Technical Report

CD Property,
Hunters Creek, Southeastern British Columbia
(Technical Event Number 5444169)

North Okanagan Regional District, Kamloops Land Title District, British Columbia

CD1: NTS 82L10K075A
UTM Zone 11, 373400E, 5621700N (NAD 83)
CD2: NTS 82L10K062B
UTM Zone 11, 373650E, 5620500N (NAD 83)
CD3: NTS 82L10K052B
UTM Zone 11, 374100E, 5619300N (NAD 83)
CD4: NTS 82L10K092B
UTM Zone 11, 374700E, 5623000N (NAD 83)

By
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For
Property owners/operators:

RIT Minerals (RITM) Corp.
10915 Deep Cove Rd.
North Saanich, British Columbia, V8L 5P9

Colin Dunn Consulting Inc.
8756 Pender Park Drive
North Saanich, British Columbia, V8L 3Z5

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1.0 Summary

Field reconnaissance of the CD Property (Claims CD1-4) was completed in October, 2012. Soil samples (Ah) and rock samples were collected; the limited outcrop was examined and access was checked. In particular the field reconnaissance was designed to traverse areas identified as having subtle enrichments in cadmium (Cd) and thallium (Tl) identified from a tree-top sampling program conducted in 2005. Results from the latter were published as GSC Open Files 5538 (Dunn and Thompson, 2007) and 6147 (Dunn and Thompson, 2009).

Table 1. Summary of Surface Sampling

Mineral Claim	Total Samples	Ah soil samples	Rock samples
CD1	92	86	6
CD2	6	5	1
CD3	0	0	0
CD4	10	10	0

2.0 Introduction, Terms of Reference and Abbreviations

The CD Property comprises 4 claims encompassing 1350.09 hectares. The mineral cell titles were acquired online and as such there are no posts or lines marking the location of the Property on the ground.

RIT Minerals Corp. and Colin Dunn Consulting Inc. jointly staked the CD1-4 claims (982242, 982262, 982282 and 982283) in the Hunters Creek area, east of Hunters Range in the Spallumcheen Provincial Forest. This report is a statement of geological and geochemical exploration activities undertaken in the 12 months since 25 April 2012.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The authors have formed the TL Property Partnership for the purpose of exploring the CD claims and other claims. No fees were paid to the partnership, and the preparation of this Technical Report is not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement. The claim for work done is in accordance with industry standards for work of this nature.

Figures in this report were prepared by the authors, or copied from published reports. The sections of this report that discuss geochemical aspects of the Property rely in part on new analyses of rock and soil samples collected by the authors. All samples were submitted to Acme Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, an accredited, third party, independent laboratory. Sections of the report that describe regional-, local- and property-scale geology rely on field work undertaken by the authors and published in Thompson et al., (2006), Dunn and Thompson (2007 and 2009).

This report presents: 1) a description of the general geological setting of the Property; and 2) a description and analysis of: a) geological mapping, b) soil and rock geochemical samples and results, and c) an evaluation of the merits of the Property. Reports reviewed by the authors are listed in the references at the end of this report.

The authors are familiar with the CD1-4 and adjacent properties having spent approximately 5 days exploring them in October, 2012, as well as having spent several days over the period from 2005-2008 evaluating the area. As well, the authors have examined the area as part of regional mapping and geochemical surveys (references cited above).

All measurement units used in this report are metric. The coordinate system in use on the Property and on all maps is UTM zone 11 (NAD83).

2.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

In addition to the use of standard chemical element symbols, the following is a list of frequently used acronyms and abbreviations:

ICP-ES: Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (analytical method)
ICP-MS: Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (analytical method)
masl: metres above sea level
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million (34.286 ppm equals one troy ounce per short ton)
tonne: metric ton (1000 kg)

3.0 Mineral Tenure Description and Location

The CD1, CD2, CD3 and CD4 properties are roughly centered at UTM Zone 11, 373400E, 5621200N within NTS map sheet 82L/10 east of the mountains forming Hunters Range in southern British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2) in the Spallumcheen Forest. The tenures occupy southerly and easterly facing slopes, and are centred approximately 12 km west from the north end of Mabel Lake and less than 5 km west of the base-metal Kingfisher deposits. The town of Enderby is situated 32 km to the southwest and Vernon is a further 30 km to the southwest in the North Okanagan Valley.

