

RICHARD BILLINGSLEY

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5453338)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 504337
of the 17 Tenure

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34270

AG 504337 Claim Group

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Maps 092H.097/.098, 092I.007/.008

5,541,128N, 674,8360E (NAD 83)
(Centre of Work)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Summary	4.
Introduction	5.
Property Description and Location	5.
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	7.
Water & Power	8.
History: Property Area	9.
092HNE072 – GOLDEN SOVEREIGN	9.
092HNE073 - BIG SIOUX	9.
092HNE084 – PAYCINCI	9.
History: Property	10.
092HNE036 - COPPER STAR.....	10.
092HNE052 – SKI	10.
092HNE054 – PORCUPINE	11.
092HNE061 – JUNE	11.
092HNE145 – SNOWFLAKE 6	11.
092HNE146 – CONE	12.
092HNE147 –COURT 1	12.
092HNE161 – DOR	12.
092HNE267 – SNOWFLAKE 10	12.
092HNE268 – SNOWFLAKE 7	12.
Geology: Regional	13.
Geology: Property Area	13.
092HNE072 – GOLDEN SOVEREIGN	13.
092HNE073 - BIG SIOUX	13.
092HNE084 – PAYCINCI	14.
092ISE084 – MINT	15.
Geology: Property	15.
092HNE036 - COPPER STAR.....	16.
092HNE052 – SKI	15.
092HNE054 – PORCUPINE	16.
092HNE061 – JUNE	16.
092HNE145 – SNOWFLAKE 6	17.
092HNE146 – CONE	17.
092HNE147 –COURT 1	18.
092HNE161 – DOR	18.
092HNE267 – SNOWFLAKE 10	18.
092HNE268 – SNOWFLAKE 7	20.
Mineralization: Property Area	20.
092HNE072 – GOLDEN SOVEREIGN	20.
092HNE073 - BIG SIOUX	21.
092HNE084 – PAYCINCI	21.
092ISE084 – MINT	21.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

	page
Mineralization: Property	22.
092HNE036 - COPPER STAR.....	22.
092HNE052 – SKI	23.
092HNE054 – PORCUPINE	23.
092HNE061 – JUNE	24.
092HNE145 – SNOWFLAKE 6	24.
092HNE146 – CONE	25.
092HNE147 –COURT 1	25.
092HNE161 – DOR	25.
092HNE267 – SNOWFLAKE 10	25.
092HNE268 – SNOWFLAKE 7	25.
Structural Analysis	26.
Interpretation & Conclusions	28.
Selected References	30.
Statement of Costs	31.
Certificate	32.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Location Map	5.
Figure 2. Claim Location	7.
Figure 3. Claim Map from Google Earth	8.
Figure 4. Claim Map from MapPlace	9.
Figure 5. Claims, Geology, Index & Minfile Map	19.
Figure 6. Indicated Lineaments on Tenure 504337	26.
Figure 7. Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Figure 5	27.
Figure 8. Cross Structural Locations on Google Earth	28.

TABLES

Table I Tenures of Porcupine 504337 Claim Group	6.
Table II Location of Two Minfiles and Approximate Location of Cross Structures	28.

SUMMARY

The 17 claim 7,726 hectare AG 504337 claim group ("Property") is situated within the Intermontane belt of rocks traversing the extent of British Columbia which hosts some of the most historic and/or currently productive copper mines of North America such as at Copper Mountain, Craigmont, Afton/New Afton, and the Highland Valley/Lornex; all within 70 kilometres of the Property.

The AG 504337 claim group is located within the historic Aspen Grove Camp in southern British Columbia where mineral exploration has been explored for since the early 1900's. The result was the discovery of an abundance of variable sized workings on mineral zones occurring predominantly as skarns, volcanogenic, polymetallic veins, and as porphyry mineralization within the Central Belt of the Nicola volcanic which has a greater intrusive activity than the paucity of intrusives in the Eastern Belt.

The mineral zones, each documented in the BC government Minfile directory, currently remain as mineral showings, mineral prospects, or developed prospects. Some are classed as past producers, but solely based on limited production, usually by hand sorting and shipping of the higher grade material.

With the numerous mineral indications in the area and the favourable geology, the discovery potential for a substantial economic mineral resource in the area is substantial.

The 17 claim Porcupine property covers 10 documented Minfiles with one (Court 1 Minfile 092HNE147) on Tenure 504337, the subject of the structural analysis as reported on herein. The structural analysis indicated three prime structural directions from which three structural intersections have delineated potential mineral resource situations.

The degree of mineralization and thus the mineral resource potential is often dependent on the degree of fracture intensity as at the Brenda past producer (*Minfile 092HNE047*), where the grade of the orebody is a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. Mineralization decreases outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone.

The three structural intersections located on Tenure 504337 (Figures 5 & 7) would be the location of increased structural activity resulting in a relatively substantial increase of fractures. These locations could be the location for the transport of any mineralized sub surface hydrothermal minerals under pressure to reach the surface and imprint the mineral indicators. These indicators would be subject to interpretation as to a potential economic mineral resource.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Toni 504337 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the 14 Minfile properties as shown on Figure 4 and described herein.

Thus, the three structural intersection locations would be prime prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential sub-surface mineral source. These should be explored and studied utilizing all the historical exploration results of the included Minfile properties.

INTRODUCTION

In May 2013 and June 2013 a Structural Analysis was completed on Tenure 504337 of the 17 claim AG 504337 claim group ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 504337 or other claims of the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from mineral exploration work the writer has done in the Aspen Grove Camp since the 1980's.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located within BCGS Maps 092H.097/.098 and 092I.007/.008 of the Nicola Mining Division, 204 direct kilometres from Vancouver and 26 direct kilometres from Merritt.

Figure 1. Location Map



Property Description and Location (cont'd)

