

GUY & CHRISTOPHER DELORME

(Owners & Operators)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5457403)

of a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

on

Tenure 581008

of the eleven claim

Bertha 581008 Claim Group

Kamloops Mining Divisions

BCGS Maps 092I.046/.047

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**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34402**

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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 and Power -----	8.
History: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area -----	8.
092ISE006 – BETHLEHEM IONA -----	8.
092ISE010 – SHEBA -----	8.
092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER -----	8.
092ISW045 – LORNEX -----	9.
092ISE196 – PLUG -----	9.
History: Bertha 581008 Claim Group -----	10.
092ISE012 – BERTHA – MOLLY -----	10.
092ISE021 – RHYOLITE -----	10.
Geology: Regional -----	10.
Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area -----	11.
092ISE006 – BETHLEHEM IONA -----	11.
092ISE010 – SHEBA -----	11.
092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER -----	12.
092ISE015 – BORNITE RIDGE -----	14.
092ISW045 – LORNEX -----	14.
092ISE070 – GAZA -----	15.
092ISE072 – FIDDLER -----	16.
092ISE088 – IDE-AM -----	16.
092ISE196 – PLUG -----	16.
Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group -----	17.
092ISE012 – BERTHA – MOLLY -----	17.
092ISE021 – RHYOLITE -----	17.
092ISE167 – SA -----	17.
Mineralization: 581008 Claim Group Area -----	18
092ISE006 – BETHLEHEM IONA -----	18.
092ISE010 – SHEBA -----	18.
092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER -----	18.
092ISE015 – BORNITE RIDGE -----	19.
092ISW045 – LORNEX -----	19.
092ISE070 – GAZA -----	19.
092ISE072 – FIDDLER -----	19.
092ISE088 – IDE-AM -----	20.
092ISE196 – PLUG -----	20.

Table of Contents (cont'd)

Mineralization: 581008 Claim Group -----	20.
092ISE012 – BERTHA – MOLLY -----	20.
092ISE021 – RHYOLITE -----	20.
092ISE167 – SA -----	21.
Structural Analysis -----	21.
Interpretation and Conclusions -----	24.
Selected References -----	26
Statement of Costs -----	27.
Certificate -----	28.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Location Map -----	5.
Figure 2. Claim Location -----	6.
Figure 3. Claim Map -----	6.
Figure 4. Geology, Claim, Index & Minfile -----	13.
Figure 5. Indicated Lineaments on Tenure 581008 -----	21.
Figure 6. Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Tenure 581008 -----	22.
Figure 7. Cross structural locations on Google Earth -----	23.

TABLES

Table I Tenures of Bertha 581008 claim group -----	7.
Table II Approximate UTM locations of Figure 5 cross structures -	23.
Table III Minfile Property Structures -----	24.

SUMMARY

The 3148 hectare Bertha 581008 Claim Group is located in the Highland Valley of south central British Columbia within 19 kilometres east of the Highland Valley Copper mine; one of the largest copper mining and concentrating operations in the world which, with the Lornex Mine, has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum.

The Highland Valley copper/molybdenum deposit lies within the Guichon Creek batholith in the Bethsaida Phase of porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault. A cluster of nine major porphyry copper deposits lie within a 15 square kilometer zone in the center of the batholith which includes the Highland Valley Copper Mine.

The Bertha 581008 Claim Group is predominantly underlain by the Western Volcanic Facies of the Nicola Group with a feldspar porphyry intrusive stock in the northern portion of the Property. Central to the intrusive and a very small portion of the Nicola volcanics are overlain by Miocene basaltic rocks.

The structural analysis of Tenure 581008 of the Bertha 581008 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of four cross-structures which stemmed from the intersection of three indicated prime (S₁) structures trending north-northeast, north-northwest, and east-west.

These directional faults are also major factors in the mineral controls to the Highland Valley Copper and the Lornex mineral deposits hosted by the Guichon. Even though the structures are not indicated as major on the MapPlace geology map, any surficial geological indication of mineralization could be the indication of a mineral resource at depth. No reluctance should be shown in the search for a mineral resource in the Nicola volcanic environment as the bulk of the porphyry (?) mineralization may be associated with a surficially unexposed or partially exposed intrusive, as in the past productive Brenda (*Minfile 092HNE047*) and the Elk (*Minfile092HNE096*) mineral deposits.

Mineral occurrences within the Nicola volcanics east of the Guichon Batholith in the Bertha 581008 Claim Group area were likely generated from an underlying intrusive source perhaps exposed as stocks on the surface as feldspar porphyry at the SA mineral showing.

Other Minfile descriptions of surface mineralization hosted by volcanics are at the Rhyolite mineral showing where porphyry mineralization is related to a basalt host and a shear zone trending at 335 to 345 degrees, or at the Bertha Molly past producer where mineralization is also structurally controlled with an apparent north trend. Surficial indications of potential mineral deposits in the area are described in the other nine Minfile mineral descriptions copied herein from the BC Government Minfile records with locations shown on Figure 4.

The four cross-structural locations as shown on Figure 7 and UTM locations reported in Table II should be explored for surficial indications of any geological indicator to a hydrothermally generated mineral source at depth.

INTRODUCTION

In May, 2013 a structural analysis was completed on Tenure 581008 of the eleven claim Bertha 581008 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 581008 or other claims of the Bertha property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References.

*Figure 1. Location Map
(from MapPlace)*



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Property Description

The Property is comprised of eleven contiguous claims covering an area of 3148.8059 hectares.

Location

The Bertha 581008 Claim Group is located within BCGS Maps 092I.046/.047 of the Kamloops Mining Division, 215 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 37 kilometres north of Merritt, 40 kilometres southwest of Kamloops, and within 19 kilometres east of the world-class producing Highland Valley Copper mine.

Property Description and Location (cont'd)

Figure 2. Claim Location
(Base Map from Google Earth)

