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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 (Structural), Geophysical

TOTAL COST: $5130.00

AUTHOR(S): Jodi Cross, BSc Geology

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): NA

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MTO Event No. 5452393, June 04, 2013

PROPERTY NAME: Hanson

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): All 41 claims of the Property. Please See Table 1 (pg 3) in the report for a full list of all claims

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc and Lead

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093K081 (Endex), 093K078 (Hanson Lake)

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 93K02, 03, 06, 07 / 93K015, 025, 026, 035, 036

LATITUDE: 54 ° 14 ' 24 " **LONGITUDE:** 125 ° 00 ' 45 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) John A. Chapman (50%)
2) Gerald G. Carlson (50%)

MAILING ADDRESS:

43 - 1725 Southmere Crescent
Surrey, B.C., V4A 7A7

1740 Orchard Way
West Vancouver, B.C., V7V 4E8

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

1) Stone Ridge Exploration Corp.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Suite 200 - 551 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2C2

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Endako Batholith; Francois Lake Plutonic Suite; Topley Intrusives; Skeena Arch; stockwork; porphyry; silicified zones; shear zones; Shovel Creek Fault

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 22499, 2931, 4282, 29154, 4788, 4704, 18398, 2304, 3645, 4284, 4286, 6664, 7190, 27865, 33278, 4283, 19694, 21187

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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			
Photo interpretation	1:2M, and 1:150,000 scale	All 41 claims	$5130.00
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:	$5130.00

ASSESSMENT REPORT

2013 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

OF THE

HANSON PROPERTY

**CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CANADA**

**NTS 093K/2, 3, 6 &7
BCGS 93K015, 025, 026, 035, 036**

UTM: 368826 E, 6012040 N, NAD 83, Zone 10

54°14’24” N LATITUDE, 125°00’45” W LONGITUDE

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

PREPARED FOR

**Stone Ridge Exploration Corp.
200 – 551 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC V6C 2C2**

BY

**COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.
620 – 650 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER, BC V6B 4N9**

May 24, 2013

Jodi Cross, B.Sc. Geology

SUMMARY

The Hanson property is located approximately 26 km northwest of the town of Fraser Lake, British Columbia centred over Hanson Lake. Access to the Property is via Savory Road which connects to Highway 16 about 3.6 km west of the town of Endako. Savory Road then connects to an extensive network of logging roads which provide access to all five known zones on the Property.

The Property consists of 41 contiguous claims covering 17,951.16 hectares. The Property is owned 50% by John A. Chapman and 50% by Gerald G. Carlson, held by Carlson on behalf of KGE Management Ltd., and is under option to Stone Ridge Exploration Corp.

The Hanson property lies within the Cache Creek terrane, approximately 15 km north of the Endako molybdenum mine. Located within rocks of the Francois Lake intrusives (host to the Endako deposit; Carter, 1976), the Property has good potential for mineralization. Uplift related to the formation of the northeast trending Skeena Arch has shown a possible correlation with porphyry deposits in the region, many of which are concentrated along this major crustal break (Bissig, 2012).

In 2013, a structural analysis was conducted at a regional and Property scale to locate potential targets on the Hanson property not necessarily visible to geological mapping programs through the glacial till cover. Utilizing topographic and geophysical data from the BC government MapPlace website, and a ZTEM survey conducted on the Hanson property in 2012 by Geotech Ltd. (AR 33278), linear structures were identified and compiled to be compared with known regional structures and faults.

Terrane boundaries throughout BC, known to trend roughly northwest, can be described as tight zones of compressional normal faulting, and thus unlikely hosts to metal-bearing intrusions. On the other hand, related cross-structures forming semi-orthogonally to these boundaries have the dilational character to facilitate felsic intrusions related to known deposits (Kimura et al., 1976). One such deposit is the Endako molybdenum mine, located adjacent to the Stikine-Cache Creek terrane boundary, where mineralization is associated with an east oriented fault (Kimura et al., 1976). In this analysis of the Hanson property intersections of the region northwest trends and easterly structures were identified as target locations for further exploration.

The Hanson property shows good potential for mineralization with a number of major east-northeast trending structures crossing the Property, and intersecting with northwesterly linears. Several new locations throughout the Property have been indentified for future field investigation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details a structural analysis of the Hanson property conducted by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. (CMG) at the request of Stone Ridge Exploration Corp., the Property Operator. The study was conducted during the period of May 1st to 24th, 2013. The main body of this assessment report is taken from a previous report on the Property (AR 33278) submitted in 2012 by Don MacIntyre.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Hanson property is centred on Hanson Lake, located approximately 26 km northwest of the town of Fraser Lake, BC (Figure 1). Fraser Lake is on Highway 16 between the towns of Burns Lake and Vanderhoof. The Hanson property consists of 41 contiguous claims covering approximately 17,951.16 ha. The centre of the Property is at UTM coordinates 368826 E, 6012040 N NAD 83, Zone 10 or in geographic coordinates at 54°14’24” N latitude, 125°00’45” W longitude. The Property lies over the shared corners of NTS map sheets 93K/02, 03, 06 and 07.

2.1 MINERAL TENURES AND OWNERSHIP

The mineral tenures comprising the Hanson property are listed in Table 1, and shown in Figure 2. The claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division within NTS map sheet 93K.

As posted on the MTO database, all of the claims listed in Table 1 are owned 50% by John A. Chapman (Free Miner Certificate no. 104633) and 50% by Gerald G. Carlson (Free Miner Certificate no. 104271), held by Carlson on behalf of KGE Management Ltd. The Property is under option to Stone Ridge Exploration Corp. of Vancouver, BC, the Property Operator.

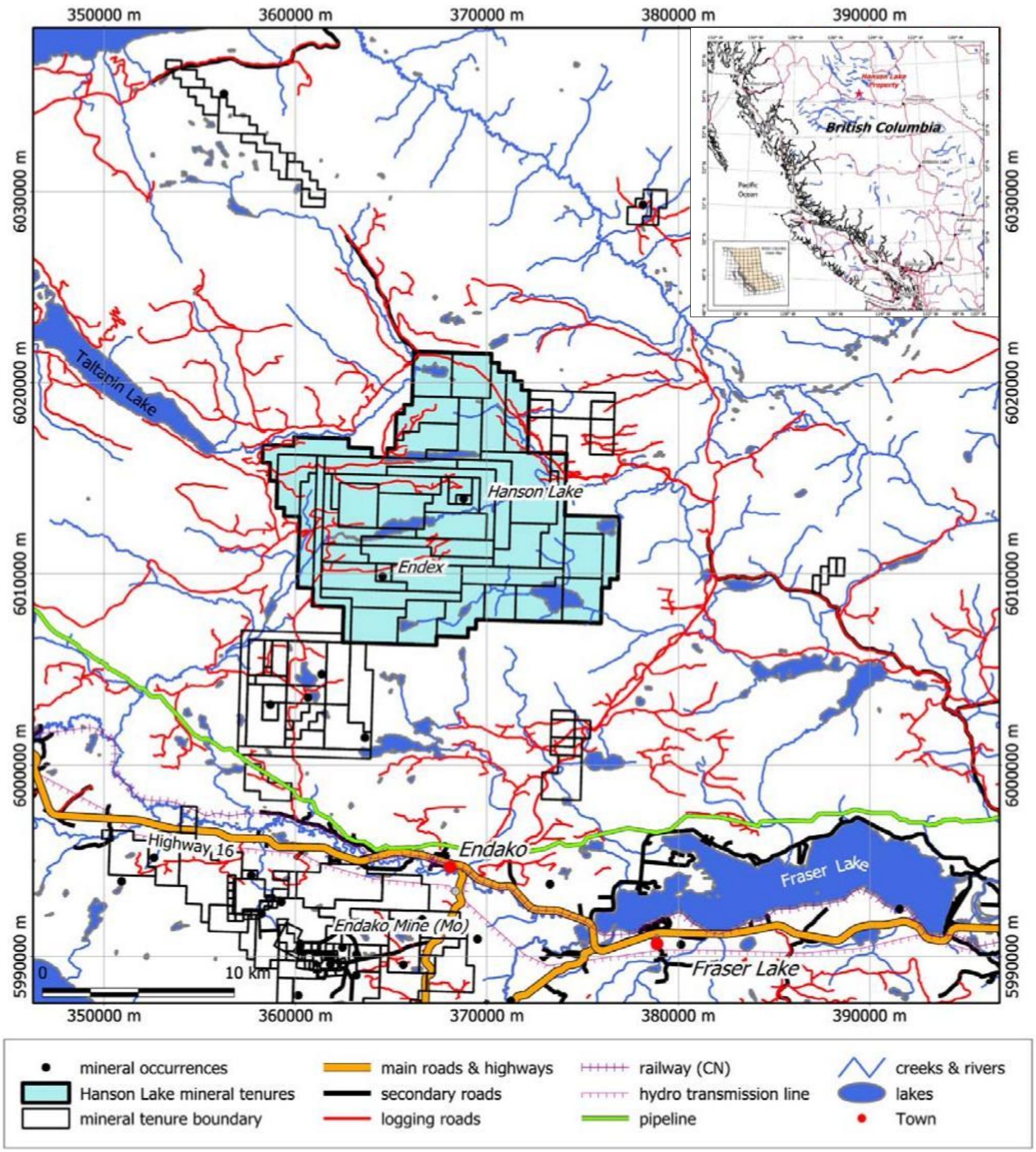

Figure 1: Hanson property Location and Infrastructure Map (modified from MacIntyre, 2012).

Table 1: SUMMARY OF TENURE DATA

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
846756	HANSON LAKE	2011/Feb/17	2014/May/31	132.23
846950	HANSON LAKE 2	2011/Feb/19	2014/May/31	264.49
850559	ENDEX	2011/Apr/02	2014/May/31	75.63
865329	HANS 1	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.37
865330	HANS 2	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.36
865331	HANS 3	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.24
865332	HANS 4	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.45
865333	HANS 5	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.46
865334	HANS 6	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.24
865335	HANS 7	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.13
865336	HANS 8	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.56
865337	HANS 9	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.62
865338	HANS 10	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.29
865339	HANS 11	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.14
865340	HANS 12	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.32
865341	HANS	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	472.55
865342	HANS 13	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	453.51
865343	HANS 14	2011/Jul/09	2014/May/31	207.95
865397	HANS 15	2011/Jul/10	2014/May/31	472.74
865398	HANS 16	2011/Jul/10	2014/May/31	472.73
865399	HANS 17	2011/Jul/10	2014/May/31	472.84
865624	HANS 18	2011/Jul/11	2014/May/31	472.70
865625	HANS 19	2011/Jul/11	2014/May/31	472.84
865626	HANS 20	2011/Jul/11	2014/May/31	472.82
865627	HANS 21	2011/Jul/11	2014/May/31	472.59
865628	HANS 22	2011/Jul/11	2014/May/31	472.50
884249	HANS 23	2011/Aug/07	2014/May/31	472.99
884269	HANS 24	2011/Aug/07	2014/May/31	472.97
884289	HANS 25	2011/Aug/07	2014/May/31	472.90
884309	HANS 26	2011/Aug/07	2014/May/31	302.62
884329	HANS 27	2011/Aug/07	2014/May/31	472.64
944209	NORHANS 1	2012/jan/30	2014/May/31	471.65
944229	NORHANS 2	2012/jan/30	2014/May/31	471.65
952455	NORHANS 3	2012/Feb/24	2014/May/31	471.84
952456	NORHANS 4	2012/Feb/24	2014/May/31	471.95
952457	NORHANS 5	2012/Feb/24	2014/May/31	472.00
952459	NORHANS 6	2012/Feb/24	2014/May/31	471.86
952461	NORHANS 7	2012/Feb/24	2014/May/31	452.98
1007942	WESTHANS 1	2012/Jun/30	2014/Jun/30	472.51
1007962	WESTHANS 2	2012/Jun/30	2014/Jun/30	472.24
1007982	WESTHANS 3	2012/Jun/30	2014/Jun/30	472.07
	Total			**17,951.16**

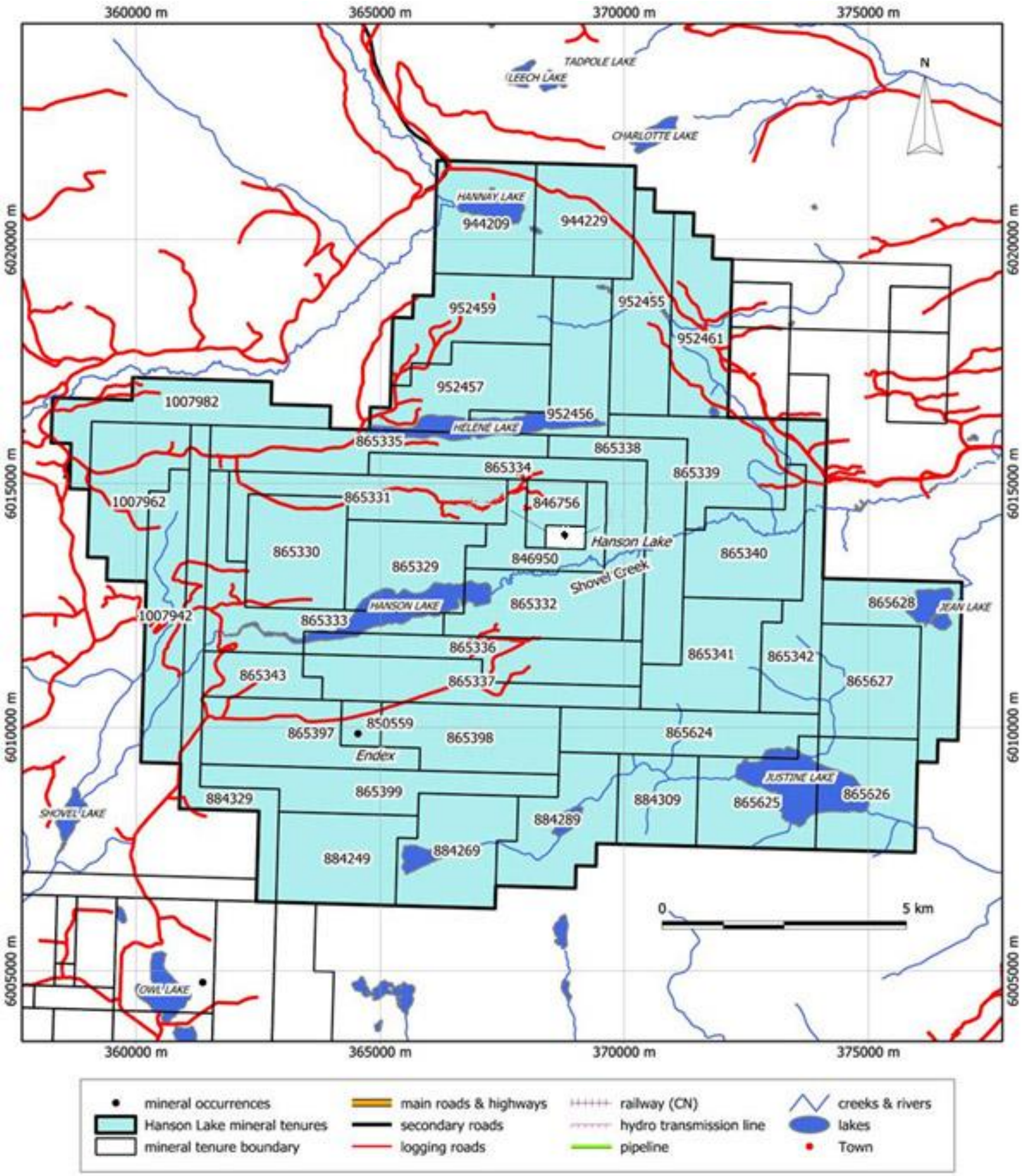

Figure 2: Hanson property Tenure Map (modified from MacIntyre, 2012).

