

# VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Owner & Operator)

## GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

*(Event 5395252)*

*on a*

## STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

*Work done between June 15, 2012 and June 18, 2012*

*on*

**Tenure 589864**

*of the 6 Claim*

**Toni 589864 Claim Group**

*of the*

*109 claim, 44,684 hectare*

## TONI PROPERTY

**Nicola/Similkameen Mining Divisions**

BCGS Map 092H.088

**Centre of Work**

5,521,400N, 684,600E

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**BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
33408**

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**SUMMARY**

The six claim Toni 589864 claim group of the 109 claim, 44,684 hectare TONI property (“Property”) covers an area of 3,083 hectares is located 201 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 32 kilometres southwest of Merritt, and 13 kilometres east-northeast of the past productive Elk/Siwash mine.

Production from the Elk/Siwash property, located within a Middle Jurassic intrusive peripheral to the Nicola volcanic contact, is reported as 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered between 1992 and 1995. In 2004, global (bulk-tonnage and underground mineable) measured and indicated resources were reported to total 668,300 tonnes grading 9.66 grams per tonne gold (207,600 ounces) plus an additional 1,317,200 tonnes grading 4.91 grams per tonne gold (207,800 ounces) in the inferred category. Gold-bearing pyrrhotite and polymetallic gold-silver mineralization are hosted primarily by parallel to subparallel east-northeast trending pyritic quartz veins and stringers in altered pyritic granitic and, less frequently, volcanic rocks.

The Toni 589864 claim group is situated within the eastern belt of the Nicola Group which is in a fault contact with the central belt of the Nicola Group. The fault is the northerly striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault zone and is within four kilometres west of the Property. This regional fault is an indication of the numerous vari-dimensional faults of the area; one of which is the Elk fault with which the many mineral zones of the Elk/Siwash property are proximally associated.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Toni 589864 claim group is predominantly underlain by the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (*uTrNE*) with a succession of Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks (*UTrNsf*) partially within the west-central and the southwestern edge of the Property. The nearest indicated intrusive, a late Triassic granodiorite (*LTrJgd*) stock, is within three kilometres east of the northwestern portion of the Property. Dacitic dykes, diorite are reported on the subject Tenure.

A localized area of chalcocite and malachite mineralization reported by Kallock (1981) and the highest gold and copper soil values from a 1991 regional geochemical survey are situated along the north-central limits of the Property in the Buck Lake area; the same location as the dacite dykes and altered quartz diorite. This area is indicated in correlation with a northwesterly trending major structure of the 2012 structural analysis (Figure 6); not near any designated structural intersection but possibly with the intersection with an east-southeasterly trending S2 structure.

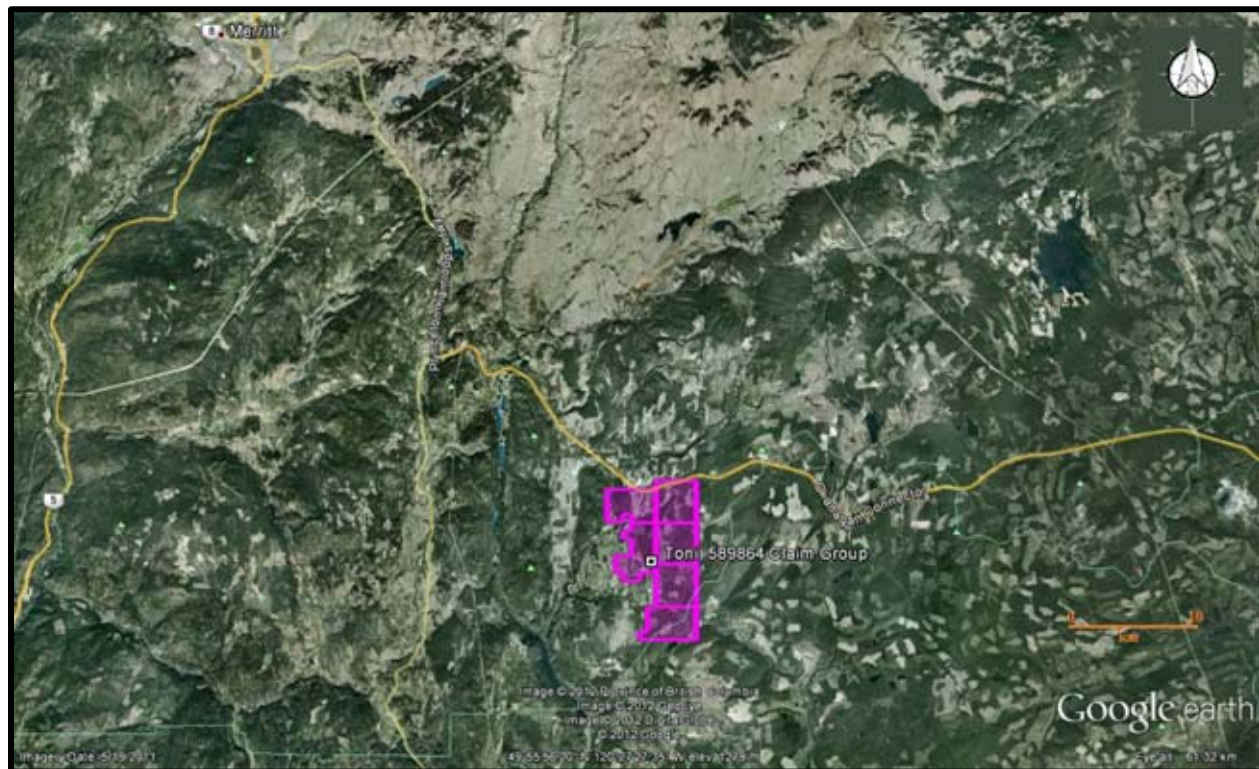
The 2012 structural analysis of Tenure 589864 indicated six prime locations of mineral controlling structures to indicate potentially economic sub-surface mineralization. The structural intersections are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential sub-surface mineral resource as are the geological indicators in the Buck Lake area or the geological indicators as described in the 10 Minfile property descriptions included in this report.



**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION** (cont'd)

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092H.088 of the Nicola/Similkameen Mining Divisions, 201 direct kilometres from Vancouver, 33 direct kilometres from Merritt and 88 direct kilometres south of Kamloops where two mineral resources are slated for production. The centre of the work area is at 5,521,400N, 684,600E (NAD 83).

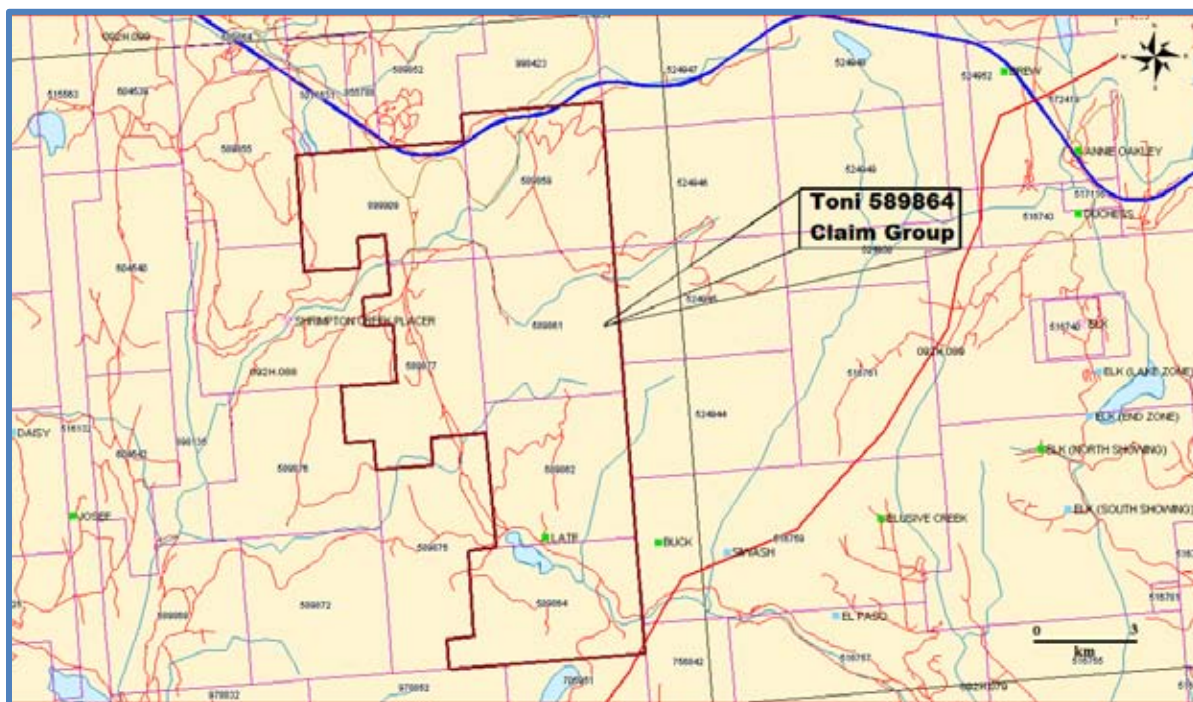
*Figure 2. Claim Location Map  
(From MapPlace & Google)*

**ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY**

Access to the Property is southward and eastward from Merritt via the Princeton-Kamloops Highway No. 97C/5C for 26 kilometres to the Aspen Grove junction, thence eastward from via Highway 97C or the Coquihalla connector Highway for 15 kilometres to the Loon Lake Interchange. The Loon Lake road is taken southward for one kilometre to the northern boundary of Tenure 899909 located within the northwest corner of the Toni 589864 Claim Group (Figure 3).

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Figure 3. Claim Map & Minfiles  
(Base Map from MapPlace)



**Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)**

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the Property. Water may be scarce during the summer months and any water required for exploratory purposes, would be transported.

Merritt, and/or Kamloops, historic mining centres could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in, the Province of British Columbia is three hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Gentle to moderate slopes prevail on the Property with relief of 450 metres from an elevation of 1215 metres within a valley of a southwesterly flowing creek in the northwestern sector to an elevation of 1665 metres on the crest of a hill in the east-central sector of the Property.

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**HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA**

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers on and peripheral to the Toni 589864 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance from the Toni 589864 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 589864, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

**BIG KIDD prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)***MINFILE 092HNE074**Seventeen kilometres northwest*

This occurrence was first explored by H.H. Schmidt, with the excavation of several trenches and one adit, 69 metres long, between 1900 and 1915. An additional three adits, 12 to 90 metres long, were excavated sometime between 1916 and the 1950s. The deposit was trenched and drilled by Noranda Mines Ltd. in 1956 after completing geological and geophysical surveys. Additional geophysical and soil geochemical surveys were carried out by Noranco Mining and Refining in 1969 and Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax also mapped and drilled the deposit in 1972. David Minerals Ltd. conducted geological and self-potential surveys, trenching and 112 metres of diamond drilling in three holes between 1975 and 1980. The deposit was sampled by Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Drilling by Placer intersected 71 metres averaging 0.75 gram per tonne gold and 0.2 per cent copper in the north zone of the Big Kidd breccia.

Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 10 holes, totalling 2074 metres in 1997. A 116-metre intersection graded 0.801 grams per tonne gold and 0.124 per cent copper, including a higher grade section of 19.46 metres grading 3.09 grams per tonne gold and 0.113 per cent copper (Exploration in B.C. 1997, page 38). This intersection is from the North zone. The Southwest zone, 350 metres to the south, and the Northeast zone also contained mineralization.

The next program by Christopher James Gold was a 2 staged drilling program completed during the fall in 1999. This program drilled a fan of three holes to the southwest and one parallel hole along the Big Kidd Breccia north contact. All four 1999 holes intersected significant lengths of gold-copper mineralized intrusion breccia with late porphyritic monzonite dyke and potassic (K-feldspar) alteration zones.

In 2003, Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 9 holes and dug three trenches to test alkalic porphyry hosted by the Big Kidd breccia. Broad intervals of low-grade mineralization were encountered.

**PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)***MINFILE 092HNE084**Sixteen kilometres northwest*

The Cincinnatti deposit was first explored by the Bates brothers in the early 1900s. A number of trenches, and one adit 120 metres long, were excavated between 1899 and 1913. Payco Mines Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond and percussion drilling between 1963 and 1967. An additional 15 holes totalling 1000 metres were drilled by Gold River Mines and Enterprises Ltd. in 1973 and Sienna Developments Ltd. in 1979. The deposit was most recently sampled by Pacific Copperfields Ltd. in 1992.

In 1998, Christopher James Gold Corp. optioned the property. Reserves are estimated at 1.8 million tonnes grading 1 per cent copper (Tom Schroeter, 1998).

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**History: Property Area (cont'd)****TOMCAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type))**

MINFILE 092HNE086

*Thirteen kilometres west-northwest*

The occurrence was initially prospected and trenched by W. Murray between 1906 and 1913. Pyramid Mining Company Ltd. drilled 13 holes totalling 1042 metres in 1965.

**ELK past producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn***+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)*

MINFILE 092HNE096

*Thirteen kilometres east-northeast*

From 1992 and 1995 (inclusive), 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled and 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered.

In 1996, Fairfield shipped all remaining stockpiles, estimated to contain 2700 tonnes and grading greater than 12 grams per tonne (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21). A total of 994 metres of ramp access and three development levels exist underground.

Reverse circulation drilling, underground diamond drilling, reclamation, road construction, water sampling and aerial photography were also undertaken during this period.

Surface and underground diamond drill programs were carried out in the Siwash Mine area from 1994 to 1996 to define the resource. Exploration surface drilling was also carried out during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons to test trench targets between the Siwash mine site and the South Showing area 2.5 kilometres to the south. Limited prospecting and environmental monitoring was undertaken from 1997 to 1999.

In 1995, Fairfield Minerals with the support from the Explore B.C. Program carried out an extensive program including geochemistry, 13,972 metres of surface and underground diamond drilling in 315 holes and reserve calculations.

**THALIA prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)**

MINFILE 092HNE151

*Nine kilometres west*

This prospect was initially investigated by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. with the completion of geological and magnetometer surveys and one drillhole in 1972 and 1973. Cominco Ltd. drilled six percussion holes totalling 277 metres in 1979 after conducting geological and induced polarization surveys in 1978. The deposit was more recently sampled and prospected by Vanco Explorations Ltd. in 1985 and Rayrock Yellowknife Resources Ltd. in 1990.

**SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)**

MINFILE 092HNE180

*Six kilometres northwest*

The creek was worked by F. Keeling in 1939, between 6.4 and 8 kilometres above Missezula Lake.

## **HISTORY: PROPERTY**

Previous work within the six claim Toni 589875 claim group is reported as follows:

**1972:** Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. Completed geophysical and geochemical surveys over portions of ground presently covered by Tenures 589859, 589861, 589877, and 899909 of the Toni 589875 claim group (*Figure 5*).

Vollo (1972) reports that no geochemical or geophysical zones of interest were outlined in the surveys. (AR 3,556).

**1973, 1980, and 1981;** Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. and Inter- Continental Energy Corporation completed various geological, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys over the ground presently covered by Tenures 589862 and 5899864 (*Figure 5*) (AR 10,448).

**1992:** Fairfield Minerals Ltd completed geochemical surveys over ground which included most of the Toni 589864 claim group ground (AR 22,259).

## **GEOLOGY: REGIONAL**

The Aspen Grove geological district is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border and containing the important copper deposits of the Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, Afton, Brenda, in addition to the historic Hedley gold camp.

The Nicola Group has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and litho-geochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshinitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc.

