ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment report for 2011 rock chip sampling on the Wilcum1-7 claims, Wilcum High Peak, Kimberley, South-East British Columbia, Canada.

TOTAL COST: $29,150.00

AUTHOR(S): **Luke van der Meer**
SIGNATURE(S): “signed”

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **N/A**
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER (**5179792**) /DATE (**2012/FEB/02**):

YEAR OF WORK: **2011**

PROPERTY NAME: **WILCUM HIGH PEAK**

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

WILCUM1-7: 522473, 522474, 522475, 522476, 777142, 777222, 777262.

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: **LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, GOLD.**

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: **082FNE052, 082FNE062, 082FNE066, 082FNE088, 082FNE152, 082FNE161.**

MINING DIVISION: **FORT STEELE**
NTS: **Map 082F 09E**
BCGS: **082 F060 and 070**
LATITUDE: ____**49**______° _____**36**_____’ ____**16**______"
LONGITUDE**:** ____**116**______° _____**08**_____’ _____**05**_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: EASTING: NORTHING:

OWNERS: **201966 LEITH, WILLIAM CUMMING 50.0%**
146010 WALLACH, DAVID ARNOLD 50.0%

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OPERATOR: **DW EXPLORATION**

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REPORT KEYWORDS (**PURCELL SUPERGROUP, PROTEROZOIC, THOLEITIC GABBRO, GRANOPHYRE, MASSIVE SULPHIDES, PYRITE, PYRRHOTITE**)

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping		522476, 777142, 777222, 777262	$9,216.00
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	25 samples	522476, 777142, 777222, 777262	$9,217.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying	25 samples	522476, 777142, 777222, 777262	$1,500.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	14km2	522476, 777142, 777222, 777262	$9,217.00
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$29,150.00

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR 2011 ROCK SAMPLING AND PROSPECTING ON THE WILCUM CLAIMS—WILCUM HIGH PEAK PROJECT, SOUTH-EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION, SOUTH-EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

B.C.G.S. 082 F060 and 070
N.T.S. Map 082F 09E
Latitude 49° 36' 16", Longitude 116° 08' 05"

For Owner-Operator:
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01 April 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wilcum property is located in the Purcell Mountains approximately 30 km west-northwest of Cranbrook, BC. The property comprises a total of 3,620.181 ha (8945.662 acres) straddling the St. Mary's River, immediately east of St. Mary's Lake. Access to the property is readily available for 2WD vehicle to, and around the periphery, of the property along existing, well maintained logging roads. Older logging and exploration roads and trails are potentially available; however, they will likely require rehabilitation to re-establish them for use.

The Wilcum property is located approximately 15 km southwest of the former Sullivan Mine, a world class sedimentary exhalative deposit that produced until closure on December 21, 2001. The Sullivan Mine produced more than 160 million tons of ore grading 6.5% lead, 5.6% zinc and 67 g/t silver. Minor by-products included bismuth, cadmium, gold, indium, iron, sulphur and antimonial lead and tin concentrate.

The Sullivan Horizon (locus of the Sullivan Mine) is located at the contact between the lower and middle Aldridge formations, at the Lower - Middle contact ("LMC"). The stratigraphy underlying the property belongs the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, specifically, the lower Aldridge Formation and, therefore, covers prospective strata in the footwall of the Sullivan Horizon.

A total of 42 man days were spent on field explorations by Dr W Lieth during 2011. During his field investigations Dr Leith constructed several hand-trenches and test-pits (approximately 1-2ft deep) from which to collect prospective rock samples from excavated out crop and sub-cropping rocks.

Numerous undescribed rock samples were collected from 7 pits located adjacent to the main haul road that transects the property and at the base of out cropping and sub cropping rocks of the underlying Aldridge Formation.

25 samples were selected by Dr Leith and Mr Wallach for analysis. These samples were numbered and photographed and dispatched to Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd. One sample from Trench 7 contained significant anomalous values for Copper, Gold, and Silver and may represent a new showing within the Wilcum Property.

The Wilcum property cover prospective stratigraphy correlated to the Lower Aldridge Formation in the footwall of the Sullivan Horizon. Historically, the LMC has been the preferred horizon of interest for exploration; however, the Sullivan is, to date, unique among SEDEX deposits in that it is the only economic SEDEX occurrence identified to date in the Aldridge Formation. SEDEX deposits elsewhere in the world occur in clusters throughout the host stratigraphy.

For this reason, the LMC is the primary horizon of interest. However, sulphides (predominantly pyrrhotite) are ubiquitous in the Aldridge Formation and are abundant in the Lower Aldridge Formation. Furthermore, smaller massive sulphide bodies have been identified at a variety of levels within the Aldridge Formation, including within, and adjacent to the Wilcum property. Some of these occurrences have been interpreted as sedimentary exhalative in origin, including the Kootenay King mine (Past Producer). In addition, base metal massive sulphide veins or Proterozoic age have been identified, including those within the Northstar Corridor (Stemwinder, Northstar, Quantrelle). Proterozoic age base metal mineralization occurrences include the St. Eugene Mine (Past Producer), the Vine Vein and the Fors occurrence. These occurrences are interpreted to confirm base metal sources active in the Proterozoic during deposition of the Aldridge Formation and may include sedimentary exhalative style mineralization.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Wilcum property is located in the Purcell Mountains approximately 28 km west-northwest of Cranbrook, BC (Fig. 1 and 2). The property comprises a total of 3,620.181 ha (8945.662 acres), straddling the St. Mary's River, immediately east of St. Mary's Lake (Fig. 3). Access to the property is readily available for 2WD vehicle to, and around the periphery, of the property along existing, well maintained logging roads. Older logging and exploration roads and trails are potentially available; however, they will likely require rehabilitation to re-establish them for use.

Figure 1: Property location map, South Eastern British Columbia, BC.

The Wilcum property is located approximately 15 km southwest of the former Sullivan Mine, a world class sedimentary exhalative deposit that produced until closure on December 21, 2001. The Sullivan Mine produced more than 160 million tons of ore grading 6.5% lead, 5.6% zinc and 67 g/t silver. Minor by-products included bismuth, cadmium, gold, indium, iron, sulphur, antimony, lead, and tin concentrate.

The Sullivan Horizon (locus of the Sullivan Mine) is located at the contact between the lower and middle Aldridge formations, at the Lower - Middle contact ("LMC"). The stratigraphy underlying the property belongs the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, specifically, the lower Aldridge Formation and, therefore, covers prospective strata in the footwall of the Sullivan Horizon.

A total of 42 man days were spent on field explorations by Dr W Lieth during 2011. During his field investigations Dr Leith constructed several hand-trenches and test-pits (approximately 1-2ft deep) from which to collect prospective rock samples from excavated out crop and sub-cropping rocks.

25 samples were selected by Dr Leith and Mr Wallach for analysis. These samples were dispatched to Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd. all samples were analyzed by Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis for standard Full Suite of 53 elements.

The trenching excavations conducted by Dr Leith were significant two fold; 1) sub-cropping rocks at site seven 7 may potentially host Cu, Au, Ag bearing rocks, as is evident from the encouraging result from site 7; and 2) with verification of Dr Leith's finding it may illustrate that trenching may in fact serve as a useful exploration tool for uncovering larger massive sulphide showings. Further work is recommended.

The Wilcum property cover prospective stratigraphy correlated to the Lower Aldridge Formation in the footwall of the Sullivan Horizon. Historically, the LMC has been the preferred horizon of interest for exploration; however, the Sullivan is, to date, unique among SEDEX deposits in that it is the only economic SEDEX occurrence identified to date in the Aldridge Formation. SEDEX deposits elsewhere in the world occur in clusters throughout the host stratigraphy.

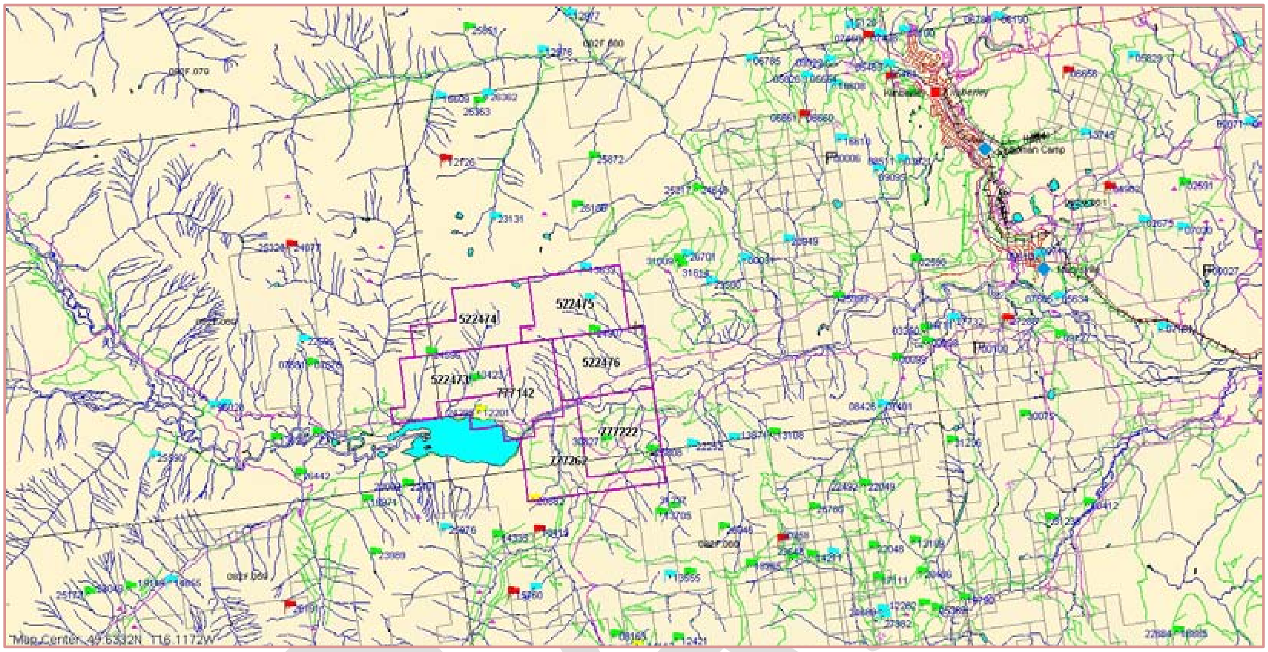

Figure 2: property location map and claim outlines, West of Kimberly, BC, Canada.

For this reason, the LMC is the primary horizon of interest. However, sulphides (predominantly pyrrhotite) are ubiquitous in the Aldridge Formation and are abundant in the Lower Aldridge Formation. Furthermore, smaller massive sulphide bodies have been identified at a variety of levels within the Aldridge Formation, including within, and adjacent to the Wilcum property. Some of these occurrences have been interpreted as sedimentary exhalative in origin, including the Kootenay King mine (Past Producer). In addition, base metal massive sulphide veins or Proterozoic age have been identified, including those within the Northstar Corridor (Stemwinder, Northstar, Quantrelle). Proterozoic age base metal mineralization occurrences include the St. Eugene Mine (Past Producer), the Vine Vein and the Fors occurrence. These occurrences are interpreted to confirm base metal sources active in the Proterozoic during deposition of the Aldridge Formation and may include sedimentary exhalative style mineralization.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wilcum property is located in the Purcell Mountains, approximately 28 kilometres west northwest of Cranbrook, British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2). The claims comprising the property (Fig.3) are located in the Fort Steele Mining Division and extend west from Hell roaring Creek south of St. Mary's River and between Matthew Creek and Resort Creek north of St. Mary's River, centred at approximate UTM coordinates 562900 E, 5494900 N (Latitude 49° 36' 16", Longitude 116° 08'05"). The nearest major centre is the city of Cranbrook, from which exploration programs can be easily supported and supplied. The applicable 1:20,000 TRIM (Terrain Resource and Inventory Management) maps are 082F 060 and 070.

Vehicular access to the property is available from the main St. Mary haul road, south of St. Mary'sRiver, and the St. Mary Lake road north of St. Mary River, to the central portion of the property.

Logging roads along Hell roaring Creek and Angus Creek provide access to the southwest portion of the property; Matthew Creek provides access to the northeast portion of the property. Additional access along Sawmill Creek (a tributary of Perry Creek) provides limited access to the southeast portion of the property. It may prove feasible to rehabilitate old logging and exploration trails from Sawmill Creek and along Pudding and Bannock creeks to gain access to the south central portion of the property. Helicopter support is also available from Cranbrook.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The coniferous forest consists predominantly of pine, fir and larch which have been actively logged over the past 30 years. A number of clear-cuts are present throughout the property in various stages of regeneration.

