ITEM 1: TITLE PAGE

43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
TCHENTLO LAKE PROPERTY

NORTH CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

Prepared for
FAR RESOURCES LTD.
ALCHEMIST MINING CORP.

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Item 1: Summary

Far Resources Ltd. ("Far Resources") holds a 100% interest in the Tchentlo Lake Property located in north central BC approximately 100 kilometers northwest of Fort St. James. The Property is considered an early stage exploration prospect that has potential to host both porphyry type copper – gold mineralization and vein type gold mineralization. Pursuant to an agreement dated 23 June, 2014 Far Resources granted Alchemist Mining Corp. ("Alchemist Mining") an option to earn a 51% interest in the Tchentlo Property and a second option to earn an additional 29% interest.

The Tchentlo Lake Property lies within the Quesnel Trough which is the largest copper-gold porphyry belt in Canada. The majority of the known porphyry deposits within this belt are hosted by Triassic aged volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by late Triassic to early Jurassic aged alkaline intrusive rocks. Figure 1 and figure 2 show the extent of the porphyry belt within British Columbia and the location of known porphyry copper deposits in the central part of the Quesnel Trough.

Far Resources initially acquired the Property by staking and direct purchase in late 2007 after Serengeti Resources Ltd. ("Serengetti") announced a new discovery of porphyry copper-gold mineralization at their wholly owned Kwanika Property located approximately 130 kilometers northwest of Ft. St. James. The Kwanika Discovery is located within a series of contiguous claims (comprising approximately 10,000 hectares) staked along the Pinchi Fault Zone which is a major northwest trending structure that forms the western boundary of the Quesnel Trough. Drill results published by Serengeti include DDH K-06-09 which intersected 111.1 meters of 0.69% copper and 0.54 g/t gold; DDH K-07-15 which intersected 0.661% copper and 0.72 g/t gold over 328.3 meters; and, K-07-20 which returned 0.76% copper and 0.91 g/t gold over 107.7 meters.

Another relevant exploration project in the project area is Eastfield Resources Indata Property (located approx. 20 kilometers southwest of Kwanika) which covers part of a splay fault from the main Pinchi Fault Zone. According to Morton and Bailey (2006), the Indata Property hosts significant porphyry copper mineralization and gold bearing vein type mineralization and warrants additional exploration. The vein type mineralization was identified in 1989 by trenching and drill testing of gold, arsenic and antimony soil geochemical anomalies. Drilling reportedly encountered polymetallic quartz and quartz carbonate veins with gold values ranging from several hundred ppb to 6 g/t with the most significant intercept being 47 g/t gold over 4 meters. In 1995 porphyry type copper mineralization was identified during road construction and a 75 meter long trench (referred to as Trench 7) reportedly averaged 0.36% copper. Follow-up drilling in 1998 reportedly returned 145.4 meters grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 meters grading 0.37% copper.

It is important to note that there is no assurance that mineralization similar to that encountered on either the Kwanika Property or the Indata Property will be identified on the Tchentlo Lake Property. The technical information concerning these properties is included solely to demonstrate the geological setting of the subject property.

It is interesting to note that the Indata Property was originally believed to be underlain by rocks belonging to the Cache Creek Terrane (rocks older than the Takla volcanics that form the Quesnel Trough) which are known to host the vein type mineralization identified on the Indata Property. According to Morton and Bailey (2006), based on the presence of porphyry style mineralization it appears that the property may also cover fault splays of Takla Group rocks (Quesnel Trough) to the west of the main Pinchi Fault.

The Tchentlo Lake Property initially comprised five claim blocks (approx. 5,000 ha.) which were acquired to cover various airborne magnetic highs interpreted to be possible intrusive centers localized along the Pinchi Fault Zone. The two most northerly blocks (referred to as the North Block and the South Block comprising approx. 2,500 ha.) cover possible extensions of the rocks that host Eastfield's Indata Property and a former Placer Dome Property (explored for gold in 1990) located approximately 20 kilometers to the southeast of Indata (formerly referred to as the Lo Property).. The claim blocks located further south along the main Pinchi Fault Zone, (referred to as the Pinchi South Blocks comprising approx. 2,500 ha.) covered parts of several airborne magnetic targets. Between 2007 and 2009 most of the ground along the projected southern extension of the Pinchi Fault was staked by Amarc Resources Ltd. Figure 2 shows the current claims held by Far Resources, the location of the Pinchi South Blocks and the location of the recent staking by Amarc along the Pinchi Fault Zone. Figure 3 and figure 4 are simplified geological and airborne magnetic maps of the project area that show the extent of the Pinchi Fault Zone and the areas of high magnetic response that are interpreted as possible intrusive centers.

Between 2007 and 2009 Far Resources funded a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey designed to evaluate the Pinchi South Blocks. It was noted during the survey that there is extensive overburden covering most the Pinchi South Blocks . The results of the initial survey were negative and based on the fact that Amarc allowed their claim holdings along the southern extension of the Pinchi Fault Zone to lapse in 2010 Far Resources elected to focus exploration work on the North and South Blocks and allowed the Pinchi South Blocks to lapse.

During 2010 Far Resources reviewed published technical data for the Indata property and compiled the historic technical information available for the former Placer Dome Lo Property (now covered by the South Block). Although there is no detailed surface exploration data available for the North Block geological maps published by Eastfield and regional airborne magnetic data (available from the BC Ministry of Mines) suggests the rock units that host mineralization on the Indata Property extend into the North Block.

The historic exploration work completed by Placer Dome within the South Block includes grid based soil sample data (984 sample sites collected by Placer Dome from the former Lo Property) all of which is now covered by the South Block. The soil sample data was digitized and entered into a GIS database to establish the location of anomalous sample sites relative to the boundaries of the South Block. Several areas which exhibit moderately to strongly elevated gold (up to 150ppb), arsenic and antimony contents in soils were identified by Placer Dome, however the source of the anomalies was not determined. The main anomaly (located in the southeastern part of the grid established by Placer Dome) trends

southeast across three survey lines, is approximately 60 to 70 meters wide and is open to the south. The anomaly exhibits gold, arsenic and antimony values in soils which are similar to the values reported by Eastfield in the area of vein type gold mineralization identified on the Indata Property. The historic work completed by Placer Dome needs to be verified and the soil survey grid needs to be extended to evaluate the anomalous area. The available historic data suggests potential for the discovery of vein type gold mineralization. Based on the available technical data the Tchentlo Lake Property is considered a property of merit and the author recommended a two stage exploration program consisting of widely spaced grid soil geochemical surveys on the North Block and a verification soil geochemical survey on the South Block. The objective of the survey on the South Block was to confirm the main arsenic, antimony and gold in soil anomaly identified by Placer Dome and determine if the anomalous zone continues to the southeast. The main objective of the survey carried out on the North Block was to assess the potential for discovery of porphyry copper type mineralization.

Between April and July of 2012 Far Resources completed several site visits and collected 109 soil samples from the South Block and a total of 244 soil samples from the North Block. Samples from the North Block were collected at 25 meter intervals along four, 200 meter spaced profile lines. Samples from the South Block were collected at 25 meter intervals along 50 meter spaced profile lines within the main part of the soil anomaly identified by Placer Dome.

Results of the sampling program at the North Block identified a low amplitude (100 to 125 ppm copper) but relatively consistent, multi-station copper anomaly consisting of nine samples greater than 100 ppm within an area roughly 400 meters x 300 meters in size. Additional sampling appears to be warranted.

Results of the sampling program at the South Block confirmed the presence of a strong arsenic anomaly co-incident with moderately anomalous antimony values and low but weakly anomalous gold values within the target area identified by Placer Dome. Results appear to confirm the results reported by Placer Dome and additional work appears to be warranted. Figures 5 and 6 show the detailed access maps and topographic mapping that was completed. Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the data for the verification sampling program completed in 2012 with the historic soil geochemical data for the South Block and Figures 11, 12 and 13 show the 2012 soil reconnaissance scale geochemical data for the North Block.

It is recommended that Alchmist Mining expand the geochemical survey grids completed on the North Block and the South Block by Far Resources in 2012. Initial work should consist of additional geochemical surveys (approximately 100 widely spaced soil samples from each grid area) to confirm the strike direction of the anomalies at a cost of approximately $25,000. Follow up work would include more detailed sampling to delineate the full extent of the anomalies (approximately 500 soil samples) at a cost of approximately $75,000. On completion of the proposed geochemical surveys a decision can be made whether or not to proceed with a follow up trenching program.

Item 2: Introduction and Terms of Reference

The author was retained by the Board of Directors of Far Resources Ltd. to supervise the Phase 1 Exploration Program on North and South Blocks outlined in the Company's Prospectus dated July 30 2011. This report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The Qualified Person who is the author of this report has supervised various exploration projects in the Province of British Columbia. The author visited the Tchentlo Lake Property between July 2 and July 14th , 2012. The scope of the personal inspection of the property was to supervise the Phase 1 soil sampling program completed on the North and South Blocks.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

The author has prepared this report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The available technical data for the Tchentlo Lake Property consists of regional geological information compiled by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines and documentation regarding field investigations completed within the project area by various previous operators including Serengetti Resources, Placer Dome and Eastfields Minerals. Sources are listed in the References section of this report and are cited where appropriate in the body of the report. The technical reports listed in the References section of this report appear to have been completed by professional geologists without any promotional or misleading intent and the author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

To the best of the author's knowledge at the time of writing of this report, the Tchentlo Lake Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances other than as disclosed in section 6 of this report. To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Tchentlo Lake Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

The author conducted an online title search on June 20, 2014 to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Tchentlo Lake Property are registered in the name of Far Resources and are in good standing with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

Far Resources Ltd. holds a 100% interest in six mineral tenures in two separate claim blocks (referred to as the North Block and the South Block) comprising 2,507.94. The North Block consists of three contiguous mineral tenures (1,196.15 hectares). The South Block consists of three contiguous mineral tenures (1,311.75 hectares). All of the claims which comprise the Tchentlo Lake Property were staked pursuant to the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines MTO system (Mineral Titles Online System). The earliest expiry date of the claim package is July 30, 2015 The location of the property relative to other mining claims, local communities, parks and access roads is shown in figure 1. The individual claim tenure numbers are shown in figure 2. The North Block is located on NTS Mapsheet 93N03 and the South Block straddles NTS Mapsheet numbers 93N014 and 93N015.

Pursuant to an agreement dated 23 June, 2014 Far Resources granted Alchemist Mining Corp. ("Alchemist Mining") an option to earn a 51% interest in the Tchentlo Property and a second option to earn an additional 29% interest.

The mineral cell title claim statistics are summarized in Table 1; note that this claim information is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights inquiry website (BC Mineral Titles June 20, 2014). The mineral claims do not have to be legally surveyed since they are BC Government established cell claims.

Table 1. List of mineral tenures

Tchentlo Property – North Block (1,196.19)

Tenure No.	Registered Owner	Area (in ha.)	Expiry Date
693443	Far Resources Ltd.	460.26	July 30, 2015
693444	Far Resources Ltd.	459.88	July 30, 2015
693443	Far Resources Ltd.	276.05	July 30, 2015

Tchentlo Property – South Block (1,311.75 ha.)

Tenure No.	Registered Owner	Area (in ha.)	Expiry Date
693483	Far Resources Ltd.	461.77	July 30, 2015
693503	Far Resources Ltd.	462.01	July 30, 2015
842742	Far Resources Ltd.	387.97	July 30, 2015

The Tchentlo Lake Property is owned 100% by Far Resources Ltd. and is not subject to any royalties, back in rights, payments or other agreements. Title to the claims is maintained through the performance of annual assessment filings and payment of required fees.

