

KEN ELLERBECK

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5452589)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 1014834

of the 8 Claim

Comstock Claim Group

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Maps 092I.006/.007

**Centre of Work
5545100N, 658700E**

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34187**

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SUMMARY

The eight claim Comstock Claim Group covers an area of 456.57 hectares located 188 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and seven kilometres south of Merritt on Iron Mountain. Good road access exists to a number of old workings on the Property.

The Property has a long history of exploration with the discovery, exploration, and limited development on three areas; the Diane Zone, the Charmer Zone, and the Comstock (Leadville) Zone. Only the Diane and the Charmer are described herein as these Zones, separated by a 200 metre barren area, have the same basic mineralogy and are for the most part are proximal to Tenure 1014834, the subject of the Structural Analysis of this report.

Historical exploration on the two zones, which are underlain by volcanics of the Western Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, resulted in the delineation of variable copper mineralization over an area of a 500 metre square area of the Diane Zone. Trenches within the zone expose a 250 metre northwest striking fault controlled zone of copper mineralization and the only location where within this area that gold values occur as defined by a geochemical survey. A discontinuous zone of auriferous quartz veining occurs within this trend which has resulted in pervasive silicification of the volcanics. A diamond drilled intersection of the fault zone resulted in core assays of 24.70 grams gold /tonne (0.72 oz/ton) over a length of 0.76 metres.

At Shaft 3 southeast of the Diana Zone and midway to the Charm Zone, the volcanics are pervasively silicified with the shaft developed on a series of quartz veins trending at 160 degrees. With vein samples from the shaft returning 0.66% copper and 0.295 ounces gold per ton and from a pit 15 metres southeast of the shaft returning 1.38% copper and 0.295 ounces gold per ton over a one metre width, a gold zone is indicated on a structure that extends from the Diane Zone to the Charm Zone.

The Charm Zone some 750 metres to the southeast from the Diane and equal in mineralized area, is separated by a 200 metre barren section containing lower overall copper values and much less gold values except within Shaft 3 located at the northwestern edge of the Zone. Trenches and two more shafts expose quartz-specularite veins over a discontinuous strike length of 800 metres. Assays of samples from the southeasterly trending zone of quartz veins returned values of 0.64 grams per tonne gold from Shaft 1, 2.35 grams per tonne gold and 1.8 per cent copper from Shaft 2, 10.11 grams per tonne gold from shaft 3.

There are strong indicators for an overlapping gold/silver laden epithermal system to an established copper mineralizing event at the Diane and the Charmer Zones. This appears as the upper winged portion of an epithermal model with the gold bearing quartz zones of the Diane trench area (*Figure 14*) and Shaft 3 (*Figure 7.*) being the core, or one of the slayed cores, to the system. To test this supposition, the quartz zone(s) should be tested at depth intervals to determine the mineralogical sequence with increasing depth which could determine the location of the potential “bonanza zone” of the epithermal system (*Figures 15 & 16*).

The results of the Structural Analysis have shown four locations of intersecting major structures that were determined as prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential sub-surface mineral resource. As the majority of the zones on the Property follow northwest fractures with the width and continuity of the veining appearing strongest where fracturing is the most intense, the intersection locations, which do not correlate with any of the known mineral zones, may result in an intense fracture zone that would accommodate porphyritic type of mineralization in the volcanics.

Summary (cont'd)

It is recommended that all the historical exploration data be digitized, correlated, and analyzed to provide a greater insight into the structural/mineralization relationship in order to determine a prime area for advanced exploration. The ultimate exploration would be the diamond drilling of a 500 metre drill hole to test for a potential intrusive (*Figure 15*), or a Tertiary volcanic neck (*Figure 16*), that may have provided the surficial metallization. The analysis of the drill hole geology as to mineralogy and alteration should provide indications to the location of the mineral provider.

INTRODUCTION

In May & June 2013 a Structural Analysis was completed on Tenure 1014834 of the four claim Comstock Claim Group. The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 1014834 or other claims of the Comstock Claim Group.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from extensive property examinations in the general area.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Comstock Claim Group is comprised of eight claims covering an area of 456.57 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
905597	Mineral	PB1	20131006	83.0148
905612	Mineral	PB2	20131006	20.7547
1014834	Mineral	PB	20131127	186.7831
1014836	Mineral	PBE	20131127	41.5116
1014837	Mineral		20131127	20.7529
1014839	Mineral	OMG	20131127	20.7564
1018921	Mineral	IOCG NORTH	20140428	62.249
1019819	Mineral	LUCKY 7	20140527	20.7531

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5452589.

The Comstock Claim Group is located, 188 kilometres northeast of Vancouver British Columbia and seven kilometres south of Merritt within BCGS Maps 092I.066/.077 of the Nicola Mining Division.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is via a well maintained road used for servicing a microwave installation at about 1694 meters on Iron Mountain. The access road is reached via the Veale road which branches off the Coldwater Road approximately 5 km southwest of the Coldwater Road junction with Highway 5.

The property is situated within the Interior Plateau of south central British Columbia with the topography of Iron Mountain typical of the high rolling uplands of the region. Elevations on the property range from 900 metres in the northeast at the Coquihalla Highway to 1645 metres at the summit of Iron Mountain in the central east with most of the property above 1433 metres.

Figure 1. Location Map

(Base Map from MapPlace)



Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C and averaging 8°C. On the Comstock Claim Group light to moderate snow cover on the ground could be from December to April.

Kamloops, an historic mining center could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment.

Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation.

Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

WATER & POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks located within the confines of, or adjacent to, the Comstock Claim Group.

A high voltage power line passes through the Comstock Claim Group

Figure 2. Claim Location Map

(from MapPlace and Google Earth)



HISTORY: COMSTOCK CLAIM GROUP AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers on the Comstock Claim Group are blocked out on *Figure 9* and are reported as follows. The descriptions herein are copied from Minfile.

The distance from the Comstock Claim Group is relative to Tenure 1014834, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

COPPER STAR *past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

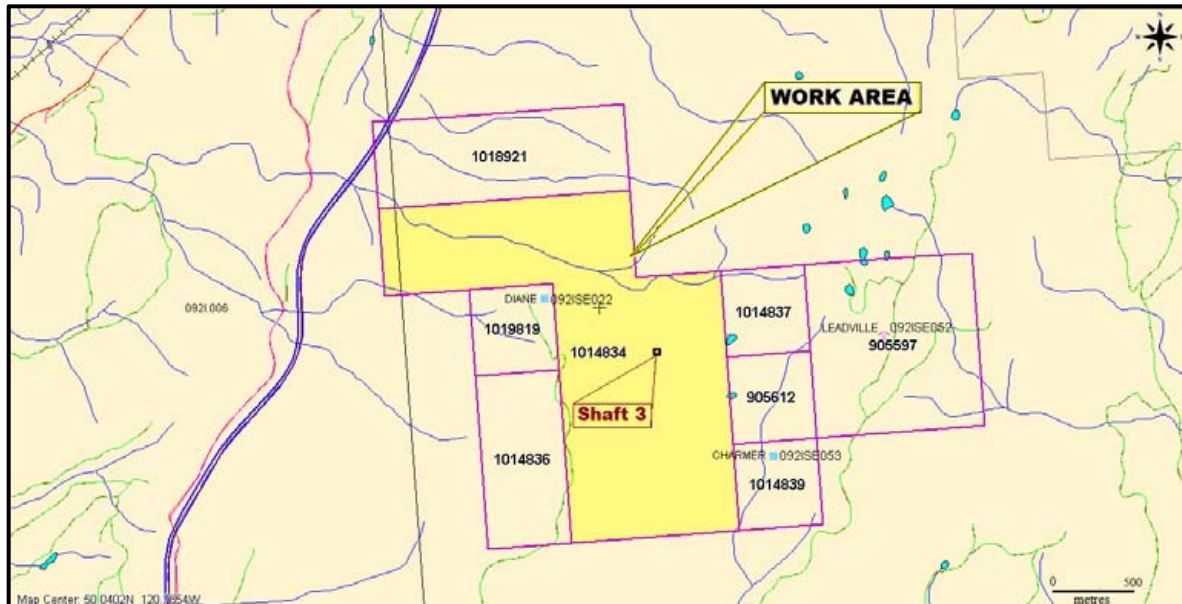
MINFILE 092HNE036

Ten kilometres southeast

A small amount of production from the old workings is reported in 1915, when 41 tonnes of hand-sorted ore were shipped to a smelter. According to the returns, this shipment graded 8.7 per cent copper and 75.4 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1915, page 227). Tanjo Mines Ltd. completed geological, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys over the showings between 1970 and 1972. Similar surveys were conducted by Redding Gold Corporation in 1988.

Figure 3. Claim & Index* Map

(Base Map from MapPlace)



*DIANE (092ISE022) is also referred to as the **Aberford**, **Stirling**, and the **Original Showing** in the maps included herein which were taken from referenced assessment reports as indicated.

PORCUPINE developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE054

Ten kilometres east

1978: Burdos Mines Ltd. completed a VLF-EM survey (**AR 7,043**) over an area which covered the Porcupine shaft. The results indicated that the Porcupine shaft is located 50 metres west of the northern end of a 450 metre long 020 trending anomaly; the strongest anomaly of the survey.

1979: Pentagon Resources Ltd. completed 5 diamond drill holes totalling 444.4 metres (**AR 7,876**).