Relief on the property is generally moderate at lower to middle elevation areas, with high relief areas at upper elevations (Fig. 3). Elevation ranges from approximately 950 m along St. Mary River to 2280 m at the northwest corner of the property. Due to the location of the property within the core of the Purcell Mountains east of Kootenay Lake, the area is generally subject to moderately heavy accumulations of snow during the winter months. As a result, the property is available for exploration from mid-May to late October. However, 4WD vehicle supported diamond drilling can take place later into the year despite snow due the relatively extensive and reasonably well maintained network of logging roads.

4. MINERAL TENURE AND CLAIM STATUS

The Wilcum property consists of 7 mineral tenures (Table 1, Fig. 3). All claim information was verified using the BC Government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website and is current as of the compilation of this report. These mineral tenures are currently held in 50/50 ownership between Mr D Wallach (50%) and Dr W Leith (50%).

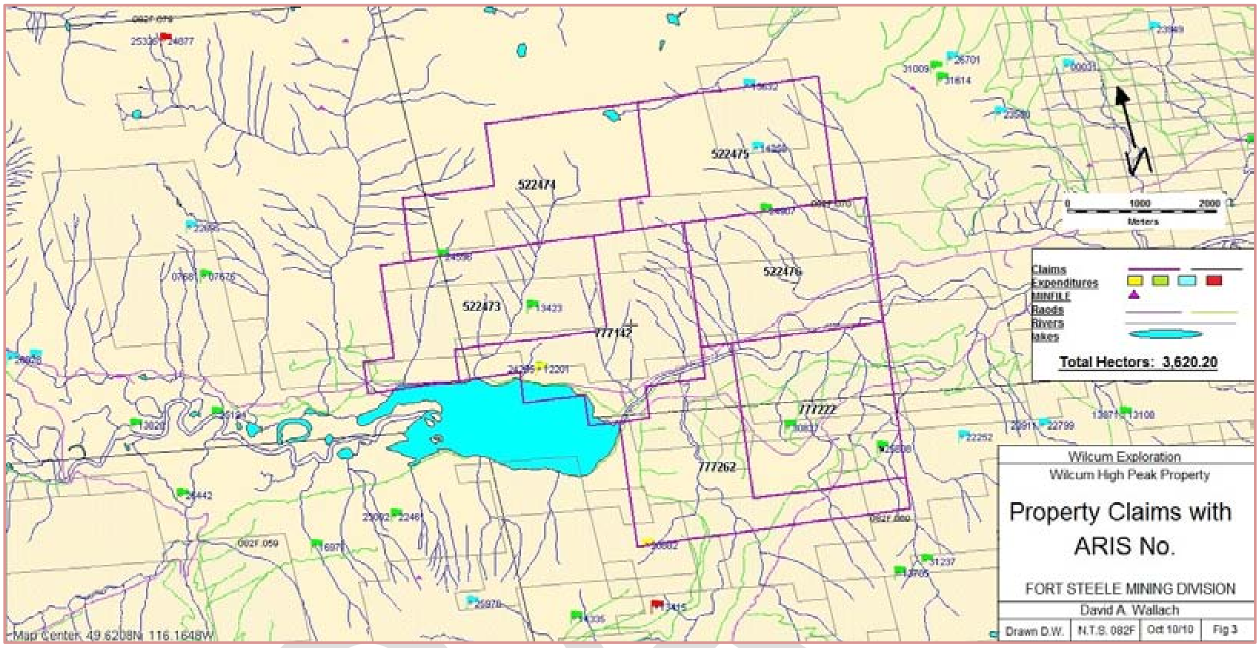

Figure 3: Local property location map, West of Kimberly, BC, Canada. Showing: claim boundaries, mineral occurrences, and primary drainages.

OWNERS: **201966** LEITH, WILLIAM CUMMING 50.0%

146010 WALLACH, DAVID ARNOLD 50.0%

The property encompasses a total area of approximately 3,620.181 ha (8945.662 acres). The tenures are located immediately north and east of St. Mary Lake and straddle the St. Mary River, approximately 30km west of Kimberley BC.

Table 1: Summary list of the Wilcum claim group, Kimberley area, BC. Source: Mineral Titles Online (MTO).

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
522473	WILCUM2	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2005/nov/21	2013/feb/07	GOOD	502.267
522474	WILCUM3	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2005/nov/21	2013/feb/07	GOOD	523.013
522475	WILCUM4	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2005/nov/21	2013/feb/07	GOOD	522.826
522476	WILCUM5	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2005/nov/21	2013/feb/07	GOOD	502.148
777142	WILCOM 1	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2010/may/21	2013/feb/06	GOOD	523.175
777222	WILCUM 6	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2010/may/21	2013/feb/06	GOOD	523.345
777262	WILCUM 7	146010 (50%)	Mineral	Claim	082F	2010/may/21	2013/feb/05	GOOD	523.407

5. EXPLORATION HISTORY

The following summary has been taken (verbatim) from Kennedy and Anderson (1999), and Walker (2009), and has been adapted in the latter, by the author to reflect the most recent exploration conducted on and immediately adjacent to the current claim block.

Prior to 1979 Cominco Ltd. recognized the presence of a large fragmental located just west of St. Mary Lake which is at equivalent stratigraphy to the Sullivan orebody. The fragmental is exposed at lower elevations on both sides of the St. Mary valley. Most of Cominco's early work on this exploration target has not been reported on in publicly available assessment reports.

- **1979** – Cominco Ltd. (AR 7676) reported on diamond drill hole C79-1 which tested the Clair fragmentalon the south side of the St. Mary valley.
- **1981** – Cominco Ltd. (AR 10,311) reported on diamond drill hole C81-1 which tested the Clair fragmental on the north side of the St. Mary valley.
- **1984** – BP-Selco (Assessment Reports 13,108 & 13,871) conducted a program of soil sampling and geological mapping on the Pinetree claims as a follow-up program to a tin anomaly detected by regional stream sampling in 1983. The soil survey outlined a 500m by 100m tin in soil anomaly roughly coincident with the eastern extrapolation of the later discovered stratiform zinc Horn horizon. Follow-up detailed sampling showed that some pegmatite dikes in the survey area are anomalous in tin.
- **1985** – Cominco Ltd. (AR 13,828) conducted a UTEM survey over the Chair fragmental and the strike extent of the lower-middle Aldridge contact on the south side of the St. Mary River.
- **1987** – Esso Minerals Ltd. (AR 16,971) worked on the MAC claims which covered St. Mary Lake and small areas to the north, south and west. Their work included geological mapping over the Clair fragmental which occurs at the same stratigraphy as the Sullivan orebody. They collected and analyzed 32 stream sediment samples, 2 heavy mineral samples and 40 rock samples. One sample from a gabbro boulder with quartz veining returned .083 oz/ton Au, 0.l oz/ton Ag, 8823 ppm,Cu and 159 ppm Zn.
- **1991** – The Darlin claims were staked based on a prospecting discovery of zinc-mineralized float along the lower Angus Creek Forestry Road. Chapleau Resources Ltd. and Barkhor Resources Ltd. Optioned the property and in turn optioned it to Kokanee Explorations Ltd. who conducted a work program of line cutting, soil geochemistry, surface geophysics and 3025.6 meters of diamond drilling in 13 holes, D91-1 to D91-12 and D91-14. Some of the drill holes were tested by a borehole UTEM survey. The soil geochemistry and surface and downhole geophysical surveys have not been publicly reported on although the writer has reviewed the data in company files. Assessment report 22,799 (Pighin, 1992) reports only on diamond drill holes D91-1,2,3 and 6. No Report was filed on the remaining 9 drill holes. Kokanee Explorations Ltd staked the Horn claims; a large block surrounding the Darlin property and extending for about 8 km to the west, to cover previously identified soil geochem anomalies they were aware of.
- **1992** – Minnova Inc started their evaluation of the Horn property with a program of 61 km of line cutting, geological mapping, prospecting, 521 soil samples, 363 rock sample analyses, 49

core sample analyses, 12 km of ground Pulse EM geophysics, 22 km of ground VLF-EM / Mag geophysics and 2085.1 meters of diamond drilling in 6 holes, H92-1 to H92-6. Five of these holes, H92-1 to 5 were drilled on or very close to the present Burn claims and were reported on by Burge,

- **1993** – (Assessment Report 22,799) Prospecting located a bedrock exposure of the stratiform zinc mineralization which is now referred to as the Horn horizon. Two of the drill holes successfully tested the Horn horizon, while other holes tested geologic and geophysical targets. One hole, H92-4, the easternmost hole drilled, intersected approximately 100 m of strong albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration. The alteration zone may be related to a fault structure but its similarity to hangingwall alteration at the Sullivan orebody requires a carefu1 evaluation.
- **1993** – Metall Mining Corporation (formerly Minnova) continued their evaluation of the Horn property with a program of 10 km of line cutting, geological mapping, 188 soil samples, 66 rock sample analyses, 105 core sample analyses, 11 km of ground Pulse EM geophysics and 1438 meters of diamond drilling in 2 holes in the western part of the property. The western two drill holes tested a Pulse EM anomaly and intersected a thick, complex section of the Clair fragmental which was not expected in the drill holes based on surface geology. Fracture zinc and lead mineralization is present in both drill holes. These results showed that the Clair fragmental extended farther south than was previously known and that the fragmental was better mineralized in these drill holes than in Cominco's 1979 drill hole which tested the fragmental on the south side of the St. Mary River. Metall then conducted a down hole EM geophysical survey which detected a strong off hole anomaly.
- **1994** – Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. (formerly Kokanee Explorations Ltd.) deepened diamond drill hole H92-3 which was originally drilled to test a geophysical anomaly but was in position to be deepened to test the Horn horizon zinc mineralization. The hole was deepened from 343.2m to 752.1 m for a total of 408.9 m (Pighin, 1995, AR 23,911) and intersected three narrow zones of zinc mineralization, confirming a significant area1 extent to the zinc mineralized Horn horizon.
- **1996** – Quest International Resources Ltd. (formerly Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp.) drill tested the off hole EM anomaly detected by Metall Mining Corp. in 1993 on the western Horn property. The hole was drilled to 745.7 m and intersected a narrower zone of fragmental than in DDH H93-7 and 8, with minor base metal sulfides and graphite in brecciated fault zones and shears.
- **1996** – C, Kenedy on behalf of Sedex Mining Corp (AR24596) conducted prospecting and sampling on the adjacent/overlapping historical PMR claims block, directly to the north of the current Wilcum Claims.
- **1996** – F, Fairclough (AR24295) conducted prospecting and sampling on the adjacent/overlapping historical Horn, and Clair claims block, directly to the west of the current Wilcum Claims. This prospecting targeted extensions to the mineralized Horn horizon.
- **1997** – C Cowie on behalf of MINER RIVER RESOURCES, and EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD (AR24907) conducted reconnaissance mapping and sampling on the historical and overlapping Bootleg Claim Group to evaluate the property for possible Suilivan-type base metal

mineralization. Silt sampling of the main property drainages, and reconnaissance prospecting was undertaken. A total of 22 rock samples and 27 stream sediment samples were collected. Stream sediments yielded anomalous results in northern drainages, whilst three samples of rusty Aldridge quartzite float taken within 300m of the anomalous drainage returned high metal values. RBBLR-01 returned a value of 17.0g/t Ag and 3096ppm Pb, RBBLR-02 returned a value of 1020ppm As, and RBBLR-03 had geochemical values of 220ppm Ba and 1024ppm Zn.

- **2008** – Dynamic Exploration Ltd conducted field explorations on a historical grouping of the Wilcum Claims which overlap the current claims, and collected 122 soil samples from along the main St. Mary Haul Road through the approximate centre of the property. Samples were collected from a variably developed “B Horizon”, with many of the samples taken from the top of road cut exposures. Sample depths ranged from 5 cm to 50 cm. Results returned from this preliminary soil program were disappointingly low for precious and base metals, further work was recommended.

6. TERMS OF REFFERENCE

At no point has the author ever visited the Wilcum High Peak property, nor has any first hand knowledge of the property geology or mineral occurrences that occur upon it.

This assessment report has been prepared by the author using documents and information provided by the Owner-Operator for this purpose. While reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the Author cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation.

