



Summary Report at Mars North and Mars Northeast zones

Einarson Project

YMEP - 2015

SUMMARY REPORT - MARS PROJECT - TARGET EVALUATION

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1.0 Introduction

The 2015 program was gratefully supported by the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP Program), focused on the northern portion of the Mars Main (Mars North) and the Mars NE target. This program consisted of an initial phase of surface geophysical (Magnetic, VLF and Induced Polarization) surveying. This was followed by a short phase of infill grid soil surveying, rock sampling and geological mapping across both areas.

Geophysical work has conducted in between July 3rd and July 18th, 2015 and geochem and geological mapping conducted in between July 25 and August 3. Geophysical work is contracted to Aurora Geosciences Ltd, and the Geochem work is done by consultant geologists Carl Schulz BSc, PGeo. Crew chief and Shane Carlos, BSc, geologist.

Total works have done at Mars North and Mars Northeast zones displaying in Table 1.

Table 1: Mars Project 2015 YMEP Exploration Work

	Soil sample	Rock sample	Res-IP Line	Res-IP(linekm)	Mag-VLF line	Mag-VLF (Linekm)	Assay samples
Mars Northeast	177	32	2	2.225	20	28.5	177+32
Mars North	1	35	2	2.45	23	27.74	1+35

The total magnetic field is not deemed a useful survey at either the Mars North or the Mars Northeast. VLF at Mars Main outlines anomalous soil geochemistry very well and does define new exploration targets. At Mars Northeast there is no correlation between observed geochemistry and VLF features. The VLF responses are interpreted to represent Quaternary geology and not the underlying hard-rock geology.

At Mars North, resistivity and chargeability on both surveyed lines appear to effectively identify lithological units although the responses are not consistent between the two lines. Chargeability highs within the Narchilla Formation are identified and are considered valid exploration targets.

At Mars Northeast a central weakly conductive feature (target K) is identified coincident with favorable gold-in soil and gold-in-rock values. A chargeability high (Target L) immediately adjacent to this feature is identified as an exploration target.

Mars North zone has defined a near 8 km length structure corridor where there coincident with Au in soil geochem anomalies. VLF, IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies indicate potential for a mineralization target, beneath 100 meter under Algae formation carbonate overturn antiformal structure.

Geophysical Res-IP and VLF work has identified 9 targets listed in table 2 and refer to Figure 21. Geology and geochemistry follow up a suggestion to these 9 geophysical targets for the further understanding the mineralization potential. Though at this time, surface geochemistry results and Mars North and Mars Main historical work won't warrant immediate further exploration work at Mars North zone. However, the third gold-in-soil target roughly 3.5 kilometers farther north may represent an extension of the main Mars trend. Some areas directly in the northwest of this anomaly did not undergo soil sampling. This area warrants follow-up geological mapping, rock sampling and infill soil sampling.

Mars Northeast Zone has defined five geochem zone that coincident with strong IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies defined along east to west profiles. The Mars Northeast area warrants considerable further exploration, including diamond drilling test. The small hill to the south also warrants further geological mapping, rock sampling and grid soil sampling.

2.0 Location and Accessibility

The Mars Project is located within the Hess Mountains, approximately 200 kilometers to the east of Mayo, Yukon Territory. These claims outline forms a rectangular shape block situated to the north of Rogue Rivers immediately to the west of the Yukon/Northwest Territory boundary (Figure 1). The Osiris, Conrad zones and Venus zone Carlin-style gold mineralized system being explored by ATAC Resources and Anthill Resources, are located approximately 30- 50 kilometers to the northwest of the Mars Project. Accessing to Mars camp is either by float plane or airplane to the Stewart River airstrip, followed by helicopter.

Mars project area is glaciated and consists of rugged, steep topography ranging from 900 meters to 2,100 meters in elevation. The majority of the property is above tree line and contains shrubby vegetation. The Mars Project claims encompass an area draining of the northern portion of the Rogue River drainage. Areas below 1,350 meters in elevation are covered by sub-arctic fir mixed with spruce and minor poplar stands along south-facing slopes.

The Yukon Territory has a sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean temperature of 10 degrees Celsius and a winter mean temperature of minus 23 degrees Celsius. Summer and winter temperatures can reach up to 35 and minus 55 degrees Celsius, respectively. Mayo, the nearest access point, has a daily average temperature above freezing for 180 days per year. Exploration work generally occurs between June and September, with the exception of airborne geophysical surveys and claim staking.

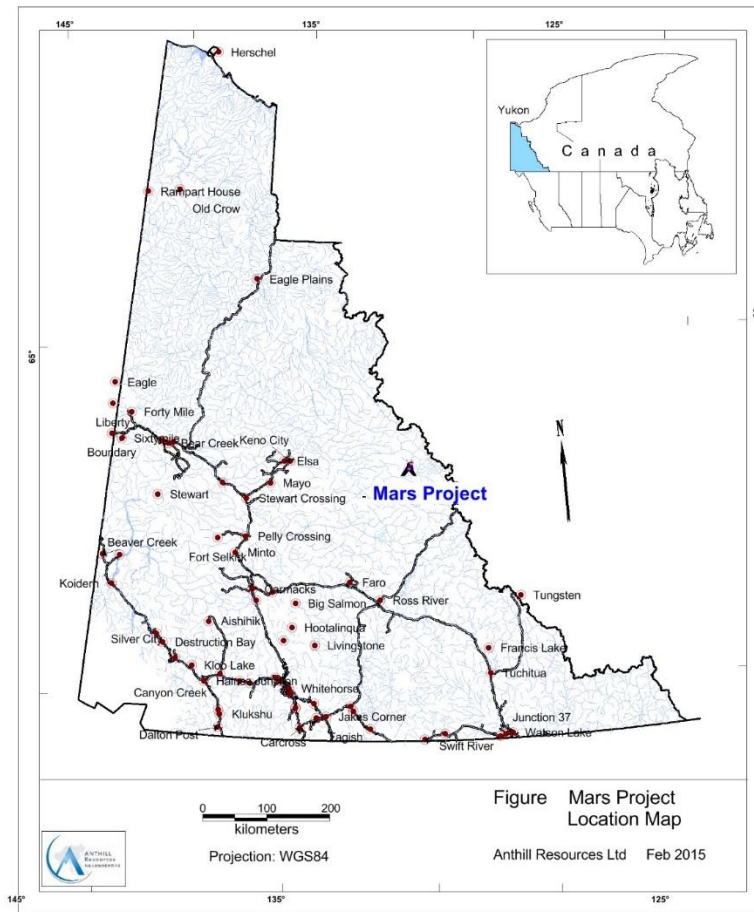


Figure 1: Mars Zone YMEP Project Location Map

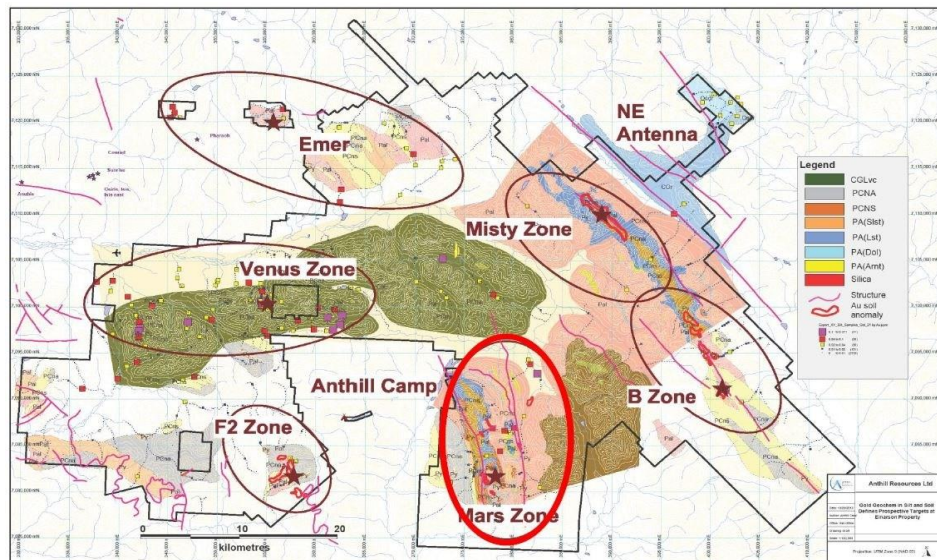


Figure 2: Mars Zone is one of 6 Prospective Trend in Einarson Property

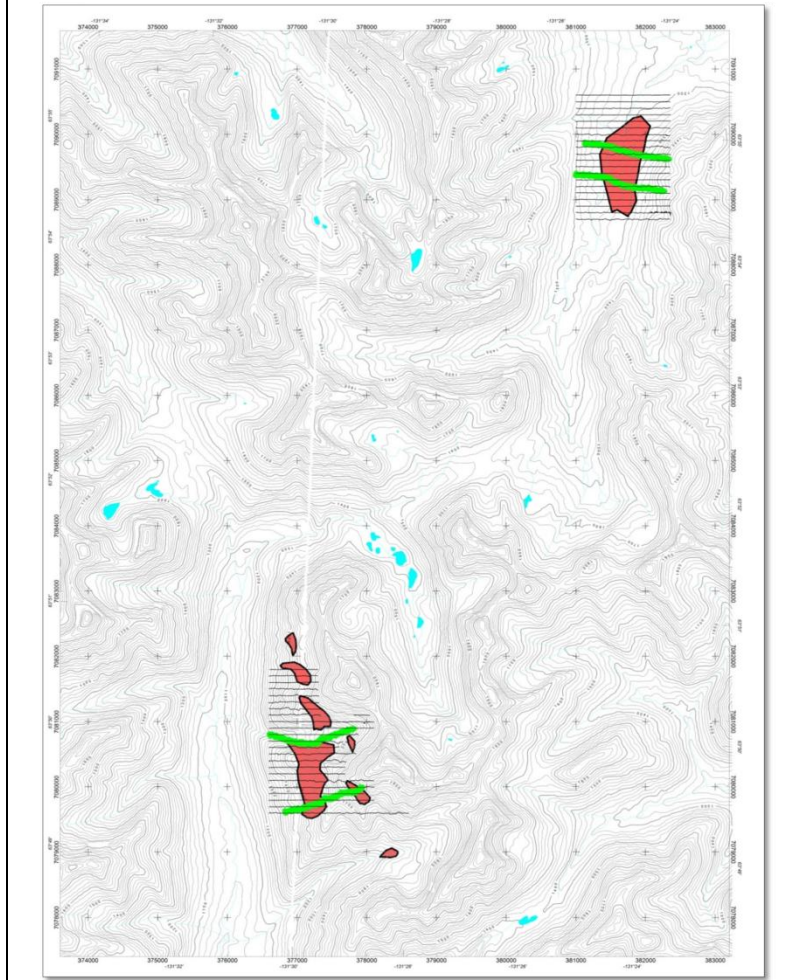


Figure 3: Mars Zone Target

(Line location of res-IP lines(green) and mag-VIF lines(black). Anomalous soil zones are shown in red).

3.0 Exploration History

Mars Zone is one of the six prospective exploration trends within Einarson Property, was first found in 2012 along stream at its presently known south end, trench sampling returned 1.83 g/t Au over 30m. In 2012 and 2013, grid soil sampling, mapping and rock sampling extended Mars zone 4 km to the northwest. Year-2013 soil sampling also revealed the Mars further north anomaly along fault zone extending 8 km NW of the Mars drilled area. Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Gold bearing Phobos zone extend to 2 km NW from known Mars drill site is the main structure corridor. A second parallel trend of podiform lead-zinc mineralization with minor silver roughly 700 metres to the west was identified. This is marked by the Deimos Zone, consisting of minor chalcopyrite and rare

sphalerite and galena within dolostone, the latter commonly exhibiting a “zebra dolostone” fabric that known as Algae formation to Hyland Group, that host gold mineralization in Venus Zone.

Year-2013 sampling also identified the Mars NE anomaly at extreme NE end of surveyed area along a broad valley. The Mars NE target indicates a separate mineralized horizon from the Mars Main and North zones. Rock sampling returned a value of 25.2 g/t gold from arsenical quartz breccia in southeastern area of Mars NE anomaly.

4.0 2015 Mars Zone YMEP Program Description

4.1 Geological Mapping at Mars Northeast Zone

Preliminary geological mapping program has conducted as long as soil sampling and prospecting program has been going at Mars Northeast Zone this summer. Limited outcrops and rubble crops exploring along creek bank and kill zone area where geologists recognized sedimentary sequences comparable with Selwyn basin Hyland Group rock types including sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, shale and limestone. These are locally overprinted with argillic, silica and carbonate alteration. Argillic alteration associated with limonitic alteration overprinted to calcareous siltstone rubble crops at Callisto zone where prospecting returned high grade gold (high to 8.56 g/t Au) in banded siliceous rock and quartz vein rubbles. As well geology feature information recognizing based on soil materials, till sediment, and VLF survey interpretation at other areas are marked on a base map for further reference and resulting to a Preliminary geological map refer to Figure 4, Mars North Preliminary Geological Mapping.

Outcrops observed including: Sandstone, Siltstone, Shale, Mudstone, limestone. Some areas observed siltstone, sandstone bearing till at northeast part. Quartz vein float and quartz vein breccia float observed at the south east part returned high Gold value to 25.5 g/t.

Alteration including argillic alteration most common type alternation, locally clearly kaolinite alteration, and carbonate alteration locally.

Sandstone including: Sericite quartz sandstone, Quartz sandstone and calcareous sandstone, abundant in till and talus piles.

Siltstone: intercalated with shale and sandstone observed and overprinted with argillic and limonite alteration.

Shale shows grey shale, maroon shale with variable argillic alteration.

Limestone: observed at south west part of work area, a small outcrop limestone intercalated with calcareous sandstone.

