GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on a

MAGNETIC SURVEY

and

INDUCED POLARIZATION/RESISTIVITY SURVEYING

ON THE

NAP PROPERTY

NAPIER LAKE, STUMP LAKE AREA,

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATED:	28 km south of the city of Kamloops 50° 41'North Latitude, and 120°27' West Longitude NTS: 92I/08 BCGS: 092I
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DATED:	March 2, 2011

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SUMMARY

A magnetic survey followed by an induced polarization (IP)/resistivity survey was carried out within the Nap Property which is located to the immediate east of Napier Lake just north of Stump Lake area about 28 km south of Kamloops within the Kamloops Mining Division of B.C.

The Nap Property is underlain by the Nicola Group, which consists of volcanics and sediments, as well as the Kamloops Group, which consists of volcanics. The Nap showing occurs within a well-developed fracture system striking east and is occupied by dense siliceous rock. Mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite is associated with 1 to 10 per cent finely disseminated pyrite within the siliceous zone. Gossans are exposed in several areas.

The overall purpose of the exploration program on the Nap Property is to extend the known mineralization within the Nap Showing as well as to locate previously unknown mineralization. To that end, the specific purpose of the magnetic and resistivity surveys is to map lithology and structure since the property is widely covered with overburden and there is little rock exposure. That of the IP survey is to map sulphide mineralization, since sulphide mineralization occurs within the Nap Showing.

A grid was first emplaced on the property by putting in flagging on 0.67 meter long wire into the frozen ground every 25 meters along survey lines that was put in at a 100-meter interval. This resulted in 18 survey lines each being 650 meters long for a total survey length of 11,700 meters.

The magnetic survey was carried out on the emplaced grid with two proton precession magnetometers, with one being a base station, by taking readings every 12.5 m over the 18 lines for a total survey length of 11,650 meters. The readings were then diurnally corrected and then plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:10,000, and contoured.

The resistivity and IP surveys were carried out using a BRGM Elrec-6 multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The transmitter used was a BRGM VIP 4000 powered by a 6.5-kilowatt motor generator. The dipole length and reading interval chosen was 25 meters read up to 12 levels. Eighteen lines of IP/resistivity surveying were carried out for a total survey length of 10,800 meters. The results for both IP and resistivity surveys were plotted in pseudosection, and contoured. A 2-D inversion interpretation using Geotomo software, a least squares method, was also carried out along each of the IP lines and the results plotted and contoured in section format.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The magnetic survey revealed a magnetic field over the grid area that was of low intensity varying only 245 nT. This is usually a reflection of sedimentary rock-types.

2. Lineations of magnetic lows and magnetic highs are prominent within the grid area with the two main directions being north-northwesterly and east-northeasterly. The magnetic low lineations are probably reflecting geological structure such as faults and shear zones, and the magnetic high lineations are probably reflecting intrusive dykes.

3. The IP survey revealed 4 anomalies labeled by the upper case letters 'A' to 'D'.

4. Anomaly 'A', also called the Nap anomaly, is a large IP anomaly correlating with the Nap Showing. The anomaly is a minimum 900 meters in strike length by up to 550 meters in width. The anomaly indicates that the Nap mineralization may occur over a much wider area than was previously known. Corroborating this is that two drill holes, PH 73-08 and -11, and one trench, TR 96-14, encountered fairly strong copper and zinc mineralization and occur within the area of the Nap anomaly.

5. The Nap IP anomaly correlates with a resistivity high that itself correlates with a magnetic high indicating that the host rock may be an intrusive.

6. Anomaly B has similar characteristics as that of anomaly A which are high IP values and a correlation with a resistivity and magnetic high. Therefore, B may reflect similar mineralization as that of anomaly A. However, its size and strike is unknown since it occurs at the east end of the survey area.

7. Anomaly C strikes in a northwesterly direction with a 600 meter strike length and an average width of 75 meters. It also correlates with a resistivity high and magnetic high, but its values are weaker than those of anomalies A and B.

8. Anomaly D strikes in a north-northwesterly direction with a minimum 450 meter strike length being open to the south-southeast, and an average width of 75 meters. It mostly correlates with moderate resistivity and magnetic values except for one line where it correlates with a resistivity and magnetic high. This therefore suggests that there may be more than one host rock. Anomaly D also has values that are weaker than those of anomalies A and B.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended to continue the IP survey to the west, east, and south since IP anomalies are open in these directions.
2. MMI soil sampling is recommended to be carried out across the IP anomalies, especially B, C, and D, in order to determine whether they are of exploration interest. This MMI is preferred over standard soil sampling in this case since some of the causative sources appear to be at depth.
3. Any MMI anomalies correlating with IP anomalies should then be tested by diamond drilling.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses survey procedure, compilation of data, interpretation methods, and the results of magnetic surveying and IP/resistivity surveying carried out on the Nap Property which is located to the south of Kamloops, BC, and is owned by Dakar Resource Corp.

The exploration work was carried out by a Geotronics crew of five men during the period of December 1st, 2010 to January 15th, 2011. The amount of work carried out was as follows:

WORK TYPE	WORK AMOUNT
Grid Emplacement	11,700 meters
Magnetic Survey	11,650 meters
IP/Resistivity Survey	10,800 meters

The purpose of the exploration program on this property is to look for gold mineralization, possibly associated with silver values. The type of deposit being explored for may be similar to the nearby Stump Lake Mine, a past producer.

The purpose of the magnetic survey as well as the resistivity survey is to map rock types and to map geological structure. An additional purpose the resistivity survey is map alteration associated with mineralization. The purpose of the IP survey map sulphides. That of the resistivity survey is to map

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of 6 contiguous tenures that comprise an area of 2,059 ha and occurs within the Kamloops Mining Division as shown on figures #2 and #3. These tenures occur on BC Mineral Title map sheet M0921N.049.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
594401	Mineral	NAP 1	Feb. 28, 2012	473.6141
681063	Mineral	NAP EAST	Feb. 28, 2012	411.8365
681064	Mineral	NAP SOUTH	Feb. 28,2012	391.3455
681083	Mineral	NAP NORTH	Feb. 28, 2012	205.8629
835188	Mineral	NAPNW2	Feb. 06, 2012	391.16
835189	Mineral	NAPW2	Feb. 06,2012	185.3699
				Total Area: 2059.1889 ha

These claims are owned by Leo Lindinger and are being optioned to Dakar Resource Corp.

The expiry date shown assumes the assessment work as described within this report is accepted for assessment credits.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nap Property is located within the southern section of British Columbia, as shown on figure #1, 28 km to the south of the city of Kamloops and 242 km to the northeast of Vancouver. It contains Napier Lake, and is a few kilometers northeast of Stump Lake.

This property occurs within NTS map sheet number 92I/08. For the center of the property, the latitude is 50° 41’ North and the longitude is 120° 27’ West. The property boundaries occur within UTM co-ordinates 690000 and 697000 east; and 5586000 and 5591000 north.

Access to the property is via the old Kamloops-Merritt Highway (Hwy. 5a), and then by the “Hillcrest” range road running south from the Roche Lake Road to the east side of the claims. Closer access is available via gated drives on the north side of the claims. Access from the northwest (Highway 5a) is via an old wagon road up the creek draining the property. Access from the south is also available from the Stump Lake Ranch Road. Water is

available on the west side, from Napier Lake, or from small lakes along the north and east sides of the claims.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property lies in the semi-arid intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 50 cm per year, and temperatures range from - 30 to +30 degrees centigrade. Topography is moderately rolling tall grass prairie with occasional groves of ponderosa pine, interior fir and groves of poplar.

Napier Lake at an elevation of 720 meters, near the west side of the property is the lowest part of the claims. It occupies the south end of a north draining steep walled glacial spillway of the Campbell Creek drainage basin. The highest point on the property is at 1250 meters on the east part of claim 681063 4 km east of Napier Lake.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

In 1973 Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. staked and worked the then undiscovered Nap Occurrence (Rebagliati 1973). The claims were staked over a pronounced quartz-sericite-pyrite stain. Initial work consisted of soil sampling for copper and zinc, ground magnetic surveying and geological mapping. A 2 km by 0.7 km zone of interest was outlined by this preliminary program. A follow-up program of 12 widely spaced percussion drill holes was completed later that year. 5 holes on the eastern half of the property were drilled primarily on overburden covered magnetic anomalies, whereas the 7 westerly holes were drilled into the highest copper in soil anomalies. Most holes intersected low grade copper-zinc +/- gold mineralization including 33.5 m grading 0.21% copper reported from hole P73-11. Hole P73-08, 350 meters east southeast of P73-11 reported 0.19% copper over 18.3 meters. Hole P73-09, 300 meters southeast of P73-11 and 170 metres southwest of P73-08 reported 230 ppb gold over 3.1 meters within a 15 m (hole length) zone of elevated gold values bordered by a wider length of weakly anomalous copper-zinc mineralization. Hole P73-03, 900 meters to the east of the P73-08 intersected altered and mineralized material at the bottom of the hole;

During 1974 Newconex completed a vertical loop EM survey over the known mineralized area during 1974. The claims were then allowed to lapse.

In 1987 Warner Gruenwald and Douglas Lieshman staked a 12-unit claim over the occurrence. Between 1987 and 1990 Gruenwald and Lieshman established an orientation grid and conducted soil and rock geochemistry of surficial and shallow test pit material. They also completed detailed ground magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys over the areas of known mineralization.

Near surface bedrock sampling of mineralized material reported over 10,000 ppm copper, up to 8,000 ppm zinc, and 540 ppb gold. Molybdenum was locally anomalous. They partially outlined several moderate gold anomalies southeast of the area tested by Newconex. The claim was allowed to lapse.

The Nap Occurrence was staked as the EPI 1-8 Claims by Leo Lindinger on October 12, 1994.

An exploration program in 1995 confirmed the nature of the mineralization, found evidence of Tertiary aged hydrothermal alteration and mineralization and determined the extent and nature of the glacial and post glacial cover. The claim package was enlarged to a 20-unit size on March 17, 1996.

A multi-phased exploration program of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, ground magnetics, prospecting and backhoe trenching was completed between September 1 and December 26, 1996. The trenching program greatly expanded the gold and copper potential of the mineralized shear zone. This program was aided by a $7,600.00 prospector's grant. The best base metal and gold mineralization occurs in pre-Tertiary exposures containing secondary biotite with overprinting quartz-pyrite alteration and quartz crackle breccias. Mercury to 325 ppb occurs in epithermal style argillically-altered structures. Hydrothermally altered rhyolite containing structurally controlled quartz-carbonate-pyrite stockwork veining and dykelets of basalt and later hematite stockwork veins report up to 410 ppb mercury.

Trench 96-14 averaged 440 ppb gold, 0.08% copper over a 43.5 meter width, with a high of 1.9 g/t gold over 5 meters. The copper, zinc, lead and silver mineralization occurs within extensively weathered brittle fracture zones and thus the actual pre-weathered metal content may be much higher. The best gold mineralization appears to be associated with strongly silicified and hydro-brecciated rock. Trench 96-10, 50 meters north of south-dipping percussion Hole 73-P11, returned 1,825 ppm (0.18%) copper and 130 ppb gold in highly oxidized bleached and pyritized Nicola schists. Trench 96-12 about 50 meters southeast of P73-09, partially exposed a second mineralized zone at its south end. The best values are in brown biotite schist. This zone may be the target that hole P73-09 tried unsuccessfully to penetrate.

In March 2003 a small geochemical sampling program slightly enlarged to the south east the still open ended "NAP Gold Zone". The small program resulted in gold in soils up to 650 ppb. The core of the partially defined anomaly strikes from Trench 96-14 to the south southeast.

On December 3, 2009 the author completed a single line of soil samples south of and "down ice" of the area trenched in 1996 that partially exposed anomalous to highly anomalous copper, gold, silver and zinc mineralization in bedrock. A total of 20 soil samples and 2 rock float samples were taken. No field standards or blanks were inserted into the sample steam for this program.

Only the area south of Trench 14 which hosts a historic 0.44 g/t gold and 0.08% copper and 2 g/t silver over 43.5 meters of sampled bedrock returned anomalous copper, and lead results. Weakly anomalous zinc with gradually increasing values to the east occurred over the east half of the line. Gold values were weakly anomalous and silver values very weakly anomalous. The rock samples were from stations 10N 21+20E and 23+80E. Both rocks were oxidized, silicified crackle brecciated Nicola metasedimentary biotite gneiss. Both

rocks returned anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc values. The gold was at least 4 times the corresponding soil results, copper and lead 3 to 4 times the soil results and zinc returned similar results to the soils. Silver returned 2 to over 5 times the corresponding soil results.

GEOLOGY

This section was taken from Lindinger's report on the property which he wrote in 2010.

(a) Regional

The Napier Lake - Stump Lake region is located within the Intermontane Superterrane and underlain predominantly by rocks of the Triassic to early Jurassic island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel Terrane (Figure 3).

The oldest common lithologies in the area are middle to late Triassic aged greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern "sedimentary belt". These are overlain to the west by latest Triassic alkalic flows and related breccias of the eastern volcanic belt. These packages are interpreted to represent remnants of an extensive back arc suite of rocks known to extend the entire length of British Columbia.

Intruding these rocks are coeval to slightly later (Late Triassic and earliest Jurassic) calc-alkalic batholithic sized intrusive bodies such as the Wild Horse and Guichon Batholiths; and plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks such as the Iron Mask Batholith near Kamloops. These intrusive rocks are often host to significant porphyry copper mineralization.

These island arc rocks were obducted against western North America during the mid Jurassic. Fabrics generated by this dextral transpressive tectonic event were northeast directed folding, shearing and regional southeast striking southwest dipping thrust faulting.

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exposed collision generated semi ductile deformation fabrics. These southeast striking penetrative fabrics now characterize large areas pre-Tertiary lithologies in the region.

Mid Cretaceous sinistral changing to Early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity generated regional north striking dextral faults with subordinate northeast and east striking „basin and range" block faults. This activity truncated the older southeast striking transpressive structures and created numerous variably shaped fault bound basins. Intrusive and extrusive activity contemporaneous with this widespread tectonic change is often related to emplacement of numerous gold and copper gold deposits throughout western North America.

Locally thick Kamloops Group deltaic and lacustrine sediments were deposited in these structural basins. These sediments and the older lithologies were intruded and overlain

by bimodal subaerial rhyolitic and slightly later basaltic volcanic deposits. Once such centre is located in the Napier Lake area where locally thick accumulations of rhyolite and basalt, with minor andesite flows, tuffs and breccias occur. Related? intrusive activity in the Stump Lake - Napier Lake region may have generated locally extensive hydrothermal alteration and accompanying copper-gold-zinc-silver bearing sub volcanic porphyry to gold-silver bearing epithermal environments.

Miocene Basaltic deposits occur to the north.

The area is covered by a thin to moderately thick glacial till cover with recessive areas often containing thick Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments.

(b) Property

Lithology and stratigraphy

The oldest rocks exposed on the NAP claims are Nicola Group mid to late Triassic metasediments assigned to the eastern sedimentary facies, and eastern belt subaqueous alkalic mafic flows and tuffs assigned to the Kamloops Group. The sedimentary package on the western part of the property contains rare deformed and boudined dykes, sills or flows of „ultramafic" medium grained crowded hornblende porphyry (called lamprophyre by earlier authors) that may be related to mafic tuffs more common west of the property. Crowded hornblende porphyry fragments have also been located within sediments on the property. Whole rock analyses indicate that the hornblende porphyry is normatively similar to „pothook diorite" of the Iron Mask Batholith some 25 km north.

The Nicola rocks exposed on the property form an inverted T, with east striking steeply south dipping exposures trending from the west central side of the property for about 1.2 km to the east and southeast in two large outcrop groups, and to the north as irregular north striking west dipping exposures 0.2 to 1 km east of Napier Lake.

The latest Triassic to early Jurassic calc-alkalic (dioritic) Wildhorse Batholith intruded the Nicola lithologies. Parts of this batholith are exposed along the northeast side of the claims. The intrusive contact zone with the Nicola sediments are very recessive and rare exposures (off the property) of the intrusive are often strongly to intensely carbonate and clay altered.

The harder more resistant and outcropping meta-sediments along this contact appear to be thermally metamorphosed to a biotite hornfels, especially in the central area of the claims. Regionally extensive middle to upper greenschist metamorphism has imparted schistose to weakly gneissic fabrics to both the Nicola and Wildhorse lithologies. The crowded hornblende porphyry, due to its composition, appeared to resist deformation, retaining much of its original fabric and behaving brittley, forming boudins within the surrounding schistose metasediments.

The east trending outcrops in the south have a strongly developed foliation coincident with east to southeast striking steeply south dipping isoclinal folding and shearing related to a major 90 to 110 degree striking steeply to moderately south dipping shear zone called the Nap Shear Zone ("NSZ"). The displacement on the "NSZ" is unknown. The Nicola lithologies have very different orientations north and south of the Shear. It may be part of a deeply eroded exposure of a thrust or reverse fault developed along and near the intrusive contact with the Wildhorse Batholith during the Jurassic transpressive tectonic regime generated by the docking of Quesnellia with North America.

The Nicola rocks are intruded by and unconformably overlain by subaerial felsic and later? basaltic dykes, flows and tuffs assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group. Kamloops Group rhyolite, basalt and andesite intrude and cover areas to the north, south, east and west of the Nicola exposures. A felsic volcanic center may occur in the Napier Lake valley west of the claims. Here numerous north, northwest and east striking steeply dipping quartz eye porphyry rhyolitic feeder dykes and plugs, intrude remnant subaerial flow, autobreccia, breccia dyke and tuff deposits. Felsic tuffs are known to extend to the east central part of the property.

A mafic volcanic center complex occurs 1 km south west of the claims at the south end of Napier Lake. Basalt flow deposits partially surround the claims, overlying the Nicola and rhyolite exposures. Small east striking steeply dipping basaltic to andesitic breccia dykes are found near Napier Lake.

Glacial till and later fluvially reworked deposits cover recessed areas.

Structure, Alteration and Mineralization

The dominant structural feature on the NAP property is the "NSZ". The "NSZ" is visible as pronounced over 2 km long by up to 700 meter wide 110° striking steeply south dipping quartz-sericite-pyrite altered package of Nicola metasediments. A local subordinate 160° striking schistosity is often present. North of the "NSZ" bedding parallel foliation for the northern outcrops tends to be northerly and steeply west dipping.

Small felsic dykes (that may be related to the nearby felsic volcanics) are found within deeply eroded parts of the "NSZ". The dykes are strongly silica flooded, contain polygonal brittle fractures and evenly disseminated pyrite. Adjacent to the intrusives are sheared, yellow, sericite and clay altered schistose metasediments that host fabric parallel stringer, disseminated and stockwork pyrite mineralization (sericite-pyrite+/-quartz alteration). Further east, at higher elevations, in less deeply eroded parts of the "NSZ" and adjacent (hanging wall) rocks to the south, pervasive silica-pyrite flood and crackle breccia zones apparently overlie the dyke. The silica flooding in the crackle breccia is often more intense along open fracture walls. This alteration appears to grade into and locally overprinted a distinctive brown hornfelsic weakly pyritic biotite schist.

Small recrystallized limestone lenses within these altered metasediments contain fine grained evenly disseminated secondary black biotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite. The sericite-pyrite-quartz and brown biotite alteration grade into argillic and propylitic alteration haloes that surround the "NSZ". Altered calcareous units within the propylitic zone contain epidote and disseminated pyrite.

Quartz eye rhyolite flows near the "NSZ" (and other east striking structures north of the property) are often strongly clay altered with carbonate +/- rare pyrite and hematite stockwork veining.

Chalcopyrite mineralization is the dominant economic sulphide found on the NAP Property. It occurs as fracture hosted platy stringers, loose aggregates, and fine grained disseminations within brown biotite schist, and especially in calcareous siliceous (silicified?) metasediments. Chalcopyrite is found as very fine grained fracture coatings in the siliceous crackle breccia. Sphalerite mineralization occurs as rare stockwork.

Gypsum occurs as paper thin to 1 mm veins found in the late stage brittle silicified crackle breccia zones.

Gold-silver mineralization usually accompanies the copper-zinc mineralization. However known gold mineralization occurs at higher elevations than the base metals. A possible later phase of gold mineralization also appears to be accompany the structurally controlled siliceous (and gypsum) crackle breccia base metal poor phase.

Anomalous mercury has been detected in argillic altered Tertiary structures in both Nicola and Tertiary rhyolite rocks.

(c) Minfile Occurrences Within the Nap Property

i. Nap Showing

(Minfile no. 092ISE.169 at UTM coordinates 693094N and 5588459E within the center of the Nap Property. The following description is taken from BC MapPlace.)

The Nap occurrence is underlain by hornfelsed pyroclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. To the northeast these are intruded by the Lower Jurassic granodiorite Wild Horse Intrusion. Locally this intrusion consists of coarse-grained gneissic granite with late-stage east striking lamprophyre dykes. Rhyolitic to basaltic flows of the Eocene Kamloops Group unconformably overlie the Mesozoic rocks.

Nicola Group volcanic rocks have been extensively sheared and silicified and are pyritic. A well-developed fracture system strikes east across the Nap showing and is occupied by dense siliceous rock. Mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite is associated with 1 to 10 per cent finely disseminated pyrite within the siliceous zone. Gossans are exposed in several areas.

(d) Minfile Occurrences Near the Nap Property

i. Trump Showing

(Minfile no. 092ISE.161 at UTM coordinates 690695N and 5584322E and 5 km south-southwest of the Nap Property. The following description is taken from BC MapPlace.)

The property is underlain for the most part by Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group. These include augite porphyritic andesite, basalt, volcanic breccia and minor tuff and argillite. To the south, the Nicola Group rocks are in contact with a narrow zone of Mississippian-Triassic Cache Creek Group volcanics. The northern portion of the property is covered by Eocene flows of the Kamloops Group.

Faults and shear zones have a general north trend. An alteration zone approximately 100 metres wide strikes 020 degrees, north of Frisken Creek. Within and closely associated with this oxidized and fractured zone are quartz-calcite veins containing tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite. Bornite and specular hematite occur as thin veinlets and magnetite, hematite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite occur in the quartz-calcite veins.

Grab samples from quartz and quartz-calcite veins assayed up to 1.0 per cent copper and 137.12 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 4165).

ii. Cindy Showing

(Minfile no. 092ISE.134 at UTM coordinates 687156N and 5584875E and 6.3 km west-southwest of the Nap Property. The following description is taken from BC MapPlace.)

The Cindy occurrence is underlain for the most part by variably chloritized, epidotized and hematized andesitic flow breccias belonging to the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Near the eastern boundary of the property the north trending Stump Lake fault forms the contact between the Nicola Group to the west and Eocene Kamloops Group volcanics to the east. Clastic sedimentary rocks ranging from siltstone to conglomerate outcrop near the south end of Kullagh Lake. Original compositional layering defines a northeast trending synform. The dominant structural feature is a conjugate fracture pattern. Fractures are oriented northwest to northeast and have no apparent offset. Alteration and mineralization are structurally controlled. The andesites are moderately fractured, with chlorite, kaolinite, carbonate or hematite lining the thin slips. Both magnetite and pyrite are present as disseminations (up to 5 per cent) within andesitic rocks.

Diamond-drill holes intersected chalcedonic quartz veins enveloped by variable pervasive silica and clay alteration. The veins are 1 centimetre to 1 metre in width, cryptocrystalline, massive to laminated, vuggy or brecciated, and form complex networks. Purple or green fluorite, and occasionally calcite are intimately associated with many of the veins. Pyrite occurs as fine disseminations and thin lenticular

veinlets within the quartz veins and altered zones. Chalcopyrite is also evident. Coarse-grained milky white to grey quartz-carbonate veins are also present and tend to be more abundant at depth. A diamond drill-hole intersection across a 2.9-metre wide altered zone containing chalcedonic silica veining returned a best assay of 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16075).

Canquest Resource Corporation conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling from 1991 to 1997.

iii. Redbird Showing

(Minfile no. 092ISE.179 at UTM coordinates 686915N and 5585547E and 7.3 km west-southwest of the Nap Property. The following description is taken from BC MapPlace.)

The Redbird showing is underlain by andesitic flow breccia and minor intercalated conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which have been pervasively altered to lower greenschist facies. Approximately one kilometre east of the property, country rocks are cut by the north-northeast trending Stump Lake fault. Within the occurrence area, the dominant structural trend is northeast with numerous subordinate fractures trending northwest. Alteration and mineralization is structurally controlled. Zones of bleaching, oxidation and silicification reflect the regional trend, while more local alteration and quartz veining follow the subordinate direction.

One main zone of alteration comprises intense fracturing and pervasive silica and clay alteration. This zone is exposed over an area measuring 360 by 220 metres. The alteration mineralogy consists of chlorite, gypsum, epidote, fluorite, hematite, kaolinite, quartz and pyrite. Within this zone are quartz veins containing variable amounts of chalcedony, gypsum, fluorite and finely disseminated pyrite. The veins and some of their alteration envelopes host gold values up to 3.0 grams per tonne (Blanchflower, 1986).

Zoned quartz-fluorite veins (pyrite is present with an illitic mixed-layer clay) assayed 0.7 grams per tonne gold, 3.0 grams per tonne silver, 0.0074 per cent copper and 0.064 per cent molybdenite (District Geologist, 1985).

Canquest Resource Corporation conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys and drilling from 1991 to 1997.

iv. Joshua Past Producer

(Minfile no. 092ISE.109 at UTM coordinates 686234N and 5580731E and 9.0 km southwest of the Nap Property. The following description is taken from BC MapPlace.)

The historic Enterprise camp is located on Mineral Hill within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcaniclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded

argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The Joshua mine originally consisted of a 230 metre deep shaft with workings on six levels. The Joshua vein follows a shear zone striking 356 degrees and dipping 60 to 65 degrees to the east, though intense fracturing causes changes in orientation. The vein varies in width from 5 to 75 centimetres with numerous smaller veins and stringers feathering out. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite in variable amounts. Trenching has exposed similar mineralization within the altered andesitic unit northwest and southeast of the Joshua shaft. Scheelite masses up to 10 centimetres in diameter are found in dump material.

v. Enterprise Past Producer

(Minfile no. 092ISE.028 at UTM coordinates 685726N and 5580558E and 9.4 km southwest of the Nap Property. The following description is taken from BC MapPlace.)

The historic Enterprise camp is located on Mineral Hill within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcaniclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, and minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The Enterprise mine consists of a 98 metre deep shaft, a 232 metre adit and approximately 1950 metres of underground development on six levels. The 97 metre level was extended over 400 metres to the northwest to intersect the Tubal Cain (092ISE108) and Joshua (092ISE109) veins. The Enterprise workings developed both the Enterprise and King William (092ISE110) veins. The orientation of the Enterprise vein varies from 335 to 015 degrees, with an average dip of 50 degrees eastward. Its

width is generally less than 60 centimetres, but swells up to 2 metres. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, with associated gold and silver values.

GRID EMPLACEMENT

The grid was emplaced with compass, chain, and GPS unit. First the baseline was put in by starting it at the coordinates of (50°25'09"N, 120°17'41"W) and extending it in a 120 degree (S120E) direction for 1,700 meters. The baseline was labeled 5000N. Eight square centimeter lime green flags on a 0.67-meter wire were emplaced every 25 meters along the baseline. The flagging on wires was the only method of grid marking because of the frozen ground and because there were no trees to place flagging. The survey lines, totaling 18, were then emplaced every 100 meters perpendicular to the baseline and were also marked by eight square centimeter flagging every 25 meters, but blaze orange in colour. The grid coordinates were marked on each survey line flagging. The survey lines were numbered 5000E to 6700E, inclusive and the survey stations were number 4675N to 5325N, inclusive. Thus, each survey line was 650 meters long for a total survey line length of 11,700 meters.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

(a) Instrumentation

The magnetic survey was carried out with two model G-856 proton precession magnetometers manufactured by Geometrics of San Jose, California. One was used as a base station and the other was used as the field unit. This instrument reads out directly in nanoTeslas (nT) to an accuracy of ±1 nT, over a range of 20,000 - 100,000 nT. The operating temperature range is -40° to +50° C, and its gradient tolerance is up to 3,000 gammas per meter.