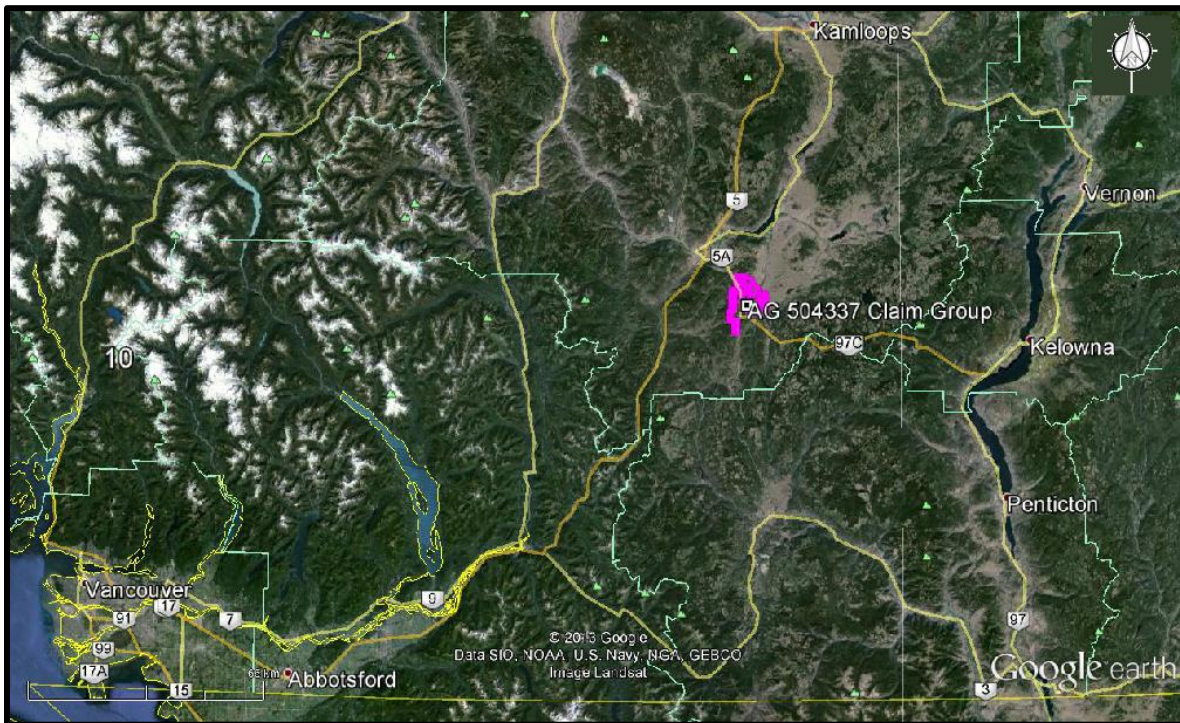
The Property is comprised of 17 claims covering an area of 7726.6712 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
504332	Mineral		20131127	186.775
504333	Mineral		20131127	623.12
504335	Mineral		20131127	457.158
504336	Mineral		20131127	581.861
504337	Mineral		20131127	623.111
524872	Mineral	RED JAY A	20131127	519.016
524873	Mineral	PORCUPINE 1	20131127	518.847
526115	Mineral	RED JAY WEST	20131127	519.249
530397	Mineral	DOR 2	20131127	186.864
530401	Mineral		20131127	124.577
530402	Mineral		20131127	311.4
530407	Mineral	ROBIN	20131127	62.289
558838	Mineral	NEW PORCUPINE 2	20131127	539.5833
559067	Mineral	NEW EAST 1	20131127	560.939
559068	Mineral	NEW EAST 2	20131127	540.0912
917409	Mineral	ASPEN GROVE WEST 1	20131127	498.469
917410	Mineral	ASPEN GROVE WEST 2	20131127	498.9208
917429	Mineral	ASPEN GROVE WEST 3	20131127	374.4009

Total Area: 7726.6712 ha

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event 5453338.

Figure 2. Claim Location
(from MapPlace & Google Earth)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is southward from Merritt via Highway 5A/97C for 16 kilometres to the northern boundary of Tenure 558838 of the Property. Secondary roads provide access to most general areas of the Property.

Climate

The Property is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C and averaging 8°C. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources & Infrastructure

Merritt, and/or Kamloops, historic mining centres, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in, the Province of British Columbia is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography (cont'd)

Physiography

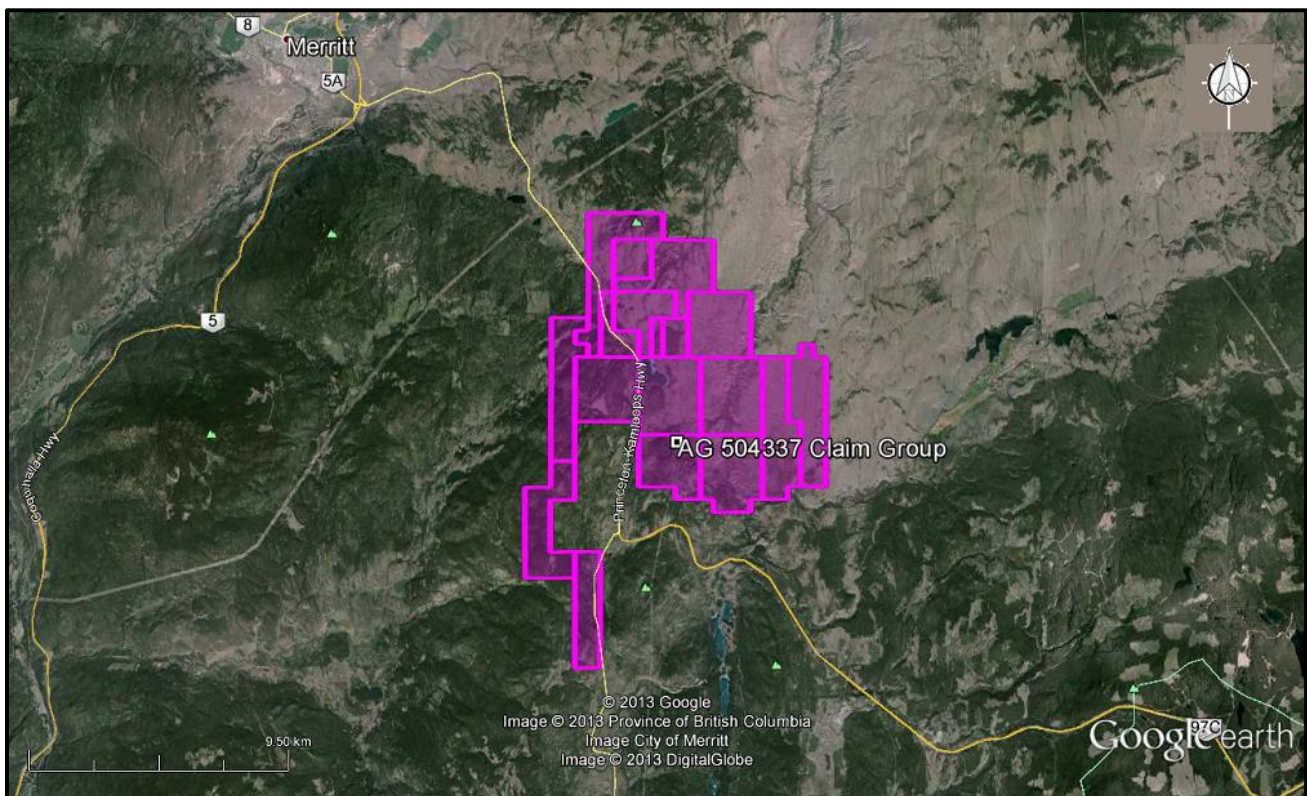
The Property area is of partially forest covered gently to moderately rolling hills. Relief is in the order of 476 metres from 830 metres within a local topographically depressed fault zone in the mid-northeast to 1,306 metres on a forest covered knoll in the mid-west

WATER & POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks which are located within the confines of the property. Water may be scarce during the summer months and any water required for exploratory purposes, would have to be transported.

A high voltage power source is within one kilometre north of the Property.

