BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 198,711.00

AUTHOR(S): Grant F. Crooker

SIGNATURE(S): Grant Crooker Digitally signed by Grant Crooker DN: cn=Grant Crooker, o, ou, email=crooker@telus.net, c=CA Date: 2012.04.28 09:46:12 -07'00'

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-4-520, Approval # 10-1620746-0608, June 9, 2010

YEAR OF WORK: 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5283893 April 15 2012, 5293188 April 29 2012

PROPERTY NAME: TAS

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): TAS, 511400

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: copper-silver-gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 92HSE192, 92HSE193

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen

NTS/BCGS: 092H028, 038

LATITUDE: 49 ° 18 ' " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 29 ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Grant F. Crooker

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Box 404

Keremeos, BC, V0X 1N0

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

1) Grant F. Crooker

2) Supreme Resources Ltd (To July 31, 2011)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Box 404

Keremeos, BC, V0X 1N0

3620 Crouch Avenue

Coquitlam, BC, V3E 3H4

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

The TAS claim is underlain by volcaniclastic rocks of the Wolfe Creek Formation of the Late Triassic Nicola Group that have been intruded by monzonite and diorite of the Late Triassic Copper Mountain intrusions. Two drill holes that tested the propylitic and potassic altered monzonite at the South prospect gave significant copper values including 19 metres grading 0.20% Cu (21004) and 14 metres grading 0.22% Cu (21007). Chalcopyrite occurs along fractures and as disseminations, often with epidote.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Crooker, GF (2010): Titan 24 Geophysical and Core Drilling Report on the Tas and Tas-S1 to Tas-S15 Mineral Claims for Supreme Resources Ltd, Owner and Operator. 31363

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	5 holes, NQ, 1485.5 metres	511400	197,383.00
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	83, 35 element ICP-AES	511400	1,328.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	198,711.00

CORE DRILLING REPORT

On The

TAS AND TAS-S1 TO TAS-S17 MINERAL CLAIMS
(SOWS 5283893 and 5293188)

Copper Mountain Area
Similkameen Mining Division
British Columbia

092H018, 028 and 038
(49° 18' North Latitude, 120° 29' West Longitude)

For

SUPREME RESOURCES LTD
3620 Crouch Avenue
Coquitlam, BC
V3E 3H4
(Owner TAS-S1 to TAS-S17 Mineral Claims)
(Operator to July 31 2011)

And

GRANT F. CROOKER
2522 Upper Bench Road
Box 404
Keremeos, BC
V0X 1N0
(Owner TAS Mineral Claim and Operator)

By

GRANT F. CROOKER, P.Geo.,
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
GFC CONSULTANTS INC

April 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The TAS project is located approximately 160 kilometres east of Vancouver, and 17 kilometres south of the town of Princeton in southern British Columbia, adjacent to the Copper Mountain mine of Copper Mountain Mining Corporation (75%) and Mitsubishi Minerals Corporation (25%). Supreme Resources Ltd conducted the 2011 drilling program on the TAS project in June of 2011 and subsequently terminated its option on the property on July 31 of 2011. The TAS property now consists of one mineral claim covering 1,306.07 hectares in the Similkameen Mining Division. The project area has been extensively logged by clear cutting methods, giving good access to all areas of the claim.

The Copper Mountain camp has been the scene of copper exploration since the 1880's and has been a significant producer of copper, gold and silver for 70 years (1926-1996). The Copper Mountain deposits were first operated as an underground mine by the Granby Consolidated Mining from 1926 to 1957, and later as open pit operations from 1972 to 1996. The Copper Mountain camp has a total reported production to 1993 of 168 million tonnes of ore recovering 764,964 tonnes of copper, 21,185 kilograms of gold and 288,884 kilograms of silver. The average grades of the copper ores are reported as 0.47% copper, 0.13 gram/tonne gold and 1.72 grams/tonne silver.

The camp lay relatively dormant from 1957 to 1965. In 1966 Granby Consolidated Mining resumed exploration at Copper Mountain on the east side of the Similkameen River and Newmont Mining Corporation initiated exploration at the Ingerbelle property on the west side. In 1967 Newmont purchased the Copper Mountain assets from Granby, and by 1969 had discovered two copper deposits on the Copper Mountain side and one copper deposit on the Ingerbelle side. In 1972, mining in the Copper Mountain camp resumed by open pit methods and continued until 1996 when operations ended.

Copper Mountain Mining Corporation renewed exploration at Copper Mountain in 2007 with core drilling commencing in January and continuing through November of 2008. In April of 2009, a NI 43-101 (Giroux Consultants Ltd) compliant resource report was issued by Copper Mountain Mining Corporation. The measured and indicated resources, based on a 0.15% copper cut-off grade, are 518.6 million tons grading 0.31% copper and containing 3.2 billion pounds of copper. Inferred resources at 0.15% copper cut-off grade are 390.7 million tons grading 0.23% copper and containing 1.8 billion pounds of copper.

The Copper Mountain mine resumed production in September of 2011 by conventional open pit mining methods with a 35,000 tonnes per day mill. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation recently (January 2012) gave guidance for 2012 and forecast production of 85 to 90 million pounds of copper, 25,000 to 30,000 ounces of gold, and 580,000 to 600,000 ounces of silver at a total cash cost between $ 1.77-$ 1.82 per pound of copper net of precious metal credits. The average ore grade for 2012 is anticipated to be 0.35% copper.

The ore deposits at Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle are spatially and genetically associated with multiple phases of the Copper Mountain intrusions and associated structures. The ore deposits, whether in volcanic or intrusive rocks are associated with zones of extensive and locally intense wall rock hydrothermal alteration, principally of potassic origin. The copper and silver mineralization is associated with fractures, sulphide veins and vein stock works, while the gold mineralization is associated with magnetite vein systems.

The regional and local structures are the important overall mineralizing controls, the most important being the north-west (Main fault), north-east (Mine breaks) and east-west (Gully fault) structures. The majority of the ore deposits and prospects occur along, or at intersections to these structures.

The geological setting on the TAS claim is similar to the Copper Mountain camp. The TAS claim is underlain by volcaniclastic rocks of the Wolfe Creek Formation of the Late Triassic Nicola Group and diorite and monzonite of the Late Triassic Copper Mountain intrusions (Copper Mountain stock and Lost Horse intrusives). These units have been intruded by Post Cretaceous quartz feldspar porphyry dykes.

The structural controls of the Copper Mountain camp have been extended to the TAS claim. The Main fault, a north-west to south-east trending structure hosting the copper deposits and numerous Minfile occurrences has been traced onto the property as a magnetic trough. Similar north-east structures to the Mine breaks are present and may host the copper showings at the TAS North and Central prospects. Propylitic alteration is widespread throughout the property and potassic alteration occurs within the TAS South and Central prospects associated with the Copper Mountain stock.

Geological mapping, prospecting, soil geochemical sampling and magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveying were carried out over the TAS claim from 1990 to 1996. The soil geochemical sampling outlined six weak to strong copper soil geochemical anomalies with coincidentally occurring zinc and silver anomalies. The magnetic surveying outlined a number of magnetic lineaments and magnetic highs and lows.

On the TAS claim three areas of copper mineralization were found, and they have been designated the TAS North, South and Central prospects. Chip sampling of the showing at the TAS North prospect in 1996 gave 11 metres (north-south) grading 0.113% copper and 10 metres (east-west) grading 0.081% copper. Chip sampling of the showing at the TAS South prospect gave 10 metres (north-south) grading 0.324% copper and 7 metres (east-west) grading 0.203% copper. A grab sample from the TAS Central prospect returned 0.19% copper. The copper and silver values on the TAS claim are comparable to the copper deposits in the Copper Mountain camp.

During May of 2009, Supreme Resources Ltd carried out 10.5 kilometres of Titan 24 DC/IP geophysical surveying over lines 82200E, 82600E and 83000E on the TAS claim. Seventeen Titan 24 geophysical anomalies were outlined by the survey, with low, medium and high priority ranking.

In October of 2009, a three hole core drilling program (801.01 metres) tested one of the high priority Titan 24 chargeability anomalies at the south end of lines 82200E and 82600E on the TAS claim. Samples taken from the most strongly mineralized zones in the three drill holes gave mainly background copper values of less than 200 ppm. The highest copper value was 1391 ppm across 0.30 metres (40.96-41.26 metres) in drill hole 2901. Zinc values were higher, with four samples giving values greater than 1000 ppm. The highest zinc value was 1.4% across 4.0 metres (115.67 to 119.67 metres) in drill hole 2902.

The 2010 work program carried out on the TAS property by Supreme Resources Ltd consisted of establishing grid lines, soil geochemical and geological surveys, trenching, rock sampling and core drilling. Rock sampling at the North showing (North prospect) gave anomalous copper values over an area 25 metres wide by 30 metres long in monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. The most significant values were from trench T-1 cut-2 that gave 12 metres grading 0.13% copper and 1.7 grams/tonne silver and T-1 cut-5 that gave 12.6 metres grading 0.09% copper and 1.4 grams/tonne silver.

Rock sampling at trench T-11 cut-1 (North prospect) gave anomalous copper values ranging from 146 to 990 ppm in monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions, and cherty tuff and lapilli tuff of the Wolfe Creek Formation. The anomalous copper values occur over a length of 54 metres with pyrite concentrations varying from a trace to 4%. The higher concentrations of pyrite and associated anomalous copper values at the north end of trench T-11 appear to be the cause of the Titan 24 chargeability target DDH-04.

Rock sampling at the Cliff showing (South prospect) gave anomalous copper values in moderately propylitic and potassic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. The most significant values were from trench T-9 cut-2 that gave 8.5 metres grading 0.25% copper and 2.2 grams/tonne silver and T-9 cut-4 that gave 8.3 metres grading 0.28% copper and 3.9 grams/tonne silver. Drill hole 21004 tested the copper mineralization exposed at the trench and intersected 19 metres (1.56-20.56 metres) grading 0.20% copper and 2.7 grams/tonne silver.

Rock sampling at the Road showing (South prospect) gave anomalous copper values ranging from 380 to 682 ppm in moderately propylitic and potassic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions (trench T-8). Drill hole 21007 tested the copper mineralization exposed at the trench and intersected 17 metres (0.91-17.91 metres) grading 0.19% copper and 1.5 grams/tonne silver. Concentrations of sulphides are very low at the North, Cliff and Road showings, therefore low level induced polarization chargeability anomalies may be important and host significant copper mineralization.

The 2011 exploration program consisted of a five drill hole (21108-21111) core drilling program totalling 1,485.8 metres. Four of the drill holes (21108-21111) tested Titan 24 chargeability anomalies and one drill hole (21112) tested the Road showing at the South prospect.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the 2011 work program on the TAS claim:

1.1) The four drill holes (21108-21110) that tested high chargeability Titan 24 anomalies did not intersect significant copper mineralization.

1.2) Sulphide content in the drill holes was generally less than 1% pyrite. A higher sulphide content would be expected to explain the high chargeability Titan 24 anomalies.

1.3) Drill hole 21112 tested the chalcopyrite mineralization at the Road showing and intersected 15.3 metres (2.1-17.4 metres) grading 0.16% copper, including 3.1 metres (2.1-5.2 metres) of 0.45% copper. The remainder of the drill hole was not assayed.

Additional work is warranted on the property and the exploration program should be conducted as follows:

-As recommended by W. A. Howell, additional assay should be collected from drill hole 21112.

-A 3D-Induced Polarization geophysical survey should be completed over the property at 400 metres line spacing, including fill-in lines between the three 2D Titan 24 lines surveyed in 2009.

-Continue to evaluate the property through geological mapping and prospecting

-Continue a program of trenching and channel sampling at the North, Central and South prospects to determine the extent of surface copper mineralization

-Conduct core drilling on the North showing (North prospect) and Cliff and Road showings (South prospect) to determine the extent and grade of copper mineralization intersected in drill holes

-Upon completion of the 3D Induced Polarization geophysical survey, conduct core drilling on induced polarization targets, focusing on those with coincidental geological, geochemical or geophysical parameters

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Crooker, P.Geo.,
Consulting Geologist,
April 28, 2012

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 GENERAL

The following report entitled "Core Drilling Report on the TAS AND TAS-S1 to TAS-S17 Mineral Claims (SOWS 5283893 and 5293188), Copper Mountain Area, Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, (92H 018, 028 and 038)" was prepared for Supreme Resources Ltd, 3620 Crouch Avenue, Coquitlam, BC, V3E 3H4 (Owner TAS-S1 To TAS-S17 Mineral Claims and Operator to July 31 2011) and Grant F. Crooker (Owner TAS Mineral Claim and Operator). This report was prepared to summarize and document the results of core drilling conducted on the TAS project during the 2011 field season.

The drilling was carried out from May 31 to June 23, 2011 by Hardrock Diamond Drilling of Penticton, BC. The project was under the direction of Grant F. Crooker, P.Geo., of GFC Consultants Inc. W. A. Howell, P.Geo. logged and sampled the core.

A Reclamation Permit (MX-15-520, approval # 10-1620746-0608) was obtained from the Ministry of Energy and Mines in Kamloops to conduct the 2011 work program. An Emergency Preparedness Plan was prepared in accordance with Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources policy.

2.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property (Figure 1.0) is located approximately 17 kilometres south of Princeton and 2 kilometres east of Copper Mountain in southern British Columbia. The center of the property lies at approximately between 49° 18' north latitude and 120° 29' west longitude (NTS 92H018, 028 and 038).

Access to the property is via the paved Copper Mountain road, turning south off Highway 3 at Princeton. From the Copper Mountain road, one turns onto the Wolfe Creek or Belgie Creek Forest Access roads that give good access to all areas of the property. The logging roads are good, all weather gravel roads.

2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The TAS project lies within the Thompson Plateau. Elevation is high, varying from 1220 to 1830 metres above sea level. Topography is generally moderate to steep although it becomes gently rolling along the ridges.

Wolfe Creek flows in a northerly direction through the TAS claim and has a good flow of water year round. Vegetation consists mainly of mature jack pine with some spruce and fir and most of the property has been logged due to the pine beetle infestation.

2.4 PROPERTY AND CLAIM STATUS

The TAS project (Figure 2.0) consists of one cell mineral claim covering 1,306.07 hectares in the Similkameen Mining Division and is owned by Grant Crooker, 2522 Upper Bench Road, Box 404 Keremeos, BC V0X 1N0. The TAS claim was under option to purchase by Supreme Resources Ltd, 3620 Crouch Avenue, Coquitlam BC, V3E 3H4 until July 31, 2011 when Supreme terminated its option. Supreme Resources owns the TAS-S1 to TAS-S17 mineral claims outright.

TABLE 1.0 - CLAIM DATA

Claim	Hectares	Mining Division	Tenure No.	Good To Date y/m/d	New Good To Date y/m/d
TAS	1306.07	Similkameen	511400	2017/may/24	2022/may/24*
TAS-S1	527.00	Similkameen	598797	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S2	527.13	Similkameen	598798	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*

TAS-S3	527.25	Similkameen	598799	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S4	527.37	Similkameen	598800	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S5	527.48	Similkameen	598801	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S6	506.21	Similkameen	647284	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S7	527.50	Similkameen	647285	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S8	464.26	Similkameen	647286	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S9	506.31	Similkameen	647288	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S10	527.75	Similkameen	647289	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S11	358.89	Similkameen	647291	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S12	527.37	Similkameen	647303	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S13	527.65	Similkameen	647304	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S14	316.73	Similkameen	647306	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S15	422.15	Similkameen	647307	2012/may/24	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S16	337.26	Similkameen	853105	2012/may/01	2012/nov/01*
TAS-S17	273.99	Similkameen	853107	2012/may/01	2012/nov/01*

* Upon acceptance of this report.

2.5 AREA AND PROPERTY HISTORY

The TAS project is located approximately 3 kilometres southeast of the Copper Mountain Mine in southern British Columbia. Open pit production from Copper Mountain to the end of 1993 was 136,119,622 tonnes of ore milled with a head grade of 0.432% copper (recovered grade 0.358%*)*, and a recovered grade of 0.113 gram/ton gold and 1.121 grams/ton silver. Total production of metals from both open pit and underground mining through 1993 was 764,964 tonnes copper, 21,185 kilograms of gold and 288,884 kilograms of silver.

Copper was first discovered at Copper Mountain in 1884 by a trapper named Jameson. However little work was carried out in the area until Volcanic Brown located the Sunset claim in 1892. From 1892 until 1923 exploration was carried out in many areas of the camp. During the latter stages of World War I a concentrator was built at Allenby and a rail line was built from Princeton to Allenby and thence to Copper Mountain. However, no copper was produced during this time.

In 1923 The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company Limited acquired the property and reorganized the concentrator and mine plants. Production did not begin until early in 1926 and continued until 1930. The mine was shut down until 1937 when production resumed and continued until 1957 when the mine was again closed. To the end of 1957 the concentrator treated 31,547,476 tonnes of ore producing 278,116 tonnes of copper, 5,825 kilograms gold and 152,525 kilograms of silver. Most of this production was from underground operations.

Little work was carried out in the area from 1957 to 1965. However in 1966, extensive trenching and drilling was carried out by The Granby Mining Company Limited at Copper Mountain, Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited on the Ingerbelle property west of the Similkameen River, and Cumont Mines Limited on its holdings near Copper Mountain. In December 1967, Newmont purchased all of the Granby holdings in the Copper Mountain area and carried out large scale exploration on both properties. By the end of 1969, one large scale zone of low grade copper mineralization was outlined at the Ingerbelle property and two zones at Copper Mountain. In June 1970 Newmont gave official notice of its intention to put the properties into production.

The property entered production by open pit methods in 1972 and was in almost continuous production until 1996. Cassiar Mining Corporation (Princeton Mining Corporation) purchased the Copper Mountain property from Newmont in June of 1988. The production rate was approximately 20,000 tonnes of ore per day with a mill head grade of 0.44% copper and recoverable gold and silver values. The Copper Mountain mine closed in November of 1996 due to low copper prices and an exhaustion of low stripping ratio ore reserves.

The Copper Mountain Mining Corporation renewed exploration at the Copper Mountain in 2007. Core drilling commenced in January of 2007 and continued through November of 2008. In April of 2009, a NI 43-101 (Giroux Consultants Ltd) compliant resource report was issued by Copper Mountain Mining Corporation. The measured and indicated resources, based on a 0.15% copper cut-off grade, are 518.6 million tons grading 0.31% copper and containing 3.2 billion pounds of copper. Inferred resources at 0.15% copper cut-off grade are 390.7 million tons grading 0.23% copper and containing 1.8 billion pounds of copper. The Copper Mountain mine (75% Copper Mountain Mining Corporation and 25% Mitsubishi Materials Corp) mine resumed production in September of 2011 by conventional open pit mining methods with a 35,000 tonnes per day mill. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation recently (January 2012) gave guidance for 2012 and forecast production of 85 to 90 million pounds of copper, 25,000 to 30,000 ounces of gold, and 580,000 to 600,000 ounces of silver at a total cash cost between $ 1.77-$ 1.82 per pound of copper net of precious metal credits. The average ore grade for 2012 is anticipated to be 0.35% copper.

The Copper Mountain fault is an important structure and controls the location of mineral deposits, zones and prospects and the distribution of mineralization within them. This fault controls the location of the Pit 1, Pit 2 and Ingerbelle deposits, the Oriole and BEM zones and other prospects. The Copper Mountain fault strikes in a south-east direction and the magnetic trough associated with the fault trends onto the TAS claim.

The Oriole zone is located approximately 1000 metres west of the northern portion of the TAS claim. Proven and probable reserves on the Oriole zone (1996 Mine Reserves/Resources by Similco Mines, non NI 43-101 compliant) based on a 0.23% Cu cut-off grade, are 2,900,000 short tons grading of 0.44% copper. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation completed 20 drill holes on the Oriole zone in 2007 and 2008 and significant high grade copper mineralization was intersected. This included drill hole OL-07 with 131 feet grading 1.44% copper equivalent and OL-17 with 119 feet of 2.31% copper equivalent. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation continued drilling the Oriole zone in the fall of 2010 and reported that all holes are returning above cut-off grade mineralization. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation has announced (2011) plans to begin mining of the higher grade mineralization at the Oriole zone on receipt of a mining permit from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Rifle Titan 24 chargeability anomaly lies 100 to 600 metres west of the north-west corner of the TAS claim. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation drill tested the chargeability anomaly in the fall of 2010 and reported copper grades in the order of 0.27% to 0.35% copper over widths of 15 to 24 metres. Additional follow-up work is planned in the area.

The BEM zone is located approximately 300 to 400 metres west of the northern portion of the TAS claim. Recent information released by UNOR Inc (until recently held a 5% net smelter royalty interest on a significant portion of the claim holdings of Copper Mountain Mining Corporation) reported significant results from drilling in 1989 and 1990. This includes drill hole 89-3 with 53 feet grading 0.97% copper, 89-6 with 217 feet grading 0.58% copper and 90-1 with 130 feet grading 0.70% copper. ONOR Inc has subsequently sold its net smelter royalty interest to Copper Mountain Mining Corporation.

A considerable amount of work was carried out in the area covered by the TAS claim during the early 1970's. This work consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical soil sampling and geophysical surveying (magnetometer and induced polarization). Bulldozer trenching by previous operators is mentioned in the assessment reports from the early 1970's but no information is available on that work. A number of copper soil geochemical anomalies, induced polarization chargeability anomalies and magnetic highs and lows were outlined by the surveys. However no follow-up work was carried out.

Grant F. Crooker acquired the TAS claim area by staking in 1991. During the period 1991 through 1996, a grid was established over most of the claim area and soil geochemical sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveying were carried out. These work programs outlined a number of copper and zinc soil geochemical anomalies, copper and zinc showings, magnetic highs and lows and electromagnetic conductors (Figure 6.0).