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

3.1 ACCESS

Road access to the Property is via Savory Road which connects to Highway 16 approximately 3.6 km west of the town of Endako (Figure 1). Savory Road connects to the Bomberger Forest Service Road (Owl Lake Road). This road leads north past Owl Lake to the Hanson Lake Road (Figure 2). This road connects to the Hannay Mainline and north to the Helene Lake Road. The Helene Lake Road is followed east for about 4 km to the junction with the H100 road on the right. The H100 Road runs east-west and accesses the three zones on the Property. The three zones are known as the Kimura zone in the west, the Bysouth zone located centrally, and the Cyr zone (Hanson Lake occurrence (MinFile 093K078)) on the east side of the Property. The Buckley (Endex occurrence (MinFile 093K081)) and Wilson zones are located south of Hanson Lake and are also accessible by logging road (Figure 2).

3.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Hanson property is located within the sub-boreal spruce bioclimatic zone of British Columbia. The sub-boreal spruce zone occupies the terrain of BC's interior plateau; located in central British Columbia. It extends along the highlands of the Nechako and Quesnel plateaus and the Fraser Basin, with long forested sections into the valley bottoms of mountainous areas to the north, east, and west. Several major lakes and rivers are located in this zone, including the Skeena, Bulkley, Fraser, Babine, and Nechako, as well as lakes such as Stuart, Francois, Burns, Trembleur, and the Nation Lakes. In addition, the flat plateaus in this zone are dotted with a variety of glacial meltwater channels, kettle depressions, river oxbows, and lakes that harbour wetland ecosystems which include marshes, fens, and swamps.

Because the Sub-Boreal Spruce zone is located in the interior, it has characteristic extremes of temperature. Short, warm and moist summers are combined with temperatures often reaching 30 degrees Celsius. Winters can reach temperatures of -10 degrees, with extremes sometimes at -40 degrees. The climate of the Hanson Lake area is strongly influenced by its location in the Coast Mountain rain shadow and is characterized by cold, dry winters and warm, dry, short summers. Precipitation is mainly in the form of snow with average annual accumulation of between 1.0 and 2.0 m.

The vast rolling landscape of the Sub-Boreal Spruce zone is lushly covered in coniferous forest. The dominant coniferous species are hybrid white spruce, subalpine fir, and occasionally, black spruce, along with lodgepole pine and occasionally Douglas-fir. Underbrush include: lilies, ferns, blueberries, Devil's club, black huckleberry, thimbleberry, highbush-cranberry, Sitka alder, velvet-leaved blueberry, black gooseberry, black twinberry, bunchberry, thimbleberry and Queen's Cup.

The project area is generally heavily forested. Several tree species occur on the claims and their occurrence may reflect the nature of the underlying materials, Aspen and Cottonwood are common on the steep grassy upper slopes immediately to the north of Hanson Lake. Elsewhere Spruce and Jackpine tend to dominate with varying amounts of Balsam fir.

3.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The nearest town is Fraser Lake which is located 26 km to the southeast, along the southern shore of Fraser Lake. This town provides accommodation for workers at the nearby Endako molybdenum mine as well as local tourist facilities and support for the logging industry. There are hardware and grocery stores in town which can provide supplies for future exploration work. Paved airstrips can be found at Burns Lake, Fraser Lake, Fort St. James and Vanderhoof. Float planes can also land on lakes near the Property.

The Hanson Lake area is an active logging region with plenty of heavy equipment and operators available for hire. Most of these operators live in the towns of Fraser Lake, Fort Fraser, Vanderhoof and Burns Lake. Burns Lake and Vanderhoof are major population centres and are within a one to two hour drive of the project and provide all amenities including police, hospitals, groceries, fuel, helicopter services, hardware and other necessary items. Drilling companies are located in Smithers and Prince George respectively. Analytical services are available in Smithers (prep lab) and Vancouver.

3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure in the area is primarily a well maintained network of logging roads that transect the area of the claims. The nearest powerlines, gas pipelines and rail heads are located at Fraser Lake along the Highway 16 corridor.

3.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Topographically, the Hanson property exhibits moderate relief with elevations ranging from 780 to 1380 m above mean sea level over an area of 17,951 ha. There are numerous rivers and streams running through the survey area which connect various lakes and wetlands. There is a number of logging cut blocks on the Property that are connected by a network of logging roads.

The general landscape within the project area is dominated by the easterly trending Shovel Creek valley which probably represents a major fault zone. Most of the surrounding terrain has a similar easterly grain. Lower valley slopes are moderately steep to extremely steep generally lying between 20 and 40 degrees. Drainage patterns show a marked degree of derangement due to glacial scouring and deposition. Shovel Creek, draining into Hanson Lake from the east, is meandering and swampy. Fine sediment is thought to have been deposited along the valley bottom in glacially formed depressions now demarcated by swamp and muskeg. The valley slopes directly above Shovel Creek and Hanson Lake are moderately well drained by youthful streams. Upland areas are poorly drained by networks of swamps and sluggish creeks. Bedrock exposure is sparse, forming less than 2% of the area. The predominant ice flow direction at the end of the last glacial period is reported to be from west to east (John Chapman, personal communication).

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting of the Hanson property is shown in Figure 3. This geology is from the digital geology of British Columbia as compiled by the B.C. Geological Survey Branch (Massey *et al.*, 2005). The geology shown is based on mapping that was done in the Fort Fraser (93K) map sheet as part of the Nechako Natmap project (1995-2000). Regional map units conform to those used by Struik et al. (1997, 2007), Whelan *et al*., (1998) and Hrudey *et al*. (1999).

The oldest rocks in the Hanson Lake area are the Devonian-Triassic metamorphic rocks of the Taltapin and Cache Creek metamorphic complexes (Figure 3). These rocks are intruded by the Late Triassic Boer and the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Stern Creek plutonic suites. Ultramafic rocks north of Hanson Lake are assigned to the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Butterfield Lake Intrusive Complex. The Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusions are in part coeval with rocks of the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Sitlika Assemblage and the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The area south of Hanson Lake is largely underlain by granitic rocks of the Middle to Late Jurassic Francois Lake and Stag Lake plutonic suites of the Endako batholith. A younger, Early Cretaceous pluton that underlies the area immediately south of Hanson Lake comprises the Hanson Lake phase of the batholith. The Endako batholith and older metamorphic rocks are overlain by the Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Skeena Group and Upper Cretaceous andesitic volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group. Extensive areas northwest and southeast of Hanson Lake are covered by relatively flat lying to gently dipping flows of the Eocene age. These rocks included felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group and overlying basaltic flows of the Endako Group.

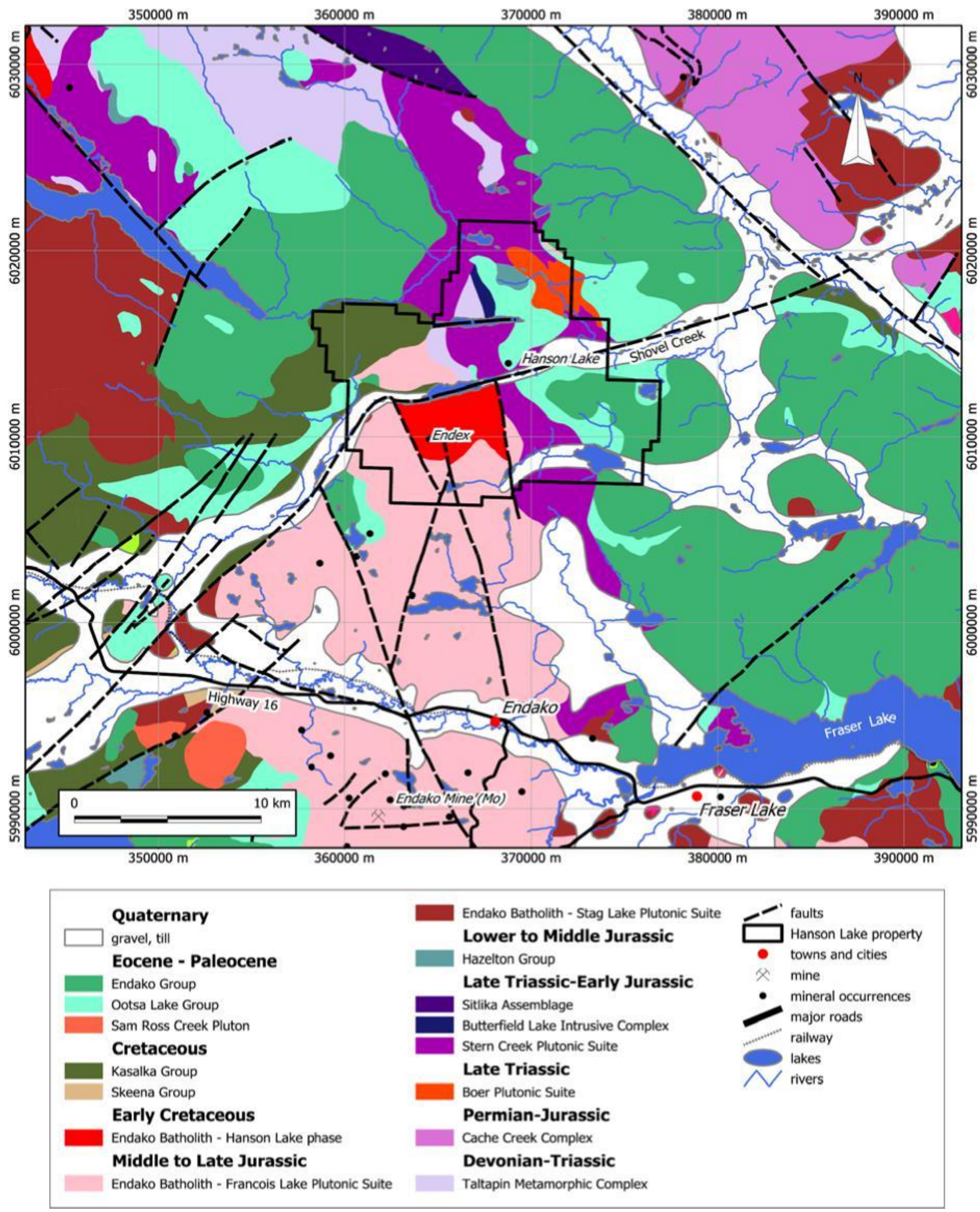

Figure 3: Regional Geology (taken from MacIntyre, 2012; after Massey et al., 2005).

4.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES

The geology of the Hanson property is shown in Figure 4. The map units shown in Figure 4 are briefly described in the previous section, and a more detailed account can be found in MacIntyre (2012; AR33278).

The oldest rocks on the Property are amphibolites that crop out sporadically between Hanson Lake and Helene Lake. Several outcrops also occur north of Helene Lake. These rocks are assigned, by the GSC, to the Devonian to Triassic Taltapin Metamorphic complex. Early workers on the Property assigned these rocks to the Cache Creek Group (unit CC). The amphibolites are intruded by gneissic quartz diorite and diorite (unit QD). The GSC has assigned these intrusive rocks to the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Stern Creek plutonic suite. North of Helene Lake greenstone basalt breccia is exposed nonconformably overlying Stern Creek orthogneiss. Near the unconformity, which was not directly observed, the basalt is found with rounded gneissic blocks and elongate rounded amphibolite clasts 5 to 20 cm across (Hrudey *et al*., 1999). These rocks may be the basal member of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. A few sporadic outcrops of ultramafic rocks crop out north of Helene Lake, and these are believed to be correlative with the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Butterfield Lake Intrusive Complex (Hrudey *et al.*, 1999). Outcrops of amphibolite and hornblende diorite that crop out in the northeast corner of the Hanson property have been mapped by Struik (1998) as part of the Pennsylvanian to Jurassic Babine Metamorphic Complex which may include plutonic rocks of the Boer Suite (hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and biotite granodiorite) and amphibolite of the Cache Creek Group.