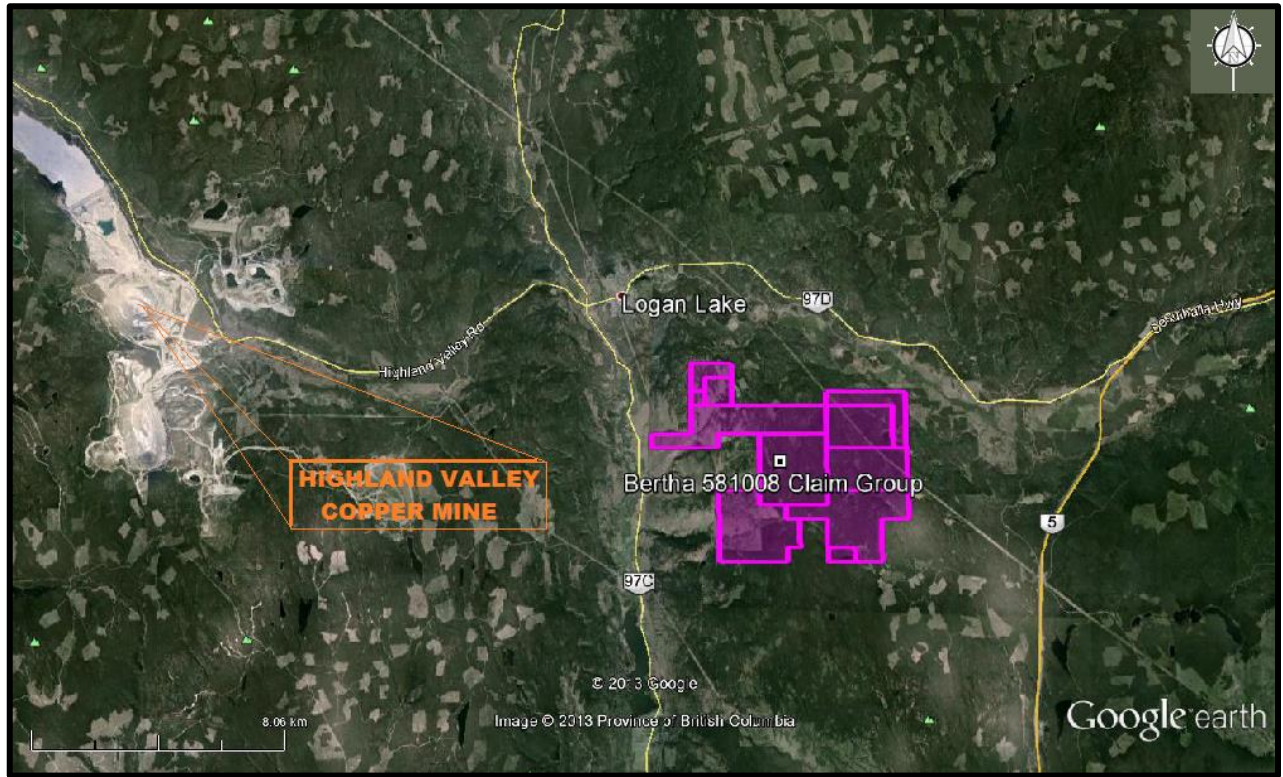
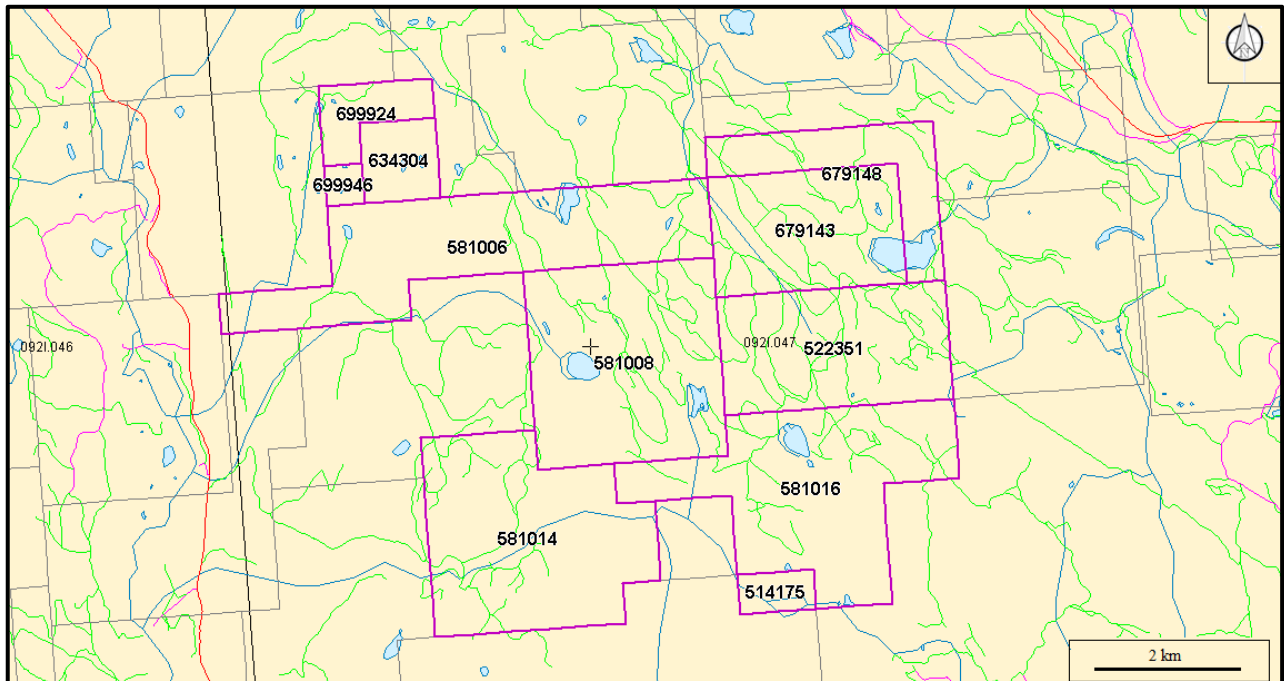


Figure 3. Claim Map
(from Google Earth)



Property Description and Location (cont'd)**Table I. Tenures of Bertha 581008 Claim Group**

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
514175	Mineral	QUEN	20140915	41.183
522351	Mineral	MIKE	20150615	370.452
581006	Mineral		20140515	514.3692
581008	Mineral		20140515	514.5146
581014	Mineral		20140515	514.7019
581016	Mineral		20140915	514.6721
634304	Mineral	COPPER	20140515	82.2823
679143	Mineral		20150615	308.6294
679148	Mineral		20140915	185.1567
699924	Mineral	SA3	20140515	82.2732
699946	Mineral	SA2	20140515	20.5715

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5457403

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**Access**

From Logan Lake, the Bertha 581008 claim group can be accessed by traveling east from Logan Lake on the Meadow Creek road (Highway 97D) for 16 kilometres to the junction with the Desmond Lake/Summit Lake road. This graveled road is taken for five kilometres southward to a junction with a poor secondary road approximately two kilometres prior to the Coquihalla underpass. This secondary dirt road is taken northeastward for five kilometres to the eastern border of Tenure 679148 and Homfray Lake. A mosaic of dirt roads provides access to most parts of the Bertha 581008 Claim Group. As there are many junctions along this route, it is advisable to prepare a UTM based MapPlace map of the area and utilize a GPS unit to reach the destination.

Climate

The local climate is typical of south central British Columbia. Annual temperatures range from 35°C to -40°C. Negative temperatures can be typically expected between late October and late March. Annual precipitation ranges around an average of 30 cm.

Local Resources & Infrastructure

Merritt, 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. Logan Lake, where many of the Highland Valley Copper Mine employees reside, has many facilities to accommodate any preliminary exploration crew.

Physiography

The Property is located within the Thompson Plateau of Southern British Columbia. Topography is gentle, with elevations ranging from 1,143m within a canyon in the northwest within Tenure 581006 to 1,468m in the southwest within Tenure 581014.

WATER & POWER

There would be an ample water supply for the needs of any exploration program from the many lakes, rivers, or streams within the confines of the Property.

A 550 KV power line trends southeasterly through the northeastern corner of the Bertha 581008 Claim Group.

HISTORY: BERTHA 581008 CLAIM GROUP AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Bertha 581008 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile locations is relative to Tenure 581008 of the Bertha 581008 Claim Group.

BETHLEHEM IONA Past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE006

Seventeen kilometres west-northwest

The Iona pit was mined from 1976 to 1979.

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER Producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Twenty-two kilometres west

Highland Valley Copper was created in mid-1986 by bringing together the Highland Valley mining operations of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. into a new single entity, structured as a partnership.

On the south side of the valley was the Lornex mine which started mining in 1972. In 1981, the Lornex concentrator had been expanded to become one of the largest in the industry.

On the north side was Bethlehem Copper (092ISE001) which started mining in 1963. In 1981, this operation was absorbed by Cominco who already owned the Valley orebody (092ISW012) located west of the Lornex pit on the south side of the valley. Mining of the original Bethlehem Copper pits ceased in 1982.

Production from the Lornex mine (092ISW045) was combined with the Valley operations in 1987.

The Highmont mill on the south side of the valley was acquired in 1988 when Highmont Mining Company joined the partnership. This mill had been closed down in 1984 when the Highmont deposit (092ISE013) became uneconomical.

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. was wound up at the end of 1988 with the result that Rio Algom Limited, Teck Corporation and Highmont Mining Company obtained direct participation in the cash flow from the partnership.

In 1995, with Explore B.C. Program support, Highland Valley Copper carried out 197 line kilometres of high-powered induced polarization surveys for very deep penetration, and drilled 1701 metres in 4 holes. This work was done on the Lornex SW Extension, Roscoe Lake and JA zones. No anomalies of merit were detected in Lornex SW Extension, and Roscoe Lake gave only limited encouragement. IP work on the JA zone detected an anomaly extending to the south, well beyond the limits of known mineralization, and another anomaly 2000 by 1500 metres in size at the east end of the grid. Both anomalies warrant drill testing (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - M80).

