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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Technical / Geochemical

TOTAL COST: $1,790.00

AUTHOR(S): Eugene A. Dodd **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): NA **YEAR OF WORK:** 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5465582

PROPERTY NAME: War Eagle Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): War Eagle 1 Tenure # 1012531, War Mag Tenure # 1013202

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092GNW028, 092GNW036

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver **NTS/BCGS:** 092G065

LATITUDE: 49 ° 38 '32 " **LONGITUDE:** 123 ° 1 '50 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Eugene A. Dodd 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

561 Glenmary Road
Enderby, BC V0E1V3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Billiken Gold Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

561 Glenmary Road
Enderby, BC V0E1V3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

VMS, roof pendants, Gambier Group, Brittania

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Ar 4918, AR 3294, AR 7386, AR 10761, AR 11121, AR 13028

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	3 HMC samples	1012531, 1013202	$1,790.00
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$1,790.00

Gmail by Google

Gene Dodd <dodd.gene@gmail.com>

SOW-M (5465582) 2013/SEP/03 11:38:41 Mineral Titles Online Event Confirmation

1 message

MT.Online@gov.bc.ca <MT.Online@gov.bc.ca> Tue, Sep 3, 2013 at 11:38 AM
To: dodd.gene@gmail.com

This email is to confirm submission of the following Mineral Titles Online event:

Event Number: 5465582
Event Type: SOW -- Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change
Recording Date: 2013/SEP/03

Tenure Type:	Mineral Claim
Owner(s):	DODD, EUGENE A. (106880), 100.0%
Event Detail:	https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/eventDetail.do?eventID=5465582
Work Type Description:	Technical Work
Physical Items:	Geochemical

Financial Summary:

Total Required Work Amount:	$1787.42
PAC Name:	Gino
PAC Debit:	$0.00
PAC Credit:	$2.58
Total Submission Fees:	$0.00
Total Paid:	$0.00
Work Start Date:	2013/aug/30
Work Stop Date:	2013/aug/31
Total Value of Work:	1790.00
Mine Permit No:	

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Number:	1013202
Tenure Type:	Mineral Claim
Claim Name/Property:	WAR MAG

Issue Date:	2012/sep/25
Old Good To Date:	2013/sep/03
New Good To Date:	2015/mar/6
Number of Days Forward:	549
Area in Ha:	167.3626
Tenure Required Work Amount:	$1630.07
Tenure Submission Fee:	$0.00

Tenure Number:	1012531
Tenure Type:	Mineral Claim
Claim Name/Property:	WAR EAGLE 1
Issue Date:	2012/sep/03
Old Good To Date:	2013/sep/03
New Good To Date:	2015/mar/6
Number of Days Forward:	549
Area in Ha:	20.9221
Tenure Required Work Amount:	$157.35
Tenure Submission Fee:	$0.00

Related Summary:

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days as per Section 33 of the Mineral Tenure Act and Section 16 and Schedule A of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. Please attach a copy of your confirmation page to the front of your report.

If you have questions concerning the registration of exploration and development work/expiry date change or the filing of physical/technical reports, please make inquires to Mineral.Titles@gov.bc.ca or call 1-866-616-4999 (toll free).

Mineral Titles Branch
Province of British Columbia
Toll Free: 1-866-616-4999
Email: Mineral.Titles@gov.bc.ca
http://www.MineralTitles.gov.bc.ca/
Mineral Titles Online: https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca

Server Name: PRODUCTION

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Sampling Report
on the
Pilot Till and Stream Sediment,
Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
on the
War Eagle Group
for Billiken Gold Ltd.

Event # 5465582

Tenure #'s 1013202 and 1012531

Vancouver Mining Division

British Columbia

Map 092G065

49° 38' 32" N, 123° 1' 50"W

10U 498148 mE, 5498559 mN

Owner: **Billiken Gold Ltd.**,

561 Glenmary Road, Enderby,

BC, V0E 1V3

Operator: Billiken Gold Ltd.,

Contractor: Billiken Gold Ltd.,

Author: Eugene A. Dodd, Project Manager

Date: November 13, 2013

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Summary

The property is comprised of 2 mineral tenures covering 188.2 hectares located near the headwaters of the Indian River, approximately 11.5 air km southeast of Squamish, British Columbia. Access to the property is easily gained by four wheel drive vehicle via a series of logging roads.

Exploration on the War Eagle Group began in the early 1970's and has continued intermittently until present. After staking of the War Eagle claims in 1976, several well focused programs have been conducted in this area, including prospecting, trenching, underground development and several diamond drill programs. Most programs were successful in delineating pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and gold stringer mineralization. I believe there are at least 4 main showings in the immediate area; the McVicars, the War Eagle, the Slumach and the WC claims.

The project area lies on the eastern edge of the Britannia - Indian River roof pendant. This pendant consists of a submarine volcanic and sedimentary sequence of pyroclastics, flows, cherts, and argillites tentatively assigned to the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group. "Close proximity to the Britannia Mine makes exploration within this roof pendant extremely attractive (Reddy, Ross and Godwin, 1986 BCGS. Paper 1987 - 1)". A string of showings and properties over the years over top of and adjacent to the massive Britannia shear zone along the Indian River valley verifies the economic importance of this poorly understood major shear zone.

The purpose of this sampling program was to try and locate a VMS deposit including copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver mineralization and to establish target areas worthy of further exploration. A total of 3 Stream Sediment HMC samples, were gathered from 3 creeks draining the eastern portion of Tenure # 1013202. The program was carried out on August 29th and 30th, 2013. The War Eagle group of claims belongs to Billiken Gold Ltd. of Enderby, British Columbia.

This program was extremely successful as it developed an anomalous gold target in the creek draining the upslope area above the War Eagle adit as well as another further south. Sample WE-2 had a large amount of chalcopyrite in the re pan con fraction and could be an indication of a copper occurrence up slope from this sample location. These areas of interest should definitely be followed up with further prospecting, mapping and sampling. The follow up program will hopefully develop a dispersal plume that can lead to a blind or semi blind volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) or gold deposit.

Sampling Report

on the

Pilot Till and Stream Sediment,

Heavy Metal Concentrating Program

on the

War Eagle Group

Vancouver, M.D.

Indian River Area, British Columbia

Introduction

This report covers the reconnaissance sampling program conducted during the month of August 2013 by Billiken Gold Ltd on the War Eagle Group located near the headwaters of the Indian River. The claims straddle the Indian River valley as well as part of the bench between the headwaters of Stawamus River and the headwaters of the Indian River. The centre of the property is located about 11.5 km southeast of Squamish, British Columbia.

The current project was designed to delineate roughly, areas of interest worthy of further prospecting mapping, sampling and possibly trenching and or drilling. The program was carried out in an attempt to locate gold target areas as well as volcanogenic massive sulphides similar to the Britannia deposit.

Information for this report was gained from personal work experience on the property well as the many Aris reports that document the findings of several very competent engineers and geologists who have completed programs on or adjacent to the property.

I was present when the Slumach was originally discovered and the showing only amounted to about 3 m of bedrock that had been washed clean on the steep hillside. I remember that the narrow quartz veins had a bluish tinge and contained visible gold. I also conducted a detailed, low level combined airborne geophysical survey over the entire property in August of 1982. I was chief instrument operator and project supervisor for this airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey.

My bibliography cites the many works from which information was gathered for the exploration of the War Eagle group and the writing of this report.

Physiography

The War Eagle claim group lies at the western edge of the major physiographic region known as the Pacific Ranges which comprise the southern portion of the Coast Mountains. The claims are steep and rugged at higher elevations with moderate to very steep slopes occurring along the road that cuts through the Indian River valley. Elevation on the property varies between 650 m at the southeast end of the property along the Indian River to a high of 1400 m on the northeast end. Several good sized creeks transect the property and drain from the northeast or northwest down to the Indian River. Most of the lower areas of the property can be traversed on foot but exploration of the higher elevations would best be accessed by helicopter from Squamish. The steeper portions of the property can only be worked during ideal weather conditions as there are dangerous cliffs and travel on foot can at times be extremely hazardous and should be avoided completely when it is wet.

