ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Geochemical Report on the Dry Lake Property

TOTAL COST: $4686.78

AUTHOR(S): Paul Hoogendoorn, Peter Palikot
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): None
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5450314 / May 23rd 2013 : 5453908 / Jun 13th 2013 : 5454823 / Jun 19th 2013 : 5464066 / Aug 21th 2013

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

PROPERTY NAME: Dry Lake

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 680165, 680168, 839813, 840337, 840404, 936275

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: None

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen
NTS / BCGS: 92H/10
LATITUDE: 49 ° 38 ' 53 "
LONGITUDE: 120 ° 34 ' 13 " (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 10 EASTING: 675400 NORTHING: 5502350

OWNER(S): Paul Hoogendoorn, Peter Palikot

MAILING ADDRESS:
#103 – 9820 102nd Avenue, Fort St. John, B.C. V1J 2E1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Paul Hoogendoorn Peter Palikot doing business as *"Tatla Mining Partners"*

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REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

Nicola group, Allison pluton, Allison fault, copper, gold, zinc, soil geochemistry, porphyry

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
2542, 4083, 4084, 4416, 4738, 8184, 29762, 29096, 33357

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil	18 32 element ICP- OES 11 Au	680165 840404 840337 680168 936275	**$4,467.74**
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	**$4,467.74**

Geochemical Report

on the Dry Lake Property

Similkameen Mining Division – British Columbia

NTS Map: 92H/10

Mineral Tenures: 680165,680168,839813,840337,840404,936275

UTM Zone 10 - 5502350 x 675400

49°38'53"x 120°34'13"

Event Numbers:

5450314, 5453908, 5454823, 5464066

Registered Owners:

Paul Hoogendoorn, FMC #144909

Peter Palikot, FMC #249322

Operator:

P. Hoogendoorn & P. Palikot

dba *Tatla Mining Partners*

Authors:

P. Hoogendoorn & P. Palikot

August 18, 2013 Port Coquitlam, B.C.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a soil geochemical survey performed on the *Dry Lake* mineral tenures in 2013. The Dry Lake mineral tenures are owned and operated jointly by the authors. As of the date of this report, the Dry Lake property consisted of 8 tenures totaling 335 hectares. The property is located north of Princeton, British Columbia.

The assessment work described in this report was conducted over 4-man-days on May 19 and 20, 2013. Geochemical soil sampling was performed on three east-west survey lines which crossed the Mackenzie Creek valley at a right angle.

The objective of this sampling was to follow up on two modestly enriched (9 and 10 ppb Au) multi-station gold-in-soil responses that were identified from a 2012 soil sampling traverse.[1] The gold responses of interest (samples #95557-58-59 and #95560-61-62) were obtained from composite samples that each comprised the aggregated contents of three 50-metre spaced B-horizon soil stations. While the 9 and 10ppb responses constituted a relatively low magnitude of enrichment, the anomalous zone was felt to have an adequate areal extent to warrant additional work.

The 2012 and 2013 geochemical prospecting appears to be the first time gold assaying and 32-element analysis was performed on soil samples from the project area. In the 1970s, soil geochemistry (testing for copper) and geophysics identified several targets in the Mackenzie Creek area, but there is no record of follow-up drilling or trenching.

The 2013 assessment work also included the inspection and rock sampling of a manganese, magnetite and iron oxide enriched outcrop. This outcrop was located near the far eastern property boundary, in the northeast corner of tenure #839813. It appears that this outcrop had only recently been exposed by borrow pit construction. It was considered prospective in the field due to the presence of alteration minerals and iron oxide and possible manganese oxide mineralization. Silt samples and chip fines taken from this outcrop proved anomalous for copper and gold, though no visible mineralization was encountered.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report includes a description of the 2013 assessment program undertaken on the Dry Lake mineral tenures. The results from this exploration work are presented in this report for the purposes of complying with Assessment Reporting guidelines.

Since the 2013 work was a follow-up to the authors' 2012 work program, the reader is encouraged to consult the 2012 Assessment Report #33357 Geochemical Report on the Dry Lake Property.

This report also provides a compilation of relevant historical exploration results from the Dry Lake Property. These are summarized to give context to the current work. Historical exploration results were obtained from online public records maintained by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. While historical records are believed to be accurate, there has, in general, been no attempt to verify those reported results. Historical information is provided in a summarized fashion, and the interested reader should assess such information only in the context of the original source reports, taken as a whole. The placement of certain historical work is subject to some degree of mapping imprecision.

[1] Transect A, described in Assessment Report #33357

LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

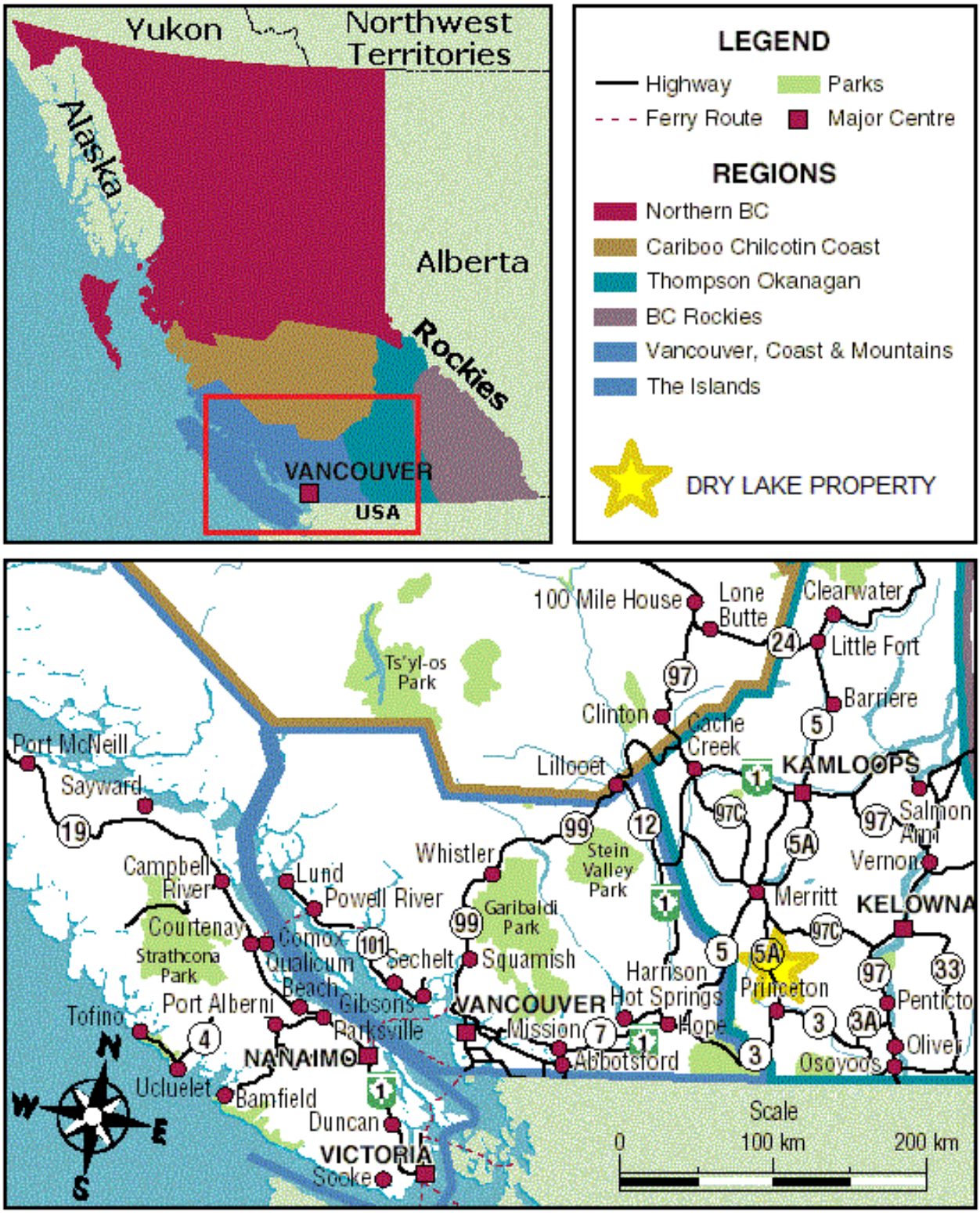

Figure 1 Location Map Dry Lake Property

Location

The Dry Lake Property is located 1 kilometer (km) northeast of Hwy 5A in south-central British Columbia. It is in the Similkameen Mining District, approximately 20 air kilometres from Princeton. The nearest community with services is Princeton, which is a regional mining centre and has all services necessary for an exploration program. Merritt is located 50 air kilometers north along Hwy 5A.

Subject to receipt of water drawing rights, water sufficient for an exploration or drilling program is available from either the relatively large Allison Valley watershed or, seasonally, from Mackenzie Creek on the property. Electricity and gas are available along the Hwy 5A corridor.

The property is in an area with a long-history of resource extraction, Mineral exploration is on-going in the region. In fact, the so-called Princeton-Aspen Grove district has been reinvigorated with the recent re-evaluation of prospects that had sat largely dormant for a generation.

Access

Access to the Property is via provincial highway 5A and the Delrich Forest Service Road network. The property is approximately 25 driving kilometres north of Princeton, B.C.

Travelling 9.2 road-kilometers north up Hwy 5A from Princeton (from the junction with the Hope-Princeton Highway), turn east (right) on the Summers Lake Road at 679544E x 5489960. Proceed northeast approximately 5.6 road kilometres to 680569E x 5494104N, and turn left (north) on a gravel resource road. This forms part of the Delrich FSR network. Head uphill about 4.6 kilometres to 678518E x 5496021N. Continue heading northwesterly from that junction approximately 6km and one will enter the property across the southern boundary of 839814.

