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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological Reconnaissance Mapping **TOTAL COST:** $ 7,300.00

AUTHOR(S): D.G. ((Dan) Cardinal, P.Geo. **SIGNATURE(S):** Dan Cardinal

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A **YEAR OF WORK:** 2012

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event No. ID 5410020; Recorded Date October 11, 2012

PROPERTY NAME: Master Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Master Ace (Tenures: 710602 & 1011324)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster **NTS/BCGS:** NTS:092H/4; BCGS:092H.035

LATITUDE: 49 ° 18 ' 48 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 09 ' 11 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Dan Cardinal 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

1883 Agassiz Ave.

Agassiz, BC V0M 1A3

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

1) Same 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

Bridge River Terrane, Hozameen Group, Hozameen Fault, Ladner Group, Jackass Mountain Group, Mount Outram Pluton, Sulphide Assemblage, Cretaceous, Permian-Jurassic, Master Ace serpentine structure, argillite, serpentinite, granodiorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 14,527 & 15,086

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1000m x 750m (1:4000)	Tenures: 710602 & 1011324	$7,300.00
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$ 7,300.00

EVENT NUMBER ID: 5410020

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL RECONNASSIANCE SURVEY
(Intrusive Related – Orogenic Style Gold-Bearing Structure)

ON THE

MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

(Tenure Nos.: 584006, 710602,710682, 934049, 934089, 934149, 941746 & 1011324)

Surveys Conducted On Master Ace 710602 & 101124
(work centered at: UTM: 634204E - 5463833N/49°18′48″N – 121°9′11”W)

Work Conducted Between August 20-24, 2012

Located At:

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
NTS: 092H/06 BCGS: 092H.035
Co-ordinates (centered on claim group):
Latitude: 49° 16′ 0″ N; Longitude: 121° 07′ 57″ W
UTM: Zone 10 635527E; 5458746N

Report Prepared By:

D.G. (Dan) Cardinal, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.
1883 Agassiz Ave.
Agassiz, BC V0M 1A3

January 10, 2013

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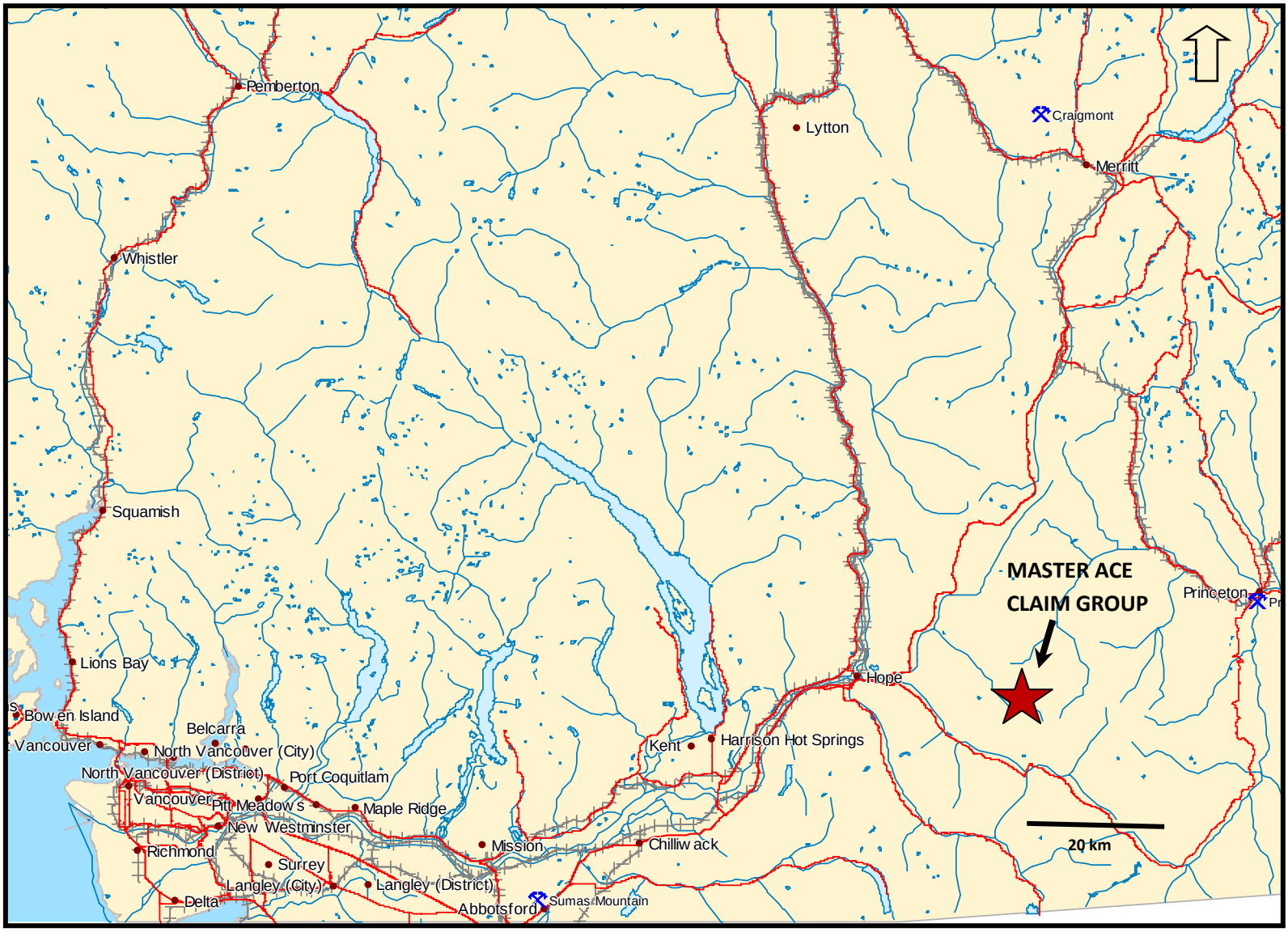


