

Areal Interpretation Assessment Report On The Cindy-Microgold Property



Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 3060.00

AUTHOR(S): Lindinger, leopold J.

SIGNATURE(S): 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____

YEAR OF WORK: 2012

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5298325

PROPERTY NAME: microgold-cindy

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 950951

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold-silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 091ISE134

MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS-NICOLA

NTS/BCGS: NTS 091ISE08E

LATITUDE: 50 ° 23 ' 31 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 21 ' 35 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) STEWART, JON ALTEN

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

42621 CANYON RD, LINDELL BEACH, BC., V2R 5B8

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

1) LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

680 DAIRY ROAD, KAMLOOPS B.C. V2B-8N5

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

upper Triassic-lower Jurassic eastern belt Nicola Group Volcanics host late Cretaceous-early Tertiary aged steeply dipping epithermal gold-silver bearing veins. breccias, replacements and surficial sinter deposits over a 5 sq km area.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 16075, 14650, 24817, 23424, 23967,

24205, 24455, 22012

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation 14 km sq		950951	3060
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne _____			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil _____			
Silt _____			
Rock _____			
Other _____			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core _____			
Non-core _____			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying _____			
Petrographic _____			
Mineralographic _____			
Metallurgic _____			
PROSPECTING (scale, area) _____			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres) _____			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) _____			
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other _____			
TOTAL COST:			3060

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
33175**

AREAL INTERPRETATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

Cindy -Microgold Property

Cindy Minfile Occurrence 092ISW121

(Tenure No's 532244, 532245, 532246, 533258, 533260, 533809, 950951)

Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions

N.T.S. 92I/SW

LATITUDE 50° 24' NORTH

LONGITUDE 120° 23' WEST

For

Jon Stewart (claim owner)

By

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Ge.(operator and author)

August 5, 2012

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Summary

The 130 unit (approximately 2905 hectares) Microgold-Cindy Mineral Property is located approximately 50 kilometres south of Kamloops and 0.5 to 5 kilometres west of Stump Lake, British Columbia on NTS map sheet 092I08w in the Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions.

The property covers numerous small gold occurrences the most notable being the Microgold (Minfile # 092ISE134).

On January 20, 2012 Mr. Lindinger entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100 percent right, title and interest in the property, subject to a 1% purchasable Net Smelter Return (NSR). To fulfill the terms of the agreement, Lindinger is to complete \$50,000 in work commitments. The work program described in this report was completed towards completing this option.

Gold and silver exploration date back to the 1800's in the Stump Lake area and from the early 1980's on the Microgold Property. Additional gold mineralized quartz veins were recently discovered immediately north of the property in 2010.

Epithermal style gold mineralization hosted by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rock, and in younger overlying sediments has been found on and adjacent to the Property. These rocks are part of the Quesnel Terrane within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt.

Historical sampling indicates that gold in quartz veining is moderately to weakly associated with silver, arsenic, barium, calcium, chromium, and strontium. Anomalous gold in altered wall rock may be associated with iron, nickel, and phosphorus

Past analysis of historic data in the Kullagh-Anderson-Stump Lake area suggest that favourable targets for bonanza gold mineralization at depth may occur at the structural intersections of deep long lived north to northwest striking west dipping thrusts, Tertiary age north striking steeply dipping sub-regional structures and secondary northeast to east striking dilatant structures, whose up dip projections contain significant volumes of hydrothermally altered rock hosting low to medium grade gold mineralization. This program confirmed that the best gold results were obtained from north striking shallow dipping finely banded chalcedonic, weakly pyritic quartz (breccia) veins at or near east trending structures. Steeply dipping (feeder?) veins are often nearby.

An 18 km sq areal analyses using Google Earth imagery of an area surrounding Kullagh Lake indicates that the areas hosting mineralization appear to be associated with circular topographic high areas of numerous cross faults that are indicated by cross cutting including star shaped linear depression patterns. Many of these linears especially the north and east trending ones host variably mineralized quartz carbonate and occasionally fluorite veins. The numerous indications of silica sinters around Kullagh lake and historical multielement anomalies near and adjacent to these linear zones indicate they are probably related to the observed mineralization.

A \$200,000 multiphased program of continued mapping and resampling of surface material in the Kullagh Lake area to delineate surface indicators to deep mineralization, and drilling of the cores of at least 2 circular features that could be the topographic expressions of buried mineralization at depth and deeper testing west of the Cindy Occurrence has been recommended.

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Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report documents the results of an areal imagery interpretation using coloured Goggle earth 3D imagery of a 14.5 sq Km portion surrounding Kullagh lake of the Microgold-Cindy property currently owned by Jon Stewart of Hope, B.C., and makes recommendations for future exploration work on the property.

Property Description and Location

The Microgold-Cindy Property covers approximately 2905.6 hectares in south-central British Columbia, 40 kilometres south of Kamloops, B.C., within the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions (Figure 1). The centre of the property sits at N.T.S. 92I08W, Latitude 50° 24' North, Longitude 120° 23' West and at UTM Zone 10 Co-ordinates 5586000 M N, 686000 M E.

The Microgold-Cindy property is not subject to any known environmental liabilities. The surface rights are owned by the Crown and private land owned by various owners, the largest being Frolek Cattle Co.,

The claims cover the Cindy Gold silver vein occurrence as well as many smaller more weakly mineralized gold showings. There are no known mineral resources, mineral reserves or mine workings on the property.

Table 1 - Microgold-Cindy Property Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date*	Area (ha)
532244	MICRO 3	Jon Stewart (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2012/Jul/01	494.537
532245	MICRO 4	Jon Stewart (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2012/Jul/01	494.327
532246	MICRO 5	Jon Stewart (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2012/Jul/01	247.19
533258	MICRO 6	Jon Stewart (100%)	2006/may/01	2012/Jul/01	494.559
533260	MICRO 7	Jon Stewart (100%)	2006/may/01	2012/Jul/01	412.332
533809	MICRO 8	Jon Stewart (100%)	2006/may/09	2012/Jul/01	309.289
950951	CINDY	Leo Lindinger (100%)	2012/Feb/20	2012/Jan/27	453.34
TOTAL AREA					2905.6

* upon acceptance for assessment credit of the work documented in this report in event no. 5298325.

Frolek Cattle Company Ltd., and several other smaller land owners own the surface rights to the eastern parts of the property. Frolek Cattle Company Ltd. owns grazing leases of the western crown land portions of the claims.

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Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Microgold-Cindy property is located on the north-west of Stump Lake, approximately 40 km south of Kamloops B.C. The Property is centred at Latitude 50° 24' North, Longitude 120° 23' West.

Primary access to the Microgold-Cindy property is via highway 5A which passes along the southeast part of the Property on the west side of Stump Lake. Several range-logging roads cross through the Property providing good access. Many drivable roads are on the property however many are locked and permission from Frolek Cattle Co is required to gain access. Additionally several overgrown trails that cross the claims provide potential vehicle access.