From the Delrich FSR, forestry roads and trails provide pick-up truck access to much of the Property. The bush roads are free of snow, and are therefore readily passable, from approximately April – November, though patches of snow can remain at the higher elevations until May.

Figure 2 Valley bottom on mineral claim 840404

Travelling south from Merritt or Kelowna, one can alternatively access the property via the Ketchan Lake and Hornet Forest Service road networks, accessed north of the village of Allison Lake from Highway 5A.

Physiography

The Property is located within the “dry-belt” of the Thompson Plateau. It is within a semi-arid region of south-central B.C. The landscape is characterized by mountainous plateaux and steep north-south running valley drainages.

The Property is on the northeast side of the Allison Creek valley. The Allison Creek valley drains, consecutively, Allison Lake, Borgeson Lake, Dry Lake, Laird Lake and the surrounding mountains. The valley runs southeast-northwest in the project area, at an elevation of approximately 830m. Land through this narrow valley is used in places for ranching and recreation. In general, the dominant topographical orientation is north-south, with the slight “dog-leg” in the Allison Creek Valley at Borgeson Lake being a noted exception to that heuristic.

Mountains rise steeply from the Allison Creek valley, levelling off to more gentle terrain at elevations of >1,400 meters above sea-level. The valleys of tributary creeks feeding into Allison Valley can be deeply incised. This is the case with Mackenzie Creek, with a channel cut 150 meters below local elevation.

The area is forested with pine, balsam and spruce. Ponderosa pine is present at the lower elevations while lodgepole pine dominates the higher plateau. Deciduous growth is generally limited to creeks (underbrush) and sunnier exposures along road-cuts. The area has a number of cut-blocks, including a large recently logged area on the western end of Line 2400. The land is also used for cattle grazing. The southwest-facing slopes in the project area are sufficiently well-lit to allow grass underfoot, though abundant pine blowdown is a hindrance.

A gas pipeline and powerline pass near the eastern border of the Property.

Temperatures range from -30^{o} to +30^{o}C, with annual precipitation averaging in the order of 350 mm, of which approximately 40% is typically in the form of snowfall. *(National Climate Data and Information Archive, Princeton weather-station).*

TENURE INFORMATION

The Dry Lake Property is operated by the authors pursuant to an agreement between them. No encumbrance, royalty or similar burden exists on the claims. As at the effective date of this report, the property totalled 335 hectares of map-located mineral tenures.

Tenure Number	Registered Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
680165	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/dec/12	20.9
680168	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/dec/12	62.8
839813	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/dec/12	20.9
840404	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/dec/12	20.9
852964	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	2013/dec/12	20.9
839814	Peter Palikot	092H	2013/dec/12	62.8
840337	Peter Palikot	092H	2013/dec/12	62.7
936275	Peter Palikot	092H	2013/dec/12	62.8
				334.7

Figure 3 Claim Listing Dry Lake Property

Good-standing dates shown above are subject to acceptance of this report.

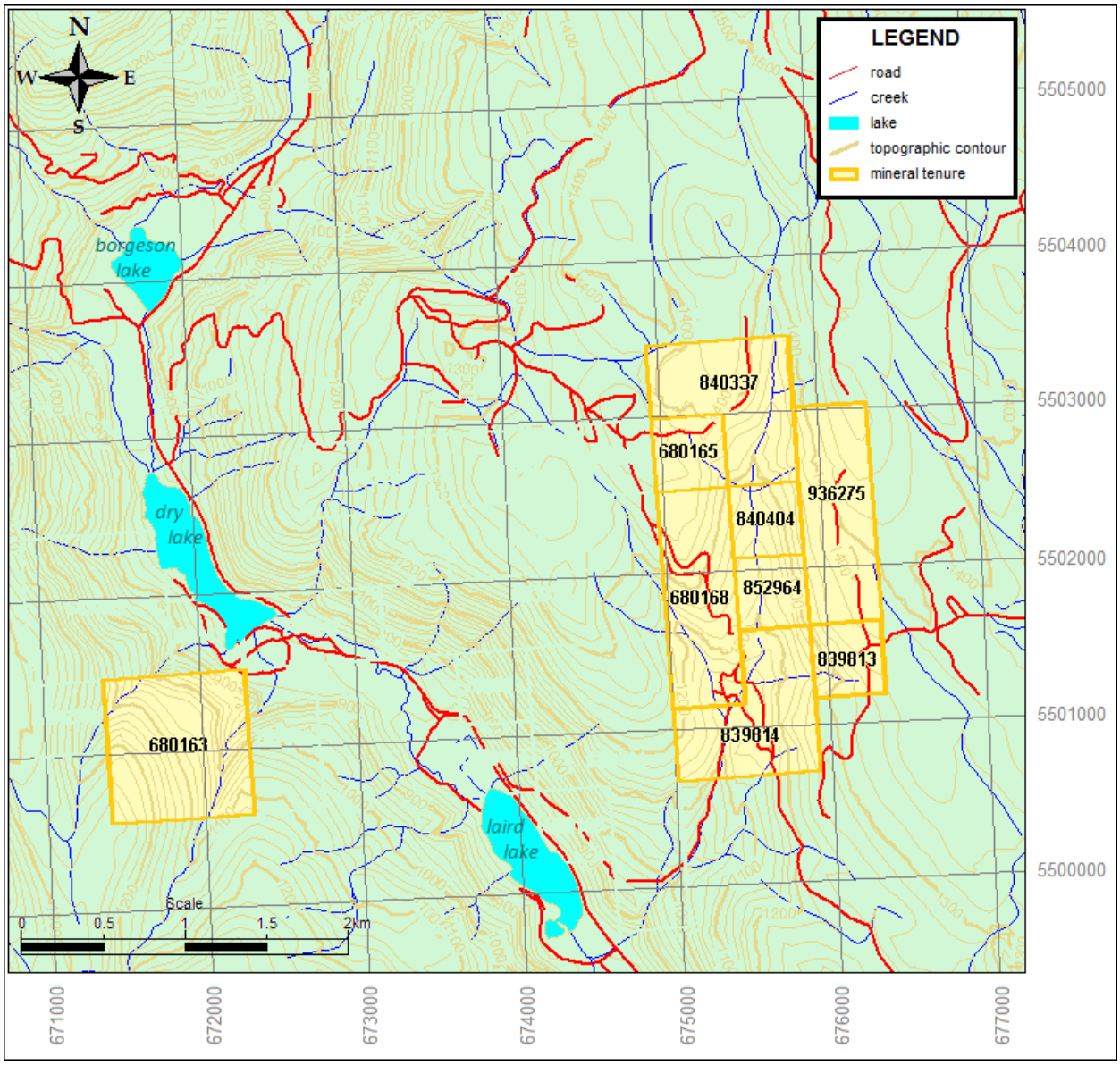

Figure 4 Claim Map Dry Lake Property

To the best of the authors' knowledge, all surface rights in the project area remain with the Crown.

HISTORY

Regional Exploration

The belt of Nicola volcanic rocks between the U.S. border and Merritt has seen significant exploration and development for over a hundred years. This has resulted in the development of major mining camps at Copper Mountain and Craigmont.

Exploration in the area has traditionally targeted porphyry copper +/- gold deposits (as at the Axe deposit) or mesothermal/lode gold (as at the Elk Gold mine). In the district, economic mineral deposits are typically associated with plutonism within the Triassic Nicola belt of volcanic rocks.

In the area of the Dry Lake Property, the "Central Belt" of Nicola volcanic rocks, along with associated Mesozoic intrusions, host numerous copper+/-gold occurrences. Within close proximity to the Dry Lake Property, two such prospects are among the more significant:

- the *Axe* porphyry copper (+/- gold) deposit 1km east of the Dry Lake Property; and
- the *Hit and Miss* vein type gold +/- base metals prospects 4 km northeast of the Dry Lake Property

Within the area, major controls on mineralization include: intrusive bodies, long-lived fault systems, and permeable units such as shear zones and breccias.

The Axe deposit is the most advanced mineral occurrence in the district. It is a compelling copper porphyry associated with Triassic to Cretaceous stocks within the Central Belt Nicola volcanic rocks. Several resource areas have been developed by drilling since the 1960s.

The initial development of the Axe deposits in the 1970s triggered significant exploration investments in the area, including geochemical and geophysical exploration of what is now the Dry Lake property.

Numerous showings classified as "volcanic red-bed copper" and/or "polymetallic veins" are also located in the district, according to the MINFILE database. The AT showing, located across the Allison valley from the Dry Lake property (and also owned and operated by the authors), is classified as both a volcanic red-bed copper occurrence and a polymetallic vein occurrence. Little literature is available discussing these occurrence types, or their relationship to the geological history of the belt.

Exploration History: Dry Lake Property

According to provincially-filed Assessment Reports, mineral exploration on what is now the Dry Lake Property dates back to at least 1970. Recorded work programs are listed in chronological order:

Morgan, David, P.Eng. Geochemical Report on the "ON" #1 – 8, 21 – 28, 41 – 44, 49 – 60, 76 – 84 Mineral Claims. For Zone Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.), Vancouver, B.C. : 1970. ***A.R. 2542****.*

Zone Explorations Ltd. carried out a 471 sample B-horizon soil geochemical program extending north (upslope) from Laird Lake. This grid covered the lower reaches of Mackenzie Creek. Soil samples were analyzed for Cu-Zn-Pb-Mo. The 1970 soil grid terminated immediately south of the 2013 survey lines.

The main target identified by this survey was a 1,200 m (open to the northwest) copper and zinc soil geochemical anomaly. It is located southwest of present-day tenures 680168 and 839814. This anomaly is located on the west flank of the ridge which forms the west wall of the Mackenzie Creek valley. Morgan stated: "*the source of these anomalous metal values in the soil may lie uphill to the northeast of the anomalous area*" (7). Accordingly, this anomaly is potentially relevant to the 2013 program.