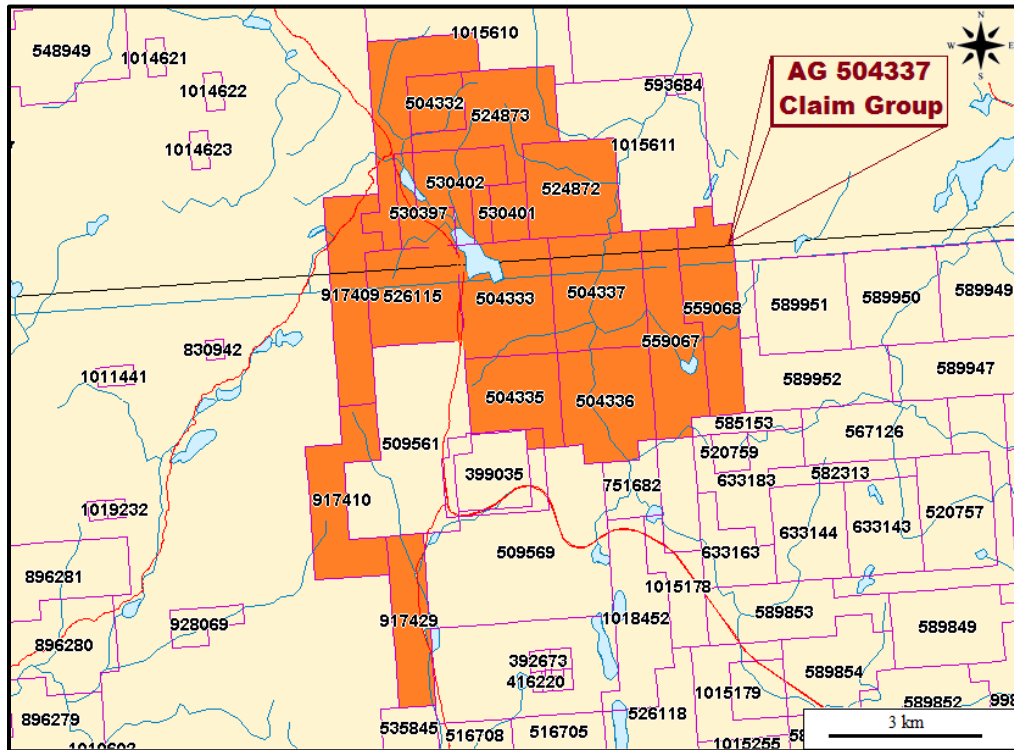
Figure 3. Claim Map from Google



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers on the Property and peripheral to the Property (*Figure 4*) are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to adjoining Tenure 504337 which is the subject of the structural analysis.

Figure 4. Claim Map from MapPlace



GOLDEN SOVEREIGN prospect (Volcanic redbed CuO)

MINFILE 092HNE072

Three kilometres south

The prospect was periodically explored between 1900 and 1913. Nine tonnes of ore grading 5.0 per cent copper were mined in 1916, likely from the high-grade shear zone on the Golden Sovereign claim (Lot 1528). Snowflake Mining Company Ltd. examined the occurrence in 1981.

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE073

Four kilometres south

This deposit was one of the first showings to be explored in the Aspen Grove copper camp. It was staked in 1899, and investigated periodically by H.H. Schmidt up to 1914. One shaft, 10 metres deep, an adit, 46 metres long, and numerous pits and trenches were excavated during this time. Forty-four tonnes of ore were shipped in 1918 grading 9.78 per cent copper and 67.9 grams per tonne silver. David Minerals Ltd., Amax Exploration Inc. and Norranco Mining and Refining completed soil and rock geochemical and geophysical surveys over the deposit between 1968 and 1978. The occurrence was restaked in 1989 after copper mineralization was exposed in a roadcut along the north side of the recently completed Coquihalla Highway (Phase 3 - Okanagan Connector). The deposit was subsequently mapped and sampled by Amex Exploration Services Ltd. in 1990, Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled the area, including the Big Kidd (092HNE074) in 1997.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**PAYCINCI** developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

Five kilometres northeast

The Cincinnatti deposit was first explored by the Bates brothers in the early 1900s. A number of trenches, and one adit 120 metres long, were excavated between 1899 and 1913. Payco Mines Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond and percussion drilling between 1963 and 1967. An additional 15 holes totalling 1000 metres were drilled by Gold River Mines and Enterprises Ltd. in 1973 and Sienna Developments Ltd. in 1979. The deposit was most recently sampled by Pacific Copperfields Ltd. in 1992.

In 1998, Christopher James Gold Corp. optioned the property. Reserves are estimated at 1.8 million tonnes grading 1 per cent copper (Tom Schroeter, 1998).

Rock chip samples assayed up to 0.67 per cent copper and 0.16 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 17277).

HISTORY: PROPERTY**COPPER STAR** past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE036

Tenure 504333 of Property

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

SKI prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE203

Tenure 504336 of Property

The Ski prospect is exposed along the east bank of Quilchena Creek, 2.4 to 2.7 kilometres north-northwest of Pothole Lake and 6 kilometres northeast of the community of Aspen Grove.

This prospect was first explored by Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. The company conducted geological mapping, soil sampling geophysical surveying, trenching and 302 metres of diamond drilling in two holes in 1966 and 1968. An additional three holes totalling 90 metres were drilled by Ballinderry Explorations Ltd. in 1973. The occurrence was prospected and magnetically surveyed by Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. in 1974. Laramide Resources Ltd. sampled and mapped the deposit in 1985.

History: Property (cont'd)**PORCUPINE** developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092ISE054

Tenure 504332 of Property

1966: Amalgamated Resources Ltd. completed an Induced Potential and Resistivity Survey (AR 962) over ground covered by the Porcupine shaft.

1968: Amalgamated Resources Ltd. completed a geochemical survey (AR 1,595) over ground covered by the Porcupine shaft.

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

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

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

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

JUNE prospect (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu; Fe skarn; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE061

Tenure 504336 of Property

The June occurrence consists of minor copper mineralization in part of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton, where exploration dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. It is centred 400 metres west of Quilchena Creek, 3.2 kilometres east of Highway 5A, 6 kilometres northeast of the community of Aspen Grove. The June claims appear to overlap with the Ski claims, which contain mineralization covered by the Court 1 (092HNE147) and Snowflake 7 (092HNE203) occurrences.

SNOWFLAKE 6 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE145

Tenure 504333 of Property

The Snowflake 6 occurrence is a small area of minor copper mineralization in part of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp between Merritt and Princeton, where exploration dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. It is centred on a small cluster of old workings 1 kilometre south of Courtney Lake, 500 metres east of Highway 5A, 6 kilometres north of the community of Aspen Grove (Assessment Report 3555).

History: Property (cont'd)**CONE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)**

MINFILE 092HNE146

Tenure 559068 of Property

The Cone occurrence is a minor copper showing in part of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton, where exploration dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. It is located just northeast of the former Ski group of claims, 3 kilometres east of Quilchena Creek, 9.5 kilometres northeast of the community of Aspen Grove (Bulletin 69; Assessment Report 925).

COURT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE147

Tenure 504337 of Property

The Court 1 occurrence is a minor copper showing in part of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton, where exploration dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. It is located on the former Ski group of claims (particularly Ski 13-16), on a tributary of Quilchena Creek, 3.5 kilometres east of Highway 5A, 7.5 kilometres northeast of the community of Aspen Grove (Assessment Report 925; Preliminary Map 15; Bulletin 69).

DOR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE164

Tenure 524872 of Property

The Dor showing is located 1.8 kilometres north east of Courtney Lake, approximately 18.3 kilometres south east of Merritt.

A number of historic trenches and adits, of unknown age, occur on the property. In the late 1980's Redding Gold Corp. explored the showing. In 2004, G. Diakow prospected the showing under the Fox claims of the Double Loon property.

