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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: geological

TOTAL COST: $4,100.

AUTHOR(S): William R. Bergey, P.Eng. **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5119314 2011/nov/01

PROPERTY NAME: Kerrisdale1

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Kerrisdale1

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Au, Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops **NTS/BCGS:** 92I 056

LATITUDE: 50 ° 33 ' 22 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 52 ' 135 " (at centre of work)

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

MAILING ADDRESS:
804-740 West Pender St.

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Crestwell resources Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Guichon batholith, diorite, granodiorite, Tertiary/Quaternary sedimentary and volcanic cover, Mamit Lake regional fault

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 29416, 31626,

Next Page

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	5000 ha.	Kerrisdale1 & adjacent	$2500
Photo interpretation	100 square km.	Kerrisdale1 & surrounding area	$1600
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
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)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$4100

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32506

GEOLOGICAL & PHOTO-GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

KERRISDALE PROPERTY

FOR

CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.

LOCATED IN THE LOGAN LAKE - TUNKWA LAKE AREA, SOUTH-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 92I 056
UTM: 5602618N, 650430E

BY

WILLIAM R. BERGEY, P.Eng.

October 30, 2011

ASSESSSMENT REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

GEOLOGICAL & PHOTO-GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
KERRISDALE PROPERTY
FOR
CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.

INTRODUCTION

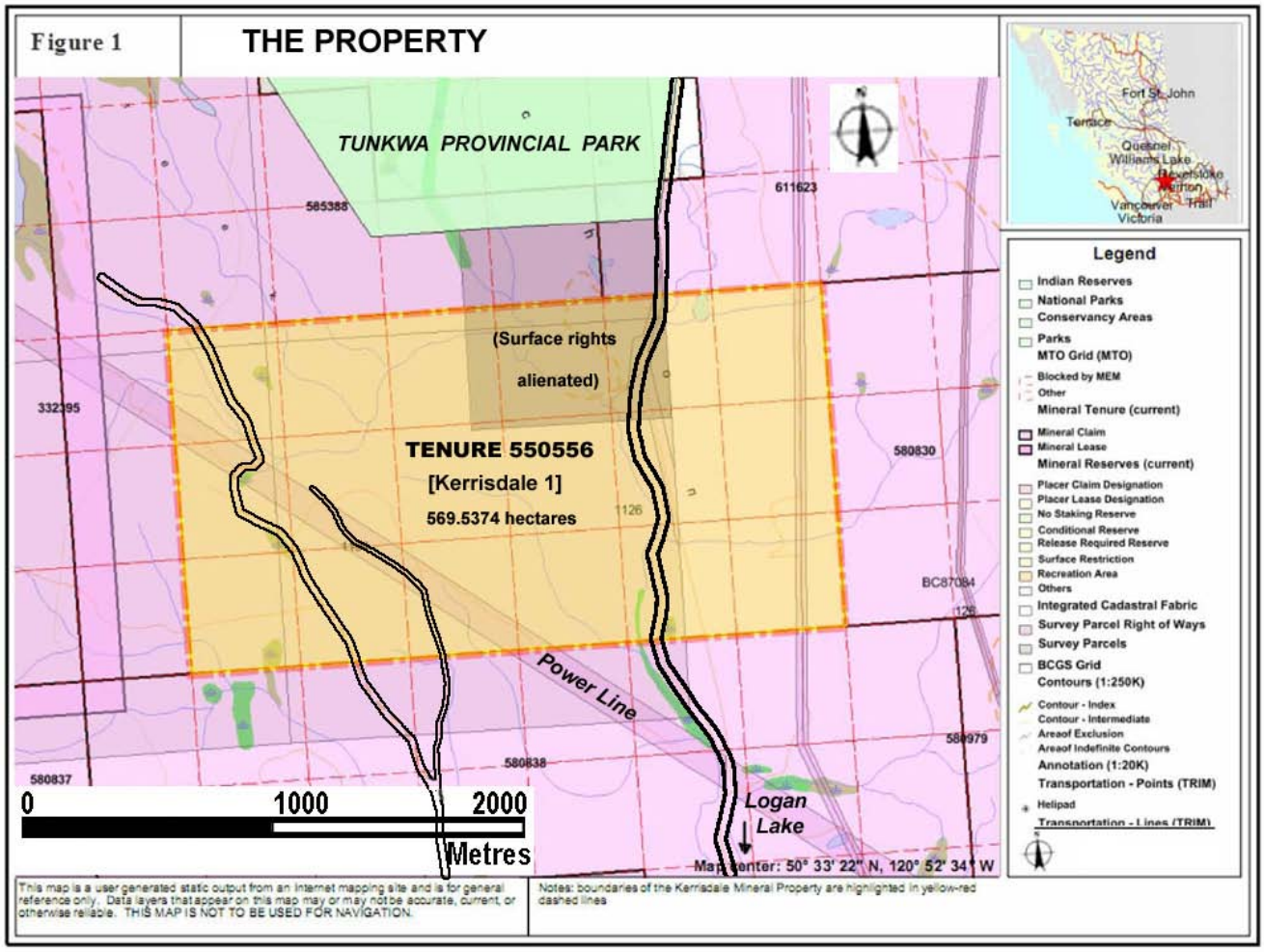
The Property is located along the margin of the Guichon Creek batholith, which is the host to the very large copper deposits of the Highland Valley District. However, the bedrock on the Property is covered by younger sedimentary and volcanic deposits. Consequently, no mineral occurrences of interest have been uncovered and no serious exploration work has been attempted. The present report is based almost entirely on the author's field geological mapping and photo-geological studies within and adjacent to the Property. The interpretation was based in part on a review of published information on the geology of the region, including all of the pertinent assessment reports.