Five target areas were developed by the surveys, the most significant of which are the TAS North, TAS Central and TAS South prospects. The TAS North prospect consists of several small magnetic highs, a broad copper soil geochemical anomaly, the TAS North showing and dykes of the Copper Mountain intrusions intruding Wolfe Creek Formation rocks. Chip sampling at the TAS North showing gave 10.0 metres (east-west) grading 0.081% copper and 1.62 grams/tonne silver and 11.0 metres (north-south) grading 0.113% copper and 1.76 grams/tonne silver.

The TAS Central prospect consists of a very strong magnetic high, a broad copper soil geochemical anomaly flanked by a zinc soil geochemical anomaly to the east, Copper Mountain intrusions and Wolfe Creek Formation rocks and a small showing. A grab sample taken from the showing gave 1855 ppm copper, 2.0 ppm silver and 126 ppm zinc.

The TAS South prospect consists of a magnetic high, a copper soil geochemical anomaly, Copper Mountain intrusions, on strike with the Copper Mountain fault and the TAS South showing. Chip sampling of the TAS South showing gave 10.0 metres (north-south) grading 0.324% copper and 3.64 grams/tonne silver and 7.0 metres (east-west) grading 0.203% copper and 2.17 grams/tonne silver.

During May of 2009, 10.5 kilometres of Titan 24 DC/IP geophysical surveying was completed over lines 82200E, 82600E and 83000E on the TAS claim (Figure 6.0). Seventeen Titan 24 geophysical anomalies were outlined by the survey, with low, medium and high priority ranking.

TABLE 2.0 – TITAN 24 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DRILL TARGETS

Line Easting	DDH Location Northing	DDH Orientation	Depth of Intercept m	End of Hole m	DC Signature	IP Signature	Priority	DDH ID
82200	62860	trench	0	0	Low	High	1	-
82200	63210	70 south	80	290	Low	High	1	DDH-01
82200	64680	80 south	80	290	Low	Moderate	2	DDH-02
82200	65060	80 south	80	260	Low	High	2	DDH-03
82200	65420	80 south	40	240	Low	High	1	DDH-04
82200	65780	70 south	100	340	Low	High	1	DDH-05
82600	62720	trench	0	0	Low	High	1	-
82600	63290	80 south	110	500	Moderate	High	2	DDH-06
82600	63790	70 south	220	500	Low	Moderate	3	DDH-07
82600	64490	80 south	430	540	Moderate	Moderate	3	DDH-08
82600	64900	80 south	290	450	Moderate	Moderate	2	DDH-09
82600	65500	80 south	210	400	Low	Moderate	3	DDH-10
83000	62880	60 south	130	650	Moderate	High	1	DDH-11
83000	63260	70 south	140	430	Low	High	1	DDH-12
83000	63780	80 south	150	450	Moderate	High	1	DDH-13
83000	64441	80 south	510	600	Moderate	Moderate	3	DDH-14
83000	65320	80 south	320	580	Moderate	High	2	DDH-15

In October of 2009, a three hole (2901-2903) core drilling program (801.01 metres) tested the high priority Titan 24 chargeability anomaly at the south end of lines 82200E and 82600E. The drill holes intersected variable propylitic alteration (saussuritization) of Wolfe Creek Formation volcaniclastic rock and diorite of the Copper Mountain intrusions with pyrrhotite, pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Samples taken from the most strongly mineralized zones in the three drill holes gave mainly background copper values of less than 200 ppm. The highest copper value was 1391 ppm across 0.30 metre (40.96-41.26 metres) in drill hole 2901. Zinc values were higher, with four samples giving values greater than 1000 ppm. The highest zinc value was 1.4% across 4.0 metres (115.67 to 119.67 metres) in drill hole 2902.

The 2010 work program carried out on the TAS property by Supreme Resources Ltd consisted of establishing grid lines, soil geochemical and geological surveys, trenching, rock sampling and core drilling. Rock sampling at the North showing (North prospect) gave anomalous copper values over an area 25 metres wide by 30 metres long in monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. The most significant values were from trench T-1 cut-2 that gave 12 metres grading 0.13% copper and 1.7 grams/tonne silver and T-1 cut-5 that gave 12.6 metres grading 0.09% copper and 1.4 grams/tonne silver.

Rock sampling at trench T-11 cut-1 (North prospect) gave anomalous copper values ranging from 146 to 990 ppm in monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions, and cherty tuff and lapilli tuff of the Wolfe Creek Formation. The anomalous copper values occur over a length of 54 metres with pyrite concentrations varying from a trace to 4%. The higher concentrations of pyrite and associated anomalous copper values at the north end of trench T-11 may be the cause of the Titan 24 chargeability target DDH-04.

Rock sampling at the Cliff showing (South prospect) gave anomalous copper values in moderately propylitic and potassic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. The most significant values were from trench T-9 cut-2 that gave 8.5 metres grading 0.25% copper and 2.2 grams/tonne silver and T-9 cut-4 that gave 8.3 metres grading 0.28% copper and 3.9 grams/tonne silver. Drill hole 21004 tested the copper mineralization exposed at the trench and intersected 19 metres (1.56-20.56 metres) grading 0.20% copper and 2.7 grams/tonne silver.

Rock sampling at the Road showing (South prospect) gave anomalous copper values ranging from 380 to 682 ppm in moderately propylitic and potassic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions (trench T-8). Drill hole 21007 tested the copper mineralization exposed at the trench and intersected 17 metres (0.91-17.91 metres) grading 0.19% copper and 1.5 grams/tonne silver.

Soil geochemical sampling over the southern portion of the TAS claim outlined three small copper and three small silver anomalies outlined.

3.0 EXPLORATION PROCEDURE

3.1 DRILLING PARAMETERS

-survey total -1485.8 metres NQ drilling
-5 NQ drill holes
-5 drill sites
-Hydracore drill
-drilling contractor Hardrock Diamond Drilling of Penticton, BC

The drill hole locations are illustrated on Figure 6.0 and the drill sections are illustrated on Figures 5.0 through 5.4.

3.2 CORE SAMPLING METHODS

The drill core from the 2011 drill program was logged and various sections selected for sampling. The sections selected for sampling were split with a core splitter, with one-half of the core sent for analysis and the other half retained for future reference. The sample interval for the core generally was around three metres, with some variation do to specific geological conditions. The drill logs are listed in Appendix I.

3.3 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The drill core samples collected in 2010 were sent to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. (Stewart Group), 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops BC, V2C 6T4 for analysis. Laboratory technique for drill core samples consisted of two stage crushing the samples to minus 10 mesh (70% passing) with a 250 gram sub sample pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 150 mesh (95% passing). The sub sample was rolled and homogenized. A 35-element ICP AES finish (Jarrel Ash 61E ICP, aqua-regia digestion) were carried out on the core samples.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. is ISO 9001 certified and Eco Tech assayers are certified by the British Columbia government. Eco Tech dedicates more than 20% of analytical time to quality control procedures in order to ensure the validity of data. Resplit and repeat analyses were performed with good correlation to the original results.

4.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

4.1 COPPER MOUNTAIN CAMP GEOLOGY

The Copper Mountain alkalic porphyry copper-gold camp lies within the Intermontane Belt of southern British Columbia and is part of Quesnellia, a northerly trending, Mesozoic tectono-stratigraphic terrane. The Late Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks are intruded by Late Triassic alkalic stocks, dykes, sills and irregular plugs of the Copper Mountain intrusions. The TAS claim is located in the southeast portion of the Copper Mountain camp.

4.1.1 ROCK TYPES

The oldest rocks in the Copper Mountain camp (Figure 3.0) are Late Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Nicola Group has been divided into four lithologic assemblages, and in this area, are part of the westerly dipping, eastern volcanic belt (Preto, 1979). The eastern volcanic belt consists of predominantly subaqueous and subaerial alkalic intermediate and mafic volcanic flows, fragmental and epiclastic rocks.

Within the map area, the eastern Nicola Group consists of an unnamed lower sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks, overlain by a mixed volcanic and volcanic sedimentary package called the Wolfe Creek Formation. The lower sedimentary sequence is dominated by interbedded black argillite, grey siltstone and sandstone. Finer grained beds are laminated and may have a limy or silicious matrix. Coarser beds can be graded, laminated or crossbedded, and show bottom structures such as load structures. Beds vary from millimetres to several centimetres thick. Matrix-supported, polymictic pebble to cobble conglomerate are intercalated with finer sedimentary rocks.

The Wolfe Creek Formation rocks are primarily volcanic in origin. Within the map area, they consist of units of volcanic breccia and lapilli tuff, as well as tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone. The fragmental volcanic beds include the interbedded pyroxene-feldspar tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia and agglomerate, light grey in colour, weathering to green-grey. Lithic clasts vary from angular to subrounded and are typically 3-5 centimetres across, ranging up to 20-25 centimetres in breccia and agglomerate. Tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are comprised of well-bedded siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate, and minor cherty argillite. Sandstone units are medium to coarse grained and grey on fresh surfaces, weathering to grey or orange-brown. They are generally massive but may show some grading. Conglomerate units are polylithic with a variety of rounded to angular clasts.

There are two types of Late Triassic intrusions within the Copper Mountain camp which are associated with alteration and mineralization. The first type is the stocks associated with main-stage of alteration and copper mineralization (Copper Mountain, Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks). The second type is the dyke complex, which was emplaced prior to the main-stage but spatially associated with copper mineralization (Lost Horse intrusives).

The Copper Mountain, Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks are associated with the main-stage alteration and copper mineralization in the camp, and they consist of rocks that range from diorite-to-monzonite-to-syenite in composition. The Copper Mountain stock bounds the belt of Nicola Group rocks on the south and covers approximately 6.5 square miles. It is a concentrically differentiated intrusion having an elliptical shape that strikes north-west. The Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks occur on the north end of the belt of Nicola Group rocks. Both stocks are smaller in size than the Copper Mountain stock, with the Smelter Lake stock covering less than one square mile, and the Voigt stock covering approximately 3.2 square miles. The two stocks are dioritic in composition and do not exhibit any of the concentric zoning that exists with the Copper Mountain stock.

The Lost Horse intrusive complex was emplaced prior to the main-stage alteration and mineralization and exhibits a close spatial relationship to the copper mineralization. The complex lies immediately north of the belt of Nicola Group rocks and is a multi-phase suite of diorite-monzonite-syenite rocks. The Lost Horse intrusive complex was emplaced after the Copper Mountain, Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks and occurs as dykes, sills and irregular bodies.

To the north-east and east of the Copper Mountain camp, a body of Upper Lower Cretaceous quartz monzonite and granodiorite of the Verde Creek intrusion cuts the Voigt stock. A series of Post Lower Cretaceous felsite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes (Mine dykes) occur as post-mineral features throughout the camp.

All the older intrusive, volcanic and sedimentary rocks are unconformably overlain by rocks of the Middle Eocene Princeton Group. The Princeton Group is a heterogeneous sequence of mafic to felsic, mostly subaerial, alkalic volcanic and minor sedimentary rocks.

4.1.2 STRUCTURE

The Copper Mountain camp is structurally complex and many faults occur in the area (Figure 4.1). The orientation, amount of displacement and timing of movement of these faults are responsible for either localizing or displacing copper mineralization. The faults are divided into four main sets: north trending faults (Boundary and Wolfe Creek faults), east-west trending faults (Gully fault), north-west trending faults (Main fault) and north-east trending faults (Mine breaks).

4.1.2.1 North Trending Faults

The Boundary and Wolfe Creek faults are the most prominent north trending faults in the Copper Mountain camp with the Boundary fault defining the western portion of the Copper Mountain camp. The Boundary fault dips approximately 65° to the west and has dip-slip movement that post dates the Eocene Princeton Group. The late movements on the Boundary fault, which are responsible for the north-east trending Mine dykes, are related to east-west extension movements during the Eocene.

The Wolfe Creek fault defines the eastern portion of the Copper Mountain camp. The Wolfe Creek fault parallels the Boundary fault and is located approximately four to five kilometres east of the Boundary fault. It extends in a north-south direction for over 10 kilometres and is recognized by its regional magnetic signature and present topographic relief. The Wolfe Creek fault disrupts the Copper Mountain and Voigt stocks and may disrupt the Main fault.

4.1.3.2 East-West Trending Faults

East-west trending faults that dip steeply south appear to be the focus for much of the copper mineralization at many of the deposits in the Copper Mountain camp. These include the Gully fault that hosts the Ingerbelle deposit, the Pit fault in Pit 2 and the structure that hosts the Virginia mineralization.

4.1.2.3 North-West Trending Faults

The Main fault that trends north-west to south-east is the most important structure in the Copper Mountain camp and is the dominant copper mineralizing structure related to the copper deposits in the camp. It closely parallels the northern and eastern contact of the Copper Mountain stock and has the same trend as the major regional faults in the Princeton area. The Main fault extends for approximately six kilometres from north to south through the Ingerbelle East and Ingerbelle deposits, Pit 1 deposit, Pit 3 deposit (Copper Mountain pit) and the Oriole mineralized zone. The continuation of the Main fault to the south has been determined by a magnetic trough and is interpreted to extend onto the TAS claim area. The other prominent north-west structure is the Alabama fault that parallels the Main fault. The Alabama fault, which hosts the copper mineralization at the Alabama deposit, is located along the south-east contact of the Voigt stock.

4.1.2.4 North-East Trending Faults

The north-east trending faults (Mine breaks) appear to have localized mineralization in many of the copper deposits at Copper Mountain. The Mine breaks are a system of faults that occur throughout the Copper Mountain camp and were first recognized at the old Copper Mountain mine (Pit 3). Though the Mine Breaks are mineralized, they are considered to be ore controls, and are probably related to older structures in the camp as indicated by their relationship to copper mineralization. These faults may also be related to the east-west faults.

4.1.3 ALTERATION

The Copper Mountain camp does not display a typical style or distribution of alteration as observed in many other porphyry copper districts (Stanley et al, 1995). The alteration does have some common features of alkalic porphyry deposits, such as those associated with the Iron Mask batholith (Afton, Ajax) near Kamloops and the Cariboo-Bell (Mount Polly) deposits near Williams Lake.

Hypogene alteration in the Copper Mountain camp consists of pervasive alteration (early stage) and fracture alteration (late stage). The variety of volcanic and intrusive lithologies, the overprinting of alteration assemblages and the poor exposure makes the recognition of property-scale alteration zones difficult to define in the Copper Mountain camp.

4.1.3.1 Pervasive Alteration

The four most important pervasive alteration assemblages (Stanley et al, 1995) in the Copper Mountain camp are: hornfels (early stage), propylitic (middle stage), sodic and potassic (late stage).

<u>Hornfels</u>

The hornfels alteration of Nicola Group volcanic rocks occurs primarily between the northern margin of the Copper Mountain stock and the Lost Horse intrusive complex and precedes all the other alteration events in the camp. The hornfels alteration consists of the recrystallization of predominantly andesite flows and coarse fragmental volcanic rocks to a competent, dark purple, dark grey or black, fine grained matte of diopside or biotite, and plagioclase and magnetite.

<u>Propylitic</u>

The propylitic alteration occurs locally throughout the country rock of the area, but is most abundant at the margins of the camp. The alteration is typically dark to light green, selectively pervasive and not texturally destructive. It is characterized by patches of chlorite, actinolite, epidote and calcite replacements of mafic minerals and oligoclase/albite, epidote and calcite replacements of plagioclase and potassium feldspar. Pyrite and hematite with subordinate magnetite are also important alteration products.

<u>Sodic</u>

The sodic alteration typically occurs within the Lost Horse dykes and the hornfels zones that occur immediately adjacent to their margins and is most common along the northern margin of the Copper Mountain stock in the central portion of the camp. This type of alteration is widespread and occurs extensively in Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit 3, the Ingerbelle Pit and the Oriole zone.

The characteristic of sodic alteration (Na metasomatism) is the bleaching of the Lost Horse dykes and the relatively fresh or hornfelsed volcanic rocks to a pale green or a mottled white and grey colour. The Na metasomatism involves the albitization of feldspar and the chloritization or epidotization of ferromagnesium minerals and the destruction of primary magnetite.

Potassic

The potassic alteration is typical within the Lost Horse dykes and the immediately adjacent hornfels zones on their margins. This type of alteration is widespread, representing the predominate pervasive alteration assemblage in the northern portion of Pit 2, the Virginia Pit, portions of the Ingerbelle Pit and the Alabama, Oriole and Voigt zones.

The pervasive potassic alteration locally crosscuts zones of earlier sodic alteration rendering the Lost Horse dykes and volcanic rocks to take on a typically pinkish colour. The plagioclase within the rocks is replaced with potassium feldspar, and the ferromagnesium minerals are replaced with chlorite, biotite, epidote and calcite.

The sodic and potassic alteration types are similar in that they replace the feldspars and ferromagnesium minerals within the rocks. They are also similar in that both assemblages are largely cut by the sulphide bearing veins. Both assemblages occur within, and immediately adjacent to, the Lost Horse dykes that intrude Nicola Group rocks north of the Copper Mountain stock.

The copper mineralization associated with the sodic alteration consists of sulphide-vein stockwork zones that represent the more brittle nature of the sodic altered rocks. The disseminated copper mineralization is commonly associated with the potassic alteration.

4.1.3.2 Fracture Alteration

The mineralization in the Copper Mountain camp is closely related to fracture alteration. The fracture alteration comes as closed fractures, stockworks and veins. These fractures and their alteration envelops are divided into early, intermediate and late stage vein varieties. The early vein varieties represent the highest temperature alteration assemblages and are directly associated with the copper mineralization. The intermediate vein varieties are predominately post-mineralization, and they represent the cooler hydrothermal mineral assemblages with no relationship to the early vein varieties. The late vein varieties are post-mineralization, and they represent the coolest hydrothermal mineral assemblages.

Early Vein Varieties

The early vein varieties are responsible for the copper-silver-gold mineralization in the Copper Mountain camp. Of the several categories of early vein varieties, the "pegmatite-textured veins" are the most important contributors to copper-silver mineralization, and the "magnetite veins" are the most important contributors to gold mineralization in the district.

Pegmatite-textured Veins

The pegmatite-textured veins consist of veins barren of sulphides (barren veins), veins containing bornite-chalcopyrite-magnetite (bornite veins) and veins containing chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite (chalcopyrite veins). The zoning relationships of these veins (Stanley et al, 1995) within the Copper Mountain Camp are interpreted to represent a zoning pattern whereby the barren veins occur throughout the camp, the bornite veins are central to an inner zone and the chalcopyrite veins are peripheral to an outer zone of the Copper Mountain stock.

The bornite veins are the main contributors to the copper deposits of the old Granby mine stopes, Pit 3, Pit 2, and Pit 1. The chalcopyrite veins cut the bornite veins and attribute to the copper mineralization in Pits 1, 2 and 3, the Virginia and Ingerbelle pits, and in the Oriole zone.

Magnetite veins

The magnetite veins collectively referred to as "magnetite-sulphide veins", "magnetite breccias" and "hematite-pyrite veins" that have been reported by Stanley et al (1995) are the principal gold contributors to the deposits in the Copper Mountain camp. The magnetite veins are mineralogically similar to the chalcopyrite veins, and are located in the Virginia pit, the Ingerbelle pit, the north side of Pit 2, the Voigt and Alabama zones, and within prospects hosted by the LHIC (Lost Horse Intrusive Complex).

Intermediate Vein Varieties

The intermediate vein varieties are predominately post-mineralization. They represent the cooler hydrothermal mineral assemblages with no relationship to the early vein varieties. These vein varieties are recognized by their mineralogy as "potassium feldspar-epidote veins", "chlorite veins" and "chlorite-sulphide-calcite veins".

Late Vein Varieties

The late vein varieties are post-mineralization and represent the coolest hydrothermal mineral assemblages. These vein varieties are recognized by their mineralogy as "epidote veins", "feldspar-scapolite veins", "sericite veins", "quartz veins", "zeolite veins", "calcite veins" and "green clay veins".

4.1.4 MINERALIZATION

The mineralization at Copper Mountain camp is typified by strong regional and local structural controls. The three dominant structural orientations controlling the distribution of copper-silver-gold mineralization of the Copper Mountain deposits are north-west, north-east and east-west. These orientations are represented by the Main fault (north-west), Mine breaks (north-east) and Gully fault (east-west).

Mineralization varies from massive to semi-massive sulphide (+/- magnetite) veins and vein stockworks, to microveins and fracture fillings, to disseminated mineralization. While the relative proportion of vein varieties from deposit to deposit is variable, all of the deposits contain a significant distribution of these dominant structural orientations.

The major sulphide minerals associated with the copper deposits are pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite with trace amounts of other sulphide minerals. Magnetite is closely associated with the gold mineralization. The gangue minerals include calcite, potassium feldspar, albite, epidote and chlorite.

The mineral zoning noted in the Copper Mountain camp (Stanley et al, 1995) is that the bornite:chalcopyrite, silver:gold and copper:gold ratios are zoned from north to south.

4.2 TAS CLAIM GEOLOGY

4.2.1 ROCK TYPES

The TAS claim (Figure 4.0, Massey et al) contains comparable rock units to the Copper Mountain camp. The classification of the rock units on the TAS claim by the writer is consistent with Preto and Nixon (BC Geological Survey Geoscience Map 2004-3) in order to provide continuity with the geological information of the area. Outcrop is sparse on the TAS claim due to thick and variable layers of glacial and fluvial material.

The TAS claim is underlain by the Late Triassic Nicola Group, Wolfe Creek Formation volcanic rocks (Unit 2). The volcanic rocks have been intruded by the Copper Mountain intrusions, which consists of the Copper Mountain stock (Unit 6) and the Lost Horse intrusive complex (Unit 11). The older units have been intruded by Post Cretaceous dykes consisting of felsite Mine dykes (Unit 14) and feldspar porphyry dykes (Unit 15). The structural setting is complex with evidence of Tertiary activity.

4.2.1.1 Wolfe Creek Formation

The oldest rocks underlying the TAS claim belong to the Wolfe Creek Formation (Unit 2) of the Late Triassic Nicola Group. They are primarily volcanic in origin and deposition, and andesitic in composition. Previous work (1990-1996) by the writer distinguished varying lithological types within the formation; the three prominent lithologies being massive andesite, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, and andesite tuff and tuff breccia.