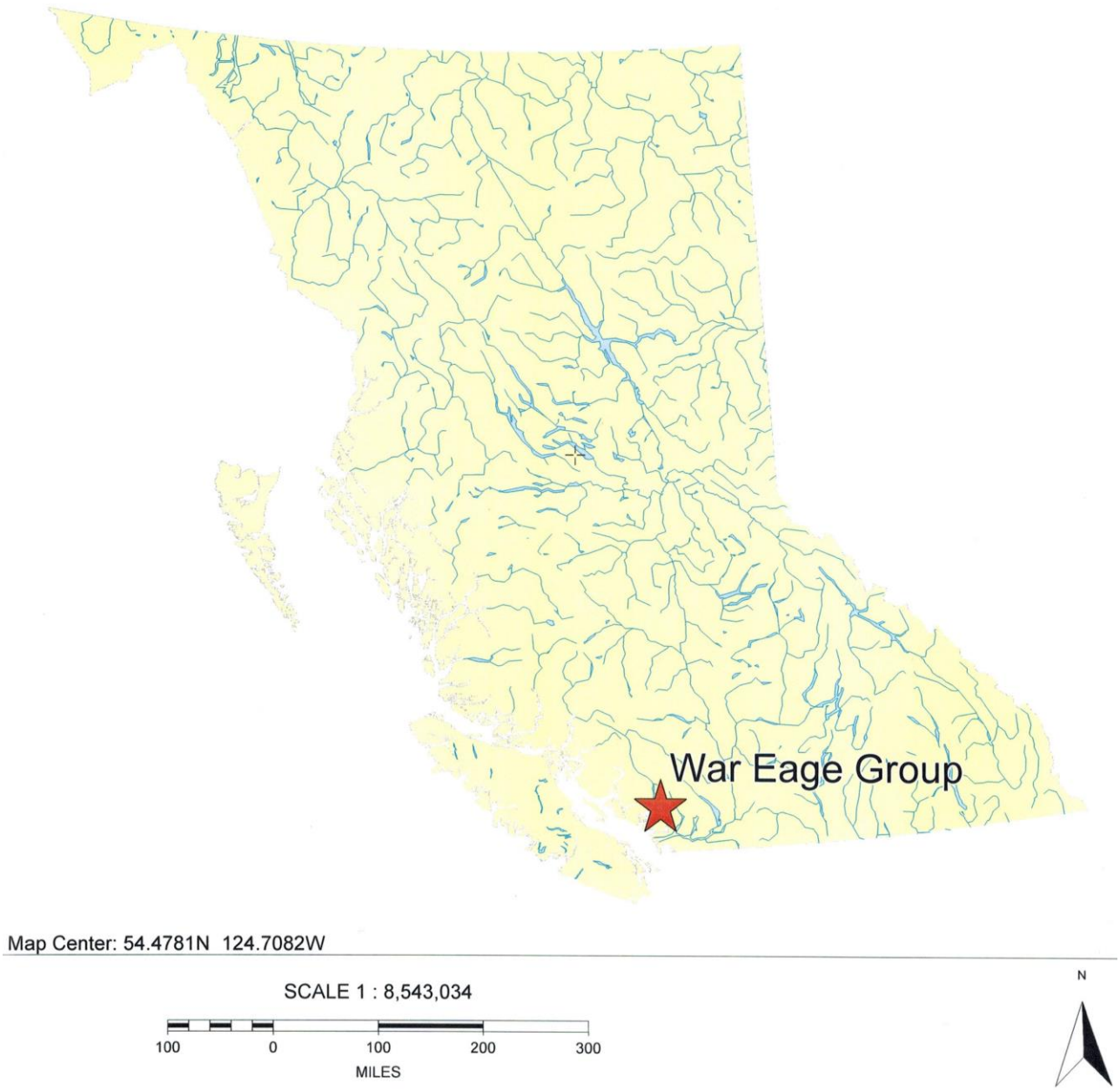
The principal water source would likely be the Indian River, the major drainage for the area. Several larger creeks transecting the property could also be an excellent year round source of water for mining purposes. A high voltage power transmission line and a gas pipeline run through the property. There is an access road that traverses the property from the northwest to the southeast but some wash outs exist at this time. A quad was used to travel this road and to transport the samples. Some of the washouts had to be fixed up a bit to get the quad through.

The area is quite sensitive environmentally as the Indian River drains into the north end of Indian Arm about 22 km southeast of the property. However, industrialization in the form of heavy construction has been permitted in the area as a "Run of the River" power generation plant has been constructed about 8 km north of the property on the Mamquam River and is being expanded at this time. It would appear from the corridors reserved along the Mamquam River that plans are in place for several more generating stations to be built in the future.

Location and Access

The property is located near the southwest coast of British Columbia approximately 40 km NNE of Vancouver and about 13 km northeast of the Britannia Mine. The claims are located on the northeast and southwest sides of the Indian River approximately 11.5 km southeast of Squamish, British Columbia. The property can be easily reached in a four wheel drive vehicle by turning east on the Mamquam Main logging road at the south end of Squamish and proceeding about 1.5 km up the Mamquam River where you turn south on the Stawamus River Forest Access Road.

The terrain is generally rugged but passable on foot at lower elevations. There are several short drill and power line access trails passable on quads that are located on the property. Most of these roads could easily be made passable for drilling equipment with a small dozer or excavator. The hillsides can become very steep at higher elevations and extreme caution must be taken coming downhill, in a straight line, because of cliffs hidden by trees and brush. Heavy rainfall at times can render parts of the property unsafe to travel on by foot because of the slippery logs and vegetation. Rubber caulk boots are highly recommended when everything is soaking wet.



Property Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – War Eagle Group

Claim Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – War Eagle Group

Date: November 13, 2013

Center of Claim Block: 10U 498148 mE, 5498559 mN

Figure 1 - Table of Claim Information

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1012531	Mineral	WAR EAGLE 1	20150306	20.9221
1013202	Mineral	WAR MAG	20150306	167.3626

Total Area: 188.2847ha

The above noted expiry dates are dependent on this work program being accepted for assessment credit.

Claim Information

The property consists of 2 contiguous claims covering an area of 188.2847 ha. The claims are situated within the Vancouver Mining Division on NTS Map sheet 092G065. The center of the property is located at approximately 49° 38’ 32” N, 123° 1’ 50” W or 10U 498148 mE, 5498559 mN.

The claims are registered to Eugene Dodd and are held in trust for Billiken Gold Ltd. of Enderby British Columbia.

Mining History

Although, the Squamish area is host to a large number of mineral deposits and showings, the largest deposit, known as the Britannia Mine, was of the greatest importance to the economy of British Columbia through most of the last century. Many smaller deposits exist in the area but none have so far proven to be economically viable.

The Britannia Mine, located about 10 km west of the War Eagle Group, was the largest producing copper mine in the British Empire. The mine operated for over 70 years and produced 53.63 million tons of ore grading: 1.15 % copper, 0.65 % zinc, 0.2 oz/ton silver, and 0.02 oz/ton gold. Total production amounted to: 299 kg of gold, 180,438 kg of silver, 516,743,031 kg of copper (over 1 billion pounds) and 444,806 kg of cadmium.

The Britannia Mine employed 60,000 people representing 50 nationalities.

History of Previous Relevant Work in the Area

The following programs and perhaps more have been conducted either on this property or nearby. The following reports are listed for information purposes only and should be read individually to determine accurately the exact location where the described work took place. Some of the more positive results from these reports are listed below.

1918

The **War Eagle** group may have been covered by the ABC group in 1918 when a 30 foot tunnel was driven into the bank of the northerly tributary of the Indian River.

1965

Aris Report # 0626 dated April 26, 1965

Anaconda American Brass completed a geochemical survey as well as some geological and geophysical work on the McVicar group located about 2.5 km NE of the War Eagle group. The McVicar group is situated on the west side of Rafuse Creek at elevations of 600 to 1200 m. A brief description of the mineralization describes the showing as lenses, veins, stockworks, and breccias containing chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena as the dominant ore minerals. The showings are described as scattered and irregular copper mineralization associated with varying amounts of quartz, pyrite, and occasional lead and zinc.

1970

Aris Report # 2665 dated October 06, 1970

New Jersey Zinc Exploration Canada and **Croyden Mines Ltd.** conducted a Turam Survey. No conductors were found, followed by several diamond drill holes of unknown location. This work probably took place on the old WC group of claims located about 3km. southeast of the War Eagle (W. G. Timmins, AR#11,121).
Mineralization consists of nearly massive pyrite-chalcopyrite ranging in thickness from 1 to 2 m in fine to medium coarse, locally recrystallized siliceous rhyolite in association with diabase dykes, near the contact with underlying metamorphic rock.

1977

Maggie Mines Ltd. discovered copper, lead, and zinc mineralization called the War Eagle Zone and drove 77 feet of tunnel, 33 feet of cross cut with a 20 foot raise and completed surface trenching on the War Eagle.

1978

Aris Report # 7047 dated December 14, 1978

Placer Development drilling report. A. D. Clendenan, P. Geo and D.A. Howard MSc., P. Eng. 900m drilling in 7 holes on the War Eagle. Lower grade (lead, .16%), (zinc, .72%), (copper, .11%), (gold, .05 g / t), (silver, 7.4 g / t) across 8 m was encountered in one of these holes.

1979
Aris Report # 7671 dated October 18, 1979

Placer Development diamond drilling report on the War Eagle claim 423 m in 4 holes. No economic amounts of mineralization were encountered.

1981
Aris Report # 9437 dated May 20 1981

Maggie Mines Ltd. T.E. Lisle P. Eng. Drilling Report; 1725 m in 16 holes. This work resulted in a number of high grade intercepts commonly within lower grade mineralization. The best intercept was in Hole 15 and assayed 1.28% copper, 4.60% lead, 7.30% zinc and 0.67 oz/ton silver across 4 feet. A total of 37 holes were apparently completed. Total funds expended to 1981 were $525,939.49.