1999: Corbett Lake Minerals, Inc. completed prospecting and soil sampling (**AR 26,232**) over a localized area approximately 500 metres south of the Porcupine shaft

2009: Etna Resources Ltd. completed geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys (**AR 31,213**) on the Aspen Grove property which included ground covered by the Porcupine 504335 Claim Group, the subject of this report. Specific to the exploration completed was a localized area which included the Porcupine mineral showing which was held almost continuously by individuals and/or companies, and has been a focus of exploration since the early 1900's.

Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired an interest in the property in 1998.

WIN showing (Stockwork Copper, Silver, Zinc)

MINFILE 092INSE178

Five kilometres east

Centre of Win claims, 1.75 kilometres south of Garcia Lake, 10.5 kilometres south-southeast from the town of Merritt (Property File- Sookochoff, L.)

HISTORY: COMSTOCK CLAIM GROUP

Year	Owner or Operator	Work	Reference
1927	Emmett Todd	Discovery of Showing	
1927,28		Shaft sunk to 70 foot depth	
1929	Comstock of B.C. Ltd	1000 acres of claims staked. Great plans. Nothing forthcoming.	
1947	George Hunter and Partners	Shaft rehabilitated. 36 tons ore shipped to Trail, yielding 67 oz Ag, 11,819 lb. Pb, and 484 lb. Zn.	
1951	Granby Mining Corp.	Shaft dewatered.	
1966	?	Some work?	
1968-74	Acaplampo Mining and Development Co.	Total of approx. >24 mi. Magnetometer surveys >24 mi. EM (VLF?) surveys 180 Sas. Soil surveys. 586' Diamond Drilling	
1977	Quintana Minerals Corp.	Geologic mapping	
1978		Regional 1:15000 mapping by W.J. McMillan, B.C.D.M.	
1979		77 soil samples analyzed for Pb, Zn, Cu, and Ag	
1980		Detailed geological mapping. 217 samples analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ba	
1981	Chevron Canada Limited	Moving Coils Surface PEM Survey Collection of 1,191 soil samples and 55 rock samples analyzed for Zn, Cu, Pb, and Ba	AR 10,114
1981	Chevron Canada Ltd.	Geochemical survey: Scattered low values for Pb, Zn, Cu, and Ba with correlated and enhanced values near the Todd shaft and over very limited areas in the nearby sediments. Geophysical time-domain survey: Produced no response.	AR 10,114
1983	Billiton Canada Ltd.	Geophysical Survey	
1984	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	Sporadic low-grade gold, silver, and copper values within quartz-specularite veins. The veins trend predominantly northwesterly and dip vertically.	Property Files File ID_ 2324 Boronowski, 1984

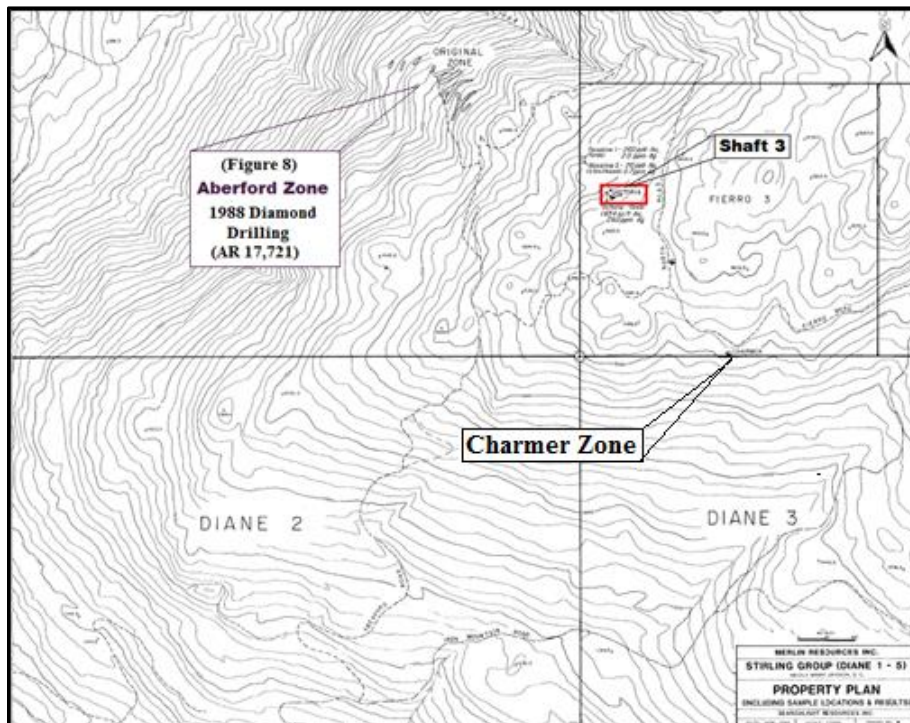
History: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)

1984	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	Geochemical and IP survey	AR 13,114
987	Golden Dynasty Resources Ltd.	Geological survey: Average of 0.291 oz Au/ton over one metre at shaft #3.	AR 16,817
1988	Merlin Resources Inc.	Diamond drilling	AR 17,721
1989	Golden Dynasty Resources Ltd.	<p>Geochemical survey: Base metal anomaly in the LD showing area. Possible massive sulphide environment</p> <p>Diamond drilling:</p> <p>IM 89-1: To test a jasperoid horizon and a moderately anomalous base metal soil geochemical anomaly. Only moderately anomalous copper and zinc values.</p> <p>IM 89-2 & 3: Testing of mineralization at Lucky Todd-Comstock shaft. Failed to intersect the mineralized zone; must be a lens or dislocated by faulting.</p> <p>IM 89-4: Test below the mineralized shear zone at Shaft#3.. Intersection of 1031 ppm copper (65 feet), 23.2 ppm silver, and 760 ppm gold (5 feet). Mineralization appears to diminish at depth.</p>	AR 18,888

Figure 4. Mineral Zone Locations.

(Base map Nelles, 1988

(AR 17,721 Figure 3)

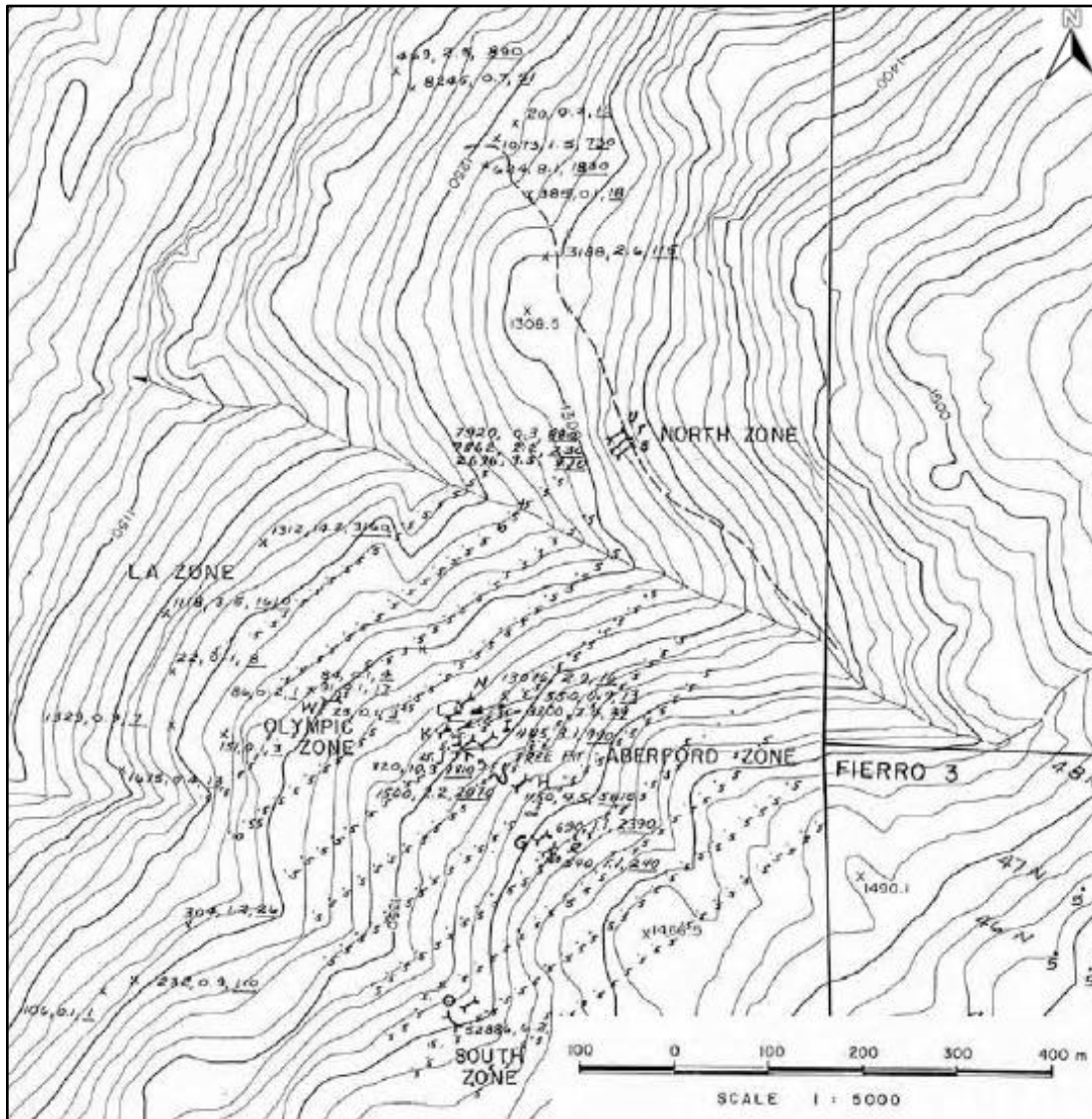


History: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)**DIANE** prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE022

