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BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Geophysical, Drilling, Trenching **TOTAL COST:** $476 536.43

AUTHOR(S): Andrew Watson, Sean Daly **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 1620699 **YEAR OF WORK:** 09/10

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4792303

PROPERTY NAME: Miner Mountain

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 591613,534935,544511,544512,569455,569453,544513,573962, 573963,573964,573965

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HSE078,092HSE204, 092HSE203

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen **NTS/BCGS:** 92H/8w

LATITUDE: 49 ° 29 ' 21 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 28 ' 3 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Sego Resources Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
#718 - 744 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1A3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Same as above 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Nicola Group, Eastern Belt, Alkalic Cu- Au Porphry Upper Triassic Potassic, Albitic

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 318,565,1721,29544,24070,251,7477,10379 26296,26902,6336,20221,26864,26305,30277,17715

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:500 (792 Ha)	All except: 573964, 573963	$19,880
Photo interpretation	1:10000 (1720.94 Ha)	All	$2000
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	38.7 kilometres		0
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	824 Samples 1DX5 ICP 30 Element (Trenches)	573962,569455	$25,173.20
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	1497.55 Metres, HQ 10	573962	$347,205.66
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	499 Samples 1DX5 ICP 30 Element	573962	$15,244.45
Petrographic	27 Thin Sections	573962	$4,217.69
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)	1526.87	573962,569455	$62,815.43
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	476,536.43

2010 Assessment Report

Miner Mountain Property

Claims 832766, 591613, 573962, 573965, 569455, 569453, 573964

Summary Report of the 2009 – 2010 Field Work on the Alkalic Copper-Gold Porphyry

Geological Mapping ,Titan 24 IP Survey, Trenching, Diamond Drilling

Similkameen Mining Division
NTS 92H/8W

Claim Owners - Sego Resources Inc.

Report by Andrew Watson
&
Sean Daly P. Geo

October 2010

Suite 211 – 744 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 1A5

Summary

The Miner Mountain property is an alkalic porphyry copper-gold project located in the Similkameen region of British Columbia. The property is located 15 kilometres north of the Copper Mountain Mining Corp – Mitsubishi Materials Corporation, Copper Mountain project (359.56 MT of 0.37% Cu). It is located on trend with other deposits such as the Axe (38 MT of 0.38% Cu) and the Big Kidd (9 Mt of 0.15% Cu and 0.33 G/T Au) and New Afton (66.6 MT of 1.02% Cu, 0.77 G/T Au and 2.59 G/T Ag).

The property is fully owned by Sego Resources Inc. , subject to an NSR, and is within 15 minutes of the town of Princeton B.C. with access by paved roads.

Previous operators had focused on the high grade Regal slide block at the base of Miner Mountain, and the Granby above it. Long widths of mineralization had been intercepted, but were not pursued by further exploration.

From 2007 to 2008 Sego Resources mapped, trenched and drilled 10 diamond drill holes on the Miner Mountain property with success in finding long widths of economic alkalic porphyry style mineralization, in both trenches and drill core.

In 2009 Sego followed up this exploration with further mapping, a Titan 24 survey and further trenching. In addition various studies including Petrographic Reports, and Terrain Analysis, were done to further understand the formation of the mineralization and post-glacial mass wastage. In late 2009 and 2010 Sego drilled 10 HQ holes which further expanded the area of known mineralization.

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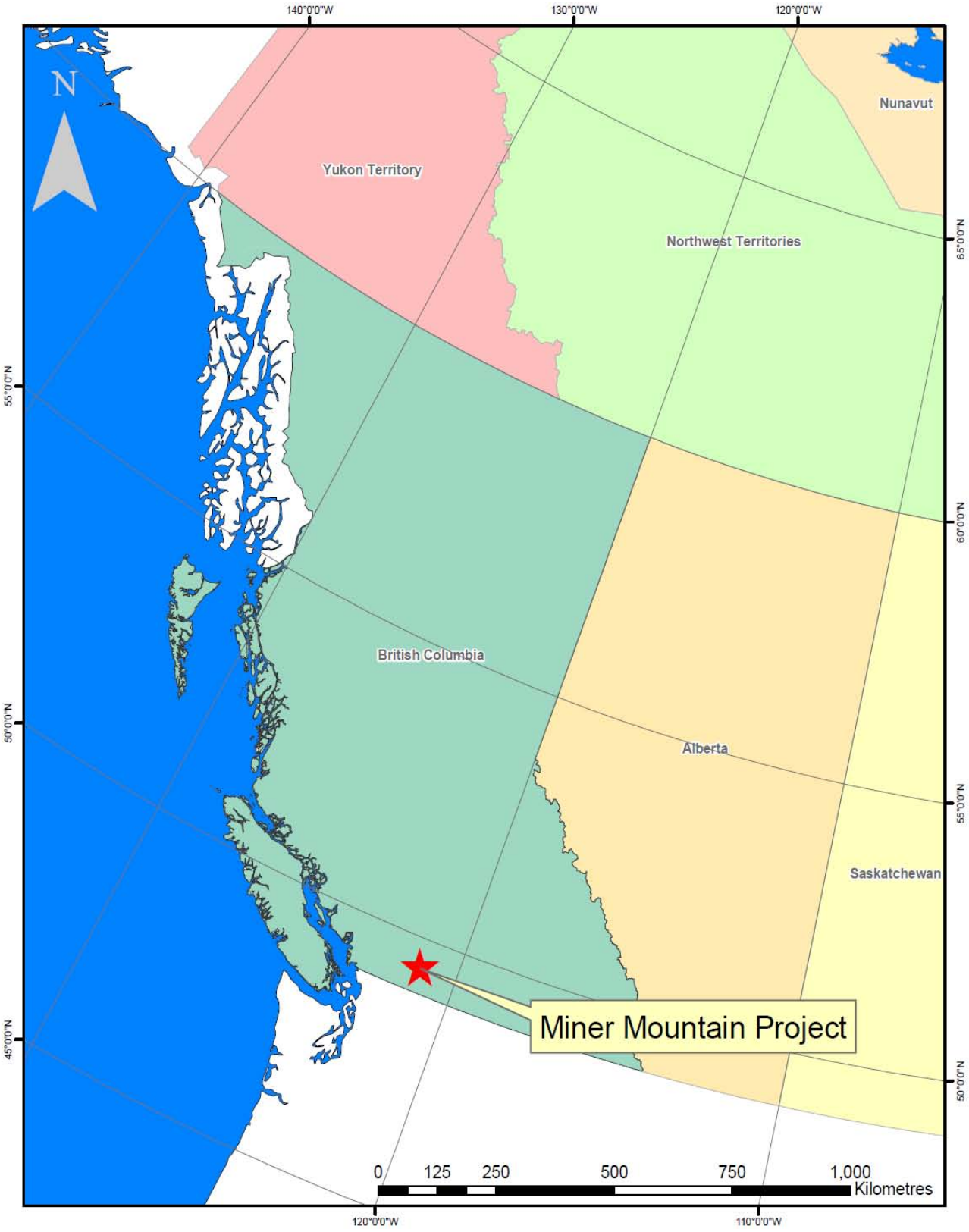

Figure 1- Project Location

Property Description and Location

The Property totals 1,720.94 hectares in 12 mineral claims within NTS map sheet, 92H/8W at 5484400 North and longitude 694500 East (UTM Zone 10 NAD 83). The claims are situated in the Similkameen Mining Division and occur immediately northeast of the town of Princeton, British Columbia.

