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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geologic Mapping and Rock Geochemistry

TOTAL COST: $15,110.27

AUTHOR(S): Jeremy Major **SIGNATURE(S):** JJ

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5402672 Aug. 31, 2012

PROPERTY NAME: Alpine Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): King Solomon, Alpine 2, CB1, CB2, CB3, CB4, CB5, CB6, Blue Sky 1, Blue Sky 2, Blue Sky 3, Blue Sky 4, Blue Sky 6

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FNW127, 082FNW257

MINING DIVISION: Nelson **NTS/BCGS:** 82F/11 082F064 + 074

LATITUDE: 49 ° 41 ' " **LONGITUDE:** 117 ° 15 ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Allen Matovich 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
3409 White Rd.
Christina Lake, BC V0H 1E1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) 1915504 BC Limited 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
3409 White Rd.
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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Middle Jurassic Nelson Plutonic Suite, mesothermal batholith-hosted quartz veins, quartz monzonite, pegmatite, aplite, pyrite, galena

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 26482, 19483

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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	1:5000, 2.3 km^2	371738, 371739 371741-371746 380800-380803, 380805	$11,457.30
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	18, multi-element assay	371738, 371739, 380801, 380803	$3652.97
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:	$15,110.27

Assessment Report

2011 Geologic Mapping and Rock Geochemistry

on the

ALPINE CLAIM GROUP

NTS 82F/11 (TRIM 082F064 & 074)

Lat: 49° 41' N Long: 117° 15’ W

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:
Matovich Mining, 1915504 BC Limited

Prepared by:
Jeremy Major, P.Geo

October 4, 2012

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Alpine claim group is located approximately 20 kilometres north of Nelson, in southern British Columbia. The property encompasses numerous past producing mines and prospects of mesothermal quartz veins hosted within the Nelson Batholith bearing gold, silver, lead and zinc. The majority of the work has been focussed on the Alpine Mine with the first discovery of gold bearing veins in 1896.

A work program consisting of geological mapping and rock sampling was completed during the summer of 2011. The main focus of the work program was to investigate the historic workings and surrounding area of the Cold Blow and Black Prince, collectively referred to as the Gold Blow Group, with further mapping and sampling conducted at the Gold Crown and King Solomon.

All prospects investigated in the 2011 work program are hosted by quartz monzonite of the Middle Jurassic Nelson Plutonic Suite with numerous aplite and pegmatite dykes believed to be comagmatic with the plutonic suite. Two sets of lamprophyre dykes have been identified on the property: an older north-dipping set and a younger, more prominent north-trending vertical set that cross-cut the mineralized quartz veins.

The Black Prince workings consists of a series of 3 small adits along a 170 metre north-south trend as well as minor prospecting pits and small, scattered trenches in an area of limited outcrop on the northwestern part of the claim block. The two northerly adits (one is 8 m long, the other is caved in) provide exposures of a sub-horizontal quartz veined structure ranging from 5 centimetres to 90 centimentres wide. Representative samples collected from the dump pile are vuggy coarse-grained quartz vein with trace to 1% coarse-grained cubic pyrite and rare blebs of galena. Sericite-pyrite alteration of the host monzonite wall rock ranges from a few centimetres up to 50 centimetres from the vein contact. A sample of quartz vein containing coarse-grained galena returned 71.0 g/t gold, 34 g/t silver and 2.12% lead (Sample MM2201).

At the Cold Blow is a single decline approximately 400 m north-northeast of the closest Black Prince workings. The decline is filled with water and estimated to be 10 metres long. The quartz vein at the entrance to the decline is 5-20 centimetres wide with traces of coarse-grained cubic pyrite, hosted by a 1 metre wide pegmatite-aplite dyke with a shallow east-northeast dip. A composite sample from outcrop and the waste dump returned 1.46 g/t gold (Sample MM2203).

The past producing Gold Crown mine consists of an adit and minor surface workings along a ridge dividing the two branches of upper Sitkum Creek, in the southeastern part of the claim block. The mined portion of the vein ranges in width from 5-20 cm, with sericite alteration of the wall rock typically 5-10 cm wide. The vein occupies an undulating to anastomosing structure with an average northeast dip that dissipates into an interval of quartz veinlets down-dip. A sample of float material from the Gold Crown workings returned the highest gold and silver values of all samples collected in 2011; MM2212 consisted of vuggy quartz vein with 2-3% euhedral coarse grained pyrite and blebby galena that assayed 267 g/t gold, 47.6 g/t silver and 1.86% lead. What appears to be the Gold Crown vein structure can be traced approximately 600 metres along strike to the northwest with scattered outcrops of branching quartz veins 1-40 centimetres wide and sericite altered host monzonite across a zone up to 3 metres wide.

The King Solomon is another past producer within the Sitkum Creek drainage, at the southern end of the claim block. At the adit entrance lays a 15-40 centimetre wide quartz-pyrite-galena vein in relatively unaltered quart monzonite. The vein dips 30 degrees to the north-northwest. A sample from the dump outside the adit of vuggy, rusty orange quartz vein with 1% pyrite and traces of galena and sphalerite assayed 50.0 g/t gold, 42.2 g/t silver and 0.75% lead (MM2205). The vein was also traced along the ridge top to the south where similar widths up to 40 centimetres were observed.

The vein systems on the Alpine claim group share many characteristics and are part of a larger group of mesothermal batholith-hosted veins that occur in the area and are proven to have potentially high precious metal content. The key to economic interest will be determining where sufficient thickness and continuity is present through diamond drilling. Further exploration is warranted on these prospects with these goals in mind. In addition, the Alpine vein, being the largest known vein structure on the property, remains a highly prospective exploration target.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of the geological mapping and rock sampling that was completed on the Alpine claim group during the summer of 2011.

2.1 Location, Access and Description

The Alpine claim group is located approximately 20 kilometres north of Nelson straddling the height of land between the drainages of Sitkum Creek and Alpine Creek as shown in Figure 1.

Access to the southern portion of the property from Nelson is 15 kilometres east on Highway 3A, turning north on Kane Road, then to Sitkum Creek Forest Service Road which becomes Alpine Road and follows Sitkum Creek to its headwaters. The road is in passable condition to the old Alpine mill site at km 13, but becomes very rough beyond this point for the final 2.5 kilometres.

Access to the northwestern portion of the property is 10 kilometres east from Nelson on Highway 3A, turning north on Six Mile Road for approximately 17 kilometres until its junction with Lemon Creek Forest Service Road, continuing for another 2 kilometres to a spur road on the east side just before the bridge that crosses Lemon Creek. This spur road switchbacks up the northern flank of Mount Cornfield but quickly becomes overgrown with alder and is impassable by vehicle at this time.

Alternative access to the property can be gained by 10-15 minute helicopter flight from Nelson where a number of machines are based year round.