Provincial Mining Regulations

Prior to July 1, 2012 BC Ministry of Mines regulations required that title to the claims be maintained through the performance of annual assessment work filings and payment of required fees. For the first three years after a claim was staked a minimum of $4.00 per hectare in eligible exploration and development expenditures needed to be incurred. In subsequent years, a total of $8.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenses needed to be incurred. Effective July 1, 2012 new regulations came into effect that changed the requirements from a 2-tier system to a 4-tier system and have significantly increased the minimum exploration expenditures that are required to maintain mineral tenures in good standing. Under the new regulations all mineral tenures are deemed to be in their first anniversary year and the new minimum exploration expenditures will be $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2, $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4; $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6 and $20.00 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Prior to July 1, 2012 holders of mineral tenures had the option of making payments equivalent to the minimum exploration and development expenditures (referred to as PIED) required by the Ministry of Mines instead of incurring the required expenditures. Under the old regulations a minimum of one day and a maximum of one year of PIED could be applied to mineral tenures. Under the regulations which come into effect July 1, 2012 the holders of mineral tenures will still have the option of making payments instead of exploration and development work however, the new PIED rate will be set at double the value of the minimum exploration and development expenditures required. In addition to the changes in the PIED rate tenure holders who elect to make payments instead of incurring expenditures will need to pay for a minimum of 6 months which under the new regulations will be equivalent to the minimum expenditures for an entire year. Similar to the assessment work requirements, if a recorded holder wishes to register PIED, the claim will also be treated as if it is in its first anniversary year for the purpose of calculating the assessment requirement, as of the date of implementation (July 1, 2012).

To the best of the author's knowledge, government permits are not required to carry out the proposed Stage 1 Program and the proposed Stage 2 exploration program but will be required to carry out for any follow up trenching or diamond drilling program recommended after completion of this program. These programs will require application to the Ministry of Energy and Mines for permits and the Issuer may be required to post security equivalent to the estimated costs of any reclamation work which will be required after completion of the proposed exploration work. To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out the proposed Stage 2 exploration program. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Issuer will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas nor is the author aware of any instances where local First Nations communities have objected to exploration work in the general project area.

To the best of the author`s knowledge the surface rights to the Property are currently held by the Province of British Columbia. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified an application that includes detailed environmental impact studies must be made to the BC Land Title and Survey Authority (LTSA) for surface rights prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property.

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrasture, Physiography

Access to the property is by road from Fort St. James along the Tachie, Leo Creek and Leo-Tchentlo logging roads. The access roads are loose surfaced and in excellent condition at the time of the writers property visit in October of 2009. The nearest BC Highway grid is approximately 50 kilometers to the south (ie. of the North Block).

The Property is on the Nechako Plateau which is characterized by rolling terrain varying from 900 to 1,500 meters above sea level. The topography has a generally north westerly trend and is dominated by areas of low relief. Lowland areas are swamp filled or covered by thick glacial deposits resulting in minimal bedrock exposure. The landscape would offer numerous options for tailings containment and there are numerous water sources available.

The climate is transitional between maritime and continental and is considered comparable to Fort St. James. Environment Canada measured at Fort St. James shows an average of 80 millimeters annual precipitation. Mean seasonal temperature highs for July are 21.5 degrees Celsius and -9.1 degrees Celsius for January. Mean temperature lows are 7.9 and -18.3 degrees Celsius respectively.

The Property is below timberline with the forest varying from open to heavy underbrush. Timber in the area is dominated by spruce, balsam fir and pine. Underbrush is typically slide alder, huckleberry and devils club.

Fort St. James is a resource-based community of about 5,000 people and can provide all required labour, mechanized equipment and supplies required for exploration.

Item 6: Exploration History

The Tchentlo Lake Property initially comprised five claim blocks (approx. 5,000 ha.) which were acquired to cover various airborne magnetic highs interpreted to be possible intrusive centers localized along the Pinchi Fault Zone. The two most northerly blocks (referred to as the North Block and the South Block comprising approx. 2,500 ha.) cover possible extensions of the rocks that host Eastfield's Indata Property and a former Placer Dome Property (explored for gold in 1990) located approximately 20 kilometers to the southeast of Indata (formerly referred to as the Lo Property).. The claim blocks located further south along the main Pinchi Fault Zone, (referred to as the Pinchi South Blocks comprising approx. 2,500 ha.) covered parts of several airborne magnetic targets. Between 2007 and 2009 most of the ground along the projected southern extension of the Pinchi Fault was staked by Amarc Resources Ltd. Figure 2 shows the current claims held by Far Resources, the location of the Pinchi South Blocks and the location of the recent staking by Amarc along the Pinchi Fault Zone. Figure 3 and figure 4 are simplified geological and airborne magnetic maps of the project area that show the extent of the Pinchi Fault Zone and the areas of high magnetic response that are interpreted as possible intrusive centers.

In 2009 Far Resources funded a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey designed to evaluate the Pinchi South Blocks. It was noted during the survey that there is extensive overburden covering most the Pinchi South Blocks . The results of the initial survey were negative and based on the fact that Amarc allowed their claim holdings along the southern extension of the Pinchi Fault Zone to lapse in 2010 Far Resources elected to focus exploration work on the North and South Blocks and allowed the Pinchi South Blocks to lapse. During 2010 Far Resources reviewed published technical data for the Indata property and compiled the historic technical information available for the former Placer Dome Lo Property (now covered by the South Block). Although there is no detailed surface exploration data available for the North Block geological maps published by Eastfield and regional airborne magnetic data (available from the BC Ministry of Mines) suggests the rock units that host mineralization on the Indata Property extend into the North Block.

The historic exploration work completed by Placer Dome within the South Block includes grid based soil sample data (984 sample sites collected by Placer Dome from the former Lo Property) all of which is now covered by the South Block. The soil sample data was digitized and entered into a GIS database to establish the location of anomalous sample sites relative to the boundaries of the South Block. Several areas which exhibit moderately to strongly elevated gold (up to 150ppb), arsenic and antimony contents in soils were identified by Placer Dome, however the source of the anomalies was not determined. The main gold anomaly (located in the southeastern part of the grid established by Placer Dome) trends southeast across three survey lines, is approximately 60 to 70 meters wide and is open to the south. Anomalous arsenic and antimony responses extend the anomalous zone for an additional 300 meters to the northwest. The anomaly exhibits gold, arsenic and antimony values in soils which are similar to the values reported by Eastfield in the area of vein type gold mineralization identified on the Indata Property.

Between 2007 and 2009 Far Resources acquired the Tchentlo Lake Property and funded a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey designed to evaluate the Pinchi South Blocks. It was noted during the survey that there is extensive overburden covering most the Pinchi South Blocks . The results of the initial survey were negative and based on the fact that Amarc Resources allowed their claim holdings along the southern extension of the Pinchi Fault Zone to lapse in 2010 Far Resources elected to focus exploration work on the North and South Blocks and allowed the Pinchi South Blocks to lapse.

During 2010 Far Resources reviewed published technical data for the Indata property and compiled the historic technical information available for the former Placer Dome Lo Property (now covered by the South Block). Although there is no detailed surface exploration data available for the North Block geological maps published by Eastfield and regional airborne magnetic data (available from the BC Ministry of Mines) suggests the rock units that host mineralization on the Indata Property extend into the North Block

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

According to Morton and Bailey (2006) the Tchentlo Lake Property lies west of and along splay faults related to the contact of two major geological terranes, the Quesnel Terrane (or Quesnel Trough) and the Cache Creek Terrane to the west. The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault regional extent and associated splay faults.

Cache Creek strata to the west has been thrust over Takla strata to the east. The Quesnel Terrane consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by a composite batholith, the Hogem Batholith with intrusive phases, which range in age from Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous.

The Cache Creek Terrane in the region comprises mainly argillaceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by diorite to granodiorite plutons which may be part of the, pre-Triassic age or Lower Cretaceous age and by small ultramafic stocks. Some of these latter intrusions may be of ophiolitic origin. A northwest-striking fault bounded block adjacent to the Quesnel Terrane is underlain largely by limestone within which a sliver of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks is preserved. Both the limestone and volcanic rocks are considered here to be part of the Cache Creek Group but the evidence for this is equivocal as similar strata occur within the Takla Group elsewhere in the region.

However, metamorphic grade of the Takla Group volcanic rocks is rarely higher than zeolite facies of regional metamorphism while that of the volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property is of greenschist grade, suggesting that these strata are of Cache Creek affinity, not Takla Group. This having been said the proximity of the Indata claims to a major thrust fault may locally have raised the metamorphic grade

as has been demonstrated further to south along the Pinchi fault at Pinchi Lake where metamorphic grade increases to blue schist grade at the fault.

The dominant structural style of the Takla Group is that of extensional faulting, mainly to the northwest. In general Takla Group rocks are tilted but not folded. In contrast, strata of the Cache Creek Group have been folded and metamorphosed to lower to middle greenschist facies and, in argillaceous rocks, preserve a penetrative deformational fabric. However, extensional faults are also common within the Cache Creek Group and probably represent the effects of post-collision uplift. In addition to high angle extensional faults, thrust faults are inferred within the Cache Creek Group.

7.1 Mineralization identified within the Tchentlo Lake Property

The British Columbia Minfile mineral occurrence database indicates that the South Block covers a known mineral occurrence referred to as the Lo Prospect (Minfile no. 92F392).

The Lo Prospect is described in a report submitted to the BC Ministry of Mines for assessment credit by Placer Dome (Aris Report No.20037). According to Placer Dome several areas which exhibit moderately to strongly elevated gold (up to 150ppb), arsenic and antimony contents in soils were identified. The main gold anomaly (located in the southeastern part of the grid established by Placer Dome) trends southeast across three survey lines, is approximately 60 to 70 meters wide and is open to the south. Arsenic and antimony anomalies extend for an additional 300 meters to the north along strike of the gold anomaly. The anomaly exhibits gold, arsenic and antimony values in soils which are similar to the values reported by Eastfield in the area of vein type gold mineralization identified on the Indata Property. The historic work completed by Placer Dome needs to be verified and the soil survey grid needs to be extended to evaluate the anomalous area. It is also noted by Placer Dome that hydrothermal alteration including local quartz-carbonate-mariposite (listwanite) alteration was identified in the southeastern part of the grid. The source of the anomaly was not determined.

The available historic data suggests potential for the discovery of vein type gold mineralization. Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 show available historic data for the South Block and adjoining property technical data for the North and South Blocks.

Item 8: Deposit Types

There are two types of mineral deposits that occur in the area of the Tchentlo Lake Property:

1) Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper – gold deposits ; and

2) Shear hosted gold-silver bearing quartz and carbonate veins

Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper – gold deposits

Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits occur throughout the length of the Quesnel Trough. These deposits occur either within intrusive rocks or in volcanic and sedimentary rocks associated with the intrusive bodies. These types of deposits are common in the central part of the Quesnel Trough comprising over 50% of the reported mineral occurrences. In these deposits chalcopyrite and other copper minerals, pyrite and molybdenite occur in low grade fracture fillings and in disseminated form. Gold may be a minor but still significant component.

These types of deposits tend to occupy brecciated and faulted zones related to extensively altered subvolcanic intrusions and their volcanic host rocks. Alteration patterns for alkalic type porphyry deposits are distinctly different from those of classic calcalkaline deposits which are characterized by concentric phyllic-argillic-propylitic zones. The alkalic deposits typically have a central potassic-or sodic plagioclase zone which passes outward into a propylitic zone. These often overlap and are overprinted by retrograde metasomatic alteration. Magnetite breccias and disseminations are associated with the potassic alteration zone, which hosts most of the copper and gold mineralization. Disseminated pyrite and minor copper mineralization mantle the propylitic alteration zone.

Shear Hosted Gold-Silver (± polymetallic) Vein deposits

The best examples of vein type mineralization in the Tchentlo Lake area are the gold bearing veins identified on the Indata Property. The mineralization is similar to most shear related lode gold deposits. Mineralization is epigenetic in nature and formed from structurally focussed hydrothermal fluids, which create a system of low sulphide quartz veins, veinlets or stockworks. These deposits are normally associated with major regional scale structural “breaks” or faults. Deposits are often located in or near a plutonic body. Vein systems often occur in the central parts of discrete shear zones within a larger regional fault, where rotational or simple shear strains predominate. Vein systems are tabular, sub vertical structures of varying thickness and lateral extent; where typical thickness is measured in metres and the strike-dip dimensions are measured in tens or hundreds of metres. The economically viable part of the vein system may be considerably smaller than the whole shear system; often forming discreet shoots of mineralization. Precious metal mineralization often occurs as coarse individual grains, occasionally making this type of deposit difficult to evaluate, due to a “nugget effect” on sample analyses.