On June 22nd 2009 Sego fulfilled the terms of the Option Agreement and acquired a 100% interest in the claims. There remains a 3% net smelter return to the vendors of which one-half of the net smelter return can be purchased by Sego for the sum of $1,500,000.00.

Table 1: Claim Information

Tenure #	Issue Date	Good To Date	Owned by Sego	Area in Ha
832766	2010/sep/04	2011/sep/04	100%	20.99
591613	2008/sep/19	2015/oct/29	100%	20.99
534935	2006/jun/06	2015/oct/29	100%	104.90
544511	2006/oct/27	2015/oct/29	100%	83.91
544512	2006/oct/27	2015/oct/29	100%	83.91
544513	2006/oct/27	2015/oct/29	100%	83.92
569453	2007/nov/05	2015/oct/29	100%	41.97
569455	2007/nov/05	2015/oct/29	100%	125.96
573962	2008/jan/17	2015/oct/29	100%	692.59
573963	2008/jan/17	2015/oct/29	100%	125.94
573964	2008/jan/17	2015/oct/29	100%	104.91
573965	2008/jan/17	2015/oct/29	100%	230.95

The claims have not undergone a legal survey. All known mineralized zones that will be described and referenced in this report are within the Property and the mineral tenures listed in Table 1 above. Prior to acquisition of the Property by Sego, the environmental liabilities on the Property consisted of over 3200 m of unreclaimed bulldozer trenches from previous exploration programs. As part of the current exploration program, Sego has reopened, sampled and mapped, and reclaimed those trenches and has received a citation from the Technical and Research Committee on Reclamation, for the high quality of its reclamation work.

Sego has been granted permit number MX-04-501 for drilling, trenching and reclamation on the Property.

The project lies within the Traditional Territory of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band. On September 28th 2007, Chief Rick Holmes, of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band and Sego! announced that they had signed a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding to enable the exploration and potential future mine development of the Property.

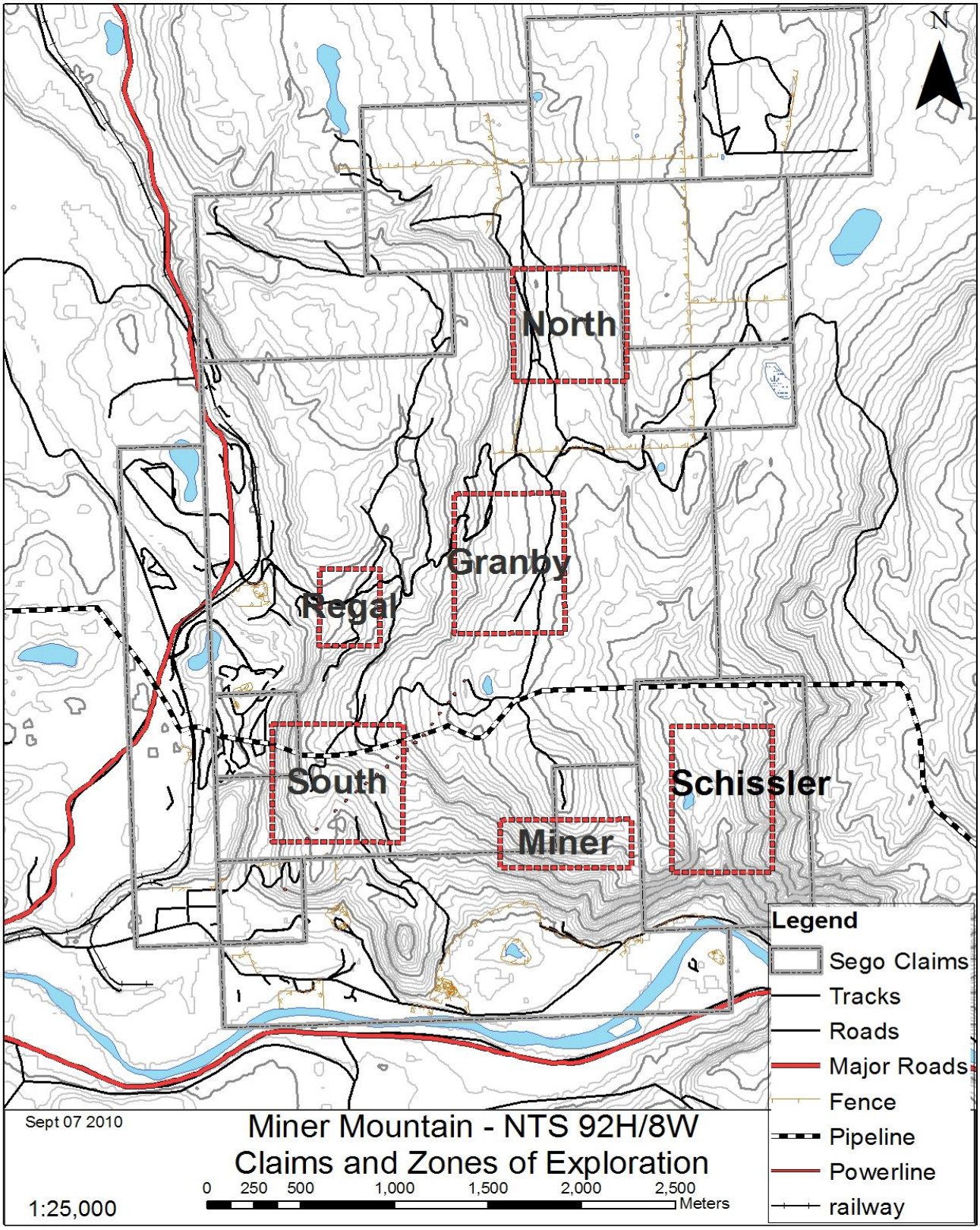

Figure 2 Claims and zone location

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

(the text below is abstracted from Preto 2009)

Main access to the Property is by traveling 2 km northeast of Princeton, B.C., on the Summerland road and then 0.5 km northeast on the Iron Mountain road. A number of smaller roads and tracks traverse most of the Property. Princeton, the main population centre in the area, lies 4.5 km southwest of the centre of the Property and provides the infrastructure required to base and carry out an exploration program, including accommodation, communication services, supplies and ease of access.

The area is at the southern boundary of the Interior Plateau, borders the Cascade Mountains to the south and west, and receives an average of 40 cm of annual precipitation. Higher elevations are generally moister and well timbered, with lower elevations being semi-arid open grassland sparsely timbered by Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and aspen.

The Property ranges in elevation from 700 to 1,310 metres, and consists of benches and moderate slopes of open grassland and a few rocky bluffs.

Winters on the Property are generally mild with little or no snow, lasting from November to February. Summers are hot and dry with temperatures reaching 30 degrees Celsius or higher. Exploration on the Property can generally be carried out year round.