The rock descriptions and unit numbers assigned to the Wolfe Creek Formation are from the 2009, 2010 and 2011 drilling programs as well as trenching. The units are intermixed, but no consistent stratigraphic sequence has been determined. Bedding was very rarely observed.

A black and grey volcanic breccia (Unit 2.01) is the most common rock type. The volcanic breccia contains subrounded to angular volcanic siltstone, volcanic sandstone, andesitic, dacitic and more rarely other clasts ranging up to 8 centimetres in diameter. The clasts are usually matrix supported, with the matrix medium to coarse sand sized grains. Both the clasts and matrix are occasionally calcareous.

Grey, minor grey-green and grey-black volcanic sandstone (Unit 2.02) is interbedded with the volcanic breccia. The volcanic sandstone contains angular grains ranging from <1 to 3 millimetres in diameter. Minor volcanic siltstone is sometimes interbedded with the volcanic sandstone.

Minor bands of black volcanic siltstone (Unit 2.03) are interbedded with the volcanic breccia and volcanic sandstone. These beds are aphanitic and usually 3 to 4 metres wide. Narrow bands of volcanic siltstone are sometimes interbedded within the volcanic sandstone unit.

Grey and green chert (Unit 2.04) were intersected toward the bottom of drill hole 2901. The chert is a hard, silicious, aphanitic rock with very rare clasts to 2 centimetres in diameter. A few metres of chert and cherty tuff were also exposed in the central portion of trench T-10.

Grey and green chert breccia (Unit 2.05) occurs immediately above the chert unit. The chert breccia consists of weak, rounded to subangular clasts up to 4 centimetres in diameter in a matrix of grains ranging from <1 to 5 millimetres in diameter.

Grey and grey-green agglomerate (Unit 2.06) is widespread in the drill holes. This unit is similar to the volcanic breccia, but contains mainly rounded volcanic clasts. The clasts range up to 10 centimetres in diameter and are matrix supported.

Narrow bands of grey and green tuff (Unit 2.07) occurs in drill hole 2903. This is generally an aphanitic rock, with minor <1 millimetre fragments. Minor volcanic sandstone and siltstone are interbedded with the tuff.

Two narrow bands of grey-black vesicular basalt (Unit 2.08) occur in drill hole 2903. The bands are 4 and 7 metres in width with 1 millimetre vesicles, some of which are filled with carbonate.

Green, fine grained andesite (Unit 2.09) was intersected in drill holes 21108 through 21111 from the 2011 drill program. The andesite is massive and very competent.

A dark green, lapilli tuff (Unit 2.10) containing fine grained fragments was intersected in drill holes 21108 and 21109.

4.2.1.2 Copper Mountain Intrusions

On the TAS claim, the Late Triassic Copper Mountain intrusions consist of mainly diorite of Unit 6.0, which is the central body of the Copper Mountain stock. Thin sections taken from the TAS claim in 1996 indicated the main body of the stock was of more monzonite composition and the unit has been described as a monzonite in this report. The stock covers an area approximately 1500 metres wide by 2000 metres long and occurs in the central portion of the claim. In the north-west corner of the TAS claim (TAS North prospect), the intrusive rocks occur as small monzonite bodies.

Monzonite (Unit 6.0) of the Copper Mountain intrusions was mapped at all of the trenches and sample cuts mapped during the 2010 field season. The monzonite is typically grey to green in color, fine grained, equigranular, with 10 to 50% 1 to 3 millimetre porphyritic feldspars and <5% 1 mm hornblende.

An intrusive breccia (Unit 6.3) of the Copper Mountain intrusions was mapped at the North showing. The intrusive breccia is characterized by 1 to 5 centimetre rounded to subangular monzonite fragments in a grey to black matrix, with 5% 1 to 2 millimetre feldspar and 2% 1 to 2 mm mafics. At times, the monzonite appears to form narrow (up to 10 centimetre) dyke like fingers in the matrix. The unit has been tentatively assigned to Unit 6 of the Copper Mountain intrusions, but may be related to microdiorite and latite porphyry dykes (Unit 10) or the Lost Horse intrusions (Units 11 & 12). The intrusive breccia occurs north and south of a central core of monzonite (Unit 6.0) at the North showing.

A 13 metre wide hornblende porphyry dyke (Unit 6.1) was intersected near the top of drill hole 2901 and has been grouped with the Copper Mountain intrusions. The dyke is fine grained with 10 to 15% <1 millimetre porphyritic hornblende and 2% <1 millimetre porphyritic feldspar in a grey matrix.

The bottom of drill hole 21109 intersected a green to pinkish green, hornblende feldspar porphyry syenite (Unit 6.4) that is probably related to the Copper Mountain intrusions. The matrix is K-spar flooded with small crystalline K-spar overgrowths on feldspar and hornblende. Hornblende and feldspar are occasionally up to 5 millimetres long with common needle like hornblende, giving a crowded porphyry texture.

4.2.1.3 Verde Creek Quartz Monzonite

Verde Creek quartz monzonite (Unit 13) outcrops to the east of the TAS claim and is variable in texture from medium to coarse grained, and from equigranular to porphyritic. It is generally pinkish grey to grey in colour, weathering buff to orange. The quartz monzonite is leucocratic, with white plagioclase, pinkish potassic feldspar and clear quartz.

4.2.1.4 Lower Cretaceous Dykes

Two types of post Lower Cretaceous dykes (Units 14 and 15) occur within the TAS claim. The Mine dykes (Unit 14) are a swarm of northerly trending, very steep to vertically dipping, buff to cream coloured dykes of felsite, quartz porphyry and feldspar porphyry with <1 to 2 mm quartz eyes and <1 to 2 millimetre porphyritic feldspars.

Mine dykes were mapped at the North showing and trenches T-10 and T-11 at the North prospect. The most prominent Mine dyke is northerly trending, 35 metres wide and occurs immediately west of the North showing. Mine dykes were also intersected in most of the drill holes.

Unit 15 consists of fine grained, grey-green feldspar porphyry dykes of variable width. These dykes cut the Mine dykes and their texture and composition suggest they are related to the Tertiary rocks of the Princeton Group. They are grey-green, fine grained, with 1 to 3 millimetre porphyritic feldspar and <1 millimetre mafics. Feldspar porphyry dykes of Unit 15 were intersected in several of the drill holes.

4.2.2 STRUCTURE

The TAS claim contains comparable structural patterns to the Copper Mountain camp although the structural controls on the TAS claim (Figure 4.1) are not clearly understood. Geological mapping has not located any major structural features, however the interpretation of the regional and property magnetic lineaments reveal important trends that probably represent faults. The magnetic lineaments have three orientations: north-westerly, north-east and north-north-east. These are generally the same orientations observed within the mineralized zones at Copper Mountain.

The north-west to south-east trending magnetic trough near the TAS South prospect may represent an extension of the Main fault that passes through the Oriole zone, Pit 3 and Pit 1, Ingerbelle East and Ingerbelle deposits. A corresponding north-east trend that may represent a Mine break equivalent passes through the TAS South prospect. The TAS Central prospect is located on a combination of a Mine break and north north-east trending lineaments. The TAS North prospect is located on a north north-east lineament in close proximity to a north-west trend.

4.2.3 ALTERATION

Propylitic and potassic alteration that is similar to the alteration in the Copper Mountain mine area occurs within volcanic and intrusive rocks over much of the TAS claim. The propylitic alteration (epidote, pyrite, chlorite, and carbonate) occurs throughout the property and potassic alteration (K-feldspar, pyrite, clay) has been identified in two zones occurring within the main body of Copper Mountain stock.

4.2.3.1 Pervasive Alteration

Propylitic

The propylitic alteration mainly consists of pervasive epidote and epidote along fractures and narrow veinlets. At the TAS North prospect, pervasive epidote is weak to moderate, with the epidote along fractures generally weak.

A large zone of propylitic alteration is associated with the TAS South prospect. The Cliff and Road showings at the TAS South prospect show weak pervasive epidote, with weak to moderate epidote veinlets.

Potassic

Potassic zones of alteration have been located on the TAS South and Central prospects that contain pervasive and fracture related potassium feldspar, biotite, pyrite, epidote and clays.

The largest zone of potassic alteration is associated with the TAS South prospect. The zone of alteration shows weak to strong potassic alteration in Copper Mountain monzonite over an area approximately 600 metres long by 300 metres wide. This zone is along strike with the projected south-east striking Main fault that hosts the copper deposits in the Copper Mountain camp. The potassic alteration is characterized by the potassium feldspar being interstitial to the plagioclase, and occasionally ophitic, incorporating smaller prismatic grains of plagioclase. The mafics show alteration to biotite and to chlorite and epidote forms local segregations, as well as thin, multidirectional fracture fillings. The alteration is strongest along variously oriented fractures. Pyrite and magnetite occur along fractures with associated chalcopyrite. At the Cliff and Road showings the pervasive potassic alteration is moderate to strong, with weak to moderate pink potassium feldspar veinlets.

The potassic alteration zone at the TAS Central prospect shows weak to moderate alteration intensity and is associated with a monzonite/microdiorite breccia. The alteration has been located over an outcrop area approximately 300 metres long by 200 metres wide, although it may be larger and obscured by overburden. Thin sections indicate a heterogeneous distribution of potassium feldspar, suggesting that the area is a breccia. The potassic altered areas within the zone are represented by monzonite fragments in a matrix of diorite. Potassium feldspar veinlets up to 2 millimetres wide cut the zone. The mafics consist of pyroxene, partly modified to amphibole and moderately to strongly altered to chlorite while epidote occurs predominately as infilling of narrow fractures. Pyrite and magnetite occur along fractures with associated chalcopyrite.

4.2.3 MINERALIZATION

A number of copper showings were located on the TAS claim during the period 1991 through 2010 by the writer. Hand and excavator trenching were carried out at the TAS North and South prospects while grab samples were collected from other showings.

4.2.4.1 TAS North Prospect

At the TAS North prospect, a number of trenches were excavated during the 2010 work program. At the North showing, varying concentrations of chalcopyrite and malachite occur as disseminations and along fractures within a central core of monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. The central core of monzonite is flanked to the north and south by grey to black intrusive breccia. A prominent northerly trending, 35 metre wide Mine dyke occurs immediately west of the North showing.

4.2.4.2 TAS South Prospect

At the TAS South prospect, the Cliff and Road showings were explored by rock sampling and core drilling during the 2010 work program. At the Cliff showing, varying concentrations of chalcopyrite occur as disseminations and along fractures and veinlets within a zone of propylitic and potassic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. Drill hole 21004 gave 19 metres (1.56-20.56 metres) grading 0.20% copper and 2.7 grams/tonne silver.

At the road showing, varying concentrations of chalcopyrite occur as disseminations and along fractures and veinlets within a zone of propylitic and potassic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. Drill hole 21007 gave 17 metres (0.91-17.91 metres) grading 0.19% copper and 1.5 grams/tonne silver.

4.2.4.3 TAS Central Prospect

The TAS Central prospect consists of a small monzonite/diorite outcrop (breccia) that contains epidote and potassium feldspar alteration, magnetite, malachite and chalcopyrite. Alteration is strongest along fractures, but also shows weak pervasive alteration throughout the outcrop. A grab sample taken from the showing gave in 1996 gave 1855 ppm copper.

5.0 CORE DRILLING

The 2011 exploration program consisted of a five drill hole (21108-21111) core drilling program totalling 1,485.8 metres. Four of the drill holes (21108-21111) tested Titan 24 chargeability anomalies and one drill hole (21112) tested the Road showing at the South prospect. Table 3.0 summarizes the information for each drill hole, the drill logs are listed in Appendix I, certificates of analysis listed in Appendix II and the drill hole locations are illustrated on Figure 6.0. Sections are illustrated on Figures 5.0 through 5.4. The drilling results for each hole are documented with a brief description of the geology and analytical results. No dip tests were conducted.

TABLE 3.0 – 2011 DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole	UTM East	UTM North	Azimuth °	Inclin °	Core Rec %	Elev M asl	Dip Test Depth M	Incl°	Depth M
21108	683000.0	5463730.0	180	-80	77	1453.0	-	-	437.5
21109	683000.0	5462820.0	180	-70	69	1464.0	-	-	313.0
21110	682960.0	5463370	170	-60	74	1433.0	-	-	303.8
21111	682210.0	5463220.0	170	-70	56	1486.0	-	-	216.0
21112	682407.2	5463484.9	45	-60	73	1443.5	-	-	215.5
								Total	1485.8

5.1 Drill Hole – 21008

Drill hole 21108 (Figure 6.0) was a -80° hole collared at 683000.0E and 5463730.0N, and drilled at 180° to test the high priority Titan 24 anomaly DDH-13. The Titan 24 anomaly was a high chargeability, low to moderate resistivity target with the strongest chargeability response between 170 and 290 metres. The drill hole intersected bleached and propylitic altered andesite and agglomerate of the Wolfe Creek Formation to a depth of 291.2 metres, and a potassic and propylitic altered hornblende feldspar porphyry syenite of the Copper Mountain intrusions from 291.2 to 437.5 metres (EOH). The strongest chargeability response was within the andesite and agglomerate, although total sulphide content was estimated at less than 1% (pyrite). The chargeability response in the syenite was much lower, eventually becoming background at the end of the hole. Sulphide content within the syenite is estimated to be less than 0.5% (pyrite).

Selected samples of the drill core were sent for analysis but none of the samples gave significant copper values. The highest copper value from the agglomerate was 306 ppm from 139.6 to 142.6 metres (21966) while the highest copper value in the syenite was 394 ppm from 295.0 to 298.0 metres (21996).

5.2 Drill Hole – 21109

Drill hole 21109 (Figure 6.0) was a -70° hole collared at 683000.0E and 5462820.0N and drilled at 180° to test the high priority Titan 24 anomaly DDH-11. The Titan 24 anomaly was a high chargeability, moderate resistivity target with the strongest chargeability response between 130 and 500 metres. The drill hole mainly intersected propylitic altered agglomerate of the Wolfe Creek Formation, with minor interbedded volcanic sandstone and lapilli tuff. Three Mine dykes and five narrow diorite dykes of the Copper Mountain intrusions intrude the volcanic rocks. The drill hole did not reach its planned depth of 500 metres due to caving at 313 metres. Sulphide content was estimated to be less than 0.5% (pyrite) throughout the drill hole.

No samples were taken from this drill hole.

5.3 Drill Hole – 21110

Drill hole 21110 (Figure 6.0) was a -60° hole collared at 682960.0E and 5463370.0N and drilled at 170° to test the high priority Titan 24 anomaly DDH-12. The Titan 24 anomaly was a high chargeability, low resistivity target with the strongest chargeability response starting at 120 metres and extending to greater than 500 metres. The drill hole mainly intersected propylitic altered agglomerate of the Wolfe Creek Formation with minor interbedded andesite. Three Mine dykes intrude the volcanic rocks. Sulphide content was less than 0.5% (pyrite) throughout the drill hole.

Selected samples of the drill core were sent for analysis but none of the samples gave significant copper values. The highest copper value from the agglomerate was 346 ppm from 124.8 to 127.5 metres (33954).

5.4 Drill Hole – 21111

Drill hole 21111 (Figure 6.0) was a -70° hole collared at 682210.0E and 5463220.0N and drilled at 170° to test the high priority Titan 24 anomaly DDH-01. The Titan 24 anomaly was a high chargeability, low resistivity target with the strongest chargeability response between 50 and 120 metres. The drill hole mainly intersected propylitic altered agglomerate of the Wolfe Creek Formation. Four Mine dykes and two feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the volcanic rocks. Sulphide content was less than 0.5% (pyrite) throughout the hole.

Selected samples of the drill core were sent for analysis but none of the samples gave significant copper values. The highest copper value from the agglomerate was 316 ppm from 66.1 to 68.9 metres (233958).

5.5 Drill Hole – 21112

Drill hole 21112 (Figure 6.0) was a -60° hole collared at 682407.2E and 5463484.9N and drilled at 045° to test the copper mineralization at the Road showing. The drill hole intersected variably potassic and propylitic altered monzonite of the Copper Mountain intrusions. Chalcopyrite is associated with the areas of most intense epidote alteration.

Five samples of drill core with chalcopyrite mineralization from 2.1 to 17.4 metres were sent for analysis and gave anomalous copper values. The interval gave 15.3 metres of 0.16% copper, including 3.1 metres (2.1-5.2 metres) of 0.45% copper. The remainder of the drill hole was not assayed.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be drawn from the 2011 work program on the TAS claim:

6.1) The four drill holes (21108-21110) that tested high chargeability Titan 24 anomalies did not intersect significant copper mineralization.

6.2) Sulphide content in the drill holes was generally less than 1% pyrite. A higher sulphide content would be expected to explain the high chargeability Titan 24 anomalies.

6.3) Drill hole 21112 tested the chalcopyrite mineralization at the Road showing and intersected 15.3 metres (2.1-17.4 metres) grading 0.16% copper, including 3.1 metres (2.1-5.2 metres) of 0.45% copper. The remainder of the drill hole was not assayed.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional work is warranted on the property and the exploration program should be conducted as follows:

-As recommended by W. A. Howell, additional assay should be collected from drill hole 21112.

-A 3D-Induced Polarization geophysical survey should be completed over the property at 400 metres line spacing, including fill-in lines between the three 2D Titan 24 lines surveyed in 2009.

-Continue to evaluate the property through geological mapping and prospecting

-Continue a program of trenching and channel sampling at the North, Central and South prospects to determine the extent of surface copper mineralization

-Conduct core drilling on the North showing (North prospect) and Cliff and Road showings (South prospect) to determine the extent and grade of copper mineralization intersected in drill holes

-Upon completion of the 3D Induced Polarization geophysical survey, conduct core drilling on induced polarization targets, focusing on those with coincidental geological, geochemical or geophysical parameters

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Crooker, P.Geo.,
Consulting Geologist
April 28, 2012

8.0 REFERENCES

B.C.M.M., GEM 1973 p 133.

B.C.M.M., Minfile; 92H-SE-132.

Allen, A.R. (1971): Geophysical Magnetometer Survey, Ilse Claim Group for Aurus Mines Ltd. AR 3,088.

Ashton, A.S. (1970): Geophysical Report on a Ronka 16 Survey, Ilse and Sob Claim Group for Aurus Mines Ltd. AR 2,451.

Barr, D.A., Fox, P.E., Northcote, K.E. and Preto,V.A.G. (1976): The alkaline suite of porphyry deposits - A summary In Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera - Edited by A. Sutherland Brown. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 15, p. 359-367.

Botel, W.G. (May 30 1998): Summary Report on the Tas Project, Copper Mountain camp, Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia for Moreleigh Minerals Corporation.

Crooker, G.F. (1992): Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Tas 1 and 2 Claims, Copper Mountain Area, Similkameen Mining Division, for Grant Crooker. AR 22,427.

Crooker, G.F. (1994): Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Tas 1 and 2 Claims, Copper Mountain Area, Similkameen Mining Division, for Grant Crooker. AR 23,649.

Crooker, G.F. (1997): Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Tas 1-3 Mineral Claims, Copper Mountain Area, Similkameen Mining Division, for Grant F. Crooker (Owner) and Moreleigh Minerals Corporation (Operator). AR 25,102.

Crooker, G.F. (2010): Titan 24 Geophysical and Core Drilling Report on the TAS and TAS S1 to TAS S15 Mineral Claims, Copper Mountain Area, Similkameen Mining Division, for Supreme Resources Ltd (Owner and Operator) and Grant F. Crooker (Owner TAS Claim). AR 31,363.

Crooker, G.F. (2011): Geological, Geochemical, Trenching and Core Drilling Report on the TAS and TAS S1 to TAS S15 Mineral Claims, Copper Mountain Area, Similkameen Mining Division, for Supreme Resources Ltd (Owner and Operator) and Grant F. Crooker (Owner TAS Claim).

Dolmage, V. (1934): Geology and ore deposits of Copper Mountain, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 171.

Fahrni, K.C. (1951): Geology of Copper Mountain, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Bulletin 44, No. 469, p. 317-214.

Fahrni, K.C., Macauley, T.N. and Preto, V.A.G. (1976): Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle, In Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. Edited by A. Sutherland Brown, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 15, p. 368-375.

George Cross News Letter: December 9 1996, Alpaca Resources Corporation News Release.

Giroux, G.H. and Holbek, P. (April 21, 2009): Resource Estimate Report, Copper Mountain Project, Southern British Columbia for Copper Mountain Mining Corporation.

Gutrath, G.C. (1971): Report on Geochemical Survey “Y” Claim Group, Copper Mountain Area, B.C., for Coin Canyon Mines Ltd. AR 3,188.

Gutrath, G.C. and Neilson, P.P. (1973): Geophysical Report of the Induced Polarization Survey on the Tas-Tat Claim Group on behalf of Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited. AR 4,526.

Holbek, P. and Blower, S.J. *(1995): S*ummary Report on a Reverse Circulation Drilling Program on the Westmin Group at the Similco Mine Property for Similco Mines Ltd. and Westmin Resources Ltd. AR 24,041.

MacQuarrie, D.R. and Ager, C.A. (1975): Copper Project-Phase Three, Diamond Drilling for Aquitane Company of Canada Ltd. on the CMAG Claims and Sundry Crown Grants. AR 5,768.

Massey, N.W.D., Vineham, J.M.S. and Oliver, S.L. (BCEMPR Geological Fieldwork 2008, Paper 2009-1): Southern Nicola Project: Whipsaw Creek-Eastgate-Wolfe Creek Area, Southern British Columbia (NTS 092H/01W, 02E, 07E, 08W).

Massey, N.W.D. and Oliver, S.L. (BCEMPR Geological Fieldwork 2009, Paper 2010-1): Southern Nicola Project: Granite Creek Area, Southern British Columbia (Parts of NTS 092H/07, 10).

Meyers, R.E. (1982): Report on Geological and Geochemical Surveys on the CMAG - 82 Group for Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. AR 10,956.