1983
Maggie Mines Ltd. discovered the Slumach Zone, a narrow gold rich quartz sulphide vein. The vein was discovered following up highly anomalous soil samples collected by Placer. Maggie drove a 55 m crosscut only to find a dyke in place of the vein. A raise and a further 18 m of drifting failed to find economic widths. October 28 1983 Maggie Mines Ltd. News Release: Mr. Hopkins states "The mineralized exposure in the sub drift is approximately 140 feet lower in elevation than the original surface Slumach gold vein outcrop. The width of the mineralized zone in the sub drift is approximately 3 feet". Assays from Bondar - Clegg & Co. Ltd. are as follows:

1. Selected bulk sample from a stringer of massive mineralization within the zone, the stringer width 8-12 inches: Gold 10.414 oz/ton, Silver 5.93 oz/ton, Copper 10%, Lead 0.01%, Zinc 2.49%.

2. Grab bulk sample of fines from floor of sub drift: Gold 3.275 oz/ton, Silver 3.03 oz/ton, Copper 7.18%, Lead 0.01%, Zinc 1.54%.

3. Grab bulk sample of quartz and zinc material from footwall side of zone: Gold .09 oz/ton, Silver 0.17 oz/ton, Copper 0.36%, Lead 0.01 %, Zinc 16.40%.

4. Grab bulk sample from southeast mineralized exposure: Gold 1.527 oz/ton, Silver 0.73 oz/ton, Copper 1.47%, Lead 0.01% Zinc 10.75%.

5. Grab bulk sample of quartz material with minor visible sulphides from the footwall side of the southern mineralized exposure: Gold 0.185 oz/ton, Silver 0.48 oz/ton, Copper 0.038%, Lead 0.01%, Zinc 0.18%.

1984
A test shipment of 57 tons (Lloyd Brewer 2003) from the Slumach Zone was apparently shipped to Cominco at Trail, British Columbia. Recovered from this ore were: 57.1 ounces of gold,

137.4 ounces of silver, 1474 pounds of copper and 5257 pounds of zinc. The average precious metal grade was .99 oz/ton Au and 2.37 oz/ton Ag.

1990
Aris Report # 20297dated September 19, 1990

Minnova Inc., G. S. Wells B. Sc. geologist, Colin M. Burge B. Sc. geologist. Drilling Report; 318.5 m in 2 holes testing IP anomalies. Zones of weak pyrite, and pyrrhotite mineralization were encountered. No hydrothermal alteration was associated with these zones. "The property has long been recognized as having good potential for hosting economic mineralization similar to the nearby Britannia deposits (G. S. Wells)". Further work on the property should focus on testing geophysical anomalies in areas of known alteration and stringer mineralization such as the War Eagle area.

Aris Report # 20779 dated December 17, 1990.

Minnova Inc., Geological mapping on the War Eagle G. S. Wells B. Sc. geologist. Report recommends that further exploration for base metal mineralization be concentrated in the vicinity of the rhyolite intrusion / flow complex.

2001
Aris Report # 26789 dated November 30, 2001

Luigi Frederico Prospecting Report by Rita Chow B.Sc. geologist. 15 rock samples were taken out of which about half of the samples were anomalous in copper, lead, and zinc. Three samples from the south end of the claim block, in the vicinity of the Slumach Vein, were notably rich in sulphides. "Although previous drilling on the two main mineral occurrences failed to delineate economic grades, work by Minnova Inc., in 1987 - 88 was successful in intersecting andesite and rhyolite units in the Slumach Zone with geochemically anomalous barium, zinc, and lead throughout. The mineralization in this area occurs as disseminations within siliceous veinlets flooding the matrix of rhyolite lapilli tuff. Any further work on this property should focus on the Slumach Zone to determine the extent of the mineralization" (Rita Chow B. Sc. geologist).

Regional Geology

"The project area lies on the eastern edge of the Britannia - Indian River roof pendant. This pendant consists of a submarine volcanic and sedimentary sequence of pyroclastics, flows, cherts and argillites tentatively assigned to the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group. Metamorphism is up to lower greenschist facies but most rock textures are intact. Bedding and foliation generally strike northwest and dip southwest. Cretaceous granodiorite intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex surround and intrude the pendant. Close proximity to the Britannia Mine makes exploration within this roof pendant extremely attractive" (Reddy, Ross and, Godwin, published in 1986 by BCGS. (Paper 1987-1). A string of showings and properties over the years over top of and adjacent to the massive Britannia shear zone along the Indian River valley verifies the economic importance of this poorly understood major shear zone.

Property Geology

An accurate description of the War Eagle property geology is beyond the scope of the author so the following brief description of the geology of the old original War Eagle claim has been taken from Aris Report # 20779 (1990) Minnova Inc., G. S. Wells B. Sc. geologist. "The claim is underlain by granites of the Coast Plutonic complex and a volcanic – sedimentary sequence which is part of the middle Gambier Group. The Gambier group rocks have a general northwest – southeast strike. The sediments and crystal tuff units exhibit well – defined bedding which generally dips at variable angles to the southwest except in the War Eagle showing area where bedding dips to the north. A steeply dipping foliation is associated with an early folding event".

The following is a description of the map units exposed on the War Eagle claim:

Unit 6.5 Granite
The northeastern part of the claim is underlain by a medium to coarse grained, white weathering granite of the Coast Plutonic complex.

Unit 6.3 Rhyolite (QFP) Intrusive
A medium grained, massive, greenish grey, rhyolite intrusion is exposed in a creek bed immediately southwest of the Coast Range granite. This unit contains 5 to 10% phenocrysts of plagioclase and quartz (1 - 2 mm size). The rhyolite is locally weakly sericitic and biotitic.

Unit 5.1 Mafic Dykes
Medium to coarse grained, dark green, massive mafic dykes are associated with the mafic volcanics exposed on the claim. Locally well defined, chilled margins can be seen in the outcrops but generally these units are hard to distinguish from massive mafic flows.

Unit 4.2 Argillite, Tuff, Wacke
Well bedded argillites, fine grained tuffs and wacke are found in the volcanic sequence exposed on the War Eagle claim. The argillites are very fine grained and dark grey to black in colour. Thin (<5 cm) lapilli and crystal tuff interbeds are common. This unit is commonly pyritic with up to 10% pyrite occurring as very fine beds.

Unit 3 Felsic Volcanics
Felsic volcanics appear to be concentrated in the southeastern corner of the War Eagle claim. Unit 3.1 is a massive, medium grained aphyric flow which locally exhibits well developed flow banding. This unit is interpreted as the extrusive equivalent of the rhyolite QFP intrusion exposed along strike to the northwest. Felsic crystal tuffs (unit 3.7) and ashes (unit 3.6) are exposed to the southwest of the rhyolite flow. These units interfinger with intermediate crystal tuffs and ashes (units 2.6 and 2.7). In unit 3.7, small (<1mm) feldspar crystals and rare quartz crystals are set in a fine grained siliceous ash matrix. Unit 3.6 consists primarily of siliceous, fine grained ash with minor interbeds of argillite and chert. Biotite hornfels alteration due to the proximity of the Coast Range granites locally occurs in these ashy units and results in a purplish hue to the rock. The felsic volcanics exposed on the claim are generally unaltered and only weakly pyritic (<1%).

Unit 2 Intermediate Volcanics
Intermediate crystal tuffs (unit 2.7) and ashes (unit 2.6) are exposed in the central and western parts of the War Eagle claim. The crystal tuffs which are commonly feldspar rich (20 - 25%) are light green in colour due to finely disseminated chlorite. Feldspar - phyric lapilli and chert fragments (<5%) are locally present in this unit. The fine-grained ashes (unit 2.6) are generally well bedded.

Unit 1 Mafic Volcanics
Massive, fine to medium grained, dark green mafic volcanics are exposed to the northwest and southeast of the central rhyolite QFP intrusion / flow complex. The crystal tuff (unit 1.7) contains 15 - 25 % feldspar crystals set in a fine grained, chloritic ash matrix. The feldspar crystals are pervasively, weakly epidotized. The massive flow (unit 1.1) is also commonly feldspar porphyritic (20 - 25%) and chloritic. Dark bluish green cordierite clots (up to 1 cm diameter) are found in the mafic volcanics exposed in the Indian River valley at the eastern edge of the War Eagle claim.

The units described above appear to form a homoclinal sequence which dips 45° to 60° to the southwest. Northerly dips and tops to the ashes and argillites exposed in the War Eagle showing area may be related to folding and / or faulting but outcrop exposure is not sufficient to satisfactorily resolve the structural problem in this area. A very good map (map 3) is included at the end of Aris Report #20779 and should be viewed by the reader. There are also several other very good maps to be found in the above reports that contain valuable information about the map area.