I have carried out regional geological mapping and air-photo interpretation within the area surrounding the Property intermittently over the past seven years. During October 2011, I spent four days on geological field work within and immediately adjacent to the Property, followed by a detailed photo-geological re-interpretation of the geology.

PROPERTY

The claim, located within the Map Sheet NTS 92I 056, covers a surface area of 369.5354 hectares. Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the Property along with an inset showing the general location,

The Property consists of Mineral Tenure Number 550556 designated as Kerrisdale1. The Property is centered at Lat, 50º 33' 22" N; Long, 120º 52' 35"W (UTM: 10: 5602618 N, 650430 E). The boundaries have not been surveyed. However, the outlines of the tenure and of the individual units within the tenure shown on Figure 1 are precisely defined by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources of the Province of British Columbia.



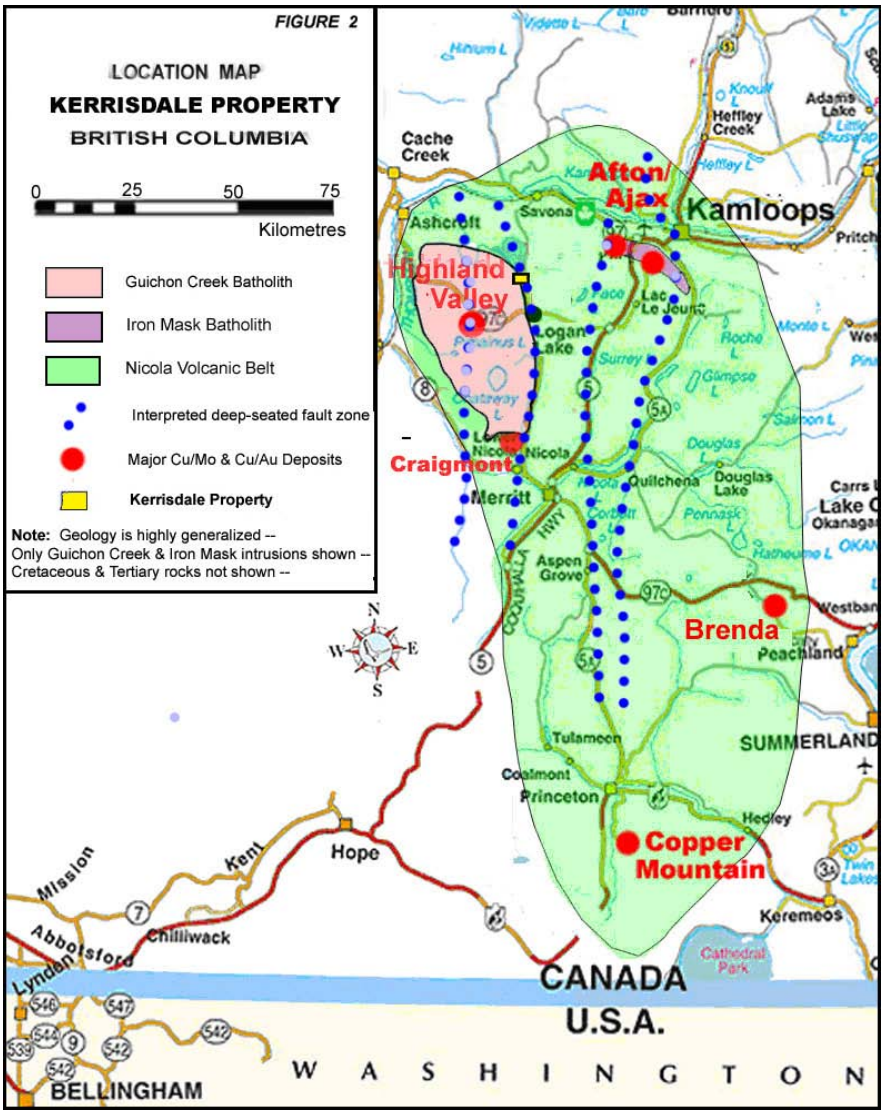
The surface rights to a small area along the northern boundary are held by another party, as shown on Figure 1.

LOCATION, ACCESS, CHARACTER OF THE REGION

The Kerrisdale Property is located in south-central British Columbia, about 200 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and approximately 40 kilometres south-southwest west of the city of Kamloops. The nearest community is the village of Logan Lake, which is situated 12 kilometres south of the property. Logan Lake is the townsite for the Highland Valley copper mines.

Figure 2 displays the location of the property within the region. It displays a highly generalized version of the regional geology.

Access to the property from Vancouver is via the Coquihalla Highway to the turnoff to Logan Lake south of Kamloops. The access route then follows a paved road north from Highway 97C at Logan Lake for 7 kilometres, where it transects the east-central part of the property. The westernmost portion of the tenure is accessible along a gravel road and by trails along a power line. (The local access routes are shown on Figure 1.)