(b) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite and therefore magnetic surveys are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations, as follows:

- Magnetite and pyrrhotite may occur with economic mineralization on a specific property and therefore a magnetic survey may be used to locate this mineralization.
- Different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite (and pyrrhotite in some rare cases) and thus a magnetic survey can be used to map lithology. Generally, the more basic a rock-type, the more magnetite it may contain, though this is not always the case. In mapping lithology, not only is the amount of magnetite important, but also the way it may occur. For example, young basic rocks are often characterized by thumbprint-type magnetic highs and lows.
- Magnetic surveys can also be used in mapping geologic structure. For example, the action of faults and shear zones will often chemically alter

magnetite and thus these will show up as lineal-shaped lows. Or, sometimes lineal-shaped highs or a lineation of highs will be reflecting a fault since a magnetite-containing magmatic fluid has intruded along a zone of weakness, being the fault.

(c) Survey Procedure

Readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken every 12.5 meters along all 18 north-south survey lines with a separation of 100-meters. The total amount of surveying is 11,700 meters.

The diurnal variation was monitored in the field by a base station set up within the grid area to take a reading every 15 seconds.

(d) Data Reduction

The data was input into a computer and then corrected for diurnal drift using the data from the magnetic base station. Using Geosoft software, it was next plotted with 55,600 nT subtracted from each posted value and contoured at an interval of 5 nT on a base map, GP-1, with a scale of 1:10,000.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

(a) Instrumentation

The transmitter used was a BRGM model VIP 4000. It was powered by a Honda 6.5 kW motor generator. The receiver used was a six-channel BRGM model Elrec-6. This is state-of -the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through a keyboard located on the front of the instrument. It can measure up to 6 chargeability windows and store up to 2,500 measurements within the internal memory.

(b) Theory

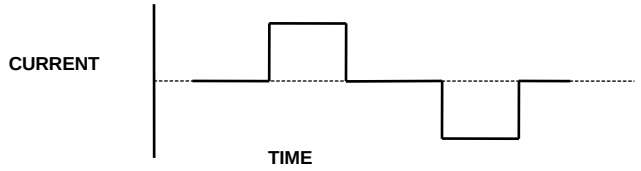
When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (mostly sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

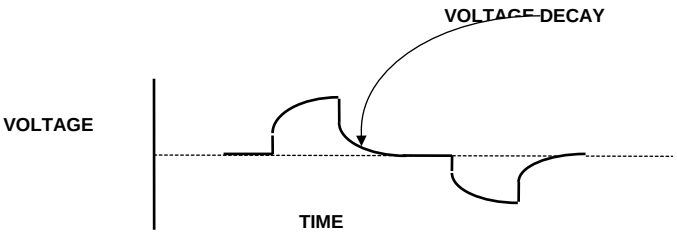
Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability "M", which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, or "PFE".

The quantity, apparent resistivity, ρ_a , computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they almost always will, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading, therefore, cannot be attributed to a particular depth.



TRANSMITTED WAVEFORM



RECORDED VOLTAGE

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely dependent on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$R_o = O^{-2} R_w$$

Where: R_o is formation resistivity

R_w is pore water resistivity
O is porosity

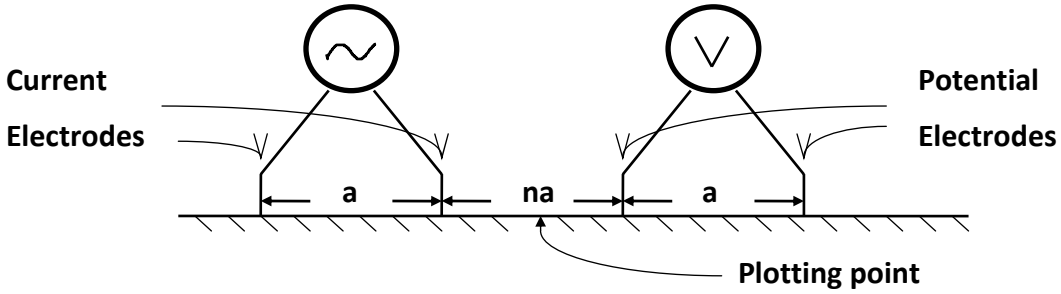
(c) Survey Procedure

Eighteen IP/resistivity survey lines were carried out during December, 2010 and January 2011 on the previously established grid on which the magnetic readings were taken.

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 80 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,760 milliseconds divided into 10 windows.

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole, shown as follows:

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



The electrode separation, or 'a' spacing, and reading interval was chosen to be 25 meters read to 12 separations, which is the 'na' in the above diagram. The 12 separations give a theoretical depth penetration of about 330 meters, or 1,100 feet.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes as well as for the potential electrodes.

(d) Compilation of Data

All the data were reduced by a computer software program developed by Geosoft Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Parts of this program have been modified by Geotronics Consulting for its own applications. The computerized data reduction included the resistivity calculations, pseudosection plotting, survey plan plotting and contouring.

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. However, the data is edited for errors and for reliability. The reliability is usually dependant on the strength of the signal, which weakens at greater dipole separations.

The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-

dipole array to compute the apparent resistivity. The resistivity data were relatively reliable to the 12 separations.

All the data have been plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:10,000. One map has been plotted for each of the eighteen pseudosections, as shown in the Table of Contents. The pseudosection is formed by each value being plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The result of this method of plotting is that the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper the reading is plotted. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

All chargeability and resistivity pseudosections were contoured at a logarithmic interval to the base 10.

The self-potential (SP) data from the IP and resistivity surveys were plotted and profiled above the two pseudosections for each line at a scale of 1 cm = 100 millivolts with a base of zero millivolts. It is not expected that the SP data will be important in the exploration of the property but, considering that the data was taken, it was plotted and profiled for its possible usefulness.

The magnetic data were also profiled above the two pseudosections with the SP data.

(e) Inversion Interpretation

A 2-D inversion interpretation by a least squares method using computer software produced by Geotomo Software was carried out on the IP and resistivity data. This program uses the smoothness-constrained least-squares method inversion technique. The purpose of inversion interpretation is to eliminate the electrode effect that is endemic with IP and resistivity data and thus locate the causative sources more accurately.

The inversion sections for each of the 18 lines were plotted on 18 maps, respectively, as shown within the Table of Contents. In addition, the inversion IP anomalies were plotted on a plan map, labeled figure 1b, with the magnetic contours and lineations. They were plotted (1) as solid black lines for anomalies above 35 mv/v, which is considered strongly anomalous, and (2) as dotted lines for anomalies from 10 mv/v to 35 mv/v, which is considered weakly anomalous.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

(a) Magnetic Survey

The magnetic field within the survey area is of unusual low intensity varying from a low of 55,492 nT to a high of 55,737 nT to give a range of only 245 nT. This quiet magnetic field is typical of sedimentary rock-types which are known to occur on the property and are of the Nicola Group. It could also be reflecting intrusive rock-types

hosting a body of mineralization. The lower magnetic field is due to the magnetite altered by mineralizing fluids.

The data as shown on map GP-1 exhibits a high number of lineations, both high and low types. These have been drawn on the map by the writer. The prominent directions for both lineal highs and lows are north-northwesterly and east-northeasterly.

The low lineations usually reflect geologic structure such as faults, shears and contacts since the magnetite along structures are often destroyed.

The lineal magnetic highs are probably reflecting intrusive dykes. Another possible cause is volcanic layers perhaps within the Nicola volcanics and/or rhyolites of the Kamloops Group. It is doubtful that the magnetic highs are reflecting basic or ultra basic volcanics of the Kamloops Group since these are always highly magnetic resulting in much higher anomalies than is shown on the map.

(b) IP and Resistivity Surveys

The IP survey revealed 4 anomalies that have been labeled by the upper case letters 'A' to 'D'.

Anomaly 'A', otherwise known as the Nap anomaly, is a strong anomaly occurring within the west half of the grid. It occurs along the baseline, as shown on the compilation map, extending from line 5000E to 5900E, therefore having a minimum strike length of 900 meters, being open to the west of line 5000E. The width of the anomaly varies from 200 meters to 550 meters, if the weakly anomalous part of the anomaly is included. From line 5600E to line 5900E, the IP anomaly weakens and on line 6000E, there is no IP anomalous response. It is difficult to determine the strike but the higher values as well as the correlating magnetic response suggest a westerly strike.

This anomaly correlates with the Nap Showing within which there are drill holes and a trench containing sulphides as well as soil geochemistry anomalies in zinc and copper. Therefore, the causative source of the anomaly is undoubtedly sulphides associated with the Nap Showing. The anomaly indicates that the Nap mineralization may occur over a much wider area than is currently known. However, some of the mineralization as reflected by the IP survey is probably pyrite which has no economic value.

Two drill holes which were particularly mineralized occur within the Nap anomaly. PH 73-08, running up to 0.17% copper and up to 0.38% zinc across 24.4 meters, occurs close to line 5400E at about 5100N and PH 73-11, running up to 0.21% copper and up to 720 ppm zinc across 33.5 meters, occurs close to line 5100E at about 5000N. In addition, trench 96-14 was also well mineralized and occurs within the Nap anomaly close to line 5600E at about 5075N. Other drill holes and trenches occurring within the Nap anomaly are not as well mineralized but the IP inversion sections indicate that the causative source is at depth and therefore these drill holes and trenches would

not have encountered mineralization. And also, as mentioned above, some of the IP causative source may be non-economic sulphides such as pyrite.

The Nap IP anomaly also correlates with a resistivity high which indicates that the host rock is an intrusive or that the mineral zone is silica and/or calcite flooded. However, magnetic highs correlate with many of the resistivity highs which indicate that the resistivity highs are caused by an intrusive, or possibly a volcanic rock-type.

Anomaly 'B' occurs at the east end of the grid having a size of 350 meters in a grid north direction and a minimum size of 200 meters in a grid east direction with it being open to the east. This anomaly is at depth, 30 to 70 meters, and thus it is not expected that there would be any mineralization close to the surface. The resistivity inversion section suggests the possibility that this depth may be due to overburden.

Anomaly B has similar characteristics to those of anomaly A in that it has good strength and that it correlates with a resistivity high and a magnetic high indicating it may occur within an intrusive. There is, therefore, a strong possibility that anomaly B is also reflecting economic-type sulphides.

Anomaly 'C' occurs just south of the baseline within the eastern part of the survey area. It strikes northwesterly with a strike length of about 600 meters and a width of about 75 meters. This anomaly contains weaker values than those of anomalies A and B, but the background IP values are also lower and thus the IP response appears to be fairly strong. However, it also correlates, for the most part, with a resistivity high and a magnetic high suggesting that the possible mineralization that the IP anomaly is reflecting occurs within intrusives or volcanics.

Anomaly 'D' occurs to the south of anomaly C sub-paralleling it striking in a slightly different direction of north-northwesterly. It has a minimum strike length of 450 meters with it being open to the south-southeast, and an average width of 75 meters. This anomaly is also weakly anomalous relative to anomalies A and B, but like anomaly C, shows good contrast with the IP background. The host rock appears to be different than that of the other three anomalies in that most of it correlates with moderate resistivity and magnetic values. The exception is on line 6400E where it correlates with a resistivity and magnetic high. Therefore, anomaly D may be hosted by more than one rock type.

Other Comments

In general the IP values, both background and anomalous, are much lower on lines 5800E to 6600E, inclusive, than those of the other lines. This was discussed with Leo Lindinger, and his thought, due to field observations, was that it is caused by block faulting causing the bedrock within the area of these lines to be dropped relative to the area of the other lines.

Many of the resistivity pseudosections contain lineal-shaped resistivity lows. Often these reflect faults and therefore these lows are labeled as possible faults on the pseudosections.

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GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Consulting Inc, with offices at 6204 – 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 41 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 44 years.

3. This report is compiled from data obtained from a magnetic geophysical survey carried out by a crew of Geotronics Consulting supervised by me over a grid within the Nap Property located on Napier Lake located 28 km south of the city of Kamloops, within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The work was done during the period of December 1st, 2010 to January 15th, 2011.

4. I do not hold any interest in Dakar Resource Corp., nor in the property discussed in this report, nor in any other property held by this company, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark, P.Geo. March 2, 2011
Geophysicist

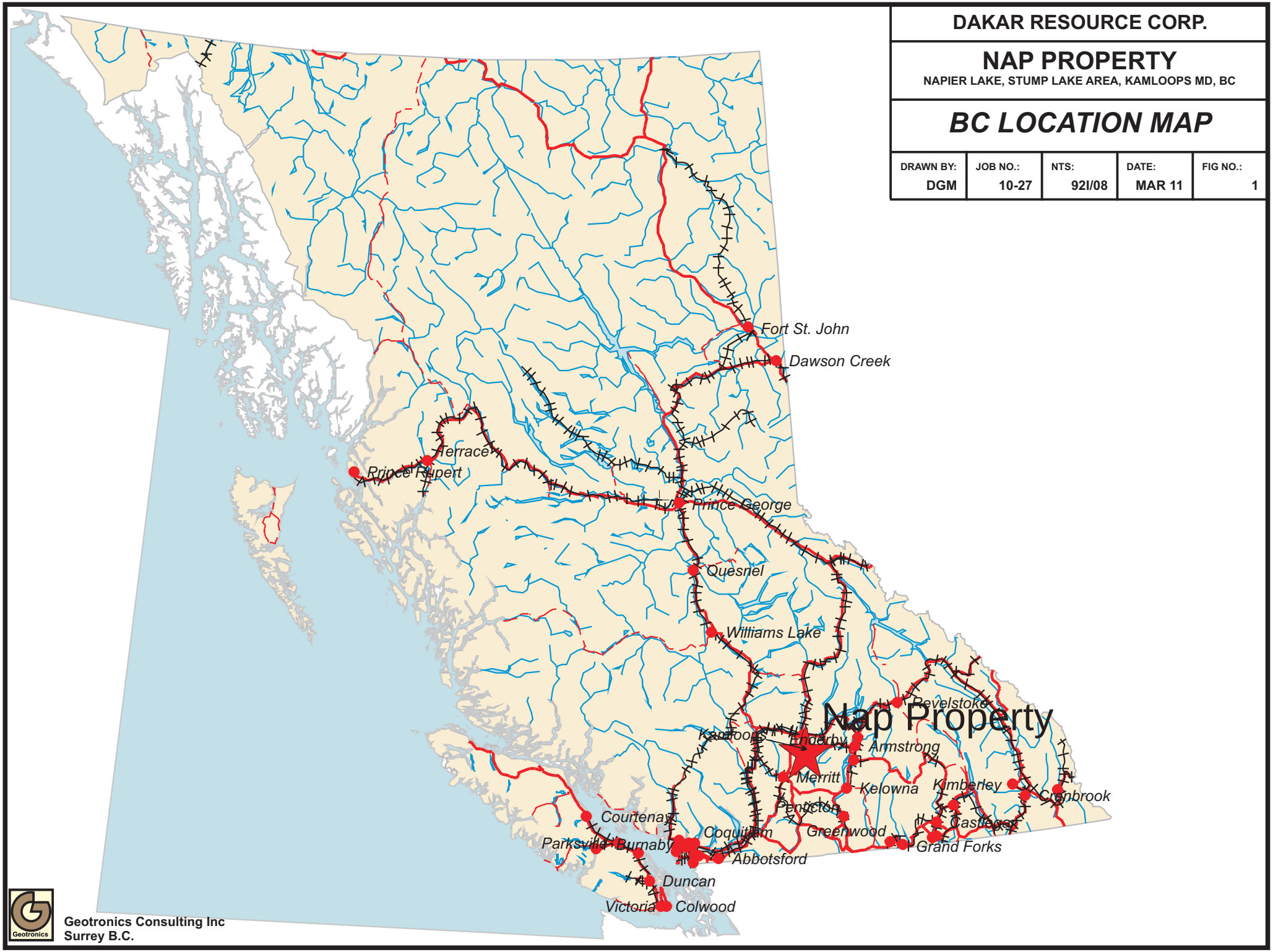
AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Grid emplacement as well as magnetic surveying and IP/resistivity surveying was carried out on a grid within the Nap Property, which is located 28 km south of the city of Kamloops, B.C. and just to the north of Stump Lake along Highway 5A. This work was done during the period of December 1st, 2010, to January 20th, 2011, and to the value of the following:

FIELD:		
Mob/demob	$5,400.00	
Grid prep and magnetic survey, 5-man crew, 2 days		
@ $2,600/day	$5,000.00	
IP survey, 5-man crew, 11 days @ $3,200/day	$35,200.00	
TOTAL	$45,600.00	$45,600.00
DATA REDUCTION and REPORT:		
Data reduction and mapping, 75 hours @ $50/hour	$3,750.00	
Geophysicist (David Mark) 8 days @ $600/day	$4,800.00	
TOTAL	$8,550.00	$8,550.00
GRAND TOTAL		**$54,550.00**
Less charges for grid work/magnetic surveying		
previously applied for assessment work, Dec 07/10		**-$9,500.00**
Balance		**$45,050.00**

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist..... March 2, 2011



DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

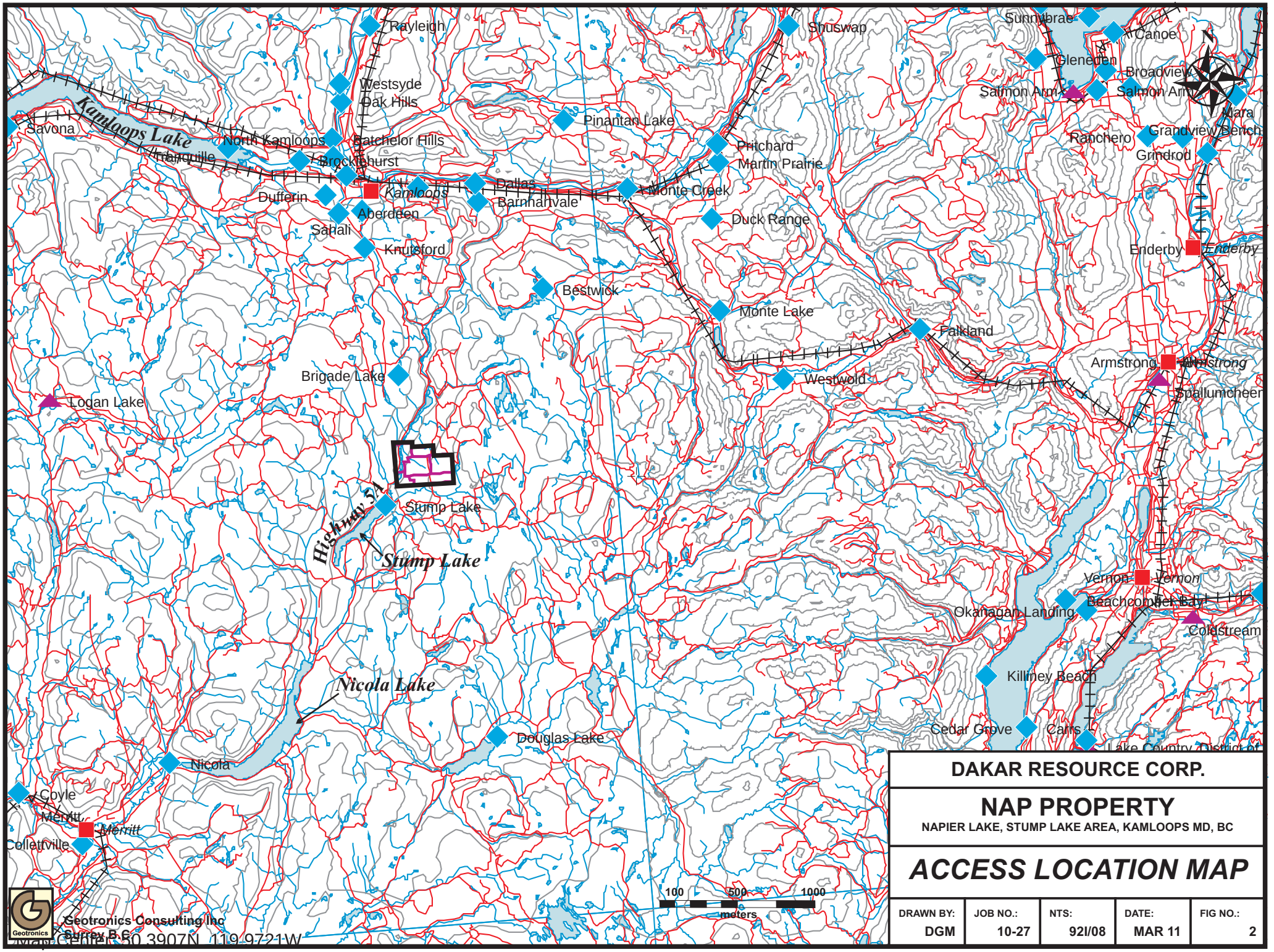
NAP PROPERTY

NAPIER LAKE, STUMP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	MAR 11	1

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.



DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

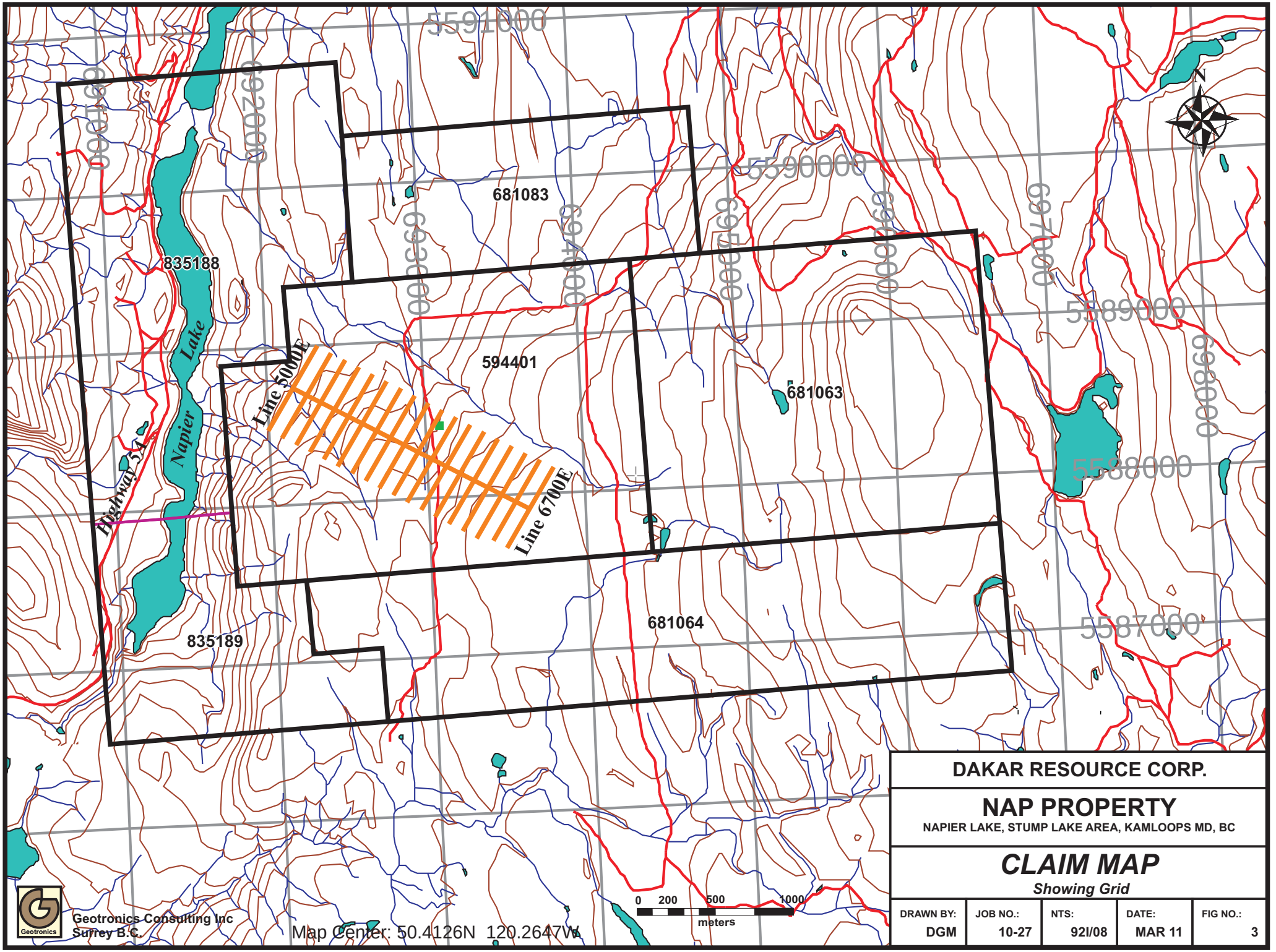
NAP PROPERTY

NAPIER LAKE, STUMP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

ACCESS LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	MAR 11	2

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Survey B.C.
Map Centre: 50.3907N, 119.9721W



DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROPERTY

NAPIER LAKE, STUMP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

CLAIM MAP

Showing Grid

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	MAR 11	3

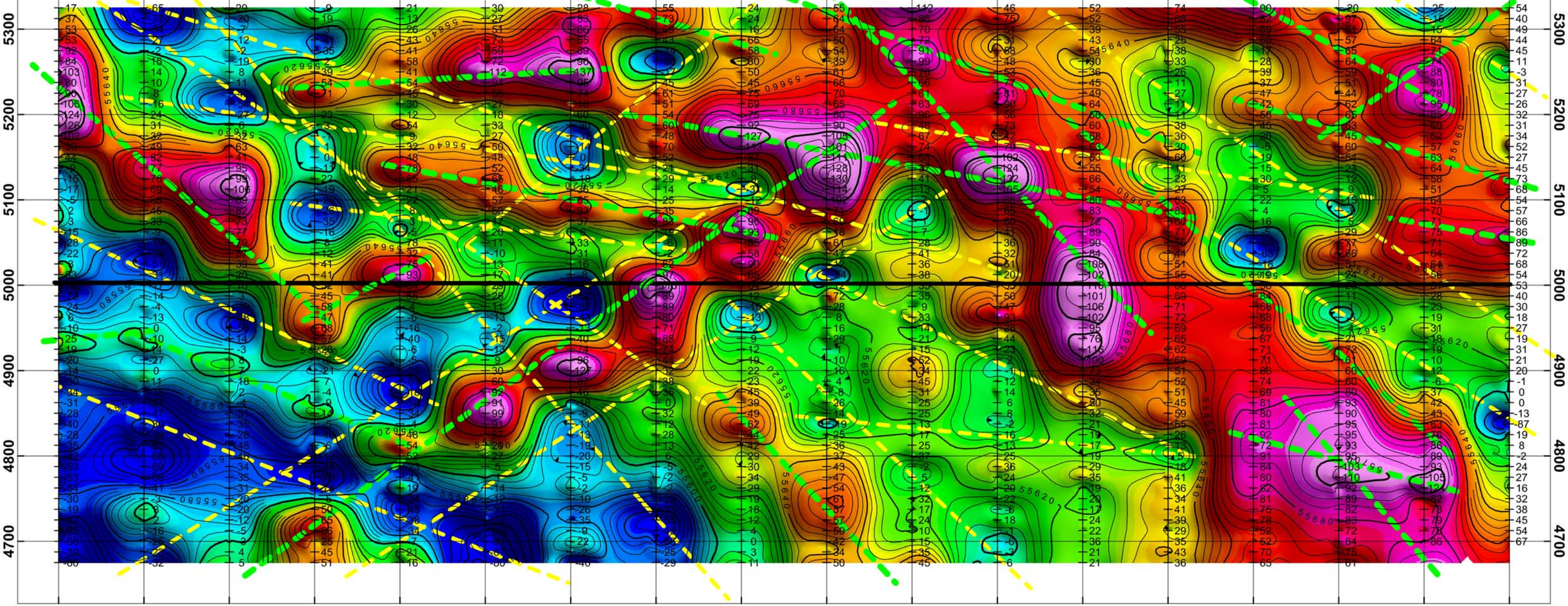
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.

Map Center: 50.4126N 120.2647W

L5000 E L5100 E L5200 E L5300 E L5400 E L5500 E L5600 E L5700 E L5800 E L5900 E L6000 E L6100 E L6200 E L6300 E L6400 E L6500 E L6600 E L6700 E

5000 5100 5200 5300 5400 5500 5600 5700 5800 5900 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700

5300 5200 5100 5000 4900 4800 4700



55698 55689 55683 55678 55674 55671 55668 55666 55663 55660 55657 55654 55651 55649 55646 55643 55640 55637 55635 55632 55630 55627 55624 55622 55620 55618 55615 55612 55609 55605 55601 55597 55593 55588 55583 55576 55568 55558

Lineation of magnetic lows suggestive of geologic structure such as faults, shears, and/or contacts

Lineations of magnetic highs suggestive of intrusive dykes.

