# Geochemical Report

# on the Dry Lake Property

Similkameen Mining Division – British Columbia

NTS Map: 92H/10

Mineral Tenures: 747442, 764222, 841697, 680203, 840337, 680165, 680168, 840404, 839813, 706545, 706902, 680164

Longitude: 120°35'0.00"W Latitude: 49°39'0.00"N

Event Number: 5393510, 5409672

**Registered Tenure Owners:**

Paul Hoogendoorn, FMC #144909

Peter Palikot, FMC #249322

**Operator:**

P. Hoogendoorn & P. Palikot

dba *Tatla Mining Partners*

**Authors:**

P. Hoogendoorn & P. Palikot

October 9, 2012 Langley, B.C.

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# INTRODUCTION

This report describes the geochemical assessment work conducted on the Dry Lake Property in 2012. The Dry Lake property is owned and operated jointly by the authors. It presently consists of 26 contiguous mineral tenures totaling 1,485 ha.

The assessment work detailed herein was conducted over 8 non-consecutive man-days between June 6th and August 30th, 2012. It consisted of: geochemical soil, stream sediment and rock sampling, and outcrop surveying. This exploration was conducted in the so-called "Laird Lake" and "Coin Claim" zones. The Laird Lake zone refers to that portion of the Dry Lake property on the east flank of the Allison Creek valley. The Coin Claim zone refers to the northwestern portion of the Dry Lake property, primarily tenure #747442.

The 2012 assessment work program is summarized as follows:

- **Transect A**: *Laird Lake zone – tenures #680165, 680168, 840404*
  - An ~870 meter traverse with B-horizon soil samples taken from 18 pits running approximately northwest-southeast.
  - Randomized 33g portions of sequential soil samples were combined such that every three consecutive samples were aggregated in equal proportions and assayed in aggregate.
  - Additionally, two stream sediment samples were taken from the area of Transect A.
  - Transect A failed to identify a zone of anomalous copper-in-soil values, but mildly enriched gold-in-soil values (10,9, 6 and 5 ppb from an n=6 sample set) and silver-in-soil values to 0.9ppm provide encouragement for additional work.
  - Unfortunately, Transect A terminated west of the core target area (i.e. the south-central portion of tenure #840404) due to time constraints. Continuation of Transect A another ~500m southeastward is recommended for 2013, particularly in light of the relatively encouraging gold values.

- **Survey B:** *Laird Lake zone – tenure #841697*
  - 10 C-horizon soil samples were taken from 10 sample pits within an approximately 0.9ha area surrounding the recorded location of the DRY LAKE Minfile occurrence #092HNE224.
  - Randomized 50g portions of each soil sample were combined such that every two consecutive samples were aggregated in equal proportions and assayed collectively.
  - No results of economic interest were obtained from this zone.

- **Transect C:** *Laird Lake zone – tenure #680203*
  - 3 B-horizon soil samples were taken at 100m spacing along a nearly north-south transect on the western portion of tenure #680203. Each sample was assayed individually.
  - Transect C had sub-anomalous copper and gold values, including 62ppm Cu and 9ppb Au from adjacent sample sites.

- **Survey D:** *Coin Claim zone – tenure #747442*
  - 6 B-horizon soil samples were taken on the Coin Claim zone on approximately 50m centers.
  - No significant values were obtained, suggesting the gold-in-soil anomaly "Cluster #2" identified in 2011 (A.R. 32777) is closed to the northwest.

- **Other samples:**
  - Several ad-hoc soil (2) and rock (2) samples were taken and assayed, based on visual prospectivity.
  - 2 soil samples from the Laird Lake zone had anomalous results in copper (166ppm and 77ppm), molybdenum (3ppm and 14ppm) and gold (10ppb and 32ppb), respectively.
  - 2 rock samples with significant visible sulfides taken from the south portion of tenure #764222 had sub-economic gold enrichment of 14ppb and 10ppb, and molybdenum enrichment of 8ppm and 4ppm, respectively.

**The authors believe Transects A and C are worthy of additional soil sampling and prospecting.**

# TERMS OF REFERENCE

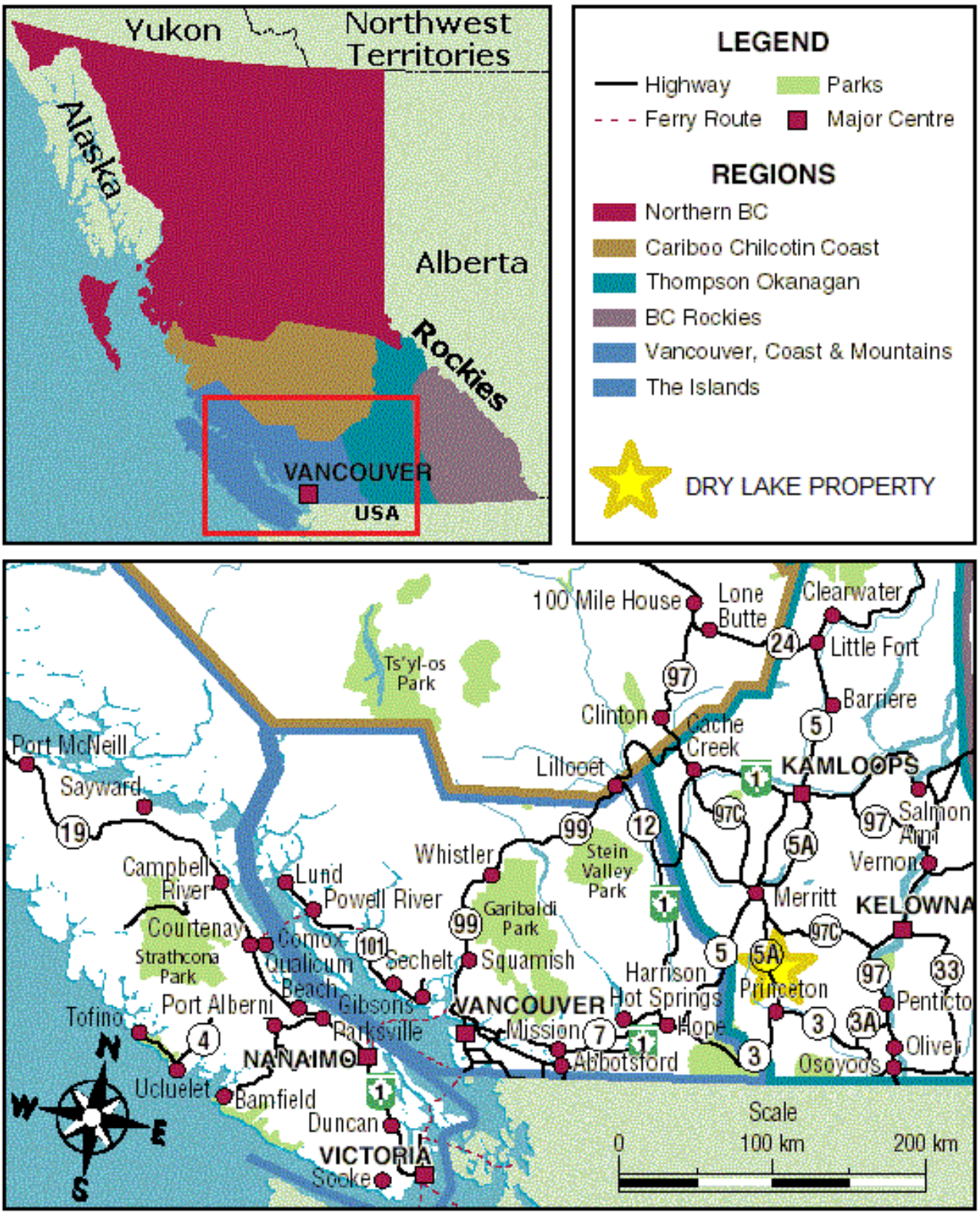
This report includes a description of the assessment program undertaken on the Dry Lake Property in summer 2012.

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

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

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

## LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY




Location map of Dry Lake Property

## Location

The Dry Lake Property crosses Hwy 5A in south-central British Columbia, centered approximately on the south shore of Dry Lake at approximately 672603E x 5501782N (UTM Zone 10).

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

The Dry Lake Property is located in the Similkameen Mining District, approximately 20 air kilometres from Princeton. The nearest community with services is Princeton, which is a regional mining center and has all services necessary for an exploration program. Merritt is located 50 air kilometers north along Hwy 5A.

Subject to receipt of water drawing rights, water sufficient for an exploration or drilling program is available from either the relatively large Allison Valley watershed or, seasonally, from various creeks on the property. Power and gas are available along the Hwy 5A corridor, passing through the center of the Property.

## Access

Access to the Property is via provincial highway 5A, approximately 25 driving kilometres north of Princeton, B.C.

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

The Coin Claim is accessible via an ungated gravel road leaving Hwy 5A approximately 500 metres north of the northeast end of Borgeson Lake. After turning northwest on this gravel road from Hwy 5A and climbing northwest and uphill for approximately 2.6 km, the route reaches a junction at 670619E x 5505367N. At this junction, turning left and bearing westward then southward for 1.4km takes one to the area of Survey D.

Access to the Laird Lake zone is via the Delrich Forest Service Road network. Proceeding approximately 9.2 road-kilometers north up Hwy 5A from Princeton, turn east on the Summers Lake Road at 679544E x 5489960. Proceed northeast along the Summers Lake Road approximately 5.6 road kilometres to 680569E x 5494104N, and turn left (north) on a gravel resource road. Head uphill about 4.8 road kilometres to 678518E x 5496021N. Continue to head northwesterly from that junction approximately 4.6km to a second junction at 676177E x 5499715. Turning left at this point and continuing northerly 1.25km takes one onto the property, entering tenure 839814 on its southern boundary.

A ranch gate is occasionally closed on the Delrich FSR, necessitating access from the Ketchan Lake and Hornet Forest Service Road networks, accessed north of the village of Allison Lake from Highway 5A. The property can also be accessed by a ~7 km walk up a decommissioned forestry road leaving Hwy 5A 300m north of Dry Lake. Both these routes were used in the course of the 2012 program, due to closures of that gate.

Portions of the Dry Lake Property along the Allison Creek valley floor and adjacent Hwy 5A are subject to surface rights, which appear to be held by ranching interests and for recreational properties. However, surface rights to the bulk of the Property remain with the Crown. To the best of our knowledge, there are no surface rights overlying those tenures explored in 2012.

Dry lake property looking west from Liard lake zone

## Physiography

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

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

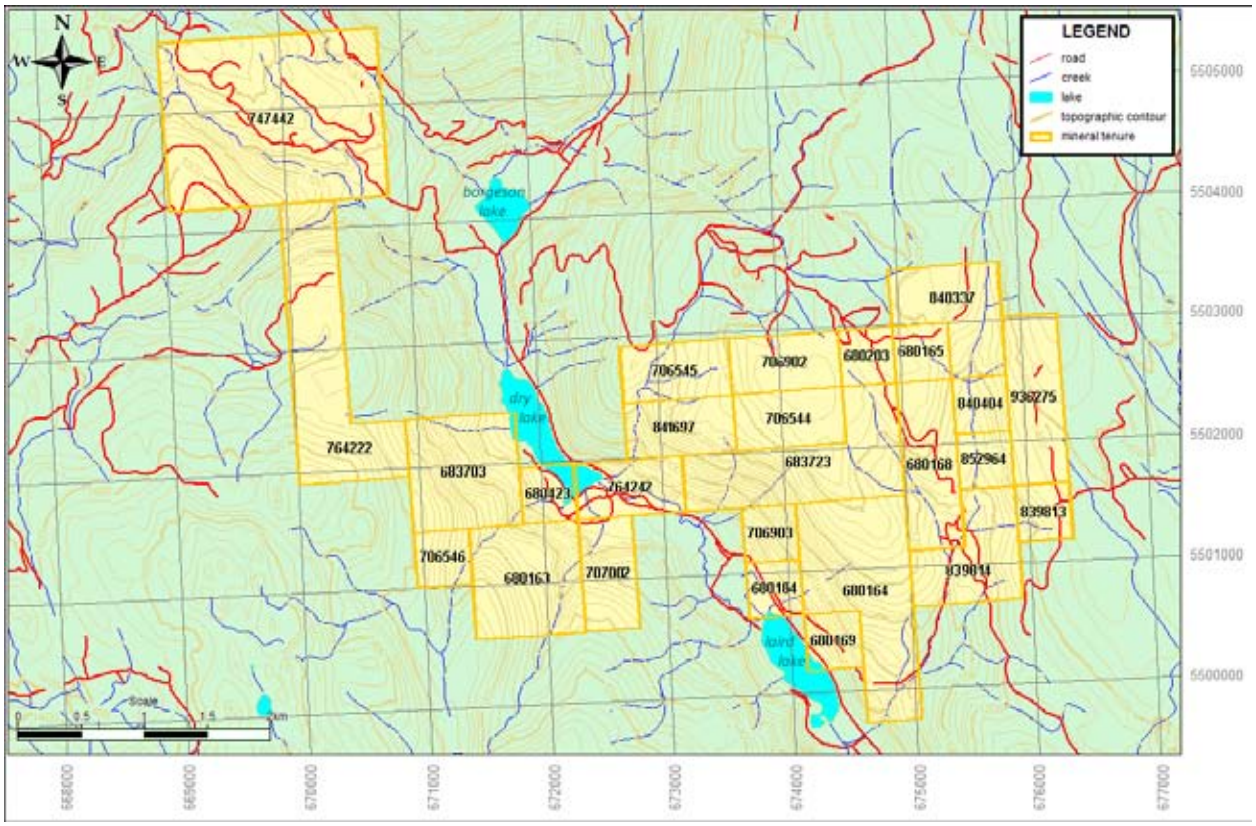
Mountains rise steeply from the Allison Creek valley along its westerly and easterly flanks. Mountains rise fairly steep in the areas of the AT Showing and along the east side of the valley, levelling off to more gentle terrain at elevations of >1,400 meters above sea-level. Northwest of Borgeson Lake mountain-sides are somewhat more gently sloped. Creek valleys, particularly in the west portion of the property, are deeply incised.

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

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

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

## CLAIM INFORMATION




Mineral tenure map of Dry Lake Property

The Dry Lake Property (pictured) is operated by the authors pursuant to an agreement between them. No encumbrance, royalty or similar burden exists on the claims. As at the effective date of this report, the property totalled 1,485 hectares of map-located mineral tenures.

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

| Tenure Number | Registered Owner | Map Number | Good To Date | Area (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 680163 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/jul/15 | 83.7 |
| 680164 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 125.5 |
| 680165 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 680168 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 62.8 |
| 680169 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 680184 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 680203 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 680423 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 683703 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 83.7 |
| 683723 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 104.6 |
| 706544 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 41.8 |
| 706545 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 41.8 |
| 706546 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 706902 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 41.8 |
| 706903 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 707002 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 41.8 |
| 747442 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 250.9 |
| 764222 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 125.5 |
| 764242 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 41.8 |
| 839813 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 840404 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 841697 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 41.8 |
| 852964 | Paul Hoogendoorn | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 20.9 |
| 839814 | Peter Palikot | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 62.8 |
| 840337 | Peter Palikot | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 62.7 |
| 936275 | Peter Palikot | 092H | 2013/may/27 | 62.8 |

Mineral tenure list of Dry Lake Property

*Good-standing dates shown above are subject to acceptance of this report.