Quartz vein rubble and float observed along Callisto zone to its south end where quartz breccia float boulder settled in creek. Quartz breccia float observed at High Gold Zone. Both quartz vein float and breccia float returned higher gold value.

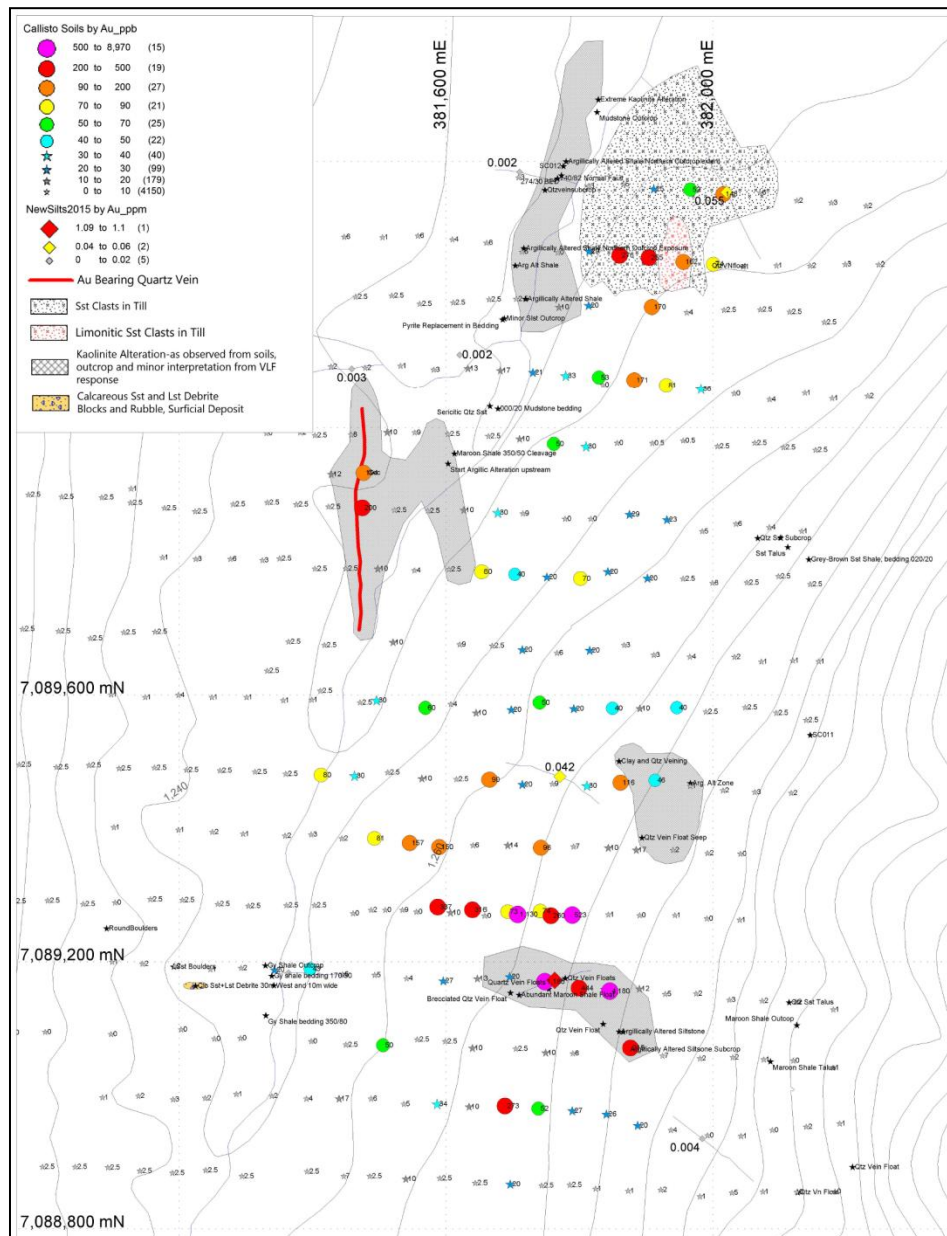


Figure 4: Mars Northeast Preliminary Geological Mapping

4.2 Geophysical work program

4.2.1 Geophysical survey introduction

Geophysical work describes as resistivity/ induced polarization (res-IP), ground total magnetic field / very low frequency electromagnetic (mag-VLF) surveys completed on the Mars main (Mars North) and Mars Northeast Zones of the Einarson Project between July 3rd and July 18th, 2015. The purpose of the survey

was reconnaissance geophysics over areas with prospective soil and rock geochemical anomalies to guide the subsequent geological mapping and prospective phase of the 2015 exploration program.

The source of signal for the DCIP survey was a single GDD TxII3.6 kW steady-voltage IP transmitter which allows up to 2400V and 3600 watts of power. The transmitter array consisted of a stationary and roving current injection site to transmit current to the ground. The transmitter was powered by a 5 kW Honda

Gasoline generator. The primary voltage and chargeability were collected by an Iris Elrec-Pro 10channel receiver which was plugged into a 500 m array with stainless steel electrodes every 25 m. The dipoles read are not fixed but increase with distance from the roving current injection site.

VLF stations are typically off for maintenance one day a week – during the maintenance day of the primary station (NLK), the survey was suspended and the crew helper the res-IP crew. However to maintain production levels the survey was not suspended during the maintenance day of the secondary station (NPM) and consequently the NPM dataset is not comprehensive at both Mars Main and Mars Northeast.

All coordinates in this report are referenced to the WGS84 ellipsoid and projected to UTM Zone 9N coordinates. Details information refer to Aurora Geoscience report “2015 Mars Main and Mars Northeast Zones Geophysics Report” prepared by Dave Hildes, Ph.D., P.Geo.

4.2.2 Discussion and interpretation of Result

Mars North

The geological data refer to Anthill Resources’ Mars YMEP application report. A legend is in Figure 8.

Total Magnetic Field

The total magnetic field at Mars North is shown in Figure 5 and a full scale PDF is appended to this report. Magnetic relief is low (less than 100 nT) over the area and there is no correlation between the total magnetic field and other geophysics or the mapped geology. There are linear features parallel to the line paths, but nonetheless all features are either imaged by more than one line and are therefore considered valid. However, the degree of directional coincidence with the line paths casts some level of suspicion on these data and some part of the strong EW directionality of the features should be assumed to be artifacts of the data collection. No tie-line data were collected.

Given the low magnetic relief and the lack of correlation with other datasets, the total magnetic field at Mars Main is not considered a useful tool for guiding exploration. This conclusion should be revisited after additional geological ground work.

VLF-EM

Fraser-filtered VLF results are shown in Figure 6 for Jim Creek (Washington) and in Figure 7 for Lualualei (Hawaii). A compilation of the conductors from both VLF stations with arsenic-in-soil and arsenic-in-rock is shown in Figure 11. Although biased in favor of the VLF station direction, both sets of VLF data show well defined NNW – SSE and NNE – SSW features. There is excellent correlation between the elevated arsenic-in-soil and arsenic-in-rock with VLF features A, C and D (Figure 6).

Feature B likely is correlative to high lead and zinc values. Rock samples with highly anomalous arsenic and gold were recovered in a trench immediately to the south of feature D making this a high ranked target. Also the junctures of the NNE-SSW features with the gold-bearing structure nearly coincident with feature A are high ranked targets.

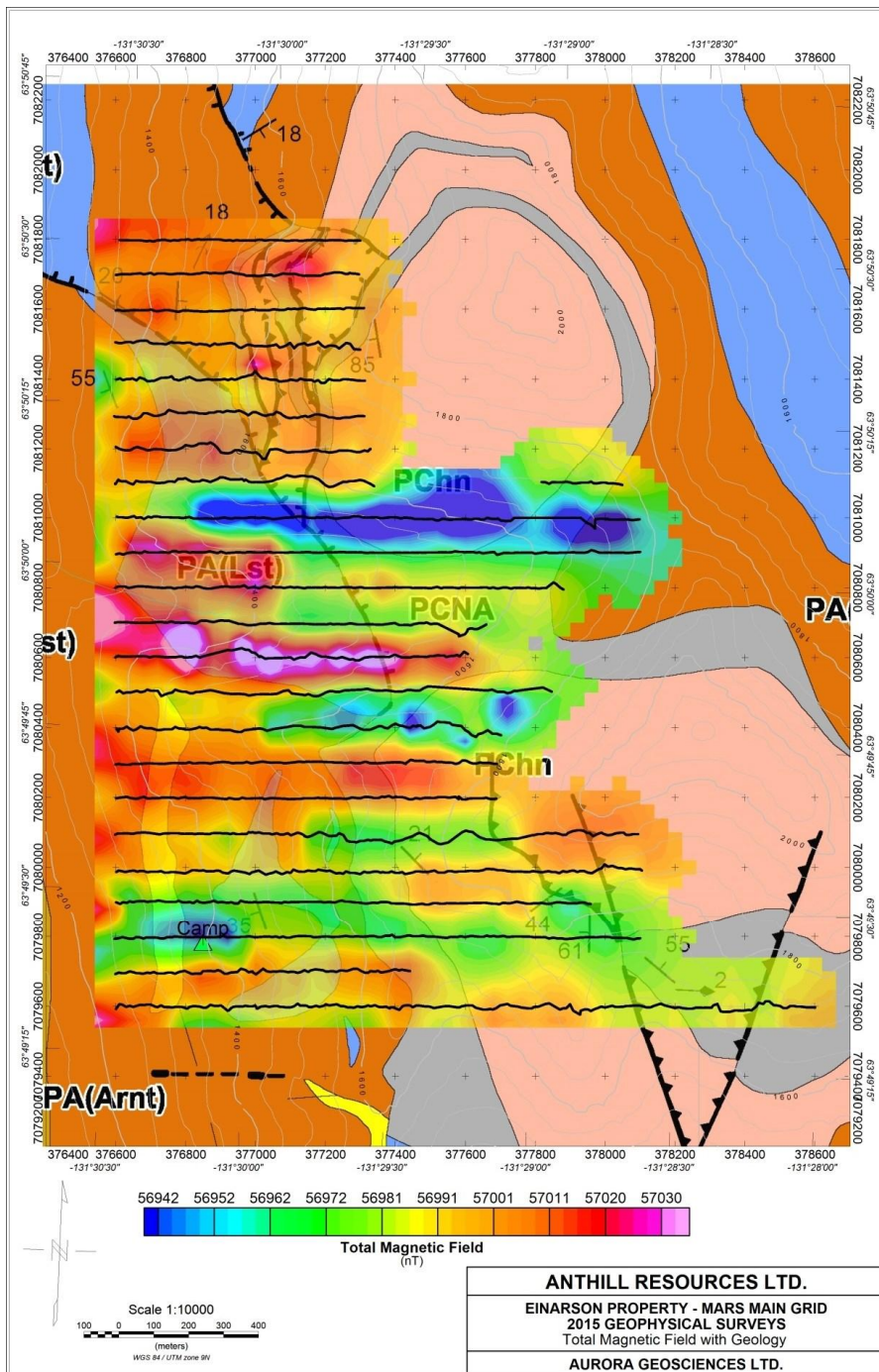


Figure 5: Mars North Total Magnetic Field with Geology

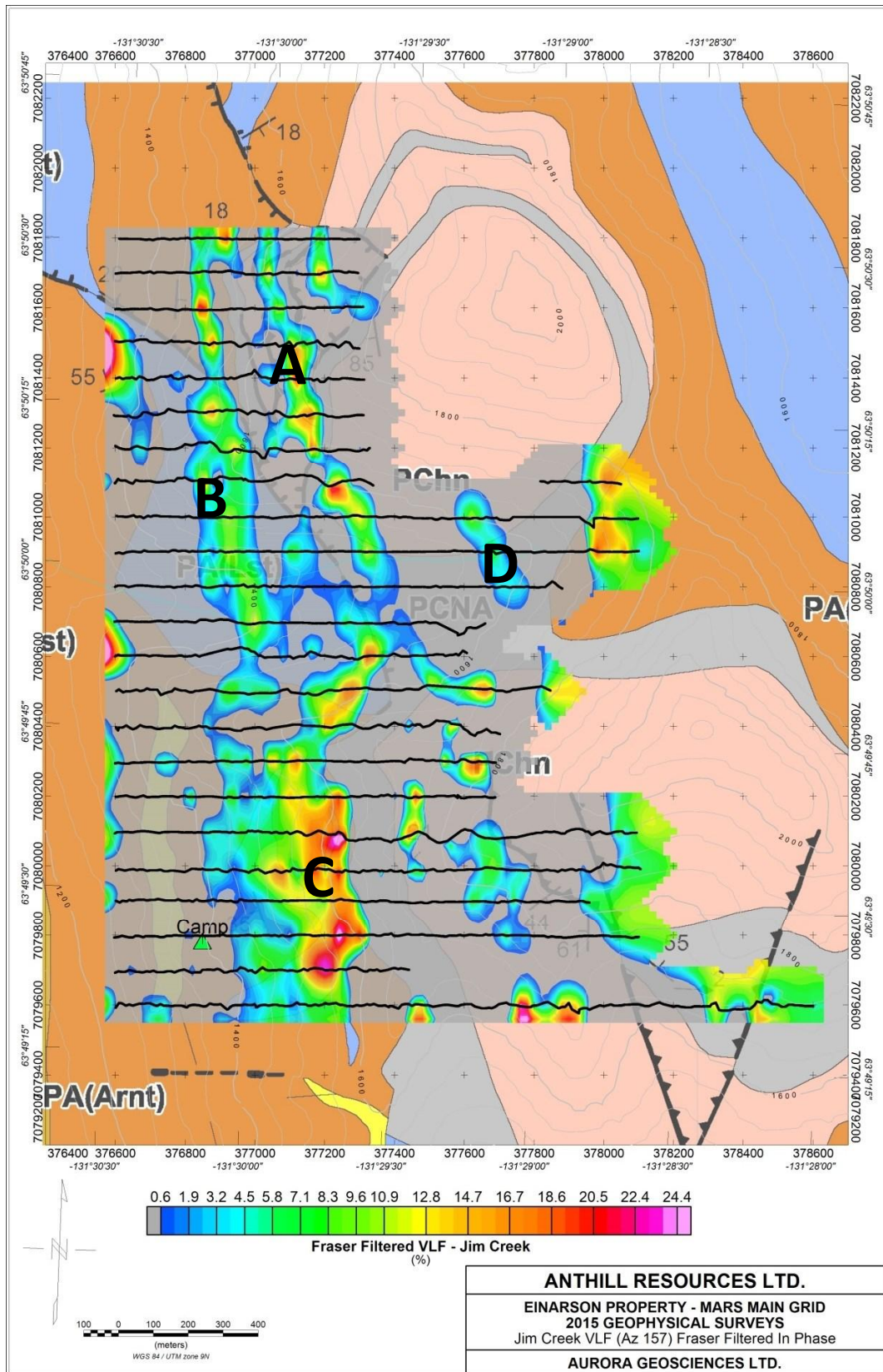


Figure 6: Mars North Fraser-filtered VLF Using the Jim Creek Station with Geology