History: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Highland Valley Copper producer (cont'd)**

At the end of 1996, mine plans called for another 200 metres in depth in the Valley pit to the 2008. In addition, the partnership may consider mining the remaining 120 million tonnes grading 0.33 per cent copper estimated to exist in the Lornex pit (Information Circular 1997-1, page 8).

Highland Valley Copper suspended mining on May 15, 1999; they resumed August 30, 1999.

In September 2005, Highland Valley announced that mine life would be extended by five years to 2013. Very late in the year, Teck Cominco also announced that it is considering building a modern hydrometallurgical refinery on site. Most ore comes from the Valley pit, augmented by a small amount from the Lornex pit. Following a successful 300,000 tonne bulk sample test, the Highmont East pit, closed since the mid-1980s, was re-opened in the fall of 2005 to take advantage of higher molybdenum prices. In addition, exploration drilling was conducted nearby in the Highmont South area and results are being evaluated.

LORNEX Producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW045

Twenty-one kilometres west

On the south side of the valley was the Lornex mine which started mining in 1972. In 1981, the Lornex concentrator had been expanded to become one of the largest in the industry.

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. was wound up at the end of 1988 with the result that Rio Algom Limited, Teck Corporation and Highmont Mining Company obtained direct participation in the cash flow from the partnership.

PLUG Showing (Volcanogenic)

MINFILE 092ISE196

Seven kilometres east

Between 1986 and 1988, Western Resources Technologies completed programs of geological mapping, prospecting, soil geochemical sampling and geophysical (VLF-EM and magnetometer) surveys. A grab sample of carbonate altered rock from the west-central zone along Meadow Creek assayed 7.5 grams per tonne gold and 67.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18048). In 1992, G.F. Crooker completed a program of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on the JB claims.

In 1995, Goldcliff Resource acquired the property as the S 1 to 48 claims and between then and 2006 they completed programs of prospecting, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, trenching and drilling. In 1995, five rock samples returned gold values ranging from 0.060 to 2.620 grams per tonne and silver values ranging from 1.8 to 114.5 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 24862). In 1997, trench-02 gave an average of 4.35 grams per tonne gold and 52.2 grams per tonne silver over a strike length of 11.98 metres and a width on 1.33 metres; including 20.78 grams per tonne gold and 113.0 grams per tonne silver over a width of 0.56 metre. The same year, percussion drilling (PDH-02) tested trench-02 and returned an average of 1.30 grams per tonne gold and 17.2 grams per tonne silver over a length of 9.91 metres (Assessment Report 25405). Commerce Resource Corporation reports a best mineralized drill intersection of 3.5 metres containing 2.83 grams per tonne gold and 37.7 grams per tonne silver (Press Release June 14, 2002).

HISTORY: BERTHA 581008 CLAIM GROUP

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers within the Bertha 581008 Claim Group is reported as follows.

BERTHA - MOLLY Past producer (Stockwork)

MINFILE 092ISE012

Within Tenure 522361

In 1942, George Campbell did some surface-stripping on a copper showing, about 457 metres west of an old shaft. Production from this occurrence, known as the Lost group, was 31 tonnes, yielding 218 grams of silver and 626 kilograms of copper.

RHYOLITE Showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE021

Within Tenure 679143

Trenches, 1.25 kilometres north-northwest of Homfray Lake, 8.5 kilometres south-southeast from Logan Lake (Assessment Report 18048).

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Bertha 581008 Claim Group is located on the southern Intermontane Belt of British Columbia on the southern extent of the Quesnel Trench. The central geological features of this region are the Late Triassic island-arc volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, and Late Triassic mudstone, siltstone and shale clastic sedimentary rocks located to the east, and intrusive granodioritic rocks of the Late Triassic to early Jurassic.

The Nicola Group is a succession of Late Triassic island-arc volcanic rocks. The Nicola Group volcanic rocks form part of a 30km to 60km wide northwest-trending belt extending from southern B.C. into the southern Yukon. This belt is enclosed by older rocks and intruded by batholiths and smaller intrusive rocks. Major batholiths in the area of the Logan Copper Property include the Guichon Creek Batholith to the west, the Wild Horse Batholith to the east, and the Iron Mask Batholith to the north northeast.

The Guichon Creek Batholith is a semi-concordant variably phased intrusive that is elliptical and elongated slightly west of north. The Batholith has intruded and metamorphosed rocks of the Nicola Group resulting in a metamorphic halo up to 500 meters wide adjacent to the contact. Rocks along the edge of the batholith are older and more mafic, and successive phases moving inward toward the core are younger and more felsic.

Although the phases of the Guichon Creek Batholith phases can be sharp, they are generally gradational and chilled contacts are not common. Variations in the batholiths geochemistry indicate local areas of assimilated country rock in the border zone and roof pendants in the intrusion. Outcrop areas have inclusions of amphibolite and “granitized” metamorphic rocks and compositional variations.

Two younger volcanic-dominated successions are important in the area. First, a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Spences Bridge Group unconformably overlie both the Nicola Group country rock and intrusive rocks along the southwest flank of the batholith. Distribution of the Spences Bridge Group rocks was locally controlled by reactivation of older faults that were important mineralization conduits in the batholith, such as the Lornex fault.

Geology: Regional (cont'd)

Continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary Kamloops Group cover extensive areas of the batholith and also overlie Triassic and Jurassic rocks from north of Highland Valley to the Thompson River.

A central, steeply plunging root or feeder zone within the Guichon Creek Batholith is inferred under Highland Valley. A cluster of nine major porphyry copper deposits lie within a 15 square kilometer zone in the center of the batholith which includes the world-class Highland Valley Copper Mine.

GEOLOGY: BERTHA 581008 CLAIM GROUP AREA

The geology of some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Bertha 581008 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile locations is relative to Tenure 581008 of the Bertha 581008 Claim Group.

BETHLEHEM IONA Past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE006

Seventeen kilometres west-northwest

The Bethlehem (Iona) property lies within the Early Jurassic- Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and straddles an intrusive contact where younger Bethlehem phase quartz diorite and granodiorite forms an irregular embayment in older Guichon variety granodiorite. Igneous breccias are believed to have been forcefully emplaced. The granodiorites and breccias are intruded by north trending, steeply dipping dacite porphyry and porphyritic quartz latite dykes up to 60 metres in width.

The ore deposits are controlled by intrusive contacts, faulting and fracturing. The Iona deposit is cut by several northwest to northeast trending faults and is highly fractured.

The deposit is mostly confined to a north trending pear-shaped breccia zone. The breccia pipe contains vugs, mushrooms near the surface, narrows with depth, and contains fragments of most major rock types found on the property. The mineralization consists mainly of bornite and chalcopryrite in varying ratios, along with minor amounts of molybdenite and chalcocite. The deposit contains an extensive oxide zone which reaches a depth of 60 metres. Malachite is the most common oxidation product. Hydrothermal alteration, similar to the other Bethlehem deposits, consists of sericite, kaolinite, quartz and epidote. An age date from a sample of a mixture of magmatic and hydrothermal biotite returned 199 Ma +/- 8 Ma (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

SHEBA Showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW010

Eighteen kilometres west

The Sheba occurrence is located in the central part of the Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The northeastern portion of the property is underlain by Guichon and Chataway quartz diorite and granodiorite. These varieties belong to the Highland Valley phase of the batholith and differ only slightly in texture and colour index. To the west they are flanked by Bethlehem phase rocks. The central and western portions of the property are underlain by Skeena variety quartz diorite to granodiorite. This unit is texturally and compositionally transitional between the Bethlehem phase to the east and the Bethsaida phase, which comprises the core of the batholith. A small body of Bethsaida phase quartz monzonite lies in the north central area, along with several related swarms of north and east- northeast trending quartz-plagioclase porphyritic and aplite dykes.

Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Sheba showing (cont'd)**

Weak argillic and propylitic alteration is widespread. Kaolinite, chlorite, epidote and calcite are common. Sericite- feldspar alteration is moderately to intensely developed in areas affected by faulting, heavy fracturing and porphyry dyke emplacement. The predominant fault trend is 100 degrees with well-developed steeply inclined joint sets striking 025, 065 and 160 degrees.

