2013 Assessment Report for

Prospecting, Geochemistry, Geology and Geophysical Interpretation

August 2012 – July 2013

On the

Macktush Property

Alberni Mining Division

BCGS 092F006, 092F016 and 092F026
NTS 092F/02W

UTM Zone 10N 5452000N 364000E
49^0 11' 14" N 124^0 53' 38" W

For
Nahminto Resources Ltd.
2802 – 1188 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2S8

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July 10, 2013

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Introduction

Property location, access and physiography

The Macktush Property is located in NTS 092F02W, and situated in the Alberni Mining Division. The property is centred approximately 10 kilometres southwest of Port Alberni at Latitude 49^0 11' North, Longitude 124^0 54' West, or at UTM Zone 10 5450000 North 362000 East. The mineral claims that constitute the Property are contiguous, but contain two internal gaps, one due to a pre-existing Indian Reserve, and another due to a no staking reserve which post-dates the legacy mineral claims, but pre-dates the cell mineral claims. Therefore, the legacy claims in this area have been maintained and not converted to cell claims.

The Macktush property is easily accessed by a series of paved and gravel roads branching from the Pacific Rim Highway (Provincial Highway No. 4 also known as River Road) that runs between Port Alberni and Sproat Lake. The property can also be accessed by boat from Port Alberni, making use of occasional outwash beaches and embayments on the eastern limits of the property which are bounded by the tidewaters of the Alberni Inlet. An extensive network of active and deactivated forest access and logging roads exist within the Property, and provide excellent access to many portions of the Property.

The terrain over the Property consists mainly of steep-sided mountains with gentler topography in river valleys and areas of low elevation. Elevations range from 0 to 1,160 metres. The property is covered by a mixed forest of coniferous prime timber interspersed with second-growth forests and scattered clear-cut logged areas, with abundant streams and creeks in valleys. The climate is temperate coastal, cool and wet, with windstorms in late fall, and thick snow cover in the higher elevations from November to April, which may curtail exploration work. Temperatures range from highs of 25°C in the summer to lows of -10°C in the winter. There are typically hot dry spells in the summer when exploration work may be prevented due to forest fire hazard. The best time for exploration work is from April to October, with optimal months being June, July and September.

Port Alberni is a resource-based community of approximately 18,790 people with a sheltered deep sea port accessing the Pacific Ocean, and a paved highway accessing the rest of Vancouver Island. An underutilized railway network also exists between most of the major communities on the island, including Port Alberni. Various companies are actively logging portions of the property area and one of them holds surface rights over the north-east and eastern mineral claims of Macktush Property, as well as foreshore leases for booming cut logs along the shores of Alberni Inlet. Main haul roads and forest access roads throughout the property are maintained by various logging companies and the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

There are two aboriginal bands based in Port Alberni with interests and unsettled land claims for traditional territories that may cover portions of the Property, including the Hupacasath and the Tseshaht First Nations. The extreme southwestern portion of the Macktush Property is covered by treaty related lands of the Maa-nulth First Nations, established in 2011.

Property definition, owner, operator, geology and history

The Macktush Property is comprised of 44 contiguous mineral claims covering about 18,496 hectares, consisting of 20 legacy claims covering 8225 hectares and 24 cell claims covering 10271 hectares, held 100% held by Nahminto (see Table 1 below and Figure 1). On December 12, 2012 Nahminto completed an option agreement with World Organics Inc. for a 90% interest in a portion of the Macktush Property consisting of 8 claims totaling 3,334 hectares, known as the Macktush North Property. The commitments include $250,000 in cash payments, 3.6 million common shares, and $1.2 million in exploration expenditures over 3 years, plus 2% NSR. Upon completion of all commitments and final execution of the option agreement by World Organics, a joint venture will be formed with World Organics holding a 90% interest and Nahminto a 10% interest in the Macktush Property. The 2% net smelter return can be purchased for $2 million, and includes the 1% payable to G4G. However, as of the date of this report WOI has not fulfilled any of the terms of the option joint venture agreement, so Nahminto funded the work program covered by this report.

Table 1 – Macktush Property Mineral Claims Tenure Status as of July 10, 2013

Tenure No.	Tenure Type	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area (Ha)
200212	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	400
200213	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	300
200214	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	500
200279	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	250
322953	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	450
323117	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	450
323118	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	450
323119	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	300
323121	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	450
323122	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	375
361105	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	450
361106	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	400
361115	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	500
361117	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	500
382850	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	500
392530	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	100
398841	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	500
398863	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	400
400348	Legacy Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	450
508051	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	126.709
512247	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	506.645
512249	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	1035.271
518164	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	485.141
518167	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	316.606
518169	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	527.528
518171	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	464.545
518174	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	105.629
530257	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	569.991
530258	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	697.567
530259	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	464.787
530260	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	168.967
604993	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	527.7288
604995	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	527.5568
604996	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	527.5108
833065	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	506.789
936509	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	528.1081
936529	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	507.1304
936530	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	465.0663
936531	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	338.2501
936532	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	295.8932
984662	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	380.6452
984682	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	380.644
989662	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/oct/25	GOOD	21.1342
1020909	Cell Mineral	209027 (100%)	092F	2014/jul/10	GOOD	295.3208
Totals	**44**	**Claims**				**18496.1637**

Vancouver Island consists of three tectonic terranes, the Wrangellia, Pacific Rim and Crescent. Wrangellia covers the northern 90% of the island, which also extends to the coastal mainland and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The Pacific Rim and Crescent terranes each cover about 5% of the south end of Vancouver Island and are thought to represent exotic tectonic plates, which collided with and became attached to Vancouver Island. Narrow slivers of the Pacific Rim terrane also exist along the southwest coast of the island. The terrane boundaries are marked by pronounced, east-west trending and north-dipping regional fault structures that contain major river systems on the southern island.

The rocks that make up Vancouver Island range in age from Paleozoic to Pliocene and represent three major volcano-sedimentary events (Paleozoic, Triassic and Jurassic), one major sedimentary event (Cretaceous) and four major intrusive events (Triassic, Jurassic, Eocene and Miocene/Pliocene). Major structural features consist of northwest-trending, north-south trending and north-east trending faults and folds. This includes many northwest-trending, low-angle thrust faults and fold axes. The oldest rocks are generally the most structurally disrupted, and areas of high metamorphic grades occur within and locally near the Pacific Rim terrane in the south and along the southwest coast of the island.

Port Alberni is located in Wrangellia in south-central Vancouver Island and is surrounded by some of the most varied and structurally complex geology on the island. Port Alberni also sits between two major uplifts exposing the island's oldest Paleozoic volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Sicker and Buttle Lake Groups, the Cowichan Uplift to the southeast and the Myra Falls Uplift to the northwest. Small stocks of the Triassic Mount Hall Gabbro suite occasionally intrude the Paleozoic rocks southeast of Port Alberni. The immediate Port Alberni area is mainly underlain by Triassic mafic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. These are commonly intruded by large granodiorite sills, stocks and dikes of the Jurassic Island plutonic suite. Locally inliers consist of Triassic Quatsino Formation sedimentary limestones of the Vancouver Group that are overlain by Jurassic volcanics of the Bonanza Group, sandstones, shales and conglomerates of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. All units are occasionally intruded by small quartz diorite stocks and dikes of the Tertiary-Eocene Mount Washington plutonic suite. The Macktush property is mostly underlain by Karmutsen mafic volcanics and Island felsic intrusives, with local inliers of possible Quatsino limestone and/or Parson Bay and Bonanza sediments and volcanics. These rocks are variably block-faulted and folded, and represent ideal settings for clustered copper-gold-silver-molybdenum porphyry, skarn and epithermal vein deposits. The Macktush Property host fourteen (14) documented BC MINFILE occurrences, including two prospects and one developed prospect, plus 54 other mineral occurrences identified and located by SYMC documented by the author (see Table 8 below).

The following summary outlines the exploration history to the extent known of the area now covered by the Macktush Property. It is based primarily on information obtained from the BC government websites including MapPlace, Mineral Titles Online, MINFILE and ARIS. Source data from the author's files collected while working for SYMC, and data kindly provided by G4G, were used to produce technical figures. A list of reports completed and filed for mineral tenure assessment work on the Property and publicly available on the ARIS website appears in Table 2 below, with locations shown in Figure 1c, and a summary of the key points mainly from selected ARIS reports follows Table 2.

Table 2 - Macktush Property Assessment Work Reports

Report	Year	Author	Owner/Operator	Work Program / MINFILE #s – Names
477	1962	Hallof, P.G., and Bell, R.A.	Cruikshank Explorations Ltd.	Geophysical / 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F383 - Bell, 092F549 - Stamp 3
1591	1968	Fox, P.E., and Allan, J.F.	Amax Exploration Inc.	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical / 092F221 – Rex
5650	1974	Guppy, Walter	Walter Guppy	Prospecting / 092F361 – Summit
5981	1976	Vollo, N.B.	Cous Creek Copper Mines Ltd.	Geophysical / 092F360 - Cous Creek
6393	1977	Anderson, R.E.	Bethlehem Copper Corporation	Geological, Geophysical / 092F360 - Cous Creek
6956	1977	Nethery, R.J.	Bethlehem Copper Corporation	Geophysical, Drilling (Percussion) / 092F360 - Cous Creek
9313	1981	Timmins, W.G. and Rolston, T.	Pacific Seadrift Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (Airborne) / 092F103 - Kola, 092F360 - Cous Creek, 092F361 - Summit, 092F362 - Buck 1, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2
9356	1981	Timmins, W.G. and Rolston, T.	Missile Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (Airborne) / none
10288	1982	Wing, B.J. and Timmins, W.G.	Pacific Seadrift Resources Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical / 092F103 - Kola, 092F555 - Sky 2
11337	1983	von Rosen, G.	International Phasor Telecom Ltd.	Geophysical / 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F383 - Bell, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den
12052a	1983	Riteman, L.A.	Pacific Seadrift Resources Ltd.	Prospecting / 092F103 – Kola, 092F555 - Sky 2
12052b	1983	Marks, D.G.	Pacific Seadrift Resources Ltd.	Geophysical / 092F103 - Kola, 092F555 - Sky 2
12242	1984	De La Mothe, D.	Cous Creek Copper Mines Ltd.	Geological / 092F360 - Cous Creek
12872	1985	Krueckl, G.P.	Cous Creek Copper Mines Ltd.	Geological / 092F360 - Cous Creek
13949	1985	Marks, D.G.	Amstar Venture Corp.	Geochemical / 092F103 - Kola, 092F553 – Creek
15037	1986	Royer, G.A.	Triactor Resources Corporation	Geological / 092F361 - Summit, 092F555 - Sky 2
15038	1986	Royer, G.A.	United Chieftain Resources Ltd.	Geological / 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F383 - Bell, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den
15169	1986	Royer, G.A.	Mariah Resources Ltd.	Geological / 092F362 - Buck 1, 092F412 - Sproat Lake
15658	1986	Sookochoff, L.	Amstar Venture Corp.	Drilling (Core) / 092F103 – Kola
15780	1986	Royer, G.A.	Alta Management Corporation	Geological / 092F360 - Cous Creek
15970	1987	Poloni, J.R.	Ramcor Resources Ltd.	Geochemical / 092F383 – Bell
16918	1988	Laanela, H.	Abstract Enterprises Corp.	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical / 092F360 - Cous Creek
17441	1987	Laanela, H.	Veto Resources Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical / 092F361 - Summit, 092F555 - Sky 2
17557	1988	Stritychuk Hopkins, J.M. and Leriche, P.D.	Napier Explorations Inc.	Geological, Geochemical / 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F551 - Devils Den
18771	1989	Leriche, P.D. and Yacoub, F.F.	Brockton Resources Inc.	Geochemical / 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F551 - Devils Den
19346	1989	Kidlark, R.G.	Brockton Resources Inc.	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical / 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den
21512	1991	Wilson, J.R.	SYMC Resources Ltd.	Geological, Drilling (Core) -092F012 - Macktush

28497	2006	Houle, J.	SYMC Resources Ltd.	Drilling (Core), Geophysical - 092F 012 - Macktush, 092F103 - Kola, 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F221 - Rex, 092F362 - Buck1, 092F383 - Bell, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2
28727	2006	McConnell, C.	Ashworth Explorations Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical - 092F360 - Cous Creek, 092F361 - Summit
28989	2007	Houle, J.	SYMC Resources Ltd.	Drilling (Core), Prospecting - 092F 012 - Macktush, 092F103 - Kola, 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F221 - Rex, 092F362 - Buck1, 092F383 - Bell, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2
32297	2011	Sanabria, R.O. and Hills, L.	G4G Resources Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical - 092F 012 - Macktush, 092F103 - Kola, 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F221 - Rex, 092F360 - Cous Creek, 092F361 - Summit, 092F362 - Buck1, 092F383 - Bell, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2
32484	2011	Sanabria, R.O. and Hills, L.	G4G Resources Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical - 092F 012 - Macktush, 092F103 - Kola, 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F221 - Rex, 092F360 - Cous Creek, 092F361 - Summit, 092F362 - Buck1, 092F383 - Bell, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2
33140	2012	McLelland, D.	Nahminto Resources Ltd.	Geophysical -092F 012 - Macktush, 092F103 - Kola, 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F221 - Rex, 092F360 - Cous Creek, 092F361 - Summit, 092F362 - Buck1, 092F383 - Bell, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2
33217	2012	Houle, J.	Nahminto Resources Ltd.	Prospecting, Geochemical - 092F 012 - Macktush, 092F103 - Kola, 092F155 - Holk, 092F168 - Dauntless, 092F221 - Rex, 092F360 - Cous Creek, 092F361 - Summit, 092F362 - Buck1, 092F383 - Bell, 092F412 - Sproat Lake, 092F549 - Stamp 3, 092F551 - Devils Den, 092F553 - Creek, 092F555 - Sky 2

1920 - An unknown party excavated two adits and a shaft targeting the Dauntless vein in the northeast part of the property (MINFILE 092F168).

1962 – Cruikshank Explorations Ltd. completed an I.P. ground geophysical survey along the western side of the Alberni Inlet covering old excavations containing copper mineralization in several MINFILE showings Holk (092F155), Dauntless (092F168), Bell (092F383) and Stamp 3(092F549) (Halloff, P.E. and Bell, R.A. 1968).

1968 – Amax Exploration Inc. discovered a pyritic alteration zone 250 m. wide by 1.35 km long containing molybdenite in quartz stringers and chalcopyrite-bearing float at the Rex showing (MINFILE 092F221) in the central part of the property (Fox, P.E. and Allan, J.F. 1968).

1976 – Cous Creek Copper Mines completed a ground magnetic survey over 4 km. long zone of copper-magnetite skarn mineralization, the Cous Creek prospect (MINFILE 092F360) discovered in 1972 in the north-central part of the property (Vollo, N.B. 1976).

1977 – Bethlehem Copper Corporation completed geological mapping and sampling, pulse electromagnetic surveys, and two percussion drill holes with negative results on the Cous Creek prospect (Anderson, R.E. and Nethery, R.J. 1977).

1981 – W.G. Timmins Exploration and Development Ltd. completed airborne magnetic geophysical surveys for two companies with separate properties covering what is now the northwestern part of the property, covering several MINFILE copper occurrences Kola 092F103, Cous Creek 092F360, Summit 092F361, Buck 1 092F362, Creek 092F553 and Sky 2 092F555, plus the Sproat Lake 092F412 limestone showing (Timmins, W.G. and Rolston, T. 1981).

1982-1983 - W.G. Timmins and subsequently Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd. completed geological, geochemical, prospecting and ground geophysical surveys for Pacific Seadrift Resources Ltd. over the northwest part of the property including the Kola and Sky 2 occurrences. At the Kola MINFILE 092F103 prospect, trench sampling of massive sulphides yielded an average of 7.7% Cu, 124 g/t Ag and 6.5 g/t Au across 0.6 metres width along 4.5 metres length (Wing, B.J. and Timmins, W.G. 1982).

1984-1985 – Cous Creek Copper Mines completed geological work outlining the skarn potential at the Cous Creek MINFILE 092F360 prospect (De La Mothe, D. 1984; and Krueckl, G.P. 1985). There is anecdotal evidence of bulk sampling of copper, silver and gold mineralized rock from surface trenches and trucking to Kamloops, B.C. completed by Lornex Mines during this period (personal communication – McMaster, H. 2012).

1981-1986 - Herbert McMaster and Sylvester Tresierra performed work including prospecting, trenching and sampling over the Macktush occurrence (MINFILE 092F012) in what is now the mid/southern central part of the property (Houle, J. 2007).

1985-1986 - Amstar Venture Corporation completed a 221 sample geochemistry program, and a 22 hole drill program totaling 1,308m over the MC/KOLA (MINFILE 092F103) prospect in centre of the northwest part of the property. The program was aimed at investigating and defining the series of shear related zones of massive chalcopyrite and pyrite pods and lenses which comprise the KOLA prospect, the main one of which is exposed for approximately 10m along strike. Highlights of the program include a grab sample that returned 7.27% Cu, 23 g/t Ag and 2.8 g/t Au, a 70 metre long gold anomaly in soil extending over the main sulphide zone, and definition of the main sulphide zone to a depth of 40 metres, open at depth, with returned values as high as 3.01% Cu, 37 g/t Ag, and 2.5 g/t Au (Marks, D.G. 1985; Sookochoff, L. 1986).

1986 – Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd. completed geological mapping for United Chieftain Resources Ltd. in the northeast portion of the property covering five MINFILE occurrences Holk 092F155, Dauntless 092F168, Bell 092F383, Stamp 3 092F549 and Devils Den 092F551 (Royer, G.A. 1986).

1986 – Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd. completed extensive geological mapping and limited rock and/or soil geochemistry for three companies on separate adjacent properties covering five MINFILE occurrences Cous Creek 092F360, Summit 092F361, Buck 1 092F362, Creek 092F553 and Sky 2 092F555 in the north-central part of the property (Royer, G.A. 1986).

1987-1988 – Ashworth Explorations Ltd. completed extensive geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys for two companies on separate adjacent properties covering three MINFILE occurrences Cous Creek 092F360, Summit 092F361, and Sky 2 092F555 in the north-central part of the property (Laanela, H. 1987,

1988). The geological setting and target areas for both known and new Cu skarn mineralization were established.

1987 - SYMC Resources Ltd. purchased the 'Macktush' property, then much more limited in size, from Herbert McMaster and Sylvester Tresierra (SYMC Resources Limited (1998) Prospectus). Work included some photo-lineament interpretation, extensive trenching and rehabilitation, and sampling on a series of northeast trending quartz-calcite-sulphide veins in the southern part of the Macktush property known as the Fred, David, Sy and Jack Veins (Wilson, J.R. 1991). Ten short holes were drilled on the Fred Vein as well, three of which totaling 279.5m depth were logged and sampled under the supervision of John R. Wilson, P.Geo (Wilson, J. R. 1991). Core from the remaining holes was spilled on the ground and subsequently disposed of (personal communication from H. McMaster). This work occurred in the southeast part of the property. Highlights of the drill program are displayed in Table 3 below.

1988 - SYMC Resources Ltd. completed one short drill hole (DDH88-05) on the Fred Vein, in the southeastern part of the Macktush property (see Table 3 below) (Houle, J. 2007).

Table 3 - Drill Intercept Highlights from SYMC Resources 1987-1988

Hole	Interval (m)	Length(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
DDH87-01	109.58-110.72	1.14	5.97	2.06	0.03
DDH87-03	33.50-34.29	0.79	3.84	16.46	0.80
	36.59-40.39	3.81	44.23	172.80	0.95
DDH87-08	71.63-72.88	1.25	9.94	1.71	0.03
DDH88-05	47.22-48.80	1.58	0.21	3.09	0.02

1988 – Napier Explorations Inc. conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the northeast part of the property covering the MINFILE occurrences Holk 092F155, Dauntless 092F168 and Devils Den 092F551. Soil sampling identified two copper-zinc+/-gold anomalies, and rock samples from quartz-sulphide veins yielded up to 4.15 g/t Au from the Holk, and 1.7% Cu from Dauntless (Stritychuk Hopkins, J.M. and Leriche, P.D.)

1989 - Brockton Resources Inc. conducted geological mapping, grid layout, claim staking, soil sampling, trench blasting and VLF- EM and magnetometer geophysics over the northeastern quadrant of the Macktush property. The combined soil sampling and geophysics highlighted nine possibly targets on the property, most corresponding to anomalous gold or copper soil values or coincident mag-VLF-EM liniments (Kidlark, R.G. 1989).

1993 - SYMC conducted limited rock sampling over the Dauntless Vein, a northeasterly trending quartz-sulphide vein exposed on the Dauntless claims, in the northeast part of the property. The vein is believed to extend over a strike length of 400m and varies between 1.5m to 0.5m thick. Highlights of the program included 24 grab samples of vein material contained 17.5 to 27.2% copper, up to 37.7 g/t silver, and up to 0.89 g/t gold (SYMC news release December 7, 1998).

1996 - SYMC conducted a trenching and chip sampling program over the Fred and David Showings and the Beach Road mineral occurrence. A limited program of geological mapping was also conducted. This work covered a limited area in the southeastern portion of the property.

1999 - SYMC contracted Canadian Environmental and Metallurgical Inc. (CEMI) who conducted preliminary metallurgical testing of a 25km composite sample from the Dauntless North vein, composed of vein material. Results returned a head grade of 17.61% copper, 0.24 g/t gold, 36.69 g/t silver and 21.11% sulphur and showed recoveries of 99.73% copper, 85.09% gold, 98.72% silver and 99.8% sulphur in the flotation concentrate. CEMI advised that high metal recoveries could be obtained using simple, conventional grinding and flotation circuits (Houle, J. 2007).

2000 - SYMC drilled four short holes to test the down-dip continuity of the Fred Vein. The holes were drilled northeast along the strike of Fred Vein from the 1987-88 holes. Core samples from these holes were destroyed during analyses, and no re-sampling was possible. Core log records however, suggest down-dip continuity of the Fred Vein structure. (documented communication between Mr. J. Houle, P.Eng. and Mr. R. Davey, P. Eng.).

2001 - SYMC conducted a moderate exploration program in the southwest portion of the property and discovered an extension of the Fred Vein. This extended the total known strike length of the Fred Vein to 1000m, leaving it open at both ends. In 2001 a representative sample of Fred Vein material was metallurgically tested by CEMI. The sample returned a head grade of 14.57 g/t gold, 59.66 g/t silver, 0.05% copper, and 3.134% zinc. It produced a flotation concentrate grading 131.31 g/t gold, 349.29 g/t silver, 0.36% copper and 28.50% zinc. It was determined by CEMI that this mineralized vein material would be relatively simple to process (SYMC news release June 7, 2001).

2002 - SYMC took samples of hanging wall and footwall material from the Dauntless North and Fred Vein and contracted CEMI to perform acid-base accounting on them. Acid-base accounting returned neutralizing to acid potential ratios of 4.2 and 4.8, respectively on the material taken from the Dauntless North Vein, indicating that the material sampled had contained neutralizing potential and is not acid generating. Acid-base accounting completed in 2002 on hanging wall and footwall material from the Fred Vein yielded neutralizing to acid potential ratios of 47.6 and undefined, respectively. The undefined value was due to the sulphur content of the sample being less than the analytical detection limit of 0.01%. These results indicated that the material sampled contained strong neutralizing potential and was not acid generating. SYMC also constructed a 1400m excavator road from the shore of Port Alberni Inlet to the dauntless vein, in the northeast portion of the property.

2003-2004 - SYMC linked the excavator road to the local network of logging roads in the northeast portion of the property, uncovering 5-10 sulphidic shear hosted veins running paralleling the road. These 5cm -10cm sulphidic veins were oriented at 150° to 205°, dipping 60° to 80° east. Individual shear veins contained up to 75% sulphides, mainly chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and possibly trace amounts of sphalerite, tetrahedrite, native copper and covellite, and the zone was named the Tasha Zone. Four select grab samples were taken in 2003 of these veins. These samples returned an average grade of 5.58% copper, 0.095% zinc, 8.70 g/tonne Ag and 0.146 g/tonne Au over an average thickness of 0.2 metres (SYMC December 7, 2004 Technical Report). SYMC suggested

that the mineralogy and geochemistry found at the Tasha Zone suggested that the property may host Volcanic Redbed copper-silver deposits as well as copper-silver quartz-sulphide stockwork veins (Houle, J. 2007).

2005 - In the spring of 2005, SYMC conducted limited rock sampling and trenching of the Dauntless South adit, which follows a vein oriented at 130/70, and the Herbert Jr. vein, oriented at 080/80. Ten select grab samples were taken from a rock dump and vein mineralization of the Dauntless vein. These samples yielded an average of 10.7% copper, 0.523% zinc, 27.9 grams of silver per tonne and 0.262 grams of gold per tonne over an average thickness of 0.6 metres (SYMC February 7, 2005 press release). Ten chip samples from trenching the Herbert Jr. vein yielded an average of 13.7% copper, 14.8 grams of silver per tonne and 0.294 grams of gold per tonne over an average of 1 metre. (SYMC March 16, 2005 press release).

SYMC also conducted preliminary prospecting in the Bowl Zone in 2005, a copper-molybdenum-gold-silver stockwork vein or disseminated porphyry occurrence located about 1,000 metres northwest of the Fred and David veins. Mapping and chip sampling of the Bowl zone failed to detect any significant in situ mineralization, though mineralized float samples were located in lower areas, suggesting that there may be mineralization under cover, and future drilling to test the Bowl Zone was advised (Houle, J. 2006).

In 2005, SYMC conducted a sequential diamond drilling program designed to delineate four of the more advanced exploration targets. SYMC also contracted Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. (Fugro) who flew a detailed 1,661 line km. magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric airborne geophysical program over the Macktush property in September. Several targets were identified. From May to December, 2005 a total of 2,136 metres in 35 holes of diamond drilling was completed on the Herbert Jr. Vein, Tasha Zone, Dauntless North Veins and David Vein (see Table 4 for drill highlights). Along with previous rock chip sample data, this drill data was used to estimate indicated mineral resources for all four zones. Low-angle (5-30 degree) plunge directions were also revealed within the vein systems in the two target areas which were more extensively drilled (the David Vein and Dauntless North Veins) and possibly within Dauntless Herbert Jr. Vein as well, suggesting an orientation which may have property-wide implications (Houle, J. 2006).

Table 4 - Drill Highlights from SYMC Resources Ltd. 2005

Hole	Vein	Interval (m)	Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
DH-05-03	HJV	99.7-100.2	0.5	5.237	8.800	0.142
DT-05-03	Tasha	15.4 – 43.3	27.9	0.139	0.554	0.004
DV-05-09	DNV3	7.0 – 8.4	1.4	3.309	15.000	0.105
And	DNV4	16.2 – 16.7	0.5	4.261	5.000	0.039
MD-05-01	David	9.0 – 10.7	1.7	0.049	16.000	3.282
MD-05-02	David	9.9 – 11.4	1.5	0.061	16.000	3.159

Several indicated resource estimates were reported by SYMC in the 2006 assessment report (Table 5), updating and replacing prior mineral resource estimates (Houle, 2006).

Table 5 – Macktush Property Mineral Resource Estimates 2005

Vein/Zone	Tonnes	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Category
David Vein	16,278	5.65	25.6	0.310	Indicated
North Veins	14,171	0.043	6.16	2.05	Indicated
Herbert Jr. Vein	8,479	0.118	6.66	5.16	Indicated
Tasha Zone	20,423	0.005	0.564	0.160	Indicated

2006 - SYMC conducted an advanced prospecting program targeting geophysical targets picked out in the 2005 Fugro airborne survey, including 288 select rock grab samples, 26 stream moss mat samples and 66 soil samples. SYMC also completed an 11 hole diamond drilling program totaling 982 m targeting the Zinc, Jack and Moly Veins, as well as the MC 1, 2 and 3 zones (see Table 6 for drill highlights). Prospecting work returned elevated metal values in rock float and stream moss mat samples with selected highlights as follows:

- Sample 343652 from the West cluster yielded 1.37% Cu and 24.7 ppm Mo from a select grab of float sample of massive iron-copper skarn
- Sample 343856 from the Cous cluster yielded 5.55 g/t Au from a select outcrop grab of a rusty quartz-sulphide vein containing 5% pyrite
- Sample 343892 from the Rex cluster yielded 13.9% Cu, 0.126% Zn, 93.4 ppm Mo, 29 g/t Ag and 2.71 g/t Au from a select outcrop grab of a 0.25 m. thick, banded to brecciated sulphide-quartz vein containing chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite

This work established the Rex cluster as an outstanding exploration target, with elevated mineralization in rock grab samples and stream moss mat samples. Four new targets in the Cous cluster, plus the West cluster were also identified and further prospecting mapping, sampling, trenching and/or drilling was recommended for all three targets (Houle, J. 2007).

Table 6 - Drill Highlights from SYMC Resources Ltd. 2006

Hole	Vein	Interval (m)	Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
MC-06-01	MC2	62.5 – 79.1	16.6	0.164	2.051	0.194
Including		70.6 – 71.2	0.6	1.380	15.30	1.193
MC-06-02	MC1	32.5 – 32.8	0.3	1.009	24.00	0.692
MC-06-03	MC-2	70.9 – 72.6	1.7	0.306	4.000	0.218
MJ-06-02	Jack	82.0 – 82.6	0.6	0.020	0.900	2.161

Several indicated resource estimates were reported by SYMC in the 2007 assessment report (Table 7), updating and replacing prior mineral resource estimates (Houle, 2007).

Table 7 – Macktush Property Mineral Resource Estimates 2006

Vein/Zone	Tonnes	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Category
Fred Vein	65,475	13.91	48.1	0.59	Indicated
Zinc Vein	35,710	8.97	44.5	0.57	Indicated

Jack Vein	13,994	2.00	0.8	0.02	Indicated
Moly Vein	504	4.27	1.5	0.01	Indicated
MC1 Zone	21,851	0.26	6.9	0.43	Indicated
MC2 Zone	138,499	0.33	5.2	0.47	Indicated
MC3 Zone	17,618	0.38	1.0	0.05	Indicated

2011 - G4G Resources conducted a partial grid based soil survey to the west of the REX MINFILE showing, and an extensive contour soil survey covering the majority of drainages on the Property, with 241 soil samples taken in total. Highlights included several samples with over 600ppm Cu and over 0.7ppm Ag proximal to the Rex showing. Reconnaissance geological mapping and rock grab sampling were also completed, with sample result highlights of 6.76% Cu and 18.9 ppm Ag from base metal veins near the Dauntless showing. The program supported the Rex showing as a possible target for a copper porphyry style deposit. A new area to the southwest of the Rex showing was also identified by elevated Cu and Ag values in soil samples (Sanabria, et al. 2011).

