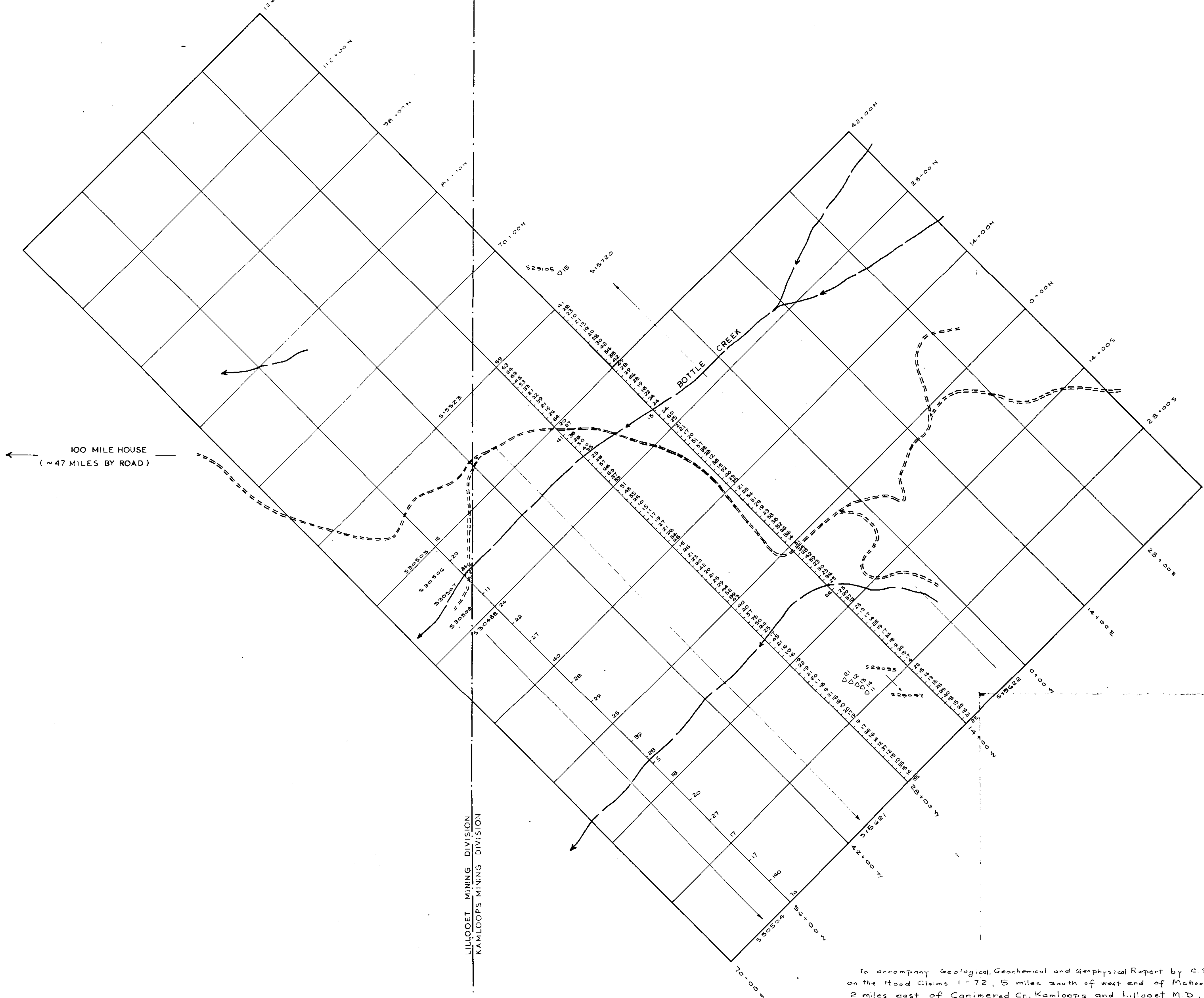


LEGEND

S15523 – Geochemical soil sample site, number, and nickel value in parts per million

S29105 ◊15 – Geochemical rock sample site, number, and nickel value in parts per million

To accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney P. Eng on the Hood Claims 1-72, 5 miles south of west end of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles east of Canimered Cr, Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972.

Charles S Ney P.Eng

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

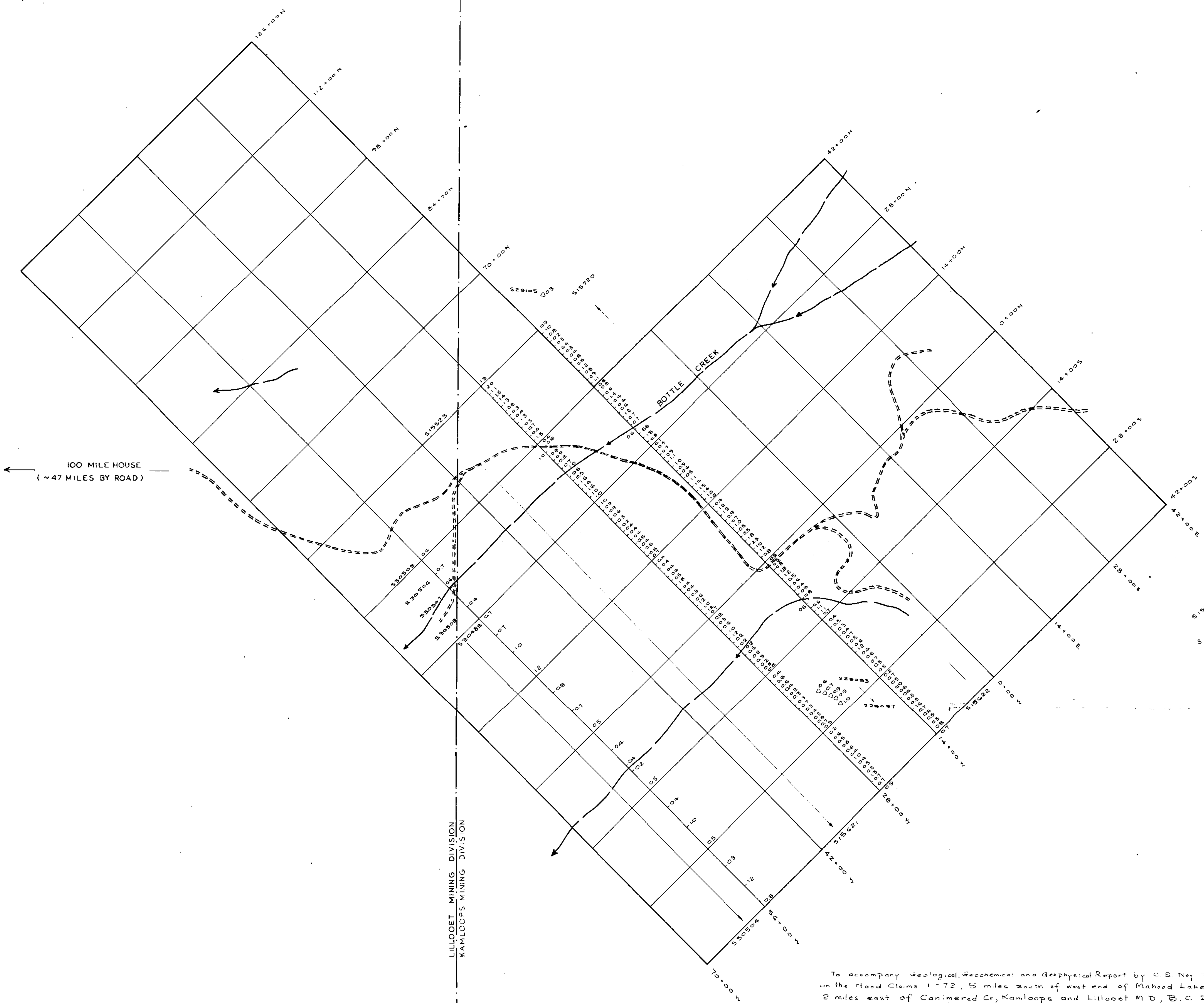
HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

