NTS 104B01E TRIM 104B.030
LAT. 56 12' 30" N
LONG. 130 05' 43 W

SUMMIT 5 & 6 (583912 & 993684) PROJECT- GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

SUMMIT LAKE, STEWART, B.C.

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

FOR
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE CORP,
4-4522 GORDON PT DR
VICTORIA, BC
V8N 6L4

BY

ANDRIS KIKAUKA, P. GEO.
406 - 4901 EAST SOOKE RD.,
SOOKE, B.C.
V9Z 1B6

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TABLE OF CONTENTS **Page Number**

1.0 Summary	1
2.0 Introduction	3
3.0 Reliance on Other Experts	3
4.0 Property Description and Location	3
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	4
6.0 Property History	5
7.0 Geological Setting	9
8.0 Deposit Types	10
9.0 Mineralization	11
10.0 Exploration	13
11.0 Drilling	16
12.0 Sampling Method and Approach	16
13.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	16
14.0 Data Verification	16
15.0 Adjacent Properties	17
16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	20
17.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates	21
18.0 Other Relevant Data and Information	21
19.0 Interpretations and Conclusions	21
20.0 Recommendations	23
21.0 References	27
22.0 Additional Requirements for Technical Reports	28
Date and Signature Page	29
Itemized Cost Statement	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIG. 1 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 GENERAL LOCATION

FIG. 2 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 LOCATION MAP

FIG. 3 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 GENERAL GEOLOGY

FIG. 4 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 GEOLOGY

FIG. 5 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

FIG. 6 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 SOIL SAMPLES

FIG. 7 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION

FIG 8 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

FIG. 9 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 SUMMIT 5 & 6 EXPLORATION TARGETS

APPENDIX A- GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

APPENDIX B- ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS & UTM LOCATIONS

APPENDIX C- SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX D- PHOTOS

APPENDIX E- MAGNETOMETER DATA (CORRECTED)

APPENDIX F- MAGNETOMETER SUMMARY PLOTS, AUG 17, 2012

1.0 SUMMARY

This report was prepared by Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. at the request of Fundamental Resources Corporation to describe and evaluate the results of geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys carried out on the Summit 5 & 6 mineral tenure (ID # 583912, & 993684). The claims are owned 100% by William E. Pfaffenberger, director ("Fundamental Resources Corporation).

This report summarizes geological, geochemical and geophysical fieldwork carried out on the Summit 5 claim describing significant base and precious metal bearing mineral zones. The Summit 5 claim is located 30 km north-northwest of Stewart, B.C. The Summit 5 & 6 tenures comprises a 647.87 hectare (1,600.24 acre) area, with ID numbers 583912, & 993684 (Fig. 2). Access to the Summit 5 claim is via the Summit Lake-Granduc road from Stewart, B.C. Tenajon Resource Corp's 'Scottie Gold Mine' road gives access to the northeast end of the claims. Helicopter support is required for access to western portion of the tenures in areas above 1,425 meters or 4,675 feet elevation.

The mineral property is underlain by a complex of weakly metamorphosed Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are cut by a series of Mesozoic and Cenozoic intrusives. Approximately 99% of the bedrock underlying the Summit 5 claims consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor inercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. The remaining 1% consists of Tertiary and/or Jurassic felsic to intermediate composition dykes and sills. About 300 meters north of the Summit 5 claim, bedrock consists of alkaline Early- Middle Jurasic age K-feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks and hornblende granodiorite. Property bedrock geology is summarized as follows:

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Tertiary and Older (Coast Range Batholith)
Eqmd 3b Quartz monzonite dykes
Eqmi 3 Quartz monzonite (Hyder and Portland Canal intrusive suite)

Early Jurassic (Texas Creek intrusive suite)
EJST 2a Orthoclase porphyry, granodiorite groundmass,
1-8 mm euhedral K-spar phenocrysts
Granodiorite, minor granite and quartz diorite
EJSTaureole 2b Metasomatic hornblende
EJSTmetamorphic 2c Schist developed
EJSTalt 2d Pyrite-Quartz
VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(SUBJECTED TO GREENSCHIST FACIES METAMORPHIC GRADE, ORIGINAL VOLCANIC & SEDIMENTARY TEXTURES ARE WELL PRESERVED)

Lower Jurassic (Unuk River Formation)
lJHUalt 1b Altered, silicified, pyritic and clay altered rock, original texture modified.
lJHU 1 Lithic & crystal tuff, dacitic composition, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, breccia

North-northwest trending and steeply dipping Tertiary age dykes, have been mapped immediately north of Great Slide Gully Creek, as well as north, northwest and east trending steeply dipping Jurassic age dykes, that have been mapped in the north portions of Summit 5 tenure (Fig. 3 & 4). The intrusive rocks are spatially related to base and precious metal bearing mineralization in the Stewart Mining Camp. The Early Jurassic (Texas Creek Plutonic Suite) and Eocene (Hyder Plutonic Suite) form 4 distinct mineral deposit types which are summarized as follows:

1) Early Jurassic age Au-pyrrhotite veins such as Scottie Gold Mine.
2) Early Jurassic age Au-Ag base metal veins, e.g. Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, and Sebakwe underground workings).

The Early Jurassic age mineral deposits have been the major source of the base and precious metal production in the Stewart Mining Camp (Alldrich, 1993).

3) Eocene age Ag-Pb-Zn- (Au) veins. Mineral occurrences in the Stewart area that are Eocene age include the Dunwell, Porter Idaho, Silverado, Bayview, Indian, Spider, Outland Silver Bar, Silver Tip, and Molly B underground workings (Alldrich, 1993). Eocene age mineralization has contributed a minor source of based and precious metal. Eocene mineralization is generally tabular shaped, vuggy quartz-carbonate-sulphide fissure veins and breccia veins quite often occurring at dyke-margins in fault/shear zones.
4) Late Triassic age Cu-Zn "Besshi type" volcanogenic massive sulphides (e.g. Granduc Cu-Ag-Au). The west portion of the Summit 5 property is largely unexplored, and "VMS-type" mineral deposits are valid exploration targets. Important exploration guidelines for this deposit type include volcanic-sedimentary contacts, ferruginous chert, and regionally distributed pyritic zones hosted in thin-bedded siltstones immediately overlying stockwork style mineralization.

The Summit Lake Stock is an Early Jurassic, medium to coarse-grained hornblende diorite-granodiorite, with minor coarse-grained K-feldspar megacryst porphyritic phases. The Summit Lake Stock occurs southwest and northwest of the Summit Lake (Fig. 3). The Summit Lake Stock diorite-granodiorite is age equivalent to the Texas Creek granodiorite that occurs along the Salmon River, Alaska. The Texas Creek granodiorite is spatially related to Au-Ag bearing polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins (e.g. Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri and SB mineral deposits). The emplacement of the Early Jurassic age Summit Lake stocks are spatlally related to gold-pyrrhotite veins (e.g. Scottie Gold Mine gold-pyrrhotite veins characterized by carbonate-chlorite alteration, massive pyrrhotite-pyrite, minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and trace electrum). Scottie Gold Mine operated from 1981-85 and produced 197,522 tonnes @ 16.5 g/t Au (0.481 opt Au), and 16.0 g/t Ag (0.47 opt Ag). Exploration guidelines for Au-pyrrhotite veins include:

1) Metamorphic overprint.
2) Quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-sericite alteration.
3) En echelon veins (ladder veins).

Geological, geochemical and geophysical data compiled by the author has led to recommendations for work on Summit 5 mineral tenures 583912, & 9932684. Results to date, from preliminary exploration have been positive and a two phase program of geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical survey grids and follow-up core drilling is recommended. Follow up work on known mineral occurrenees and a program of mapping and sampling areas recently exposed by glacial ablation is also recommended.

Phase 1 recommendations include geological mapping, geochemical rock chip sampling, EM and magnetometer geophysics with a propbsed bndget of $75,000. The proposed fieldwork would involve approximately 7 kilometers of geophysical and geochemical grid lines across geochemical targets outlined from rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling. Contingent on results from phase 1, a second phase that includes 2,000 m of core drilling, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping is reeommended. The estimated budget for phase 2 is $400,000. The proposed budget total for phase 1 and 2 is C$475,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2012, Fundamental Res Corp carried out geological, geochemical and geophysical surface exploration. Andris Kikauka, P.Geo completed a technical report in Oct, 2012. The purpose of the report is to qualify targets for future mineral exploration and development within the subject property. This report is based in part on previous work, carried out by various mining companies, the British Columbia Geological Survey, as well as the author's site visit that included geological mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling. This report is partly based on field work carried out by the author, who was present on the Summit 5 mineral tenure from August 14-18, 2012. This report is partly based on published & unpublished fieldwork reports carried out by various private sector mining company personnel & public sector government personnel which are listed in the references. Geological, geochemical and geophysical data compiled by the author has led to recommendations for work on Summit 5 & 6 mineral tenures ID # 583912 & 993084.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based in part on documents and technical reports prepared by various authors. The portions of this report that give information gathered from various authors are referenced. The documents and technical reports from various authors were used to compile the Summit 5 property history. In order to identify follow-up mineral exploration targets, the writer has relied on data from the Report on a Multi-frequency Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey in the Summit Lake Area, by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd, for Scottie Gold Mines Ltd, BC Ministry of Energy & Mines, AR# 12,342 (Sheldrake, 1983), as well as data from the writer's site visits in 2000, 2002-03, & 2004.
Main source for geological data is from: Bulletin 58 (Grove, 1971), Bulletin 85 (Alldrick, 1993).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Summit 5 claim (500 hectares) was staked in August, 2000 by the writer on behalf of William E. Pfaffenberger, director of Fundamental Resources Corp,

The Summit 5 claim was comprised of the following staked 4 post mineral titles:

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Summit 5	20	377632	June 3, 00	June 3, 06*

*subsequently modified by internet-based mineral titles www.em.gov.bc.ca (link to www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) mineral tenure with details as follows:

The Summit 5 has been converted to two mineral tenures Summit 5 & 6 (Tenure ID # 583912 & 993084) located in the Skeena Mining Division.

NAME	RECORD NO.	Hectares (Acres)	EXPIRY DATE
Summit 5	tenure ID # 583912	377.88 (933.4)	Jan. 6, 2016
Summit 6	tenure ID # 993684	269.99 (666.9)	Jan. 6, 2016

Total area for mineral tenures is 647.87 hectares (1,600.2 acres)
The property is registered to William E. Pfaffenberger, director, Fundamental Resources Corp.
*data source: www.em.gov.bc.ca (checked on Oct 24, 2012)

The author is not aware of any planned or existing land use that would adversely affect development of mineral resources on the Summit 5 & 6 property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located on the west side of Summit Lake about 28 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C. Elevations on the claims range from 2,600-6,900 feet (790-2,100 m).
The north and west-central portion of claim ID # 501422 can be accessed by the Granduc road to the lower portal at Scottie Gold which leads to the base of the Morris Summit Glacier. The gravel flats along the base of Summit Lake can be crossed to access the south and east-central portion of the claims. The Salmon Glacier receded enough to nearly eliminate Summit Lake (or reduce it to about 20% of area that it was 30 years ago). At present, Summit Lake never reaches its previous high water marks due to the ablation of the Salmon Glacier.

Access to the north portion of the claims is gained via the Scottie Gold road which leads to the base of the Morris Summit Glacier. There are moderate to steep slopes on the west portion of the claims which is contrasted by a glacial scoured, U-shaped valley bottom along Summit Lake.

The town of Stewart is approximately 45 minutes driving time to the Summit 5 claim (located west of Summit Lake). The community of Stewart has over 500 permanent residents that include a small percentage of people actively involved in mining and exploration. A variety of services are available in Stewart, that include health, emergency, aircraft, mechanical, equipment, lumber, transportation, and retail stores. Additional services are available in Smithers or Terrace, B.C. (275 km south of Stewart). Prism Helicopters, based in Abbotsford, B.C., and VIH, Sydney, BC offer helicopter charter service on a seasonal basis out of the Stewart airport.

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Summit 5 claim (tenure ID # 501422) has been intermittently explored for mineral resources over the past 4 decades. A chronological summary of previous work on the Summit 5 claim is summarized as follows:

1971- Dr Edward W Grove maps the west side of Summit Lake at a scale of 1:31,680 and mapped the Scottie Gold Mine (Morris Summit) Au-pyrrhotite veins at a scale of 1:480 (Fig. 4 and Fig 13 respectively). Mapping has identified numerous major fault zones, one of which is the "Morris Summit Fault" (trends SE onto the Summit 5 ID # 501422, dips steeply SW) and cuts off the siliceous, shear-zone replacement style mineralization to the east of Scottie Gold.

1983- Apex Airborne Surveys flew airborne EM and Magnetometer surveys over a 12 X 18 kilometre area on the west side of Summit Lake for Scottie Gold Mines Ltd.
Instrument Used for EM Survey: Helieopter mounted in-phase quadrature instrument, coplanar coils 4050/hz. Coplanar coils 950 hz. Manufactured by Geonics. Instrument Used for Magnetometer Survey: Towed sensor type, proton precesion model G803, manufactured by Geometrics. Helicopter: Bell 206 L resulting in a report on a Multifrequency Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey in the Summit Lake Area, BC Min of E & M, AR# 12,342 (Sheldrake, 1983). Several magnetic and EM anomalies occur on within an area 1-2 kilometers west of Summit Lake, now covered by the Summit 5 & 6 mineral tenures. A notable magnetometer positive anomaly 250-350 m north of the Great Slide Gully at about 900-1200 m elevation (the anomaly is about 100 m wide and 250 m long, elongated east-west) coincides with 1-3 m wide intermediate composition, intrusive dykes (Eocene/Jurassic?) cutting the Lower Jurassic Unuk R Fm dacitic to andesitic tuffs/flows.

Previous work by the writer for Fundamental Resourees Corporation performed in August, 2000 on the Summit 5 claim, has defined numerous zones of mineralization and related alteration. The writer has outlined potential mineral zones which require additional follow-up fieldwork to determine their economic potential. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling (rock chip and stream sediment) has outlined significant areas of economic mineral potential, as follows:

ROCK CHIP SAMPLES FROM "SLIDE GULLY NORTH" ZONE (Kikauka, 2000)

Claim Name	Sample #	Width	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Summit 5	S-254	1.0 m	0.24	2.11	5.07	**270.3**	**15.8**
Summit 5	S-255	1.0 m	0.84	2.45	2.3	**397.9**	**13.5**
Summit 5	S-279	0.8 m	0.1	2.08	2.03	**197.7**	1.35
Summit 5	S-257	1.0 m	0.02	0.01	0.02	1.3	1.28
Summit 5	S-278	0.3 m	0.05	0.28	9.05	46.7	1.31
Summit 5	S-280	1.0 m	0.01	0.01	0.04	1.7	4.25

"SLIDE GULLY NORTH ZONE" quartz-carbonate-sulphide fissure veins. The veins are characterized by elevated concentrations of base and precious metals, e.g. samples S-254 and S-255 are both 1 m wide chip samples of the same quartz vein, and were taken at 1,400 m elevation on the north side of the large cast-west trending 'Great Slide Gully' creek (and fault), located immediately east of "Summit Mountain" polymetallic mineralization related to a major NW trending fault zones (minor dykes).

Weak strength airborne mag negative anomaly response (Apex Airborne Survey, Sheldrake,1983) located 0.5 km north of Slide Gully Creek, UTM NAD 83 6230285 N, 431920 E (Fig 8). This area features an extensive zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration (phyllic) which may account for the magnetometer 100-200 nT negative airborne geophysical anomaly. A rock chip sample (S-257) testing a NE trending, steeply dipping zone of pyrrhotite replacement (sparse base metal content), returned a value of 1.3 g/t Ag & 1.28 g/t Au (Fig. 6). This area is close to the "L", "N" and "M" Zone mesothermal gold-bearing pyrrhotite-pyrite anastomosing vein structures located near the base of Morris Summit Glacier.

Weak strength airborne mag positive anomaly response (Apex Airborne Survey, Sheldrake,1983) located 0.4 km south of Slide Gully Creek, UTM NAD 83 6229215 N, 432720 E (Fig 8). The positive anomaly is coincident with an indurated, silicified zone that forms a local topographic high (as well as numerous cliffs).

Upper cliffs of Slide Gully Creek located at elevations >1,425 m on Slide Gully Creek, (Fig 6 & 9). Despite steep and hazardous snow and ice conditions that exist in this area, it appears from visual inspection that the zone of mineralization trends southwest towards these cliffs in the direction of Summit Mountain (a prominent local landmark).