2012 – Auracle Geospatial Science Inc. completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analyses for Nahminto Resources Ltd. on the entire Macktush Property. Several areas on or near the Property were delineated as prospective targets, including one along the southern boundary of the Property as it existed at the time of the survey. As a result, two additional cell claims totaling 761 hectares were selected to extend the southern boundary of the property on May 8, 2012. An additional cell claim totaling 21 hectares was selected on May 23, 2012 to cover an internal gap between cell and legacy mineral claims. (McLelland, 2012)

2012 – Nahminto Resources Ltd. completed extensive prospecting of both old and new logging road exposures of blasted rock outcrop throughout the Macktush Property. The author visited the Macktush Property to inspect, locate by GPS, sample and map sites of newly discovered or recognized mineralization, including the Christine Zone,

Table 8 – Macktush Property Mineral Occurrences

Name	UTM E.	UTM N.	Elev	Category	Type	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Fe	Lst.
Macktush 092F012	365693	5442798	450	Dev.Prosp.	Porph. Cu-Mo-Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo		
Kola/MC 092F103	357702	5450630	640	Prospect	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins	Au	Ag	Cu			
Holk 092F155	365909	5455028	90	Showing	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins	Au	Ag	Cu			
Dauntless 092F168	366846	5452780	20	Prospect	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins	Au	Ag	Cu			
Rex 092F221	360661	5446692	550	Showing	Porph. Mo (Low-F)			Cu	Mo		
Cous Creek 092F360	360412	5451982		Prospect	Cu Skarn?	Au	Ag	Cu		Fe	
Summit 092F361	359708	5453853		Showing	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins?			Cu			
Buck 1 092F362	356650	5452202	520	Showing	Porph. Cu-Mo-Au?	Au		Cu			
Bell 092F383	366003	5450576		Showing	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins?			Cu			
Sproat Lk. 092F412	356461	5453505	440	Showing	Sed. Limestone						Lst.
Stamp 3 092F549	366901	5451698	30	Showing	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins?	Au		Cu			

DevilsDen 092F551	364498	5456051	180	Showing	Cu-Ag Qtz. Veins	Au		Cu			
Creek 092F551	356249	5449277	420	Showing	Porph. Cu-Mo-Au?			Cu			
Sky 2 092F555	358907	5451031	280	Showing	Cu Skarn?			Cu			
Dauntless Vein L. Adit	366705	5452670	92	Prospect	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Dauntless Vein U. Adit	366686	5452667	96	Prospect	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Dauntless S. Vein Adit	366755	5452201	79	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Herbert Jr. Vein	366766	5452277	75	Prospect	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Sara Vein	366797	5452362	59	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Vein S. of Sara Vein	366822	5452425	56	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Sara Vein Adit	366821	5452337	49	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Middle Vein	366768	5452251	70	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Tasha Zone	366533	5453382	52	Prospect	RedBed?		Ag	Cu			
Mainline Pit	364370	5452743	181	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo		
Beach Adit	366874	5452318	-4	Showing	Qtz.Vein			Cu			
Upper Adit	366812	5452351	32	Showing	Qtz.Vein		Ag	Cu			
Flat Vein	366809	5452653	50	Showing	Qtz.Vein			Cu			
Stamp 3 Adit	366953	5451568	3	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
South Adit	366869	5452229	5	Showing	Qtz.Vein			Cu			
Quartz Sericite Alt'n.	362316	5447651	691	Showing	?						
Sericite Zone	366297	5456424	28	Showing	?						
Quartz Sericite Alt'n.	364479	5454344	234	Showing	?						
Quartz Sericite Porphyry	364575	5453874	229	Showing	Porphyry						
Quartz Sericite Alt'n.	364621	5453255	207	Showing	?						
Quartz Sericite Altn.	364717	5452591	163	Showing	?	Au	Ag	Cu			
Qtz. Vein W. Dauntless	362712	5455177	316	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Porphyry W. Dauntless	361569	5454469	414	Showing	Porphyry						
Quartz Sericite Alt'n.	366895	5451831	4	Showing	?						
Upper Holk	365600	5454850	150	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Mainline North	364450	5454450	250	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Porphyry	366000	5453250	250	Showing	Porphyry	Au	Ag	Cu			
Mainline	365150	5450850	200	Showing	Porphyry	Au	Ag	Cu			
Fred Vein Adit	364929	5443574	562	Prospect	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo		
David Vein Trench	365001	5443649	540	Prospect	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Sy Vein Trench	365056	5443153	650	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Jack Vein	364707	5443272	752	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Upper Bowl Zone	363619	5444427		Showing	Qtz.Vein		Ag	Cu	Mo		
Branch 1111	363556	5445319		Showing	Porphyry	Au	Ag	Cu			
Epi. Vn. W. Macktush	362768	5443415	847	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Skarn/Marble Pod	362614	5443335	836	Showing						Skarn	Marble
Skarn/Marble Pod	362538	5443335	830	Showing						Skarn	Marble
Flat Vein W. Macktush	361870	5443896	820	Showing	Qtz.Vein						

Rex creek bed	360652	5446351	574	Showing	Porphyry						
The Pit	360137	5445833	687	Showing	Porphyry						
Canal Main #1	364200	5451840	171	Showing	Porphyry			Cu			
Qtz. Vein S. Macktush	361862	5442864	204	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Qtz. Str'rs. S. Macktush	362480	5442551	199	Showing	Qtz.Vein						
Canal Main Roadcut	366092	5449176	34	Showing	Qtz.Vein			Cu			
Porphyry	363550	5446000	500	Showing	Porphyry						
Branch 1111 North	363550	5445350	700	Showing	?	Au	Ag	Cu			
North Bowl Zone	363600	5444700	700	Showing	?	Au	Ag	Cu			
Cu-Fe Skarn	363650	5444400	800	Showing	Fe Skarn			Cu		Mt.	
North Bowl Zone	363600	5444350	800	Showing	Qtz.Vein		Ag	Cu			
Lower Bowl Zone	364100	5444250	550	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
South Bowl Zone	364050	5444100	600	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
Fe-Cu Skarn	364350	5443100	750	Showing	Fe Skarn			Cu		Mt.	
W. Macktush	361650	5443150	350	Showing	Qtz.Vein	Au	Ag	Cu			
W. Macktush Porphyry	360700	5444000	350	Showing	Porphyry	Au	Ag	Cu			
Christine Zone	364300	5453750	325	Showing	Qtz. Vein	Au		Cu			
Canal Main South	367575	5443865	50	Showing	Porphyry		Ag	Cu	Mo		

The indicated mineral resource estimates for all four veins/zones are clearly too small and/or of too low grades to consider being subjected to scoping or other economic studies at this time. However, the estimates do provide baselines from which to measure possible future increases in mineral resources if additional drilling or other work is successful in increasing the sizes and/or grades of the veins/zones, as per the recommendations in this report.

Table 9 - Macktush Property Mineral Resource Estimate Summary by Vein/Zone

Vein/Zone	Tonnes	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Category	Source
David Vein	16,278	5.65	25.6	0.31	Indicated	Houle, J. 2006
Fred Vein	65,475	13.91	48.1	0.59	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007
Zinc Vein	35,710	8.97	44.5	0.57	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007
Jack Vein	13,994	2.00	0.8	0.02	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007
Moly Vein	504	4.27	1.5	0.01	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007
Dauntless North Veins	14,171	0.04	6.2	2.05	Indicated	Houle, J. 2006
Herbert Jr. Vein	8,479	0.12	6.7	5.16	Indicated	Houle, J. 2006
Tasha Zone	20,423	0.01	0.6	0.16	Indicated	Houle, J. 2006
MC1 Zone	21,851	0.26	6.9	0.43	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007
MC2 Zone	138,499	0.33	5.2	0.47	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007
MC3 Zone	17,618	0.38	1.0	0.05	Indicated	Houle, J. 2007

List of claims and work completed

From August 3, 2012 to May 5, 2013 intermittently for a total of 100 days, prospector Herb McMaster Sr. of Port Alberni, B.C. used a 4x4 truck to locate and access old and new logging road exposures of blasted rock outcrop mainly in the northeast part of the Macktush Property. Mr. McMaster carefully prospected each new blasted rock outcrop exposure by walking along the road ditches, breaking selected and random rocks with a hammer, inspecting them for possible sulphide mineralization with a hand lens, tracing any mineralized rocks to their outcrop sources in the roadcuts, and flagging those sites with fluorescent tape. Due to a lack of available maps of the new roads, those lacking any apparent mineralization in blasted rock or bedrock have not been spatially located, with approximate prospecting traverses shown in Figure 2, and prospecting dates and general observations shown in Appendix 2.

On May 16-18, 2013 the author visited the Macktush Property for a total of 3 days to inspect, locate by GPS, sample and map sites of newly discovered mineralization in areas of available access, accompanied by Mr. McMaster Sr. On May 16-18, 2012 the author collected 8 rock samples from the Macktush Property at sites shown in Figure 3, situated on mineral claims 323119 (1 sample), 382850 (1 sample), 398841 (5 samples), and 530257 (1 sample). All 8 rock samples are located in rock cuts or in the road bed of logging roads, and consist mainly of outcrop samples or in a few cases sub-crop samples from probable nearby outcrop sources, with sample locations shown in Figure 3, and rock sample locations and details shown in Appendix 1.

Outcrop geological mapping was completed by the author at all 8 rock sample sites, shown in Figure 4 to 11, which also show selected geochemistry highlights, if any. All 8 rock samples were taken in duplicate, and one of each duplicate sample pair was sent on June 2, 2013 by the author via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to AGAT Laboratories in Burnaby, B.C. for geochemical analysis, as per the chain of custody form which appears in Appendix 1. The other duplicate sample pair was retained by the author, cut into 1 cm. thick slabs by the author using a rock saw, and analyzed using a binocular microscope with descriptions shown in Appendix 1. On June 24, 2013 final geochemical results were received from AGAT Laboratories in Report 13V721942, which is also shown in Appendix 1.

Technical Data, Interpretation, Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2013 rock sample geochemistry data has been compiled with historic geochemistry data from the Macktush Property accumulated and documented by the author since 2003. Only the 2013 data is presented in detail in this report; historic data has been presented in previous assessment reports completed and submitted by the author (ARIS Report 28497, Houle, 2006; ARIS Report 28989, Houle, 2007; ARIS Report 33217, Houle, 2012). Locations of historic mineral occurrences documented on the Macktush Property also appear in Figure 3.

Slightly elevated geochemistry values in target and/or indicator elements were obtained from 6 of the 8 rock samples, including moderate to highly elevated values in copper and/or indicator elements from 3 samples, which will be described by location as follows:

Mineral Claim 398841:

E5123102 – UTM NAD83 Zone 10N 362717E 5455185N 316 m. elev.

Select outcrop grab sample taken by the author along the south side of Summit Main Road from a 0.05 m. thick quartz-epidote-sulphide vein @ 340/70 at intersection of a 0.05m. thick rusty malachitic shear @ 065/70 hosted by chloritic, brecciated and variolitic mafic volcanics, containing 5% medium grained fractured, dendritic sulphide aggregates mainly in epidotic patches consisting mainly of chalcopyrite rimmed by malachite and iron oxide. This sample yielded values of 8010 ppm copper, 2.9 ppm silver and 8 ppm bismuth. Geological mapping and geochemistry highlights appear in Figure 8.

E5123103 – UTM NAD83 Zone 10N 363352E 5454813N 298 m. elev.

Select outcrop grab sample taken by the author along the south side of new logging road Canal 80-3 from a 1 m. + thick silica-epidote-sulphide zone @ 160/90 hosted by silicified, jarositic, brecciated and variolitic mafic volcanics, containing 2% fine grained sulphides in aggregates mainly in jarositic patches consisting mainly of pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. This sample yielded values of 410 ppm copper and 31 ppm antimony. Geological mapping and geochemistry highlights appear in Figure 9.

E5123104 – UTM NAD82 Zone 10N 364358E 5454297N 277 m. elev.

Select (assumed) proximal float grab sample taken by the author along the south side of new logging road Canal 80-3 from a 0.5 m. diameter, angular fragment of quartz-sulphide stockwork hosted by mafic volcanics, containing 10% quartz, 5% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite, trace bornite. This sample yielded 1840 ppm copper, 116 ppm zinc, 95.7 ppm Ni, 5 ppm bismuth and 299 ppm chromium. Geological mapping and geochemistry highlights appear in Figure 10.

The three sample sites containing moderate to highly elevated values in copper and various indicator elements occur along a trend line oriented at 115^0 Azimuth across the northeast corner of the Macktush Property, approximately 2 km. northwest of and along the same trend line from the Tasha Zone. These occurrences of primarily copper display similar styles of mineralization, and may share a common source or be peripheral to a single larger as yet undiscovered copper deposit.

Continued detailed prospecting is recommended for the area between and surrounding these three sites, as well as the area between them and the Tasha Zone, located along the Alberni Inlet. Many of these areas are currently being logged, and new roads with blasted outcrops are being built to facilitate logging activity, which are also excellent sites for prospecting. Additional tenure selection should be considered for the area immediately west of cell claim 518164 and underlying legacy claim 398841 to cover the possible northwesterly projection of the trend from sample site E5123102.

Other known targets and un-explored areas on the Property warrant continued systematic exploration programs. A 2 phase, 2 year, $2.15 million exploration work program is proposed for the Macktush Property, summarized in Table 10 with key points for year 1 as follows:

Phase 1 Year 1 - $850,000

- Prospector to continue inspecting and if warranted, prospecting new logging roads, and to establish and maintain cooperation with tenure holders

- Geologists and field assistants to conduct GPS-grid based soil geochemistry, prospecting and mapping of Rex target extensions, Cous target, and West target, plus assumed other new target derived from geophysics; geologist to model data as received to establish priority trenching and drilling targets

- Prospector to supervise construction of new access trails and repairs to existing roads, subject to existing permit conditions and future amendments, required to undertake trenching and diamond drilling of priority targets, supervised by Geologist, with all required reports to follow

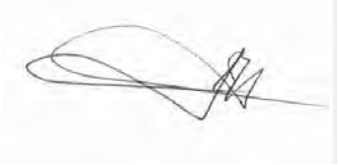
- Phase 2 – Year 2 program and other future programs subject to change based on results and recommendations from Phase 1 – Year program.

Table 10 – Macktush Property Proposed Work Program

Phase 1 – Year 1				
Item	**Units**	**Unit Cost**	**Scheduling**	**Program Cost**
Prospecting	40 days for 1 prospector	$500 per day	Summer	$ 20,000
Geochemistry/geology - Rex target	10 days for 1 geologist, 3 samplers	$5,000 per day	Summer	$ 50,000
Geochemistry/geology - Cous target	10 days for 1 geologist, 3 samplers	$5,000 per day	Summer	$ 50,000
Geochemistry/geology - West target	10 days for 1 geologist, 3 samplers	$5,000 per day	Summer	$ 50,000
Geochemistry/geology - Other target	10 days for 1 geologist, 3 samplers	$5,000 per day	Summer	$ 50,000
Access trails / road repairs/trenching	20 days for 1 backhoe, 1 prospector	$2,500 per day	Fall	$ 50,000
Diamond Drilling – 2000 metres	30 days,1 drill, 1 geologist, 1 sampler	$250 per metre	Fall	$ 500,000
Reports	20 days for 1 geologist	$750 per day	Winter	$ 15,000
Contingency				$ 65,000
Phase 1 Sub-total			**1 Year**	**$ 850,000**
Phase 2 – Year 2				
Item	**Units**	**Unit Cost**	**Scheduling**	**Program Cost**
Access trails / road repairs/trenching	20 days for 1 backhoe, 1 prospector	$2,500 per day	Spring	$ 50,000
Prospecting	20 days for 1 prospector	$500 per day	Spring	$ 10,000
Property geological mapping	30 days for 1 geologist, 1 assistant	$2,500 per day	Summer	$ 75,000
Geochemistry/geology - Other target	10 days for 1 geologist, 3 samplers	$5,000 per day	Summer	$ 50,000
Diamond Drilling – 4000 metres	60 days, 1 drill, 1 geologist, 1 sampler	$250 per metre	Summer/Fall	$ 1,000,000
Reports	20 days for 1 geologist	$750 per day	Winter	$ 15,000
Contingency				$ 100,000
Phase 2 Sub-total			**1 Year**	**$ 1,300,000**
Phases 1 and 2 (2 Years)				
Phases 1 and 2 Combined			**2 years**	**$ 2,150,000**

Additional work programs may be recommended conditional upon results.

Respectfully submitted by:



Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Author's Qualifications

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

I am currently self-employed as a consulting geologist by:
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I graduated with a Bachelor's of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering with specialization in Mineral Exploration from the University of Toronto in 1978.

I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, the Society of Economic Geologists, the Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia, and the Vancouver Island Exploration Group; I am also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for Geoscience B.C., and of the advisory committee for the Earth Science Department of Vancouver Island University.

I have worked as a geologist for 35 years since graduating from university, including 5 years as a mine geologist in underground gold and silver mines, 15 years as an exploration manager, 3 years as a government geologist and 10 years as a mineral exploration consultant.

I previously worked on the Macktush Property from 2003 to 2007, and from 2011 to 2013, and I am independent of Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Dated this 10th Day of July, 2013.

Signature of Author

Jacques Houle, P.Eng
Print name of Author

References

B. C. Ministry of Energy and Mines websites:

Assessment Reports
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx

Landowner Notification
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/MineralTitles/Admin/Notices/Pages/LandownerNotification.aspx

MapPlace
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace/Pages/default.aspx

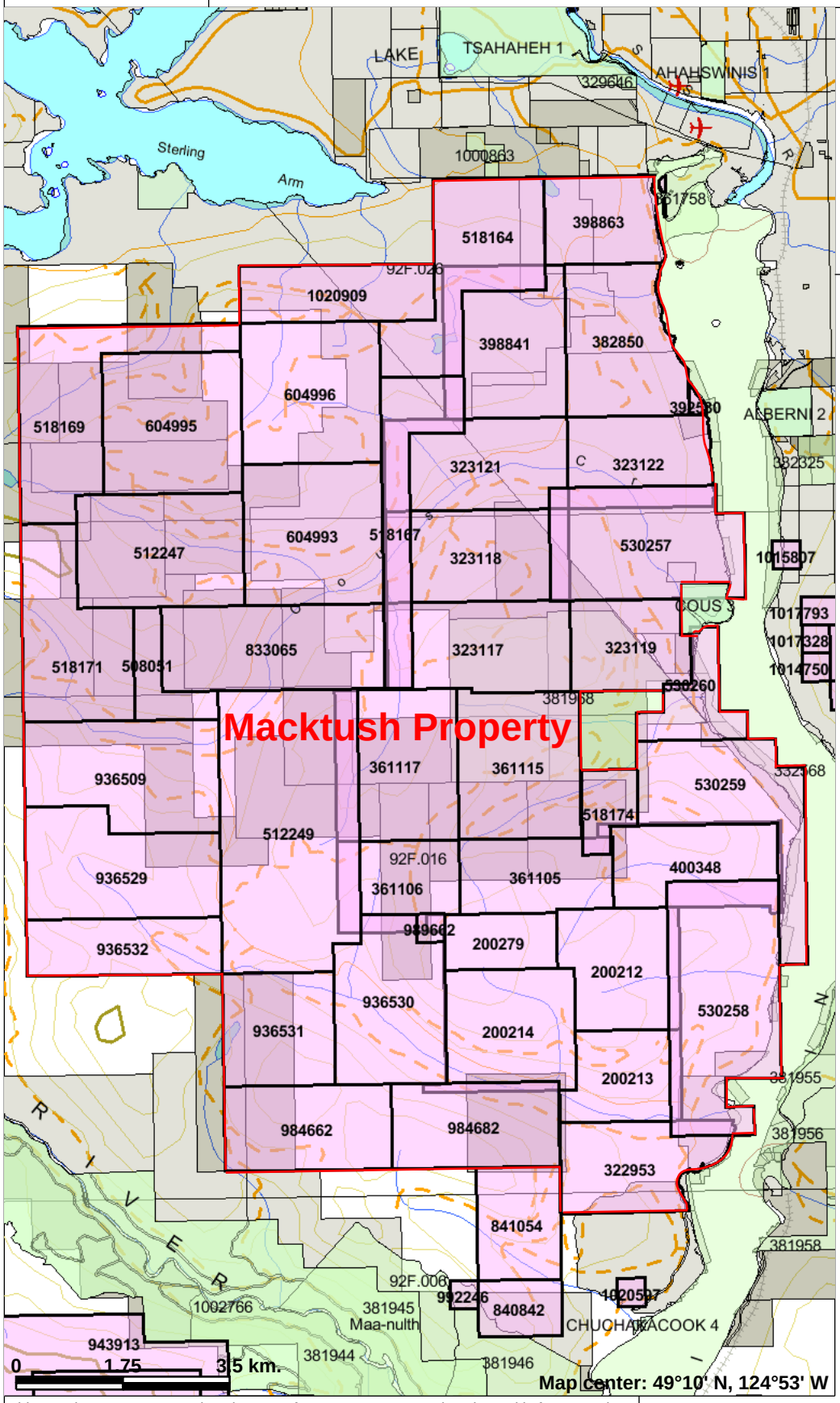
Mineral Deposit Profiles
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MineralDepositProfiles/Pages/default.aspx

MINFILE
http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/

Ministry Publications
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/Pages/default.aspx

Mineral Titles Online
https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do

Macktush Property



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:250K)

Transportation - Points (1:250K)

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned

Transportation - Lines (1:250K)

- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided

N

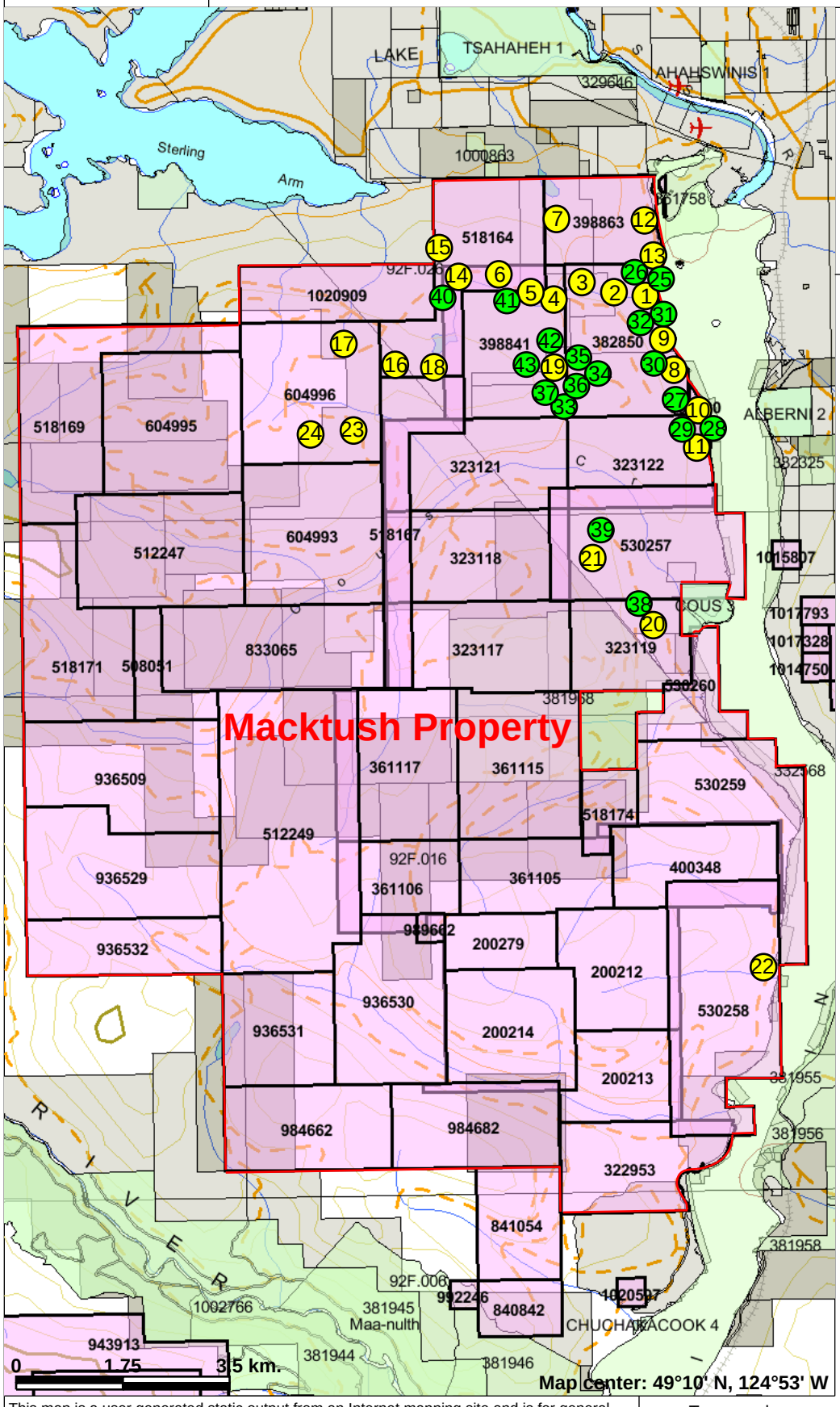
Scale: 1:100,000

Tenures shown as of July 10, 2013

Figure 1

Macktush Property

2012 Prospecting Locations (see 2012 Report for details)
2013 Prospecting Locations (see details in Appendix 3)



Legend

- Indian Reserves
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- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
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- Airport.Abandoned

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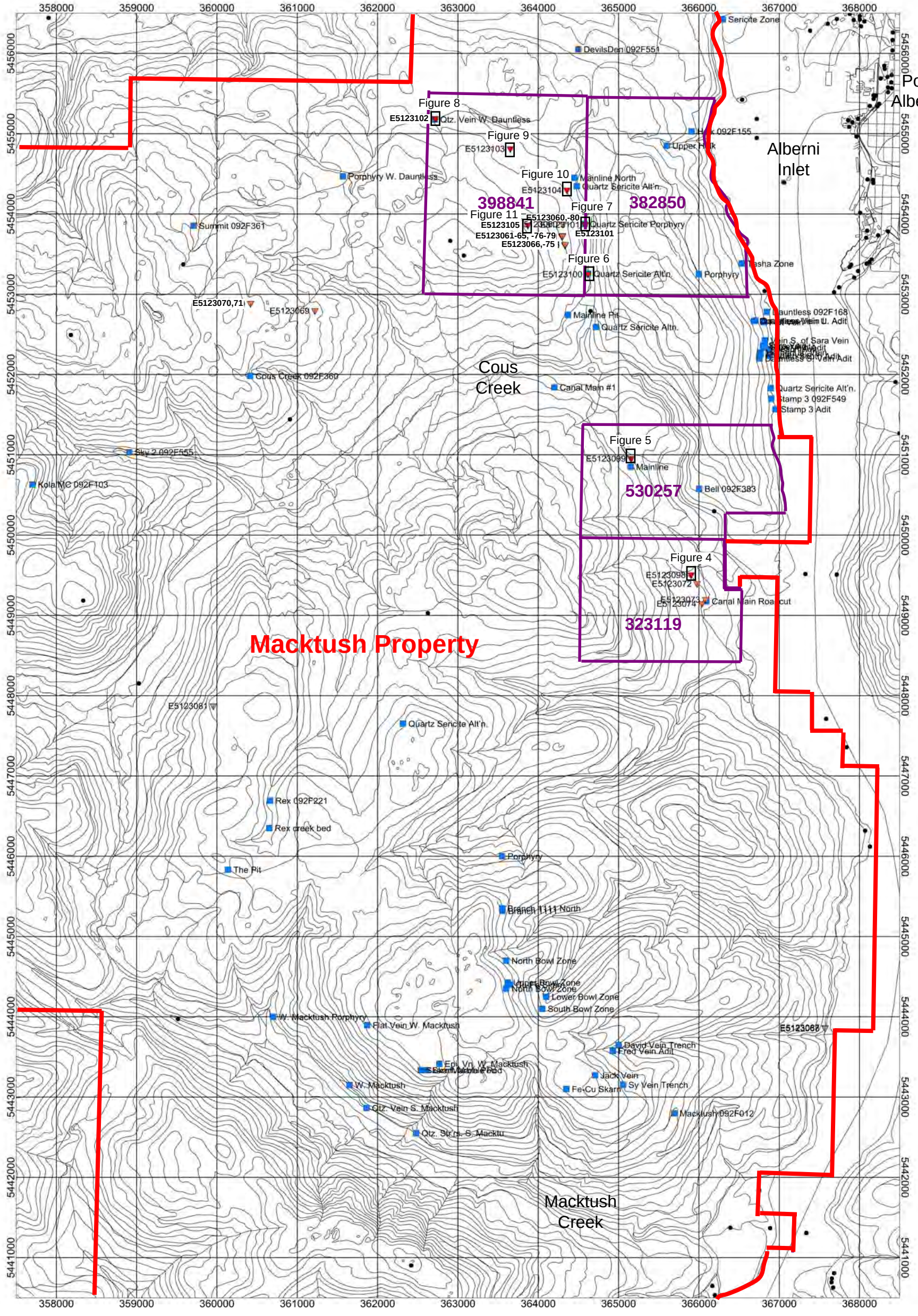
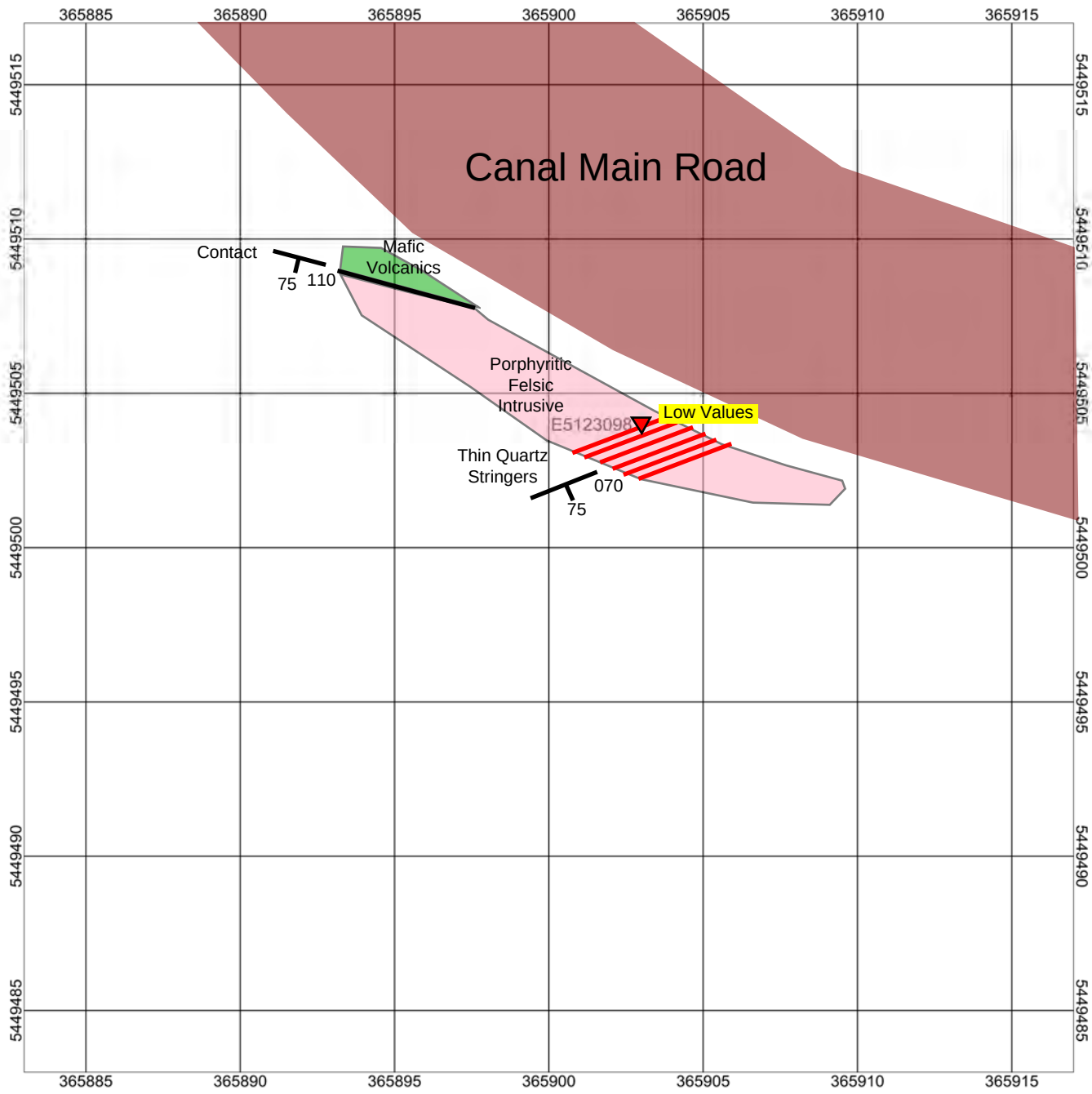
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided