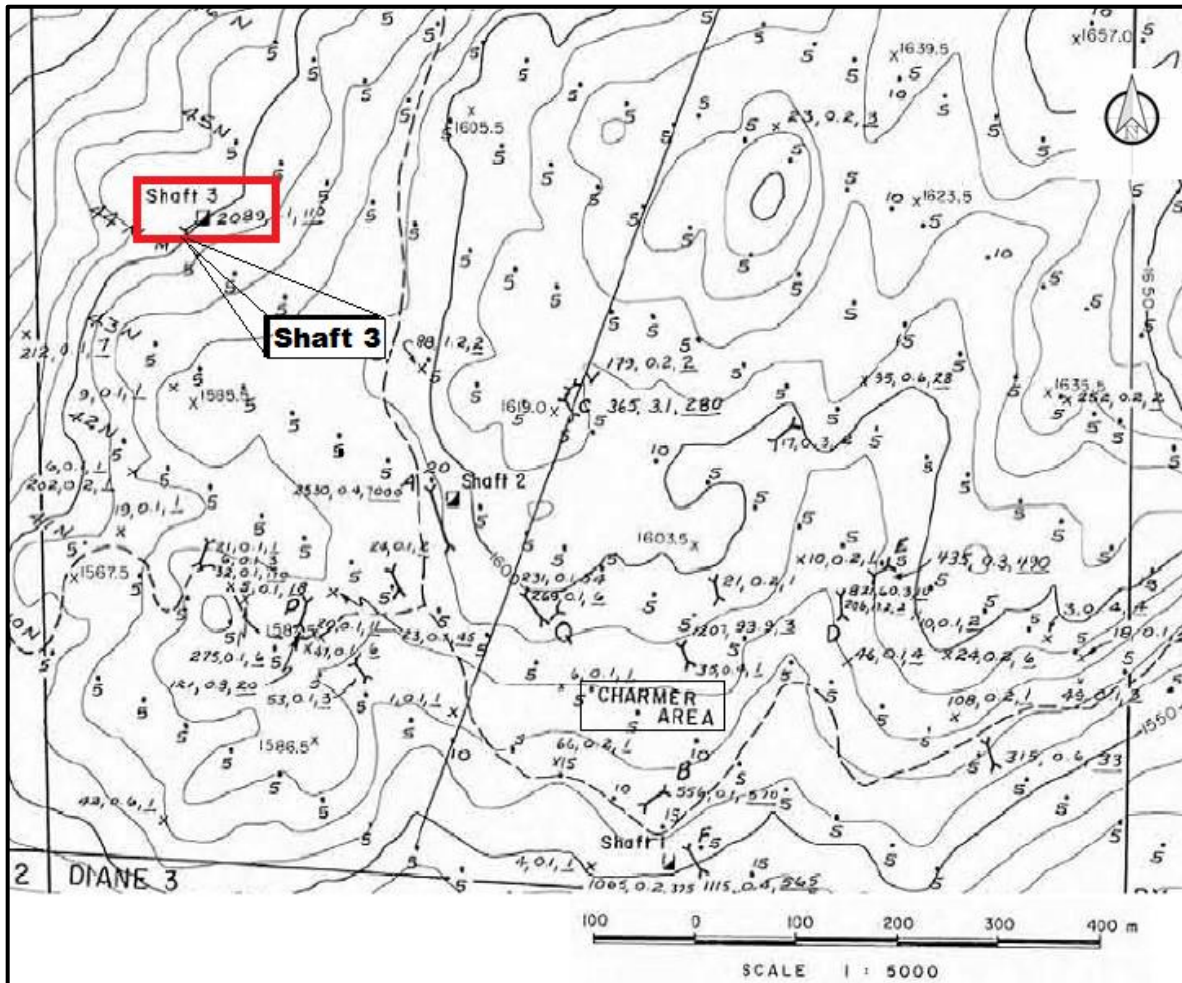
Within Property

Original zone, 250 metres south of Stirling Creek, 2.5 kilometres west-southwest from the summit of Iron Mountain, 7.5 kilometres south of the town of Merritt (Assessment Report 17721).

Figure 5. Diane (Aberford) and Associated Mineral Zones.*(Base map AR 13,114 Figure 7)*

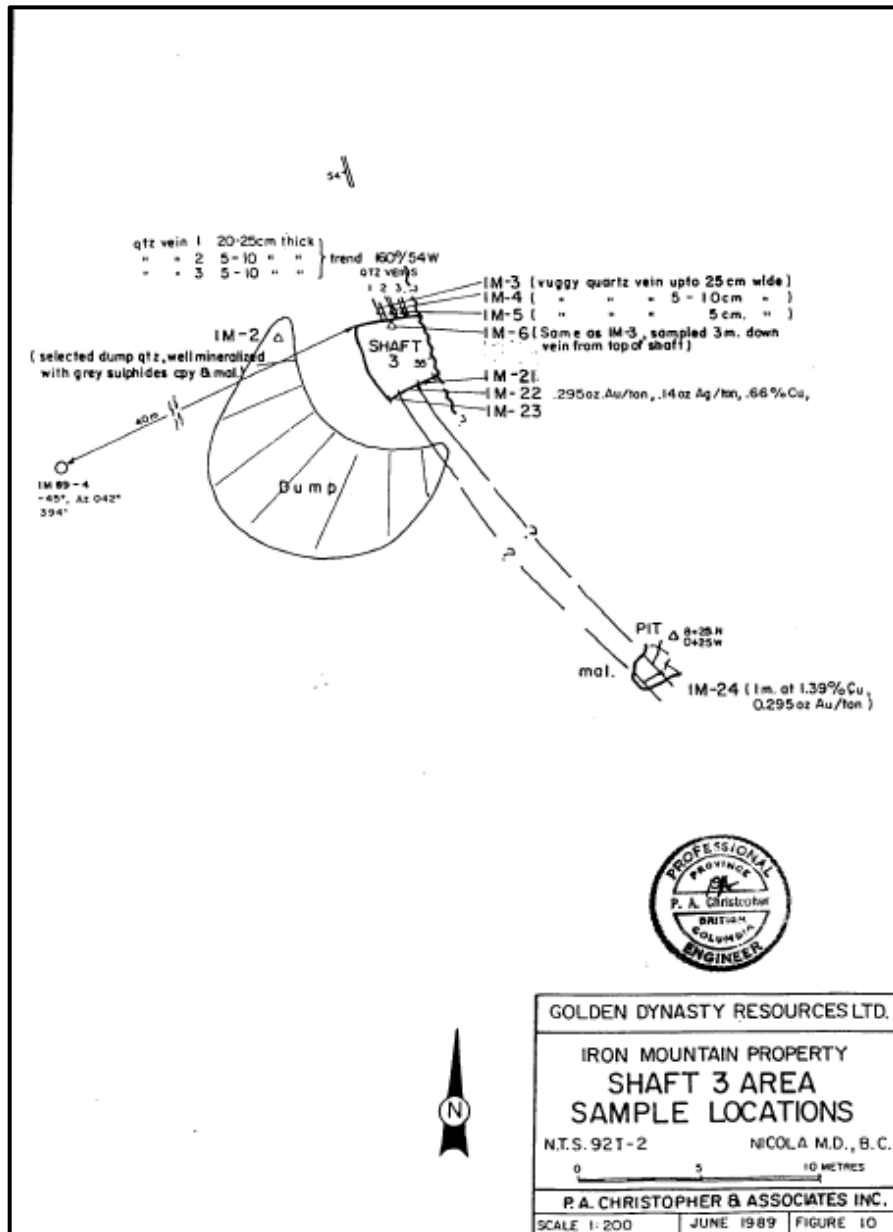
History: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)

Figure 6. **Charmer Zone**
(Base map from Property fileid_2324 Boronowski, 1984)