Montgomery, J.H. (1968): Petrology, structure and origin of the Copper Mountain intrusions near Princeton, British Columbia. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis. The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, 175 pages.

Morris, A. (1973): Summary Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Tas and Tat Group of Claims for Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited. AR 4,380.

Morris, A. (1973): Geological Report Project 137 - Copper Mountain Area, for Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited. AR 4,806.

Neilson, P.P., (1971): Report on Induced Polarization and Ground Magnetometer Surveys, “Y” Claim Group for Coin Canyon Mines Ltd. AR 3,187.

Preto, V.A.G. (1972): Geology of Copper Mountain, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 59.

Preto, V.A.G. (1977): The Nicola Group: Mesozoic volcanism related to rifting in southern British Columbia. In Volcanic Regimes in Canada. Edited by W.R.A. Baragar, L.C. Coleman, and J.M. Hall. Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper No. 16, p. 39-57.

Preto, V.A.G. (1979): Geology of the Nicola group between Merritt and Princeton. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 69, 90 pages.

Preto, V.A. and Nixon, G.T. Alkaline Cu-Au Porphyry Systems in British Columbia: Copper Mountain. B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey & Development Branch, Geoscience Map 2004-3.

Read, W.S. (1968): Geochemical - Geophysical Report, Azurite Group, Cas 1-32 and Adjoining Mineral Claims for Sinmax Mines Ltd. AR 1,785.

Read, W.S. (1970): Geochemical - Geophysical Report, Azurite Group, Cas 1-32 and Adjoining Mineral Claims for Sinmax Mines Ltd. AR 2,892.

Read, W.S. (1973): Geophysical Report, Azurite Group, Cas 1-32 and Adjoining Claims for Sinmax Mines Ltd. AR 4,372.

Rice, H.M.A. (1947): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map-Area, B.C., Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 243.

Schroeter, T.G.: Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America. Special Volume 46, Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.

Tulley, D.W. (1973): Report on an Induced Polarization Survey on the Ilse Claims I - 12 and Sob Claims 1 - 8 for Aurus Mining Ltd. AR 4,376.

UNOR Inc (2010): UNOR website, www.unorinc.com

Verweerd, A. and Killin, K. (2009): Geophysical Survey Interpretation Report, DC RESISTIVITY & INDUCED POLARIZATION Survey over the Tas project near Princeton, BC on behalf of Supreme Resources Ltd, Vancouver BC, Canada.

Wilson, E.M. (1969): Geophysical and Geochemical Report on Claims Ilse #I - # 12 for Aurus Mines Ltd. AR 1,904.

Wilson, E.M. (1969): Geophysical and Geochemical Report on Sob #1 - #8 for Aurus Mines Ltd. AR 2,032.

Wilson, E.M. (1970): Geochemical Report on Claims Sob #3 - #8 for Aurus Mining Ltd. AR 2,558.

Wojdak, P., Jones, M.I. (1992): Geological Report on the Wes 1-3, Wes 8-14 and WR 1-6 Claims for Westmin Resources. AR 22,534.

9.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Grant F. Crooker, of 2522 Upper Bench Road, PO Box 404, Keremeos, British Columbia, Canada, VOX INO do certify that:

I am a Consulting Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Registration No.18961);

I am a Member of the Canadian institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum;

I am a graduate (1972) of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (B.Sc.) from the Faculty of Science having completed the Major program in Geology;

I have practiced my profession as a geologist for over 38 years, and since 1980, I have been practicing as a consulting geologist and, in this capacity, have examined and reported on numerous mineral properties in North and South America;

I have based this report on field examinations within the area of interest and on a review of the technical and geological data;

I am the owner of the TAS claim (511400);

Respectfully submitted,

Grant F. Crooker, P.Geo.,
GFC Consultants Inc.
April 28, 2012

APPENDIX I

DRILL LOGS

Abb		**Legend**	
ASSAY			
Sample #		start of sample	
Int m		length of sample	
Cu		copper ppm	
GEOLOGY			
FrM		start of rock unit	
ToM		end of rock unit	
IntM		length of rock unit	
RocU		rock unit code	
Preto		rock unit code from Preto et al, Geoscience Map 2004-3	
ROCK UNITS			
RocU Code	**Preto**	**Formation**	**Description**
80		**Fault**	
RECENT			
50		Overburden	glacial/fluvial material
POST LOWER CRETACEOUS			
DYKES			
15	**Kd**	Feldspar porphyry dyke	cream, grey, green matrix, 1-3 mm needle like hornblende, 1-4 mm porphyritic feldspar
14	**Kmd**	Mine dyke	white, cream felsite, quartz feldspar porphyry and feldspar porphyry
LATE LOWER CRETACEOUS			
VERDE CREEK QUARTZ MONZONITE			
13	**KVmg**	Quartz Monzonite	grey to pinkish-orange, medium grained, 5% 1-5 mm orange feldspar, 10% 1-3 mm grey feldspar, 2% 1 mm biotite, grey matrix, W mag

LATE TRIASSIC			
COPPER MOUNTAIN INTRUSIONS			
LOST HORSE INTRUSIONS			
12	**uTLi**	Lost Horse Intrusions	latite, microdiorite and microsyenite porphyry
11	**uTLp**	Lost Horse Intrusions	Porphyritic augite and biotite-augite microdiorite, micromonzonite and microsyenite
COPPER MOUNTAIN AND VOIGT STOCKS			
6	**uTC**	Copper Mountain Intrusions	
6.0	**uTCd**	Monzonite/Diorite	grey-green, fine grained, equigranular, 10-50% 1-3 mm porphyritic feldspar, <5% 1 mm mafics
6.1		Hornblende porphyry dyke	grey, fine grained, 10-15% <1 mm hornblende, 2% <1 mm porphyritic feldspar
6.2	**uTCd**	Voigt Diorite	grey, green, black, fine grained, fractured, 5% 1-2 mm porphyritic feldspar, 5% 1-2 mm pyroxene, grey to black matrix
6.3		Intrusive breccia	black matrix, 5% 1-2 mm feldspar, 2% 1-2 mm mafics, 3+ cm rounded to subangular monzonite fragments with moderate ep alteration
6.4	**uTCs**	Hornblende feldspar syenite?	green to pinkish green, hornblende and feldspar occasionally to 5 mm long, matrix pink K-spar, strong epidote alteration, rare inclusions
LATE TRIASSIC			
NICOLA GROUP			
2	**uTNw**	Wolfe Creek Formation	
2.01		Volcanic breccia	black, grey, angular to subrounded siltstone, sandstone, dacitic clasts to 8 cm diameter, matrix medium sand sized grains
2.02		Volcanic sandstone	grey-green, grey-black, <1-3 mm angular grains
2.03		Volcanic siltstone	black, massive, aphanitic, resembles argillite
2.04		Chert	grey, green, hard, silicious, aphanitic, rare 2 cm clasts
2.05		Chert breccia	grey, green, hard, silicious, rounded to subangular clasts to 2 cm diameter, matrix <1-5 mm grains
2.06		Agglomerate	grey, grey-green, rounded, mainly volcanic clasts to 10 cm diameter, matrix supported
2.07		Tuff	grey, green, aphanitic, minor <1 mm fragments
2.08		Basalt	grey-black, 1 mm vesicles, some filled with carbonate
2.09		Andesite	Green, fine grained, massive, rock is very competent
2.10		Lapilli tuff	Dark green, fragments
py		pyrite	
po		pyrrhotite	
mal		malachite	

cpy		chalcopyrite	
bn		bornite	
sph		sphalerite	
hem		hematite	
lim		limonite	
mt		magnetite	
ca		calcite	
carb		carbonate	
qtz		quartz	
ep		epidote	
kf		potassic	
V		veinlets	
F		fracture	
D		disseminated	
P		pervasive	
frags		fragments	
mag		magnetic	
274/56E		strike/dip	
274/56E		primary fracture	
%		per cent	
ppm		parts per million	
g/t		grams/tonne	
cm		centimetres	
mm		millimetres	
tag #		sample number	
ca		core axis	
Intensity			
W		weak	
M		moderate	
S		strong	
tr		trace	

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21108 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
0	13.7	13.7	50		Casing									
13.7	33.5	20.5	14.0	Mine dyke	Creamy-buff dyke, texture varies from aplite with fine grained quartz eyes and ghost feldspar, to laminar flow textures with silica banding surrounded by creamy coloured clay haloes, clay is sticky on tongue without earthy smell, possibly montmorillite or bentonite, fine black flecks and spots on fracture faces are pyrolusite, no visible sulphides or only trace pyrite	Bleached, clay altered	Banding @ 30° to 35° to ca, fractures grey, fg silica	21951	14.6	17.7	3.1	4		Tr
								21952	17.1	20.7	3.0	8		
								21953	20.7	23.8	3.1	20		
								21954	23.8	26.8	3.0	4		
33.5	34.8	1.3	2.10	Lapilli tuff? Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark green, probable original andesite lapilli tuff	Intense ep-chl-clay along contacts	Upper and lower contacts @ 25° to ca							
34.8	36.0	1.2	14	Mine dyke	Creamy-buff dyke, texture varies from aplite with fine grained quartz eyes and ghost feldspar, to laminar flow textures with silica banding surrounded by creamy coloured haloes.	Bleached, clay altered	Banding subparallel to ca							
36.0	57.3	21.3	2.09	Andesite, Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark green, rock matrix intensely and pervasively epidotized, fractures chlorite coated	Intense ep	Fractures @ 40° to 70° to ca, rare foliation @ 45° to ca							Tr
					36.0-36.3 Broken rubble									
					47.0 Pyrite increases to 1%, no visible chalcopyrite			21955	48.0	51.2	3.2	422		1
					50.4 Local strong epidote-clay-silica alteration, pyrite with a pea sized bleb of pyrite coated with chalcocite	Ep-clay-silica		21956	51.2	54.3	3.1	428		1
					54.0 Locally bleached clay/weak sericite-epidote alteration, 1 cm wide quartz/carbonate vlt @ 30° to ca, terminated quartz with clay filled vugs, carbonate dissolved out	Bleached, clay-sericite-ep		21957	54.3	57.3	3.0	310		1
57.3	60.4	3.1	14	Mine dyke	Creamy-buff dyke, texture varies from aplite with fine grained quartz eyes and ghost feldspar, to laminar flow textures with silica banding surrounded by creamy coloured haloes, occasional hematized clot, minor pyrite		Banding @ 20° to 60° to ca	21958	57.3	60.4	3.1	30		Tr

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21108 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
60.4	72.4	12.0	2.06	Agglomerate? Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, massive to ghost agglomeratic texture, fractures are tight, strongly epidotized, occasionally white carbonate, late stage fracture filling, 1% pyrite on fractures and as disseminations, no visible chalcopyrite	Ep								1
72.4	84.8	12.4	14	Mine dyke	Creamy-buff dyke, texture varies from aplite with fine grained quartz eyes and ghost feldspar, to laminar flow textures with silica banding surrounded by creamy coloured haloes, feldspars with grey silicious rims or bands and white to creamy altered cores or interleavened bands, bands are occasionally convoluted as if rock is annealed gouge (?) or is sheared/ foliated			21959	72.4	75.6	3.2	12		
								21960	75.6	78.7	3.1	8		
								29162	78.7	81.7	3.0	12		
								21963	81.7	84.8	3.1	18		
84.8	85.5	0.7	2.10	Lapilli tuff, Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark green, lapilli tuff, intensely epidotized and clay altered, some fragments are hematized +/- green chlorite (celadinite?)	Ep-clay								
85.5	93.6	8.1	14	Mine dyke?	Tan-cream coloured, banded flow texture, occasional fracture filling, total sulphide < 0.5%, pyrite, trace sphalerite, locally augen textures, grey silicious bands in clay-epidote altered rocks, small clots manganese	Ep-clay	Banding @ 35° to ca, Lower contact @ 35° to ca							<0.5
93.6	97.3	3.7	2.09	Andesite, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, massive, strong clay-epidote alteration on and near upper and lower contact, epidote is pervasive in matrix and along fractures	Ep-clay								
					93.8-93.9 Fault, clay gouge									
97.3	97.8	0.5	14	Mine dyke	Creamy-buff dyke, texture varies from aplite with fine grained quartz eyes and ghost feldspar, to laminar flow textures with silica banding, common pyrolusite and occasional hematite clots (not oxidation of sulphides), this Mine dyke may be intense clay-silica alteration of stockwork and sheared very fine grained rock)		Upper contact @ 20° to ca							
97.8	214.8	117.0	2.06	Agglomerate? Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark grey-green, massive to fine grained agglomeratic texture, strong to pervasive epidote along fractures and in rock matrix, occasional augite in matrix, core is very competent, moderately hard (scratches with effort), pyrite is minor to trace overall, total sulphide is occasionally 1% all pyrite	Ep		21961	133.5	136.5	3.0	224		Tr
								21965	136.5	139.6	3.1	200		

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21108 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
								21966	139.6	142.6	3.0	306		
								21967	142.6	145.7	3.1	250		
								21978	188.3	191.4	3.1	216		
								21979	191.4	194.4	3.0	130		
								21980	194.4	197.5	3.1	254		
								21968	214.2	215.7	1.5	200		
214.8	291.2	76.4	2.09	Andesite? Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, massive, rock is very competent, (perhaps becoming hornfelsed), epidote is ubiquitous, core is bleached, total sulphides (pyrite) is variable from 0 to 0.1%, lower contact 30° to ca along epidote filled small shear	Bleached, ep	Lower contact @ 30° to ca	21969	215.7	218.8	3.1	202		Tr
					265-270 Pale chalky blue fracture coating is dumorturite(?)			21970	218.8	221.8	3.0	190		
								21971	234.0	240.1	6.1	154		
								21972	240.1	243.2	3.1	212		
								21973	243.2	246.2	3.0	108		
								21974	246.2	249.3	3.1	172		
								21975	249.3	252.3	3.0	136		
								21976	252.3	255.4	3.1	136		
								21977	255.4	258.4	3.0	148		
291.2	437.5	146.3	6.4	Hornblende feldspar porphyry syenite? Copper Mountain Intrusions (diorite?)	Green to pinkish-green, feldspars are K-spar, matrix is K-spar flooded with small crystalline K-spar overgrowths on feldspars and hornblende, a "crowded porphyry", hornblende and feldspars are occasionally up to 5 mm long with common needle like hornblende crystals, feldspars are sometimes strongly epidotized, colour is dependent on epidote content, orthoclase is twinned, core is hard, competent and barren of sulphides, (total sulphides is 0 to 0.5% pyrite), occasional epidotized clast inclusion up to 3 cm long with a grey (silicious) border, fractures are tightly healed and are epidote altered, with epidote extending 3 or 4 cm into surrounding rock	Ep, K-spar		21994	291.2	293.0	1.8	386		<0.5
								21995	293.0	295.0	2.0	230		
								21996	295.0	298.0	3.0	394		
								21997	298.0	301.1	3.1	212		
								21998	301.1	304.1	3.0	152		
								21999	304.1	307.2	3.1	102		

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21108 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
								22000	307.2	310.2	3.0	150		
					345-346 Locally more epidote, less K-spar and local pyritic clots, total sulphides still negligible									
								21981	377.0	380.3	3.3	288		
								21982	380.3	383.4	3.1	194		
								21983	383.4	386.4	3.0	100		
								21984	386.4	389.5	3.1	94		
								21985	389.5	392.5	3.0	336		
								21986	392.5	395.6	3.1	172		
								21987	395.6	398.6	3.0	132		
								21988	398.6	401.7	3.1	178		
								21989	401.7	404.7	3.0	100		
					418.9-419.8 Locally increased K-spar, pink colour									
								21990	426.1	429.2	3.1	74		
					430.5-431.8 Weak fractures and stockwork breccia with increased pyrite, core is hard			21991	429.2	432.2	3.0	328		
								21992	432.2	435.2	3	136		
								21993	435.2	437.2	2	172		
437.5					End Of Hole									
					In retrospect, this hole is increasing in sulphides (py), both fracture and disseminated, and from about 300 m, is getting harder, (more silica?). These trends may be interpreted as those expected as a large porphyry style deposit is approached by the drill, albeit still at some distance away. The actual distance may be significantly foreshortened by faulting and structural considerations not always clearly understood at early drilling stages.									

Supreme Resources Ltd								DDH21109 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
0	3.0	3.0	50		Casing									
3.0	52.0	49	14	Mine dyke	Aplite, white, hard, porcelain like, broken to local rubble, some ground core, chilled lower contact from 50-52 m, 30° to ca, trace pyrite, **This section is making about 10-15 gallons per minute water**		Lower contact @ 30° to ca							Tr
					3-50 Fe and mn oxides present, Fe oxide to 20 m, Mn oxide to 50 m									
52.0	61.7	9.7	14	Mine dyke	Contact zone, variable textures, hard brittle hornfels, possibly over previous skarn, white to dark grey, commonly spotted or "patchy", trace pyrite									Tr
61.7	66.6	4.9	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Fine grained, grey, greenish tinged diorite, commonly epidotized along fractures and locally pervasively epidotized, mafics are chloritic to bleached, feldspar are opaque to chalky, total sulphides 0.5%, all pyrite, lower contact is irregular with broken chunks	Bleached, ep								0.5
66.6	68.4	1.8	2.03	Volcanic siltstone? Wolfe Creek Formation	Black, hornfels altered, hard, brittle	Hornfels								
68.4	79.3	10.9	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Grey, greenish tinged hornblende diorite, hornblende is long, sometimes acicular, phenocrysts to 1 cm in a fine grained diorite, moderate to strong epidote and chlorite, hornblende is also along fractures, coarser hornblende appears restricted to central portion of dyke, lower contact is sharp, fine grained but not super chilled, total sulphides 0.5%, all pyrite	Ep, chl								0.5
79.3	99.6	20.3	2.03	Volcanic sandstone, Wolfe Creek Formation	Black, hornfels and thermally altered, sandy and clay grits, local clay alteration	Hornfels, clay								
99.6	102.4	2.8	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Grey, greenish tinged hornblende diorite, finer grained than 68.4-79.3 m, moderate to strong epidote and chlorite	Ep, chl								

Supreme Resources Ltd								DDH21109 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
102.4	111.9	9.5	2.06	Agglomerate? Wolfe Creek Formation	Grey-green agglomerate? mixed fragmentals, original composition lost, possibly conglomerate, matches upper sediments better than "agglomerate", epidote/chlorite is ubiquitous, fragments are preferentially chloritized, pyrite is locally on fractures and is weakly disseminated throughout, total sulphides 0.5%, pyrite with trace sphalerite	Ep, chl								0.5
111.9	119.6	7.7	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Grey, grey-green breccia diorite and other clasts and fragments in a fine grained epidotized and chloritic matrix, very low total sulphides	Ep, ch								Tr
119.6	122.3	2.7	2.10	Lapilli tuff, Wolfe Creek Formation	Grey-green sediments and fine grained tuffs to lapilli tuffs, clasts (?) in a fine grained epidotized and chloritic matrix, very low total sulphides	Epidote, chlorite								Tr
122.3	123.8	1.5	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Grey, greenish tinged hornblende diorite, moderate to strong epidote and chlorite	Ep, chl								
123.8	179.20	55.4	2.10	Lapilli tuff, Wolfe Creek Formation	Grey sediments, altered volcanic fragmentals, variable composition, overprinted with occasional and variable bleaching and clay alteration, occasional pyrite clot, low total sulphides,0 to <0.5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite	Bleached, clay								
179.2	181.1	1.8	14	Mine dyke	Grey quartz feldspar porphyry, chalky white feldspars (orthoclase) and clear, dark grey "quartz eyes" in an aphanitic salacious opaque pale grey matrix, quartz eyes are rounded, possibly corroded, feldspars are zoned and some are corroded and broken									
181.1	313.0	131.9	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Grey-green agglomerate, fractures and selected fragments are epidotized, epidote is ubiquitous, occasional thin, late carbonate veinlets with very minor "pinking" (K-feldspar usually in matrix,, local quartz/carbonate sulphide content (pyrite) is very low overall, <0.5%, trace to rare chalcopyrite	Ep								<0.5
					279-279.2 Local quartz/carbonate vein/stockwork									
313.0					End Of Hole									
					There were no samples collected from DDH21109. The rock was practically devoid of sulphide mineralization.									