# HISTORY

## Regional Exploration

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

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

In the area of the Dry Lake Property, the "Central Belt" of Nicola volcanic rocks, along with subsequent Late Triassic-Cretaceous intrusions therein, host numerous copper+/-gold+/-zinc+/-silver occurrences. Within close proximity to the Dry Lake Property, four such prospects are among the more significant:

- the *Axe* porphyry copper (+/- gold) deposit 1km east of the Dry Lake Property;
- the Pine porphyry copper prospect located 3 km north of the Dry Lake Property;
- the *Hit and Miss* vein type gold +/- base metals prospects 4 km northeast of the Dry Lake Property; and
- the *Sadim* quartz vein gold prospect, 7 km north-east of the Dry Lake Property

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

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

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

The initial development of the Axe deposits in the 1970s triggered significant exploration investments in the area, including the northeast portion of the Dry Lake property.

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

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

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

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

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

## Exploration History: Dry Lake Property

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

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

Zone Explorations Ltd. carried out a B-horizon soil geochemical program in the area of the present-day Laird Lake zone.

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

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

Anomalous zones for copper and zinc were defined by cut-offs of 40ppm and 50ppm, respectively. Within the discontinuous anomalous zone, spot highs were to 255ppm Cu and 125ppm Zn.

A second zinc-in-soil anomaly was taken in the area of 2012 soil sample 95582-83; that sample featured an enriched zinc response of 106ppm, but its high copper value (166ppm) was not reflected in the Zone Explorations dataset. (The speculation arises, therefore, that the copper enrichment encountered in 2012 may have been attributable to the C-horizon component of 95582-83; this conjecture can be tested by re-assaying the individual fractions at a later date).

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

The soil geochemical survey described in the Poloni report tested for copper and molybdenum enrichment in the area west of Allison Lake. It included several soil samples taken from what is now the extreme northeast of the Coin Claim. These samples were taken directly adjacent the area geochemically surveyed by the authors in 2011, northeast of an area of pervasive oxidized outcrop exposed in roadcut.

These samples were uniformly non-anomalous in copper and molybdenum; no other elements were tested for. The rest of the soil samples appear to have been taken beyond the boundaries of the present-day Dry Lake Property.

Significantly, the geological component of the report postulated a fault crossing the western portion of tenure 747442. This interpreted fault is potentially prospective, due to the relationship of faulting with mineralization in the area, and specifically, due to its projection generally along strike (~165$^{o}$) with the gold mineralization reported off-property at the Dry mineral occurrence. Poloni's geology map also indicated a body of Nicola Volcanic within the Allison Pluton in the Coin Claim zone. This substantiates the authors' observation in 2012, namely that certain outcrops in the Coin Claim area appeared to be of volcanic provenance.

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

In 1972 Equatorial Resources Ltd. conducted a soil and magnetometer survey which appears to have covered, in part, the northeast portion of the Dry Lake Property. The geochemical soil survey tested for copper-in-soil enrichment and identified a series of intermittent soil geochemical highs ranging to 170 ppm Cu, proximal to a series of magnetic highs. These anomalies appear to trend northeast across what are now present-day tenures 680203, 680165, 804337 and 683723, though any compilation or analysis of this report is impaired by a low level of map detail.

This report recommended continue exploration in the southeast portion of the 1972 grid, which appears to be within the present-day Dry Lake property.

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

In 1972 a large magnetometer reconnaissance survey was undertaken within or near what is now the eastern half of the Dry Lake Property. It identified a series of large magnetic high responses flanked by steep magnetic gradients. The report suggested that in the area, the magnetic highs may be attributable to intrusive bodies, with the Nicola volcanic country rocks having a lower magnetic signature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1973 Bronson Mines carried out a soil geochemical survey for copper in the area of what is now the Laird Lake zone. The Bronson Mines grid is believed to have been immediately south of the area covered by Equatorial Resources' 1973 survey (A.R. 4416).

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

This survey appeared to cover portions of the Laird Lake zone south and east of Transect C and Survey B, and near the southern extent of Transect A. Spot highs near Transect A include single station responses of 146ppm and 175ppm, and consecutive responses of 126ppm and 111ppm.

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

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

Chip sampling was performed across the mineralized shear zones, with results up to the following:

| Location | Width | Ag (oz/t) | Cu (%) | Zn (%) | Pb (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trench 2 | 0.3 m | 0.19 | 1.11 | 2.14 | 0.06 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trench 6 | 1.0 m | 0.03 | 0.56 | 0.80 | - |
| Trench 2 | 1.0m | 0.16 | 0.14 | 1.35 | 0.09 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

Norsemont carried out a grid in the northeast corner of present-day tenure 683703. A copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly (open on three sides) was delineated striking NW-SE. This anomaly is approximately 180m NS by 150m EW, and is open to the north. This cluster of anomalous responses included an area of 15 adjacent samples returning between 100-650ppm Cu, broadly coincident with a >100 ppm zinc zone. This cluster also included individual anomalous gold-in-soil responses, including samples yielding 46, 28, 18 and 11ppb Au, respectively.

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

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

The prospecting program located a new low-grade copper occurrence in bedrock (the "JB Showing"); although, this mineralization was not reflected in a soil geochemical survey undertaken on an overlying grid.

*Hoogendoorn, P., and Palikot, P. Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dry Lake Property. For Tatla Mining Partners, B.C: 2011.* ***A.R. 32072***

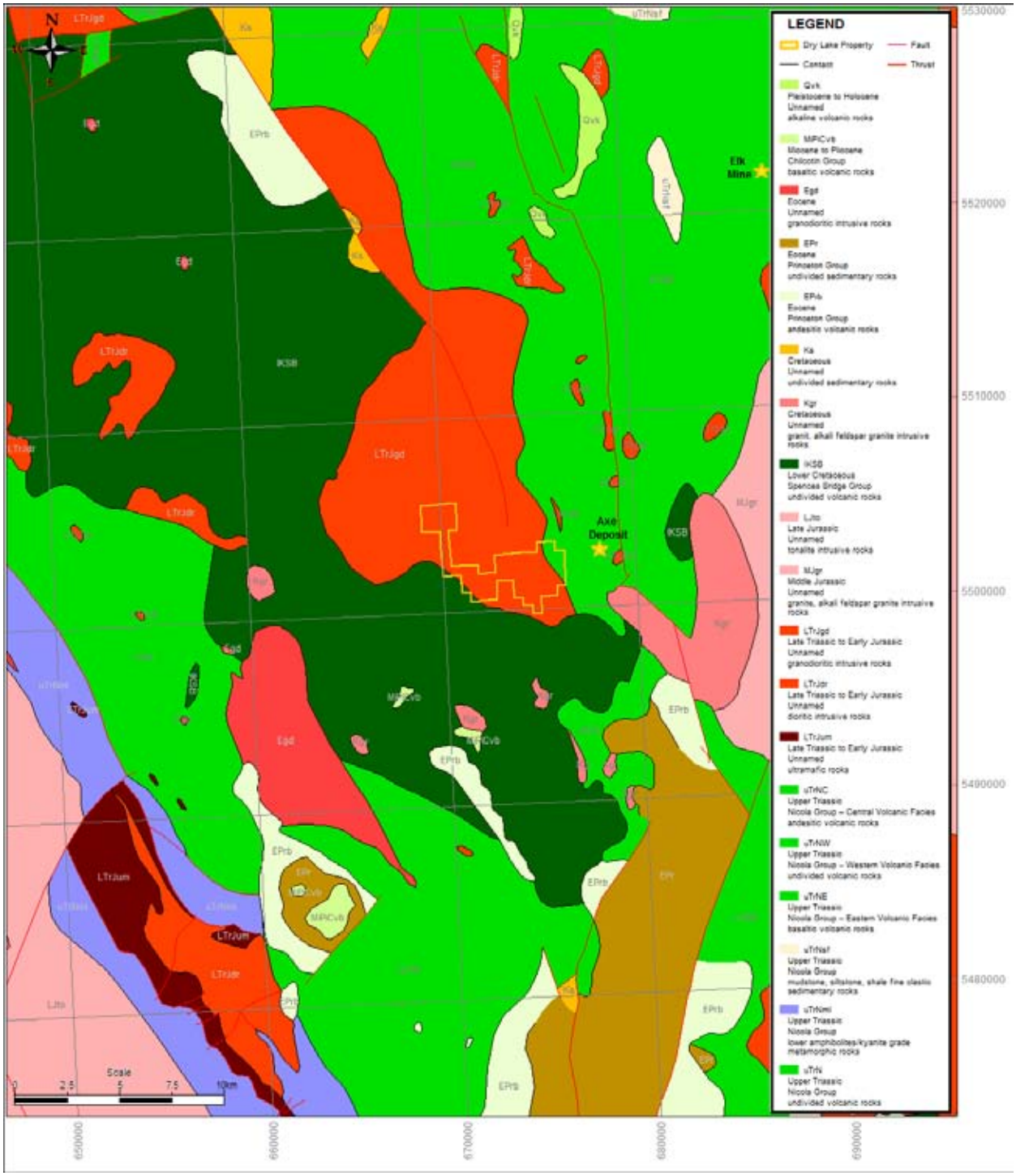
In 2010 Tatla Mining Partners conducted reconnaissance prospecting, geological orientation and geochemical testing on the Dry Lake property. Rock sampling of the "AT" showing confirmed the

presence of copper, zinc, silver and lead mineralization and identified gold, molybdenum and tungsten enrichment in those shears.

*Hoogendoorn, P., and Palikot, P. Phase I Geochemical Report on the Coin Claim For Tatla Mining Partners, B.C: 2011.* ***A.R. 32777.***

In 2011, Tatla Mining Partners conducted preliminary soil geochemical survey in the central portion of tenure 747442, as well as stream sediment sampling in the Borgeson Lake drainage system. This resulted in the identification of several soil samples having sub-anomalous gold enrichment up to 15ppb. While the ad-hoc nature of the sample siting made delineation of the anomalies difficult, two general trends of enrichment were tentatively mapped, the so-called “Cluster 1” and “Cluster 2” targets.

# REGIONAL GEOLOGY




Regional Geology of the Dry Lake Property

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

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

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

Regionally, the oldest bedrock unit consists of Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola group. These volcanic rocks are grouped into three "belts" of distinct lithological characteristics and geographic distribution. The eastern area of the Dry Lake Property is reportedly underlain by basaltic and andesitic rocks of the "Central belt" (Preto, 1976).

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

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

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

# PROPERTY GEOLOGY

*The property geology section is based primarily on the B.C. Geological Survey database provided on MAPPLACE, and the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' Bulletin 69: Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton.*

## Mapped Geology

The Dry Lake Property is centered on the southern boundary of the Allison Lake pluton, an intrusion of granodioritic rock of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age.

In the northwestern portion of the property, the Allison Pluton is in contact with the overlaying volcanic flows of the Cretaceous-aged Spences Bridge group. The Allison Pluton consists of several phases, with rocks in the northern portions of the property consisting of the typical Allison reddish granite, surrounded by areas of hornblende diorite and diorite.

Near the northeastern sector of the Dry Lake property, the Allison Pluton intrudes older Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group (Central Belt). The contact zone has not been observed on the property, but is mapped as passing south near the JB showing (a minor copper occurrence).

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

## Bedrock Mapping Issues

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

Notwithstanding the above, numerous workers have mapped the Dry Lake Property differently, and thus on a 5000:1 property-scale, geology remains somewhat unresolved. While addressing those issues has been beyond the scope of the authors' 2010-2012 field programs, non-systematic outcrop surveying has nevertheless suggested that local geology on the Dry Lake property is more complex than is indicated on current B.C. Geological Survey geology maps.

Key unresolved issues include: (1) delineating the extent of the Allison Pluton southward towards Laird Lake, (2) the lack of a consensus respecting the classification of volcanic rock in the area of the AT showing, (3) delineating the distribution of outlying bodies of Nicola Volcanic rocks within the pluton, and (4) determining the extent of the Allison Fault southward.

## Property Mineralization

The Dry Lake Property hosts the multi-element AT Minfile showing. Several additional instances of minor surface copper are also reported on the larger Dry Lake property.

The most significant mineral occurrence on the Dry Lake Property is the AT Minfile showing, which is located on the southern contact zone of the locally dioritic Allison Pluton.

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

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

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

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

The trench numbers given above correspond to the description of the AT bulldozer workings previously assigned by Allen (Assessment Report 6697). This recent work also indicated the presence of Au, Mo and W enrichment, as noted above.

## Dry Lake showing (MINFILE #092HNE224)

The Dry Lake showing is described as malachite-azurite mineralization associated with biotite hornblende plutonic rock northeast of Dry Lake. Little work is recorded in respect of this showing.

During the 2012 exploration program, prospecting and geochemical sampling failed to locate copper mineralization or copper-in-soil enrichment at the given location of the Dry Lake MINFILE showing. No outcrop was seen in the area, raising the possibility that the occurrence was misplaced on the map, or has been buried by rock and soil slides on the steep slope in the intervening years.

## JB Showing (A.R. 29762)

The JB Showing is located on the north-east corner of claim 680203.

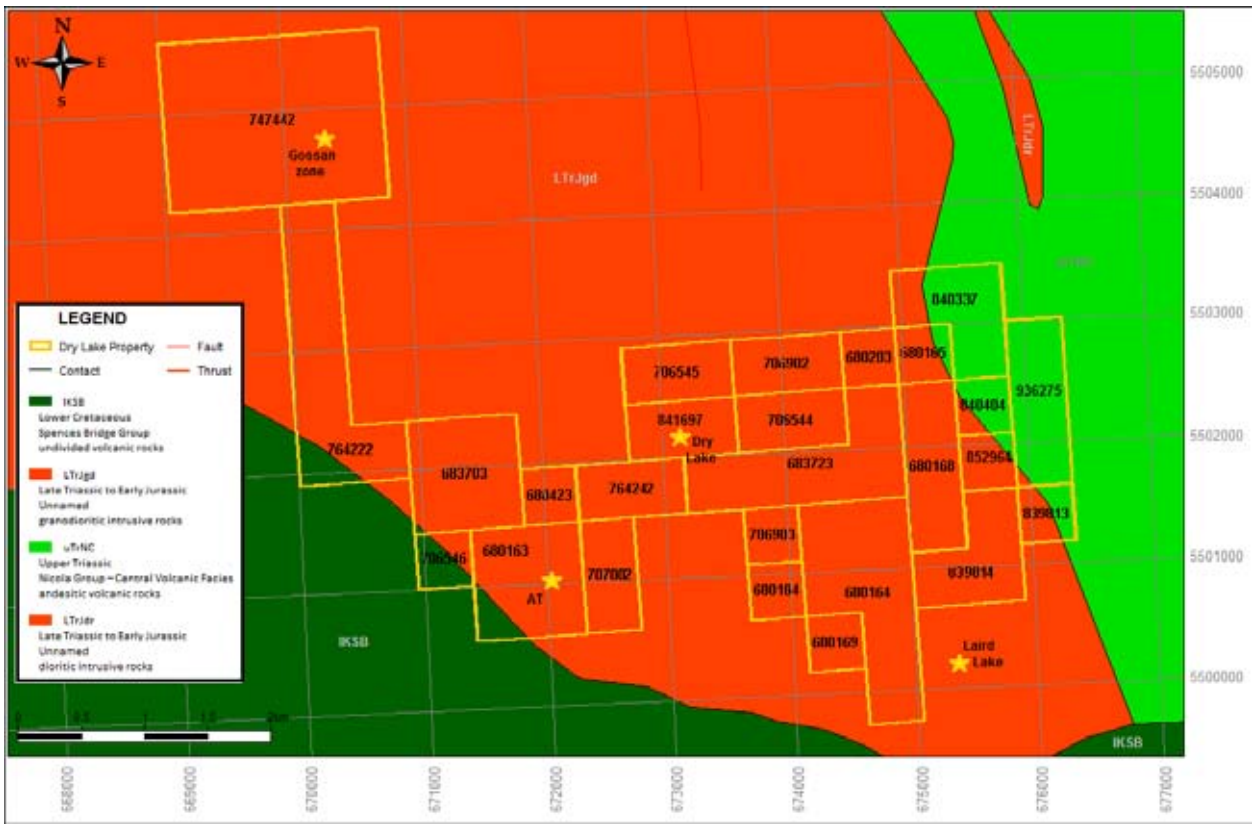
As described in Assessment Report 29762 the JB Showing is a minor low-grade copper showing (chalcopyrite-malachite-azurite) hosted in "*grey to black, massive andesites (possibly Nicola volcanics)*".