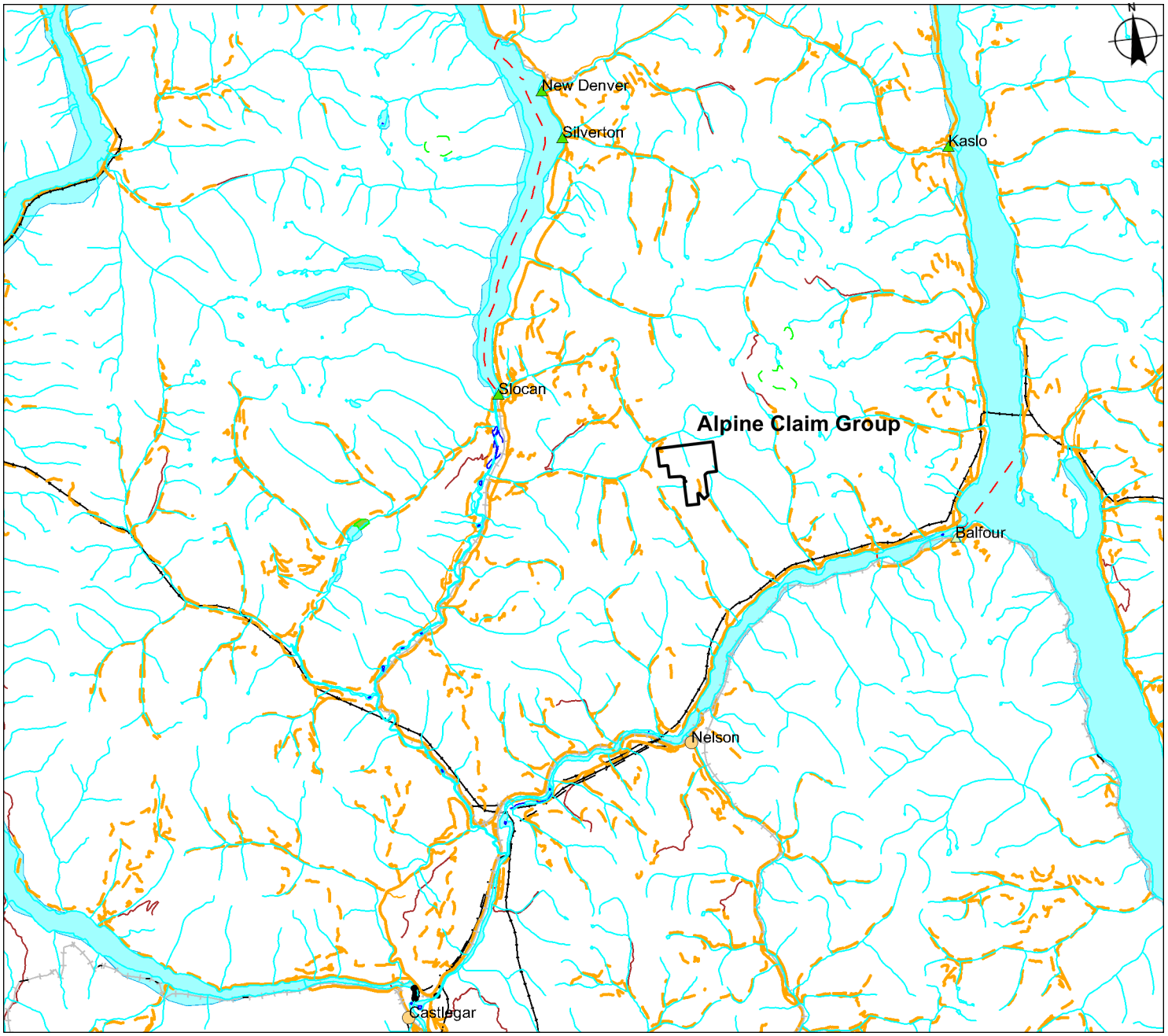
The property is situated within the Kokanee Range of the Selkirk Mountains with elevations ranging from 1350 metres to 2362 metres at the summit of Mount Cornfield. The parts of the property that are below tree line are generally steep and heavily forested, while the uppermost portions can be characterized as alpine to sub-alpine. Deep accumulations of winter snow are common at all but the lowest elevations; the highest parts of the property are generally snow-free from late June to mid-October.

The property consists of 15 claims totalling 1500 hectares and 15 crown granted claims owned by Al Matovich (Figure 2). Claim information is listed below in Table 1.

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
KING SOLOMON	371738	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/19	2016/sep/03	200
ALPINE 2	371739	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/14	2016/sep/03	500
ALPINE 1	371740	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/14	2016/sep/03	500
CB 1	371741	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/18	2016/sep/03	25
CB 2	371742	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/18	2016/sep/03	25
CB 3	371743	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/18	2016/sep/03	25
CB 4	371744	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/18	2016/sep/03	25
CB 5	371745	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/18	2016/sep/03	25
CB 6	371746	117113 (100%)	1999/sep/18	2016/sep/03	25
BLUE SKY 1	380800	117113 (100%)	2000/sep/14	2016/sep/03	25
BLUE SKY 2	380801	117113 (100%)	2000/sep/14	2016/sep/03	25
BLUE SKY 3	380802	117113 (100%)	2000/sep/14	2016/sep/03	25
BLUE SKY 4	380803	117113 (100%)	2000/sep/14	2016/sep/03	25
BLUE SKY 5	380804	117113 (100%)	2000/sep/14	2016/sep/03	25
BLUE SKY 6	380805	117113 (100%)	2000/sep/14	2016/sep/03	25
Nelson No. 5	L2215	Allen Matovich	NA	NA	NA
Crown Point No. 6	L2216	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Swiss	L2879	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Highland Chief	L2880	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Berne	L2881	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Kootenay Pass	L2882	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Rocky Fraction	L2883	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Basin	L14922	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Meadow	L14928	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Sitkum	L14929	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Swiss Fraction	L15002	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Alpine Fraction	L15003	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Washington Fraction	L15004	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Oregon Fraction	L15005	Allen Matovich	"	"	"
Idaho	L15006	Allen Matovich	"	"	"

* Expiry dates listed are after filing the work described in this report.

Table 1: Alpine Claim Group - Claim Information



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Figure 1: Location Map

Legend

Major Cities (1:2,000,000)

- District Municipality
- Village
- City
- Village - Unincorporated
- Town

Transportation - Roads, Railroads, etc. (1:250,000)