Supreme Resources Ltd								DDH21110 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
0	6.1	6.1	50		Casing									
6.1	10.4	4.3	2.09	Andesite, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, fine grained, massive andesite, weakly epidotized, oxidized fractures, weak pyrite, no visible copper sulphides, total sulphides <0.5%	Ep								<0.5
10.40	15.4	5.0	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark grey to green agglomerate, rounded clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, increased epidote in matrix, Fe oxides on fractures	Ep								
15.4	28.2	12.8	2.09	Andesite, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, fine grained, massive andesite, weakly epidotized, oxidized fractures, weak pyrite, no visible copper sulphides, total sulphides <0.5%	Ep								<0.5
28.2	30.6	2.4	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark grey to green agglomerate, rounded clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, little epidote, chloritic, little or no sulphides (pyrite)	Ep								
30.6	37.4	6.8	14	Mine dyke	Grey to white aplite, chalky look, porcelain feel, margins close to contact are flow banded at 45° to ca, very weak disseminated pyrite and on fractures with fine grained black mineral, clots of black mineral have lobate outline suggestive of Mno2, the habit of the black mineral in close association with pyrite is suggestive of chalcocite, no chalcopyrite observed, total sulphides <0.5%, under 60x magnification using binocular microscope the black mineral is lustrous, sectile and is reminiscent of argentite, subsequent assays gave no silver values			33951	30.6	33.6	3.0	4		
								33952	33.6	36.5	2.9	6		
								33953	36.5	37.4	0.9	10		
37.4	127.5	90.1	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark grey to green agglomerate, rounded clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, minor to small amounts of epidote confined to fractures and agglomerate matrix, occasional quartz along fractures	Ep								
								33954	124.8	127.5	2.7	346		

Supreme Resources Ltd								DDH21110 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
127.5	131.8	4.3	14	Mine dyke	Grey to white quartz feldspar porphyry, prominently speckled, quartz "eyes" are grey with rounded or corroded surfaces, pink feldspars are euhedral, chalky or partially rounded, white to grey feldspars are much less obvious, matrix is fine grained, grey to white, a little chalky, core is competent, with some more strongly altered zones, showing some epidote within the feldspars, *There appears to be 2-3 episodes of this rock intruding itself, with contacts outlined by minor changes in grain size and matrix alteration and colour, (This may be indicative of a deep seated quartz monzonite intrusive.) See also 2-11-09, 179.2-181.1.*									
								33955	127.5	130.1	2.6	12		
								33956	130.1	131.8	1.7	12		
131.8	223.4	91.6	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Dark grey to green agglomerate, rounded clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, matrix and some clasts are epidotized, overall chloritic, local sections may be more massive and less epidotized, sulphides are very weak and are both disseminated and on fractures and clast boundaries, minor silica and carbonate occasionally occurs in matrix and on fractures as late events, lower contact is brittle, bleached, with fragments apparent	Ep, chl		33957	131.8	133.1	1.3	168		<0.5
223.4	235.5	12.1	14	Mine dyke	Creamy khaki colour, very fine grained, upper contact is diffuse over 0.5 m, foliated/flow banding is about 30° to ca, occasional black flecks are fine grained sulphide (?), total sulphides <0.5%, *Under 60x microscope these are aggregates of white opaque feldspar laths with grains of pyrite and ?, the pyrite appears rimmed with hematite (If so, this is an important geo thermometer and Cu/Fe phase indicator-cu is nearby).*									<0.5
235.5	303.80	68.3	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Grey agglomerate, prominent epidote, along fractures and variable into matrix, locally from very little to strong	Ep								
					252.7-252.9 Sheared, broken, annealed and epidotized @ 30° to ca									
					252.9-253.5 Grey aplite dyke, annealed and epidotized, @ 30° to core axis									

Supreme Resources Ltd

DDH21110

CORE SAMPLING

GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
					278.2-278.3 Small fault @ 45° to ca, intense bleaching with clay alteration for 5 cm each side, Nicola rocks are moderately hard and competent									
					287.8-287.9 Hornblende syenite dyke, small acicular hornblende phenocrysts in a pale green epidotized matrix with K-spar flooding around white (plagioclase?) centers									
303.8					End Of Hole									
					The Nicola rocks in this hole have very sparse sulphides and they are virtually all pyrite, no chalcopyrite recognized. Fine grained black mineral in some of the aplite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes may be chalcocite or secondary mineral on pyrite. Subsequently shown to not contain copper or silver by assays.									

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21111 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
0	14.3	14.3	50		Casing									
14.3	29.0	14.7	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, moderately epidotized, mostly along fractures, some pervasive	Ep								
					17.1-17.4 Small fault, rusty fault gouge at upper contact with 0.3 m wide aplite dyke									
29.0	54.0	25.0	15	Feldspar porphyry dyke	Grey feldspar porphyry dyke, fine grained hornblende in finer grained chilled margin, feldspar is plagioclase, *very similar to less clay altered rock found in o/c 300m from DDH21111*									
					32.2 Rock becomes coarser and "rotten" texture due to swelling clay alteration of the feldspars									
54.0	68.9	14.9	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, moderately epidotized, mostly along fractures, some pervasive	Ep		33965	54.0	56.9	2.9	132		
					68.6-68.9 Lower contact is very strongly and completely epidotized, original texture appears as ghosts			33966	56.9	60.0	3.1	64		
								33967	60.0	63.0	3.0	138		
								33968	63.0	66.1	3.1	162		
								33958	66.1	68.9	2.8	316		
68.9	79.5	10.6	14	Mine dyke	Grey to white quartz feldspar porphyry, microtexture, grey quartz "eyes", white to grey feldspars less obvious, fine grained pyrite cubes present, very fine grained chalcopyrite with very fine grained black mineral (chalcocite?) found within the corroded cores of relict hornblende or feldspar			33959	68.9	72.2	3.3	66	Tr	Tr
					68.9 Small fault, gouge @ 10° to ca									
					68.9-72.5 Rubble									
					72.5-74.9 Green clay/sand, washed out gouge			33960	72.0	75.2	3.0	6		
					74.9-75.4 Rubble			33961	75.2	78.3	3.1	96		
					75.4-79.5 Competent aplite			33962	78.3	79.5	1.2	188		
79.5	113.6	34.1	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, weak to moderate epidotization, except in proximity to aplite where it is strong	Ep	Lower contact @ 45° to ca	33963	79.5	81.3	1.8	130		
								33964	81.3	84.4	3.1	284		
								33969	111.6	113.6	2.0	136		

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21111 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
113.6	116.6	3.0	14	Mine dyke	Grey to white quartz feldspar porphyry, grey quartz "eyes", white to grey feldspars, flow banding @ 45°-60° to ca, patchy epidote relict textures may be from Nicola volcanics, lower contact has irregular intrusive contact with flow banded aplite against green Nicola volcanics	Ep		33970	113.6	116.6	3.0	42	Tr	
116.6	124.5	7.90	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, some sections dark grey-green augite hornblende andesite, epidote primarily along fractures or as small patches, trace chalcopyrite and magnetite with epidote patches	Ep		33971	116.6	117.9	1.3	156	Tr	Tr
								33972	117.9	121.0	3.1	256		
								33973	121.0	124.5	3.5	174		
124.5	132.1	7.6	15	Feldspar porphyry dyke	Dark grey feldspar porphyry dyke, small 1-2 mm plagioclase phenocrysts, *This rock is very similar to the chilled margins of the feldspar porphyry dyke from 29.0-54.0 m.*			33974	124.5	126.5	2.0	64		
					126.5-127.6 Matrix becomes more porphyritic with a crowded plagioclase groundmass, no sulphide minerals present			33978	126.5	129.0	2.5	22		
					127.6-132.1 White plagioclase phenocrysts in a dark grey, aphanitic groundmass, 20% dark minerals, probably chlorite			33979	129.0	132.9	3.9	15		
132.1	154.7	22.6	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, typically and variably epidotized, local late carbonate veining as sporadic stringers, epidote is ubiquitous along fractures and lesser as flooding	Ep, carb								
154.7	155.5	0.8	14	Mine dyke	Grey dacite, very fine grained, chalky, upper contact @ 80° to core axis with flow banding, contact is chilled, lower contact chilled with flow banding		Upper contact @ 80° to ca							
155.5	159.9	4.4	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, epidotized along fractures and within matrix, lesser epidote in clasts, clasts are distinctly outlined by matrix epidote	Ep								
159.9	162.5	2.6	14	Mine dyke	Grey dacite, very fine grained, chalky, upper contact @ 45° to core axis, flow banding, lower contact with minor K-spar, @ 35° to ca, flow banding present		Upper contact @ 45°, lower @ 35°							

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21111 CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
162.5	164.2	1.7	2.09	Andesite, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, fine grained, massive andesite, moderately to strongly epidotized along fractures	Ep								
164.2	168.1	3.9	2.03	Volcanic siltstone, Wolfe Creek Formation	Cream coloured, uniformly foliated with uniform textures, variable distinct hematized red/brown splotches seem to surround clots of altered feldspar, no visible sulphides, *This might make a distinct marker horizon.*									
168.1	211.6	43.5	2.06	Agglomerate, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, agglomeratic texture, moderate clasts to 5 cm in andesitic matrix, some sections dark grey-green augite hornblende andesite, moderately to strongly epidotized fractures and matrix, trace little or no sulphides, no visible copper mineralization	Ep		33975	209.4	212.4	3.0	64		Tr
211.6	216.0	4.4	2.09	Andesite, Wolfe Creek Formation	Green, massive, blocky, well broken, strong grey-green clay on fragment surfaces, local pyrite is common, pyrite is patchy, appears to be introduced along shears/fractures and in local matrix, no visible copper mineralization, hole ended at 216 m with strongly clay altered, small blocky bits, occasional hematite stain with clay (reminiscent of section 164.2-168.1), appears hole ended as it crossed a fault at 215 m, fault @ 30° to ca, 0.2 m clay gouge			33976	212.4	215.0	2.6	70		0.5
216.0					End Of Hole			33977	215.0	216.0	1.0	32		

Supreme Resources Ltd						Project: Tas		DDH21112						
								CORE SAMPLING						
GEOLOGY								ASSAY						
FrM	ToM	IntM	RocU	Rock	Texture	Alteration	Structure	Sample #	From m	To m	Int m	Cu ppm	Cpy %	Py %
0	2.1	2.1	50		Casing									
2.1	155.9	153.8	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Dark green to grey-black, except where overprinted by moderate to severe epidote and local to moderate K-spar flooding, diorite is composed of crowded small plagioclase and moderate hornblende crystals in a variably altered amorphous groundmass, variation in amount of epidote throughout the groundmass and along fractures suggests an original stockwork or breccia, intense and total epidote along fractures contains minor chalcopyrite, (total sulphides <0.1%), matrix is occasionally and variably locally flooded with very fine grained pink K-spar, K-spar is also evident along occasional fractures and into the wall rock	Ep, K-spar		33980	2.1	5.2	3.1	4538	Tr	Tr
								33981	5.2	8.2	3.0	1070		
								33982	8.2	11.3	3.1	964		
								33883	11.3	14.3	3.0	668		
								33984	14.3	17.4	3.1	954		
					85-86 Local strong "pinking" along fractures (K-spar?), pink is commonly surrounded by epidote envelopes, minor sulphides present									
					105.8-120.5 Broken core, blue chalky films on fractures, strong to intense epidote/clay alteration, local relic clasts are pink									
					119-120 Intense epidote/clay alteration, rubbly core									
					130-132 Blue chalky fracture coating (Dumorturite?)									
					139.6 Fault, rubble, green clay gouge									
					155.9 Lower contact, clay, gouge/rubble with intense clay and epidote alteration envelope									
155.9	162.4	6.5	14	Mine dyke	Cream colour, porcelain, sugary feel and texture, upper contact is rubbly clay fault leading down into flow banded aplite @ 60° to ca, core is broken to rubble, some grinding and loss of core @ 161.5, below which clay alteration and minor hematite dominate, in turn becoming rubble 162.4		Upper contact @ 60° to ca							

162.4	215.5	53.1	6.0	Diorite, Copper Mountain intrusions	Dark green to grey-black, except where overprinted by moderate to severe epidote and local to moderate K-spar flooding, diorite is composed of crowded small plagioclase and moderate hornblende crystals in a variably altered amorphous groundmass, local extreme alteration, all original textures obliterated, fracture epidote remains	Ep, K-spar							Tr	Tr
					180-192 Epidote increased, diorite matrix is flooded, weak chalcopyrite favours occasional mafic clot, elsewhere sulphides not evident									
215.5					End Of Hole									
					In retrospect, more assays should have been taken in this hole. Additional assays should be collected from this hole at a future date before any additional exploration and/or drilling is considered.									

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com
Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2011-0926

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	HOLE #	from	to	interval	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	Hg	K%	La	Li	Mg%	Mn
1	11-08	14.6	17.7	3.1	21951	<0.2	0.35	5	22	<1	<5	0.10	<1	<1	86	4	0.80	<5	0.11	20	2	0.06	535
2		17.7	20.7	3	21952	<0.2	0.33	10	22	<1	<5	0.09	<1	1	92	8	0.80	<5	0.12	18	<2	0.05	475
3		20.7	23.8	3.1	21953	<0.2	0.34	20	20	<1	<5	0.12	<1	2	56	20	0.93	<5	0.08	22	<2	0.07	480
4		23.8	26.8	3	21954	<0.2	0.29	25	26	<1	<5	0.08	<1	<1	88	4	0.88	<5	0.13	22	<2	0.05	500
5		48	51.2	3.2	21955	0.4	1.98	20	80	<1	<5	0.88	<1	29	36	422	5.22	<5	0.82	2	38	2.01	965
6		51.2	54.3	3.1	21956	0.4	1.58	20	52	<1	<5	0.84	<1	28	36	428	4.27	<5	0.67	2	30	1.49	785
7		54.3	57.3	3	21957	0.2	1.66	5	64	<1	<5	0.73	<1	26	30	310	4.47	<5	0.65	4	28	1.32	845
8		57.3	60.4	3.1	21958	<0.2	0.29	10	24	<1	<5	0.14	<1	6	70	30	1.67	<5	0.14	22	<2	0.09	630
9		72.4	75.6	3.2	21959	<0.2	0.30	<5	18	<1	<5	0.16	<1	13	76	12	1.84	<5	0.13	22	<2	0.14	755
10		75.6	78.7	3.1	21960	<0.2	0.32	<5	24	<1	<5	0.10	<1	9	76	8	1.05	<5	0.13	18	<2	0.08	315
11	11-08	133.5	136.5	3	21961	0.2	2.17	<5	78	<1	<5	0.95	<1	28	46	224	4.88	<5	1.18	2	36	2.05	945
12	11-08	78.7	81.7	3	21962	<0.2	0.38	<5	22	<1	<5	0.12	<1	2	64	12	1.05	<5	0.13	20	2	0.10	280
13		81.7	84.8	3.1	21963	<0.2	0.30	5	20	<1	<5	0.15	<1	3	92	18	1.23	<5	0.10	16	2	0.12	410
14	11-08	136.5	139.6	3.1	21965	<0.2	2.46	5	114	<1	<5	1.08	<1	27	34	200	4.91	<5	1.39	2	38	2.13	835
15		139.6	142.6	3	21966	0.6	2.08	10	42	<1	<5	1.15	<1	31	42	306	4.76	<5	0.85	2	34	1.89	690
16		142.6	145.7	3.1	21967	0.2	2.26	10	72	<1	<5	1.13	<1	30	30	250	5.11	<5	0.97	2	42	1.92	700
17		214.2	215.7	1.5	21968	0.2	1.47	5	26	<1	<5	1.58	<1	21	40	200	3.16	<5	0.36	2	30	1.10	525
18		215.7	218.8	3.1	21969	0.2	1.49	10	26	<1	<5	1.31	<1	23	34	202	3.82	<5	0.44	2	28	1.03	665
19		218.8	221.8	3	21970	0.6	1.38	10	24	<1	<5	1.11	<1	24	38	190	3.47	<5	0.39	2	20	1.05	660
20		234	240.1	6.1	21971	<0.2	2.14	35	34	<1	<5	1.75	<1	29	26	154	4.66	<5	0.39	2	54	1.81	640
21		240.1	243.2	3.1	21972	0.2	2.03	25	58	<1	<5	1.35	<1	31	32	212	4.63	<5	0.59	2	46	1.91	655
22		243.2	246.2	3	21973	<0.2	2.11	10	22	<1	<5	1.54	<1	30	26	108	4.60	<5	0.30	2	54	1.99	725
23		246.2	249.3	3.1	21974	<0.2	2.14	15	52	<1	<5	1.40	<1	26	28	172	4.56	<5	0.49	2	54	1.96	805
24		249.3	252.3	3	21975	<0.2	1.61	70	24	<1	<5	1.47	<1	26	28	136	3.59	<5	0.41	2	40	1.34	565
25		252.3	255.4	3.1	21976	<0.2	1.88	35	30	<1	<5	1.76	<1	33	34	136	4.20	<5	0.33	2	44	1.24	565
26		255.4	258.4	3	21977	<0.2	2.44	50	70	<1	<5	2.07	<1	25	24	148	5.04	<5	0.38	2	44	1.18	665
27		188.3	191.4	3.1	21978	0.2	1.67	5	38	<1	<5	1.36	<1	25	30	216	3.50	<5	0.58	2	32	1.34	555
28		191.4	194.4	3	21979	<0.2	2.23	10	66	<1	<5	1.30	<1	24	46	130	5.00	<5	0.84	4	38	1.52	625
29		194.4	197.5	3.1	21980	0.2	1.88	5	46	<1	<5	1.53	<1	26	48	254	4.07	<5	0.67	4	34	1.73	655
30		377	380.3	3.3	21981	0.4	1.42	5	30	<1	<5	1.48	<1	13	44	288	3.56	<5	0.21	4	18	0.75	585

Supreme Resources Ltd.
3620 Crouch Ave
Coquitlam, BC
V3E 3H4

No. of samples received: 83
Sample Type: Core
Project: TAS
Submitted by: Bill Howell

Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	S%	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
2	0.08	2	80	12	0.04	<5	<1	<10	<5	10	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	9	18
2	0.08	2	80	9	0.05	<5	<1	<10	<5	8	<0.01	<5	2	<5	9	10
2	0.07	2	100	6	0.07	<5	<1	<10	<5	10	<0.01	<5	2	<5	10	10
7	0.08	2	90	6	0.06	<5	<1	<10	<5	8	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	9	22
3	0.08	5	1730	12	1.08	<5	8	<10	<5	66	0.18	<5	176	<5	9	74
3	0.08	5	1610	12	1.28	<5	7	<10	<5	64	0.18	<5	156	<5	8	70
2	0.06	4	1630	9	0.76	<5	7	<10	<5	62	0.11	<5	148	<5	8	80
2	0.07	2	70	6	0.05	<5	2	<10	<5	10	<0.01	<5	10	<5	12	18
1	0.06	3	90	6	0.03	<5	1	<10	<5	14	<0.01	<5	16	<5	11	30
<1	0.07	3	60	6	0.04	<5	<1	<10	<5	12	<0.01	<5	4	<5	7	16
4	0.19	6	1630	21	1.24	<5	6	<10	<5	114	0.20	<5	182	<5	8	256
1	0.05	2	50	6	0.05	<5	<1	<10	<5	14	<0.01	<5	2	<5	7	14
<1	0.08	2	90	6	0.05	<5	1	<10	<5	16	<0.01	<5	6	<5	8	18
7	0.25	10	1730	48	0.78	<5	7	<10	<5	130	0.20	<5	180	<5	8	104
10	0.11	7	1650	18	0.62	<5	6	<10	<5	102	0.18	<5	156	<5	7	102
7	0.22	7	1720	21	1.43	<5	6	<10	<5	136	0.19	<5	184	<5	8	76
1	0.09	6	1650	12	0.10	<5	5	<10	<5	118	0.16	<5	116	<5	7	52
1	0.10	5	1670	12	0.08	<5	5	<10	<5	112	0.14	<5	128	<5	7	60
1	0.08	6	1740	9	0.04	<5	5	<10	<5	114	0.14	<5	104	<5	5	62
4	0.11	5	1700	12	0.79	<5	9	<10	<5	106	0.22	<5	198	<5	8	64
4	0.11	6	1740	15	0.91	<5	7	<10	<5	96	0.20	<5	172	<5	7	72
3	0.08	6	1720	12	0.35	<5	7	<10	<5	124	0.22	<5	160	<5	8	78
2	0.09	7	1660	24	0.55	<5	6	<10	<5	100	0.18	<5	152	<5	6	68
3	0.10	6	1640	12	0.39	<5	5	<10	<5	104	0.18	<5	122	<5	8	58
2	0.14	5	1710	15	0.86	<5	6	<10	<5	116	0.19	<5	146	<5	7	62
6	0.24	6	1820	18	0.89	<5	7	<10	<5	194	0.19	<5	214	<5	7	122
1	0.12	6	1570	12	0.13	<5	5	<10	<5	110	0.19	<5	134	<5	7	60
2	0.23	7	1610	18	0.92	<5	5	<10	<5	128	0.18	<5	196	<5	8	66
3	0.09	7	1650	15	0.11	<5	7	<10	<5	130	0.21	<5	158	<5	8	78
4	0.14	3	1930	15	0.68	<5	4	<10	<5	112	0.16	<5	146	<5	10	70