SNOWFLAKE 10 showing (Volcanic redbed)

MINFILE 092HNE267

Tenure 504336 of Property

This showing is 550 metres west of Quilchena Creek and 6.3 kilometres northeast of Aspen Grove.

SNOWFLAKE 7 showing (Volcanic redbed)

MINFILE 092HNE268

Tenure 504336 of Property

The Snowflake 7 showing is 400 metres southwest of Quilchena Creek and 5.5 kilometres northeast of Aspen Grove.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Aspen Grove geological district is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border and containing the important copper deposits of Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, Afton, in addition to the historic Hedley gold camp.

The Nicola Group has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and litho-geochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshonitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc. The Property is situated within the central belt of the Nicola Group which is bounded on the east by the northerly striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault zone.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers on the Property and peripheral to the Property (Figure 4) are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to adjoining Tenure 504337 which is the subject of the structural analysis.

GOLDEN SOVEREIGN prospect (*Volcanic redbed Cu*)

MINFILE 092HNE072

Three kilometres south

A gentle ridge, trending north-northwest and lying between Tule Lake and Quilchena Creek, is underlain by a sequence of green and red volcanic and laharc breccias, with minor thinly-bedded green tuff, of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units strike northwest and dip 40 to 85 degrees southwest.

BIG SIOUX past producer (*Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au*)

MINFILE 092HNE073

Four kilometres south

This deposit was one of the first showings to be explored in the Aspen Grove copper camp. It was staked in 1899, and investigated periodically by H.H. Schmidt up to 1914. One shaft, 10 metres deep, an adit, 46 metres long, and numerous pits and trenches were excavated during this time. Forty-four tonnes of ore were shipped in 1918 grading 9.78 per cent copper and 67.9 grams per tonne silver. David Minerals Ltd., Amex Exploration Inc. and Norranco Mining and Refining completed soil and rock geochemical and geophysical surveys over the deposit between 1968 and 1978. The occurrence was restaked in 1989 after copper mineralization was exposed in a roadcut along the north side of the recently completed Coquihalla Highway (Phase 3 - Okanagan Connector). The deposit was subsequently mapped and sampled by Amex Exploration Services Ltd. in 1990, Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled the area, including the Big Kidd (092HNE074) in 1997.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**PAYCINCI developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)***MINFILE 092HNE084**Eight kilometres south*

The Cincinnatti deposit was first explored by the Bates brothers in the early 1900s. A number of trenches, and one adit 120 metres long, were excavated between 1899 and 1913. Payco Mines Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond and percussion drilling between 1963 and 1967. An additional 15 holes totalling 1000 metres were drilled by Gold River Mines and Enterprises Ltd. in 1973 and Sienna Developments Ltd. in 1979. The deposit was most recently sampled by Pacific Copperfields Ltd. in 1992.

In 1998, Christopher James Gold Corp. optioned the property. Reserves are estimated at 1.8 million tonnes grading 1 per cent copper (Tom Schroeter, 1998).

Rock chip samples assayed up to 0.67 per cent copper and 0.16 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 17277).

MINT showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)*MINFILE 092ISE084**Five kilometres northeast*

The property lies in the central belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Porphyritic quartz monzonite is the major rock type exposed on the east side of Quilchena Creek. A biotite-rich unit outcrops to the north. The intrusive is called the Quilchena pluton and is a subsidiary stock of the Lower Jurassic Pennask batholith which intrudes the Nicola Group volcanics. The Quilchena Creek fault is a major north-northeast trending fault system which approximately parallels Quilchena Creek. To the west, the monzonitic pluton is overlain by Eocene sandstone and conglomerate which are believed to be the basal member of the Coldwater Formation (Princeton Group). Farther to the west, these sediments are overlain by Pleistocene valley basalts.

The Quilchena pluton exhibits alteration and mineralization characteristics of porphyry copper environments. Three overlapping hydrothermal alteration zones comprise an area with a 1500 metre radius. A central 800 metre wide zone of intense potassic and kaolinitic alteration is characterized by close-spaced microveinlet- fillings of quartz and potassium feldspar.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps the Porcupine 504335 claim group is underlain predominantly by the Central Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (uTrNC). Major regional north-northeasterly trending structures, covered by portions of the Property occur in the north and the west. In the north, the discontinuous Kentucky-Alleyne fault, is in a fault contact between the Nicola volcanics and a dioritic intrusive stock (Tenure 504335) and/or a fault contact between a southeasterly trending band of Pleistocene to Holocene volcanic rocks (Qvk) and a dioritic stock (LTrJdr).

In the west a series of variably northerly oriented short splay faults (?) form a continuous adjoined 12 kilometre fault system with two individual fault sections forming a contact between Nicola volcanics and bands of Cretaceous undivided sedimentary rocks (Ks) which are indicated to be displaced left laterally for approximately four kilometres.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**COPPER STAR** *past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

MINFILE 092HNE036

Tenure 504333 of Property

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

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

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

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

SKI *prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)*

MINFILE 092HNE052

Tenure 504336 of Property

The occurrence is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The Ski occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt of rocks mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillites and limestone. The volcanics are intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. The area is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. East-striking faults are subordinate, and commonly offset intrusive contacts.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**PORCUPINE** developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092ISE054

Tenure 504332 of Property

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

JUNE prospect (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu; Fe skarn; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE061

Tenure 504336 of Property

The June occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt of rocks mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillites and limestone. The volcanics are intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. The area is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. East-striking faults are subordinate, and commonly offset intrusive contacts.

Outcrop exposure of the Nicola Group is sparse in the area around the June occurrence, being mostly visible in trenches. Bedrock consists of green basaltic to andesitic volcanic flows and tuff (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1966; Geology, Exploration and Mining in B.C. 1973).

Propylitic alteration is widespread, with chlorite and local patches of epidote skarn alteration containing secondary clinopyroxene (probably diopside) and garnet (Geology, Exploration and Mining in B.C. 1970, 1973). Potassium feldspar alteration, and limonite or ankerite due to oxidation are also present.

Two prominent fracture sets are evident. One set of fractures and shears strikes east and dips steeply north, and a second set of fractures strikes north and dips steeply east. Numerous quartz veins and veinlets strike west.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**SNOWFLAKE 6** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu

MINFILE 092HNE145

Tenure 504333 of Property

The occurrence is hosted in red and green, augite and/or plagioclase porphyritic flows, breccias, tuffs and laharic deposits of andesitic to basaltic composition (Bulletin 69; Assessment Report 3555). The strata strike northwest and dip southwest. Alteration is generally present, mainly represented by epidote, particularly in fractures, shears and veins. Epidote may be accompanied by calcite, quartz and chlorite.

The occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The Snowflake 6 occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillite and limestone. The volcanics are locally intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age.

The region is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. Two important fault systems in the Aspen Grove area, the Kentucky-Alleyne fault and a splay of the Allison fault, converge just south of Courtney Lake, in the vicinity of the Snowflake 6 occurrence.

CONE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE146

Tenure 559068 of Property

The Cone occurrence is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt of rocks mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillites and limestone. The volcanics are intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. The area is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. East-striking faults are subordinate, and commonly offset intrusive contacts.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**COURT 1** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE147

Tenure 504337 of Property

The Court 1 occurrence is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt of rocks mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillites and limestone. The volcanics are intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. The area is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. East-striking faults are subordinate, and commonly offset intrusive contacts.