Mineralization

War Eagle
Previous work on the War Eagle claim (G. S. Wells B. Sc. geologist) focused on evaluating the War Eagle showing. Mineralization exposed here consists of thin, subeconomic veinlets and disseminations of pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite hosted in intermediate tuffs. Elsewhere on the claim economic mineralization is sparse. The Argillite units contain up to 10% pyrite which occurs as fine beds and disseminations. Other volcanic units exposed on the claim commonly have traces of disseminated pyrite but no economic sulphides. Mineralization is interpreted to be volcanogenic: similarities to the Kuroko model include explosive volcanism, alteration, and stringer and stratiform ore that is dominantly pyrite with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena.

Glaciation

Glaciation in the Indian River / Stawamus River area appears to be southwesterly and is no doubt responsible for the creation of the steeply incised valleys where these rivers are located. The lower elevations of the War Eagle Group, including the valley bottoms of both the Stawamus and the Indian Rivers, are filled with glacial till. During traverses of the property I occasionally observed small areas of poor residual soil development lying overtop of this till at lower elevations.

The till at the bottom of the steeper parts of the northeast / southwest slopes forming these valleys are of various origins. Nothing sits still for very long in these valleys and all of the ground cover is constantly on the move. It is not uncommon to have a large boulder go flying by on its way to the valley bottom. Some of the poorly developed overburden covering the till in places has possibly been derived by the disintegration of the rocks upslope. All of the larger creek beds and river bottoms are filled with very large well rounded boulders (usually granite) deposited by glaciation.

Purpose of Soil / Till and Stream Sediment HMC Program

This HMC program was carried out in an attempt to locate previously undetected gold bearing veins, and or VMS deposits for the following reasons;

1. The Slumach Veins were very high in gold content (68.5 g / t) and would possibly show up down slope in stream sediment HMC samples.

2. Discovery of low transport pristine gold particles would provide the incentive required to motivate the prospecting of the upslope drainages.

3. The Slumach was initially discovered during follow up of highly anomalous soil samples gathered by Placer Development Ltd.

2013 Program Details

The completed program is going to be conducted in two phases. This report covers the first phase of HMC sampling but the plan is to do more sampling which will be followed by an additional report.

- Phase 1 was conducted on August 30th and 31st, 2013 inclusive

A quad and a specially constructed aluminum trailer were used to gain access and transport the samples and sampling gear. Some minor hand repairs had to be made to the road to get through wash outs with the quad. The samples were gathered by Mr. John Cross of Nanaimo, British Columbia. Mr. Cross is an experienced sampler, specially trained in this type of sampling. A crew of three men and one quad usually forms the sampling crew however, in this instance Mr. Cross had to work on his own because of short notice.

The weather was rainy, cold, and wet at this elevation making travel by quad unpleasant. I've learned that weather plays a significant part in how much work can be accomplished in a day anywhere on the coast range in general.

Care had to be taken when traveling the Mamquam Main forest access road as a "Run of the River" dam project was under construction concurrently further up the Mamquam with river diversion taking place near the headwaters of Skookum Creek.

Overview of our HMC Sampling Method

After becoming familiar with a property, we choose the roads and trails in areas to be tested that will give the best HMC results. Soil type and availability on different sections of these roads and trails can be very important. Some properties are more suited than others for this type of sampling program. The ideal soil condition would be undisturbed residual soil, however, it should be kept in mind that soil cover forms the medium or carrier which could contain the traces of metals and or particles of gold being leached out of mineralized zones and spread into soils forming secondary dispersal plumes of gold radiating from a lode deposit. The soil conditions therefore can be less than ideal and the sampling program can still be successful.

Step 1a Taking the Soil / Till HMC Traverse Sample

To produce a sample, soil is gathered along roads or skid trails by taking a shovel full of the most promising looking soil every 5 to 10 m or so and placing it into a 30x30x50 cm (38 l) plastic tote bin. The shovels full are generally taken as close to bedrock as possible and usually from the high side of the road. Some of the till covered areas on the War Eagle claims have a small amount of residual soil from upslope that has been draped on top of the underlying till (I'm assuming through downhill gravity migration). This residual soil is what makes up the bulk of our sample whenever possible.

When the tote bin is full, (usually after a traverse of 300 m or so depending on soil conditions) both the beginning and the end of a traverse sample interval is marked on the ground with numbered flagging tape and recorded on a tablet with GPS capabilities. To identify the sample bins a piece of flagging is marked with the sample number and dropped into the bottom of the bin before any sample is deposited. When the bin is full another piece of numbered flagging is buried in the top of the sample and as a further precaution the sample number is also written on the outside of the bin with a permanent type felt pen.

Sometimes (as in this case) a full bin of sample, (about 35 kg) is taken all from one location (at a gossan zone or shear zone for example). This sample type we refer to as a **Spot Sample**. A sample taken along a section of road or trail is simply called a **Traverse Sample**.

Step 1b Taking the Stream Sediment Spot Sample

The Stream sediment sample usually weighs about 10 kg (in this case 35kg) and is taken from the active or recently active part of the stream. The sample is screened to 20 mesh and placed into large doubled heavy duty plastic sample bags for 10kg samples and properly packed for careful transport. 35 kg samples are gathered in 38 l tote bins. Larger rocks are removed in the field after being quickly examined for mineralization and alteration. Angular rocks are kept as they usually reflect the local rock types and are sometimes examined megascopically and described for future reference. Care must be taken as there are quite a few ways of compromising the sample after it has been taken. The sample is either returned directly to our HMC processing facility or is sluiced and panned into a "pan con" in the field for lightweight transport. Processing for stream sediment samples follows basically the same flow chart as the Soil / Till HMC samples with few if any variations.

Step 2 Processing the HMC Sample

A tote bin of **Bulk Sample** usually begins processing with a brief description of the soil forming the sample. The **Sample** is then vibrated through a 12.5 mm (1/2 inch) screen to remove any of the larger stones. This **Plus 12.5 mm** fraction of rocks is discarded after a quick examination for anything of interest (i.e.: mineralization, vein material, alteration etc.). Any rocks of interest are put in a sample bag, labeled with the sample number and set aside for closer examination later. A representative **Soil Sample** is sometimes taken and placed into a wet strength Kraft paper bag, and labeled with the sample number, cataloged and put into storage for further examination or analysis if desired.

The **Minus 12.5 mm** fraction is then weighed and the weight recorded. At this stage the screened sample (**Minus 12.5 mm fraction**) usually weighs about 35 to 40 kg on average. After each sample is screened the screen is removed and pressure washed completely clean to avoid cross contamination between samples.

Step 3 Concentrating

The samples are then transported to the nearest small creek or other water source and put very slowly through a small sluice box. Re-circulation of the water is not possible as cross contamination between samples must be prevented. The sluice box is 21 cm wide x 10 cm deep and 125 cm long (8" wide x 4" deep x 48" long) and is of wood construction lined with aluminum so that it can be completely cleaned out to eliminate any possibility of cross contamination between samples. The sluice box has been fitted with special rubber matting full of small pockets which are very effective at catching small gold particles. At the head or feed section of the sluice box there is a hopper fitted with a 6.3 mm (1/4 inch) stainless steel screen.

The ideal slope of the sluice box is about 10 to 12 degrees and the volume of water should be about 25 Liters per Minute (LPM). Here again consistency must be maintained between all samples to avoid varied results. The sample is slowly fed through the hopper using the water flow and a small garden shovel to create the slurry. Sluicing the sample has to be done very slowly and consistently for each sample. It usually takes a good hour to concentrate a sample. After the sample has been sluiced the plastic bin that held the sample is carefully rinsed into the sluice box in case any particles have worked their way to the bottom of the bin during transport.

The slow and careful completion of this and all steps in the concentrating process is crucial. We must ensure that any very small particles of micron gold are not washed away. If for example, there are only three small particles of "low transport gold" in an entire sample program one always has to be certain not to lose them by accident or sloppiness after they have been gathered in the field.

As the sample is being worked slowly through the screened hopper on the sluice box a careful watch is kept for vein material, mineralization, alteration etc.in the plus fraction. The **Plus 6.3 mm** fraction from the hopper is placed in a new plastic food container with a soft aluminum tag denoting the sample number and is further marked **Sluice Reject**. The lid is then placed on and

duct taped in place to avoid accidental spillage. The lid and side of the container is then further marked with the sample number and "**Sluice Reject**". A small **Sluice Reject** sub sample is set aside for megascopy or description at a later date.

After all of the **Minus 12.5 mm** fraction has been put through the sluice box, the sluice concentrate is then rinsed thoroughly and completely out of the box and into a clean container. Pressurized water is used to clean out the sluice box and rubber matting as it must be absolutely clean for the next sample. At this point, the sluice concentrate enters the panning phase and is washed through an 850 micron sieve (No. 20 ASTM). The **Plus 850 Micron** fraction is examined labeled and set aside as **Pan Reject**.

All fractions are weighed from here on and (weights are accurately determined with a Fischer Scientific torsion balance) then recorded.

The remaining **Minus 850 Micron** fraction is then panned down to roughly 100 to 200 grams. The size of the pan con sample depends on how much heavy fraction is layered in the pan. A course sample fraction of (850 Micron) was chosen as we are looking for short transport gold such as that derived from disintegrated gold bearing vein material.