This showing was prospected by the authors in 2012. Rock samples from the showing area ranged from a fairly light green volcanic rock, with abundant phenocrysts to 1mm, to a dark grey-black massive andesite with larger phenocrysts to 1cm, forming a distinct porphyritic texture. Malachite is associated with iron oxide staining.

## Other Minor Showings

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

- The map "Geology of the Nicola Group South of Allison Lake, British Columbia" by Dr. V.A. Preto maps a malachite occurrence above the eastern shore of Laird Lake, in the area of tenure 680169.
- Mention is made in Assessment Report 4738 of "chalcopyrite" mineralization within the 1973 soil survey area, appearing to be within the current boundaries of Dry Lake property east of Laird Lake.
- Mention is made in Assessment Report 4083 of "chalcopyrite" mineralization in the former Fan 27 claim, believed to be in the area of present-day tenure #840337 or #936275.




Property geology of the Dry Lake Property

# 2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

## General Soil Sampling Procedure

Sample pits were dug with a standard shovel, and samples retrieved with a plastic spoon. Samples were stored in paper Kraft bags, each labelled with a sample number. A corresponding sample tag was placed in the bag, and the UTM location and sample description written and stored on a duplicate sample tag in a book.

Soil samples were dried and, in certain instances, aggregated and sorted, as detailed.

Where employed, aggregation was used to reduce assay expenditures. Given the grassroots nature of the project, it was felt that such an aggregated assaying method would be adequate for the purposes of preliminary geochemical assessment. A scale was used to ensure that the aggregated samples were equally proportioned on the basis of mass; samples were thoroughly mixed and screened to ensure the fractions selected for aggregation were representative and randomized.

In general, soil samples were taken at 25 or 50 meter centers. However, without line-cutting, a number of factors contributed to a material degree of imprecision in placing sample pits along the idealized grid-lines, including: dense underbrush (locally) and common pine-kill blow-down; steep sidehill terrain (Transect A and Survey B, in particular); locally poor G.P.S. reception, and the necessity to make significant adjustments in siting sample pits in order to avoid local cultural disturbances (cat tracks, skid roads etc.). Overall, these deviations should be fairly random in respect of underlying geology, and thus are not expected to impose a material harmful bias to the resultant geochemical dataset.

### Transect A

#### *Location*

Transect A ran at approximately 130$^{o}$ E of map north, from 675004E x 5502850N southeast to 675606E x 5502259N.

Transect A cut from the northwest corner of tenure 680165, across the northeast quadrant of tenure 680168, and terminated in the central portion of tenure 840404.

The objective of Transect A was to cut at a right angle the projected trace of a cross fault shown bisecting the adjacent (off-property) Axe West deposit in the Assessment Report #29096 *Diamond Drill Report on the Axe Project, Axe Claims, Similkameen Mining Division for Weststar Resources Ltd.* by John Kerr, P.Eng, dated 15 March 2007 (page 23).

It should be noted that there has been no geological evidence obtained for the extension of that fault onto the Dry Lake property. Fairly ubiquitous overburden in the area would likely make identification at surface of any such structural features prohibitive, and the authors have not conducted the diligent geological or geophysical investigation necessary to make such an inference, beyond simplistic linear strike projection.

The simplistic, unadjusted linear projection of that strike would see it extend across the central portion of Dry Lake tenure #936275 and the southern portion of tenure #840404, bearing southwest at approximately 240$^{o}$ east of map north. That strike projection would intersect the projection of Transect A southeast of station #95566. Time constraints prevented extending Transect A far enough southeast to cross the projected fault strike; it is hoped that future geochemical surveying will remedy this.

The line placement was designed to generally "tie-into" the JB showing, located at 674912E x 5502898N, just inside the east boundary of tenure #680203. This copper occurrence was initially reported in Assessment Report #29762, where copper mineralization was confirmed in grab sampling, but found to lack an associated soil anomaly.

### *Sampling method*

Samples were taken at a depth of 10-25cm below the thin organic layer.

Below the organic layer, soil typically constituted a fairly homogenous, dry sand-silt medium.

After drying, the samples were manually mixed and sifted through a 20 mesh screen. A 33 gram sieved sample of the screened material was recovered from each sample bag. Three consecutive 33g samples from three adjoining sample pits were aggregated into single 100g samples. These aggregated samples were submitted for assay, and it is the aggregated results that are reported herein.

## Soil Survey B

### *Location*

The objective of Soil Survey B was to test for a C-horizon soil geochemical response in the area of MINFILE occurrence #092HNE224 "Dry Lake". That showing is described on MINFILE card #092HNE224 as follows:

> *"Malachite and azurite occur in biotite hornblende granite and quartz monzonite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Allison Lake pluton "*

Initially, the area was prospected, in an attempt to locate the showing. This was not successful; in fact, no outcrop was identified. Small (generally under 20cm) talus boulders were fairly pervasive in the area, and no mineralization was noted in the talus. The talus itself, by virtue of its fine grain, lack of quartz, and homogenous mafic composition, appeared volcanic rather than intrusive.

This survey - cut across a steep slope in an area of low GPS reception by a single operator - suffered from irregular sample placement. A 180m line B1 was cut across the reported showing location, along an approximately east-west bearing. Two samples, 95571 and 95574, were erroneously placed north and south of the line, respectively, due to operator error. This placement also reflects the impact of the poor G.P.S. reception and precision encountered on this line on the program mapping. A shorter, parallel line B2, comprising two samples 95576 and 95577, was taken near the MINFILE showing site, to increase sample density near that location.

### *Sampling Method*

Samples on this survey were taken from 40-60cm below the thin organic layer. The greater sample depth was selected in an attempt to mitigate any confounding geochemical response that may arise from the pervasive thin talus layer. It was conjectured that if a false soil geochemical effect attributable to the surface talus existed, it may decrease with depth. By inference, increasing sample depth might then increase the probability that the metal-in-soil values reflected bedrock conditions. (This conjecture did not arise from empirical geochemical analysis, but was made in the field when it was noted that, based on colouration and particle characteristics, visual effects of local talus on soil composition seemed to decrease with depth, as was expected).

After drying, the samples were manually mixed and sifted through a 20 mesh sieve. A 50gram sieved sample of screened material was recovered from each sample bag. Two 50g samples from each sample

pit were aggregated into single 100g samples, and it was these aggregate samples that were submitted for assay.

## Transect C

### *Location*

The 3 sample Transect C followed a southeast flowing valley, at a sub-parallel oblique angle. The three samples were taken to follow up on a number of small soil copper anomalies (E, L, K) reported on the former FAN 48 claim and described in Assessment Report #4083 *(Geochemical and Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Magnetometer Surveys, Fan Claim Group, David G. Mark, 1972)*. Subject to a significant degree of mapping imprecision, it was believed those anomalies were in the general area of the small Transect C.

That historical report describes those anomalies as follows:

> *"…within the zone of magnetic highs that strike N60E, there are a series of anomalies and sub-anomalies that correlate directly with magnetic highs. These are labelled E to J…Anomaly K is found outside this zone within the Nicola rocks but also correlates with a magnetic high. Anomaly L correlates with a magnetic low and is found on the Nicola-diorite contact"* (p. 22).

The north-northwest by south-southeast trending valley was also of interest as a target for geochemical prospecting, as (a) linear bedrock features commonly express as topographic lineaments in the area, and (b) north-trending faults and zones of structural weakness are often associated with mineralization in the Nicola belt. A geological map included in Assessment Report #4738 (*Fan Group Geological Report Geochemical Report D.C Malcolm, 1973)* appears to show that valley as being underlain by a NNW trending band of Nicola volcanic rocks, with contact zones inferred on either side of the valley.

### *Sampling Method*

Samples were taken 10-25cm below the organic layer, from the B-horizon. Soil samples from each sample pit were assayed individually.

## Soil Survey D

### *Location*

Soil Survey D was taken on the Coin Claim, northwest of the area soil sampled in 2011 (as reported in the authors' Assessment Report #32777 Phase 1 Geochemical Report on the Coin Claim).

The purpose of this small soil survey was to follow up on the anomalous results obtained in the so-called Cluster #2 described in that report. Cluster #2 was described as follows (p. 28):

> *"There is a second cluster consisting of 4 samples taken near the same exposed road-cut approximately 500 meters further west. This cluster consists of samples DLSOIL13 through DLSOIL16. These samples were taken above and below the same pyritized road-cut, returning an average of 9ppb Au (6-10ppb range) across 4 samples."*

The spacing of the 2011 results was insufficiently dense and ad-hoc to resolve the trend of the enrichment. Nevertheless, it was decided to push the survey to the northwest as soils and rocks exposed in a number of road-cuts in that direction were quite oxidized and gossaneous. Cluster #2 was underlain

by oxidized and gossaneous road-cut exposures, and this is understood to be a common indicator of prospectivity in the district.

Further to the recommendations set forth in the prior report #32777, a grid alignment was employed and samples were taken on approximately 50m centers. Sample siting was hip chained by compass with G.P.S. control, with deviations from the conceptual grid arising (in part) from the need to avoid cultural disturbances.

### *Sampling method*

Samples were from the B-horizon at a depth of 10-25cm below the thin organic horizon. Samples were assayed individually, and only for gold.

## Other soil geochemical samples

Two other "ad-hoc" soil geochemical samples were taken as part of the 2012 program. They are described as "ad-hoc" as they were not sited along a grid or transect, but rather were taken over areas of visual prospectivity.

As a result of the highly selective nature of the sample siting, results from these samples are not suitable for direct, unadjusted quantitative comparison to the soil results obtained on the transects. However, it was felt that obtaining strong single station geochemical responses from these higher-potential zones might contribute to the generation of rudimentary targets for subsequent follow-up. Of course, due to the selectivity of the sample siting, a relatively higher "hurdle rate" should be applied before declaring any results from these zones as "anomalous" or "interesting". Nevertheless, a sufficiently strong response from these more favourable sample sites might still warrant follow-up grid surveying at a later date.

### *Sample #95582-83*

This sample was taken from the wall of an old cat trench in the east-central portion of tenure #839813, just east of the Delrich Forest Service Road. Based on its location, this trench seems to correspond to the workings referred to in Assessment Report #*2542* *Geochemical Report on the ON Mineral Claims on behalf of Zone Explorations Ltd.,* by David Morgan, P.Eng, 1970: *"Three bulldozer trenches with a total length of about 500 feet were cut on ground now covered by ON #26 and 28 by the owners of the T.V. claims which have since lapsed*" (p. 5).

The soil in the trench appeared to be moderately oxidized to an orange-red hue. Hand-digging with a shovel exposed richer oxidization below the immediate weathering surface, as well as intensely oxidized boulders.

The field notes from the sampled cross profile are as follows:

| Sample | Location | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 95582 | 676215 E<br>5501565 N | B-horizon sample; the B-horizon is 25 cm thick dry silt-sand, tan colour; Sample taken from a 10cm profile across the centre of the horizon |
| 95583 | 676215 E<br>5501565 N | C-horizon sample; taken from a 40cm depth; sampled material is silt and angular pebbles oxidized to a rust colour; oxidized boulders present in C-horizon |

### *Sample #95589*

This sample was taken from a road-cut ~575 meters NE of the JB showing, in the central portion of tenure #840337. The presence of similar volcanic rock as at the JB showing along with intense fracturing drew

interest to the road-cut, and on inspection, oxidization and minor alteration (chlorite-epidote) was noted. Within the oxidized and altered portion of the much larger road-cut exposure, talus and rubble was cleared by hand and outcrop exposed. Coarser sediments from fault gouge within a small fracture zone were sampled.

## Rock Geochemical Samples

An orientation vehicle traverse was made of the western portion of the property to determine the feasibility of access for future work. Roads were travelled along the plateau ridge west of the Allison Valley, above the Borgeson and Dry Lake drainages. These roads served a number of cut-blocks that appeared to post-date prior exploration programs from the 1970s and 1980s.

While undertaking this traverse, several strongly oxidized outcrops were noted. At least one showed evidence of prior grab sampling (in the form of an illegible metal tag nailed into the outcrop, near sample #95599, though no record of any exploration is available in the public geoscience database.

Samples from the two most oxidized outcrops encountered, within the southeast portion of the "connector" claim #764222, were taken and submitted for assay. Samples were taken by rock hammer from outcrop. They were not representative of the entire outcrop, but were selected based on their relatively high visible sulfide content.

Each sample was bagged in a poly bag in the field. This rock sample was broken upon return from the field. A portion was submitted for assay, and a portion retained for information purposes.

### Rock Survey

Numerous rock samples were taken for bedrock mapping purposes when encountered on the property.

Notes were made of the source outcrops in the field, with further examination performed upon return from the field. In many cases, these rocks were cut in half by diamond-saw to allow an examination of fresh faces. This aided examination greatly.

Traverses in the field (and therefore sample locations) were generally made in the course of mobilizing to and from soil sampling work, and outcrops were thus generally selected for sampling based on their distribution along those traverse. This rock survey was not a primary program objective, but diligent documentation of available bedrock exposure is expected to improve geochemical analysis as the property-wide database grows. One man-day in the field (August 30) was dedicated to rock surveying, to follow-up on rudimentary bedrock observations made in the course of geochemical traverses.

# GEOCHEMISTRY

## Transect A

The key results from Transect A are the gold-in-soil values obtained from samples 95560-61-61 (10ppb), 95557-58-59 (9ppb) and 95551-52-53 (6ppb).

Of course it cannot be determined from the aggregation method employed whether these results are caused by a single high point sample (e.g. whether an assayed value is (a) attributable to one pit having a maximal potential value up the 16-28ppb range diluted with two background samples, (b) attributable to a sustained area of three 6-10ppb sample sites, or (c) some distribution between those two extremes).

Irrespective of this, these results merit follow-up "grid-tightening" soil sampling to determine the distribution profile.

The samples of this line do not show a strong sympathetic relationship between gold and copper or gold and silver, as noted:

| Samples | Ag (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Mo (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Zn (ppm) | Au (ppb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95551-52-53 | .1 | 24 | 1 | 29 | 41 | 6 |
| 95554-55-56 | .1 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 52 | 2 |
| 95557-58-59 | .2 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 9 |
| 95560-61-62 | .9 | 26 | 1 | 7 | 61 | 10 |
| 95563-64-65 | .8 | 26 | 1 | 7 | 42 | 4 |
| 95566-67-68 | .7 | 30 | 1 | 8 | 88 | 5 |

While copper and silver values are not anomalous, they nevertheless increase to the southeast, with an appreciable enrichment observed in the last 3 samples (n=3, ∑=27Cu, 0.8ppm Ag) compared to the first 3 samples (∑=20ppm Cu, 0.1ppm Ag). This provides some additional encouragement – albeit minor – to continue the Transect southeastward in the future.