The entire area of the Property has been extensively glaciated and drift cover ranges from nil to more than 15 metres.

History

(the text below is abstracted from Preto 2009)

Initial work on the Property was by United Empire in 1908. A total of 450 feet of mine shafts were driven for coal exploration and mining in which the company encountered "diorite flecked with Bornite" (unpublished Climax Copper report). The British Columbia Ministry of Mines Annual Report (A.R.) for 1915 notes that "a shaft 40 feet deep, was sunk about half-way up the hill, at the bottom of which blocks of quartz carrying chalcopyrite occurred in the decomposed rock" (p 241). In 1918 the Annual Report states that "Development work done consists of an open-cut 150 feet in length by 25 feet in depth, this cut being continued as a tunnel for 50 feet, also extensive stripping," and that "Assays of samples taken on the surface give from 1.15 to 5 per cent. Copper'. The sulphides in the tunnel assay from 1.37 to 2.3 per cent copper and $1.50 in gold and silver." (p 214). The 1929 Annual Report reported that some diamond drilling had been done but was abandoned due to poor ground (p 278). All this work was in the general area of the Regal Zone.

Granby Consolidated Mining held the ground from 1951 to 1962 and conducted diamond drilling, trenching, geochemical, electromagnetic and magnetic surveys in the Regal and Granby zones. While the geophysical surveys were filed as assessment work (Fahrni,K., 1958, A.R. 251), the results of drilling were not.

In 1959 Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. performed a wide ranging geochemical, geological and geophysical exploration program in the Princeton area. The company performed an 83 sq mile (215 sq kilometres) aeromagentic survey covering the region from the Copper Mountain mine in the south to Separation Lakes, 5 kilometres north of the Property, covering what is now the Miner Mountain Project (M.M.A.R., 1959, p.142).

Climax Copper Mines Ltd (a Silver Standard Inc. subsidiary) conducted trenching, geochemical surveys, thin section analysis, Induced Polarization surveys, percussion and diamond drilling programs in 1962 and 1963 (unpublished internal report, M.M.A.R. 1963 p.63). The area covered by Climax Copper's exploration was extensive, including the Granby, Regal and South zones. A total of 10 diamond drill holes totaling 3,535 feet (1,078 metres) were completed finding native copper, chalcopyrite and pyrite in several holes, but no assays were reported. In addition to the drilling, an Induced Polarization survey completed on the south of the Property located several anomalies.

Granby re-optioned the Property in 1965 and drilled 41 percussion holes totaling 1782 meters (5880 ft) in the area of the Granby trenches in the central portion of the Property. Copper mineralization above 0.30% Cu was intercepted in 3 of these holes, and between 0.10% Cu - 0.30% Cu in 5 other holes (BCGS Property file 92HSE079-06, M.M.A.R. 1965 p.252).

In 1968 an Induced Polarization survey was performed on the Regal Zone by Great Slave Mines which indicated that the Regal zone was a slide block. (Cochrane, D., 1968, A.R. 1721)

In 1970 Joy Mining Ltd optioned the ground at and near the Regal Trenches and increased the land position to 343 claims. Trenching of 152 metres and ¼ sq mile (0.12 hectares) of stripping was done. Saracen Mines Ltd., operators for Joy, in 1971 carried out surface geological mapping at approximately 1:20,000 scale, 103 kilometers of soil geochemistry at 30.5 metre spacings, 37 kilometres of Induced Polarization, 3 diamond drill holes totaling 457 metres and constructed a small acid leach plant at the Regal Zone. An attempt to acid leach some highly oxidized material was unsuccessful and the data was subsequently lost (G.E.M. 1971 p 275, Taylor, K.J., 1988, A.R. 17 715).

In 1973 Bethlehem Copper Corporation optioned the Property from Joy and completed five diamond drill holes. Bethlehem Copper DDH 73-4, located on the eastern margin of the Granby zone, averaged 0.27% copper from 66 ft to 300 ft and 0.05% copper from 300 ft to the bottom at 598 ft. The other four Bethlehem Copper holes had no anomalous intersections and three of these holes were not on the Property. (G.E.M. 1974 p 118)

In 1977 Quintana Mining carried out an Induced Polarization survey on the B.T.U. claims which covered the Granby and Regal Zones, was unable to locate significant anomalies and dropped the claims. (Nielsen, P., 1977, A.R. 6336)

In 1979 K.W. Livingstone drilled four percussion holes on the Property but abandoned them in overburden (Livingstone, K.W., 1979, A.R. 7477).

In 1981 A geochemical survey of rock chip and soil sampling was done by K.W. Livingstone focusing on copper mineralization. This survey located many areas of anomalous (> 100 ppm Cu) Copper zones in the Granby and Regal Zones. (Livingstone, K.W., 1981, A.R. 9634) This was followed in 1982 by a

similar survey focusing on lead-zinc geochemistry, but the results were inconclusive (Livingstone, K.W., 1982, A.R. 10 379).

Also in 1981 Peter Christopher and Associates explored and mapped the historic working on the G.E. Claims (Granby Zone area), and recommended no further work be done. (Christopher, P.A., 1981, A.R. 10 565)

In 1988 Mingold optioned the Property and did a soil geochemical survey for copper, gold, and silver. They reported that though modest, the survey was successful in locating low grade gold along with the copper anomalies. Further exploration was recommended. (Taylor, K.J., 1988, A.R. 17 715). In 1989 the soil geochemical survey was extended to the northwest of the initial survey area and was successful in extending the known anomalous zones (Reynolds, P., 1990, A.R. 20 221)

In 1995 Douglas Hopper did a soil geochemical survey to the south and north of the historical workings encountering encouraging copper, gold and silver anomalies (Hopper, D., 1995, A.R. 24 070). Further work in 1999 consisted of lineament analysis, structural analysis and the compilation of historical data on the Property. (Sookochoff, L., 1999, A.R. 25 864)

In 1997 Big I Developments Ltd. (subsequently Nustar Resources Inc.) drilled five diamond drill holes totaling 717 m (2,354 ft). Only selective portions of two drill holes were assayed. DDH 97-1, 220 ft to 355 ft, averaged 0.115% copper, and DDH 97-2, 175 ft to 350 ft, averaged 0.18% copper with some gold-palladium values. In 2000 Nustar completed five diamond drill holes for a total footage of 565 m (1,854 ft). Only DDH 00-1 was partially assayed and from 300 ft to the bottom at 430 ft the hole averaged 0.252% copper with appreciable gold and palladium values. In addition to the drilling, a magnetometer and VLF EM survey was completed on the western half of the Property (McLeod, J.W., 2000, A.R. 26 296)

In 2000 a soil geochemical survey was conducted along the northern edge of the Property by Diamet Resources. Several copper-gold soil anomalies from this program, referred to as the North Zone, are in the northern part of the Sego! Property (Rodgers, G., 2000, A.R. 26 305).