NICKEL IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E	PL. NO.: 9
DRAWN BY:	DATE: SEPT. 71	SCALE:	
TRACED BY:	DATE:	ONE INCH = 1000 FEET	
REVISIONS:			



LEGEND

S15523 – Geochemical soil sample site, number, and silver value in parts per million

S29105 △03 – Geochemical rock sample site, number, and silver value in parts per million

To accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney P. Eng on the Hood Claims 1-72, 5 miles south of west end of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles east of Canimered Cr, Kamloops and Lillooet M.D, B.C. Dated August 4, 1972.

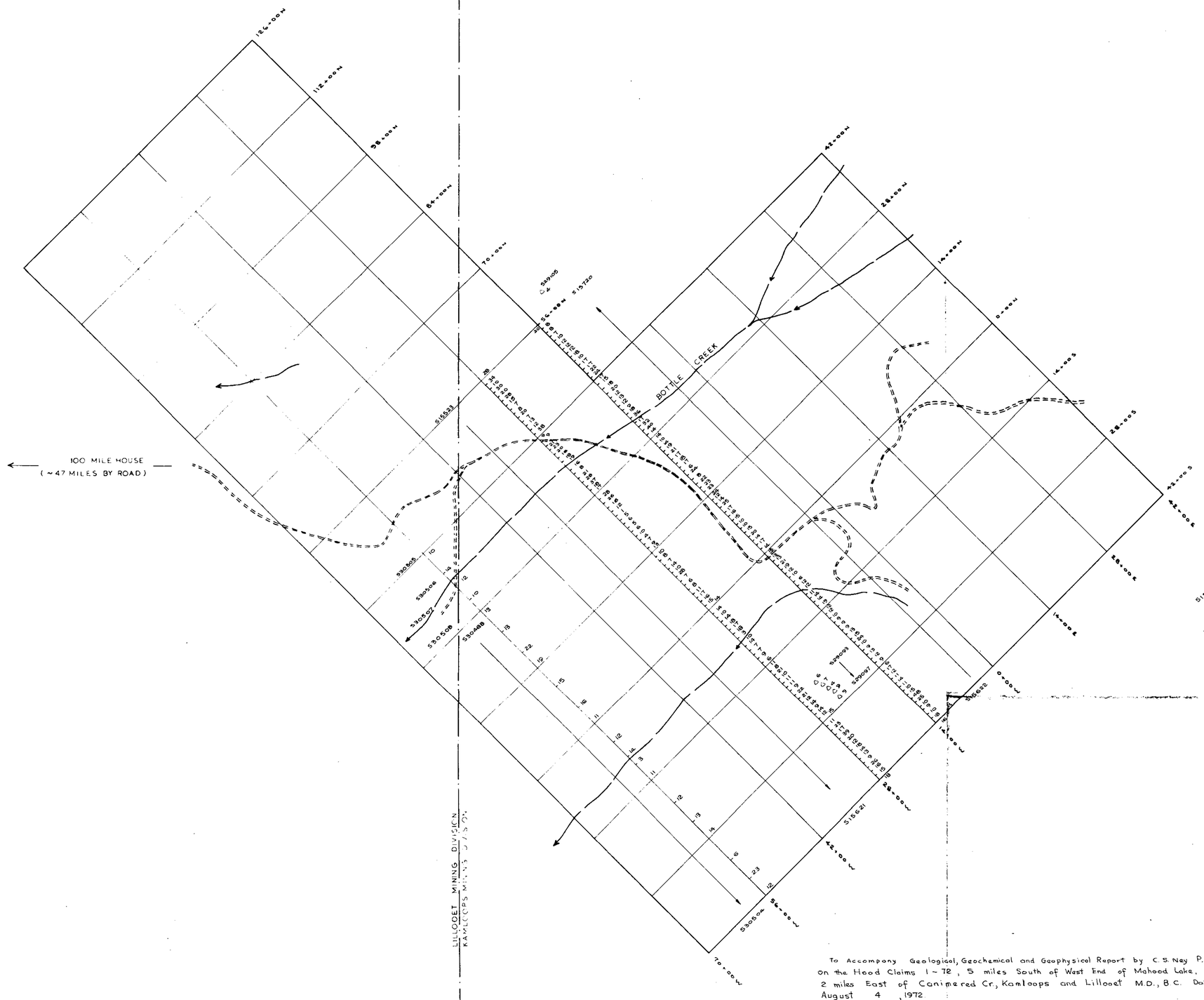
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #8

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SILVER IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY: MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E PL. NO. 8
DRAWN BY:	DATE: SEPT. 71	SCALE:
TRACED BY:	DATE:	ONE INCH = 1000 FEET
REVISIONS:		