Moderate strength VLF-EM conductor anomaly response (Kikauka, 2004) in 2 prominant NNW trending creek gullies, located in NE portion of Summit 5 property, UTM NAD 83 6230258 N, 432725 E (see Fig 8 and APPENDIX G & H).

Moderate strength positive magnetometer anomaly response (Kikauka, 2002) located in NW portion of Summit 5 property, UTM NAD 83 6230500 N, 431400 E (see Fig 8) which coincides with stream sediment samples S-114 & S-115 that returned elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values as well as abundant, angular quartz monzonite mineralized float boulders (Fig. 6). A pyrrhotite zone located near the edge of a north trending, steeply dipping quartz monzonite dyke may account for the positive magnetometer anomaly, however it has not been verified by Apex (Sheldrake,1983) airborne magnetometer data, therefore this mag high (and coincident pyrrhotite mineralization) may be localized.

Reddish brown to yellow coloured stain on cliffs located on the shore of Summit Lake (about 800 meters north of August Jack glacier) were investigated by detailed soil and rock chip sampling. Observed mineralization includes 1-10% disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, pyrrhotite, and traces amounts of chalcopyrite. Mineralization in this cliff area trends north and dips steeply west. Ubiquitous quartz-sericite surrounds the mineral zone.

In 2002, the writer (on behalf of Fundamental Resources Corp) mapped and rock/soil sampled a 1.2 km.X 0.5 km. area on the north central portion of Summit 5. This field work outlined several

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Confirmation

Recorder:	PFAFFENBERGER, WILLIAM ELMER (143363)	Submitter:	PFAFFENBERGER, WILLIAM ELMER (143363)
Recorded:	2012/SEP/05	Effective:	2012/SEP/05
D/E Date:	2012/SEP/05		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number:	**5403589**
Work Type:	Technical Work
Technical Items:	Geochemical, Geological, Geophysical, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work performed)
Work Start Date:	2012/AUG/14
Work Stop Date:	2012/AUG/18
Total Value of Work:	$ 7231.50
Mine Permit No:	

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
583912	SUMMIT 5	2008/may/09	2013/jun/03	2016/jan/06	947	377.88	$ 6019.22	$ 0.00
993684	SUMMIT6	2012/jun/04	2013/jun/04	2016/jan/06	946	269.99	$ 4293.24	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value:	$ 10312.46
PAC name:	PFAFFENBERGER
Debited PAC amount:	$ 3080.96
Credited PAC amount:	$ 0.0
Total Submission Fees:	$ 0.0
Total Paid:	**$ 0.0**

northeast and northwest trending quartz veins with 1-20% pyrite and quartz along and near their contacts with the country rock. The quartz veins generally follow fissures and/or fractures with roughly vertical to steep westerly dips. Trace to 1% chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite occur in the quartz-pyrite zones. Sulphides associated with these quartz veins include pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and related chlorite-carbonate-sericite mineral asemblages. Outcrop exposures in the "Slide Gully North" zone consist of quartz-sulphide veins in the west portion of the survey area (between 1,220-1,440 m elevation) yielded 5 samples which gave the following results:

Samp-le #	Minerals	Width	Strike/dip	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
AR-1	Pyo., py., cpy.	0.5 m	070/20 N	381	16	42	1.2	125
AR-2	Pyo., py., cpy.	0.9 m	050/80 NW	566	22	23	3.4	135
AR-3	Pyo., py., cpy., sp., ga., tetrahedrite	0.8 m	050/80 NW	1558	1873	8998	26	50400
AR-4	Pyo., py., cpy.	1.0 m	135/75 SW	1407	162	489	5.3	1050
AR-5	Pyo., py., cpy.	1.0 m	135/80 SW	189	69	687	3	145

Geological mapping and geochemical sampling was again carried out on the Summit 5 claim by Fundamental Res Corp in August, 2002 by the writer. In the northwest portion of the Summit 5 claim at 1,470 m elevation, there is considerable volume of mineralized quartz monzonite float boulders. The source of these boulders is likely from the cliff area approximately 1 km north of Summit Mountain, but the elusive source has not been located, largely because of ice and rugged topography, however if possible, this area should be examined with a helicopter support.

Soil samples taken by the writer in 2002 were taken along the east-west trending baseline at 50 m spacing along the baseline length of 550 m, as well as a 250 m long north-south trending grid line located at the west end of the baseline, (ranging from 1,250-1,420 m elevation, located 150-250 m north of Great Slide Gully Creek, see Fig. 6) and are summarized as follows:

Sample	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppm Sb	ppb Au
0+00 W	5	325	40	129	0.6	112	8	80
0+50 W	7	152	39	183	0.9	157	10	60
1+00 W	6	217	43	439	1.5	340	21	80
1+50 W	4	104	53	176	1	699	5	160
2+00 W	9	113	73	226	3.3	1066	6	210
2+50 W	5	112	69	209	4.1	1792	4	180
3+00 W	18	232	30	122	1.4	81	13	485
3+50 W	5	310	265	220	3.6	222	23	225
4+00 W	5	112	138	91	2.1	592	3	105
4+50 W	4	293	68	100	1.5	318	8	205
5+00 W	4	283	115	264	3.2	214	5	245
5+50 W	6	456	324	546	2.6	430	10	250
5+50 W 0+50 N	3	308	134	323	2.4	431	6	185
5+50 W 1+00 N	4	215	74	151	1.1	176	5	140
5+50 W 0+50 S	6	440	137	277	2.3	402	12	205
5+50 W 1+00 S	3	220	48	149	1.7	124	5	120

A comparison of soil geochemistry shows elevated As and Sb values do not correlate very well with elevated gold. There is an apparent correlation between elevated Cu and Au. The highest gold value (485 ppb Au at station 3+00 W), does not have anomalous base metal values except copper which is above average (232 ppm Cu). It is likely there are at least 2 types of gold bearing mineralization present, i.e. low sulphide (quartz) and high sulphide (polymetallic).

Of 17 samples taken, the following results are considered highest priority for follow up:

Sample #	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
BL 3+00 W	232	30	122	1.4	485
BL 3+50 W	310	265	220	3.6	225
BL 4+00 W	112	138	91	2.1	105
BL 4+50 W	293	68	100	1.5	205
BL 5+00 W	283	115	264	3.2	245
BL 5+50 W	456	324	546	2.6	250
BL 5+50 W stn 0+50 N	308	134	323	2.4	185
BL 5+50 W stn 0+50 S	440	137	277	2.3	205
BL 5+50 W stn 1+50 S	293	82	311	1.4	135

Most elevated gold values contain above average base metal and silver values. There is no direct correlation between gold and base metals. Gold is associated with base metal rich as well as base metal poor zones of mineralization.

Elevated values of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au in soil samples taken at BL 3+00 W to BL 5+50 W include the high grade showing AR-3 (50,400 ppb Au, 26.0 ppm Ag, 1,558 ppm Cu, 1,873 ppm Pb, and 8,998 ppm Zn) which occurs at 1,420 meters a.s.l. and is located 200 meters north of the major avalanche chute "Slide Gully Creek" that originates from Summit Mountain (2,123 meters a.s.l.).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequenee of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly dioritic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong north-south structures, are prominent features that cut this sequence (Fig. 3).

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek (and Mt.Dillworth) Formations. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation, and the Nass River Formation (Grove, 1972). Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastic volcanics, and minor volcanic flows. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass River Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower and Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missourri, Silbak Premier, SB, and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder Quartz Monzonite and many Tertiary stocks, dykes, and sills which form a large part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as B.C. Molybdenum at Alice Arm, Porter-Idaho near Stewart, and a host of other deposits are related to 48 to 52 Ma (Eocene) plutons. These intrusive rocks also form the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm.

Approximately 98% of the bedrock mapped on the east portion of the Summit 5 claim consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor intercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Alkaline, Early Middle Jurasie K-spar porphyry intrusive rocks (Summit Lake granodiorite/diorite) cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as two distinct 600-1,200 metre wide stocks (unit 2), situated 500-700 meters north of the Summit 5 claim (Fig 3 & 4).

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structures in the Stewart Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional), epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the overlying sedimentary units form a barrier or dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, SB, and a number of other deposits in the Stewart area are related to early Middle Jurassic plutonic-volcanic events. Overall, at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum, and tungsten dating from early Lower Middle Jurassic through to Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The focus of exploration on the Summit 5 claim is primarily to define precious and base metal bearing zones of economic importance, such as Early Jurassic age Scottie Gold Mine Au-pyrrhotite vein systems. A secondary target of outlining Eocene age Ag-Pb-Zn bearing sulphide mineralization and/or Late Triassic age volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits similar to Granduc Mine is also valid. There is also a possibility of discovering Early Jurassic Au-Ag base metal veins on the subject property. There is also a possibility that higher level (i.e. epithermal) equivalents of Au-pyrrhotite veins and/or metasomatic deposits (deformed VMS) exist within the subject property (Alldirick, 1983).

Within the Summit 5 & 6 mineral tenures, there are 2 types of quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein and/or replacement deposit types (after Alldrick, 1983):

Deposit Type	Au:Ag Ratio	Ore Minerals	Gangue Minerals	Textures	Alteration	Structure	**Age**
Au-Pyrr-hotite Veins	>1:1, <1:1.5	Pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, electrum	Calcite, chlorite	Meta-morphic over-print	Pyrite, chlorite, silica	En echelon symoidal veins	**Early Jurassic**
Au-Ag Base Metal Veins	>1:5, <1:200	Pyrite, chalcopyrite, polybasite, electrum	K-feldspar, chlorite, calcite, chalcedony, carbon	Quartz-calcite inter-growths, comb structure, Colloform, vuggy, cockade	Pyrite, chlorite, silica, sericite, K-feldspar carbonate	Vein stockwork, breccia veins, dyke margin (Premier Porphyry), disseminated metamorphic overprint	**Early Jurassic**

Another possible deposit type that may be found on the west portion of the Summit 5 claim group is Late Triassic age Cu-Zn "Besshi-Type" volcanogenic massive sulphides, e.g. Granduc Mine. A former producer, the Granduc Mine is located 7 km west of the Summit 5 claim. The access tunnel to the mine is 12 miles (19.3 km) long and cuts at an elevation of 2,500 ft (762 m). When production commenced at Granduc in the early 1970's, a mineral estimate of 43,343,000 tons grading 1.73% copper was established by extensive development work (Grove, 1970). The mine produced 190,144,000 Kg (419,188,710 lbs) copper, 124,049,000 grams silver and 2,000,100 grams gold. Granduc ore consists of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and cobaltite in a gangue of quartz-carbonate and minor magnetite. The north-south trending ore zones are hosted in mylonite, phyllonite, hornblende gneiss, and marble.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

A total of 11 rock chip samples were taken by the writer in the east portion of mineral tenure 583912 (Fig 5). Descriptions for rock chip sample is given in three separate tables as follows:

Sample ID	Lith Alteration	Sulphides
SUM12AR-01	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 2% ankerite	2% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-02	15% qtz, 1% carbonate, 0.5% chlorite, 0.1% sericite, 1% ankerite	3% py, trace cpy, 0.3% arspy
SUM12AR-03	15% qtz, 1% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 1% jarosite	3% py, 0.05% cpy
SUM12AR-04	30% qtz, 3% carbonate, 3% chlorite, 0.5% sericite	4% py, 0.05% cpy
SUM12AR-05	35% qtz, 3% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.4% sericite	10% py, 0.2% cpy, 0.2% sph, 0.3% gal
SUM12AR-06	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 2% ankerite	5% py, 0.05% gal & sph
SUM12AR-07	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 2% ankerite	5% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-08	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	8% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-09	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	3% py, 0.05% cpy, 0.05% gal
SUM12AR-10	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	5% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-	5% qtz, 0.1% carbonate, 5% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	5% py

Rock sample SUM-12-AR-5 contains polymetallic (Cu-Pb-Zn) bearing sulphides hosted in quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite gangue minerals. Rock sample SUM-12-AR-2 contains low sulphide, 0.3% arsenopyrite as dissemination-fracture filling qtz fissure veins (lesser carbonate).

Sample ID	Vein textures	Vein Strike	Vein Dip	Width (cm)	Comments
SUM12AR-01	ribbon	90	80 S	40	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-02	ribbon	295	77 S	30	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-03	breccia & ribbon	300	80 SW	70	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-04	ribbon	310	24 NE	55	qtz-carb vn in shallow dipping shear
SUM12AR-05	breccia & ribbon	288	78 S	40	C gr pyrite, breccia qtz-carb vn (vuggy), at 330 dyke contact
SUM12AR-06	breccia & ribbon	305	85 SW	50	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-07	breccia & ribbon	40	75 NW	100	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-08	ribbon	300	78 SW	55	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-09	breccia & ribbon	305	79 SW	45	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-10	ribbon	315	82 SW	50	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-11	ribbon	45	80 NW	55	massive pyrite, brecciated qtz-carb vn, at 045 dyke contact

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
SUM12AR-01	5	0.2	51	28	55	31	2	3.63
SUM12AR-02	3010	1.1	28	22	93	2366	45	1.12
SUM12AR-03	31	0.6	105	37	32	187	43	13.07
SUM12AR-04	17	1.3	101	18	45	74	15	5.24
SUM12AR-05	95	35.3	1962	1519	2127	3354	39	17.31
SUM12AR-06	215	2.9	130	150	410	409	12	5.89
SUM12AR-07	3	0.4	114	49	111	36	6	3.42
SUM12AR-08	2	0.2	45	13	10	14	8	5.11
SUM12AR-09	10	1	133	252	66	45	9	6.98
SUM12AR-10	3	0.4	66	18	15	45	8	5.12
SUM12AR-11	2	0.2	72	20	63	15	<2	4.15

All rock chips strike in a WNW direction (except rock sample SUM-12-AR-1 which strikes W and SUM-12-AR-7 which strikes NE). All rock chips dip steeply SW (except rock sample SUM-12-AR-4 which dips shallow NE). Rock samples SUM-12-AR-5 & 11 occur at the margin of a Jurassic (and/or) Eocene age, intermediate composition, steeply dipping, intrusive dyke. Locally the 1-4 meter wide dykes trend WNW, but 200-500 meters to the west and northwest, the dykes trend NNW (Fig 4).

Rock chip samples SUM-12AR-2, 5 & 6 contain elevated Au-As. Rock chip sample SUM-12-AR-5 contains elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au (polymetallic). It appears that rock sample SUM-12-AR-5 occurs in a higher level (brecciated, crystalline open space fillings), epithermal environment of deposition, whereas rock sample SUM-12-AR-2 occurs in lower level (ankeritic, ribboned and anastomosing), mesothermal environment of deposition (given the geochemical and textural differences. Also, rock sample SUM-12-AR-2 (taken at 864 meters elevation) occurs in the lower portion of the Great Slide Gulley (north side) where there is a 150 x 300 meter area of elevated Cu-Ag-Au in soil (Fig 7).

10.0 EXPLORATION

Fieldwork carried out on the Summit 5 tenure 583912 by the writer consisted of geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock chip sampling, and magnetometer surveys. Fieldwork done in 2012 is relevant to the exploration of base and precious metal bearing mineralization.

A description of sampling protocol is given as follows: Each rock sample consisted of about 2 kg of rock chips (1-4 cm sized clasts). Rock chip samples were placed in marked bags and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemistry. Soil samples were taken with a grub-hoe from a depth of 20-30 cm from a poorly developed 'B' horizon in the soil profile. Soil was placed into marked kraft bags, dried and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemistry. A Garmin 60Cx portable receiver was used to take GPS readings and recorded to locate sample sites. All GPS data was recorded in metric UTM NAD 83 datum, Zone 9.

