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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $4,737.09

AUTHOR(S): Paul Hoogendoorn, Peter Palikot

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Not required

YEAR OF WORK: 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5062488 2011/OCT/12

PROPERTY NAME: Dry Lake Property (Coin Claim)

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 747442

COMMODITIES SOUGHT:

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: None

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 92H/10

LATITUDE: 49 ° 40 ' 17 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 38 ' 17 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Paul Jacob Hoogendoorn

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

26065 58th Avenue Langley, B.C. V4W 1K9

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Paul Jacob Hoogendoorn

2) Peter Palikot

MAILING ADDRESS:

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21678 Mountain View Crescent
Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 3V1

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

gold, Allison Pluton, Nicola group, volcanic red-bed copper, polymetallic veins Ag-Zn-Pb+/- Au, gossan, Spences Bridge group, Allison Fault

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

2542, 3494, 4083, 4084, 4344, 4349, 4416, 6697, 8184, 20179, 29762 ,32072

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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			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	15 Au / 2 Pd	747442	$ 449.96
Silt	4 Au / 2 Pd / 1 sample 32 element ICP	747442	$ 163.52
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	33 samples taken in the field	747442	$3,300.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	0.5 km^2	747442	$ 823.61
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:	$ 4,737.09

Phase I Geochemical Report

on the "Coin" Claim

Dry Lake Project

Similkameen Mining Division – British Columbia

NTS Map: 92H/10

Mineral Tenure: 747442

Longitude: 120°38'17"W Latitude: 49°40'17" N

Event Number: 5062488

Registered Tenure Owner:

Paul Hoogendoorn, FMC #144909

Operator:

Tatla Mining Partners

(P. Hoogendoorn & P. Palikot)

Authors:

Tatla Mining Partners

(P. Hoogendoorn & P. Palikot)

December 31, 2011 Langley, B.C.

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INTRODUCTION

2011 Work Program (overview)

This report describes a reconnaissance geochemical assessment program carried out on portions of the Coin Claim on August 31 – September 1, 2011 (inclusive). The Coin Claim forms a portion of the larger 1,485 ha "Dry Lake" mineral property owned and operated by the authors.

The exploration field work forming the subject of this report was undertaken in 6 man-days in August and September 2011 (inclusive of travel time) by Paul Hoogendoorn, ably assisted by a field labourer.

The objective of this work program (the "*2011 Field Program*") was to determine whether geochemical gold enrichment existed in the southeast portion of mineral tenure 747442, aka the "Coin Claim". To that end, 15 B-horizon soil samples and 4 stream samples were collected from that target area and submitted for Au assay, with select samples also submitted for 32 element ICP and/or palladium geochemical testing.

Several additional soil and stream samples were also collected, but have not yet been submitted for assaying.

The Coin Claim hosts the so-called "Gossan Zone", as described in the authors' prior Assessment Report #32072 *Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dry Lake Property*. The 2011 soil sampling program targeted the eastern portion of the Gossan Zone described in that prior report.

The 2011 Field Program was successful in identifying an enriched, though low, geochemical response of **up to 15 ppb gold in soils and up to 10 ppb gold in stream sediments** in three clusters.

As the enriched areas are open in areal extent, the authors intend to expand the sampled area to the north and northwest in future seasons.

Exploration Objective (overview)

Within the Dry Lake property, the Coin Claim is considered one of several valid grassroots exploration targets.

This positive assessment reflects the location of the Coin Claim target area relative to a number of favourable coincident results, including:

(a) The target area's spatial relationship to the off-property "Dry" showing (MINFILE 092HNE226), and further south, the "AT" poly-metallic showing (MINFILE 092HNE120).

(b) The inferred presence of a fault, postulated by a prior worker to bisect the target area (Poloni, 1971).

(c) The proximity to a volcanic-plutonic contact zone, an important control on mineralization in the B.C. copper-belt.

(d) Positive results from limited past geochemical testing within the broader area.

These observations led the authors to hypothesize that a previously unrecognized structural lineament may strike through the target area, and may represent a favourable exploration target. This hypothesis

reflects the observed trend of the above features, and the inference that the lineal distribution of those features may reflect some common, though as of yet undefined, causative structural feature. *It is important to caution that the existence of any such lineament remains strictly a working hypothesis.*

This exploration hypothesis conjectures that the Coin Claim target area may be part of a larger north-northwest trending lineament of mineral potential encompassing the AT Showing and several other mineral targets, both on and off the Dry Lake Property. This hypothesis would validate the grassroots exploration potential of the target area, since mineralization in the district is typically related to linear structures such as faults and shear zones.

To test this hypothesis, it was decided to utilize soil and stream geochemistry to assess whether gold levels in the target area are elevated. To the best of the authors' knowledge, all known orebodies in the district are associated with elevated gold responses in local soils and stream sediments; therefore, geochemical sampling for gold was considered a useful first-pass exploration method.

Property Information (overview)

The Coin Claim forms part of the "Dry Lake" claim block owned and operated by the authors as to a 100% interest. The authors, doing business as *Tatla Mining Partners*, operate the Dry Lake mineral property subject to an agreement between them.

At the time the 2011 Field Program was conducted, the overall Dry Lake Property (the "*Property*") consisted of 25 mineral tenures securing 1,422 hectares, including the 251 hectare Coin Claim.

The Dry Lake Property is located approximately 20 km north of Princeton, British Columbia, and is centered on Dry Lake and the Highway 5A corridor through the Allison Creek valley.

The Coin Claim constitutes the northeast portion of the Dry Lake Property, and is centered on the south-flowing Borgeson Creek drainage system, and the course of an unnamed east flowing drainage system.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

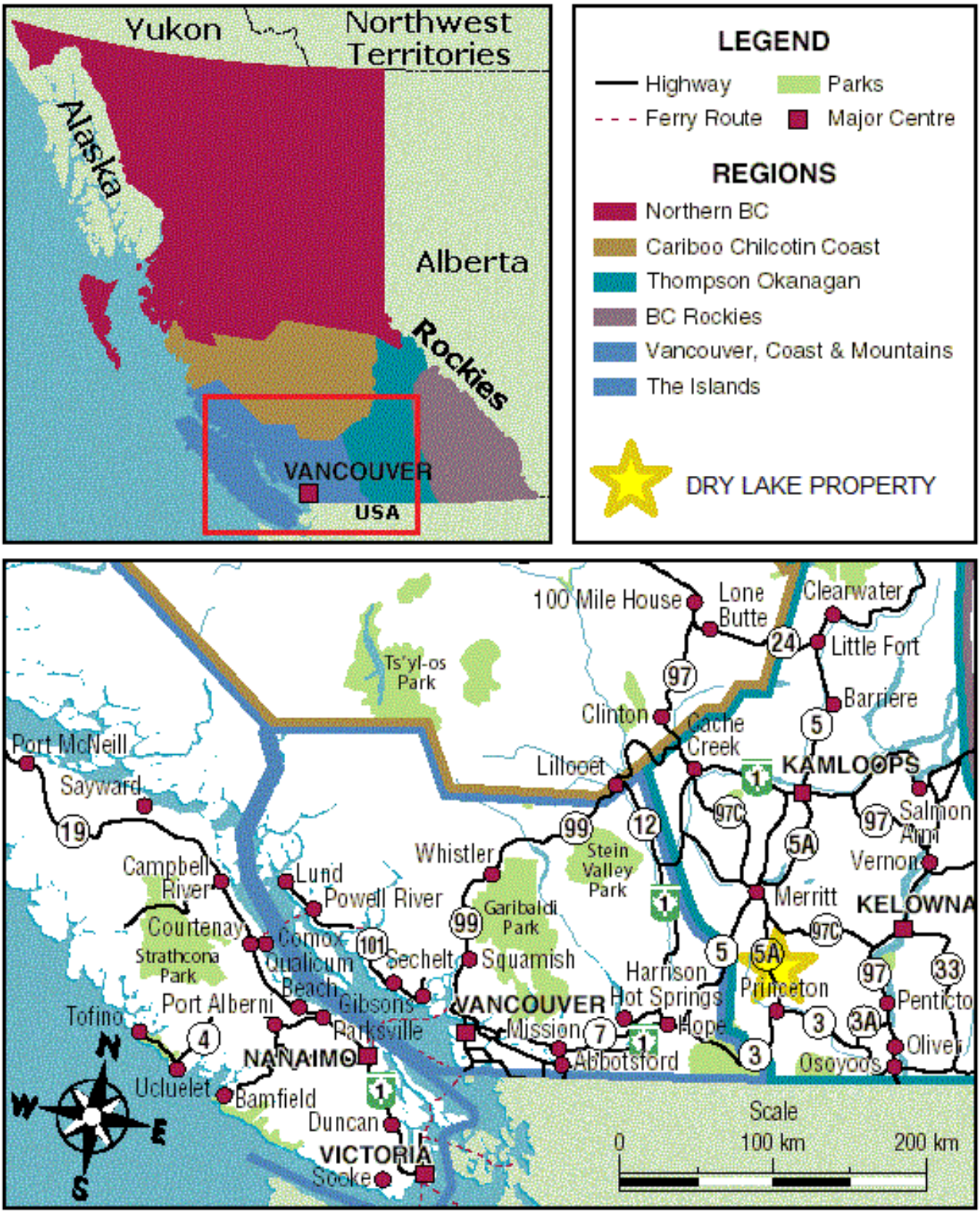
This report includes a description of the 6 man-day orientation survey undertaken on the Dry Lake Property on August 30 – September 1, 2011 (inclusive of travel time).

The results from this exploration work are reported and discussed herein, for the purposes of complying with Assessment Reporting guidelines.

This report also provides a compilation of relevant historical exploration results from the larger Dry Lake Property.

Historical exploration results were obtained from public records maintained by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, and while they are believed to be accurate, there has, in general, been no attempt to verify those reported results. Historical information is provided in a summarized fashion, and the interested reader should assess such information only in the context of the original source reports, taken as a whole.

LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY



Location

The Dry Lake Property is centered on 49° 38’ 37" N by 120° 36’ 51" W. The area of geochemical sampling described in this report is located on the Coin Claim, and is centered at 49°40'17" N x 120°38'17"W, elevation 1,127 metres above sea level.

The Dry Lake Property is generally “boomerang” shaped, with the primary mineral occurrence (the AT showing) located near the “hinge” and the Coin Claim target zone located near the northwest extremity.

The Dry Lake Property is located in the Similkameen Mining District, approximately 20 air kilometres from Princeton. The nearest community with services is Princeton, which is a regional mining center and has all services necessary for an exploration program.

Subject to receipt of water drawing rights from the relatively large Allison Valley watershed, water could be trucked from the valley along Hwy 5A to the Coin Claim for an exploration or drilling program. Water sufficient for a small diamond drilling program may also be seasonally available from a small creek on the Coin Claim.

Power is available along Hwy 5A, passing through the center of the Property.

Access

Access to the Property (including the Coin Claim) is via provincial highway 5A, approximately 25 driving kilometres north of Princeton, B.C. Hwy 5A passes through the center of the Dry Lake Property.

From 5A, forestry roads and trails provide pick-up truck access to much of the Property. The roads are free of snow, and thus readily passable, from approximately April – November, though snow patches remain at the higher elevations until approximately late May.