Instrumentation:
2 Geometrics magnetometers
Model G-856 - one base, one mobile

Survey Date:
December 2010

Units:
nanoTeslas (nT)

Magnetometer Reading Base:
55,600 nT total field

Contour Interval:
20 nT

N

50 0 50 100 150
metres

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP

NAP PROPERTY

NAPIER LAKE, STUMP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

MAGNETIC SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG. NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Jan '11	GP-1a

Geotronics

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.

L5000 E L5100 E L5200 E L5300 E L5400 E L5500 E L5600 E L5700 E L5800 E L5900 E L6000 E L6100 E L6200 E L6300 E L6400 E L6500 E L6600 E L6700 E

5000 5100 5200 5300 5400 5500 5600 5700 5800 5900 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700

Drop in background and anomalous IP values on these lines.

A (NAP Anomaly)

PH 73-11 PH 73-09 PH 73-10 PH 73-08 PH 73-07 PH 73-06 PH 73-05

TR 96-1 to -1 TR 96-13 TR 96-14

A A A B C C D D D

5300 5200 5100 5000 4900 4800 4700

Lineation of magnetic lows suggestive of geologic structure such as faults, shears, and/or contacts

Lineations of magnetic highs suggestive of intrusive dykes.

Stronger Anomalous IP (above 35mv/v)

Weaker Anomalous IP (10 to 35mv/v)

Indicates IP anomaly is open offend of survey line

Drill Hole (1973)

Trench (1996)

Note: Drill hole and trench locations are approximate.

55698 55689 55683 55678 55674 55671 55668 55666 55663 55660 55657 55654 55651 55649 55646 55643 55640 55637 55635 55632 55630 55627 55624 55622 55620 55618 55615 55612 55609 55605 55601 55597 55593 55588 55583 55576 55568 55558

Instrumentation:
2 Geometrics magnetometers
Model G-856 - one base, one mobile

Survey Date:
December 2010

Units:
nanoTeslas (nT)

Magnetometer Reading Base:
55,600 nT total field

Contour Interval:
20 nT

N

50 0 50 100 150
metres

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP

NAP PROPERTY

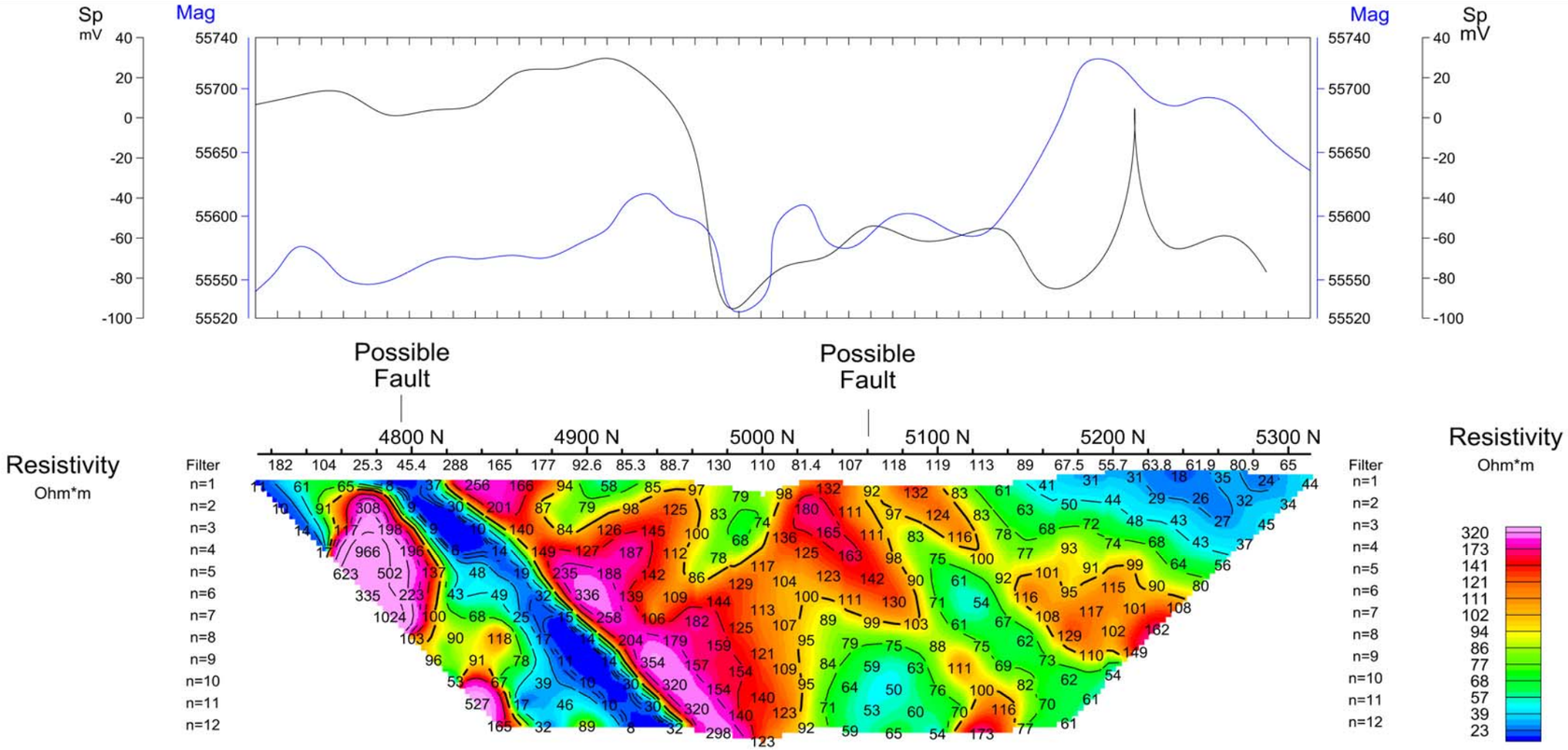
NAPIER LAKE, STUMP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

COMPILATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG. NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Jan '11	GP-1b

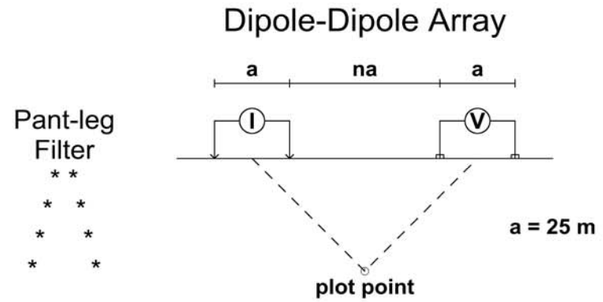
Geotronics

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

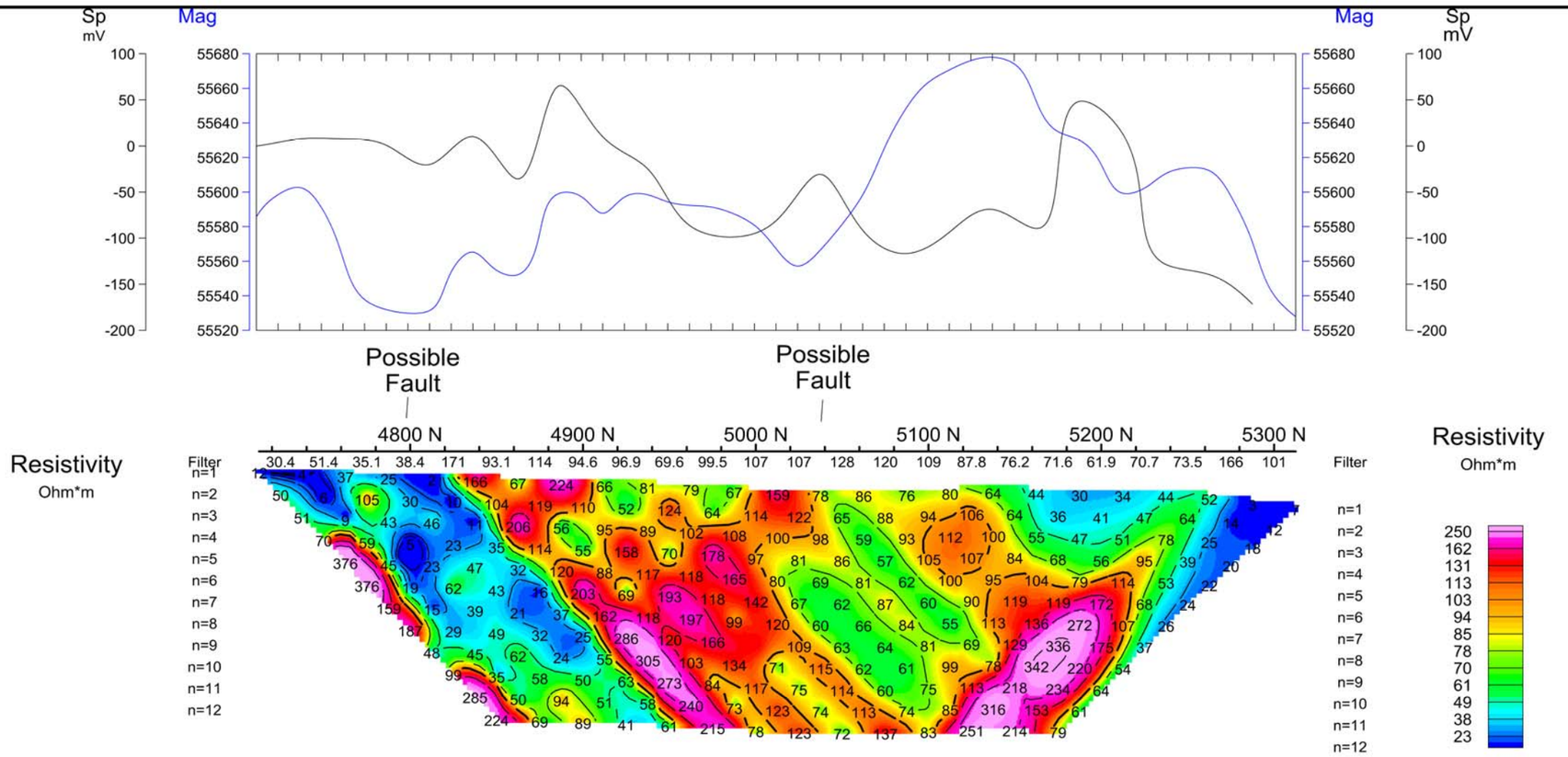
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

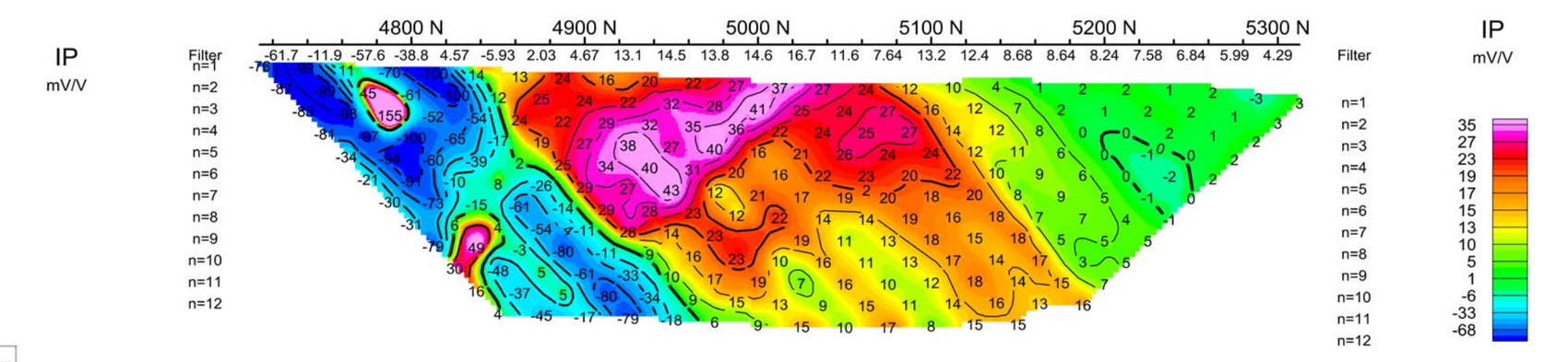
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 5000E

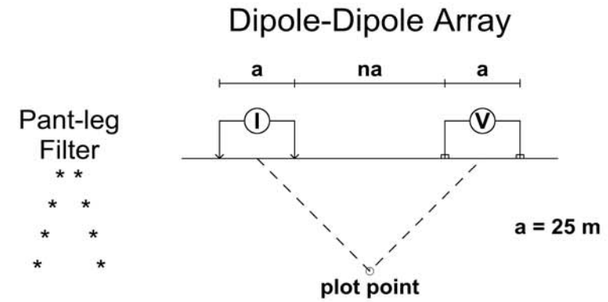
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-2





GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

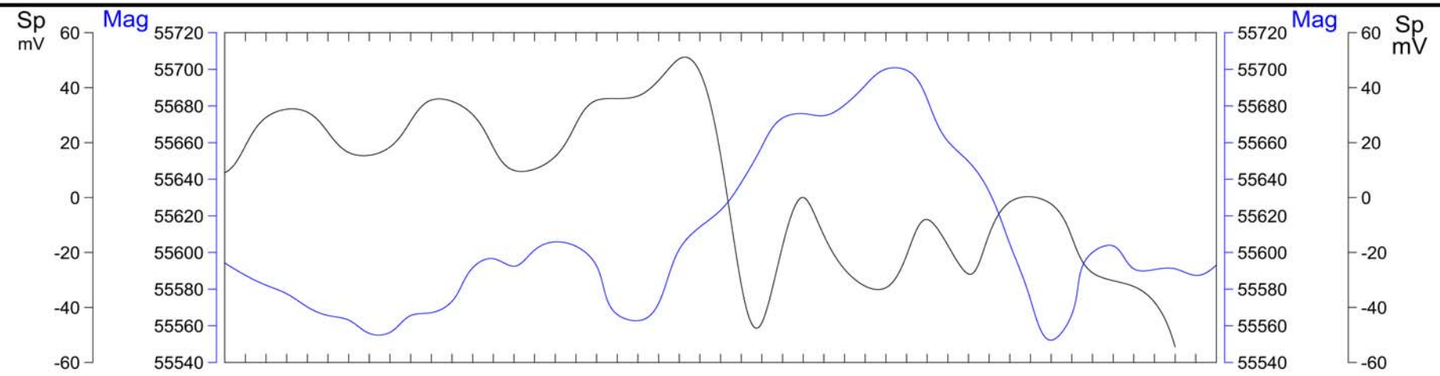
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

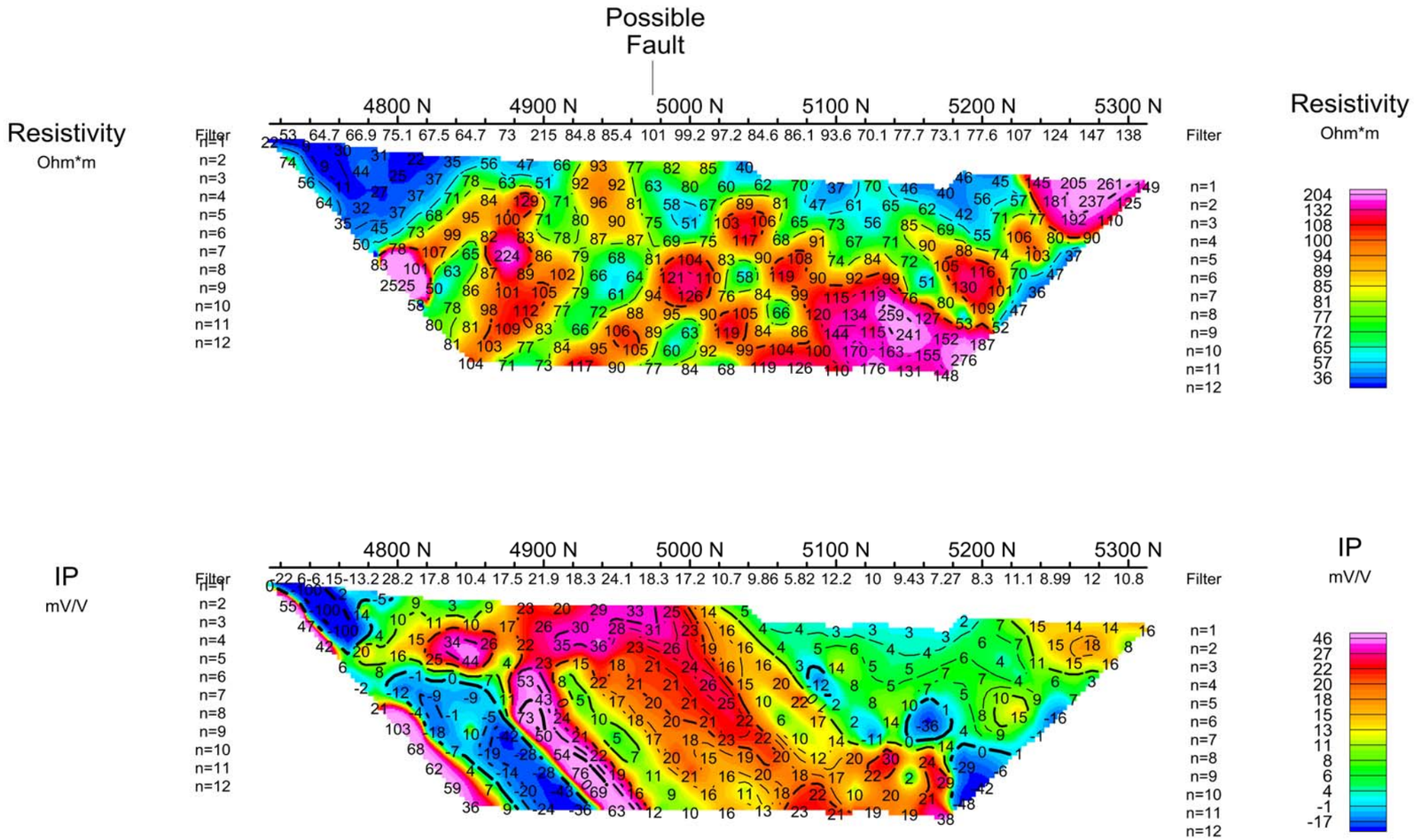
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

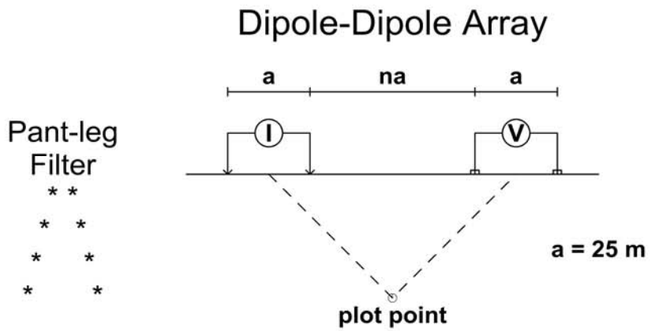
Line 5100E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-3





Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

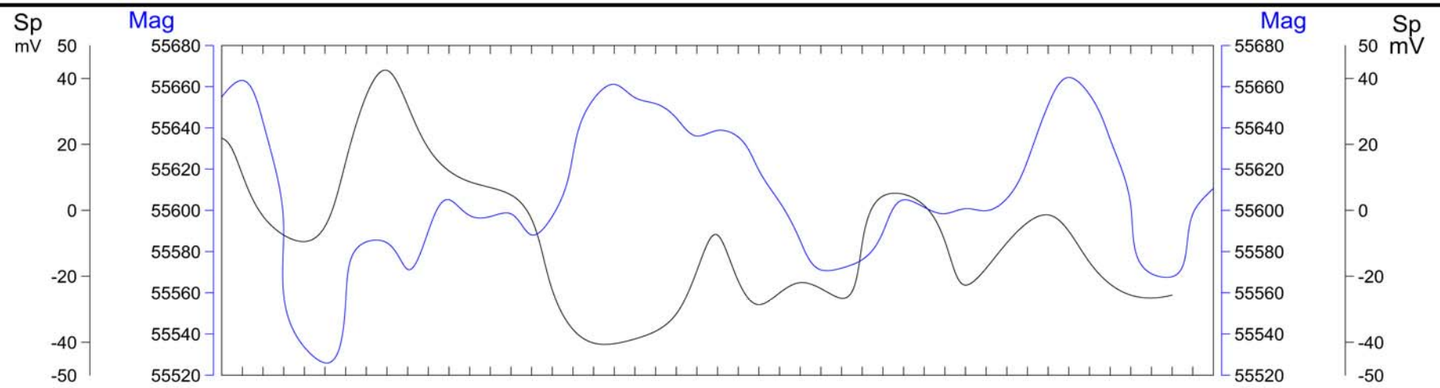
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

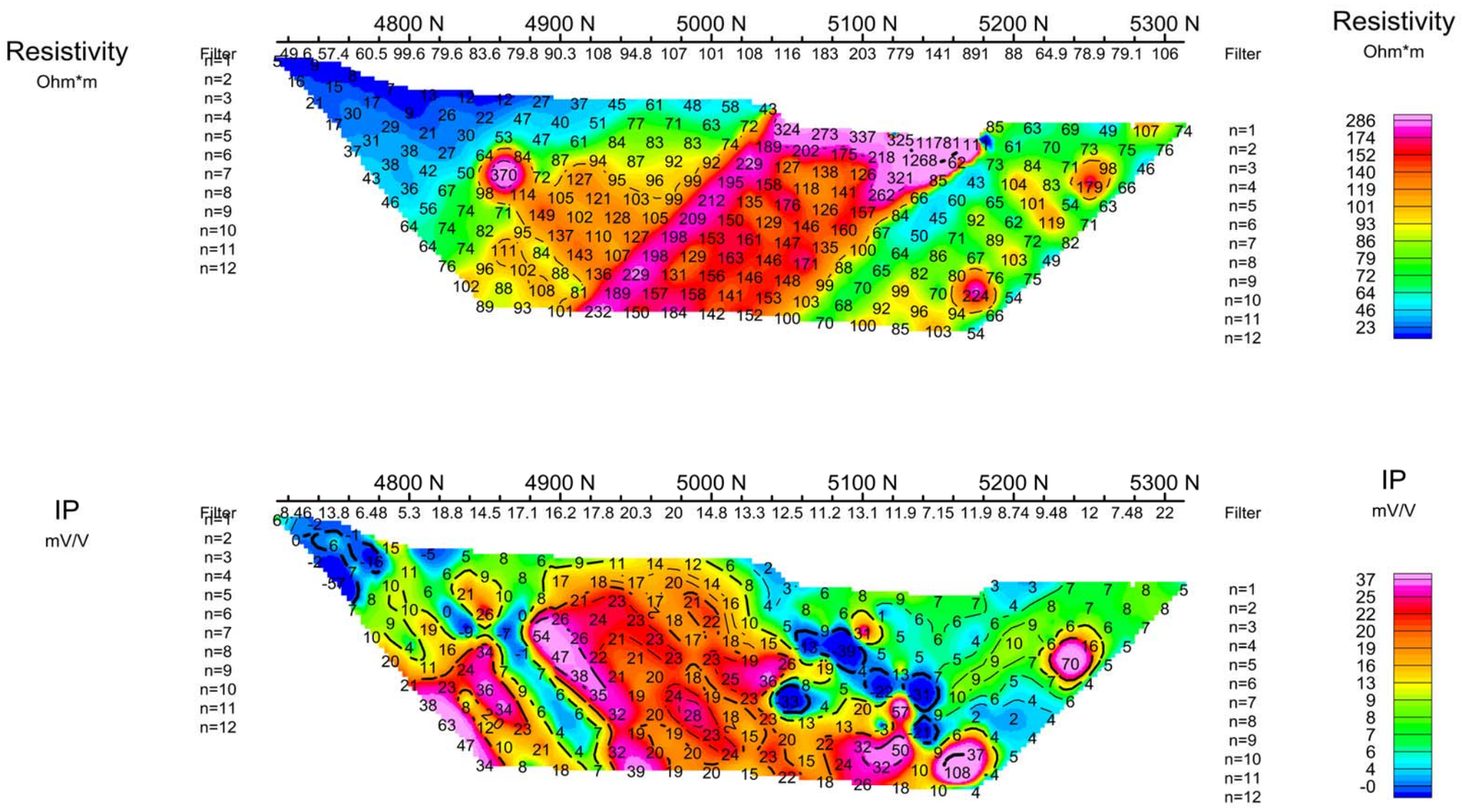
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 5200E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-4

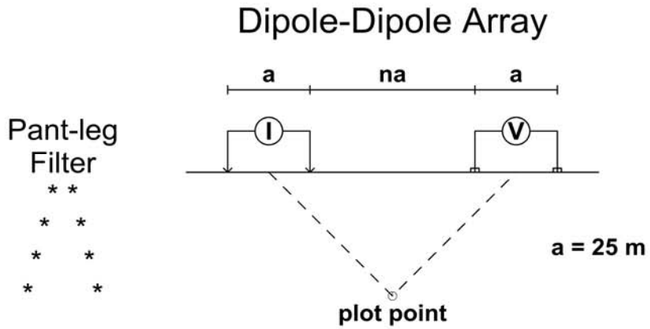
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.





GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

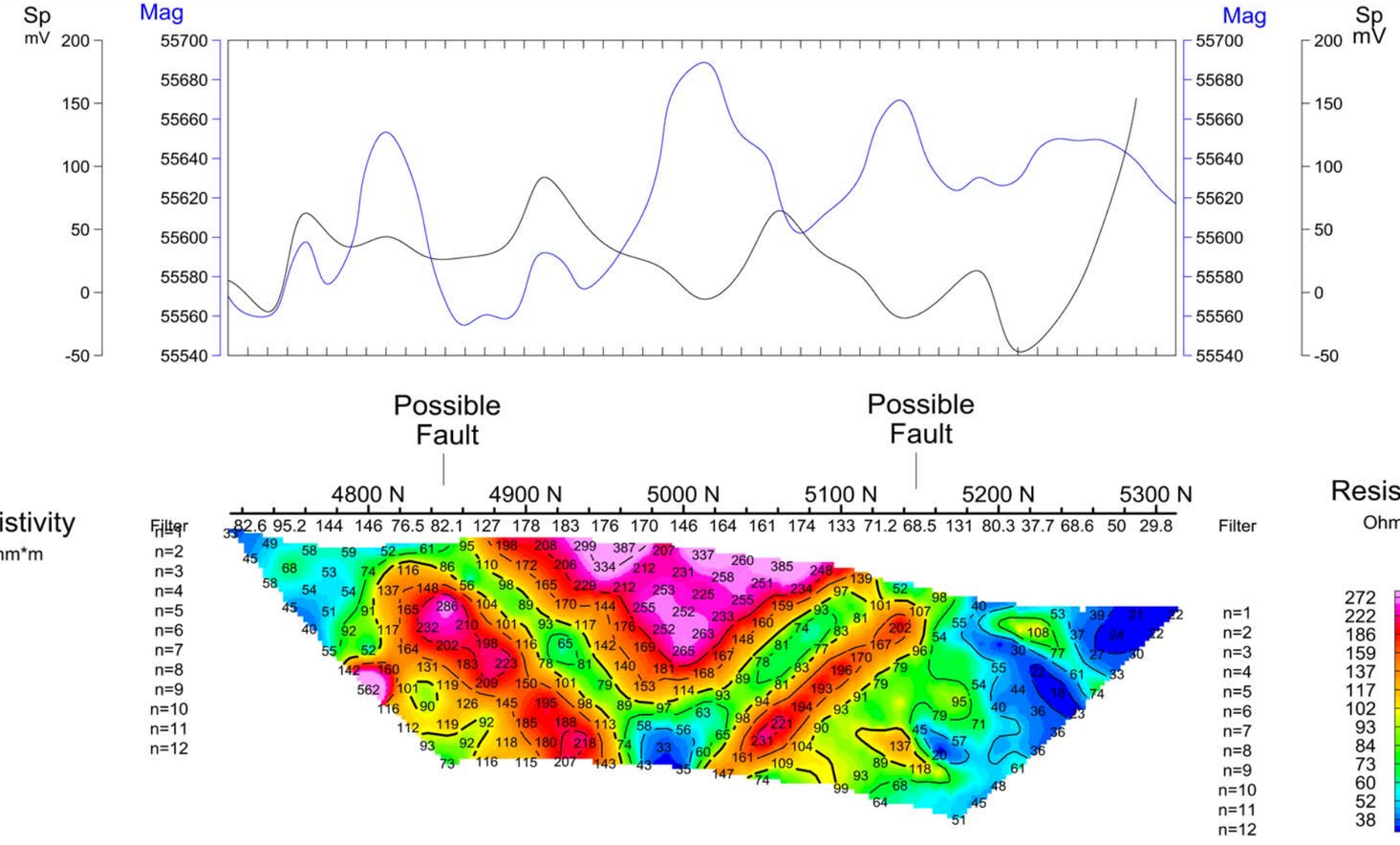
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

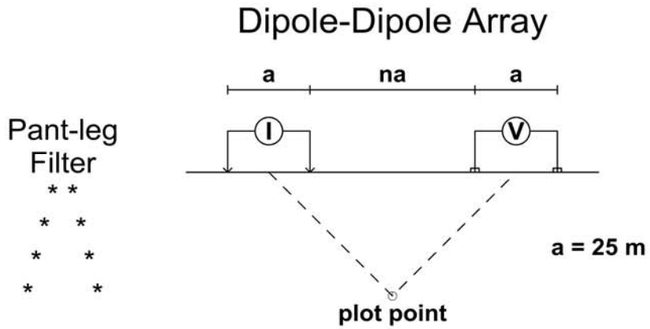
Line 5300E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-5



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

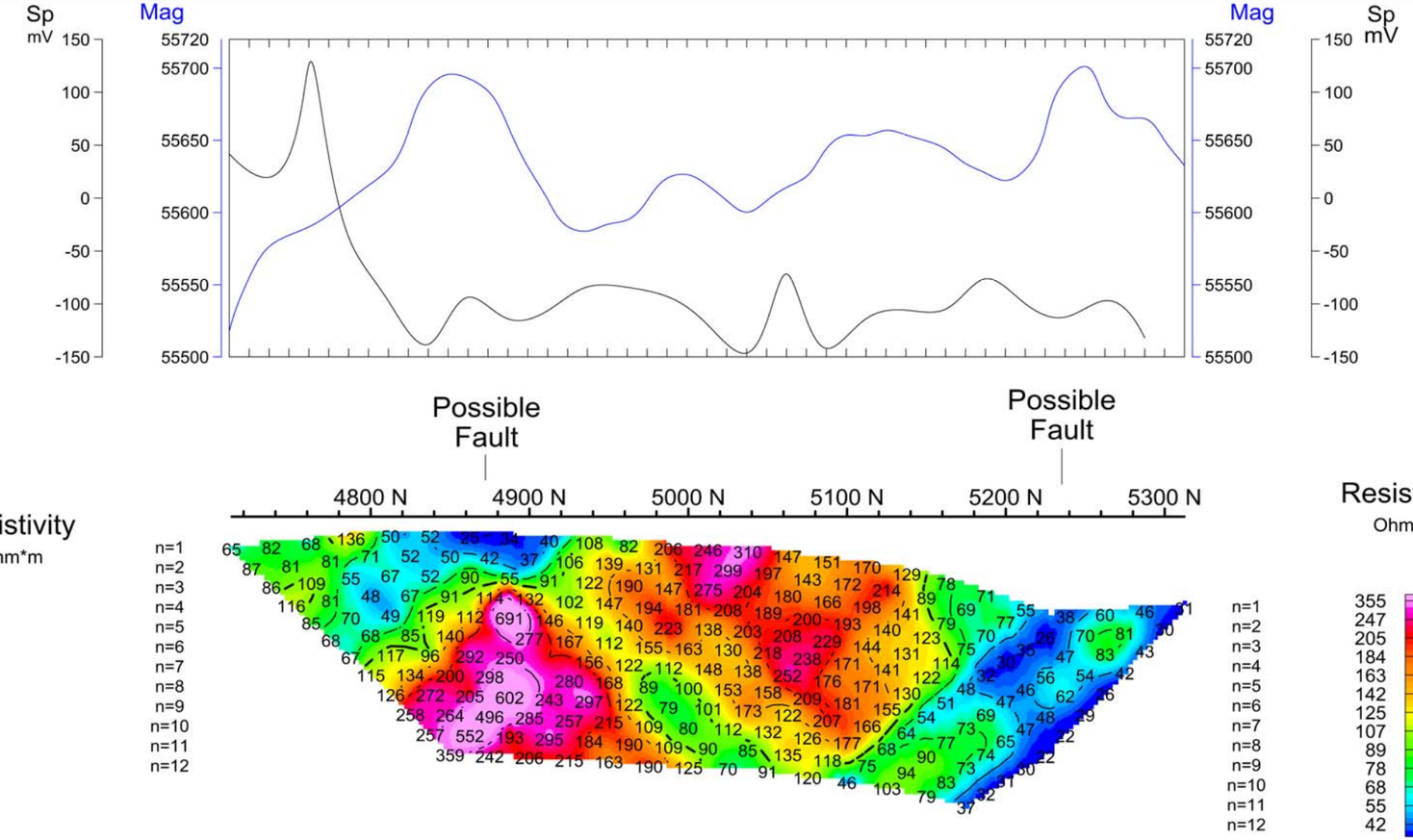
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

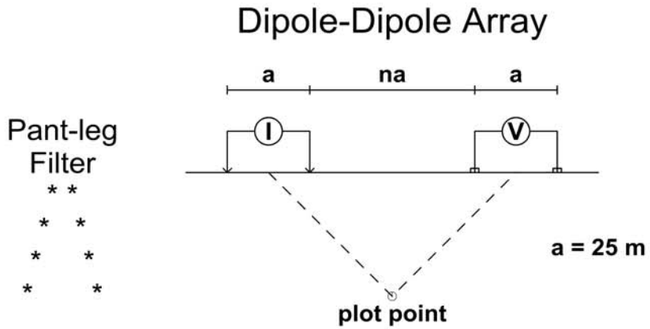
Line 5400E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-6



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

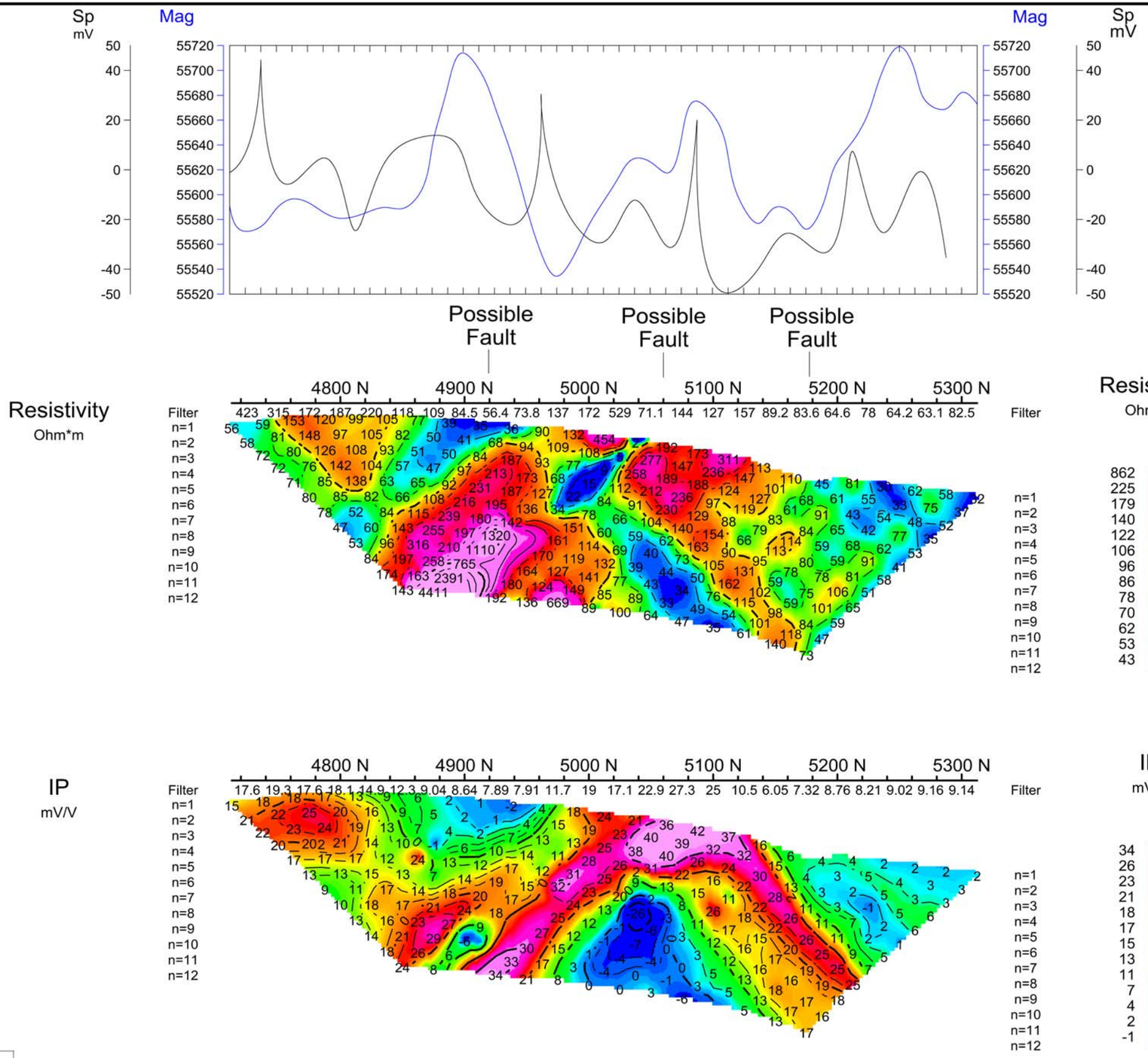
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

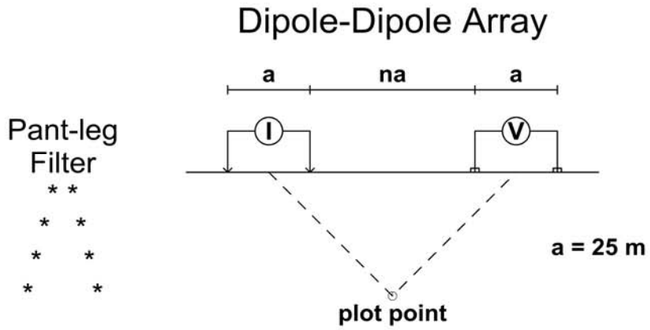
Line 5500E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-7



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

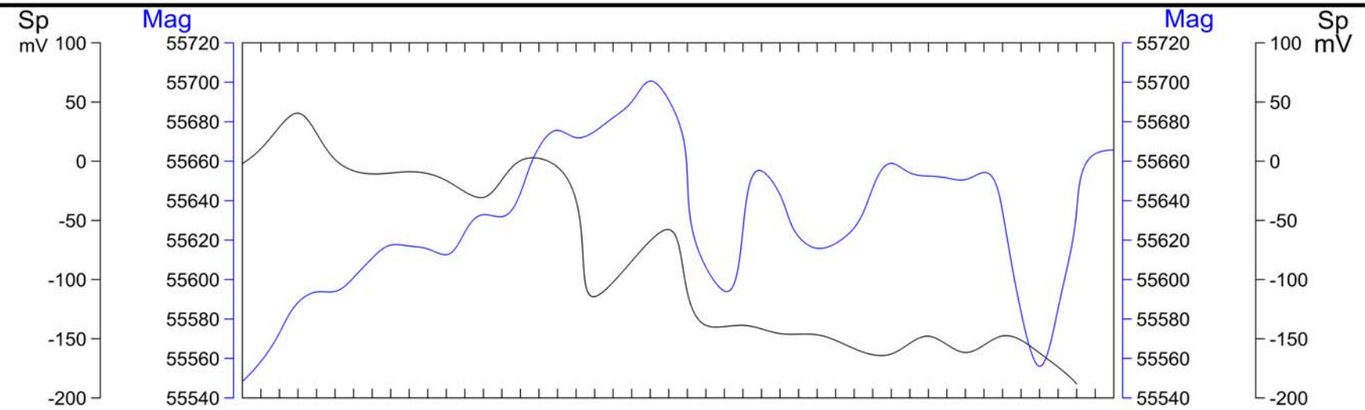
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

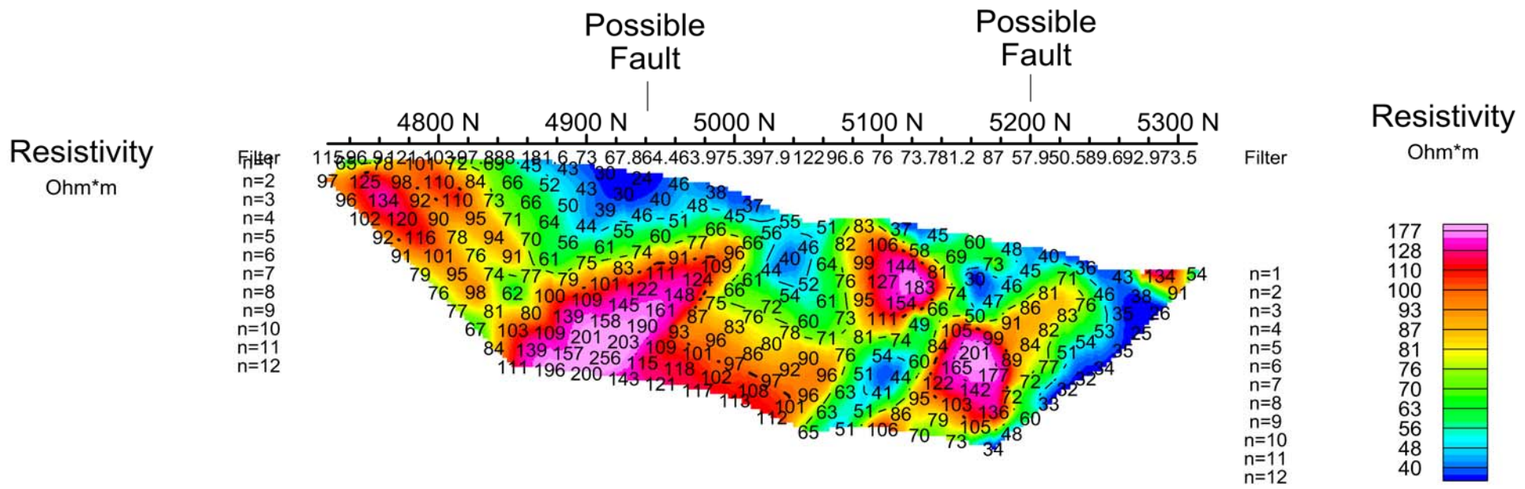
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

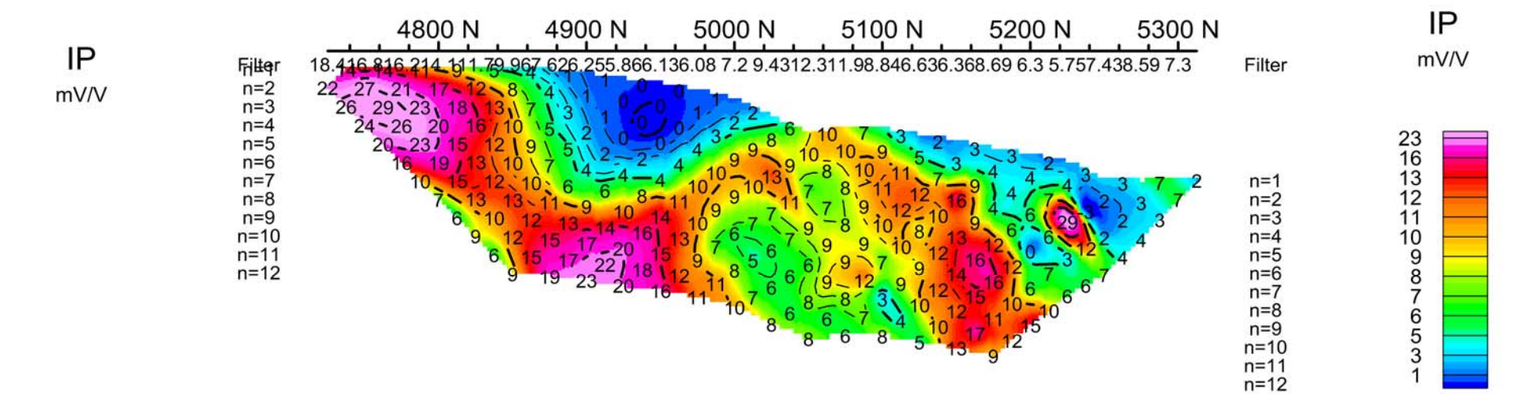
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 5600E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-8

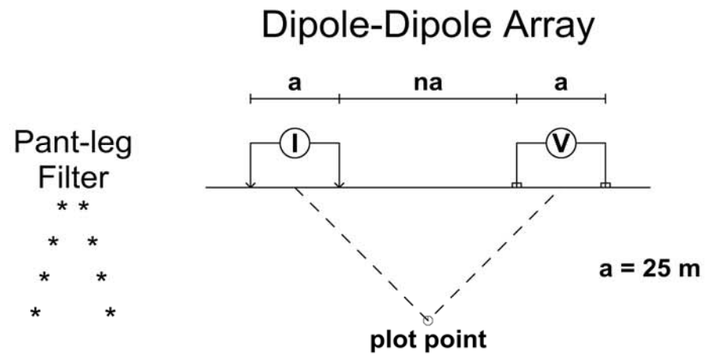






GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:6000

100 0 100 200 300
(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

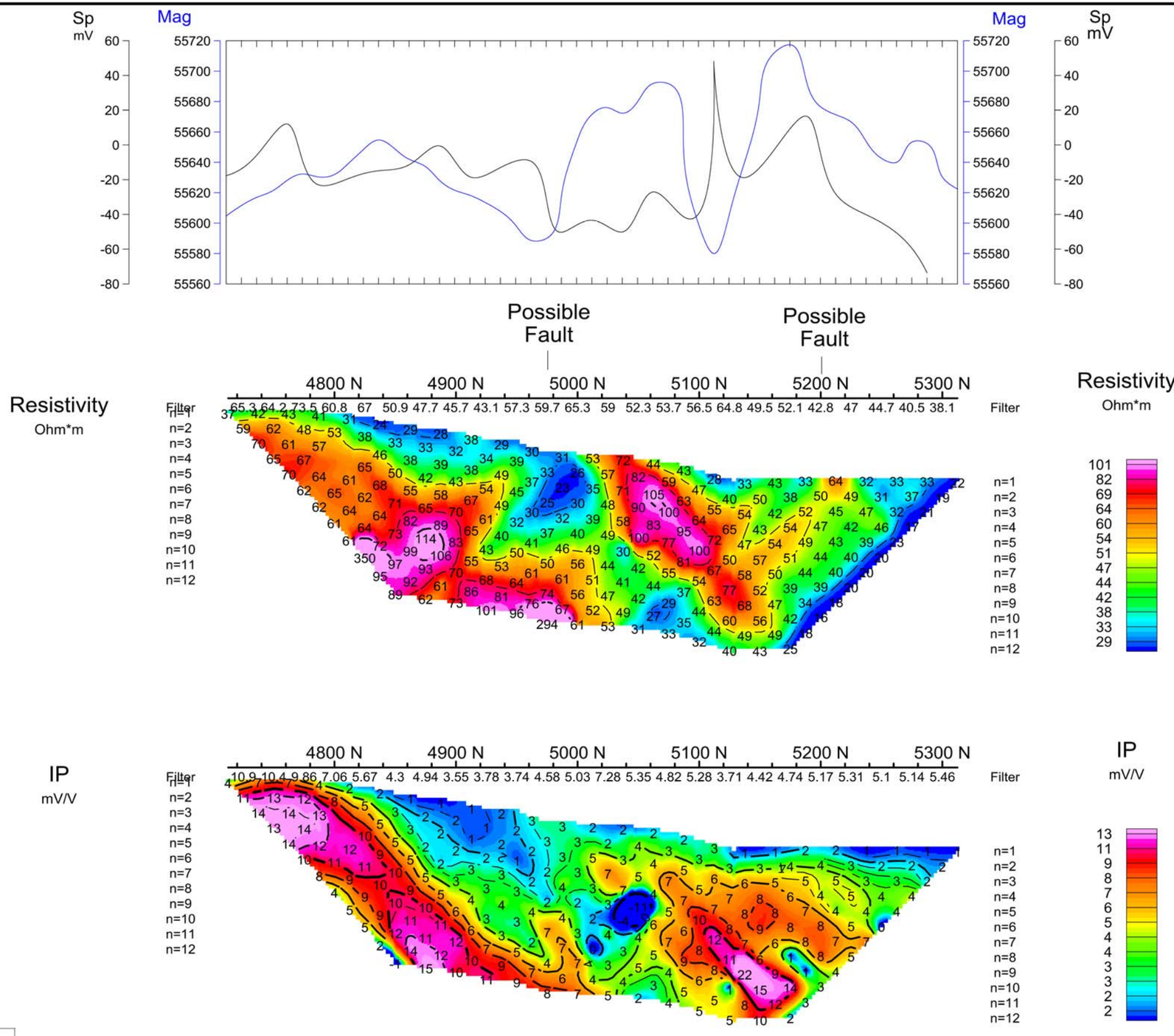
NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

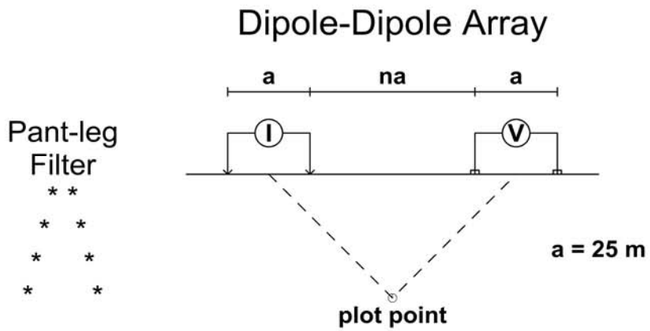
Line 5700E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-9



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

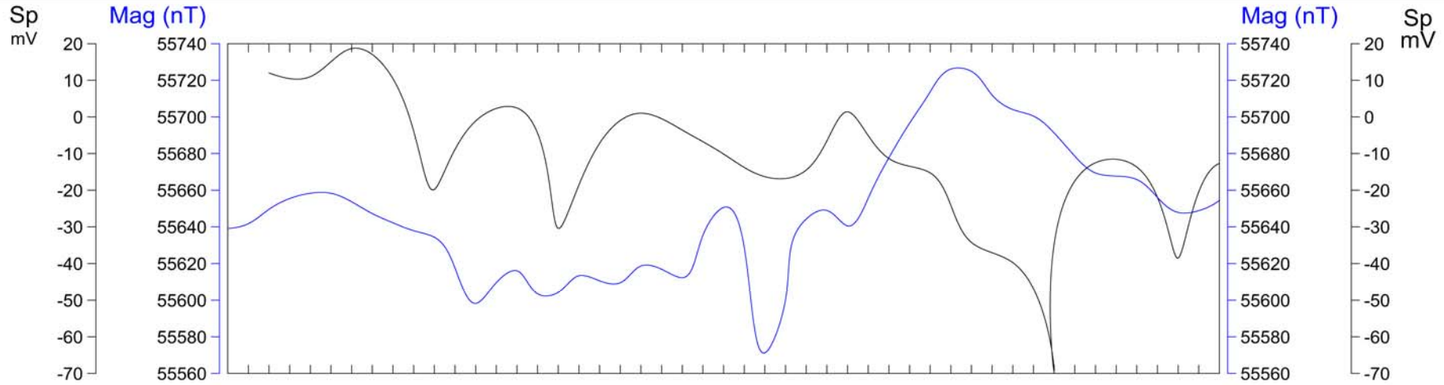
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

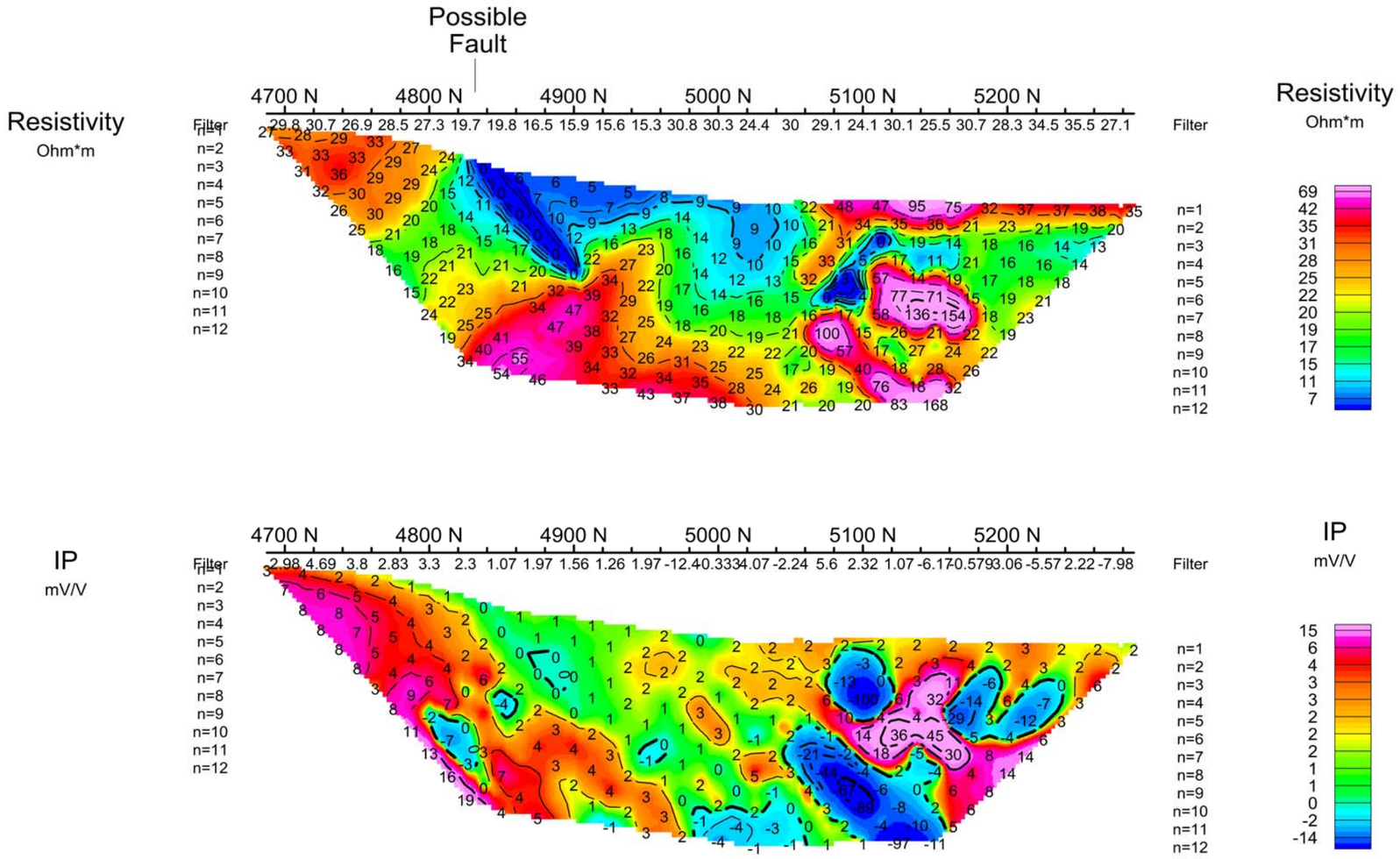
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 5800E

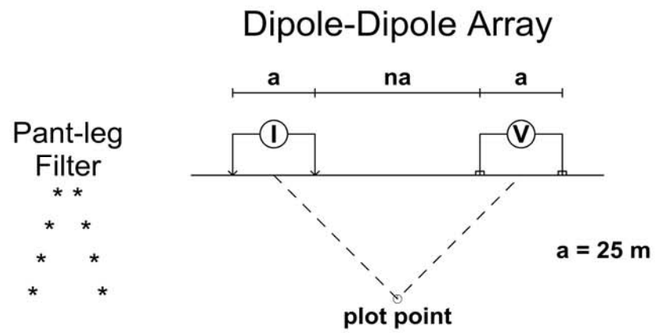
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-10





GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

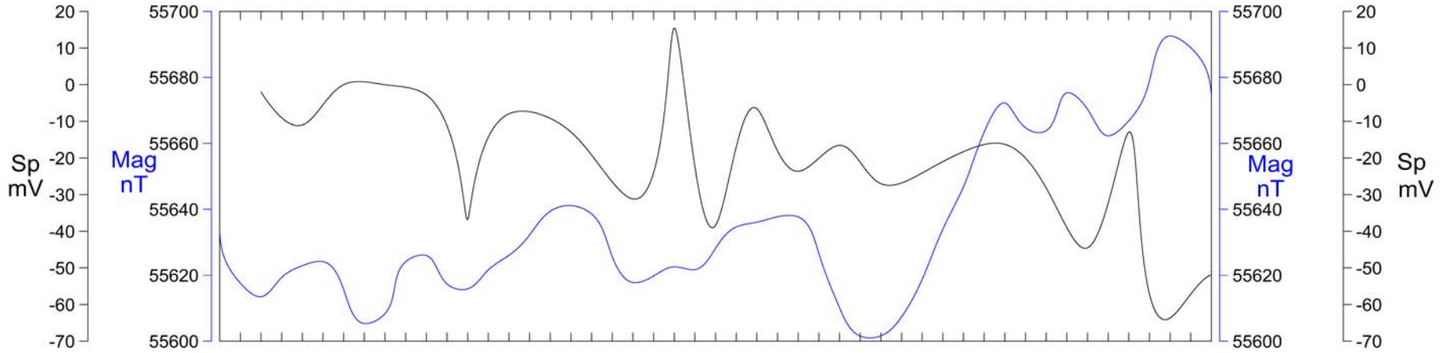
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

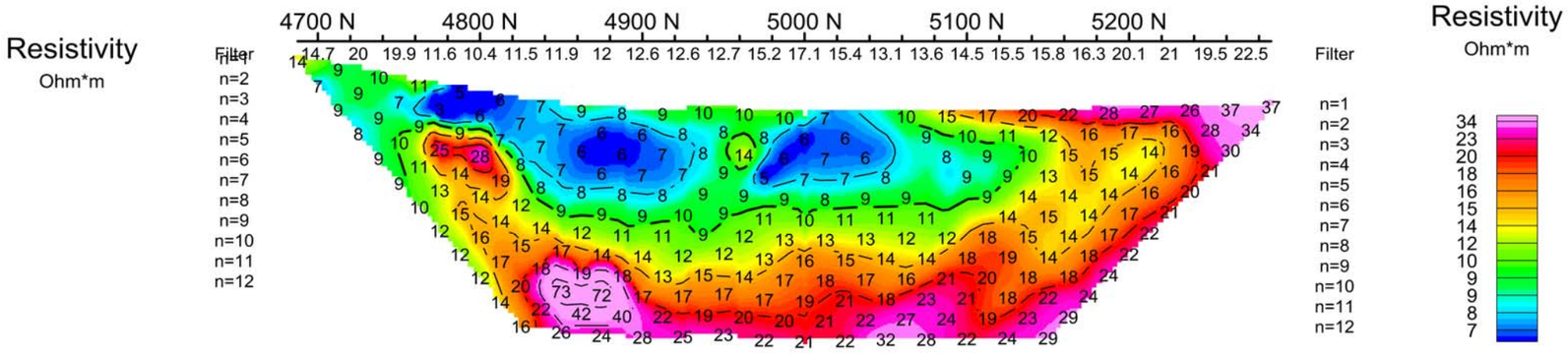
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

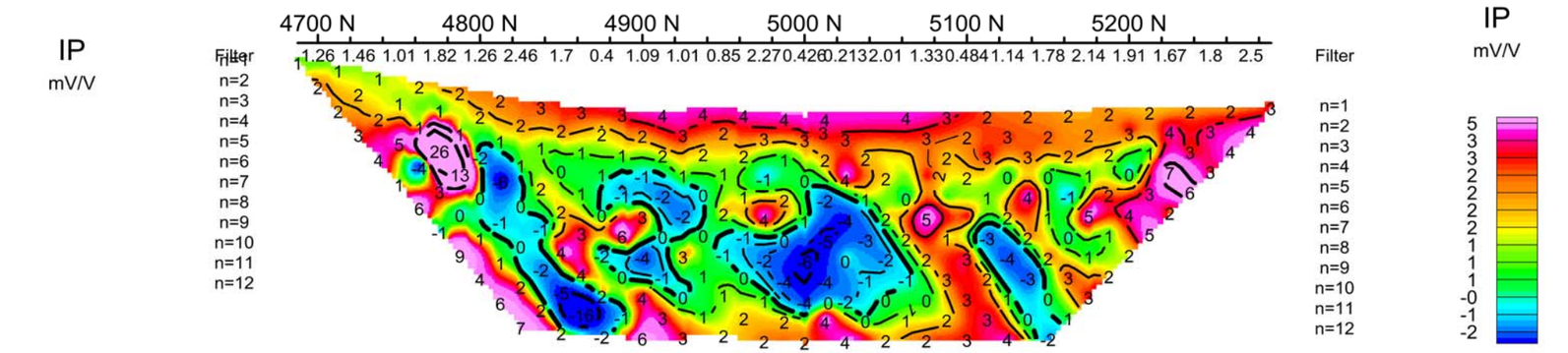
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 5900E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-11

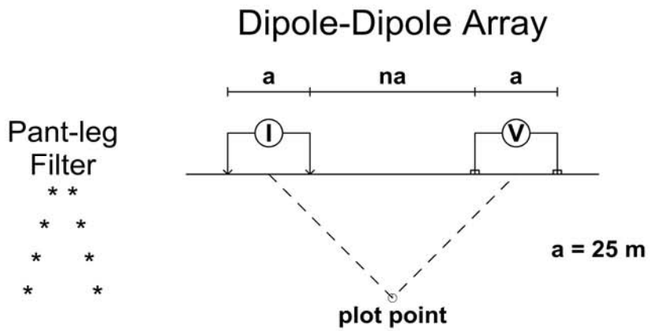






GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

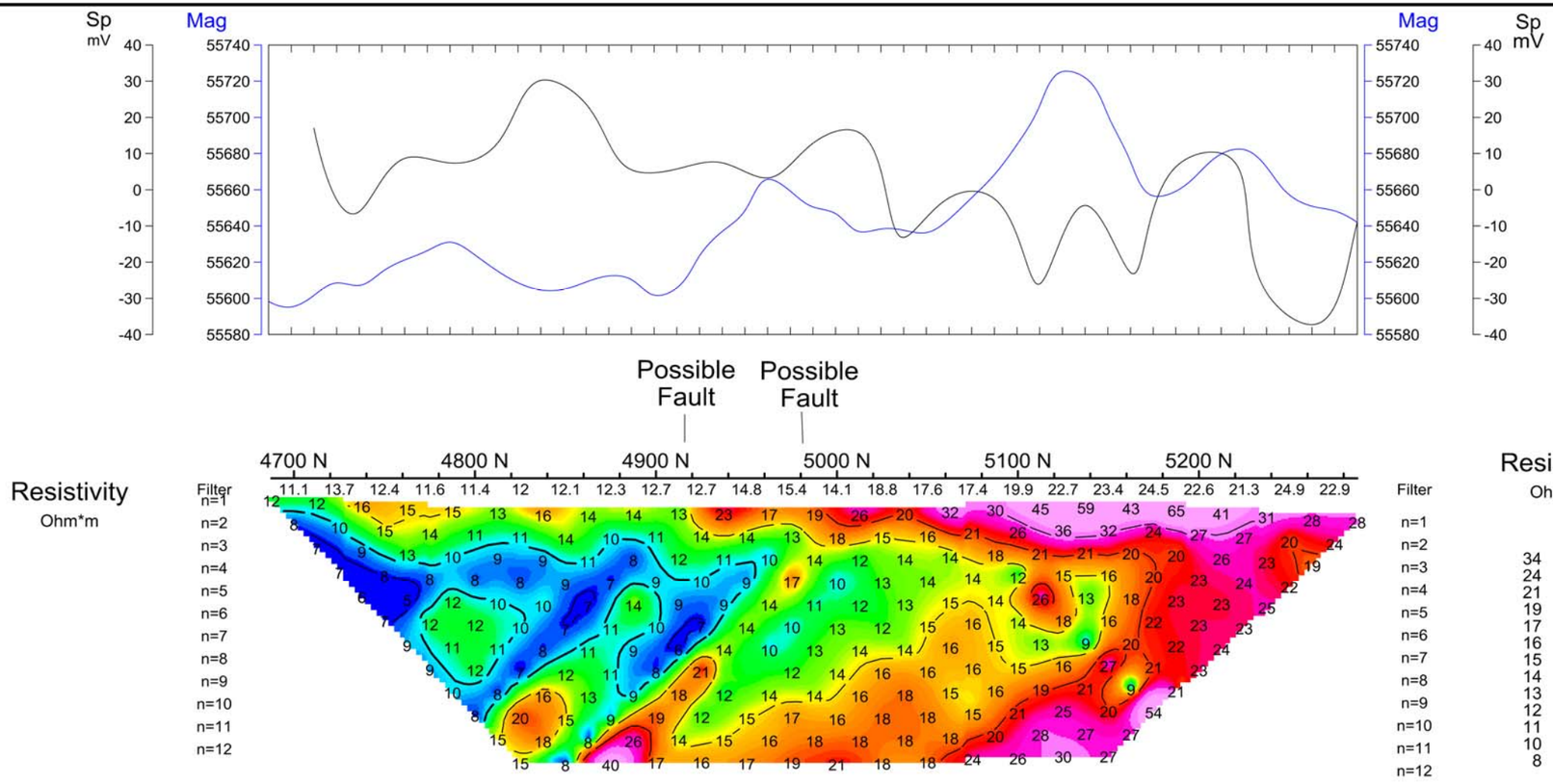
DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

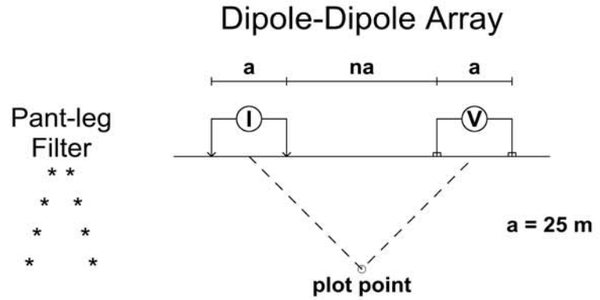
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT
Line 6000E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-11



Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

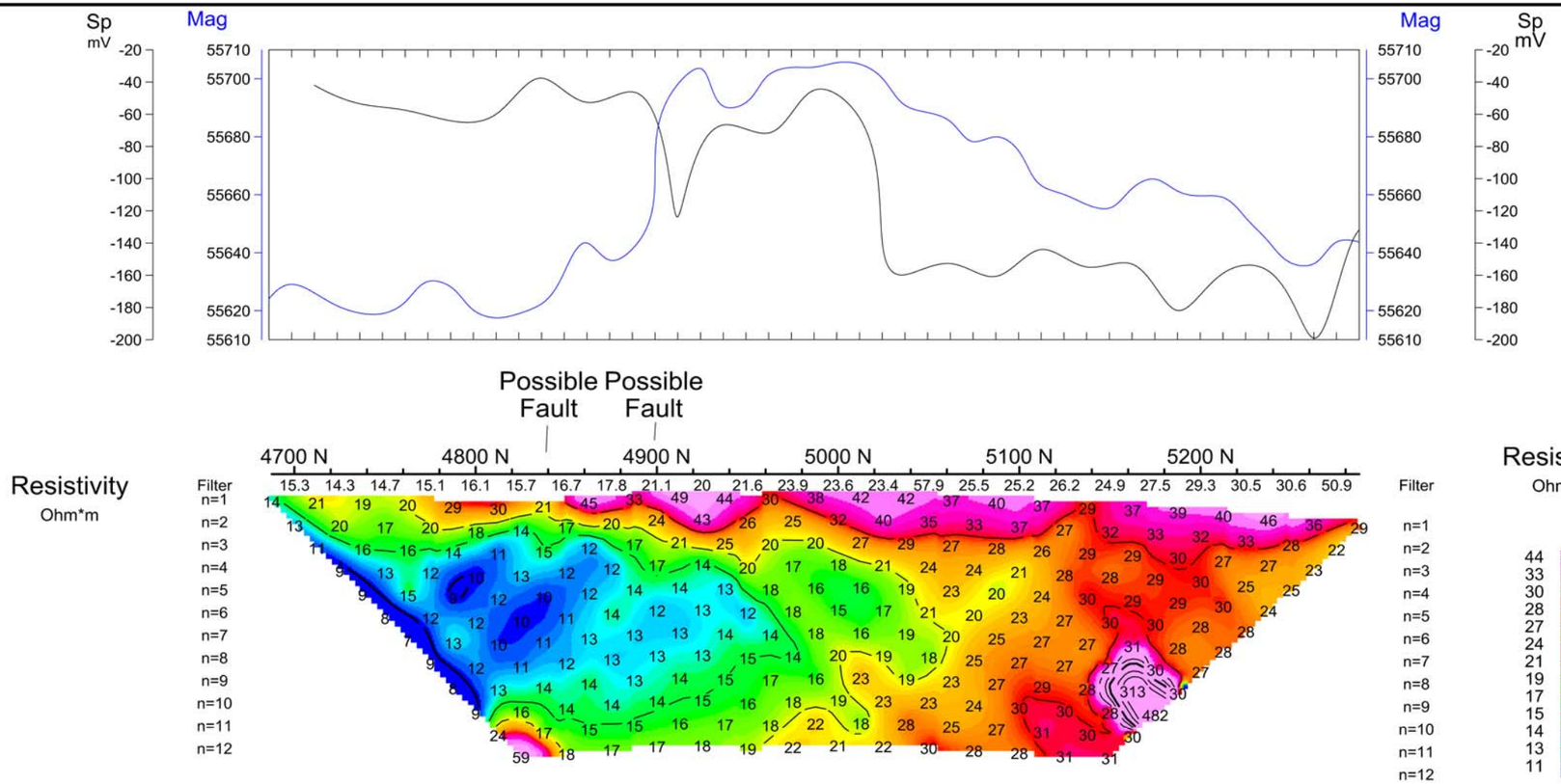
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

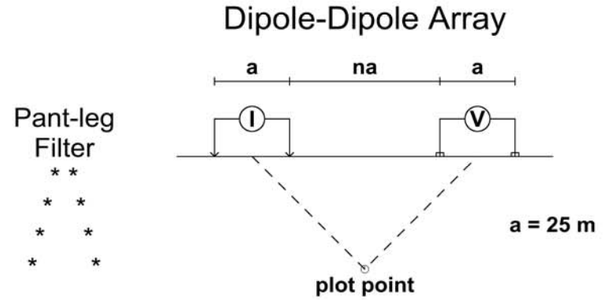
Line 6100E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-13

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.



Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

(meters)

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

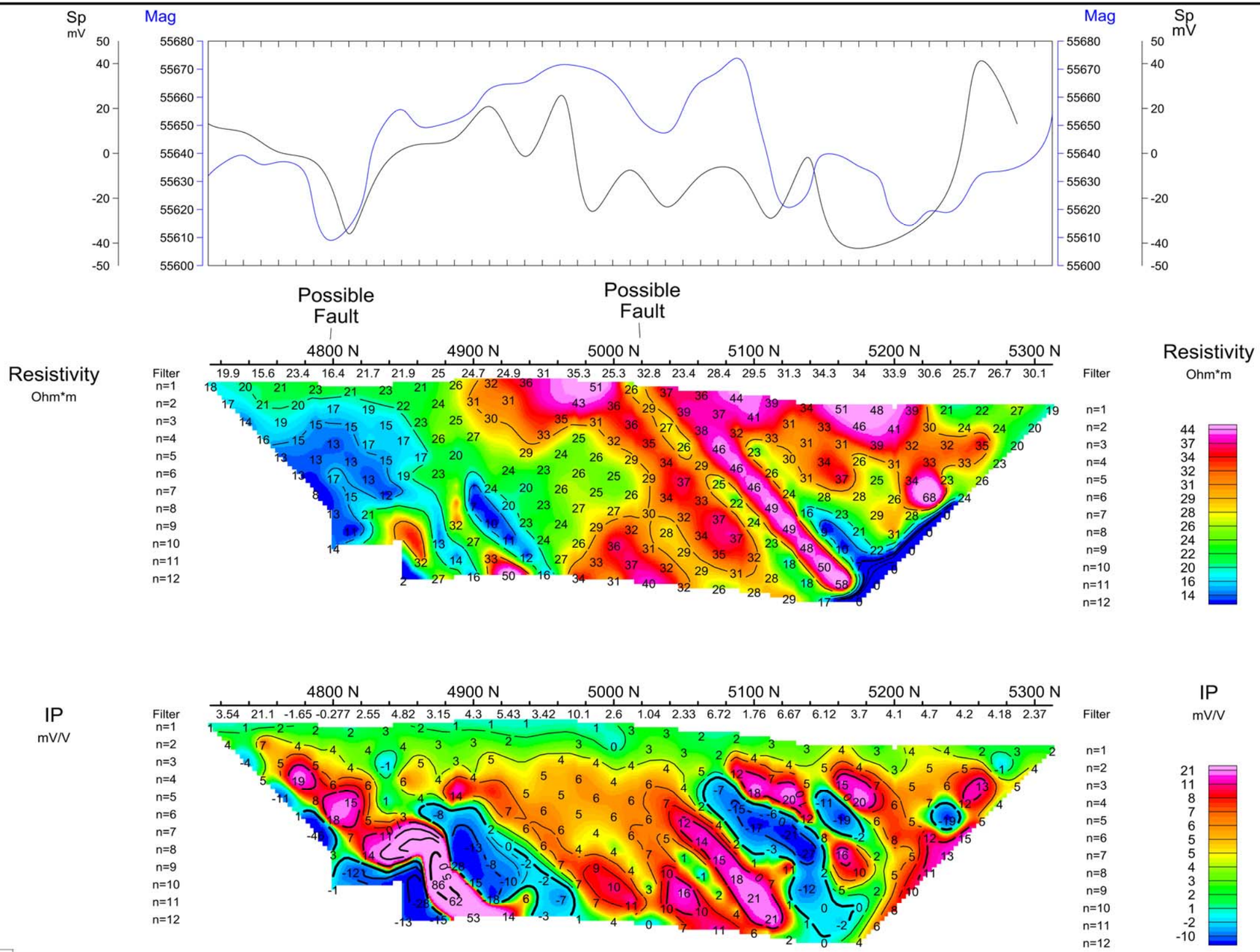
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 6200E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-14



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
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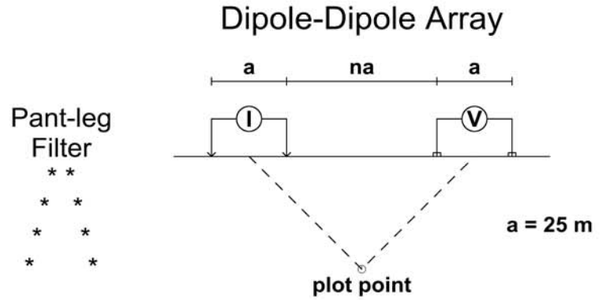
Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(meters)

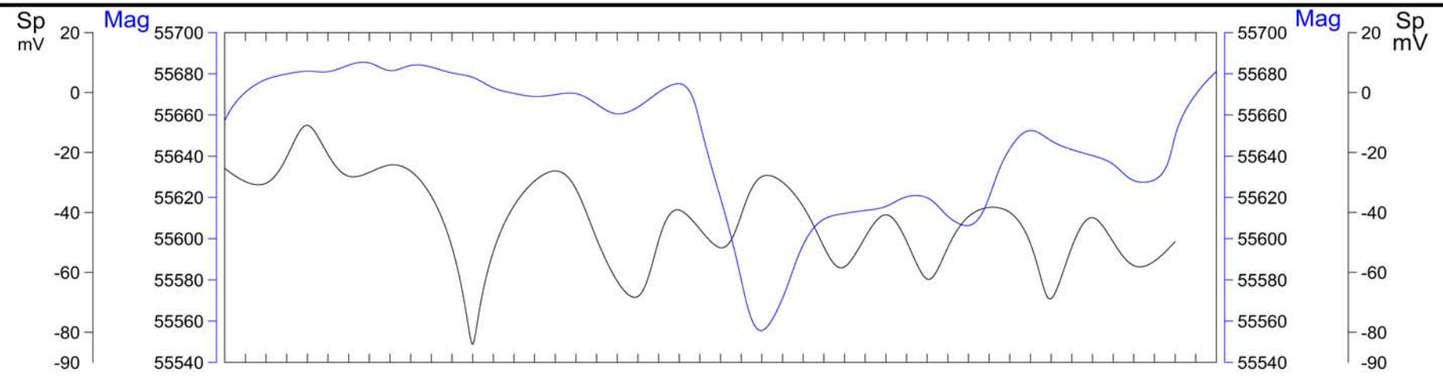
DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

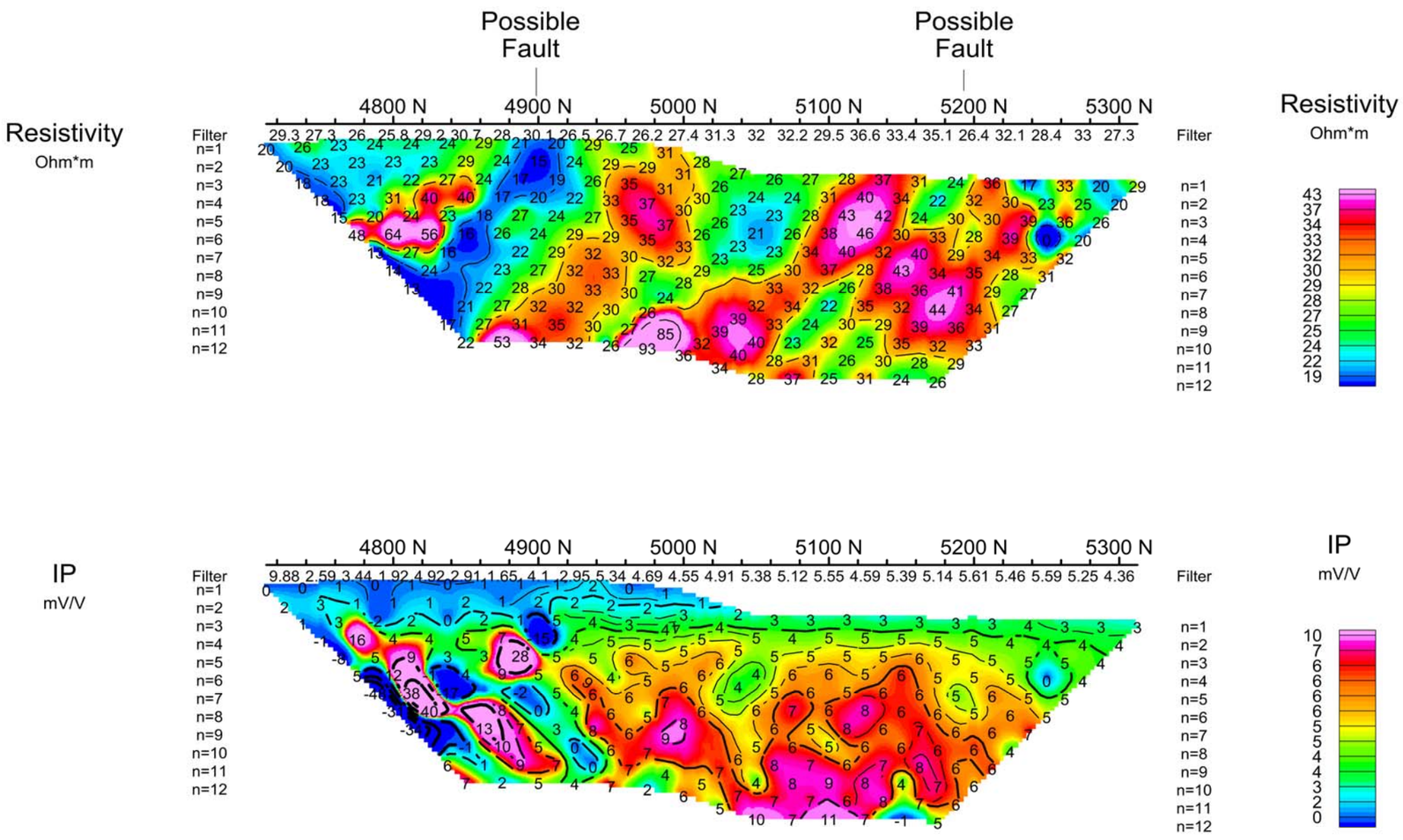
NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT
Line 6300E

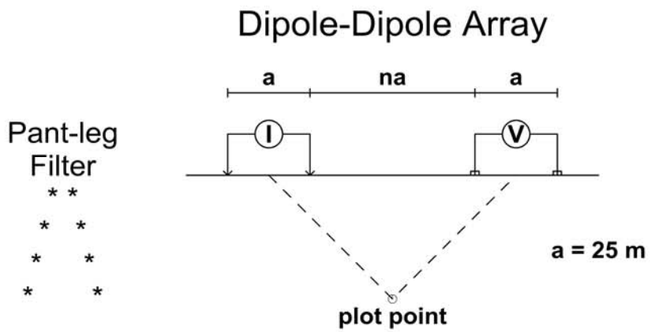
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-15





GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

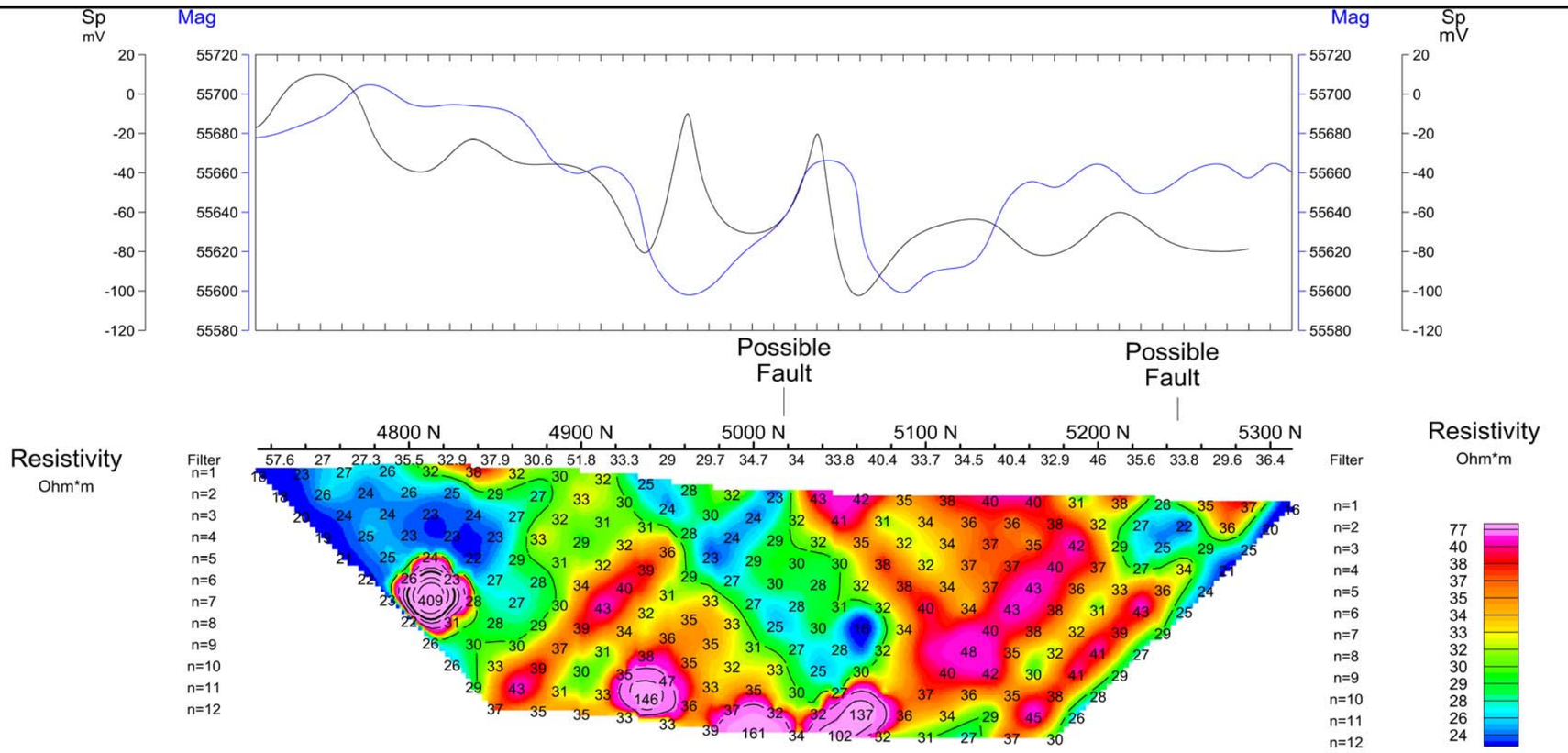
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