A total of 39 soil samples were taken from the east portion of Summit 5 mineral tenure 582912 (Fig 6). A list of significant geochemical values (source: Pioneer Labs Report No 2121425) is given below:

soil ID no.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
S-1	17	1	92	105	97	251	3	5.94
S-2	19	1	46	64	55	171	7	6.4
S-3	95	1	206	77	152	190	5	10.23
S-4	250	1.5	260	140	215	284	<2	6.46
S-5	90	0.8	153	67	127	90	<2	6.72
S-6	95	0.8	159	74	103	108	<2	6.04
S-7	105	1	205	86	150	127	7	6.82
S-8	95	1	221	79	128	134	4	6.76
S-9	120	0.8	183	61	110	124	5	5.95
S-10	80	1	177	69	102	106	6	6.05
S-11	90	1.7	113	50	74	37	4	4.6
S-12	29	0.4	65	38	47	24	3	3.14
S-13	42	0.2	99	48	81	74	<2	5.42
S-14	15	1.3	183	69	121	114	2	5.61
S-15	90	0.8	404	52	148	55	<2	12.27
S-16	9	0.8	160	75	228	144	3	4.58
S-17	420	2.1	232	31	134	185	3	6.98
S-18	75	0.6	102	47	133	98	37	5.32
S-19	42	1.1	122	77	159	118	3	5.3
S-20	18	1.1	128	54	115	59	10	5.05
S-21	110	1	125	58	128	74	3	5.8
S-22	59	1	130	61	105	102	10	4.97
S-23	21	0.6	99	54	84	84	4	4.95
S-24	2	1.5	33	32	22	<5	<2	1.42
S-25	7	0.8	30	38	21	10	5	2.15
S-26	5	0.6	32	40	48	35	4	4.39
S-27	3	0.8	32	46	54	34	3	5.25
S-28	6	0.8	24	25	23	5	2	1.3
S-29	28	2.9	39	33	42	39	14	4.57
S-30	19	1	44	34	79	37	8	3.81
S-31	32	1	41	45	43	39	<2	5.8
S-32	90	1.5	242	110	181	233	9	8.19
S-33	18	0.4	73	41	91	74	11	6.03
S-34	42	1	148	58	116	116	11	7.62
S-35	30	1.1	98	54	68	117	10	7.36
S-36	5	1.5	240	42	34	91	<2	9.62
S-37	12	0.2	92	52	110	16	16	5.42
S-38	59	0.4	105	45	145	61	<2	6.38
S-39	18	0.4	100	46	110	18	<2	7.64

A graphic compilation of soil geochemistry indicates an area between 825-1000 meters elevation located about 50-150 m north of Great Slide Gully Fault Creek contains elevated Cu-Ag-Au values (Fig 7). In the northeast portion of the area that was soil sampled, elevated Au values (>90 ppb Au) are widespread, with local areas of coincident Cu enrichment, and there Ag enrichment in the soil in the NE portion of the soil grid, but it does not coincide with elevated Au in soil. At 1060 meters elevation in the west portion of the soil sample grid area, a WNW trending dyke outcrop coincides with elevated Cu-Ag in soil and is considered to be on the same trend as the dyke adjacent to sample SUM-12-AR-5 at 1294 meters elevation (Fig 5). The intervening ground is considered highly prospective.

Magnetometer readings were taken on slope corrected grid line 432,350 E (UTM Zone 9, NAD 83) over a horizontal distance of 350 meters to cover the area where previous airborne magnetometer geophysics revealed a positive total field response (Fig 9, after Sheldrake, 1983). Readings were taken at a spacing of 12.5 meters using a GEM GSM-19T proton magnetometer (Fig 8). Corrections for diurnal variation (Appendix E), were done by looping and confirmation of looping data using www.nrcan.gc.ca website for Aug 17, 2012 summary plots from their archives. The following data is from the 350 meter long N-S oriented grid line 32350 E:

```
/Gem Systems GSM-19T 6112151 v7.0 7 XI 2006 M t-e2.v7
/ID 1 file 01survey.m  15 II 00
/X      Y        nT     sq  time
32350E 29850.00N 56062.41 99 000238.0
32350E 29862.50N 56066.21 99 000454.0
32350E 29875.00N 56064.26 99 000622.0
32350E 29887.50N 56053.98 99 000802.0
32350E 29900.00N 56051.23 99 000926.0
32350E 29912.50N 56113.49 99 002302.0
32350E 29925.00N 56098.82 99 002546.0
32350E 29937.50N 56122.84 99 002714.0
32350E 29950.00N 56126.83 99 002858.0
32350E 29962.50N 56090.87 99 005138.0
32350E 29975.00N 56129.22 99 005326.0
32350E 29987.50N 56108.41 99 005502.0
32350E 30000.00N 56055.24 99 005654.0
32350E 30012.50N 56023.72 99 005754.0
32350E 30025.00N 56026.30 99 010906.0
32350E 30037.50N 55774.63 99 011046.0
32350E 30050.00N 56196.26 99 012026.0
32350E 30062.50N 56325.14 99 012418.0
32350E 30075.00N 56334.30 99 012506.0
32350E 30087.50N 56334.10 99 012606.0
32350E 30100.00N 56251.70 99 012734.0
32350E 30112.50N 56133.73 99 013922.0
32350E 30125.00N 56167.06 99 015442.0
32350E 30137.50N 56246.73 99 015510.0
32350E 30150.00N 56306.45 99 015558.0
32350E 30162.50N 56155.83 99 020634.0
32350E 30175.00N 56054.00 99 020754.0
32350E 30187.50N 56202.57 99 020950.0
32350E 30200.00N 56215.44 99 021350.0
```

The readings take a sharp 250-350 nT decrease in the area adjacent to the fault and dyke contact (Fig 8). This small scale variation in total field may account for the weak strength airborne magnetometer anomaly detected by Apex Surveys (Sheldrake, 1983). Magnetometer surveys are reasonably effective at locating continuation of intrusive dyke lithology contacts.

11.0 DRILLING

There has been no mineral exploration drilling reported on the Summit Extended claim group. If any drilling was done, it has not been reported as assessment work credit.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

In August, 2012, the writer sampled bedrock across the exposed width of mineralized and silicified zones by collecting chips with a rock hanmner and placing abont 2 kg of rock chips (1-4 cm sized rock chips). Rock chip samples were placed in marked bags and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemistry. Soil samples were taken with a grub-hoe from a depth of 20-30 cm from a poorly developed 'B' horizon in the soil profile. Soil was placed into marked kraft bags, dried and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemistry.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Geochemical analysis data from 2012 rock and soil sampling was carried out using relevant and reliable methods. Rock chip and soil samples taken by the writer on the Summit 5 claim was not handled or tampered with by anyone, including associates of the issuer. The samples were prepared using standard analytical procedures by Pioneer Labs in Richmond, B.C. This includes crushing the rock chip samples, and passing through -10 mesh, and splitting 250 grams and pulverizing and passing -150 mesh. Soil and stream sediment samples were dried at 60 degrees centigrade, and sieved to -80 mesh. Multi-element ICP analysis was done on all samples which involves taking 0.5 grams sample and digesting with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted with 10 ml water. Gold analysis was done separately on all samples taking 10 grams and digesting with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Pioneer Labs performs internal quality control by performing routine check analysis on random samples to verify data. The writer did not include duplicate samples and/or blank samples in the shipments sent in for geochemical analysis of soil, rock and stream sediment sanples taken due to the reconnaissance nature of the exploration program. The intent was to identify areas of metallic mineralization and perform follow-up exploration and more detailed sampling in the most prospective areas. The results of geochemical surveys performed by the writer are intended to be an exploration guide und do not constitute mineral resource or reserve estimate involving geo-statistical evaluation.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration and development of major mines in the Stewart area, including Silbak-Premier, Snip, Johnny Mountain, Anyox, Alice Arm, Granduc, Scottie, Big Missourri, Porter-Idaho, Tenajon SB, and Maple Bay, and new reserves outlined at Eskay Creek, Red Mountain, Willoughby, Galore Creek & Sulpherets are the main reason why this is one of Canada's most active mining districts.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 100 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart MIning District have been developed. Total reorded production from the Stewart area is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver, and 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak-Premier mine which operated from 1918 to 1968. This mine was reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources to recover near surface bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and silver. Presently the surface reserves are exhausted and Westmin was extracting ore from various underground levels up to 1999. Total production from the Silbak-Premier Mine is listed @ 1.8 million troy ounces gold, and 41 million troy ounces silver from 4.2 million tonnes extracted (Alldrick, 1993). Additional ore has been produced from Big Missourri & SB deposits.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and 120,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. This deposit is buried and eluded discovery for some 50 years of exploration on the claims. The unique high-grade, stratiform 2-60 metre wide massive sulphide is outstanding in terms of predictability of its geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

The Granduc Mine is a Late Triassic age Cu-Zn "Besshi-Type" volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. A former producer, the Granduc Mine is located 9 km west of the Summit 5 claims. The access tunnel to the mine is 12 miles (19.3 km) long and is at an elevation of 2,500 ft (762 m). When production commenced at Granduc in the early 1970's, a mineral estimate of 43,343,000 tons grading 1.73% copper was established by extensive development work (Grove, 1970). The mine produced 190,144,000 Kg (419,188,710 lbs) copper, 124,049,000 grams silver and 2,000,100 grams gold. Granduc ore consists of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and cobaltite in a gangue of quartz-carbonate and minor magnetite. The north-south trending ore zones are hosted in mylonite, phyllonite, hornblende gneiss, and marble.

Scottie Gold Mine is located 250-1,200 meters north of the north end of Summit 5. Most of Scottie Gold mine workings are north of a major east-west trending creek draining Morris Summit Glacier (Fig. 3). This gold-silver mine produced 96,544 ounces of gold from 182,185 tons of ore (from Oct. 1, 1981 until Feb. 18, 1985). Ore zones are hosted in andesitic volcanic rocks near the eastern edge of a large hornblende granodiorite stock (Early Jurassic age). Ore zones on the Scottie Gold property are vein networks localized within four complex, sub-parallel shear or fracture zones. The vein networks are major structures trending about 130 degrees and dipping 75-80 degrees NE. The 'L', 'M', and 'N' Zones have a horizontal separation of 50 meters, the 'O' Zone is roughly 110 meters farther to the NE. The mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, and

electrum within silicified zones that are controlled by composite shear planes (i.e. en echelon spaced ore lenses). They have been called shear veins, sigmoidal veins, extension veins, tension gashes and ladder veins (Alldrlck, 1993). Scottie Gold has a historic mineral estimate listed @120,000 tons of 19.2 g/t Au, or 0.561 oz/t Au (this estimate is non-compliant with National Instrument 43-101 and can not be relied upon). Current exploration work in progress by Tenajon Res Corp is producing some good results including core drilling from underground stations in 2005 (source:www.tenajon.com):
*26.2 ft (8.0 m) of 0.721 troy ounces/short ton
*12.1 ft (3.7 m) of 0.824 troy ounces/short ton
*5.2 ft (1.6 m) of 1.008 troy ounces/short ton.

Rimfire Minerals is presently working on the Tide property 36 km north of Stewart, B.C.

Pinnacle Mines is working the Silver Coin property 24 km north of Stewart. Pinnacle is partnered with Mountain Boy Minerals. A recent drill hole was reported to cut 30 feet (9.1 meters) grading 1.500 opt Au (source:www.pinaclemines.com). The Silver Coin (extension of the SB deposit), is a past producing mine (90,000 tonnes shipped to Silbak-Premier).

Other prospects in the Summit Lake area include Shough, Josephine, Hollywood, Troy, Outland Silver Bar, and East Gold. These base and precious metal occurrences have been periodically explored and developed over the past fifty years. East Gold produced a shipment of 44 tons of 35.244 oz/t Au, 96.74 oz/t Ag (containing high grade electrum).

In the 1950's, Henry Hill and Associates (on behalf of Silbak-Premier) mapped the main sulphide showings known as the Sunrise Group of crown granted claims located near the southwest end of Summit Lake, and described 4 sub-parallel mineral zones trending NW and dipping moderately SW. Of these 4 mineral zones, the one closest to Summit Lake exhibited widths in excess of 50 feet (15.2 m). In addition, geological mapping outlined quartz-sulphide zones with significant base and precious metal mineralization in the area of the short adit as well as the showings on the St. Eugene and Grey Copper crown grants (5-20 ft or 1.5-6.1 m widths of qtz-sulphide mineralization trending WNW and dipping steeply SSW). Adjacent to the August Mountain Glacier immediately south of the Summit 5 claim, at 4,600 foot elevation, is a 500 metre wide limonitic, gossan zone consisting of quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration. This zone was scanned by airborne EM and mag geophysics flown in 1983 by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. and gave a significant total field magnetometer anomaly as well as identifying numerous EM conductors in the vicinity of the gossan (Sheldrake, 1983). In 1993 Navarre Resources Corp carried out a fieldwork program consisting of geological mapping and soil, stream sediment and rock sampling carried out by the writer and summarized as follows:
Quartz vein mineralization occurs within a major quartz-sericite-pyrite alteraiion zone. Sample AK-6 assayed 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 9.5% Zn, 6.8 oz/t Ag, and 0.017 oz/t Au across a width of 40 cm. This sample is located at an elevation of 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) where there is a natural bench in the slope with old workings present.

Sunrise, Nunatak & St Eugene- In 1993 Navarre Resources Corp carried out a fieldwork program on claims adjacent to Summit 5 (501422). Geological mapping, soil, stream sediment, and rock sampling were carried out by the writer and are summarized as follows:

Quartz-carbonate veins with sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization were located near the northeast portion of the Gray Copper crown grant at an elevation of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet). Sample AK-12 assayed 1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 8.23 oz/t Ag, 0.119 oz/t Au across a width of 10 cm. This quartz vein varies in width from 0.5-1.1 meters (1.6-3.6 ft), and is traced for over 100 metres strike length trending north-northeast with a 60-80 degree westerly dip. Quartz vein mineralization occurs within a major quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration zone. Sample AK-6 assayed 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 9.5% Zn, 6.8 oz/t Ag, and 0.017 oz/t Au across a width of 40 cm. This sample is located at an elevation of 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) where a natural bench in the slope with old workings present.

Quartz-carbonate veins with sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization were located south of August Jack Glacier at an elevation of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet). Sample AK-12 assayed 1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 8.23 oz/t Ag, 0.119 oz/t Au across a width of 10 cm. This quartz vein varies in width from 0.5-1.1 metres, is traced for over 100 metres, and trends northwest with a 60 degree northeast dip. Reddish brown to yellow coloured stain on cliffs located on the shore of Summit Lake (about 800 meters north of August Jack glacier) were investigated by detailed soil and rock chip sampling. Observed mineralization includes 1-10% disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, pyrrhotite, and traces amounts of chalcopyrite. Mineralization in this cliff area trends north and dips steeply west. Ubiquitous quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration surrounds the mineral zone.

In the west portion of the subject property, Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth Formation felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic volcanics unconformably overlie the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. This contact is located at elevations above 1,400 meters. Approximately 90% of the bedrock mapped 0-3 km west of Summit Lake consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor intercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Alkaline early middle Jurasic K-spar porphyry intrusive rocks cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as a 250 meter wide stock situated on a relatively flat bench at 1,275 to 1,350 metres elevation. Northeast trending quartz veins occur immediately north of this alkaline stock and contain sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization. Northwest trending fault zones with associated pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite -sphalerite-galena and related chlorite-carbonate alteration occurs several hundred metres east of the K-feldspar porphyry.

1-20 meter (3.3-65.6 ft) wide Eocene intermediate-felsic dykes trend northwest and are clustered along the lower portion of August Jack Glacier. These dykes contain 1-20% pyrite and quartz along and near their contacts with the country rock. Trace to 1% chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite occur in the quartz-pyrite zones.

There is a 200-600 metre (656.2-1,968.5 ft.) wide, northwest trending quartz-pyrite- sericite alteration zone hosted by the Unuk River dacitic volcanics which is approximately 2 kilometers in length and starts south of lower August Jack Glacier and terminates near upper August Jack Glacier. Northwest and northeast trending quartz-carbonate vein mineralization occurs within this alteration zone.

Northwest trending quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration zones hosted by Unuk River dacitic volcanic rocks are located in the southeast portion of the area south of lower August Jack Glacier and extends 2 kilometers northwest through to the upper August Jack glacier. This area is identified as a cataclasite (i.e. deformation zone) from fabric observed in thin section (Grove, 1971). Northwest and northeast trending quartz-carbonate vein mineralization occurs within this alteration zone.

The Nunatak-Glacier Edge showings occur where the NW trending quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone intersects NE trending fault structures which contain significant base and precious metal bearing sulphide mineralization. The two areas of detailed mapping and sampling include the "Glacier Edge" and "Nunatak" zones which are both exposed at 1,550 m. (5,084 ft.) elevation. Geological mapping shows a dominant NW trend for fracturing and faulting with a sulphide enriched NE trend that is localized near the major NW trending structures. Typical sulphide mineralization occurs as pods and lenses of massive pyrrhotite (10-50%) with minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena hosted in indurated and hornfels, chloritized and carbonate altered Lower Jurassic tuffs/flows.