This initial panning usually takes 1 to 1.5 hours to complete as it must be done very carefully. The panning is done in a spotlessly clean plastic tote bin using clean water between each sample. A couple of drops of detergent are put in the bin before the water is added as a surfactant.

The pan reject is thoroughly rinsed from the bin and added to the **Pan Reject container**. The **Pan Con** is placed into a clean plastic container labeled as "**Pan Con**" and labeled with the sample number. A careful watch is kept for particles of gold while this initial panning is taking place but closer inspection comes later.

Step 4 Pan Con Fractioning

This initial **Pan Con** sample is then examined wet under a microscope before being dried and weighed. After drying and weighing, the next step is to remove the magnetic fraction carefully using a sheathed magnet. The **Pan Con Magnetic** fraction is then weighed, labeled and set aside. The remainder of the **Pan Con** is then passed through a 300 micron (Tyler 50 mesh) sieve. The plus fraction is labeled weighed and set aside for microscopy as the **Plus 300 Micron** fraction.

The remaining **Minus 300 Micron** fraction is then re - panned by an experienced and patient panner down to about 20 to 35 grams (It can take up to and sometimes more than an hour to do this careful panning). The panning is done in a thoroughly clean plastic tote bin using fresh clean water. During the re - panning the **Re Pan Reject** is thoroughly rinsed from the bin and then both **Re Pan Reject** and the **Re Pan Con** are thoroughly dried, and set aside. At this time a 0.5 gram sample is often removed from the **Re Pan Con** labeled and placed in inventory for further reference or examination if needed.

The **Re Pan Con** fraction is visually inspected for gold particles during the panning and then dried. One to one and a half hours are spent looking for particles of gold under a Bausch & Lomb microscope. When gold particles are found they are photographed if possible.

Step 5 Analysis

Having reached this point you usually have nine fractions at the forefront namely:

- Soil Sample (representative 200 to 300 grams)
- Sluice Reject
- Sluice Reject Sub Sample that was sent for megascopic analysis or description and returned to inventory
- Pan Reject
- Pan Con Magnetic Fraction
- Plus 300 Micron Fraction (Pan Con Non - magnetic Fraction)
- Re Pan Reject Fraction
- Re Pan Con Fraction
- O.5 grams of Re Pan Con in inventory

All the fractions are now photographed and decisions are made as to what analytical methods, if any, to proceed with. Considering the fact that we are usually only looking for small but visible particles of low transport gold, if no visible angular gold is present we ordinarily do not spend money on assaying.

Field Observations

One of the great things about our HMC process is that a pretty good evaluation of the sample takes place on the spot, (sometimes in the field) after the first panning (i.e. visible gold or no visible gold). With the aid of a microscope the colors that you find can usually be examined closely to determine whether they are low transport gold (pristine particles) or rounded off and hammered placer products. Survey grids and sample sites can be immediately adjusted in the field according to these results as they become available.

If for example, 15 sample intervals have no visible gold in them but the 16th one obviously has low transport gold then efforts can be concentrated uphill or up ice depending on soil type (i.e. residual or glacial till). Typically, more sampling followed by trenching takes place. If a Geochemical survey is chosen, then the grid and sample locations can at least be more wisely placed in the field.

Sluice Reject Sample Megascopy

Mr. Murray Morrison P.Geo. completed the megascopic examination of the Sluice Reject samples in an effort to confirm / further the understanding of the mineralogy and to add important information about both the composition of the hard rock samples and their genesis.

Prior to any further exploration programs this megascopic information and Mr. Morrison's exploration concepts should be carefully considered.

The entire original document Report of Megascopic Examination Sluice Reject Samples War Eagle Property by Mr. Morrison P.Geo has been scanned and is included as **Appendix B**.

Previous HMC Case Histories

Of relevant interest are two HMC case history signatures of two gold occurrences in the Vernon camp from our previous studies. A case history of the Slumach Zone is planned for our next sampling program.

Kalamalka Mine Site

ARIS Report # 21,454 dated April 20 1991

The author conducted a test to see if a geochemical signature exists using Soil / Till HMC on the Kalamalka gold deposit east of Vernon BC. Traverse HMC samples were taken immediately down slope from the main occurrence and yielded high gold values. It is important to note that these samples from the Kalamalka were about 75 kg or twice the size of the ones from the War Eagle or the Brett deposit in the Whiteman creek area west of Vernon BC.

Figure 2 - Table of Results Kalamalka Soil HMC 1991

Sample #	Au ppm
1	90 ppm
2	1000 ppm (included some soil from right below the dump likely contaminated by mine muck)
7	32 ppm
8	23 ppm

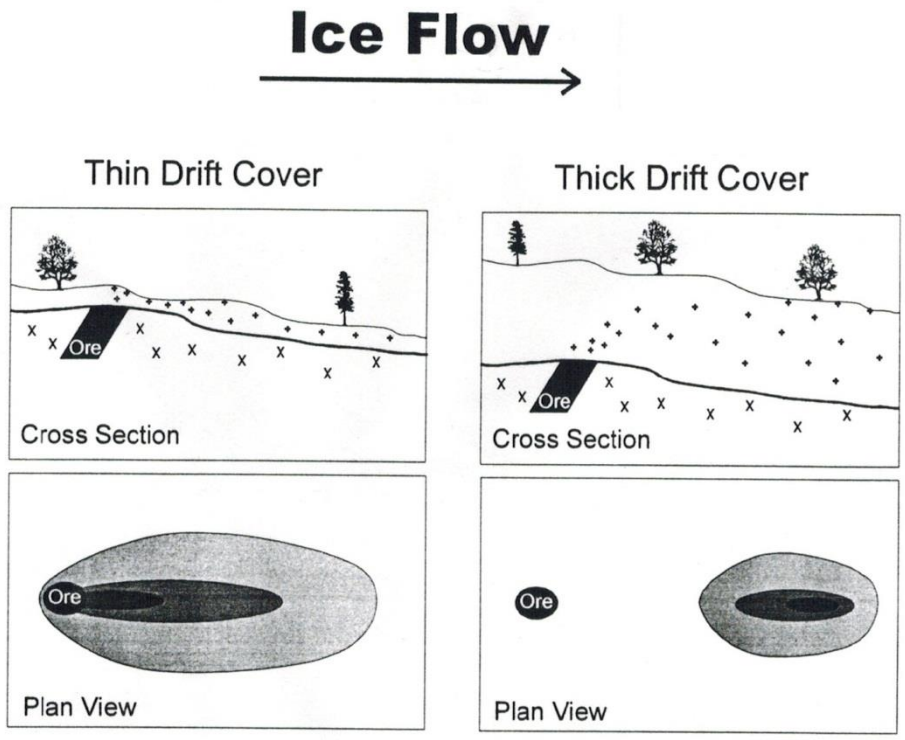
Brett Main Shear Zone

The author conducted a case history test immediately down slope from the main shear zone of the Brett deposit which produced definite signatures. The results are listed below. These traverse samples weighed about 35 kg or half the weight of the ones from the Kalamalka.

Figure 3 - Table of Results Brett Main Shear Zone 2012

Sample #	Type of Sample	Findings
1124	traverse	Some very fine particles of gold were seen in the Re Pan Con. This sample was taken immediately above the main shear zone and assayed 11.15 ppm in a random 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish.
1125	traverse	This sample covered a distance of about 75 m and was taken 50 m downslope from the main shear zone of the Brett deposit. Visible particles of gold could be seen in the Re Pan Con. Total metallic analysis was chosen for this sample which yielded 10.05 ppm in the total metallic plus fraction.
1126	traverse	Taken along the east side (not downslope) of open cut and assayed 4.28 ppm in a random 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Figure 4 – Target Model Diagram



By: R.E. Lett, W. Jackman and A. Yeow

From: Detailed Geochemical Exploration Techniques for Base and Precious Metals in the Kootenay Terrane

Geological Fieldwork 1998, Page 305 Paper 1999 - 1

"The average gold content of most soils is low, but the element is enriched in certain types of soils and in a variety of glacial and weathered products in the vicinity of gold – bearing rocks or auriferous deposits" (Boyle, 1979).

Discussion of Results

WE-1
2 pieces of very angular visible gold, some pyrite.

WE-2
No visible gold, but an unusually high amount of chalcopyrite, pyrite and quartz.

WE-3
Some visible gold (VG), **6** particles of what appeared to be gold were seen in **WE-3** but some were too small for positive identification. Four particles of semi angular gold were positively identified and photographed. **WE-3** was taken from a creek that drains the area up the hillside from the War Eagle showing.

Conclusions

The gold particles found in samples WE-1 and WE-3 could be an indication of a gold occurrence upslope from the sample locations but further prospecting and sampling will be required to try and determine the provenance of these gold particles. The unusually high amount of chalcopyrite in sample number WE-2 could easily be the broken down particles from an upslope copper occurrence and should be thoroughly investigated.