Quartz veins usually have sharp contacts with wallrocks and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastamosing gashes and dilations. Textures may be modified or destroyed by subsequent deformation. Wallrock alteration is characterized by silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occurring adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within a broader zone of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the

wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Ore mineralogy can include: gold, silver, arsenopyrite chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, argentite, pyrrhotite, galena, tellurides, scheelite, and bismuth. Gangue mineralogy includes: quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite or siderite), hematite-limonite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite.

Typical geophysical signature: Associated structures may be defined by ground magnetic, very low frequency or electromagnetic surveys. Airborne surveys may identify prospective regional-scale major structures. Recent developments in 3D IP surveying technology appear to provide a viable method for assessing the variability in chargeability and resistivity response. The variability may reflect mineralogical changes within mineralized zones or structures and may aid in selection of drill targets.

Item 9: Exploration Work Completed by Far Resources during 2012

Between April and July of 2012 Far Resources prepared detailed topographic access maps for the Tchentlo Property and collected 109 hand augured soil samples from the South Block and a total of 244 hand augured soil samples from the North Block. Samples from the North Block were collected at 25 meter intervals along four, 200 meter spaced profile lines in the central part of the claim block. Samples from the South Block were collected at 25 meter intervals along 50 meter spaced profile lines within the main part of the soil anomaly identified by Placer Dome in the south eastern part of the claim block.

The objective of the survey on the South Block was to confirm the main arsenic, antimony and gold in soil anomaly identified by Placer Dome and determine if the anomalous zone continues to the southeast. The main objective of the survey carried out on the North Block was to assess the potential for discovery of porphyry copper type mineralization.

Results of the sampling program at the North Block identified a low amplitude (100 to 125 ppm copper) but relatively consistent, multi-station copper anomaly consisting of nine samples greater than 100 ppm within an area roughly 400 meters x 300 meters in size. Additional sampling appears to be warranted however results are subdued relative to other target areas identified by geochemical surveys.

Results of the sampling program at the South Block confirmed the presence of a strong arsenic anomaly co-incident with moderately anomalous antimony values and low but weakly anomalous gold values within the target area identified by Placer Dome. Results appear to confirm the results reported by Placer Dome and additional work appears to be warranted.

Figures 5 and 6 show the detailed access maps and topographic mapping that was completed. Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the data for the verification sampling program completed in 2012 with the historic

soil geochemical data for the South Block and Figures 11, 12 and 13 show the 2012 soil reconnaissance scale geochemical data for the North Block.

Item 10: Drilling

No drilling was carried out by on the Tchentlo Lake Property by Far Resources Ltd. There has been no historic drilling on the Tchentlo Lake Property.

Item 11: Sample preparation, analysis and security

The published technical reports which detail previous exploration work on the Tchentlo Lake Property indicate that standard QA and QC procedures were implemented by the laboratories that analyzed the samples and that the variability of all reported analyses are within acceptable industry standards.

The objective of the 2012 geochemical survey on the South Block was to confirm the main arsenic, antimony and gold in soil anomaly identified by Placer Dome and determine if the anomalous zone continues to the southeast. The main objective of the survey carried out on the North Block was to assess the potential for discovery of porphyry copper type mineralization.

Samples were collected at each station from depths between 20cm and 50cm using conventional soil augers. All samples were placed in Kraft paper sample bags, sealed and labelled with a unique sample numbers. The location of each sample was noted, in UTM coordinates (NAD 83 Zone 10), with the aid of a hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx; accuracy ±5m). The samples were then shipped by the author to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver. See Section 15 for details on analytical methods.

The samples collected during the 2012 program were collected by independent geologists and field technicians. During the field program samples were stored in vehicles that were used in completion of the field work and were transported to the authors residence in Mission BC.

All samples collected during the 2012 exploration program were submitted to ALS Chemex, of North Vancouver, for analysis. The -80 micrometer mesh sieved fraction of the soil samples was dissolved in an aqua regia solution (3:1 mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid) and analyzed for a series of elements by ICP-AES. The Elements analyzed for and the detection limits are listed in Table 12.5.1. ALS Chemex employs standard QA and QC protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analysis in every twenty samples analyzed. No additional QA and QC procedures were implemented as part of the program. Sample Certificates from the 2012 exploration program are included in Appendix 2.

In the authors opinion the sample security employed by the field personnel involved in the sample collection and the sample preparation and analytical procedures employed by ALS Chemex are adequate for the 2012 exploration program carried out by Far Resources Ltd. on the Tchentlo Lake Property.

Table 12.5.1 Elements analyzed by ICP-AES and their lower detection limit

Element	LDL	Element	LDL	Element	LDL	Element	LDL	Element	LDL
Cd	0.5 ppm	K	0.01 %	Ni	1.0 ppm	Al	0.01 %	Zn	2 ppm
Co	1.0 ppm	La	10 ppm	P	10 ppm	Th	20 ppm	As	2 ppm
Cr	1.0 ppm	Mg	0.01 %	Pb	2.0 ppm	Ti	0.01 %	B	10 ppm
Cu	1.0 ppm	Ag	0.2 ppm	S	0.01 %	Tl	10 ppm	Ba	10 ppm
Fe	0.01 %	Mn	5.0 ppm	Sb	2 ppm	U	10 ppm	Be	0.5 ppm
Ga	10 ppm	Mo	1.0 ppm	Sc	1 ppm	V	1 ppm	Bi	2 ppm
Hg	1.0 ppm	Na	0.01%	Sr	1 ppm	W	10 ppm	Ca	0.01 %

ALS Vancouver is in compliance for the requirements of ISO 9001:2000 through February 12, 2011 (ALS Laboratory Group, 2010). ALS Vancouver is accredited through the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for Metallic Ores and Products Mineral Analysis testing for several techniques including Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish, Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish and ICP-AES using a four acid digestion.

Item 12: Data Verification

The South Block of the present Tchentlo Lake Property covers the soil geochemical survey grids completed by Placer Dome in 1990. Placer Dome reported anomalous soil sample results and anomalous rock sample results from sampling completed within an area referred to as the Lo Prospect Area. (Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the results of the 2012 program and the historic data for the South Block.

The soil survey completed by Placer Dome consisted of 984 samples collected at 20 meter intervals along 100 meter spaced**,** east-west oriented grid lines. The area of the Placer Dome grid is completely within the claims that form the South Block. The compilation work carried out by Far Resource Corp. involved geo-referencing the historic technical maps from Placer Dome, digitizing the UTM locations of the reported soil sample sites and entering the historic assay data into a GIS database.

According to Placer Dome samples were collected from either the C Horizon or the transition zone between the B and C horizon using mattocks at depths ranging from 0.5 to 0.7 meters. Samples were dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh and analyzed at the Placer Dome Inc. laboratory. The Placer Dome

facility employed techniques similar to those employed by certified laboratories however it is not known if the Placer Dome facility would meet current ISO 9000 standards for certification.

Results of the sampling program at the South Block confirmed the presence of a strong arsenic anomaly co-incident with moderately anomalous antimony values and low but weakly anomalous gold values within the target area identified by Placer Dome. Results appear to confirm the results reported by Placer Dome and additional work appears to be warranted.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no mineral processing or metallurgical testing data available from the Tchentlo Lake Property.

Item 14: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There is no mineral resource compliant with CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2000) and therefore no NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Tchentlo Lake Property.

Item 15 to Item 22:

The Tchentlo lake Property is an early stage exploration project. Disclosure requirements for advanced Property technical reports do not apply.

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

Far Resources acquired the Tchentlo Lake Property by staking and direct purchase in late 2007 after Serengeti Resources Ltd. ("Serengeti") announced a new discovery of porphyry copper-gold mineralization at their wholly owned Kwanika Property located approximately 130 kilometers north of Ft. St. James. The Kwanika Discovery is located within a series of contiguous claims (comprising approximately 10,000 hectares) staked along the Pinchi Fault Zone which is a major northwest trending structure that forms the western boundary of the Quesnel Trough. Drill results published by Serengeti include DDH K-06-09 which intersected 111.1 meters of 0.69% copper and 0.54 g/t gold; DDH K-07-15 which intersected 0.661% copper and 0.72 g/t gold over 328.3 meters; and, K-07-20 which returned 0.76% copper and 0.91 g/t gold over 107.7 meters.

The Tchentlo Lake Property consists of two separate claim blocks localized along a splay fault from the main Pinchi Fault Zone approximately 25 kilometers south of the Kwanika Discovery. Regional geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMEM) show that the claim area

covers the transition zone along the Pinchi Fault that separates the Quesnel Trough and the Cache Creek Terrane. The North Block adjoins the southeastern boundary of Eastfield Resources Indata Property.

Eastfield Resources Indata Property (located approx. 20 kilometers southwest of Kwanika) covers part of the same splay fault from the main Pinchi Fault Zone. According to Morton and Bailey (2006), the Indata Property hosts significant porphyry copper mineralization and gold bearing vein type mineralization and warrants additional exploration. The vein type mineralization was identified in 1989 by trenching and drill testing of gold, arsenic and antimony soil geochemical anomalies. Drilling reportedly encountered polymetallic quartz and quartz carbonate veins with gold values ranging from several hundred ppb to 6 g/t with the most significant intercept being 47 g/t gold over 4 meters. In 1995 porphyry type copper mineralization was identified during road construction and a 75 meter long trench (referred to as Trench 7) reportedly averaged 0.36% copper. Follow-up drilling in 1998 reportedly returned 145.4 meters grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 meters grading 0.37% copper.

It is important to note that there is no assurance that mineralization similar to that encountered on either the Kwanika Property or the Indata Property will be identified on the Tchentlo Lake Property. The technical information concerning these properties is included solely to demonstrate the geological setting of the subject property.

Item 24: Other relevant data and information

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Tchentlo Lake Property.

Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions

The Tchentlo Lake Property consists of two separate claim blocks (referred to as the North and South Blocks) localized along a splay fault from the main Pinchi Fault Zone. Regional geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMEM) show that the claim area covers the transition zone along the Pinchi Fault that separates the Quesnel Trough and the Cache Creek Terrane. The North Block adjoins the southeastern boundary of Eastfield Resources Indata Property and the South Block covers a gold prospect referred to as the Lo Prospect which was formerly owned by Placer Dome .

During 2010 Far Resources reviewed published technical data for the Indata property and compiled the historic technical information available for the former Placer Dome Lo Property (now covered by the South Block).

Between April and July of 2012 Far Resources completed several site visits and collected 109 hand augured soil samples from the South Block and a total of 244 hand augured soil samples from the North Block. Samples from the North Block were collected at 25 meter intervals along four, 200 meter spaced profile lines. Samples from the South Block were collected at 25 meter intervals along 50 meter spaced profile lines within the main part of the soil anomaly identified by Placer Dome.

Results of the sampling program at the North Block identified a low amplitude (100 to 125 ppm copper) but relatively consistent, multi-station copper anomaly consisting of nine samples greater than 100 ppm within an area roughly 400 meters x 300 meters in size. Additional sampling appears to be warranted however results are subdued relative to other target areas identified by geochemical surveys.

Results of the sampling program at the South Block confirmed the presence of a strong arsenic anomaly co-incident with moderately anomalous antimony values and low but weakly anomalous gold values within the target area identified by Placer Dome. Results appear to confirm the results reported by Placer Dome and additional work appears to be warranted.

Item 26: Recommendations

The Tchentlo Lake Property has potential to host porphyry copper – gold and vein type gold mineralization.

The historic work completed by Placer Dome within the present South Block has been verified and the soil survey grid needs to be extended to evaluate the overall extent of the anomalous area. The available historic data suggests potential for the discovery of vein type gold mineralization.

Preliminary reconnaissance sampling within the North Block has identified low amplitude but significant copper in soil anomalies and additional sampling is warranted.