Scale: 1:100,000

Tenures shown as of July 10, 2013

Figure 2


Port Alberni
Alberni Inlet
Cous Creek
Macktush Property
Macktush Creek
Figure 3
Nahminto Resources Ltd.
Macktush Property
Rock Sample Locations 2012 and 2013
2013 Rock Sample Location
2012 Rock Sample Location
Mineral Occurrence
Detail Figure Locations
500 0 500 1000 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 4

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush Canal Main North Zone

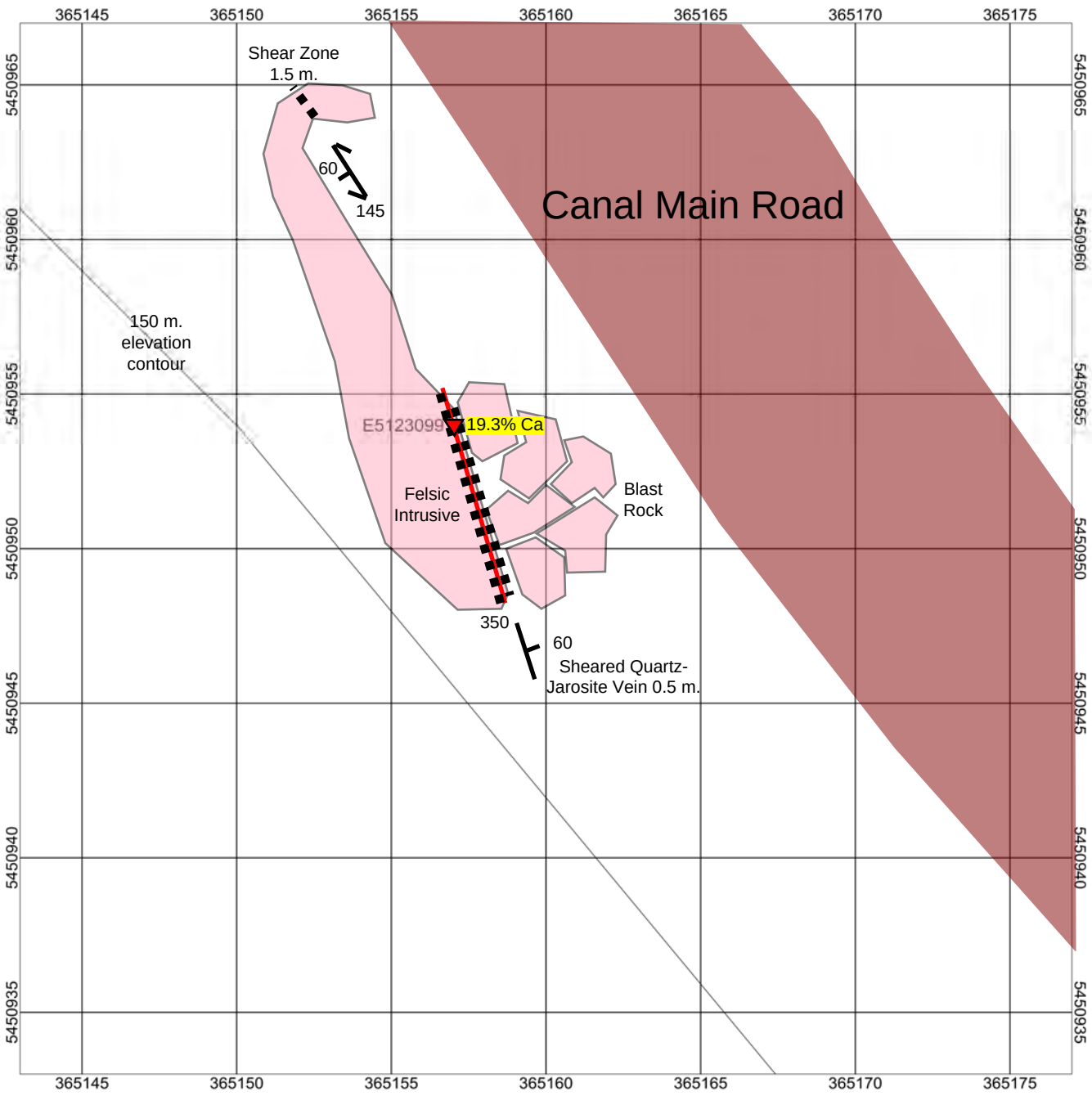
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 5

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush Mainline Zone

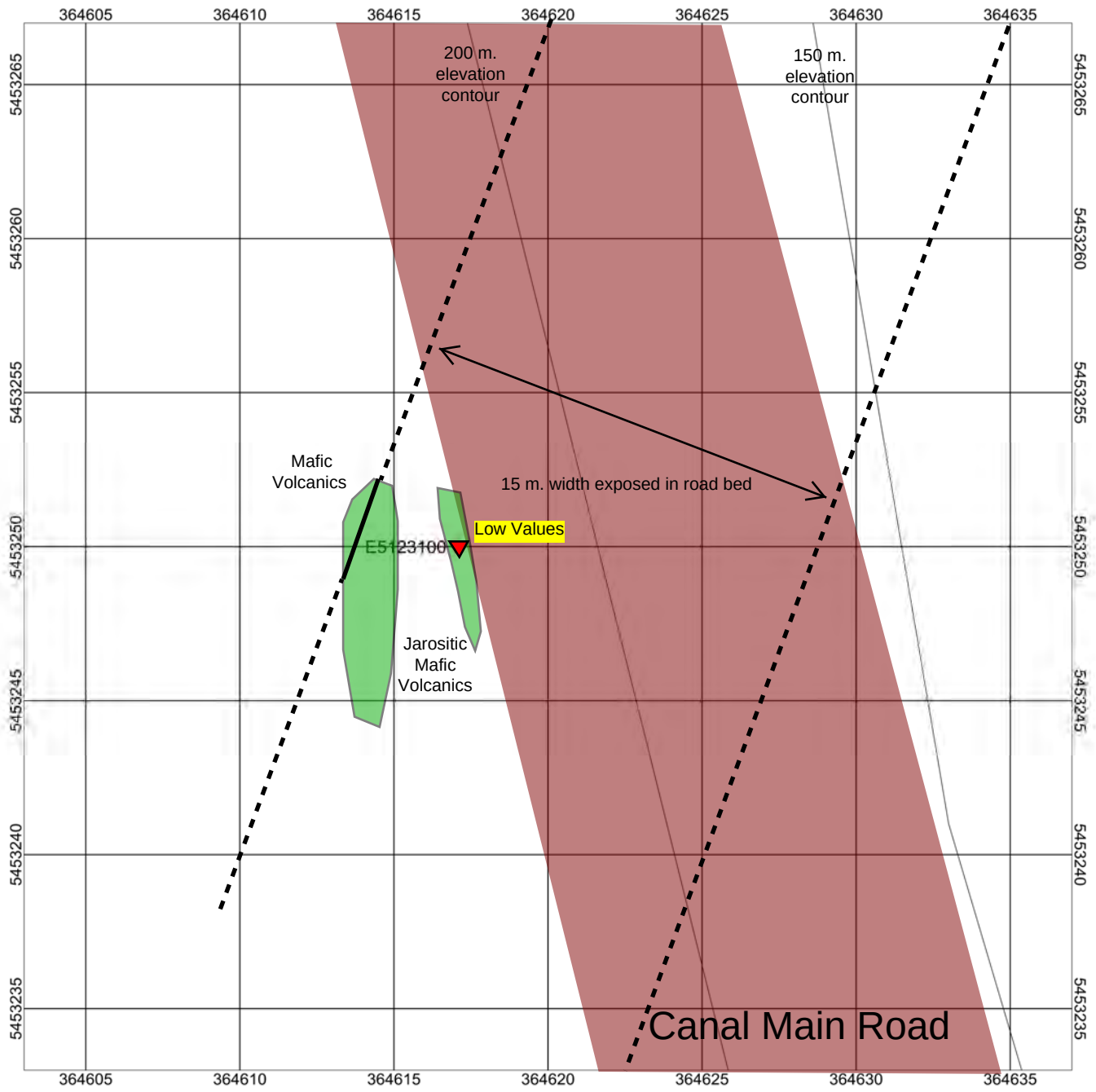
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 6

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush Quartz Sericite Zone

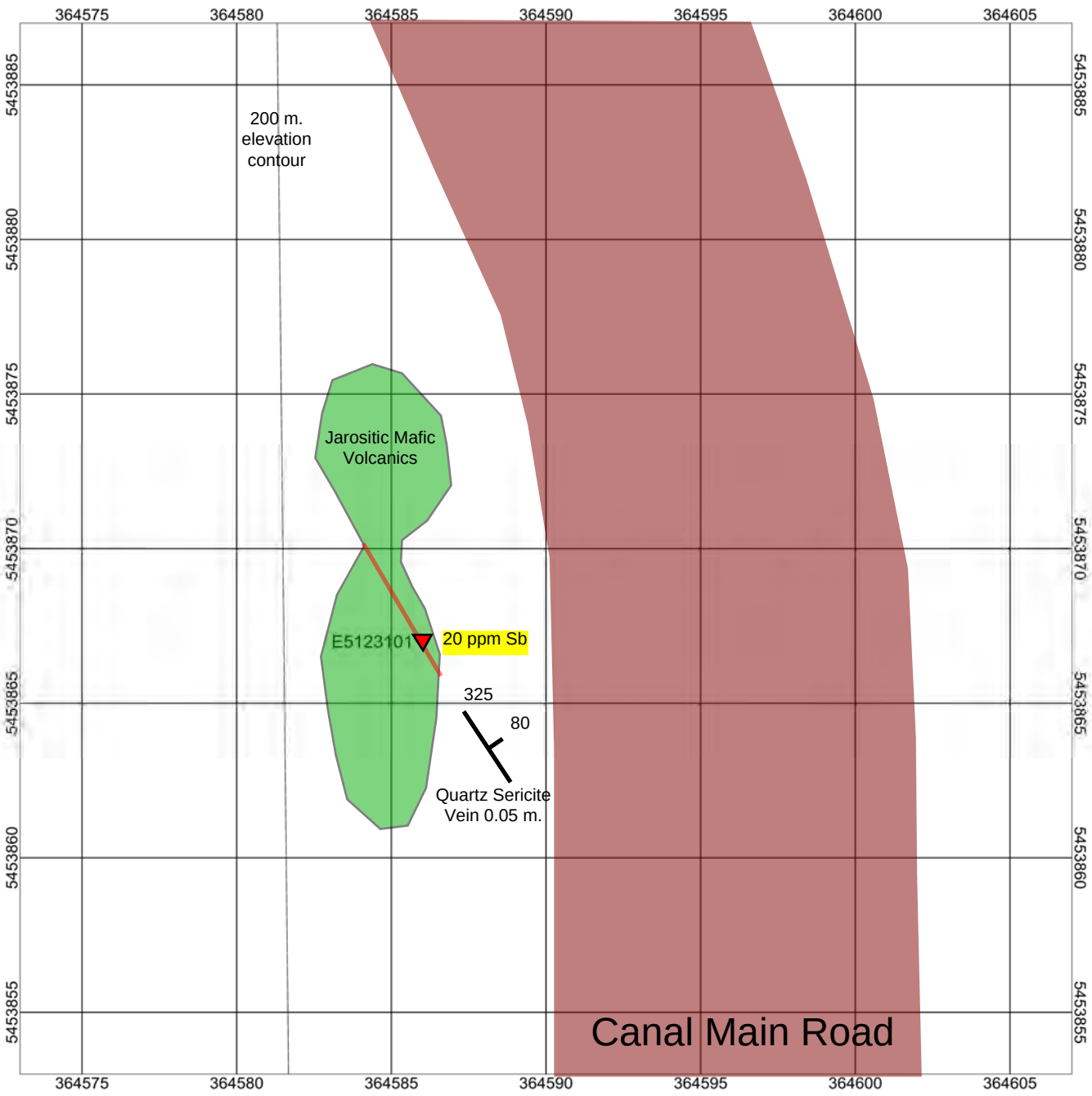
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 7

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush Qtz Sericite Porphyry Zone

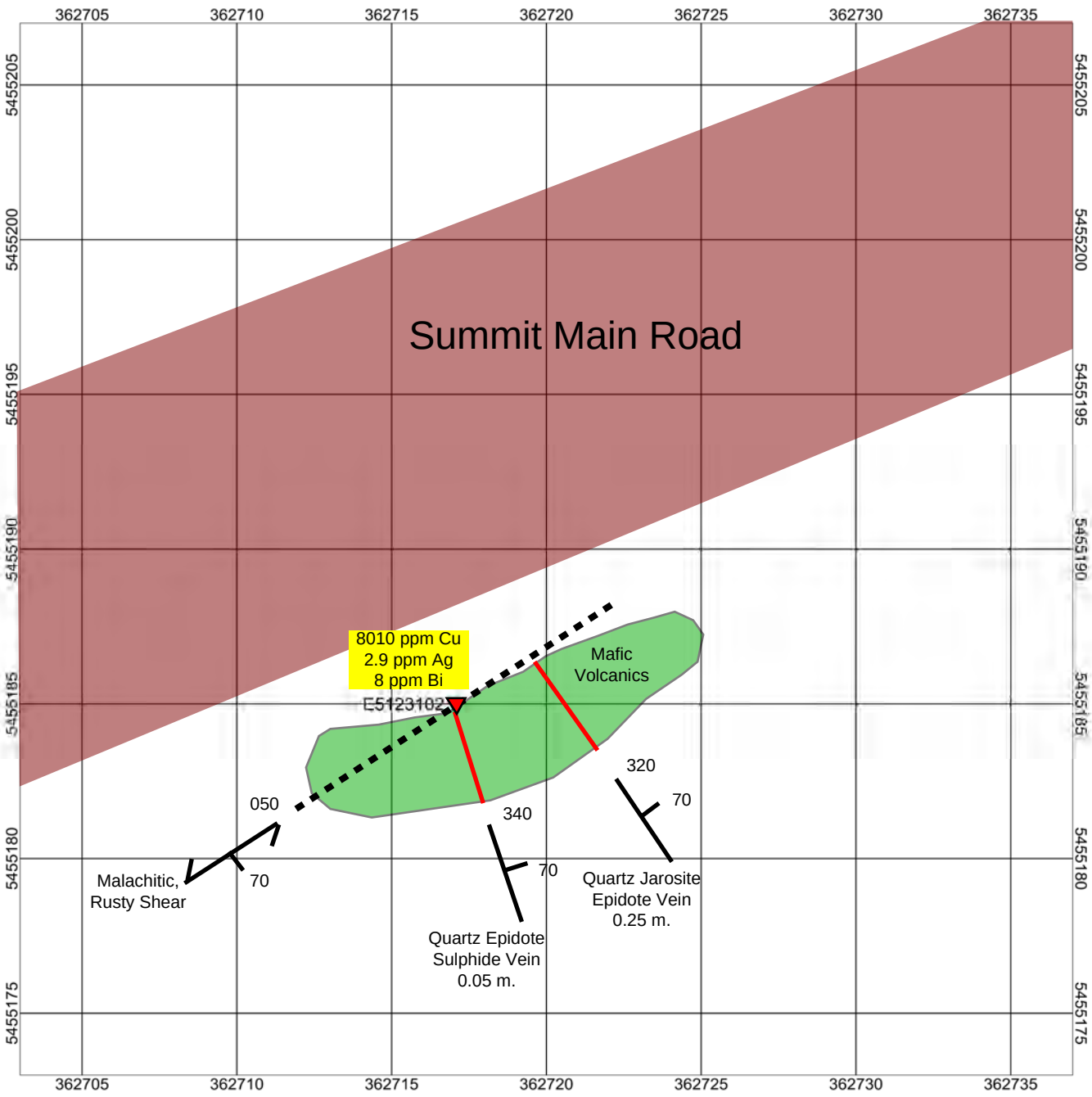
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 8

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush Qtz Vein W Dauntless Zone

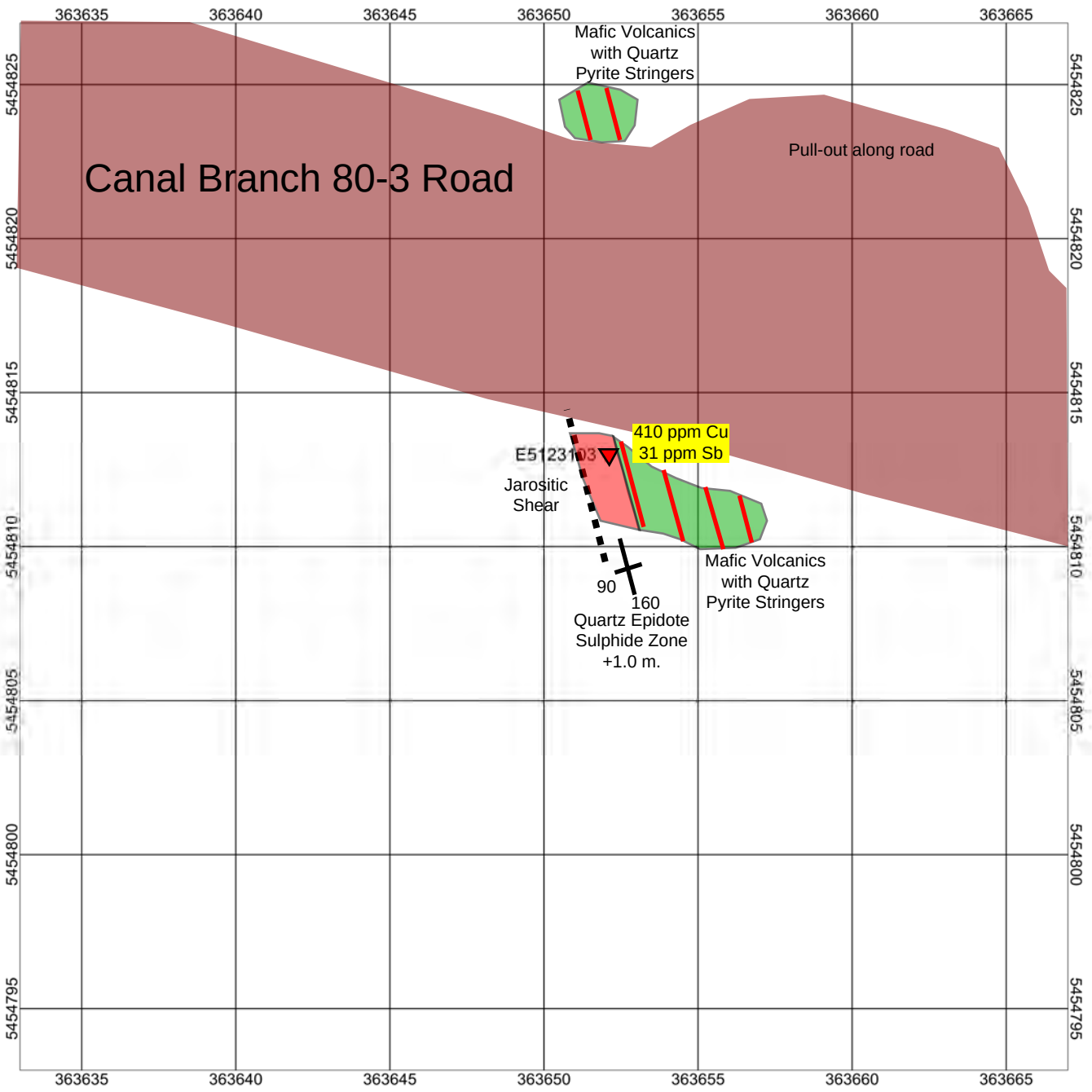
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 9

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush West Holk Zone

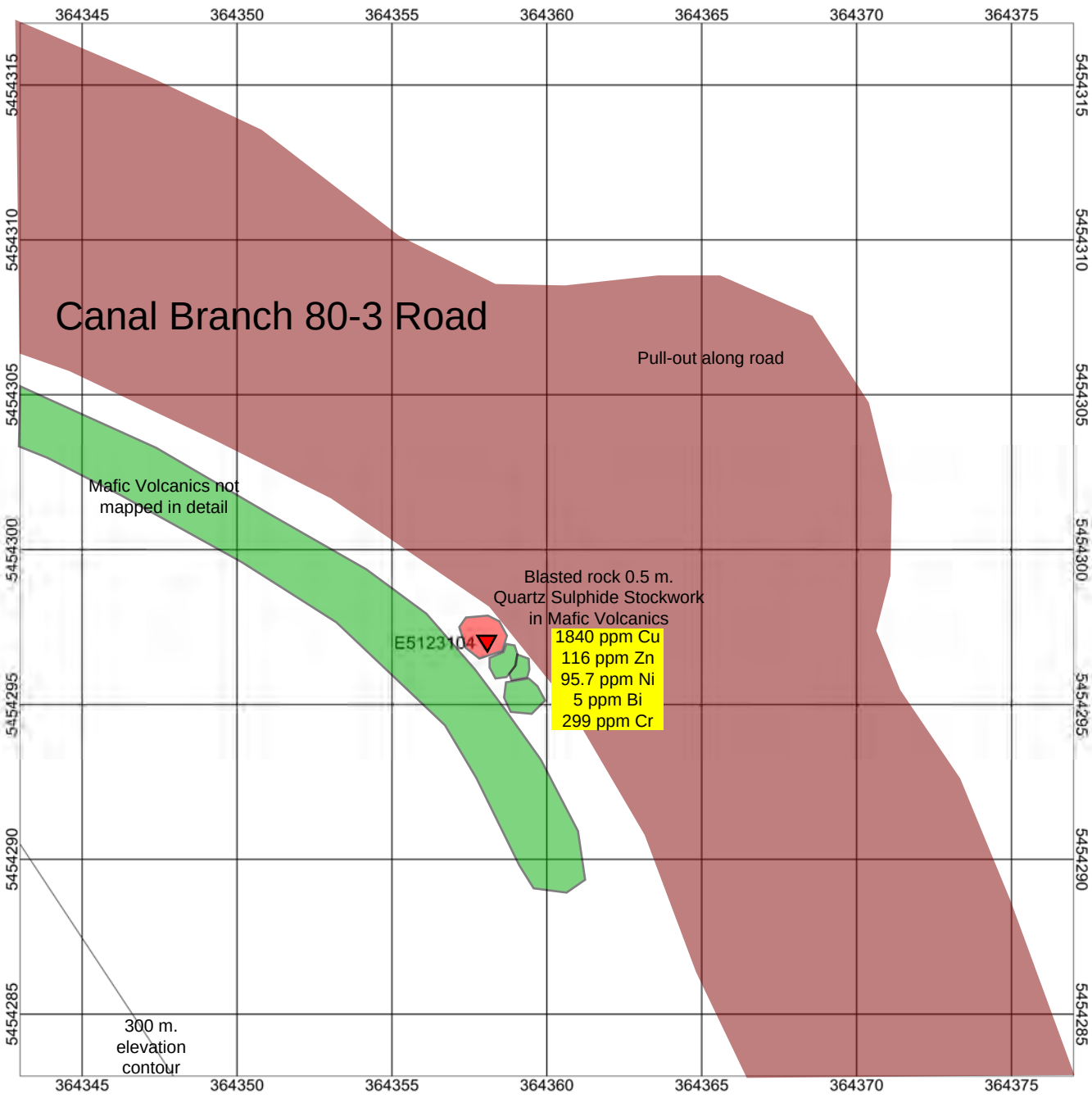
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 10

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush North Christine Zone

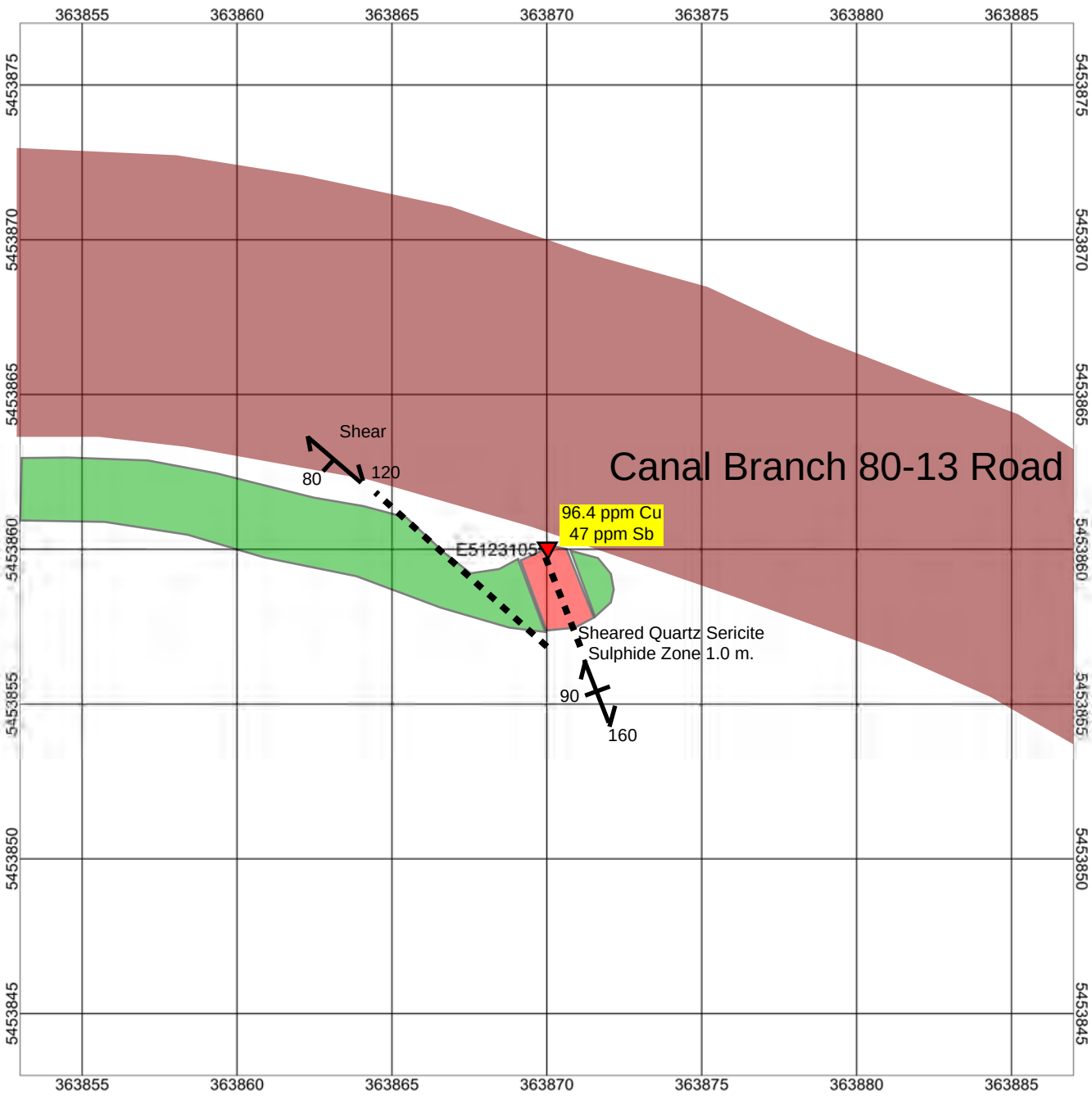
2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N