In 2002 Nustar drilled four short diamond drill holes which totaled 296 m (970 ft). The holes were collared in an east-west trending fault zone and core recovery from all four holes was extremely poor. Only random grab samples were assayed. In addition to the drilling the 2000 magnetometer survey was extended further west. (McLeod, J.W., 2002, A.R. 26 902, Unpublished Report by R.J. Nethery, P. Eng, 2003)

*In 2007 Sego acquired the ground from the vendors In the fall of 2007 geological mapping and sampling of natural exposures was started and completed before the onset of winter. (*See also Daly, S 2007 A.R. 29549)

Starting in spring 2008 approximately 99 line kilometres of soil sampling was done by SabreX Contracting Ltd. Nineteen hundred and seventy-three samples of the B Horizon were collected at 50 m intervals along east-west lines spaced 100 m apart and covering most of the Property from a northerly line at UTM 5486700 to a southerly line at UTM 5482800. A north-south baseline for the grid was established at UTM 684300 east. Samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for analysis. .Soil anomalies coincide well with areas of mineralization, particularly the Granby, South and Regal

Zones.

As soon as ground conditions allowed, an excavator trenching program was started. All old bulldozer trenches were reopened, deepened and, where practicable, extended. In total 5,306 metres of trenches were excavated, mapped and 2,170 samples taken. The location of each trench and sample was determined by GPS. Trench mapping and sample results were entered in the geological database. Because all trenches are in grazing land and when open pose a danger to livestock, mapping and sampling was done as soon as possible after excavation and the trenches closed and reclaimed as soon as practicable. Excavator trenching proved to be a very cost effective method of exploration in the largely drift covered, open range land of the Property. Zones of known mineralization determined by previous operators were confirmed, in some cases extended, opened and re-sampled.

In August and September ten NQ drill holes totaling 1039.89 metres were completed.

The three holes on the Regal Zone all had very poor recovery being in either strongly oxidized landslide rubble or till. Hole 08-03 bottomed in carbonaceous mudstone of the Princeton Group. These three holes confirmed the result of the 1963 work by Climax Copper Co. Ltd. which indicated that the oxide layer at Regal is landslide material that rests either on till or directly on tertiary sediments.

The other seven holes were all drilled on the Granby Zone. They intersected variably altered and mineralized microdiorite and Nicola volcanic rocks. Two holes, MM-08-04 and MM-08-09, had to be abandoned prematurely due to drilling difficulties, both bottoming in good grade mineralization. Significant intersections are as follows:

DDH-MM-08-04
From 24.46 to 88.7m, (64.24 m) (210.7 feet) 0.46% Cu, 0.14 G/T Au and 2.58 G/T Ag Including 18.07m (59.27 feet) of 0.65% Cu, 0.26 G/t Au, 3.33 G/T Ag and 15.25m of 0.63% Cu, 0.18 G/T Au, 3.19 G/T Ag Final two intervals (5m) 1.22% copper and 0.5% copper

DDH-MM-08-05
From 16.46 to 34.14 (17.68 m)(58 feet) 0.12% Cu, 0.155 G/T Au, 0.58 G/T Ag

DDH-MM-08-09
From 26.17 to 78.64 (52.47 m) (172.1 feet) 0.41% Cu, 0.12 G/T Au and 2.11 G/T Ag Final two intervals (4.42m) 1.39% copper and 0.38% copper

The other holes drilled to the south and west did not encounter significant mineralization.

In addition to the exploration work described above, Sego has done extensive work to digitally integrate past exploration data sets and reports with current exploration results. All known drill logs and assays, geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and trenching results that could be obtained were integrated into an ESRI Arc GIS database.

Field mapping, sampling and core logging was done by Sego geologists with consulting services provided by the author of this report and by Chris Sampson, P.Eng. (See Also Takagawa D, 2008 A.R. 30277)

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

(the text below is abstracted from Preto 2009)

The Miner Mountain property is located within the southern portion of the Quesnel Terrane, or Quesnellia, of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of British Columbia. Quesnellia is a northwesterly trending belt of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic submarine and subaerial alkalic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks, related sedimentary rocks, and comagmatic intrusive rocks some 40 to 50 kilometres wide and traceable from the 49th parallel along the full length of the Intermontane Belt into northern British Columbia and Yukon.

In the southern part of the Province this assemblage of volcanoplutonic arc rocks is known as the Nicola Group, a name derived from Nicola Lake near Merritt and coined by G.M. Dawson who in 1877 did the earliest geological work on these rocks (Dawson, 1879). In northern British Columbia and Yukon these rocks are known as the Takla and Stuhini volcanoplutonic assemblages. Throughout the Intermontane Tectonic Belt these rocks are noted for their mineral deposits, principally copper-gold porphyry deposits, and copper and gold skarns.

The central part of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton has been subdivided into three subparallel structural belts, referred to as the Western, Central, and Eastern Belt, on the basis of physical and chemical differences of the rock assemblages. The three belts are separated by two northerly trending high-angle fault systems (Preto, 1979). North of the Property, the Summers Creek Fault separates rocks of the Central Belt from those of the Eastern Belt which underlie the Property. Farther north and west, the Allison Fault system separates Central Belt from Western Belt rocks (Preto, 1979).

North of the Property, in the area between Missezeula Lake and Merritt, Eastern Belt rocks consist of an assemblage of westerly facing volcanic siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate, tuff, laharic deposits, and distinctly alkaline trachybasalt flows which occur near numerous stocks of micromonzonite porphyry which may have associated copper-gold porphyry style mineralization. On the Property itself, Nicola Group rocks are separated from much younger sedimentary rocks of the Eocene Princeton Group by the northerly trending Boundary Fault, a probable southern extension of the Summers Creek Fault.

Central Belt rocks are dominated by massive pyroxene and plagioclase-rich andesitic and basaltic flows of alkalic and calc-alkalic composition, breccia and lahar deposits, and subordinate amounts of conglomerate and finer grained pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks. Comagmatic intrusive rocks are mostly diorite with subordinate syenite, occur mostly along major faults in the eastern half of the Belt, and may contain copper-gold porphyry type deposits such as the Axe Deposit.

Western Belt rocks include andesite to rhyolite flows of distinctly calc-alkalic composition and tuff,

which are interbedded with limestone of Lower to Middle Norian age, volcanic conglomerate, and sandstone (Preto, 1979).

The large northerly trending fault systems such as Allison and Summers Creek, are believed (Preto, 1979) to represent deep-seated crustal fractures which dominated the geology of the region in Late Triassic time and caused volcanic centres to be aligned in a northerly direction, thus producing a central zone of dominantly volcanic and intrusive rocks, the Central Belt and part of the Eastern Belt, flanked to the west and east by sedimentary basins. Some of these eruptive centres can be identified with stocks or clusters of stocks of micromonzonite or microdiorite which may have associated copper-gold mineralization such as at the Miner Mountain and Axe Properties, and at Copper Mountain 15 kilometres south of Princeton.

Property Geology

(the text below is abstracted from Preto 2009)

The geology of the Miner Mountain property is dominated by volcanic flows of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and associated microdiorite-diorite intrusions. To the west the northerly trending Boundary Fault separates these rocks from sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Eocene Princeton Group.