## **GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND**

### **Pleistocene to Holocene**

Qvk

Unnamed alkalic  
volcanic rocks

### **Upper Triassic: Nicola Group**

#### **Eastern Volcanic Facies**

uTrNE

basaltic volcanic rocks

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine  
clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMI

lower amphibolite/kyanite grade  
metamorphic rocks

uTrJum

unnamed ultramafic rocks

#### **Central Volcanic Facies**

uTrNc

andesitic volcanic rocks

#### **Late Triassic to Early Jurassic**

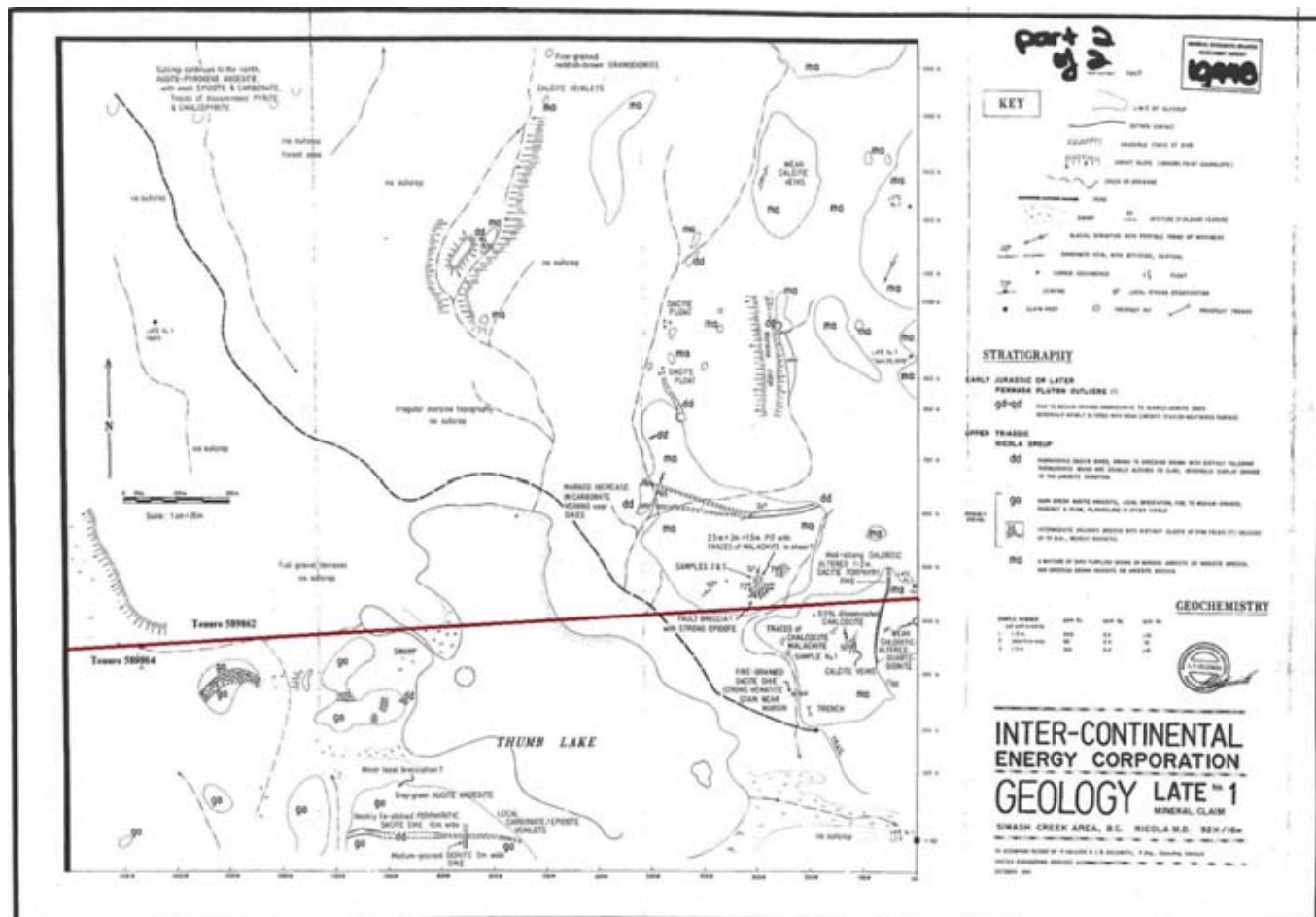
LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive  
rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive  
rocks

**Figure 4. Property Geology**  
 (Thumb Lake area) (From: AR 10,448)  
 (See Figure 5 for location on the Toni 589864 claim group)



**GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA**

The geology on some of the more significant mineral *MINFILE* reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Property (Figure 4) are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to the claim, Tenure 589864, which was the subject of the structural analysis.

**ANNIE OAKLEY, WART showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)**

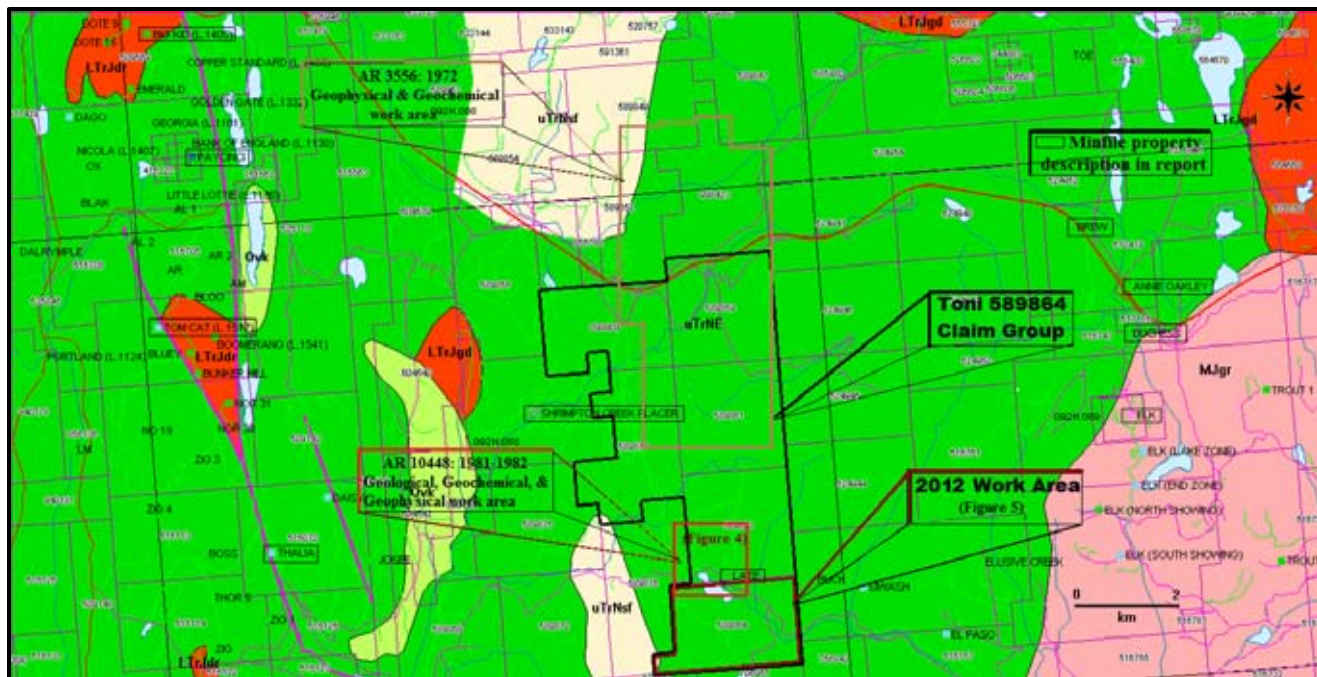
*MINFILE 092HNE029*

*Eleven kilometres northeast*

This showing is hosted in variably silicified andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, 1.2 kilometres northwest of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith.

The andesite is cut by a fault zone (Annie Oakley fault), striking 130 degrees and dipping 20 degrees south. This fault is possibly a splay off the Brew fault (see Brew, 092HNE275), 1.35 kilometres northwest. The zone is strongly clay altered and occasionally cut by quartz veins up to 6 centimetres wide. Trace to 1 per cent fine-grained pyrite is present within the fault.