The Coin Claim is accessible via an ungated gravel road leaving Hwy 5A approximately 500 metres north of the northeast end of Borgeson Lake. After turning northwest on this gravel road from Hwy 5A, the route passes through a small hayfield, and, after climbing northwest and uphill for approximately 2.2 km, the route reaches a junction at 49°40'36"N x 120°38'6"W. At this junction, turning left and bearing westward then southward for 500 m takes one to the location of the 2011 Field Program.

Portions of the Dry Lake Property along the Allison Creek valley floor and adjacent Hwy 5A are subject to surface rights, which appear to be held by ranching interests and for recreational properties. However, surface rights to the bulk of the Property remain with the Crown. To the best of our knowledge, there are no surface rights held on the Coin Claim.

Physiography

The Property is located within the “dry-belt” of the Thompson Plateau. It is within a semi-arid region of south-central B.C., consisting of mountainous plateaux and steep north-south running valley drainages.

The Property is centered on the Allison Creek valley. The Allison Creek valley drains Allison Lake, Borgeson Lake, Dry Lake, Laird Lake and the surrounding mountains. The valley runs north-south through the Property at an elevation of approximately 830m. Land through this narrow valley is used in places for ranching and recreation.

Mountains rise from the Allison Creek valley along its western and eastern flanks. They rise fairly steep in the areas of the AT Showing and immediately west of Laird Lake, levelling off to more gentle terrain at elevations of >1,300 meter. Northwest of Borgeson Lake, in the area of the Coin Claim, mountain-sides are somewhat more gently sloped.

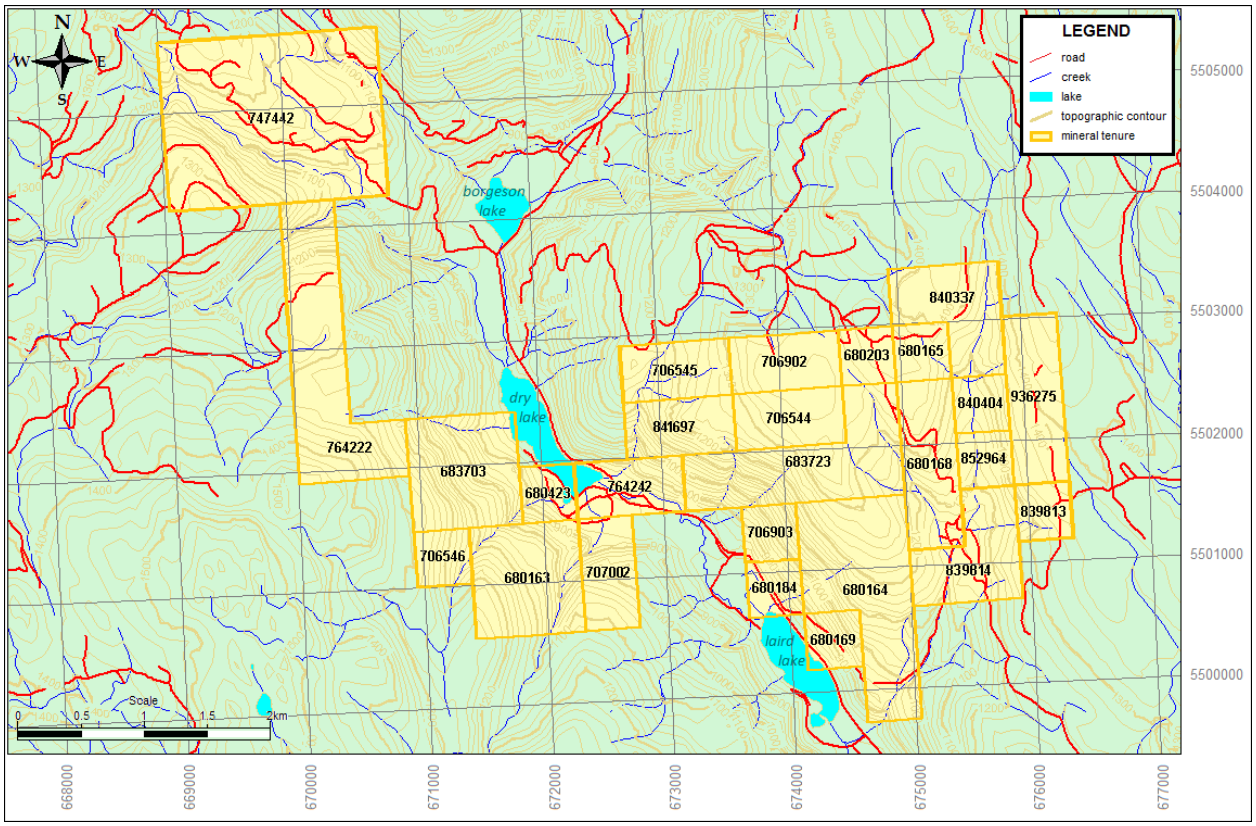
Mountains are forested with pine, balsam and spruce. The east-facing slopes west of Dry and Borgeson Lakes generally have relatively thick underbrush, particularly in ravines and draws, whereas vegetation on the west-facing slopes is lighter.

Pine forest is the dominant fauna. Deciduous growth is generally limited to creeks (underbrush) and sunnier exposures along road-cuts. The area has a number of cut-blocks, though active logging was not encountered, and there were no cut blocks on the Coin Claim. Timber on the Coin Claim is, in general, fairly immature coniferous (pictured).

The central physiographic features of the Coin Claim are the courses of the south flowing Borgeson Creek, and an unnamed east flowing creek system. South and east of the Coin Claim, this unnamed creek flows through a steeply incised ravine, but within the Coin Claim target area, the drainage system is characterized by a gentler erosion profile (i.e. broad, treed gullies).

Temperatures range from -30^{o} to +30^{o}C, with annual precipitation averaging in the order of 350 mm, of which approximately 40% is typically in the form of snowfall. *(National Climate Data and Information Archive, Princeton weather-station).*

CLAIM INFORMATION



The Dry Lake Property (pictured) is operated by the authors pursuant to an agreement between them. No encumbrance, royalty or similar burden exists on the claims. As at the effective date of this report, the property totalled 1,484 hectares of map-located mineral tenures.

All claims were acquired by “map staking” by the operators, except for tenure 841697, which was conveyed to the authors by a third-party.

Tenure Number	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
680163	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/jul/15	83.7
680164	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	125.5
680165	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
680168	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	62.8
680169	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
680184	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
680203	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
680423	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
683703	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	83.7
683723	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	104.6
747442	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	250.9
764222	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	125.5
764242	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	41.8
839813	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
839814	Peter Palikot	092H	2012/jul/15	62.8
840404	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
840337	Peter Palikot	092H	2012/jul/15	62.7
841697	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	41.8
706544	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	41.8
706545	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	41.8
706546	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
706902	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	41.8
706903	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	20.9
707002	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2012/jul/15	41.8
852964	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/apr/30	20.9
936275*	Peter Palikot	092H	2012/dec/06	62.8

* No assessment credits arising from this report are being filed against tenures marked with an asterix, as these tenures were acquired subsequent to the conclusion of the field program. All work completed pursuant to this Statement of Work was undertaken on tenure #747442; the listing of all other contiguous claims forming the Dry Lake Property as at the Effective Date of this report is included for the sake of completeness. Expiry dates are subject to the acceptance of this report.

HISTORY

Regional Exploration

The belt of Nicola volcanic rocks between the U.S. border and Merritt has seen significant exploration and development for over a hundred years. This has resulted in the development of major mining camps at Copper Mountain and Afton/Ajax.

Exploration in the area has traditionally targeted porphyry copper +/- gold deposits. In the district, economic mineral deposits are typically associated with later plutonism within the Triassic Nicola belt of volcanic rocks.

In the area of the Dry Lake Property, the "Central Belt" of Nicola volcanic rocks, along with subsequent Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions, hosts numerous copper+/-gold+/-zinc+/-silver showings. Within close proximity to the Dry Lake Property, three such prospects are among the more significant:

- the *Axe* porphyry copper (+/- gold) deposit ~2km east of the Dry Lake Property;
- the Pine porphyry copper prospect located ~3.5 km north of the Dry Lake Property;
- the *Hit and Miss* vein type gold +/- base metals prospects ~4.5 km northeast of the Dry Lake Property; and
- the *Sadim* quartz vein gold prospect, ~7.5 km north-east of the Dry Lake Property

These nearby mineral prospects show a common genetic and/or spatial relationship to intrusion within the Nicola volcanic country rock, a mineralization model of relevance to the Dry Lake Property.

Within the area, major controls on mineralization include intrusive bodies (e.g. the Allison Pluton, and numerous outlaying Late Triassic-Early Jurassic stocks, and the Cretaceous Summers Creek Pluton), as well as long-lived fault systems associated with the original emplacement of the Nicola suite (i.e. the Allison Fault and the Summers Creek Fault recognized by Preto (Bulletin 69). and the Missezula Mountain Fault recognized by later workers (Lindinger, 2010). The presence of permeable units such as shear zones and breccias appear to be key determinants on ore-body formation within these hydrothermal systems.

The Axe deposit is the most advanced mineral occurrence in the district. It is a compelling copper+/-gold+/-molybdenum porphyry associated with Triassic stocks within the Central Belt Nicola volcanic rocks. Several orebodies have been developed by drilling since the 1960s. Potential apparently remains to expand the known resource, which is currently assessed at 71 million tonnes of indicated and inferred mineral resources grading 0.38% copper in four zones (Kerr).

The initial development of the Axe deposits in the 1970s triggered significant exploration in the area, which led to the identification of several untested porphyry-type geophysical and geochemical targets in the eastern portion of the Dry Lake property.

Overall, within the district most industry attention has focused on the porphyry copper and mesothermal gold potential. As noted above, these occurrences are typically related to Late Triassic through Cretaceous stock emplacement within the older Nicola volcanic rocks. Accordingly, these occurrences have a strong spatial relationship both to intrusive rocks, particularly along the margins, and the long-lived faults that controlled intrusive activity in the area. These insights are relevant to exploration on the Dry Lake property, which straddles the margin of the Allison Pluton.

Besides these more prolific occurrence types, numerous showings classified as “volcanic red-bed copper” and/or “polymetallic veins” are located in the district. The AT showing, located on the Dry Lake property, is classified in the MINFILE database as both a volcanic red-bed copper occurrence and a polymetallic vein occurrence. Little literature is available discussing these occurrence types, or their relationship to the geological history of the belt.

However, future exploration on the Dry Lake property might benefit from resolving the relationship of those occurrence types to conventional bulk-tonnage style copper deposits in the district; and whether the presence of those occurrence types has predictive value for discovering blind porphyry orebodies.[1]

Immediately west of the Dry Lake property, exploration has commenced in the last 5 years for epithermal gold hosted by the Cretaceous Spences Bridge group overlaying volcanic flows. This is a relative new exploration model for the area.

Exploration of the Spences Bridge series in the immediate vicinity of Dry Lake has resulted in the discovery of several gold-in-soil anomalies, though no mineralization has been reported to-date. Assessment Reports #28827, #28829 and #30736 describe these reported anomalies. One such anomaly described in Assessment Report 28827 (the so-called “Grid C” anomaly) is of key interest to the Dry Lake property, given that it identified gold-in-soil enrichment (in the order of 100ppb Au) “open” to within 400 meters of the southern boundary of the Dry Lake tenure 680163 (Henneberry, 2007).