LOCATION MAP of SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA Figure 1.

Location of Master Ace Mineral Claim Group

Tenure Nos. 584006,710602, 710682, 934049, 934089, 934149, 941746, 1011324

NTS Mapsheet: 92H/06 (092H.035)
Lat. 49° 16' 0"N; Long. 121° 7' 57"W

UTM: Zone 10 5458746N – 635527E
Southwestern British Columbia

A. INTRODUCTION

The **Master Ace Claim Group** is located 23 km due south-east of the town of Hope. The Sowaqua Creek logging road located east of the claims, coming within 3.5 km of the surveyed area. Due to challenging topography, present access to the claims is best achieved by utilizing a helicopter permanently based in Hope.

The claim group is comprised of 8 contiguous claim blocks covering 2,128.86 hectares registered to D.G. Cardinal (the author of this report). The claims straddle, and cover, much of a northwest trending, intrusive-related, orogenic style, gold-bearing structure traceable of some 4 km along strike.

Historically, this area was initially explored and prospected ca. late 1920s to the mid-1930s by prospectors from Coalmont, BC. During this period they discovered a north-west trending, fault-associated, serpentinized ultramafic structure, traceable for several kilometres, and hosting quartz veins associated with anomalous gold values. In 1932, Mr. P.B. Freeland, Inspector of Mines of the BC Ministry of Mines, examined the northern section of the structure where some of the work (trenches, pits, etc.) was taken place and reports that many samples were collected across 1-2m width mineralized veins carried up to 8.6 gm/t Au, >150 gm/t Ag with 'picked' samples as high as 36 gm/t Au. Following this initial work the area lay dormant of exploration (although attempt by some mining companies in the 1970s to locate the showings failed) until the early 1980s when field investigations located physical evidence (i.e. old trenches) confirming the 'Master Ace showings'.

The auriferous-bearing, serpentinized structure was re-discovered (by the author) in 1984-85 (aided by a family member of one of the deceased prospectors). The area was staked and subsequently optioned to a junior resource company that conducted limited exploration work along the south end of the structure, where interesting gold-silver-copper values were uncovered. No exploration work was carried out along the northern portion of the structure where the high gold values noted above where documented by the BC Ministry of Mines.

Regional geological framework is tectonically constructed by 2 juxtaposing accretionary terrranes, sutured by a first order, compressional structure referred to as the Hozameen Fault. To the south-west of the accretionary zone is the east verging Bridge River terrane, comprised of Permian to Jurrassic age Hozameen Group consisting of a thick sequence of deep water-derived pelagic-cherty sedimentary and volcanic rocks. To the north-west, is the Cadwallader-Methow terrane that includes Triassic mafic volcanic arc rocks (Spider Peak Formation) and Jurassic to Cretaceous basinal clastic sediments comprised of the Ladner-Dewdney groups, and overlying marine to non-marine Jackass Mountain sedimentary and conglomerate rocks. Forming the basement is the Cadwallader ophilitic rocks of undetermined age. This orogenic event is intruded by post accretionary granitic stocks of Eocene age including the Mount Outram pluton.

