

**STUMP LAKE PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTING REPORT FOR
EXPLORATION WORK CARRIED OUT
DURING 2013.**

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34214

UTM 687000/5589000(NAD 83 – ZONE 10)

SOUTH CENTRAL MINING DIVISION

NTS: 09201/08W

**MINERAL CLAIMS: 836726,836914,845115,845119,845120, 928689,
928691, 928692, 941419, 941426, 9413965**

**REPORT BY:
Jeremy Marlow**

Claim Owner
Jeremy Marlow
Kamloops B.C,
September, 2013

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

34,214

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1. Introduction

The Stump Lake Property (the Property) is situated on the northern end of Stump Lake in the Southern Interior of British Columbia, Canada, on highway 5A between Merritt and Kamloops. The property is accessible via Long Lake road, an all-weather gravel road located at the north end of Stump Lake. The claims consist of 11 contiguous tenures. Tenures numbers are 836726, 836914, 845115, 845119, 845120, 928689, 928691, 928692, 941419, 941426 and 10113965. Upon acceptance of this report, the claims will have a New Good To Date of 2015/jan/15.

The Property occurs within the Intermontane Belt, a low lying north-north west striking former island arc situated between the rugged Coast and Omineca Belts which together form part of the Quesnellia Terraine. The Intermontane belt is host to significant mines such as Highland Valley copper, Afton, and the proximal previously producing Planet mine.

Mining operations on the shores of Stump Lake began in the early 1900's with production continuing until the late 1940's. Since then, the region has been the epicenter of intense exploration in hopes of discovering bonanza style epithermal gold mineralization. However, even with all the attention, the region around Anderson Lake has seen only minimal exploration over the last century.

Over the period of August 29th 2011 to March 16th 2012 a program consisting of regional mapping, prospecting, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling was undertaken in the region surrounding Anderson Lake. The purpose of this exploration was to expand a recently discovered massive quartz carbonate vein zone south west of Anderson Lake which contains up to 6.26 g/t gold.

The work described more in this report occurred from late April 2013 to early July 2013. This project consisted of 22 total man days of prospecting. Samples were taken but assay costs are not included in this report. A map highlighting very anomalous copper, gold, silver, bismuth and tellerium samples is shown. A more detailed geochemical report and costs will be filed at a later date.

2. Property, Description and Location

The Property is located on the north end of Stump Lake, approximately 45km's south of Kamloops B.C on highway 5A within the South Central Mining district on NTS map sheet 09201/08W. The claim blocks which received work during the 2011-2012 field season are owned by Jeremy Marlow and consist of 5 contiguous mining claims centered approximately at N50°25'15.6" / W120°23'19.0" for a total of 2,320.84 hectares. The Property falls within the traditional territory of the Kamloops Indian Band (SSN). Certain aboriginal rights extend over traditional lands and are guaranteed by the Canadian Constitution.

A large portion of the surface rights of the property are owned by the Frolek Cattle Company Ltd, P.O.

Box 188 Kamloops B.C. V2C 5K6, phone number 250-374-6588.



3. Accessibility, climate, local resources, Infrastructure and Physiography.

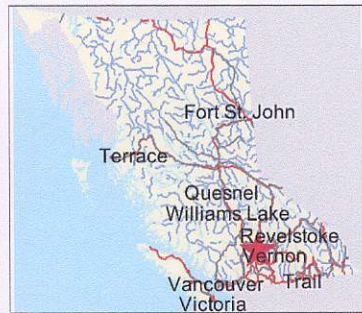
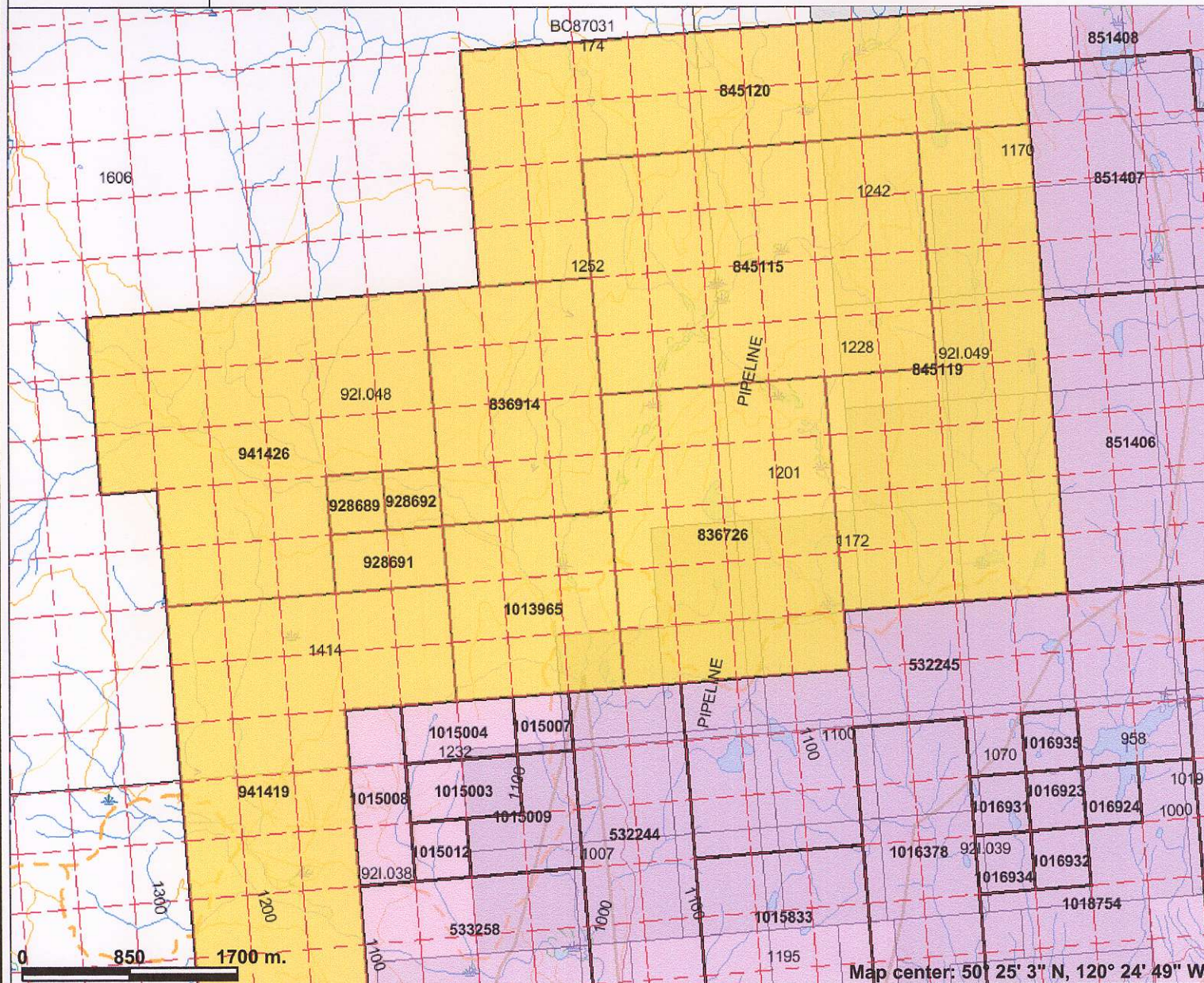
A. Accessibility and Infrastructure

The Property is located in the Interior of B.C., approximately 45km south of the city of Kamloops.