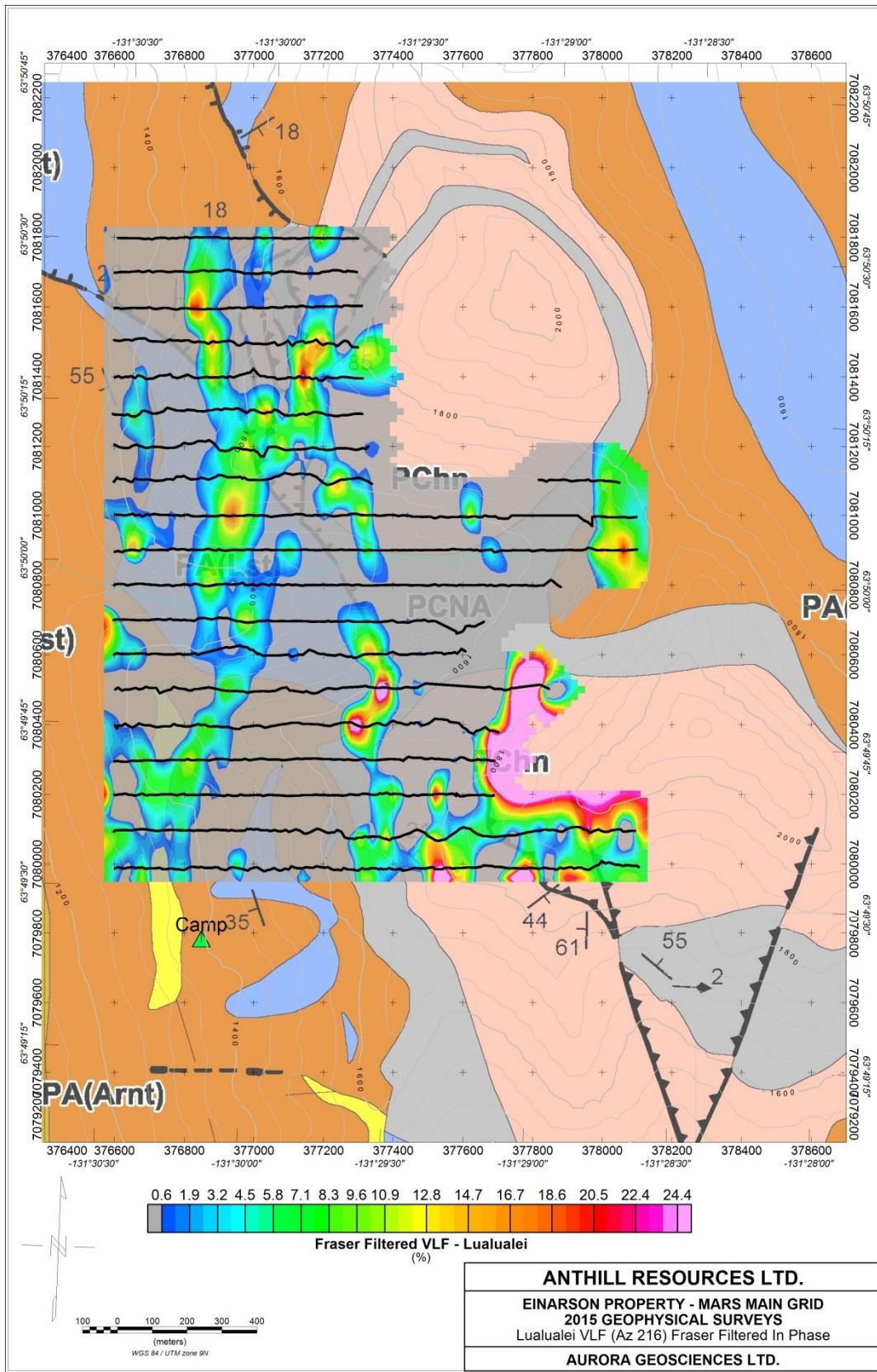









Figure 7: Mars North Fraser-filtered VLF Using the Lualualei Station with Geology

Legend Lithology





SELWYN BASIN STRATIGRAPHY

	Q	Q- Quaternary: Unconsolidated glacial silt, sand and gravel LOWER TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
Road River Group, Duo Lake formation		
	OSDr	Cherts, Shales, minor limestone LOWER TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
Rabbitkettle Formation		
	COr	Medium to thick bedded grey limestone LOWER TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
Gull Lake Formation		
	CGL(vSst)	Volcanic clastic rocks. Green weathering, fine to coarse-grained, poorly sorted, quart-rich arkose. Often found in close proximity to CGL(l)
	CGL(sLst)	Sandy limestone. Light grey-brown-weathering, locally partially dolomitic limestone that is associated with a black fine grained calcareous sandstone
	CGL(Sst)	Coarser grained siltstone. Green to brown weathering interbeds with siltstone and shale
	CGL(Slst)	Dark grey to black and green weathering interbedded siltstone to very fine grained sandstone. Parted on the mm-scale, often strongly foliated








NEOPROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

HYLAND GROUP




Narchilla Formation.

	PC(Arnt)	Quartz-pebble conglomerate, quartz-arenite and lithic-arenite. Interbedded with the maroon and brown siltstones and shale of PCNA.
	PCNA	Arrowhead Member. Green and maroon weathering siltstone to very-fine-grained sandstone
	PChn	Undifferentiated Narchilla Formation. Green, maroon, grey and brown weathering siltstone, fine-grained sandstone and shale.
	PCNS	Senoah Member. Light brown weathering, very fine -to- fine grained sandstone. Mapped as Senoah in the South-Mars area

Algae Lake Formation

	PA(Arnt)	Brown-tan weathering quartz-pebble conglomerate and fine to coarse-grained quartz-arenite.
	PA(Sst)	Brown weathering lithic arenite interbedded with siltstones and very-fine grained sandstones.
	PA(Slst)	Brown and tan -buff-weathering siltstone and very fine grained sandstone, calcareous, locally interbeds silty limestone
	PA(Dolo)	Grey to tan weathering dolostone mapped at Venus Zone area, with interbeds silty limestone zebra textured and brecciated
	PA(Lst)	Brown and tan-buff-weathering siltstones and very fine grained sandstone calcareous
	PA(cb)	Dark grey to black weathering siltstone to fine grained sandstone. Carbonaceous. Found only in the eastern portion of Anthill's property structurally and stratigraphically below PA(Lst).
	PA	PA(Lst)- Grey limestone. Locally silty and sandy, cross-bedded, massive bedded on the cm-scale.

Yuseyu Formation

	PY	Brown and grey weathering, fine to medium grained grit, lithic arenite, quartz-pebble conglomerate. Locally interbedded with brown and maroon
	HLGU	HLGU- Undifferentiated Hyland Group
	GB	Undifferentiated gabbro dyke

Legend Structure












	Bedding - Overturned, General, Upright
	Axial Plane - Antiform Cleavage - Sx, S1, S2
	Fold axes - Fold axis, S fold, Z fold
	fold axes-F1A, F2A
	Lineation - General, Intersection, Mineral
	Shear
	Faults - General
	Lithological: Observed, interpreted, inferred
	Fault_Observed, Interpreted, Inferred
	Thrust Fault_Observed, Interpreted, Inferred
	Normal Fault Observed, Interpreted, Inferred

Figure 8: Mars North Geological Legend for Related Figures in this Report

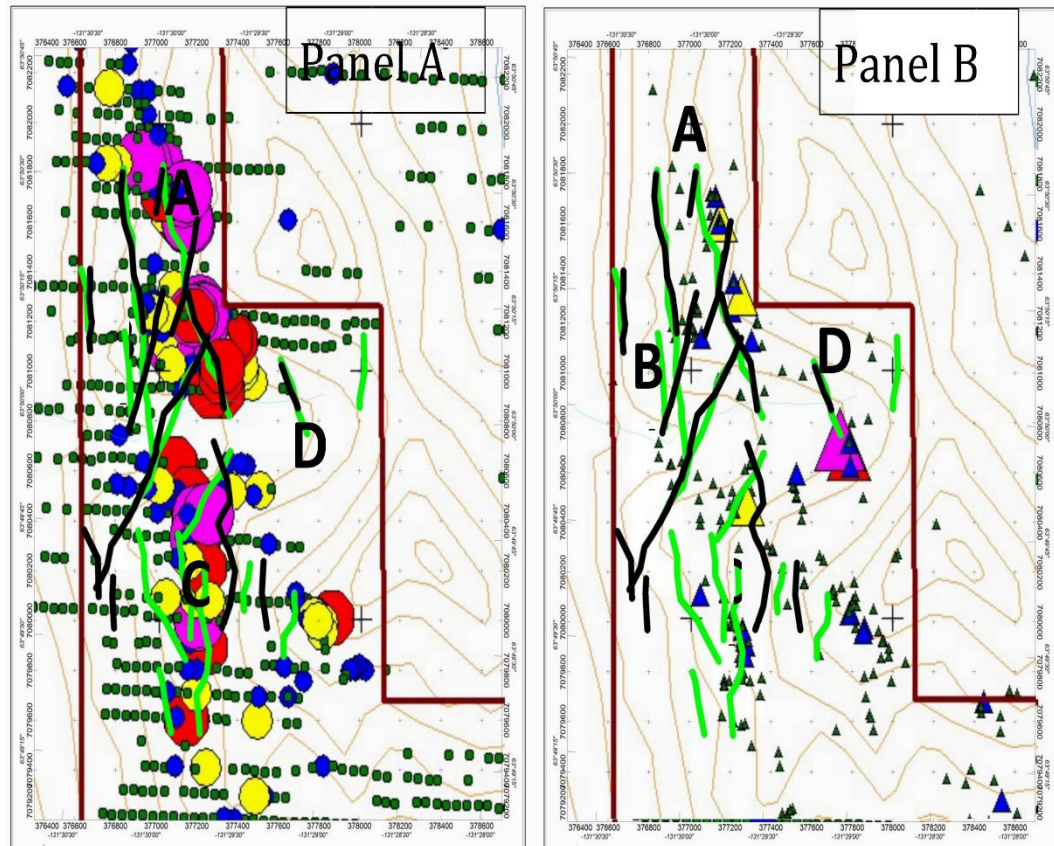


Figure 9: Mars North VLF Features

(From Jim Creek/green and Lualualei /Black with Arsenic in soil /Panel A and rock /Panel B)

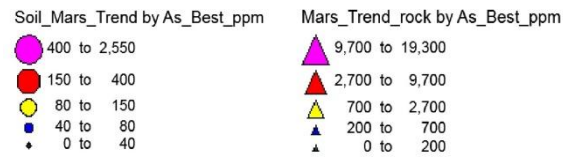


Figure 10: Legend for Arsenic in Soil and Arsenic in Rock for Figure 9

(Note the size of the symbols is not at the same scale as Figure 9)