The Nicola Group flows consist of green and maroon to nearly black, massive and flow banded andesites, basalts and cherty tuffs. Weak alteration is ubiquitous and commonly consists of chlorite, hematite, hematite stained albite and epidote. Less common, but locally intense, are gypsum, sericite, silica and potassic (k-feldspar/biotite/magnetite) alteration. Co-magmatic intrusions of diorite and micro-diorite crosscut the volcanics and have similar styles of alteration. Aphanitic, mafic dykes are present but uncommon and only seen in drill core.

The Princeton Group exposures on the Property are composed of oxidized buff to orange arkosic sandstones, conglomerates and, in places, coal measures. These beds are poorly lithified and easily eroded, and the contact with the underlying Nicola Group is a steep scarp which marks the Boundary Fault.

The older Nicola Group rocks are ubiquitously altered and strongly faulted. On the Property limited outcrop and heavy alteration have obscured the attitude of the volcanic units. The beds of the Princeton Group dip towards the east following the half-graben created by the Boundary Fault.

After the last glaciation, a large block of oxidized porphyry style copper-gold mineralization hosted by Nicola volcanic rocks and microdiorite, slid downward and to the west from the Granby Zone to the Regal Zone in a landslide event. Similar mineralization remains in situ upslope in the Granby Zone. As in other similar porphyry systems hosted by Nicola rocks in south central British Columbia, such as the Afton Deposit, the extensive oxidation of the hypogene sulphide mineralization required a long period of warm and humid climate which prevailed in the region in Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary time prior to the formation of the Tertiary grabens.

Structural Style

The region has been repeatedly deformed since the late Triassic. This complex deformation, widespread till cover and the lack of bedding indicators has complicated the task of defining the age and nature of the various structures on the property.

Initial analysis of mapped structures indicates 5 sets of shears and faults 1) The SSE striking set 165°, dipping east at 64°, 2) the 244° and 252° striking set, dipping 53° to 72° to the south, 3) the SE striking set, (with 306°, 332° and 322° strikes) and dipping 45°- 68°to the SW, 4) striking 130° and dipping 57° to the NE, and finally 5) No. 5, striking WSW (283°) and dipping 56° to the south.

A composite of all shears and & faults plus joints shows the following attitudes 1) strike 175° and dip 78° E, 2) strike 270°, dip 86°S 3) strike 355° , dip77° W 4) strike 026°, dip 57° W 5) strike 166° drip 60° E.

Sets 1 & 3 from the composite analysis have similar strikes, but dip in opposite directions. Set 5 has a similar strike and dip to 1 & 3, and are closely related. Set 2 has an E-W strike and steep south dip. Set 4 is similar to the Boundary fault, which separates the Eocene Princeton Group from the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The Set 4 trend is very common in porphyritic breccia lithology, outcropping in the southeast parts of the property. Comparing the structures in set 4 with the overall composite structures, it appears to be represented by sub-parallel joints, rather than faults or shears.

There are basically three major trends over all on the property, or four if the opposite dips in the North -South Sets 1, 3 & 5 are considered. This is keeping with the general observation that on any property there are usually approximately 3 - 5 major structure sets, such as Highland Valley Copper. Also that major faults such as the Lornex Fault at Highland Valley Copper or the Boundary Fault at Miner Mountain have attendant pervasive sub-parallel to parallel structures in the general area.

Drilling in the Granby Zone, in the main area and to the southwest, has shown that strong faulting with apparently southerly dips is common, especially in the main zone and to the southwest a fault with a near vertical dip and East-West is a major structure 5.6 metres thick. This faulting, in both cases is associated with higher copper grades (over 1%) indicates that these structures may have been part conduits for mineralization. In the main area, a fault striking N 19° and dipping 74° E and another fault striking 288° and dipping 54° S appear to be sub-parallel with the boundaries of mineralization. In the southwest area the E-W fault could mark the southern boundary of mineralization in that area.

Mineral Deposits Style

(the text below is abstracted from Preto 2009)

The deposit type sought on the Property is alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits similar to those found throughout Quesnellia and particularly at Copper Mountain some fifteen kilometres south of the Property, at Afton twelve kilometres west of Kamloops, and at Mt. Polley fifty-six kilometres northeast of Williams Lake.

Alkalic porphyry systems are known worldwide and their significance as important sources of copper

and gold is continuously enhanced by new discoveries. The best known mineral provinces hosting these deposits are the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanoplutonic arcs of Quesnellia and Stikinia in British Columbia and the Late Ordovician Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales.
Key characteristics of Alkalic copper-gold systems in the Mesozoic arcs of British Columbia include:

- *Association with coeval and comagmatic volcano-plutonic complexes that formed at intermediate (≤ 5 km) to very shallow, subvolcanic (≤ 1.5 km) depth.*
- *Association with small pipe-like or dyke-like subvolcanic intrusions, which may occur in clusters (e.g. Mt. Polley), or with larger stocks that were emplaced at intermediate depth .*
- *Association with large fault structures or intersections of such structures which may have localized the emplacement of the mineralizing intrusions.*
- *Mineralization may be largely intrusive–hosted (e.g. Mt. Polley, Afton), volcanic-hosted (e.g. most of Copper Mountain), or both (e.g. Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle; Preto, 1972)*
- *Can be high-grade in gold and copper and may contain significant palladium.*
- *Mineralization may be hosted in pre- or early-mineral magmatic-hydrothermal breccias (Sillitoe, 1985). If so, grade in the breccias is usually considerably higher than the rest of the system(e.g. Mt. Polley)*
- *Association with moderate to strong albitic and potassic alteration of the intrusive and volcanic rocks, but lack of an advanced argillic alteration assemblage. Phyllic alteration, if present, is limited to fault zones.*
- *Zones of alteration can terminate abruptly due to structural control which would also determine the shape and extent of intrusions and mineralized zones.*
- *Absence of a wide alteration halo.*
- *Low sulphide content of the hypogene mineral assemblage, resulting in limited or no supergene enrichment, though oxidation can be very extensive (e.g. Afton)*

Sego Resources Inc. 2009 – 2010 Field Season

IP Survey

A Titan 24 IP survey was performed by Quantec Geoscience between April 25th 2009 to May 14th 2009. The survey grid includes 13 DC/IP parallel lines along a total of 31.2 km (38.7 km with extension). Each line was surveyed with dipole spacing of 100 m and line separation of 200 m. Survey line length was approximately 2.4 km plus additional current injections up to 500 m beyond the end of the line. The data were inverted using the 2D inversion algorithms to produce maps of resistivity and chargeability of the subsurface. The full report can be found in Appendix 1.

The resistivity distribution over the survey area can be characterized as a resistive low associated with the Princeton Group and a resistive high associated with the Nicola Group. The resistivity of the Princeton Group in the northwest part of the survey grid is generally less than 50Ωm. The resistivity of the Nicola Group, which covers most of the survey area, is on the order of several hundreds of Ωm. These results are in agreement with the known geology of the area (Map 1).