The receding glacial ice is exposing new mineral zones. A compilation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data suggests there may be a lens(es) of massive pyrrhotite with potential to contain high grade gold, copper and silver values. This zone is located in the northeast edge of the August Jack icefield. An alteration assemblage of quartz-chlorite-carbonate is hosted by Unuk River Formation which is immediately below the projected unconformable contact with Betty Creek Formation. The importance of this geological setting is important with respect to comparing it to local mineral deposits.

Interpretation of the geochemical and geophysical data indicates there are multiple NW and NE trending quartz-sulphide zones with elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Bi-Sb-Cd in rock chip samples and a 450 nT increase in total field magnetics at the east end of the nunatak. The combination of ground and airborne geophysical data suggests that the main magnetic anomaly is buried under the glacial ice immediately NE of the nunatak. The presence of massive pyrrhotite and/or magnetite could account for this magnetic anomaly.

Sunrise & St Eugene, (1,200 m. 3,937 ft. elevation):
LOCATION: SOUTH OF LOWER AUGUST JACK GLACIER:
Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Mo-As-Sb-Cd geochemical values in soil and rock chip samples are spatially related to widespread quartz-carbonate-chlorite and adjacent Q-S-P alteration, hosted by deformed Unuk R.Fm. volcanics/sediments. Distribution of fracture filling and disseminated sulphides suggests potential for a bulk tonnage target. Of particular interest is the 20-50 m wide zone of sulphides and silicification that shows good continuity along strike.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Summit 5 & 6 claims (tenure ID # 583912 & 993684) has not had any past production or bulk sample metallurgical testing of mineralization.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Summit 5 & 6 claims (tenure ID # 583912 & 993684) does not have any established mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

A program of geological, geochemical, geophysical fieldwork and possible follow-up core drilling (as recommended in section 20.0 of this report), would be directed toward carefully selected bulk sampling of vein material, in order to evaluate economics of mining and milling bedrock vein and replacement style mineralization which occur on the subject property.

19.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A compilation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data indicates there are 6 areas of interest for follow-up mineral exploration fieldwork on the subject property:

1-"SLIDE GULLY NORTH ZONE" quartz-carbonate-sulphide fissure veins. The veins are characterized by elevated concentrations of base and precious metals, e.g. samples S-254 and S-255 are both 1 m wide chip samples of the same quartz-carb vein, and were taken at 1,400 m elevation on the north side of the east-west trending 'Great Slide Gully'creek immediately east of "Summit Mountain" (Kikauka, 2000). S-254 & S-255 are located close to a widespread area of qtz-carb vein type mineralization related to a complex NW (also N & W) trending fault zone(s).

Claim Name	Sample #	Width	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Summit 5	S-254	1.0 m	0.24	2.11	5.07	**270.3**	**15.8**
Summit 5	S-255	1.0 m	0.84	2.45	2.3	**397.9**	**13.5**

2- Airborne mag total field weak strength positive anomalous response (Apex Airborne Survey, Sheldrake,1983) located 0.5 km north of Slide Gully Creek, UTM NAD 83 6230285 N, 431920 E (Fig 9). Rock chip sample SUM-12-AR-2 occurs in the east portion of this airborne magnetometer survey positive anomaly, and occurs along a WNW trending, steeply south dipping zone of pyrite-pyrrhotite (sparse base metal content, minor arsenopyrite). This rock sample returned a geochemical analysis value of 3,010 ppb Au & 1.1 ppm Ag (Fig. 6).

3- NE portion of Summit 5 Au in soil- elevated Au in soil (>90 ppb Au), located at UTM NAD 83 6230600 N, 432500 E (Fig 9), that coincides with a NW trending fault/fracture zone intersecting a N trending structure.

4- Upper cliffs of south of Slide Gully Creek Weak strength airborne mag total field negative anomaly located at elevations >1,425 m on Slide Gully Creek and extending SE about 1.6 km to 1100 meter elevation (Fig 9). This area consists of steep cliffs as a result of sub-vertically oriented zones of intense silicification and ubiquitous leached limonitic material. This area features an extensive zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration (phyllic) which may account for the magnetometer negative anomaly. Zones of rusty cliffs trend southwest towards Summit Mountain (a prominent local landmark at 2,150 m elevation).

5- Weak-moderate strength EM conductor airborne anomaly (Sheldrake, 1983), located in N portion of Summit 5 property, UTM NAD 83 6230750 N, 431600 E (Fig 9). This area has an extensive zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration (phyllic), & a series of NNW trending dykes.

There are several polymetallic ('epithermal') and low sulphide ('mesothermal') quartz-sulphide fissure veins on the Summit 5 claim. Rock chip and soil geochemical values indicate there is a widespread distribution of mineralization. Since the property is a raw prospect (no drill holes), it would be advantageous to geologically map the quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and expose surface mineralization prior to core drilling. One of the main considerations for developing this prospect is to outline lateral continuity of quartz-sulphide fissure vein structures in order to define tonnage potential. The general area on the west side of Summit Lake has numerous quartz-sulphide vein occurrences, but only a small portion of them have considerable volume of higher grade gold (e.g. in the 15-50 g/t Au range). At Scottie Gold the best ore zones are developed along brittle-ductile fault zones that generate tension/gash veins (also called sigmoidal veins), thus when exploring for similar style veins on the Summit 5, care must be taken to evaluate repetition, margins of shear envelopes that show horsetail splays or en echelon stacking. Riedel extension fractures (conjugate shear fractures) generally occur within a shear zone and/or fault structure and appear in the area immediately north of the Great Slide Gully (Area 1 & 2, Fig 9).

The Summit 5 claim has potential to host an economic precious and base metal deposit based on the following facts:

1) Due to the sparse amount of bedrock in the lower elevation portions of the property and rugged terrain, the known mineral occurrences located on Summit 5 & 6 mineral tenures have been partly evaluated, and the geological setting of the property is similar to known mineral deposits located near Summit Lake, such as Scottie Gold.

2) The potential for gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide veining is demonstrated by sample taken from a zone of quartz-carbonate-sulphide fissure veins located at 1,400 metres (4,593 feet) elevation about 200 metres north of "Slide Gully Creek" (referred to as Area 1, Fig 9). Polymetallic quartz-carbonate fissure veining is referred to as the "Slide Gully North Zone" returned the following geochemical analysis (source: Pioneer Labs, Richmond, BC.)

"SLIDE GULLY NORTH ZONE" (Kikauka, 2000)

Claim Name	Sample Number	Width	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Summit 5	S-254	1.0 m	0.24	2.11	5.07	270.3	15.8
Summit 5	S-255	1.0 m	0.84	2.45	2.3	397.9	13.5

"SLIDE GULLY NORTH ZONE" (Kikauka, 2002)

Sample	Minerals	Width	Strike/dip	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
AR-3	Pyo., py., cpy., sp., ga., tetrahedrite	0.8 m	050/80 NW	1558	1873	8998	26	50400

3) Geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified by previous work, notably the airborne magnetometer negative and positive anomalies located on Summit 5 & 6 referred to as Area 2 & 4 (Fig. 9). Also a weak to moderate strength EM conductors located in the north portion of Summit 5 claim in steeply dipping, northwest trending creek gullies (refer to Area 5), and a >90 ppb Au in soil geochemical response located in the northeast portion of the Summit 5 claim (refer to Area 3).

4) The Stewart area has a well established infrastructure for mining and milling of ore. It is presently idle, but the 2,000 ton per day mill located at Silbak-Premier is approximately 12 kilometers southeast of the Summit 5 & 6 tenures. Scottie Gold has an underground mill site (historic mill was located about 250 meters north of the main underground workings).

5) Recent melting or ablation of glacial ice has opened up considerable more areas for geological mapping and geochemical sampling, enhancing the possibility of new discoveries of base and precious metal bearing mineralization.

6) Based on worldwide increased demand and rising world market value for base and precious metals, a program focused on discovering economic quantities of metallic mineralization on the subject claims is valid.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Intrusion-related gold-pyrrhotite veins occur in a restricted environment around the perimeter of coeval high-level plutons in volcanic arc environments (Alldrick, 1993). Gold-pyrrhotite veins that occur at Scottie Gold are likely to occur in other areas of similar geological setting, such as the area of the Summit 5 claim (based on the geology and close proximity to Scottie Gold). Geological, geochemical and geophysical fieldwork focused on outlining the presence of base and precious metal bearing massive pyrrhotite veins (and/or other gold and silver bearing polymetallic fissure vein occurrences), on the Summit 5 & 6 mineral tenure is recommended.

In order to advance exploration on the Summit 5 property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring known mineral occurrences and geochemical anomalies. As well as follow up work on known mineral occurrences, a program of mapping and sampling areas that have recently been exposed by glacial ablation is recommended.

In order to advance exploration on the Summit 5 property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring known mineral occurrences, geophysical and geochemical anomalies. As well as follow up work on known mineral occurrences, a program of mapping and sampling areas that have recently been exposed by glacial ablation is recommended. The economic viability of the mineralization situated on the Summit 5 claim should be evaluated. Based on the potential for discovery of base and precious metal bearing mineralization, a 2 phase program of core drilling, geological mapping, DEEP-EM (Pulse-EM or UTEM) and magnetometer geophysics, and geochemical sampling is recommended.

Based on fieldwork carried out on Summit 5 mineral tenure, combined with previous work by various government and private sector geologists consisting of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, the writer has outlined potential mineral zones which require additional follow-up fieldwork to determine their economic potential.

The writer recommends phase 1 program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and EM and magnetometer geophysics on 5 targets with approximately 7 kilometers of grid work (magnetometer & EM geophysics, and soil geochemistry) directed at five target areas (Fig 9);

1-UTM NAD 83 431500-432250 E & 6229600-6229800 N, (elev 1100-1400 m), Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides inquartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones.
2-UTM NAD 83 432000-432800 E & 6229750-6230150 N, (elev 850-1400 m) Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Zone ofairborne magnetometer values >57,500 nT i.e. mag high (Sheldrake, 1983). Au in soil & RGS anomaly.
3-UTM NAD 83 432500-432750 E & 6230400-6230750 N, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Au in soil & RGS anomaly.
4-UTM NAD 83 431250-432200 E & 6228750-6229400 N, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Propylitic alteration (Quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite) & airborne magnetometer values <57,500 nT i.e. mag low (Sheldrake, 1983).
5-UTM NAD 83 431300-431700 E & 6230700-6230900 N, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Phyllic alteration (Quartz--sericite-pyrite).

These 5 target areas should be examined by qualified geologists performing geological mapping and geotechnical personnel to carry out geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Contingent on the results of phase 1 mapping & sampling, a second phase of exploration involving 2,000 m of core drilling, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping is recommended. The estimated budget for phase 2 is $400,000. The proposed budget total for phase 1 and 2 is C$475,000.

PHASE 1

Detailed geological mapping and geochemical soil and rock chip sampling is recommended. Magnetometer geophysics covering about 6 km of grid lines is also recommended. The approximate budget for this work would be C$75,000.

PHASE 2

Contingent on the results of phase 1, diamond drilling is recommended. The total diamond drilling in phase 2 would amount to 2,000 meters (6,096 feet). Additional geological mapping and sampling is also recommended. The proposed budget for phase 2 is approximately C$400,000.

PROPOSED BUDGET

PHASE 1

Item	Description	Amount (Cdn$)
Personnel: Geologist Field Assistant	 25 days X $300/day 25 days X $250/day	 7,500 6,250
Camp costs Satellite phone Equipment (generators, saws, etc.)	25 days X $100/day 1 month X $1,000/month	2,500 1,000 500
Expenses Food Fuel Travel	 175 man-days X $20/man/day	 3,500 1,750 2,000
Transportation Survey costs	Helicopter charters 7 km grid lines	14,500 25,000
Analytical soil and rock samples	500 samples X $25/sample	6,200
Communication Telephone and Fax		 800
Report and drafting		2,500
Filing Fees		1,000
Total		**75,000**

TOTAL PHASE 1 = $ 75,000

The proposed recommendations are warranted as envisaged.. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a second phase of fieldwork including 2,000 meters of core drilling is recommended and outlined as follows:

PROPOSED BUDGET- PHASE 2

Item	Description	Amount (Cdn$)
Personnel: Geologist Field Assistant Cook	 50 days X $300/day 50 days X $250/day 50 days X $175/day	 15,000 12,500 8,750
Camp costs Satellite phone Equipment (generators, saws)	50 days X $100/day 2 months X $1,000/month	5,000 2,000 1,550
Drilling	2,000 meters (6,562 ft)	270,000
Expenses Food Fuel Travel	 350 man-days X $20/man/day	 7,000 4,200 4,000
Transportation		49,000
Analytical Core and rock samples	 500 samples X $25/sample	 12,500
Communication Telephone and Fax		 1,600
Report and drafting		4,000
Filing Fees		2,900
Total		**$ 400,000**

TOTAL PHASE 1 & 2 = $ 475,000

21.0 REFERENCES

Alldrick, D.J., (1983), Geological Setting of Precious Metal Deposits, Stewart, B.C., B.C. Min. of E.M.& P. Res., Geological Fieldwork.

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Kikauka, 2003, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Summit 5 Claim, Stewart, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 26,378 (note- fieldwork carried out in 2002)

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22.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

The Summit 5 claim hosts Au-Ag (Cu-Pb-Zn) bearing mineralization and this property is at a grass roots stage of exploration. Therefore mining operations, recoverability, markets, contracts, environmental considerations, taxes, capital operating cost estimates, economic analysis, payback and mine life can't presently be evaluated.

CERTIFICATE AND DATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4901 East Sooke Rd., Sooke B.C. V9Z 1B6 am a self employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield..
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property Aug, 2012 during which time a technical evaluation consisting of geochemical rock & soil sampling, geological mapping of mineralized zones, and magnetometer geophysical survey on mineral tenures 583912 & 993684 was carried out by the writer.
6. I am employed as an independent consultant.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Oct 29, 2012

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-
SUMMIT LAKE MINERAL TENURE 583912
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL GEOPHYSICAL
FIELDWORK PERFORMED AUG 14-18, 2012,
WORK DONE ON MINERAL TENURE 583912
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, NTS 104 B/1 (TRIM 104B.030)

FIELD CREW:

Andris Kikauka (Geologist) 5 days (surveying, mapping)	**$**	**2,240.00**
Austin Warren (Geotechnician) 5 days (surveying)		**840.00**
Sydney Apted (Geotechnician) 5 days (surveying)		**840.00**

FIELD COSTS:

Mob/demob/preparation	**212.30**
Meals and accommodations	**398.00**
Truck mileage & fuel	**488.20**
ICP AES & Au geochemical analysis (11 rock, 39 soil samples)	**1,183.00**
Magnetometer rental	**280.00**
Report	**750.00**
Total=	**$ 7,231.50**

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES INC.