Figure 5. Property, Index, Geology, & Minfile  
(Base Map from MapPlace)



### Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

#### **BIG KIDD** prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE074

Seventeen kilometres northwest

The deposit is located along the northern margin of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

A vertical or subvertical breccia pipe, nearly circular in outline and about 300 metres wide, is developed in a body of fine-grained diorite, which may in part be recrystallized volcanics. The pipe consists of angular to subrounded clasts of volcanics, fine-grained diorite (microdiorite) and pinkish grey monzonite and syenomonzonite porphyry in a matrix of altered diorite intrusive material and finely comminuted rock. The fragments are 1 centimetre to several metres in diameter.

Parts of the breccia, especially on the north and east sides of the pipe, show extensive late magmatic and/or hydrothermal alteration and recrystallization. Breccia clasts in these areas have pronounced grey and pinkish grey alteration rims, and the matrix is extensively replaced by epidote, chlorite and calcite.

**Geology: Property Area (cont'd)****PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)***MINFILE 092HNE084**Sixteen kilometres northwest*

The deposit is located in the southern portion of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

Hypogene and supergene copper mineralization occurs in green laharic breccia, near the contact with red laharic breccia to the east. This mineralization consists primarily of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite and native copper, accompanied by lesser malachite and azurite, and minor chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite and pyrite. Drilling indicates chalcopyrite becomes more abundant at depth at the expense of chalcocite. This mineralization is exposed along the crest and east flank of a small northerly trending ridge, over a north-south distance of 400 metres.

**TOMCAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)***MINFILE 092HNE086**Thirteen kilometres west-northwest*

This deposit is hosted in green laharic breccia or basaltic flow breccia near the contact with red laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The unit strikes north-northwest and dips 60 degrees east. Massive basaltic flows outcrop to the northeast. Alteration of the breccia consists of some chloritization of olivine and pyroxene, and sericitization of feldspar.

**ELK past Producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn***+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)**MINFILE 092HNE096**Thirteen kilometres east-northeast*

The Elk property is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group and by Middle Jurassic granites and granodiorites of the Osprey Lake batholith. The contact between these units trends northeasterly across the property. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions occur throughout the property. The western property area is underlain by steeply west-dipping andesitic to basaltic flows, agglomerates, tuffs and minor siltstone and limestone units of the Nicola Group. The eastern half of the property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake batholith. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions cut both of the above.

**Geology: Property Area (cont'd)****DUCHESS** showing (porphyry Cu +/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE137

Eleven kilometres northeast

The Duchess occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The area of the Duchess occurrence straddles the contact between the Eastern belt or facies of the Nicola Group, which is characterized by submarine volcanoclastic rocks and volcanic flows, and the Osprey Lake batholith to the east (Bulletin 69; Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989). The volcanics generally consist of augite porphyritic andesitic or basaltic flows and lapilli tuffs, and are accompanied by diorite and minor argillaceous sedimentary rocks (Assessment Reports 4525, 18041, 20994).

The Osprey Lake batholith is a large, composite, locally megacrystic granite to granodiorite intrusion of Middle Jurassic age (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 91-2, page 95).

The Duchess occurrence is on the northwestern margin of the batholith, which in this area consists of hornblende biotite granodiorite with a weak foliation parallel to its margin (Assessment Report 4525). The adjacent andesitic volcanics have been contact metamorphosed and hydrothermally epidotized, with minor secondary carbonate (Assessment Report 4525).

**THALIA** prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE151

Nine kilometres west

This region north of Missezula Lake is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate, augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. Much of the copper mineralization and associated alteration frequenting this portion of the Nicola belt can be attributed to the emplacement of such intrusions.

**SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER** past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Six kilometres northwest

Shrimpton Creek flows southwest from its headwaters immediately south of The Wart for 10 kilometres. The creek continues south- southwest for 6 kilometres before entering Missezula Lake, 38.5 kilometres north of Princeton. Most of the creek flows through a broad, gently sloping valley, which steepens somewhat in the lower 4 kilometres.

**Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**

**BREW** showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)

MINFILE 092HNE275

Eleven kilometres northeast

This occurrence is hosted in volcanics and minor sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, 2.6 kilometres northwest of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith. The volcanics consist primarily of andesite and fine-grained diorite. The contact between the two units is gradational, suggesting the diorite may be a subvolcanic equivalent of the andesite. Minor tuffs, lapilli tuffs, agglomerates, and feldspar porphyritic andesite are also present. The sediments consist of mudstone, siltstone, shale, and rare carbonate, intercalated with the pyroclastic units.

A major fault zone, the Brew fault, striking 140 degrees and dipping steeply southwest, is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres.

The zone is approximately 40 metres wide. It is somewhat gossanous and exhibits carbonate and clay alteration and sporadic silicification. Some quartz +/- calcite stringers and blebs are present but not common. Pyrite is ubiquitous along the entire fault. Sections of the zone are strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Samples of pyritic clay-altered sections have yielded up to 0.280 gram per tonne gold and 0.445 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report, 18041, page 8, samples 128665, 44719)

A sample from a zone of quartz stringers analysed 0.600 gram per tonne gold (sample 239716).

This fault is traversed by several significant fault/shear zones striking 100 to 120 degrees. One major crossfault, the Mugwump fault, is exposed west of the Brew fault, striking 100 degrees and dipping 60 degrees south.

**GEOLOGY: PROPERTY**

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Property predominantly is underlain by the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (*uTrNE*) with a succession of Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks (*UTrNsf*) bordering the property on the west.

In the Thumb Lake (**LATE** showing) area (Figures 4 & 5) granodiorite, dacite, breccias, and carbonate veinlets occur in association with the Nicola volcanics.

**LATE** showing (volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE133

Within Property as Tenure 589862 and Tenure 589864 (Figure 5)

This occurrence is hosted in massive red andesitic breccia, near the contact with massive green andesitic breccia and lithic tuff of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group.

**MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA**

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral *MINFILE* reported showings, prospects, and past producers on the Property and peripheral to the Property (Figure 3 & 4) are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to the claim, Tenure 589864, which was the subject of the structural analysis.

**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****ANNIE OAKLEY, WART** showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE029

Eleven kilometres northeast

A sample of chips from a 2-centimetre wide drusy quartz vein, associated with a narrow clay shear, assayed 2.43 grams per tonne gold, 38.1 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent copper and 1.71 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, sample WART-R2).

Two other samples of quartz vein material, containing scattered grains and bands of galena and sphalerite, assayed 1.17 to 2.23 grams per tonne gold, 264.7 to 1046 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 to 0.53 per cent lead, 0.92 per cent zinc and 0.38 to 0.82 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, samples WART-R1, WART-R3). A bulk sample yielded 1.2 grams per tonne gold and 0.7 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 20994, page 10, sample 16961).

**BIG KIDD** prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE074

Seventeen kilometres northwest

This occurrence was first explored by H.H. Schmidt, with the excavation of several trenches and one adit, 69 metres long, between 1900 and 1915. An additional three adits, 12 to 90 metres long, were excavated some time between 1916 and the 1950s. The deposit was trenched and drilled by Noranda Mines Ltd. in 1956 after completing geological and geophysical surveys.

Additional geophysical and soil geochemical surveys were carried out by Norranco Mining and Refining in 1969 and Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax also mapped and drilled the deposit in 1972. David Minerals Ltd. conducted geological and self potential surveys, trenching and 112 metres of diamond drilling in three holes between 1975 and 1980. The deposit was sampled by Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Drilling by Placer intersected 71 metres averaging 0.75 gram per tonne gold and 0.2 per cent copper in the north zone of the Big Kidd breccia.

Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 10 holes, totalling 2074 metres in 1997. A 116-metre intersection graded 0.801 grams per tonne gold and 0.124 per cent copper, including a higher grade section of 19.46 metres grading 3.09 grams per tonne gold and 0.113 per cent copper (Exploration in B.C. 1997, page 38). This intersection is from the North zone. The Southwest zone, 350 metres to the south, and the Northeast zone also contained mineralization.