Located along the north-west end of stump Lake, the property can be accessed via

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Map No	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
836726	STUMP	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2010/oct/26	2015/jan/15	GOOD	411.8225
836914	STUMP2	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2010/oct/28	2015/jan/15	GOOD	247.042
845115	STUMP 3	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2011/jan/31	2015/jan/15	GOOD	493.9937
845119	STUMP 4	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2011/jan/31	2015/jan/15	GOOD	494.1066
845120	STUMP 5	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2011/jan/31	2015/jan/15	GOOD	493.8788
928689	WEST	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2011/nov/09	2015/jan/15	GOOD	20.5896
928691	WEST	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2011/nov/09	2015/jan/15	GOOD	41.1824
928692	WEST3	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2011/nov/09	2015/jan/15	GOOD	20.5896
941419	WEST 2	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2012/jan/19	2015/jan/15	GOOD	514.9446
941426	WEST 4	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2012/jan/19	2015/jan/15	GOOD	494.0913
1013965	WEST 6	140671 (100%)	Mineral Claim	0921	2012/oct/24	2015/jan/15	GOOD	185.3366

Claim Map



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- 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
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)



Scale: 1:47,572

Map center: 50° 25' 3" N, 120° 24' 49" W

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Highlighted tenures work credits \$9600.00 as of July28,2013.

Highway 5A which locally passes through the south eastern margin of the claim boundary. Long Lake Road located 2km north of Stump Lake can be used to gain access to Anderson Lake and the western region of the claim boundary. Once on the property, a network of logging roads and trails allows for easy access to most regions of the claims. A north-south trending pipeline (owned by Kinder Morgan) passes alongside Anderson Lake and allows for further access to the more remote regions of the property. Prior to using the access roads around Anderson Lake it is recommended that both Frolek Cattle Company along with Kinder Morgan be consulted.

During the winter months, only the first 2.5km's of Long Lake Road is ploughed by the city. The remaining 4.5km's into Anderson Lake are not maintained and are the responsibility of the claim owner/operator. The nearby city of Kamloops is a full service city with the resources to facilitate all phases of an exploration project. In addition, the Kamloops airport offers daily air service to and from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Kelowna.

B. Physiography and Climate

The Property is located within the Nicola Valley of the Intermontane belt. The topography of the property is relatively subdued and generally comprised of gently rolling hills. Local elevations range from 1050m to 1200m. Lower topographic regions of the property are predominantly comprised of grasslands. As elevation increases to the west the vegetation transitions to a Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine dominated environment.

Soil development within the property is generally excellent. Typically soil profiles consist of three horizons: a shallow, 5cm deep layer of organics, a thicker 10-15cm thick layer of light grey-brown colour leachate, and a variably thick soil (B) horizon.

Outcrop exposure around the property is generally limited to the Anderson Lake region and areas of steeper topography, with outcrops rarely exceeding 15m in length. Low lying regions generally contain poor exposure as a result of thick layers of overburden.

The climate around Stump Lake is characterised as being a semi-arid environment, with summer temperatures of generally 10-26 degrees and winter temperatures of -14 to -1 Celsius. On average, the region receives an annual rainfall of 23mm, the majority of which occurs in the spring and fall months. Winter months receive an average of only 83cm of snow.

4. History

The South Central mining division is host to the prolific Iron Mask Belt Batholith, and as such, has a rich history of mining and exploration (see figure 7 below for the location of the Iron Mask and relation to the Stump Lake property). This belt is host to a variety of deposits such as Highland Valley Copper, currently one of North America's largest copper mines, along with the previously producing Ajax Copper-Gold mine (figure 7). Afton, also a previous producing mine, is once again under construction by Newgold Resources and expects an annual production of 85,000 oz. gold and 75 million lbs. of copper. Finally, located approximately 30 kilometers south of this batholith, the region around Stump Lake contains the Planet mine which operated from 1916 to 1948.

A. Planet Mine

Mining first began on the south end of Stump Lake in the 1890's after the discovery of narrow high grade epithermal gold veins. These polymetallic veins contained pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and lesser bornite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and native gold (Moore et al, 1990) with grades averaging 3.74 grams per tonne gold, 111.75 grams per tonne silver, 0.03% copper, 1.42% lead, and 0.24% zinc. (Shearer, 2009). In 1916 Donahue Mines Company constructed a mill on site and the first major work began on the Joshua and Tubal Cain veins. Shortly thereafter, the Planet Mine and Construction Company sunk the Enterprise and Planet shaft. Another mill was constructed at the Planet

Mine and remained in operation from 1929 to 1931 at which point the ownership of the mine changed. Nicola Mines took possession of the mine in 1931 and continued operations until 1937 when the property once again changed hands. The mine was next purchased by Goldfield, who rebuilt the mill and continued operations until the mine's final shutdown in 1948. By the time the mine had shut down it had extracted a total of 8,494 oz gold, 252,939 oz silver, 40,822lbs copper, 2,205,444lbs lead and 367,869 lbs zinc from 77,605 tonnes of ore (Sookchoff, 2010). Albeit the property has seen extensive exploration since the mine's closure no companies have been successful in restarting operations

B. Anderson Lake

Claims surrounding Anderson Lake have seen only minimal work over the past 40 years with the majority of the exploration work being carried out on the Nicola Horst, a ridge immediately west of the Moore Creek Fault. A chronological synopsis of the companies involved and their exploration completed is given below.

1. Newconex Canadian Exploration

Exploration around the Anderson Lake region reportedly began with Newconex Exploration in 1972, when an exploration campaign consisting of soil geochemistry, IP, and Self Potential surveys were completed on the present day Stump 2 claim. These surveys supposedly resulted in the discovery of up to 6ppm silver within the soil along with localized coincidental IP anomalies. There are no accounts of Newconex following up on these anomalies (Holland, 1981). In addition, no assessment work was filed by Newconex and all accounts of exploration completed are anecdotal in nature.

2. Sumitomo Exploration

It's reported that following the identification of a silver geochemical anomaly by Newconex Ltd., Sumitomo Exploration took ownership of the property in 1973 and performed a follow up geochemical and geophysical survey. Following this survey, Sumitomo proceeded to drill four percussion holes on the Anderson claim block (present day Stump 2 claim) west of the Moore Creek fault. Anecdotal accounts from a drilling contractor employed by the company suggest that Sumitomo intersected 2.0 oz/ton silver over 9 meters in their most northern drill hole. Mineralization was said to have been intersected at the bottom of the hole from a depth of approximately 50-60m within graphitic schist. Unfortunately, similar to Newconex, no assessment work was ever filed and the results of the drill campaign remain anecdotal in nature (Holland, 1981). No follow up work was completed and the claims were allowed to lapse.