Project: Summit
Sample Type: Soils/Rocks

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 Al, B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na, and K. *Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst [signature]
Report No. 2121425
Date: September 26, 2012

APPENDIX A GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS SOIL & ROCK

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
S-1 432600E-6229900N	1.0	2.44	251	<5	40	<10	.36	<1	41	30	92	5.94	.07	1.15	2219	3	.01	10	.08	105	.11	3	<2	18	<5	.02	<5	137	97	17
S-2 432600E-6229950N	1.0	2.67	171	<5	38	<10	.35	<1	11	32	46	6.40	.05	.76	810	10	.02	8	.16	64	.13	7	<2	17	<5	.09	<5	161	55	19
S-3 432550E-6229850N	1.0	2.46	190	<5	25	<10	.59	<1	77	29	206	10.23	.04	1.27	2317	1	.01	14	.14	77	.14	5	<2	24	<5	.09	<5	120	152	95
S-4 432650E-6229900N	1.5	2.72	284	<5	47	<10	.65	<1	31	26	260	6.46	.08	1.53	1390	3	.01	25	.17	140	.06	<2	<2	34	<5	.08	<5	144	215	250
S-5 432550E-6230350N	.8	2.77	90	<5	41	<10	.44	<1	27	26	153	6.72	.08	1.39	1260	2	.01	13	.15	67	.05	<2	<2	19	<5	.10	<5	153	127	90
S-6 432550E-6230400N	.8	2.39	108	<5	29	<10	.69	<1	23	26	159	6.04	.06	1.37	968	2	.03	10	.21	74	.01	<2	<2	25	<5	.13	<5	134	103	95
S-7 432550E-6230450N	1.0	2.73	127	<5	44	<10	.46	<1	28	27	205	6.82	.07	1.18	1241	4	.01	14	.25	86	.03	7	<2	21	<5	.10	<5	124	150	105
S-8 432550E-6230500N	1.0	2.46	134	<5	35	<10	.75	<1	29	28	221	6.76	.06	1.49	1001	2	.03	17	.31	79	.04	4	<2	30	<5	.14	<5	140	128	95
S-9 432550E-6230550N	.8	2.17	124	<5	28	<10	.73	<1	26	26	183	5.95	.05	1.36	908	2	.02	15	.15	61	.08	5	<2	26	<5	.12	<5	124	110	120
S-10 432550E-6230600N	1.0	2.15	106	<5	22	<10	.65	<1	22	23	177	6.05	.05	1.35	839	3	.03	15	.30	69	.07	6	<2	25	<5	.12	<5	121	102	80
S-11 432550E-6230650N	1.7	1.98	37	<5	19	<10	.65	<1	15	21	113	4.60	.06	1.32	756	1	.02	10	.19	50	.11	4	<2	16	<5	.11	<5	114	74	90
S-12 432550E-6230700N	.4	2.94	24	<5	33	<10	.16	<1	5	21	65	3.14	.04	.56	324	3	.02	6	.14	38	.08	3	<2	10	<5	.07	<5	83	47	29
S-13 432550E-6230750N	.2	2.62	74	<5	24	<10	.57	<1	16	25	99	5.42	.05	1.28	815	3	.03	11	.31	48	.06	<2	<2	22	<5	.11	<5	146	81	42
S-14 432550E-6230800N	1.3	2.30	114	<5	43	<10	1.04	<1	27	25	183	5.61	.06	1.45	945	2	.03	15	.24	69	.16	2	<2	30	<5	.14	<5	136	121	15
S-15 432700E-6230700N	.8	2.64	58	<5	20	<10	.65	<1	84	12	404	12.27	.04	.80	2957	8	.01	29	.34	52	.23	<2	<2	17	<5	.10	<5	99	148	90
S-16 432650E-6299850N	.8	1.98	144	<5	48	<10	.96	2	30	22	160	4.58	.05	1.26	2807	2	.01	28	.33	75	.11	3	<2	31	<5	.03	<5	107	228	9
S-17 432650E-6299900N	2.1	1.54	185	<5	60	<10	.85	<1	39	32	232	6.98	.12	.90	1538	3	.01	43	.40	31	.08	3	<2	25	<5	.03	<5	66	134	420
S-18 432650E-6229950N	.6	2.33	98	<5	36	<10	.68	<1	23	46	102	5.32	.04	1.67	1149	1	.01	21	.32	47	.04	37	<2	20	<5	.09	<5	138	133	75
S-19 432650E-6230000N	1.1	2.30	118	<5	76	<10	.65	1	26	40	122	5.30	.07	1.55	1579	2	.02	39	.46	77	.05	3	<2	26	<5	.07	<5	119	159	42
S-20 432650E-6230050N	1.1	2.05	59	<5	80	<10	.77	<1	28	37	128	5.05	.07	1.40	1514	2	.01	25	.44	54	.12	10	<2	25	<5	.05	<5	116	115	18
S-21 432650E-6230100N	1.0	2.30	74	<5	48	<10	.62	<1	25	36	125	5.80	.07	1.61	1149	1	.02	22	.36	58	.08	3	<2	20	<5	.09	<5	122	128	110
S-22 432650E-6230150N	1.0	2.05	102	<5	25	<10	.67	<1	23	27	130	4.97	.04	1.42	951	2	.03	13	.37	61	.10	10	<2	21	<5	.12	<5	117	105	59
S-23 432650E-6230200N	.6	2.17	84	<5	38	<10	.35	<1	17	23	99	4.95	.05	1.07	972	3	.02	12	.48	54	.04	4	<2	13	<5	.11	<5	105	84	21
S-24 432650E-6230250N	1.5	1.23	<5	<5	41	<10	.09	<1	2	9	33	1.42	.05	.16	105	2	.03	4	.39	32	.17	<2	<2	7	<5	.04	<5	54	22	2
S-25 432650E-6230300N	.8	1.60	10	<5	58	<10	.09	<1	2	11	30	2.15	.02	.21	130	2	.02	3	.21	38	.06	5	<2	8	<5	.09	<5	106	21	7
S-26 432650E-6230350N	.6	1.83	35	<5	28	<10	.15	<1	4	17	32	4.39	.04	.60	366	3	.02	6	.28	40	.07	4	<2	8	<5	.09	<5	74	48	5
S-27 432650E-6230400N	.8	2.36	34	<5	35	<10	.07	<1	9	19	32	5.25	.04	.37	1228	7	.02	6	.28	46	.08	3	<2	6	<5	.09	<5	87	54	3
S-28 432650E-6230450N	.8	.92	5	<5	23	<10	.12	<1	1	9	24	1.30	.06	.17	199	2	.01	3	.35	25	.06	2	<2	8	<5	.06	<5	54	23	6
S-29 432650E-6230500N	2.9	1.66	39	<5	88	<10	.16	<1	5	15	39	4.57	.04	.31	484	8	.02	6	.22	33	.10	14	<2	11	<5	.06	<5	112	42	28
S-30 432650E-6230550N	1.0	2.03	37	<5	39	<10	.09	<1	8	17	44	3.81	.05	.47	869	6	.02	7	.51	34	.15	8	<2	8	<5	.03	<5	86	79	19
S-31 432650E-6230600N	1.0	2.13	39	<5	56	<10	.07	<1	5	19	41	5.80	.04	.33	385	6	.02	7	.48	45	.09	<2	<2	10	<5	.12	<5	108	43	32
S-32 432490E-6229850N	1.5	2.84	233	<5	60	<10	.41	1	55	39	242	8.19	.07	1.54	2299	5	.01	22	.87	110	.10	9	<2	20	<5	.06	<5	143	181	90
S-33 432450E-6229900N	.4	2.14	74	<5	41	<10	.19	<1	23	38	73	6.03	.09	1.29	1398	5	.01	9	.67	41	.08	11	<2	7	<5	.04	<5	102	91	18
S-34 432385E-6229950N	1.0	2.30	116	<5	72	<10	.50	<1	62	22	148	7.62	.07	.99	2338	6	.01	11	.77	58	.22	11	<2	23	<5	.03	<5	116	116	42
S-35 432345E-6230000N	1.1	2.71	117	<5	43	<10	.14	<1	52	19	98	7.36	.04	.93	2073	11	.02	4	.53	54	.12	10	<2	8	<5	.04	<5	138	68	30
S-36 432252E-6230050N	1.5	2.04	91	<5	54	<10	.26	<1	39	19	240	9.62	.01	.35	1156	4	.01	7	1.02	42	.26	<2	<2	7	<5	.03	<5	122	34	5
S-37 432300E-6230100N	.2	2.33	16	<5	55	<10	.18	<1	22	18	92	5.42	.08	1.32	1128	2	.02	12	.53	52	.03	16	<2	5	<5	.02	<5	102	110	12
S-38 432280E-6230150N	.4	2.27	61	<5	50	<10	.43	<1	31	32	105	6.38	.08	1.40	1656	3	.02	16	.58	45	.09	<2	<2	13	<5	.05	<5	109	145	59
S-39 432270E-6230200N	.4	3.08	18	<5	43	<10	.31	<1	41	34	100	7.64	.07	1.22	2246	4	.03	10	.85	46	.14	<2	<2	15	<5	.08	<5	180	110	18
AR-01 (Rock)	.2	1.59	31	<5	39	<10	.41	<1	15	105	51	3.63	.02	1.25	616	6	.01	13	.40	28	.05	2	<2	10	<5	.12	<5	91	55	5

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
AR-02 (Rock)	1.1	.09	2366	<5	20	<10	.05	<1	5	47	28	1.12	.06	.03	35	5	.03	5	.09	22	.94	45	<2	3	<5	.01	<5	2	93	3010
AR-03 (Rock)	.6	.71	187	<5	77	<10	.07	<1	4	65	105	13.07	.09	.35	196	16	.03	6	.42	37	.83	43	<2	5	<5	.11	<5	78	32	31
AR-04 (Rock)	1.3	.49	74	<5	71	<10	.90	<1	7	105	101	5.24	.13	.34	286	3	.02	6	.61	18	1.15	15	<2	19	<5	.12	<5	105	45	17
AR-05 (Rock)	35.3	1.93	3354	<5	6	<10	2.39	24	91	35	1962	17.31	.09	1.16	895	5	.04	33	.45	1519	23.96	39	<2	51	<5	.06	<5	59	2127	95
AR-06 (Rock)	2.9	.64	409	<5	45	<10	2.86	3	15	48	130	5.89	.16	.33	771	8	.03	8	.47	150	4.74	12	<2	39	<5	.10	<5	41	410	215
AR-07 (Rock)	.4	1.70	36	<5	22	<10	1.00	1	10	31	114	3.42	.04	.98	496	1	.04	6	.64	49	.62	6	<2	26	<5	.15	<5	73	111	3
AR-08 (Rock)	.2	.54	14	<5	69	<10	.11	<1	1	39	45	5.11	.17	.24	152	2	.03	3	.56	13	1.87	8	<2	13	<5	.20	<5	60	10	2
AR-09 (Rock)	1.0	2.55	45	<5	40	<10	.86	<1	18	38	133	6.98	.02	1.62	718	3	.03	5	.64	252	2.78	9	<2	17	<5	.16	<5	116	66	10
AR-10 (Rock)	.4	.64	45	<5	53	<10	.29	<1	8	49	66	5.12	.18	.32	306	3	.02	1	.43	18	2.30	8	<2	24	<5	.18	<5	47	15	3
AR-11 (Rock)	.2	1.65	15	<5	33	<10	.55	<1	15	12	72	4.15	.08	1.33	827	1	.01	7	.50	20	1.59	<2	<2	15	<5	.17	<5	77	63	2

APPENDIX B ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample ID	Tenure No	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Sample Type	Lithology
SUM12AR-01	583912	432639	6229565	848	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-02	583912	432590	6229878	864	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-03	583912	432561	6229841	885	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-04	583912	432631	6229882	832	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-05	583912	432090	6230123	1294	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-06	583912	432018	6230085	1357	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-07	583912	431949	6229912	1319	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-08	583912	431896	6229861	1333	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-09	583912	431858	6229885	1381	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-10	583912	431820	6229797	1342	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite
SUM12AR-11	583912	432700	6230695	849	Rock chip 2 kg	andesite

Sample ID	Elev (m)	Lith Alteration	Sulphides
SUM12AR-01	848	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 2% ankerite	2% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-02	864	15% qtz, 1% carbonate, 0.5% chlorite, 0.1% sericite, 1% ankerite	3% py, trace cpy, 0.3% arspy
SUM12AR-03	885	15% qtz, 1% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 1% jarosite	3% py, 0.05% cpy
SUM12AR-04	832	30% qtz, 3% carbonate, 3% chlorite, 0.5% sericite	4% py, 0.05% cpy
SUM12AR-05	1294	35% qtz, 3% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.4% sericite	10% py, 0.2% cpy, 0.2% sph, 0.3% gal
SUM12AR-06	1357	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 2% ankerite	5% py, 0.05% gal & sph
SUM12AR-07	1319	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite, 2% ankerite	5% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-08	1333	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	8% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-09	1381	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	3% py, 0.05% cpy, 0.05% gal
SUM12AR-10	1342	35% qtz, 2% carbonate, 1% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	5% py, trace cpy
SUM12AR-11	849	5% qtz, 0.1% carbonate, 5% chlorite, 0.2% sericite	5% py

Sample ID	Tenure No	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
SUM12AR-01	583912	432639	62299565	848	5	.2	51	28	55	31	2
SUM12AR-02	583912	432590	6229878	864	3010	1.1	28	22	93	2366	45
SUM12AR-03	583912	432561	6229841	885	31	.6	105	37	32	187	43
SUM12AR-04	583912	432631	6229882	832	17	1.3	101	18	45	74	15
SUM12AR-05	583912	432090	6230123	1294	95	35.3	1962	1519	2127	3354	39
SUM12AR-06	583912	432018	6230085	1357	215	2.9	130	150	410	409	12
SUM12AR-07	583912	431949	6229912	1319	3	.4	114	49	111	36	6
SUM12AR-08	583912	431896	6229861	1333	2	.2	45	13	10	14	8
SUM12AR-09	583912	431858	6229885	1381	10	1.0	133	252	66	45	9
SUM12AR-10	583912	431820	6229797	1342	3	.4	66	18	15	45	8
SUM12AR-11	583912	432700	6230695	849	2	.2	72	20	63	15	<2

Sample ID	Vein textures	Vein Strike	Vein Dip	Width (cm)	Comments
SUM12AR-01	ribbon	90	80 S	40	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-02	ribbon	295	77 S	30	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-03	breccia & ribbon	300	80 SW	70	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-04	ribbon	310	24 NE	55	qtz-carb vn in shallow dipping shear
SUM12AR-05	breccia & ribbon	288	78 S	40	massive pyrite, brecciated qtz-carb vn, at 330 dyke contact
SUM12AR-06	breccia & ribbon	305	85 SW	50	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-07	breccia & ribbon	40	75 NW	100	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-08	ribbon	300	78 SW	55	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-09	breccia & ribbon	305	79 SW	45	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-10	ribbon	315	82 SW	50	qtz-carb vn in steeply dipping shear
SUM12AR-11	ribbon	45	80 NW	55	massive pyrite, brecciated qtz-carb vn, at 045 dyke contact

APPENDIX C SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

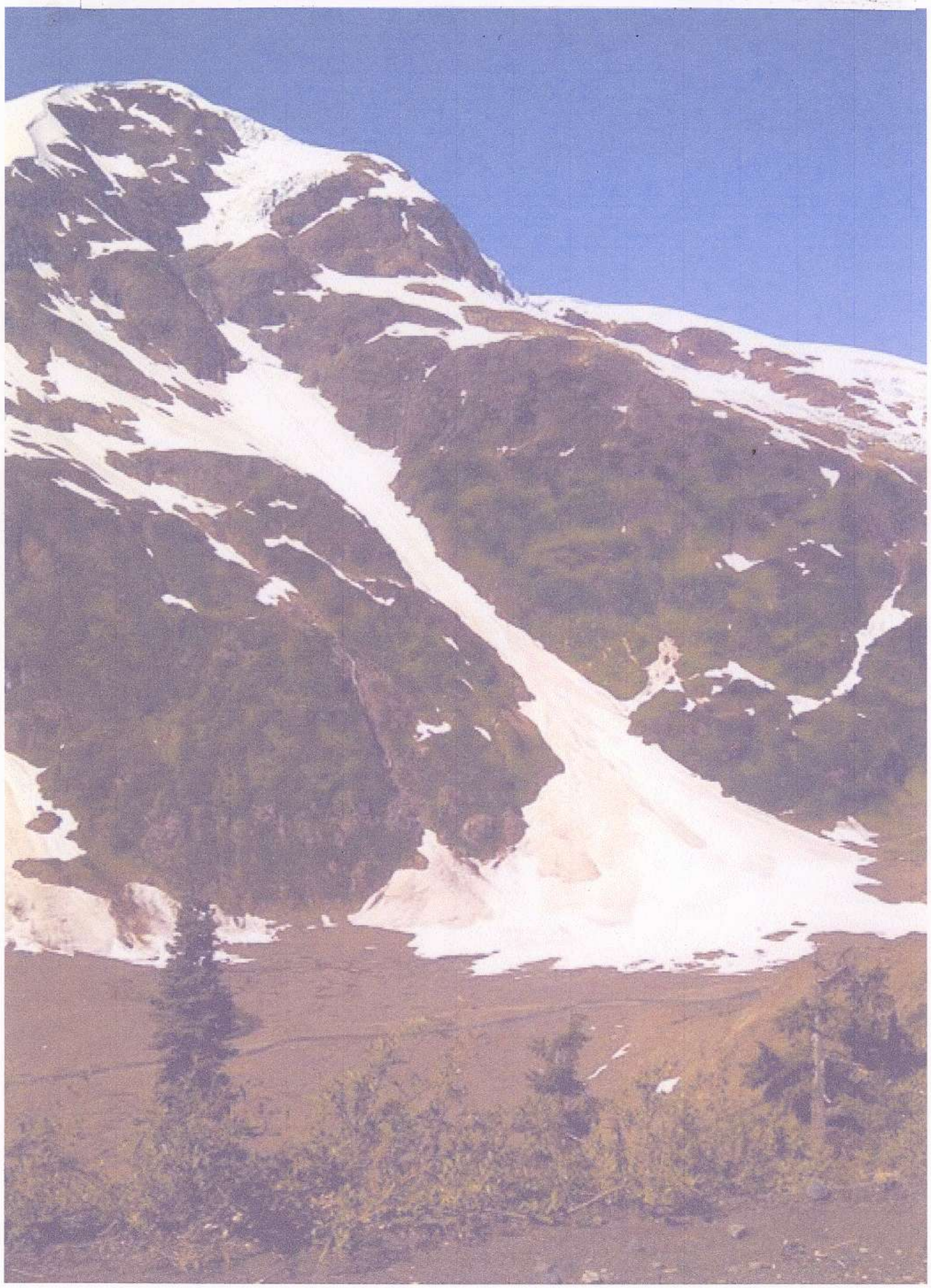
soil ID no.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Colour	Comments
S-1	432600	6229900	871	20	red-brown	taken in NNW trending gully
S-2	432600	6229950	863	18	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-3	432550	6229890	883	15	red-brown	
S-4	432550	6229960	846	18	red-brown	
S-5	432550	6230350				
S-6	432550	6230400				
S-7	432550	6230450				
S-8	432550	6230500				
S-9	432550	6230550				
S-10	432550	6230600				
S-11	432550	6230650				
S-12	432550	6230700				
S-13	432550	6230750				
S-14	432550	6230800				
S-15	432700	6230700				sample at rusty felsic dyke
S-16	432645	6299870	831	20	red-brown	base of cliff
S-17	432650	6299900	828	15	red-brown	base of cliff
S-18	432650	6229950			brown	
S-19	432650	6230000			red-brown	
S-20	432650	6230050		20	brown	
S-21	432650	6230100		20	brown	
S-22	432650	6230150		15	brown	
S-23	432650	6230200		15	brown	
S-24	432650	6230250		20	brown	
S-25	432650	6230300		20	brown	
S-26	432650	6230350		20	brown	
S-27	432650	6230400		20	brown	
S-28	432650	6230450		20	brown	
S-29	432650	6230500		15	brown	
S-30	432650	6230550		20	brown	
S-31	432650	6230600		20	brown	
S-32	432490	6229850		15	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-33	432450	6229900		22	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-34	432385	6229950		20	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-35	432345	6230000		18	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-36	432325	6230050		20	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-37	432300	6230100		22	red-brown	taken in NW trending gully
S-38	432280	6230150		20	brown	taken in NNW trending gully
S-39	432270	6230200		15	brown	taken in NNW trending gully