Charles S. Ney P.Eng



N

LEGEND

- Geochemical soil sample site, number, and lead value in parts per million

- Geochemical rock sample site, number, and lead value in parts per million

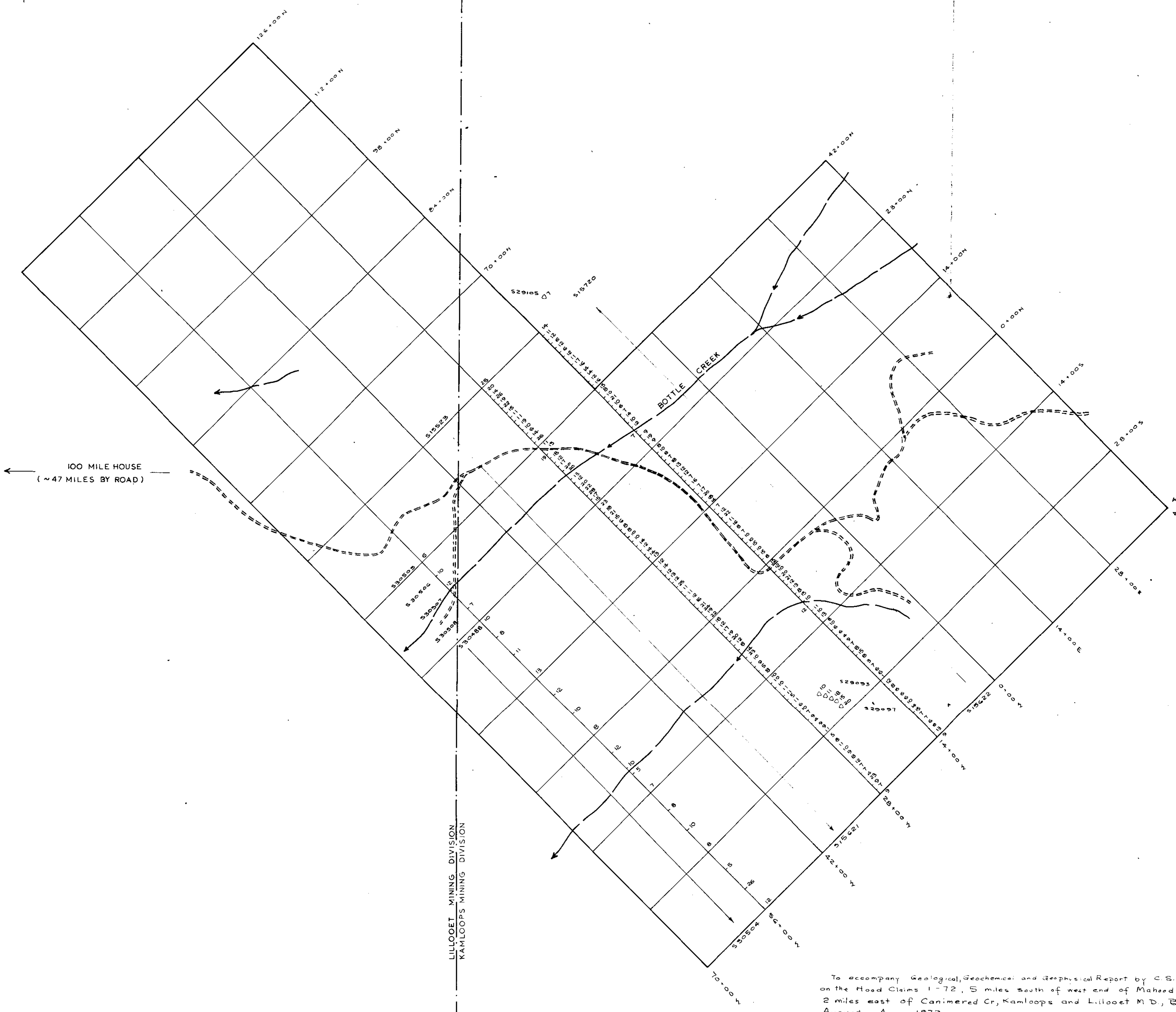
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #7

To Accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C. S. Ney P. Eng. On the Hood Claims 1 - 72, 5 miles South of West End of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles East of Canimered Cr, Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.S, B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
LEAD IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E	P. No. 7
DRAWN BY	DATE SEPT. '72	SCALE	ONE INCH = 1000 FEET
TRACED BY	DATE		
REVISIONS			



N

LEGEND

S15523 – Geochemical soil sample site, number, and cobalt value in parts per million

S29105 07 – Geochemical rock sample site, number, and cobalt value in parts per million

To accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney P. Eng on the Hood Claims 1-72, 5 miles south of west end of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles east of Canimered Cr, Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #10

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET MD'S, B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COBALT IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E	PL. NO. 10
DRAWN BY	DATE SEPT. 71	SCALE:	
TRACED BY:	DATE:	ONE INCH = 1000 FEET	
REVISIONS:			

3765

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT

ON

GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

ORANGE GROUP

(HOOD M.C'S 2,4,9-18,45-48,50-72)

RED GROUP

(HOOD 1,3,5-8,19-24,25-44)

Situated 7 miles SE of east end of Canim Lake,
Clinton and Kamloops Mining Divisions,
British Columbia

~~Approx. 51°~~48'N, 120°33'W

92 P / 15E

By
Charles S. Ney, P. Eng.

August 4, 1972

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MINERALIZATION	5
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	6
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	7
CONCLUSIONS	8
STATEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED	9

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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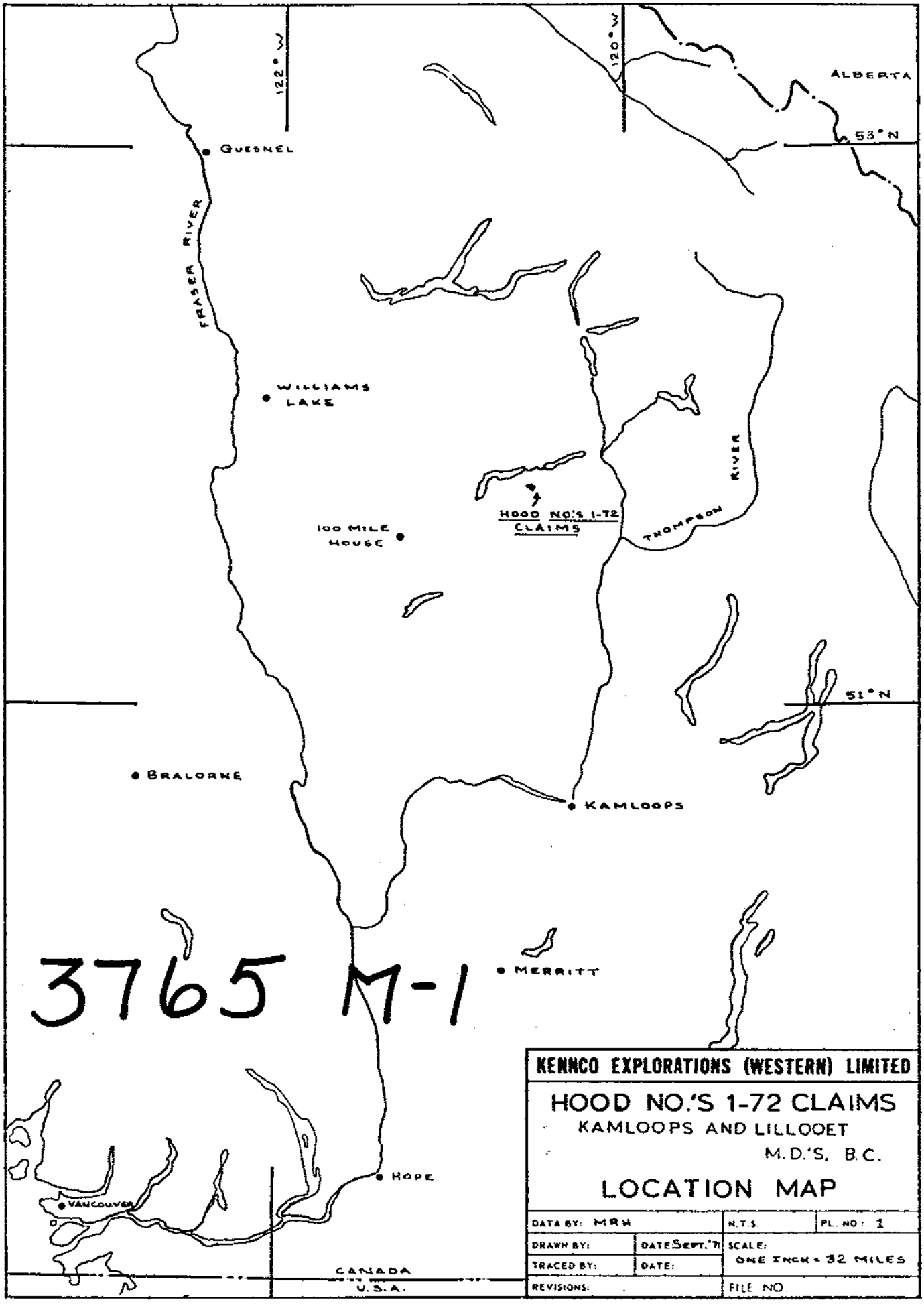
#1	1	Location Map	1" = 32 mi.
#2	2	Topography Map	1" = 4 mi.
#3	3	General Geology	1" = 1000'
#4	4	Copper in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#5	5	Molybdenum in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#6	6	Zinc in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#7	7	Lead in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#8	8	Silver in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#9	9	Nickel in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#10	10	Cobalt in Soil and Rock	1" = 1000'
#11	11	Induced Polarization Survey	1" = 1000'



3765 M-1

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.