Et #.					Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	Hg	K%	La	Li	Mg%	Mn
31		380.3	383.4	3.1	21982	<0.2	1.65	<5	28	<1	<5	1.55	<1	16	40	194	3.51	<5	0.29	6	18	0.97	595
32		383.4	386.4	3	21983	<0.2	1.67	<5	28	<1	<5	1.59	<1	19	40	100	3.30	<5	0.28	4	16	0.88	540
33		386.4	389.5	3.1	21984	<0.2	1.75	<5	26	<1	<5	1.69	<1	24	42	94	3.51	<5	0.24	4	16	0.94	620
34		389.5	392.5	3	21985	0.6	1.81	10	22	<1	<5	1.73	<1	22	38	336	3.98	<5	0.14	4	30	1.13	725
35		392.5	395.6	3.1	21986	<0.2	1.60	10	20	<1	<5	1.58	<1	21	38	172	3.56	<5	0.17	4	28	1.09	680
36		395.6	398.6	3	21987	0.6	1.32	35	16	<1	<5	1.50	<1	30	52	132	4.00	<5	0.13	4	28	0.95	540
37		398.6	401.7	3.1	21988	0.4	1.44	10	14	<1	<5	1.49	2	28	56	178	3.64	<5	0.12	4	28	0.96	510
38		401.7	404.7	3	21989	<0.2	1.63	15	18	<1	<5	1.92	<1	14	44	100	3.85	<5	0.18	4	36	1.39	755
39		426.1	429.2	3.1	21990	<0.2	1.25	5	12	<1	<5	2.08	<1	24	44	74	3.40	<5	0.09	4	28	1.02	805
40		429.2	432.2	3	21991	0.4	1.58	10	20	<1	<5	1.88	<1	26	54	328	4.25	<5	0.19	4	36	1.00	635
41		432.2	435.2	3	21992	<0.2	2.18	10	36	<1	<5	1.51	<1	23	42	136	4.31	<5	0.74	4	42	1.64	640
42	11-08	435.2	437.5	2.3	21993	<0.2	1.88	15	40	<1	<5	1.13	<1	24	48	172	4.67	<5	0.73	4	32	1.69	595
43	11-08	291.2	293	1.8	21994	0.4	1.52	5	24	<1	<5	1.68	<1	16	46	386	2.68	<5	0.35	2	22	1.05	785
44		293	295	2	21995	0.2	1.42	<5	16	<1	<5	1.47	<1	19	48	230	2.72	<5	0.30	4	26	1.23	795
45		295	298	3	21996	0.4	1.46	<5	20	<1	<5	1.72	<1	23	44	394	2.83	<5	0.32	4	26	1.21	865
46		298	301.1	3.1	21997	0.2	1.48	5	26	<1	<5	1.56	<1	22	58	212	3.05	<5	0.39	2	24	1.18	745
47		301.1	304.1	3	21998	<0.2	1.62	5	28	<1	<5	1.59	<1	44	58	152	3.87	<5	0.42	2	28	1.31	725
48		304.1	307.2	3.1	21999	<0.2	1.62	5	30	<1	<5	1.44	<1	28	50	102	3.53	<5	0.50	2	26	1.41	770
49	11-08	307.2	310.2	3	22000	<0.2	1.44	5	24	<1	<5	1.42	<1	18	56	150	2.98	<5	0.43	2	22	1.31	675
50	11-10	30.6	33.6	3	33951	<0.2	0.25	<5	24	<1	<5	0.07	<1	<1	116	4	1.01	<5	0.11	22	<2	0.05	445
51		33.6	36.5	2.9	33952	<0.2	0.23	<5	30	<1	<5	0.06	<1	<1	102	6	1.03	<5	0.09	20	<2	0.05	435
52		36.5	37.4	0.9	33953	<0.2	0.26	<5	30	<1	<5	0.06	<1	<1	114	10	1.03	<5	0.11	18	<2	0.06	465
53		124.8	127.5	2.7	33954	1.0	1.88	<5	26	<1	<5	1.74	2	18	42	346	3.95	<5	0.26	4	44	1.62	1325
54		127.5	130.1	2.6	33955	<0.2	0.49	<5	18	<1	<5	2.87	<1	3	50	12	1.10	<5	0.11	10	6	0.28	825
55		130.1	131.8	1.7	33956	<0.2	0.56	<5	24	<1	<5	1.59	<1	4	100	12	1.24	<5	0.13	8	6	0.31	585
56		131.8	133.1	1.3	33957	0.2	1.38	5	16	<1	<5	2.56	<1	19	40	168	2.97	<5	0.07	4	20	1.40	1435
57	11-11	66.1	68.9	2.8	33958	0.6	1.07	<5	18	<1	<5	3.00	1	24	36	316	5.04	<5	0.25	8	8	0.74	1560
58		68.9	72.2	3.3	33959	0.2	0.50	<5	12	<1	<5	0.55	<1	9	112	66	1.67	<5	0.06	10	<2	0.15	790
59		72.2	75.2	3	33960	0.4	0.71	<5	28	<1	<5	0.88	<1	3	118	6	0.96	<5	0.06	16	8	0.30	385
60		75.2	78.3	3.1	33961	0.4	0.46	<5	6	<1	<5	0.31	2	1	26	96	1.33	<5	0.05	16	<2	0.19	515
61		78.3	79.5	1.2	33962	0.4	0.41	<5	8	<1	<5	0.29	1	3	24	188	1.27	<5	0.05	16	<2	0.17	560
62		79.5	81.3	1.8	33963	<0.2	0.91	<5	16	<1	<5	2.30	<1	24	48	130	2.99	<5	0.06	8	4	0.46	1325
63		81.3	84.4	3.1	33964	0.6	1.13	<5	20	<1	<5	2.54	<1	20	50	284	3.25	<5	0.16	4	10	0.66	910
64	11-11	54	56.9	2.9	33965	<0.2	1.89	<5	12	<1	<5	1.90	4	21	42	132	4.21	<5	0.06	4	34	1.98	1830
65		56.9	60	3.1	33966	<0.2	1.67	<5	8	<1	<5	1.65	<1	17	48	64	4.02	<5	0.13	4	26	1.54	1575
66		60	63	3	33967	0.4	1.76	<5	18	<1	<5	1.87	<1	36	52	138	5.00	<5	0.23	4	26	1.86	1475
67		63	66.1	3.1	33968	<0.2	1.20	<5	40	<1	<5	2.09	<1	23	50	162	4.22	<5	0.42	4	10	0.97	970
68	11-11	111.6	113.6	2	33969	0.2	1.91	<5	38	<1	<5	1.56	<1	26	62	136	5.64	<5	0.67	4	26	1.88	1345
69		113.6	116.6	3	33970	<0.2	0.48	<5	14	<1	<5	0.43	<1	2	80	42	0.95	<5	0.12	16	4	0.19	195
70		116	117.9	1.9	33971	0.4	1.45	<5	66	<1	<5	1.64	<1	15	56	156	4.02	<5	0.32	6	16	1.24	895

Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	S%	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
4	0.16	3	2050	15	0.53	<5	5	<10	<5	130	0.17	<5	164	<5	12	78
3	0.16	3	1990	18	0.95	<5	4	<10	<5	126	0.16	<5	144	<5	11	80
3	0.14	4	1970	21	1.42	<5	5	<10	<5	108	0.16	<5	136	<5	10	86
2	0.12	3	2030	18	1.46	<5	6	<10	<5	94	0.16	<5	140	<5	10	110
2	0.13	3	1930	15	1.32	<5	6	<10	<5	100	0.17	<5	150	<5	10	88
2	0.11	3	1740	12	2.22	<5	6	<10	<5	82	0.14	<5	144	<5	10	112
2	0.10	3	1850	12	1.70	<5	5	<10	<5	100	0.16	<5	126	<5	9	298
2	0.11	3	1730	12	0.83	<5	8	<10	<5	82	0.11	<5	164	<5	10	70
4	0.09	3	1770	12	1.04	<5	6	<10	<5	78	0.12	<5	130	<5	8	84
6	0.13	4	1920	15	1.55	<5	6	<10	<5	90	0.14	<5	138	<5	9	70
10	0.16	4	1940	21	1.04	<5	6	<10	<5	102	0.17	<5	180	<5	9	86
4	0.14	3	1890	15	1.28	<5	6	<10	<5	74	0.16	<5	188	<5	9	76
4	0.09	3	1810	12	0.35	<5	4	<10	<5	178	0.17	<5	108	<5	7	70
2	0.08	3	1760	9	0.62	<5	4	<10	<5	180	0.16	<5	102	<5	7	66
3	0.09	3	1700	12	0.69	<5	4	<10	<5	188	0.16	<5	106	<5	7	72
2	0.10	5	1660	12	0.62	<5	5	<10	<5	174	0.16	<5	112	<5	6	64
2	0.10	6	1640	18	1.25	<5	6	<10	<5	168	0.18	<5	120	<5	6	68
2	0.10	6	1590	12	0.44	<5	6	<10	<5	152	0.17	<5	126	<5	6	76
2	0.09	5	1560	12	0.23	<5	5	<10	<5	160	0.17	<5	108	<5	6	72
3	0.10	2	90	6	0.14	<5	1	<10	<5	6	<0.01	<5	2	<5	9	12
2	0.09	2	80	6	0.14	<5	1	<10	<5	6	<0.01	<5	2	<5	9	8
3	0.12	3	70	9	0.10	<5	1	<10	<5	8	<0.01	<5	2	<5	8	18
2	0.07	6	1870	9	0.22	<5	7	<10	<5	104	0.19	<5	152	<5	5	380
4	0.08	1	270	6	0.20	<5	2	<10	<5	46	0.03	<5	10	<5	11	34
3	0.08	4	340	9	0.22	<5	2	<10	<5	50	0.04	<5	18	<5	7	40
5	0.06	9	1710	9	0.14	<5	8	<10	<5	98	0.16	<5	120	<5	6	242
10	0.05	9	1670	27	0.07	<5	8	<10	<5	90	0.15	<5	136	<5	15	80
8	0.06	5	910	60	0.03	<5	7	<10	<5	38	<0.01	<5	42	<5	9	28
3	0.04	4	290	9	0.06	<5	1	<10	<5	34	<0.01	<5	8	<5	9	32
22	0.05	<1	300	33	0.36	<5	2	<10	<5	34	<0.01	<5	8	<5	12	18
16	0.05	1	290	24	0.35	<5	2	<10	<5	32	<0.01	<5	10	<5	12	14
4	0.06	7	1860	9	<0.01	<5	11	<10	<5	92	0.11	<5	114	<5	14	64
5	0.07	8	1890	21	0.04	<5	10	<10	<5	78	0.17	<5	178	<5	8	48
2	0.06	8	1400	9	0.03	<5	7	<10	<5	102	0.15	<5	138	<5	8	496
2	0.06	5	1270	9	<0.01	<5	6	<10	<5	88	0.14	<5	98	<5	8	98
3	0.06	11	1770	12	0.10	<5	9	<10	<5	88	0.18	<5	174	<5	7	218
5	0.08	9	1650	15	0.04	<5	7	<10	<5	96	0.17	<5	118	<5	6	52
4	0.06	11	1840	15	0.02	<5	10	<10	<5	86	0.21	<5	194	<5	7	66
4	0.06	2	130	21	0.08	<5	1	<10	<5	28	0.01	<5	10	<5	5	14
3	0.05	8	2000	9	0.10	<5	5	<10	<5	106	0.16	<5	130	<5	7	40

Et #.					Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	Hg	K%	La	Li	Mg%	Mn
71	11-11	117.9	121	3.1	33972	0.6	1.66	<5	54	<1	<5	1.40	<1	20	50	256	5.36	<5	0.44	6	22	1.31	1010
72		121	124.5	3.5	33973	0.2	1.32	<5	30	<1	<5	2.05	<1	27	44	174	4.44	<5	0.34	6	12	0.97	985
73		124.5	126.5	2	33974	<0.2	0.73	<5	32	<1	<5	0.33	<1	6	88	64	1.94	<5	0.34	16	8	0.31	485
74	11-11	209.4	212.4	3	33975	<0.2	1.56	15	10	<1	<5	1.07	<1	16	52	64	3.78	<5	0.14	6	24	1.09	740
75		212.4	215	2.6	33976	<0.2	1.98	10	6	<1	<5	1.02	<1	18	60	70	4.40	<5	0.09	8	34	1.67	1180
76		215	216	1	33977	1.2	0.65	<5	12	<1	<5	0.39	<1	9	108	32	1.24	<5	0.14	18	10	0.33	350
77	11-11	126.5	129	2.5	33978	<0.2	0.76	<5	26	<1	<5	0.39	<1	5	96	22	1.96	<5	0.22	16	10	0.36	520
78		129	132.9	3.9	33979	<0.2	1.49	<5	38	<1	<5	2.24	<1	18	50	212	4.58	<5	0.41	4	14	1.38	1160
79	11-12	2.1	5.2	3.1	33980	3.4	1.25	<5	74	<1	<5	1.65	1	38	60	4538	4.05	<5	0.51	6	26	1.07	500
80		5.2	8.2	3	33981	0.6	1.34	<5	46	<1	<5	1.55	<1	21	56	1070	4.22	<5	0.33	4	28	1.05	570
81		8.2	11.3	3.1	33982	0.6	1.53	<5	40	<1	<5	1.37	<1	32	58	964	4.66	<5	0.32	4	30	1.54	560
82		11.3	14.3	3	33983	0.4	1.58	<5	42	<1	<5	1.36	<1	23	56	668	4.82	<5	0.28	6	34	1.14	465
83		14.3	17.4	3.1	33984	0.8	1.55	<5	30	<1	<5	1.70	<1	27	52	954	3.77	<5	0.27	4	24	1.29	560
Repeat:																							
1					21951	<0.2	0.34	5	22	<1	<5	0.10	<1	<1	82	4	0.77	<5	0.11	20	2	0.06	525
10					21960	<0.2	0.30	<5	22	<1	<5	0.10	<1	8	70	8	0.99	<5	0.13	16	<2	0.08	300
19					21970	0.6	1.40	10	24	<1	<5	1.17	<1	25	40	200	3.54	<5	0.40	2	20	1.10	680
36					21987	0.4	1.27	35	14	<1	<5	1.45	<1	28	48	128	3.99	<5	0.13	4	26	0.92	520
45					21996	0.4	1.50	<5	20	<1	<5	1.74	<1	23	48	406	2.85	<5	0.33	4	26	1.27	865
54					33955	<0.2	0.49	<5	18	<1	<5	2.97	<1	3	52	10	1.13	<5	0.11	10	6	0.29	830
71					33972	0.4	1.68	<5	56	<1	<5	1.42	<1	20	50	254	5.40	<5	0.44	6	22	1.35	1015
80					33981	0.6	1.40	<5	48	<1	<5	1.62	<1	22	60	1110	4.35	<5	0.34	6	30	1.10	600
Resplit:																							
1					21951	<0.2	0.36	5	22	<1	<5	0.09	<1	<1	86	4	0.75	<5	0.11	20	2	0.06	510
36					21987	<0.2	1.30	30	16	<1	<5	1.42	<1	26	54	130	3.87	<5	0.13	4	24	0.94	525
71					33972	0.6	1.66	<5	56	<1	<5	1.43	<1	20	52	234	5.50	<5	0.44	6	20	1.31	1040
Standard:																							
Pb129a						12.0	0.80	5	64	<1	<5	0.45	58	6	12	1470	1.59	<5	0.11	4	<2	0.67	370
Pb129a						11.2	0.80	5	64	<1	<5	0.46	58	6	12	1444	1.58	<5	0.11	4	<2	0.69	370
Pb129a						11.6	0.82	5	66	<1	<5	0.44	59	6	12	1420	1.60	<5	0.11	4	<2	0.68	375

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.

NM/EL
df/2_926S
XLS/11

Supreme Resources Ltd.

Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	S%	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
4	0.06	8	1920	12	0.08	<5	8	<10	<5	86	0.15	<5	164	<5	7	44
5	0.07	7	1750	12	0.02	<5	7	<10	<5	90	0.16	<5	128	<5	8	38
4	0.12	3	450	15	0.03	<5	4	<10	<5	30	0.06	<5	20	<5	9	50
4	0.07	5	1610	9	0.81	<5	5	<10	<5	70	0.01	<5	100	<5	8	88
4	0.05	6	1480	12	0.59	<5	5	<10	<5	80	<0.01	<5	106	<5	9	112
4	0.05	4	260	6	0.04	<5	2	<10	<5	32	<0.01	<5	20	<5	7	38
4	0.10	3	440	12	0.03	<5	3	<10	<5	26	0.06	<5	20	<5	12	56
4	0.05	9	1950	15	0.02	<5	6	<10	<5	118	0.16	<5	122	<5	7	66
2	0.11	7	2990	<3	0.41	<5	5	<10	<5	130	0.21	<5	234	<5	13	100
3	0.11	7	1890	12	0.11	<5	4	<10	<5	128	0.19	<5	246	<5	8	92
5	0.11	6	1630	9	0.12	<5	5	<10	<5	112	0.20	<5	208	<5	8	82
3	0.15	5	1670	12	0.07	<5	4	<10	<5	128	0.19	<5	242	<5	8	60
4	0.09	5	1600	9	0.10	<5	4	<10	<5	158	0.19	<5	162	<5	8	74
1	0.08	2	70	9	0.04	<5	<1	<10	<5	8	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	8	16
<1	0.07	3	60	6	0.03	<5	<1	<10	<5	12	<0.01	<5	2	<5	7	14
1	0.09	6	1770	9	0.04	<5	5	<10	<5	118	0.15	<5	106	<5	6	68
2	0.11	3	1700	12	2.04	<5	5	<10	<5	80	0.13	<5	140	<5	9	108
3	0.09	3	1740	9	0.68	<5	5	<10	<5	198	0.16	<5	110	<5	7	72
4	0.08	2	280	6	0.20	<5	2	<10	<5	46	0.03	<5	10	<5	12	34
4	0.06	8	1910	12	0.07	<5	8	<10	<5	88	0.15	<5	168	<5	7	44
3	0.12	7	1940	12	0.12	<5	4	<10	<5	134	0.20	<5	254	<5	8	98
1	0.08	2	70	9	0.04	<5	<1	<10	<5	8	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	8	16
2	0.11	3	1750	12	1.81	<5	5	<10	<5	84	0.14	<5	142	<5	10	118
4	0.06	8	1930	12	0.07	<5	8	<10	<5	88	0.15	<5	168	<5	7	44
2	0.04	5	420	6084	0.81	15	<1	<10	<5	30	0.05	<5	20	<5	3	9916
2	0.04	5	410	6183	0.81	15	<1	<10	<5	30	0.05	<5	20	<5	3	9988
2	0.04	5	410	6201	0.80	15	<1	<10	<5	30	0.05	<5	20	<5	3	>10000

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX III

COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT – 2011
EVENT NUMBER

SALARIES

Field, Grant Crooker, Geologist May 26/2011 - June 17/2011 6 days @ $ 700.00/day	$	4,200.00
Field, W.A. Howell, Geologist June 6/2011 – July 7/2011 22 days @ $ 700.00/day		15,400.00
Field, Ivan Belov, Field Technician June 16/2011 – July 7/2011 22 days @ $ 220.00/day		3,740.00
Office, Grant Crooker, Geologist July 27/2011 – April 10/2012 9 days @ $ 700.00/day		6,300.00

MEALS & ACCOMMODATION

Grant Crooker – 6 days @ $ 100.00/day		600.00
W. A. Howell – 22 days @ $ 100.00/day		2,200.00
Ivan Belov – 17 days @ $ 100.00/day		1,700.00

TRANSPORTATION

Vehicle Rental (2008 Chev 1/2 ton 4 x 4) 6 days @ $ 95.00/day		570.00
500 kilometres @ $ 0.25/kilometre		125.00
Vehicle Rental (2003 Ford 3/4 ton 4 x 4) 22 days @ $ 75.00/day		1,650.00
Gasoline		620.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Core Splitter 1 month @ $ 395.00/month		395.00
Stihl Power Saw 10 days @ $ 10.00/day	`	100.00
Cellular/Satellite Phone 28 days @ $ 10.00/day		280.00
ICOM Hand Held Radio 28 days @ $ 10.00/day		280.00

GPS 28 days @ $ 5.00	140.00
CONTRACTORS	
Hardrock Drilling, Penticton BC 1485.5 metres NQ @ $ 106.00/metre	157,463.00
ANALYSES	
83 core samples, 35 element ICP AES @ $ 16.00/sample	1,328.00
SUPPLIES	50.00
INTERPRETEX RESOURCES	
Creating Maps	800.00
Printing Maps	150.00
OFFICE SPACE 1 month @ $ 500.00/month	500.00
PREPARATION OF REPORT (Printing etc)	120.00
Total $	198,711.00

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Grant Crooker, P.Geo.	Core Drilling, May 26/2011 to	6	$700.00	$4,200.00	
	June 17/2011				
W.A. Howell	Core Drilling, June 6/2011 to	22	$700.00	$15,400.00	
	July 7/2011				
Ivan Belov	Core Drilling, June 16/2011 to	17	$220.00	$3,740.00	
	July 7/2011				
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$23,340.00	**$23,340.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search			$0.00	$0.00	
Database compilation			$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data			$0.00	$0.00	
General research			$0.00	$0.00	
Creating Maps	Interpretex Resources		$0.00	$800.00	
Printing Maps	Interpretex Resources		$0.00	$150.00	
Report preparation	Grant Crooker	9	$700.00	$6,300.00	
				$7,250.00	**$7,250.00**
Airborne Exploration Surveys	**Line Kilometres / Enter total invoiced amount**				
Aeromagnetics			$0.00	$0.00	
Radiometrics			$0.00	$0.00	
Electromagnetics			$0.00	$0.00	
Gravity			$0.00	$0.00	
Digital terrain modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography			$0.00	$0.00	
LANDSAT			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Geological mapping					
Regional		*note: expenditures here*			
Reconnaissance		*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect		*field expenditures above*			
Underground	Define by length and width				
Trenches	Define by length and width			$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Radiometrics					
Magnetics					
Gravity					
Digital terrain modelling					
Electromagnetics					
SP/AP/EP					
IP					
AMT/CSAMT					
Resistivity					

Complex resistivity					
Seismic reflection					
Seismic refraction					
Well logging					
Geophysical interpretation					
Petrophysics					
Grid Lines					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)	35 element ICP-AES	83	$16.00	$1,328.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Water			$0.00	$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Whole rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$1,328.00	**$1,328.00**
Drilling	**No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Diamond	5 holes, NQ, 1485.5 metres	1485.5	$106.00	$157,463.00	
Reverse circulation (RC)			$0.00	$0.00	
Rotary air blast (RAB)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$157,463.00	**$157,463.00**
Other Operations	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Trenching			$0.00	$0.00	
Bulk sampling			$0.00	$0.00	
Underground development			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Reclamation	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
After drilling			$0.00	$0.00	
Monitoring			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare			$0.00	$0.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental	2008 Chev 4 x 4	6	$95.00	$570.00	
	2003 Ford 4 x 4	22	$75.00	$1,650.00	
kilometers		500	$0.25	$125.00	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$620.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other					
				$2,965.00	**$2,965.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	Grant Crooker	6	$60.00	$360.00	
Hotel	W. H. Howell	22	$60.00	$1,320.00	

Hotel	Ivan Belov	17	$60.00	$1,020.00	
Camp				$0.00	
Meals	Grant Crooker	6	$40.00	$240.00	
Meals	W. H. Howell	22	$40.00	$880.00	
Meals	Ivan Belov	17	$40.00	$680.00	
				$4,500.00	**$4,500.00**
Miscellaneous					
Office	Copying, Overhead			$120.00	
Office	Office Space	1	$500.00	$500.00	
Supplies	Flagging, sample bags etc			50.00	
				$670.00	**$670.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Power Saw	10	$10.00	$100.00	
	Cellular/Satellite Phone	28	$10.00	$280.00	
	Radio (Logging Road)	28	$10.00	$280.00	
	Core Splitter (1 month)	1	$395.00	$395.00	
	GPS	28	$5.00	$140.00	
				$1,195.00	**$1,195.00**
Freight, rock samples					
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$198,711.00**