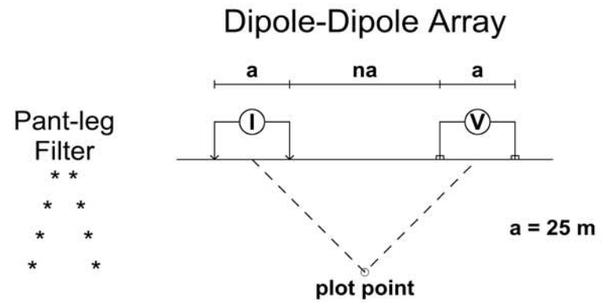
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 6400E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-16



Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 6500E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-17

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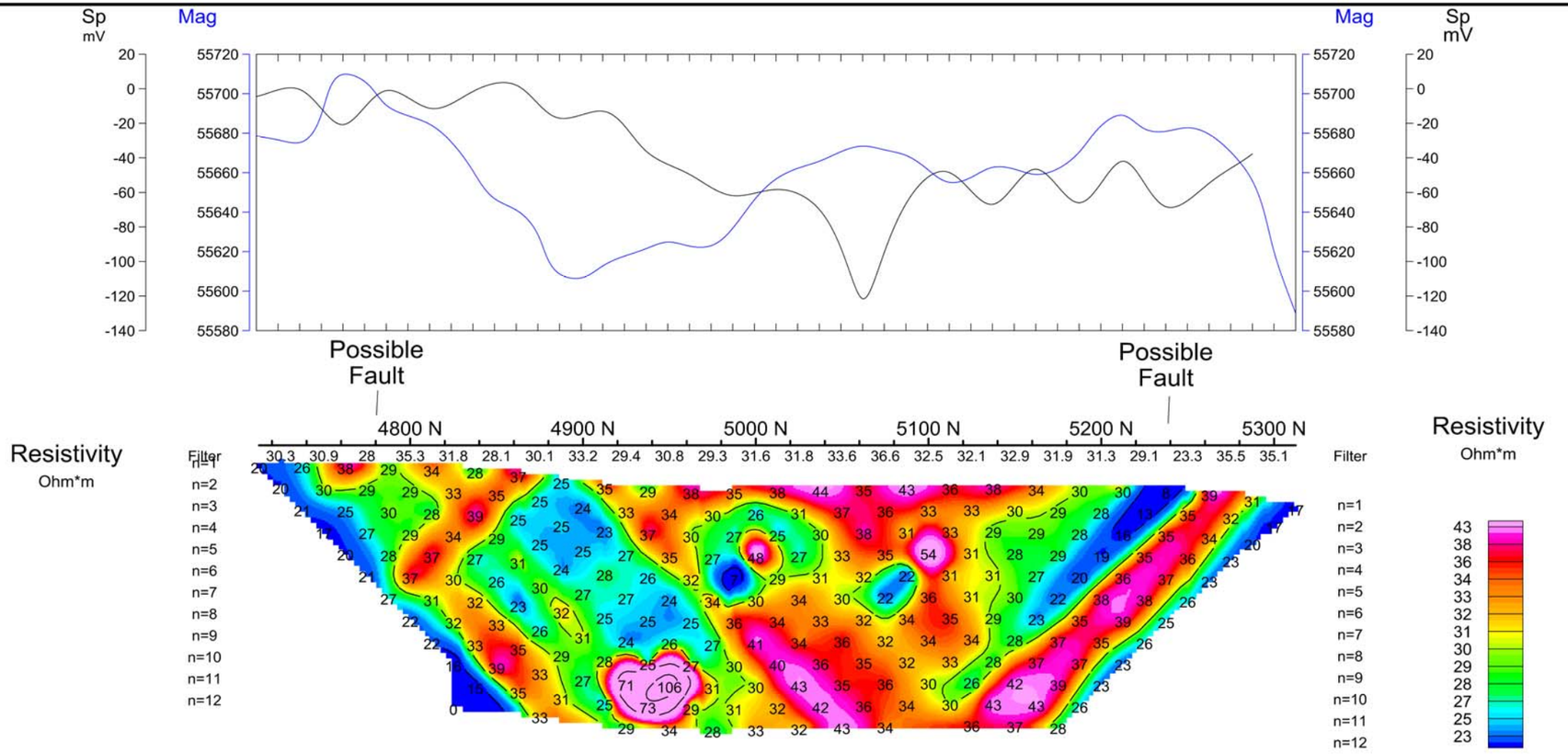
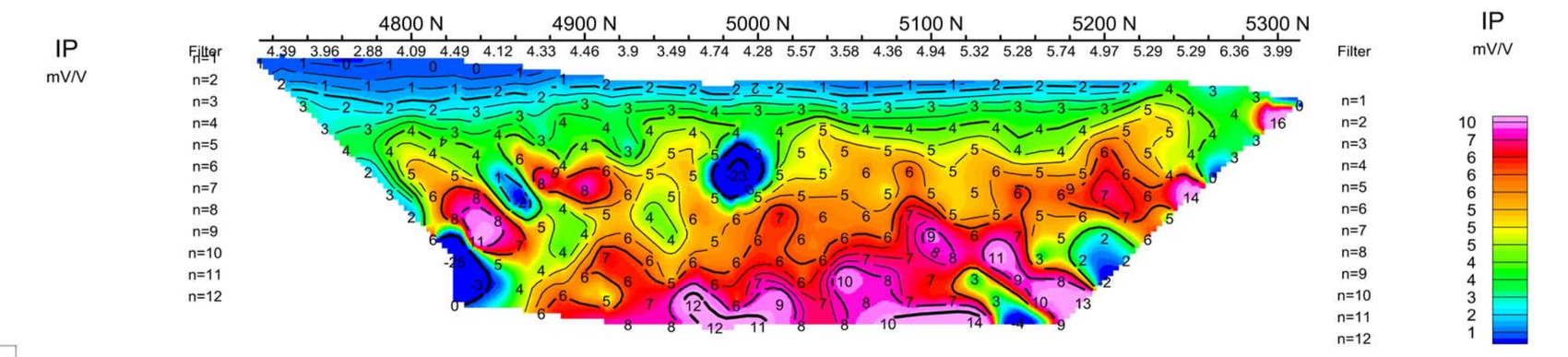
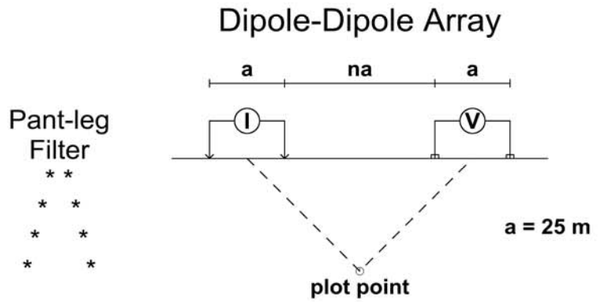




GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

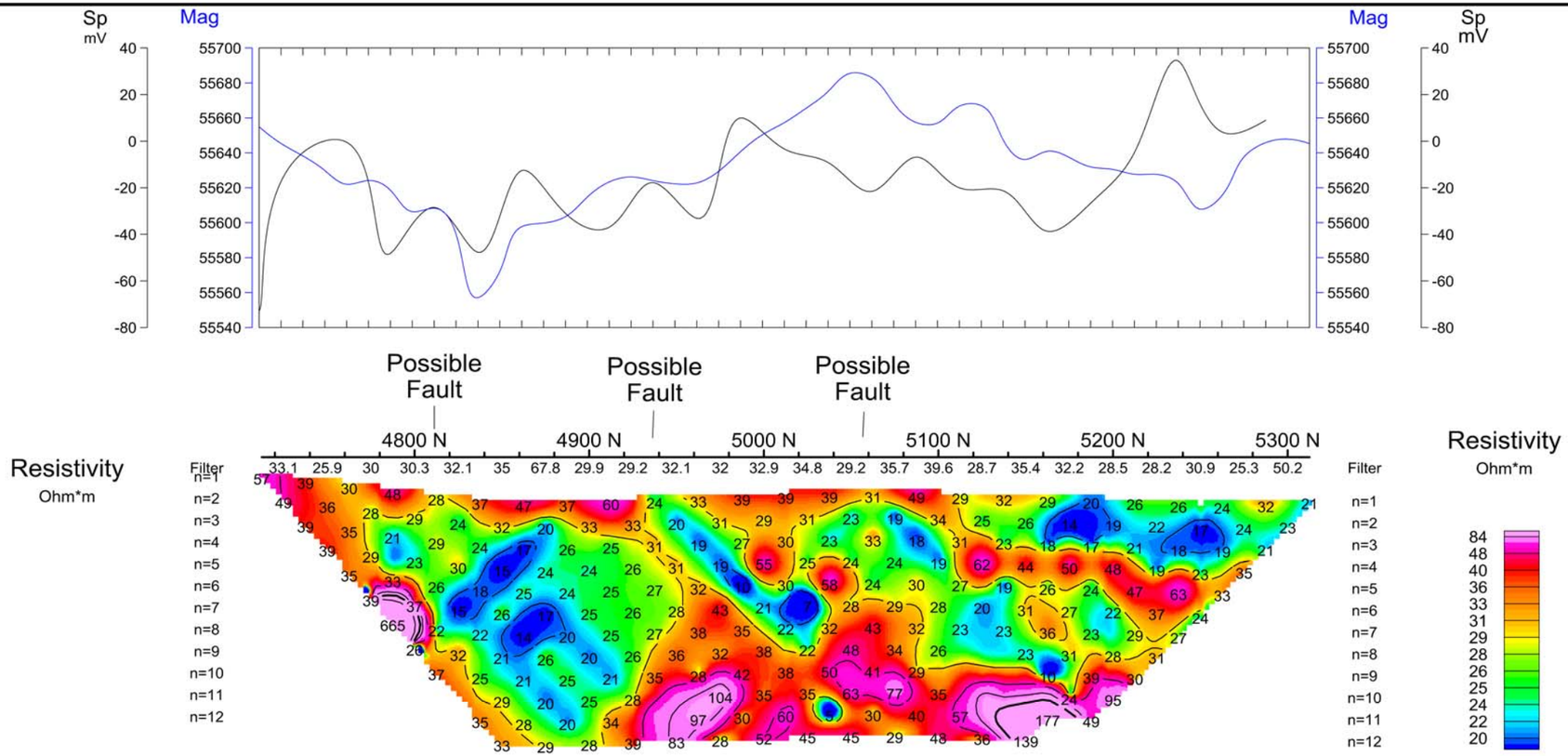
NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

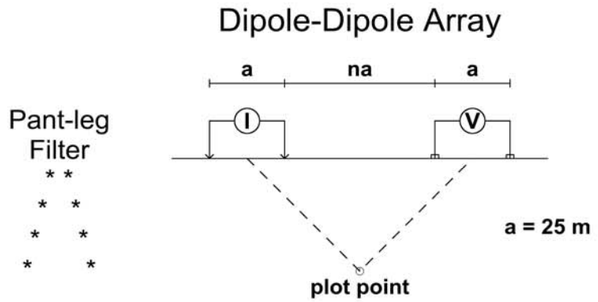
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 6600E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-18



Pseudo Section Plot



LEGEND:

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-meters
Chargeability (IP): log base 10 ohm-meters

INSTRUMENTATION:
IP Receiver: BRGM Iris Elrec 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-856

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS:
Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Scale 1:4000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

(meters)

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

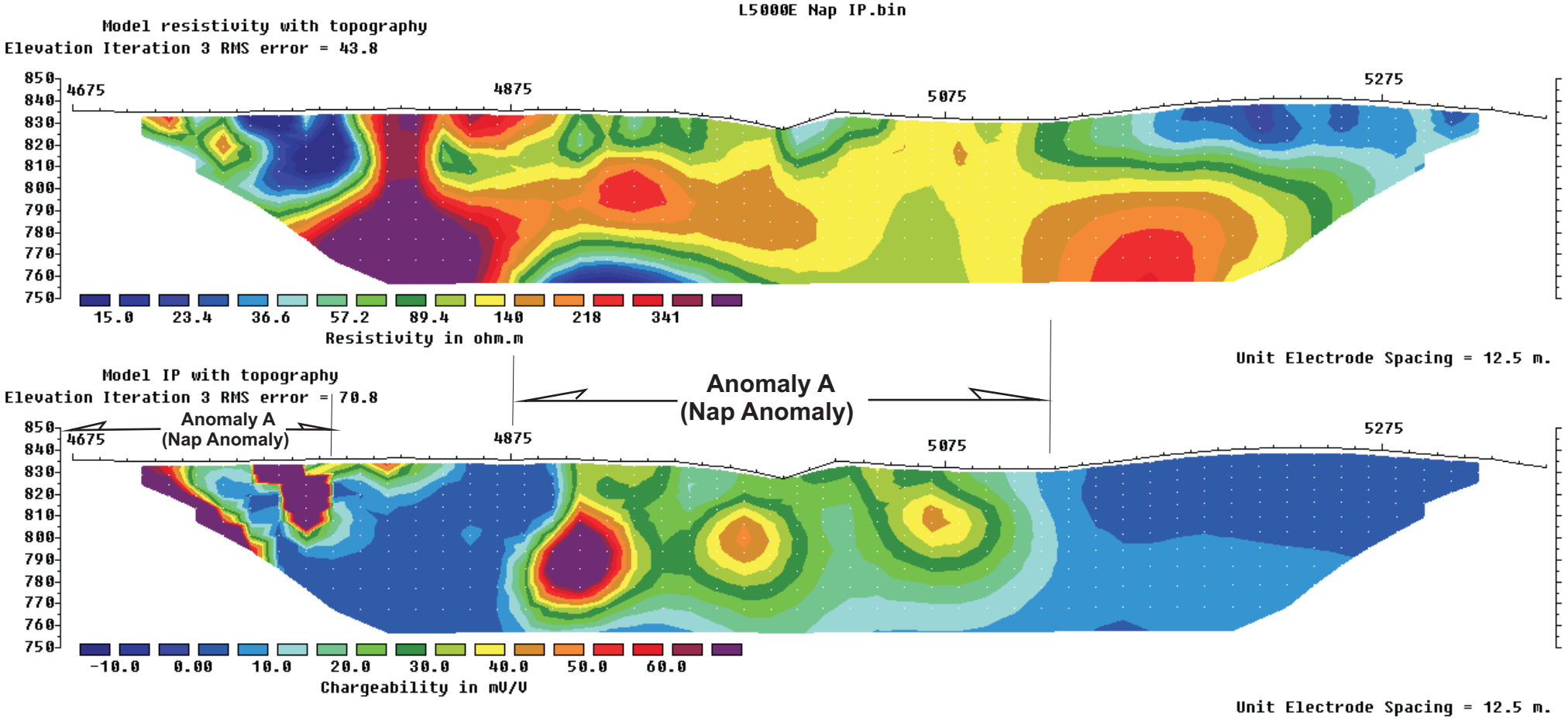
PSEUDO SECTION PLOT

Line 6700E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec '10	GP-19

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

L5000E Nap IP.bin



Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

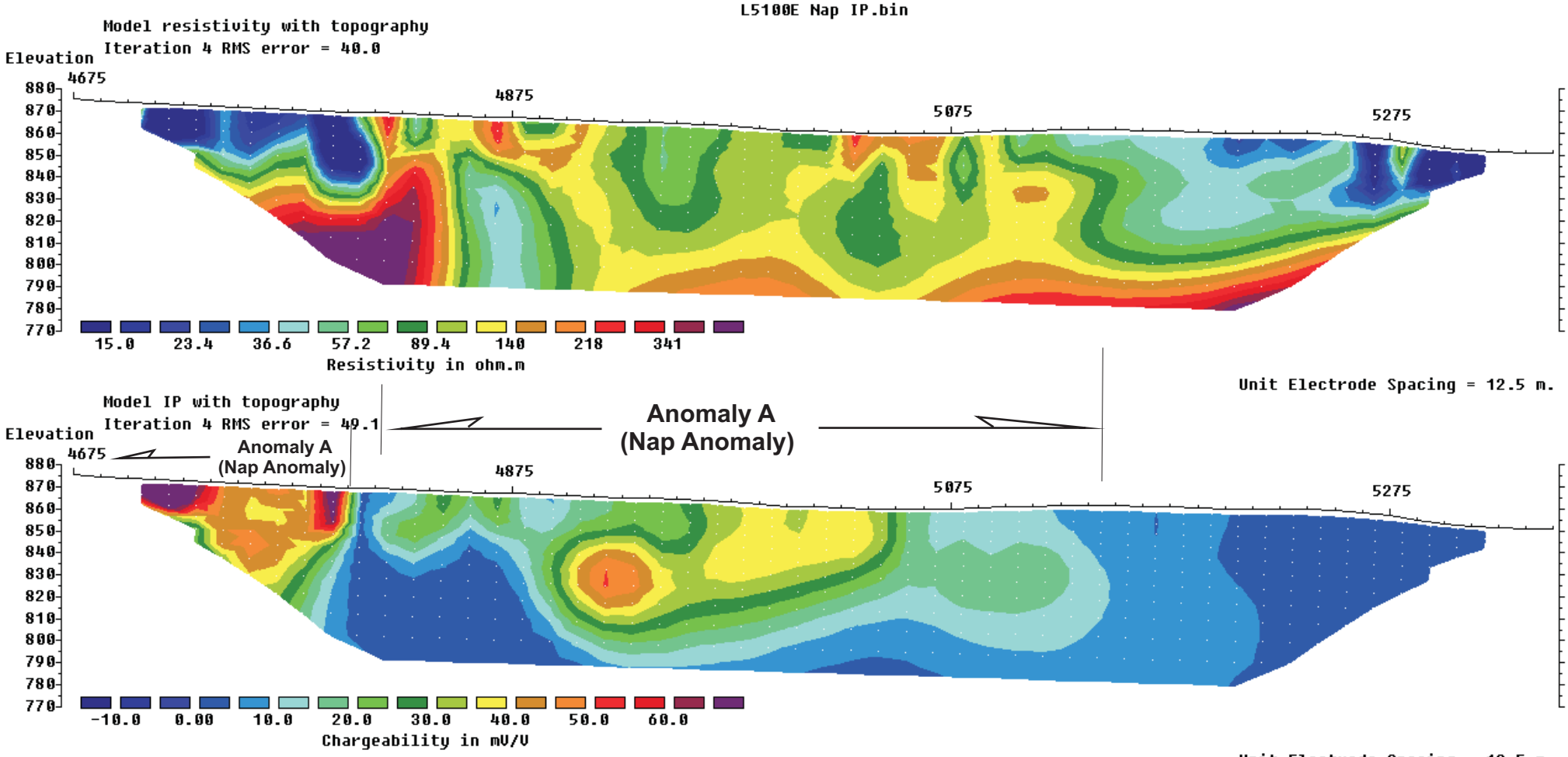
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 5000E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-20

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

L5100E Nap IP.bin



Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

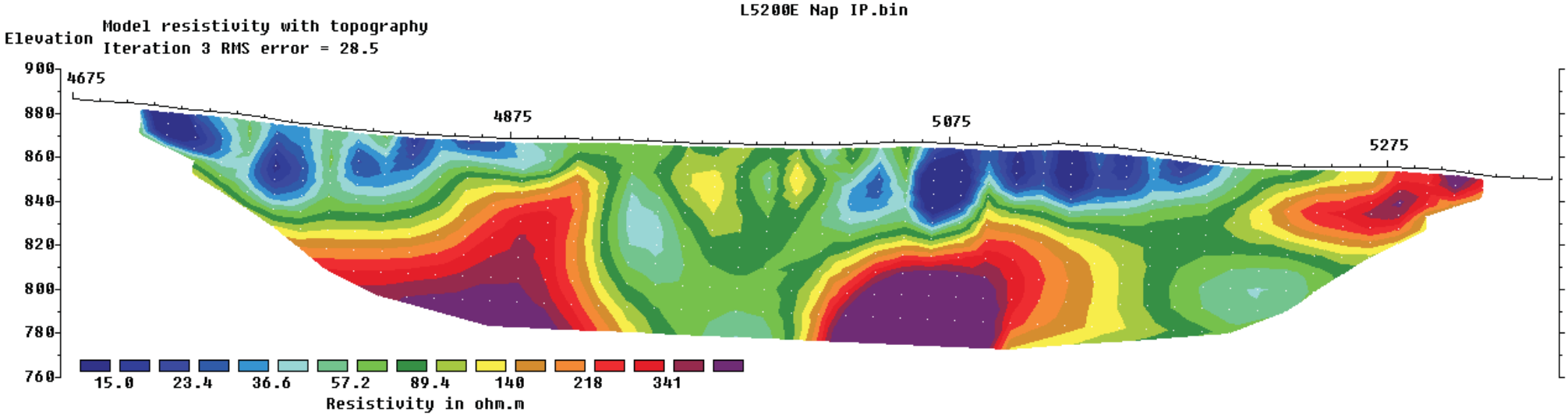
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
LINE 5100E

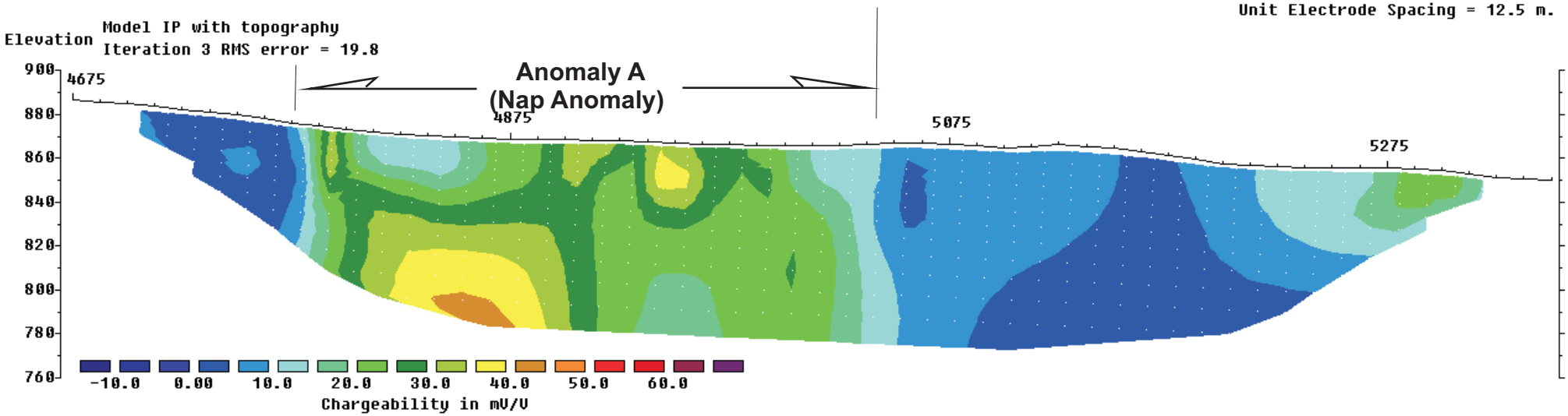
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-21

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

L5200E Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 5200E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-22

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
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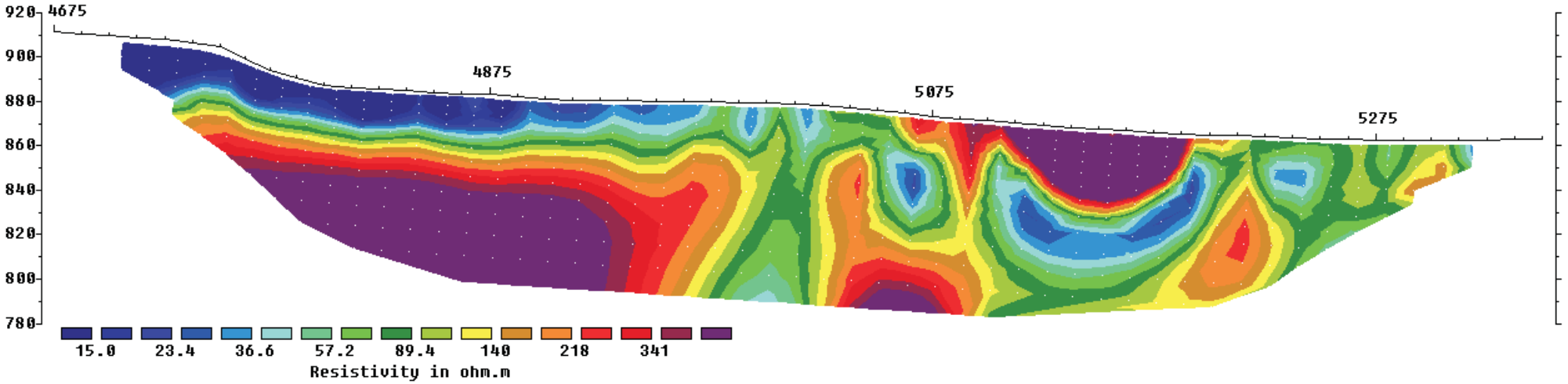
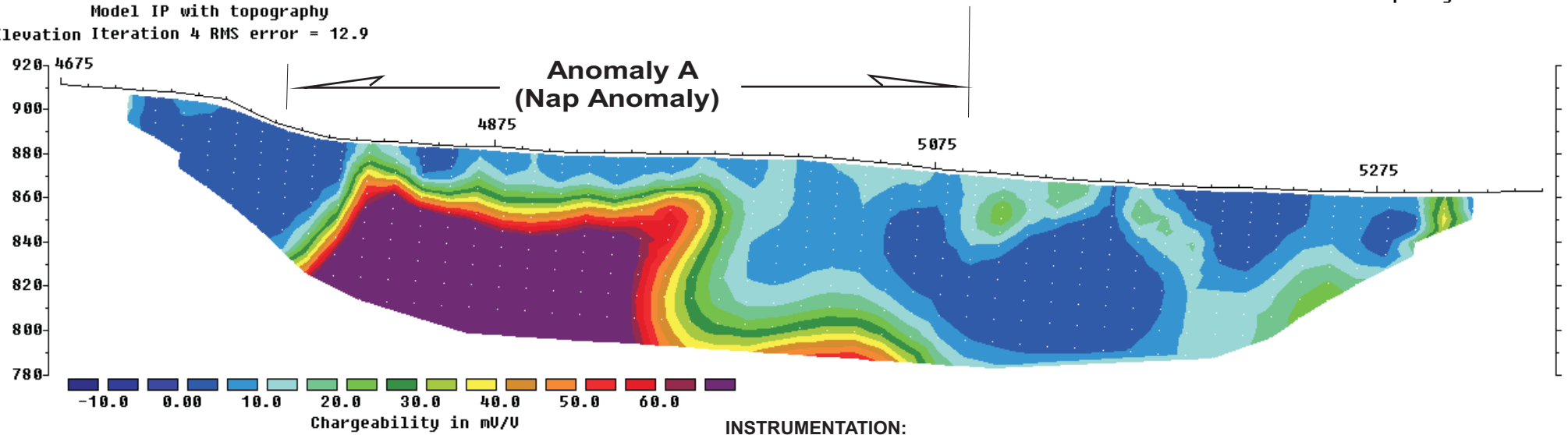
L5300 Nap IP.bin

Model resistivity with topography
Elevation Iteration 4 RMS error = 19.9



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Model IP with topography
Elevation Iteration 4 RMS error = 12.9



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
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DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

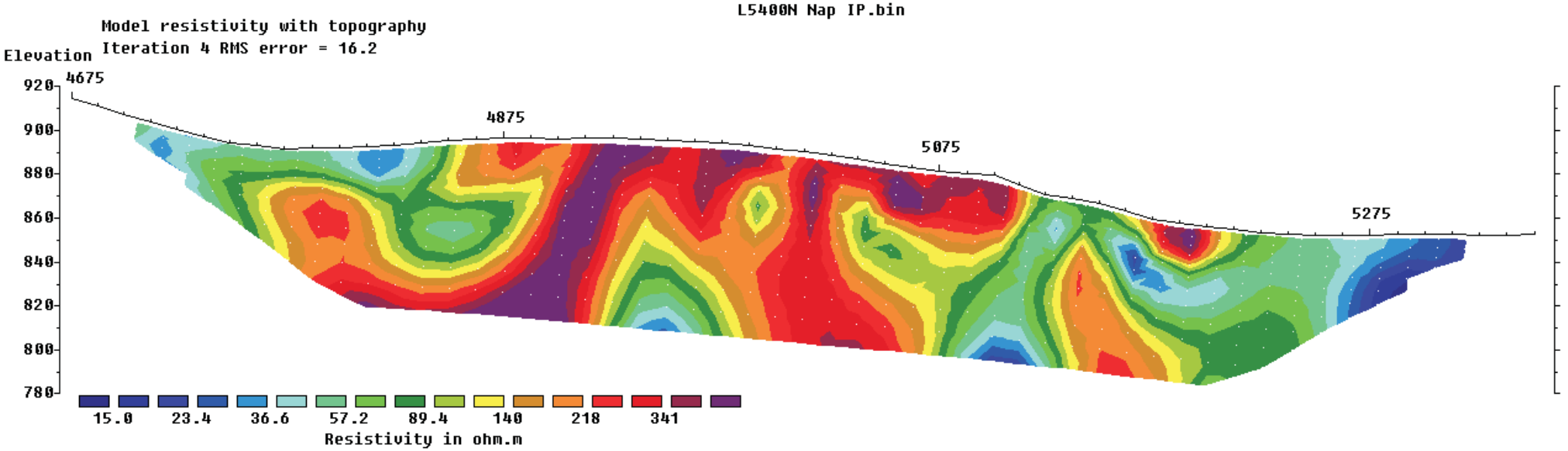
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