Dr W Leith (FMC 201966) was solely responsible, and himself conducted all field prospecting and hand trenching at his own discretion during 2011. Dr W Leith with the assistance of co-owner and operator Mr D Wallach selected and prepared samples for analysis.

7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup Stratigraphy

The Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, host of the Sullivan Mine, constitutes a thick prism of dominantly clastic sediments exceeding 10,000 metres in thickness, with the base unexposed. The oldest exposed strata is represented by the Fort Steele Formation fluvial/deltaic sequences of quartz arenite, quartz wacke and mudstone, comprising a sequence at least 200 metres thick. Fine-grained clastic beds at the top of the Fort Steele formation grade into very rusty-weathering, fine-grained quartz wacke and mudstone of the Aldridge Formation (1433 Ma +/- 10 Ma), at least 5000 metres thick in the Purcell Mountains. The Aldridge Formation grades upward over 300 metres through a sequence of carbonaceous mudstone with minor beds of grey and green mudstone and fine-grained quartz wacke to the 1800 metre thick Creston Formation, composed of grey, green and maroon quartz wacke and mudstone with minor white arenite.

The following has been taken from Höy (1993), as compile by Walker (2009):

Aldridge Formation

"Within the Purcell Mountains, it has been subdivided into three main divisions: the lowerAldridge comprises rusty weathering siltstone, quartz wacke and argillite; the middle Aldridge, grey weathering quartz wacke and siltstone interbedded with silty argillite; and the upper Aldridge, rusty to dark weathering laminated argillite and silty argillite .

Middle Aldridge

The middle Aldridge comprises more than 2000 metres of dominantly well-bedded,medium to locally coarse-grained quartz arenite, wacke and siltstone.

A continuous section ... is not exposed in the Purcell Mountains; the most complete section, between the Moyie and Cranbrook faults, is broken by a number of faults. In general, the basal part comprises interbedded quartz wacke and arenite with only minor sections of silty argillite. Exposures of the basal part are typically grey weathering; however, in recent manmade exposures ... these units are typically rusty weathering. Within the upper part of the middle Aldridge, quartz arenite and quartz wacke beds become thinner and less pure, and the proportion of bedded siltstone and argillite increases. The upper part of the middle Aldridge comprises a number of distinct cycles of massive, grey quartz arenite beds that grade upward into an interlayered sequence of quartz wacke, siltstone and argillite, and are capped by siltstone and argillite. The contact with the upper Aldridge is placed above the last bed of massive grey quartz arenite.

Laminated Siltstone markers

The marker units are sequences of laminated dark, and siltstone, up to several metres thick, in which each laminae can be matched in precise detail for distances up to several hundred kilometres. The pattern of each laminae is each sequence in unique and hence recognition of a specific sequence of laminae allows accurate positioning of isolated outcrops or drill intersections within the thick middle Aldridge succession. At least fourteen of these marker sequences are recognized. Locally, the markers are interrupted by turbidity deposits, or partly or totally removed due to erosion by turbidity currents. ...

Upper Aldridge

The upper Aldridge Formation comprises about 500 ... metres of dominantly medium to dark grey siltstone, argillaceous siltstone and argillite. It is generally rusty weathering, thin bedded and thinly laminated. Thin graded ailtite-argillite couplets and lenticular bedding with tan siltstone lenses in argillite are common bed-forms; syneresis cracks are commonly observed near the top of the upper Aldridge.

The contact of the upper Aldridge with the Creston Formation is relatively abrupt, and is placed where green tinged siltite layers first appear. Elsewhere, a massive, thick-bedded siltstone or wacke marks the base of the Creston Formation.

Intrusives

The following has been taken from Höy (1993), as compile by Walker (2009):

Proterozoic Moyie Sills

The Moyie Sills (or Intrusives) comprise laterally extensive gabbro (to dioritic) sills which are restricted to the lower Aldridge and the lower part of the middle in the Purcell Mountains. The sills comprise up to 30 percent of the lower to middle Aldridge stratigraphic succession, having an aggregate thickness in excess of 2000 metres, with the abundance decreasing upwards relative to the abundance of thick-bedded A-E turbidites.

In the Lamb Creek area west of Moyie Lake, an aggregate thickness of approximately 1300 metres of sills is interlayered with 2800 metres of lower and middle Aldridge sedimentary rock.

Moyie sills form an extensive suite of basaltic rocks that intruded lower and middle Aldridge turbidites and siltstones. Although it has been proposed that Moyie sills are coeval with deposition of upper Aldridge or Creston rocks, or perhaps with the Nicol Creek lavas, contact relationships between sills and Aldridge rocks indicate that some sills were extruded at very shallow depths in unconsolidated, water-saturated sediments. Others with fine-grained chilled margins have contact metamorphosed the country rocks. As these sills are interpreted to be part of a continuous magmatic event, they record an igneous/thermal event of regional extent during deposition of lower and middle Aldridge rocks. Hence, a Middle Proterozoic uranium-lead date of 1445 Ma from zircons in the Lumberton sill west of Cranbrook defines the minimum age of deposition of lower and basal middle Aldridge.

Structure

The following has been summarized from Höy (1993), as compile by Walker (2009):

Rocks of the Purcell Supergroup have been affected by several separate phases of deformation, ranging from Middle Proterozoic through to Paleocene. The North American craton underwent two phases of extension, a compressional orogeny and subsequent continental rifting, followed by development of a miogeocline. Thrusting and folding associated with development of the Foreland Fold and Thrust belt took place from Cretaceous to Paleocene time and was followed by Eocene extension.

The earliest deformation was associated with extension in the Middle Proterozoic which resulted in block faulting along the margin of the Purcell Basin, coincident with deposition of the Fort Steele and Aldridge formations. Movement along growth faults is interpreted to have ceased by upper middle to upper Aldridge time.

A late Middle to early Upper Proterozoic (1300 to 1350 Ma) compressional event, the East Kootenay orogeny, has been interpreted based upon evidence for deformation and metamorphism prior to deposition of lower Paleozoic miogeoclinal strata. This event was associated with folding, development of a regional cleavage and granitic intrusions (i.e. 1305 ± 52 Ma Hellroaring Creek stock). Localized high grade metamorphic areas (i.e. Mathew Creek) are related to this tectonic event which is interpreted to have terminated Belt Purcell sedimentation.

The extensional Goat River orogeny occurred during deposition of the Windermere Supergroup (800 to 900 Ma) and is characterized by large-scale block faulting during and perhaps immediately prior to deposition of strata. The Windermere Supergroup is comprised of a basal conglomerate (Toby Formation) overlain by immature clastic and carbonate sediments of the Horsethief Creek Group.

The Toby Formation consists of "... predominantly conglomerates and breccias, interpreted to have been deposited in fan sequences adjacent to active fault scarps in large structural basins. Locally, up to 2000 metres of underlying Belt-Purcell rocks have been eroded from uplifted blocks, providing a sediment source ... in adjacent basins" (Höy 1993).

The earlier tectonic events may record incipient rifting, with development of block-faulted, intracratonic structural basins, whereas by early Paleozoic time continental separation had occurred as platformal and miogeoclinal sediments were deposited on a western continental margin. The Laramide orogeny (Late Jurassic to Paleocene) resulted in the horizontal, northeast directed compression of Proterozoic strata and the overlying Paleozoic miogeoclinal prism onto the North American craton. Easterly verging thrust faults and folds developed with normal faults and westerly verging back thrusts and normal faults, resulting in a complex structural pattern. Two major faults, St. Mary and Moyie faults, have had a significant role in the structural history and fabric of the region, controlling facies and thickness changes in Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata.

A final episode of north-trending, west-dipping normal faulting took place in the Late Tertiary. The Rocky Mountain Trench is the most prominent and is a listric normal fault having dip-slip separation of at least 5 to 10 kilometres. However, strike slip separation is interpreted to be minimal based on stratigraphic correlations across the trench.

Mineralization

The following has been summarized from Höy (1993), as compile by Walker (2009):

Sullivan Mine Type

The Sullivan orebody is a conformable iron-lead-zinc sulphide lens enclosed by metasedimentary rocks of the Middle Proterozoic (Helikian) Aldridge Formation, the basal formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The regional metamorphic grade is upper greenschist facies.

The orebody occurs near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation, at the transition from the Lower to Middle Aldridge Formation ("Lower - Middle Contact or LMC"), and has the shape of an inverted and tilted saucer. The maximum dimensions are approximately 2000 metres north-south and 1600 metres east-west. In general, bedding dips flat to gently east in the western portion of the orebody, moderately east to northeast in the central portion, and gently east to northeast in the eastern portion.

The orebody attains a maximum thickness of 100 metres approximately 100 metres northwest of its geographic centre, and thins outward in all directions (averaging 21 metres in thickness). To the east, it thins gradually to a sequence of pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone 3 to 5 metres thick that persists laterally for some distance. To the north, the orebody thins less gradually and is truncated by the Kimberley fault. To the west, the orebody thins abruptly and is cut by dyke-like apophyses of the foot-wall gabbro. The gabbro (correlated to the Middle Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions) lies beneath the orebody and is typically concordant about 500 metres below its eastern edge. To the west, the gabbro rapidly cuts up-section through the host stratigraphy transgresses to the footwall of the orebody near its western margin. Farther west, the gabbro cuts back down-section to approximately its original stratigraphic position. To the south, within the limit of economic mineralization, thickness changes are generally irregular and abrupt.

The Kimberley fault dips 45° to 55° north and truncates the ore zone to the north. The fault juxtaposes strata, the fault juxtaposes strata of the Creston and Kitchener formations against those of the Lower Aldridge and is, therefore, interpreted to have over 3000 metres of stratigraphic displacement. "Sullivan-type" faults cut the orebody with a consistent west side down, normal displacement ranging from a few metres to 30 metres displacement. The Sullivan orebody consists of sulphide-rich rock, with more than 70 per cent sulphide content, in thick, gently dipping conformable units enclosed by interbedded, unaltered to altered quartz wacke and mudstone. In the western portion of th eorebody, massive pyrrhotite containing occasional wispy layers of galena is overlain by sulphide-rich rock in which conformable layering consists of pyrrhotite, sphaleritc, galena and pyrite are intercalated with beds of clastic sedimentary rock. The ore passes outward on the north, east and south to delicately-bedded sulphide-bearing rock interbedded with fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Eastward across a transition zone, the orebody is composed of five distinct conformable units of well-bedded sulphide-rich rock interbedded with clastic sedimentary rock. Each sulphide bed thins eastward from the transition zone. The transition zone is commonly only a few metres or tens of metres wide. Three bedded sulphide sequences occur above the main orebody, particularly in the area of the transition zone. Locally, these constitute ore. Much of the orebody is underlain by locally derived intraformational conglomerate, which is more than 80 metres thick in the west and thins to the east. Footwall rocks are cut by tabular bodies of chaotic breccia containing blocks of conglomerate and bedded sedimentary rock; these extend downward unknown distances from the sulphide footwall in the west. Footwall mineralization consisting of thin conformable laminae, veins and locally intense fracture-filling is common in the west and very rare in the east.

Pyrrhotite and pyrite (average ratio of 7:3) are the most abundant sulphides in the Sullivan orebody. Galena and sphalerite are the principal ore minerals. Minor but economically important minerals include tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, boulangerite and arsenopyrite. Cassiterite is an important minor constituent in the western part of the orebody. Minerals constituting less than 1 per cent include chalcopyrite, jamesonite, magnetite and less abundant scheelite and stannite. Principal non-sulphide minerals are quartz and calcite with abundant tourmaline, chlorite, muscovite, albite, pale brown to reddish-brown mica, garnet, tremolite, epidote, actinolite, cordierite and hornblende. Either quartz or calcite may make up 50 to 70 per cent of the non-sulphide suite, chlorite 30 per cent and the other minerals up to about 20 per cent.

8. LOCAL GEOLOGY

The structure of the area is dominated by the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad anticlinal structure which exposes strata of the Purcell Supergroup. The western limb of the anticlinorium is host to several regionally significant faults, having considerable east side down, dip-slip displacement and resulting in duplication of the Purcell Supergroup strata. The property is influenced by the major northeast trending St. Marie River Fault approximately 2 km to the south. The St. Marie Fault juxtaposes the strata of the lower Aldridge Formation against strata of the Cambrian Eager Formation along Hellroaring Creek and, therefore, has considerable dip-slip and stratigraphic displacement, representing in excess of 4.6 km of vertical displacement (Brown 1998, Höy 1993). The Aldridge Formation in the hangingwall in the area of the Wilcum property is comprised predominantly of the lower Aldridge Formation, with subordinate exposures of the middle

Aldridge Formation.