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER Producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Twenty kilometres west-northwest

The Valley deposit lies within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is hosted by Bethsaida phase porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. Feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes 0.6 to 35 metres wide dip steeply eastward in the western and central areas, and northward in the southern area of the deposit. These dykes are cut by mineralized fractures and quartz veinlets, and have been dated at 204 Ma +/- 4 Ma.

The Bethsaida granodiorite is also intruded by aplite dykes up to 30 centimetres wide, tan-coloured felsite dykes up to 4.5 metres wide, and three types of lamprophyre dykes (spessartite, hornblende vogesite, vogesite).

The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault. Faults and fractures in the deposit comprise four main sets. Quartz veinlets are subparallel to two of the earlier formed fault and fracture sets.

Silicic, potassic, phyllic, argillic and propylitic alteration are intimately associated. Stockworks of quartz veinlets 1 to 2 centimetres in width are common. Vuggy veinlets have envelopes of medium-grained sericite and/or potassic feldspar, and contain minor amounts of sericite, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, calcite, hematite, bornite, chalcocopyrite, molybdenite, digenite and covellite.

These veinlets are moderately abundant within the 0.3 per cent copper isopleth. An area of well-developed barren quartz veinlets, generally 0.5 to 1.3 millimetres wide, without alteration envelopes, occurs in the southeastern part of the deposit.

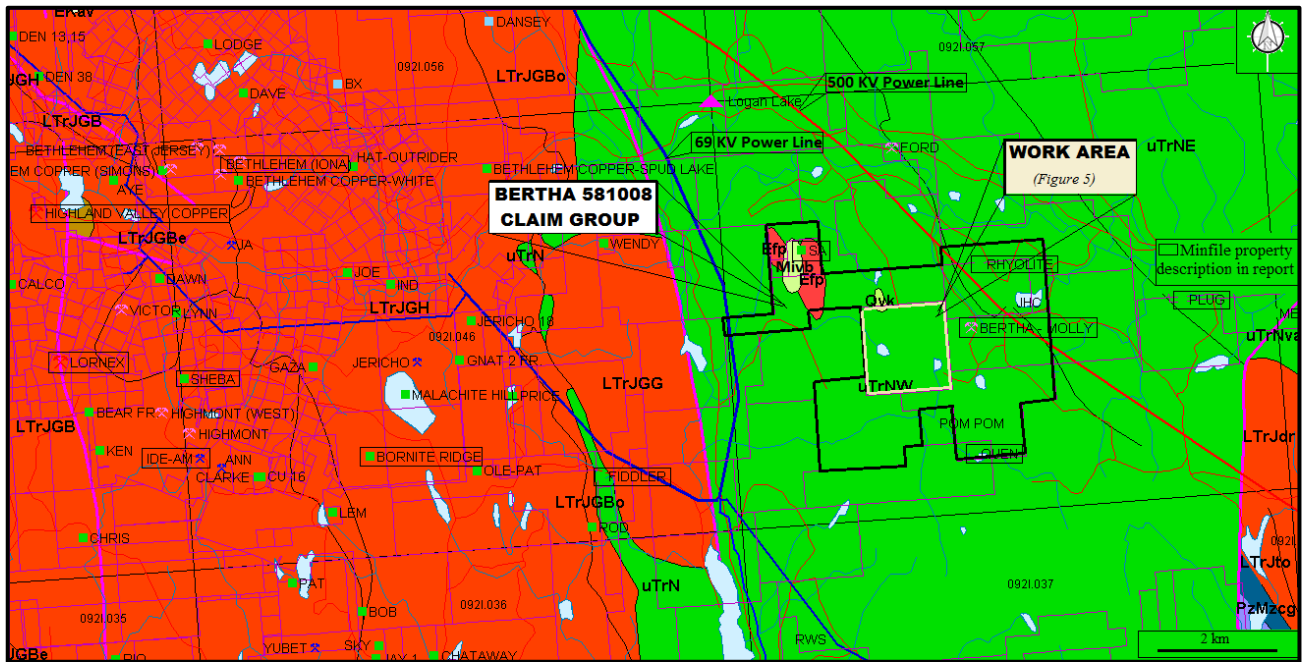
In the west-central part of the deposit, potassium feldspar is associated with vein sericite in some replacement zones, as veinlet envelopes along fractures, and disseminated in quartz veinlets. Hydrothermal biotite occurs in small amounts. Flaky sericite and quartz, both as replacement zones and as envelopes around quartz veinlets, constitute the most common type of alteration associated with copper mineralization.

Strong phyllic alteration coincides with the 0.5 per cent copper isopleth. Phyllic alteration is closely associated with pervasive argillization, which is strongest where fractures are most closely-spaced. Feldspars are altered to sericite, kaolinite, quartz and calcite. The phyllic-argillic zone grades outward to a peripheral zone of weak to moderate propylitization, characterized by clay, sericite, epidote, clinozoisite and calcite replacing plagioclase, and chlorite and epidote replacing biotite. The age of hydrothermal alteration is approximately 191 Ma.

At the Valley deposit, gypsum is interpreted to be secondary and post-ore. It is commonly fibrous and white to orange but locally it forms large platy crystals or may be massive. Anhydrite, which is also present, provides indirect evidence for the secondary nature of the gypsum. It is apparently the same age as and associated with sericitic and potassic alteration.

Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

**Figure 4. Geology, Claim, Index & Minfile
(Base Map from MapPlace)**



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

- Vkv**
unnamed
alkaline volcanic rocks

Miocene

- Mivb**
unnamed
basaltic volcanic rocks

Eocene

- Efp**
unnamed
feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks

Upper Triassic-Nicola Group

- uTrNW**
Western Volcanic Facies
undivided volcanic rocks
- uTrNc**
Central Volcanic Facies
undivided volcanic rocks

- uTrNE**
Eastern Volcanic Facies
basaltic volcanic rocks
- uTrN**
undivided volcanic rocks
- Late Triassic to Early Jurassic**
LTrJGB

GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH

- LTrJGBe** – Bethlehem Phase
granodioritic intrusive rocks
- LTrJGB** – Bethsaida Phase
quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
- LTrJGH** – Highland Valley Phase
granodioritic intrusive rocks
- LTrJGG** – Gump Lake Phase
granodioritic intrusive rocks
- LTrJGBo** – Border Phase
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Highland Valley Copper producer (cont'd)**

Quartz-gypsum veins and quartz-potash feldspar veins in which gypsum fills interstices provide more direct evidence for its secondary nature. Gypsum is believed to have formed at the expense of anhydrite which was deposited from the ore-forming fluids. Gypsum veins are common in the lower portion of the orebody (Open File 1991-15).

Sulphides occur chiefly as disseminations in quartz veinlets, and in phyllic (bornite) and potassic (chalcopyrite) alteration zones. Mineralization includes bornite and chalcopyrite, with minor digenite, covellite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena. The oxide zone averages 4.5 metres in thickness, and contains limonite, malachite, pyrolusite, digenite, native copper, and tenorite(?).

BORNITE RIDGE Showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE015

Thirteen kilometres west

The property is located on the eastern flank of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The area is underlain by fine to medium-grained hornblende-rich granodiorite designated as the Chataway variety of the Highland Valley phase of the batholith.

Regional faults trend north. In the vicinity of Bornite Ridge, the rocks contain chloritized mafic minerals and incipient sericite alteration of plagioclase. Some fractures have potassium feldspar-epidote stringers along them, some have coarsely crystalline secondary potassium feldspar with or without quartz and pegmatite dykes, and others are coated by quartz-epidote or chlorite with some bornite. Alteration increases in intensity near quartz veining.

The Bornite Ridge showing consists of a set of mineralized quartz veins within a limonitic, north-northeast trending shear zone which can be traced for 60 metres. Veins are branching, narrow and pinch and swell up to 20 centimetres in width. The two sets of veins strike approximately 015 and 065 degrees, with gentle (25 degrees) northwest dips. Bornite with some chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite fill vugs in the quartz veins. Malachite stains fractures in the veins. Unmineralized veins have narrow potassium feldspar, sericitic and propylitic alteration envelopes.