Sporadic outcrops of white to pink coarse grained biotite granite to granodiorite (unit QM) crop out northwest and southwest of Hanson Lake. These intrusive rocks are assigned to the Glenannan Phase of the Middle to Late Jurassic Francois Lake plutonic suite of the Endako batholith (Whalen *et al.*, 2001). Outcrops of grey to white weathering medium to coarse grained granite and granodiorite south of Hanson Lake have been dated as Early Cretaceous (Whalen *et al.*, 2001) and comprise the younger Hanson Lake phase of the Endako Batholith. Outcrops of alaskite north of the lake (unit AK) may also be part of this pluton. On the west side of the Property the Endako batholith and older metamorphic rocks are overlain by Upper Cretaceous andesitic volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group. Extensive areas northwest and southeast of Hanson Lake are covered by relatively flat lying to gently dipping flows of Eocene or younger age. These rocks included felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group (unit OO) and overlying basaltic flows of the Endako Group (unit E). Workers on the Property also recognized a younger quartz-feldspar porphyry (unit QFP) that intrudes older rock units. These rocks are similar to quartz phyric flows that are part of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group.

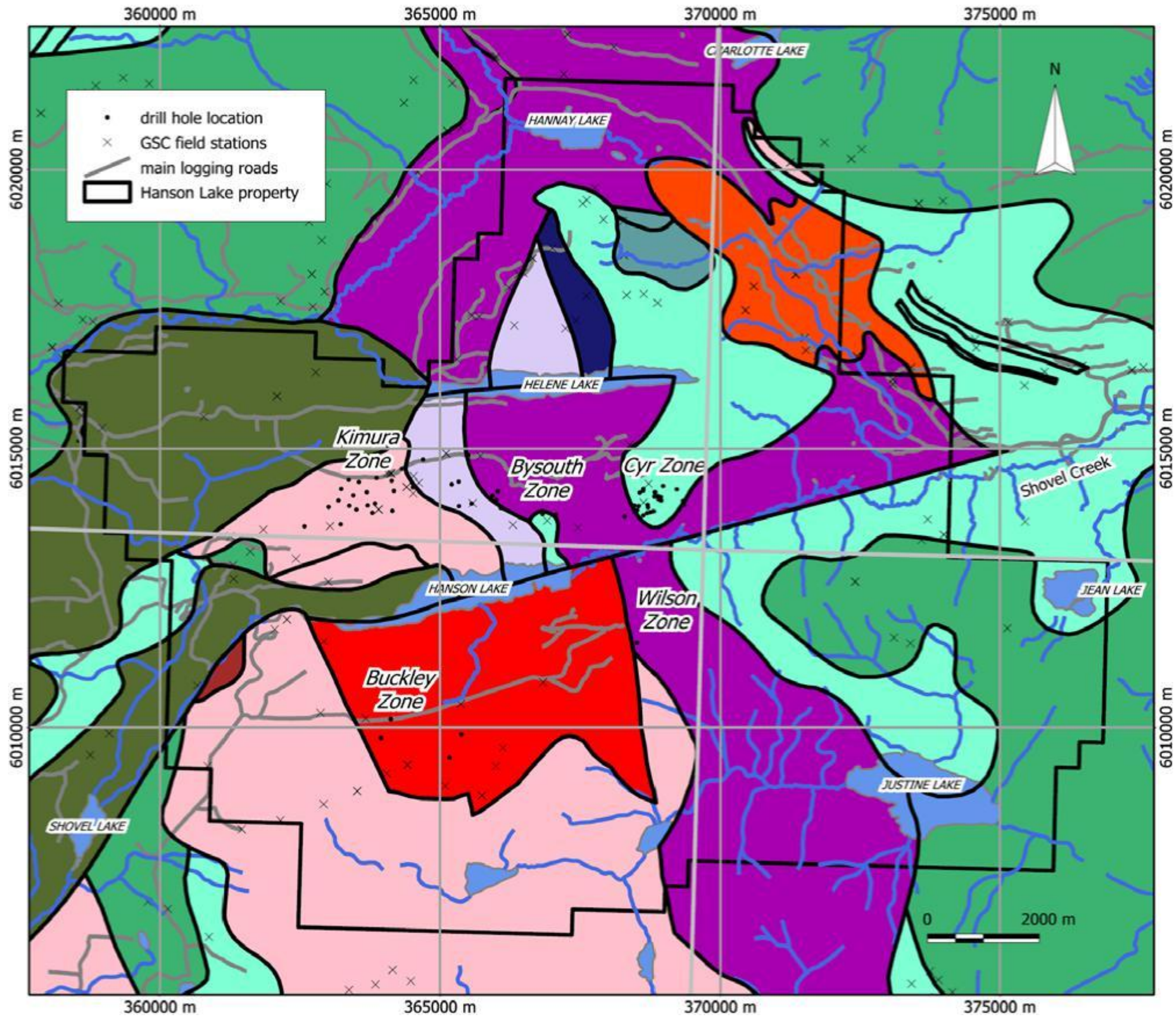

Figure 4: Property geology and location of mineral occurrences (taken from MacIntyre, 2012). See figure 3 for legend.

The Hanson property is comprised of five mineral zones as delineated by previous exploration companies. North of Hanson Lake is the Kimura zone on the west, the Cyr zone to the east and the Bysouth zone occupying the central area of the Property (Figure 4 and 5). South of Hanson Lake are the Buckley and Wilson zones.

Geological mapping by Twyman (1990) and Chapman (1992) is shown on Figure 4. This mapping has the Kimura zone underlain by Late Jurassic Glenannan quartz monzonite (unit QM). The Bysouth zone is hosted by amphibolite and biotite-hornblende schist (unit CC) and biotite quartz-feldspar gneiss (unit QD). The Cyr zone is located within possibly Eocene quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Twyman, 1990; Chapman, 1992). The Buckley zone is within the Early Cretaceous Hanson Lake phase of the Endako Batholith.; the Wilson zone straddles the contact between the Hanson Lake phase and older gneissic quartz diorites.

Mineralization at Hanson is principally within: (1) quartz monzonite as fracture filling stockwork containing copper, molybdenum (Kimura and Buckley zones), (2) quartz porphyry/quartz feldspar porphyry with silicified zones carrying gold, silver, zinc, lead values (Cyr zone), (3) acid breccias with silicified zones carrying zinc, lead, gold, silver values (Cyr zone) and (4) quartz diorite/amphibolite shear zones that contain: copper, gold (Bysouth zone). Sulphides occur in all areas principally as chalcopyrite, sphalerite, molybdenite and galena.

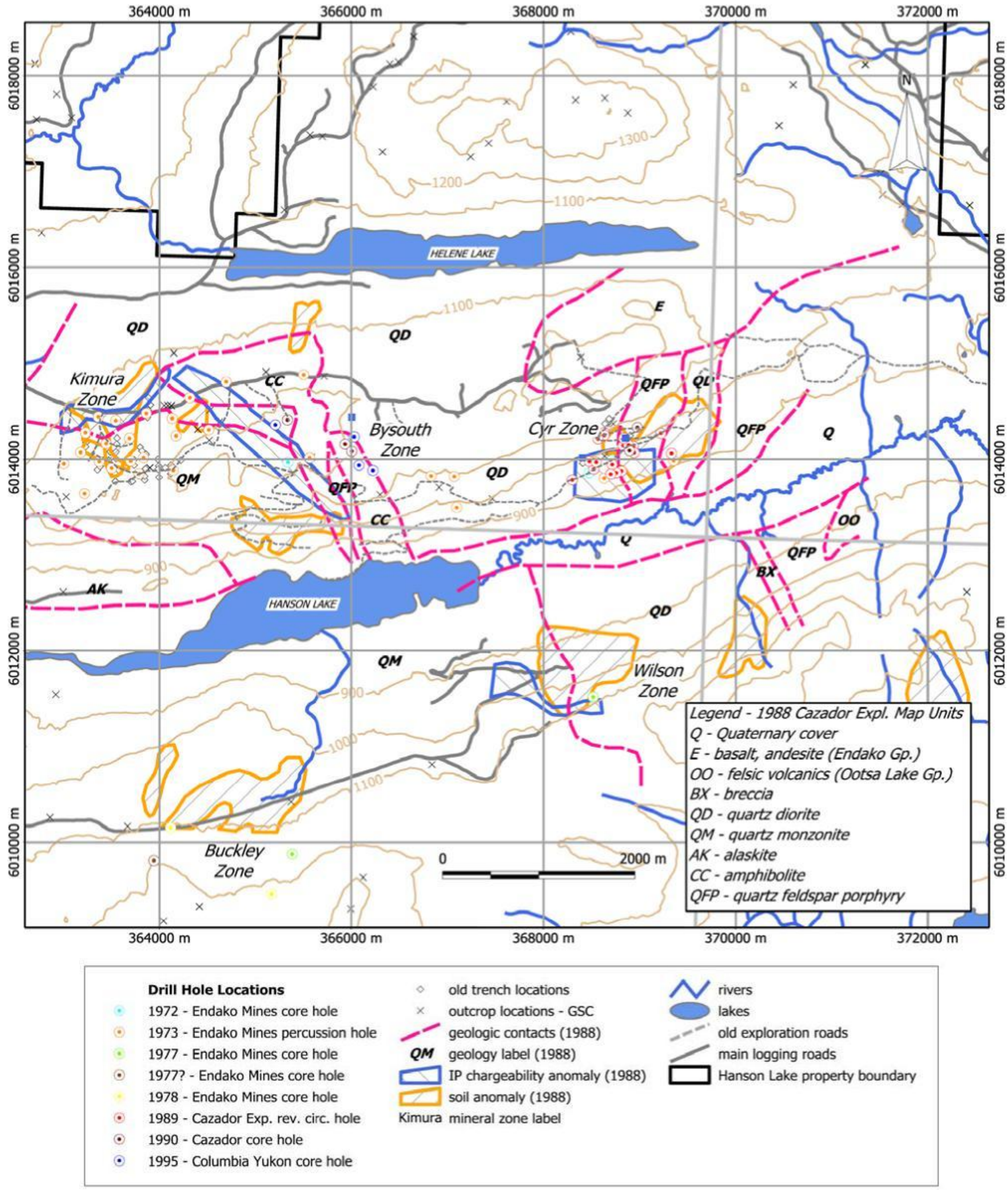

Figure 5: Geology, drill sites and exploration targets on the Hanson property (taken from MacIntyre, 2012). Geology and anomaly locations after Twyman (1990) and Chapman (1992).

4.2.1 Kimura and Bysouth Zones

The Kimura zone is located in an area that was logged in the 1970's and has since been reforested. The zone occupies ground that gently slopes toward the north and is relatively flat. Outcrop is extremely sparse but the overburden is relatively thin. Endako Mines uncovered the underlying rocks through a series of trenches excavated in the 1970's (Figure 6). The trenches were excavated over 25 years ago and subsequently, most are overgrown and some are filled with water or debris. A strong Cu-in-soil geochemical anomaly is associated with the Kimura zone (Figure 6).

The majority of the Kimura zone is characterized by a very coarse-grained quartz monzonite/granite that grades to pegmatitic locally with feldspar crystals reaching up to 2 cm. This intrusive phase is distinguished by large, quartz phenocrysts up to 1 cm in diameter. Andesitic dykes commonly intrude the plutonic rocks. The dykes are massive, fine grained and locally feldspar porphyritic. They commonly contain small amounts of disseminated pyrite and often magnetite. Propylitic alteration, characterized by chloritized mafic minerals, is pervasive throughout the zone. Epidote is seen in several trenches along the west side of the Kimura zone. Silicic alteration appears to form a core within the zone (Koyanagi, 2005). Mineralization in the Kimura zone occurs mainly as disseminated sulphides with locally occurring massive sulphides. Sulphides are mostly pyrite and chalcopyrite with minor amounts of bornite (Koyanagi, 2005).

The Kimura and Bysouth zones have been extensively tested by percussion and diamond drilling. Hole locations are shown on Figure 6. The best drill hole intersections are listed in Table 2. The target of drilling and trenching done in 1973 and 1990 appears to have been the presence of strong soil geochemical anomalies for Cu and Zn and coincident IP chargeability anomalies (Figure 6).

Table 2. LIST OF BEST DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS, HANSON PROPERTY

Number	Operator	Year	Type	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Zone	Azimuth	Inclination	Length	Intersections
H2	Endako	1972	DDH	365336	6013968	Bysouth	0	-90	150.0	9.14 m. @ 0.7 opt Ag,0.02 opt
P8	Endako	1973	PDH	363230	6014275	Kimura	0	-90	?	91.44 m. @ 0.1% Cu
P11	Endako	1973	PDH	363687	6014218	Kimura	0	-90	?	33.53 m. @ 0.1% Cu
P15	Endako	1973	PDH	364132	6014423	Kimura	0	-90	?	27.43m. @ 0.1% Cu,0.3% Zn
P32	Endako	1973	PDH	363787	6013848	Kimura	0	-90	?	60.96 m. @ 0.3% Zn
H3	Endako	1972	DDH	368476	6013859	Cyr	90	-45	150.0	3.05 m. @ 0.5% Cu, 0.8 opt Ag
P25	Endako	1973	PDH	368631	6013802	Cyr	0	-90	?	83.82 m. @ 0.3% Zn
P27	Endako	1973	PDH	369354	6013986	Cyr	0	-90	?	30.48 m. @ 0.4 Zn, 1.0 opt Ag
RC-11	Cazador	1989	RCH	368632	6014250	Cyr	0	-90	?	14 m. @ 0.9% Zn, 0.2 gpt Au
RC-12	Cazador	1989	RCH	368569	6014210	Cyr	0	-90	?	10 m. @ 1.1% Zn,0.3 gpt Au
RC-13	Cazador	1989	RCH	368836	6014218	Cyr	0	-90	?	22 m. @ 0.4% Zn
RC-17	Cazador	1989	RCH	368758	6013859	Cyr	0	-90	?	2 m. @ 0.6% Cu, 80 gpt Ag
RC-21	Cazador	1989	RCH	368477	6013978	Cyr	0	-90	?	10 m. @ 41.8 gpt Ag,0.7 gpt Au
H90-2	Cazador	1990	DDH	365936	6014157	Bysouth	143	-50	120.4	15.0 m. @ 0.2% Cu,0.1 gpt Au
H90-3	Cazador	1990	DDH	366006	6014082	Bysouth	348	-50	104.0	22.0 m. @ 0.2% Cu,0.1 gpt Au
H90-4	Cazador	1990	DDH	368977	6014330	Cyr	265	-58	152.5	33 m. @ 23.6 gpt Ag

Note: DDH = diamond drill hole, PDH = percussion drill hole, RCH = reverse circulation drill hole; opt – ounces per ton; gpt = grams per tonne; drill hole locations are shown on Figure 7 (Kimura and Bysouth zones) and Figure 8 (Cyr zone). Table taken from MacIntyre (2012).