3. Esperanza Exploration Ltd.

On May 9 1980 James McDonald staked the Anderson, Anderson 1 and Anderson 2 Claims (see figure 3 below). These claims were subsequently optioned to Esperanza Exploration Ltd in hopes of intersecting copper porphyry style mineralization. Esperanza drilled one vertical hole (DDH 80 An-1) on the property. This hole was drilled to a depth of 108.8m and was designed to twin Sumitomo's drill hole which had previously intersected 2.0 oz/ton Ag over 9 meters. Albeit pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor sphalerite were reportedly intersected, no significant economic mineralization was formed. The highest recorded assays were 385ppm Zn, 4ppm Pb, 480ppm Cu and 1.0ppm Ag over 3m. Given that the drill hole failed to intersect any significant mineralization the claims were returned to Mr. McDonald and subsequently allowed to lapse. Esperanza never assayed the drill core for gold (Holland, 1981).

4. Goldbrea Developments Ltd.

In 1982 Goldbrea Developments Limited took ownership of the claims and conducted a vector pulse electro-magnetometer survey over 43km of grid on the Anderson, Anderson 1,2,3 and 4 claims (figure 4 below). Similar to previous companies, work was concentrated primarily on the intrusive units located to the west of the Moore Creek fault. The results of the survey showed a 4km long conductor which was attributed to be part of a graphitic schist package. Four other conductors were also defined over lesser strike lengths and postulated to be part of the same graphitic schist unit. However, it was further believed that these lesser conductors may also represent an unknown sulphide bearing package. A northern conductor was reported which correlated to a previously defined copper soil anomaly and recommendations were made to further pursue this conductor (Candy & White, 1983).

Goldbrea returned to the property in 1984, and expanded their claim by further staking the Anderson 5 and 6 blocks. In addition, they optioned the Bag 1 and 2 claims from Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. Following this, Goldbrea initiated an extensive exploration program consisting of a combination of geological mapping and geophysical surveys on the Anderson 4 and Bag claims.

Mapping on the south end of these claims identified a heated epithermal vein breccia zone containing arsenic sulphides. A VLF-EM survey conducted over this same region showed evidence for a deeply buried conductive zone which is hypothesized to be indicative of hot fluid boiling and host to possible precious metals (White, 1985). Drilling of this zone was recommended by Goldbrea, however, it was never undertaken.

Following their 1984 field season, Goldbrea continued exploration work in 1986 with a Pulse Electromagnetic survey on the Anderson 1, 2 and 3 blocks. Similar to the previous surveys a strong conductor was identified which was believed to underlie the graphitic schist unit. Unfortunately, as a result of nearby forest fires Goldbrea was forced to prematurely stop work and was consequently unable to complete their survey. Diamond drilling was recommended on this anomaly, however, no work further work was ever performed (White, 1986).

C. Microgold Claims

Unlike the Anderson Lake claims which experienced intermittent exploration through the 1980's, the Microgold claims surrounding Kullagh Lake experienced a flurry of exploration from 1982 through 2009.

1. Chevron Resources

The Microgold claims were first staked on June 21, 1982 by John DeLatrè in hopes of locating high grade epithermal gold veins similar to those at the Planet Mine on the south east end of Stump Lake. After DeLatrè discovered thin blue-grey colour chaledonic quartz veins, the claims surrounding Kullagh Lake were optioned to Chevron Resources. Upon initial field work in 1983, Chevron concluded that these veins contained strong structural control given that all veins occurred along certain fractures sets. In order to test the potential for stockwork style veining, Chevron drilled 4 holes totalling 666.42m (figure 5 below). The highest assays achieved were 1250ppb gold and 5.8ppm silver. Chevron reported finding no indication of stockwork veining and noted that chaledony filled fractures appeared to decrease in concentration with depth. Following this, Chevron returned the claims to Mr. DeLatrè in good standing (Dekker, 1983).

2. BP Resources

Soon after Chevron returned the Microgold claims to the owner, BP resources decided to option the claims from Mr. DeLatrè. In 1985 BP initiated a geophysical study of the property which consisted of ground magnetometer, VLF-EM and Resistivity surveys being completed. In addition, BP also carried out a soil geochemistry program.

The ground magnetometer survey was completed over 62km's of grid (figure 6 below), with lines spaced every 100m and stations located every 25m along each line. Upon completion of this survey, BP discovered that silica flooded zones demonstrated a slightly subdued magnetic signature (Gamble and Hoffman, 1985). Following this, two additional grid lines were placed over top of these same silica flooded regions. A VLF-EM along with a Resistivity Survey were both completed on these lines in hopes of being able to further establish methods to define zones of silica flooding. Unfortunately, both survey methods were unable to detect the silicified zone (Gamble and Hoffman, 1985).

The soil geochemistry survey resulted in 700 samples being collected at a density of 50m x 50m. Upon completion, BP identified two north trending 2 kilometer long gold anomalies which varied between 100m to 400m wide and contained between 10-100 ppb gold. A third 400m long by 200m wide north-north west trending gold anomaly was also identified (Gamble and Hoffman, 1985).

Following the discovery of these soil anomalies BP began a substantial drill campaign, drilling 22 holes totalling 2,173.5m around Kullagh Lake in 1986. BP had hoped to intersect a low grade, bulk tonnage deposit amenable for open pit mining, however, no significant mineralization was intersected and the claims were allowed to revert back to the claim owner (Dopre, 1987).

3. Asamera Inc.

Once the Microgold claims again reverted back to the original owner, Asamera optioned the claims in

1987 based on the belief that both Chevron and BP had overlooked the potential for Bonanza style lode gold. As a result, Asamera re-established the old grid used by Chevron Resources and initiated their own IP and VLF-EM survey. Upon completion of the survey, 3 holes totaling 917.7m were drilled in order to test co-incident geophysical anomalies. With a maximum assay of 700ppb gold over 2.9 meters the results of the drill campaign were less than encouraging. Asamera felt the anomalies had been adequately tested and allowed the claims to again revert back to the owner (Dupre, 1987).

Canquest 4. Resource Corporation

The Microgold claims lay dormant between 1988 and 1991 until CanQuest Resource Corp. optioned the property. Due to a budget restraint in 1992 CanQuest was only able to carry out a localized IP survey over 4.6 kilometres of grid. Nevertheless, it was concluded that stronger silicification may occur at depth (Rayner, 1992) and follow up work was recommended.

Following this survey, CanQuest increased the scope of their geophysical studies and completed an airborne resistivity survey in 1994. The results of this survey suggested a possible correlation between resistivity highs and felsic or hornfelsed volcanic rocks. An additional correlation between ankerite alteration and potential stockwork veining was also proposed (Lindinger, 1995).

In 1995 Canquest followed up their airborne survey with a geological mapping program. Upon completion, CanQuest confirmed that the airborne resistivity highs correlated to felsic and hornfelsed mafic volcanic rocks. In addition, they also located a series of sheeted veins which appeared to correspond to the flanks of the strong resistivity highs observed on the airborne survey (Lindinger, 1995). Geological mapping further extended the known zone around Kullagh Lake with rock samples reaching up to 850ppb gold.