Excellent programs have been conducted in the area by some very competent geoscientists all yielding somewhat positive results. In my opinion this VMS / gold property is worthy of further investigation partly because a VMS target has clearly been defined to occur on both the War Eagle and the Slumach Zone and because the geology is identical to the nearby Britannia mine. Many thousands of dollars' worth of positive results gleaned from previously conducted exploration programs can be used to further advance this data base.

Recommendations

I would recommend the following:

- An HMC Case history of the Slumach deposit should be completed to determine whether an HMC signature exists down slope in the soil and or in the creeks draining the area below the Slumach showing.
- Prospecting and sampling of the creeks above WE-1, WE-2 and WE-3.
- Additional HMC sampling in any other creeks found on the property.
- Retaining a professional geologist to make further recommendations in regards to continued exploration on the property.

General Discussion of our HMC Method

I first began using Soil / Till HMC about 1981. This process provided a way to explore gold properties when there were little or no funds to pay for assaying. Originally we used to run about 75 kgs of soil sample through a sluice box. Over time we concluded that 75 kg of sample was just too heavy to handle and we gradually (but reluctantly) reduced the size of our sample down to about 35 kgs (the size of our samples today).

Samples sometimes have to be carried a long way out on foot and consequently these samples weigh about 10 kgs. They are generally called a "**post - hole**" sample. Post - holing is an Australian method whereby the sampler digs a hole with a shovel about 0.5 to 1 m deep (depending on conditions) and then takes the entire sample from the very bottom of the hole. We usually refer to these samples as Spot HMC's and we try to get a10 kg sample whenever possible.

After sluicing a sample, the sluice con was then carefully panned and visually inspected. If we thought we could see minute gold particles and could afford to assay the sample we would. With some samples it became obvious that there was absolutely no gold in the sample and with other samples you could say for sure you were seeing gold particles. Originally, we didn't realize the importance of determining whether the particles were low transport or placer.

In short, every time we conduct a HMC program changes are being made. We try to reduce the enormous amount of labour involved, speed things up, and continue to derive meaningful data, while trying to keep the process cost effective. Certainly, more improvements can and will be made as we continue to conduct HMC programs. I know that there is more information that we can glean from this process as we spend more time and energy on each fraction.

In the area of the Brett deposit on Whiteman Creek we have established that our **Plus 300 Micron** fraction shows up as a very distinct "Buff" colour. This has also proven to be true throughout the sample area whenever we were near alteration zones. From this I believe we are able to surmise that we can detect some alteration zones even when they are completely masked by overburden. I know of no other tool in use at present that can do this. In all environments locating alteration zones is very useful, especially if the alteration zone proves to be gold bearing.

There are many people who specialize in the science of gold particles, glaciation, heavy minerals, etc. Their understanding of certain aspects of this methodology far surpasses my ability to do so. I welcome any comments, questions or concerns that the reader may have about our HMC process. Any additional discussion can only help us to continue to improve our methodology.

This HMC process may change the previous idea that soil samples are just gathered and sent to the lab. By processing the soil sample and separating out the fractions before assaying a new level of information is being revealed. I believe the whole story may be hidden in the soil once we have learnt how to read it.

My official duty on this and past programs is that of a data gatherer. The samples in this program were gathered and carefully processed to the very best of my ability. My conclusions and recommendations come from the experiences gained from each of the many HMC projects completed to date.

Statement of Qualifications

I Eugene Allan Dodd of Enderby, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am an experienced prospector having commenced prospecting professionally full - time in the North West Territories on February 15 1968.
2. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Billiken Gold Ltd. A position I have held for the past 2 years.
3. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd. A position I have held for more than 45 years.
4. I was Chief Instrument Operator and then President of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services Ltd. for 7 years. Specializing in detailed low level combined airborne geophysical surveys in rugged terrain.
5. I have successfully completed at UBC, a course titled: Geophysics in Mineral Exploration. The course included detailed technical aspects of most types of geophysical surveys including some practical interpretation.
6. I have operated and understand the principles of conducting a wide variety of ground and airborne geophysical surveys. I have experience as both an instrument operator and helper on I.P. and S.P. surveys.
7. I have gained my experience by conducting numerous exploration programs for a wide variety of mining companies, oil and gas companies and consulting geologists and geophysicists.
8. I have supervised projects in the North West Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Labrador, Yukon, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana.
9. For 10 years I owned and operated a contract drilling division in Matheson Ontario. We operated two medium depth unitized drill rigs for a variety of mining companies.
10. As well as my practical experience I am constantly reading and researching the technical aspects of exploration (geological, geophysical, and geochemical).
11. I am the Author of this report, which is based on my personal observations made while in the field, and from knowledge gained from the works cited in my bibliography.

Dated at Enderby BC.
This 5th day of January 2013

Respectfully submitted
Eugene A. Dodd
President - Billiken Gold Ltd.

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Appendix A

Table of Stream Sediment UTM's

Sample Number	Easting	Northing
WE-1	498429	5498581
WE-2	498175	5498728
WE-3	497757	5498862

Table of Stream Sediment - Microscopic Observations

Sample Number	Microscopic observation of the "Pan Con" fraction	Microscopic observation of the "Plus 300 Micron" fraction	Microscopic observation of the "Re Pan Con" fraction
WE-1	no visible gold, pyrites	no visible gold, pyrites	7 pieces total, 2 pieces visible gold
WE-2	lots of chalcopyrite	lots of pyrite, pyrite with quartz	unusually high amount of chalcopyrite
WE-3	no visible gold	possibly 5 or 6 very fine particles of gold	total of 4 particles found

Table of Weights Stream Sediment

Sample Number	Torsion weight of "Pan Con Magnetic" fraction (grams)	Torsion weight of "Plus 300 Micron" fraction (grams)	Torsion weight of "minus 300 micron" fraction (grams)	Torsion weight of "Re Pan Con" fraction (grams)	Torsion weight of "Re Pan Reject" fraction (grams)	Weight total (grams)
WE-1	4.1	12.3	42.7	22.5	20.2	59.1
WE-2	9.7	18.1	44.4	26.1	18.3	72.2
WE-3	13.6	17.7	74.7	49.3	25.4	106

Appendix B

Report of Megascopic Examination
Sluice Reject Samples
For Billiken Gold Limited
War Eagle Property, Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia

Sample Number	Description of Sample
WE-1	80% angular fragments of friable brown siltstone containing 10% angular fragments of quartz grains throughout. (The angularity of the siltstone fragments suggests a very local source area). 18% subrounded fragments of granodiorite. < 1% subrounded fragments of fine grained black andesite. **Specimen of interest:** **3x1.5x1 cm angular fragment of quartz (vein) with manganese, hematite and limonite staining.**
WE-2	The sample includes a variety rock types most of which are subangular to subrounded and that are believed to be well travelled from their source area. The dominant fragments are gray granodiorites and gray to black andesites which collectively make up 80% of the sample. The other 20% of the sample is comprised of the specimens listed below. **Specimens of interest:** **5x2.5x2 cm angular fragment of slightly clay altered granodiorite with very fine pyrite cubes disseminated throughout.** **4x2.5x1.5 cm angular fragment of smoky quartz with limonite staining on most surfaces.** **2x1.5x1 cm fragment of very fine grained siliceous rock with remnants of a limonite stained quartz veinlet on one side.** **2x1.5x1 cm angular fragment of very fine grained siliceous rock with remnants of a very vuggy limonite stained 2 mm quartz veinlet in the center containing traces of pyrite.** **four 1x2 cm angular siliceous fragments with limonite staining.**
WE-3	50% angular fragments of black andesite and 50% angular fragments of grey to light green silica which could be vein quartz or chert (?).

Murray Morrison, B.Sc. Geology
November 30, 2013

Appendix C

Detailed Cost Breakdown
War Eagle Project

Pilot, Stream Sediment, Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
Indian River Area Vancouver, M.D.