LOCATION MAP

DATA BY: MRH		N.T.S.	PL. NO: 1
DRAWN BY:	DATE: Sept. '71	SCALE: ONE INCH = 32 MILES	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:		FILE NO.	

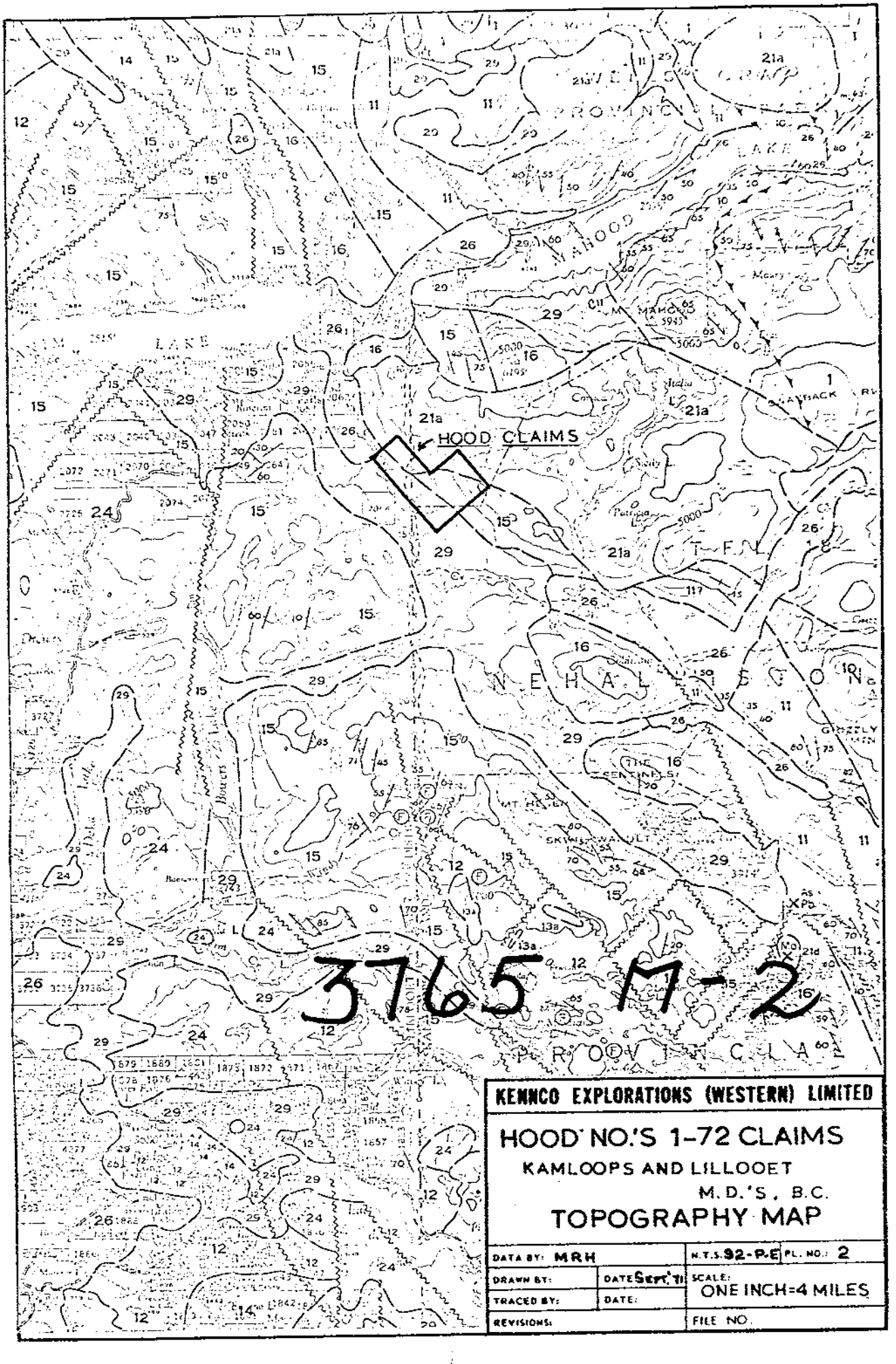
INTRODUCTION

The Hood claims were located in July and August 1971 as a result of the discovery of mineralized float along logging roads by M. Tavela, and further prospecting by A. MacKillop. The claims were investigated during August and September by soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and a limited induced polarization survey.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The claims are centered at approximately 51°48'N, 120°33'W, seven miles southeast of the east end of Canim Lake and 35 miles northwest of 100 Mile House. Elevation of the area ranged mainly from 3500 to 5000 feet, and the claims are along the moderately rolling slope above the broad valley of Caminsed Creek. Rock exposures are 10 percent or more on the more elevated areas but on the lower valley slopes they are rare. Mixed dense forest cover prevails on the lower slopes of the area while the higher portions have been logged and burned. Almost impenetrable slash covers parts of line 14W.

The area is accessible by 47 miles of secondary highway and logging roads from 100 Mile House. Old logging roads and tractor roads provide access to much of the claim area. A road through the property is said to be negotiable through to Clearwater, 23 miles to the southeast.


HOOD CLAIMS
3765 M-2
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED
HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET
M.D.'S, B.C.
TOPOGRAPHY MAP
DATA BY: MRH
N.T.S. 92-P-E PL. NO.: 2
DRAWN BY:
DATE Sept '11
SCALE: ONE INCH=4 MILES
TRACED BY:
DATE:
REVISIONS:
FILE NO.

GEOLOGY

The claim area was mapped on a scale of 1" = 1000' by M.R. Hegge using pace-compass methods. This reconnaissance mapping is shown on Plate 3.

Mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada shows a granodiorite pluton 200 square miles in extent with pronounced WNW orientation extending from Clearwater to near Canim Lake. Its age is regarded as probably Cretaceous. The Hood claims lie on the southwest flank of this pluton. It is intrusive into Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are shown to occupy large areas to the southwest.

Hegge's mapping shows the massive granodiorite pluton occupying higher areas of extensive outcrop to the northeast of the claim area in Hood 43-48 mineral claims. The rock is moderately coarse-grained and rather uniform biotite granodiorite, free of dykes other than normal amounts of aplite and pegmatite, and free of fracturing or mineralization.

The lower ground on the southwest side of the claim area is inferred, from a few wide spaced outcrops, to be underlain by augite andesite, breccia, tuff and some sediments. Attitudes rather imperfectly determined suggest northerly strike and steep easterly dip.

Between the main plateau and the volcanics there is a zone mainly of hornblende diorite to monzonite but including much migmatite. It is in phases of this rock that mineralization has been observed.

The intrusive rocks are described by Hegge as follows:

> .."The Cretaceous(?) intrusive complex is represented on the property by hornblende diorite and biotite granodiorite which appear to exhibit both differentiated and intrusive relationships. The diorite, which underlies the majority of the property, appears to be the earlier phase and is the host for copper mineralization of interest. The granodiorite is well exposed on the burned-off hills to the north but the extent of this rock type in that direction is not known.