The next program by Christopher James Gold was a 2 staged drilling program completed during the fall in 1999. This program drilled a fan of three holes to the southwest and one parallel hole along the Big Kidd Breccia north contact. All four 1999 holes intersected significant lengths of gold-copper mineralized intrusion breccia with late porphyritic monzonite dyke and potassic (K-feldspar) alteration zones.

In 2003, Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 9 holes and dug three trenches to test alkalic porphyry hosted by the Big Kidd breccia. Broad intervals of low-grade mineralization were encountered.

**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)**

MINFILE 092HNE084

*Sixteen kilometres northwest*

Hypogene and supergene copper mineralization occurs in green laharic breccia, near the contact with red laharic breccia to the east. This mineralization consists primarily of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite and native copper, accompanied by lesser malachite and azurite, and minor chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite and pyrite. Drilling indicates chalcopyrite becomes more abundant at depth at the expense of chalcocite. This mineralization is exposed along the crest and east flank of a small northerly trending ridge, over a north-south distance of 400 metres.

Drill indicated reserves are 54,000 tonnes grading 0.876 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7654, page 1). Precious metal values are generally low. Six rock samples analysed 1.1 to 2.4 per cent copper, 0.005 to 0.010 gram per tonne gold and 1.3 to 5.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14108, Figure 5, samples 2051 to 2056). One chip sample taken along a trench yielded 0.89 per cent copper over 49 metres (George Cross News Letter No. 90 (May 8), 1992).

**TOMCAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)**

MINFILE 092HNE086

*Thirteen kilometres west-northwest*

The laharic breccia is erratically mineralized with chalcocite, magnetite, bornite, chalcopyrite, native copper and hematite, as disseminations and fracture coatings. Trenching and diamond drilling has intersected this mineralization over a width of 30 metres and a depth of at least 45 metres.

One drillhole analysed 0.32 per cent copper over 45.7 metres (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1965, page 157, hole 1). Two chip samples assayed 2.4 and 1.6 per cent copper over 2.1 and 3.0 metres respectively (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1913, page 223).

**BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed-Cu)**

MINFILE 092HNE089

*Nine kilometres west-northwest*

Several trenches and old pits expose chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite in brecciated and altered pyroxene plagioclase porphyritic andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). Brown carbonate (?) alteration is associated with sulphide mineralization. A rock sample analysed 0.391 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14141, Figure 5b, sample 88603).

Copper mineralization is also found 470 metres east-southeast of the trenches, in red volcanic breccia and lahar deposits. Four rock samples analysed 0.229 to 0.857 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14141, Figure 5b, samples 2211, 2285, 2286, 2289).

**ELK past Producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn***+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)*

MINFILE 092HNE096

*Thirteen kilometres east-northeast*

Gold-silver mineralization on the Elk property is hosted primarily by pyritic quartz veins and stringers in altered pyritic granitic and, less frequently, volcanic rocks. Crosscutting relationships indicate that the veins are Tertiary in age; they may be related to Tertiary Otter intrusive events.

**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****ELK Past Producer (cont'd)**

To date, mineralization has been located in four areas on the Elk property: Siwash North, South Showing (092HNE261), North Showing (092HNE281) and Siwash Lake (092HNE041, 295).

The Siwash Lake zone is 800 metres south of the Siwash North deposit; the North Showing and South Showing areas are 2 and 3 kilometres south of Siwash North respectively.

In the Siwash North area, gold occurs in veins measuring 5-70 centimetres wide, hosted by a zone of strongly sericitic altered granite and, in the west, volcanic rocks. In general, the mineralized zone trends east-northeast with southerly dips from 20-80 degrees (from east to west), and appears to be related to minor shearing. Quartz veining occurs in a number of parallel to subparallel zones. Each zone consists of one or more veins within an elevation range of 5 to 10 metres that can be correlated as a group to adjacent drillholes. In the eastern parts of the area, up to six subparallel zones occur. Five of these zones are consistent enough to be labelled the A, B, C, D and E zones.

Mineralization in the west has been identified in one or locally two zones (the B and C zones). The main mineralized zone (B) is consistent, with only minor exceptions, across the entire drill grid. The Siwash North structure has been tested to 335 metres downdip and along a strike length of 925 metres. The zone remains open to depth and along strike.

At surface, supergene alteration has leached out most of the sulphides with some pyrite and chalcopyrite remaining. Mineralization occurs primarily as native gold, occasionally as spectacular aggregates of coarse flakes in frothy quartz (strong pyrite boxwork) or in fractures in the vein. Electrum was noted in one area as very coarse-grained flakes associated with strong manganese staining. Gold is rarely seen in boxworks in sericitic (phyllic) alteration.

In drill core, mineralization has not been affected by supergene processes. Metallic minerals in drill core include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, maldonite ? pyrrhotite and native gold in order of decreasing abundance).

Gold is strongly associated with pyrite and with a blue-grey mineral. Photomicrographs show the gold commonly in contact with this mineral, which may be a gold-bismuth alloy (maldonite?) or a copper-bismuth- antimony sulphosalt.

Gangue mineralogy consists primarily of quartz and altered wallrock fragments. Ankerite is commonly present, with lesser amounts of calcite. Minor barite is also present. Fluorite was noted in one vein as very small (less than 1 millimetre) zoned purple cubes scattered in the quartz.

Stronger alteration generally accompanies higher grade gold mineralization. Seven main types of alteration were recognized in the granitic rocks throughout the property: propylitic, argillic, sericitic, potassium feldspar stable phyllic, phyllic, advanced argillic and silicic. Locally, potassic alteration, skarnification and silicification are evident, but are relatively minor and do not appear to be related to mineralization.

Propylitic alteration is generally light green with biotite and hornblende altered to chlorite, and plagioclase is saussuritized. In volcanics, the colour is generally olive green, and the rock is soft. Argillic alteration is exemplified by bleached rock, with plagioclase white and clay-altered; potassium feldspar is slightly altered. Volcanics are bleached to light green or grey. Sericitic alteration is typically pale green with a micaceous sheen, with plagioclase altered to sericite; trace disseminated pyrite may be present.

**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****ELK Past Producer (cont'd)**

This type of alteration is often associated with quartz veins and appears to be the lowest grade alteration associated with gold mineralization. It is not recognized in volcanics.

Potassium feldspar stable phyllic alteration is light pink, green or yellowish with potassium feldspar fresh and pink and blocky. Plagioclase and mafic minerals are altered to fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite. It often occurs with veins and is associated with gold mineralization; it is not recognized in volcanics.

Phyllic alteration is generally grey, fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration usually associated with veins and often gradational to quartz and often auriferous. Advanced argillic alteration is exemplified by most or all of feldspar being destroyed, quartz is "free-floating". The alteration is often sheared and white in colour and is often associated with quartz veins. Volcanics are white or blue coloured. Silicic alteration is quartz veining or replacement that is hard with moderate conchoidal fracture. There is a strong symmetrical zoning of alteration around the quartz veins: vein-advanced argillic-phyllic-potassium feldspar stable phyllic-argillic-propylitic.

Measured geological reserves of the Siwash North deposit are 308,414 tonnes grading 22.17 grams per tonne gold and 24.68 grams per tonne silver using a cutoff grade of 10 grams per tonne gold. Reserves are based on results from 107 drillholes at 50-metre grid spacings along 804 metres of strike length to 304 metres downdip. All veining intercepts have been adjusted for true width and assays diluted to 2-metre mining widths (George Cross News Letter No. 223 (November), 1991).

The revised drill indicated reserve, based on more realistic open pit and underground mining widths of 0.39 to 0.79 metre with a 20.5 grams per tonne gold cutoff grade, is 122,458 tonnes averaging 54.5 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No. 65 (April 2), 1993).

From 1992 and 1995 (inclusive), 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled and 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered.