The Property lies within a broad valley that follows the northerly extension of the Mamit Lake–Guichon Creek valley. The topography is subdued except in the south-western corner, where low rock-cored hills poke through the valley-fill. Average elevation is about 1150 metres. The property lies mainly within the Interior Douglas Fir Biogeoclimatic Ecological Zone. The climate is semi-arid.

The city of Kamloops, the town of Merritt and the mining community of Logan Lake are connected to the Property by paved highway. They are potential sources of labour, supplies and housing.

HISTORY

The almost complete cover of overburden on the Kerrisdale Property has discouraged serious mineral exploration. I have been able to locate only two assessment reports.

2007
A geochemical reconnaissance survey, consisting of 23 soil samples that were analyzed for copper, was carried out in the south-western corner of the Property. No significant results were obtained. Reconnaissance geological traverses in the area failed to locate any rock exposures (Pardy, 2007).

2010.
A topographical lineament analysis was carried out on black-and-white air photographs (Hemingway, 2010).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Property is almost entirely covered by geological units that are younger than the rocks that host all of the known mineralization in the region. The covered area masks a deep-seated fault zone that has been traced as a topographic lineament for more than 100 kilometres. The economic potential within and adjacent to the fault zone at this stage in the exploration must be inferred from off-property geology and mineralization. The geology described below was derived largely from my field mapping and air-photo interpretation over the past seven years. In order to create a more comprehensive geological picture, additional field mapping and a detailed re-interpretation of the air photos over the area surrounding the Property were carried out as part of the work for the present report. My on-property mapping was confined largely to an examination of unconsolidated deposits to assist in the design of a program to explore the mineral potential at depth.

Regional Geology

The regional geology is illustrated in highly simplified form on Figure 2. The oldest rocks in the region (except for possible remnants of an older rock unit within the "Nicola Horst") are volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group of Late Triassic age that form part of Quesnellia Terrane, which became accreted to the North American continent late in the Jurassic. A number of batholiths of calc-alkaline granitic rock were intruded into the Nicola rocks at about the end of the Triassic. (Of these, only the Guichon Creek batholith, host to the very large Cu/Mo deposits of the Highland Valley is shown on Figure 2.) The calc-alkaline deposits appear to have been introduced during the late stages of the introduction of the batholiths.

In the Jurassic, some time after the intrusion of the calc-alkaline rocks, a large number of smaller bodies of alkaline rocks were intruded into the deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group. The largest, and economically the most important, of these, is the Iron Mask batholith, which hosts the Afton and Ajax Cu/Au deposits. The Kerrisdale Property is located between the major ore deposits of the Highland Valley and those of the Iron Mask batholith.

My geological mapping and photo-geological studies in the region over the past 7 years strongly suggest that the alkaline intrusions cover a very much larger area than is generally assumed. These intrusive bodies include large volumes of intrusive breccia that previously was identified as part of the Nicola volcanic sequence. I have lumped a number of distinct alkaline intrusive assemblages into what I designate an "Alkalic Intrusive Complex." This Complex may include more than 50 per cent of the rocks traditionally assigned to the Nicola Group. The distribution of the alkalic rocks is not shown on Figure 1 since my regional interpretation is incomplete.

Sedimentary and volcanic rocks were deposited intermittently from Late Jurassic up to Recent time. These stratified rocks cover large portions of the older rocks. They are not illustrated on Figure 1.

Prior to the intrusion of the calc-alkaline batholiths, the rocks of the Nicola Group were extensively folded and faulted. Two north-south-trending deep-seated regional fault zones of particular significance that originally were activated during this episode were identified by Preto (1979) in the region south of Merritt. My photo-interpretation later extended these faults

north to Kamloops Lake. In addition, the regional study strongly suggested that there were two other deep-seated faults west of the originally identified pair (Figure 2). The earliest movement along these faults took place late in the Triassic, with the result that the upper portions of the early faults were obliterated by later intrusions and were covered by younger stratified rocks. However, it is evident from the air-photo interpretation that successor faults exploited the deep-seated zones of weakness at least into the early Tertiary.