soil ID no.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
S-1	17	1.0	92	105	97	251	3	5.94
S-2	19	1.0	46	64	55	171	7	6.40
S-3	95	1.0	206	77	152	190	5	10.23
S-4	250	1.5	260	140	215	284	<2	6.46
S-5	90	.8	153	67	127	90	<2	6.72
S-6	95	.8	159	74	103	108	<2	6.04
S-7	105	1.0	205	86	150	127	7	6.82
S-8	95	1.0	221	79	128	134	4	6.76
S-9	120	.8	183	61	110	124	5	5.95
S-10	80	1.0	177	69	102	106	6	6.05
S-11	90	1.7	113	50	74	37	4	4.60
S-12	29	.4	65	38	47	24	3	3.14
S-13	42	.2	99	48	81	74	<2	5.42
S-14	15	1.3	183	69	121	114	2	5.61
S-15	90	.8	404	52	148	55	<2	12.27
S-16	9	.8	160	75	228	144	3	4.58
S-17	420	2.1	232	31	134	185	3	6.98
S-18	75	.6	102	47	133	98	37	5.32
S-19	42	1.1	122	77	159	118	3	5.30
S-20	18	1.1	128	54	115	59	10	5.05
S-21	110	1.0	125	58	128	74	3	5.80
S-22	59	1.0	130	61	105	102	10	4.97
S-23	21	.6	99	54	84	84	4	4.95
S-24	2	1.5	33	32	22	<5	<2	1.42
S-25	7	.8	30	38	21	10	5	2.15
S-26	5	.6	32	40	48	35	4	4.39
S-27	3	.8	32	46	54	34	3	5.25
S-28	6	.8	24	25	23	5	2	1.30
S-29	28	2.9	39	33	42	39	14	4.57
S-30	19	1.0	44	34	79	37	8	3.81
S-31	32	1.0	41	45	43	39	<2	5.80
S-32	90	1.5	242	110	181	233	9	8.19
S-33	18	.4	73	41	91	74	11	6.03
S-34	42	1.0	148	58	116	116	11	7.62
S-35	30	1.1	98	54	68	117	10	7.36
S-36	5	1.5	240	42	34	91	<2	9.62
S-37	12	.2	92	52	110	16	16	5.42
S-38	59	.4	105	45	145	61	<2	6.38
S-39	18	.4	100	46	110	18	<2	7.64

APPENDIX D PHOTOS

SUMMIT 5 CLAIM GREAT SLIDE GULLY LOOKING SE AT SUMMIT LAKE

SUMMIT 5 CLAIM GREAT SLIDE GULLY LOOKING WNW



SUM-12-AR-3 LOOKING NW

SUM-12-AR-5 LOOKING NW

SUM-12-AR-9 LOOKING N

APPENDIX E MAGNETOMETER DATA (CORRECTED)

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/
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32350E 30187.50N 56202.57 99 020950.0
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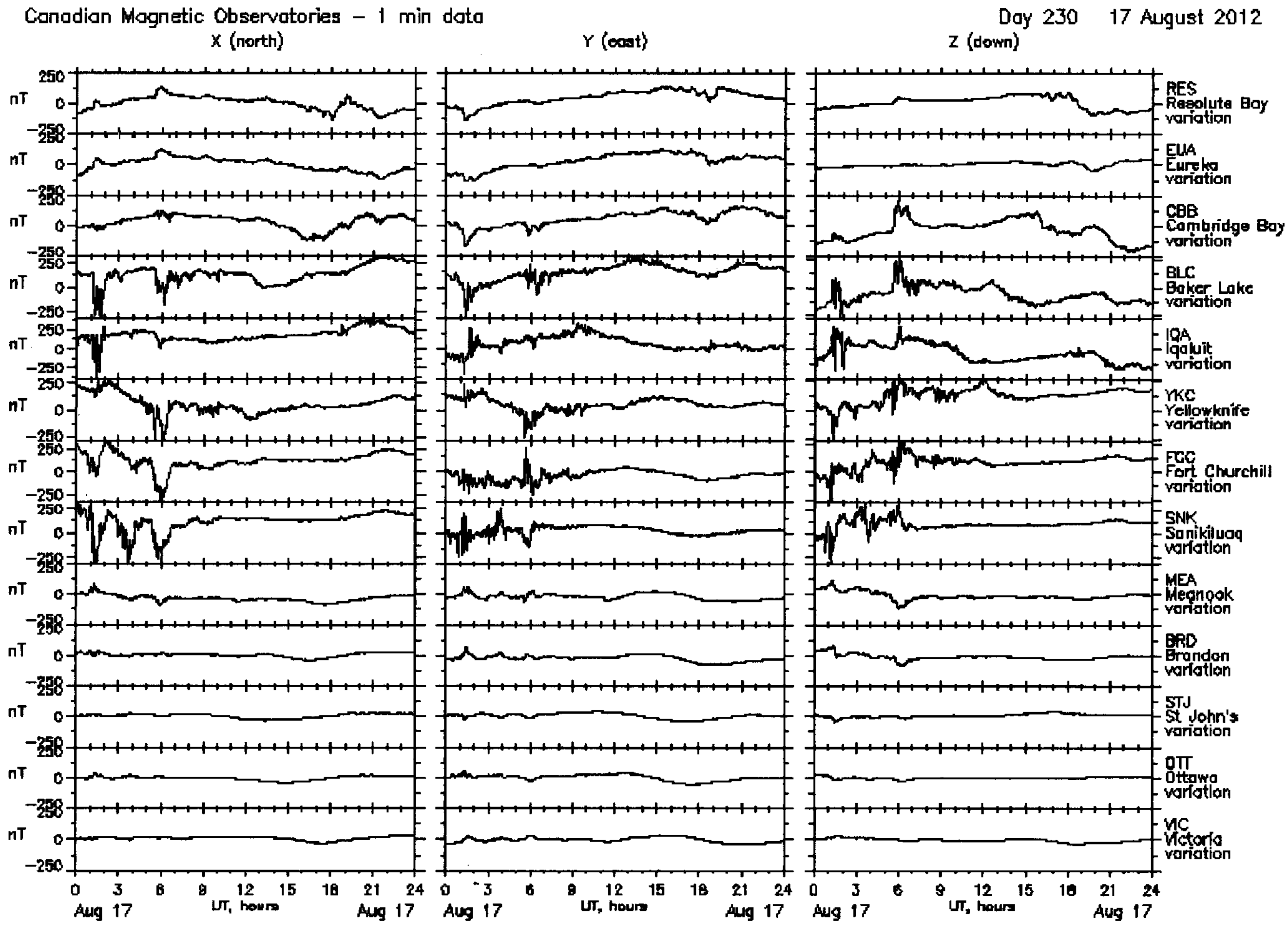
Natural Resources Canada Ressources naturelles Canada

Canada

Natural Resources Canada

APPENDIX F MAGNETOMETER SUMMARY PLOTS, AUG 17, 2012

Summary plots - Archives - Results



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Canada

Date Modified: 2011-11-22

Fig 2 General Location Mineral Tenures

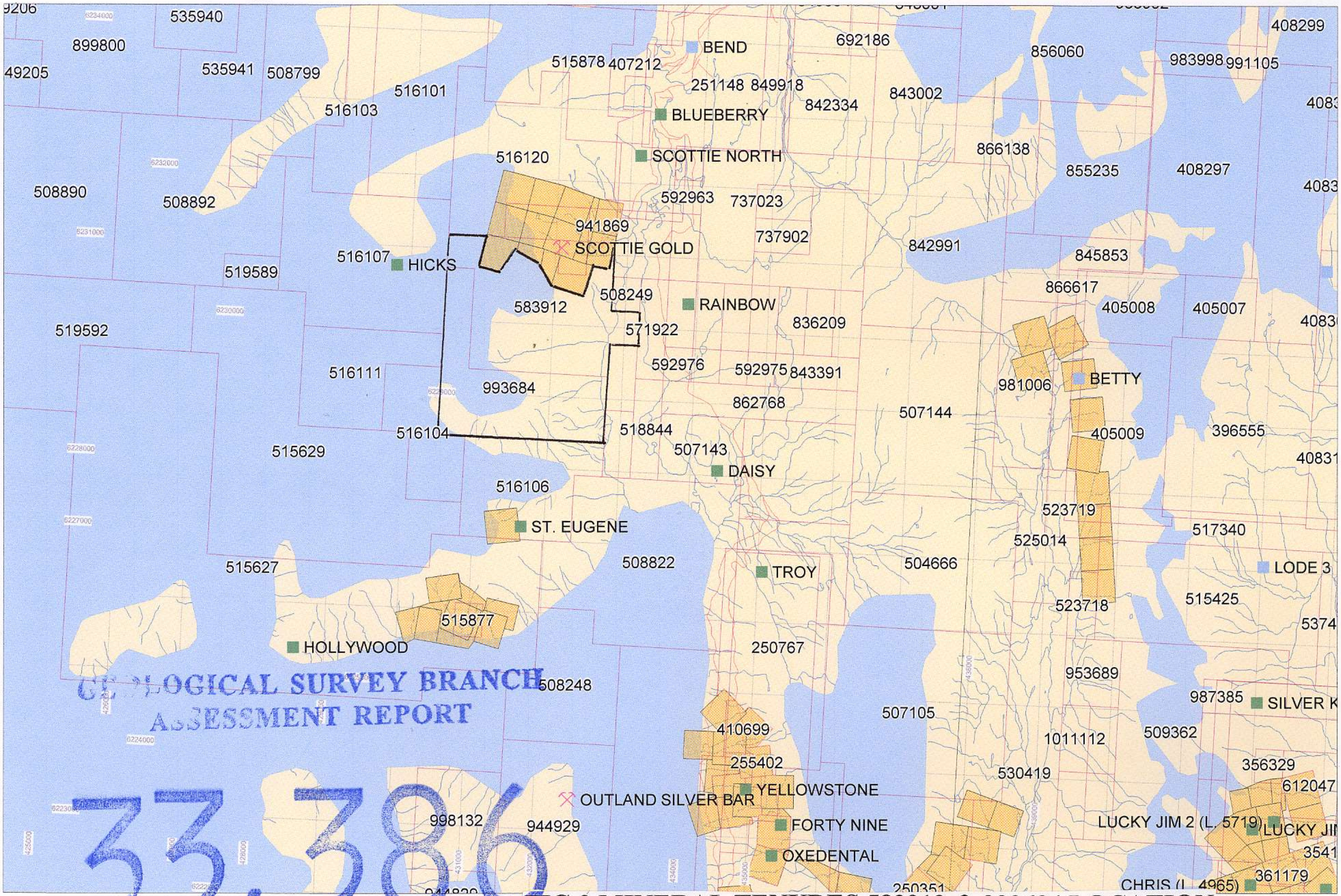


FIG 2 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 LOCATION
creeks, lakes & ice in blue, roads & tenure boundaries in red