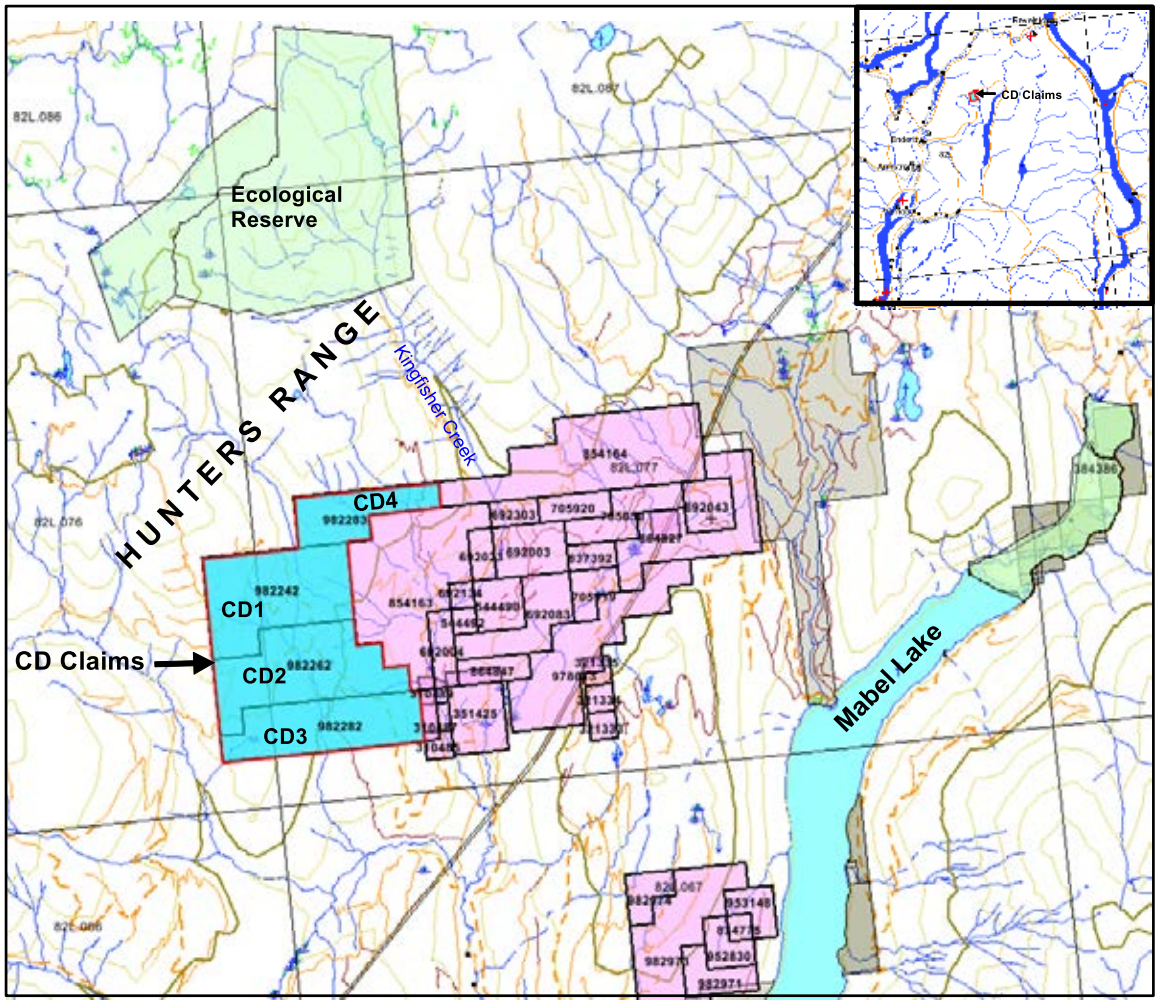

Figure 1. Location of CD1-4 mineral tenures east of Hunters Range. Vernon is the closest major logistical centre, 62 km to the southwest.

Figure 2. Trail at southern limit of CD3, looking westward to Hunters Range

Table 2. Description of the CD1-4 mineral titles.

Tenure Number	Good To Date	Claim Name	Owner	Area Hectares
982242	25-Apr-13	CD1	50% RITM Corp/50% Colin Dunn Consulting Inc.	409.05
982262	25-Apr-13	CD2	50% RITM Corp/50% Colin Dunn Consulting Inc.	409.16
982282	25-Apr-13	CD3	50% RITM Corp/50% Colin Dunn Consulting Inc.	347.86
982283	25-Apr-13	CD4	50% RITM Corp/50% Colin Dunn Consulting Inc.	184.02

4.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Maps showing up-to-date road access for the region are available from Front Counter BC located in the Provincial Forest Services office in Vernon.

The Property is accessible from the town of Enderby (Fig. 1): Proceed east toward Mabel Lake and at 373554 E; 5607920 N turn north onto the unpaved Tolko Forestry

road toward Kingfisher. Ten km along is a bridge over Kingfisher Ck. Turn left at the junction to Mara Mountain Lookout (376421 E; 5617623 N) and after ~0.5 km bear left. At 375121 E; 5618990 N you are close to the SE corner of claim. A drivable trail leads northward for access to the east side of the claim blocks, and a trail continues westward (Fig. 3) along the southern margin of Claim block CD3. Given the steep terrain, off-road traverses require significant physical effort.

The towns of Enderby and Vernon are the nearest major supply centres where material and services adequate to explore the property can be found. Infrastructure resources are excellent and readily available. The hydroelectric grid is within 1 km of the Property. The region has a long history of mining, hence personnel with heavy equipment, exploration and mining experience are available. The climate is benign, with agreeable spring-summer-fall seasons and a temperate winter that sees significant (>1 m) snow accumulations at upper levels of the Hunters Range while valley bottoms may be relatively snow-free. Work above 1200 m is seasonal, limited to June through mid-October; at lower elevations the field season extends from late April until November.

The Property has moderate to rugged slopes cut by deeply incised fast-flowing streams that flow east- and southeast -ward. Elevations range from about 900 m to 1450 m. Tree species are dominated by Interior Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Western Redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), and Engelmann Spruce *(Picea engelmannii)*.