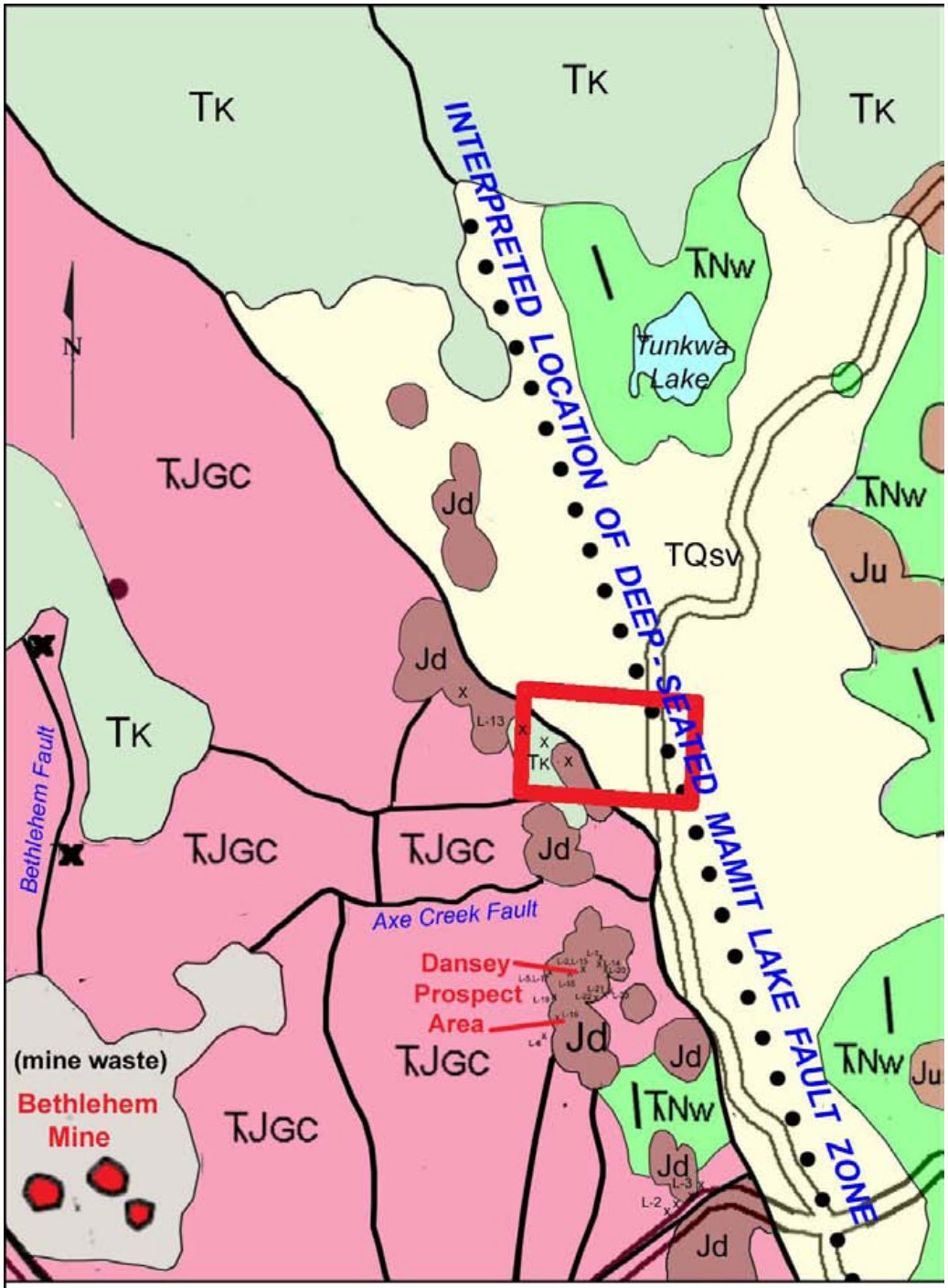
Local & Property Geology

Figure 3 depicts the geology of the area surrounding the Property. It was derived from my unpublished regional mapping and photo-geological interpretation, augmented by some additional field work and photo re-interpretation that were carried out as a part of the preparation of the present report. The map-area is unusually large for the depiction of "local" geology. However, in the absence of outcrops and mineralization on the Property, it is the basis for my assessment of the geology and of the economic potential of the Property.

The oldest rocks in the area are volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group of Late Triassic age. Figure 2 shows a highly generalized outline of the outcrop area of this unit. Alkaline intrusive rocks that intrude the Nicola rocks were recognized many years ago. More than 40 years ago it was proposed that these intrusions were coeval with the Nicola volcanic rocks, and this opinion has become traditional wisdom among local geologists. I have not seen any real evidence in print -- or in the field -- to substantiate this assumption. As stated above, my recent field work and library research clearly indicate that the Alkalic Intrusive Complex, which includes a high proportion of intrusive breccias, is much younger than the Nicola rocks and that it is chemically distinct from them. This distinction is vital to the evaluation of mineral prospects in the region.

The Property lies along the western margin of the Guichon Creek batholith, the host for the giant copper deposits of the Highland Valley. The batholith is a very large intrusive body, measuring about 50 kilometres north-south by 25 kilometres east-west. The intrusion is composed of a number of intrusive facies arranged in crudely concentric rings, with the oldest phase at the margin and the youngest at the core. The silica content is considered to increase systematically from the margin to the core. Most of the rocks are classified as granodiorite. Government reports assert that the Border Phase,

a particularly magnetic rock, is made up in part of ‘hybrid” diorite that resulted from the assimilation of volcanic rock of the Nicola Group. My photo-geological interpretation indicates that, within the present map-area, these magnetic rocks were intruded as pipe-shaped bodies of unaltered diorite. Evidence of hybridization is uncommon. However, the pipes may contain abundant “stoped” blocks of country rock close to their margins. This feature was observed particularly clearly at the south margin of the small pipe near the southeast corner of the map close to Specimen L-3. The blocks are composed of crystalline rock that is similar in texture to the adjacent diorite (photo below). It should be noted that the Pothook Diorite, host to some of the copper-gold mineralization within the Iron Mask batholith, shows some of the same features, although the Pothook diorite tends to be finer-textured and customarily is referred to as “microdiorite.” The Pothook diorite appears to have been intruded in pipes, and inclusions of incipiently assimilated crystalline rocks [photo below] are fairly common. The “Logan Lake” diorite clearly intrudes granodiorite along the margin of the Guichon Creek batholith in the present study area. Partly because of its similarities to the Pothook Diorite, I favour correlating the “Logan Lake” diorite with the Alkalic Intrusive Complex rather than as a late-stage phase of the Guichon Creek batholith, although I have not seen any analyses of the diorite that would establish its alkaline character.