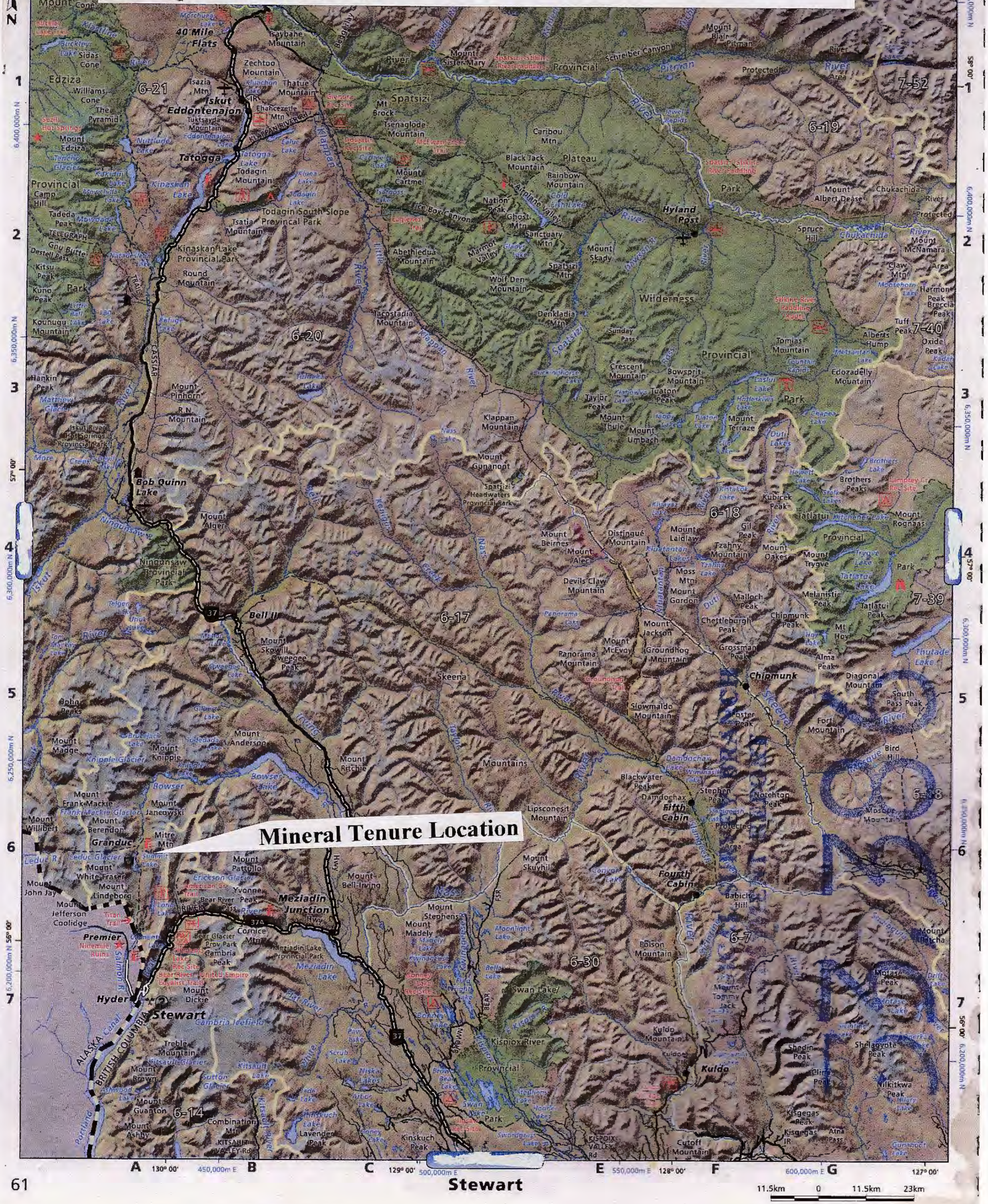
SCALE 1 : 75,000

2 0 2 4 6
KILOMETERS

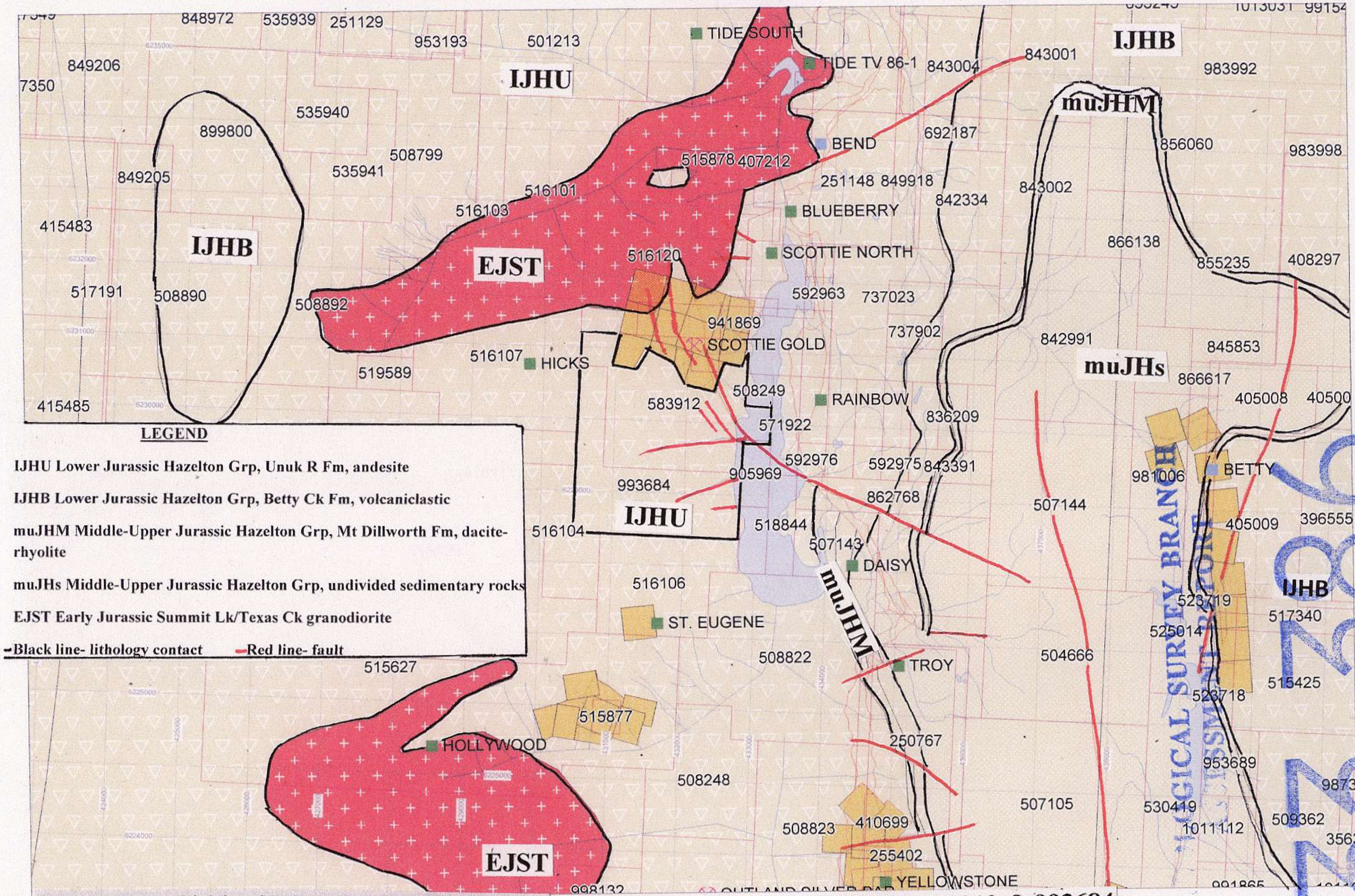
N

Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B 01E, BCGS 104B.030

FIG 1 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 GENERAL LOCATION
1 cm equivalent to 11.5 km



Summit 5 & 6 General Geology



Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B 01E, BCGS 104B.030

UTM Zone 9, NAD 83

SCALE 1 : 75,000

2 0 2 4 6

KILOMETERS

FIG 3 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684

GENERAL GEOLOGY (NAME: SUMMIT 5 & 6)

red line: fault — black line: lithology contact

Summit 5 & 6 Property Geology

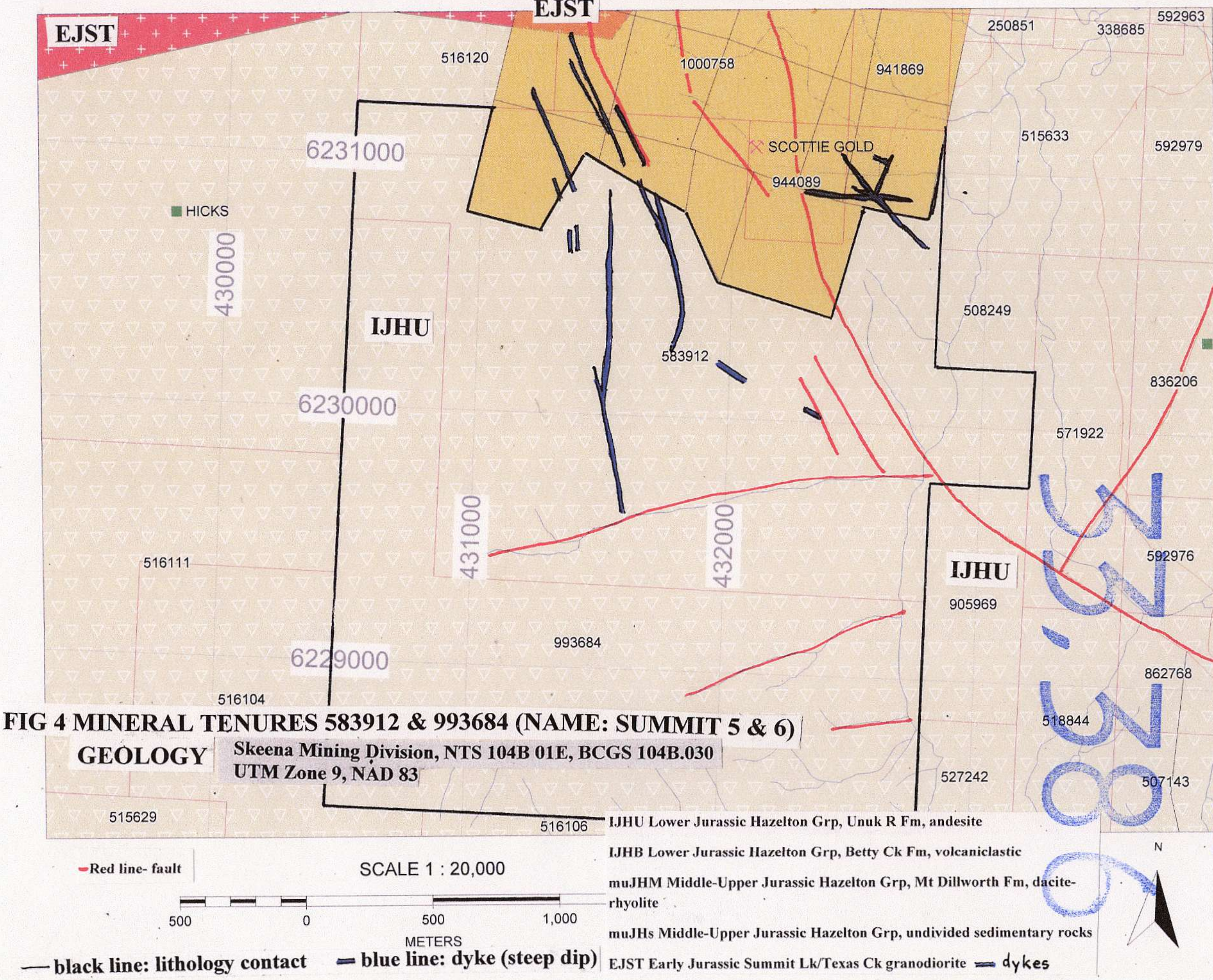


FIG 4 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 (NAME: SUMMIT 5 & 6)
GEOLOGY — Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B 01E, BCGS 104B.030
UTM Zone 9, NAD 83

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
SUM12AR-01	5	0.2	51	28	55	31	2	3.63
SUM12AR-02	3010	1.1	28	22	93	2366	45	1.12
SUM12AR-03	31	0.6	105	37	32	187	43	13.07
SUM12AR-04	17	1.3	101	18	45	74	15	5.24
SUM12AR-05	95	35.3	1962	1519	2127	3354	39	17.31
SUM12AR-06	215	2.9	130	150	410	409	12	5.89
SUM12AR-07	3	0.4	114	49	111	36	6	3.42
SUM12AR-08	2	0.2	45	13	10	14	8	5.11
SUM12AR-09	10	1	133	252	66	45	9	6.98
SUM12AR-10	3	0.4	66	18	15	45	8	5.12
SUM12AR-11	2	0.2	72	20	63	15	<2	4.15

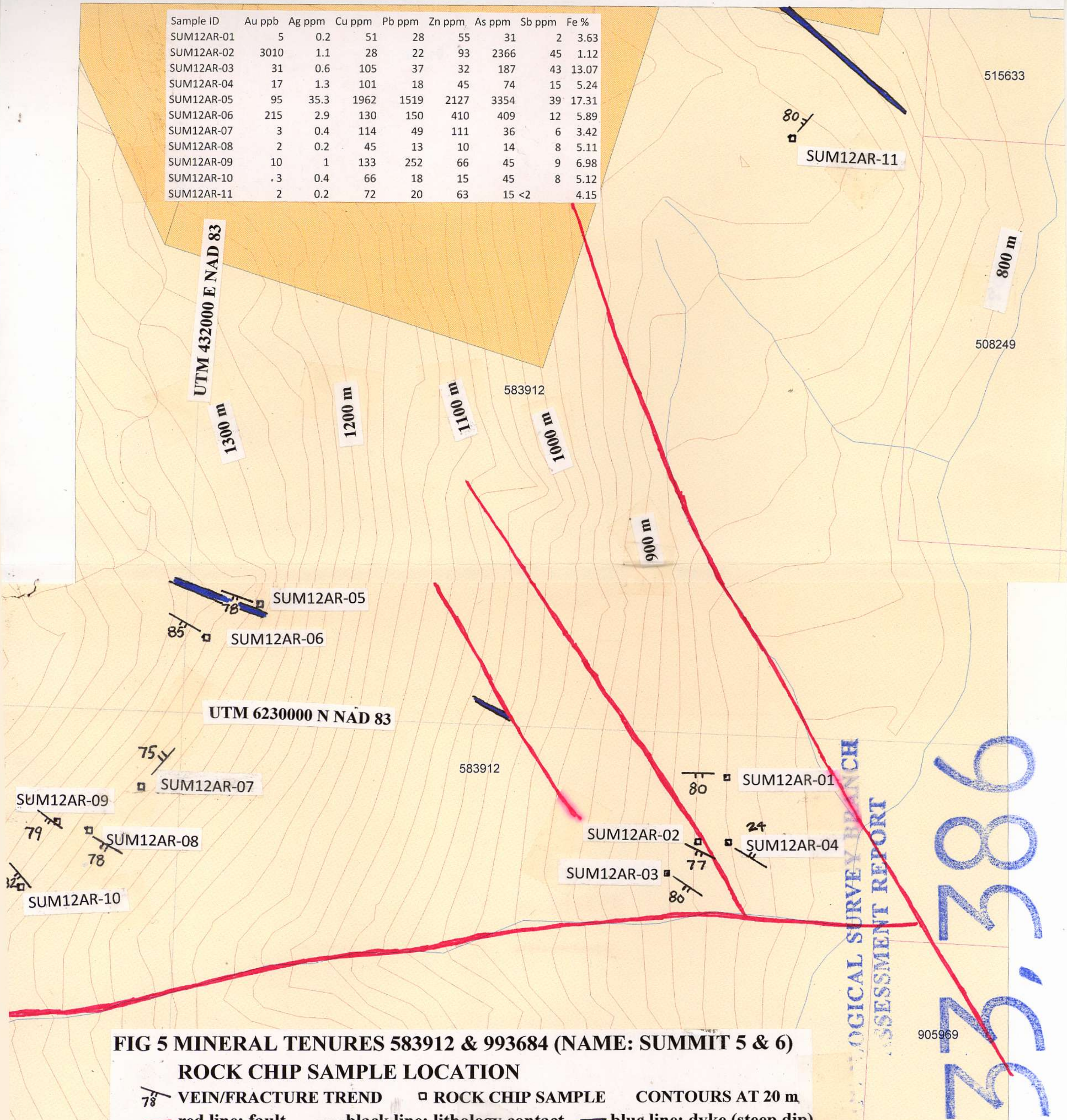


FIG 5 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 (NAME: SUMMIT 5 & 6)

ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATION

78 VEIN/FRACTURE TREND ▫ ROCK CHIP SAMPLE CONTOURS AT 20 m

red line: fault — black line: lithology contact — blue line: dyke (steep dip)

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B 01E, BCGS 104B.030

UTM Zone 9, NAD 83, 1 cm equivalent to 50 m

N

soil ID no.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
S-1	17	1	92	105	97	251	3	5.94
S-2	19	1	46	64	55	171	7	6.4
S-3	95	1	206	77	152	190	5	10.23
S-4	250	1.5	260	140	215	284	<2	6.46
S-5	90	0.8	153	67	127	90	<2	6.72
S-6	95	0.8	159	74	103	108	<2	6.04
S-7	105	1	205	86	150	127	7	6.82
S-8	95	1	221	79	128	134	4	6.76
S-9	120	0.8	183	61	110	124	5	5.95
S-10	80	1	177	69	102	106	6	6.05
S-11	90	1.7	113	50	74	37	4	4.6
S-12	29	0.4	65	38	47	24	3	3.14
S-13	42	0.2	99	48	81	74	<2	5.42
S-14	15	1.3	183	69	121	114	2	5.61
S-15	90	0.8	404	52	148	55	<2	12.27
S-16	9	0.8	160	75	228	144	3	4.58
S-17	420	2.1	232	31	134	185	3	6.98
S-18	75	0.6	102	47	133	98	37	5.32
S-19	42	1.1	122	77	159	118	3	5.3
S-20	18	1.1	128	54	115	59	10	5.05
S-21	110	1	125	58	128	74	3	5.8
S-22	59	1	130	61	105	102	10	4.97
S-23	21	0.6	99	54	84	84	4	4.95
S-24	2	1.5	33	32	22	<5	<2	1.42
S-25	7	0.8	30	38	21	10	5	2.15
S-26	5	0.6	32	40	48	35	4	4.39
S-27	3	0.8	32	46	54	34	3	5.25
S-28	6	0.8	24	25	23	5	2	1.3
S-29	28	2.9	39	33	42	39	14	4.57
S-30	19	1	44	34	79	37	8	3.81
S-31	32	1	41	45	43	39	<2	5.8
S-32	90	1.5	242	110	181	233	9	8.19
S-33	18	0.4	73	41	91	74	11	6.03
S-34	42	1	148	58	116	116	11	7.62
S-35	30	1.1	98	54	68	117	10	7.36
S-36	5	1.5	240	42	34	91	<2	9.62
S-37	12	0.2	92	52	110	16	16	5.42
S-38	59	0.4	105	45	145	61	<2	6.38
S-39	18	0.4	100	46	110	18	<2	7.64