The Sullivan Mine (and Sullivan Horizon) is located at the Lower - Middle Contact (“LMC”). This stratigraphic contact has been mapped westward from the mine (Höy and Jackaman 2004) and passes immediately northwest of the Wilcum property, placing the strata underlying the property in the footwall of the LMC, in the lower Aldridge Formation. The strata of the lower Aldridge have been intruded by a considerable cumulative thickness of tholeiitic basalt, comprising the Moyie Intrusive Suite, only slightly subordinate to the clastic lithologies of the sedimentary host strata. Based on a review of isopach maps, Lydon et al. (2008) proposed that the source vent the prolific and volumetrically extensive Moyie Intrusive Suite was located in the general vicinity of the St. Mary drainage. As such, the proposed source vent may have provided a conduit for basic, magmatic fluids from the mantle resulting in precipitation of the Sullivan mine and the peripheral, Proterozoic base metal occurrences North Star Corridor.

9. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No singular property geology, or deposit geology narrative exists nor is there focus on a particular mineral showing, a number of which occur within the current claims. In the absents of this, the combined works of Hoy (1993), Kennedy and Anderson (1999), and various other authors go to form the understanding of the property geology and mineral prospectivity for the new claim grouping; the Wilcum High Peak project area as it is known in the context of this report.

The following has been taken from Kennedy and Anderson (1999), as compiled by Walker (2009). This text best summarizes local property scale features and may serve as a prospecting guide. Furthermore the reader is referred to figure 4 in Walker (2009) for the most up-to-date compiled map representation of the property scale geology.

Previous exploration programs have confirmed the existence of exhalative, iron-rich, base metal horizons in stratigraphy mapped as Lower Aldridge sediments. Though these conformable zones are narrow (widest intercept 0.10 m) they have been traced successfully by soil geochemistry and short hole drilling. These strataform lenses have a known strike length in excess of 2 km. The area prospected straddles a steep northwest striking syncline which has been delineated by previous geological mapping.

The major prospecting difficulty encountered on the (Wilcum property). is the lack of sustained outcrop. This factor is very evident on the northwestern part of the property (south of the St. Mary River). Here most outcrops encountered are gabbros dominating topographic highs. Topographic highs are sporadic which makes gabbro correlation a best guess effort.

Granophyre

Possibly the most intriguing discovery; was that of two confirmed occurrences of granophyre. Granophyre is recognized within the gabbro complex (mine sill) which underlies the Sullivan orebody, 14 km to the northeast. Both outcrops prospected had zones in which clasts were noted, these clasts, though altered and similar in makeup to the matrix, do show faint but distinguishable boundaries. The granophyre is mostly made of quartz, biotite, and feldspar with varying amounts of iron sulphide. The outcrop ... has a number of very iron-rich zones in which both pyrrhotite and pyrite are abundant, chalcopyrite is also quite common. Of most potential significance is that this outcrop has abundant disseminations of arsenopyrite in the more iron-rich zones. Another positive feature is the existence of quartz vein float containing massive sulphide lenses. The massive sulphide is pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite along with minor amounts of arsenopyrite. Where these veins were encountered in outcrop they were striking in a northwest direction, similar to weak but prevalent shearing noted within the package. The granophyre in this area seems to be structurahy controlled as it pinches out to the east while thickening to the west before being lost in the overburden. A poorly exposed outcrop of Lower Aldridge phyllitic siltstone and muscovite schist, with minor fine-grained quartzite seems to be in contact with the granophyre hangingwall. An actual contact was not seen owing to the poor exposure. One narrow quartzite package within this sedimentary sequence was obviously more iron-rich. The abundant pyrrhotite section was accompanied by increased silicification, sericite, albite and chlorite alteration. Some rare disseminations of zinc mineralization were noted within this alteration. Again, due to poor exposure this horizon could not be traced along-strike east or west.

The granophyre encountered on Route 4 has a 5 m wide pegmatite sill on its hangingwall with thin bedded phyllitic siltstones and muscovite schists on its footwall. The granophyre is in excess of 20 m wide and contains abundant blebs and clusters of pyrrhotite. The more iron-rich zones contain disseminations of fine grained chalcopyrite, no arsenopyrite was noted. One hand sample from the outcrop did contain a small amount of lime green pyromorphite crystals in a quartz-rich vug. The pegmatite hosts rare blebs of galena in zones with yellow pyromophite crust, this mineralization occurs close to the pegmatite granophyre contact.

Iron-rich Bedrock Horizon

Northeast of the granophyre on Route 4 you contact a quartzite dominated sequence of silicitied pyrrhotite-rich rocks. This package overlies thin bedded phyllites and mica schists. These thin bedded rocks are rusty, sheared and slightly folded. Narrow chloritic limonite-rich quartz veins are commonly associated with more iron-rich shear plains within this stratigraphy. The pyrrhotite-rich quartz sequence is hosted within a 50 m thick sediment panel. Individual iron-rich quartzite beds reach widths in excess of 2 m with the majority 0.5 m or less. Pyrrhotite content within these beds exceeds 10% by volume. Rare chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite were the only other sulphides noted with the pyrrhotite. This sedimentary horizon may represent the contact between Middle and Lower Aidridge stratigraphy. These rocks strike northwest and dip moderately to the northeast. They occupy the western flank of the northerly trending synform. A further support for Middle-Lower Aldridge contact is that these rocks overlay the granophyre complex, this is a similar situation to what occurs at the Sullivan Corridor.

Sulphide-rich Sedimentary Float (minor base metals)

Two types of sedimentary float containing pyrrhotite and base metal mineralization was seen during the prospecting program.

- The first type of float is similar to that found in outcrop, silicified fine grain quartzite with chlorite, sericite, albite and moderate to heavy disseminations of pyrrhotite. Some of the iron is obviously banded.
- The other type of float is coarse grained quartz sand with actinolite, sericite and chlorite. The pyrrhotite is in blebs and clusters with thin threads of iron-pyrite. Minor amounts of sphalerite and galena are found along fractures or more rarely with the pyrrhotite.

Intrusives

Gabbro is the most abundant intrusive encountered on the property and also is the most dominant rock type on all traverse routes. Most gabbro is of standard type, dark green, fine to coarse grained, predominant hornblende, plagioclase with accessory mafic minerals. Of most interest are the iron-rich gabbros which have pyrrhotite with minor amounts of iron-pyrite and chalcopyrite. These unusual rusty outcrops are often found in association with granophyres or adjacent to structures.

Two float occurrences of abundant pieces of lamprophyre were seen along Route 2. The northern occurrence was lamporphyre made up of coarse matrix material, having clusters of ragged green mica. The other occurrence south on Route 2 is a more standard type lamprophyre, a very micaceous fine to medium grain rock. Samples tested from both locations proved non-magnetic.

Next to the gabbros, pegmatite sills and/or dykes are the most prevalent intrusive encountered on the property. Most sills or dykes are quite thin, usually less than 2 m in thickness. As mentioned previous, the largest pegmatite encountered was a sill in the granophyre complex, this sill is in excess of 5 m. The pegmatites consist of very coarse feldspar, quartz, muscovite and occasionally minor tourmaline. The 5 m wide sill had the only base metal mineralization noted. All pegmatites had minor amounts of disseminated limonite or pyrite. Some of the mineralization occurred with very discontinuous narrow quartz veining.

10. 2011 WORK PROGRAM

A total of 42 man days were spent on field explorations by Dr W Lieth during 2011. During his field investigations Dr Leith constructed several hand-trenches and test-pits (approximately 1-2ft deep) from which to collect prospective rock samples from excavated out crop and sub-cropping rocks. Dr Lieth also carried out reconnaissance field prospecting on the claim block adjacent to, and to help better direct his excavations.

Numerous undescribed rock samples were collected from 7 pits located adjacent to the main haul road that transects the property and at the base of out cropping and sub cropping rocks of the underlying Aldridge Formation. Sample locations are illustrated in appendix 3 and were recorded using hand-held GPS which are regarded as being accurate to within 10 m.

The bulk of the rock samples collected, of which there are “several hundred” by the account of Dr Leith, are stored at his residence. Of these, 25 samples were selected by Dr Leith and Mr Wallach for analysis. These samples were numbered and photographed and dispatched to Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd. all samples were analyzed by Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis for standard Full Suite of 53 elements.

11. RESULTS

The results for the rock sample analysis are summarized in the table below:

Table 2: Summarized results for the 2011 rock sampling program.

Sample ID	EAST	NORTH	ZONE	DESCRIPTION	DATE SAMPLED	ROCK DESCRIPTION	LAT-LONG	Cu_ ppm_001	Ag_ ppb_2	Au_ ppb_02
1444252	560452	5495964	U11	SITE # 1 Sample A	09-Mar-11	LAYARED SEDIMENT	49° 36.793 N-116° 9.791 W	4.0	18.0	5.5
1444253	560452	5495964	U11	SITE # 1 Sample B	09-Mar-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.793 N-116° 9.791 W	4.4	24.0	3.3
1444254	560452	5495964	U11	SITE # 1 Sample C	09-Mar-11	DIORITE	49° 36.793 N-116° 9.791 W	71.0	9.0	1.4
1444255	561021	5496163	U11	SITE # 2 Sample A	11-Mar-11	LAYARED SEDIMENT	49° 36.897 N-116° 9.316 W	7.2	14.0	3.6
1444256	561021	5496163	U11	SITE # 2 Sample B	11-Mar-11	DIORITE	49° 36.897 N-116° 9.316 W	30.4	5.0	2.7
1444257	561021	5496163	U11	SITE # 2 Sample C	11-Mar-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.897 N-116° 9.316 W	3.0	8.0	2.0
1444258	561340	5496326	U11	SITE # 3 Sample A	06-Apr-11	LAYARED SEDIMENT	49° 36.983 N-116° 9.050 W	14.4	60.0	3.7
1444259	561340	5496326	U11	SITE # 3 Sample B	08-Apr-11	GRANITE	49° 36.983 N-116° 9.050 W	1.4	25.0	1.2
1444260	561340	5496326	U11	SITE # 3 Sample C	07-Apr-11	DIORITE	49° 36.983 N-116° 9.050 W	3.7	6.0	4.1
1444261	561105	5496109	U11	SITE # 4 Sample A	08-Apr-11	BASALT/ANDISITE	49° 36.867 N-116° 9.247 W	3.5	4.0	3.6
1444262	561105	5496109	U11	SITE # 4 Sample B	09-Apr-11	ANDISITE	49° 36.867 N-116° 9.247 W	3.3	13.0	3.6
1444263	561105	5496109	U11	SITE # 4 Sample C	09-Apr-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.867 N-116° 9.247 W	2.0	6.0	1.0
1444264	561105	5496109	U11	SITE # 4 Sample D	20-May-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.867 N-116° 9.247 W	1.3	0.1	2.1
1444265	561552	5496261	U11	SITE # 5 Sample A	03-Jul-11	BASALT	49° 36.947 N-116° 8.874 W	188.7	81.0	6.0
1444266	561552	5496261	U11	SITE # 5 Sample B	19-Jul-11	GRANITE	49° 36.947 N-116° 8.874 W	1.5	5.0	1.1
1444267	561552	5496261	U11	SITE # 5 Sample C	19-Jul-11	GRANITE	49° 36.947 N-116° 8.874 W	3.7	15.0	0.8
1444268	561552	5496261	U11	SITE # 5 Sample D	16-Aug-11	BASALT/ANDISITE	49° 36.947 N-116° 8.874 W	14.3	19.0	0.7
1444269	561914	5496429	U11	SITE # 6 Sample A	27-Aug-11	PEGMATITE	49° 37.035 N-116° 8.572 W	1.3	17.0	0.5
1444270	561914	5496429	U11	SITE # 6 Sample B	28-Aug-11	ANDISITE	49° 37.035 N-116° 8.572 W	7.1	7.0	0.0
1444271	561914	5496429	U11	SITE # 6 Sample C	28-Aug-11	ANDISITE	49° 37.035 N-116° 8.572 W	161.1	65.0	3.9
1444272	561914	5496429	U11	SITE # 6 Sample D	08-Sep-11	PEGMATITE	49° 37.035 N-116° 8.572 W	2.2	26.0	0.3
1444273	562100	5496229	U11	SITE # 7 Sample A	22-Oct-11	ANDISITE + MASSIVE SULPHIDES	49° 36.962 N-116° 8.420 W	>10000	2692.0	521.2
1444274	562100	5496229	U11	SITE # 7 Sample B	24-Oct-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.962 N-116° 8.420 W	140.1	7.0	0.6
1444275	562100	5496229	U11	SITE # 7 Sample C	11-Nov-11	UNKNOWN	49° 36.962 N-116° 8.420 W	516.2	11.0	0.3
1444276	562100	5496229	U11	SITE # 7 Sample D	12-Nov-11	ANDISITE	49° 36.962 N-116° 8.420 W	8.1	7.0	0.3

12. CONCLUSIONS

The trenching excavations conducted by Dr Leith were significant two fold; 1) sub-cropping rocks at site seven 7 may potentially host Cu, Au, Ag bearing rocks, and 2) with verification of Dr Leith's finding it may illustrate that trenching may in fact serve as a useful exploration tool for uncovering larger massive sulphide showings.