The Court 1 occurrence is centred on an outcrop of andesitic to basaltic volcanic rocks in a creek draining into Quilchena Creek (Bulletin 69). This coincides with a copper soil anomaly (Assessment Report 925). These rocks are intruded by aplite dikes (Assessment Report 925). A short distance away there is an outcrop of skarn alteration (Assessment Report 925).

DOR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE164

Tenure 524872 of Property

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic pyroxene and plagioclase-rich andesitic and basaltic flows, breccia, conglomerate and lahar deposits, and comagmatic dioritic intrusions. These are part of the central belt of the Nicola Group which are locally overlain by Pleistocene vesicular olivine valley basalts. The property lies along the Summers Creek-Quilchena fault system which trends north-northeast and has been mapped for over 160 kilometres.

Copper mineralization on the Dor showing is hosted by red volcanic breccia, lahar deposits and brecciated augite porphyritic andesitic flows. Three shallow shafts less than 3 metres deep expose north trending shear or fracture zones carrying calcite and quartz stringers with chalcopyrite, chalcocite and malachite. The sulphides also occur on fracture surfaces and as fine disseminations in the brecciated andesite. Relatively heavy hematite and/or epidote alteration is associated with the mineralization.

SNOWFLAKE 10 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

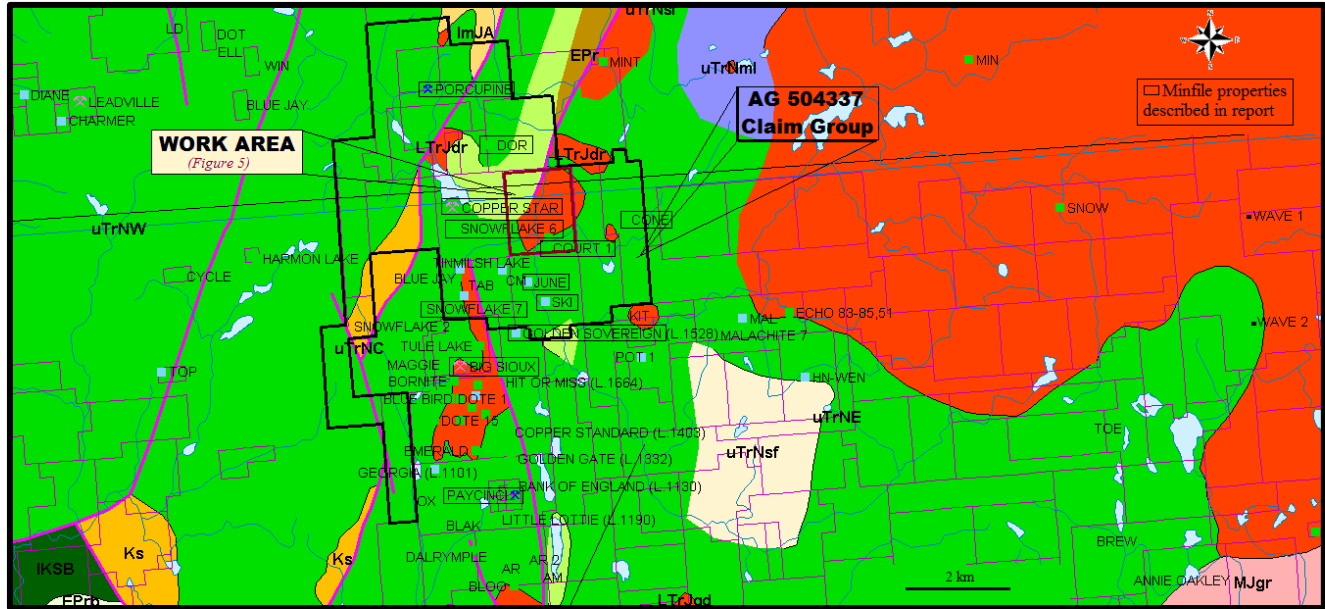
MINFILE 092HNE267

Tenure 504336 of Property

Chalcopyrite and pyrite are hosted in massive grey to green andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

Geology: Property (cont'd)

Figure 5. CLAIMS, INDEX, GEOLOGY, & MINFILE
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND
(For Figure 15)

Pleistocene to Holocene

- Qvk
- Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

- Eastern Volcanic Facies**
- uTrNE
- basaltic volcanic rocks
- uTtNsf
- mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- uTrNMI
- lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

- uTrJum
- unnamed ultramafic rocks
- Central Volcanic Facies**
- uTrNc
- andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

- LTrJgd
- unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks
- LTrJdr
- dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

Geology: Property (cont'd)**SNOWFLAKE 7** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE268

Tenure 504336 of Property

Chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite, with associated malachite, occur in massive green laharc breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers on the Property and peripheral to the Property (*Figure 4*) are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to adjoining Tenure 504337 which is the subject of the structural analysis.

GOLDEN SOVEREIGN prospect (Volcanic redbed CuO)

MINFILE 092HNE072

Three kilometres south

Copper mineralization is confined largely to one horizon of red breccia exposed near the crest of the ridge. The bed strikes 150 degrees, dips 60 degrees southwest, and is about 50 metres wide on surface.

Mineralization consists primarily of disseminated flakes of chalcocite and minor chalcopyrite, occurring in a zone up to 40 metres wide, near the contact with underlying green breccia. The zone is exposed periodically over a strike length of up to 400 metres.

Some chalcopyrite is present in the green breccia, where the red and green breccias are faulted against each other. Pyrite is also reported. A chip sample assayed 0.9 per cent copper, 0.7 gram per tonne gold and 10 grams per tonne silver over 4.6 metres (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1180). A second chip sample assayed 0.25 per cent copper over 3.0 metres (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1913, page 222).

A second, possibly parallel zone of mineralization, 50 metres wide, is exposed about 100 metres west of the north end of the previous zone. A bed of impure limestone, 50 metres wide, separates the two zones. Here, the breccia exhibits some greenish yellow epidote, and yellowish white serpentine. The mineralized zone contains veinlets of chalcocite and blebs and nuggets of native copper up to 22 kilograms in size. Abundant chalcocite and native copper are concentrated along one prominent shear zone, 0.15 to 1.0 metres wide, striking 050 degrees and dipping 75 to 90 degrees southeast. Malachite and minor azurite are developed along two intersecting sets of fractures in the vicinity of the shear.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**BIG SIOUX** past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE073

Four kilometres south

Copper mineralization is exposed along a 300-metre long roadcut and in various old workings north of the roadcut, in an area 500 metres long and 300 metres wide. Mineralization consists primarily of pyrite and chalcopyrite, as disseminations, blebs, fracture fillings, and in calcite and epidote veins. Pyrite also forms thin bands, comprising up to 25 per cent of the hostrock. Malachite occurs along fractures in many surface exposures. Chalcocite forms fracture fillings in one prominent 1.8-metres wide shear zone, striking 075 degrees and dipping 75 degrees north. Minor bornite is also reported. One chip sample taken along the roadcut assayed 3.27 per cent copper, 14.45 grams per tonne gold and 34.1 grams per tonne silver over 10 metres (Assessment Report 20834, page 5).