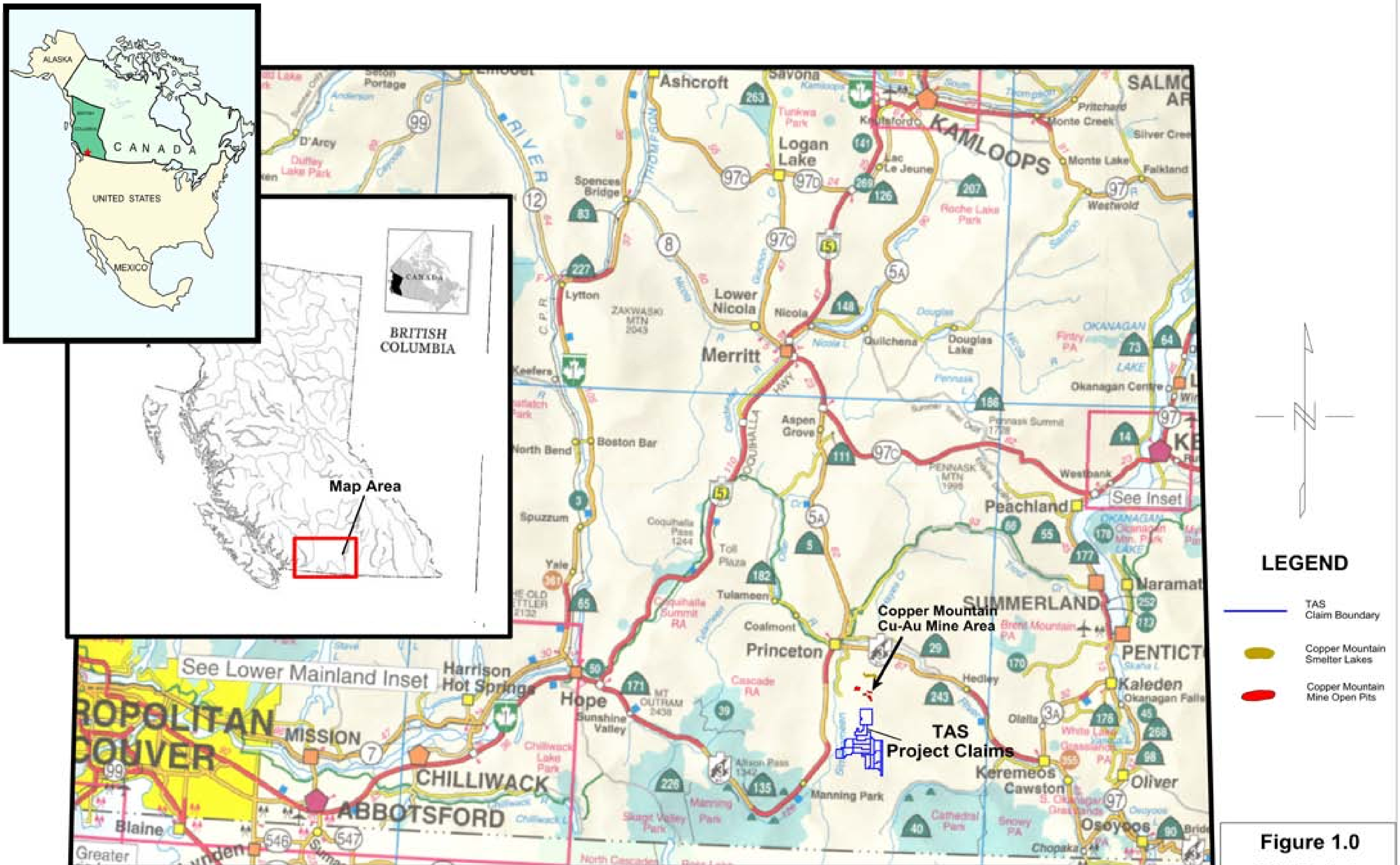
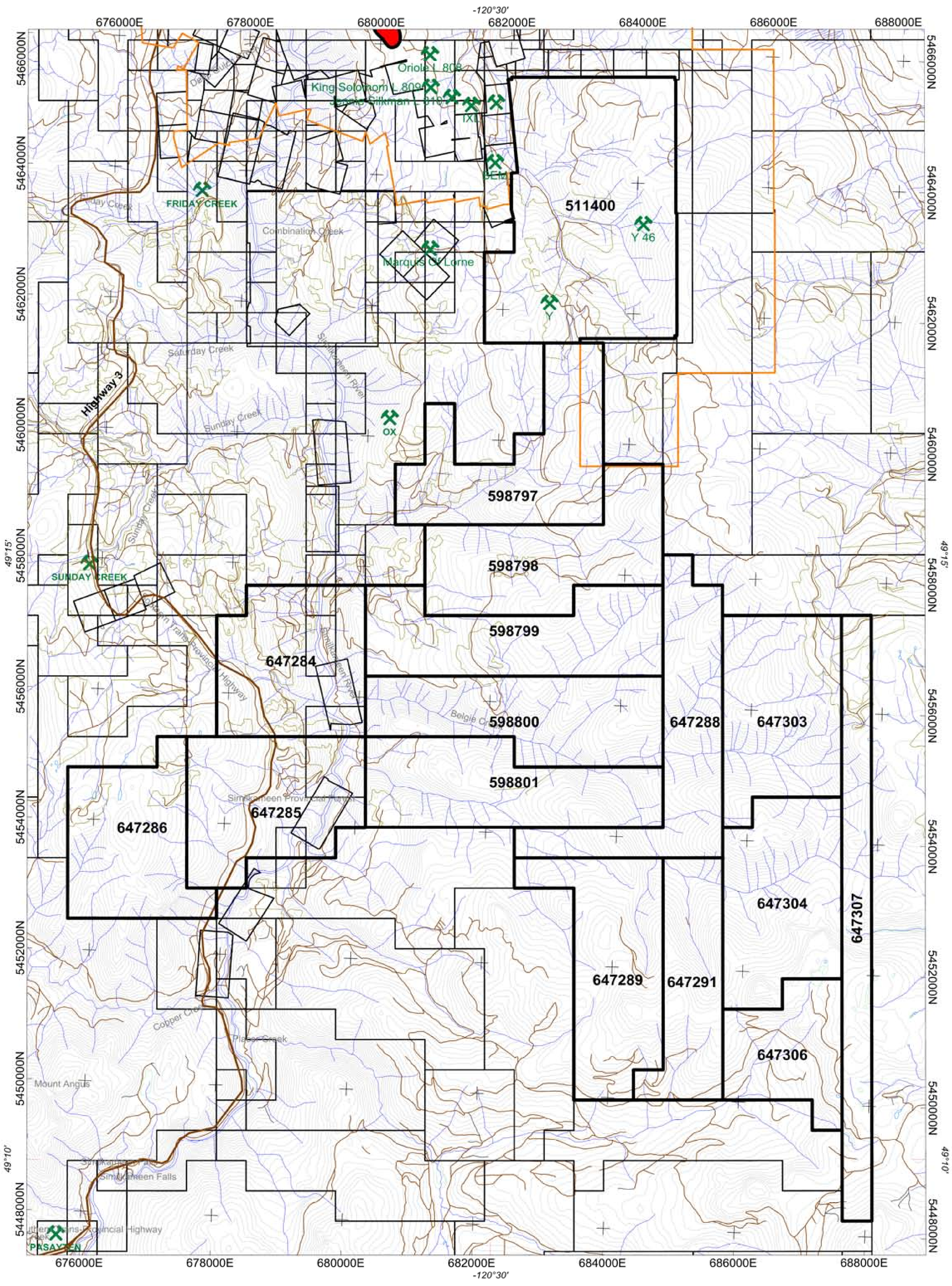
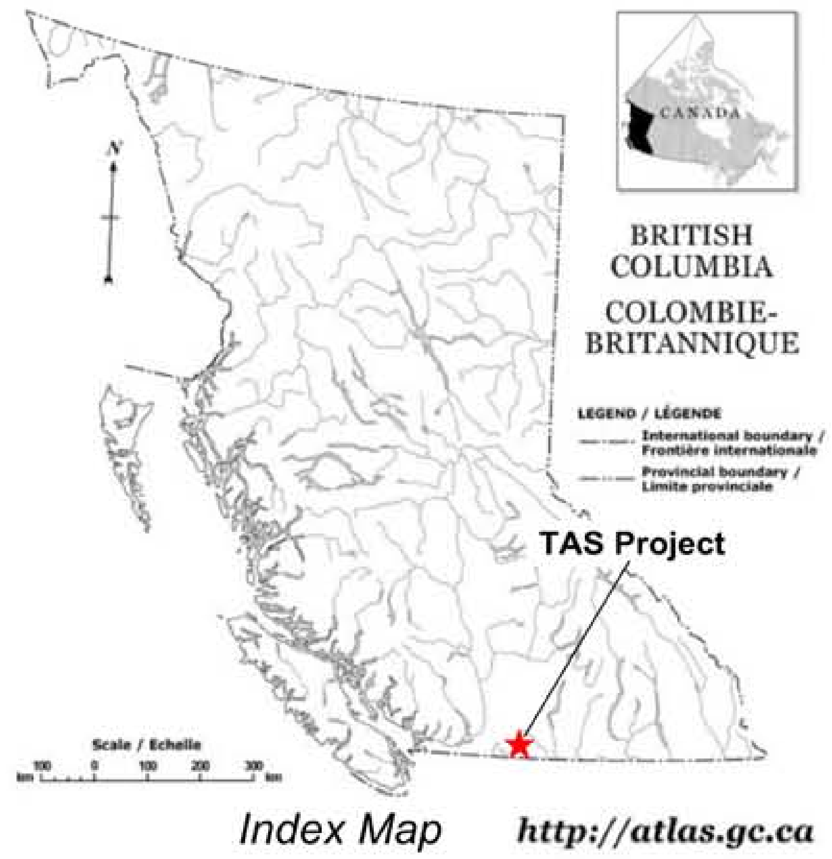


Figure 1.0

TAS Project

Location Map





Index Map ***http://atlas.gc.ca***

LEGEND

- Streams/Rivers
- Lakes & Ponds
- Wet Areas
- Roads & Logging Roads/Trails
- Bridges
- Cut Bocks & Cultural Outlines
- **511400** Claim Tenure Number
- TAS Project Actual Claim Boundary
- TAS Project Claim Outline
- 1440 Topgraphic High in Meters
- Topgraphic Contours at 20 Meter Intervals
- Copper Mountain Mining Corp. Mine Open Pits
- Copper Mountain Mining Corp. Claim Outline
- Mineral Claim Outlines

Scale 1:50000

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Figure # 2.0

Supreme Resources Ltd.

TAS Project, Princeton, BC

Similakameen Mining Division, BC

NTS Trim Map Sheets: 092h018, 028 & 038

Claim Map

All Supreme Resources Claims

Map Date: April, 2012

Map File Name: Fig 2.0_TAS Project 2012 Claim Map_50000 scale.map

GFC Consultants Inc.

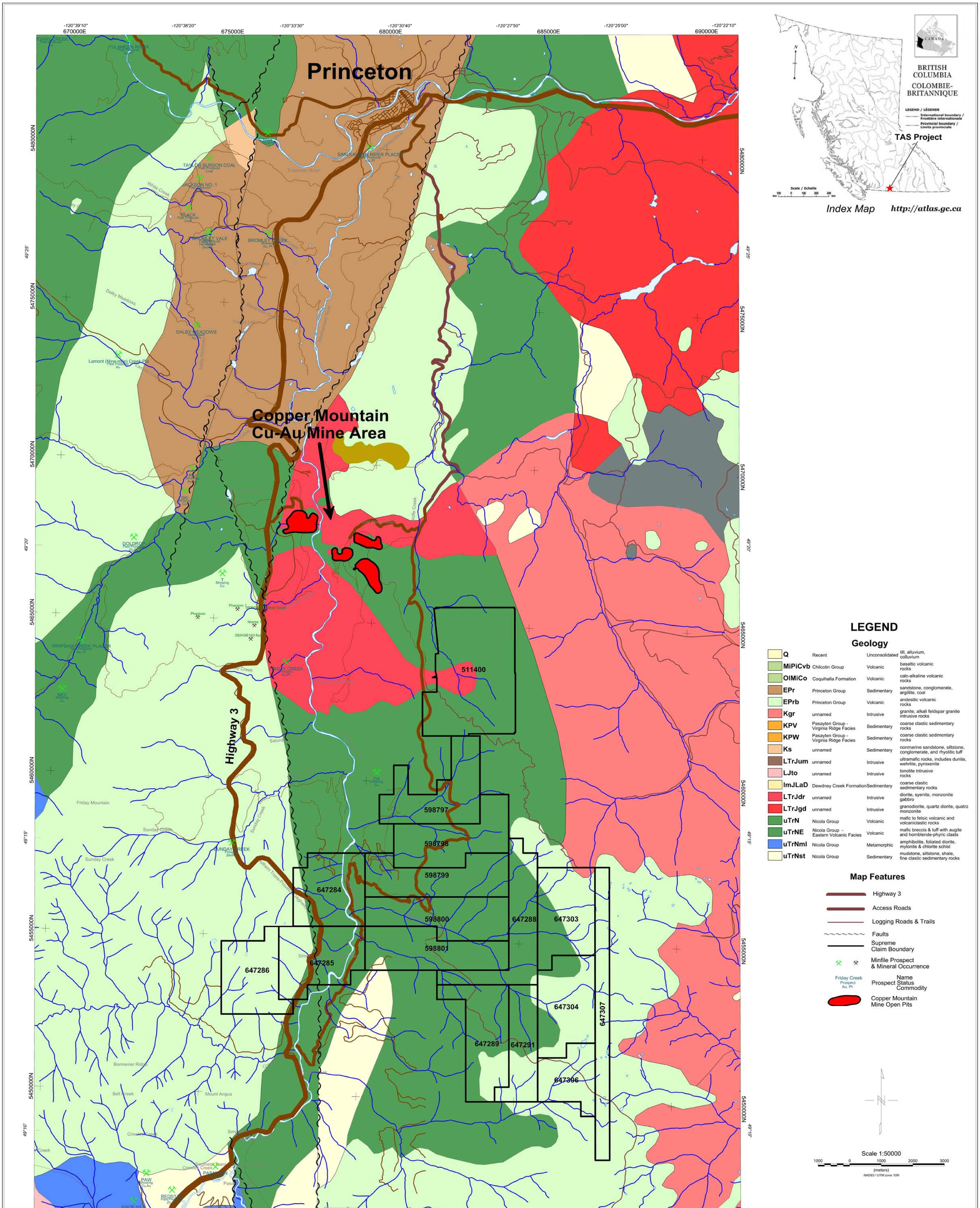


Figure # 3.0

Supreme Resources Ltd.

TAS Project, Princeton, BC

Similakameen Mining Division, BC

NTS Trim Map Sheets: 092h018, 028 & 038

Regional Geology

Map Date: April, 2012

Map File Name: Fig 3.0_TAS Project 2012 Regional Geology.map

GFC Consultants Inc.

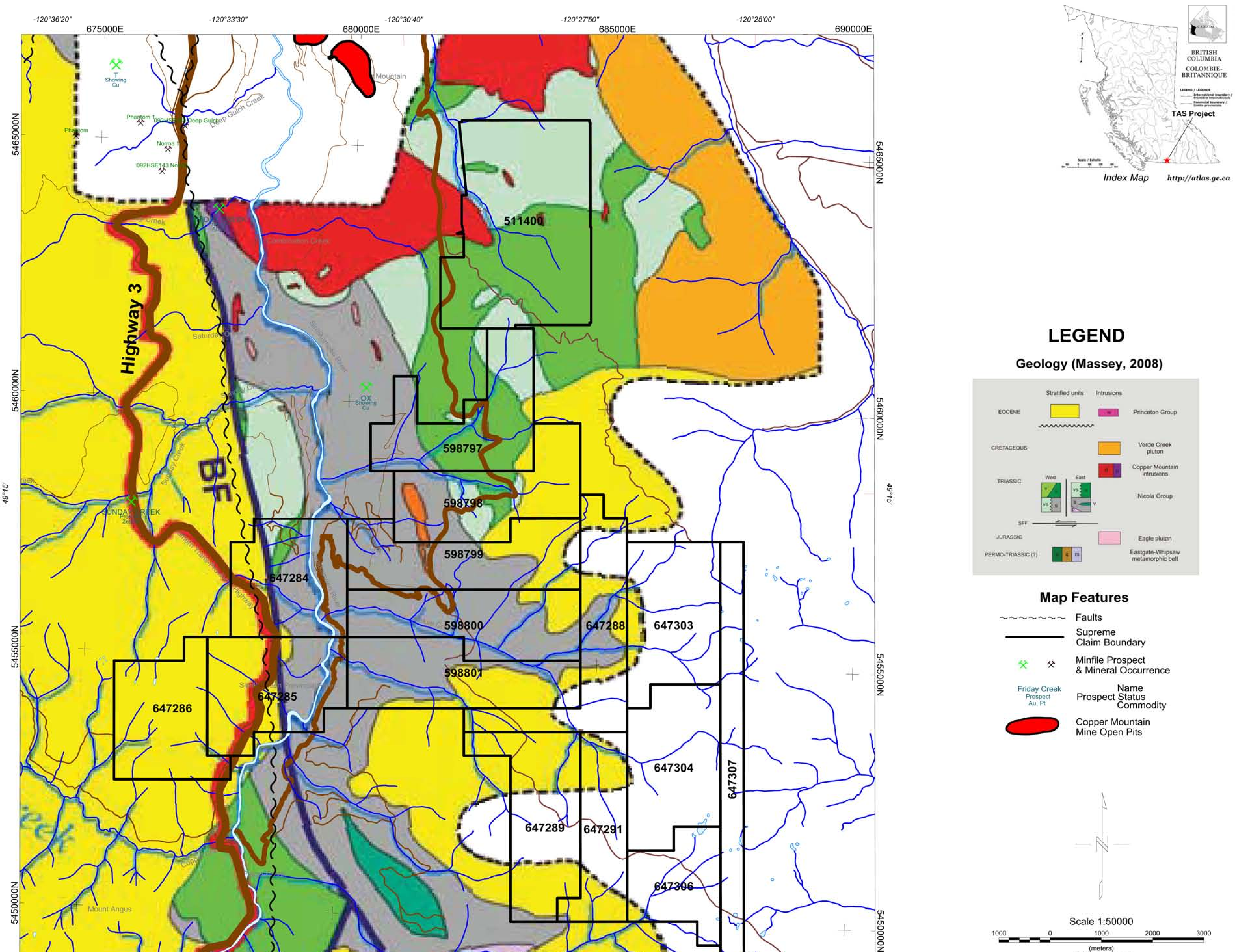


Figure # 4.0

Supreme Resources Ltd.

TAS Project, Princeton, BC

Similakameen Mining Division, BC

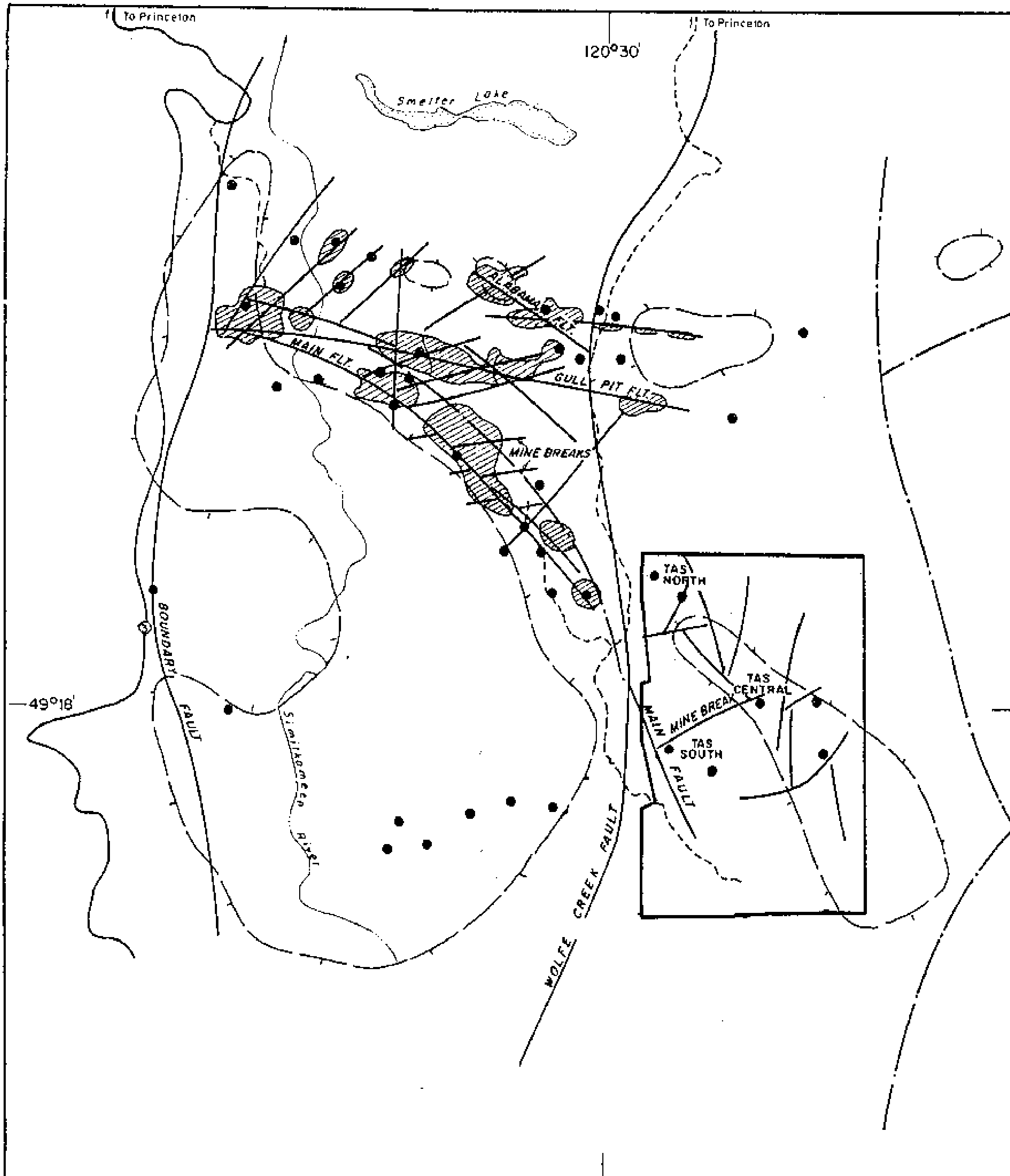
NTS Trim Map Sheets: 092h018, 028 & 038

Claim Geology

Map Date: April, 2012

Map File Name: Fig 4.0_TAS Project 2012 Claim Geology.map

GFC Consultants Inc.