The Property lies in the semi-arid Intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 50 cm/yr. Temperatures range from -30 to +35 degrees centigrade.

The primary economic activities are cattle ranching, hay production and logging. Recently several 'dude' ranches host newly constructed vacation homes occupy parcels of the former Stump Lake Ranch. Some hosts tourists of various mindsets. Several permanent small lakes and ponds are on the property sufficient to provide drilling water in spring and early summer. The Kinder Morgan gas pipeline crosses less through the western part of the claims. A medium voltage power line crosses along Stump Lake.

Most of the infrastructure is described in the access and local resources sections.

The physiography of the property is a moderately southeast east slope down to Stump Lake at an elevation of 900 m. A large hill centered in the west central part of the area at 1200 m is the highest point on the property. The local lower elevation physiography is moderately rolling grassland. At higher elevations and north facing slopes, mixed interior fir, lodgepole pine, and spruce predominate. Much of the pine forest has been eliminated by a recent beetle kill. Fir forests are under Tussock moth infestations. Water is available from Stump Lake and several smaller lakes.

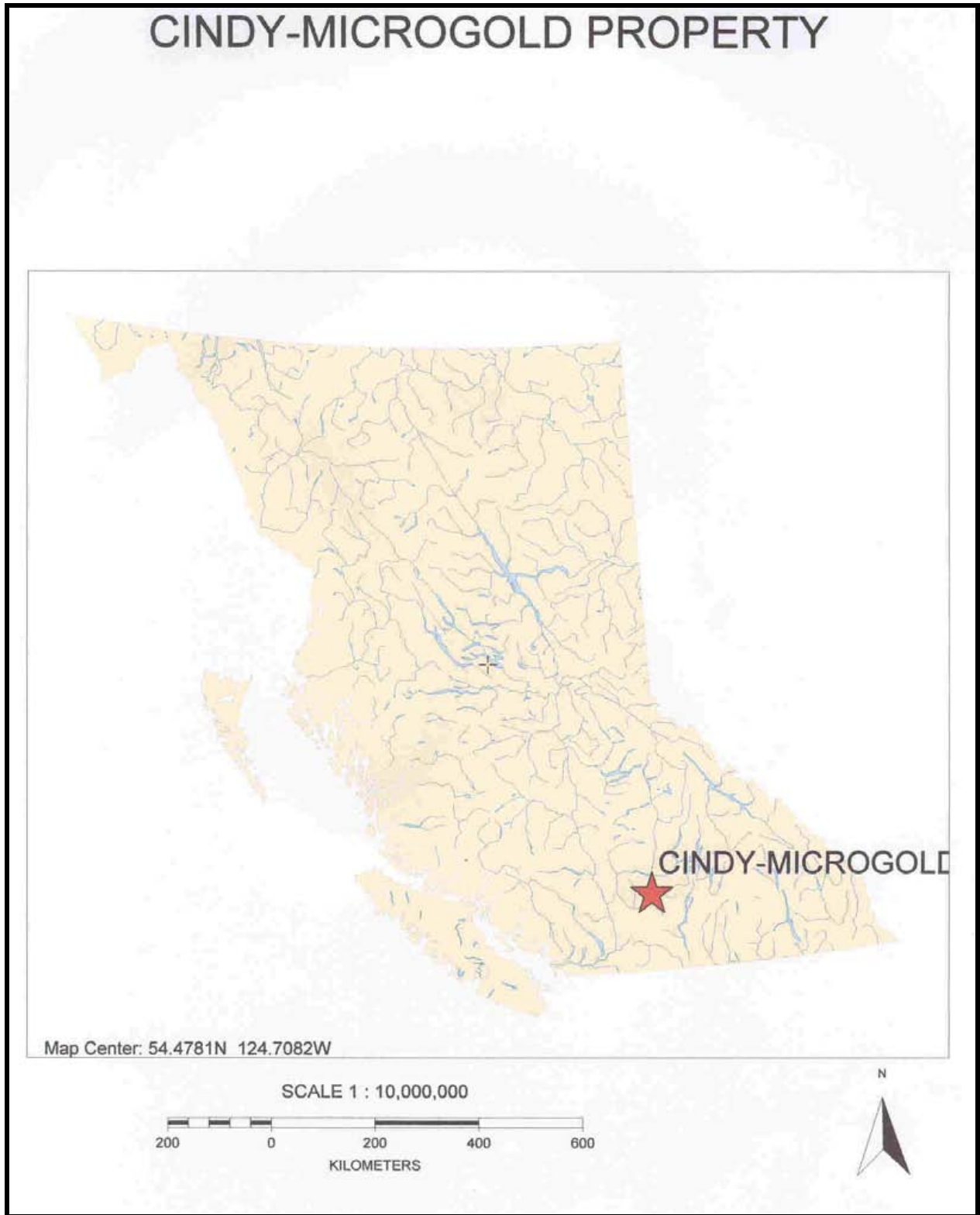


Figure 1 Property Location Map

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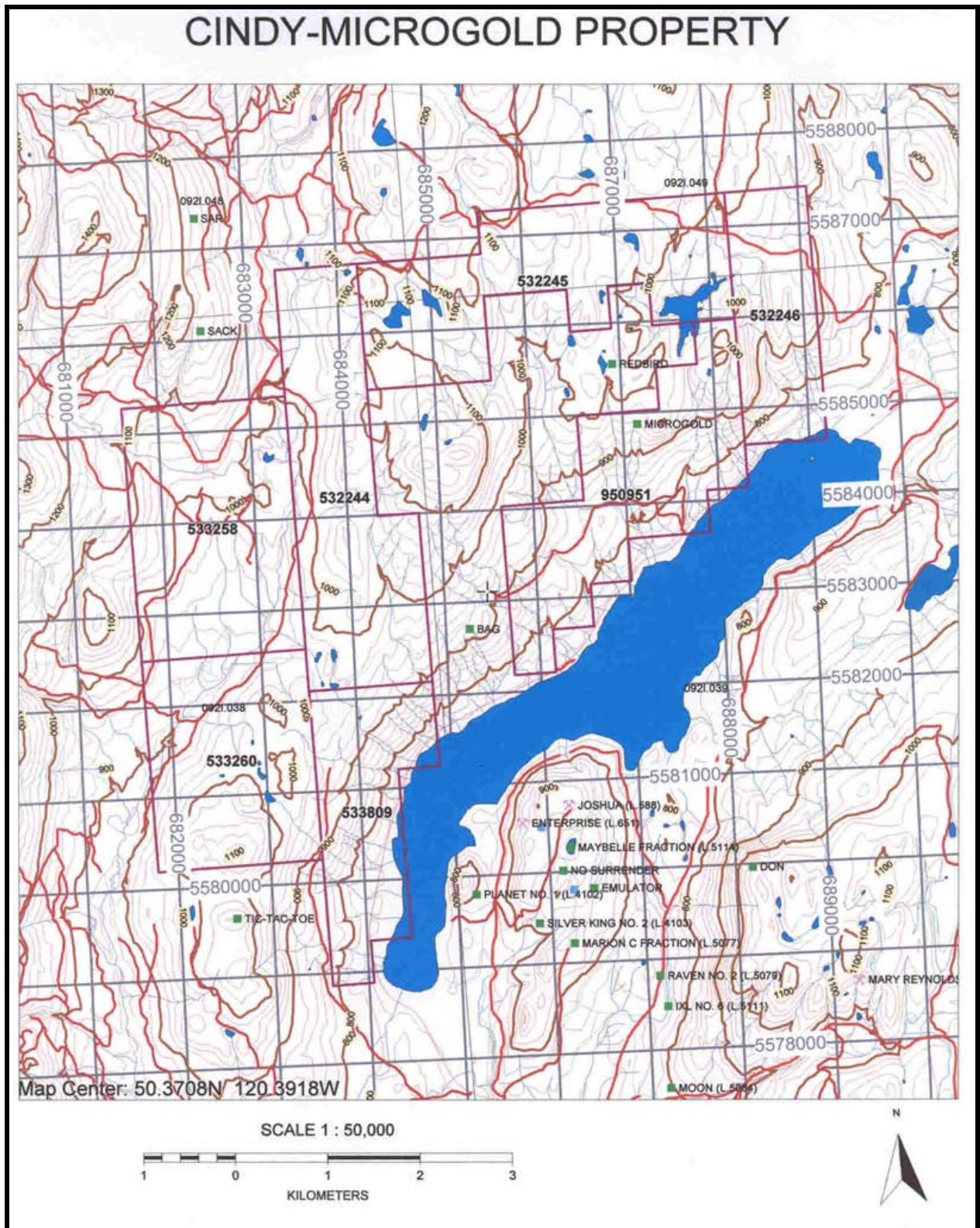