The Morgan report also identified two low-order soil geochemical zinc anomalies underlying portions of tenures 680168 and 852964 and tenures 839813, 839814 and 936275, respectively. Within these anomalous zones, the spot high was to 123ppm Zn (n=32 average: 65 ppm Zn). The larger of these two zones (approximately 750 m by 500 m, long axis to the north) was on the east slope of the Mackenzie Creek valley several hundred meters south of the 2013 survey lines.

Mark, G. D. Geochemical – Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Magnetometer Surveys, Fan Claim Group. For Equatorial Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1972 ***A.R. 4083***

In 1972 Equatorial Resources Ltd. conducted a soil and magnetometer survey which covered much of the Mackenzie Creek valley north (upstream) of the 2013 survey lines. It appears that the southeast corner of the grid is within the present-day Dry Lake property. The 1972 geochemical soil survey tested for copper-in-soil enrichment. A series of intermittent soil geochemical highs ranging to 170 ppm Cu were identified.

It appears the single station "Anomaly F" (110ppm Cu) was located near the 2013 project area, likely within the Dry Lake property. This anomalous copper-in-soil response was within a broad NE-SW trending zone of magnetic highs. This single station high correlated directly with an anomalous magnetometer response of 55,000+ gammas.

The report also states that "*a limited amount of disseminated chalcopyrite within pyrite is found on the Fan 27 mineral claim*" (p. 4). This may be located within the current Dry Lake property.

This report recommended continued exploration in the southeast portion of the 1972 grid, which covers parts of the present-day Dry Lake property.

The large soil geochemical dataset indicated a muted background copper response. The anomalous threshold was defined as a relatively low 50 ppm Cu with a sub-anomalous cut-off of 30ppm Cu.

Scott, A., and Cochrane, D.R., Geophysical Report on the Reconnaissance Magnetometer Survey, Jay Butterworth, Delta, B.C., 1972 ***A.R. 4084***

In 1972 a large magnetometer reconnaissance survey covered much of the Dry Lake Property. 25 line kilometers of geophysical surveying was conducted.

This work identified a series of large magnetic high responses flanked by steep magnetic gradients. The report suggested that the magnetic highs may be attributable to intrusive bodies, with the Nicola volcanic country rocks having a lower magnetic signature. A north-northwest trending geological "grain" was proposed for the area.

The elongate Anomaly E (magnetic high to 54,400 gammas) appears to be near the 2013 project area (on the east slope of the Mackenzie Creek valley).

Mark, G. D. Geochemical – Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Induced Polarization Surveys Fan Claim Group. For Equatorial Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973 ***A.R. 4416***

In 1973 Equatorial Resources followed up their earlier geochemical and geophysical prospecting with in-fill soil sampling and an induced polarization (IP) survey covering the 1972 grid. Soil samples were only analyzed for copper.

This geochemical soil survey generally substantiated the anomalies identified by the prior program. It expanded the aforementioned Anomaly F to a multi-station anomaly identifiable on three adjacent east-west lines. The expanded Anomaly F was defined by three core responses of 115ppm Cu, 110ppm Cu and 128ppm Cu. On the same lines, anomalies M and N also appear to be within or near the current Dry Lake tenures, north of the 2013 survey.

Soil anomalies F and N were coincident with the IP anomalies 2 and 3. “Anomaly 3”, a chargeability high and resistivity low, was also associated with a low-order self-potential anomaly. “Anomaly 3” appears to be located within present-day tenure 840337 adjacent the 2013 survey lines. This anomaly was considered to be of particular economic interest and warranted a drilling recommendation.

A series of IP and self-potential anomalies follow the course of Mackenzie Creek northward from the Dry Lake property, though the copper-in-soil geochemistry is quite muted.

Malcolm, D. C. Fan Group Geological Report Geochemical Report. For Bronson Mines. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973 ***A.R. 4738***

In 1973 Bronson Mines carried out a soil geochemical survey in the project area. The 494 B-horizon samples obtained were analyzed for copper.

The Bronson Mines grid is believed to have been immediately south of the Equatorial Resources’ 1973 survey (A.R. 4416), and therefore included what is now the southern portion of the Dry Lake property.

The 1973 survey identified a series of irregular geochemical highs to 300 ppm Cu. Although results were generally muted, anomalous values apparently correlated well with the contact zones between granodiorite and metamorphosed volcanic rocks. Furthermore, chalcopyrite was noted within the survey area.

Near the 2013 project area, 114 samples averaged 28ppm Cu, with spot highs of 245ppm, 118ppm, 118ppm and 116ppm Cu. No other elements were analyzed for.

Koffyberg, Agnes, P.Geo. Assessment Report on the Geochemical Soil Survey and Rock Sampling Program, Dry Lake Property. For Candorado Operating Company Ltd. Kelowna, B.C: 2007. ***A.R. 29762***

This work program consisted of limited prospecting and soil geochemistry on what is now the far eastern extent of the Dry Lake Property.

The prospecting program located a previously unreported low-grade copper occurrence in bedrock (the “JB Showing”). This occurrence is located immediately adjacent tenure 680165, beyond its northwestern boundary. This mineralization was not reflected in a small follow-up soil geochemical survey.

Hoogendoorn, P., and Palikot, P. Geochemical Report on the Dry Lake Property For Tatla Mining Partners, Langley, B.C: 2012. ***A.R. 33357***

In 2012, Tatla Mining Partners performed an initial geochemical evaluation of the Dry Lake property, which at the time was significantly larger. This work included soil sampling along the so-called "Transect A", which cut across the Mackenzie Creek valley at 130^{o} east of north. This soil sampling traverse projected southeast from the JB Showing, cutting the Mackenzie Creek valley at an oblique angle.

Soil samples from every three consecutive stations (taken at 50metre stations) were dried and sifted. The fines (silt) from each station were aggregated on the basis of equal mass (33 grams per sample) with the fines from two adjacent stations to form a single 99g composite sample. Each of these aggregated samples was assayed. Accordingly, the reported geochemical results from Transect A represent the average of three constituent stations.

The key results were two adjacent composite samples that tested 9ppb Au and 10 ppb Au. These results indicated the presence of either (a) a 300 lineal metre zone (50 metre/station x 3 stations/sample x 2 samples) with persistent gold-in-soil enrichment averaging 9.5ppb or (b) a 300 lineal metre zone with two moderate spot highs (theoretical maximum of 30 ppb Au) against a very low gold in soil background.

Since either scenario was considered prospective, additional sampling was recommended for the anomalous area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dry Lake Property lies within the Quesnellia terrane, a belt of primarily Triassic-Jurassic rocks accreted to the ancestral continental margin by the Cretaceous period.

Quesnellia belongs to the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of the Canadian cordillera. This terrane is characterized by Triassic-age volcanic rocks which have been intruded by numerous Jurassic to Cretaceous complexes, including several of batholithic scale.

In southern British Columbia, this terrane is highly productive. Intrusion related hydrothermal mineralization (porphyry) has proven economic at Copper Mountain, Afton/Ajax, Brenda, Craigmont and the world-class Highland Valley camp.

Regionally, the oldest bedrock unit consists of Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola group. These volcanic rocks are grouped into three "belts" of distinct lithological characteristics and geographic distribution. Much of the Dry Lake Property is reportedly underlain by basaltic and andesitic rocks of the "Central belt" (Preto, 1976).

Within the Nicola belt numerous intrusive bodies of Jurassic to Tertiary age are recognized. The contact zones of these intrusions are regionally prospective, and host numerous mineral occurrences in the area. One such intrusion is the Late Triassic to Jurassic Allison Pluton, the eastern extent of which is on or near the Dry Lake property.

On the western margin of this belt, the Nicola Volcanic rocks are locally overlain by younger volcanic rocks (i.e. the Cretaceous Spences Bridge volcanic flow rocks). Elsewhere in the belt, Princeton-group Eocene sediments overlay significant portions of the Triassic volcanics, and are locally coal-bearing.