The rocks of main economic interest are best exposed on Hood No. 3 mineral claim where dark grey, medium-grained, weakly fractured, hornblende diorite exists; local occurrences of disseminated copper mineralization are present; some copper-mineralized monzonite and quartz monzonite exposures nearby appear to be related dykes or differentiates. The diorite is difficult to recognize in the majority of the outcrop due to weathering which, at surface, appears to have broken down hornblende and traces of sulfide resulting in iron-stained plagioclase and a granodioritic-appearing rock. There are, however, local differentiated occurrences of granodiorite within the diorite and, as one traverses north toward the granodiorite, there is a slight progressive increase in grain size and the amount of potash feldspar.

The biotite granodiorite is medium to coarse-grained, pinkish-grey in colour, and locally is cut by aplite or pegmatite dykes up to one foot in width. Fracturing is very weak and sulfide mineralization is almost non-existent except for an occasional grain of pyrrhotite or pyrite.

The intrusive(?) contact of the diorite and granodiorite phase is not exposed to the north but appears to be represented on the northwest by a complex transition zone, loosely termed as "migmatitic", within a highly deformed diorite. As one traverses this 700-800 foot wide "migmatite" zone from the diorite to the granodiorite phase, the initial indication of apparent rock change is the occurrence of granodiorite, monzonite, aplite, and pegmatite dykes intruding the diorite - locally accompanied by silicified breccia fragments. These fragments appear to be the result of tectonic emplacement of the dykes rather than any deep-seated eruptive feature. The diorite then becomes progressively metamorphosed and foliated, eventually resulting in a banding of migmatitic, quartz-feldspathic material and darker coloured amphibolite. Still further on, granodiorite dykes become larger and more common until the granodiorite phase is eventually encountered. Lesser metamorphosed diorite exhibit local zones where amphibole porphyroblasts occur up to two inches in diameter and lend support to the hypothesis that the amphibolite bands are actually products of the metamorphosed diorite. There are also, however, xenoliths up to one foot in diameter in both diorite and granodiorite which appear to be altered volcanics which could be another source of abundant mafic material. The rocks of the "migmatite" zone generally weather to a rusty colour due to the local development of pyrrhotite and magnetite along epidote-altered veinlets. Minor pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite are present along some of these veinlets." ....

MINERALIZATION

Observed mineralization is confined to a few scattered occurrences on Hood mineral claims 1 and 10 and an area on Hood mineral claim 3 about 300 x 400 feet in which hornblende diorite and monzonite dykes carry mineralization grading less than 0.10% Cu and 0.005% MoS_2. Pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and traces of molybdenite occur as disseminations. Maximum values over areas of 10 square feet might be 0.20% Cu and 0.01% MoS_2.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

No complete geochemical survey of the ground has been attempted. Two lines 1400 feet apart and 9800 feet long were run across what was considered on a geological basis to be the most favourable ground, and another prospective line was run 2800 feet to the southwest. All lines trend about N40°W. Sample intersects on the first two are 100 feet, and on the third line they are at 500-foot spacing. A total of 228 samples was taken. In most cases holes were put in to the 'C' horizon but in wet areas this was not possible.

Samples were sent to Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited laboratory in North Vancouver for assay. The methods employed are more or less standard, i.e. drying and screening to minus 80-mesh; digestion in aqua regia; and determination of most elements directly by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Eight elements are normally determined.

Copper and molybdenum are of most interest in this case and results are shown in Plates 4 and 5. None of the lines cover the known mineralization, but line 14W was considered valuable in testing for any southward extension of the mineralization where cover remains of moderate depth. There is a wide scattering of copper values from 11-55 ppm in soil that is probably representing background. Values up to 170 ppm are quite local and do not suggest any extension or betterment of mineralization. The overburden is mostly deep and extensive on the second line and is mostly transported material. Outcrops showing weak mineralization on Hood mineral claim 21 are not adequately represented by the surrounding soil samples. The molybdenum picture is of some interest in that several anomalous sites on the line between Hood mineral claims 2 and 14 are anomalous independently of copper. The molybdenum gives little support to slightly anomalous copper values on Hood mineral claim no. 8.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Induced Polarization Survey: Because of the uncertainty of soil sample response in the deep overburden of line 28W, an I.P. survey was conducted along this line. This work was done by McPhar Geophysics using the frequency domain method, dipole-dipole assay at a spacing of 300 feet, and frequencies of 0.3 and 5.0 Hertz. Readings were made to the third separation.

Weak I.P. responses were obtained at four points along the line. McPhar interpretations based on metal factors tend to be more optimistic than those of H.W. Fleming based only on frequency effect. The highest frequency effect was a single value of 6.3% and the general low responses can be accounted for by widespread small amounts (0.5%) of disseminated sulphides as observed in outcrops.

CONCLUSIONS

The main problem associated with the occurrence is whether or not there is a reasonable probability of getting better grade and size of mineralization to the southeast of the known mineralization.

Geochemical testing did not support any projection and the geophysical response was about what would be expected from known mineralization.

Although the exposed mineralization is at the edge of an outcrop area, no indication of gradient could be seen in it to suggest that better mineralization should be sought away from it.

The probabilities of discovery of an economic deposit in the vicinity are considered quite low.

Vancouver, B. C.

Charles S. Ney, P.Eng.

August 4, 1972

DOMINION OF CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO WIT:

In the Matter of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical surveys done on the ORANGE GROUP (Hood M.C.'s 2,4; 9-18; 45-48; 50-72) and the RED GROUP)Hood M.C.'s 1,3,5-8,19-44)

I, M. R. Hegge, for Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited

of Vancouver

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the costs incurred on assessment work on the ORANGE GROUP and RED GROUP are as follows:

Wages:				
M.R. Hegge	Aug.26-Sept.1	7 days @ $39.00	$ 273.00	
A. MacKillop	Aug.26-31	6 days @ $26.90	161.40	
C.S. Ney	Aug. 26	1 day @ $100.00	100.00	
W. Schott	Aug.27-Sept. 1	6 days @ $21.70	130.20	
R. Pudsey	Aug.27-Sept. 1	6 days @ $24.00	144.00	
R. Purssell	Sept. 1	1 day @ $20.80	20.80	$ 829.40
Geochemical Sample Aaalyses:				
228 samples tested for 8 elements @ $4.95				$1,120.00
Induced Polarization Surveys:				
McPhar Geophysics Ltd.	Invoice G-11635		$ 403.59	
	Invoice G-11629		780.00	$1,183.59
Drafting & Report Preparation				$ 300.00
Costs of Board & Room:	27 man-days @ $10.00/day			$ 270.00
			TOTAL =	$3,702.99

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of August, A.D. 1972

M. R. Hegge

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or ~~*A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.*~~