## Soil survey B

Despite being taken across the reported location of MINFILE occurrence "DRY LAKE" (minor copper showing), no copper-in-soil enrichment was observed in this survey. As an additional note, no outcrops were noted in the reported showing area, and no mineralization was observed in the talus boulder accumulations in the area.

The copper response over 5 samples (taken from 10 sample pits) was less varied, and on average higher, than the copper response over 6 samples (taken from 18 sample pits) on Transect A. Specifically, this soil survey had an average copper response of 28ppm (compared to 24ppm for Transect A) with a relative standard deviation of 11% (compared to 21% for Transect A). This relatively higher level of enrichment is almost certainly of no economic interest, however, as it is sub-anomalous and only marginally above background.

No additional work is recommended in this area.

## Transect C

Transect C consisted of only 3 samples. Sample pits were not aggregated, and thus each assay value from this transect is attributable to a single B-horizon pit.

The samples taken provided some evidence of geochemical enrichment. Adjacent samples returned 62ppm and 41ppm copper, and the western most sample returning 9ppb gold, values typically perceived as sub-anomalous in the district.

Overall, it should be conceded that the small size of this dataset limits its interpretive value.

## Other soil samples – Laird Lake project area

As noted, two additional ad-hoc soil sample sites were tested in the Laird Lake project area. These were taken from cultural soil exposures (an old trench and a road-cut) where there were visible indications of prospectivity, namely "gossaneous" coloured soil and oxidized fault gouge, respectively.

Accordingly, results from these sample sites are not readily comparable to the results taken from the more randomized sample sites along the transects.

Nevertheless, the positive soil responses from both ad-hoc sample sites suggest follow-up soil surveying may be warranted.

### *Sample #95582-83*

Values of interest include copper to 166ppm, gold to 10ppb and zinc to 106ppm.

The rust colour of the soil was reflected in the iron response, of 6.33%.

Remaining soil material from each sampled horizon (B and C) can be individually assayed, to attempt to identify the source material. Based on those results, a soil sampling grid can be planned in the area, targeting the source horizon.

Picture of sample 95582 and 95582 taken from B and C soil horizon

### *Sample #95589*

This sample was taken northeast of the JB showing within the area underlain by Nicola volcanic bedrock. Sampled material consisted of fault gouge and what appeared to be decomposed rock taken from a road-cut exposure. The sample site is pictured below

Picture of sample 95589 northeast of the JB showing

Again, the visible oxidization was reflected in the iron response, of 9.77%. This sample had the highest molybdenum-in-soil response of the program (14ppm), the second highest copper-in-soil response (77ppm) and the highest gold (32ppb) and arsenic responses (38ppm).

This sample also included the highest calcium and phosphorous results (0.89% and 0.23%, respectively).

## Soil Survey D – Coin Claim area

Soil Survey D was undertaken to test for continuity of a multi-station gold-in-soil response discovered in 2011 on the Coin Claim.

As with the earlier program on the Coin Claim, the samples were only assayed for gold.

No anomalous gold-in-soil responses were obtained, suggesting that the Cluster 2 anomaly is closed to the northwest. Future soil surveying may be warranted to test for continuity of the Cluster 2 anomaly to the north and southeast.

## Stream sediment samples

Two stream sediment samples were taken from a south-flowing creek passing north-south through mineral tenures #840337, 840404, 852964, and 839814. Sample #95569 was taken 200 meters south (downstream) from Sample #95570.

Samples consisted of all sediment material to a depth of approximately 10cm, with larger pebbles (>1cm diameter) removed by hand-sorting. Samples were taken from sandbars within the main channel of the small creek.

These samples were not anomalous in the elements of interest, as follows:

| Sample | Ag (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Mo (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Zn (ppm) | Au (ppb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95569 | .1 | 28 | 2 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| 95570 | .1 | 27 | 1 | 8 | 64 | 3 |

# GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

In the course of carrying out the geochemical surveys, care was taken to note any outcrops observed in the field. In general, outcrop exposure is low.

Results were integrated with the authoritative outcrop and geological map Preliminary Map #21, Geology of the Nicola Group South of Allison Lake, British Columbia by Dr. V.A. Preto. Rocks were grouped according to the classification scheme utilized in that publication, to promote consistency. The rocks encountered in the field were described in that map as follows:

| Unit | Description (from Preliminary Map #21) |
|---|---|
| 5A | **Upper Triassic Allison Lake Pluton**<br>Reddish to reddish grey biotite-hornblende granite and quartz monzonite |
| 5C | **Upper Triassic Allison Lake Pluton**<br>Grey to dark grey hornblende diorite, gabbro, and quartz diorite |
| 1A | **Nicola Group Central Belt**<br>Massive, dark green basaltic and andesitic flows with plagioclase and/or clinopyroxene phenocrysts, locally cut by green plagioclase porphyry dykes |

Preliminary Map #21 provided locations of referential outcrop locations encountered in the course of that bedrock mapping program. A number of those mapped outcrops were encountered by the authors in the field. These referential outcrops therefore assisted the authors in classifying previously unmapped outcrops in accordance with that scheme.

Novel geoscience knowledge was gained by the siting of numerous additional outcrops which were not noted on that map; these additional outcrops were integrated into the classification scheme utilized in Preliminary Map #21 and thus may enhance bedrock control over the area and help to "in-fill" geological mapping of the claim area.

The 2012 rock surveying suggests that the green-grey andesitic Nicola group rocks extend further west into the Laird Lake zone (specifically tenures #680203 and the eastern portion of #706902) than was previously mapped.

There also appears to be an irregular outlying body of Nicola volcanic rocks within the body of the Allison Pluton, in the central portion of tenure 706545. The inferred contact zone between this body of Nicola volcanic rocks and the intrusive pluton appears to cross-cut a south-flowing creek ravine. Also, there appears to be occurrences of a relatively mafic volcanic rock unit within the otherwise plutonic setting of the Coin Claim, as well.

Among the rocks sampled, visible copper mineralization was limited to the area of the so-called JB Showing. Significant sulfides were encountered in two roadcuts on the western portion of the property (95599 and 95600), but assaying failed to demonstrate economic mineralization.

### Rock Sample Geology

| Provisional Grouping | Sample name | Easting | Northing | Rock description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allison 5a | 2012-01 | 673059 | 5502898 | Fine-grained cream-pink granite, similar to 2012-05 except with less rust, several rubble boulders; near sample site had intense rust alteration |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allison 5a | 2012-02 | 674993 | 5501414 | 2mm qtz vein, pink granitic rock, oxidized on weathered surfaces; matrix includes larger crystals up to 2-3mm |
| Allison 5a | 2012-04 | 672979 | 5502821 | feldspar rich Allison granitic, pink feldspar matrix with hornblendes to 3mm, unidentified green mineral locally abundant |
| Allison 5a | 2012-05 | 673103 | 5502694 | similar to 2012-04 |
| Allison 5a | 2012-06 | 672912 | 5502885 | Fine grained granitic rock exposed in road-way, appears to be fracture zone of 310$^{o}$, minor epidote and rust alteration |
| Allison 5a | 2012-07 | 672991 | 5502762 | pink granite, qtz in matrix, hornblende to 5mm |
| Allison 5a | 2012-08 | 672935 | 5502806 | Pink granite outcrop |
| Allison 5a | 2012-09 | 674974 | 5501309 | Light grey and green fine grained volcanic rock, Fine grained qtz and feldspar minerals, with large hornblendes ot 3mm, minor micas visible under 16x magnification hand-lens; blebs of epidote up to 3mm; under 16x magnification, irradescent metallic mineral - possible sulfides - visible in cavities; dominant fracture trend measured in field at 20-30 degrees east of magnetic north and west dipping |
| Allison 5a | 2012-10 | 672967 | 5502759 | Visually similar pink granitic as 2012-01 taken on opposite side of same creek |
| Allison 5a | 2012-11 | 672994 | 5502656 | pink granitic rock |
| Allison 5a | 2012-12 | 672896 | 5502186 | Deep, pink-red graniitic rock, primary groundmass mineral is feldspar; rare black phenocrysts ~1mm. |
| Allison 5a | 95599 | 670552 | 5502375 | Very weathered granitic with local qtz and large black inclusions (biotite); the grab sample straddles a contact between the large crystal intrusion (~0.5cm) and a white-cream, fine grained lithology, felsic-volcanic in appearance. The grab sample contains 1-2cm blebs of sulfide replacement, concentrated near the contact zone between the two lithologies. |
| Allison 5a | 95600 | 670668 | 5502255 | Granitic, significant blebs of qtz, large crystals, minor limonite, sulfides including pyrite |
| Allison 5a | 2012-15 | 670247 | 5504736 | taken from outcrop 5m NE of small trench,qtz rich weathered granite, matrix includes an unidentified dark inclusion to 3mm and local small feldspars |
| Allison 5a | 2012-16 | 670129 | 5504709 | granitic rock includes brecciation with ~2cm inclusions of light-coloured mineral resembling the local volcanic rock observed in 2012-45 |
| Allison 5c | 2012-17 | 674909 | 5501364 | Same quartz diorite zone sampled at 2012-20; locally significant potassic alteration; quartz vein, significant feldspar present, hornblende rich |
| Allison 5c | 2012-18 | 674909 | 5501364 | Hornblende rich quartz diorite, 2 stages of qtz veining, brecciation of groundmass (brecciated inclusions up to 2cm); qtz vein includes plagioclase phenocrysts to 2cm, large qtz vein (up to 4cm width) includes ~2cm pink feldspar rich phenocrysts and olivine |
| Allison 5c | 2012-19 | 674977 | 5501331 | macroscopic grained quartz diorite, including muscovites, hornblendes and diorites; appears to be very highly weathered, outcrop contains stockwork of unidentified white, soft vein material present; rock is very crumbly; rare iron oxide veining present in weathered fracture gouges, oxidization increases |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | towards the east; stockwork present of 10mx12mx3m panel along roadcut |
| Allison 5c | 2012-20 | 674980 | 5501299 | A stockwork vein orientation; rock weathers to rubble; local feldspar, highly fractured in multiple orientations, white vein in places, propylitic alteration zone up to 4 to 6cm |
| Allison 5c | 2012-21 | 674972 | 5501260 | quartz diorite, contains significant feldspar in phenocrysts, contains muscovite and biotites |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-22 | 674905 | 5502902 | Visually similar to 2012-38 |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-23 | 674912 | 5502898 | similar light green volcanic rock as 2012-08, significant content of small macroscopic white phenocrysts (<1mm), minor quartz veinlets; malachite, pyrite |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-24 | 674933 | 5502894 | light green volcanic rock, significant content of very small macroscopic phenocrysts; minor malachite on weathered faces, sulphides, possibly Cpy on fresh face; minor malachite on weather faces |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-25 | 674453 | 5502885 | Green volcanic containing phenocrysts up to 1mm; sulphides occur in blebs and disseminations and local sulfide replacement. Possible Cpy in 1mm bleb. Rock is extensively oxidized. Sample shows a likely contact of a brecciated unit that is highly oxidized with an unaltered green volcanic rock. Sulfides are concentrated in the brecciated unit |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-26 | 674463 | 5502856 | Similar to 2012-25, taken from rubble pile near small outcrop - likely local source; Green volcanic groundmass, no visible phenocrysts, contains qtz in small blebs and small veins; minor hematite on weathered faces and along qtz veins |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-27 | 675084 | 5502909 | similar light green volcanic rock as 2012-08, significant content of small macroscopic white phenocrysts (<1mm), minor quartz veinlets |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-28 | 675201 | 5502898 | light grey-green volcanic rock, significant content of small macroscopic white phenocrysts (<1mm) |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-29 | 675206 | 5502892 | green volcanic phenocrysts of plagioclase up to ~1mm;<br>bleb of qtz up to 1mm; possible olivine surrounded by hornblende |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-30 | 675496 | 5503071 | green-grey fine grained volcanic, plagioclase phenocrysts, hematite on fracture faces; locally intense epidote in source outcrop |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-31 | 675498 | 5503069 | angular float - grey fine grained volcanic, few macroscopic<br>inclusions; impressive stockwork type quartz veins up to 3mm; multiple stages of faulting and qtz veining; last stage of qtz veins contain hematite, groundmass lacks macroscopic phenocrysts |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-32 | 675555 | 5502958 | light green volcanic rock, significant content of very small macroscopic white phenocrysts and black inclusions (hornblende?), both ~1mm in diam; taken from area of angular float boulders over 10m x 10m area |

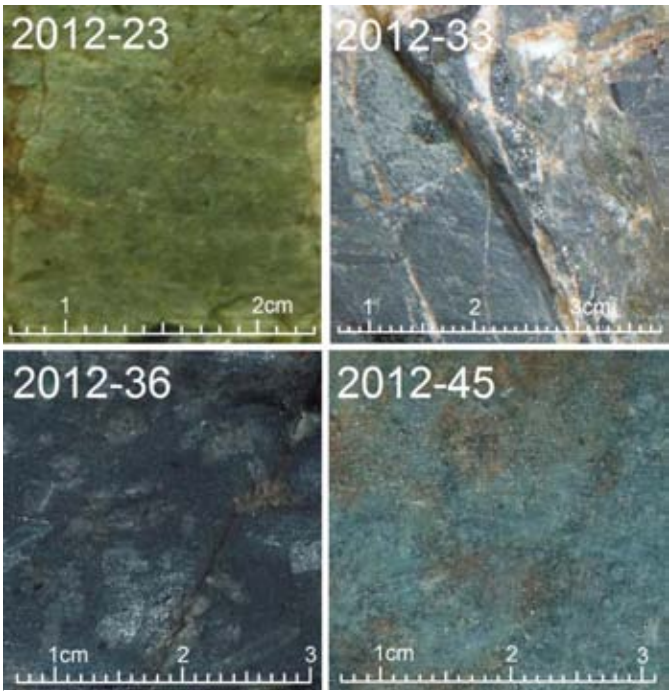
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-33 | 675245 | 5502614 | grey-green fine grained volcanic rock, only rare phenocysts; groundmass consists of varying bands of grey-green and black rock, of indistinguishable fine-grained composition; both bands are cut by minor quartz veins up to 1-2mm thickness, which are associated with minor oxidization, minor brecciation of same basalt material, very minor sulphide dissemination noted (py) |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-34 | 675557 | 5503076 | green-grey fine grained volcanic, significant plagioclase phenocryst (~1mm diameter typical) content; inclusions are white and rarely pink), plagioclase porphyrytic texture, thin (~1mm) qtz vein on fractures; hematite on fracture faces; possible sulphides |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-35 | 675636 | 5502975 | grey fine grained volcanic, minor propylitic alteration, oxidization on fracture faces,local hematite on goethite on weathered face; sample shows a distinct contact, between highly oxidized and relatively unaltered fresh rock |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-36 | 673054 | 5502860 | Fine-grained dark green-grey extrusive rock, porphyritic texture with ~0.5cm white inclusions |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-37 | 673049 | 5502796 | Greenish volcanic; very fine grained. Fine grained sulfides, possible pyrite, though not abundant |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-38 | 673125 | 5502690 | Local propylitic alteration on outcrop; outcrops along same prominent ridge as 2012-05; Very fine grained mafic groundmass with plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts up to 3-5mm constituting a porphyryitic texture |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-39 | 673051 | 5502645 | grey-green fine grained rock containing a white feldspar vein up to 1mm having an irregular projection; Likely an extrusive rock, but a definitive classification was not feasible in the field due to lack of macroscopic grains |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-40 | 673037 | 5502654 | green-grey volcanic; phenocyrsts (<1mm); outcrop includes 330 deg striking, E-dipping ~60cm shear zone in volcanic rocks, shear zone associated with quartz (?) veins and blebs, oxidization concentrated near shear zone. 2012-40 taken from the fractured rock within the shear zone |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-41 | 673037 | 5502654 | Grey volcanic, small white phenocrysts |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-44 | 670361 | 5504678 | mafic volcanic; fine grained, few inclusions, oxidized on surface, disseminated sulfides throughout matrix; in source outcrop, intense oxidization is centered on N-dipping 210 striking fracture set |
| Nicola Volcanic | 2012-45 | 669825 | 5504847 | grey-green fine grained volcanic; sub-macroscopic white phenocrysts; taken from boulder - likely outcrop, but could not be confirmed; local hematite, sparse sulfides |

## Unit 1a – Nicola volcanic central belt

North and east of Transect A (tenures #680165 and #840337) a number of outcrops of the Nicola volcanic – central belt group were located. A similar fine-grained volcanic rock was encountered in a number of localities within the Coin Claim, as well. These agreed fairly well in most instances with the description of the group in the authoritative work of Preto[2]

*"Massive dark green basaltic and andesitic flows with plagioclase and/or clinopyroxene phenocrysts, locally cut by green plagioclase porphyry dykes"*

Plagioclase phenocrysts in the outcrops varied in size and inclusion density, and ranged from sub-macroscopic to up to ~3mm diameter. When larger, these inclusions formed a distinctly porphyritic texture.