It is recommended that Alchmist Mining expand the geochemical survey grids completed on the North Block and the South Block by Far Resources in 2012. Initial work should consist of additional geochemical surveys (approximately 100 widely spaced soil samples from each grid area) to confirm the strike direction of the anomalies at a cost of approximately $25,000. Follow up work would include more detailed sampling to delineate the full extent of the anomalies (approximately 500 soil samples) at a cost of approximately $75,000. On completion of the proposed geochemical surveys a decision can be made whether or not to proceed with a follow up trenching program.

Stage 1 Program

Completion of geochemical surveys to confirm strike direction of anomalies defined by Far Resources

Engineering and supervision	$ 5,000.00
Field crew and field expenses	15,000.00
Assays	5,000.00
Total cost	$ 25,000.00

Stage 2 Program

Completion of geochemical surveys to delineate full extent of anomalies defined by Far Resources

Engineering and supervision	$ 15,000.00
Field crew and field expenses	50,000.00
Assays	10,000.00
Total cost	$ 75,000.00

Item 27: Sources of information

ALS Laboratory Group, 2010. ALS Website showing ISO 9001:2000 accreditation, http://www.alsglobal.com/mineralQualityAssurance.aspx. Accessed April 19 2010.

BC Ministry of Energy and Mines online database and BCMEM Minfile Listing: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/geoData/Pagers/default.aspx

Maheux, P.J., Assessment Report on Geological and Geochemical Surveys. Lo-1-11 Claims, Omineca Mining Division, Prepared for Placer Dome Inc. Aris Report No.20037

Morton, J.W., and Bailey, D., (2006), Summary Report on the Indata Property with Recommendations for Continuing Exploration., Prepared for Redzone Resources Ltd. and Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Technical Information regarding Serengeti Resources Kwanika Property: http://www.serengetiresources.com/s/Kwanika.asp

Item 28

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON, CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL

I, Carl A. von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at 8888 Shook Road, Mission, BC, V2V-7N1.

2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.

3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC – License no. 21474).

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico. I have porphyry copper and intrusión related gold deposit exploration experience in British Columbia.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE TCHENTLO LAKE PROPERTY" Far Resources Ltd. dated June 23, 2014 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Tchentlo Lake Property. I visited the subject property between July 2 and July 14, 2012.

7) I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

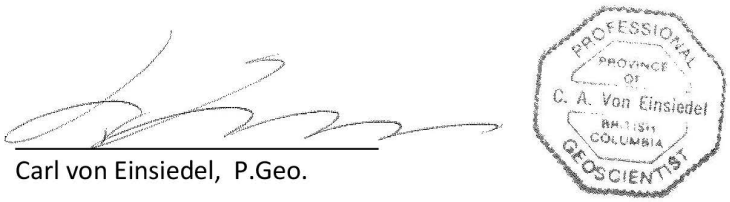
8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9) I am fully independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101

10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

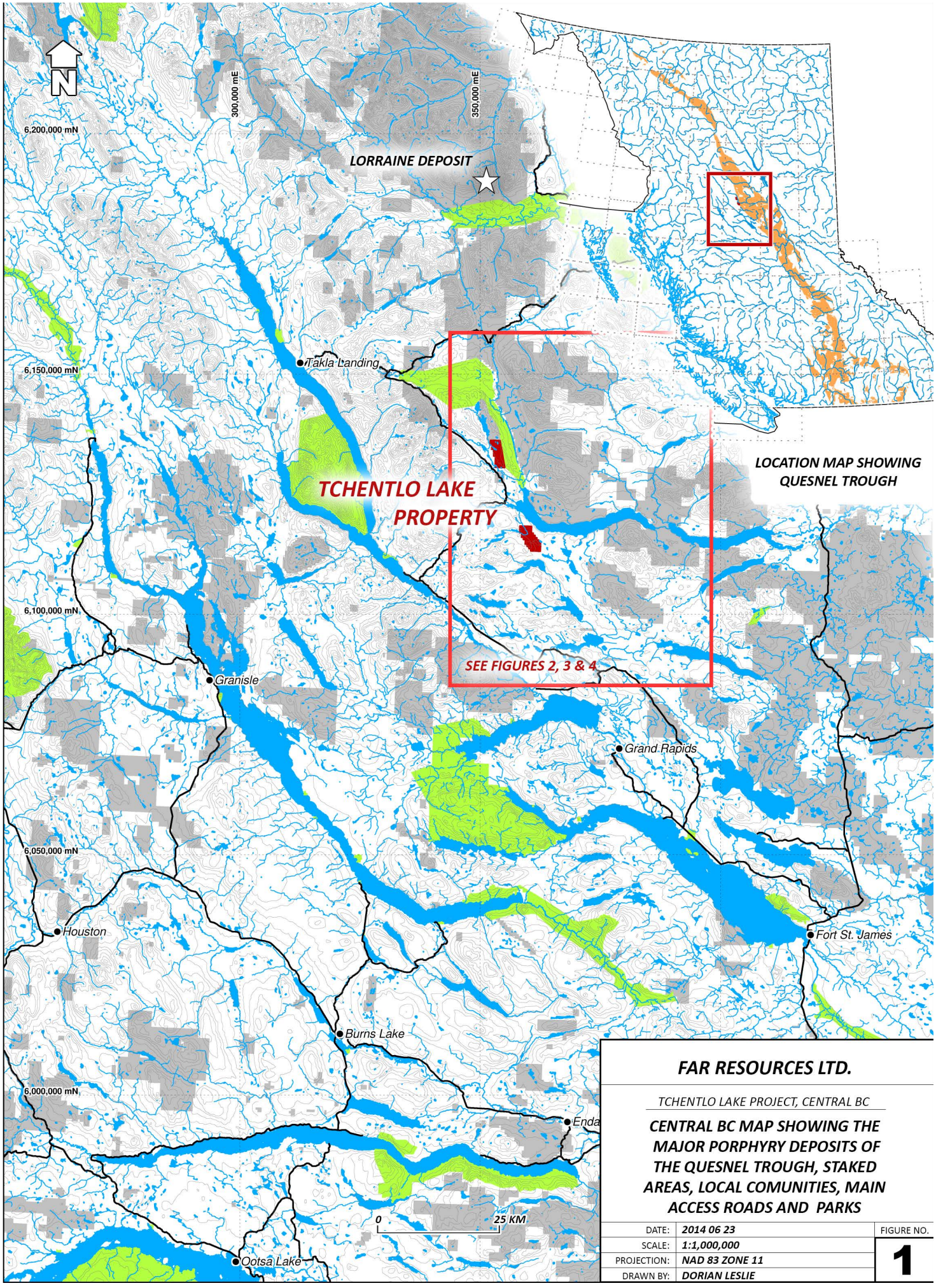
11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the Ontario Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, and the British Columbia Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by Far Resources Ltd., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

12) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.



Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 23rd day of June, 2014

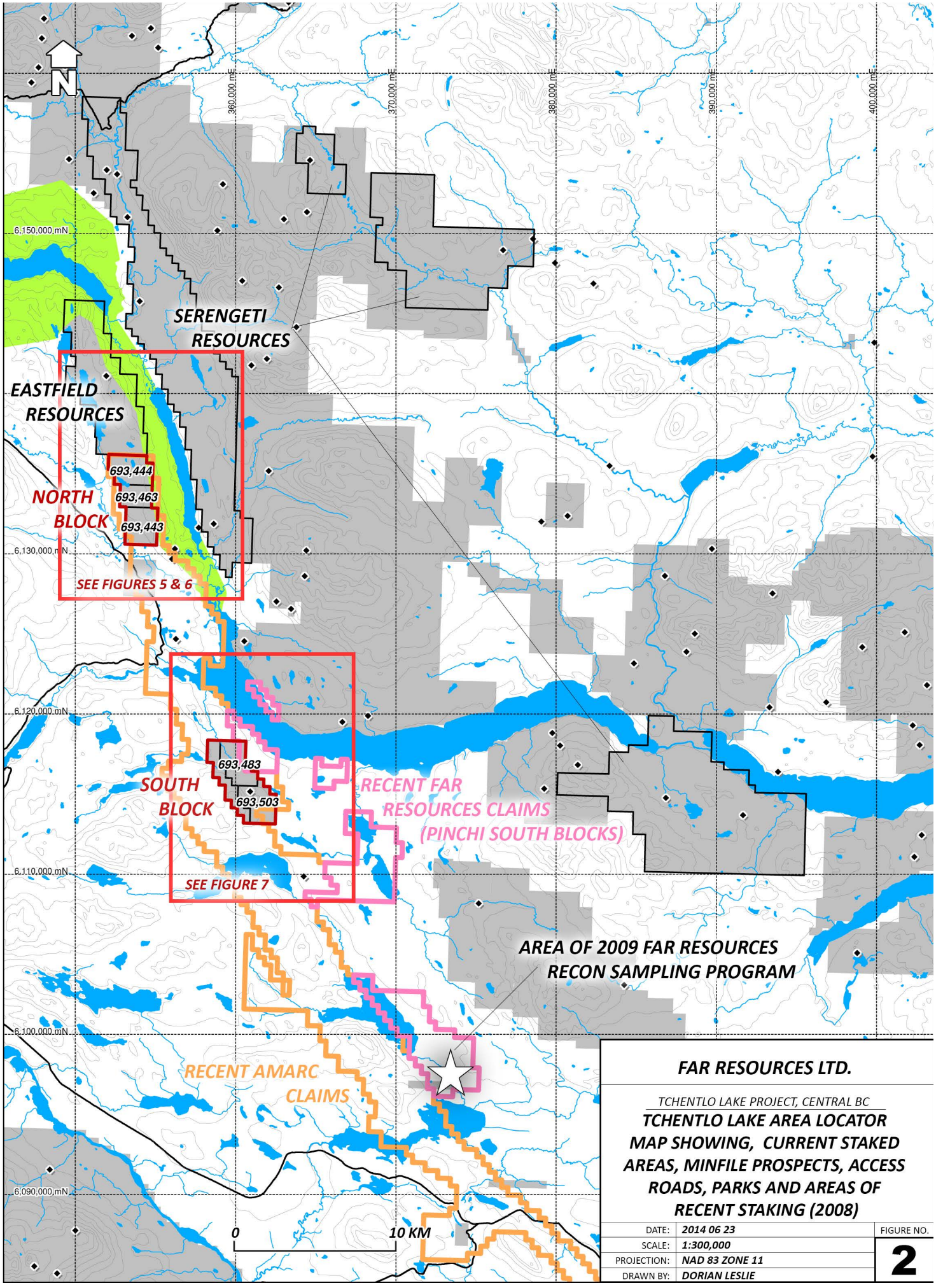


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO LAKE PROJECT, CENTRAL BC

CENTRAL BC MAP SHOWING THE MAJOR PORPHYRY DEPOSITS OF THE QUESNEL TROUGH, STAKED AREAS, LOCAL COMUNITIES, MAIN ACCESS ROADS AND PARKS

DATE:	2014 06 23	FIGURE NO.
SCALE:	1:1,000,000	1
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	