▼ 2013 Rock Sample Number and Location

Figure 11

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

Macktush West Christine Zone

2013 Rock Sampling & Mapping

2.5 0 2.5 5

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N

Appendix 1

Sampling and Geochemistry Data

Sample #	Date	Sampler	Location	Details	Easting	Northing	Elevation
E5123098	16-May-13	J.Houle	Canal Main west side road cut	Select outcrop grab from 3 m. exposure of porphyritic felsic intrusive in contact with mafic volcanics (north side) @ 100/75; contains 10% quartz stringers, trace disseminated sulphides, 5% FeOx clots	365903	5449504	116
E5123099	16-May-13	J.Houle	Canal Main west side road cut	Select outcrop grab from 0.1 m. rusty, banded, quartz-jarosite vein @ 350/60 in 0.5 m. shear zone hosted by felsic intrusive; contains 50% quartz, 40% jarosite, trace fine pyrite, 10% FeOx	365157	5450954	117
E5123100	16-May-13	J.Houle	Canal Main west side road cut	Select outcrop grab from 15 m. exposure across road bed of jarositic zone @ 020/90? Hosted by mafic volcanics; contains 35% jarosite, 35% silica, 5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite?, 10% FeOx	364617	5453250	213
E5123101	16-May-13	J.Houle	Canal Main west side road cut	Select outcrop grab from 0.05 m. quartz-jarosite vein @ 325/080 hosted by jarositic mafic volcanics; contains 40% locally vuggy quartz, 30% jarosite, 10% FeOx	364586	5453867	234
E5123102	17-May-13	J.Houle	Summit Main south side roadcut	Select outcrop grab from 0.05 m. quartz-epidote-sulphide vein @ 340/70 at intersection of 0.05m. rusty malachitic shear @ 065/70 in mafic volcanics; 15% each epidote & quartz, traces Cpy, Mal, Cc	362717	5455185	316
E5123103	18-May-13	J.Houle	Canal 80-3 south side roadcut	Select outcrop grab from 1+ m. thick exposure of a silica-epidote-sulphide zone @ 160/90 in mafic volcanics containing quartz-pyrite stringers; contains 60% silica, 20% epidote, 2% Py, 0.2% Cpy	363652	5454813	298
E5123104	18-May-13	J.Houle	Canal 80-3 south side roadcut	Select proximal float grab from 0.5m. Fragment of quartz-sulphide stockwork in mafic volcanics; contains 10% quartz, 5% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite, trace bornite	364358	5454297	277
E5123105	18-May-13	J.Houle	Canal 80-13 south side roadcut	Select outcrop grab from 1 m. thick sheared quartz-sericite-sulphide zone in jarositic mafic volcanics; contains 50% silica, 25% sericite, 10% jarosite, 5% pyrite in v.f.g. bands and stringers	363870	5453860	396

Sample #	Description
E5123098	Brown and white, m.g., silicified, chloritic intermediate porphyry intrusive with 25% quartz phenocrysts, 25% chloritic and sulphidic mafic aggregates, 50% silicified aphanitic matrix, 0.5% f.g. rust-rimmed sulphide aggregates including chalcopyrite, pyrite
E5123099	Buff, white and brown, finely banded quartz-calcite-jarosite vein with 0.5% v.f.g. sulphide aggregates mainly within jarositic bands including chalcopyrite, pyrite
E5123100	White, grey and brown, weakly banded quartz-calcite-sulphide-jarosite vein with 5% f.g. sulphide aggregates, stringers and disseminations, mainly pyrite, possible chalcopyrite
E5123101	Grey, buff, white and brown, 25% banded quartz-calcite-jarosite vein hosted by 75% m.g. felsic, sericitic quartz-feldspar porphyry with rare phenocrysts replaced by 1% v.f.g sulphide aggregates mainly pyrite
E5123102	Multi-green coloured, vuggy, brecciated variolitic, chloritic, locally epidotic mafic volcanic with 5% m.g. fractured, dendritic sulphide aggregates mainly in epidotic patches consising mainly of chalcopyrite rimmed by malachite and rust
E5123103	Light grey, brown and black, f.g. silicified, locally jarositic, brecciated variolitic mafic? Volcanic with 2% f.g. to v.f.g. sulphides in aggregates mainly within or adjacent to jarositic patches, mainly pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite?
E5123104	Green, chloritic, brecciated variolitic mafic volcanic with 10% quartz-calcite-sulphide stringers, 3% f.g. sulphide aggregates mainly in stringers including mainly pyrite, possible chalcopyrite
E5123105	Light grey and orange, weakly foliated, f.g. sericitized volcanic with rusty fractures, 0.5% f.g. sulphide aggregates mainly pyrite

Sample	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Geology	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Re	Au**	Sample
Number	metres	metres	metres	Code	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	qm
E5123098	365903	5449504	116		0.7	26.2	11	46.5	<0.5	2.7	11.3	822	3.51	<1	6	2	7	381	<0.5	<1	1	120	2.92	653	16	19.4	1.14	755	0.32		7.93	2.63	1.11	<1		15	<5	0.238	14	<10	<10		0.002	1.31
E5123099	365157	5450954	117		0.7	1	23	91.2	0.7	12.5	23.3	2690	8.79	<1	15	1	12	187	0.8	1	<1	90.2	19.3	127	6	9.4	4.4	58	0.07		1.82	0.03	0.3	<1		5	<5	0.215	<5	16	<10		0.001	1.3
E5123100	364617	5453250	213		1.3	77.7	9	7.9	<0.5	<0.5	7.7	433	2.82	8	7	44	13	40	<0.5	1	<1	11.3	1.92	155	20	11.2	0.24	614	0.08		5.9	0.52	2.57	<1		2	<5	1.59	12	<10	<10		0.044	1.58
E5123101	364586	5453867	234		1.9	31.9	15	51.3	<0.5	13.2	18.3	1190	4.6	40	6	9	9	144	<0.5	20	<1	193	5.94	947	11	29.2	1.78	675	0.34		7.39	0.1	2.26	8		17	<5	0.427	13	<10	<10		0.009	1.06
E5123102	362717	5455185	316		<0.5	8010	7	54.8	2.9	37.9	24.4	1110	6.8	1	7	22	9	861	1.2	<1	8	258	6.73	389	8	94.9	1.2	19	0.54		5.95	0.02	0.03	<1		20	<5	0.527	16	10	<10		0.022	1.43
E5123103	363652	5454813	298		3.5	410	10	48.6	<0.5	1.6	10.4	553	2.25	28	6	9	11	46	<0.5	31	1	38.2	2.23	372	16	11.4	0.4	890	0.14		7.01	0.24	3.02	<1		5	<5	0.391	13	<10	<10		0.009	1.52
E5123104	364358	5454297	277		1	1840	9	116	1	95.7	54.6	1960	9.59	<1	6	13	13	64	0.8	<1	5	364	4.28	550	9	299	3.85	266	0.76		7.97	1.36	0.96	<1		42	<5	2.12	17	15	<10		0.013	1.57
E5123105	363870	5453860	396		0.7	96.4	11	46.6	<0.5	2.8	15.4	961	3.47	6	7	6	7	102	<0.5	47	<1	80.9	3.68	1060	9	10.8	1.32	921	0.21		7.52	0.11	2.94	<1		9	<5	0.821	13	<10	<10		0.006	1.94

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION
6552 PEREGRINE ROAD
NANAIMO, BC V9V1P8
(250) 390-3930

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

PROJECT NO:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Ron Cardinall, Certified Assayer - Director - Technical Services (Mining)

DATE REPORTED: Jun 24, 2013

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 8

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942
PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201070)

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 03, 2013 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 03, 2013 | DATE REPORTED: Jun 24, 2013 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.5	0.01	1	1	0.5	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	5
E5123098 (4416195)	<0.5	7.93	<1	755	0.8	1	2.92	<0.5	36	11.3	19.4	26.2	3.51	14
E5123099 (4416196)	0.7	1.82	<1	58	<0.5	<1	19.3	0.8	8	23.3	9.4	1.0	8.79	<5
E5123100 (4416197)	<0.5	5.90	8	614	0.8	<1	1.92	<0.5	36	7.7	11.2	77.7	2.82	12
E5123101 (4416198)	<0.5	7.39	40	675	0.7	<1	5.94	<0.5	23	18.3	29.2	31.9	4.60	13
E5123102 (4416199)	2.9	5.95	1	19	<0.5	8	6.73	1.2	19	24.4	94.9	8010	6.80	16
E5123103 (4416200)	<0.5	7.01	28	890	0.8	1	2.23	<0.5	31	10.4	11.4	410	2.25	13
E5123104 (4416201)	1.0	7.97	<1	266	<0.5	5	4.28	0.8	18	54.6	299	1840	9.59	17
E5123105 (4416202)	<0.5	7.52	6	921	0.5	<1	3.68	<0.5	23	15.4	10.8	96.4	3.47	13

Analyte:	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sb
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	1	10	0.005	1
E5123098 (4416195)	<1	1.11	16	4	1.14	822	0.7	2.63	2.7	653	11	49	0.238	<1
E5123099 (4416196)	<1	0.30	6	5	4.40	2690	0.7	0.03	12.5	127	23	<10	0.215	1
E5123100 (4416197)	<1	2.57	20	6	0.24	433	1.3	0.52	<0.5	155	9	121	1.59	1
E5123101 (4416198)	<1	2.26	11	53	1.78	1190	1.9	0.10	13.2	947	15	98	0.427	20
E5123102 (4416199)	<1	0.03	8	5	1.20	1110	<0.5	0.02	37.9	389	7	<10	0.527	<1
E5123103 (4416200)	<1	3.02	16	16	0.40	553	3.5	0.24	1.6	372	10	138	0.391	31
E5123104 (4416201)	<1	0.96	9	14	3.85	1960	1.0	1.36	95.7	550	9	45	2.12	<1
E5123105 (4416202)	<1	2.94	9	33	1.32	961	0.7	0.11	2.8	1060	11	142	0.821	47

Analyte:	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	10	5	1	10	10	5	0.01	5	5	0.5	1	1	0.5
E5123098 (4416195)	15	<10	<5	381	11	<10	7	0.32	<5	6	120	<1	18	46.5
E5123099 (4416196)	5	16	<5	187	<10	<10	12	0.07	<5	15	90.2	<1	13	91.2
E5123100 (4416197)	2	<10	<5	40	<10	<10	13	0.08	<5	7	11.3	<1	8	7.9
E5123101 (4416198)	17	<10	<5	144	<10	<10	9	0.34	<5	6	193	8	12	51.3
E5123102 (4416199)	20	10	<5	861	11	<10	9	0.54	<5	7	258	<1	12	54.8
E5123103 (4416200)	5	<10	<5	46	<10	<10	11	0.14	<5	6	38.2	<1	11	48.6
E5123104 (4416201)	42	15	<5	64	14	<10	13	0.76	<5	6	364	<1	14	116
E5123105 (4416202)	9	<10	<5	102	<10	<10	7	0.21	<5	7	80.9	<1	11	46.6

Certified By: Ron Cardinall

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942
PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201070)

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 03, 2013 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 03, 2013 | DATE REPORTED: Jun 24, 2013 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Zr
Unit:	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	5
E5123098 (4416195)	42
E5123099 (4416196)	12
E5123100 (4416197)	45
E5123101 (4416198)	23
E5123102 (4416199)	39
E5123103 (4416200)	65
E5123104 (4416201)	29
E5123105 (4416202)	41

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit
4416195-4416202 As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.

Certified By: Ron Cardinall

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942

PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (202052)

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 03, 2013 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 03, 2013 | DATE REPORTED: Jun 24, 2013 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Au
Unit:	kg	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.001
E5123098 (4416195)	1.31	0.002
E5123099 (4416196)	1.30	0.001
E5123100 (4416197)	1.58	0.044
E5123101 (4416198)	1.06	0.009
E5123102 (4416199)	1.43	0.022
E5123103 (4416200)	1.52	0.009
E5123104 (4416201)	1.57	0.013
E5123105 (4416202)	1.94	0.006

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By: Ron Cardinall

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Quality Assurance - Replicate

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942

PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201070)

	REPLICATE #1															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Ag	4416195	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%												
Al	4416195	7.93	8.28	4.3%												
As	4416195	< 1	< 1	0.0%												
Ba	4416195	755	784	3.8%												
Be	4416195	0.80	0.87	8.4%												
Bi	4416195	1	< 1													
Ca	4416195	2.92	3.01	3.0%												
Cd	4416195	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%												
Ce	4416195	36	34	5.7%												
Co	4416195	11.3	11.2	0.9%												
Cr	4416195	19.4	20.5	5.5%												
Cu	4416195	26.2	26.9	2.6%												
Fe	4416195	3.51	3.63	3.4%												
Ga	4416195	14	13	7.4%												
In	4416195	< 1	2													
K	4416195	1.11	1.15	3.5%												
La	4416195	16	16	0.0%												
Li	4416195	4	4	0.0%												
Mg	4416195	1.14	1.18	3.4%												
Mn	4416195	822	857	4.2%												
Mo	4416195	0.73	0.76	4.0%												
Na	4416195	2.63	2.69	2.3%												
Ni	4416195	2.7	2.7	0.0%												
P	4416195	653	617	5.7%												
Pb	4416195	11	13	16.7%												
Rb	4416195	49	51	4.0%												
S	4416195	0.238	0.251	5.3%												
Sb	4416195	< 1	< 1	0.0%												
Sc	4416195	15	15	0.0%												
Se	4416195	< 10	< 10	0.0%												
Sn	4416195	< 5	< 5	0.0%												

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Quality Assurance - Replicate

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942

PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

Sr	4416195	381	406	6.4%												
Ta	4416195	11	10	9.5%												
Te	4416195	< 10	< 10	0.0%												
Th	4416195	7	8	13.3%												
Ti	4416195	0.324	0.334	3.0%												
Tl	4416195	< 5	< 5	0.0%												
U	4416195	6	5	18.2%												
V	4416195	120	124	3.3%												
W	4416195	< 1	< 1	0.0%												
Y	4416195	18	19	5.4%												
Zn	4416195	46.5	48.2	3.6%												
Zr	4416195	42	43	2.4%												
Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (202052)																
	REPLICATE #1															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Au	4416195	0.002	0.001													

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Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942

PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201070)

	CRM #1 (GTS-2a)															
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits												
Al	6.96	6.8	98%	90% - 110%												
As	124	112	90%	90% - 110%												
Ba	186	189	101%	90% - 110%												
Ca	4.01	3.93	98%	90% - 110%												
Co	22.1	22.8	103%	90% - 110%												
Cu	88.6	86.9	98%	90% - 110%												
Fe	7.56	7.43	98%	90% - 110%												
K	2.021	1.954	97%	90% - 110%												
Mg	2.412	2.355	98%	90% - 110%												
Mn	1510	1655	110%	90% - 110%												
Na	0.617	0.604	98%	90% - 110%												
Ni	77.1	79.1	103%	90% - 110%												
P	892	981	110%	90% - 110%												
S	0.348	0.376	108%	90% - 110%												
Sr	92.8	95.5	103%	90% - 110%												
Zn	208	213	102%	90% - 110%												

Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (202052)

	CRM #1 (1P5F)															
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits												
Au	1.40	1.35	97%	90% - 110%												

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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V721942

PROJECT NO:

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Ag	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Al	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
As	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ba	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Be	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Bi	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ca	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cd	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ce	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Co	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cu	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Fe	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ga	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
In	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
K	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
La	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Li	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mg	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mo	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Na	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ni	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
P	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Pb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Rb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
S	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sc	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Se	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ta	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Te	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Th	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ti	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Tl	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
U	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
V	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
W	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Y	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Zn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Zr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Au	MIN-200-12006	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	ICP-OES

Appendix 2

Prospecting Data

2013 Prospecting Record for Macktush Property

Year	Dates	Prospectors Names	Figure 2 Locations	Prospecting Locations and Highlights
2012	August 3,4,5	H. McMaster Sr.	25	Lower Holk Creek Area along Alberni Canal - jarosite zone with minor malachite
2012	August 7,8,9,10	H. McMaster Sr.	26	Lower Holk Creek Area north of creee - malachite zone in mafic volcanics
2012	August 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	H. McMaster Sr.	27	South of Tasha Zone - jarosite-sulphide stockwork zone
2012	August 24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31; Sept. 1,6,7,8	H. McMaster Sr.	28	North of Dauntless Zone - malachite stockwork in mafic volcanics
2012	Sept. 10,11,12,14,16,17,18,19,20,21,22	H. McMaster Sr.	29	Dauntless Area - pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite in mafic volcanics
2012	Sept. 24,25,26,28,29; Oct. 1	H. McMaster Sr.	30	Tasha Zone - chalcopyrite, bornite in mafic volcanics
2012	Oct. 3,4,5	H. McMaster Sr.	31	North end Beach Main Road - jarosite zones or veins in mafic volcanics
2012	Oct. 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20	H. McMaster Sr.	32	South of location 31 - jarosite-sulphide zones in mafic volcanics
2012	Oct. 25,27; Nov. 1,5,21,24,25,26,27,28,30; Dec. 1,2	H. McMaster Sr.	33	Canal Main Road - 15 m. wide jarosite zone crossing road bed - sample site E5123100
2012	Dec. 3,9	H. McMaster Sr.	34	Canal Main Road - quartz-jarosite vein in road cut - sample site E5123101
2012	Dec. 10,11,12,13	H. McMaster Sr.	35	Canal Main near Christine Zone - jarosite zone in mafic volcanics
2013	Apr. 14,15,16,17,18,19,20	H. McMaster Sr.	36	Christine Zone area - jarosite-malachite zone in mafic volcanics
2013	Apr. 22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30; May 1,2,3,4,5	H. McMaster Sr.	37	New logging roads in Christine Zone area - jarosite zones
2013	May 16	H. McMaster Sr. & J. Houle, P.Eng.	38	Canal Main Road - quartz-sulphide stringers in porphyritic felsic intrusives at contact with mafic volcanics - sample site E5123098
2013	May 16	H. McMaster Sr. & J. Houle, P.Eng.	39	Canal Main Road - quartz-jarosite-sulphide vein in felsic intrusives - sample site E5123099
2013	May 17	H. McMaster Sr. & J. Houle, P.Eng.	40	Summit Main Road - quartz-sulphide-malachite vein intersected by malachitic shear - sample site E5123102
2013	May 18	H. McMaster Sr. & J. Houle, P.Eng.	41	Canal 80-3 Road (new) - silica-epidote-sulphide zone in mafic volcanics - sample site E5123103
2013	May 18	H. McMaster Sr. & J. Houle, P.Eng.	42	Canal 80-3 Road (new) - quartz-sulphide stockwork zone in mafic volcanics - sample site E5123104
2013	May 18	H. McMaster Sr. & J. Houle, P.Eng.	43	Canal 80-13 (new) - quartz-sericite-sulphide zone in mafic volcanics - samples site E5123105

Prepared and Approved by:

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Appendix 3

Geophysical Interpretation Report

Geophysical Interpretation Report

on an

Airborne Magnetometer Survey

for

Nahminto Resources Ltd.

and

World Organics Inc.

on the

Macktush Project

49°11’ N, 124°54’ W

Alberni Mining Division

N.T.S. 92F/02W

British Columbia, Canada

by

E. Trent Pezzot, P.Geo.

June 15, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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List of Figures: These maps are inserted with the text of this report.

1 Summary

The Macktush property is centred approximately 10 km southwest of Port Alberni, in south-central Vancouver Island.

Copper ore was shipped from small past producers on the property to smelters in the early 1900's. Portions of the property have been periodically explored by different companies for gold, silver, copper and/or molybdenum. Since 2005, systematic property wide exploration was completed by previous owner SYMC Resources Ltd and successor G4G Resources Ltd. In March, 2012 G4G sold and transferred 100% interest in the property to current owner Nahminto Resources Ltd.

A significant amount of exploration has been carried out over the years including approximately 1161 line km of airborne magnetometer, EM and radiometric surveying flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. in September, 2005. Fugro processed the data and produced a preliminary interpretation report identifying 773 electromagnetic anomalies. Their work was primarily focused on identifying massive sulphide responses and they found very few of these. They did locate numerous weak and broad responses and recommended further evaluation of the survey results be carried out in conjunction with all available geophysical, geological and geochemical information.

In 2013, Geosci Data Analysis Ltd was contracted to produce 3D inversion models based on the Fugro airborne magnetic data. A regional inversion, based on a coarse gridding of the entire airborne data and detailed inversions across selected areas of interest were completed. These results show excellent correlation with the known geological mapping and reveal important structural information across several known mineral occurrences. Several strong magnetic anomalies located along the edge of the Quatsino limestone unit in the north Cous target area may be direct indications of skarn or alteration mineralization. A cluster of magnetic highs flanked by a linear magnetic low that coincides with the Rex minfile showings outlines a 2 km long target zone for porphyry mineralization.

Concurrently with this study, Auracle Geospatial Science Inc. completed a remote sensing analysis including hyperspectral analysis, mineral alteration mapping and fused radar data analyses over the property. The results show a general confirmation of the known areas of alteration plus identification of new areas of alteration as well. The radar data suggests the presence of major north-south lineaments across the property as well as apparent shallow, west dipping foliations or bedding features.

The results from 3D magnetic inversion and remote sensing analyses are to be reviewed by the project geologists to assist in the next exploration phase.

2 Introduction

This report is written as an internal document for Nahminto Resources Ltd. and World Organics Inc., intended to describe a geophysical interpretation of the 2005 airborne magnetic data based on 3D inversion modelling. The results from this study will be reviewed by the project geologists and integrated with the results from a compilation of historical geology and geochemistry exploration and an analysis of satellite remote sensing data.

Topics included with more formal reports, such as the property description, geology and historical work included with assessment reports, and detailed survey procedures and instrumentation descriptions associated with logistics reports, are not included or discussed briefly as required for the context of this interpretation.

3 Property Location and Access

The Macktush property claims are centred approximately 30 kilometres southwest of Port Alberni, in the south-central portion of Vancouver Island. The approximate geographical coordinates of the centre of the study area are 49°11'N and 124°54'W. The property lies in the Alberni Mining Division and NTS map sheet 92F/02W. The property consists of 40 mineral claims and covers approximately 17,418 hectares. The mineral claims that constitute the property are contiguous but contain two internal gaps. One is due to a pre-existing Indian Reserve and the other due to a no staking reserve.

Access to the property is from the Pacific Rim Highway (Provincial Highway #4) which runs between Port Alberni and Sproat Lake. An extensive network of active and deactivated forest access and logging roads exist within the property.

Elevations range from 0 to 1,160 metres. The property is covered by a mixed forest of coniferous prime timber interspersed with second-growth forests and scattered clear-cut logged areas.

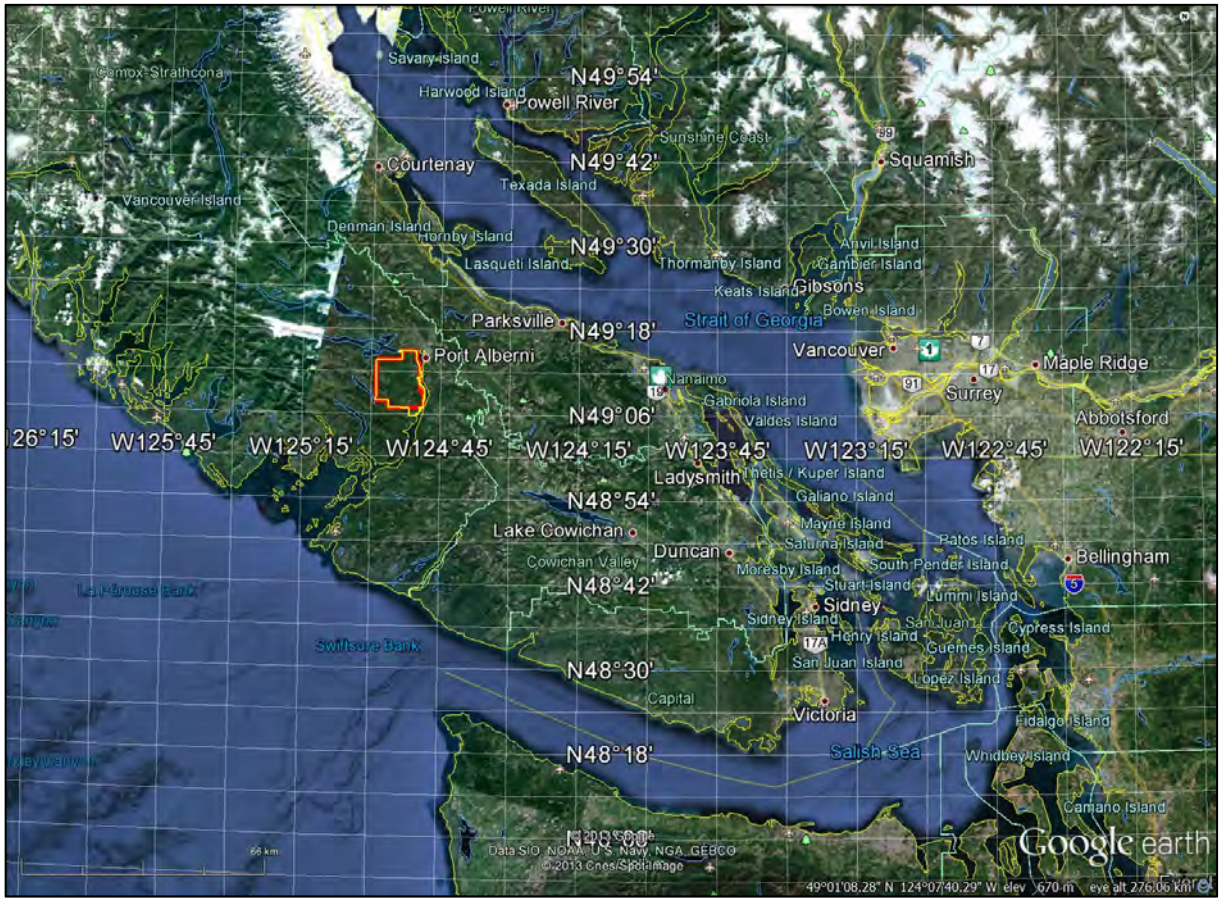


Figure 1: Location Map
Google Earth Image –Claim group outlined in yellow. Airborne Survey outline in red.

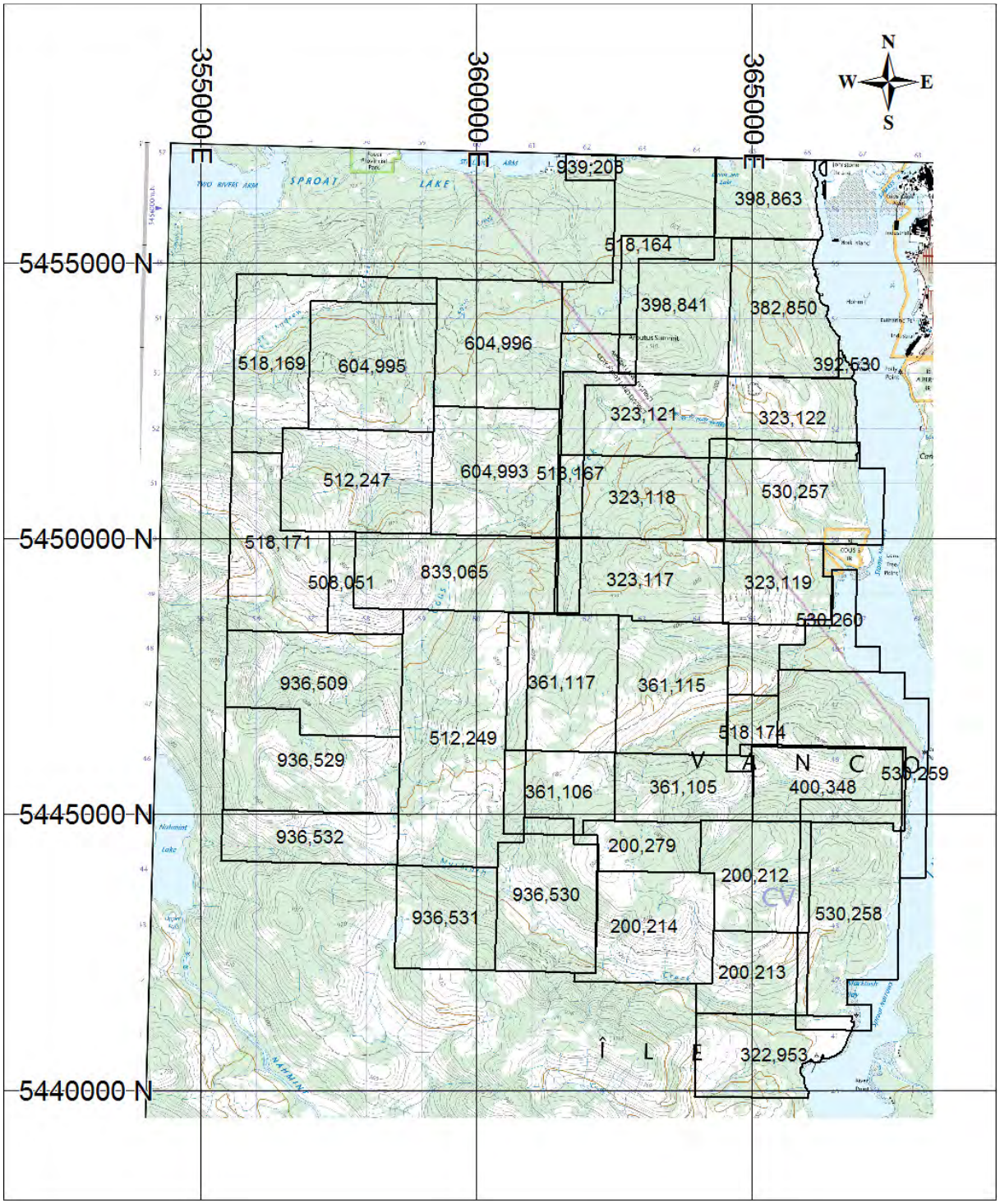


Figure 2: Claim Map
092F02 Base map – Macktush Claim group.

4 Geology

Mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada, B.C. Department of Energy and Mines and previous operators show the claims as being mainly underlain by the northwesterly striking Triassic mafic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. This is intruded by a 2-3 km wide band of Island Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks. A NW elongated elliptical shaped body of Bonanza Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks, surrounded by a thin halo of undivided sedimentary rocks from the Vancouver Group (also referred to as the Quatsino Limestone) straddles the northwest corner of the claim group. This unit is formed as a northwesterly elongated and shallow plunging synclinal basin. These rocks are variable block-faulted and folded and represent ideal setting for clustered copper-gold-silver-molybdenum porphyry, skarn and epithermal vein deposits.