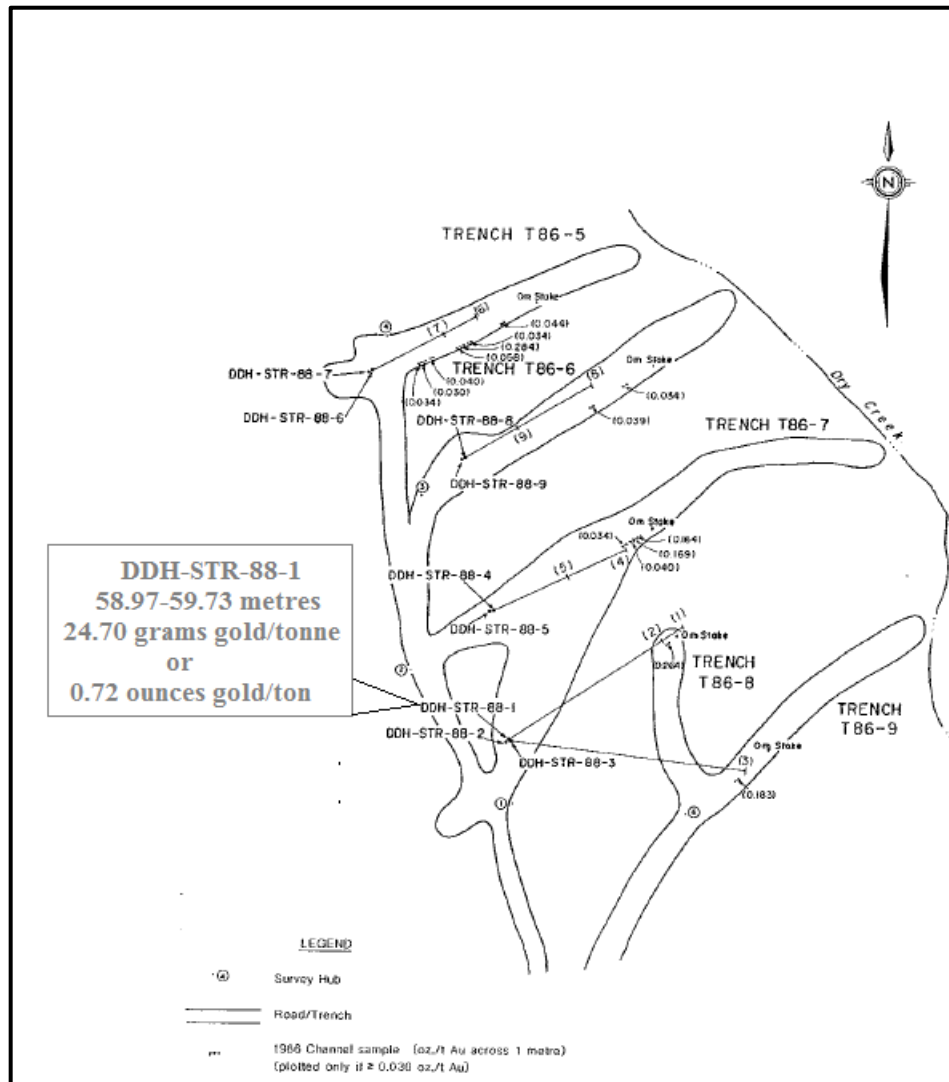
History: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)

Figure 7. Shaft #3 Area Sample Results and Diamond Drill hole IM 89-4
 (From Christopher, 1988; AR 18,888 Figure 10)



History: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)

Figure 8 .Diane Zone: Trenches & 1988 Diamond Drill Hole Locations
(Map from AR 16,817 Figure 6C)

**GEOLOGY: COMSTOCK CLAIM GROUP AREA**

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers on the Comstock Claim Group are blocked out on *Figure 9* and are reported as follows. The descriptions herein are copied from Minfile.

The distance from the Comstock Claim Group is relative to Tenure 1014834, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

Geology: Comstock Claim Group Area (cont'd)**COPPER STAR** *past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

MINFILE 092HNE036

Ten kilometres southeast

The Copper Star occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillite and limestone. The volcanics are locally intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age.

The region is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. Two important fault systems in the Aspen Grove area, the Kentucky-Alleyne fault and a splay of the Allison fault converge in the Copper Star area, just south of Courtney Lake. Numerous shear zones which host mineralization, described below, are probably related to these structures.

The Copper Star group of showings is hosted in red and green, augite and/or plagioclase porphyritic flows, breccias and tuffs of andesitic or basaltic composition (Assessment Report 17554). The volcanics contain magnetite. The strata strike northwest and dip southwest.

Epidote alteration of the volcanics is pervasive, and is commonly accompanied by disseminated jasper or hematite. Alteration is greater in shear fractures, which may also contain quartz and calcite veins as well as jasper and hematite. Epidote alteration, grain size in the volcanics, and copper mineralization all tend to increase from east to west (Assessment Report 17554).

PORCUPINE *developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

MINFILE 092HNE054

Ten kilometres east

The Porcupine occurrence is located in a northeast trending, fault-bound belt of Lower Cretaceous intermediate to felsic continental volcanic rocks with associated sedimentary and intrusive rocks which correlate with the Kingsvale Group. Locally, stratigraphic contacts strike 030 degrees and dip 35 degrees to the southeast and unconformably overlie Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics. In the vicinity are reddish brown to maroon coloured andesitic to basaltic flows which are rich in plagioclase and, to a lesser extent, augite and zeolite (laumontite).

WIN *showing (Stockwork Copper, Silver, Zinc)*

MINFILE 092INSE178

Five kilometres east

Regionally the area is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesite, porphyritic andesite, basalt, breccias and limestone. Granitic rocks of the Juro-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex are found to the east of the occurrence area.

GEOLOGY: COMSTOCK CLAIM GROUP**DIANE** prospect (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

MINFILE 092ISE022

Within Property

Regionally the area is underlain by a northeast trending belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. These have been divided into three subparallel belts by two persistent north trending, high angle fault systems, the Alleyne-Summers Creek system to the east and the Allison system to the west. The north to northeast trending, steeply east dipping western belt, in which the Diane occurrence is wholly situated, comprises an east to southeast facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows that grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments and abundant limestone. The rocks are chiefly andesites, but range compositionally from basalt to rhyolite and vary from aphanitic to coarsely porphyritic. The pyroclastic members include tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia and tuff breccia, and are intimately related with the flows. Local calcareous marine sedimentary members, chiefly limestone with lesser argillite and conglomerate, also occur.

The Diane occurrence is underlain by a complex basal package of aphanitic, amygdaloidal and porphyritic flows and pyroclastic rocks of intermediate composition. These rocks are overlain by a transitional sequence of intermediate to felsic flows and pyroclastics with local fossiliferous limestone and limy sediment interbeds and minor lenses of banded jasper. These sequences form part of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and have been subdivided into four units. The first unit is comprised of limestones and limy sediments, the second is mixed rhyolite to rhyodacite flows and minor tuffs, the third is mixed dacite to rhyolite flows and pyroclastics and the fourth is mixed andesite flows and pyroclastics. The rocks exposed on the property have undergone lower greenschist facies metamorphism (chlorite, epidote, sericite and carbonate alteration mineralogy). The Nicola Group rocks strike north-northeast with variable southeast dips. Gentle large scale folding is apparent. Two sets of northeast and northwest trending faults are evident.

Massive hematite, controlled and localized in fractures and occurring in association with limonite and malachite, is the predominant mineralization. Both the limonite and malachite appear to be secondary after pyrite and chalcopyrite, which occurs locally. Fracture intensity appears to determine both the distribution of hydrothermal mineralization and the amount of alteration in the host rock. At present, seven mineralized zones have been located and the majority of these zones follow northwest fractures. In several locations, late-stage quartz-hematite-limonite veining has been superimposed on the massive hematite mineralization. The width and continuity of this veining vary along strike, but appear to be strongest where fracturing in the volcanics is most intense. The emplacement of this mineralization, which is locally auriferous, has not had an effect on the massive hematite, but has resulted in intense alteration of the surrounding rocks.

LEADVILLE (COMSTOCK) Past Producer (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

MINFILE 092ISE052

Within Property

Iron Mountain lies completely within the western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This northeast trending belt represents the youngest Nicola Group rocks consisting mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows which grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments and limestone.

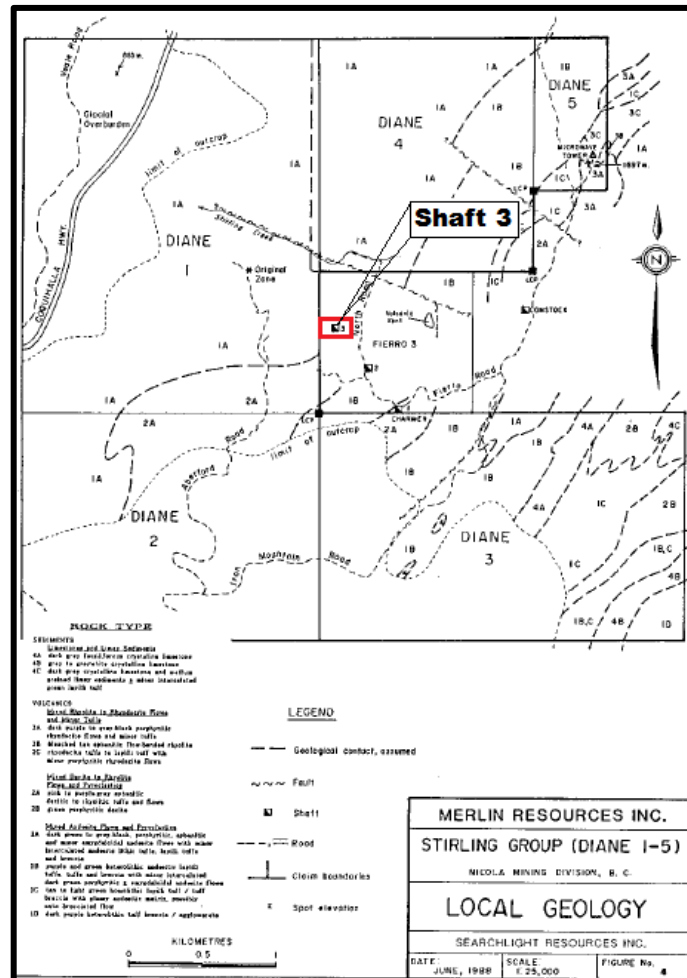
Geology: Comstock Claim Group Area (cont'd)

Leadville (Comstock) Past Producer (cont'd)

In the vicinity of the Leadville deposit are brown to pink potassium feldspar-rich dacitic to rhyolitic flows and flow breccias, and white to green rhyolite. Primary flow structures strike north-northwest and dip very steeply eastward. These units are interbedded with amygdaloidal andesite agglomerate, lapilli to ash flow tuff and andesitic to dacitic breccia.