5.0 Exploration History

Significant base metal occurrences at Kingfisher (Fig. 5) occur on adjacent claims a short distance downslope to the east of the CD Property. Although there is no recorded exploration history specific to the CD claims, it is instructive to summarize the history on the adjacent Kingfisher Property where significant Zn and Pb mineralization has been drilled and an indicated resource calculated. A brief synopsis follows; the reader is referred to Assessment Report 26730 and the list of reports in the bibliography for more complete historical descriptions.

Base metal mineralization was first discovered on the Kingfisher Property in 1963 (or 1964) by Bright Star Trio Syndicate. The property was optioned to Sheep Creek Mines Ltd in 1964: trenching and 642 feet of diamond drilling was completed before the option was dropped. Between 1965 and 1973, stripping, trenching and modest diamond drilling was completed by Bright Star Trio Syndicate. From 1973 through 1974, Colby Mines completed a program of geological mapping, geophysics (electromagnetic and magnetic), and 5,600 feet of diamond drilling from which an indicated resource of 1.67 million tones grading 2.6% Zn and 0.58% Pb was calculated (non-NI 43-101 compliant) . Additional trenching in 1974 discovered mineralization east of the original showings.

The property was staked by the Peregrine Syndicate in 2000.

Although the strike length of mineralization at Kingfisher is roughly 8 km, thickness of the zone is rarely more than 0.5 m; structural thickening of sulphides, e.g., in an isoclinal fold hinge, has not as yet been discovered; however, this possibility is real given the metamorphic grade and style of folding within the succession.

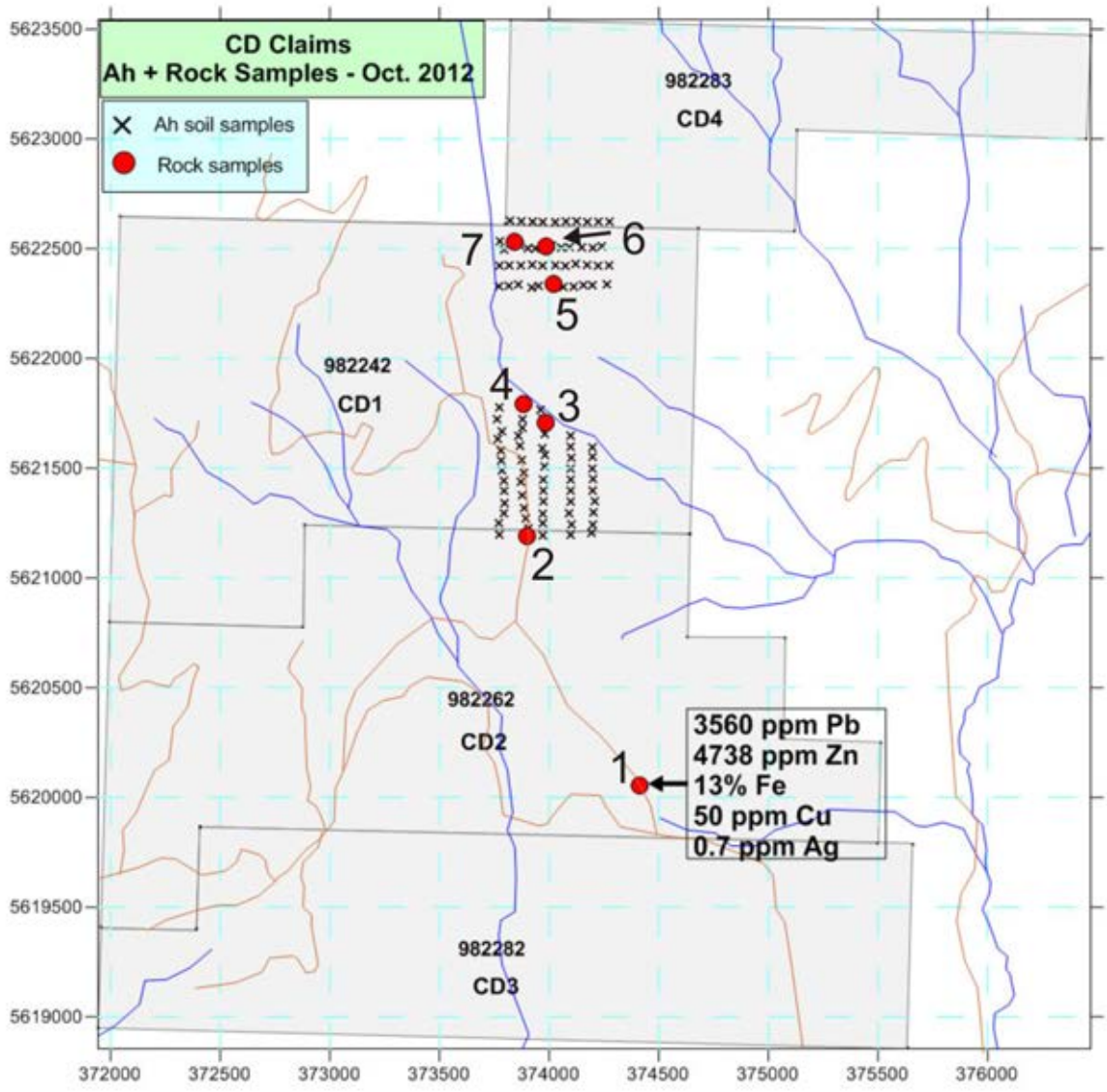

Figure 3. Locations of Ah soil and rock samples submitted for analysis. The coordinates and assay results for each of the rock samples (1-7) numbered in plan view are summarized in table 3 (below).