Examples of Unit 1a Nicola volcanic Dry Lake Property

The groundmass of most such outcrops was distinctly green, however in several outcrops, the groundmass colour was considerably more grey and dark. Groundmass colour was lightest green at the JB Showing. Porphyrytic examples of this unit were concentrated in the vicinity of the JB Showing; the intensity of phenocryst inclusions tended to increase with darkness of the groundmass.

Several outcrops featured distinctive thin hematite mineralization on fractured faces. Outcrop #2012-35 had thicker hematite mineralization, and possible goethite mineralization near the contact with the un-mineralized volcanic rock.

## Unit 5c – Allison Pluton

Approximately 1.1km south-southwest of the east end of Transect A, a distinct highly weathered rock type was observed in a roadcut. A switchback on the road provided exposure to this unit at two locations, across an 80 metre east-west distance and 30 meter elevation difference.

The lower outcrop exposure was described in Preliminary Map #21 as belonging to Unit 5c of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Allison Pluton:

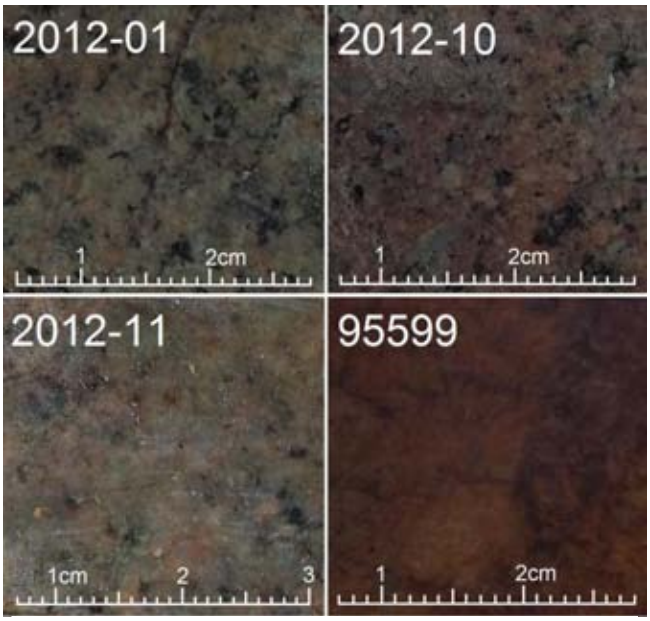
*"Grey to dark grey hornblende diorite, gabbro and quartz diorite"*.

The intense weathering makes precise classification difficult, but it appears to constitute a hornblende diorite to quartz diorite. This intrusive rock included large (up to 2mm) hornblende crystals. In many instances the rock crumbled to tan-brown sediments. The outcrops included several instances of veining of a white unidentified mineral, with a striking pink mineral (potassic alteration?) observed locally.

[2] From the publication Preliminary Map No. 21: Geology of the Nicola Group South of Allison Lake British Columbia, by V.A. Preto (B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1976).

## Unit 5a – Allison Pluton

Rocks grouped in this unit were relatively large grained (1-3mm typical) intrusive rocks containing abundant feldspar, quartz, hornblende, and a green inclusion, possibly chlorite or olivine. Visible copper mineralization was not noted. These rocks appear to closely match the description of Unit 5A on Preliminary Map #21, namely: "reddish to reddish grey biotite-hornblende granite and quartz monzonite", though biotites were rare in the outcrops observed. The pink-red coloration is visually distinct in the field, and except where intensely weathered or oxidized (i.e. on the Coin Claim), rocks of this unit are readily recognizable.



Examples of Unit 5a Allison Pluton Dry Lake Property

This Allison Plutonic series also constituted a prominent rock type in the area of Soil Survey D on the Coin Claim, across the Allison Creek valley. Weathering and oxidization made field recognition of the constituent mineralogy difficult, but quartz and hornblende were tentatively recognized. On the Coin Claim, sulfides were commonly noted in this series, but assaying in 2012 and prior years failed to obtain a geochemical response of copper, gold or other economic minerals.

Two rock samples of this unit were collected from two road-cuts on tenure #764222. Deep oxidization and weathering made recognition of the original rock type difficult in the field. Based on the significant volume of visible sulfide mineralization, they were submitted for geochemical assaying.

Assay results confirmed the presence of sulfide minerals – with sulfur values of 0.63% and 0.76%, respectively. Unfortunately, iron and copper responses were unexpectedly low (#95599 Cu = 36ppm, Fe = 1.21%, #95600 Cu = 44ppm, Fe = 2.52%). Gold and molybdenum responses were elevated but sub-anomalous (#95599 Au = 14ppb, Mo = 8ppm, #95600 Au = 10ppbm Mo = 4ppm). The low iron responses in light of the quantity of visible sulfide mineralization and surface oxidization were surprising, as were the low iron:sulfur ratios. Accordingly, the causal mineralogy of the high sulfur values are not satisfactorily explained by the geochemical assays obtained.

# CONCLUSIONS

Key conclusions of the 2012 geochemical program are as follows:

- Minor gold enrichment (to 10ppb) is indicated on Transect A, though elevated gold responses are not associated with significant copper-in-soil values
- There is no elevated soil geochemical response near the location of the DRY LAKE Minfile occurrence #092HNE224, and no copper mineralization was observed at the recorded showing location.
- Individual soil sample sites, and a three-sample north-south transect indicate that local areas of minor copper-in-soil enrichment (up to 166ppm) and gold-in-soil (up to 32ppb) do occur locally in the Laird Lake zone.
- A small (6 sample site) soil survey failed to expand the area of low gold-in-soil enrichment discovered in 2011 within the Coin Claim. The maximum gold in soil response on this line was a non-anomalous 3ppb Au.
- Two small streams sampled in the Laird Lake zone failed to generate a geochemical response.

Key observations from the geological work are as follows:

- The Nicola volcanic unit extends further northwest onto the Laird Lake zone than is indicated by historical bedrock maps.
- Significant sulfides (of unknown mineralogy) were identified in two outcrops on claim #764222; these were associated with elevated gold levels (10 and 14ppb, respectively), but no economic metal concentrations were obtained.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of 2012 work, the authors make the following specific recommendations:

- Continue Transect A southeastward, to test whether there is a zone of geochemical enrichment along the strike projection of a west-trending cross-fault on the adjacent Axe West deposit.
- Submit the unaggregated soil fractions from Transect A for gold assay, to identify the source of the low-order gold enrichment found in certain samples on that survey. This should be followed up with in-fill soil sampling on 25 meter centres around the highest order sample sites.
- Submit the unaggregated soil fractions from the B-horizon and C-horizon in sample 95582-83 to determine the causal source of the gold and copper enrichment.
- Expand soil sampling around soil samples 95589, 95582-83, and Transect C, utilizing a grid layout and 25 metre spacing.

# STATEMENT OF COSTS

| Exploration Work type | Comment | Days | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| **Personnel (Name)* / Position** | **Field Days** | **Days** | **Rate** | **Subtotal** |
| | | | | |
| Peter Palikot | June 7th to July 7th 2012 | 3.0 | $350.00 | $1,050.00 |
| Paul Hoogendoorn | June 7th to August 31th 2012 | 5.0 | $350.00 | $1,750.00 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | $2,800.00 |
| **Office Studies** | **List Personnel** | **Days** | **Rate** | **Subtotal** |
| | | | | |
| Sample preparation | Peter Palikot | 1.00 | $250.00 | $250.00 |
| Program planning/General Administration | Paul Hoogendoorn | 0.25 | $250.00 | $62.50 |
| Literature search | Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot | 0.25 | $250.00 | $62.50 |
| Database compilation | Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot | 0.50 | $250.00 | $125.00 |
| General research | Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot | 1.00 | $250.00 | $250.00 |
| Report preparation | Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot | 4.50 | $250.00 | $1,125.00 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | $1,875.00 |
| **Ground Exploration Surveys** | **Personnel** | | | |
| | | | | |
| Geochemical Soil and Silt Sampling | Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot | | | |
| Reconnaissance Prospect | Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Geochemical Surveying** | **Number of Samples** | **No.** | **Rate** | **Subtotal** |
| | | | | |
| Sample Preparation (dry, crush, split, pulverize) | | 26.0 | $2.41 | $62.66 |
| ICP-OES (32 Elements by aqua regia) | | 20.0 | $9.80 | $196.00 |
| Au by Fire Assay | | 6.0 | $9.86 | $59.16 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | $317.82 |
| **Transportation** | | **No.** | **Rate** | **Subtotal** |
| | | | | |
| kilometers anf fuel | | 1808.0 | $0.47 | $849.76 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | $849.76 |

| **Accommodation, Food and Supplies** | | **No.** | **Rate** | **Subtotal** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Meals | | 8.00 | $15.00 | $120.00 |
| Poly bags | | 60.0 | $0.24 | $14.40 |
| Rice bags | | 2.0 | $0.95 | $1.90 |
| Kraft bags | | 36.0 | $0.27 | $9.72 |
| Sample tag book | | 1.0 | $20.00 | $20.00 |
| Other supplies | | | | $5.59 |
| | | | | $171.61 |
| **Equipment Rentals** | | **Days** | **Rate** | **Subtotal** |
| | | | | |
| Chain saw | | 4.0 | $35.00 | $140.00 |
| Rock saw ith diamond blade | | 1.0 | $45.00 | $45.00 |
| GPS | | 8.0 | $10.00 | $80.00 |
| Axe, shovels, hand tools, sieves, screens | | 5.0 | $5.00 | $25.00 |
| | | | | $290.00 |
| | | | ***TOTAL Expenditures*** | **$6,304.19** |

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*MINFILE 092HNE120*

*MINFILE 092HNE224*

*MINFILE 092HNE226*

# AUTHORS' CERTIFICATES

## Paul Hoogendoorn

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

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

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

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

Paul Hoogendoorn October 9, 2012

## Peter Palikot

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

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

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

(3) I have been a prospector since 2008.

Peter Palikot October 9, 2012

## APPENDIX I – SOIL AND STREAM SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

(Field notes)

| Laboratory Sample | | | Field Tag | weight (g) contributed to lab sample | UTM | | elevation (m) | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sample tag | weight (g) | test | | | easting | northing | | | |
| 95551-52-53 | 99 | 32 ICP, Au | 95551 | 33 | 675004 | 5502950 | 1389 | Soil | silt sand, dry, brown |
| | | | 95552 | 33 | 675055 | 5502819 | 1379 | Soil | silt sand, gravel, dry, brown |
| | | | 95553 | 33 | 675088 | 5502781 | 1378 | Soil | silt sand, dry, tan |
| 95554-55-56 | 99 | 32 ICP, Au | 95554 | 33 | 675117 | 5502741 | 1375 | Soil | silt sand, dry, brown tan |
| | | | 95555 | 33 | 675151 | 5502698 | 1380 | Soil | silt sand, dry, tan, small slope north |
| | | | 95556 | 33 | 675189 | 5502656 | 1381 | Soil | sample depth 10 to 20cm, silt sand, gravel, boulders, brown |
| 95557-58-59 | 99 | 32 ICP, Au | 95557 | 33 | 675244 | 5502630 | 1374 | Soil | sample depth 10 to 20cm, silt sand, gravel, boulders, slope $30^{O}$-$40^{O}$ east |
| | | | 95558 | 33 | 675292 | 5502602 | 1339 | Soil | gravel, pebbles, dry, brown tan, slope $30^{O}$ east |
| | | | 95559 | 33 | 675322 | 5502563 | 1345 | Soil | gravel, dry, brown tan |
| 95560-61-62 | 99 | 32 ICP, Au | 95560 | 33 | 675348 | 5502517 | 1312 | Soil | silt sand, pebbles, brown |
| | | | 95561 | 33 | 675385 | 5502481 | 1312 | Soil | silt sand, dry, brown, slope $20^{O}$ |
| | | | 95562 | 33 | 675403 | 5502439 | 1304 | Soil | silt sand, pebbles, damp, tan |
| 95563-64-65 | 99 | 32 ICP, Au | 95563 | 33 | 675431 | 5502378 | 1293 | Soil | silt sand, pebbles, slightly damp to dry, brown tan, slope $5^{O}$ |
| | | | 95564 | 33 | 675457 | 5502327 | 1290 | Soil | silt sand, gravel, moist, tan |
| | | | 95565 | 33 | 675501 | 5502304 | 1283 | Soil | silt sand, gravel, dry, brown |
| 95566-67-68 | 99 | 32 ICP, Au | 95566 | 33 | 675521 | 5502252 | 1260 | Soil | silt sand, course sand, dry, orange brown |
| | | | 95567 | 33 | 675548 | 5502254 | 1256 | Soil | silt, gravel, brown, slope $5^{O}$ southeast |
| | | | 95568 | 33 | 675606 | 5502259 | 1262 | Soil | silt, gravel, dry , brown, slope $3^{O}$-$5^{O}$ southwest |
| 95569 | 111 | 32 ICP, Au | 95569 | 111 | 675588 | 5502257 | 1255 | Stream | water depth 8 to 10, sample depth 6 to 8cm, flowing main channel |
| 95570 | 114 | 32 ICP, Au | 95570 | 114 | 675544 | 5502471 | 1279 | Stream | water depth 16, sample depth 6 to 10cm, gravel, pool at bottom of waterfall |
| 95571-72 | 72 | 32 ICP, Au | 95571 | 36 | 673222 | 5502191 | 1181 | Soil | sample depth 55 to 60below organic, silt sand, course sand, angular gravel, dry, brown, slope $45^{O}$ west, deep sample due to rubbly gravel on surface |
| | | | 95572 | 36 | 673248 | 5502170 | 1178 | Soil | silt sample, course sand, angular gravel, dry, light orange, brown, similar composition to 95571 |
| 95573-74 | 100 | 32 ICP, Au | 95573 | 50 | 673269 | 5502177 | 1183 | Soil | silt sand, dry, light tan, brown, less coarse, less gravel than prior 2 samples 71 & 72 |
| | | | 95574 | 50 | 673288 | 5502158 | 1260 | Soil | silt sand, coarse sediment, light brown, orange, lots of oxidized angular float in sampled profile (sorted out by hand) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95575-78 | 100 | 32 ICP, Au | 95575 | 50 | 673175 | 5502163 | 1186 | Soil | sample depth 40 to 50 below "A", silt sand, gravel, brown tan, deep sample due to boulders, less rubble compared to 71-74, less gossanous then prior |
| | | | 95578 | 50 | 673161 | 5502160 | 1165 | Soil | sample depth 50 to 60, silt, pebbles, brown tan |
| 95576-77 | 100 | 32 ICP, Au | 95576 | 50 | 673211 | 5502149 | 1172 | Soil | sample depth 40 to 50 bellow "A", silt sand, gravel, dry, brown tan, deep sample due to boulders, similar to 95575 |
| | | | 95577 | 50 | 673191 | 5502142 | 1158 | Soil | sample depth 25 to 30, silt, pebbles, dry, light brown, deep sample due to thick bed of angular gravel, oxidation in gravel |
| 95579-80 | 100 | 32 ICP, Au | 95579 | 50 | 673130 | 5502156 | 1152 | Soil | sample depth 35to 45cm, silt sand, gravel, bolder 10-20cm, dry, light tan |
| | | | 95580 | 50 | 673110 | 5502153 | 1154 | Soil | sample depth 40 to 50cm, silt, gravel, dry, brown tan, containing well oxidized gravel, bottomed in bed of pit gravel |
| 95582-83 | 94 | 32 ICP, Au | 95582 | 48 | 676215 | 5501565 | 1389 | Soil | sample depth 12 to 25cm, 25cm B horizon, silt sand, dry, tan |
| | | | 95583 | 46 | 676215 | 5501565 | 1389 | Soil | 40cm C horizon, silt, pebbles, rust colour, oxidized bolder |
| 95589 | 83 | 32 ICP, Au | 95589 | 83 | 675481 | 5503053 | 1393 | Soil | taken from roadcut of same volcanic rock present at JB Showing; oxidized silt with angular pebbles, streak of gossaneous material mixed with ~3cm vein of green material having a clay texture (appears to be decomposed rock) |
| 95590 | 91 | 32 ICP, Au | 95590 | 91 | 674509 | 5502906 | 1356 | Soil | sample depth 15 to 25cm, B horizon, silt sand, dry, brown tan, slope west |
| 95591 | 88 | 32 ICP, Au | 95591 | 88 | 674511 | 5502788 | 1357 | Soil | silt sand, gravel, brown, slope $10^{O}$ -$15^{O}$ west |
| 95592 | 60 | 32 ICP, Au | 95592 | 60 | 674535 | 5502696 | 1340 | Soil | gravel, bolder, brown, 10 meters north of wet land |
| 95593 | 88 | Au | 95593 | 88 | 670233 | 5504746 | 1140 | Soil | Tan, light soil, dry fluffy silt-sand, minor pebbles and float boulders; taken atop rocky knoll, from base of tree in otherwise logged/disturbed area, minor rust and red streaks in sampled profile |
| 95594 | 106 | Au | 95594 | 106 | 670214 | 5504794 | 1139 | Soil | Light , dry silt-sand, very fine grained material, lots of boulders in pit, homogeneous composition; taken from small NE slope from base on tree on logged area; the B-horizon grades to a rust-red silt sand at base of sample profile |
| 95595 | 125 | Au | 95595 | 125 | 670150 | 5504766 | 1152 | Soil | Same fine dry silt-sand as prior sample, taken beside stump on SE slope, lots of boulders in pit, B-hor grades to rust-red coloration below sampled profile |
| 95596 | 64 | Au | 95596 | 64 | 670181 | 5504730 | 1134 | Soil | Same light tan silt, very fine, similar to prior sample #95, lots of gravel in pit, same rust-red medium at base of sample pit; sample site on 15-20deg slope to the SE |
| 95597 | 89 | Au | 95597 | 89 | 670135 | 5504706 | 1131 | Soil | Taken above old cat trail; tan-light fluffy silt-soil, lots of gravel and boulders, taken at base of SSE slope 4 below outcrop sampled at 2012-16 |
| 95598 | 109 | Au | 95598 | 109 | 670104 | 5504758 | 1143 | Soil | Tan-brown silt-sand; gravel present in sampled horizon, taken from crest of hill in logged area 3-5m uphill from cat trail exposed oxidized boulders |