The first priority for further exploration at the property should be to expand Dr Leith's excavations around trench 7 to confirm the presence of massive sulphide Cu, Au, Ag bearing rocks. If it is possible to establish a trend to the mineralization discovered this should be the second priority for ongoing work on the property.

Furthermore Walker (2009) has summarized most appropriately that 'previous programs within and immediately adjacent to, the property have reported the presence of massive sulphide lenses, both at surface and in drill holes'. These represent key features of interest for future evaluation of the property for Sedex potential.

Ongoing explorations are required to further develop this property; ultimately drill targets need to be established to affect the potential discovery of the Sedex type deposit on the Wilcum High Peak property.

To facilitate drill targeting there are a range of conventional exploration techniques that can be utilized to develop targets. Beyond the scope of the work currently being conducted by the owners, there is a demonstrated model for making successful Sedex Type discoveries; Exploration methods to be considered, compiled, and continued should be stream, soil and rock geochemical profiling, detailed where necessary to reflect prospective areas of interest according to additional and updated compilation and mapping of the property geology, structure, alteration and mineralization. Geophysical exploration techniques are also highly recommended to facilitate exploration under the cover which blankets significant portions of the property, and otherwise hampers field explorations.

It is the author's opinion that many of the previous recommendations made by historical authors are still valid and apply to the project in its current context; these recommendations should be coalesced into a unified exploration strategy to continually develop an ongoing exploration program for the Wilcum High Peak property.

13. RECOMENDATIONS

- Conduct a complete and comprehensive compilation of all historic data that has been collected though out the project history.
  - The data review should include but not be limited to verification of any geophysics, compilation of a geochemical database for rock, soil, and stream samples, and compilation of all meaningful historical mapping.
  - Additionally compilation and plotting of drill hole data and analytical results should be made so as to tie them in to surface data to extend control for projection of massive sulphide horizons.
  - All data should be compiled into a GIS database to facilitate and direct future project explorations in the area.
- Complete 'Ground truthing' and resampling of all previously identified MINFILE occurrences and other significant showing located by previous authors.
- Comprehensive and where appropriate, detailed geological mapping should be conducted.
  - Additional lithological/stratigraphic ground truthing should be conducted over the entire claim block in an attempt to confirm and correlate the location of mineralized occurrences and local lithologies of interest. This could include geochemical profiling of potential Sedex host lithologies.
  - Walker (2009) recommends mapping the distribution of Moyie Intrusive exposures so as to provide stratigraphic and/or structural control for projection of massive sulphide horizons across the property.
  - Other prospective exploration targets in the search for sedex deposits are fault-bounded sub-basins, since hydrothermal exhalations were controlled by fluid movement along these faults. Synsedimentary faults can be identified by the presence of synsedimentary fault breccias, which are composed of sedimentary fragments cemented by more sedimentary material.
- Stream silt samples could also be collected from along the creeks draining the property in an attempt to identify those having anomalous geochemistry.
  - This could be facilitated by the use of portable XRF to help rapidly, and cost effectively, deduce the presence of soil geochemistry anomalies.
- Additional and comprehensive Soil geochemical samples should be collected from a-b soil horizons along traverse lines that transect local stratigraphy, and structures and surrounding mineral showing where appropriate.
  - This could be facilitated by the use of portable XRF to help rapidly, and cost effectively, deduce the presence of soil geochemistry anomalies.
  - Trenching could be utilized to further develop larger soil geochemistry anomalies and perhaps further to develop potential drilling targets.
- Geophysical Exploration should also be considered; the sulphide horizons are large and considerably more conductive and denser than the host sedimentary rocks. Techniques to be considered should include airborne and ground surveys for magnetic, gravity and electromagnetic properties, as well as ground-based induced-polarization surveys.

14. STATMENT OF COSTS

Personnel (Name) / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	March : 9, 10, 11,	3	$ 250.00	$750.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	April: 6, 7, 8, 9	4	$ 250.00	$1,000.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	May : 18, 19, 20, 21	4	$ 250.00	$1,000.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	June : 6, 7, 8,	3	$ 250.00	$750.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	June : 20, 21, 22, 23	4	$ 250.00	$1,000.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	July : 1, 2, 3, 4	4	$ 250.00	$1,000.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	July : 18, 19, 20,	3	$ 250.00	$750.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	August: 26, 27, 28, 29	4	$ 250.00	$1,000.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	September: 8, 9, 10,	3	$ 250.00	$750.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	September : 22, 23, 24,	3	$ 250.00	$750.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	October : 21, 22, 23, 24	4	$ 250.00	$1,000.00
DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR ($25ph)	November: 10, 11, 12,	3	$ 250.00	$750.00
		42.0		$10,500.00
Office Studies	**List Personnel**			
Database compilation	LUKE VAN DER MEER/ GEOLOGIST	0.5	$ 550.00	$275.00
General research	LUKE VAN DER MEER/ GEOLOGIST	0.5	$ 550.00	$275.00
Report preparation	LUKE VAN DER MEER/ GEOLOGIST	1.0	$ 550.00	$550.00
		2.0		$1,100.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**			
Reconnaissance	DR WILIAM C LEITH/ PROSPECTOR	1400	ha	
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Rock	laboratory costs for 25 samples	25.0	$ 60.00	$1,500.00
				$1,500.00
		No.	**Rate**	**Subtotal**

Transportation				
truck rental	**7800km (12x600) Trail to St Mary's Lake = 300km**	**78000**	**$ 0.50**	**$3,900.00**
fuel	**fuel costs accrued (vehicle and generator)**	**2000**	**$ 1.30**	**$2,600.00**
				$6,500.00
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**	**Rate**	**Days**	
Camp	**costs accrued**	**109.52**	**$ 42.00**	**$4,600.00**
Meals	**costs accrued**	**82.14**	**$ 42.00**	**$3,450.00**
				$8,050.00
Equipment Rentals				
Field Gear (Specify)	**misc cost accrued**		**$ -**	**$1,500.00**
				$1,500.00
Total				**$29,150.00**

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16. APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1: Certificate of the Author.

APPENDIX 2: Rock sampling locations and analytical results.

APPENDIX 3: Sample Maps and Diagrams

Sample Location

Copper in rocks

Silver in rocks

Gold in rocks

APPENDIX 1

Certificate of the Author.

I Luke van der Meer of 308-1685 W13th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

- I am a contracting geologist employed by VDM Geological Consulting at 308-1685 W13th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
- I graduated from the University of Otago in 2001 with a Bachelor's degree in Science majoring in Geology and Geography.
- I am currently within the application process for Membership to the Professional Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I have worked as a geologist for 10 years since my graduation from university, primarily within exploration and mining in Australia, New Zealand, Mongolia and Canada.
- I have been contracted by DW Exploration to compile an Assessment Report on the 2011 work program at the Wilcum High Peak Property.
- At no time have I conducted a site visit therefore this assessment report has been prepared by the author using documents and information provided by the Owner-Operator for this purpose. While reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the Author cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation.
- Other than my capacity as a contracting geologist to DW Exploration, I have not received nor do I expect to receive and interest, directly or indirectly in the property described in this report; the Wilcum High Peak Property.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 17th of April 2012.

SIGNED

"Luke van der Meer"

(signed and sealed)

Luke P.A. van der Meer, B.Sc-Geology

APPENDIX 2: Rock sampling locations and analytical results.

Table 1: Summarized descriptions of rock samples collected from 7 sites at Wilcum High Peak property, 2011.

#	SAMPLE ID	ZONE	EAST	NORTH	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	DATE SAMPLED	ROCK DESCRIPTION	LAT/LONG
1	1444252	U11	560452	5495964	WPH	SITE # 1 Sample A	09-Mar-11	LAYARED SEDIMENT	49° 36.793 N- 116° 9.791 W
2	1444253	U11	560452	5495964	WPH	SITE # 1 Sample B	09-Mar-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.793 N- 116° 9.791 W
3	1444254	U11	560452	5495964	WPH	SITE # 1 Sample C	09-Mar-11	DIORITE	49° 36.793 N- 116° 9.791 W
4	1444255	U11	561021	5496163	WPH	SITE # 2 Sample A	11-Mar-11	LAYARED SEDIMENT	49° 36.897 N- 116° 9.316 W
5	1444256	U11	561021	5496163	WPH	SITE # 2 Sample B	11-Mar-11	DIORITE	49° 36.897 N- 116° 9.316 W
6	1444257	U11	561021	5496163	WPH	SITE # 2 Sample C	11-Mar-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.897 N- 116° 9.316 W
7	1444258	U11	561340	5496326	WPH	SITE # 3 Sample A	06-Apr-11	LAYARED SEDIMENT	49° 36.983 N- 116° 9.050 W
8	1444259	U11	561340	5496326	WPH	SITE # 3 Sample B	08-Apr-11	GRANITE	49° 36.983 N- 116° 9.050 W
9	1444260	U11	561340	5496326	WPH	SITE # 3 Sample C	07-Apr-11	DIORITE	49° 36.983 N- 116° 9.050 W
10	1444261	U11	561105	5496109	WPH	SITE # 4 Sample A	08-Apr-11	BASALT/ANDISITE	49° 36.867 N- 116° 9.247 W
11	1444262	U11	561105	5496109	WPH	SITE # 4 Sample B	09-Apr-11	ANDISITE	49° 36.867 N- 116° 9.247 W
12	1444263	U11	561105	5496109	WPH	SITE # 4 Sample C	09-Apr-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.867 N- 116° 9.247 W
13	1444264	U11	561105	5496109	WPH	SITE # 4 Sample D	20-May-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.867 N- 116° 9.247 W
14	1444265	U11	561552	5496261	WPH	SITE # 5 Sample A	03-Jul-11	BASALT	49° 36.947 N- 116° 8.874 W
15	1444266	U11	561552	5496261	WPH	SITE # 5 Sample B	19-Jul-11	GRANITE	49° 36.947 N- 116° 8.874 W
16	1444267	U11	561552	5496261	WPH	SITE # 5 Sample C	19-Jul-11	GRANITE	49° 36.947 N- 116° 8.874 W
17	1444268	U11	561552	5496261	WPH	SITE # 5 Sample D	16-Aug-11	BASALT/ANDISITE	49° 36.947 N- 116° 8.874 W
18	1444269	U11	561914	5496429	WPH	SITE # 6 Sample A	27-Aug-11	PEGMATITE	49° 37.035 N- 116° 8.572 W
19	1444270	U11	561914	5496429	WPH	SITE # 6 Sample B	28-Aug-11	ANDISITE	49° 37.035 N- 116° 8.572 W
20	1444271	U11	561914	5496429	WPH	SITE # 6 Sample C	28-Aug-11	ANDISITE	49° 37.035 N- 116° 8.572 W
21	1444272	U11	561914	5496429	WPH	SITE # 6 Sample D	08-Sep-11	PEGMATITE	49° 37.035 N- 116° 8.572 W
22	1444273	U11	562100	5496229	WPH	SITE # 7 Sample A	22-Oct-11	ANDISITE + MASSIVE SULPHIDES	49° 36.962 N- 116° 8.420 W
23	1444274	U11	562100	5496229	WPH	SITE # 7 Sample B	24-Oct-11	PEGMATITE	49° 36.962 N- 116° 8.420 W
24	1444275	U11	562100	5496229	WPH	SITE # 7 Sample C	11-Nov-11	UNKNOWN	49° 36.962 N- 116° 8.420 W
25	1444276	U11	562100	5496229	WPH	SITE # 7 Sample D	12-Nov-11	ANDISITE	49° 36.962 N- 116° 8.420 W

Plates 2-25: Photographs and sample detail of rock samples collected from 7 sites at Wilcum High Peak property, 2011.