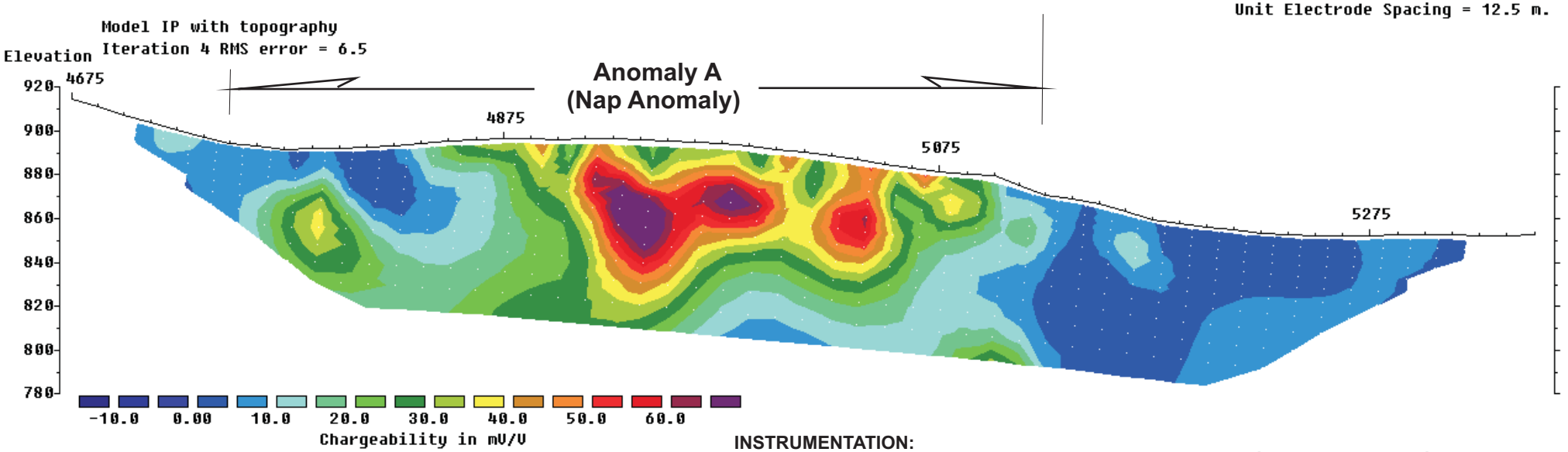
LINE 5300E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-23

L5400N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

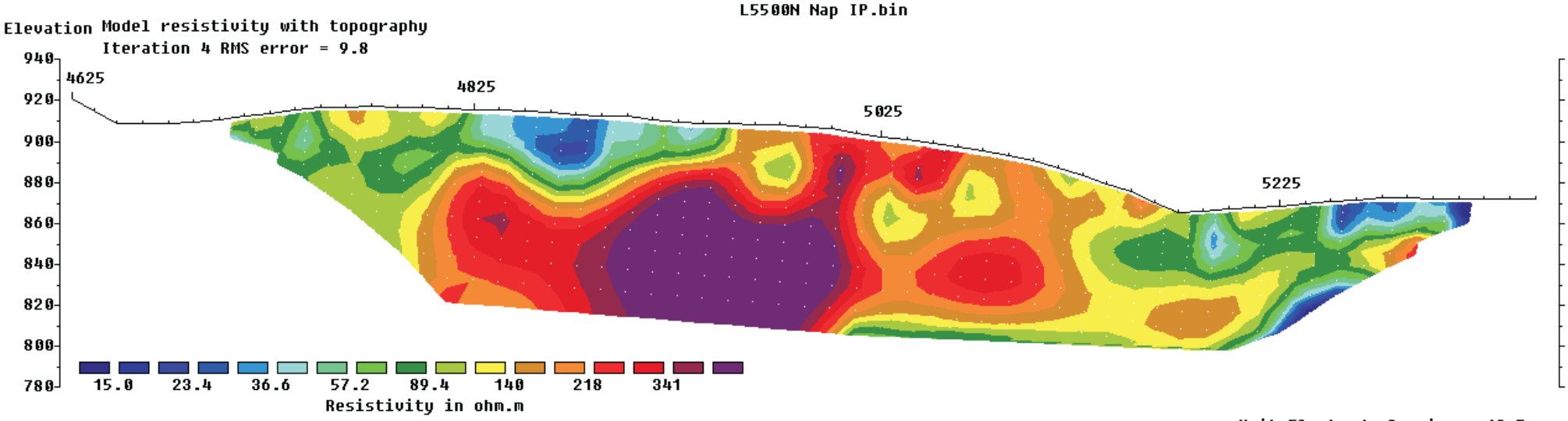
NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

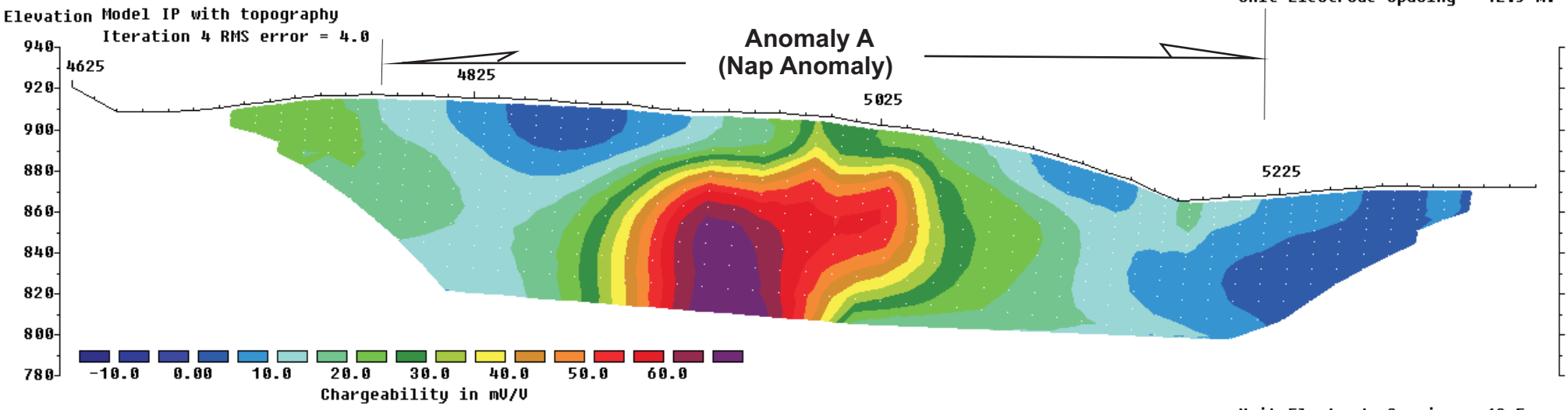
IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
LINE 5400E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-24

L5500N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 20.67 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4625.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
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DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

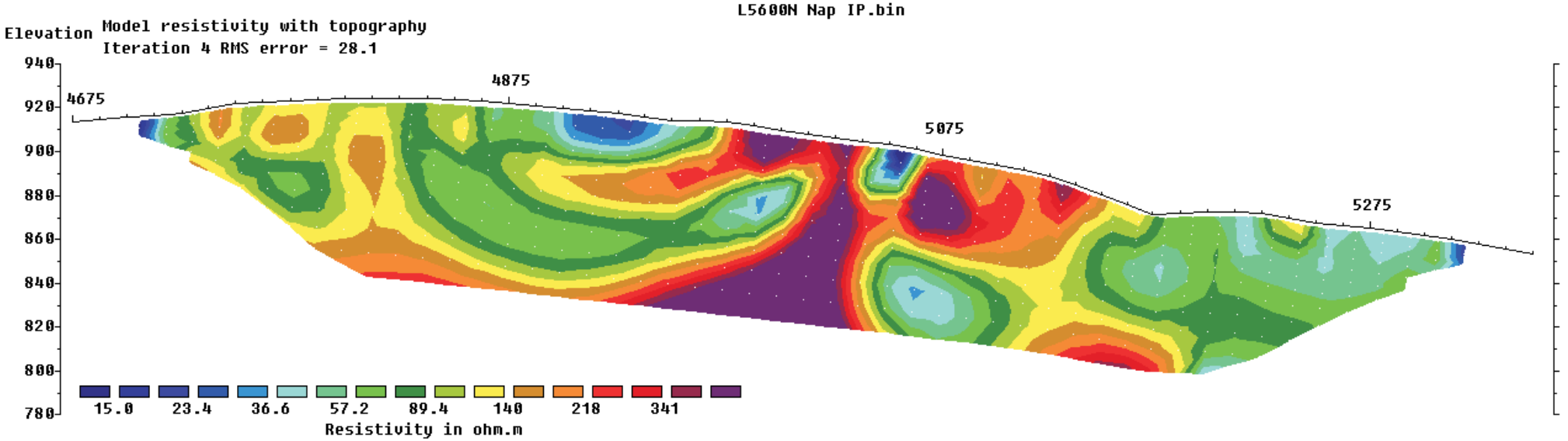
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

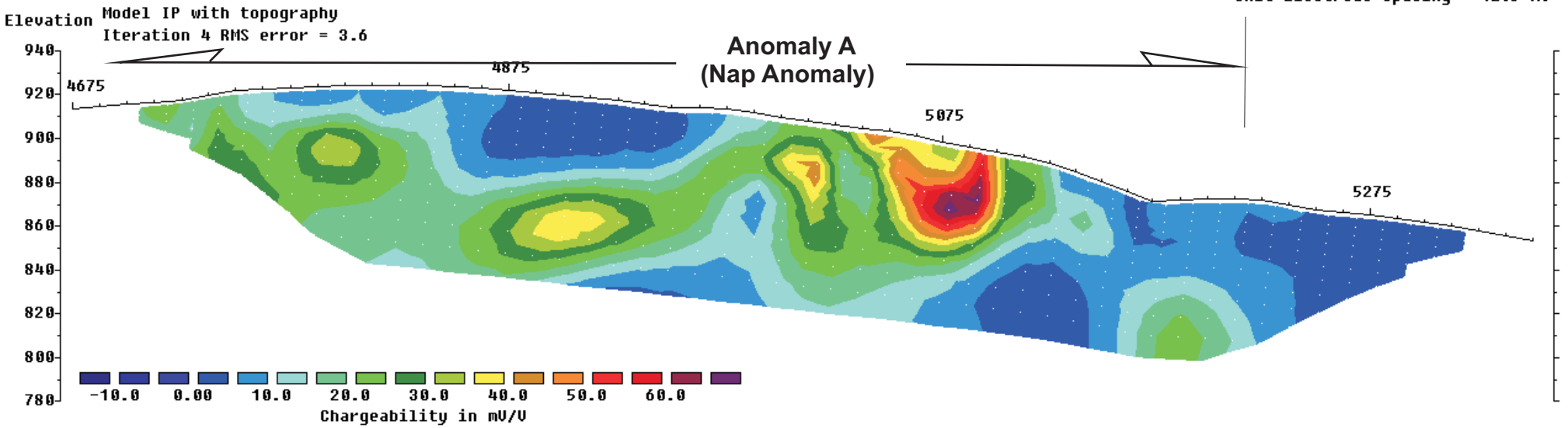
LINE 5500E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-25

L5600N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

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DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

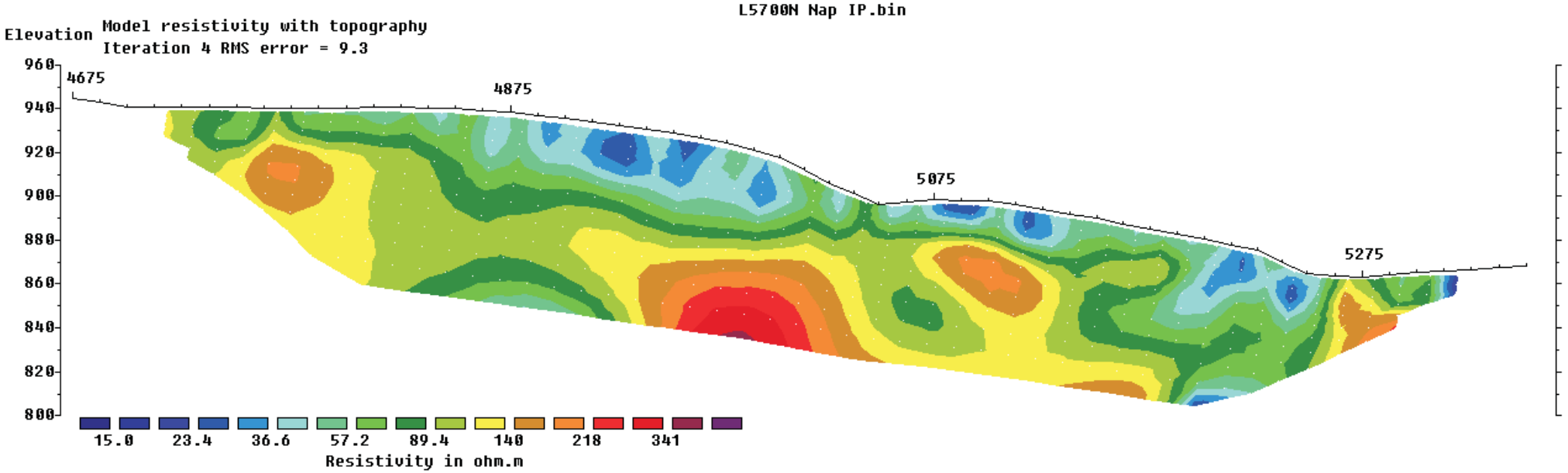
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

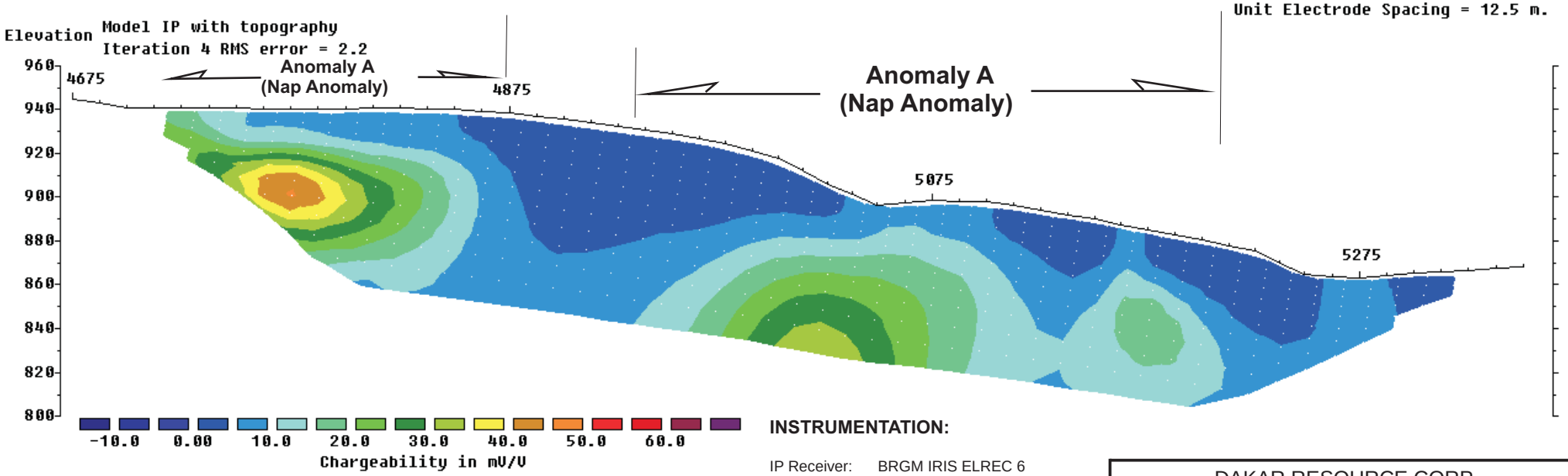
IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 5600E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-26

L5700N Nap IP.bin





Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

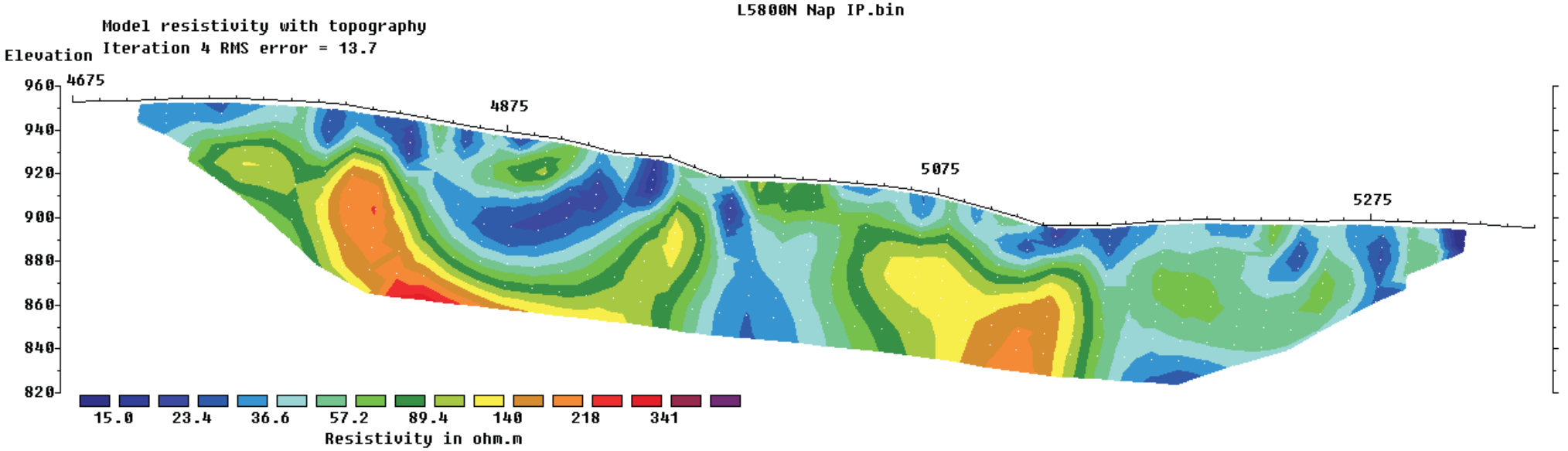
Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

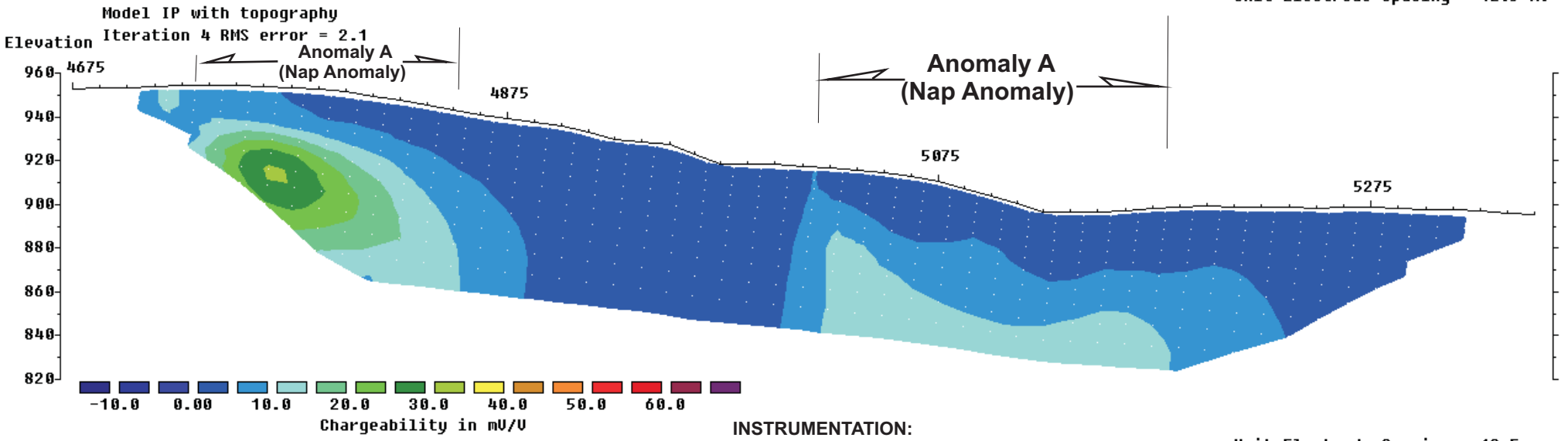
LINE 5700E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-27

L5800N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

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DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

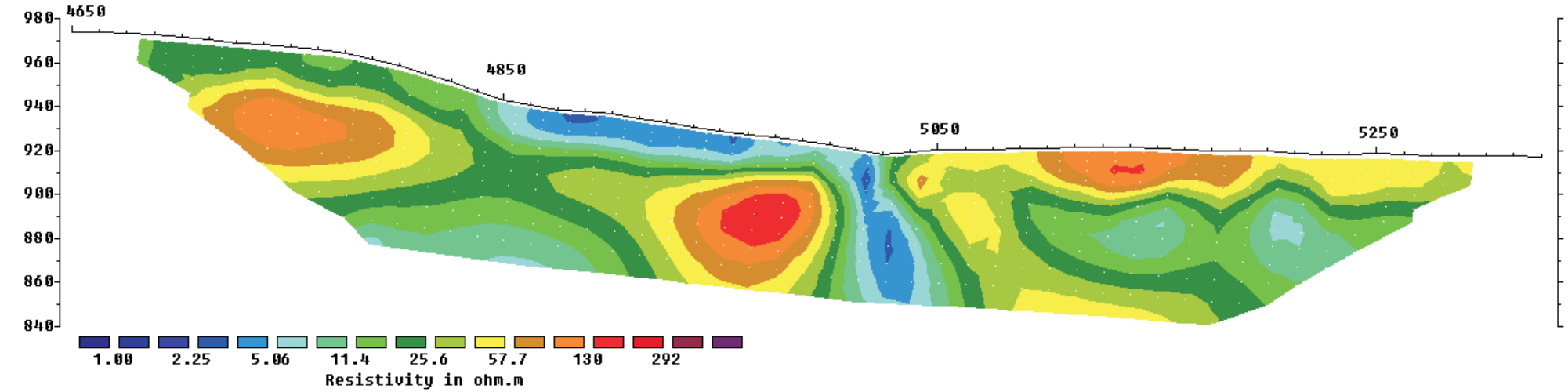
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 5800E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-28

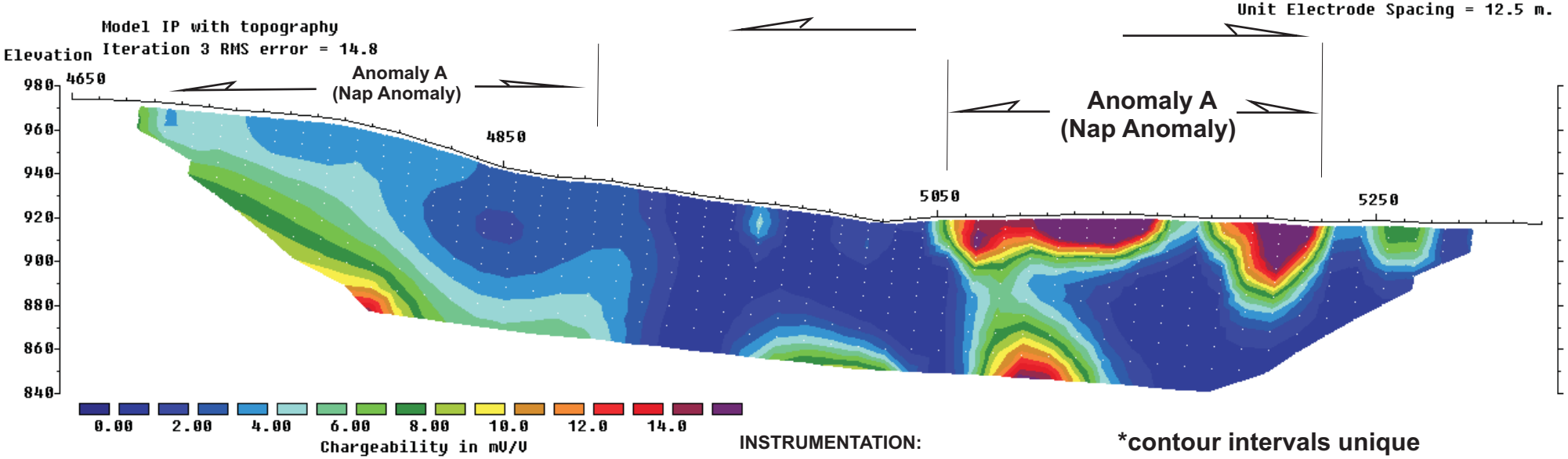
L5900N Nap IP.bin

Model resistivity with topography
Iteration 3 RMS error = 56.8



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Model IP with topography
Iteration 3 RMS error = 14.8



Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4650.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5325.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 5900E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-29

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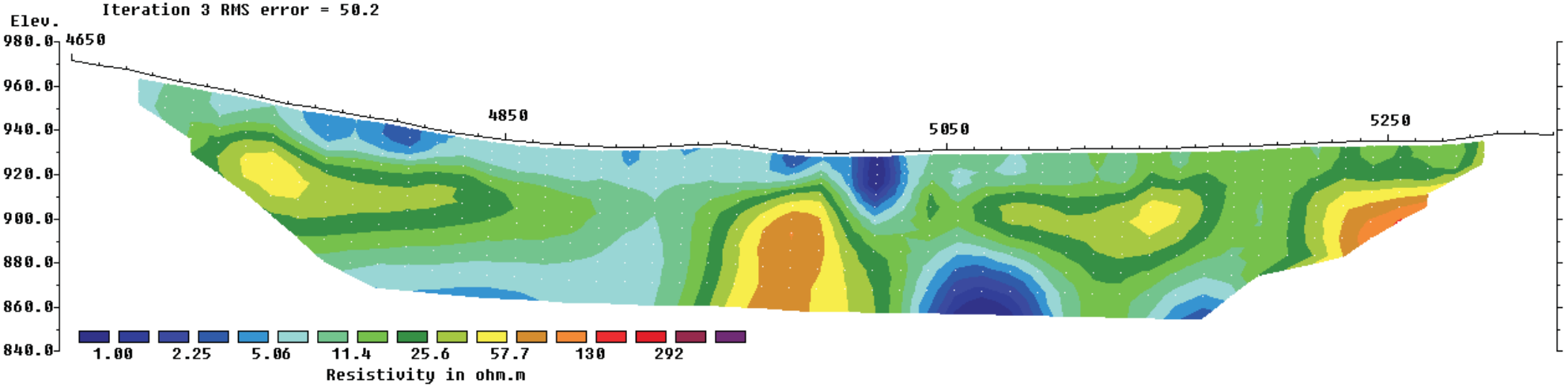
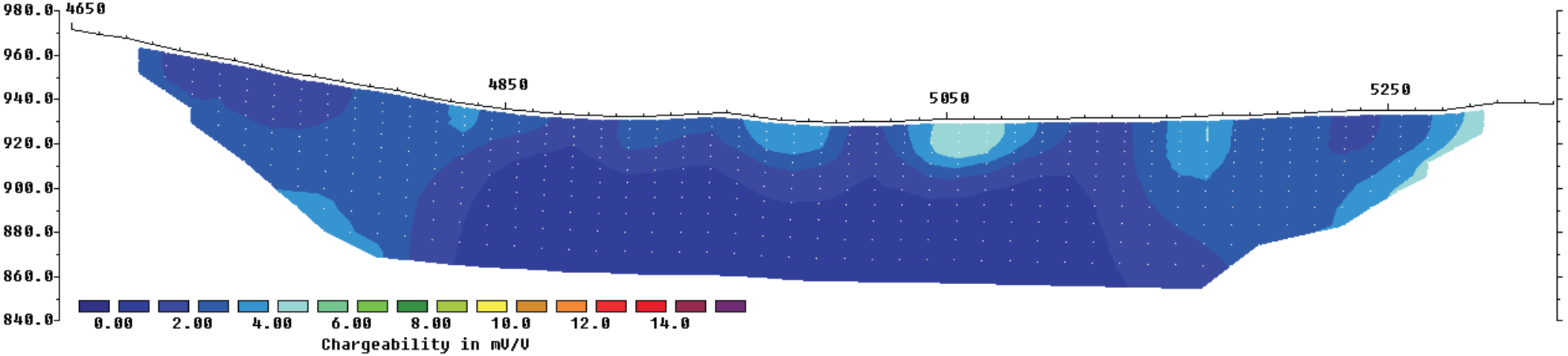
L6000N Nap IP.bin