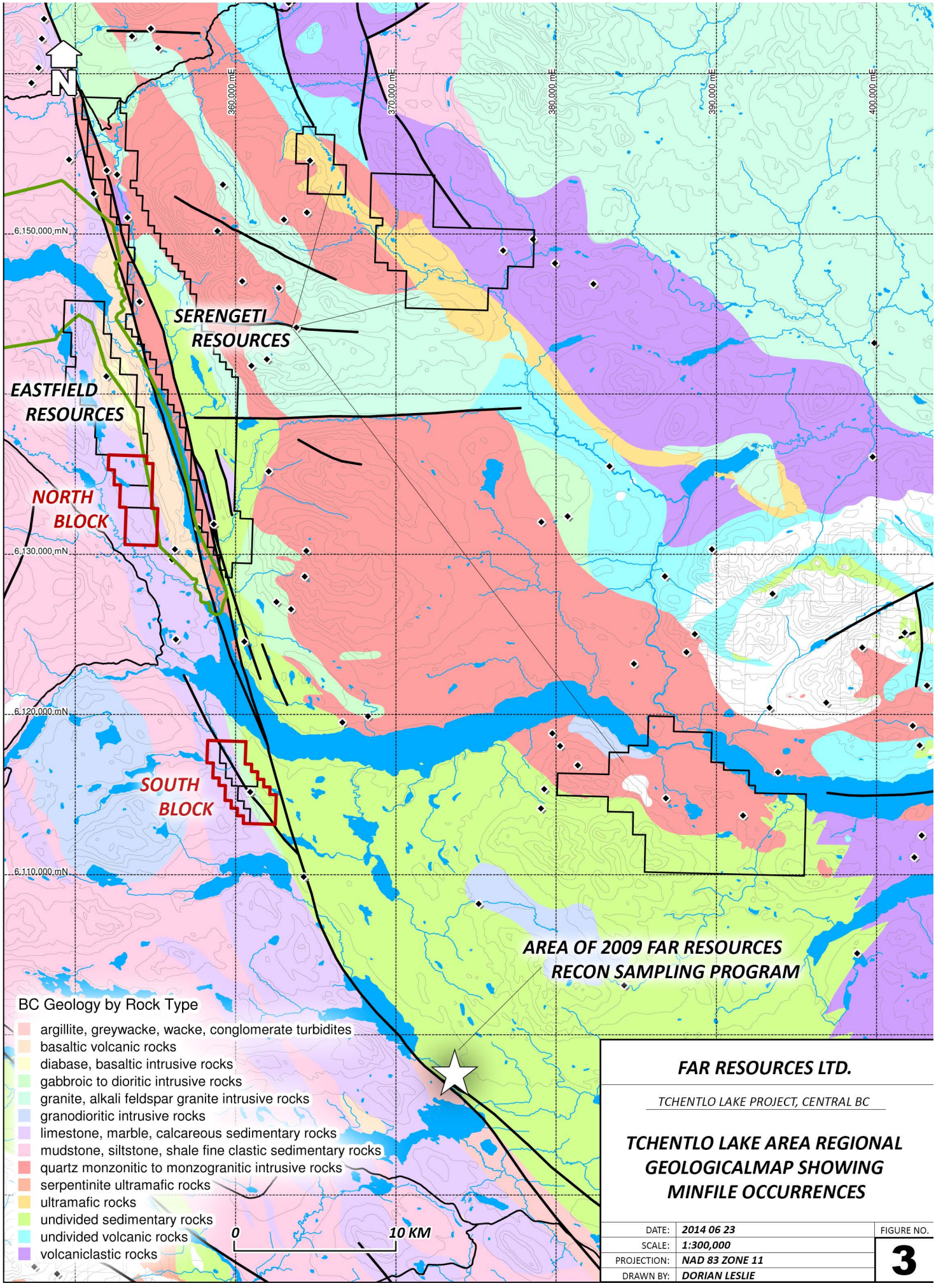


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO LAKE PROJECT, CENTRAL BC

TCHENTLO LAKE AREA LOCATOR MAP SHOWING, CURRENT STAKED AREAS, MINFILE PROSPECTS, ACCESS ROADS, PARKS AND AREAS OF RECENT STAKING (2008)

DATE:	2014 06 23	FIGURE NO.
SCALE:	1:300,000	2
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



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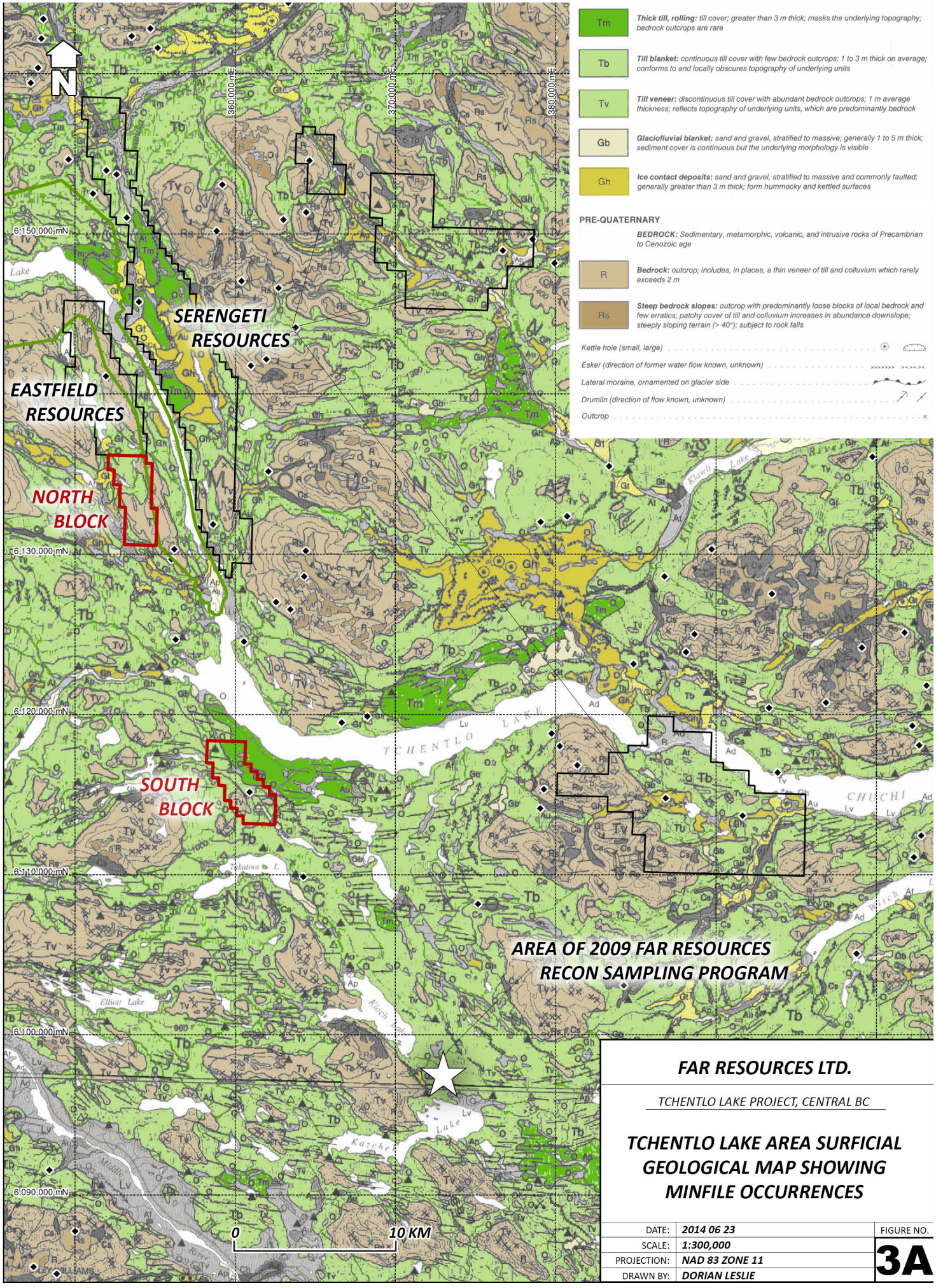
TCHENTLO LAKE PROJECT, CENTRAL BC

TCHENTLO LAKE AREA REGIONAL GEOLOGICALMAP SHOWING MINFILE OCCURRENCES

DATE:	2014 06 23	FIGURE NO.
SCALE:	1:300,000	3
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



Tm — **Thick till, rolling:** *till cover; greater than 3 m thick; masks the underlying topography; bedrock outcrops are rare*

Tb — **Till blanket:** *continuous till cover with few bedrock outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick on average; conforms to and locally obscures topography of underlying units*

Tv — **Till veneer:** *discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrops; 1 m average thickness; reflects topography of underlying units, which are predominantly bedrock*

Gb — **Glaciofluvial blanket:** *sand and gravel, stratified to massive; generally 1 to 5 m thick; sediment cover is continuous but the underlying morphology is visible*

Gh — **Ice contact deposits:** *sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally greater than 3 m thick; form hummocky and kettled surfaces*

PRE-QUATERNARY

BEDROCK: *Sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Precambrian to Cenozoic age*

R — **Bedrock:** *outcrop; includes, in places, a thin veneer of till and colluvium which rarely exceeds 2 m*

Rs — **Steep bedrock slopes:** *outcrop with predominantly loose blocks of local bedrock and few erratics; patchy cover of till and colluvium increases in abundance downslope; steeply sloping terrain (> 40°); subject to rock falls*

Kettle hole (small, large)

Esker (direction of former water flow known, unknown)

Lateral moraine, ornamented on glacier side

Drumlin (direction of flow known, unknown)

Outcrop

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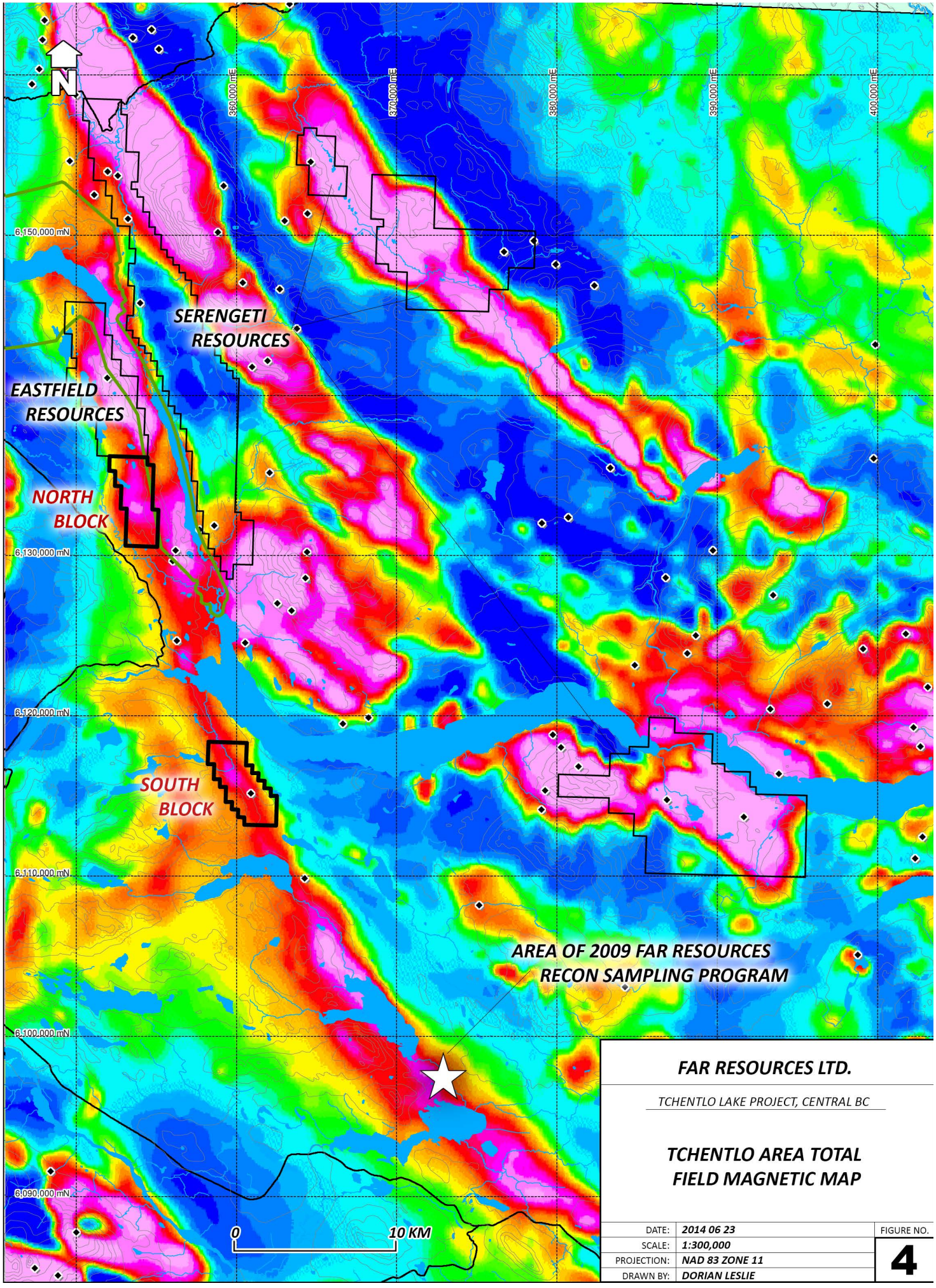
TCHENTLO LAKE PROJECT, CENTRAL BC