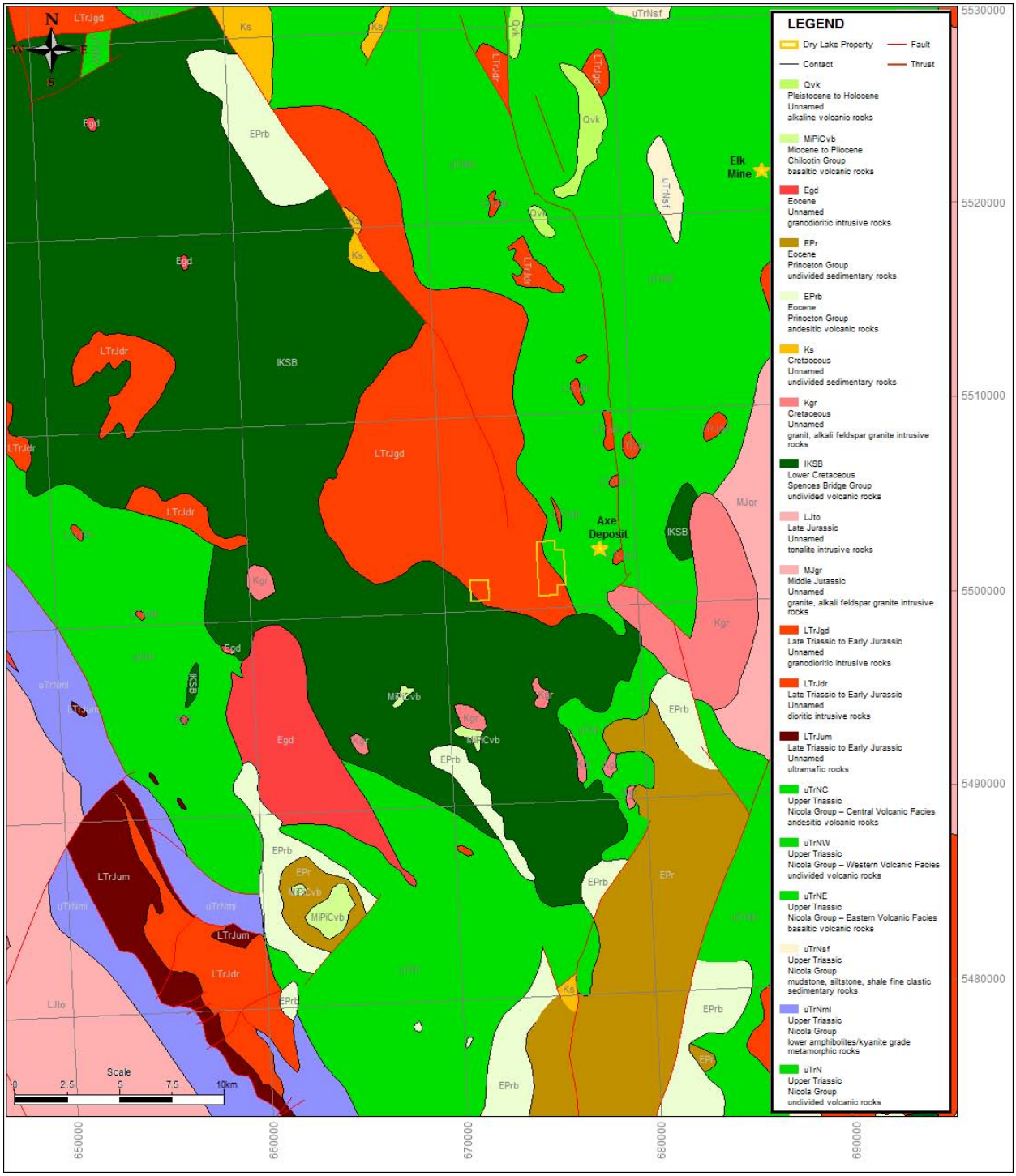

Figure 3 Regional Geolory Dry Lake Property

In the area of the Dry Lake property, deposition of the Central Belt is believed to be related to the parallel, long-lived “Allison” and “Summers Creek-Alleyne” fault systems. These faults are believed to have been the loci of Triassic volcanism, and remained active in subsequent epochs, controlling the deposition of

subsequent intrusive bodies from Triassic through Cretaceous time. Topography reveals these fault traces through much of the belt. According to Bulletin 69, these faults: "*are interpreted to represent an ancient, long-lived rift system which determined the extent and distribution of Nicola rocks and along which basins of continental volcanism and sedimentation formed in Early Tertiary time"* (p. 5).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology section is based primarily on the B.C. Geological Survey database provided on MAPPLACE, and the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' Bulletin 69: Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton.

The Dry Lake Property is underlain by the eastern edge of the Allison Lake pluton, an intrusion of grano-dioritic rock of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age, and older volcanic country rock of the Nicola group. The contact between the Allison Lake plutonic rocks and the older Triassic volcanic rocks is mapped as passing near the Mackenzie Creek valley.

Nicola group rocks in the area are described as andesitic to basaltic flows, with Allison Lake plutonic rocks comprising reddish biotite-hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite (Preto, 1976).

The Allison Creek fault runs north-south in the general area, near the plutonic-volcanic contact zone. MAPPLACE shows the fault as terminating somewhat north of the Dry Lake Property, though at least one later worker described it as continuing south towards Dry Lake (White, 1980).

Property Mineralization

No MINFILE occurrences are recorded in the current Dry Lake Property.

Several minor instances of mineralization are noted in the Assessment Reporting catalogue:

- Mention is made in Assessment Report 4738 of "chalcopyrite" mineralization within the 1973 soil survey area, appearing to be within the current boundaries of Dry Lake property.
- Mention is made in Assessment Report 4083 of "chalcopyrite" mineralization in the former Fan 27 claim, believed to be in the area of present-day tenure #840337 or #936275.

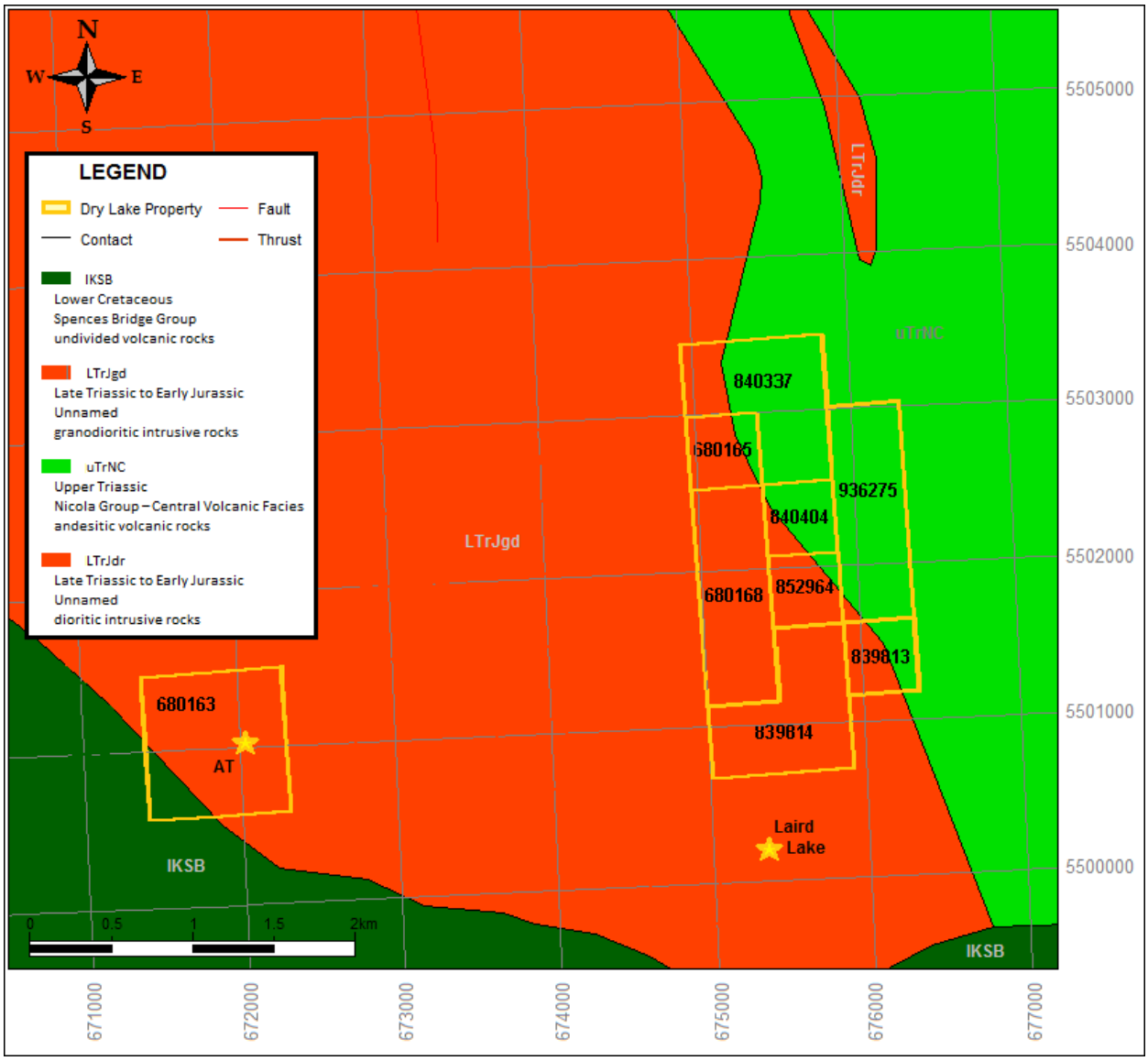

Figure 4 Local Geology Dry Lake Property

2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Soil Survey

Procedures

Soil samples were taken at 50 meter stations along the three lines. Soil was sampled from the B-horizon, typically at a depth of 10 – 25 centimeters. Sample pits were dug by mattock, samples were retrieved with a metal garden trowel, and station locations were flagged in the field.

Samples were stored in paper Kraft bags, each labelled with a sample number. A corresponding sample tag was placed in the bag, and the UTM location and sample description were written and stored on a duplicate sample tag in a book.

Soil samples were hung up in the paper Kraft bags and air-dried. Once samples were dry they were sifted through a 20-mesh (1/20th of an inch, or 1.27mm) metallic sieve. A randomized 30g sample of minus 20-mesh fines was drawn from each sample and aggregated with equal mass samples from two adjacent sample pits to form a single 90g composite sample.

Aggregation was used to reduce assay expenditures. Given the grassroots nature of the project, it was felt that such an aggregated assaying method would be suitable for the purposes of preliminary geochemical assessment.

The information obtained from an aggregate sample taken from three 50 meter spaced pits is appreciably more valuable than the information gleaned from a single 150 metre spaced station. This distinction is relevant when comparing results from the Dry Lake work with conventional geochemical datasets.

Below the organic layer, soil typically constituted a fairly homogenous, dry sand-silt medium, and gravel/boulder content was, overall, fairly low. The organic horizon was generally thin, as is typical of this physiographic environment.

Analysis

Aggregated samples were submitted to Pioneer Laboratories Inc. in Richmond, B.C.

All samples were submitted for 32 element inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analysis. Pursuant to laboratory procedures, a 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3mL aqua regia, and diluted to 10 mL with water for testing.

Samples deemed to be higher potential, based on the results of the 32 element analysis or other factors, were re-submitted for gold analysis. 10 of the 17 samples were submitted for gold analysis. For gold analysis, a 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, extracted by methyl isobutyl ketone, and analyzed by atomic absorption to a 1 ppb limit.