LORNEX Producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW045

Twenty-one kilometres west

The Lornex deposit lies in the central core of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and occurs within Skeena variety granodiorite to quartz diorite. This rock is medium to coarse-grained and slightly porphyritic. The Lornex property straddles the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault which juxtaposes Skeena rocks on the east side with Bethsaida phase quartz monzonite on the west. A pre-mineral quartz porphyry dyke, probably related to the Bethsaida phase, trends northwest and pinches out in the Lornex deposit.

Mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets. Three major sets of copper-molybdenum veins strike north-northeast to east and dip moderately southeastward. There are two sets of post-mineral fault and fracture systems; one which roughly parallels the mineralized veins and another which offsets the first up to 2 metres.

Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Lornex producer (cont'd)**

The most prominent structural feature is the Lornex fault which dips 55 degrees to the west in the southern part of the orebody, and steepens to nearly vertical in the north. This fault truncates the northwestern part of the deposit. It is characterized by a 10 centimetre to 1.5-metre wide black gouge on the footwall and discontinuous mylonite pods 1 to 50 metres wide in the hanging wall.

Five main types of hydrothermal alteration are related to quartz and sulphide mineralization. Pervasive silicification, consisting of close spaced quartz veins with associated quartz alteration, is hosted by the Skeena rocks. The quartz porphyry dyke is only weakly affected by hydrothermal alteration. Potassium feldspar veinlets and hydrothermal biotite are erratically distributed. Argillic alteration is pervasive throughout the ore zone and is characterized by quartz, sericite, kaolinite, montmorillonite and chlorite. Copper grades generally correspond to the intensity of argillization. Within the argillic zone, phyllic alteration consists of grey quartz-sericite envelopes on mineralized veins. Pervasive propylitization, consisting of epidote (zoisite), chlorite and carbonates (calcite), is peripheral to the argillic zone. There is also an irregular zone of late-stage gypsum.

The Lornex deposit is 1900 metres long, 500 metres wide and plunges northwest to a depth of at least 750 metres. Chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite constitute 1.5 per cent of the ore zone and occur in three roughly concentric sulphide zones respectively. Sulphides occur mainly with quartz as fracture-fillings and coatings. Veins average 5 to 15 millimetres in width. Molybdenite occurs as thin laminae in banded quartz veins and less often as rosettes in vuggy quartz veins.

The oxide zone averages 3 to 30 metres in thickness and thins toward the east. Supergene minerals are malachite, limonite, pyrolusite, azurite, cuprite, chalcocite, covellite, and native copper.

GAZA Showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE070

Fourteen kilometres west

The property is located along the contact between Guichon and Chataway varieties of the Highland Valley phase of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek Batholith. The Guichon variety, on the southeast side, is medium to coarse-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite. The Chataway variety is younger granodiorite, also medium to coarse-grained with slightly less mafic minerals. The area is cut by faults and fractures of variable orientations.

At the Gaza showing, a 30 metre square cleared area and a 30 metre long trench expose altered shear zones and fractures trending east-northeast. Alteration consists of sericite, chlorite, malachite, minor potassium feldspar, clay and zeolites (stilbite, heulandite). Some chalcopyrite occurs on chlorite-coated fractures. Specularite is found in quartz vein float material. The main mineralized shear strikes 075 degrees and is 6 metres wide. It occurs in Guichon granodiorite and is subparallel to the Guichon-Chataway contact on the east side of an access road, but crosses into Chataway granodiorite west of the road. The shear zone is cut by a younger set of fractures striking 040 to 060 degrees.

Geology: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**FIDDLER** Showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE072

Eight kilometres west-southwest

The Fiddler showing is situated immediately east of the eastern border of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. To the east are rocks of the Upper Triassic Gump Lake quartz monzonite stock. The area to the west is underlain by leucocratic hornblende-biotite quartz diorite to granodiorite of the Highland Valley phase of the batholith. Pegmatitic granite lenses within this unit have quartz- epidote knots, some containing magnetite and chalcopyrite.

The main showing is underlain by fine to coarse-grained biotite granodiorite with gneissic foliations striking north and dipping steeply. About 125 metres to the southeast in the South zone, layers of foliated and gneissic or schistose granodiorite alternate. Pyritic aplite is present as stringers and lenses lying within the metamorphic foliation and as larger crosscutting bodies with biotite- rich and leucocratic layers.

IDE-AM Developed prospect (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE088

Seventeen kilometres west

Located in the central core of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith, the property is underlain for the most part by Skeena variety quartz diorite to granodiorite intruded by the Gnawed Mountain quartz plagioclase porphyry (Bethsaida) dyke which trends southeast. A specularite breccia zone subparallel to the dyke is thought to be a clastic phase of the quartz porphyry. Minor aplite dykes occur throughout the property and are most abundant within the mineralized section of Skeena quartz diorite. Weak sericitic, chloritic and kaolinitic alteration is evident.

Along with intrusive contacts, faulting plays a major role in ore control. The property is crossed by en-echelon north-northeast trending faults with strike lengths up to 750 metres (Waterhole fault). Sericitic alteration is associated with faulting. A system of steep to moderately dipping joints are developed striking 040 and 070 degrees.

PLUG Showing (Volcanogenic)

MINFILE 092ISE196

Seven kilometres east

The area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group that are cut by small granitic plugs and sills. Sparse outcroppings of Nicola Group rocks along Meadow Creek consist of altered andesite, lapilli tuff, amygdaloidal basalt and minor lenses of limy sediments that strike east to southeast and dip steeply to the north. Alteration minerals include chlorite, epidote, carbonate and hematite. A quartz-mariposite-carbonate rock outcrops along Meadow Creek and is in contact with a chlorite-mica-feldspar schist that strikes 20 degrees and dips 65 to 90 degrees to the east. The schist and mafic dioritic to hornblende andesite sills form a southeastward plunging asymmetrical syncline.

GEOLOGY: BERTHA 581008 CLAIM GROUP

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Claim Group is predominantly underlain by the Western Volcanic Facies of the Nicola Group with a feldspar porphyry intrusive stock in the northern portion of the Property. Central to the intrusive and a very small portion of the Nicola volcanics are overlain by Miocene basaltic rocks.

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers within the Bertha 581008 Claim Group is reported as follows.

BERTHA - MOLLY Past producer (Stockwork)

MINFILE 092ISE012

Within Tenure 522361

The Dupont Lake area is underlain mainly by Upper Triassic Nicola Group intermediate volcanics and derivatives. Approximately 8 kilometres to the west, Nicola Group rocks are in contact with the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. Quartz diorite outcrops southwest of Dupont Lake.

The Bertha-Molly showing is hosted by purplish amygdaloidal andesites with intercalated reddish tuffs. These rocks are strongly fractured and chloritized. The original shaft was sunk at a point where patches of cuprite occur in fractures. Small shipments were made.

RHYOLITE Showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE021

Within Tenure 679143

The area straddles a northwest trending contact between two volcanic sequences of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. To the west are plagioclase, plagioclase-augite intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic breccia, conglomerate, tuff, sandstone, local shale and augite porphyry bodies. The central portion to the east is underlain by aphanitic pillowed mafic flows. The contact between these two sequences hosts the Rhyolite occurrence.

The Rhyolite showing is underlain by grey, green or black amygdaloidal basalt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Varicoloured calcite amygdules occur within an aphanitic groundmass. Several beds of maroon to green volcanoclastic breccia occur within the basalt and contain maroon, subrounded to subangular clasts ranging up to 30 by 15 centimetres. Two northwest trending, light grey-green, aphanitic, siliceous and pyritic felsic dykes, 3 to 4 metres wide, also occur.