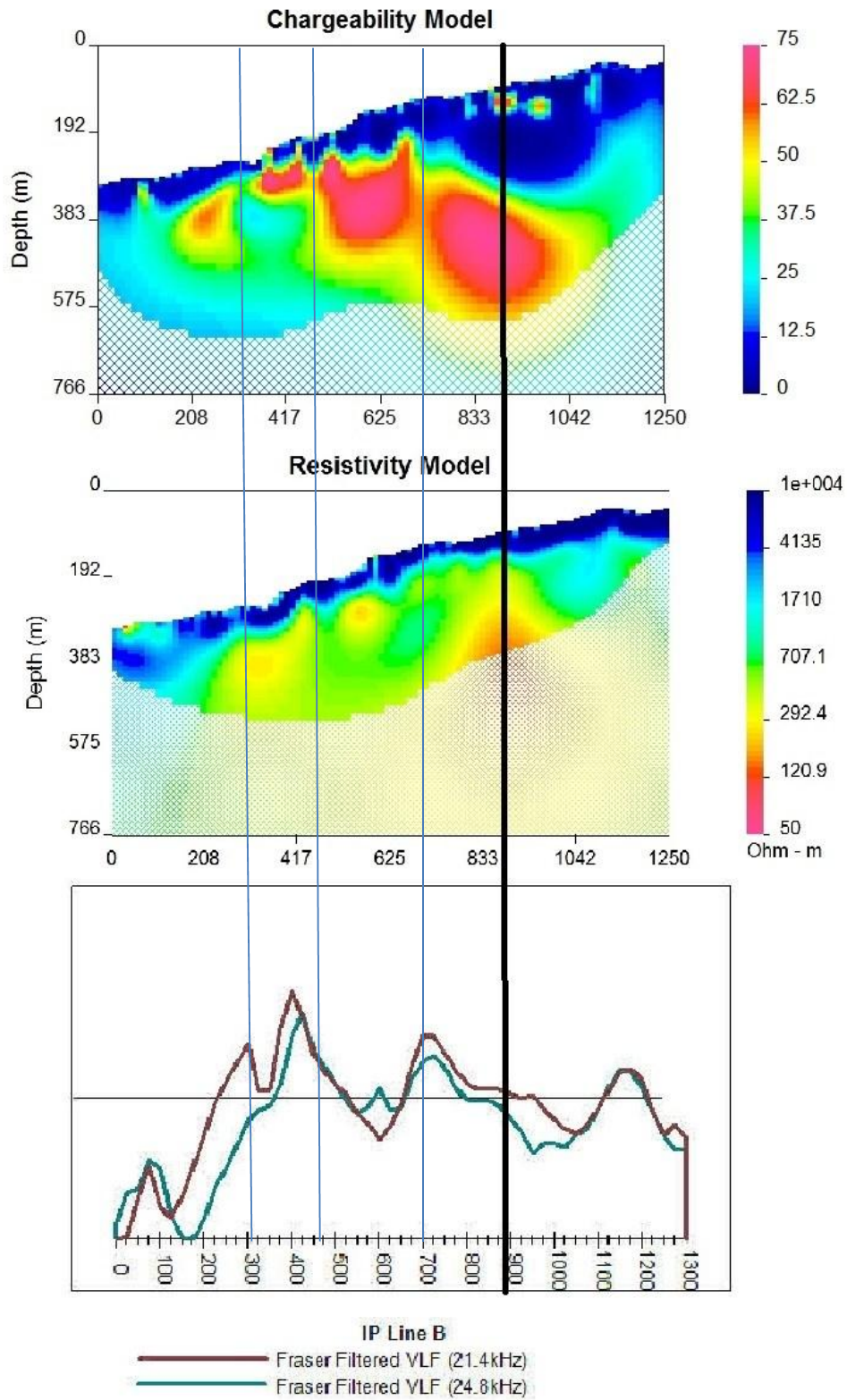


Figure 11: Line B Composite - Chargeability Resistivity Models and Fraser-Filtered VIF

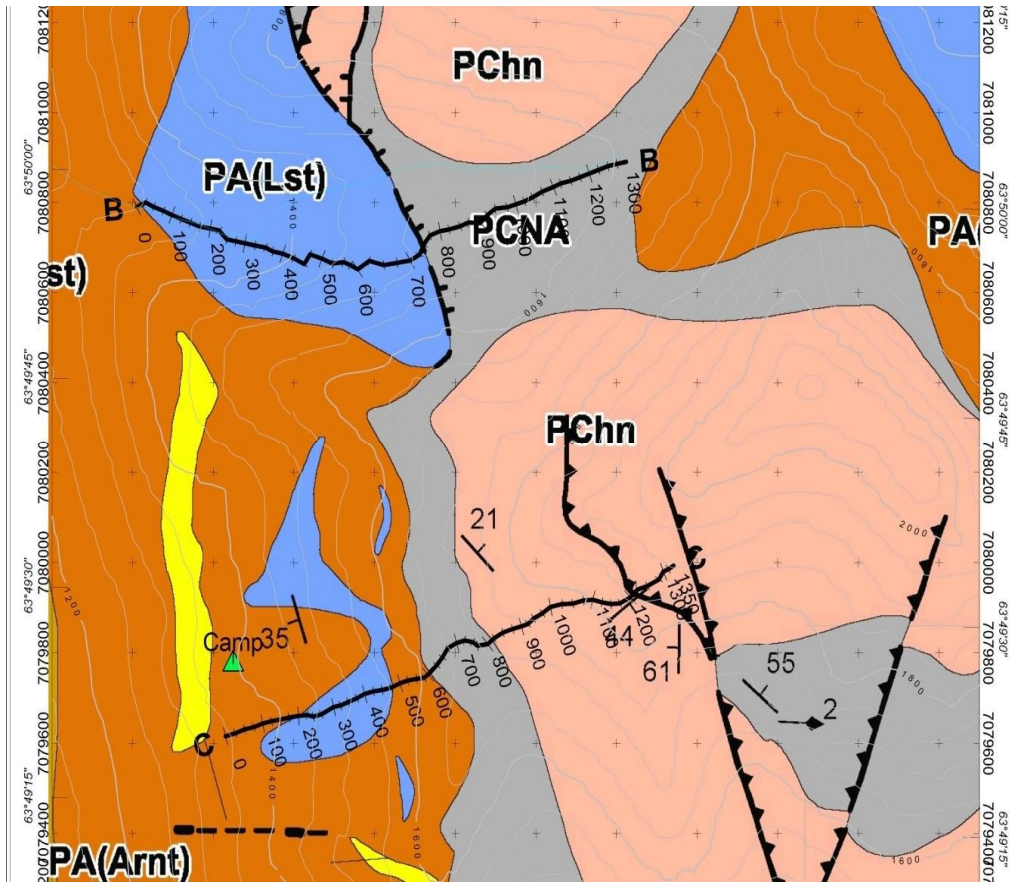


Figure 12: Res-IP Lines B & C with Geology

Res-IP

LineB

A composite section of Mars North line B with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 11. The Mars North line location map with geology is shown in Figure 12.

A thin surficial layer (100 m?) of very resistive and non-chargeable material is observed on line B. This is interpreted to represent a layer of talus, which is consistent with the observations of the field crew.

A chargeable unit that is gently dipping to the east is recovered that is consistent with the location, dip and attitude of the dipping Algae Lake Formation PA (Lst). There are breaks in the chargeability at approximately station 300, station 450 and station 700. To the east of the dipping chargeable unit is a non-chargeable unit interpreted to represent the Narchilla Formation Arrowhead Member (PCNA) and within this unit is a small shallow chargeability high at approximately station 885.

The recovered resistivity does not indicate a resistivity contrast between the Algae Lake PA(Lst) and Narchilla PCNA units. The afore-mentioned shallow chargeable zone in the Narchilla PCNA is coincident with a vertical weakly conductive feature.

The Fraser-filtered VLF results are not correlative to the recovered resistivity. Line B is in a transitional zone in the VLF, particularly with the Jim Creek VLF data. To the north of line B are well-defined NNW – SSE features while to the south of line B are more NE – SW and broader features. This may partially reflect the topographic effect of the line B's location in the valley. Additionally, the VLF is not a deep investigating technique and the thick layer of talus interpreted to be present from the recovered resistivity model could mask the VLF response of the underlying geology.

The shallow chargeable zone in the Narchilla PCNA unit coincident with the vertical conductive feature is a highly ranked target on this IP line. The breaks in the chargeability high interpreted to be the dipping Algae Lake PA(Lst) formation are lower ranked targets.

LineC

A composite section of Mars Main line C with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 14. The Mars Main line location map with geology is shown in Figure 13.

On line C, the Narchilla Formation units PCNA and PChn east of station 600 are more conductive than the Algae Lake Formation PA(Sst) and PA(Lst) on the western part of the line. The PA(Lst) unit here is not chargeable as it was on line B. The VLF feature at station 400 is coincident with the arsenic and gold in soil anomaly; there is also a coincident weak conductor as imaged in the recovered resistivity model.

Within the Narchilla Formation are two shallow elevated chargeabilities at stations 950 and 1100. Although not as chargeable as those on line B, they are nonetheless distinct and are each again coincident with a nearly vertical weak conductor. There are elevated gold values, and to a lesser extent arsenic, in rock samples nearby (but up-slope) to the anomalous chargeability at station 1100.

The elevated chargeability within the Narchilla unit coincident with a weak conductor makes these highly ranked targets.

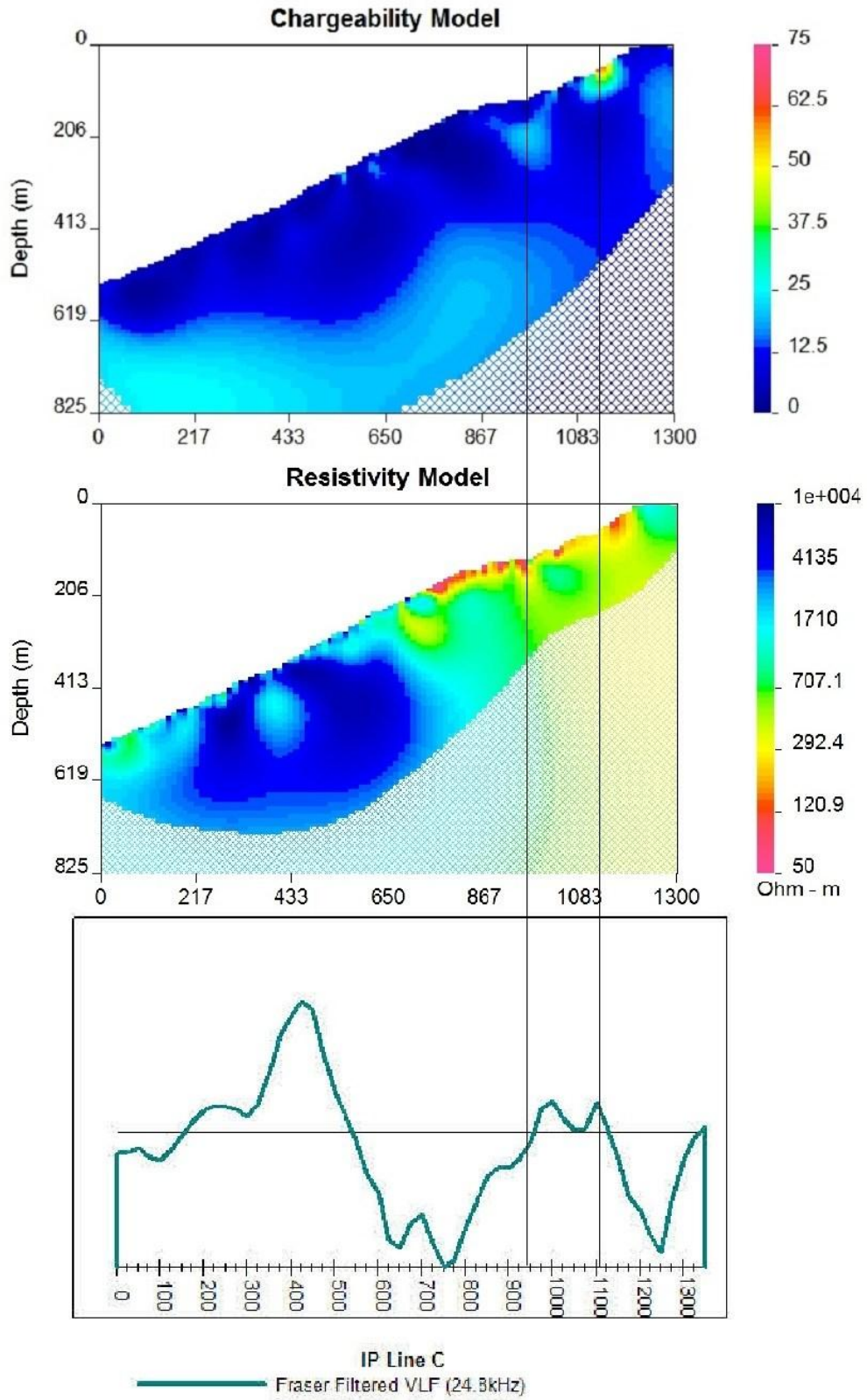


Figure 13: Mars North Line C Composite - Chargeability, Resistivity Models and Fraser-Filtered VLF

Mars Northeast

The Mars Northeast area is uniformly mapped as undifferentiated Narchilla Formation except for the extreme northeast corner which is mapped as Quaternary sediments. As this does not add to the interpretation of the geophysical data, geology is not included in the Mars Northeast figures.

Total MagneticField

The total magnetic field at Mars Northeast is shown in Figure 14 and a full scale PDF is appended to this report. Magnetic relief is low (approximately 50 nT) over the area and there is no correlation between the total magnetic field and other geophysics or geochemistry. There are single line linear features parallel to the line paths and these features are assumed to be artifacts of the data collection.

Given the low magnetic relief and the lack of correlation with other datasets, the total magnetic field at Mars Northeast is not considered a useful tool for guiding exploration.

VLF-EM

Many coherent VLF conductors are evenly distributed over the Mars Northeast grid as shown by the Jim Creek (Washington) Fraser-filtered data (Figure 15) and the Lualualei (Hawaii) Fraser-filtered data (Figure 16). There is no correlation with other geophysics or geochemistry and these features are interpreted to be caused by Quaternary features and therefore not of hardrock exploration interest.