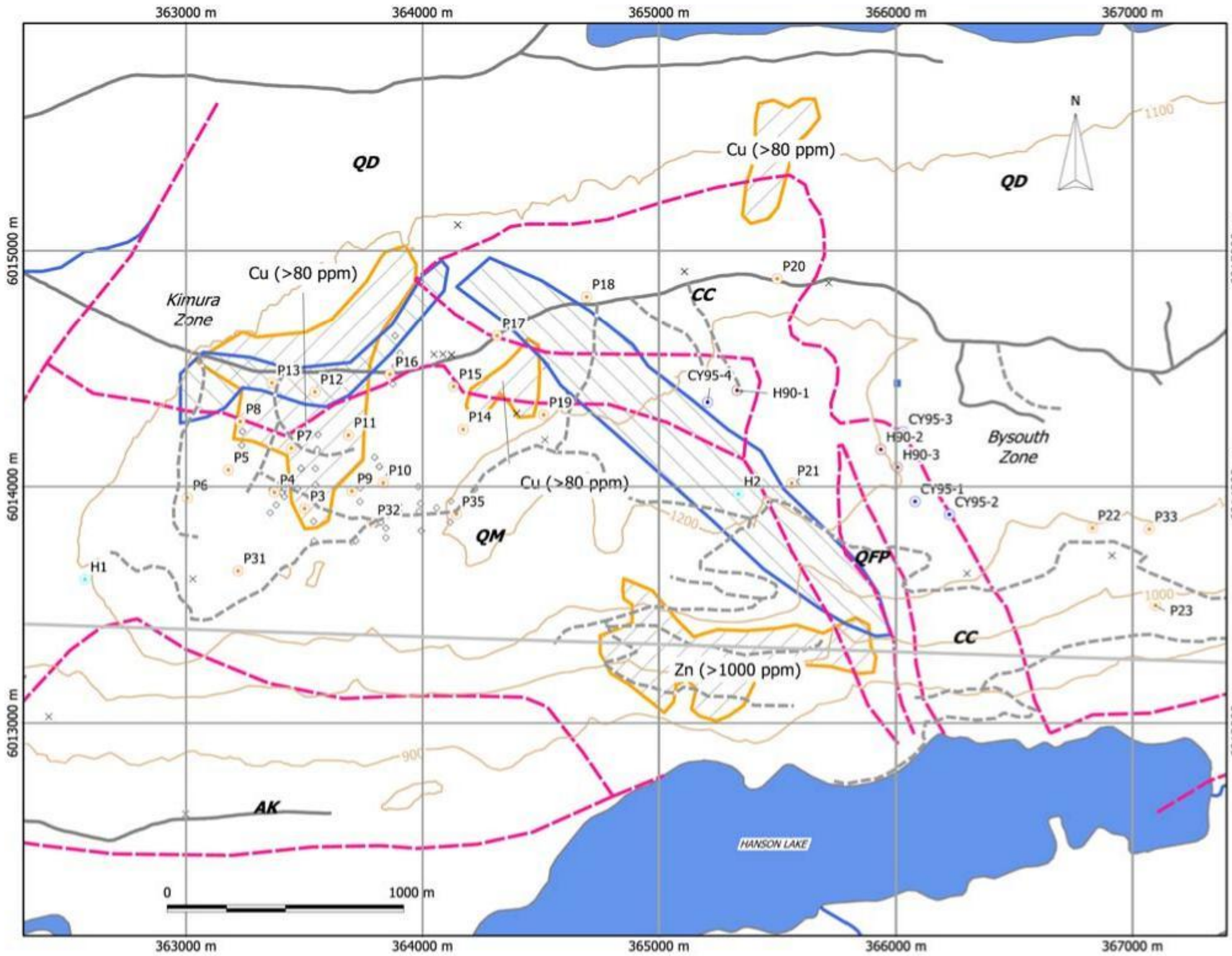

Figure 6: Geology and exploration targets, Kimura and Bysouth zones (taken from MacIntyre, 2012). See figure 5 for legend.

4.2.2 Cyr Zone

The Cyr zone is located along the south-facing slope above the north-east end of Hanson Lake. Previous exploration produced a series of trenches, pits and drill hole locations (Figure 7). Access to these workings is via a system of switchback roads. The Cyr zone is underlain by a quartz porphyry unit. This porphyry is commonly clay altered, oxidized and is often leached and vuggy (Koyanagi, 2005). The porphyry appears rhyolitic or dacitic in composition and may be a high level intrusive. The rhyolite may belong to the Eocene Ootsa lake group.

Mineralization in the Cyr zone occurs as disseminated pyrite which is ubiquitous throughout the quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP). Quartz veins and quartz segregations are found locally but do not appear associated with sulphide mineralization (Koyanagi, 2005). Lithogeochemical sampling by Koyanagi (2005) returned high levels of silver (10,894 ppb) and significant levels of lead and zinc (1,095.92 ppm and 439.5 ppm respectively). Significant drill hole intersections from the Cyr zone are listed in Table 3. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 7.

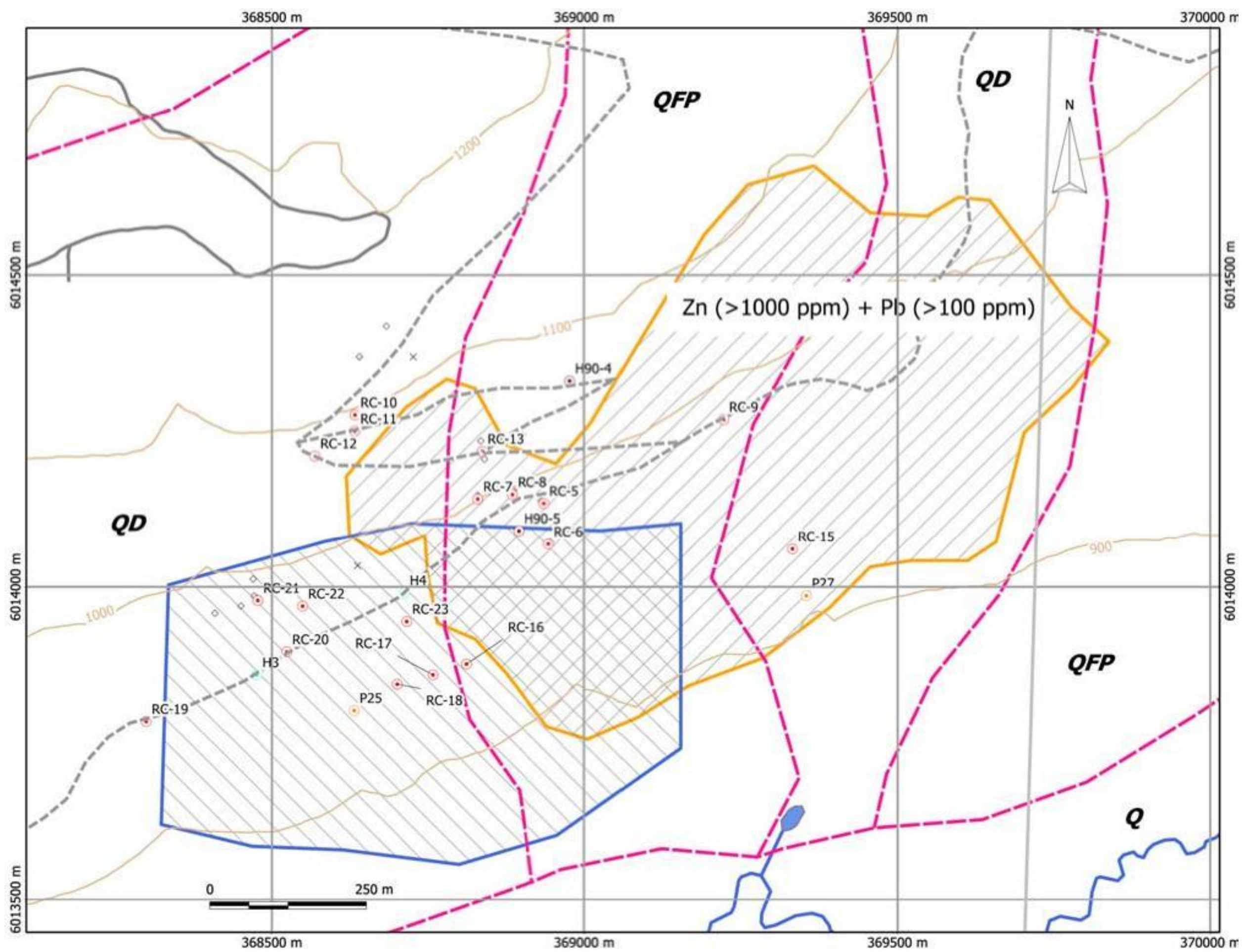

Figure 7: Geology and exploration targets, Cyr zone (taken from MacIntyre, 2012). See figure 5 for legend.

5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

5.1 EARLY EXPLORATION WORK IN THE ENDAKO-HANSON LAKE AREA

In 1960 Endako Mines Ltd., optioned the Endako molybdenum property to Placer Development Ltd. Placer subsequently developed the Property bringing it into production in early 1965. There was a resulting staking rush in the region by junior and major mining companies exploring for more porphyry molybdenum deposits. Large blocks of mineral claims were established in the region and this was followed by geochemical and geophysical surveys. A few properties were subsequently tested by drilling. However, while several molybdenum showings were located in felsic intrusive rocks, none were found to be economic. Exploration in the area was hampered by extensive glacial overburden with regional rock outcrop at about one percent.

United Buffadison Mines Ltd. discovered outcroppings of quartz monzonite mineralized with molybdenite near Owl Lake, some 13 km north of the Endako mine. Following successful geochemical soil surveys the company completed 3,048 m (10,000 ft) of bulldozer trenching followed by 18 “B” size wire-line diamond drill holes, totalling 2,164 m (7,100 ft). Large intersections of sub economic grade molybdenum (0.01% to 0.10% MoS_2) were intersected.

5.2 HANSON EXPLORATION HISTORY

5.2.1 1965-1970 AMAX Exploration Inc.

Between 1965 and 1970, AMAX Exploration Inc. was actively exploring for molybdenum in the Endako area, as at that time their parent company AMAX Inc., was the world’s largest molybdenum producer. They conducted silt and soil geochemical programs on the south side of Hanson Lake, discovering a large molybdenum-in-soils anomaly centred some 2 km due south of the lake. D.G. Allen, Geologist reported “Geochemical Soil sampling has revealed a prominent anomalous area approximately 6,000 ft by 4,000 ft on the southern Top claims. Almost no outcrops are present in the anomalous area to aid in interpretation of the anomaly.” (Allen, 1970; AR 2931)

5.2.2 1971 - 1973 Endako Mines Division

Canadian Exploration Ltd., Endako Mines Division (a subsidiary of Placer Development Ltd.) as part of a regional exploration program focused on the Hanson Lake area upon discovering anomalous base and precious metals values in stream silts. A large block of 409 mineral claims were staked, approximately 2,900 soil samples were collected and assayed and 52.8 line-kilometres (33 line-miles) of ground magnetometer survey were conducted (Kimura, 1972; AR 3645). Several large anomalies were generated with this work. Forty additional mineral claims were staked east of the first area surveyed (known as Cyr zone) and 216 soil samples were collected and assayed (Bysouth, 1973; AR 4282). A large lead-zinc anomaly was outlined adjacent to the east end of the Bysouth zone anomaly discovered the prior year. An additional 20 mineral claims were staked southeast of Hanson Lake (known as Wilson zone) and 134 soil samples were collected and assayed (Kimura, 1973; AR 4284). A copper-molybdenum anomaly was defined.

A soil sampling survey was also conducted in a large area near Justine and Jean Lakes. There were 184 samples obtained and submitted for assay (Kimura, 1973a; AR 4286) – resulting in a lead anomaly being partially defined 2 miles northwest of Justine Lake (Peters zone). Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were conducted on 23 km (14.4 miles) of cut-line covering parts of the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr zones and several chargeability and resistivity anomalies were detected (Thornton, 1972; AR 4283). Four core holes, each approximately 150 m (500 ft) long, were drilled on the north side of Hanson Lake to follow-up on the soil geochemical anomalies and the IP anomalies. One hole was drilled in the Kimura zone (H1), one in the Bysouth zone (H2) and two in the Cyr zone (H3,4). All four holes reported sub-economic minor base metal and precious metal values (J. Chapman, personal communication; internal Endako Mines report).

In 1973, Endako Mines Division conducted a 44.8 line-kilometres (28 line-miles) ground EM survey over the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr zones resulting in several conductors being defined with some coincidental with the IP anomalies (internal Endako Mines report). Thirty-one percussion drill holes totalling 2,423 m (7,950 ft) were completed in the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr zones. No economic mineralization was encountered but several intercepts of low-grade copper and/or zinc and/or silver were encountered. More than 100 trenches were excavated in these same zones and some of the trenches yielded marginal values in copper (internal Endako Mines report). The company staked 37 mineral claims that overlapped ground previously held by AMAX Exploration Inc. south of Hanson Lake. A total of 399 soil samples were collected and sent for assay. Similar to AMAX, Endako Mines defined a large molybdenum-lead-silver anomaly that extended beyond AMAX's 1970 soils grid towards the south (Cyr, 1973; AR 4703). Induced Polarization surveys conducted on 29.4 km (18.4 miles) of cut-line extended the 1972 survey over the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr zones north of Hanson Lake and for the first time tested the Wilson zone to the southeast of Hanson Lake. Several new chargeability and resistivity anomalies were defined (Cannon 1973; AR 4758). Although follow-up work was planned for 1974, this program was cancelled due to the introduction of Government Bill #31, the Mineral Royalties Act (Endako Mines internal report).