Samples were selected for gold analysis based on a fairly qualitative, inductive evaluation that considered such factors as: base metal content (eg copper, iron, arsenic) and proximity to favourable 2012 sample sites.

Results

Key results from the soil survey were as follows:

- 6 adjacent sample sites (analyzed by 2 composite samples) generated modestly sub-anomalous gold-in-soil averages of 7ppb and 5ppb. These soil samples were taken from the west end of Line 2400, near an area returning 10ppb and 9ppb Au from the 2012 “Transect A” soil survey.
- The three samples assayed from the valley bottom stations on each line (9 sample pits in total) returned between 66pm and 93ppm Zn. The 84ppm average zinc response from 9 stations compares favourably to the magnitude of the zinc-in-soil anomaly identified by Zone Explorations Ltd in 1970 southeast of Line 2200.
- One sample (comprising silt from three consecutive stations, 5700E-5750E-5800E on Line 2200) had a copper response of 30ppm. 30ppm was the threshold for sub-anomalous enrichment defined by an earlier operator (Marks, A.R. 4083).

Line 2550 *(0.55km east west line from 675150E x 5502550N to 675700E x 5502550N)*

- The northernmost line consisted of 12 stations, from which 4 aggregate samples were composited and submitted for assay. This survey line crossed Mackenzie Creek near station 550E +2550N (sample ID #286519).

- The only result of note was sample 286519-20-21, which returned 93ppm Zn, the highest zinc result from the program.

- No geochemical targets were identified on the line.

Line 2400 *(1.00km east-west line from 675150E x 5502400N to 676150E x 5502400N)*

- The middle line consisted of 21 stations, from which 7 aggregate samples were composited and submitted for assay. This survey line crossed Mackenzie Creek near station 5550E + 2400N (sample ID #286538).

- This line tested, in part, an area which had been identified as anomalous for gold-in-soil in the 2012 field program.

- The westernmost sample on Line 2400 yielded a sub-anomalous response of 7ppb Au and the highest copper value on the line, being 28 ppm. The adjacent sample yielded a modestly sub-anomalous 5ppb Au. This constitutes a six station average of 6ppb Au, and affirms that this area has an elevated gold-in-soil concentration.

Line 2200 *(0.85km east-west line from 675100E x 5502200N to 675950E x 5502200N)*

- The southernmost (downstream) line consisted of 18 stations, from which 6 aggregate samples were composited and submitted for assay. This survey line crossed Mackenzie Creek near station 5550E+2200N (sample ID #21020).

- No priority geochemical targets were identified from the southernmost line, though results from the eastern portion of the line may warrant follow-up.

- The far eastern end of the line (stations 5700E to 6000E) had the two highest barium results (μ=282ppm Ba, compared to an average of all other samples of 138ppm). This six station (two sample) cluster also included:
    - the highest arsenic sample (30 ppm);
    - the highest copper sample (30ppm),
    - the highest magnetite response (0.45%);
    - the highest manganese response (563ppm);
    - molybdenum responses of 2ppm and 3ppm, respectively.

- The three easternmost samples were assayed for gold; no enrichment was detected.

General observations on geochemistry

(1) Zinc

On each line, the highest zinc-in-soil value was obtained from the topographically lowest sample sites – i.e. the samples taken from the valley bottom. This raises the question as to whether the higher zinc values reflect surficial conditions, or whether (perhaps) the mild zinc-in-soil enrichment and the valley course are both attributable to some common causal factors, such as a preferentially erodible geological structure or permissive lithology.

The zinc results obtained from the valley bottom samples were:

- Line 2200 – Sample 21020-21-22: 92ppm Zn
- Line 2400 – Sample 286539-40-41: 66ppm Zn
- Line 2550 – Sample 286519-20-21: 93 ppm Zn

These zinc-in-soil results exceeded the results from two stream sediment samples taken nearby from Mackenzie Creek in 2012 (samples #95569 and 95570). This may indicate that locally B-horizon material and stream sediments have different origins, or it may prove insightful in assessing metal dispersion/distribution in surficial sediment.

(2) Response ratios

The element with the highest response ratio (calculated in this instance as maximal value divided minimal value) was phosphorus. In the samples assayed, phosphorus content ranged from 0.01% (sample #21014-15-16, centrepoint station 5300E + 2200N), on the west bank of the valley to 0.53% from sample #286542-43-44 (centrepoint station 5800E + 2400N) and sample #21017-18-19, (centrepoint station 5450E +2200N).

Sulfur also had a modest response ratio, with the highest sample (0.038%) exceeding the lowest value sample (0.006%) by almost 7 times.

Arsenic, with values ranging from 5ppm to 30ppm, had a response ratio of 6 times. The two southernmost lines had the highest arsenic responses: samples aggregated from stations 5600E + 5650E + 5700E on Line 2400 and 5700E + 5750E + 5800E on Line 2200 both returned 30ppm from sites low in the valley. Arsenic enrichment was not sympathetic with gold - the two 30ppm arsenic responses returned background 3ppb and 1ppb Au, respectively. Arsenic content was one factor relied upon when deciding which samples to submit for gold assay, though in hindsight the lack of correlation suggests that this is not an ideal criterion.

(3) Correlations

Key correlations within this small geochemical dataset are as follows:

	Copper	R^2
Strontium	0.65	0.42
Sulfur	0.56	0.32
Iron	0.49	0.24
Lead	0.53	0.28

Figure 5 Key correlations with copper

	Zinc	R^2
Nickel	0.61	0.37
Manganese	0.53	0.28
Magnetite	0.48	0.23

Figure 6 Key correlations with zinc

Given that copper and zinc values were not particularly enriched, caution should be used in considering correlation data.

Outcrop prospecting

New forestry road construction exposed iron-oxide stained volcanic rock at 676325E x 5501503N, in the northwest corner of tenure 839814. Prospecting this new outcrop exposure revealed an abundance of iron-oxide staining, but no copper was noted. However a new borrow-pit exposed what appeared to be an iron-oxide stained outcrop with a band of manganese staining. It appeared that this outcrop was not visible prior to the recent excavation. Even then, considerable effort was required to remove sloughed in till to fully expose this interesting bedrock.

This extent of the altered outcrop was exposed by cleaning away the excess till by shovel and breaking fresh rock by pick-axe and hammer. Once swept clean, the outcrop was investigated for economic minerals (none visible), and chip samples were obtained.

Each chip sample comprised broken rock and a considerable quantity of loose sediments from a line marked by a measuring tape. Care was taken to ensure that material was extracted from the length of the chip sample in constant proportion, to avoid bias. A 20mm screen was used to sort out larger rocks in the field, and the gravel and silt passing the 20mm screen was retained.

Descriptions of each chip sample are provided on the following page. Samples 286510 to 286513 were taken in a continuous line in sequential order from north (left, facing the outcrop) to south (right, facing the outcrop).

Sample ID	286510
Sample Length	59cm
Sample description	Outcrop consists of andesite, blue-grey on fresh surfaces. From north to south, outcrop contains unidentified purple mineral on fracture faces grading to moderate pyrite in zone of more intense fracturing. Andesite shows moderate silicification and quartz content.
Sample ID	286511
Sample Length	58cm
Sample description	Zone of more intense fracturing. High content of the same unidentified purple mineral (manganese oxides? +/- hematite?) within steeply dipping (0-20^{o}) 3 to 5 cm wide bands and along fracture faces. Secondary epidote-chlorite alteration; some iron oxides on fracture faces. Volcanic rock appears to be more mafic, with fewer quartz inclusions than 286510 and almost a serpentine appearance.
Sample ID	286512
Sample Length	58cm
Sample description	This chip sample crossed the sharp divide between a zone of the same purple alteration mineral noted in 286510 and 286511 and a zone containing a white clay mineral (unidentified) and intense iron oxide. Between these two zones is a 1-2cm near vertical dipping (5-10^{o}E) zone of distinct highly decomposed pink clay. This sample contains minor epidote-chlorite.
Sample ID	286513
Sample Length	58cm
Sample description	Basic blue green volcanic rocks with minimal inclusions. Contains parallel 2-3 cm wide bands of fairly flat dipping (70^{o} to 80^{o} E) material rich in iron oxides and minor quartz-calcite veins (<1cm wide).

Figure 7 Chip sample descriptions

Figure 8 Chip sample locations. Flagging tape is approximately 2.5cm across (short axis)

Several kilograms of material from each sample station interval was obtained in this fashion, collected in a poly bag and labelled in the field. Upon return from the field, the contents of each bag were allowed to dry and were sifted through a 20-mesh screen. The minus 0.05" fraction was retained – this comprised till, decomposed rock, fault gouge and other sediments obtained in the collection of the chip sample. These sediments were abundant in the fractured rock, as can be seen in the pictures..

30g of minus 20-mesh fines were randomly drawn from each sample and aggregated to form a single 120g composite sample (labelled #286510-11-12-13) This material provided a reasonably representative sample of silt and sediments taken in proportion from across the outcrop face. This sample returned enriched geochemical responses, as follows:

	Geochemical Response
Copper (ppm)	129 ppm
Gold (ppb)	12 ppb
Iron (%)	7.32 %
Manganese (ppm)	2701 ppm
Arsenic (ppm)	39 ppm
Calcium (%)	4.33 %
Phosphorus (%)	1.76 %
Magnetite (%)	1.06 %
Strontium (ppm)	64 ppm
Zinc (ppm)	91 ppm

Figure 9 Select analytical results from combined chip sample

The zinc response was consistent with the B-horizon results described in the Zone Explorations Ltd. soil survey (A.R. 2542). However, the copper value from this sample exceeded the local response detected by that survey. This inconsistency was also noted in 2012, in respect of nearby sample 95582-83. It raises the possibility that copper responses may be muted in the B-horizon locally, and that alternative soil strata may therefore be useful sampling media in the project area.