Several outcrop and property scale maps have been produced by previous operators and have been reviewed by Nahminto geologists. Some of these maps have been georeferenced and overlain on the airborne magnetic data for analysis.

The Macktush property hosts fourteen (14) documented BC minfile occurrences plus 54 other mineral occurrences identified and located by previous operators.

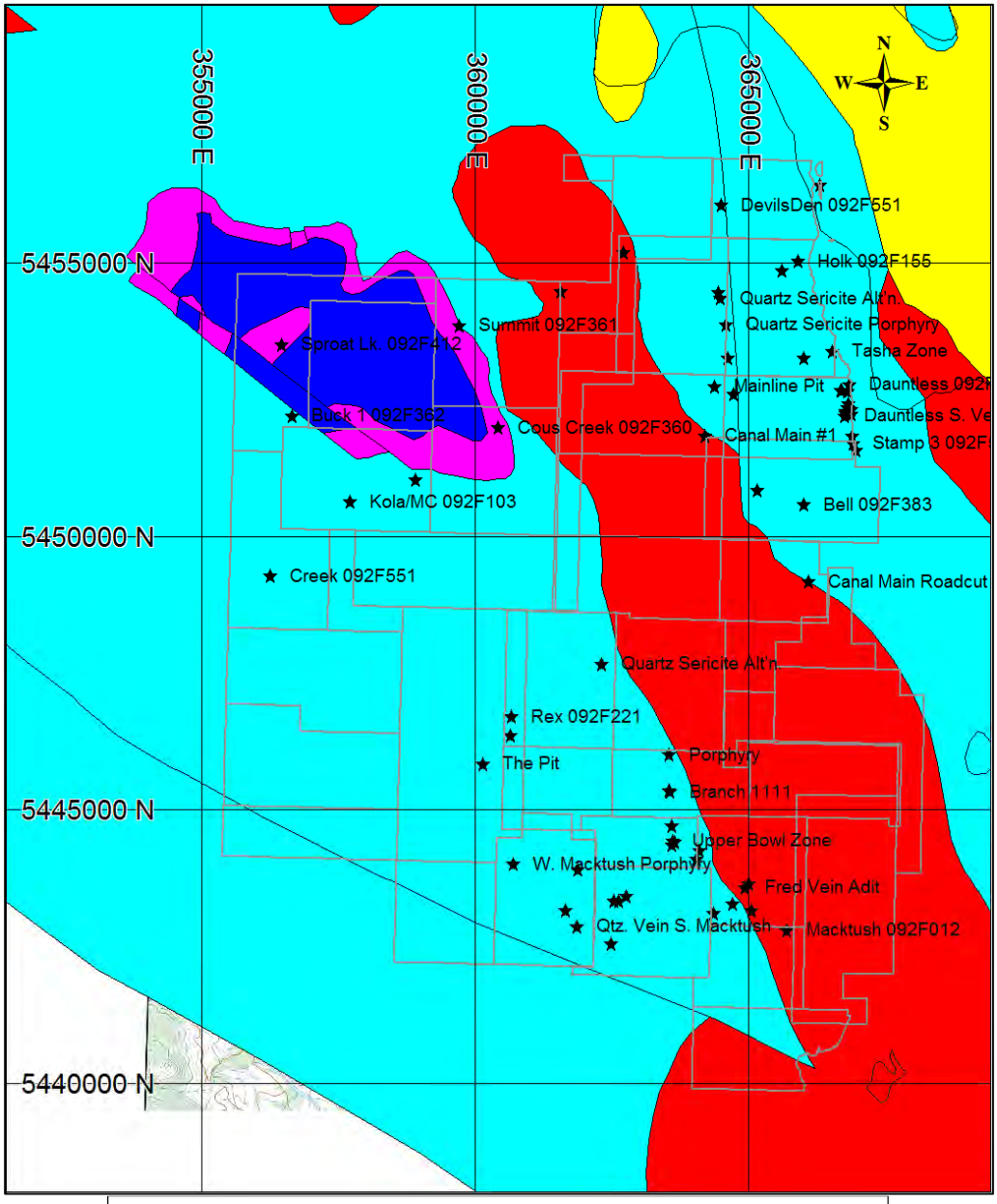


Figure 3: BC Geology Map
Claim outline in grey – Named Showings as black stars – UTM grid at 5000m
NOTE: muTrVs unit is referred to as Quatsino Limestone in some documents

5 Airborne Survey Data

This helicopter borne geophysical survey was flown from September 9th to September 22nd, 2005 by Fugro Airborne Surveys Geophysics on behalf of SYMC Resources Limited.

Survey lines were flown north-south with a 100 metre line spacing. Perpendicular tie lines were flown at 1000 metre intervals. Fifteen (15) line-kilometres of in-fill lines spaced at 75 metres were flown east west over the MC showing. A total of 1661 line kilometres of survey was recorded, covering approximately 15,120 hectares.

The survey employed a DIGHEM electromagnetic system. Ancillary equipment consisted of a magnetometer, radar and barometric altimeter, video camera, a digital recorder, a 256-channel spectrometer and an electronic navigation system.

The nominal terrain clearance of the helicopter and gamma ray spectrometer was 60 metres. The EM and magnetometer systems were installed in a "bird" that was towed 30 metres below. Due to the rugged terrain and the pilot's judgment of safe flying conditions, these terrain clearances were not always possible.

Details concerning the survey procedures, instrument specifications and post survey processing are included in a logistics and operations report from Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.

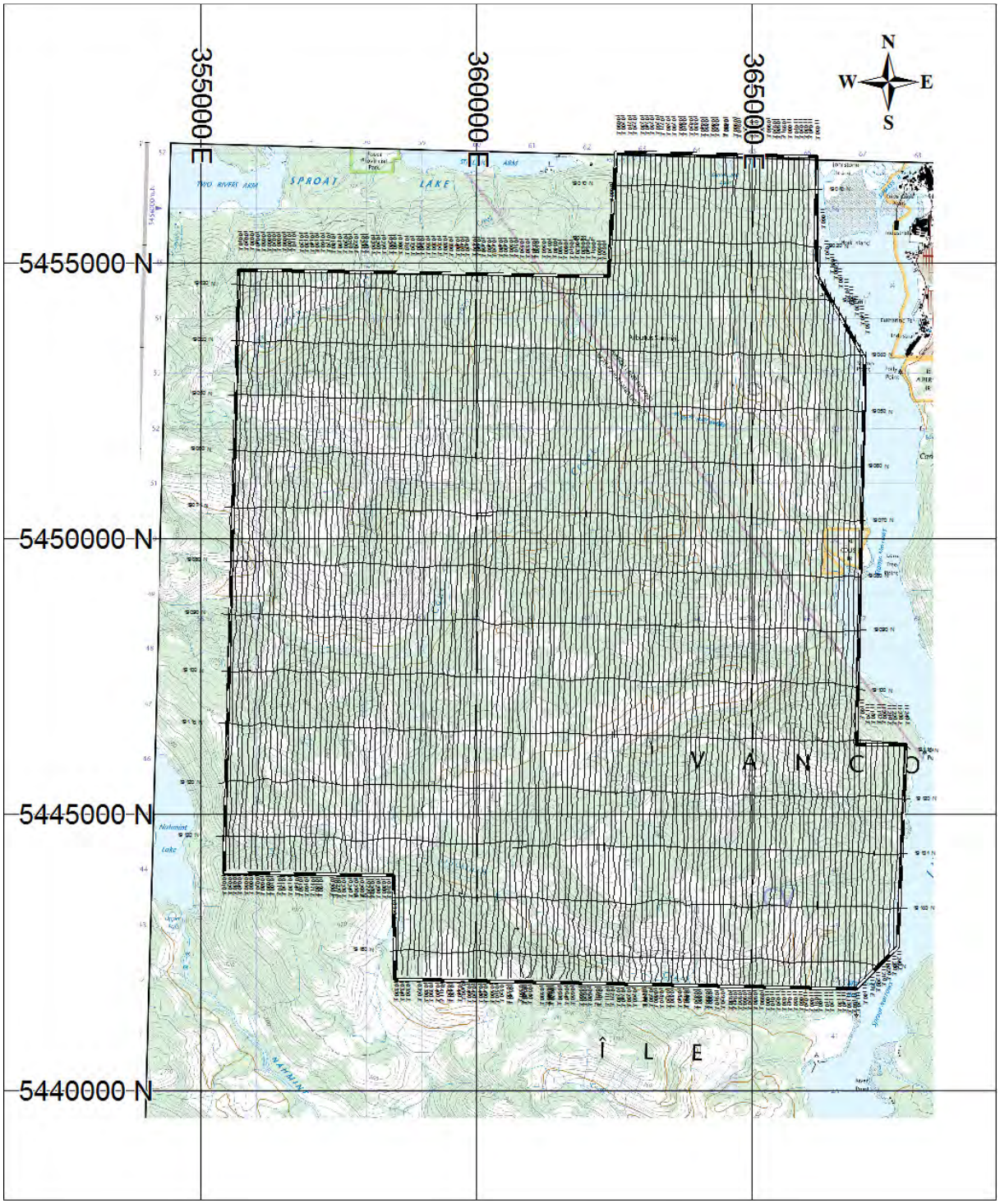


Figure 4: Fugro Airborne Survey Grid Map
92F02W - Topographic Base Map (1:50000) airborne survey lines in black – UTM grid at 5000m (NAD83 Zone 10N).

5.1 Data Processing

Standard reduction procedures were applied by Fugro to the raw data for all three geophysical techniques. Final levelled data was provided as selected colour contour plan maps, geosoft formatted grid and map files and a geosoft formatted digital databases. Data was referenced to flight, line, fiducial, utctime and GPS coordinates (easting and northing in NAD83, UTM Zone 10N).

The final data was imported to Geosoft Oasis Montaj for further processing and export into UBC inversion format files. A digital elevation model for the area was extracted from the Geobase DEM and used for the 3-D draping and 3-D inversion processing.

The magnetic data was input to a 3D inversion algorithm that generates a 3D voxel model showing a subsurface distribution of the rocks' magnetic susceptibility parameter that could produce the observed data. A regional inversion, including the entire data set was completed using input data grid to 160 metre cells and modelled with an 80 metre voxel mesh. This study reveals characteristics about the major geological structures and lithologies.

The dataset was divided into 5 subsets, each centred across a known mineral showing and detailed inversions, utilizing input data grid to 50 metres and a voxel mesh set at 25 metres, were completed. The detail inversions provide greater resolution of the near surface features.

These models are best viewed in a 3D viewing program that allows the user to visualize the interpreted models from different angles and perspectives, generate depth slices or cross-sections at any angle and isolate specific responses based on threshold or isocontour values.

Final mapping was completed in MapInfo and 3D model files were converted into VTK format for 3-D visualization in the Paraview and Mayavi2 programs.

6 Discussion of Results

The main objective of the 3D modelling study is to provide structural information concerning the major geological features and provide assistance in the planning of ground exploration programs. Several areas of interest, based on a review of historical data and the recent satellite imagery analysis have been selected by Nahminto geologists for detailed examination.

Maps and displays included as images with the text of this report include UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 10N), grid lines and/or the claim outline which can be used to reference and scale the applicable features. The digital files (MapInfo format) used to generate these maps are provided and can be used to produce scaled plots.

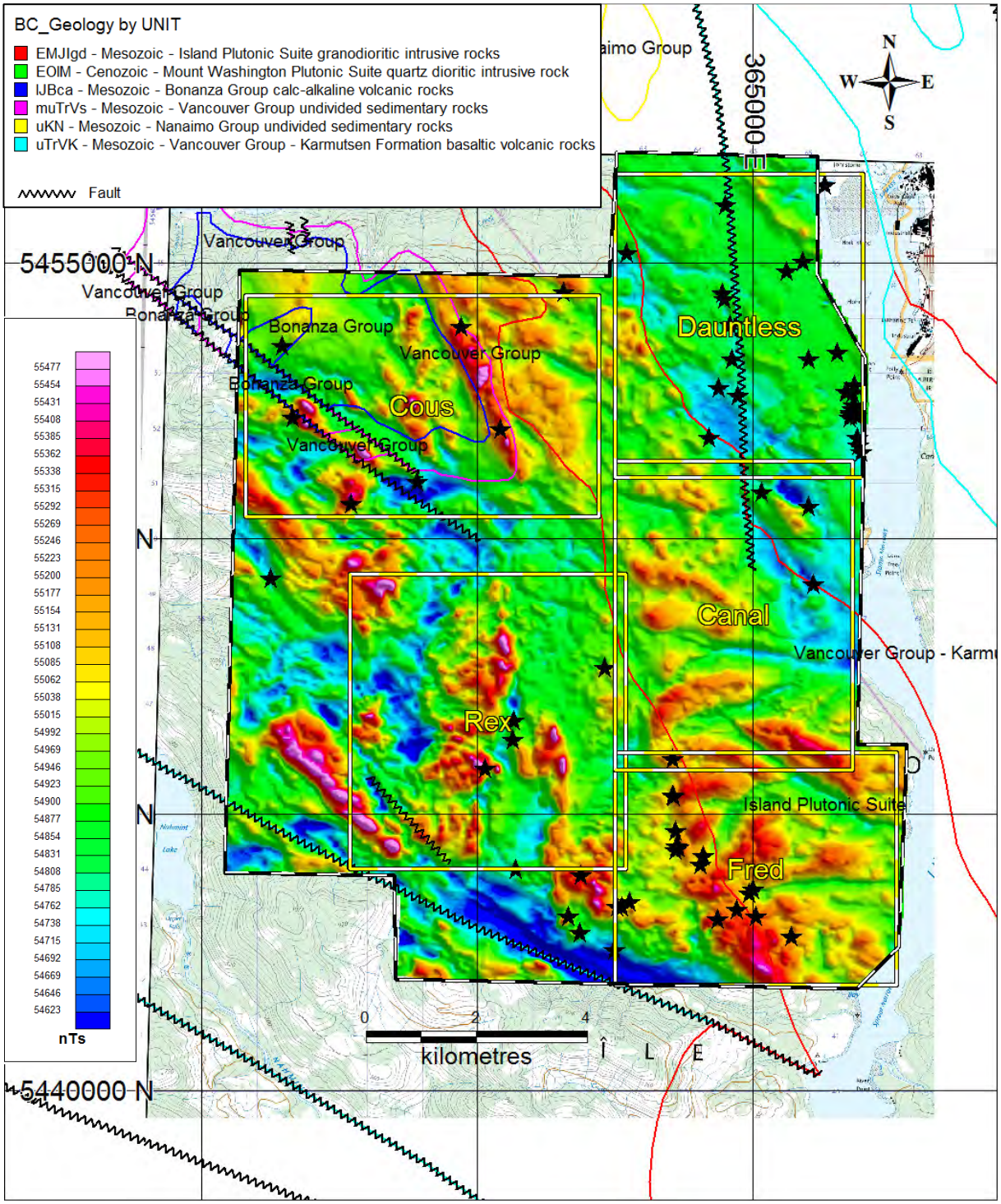


Figure 5: Total Magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map (Linear Color Distribution)
Shadow Enhanced with illumination from NE. Geology contacts as colored lines. Mineral Showings – black stars. Detail 3D inversion blocks – yellow/white lines

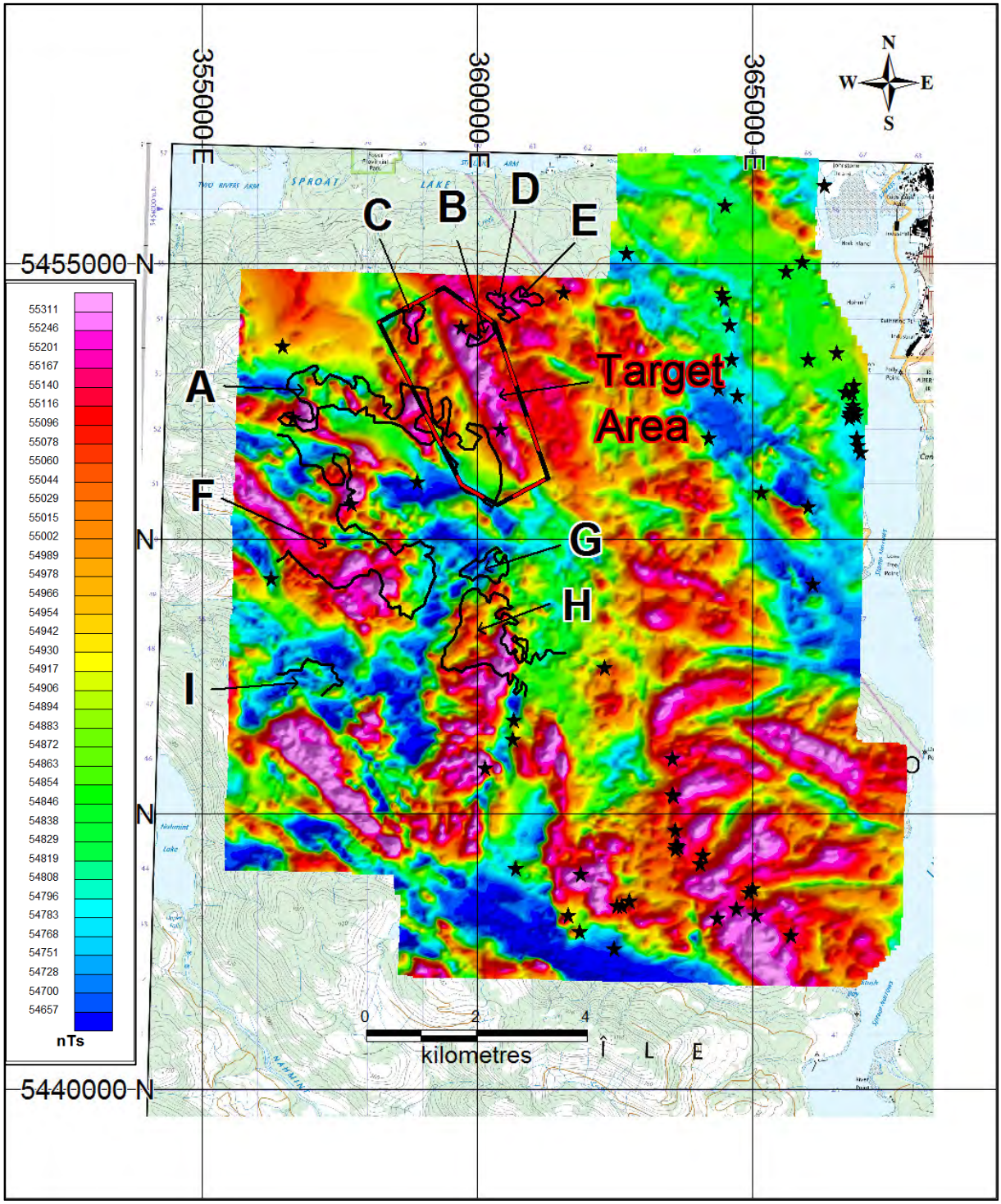


Figure 6: Total Magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map (Histogram Equalization Color)
Shadow Enhanced with illumination from SE. Mineral Showings – black stars. Nahminto defined Areas of Interest and Target Area.

A plan view of the magnetic data highlights several different areas based on the amplitude and character of the magnetic response. Several of these regions agree with the geological mapping however there are considerably more local magnetic variations than can

be explained by the regional geology maps. Some of these trends are attributed to topographic influences.

Draping the magnetic data over topography provides a 3D perspective and highlights some of the topographic influences in the magnetic data.

The NW trending band of Island Plutonic intrusions is mapped a broad magnetic high however it also exhibits a considerable amount of internal east-west structure that coincides with topography, with magnetic highs mapping ridges and lows mapping valleys. It is possible that these are also associated with faulting however topography is considered the major influence. Several small magnetic highs observed along the flanks of hills and crossing topographic features are noted that likely originate from geological sources.

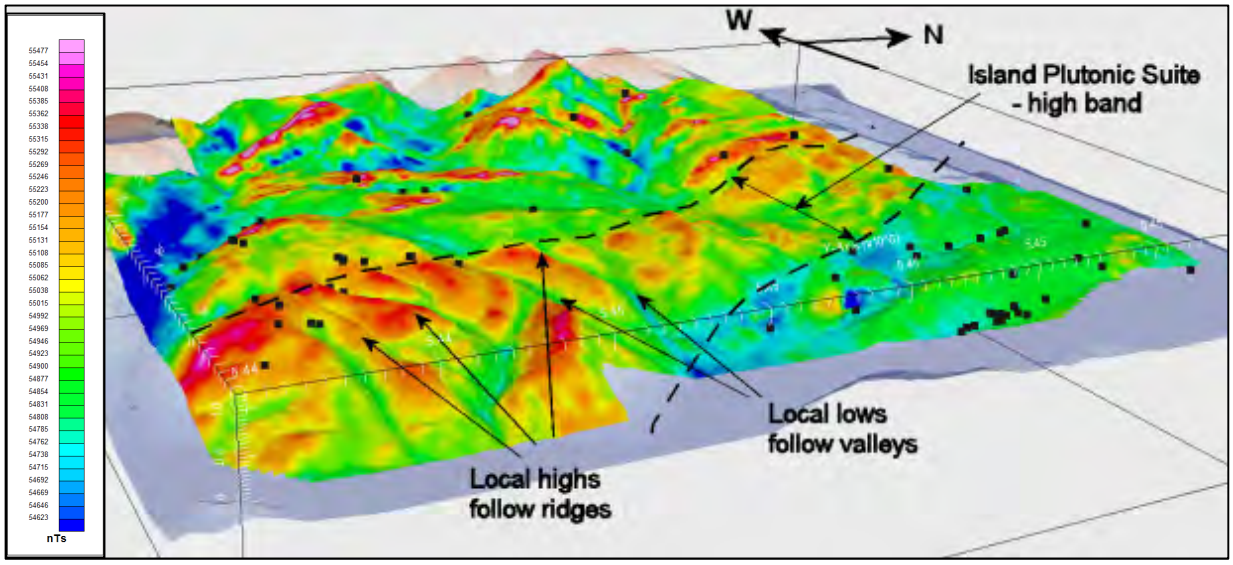


Figure 7: Total Magnetic Field draped over Topography – 3D Perspective elevated view from South-southeast.
Minfile showings – black squares.

A grey-scale image of the calculated vertical gradient outlines both the band of Island Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks and the elliptical basin of Bonanza Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks. It also highlights numerous lineations and structures within all of the different geological units underlying the property.

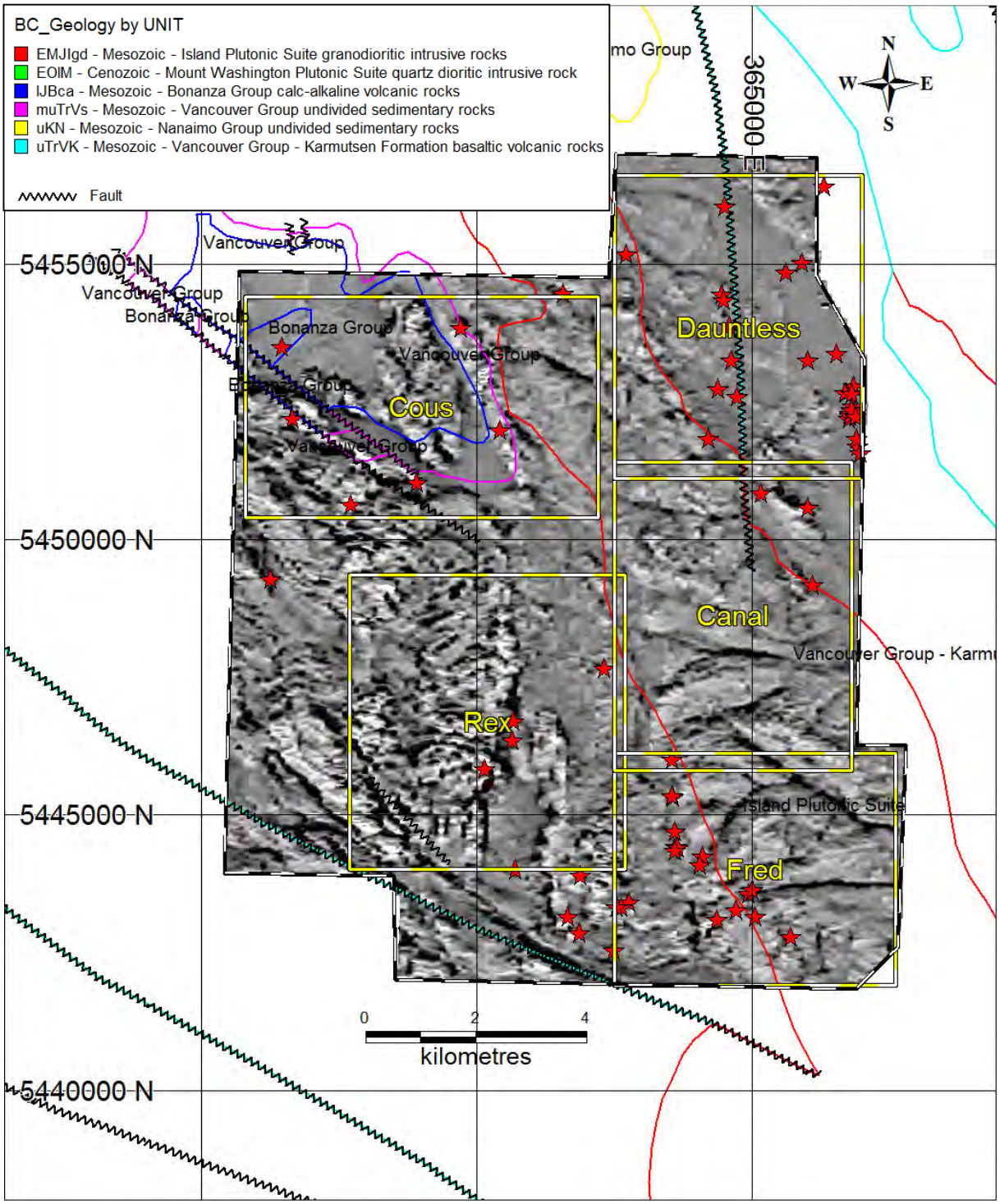


Figure 8: Calculated vertical gradient – greyscale shadow map
Shadow Enhanced with illumination from south; Geology contacts as colored lines. Mineral Showings – red stars. Detail 3D inversion blocks – yellow/white lines. Note the Vancouver Group – undivided sedimentary rock unit (purple) is also referred to as the Quatsino limestone.

6.1.1 3D Magnetic Inversions

6.1.1.1 Regional Inversion

A top view of the regional inversion model (Figure 9) shows strong similarities to the magnetic colour contour maps. Many of the linear high trends evident on the contour maps appear to be comprised of sequences of small, isolated anomalies. Many of these small cores appear to be elongated at a different angle to the surrounding trend. This display highlights numerous breaks in these trends, likely reflecting localized faulting.

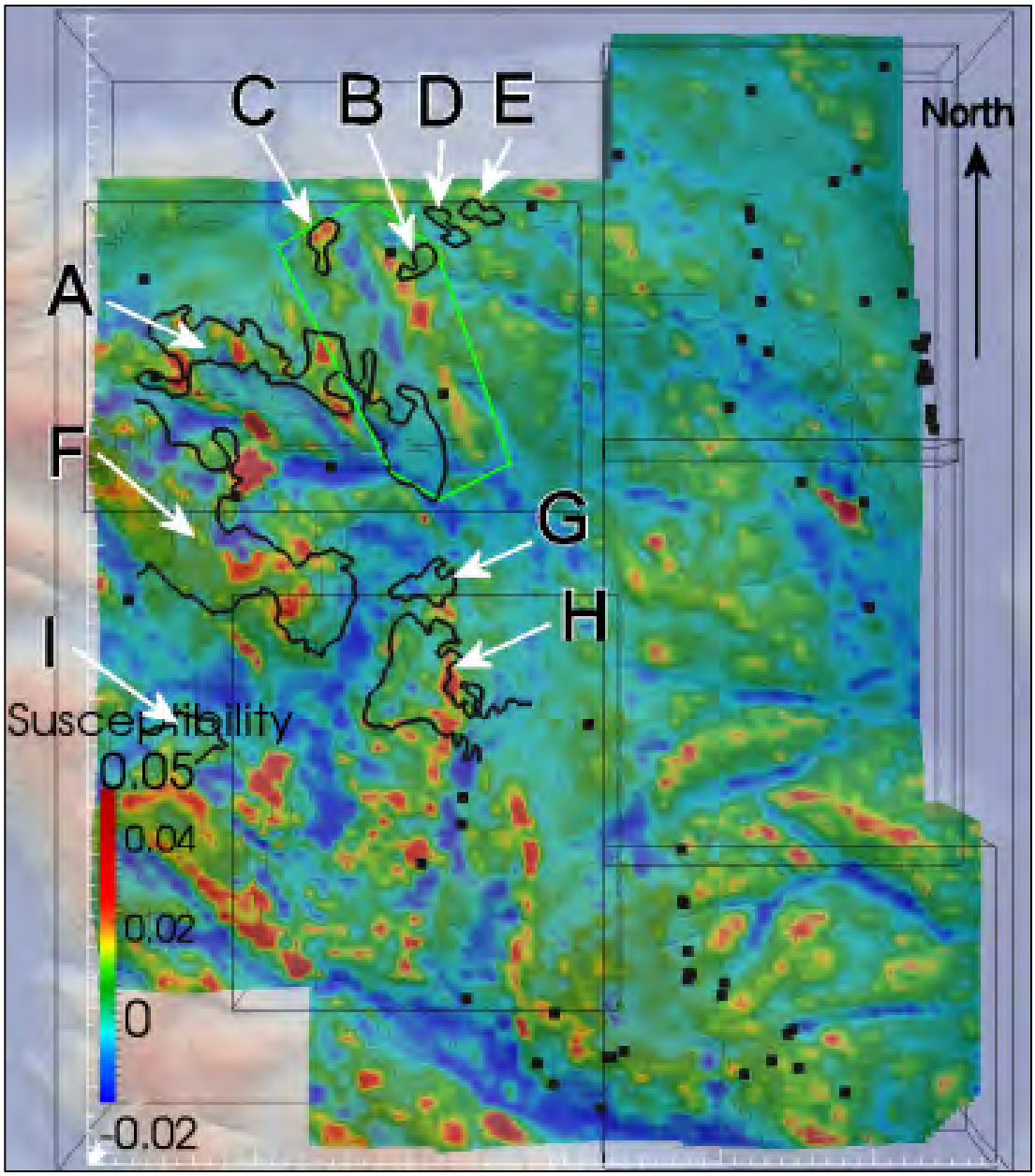


Figure 9: Regional Mag3D Inversion Model –View from Top
Nahminto Areas of Interest highlighted. Mineral Showings – black squares

Examining the +0.01 SI isosurface from the regional inversion reveals 4 high susceptibility bodies that exhibit deep roots. These bodies reflect the dominant regional structural orientations. Many of the near surface responses evident in the detailed inversions form as modifications of these deeper structures.