Table 3: Assay results for Zn and Pb in rock samples shown on figure 3.

Figure 3 Number	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Field Number	Rock Type	Notes	Sulphides	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
1	11	374413	5620054	002R	gossan	outcrop	n/a	4738	3560
2	11	373899	5621190	1870a	quartzite	float	pyrite	91	15
3	11	373984	5621706	1855a	amphibolite	subcrop	pyrite	148	6.2
4	11	373883	5621792	1858a	pegmatite	pegmatite intrusion	n/a	20	89
5	11	374020	5622339	1898a	amphibolitic paraneiss	float	n/a	143	6
6	11	373986	5622510	1887a	lamprohyre (?), magnetic	outcrop	n/a	94	19.9
7	11	373842	5622531	1883a	biotite-garnet quartz feldspar paragneiss	float	graphite	95	21.7

6.0 Geological Setting

The CD Property is underlain by a layered succession of high metamorphic grade (second sillimanite) schist and paragneiss interpreted herein as part of the Monashee Cover Sequence (Thompson and others, 2006). This interpretation is at odds with earlier conclusions by Johnston (1994) postulating these rocks as part of the Selkirk Allochthon, a far-travelled thrust sheet structurally overlapping the Monashee cover assemblage along a major fault called the Monashee décollement (Fig. 4). A discussion of interpretations is presented in Thompson and others (2006, p. 465-466); however, the close similarity in geological character and mineralogical nature of Zn-Pb deposits and occurrences in the region (Fig. 4) supports the notion that a single metallotect, specific to the Monashee Cover Assemblage, extends from the core of the Monashee Complex westward to the Okanagan Valley. This is significant because it renders a large tract of forest-covered terrain fertile for the discovery of new, stratabound, base-metal occurrences like: Kingfisher, Ledge, Jordan River, Cottonbelt and Ruddock Creek, to name a few (Fig. 4). A new discovery, the TL Zn-Pb occurrence, located midway between CD Property and the Ledge Deposit, lends credence this interpretation.

The stratabound base-metal deposits are likely between ca. 1862 and 1852 Ma. based on separate cross-cutting magmatic events that affected pre-cover orthogneiss, and the basal quartzite unit to the Monashee Cover Assemblage (Parrish, 1995). Features in common include 1) common lithostratigraphic host lithologies, 2) significant strike length (measured in km), and 3) a large Zn:Pb ratio (~10:1) and a paucity of As.