In 1996, Fairfield shipped all remaining stockpiles, estimated to contain 2700 tonnes and grading greater than 12 grams per tonne (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21). A total of 994 metres of ramp access and three development levels exist underground.

Reverse circulation drilling, underground diamond drilling, reclamation, road construction, water sampling and aerial photography were also undertaken during this period.

Surface and underground diamond drill programs were carried out in the Siwash Mine area from 1994 to 1996 to define the resource.

Exploration surface drilling was also carried out during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons to test trench targets between the Siwash mine site and the South Showing area 2.5 kilometres to the south. Limited prospecting and environmental monitoring was undertaken from 1997 to 1999.

In 1995, Fairfield Minerals with the support from the Explore B.C. Program carried out an extensive program including geochemistry, 13,972 metres of surface and underground diamond drilling in 315 holes and reserve calculations.

Surface drilling was done on fences 10-50 metres apart, underground drilling on fences 10 metres apart.

**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****ELK Past Producer (cont'd)**

Reserve calculations by the company and consultant Roscoe Postle gave the following results (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - A38):

Probable (undiluted) 16,991 tonnes at 28,200 tonnes at 50.2 g/t gold 26.6 g/t gold

Possible (undiluted) 50,260 tonnes at 66,400 tonnes at 42.0 g/t gold 31.4 g/t gold

The 1996 exploration program consisted of 6873 metres of drilling in 91 holes. The Siwash zone has been traced along a 914 metre strike length and downdip to 245 metres.

Reserves estimated by the company at January 1, 1996 were 121,350 tonnes grading 25.4 grams per tonne gold and 35.3 grams per tonne silver.

These include a diluted, probable open-pit resource of 11,340 tonnes grading 58.97 grams per tonne gold, an underground probable resource below the open pit of 20,225 tonnes grading 26.74 grams per tonne gold, and a further possible underground resource of 89,790 tonnes grading 23.66 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21).

Surface diamond drilling totaling 1413.96 metres in 12 holes was completed on the Siwash Mining lease during 2000 testing the B, WD and Gold Creek West (GCW) zones.

A trenching program was carried out in 2001 in the Siwash East Area consisting of six trenches totaling 202 meters. Almaden Resources and Fairfield Minerals Ltd. merged into Almaden Minerals Ltd. in February, 2002.

In 2002, Almaden undertook a 26 hole surface diamond drill program for a total of 4995.67 metres testing the B, WD, GCW and Bullion Creek zones. During the 2003 field season a 6570 metre, 30 hole, diamond drill program was carried out by Almaden in the Siwash North area testing the WD zone. The WD vein system is located approximately 100 metres north of the Siwash B zone vein and has been tested over a strike length of 610m and down dip for 380m.

By the end of May 2004, a total of eight mineralized veins had been discovered on the property. Four vein systems had been drilled in the Siwash area: the B system with a strike length of 900 m has been tested down dip to 320 m; the WD zone with a strike length of 650 m has been tested to 370 m down dip; the GCW zone with a strike length of 300 m has been tested to 130 m down dip and the Bullion Creek (BC) zone which has been tested with two holes to a depth of 75 m.

A new 43-101 compliant resource was calculated using drill data for the Siwash B and WD veins, just two of eight known mesothermal vein structures on the property.

Global (bulk-tonnage and underground mineable) measured and indicated resources were reported to total 668,300 tonnes grading 9.66 grams per tonne gold (207,600 ounces) plus an additional 1,317,200 tonnes grading 4.91 grams per tonne gold (207,800 ounces) in the inferred category (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, May 28, 2004).

Included in the global figures is a higher grade, underground-mineable resource totaling 164,000 tonnes grading 33.69 g/t gold in the measured and indicated category, plus another 195 200 tonnes grading 16.38 g/t gold in the inferred category.

**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****ELK Past Producer (cont'd)**

In 2004 a diamond drill program consisting of 10,265 meters of NQ drilling in 44 holes was completed. As reported by Almaden in 2001, a possible extension to the B and WD vein systems was found roughly two kilometres along strike to the east, on the other side of an area of overburden cover and no outcrop, as part of a trenching program. Grab samples of the vein material taken at surface returned averaged analyses of 31.6 grams per tonne gold and 104.4 grams per tonne silver (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, March 4, 2005. This discovery added about two kilometres of prospective, unexplored strike length to the high-grade vein system.

**DUCHESS showing (porphyry Cu +/-Mo+-Au)**

MINFILE 092HNE137

Eleven kilometres northeast

This alteration zone is mineralized with pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite, which are disseminated in the volcanics or localized in fractures. Locally pyrrhotite forms aggregates between 2 and 5 centimetres across. The chalcopyrite is erratic in its distribution and is generally weak. Pyrite was not recorded.

Strongly altered fault zones, with gold and silver mineralization, occur immediately north of the Duchess occurrence in the Wart claim group (see Annie Oakley (092HNE029) and Brew (092HNE275).

**THALIA prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)**

MINFILE 092HNE151

Nine kilometres west

Erratic copper mineralization is hosted in fine-grained diorite/andesite porphyry and basalt of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69), in an elongate area trending north-northwest for 1050 metres. Mineralization consists primarily of chalcocite and malachite along fractures and associated with calcite stringers. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are also present. Strongest mineralization occurs in the most southerly exposures, where one trench sample analysed 0.38 per cent copper over 15 metres (Assessment Report 7724, Plate 1). An adjacent vertical percussion hole graded 0.14 per cent copper over 32.0 metres (Assessment Report 7724, hole TPH-79-5). Analyses of three grab samples taken 480 metres north-northeast averaged 0.23 per cent copper (Assessment Report 21406, Figure 4, site C). A sample of brecciated red basalt with chalcocite, 1000 metres north-northeast, assayed 10 grams per tonne silver and 2.6 per cent copper over 1 metre (Assessment Report 7724, Plate 1). Chalcocite forms scattered blebs and semi massive lenses at this northernmost exposure.

**SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)**

MINFILE 092HNE180

Six kilometres northwest

Particles of flat, well-worn, flaky gold, 1.5 to 3 millimetres in diameter, were recovered from unsorted glacial material. Most of the gold was found near surface. Material lying on or near bedrock was found to be barren of gold.

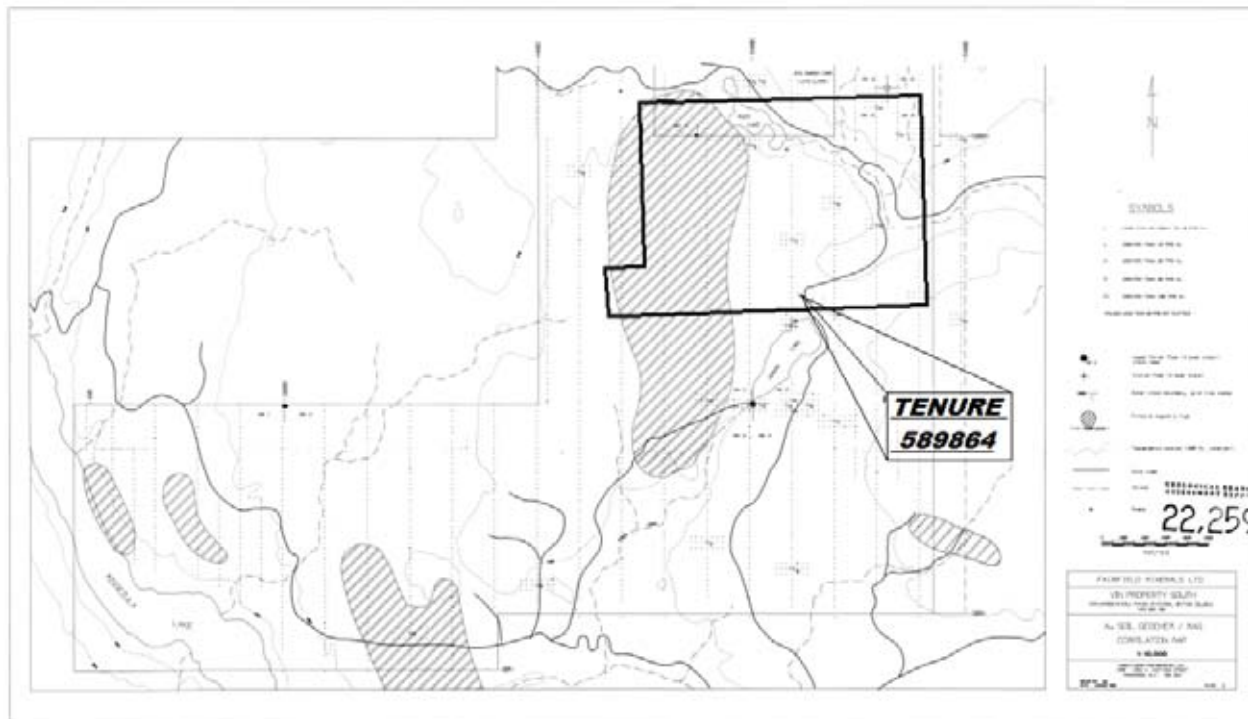
**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****BREW** showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)