Current Area Exploration Programs

In the last few years, with the rise in base and precious metals prices, the broader Princeton-Aspen Grove region has seen significant exploration programs at such properties as the Elk Mine (quartz vein gold deposit), Man-Prime (porphyry copper prospect), Regal-Granby/Miner Mountain (porphyry copper deposits) and Big Kidd (porphyry copper-gold prospect). The Copper Mountain (aka Similco) and Afton/Ajax camps have both been recently re-activated, with large-scale production expected in the near-term. Additionally, a phase 1 drilling program has also been reported on the “Jura” copper showing, and exploration is apparently slated to resume on the Dillard property. Earlier stage geological, geochemical and geophysical work has additionally been reported at a number of other lesser occurrences in the belt. Overall, exploration activity has been robust in the Princeton-Aspen Grove copperbelt.

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[1] An analytical focus of the authors’ on-going Dry Lake exploration plans is to assess the economic significance, if any, the of “volcanic red-bed copper” (“D03”) and “polymetallic vein Ag-Zn-Pb” (“I05”) mineralization occurring at the AT Mineral Showing.

Within the Princeton-Aspen Grove copper belt, there are numerous instances of volcanic red-bed copper and polymetallic vein Ag-Zn-Pb occurrences, though none have been developed into economic orebodies. However, as noted, the distribution of such occurrences appears to be spatially associated with more economically significant porphyry copper +/- gold resources. That is, in many instances, these occurrences are located near porphyry copper-gold deposits in the district. This begs the question as to whether the presence of such mineralization on the Dry Lake property is indicative of porphyry copper-gold potential on the Property, and whether it can be used to develop an exploration model useful in “vectoring in” on such an orebody.

Despite the locally strong spatial association between D03 and I05 mineralization and porphyry mineral resources in the district the authors have been unable to locate any study on the regional significance of these occurrence types. Nor have the authors identified studies modeling the relationship, if any, between volcanic red-bed copper occurrences and porphyry copper-gold resources in the Nicola belt. This potential remains a compelling question, in the authors’ opinion, and a positive finding could assist in generating blind exploration targets on the Dry Lake Property.

Exploration History: Dry Lake Property

According to provincially-filed Assessment Reports, exploration on what is now the Dry Lake Property dates back to at least 1970. Recorded work programs are listed in chronological order:

Morgan, David, P.Eng. Geochemical Report on the "ON" #1 – 8, 21 – 28, 41 – 44, 49 – 60, 76 – 84 Mineral Claims. For Zone Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.), Vancouver, B.C. : 1970. ***ARIS 2542****.*

The Zone Explorations Ltd. soil geochemical program was undertaken on what is referred to herein as the "Laird Lake" zone. The Laird Lake zone refers to that portion of the Dry Lake property east of Laird Lake, coming to within 2km of the adjacent Axe deposits.

Soil surveying identified a low-order soil geochemical (copper-zinc) anomaly underlying portions of present-day tenures 680164, 683723, and 706903. Soil samples were analyzed for Cu-Zn-Pb-Mo.

Elevated copper responses were identified within a zone running 1,500 m x 200 m NW-SE, broadly coincident with a large zone of elevated zinc responses trending over 1 kilometer NW-SE and up to 800 metres across.

Copper values within the anomalous area averaged >60 ppm, with a high of 255 ppm, across 20 samples. Within the zinc anomaly, samples averaged >60 ppm Zn, with a high of 125 ppm, across 54 samples. These soil anomalies appear open to the northwest, beyond the boundaries of the survey.

Poloni, John R., P. Eng. Report on the Preliminary Geochemical Program Conducted on the D.D. Group of Claims, Allison Lake Area. For Laura Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), Delta, B.C. : 1971. ***ARIS 3494.***

The soil geochemical survey described in the Poloni report tested for copper. It included 9 soil samples taken from what is now the extreme northeast of the Coin Claim, across an area of approximately 0.2 km^2. These 9 samples were taken directly adjacent the area tested by the authors in 2011, northeast of the "gossan zone".

These 9 samples were uniformly non-anomalous in copper, averaging 17ppm Cu; no other elements were tested for. The rest of the soil samples appear to have been taken beyond the boundaries of the present-day Dry Lake Property, and are thus not discussed herein.

Significantly, this report postulated a fault crossing the western portion of tenure 747442. This interpreted fault is potentially prospective, due to the relationship of faulting with mineralization in the area, and specifically, due to its projection generally along strike (165^o) with the gold mineralization reported off-property at the Dry mineral occurrence. This fault is interpreted by Poloni as splaying northward of the regionally significant Allison Fault.

Mark, G. D. Geochemical – Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Magnetometer Surveys Fan Claim Group. For Equatorial Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1972 ***ARIS 4083***

In 1972 Equatorial Resources Ltd. conducted a soil and magnetometer survey which covered, in part, the northeast portion of the Dry Lake Property. The geochemical soil survey tested for copper mineralization and identified a series of intermittent soil geochemical highs ranging to 170 ppm Cu, proximal to a series of magnetic highs. These anomalies trended northeast across what are now present-day tenures 680203, 680165, 804337 and 683723.

Scott, A., and Cochrane, D.R., Geophysical Report on the Reconnaissance Magnetometer Survey, For Jay Butterworth, Delta, B.C., 1972 ***ARIS 4084***

In 1972 a large magnetometer reconnaissance survey was undertaken within what is now the eastern half of the Dry Lake Property. It identified a series of large magnetic high responses flanked by steep magnetic gradients. Two anomalies identified by this survey, dubbed "B" and "D", appear to be entirely within the present-day Dry Lake Property.

Homenuke, A. and Malcolm, D.C. Magnetometer Survey on the JE Claim Group. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973. ***ARIS 4344****.*

This magnetometer survey tested the Laird Lake zone, on the east slope above Laird Lake. The surveyed area appears to have covered, subject to an appreciable degree of mapping imprecision, portions of current mineral tenures 706903, 683723, 680164 and 680184.

This survey located two significant linear magnetic highs, each in the order of 800 m long (NNW-SSE) and generally 200 m and 50 m wide, respectively. These magnetometer highs appear to be coincident with the southern portion of the zinc geochemical soil anomaly reported in ARIS 2542.

O'Grady, F., Scott, A., and Cochrane, D.R., Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Magnetometer and Soil Sampling Surveys. For Komo Explorations Ltd. Delta, B.C.:1972. ***ARIS 4349.***

The O'Grady et al, report was the first documented work program on the previously trenched AT mineral occurrence.

The geochemical portion of this survey located two strong geochemical copper-silver anomalies, one of which was centered on the bulldozed AT showing, and a second located approximately 900 meters northwest. The geochemical anomaly associated with the AT showing is described as 365 m x 120 m. A second anomaly to the north is described as up to 485 m x 240 m in size. These anomalies are spatially associated with magnetic highs.

Based on geological mapping and interpretation of the magnetometer survey, the AT showing was interpreted to be situated at the sub-perpendicular juncture of (a) the contact between the Allison Pluton and Nicola andesites, and (b) an interpreted fault.

Mark, G. D. Geochemical – Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Induced Polarization Surveys Fan Claim Group. For Equatorial Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973 ***ARIS 4416***

In 1973 Equatorial Resources followed up their earlier geochemical soil sampling and magnetometer surveying with additional soil sampling and an induced polarization (IP) survey. This work covered the southern magnetic high identified in 1972 as described in ARIS 4083.

This geochemical soil survey generally substantiated the anomalies identified by the prior program.

Additionally, several IP anomalies were associated with the general zone of elevated magnetism, and in several instances correlated with magnetic highs and resistivity lows. The so-called "Anomaly 3", appearing to be located within present-day tenure 840337, was considered to be of particular economic interest and warranted a drilling recommendation.

Malcolm, D. C. Fan Group Geological Report Geochemical Report. For Bronson Mines. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973 ***ARIS 4738***

In 1973 Bronson Mines carried out a copper soil geochemical survey located immediately south of the Equatorial Resources 1973 survey (ARIS 4416). This survey covered a 1km^2 area centered within what is now mineral tenure #840404.

The survey identified a series of irregular geochemical anomalies as high as 300 ppm. Although results were generally muted, anomalous values correlated well with the contact zones between granodiorite and metamorphosed volcanic rocks. Furthermore, chalcopyrite was noted within the survey area.

Allen, Alfred R. P.Eng. Geological Survey Ace Claim #49 - 20 units. For Cardero Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1977. ***ARIS 6697****.*

Allen's report 6697 documented detailed geological mapping of the AT mineral occurrence. Work was focused on the area of present-day tenures 680163, 707002 and 706546.

Chip sampling was taken at the mineralized shear zones, with samples returning the following reported values:

Location	Width	Ag (oz/t)	Cu %	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
Trench 2	0.3 m	0.19	1.11	2.14	0.06
Trench 6	1.0 m	0.03	0.56	0.80	-
Trench 2	1.0m	0.16	0.14	1.35	0.09

Additionally, a low-order geochemical copper-in-soil anomaly as well as numerous magnetic variations were found within the relatively small program area.

White, Glen. Geochemical Report, Dry and Lake Claims. For Nufort Resources Inc. Vancouver, B.C.:: 1980. ***ARIS 8184****.*

This geochemical report delineated a moderate copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly in the central part of the present-day tenure 683703. This anomaly, defined by a 60 ppm cut-off, is Y-shaped, running approximately 600m to the northwest and 400m to the northeast, having a linear orientation along two sub-parallel axes each being approximately 100m wide. Within this anomaly, 7 samples exceeded 240 ppm Cu with a high to 390 ppm Cu.

The Nufort program also identified a horseshoe shaped zinc-in-soil anomaly in the southeastern portion of tenure 747442. This zinc-in-soil anomaly, defined by a 150 ppm Zn cutoff, runs approximately 900m E-W and 500m N-S, with a width of approximately 150m. The anomaly includes 18 samples >300 ppm, to a maximum value of 1720ppm Zn. It is partially coincident with the area of 2011 geochemical sampling.

No gold geochemistry was reported.

Taylor, D.P. P. Eng. Assessment Report on the Dry Claim Group. For Norsemont Mining Corporation, Vancouver, B.C.: 1990. ***ARIS 20179.***

This geochemical program was primarily focused on the off-property "Dry" gold occurrence, a mineralized shear zone exposed in an adit adjacent to tenure 747442. However, portions of the geochemical survey covered parts of the present-day Dry Lake Property.