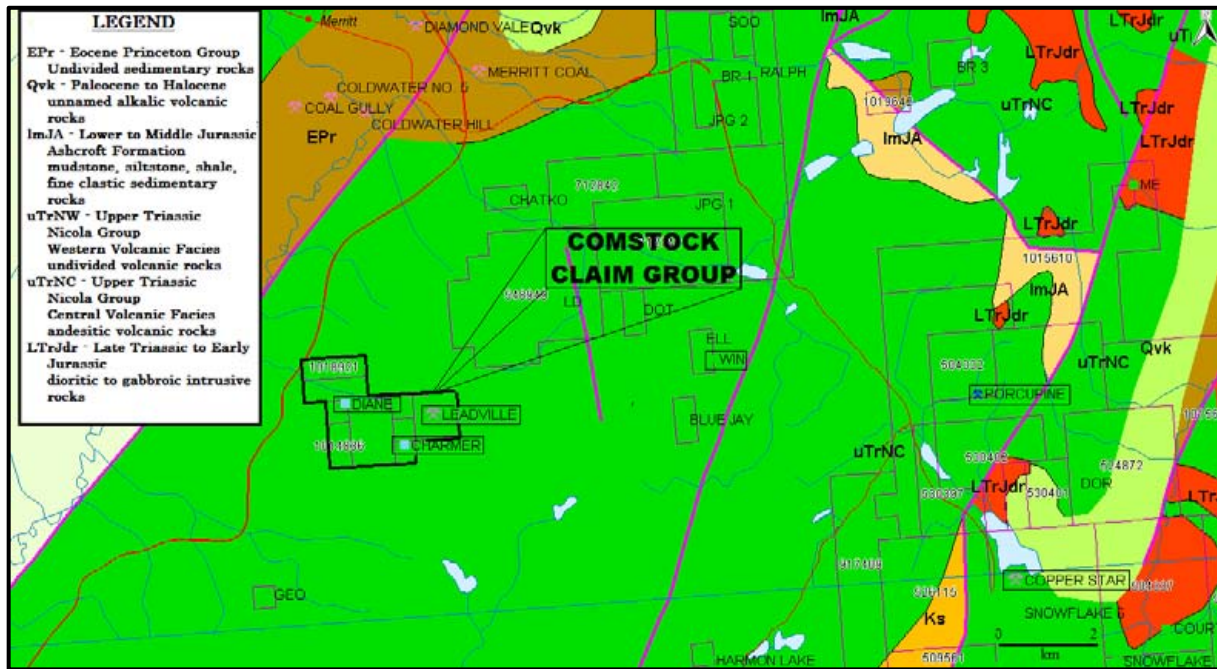
The regional fault system defining the Nicola Group belts strike north to northeast. A major northeast trending fault is mapped on Iron Mountain. Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded to the north by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; diorite outcrops are evident.

Figure 9. Area Geology
(base map from Leriche, 1996)



Geology: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)

Figure 10. Geology, Claim, & Minfile
(Base Map: from MapPlace)

**CHARMER** Prospect (Stockwork, disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE053

Within Property

Iron Mountain lies completely within the western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This northeast trending belt represents the youngest Nicola Group rocks (Norian) and consists of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows, partly subaerial, which grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments and limestone. Lithologies in the vicinity of the Charmer shaft are intercalated pink to brown dacitic to rhyolitic flows, breccias and tuffs, purple and green andesitic lapilli and ash tuffs and breccias, and dark grey-green porphyritic and amygdaloidal andesite. In thin section, tuffs and lapilli tuffs show secondary quartz, orthoclase and occasionally celsian (barium feldspar). Scattered diorite outcrops are designated as Triassic in age. Regional fault systems defining the belts of the Nicola Group strike north to northeast. Several major shear zones on Iron Mountain trend northeast and northwest.

Near the Charmer shaft, lithologic contacts and primary flow structures indicate the volcanic rocks dip steeply eastward. Mineralization consists of fracture controlled quartz veins with chalcopyrite, specularite, hematite and grey sulphides and are hosted in andesitic flows and basaltic andesite. Scattered stringers and blebs of chalcopyrite also occur in sheared lapilli tuffs, and to a lesser extent in overlying rhyolitic tuffs. Hematite occurs as veinlets in fractures and as blebs.

Geology: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)**Iron Mountain veins (Boronowski, 1984)**

The Iron Mountain property contains several zones of low-grade gold mineralization in narrow, discontinuous quartz veins. The veins are emplaced in irregular shear zones within the Nicola Group basaltic andesite flow and volcanoclastic rocks of Upper Triassic age. The individual shear zones are generally less than 10 m long and less than 6 m wide. The distance between individual shear zones varies considerably; for example, approximately 50 m of barren rock exists between Shaft 3 and the Aberford Zone (Figure 8). The quartz veins within an individual shear zone are usually only a fraction of the shear zone's width and strike length. Sulphide pyrite and chalcopyrite) and oxide (magnetite and specularite) content increases within the shear zones and is highest within the veins. Basaltic- andesite flows are often strongly magnetic.

The results from grab samples taken from a 9 km² area indicate that the precious metal-bearing quartz veins are confined to restricted zones. Figures 7 and 8 show the western half of this area and the principal showings of the property (North, LA, Aberford and South Zones, Shafts 1, 2, 3 and the trenches of the Charmer Area). The eastern half of the area, shown on Figures 9 & 10, contains the LD and Comstock showings.

The best gold values are from the Aberford Zone, where Low-grade gold mineralization occurs in narrow, discontinuous (pinch and swell) quartz veins along a strike length of 125 metres (Trenches G, N, Tree Pit and J) . Trench J contains the highest gold values, averaging 5137 ppb Au over 6.0 metres. Table 2 summarizes the highest rock-chip channel sampling results obtained from the property's trenches.

The highest silver values (64 ppm over 6.0 metres) are from Trench D in the Charmer Zone, where tetrahedrite occurs along the narrow shear. This mineralization, however, does not continue along trend.

J.D. Scott's (1984) investigation of the character of the gold from trench J samples (Appendix C) indicates "The gold grains are all less than 1 micron and most are between 0.5 and 0.2 microns. They are not associated with the hematite but rather most occur within elongate masses of peculiar waxy, greenish talcose mineral, at or near the margins of some small (<10 micron) calcite (?) inclusion which are dispersed throughout the mass. If these samples are typical of the zone, the contained gold would be horrendously difficult to recover by conventional milling techniques (my estimate would be for 20% recovery, at best).

Geology: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)**Structural Geology** (from Boronowski 1984)

The Nicola Group of the Iron Mountain property dips moderately to steeply southeastward and strikes northeasterly. The stratigraphic top faces eastward.

The shear zones within the Charmer Zone contain quartz, quartz-specularite and specularite veins, these veins tend predominantly parallel to the NW-SE and E-W fractured directions. The veins within the shear zones of the Aberford Zone trend generally between 320' and 010" and dip steeply, The east-west trending veins, such as those found in the Charmer Zone, are rare.

The quartz, quartz-specularite and specularite veins, these veins contain fragments of the host rock and vein material. This indicates several periods of movement within the shear zones after emplacement of the veins. According to J. Scott (1984), the veins demonstrate several episodes of hydrothermal injection and fracturing.

MINERALIZATION: COMSTOCK CLAIM GROUP AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Comstock Claim Group are blocked out on Figure 9 and are reported as follows. The descriptions herein are a copy from Minfile.

The distance from the Comstock Claim Group is relative to Tenure 1014834, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

COPPER STAR *past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

MINFILE 092HNE036

Ten kilometres southeast

Mineralization is most commonly hosted in the shear zones or in brecciated fracture zones. Here, alteration minerals are accompanied by malachite and pyrite, and smaller amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, and locally minor native copper (Annual Report 1915; Assessment Report 17554; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 243). Outside the shear zones, there are local concentrations of disseminated chalcopyrite and up to 10 per cent pyrite in volcanic tuff and breccia.

A number of old trenches, adits and opencuts exist in the area, and are most commonly located on the altered and mineralized shear zones or fractures in augite porphyry volcanics. The various old workings are scattered about an area, 200 metres wide, trending northeast for 290 metres. Copper values from these areas are generally not high; however, one sample was analysed at 0.29 per cent copper, and another grab sample assayed 0.7 per cent copper (Assessment Reports 4779, 17554). Silver values are also low, the maximum being 2 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 17554).

A small amount of production from the old workings is reported in 1915, when 41 tonnes of hand-sorted ore were shipped to a smelter. According to the returns, this shipment graded 8.7 per cent copper and 75.4 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1915, page 227). Tanjo Mines Ltd. completed geological, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys over the showings between 1970 and 1972. Similar surveys were conducted by Redding Gold Corporation in 1988.

Mineralization: Comstock Claim Group Area (cont'd)**PORCUPINE** *developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

MINFILE 092HNE054

Ten kilometres east

Mineralization consists of disseminations of chalcocite, native copper, cuprite, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and specular hematite in brecciated tops of subaerial flows. Minerals occur in amygdules and thin fractures. Minor malachite and azurite occur near the surface.

WIN *showing (Stockwork Copper, Silver, Zinc)*

MINFILE 092INSE178

Five kilometres east

Generally the mineralization within the pit consists of fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and minor bornite. A grab sample from a trench assayed 1.04 per cent copper and 19.88 grams per tonne silver (Sookochoff, L.).