Work continued in 1996 with more geological mapping and sampling being undertaken around Kullagh Lake. Rock chip samples returned up to 6.4ppm gold, 6.8ppm silver, 5575ppm arsenic and 909ppm molybdenum. It was concluded that the highest grade mineralization occurred within north striking, shallow dipping, weakly pyritic and finely banded chalcoclastic quartz breccia veins (Lindinger, 1996). It was further concluded that gold values are weakly associated with silver, arsenic, barium, calcium, chromium and phosphorus.

Following the geological mapping CanQuest immediately carried out another IP survey around Kullagh Lake. Unlike the IP surveys completed previously, this survey was designed to investigate the potential for deeper mineralization. Upon completion, CanQuest further defined regions of weak chargeability and high resistivity, concluding that anomalous conditions indeed exist further at depth which may represent a single north trending zone (Hendrickson, 1997).

CanQuest immediately tested these geophysical anomalies by drilling five holes in the winter of 1996 totalling 1,168.9m. This program identified anomalously high gold values within altered quartz veined sections and further correlated gold with the presence of molybdenum, arsenic and fluorite. The highest recorded assay was 1060ppb Au over 1m.

CanQuest did not follow up the drill program with any further work and the property reverted back to the original owner (Durfeld, 1997).

5. Totem Minerals

During the late 1990's to the mid 2000's the Microgold property was dormant until rapidly increasing gold prices renewed exploration efforts. Totem Minerals optioned the property in 2006 and began a program consisting of soil sampling, mapping, prospecting and line cutting in order to confirm and potentially expand favorable epithermal mineralization targets. Their initial exploration work confirmed the presence of gold hosted by multi-episodic chalcoclastic quartz veins (Shearer, 2007).

In 2009 Totem returned to the Microgold property and drilled three holes totalling 624.24 meters in an attempt to locate a continuation of the Planet mine veins. Albeit the holes intersected abundant potassium feldspar and fluorite alteration, no significant gold values occurred. The highest assay obtained was 381ppb gold. Recommendations were made to drill deeper holes to a depth of at least 200m below surface, however, to date no follow up activity has occurred, and exploration on the property has remained inactive (Shearer, 2009).

5. Regional Geology

The Property occurs within the Intermontane Belt, a low lying north-north west striking region which lies between the rugged Coast Belt and the Omineca Belt. This former Island arc was accreted to present day North America about 180-175 million years ago, and is regionally comprised of weakly metamorphosed island arcs and ocean basins (Mathews and Monger, 2005). These three belts in part comprise the Quesnellia Terrain.

The region around Stump Lake is underlain by late Triassic arc-volcanics and sedimentary units designated to the Nicola group. Facies changes within these units are indicative of a depositional setting which rapidly fluctuated between a sub-aerial and sub-aqueous environment.

Shortly after deposition, the Nicola group was intruded by both coeval Triassic and Jurassic plutons (Moore et al, 1990). In the mid Jurassic the Nicola group was then obducted onto present day western North America resulting in moderate to steeply dipping fabric (Lindinger, 1996). Locally this fabric is cut and displaced by west and south dipping thrust faults. The metamorphic grade of the units is of lower greenschist type.

During the Tertiary period substantial faulting occurred creating the present day Nicola Horst, located on the west side of the property. This north trending horst contains fault bounded black schist which has been metamorphosed to Amphibolite facies along with lesser altered metagabbros and granites. The Paleocene aged Rocky Gulch granodiorite is the only unit to have not undergone deformation (Moore et al, 1990).

Presently much of the region is covered in glacial till dating back to the Pleistocene glaciations along with post glacial sediments.

6.0 2011 Mapping and Local Geology

Five rock types dominate the immediate geology of the Stump Lake property (see figure 8). These rock types are assigned to the Triassic Nicola group volcanics and volcanics to the east, and the Tertiary Nicola Horst group to the west. The Tertiary aged, north striking Moore Creek fault separates these two units.

The oldest rocks underlying the Property are the late Triassic Nicola group volcanics which occur east of the Moore Creek fault. This group can be further subdivided into coevally deposited, intercalated Andesite, Ignimbrite (Volcaniclastic) and Basalt. Volcaniclastics are the most pervasive lithology present amongst the Nicola group volcanics and can be characterized as very coarse grained with an excellent volcaniclastic texture, unaltered, moderately magnetic, and often containing plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts up to 2-3mm wide. In the field the volcaniclastic unit is strongly weathered and appears much finer grained than in actuality which resulted in it often being labeled as andesite. Basalt units were dark grey-green in colour, non-magnetic, often vesicular, and exhibited a very fine micro-granular texture. Finally, localized regions of Ignimbrite were also noted on a knoll (Repeater Hill) located 1.5 kilometers north east of Anderson Lake.

Located on the far west of the property is the Tertiary aged Nicola Horst and is represented predominantly by unaltered monzonite along with lesser, intensely altered schist. The monzonite unit is light white-grey in colour, medium grained, equigranular, unaltered and contains trace fine disseminated pyrite. A locally developed gneissic foliation within the monzonite may indicate later metamorphic deformation.

Located to the east of the monzonite, yet still located within the Nicola Horst group, is a relatively narrow (500-800m wide) region of north trending Tertiary aged fine grained, dark green-grey colour, strongly altered amphibolite schist. The Tertiary aged north-north east trending Moore Creek fault separates the Nicola Volcanic group from the Nicola Horst.

1. Structure

The region surrounding Anderson Lake has been affected by numerous structural events which have created a complex pattern of crosscutting beds, joints and faults.

Locally, within the survey grid, bedding within the volcanoclastic unit strikes between 350 and 035 degrees with bedding usually dipping 30 to 45 degrees east. In addition, bedding angles gradually shallow to the west which may indicate the presence of a possible synform. Grading within the volcanoclastic units shows numerous fining upward sequences occur over 10 to 20 meter intervals indicating that tops are up.

In addition to the major faults such as the aforementioned Moore Creek and Stump Lake fault, numerous smaller scale structures are also present in the vicinity of Anderson Lake. The most notable structure is a pervasive north, northeast striking (~020 degrees) reverse (?) fault which exhibits an average dip of 35 degrees east. This fault appears to be oriented sub-parallel to the Moore creek fault and is host to the massive quartz-carbonate "Discovery" vein on the property. As such, it's postulated that this structure is co-incident with the Moore Creek Fault. A combination of mapping and geochemical surveys shows a fault trace of up to 3km in length (see figure 8 below).

A series of east-west and east, north-east trending faults also appear to locally offset the vein system as evidenced by drag folds to the south west of Anderson Lake. In the main outcropping of the zone (450m south west of Anderson Lake) these east north-east trending faults can be seen synstrally offsetting the Breccia system by as much as 20 meters.

In contrast, the northern region of the survey grid contains numerous north-west oriented, steeply dipping joints which contain numerous mineralized veins. These veins typically have a strike of 300 to 330 degrees with an average dip of 60 degrees NE.