Channel sampling along a trench analysed 0.223 per cent copper, 0.106 gram per tonne gold and 1.26 grams per tonne silver over 27 metres (Assessment Report 7100, page 11, trench 4). A composite grab sample from the dump of a shaft, excavated in the chalcocite-bearing shear zone, assayed 12.6 per cent copper, 0.7 gram per tonne gold and 82 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1181).

PAYCINCI developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

Eight kilometres south

Hypogene and supergene copper mineralization occurs in green laharic breccia, near the contact with red laharic breccia to the east. This mineralization consists primarily of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite and native copper, accompanied by lesser malachite and azurite, and minor chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite and pyrite. Drilling indicates chalcopyrite becomes more abundant at depth at the expense of chalcocite. This mineralization is exposed along the crest and east flank of a small northerly trending ridge, over a north-south distance of 400 metres.

Drill indicated reserves are 54,000 tonnes grading 0.876 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7654, page 1). Precious metal values are generally low. Six rock samples analysed 1.1 to 2.4 per cent copper, 0.005 to 0.010 gram per tonne gold and 1.3 to 5.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14108, Figure 5, samples 2051 to 2056). One chip sample taken along a trench yielded 0.89 per cent copper over 49 metres (George Cross News Letter No. 90 (May 8), 1992).

MINT showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE084

Five kilometres northeast

The Quilchena pluton exhibits alteration and mineralization characteristics of porphyry copper environments. Three overlapping hydrothermal alteration zones comprise an area with a 1500 metre radius. A central 800 metre wide zone of intense potassic and kaolinitic alteration is characterized by close-spaced microveinlet- fillings of quartz and potassium feldspar. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur as disseminations and are associated with fractures.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Mint showing (cont'd)**

The potassic zone grades into sericitized and kaolinized zones which also host chalcopyrite but have less abundant veins. Occasional epidote-filled veins are suggestive of an outer zone of propylitic alteration. Pyrite occurs throughout the intrusive unit as disseminations and fracture-fillings and it is usually weathered to limonite. Malachite and azurite are on fracture planes surrounding the veins.

Rock chip samples assayed up to 0.67 per cent copper and 0.16 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 17277).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY**COPPER STAR** *past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)*

MINFILE 092HNE036

Tenure 504333 of Property

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

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

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

SKI *prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)*

MINFILE 092HNE052

Tenure 504336 of Property

Mineralization is hosted in hydrothermally altered latite/ andesite porphyry and adjacent weakly skarn altered, thinly bedded andesitic tuffs. The porphyry exhibits argillic, chlorite and sericitic alteration. The tuffs contain epidote, chlorite and minor orthoclase. All units are intensely faulted and fractured. The porphyry is traversed by closely-spaced fractures in several dominant sets, producing a sheeted appearance in outcrop. Narrow quartz veins occupy many of the fractures, which are likely related to the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault, nearby to the west.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**SKI prospect**

Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor molybdenite, primarily in quartz veins and along fractures. Minor disseminated chalcopyrite occurs through the latite. Limonite, malachite and azurite accompany the sulphides in intensely weathered surface exposures. Hematite and magnetite are also reported. Trenching has exposed this copper mineralization over a north-south distance of at least 370 metres. Three rock samples from the trenches analysed 0.4 to 2.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.015 to 0.140 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 13714, Drawing No. 2, samples 923, 924 and 925).

PORCUPINE developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)**MINFILE 092ISE054****Tenure 504332 of Property**

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

The main showing contains a 15 metre deep inclined shaft sunk on a mineralized amygdaloidal, dark grey basaltic flow which is overlain by red tuffs.

Drill indicated reserves are reported as 125,179 tonnes grading 2.0 per cent copper and inferred (possible) reserves as 453,550 tonnes grading 1.9 per cent copper (Northern Miner - 1967, 1969).

Ostler (2009) reports (AR 31,213) that mineralization near the Porcupine main shaft comprises mostly bornite, malachite, and azurite deposited in a matrix of basaltic flow breccia in Late Cretaceous-age Kingsvale group volcanic rocks. The surface exposure of mineralization extends south-southwestward from the main shaft for 80 metres (262 feet). A composite chip sample on a 1.2 metre thickness of autobreccia on the northern wall of the inclined shaft contained: 1.93% copper, 8.0 ppm silver, and 4.4 ppb gold. Another composite chip sample taken from a 1.0 m thickness of autobreccia from the southern wall of the shaft contained: 0.92% copper, 2.4 ppm silver, and 3.8 ppb gold. In a trench about 30 m south of the shaft, the thickness of mineralization in the autobreccia was less than 0.5m. The last trace of malachite was observed in a trench about 80m south of the shaft.

The main shaft is located about 3m south of a sub-vertical fault that trends about 126 (306) degrees in the workings area. The extensively trenched area near the shaft northeast of the fault hosts no mineralization. Three 1979 percussion drill holes located north of the fault within 25m of the main shaft also contained no significant copper mineralization

Bailey (2011) reports that copper grade intersected in drill holes (*Figure 12*) ranged from 1.66% to greater than 6.0% over a true thickness of about 3 metres. A second, overlying mineralized horizon is suggested by the intersection in DDH-7 of 1.70% copper over a true thickness of 1.2 metres. A log of lithologies intersected by DDH-7 indicates that other mineralized horizons may be present.

The fault that bounds mineralization at the Porcupine workings is an extensive structure that can be traced both by limonitic soils and outcrops on the ground and by the 2007 airborne electromagnetic survey results of the area.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Porcupine developed prospect (cont'd)**

It was concluded that mineralization at the Porcupine workings was the result of fluids that ascended the fault plane and deposited copper mineralization in a favourable horizon in the Kingsvale Group volcanics. Orthoclase and quartz deposited on fracture planes adjacent to mineralization at the Porcupine main shaft indicates that mineralizing fluids were scavenged Triassic-age porphyry copper mineralization at depth.

JUNE prospect (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu; Fe skarn; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)**MINFILE 092HNE061***Tenure 504336 of Property*

Trenching has outlined a zone of sulphide mineralization stretching 700 metres northeastward towards Quilchena Creek. In the more northerly exposures pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur as sparse disseminations in the volcanics and as fracture fillings and coarse blebs in some quartz veinlets. Magnetite is widespread. To the southwest, epidote skarn zones host up to 0.5 per cent chalcopyrite, and shear zones in diorite contain up to 1 per cent malachite near zones of carbonate alteration. Farther southwest, pyrrhotite and pyrite, with traces of chalcopyrite and malachite, form massive segregations in cherty sediments and fine-grained tuffs.

A percussion hole drilled near the north end of the zone graded 0.07 per cent copper over 91 metres (Assessment Report 9386, page 16). A chip sample taken in the vicinity analysed 0.085 gram per tonne gold and 2.5 grams per tonne silver over 175 metres (Assessment Report 13714, Drawing No. 2, sample 695). Rock sampling over the rest of the zone yielded metal values of up to 0.0415 per cent copper, 0.105 gram per tonne gold and 1.9 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Reports 9386, 13714).