# APPENDIX II - LABORATORY ANALYSIS

## Report No. 2121407

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103 - 2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604) 231-8165

### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na, K, and Al. *Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

TATLA MINING

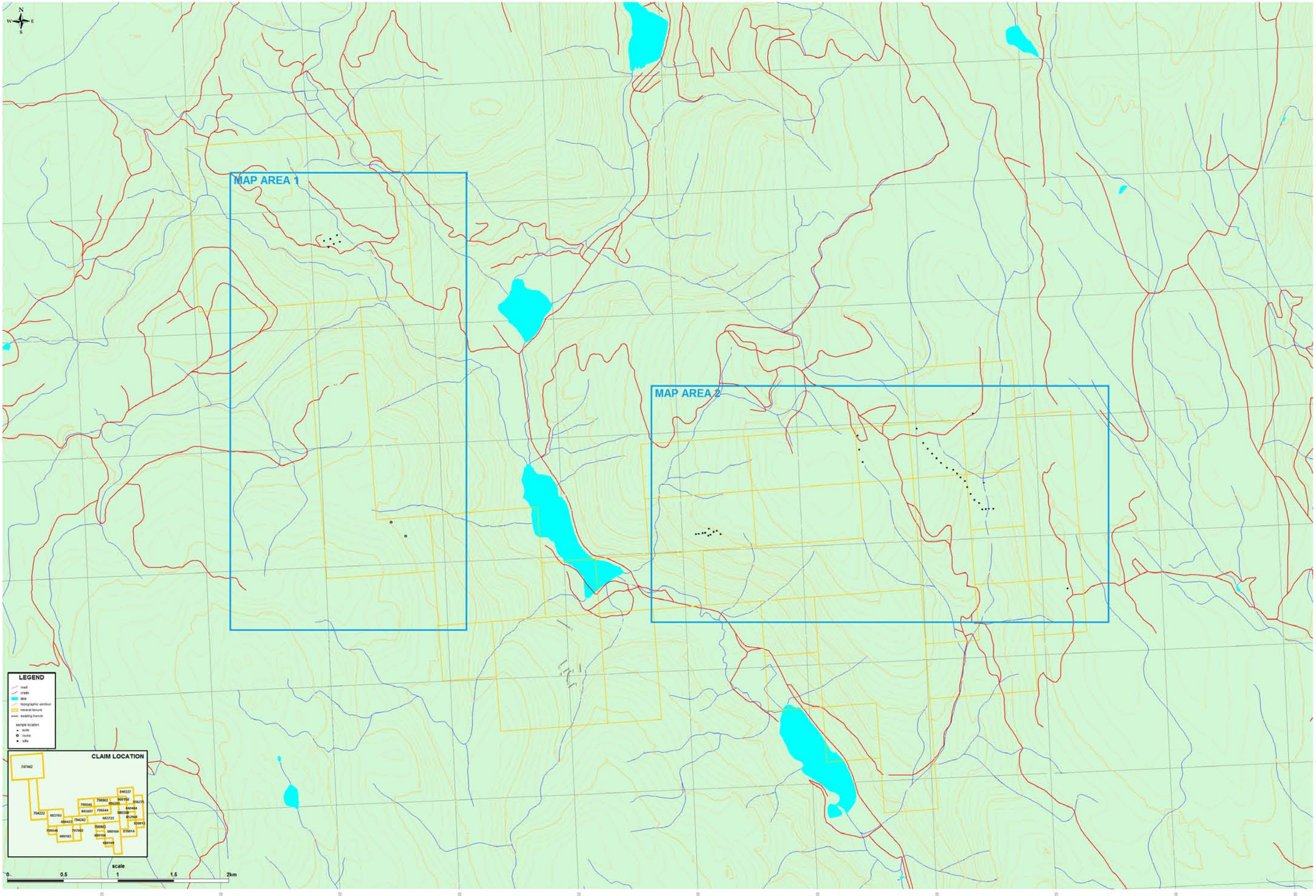
Project: Dry Lake
Sample Type: Rocks/Soils

Analyst R. Sam
Report No. 2121407
Date: July 16, 2012

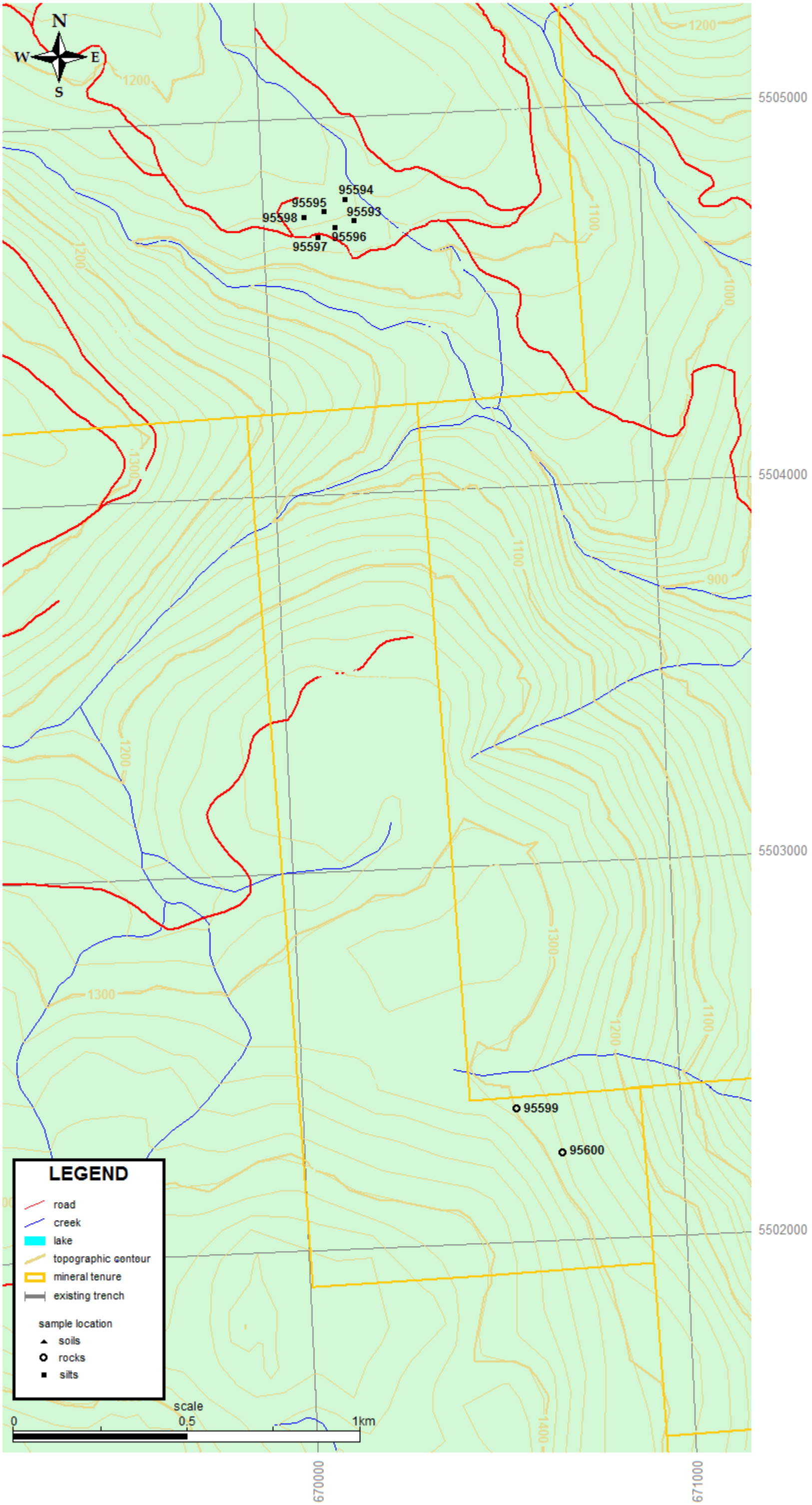
| ELEMENT SAMPLE | Ag ppm | Al % | As ppm | B ppm | Ba ppm | Bi ppm | Ca % | Cd ppm | Co ppm | Cr ppm | Cu ppm | Fe % | K % | Mg % | Mn ppm | Mo ppm | Na % | Ni ppm | P % | Pb ppm | S % | Sb ppm | Sn ppm | Sr ppm | Te ppm | Ti % | Tl ppm | V ppm | Zn ppm | *Au ppb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95551-52-53 | .1 | 1.53 | 5 | <5 | 164 | <10 | .21 | <1 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 1.67 | .02 | .30 | 306 | 1 | .05 | 5 | .05 | 29 | .02 | <2 | <2 | 15 | <5 | .07 | <5 | 39 | 41 | 6 |
| 95554-55-56 | .1 | 1.20 | 15 | <5 | 124 | <10 | .23 | <1 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 1.85 | .04 | .32 | 453 | 1 | .04 | 6 | .07 | 7 | .01 | 4 | <2 | 12 | <5 | .05 | <5 | 44 | 52 | 2 |
| 95557-58-59 | .2 | 1.38 | 6 | <5 | 124 | <10 | .23 | <1 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 2.03 | .03 | .36 | 369 | 1 | .05 | 9 | .08 | 8 | .01 | 6 | <2 | 14 | <5 | .07 | <5 | 50 | 51 | 9 |
| 95560-61-62 | .9 | 1.72 | 5 | <5 | 227 | <10 | .37 | <1 | 11 | 14 | 26 | 2.74 | .04 | .55 | 584 | 1 | .04 | 11 | .06 | 7 | .01 | 2 | <2 | 20 | <5 | .07 | <5 | 65 | 61 | 10 |
| 95563-64-65 | .8 | 1.36 | 5 | <5 | 190 | <10 | .39 | <1 | 10 | 13 | 26 | 2.54 | .03 | .53 | 525 | 1 | .05 | 9 | .04 | 7 | .03 | 5 | <2 | 21 | <5 | .08 | <5 | 56 | 42 | 4 |
| 95566-67-68 | .7 | 1.35 | 8 | <5 | 157 | <10 | .29 | <1 | 9 | 11 | 30 | 2.40 | .04 | .39 | 383 | 1 | .04 | 9 | .10 | 8 | .02 | 9 | <2 | 15 | <5 | .08 | <5 | 50 | 65 | 5 |
| 95569 | .1 | .84 | 6 | <5 | 162 | <10 | .47 | <1 | 5 | 16 | 28 | 1.98 | .06 | .37 | 370 | 2 | .08 | 6 | .03 | 10 | .02 | 3 | <2 | 25 | <5 | .06 | <5 | 40 | 33 | 2 |
| 95570 | .1 | 1.09 | 4 | <5 | 146 | <10 | .49 | <1 | 10 | 14 | 27 | 2.71 | .07 | .72 | 802 | 1 | .07 | 7 | .06 | 8 | .03 | 3 | <2 | 19 | <5 | .07 | <5 | 53 | 64 | 3 |
| 95571-72 | .3 | .64 | 5 | <5 | 106 | <10 | .15 | <1 | 7 | 9 | 23 | 2.47 | .09 | .11 | 171 | 2 | .06 | 5 | .01 | 3 | .02 | 6 | <2 | 9 | <5 | .01 | <5 | 38 | 65 | 2 |
| 95573-74 | .2 | 1.00 | 6 | <5 | 231 | <10 | .22 | <1 | 7 | 7 | 30 | 2.63 | .10 | .12 | 197 | 2 | .05 | 5 | .01 | 12 | .03 | <2 | <2 | 10 | <5 | .02 | <5 | 46 | 48 | 3 |
| 95575-76 | .1 | .89 | 5 | <5 | 183 | <10 | .19 | <1 | 8 | 8 | 26 | 2.71 | .12 | .11 | 196 | 1 | .06 | 4 | .02 | 7 | .01 | <2 | <2 | 11 | <5 | .01 | <5 | 39 | 41 | 1 |
| 95576-77 | .2 | .87 | 6 | <5 | 104 | <10 | .22 | <1 | 8 | 9 | 31 | 2.67 | .11 | .17 | 179 | 1 | .04 | 5 | .01 | 6 | .01 | <2 | <2 | 9 | <5 | .01 | <5 | 41 | 34 | 2 |
| 95579-80 | .2 | 1.26 | 5 | <5 | 373 | <10 | .38 | <1 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 2.07 | .10 | .13 | 475 | 3 | .05 | 4 | .05 | 7 | .03 | <2 | <2 | 18 | <5 | .06 | <5 | 34 | 60 | 2 |
| 95582-83 | .1 | 1.21 | 6 | <5 | 109 | <10 | .36 | <1 | 15 | 17 | 166 | 6.33 | .10 | .20 | 756 | 3 | .04 | 15 | .08 | 8 | .01 | 11 | <2 | 12 | <5 | .01 | <5 | 112 | 106 | 10 |
| 95589 | .3 | 1.44 | 38 | <5 | 140 | <10 | .89 | <1 | 116 | 14 | 77 | 9.77 | .01 | .81 | 852 | 14 | .02 | 19 | .23 | 7 | .06 | 14 | <2 | 132 | <5 | .15 | <5 | 84 | 23 | 32 |
| 95590 | .2 | 1.05 | 6 | <5 | 147 | <10 | .31 | <1 | 7 | 11 | 30 | 2.08 | .05 | .35 | 323 | 1 | .04 | 5 | .04 | 6 | .04 | <2 | <2 | 17 | <5 | .08 | <5 | 45 | 49 | 9 |
| 95591 | .2 | 1.55 | 5 | <5 | 250 | <10 | .37 | <1 | 9 | 12 | 62 | 2.53 | .06 | .45 | 323 | 1 | .04 | 7 | .06 | 7 | .01 | 2 | <2 | 21 | <5 | .10 | <5 | 49 | 59 | 2 |
| 95592 | .2 | 1.78 | 16 | <5 | 119 | <10 | .50 | <1 | 8 | 15 | 46 | 2.33 | .05 | .36 | 396 | 1 | .10 | 10 | .20 | 9 | .03 | 3 | <2 | 22 | <5 | .09 | <5 | 44 | 75 | 3 |
| 95593 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 95594 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 95595 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 95596 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 95597 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 95598 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 95599 | .2 | .46 | 4 | <5 | 56 | <10 | .06 | <1 | 7 | 127 | 36 | 1.21 | .09 | .12 | 261 | 6 | .10 | 4 | .03 | 11 | .63 | <2 | <2 | 4 | <5 | .01 | <5 | 3 | 23 | 14 |
| 95600 | .4 | .80 | 20 | <5 | 218 | <10 | .18 | <1 | 6 | 95 | 44 | 2.52 | .10 | .56 | 544 | 4 | .11 | 5 | .03 | 11 | .76 | 7 | <2 | 6 | <5 | .01 | <5 | 22 | 41 | 10 |