The strongest mineralization occurs within a prominent fault zone which outcrops approximately 450m south west of Anderson Lake. Within this fault lies a carbonate-quartz breccia vein which is locally exposed up to 3 meters in width and shows evidence of being a multi-episodic epithermal vein system. The first phase of veining appears to be comprised of semi-massive coarse grained bladed carbonate. This carbonate is pervasively cut by very fine grained (often chalcedonic) quartz veins reaching up 10cm in width. Finally, thin 5-8mm wide coarse grained and often vuggy quartz stringers with a strong comb texture indicate a later phase of diagenesis. Overall this calc-silicate breccia is generally comprised of 60% calcite and 40% quartz with only trace amounts of sulphides ever being observed within the system. Located approximately 900 meters south east of Anderson Lake is a 400 meter long by 200m wide zone containing sub crops of both carbonate and quartz vein breccia. The carbonate breccia is characterized by containing highly concentrated coarse grained calcite filled fractures with up to 60% carbonate and 40% brecciated andesite. Underlying the carbonate breccia is a region of quartz vein breccia. This unit is characterized as containing 40-50% stockwork style, comb textured quartz stringers with trace to 1% fine disseminated pyrite within an andesite wall rock.

On a knoll located to the north east of the survey grid (located 2 kilometers north east of Anderson Lake) is a copper showing. This knoll contains numerous epidote altered pistachio green-grey coloured veins which contain Chalcocite, Bornite, Malachite and locally native copper. These veins which are generally 1-3cm wide are all oriented along north-west trending joints and have steep, often sub-vertical dips. Unfortunately, no porphyry copper style mineralization is observed within the andesite wall rock, and no veins wider than three centimeters have been located. Furthermore, mineralization within this region appears to be isolated to the west face of the knoll containing a mapped length and width of 250 meters by 150 meters respectively.

3. Alteration

The extensive and complex structural history of the stump lake area has resulted in the majority of the



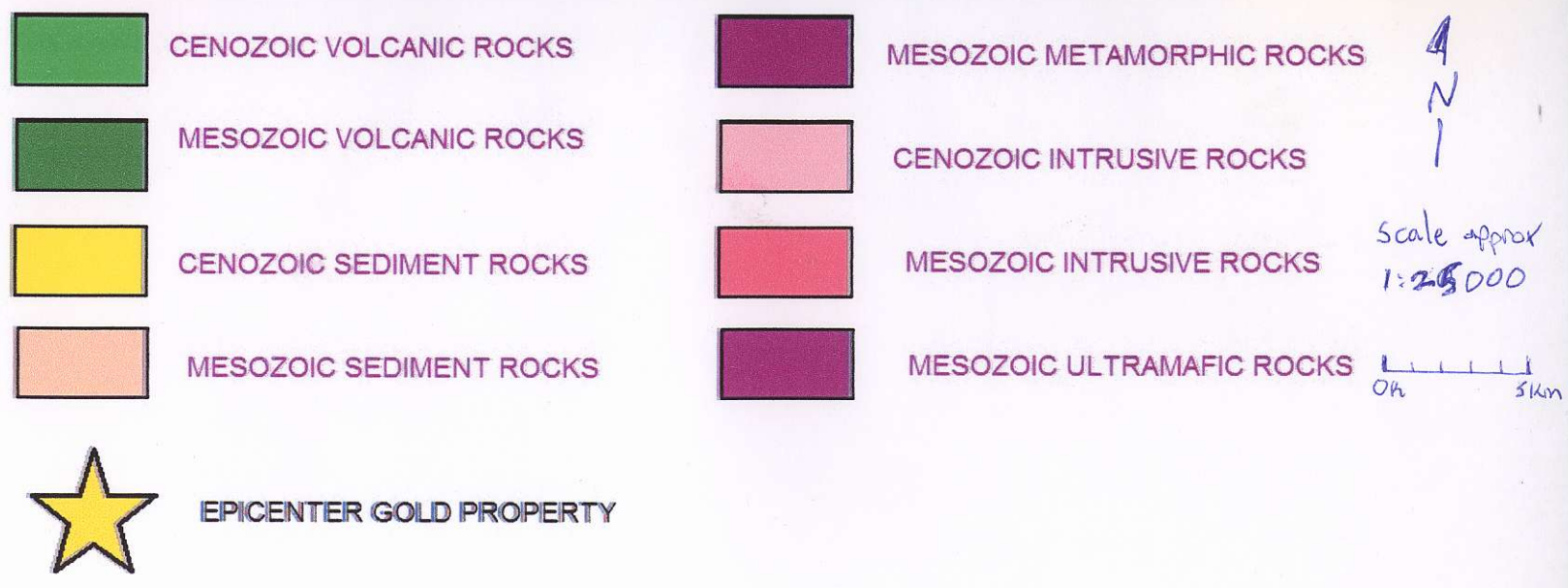
-  CENOZOIC VOLCANIC ROCKS
-  MESOZOIC VOLCANIC ROCKS
-  CENOZOIC SEDIMENT ROCKS
-  MESOZOIC SEDIMENT ROCKS
-  PALEOZOIC SEDIMENT ROCKS
-  HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER MINE

-  MESOZOIC METAMORPHIC ROCKS
-  CENOZOIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
-  MESOZOIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
-  MESOZOIC ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS
-  EPICENTER GOLD PROPERTY
-  NEW AFTON MINE

↑
N
↓

Scale approx
1:400000

0 5k 10 Km



rocks surrounding Anderson Lake being weakly altered to greenschist facies. Hand specimens of andesite show pervasive weak chlorite alteration which locally increases to moderate in regions proximal to faulting. Lesser hematite (from magnetite) and sericite alteration is also observed in the same regions.

A petrographic investigation of the mineralized vein material was contracted to Vancouver Petrographics in order to investigate the mineral assemblages and alteration patterns present within the vein zone. This study further outlined the presence of crustiform and bladed carbonate, along with vuggy quartz indicative of late stage boiling. The study also showed the zone contains up to 15% thinly laminated seams of adularia which is an important feldspar alteration mineral present in epithermal vein systems. Moreover, the study further showed that the wall rock host of andesite surrounding the vein zone has undergone strong quartz-chlorite-sericite and lesser limonite alteration. The results of this petrographic analysis further support the presence of a low sulphidation epithermal vein system.

7.0 2013 Prospecting Work

The 2013 prospecting work consisted of 22 total man days. Work started on April 20, 2013 and was continued throughout several weekends until July 07, 2013. Jeremy Marlow and Chuck Marlow, both of Kamloops, BC, were the prospectors who were in the field. Jeremy Marlow worked a total of 12 days while Chuck Marlow worked a total of 10 days. Samples taken were logged but assay costs are not included in this report.

Previous prospecting was concentrated on the east side of property, work in this report is located mainly on the west side of Moore Creek up a prominent hill to the west. Several new showings were discovered during this program including an old unrecorded adit, several pits and trenches and manto type mineralization. Also, a possible porphyry amphibole rock with anomalous gold and copper was found. The showings of high interest are located along the Nicola Horst in a mylonite amphibole metamorphic rock.

Jeremy Marlow drove from Heffley Creek and picked Chuck Marlow up in Kamloops on way to property. It is minimum 80km each way along with property access. Most of the samples assayed were taken different days than the work recorded in this report. Several other days worked throughout the past two years were not recorded in any report. They will not be used for work credits in the future although the assay cost and report preparation will come at a later date. Traverse lines marked on map are color coded for the days worked.