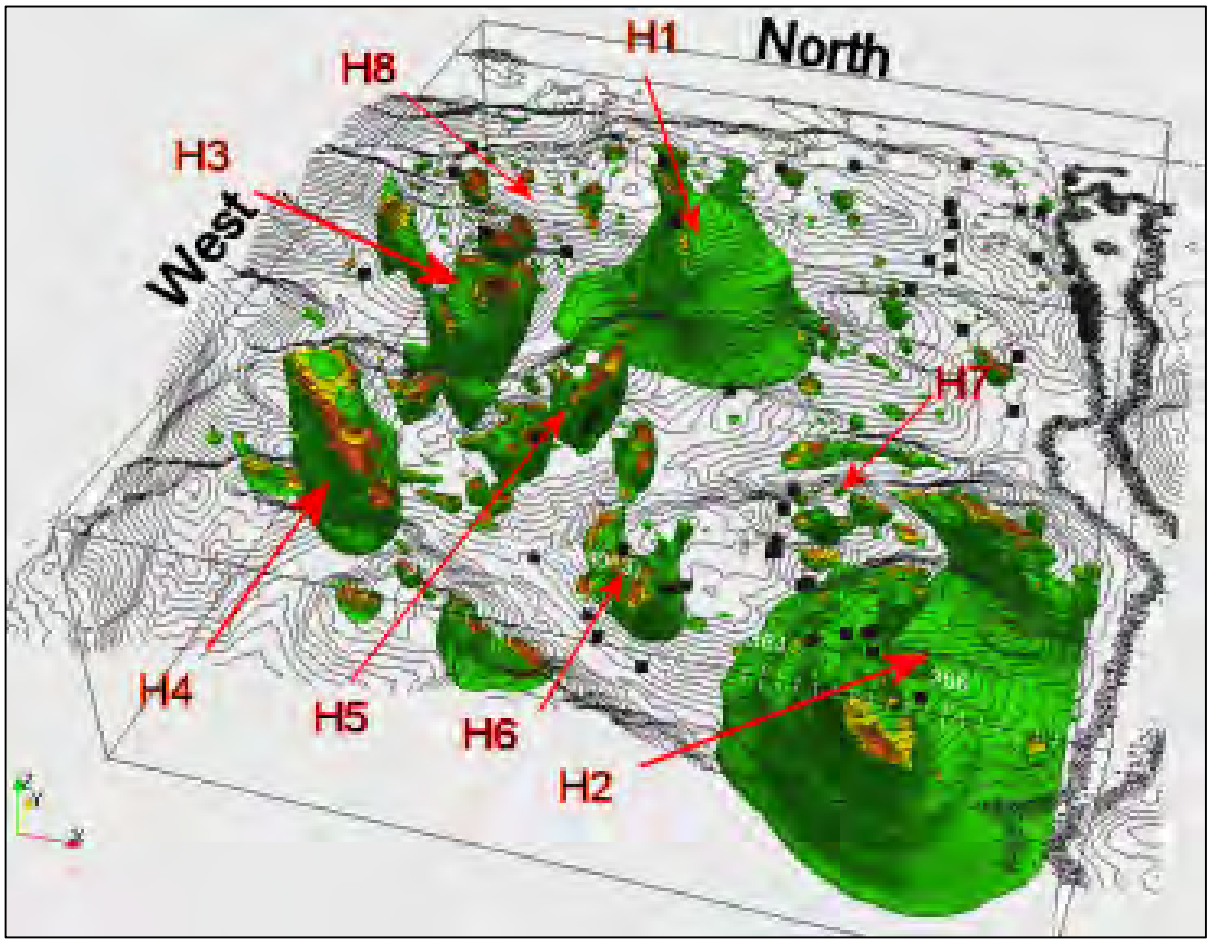


Figure 10: Regional Mag3D High Susceptibility Isocontour display, elevated view from South.
Red = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 Green = +0.01 SI I Shows 4 large deep rooted high susceptibility bodies in area.

• **H1** - This response is on the north-central edge of the survey block and is only partially defined. It appears to originate from a large intrusive like body that comes close to the surface (within 500 m). Three small apophyses extend upwards to the surface. Two of these are associated with Nahmintos' areas of interest "B", "D" and "E". This response appears to reflect the Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites.

• **H2** - This is a large intrusive like body at depth (1500m) enters from the southeastern corner of the survey block. It is elongated NW-SE and two large apophyses extend up to surface; one at the south end and the other at the north end. Both of these show a NW-SE elongation. Several smaller, surface pods are evident above intrusion but these may be related

to topographic effects. This response generally underlies the large NW trending band of Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites. Fifteen mineral occurrences are located along the southwestern flank of this body.

- **H3** - This response appears as a vertical, pipe-like body in the west-central portion of the block. It appears to form along a narrow, NW-SE trending dyke-like body that is open to the northwest and terminates against a northeasterly striking fault at its' southeast end. This anomaly generally coincides with Nahmintos' area of interest "F". A narrow, low susceptibility body parallels the northeastern edge of this unit.

- **H4** – This response forms as a narrow NW-SE oriented, vertical dike like body, extending from surface to depth. It is one part of a sequence of strong NW-SE magnetic lineations that cross the southwestern portion of survey block. This trend is more clearly defined by magnetic lows.

The inversion also reveals numerous high susceptibility bodies that lie near the surface and have limited depth extent. These generally appear in clusters. The most prominent of these form a northerly elongated zone (**H5**) that runs along a north-south elongated hill in the central part of the study area. A similar cluster (**H6**) is located in the south-central area. Both of these anomalies coincide with clusters of mineral occurrences. **H5** is proximal to the Rex (porphyry) showings and Nahmintos' area of interest "H". **H6** is proximal to 8 showings, including the Macktush group (porphyry, skarn, quartz veins). These magnetic anomalies may be mapping small intrusive plugs and/or localized skarns that might be related to the mineralization. The **H7** group is comprised of numerous, small surface plugs that overlie the large Island Plutonic suite. They appear to be delineating small blocks of high susceptibility material, possibly faulted off of a larger, underlying formation. The **H8** group forms along the perimeter of the large, elliptical shaped basin of Bonanza Group rocks in the northwestern portion of the study area and includes Nahmintos' areas of interest "A" and "C". These clusters of small anomalies are more clearly defined in the detailed inversion models.

Examining the low susceptibility portions of the regional inversion (isosurface -0.0075 SI) reveals three large bodies with deep roots. These likely reflect large lithological units. All appear to roughly coincide with major topographic lows (valleys, drainages etc.)

- **L1** - SW corner – part of regional signature showing NW-SE major structures.

- **L2** - Northwest corner – forms NW-SE elongated body crossing to the SW of the Cous showing.

- **L3** - West central portion – NW elongated narrow body follows a valley.

There are numerous low susceptibility responses that form small, near surface, linear trends. Most of these directly coincide with streams and drainages and are likely artefacts of the topography. However, some are more interesting due to their proximity to known mineralization and/or attitude that crosses topography.

- **L4** - One very strong mag low body strikes NNE along valley in west central portion of the study. It intersects and cuts off the high susceptibility body H3. This appears to be a surface feature with limited depth extent and likely reflects a major fault zone.

- **L5 –** This anomaly is comprised of two NNE striking lobes that form a 2 kilometre long zone that hosts the Rex minfile showings. A similar magnetic low trend forms to the south, possibly as fault displaced extension of the same unit.

- **L6 –** This magnetic low forms the central axis of Nahmintos' main target area, in the north central (Cous) part of the claims. It appears to lie along the eastern perimeter of the Bonanza Group rocks. It may be mapping a zone of Quatsino limestone.

Scattered lows across the map show same general trends and features as the scattered highs.

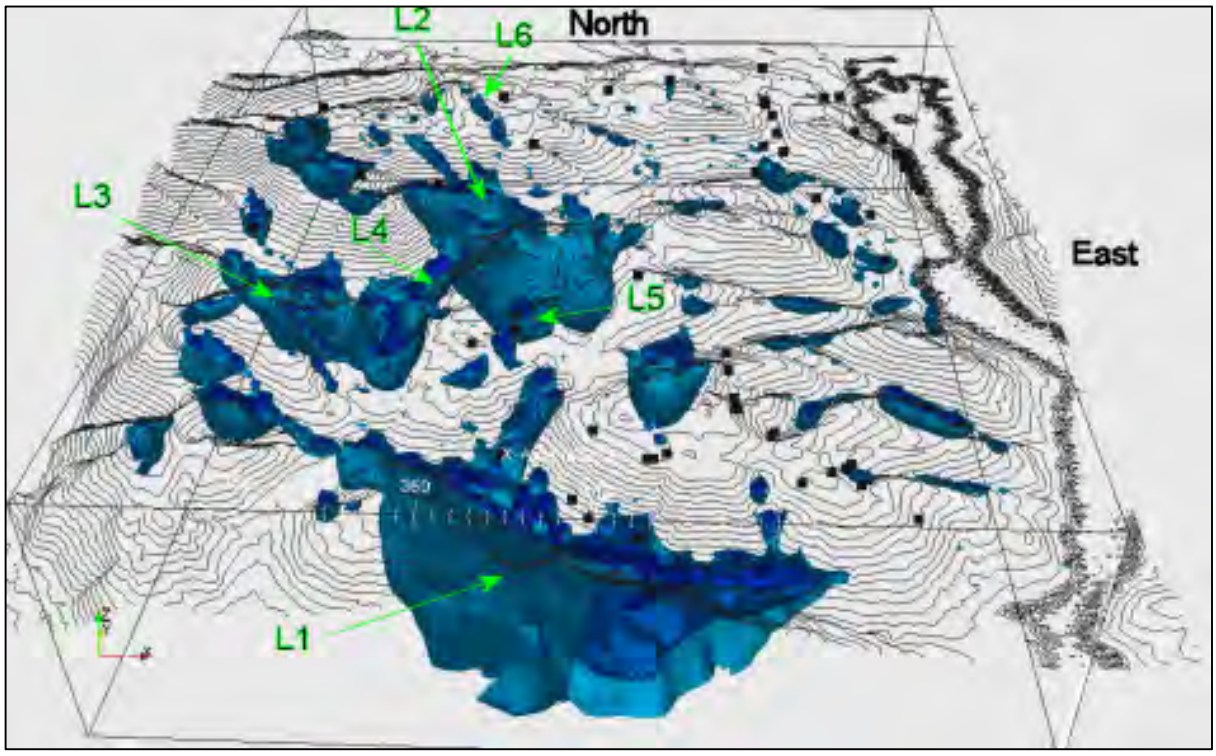


Figure 11: Regional Mag3D Low Susceptibility Isocontour display, elevated view from South.
Light Blue = -0.0075 SI, medium blue = -0.01 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI - Low trends annotated as L1 – L6

6.1.1.2 Cous Block

The Cous Block covers a 6.3 km x 4 km area in the northwest corner of the claim group, centred over a northwesterly elongated and northwesterly plunging synformal basin of Bonanza Group and surrounding Quatsino limestone. Five mineral occurrences are spotted along the perimeter of this basin. A sixth mineral occurrence is mapped some 700 metres to the south of the basin.

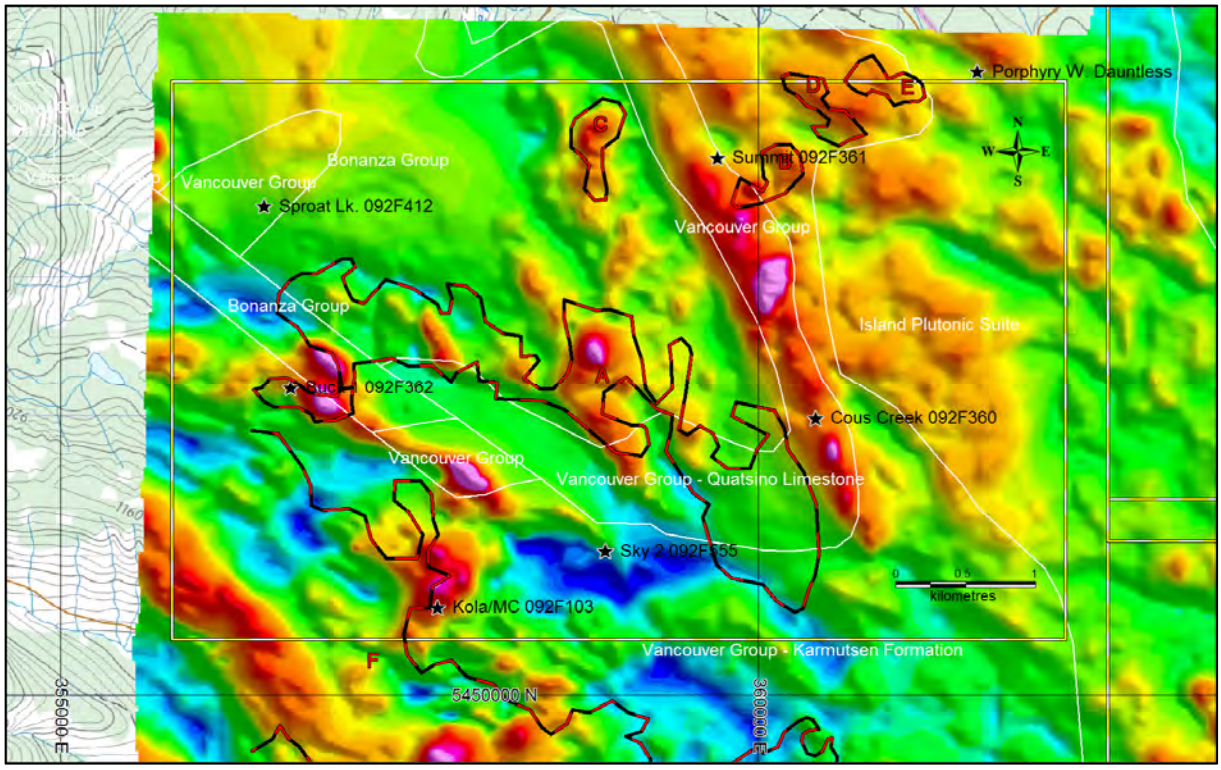


Figure 12: Cous Block - Total Magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map (Linear Color Distribution)
Shadow Enhanced with illumination from NE. Geology contacts as white lines. Mineral Showings – black stars. Detail 3D inversion block – yellow/white lines. Target Areas A to F outlined as red/black lines.

Both the character and amplitude of the magnetic data outlines the edge of the basin and shows differences between it and the Karmutsen volcanics to the south and the Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites to the east. Strong magnetic highs form linear anomalies along the perimeter of the basin. The magnetic high linear along the northeastern edge of the basin appears to tie directly to the geological mapping of the Quatsino limestone. This is unexpected in that limestones are more likely to produce a magnetic low. Several explanations are plausible:

- The geological contacts could be misplotted and the band of Quatsino limestone should be plotted 400 metres to the west.

- The Quatsino limestone unit could be very thin (dipping to the west) and the magnetic high may be generated from the underlying rock unit.

- The magnetic highs could be mapping magnetite rich skarns or alteration zones within the Quatsino.

The Cous block inversion straddles the two large magnetic highs (H1 and H3) defined by the regional inversion. It shows the upper region of the H3 pipe is divided into two separate pods, but does not delineate the deeper portions of either H1 or H3. However, the localized highs associated with the H8 group, the narrow, NNW trending low L6 zone and the WNW trending L2 zones are more detailed.

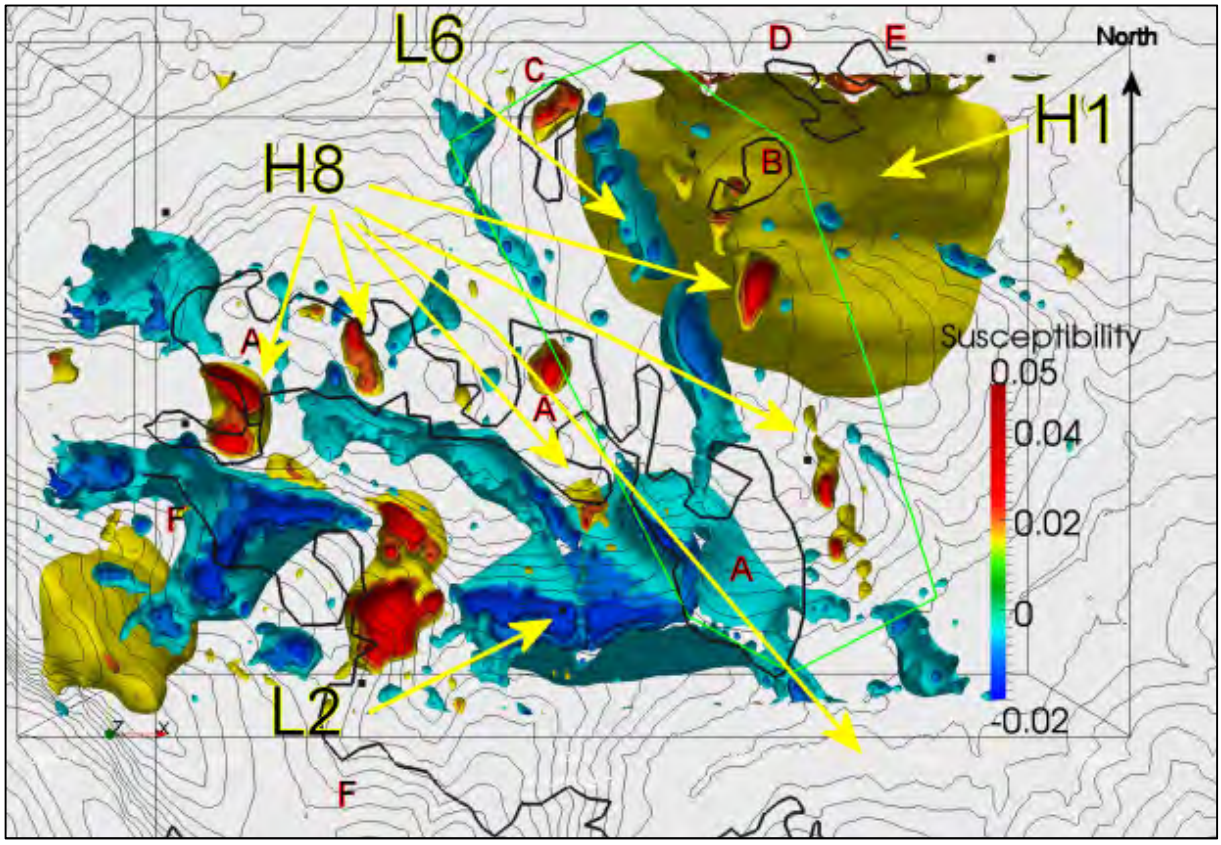


Figure 13: Cous Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, view from Top.
Red = +0.023 SI, Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 SI, Aqua=-0.005 SI, Light Blue = -0.01 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI. Green Line shows target area (Jacques Houle), Black lines show interpreted areas of interest A – F associated with metallic mineral targets defined by Auracle.

The inversion (Figure 14) shows the magnetic highs along the northeastern edge of the basin (part of H8) are associated with a narrow, near vertical dyke-like structure that comes very close to the surface and connects with a deeply buried high susceptibility mass (H1) to the east, thought to reflect Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites. The Cous and Summit minfile occurrences are located along this magnetic linear, possibly associated with northeasterly striking cross faults. Most of the other magnetic highs in the area are clustered in the

southeastern nose of the Bonanza Group basin and along its' southern perimeter. These appear to originate from near vertical, plug like bodies that extend from surface up to 500 metres depth. Several of these anomalies coincide with metallic mineral target areas identified from remote sensing work completed by Auracle. These high susceptibility bodies may be directly associated with magnetite skarns.

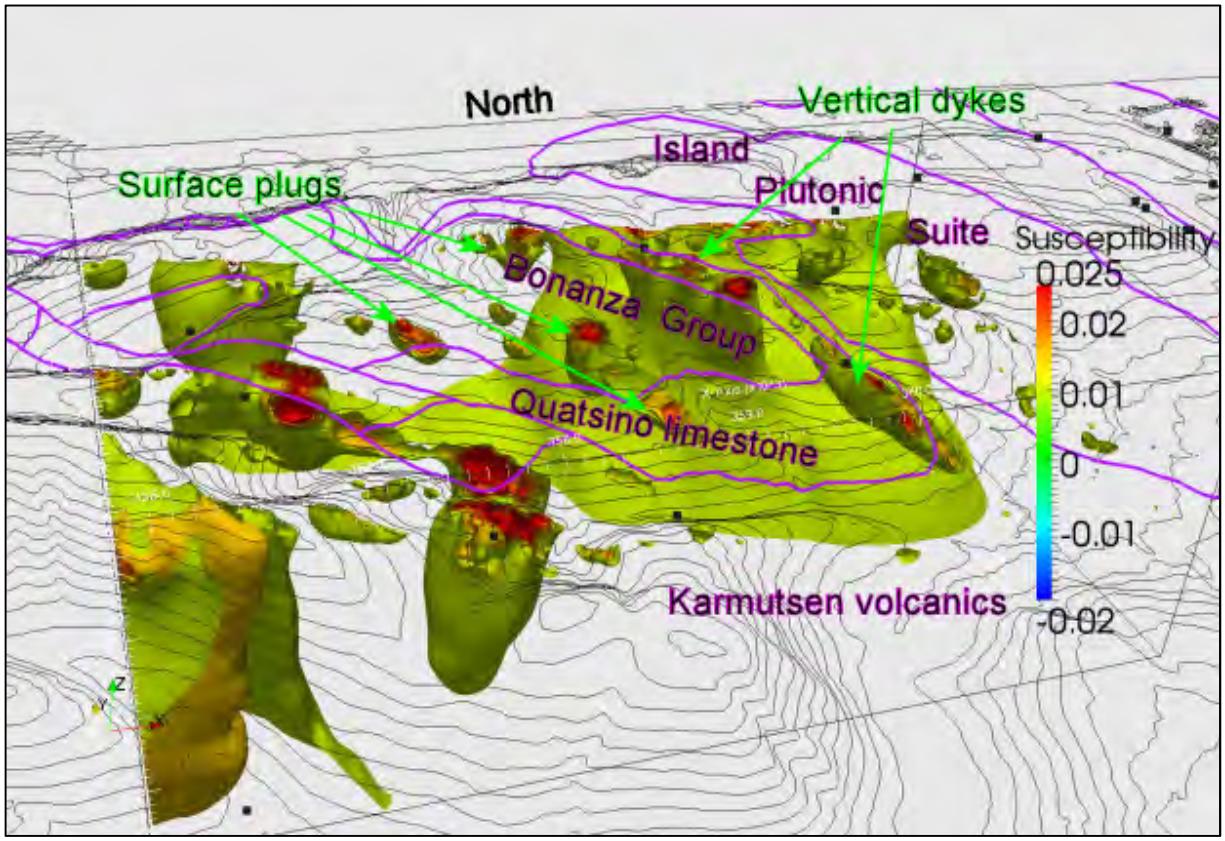


Figure 14: Cous Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, elevated view from Southwest.
Red = +0.025 SI, Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 SI, Green = +0.10 SI. Purple lines trace BC Geology contacts.

The magnetic low L6 lies west of and parallels the NNW trending dyke like structure defined by the strong magnetic high linear. This structure is modelled as a narrow, steep westerly dipping low susceptibility plate, possibly broken by a single, NE striking fault midway along it. This response likely maps the down dip extension of the Quatsino limestone unit. A similar, but smaller, magnetic low linear runs west of and sub-parallel to L6.

NW striking magnetic linears crossing the SW quadrant of the block are primarily defined by the L2 linear. The detailed inversion (Figure 15) shows two low susceptibility bodies in this area. The southernmost ties directly to the L2 linear and appears to extend from surface to depth. The Sky minfile occurrence (Cu skarn) is located along the southeastern portion of this linear. L2 is disrupted by the H3 magnetic high part way along its length. This appears as a large, near vertical plug that extends from surface to depth. The Kola minfile

occurrence (Cu, Ag quartz veins) is located along this high susceptibility body. A second low susceptibility linear extends northeast from L2. It is modelled as surface trend with limited depth extent and closely follows the Quatsino Limestone unit.

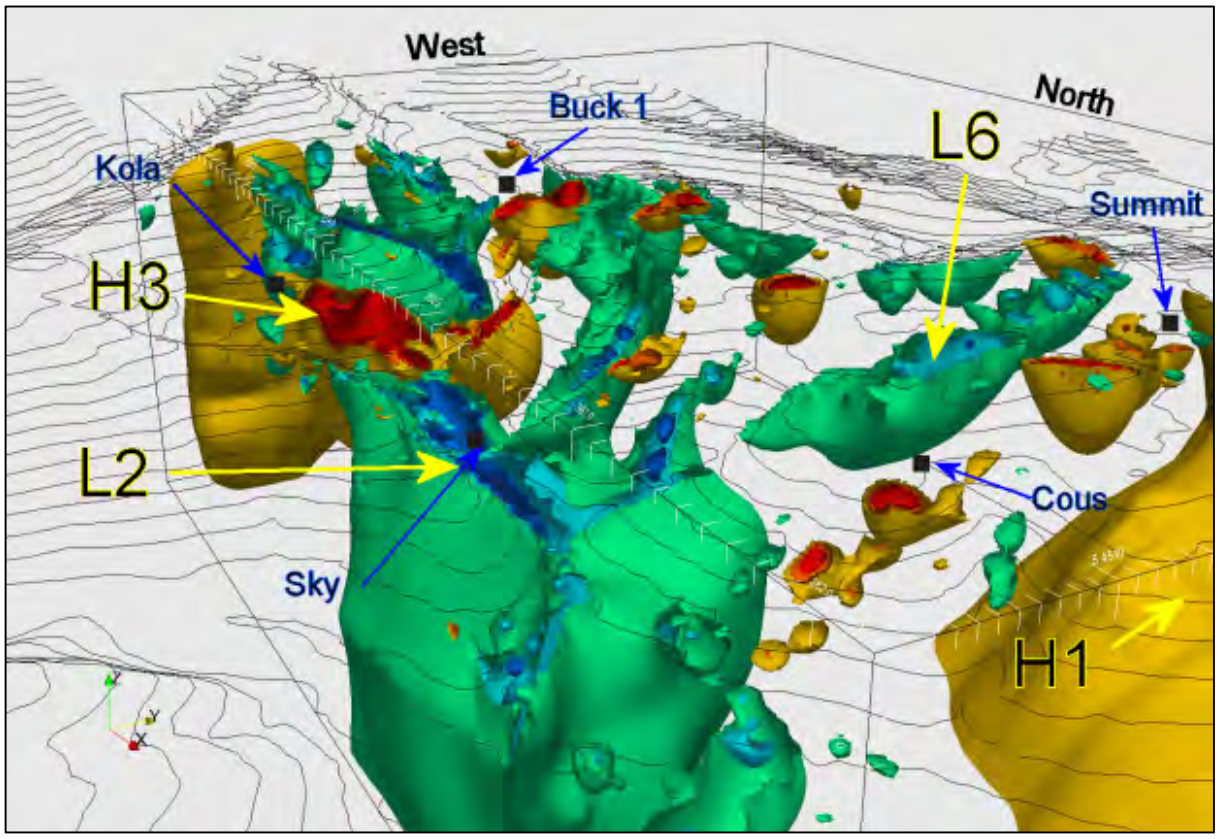


Figure 15: Cous Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Side view from Southeast.
Red = +0.025 SI, Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 SI, Green = -0.005 SI. Light Blue = -0.01 SI., Dark Blue = -0.015 SI. Mineral occurrences – black squares.

There are no strong magnetic anomalies evident across the northwestern quadrant of the inversion. However, there are several high magnetic gradients in the area that map intersecting NW and NNE lineations. It is likely that the northwesterly lineations reflect the dominant lithological strike while the NNE features reflect cross faulting.

Five target areas (A-E), selected on the basis of the satellite imagery analysis are located within the Cous detail inversion block. A sixth (F) straddles the southwestern corner of the block. The results from the magnetic inversion associated with these targets are discussed below.

- The **A** zone is a large area some 4.3 km long and includes several different magnetic responses suggesting major geological differences across the area.

- The major portion of it trends WNW following the southern edge of the Bonanza group unit. This trend includes four strong magnetic highs. The inversion models these highs as plugs extending from surface to 200+m depth
- The lobe at the western end of zone **A** does not appear to be associated with same geology. It appears to lie along the south side of a fault forming the southern border of the Bonanza Group. This lobe coincides with a strong magnetic anomaly and the Buck 1 minfile showing.
- The southeastern portion of the trend straddles the southeastern nose of the synformal basin. This area has been referred to as the "Christmas Tree area", primarily due to the triangular shape. This is anomalous in that it is a zone of very quiet magnetic character. This could be suggesting a very thick overburden layer.

- The **B** zone is located near the Summit minfile occurrence. The magnetic inversion shows this anomaly encompasses 3 small surface plugs of high susceptibility that appear to be separate and immediately east of the strong magnetic anomaly tracing the NNW trending contact zone. It also coincides with the projection of a fault zone, mapped as a magnetic low lineation to the southeast. This target should be thought of as a structural play, controlled by a major NNW fault and a minor NW fault intersecting it.
- The **D** and **E** zones are located immediately northeast of **B**. Both are located along a magnetic high which is modelled as a cluster of small, surface plugs of high susceptibility material. The detail block straddles these target areas therefore they are clearly defined. The regional inversion suggests these small magnetic plugs may form at the ends of apophyses (pipes) extending up from large, deep mass (H1). Geology suggests these could be apophyses originating from the Island Plutonic suite.
- The **C** zone is located west of **B**, **D** and **E** within and near the edge of the Bonanza Group basin. It directly coincides with a small magnetic plug extending from surface to approximately 200 metres depth.
- Target zone **F** is a large anomalous area some 4 km x 1.5 km extending across the southwest corner of the Cous block. This loosely correlates to a magnetic high trend but there are significant differences. The magnetics suggest the zone has several discrete centres: the largest being at the southeastern end of the zone and another following the southwestern edge. A very strong magnetic high anomaly is mapped along the northeastern edge of the **F** block.