TCHENTLO LAKE AREA SURFICIAL GEOLOGICAL MAP SHOWING MINFILE OCCURRENCES

DATE:	2014 06 23	FIGURE NO.
SCALE:	1:300,000	3A
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



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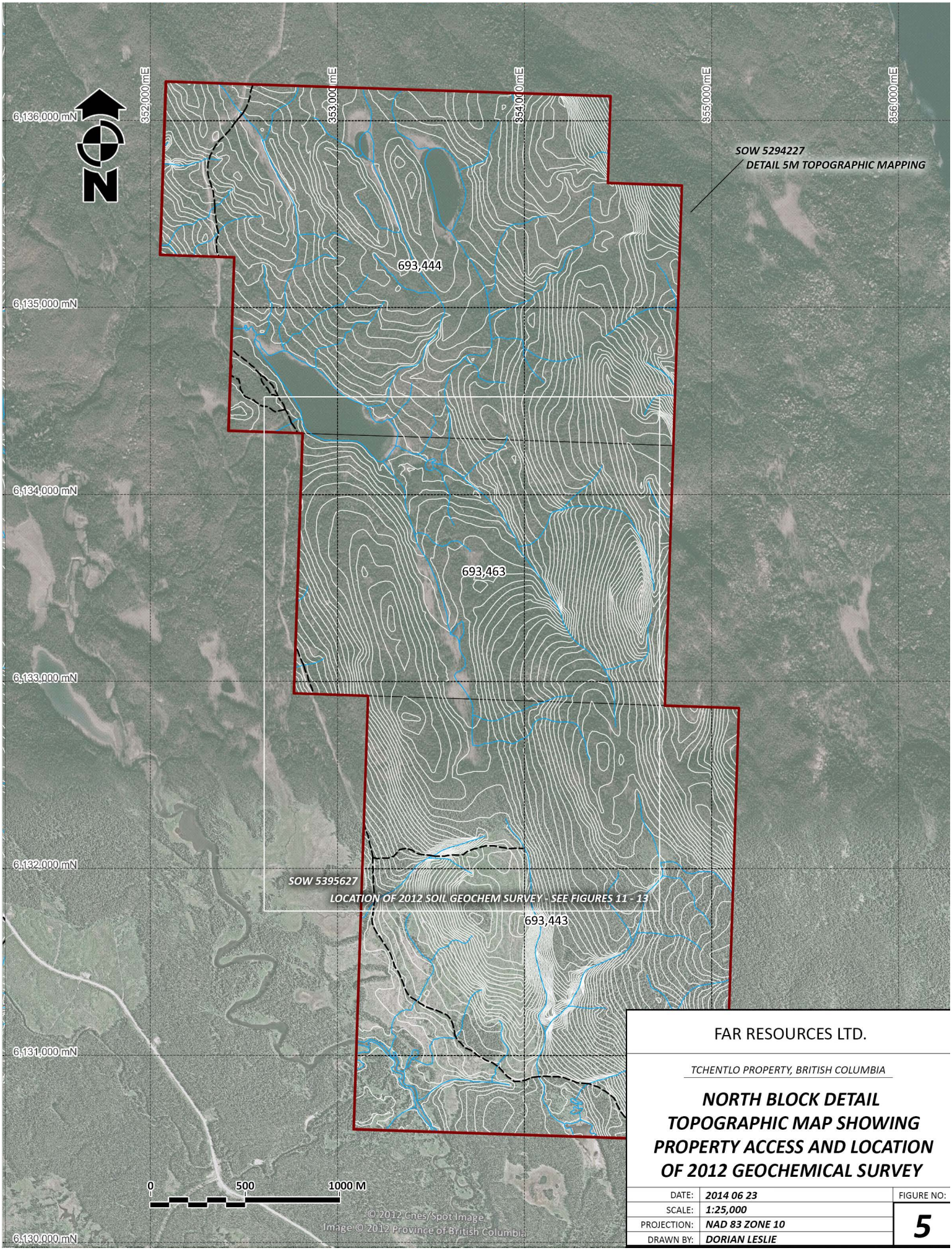
TCHENTLO LAKE PROJECT, CENTRAL BC

TCHENTLO AREA TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC MAP

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO.
SCALE:	*1:300,000*	**4**
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 11*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	



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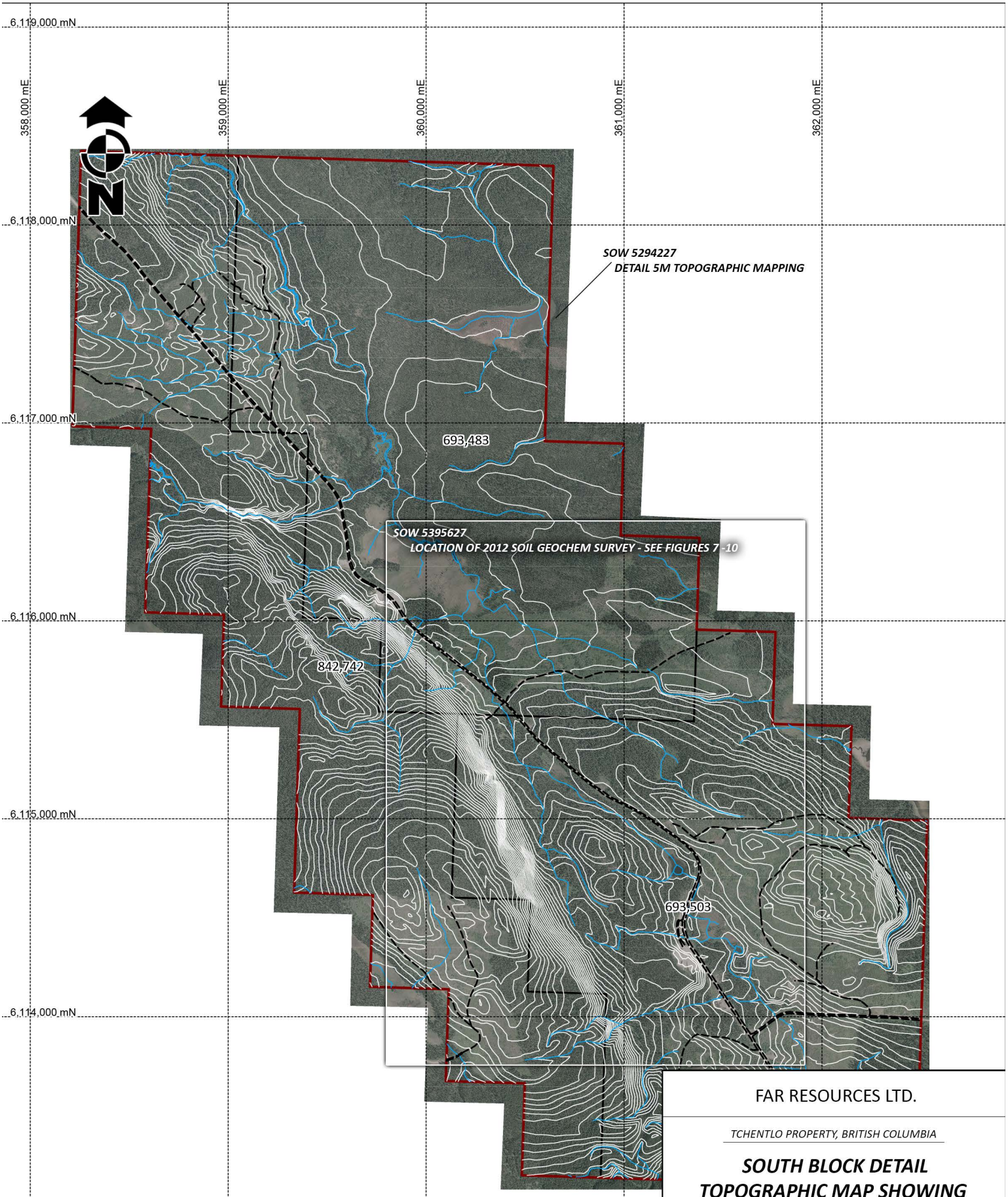
TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NORTH BLOCK DETAIL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING PROPERTY ACCESS AND LOCATION OF 2012 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:25,000*	*5*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	



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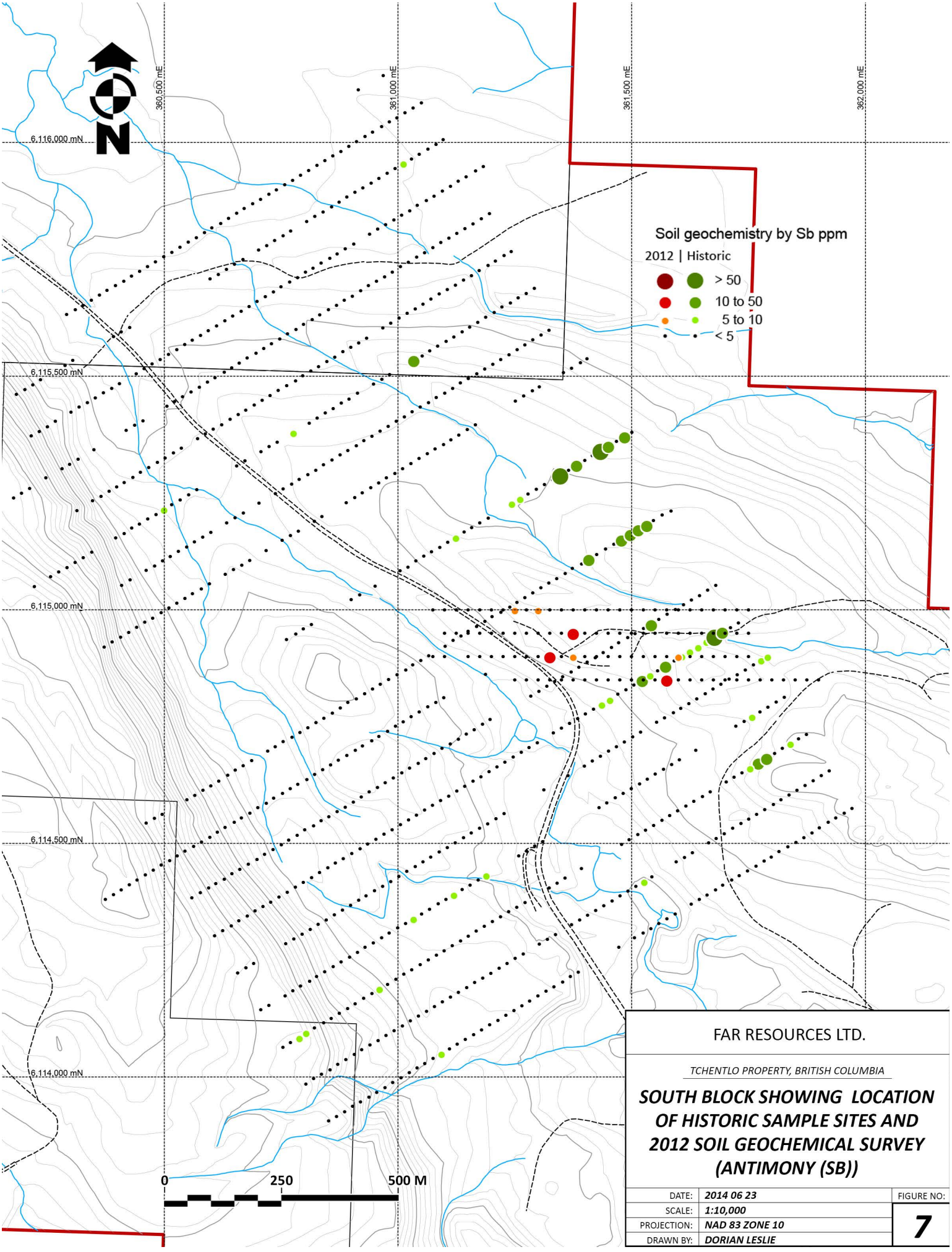
TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTH BLOCK DETAIL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING PROPERTY ACCESS AND LOCATION OF 2012 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:25,000*	*6*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