Norsement carried out a grid in the northeast corner of present-day tenure 683703. A copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly (open on three sides) was delineated striking NW-SE. This anomaly is

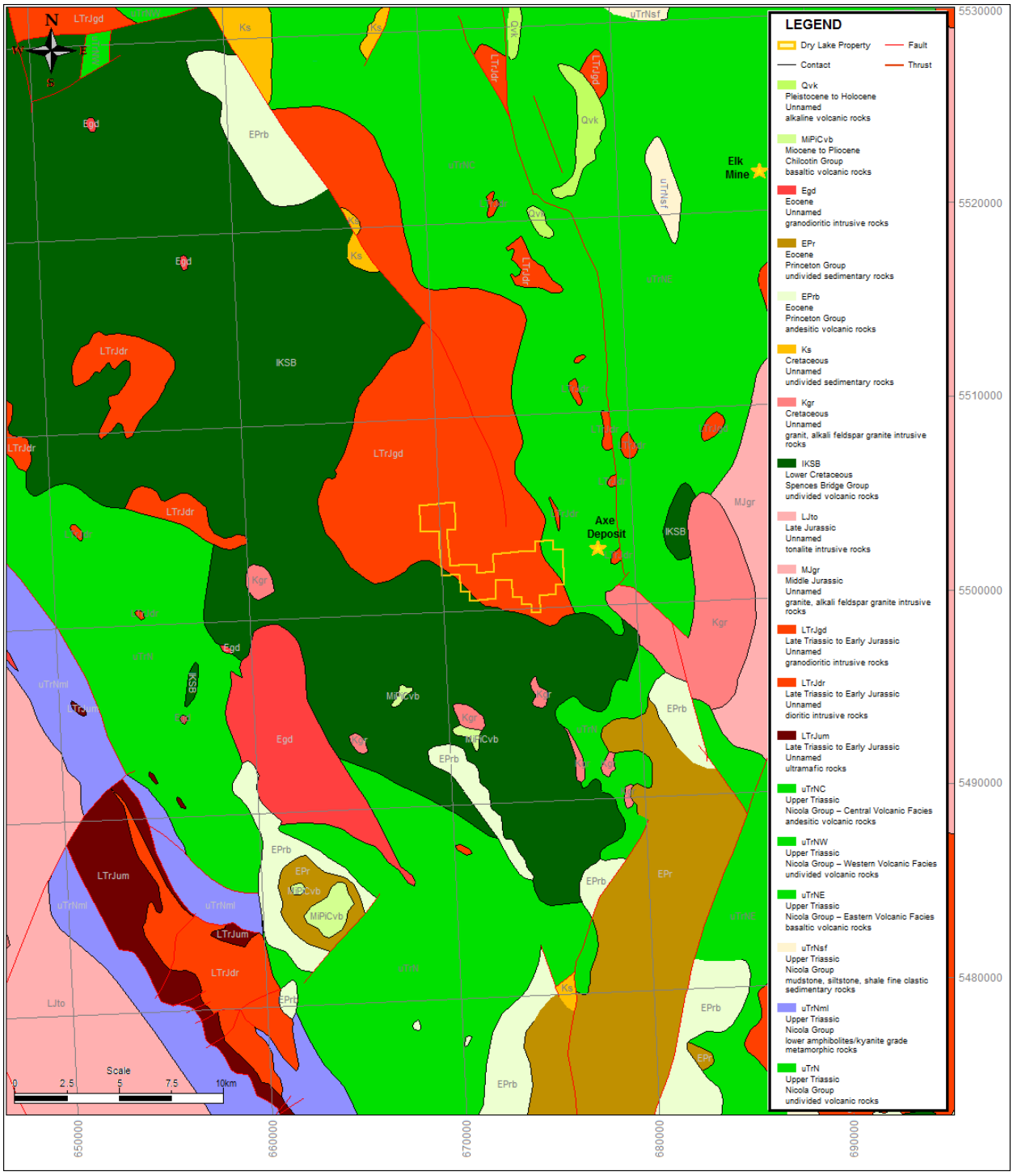
approximately 180m NS by 150m EW, and is open to the north. This cluster of anomalous responses included an area of 15 adjacent samples returning between 100-650ppm Cu, broadly coincident with a >100 ppm zinc zone. This cluster also included individual anomalous gold-in-soil responses, including samples yielding 46, 28, 18 and 11ppb Au, respectively.

Koffyberg, Agnes, P.Geo. Assessment Report on the Geochemical Soil Survey and Rock Sampling Program, Dry Lake Property. For Candorado Operating Company Ltd. Kelowna, B.C: 2007. ***ARIS 29762***

This work program consisted of limited prospecting and soil geochemistry on what is now the far eastern extent of the Dry Lake Property, primarily in the eastern portion of present-day tenures 680165, 680203 and 840337.

The prospecting program located a new low-grade copper occurrence in bedrock (the "JB Showing"); although, this mineralization was not reflected in a soil geochemical survey undertaken on an overlying grid. The JB Showing appears to be located within a zone of magnetic highs identified in 1972 by Equatorial Resources Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY



The Dry Lake Property lies within the Quesnellia terrane, a belt of primarily Triassic-Jurassic rocks accreted to the continental margin by Cretaceous times.

Quesnellia belongs to the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of the Canadian cordillera. The dominant rock types in this geological terrane consist of Triassic-age volcanic rocks intruded by numerous intrusive complexes, including several of batholithic scale.

In southern British Columbia, this terrane is highly productive, and intrusion related hydrothermal mineralization (porphyry) has proven economic in the Copper Mountain, Afton/Ajax, Brenda, Craigmont and Highland Valley camps, among others.

Within much of this region, including portions of the Dry Lake Property, country rock comprises Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Arc. These volcanic rocks were classified as belonging to three "belts", of which the eastern area of the Dry Lake Property is reportedly underlain by basaltic and andesitic rocks of the "Central belt" (Preto, 1976).

Within the Nicola belt numerous intrusive bodies of Jurassic to Tertiary age are recognized. The contact zones of these intrusions are regionally prospective, and host numerous mineral occurrences in the area. One such intrusion is the Jurassic-aged Allison Pluton, which underlies much of the Dry Lake property, including the Coin Claim target area.

Additionally, in certain areas (including, reportedly, the west portion the Dry Lake Property) the Nicola Volcanic rocks are overlain by younger volcanic rocks (e.g. the Cretaceous Spences Bridge volcanic flow rocks). Elsewhere in the belt, Princeton-group Eocene sediments overlay significant portions of the Triassic volcanics, and are locally coal-bearing.

In the area of the Dry Lake property, deposition of the Central Belt is believed to be related to the parallel, long-lived "Allison" and "Summers Creek-Alleyne" fault systems. These faults are believed to have been the loci of Triassic volcanism, and remained active in subsequent epochs, controlling the deposition of subsequent intrusive bodies. According to Bulletin 69, these faults: "*are interpreted to represent an ancient, long-lived rift system which determined the extent and distribution of Nicola rocks and along which basins of continental volcanism and sedimentation formed in Early Tertiary time"* (p. 5). Marginal to the Central Belt, the Eastern Nicola belt may represent a depositional basin for the volcanic flows and related sediments associated with Central Belt volcanism.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology section is based primarily on the B.C. Geological Survey database provided on MAPPLACE, and the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' Bulletin 69: Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton. The authors have not undertaken systematic geological mapping of the Property, beyond the collection and description of certain rock type samples as reported in this report and the earlier ARIS Report #32072.

Mapped Geology

The Dry Lake Property is mapped as straddling the contact between the Allison Lake pluton, a granodiorite intrusion of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age.

In the northwestern portion of the property, the Allison Pluton is in contact with the overlaying volcanic flows of the Cretaceous-aged Spences Bridge group.

Near the northeastern sector of the Dry Lake property, the Allison Pluton contacts older Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group (Central Belt).

The Allison Creek fault runs north-south in the general area, near the plutonic-volcanic contact zone, and may be reflected in the valley topography. MAPPLACE shows the fault as terminating somewhat north of the Dry Lake Property, though at least one later worker described it as continuing south towards Dry Lake (White, 1980).

Bedrock Mapping Issues

As noted, MAPPLACE maps the Dry Lake property as being almost entirely underlain by the Allison Pluton. Locally, the Allison pluton contacts the Spences Bridge group along its western margin and the Nicola Triassic unit on its eastern margin. This accords well with the comprehensive Bulletin 69, which maps the bulk of the property area as consisting of varying rocks of the Allison Pluton, bounded on the west (near the AT Showing) with various volcanic lithologies of the Cretaceous Kingsvale group (a Spences Bridge correlative).

Notwithstanding the above, numerous workers have mapped the Dry Lake Property differently, and thus on a 5000:1 property-scale, geology remains somewhat unresolved. While addressing those issues is beyond the scope of the 2011 Field Program, non-systematic bedrock grab sampling undertaken by the authors nevertheless suggests that local geology on the Coin Claim is more complex than is indicated on MAPPLACE.

Key unresolved issues include delineating the extent of the Allison Pluton southward towards Laird Lake, and the lack of a consensus respecting the classification of volcanic rock in the area of the AT showing as belonging to either the Nicola volcanic or Cretaceous Spences Bridge series.

For instance, numerous Assessment Reports describe the Nicola volcanic rocks as extending further north and west into the southern and eastern portions of the Dry Lake Property than is shown on the MAPPLACE bedrock maps.

While the presumptive MAPPLACE bedrock mapping places the AT showing at the contact between the Allison Pluton and the Spences Bridge group, this classification is apparently not unanimous. Various contemporary workers have instead described the AT Showing as being hosted at the contact zone

between the Allison Pluton and Nicola volcanic rocks. Notably, the thoroughly engineered Assessment Report 6697 asserts the Nicola volcanic belt extending further westward across the Dry Lake Property towards the AT Showing than is shown on MAPPLACE.

Fairly detailed geological mapping within what is now the southeastern portion of the Dry Lake Property by past workers indicates that the plutonic contact zone is also fairly complex in this region. Assessment Report 4083, for instance, shows that the contact zone east of Laird Lake includes an apparently fault-bounded body of pink granodiorite peripheral to the contact that is not captured on bedrock maps, Assessment Report 4738 shows this contact area as underlain by northwest trending parallel granodiorite dykes within the dark andesite-basalt volcanic rocks.

Such differing interpretations have not been adequately resolved in the public geoscience literature. These ambiguities mirror similar uncertainty in classifying bedrock immediately south of the Dry Lake Property, south of Laird Lake. Here, the classification question is addressed by Preto, as follows:

> *Stratigraphically, the Nicola rocks in this area exhibit more complications than farther north. South of MacKenzie Lake the basaltic and andesitic flows and associated volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Central Belt are overlain by a subaerial assemblage of rhyolitic and andesitic flows and breccias with abundant associated ash flows and laharic deposits. This succession appears to overlie unconformably both the more basic Nicola rocks and at least some phases of Allison pluton, but is in turn cut by phases of the Jurassic Okanagan Intrusions and by several other stocks. This assemblage is also locally weakly mineralized and affected by faults and alteration that do not seem to involve younger Cretaceous and Tertiary strata.*
>
> *It appears therefore that this suite of acid volcanic rocks, some of which have been mapped as part of the Nicola Group and some as part of the Cretaceous Kingsvale Group (Rice. 1947) is more extensive than previously recognized and somewhat younger than the more basic Nicola strata and at least of parts of Allison pluton. This succession is provisionally considered to be of Early Jurassic age, and possibly still part of the Nicola Group, but clarification of both its age and status must await forthcoming radiometric age dates of the Allison pluton and possibly further field mapping.*
>
> (Geology of the Nicola Group South of Allison Lake)

It is worth considering whether inconsistencies respecting the mapping of volcanic rocks within the western portion of the Dry Lake property relate to these similar difficulties described immediately south of the Property.

Property Mineralization

The Dry Lake Property hosts the multi-element AT Minfile showing. Several additional instances of minor surface copper are also reported on the larger Dry Lake property. There are no known mineral occurrences on the Coin Claim portion of the Property.