MINFILE 092HNE275

Eleven kilometres northeast

The zone has been traced on surface for 400 metres and is 30 to 40 centimetres wide. It is comprised of strongly gossanous clay and fault gouge containing 1 to 2 per cent pyrite. Quartz and quartz-calcite stringers and quartz blebs occur sporadically throughout the zone. A sample of quartz vein material yielded 0.14 gram per tonne gold and 14.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report, 18041, page 8, sample 239774).

**Figure 6. Gold Soil Geochem Values on Tenure 589864**  
(Base Map: AR 22,259 Plate 2)

**MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY****LATE** showing (volcanic redbed Cu)

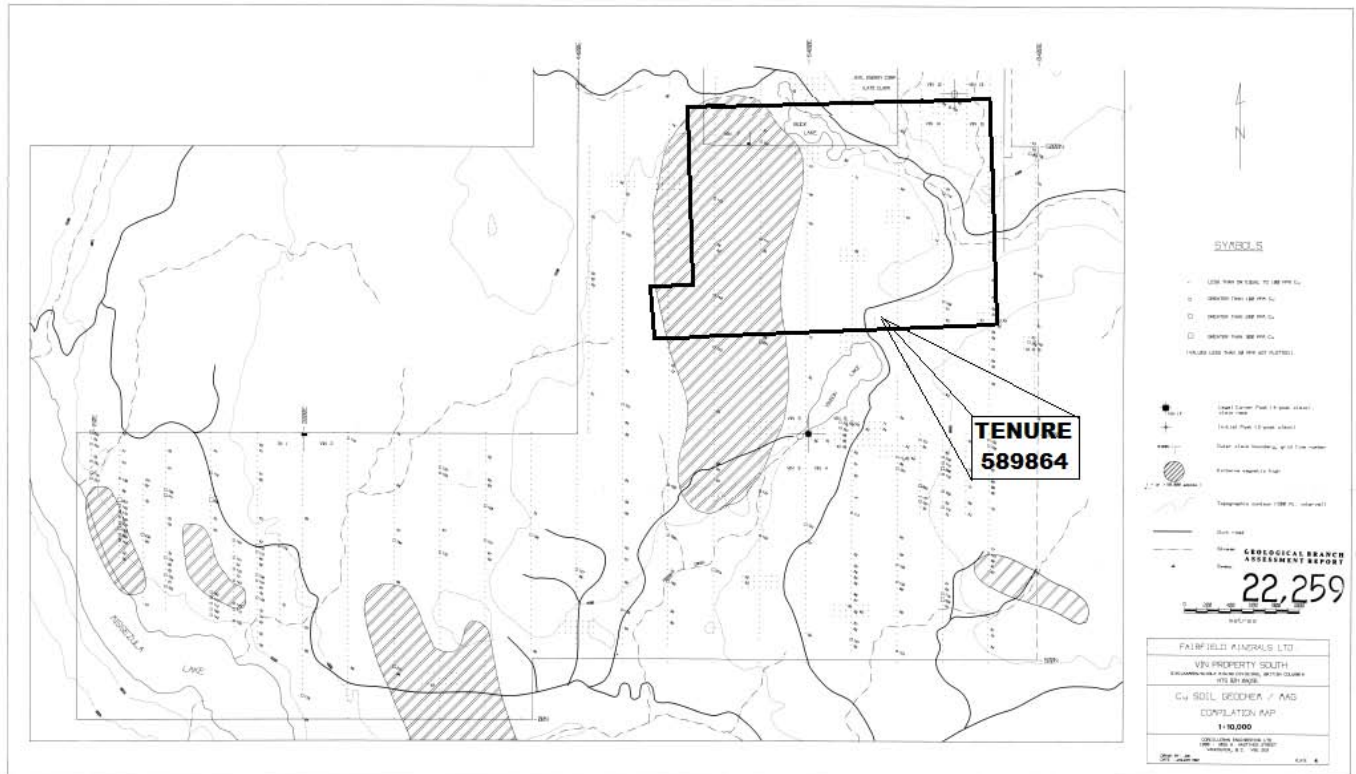
MINFILE 092HNE133

Within Property as Tenure 589862 and Tenure 589864 (Figure 5)

Chalcocite and rarer bornite occur in north-trending fracture zones, and less commonly as disseminations, over an area 240 metres long and 120 metres wide. Stringers of epidote, calcite and specular hematite are associated with the chalcocite and bornite. Malachite usually accompanies this mineralization. A sample with traces of chalcocite and malachite analysed 0.024 per cent copper, 0.2 gram per tonne silver and less than 0.001 gram per tonne gold over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 10448, geology map, sample 1). A second grab sample from a pit excavated in a shear with malachite staining, 150 metres northwest of sample 1, analysed 0.0082 per cent copper, 2.4 grams per tonne silver and 0.001 gram per tonne gold (sample 2).

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)

Figure 7. Copper Soil Geochem Values on Tenure 589864  
(Base Map: AR 22,259 Plate 4)



2012 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace hillside shade map of Tenure 589864 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 64 lineaments were marked (Figure 8), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 9.