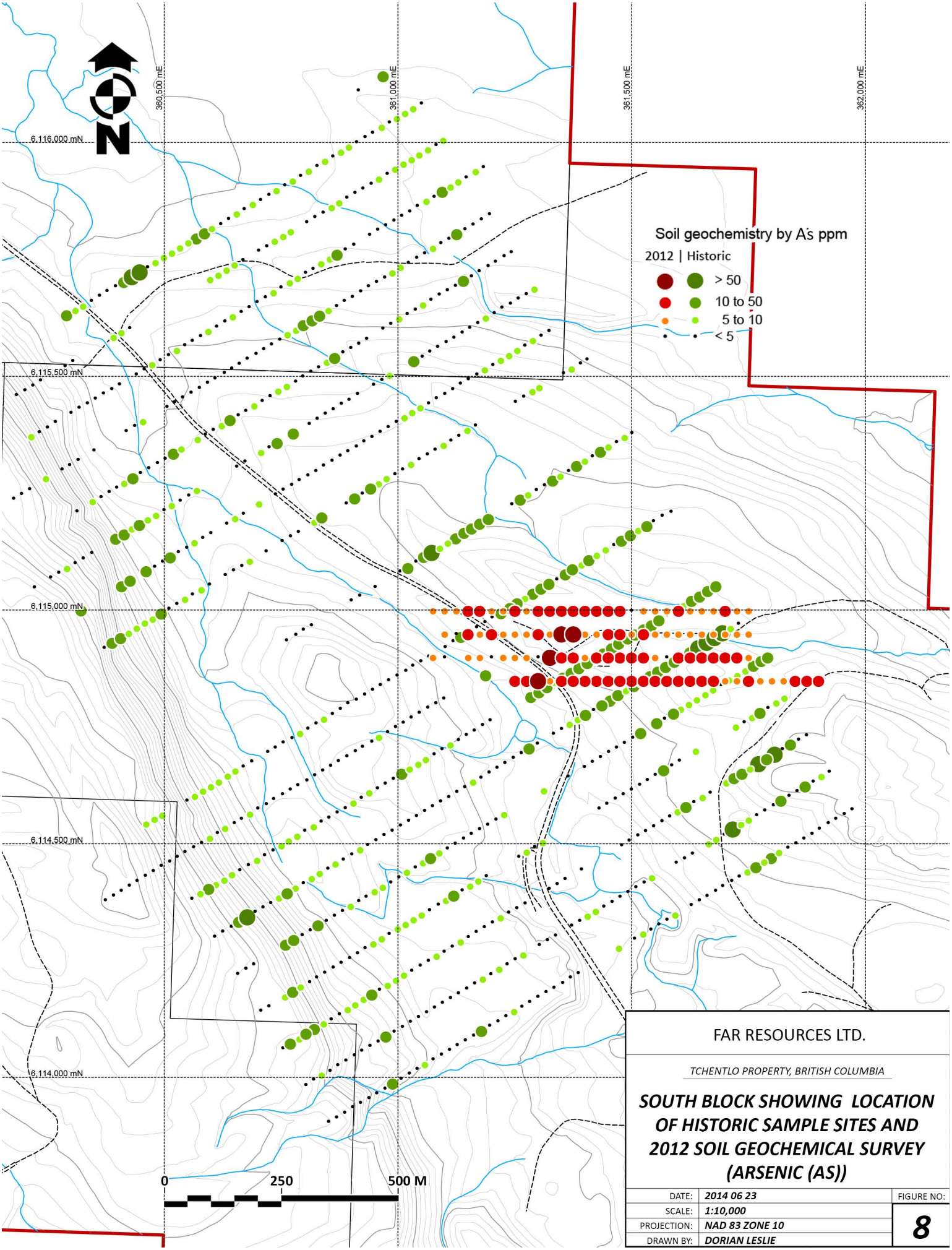


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTH BLOCK SHOWING LOCATION OF HISTORIC SAMPLE SITES AND 2012 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (ANTIMONY (SB))

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	*7*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

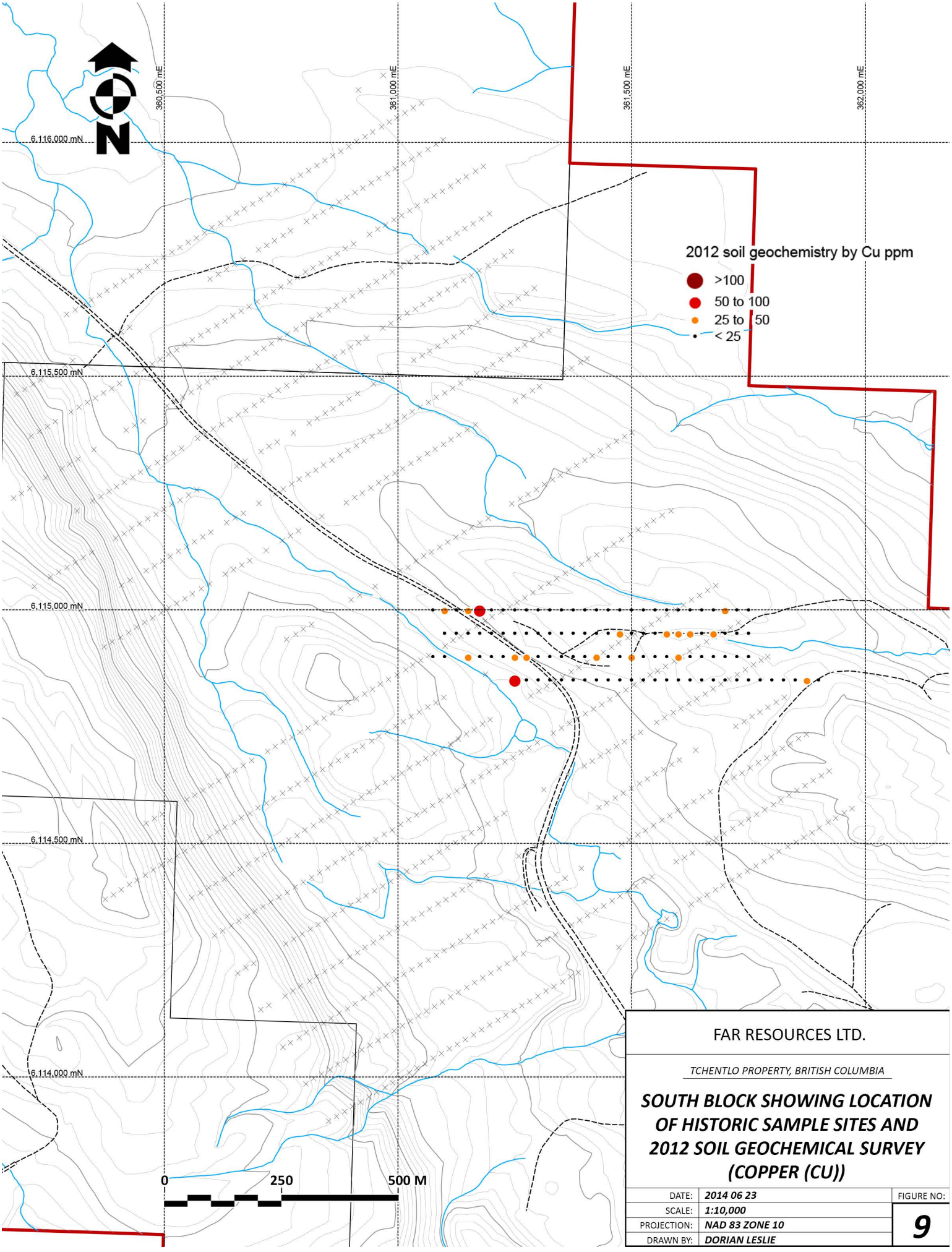


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTH BLOCK SHOWING LOCATION OF HISTORIC SAMPLE SITES AND 2012 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (ARSENIC (AS))

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	*8*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

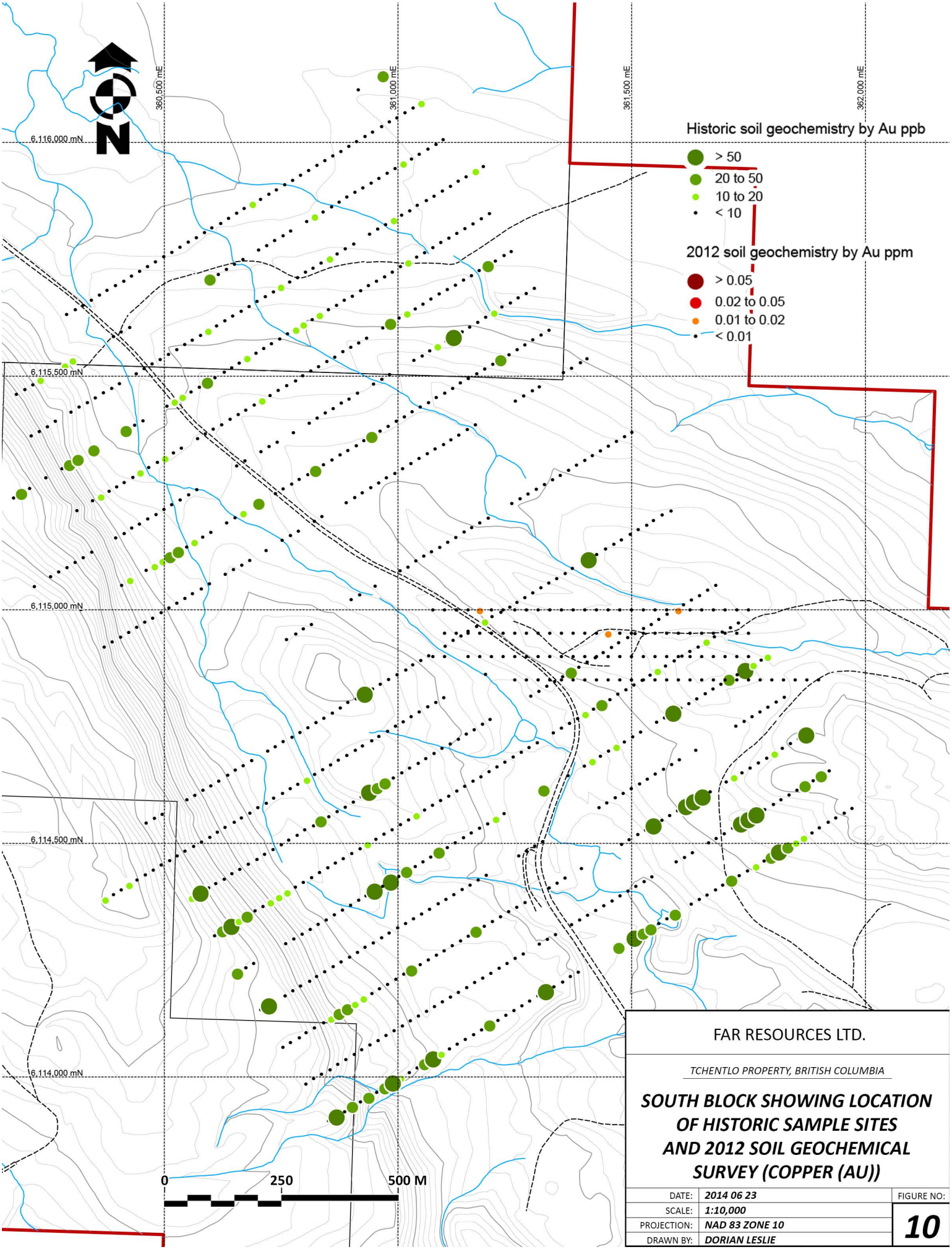


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTH BLOCK SHOWING LOCATION OF HISTORIC SAMPLE SITES AND 2012 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (COPPER (CU))