The most significant mineral occurrence on the Dry Lake Property is the AT Minfile showing, which is located on the southern contact zone of the locally dioritic Allison Pluton. It is approximately 4 km south-southeast of the Coin Claim gossan zone target area.

The AT Showing hosts copper, zinc and lead mineralization, along with elevated Au-W-Mo values. Mineralization at the AT Showing is hosted within a series of shears near the contact between the Allison Pluton and adjacent volcanic rocks.

The MINFILE card 092HNE120 classifies the AT Showing as consisting of polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au and volcanic red-bed copper mineralization. No discussion is made of the basis of that determination, though the volcanic red-bed mineralization appears consistent with Preto's observation that the volcanic rocks in the area comprise "a largely subaerial succession" (Bulletin 69).

Grab samples taken by the authors in 2010 from two mineralized trenches at the AT Showing returned the following:

Sample ID	Trench	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Pb (ppm)
AT-MAY-009	2	**>1%**	**>1%**	5.8	15	260	21	170
AT-MAY-011	2	0.29%	**>1%**	**8.2**	**275**	141	**450**	**3538**
AT-MAY-007	2	0.36%	**>1%**	3.4	51	**498**	21	631
AT-MAY-005	6	0.15%	0.25%	2,4	13	28	48	5
AT-MAY-010	6	0.53%	0.92%	2.8	10	123	17	31

The trench numbers given above correspond to the description of the AT bulldozer workings previously assigned by Allen (Assessment Report 6697). The tenor of mineralization observed in 2010 confirmed the grades reported by Allen in his report on the AT showing. This recent work also indicated the presence of Au, Mo and W enrichment, as noted above.

Dry Lake showing (MINFILE #092HNE224)

The Dry Lake showing is described as malachite-azurite mineralization associated with biotite hornblende granitic plutonic rock northeast of Dry Lake. Little work is recorded in respect of this showing, and no physical exploration is reported.

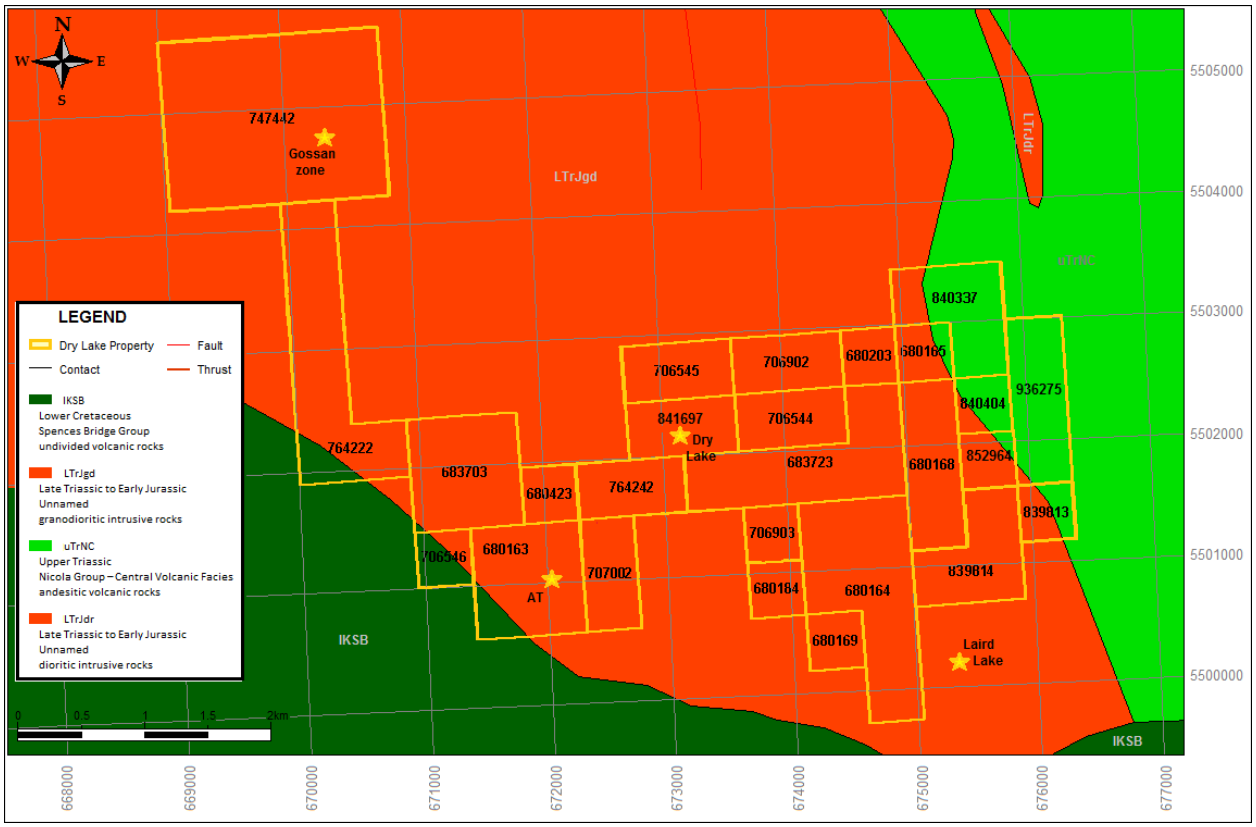
JB Showing (Assessment Report 29762)

The JB Showing is described in Assessment Report 29762 as a minor low-grade copper showing (chalcopyrite-malachite-azurite) hosted in "*grey to black, massive andesites (possibly Nicola volcanics)*". If the volcanic identification is correct, then the Nicola contact with the eastern margin of the Allison Pluton is located further west than is shown on government bedrock maps.

Other Minor Showings

References are made to other minor showings within the Dry Lake Property.

- The map "Geology of the Nicola Group South of Allison Lake, British Columbia" by Dr. V.A. Preto maps a malachite occurrence above the eastern shore of Laird Lake, in the area of tenure 680169.
- Mention is made in Assessment Report 4738 of "chalcopyrite" mineralization within the 1973 soil survey area, appearing to be within the current boundaries of Dry Lake property east of Laird Lake.


N
W
E
S
747442
Gossan zone
LTrJgd
LTrJdr
uTrNC
840337
706545
706902
680203
680166
936275
840404
841697
706544
Dry Lake
764222
683703
683723
680168
852964
680423
764242
839813
706903
706546
680163
707002
AT
839814
680184
680164
680169
Laird Lake
IKSB
LEGEND
Dry Lake Property
Fault
Contact
Thrust
IKSB
Lower Cretaceous
Spences Bridge Group
undivided volcanic rocks
LTrJgd
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
Unnamed
granodioritic intrusive rocks
uTrNC
Upper Triassic
Nicola Group – Central Volcanic Facies
andesitic volcanic rocks
LTrJdr
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
Unnamed
dioritic intrusive rocks
0
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2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Tatla Mining Partners' 2011 exploration program on the Dry Lake Property consisted of a small, reconnaissance-scale stream and soil sampling program southeast of the pyritized, quartz-bearing "gossan zone" identified during the 2010 field season.

Relevant background information on the gossan zone is included in our 2010 Assessment Report. To summarize, it is located in tenure 747442, and is characterized by a large >1 km trend of pyritized outcrop exposed both in road-cut and in several trenches of unknown age. The horseshoe-shaped road exposure demonstrates the roughly east-west extent of the pyritization, though a lack of outcrop exposure along the north-south axis precludes an assessment of its overall surface extent.

Some geological observations of the pyritized bedrock, based on grab samples taken from several outcrop exposures, are included in the prior Assessment Report 32072 as well as in the "Prospecting" section of this report (below).

The gossan zone was deemed to merit geochemical testing for gold enrichment in soil and stream sediments. While the authors believe that a geochemical survey of the entire gossan zone is worthwhile, budgetary and time constraints limited the 2011 work program to the southeastern sector of the Coin Claim gossan zone.

Several key observations from historical work indicated the prospectivity of the Coin Claim target area. These observations provided sufficient evidence of mineral potential, in the authors' opinions, to warrant the 2011 Field Program. A brief discussion of these observations has been provided to help the reader assess the exploration objectives and rationale.

(1) The Coin Claim is "on-strike" with nearby mineralization:

According to the MINFILE reports, mineralization strikes 165°N at both the AT showing (092HNE120) and the immediately off-property "Dry" showing (092HNE226). A line projected at approximately that strike angle passes through both showings, and projects north-northwest onto the Coin Claim target area. Thus the Coin Claim is "on-strike" with surface mineralization reported nearby.

This simple observation, however rudimentary, might indicate that the ~165° strike direction, common to both those showings, could imply a related causal factor or some other unifying feature. The validation of this hypothesis could perhaps provide an exploration model adept at predicting additional mineralization within the Coin Claim.

This north-northwest orientation is generally parallel to the broad orientation of major structures (e.g. the Nicola belt and the major regional-scale faults) and is parallel to the trend of known mineral occurrences in the Princeton-Aspen Grove copper belt. It would therefore appear to mirror the inferred orientation of volcanism and emplacement in the local Nicola belt.

The projected strike orientation also closely follows an inferred fault, postulated in Assessment Report 3494 as passing immediately through the Coin Claim towards the off-property mineralized shear zone at the Dry showing.

Thus, given the relationship of structure (e.g. faulting) to mineralization on a regional scale, and the 165° orientation of mineralization on a more local scale, this projected "fairway" seems a logical and worthy place to undertake new grassroots exploration.

(2) The Coin Claim target area is in a geochemically enriched area:

Between the aforementioned AT and Dry Lake showings, along the same ~165^{o} trend, a "fairway" of untested geochemical anomalies has been identified by past operators, including copper, silver, and zinc anomalies. The reported presence of "on-strike" geochemical anomalies enhances the potential of the conjectured structural features discussed above.

These anomalies are described in detail in Assessment Reports 8184, 4349, 6697 and 20179.

Taken together, these anomalies show an apparent zinc-copper zonation pattern from north to south. Along this "fairway", relevant soil geochemical anomalies within the Dry Lake property include, from north to south:

- A large zinc anomaly reported in the eastern portion of the "gossan zone" target area (Assessment Report 8184)
- A copper-zinc anomaly, with scattered gold highs, approximately 1.4km north of the AT showing (Assessment Report 20179);
- A copper anomaly approximately 1km north of the AT showing (Assessment Report 8184); and
- Silver and copper soil anomalies reported near the AT showing (Assessment Reports 4349 and 6697);

Little of this area has been tested for gold-in-soil responses, though projecting along the same north-south trend southward onto the adjacent Otter property (3rd party mineral tenure 580604) suggests possible continuity of this trend through the so-called "Grid C" and "Grid A" soil anomalies reported on that adjacent 3rd party claim block (Assessment Report #28827).[2]

As noted, the Coin Claim gossan zone target area is also coincident with a large historical zinc-in-soil anomaly, defined by a 150ppm cut-off (Assessment Report #8184). That survey did not test for gold-in-soil results - though copper and silver values were muted in the area - but the results nevertheless demonstrate enrichment of an economically relevant element (Zn) within the Coin Claim.

Furthermore, the area's gold potential was recently piqued by the reporting of a stream sediment sample from the unnamed creek draining, in part, the gossan zone. This sample was taken several hundred meters downstream of the Coin Claim near the off-property Dry showing. This sample RGS92H813276 returned 259ppb Au. The source catchment basin includes the Coin Claim gossan zone target area.