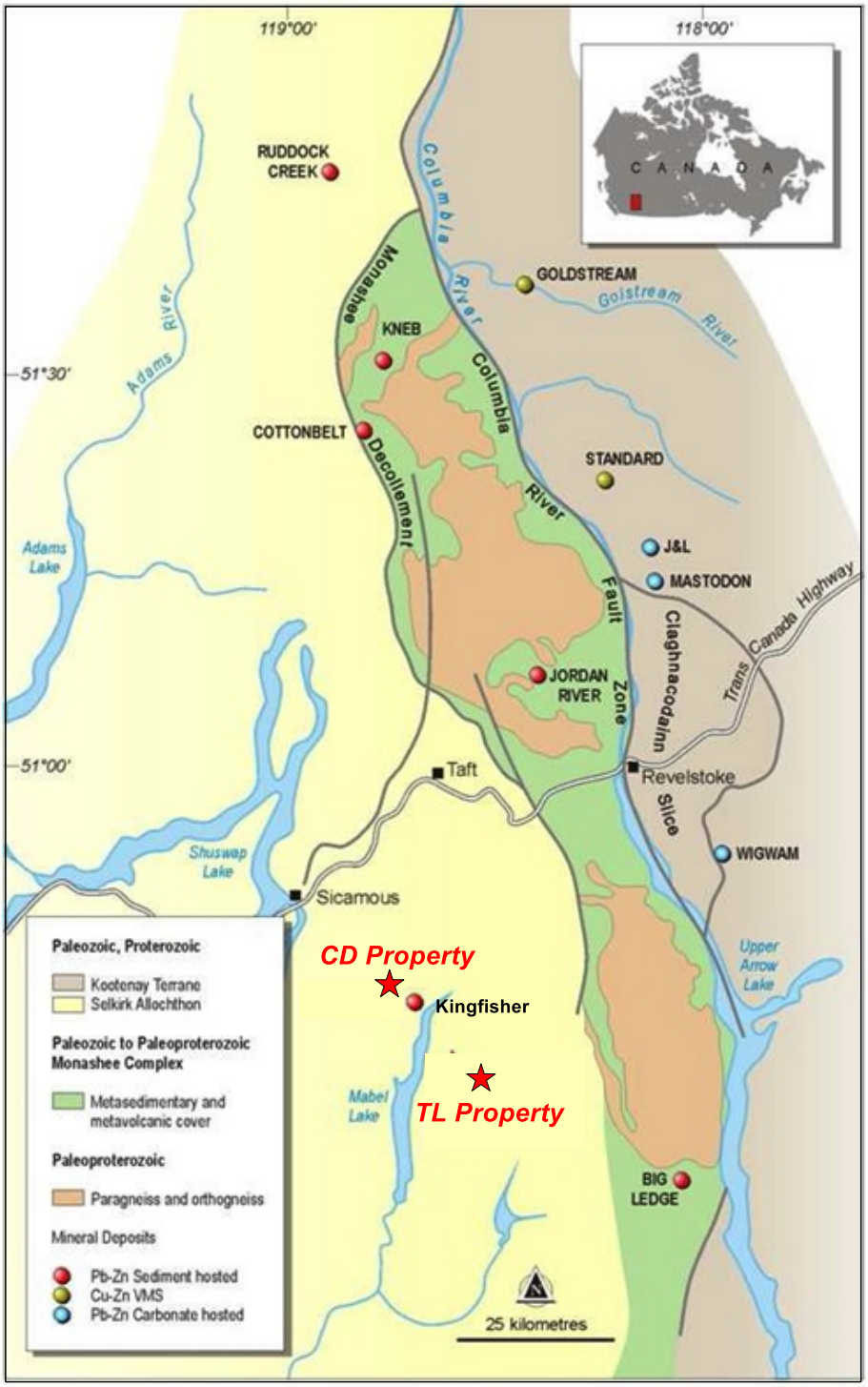

Figure 4. Geological setting of the CD Property including CD1-4 mineral tenures in the Selkirk Allochthon. TL Property is a newly discovered SedEx Zn-Pb occurrence having characteristics typical of Kingfisher and Big Ledge; like CD Property, it was first identified through application of aerial biogeochemical survey methods (Dunn and Thompson, 2007, 2009).

6.1 Local Geology

Six metasedimentary units and two intrusive units characterize the local geology as described by Höy (1976)**.** They are: hornblende-garnet/biotite-paragneiss; rusty-weathering garnet-biotite-sillimanite paragneiss; massive, coarse-crystalline marble ± diopside, tremolite, dolomite and quartz; calc-silicate paragneiss; interlayered marble and quartzite; and a composite of coarse-crystalline garnet-biotite paragneiss interlayered with white quartzite, marble and calcsilicate gneiss. The succession is intruded by Eocene pegmatite and aplite dykes and sills.

A series of steep-dipping, northwest trending faults having small displacement (100s of m) segment the succession. A pervasive metamorphic foliation, parallel to lithologic layering, strikes north-northeast and dips southeast; a mineral lineation plunges southwest.

Folds at the mesoscopic scale are tight to isoclinal and plunge at a shallow angle towards the southwest, parallel with the mineral lineation. These (phase 1) folds may be refolded (phase 2) about coaxial hinges; fold limbs vary from open to closed.

6.2 Property Geology

Property geology is dominated by pegmatite and aplite sills and dykes up to metres in thickness intruding the typical assemblage of hornblende-biotite paragneiss and micaceous quartzite; occasional biotite-rich lamprophyre dikes are present – on this basis, carbonatite can also be expected. Lithologies specific to base metal occurrences such as amphibolitic schist, calcsilicate paragneiss, marble, and quartzite were not observed; however, this is likely due to significant overburden and forest cover in all areas except deeply incised creek beds. The property has not been systematically mapped, as yet.

7.0 Mineralization

Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite was observed in micaceous quartzite subcrop; sphalerite and (or) other base-metal minerals such as galena were not positively identified. Rusty-weathering hematitic pegmatite provided the best analytical results to now (Fig. 3; Table 3; ref. Section 9.2 and Appendix 2 of this report, sample 12CD002R). Systematic prospecting has not been undertaken, as yet. Extensive overburden cover – greater than 95% – necessitates application of indirect exploration methods such as Ah soil surveys to help pinpoint prospective areas for follow-up geology, prospecting and trenching.

The striking difference between Kingfisher and other Monashee SedEx deposits and CD, is the presence of elevated Au values in Ah soils at CD (ref. Section 9.1 of this report). Identifying the source of gold will be an important component of any follow-up field program.

Figure 5. Mineralized gossanous outcrop (**UTM zone 11:** 373822E; 5620816N)

8.0 Sampling, Analytical Methods and Verification

In the authors' opinions, all samples were securely handled. Samples were placed in polyurethane woven bags (rock) and kraft paper (soil) bags and their tops secured. Rock and soil samples were shipped on separate occasions to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, together with sample shipment forms listing the sample numbers. Proper and secure handling procedures were employed prior to, and during, preparation and analysis of the samples. Rock samples were crushed to 70% passing a 2mm screen, and a 250 g split from the crushed sample was then pulverized to 85% passing a 75-micron screen. Digestion was by a standard 4-acid method followed by analysis using ICP-MS and ICP-ES. The organic-rich (Ah) soil samples were oven-dried at 70^{o}C, screened to -80 mesh and the latter analyzed for 53-elements by ICP-MS and ICP-ES following an aqua regia digestion. Sample analysis was the sole responsibility of the accredited laboratory.