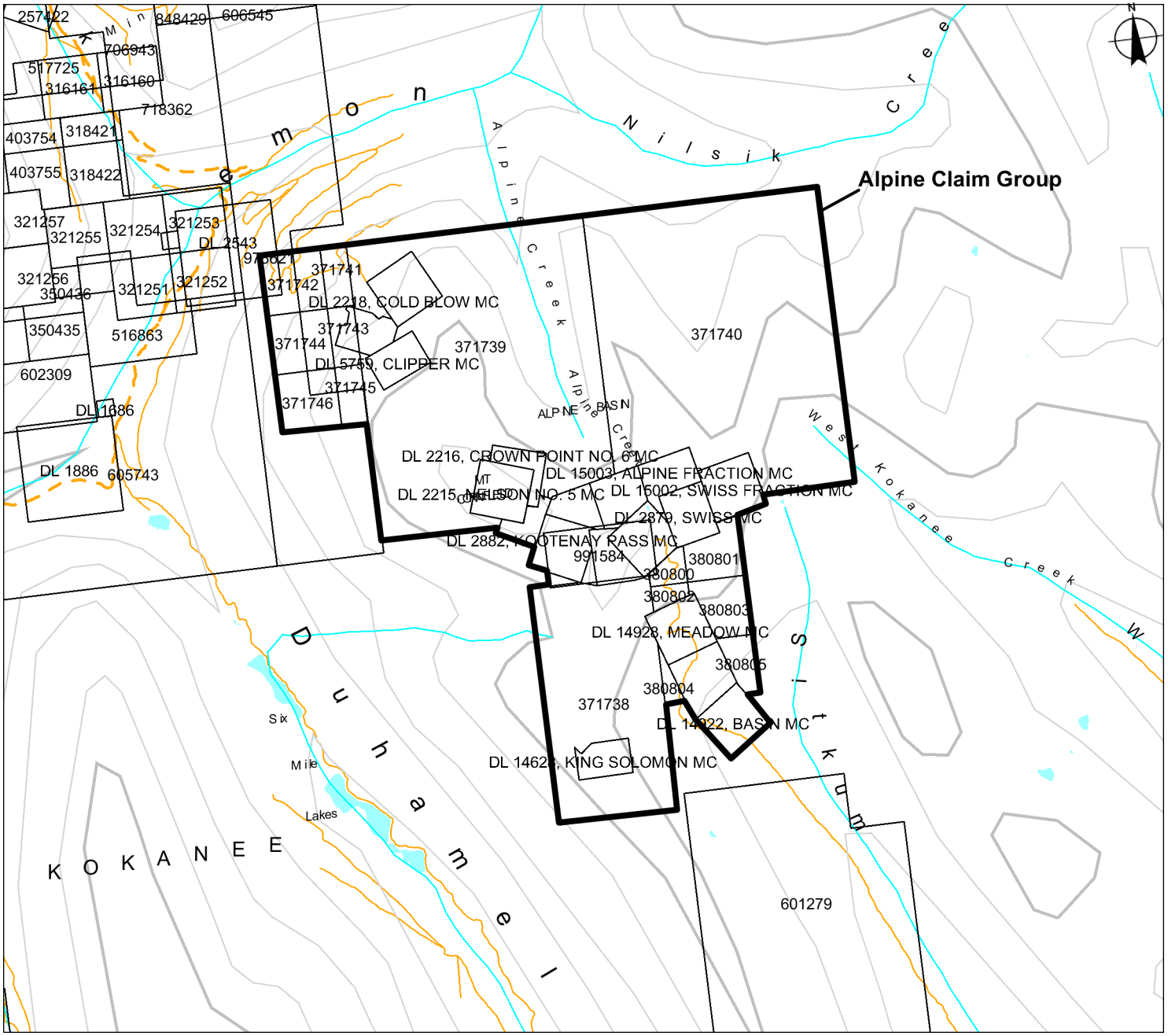
- Road - Paved lanes 2 or More Divided
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved lanes 3 or More Undivided
- Road (Unimproved)
- Road - Loose access Dry Weather
- Road (Winter Road)
- Road - Paved lanes 2 Undivided
- Road - Paved lanes 2 Undivided U C
- Road - Paved Divided access Non Standard
- Track - Cart or Tractor
- Causeway (Railway)

0 7 14 km.

Scale: 1:500,000

Datum/Projection: NAD83, Albers Equal Area Conic

Key Map of British Columbia



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Figure 2: Claim Map

Legend

- Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Outlined
- Mineral Tenures - Outlined
- Water - Rivers, Creeks, Shorelines, etc. (1:250,000)
- Icefield
- Icemass - Debris Covered Ice
- Conduit - Aboveground
- Conduit - Electrical - Underground
- Canal - Irrigation
- Falls
- Penstock
- Rapids
- River or Stream - Definite
- River or Stream - Braided
- River or Stream - Disappearing
- River or Stream - Dry
- River or Stream - Indefinite
- River or Stream - Left Bank
- River or Stream - Right Bank
- Penstock - Underground
- Dam
- Flooded Land - Inundated
- Lake - Definite
- Lake - Indefinite
- Lake - Intermittent
- Lake - Marshy

0 700 1400 m.

Scale: 1:50,000

Datum/Projection: NAD83, Albers Equal Area Conic

Key Map of British Columbia

2.2 History

The Alpine claim group encompasses numerous past producing mines and prospects with a long history. The majority of the work has been focussed on the Alpine Mine with the first discovery of gold bearing veins in 1896. Sporadic development work was carried out until the main period of activity beginning in 1936 that included the construction of a road to the property, an aerial tramway, and a 50 ton per day flotation mill. The mill was put into operation in December 1939 and operated intermittently until 1948 at which time the total amount of workings included 1646 metres of drifts, crosscuts and raises. Peatfield (1987) provides an excellent compendium of published and private accounts of the Alpine, Gold Crown and King Solomon properties throughout this time period.

No further work was recorded at the Alpine Mine until 1987, when Cove Energy Corporation (later Cove Resources Corporation) optioned the property and carried out an extensive exploration program over the next two years that included road construction, dump sampling, channel sampling, underground development for drill stations, and diamond drilling. The MINFILE report for the Alpine Mine (082FNW127) lists a non-NI 43-101 compliant reserve reported in 1989; however, information that forms the basis for this estimate has not been observed by this author. Cove Resources also conducted a 600 metre surface drilling program in 1990 to the east of the Alpine Mine in search of the extension of the Alpine vein structure, as well as the Gold Crown vein structure at depth. The work completed by Cove Resources was not entered in the public record, and as such, very few details are available regarding those exploration programs.

In 1989, Cominco Ltd. optioned the property to conduct a surface drilling exploration program testing the down-dip extension of the Alpine Vein. The company drilled 12 holes for a total of 1745 metres (Mosher, 1990).

The total production from the Alpine Mine is reported to be 16,810 tonnes containing 356,360 grams of gold; 222,044 grams of silver; 49,239 kilograms of lead; and 17,167 kilograms of zinc (MINFILE).

Two narrow vein structures separate from the Alpine vein were also mined in the Sitkum Creek Drainage: the Gold Crown and King Solomon. The Gold Crown consists of an adit and minor surface workings approximately 600 metres southeast of the Alpine No. 10 portal, along a ridge dividing the two branches of upper Sitkum Creek. Production totals for the Gold Crown which are included within the Alpine Mine MINFILE report are 38 tonnes of ore mined with hand steel in 1938 and 1939, producing 1182 grams of gold and 964 grams of silver. In the same two years, a small amount of production occurred at the King Solomon from one adit and other minor workings located approximately 2 kilometres south-southwest of the Alpine No. 10 portal. A reported 21 tonnes were mined, yielding 622 grams of gold, 715 grams of silver and 49 kilograms of lead (MINFILE 082FNW257).

On the northwest portion of the property within the Lemon Creek drainage are two small mines or developed prospects for which very little information is available and are collectively referred to as the Gold Blow Group. In this report the prospects are named after the reverted crown grants within which they occur; the Cold Blow and the Black Prince. A summary report by Eric Denny in 1988 includes short excerpts from old reports as well as anecdotes regarding the high grades of gold and silver values from these veins.

One additional prospect that occurs in this area is the Lone Dutchman which lies just to the east of the current claim group boundary, near a pass dividing West Kokanee Creek and Nilsik Creek. There appears to be confusion over the name as some refer to it as the Lone Dutchman, while the MINFILE occurrence (No. 082FNW266) is identified as the Crown Point; however, the Crown Point is also the name of a crown grant (L2216) just to the west of the Alpine Mine.

2.3 2011 Work Program

Twenty man-days were spent on the property between August 17 and September 2, 2011. The main focus of the work program was to investigate the historic workings and surrounding area of the Gold Blow Group with an emphasis on determining the width and continuity of gold-bearing quartz veins. Further mapping and sampling was conducted at the Gold Crown and King Solomon with a very brief visit to the Alpine Mine to become familiar with the style of veining in the area. Observations were limited to surface exposures and the entrances to underground workings. All location co-ordinates were obtained using a handheld GPS.