MAP SHOWING THE LOCAL GEOLOGY

KERRISDALE PROPERTY

Scale 1 : 100,000

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

FIGURE 3

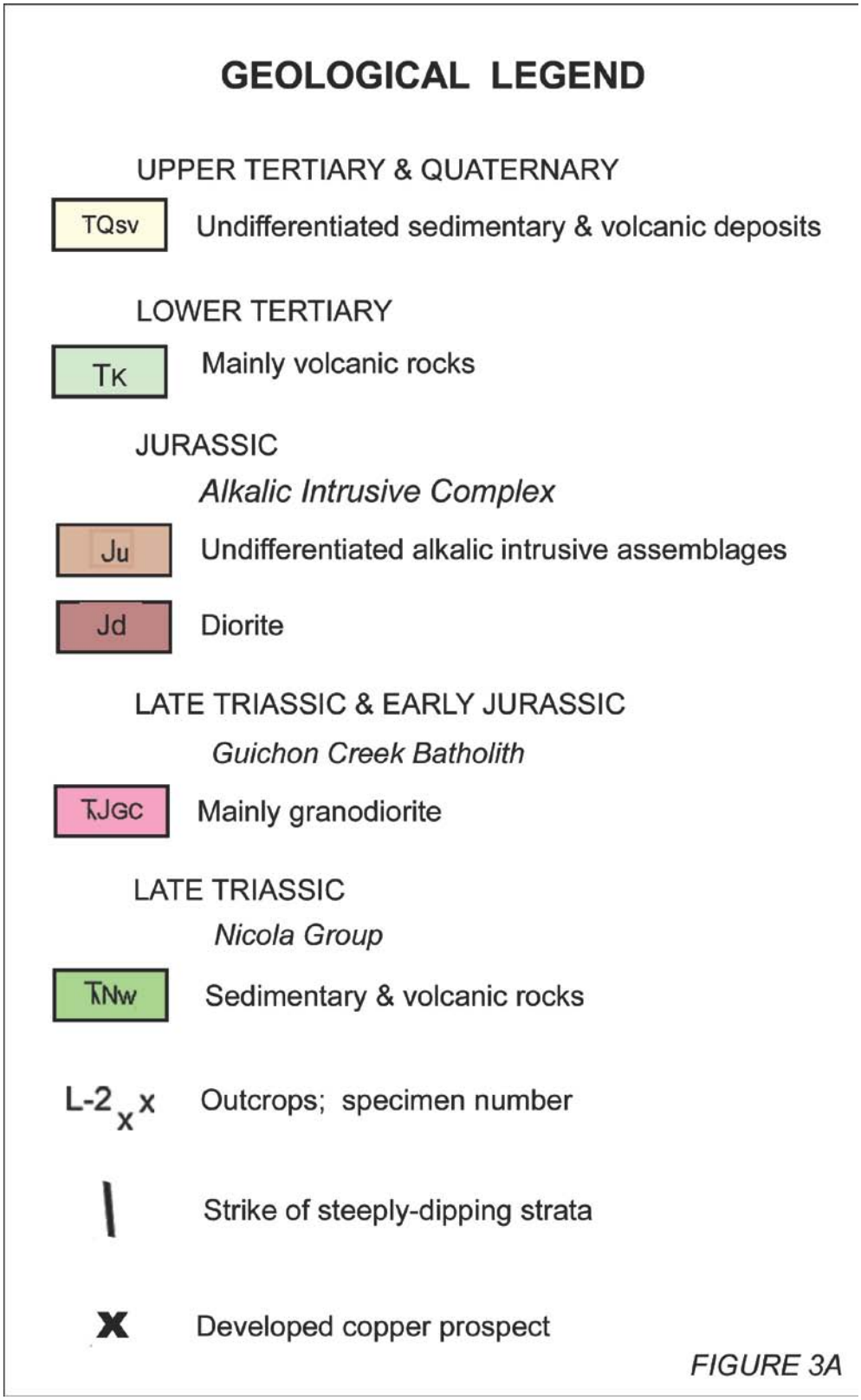

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
UPPER TERTIARY & QUATERNARY
TQsv
Undifferentiated sedimentary & volcanic deposits
LOWER TERTIARY
TK
Mainly volcanic rocks
JURASSIC
Alkalic Intrusive Complex
Ju
Undifferentiated alkalic intrusive assemblages
Jd
Diorite
LATE TRIASSIC & EARLY JURASSIC
Guichon Creek Batholith
TJGC
Mainly granodiorite
LATE TRIASSIC
Nicola Group
TNw
Sedimentary & volcanic rocks
L-2x
Outcrops; specimen number
Strike of steeply-dipping strata
Developed copper prospect