Analytical precision and accuracy were checked against sample standards. Laboratory analytical certificates (Appendices 1 and 2) were vetted by the authors for unreasonable values caused by typographical errors, mistaken units, or corrupted data entries. Results were also checked against internal laboratory standards for both accuracy and precision. Several samples yielding anomalous Au concentrations in the soils were resubmitted for check analysis. Most values were similar, but one sample with high gold was not substantiated and so has been omitted from the plot of gold distribution shown later. Although not all gold values were substantiated, given the classic 'nugget' effect of gold in soils in the authors' opinion all the remaining results reported here in Appendices 1 and 2 meet or surpass industry standards for accuracy and precision.

Acme Labs is accredited under ISO 9002; they are participants in the CAEAL

Proficiency Testing Program; and the laboratory is registered by the BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection under the Environmental Data Quality Assurance (EDQA) Regulation; Acme also participates regularly in the CANMET and Geostats round robin proficiency tests.

9.0 Analytical Results

9. 1 Soils

A soil (Ah organic-rich horizon) geochemistry sampling program (Fig. 3) was conducted, centred upon sites identified as having moderately elevated levels of thallium and cadmium in treetops, identified during a regional airborne treetop sampling program undertaken in 2005 by the GSC (Dunn and Thompson, 2007 and 2009). Each sample was given a unique field number and UTM coordinate. This information has been collated with analytical results (Figs. 6 and 7 and Appendix 1) received from Acme and the lab certificates produced as Appendix 1.

Samples were taken at 50 m intervals in two areas – one having slight Tl enrichment and the other slight Cd enrichment. A total of 101 soil samples were collected.

Results revealed unusually high concentrations of a number of elements – notably Zn and Au. Figure 6 shows krigged plots of the data for Cd and Zn with respect to the treetop cadmium and thallium (with lead) anomalies that were identified in the regional survey (Dunn and Thompson, 2007 and 2009). Note that these were the only two tree tops (1 km survey sample spacing) sampled in the area of the soil survey.