5.2.3 1977-1978 Endako Mines Division

In 1977, Endako Mines drilled four inclined BQ wire-line core holes totalling 225 m to test the Buckley (2 holes – H7, 8) and Wilson (2 holes – H9, 10) zones. Sub-economic molybdenum and copper were intersected in these short holes (Kimura 1978; AR 6664). In 1978 an additional three inclined BQ wire-line core holes totalling 350 m were drilled in the Buckley zone (holes 78-1, 2 and 3). Sub-economic molybdenum and copper mineralization was also intersected in these short holes (Kimura, 1979; AR 7190). Molybdenum prices collapsed in the early 1980's and Endako Mines Division withdrew from the Hanson Lake area and never returned as the parent company Placer Development Ltd. shifted all its development to precious metals.

5.2.4 1987 Metamin Enterprises Inc.

The Hanson property was restaked by Metamin Enterprises Inc. in 1987. Ben Ainsworth and Dave Jenkins, the principals of Metamin, were former Placer Development geologists. Metamin optioned the Hanson property to Cazador Explorations Ltd. Placer Development was approached by Cazador management to see if it wished to participate again in Hanson through Cazador share placements. Placer decided in favour of this arrangement and also participated in the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the company.

5.2.5 1988-1993 Cazador Explorations Inc.

Cazador Explorations conducted extensive geochemical soil surveys and ground magnetic surveys north of Hanson Lake followed by trenching and drilling (core and reverse circulation). Also, Placer Development Ltd. (then Placer Dome Inc.) analyzed old stored sample pulps for precious metals from Endako Mines' 1970's Hanson exploration. This joint work resulted in the discovery of new mineralization in the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr zones (Jenkins, 1989, AR 18398; Twyman, 1990, AR 19649; Twyman, 1991; AR 21187; Ainsworth, 1992, AR 22499 and Jenkins, 1993, AR 23042). In 1991 the NDP were elected to government in B.C. This had a negative impact on investment in mining. Cazador found it increasingly difficult to raise money and finally suspended its exploration program in B.C. and refocused on working in Manitoba.

5.2.6 1995 Columbia Yukon Resources

The last significant exploration at Hanson was done by Columbia Yukon Resources Ltd. under an option with Metamin Enterprises Inc. Four core holes, totalling 961 m, were drilled in the Bysouth zone near Trench T8912. In the drilling report by T.L. Sadler-Brown, P.Geo., March 31, 1995 it appears that not all core was sampled and assayed. The assays available indicate anomalous copper (>300 ppm) over large intervals (up to 290 m), with many samples over 1,000 ppm and one sample yielding 2,470 ppm copper (Saddlier-Brown, 1995).

5.2.7 2004 Abel Exploration Ltd. – Yekooche First Nation

The Hanson property was re-staked by Abel Exploration Ltd. on behalf of the Yekooche First Nation in 2004. A small program focussed on lithogeochemical sampling of historical trenches in the Kimura (18 samples) and Cyr (6 samples) zones was completed in late 2004 (Koyanagi, 2005; AR 27665). One sample collected from Trench 47 in the Kimura zone returned >10,000 ppm Cu and 78232 ppb Ag. Koyanagi (2005) concluded that "Lab results indicate a central zone of significant mineralization centred on trench 48. This zone is highlighted by high copper, zinc and silver values revealing excellent mineral potential."

5.2.8 2006 G.W. Kurz

The Hanson property was re-staked in 2006 by G.W. Kurz to cover several areas of potential molybdenum mineralization. This staking was triggered by rising molybdenum prices. A total of 33 soil and 6 stream samples were collected along the Owl Lake logging road in an area south of Hanson Lake (Bysouth, 2007, AR 29145).

The claims were subsequently allowed to forfeit and the Property was re-staked by John A. Chapman and Gerald G. Carlson (the current Property Owners) in 2011.

5.2.9 2012 Stone Ridge Exploration Corp.

The Hanson property was optioned to Stone Ridge Exploration Corp., who conducted a helicopter-borne Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic (ZTEM) and aeromagnetic geophysical survey over the centre of the Property. The airborne survey identified several areas of weak to moderate anomalous conductivity, as well as areas of high and low magnetic response. Though some of these can be attributed to lithologic variations, others may represent mineralization or areas of magnetically-destructive alteration (MacIntyre, 2012).

6.0 2013 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The Hanson property lies within the Interior Plateau, an area of relatively low relief in which bedrock is largely covered by glacial till (Carter, 1976). Traditional exploration methods are thus not as effective in this region, and other methods must be used to discover any prospects. For this reason a structural study of linears related to topographic and geophysical features may be useful in defining potential targets for possible deposit-size mineralization. As discussed in Sections 4.2 and 5.0, within the last 50 years various exploration works by different groups have been conducted on the Hanson property, all within five zones surrounding Hanson Lake. The main exploration target at Hanson is believed to be of porphyry type, and mineralization has been demonstrated to be found in intrusive rocks as fracture filled stockwork, siliceous zones in acid breccias and within shear zones (discussed in section 6.2; MacIntyre, 2012). This demonstrates the possible importance of structural controls on the mineralization.

In line with the further development of the Property, it was felt that a structural analysis, when combined with the results of the recent airborne ZTEM survey and historical Property exploration results, would help to define additional targets for future exploration programs.

At the request of Stone Ridge Exploration Corp., Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. (CMG) was contracted to conduct a structural analysis on the Hanson property using topography and geophysical data obtained from the BC government's MapPlace website, and the 2012 ZTEM survey (AR 33278) conducted by Geotech Ltd. The structural study was performed between May 1st and 24th, 2013. Total cost of the analysis was $5130.00. A statement of expenditures is included at the end of this report.

6.1 REGIONAL AND TECTONIC SETTING OF THE HANSON PROPERTY

The Hanson property lies within the Cache Creek terrane (Figure 8), of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, consisting of an oceanic accretion-subduction complex composed of a mixture of oceanic and arc volcanic rocks, pelagic sedimentary rocks, ultramafic bodies and exotic limestone (Bickerton et al., 2013). The Cache Creek terrane is bounded on either side by arc complexes. The Paleozoic-Mesozoic Quesnel terrane lies to the east across the Pinchi Fault, while the Triassic-Jurassic Stikine terrane lies to the west.

These northwest oriented terrane boundaries, formed in part by compressional normal faulting, are known to have tight characteristics unlikely to facilitate metal-bearing felsic intrusions. During formation of these constricted boundaries strain would have been release via roughly perpendicular extensional faulting. Such structures would consist of dilation jogs and relatively open networks, capable of hosting mineralization which the main northwest structures could not. A number of deposits, including Endako, have been found to be associated with such easterly trending structures adjacent to northwest terrane boundaries.

The Endako molybdenum mine is a calc-alkaline porphyry deposit, hosted within quartz monzonites of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite, variably considered to be a younger phase of the Jurassic Topley intrusions (MinFile 093K 006; Schiarizza and MacIntyre, 1999). The Topley intrusions were thought to have been emplaced during a time of regional tectonic uplift forming the east-northeast trending Skeena Arch (Figure 8; Souther and Armstrong, 1966; Kimura *et al*., 1976). The Endako deposit trends northwest, consisting of north-easterly trending molybdenite-quartz veins. Mineralization is thought to be facilitated by the east trending South Boundary Fault (Kimura et al., 1976) directly south of the deposit. The Hanson property is situated near the Cache Creek-Stikine boundary, only 15 km north of the Endako mine (Figure 8).

Other significant mines in the area include the alkalic porphyry deposits at Mt. Milligan to the NE and Mt. Polley to the SE (just off the bottom of Figure 8), both found within the Quesnel terrane. The Gibraltar Cu-Mo porphyry deposit, located within rocks of the Cache Creek terrane, lies near the Terrane's eastern boundary (also off the bottom of Figure 8).

In line with what is found at Endako and a regional scale, east-northeast and northwest trending structures within the vicinity of Hanson are considered good exploration targets.

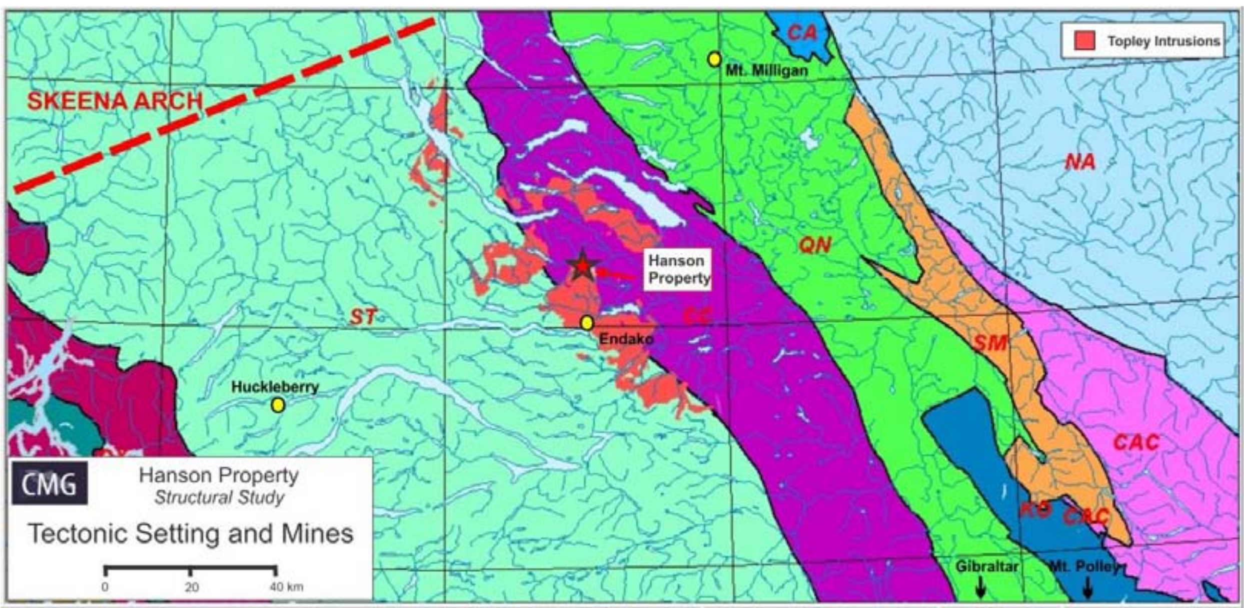

Figure 8: GSC terrane map and significant mines. (ST – Stikine, CC – Cache Creek, QN – Quesnel, SM – Slide Mountain, KO – Kootenay, CA – Cassiar, CAC – Cariboo, NA – North America)

6.2 REGIONAL 1:2,000,000 SCALE ANALYSIS

A regional analysis was conducted using topographic, and various geophysical survey data. The geophysical surveys used include total field and first vertical derivative (1VD) magnetics, as well as Bouger gravity data. Linear features were identified and labelled on each map, and then compiled to be compared with regional faults and terrane boundaries.

6.2.1 Linears from Topography

River, lakes and topographic features tend to represent places where structures have reached the surface, providing easily eroded pathways for water and glacial ice to follow. In most cases the linear morphologies identified on topographic maps can be representative of fault structures, lithological contacts or glacial erosion. Although at a regional scale, the longer trends typically represent much larger structural features such as deep-seated fault zones and tectonic contacts (Carlson, 2013).

In this case, the most significant linears are those trending northwest along the Stuart and Babine lake systems (Figure 9), as well as those on the eastern side of the map following the Rocky Mountain Trench. The rest of the linears are much shorter and, for the most part, represent smaller drainage systems. The Hanson property seems to be located in the midst of a trend of short northwest linears, and a few cross-cutting structures oriented east-northeast. The intersection of two of these conjugate trends lies in the vicinity of the Property.

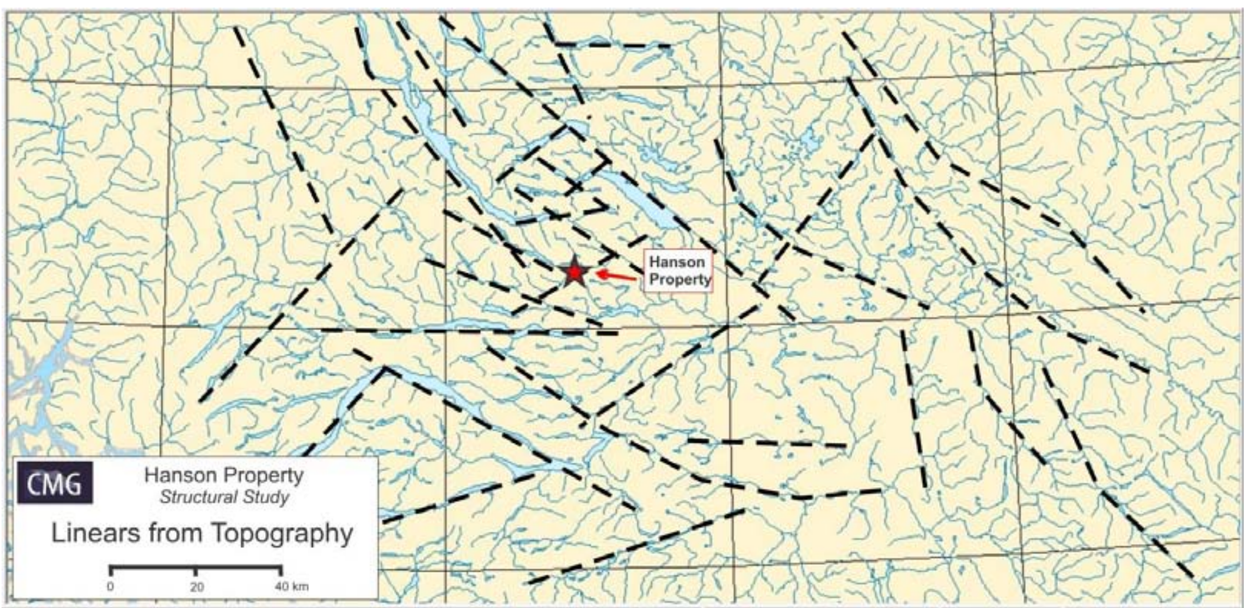

Figure 9: Linears identified based on lakes, and rivers within the topography.