Page 1 of 1 Report No. 2121407

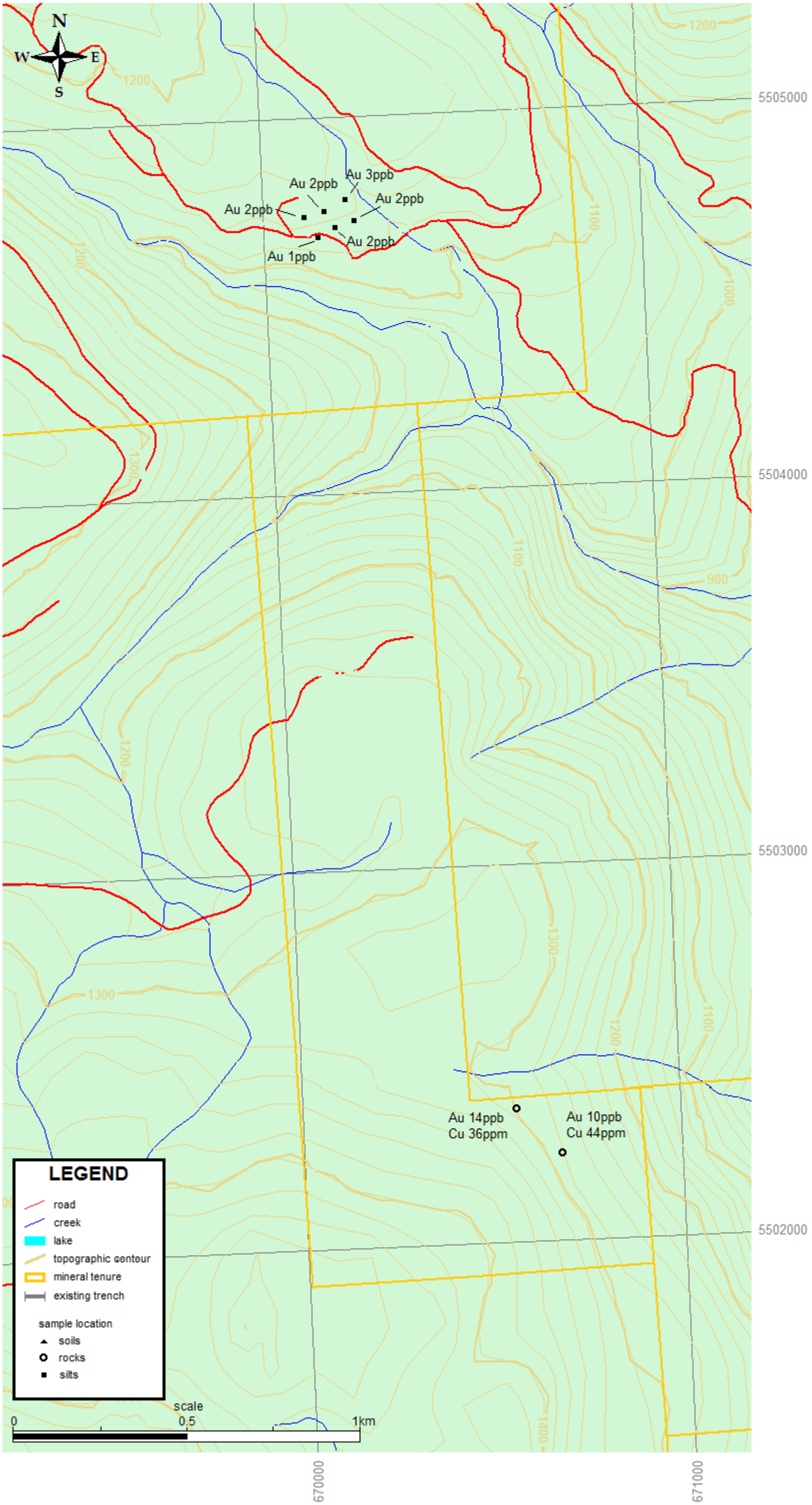
## SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