SNOWFLAKE 6 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)**MINFILE 092HNE145***Tenure 504333 of Property*

Several small pits and at least one adit at the Snowflake 6 occurrence lie close to a minor, east-striking fault (Assessment Report 3555). The pits expose fractures mineralized with chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite, and locally minor native copper. Two rock samples analysed 0.6 to 0.7 gram per tonne silver and 0.005 to 0.015 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 13714, Drawing 2, samples 211, 212).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**CONE** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE146

Tenure 559068 of Property

Little information is available on the Cone occurrence itself. It is centred on an outcrop of augite plagioclase porphyritic volcanic rocks of andesitic to basaltic composition (Bulletin 69; Preliminary Map 15). Mineralization at the showing consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite (Preliminary Map 15; Assessment Report 925). The nature of the mineralization is not specified but in other showings in the area minerals are characteristically disseminated or hosted in quartz veinlets.

COURT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE147

Tenure 504337 of Property

Mineralization at the showing is exposed by stripping, and consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite are present at the skarn-altered outcrop. The nature of the mineralization is not specified but in showings in the area minerals are characteristically disseminated or hosted in quartz veinlets.

DOR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE164

Tenure 524872 of Property

In 1989, rock samples from old adits and workings assayed up to 0.12 per cent copper (Prospectus, Redding Gold Corporation).

In 2004, sampling of the former second Dor adit returned up to 1.2 per cent copper and 4 grams per tonne silver. Two samples from the third Dor adit returned 0.434 per cent copper, 3 grams per tonne silver and 0.773 per cent copper (Assessment Report 27549).

SNOWFLAKE 10 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE267

Tenure 504336 of Property

A rock sample analysed 0.005 gram per tonne gold and 0.2 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13714, Drawing No. 2, sample 669). A chip sample taken 160 metres east, yielded 0.225 gram per tonne gold and 1.5 grams per tonne silver over 50 metres (sample 670)

SNOWFLAKE 7 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE268

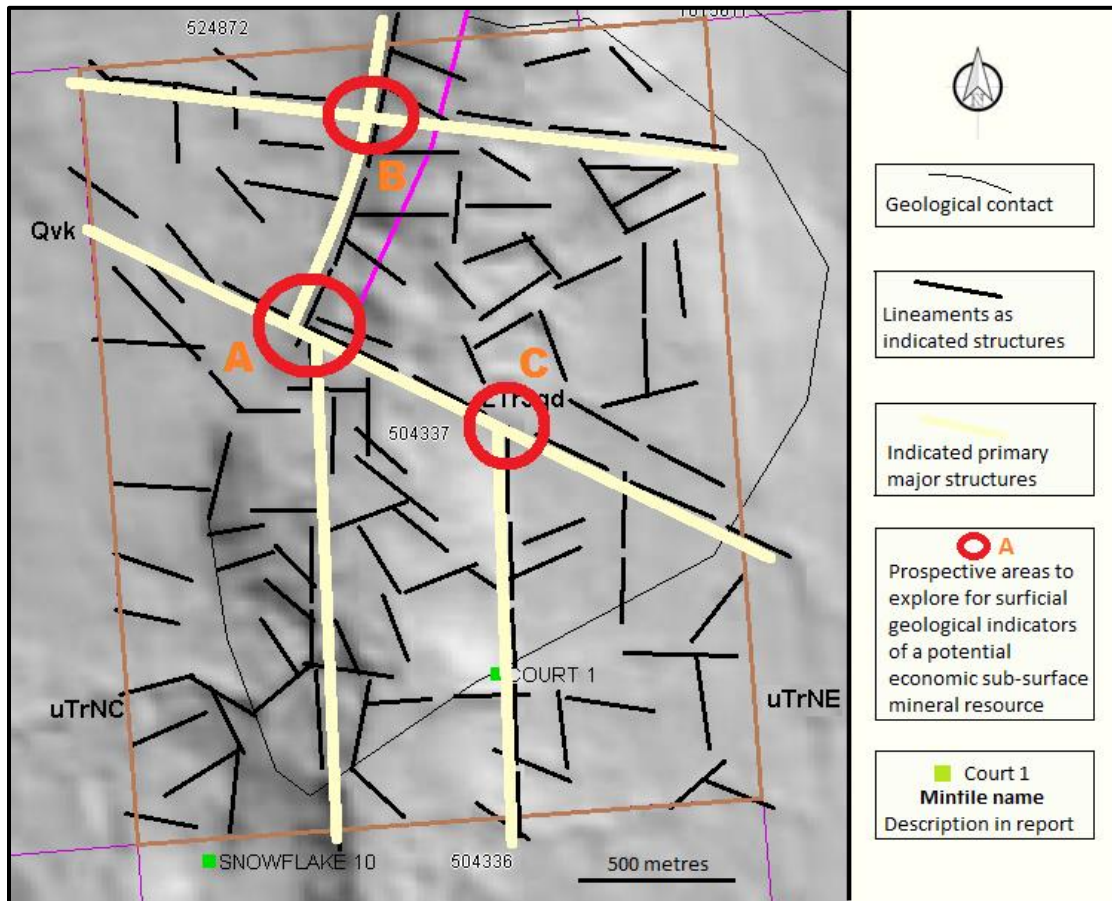
Tenure 504336 of Property

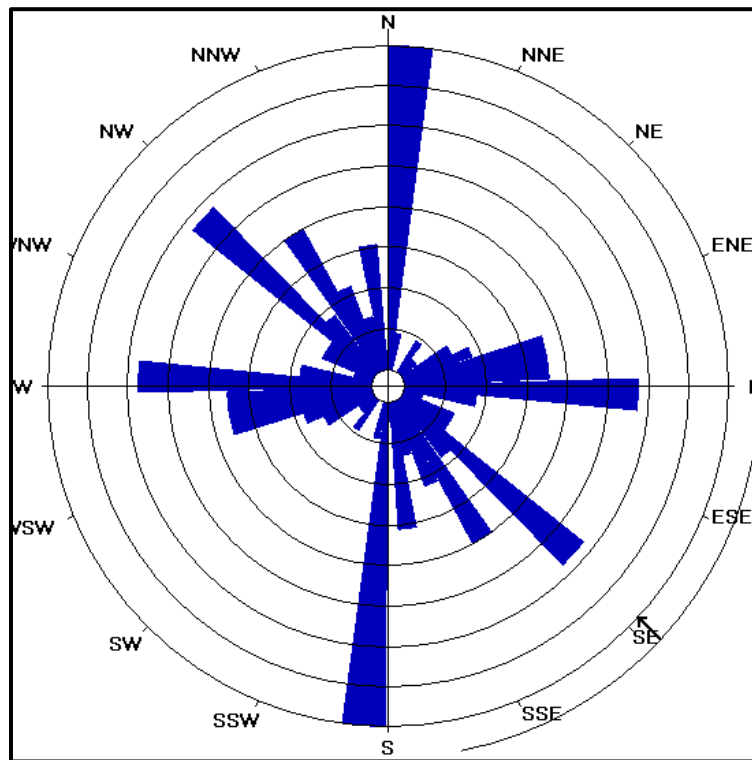
A rock sample analysed 0.020 gram per tonne gold and 0.3 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13714, Drawing No. 2, sample 922).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace hillside shade map of Tenure 504337 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 113 lineaments were marked on Tenure 504337, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on *Figure 6*

Figure 6. Indicated Lineaments (Structures) on Tenure 504337
(Base Map from MapPlace)



Structural Analysis (cont'd)**Figure 7. Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Tenure 504337****STATISTICS**