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	*9*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

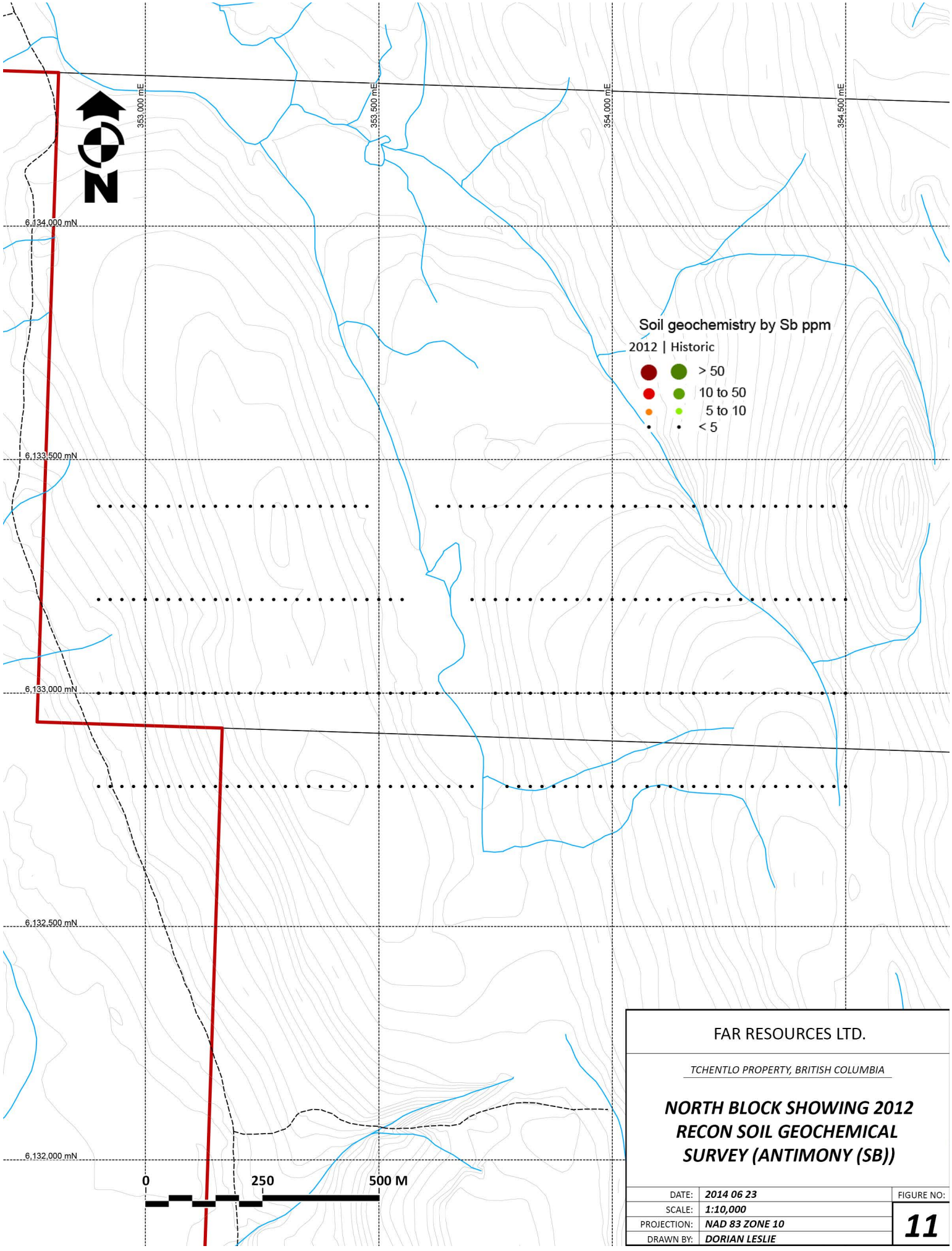


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTH BLOCK SHOWING LOCATION OF HISTORIC SAMPLE SITES AND 2012 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (COPPER (AU))

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	*10*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

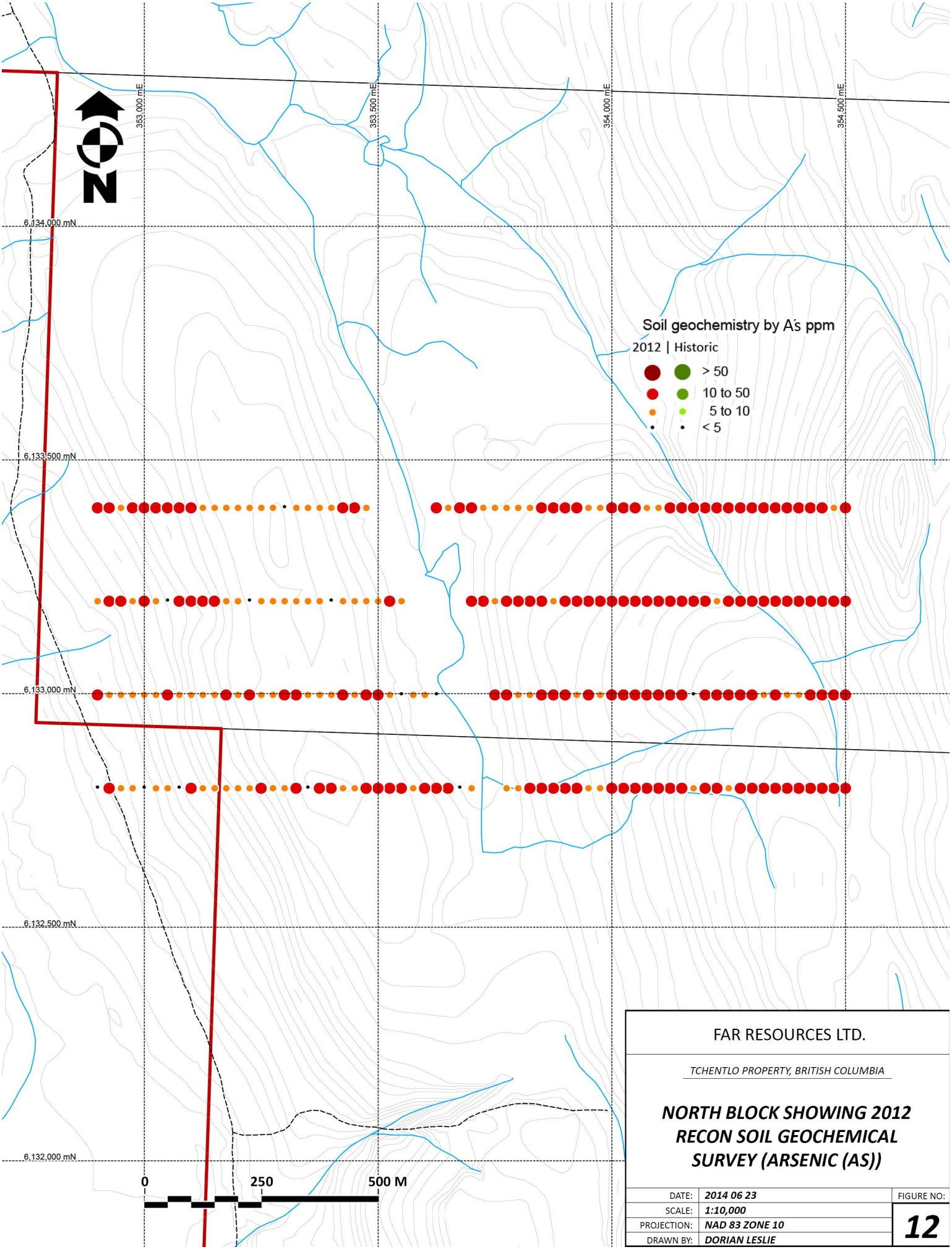


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NORTH BLOCK SHOWING 2012 RECON SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (ANTIMONY (SB))

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	**11**
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

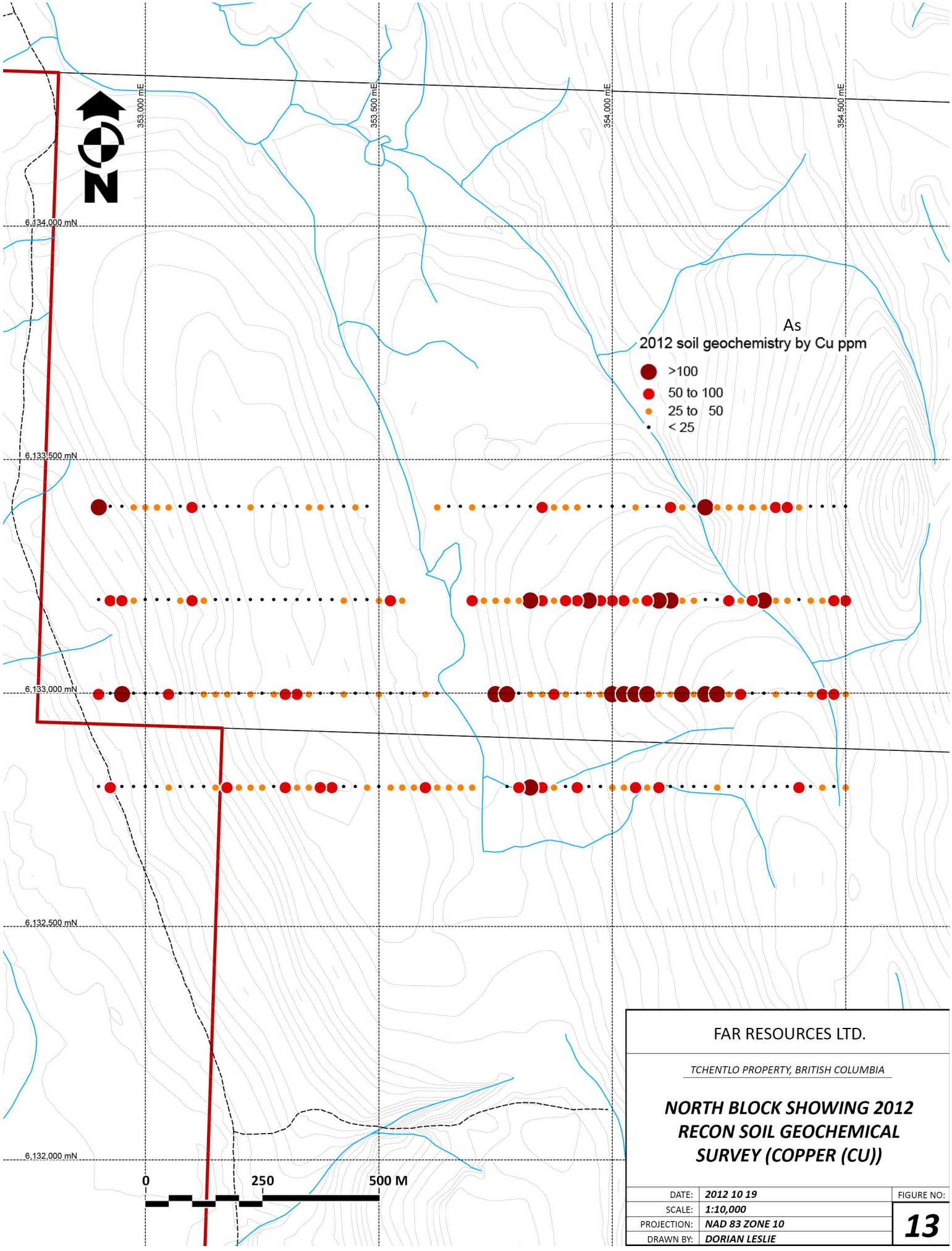


FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NORTH BLOCK SHOWING 2012 RECON SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (ARSENIC (AS))

DATE:	*2014 06 23*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	**12**
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	



FAR RESOURCES LTD.

TCHENTLO PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NORTH BLOCK SHOWING 2012 RECON SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (COPPER (CU))

DATE:	*2012 10 19*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:10,000*	**13**
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 10*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	