6.2.2 Linears from Magnetics

Regional magnetic data are extremely useful for identifying linear trends (Figure 10 and 11) as magnetic trends are usually offset across large structural features. In this study, large structures such as the Rocky Mountain Trench and terrane contacts show up well. Other linears seem to represent fault zones and lithological trends, such as the two running northwest to either side of the Property which bound the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite. The Property lies over a small magnetic high, adjacent to a larger northwest magnetic high corridor to the west and another wedge-shaped body to the south, trending east-west. Other significant linears identified in this dataset are those trending approximately east-west, which could likely represent structures associated with the extensional regime forming along the boundaries of the terranes (as discussed above).

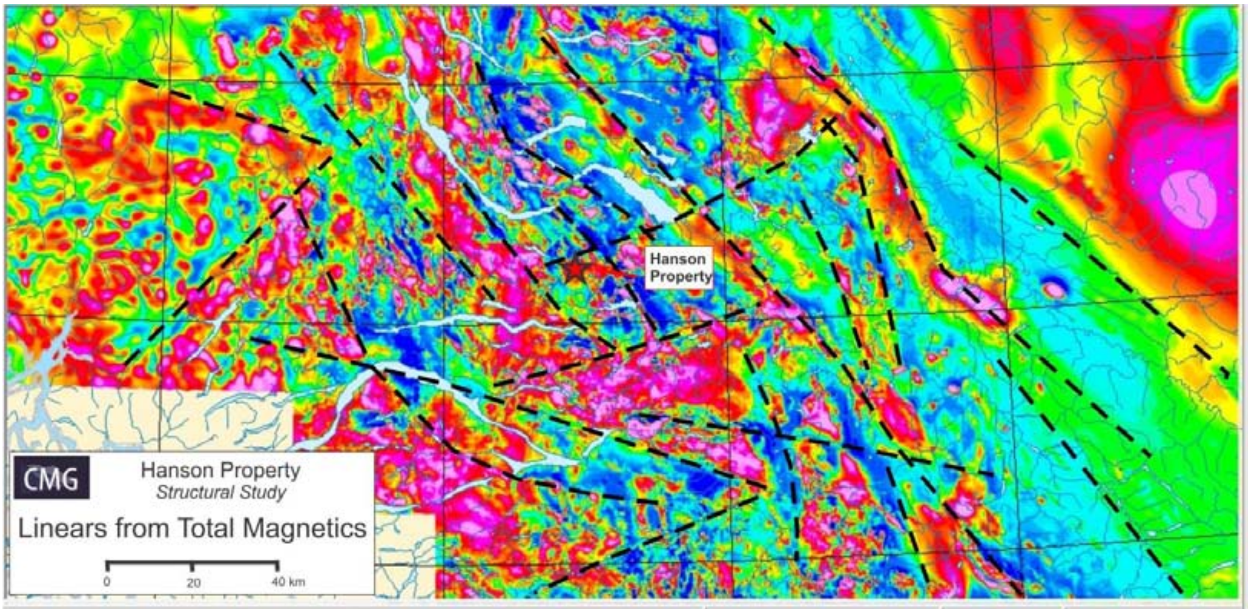

Figure 10: Linears based on regional total field magentics.

The first vertical derivative (1VD) map (Figure 12) provides greater detail of the magnetic signature, but seems to have trouble picking up those east-west linears seen in the total magnetic data above. Another east-northeast linears can be seen to the southeast, as well as a short northeast trend adjacent to the Property.

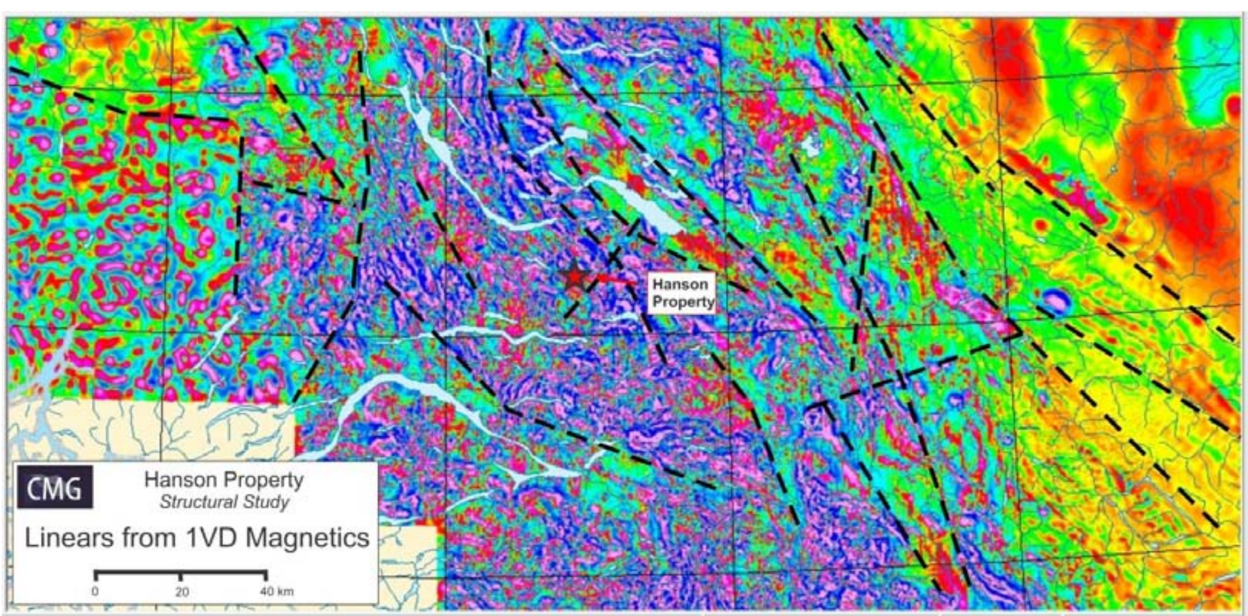

Figure 11: Linears based on regional first vertical derivative magnetic.

6.2.3 Linears from Gravity

The Bouger gravity data from the MapPlace website is coarse, thus only displays larger and probably deep-seated features within the region (Figure 12). Most of the linears have a north-northwest to south orientation. The long northwesterly linear to the east of the Property, and running off the bottom of the map, corresponds to the Pinchi Fault.

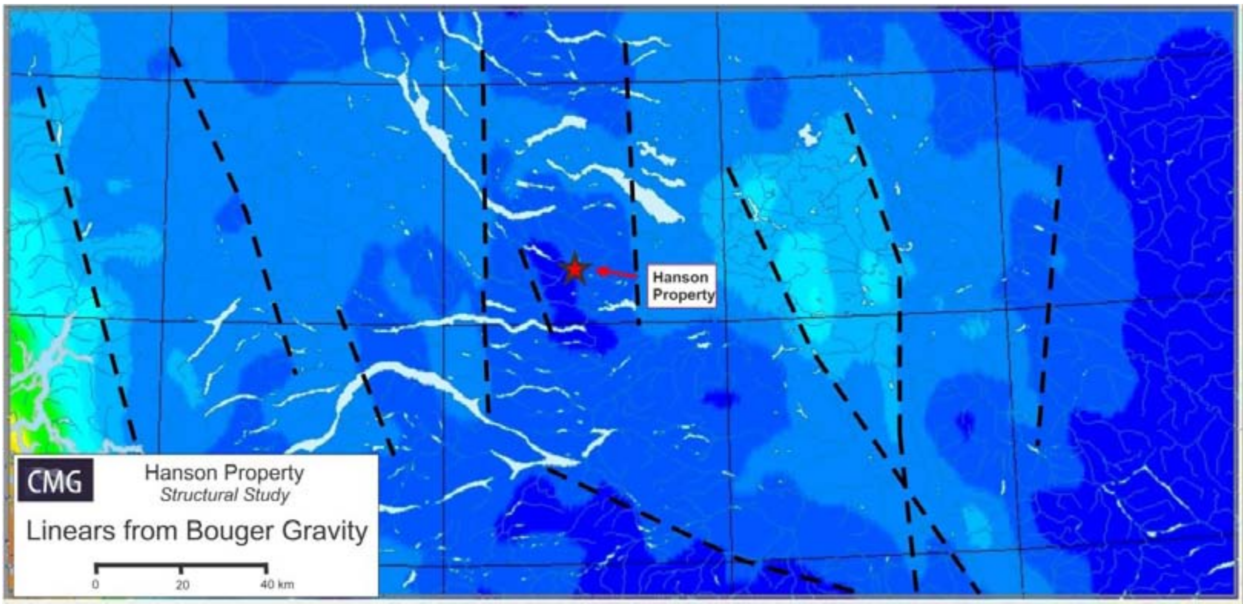

Figure 12: Linears identified from regional Bouger gravity.

6.2.4 Summary of Regional (1:2,000,000) Scale Linears

Figure 13 depicts a compilation of all the linears determined from the above data. Those areas where two or more linears from different data sets aligned were combined into a single thicker line. The thickness of the lines corresponds to the number of linears it represents (three or more being the thickest; two, a medium weight).

It can be seen that the Hanson property is surrounded by numerous regional north- northwest trending linears, with some east-northeast cross-cutting features. When the compilation is overlain on the terrane map (Figure 14) several of the major north-west trends line up with terrane boundaries. A relatively long north-easterly structure cuts across several terranes, running through the Hanson property.

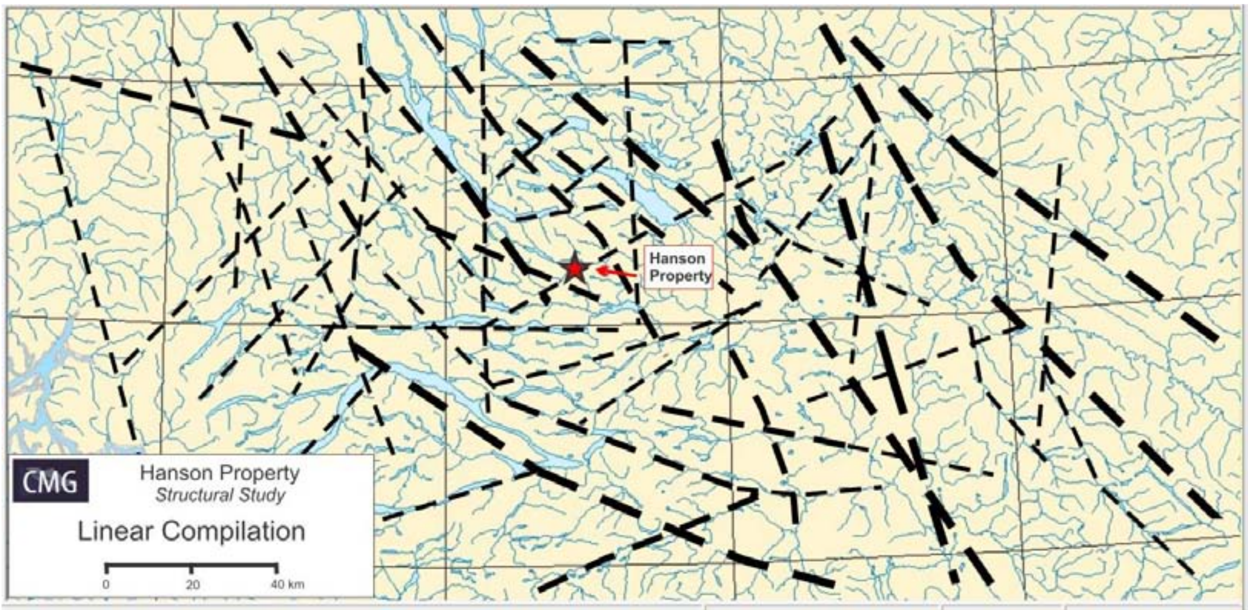

Figure 13: Compilation of regional linears. (lines thicken with the number of linears superimposed on top of each other; 3 or more are thicker than 2)

The compilation suggests the area has good potential for the presence of mineralization, due to the high density of intersecting structures and the intersection of a prominent north-northeast trending linear with the main northwest oriented structural corridor containing the Property.

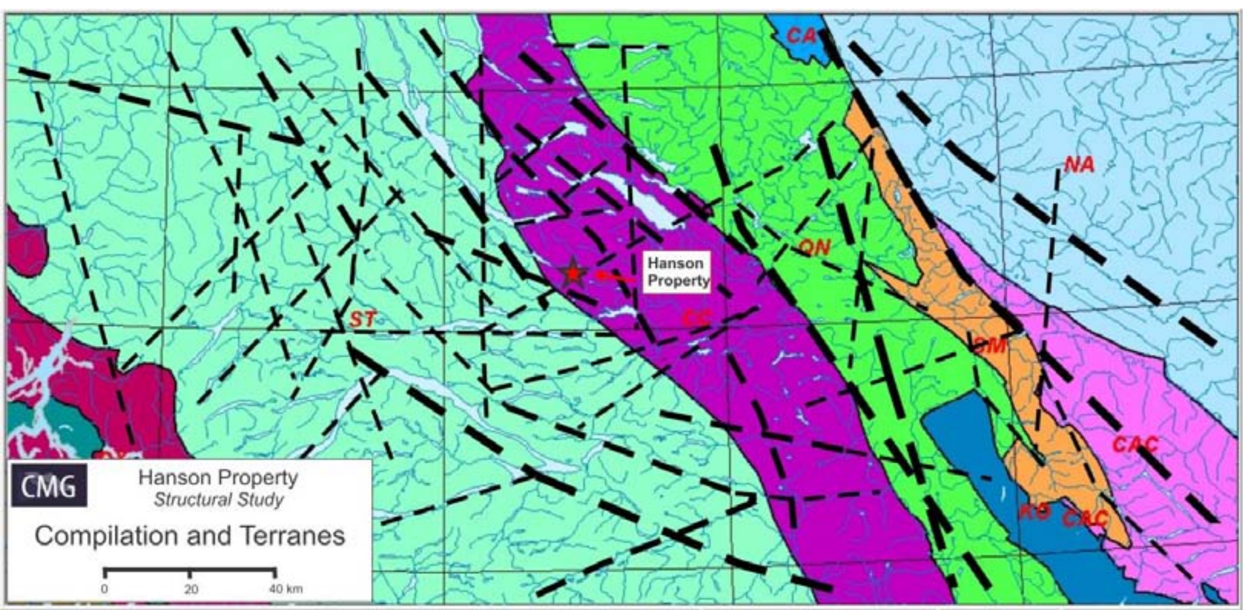

Figure 14: Regional Linear compilation over GSC terrane map of BC.