(Tenure 594335)

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 113

Sector angle = 8°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [2.3 data]

Maximum = 15.9% [18 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 133-313

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±35.7°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 132.9 - 312.9

Circ. Median = 135.0 - 315.0

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 36.9°

Circ. Variance = 0.34

Circular Std.Dev. = 51.78°

Circ. Dispersion = 10.01

Circ. Std Error = 0.2976

Circ. Skewness = 0.45

Circ. Kurtosis = -3.70

kappa = 0.40

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 22.06

Mean Resultant length = 0.1952

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.0145; Sbar = -0.1947

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -1.6395; Sbar = -21.9989

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.2371

Mean direction of doubled angles = 165

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 8. Cross structural locations (Figure 5) on Google Earth
(Base map from MapPlace and Google Earth)

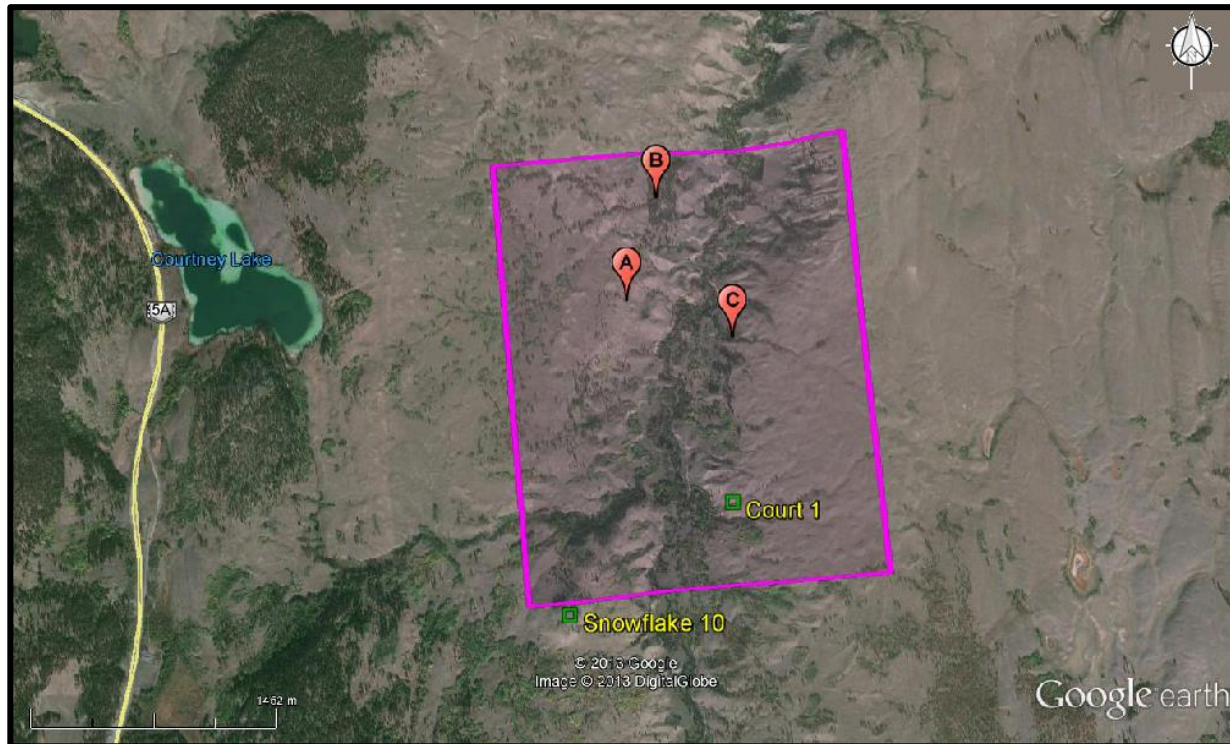


Table II. Location of two Minfiles and approximate UTM locations of cross-structures of Figure 5.
(Zone 10; UTM-NAD 83)

Location	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation
A	674,491	5,541,450	927
B	674,700	5,542,100	930
C	675,131	5,541,185	905
Court 1	675,062	5,540,130	
Snowflake 10	674,006	5,539,508	

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The structural analysis indicated three prime structural directions; north-south, east-west, and northwesterly. The north-striking structures or faults with related fracturing are primary regional structures, as indicated on the BC Government published geological map of the area. One of the regional structures, the Kentucky-Alleyne trends through Tenure 504337 and causes a complementary or an en-echelon fault array. These primary long-lived, deep-seated faults are indicated as contemporaneous and post intrusive as they also are fault contacts with the Nicola volcanics. These three directional faults are also influential in the drainage and/or the lake patterns of the area and appear as controlling structures to the intrusive location.

Interpretation & Conclusions (cont'd)

The mineral controls are, more often than not, related to the structures as evidenced on the SKI mineral prospect (*Minfile 092HNE052*) where "Narrow quartz veins occupy many of the fractures, which are likely related to the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault, nearby to the west". Other structurally controlled mineralization is also described in the JUNE mineral prospect (*Minfile 092HNE061*) and other Minfile properties described in this report.

The degree of mineralization and thus the mineral resource potential is often dependent on the degree of fracture intensity as at the Brenda past producer (*Minfile 092HNE047*), where the grade of the orebody is a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. Mineralization decreases outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone.

The three structural intersections located on Tenure 504337 (Figures 6 & 8) would be the location of increased structural activity resulting in a relatively substantial increase of fractures. These locations may not be the surficial site of any mineral resource, however could be the location for the transport of any mineralized sub surface hydrothermal minerals under pressure to reach the surface and imprint the mineral indicators thereon. These geological indicators may be revealed as minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators. Two of the Tenure 504337 structural intersections, A & B, would be the prime locations for tapping a hydrothermal zone at greater depths as they correlate with a northerly trending structural contact zone with an intrusive.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Toni 504337 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the 14 Minfile properties described herein. These Minfile descriptions, copied from the BC Government Minfile records, are shown on Figure 4 and are included herein as potential types of mineralization that should be sought subsequent to the exploration of the two prime exploration areas within Tenure 504337.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092HNE072 – GOLDEN SOVEREIGN

092HNE073 - BIG SIOUX

092HNE084 – PAYCINCI

092ISE084 – MINT

092HNE036 - COPPER STAR

092HNE052 – SKI

092HNE054 – PORCUPINE

092HNE061 – JUNE

092HNE145 – SNOWFLAKE 6

092HNE146 – CONE

092HNE147 –COURT 1

092HNE161 – DOR

092HNE267 – SNOWFLAKE 10

092HNE268 – SNOWFLAKE 7

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Smitheringale, W.G. – Diamond Drilling Report Snowflake 7 and Snowflake 10 Claims for Gerle Gold Ltd. July 27, 1988. **AR 18,019.**

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Windsor, D.M. – Geochemical, and Geophysical Report on the Dor Claim for Redding Gold Corporation. February 28, 1988. **AR 17,554.**

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 504337 of the AG 504337 Claim Group was done from May 22, 2013 to June 10, 2013 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng. 2 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day ----	\$ 2,000.00
Maps -----	500.00
Report -----	<u>3,500.00</u>
	\$ 6,500.00
	=====

CERTIFICATE

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

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

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-seven years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from periodic work the author has performed in the Aspen Grove area since the 1980's.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.