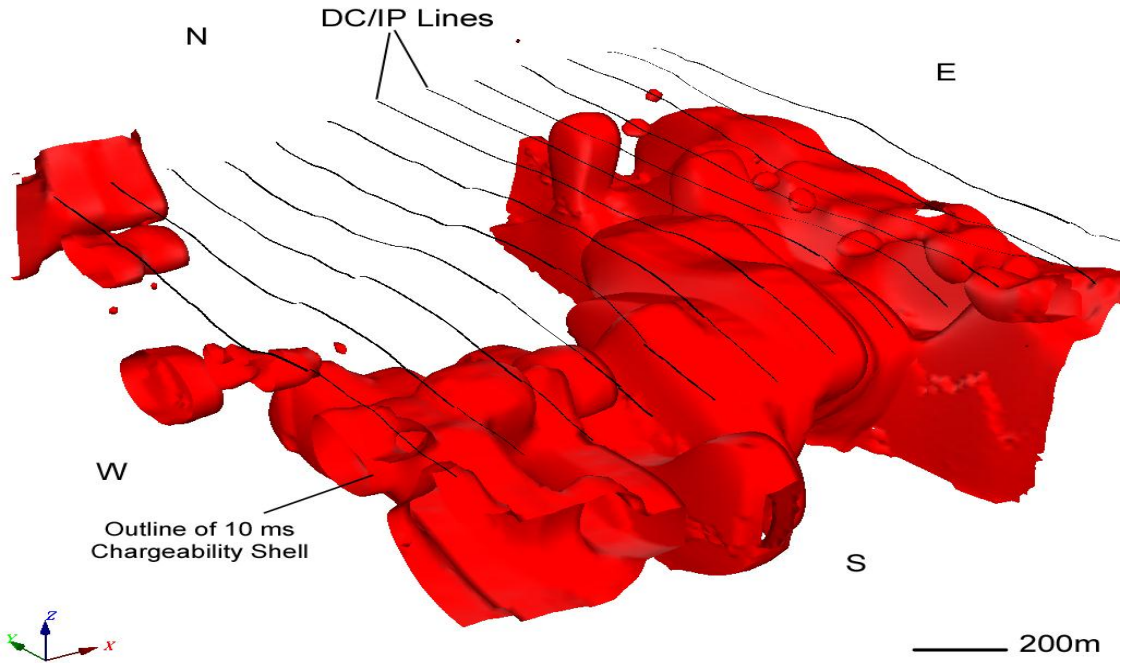

Figure 3 "CrankShaft Anomaly". 3d Image generated by Sego Resources Inc, from Quantec Titan 24 data in Geosoft Target for ArcGIS 9.2

The chargeability maps show a relatively heterogeneous distribution of the anomalies over the survey area. The chargeability varies between 0 mrad to 20 mrad with a background chargeability of ~6 mrad. Chargeable anomalies, as high as 20 mrad, are mainly located in the western and eastern parts of the survey grid (Map 3). A moderate elongated chargeable anomaly is resolved at a depth of ~400 m. The elongated anomaly has a SW-NE orientation and traverses the grid in the south part of the survey area. This anomaly is informally known as the “Crankshaft” (Figure 3).

Along L84400 Quantec tested Magnetotelluric(MT) Resistivity in addition to the DC/IP.Though this line was to the east of the main mineralized zones, the survey located two anomalies to the north and south (Figure 4).

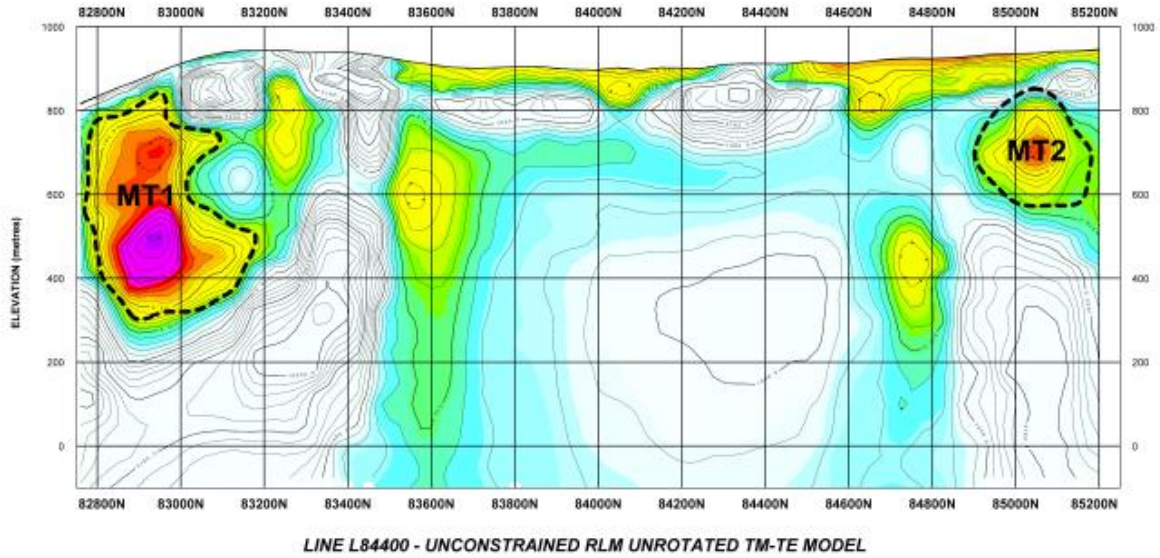

Figure 4 - Magnetotelluric Anomalies (from Quantec Report)

Mapping

Mapping was carried out in July and August 2009 to look for zones of alteration and mineralization associated with the geophysical anomalies outlined by the Titan 24 survey, and also to locate new zones outside of the areas of known mineralization. The mapping was concentrated to the Southeast and Northeast of the claim blocks away from the known areas of mineralization.

The results were successful in locating three new zones of alteration and mineralization in the Southeast co-incident with the MT 1 anomaly and to the Northeast where previous trenching had located scattered lead-zinc-copper mineralization.

The new zones include the Schissler and Miner Zones in the South East of the property and the North Zone in the centre north of the property. (Map 3)

Trenching

In September and October of 2009, trenching was focused on the South Zone to test the potential for precious metal mineralization indicated by the 2008 exploration (Maps 4,5,6,7), and in the Schissler Zone to test near surface chargeability anomalies (Maps 8,9). In spring 2010 trenching was done in the Granby Zone (Maps 10,11) to test targets outlined by the geomorphological study described

below.

In all 15 new trenches totaling 1526.87m were completed, down to bedrock and sampled at 1m intervals where copper or gold mineralization was seen and at 10m intervals where no mineralization was present.

Trench 80 was designed to test the extension of the mineralization exposed in Trenches 36 and 37 to the Southeast. Mineralization was intercepted at both the NW and SE ends with the higher grade mineralization at the NW end with 11 metres of 0.89 G/T Au and 1.14 G/T Ag, including 4.44 G/T Au, 0.96% Cu ,1.15 G/T Ag over 1m hosted in a potassic altered breccia, within a microdiorite. At the SE end mineralization was more precious metal enriched with 6m of 0.36 G/T Au, 0.02% Cu and 7.16 G/T Ag including 1m of 40.2 G/T Ag in a carbonate altered shear zone. Alteration varied from strong potassic at the breccia pipe to a more distal propylitic alteration. Towards the southeast, thin section work located secondary biotite.