Underlying bedrock on the property is dominately composed of intensely foliated, north-west trending, steeply west-dipping, cherty-graphitic argillites cut by remobilized quartz and calcite veins and boudins of the Hozameen Group. Of importance, is a semi-concordant, west dipping, northwest striking serpentinized, ultramafic sill-like body, hosted within the cherty argillites of unknown age. The sill has experienced intense shearing and alteration, more so along its' footwall side, in structural contact with the argillite. This footwall structure consists of several metres wide of alteration- talcose shears which hosts quartz-iron carbonate veins and lenses, carrying anomalous gold-silver-copper values and associated arsenopyrite and bismuth. The Mount Outram intrusive is believed to have played a part in the alteration and gold mineralization.

It is of geological interest to note that the Hozameen Group along this region, west of the Hozameen Fault, is generally not host to, or lacks in gold mineralization, other than the Master Ace. Other then the Coquihalla Gold Belt, this southwestern region still remains under explored and further work along this area could uncover other Master Ace 'type' gold-bearing structures.

During the latter part of August, 2012 (20^{th}-24^{th}) 4 days were spent by the author and field assistant, conducting geological reconnaissance surveys along the northern portion of the ultramafic structure covered by mineral tenures 710602 and 1011324. This work is here- in documented and submitted for assessment work credits under Event Number ID: 5410020.

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Master Ace claim group is located 23 km south-east of the town Hope, BC. It is situated along the eastern edge of the northern Cascade Range. The region has experienced log harvest activity over the years and a series of old logging roads, constructed along local valley floors, approach the base of the claims from the eastern and western sides. Sowaqua Creek logging road is one such access road, which follows the valley floor flanking the eastern side of the claim group. The logging road is accessible from Hope via the Coquihalla Highway. However, due to the mountainous terrain and challenging topography, the claims are best accessed by helicopter permanently based in Hope - a short 20 minute ferry trip.

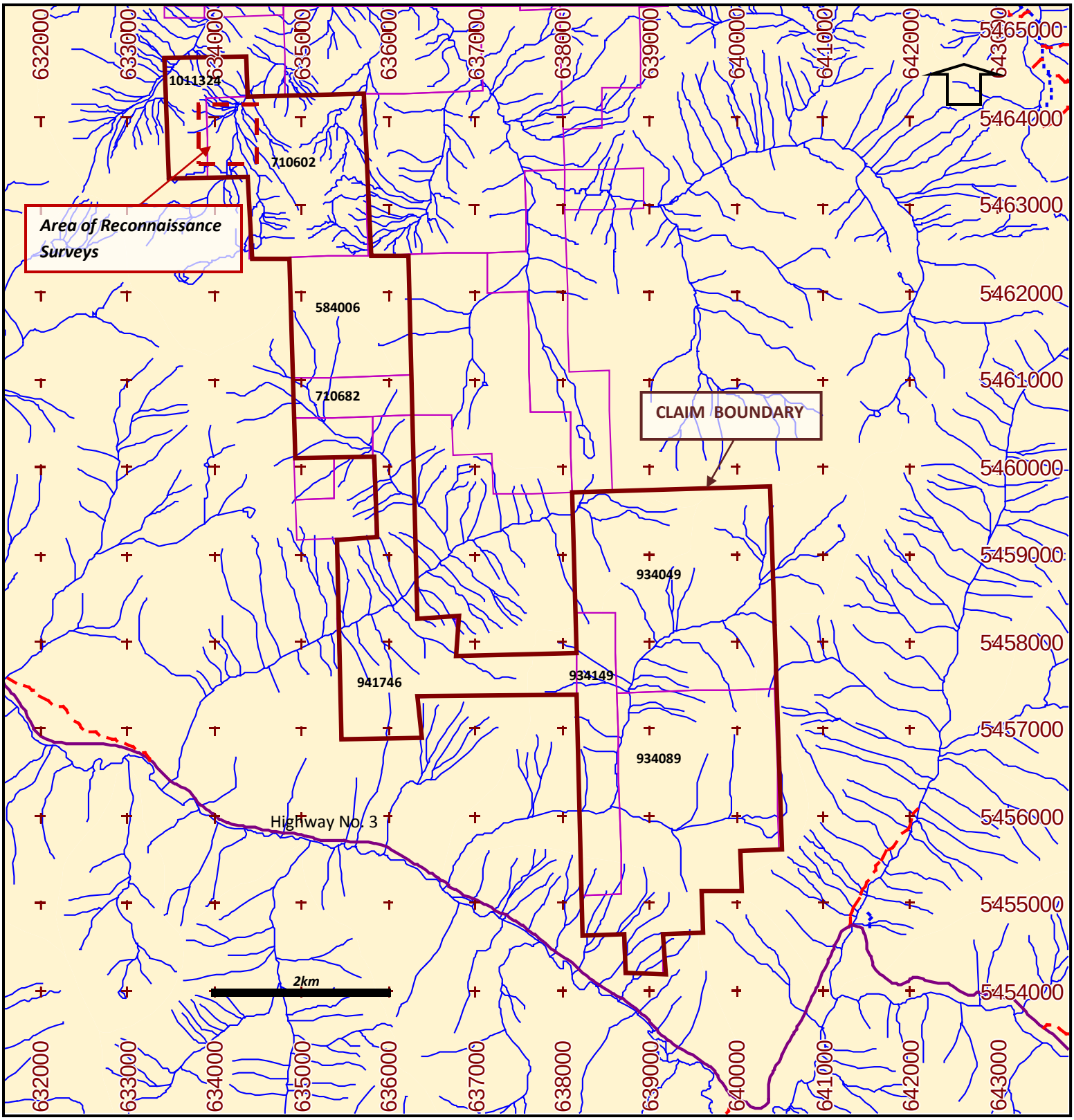
The geological surveys conducted on the claims are at an elevation of about 1300 metres, at the headwaters of an east flowing stream, which empties into Sowaqua Creek.