April 20th – Chuck and Jeremy drove to western side of property, prospected around a manto type showing found in 2012. Found a new copper showing in a old trench with malachite staining. Striking approx 30°, this new trench is situated at approx. 682388E/5587541N. Black traverse line on map

April 21st – Chuck and Jeremy drove to western side of property, prospected around new trench found yesterday. Found two more trenches or small pits at approx. 682118E/5587660. Also found an old unrecorded adit at approx 682361E/5587485N. The adit is approx 2.5 meters in diameter and is filled with water. A stick was pushed into the water for approx 5 meters depth before hitting bottom. This adit is on a quartz vein carrying major copper and bismuth/tellurium mineralization. Red traverse line on map.

April 23rd - Jeremy went to property by himself on this day. Jeremy traversed from the confluence of Hollis and Moore creeks north-westerly uphill approx. 4km. Overburden was encountered on most of the traverse. See Map below. Green line on map.

April 27th - Chuck and Jeremy went out to the southern portion of claim block. Limited prospecting was done

on this day due to very windy conditions. They stayed out of the falling trees as much as they could. Specularite was found at approx 681396E 5585692N. The windy conditions chased us out in the afternoon. Blue line on map.

April 28th - Chuck and Jeremy went to south-west section of property. They traversed up the hill to approx 681140E 5587028N. No mineralization was found, just basic granite and overburden along traverse. Seen a sickly cow on way up in morning and again on way back home. Stopped in at Frolek Ranch and let them know about their sick cow. They said thanks. Blue line on map.

May 04th - Chuck and Jeremy drove out to west side of property. Discovered molybdenum in 4 spots and sampled the old unrecorded adit previously found this year. Yellow line on map.

May 05th - Chuck and Jeremy drove to west property. They trenched the new molybdenum showing and found gobs of molybdenum while digging. Took samples of this new discovery. Yellow line on map.

May 18th - Jeremy drove to property by himself. Jeremy found several new trenches and the continuation of the old adit with pits and trenches along the strike of a quartz vein and pyroxenite shear zone. Purple line on map.

May 19th - Chuck and Jeremy drove to west property. They prospected the western hillside north of unrecorded decline. Purple line on map.

June 1st - Chuck and Jeremy drove to west property. They traversed hillside around the old unrecorded decline. Purple line on map.

June 9th - Chuck and Jeremy drove to west property. They prospected around the confluence of Hollis and Moore Creeks. Cyan line on map.

July 7th - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property. They prospected from the confluence of Hollis and Moore Creeks northerly along the Nicola Horst. See map below.

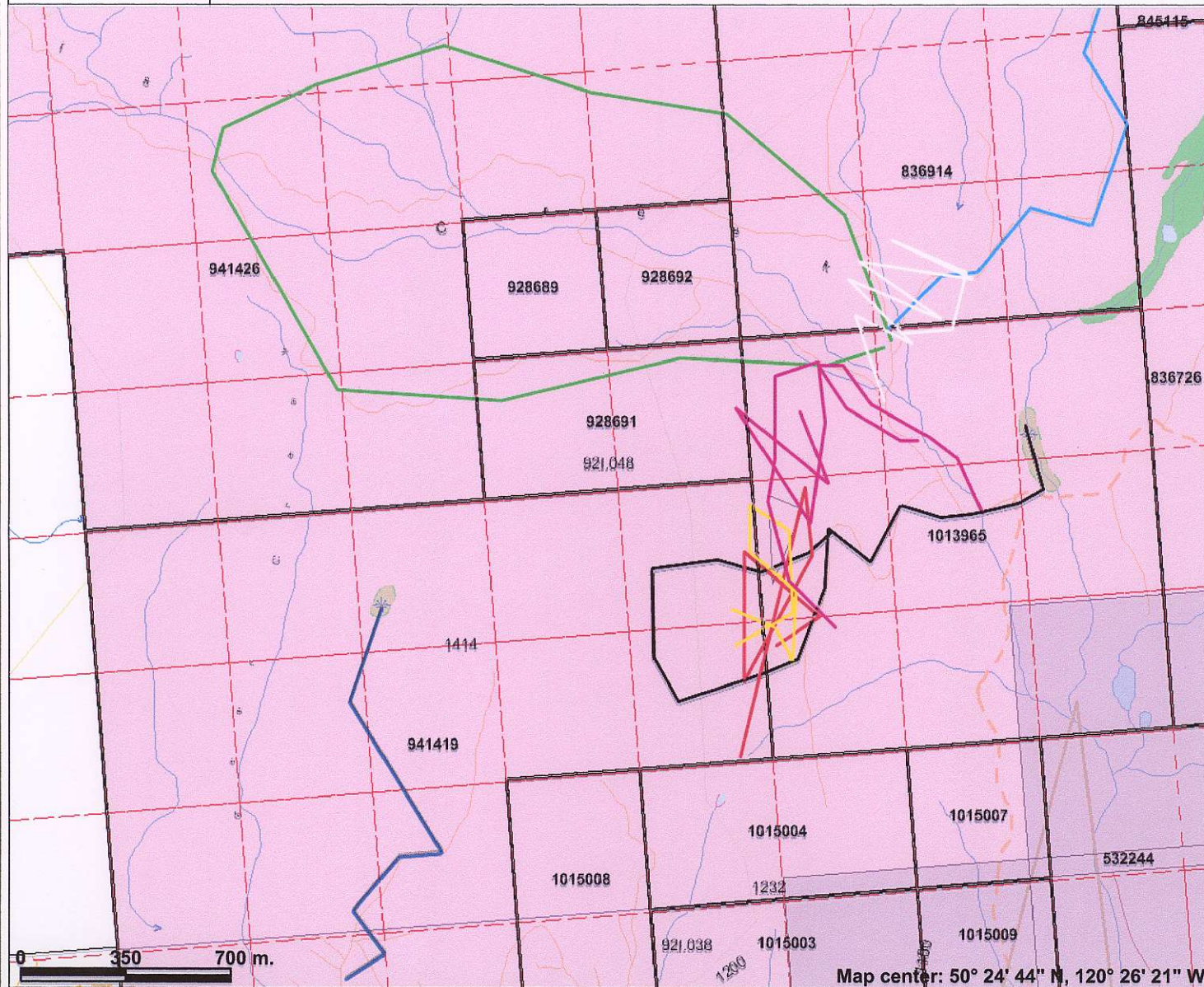
It is in the opinion of the author of this report that this is a possible Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) deposit profile associated with the differentiated granites to the west. White line on the map.

8.0 Interpretation

It is in the opinion of this author this property is in a sub-volcanic setting with multiple deposit types and formations. I believe this is a possible Intrusion Related Gold System due to several factors which include a strongly reduced areomagnetic signature, high flourine, a continental sediment assemblage, Bismuth, molybdenum, gold and tellerium anomalies, under 0.5% sulphides typically, the metallogenic signature is favourable. Also, there is very little arsenic and anitmony, it has bismuth and tellerium which is usually indicative of being lower in the zonation. Further prospecting is required, as is a detailed mapping program to help establish structures and possible other areas of mineralization. Overall, this program was very successful as several areas were established in a very short time including an old unrecorded decline.