Trench 81 was to the north of Trench 80 and intercepted 10m of 0.34 G/T Au, and 0.74 G/T Ag at the west end of the trench in microdiorite. The Microdiorite was variably altered with silica and propylitic alteration

Trench 82 and Trench 83 were to the north of Trench 81. While bottoming in microdiorite with minor potassic and propylitic alteration there was no significant mineralization.

Trenches 84 and 85 (Map 8,9) were located in the east of the property in what is known as the "Schissler Zone". These trenches tested the near surface chargeability high and associated potassic and propylitic alteration located in this zone. The trenches confirmed the presence of both types of alteration and the presence of Nicola group volcanics and microdiorite. However there was no significant mineralization aside from minor gold and silver mineralization at the north end of trench 85.

Trenches 86, 87, 88, and 89 were branched off of trench 36 and vicinity, and tested the south and westward extension of the zone located in trenches 36 and 80. They also tested a large Copper-Gold-Silver soil anomaly. The trenches bottomed in heavily fractured microdiorite and to east – north with Nicola Group volcanics to the south and west. Alteration included potassic, propylitic and sericite, with strong calcite veining in places.

Trench 86, 87 and 88 all yielded significant precious metal values while trench 87 also contained copper mineralization. The north of trench 87 assayed 26m of 0.28 g/t Au and 0.51 g/t Ag at the southern end assayed 12m of 1.07g/t Au and 1.05 g/t Ag and 4m of 0.82 g/t Au, and 0.68 g/t Ag. In addition grab samples from the south and north mineralized zones assayed up to 5.19 G/T Au 0.815% Cu and 3.3 G/T Ag. In trench 86 the centre section assayed 25m of 0.34 g/t Au and 0.21 g/t Ag. In trench 88 the western section assayed 16m of 0.34 g/t Au, and 0.32 g/t Ag. This section also included 1m of 31.47 g/t Au, and 27.2 g/t Ag.

Trench 90 tested a large copper soil anomaly, and associated surface mineralization to the north of trenches 36 and 37. The trench bottomed in Nicola volcanics, with propyltic alteration to the west and potassic alteration to the east. The mineralization is in the east, associated with the potassic alteration and is bornite – chalcopyrite assaying up 2400 ppm Cu.

Trench 91 and 92 are adjacent to trench 41 and trench 42. Trench 42 uncovered a potassically altered breccia enriched with chalcopyrite, hosted in microdiorite. Trench 91 uncovered the extension of this breccia with 5m of 0.74% copper and 0.6 g/t Ag. Trench 92 uncovered more altered microdiorite but failed to uncover any significant mineralization.

Trenches 93, and 94 (Map 11,12) were excavated in March – April 2010 to look for potential sources for the Regal slide. Based on the geomorphological study it was suggested that the high grade Regal block came from a more proximal source than has been previously assumed. Trench 93 uncovered oxidized Nicola volcanics and microdiorite with a short intersection of 8700 ppm Cu 14.5 ppm Ag and 0.263 ppm Au with minor propylitic alteration. Trench 94 uncovered propylitically altered Nicola volcanics, but without any significant mineralization.

Trench 95 was done on April 2010 to test the extent of mineralization on the Southern Granby zone. The trench started in hematized volcanics and crossed a large E-W fault and then into oxidized and propylitized zone with copper mineralization up to 2400 ppm Cu.

Drilling

Sego drilled 10 HQ holes in December 2009 and March - April 2010 to test the targets defined by the trenching programs. Eight of these holes were drilled in the Granby Zone (Map 12) and two were drilled in the South Zone (Map 13).

Table 2: 2009 – 2010 Drilling

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	EOH	Dip	Azimuth	Core Size	Zone
DDH-MM-09-11	5484501	684010	944	241.46	-90	Vert	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-09-12	5483194	682886	791	103.2	-90	Vert	HQ	South
DDH-MM-09-13	5483194	682886	791	151.79	-73	65	HQ	South
DDH-MM-10-14	5484551	684010	941	200.25	-90	Vert	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-10-15	5484600	684009	937	125.72,	-90	Vert	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-10-16	5484500	684060	945	133.2,	-90	Vert	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-10-17	5484500	684110	947	108.81	-90	Vert	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-10-18	5484454	684061	948	90.53	-90	Vert	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-10-19	5484230	683895	956	127.1	-50	0	HQ	Granby
DDH-MM-10-20	5484500	684060	945	215.49	-50	0	HQ	Granby

Highlights from the drilling in the Granby Zone include:

DDH-MM-09-11

62.79 metres 0.355% Cu, 0.165 g/t Au 2.52 g/t Ag, from 15.85m - 78.64 m including 10.76 metres of 0.48% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 3.38 g/t Ag from 35.97m to 46.73 m, and 27.44 metres of 0.49% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au and 3.38 g/t Ag from 51.2 m – 78.64 m including 6.1 m of 0.91% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au from 72.54 m – 78.64m

A second zone from 137.55m to 172.64m (35.09m) was mineralized with up to 2688 ppm copper.

DDH-MM-10-16

12.19m - To 108.81m 96.62m of 0.31% Cu 0.08 g/t Au 1.76 g/t Ag including from 23.47 to 44.81 - 21.34 m of 0.33% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au 2.73 g/t Ag including from 69.19 to 108.81 - 39.62m of 0.5% Cu 0.1 g/t Au 2.27 g/t Ag which includes from 72.24 to 75.29 -3.05m- 1.45% Cu 0.15 g/t Au 5.7 g/t Ag

DDH-MM-10-18

13.72 to 32.61 m 18.89m of 0.24% Cu 0.26 g/t Au 1.23 g/t Ag

DDH-MM-10-19
66.69 to 127.1 m 60.41m of 0.27% Cu 0.16 g/t Au 0.72 g/t Ag including from 87.48m to 114.91m - 27.43m of 0.42% Cu 0.3 g/t Au 1.45 g/t Ag which includes 102.72 – 105.77 -3.05m- 1.67% Cu 1.16 g/t Au 3.9 g/t Ag

DDH-MM-10-20

26.52 - To 93.57 67.05 m of 0.13% Cu 0.16 g/t Au 0.68 g/t Ag including from 26.52 to 50.90m - 24.38 m of 0.16% Cu 0.33 g/t Au 0.96 g/t Ag which includes 32.61 to 35.66 -3.05m- 0.15% Cu 0.89 g/t Au 1.3 g/t Ag

DDH-MM-10-14, did not intercept appreciable mineralization even through it was in close proximity to DDH-MM-09-11 which had significant mineralization. To the north of DDH-MM-10-14, DDH-MM-10-15 was more mineralized (up to 1000 ppm Cu and 0.1 G/T Au) than DDH-MM-10-14 but still did not contain economic widths or grades. Likewise DDH-MM-10-17 was heavily altered and enriched with copper-gold but economic grades were not present.