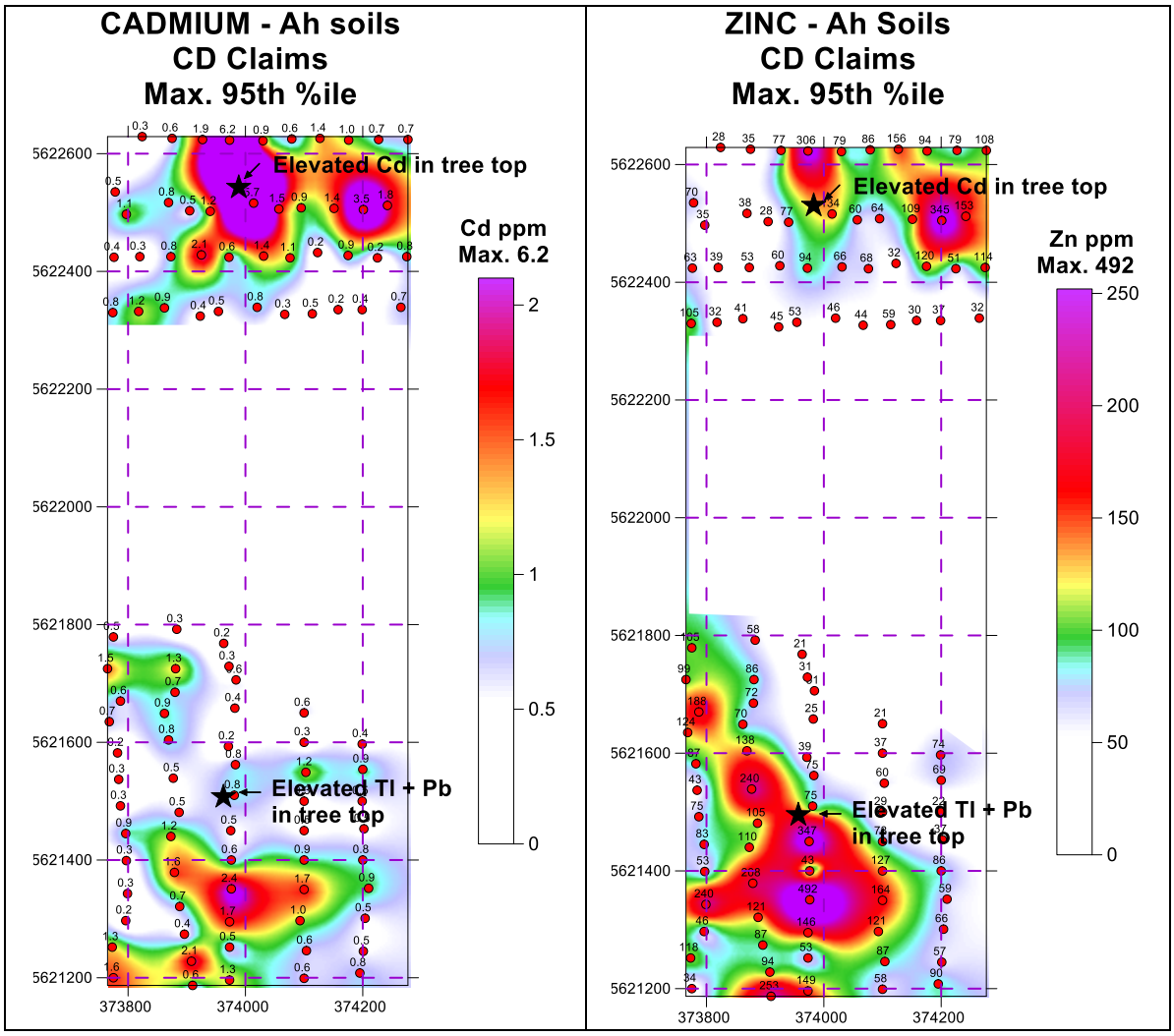

Figure 6. Cadmium and zinc in Ah soils

Figure 7 shows the distribution of gold in the Ah soils with notable multi-site enrichments in the south. One anomalous site in the northern areas was not substantiated from re-analysis and so has been omitted.

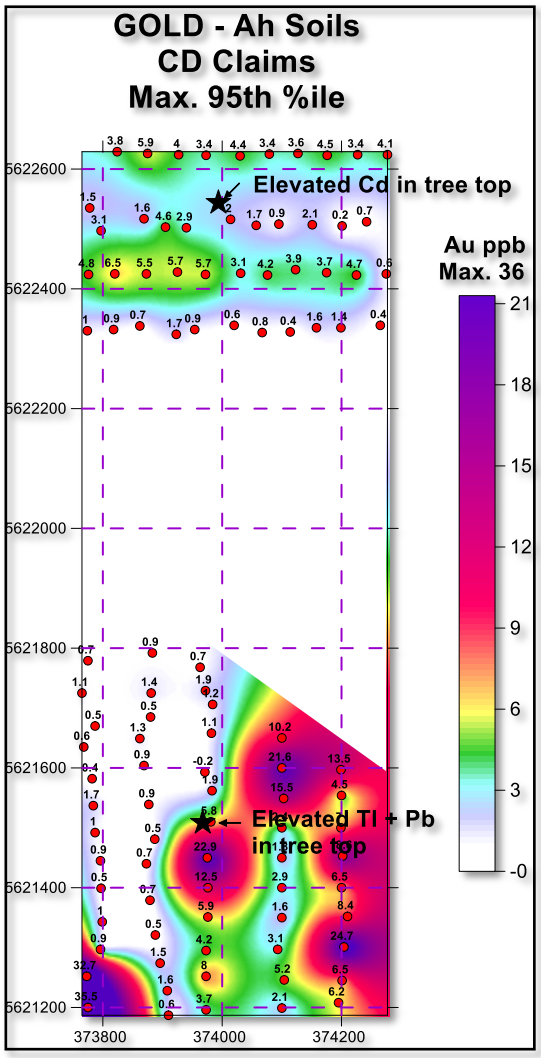

Figure 7. Gold in Ah soils

9.2 Rocks

Seven rock samples from the small collection (limited outcrop) obtained were submitted for multi-element analysis at Acme Labs. One sample of gossanous rock yielded anomalous levels of Zn (4738 ppm), Pb (3560 ppm), Cu (50 ppm), Ag (0.7 ppm) and Fe (13%). The location is shown on Fig. 3 and coordinates with assay results for Zn and Pb are given in table 3; a photograph of the rock is provided as Fig. 5.

Analytical data are shown in Appendix 2.

10. References

British Columbia Moinistry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; *Annual Reports*: 1964 (p. 105-108), 1965 (p. 165), 1968 (p. 222).

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Höy, T., 1976, Lead-zinc deposits, southeastern British Columbia, in Geological Fieldwork 1975: B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1976-1, p. 7-18.

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11.0 Statement of Costs

CD CLAIMS – "CD1 – CD4"
(25 April, 2012 to 24 April, 2013)

Technical Field Expenses		
Field gear		$ 17.98
Living expenses		$ 2,631.77
Field Travel		$ 3,362.15
Subcontracts:		
JR Tapping – field assistant 5 days: Oct 4, 7-10, 2012 @ $250/day		$ 1,250.00
Claim fees and expenses (CD1-CD4)		$ 540.03
Field Labour – Oct. 4, 7-10, & 20th, 2012		
R. Hetherington – 5.6 days: Oct 4, 7-10 & 20th, 2012 @ $800/day	$ 4,480.00	
R.I. Thompson – 5.0 days: Oct 4, 7-10, 2012 @ $800/day	$ 4,000.00	
C. Dunn – 1.0 days: Oct 4, 2012 @ $800/day	$ 800.00	
Total Field Labour	**$9,280.00**	
Interpretation & Report Labour		
R. Hetherington – 1.0 day: April 4, 2013 @ $800/day	$ 800.00	
C. Dunn – 4 days: Mar 28,29, 2013, April 4,5, 2013 @ $800/day	$ 3,200.00	
Total Interpretation & Report Labour	**$ 4,000.00**	
Total Labour		**$13,280.00**
Labour-related fees (e.g., CPP, EI, Worksafe - 5% x $13,280)		$ 664.00
Total Technical Field-related expenses before Admin fee		$21,745.93
Administration fee on Technical work (15%)		$ 3,261.89
Total Technical Field-related expenses		**$25,007.82**
Laboratory Expenses		
Lab Processing – 107 Ah soil samples (including 6 standards) + 7 rock samples	$ 2,403.15	
Shipping	$ 16.52	
Total Laboratory-related expenses before Admin fee	$ 2,419.67	
Administration fee on Laboratory work (15%)	$ 362.95	
Total Laboratory-related expenses		**$2,782.62**
Total CD Property April 2012-13 expenses		**$27,790.44**
Total Amount Applied		**$27,790.44**