Prospecting Traverses



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- 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
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)**
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Intermediate
 - Area of Exclusion
 - Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)**
 - Transportation - Points (TRIM)



Scale: 1:20,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Black April 20th
 Red April 21st
 Green April 23rd
 Blue April 27th + 28th

April 20th 2013

10 U 682083 5587295	1253 m	112 m	325° true
10 U 681956 5587371	1299 m	148 m	303° true
10 U 681923 5587295	1301 m	83 m	206° true
10 U 682013 5587217	1291 m	120 m	133° true
10 U 682052 5587118	1266 m	106 m	161° true
10 U 682118 5587089	1234 m	72 m	115° true
10 U 682145 5587179	1229 m	93 m	19° true
10 U 682228 5587221	1215 m	93 m	65° true
10 U 682276 5587263	1212 m	63 m	51° true
10 U 682323 5587217	1196 m	65 m	136° true
10 U 682382 5587129	1187 m	106 m	148° true
10 U 682458 5587064	1182 m	100 m	132° true
10 U 682629 5587223	1159 m	233 m	49° true
10 U 682655 5587328	1154 m	108 m	16° true
10 U 682733 5587444	1145 m	139 m	36° true
10 U 682852 5587412	1119 m	124 m	107° true
10 U 683071 5587625	1102 m	305 m	48° true
10 U 683179 5587507	1287 m	160 m	140° true
10 U 683274 5587543	1060 m	101 m	71° true
10 U 683309 5587704			
88 20-APR-13 10 U 682153 5587200	1229 m		Moly float?
89 20-APR-13 10 U 682045 5587117	1263 m		sediment contact granite
90 20-APR-13 10 U 683388 5588116	1054 m		chalcopyrite in metamorphic rock

April 21st 2013

Adit	21-APR-13 10 U 682356 5587488	1202 m	
Fold	21-APR-13 10 U 682208 5587158	1226 m	
	91 21-APR-13 10 U 682373 5587527	1194 m	
	92 21-APR-13 10 U 682362 5587467	1195 m	
	93 21-APR-13 10 U 682250 5587444	1215 m	

April 23rd 2013

10 U 682775 5588301	1119 m		
10 U 682667 5588440	1138 m	176 m	324° true
10 U 682414 5588536	1146 m	270 m	293° true
10 U 682286 5588655	1171 m	175 m	315° true
10 U 682109 5588758	1222 m	204 m	302° true
10 U 681955 5588909	1245 m	216 m	316° true
10 U 681858 5588932	1266 m	99 m	285° true
10 U 681604 5588774	1285 m	299 m	240° true
10 U 681525 5588602	1301 m	189 m	207° true
10 U 681556 5588487	1280 m	119 m	167° true
10 U 681873 5588474	1246 m	317 m	94° true
10 U 681934 5588370	1235 m	120 m	151° true
10 U 682101 5588238	1209 m	212 m	130° true
10 U 682326 5588225	1182 m	225 m	95° true
10 U 682424 5588240	1175 m	99 m	83° true
10 U 682486 5588280	1162 m	73 m	59° true
10 U 682871 5588101	1125 m	424 m	117° true
10 U 682880 5588111	1112 m	13 m	42° true
10 U 682794 5588302	1105 m	210 m	338° true
10 U 682885 5588120	1103 m	204 m	155° true
94 23-APR-13 10 U 682835 5588188	1090 m		
95 23-APR-13 10 U 682831 5588192	1096 m		
96 23-APR-13 10 U 682794 5588305	1101 m		schist with silica? Outcrop schist
97 23-APR-13 10 U 682777 5588316	1130 m		outcrop schist with Qtz sweets
98 23-APR-13 10 U 682741 5588358	1131 m		contact schist/intrusive and pyroxenite
99 23-APR-13 10 U 681486 5588644	1269 m		2 silt samples panned with no VG
100 23-APR-13 10 U 681559 5588479	1278 m		1 silt sample panned with no VG
101 23-APR-13 10 U 681865 5588475	1249 m		schist/intrusive contact subcrop
102 23-APR-13 10 U 681894 5588388	1240 m		intrusive from a 090 strike to 030 strike
103 23-APR-13 10 U 682216 5588160	1196 m		pyroxenite subcrop
Dc19SALMDEN 23-APR-13 10 U 681611 5588479	1255 m		old sample tag

April 27th 2013

10 U 681604 5585364	1134 m		
10 U 681592 5585386	1137 m		
10 U 681448 5585493	1138 m	179 m	309° true
10 U 681282 5585451	1146 m	171 m	258° true
10 U 681279 5585607	1170 m	156 m	1° true
10 U 681394 5585680	1191 m	136 m	59° true
10 U 681288 5585467	1168 m	238 m	208° true

10 U 683355 5587737	1184 m		
10 U 683294 5587730	1048 m	61 m	266° true
104 27-APR-13 10 U 681396 5585692	1187 m		batholith, tonalite/alaskite rust blebs 6mm

April 28th 2013

10 U 681028 5586118	1064 m		
10 U 681024 5586133	1220 m	16 m	348° true
10 U 681136 5586339	1269 m	235 m	30° true
10 U 681321 5586535	1311 m	270 m	45° true
10 U 681230 5586860	1315 m		
10 U 681127 5586875	1378 m	104 m	281° true
10 U 681127 5587004	1387 m	129 m	2° true
10 U 681164 5587180	1387 m	179 m	14° true
10 U 681115 5587178	1377 m	50 m	270° true
10 U 681159 5587026	1390 m	159 m	166° true
10 U 681139 5586821	1381 m	206 m	188° true
10 U 681117 5586732	1376 m	91 m	196° true
10 U 681124 5586661	1358 m	71 m	176° true
10 U 681138 5586598	1330 m	65 m	170° true
10 U 681194 5586438	1209 m	170 m	163° true
105 28-APR-13 10 U 681140 5587028	1292 m		

May 4th 2013

106 04-MAY-13 10 U 682355 5586820	1207 m		
107 04-MAY-13 10 U 682190 5586905	1222 m		moly veins and pods 0.4% Mo
108 04-MAY-13 10 U 682104 5587111	1241 m		moly in place in fracture up to 2mm wide
109 04-MAY-13 10 U 682092 5587154	1242 m		7-10 pyrite in rock
110 04-MAY-13 10 U 682139 5587246	1230 m		
111 04-MAY-13 10 U 682216 5587515	1222 m		possible old trench
112 04-MAY-13 10 U 682359 5587476	1200 m		up to 2% Cu, 6 oz Ag+Bi+Te
113 04-MAY-13 10 U 682361 5587465	1199 m		up to 2% Cu, 6 oz Ag+Bi+Te
114 04-MAY-13 10 U 682202 5587077	1220 m		moly grab in outcrop
115 04-MAY-13 10 U 682188 5587034	1221 m		moly grab in outcrop