As well, an initial sediment sample taken from the Coin Claim gossan zone by Tatla Mining in 2010 - from fault gouge material in the highly oxidized road cut - returned **34 ppb gold**. This is consistent with the possibility of local gold enrichment.

Besides the favourable soil geochemistry, as noted elsewhere, bedrock mineralization exists on the property along this inferred lineament. Specifically, at the AT Showing, historical work and prospecting by the authors in 2010, confirmed that strong copper and zinc mineralization (>1%) exists in the ~165^{o} striking shears.

[2] North of the Dry Lake property, MAPPLACE appears to show the Allison Fault as fault-bounding the Spences Bridge Group north of the Allison Pluton. This cross-cutting relationship suggests that north-south faults in the area may have been active from the Triassic through the Cretaceous period (i.e. post Spences Bridge Group). This could provide a model for post-plutonic mineralization in the area. If this is the case, then the adjacent Spences Bridge gold anomalies may have exploration relevance to the older bedrock underlying much of the Dry Lake property.

(3) Favourable local geology

The local geology at the target area appears to remain unresolved, and, based on rudimentary assessment, seems amenable to mineralization. Some specific observations are as follows:

(a) Volcanic units appear to be present within the dominant igneous setting, though the general level of oxidation makes lithological classification difficult.
(b) Mafic intrusive dykes appear, in at least one instance, to be related to localized intense pyritization.
(c) Quartz flooding is also observed in the northwest portion of the gossan zone, northwest and topographically above the area geochemically sampled in 2011.

While the authors have not undertaken geological mapping of the Coin Claim target area, non-systematic observation of limited outcrop exposures nevertheless suggests that (a) the claim geology is more complex and heterogeneous than is reported on government bedrock maps, and (b) includes apparent volcanic units and is not uniformly intrusive.

This assessment differs appreciably from the regional mapping employed by MAPPLACE which classifies the entire Coin Claim area as being underlain by Allison pluton granitic rocks.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedure

Geochemical testing was conducted on 19 samples, as follows:

Samples	Total samples assayed	Gold 30g fire assay AAS finish	32-element ICP-OES 2 acid digest Aqua regia digest	Palladium Fire assay
Soil (B-horizon)	15	15	0	2
Stream sediment	4	4	1	2

Soil samples were taken from the B-horizon, below the organic layer. Samples were taken from a depth of 20 – 50 centimetres.

Soil pits were dug by shovel, and the material was shovelled or hand-scooped into poly sampling bags. In several instances gravelly debris was carefully picked out by hand. The average soil sample size collected, as measured at the assay lab, weighed 0.35 kg (min: 0.17kg; max: 0.66kg). The picture (across) demonstrates the typical sample pit size (compared to a standard shovel) and typical soil composition.

Stream samples were taken by “shovel-scoop” from mixed sediment beds in areas of relatively high kinetic energy within the creek bed, usually on small sand bars below modest (up to 30cm high) “waterfalls”. The following photographs show typical sampling locations:

For stream sampling, the shovel scoop was designed to take a broad cross section of the stream sediment material across the depth of the shovel scoop (up to ~25 cm depth), with material ranging from fines through coarse sands to ~1 cm in diameter pebbles. Larger gravel pieces were picked out by hand. The average stream sediment sample collected, as measured at the assay lab, weighed 1.23 kg (min: 0.84 kg, max: 1.79 kg).

Care was taken to avoid organic accumulations. Of note, the samples were not panned or otherwise mechanically concentrated; it was the goal of the sediment sample collection to take a representative sample across a vertical column of accumulated sediments.

Water depth was in the order of 10-20 centimeters, and was flowing at a low rate. The unnamed east flowing creek (pictured) had a higher water volume than the south-flowing Borgeson Creek.

Samples were bagged in the field in standard poly-type sample bags, with the sample identification number written in duplicate (1 tag in sample bag, 1 sample tag retained), and the sample identification number and GPS coordinates written in felt on the bag itself.

Samples were taken by the author to SGS Canada Inc.'s certified assay laboratory at 8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C. (formerly Assayers Canada).

The physical composition of the soil and stream sediment material was rather varied. Field notes, taken at the time of sampling, are included in appendix A.

Methodology

The primary goal of the survey was to determine whether gold enrichment existed (a) near the gossaneous road-cut exposure, and (b) along the gully projecting along strike from the off-property Dry mineral occurrence.

Geochemical sampling was conducted in a weakly randomized fashion, as some effort was made to space samples relatively well along cross-topography traverses within (a) the creek gully, and (b) the eastern portion of the oxidized road cut zone. This method was considered sufficient to achieve the project objectives – to assess whether gold enrichment was present in the sampled area. It should be noted, however, this ad-hoc sample spacing is not sufficiently randomized to generate truly independent samples in respect of bedrock and physiography, and therefore the sample set is not terribly robust, and results are semi-stochastic and defy reliable statistical analysis.

However, the benefit of this method was that it allowed the operators to combine sample collection with prospecting of certain areas deemed most likely to contain exposed outcrop (e.g. creek gullies). It also allowed for relatively efficient sample collection. However, little outcrop was ultimately identified in the sampled area beyond the gossaneous road-cut sampled in 2010.

The soil sample locations were chosen to avoid swampy areas in favour of uniformly well-drained, dry soils. Additionally, samples were taken from both above and below the pyritized road-cut, and from various elevations within the gully. It was anticipated that such sampling practise would partially mitigate the impact of geochemical interference arising from topographical, erosion, and superficial hydrological effects. The goal of this sampling practice was to better ensure gold distribution and accumulation in samples was not unduly determined by superficial surface/erosion impacts. It was hoped that this would enhance the value of soil sampling as a means of predicting bedrock mineralization.

A regression analysis performed, comparing the gold level to the sample site elevation by way of a scatter plot and correlation analysis, demonstrated a nil to low (~1-15%) negative correlation between elevation and gold levels, with a virtually random R^2 measure (~0-2%). While no significant conclusions can be

inferred from this observation[3] (since the causative source of the gold enrichment is not known), it nevertheless may support a reduced probability that topographic effects materially influenced survey results.

Despite the fact that the Coin Claim is located in a "copperbelt" district, it was decided that for a first-pass reconnaissance style geochemical assessment, it was appropriate to limit the geochemical testing undertaken on most samples to gold. Because nearly all significant copper orebodies in the district carry elevated gold grades, it was assumed that gold geochemistry can serve as a reasonably effective pathfinder for a variety of deposit and commodity types.

Soil

The survey was successful in identifying gold enrichment within the sampled area. Several groups of adjacent samples returned anomalous gold values between 6 – 15 ppb Au. The small sample size generated by the 2011 Field Program made identification of anomalous thresholds difficult, and thus anomalous thresholds (6-9ppb and >9ppb) were established rather qualitatively by reference to the benchmarks utilized by other operators in the district.

Cluster #1

There is a cluster in the eastern portion of the soil sample grid that consists of two soil samples (DLSOIL01 and DLSOIL04) returning 8 and 15 ppb, respectively.

These soil samples are approximately 180m apart, in a generally north-south direction. They were taken near the eastern portion of the "gossan zone" road-cut, which is of a lower oxidation/pyritization level than the untested northwestern extent. Both were taken above the roadcut, topographically above the roadway and the bedrock exposure. To the north of these soil samples, sample DLStream03 was taken from the south flowing Borgeson Creek. This sample is the only known assay from that creek, to the best of the authors' knowledge. It returned 10 ppb Au, from a sample location 400m north-northwest of DLSOIL01.

Two soil samples were taken in the immediate vicinity (DLSOIL02-DLSOIL03), but have not been assayed to-date. Assaying of these samples is a high priority, to assess the continuity of that anomalous response within the immediate area.

Cluster #2

There is a second cluster consisting of 4 samples taken near the same exposed road-cut approximately 500 meters further west. This cluster consists of samples DLSOIL13 through DLSOIL16. These samples were taken above and below the same pyritized road-cut, returning an average of 9ppb Au (6-10pp range) across 4 samples. The uniformity of the >5ppb response across all 4 samples is interesting. Cluster #2 is approximately 200 m NS by 400 m EW.

A single sediment sample taken by the authors in 2010 (Assessment Report #32072) yielded 34 ppb Au from a location 50 meters east of DLSOIL15, and contiguous with Cluster #2. The absolute values are not directly comparable, as the 2011 program consisted of true soil samples, whereas the 2010 sample consisted of decomposed rock sediments from beneath an oxidized roadcut. However, it nevertheless supports the enrichment observed in 2011.

[3] Exact figures cannot be provided given that a number of samples were below the detection limit of 5ppb Au. A range was estimated by inputting into the calculation a number of estimates (between 1ppb-5ppb) for those 6 soil samples returning <5ppb Au.

The two northern-most samples in Cluster #2, DLSOIL13 and DLSOIL16, returned 10ppb each, and the southernmost sample DLSOIL14 returned 9ppb. It is intended to continue sampling northwest of DLSOIL13 and DLSOIL16, towards the more heavily pyritized portion of the gossan zone target area.

Cluster #3

There is a third, lower-order cluster, taken from the broad drainage valley that is postulated, in ARIS #3494, to closely follow an inferred fault. This inferred fault was projected along strike with the mineralized shears at the off-property DRY MINFILE showing. The goal of sampling in this area was therefore to test whether that inferred fault is associated with enriched gold-in-soil levels, and whether geochemical evidence exists which suggests continuity of the off-property mineralization onto the Coin Claim.

The 3 soil samples (DLSOIL18-DLSOIL20) taken in this drainage constitute a lesser gold-in-soil anomaly. One such sample returned <5ppb Au, while two samples returned mildly elevated values, namely DLSOIL19 (13 ppb) and the adjacent DLSOIL18 (6ppb).

Of the three stream sediment samples taken by the authors in the same unnamed drainage (DLSTREAM04-06), one returned above-detection gold levels, of 9 ppb.

In assessing the relative importance of these clusters, it may be worth noting that soil sample spacing was closer in the areas of Clusters #1 and #2 compared to Cluster #3. Also, the first two clusters were taken from areas of seemingly thinner overburden. The third cluster, alternatively, comprised samples taken from within the broadly sloped valley, in an area of little visible bedrock exposure and likely greater overburden depths. This observation may be relevant in assessing the results.

The two soil samples tested for palladium did not return an anomalous response, with results below the detection limit of 5 ppb.

Stream

3 stream sediment samples were assayed from an unnamed east-flowing creek (DLSTREAM04 through DLSTREAM06), and 1 sample was assayed from the south-flowing Borgeson Creek (DLSTREAM03).

There is no history, in either assessment reports or public geochemical datasets, of any prior stream sediment sampling in those creeks, aside from RGS92H81327 from the lower portion of North Borgeson Creek downstream from the Coin Claim.

The authors obtained one anomalous sample (10ppb and 9 ppb, respectively) from each creek. Based on comparison to the Quest South dataset of over 7,400 stream sediment sample gold assays[4], these results are encouraging, as they represent the >95th percentile.

Unfortunately, sampling did not repeat the results of government geochemical sample RGS92H813276 which returned 259ppb Au. This might warrant the geochemical sampling of a third, untested tributary within the same unnamed drainage area, extending south of the gossan zone target area across the authors' tenure #764222.