The high calcium and iron responses are mildly encouraging as they may indicate the presence of porphyry-type alteration minerals. Given the visible iron-rich outcrop and mafic banding, it was speculated that the outcrop could be prospective for banded-iron or iron-oxide-copper-gold gold enrichment distal to the Axe porphyry, but the modest 12ppb gold response discouraged that unlikely conjecture.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite a few encouraging results, the program was, overall, disappointing.

(1) No priority geochemical targets were identified in the Mackenzie Creek valley between northings 5502200N and 5502550N.

(2) No elevated copper-in-soil responses suggestive of blind economic mineralization were obtained from B-horizon sampling.

(3) The cluster of adjacent sub-anomalous gold-in-soil responses (5-10ppb) identified in 2012 and 2013 is a secondary target. The gold response, while compelling in its persistence across numerous stations, is downgraded by the lack of accompanying copper values.

Adjacent samples defining this area are as follow:

Sample	Centrepoint Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Year
286530-31-32	675199	5502396	7	2013
286533-34-35	675348	5502403	5	2013
95557-58-59	675292	5502600	9	2012
95560-61-62	675385	5502481	10	2012
286525-26-27	675194	5502553	3	2013

Figure 10 Select Au results from soil samples

These samples define a 5+ hectare area, open to the west, where the 15 soil samples have an average gold response of 6.8ppb Au.

(4) Sediments associated with the altered outcrop prospected in tenure 839813 had an encouraging elevated copper-gold response. Porphyry alteration minerals were also observed in the outcrop. Nevertheless, this outcrop is downgraded to a secondary exploration target because of: the lack of visible copper mineralization, the unexceptional geochemical values, and the lack of an associated B-horizon response in the historical Zones Exploration dataset.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because no primary targets were identified, and because the 2013 work does not suggest that a standalone orebody exists in the project area, additional work in the present economic environment is only recommended with the utmost of caution.

Exploration investments on the two secondary geochemical targets are only recommended (a) conditional on development programs progressing concurrently in the district (such as at the adjacent Axe deposit), and (b) if exploration at Dry Lake is conservatively staged and risk managed.

Subject to the above qualifications, the following work programs may be considered:

- Continue Line 2400 westward, and carry out in-fill soil sampling in the area of the 5ppb – 10ppb gold-in-soil values. Subject to acquiring additional tenures, this extended survey line should be tied into “Transect C” (from 2012), a 3-station line that included values to 62-ppm Cu and 9-ppb Au.

- Submit the unaggregated soil fractions from Line 2400 west of station 5500E for individual assay.

- Soil survey an approximately 16 station mini-grid from the site of sample 286510-11-12-13-extending northwest to include 2012 sample 95582-83. Test both the B and C-horizon material and compare copper values.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days		
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Peter Palikot	May 19th and 20th 2013	2.0	$350.00	$700.00
Paul Hoogendoorn	May 19th and 20th 2013	2.0	$350.00	$700.00
				$1,400.00
Office Studies	**List Personnel**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Sample preparation	Peter Palikot	1.50	$250.00	$375.00
Program planning	Paul Hoogendoorn	0.25	$250.00	$62.50
Literature search	Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot	0.25	$250.00	$62.50
Database compilation	Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot	0.50	$250.00	$125.00
General research	Paul Hoogendoorn	1.00	$250.00	$250.00
Report preparation	Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot	4.50	$250.00	$1,125.00
				$2,000.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Personnel**			
Geochemical Soil and Silt Sampling	Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot			
Reconnaissance Prospect	Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot			
Geochemical Surveying		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Sample Preparation (dry, crush, split, pulverize)		18.0	$2.15	$38.70
ICP-OES (32 Elements by aqua regia)		18.0	$8.75	$157.50
Au by Fire Assay		11.0	$8.80	$96.80
				$293.00
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
kilometers and fuel		985.5	$0.54	$532.17
				$532.17
Food and Supplies		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Meals				$102.75
Poly bags		15.0	$1.00	$15.00

Flagging tape	4.0	$0.32	$1.28
Rice bags	2.0	$0.85	$1.70
Kraft bags	75.0	$0.27	$20.25
Sample tag book	1.0	$20.00	$20.00
Other supplies			$14.09
			$175.07
Equipment Rentals	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Lab tools and equipment (scales, screens and measuring tools)	1.5	$5.00	$7.50
Field tools and equipment (2 GPS, axe, 2 shovels, 2 bear spray, chain saw, 2 camera and other hand tools)	2.0	$30.00	$60.00
			$67.50
		TOTAL Expenditures	**$4,467.74**

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AUTHORS' CERTIFICATES

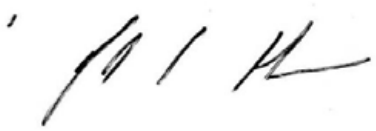
Paul Hoogendoorn

I Paul Hoogendoorn, of Fort St. John, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I did visit the Dry Lake Property and did conduct the work as described in the above report.

(2) I did coauthor the above report and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.

(3) I did complete the MINE 1001 course at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 2002, and I have been active as a prospector since 2008.



Paul Hoogendoorn August 18, 2013

Peter Palikot

I Peter Palikot, of Maple Ridge, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I did visit the Dry Lake Property and did conduct the work as described in the above report.

(2) I did coauthor the above reports and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.

(3) I have been a prospector since 2008.

Peter Palikot August 18, 2013

APPENDIX I – SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Sample Number	Lab Sample				Type	Bag (field)	Location		Description												Field Description
	Comp (g)	Total (g)	Sample	Bag (lab)			East	North	Color	Silt	Soil	clay	Sand	Homo	Gravel	Angular gravel	Pebble	Oxidized	Organic	Local	
21011	30	90	21011-12-13	2200N △5100+100	soil	2200N+△5100	675103	5502203	brown orange	√	√		√	√		√		√	10cm	top of hill	
21012	30				soil	2200N+△5150	675147	5502201	brown	√	√			√					3 cm	10 slope	more silty than adjacent pits
21013	30				soil	2200N+△5200	675204	5502196	brown	√	√			√					2 cm	5-10 slope	minor gravel
21014	30	90	21014-15-16	2200N △5250+100	soil	2200N+△5250	675251	5502202	brown	√	√			√					5 cm	10 slope	
21015	30				soil	2200N+△5300	675295	5502200	brown		√			√		√		√	5-10 cm	60 slope	3 m down slope of road
21016	30				soil	2200N+△5350	675346	5502198	brown	√	√			√					5 cm	15-20 slope	
21017	30	90	21017-18-19	2200N △5400+100	soil	2200N+△5400	675393	5502200	brown	√	√			√					3-5 cm	20 slope	some sand (minor)
21018	30				soil	2200N+△5450	675454	5502197	brown	√	√								3-5 cm	flat bottom of hill	lots of roots, some sand
21019	30				soil	2200N+△5500	675501	55021859	brown orange	√	√		√	√					2-3 cm	10 slope base of seed tree	moderate sand
21020	30	90	21020-21-22	2200N △5550+100	soil	2200N+△5550	675555	5502192	brown orange					√					3-5 cm	10 slope top of bench above creek	10 m to creek west side
21021	30				soil	2200N+△5600	675607	5502197	brown	√	√			√						1-2 slope west	5 m elevation above creek
21022	30				soil	2200N+△5650	675653	5502205	brown orange	√	√										3 cm black organic 10-5 cm band organic silt sand graded abruptly to brown tan silt sand. Sampled brown tan.
21023	30	90	21023-24-25	2200N △5700+100	soil	2200N+△5700	675701	5502203	brown	√	√			√					5-10 cm	30 slope	
21024	30				soil	2200N+△5750	675761	5502205	brown	√	√				√				up to 1 cm, 1-3 cm	60 slope	
21025	30				soil	2200N+△5800	675798	5502190	brown	√	√								1-3 cm	60 slope	lots of rubble, pink granite rubble
21026	30	90	21026-27-28	2200N △5850+100	soil	2200N+△5850	675849	5502189	brown	√			√						3-5 cm	top of sharp ridge west side of NS gully	pink rubble- granite
21027	30				soil	2200N+△5900	675892	5502212	brown	√	√			√					5 cm	10	top of hill; boulders presemt
21028	30				soil	2200N+△5950	675947	5502202	brown orange	√	√								1-3 cm	15 slope	
286530	30	90	286530-31-32	2400N △5150+100	soil	2400N+△5150	675151	5502403	light brown	√	√			√					2-3 cm	top of ravine	dry light texture
286531	30				soil	2400N+△5200	675199	5502396	orange brown	√	√			√			small	√	10 cm	10 E slope	
286532	30				soil	2400N+△5250	675243	5502403	brown	√	√		√	√					5-10 cm	20 E slope	dry
286533	30	90	286533-34-35	2400N △5300+100	soil	2400N+△5300	675296	5502397	brown	√	√		√	√					5-10 cm	15 E slope	Dry
286534	30				soil	2400N+△5350	675348	5502394	brown tan	√	√			√					10 cm	flat bench	Dry, light texture