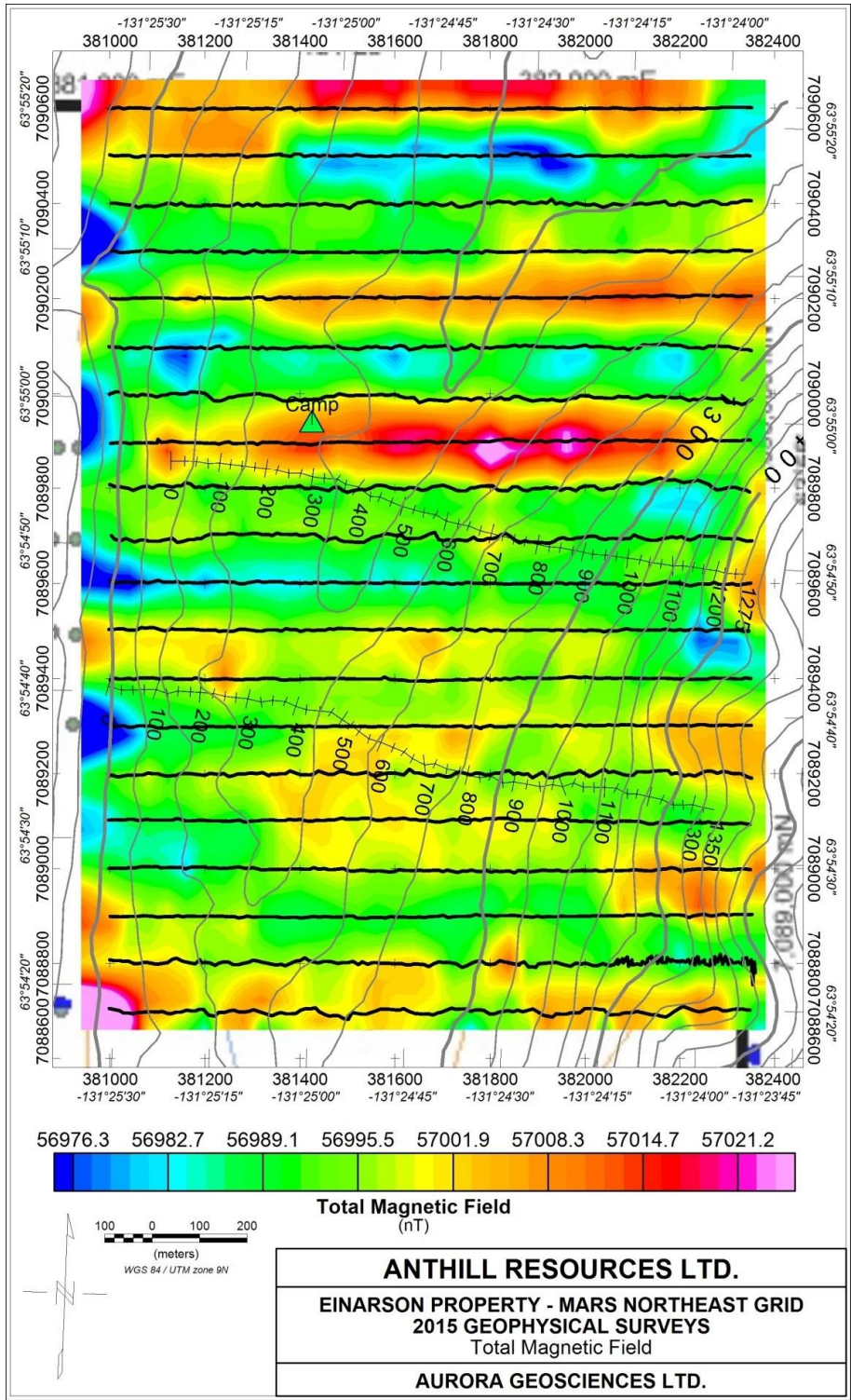


Figure 14: Mars Northeast Grid - gridded Total Magnetic Field

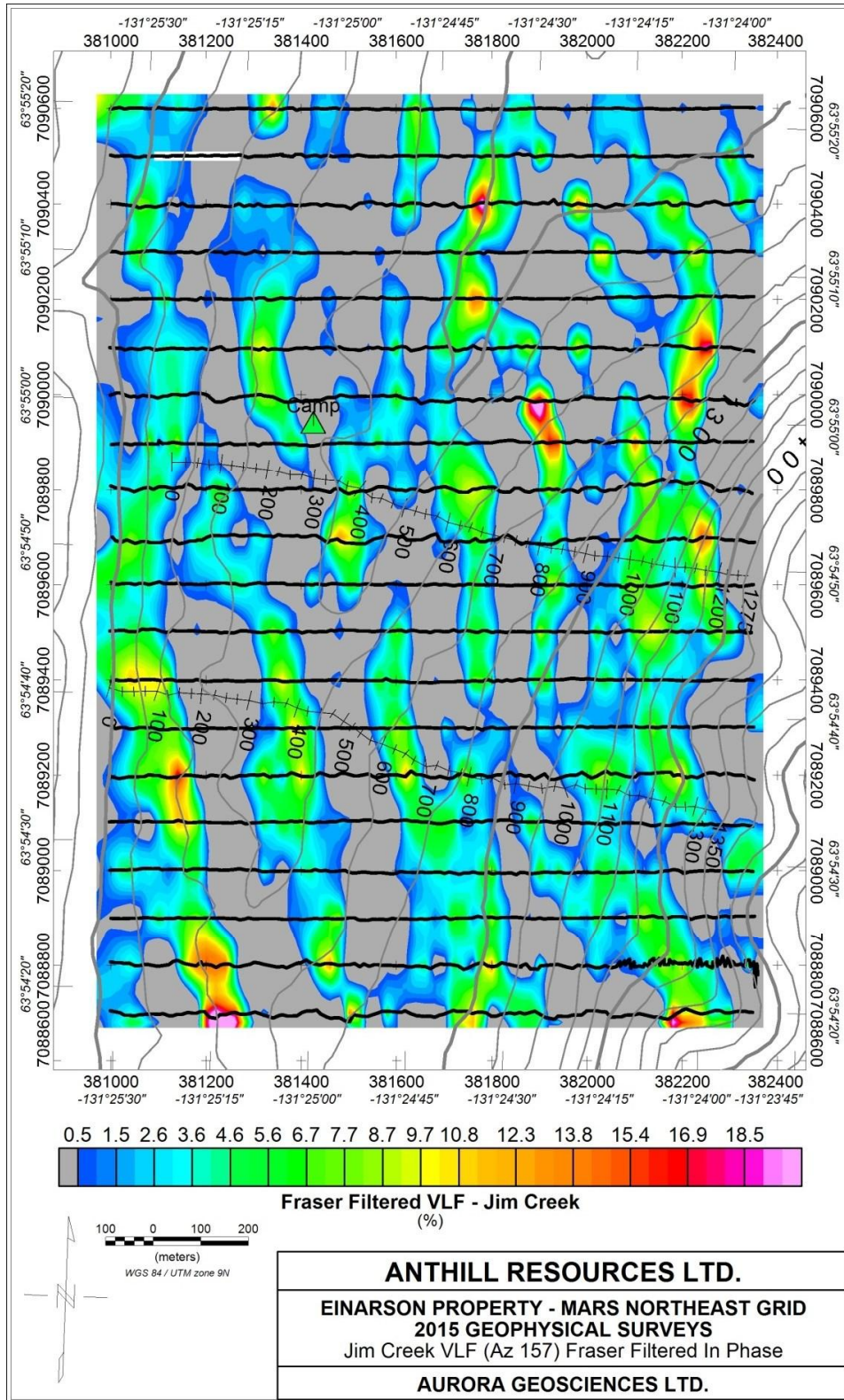


Figure 15: Mars Northeast Fraser-Filtered VLF Using the Jim Creek Station

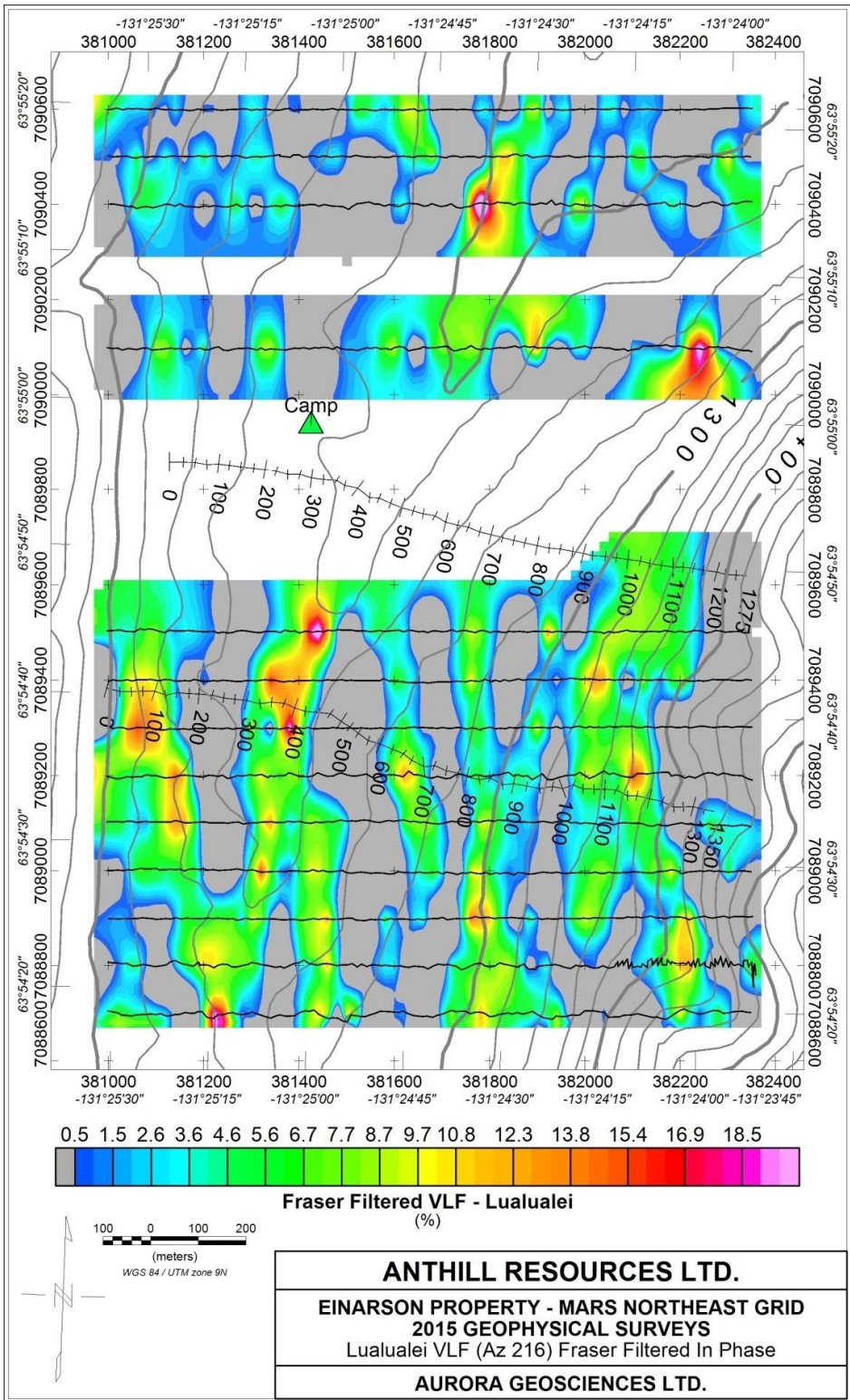


Figure 16: Mars Northeast Fraser-Filtered VLF Using the Lualualei Station

Res-IP

LineE

A composite section of Mars Northeast line E with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 19. The Mars Northeast line location map with gold-in-soils and gold-in-rocks is shown in Figure 17.

There is a weak central conductive area between stations 400 and 800 that is broadly coincident with the elevated gold-in-soil anomaly. There are elevated gold-in-rock values on the western edge of this conductive feature. Chargeability is generally low. No distinct targets are identified on line E within this area.

There is slightly elevated chargeability on the east end of line E centered at 1050. This is a low ranked target.

No correlation is observed with the VLF or with the soil and rock analyses.

LineF

A composite section of Mars Northeast line F with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 20. The Mars Northeast line location map with gold-in-soils and gold-in-rocks is shown in Figure 17.

A correlative central conductor that is better defined than on line E is observed between stations 450 and 925. This is again broadly coincident with elevated gold-in-soil results and an elevated gold-in-rock sample on the eastern edge of the conductive feature. Chargeability is generally low except for an elevated area on the western margin of the conductive zone. Given the correlation between the conductive zone and the gold-in-soil data, this is a high ranked target.

There is elevated chargeability on the west end of line F, centered at station 75. This is a low ranked target.

No correlation is observed with the VLF or with the soil and rock analyses.