A large Target area selected by Jacques Houle is centred along the strong magnetic low anomaly L6, following the eastern edge of the Bonanza Group basin.

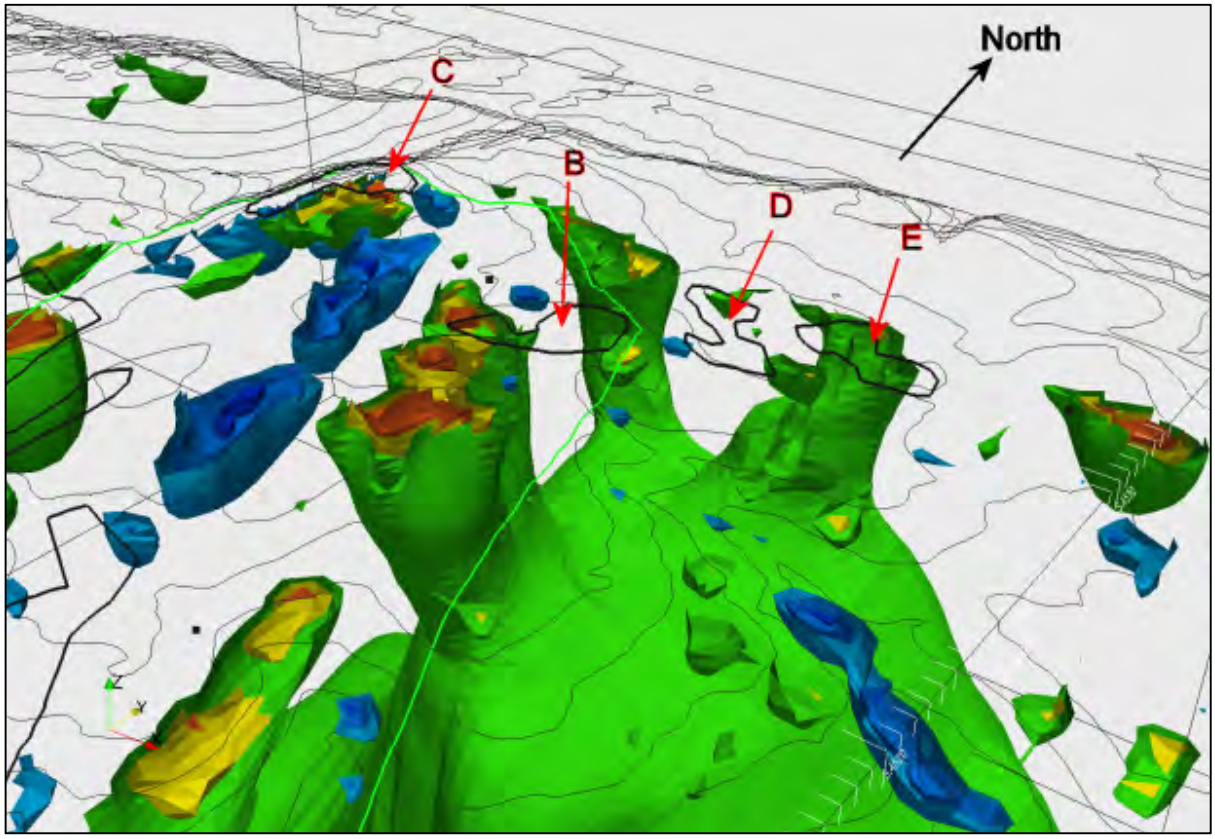


Figure 16: Regional – Mag3D Isocontour display, Cous Area - View from Southeast.
Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 SI, Green = +0.01 SI, Aqua=-0.0075 SI, Light Blue = -0.01 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI. Black lines show interpreted areas of interest B-E (Jacques Houle).

6.1.1.3 Rex Block

The Rex block is a 5.0 km x 5.4 km area covering the southwest corner of the claim group. It is centred across 3 registered mineral occurrences: Rex, Rex creek bed and The Pit porphyry showings. While the regional geology maps shows this block as being entirely underlain by the Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks, the magnetic data delineates a more complex structural and lithological environment. Many of the magnetic responses follow topography (magnetic highs along ridges and lows in valleys).

The detail inversion shows how the magnetic high underlying the NNE trending ridge running down the centre of the block is comprised of a large number of small, isolated pods of high susceptibility material. Similar patterns are noted along the topographic highs running along the west side of the block and along a narrow N-S linear mapped to the east of the showings.

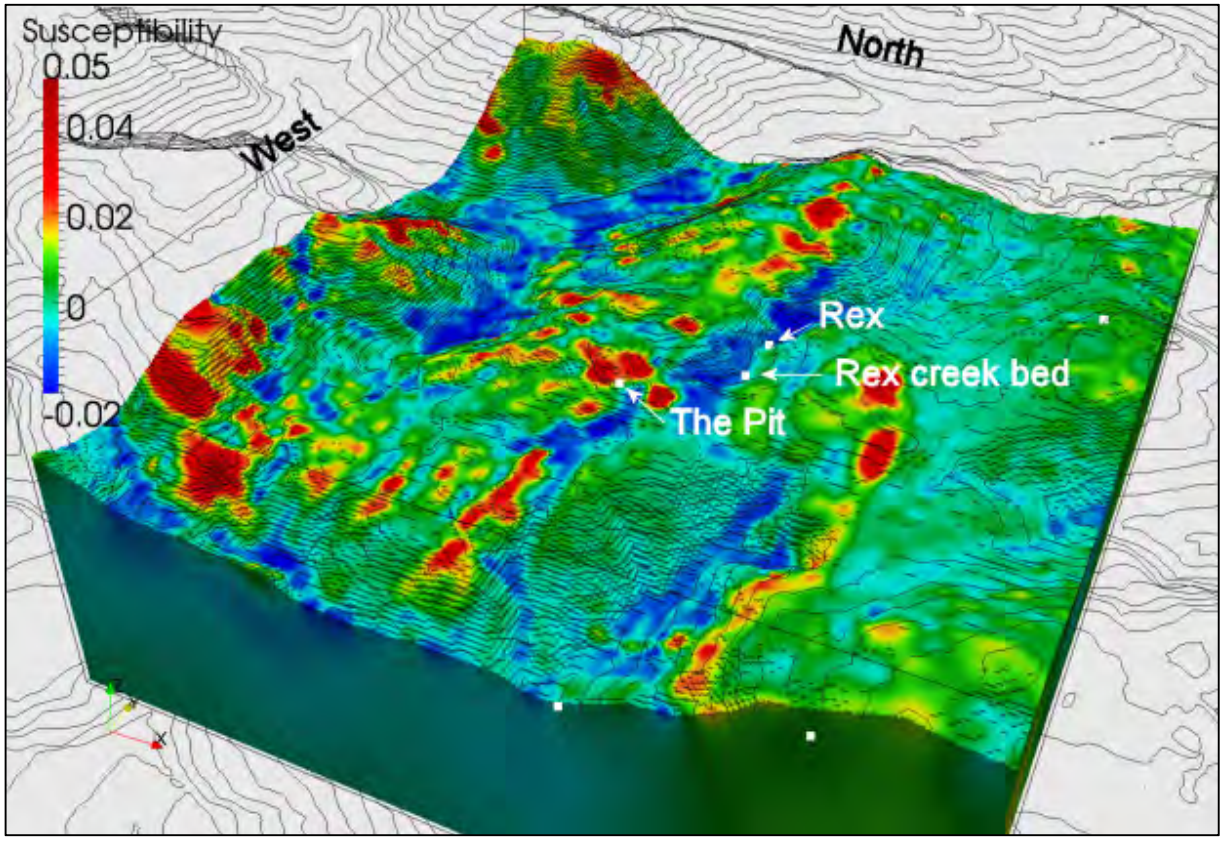


Figure 17: Rex Block –Mag3D Inversion Model – Elevated view from South-Southeast
Mineral Showings – white squares

Most of these high susceptibility surface pods located along the ridge to the west of the showings appear to group in clusters near the tops of apophyses extending up from a buried, NNE trending body. These could be indications of skarn deposits above an intrusion.

The Rex and Rex creek bed showings coincide with a narrow magnetic low linear, striking at 010^0 and forming part way up the easterly facing slope of the central ridge. This linear is traced for approximately 1.8 km length and appears to be cut by a 290^0 striking fault at the Rex showing. The northern and southern ends of this linear also appear to terminate against similar oriented faults. A similar low susceptibility linear appears some 400 metres to the south of the main trend, offset slightly to the west and extending for a further 500 metres. The Pit showing is located near the northern end of this second linear. The linears could be reflections of alteration zones along a fault or of a low susceptibility layer within the Karmutsen volcanics. The presence of the WNW trending faults and the high susceptibility intrusion and surface pods to the west are possible signs of porphyry and skarn environments. The entire 2.7 km length of this system should be considered a priority target for porphyry and skarn mineralization.

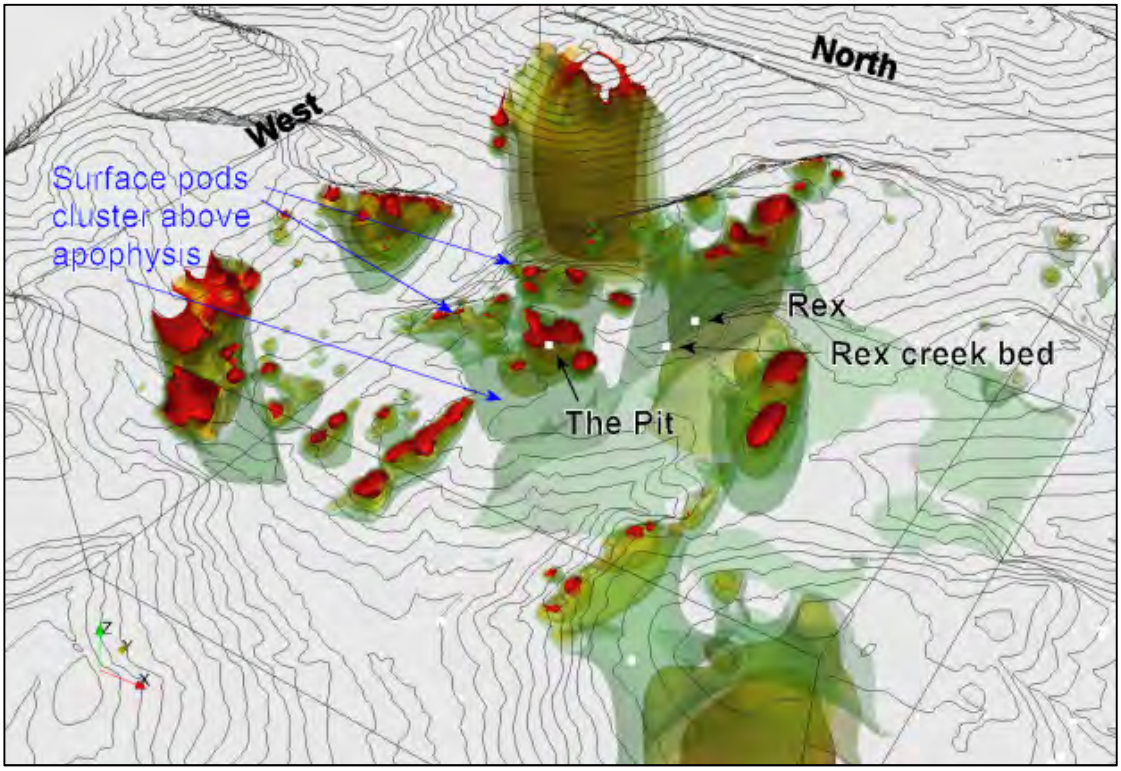


Figure 18: Rex Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Elevated view from South-Southeast.
Red = +0.02 SI, Orange = +0.016 SI, Yellow = +0.013 AI, Translucent green = +0.01 SI

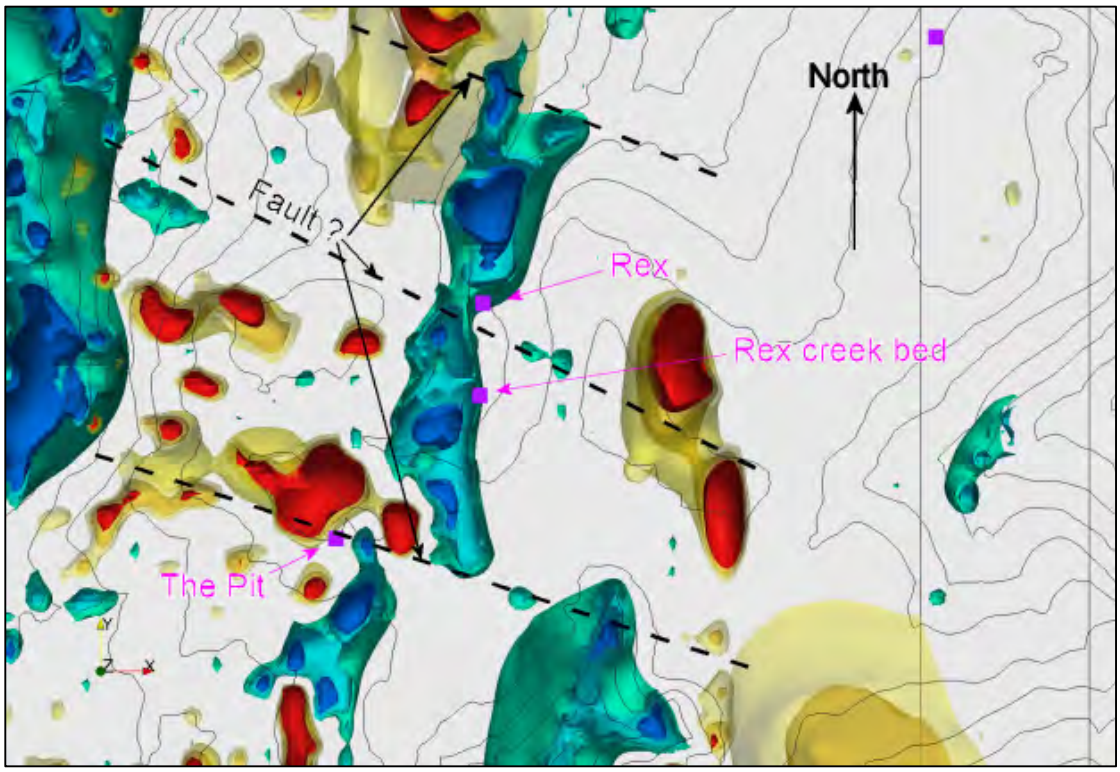


Figure 19: Rex Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, View from Top.
Red = +0.02 SI, Orange = +0.016 SI, Yellow = +0.013 AI, Aqua = -0.0075 SI, Light Blue = -0.01 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI. Mineral occurrences in purple, Interpreted faults as black, dashed lines.

6.1.1.4 Dauntless Block

The Dauntless block is a 4.5 km x 5.5 km area covering the northeast corner of the claim group. It includes 30 registered mineral occurrences, most of which are identified as Cu, Ag and Au quartz veins.

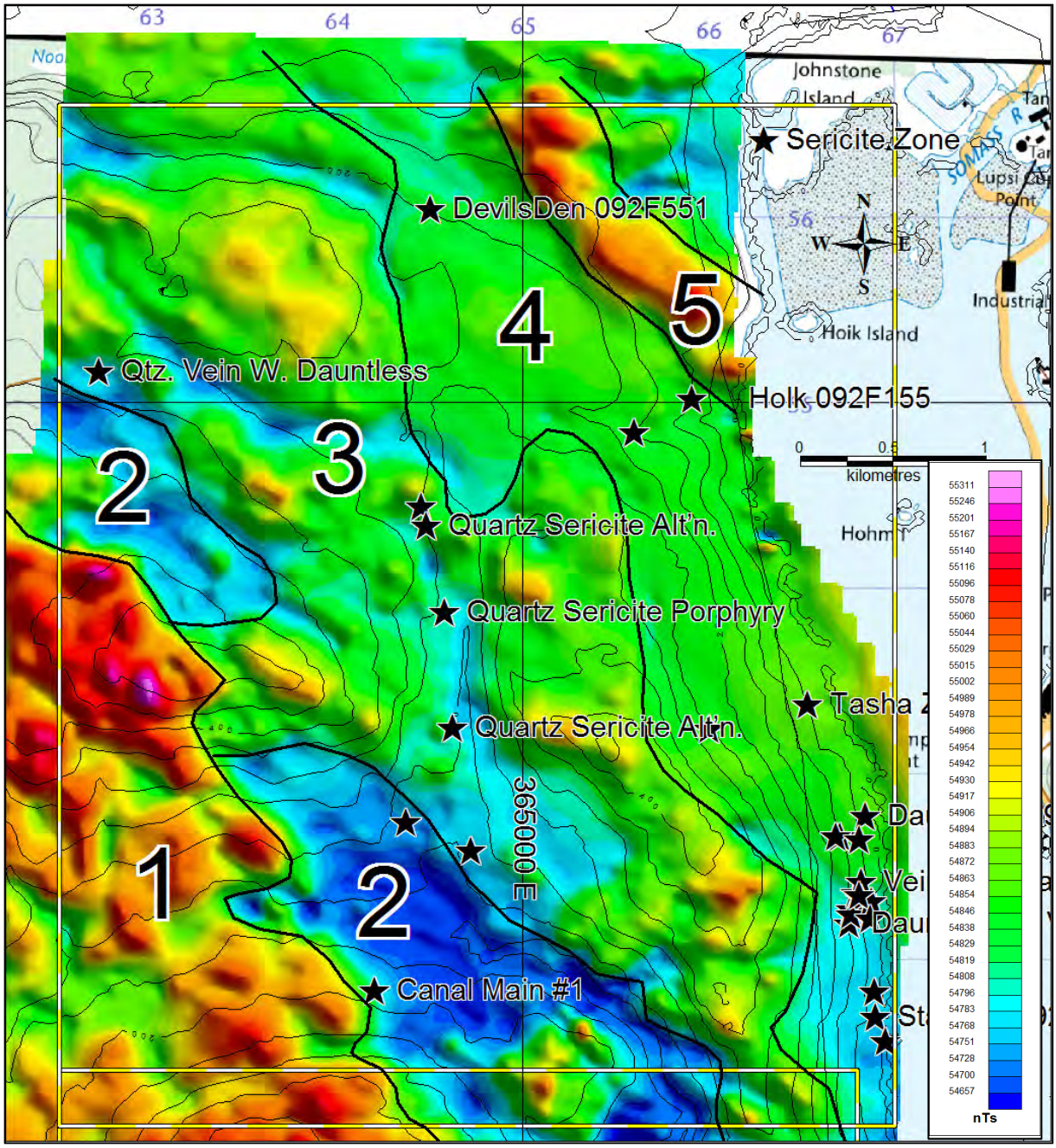


Figure 20: Dauntless Block - Total Magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map (Histogram Equalization Color)
Shadow Enhanced with illumination from NE. Mineral Showings – black stars. .

The magnetic data outlines five (5) distinct regimes described below and outlined on Figure 20. From west to east they are:

1. High amplitudes trace the NNW striking band of Island Plutonic Suite across the SW corner of block.

2. A strong magnetic low traces the eastern edge of the intrusive band (1).

3. Moderate magnetic amplitudes form complex, high gradient areas.

4. Moderate magnetic amplitudes with a quiet, uniform character.

5. A narrow, NW striking band of high amplitudes crosses the NE corner of the block. This response is open along strike in both directions. There may be a re-occurrence of unit 3 to the east of this zone but the survey did not extend far enough to the east to properly map this area.

The magnetic inversion shows the Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites (1) crossing the southwest corner of the block form near vertical to steep southwesterly dipping units and the low susceptibility unit to the east (2) dips steeply to the northeast. The magnetic high linear crossing the northeast corner (5) reflects a vertical, plate-like sheet which may be comprised of several small pipes.

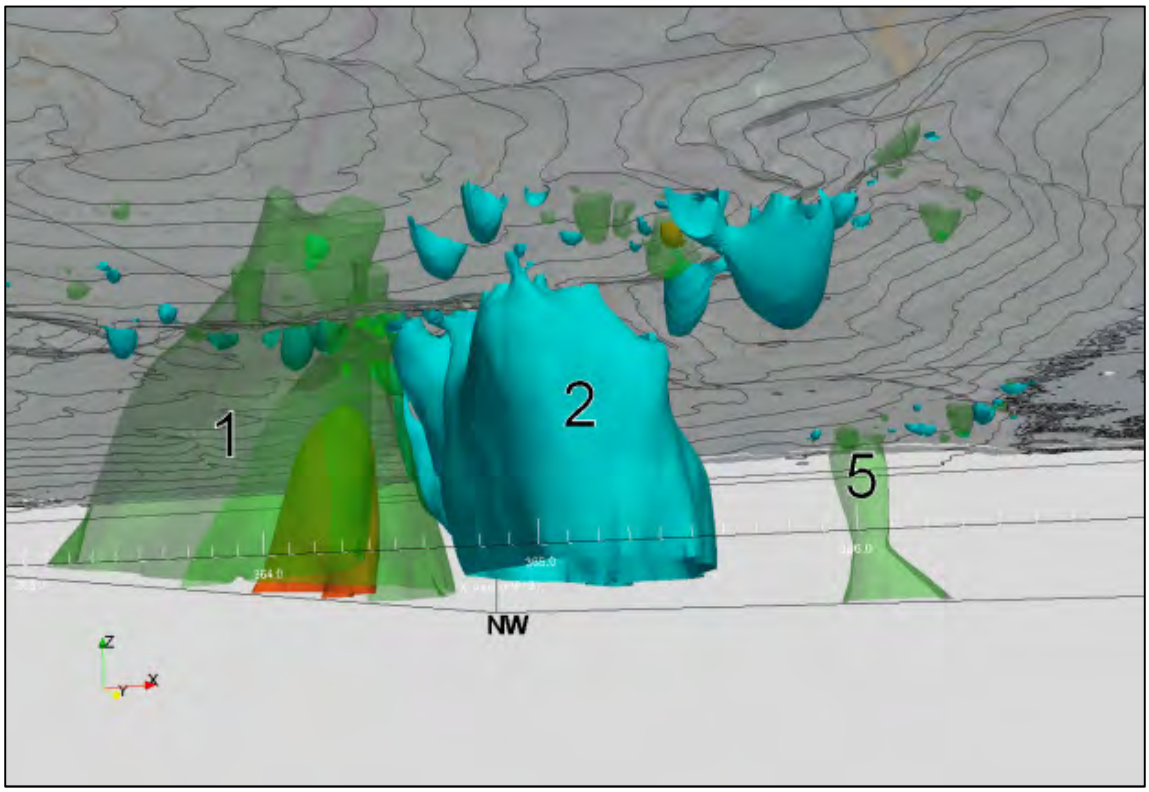


Figure 21: Dauntless Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Side view from Southeast.
Orange = +0.02 SI, Green = +0.008 SI, Light Blue = -0.005 SI.

The inversion reveals one structure across unit 3. A narrow, northerly trending band of high susceptibility material appears form as a near vertical, plate-like body near the centre of unit 3. Four mineral occurrences, centred about the Quartz Sericite Porphyry are located along the western edge of this unit. This may be reflecting alteration effects along a northerly striking fault zone.

The cluster of mineral occurrences in the southeast corner of the blocks (Dauntless group) forms around a small plug of weak high susceptibility material. This may represent a small intrusion and be related to the cluster of mineralized quartz veins in the area. Detailed ground magnetic surveying may reveal more structural information however the anomaly is along the shore and probably will not be fully defined unless efforts were made to survey across the water.

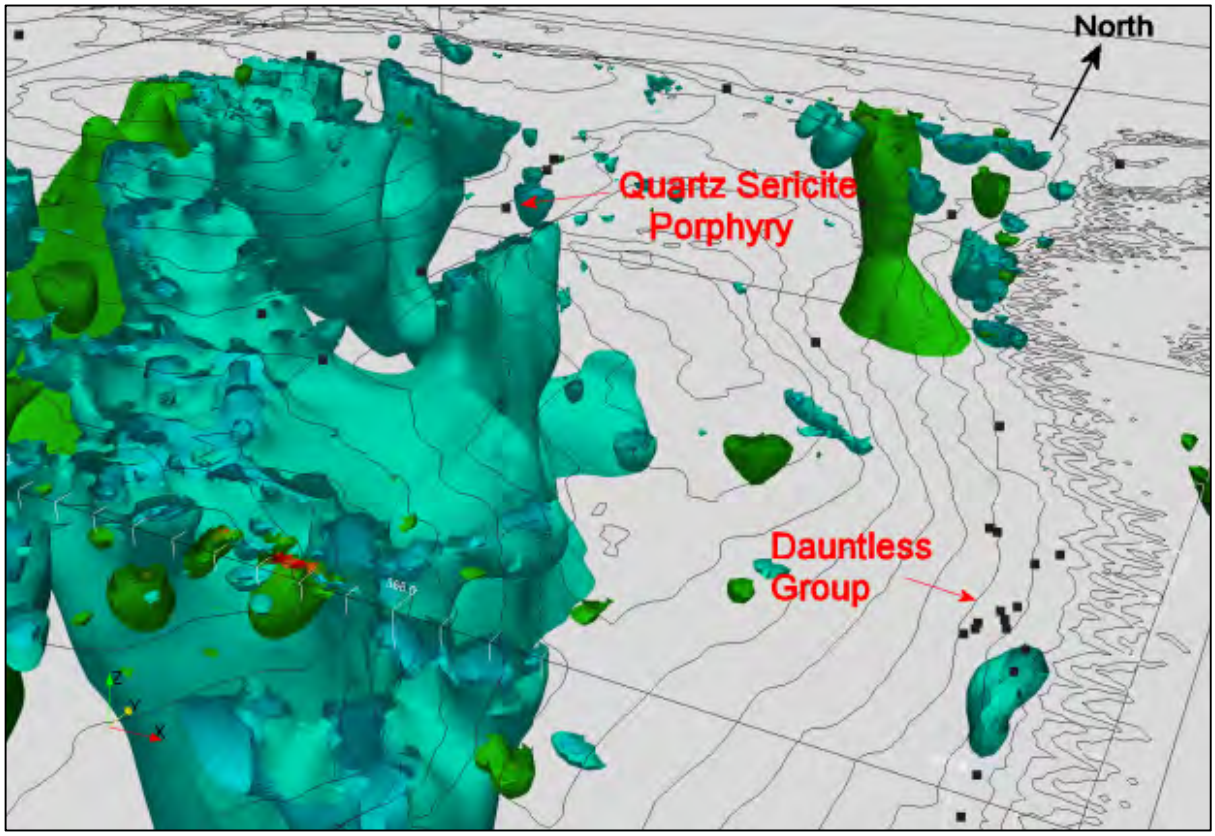


Figure 22: Dauntless Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Elevated view from Southeast.
Green = +0.008 SI, Aqua = -0.003 SI.

The small magnetic high anomalies that define unit 3 are associated with small, isolated increases in magnetic susceptibility. No discernible patterns, other than the northerly trending band described above, are noted.

6.1.1.5 Canal Block

The Canal Block is a 4.3 km x 5.6 km block covering the east central portion of the study area. It overlaps the Dauntless Block to the north, Rex Block to the west and Fred Block to the south.

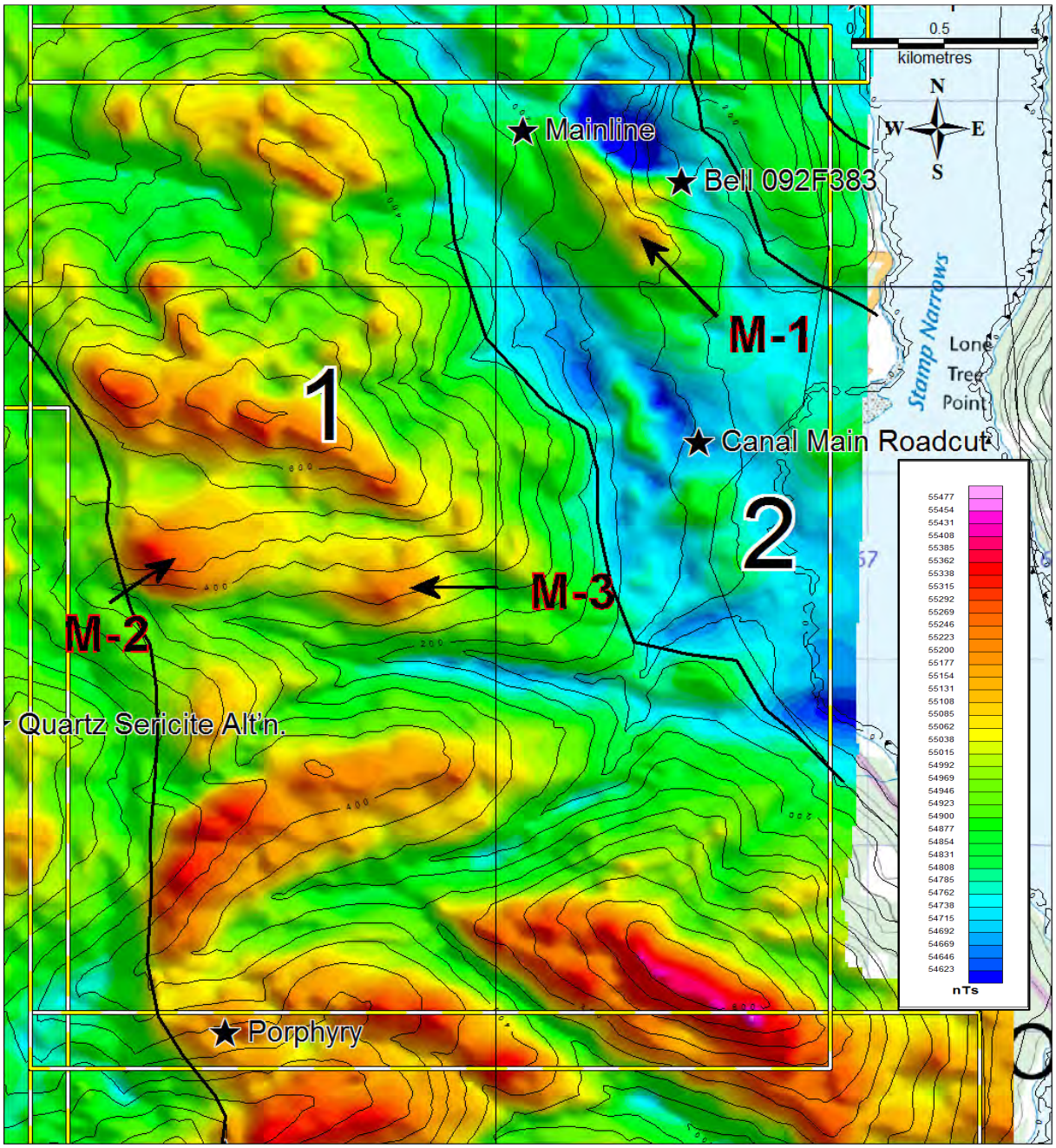


Figure 23: Canal Block - Total Magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map (Linear Colour Distribution)
Shadow Enhanced with illumination from NE. Mineral Showings – black stars. .