One stream sample, DLSTREAM04, was selected for 32 element ICP. That sample saw no apparent anomalous values returned from any of the analyzed elements. Unfortunately, despite the presence of a historical zinc anomaly near the sampled area, zinc results were muted (47ppm).

Also, the two stream sediment samples tested for palladium (one in each sampled creek) were both below the 5ppb detection limit. Palladium tests were carried due to the reported presence of palladium in alkali copper porphyries (i.e. Afton and Copper Mountain) in the southern Nicola belt (Lefebure, 2000).

The pebbly material observed in stream sediment samples was significantly more heterogeneous than the bedrock seen in-situ in limited outcrops, For example, a significant amount of the red granite reportedly associated with the Allison Pluton by past workers was observed in the stream sediments, whereas little to none was definitively absorbed in bedrock.

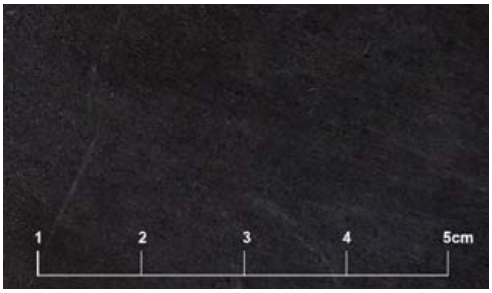
[4] Based on the file "Geoscience BC Report 2010-4 QUEST-South Project Sample Reanalysis retrieved on December 18, 2011 from *http://www.geosciencebc.com/s/2010-004.asp*

PROSPECTING

In conjunction with the collection of the soil and stream sediment samples, a number of rock samples were collected from the Dry Lake property. 6 rock samples were collected from rock outcrop, and 1 sample was obtained from sub-angular float that appeared to be of a local origin. Though no assays were taken of these rock samples, notes on the rocks, as well as photographs, have been presented.

Descriptions of rock samples are provided, along with photographs of the rocks along a fresh cut face. Cuts were made by the authors by diamond blade; the surface was wetted at the time of the photograph to better illustrate contrast.

DLROCK01 (grab sample)



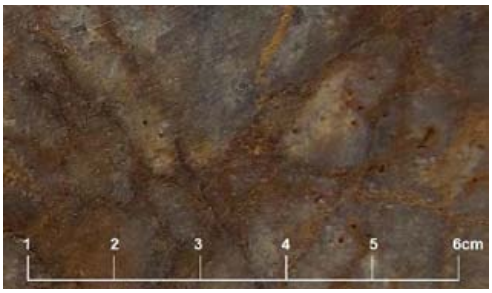
Location: 670712 5504870

Field description:

Mafic volcanic (dark grey) very fine grained, possibly basalt

Homogenous massive composition, with no visible sulphides, alteration or structure.

DLROCK02 (grab sample)



Location: 670705 5504760

Field description:

Original groundmass appeared to consist of a fine-grained light grey to green rock, with no macroscopic crystals

The original texture is difficult to recognize due to pervasive oxidization (limonite?) associated with several episodes of cross-cutting veinlets.

At least one large (~1-2cm wide) bleb of quartz

DLROCK03 (grab sample)

Location: 670532 5504827

Field description:

Greenish-grey, fine grained rock, with homogenous composition and few significant macroscopic crystals

Minor silicification.

Disseminated sulfides throughout; highly pyritized on fracture faces.

DLROCK04 (grab sample)

Location: 670616 5504730

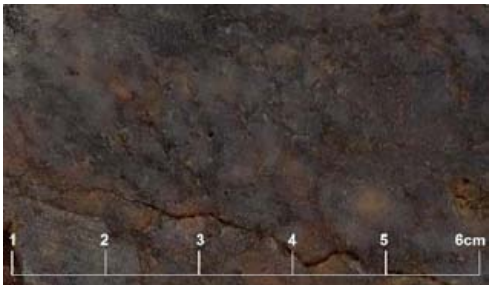
Field description:

High quartz content (upwards of 50% quartz, in blebs and flooding);

Disseminated sulphides throughout, with some rust on fracture faces.

Groundmass appears to be a fine grained greenish-grey volcanic (Same as DLROCK03 but higher quartz content), though the quartz content makes the original texture difficult to recognize)

DLROCK05 (grab sample)



Location: 670666 5504704

Field description:

Similar to DLROCK04; with higher quartz content than DLROCK04 and more intense pyritization and fracturing.

Similar to DLROCK04 in that the quartz content does not appear to have a "grain" or recognizable crystal pattern – appearance is of flooding.

DLROCK06 (angular float – appears to be locally derived)

Location: 670661 5504530

Field description:

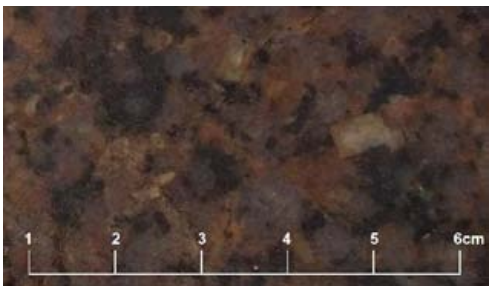
Mafic rock (dark green ground-mass, with large dark green rectangular inclusions up to 10mm in length).

Porphyrtic texture, with numerous vugs on ~0.5cm scale.

Some quartz-carbonate coatings on fracture faces and in small (~1-2mm) inclusions.

Brecciated texture – volcanic flow rock?

DLROCK07 (grab sample)



Location: 671092 5504139

Field description:

Medium grained intrusive rock; Mafic veinlet (>1mm); Pink groundmass; High quartz content

Appears consistent with Preto's (1976) description of "red granite" Allison intrusive rock.

Bedrock Prospecting

The key observation derived from these type samples is that the actual geology of the Coin Claim may differ from that of MAPPLACE and Bulletin 69, which described the area as consisting of uniformly *"Red Granite and Quartz Monzonite, Grey Granodiorite, Diorite, and Quartz Diorite"* bedrock. The possible existence of either outlying volcanic units within that pluton, or other unrecognized complexities, may enhance the prospectivity of the target area.

Key discussion points are as follows:

Volcanic rocks

Samples DLROCK02 and DLROCK05 defied ready classification as the "grey diorite" mapped by Preto (1976) as forming part of the Allison Intrusions. In fact, a volcanic provenance, rather than an intrusive origin, is indicated by the very fine grain, homogenous groundmass composition, lack of macroscopic crystals or biotites, and the greenish-grey color.

The authors intend to submit the rock samples to a professional geologist for a definitive classification. In the interim, research was performed by the authors regarding those samples. Findings are as follows:

(1) Preto notes in his report Geology of the Nicola Group between Missezula Lake and Allison Lake that the Allison Pluton contains: *"large inclusions, or roof pendants, of metavolcanic rocks. North of Allison Lake the intrusive rocks are cut by a large number of dark-coloured basic dykes , many of which trend northeasterly, indicating a zone of widespread tension in the pluton"* (p. 4). It is an open-question for subsequent exploration programs whether any of rock samples DLROCK01-DLROCK04 are southerly examples of these units.

(2) Similarly, Bulletin 69 states: "*the Allison pluton clearly intrudes Nicola rocks which are intensely sheared, silicified, and pyritized along its contact*". This seems to describe DLROCK02 and DLROCK03 well, suggesting that they may relate to a previously unmapped contact zone.

Mafic dyke

During the course of soil sampling, a very old, sloughed in crawler trench was located at 670265-5504700. Time was taken to prospect the trench. The broken rock in the trench was observed to be very heavily pyritized, and hand trenching within the most heavily pyritized portion of the trench revealed a shallow dipping mafic dyke in the order of 50 – 100 centimetre width.

The dyke appeared to be the locus of pyritization, and the hanging wall appeared brecciated and heavily fractured. The trench system, approximately 70m in length running from approximately 670275-5504710 southwest to 670230-5504660, was soil sampled (DLSOIL16), returning 10ppb Au.

The presence of two mafic dykes within the relatively small geochemical target area suggests that they may not be an insignificant feature of the geology of the Coin Claim.

Quartz

Quartz content was most significant in two particular rock samples, DLROCK04 and DLROCK05. Despite the general heuristic that gold is often associated with quartz, two soil samples taken from the immediate vicinity of those rock samples (DLSOIL08 and DLSOIL11) did not report anomalous gold.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) The program identified the presence of gold enrichment (soil and stream sediment) in the gossan zone target area.
   (a) Gold enrichment is indicated by three clusters of low order gold-in-soil responses, of up to 15 ppb Au.
   (b) This soil response is partially reflected in stream sediment results - two anomalous gold responses were obtained from four stream sediments samples from two creeks.
   (c) This apparently enriched gold geochemical response from within the target area is buoyed by the 2010 sediment sample, which returned 34 ppb from the core of the target area.

(2) The results are not inconsistent with the initial exploration hypothesis – i.e. that a potentially mineralized trend extends across the west shore of the Allison Creek valley, projecting through the AT MINFILE showing at ~165^{o}.

(3) The single sample tested for 32-element ICP and the 4 samples tested for palladium failed to identify any additional elements of interest.

(4) Minor prospecting indicates that bedrock at the Coin Claim is not uniformly Allison Intrusive rock as is mapped on MAPPLACE.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that sampling be continued further northwest through the Coin Claim, uphill beyond the “open” clusters indicated by 2011 sampling. This will extend prospecting into completely untested areas along the same gossan zone target area.

This work will also represent the first recorded geochemical assessment within the most highly pyritized and quartz-rich portion of the gossan zone, in the northwest corner.

Having established in 2011 that the area is in fact geochemically enriched for gold, it would be appropriate for future geochemical work to be grid-based. The effort of establishing the grid would, in all likelihood, be justified by the superior statistical value of the resulting data.

Also, stream sampling is recommended. Important targets are south of the 2011 target area (in the southernmost fork of the unnamed east flowing drainage within tenure #764222), as well as upstream from sample DLSTREAM06 and (subject to further land acquisition) upstream from DLSTREAM03.

This may allow one to “vector” in on the causative source of the enrichment seen in the 2011 stream sampling

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days		
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***
Paul Hoogendoorn *prospector*	August 31, 2011 to September 1, 2011	3	$350.00	$1,050.00
Justin Schrump *field labourer*	August 31, 2011 to September 1, 2012	3	$350.00	$1,050.00
				$2,100.00
Office Studies	**List Personnel**			
Literature search	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	0.5	$350.00	$175.00
Database compilation	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	$350.00	$350.00
General research	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	0.5	$350.00	$175.00
Report preparation	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	2.0	$350.00	$700.00
				$1,400.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**			
Geochemical Soil Survey	50ha/Paul Hoogendoorn & Justin Schrump			
Reconnaissance Prospect	50ha/Paul Hoogendoorn & Justin Schrump			
Geochemical Surveying		**No**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Sample Preparation (weight)		18.0	1.34	$24.19
Sample Preparation (dry, crush, split, pulverize)		19.0	9.35	$177.69
ICP-OES (32 Elements by aqua regia)		1.0	14.67	$14.67
Au by Fire Assay		19.0	16.80	$319.20
Pd by Fire Assay		4.0	19.43	$77.73
				$613.48
Transportation		**Km**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
kilometres		620.00	$0.20	$124.00
Fuel				$127.19
				$251.19
Accommodation & Food				
Hotel				$221.76
Meals				$150.66
				$372.42
TOTAL Expenditures				**$4,737.09**

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MINFILE 092HNE120

MINFILE 092HNE224

MINFILE 092HNE226

AUTHORS' CERTIFICATES

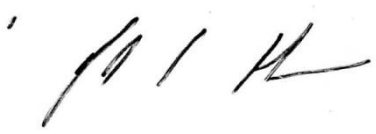
Paul Hoogendoorn

I Paul Hoogendoorn, of Langley, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I did visit the Dry Lake Property and did conduct the work as described in the above report.