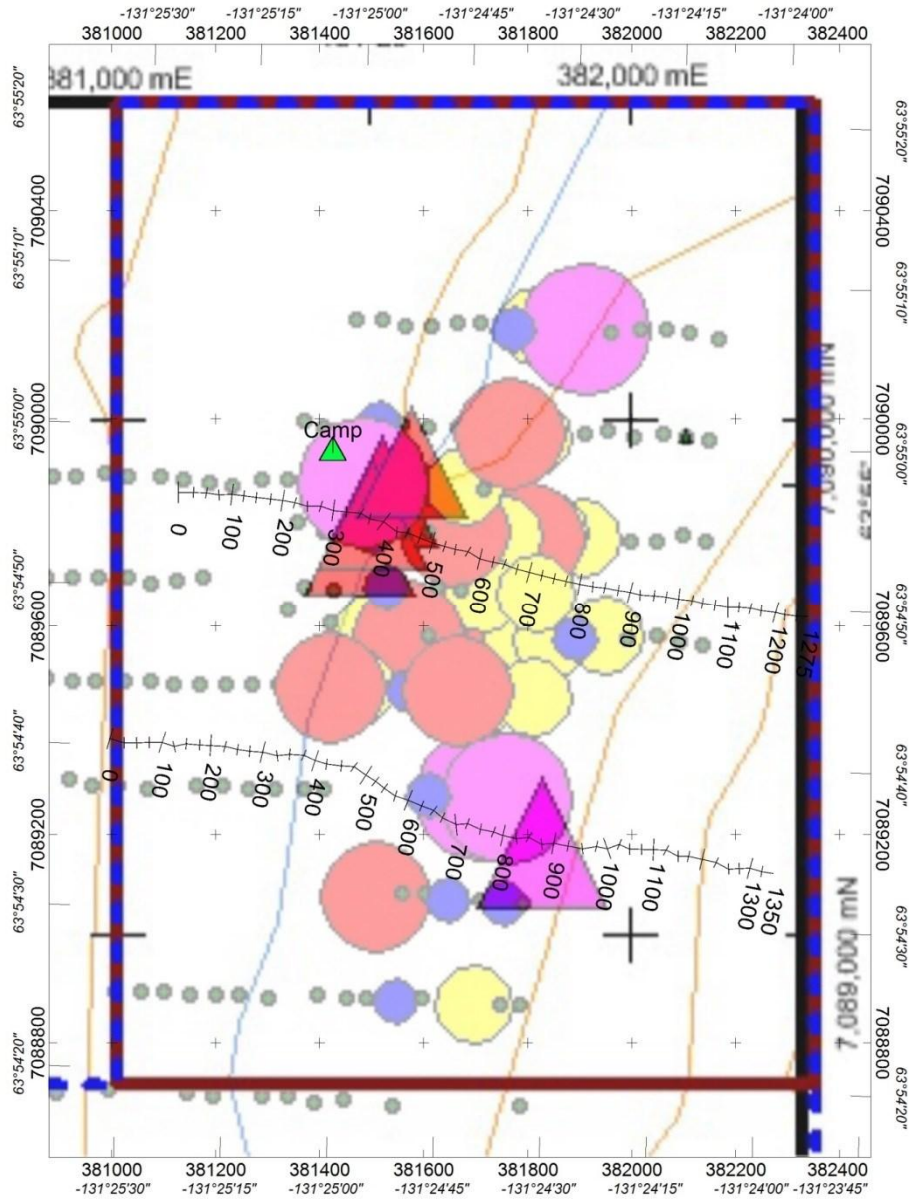


Figure 17: Mars Northeast Gold in Soil and Rocks with Res-IP Lines E and F

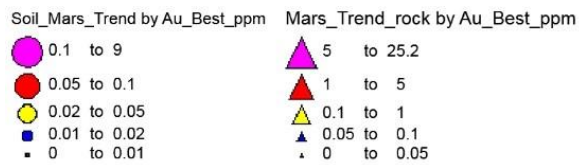


Figure 18: Legend for Gold in Soil and Gold in Rock for Figure 17

(Note the size of the symbols is not at the same scale as Figure 17.)

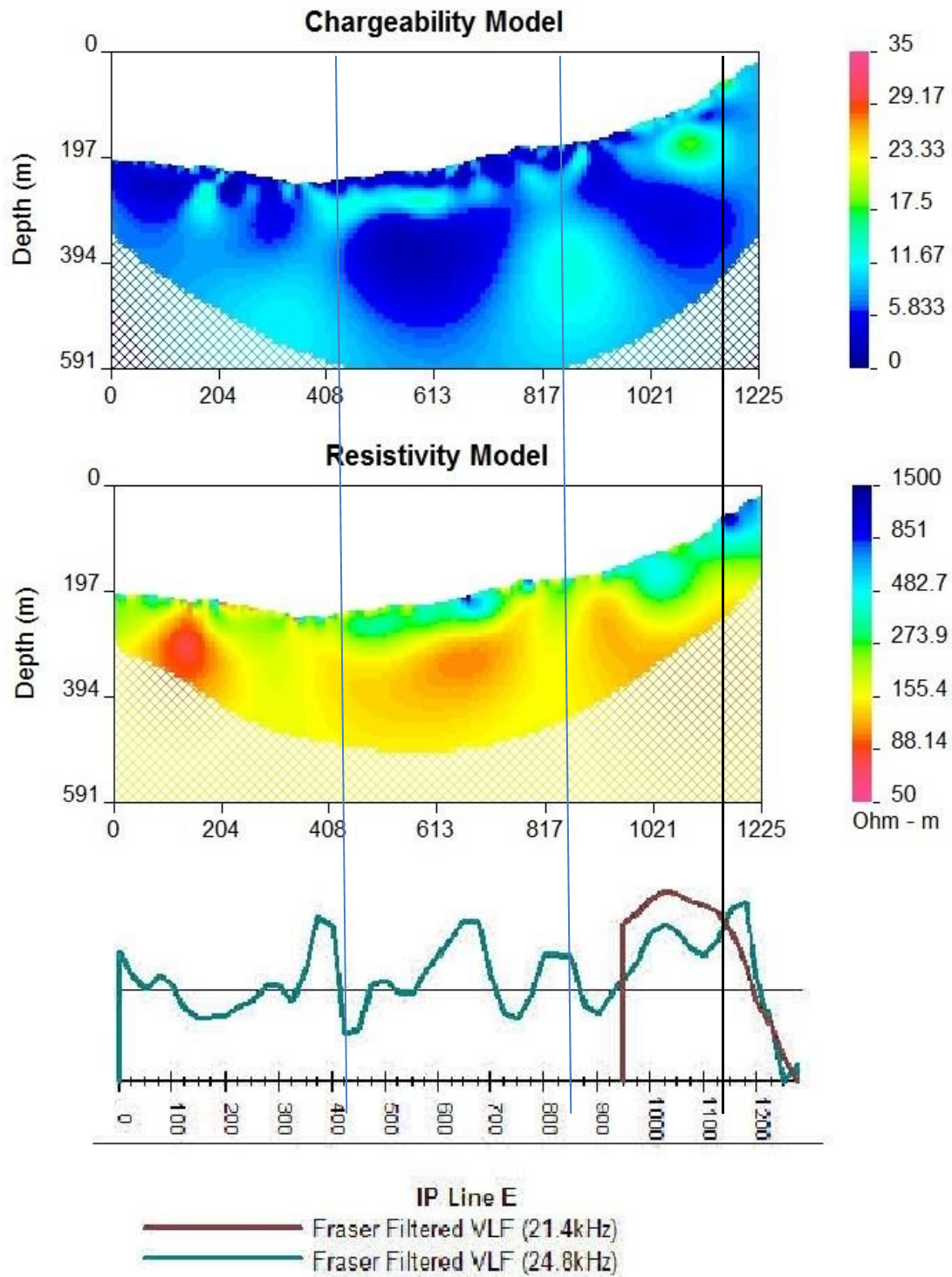


Figure 19: Line E Composite - Chargeability, Resistivity Models and Fraser-Filtered VLF

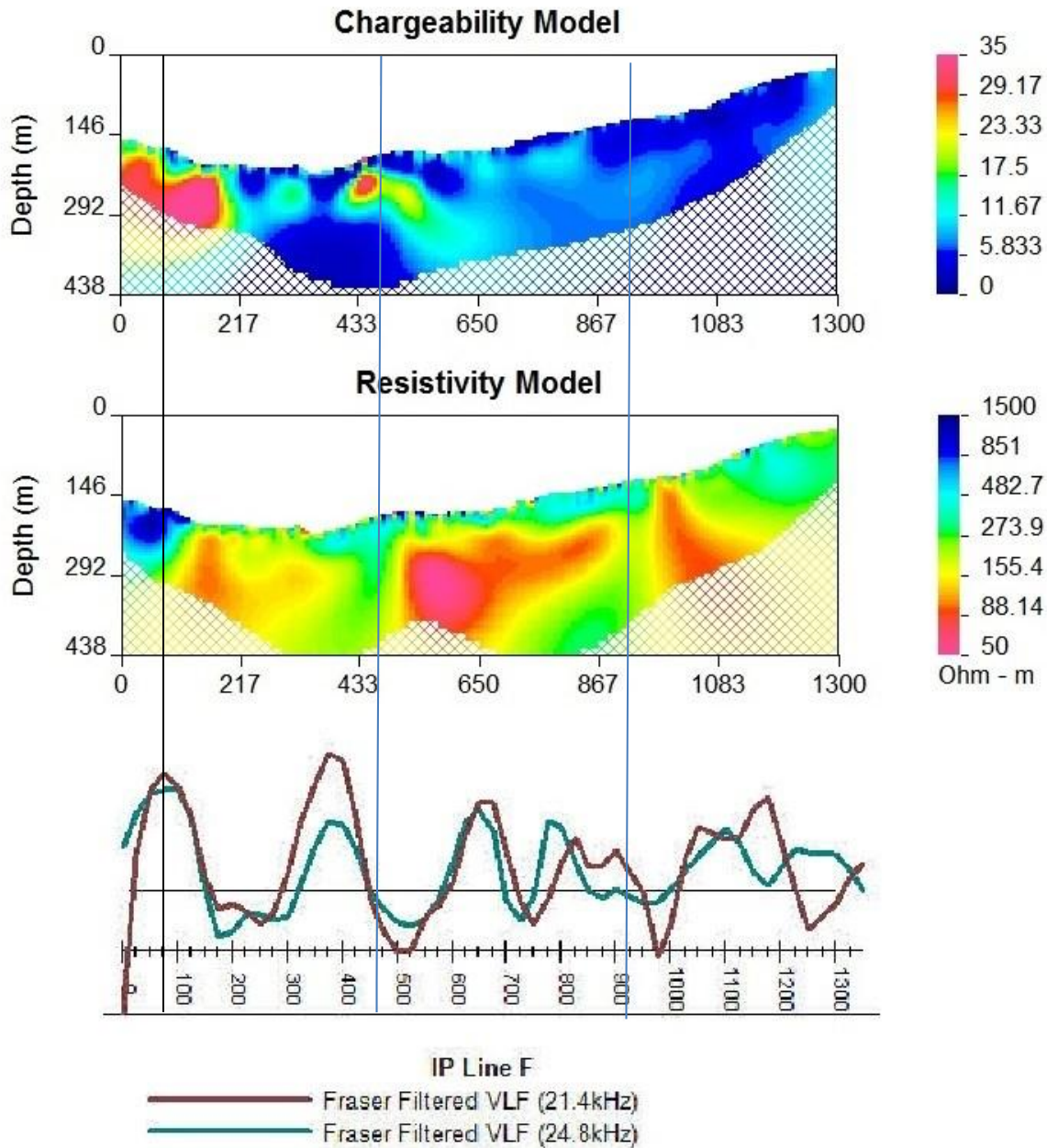


Figure 20: Line F Composite - Chargeability, Resistivity Models and Fraser-Filtered VLF

4.2.3 Defined Targets and Recommendations

A target summary for Mars North is shown in Figure 21 and for Mars Northeast in Figure 22. The targets are described above in Section 4.2 and are detailed and ranked in Table 3 and Table 4.

The 2015 geophysical program was immediately succeeded by a geological follow-up program so many of the targets may have further geological data.