All holes intercepted substantial alteration hosted in either Nicola Group volcanics (andesite, basalt, crystal tuff) or Intrusives (microdiorites and syenites). Mafic dykes are common at all levels and some appear to be contemperaneous with the alteration event. Fault and shearing is ubiquitous and ranges from zones of deformation spanning many metres to centimeter scale structures.

Of note, is a large area of gypsum – pyrite – albite ± clay brecciation/veining which occurs at depth in holes 11, 14, 16 and in holes 8 and 10 of the 2008 drilling, and in the extant 2000 and 1997 core. The relationship of this event to the overall pattern of alteration is unknown, but it appears to mark the lower boundary of better metal grades. It dips to the northwest and comes to surface in the south and east of the Granby zone. In certain areas it obliterates the protolith and the albite shows a distinctive layered fabric.

The dominant alteration is propylitic (chlorite-epidote ± actinolite ± hematite ± albite), but large areas of albitization (Na-feldspar), sericite/illite ± rutile, carbonate and potassic alteration (K-Feldspar ±Magnetite) were encountered as well. Minor areas of secondary biotite and clay (smectite, jarosite, kaolinite) alteration have been noted in thin section. The alteration ranges from pervasive replacement to veining to weak fracture controlled veinlets and blebs. Mineralization is hosted in areas where

potassic alteration has been overprinted by late stage chlorite ± sericite/illite, and carbonate alteration.

Calcite veining is ubiquitous, and fracture controlled. The calcite veins are clearly multistage with both clear and brown calcite veins present in crosscutting relationships. Calcite/carbonate also fills in any interstices such as vugs or amygdules. Quartz veining is very minor where present.

Ore minerals are principally bornite and chalcopyrite, with rims of chalcocite and covellite. They are hosted principally in late stage calcite/chlorite (± sericite, ± rutile) veins, and in the wall rock by the replacment mafics along with carbonate/chlorite (± sericite, ± rutile). Copper, Gold and Silver vaules all correlate strongly in drill core, though the westerly drilling does appear to be slightly richer in gold. Pyrite is ubiquitous outside of the ore zones but subordinate to bornite and chalcopyrite within. Close to surface, supergene minerals such as malachite or limonite are present.

In the South Zone, the drilling intercepted 4 ppm Au over 1m in DDH-MM-09-12 but further assays were unable to replicated it, leading the management to conclude that there was a nugget effect. The rest of the hole in DDH-MM-09-12, and all of DDH-MM-09-13 did not intercept appreciable mineralization.

The lithology of the south zone holes is intrusives grading into volcanics. Both propylitic and potassic alteration are present throughout both holes. Noticeably absent is the albite-gypsum-pyrite brecciation/veining found in the Granby Zone.

The relationship between the Titan 24 results and the geology encountered in the drilling is not understood. Areas of high grade material do not show any strong correlation with either resistivity or chargeability anomalies. Certain sulphides such as pyrite do seem to have a loose correlation with weak chargeability highs but not in all cases. The relationship between the geology and geophysics remains enigmatic.

The 2010 drill logs can be found in Appendix 2.

Other Studies

Thin section work was done by Kathryn Dunne P. Geo for Sego Resources in two reports dated October 20, 2009, and May 7, 2010. These thin sections covered both the Granby and the South zone and numbered 28 in total. They were taken from both drill core and trench material. The work confirmed the presence of multiple intrusives and intrusive phases from microdiorite and quartz monzonite to syenite, and elucidated the variety of volcanic rocks from crystal tuffs to amygdaloidal basalts. In many cases the work discovered previously unsuspected phases of alteration, and defined multiple stages of veining. The full reports can be found in Appendix 3

A geomorphological study of the property was done by Dr. Selina Tribe P.Geo of Carta Explorations on March 17th 2010. This was an overview of the surficial geology of the property looking at the immediate post-glacial history. The emphasis was on analyzing the mass wastage events to determine possible source areas of the high grade Regal slide block. This study was successful in delineating the history and located several potential slide routes which Sego began testing in 2010. The full report can be found in Appendix 4.

Conclusions

The 2009 -2010 exploration of the Miner Mountain property confirmed the presence of a large zone of alkalic copper gold porphyry style mineralization on the property. Through trenching, drilling, and mapping the areas of known mineralization were significantly expanded in the Granby and South Zones and new target areas in the Schissler, North and Miner Zones were outlined.

The combination of mapping and trenching to test near surface geophysical anomalies proved to be a locally effective way to discriminate between potential target areas. That said, the meaning of many of the chargeability anomalies remains enigmatic and the relationship to economic mineralization uncertain.

Drilling in the Granby zone continued to expand the known area of mineralization. Especially important is hole MM-10-19 as it lies to the southwest of the previous drilling and contains exceptionally high copper and gold grades. The pattern of low grade and high grade drill holes suggests a strong degree of post mineralization faulting, which disrupted the deposit.

Trenching in the South Zone located a previously unsuspected area of precious metal mineralization, and located new areas of copper mineralization. However, drilling yielded disappointing results which reflect the narrowness of the breccia pipes and difficulties in intersecting them at depth.

Recommendations

For the next field campaign it is recommended that the re-logging of the extant drill core that was started should be completed.

In the Granby zone the mineralization located in DDH-MM- 10-19, should be followed up by trenching and drilling, the historical core from that area should be fully re-assayed with modern ICP methods. The large soil anomaly to the north of the main mineralized area should be trenched to determine the source and if positive results are obtained, then drilled with 100m spacing. To the west and east trenching should be done to fill in the gaps and expand the known area of mineralization.

In the South zone, further work should focus on expanding the areas of precious metal and copper mineralization exposed in the 2009 field season. Specifically, trenching should examine the areas to the east of Trench 90 and to the South and East of trench 88.

In the North and the Miner Zones the recommendation is for further trenching in areas of alteration and mineralization followed by drilling of the most promising targets.

Then length of the proposed program is 4 months (120 Days).

Field Staff (3 geologists)	- $ 174,000
Field Costs for time period	- $ 180,000
Drilling (HQ 7000m)	- $ 1,345,750
Trenching(7500m)	- $ 329,325
Assays (8750)	- $ 169,172
Consultants	- $ 39,999
Total	$ 2,238,247

Signature Pages

I Peter S. Daly do hereby certify that ;

1. I am a geological/ geotechnical consultant with an office at PH4 – 4838 Fraser St. Vancouver BC
2. I am graduate of UBC with a BSc. In Geology, 1968
3. I am professional Geoscientist, registered with the APEG BC License #19715
4. I have practiced my profession since 1965
5. The report is based on work carried out the Miner Mountain Project Similkameen Mining Division in 2009 and 2010
6. I do contract work for Sego Resources Inc.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 2nd day of November, 2010

Peter S. Daly P.Geo

I Andrew Watson do hereby certify that;

1. I am Geologic/GIS Data Manager for J. Paul Stevenson and Associates
2. I am graduate of SFU with a B.A. 2000
3. I am graduate of Cambridge University U.K. Mphil. 2003
4. I have practiced my profession since 2004
5. The report is based on work carried out the Miner Mountain Project Similkameen Mining Division in 2009 and 2010
6. I am a director of Sego Resources Inc.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 2nd day of November, 2010

Andrew Watson B.A. Mphil.

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