Rock Sampling

Number of Samples:	14
Submitted to:	Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd., Kamloops, BC
	AR/ES and Au-3 methods (ICP-AES aqua regia digestion and gold fire assay)

3.0 GEOLOGY

The Alpine claim group lies within the Nelson Batholith that is composed of the Middle Jurassic Nelson Plutonic Suite. Six distinct phases have been identified within the plutonic suite, of which two occur on the property: quartz monzonite and potassium feldspar porphyritic granite (Brown and Logan, 1989). Intrusive contacts within the Nelson Plutonic Suite are gradational and irregular. Aplite and pegmatite dykes occur throughout the Kokanee Park area and are believed to be comagmatic with the plutonic suite. Mesothermal batholith-hosted quartz veins, such as the Alpine vein, have been the primary producers in this area and throughout Kokanee Provincial Park. In the project area they contain gold, silver, lead and zinc. Two sets of lamprophyre dykes have been identified on the property: an older north-dipping set and the younger, more prominent north-trending vertical set that cross-cut the mineralized quartz veins (Mosher, 1990).

3.1 Gold Blow Group

The Gold Blow Group lies on the northwestern part of the claim block, on the northern flank of Mount Cornfield. Historic workings of the Cold Blow and Black Prince were found thanks to the map provided by local prospector Jack Denny; six field days were spent mapping and prospecting in this area (Figure 3). Access proved to be challenging as the existing logging road from the junction with Lemon Creek FSR was badly overgrown with alder and proved to be slower walking than a steep route directly uphill.

The mineral showings occur within quartz monzonite, very close to the contact with potassium feldspar porphyritic granite that forms the bulk of the Nelson batholith. A gradational contact is inferred in the vicinity of the showings where features of both rock types were noted, such as rare potassium feldspar megacrysts in monzonitic rocks. Felsic dykes ranging from 1 centimetre to several metres wide are common, mostly occurring as pegmatites of quartz and feldspar with minor biotite. In some locations the larger dykes have a prominent orientation that follows the dominant fracture pattern.

Black Prince

The known workings consist of a series of 3 small adits along a 170 metre north-south trend as well as minor prospecting pits and small, scattered trenches in an area of limited outcrop. Only one of the adits is open while the other two adits have caved in.

The northernmost adit is a cross-cut approximately 8 metres in length. Within the cross-cut is a quartz vein that is highly variable in both width (5-50 centimetres) and orientation along the 5 metre length exposed, but generally shallow dipping (10^{o}) to the south. Minor, discontinuous quartz veinlets less than 1 centimetre wide occur within 1-2 metres of the vein in both the hangingwall and footwall. Sericite-pyrite alteration of the quartz monzonite host rock surrounding the largest vein occurs up to 50 centimetres from

the contact. The vein contact is sharp, but irregular, with small splays and offshoots. Inclusions of sericite-pyrite altered rock up to 5 centimetres wide are found within the quartz vein. The thickest portion of the vein is offset 1 metre (south side down) along a steep south dipping fault plane. Faulting appears to be contemporaneous with veining as the main quartz vein forms a continuous "S" shape through the fault.

Observations made from dump material show that the quartz monzonite is unaltered except for moderate to strong sericite alteration with 1% cubic pyrite typically within 1-10 centimetres of the vein contacts. Quartz veins are rusty orange-white and composed of anhedral to subhedral crystals ranging in size from a few millimetres to 5 centimetres in length, with vugs a few millimetres to 1 centimetre wide. Average pyrite content within the veins is 1%, mostly occurring as coarse crystals. One occurrence of a coarse bleb of galena was observed within a quartz vein.

It is difficult to trace the quartz vein on surface due to its variable thickness and orientation, the degree of weathering, and the presence of pegmatite and aplite dykes. The dykes do not appear to have any bearing on the quartz veining, and within the cross-cut are typically only a few centimetres wide and non-planar.

The next adit is approximately 100 metres south-southwest and is caved in. Next to the entrance is a small exposure of a 60-90 centimetre wide, coarse grained quartz vein with rare cubic pyrite. Here the vein dips 10-15 degrees to the east-northeast. The hangingwall is in part defined by a 50 centimetre quartz-feldspar-biotite dyke (similar in composition to the pegmatite dykes elsewhere but smaller crystal size) that pinches out within 2 metres of strike length so that the hangingwall becomes sericite altered monzonite, similar to the footwall. The alteration envelope within the monzonite is approximately 30 centimetres wide. Centimetre sized quartz veins that pinch and swell are visible within the footwall.

The third and most southerly adit does not expose any bedrock and looks more like a cross-cut trench as opposed to potential underground workings, except for a sizable waste pile lying downslope similar to the other adits. Rocks contained within the waste dump are similar to those previously described, including vuggy, coarse grained quartz vein with sericite-pyrite altered wall rock.

Cold Blow

The only mineral occurrence found in the vicinity of the Cold Blow is the historic decline that is estimated to be 10 metres long and filled with water so that only the entrance could be inspected. The host rock is medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite with numerous pegmatite (as well as non-pegmatitic quartz-feldspar +/- biotite) dykes ranging from 2 centimetres to over 2 metres wide visible in the bluffs above. The largest dykes have a consistent northeast strike and shallow northeast dip following the dominant fracture pattern in the monzonite, with centimetre scale splays and offshoots between the larger dykes.

The quartz vein at the entrance to the decline is 5-20 centimetres wide with blebs of coarse pyrite, within and parallel to a 1 metre wide pegmatite-aplite dyke. Vuggy, coarse grained quartz is similar to the Black Prince with only traces of coarse, cubic pyrite within the vein and localized concentrations along the vein margins. The contact between the vein and surrounding dyke is sharp but slightly wavy. The vein is cross-cut by a 20 centimetre wide steeply dipping, northwest striking lamprophyre dyke.

A traverse was completed to the ridge above and to the southeast of the Cold Blow showing to an elevation of 2050 metres, which divides this drainage from Alpine Creek. There is fairly consistent float and slumped outcrops of monzonite with pegmatite and coarse grained quartz-feldspar dykes. While measurements of in-situ dykes were rather limited, there appears to be a dominant northwest striking set with a shallow northeast dip that is similar to the dyke that hosts the Cold Blow vein.

Interestingly, a strong gold anomaly was obtained from a stream sample by the BCGS in 1987 from a

creek whose upper reaches are approximately 500 metres east of the Cold Blow showing (Stream Sediment Sample 001; Brown and Logan, 1989). This creek drains a relatively small area with no known mineral occurrences. It is possible that the shallow easterly dipping vein at the Cold Blow could re-emerge on the other side of the ridge within the drainage in question, or perhaps another vein with similar characteristics exists.

3.2 Gold Crown and King Solomon

Two field days were spent mapping and prospecting the Gold Crown beginning along the south part of the ridge dividing the two branches of upper Sitkum Creek, working to the north and west to finish at the Alpine No. 10 portal (Figure 4). Scattered hand trenches occur along the eastern portion of the ridge crest along a 300 metre length, with a greater concentration of quartz vein float moving northward. The host rock is quartz monzonite. Numerous centimetre scale quartz-feldspar dykes, including some pegmatite and aplite, occur at multiple orientations.

The mined portion of the vein ranges in width from 5-20 centimetres, with sericite alteration of the wall rock typically only 5-10 centimetres wide. The vein occupies an undulating to sometimes anastomosing structure resulting in variable orientation, with an average northeast dip. Quartz slickenfibres show a reverse sense of motion, along the dip direction.

Down-slope (and down-dip) of the mined portion the vein structure is wavy and branching before dissipating into an interval of quartz veinlets below. This zone is at least 4 metres wide and consists of quartz-pyrite veins 1-5 centimetres wide with a frequency of 1-5 veins per metre that pinch and swell along strike and cross-cut felsic dykes. The host monzonite is pervasively sericite altered with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. The veinlets have a pronounced east-west trend, different from the average northwest strike of the vein above.