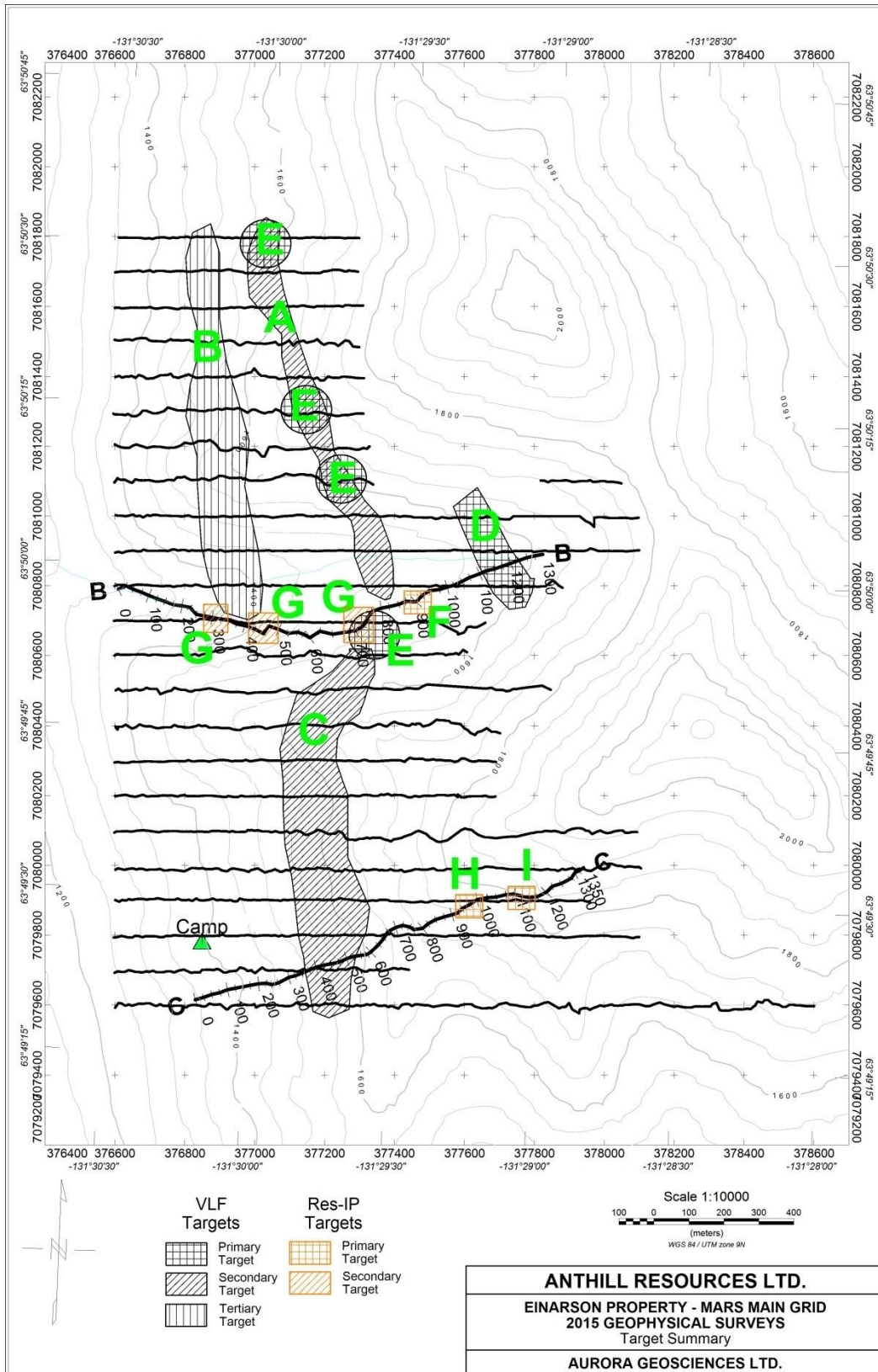


Figure 21: Mars North Target Summary

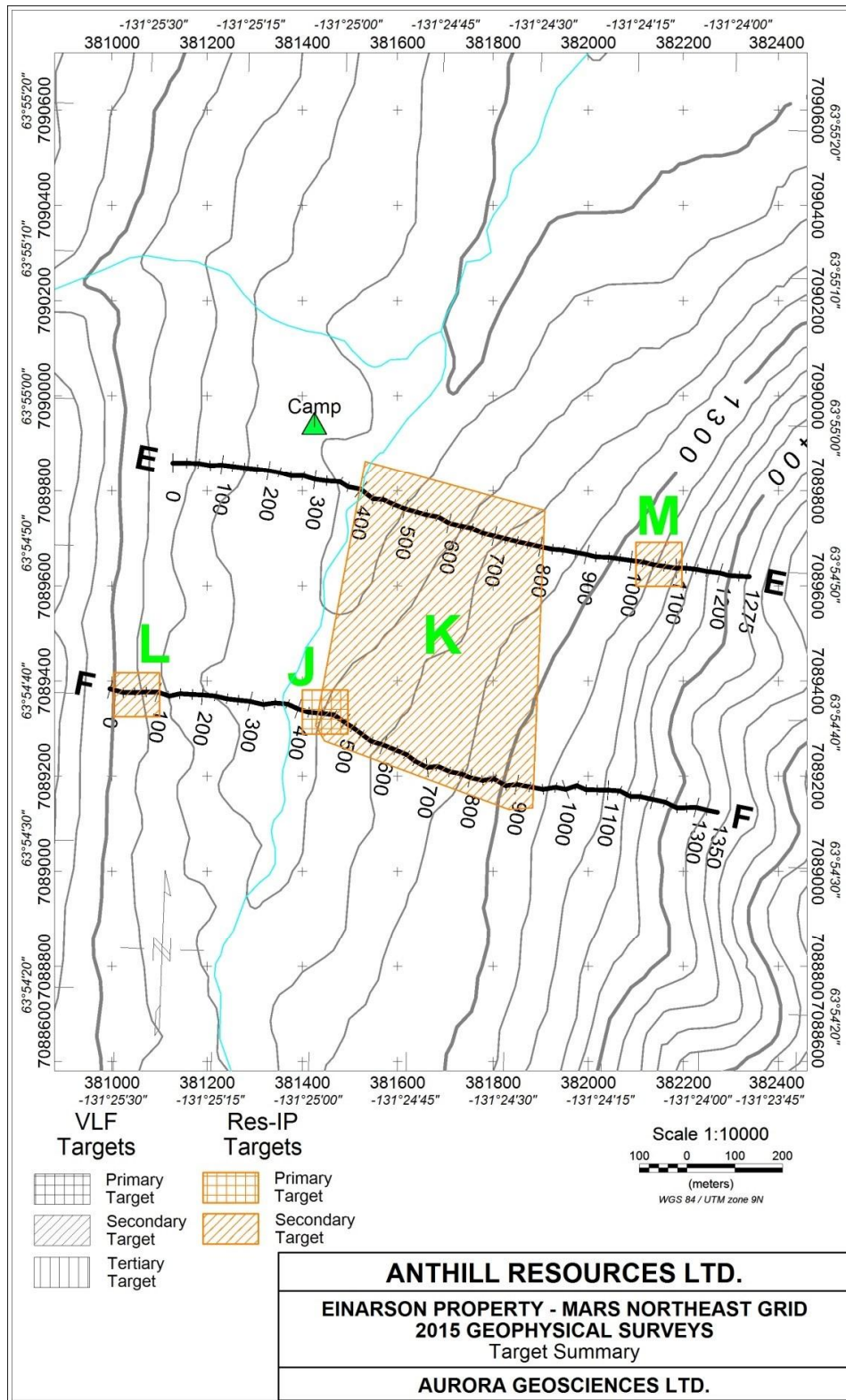


Figure 22: Mars Northeast Target Summary

Table 2: Details of Proposed Mars North Target Area

Target	Target Type	Description	Rank
A	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature coincident with high gold and arsenic in soil anomaly.	2
B	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature coincident with high base metal in soil anomaly	3
C	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature coincident with high gold and arsenic in soil anomaly.	2
D	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature immediately north of high gold and arsenic in rock anomaly.	1
E	VLF-EM	Juncture of NE-SW trending features with VLF-EM feature associated with gold and arsenic anomaly (Target A).	1
F	Res-IP	Shallow chargeability high within Narchilla Formation. At the top of a vertical conductive feature.	1
G	Res-IP	Vertical breaks in the gently east-dipping chargeability interpreted to be thrust faulted Algae Lake Formation.	2
H	Res-IP	Shallow weak chargeability high within Narchilla Formation. At the top of a vertical conductive feature.	2
I	Res-IP	Shallow chargeability high within Narchilla Formation. At the top of a vertical conductive feature. Immediately adjacent to high gold-in-rock anomaly	1

Table 3: Mars Northeast Target Summary

Target	Target Type	Description	Rank
J	Res-IP	Chargeability high on the margin of central conductive zone broadly coincident with elevated gold-in-soil values.	1
K	Res-IP	Central conductive zone broadly coincident with elevated gold-in-soil values	2
L	Res-IP	Chargeability high.	3
M	Res-IP	Chargeability high.	3

4.3 Geochem, prospecting Work Program

4.3.1 Introduction of Geochemistry work

The 2015 work program on the Mars Northeast area consisted of preliminary geological mapping, grid soil sampling, rock sampling and limited silt sampling across the anomalous area, which covers the floor of a wide glacial valley. The soil sampling consisted of extension of previously established grid lines to cover the entire valley floor, as well as establishment of infill lines, resulting in a 100-metre line spacing and a 50-metre station spacing. The resultant grid covers an area of 1.5 km north-south by about 1.1 km east-west. All 2015 and 2013 sites were successfully sampled except for several locations directly along the main north-flowing stream in the central grid area. A total of 32 rock, 177 soil and 8 silt samples were taken from this area.

The Mars Northeast area is covered by “buckbrush” with subalpine timber along valley walls. The soil is well developed and clay-rich. The valley floor contains several small glacial drumlins, which likely provide deep overburden rendering soil results inconclusive at some locations. Soil samples were taken by 125 cm length hand auger, with an average depth of about 20 cm, to ensure penetration to the B or C horizons. Rock, soil and silt samples were described in detail, and matched with analytical results attached in Appendix A.

The campsite was located on a small barren knoll marked by strong carbonate alteration in local rubblecrop boulders. Fairly abundant quartz-rich rubblecrop boulders occur just east of the bare knoll, which may represent a “kill zone” prohibiting growth of buckbrush.

The 2015 program on the Mars North area consisted of geological and structural mapping and rock sampling. The program focused on areas marked by strong gold-in-soil anomalies from the 2013 program. This area is marked by a steep west-facing slope with poor to negligible soil development above 1,500 metres of elevation. A total of 35 rock samples were taken.

Assay Methodology

All soil and rock samples were sent to ALS Yukon prelab, then the rock samples were processed. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Whitehorse, Yukon and North Vancouver, British Columbia for soil 30 g FA/AES gold plus 51 elements ME-MS41 geochemical analysis and rock 50 g ICP22 gold plus 51 elements ME-MS41 geochemical analysis. Sample location data, field description data and geochemical analytical data were uploaded into Anthill Resources database. All soil and rock sample assay results refer to appendix A.



Photo 1: Kill Zone in Camp(Photo: Shane Carlos)

4.3.2 Discussions of Results

Mars Northeast area

Geological mapping indicates this area is underlain by Hyland Group, Narchilla Formation fine clastic sediments including maroon shales in eastern areas and siltstone to mudstone in northern areas. Bedding is oriented north to north-northwest, dipping moderately to steeply northeast. The area has undergone compressional faulting, marked as small-scale thrust faults. Several east-west trending shear zones, locally with replacement-style pyrite, were identified north of camp along the main stream; however these returned background gold values. Abundant white quartz vein float with clotty limonite after carbonate occurs across the area; these also returned background gold values. Widespread argillic alteration has occurred within fine clastic sediments in the northern study area.

Rock sampling revealed two areas of high gold values: the southeastern area near the 2014 sample returning 25.2 g/t gold; and a north-south trend marked by the quartz-rich boulders extending directly through camp. At the former, abundant arsenopyrite and/or arsenian pyrite bearing rubblecrop returned values from 0.75 to 9.37 g/t gold and 191 to 7,900 ppm arsenic (As). Silver (Ag), antimony (Sb), mercury (Hg) and bismuth (Bi) values are at background levels. Lead (Pb) values are at near background levels near the high grade 2014 sample; however one sample about 50 metres to the west returned 0.75 g/t Au with 502 ppm Pb.



Photo 2: Sample RE5671215(9.37 g/t Au), High Grade (25.2 g/t Au) Area

Sampling along the camp trend, tentatively called the “Callisto Zone”, returned values ranging from 0.023 to 8.56 g/t gold, with 10 of 14 returning gram-plus values, and 4 returning values greater than 5.0 g/t. High gold values are associated with high but strongly variable arsenic values and weakly anomalous lead values. The strongest pathfinder element correlation is with antimony; all samples show strongly anomalous Sb values. The Callisto Zone extends southward from the camp to an area of abundant strongly brecciated quartz vein boulders; sampling of one of these returned a value of 2.23 g/t gold with 288 ppm antimony. This provides a minimum zone strike extent of 220 metres.



Photo 3: Close-up, Brecciated Quartz Boulders(2.23 g/t Au), S end, Callisto Zone



Photo 4: Sample RE5672820 (8.56 g/t Au), Callisto Zone (Shane Carlos)

Two float boulders sampled in 2015 along the main stream northeast of the Callisto Zone returned gold values of 1.755 and 0.933 g/t gold respectively. The former is associated with a strongly anomalous Sb value suggesting its source was the Callisto Zone; the latter is associated with a weakly anomalous Sb value suggesting an unknown origin.

Soil sample results, combined with those from 2013, suggest the presence of five distinct trends: 1) a NNW – trending zone coincident with the rock sample returning 25.2 g/t gold; 2) a parallel trend roughly 200 metres to the west; 3) a NNE – extending trend east of the main creek in the northern area; 4) a north-south trend coincident with the Callisto zone; and 5) a less defined zone northeast of Zone 1. Preliminary analysis of soil results failed to show distinct pathfinder signatures for any particular zone; all contained strongly variable As values and essentially background Hg, Sb and Ag values. The exception is Zone 4, the Callisto Zone, which returned strongly anomalous Sb values in soil.

Silt sampling returned a very strongly anomalous value of 1.09 g/t gold with 515 ppm As and elevated Sb values from a small seep near the 2014 sample returning 25.2 g/t gold. A value of 0.042 g/t gold was returned to the north, downslope of Zone 5, and a value of 0.055 g/t gold was returned from the north end of Zone 3. A value of 0.019 g/t gold from the main stream near the southern, upstream end of the targeted area may still be considered as somewhat elevated.

Mars North Area

The Mars North area is underlain by a package of Hyland Group sediments affected by thrust faulting within a compressional environment. The western area is marked by Algae Formation grey limestone,

with lesser dolostone and zebra dolostone towards the unit's eastern thrust fault boundary, particularly in the Deimos Zone area. At one location near the Deimos Zone, zebra dolostone is overlain by medium to thick-bedded limestone. Algae Formation carbonates are in fault contact with Narchilla Formation green and maroon shales and other fine clastic sediments to the east. The quartz vein occurrences sampled in 2015, as well as the Deimos Zone, are hosted by Narchilla Formation sediments. Minor Yusezyu Formation coarse clastic sediments occur in extreme western areas of the Mars North area.

Geological mapping and prospecting in the Mars North area also confirmed the continuation of the main Mars gold-bearing system to a point roughly 4.0 km north of the drilled area. Fairly abundant small limonitic quartz vein occurrences, accompanied by proximal talus, occur along this trend, particularly near a ridgeline in the north-central area. To the north, several trenches were excavated in 2013 in limonitic, moderately silicified shale. Sparse quartz-sericite vein float occurs somewhat farther north in an area of anomalous talus fine samples exceeding 500 ppb gold.

Gold values returned from 2015 rock sampling of this area were typically in the 0.05 to 0.35 g/t range. The one exception is a sample of banded quartz vein float with sericitic inclusions with a value of 0.811 g/t gold. Several year-2013 talus fine samples taken nearby returned gold values to 1.190 g/t, including one returning 8.970 g/t gold. Rock samples taken in 2015 outside of this quartz vein trend returned low to background gold values.



Photo 5: Rock Sample RE5671229 (0.276 g/t Au), Mars North Area

4.3.3 Target interpretation and Recommendations

Mars Northeast Area

The Northeast Mars area has strong potential to host one or more significant gold-bearing zones. Five separate trends have been identified through soil sampling, of which the least aerially extensive zone is the Callisto Zone, marked by numerous high gold values from rock sampling. All trends other than the Callisto Zone occur along areas of gentle to moderate terrain, indicating the source areas are slightly upslope of the uppermost anomalous values.