MINERALIZATION: COMSTOCK CLAIM GROUP**DIANE** *prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)*

MINFILE 092ISE022

Within Property

The Original zone, where trenching has exposed fault-controlled hematite-limonite +/- malachite mineralization over a distance of approximately 250 metres, is the only location where gold values occur. This mineralization is hosted by andesitic flows and pyroclastics and strikes between 133 and 143 degrees, with steep southwest dips. The mineralized trend varies up to several metres in width and appears to splay into several thinner zones to the north. A discontinuous zone of auriferous quartz veining hosting iron oxides with lesser chlorite and sericite has been defined within this trend and appears to have resulted in the pervasive silicification of the host volcanics. Rock samples have assayed up to 9.73 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 17721). Recent diamond drilling has intersected extensions of the Original zone at a depth of 59 metres and averaged 15.56 grams per tonne gold and 16.43 grams per tonne silver across 1.38 metres. Values of over 1 per cent copper have also been recorded (Assessment Report 17721).

The South and Lowell zones, 225 and 500 metres south of the Original zone respectively, contain malachite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and quartz-specularite veins or stockwork along narrow shears and fractures in mixed porphyritic and aphanitic andesite flows and lithic tuffs. Trench samples from the South zone returned assays of up to 0.45 per cent copper over 2 metres and from the Lowell zone, up to 0.20 per cent copper over 7 metres (Assessment Report 16058). Fracture sets in the Lowell zone appear to strike 040 degrees and dip steeply to the southeast.

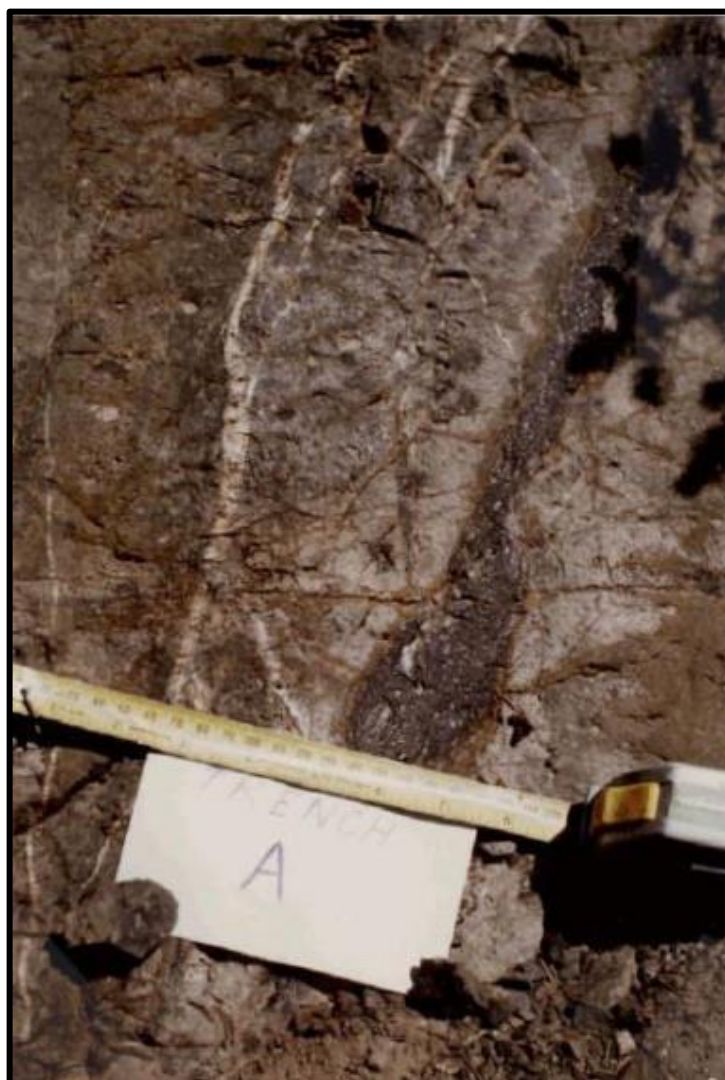
The Zinc zone is approximately 960 metres south of the Original zone and comprises a homogeneous felsic tuff with a small shear or fracture containing limonite and a few quartz veinlets. A rock sample of a limonitic, grey-pink rhyolitic tuff assayed 5.4 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 16058). Three samples from a trench averaged 1.6 per cent zinc over 3 metres (Assessment Report 16058).

Mineralization: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)**LEADVILLE (COMSTOCK) Past Producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)***MINFILE 092ISE052**Within Property*

Mineralization in the volcanoclastic units consists of specularite and chalcopyrite in irregular fractures which are scattered randomly in a 600 metre diameter zone. Malachite and azurite staining is present. Average copper grade is estimated to be less than 0.1 per cent.

The felsic units host galena and sphalerite mineralization in barite veins. The Leadville shaft was sunk on a zone of banded veins and bedded lead-zinc-barite in sheared, flow banded potassic rhyolite. The shear zone strikes 025 degrees and dips 80 degrees west. The mineralized zone is over 50 metres long and less than one metre wide.

Figure 11. Trench A: Brecciated quartz-spec vein and qtz vein stockwork.
Hydrothermal alteration can be seen adjacent to the vein
(from Boronowski, 1984)



Mineralization: Comstock Claim Group (cont'd)**CHARMER Prospect (Stockwork, disseminated)**

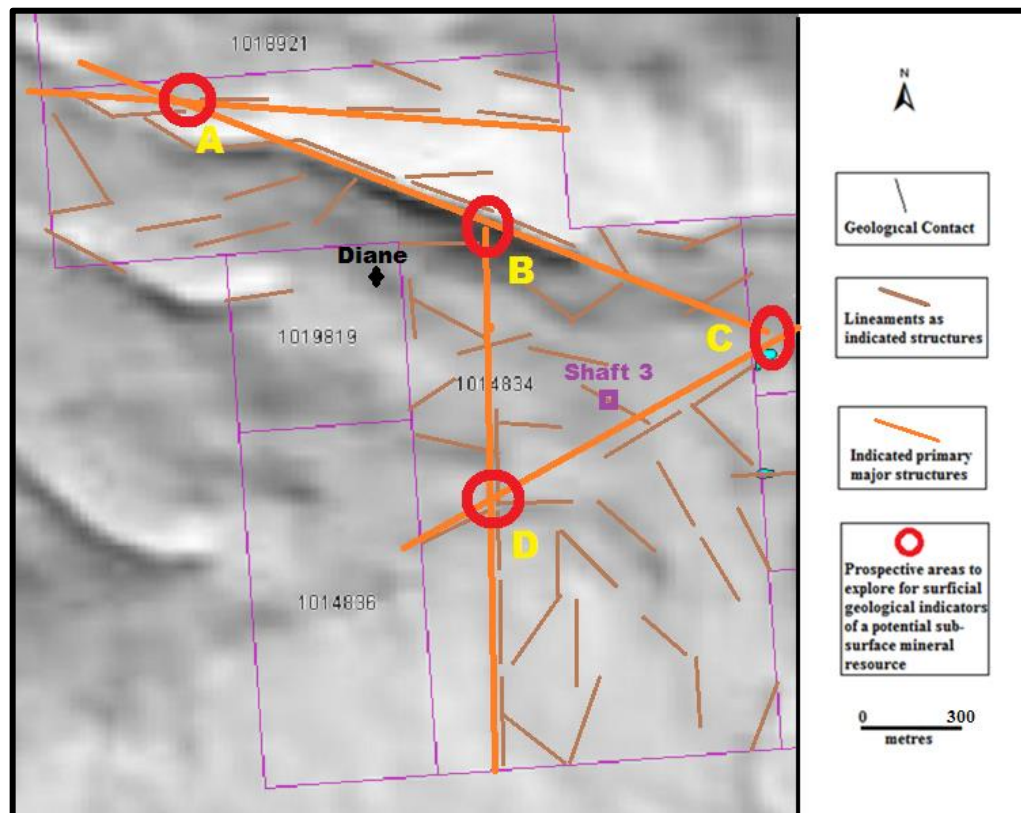
MINFILE 092ISE053

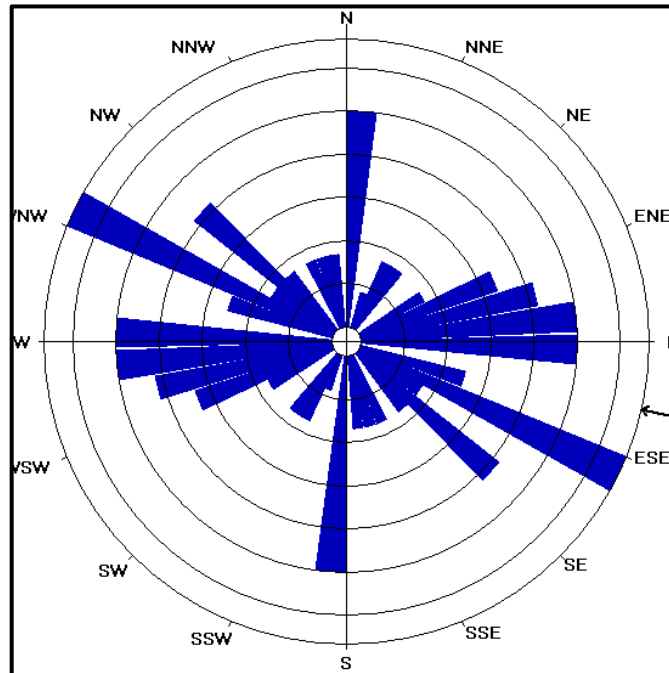
Within Property

A number of trenches and three shafts expose quartz-specularite veins over a discontinuous strike length of 800 metres. At shaft one, quartz-specularite veinlets with malachite assayed up to 0.64 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16817). A random dump sample at shaft two assayed 2.35 grams per tonne gold and 1.8 per cent copper. At shaft three, three quartz veins varying from 5 to 25 centimetres in width occur within a two metre wide zone in basaltic andesite. The veins strike 160 degrees and dip 50 to 55 degrees west and are mineralized with chalcopyrite, malachite and grey sulphides. Specular hematite occurs in patches. One metre chip samples assayed up to 10.11 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16817). A trench exposed a 10 centimetre wide quartz vein mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrite exhibiting malachite and azurite staining. A rock chip sample assayed 341.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 16817).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS: TENURE 1014834

The Structural Analysis was accomplished marking the observed lineaments on a Hillside Shade Map of Tenure 1014834 downloaded from MapPlace. A total of 60 lineaments were indicated on Tenure 1014834 as shown on *Figure 12*. A Georient 32v9 software program was used to create a Rose Diagram reflecting the grouping of the 60 lineaments into an individual 10 °class sector angle interval as shown on *Figure 13*.