Figure 2 Topography and Access

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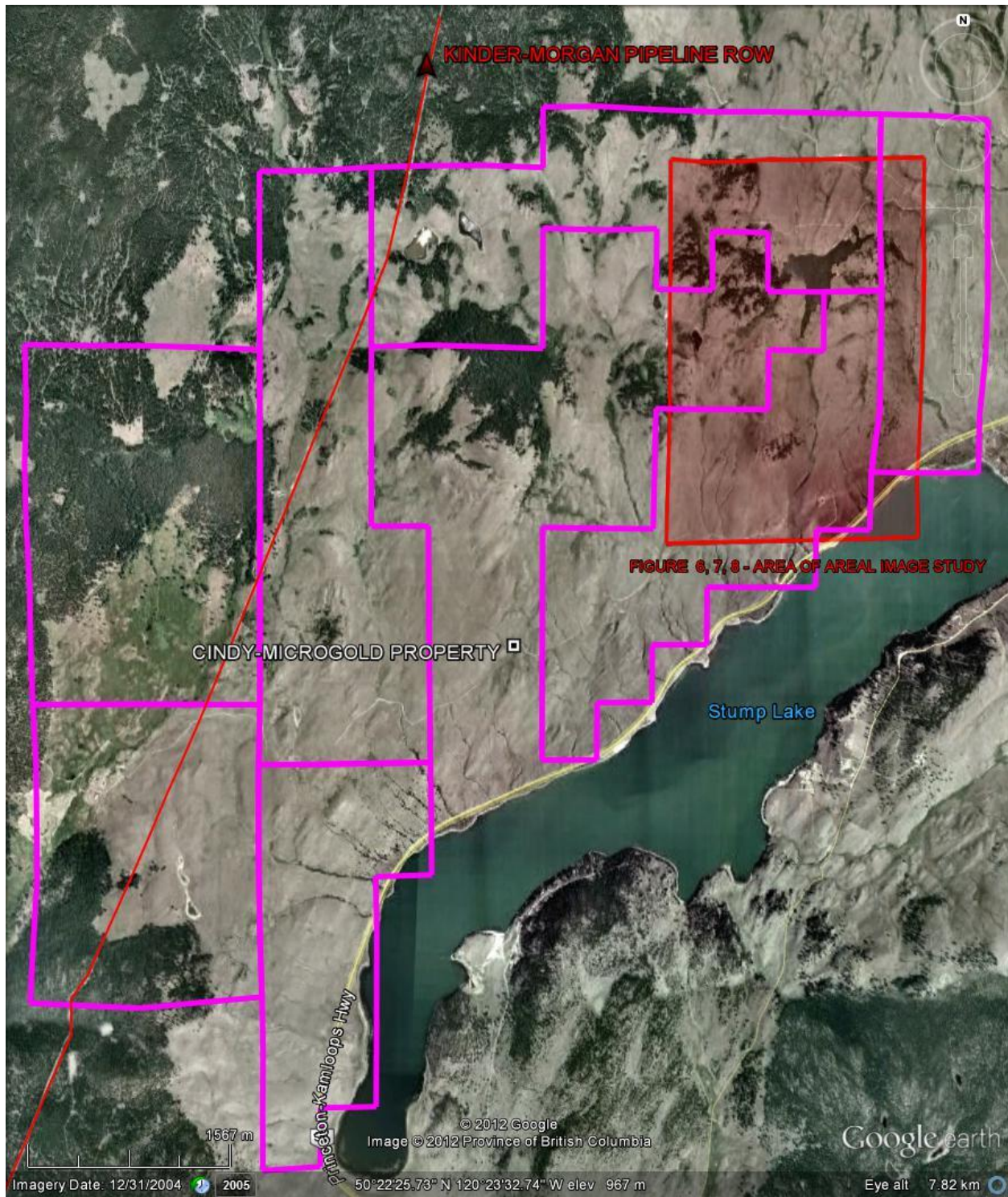


Figure 3 Mineral Tenure and Index Map on Google Earth

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History

The area south east of the Microgold-Cindy property has an extensive exploration and mining history around Stump Lake. The Stump Lake area has documented records of exploration for precious metals dating back to 1882. Numerous precious and precious base metal quartz fissure veins and stockworks were discovered over a 150 square kilometer area surrounding Stump Lake.

Exploration and mining efforts from the Enterprise and Joshua Mines immediately east of Stump Lake to 1945 resulted in the production of 77,605 tons of ore grading 0.109 o/t gold, 3.26 o/t silver, 1.42% lead, 0.24% zinc, and 0.026% copper, yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, 367,869 pounds of zinc, and 40,822 pounds of copper.

The redbird fluorite vein was discovered in 1966 west of Kullagh lake.