12.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, **Robert I. Thompson**, do hereby certify that:

I attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in geology from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario in 1972.
I have a Hon. B.Sc. in geology from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario (1968).
I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Eng. 1972).
I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
I have worked as a geologist for a total of 38 years since my graduation from university, all of it in the Canadian Cordillera.
I have worked for the BC Geological Survey (1972-74) and the Geological Survey of Canada (1974-2007) and now act as an independent consultant (2007-present).
I acted as a consultant to the Petroleum Department of the Bolivian Government (1990) under the auspices of PCIAC (Petro Canada International Aid Corp).
I have a thorough knowledge of the geology of southern British Columbia based on extensive field mapping.
I have authored numerous scholarly publications in peer-reviewed journals, and have published or am preparing to publish 32, 1:50,000 scale geological maps of Lardeau (NTS 82K) and Vernon (NTS: 82L) areas.
I am a co-author of this report.
I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, which is not reflected in this report.

“signed and sealed” at North Saanich, B.C.

Robert I. Thompson, PhD, P.Eng
RIT Minerals Corp
10915 Deep Cove Rd.,
North Saanich, B.C.

Dated at North Saanich, B.C., 27th, May 2013
Reg. No. 115741 **Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia**

I, **Colin E. Dunn**, do hereby certify that:

I attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in geology and geochemistry from London University, UK, in 1972.
I have a Hon. B.Sc. in geology from London University, UK (1968).
I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., 2000)
I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (P. Eng from 1974-1985; and P.Geo since 2000)
I have worked as a geologist for a total of 39 years since my graduation from university, all of it in Canadian except for short contracts overseas.
I have worked for the Saskatchewan Geological Survey (1972-85) and the Geological Survey of Canada (1985-1998) and now act as an independent consultant (1998-present).
From 1974-1976 I was a Sessional Lecturer in Geology at the University of Regina.
I have published about 250 papers, book chapters, and articles covering a wide range of topics (mostly geochemistry), and more than 100 confidential reports for private companies and presented research papers and courses in dozens of countries on 6 continents.
Among the positions that I have held there are:

- President, Saskatchewan Geological Society (1975).
- Chairman and Canadian representative to International Atomic Energy Agency/Nuclear Energy Agency Working Group on Uranium Biogeochemistry (1979 - 1982).
- Councillor, Association of Exploration Geochemists (1986-1992).
- Headed the implementation and co-ordination of GSC program on Environmental Geochemistry (1988-1993)
- Federal Geoscience program coordinator for Mineral Development Agreement with Saskatchewan (1991-1996)
- Participant in two scientific expeditions sponsored by the National Geographic Society - Morocco in 1993; Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina in 1996.
- Project leader of Canada/Brazil project (CIDA) on biogeochemical study of mercury and gold in vegetation around garimpeiro gold workings at Creporizão, Pará, Brazil (1998).
- Principal (1998-present) – Colin Dunn Consulting Inc.

I was sole author of a book detailing latest developments on biogeochemical methods, entitled Dunn, C.E. , 2007, Biogeochemistry in Mineral Exploration, (Handbook of Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry 9, Series editor, M. Hale), Elsevier, Amsterdam (462 pp. + CD)
I am a co-author of this present report.
I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, which is not reflected in this report.

“signed and sealed” at North Saanich, B.C.

Colin E. Dunn, PhD, P.Geo
8756 Pender Park Drive
North Saanich
BC, V8L3Z5.

Dated at North Saanich, B.C. 27th May,, 2013
Reg. No. 136910 **Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia**

I, **Renée Hetherington**, do hereby certify that:

I attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in interdisciplinary studies (anthropology, biology, geography and geology) from University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia in 2002.
I have a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario (1985).
I have a B.A. in Business Administration from Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia (1981).
I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.
I am co-leader of International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP) Project 526 "Risks, Resources and Record on the Continental Shelf (2007-present).
I was Canadian co-leader of IGCP Project 464 from 2003-2007.
I was a SSHRC Research Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Victoria, School of Earth and Ocean Sciences (2005-2007).
I was Research Associate for Dr. Andrew Weaver, University of Victoria, Climate Modelling Group (2003-2007).
I have been a field assistant and volunteer for the Geological Survey of Canada (1996-2008; 2011-present)
I now act as an independent consultant (2007- present).
I acted as a consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Industry Development Council of British Columbia (1994-1995).
I was Executive Director, Finance and Research & Development, BC Cattlemen's Association (1992-1994).
I was a member of the Executive Council, Cattle Industry Development Council of British Columbia, BC Ministry of Agriculture (1992-1994).
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I am a co-author of this report.
I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, which is not reflected in this report.

"signed and sealed" at North Saanich, B.C.

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