C. TENURE INFORMATION

Table 1.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area in Ha	Registered Owner
584006	MA ZONE	Oct. 15, 2013	189.61	104232
710602	MASTER ACE	Oct. 15, 2013	294.85	104232
710682	MASTER ACE	Oct. 15, 2013	63.21	104232
934049	FORD 1	Jul. 15, 2013	484.84	104232
934089	FORD 2	Jul. 15, 2013	485.06	104232
934149	FORD 3	Jul. 15, 2013	147.61	104232
941746	MASTER ACE SOUTH	Jul. 15, 2013	379.45	104232
1011324	MASTER ACE	Oct. 15, 2013	84.23	104232
			2,128.86	

The claims comprise 8 contiguous claim blocks encompassing 2,128.86 hectares referred to as the Master Ace claim group. They fall within the New Westminster Mining Division and within NTS: 092H/06. The claims are owned 100% by D.G. Cardinal. The claims can be viewed on the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources website at: www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca



MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

NTS: 92H/06

UTM Zone 10 635527E 5458746N (Centre of Claim Group)

New Westminster Mining Division – Southwestern British Columbia

FIGURE 2

D. BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

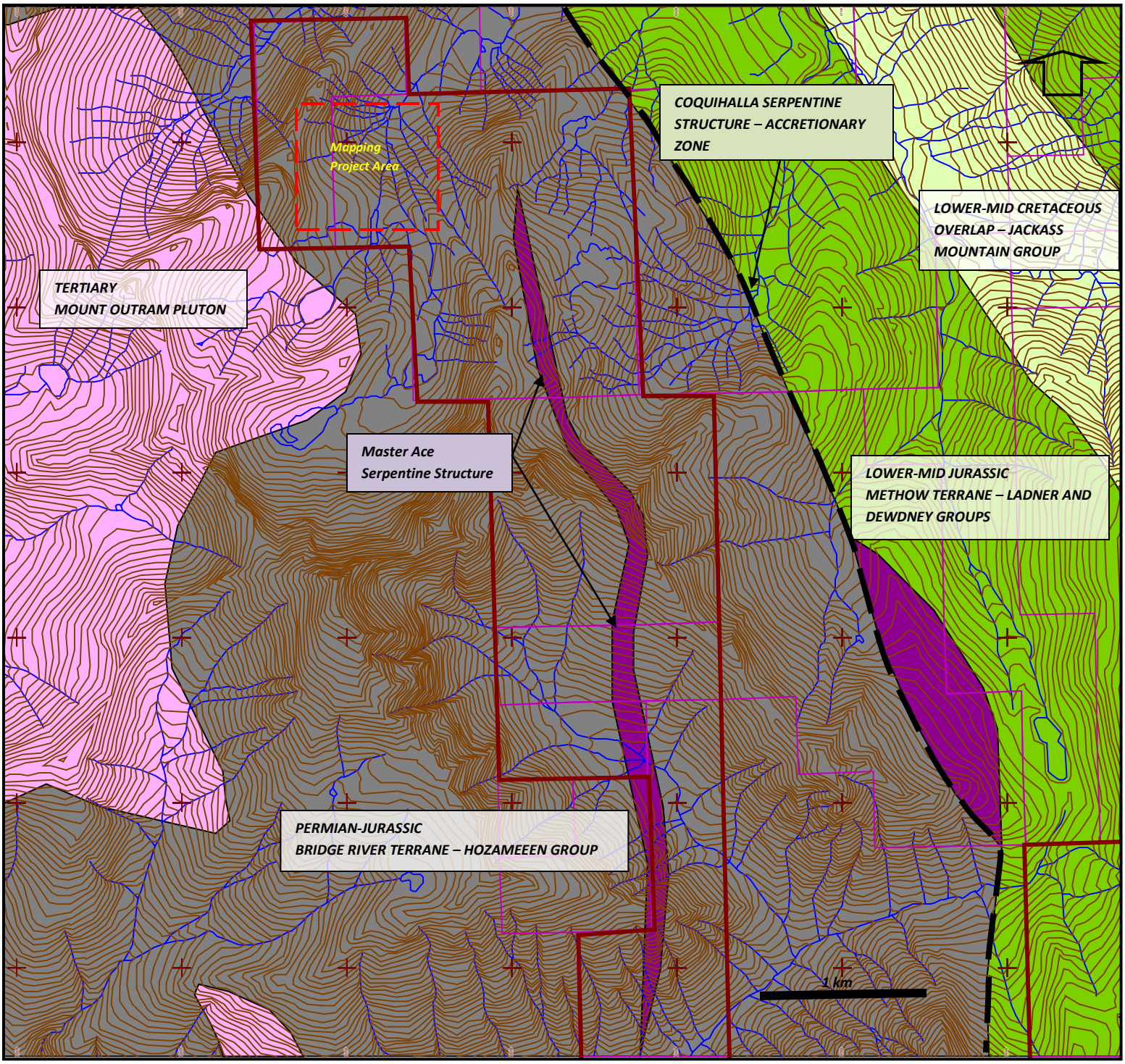
Between mid 1920s to the mid 1930s, a small group of prospectors from the historical community of Coalmont in the Tulameen River valley near Princeton, conducted seasonal prospecting in the headwaters of the Sowaqua Creek watershed. During this period molybdenite mineralization was discovered along a creek now referred to as Rice Creek, after prospector Ernie Rice of Coalmont. Mr. Rice also discovered gold-bearing quartz veins along a serpentinite structure along the western side of Sowaqua Creek valley, and systematically prospected the structure over several seasons, staking the main area of mineralization as the 'Master Ace' claims.