- Fault
- Regional magnetic lineament
- Regional magnetic high
- Copper zone
- Copper showing
- Highway, road

Source: BCDM/GSC/Other
CIMM Special Vol. 15, 1975

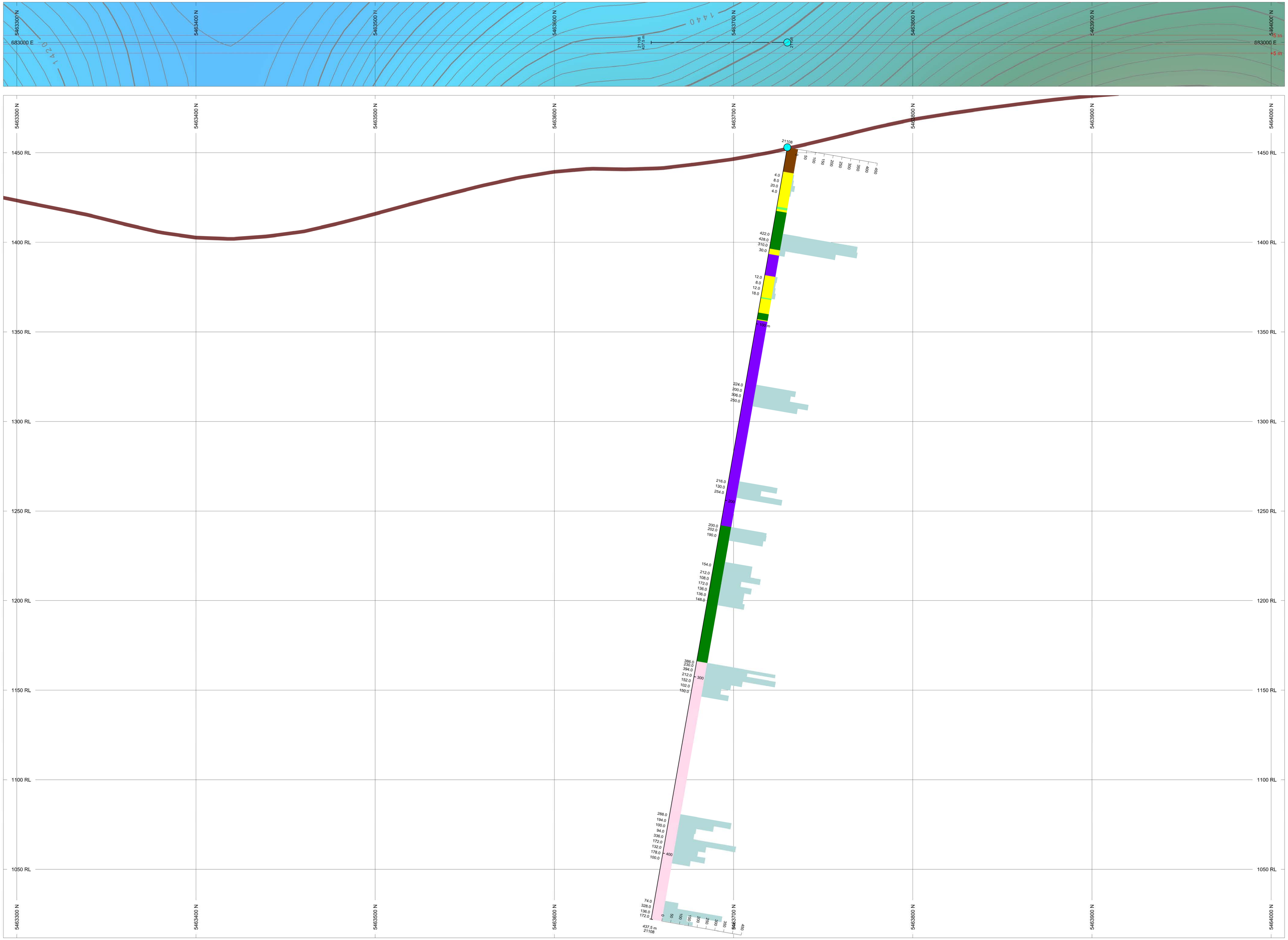
GRANT F. CROOKER

TAS PROJECT
COPPER MOUNTAIN CAMP
STRUCTURE & MINERALIZATION

N.T.S. 92H-8W — SIMILKAMEEN MD., B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

DATE: Jan 2010	DRAWN BY: L.S.	FIGURE 4.1
SCALE: 1:60,000	REVISED:	



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

21108

Digital Elevation Model
Meters (Above Sea Level)

1303 1407 1457 1485 1512 1546

DEM CONTOURS — 2m intervals

TOPOGRAPHY

092h028_DTM_Krig_cs20_win to TAS 2011 sectio...

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Cu	R	

ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code		uTNw	Agglomerate
		Kmd	Mine Dyke
		OB	Glacial/Fluvial Deposits
		uTNw	Andesite
		uTNw	Lapilli Tuff
		uTCs	Syenite

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu	L	-------

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	683001 m	5463650 m
EXTENTS	715 m	470.3 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	1482 m	1012 m
TOLERANCE +/-	5 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40

*unknown

AZIMUTH = 0°

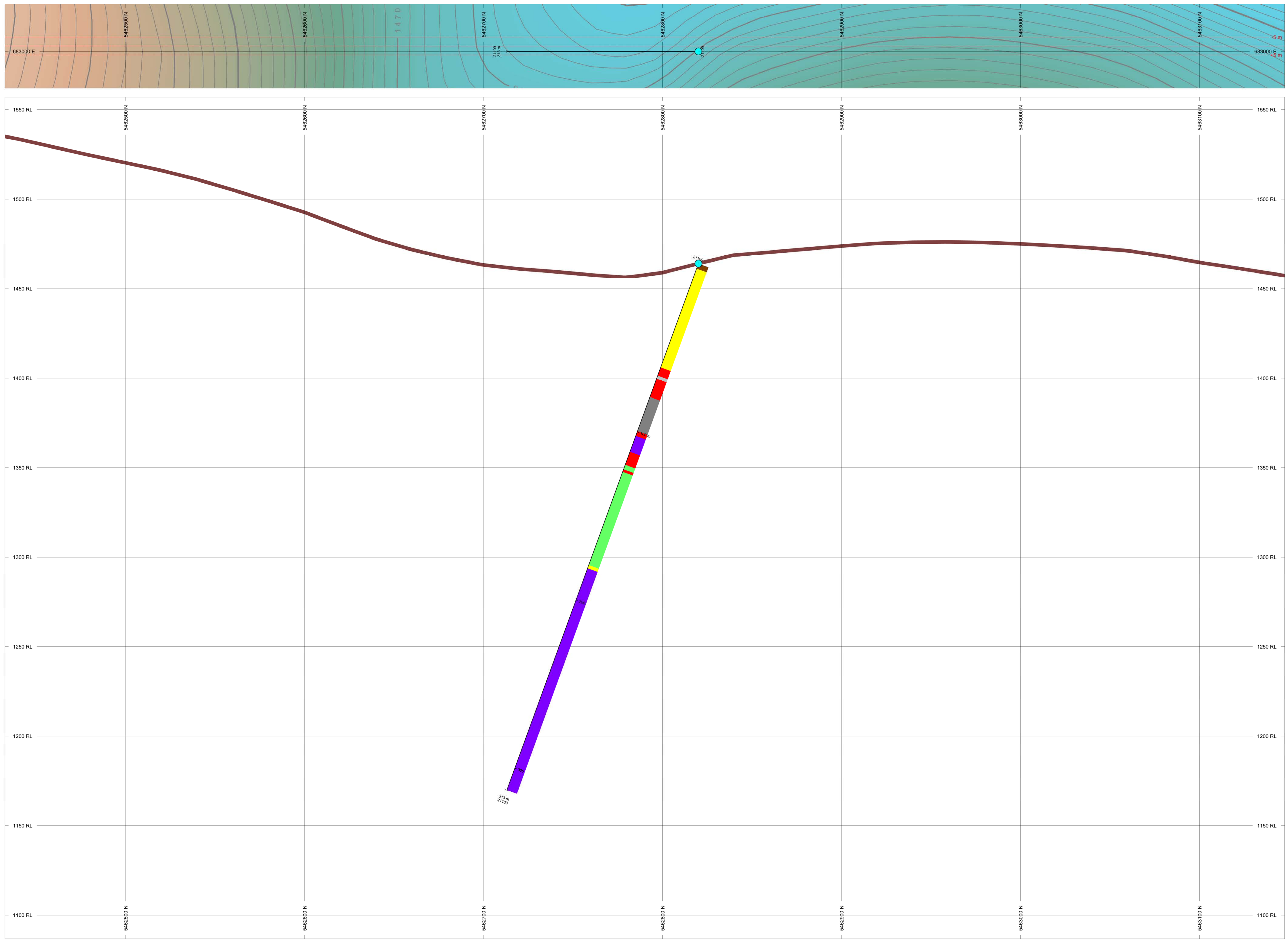
N W E S

Supreme Resources Ltd.

TAS Property

DDH Section 21108

Figure 5.0



HOLES PLOTTED
TOTAL 1
21109

Digital Elevation Model
Meters (Above Sea Level)
1303 1407 1457 1485 1512 1546

DEM CONTOURS — 2m intervals
TOPOGRAPHY
092h028_DTM_Krig_cs20_win to TAS 2011 sectio...

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Cu	R	

ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code		uTNw	Volcanic Sandstone
		uTNw	Volcanic Siltstone
		uTNw	Agglomerate
		uTCd	Monzonite/Diorite
		Kmd	Mine Dyke
		OB	Glacial/Fluvial Deposits
		uTNw	Lapilli Tuff

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu	L	-------

SECTION SPECS:

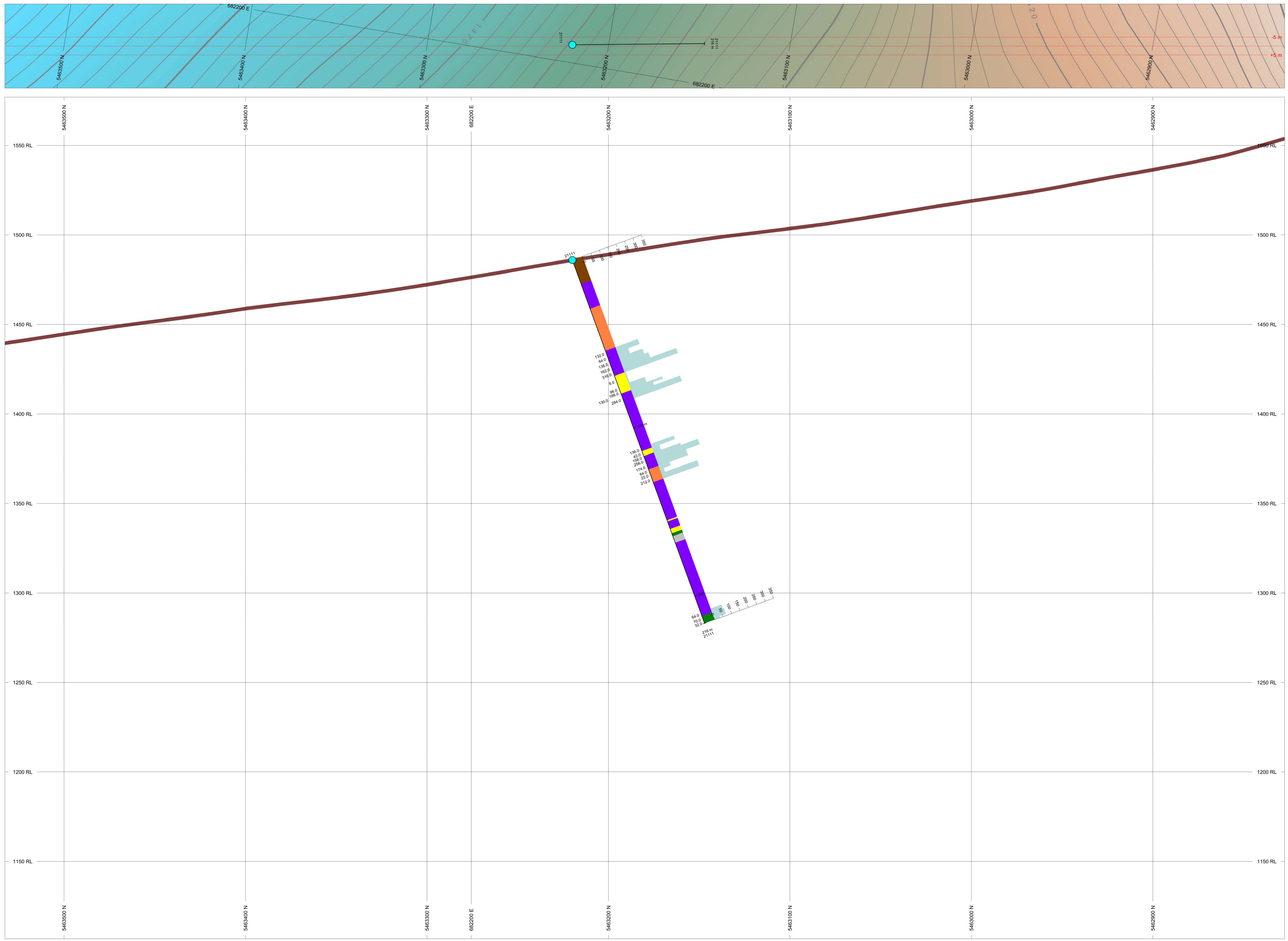
REF. PT. E, N	682997 m	5462790 m
EXTENTS	715 m	470.3 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	1557 m	1087 m
TOLERANCE +/-	5 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000
(m)
-10 0 10 20 30 40
*unknown

AZIMUTH = 0°
N W E S

Supreme Resources Ltd.
TAS Property
DDH Section 21109
Figure 5.1

Supreme Resources Ltd.
TAS Property
DDH Section 21110
Figure 5.2



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

21111

Digital Elevation Model
Meters (Above Sea Level)

1303 1407 1457 1485 1512 1546

DEM CONTOURS — 2m intervals

TOPOGRAPHY

092h028_DTM_Krig_cs20_win to TAS 2011 sectio...

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Cu	R	

ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code		uTNw	Volcanic Siltstone
		uTNw	Agglomerate
		Kmd	Mine Dyke
		Kd	Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
		OB	Glacial/Fluvial Deposits
		uTNw	Andesite

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu	L	-------

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	682216 m	5463180 m
EXTENTS	715 m	470.3 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	1577 m	1107 m
TOLERANCE +/-	5 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40

*unknown

AZIMUTH = 170.5°

N W E S

Supreme Resources Ltd.

TAS Property

DDH Section 21111

Figure 5.3

Supreme Resources Ltd.
TAS Property
DDH Section 21112
Figure 5.4

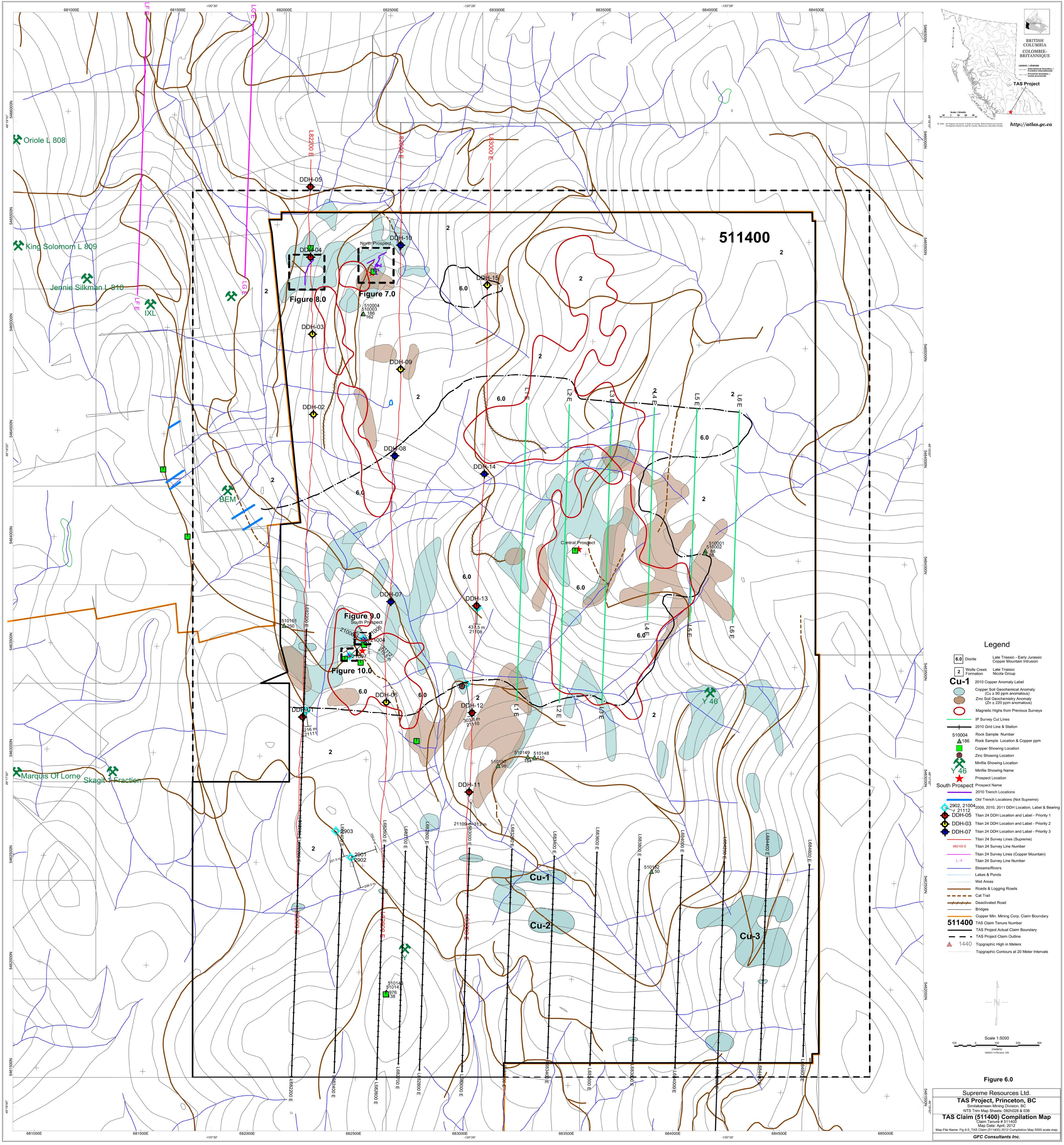

511400
Figure 7.0
Figure 8.0
Figure 9.0
Figure 10.0
North Prospect
Central Prospect
South Prospect
Oriole L 808
King Solomom L 809
Jennie Silkman L 810
IXL
BEM
Marquis Of Lorne
Skagit 1 Fraction
Y 46
Cu-1
Cu-2
Cu-3
DDH-01
DDH-02
DDH-03
DDH-04
DDH-05
DDH-06
DDH-07
DDH-08
DDH-09
DDH-10
DDH-11
DDH-12
DDH-13
DDH-14
DDH-15
BRITISH COLUMBIA
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE
TAS Project
http://atlas.gc.ca
Legend
6.0 Diorite — Late Triassic - Early Jurassic Copper Mountain Intrusion
2 Wolfe Creek Formation — Late Triassic Nicola Group
Cu-1 2010 Copper Anomaly Label
Copper Soil Geochemical Anomaly (Cu ≥ 90 ppm anomalous)
Zinc Soil Geochemistry Anomaly (Zn ≥ 220 ppm anomalous)
Magnetic Highs from Previous Surveys
IP Survey Cut Lines
2010 Grid Line & Station
510004 Rock Sample Number
186 Rock Sample Location & Copper ppm
Copper Showing Location
Zinc Showing Location
Minfile Showing Location
Y 46 Minfile Showing Name
Prospect Location
South Prospect Prospect Name
2010 Trench Locations
Old Trench Locations (Not Supreme)
2902, 21004 / 21112 2009, 2010, 2011 DDH Location, Label & Bearing
DDH-05 Titan 24 DDH Location and Label - Priority 1
DDH-03 Titan 24 DDH Location and Label - Priority 2
DDH-07 Titan 24 DDH Location and Label - Priority 3
Titan 24 Survey Lines (Supreme)
682100 E Titan 24 Survey Line Number
Titan 24 Survey Lines (Copper Mountain)
L - F Titan 24 Survey Line Number
Streams/Rivers
Lakes & Ponds
Wet Areas
Roads & Logging Roads
Cat Trail
Deactivated Road
Bridges
Copper Mtn. Mining Corp. Claim Boundary
511400 TAS Claim Tenure Number
TAS Project Actual Claim Boundary
TAS Project Claim Outline
1440 Topographic High in Meters
Topographic Contours at 20 Meter Intervals
Scale 1:5000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N
Supreme Resources Ltd.
TAS Project, Princeton, BC
Similakameen Mining Division, BC
NTS Trim Map Sheets: 092h028 & 038
TAS Claim (511400) Compilation Map
Claim Tenure # 511400
Map Date: April, 2012
Map File Name: Fig 6.0_TAS Claim (511400) 2012 Compilation Map 5000 scale.map
GFC Consultants Inc.

Figure 6.0