Figure 8. Indicated Lineaments on Tenure 589864

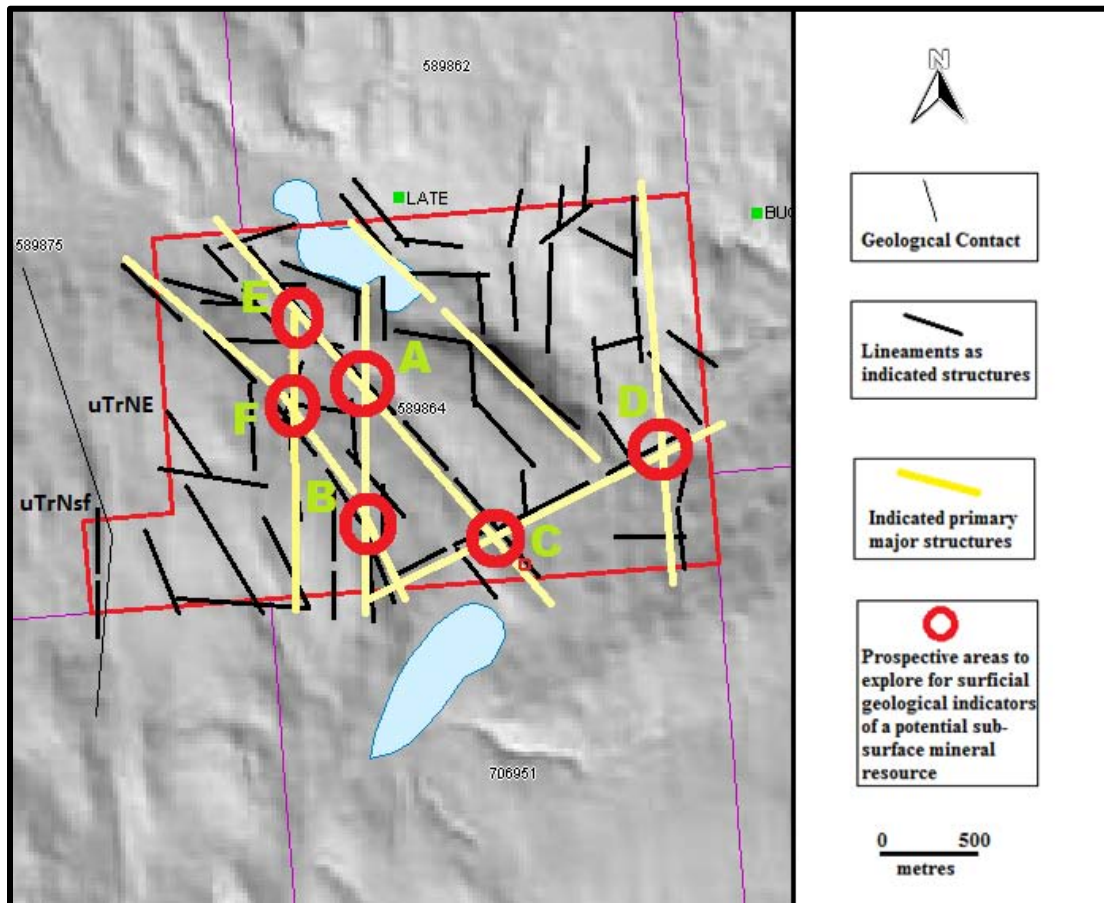
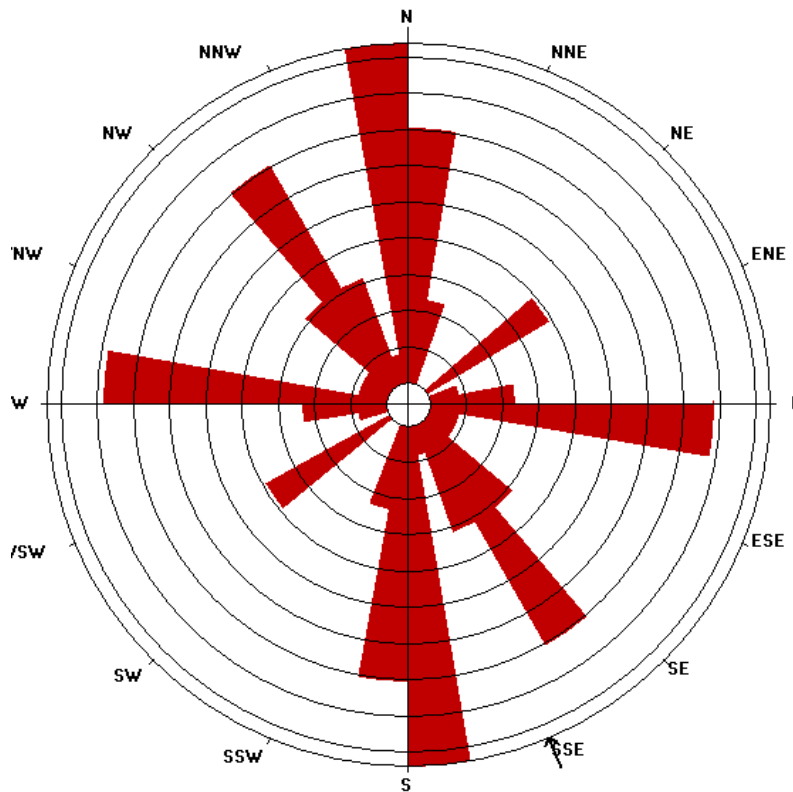


Figure 9. Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 8.



### STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data  
 No. of Data = 64  
 Sector angle = 10°  
 Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.3 data]  
 Maximum = 18.8% [12 data]  
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 157-337  
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±28.9°]  
 (valid only for unimodal data)  
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 157.2 - 337.2  
 Circ.Median = 155.5 - 335.5  
 Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 34.4°  
 Circ. Variance = 0.26  
 Circular Std.Dev. = 44.93°  
 Circ. Dispersion = 3.90  
 Circ.Std Error = 0.2468  
 Circ.Skewness = 2.22

Circ.Kurtosis = -2.16  
 kappa = 0.61  
 (von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 18.71  
 Mean Resultant length = 0.2924

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.2045; Sbar = -0.209  
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 13.0888; Sbar = -13.3743  
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.3332  
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 167

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)  
 Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

## ***INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS***

The Structural analysis on Tenure 589864 of the Toni 589864 claim group indicated three major dominant (S1) structural trends; northwesterly, northerly, and northeasterly with minor en-echelon or complementary structures (S2) paralleling or oblique to the S1 structures. Figure 6 indicates the general trend of the major structures and six structural intersection areas (A to F). These intersecting structural locations are significant in that it would be the location most conducive for a conduit of any indicative sub-surface mineral generated activity to reach the surface.

These surficial indications such as prime minerals, indicator minerals, or alteration patterns, may be an expression of sub-surface mineralization emanating from a potential economic mineral source. Thus the importance of locating a specific location (A to F on Figure 8) to initially prospect for the surficial indicators and if any indicators exist, follow-up exploration of geological mapping and sampling to be over prime target areas.

Previous exploration over ground covered by Tenure 589864 resulted in encouraging results that may be an indication of an economic sub-surface mineral resource.

- 1) **AR 10,448** – A 1981-1982 geological, geochemical, and geophysical survey included the upper north-central portion of Tenure 589864 (Figure 5). An area of chalcocite and malachite mineralization reported by Kallock (1981) is situated along the eastern edge of Thumb Lake (Buck Lake). This area is indicated in correlation with a northwesterly trending major structure (Figure 8); not near any designated structural intersection but possibly with the intersection with an east-southeasterly trending S2 structure.
- 2) **AR 22,259** – A 1991 geochemical survey over most of the Tenure 589854 ground reportedly (Cormier, 1992) resulted in the highest soil values proximally east of Buck Lake of 186 and 205 ppm Cu and on the northeast edge of Buck Lake on adjacent Tenure 589862 of 167 ppb Au. A magnetic high extending southerly from the northwestern portion of Buck Lake may be the intrusive generator for the mineralization occurring in Buck Lake area. On an accompanying map from AR 10,448, (Figure 4 in this report) Kallock (1981) reports chalcocite and malachite mineralization within an area including a fine-grained dacite dyke and weak chloritic altered quartz diorite.

## ***CONCLUSIONS***

The six structural intersections on Tenure 589864 as determined from the 2012 structural analysis are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential sub-surface mineral resource. The geological indicators in the Buck Lake area or the geological indicators as described in the 10 Minfile property descriptions included in this report may be the surficial indicators revealing the sub-surface mineral resource.

Respectfully submitted  
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

## ***SELECTED REFERENCES***

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**AR 22,259.**

**Kallock, P., Goldsmith, L.B.** 1981: Geological Investigation of the Late #1 Mineral Claim for Inter-Continental Energy Corp. **AR 10,448 (part 2 of 2).**

**MapPlace** – Map Data downloads

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**Rowe, J.D.**, 1995: 1995 Geochemical Report on the Wave Property for Fairfield Minerals Ltd.  
**AR 24,253.**

**Sookochoff, L.** – 2009: Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Wen Claim Group for Victory Resources Corporation. **AR 30,728**

**Vollo, H.B.** – 1972: Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the WM Group for Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. **AR 3,556**

***STATEMENT OF COSTS***

The structural analysis on Tenure 589864 was completed from June 15, 2012 to June 18, 2012 to the value as follows.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.: three days @ \$750. /day -----	\$ 2,250.00
Maps -----	1,500.00
Report -----	<u>3,500.00</u>
	\$ 7,250.00
	<u><u>      </u></u>

***CERTIFICATE***

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-six years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author has performed on the Toni Property since 2006.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.
- 6) I am a director of Victory Resources Corporation.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.