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In the Matter of

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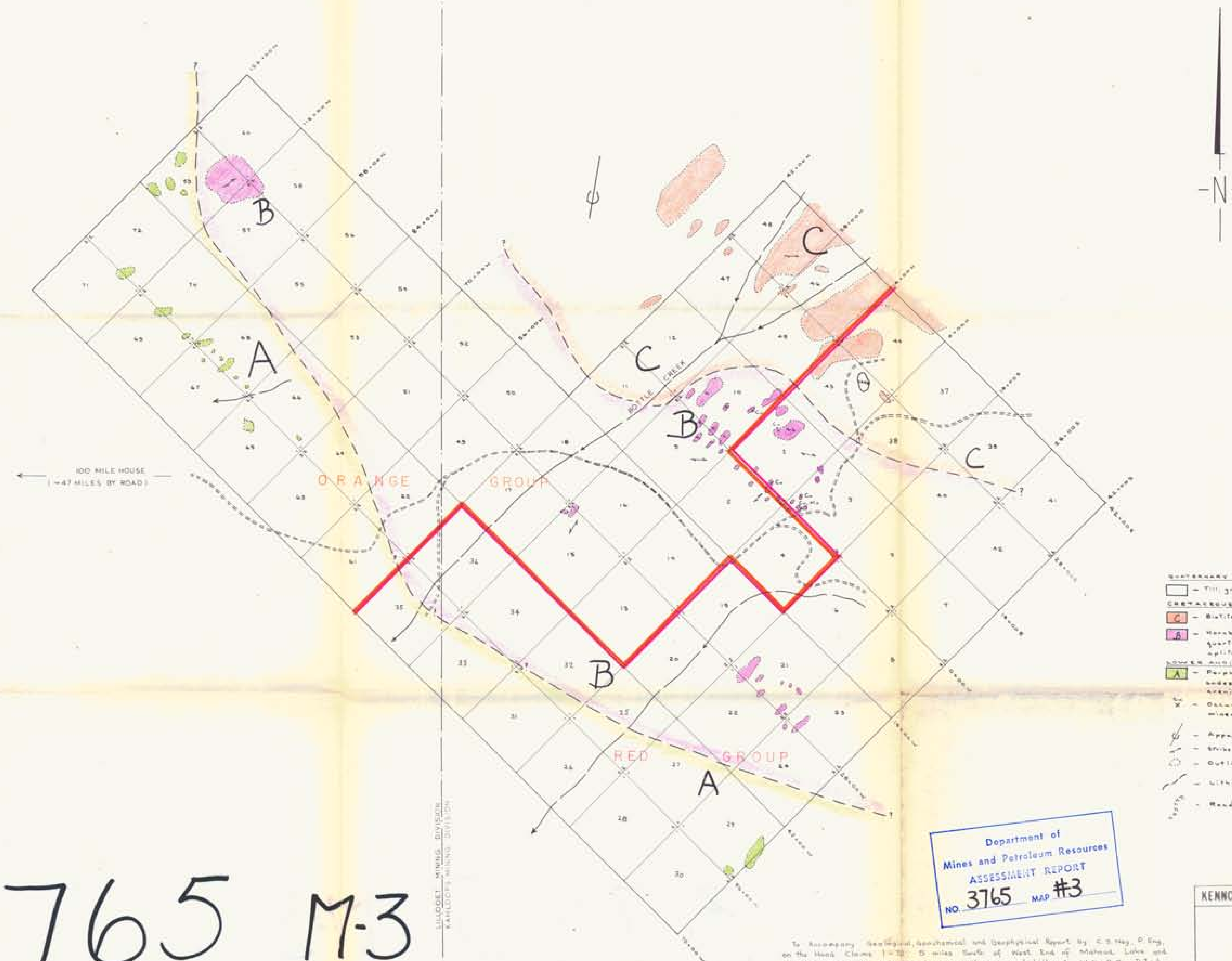
Statutory Declaration

(CANADA EVIDENCE ACT)



3765 M-3

LEGEND

GEOLOGY

QUATERNARY AND RECENT

☐ – Till, gravel, clay, alluvium

CRETACEOUS (?)

C – Biotite granodiorite, minor aplite, pegmatite

B – Hornblende diorite, minor granodiorite and quartz monzonite; also migmatitic granodiorite, aplite, pegmatite

LOWER AND/OR MIDDLE JURASSIC

A – Porphyritic hornblende or augite andesite, andesitic breccia, tuff, conglomerate, argillite, arenite

Cu – Occurrence of copper (and molybdenum) mineralization

– Apparent glacial trend

– Strike of jointing

– Outline of outcrop

– Lithologic contact

– Road, Tractor-Trail

To Accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney, P.Eng, on the Hood Claims 1-72 5 miles South of West End of Mahood Lake and 2 miles East of Canimered Cr., Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4 1972

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

DATA BY: MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E	FIG. NO. 3
DRAWN BY:	DATE Sept '72	SCALE	
TRACED BY:	DATE	ONE INCH = 2000 FEET	
REVISIONS			

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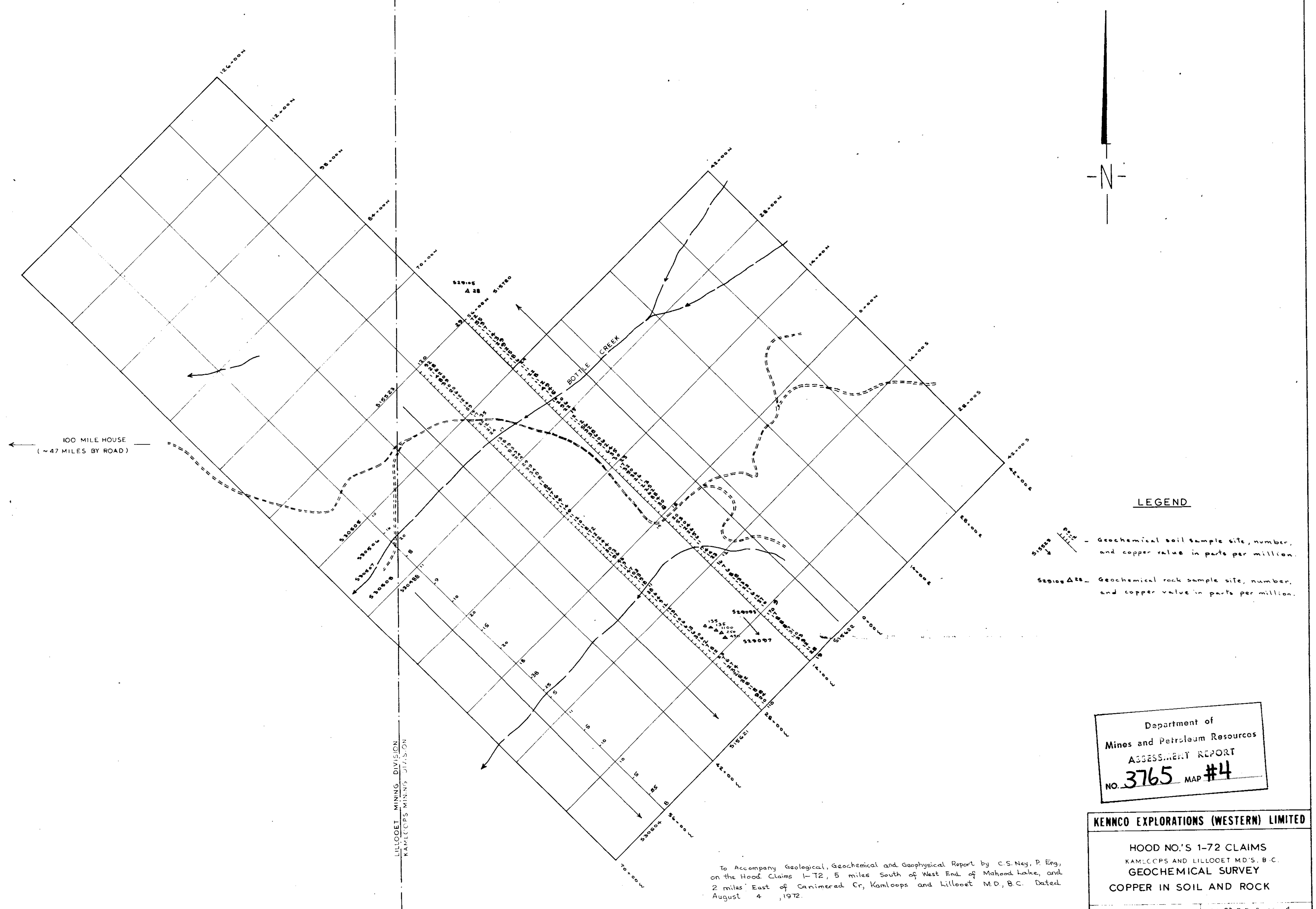


Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #4

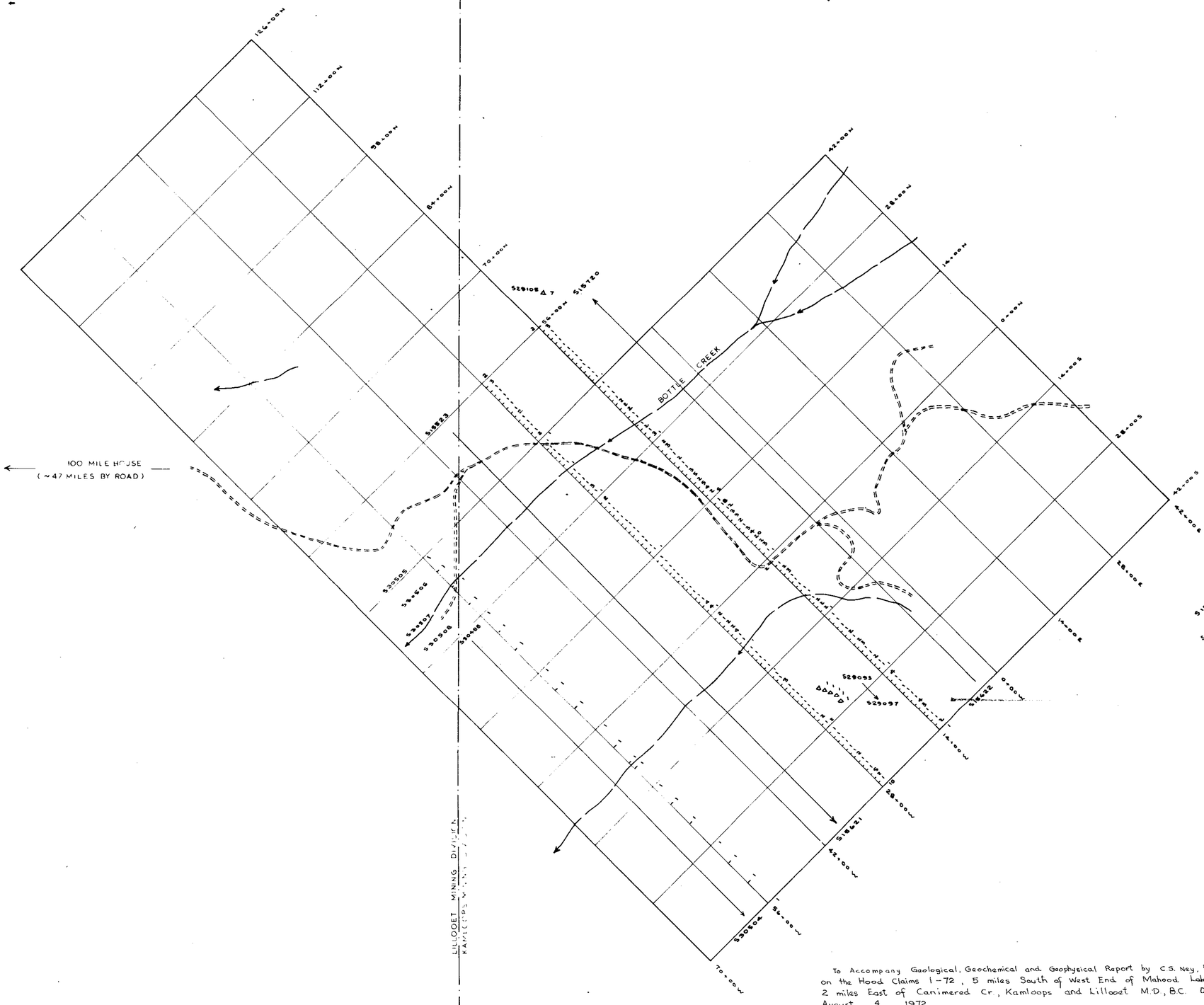
To Accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney, P. Eng., on the Hood Claims 1-72, 5 miles South of West End of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles East of Canimered Cr, Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972.

Charles S. Ney P.Eng.

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COPPER IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E P. NO. 4
DRAWN BY	DATE Sept. '71	SCALE
TRACED BY	DATE	ONE INCH = 1000 FEET
REVISIONS		



N

LEGEND

S15523 — Geochemical soil sample site, number, and molybdenum value in parts per million.

S29105 Δ 7 — Geochemical rock sample site, number, and molybdenum value in parts per million.

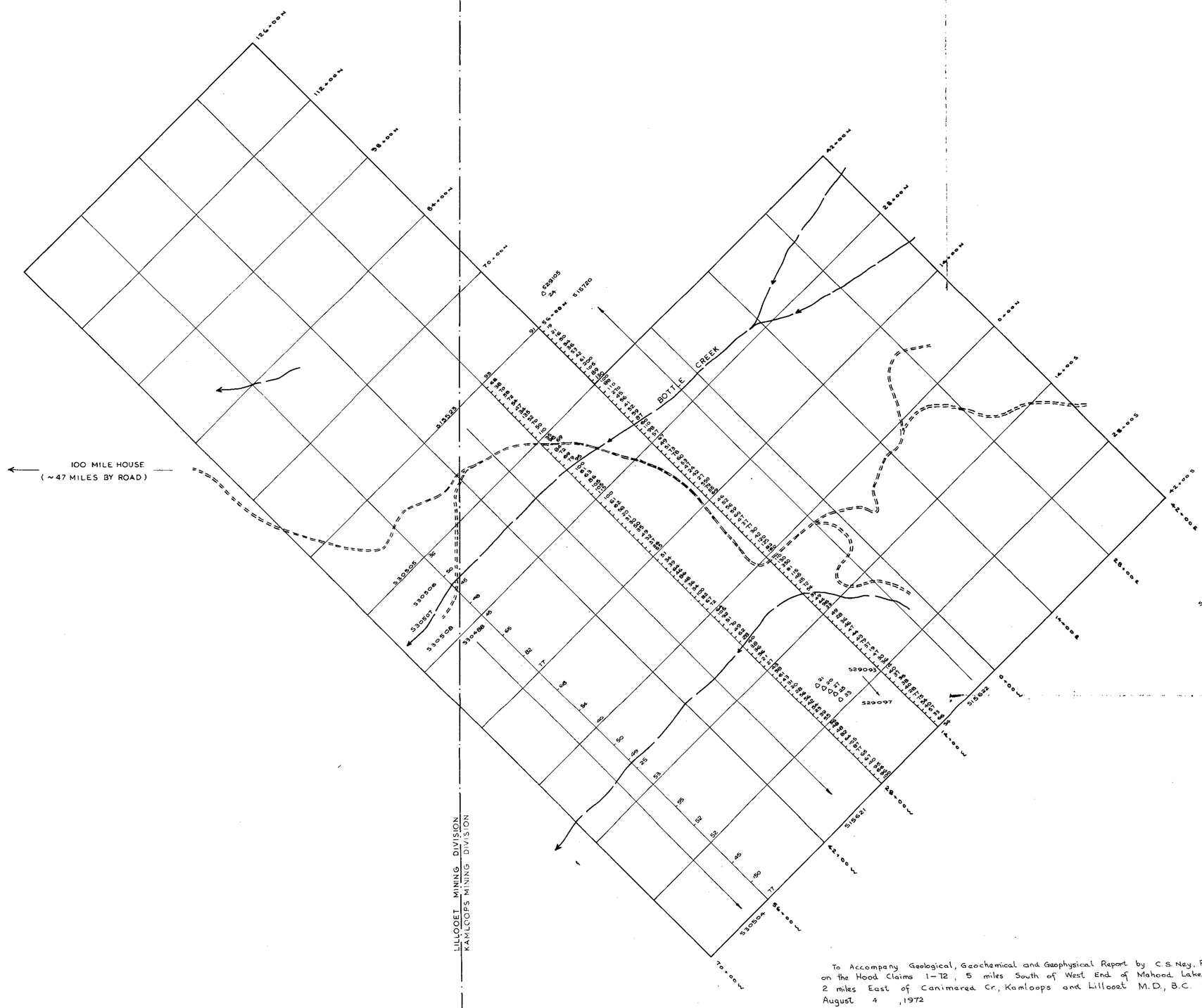
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #5

To Accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney, P.Eng., on the Hood Claims 1-72, 5 miles South of West End of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles East of Canimered Cr., Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972.

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET MD'S., B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
MOLYBDENUM IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY: MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E	PL. NO. 5
DRAWN BY:	DATE SEPT. '72	SCALE:	
TRACED BY:	DATE	ONE INCH = 1000 FEET	
REVISIONS:			



N

LEGEND

515523 / 999 – Geochemical soil sample site, number, and zinc value in parts per million

529105 Δ24 – Geochemical rock sample site, number, and zinc value in parts per million

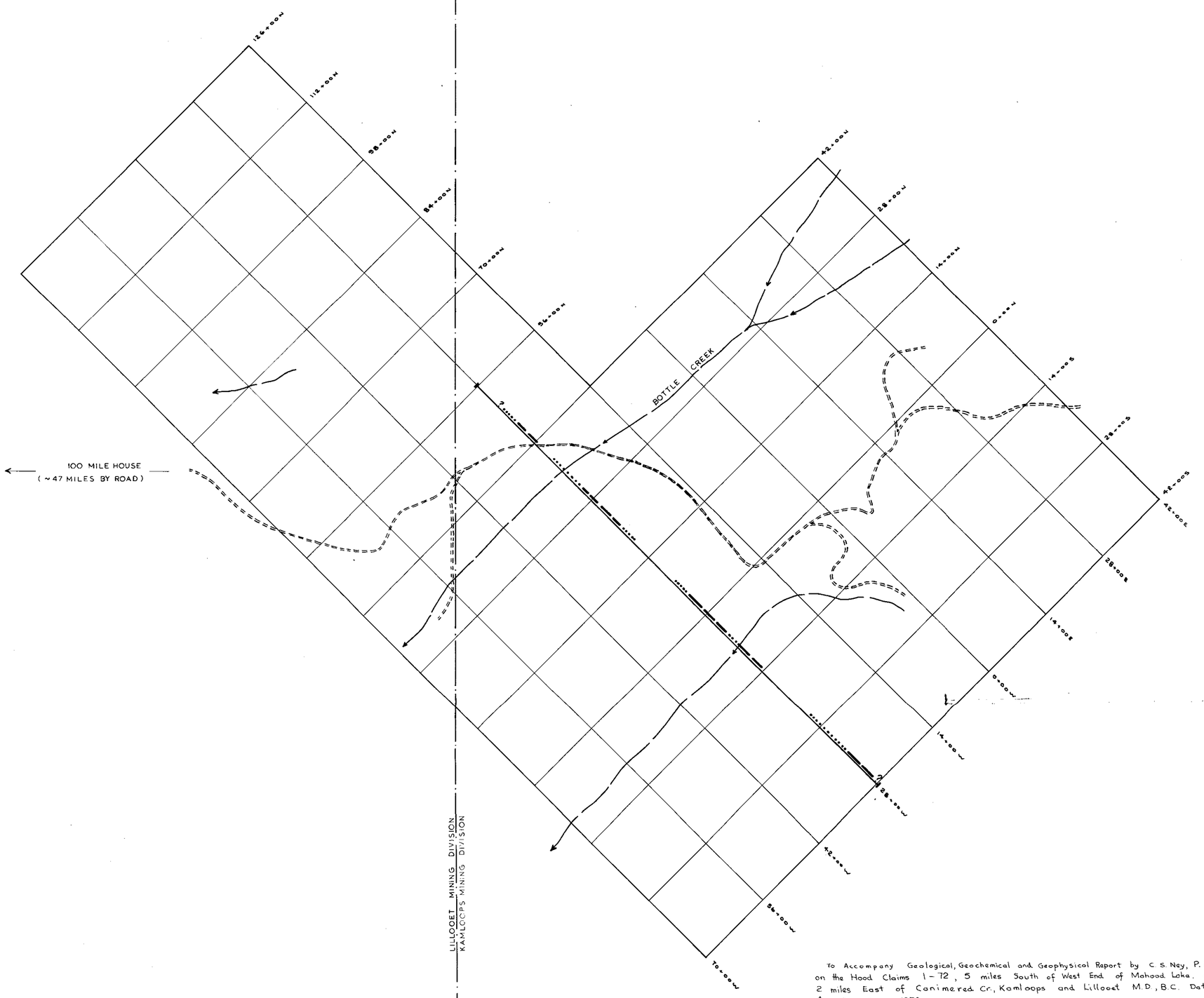
To Accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C.S. Ney, P. Eng. on the Hood Claims 1–72, 5 miles South of West End of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles East of Canimared Cr, Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #6

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1–72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ZINC IN SOIL AND ROCK

DATA BY: MRH		NTS: 92-P-E DPL NO.: 6
DRAWN BY:	DATE Sept. '71	SCALE: ONE INCH = 1000 FEET
TRACED BY:	DATE	
REVISIONS:		



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3765 MAP #11

SURVEY AND INTERPRETATION
BY McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

To Accompany Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report by C. S. Ney, P. Eng, on the Hood Claims 1 - 72, 5 miles South of West End of Mahood Lake, and 2 miles East of Canimered Cr., Kamloops and Lillooet M.D., B.C. Dated August 4, 1972

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

HOOD NO.'S 1-72 CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS AND LILLOOET M.D.'S, B.C.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
(McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED)

DATA BY: MRH		N.T.S. 92-P-E DWG. 11
DRAWN BY:	DATE SEPT. '72	SCALE: ONE INCH = 1000 FEET
TRACED BY:	DATE	
REVISIONS:		

Wm. S. Ney, P.Eng.