May 5th 2013

Trenching on new molybdenum discovery

May 18th 2013

10 U 682386 5587153	371 m		
10 U 682327 5587275	371 m	135 m	336° true
10 U 682326 5587526	371 m	251 m	2° true
10 U 682330 5587615	371 m	89 m	5° true
10 U 682588 5587790	1139 m	311 m	58° true
10 U 682565 5587705	1158 m	88 m	197° true
10 U 682519 5587651	1171 m	71 m	222° true
10 U 682386 5587580	1195 m	151 m	244° true
10 U 682345 5587506	1195 m	85 m	211° true
10 U 682421 5587707	1184 m	216 m	23° true
10 U 682441 5587763	1172 m	59 m	22° true
10 U 682423 5587886	1173 m	124 m	354° true
10 U 682476 5587936	1189 m	73 m	48° true
10 U 682560 5587869	1135 m	108 m	131° true
10 U 682446 5587732	1177 m	178 m	222° true
10 U 682387 5587636	1186 m	113 m	214° true
10 U 682512 5587482	1189 m	199 m	143° true
10 U 682578 5587430	1170 m	83 m	130° true
10 U 682602 5587988	1188 m		
10 U 682615 5588022	1099 m	36 m	23° true
116 18-MAY-13 10 U 682514 5587648			
117 18-MAY-13 10 U 682483 5587649	1169 m		pyroxenite and intrusive outcrop
118 18-MAY-13 10 U 682439 5587622	1173 m		minor chalco or pyhrotite
119 18-MAY-13 10 U 682422 5587605	1185 m		pyroxenite minor sulphides
120 18-MAY-13 10 U 682404 5587608	1187 m		3m deep pit, Qtz and copper mineral
121 18-MAY-13 10 U 682399 5587636	1191 m		old trench
122 18-MAY-13 10 U 682424 5587718	1188 m		old trench
123 18-MAY-13 10 U 682438 5587769	1176 m		

124 18-MAY-13 10 U 682446 5587798	1173 m	possible old trench
125 18-MAY-13 10 U 682475 5587934	1157 m	intrusive
126 18-MAY-13 10 U 682516 5587914	1140 m	pyroxenite
127 18-MAY-13 10 U 682563 5587867	1139 m	old trench
128 18-MAY-13 10 U 682614 5588026	1105 m	old drill collar Az:270 Dip:-50

May 19th 2013

129 19-MAY-13 10 U 682264 5587399	1115 m	missing notes
130 19-MAY-13 10 U 682233 5587483	1199 m	missing notes
131 19-MAY-13 10 U 682355 5587478	1197 m	missing notes
132 19-MAY-13 10 U 682498 5588067	1155 m	missing notes
Qtr 19-MAY-13 10 U 682220 5587469	1128 m	missing notes

possibly samples JM-13-009 to JM-13-013

June 1st 2013

06/01/13 10 U 682500 5587855	1150 m
10 U 682485 5588070	1131 m
10 U 681998 5587935	1227 m
10 U 682028 5588015	1216 m
10 U 682466 5587939	780 m

Samples JM-13-014 to JM-13-019

JM-13-014	10 U 682500 558755
JM-13-015	10 U 682466 5587939
JM-13-016	10 U 682485 5588070
JM-13-017	10 U 682028 5588015
JM-13-018	10 U 683339 5588360
JM-13-019	10 U 683342 5588274

June 9th 2013

10 U 683664 5589217	1148 m		
10 U 683624 5589139	1148 m	88 m	209° true
10 U 683603 5589047	1143 m	95 m	195° true
10 U 683611 5588942	1135 m	105 m	178° true
10 U 683626 5588843	1126 m	101 m	173° true
10 U 683668 5588751	1126 m	101 m	157° true
10 U 683657 5588653	1118 m	99 m	188° true
10 U 683617 5588555	1106 m	105 m	205° true
10 U 683586 5588460	1106 m	100 m	200° true
10 U 683493 5588470	1106 m	93 m	278° true
10 U 683393 5588480	1108 m	101 m	278° true
10 U 683308 5588441	1101 m	93 m	247° true
10 U 683341 5588359	1088 m	89 m	161° true
10 U 683325 5588220	1072 m	140 m	188° true
10 U 683330 5588275	1072 m	55 m	7° true
10 U 683345 5588287	1070 m	19 m	51° true
10 U 683307 5588414	1078 m	132 m	345° true

133 09-JUN-13 10 U 683622 5589365	1151 m	rusty blebs with chalco?
134 09-JUN-13 10 U 683339 5588360	1079 m	JM-13-018

July 7th 2013

10 U 682745 5588569	1168 m		
10 U 682807 5588456	1145 m	129 m	154° true
10 U 683118 5588289	1122 m	353 m	120° true
10 U 683213 5588271	1111 m	96 m	103° true
10 U 683315 5588451	1101 m	207 m	31° true
10 U 683351 5588231	1092 m	223 m	173° true
10 U 683357 5588169	1066 m	63 m	177° true
10 U 683358 5588069	1055 m	100 m	182° true
10 U 683317 5588243	1062 m	179 m	349° true
10 U 683239 5588313	1079 m	105 m	314° true
10 U 683142 5588273	1083 m	105 m	249° true
10 U 683037 5588290	1083 m	106 m	281° true
10 U 682975 5588202	1080 m	108 m	217° true
10 U 682944 5588101	1080 m	105 m	199° true
10 U 682898 5587996	1078 m	115 m	206° true
10 U 682890 5587789	1071 m	208 m	184° true
10 U 683088 5587528	1065 m	327 m	145° true
10 U 683171 5587505	1056 m	86 m	107° true
10 U 691145 5636941	372 m		
10 U 691145 5636948	362 m	8 m	4° true

9. References


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10. Date and Signature page

I, Jeremy Marlow, of Kamloops, BC do hereby certify that:

- I am a third generation prospector from the city of Kamloops British Columbia.
- I have worked in the mining industry since 14 years of age when I started with Teck Exploration Ltd
- I am the author and am responsible for the preparation of this report
- I acted as the field level one first aid person on site.
- Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 27th day of September, 2013

Respectfully submitted,


Jeremy Marlow

12. COST STATEMENT (See Information Update No. 8 at www.MineralTitles.gov.bc.ca for details on how to complete this section)

A	B			C			D			E			F	
WORK ACTIVITY	* TRAVEL / TRANSPORTATION (people and equipment to and from worksite)			LABOUR cost per person (supervisor labourers, etc)			EXPLORATION EQUIPMENT (all found rate including operator)			FOOD/ LODGING (only include costs while working on claim)			OTHER (must be an applicable cost)	
	Type	km	Rate /km	Type	Hours	Rate /hr	Equipment	Hours	Rate /hr	Person	# Days	Rate /day	Description (include Rates)	Cost
Prospecting	truck 11days													
	11 days	1,760	\$0.52	man days	22	\$350.00				Live out	22	\$50.00		
TOTALS		\$915.20				\$7,700.00						\$1,100.00		

*** Travel / Transportation (cont'd)**

Was a helicopter required to access the property? YES NO

If your travel/transportation total was **standard (ground)** access, the allowable limit is capped at **20% of columns B,C,D,F** \$1,760.00

If your travel/transportation total required **helicopter** access, the allowable limit is capped at **50% of columns B,C,D,F** \$4,400.00

TOTAL VALUE CLAIMED	
Total costs from columns C, D, E, F:	\$ 8,800.00
Total allowable transportation costs:	\$ 915.20
Total value claimed as assessment:	\$ 9,715.20