SA Showing (Stockwork, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE167

Within Tenure 634304

The property lies within the Upper Triassic Nicola Group approximately 3 kilometres east of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. Locally Tertiary volcanic flows and minor intrusives overlie the Triassic rocks. The area is underlain by a conformable succession of epiclastic rocks with subordinate interlayered lavas. The sedimentary sequence is best exposed at the main showing where the succession is about 90 metres thick. This unit is comprised of 50 to 100 metres of volcanic conglomerate composed of subangular to rounded red to green clasts of flow rocks cemented by a friable sandy matrix.

Weakly bedded, coarse-grained fossiliferous limestone overlies the conglomerate and is again overlain by at least 60 metres of conglomerate grading upward into massive volcanic breccia. An upper unit of poorly bedded, well sorted greywacke caps the succession.

Geology: Bertha 581016 Claim Group (cont'd)**SA showing (cont'd)**

Amygdaloidal basalt and andesite outcrop to the east and south where they are interlayered with the epiclastic rocks. Vesicles are filled with carbonate, zeolite and chalcocite.

QUEN Showing (Stockwork, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE167

Within Tenure 514175

The Quen occurrence is underlain by augite and plagioclase porphyritic andesitic flows and red volcanic conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, native copper, molybdenite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite occur in the andesitic flows

MINERALIZATION: BERTHA 581008 CLAIM GROUP AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Bertha 581008 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile locations is relative to the Bertha 581008 Claim Group.

BETHLEHEM IONA Past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE006

Seventeen kilometres west-northwest

The mineralization consists mainly of bornite and chalcopyrite in varying ratios, along with minor amounts of molybdenite and chalcocite.

Oxide reserves for Iona are 6,000,000 tonnes of 0.40 per cent copper (CIM Special Volume 46, page 175).

SHEBA Showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW010

Eighteen kilometres west

Disseminated and quartz vein-controlled mineralization is hosted by altered Skeena and Bethlehem rocks. Chalcopyrite, bornite and some pyrite replace mafic minerals and occur on fractures in quartz-epidote, pyrite-chlorite-epidote-chalcopyrite and quartz-sericite veins. Molybdenite coats fractures and shears and occurs in quartz or quartz-chalcopyrite veins.

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER Producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Twenty kilometres west-northwest

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Valley mine and the Lornex mine, and between the two has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum.

The ore reserves of each mine are: Valley mine - 627 million tonnes at 0.418 per cent copper and 0.0056 per cent molybdenum; Lornex mine - 135 million tonnes at 0.364 per cent copper and 0.0144 per cent molybdenum.

Mineralization: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**BORNITE RIDGE** Showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE015

Thirteen kilometres west

The Bornite Ridge showing consists of a set of mineralized quartz veins within a limonitic, north-northeast trending shear zone which can be traced for 60 metres. Veins are branching, narrow and pinch and swell up to 20 centimetres in width. The two sets of veins strike approximately 015 and 065 degrees, with gentle (25 degrees) northwest dips. Bornite with some chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite fill vugs in the quartz veins. Malachite stains fractures in the veins. Unmineralized veins have narrow potassium feldspar, sericitic and propylitic alteration envelopes.

LORNEX Producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW045

Twenty-one kilometres west

Published reserves at January 1, 1995 were 539.7 million tonnes grading 0.42 per cent copper and 0.0073 per cent molybdenum. The mine life is estimated to be about fourteen more years (Information Circular 1995-9, page 6).

Mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets. Three major sets of copper-molybdenum veins strike north-northeast to east and dip moderately southeastward. There are two sets of post-mineral fault and fracture systems; one which roughly parallels the mineralized veins and another which offsets the first up to 2 metres.

The most prominent structural feature is the Lornex fault which dips 55 degrees to the west in the southern part of the orebody, and steepens to nearly vertical in the north. This fault truncates the northwestern part of the deposit. It is characterized by a 10 centimetre to 1.5-metre wide black gouge on the footwall and discontinuous mylonite pods 1 to 50 metres wide in the hanging wall.

GAZA Showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE070

Fourteen kilometres west

Recent drilling (1984) encountered significant copper oxides and bornite with minor chalcopyrite and chalcocite at depth. A 12 metre section graded 0.28 per cent copper and 0.005 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 13318).

FIDDLER Showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE072

Eight kilometres west-southwest

Mineralization is not obviously related to the sericitic and limonitic alteration of the aplite and the granodiorite. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations in relatively fresh quartzose or biotite- rich zones in the granodiorite, as disseminations in biotite aplite, and in veins or pockets with quartz, alone or with pyrite, potassium feldspar or epidote. Some veins parallel foliation, others dip gently. A chip sample across a 75 centimetre veined, rusty mineralized zone assayed 0.35 per cent copper with traces of gold and silver (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1974). Some molybdenite was reported when the showing was first discovered (1915).

Post-mineralization shears cut both the aplite and country rock. The most prominent fault zones are 2.7 metres wide, strike north and dip steeply subparallel to foliation. Lesser shears strike southeast and dip moderately to the southwest. Malachite or copper oxides are usually present.

Mineralization: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**IDE-AM** Developed prospect (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE088

Seventeen kilometres west

Mineralization is evident throughout the property as disseminations in the country rock, as thin veneers on fracture surfaces and with a late system of quartz stringers. Bornite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite are widely distributed. Fine-grained molybdenite also occurs. Quartz veins are up to 10 centimetres wide and are typically coated with sericite.

Drill indicated reserves for the Am 32 Fr. zone are 11,480,257 tonnes grading 0.27 per cent copper and 0.005 per cent molybdenum. Grade given was 0.01 per cent MoS₂; conversion to Mo using the factor 1.6681. The deposit became part of Highmont (092ISE 013) in 1976 and may be included with reserves for that property (Statement of Material Facts Minex Development Ltd. February 2, 1972 - Bacon & Crowhurst Ltd. March 11, 1970).

PLUG Showing (Volcanogenic)

MINFILE 092ISE196

Seven kilometres east

The quartz mariposite carbonate rock contains minor amounts of silver-bearing galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. An outcrop of highly pyritic quartz feldspar porphyry contains minor amounts of chalcopyrite.

MINERALIZATION: BERTHA 581008 CLAIM GROUP

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers within the Bertha 581008 Claim Group is reported as follows.

BERTHA - MOLLY past producer (Stockwork)

MINFILE 092ISE012

Within Tenure 522361

Recent development has exposed malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, cuprite and pyrite hosted by shears and fracture-fillings in vesicular volcanics and red tuffs. Mineralization is structurally controlled with an apparent north trend. A common alteration is calcite and epidote with silicification becoming stronger at depth.

Mineralization is associated with younger porphyritic rocks which intrude the Guichon quartz diorite. Chalcopyrite occurs in small amounts. Alteration consists of chlorite and kaolinite in zones of shearing.

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

MINFILE 092ISE021

Within Tenure 679143

Mineralization occurs in amygdaloidal basalt near the flow-volcaniclastic contact and is related to narrow quartz-carbonate veinlets within shears. Several old trenches indicate the shear zone strikes approximately 335 to 345 degrees and dips steeply west. Pyrite is present with minor chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite and sphalerite. Rock samples from this zone assayed up to 0.377 per cent copper, 0.218 per cent zinc and are weakly anomalous in gold and silver values (Assessment Report 18048).