What is believed to be the Gold Crown vein structure can be traced along strike approximately 600 metres to the northwest towards the pass dividing Sitkum and Alpine creeks. Where exposed in outcrop, mineralized structures contain branching quartz veins 1-40 centimetres wide and sericite altered host rock across a zone up to 3 metres wide. Deviation of mineralized outcrops from the along strike trend may be a result of multiple structures present or fault offset, which could be very likely given the presence of lamprophyre dykes in this area which have been noted to accommodate fault movement.

Surface drilling east of the Alpine No. 10 portal in 1990 reportedly intersected both the Alpine and Gold Crown vein structures, although details of this program (including drill collar locations and drill logs) have not been observed for this report.

A brief visit was made to the King Solomon using a helicopter for access, although an old trail is still visible from the Alpine Mine road. At the adit there is a 15-40 centimetre wide quartz-pyrite-galena vein in relatively unaltered quart monzonite (Figure 4). The vein dips 30 degrees to the north-northwest. The vein was also traced along the ridge top to the south where similar widths up to 40 centimetres were observed.

4.0 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

All rock samples were grab samples collected from outcrop, subcrop or from the dump piles of historic workings. Samples were submitted to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for multi-element assay; details regarding analytical procedures are included in Appendix 1. Rock sample descriptions and UTM locations with selected results are contained in Appendix 2 and complete analytical results are included in Appendix 3. Sample locations are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Two samples of representative quartz vein and associated pyritic wall rock were acquired from the dump

piles in front of the northernmost adit at the Black Prince. A quartz-pyrite sample did not contain any metallic values of interest while a sample that contained coarse blebs of galena returned 71.0 g/t gold, 34 g/t silver and 2.12% lead.

At the Cold Blow, a composite sample from outcrop and the waste dump returned only weakly anomalous gold values (1.46 g/t).

Three samples of float material from the Gold Crown workings returned encouraging gold and silver values, including the highest of any samples collected in 2011. MM2212 consisted of vuggy quartz vein with 2-3% euhedral coarse grained pyrite and blebby galena that carried 267 g/t gold, 47.6 g/t silver and 1.86% lead. Interestingly, the other two samples (2214 and 2215) had similar gold and silver values of approximately 17 g/t and 7 g/t respectively but with significantly different sulphide content; one contained up to 10% disseminated pyrite while the other contained blebby galena and sphalerite.

Of three samples taken along the potential northwest extension of the Gold Crown, one is worth noting: vuggy quartz vein with pyrite and galena that returned 1.21 g/t gold, 6.4 g/t silver and 0.40% lead (MM2218).

Three samples were collected from the dump at the King Solomon adit, all of which were rusty orange quartz veins with minor pyrite and traces of galena and sphalerite. The best sample, MM2205, which contained galena concentrated in vugs within the quartz vein assayed 50.0 g/t gold, 42.2 g/t silver and 0.75% lead.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The vein systems on the Alpine claim group share many characteristics and are part of a larger group of mesothermal batholith-hosted veins that occur in the Kokanee Park area. These veins are proven to have potentially high precious metal content but the key to economic interest will be determining where sufficient width and continuity is present.

Although this program consisted of a limited number of geochemical samples there appears to be a positive correlation between gold and galena, which has been noted by previous workers (Mosher, 1990). This is not a linear correlation, as some galena bearing samples had only minor gold (MM2218) while other gold bearing samples contained no significant galena (MM2214).

On the Gold Blow Group mapped quartz veins were limited to those exposed at the historic workings of the Cold Blow and Black Prince with a maximum width of 90 centimetres, but on average much less than this. The variability in vein width and orientation makes correlation among exposures difficult. The vein orientations measured at two of the Black Prince adits vary significantly in terms of dip direction; however, this may be a result of the wavy, sub-horizontal nature of the veins which could still be part of the same structure. The Cold Blow appears to be a separate vein structure from the Black Prince based on the observation that it is influenced by an east-northeast dipping fracture set that was not noted at the Black Prince and the fact that there is a minimum horizontal distance of 400 metres between the two prospects.

Further exploration work on the Gold Blow Group should have the following objectives: determine the thickness and continuity of veins; collect in-situ samples to test the consistency of base and precious metal content; and follow up on the anomalous stream sample taken by the BCGS in 1987. Diamond drilling would be the best way of going about the first, and possibly the second objectives. Flooding and uncertain ground conditions in the decline at the Cold Blow currently prevent further inspection, while limited vein outcrop at the Black Prince present challenges to further sampling. The terrain above the

Black Prince is favourable for multiple short holes to test the vein in that area with a helicopter supported drill rig. Steep ground above the Cold Blow may result in longer drill holes in order to find a suitable drill pad. The anomalous stream sample east of the Cold Blow warrants a few days of prospecting and geologic mapping.

Historical mine records from the Gold Crown and King Solomon combined with rock samples from the 2011 program give an indication of the potential of these vein systems to contain significant grades of gold and silver. Similar to the Gold Blow Group, it remains to be determined if these veins possess the width and continuity that would make them economically viable targets. Based on proximity and a possible intersection with the Alpine vein, the Gold Crown vein northwest of the historic workings is a target that could be explored concurrently with a work program undertaken on the Alpine vein.

Based on the background research conducted for this report and a brief visit to the Alpine Mine by the author the Alpine vein remains a highly prospective exploration target. As the largest known vein system on the property with a mapped continuity of several hundred metres and an average width of approximately 1 metre, it is recommended that the Alpine Mine be re-evaluated with the goal of developing an NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

6.0 STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jeremy Major, certify that:

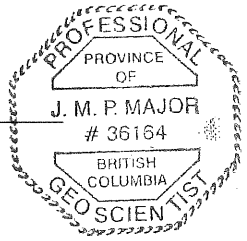
1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 408 Houston St., Nelson, BC, V1L 5H5.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Earth Science from Simon Fraser University in 2006.

3. I have practiced my profession since 2006 and have been involved in mineral exploration in western Canada.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with Professional Geoscientist status.

5. I conducted the work program on the Alpine claim group which is described in this report.



Jeremy Major, P.Geo.

Oct 4, 2012
Date of signing

7.0 COST STATEMENT

Labour				
Jeremy Major	Geologist: mapping, sampling, background research, reporting	22 days	$450/day	$9900.00
Simon Farquharson	Prospector	9 days	$250/day	$2250.00
Jack Denny	Prospector	1 day	$350/day	$350.00
Al Matovich	Prospector	1 day	$350/day	$350.00
				$12,850.00
Analytical Costs				
Eco Tech Laboratory, Certificate # AK 2011-1479				$642.78
				$642.78
Miscellaneous				
Vehicle Use		465 km	$0.50/km	$232.50
Helicopter	Aug. 30 property tour from Nelson			$1324.80
Shipping	Greyhound, rock samples to lab			$60.19
				$1,617.49
			Total:	**$15,110.27**

Note: Costs are exclusive of HST.

8.0 REFERENCES

Brown, D.A. and Logan, J.M., 1989
Geology and Mineral Evaluation of Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park, southeastern British Columbia (82F/11, 14). British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1989-5.

Denny, E., 1988
The Gold Blow Group, unpublished summary report.

Lewis, T.M., 2000
Geological Exploration of the Alpine 2000 Group, for Matovich Mining Ltd., September 2000. Assessment Report 26482.

Mosher, G., 1990
Alpine Gold Project Report on 1989 Diamond Drill Program, for Cominco Ltd, June 1990. Assessment Report 19483.