The magnetic map shows a continuation of Regions 1 and 2 defined on the Dauntless Block to the north. Three-quarters of the map is dominated by the high magnetic intensities mapping the NW-SE striking Island Plutonic Suite. As seen in the regional analysis, many of the localized magnetic trends within the high band reflect and appear to be caused by the local topography with highs tracing topographic ridges and lows tracing valleys. This effect is not as pronounced as the effects seen on the Fred Block to the south. The magnetic low crossing the northeastern quadrant of this block is a continuation of Region 2 from the north. It is punctuated with a 1 km long NW-SE elongated magnetic high (M-1).

The detailed inversion suggests there are four separate high susceptibility bodies that extend upwards from the deep rooted NW trending band of Island Plutonic granodiorites. These structures may be reflecting fault displacements or folding of the intrusive band along easterly trending axes. They coincide with topographic highs (ridges).

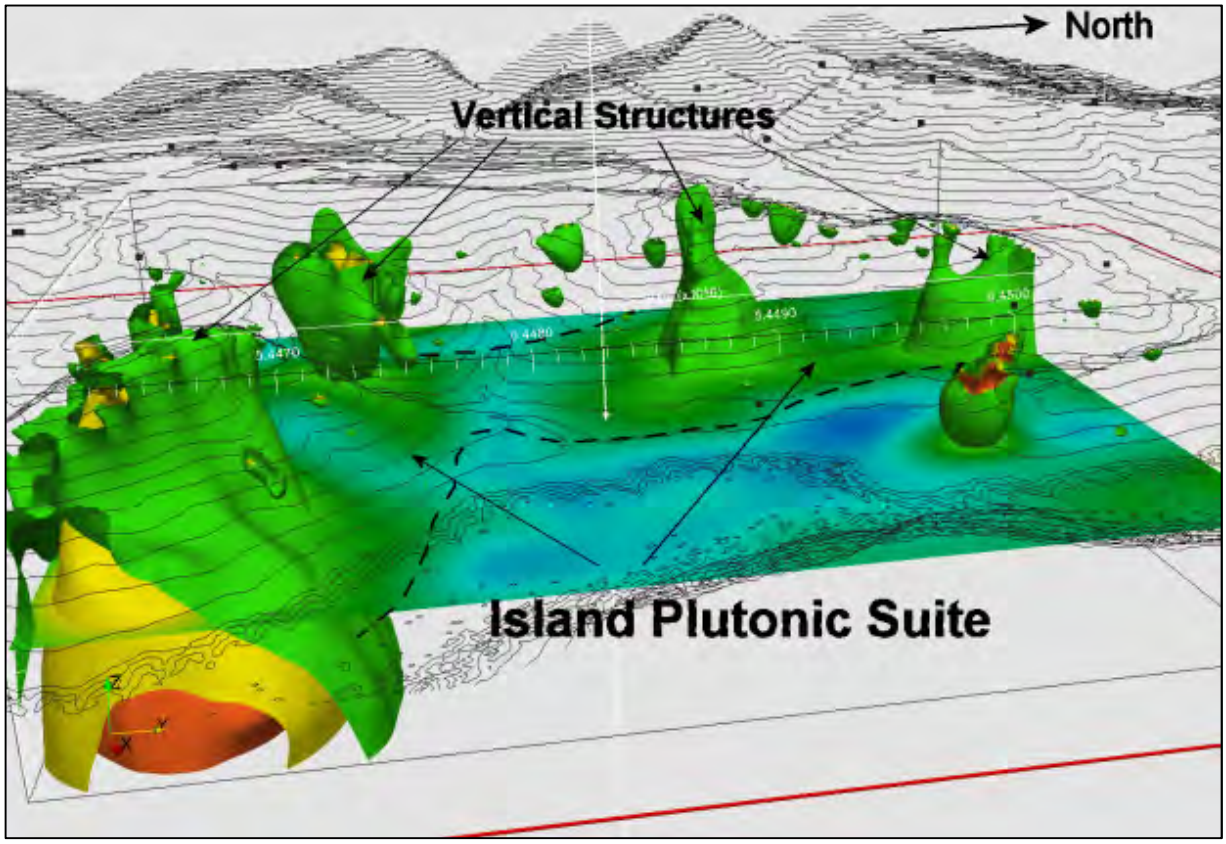


Figure 24: Canal Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Side view from East.
Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +.015 SI, Green = +0.01 SI.

There are a number of small, isolated magnetic highs scattered across the block. Most fall along the topographic related trends and but there are three anomalies that are of special interest. One (M-1) forms a NW elongated magnetic dipole, some 1.1 km long and located in the northeast corner of the block. Two minfile occurrences, the Bell (Cu, Ag quartz veins) and

Mainline (Au, Ag, Cu porphyry) are located along the perimeter of this anomaly. The other two are located in the centre of the block, along the Island Plutonic trend:

- M-2 at grid coordinates 363,200E / 5,448,560N.
- M-3 at grid coordinates 364,440E / 5,448,340N.

These later two anomalies are significant in that they are located along the lower slopes of a topographic ridge and along the edge of an interpreted fault zone. These may represent alteration zones or possible skarn deposits.

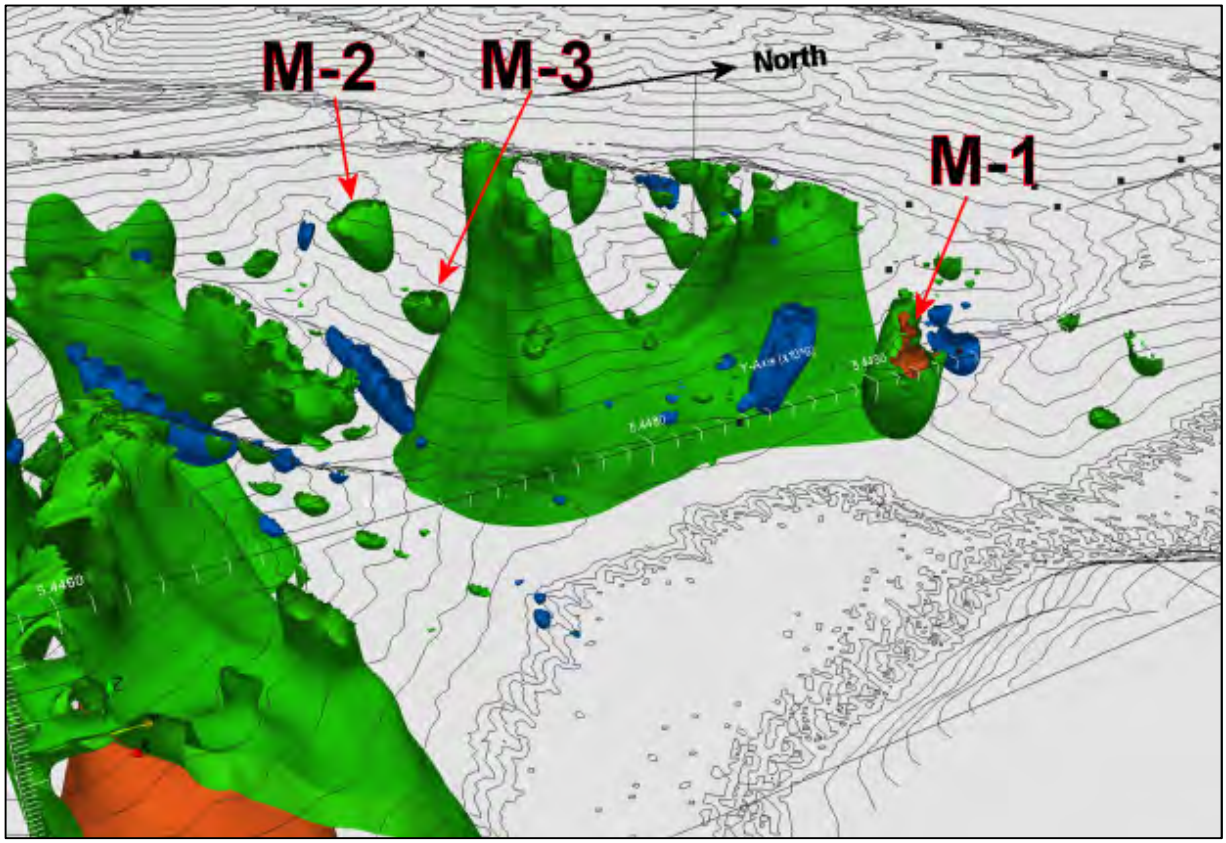


Figure 25: Canal Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Elevated Side view from Southeast.
Orange = +0.02 SI, Green = +0.01 SI, Blue = -0.01 SI.

Easterly trending strong low susceptibility bodies in the central and southern portion of the block follow major drainages. Weaker low susceptibility lenses in the northern part of the block do not show similar topography correlation. These may be related to easterly trending fault zones. The low susceptibility rocks along the eastern side of the Island Plutonic Suite dip steeply (~65^0) to the east.

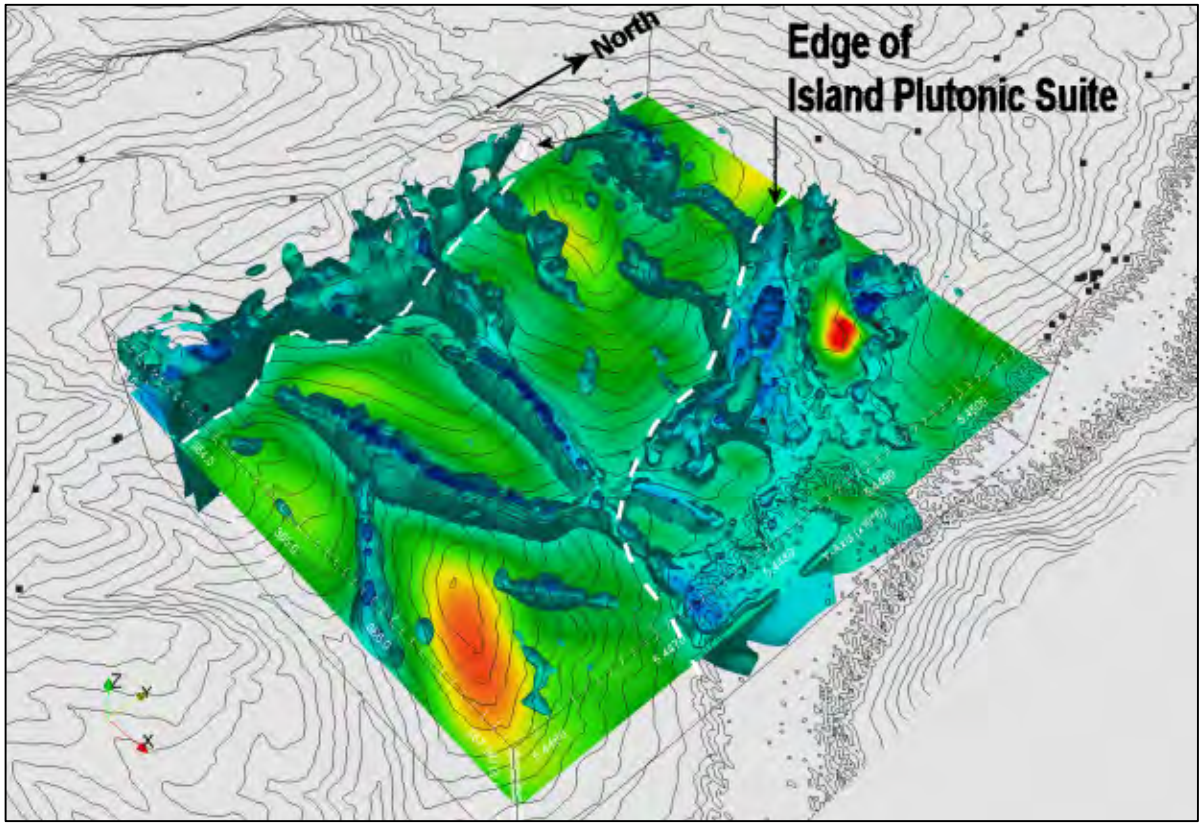


Figure 26: Canal Block – Mag3D Low Isocontour display, Elevated view from Southeast
Outer Light Blue = -0.0025 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI.

6.1.1.6 Fred Block

The Fred Block is a 4.2 km x 5.0 km block covering the southeastern portion of the study area. It overlaps the Canal Block to the north and Rex Block to the west. This block includes 17 documented mineral occurrences. This area shows a strong correlation between magnetic intensity and topography with drainages outline by narrow magnetic lows and peaks traced by magnetic highs. The easterly orientation of several ridges and drainages gives the impression of east west faulting across the area. A NNW trending gradient following a topographic slope separates high magnetic amplitudes associated with the Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites from the Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks to the west. This contact zone coincides with several mineral occurrences. A strong magnetic low strikes WNW across the southeastern corner of this block following Macktush Creek.

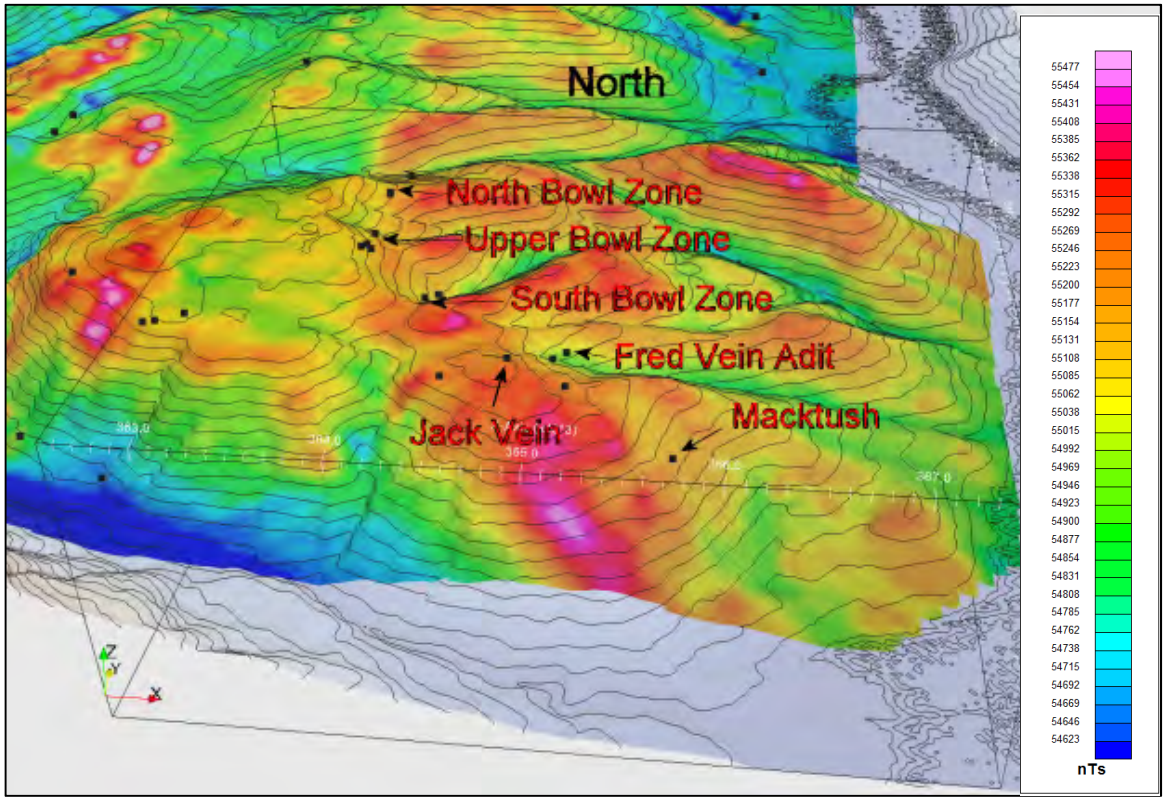


Figure 27: Fred Block - Total Magnetic Field draped over Topography – 3D Perspective elevated view from South.

The magnetic inversion across this block shows the same elevated susceptibilities associated with the large band of Island Plutonic Suite granodiorites as was seen on the other blocks. In the central portion of the block, the topographic highs appear to originate from vertically oriented apophyses of high susceptibility material. In other areas, localized magnetic highs appear to originate from isolated surface pods of high susceptibility material. Several of the mineral showings, including the Macktush (porphyry) and Fe-Cu Skarn (skarn) are located in the proximity of these surface pods. Other pods, as identified by the detailed inversion, should be considered as potential targets for similar mineralization.

The three major drainages all coincide with strong magnetic lows that model as near surface lenses with limited depth extent. These responses are likely due in some part to the topography but may be associated with faulting. The Fred vein showing is located at the headwaters of one of these low susceptibility lenses. The northeasterly orientation of these quartz veins is not reflected in the magnetic data.

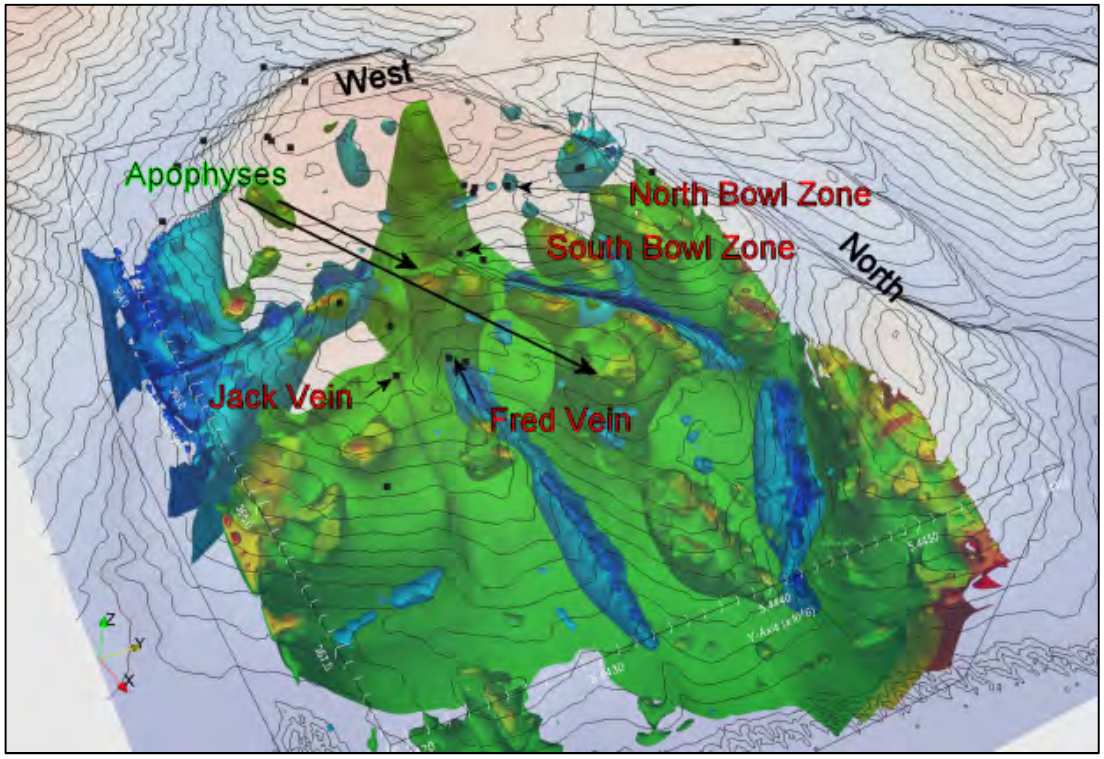


Figure 28: Fred Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Elevated view from Southeast
Red = +0.025 SI, Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 SI, Light green = +0.0125 SI, Dark green = +0.008 SI, Aqua = -0.005 SI, Light Blue = -0.01 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI

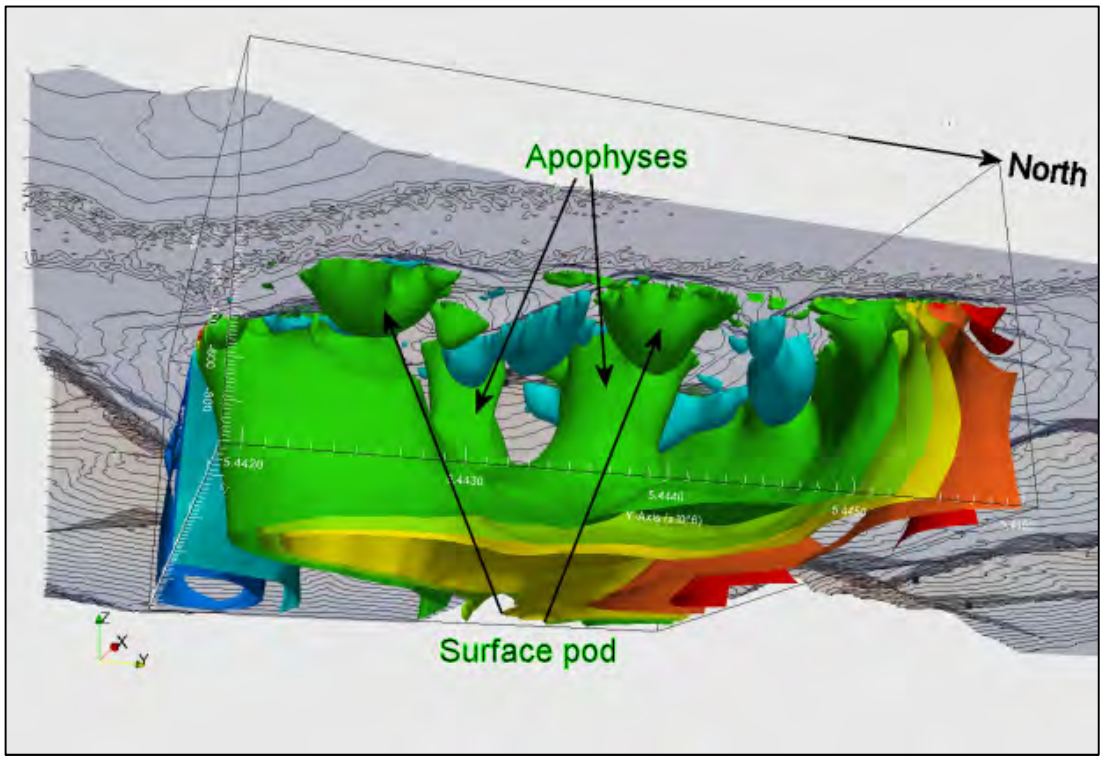


Figure 29: Fred Block – Mag3D Isocontour display, Side view from East
Red = +0.025 SI, Orange = +0.02 SI, Yellow = +0.015 SI, Light green = +0.0125 SI, Dark green = +0.008 SI, Aqua = -0.005 SI, Light Blue = -0.01 SI, Dark Blue = -0.015 SI

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The magnetic data clearly differentiates between the Island Plutonic suite granodiorites, Karmutsen volcanics and Bonanza Group/Quatsino limestones.

The Island plutonic suite appears as a regional magnetic high and models as a deep rooted body trending NNW across the property. Several EW to NW-SE trends within the unit model as apophyses of high susceptibility material extending up from a deep source. These likely reflect fault blocks or fold axes within the unit. There is a strong topographic influence, with ridges appearing as magnetic highs and valleys as lows. These responses likely do not reflect geology. Anomalous responses that are observed part way down slopes or oriented contrary to topography likely reflect anomalous geology. A large number of mineral showings are located along the magnetic gradients delineating the near surface edges of this lithological unit.

The Karmutsen volcanic unit which underlies most of the area exhibits significant magnetic relief indicative of geological variations. The general fabric of the magnetic responses reflects a dominant northwesterly strike to the underlying rocks. A number of northerly to north-northeasterly trends cross and displace these background trends, indicating significant fault structures. The Rex, Rex creek bed and The Pit porphyry showings are located along one of these magnetically defined structures, striking 010^0. This zone is traced for some 2.7 km length. Cross faulting along this structure provide high priority targets. Clusters of magnetic high pods to the west may be indicative of intrusive or skarn.

The northwesterly elongated synformal basin of Bonanza Group rocks in the northwestern corner of the claims is clearly outlined by the magnetic gradient maps. Strong magnetic anomalies are scattered throughout the Quatsino limestone unit that envelopes this basin. These generally model as near surface plugs with limited depth extent. They could be directly mapping magnetite skarn or alteration.

Spectral imagery target areas B, D and E in north central area associated with clusters of magnetic anomalies formed at the top of apophyses structures likely originating from a deeply buried intrusive mass. Most of the other spectral imagery targets coincide with small magnetic plugs, extending from surface to + 200m depth.

The 3D magnetic models produced should be studied in detail around other known mineral occurrences to determine whether they reflect structures which may be related to the mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

per Geosci Data Analysis Ltd.

E. Trent Pezzot, BSc., P.Geo,

Geophysics, Geology

8 Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications E. Trent Pezzot

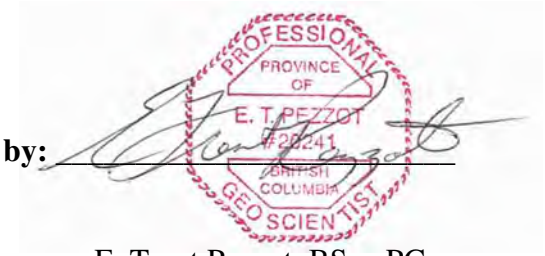
I, E. Trent Pezzot, of the city of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1974 with a BSc. degree in the combined Honours Geology and Geophysics program.

2) I have practised my profession continuously from that date.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) I have no interest in Nahminto Resources Ltd or World Organics Inc. or any of their subsidiaries or related companies, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: 

E. Trent Pezzot, BSc., PGeo.

Geophysics, Geology

9 Appendix 2 – References

Auracle Geospatial Science Inc., Technical Report for the Macktush Project, Satellite Remote Sensing Survey and Analyses of the Macktush Group of Mineral Tenures, July 7, 2012.

ARIS Report 17441. Report on the Geological, Geochemical and Magnetic Surveys on Otter Claim Group for Veto Resources Ltd., by Ashworth Explorations Ltd., August 31, 1987.

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Mineral Titles Online (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do)
MapPlace (http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace/Pages/default.aspx)
MINFILE (http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Pages/default.aspx)
ARIS (http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx)

Houle, Jacques. 2012 Technical Report on the Macktush Property for World Organics Inc... April 27, 2012.

Smith, Paul A., Dighem Survey for SYMC Resources Limited, by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp, December 15, 2005.

Appendix 4

Mineral Tenure Data

Cost Statement - Prospecting, Geochemistry, Geology & Geophysical Interpretation - August 2012 - July 2013					
Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**			**Totals**
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Herb McMaster / Prospector	Aug 3-5,7-10,12-21,24-31,Sep 10-12,14,	33	$400.00	$13,200.00	
Herb McMaster / Prospector	Sep 16-22, 24-26, 28-29, Oct 1, 3-5, 10-20,	27	$400.00	$10,800.00	
Herb McMaster / Prospector	Oct 25,27, Nov 1,5,21,24-28, 30, Dec 1-3,	14	$400.00	$5,600.00	
Herb McMaster / Prospector	Dec 9-13, Apr 14-20, 22-30, May 1-5, 16-18,	43	$400.00	$17,200.00	
Jacques Houle / Geologist	May 16-18, 2013	3.00	$769.86	$2,309.58	
				$49,109.58	**$49,109.58**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
General research	Jacques Houle - May 15	0.15	$831.60	$124.74	
Report preparation	Jacques Houle - May 19-28, Jun 3-26, Jul 1-9	2.00	$831.60	$1,663.20	
Adrian Houle / Assistant	Jun 3, 2013 cutting rocks	0.10	$254.70	$25.47	
Literature search			$0.00	$0.00	
Database compilation			$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling	Trent Pezzot, P.Geo.		$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data	Trent Pezzot, P.Geo.		$0.00	$0.00	
General research			$0.00	$0.00	
Report preparation	Trent Pezzot, P.Geo.		$0.00	$0.00	
Other (period of work)	April 1, 2013 to July 3, 2013	92.0	$157.50	$14,490.00	
				$16,303.41	**$16,303.41**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Geological mapping	0.1 hectares at 1:200 scale / Houle				
Regional		*note: expenditures here*			
Reconnaissance		*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect	2500 hectares / McMaster and/or Houle	*field expenditures above*			
Underground	Define by length and width				
Trenches	Define by length and width			$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock	*8 rock samples by AGAT Laboratories*	8	$30.35	$242.76	
				$242.76	**$242.76**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental	McMaster's Dodge 4x4 pickup truck	117.00	$100.00	$11,700.00	
truck rental	Houle's Ford 4x4 pickup truck	1.50	$378.00	$567.00	
				$12,267.00	**$12,267.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel - Houle May 16-18 Port Alberni	$151.20 per day including meals	2.25	$151.20	$340.20	
Camp			$0.00	$0.00	
Meals	day rate or actual costs-specify		$0.00	$0.00	
				$340.20	**$340.20**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Houle field equipment and supplies	1.00	$75.60	$75.60	
Other (Specify)	Houle core saw	0.10	$72.00	$7.20	
				$82.80	**$82.80**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$78,345.75**