6.3 PROPERTY 1:150,000 SCALE ANALYSIS

A Property analysis was conducted using topographic, Digital Elevation Model (DEM), and various geophysical survey data to define linear structures within the Property and immediate surrounding area. Geophysical surveys used include both Total and 1VD magnetic acquired from the MapPlace website and the 2012 ZTEM survey IP data. As was done for the regional setting, linear features were identified on each map and compiled. From the compilation map, target locations were determined based on intersections of significant linears.

Geology of the Hanson property has been described above in Section 4.0. Figure 15 depicts the location of the Property in relation to the terrane boundaries. The Property is located very near the boundary with the Stikine terrane, thus the potential for easterly cross-structures is high.

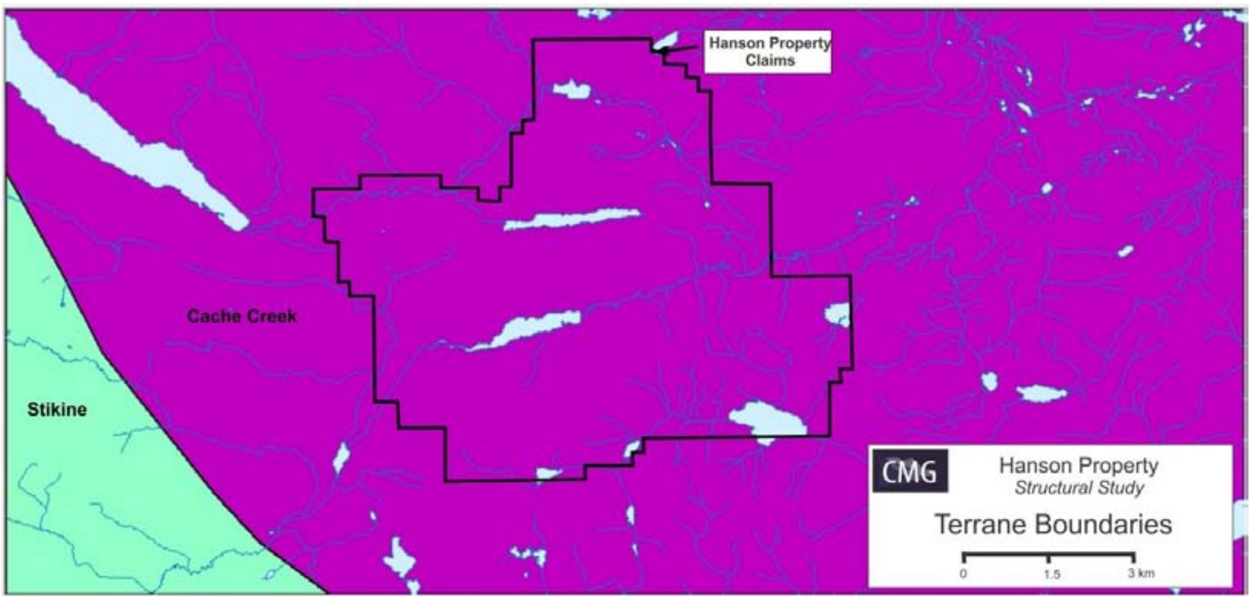

Figure 15: GSC terrane boundaries surrounding the Hanson property.

6.3.1 Linears based on Topography and DEM

Topographic features show a number of north-easterly trending linears through the centre and northern sections of the Property, the longest of which relates to the Shovel Creek Fault (Figure 16). A series of north-westerly trending linears is present to the west of the Property. Two such trends are located within the northeast and southeast corners of the claim block.

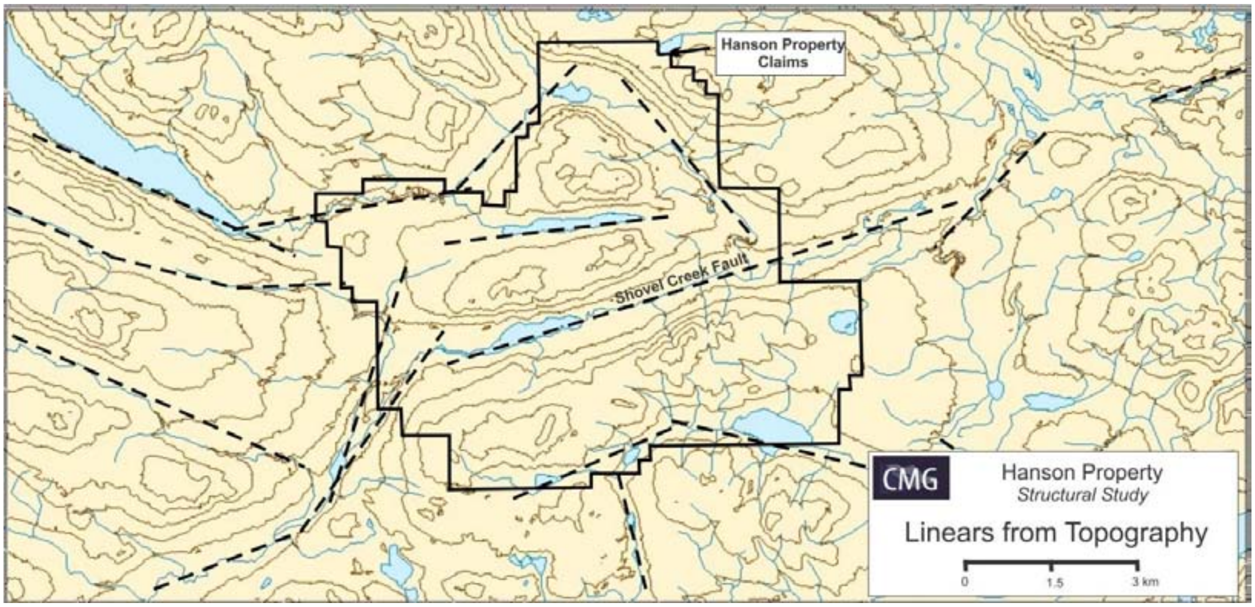

Figure 16: Linears based on rivers, lakes and topography.

Linears identified from the DEM data (Figure 17) show similar trends as those from the topographic map, with some slight variations. The DEM data identified two small north-northwest trending linears to the east of the Property not seen above. No obvious evidence for glacial ice direction could be seen from the data.

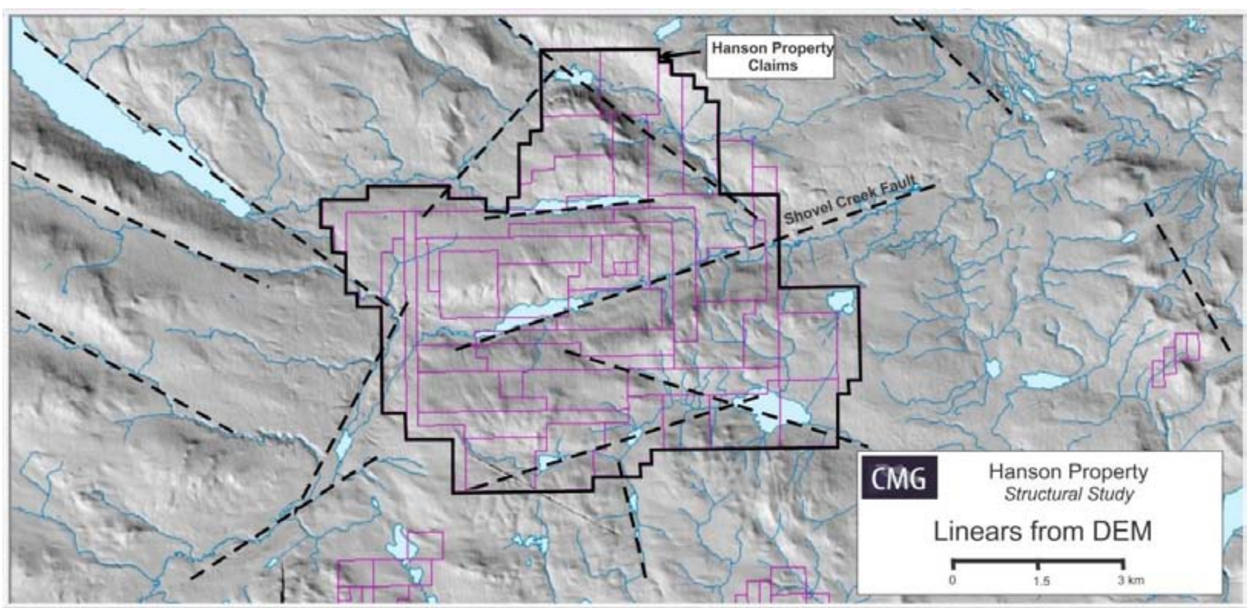

Figure 17: Linears based on Digital Elevation Model (DEM).

6.3.2 Linears based on Magentics and ZTEM

Both the total field and 1VD magnetic data were used at this scale to help better define any trends seen in the data (Figure 18 and 19). The majority of the Property is situated over a group of magnetic highs, with a corridor of highs running north-northwest along the Property's eastern boundary. Several cross-structures trend northeast, intersecting these north-northwest anomalous corridors. The central trend corresponds to the Shovel Creek Fault also seen in the data above. The 1VD magnetic data (Figure 19) supports linears seen in the total field magnetics.

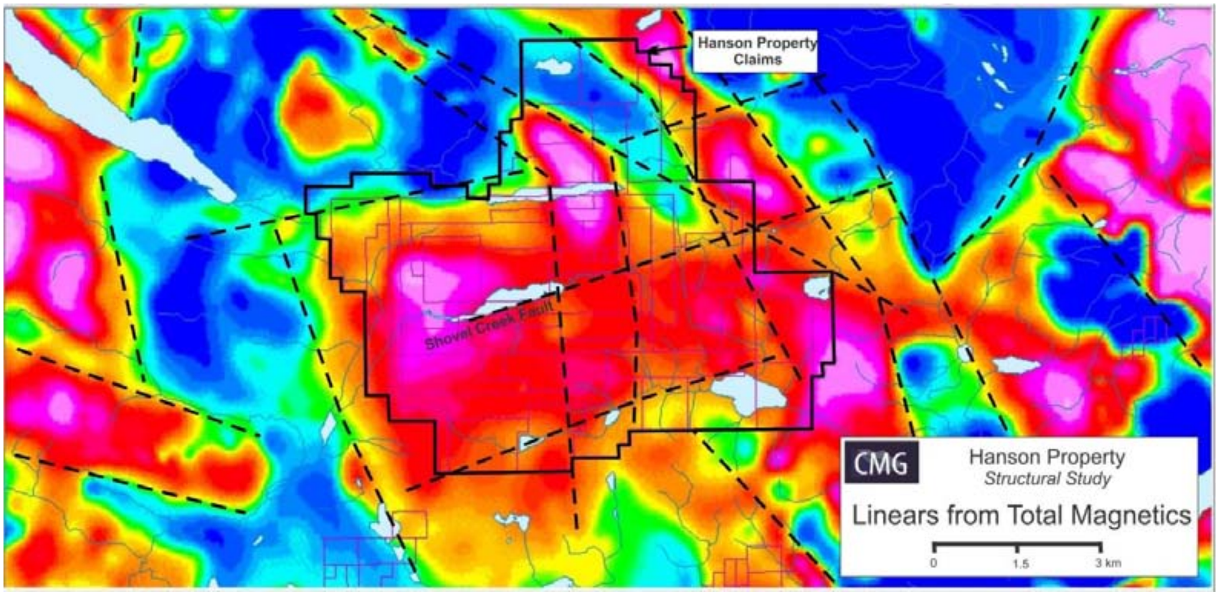

Figure 18: Linears based on total field magnetics.

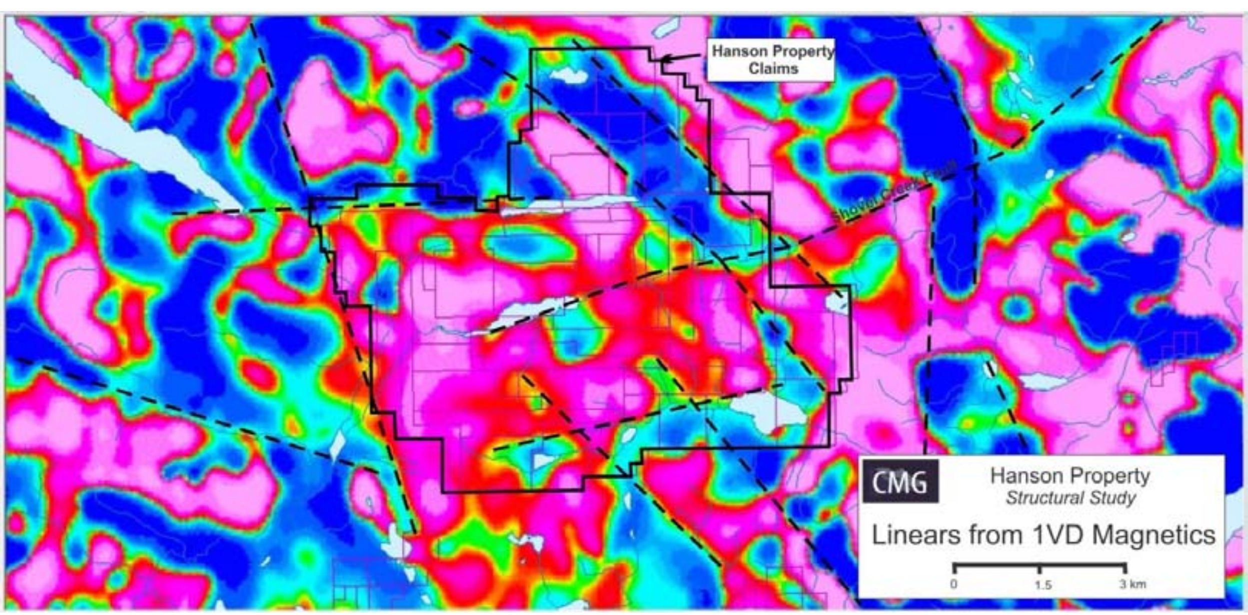

Figure 19: Linears based on first vertical derivative magnetics.