Peatfield, G.R., 1987
Examination and Program Proposal: Alpine Mine Property, for Cove Energy Corporation, June 1987.

APPENDIX 1

Analytical Procedures

Eco Tech Laboratory Limited
10041 Dallas Drive
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2C 6T4
Tel + 250 573 5700
Tel + 1 877 573 5755
Fax + 250 573 4557
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. is registered for ISO 9001:2008 by International Certification Management for the "provision of assay, geochemical and environmental analytical services". Eco Tech also Participates in the annual Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project (CCRMP) and Geostats Pty bi-annual round robin testing programs. The laboratory operates an extensive quality control/quality assurance program, which covers all stages of the analytical process from sample preparation through to sample digestion and instrumental finish and reporting.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples (minimum sample size 250g) are catalogued and logged into the sample-tracking database. During the logging in process, samples are checked for spillage and general sample integrity. It is verified that samples match the sample shipment requisition provided by the clients. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried.
Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80-mesh screen to obtain a minus 80-mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80-mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh.
Rock samples are crushed on a Terminator jaw crusher to -10 mesh ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen.
Every 35 samples a re-split is taken using a riffle splitter to be tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material.
A 250 gram sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer ensuring that 95% passes through a -150 mesh screen. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.
A barren gravel blank is prepared before each job in the sample prep to be analyzed for trace contamination along with the processed samples.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY: ASSAYS (Au3-30)

A 15/30/50 g sample size is fire assayed along with certified reference materials using appropriate fluxes. The flux used is pre-mixed, purchased from Anachemia which contains Cookson Granular Litharge. (Silver and Gold Free). The ratios are 66% Litharge, 24% Sodium Carbonate, 2.7% Borax, 7.3% Silica. (The charges may be adjusted based on the sample). Flux weight per fusion is 150g. Purified Silver Nitrate or inquarts for the necessary silver addition is used for inquartation. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with nitric acid followed by hydrochloric acid solutions and then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument (Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument). Gold detection limit on AA is 0.03-100 g/t. Any gold samples over 100g/t will be run using a gravimetric analysis protocol.
Appropriate certified reference material and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet for quality control assessment.
Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are emailed, faxed or mailed to the clients.

ICP-AES AQUA REGIS DIGESTION (AR-ES)

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with a 3:1:2 (HCl: $HN0_3$: H_20) solution in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. All solutions used during the digestion process contain Indium, which acts as an internal standard for the ICP run. The sample is analyzed on a Thermo iCap 6000 ICP unit Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift occurred or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every batch of 10 or less) and re-splits (every batch of 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.
Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards). Any of the base metal elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) that are over limit (>1.0%) are immediately run as an ore grade assay (see protocol below).
Results are emailed, faxed or mailed to the clients.

Detection Limits:

Element	Unit	LDL	Element	Unit	LDL
Ag	ppm	0.5	**Mn**	ppm	5
Al *	%	0.01	**Mo**	ppm	1
As	ppm	5	**Na ***	%	0.01
Ba *	ppm	2	**Ni**	ppm	1
Be *	ppm	1	**P**	%	0.001
Bi	ppm	5	**Pb**	ppm	3
Ca *	%	0.01	**S ***	%	0.01
Cd	ppm	1	**Sb ***	ppm	5
Co	ppm	1	**Sn ***	ppm	5
Cr *	ppm	2	**Sr ***	ppm	2
Cu	ppm	2	**Ti ***	ppm	10
Fe *	%	0.01	**U**	ppm	5
Hg	ppm	5	**V**	ppm	2
K *	%	0.01	**W ***	ppm	5
La *	ppm	2	**Y ***	ppm	1
Li *	ppm	2	**Zn**	ppm	2
Mg *	%	0.01			

***Elements marked with an asterisk* may not be totally digested**

APPENDIX 2

Rock Sample Descriptions

Alpine Claim Group - 2011 Rock Samples

Sample	Showing/Area	UTM E	UTM N	Elev. (m)	Date	Type	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
MM 2201	Black Prince	479676	5505898	1805	Aug 22/11	Select	Sampled from the dump pile of the most northerly adit. Rusty orange coarse grained vuggy quartz with up to 1% galena in medium to coarse grained subhedral clusters and lesser disseminations.	71.0	34.0	2.12	
MM 2202	Black Prince	479676	5505898	1805	Aug 22/11	Select	Same location as 2201. White to rusty brown c.g. vuggy qtz vein with muscovite altered wall rock. ~1% c.g. subhedral to euhedral py within the vein; fine to m.g. euhedral py disseminated within the wall rock.	0.12	0.2		
MM 2203	Cold Blow	479860	5506279	1695	Aug 25/11	Select	Composite sample from outcrop and float at the winze of coarse grained to pegmatitic quartz-pyrite vein 10-20 cm wide within a pegmatite dyke.	1.46	0.6		
MM 2205	King Solomon	481310	5501969	2058	Aug 30/11	Select	Sampled from the dump pile at the King Solomon adit. Rusty orange c.g. quartz with 1% py and trace gal concentrated within vugs.	50.0	42.2	0.75	0.18
MM 2206	King Solomon	481310	5501969	2058	Aug 30/11	Select	Same location as 2205. Rusty orange quartz vein with galena and bornite?	0.12	1.0	0.19	
MM 2207	King Solomon	481310	5501969	2058	Aug 30/11	Select	Same location as 2205. Rusty orange quartz vein with pyrite, galena and sphalerite.	0.77	1.0	0.12	
MM 2211	Gold Crown	482408	5503364	2090	Sep 1/11	Grab	Sampled from outcrop at the lowest set of workings. Strong pervasive sericite altered monzonite with 1% disseminated cubic py and 5% quartz veins <1cm wide containing minor py and gal.	0.16	<0.2		
MM 2212	Gold Crown	482386	5503357	2116	Sep 1/11	Select	Sampled from dump piles around the small workings. Quartz vein: white to rusty orange, fine to coarse grained, locally vuggy with 2-3% euhedral c.g. py and blebby galena (<1%).	267	47.6	1.86	
MM 2213	Gold Crown	482386	5503357	2116	Sep 1/11	Select	Sampled from dump piles around the small workings. Muscovite altered monzonite with 2-3% medium to c.g. py. No qtz vein in sample.	0.21	<0.2		
MM 2214	Gold Crown	482386	5503357	2116	Sep 1/11	Select	Sampled from dump piles around the small workings. Qtz vein with 5-10% disseminated to blebby py.	16.9	7.6		
MM 2215	Gold Crown	482354	5503347	2126	Sep 1/11	Float	Float sample from the uppermost trenches of quartz vein with large blebs of galena and sphalerite. Strong pervasive sericite alteration of host monzonite.	16.8	7.0	0.84	0.20
MM 2216	Gold Crown?	482188	5503683	2185	Sep 2/11	Grab	Steep subcrop with 2-20 cm wide qtz-py veins that are discontinuous/branching along strike. Sample is qtz vein with 1-2% cubic py partially leached away within muscovite altered monzonite.	0.10	<0.2		
MM 2217	Gold Crown?	482154	5503698	2185	Sep 2/11	Grab	Steep outcrop of qtz veining and alteration with poorly defined boundaries, appears to be 2m wide. Veins range from 1-40cm wide, varying significantly along strike. Sample is of strongly sericite alt'd monzonite with 3% diss py.	0.18	<0.2		
MM 2218	Gold Crown?	482154	5503698	2185	Sep 2/11	Select	Same location as 2217. High-grade select of vuggy qtz vein with py and minor gal. Strongly pyritic vein margins, although the majority of py crystals have leached away leaving cubic voids.	1.21	6.4	0.40	