During the early 1980's gold bearing quartz vein mineralization was discovered in the Kullagh Lake area by prospector John DeLatre. Subsequent work by BP minerals, Asamera Minerals Canquest Resources Ltd. and to most recently in 2010 by Marlow prospecting syndicate and Commander Resources Ltd. resulted in discovering numerous new epithermal style gold bearing quartz vein showings with associated alteration around, west and northwest of Kullagh Lake.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The following description is derived from Lindinger 1996; 7

“The Stump Lake area is located within the Intermontane Belt and underlain predominantly by rocks of the Quesnel Terrane. With the exception of small exposures of possibly Paleozoic meta-sediments near Merritt 20 km south, the oldest rocks in the area are Upper Triassic to earliest Jurassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments of oceanic island arc affinity. These rocks have been intruded by coeval plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks, and by slightly later batholithic calc-alkalic intrusives. These arc rocks were obducted onto western North America during the mid Jurassic. The resulting fabric is moderately to steeply dipping strata truncated and displaced by west and south dipping thrust faults.

Tertiary sediments were deposited in localized fault bound basins formed from first order north trending structure such as the Moore creek fault west of the property and second and third order northeast, northwest and east trending steeply dipping structures.

Tertiary subaerial volcanic and intrusive events include the Paleocene megacrystic granitic rocks of the 30 km long Rocky Gulch Batholith within the Nicola Horst located immediately west of

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the Property. The slightly later Eocene Kamloops Group subarea1 bimodal rhyolitic and basaltic volcanism form extensive blankets north of Stump Lake where a volcanic center at the south end of Napier Lake is located. Ongoing structural displacement also displaced the Kamloops Group lithologies. Remnants of Miocene “Chilcotin Group” flood basalts are found to the north. The only Pleistocene basalts known, occur south of Merritt.

Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments cover large expanses of the area.

Prominent grooves in the landscape show the direction of glacial movement to be from the north to north-northeast . . .”

Local and Property Geology

Lithology

The following geological description is derived from Lindinger 1996.

“The Microgold Property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesitic to basaltic volcanoclastic rocks on the Property’s west and east sides with accumulations of epiclastic sediments including, argillite, sedimentary breccias, and laminated subaqueous tuffs occupying a north striking 1.5 km wide swath starting 1 km west of the Kullagh Lake.

Post Jurassic erosional remnants of heterolithic conglomerate with associated overlying finer grained sediments are found within a pale basin now partially occupied by Kullagh Lake.

Blankets of glacial till cover much of the Property.

Structure

The structural history of the area is relatively complex. Superimposed and sometimes I reactivated structures originating from pre-collision (pre-Mid Jurassic), semi ductile, collision related (Mid Jurassic) north to northwest striking moderately south dipping thrust faults, followed by several episodes of late Mesozoic to late Tertiary brittle, post collision, dominantly transtensional north striking sub-vertical, with secondary conjugate I northeast to east and northwest striking steeply dipping structures are found on the Property.

The Tertiary? North striking Moore Creek Fault and Stump Lake Fault strike through the Property on its west and east side respectively. At least two more related major faults are found between these structures. One is the Kullagh Lake Fault some 800 M west of the Stump Lake Fault, and another occupies a linear depression about 1.4 km west of Kullagh Lake. Another significant fault strikes just west of the Redbird occurrence some 700 M west of Kullagh Lake.

Figure 4 Regional Geology (Source Logan 2006)

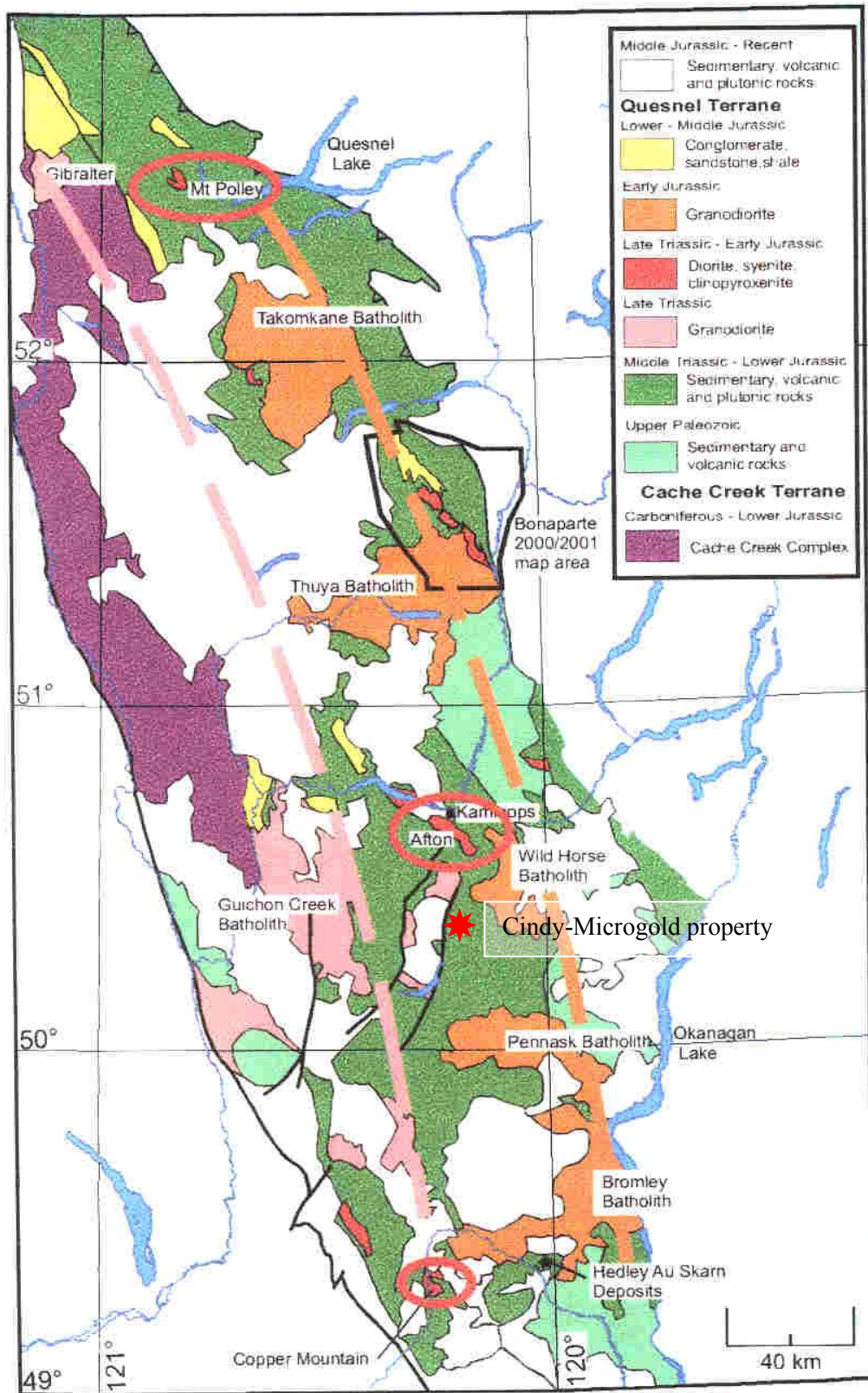
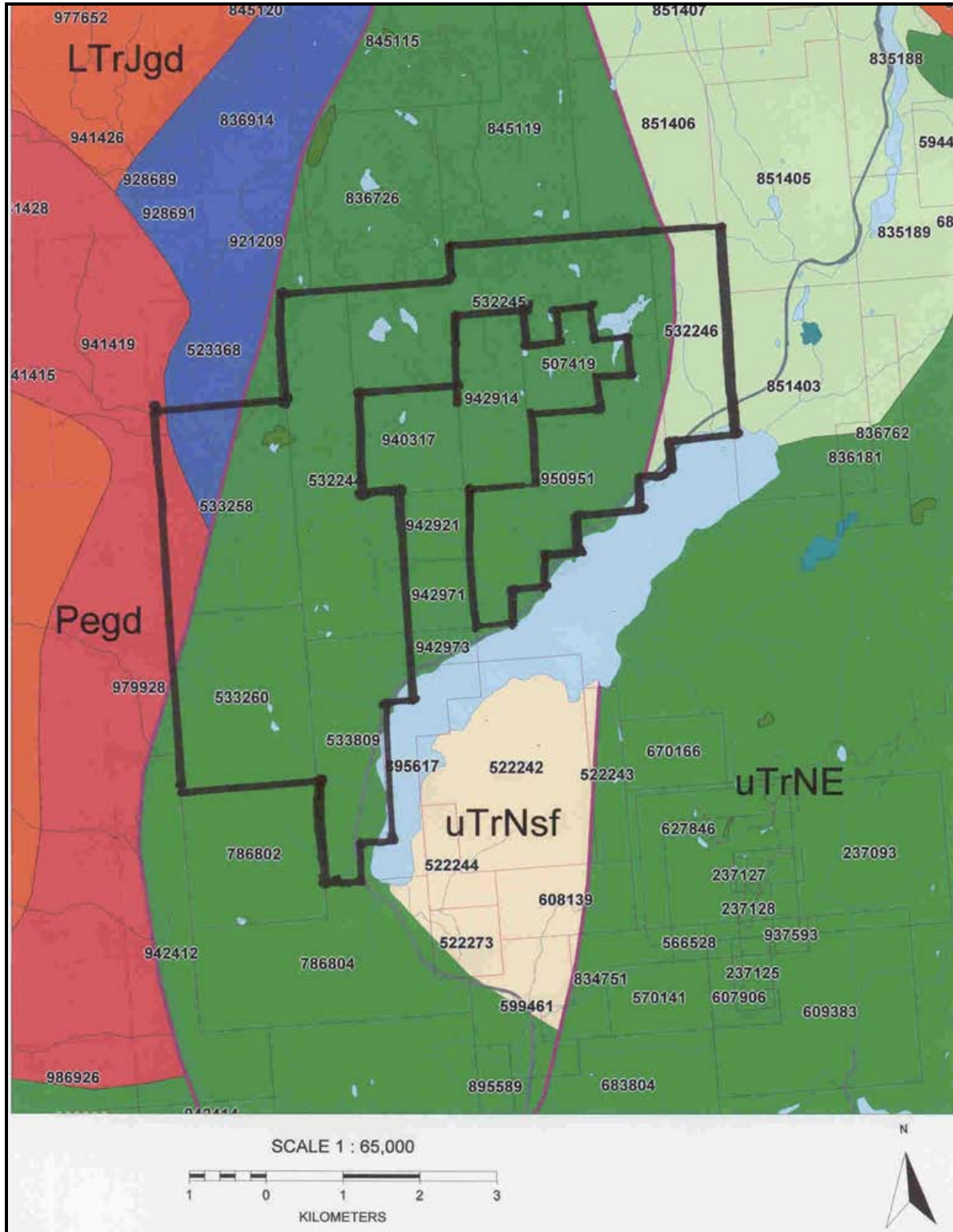