Labour

John Cross, Sampler, August 30, 2013 – 1 Day @ $300.00	----------	$300.00
Labour Sub Total	----------	$300.00

Equipment

1 Ton 4x4 August 30, 2013 – 1 Day @ $150.00	----------	$150.00
1 Quad August 30, 2013 – 1 Day @ $150.00	----------	$150.00
Means and accommodation – 1 Day @ $125.00	----------	$125.00
Equipment Sub Total	----------	$425.00

HMC Processing

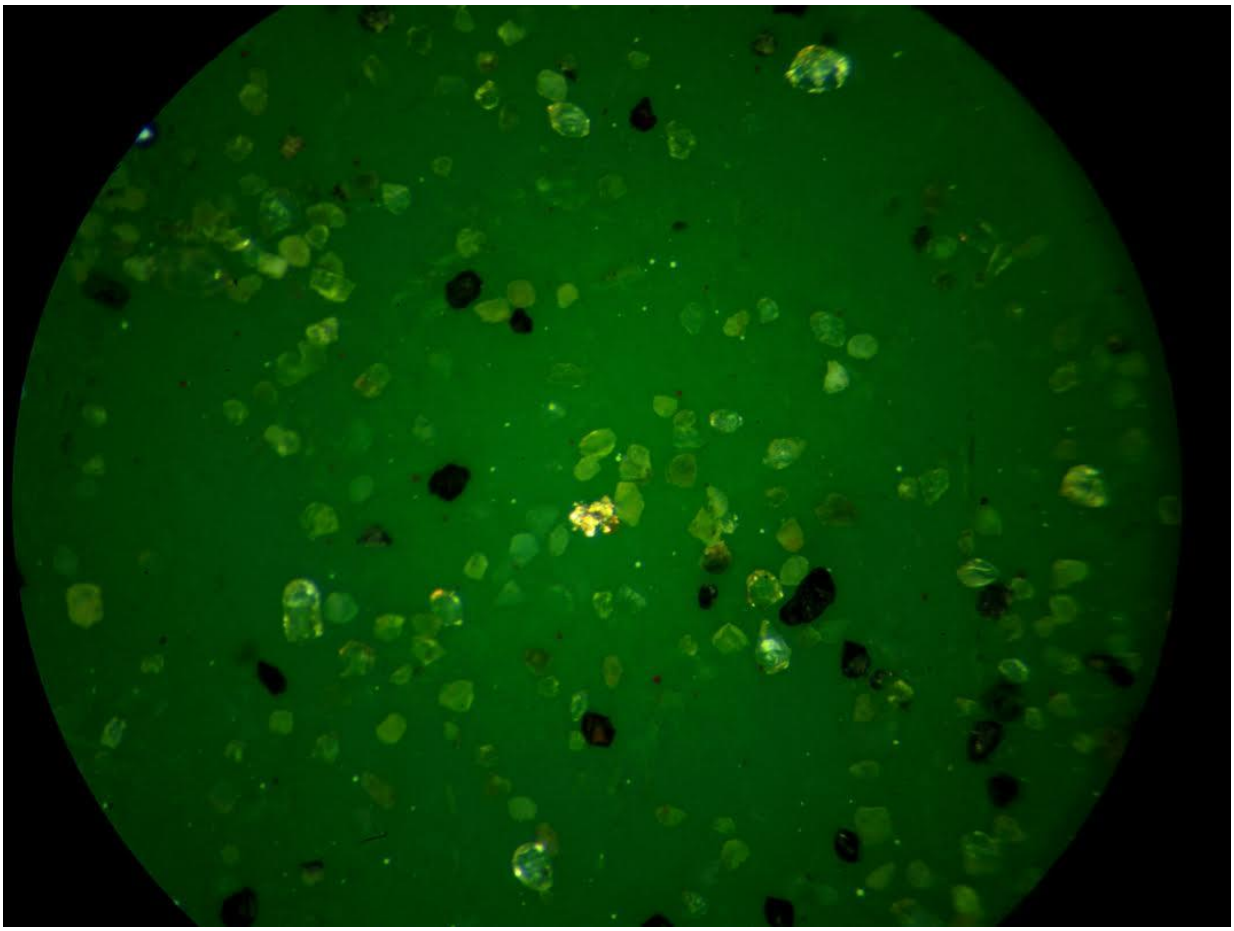
3 – 35 kg Stream Sediment HMC samples, 27 hours @ $25.00 per hour	----------	$675.00
3 hrs Megascopy of Sluice Reject Samples (M. Morrison geologist) @ $20.00 per hour	--	$ 60.00
Shipping / printing	----------	$ 30.00
Report, (apportioned)	----------	$300.00
HMC Processing Sub Total	----------	$1,065.00

Grand Total	----------	$1,790.00

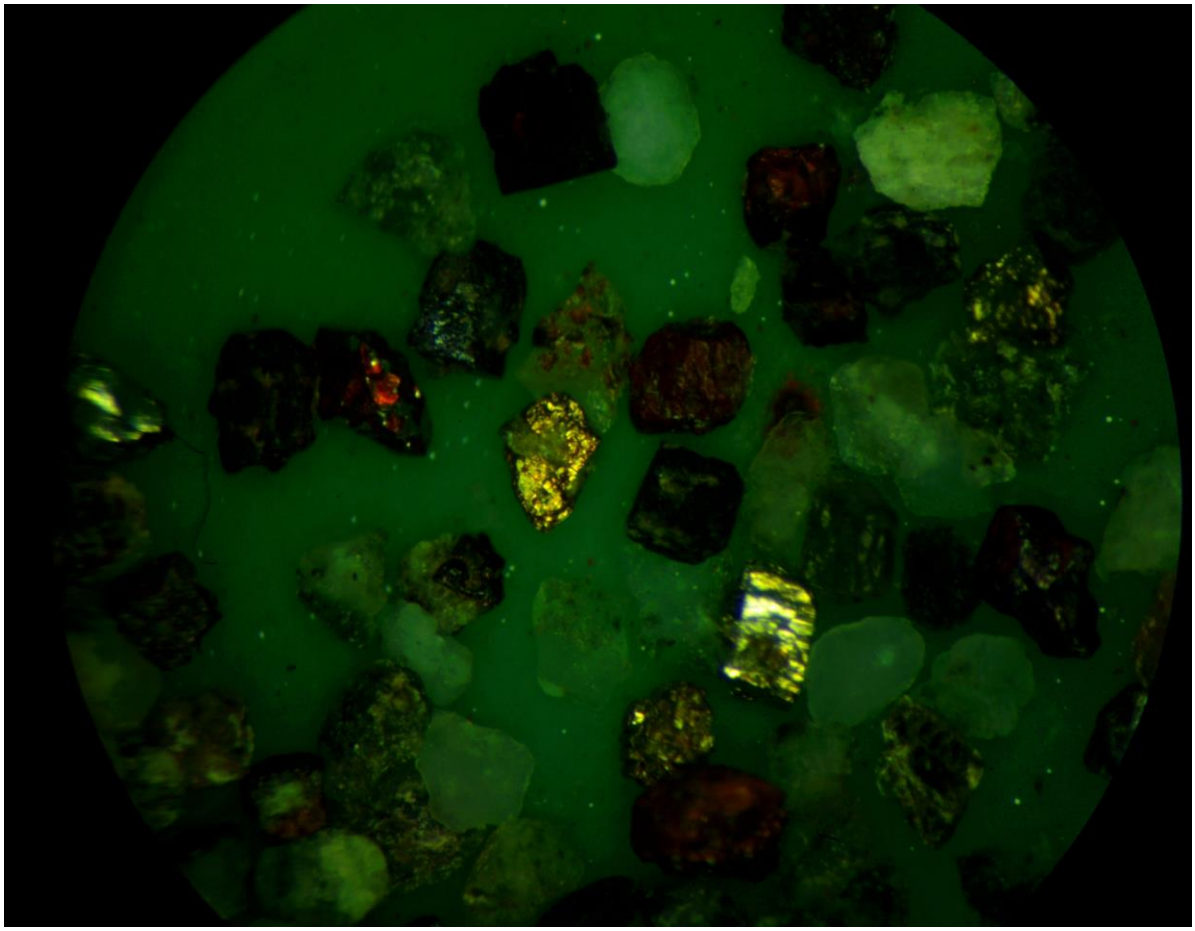
(Taxes are not included in this total)

Respectfully submitted
Eugene A. Dodd, President
Billiken Gold Ltd.