APPENDIX 3

Analytical Results

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Fax + 250 573 4557
Toll Free + 1 877 573 5755
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2011-1479

1915504 BC Limited 27-Sep-11

No. of samples received: 18
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Alpine
Shipment #: 1
Submitted by: Jeremy Major

ET #.	Tag #		Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1	MM2200		<0.03	<0.001		
2	MM2201	*	71.0	2.071	2.12	
3	MM2202		0.12	0.003		
4	MM2203		1.46	0.043		
5	MM2205	*	50.0	1.458		
6	MM2206		0.12	0.003		
7	MM2207		0.77	0.022		
8	MM2208		0.12	0.003		6.10
9	MM2209		0.34	0.010		4.00
10	MM2210		<0.03	<0.001		
11	MM2211		0.16	0.005		
12	MM2212	**	267	7.787	1.86	
13	MM2213		0.21	0.006		
14	MM2214		16.9	0.493		
15	MM2215		16.8	0.490		
16	MM2216		0.10	0.003		
17	MM2217		0.18	0.005		
18	MM2218		1.21	0.035		
QC DATA:						
Repeat:						
1	MM2200		<0.03	<0.001		
12	MM2212	**	280	8.166	2.11	
10	MM2210		<0.03	<0.001		
14	MM2214		17.7	0.516		
Resplit:						
1	MM2200		<0.03	<0.001		
Standard:						
OXi81			1.81	0.053		
GBM908-14					3.26	4.30

**** = based on 120g***
***** = gravimetric finish***
FA/AA Finish
NM/EL

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

27-Sep-11

Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2011-1479

1915504 BC Limited

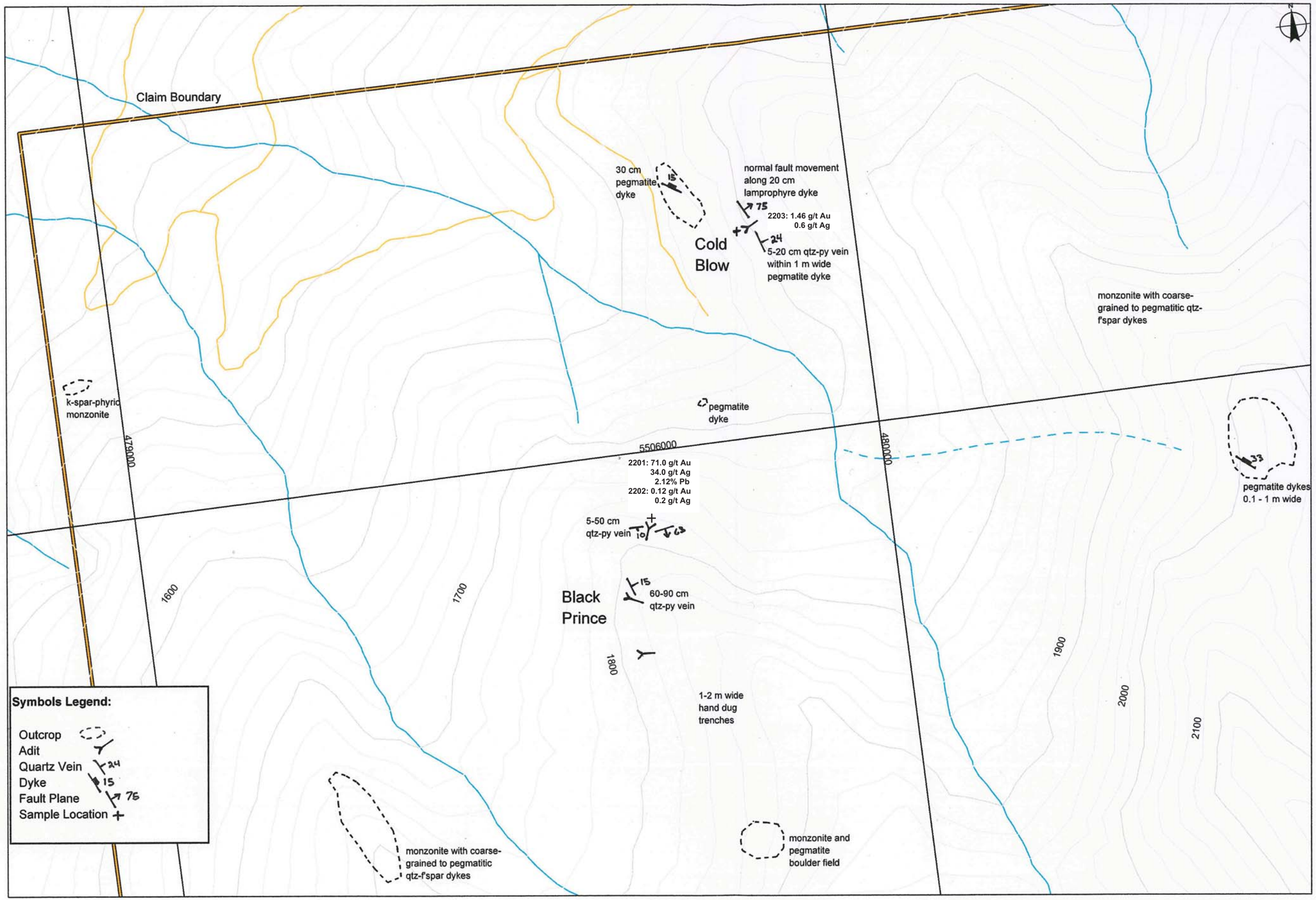
No. of samples received: 18
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Alpine
Shipment #: 1
Submitted by: Jeremy Major