Figure 5 Local and Property Geology



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Several smaller subparallel structures have been mapped. Most or all of these structures are steeply dipping to subvertical normal or reverse faults with apparent dextral displacement. Northeast to east striking steeply dipping dilatant bridging structures are found throughout the property. Northwest striking structures appear to be at least partially reactivated collision related features, commonly hosting shear zones with ductile deformation fabrics indicating relatively deep movement along structure that have subsequently undergone hundreds if not thousand of meters of erosion. Many of these structures are now host to important gold bearing quartz veins.

Alteration

Alteration minerals were epidote, calcite, quartz, chlorite and sericite. There is a widespread epidote-calcite-quartz alteration of the Nicola rocks that probably corresponds to a regional greenschist grade overprint. The quartz-sericite alteration, crosscuts all lithologies and is probably related to Tertiary intrusive and hydrothermal activity. The quartz occurs as both fine silica and distinct quartz veins demonstrating zoned glassy to bladed textures typical of open spaced filling. Violet to green fine fluorite crystals form bands with the late quartz veins. The veining and alteration are often controlled by bedding contacts and shear zones. In the south Kullagh Lake area chalcedonic quartz appears to occur as hot spring style matrix replacement in paleo sediments including gravel, sandstone and siltstone.

Mineralization

Metallic mineralization is of two styles. Disseminated replacement in altered wallrock and associated with quartz +/- carbonate fissure and breccia veins. Minerals observed in order of abundance are pyrite, fluorite, hematite and arsenopyrite. All rock associated mineralization is dominantly pyrite preferentially occurring in argillite and occasionally weakly auriferous. Quartz vein associated mineralization is dominated by pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Gold and silver grades are usually directly associated with base metal sulphide content of the quartz vein. In the area the best correlation for gold with other elements was with molybdenum and arsenic.

2012 Exploration Program

Preamble

The Kullagh Lake area and Kullagh Lake host remnant exposures of an extremely rare partially preserved paleo hot spring deposits. The age of the deposits is unknown but is anywhere from mid cretaceous to late Eocene in age. The author feels that these deposits are related to a Stump Lake gold bearing vein system. Which in turn may be related to a locally widespread bimodal felsic-basaltic volcanic event of late cretaceous age assigned to the Kamloops Group volcanic episode. This gold system including recent discoveries by Marlow Syndicate cover over 50 sq Km 8 by 6 km area.

The author has long noticed that areas hosting gold mineralizing systems often due to a combination of structural preparation and varying amounts of hydrothermal alteration produce, if exposed at the current surface unique patterns that may indicate buried mineralized bodies at

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depth. These include circular features with radiating faults. These features indicate expansion due to buried small intrusives that may be the heat source for related bulk tonnage and vein mineralization. Such features have in Nevada been successful in discovering subsurface economic gold mineralization in volcanic terrains in the famous Walker Lane mineral belt. (personal observations).

In the Kullagh Lake area historic exploration efforts have defined distinctive gold-silver and indicator element anomalies in the Kullagh Lake area. Also limited ground geophysical exploration (IP and resistivity) have partially delineated portions of metal bearing hydrothermal systems that are spatially associated with surface gold and related element mineralization. The pattern of both Stump and Kullagh Lake indicate dilational northeast trending block faulting where north trending right lateral movement (post mid Cretaceous) produced boomerang shaped basins with north trending south portions grading to NE trending northerly portions. This pattern is repeated to a lesser degree north of Stump Lake in the Napier lake- Trapp lake corridor of Campbell creek.