In 1932, Mr. P.B. Freeland, Mines Inspector of the BC Ministry of Mines examined the main workings and reported as follows: ..... *"Along the southwest granite veins, another quartz vein, varying from 2 to 6 feet in width containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite is traceable for several miles. Many samples were taken from the outcrop of these veins over 5 foot widths and the results varied from a trace in gold and silver to: Gold, 0.26 oz. per ton; silver, 5.52 oz. per ton. Picked samples assayed as high as $14.00 in gold per ton."*..... This vein system describes what this report now refers to as the Master Ace 'north zone'.

However, over time prospecting in this area gradually ceased and the Sowaqua Creek watershed remained dormant of any mineral exploration for almost a half century. During the 1970s several mining companies attempted to locate the old Master Ace showings but met with little success. Based on a government mineral inventory map, in 1984 D. Cardinal also tried locating the workings without any success. However, following a meeting with one of the remaining members of the Rice family, it was found that the Master Ace showing was plotted incorrectly on the mineral inventory map by some 2-3 km. Based on this information, in the late season of 1984, the showings were rediscovered and subsequently staked.

In 1986-87, a junior resource company optioned the claims and conducted reconnaissance geological and sampling surveys along the southern end of the serpentine structure (Master Ace south zone). The exploration included some limited drilling but due to drilling difficulties some of the drill holes did not reach their intended targets. No exploration work was ever carried out on the northern end of the structure (Master Ace north zone) where much of the historical work described by Freeland was conducted. The claims were eventually allowed to lapse. No exploration has been conducted since the latter part of the 1980s to present.

With the advent of mineral staking-online, the Master Ace has been held by various interested parties. However, the claim holders did not attempt to carry out any field work. Recently, the claims covering the Master Ace lapsed and the author had another opportunity to re-acquire the ground.



MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL TECTONIC FRAMEWORK

FIGURE 3

E. REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The regional tectonostratigraphic framework, along which the Master Ace claim group lies, is comprised of 2 main distinct Cordilleran accreted terranes. These terranes make up part of the extreme south western extension of the Intermontane Belt. A prominent structural contact between the terranes referred to as the Hozameen Fault makes up part of the regional tectonic framework. The fault represents a compressional, terrane collision-accretion boundary between the eastern verging Permian-Jurassic age Bridge River complex on the southwest, and the Triassic, Cadwallader volcanic arc (Spider Peak Formation) – Jurassic Methow (Ladner-Dewdney groups) apron-basinal clastic rocks to the northeast. The Hozameen fault is resperesented by semi-continous belt of northwest trending serpentinite, which underpins the volcanic arc. This structural complex is a deep seated, steeply dipping, west verging reverse thrust fault.

The western section of the Hoazmeen accretionary-terrane complex is dextrally off set by the Paleogene age Fraser Fault and has been displaced some 115km to the northwest, and is laterally equivalent and linked to the Bridge River and Cadwallader-Methow terranes mapped in the Bridge River-Lillooett district. Post accretionary, Tertiary age Mount Outram pluton intrudes the western portion of the claim boundary.

The Hozameen Fault is spatially related to several historical gold occurrences including 3 past producing gold mines (e.g. Carolin ,Pipestem & Emancipation). This mineral belt and former mining camp is colloquially known as the 'Coquihalla Gold Belt'.

The Hozameen Group, which makes up part of the Bridge River terrane, underlies the claim group. It is comprised of thick sequence of ocean-derived sediments, mainly chert layers, highly foliated graphitic cherty argillites, graphitic schists and lesser cherty greenstone volcanic rocks. Hosted within this greenschist facies metamorphic assemblage, is a narrow (50-150m wide) lenticular structure comprised of semi-concordant, northwest trending, serpentinized ultramafic sill-like intrusion, that is traceable for some 8 kilometres. The serpentine structure dips 60-70 degrees westerly and appears to either pinch out or is faulted off at both the northern and southern ends. Although this ultramafic body is highly metamorphosed, its' origin is indicative of an intrusive sill, rather than ocean floor derived ophiolite material. It is semi-concordant with the host rock and sections along strike contain remnant sill lenses of pyroxene-periodotite that display intrusive granular texture. The sill may have been introduced syn-post regional metamorphic –orogenic event.

F. ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION OF THE MASTER ACE STRUCTURE

The Master Ace gold-bearing zone occurs along the northern-half (3-4 km) of this serpentinized ultramafic structure. Alteration and associated mineralization predominately occurs along the hanging wall (or western) side of the ultramafic sill, in fault-shear contact with graphitic-cherty argillites. The fault-shear contact characteristically displays a zone of alteration consisting of highly oxidized, iron carbonate-talcose schist, sericitization and sheared, lenticular ankeritic-quartz veins. The zone appears to pinch and swell along strike and down-dip, in places, where exposed, it is at least 3-4 metres wide.

The sulphide assemblage, based on historical (1987) exploration along the southern section of the Master Ace structure (Master Ace South zone), consists of arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bismuth and associated anomalous gold-silver values. Mineralization is hosted in malachite-stained ankeritic-quartz veins and iron carbonate talcose schist. Historical assay values from an old trench chip sampled across 4.5 metres, returned 4.1 gm/t Au and 15.7 gm/t Ag. Several talus grab samples collected 400 m down slope from the above-noted trench reported equally anomalous Au and Ag including, one grab sample containing a high of 13.3 gm/t Au and 17.8 gm/t Ag. A number of these samples were also noted to be anomalous in copper, arsenic and bismuth (AR 16,342).