A


B


C


site 1

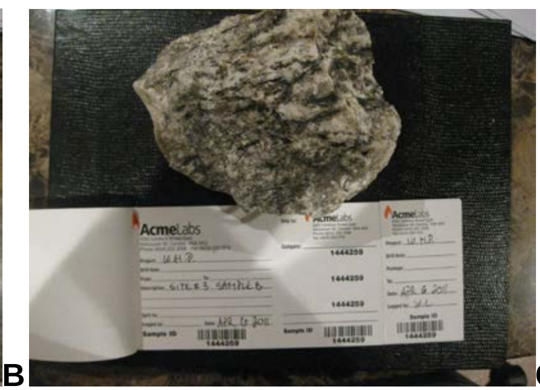
A


B


C


site 2

A


B


C


site 3

A

B

C

D

site 4

A

B

C

D

site 5

A

B

C

D

site 6

A

B

C

D

site 7

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Client: **DW Exploration**
5241 Cobble Crescent
Kelowna BC V1W 5C3 Canada

Submitted By:	Dave Wallach
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	February 17, 2012
Report Date:	February 28, 2012
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12000767.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Wilcum High Peak
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	25

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	25	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	25	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP	Return
RTRN-RJT	Return

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: DW Exploration
5241 Cobble Crescent
Kelowna BC V1W 5C3
Canada

CC:

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Client: **DW Exploration**
5241 Cobble Crescent
Kelowna BC V1W 5C3 Canada

Project: Wilcum High Peak
Report Date: February 28, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12000767.1

	Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
1444252	Rock	0.71	0.18	4.00	8.06	15.3	18	1.9	0.4	126	0.45	1.6	1.1	5.5	0.7	1.2	0.09	0.03	0.93	<2	0.07
1444253	Rock	0.48	1.11	4.44	238.8	309.7	24	5.0	2.5	307	1.59	7.3	1.9	3.3	15.2	11.3	1.46	0.15	0.09	19	0.08
1444254	Rock	1.02	0.30	70.96	5.75	41.6	9	4.2	15.8	591	3.73	2.9	0.4	1.4	3.2	13.7	0.06	0.10	<0.02	113	1.29
1444255	Rock	0.54	8.06	7.18	21.54	59.0	14	2.5	1.7	330	2.33	3.3	1.3	3.6	15.8	21.5	0.16	0.14	0.18	21	0.11
1444256	Rock	0.49	0.15	30.44	4.70	48.7	5	5.1	15.8	582	3.73	2.9	0.3	2.7	3.6	12.0	0.06	0.10	<0.02	127	1.31
1444257	Rock	0.27	0.34	3.01	28.23	37.4	8	1.4	0.4	122	0.45	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.18	0.02	0.82	<2	0.07
1444258	Rock	0.83	0.36	14.37	8.57	52.8	60	8.3	3.2	506	2.55	1.3	0.7	3.7	6.1	9.2	0.02	0.06	0.25	43	0.18
1444259	Rock	1.41	0.17	1.42	8.80	8.4	25	1.1	0.3	324	0.40	1.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.07	<0.02	1.87	<2	0.05
1444260	Rock	0.53	0.27	3.69	5.60	12.1	6	2.0	0.4	351	0.58	2.3	8.5	4.1	2.5	0.7	0.09	0.03	0.27	<2	0.09
1444261	Rock	0.39	0.23	3.53	9.29	56.2	4	23.6	8.6	280	2.46	6.4	0.9	3.6	9.0	8.7	0.12	0.10	<0.02	42	0.21
1444262	Rock	0.40	0.28	3.32	4.67	6.5	13	2.4	0.9	141	0.57	8.4	6.3	3.6	1.9	2.4	0.04	0.03	0.32	<2	0.01
1444263	Rock	0.64	0.28	1.97	4.18	22.6	6	1.4	0.3	159	0.39	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.36	<0.02	<0.02	<2	0.08
1444264	Rock	1.29	0.14	1.31	1.79	7.8	<2	2.8	0.9	50	0.66	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.5	1.3	<0.01	0.05	0.11	<2	0.09
1444265	Rock	1.16	0.13	188.7	4.66	20.8	81	21.4	7.2	215	1.52	1.5	<0.1	6.0	0.4	22.6	0.08	0.11	0.11	37	0.98
1444266	Rock	0.68	0.23	1.52	1.73	6.5	5	2.2	2.0	1536	1.12	0.9	0.3	1.1	5.5	15.3	0.06	0.06	0.06	<2	1.45
1444267	Rock	0.44	0.24	3.73	14.61	15.3	15	1.6	0.7	611	0.65	3.1	1.7	0.8	1.6	3.1	0.20	0.05	0.08	<2	0.12
1444268	Rock	0.81	0.45	14.27	7.32	32.7	19	4.4	3.2	233	2.80	1.7	1.1	0.7	8.0	9.1	0.02	0.06	0.27	30	0.11
1444269	Rock	0.87	0.18	1.28	4.03	2.9	17	1.0	0.3	244	0.40	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.06	0.03	0.78	<2	0.06
1444270	Rock	0.80	0.25	7.05	1.99	45.1	7	13.9	10.5	609	4.55	0.9	0.1	<0.2	0.6	16.9	0.04	0.09	0.07	147	1.49
1444271	Rock	0.98	0.10	161.1	3.42	20.3	65	25.4	8.6	242	1.79	1.0	<0.1	3.9	0.5	19.8	0.04	0.08	0.05	42	0.96
1444272	Rock	0.78	0.24	2.23	2.26	24.6	26	1.7	0.5	206	0.52	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.46	0.04	0.31	<2	0.14
1444273	Rock	1.11	3.93	>10000	5.39	2.5	2692	0.9	0.8	200	19.46	<0.1	0.2	521.2	0.3	11.1	0.05	0.10	1.11	3	1.41
1444274	Rock	0.73	0.30	140.1	1.78	4.5	7	2.8	1.7	755	0.95	1.4	0.2	0.6	3.4	2.6	0.04	0.07	0.31	<2	0.18
1444275	Rock	0.51	0.22	516.2	3.26	6.2	11	1.8	0.4	230	0.49	1.2	4.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.06	<0.02	0.02	<2	0.07
1444276	Rock	0.64	0.30	8.06	3.04	7.4	7	2.3	0.6	379	0.52	1.8	4.7	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.13	0.03	0.03	<2	0.06

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Client: **DW Exploration**
5241 Cobble Crescent
Kelowna BC V1W 5C3 Canada

Project: Wilcum High Peak
Report Date: February 28, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12000767.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
1444252	Rock	0.024	1.7	9.0	<0.01	4.8	<0.001	2	0.20	0.103	0.07	0.1	0.2	0.04	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	1.02	<0.1
1444253	Rock	0.029	40.9	19.3	0.29	61.5	0.089	<1	0.88	0.061	0.54	0.5	2.4	0.26	<0.02	21	<0.1	0.05	2.8	1.86	<0.1
1444254	Rock	0.032	5.6	6.5	0.93	29.2	0.168	<1	1.86	0.132	0.20	0.2	12.4	0.02	<0.02	8	<0.1	0.04	5.2	0.57	<0.1
1444255	Rock	0.039	19.4	19.6	0.63	223.5	0.135	<1	1.36	0.020	1.06	<0.1	2.0	0.47	0.04	12	0.1	0.03	3.9	5.81	<0.1
1444256	Rock	0.032	4.5	4.9	0.91	36.6	0.169	<1	1.87	0.134	0.22	0.2	12.6	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	5.2	0.76	0.1
1444257	Rock	0.019	2.5	5.7	<0.01	7.0	0.002	3	0.24	0.120	0.06	<0.1	0.3	0.03	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.03	0.6	0.29	<0.1
1444258	Rock	0.025	15.6	40.5	0.82	76.0	0.189	<1	1.45	0.093	0.94	0.2	8.4	0.68	0.13	10	<0.1	0.06	7.1	16.02	0.1
1444259	Rock	0.019	3.0	10.4	<0.01	6.8	<0.001	10	0.19	0.086	0.08	<0.1	0.2	0.05	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	0.35	<0.1
1444260	Rock	0.042	4.0	10.0	<0.01	4.3	<0.001	3	0.27	0.073	0.10	0.2	0.3	0.07	<0.02	6	<0.1	<0.02	1.0	0.68	<0.1
1444261	Rock	0.048	24.9	46.4	0.90	212.8	0.188	<1	1.64	0.050	1.07	0.2	4.1	0.33	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.05	5.8	4.37	<0.1
1444262	Rock	0.011	5.1	10.1	<0.01	5.7	<0.001	5	0.19	0.085	0.06	0.2	0.2	0.03	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.05	0.6	0.29	<0.1
1444263	Rock	0.040	1.3	7.4	<0.01	4.8	<0.001	1	0.26	0.086	0.13	0.3	0.2	0.08	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.03	1.1	0.86	<0.1
1444264	Rock	0.039	1.2	8.7	0.91	4.6	<0.001	2	1.10	0.008	0.31	0.2	0.9	0.05	<0.02	14	<0.1	<0.02	1.5	0.30	<0.1
1444265	Rock	0.032	0.9	5.1	0.53	16.6	0.092	1	1.37	0.190	0.06	<0.1	4.8	0.03	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.05	2.9	1.28	<0.1
1444266	Rock	0.014	8.0	9.6	0.07	261.7	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.061	0.05	<0.1	1.4	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.4	0.08	<0.1
1444267	Rock	0.059	2.2	5.4	0.01	40.2	<0.001	4	0.28	0.066	0.17	<0.1	0.2	0.09	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.6	0.84	<0.1
1444268	Rock	0.037	16.8	35.3	1.19	113.6	0.181	<1	1.59	0.044	1.33	0.1	3.5	0.59	0.18	<5	0.1	0.04	6.4	5.68	<0.1
1444269	Rock	0.030	1.8	6.1	<0.01	6.6	<0.001	6	0.23	0.060	0.18	<0.1	0.1	0.09	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	0.67	<0.1
1444270	Rock	0.113	1.8	19.2	1.06	84.1	0.159	2	2.31	0.170	0.56	<0.1	9.2	0.14	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	7.4	1.96	<0.1
1444271	Rock	0.031	1.0	6.4	0.64	17.8	0.111	2	1.47	0.161	0.07	<0.1	4.3	0.02	<0.02	<5	0.2	0.03	3.0	1.09	<0.1
1444272	Rock	0.060	0.9	8.3	0.01	5.6	0.003	3	0.21	0.118	0.04	0.1	0.2	0.03	<0.02	<5	0.1	<0.02	0.6	0.42	<0.1
1444273	Rock	0.005	1.1	3.4	0.02	19.7	<0.001	<1	0.11	0.003	0.10	<0.1	0.3	<0.02	2.69	33	10.0	0.10	0.4	0.13	0.1
1444274	Rock	0.015	91.0	16.3	<0.01	158.6	<0.001	<1	0.08	0.043	0.01	0.2	1.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	0.1	0.05	0.5	0.05	<0.1
1444275	Rock	0.025	2.6	7.9	<0.01	3.2	<0.001	5	0.22	0.075	0.09	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.05	<5	0.2	<0.02	0.7	0.49	<0.1
1444276	Rock	0.027	3.3	11.4	<0.01	7.8	<0.001	5	0.25	0.064	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.06	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	1.0	0.64	<0.1

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5241 Cobble Crescent
Kelowna BC V1W 5C3 Canada