Program

The 2012 exploration program comprised of an examination of topographic features visible from Google earth in the Kullagh Lake area to determine their significance in relation to known spatially coincident mineralization, geochemical anomalies and geophysical anomalies. Numerous site visits by the author along the southern and eastern sides of Kullagh Lake confirmed the alteration, veining and gold-silver mineralization associated with the numerous structures and several circular features visible from Google earth imagery.

Gamble, 1985; concluded from the results of a multielement soil survey

*“The soil survey on the Cindy claims has identified three gold anomalies in an epithermal environment. Arsenic, antimony, and aluminum appear to be acting as a pathfinder anomalies, and with gold **outlines two prospective areas, one a north-south trending zone some 2 km long along the west side of Kullagh Lake, and the other a weaker feature trending north-northwest on the east side of the lake. Drill targets within the soil anomalies have been defined and await testing.**”*

Exploration Results

(please refer to accompanying Figures 6, 7, and 8 of the Kullagh Lake area.) The extensive discussion below relating areal features to soil anomalies are from Gamble’s 1985 report)

Figures 6, 7 and 8 depict the same area of an image of a 5 by 3.5 km area around Kullagh Lake from Google Earth. Figure 6 is the bare image with only the claim outlines and study area showing. Figure 7 is shows the circular features outlined by the author a worthy of interest, figure 8 shows the circular features and all significant linear features observed by the author.

Circle 1 is in the authors opinion the most obvious feature. It is a 1 Km by 0.8 km diameter north trending ovoid with a very distinctive radiating fracture pattern cored by a recessive topographic intersection. The most dominant feature is the another trending one which appears

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to splay into a second SSW trending feature to the south. Widespread epidote veining and alteration and carbonate veining are seen in the faults cored by these linears. Past exploration (Gamble 1985) indicates that this area although only partially covered on its west ½ hosts copper (anomaly 3), weak lead (anomaly 2), zinc (anomaly 4), Nickel (anomaly 4), manganese (open ended to the east), iron, cobalt (anomaly 3b), gold (anomaly 3b and 3c), arsenic (anomaly 2 and 3), mercury (anomaly 3c), Antimony (anomaly 3b), vanadium (anomaly 4 b), aluminum (anomaly 3a), calcium (anomaly 6), magnesium (anomaly 3b, 3c, 3d), potassium (anomaly 3 and 4), phosphorus (anomaly 5), lanthanum (anomaly 3), boron (anomaly 4), chromium, and zirconium. Several anomalies, including gold, iron, magnesium, copper and zinc 'bleed' to the west towards Kullagh Lake.

Circle 2 immediately north of circle 1 has very similar but usually smaller anomaly patterns in the border area of the 2 features. Circle 2 has stronger calcium, strontium, and barium. Anomalies that extend across Kullagh lake indicating a possible primary lithological explanation and/or indications of larger alteration pattern than this study covers. The northwest portion of the area hosts one of 3 weak sodium anomalies.

Circle 3 and Circle Cindy are partially overlapping features in the southwest area about 1 Km SW of the center of circle 1 that cover the Cindy Minfile occurrence (092ISW121). This feature is a prominent domal landform that rises above the much lower Stump Lake depression. It also lies immediately east of a strong north trending linear. The area is one of the most intensely explored. The Cindy has the strongest precious metal related multielement (including molybdenum) soil anomalies in the area and hosts several low to medium grade usually west dipping quartz-carbonate-chalcedony veins. Several drill holes into the central area by Chevron in 1983, and BP in 1986 (Gamble 1986) provided inconclusive results. However two drill holes in the western edge of the circle by Asamera in 1987 (Dupre 1987) intersected several relatively shallow intersections of weak gold mineralization. A drill hole in 2010 (Shearer 2010) that tested the strong soil anomaly that is derived from eroded vein outcrops.

Circle 4 is located immediately north of Cindy circle. Indications so far is that it has similar characteristics to the Cindy circle including the dominant linear along the east side of the feature.

Circle 5 is located north of circle 2. Exploration in the immediate area is very limited. A small exposure of Tertiary felsic intrusive occurs along the western side of this feature. Other personal observations are extensively altered rock exposures.

Circle 6 is located northwest of the Cindy and west of circle 4 and a short distance south of the Redbird fluorite occurrence. This feature appears to be primarily lithologic as an uplifted area of buckled rocks possibly in a transition area where tectonic north trending structures to the south forced northeast trending structures into thrust ramp (circle 6) and dilational basin (Kullagh lake).

Circle 7 is located immediately west of Kullagh lake. Although hosting similar linear features as circles 1 and Cindy the area hosts little gold indicator elements. It does host (along with most circle on the west) a widespread barium anomaly. The circle covers a pronounced calcium,

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strontium anomaly with weaker zinc, and manganese, and much weaker copper, lead, magnesium, and sodium anomalies.

Circle 8 lies immediately north of Circle 7 and similar to Circle 5 1 km east lies outside of the areas most highly explored.

Conclusions

The results of an areal interpretation around Kullagh Lake on the Cindy-Microgold property of several distinctive domal circular features, many cored with cross cutting radial structures indicates that several are directly associated with multielement precious and indicator metals in soil anomalies, geophysical anomalies and to date subeconomic gold-silver mineralization. Drill testing of several areas especially the Cindy circle have so far intersected subeconomic gold values. However several features two virtually untested and several yet to be tested by drilling are known to host both geochemical and geophysical anomalies indicating buried mineralization at depth. These are in order of interpreted importance Circle 1, Circle 2, Circle 5, Circle 7 and Circle 8. Circle Cindy has been well drill tested however the very strong partially drill tested linear on its west side remains one of the best deep targets on the property to date. Additionally the multielement anomaly sourced from the west part of Circle 1 extending to the NW into Kullagh Lake plus personal observation suggest the actual source area of the widespread silica sinter deposits in from the undrilled tested Circle 1.