286535	30				soil	2400N+△5400	675402	5502400	light brown					√					5 cm	3 SE slope	dry ,light texture
286536	30	90	286536-37-38	2400N △5450+100	soil	2400N+△5450	675454	5502397	brown	√	√			√					3 cm	flat bottom of hill (valley)	moist
286537	30				soil	2400N+△5500	675499	5502395	brown	√	√		√	√					10 cm	2 slope	
286538	30				soil	2400N+△5550	675544	5502407	brown	√	√		√	√						60 slope	west side of creek
286539	30	90	286539-40-41	2400N △5600+100	soil	2400N+△5600	675600	5502407	brown	√	√			√					3 cm	2 slope	moist, east of creek
286540	30				soil	2400N+△5650	675653	5502399	brown	√	√			√					3 cm	3 slope sw	east of fence, damp
286541	30				soil	2400N+△5700	675697	5502401	brown	√	√			√					1-3 cm	10 slope sw	Taken before steep section of hill
286542	30	90	286542-43-44	2400N △5750+100	soil	2400N+△5750	675753	5502397	brown tan	√	√			√					5-10 cm		base of steep hill
286543	30				soil	2400N+△5800	675809	5502409	brown tan					√					5 cm	65 slope	
286544	30				soil	2400N+△5850	675848	5502397	brown	√	√			√			√		3 cm	20-30 slope W	similar texture to #45 several boulders from 5cm to melon sized
286545	30	90	286545-46-47	2400N △5900+100	soil	2400N+△5900	675903	5502397	brown tan	√	√			√			√		3 cm	25 slope	3 cm pebbles
286546	30				soil	2400N+△5950	675957	5502401	brown tan	√	√			√			√		3 cm	across ravine from 47	up to 5 cm pebbles
286547	30				soil	2400N+△6000	676002	5502401	brown tan					√					5 cm	10 slope, north wall of small ravine	“brown sugar” texture
286548	30	90	286548-49-50	2400N △6050+100	soil	2400N+△6050	676049	5502399	brown	√	√			√		√			5 cm	6m east up hill from road	1 cm gravel
286549	30				soil	2400N+△6100	676106	5502402	brown	√	√			√					5 cm	5 slope	in clear cut , roots
286550	30				soil	2400N+△6150	676158	5502404	brown	√	√			√					15 cm	east side of road	side of stump 3m from road
286527	30	90	286525-26-27	2550N △5150+100	soil	2550N+△5150	675151	5502546	brown	√	√	√		√					3-5 cm	flat top of hill	
286526	30				soil	2550N+△5200	675194	5502553	brown	√	√			√					5 cm	top of ridge	
286525	30				soil	2550N+△5250	675246	5502545	brown	√			√	√					10 cm	5 ne slope	
286524	30	90	286522-23-24	2550N △5300+100	soil	2550N+△5300	675305	5502561	orange red	√			√			√			10 cm	20 slope ne	lots of an gravel, blow down clearing
286523	30				soil	2550N+△5350	675360	5502549	brown	√			√			√			15 cm	top of ridge	gravel up to 2cm , park land
286522	30				soil	2550N+△5400	675393	5502547	brown	√	√	√		√		√	√		10 cm	35 slope n	Gravel (lots), min clay
286521	30	90	286519-20-21	2550N △5450+100	soil	2550N+△5450	675443	5502552	brown	√	√	√		√			√		10cm	20 s slope	min clay
286520	30				soil	2550N+△5500	675501	5502559	brown	√	√	√		√			√		10 cm	20 s slope	minor clay, minor peb
286519	30				soil	2550N+△5550	675554	5502553	brown	√	√								thicker	flat	7m east of creek
286518	30	90	286516-17-18	2550N △5600+100	soil	2550N+△5600	675611	5502549	light brown	√	√	√		√	√					20 w slope	Fine silt, brown
286517	30				soil	2550N+△5650	675654	5502552	brown	√			√	√		√	√			30 slope	unstable soil, pebbles 15 cm
286516	30				soil	2550N+△5700	675698	5502549	brown	√	√			√							

APPENDIX II - LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Report No. 2131200

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Au Analysis - 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA to 1 ppb detection.

TATLA MINING PARTNERS
Project: **Dry Lake**
Sample Type: **Pulps**

Analyst
Report No. **2131209**
Date: Jul 23, 2013

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Au ppb
21020-21-22	1
21023-24-25	1
21026-27-28	2
286510-11-12-13	12
286519-20-21	2
286522-23-24	2
286525-26-27	3
286530-31-32	7
286533-34-35	5
286536-37-38	2
286539-40-41	3

Report No. 2131209

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103 - 2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604) 231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

TATLA MINING PARTNERS

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Al, B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Tl and limited for Na and K.