Project: Wilcum High Peak
Report Date: February 28, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12000767.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
1444252	Rock	0.03	0.04	6.9	0.4	<0.05	0.3	1.00	3.2	<0.02	<1	0.5	1.3	<10	<2
1444253	Rock	0.07	0.46	43.1	0.7	<0.05	1.9	13.87	78.5	<0.02	2	0.2	14.6	<10	2
1444254	Rock	0.13	0.08	9.7	0.5	<0.05	1.4	7.25	11.1	<0.02	<1	0.3	7.9	<10	<2
1444255	Rock	0.06	0.27	88.6	0.4	<0.05	0.7	16.77	42.3	<0.02	<1	0.5	17.7	<10	<2
1444256	Rock	0.12	0.08	14.0	0.4	<0.05	1.5	7.53	9.8	<0.02	<1	0.3	9.2	<10	<2
1444257	Rock	0.03	0.09	6.5	0.6	<0.05	0.5	2.14	5.7	<0.02	<1	0.5	0.9	<10	<2
1444258	Rock	0.04	0.15	103.8	0.5	<0.05	1.2	9.51	31.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	26.1	<10	<2
1444259	Rock	<0.02	0.05	8.6	0.5	<0.05	0.5	2.21	6.0	<0.02	<1	0.3	0.6	<10	<2
1444260	Rock	0.11	0.29	15.6	1.8	<0.05	2.5	3.62	8.9	<0.02	<1	1.4	1.7	<10	4
1444261	Rock	<0.02	0.22	65.9	0.2	<0.05	0.6	8.85	53.1	<0.02	<1	0.2	31.4	<10	<2
1444262	Rock	0.02	0.15	5.8	0.3	<0.05	0.4	1.65	10.7	<0.02	<1	0.3	1.4	<10	2
1444263	Rock	<0.02	0.21	18.6	1.8	<0.05	0.1	0.72	2.2	<0.02	<1	0.4	1.5	<10	<2
1444264	Rock	<0.02	0.06	12.5	0.2	<0.05	0.2	0.87	2.7	<0.02	<1	0.6	12.7	<10	<2
1444265	Rock	0.04	0.11	4.4	0.4	<0.05	0.4	4.28	2.2	0.05	<1	<0.1	3.6	<10	<2
1444266	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	2.4	0.2	<0.05	0.7	1.92	17.7	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	<2
1444267	Rock	0.06	0.04	16.5	1.1	<0.05	1.7	1.51	5.1	<0.02	<1	0.4	1.0	<10	<2
1444268	Rock	0.04	0.23	115.6	0.5	<0.05	1.3	17.89	34.3	0.02	<1	0.2	33.2	<10	<2
1444269	Rock	<0.02	0.03	17.3	0.6	<0.05	0.3	2.16	3.5	<0.02	<1	0.4	0.5	<10	<2
1444270	Rock	0.05	0.09	37.3	0.8	<0.05	0.7	8.36	4.4	0.06	<1	0.4	8.9	<10	<2
1444271	Rock	0.03	0.14	5.4	0.3	<0.05	0.4	4.39	2.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.4	<10	<2
1444272	Rock	<0.02	0.07	6.4	0.4	<0.05	<0.1	0.75	1.5	<0.02	<1	0.4	1.3	<10	<2
1444273	Rock	<0.02	0.03	4.8	<0.1	<0.05	0.4	1.68	2.5	1.80	4	<0.1	0.3	<10	<2
1444274	Rock	<0.02	0.04	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	0.5	3.34	190.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
1444275	Rock	0.02	0.15	11.0	1.7	<0.05	0.5	2.00	6.0	<0.02	<1	0.5	1.0	<10	<2
1444276	Rock	<0.02	0.19	14.2	2.1	<0.05	0.4	2.05	7.5	<0.02	<1	0.7	1.0	<10	<2

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5241 Cobble Crescent
Kelowna BC V1W 5C3 Canada

Project: Wilcum High Peak
Report Date: February 28, 2012

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12000767.1

	Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
1444269	Rock	0.87	0.18	1.28	4.03	2.9	17	1.0	0.3	244	0.40	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.06	0.03	0.78	<2	0.06
REP 1444269	QC		0.16	1.40	4.13	2.6	19	1.1	0.3	239	0.38	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.06	0.03	0.83	<2	0.06
1444271	Rock	0.98	0.10	161.1	3.42	20.3	65	25.4	8.6	242	1.79	1.0	<0.1	3.9	0.5	19.8	0.04	0.08	0.05	42	0.96
REP 1444271	QC		0.10	159.4	3.38	21.6	67	26.1	8.4	239	1.77	1.6	<0.1	3.3	0.5	19.5	0.04	0.09	0.06	42	0.98
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard		13.82	113.6	129.2	311.9	1758	39.2	8.1	609	2.49	24.8	2.9	113.3	7.4	60.6	2.27	5.14	6.58	42	0.72
STD DS8	Standard		13.14	115.4	116.6	305.6	1734	38.2	7.5	589	2.48	23.7	2.7	103.3	6.3	61.5	2.38	4.79	6.29	41	0.72
STD DS8 Expected			13.44	110	123	312	1690	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	2.8	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	5.7	6.67	41.1	0.7
BLK	Blank		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	<0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.24	6.60	73.67	88.0	16	4.5	4.4	585	2.27	1.2	1.8	2.3	6.2	66.3	0.28	0.02	<0.02	37	0.52
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.22	6.88	13.14	59.1	8	4.1	4.6	586	2.24	1.4	1.7	<0.2	6.3	62.8	0.07	<0.02	<0.02	38	0.53

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Kelowna BC V1W 5C3 Canada

Project: Wilcum High Peak
Report Date: February 28, 2012

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12000767.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
1444269	Rock	0.030	1.8	6.1	<0.01	6.6	<0.001	6	0.23	0.060	0.18	<0.1	0.1	0.09	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	0.67	<0.1
REP 1444269	QC	0.029	1.7	5.8	<0.01	6.9	<0.001	6	0.23	0.058	0.18	<0.1	0.1	0.09	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.4	0.67	<0.1
1444271	Rock	0.031	1.0	6.4	0.64	17.8	0.111	2	1.47	0.161	0.07	<0.1	4.3	0.02	<0.02	<5	0.2	0.03	3.0	1.09	<0.1
REP 1444271	QC	0.031	1.0	6.3	0.64	17.7	0.112	2	1.49	0.166	0.07	<0.1	4.4	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.04	3.0	1.09	<0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard	0.083	15.6	121.6	0.62	278.9	0.112	2	0.93	0.088	0.42	3.2	2.5	5.40	0.16	229	5.4	5.14	4.8	2.46	<0.1
STD DS8	Standard	0.074	15.5	113.9	0.62	267.2	0.118	2	0.94	0.085	0.41	2.7	2.2	5.17	0.16	189	5.2	4.79	4.6	2.38	0.1
STD DS8 Expected		0.08	14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	2.3	5.4	0.1679	192	5.23	5	4.7	2.48	0.13
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.074	13.2	13.3	0.52	160.3	0.116	<1	0.98	0.104	0.50	<0.1	2.8	0.36	<0.02	6	<0.1	0.03	5.0	2.89	<0.1
G1	Prep Blank	0.079	14.3	14.6	0.53	163.5	0.126	<1	0.99	0.104	0.50	<0.1	2.8	0.34	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.2	3.07	<0.1

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12000767.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
Pulp Duplicates															
1444269	Rock	<0.02	0.03	17.3	0.6	<0.05	0.3	2.16	3.5	<0.02	<1	0.4	0.5	<10	<2
REP 1444269	QC	<0.02	0.03	18.0	0.6	<0.05	0.3	2.18	3.5	<0.02	<1	0.3	0.6	<10	<2
1444271	Rock	0.03	0.14	5.4	0.3	<0.05	0.4	4.39	2.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.4	<10	<2
REP 1444271	QC	0.03	0.14	5.5	0.3	<0.05	0.4	4.44	2.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.1	<10	<2
Reference Materials															
STD DS8	Standard	0.11	1.39	41.5	6.5	<0.05	2.3	5.87	27.7	2.24	71	4.9	27.7	105	341
STD DS8	Standard	0.07	1.23	37.9	6.4	<0.05	2.2	6.32	28.8	2.21	51	5.0	24.8	115	348
STD DS8 Expected		0.08	1.65	39	6.7	0.003	2.3	6.1	29.8	2.19	55	5.2	26.34	110	339
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
Prep Wash															
G1	Prep Blank	0.11	0.42	46.2	0.6	<0.05	1.6	5.50	24.3	<0.02	<1	0.3	33.1	<10	<2
G1	Prep Blank	0.13	0.49	45.2	0.6	<0.05	1.9	5.86	26.7	<0.02	3	0.3	32.2	<10	<2