(2) I did coauthor the above report and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.

(3) I did complete the MINE 1001 course at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 2002, and I have been active as a prospector since 2008.



Paul Hoogendoorn December 31th 2011

Peter Palikot

I Peter Palikot, of Maple Ridge, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I did visit the Dry Lake Property and did conduct the work as described in the above report.

(2) I did coauthor the above reports and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.

(3) I have been a prospector since 2008.

Peter Palikot December 31th 2011

APPENDIX I – SOIL AND STREAM SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (Field Notes)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Field notes
DLSOIL01	670696	5505014	1113	Sandy Light Loam, very uniform color & texture, fine granulars, numerous fist-sized erratics
DLSOIL02	670746	5504927	1116	Fine white, lighter than DLSOIL01, streak of orange, no erratics, occasional gravel ewhich was screened out of sample
DLSOIL03	670712	5504873	1122	Picture taken from roadcut facing 260o; sample taken from loamy material at bottom of outcrop, light rusty, fine grained soil
DLSOIL04	670711	5504831	1123	Light loam, more variable grain size, numerous erratics
DLSOIL05	670761	5504702	1105	Light brown no erratics, some crushe gravel, similar to DLSOIL04
DLSOIL06	670803	5504602	1094	Light brown, no erratics, few granulars, no clear organic layer, or stratas visible
DLSOIL07	670853	5504752	1099	White fine loam, numerous erratics & pebbles, organic layer less than 1" thick
DLSOIL08	670715	5504761	1127	deep brown top layer, 3rd horizon orange, much crushed rock, darkest soil yet, taken approx 8-10 cm above and behind rock sample
DLSOIL09	670187	5504985	1167	very white, very granual , many pebbles up to 6-8 cm in size, chalky
DLSOIL10	670470	5504860	1147	brown, lots of erratics, fine loam
DLSOIL11	670667	5504705	1141	dark brown, fine loam, fist sized rocks
DLSOIL12	669845	5504815	1134	light soil, some erratics
DLSOIL13	670136	5504667	1131	sand orange-white loam, lots of gravel, no large rocks
DLSOIL14	670307	5504612	1117	bright orange soil, few rocks, fine loam
DLSOIL15	670343	5504678	1117	light brown soil, broken gravel, negligible organic material
DLSOIL16	670266	5504706	1120	light coloured soil, sparse cpy? Observed in mafic volcanic s in trench, sample of soil taken below brecciated volcanic area at contact with mafic rock
DLSOIL17	670543	5504539	1092	light chalky soil, no large rocks
DLSOIL18	670616	5504455	1065	dark brown, hard as fuck to dig
DLSOIL19	670625	5504301	1051	light white fine soil, chalky texture, few rocks, 2" of organic development
DLSOIL20	670501	5504449	1062	medium brown, coarse grains, gravel, taken from 45 slope
DLSTREAM01	669840	5506001	1140	
DLSTREAM02	670307	5505661	1090	
DLSTREAM03	670462	5505377	1116	
DLSTREAM04	670358	5504441	1076	coarse sediments, taken from upper 3" of bed, unsieved, handsorted large pebbles out,
DLSTREAM05	670310	5504447	1183	same as stream04, hand sorted, taken from back eddy below and to the side of a small 8-12" waterfall
DLSTREAM06	670137	5504557	1081	same as stream 04, stream 05

APPENDIX II - LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Report Numbers: VC111300

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: VC111300

To: **ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**
TATLA MINING PARTNERS
26065 - 58TH AVE
LANGLEY BC V4W 1K9

Date: Sep 29, 2011

P.O. No.	:	PO: Dry Lake
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	22
Date Submitted	:	Sep 06, 2011
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 5 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : _____

Albert Hung
Senior Chemist & Coordinator

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry, Vancouver, BC is ISO 9001:2008 certified.

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable
I.S. = Insufficient Sample
-- = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

Element	WtKg	Ag	Al	As	Be	Ca	Ba	Bi	Cd	Co
Method	WGH79	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	0.001	2	0.01	3	0.5	0.01	5	5	1	1
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DLSOIL01	0.615	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL04	0.165	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL06	0.290	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL08	0.245	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL09	0.215	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL10	0.175	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL11	0.475	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL13	0.305	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL14	0.295	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL16	0.660	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL17	0.590	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL18	0.230	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL19	0.485	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL20	0.255	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM03	0.835	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM04	1.790	<2	1.59	<3	<0.5	0.65	88	<5	<1	11
DLSTREAM05	1.185	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM06	1.095	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL15	0.300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

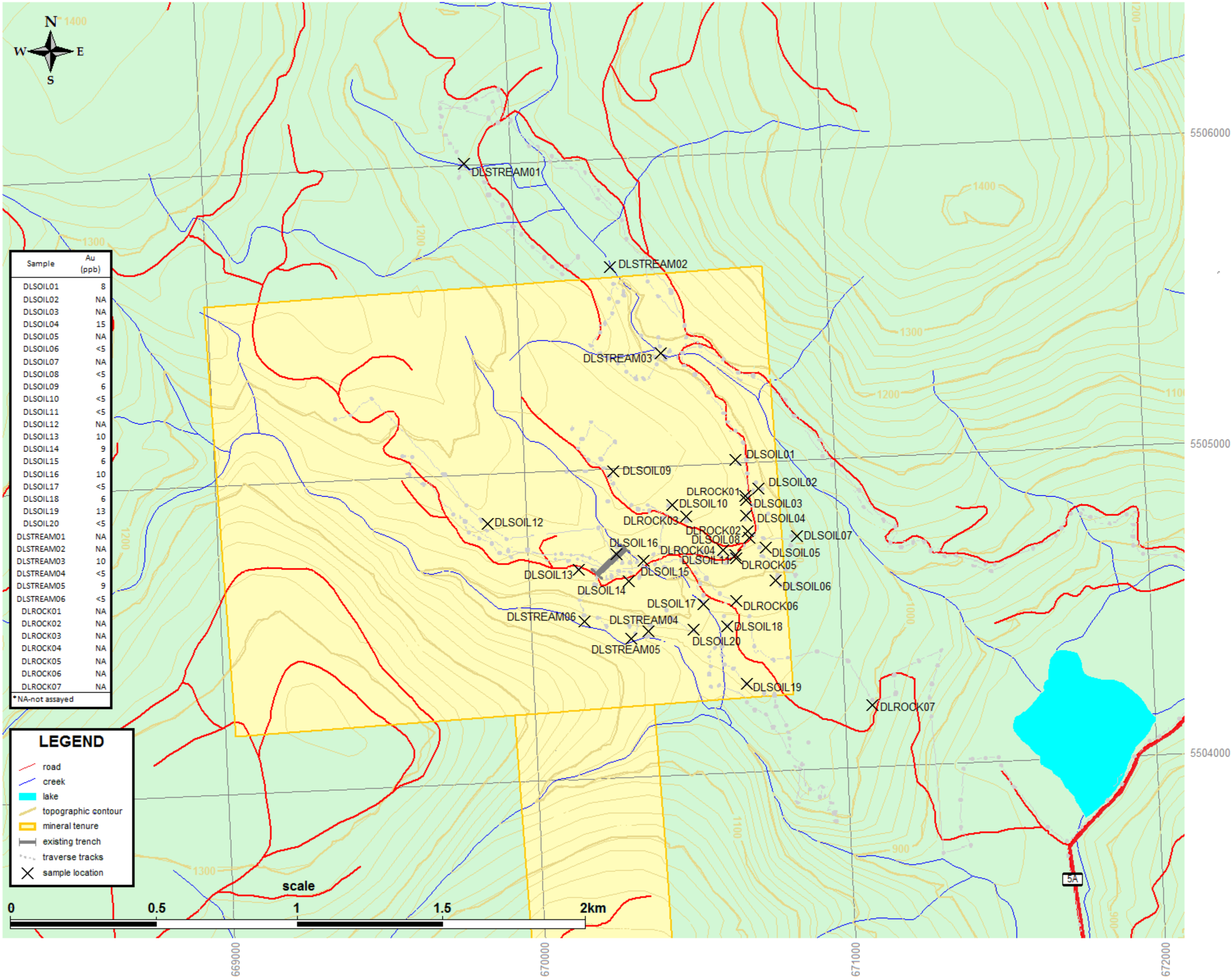
Element	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	1	0.5	0.01	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	2	1
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
DLSOIL01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL08	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL09	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM04	34	23.6	3.20	<1	0.13	4.6	5	0.88	632	1
DLSTREAM05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Element	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ti
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5	0.01
Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
DLSOIL01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL08	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL09	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSOIL20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM04	0.07	13	0.04	3	<0.01	<5	6.6	<10	41.1	0.07
DLSTREAM05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DLSTREAM06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
[redacted]										
DLSOIL15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Final : VC111300 Order: PO: Dry Lake

Element	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Au	Pd
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	FAA313	FAI313
Det.Lim.	1	10	0.5	1	0.5	5	5
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
DLSOIL01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	N.A.
DLSOIL04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.
DLSOIL06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	N.A.
DLSOIL08	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	N.A.
DLSOIL09	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	N.A.
DLSOIL10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	N.A.
DLSOIL11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	N.A.
DLSOIL13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	N.A.
DLSOIL14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.
DLSOIL16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	<5
DLSOIL17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	<5
DLSOIL18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	N.A.
DLSOIL19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13	N.A.
DLSOIL20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	N.A.
DLSTREAM03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	<5
DLSTREAM04	84	<10	7.3	47	4.6	<5	<5
DLSTREAM05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.
DLSTREAM06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<5	N.A.
[redacted]							
DLSOIL15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	N.A.

TRAVERSE AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



Sample	Au (ppb)
DLSOIL01	8
DLSOIL02	NA
DLSOIL03	NA
DLSOIL04	15
DLSOIL05	NA
DLSOIL06	<5
DLSOIL07	NA
DLSOIL08	<5
DLSOIL09	6
DLSOIL10	<5
DLSOIL11	<5
DLSOIL12	NA
DLSOIL13	10
DLSOIL14	9
DLSOIL15	6
DLSOIL16	10
DLSOIL17	<5
DLSOIL18	6
DLSOIL19	13
DLSOIL20	<5
DLSTREAM01	NA
DLSTREAM02	NA
DLSTREAM03	10
DLSTREAM04	<5
DLSTREAM05	9
DLSTREAM06	<5
DLROCK01	NA
DLROCK02	NA
DLROCK03	NA
DLROCK04	NA
DLROCK05	NA
DLROCK06	NA
DLROCK07	NA

*NA-not assayed

GEOCHEMICAL MAP Au (ppb)