Model resistivity with topography
Iteration 3 RMS error = 50.2



Model IP with topography
Iteration 3 RMS error = 2.7



Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4650.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5325.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 6000E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-30

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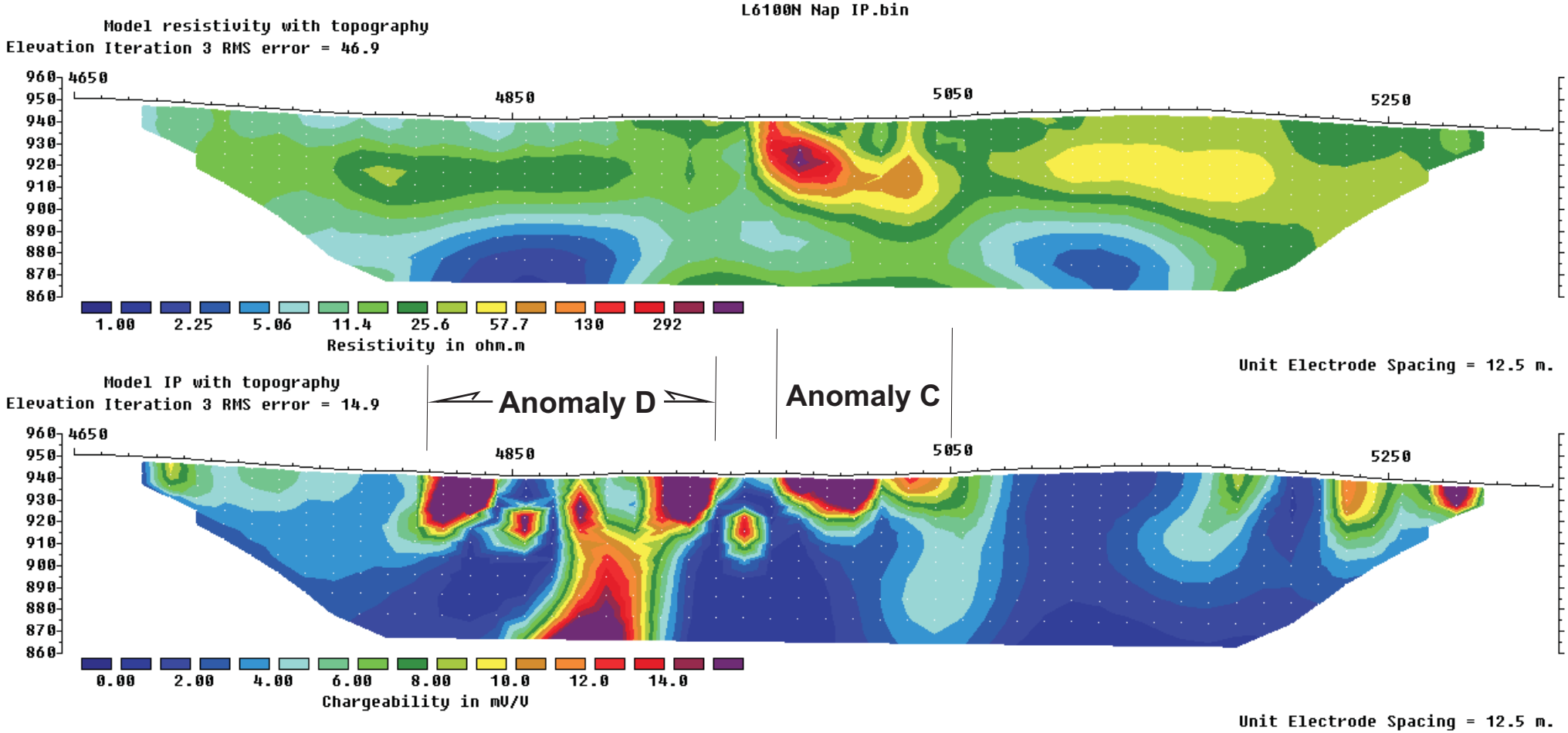
L6100N Nap IP.bin



Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4650.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5325.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
LINE 6100E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-31

Geotronics
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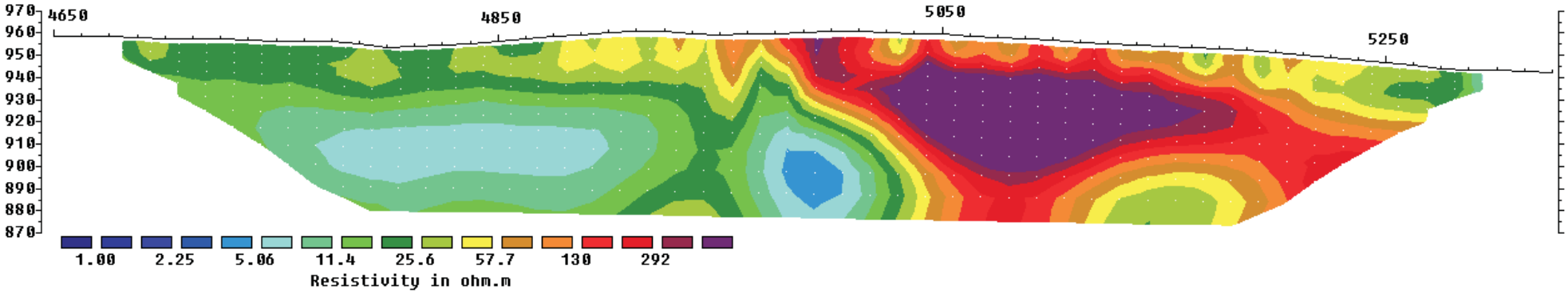
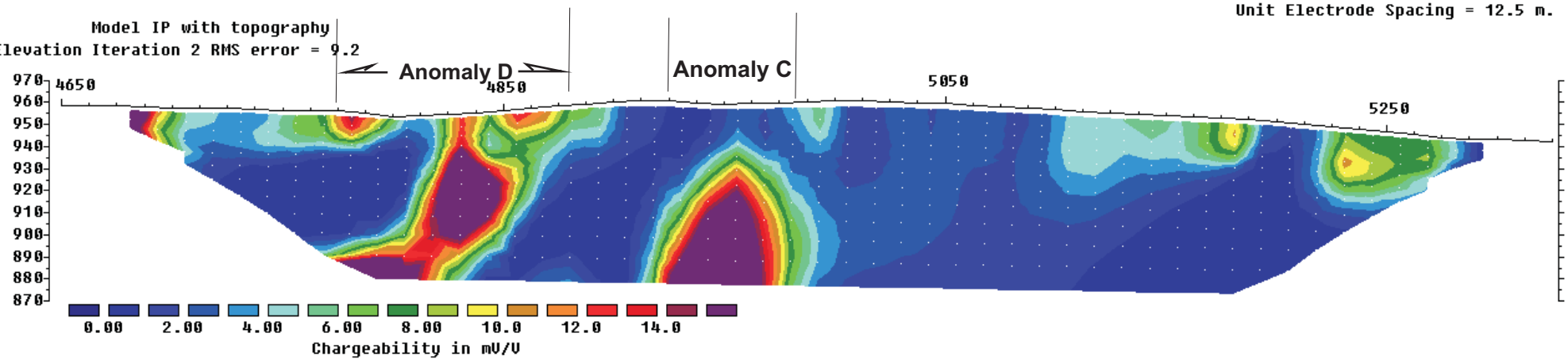
L6200N Nap IP.bin

Model resistivity with topography
Elevation Iteration 2 RMS error = 148.9



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Model IP with topography
Elevation Iteration 2 RMS error = 9.2



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4650.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5325.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
LINE 6200E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-32

Geotronics
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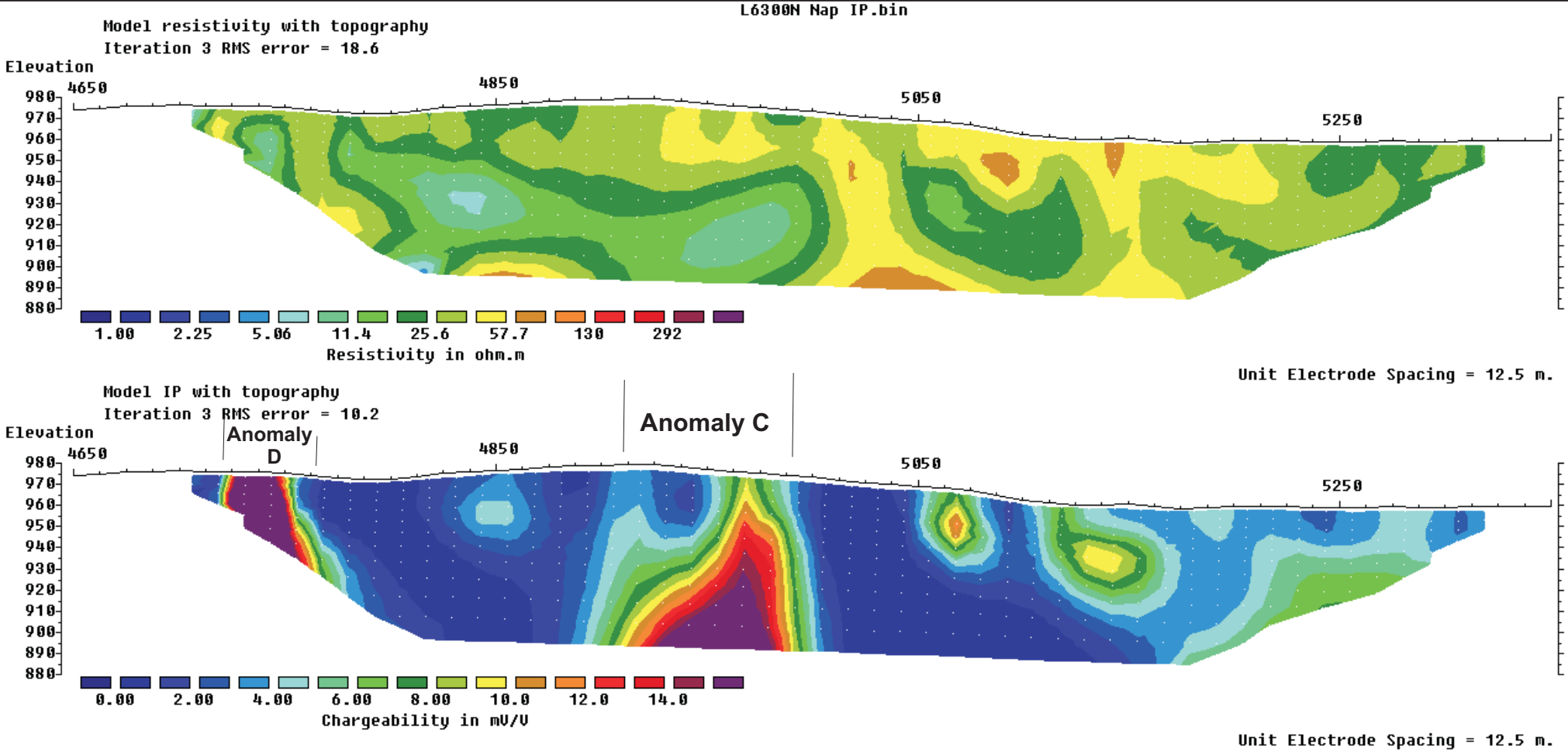
L6300N Nap IP.bin



Horizontal scale is 21.41 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4650.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 6300E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-33

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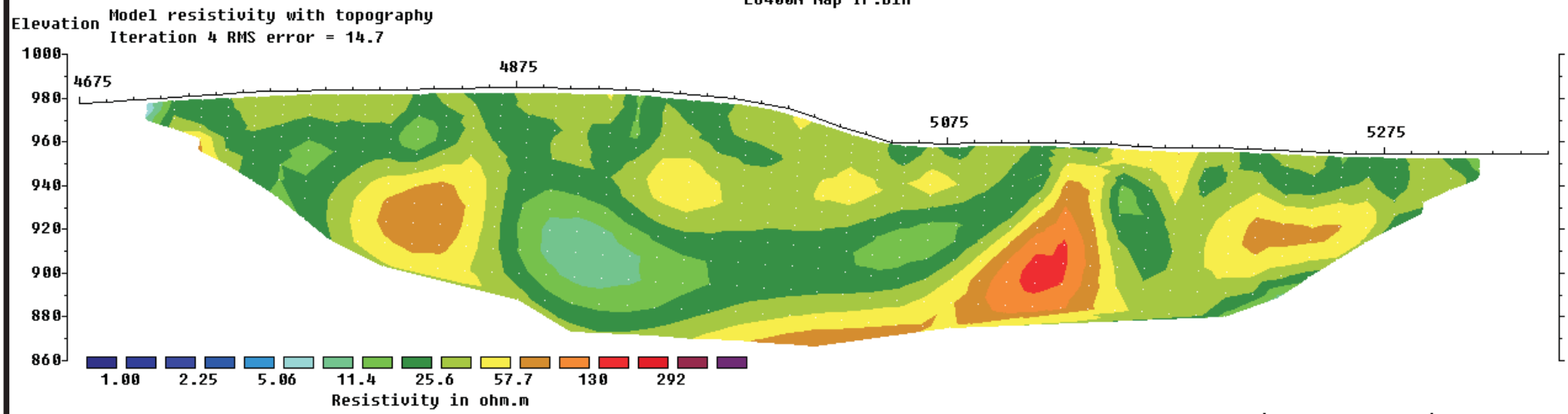
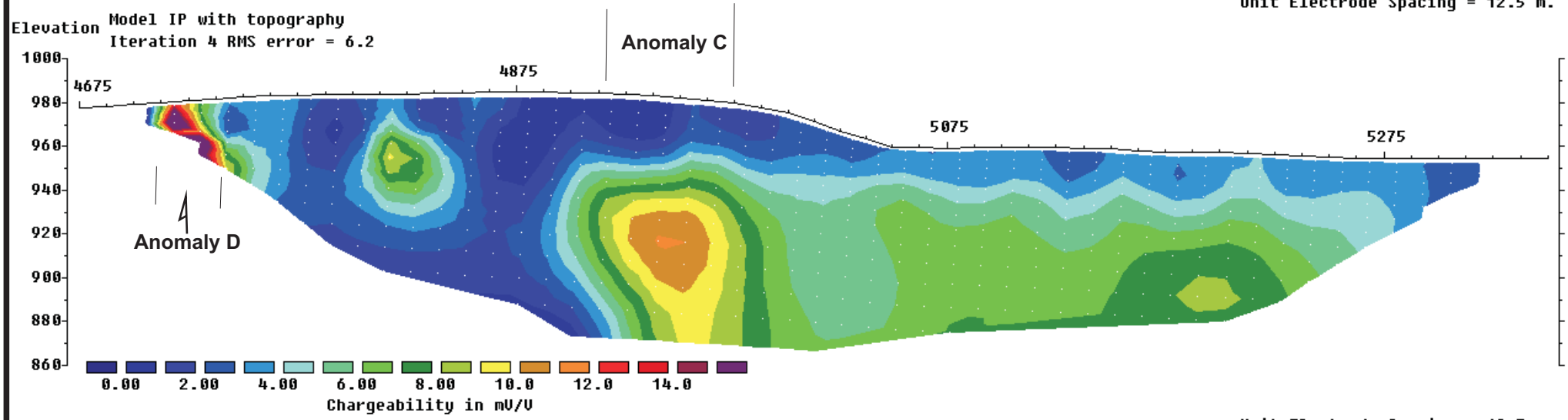
L6400N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 6400E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-34

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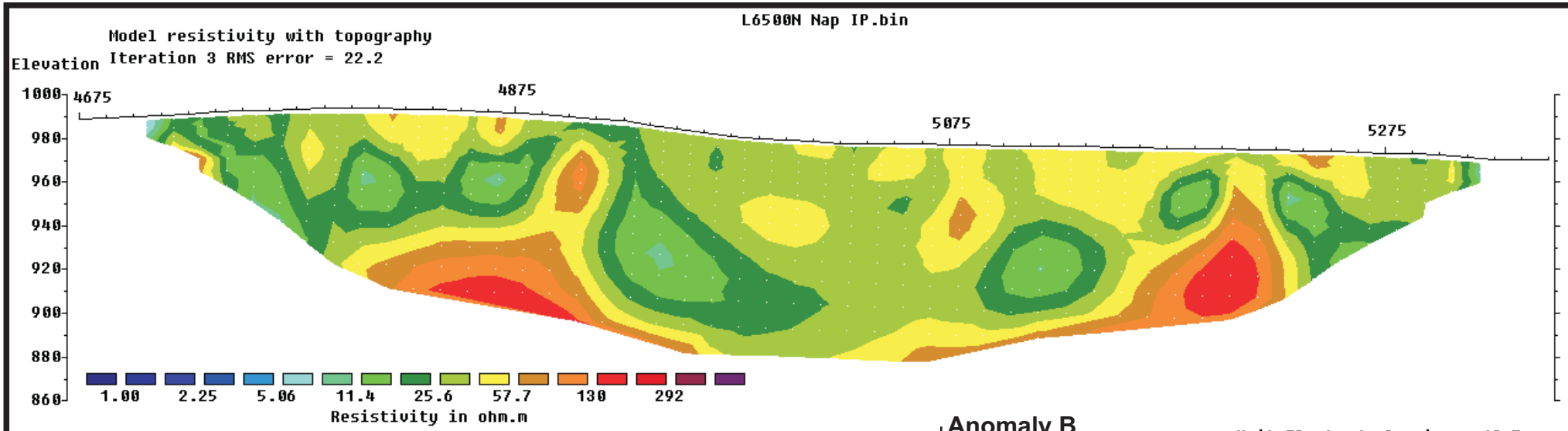
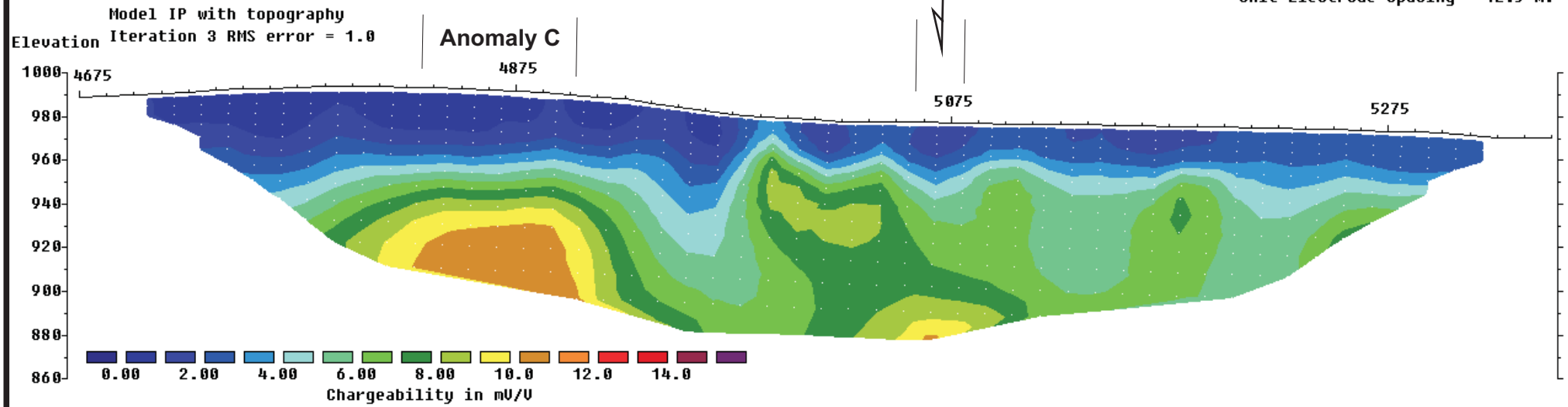
L6500N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Anomaly B

Anomaly C



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

***contour intervals unique**

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

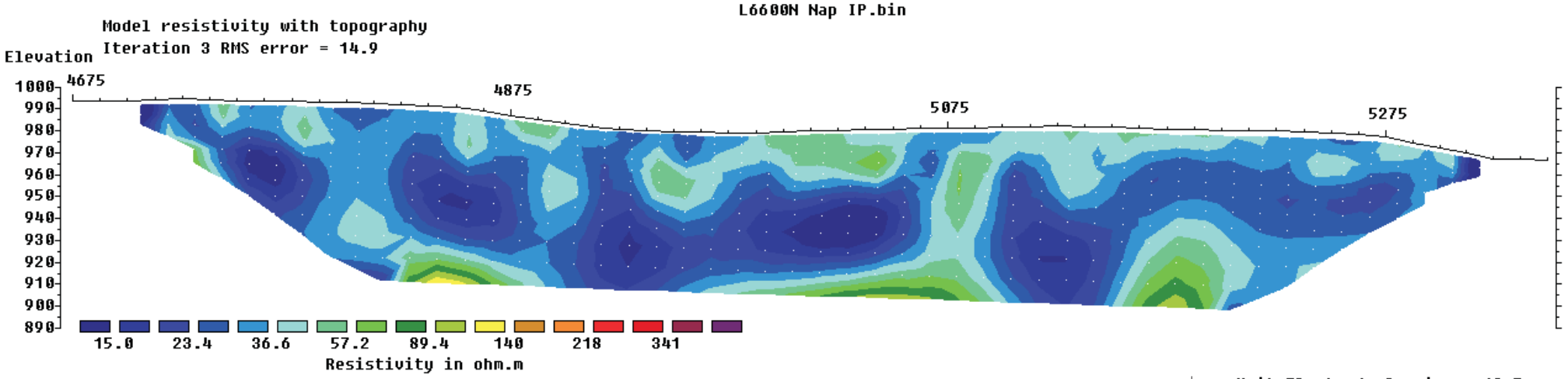
IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

GEOTOMO INVERSION

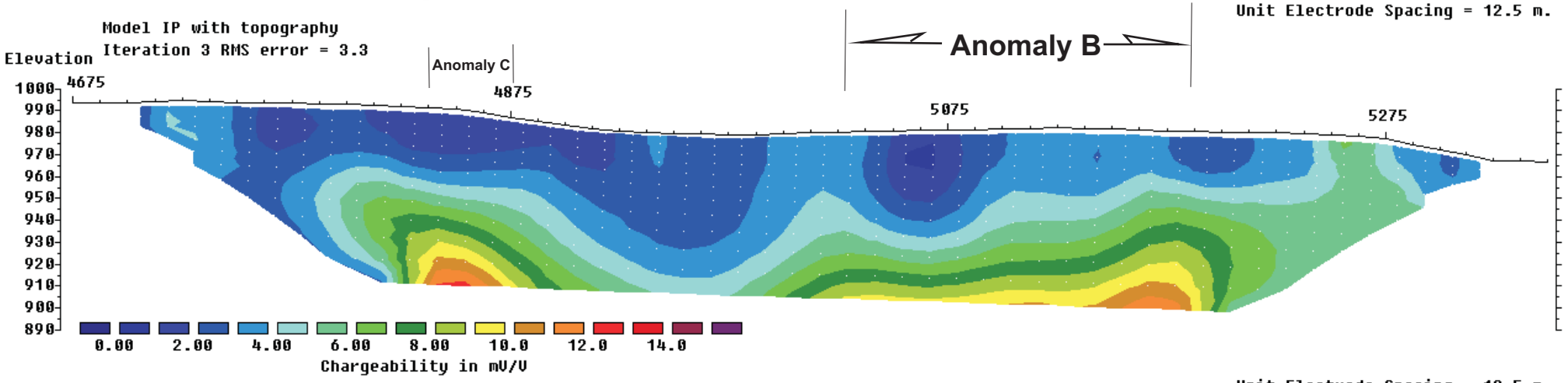
LINE 6500E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-35

L6600N Nap IP.bin



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.



Unit Electrode Spacing = 12.5 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
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DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

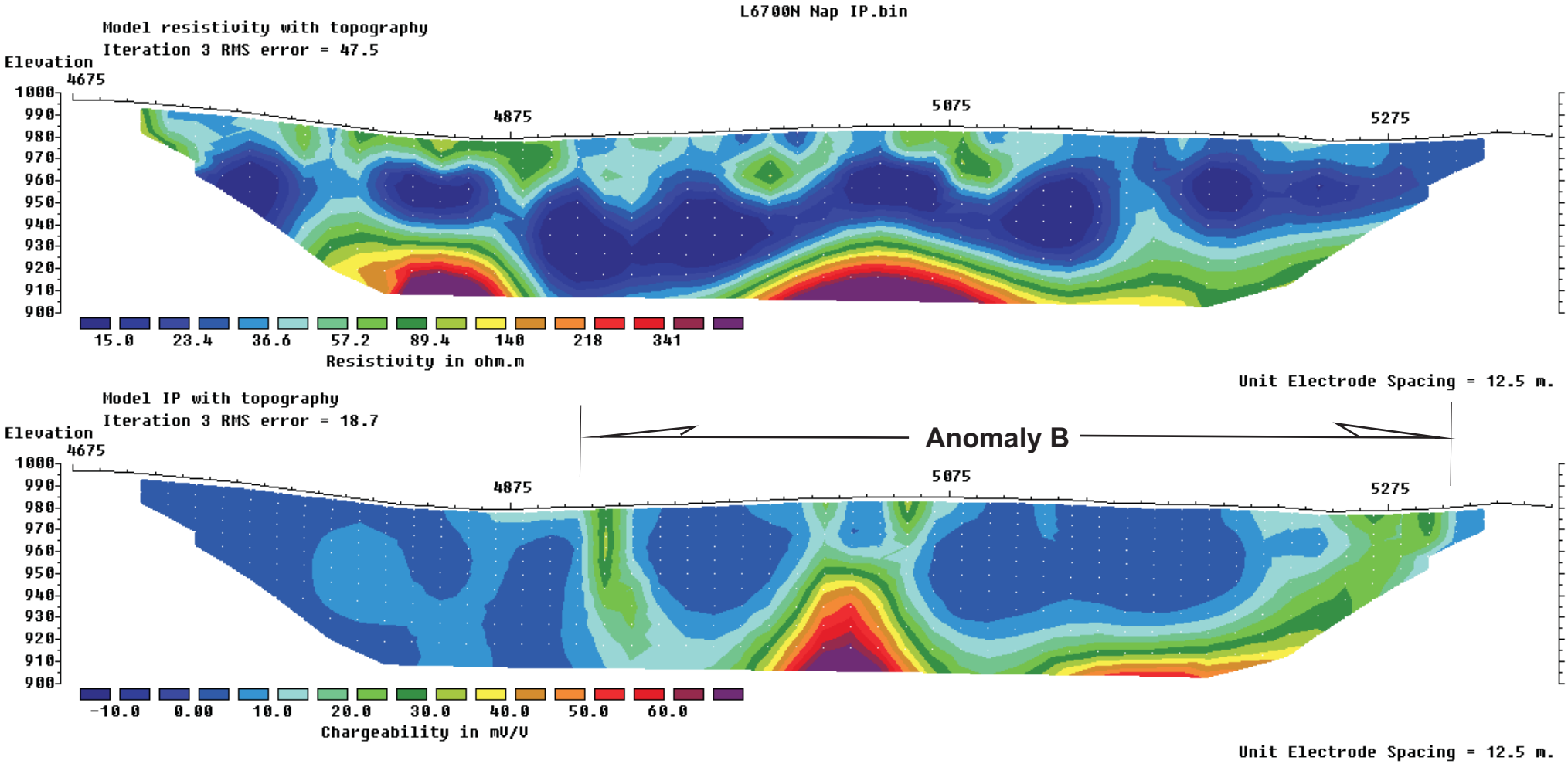
NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION

LINE 6600E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-36



Horizontal scale is 22.20 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 4675.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 5350.0 m.

INSTRUMENTATION:

IP Receiver: BRGM IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: BRGM VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 25 meters (82 feet)
Dipole Separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration: 1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

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DAKAR RESOURCE CORP.

NAP PROJECT

Napier Lake, Stump Lake Area, Kamloops MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
LINE 6700E

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO:
DGM	10-27	92I/08	Dec 10	GP-37