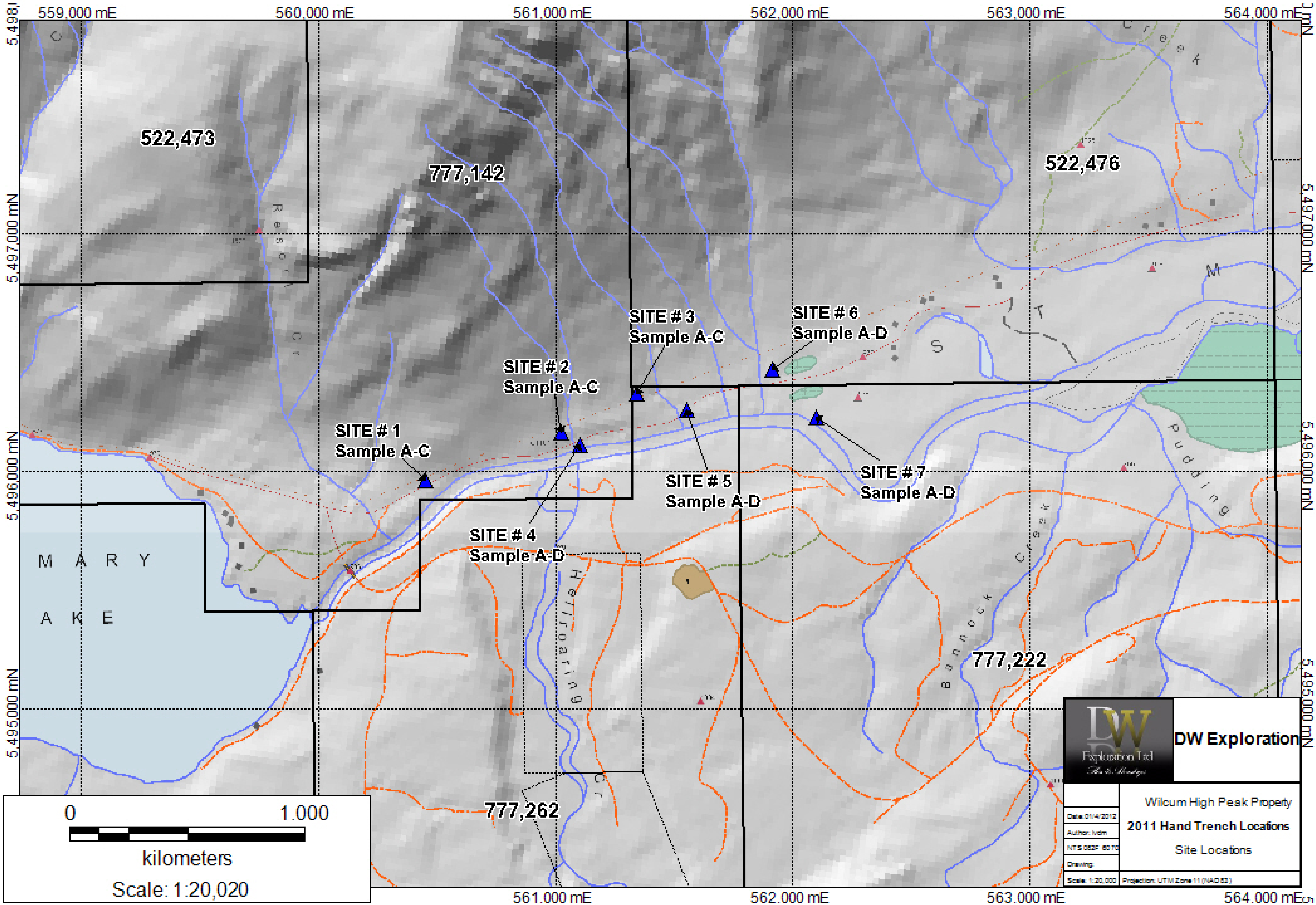
APPENDIX 3: Sample Maps and Diagrams

Sample Location

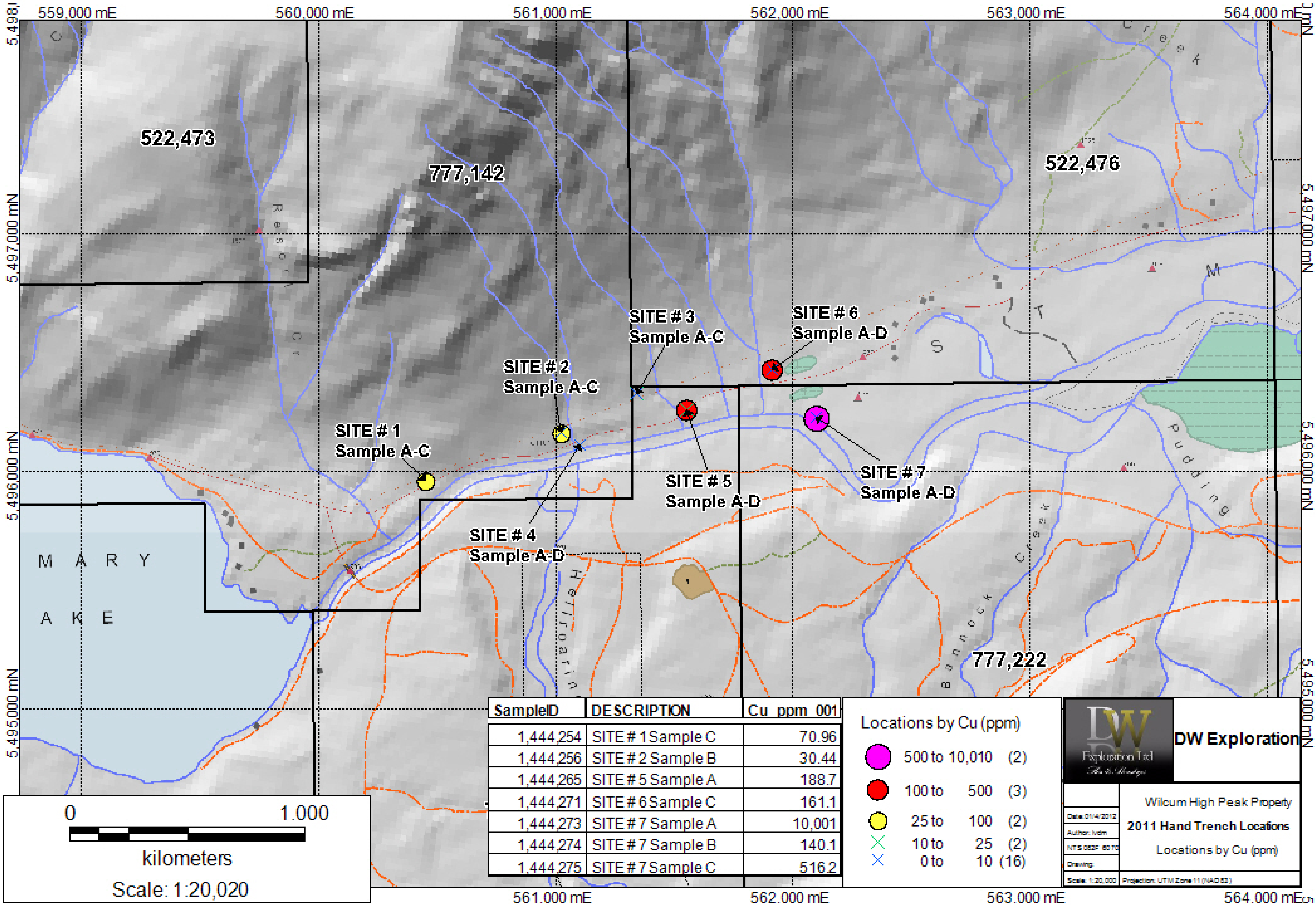
Copper in rocks

Silver in rocks

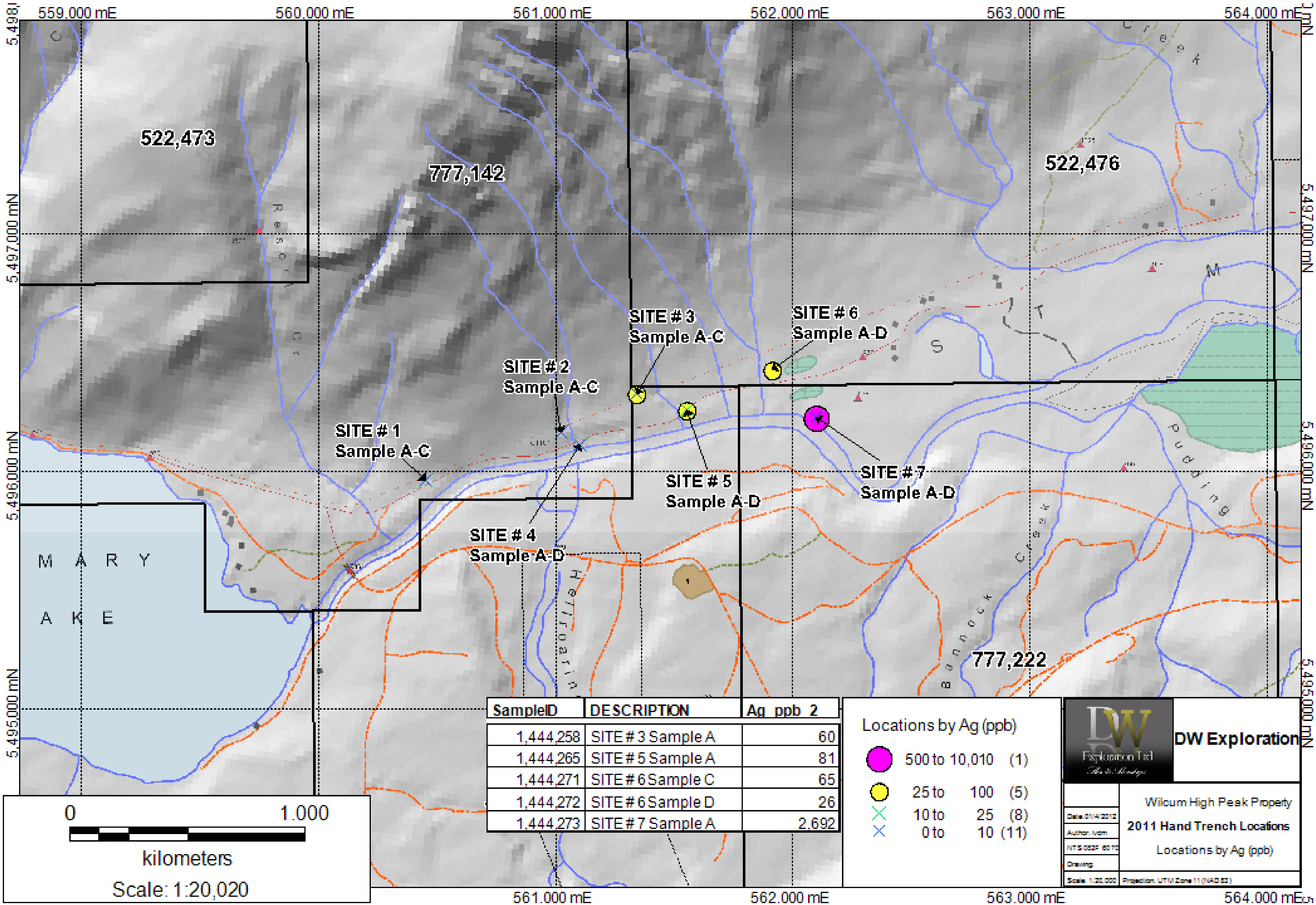
Gold in rocks



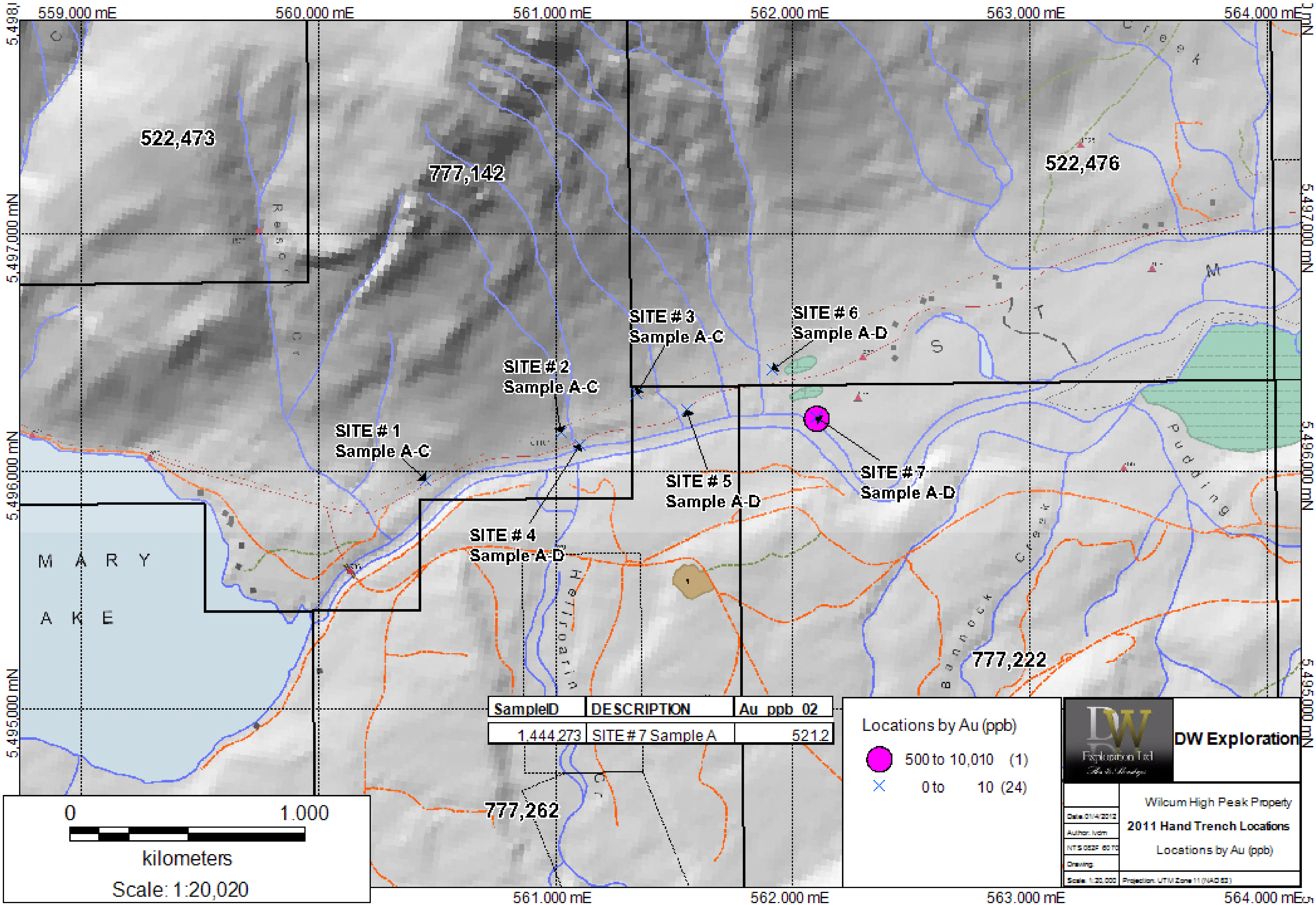
559,000 mE
560,000 mE
561,000 mE
562,000 mE
563,000 mE
564,000 mE
5,497,000 mN
5,496,000 mN
5,495,000 mN
522,473
777,142
522,476
777,222
777,262
SITE # 1
Sample A-C
SITE # 2
Sample A-C
SITE # 3
Sample A-C
SITE # 4
Sample A-D
SITE # 5
Sample A-D
SITE # 6
Sample A-D
SITE # 7
Sample A-D
M A R Y
A K E
Hellroaring Cr
Bannock Creek
Pudding
0
1,000
kilometers
Scale: 1:20,020
DW Exploration
Wilcum High Peak Property
2011 Hand Trench Locations
Site Locations



SampleID	DESCRIPTION	Cu_ppm_001
1,444,254	SITE # 1 Sample C	70.96
1,444,256	SITE # 2 Sample B	30.44
1,444,265	SITE # 5 Sample A	188.7
1,444,271	SITE # 6 Sample C	161.1
1,444,273	SITE # 7 Sample A	10,001
1,444,274	SITE # 7 Sample B	140.1
1,444,275	SITE # 7 Sample C	516.2



SampleID	DESCRIPTION	Ag_ppb_2
1,444,258	SITE # 3 Sample A	60
1,444,265	SITE # 5 Sample A	81
1,444,271	SITE # 6 Sample C	65
1,444,272	SITE # 6 Sample D	26
1,444,273	SITE # 7 Sample A	2,692



SampleID	DESCRIPTION	Au_ppb_02
1,444,273	SITE # 7 Sample A	521.2