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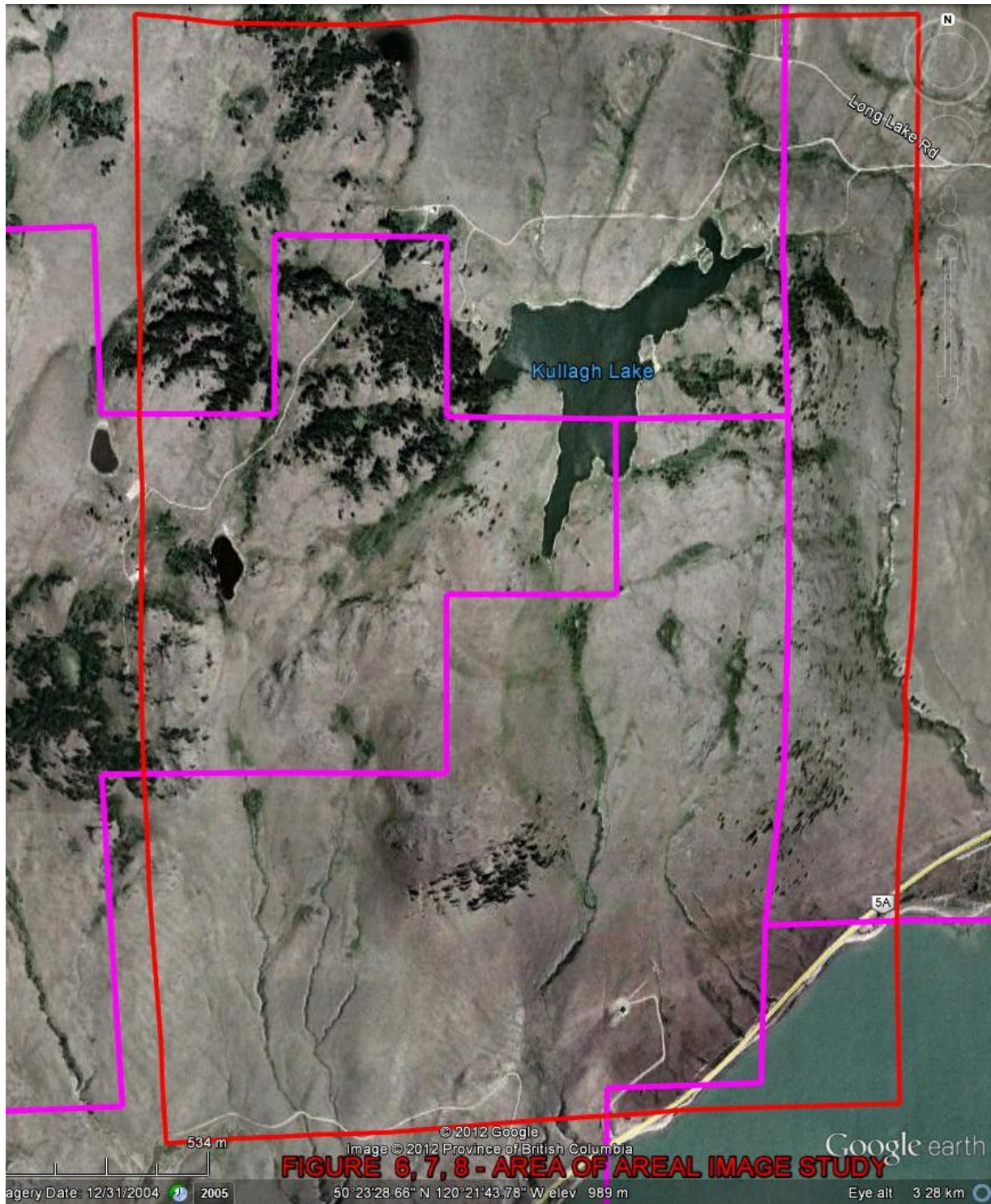


Figure 6 – Area of Areal Image Study

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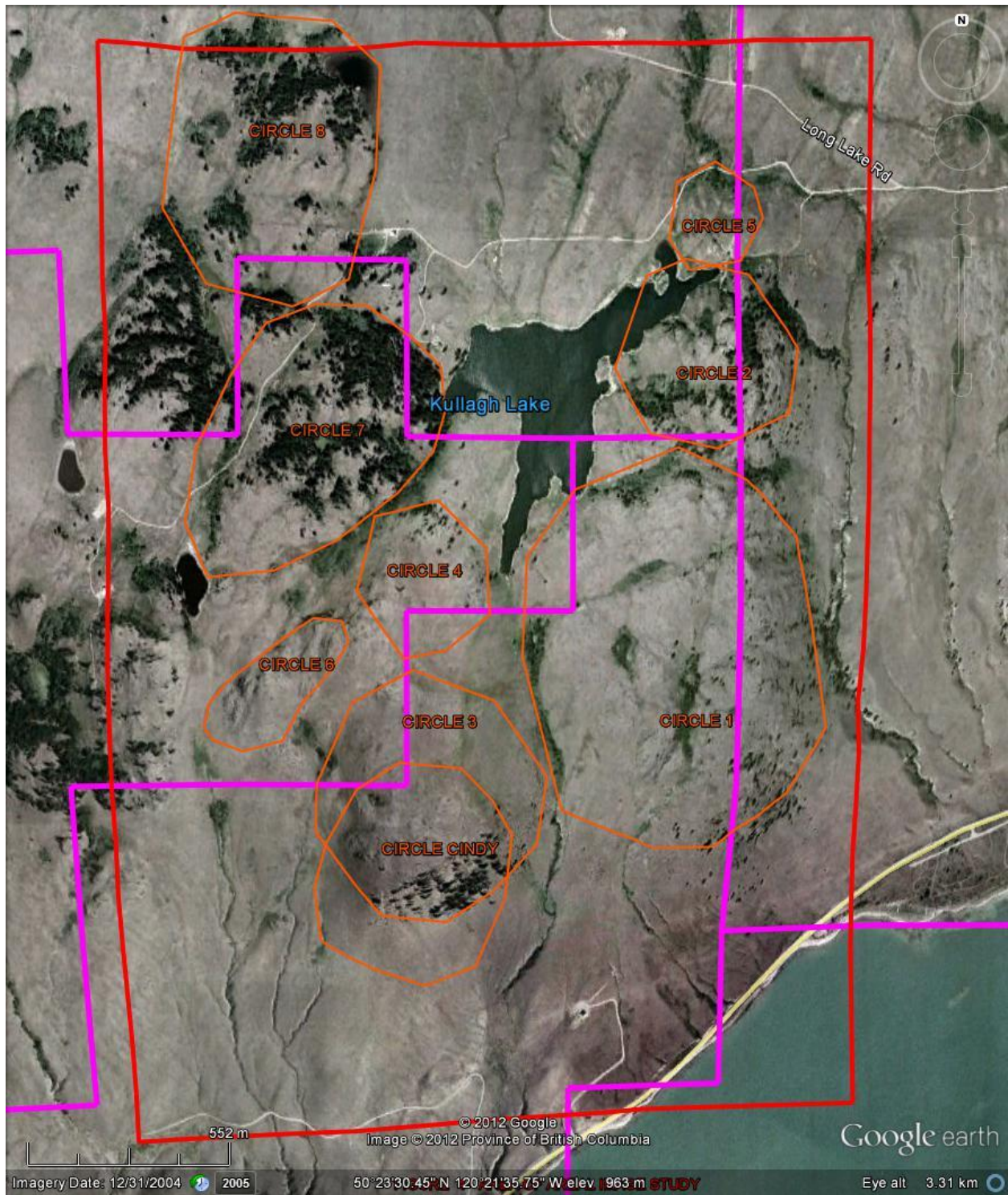