Figure 12. Indicated Lineaments on Tenure 1014834

Structural Analysis: Tenure 1014834 (cont'd)**Figure 13. Rose Diagram from Lineaments on Tenure 1104834****Rose Diagram Statistics (Tenure 1104834)**

(Usage Reference: Holcombe, 2009)

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 60

Sector angle = 8°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.2 data]

Maximum = 13.3% [8 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 103-283

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±38.2°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 102.9 - 282.9

Circ. Median = not calculated

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = not calculated

(Not calculated if too many data, or data are

axial (non-polar), and too coarsely grouped

Circ. Variance = 0.28

Circular Std. Dev. = 46.82°

Circ. Dispersion = 5.97

Circ. Std Error = 0.3155

Circ. Skewness = -0.68

Circ. Kurtosis = -1.53

kappa = 0.55

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 15.78

Mean Resultant length = 0.2631

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.2368; Sbar = -

0.1147

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -14.2057; Sbar = -

6.8813

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1731

Mean direction of doubled angles = 008

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data',

1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 14. Minfiles & Structural Intersections

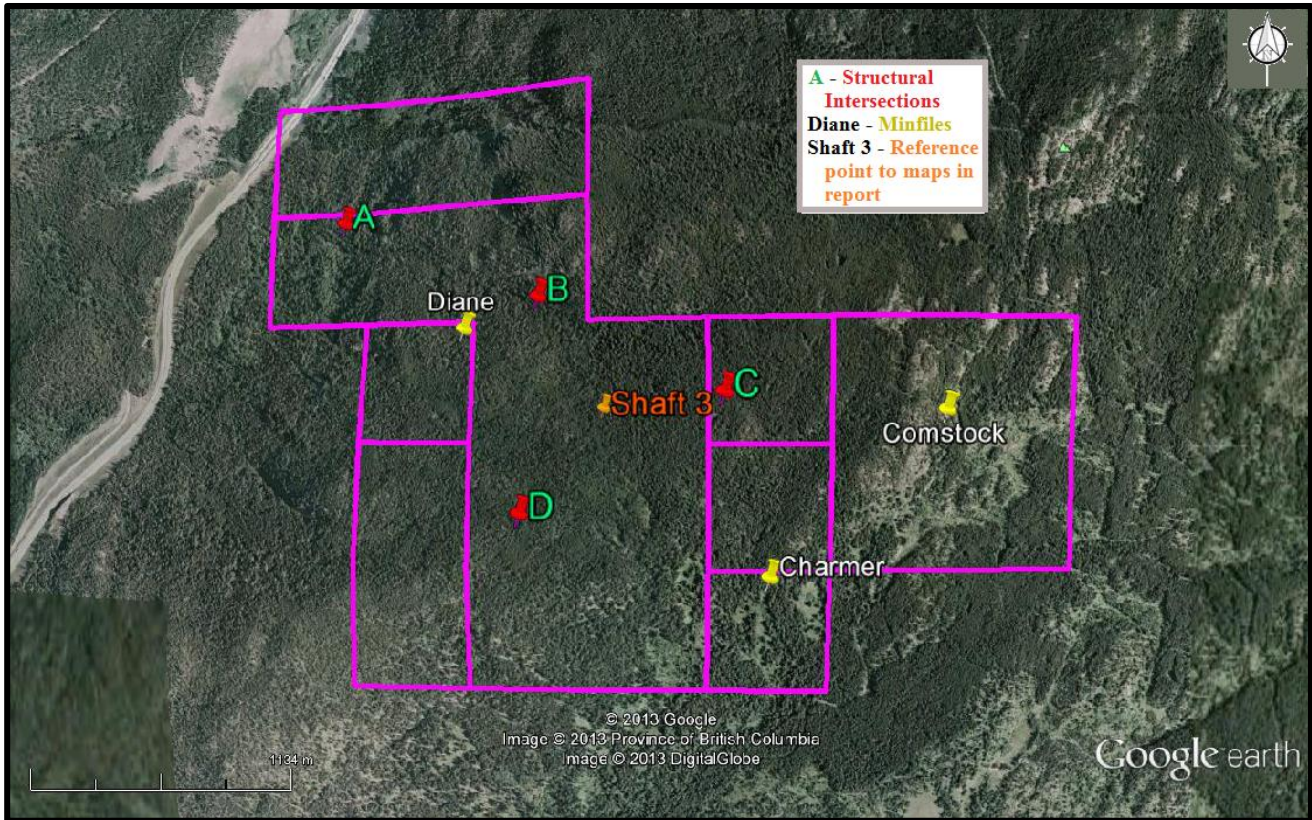


Figure 15. Epithermal Model (after Buchanan 1981)
(From Geoscience Canada Volume 13, Number 2)

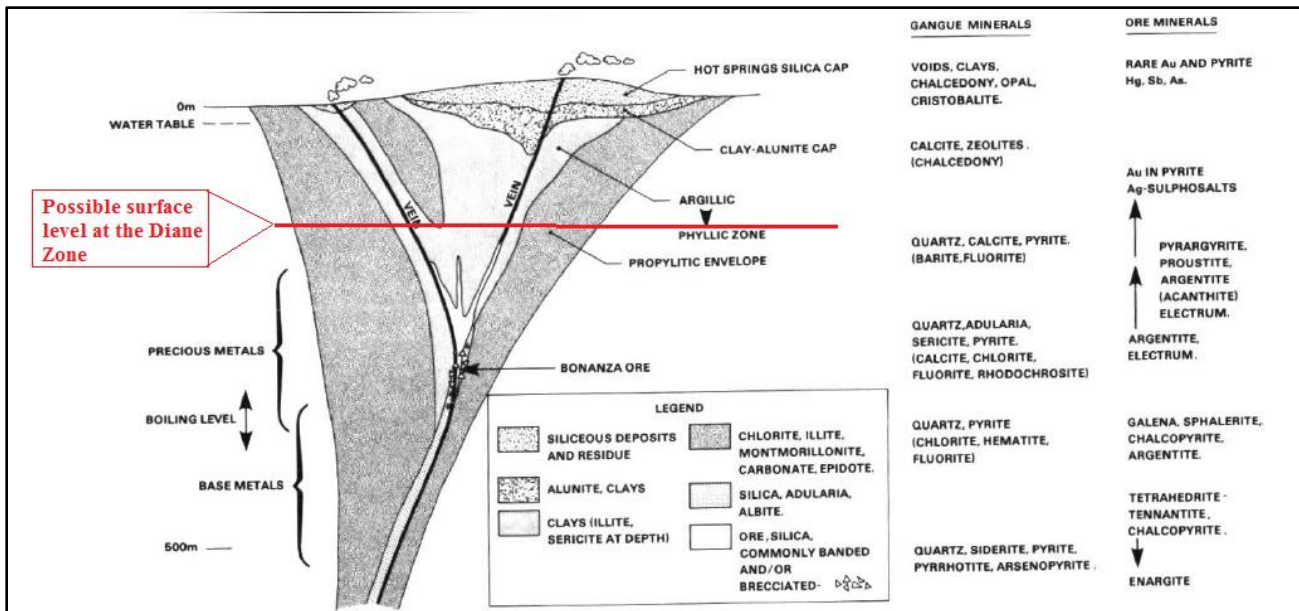


Figure 16. Epithermal model of a gold-bearing epithermal system originating from a porphyry

(Base map from calchibahada.com)