Mineralization: Bertha 581008 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

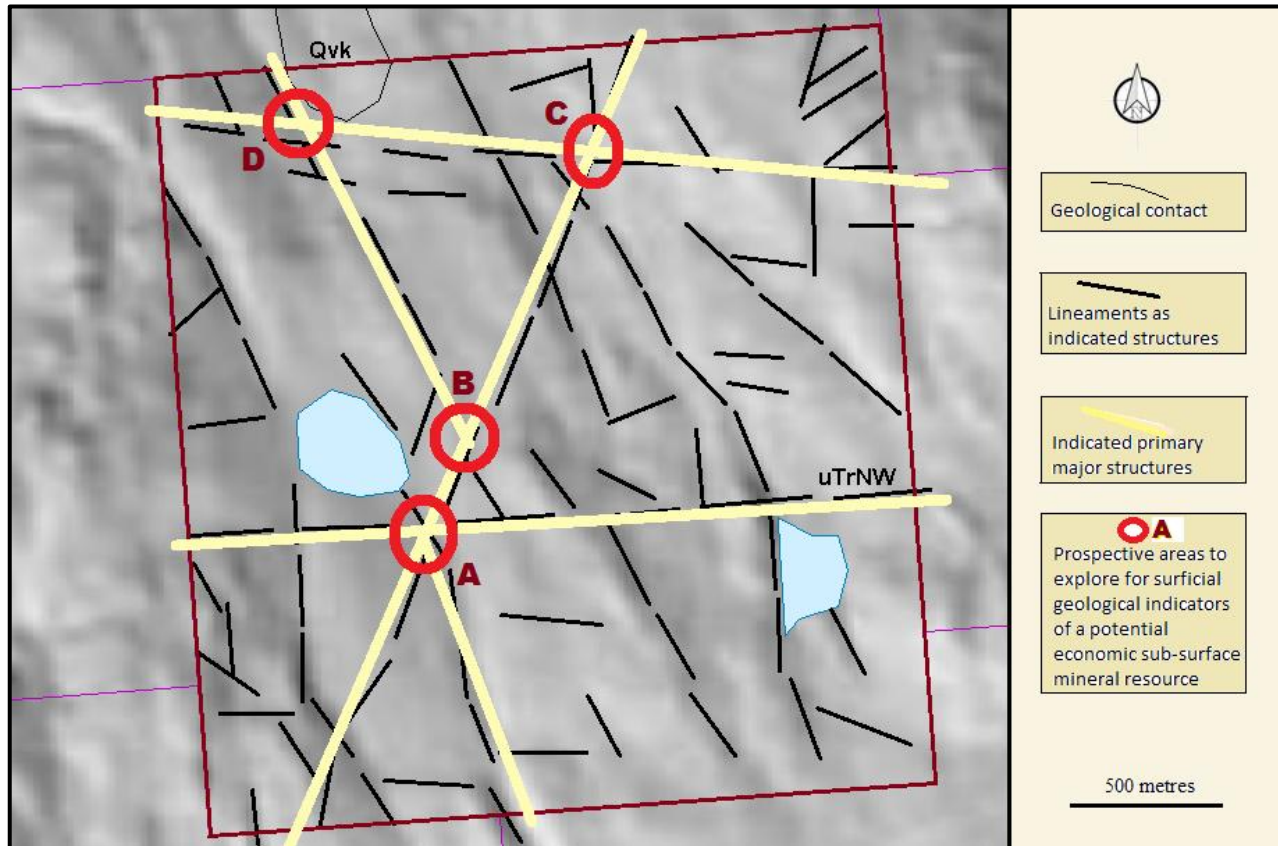
SA showing (Stockwork, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE167

Within Tenure 634304

On the SA showing, highly fractured, malachite stained, rusty weathering limestone(?) is exposed for 45.7 metres along the east side of an old logging access road. Stringers and disseminated grains of chalcocite, bornite and rarely chalcopyrite are visible on freshly broken surfaces. Much of the rock is strongly oxidized to a soft, rusty gossan locally rich in malachite.

Figure 5. Indicated Lineaments on Tenure 581008

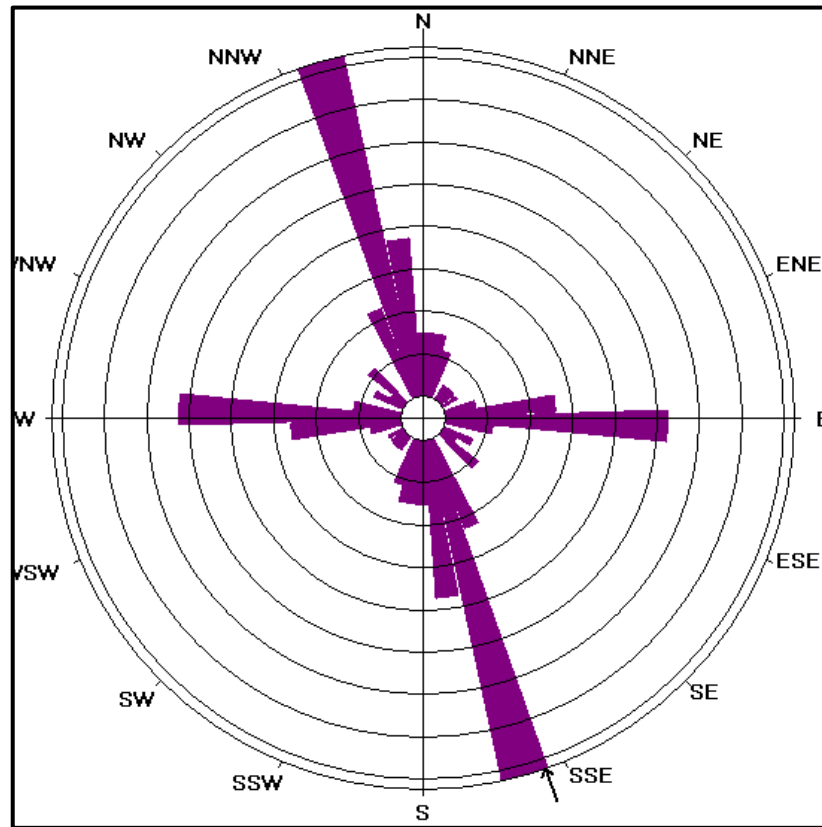
**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace Hillshade map of Tenure 581008 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments as indicated structures thereon. A total of 68 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

The centre of the work area on Tenure 581008 is at 5,585,100N, 658,000E (10) (NAD 83).

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 6. Rose Diagram from lineaments (Figure 5) of Tenure 581008



STATISTICS
(for Figure 6)

Axial (non-polar) data
 No. of Data = 89
 Sector angle = 8°
 Scale: tick interval = 3% [2.7 data]
 Maximum = 24.7% [22 data]
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 161-341
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±19.8°]
 (valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 160.8 - 340.8
 Circ.Median = 165.0 - 345.0
 Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 32.8°
 Circ. Variance = 0.27
 Circular Std.Dev. = 45.54°
 Circ. Dispersion = 2.64
 Circ.Std Error = 0.1724
 Circ.Skewness = 3.40
 Circ.Kurtosis = 0.54

kappa = 0.59
 (von Mises concentration param. estimate)
 Resultant length = 25.15
 Mean Resultant length = 0.2826
 'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.2213; Sbar = -0.1758
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 19.6914; Sbar = -15.6472
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.5776
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 170

(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'

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 7. Cross structural locations (Figure 5) on Tenure 581008
 (Base Map: Google Earth)