Importantly, the area has undergone well developed clay-rich soil development and is well vegetated, including “buckbrush”. This setting tends to subdue anomalous values; therefore the high values returned are more likely to represent significant mineralization. Outcrop exposure is very sparse except directly along the main north-flowing stream, although rubblecrop at the Camp Zone and at the 25.2 gpt value location suggest locally thin overburden.

Trends 1, 2 and 3 all contain gold-in-soil values higher than those of Trend 4, the Callisto Zone, and suggesting potential for either higher grade or more extensive gold bearing mineralized zones. The abundant mineralized quartz vein rubblecrop near the high-grade showing suggests a zone of significant width. The Callisto Zone itself could be easily upgraded to a drill target with a modest amount of additional mapping and rock sampling.

The geochemical signatures of Trends 1, 2, 3, and 5 are very similar, with no notable variation in pathfinder element concentrations between zones, suggesting a common temporal origin. Trend 4, the Callisto Zone, has a significantly enriched antimony signature, suggesting it may have originated from a separate pulse, although still likely from the same major mineralizing event.

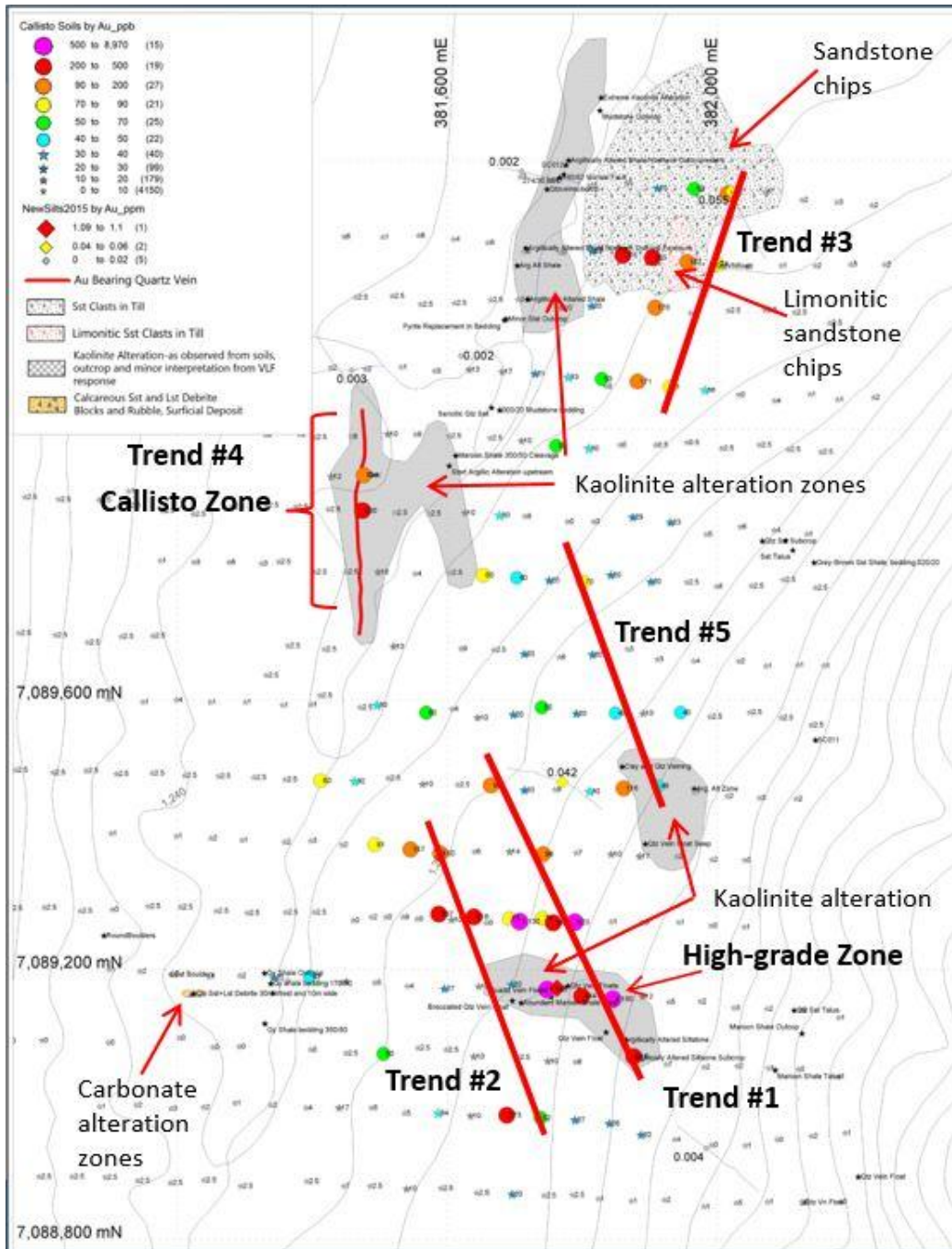


Figure 23: Anomalous Gold in Soil Trend, Northeast Zone, Einarson Property, Anthill Resources Ltd.

All anomalous gold values to date were obtained from sulphide-enriched, typically arsenical quartz vein material. To date, mineralized quartz veins comprise the exploration target setting at Mars Northeast. There is no evidence of intrusive activity in the area, or anywhere else on the Einarson property, indicating that intrusive-related gold is not the target model here. The deposit setting is likely that of orogenic gold, whereby auriferous hydrothermal fluids move along north-south to NNE – SSW trending

dilatant fault zones and are emplaced as quartz veins within these zones. There may be a larger district scale crustal structure controlling local fault emplacement and subsequent fluid movement. Far to the southeast, the gold prospects on the 3-Ace property and many on the neighbouring Sprogge property are of orogenic origin; the system of deep-seated district to regional-scale faults may extend from this area to the Mars Northeast and Mars North areas.

The “kill zone” at the camp site is marked by orange – brown carbonate alteration, also visible along a small hill in the valley about two kilometres to the south. Year-2013 soil sampling did not cover this area, although several weak to moderately anomalous gold-in-soil values were returned from sampling somewhat to the west.



Photo 6: Sample RE5671219 (2.66 g/t Au) and RE5671220 (2.81g/t Au) and Sleep Tent, Callisto Zone

Mars North Area

Mineralization here is also of orogenic origin, evidenced by a lack of any intrusive units or associated hornfels alteration. Although rock sampling in 2015 confirmed the presence of quartz vein-hosted gold in this area, gold grades are too low to suggest potential for a viable deposit. Most of the “soil” is actually fine talus, which tend to give much higher gold values compared to those from well-developed soil for a source of the same size and grade. Talus fines may actually return higher values than actual in-situ source material, due to the effects of concentration of heavy grains downslope. The north-south trend of limonitic quartz veins is coincident with the uphill limit of anomalous values; therefore this trend is the gold source.

The parallel zone of poddy lead-zinc mineralization to the west indicates a large mineralizing system with strong zonation. However, gold values here are background to weakly elevated only. Silver values are locally elevated, but are too low to represent a viable exploration target.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Mars North Zone

- Given the low magnetic relief and the lack of correlation with other datasets, the total magnetic field at both Mars North Zone and Mars Northeast zone is not considered a useful tool for guiding exploration.
- VLF-IP survey defined linear structures at Mars North with some areas are coincident with surface gold and arsenic in soil and in rock anomalies extending north and northwest,
- Geophysical Res-IP and VLF work has identified 9 targets listed in table 2 and refer to Figure 21. Geology and geochemistry follow up suggested to these 9 geophysical targets for further understanding the mineralization potential. Though at this time, surface geochemistry results and Mars North and Mars Main historical work won't warrant immediate further exploration work at Mars North zone. However, the third gold-in-soil target roughly 3.5 kilometres farther north may represent an extension of the main Mars trend. Some areas directly northwest of this anomaly did not undergo soil sampling. This area warrants follow-up geological mapping, rock sampling and infill soil sampling.

Mars Northeast Zone

- Given the low magnetic relief and the lack of correlation with other datasets, the total magnetic field at both Mars North Zone and Mars Northeast zone is not considered a useful tool for guiding exploration.
- Res-IP survey defined linear structures at Mars North with some areas are coincident with surface gold and arsenic in soil and in rock anomalies extending north and northwest,
- Four Res-IP targets have defined coincident with five gold Trends at Mars Northeast zone, refer to Figure 23 and description section 4.3. Target K coincident with Trend #1, 2, 5 and 3 is higher ranked corridor warrant further exploration. The Target L is located at south extension of #4 gold Trend.
- The Mars Northeast area warrants considerable further exploration, including testing by diamond drilling. The small hill to the south also warrants further geological mapping, rock sampling and grid soil sampling.

6.0 References

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- Dave Hildes, Aurora Geoscience, Sep10 2015 internal report, Report on 2015 Geophysical Surveys Mars Main and Mars Northeast Zones, Einarson Property. Anthill Resources Ltd
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- Jeff Cary etc. Feb 28 2014. Technical Report on Anthill Resources Einarson Gold Project Yukon Territory, Canada
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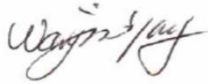
7.0 Authors Statement of Qualifications

Statement of qualifications, Wan Jin Yang B Sc in Geology

I, Wan Jin Yang, B. Sc. in Geology, an employee of Anthill Resources Ltd. Resident at 1383 Lynn Valley Rd. North Vancouver BC, do hereby certify that

- I have worked primarily in geochemistry, geology survey, mineral exploration, mining, geological service in China, Yukon and British Columbia since 1990.
- I am a registered Senior Geologist in China mining association system and a candidate for registration membership of Association of Professional Geoscientists of British Columbia with ID 164672.
- I graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology from China University of Geoscience, 1990. I have ten years of exploration geochemistry, mineral exploration experience in China government geology, geochemical survey system and more than twelve years of commercial mineral exploration experience at Canadian mining and mineral exploration companies.

- I have upgraded my knowledge in geoscience and mineral exploration technology by domestic and international short study tours and widely involving in mineral exploration since I graduated from university.
- I have read and understand of the definitions of YMEP Guidebook, YMEP Application Form, Assessment Criteria for 2015, YMEP Project Status Report, YMEP Guidelines for Rentals/Other rates and Expense Claims Form documents for this target evaluation Funding application and related field work, and YMEP 15-088 target Evaluation Hard Rock Schedule A and Schedule B.



Wan Jin Yang
Bachelor Science in Geology
Dated this 10th day of January 2016

**2015 - Mars Project - Exploration - Financial Statement
Anthill Resources (Yukon) Ltd.**

Vendor	Category	Inv Date	Inv Number	Description	Amount	Total
Air Travel within Yukon						
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	07/03/2015	INV6819	geophysics survey crew & gear mob in	\$2,794.00	
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	07/03/2015	INV6820	geophysics survey crew & gear mob in	\$3,048.00	
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	07/03/2015	INV6821	geophysics survey crew & gear mob in	\$2,222.50	
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	07/18/2015	INV6886	geophysics survey crew & gear mob out	\$3,048.00	
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	07/18/2015	INV6887	geophysics survey crew & gear mob out	\$2,794.00	
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	07/25/2015	INV6924	geo crew & gear mob in	\$2,794.00	
Black Sheep Aviation	float plane	08/03/2015	INV6981	geo crew & gear mob out	\$2,794.00	
Horizon Helicopters	helicopter	07/19/2015	INV635	geophysics crew helicopter cost	\$16,026.40	
Horizon Helicopters	helicopter	08/03/2015	INV645	geo crew helicopter cost	\$8,800.00	
					sub-total	\$44,320.90
Geophysics Survey (all-included)						
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	geophysics survey	09/06/2015	INV12600	advance payment	\$40,000.00	
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	geophysics survey	08/12/2015	INV12671	June24-30, 2015 service	\$40,488.51	
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	geophysics survey	09/02/2015	INV12692	project expense & July19-Sep10, 2015 service	\$12,146.93	
					sub-total	\$92,635.44
Assay						
ALS Minerals	assay	08/18/2015	INV3399214	soil sample assay	\$5,484.80	
ALS Minerals	assay	08/19/2015	INV3399254	rock sample assay	\$2,419.48	
					sub-total	\$7,904.28
Wages						
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	senior geologies	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015	senior geologist July16-31 wages	\$5,268.75	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	senior geologies	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015	senior geologist Aug01-11 wages	\$2,806.25	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	senior geologies	09/20/2015	ANT15/09/2015	senior geologist Aug19-Sep03, 2015 wages	\$768.75	
Shane Carlos	geologist	08/10/2015	SC2015-08-10	geologist July23-Aug9, 2015 wages	\$4,606.61	
					sub-total	\$13,450.36
Generator						
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	generator	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015	July25-31 generator rental	\$70.00	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	generator	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015	Aug01-03 generator rental	\$30.00	
					sub-total	\$100.00
Expense (2 persons)						
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	camp rental	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015	July 25 - 31 camp rental	\$595.00	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	sat phone rental	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015	July 25 - 31 sat phone rental	\$70.00	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	meal	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015b	July 4 & July 7 crew meals	\$87.26	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	groceries	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015b	field groceries	\$637.21	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	supplies	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015b	field supplies	\$702.32	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	maps	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015b	project maps	\$136.33	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	camp rental	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015	Aug 01 - 03, 2015 camp rental	\$255.00	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	sat phone rental	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015	Aug 01 - 03, 2015 sat phone rental	\$30.00	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	meals	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015b	Aug 03, 2015 crew meals	\$33.00	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	groceries	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015b	field groceries	\$13.95	
					sub-total	\$2,560.07
Truck within Yukon						
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	mileage	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015	July 25,2015 truck mileage	\$261.02	
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	mileage	08/17/2015	ANT15/08/2015	Aug 03, 2015 truck mileage	\$259.16	
					sub-total	\$520.18
Fuel						
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration	fuel	08/10/2015	ANT31/07/2015b	camp propane & generator fuel	\$67.59	
					sub-total	\$67.59

Total \$161,558.82

*All cost listed here doesn't include GST