The 30Hz In-phase Total Divergence data from the ZTEM survey conducted on the Property in 2012 was added to the study to see if any conductive trends exist (Figure 20). The conductive area surrounding a triangular high resistivity body in the top left corner of the map corresponds to volcanic and metamorphic rocks surrounding a plutonic body seen in the Property geology (Figure 3, 4 and 21). This resistive body is found under the Kimura zone, and may represent a region of potassic alteration often found in the core of porphyry systems. The surrounding conductive halo could be caused by sulphide mineralization, found in an argillic alteration halo, a shear zone, or a combination of both.

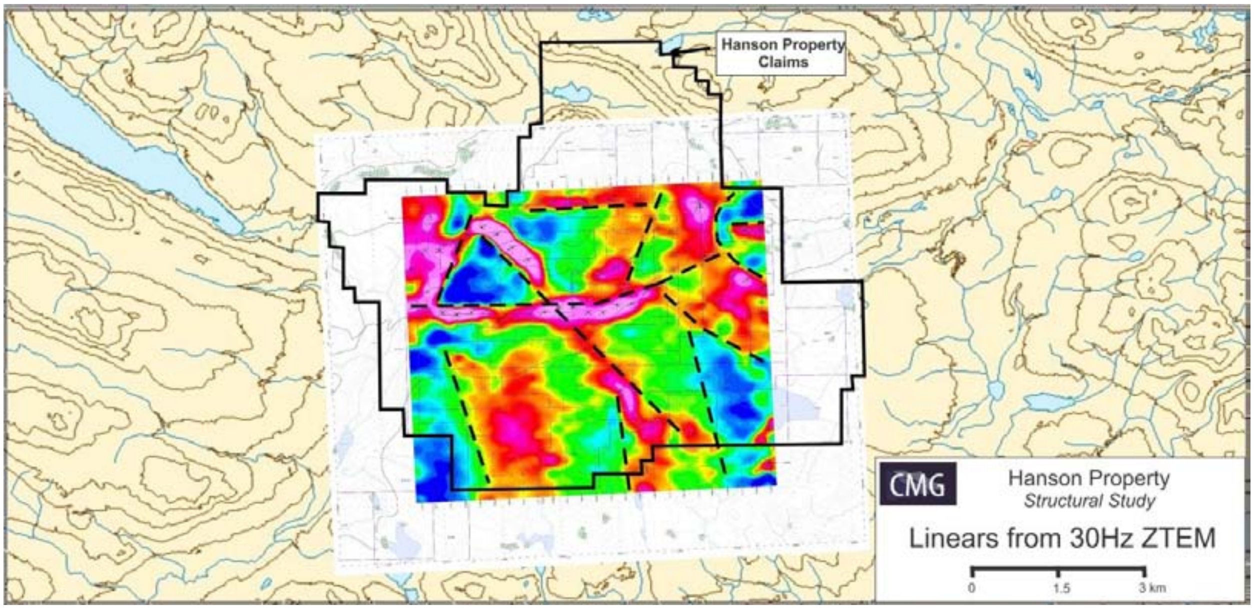

Figure 20: Linears based on ZTEM data from 2012 property survey (30Hz In-Phase Total Divergence).

6.3.3 Summary of Property (1:150,000) Scale Linears

All linears from the Property scale datasets were compiled and superimposed onto geology and topography (Figure 21 and 22). Four significant east-northeast trends range across the Property; the two in the centre are known faults (Figure 21), while those on the north and south edges of the Property provide new areas of interest. The southern trend cross-cuts northwest faults mapped by the BCGS, and runs through a section of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite - the host of mineralization at Endako. The triangular shape discussed above correlates well with the geologic boundaries of this intrusive.

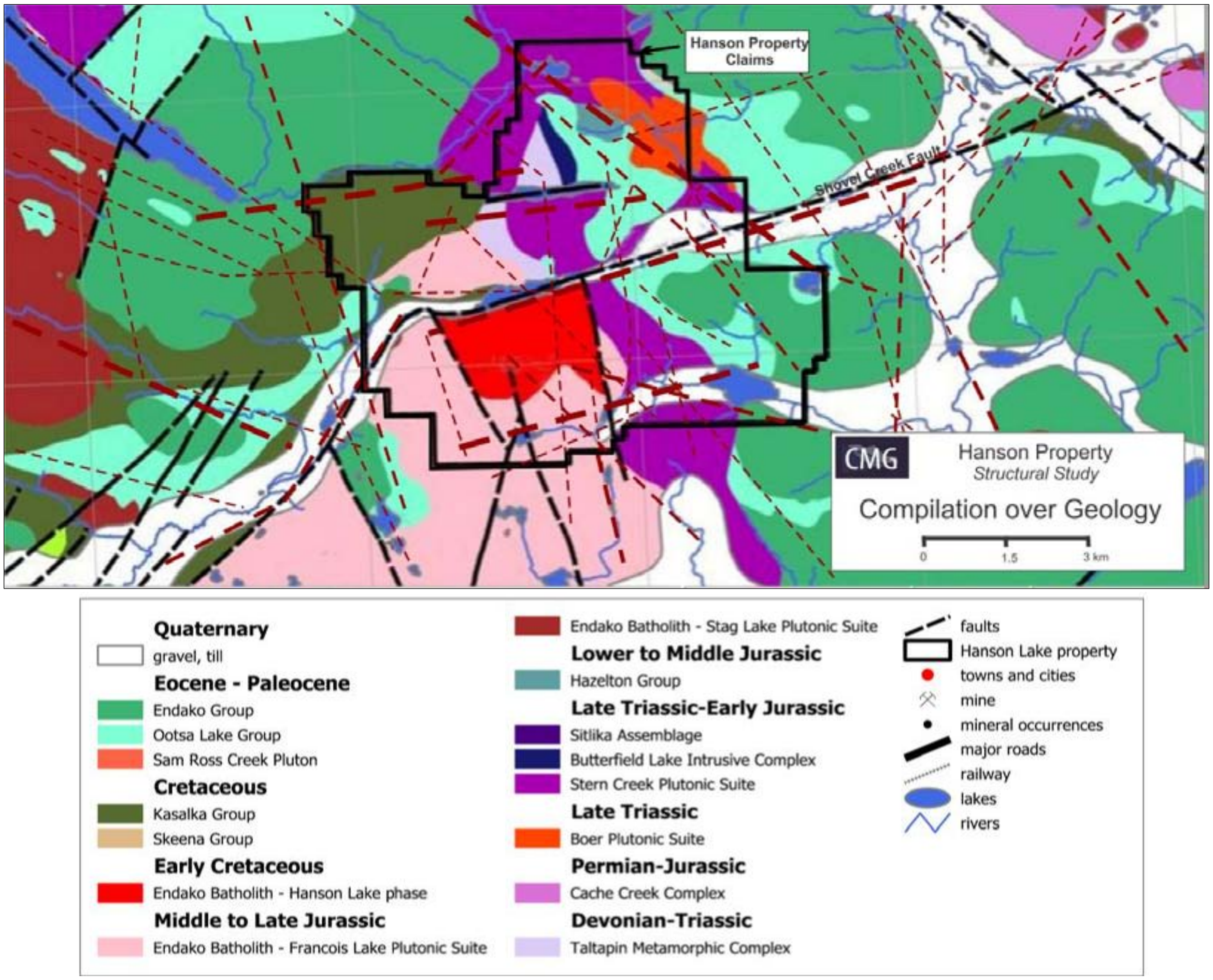

Figure 21: Compilation of Property linears over BCGS geology and faults (geology and legend taken from MacIntyre, 2012).

Figure 22 displays target areas for exploration defined by the intersection of cross-cutting structures. The majority of these targets consist of minor linears crossing with the more significant trends. The red dots on the map represent targets identified in 1992 by Cazador Explorations Ltd. (Chapman, 1992). These targets line up well with structures identified in this analysis.

The southern linear, oriented approximately parallel to the Shovel Creek Fault, identifies a new area of interest. Several cross-cutting trends appear to intersect this main structure, providing several sites for investigation. The most eastern of these seems very promising as there are four trends intersecting in close proximity to each other, including a significant northwest linear. Another promising target is the intersection of a major northwest structure with the Shovel Creek Fault on the eastern margins of the Property. Looking at the EM data in Figure 20, there is a circular resistive feature in the proximity of this target, with a high conductivity anomaly at its centre; both features are cut off by the edge of the survey area. In the west-central portion of the Property, one target area corresponds to a 1992 target (number 4; Chapman, 1992) located at the edge of the triangular resistive anomaly in the Kimura zone.

The recently acquired WESTHANS claims (west-central side of the claim block) show a few linears running along the outside boundary of the Property. Several intersections are identified along the edges of these claim boundaries.

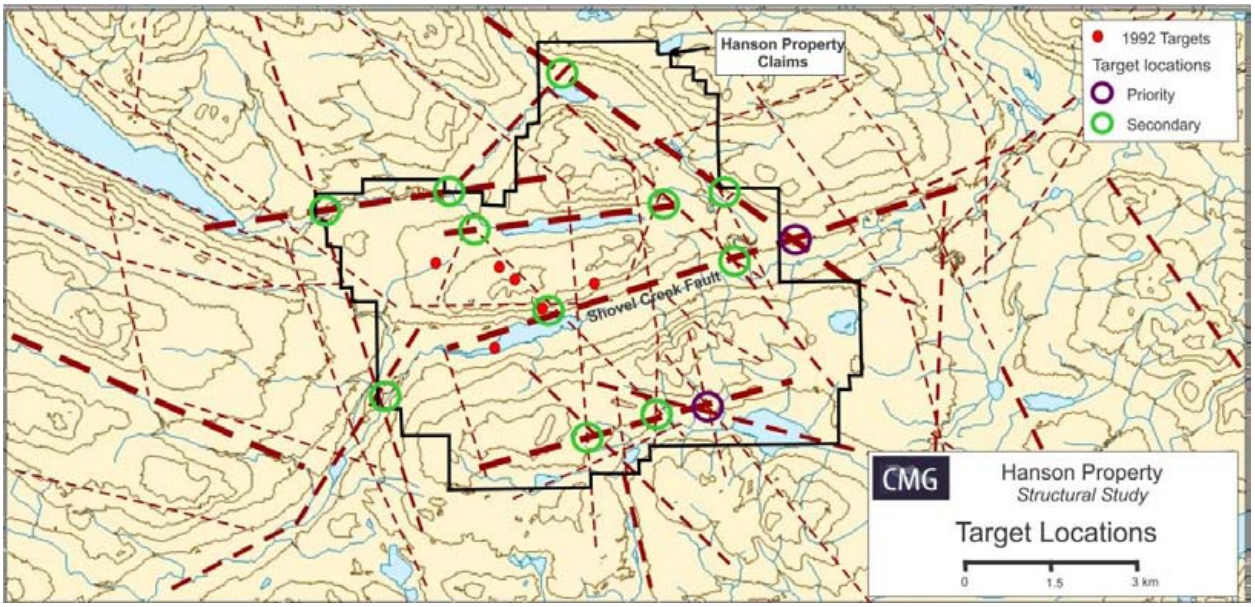

Figure 22: Compilation of Property linears with target locations.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the 2013 structural analysis has shown potential for aiding future exploration activities on the Hanson property. It has documented that all known mineral occurrences are along or adjacent to structures identified by the study. The analysis also suggests that these key structures, and related structural intersections, are good targets to focus additional exploration activities. The most promising targets (highlighted purple in Figure 22) are intersections between major east-northeast and northwest structures, both hidden under glacial overburden (Figure 21).

It is recommended that before any further prospecting and geochemical surveys are conducted on potential sites, all data available for the Property be compiled into a modern digital database and analysed. This will help to further prioritize the locations above for future exploration.

The ZTEM survey conducted last year should also be extended to cover those outer claims not included, as several conductive bodies seem to trend out of the survey area (Figure 20). This is especially important for the eastern blocks of claims, where the interesting circular feature discussed above runs off the survey grid.

Respectfully submitted,

Jodi Cross, B.Sc. Geology
COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

May 24, 2013

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Period	**May 1-24, 2013**	**PROJECT:**	**Hanson Property – Fraser Lake Area, BC**	
Professional Wages				
J. Cross, BSc Geology: Structural Study		9.5 days @	$540.00/day	$5130.00
	TOTAL Expenditures			**$5,130.00**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jodi Cross, B.Sc., do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. (honours) in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and B.C. in 2009. I also hold a Postgraduate Certificate in Geothermal Energy Technology from the University Of Auckland, New Zealand (2010).
2. I have worked as a Student/Junior Exploration Geologist for 2.5 years and as a Geological Lab Assistant for 9 months.
3. I am an employee of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd., and compiled the report titled "Assessment Report 2013 Structural Analysis of the Hanson Property, Central British Columbia, Canada" dated May 24, 2013.
4. The information contained within this report is based on information compiled from past reports, the sources of which are quoted in the text and references.
5. I personally believe, to the best of my knowledge, this report accurately depicts the information available to date.
6. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly in the Hanson property or any surrounding properties, and have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with the Property owners.

Dated this 24th day of May, 2013

Jodi Cross

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