FIGURE 3A

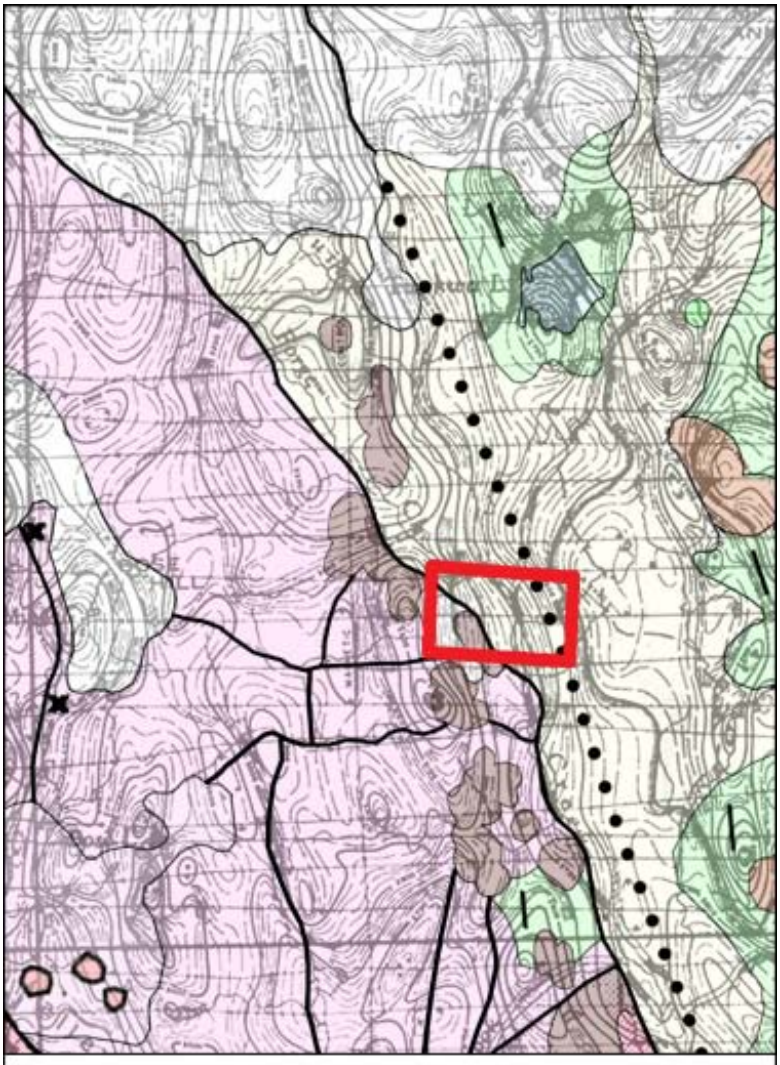
East of the broad, flat valley that occupies much of the east-central part of the map area the Alkalic Intrusive Complex is represented mainly by intrusive breccia. Limited mapping in this area suggests that these belong to the Beaton Lake Assemblage that extends west of the Iron Mask batholith.

Lower Tertiary rocks of the Kamloops Group, which is of predominantly volcanic origin in this area, overlie the northern end of the Guichon Creek batholith. The unit forms a wide ridge that extends eastward to the northern part of the City of Kamloops. The broad valley that follows the Mamit Lake is underlain by a variety of unconsolidated to weakly consolidated sediments interbedded with lavas and tuffs. The pre-glacial rocks in the valley are very poorly exposed. A unit characterized by olivine basalt boulder layers, locally interbedded with felsic tuff, was noted at several localities. It appears to cover a large area south and east of Tunkwa Lake.

The photo-geological interpretation clearly indicated that there is a close relationship between faulting and mineralization within the Guichon Creek batholith. All of the important deposits (including developed prospects) and most of the lesser prospects are located along north-south faults. The major deposits of the Highland Valley are located at their junctions with east-west faults. An example of this relationship is well illustrated on Figure 3. The Bethlehem fault extends north from the former Bethlehem mine into the vicinity of both the Getty South and Getty North developed prospects. The Axe Creek fault appears to extend into the vicinity of the Bethlehem mine, although the immediate vicinity of the mine is covered by waste. It is of interest to note that a fault parallel to the Axe Creek fault projects into the Kerrisdale Property.

According to my regional evaluation, the Mamit Lake-Guichon Creek valley follows a deep-seated fault zone. This structure was initiated in the Late Triassic following the deposition of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. The emplacement of the Guichon Creek batholith and the Alkalic Intrusive Complex and the deposition of several sedimentary and volcanic sequences followed. These relatively shallow features have largely masked the original trace of the fault zone. However, it appears that a number of successor faults took advantage of the deep zone of weakness and these are useful in interpreting its location. The only place in the map area where the location of the original fault can be pinned down with some confidence is in the fairly narrow gap between outcrop areas of rocks of the Nicola Group close to the south-eastern corner of the map area (Figure 3).

The aeromagnetic data (illustrated in Figure 4) are helpful in elucidating the northward continuation of the projected deep-seated fault zone since they reflect the magnetic signature of rocks below the overburden. An abrupt decline in the magnetic intensity from west to east occurs along a very straight line within the map area. This would appear to be an appropriate location for the original structure, although a considerable amount of lateral movement along the zone almost certainly took place much later. As it happens, the Kerrisdale Property lies athwart the strong magnetic gradient.