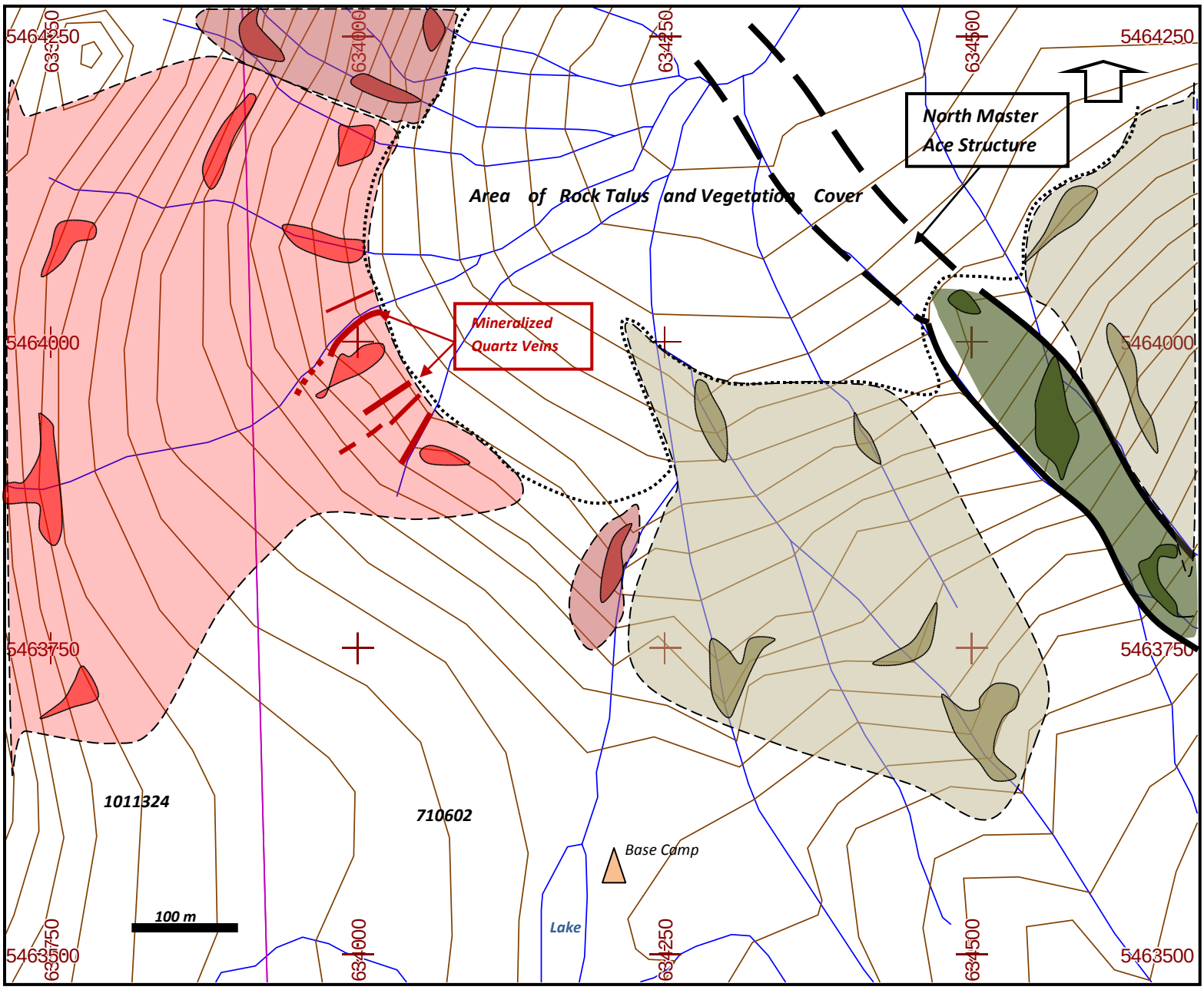
On the northern extension of the Master Ace structure (Master Ace North zone), historical (1985) samples collected from several paralleling, mineralized quartz veins hosted in granite, immediately adjacent to the structure, returned assay values of up to 3.6 gm/t Au, 13.0 gm/t Ag, 0.29% Cu and 0.157% Mo (AR 14,527). Reconnaissance geological surveys conducted in August 2012, is a follow-up to the 1985 field work described in more detail below.

G. PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND FIELD MAPPING SURVEY

Reconnaissance field mapping surveys were conducted on portions of mineral tenures 710602 and 1011324. A small 2-person fly camp was established at elevation 1475m in the mapping site. A total of 5 days were spent during the latter part of August, 2012 conducting reconnaissance mapping.

Mapping was conducted utilizing a garmin hand-held GPS unit and a 1:4000 scale base map for plotting rock outcrops encountered. The area surveyed ranges in elevation between 1450 to 1220 metres and exhibits good rock exposure. The rock outcrops encountered were identified according to rock type and approximate dimensions plotted onto a field base map. The main objective was to identify the northern extension of the Master Ace serpentinized structure and to try to locate some of the historical (1930s) pits and trenches.

The mapping area is underlain by 3 main rock types: (i) intensely foliated, cherty, graphitic argillite,(ii) fault-bounded, sheared serpentinite, and (iii) granodiorite intrusive. The cherty argillite characteristically hosts contorted and boudinage, milky white quartz veinlets associated with numerous graphitic shears. The foliation trends north-westerly and dips steeply to the southwest. The serpentinite is characterized by massive dark green lensoid bodies with shears hosting oxidized, iron carbonate talcose schist. The serpentinite is hosted within the graphitic argillite and is semi-concordant with the foliation. Its' width ranges between 50 to 100 metres dips steeply to the southwest. This assemblage is intruded by equigranular biotite granodiorite, which near its' contact with the serpentinite, hosts several paralleling mineralized quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite and silver-bearing sulphide possibly argentite.



MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY MAP – NORTH MASTER ACE ZONE

Hozameen Group

- ***Highly foliated, steeply dipping cherty argillite/graphitic argillite***
- ***Intensely foliated, sheared, massive, dark green serpentinite.***
- ***Post accretionary granodiorite intrusive.***
- ***Approximate dimensions of mapped bedrock.***
- ***Sub-paralleling quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite.***
- ***Fault - Assumed***
- ***Fault - Defined***

FIGURE 4

H. BRIEF DISCUSSION OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS

The Master Ace ultramafic structure mapped, can be tied to, and is interpreted to be part of, the southern and northern extensions of the structure documented in the historical assessment reports and is traceable for about 8 km along a northwest-southeast trend. Within the mapping area the North Master Ace structure (see Figure 4) is about 75 metres wide and was traced uphill trending southeasterly. It is fault bounded by cherty, graphitic argillite. At fault-contacts the serpentinite is intensely sheared and characteristically displays iron carbonate talc schist alteration and associated sheared iron carbonate quartz veins.

Some 500 metres to the west of the serpentinite structure is a granodiorite body, which intrudes the argillite-serpentinite assemblage. Several sub-paralleling mineralized quartz veins were noted hosted in the granodiorite containing sulphide assemblage of chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite and associated argentite-like, silver-bearing sulphide. Unfortunately the contact between the granodiorite and argillite-serpentinite is masked by talus rock and vegetation at lower elevation. Several open cuts were noted along the quartz veins, these old workings are believed to date back to the 1930s as documented Mr. Freeland, Inspector of the BC Ministry of Mines.

I. CONCLUSION

The Master Ace ultramafic anomalous gold-bearing structure, trends north-westerly and is hosted by Hozameen Group meta-sedimentary rocks. It can be classed as an ‘orogenic style’ gold-related ultramafic structure. The Master Ace also appears to be intrusive-related, as it is spatially associated with the Mt. Outram pluton. Evidence of this can be found along the northern extension of the structure (Master Ace north zone), where the granodioritc rocks immediately adjacent to the altramafic, hosts several paralleling, mineralized quartz veins carrying anomalous amounts of gold-silver-copper and molybdenite.

Within the mapping area intrusive related mineralization is evident, follow-up surveys need to be conducted in order to ascertain the potential relationship with the intrusive mineralization and serpentinite structure.

The Master Ace ultramafic sill is related to and appears to be intruded along a deep-seated second-third order structure(s) indicative of mesozonal environment. The property merits sound exploration, combined with geologically modelling. Exploration efforts should be concentrated between the contact zone of the Mt. Outram intrusive and the ultramafic sill.

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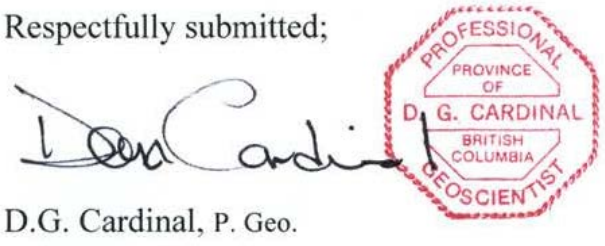
K. STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION EXPENSES

Reconnaissance mapping surveys conducted was for 5 days between August 20 to 24, 2012 on mineral tenures 710602 and 1011324; field party of 2 consisted of geologist and field assistant.

Field Crew:	Cost
Geologist; 5 days @ $500 per day	$ 2,500.00
Field Assistant; 5 days, @ 250 per day	1,250.00
Field-Related Expenses:	
Helicopter support; 1 hour @ $ 1,700.00	1,700.00
Camp supplies for party of 2; $80 per day	500.00
Report:	
Data Compilation and documentation	1,350.00
Total Expenses Incurred:	**$, 7,300.00**

Respectfully submitted;



D.G. Cardinal, P. Geo.

L. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal, of the District of Kent, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a Professional Geoscientist and reside at 1883 Agassiz Avenue, Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A3.
- I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1978) and received a 2 year technical diploma in Exploration-Geology from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (1972).
- I am member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), membership #18455; a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P.Geol.), membership #M29405; Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (FGAC); and professional member of Geological Society of America (GSA).
- I have practiced my profession continuously for the past 31 years.
- I am the registered owner of the **Master Ace** mineral claim group.
- I am author of this report herein submitted as **Event Number ID 5410020** and, that I have conducted the field work documented in this report.

Signed in Agassiz, British Columbia this 11th day of January, 2013.

D.G. (Dan) Cardinal, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.