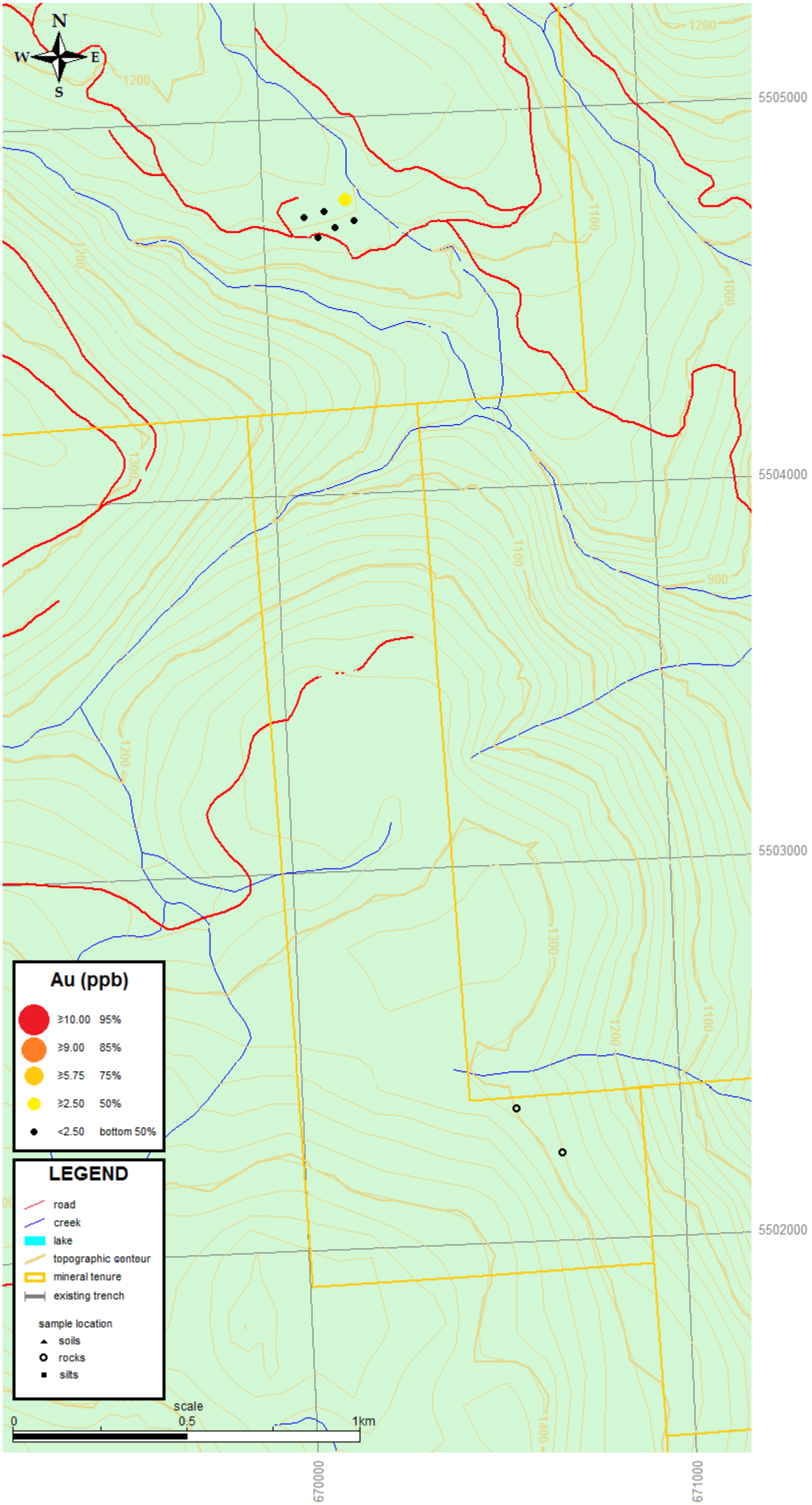
## MAP AREA 1 Sample Location



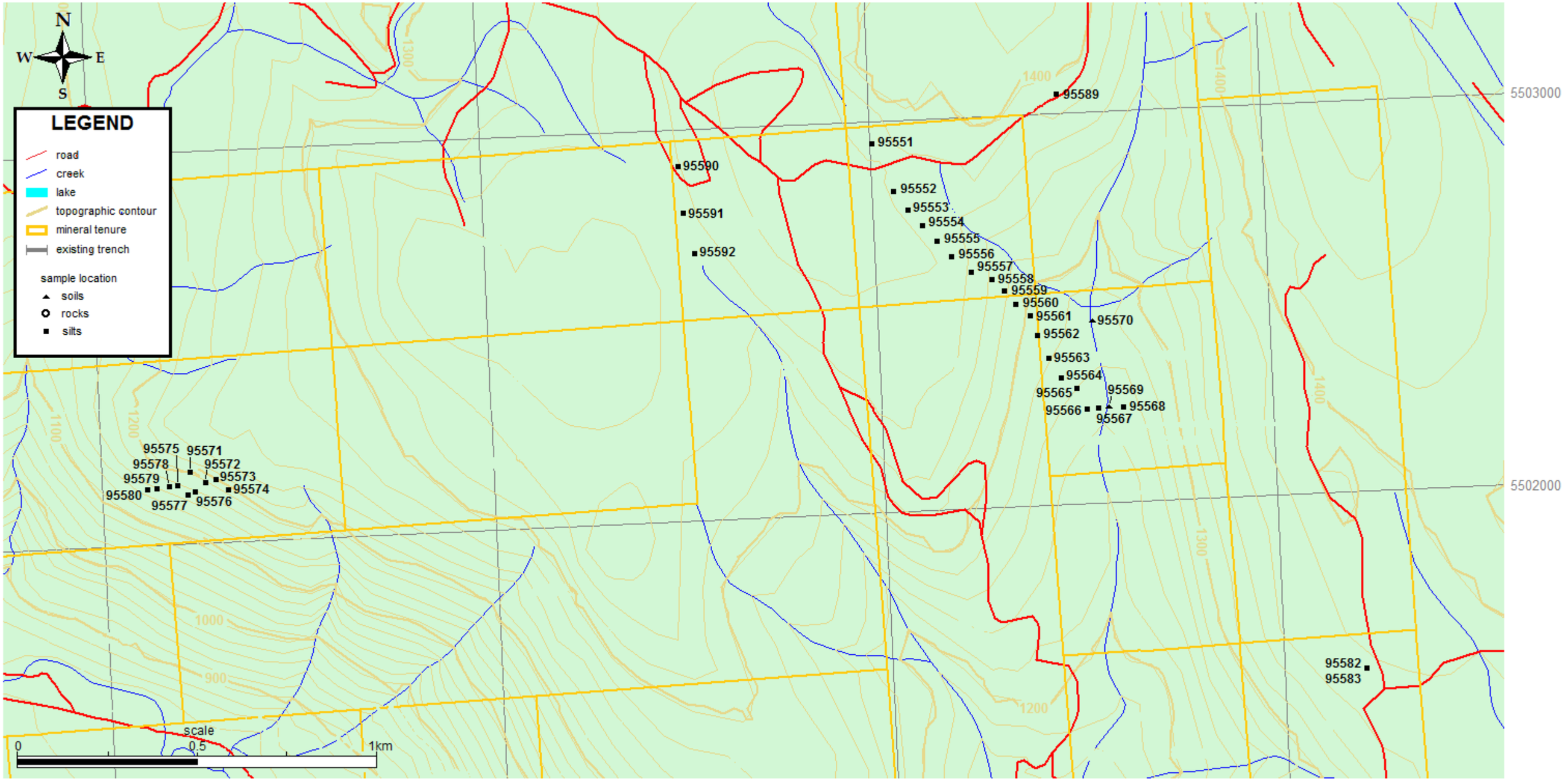
## MAP AREA 1 Sample Values



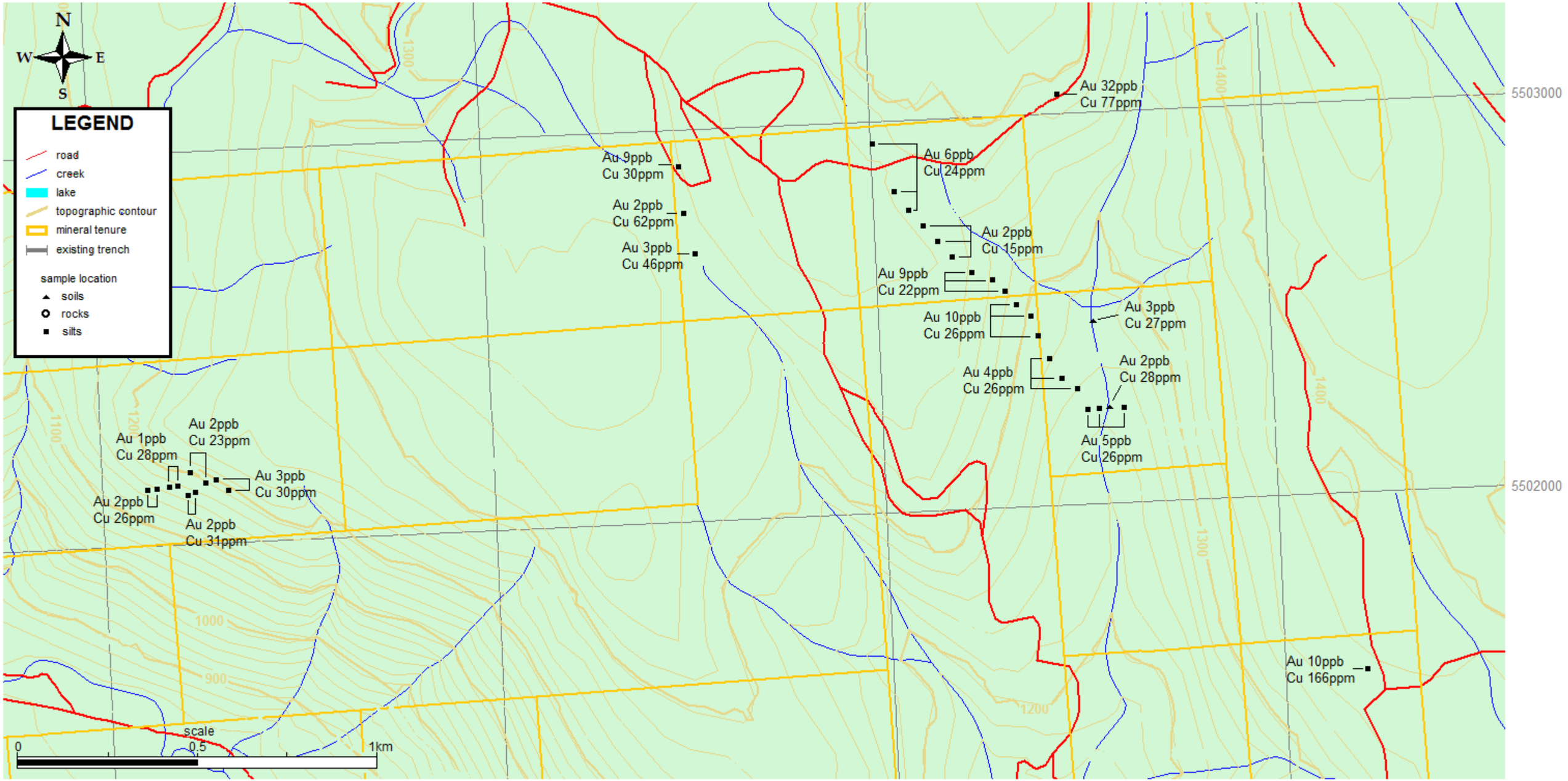
# MAP AREA 1 Soil Samples Au



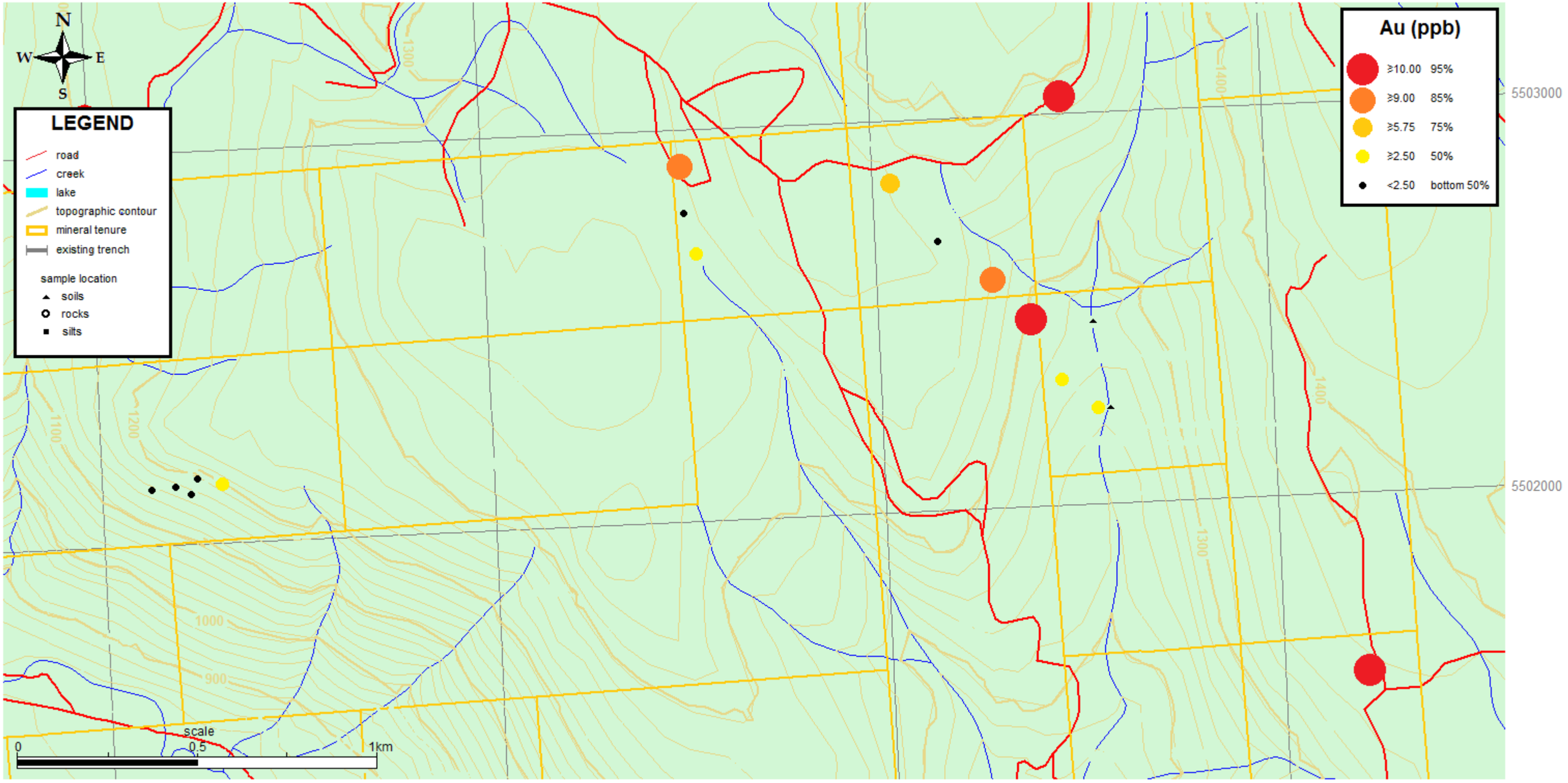
## MAP AREA 2 Sample Location



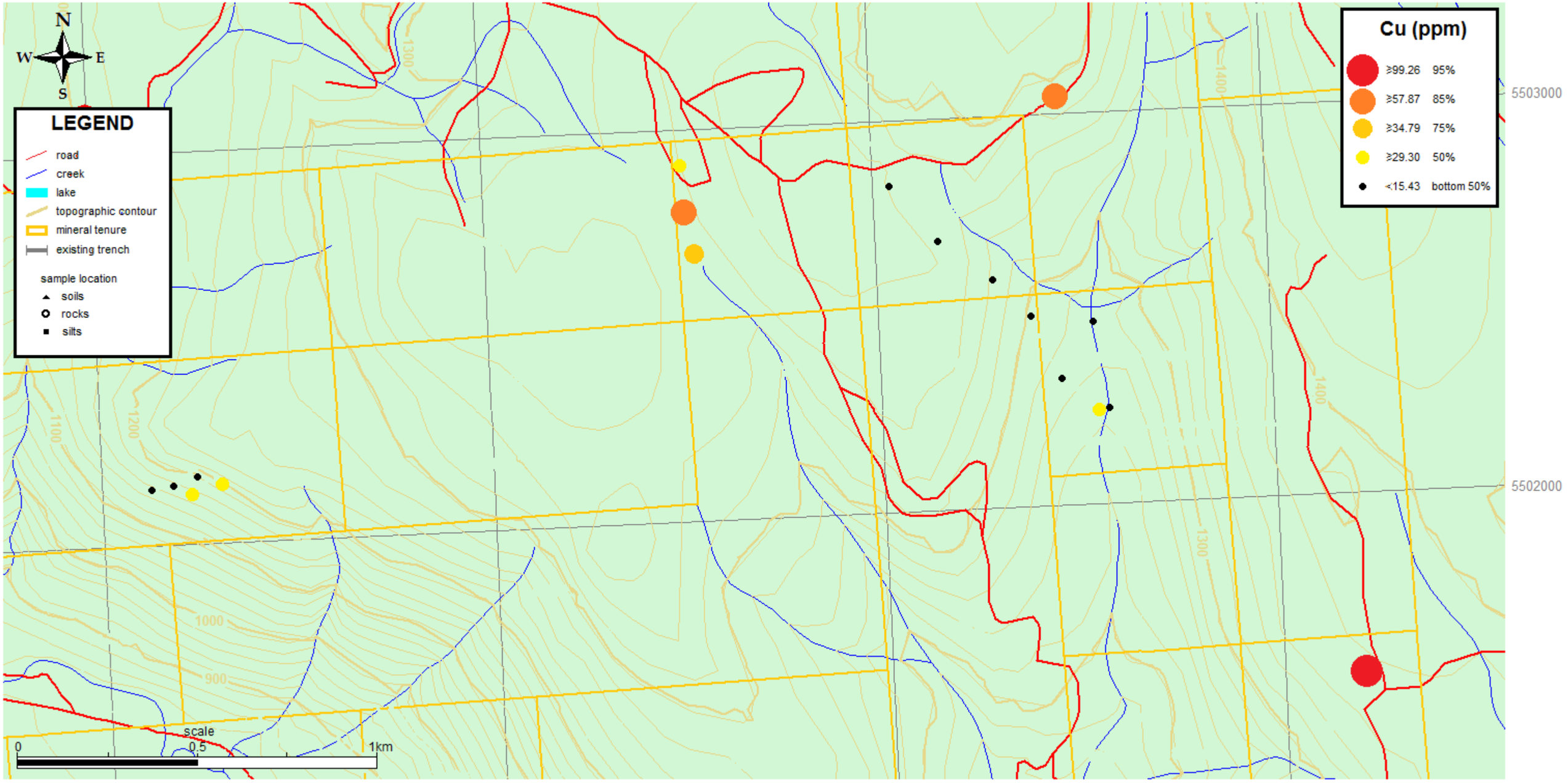
## MAP AREA 2 Sample Values



## MAP AREA 2 Soil Samples Au

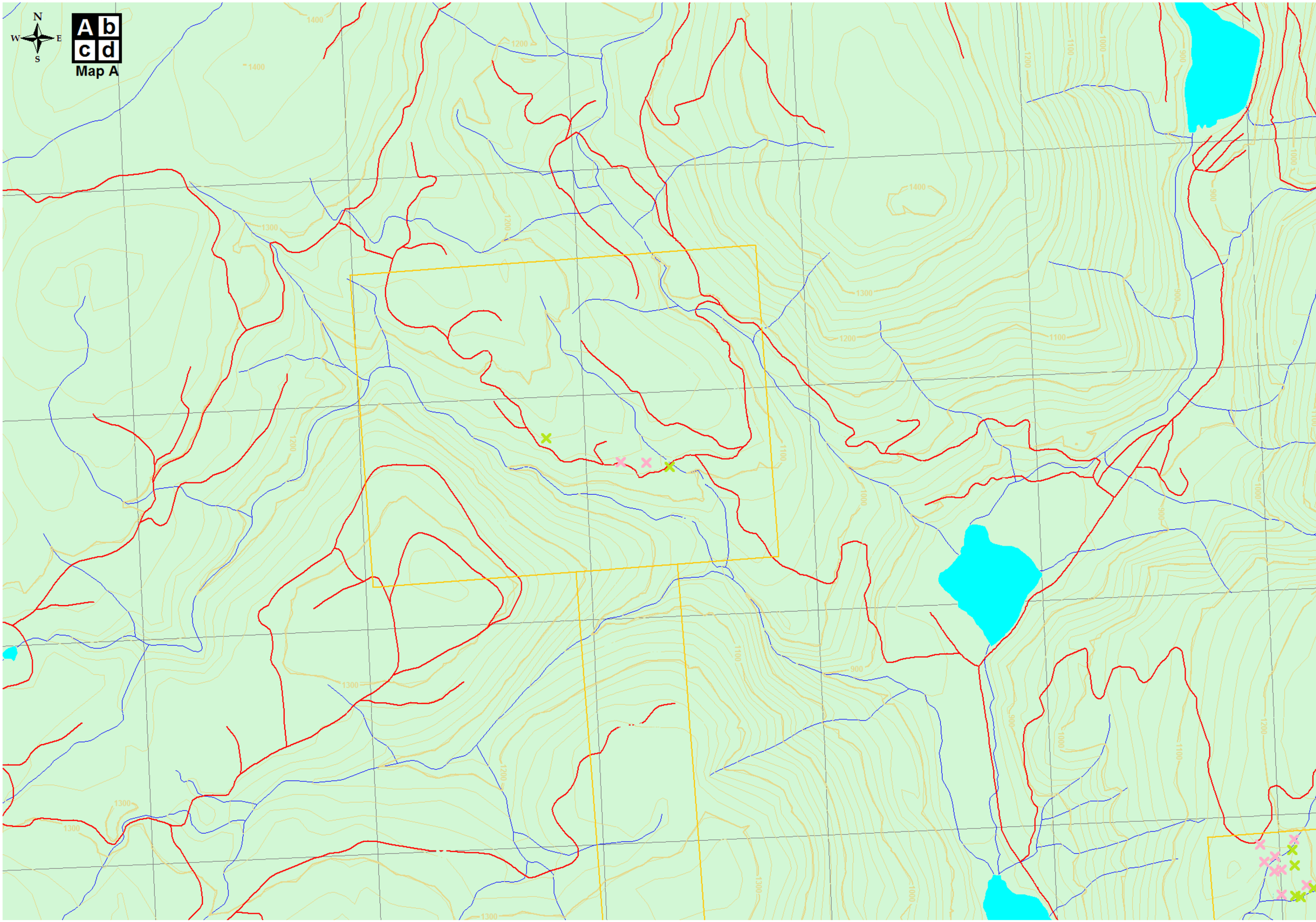


## MAP AREA 2 Soil Samples Cu



# ROCK SAMPLE GEOLOGY MAP

The next four pages comprise one map



a B
c d
Map B

5506000
5505000
5504000
5503000
55

a b
c d

Map C

LEGEND

- road
- creek
- lake
- topographic contour
- mineral tenure
- existing trench
- sample rock type

Rock Sample Geology

- Allison 5a
- Allison 5c
- Nicola Volcanic

CLAIM LOCATION

747442
840337
706902
680165
936275
706545
680203
840404
841697
706544
680168
764222
683703
852964
683723
764242
680423
839813
706903
706546
707002
680164
839814
680163
680184
680169

scale

0 0.5 1 1.5 2km

668000 669000 670000 671000 672000 673000

a b
c D
Map D

5502000
5501000
5500000
5499000

673000
674000
675000
676000
677000
678000