Figure 7 –Circular Features Outline

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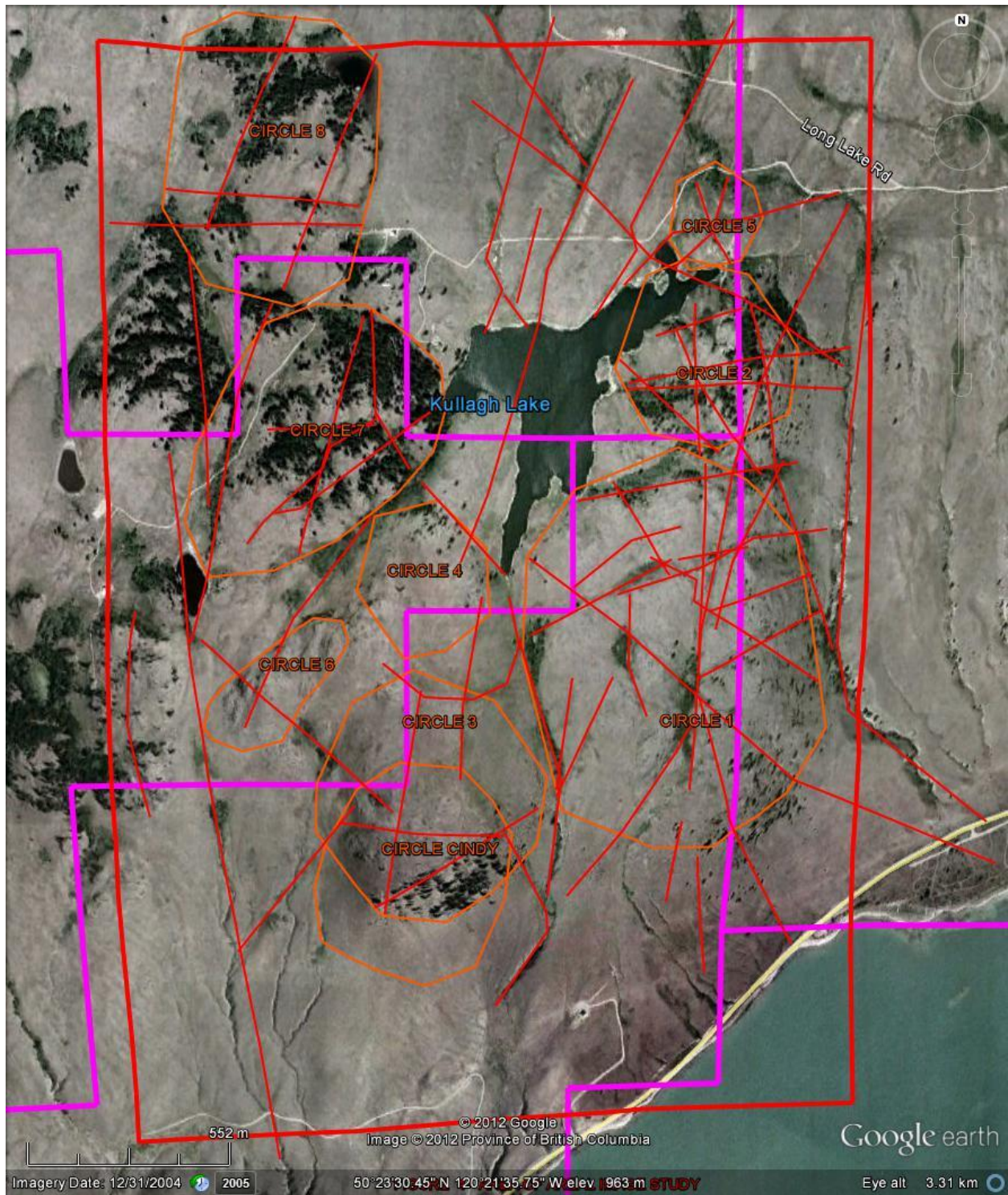


Figure 8 – Circular Features and Topographic Linears

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Table 2 – Exploration Expenditures

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days	Totals	
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*
Leo Lindinger	08-May-12	0.5	\$800.00	\$400.00
				\$400.00
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)			
Literature search		0.3	\$0.00	\$0.00
General research	Leo Lindinger	0.1	\$800.00	\$80.00
Report preparation	Leo Lindinger	1.0	\$800.00	\$800.00
Other (specify)				\$880.00
				\$1,760.00
Remote Sensing	Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel			
Other Google Earth imagery	50,000	1.0	\$800.00	\$800.00
				\$800.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	Area in Hectares/List Personnel			
Reconnaissance	10,000			
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal
truck rental	One day	1.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
				\$100.00
				\$100.00
TOTAL Expenditures				\$3,060.00

Recommendations

Additional exploration expenditures are warranted in the Cindy – Microgold property in the area of Kullagh Lake. Detailed mapping and rock sampling of the circular features followed by drill testing is recommended. Prior to drill testing digital rebuilding and compilation of the various geophysical program is required. A \$200,000 program is recommended.

Although final drilling target locations will be somewhat determined by the results of the detailed alteration mapping the core area of circles 1 and 2 should be drill tested by first vertical holes into the core of the features. Also recommended is drill testing deeper under the 2 holes with relatively long intervals of low grade gold mineralization Asamera completed west of the Cindy circle.

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Table 3 - Recommended Exploration Expenditures		
Expense Item	Details	Charge
PROGRAM Preparation	Permitting, management	\$ 5,000.00
Digital recreation of geophysical, geochemical and drilling databases.		\$ 10,000.00
Geological mapping	10 DAYS @ \$1100 per day	\$ 11,000.00
Diamond drilling	660 metres @ \$150 per metre (Contract And Mobilization)	\$ 99,000.00
Geological supervision and core logging	10 days @ \$1100 per day*	\$ 11,000.00
geotechnical and core splitting*		\$ 12,000.00
vehicular support	20 vehicle days @ 100 per day	\$ 2,000.00
Analyses	200 samples @ \$40 per sample	\$ 8,000.00
Contingency 10%		\$ 20,000.00
REPORT		\$ 10,000.00
	Corporate management @ 5%	\$ 10,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 1 RECOMENDED EXPENDITURES		\$ 198,000.00
* labour charges include accommodation and board.		

Additional expenditures are contingent on the successful development of the targets commended to be explored in this report.

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Statement Of Qualifications

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HEREBY DO CERTIFY THAT:

1. I currently earning and ownerships of the British Columbia Mineral Claims called the “Microgold-Cindy Property”
2. I graduated in 1980 from the University of Waterloo, Ontario with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) in Honours Earth Sciences.
3. I am a member in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist (#19155) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1992.
4. I have worked continuously as a geoscientist since graduating in 1980.
5. I am responsible for presenting the exploration results in the “**Areal Assessment Report on the Microgold-Cindy Property**” and dated 5 August 2012. I have participated in, directly, or in a supervisory capacity in all of the exploration programs discussed in the report.

Dated this 5th day of August 2012

“Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo.”

Signature L. J. Lindinger, P.Ge