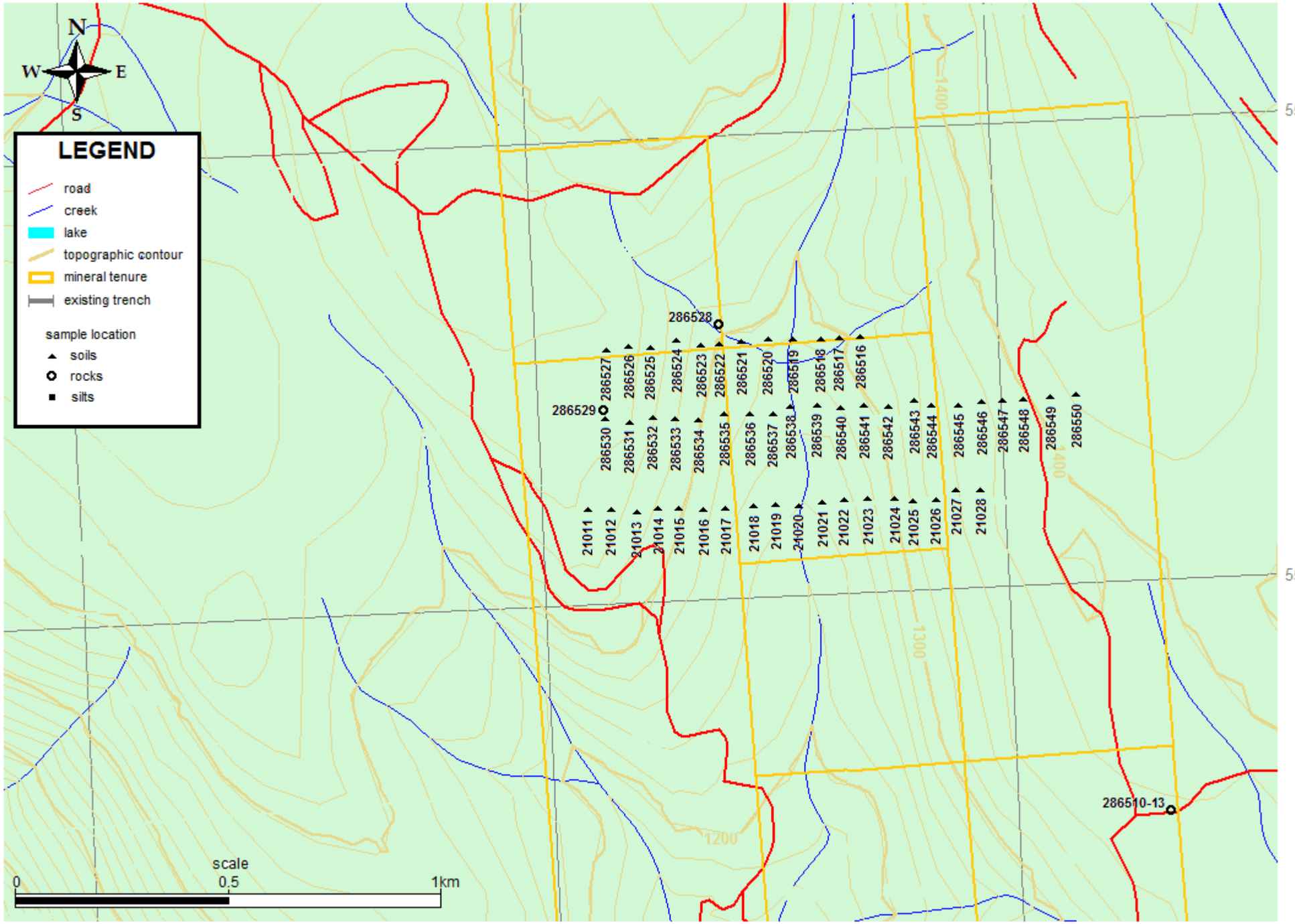
Analyst

Project: Dry Lake
Sample Type: Soils

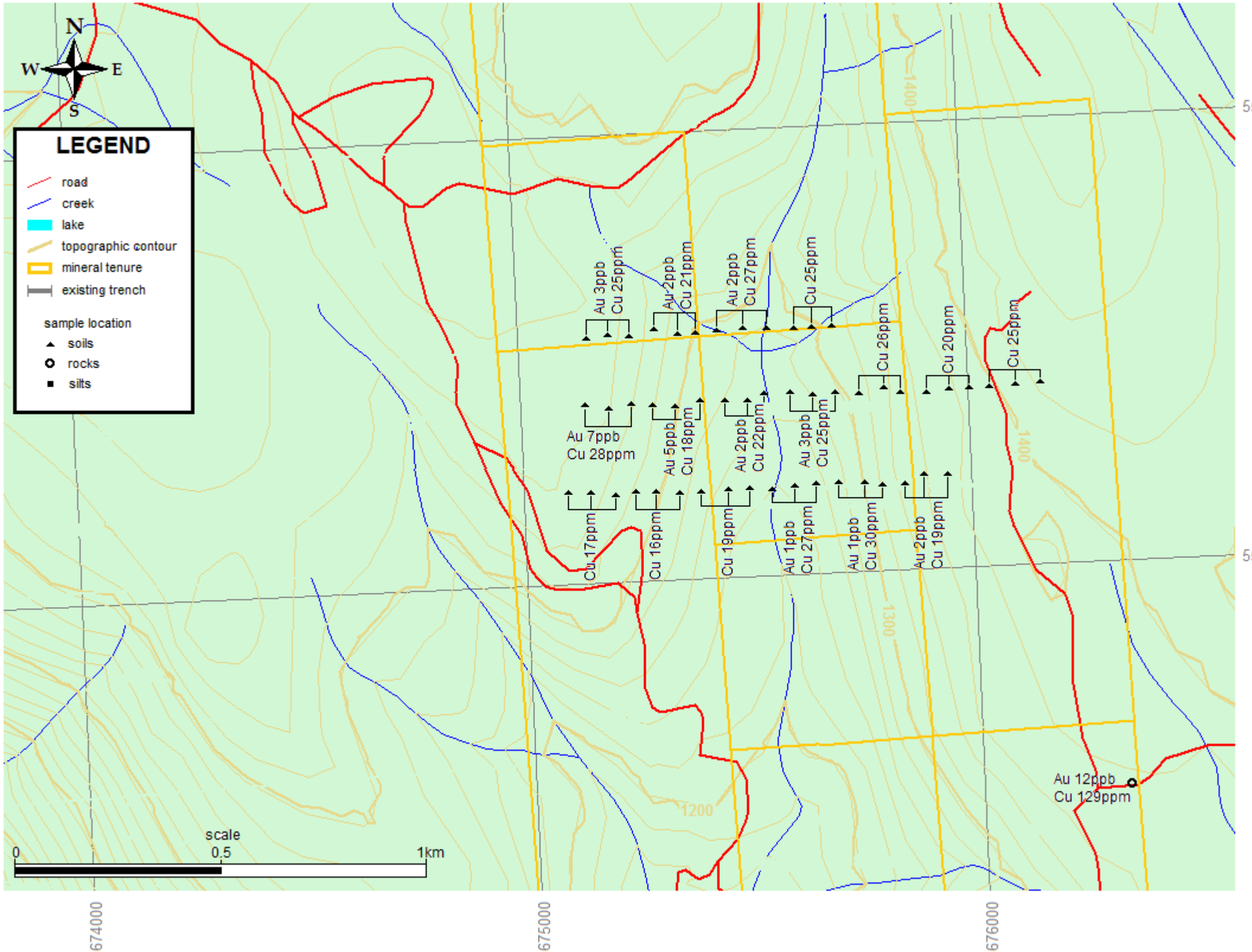
Report No. 2131200
Date: June 21, 2013

ELEMENT / SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Tl %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
21011-12-13	.2	.96	5	<5	123	<10	.29	<1	5	9	17	1.93	.07	.34	365	1	.01	7	.22	11	.01	<2	<2	14	<5	.04	<5	53	79
21014-15-16	.3	1.06	6	<5	115	<10	.30	<1	7	10	16	2.25	.08	.43	321	1	.02	8	.01	10	.02	<2	<2	15	<5	.05	<5	65	64
21017-18-19	.2	1.28	5	<5	170	<10	.26	<1	8	11	19	2.13	.06	.38	488	1	.03	9	.53	11	.01	<2	<2	16	<5	.05	<5	53	68
21020-21-22	.3	1.47	6	<5	174	<10	.27	<1	7	10	27	2.14	.06	.38	469	1	.03	11	.11	15	.03	<2	<2	17	<5	.06	<5	46	92
21023-24-25	.3	1.53	30	<5	272	<10	.38	<1	9	11	30	2.60	.14	.45	417	2	.01	9	.10	14	.02	2	<2	23	<5	.07	<5	54	67
21026-27-28	.2	1.66	6	<5	292	<10	.36	<1	8	9	19	2.33	.10	.39	563	3	.03	10	.36	17	.01	<2	<2	20	<5	.05	<5	48	75
286516-17-18	.2	1.32	5	<5	129	<10	.37	<1	7	13	25	2.54	.08	.38	422	1	.01	7	.48	14	.04	<2	<2	22	<5	.08	<5	62	57
286519-20-21	.2	1.61	14	<5	162	<10	.40	<1	8	15	27	2.63	.09	.39	484	1	.03	8	.38	15	.03	<2	<2	24	<5	.08	<5	64	93
286522-23-24	.2	1.76	6	<5	140	<10	.31	<1	9	11	21	2.87	.08	.32	368	1	.04	7	.04	13	.02	<2	<2	21	<5	.06	<5	88	58
286525-26-27	.3	1.08	14	<5	121	<10	.24	<1	6	16	25	2.10	.06	.30	250	1	.03	8	.03	11	.02	<2	<2	15	<5	.05	<5	55	38
286530-31-32	.3	1.71	6	<5	166	<10	.30	<1	6	10	28	2.45	.06	.34	400	1	.03	7	.14	16	.03	<2	<2	20	<5	.05	<5	70	54
286533-34-35	.2	1.21	11	<5	144	<10	.24	<1	5	9	18	1.96	.05	.28	431	2	.03	5	.40	13	.02	2	<2	16	<5	.05	<5	51	56
286536-37-38	.1	1.24	9	<5	143	<10	.35	<1	6	11	22	2.36	.06	.31	416	1	.02	6	.28	14	.03	<2	<2	18	<5	.06	<5	58	46
286539-40-41	.2	1.25	30	<5	113	<10	.34	<1	8	10	25	2.46	.06	.41	357	1	.02	7	.40	15	.03	<2	<2	21	<5	.08	<5	63	66
286542-43-44	.2	1.14	5	<5	105	<10	.38	<1	7	12	26	2.63	.06	.40	367	1	.02	6	.53	13	.03	<2	<2	20	<5	.07	<5	64	52
286545-46-47	.1	1.22	8	<5	92	<10	.32	<1	6	11	20	2.33	.05	.30	308	1	.01	7	.30	12	.01	<2	<2	19	<5	.07	<5	59	55
286548-49-50	.3	1.59	12	<5	168	<10	.37	<1	8	10	25	2.32	.12	.31	489	1	.03	6	.46	17	.01	<2	<2	22	<5	.06	<5	53	55
286510-11-12-13	.2	1.62	39	<5	141	<10	4.33	<1	26	33	129	7.32	.10	1.06	2701	5	.02	21	1.76	20	.01	<2	<2	64	<5	.01	<5	171	91

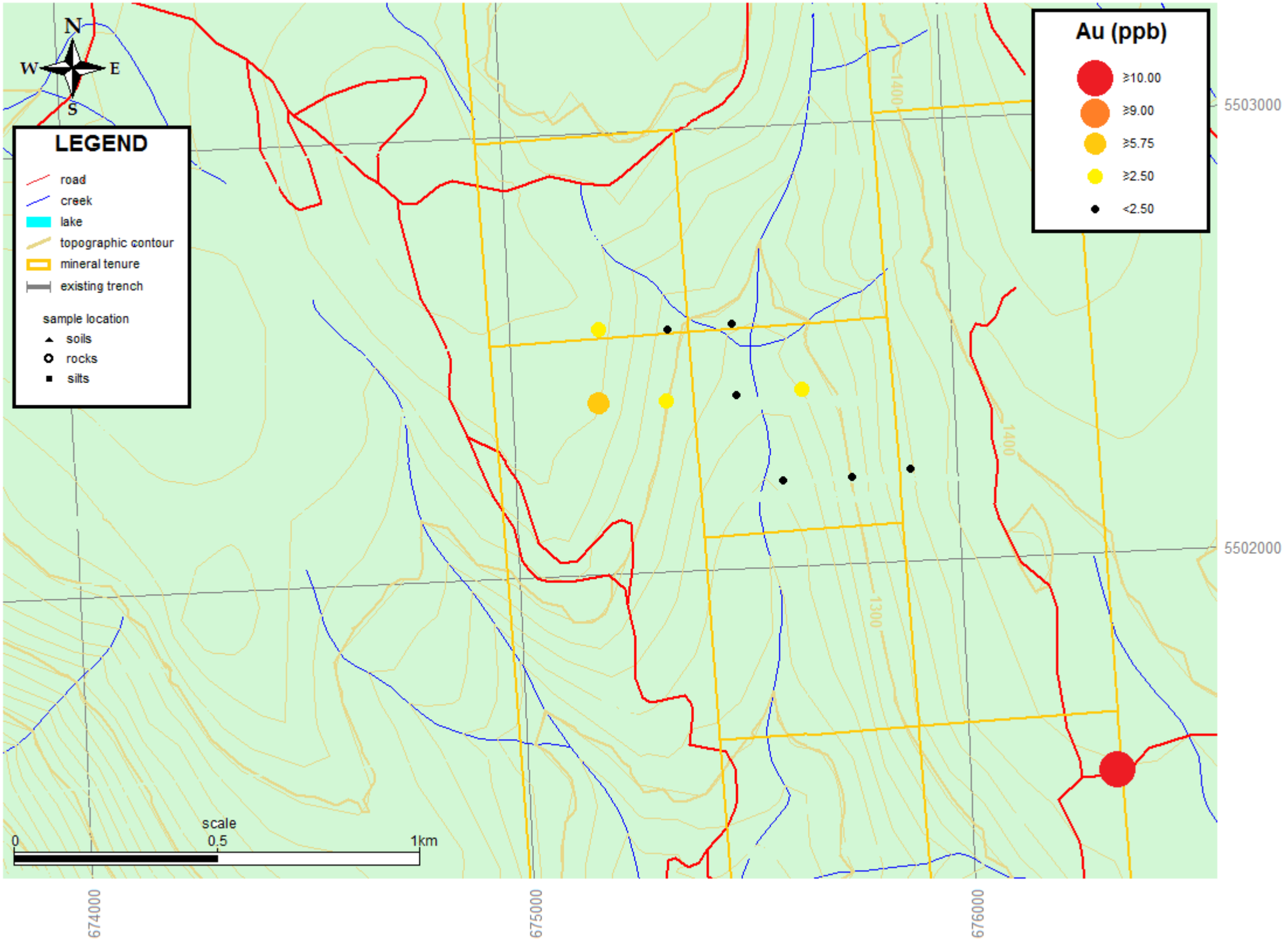
APPENDIX III MAPS - SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



SAMPLE VALUE MAP



Au SAMPLE MAP



Cu SAMPLE MAP