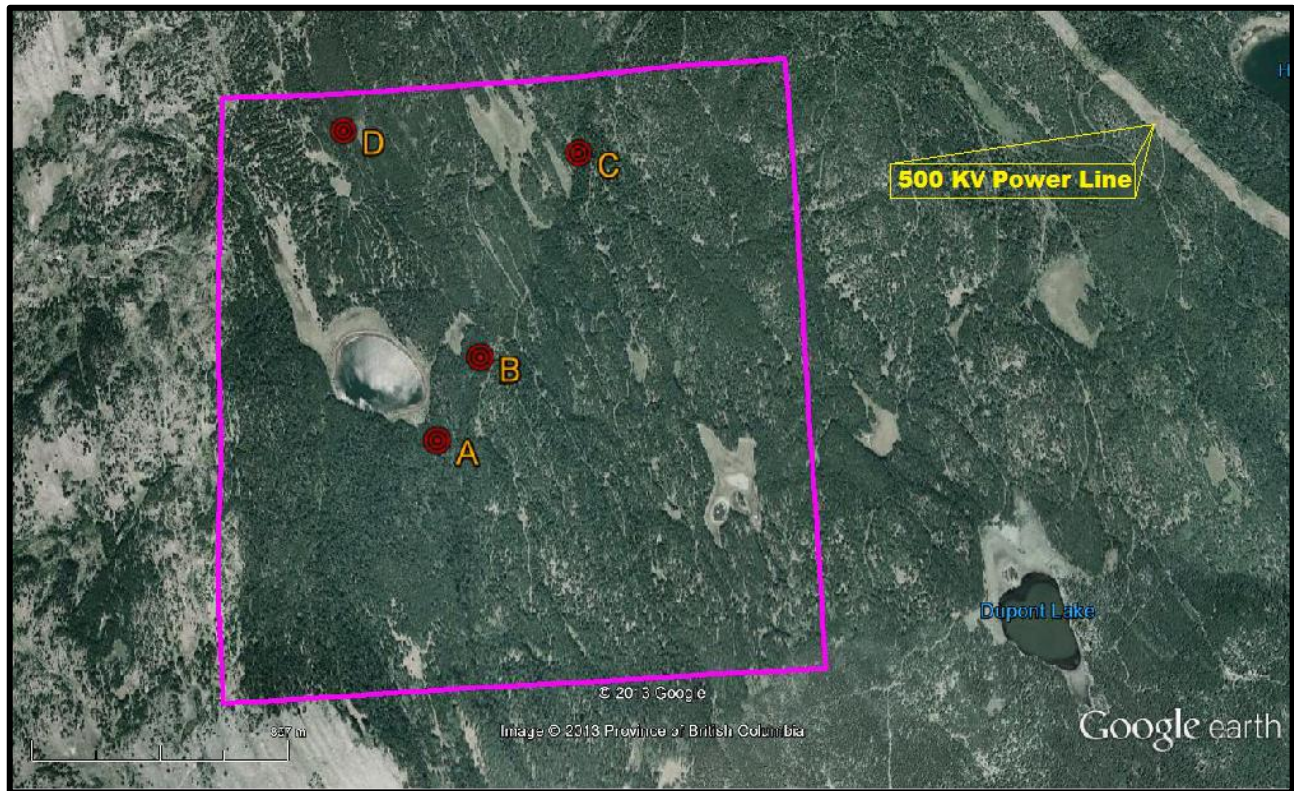


Table II. Approximate UTM locations of Figure 5 cross-structures
 (UTM-NAD 83)

Location	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)
A	660,494	5,589,689	1,379
B	660,661	5,590,002	1,387
C	661,051	5,590,798	1,372
D	660,120	5,590,922	1,328

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Table III. Minfile Property Structures

Property	Minfile	Structure	Comments <i>(Taken from Minfile description)</i>
Bethlehem Iona	092ISE006	The Iona deposit is cut by several northwest to northeast trending faults and is highly fractured.	The ore deposits are controlled by intrusive contacts, faulting and fracturing
Highland Valley Copper	092ISW012		The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault.
Bertha - Molly	092ISE012	Mineralization is structurally controlled with an apparent north trend.	... malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, cuprite and pyrite hosted by shears and fracture-fillings in vesicular volcanics and red tuffs.
Bornite Ridge	092ISE015	mineralized quartz veins within a limonitic, north-northeast trending shear zone	Regional faults trend north.
Rhyolite	092ISE021	... the shear zone strikes approximately 335 to 345 degrees and dips steeply west.	Mineralization occurs in amygdaloidal basalt near the flow-volcaniclastic contact and is related to narrow quartz-carbonate veinlets within shears.
Lornex	092ISW012	The most prominent structural feature is the Lornex fault which dips 55 degrees to the west in the southern part of the orebody, and steepens to nearly vertical in the north.	Mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets.
Gaza	092ISE070	The main mineralized shear strikes 075 degrees trench expose altered shear zones and fractures trending east-northeast.
Fiddler	092ISE072	... gneissic foliations striking north layers of foliated and gneissic or schistose granodiorite alternate.
Ide Am	092ISE088	The property is crossed by en-echelon north-northeast trending faults steep to moderately dipping joints are developed striking 040 and 070 degrees.
Plug	092ISE196	... schist that strikes 20 degrees and dips 65 to 90 degrees to the east.	

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The structural analysis of Tenure 581008 of the Bertha 581008 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of four cross-structures which stemmed from the intersection of three indicated prime (S₁) structures trending north-northeast, north-northwest, and east-west.

The prime structural directions are prominently revealed as substantial and significant in the area as structural contacts and as mineral controlling structures to some of the most important past producers and producers from mineral resources hosted by rocks of the Guichon Batholith.

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)

Other developed mineral prospects and/or surficial mineral showings within the Guichon Batholith or associated with the Nicola volcanics are all geologically indicative for the potential development and/or the exploration for a mineral resource.

The two producing mines, Highland Valley Copper and Lornex, are examples of economic mineral deposits formed at, and localized by, an intersection of two major faults, the north trending Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault. This location is where the greatest structural instability occurred creating sufficient spaces for the introduction of mineralized hydrothermal fluids and the ultimate mineral resource. The mineralization is thus controlled by the distribution and the density of the fracture sets.

The four cross-structures on Tenure 581008 may be the location for a comparable structural/mineral controlling setting. Even though the structures are not indicated as major on the MapPlace geology map, any surficial geological indication of mineralization could be the indication of a mineral resource at depth. No reluctance should be shown in the search for a mineral resource in the Nicola volcanic environment as the bulk of the porphyry (?) mineralization may be associated with a surficially unexposed or partially exposed intrusive, as in the past productive Brenda (*Minfile 092HNE047*) and the Elk (*Minfile092HNE096*) mineral deposits.

Mineral occurrences within the Nicola volcanics east of the Guichon Batholith in the Bertha 581008 Claim Group area were likely generated from an underlying intrusive source perhaps exposed as stocks on the surface as at the SA mineral showing. Minfile descriptions of surface mineralization hosted by volcanics include the Rhyolite mineral showing where porphyry mineralization is associated with a basalt host rock and a shear zone trending at 335 to 345 degrees, and the Bertha Molly past producer where mineralization is also structurally controlled with an apparent north trend. Surficial indications of potential mineral deposits in the area are described in the other nine Minfile mineral descriptions copied herein from the BC Government Minfile records with locations shown on Figure 4.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic porphyry and/or quartz vein hosted mineralization within the Guichon Batholith and/or the Nicola volcanics and/or other intrusives on the Property

The four cross-structural locations as shown on Figure 7 and UTM locations reported in Table II should be explored for any surficial geological indications to a hydrothermally generated mineral source at depth.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Aho, A.E. - Report on Geologic, Magnetometer, and Geochemical Surveys on the Raha Mineral Claims for Torwest Resources Ltd. October 22, 1958. **AR 241.**

Garrow, T. – 2010 Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Dansey Project for Highland North Inc. January 20, 2012. **AR 32,980.**

Hemsworth, F.J. - Report on the Geochemical Survey of the Ezra Claims for New Indian Mines Ltd. December, 1964. **AR 606.**

Holcombe, R. – 2009: GEORient, ver 9.4.4. Stereographic Projections and Rose Diagram Plots

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

Marshak, S., Mitra, G. – Basic Methods of Structural Geology. pp 258-259, 264*.Prentice-Hall Inc. 1988

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISE006 – BETHLEHEM IONA
092ISE010 – SHEBA
092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER.
092ISE012 – BERTHA – MOLLY
092ISE015 – BORNITE RIDGE
092ISE021 – RHYOLITE
092ISW045 – LORNEX
092ISE070 – GAZA
092ISE072 – FIDDLER
092ISE167 – SA
092ISE196 – PLUG

Sookchoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report for Victory Resources Corporation on Tenure 589941 of the nine claim Tony 58994 Claim Group. February 3, 2013. **AR 33,566.**

Sookchoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report for Blue River Resources on Geochemical, Geophysical Surveys and a Diamond Drill Program on the Highland North Property. April 30, 2013. **AR 33,784.**

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 581008 was done from May 24, 2013 to May 28, 2013 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day -----	\$ 3,000.00
Maps -----	750.00
Report -----	<u>3,500.00</u>
	\$ 7,250.00
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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 work the author has performed in the Bertha Property area.
- 5) I have no interest in the Bertha 581008 Claim Group as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.