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	Hg	K%	La	Li	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	S%	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	MM2200	<0.2	0.26	<5	32	<1	<5	0.27	<1	2	92	8	0.93	<5	0.16	8	4	0.03	430	2	0.06	3	170	36	<0.01	<5	<1	<10	<5	14	<0.01	<5	2	<5	4	52
2	MM2201	34.0	0.02	<5	4	<1	10	<0.01	8	<1	212	4	0.54	<5	0.01	<2	<2	<0.01	20	14	0.02	4	<10	>10000	0.37	20	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	<2	20	<1	102
3	MM2202	0.2	0.10	<5	12	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	2	206	2	0.59	<5	0.11	<2	<2	<0.01	25	1	0.02	5	10	165	0.08	<5	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	18
4	MM2203	0.6	0.14	5	16	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	7	184	2	2.16	<5	0.14	<2	<2	<0.01	55	4	0.03	5	60	168	0.99	<5	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	4	<5	<1	16
5	MM2205	42.2	0.01	<5	<2	<1	<5	<0.01	52	<1	224	16	0.66	<5	0.01	<2	<2	<0.01	20	<1	0.01	5	<10	7517	0.62	<5	<1	<10	<5	4	<0.01	<5	<2	5	<1	1834
6	MM2206	1.0	0.03	<5	2	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	196	2	0.31	<5	0.03	<2	<2	<0.01	20	<1	0.01	4	<10	1935	0.05	<5	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	24
7	MM2207	1.0	0.01	<5	<2	<1	<5	<0.01	5	<1	220	6	0.28	<5	0.01	<2	<2	<0.01	20	<1	0.01	5	<10	1239	0.03	<5	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	152
8	MM2208	17.6	0.45	<5	<2	<1	105	0.28	>1000	38	90	944	>10	<5	0.04	4	6	0.21	745	3	0.18	67	570	687	7.36	<5	4	20	5	52	0.06	<5	48	<5	4	>10000
9	MM2209	2.2	0.32	<5	<2	<1	15	0.08	>1000	22	132	858	>10	<5	0.03	6	10	0.12	440	3	0.11	46	170	69	3.98	<5	1	20	<5	6	0.02	<5	18	<5	3	>10000
10	MM2210	0.6	0.48	<5	32	<1	5	0.27	14	7	134	124	4.13	<5	0.28	6	14	0.24	300	2	0.07	12	440	48	1.76	<5	1	<10	<5	24	0.10	<5	22	<5	9	586
11	MM2211	<0.2	0.32	<5	26	<1	<5	1.79	4	3	128	4	1.03	<5	0.36	8	4	0.04	835	<1	0.02	4	480	207	0.65	<5	<1	<10	<5	152	<0.01	<5	2	<5	7	186
12	MM2212	47.6	0.03	<5	2	<1	5	<0.01	9	<1	228	4	0.63	<5	0.03	<2	<2	<0.01	25	<1	0.02	4	20	>10000	0.51	20	<1	<10	<5	2	<0.01	<5	<2	15	<1	132
13	MM2213	<0.2	0.35	<5	32	1	<5	1.17	2	5	112	2	1.79	<5	0.40	10	4	0.02	895	<1	0.02	4	1060	48	1.41	<5	<1	<10	<5	28	<0.01	<5	2	<5	11	72
14	MM2214	7.6	0.05	20	4	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	4	188	2	4.13	<5	0.07	<2	<2	<0.01	25	<1	0.04	4	30	288	3.26	<5	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	12
15	MM2215	7.0	0.21	<5	22	<1	<5	<0.01	70	<1	142	4	0.66	<5	0.29	14	<2	<0.01	20	<1	0.02	4	140	8400	0.64	<5	<1	<10	<5	2	<0.01	<5	<2	10	2	2032
16	MM2216	<0.2	0.14	<5	16	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	182	2	0.64	<5	0.18	<2	<2	<0.01	40	2	0.02	4	20	27	0.11	<5	<1	<10	<5	<2	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	12
17	MM2217	<0.2	0.25	<5	30	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	2	114	<2	1.08	<5	0.37	6	<2	<0.01	15	<1	0.02	4	340	42	0.83	<5	<1	<10	<5	2	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	6
18	MM2218	6.4	0.14	<5	24	<1	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	184	2	0.92	<5	0.21	2	<2	<0.01	20	7	0.02	4	70	3969	0.32	<5	<1	<10	<5	4	<0.01	<5	<2	<5	<1	6
QC DATA:																																				
Repeat:																																				
1	MM2200	<0.2	0.24	<5	32	<1	<5	0.26	<1	2	88	6	0.90	<5	0.15	8	4	0.03	425	2	0.05	3	160	33	<0.01	<5	<1	<10	<5	12	<0.01	<5	2	<5	4	52
10	MM2210	0.6	0.47	<5	30	<1	5	0.26	14	7	132	124	4.08	<5	0.27	6	14	0.23	300	2	0.07	12	440	48	1.77	<5	1	<10	<5	22	0.10	<5	20	<5	8	570
Resplit:																																				
1	MM2200	<0.2	0.26	<5	32	<1	<5	0.28	<1	2	102	6	0.95	<5	0.15	8	4	0.03	435	2	0.06	3	180	36	<0.01	<5	<1	<10	<5	14	<0.01	<5	2	<5	4	50
Standard:																																				
Pb129a		11.4	0.83	5	68	<1	<5	0.43	58	6	10	1478	1.52	<5	0.11	4	<2	0.67	355	2	0.04	5	420	6192	0.79	15	<1	<10	<5	30	0.05	<5	18	<5	2	>10000

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
NM/EL
df/2_1311S
XLS/11

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Figure 3: Gold Blow Geology Map

Legend

- UTM Gridlines (1:1,000)
- Contours - (1:20,000)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index Indefinite
- Contour - Index Depression
- Contour - Index Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate Depression
- Contour - Intermediate Depression Indefinite
- Water - Rivers, Creeks, Shorelines, etc. (1:20,000)
- Glacier
- Icefield
- Canal
- Dam
- Dam - Beaver
- Ditch
- Falls
- Flume
- Rapids
- River or Stream - Definite
- River or Stream - Dry
- River or Stream - Indefinite
- River or Stream - Left Bank
- River or Stream - Right Bank
- Dam - section Base
- Flooded Land - Inundated
- Lake - Definite
- Lake - Indefinite
- Lake - Intermittent
- Reservoir - Definite
- Reservoir - Indefinite
- Reservoir - Intermittent
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Breakwall or Breakwater - Large
- Dyke or Levee
- Island - Definite
- Sand Bar
- Sea Wall
- Coastline - Definite
- Coastline - Indefinite
- Transportation - Roads, Railroads, etc. (1:20,000)
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) Not Elevated - 3 Lanes

0 70 140 m.

Scale: 1:5,000

Datum/Projection: NAD83, Albers Equal Area Conic

Key Map of British Columbia

Figure 4: Gold Crown and King Solomon Geology

Claim Boundary

lamprophyre dyke
2217: 0.18 g/t Au
2218: 1.21 g/t Au
6.4 g/t Ag
0.40% Pb
~2 m zone of qtz veining and sericite-pyrite alteration
2216: 0.10 g/t Au

Alpine No. 10 portal

Gold Crown

1-20 cm qtz-py-gal vein
2211: 0.16 g/t Au
2212: 267 g/t Au
47.6 g/t Ag
1.86% Pb
2213: 0.21 g/t Au
2214: 16.9 g/t Au
7.6 g/t Ag
2215: 16.8 g/t Au
7.0 g/t Ag
0.84% Pb
0.20% Zn

lamprophyre dykes x-cuts monzonite with aplite and pegmatite dykes

2205: 50.0 g/t Au
42.2 g/t Ag
0.75% Pb
0.18% Zn
2206: 0.12 g/t Au
1.0 g/t Ag
0.19% Pb
2207: 0.77 g/t Au
1.0 g/t Ag
0.12% Pb

15-40 cm qtz-py-gal vein hosted by monzonite

King Solomon

Symbols Legend:

- Outcrop
- Adit
- Trench
- Quartz Vein
- Dyke
- Fault Plane
- Sample Location
- Drill Collar

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Legend

UTM Gridlines (1:1,000)
Contours - (1:20,000)
Contour - Index
Contour - Index Indefinite
Contour - Index Depression
Contour - Index Depression Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate
Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate Depression
Contour - Intermediate Depression Indefinite
Water - Rivers, Creeks, Shorelines, etc. (1:20,000)
Glacier
Icefield
Canal
Dam
Dam - Beaver
Ditch
Falls
Flume
Rapids
River or Stream - Definite
River or Stream - Dry
River or Stream - Indefinite
River or Stream - Left Bank
River or Stream - Right Bank
Dam - section Base
Flooded Land - Inundated
Lake - Definite
Lake - Indefinite
Lake - Intermittent
Reservoir - Definite
Reservoir - Indefinite
Reservoir - Intermittent
Marsh
Swamp
Breakwall or Breakwater - Large
Dyke or Levee
Island - Definite
Sand Bar
Sea Wall
Coastline - Definite
Coastline - Indefinite
Transportation - Roads, Railroads, etc. (1:20,000)
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - U C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Undivided) Not Elevated - 3 Lanes

0 140 280 m.

Scale: 1:10,000

Datum/Projection: NAD83, Albers Equal Area Conic

Key Map of British Columbia

Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Vernon
Trail
Victoria