COMPARISON OF AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY
AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

KERRISDALE PROPERTY

Scale 1 : 150,000

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

FIGURE 3

A connection between the four interpreted deep-seated faults has not been clearly established. However, they all haven been traced on air photographs along relatively straight north-south trends for more than 100 kilometres, and there is evidence of major geological disruption associated with each of them. The deep-seated faults appear to have spatial relationships to the major ore deposits of the region, except for the Brenda mine, which lies outside of the area covered by the photo-geological study (Figure 1).

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Property is located 15 kilometres east of the Highland Valley copper-molybdenum mining camp and about 30 kilometres southwest of the copper-gold mines of the Iron Mask batholith. Mines in these districts are related to two disparate types of host rocks and styles of mineralization. The Property lies close to the margin of the Guichon Creek batholith, the host for the Highland Valley mines. However, rocks of both types are interpreted to be present in the vicinity of the Property.

Calc-alkaline Porphyry Copper-gold Deposits

The mines of the Highland Valley copper district are obvious target models. These are the largest producers of copper in Canada, and they generate a substantial tonnage of molybdenum as well. The Highland Valley mines are classified as "porphyry copper- and copper-molybdenum deposits of the calc-alkaline type." They are based on very large orebodies (150 million- to more than one billion-tonnes) that are associated with faulting but are not obviously aligned along faults except for the JA deposit, which is elongated parallel to the east-west Highland Valley fault zone. Almost all of the mineralization occurs along fractures -- and fracture density is the most important factor influencing ore grade (Casselman et al. (1995). North-south and east-west fracturing appears to be dominant (Highland Valley Copper mine staff, pers. comm.) The copper minerals are bornite and chalcopyrite. Pyrite is present, but it is not abundant within the ore. Average ore grade depends to some extent on copper price but generally falls within the range of 0.30 to 0.45%. The total sulphide content of an orebody may be less than 2%, and the mineralized zones are not enriched in magnetite. Consequently, geophysical techniques other than induced polarization (IP) tend to be ineffective.

As noted earlier, the copper occurrences in the Guichon Creek batholith tend to be associated with regional north-south faults. The major deposits of the Highland Valley, in particular, are spatially related to the junction of these north-south structures and east-west-trending regional faults.

Alkaline Porphyry Copper-gold Deposits

The alkaline copper-gold deposits of the Iron Mask batholith are twice as distant from the Property as mines of the Highland Valley. However, the nearest prospect to the Property (Dansey) appears to be of the alkaline type. (This subject is pursued in more depth later in the present report under "Adjoining Properties.")

Alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits are associated with alkaline intrusions that traditionally are believed to be coeval with the volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, but that almost certainly are considerably younger -- younger even than the calc-alkaline intrusive rocks that host the Highland Valley ores. The Afton and Ajax deposits, enclosed within intrusive rocks and related breccias of the Iron Mask batholith, are examples of this type.

The ore occurs in highly fractured diorite, monzonite, monzodiorite and syenite. Intrusive breccia composed of some of the same the same rock types is closely associated with most, if not all, of the deposits. However, it does not form the principal host rock in any of the known deposits.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Relevant information concerning mineralization was publicly disclosed in assessment reports by various owners of adjacent properties. I have not visited the mineralized areas in the field and I cannot confirm the veracity of the information.

The Property is surrounded by the very large holdings of Logan Copper Inc. Recent exploration by Logan Copper has been concentrated on the Dansey Prospect, which is located about one kilometre south of the Kerrisdale property. Prior work was carried out by Noranda (Heim, 1969) and Bethlehem Copper (Nethery, 1978).

Geochemical sampling by Heim (1969) outlined a circular soil geochemical anomaly nearly 1000 metres in width over the Dansey prospect. The more strongly anomalous core of the anomalous zone has a diameter of about 300

metres. A geochemical survey using the Mobile Metal Ion extraction technique in an attempt to penetrate deep overburden and to test the zone at depth was carried out by Logan Copper (Mark, 2008). The results tended to verify the previous soil geochemistry. The survey also clearly indicated two north-south faults east of the Dansey Prospect area. The highest Cu values correlate strongly with Au. This observation tends to support my contention that the Dansey mineralization is most likely to be affiliated with the Alkalic porphyry copper type.

Sookochoff and Pan (2010) summarized the results of the exploration by Logan Lake through 2009. The following quote was taken from this report:.