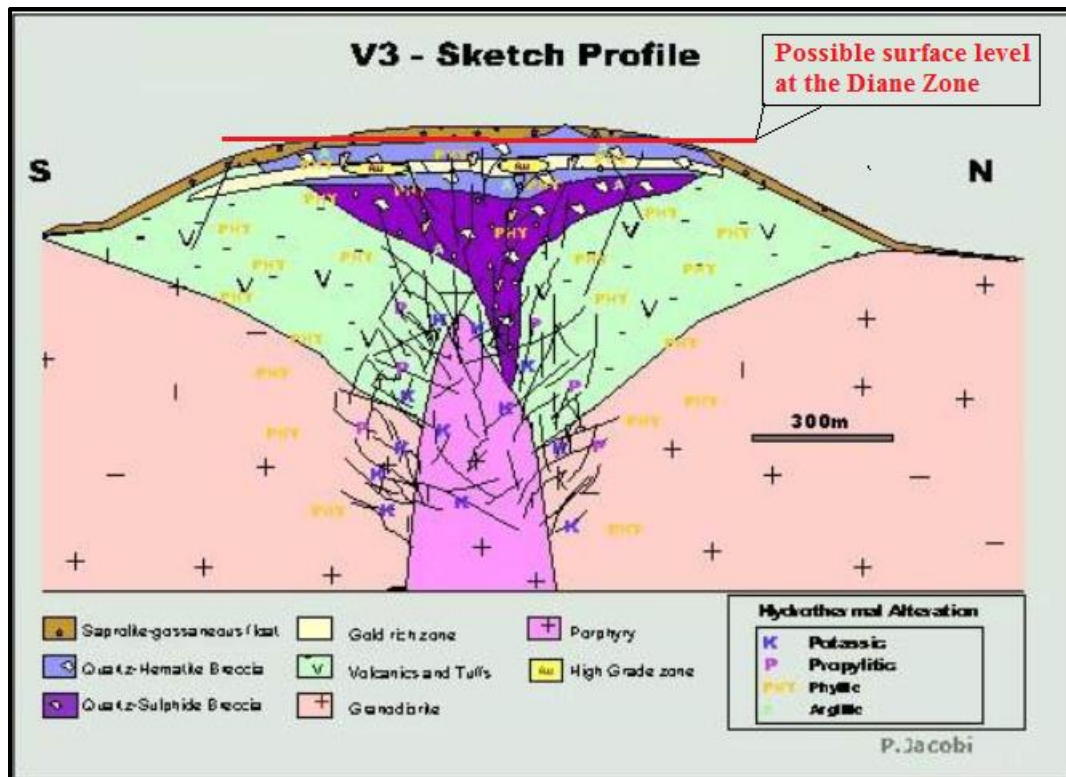
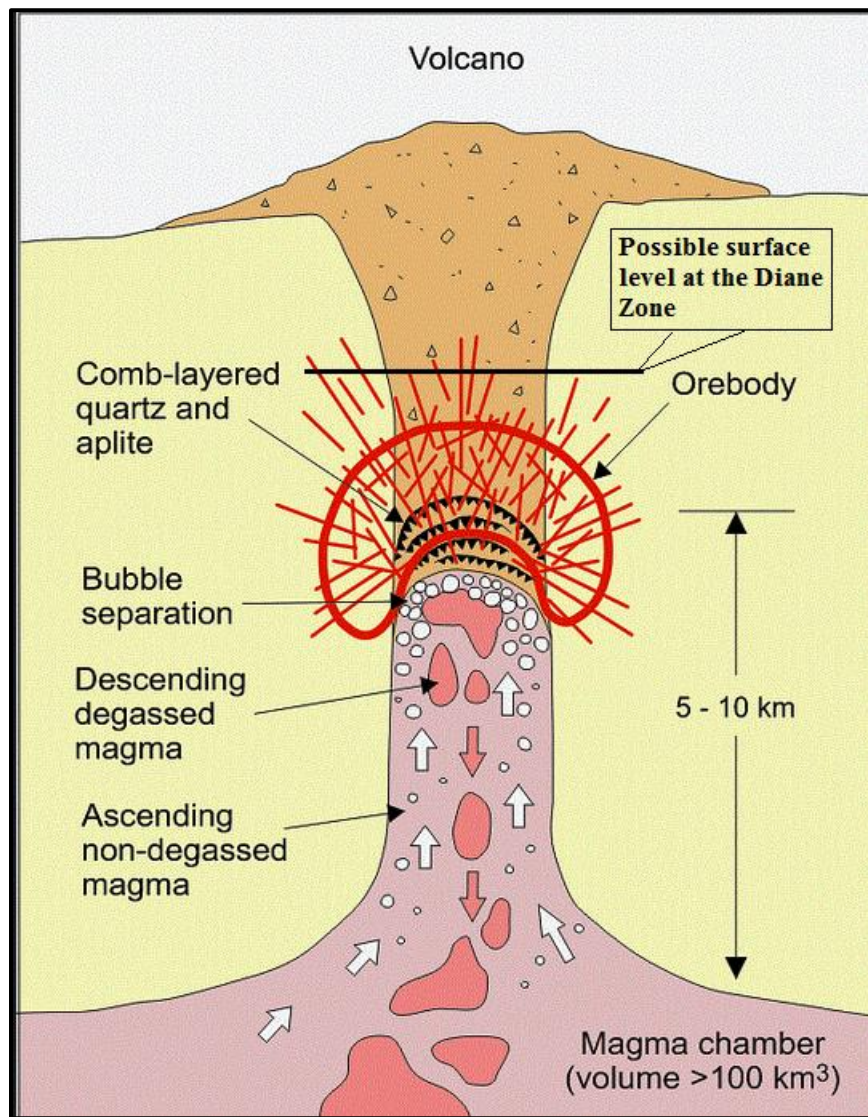


Figure 17. Epithermal model of a gold-bearing epithermal system originating from a volcanic neck

(Base map from calchibahada.com)



INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

In the interpretation of the Structural analysis of Tenure 1014834, four locations were determined as prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential sub-surface mineral resource. These prospective locations, shown on Figures 12 & 14 as A, B, C, and D, were primary based on major or significant structures, the intersections of which could be a prime conduit for the discharge of hydrothermal solutions under pressure at depth and provide some valuable surficial geological indicators as to mineral content and/or location of the provider by the interpretation of pathfinder minerals and alteration products.

Of the seven mineralized zones located on the Comstock property the majority of the zones follow northwest fractures with the width and continuity of the veining appearing strongest where fracturing is the most intense (*Diane Minfile 092ISE022*), a northwest trending structure is indicated as a significant structural control to mineralization. In this regard, a variable structural intersection with the northwest structure may result in an intense fracture zone that would accommodate porphyritic type of mineralization in the volcanics which then may be an indication of an underlying potential mineral resource.

The four intersecting structures do not correlate with any known mineralized zone of the Comstock Property; however, two of the structural directions coincide with the reported favourable mineral controlling northwest structure and reported northeast structures. The intersection at C is the intersection of these directional structural trends and is the primary intersection structure. A & B would be secondary and D tertiary. Not one of the intersections correlates with a known zone of mineralization and each intersection should be explored for an intense mineralized breccia zone.

The Diana (Original Zone, Aberford) Zone with the associated numerous individual zones (*Figure 5.*) covers a minimum 500 square metre area appears as an accommodating structurally prepared area for hydrothermal mineral and accompanying solutions that arrived and spread from a major structure. It appears that this structural source location has yet to be determined.

The same analysis can be made for the Charmer Zone (*Figure 6*) which is shown as a Minfile some 750 metres southeast of the Diane Zone. The Diane and the Charmer are separated by what appears as a 200 metre barren area which may be from the absence of any mineralization or possibly the absence of any exploration in that area.

The Charmer mineral zone is as widespread as the Diane but with lower copper values and virtually no gold values according to the values as indicated in *Figures 5 & 6*. Whereas the Diane Zone copper values were as high as 0.52% copper with an average copper value higher than at the Charmer where the highest shown is 0.25% copper with most much lower. The Diane Zone is also reported as the only zone with gold which may be due to the lower elevation of precipitation or possibly a separate event.

At Shaft 3 (*Figure 7*), located between the Charmer Zone and the Diane Zone and on an indicated obscure northwest trending structure paralleling the major Stirling Creek structure, the volcanics are pervasively silicified with the shaft developed on a series of quartz veins trending at 160 degrees. With vein samples from the shaft returning 0.66% copper and 0.295 ounces gold per ton and from a pit 15 metres southeast returning 1.38% copper and 0.295 ounces gold per ton over a one metre width, a gold zone is indicated to extend from the Diane Zone to the Charm Zone.

Interpretation & Conclusions (cont'd)

At the Diane Zone, where a zone of structurally controlled hematite-limonite +/- malachite mineralization trending between 133 and 143 degrees is exposed for 250 metres in trenches, intersections from nine drill holes returned weak to moderate copper values of up to 0.63% copper with anomalous gold values over a width of 10 metres. The only significant gold values were intersected in drill hole 88-1 where a 0.76 metre section at 58.97 metres returned 24.70 grams/tonne gold (0.72 oz/ton) (AR 17,721). This gold zone may possibly be the same or a parallel zone to the Shaft 3 gold zone (0.29 oz/ton) some 600 metres to the southeast where the trend parallels one of the major structures delineated in the exploration on the Comstock Property.

At the Diane Zone area there are strong indicators for an overlapping gold/silver laden epithermal system to an established copper mineralizing event. This appears as the upper winged portion of an epithermal model (*Figure 14*) with the gold bearing quartz zones of the Diane trench area (*Figure 8*) and Shaft 3 (*Figure 7*) being the core quartz zones, or one of the splays, to the system. To test this supposition, the quartz zone(s) should be tested at depth intervals to determine the mineralogical sequence with increasing depth which could determine the location of the potential "bonanza zone" of the epithermal system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All the data available should be digitized, correlated, and analyzed to provide a greater insight into the structural/mineralization relationship in order to determine a prime area for advanced exploration which should be a 500 metre drill hole to test for a potential intrusive (*Figure 16*), or a Tertiary volcanic neck (*Figure 17*), that provided the metallization. The analysis of the drill hole geology as to mineralogy and alteration should provide indications to the location of the mineral provider.

The 500 metre drill hole could accomplish both the search for the metallization source and the testing of the epithermal zone; as there is a direct relationship as shown in *Figures 16 & 17*.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

The Structural Analysis on Tenure 1014834 Of the Comstock claim group was done from May 28, 2013 to June 04, 2013 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis -----	\$ 2,000.00
Maps -----	1,500.00
Report -----	<u>4,000.00</u>
	\$ 7,500.00

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-six years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from the Structural Analysis performed on Tenure 1014834.
- 5) I have no interest in the Comstock Claim Group as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.