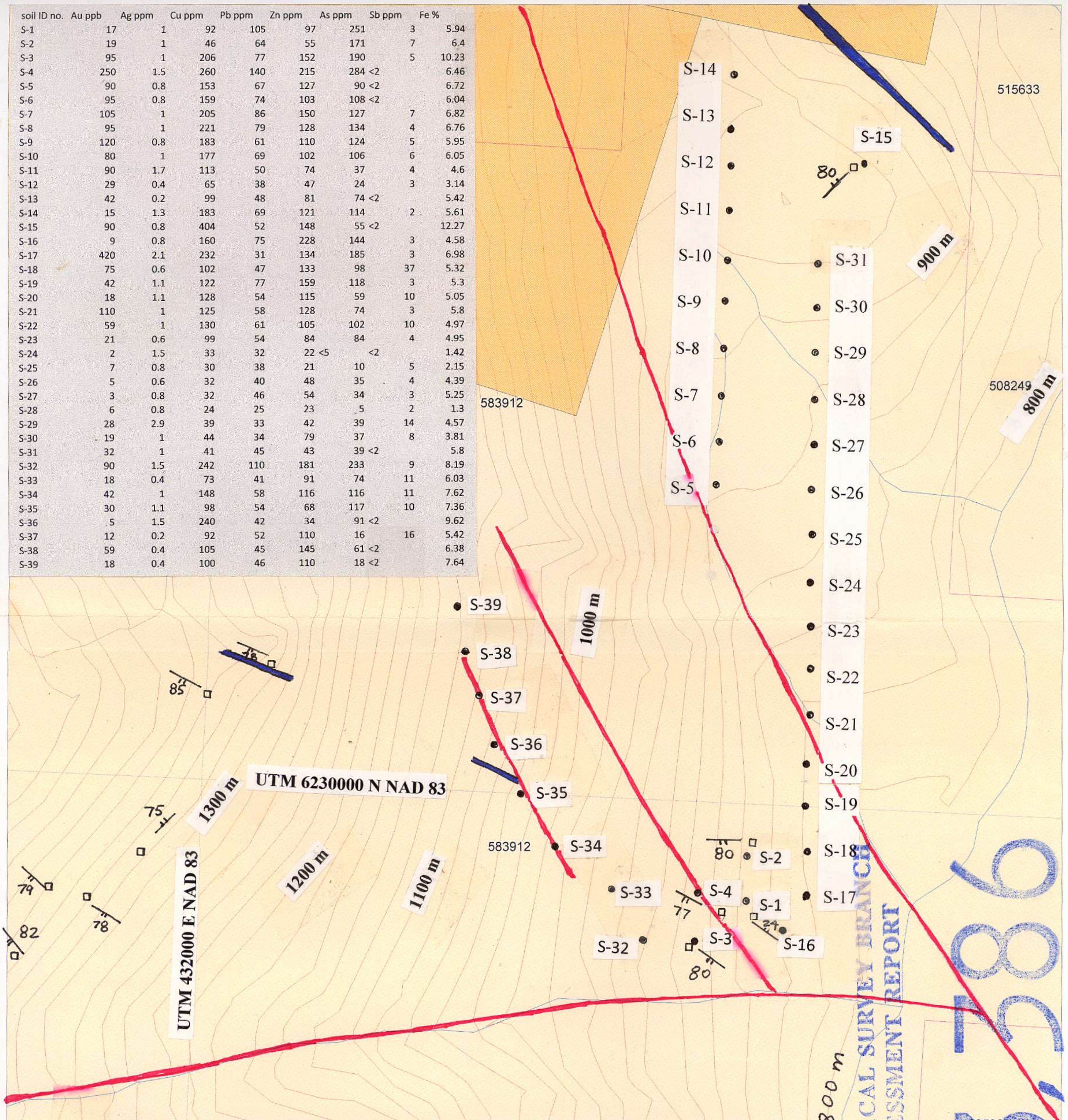


FIG 6 MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 (NAME: SUMMIT 5 & 6)

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION

● Soil Sample

VEIN/FRACTURE TREND □ ROCK CHIP SAMPLE CONTOURS AT 20 m

red line: fault — black line: lithology contact blue line: dyke (steep dip)

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B 01E, BCGS 104B.030

UTM Zone 9, NAD 83, 1 cm equivalent to 50 m

Fig 7 Soil Geochemical Compilation

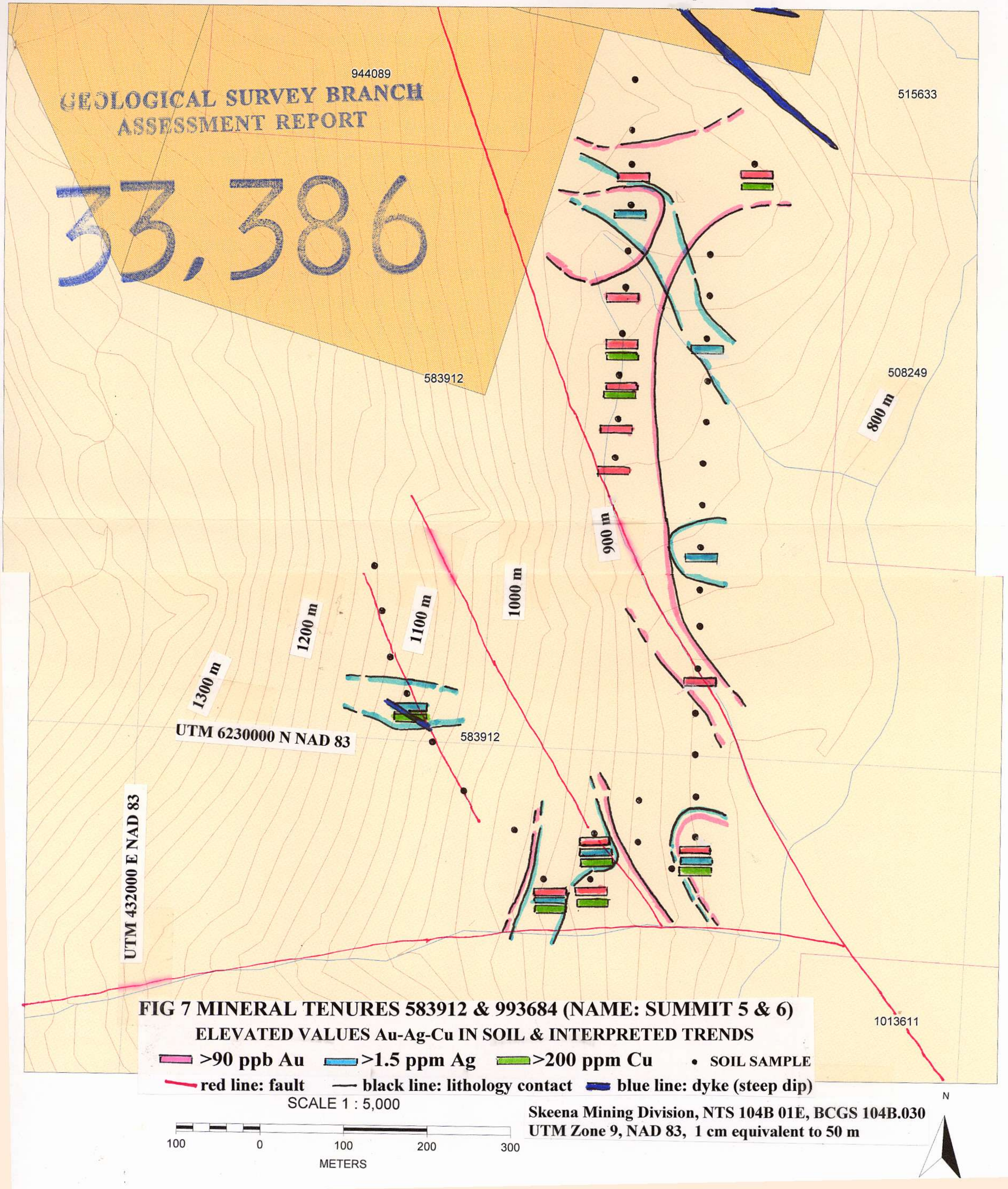


Fig 8 Magnetometer Survey

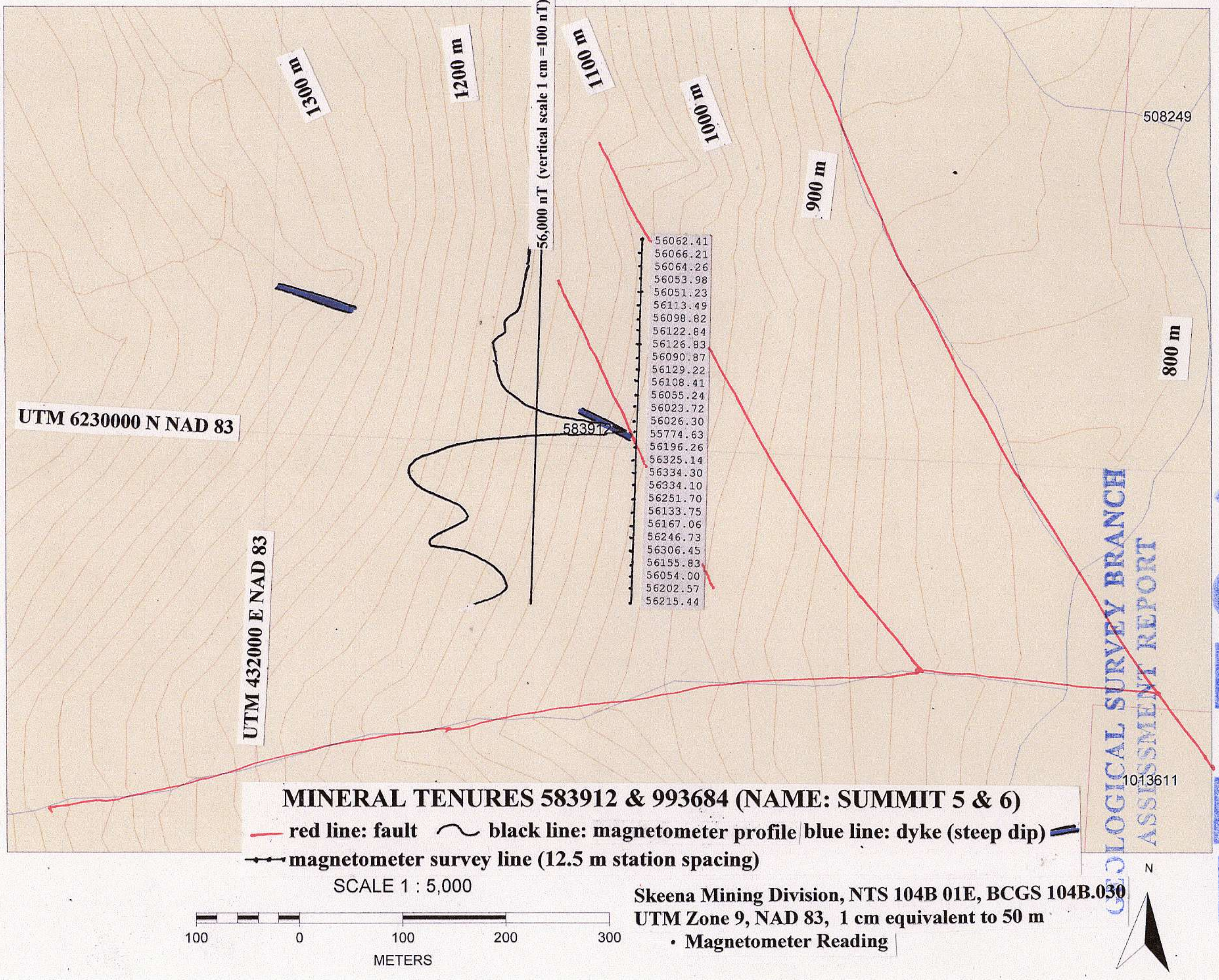
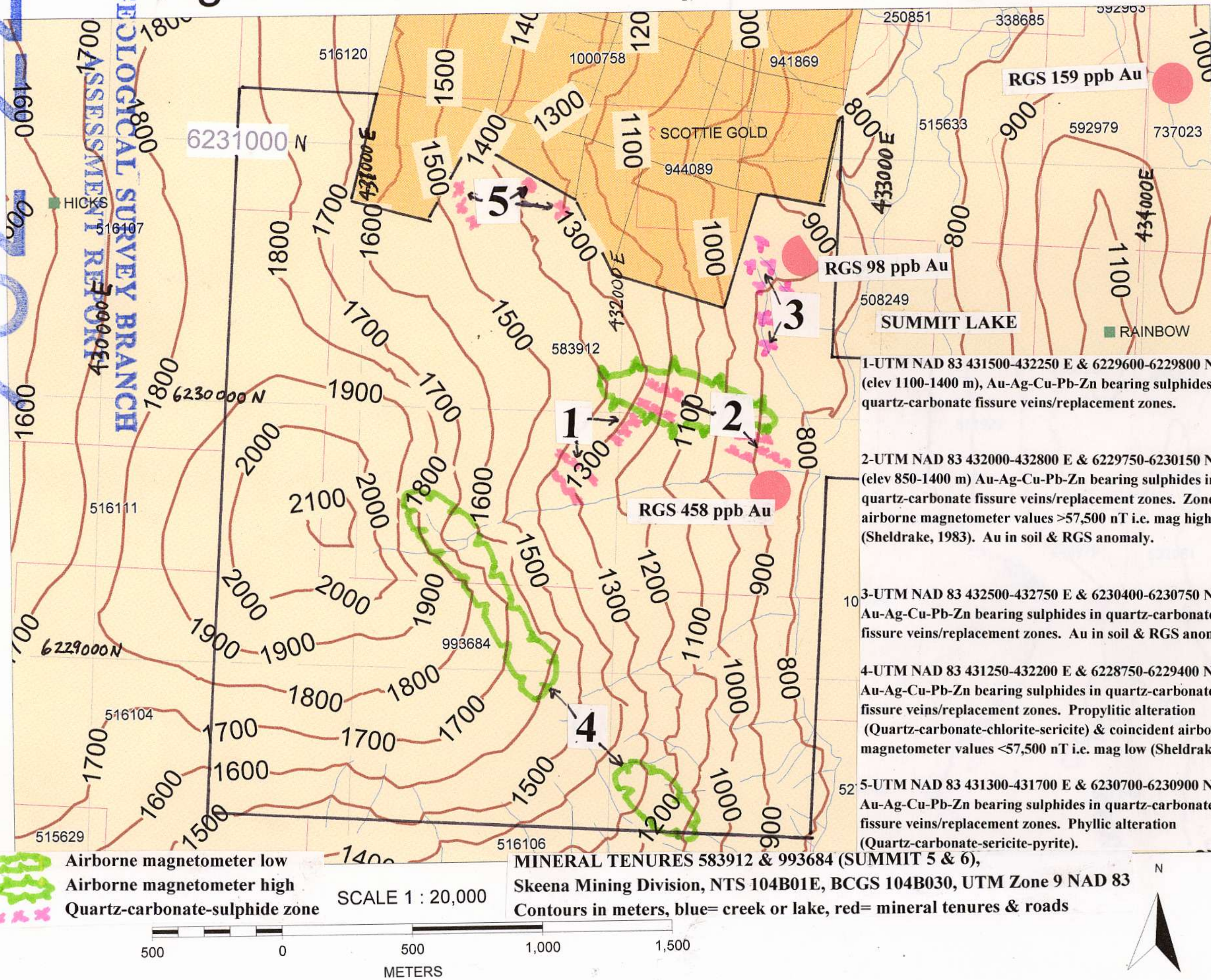


Fig 9 Summit 5 & 6 Exploration Targets



1-UTM NAD 83 431500-432250 E & 6229600-6229800 N, (elev 1100-1400 m), Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones.

2-UTM NAD 83 432000-432800 E & 6229750-6230150 N, (elev 850-1400 m) Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Zone of airborne magnetometer values >57,500 nT i.e. mag high (Sheldrake, 1983). Au in soil & RGS anomaly.

3-UTM NAD 83 432500-432750 E & 6230400-6230750 N, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Au in soil & RGS anomaly.

4-UTM NAD 83 431250-432200 E & 6228750-6229400 N, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Propylitic alteration (Quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite) & coincident airborne magnetometer values <57,500 nT i.e. mag low (Sheldrake, 1983).

5-UTM NAD 83 431300-431700 E & 6230700-6230900 N, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn bearing sulphides in quartz-carbonate fissure veins/replacement zones. Phyllic alteration (Quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite).

Airborne magnetometer low
Airborne magnetometer high
Quartz-carbonate-sulphide zone

MINERAL TENURES 583912 & 993684 (SUMMIT 5 & 6),
Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B01E, BCGS 104B030, UTM Zone 9 NAD 83
Contours in meters, blue= creek or lake, red= mineral tenures & roads