"The Dansey Project area consists of two zones, both containing significant copper mineralization within surface exposures and in all 15 drill holes completed by Logan Copper Inc. Both zones are located on a copper-gold-molybdenum-silver geochemical MMI Central Anomaly which measured 1,700 meters north-south by 800 meters east-west and remains open to the west with anomalies gold values open to the north. This Central Anomaly increases to 3000 meters by 1200 meters when surrounding zinc values are accounted for. Both zones are located near regionally significant contacts on the eastern edge of the Guichon Creek Batholith, a Jurassic-age intrusive hosting numerous significant mineral deposits. Drilling on both the North Zone and Midway Zone has returned significant intervals of copper mineralization in all holes. Additionally, many of the North Zone drill holes remain open at depth and require additional, deeper drilling to fully test the area. Intervals of the most intense copper mineralization on the North Zone were intercepted in the southern most drilling on the zone and include intercepts of 91 meters at 0.16% copper containing 70 meters of 0.20% copper in drill hole 08-SND-02 and 44 meters of 0.15% copper and 40 meters of 0.14% copper in hole 08- SND-04. On the Midway Zone which is located south-southwest of the North Zone, drill hole 09-SND-14 graded 0.12% copper over its entire 285 meter length and contained 168 meters of 0.17% copper open at depth with 85 meters of 0.24% copper open at depth. The top sections in all three holes on the Midway Zone contained chalcopyrite and pyrite, with minor amounts of sphalerite and galena within silicified diorite and quartz diorite. Deeper drilling returned progressively more intense copper mineralization within a series of fault zones intersected below 110 meters in drill depth."

A considerable amount of additional diamond drilling was carried out by Logan Copper in the past two years. The results of this drilling have been submitted as assessment work but the results are not currently available.

The drilling logs in Pan (2010) and Sookochoff & Pan (2010) indicate that the holes were confined to diorite. However, the results of the geochemical

surveys in combination with my field mapping reveal that the mineralization extends into the adjacent granodiorite.

CONCLUSIONS

The Kerrisdale Property is entirely covered by sedimentary and volcanic deposits that post-date the known mineral deposits in the region. As a result, no mineralization was exposed on surface to attract exploration. Recent field mapping in the vicinity of the Property, in conjunction with photo-geological and aeromagnetic interpretations, allowed the following conclusions to be drawn concerning the favourability of the Property for mineral exploration.

1. Previous regional geological work by the writer suggested that the Property was located along a major deep-seated structural zone that is one of several such zones that appear to be linked to the genesis of important mineral deposits in the region. The recent work tended to confirm this interpretation.

2. The Property is located between two major mining camps – the Highland Valley and the Iron Mask batholith. The former contains several very large copper-molybdenum deposits associated with calc-alkaline rocks, the latter is host to copper-gold deposits associated with alkaline rocks. Both of these rock groups are present in the vicinity of the Kerrisdale Property.

3. The author's photo-geological interpretation indicated that large copper deposits of the Highland Valley type are located at the intersection between north-south and east-west regional faults. An east-west fault and at least two north-south faults are indicated to project into the Property.

4. Diamond drill programs have been carried out for the past three years on the Dansey Prospect, which is located about one kilometre south of the Property. Details of the results of the drilling are not available. However, the mineralization is associated with diorite that appears to be of the alkaline type. Similar rock occurs within and adjacent to the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that an exploration program employing geophysical and geochemical techniques be carried out as a preliminary step in identifying diamond drilling targets beneath continuous overburden. The methods of choice are Induced Polarization (IP) and Magnetic geophysical surveys, and the Metallic Metal Ion (MMI) technique for the geochemical extraction of metals from surface material. East-west lines at a spacing of 250 metres are recommended -- totalling 15 kilometres of survey line.

Induced polarization surveys measure two components of an introduced electric field – chargeability and resistivity. Chargeability is generally considered to be the more important since it can detect disseminated metallic sulphides, which may include significant amounts of economically important minerals. However, resistivity is important not only in assisting in the interpretation of the chargeability data but also in identifying faults and shear zones.

Magnetic surveying is mainly utilized indirectly to identify rock types and structures. However, deposits of the alkaline type frequently carry significant amounts of hydrothermal magnetite that may point more directly to economic mineralization.

The MMI geochemical technique is a relatively recent development. It purports to be able to detect specific metals up to a depth of several hundred metres beneath barren cover. Good case histories are rare in the British Columbia environment. However, it appears to be effective in penetrating the moderate thicknesses of overburden that are expected in this area..

Budget

IP – 15 kilometres @ $3200.		$48,000.
Magnetic – 15 kilometres @ $300.		4,500.
MMI – 600 samples @ $50.		30,000.
Interpretation, report writing		8,000.
	Total	$90,500.

REFERENCES

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Pardy, J., 2007, **Geological & geochemical report on the Kerrisdale Property**: ARIS 29416.

Sookotchoff, L., & Pan, Z., 2010, **Dansey Project Technical Report:** Private report prepared for Logan Copper Inc. (Logan Copper website.)

Respectfully submitted,

October 30, 2011

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Type of Work	Days	Cost/day	Cost
W.R.Bergey, P.Eng.			
Geological mapping	2 1/2	$600.	$ 1,800.
Photo-geological interpretation	2	600.	1,200.
Report preparation	1	600.	600.
			$ 3,600.
.			
Field Expenses			
Meals & accommodation			$ 300.
Vehicle expenses			200.
			$ 500.
		TOTAL COST	**$4,100.**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Richard Bergey of 25789 - 8th Ave., Aldergrove, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer (Geological) in the Province of British Columbia.

2. I have been employed in mining and mineral exploration for the past 64 years.

3. I have had many years of experience in geological mapping, and photo-geological interpretation related to mineral exploration.

4. I personally conducted all of the geological work described in the above report.

November 30, 2011