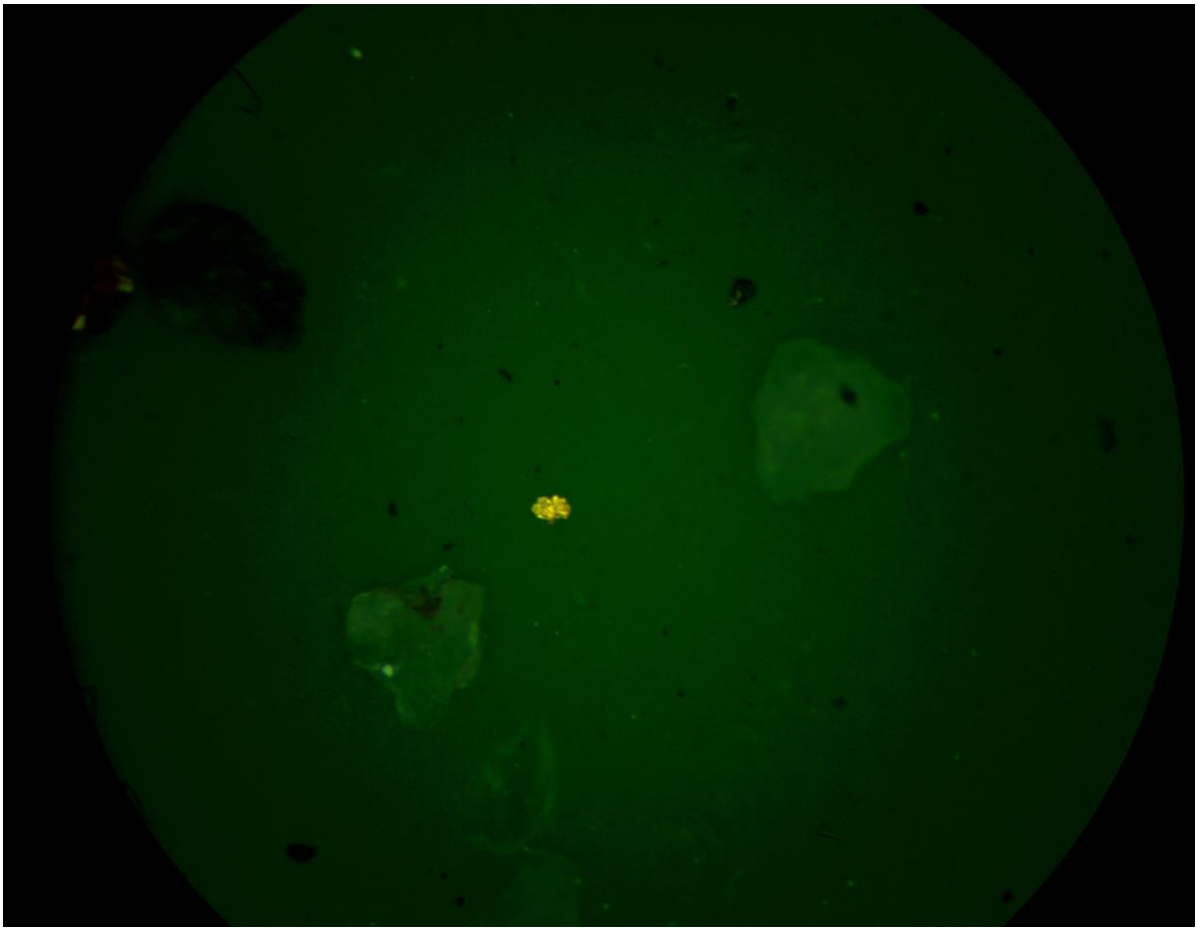
Appendix D



Angular nugget from WE-1

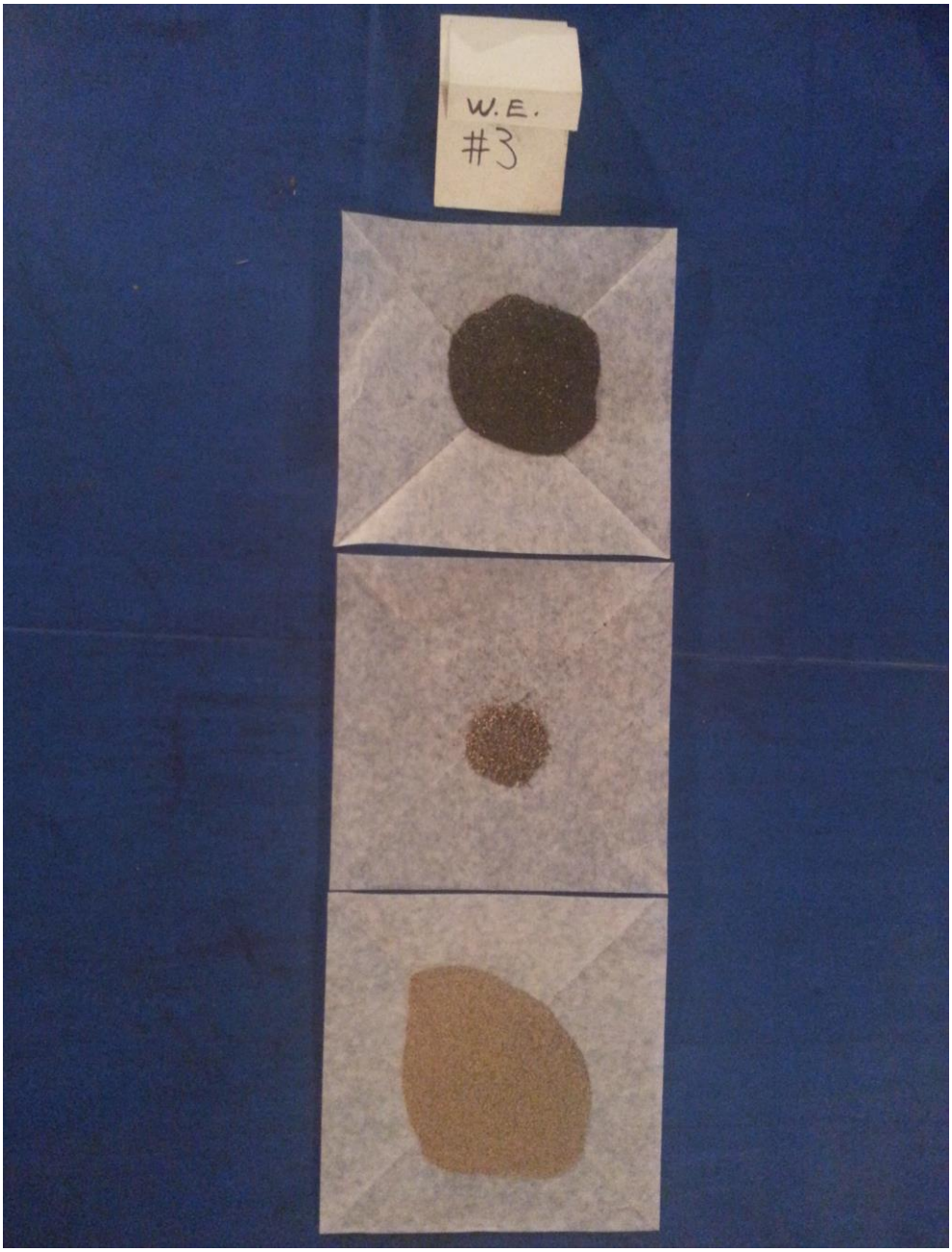


Typical insolubles with chalcopyrite and pyrite from sample WE-2



Semi-angular nugget from WE-3

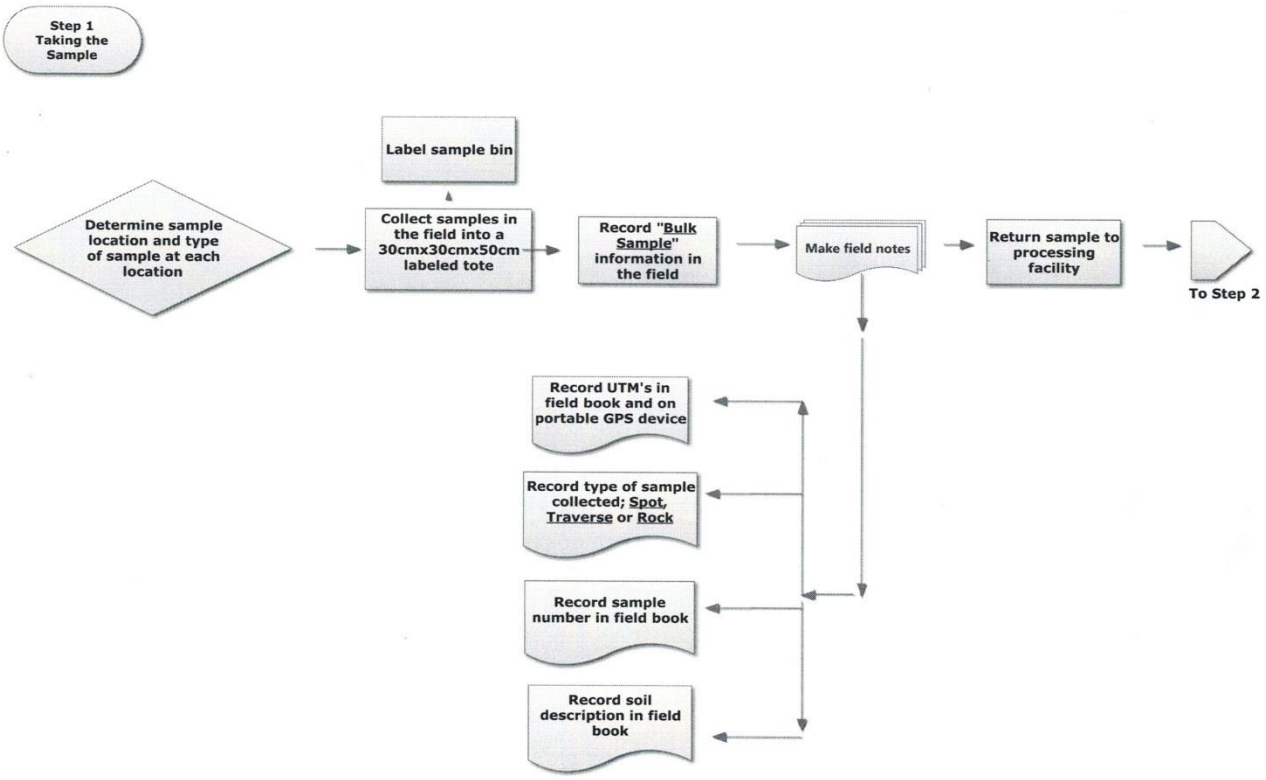
Semi-angular nuggets from WE-3

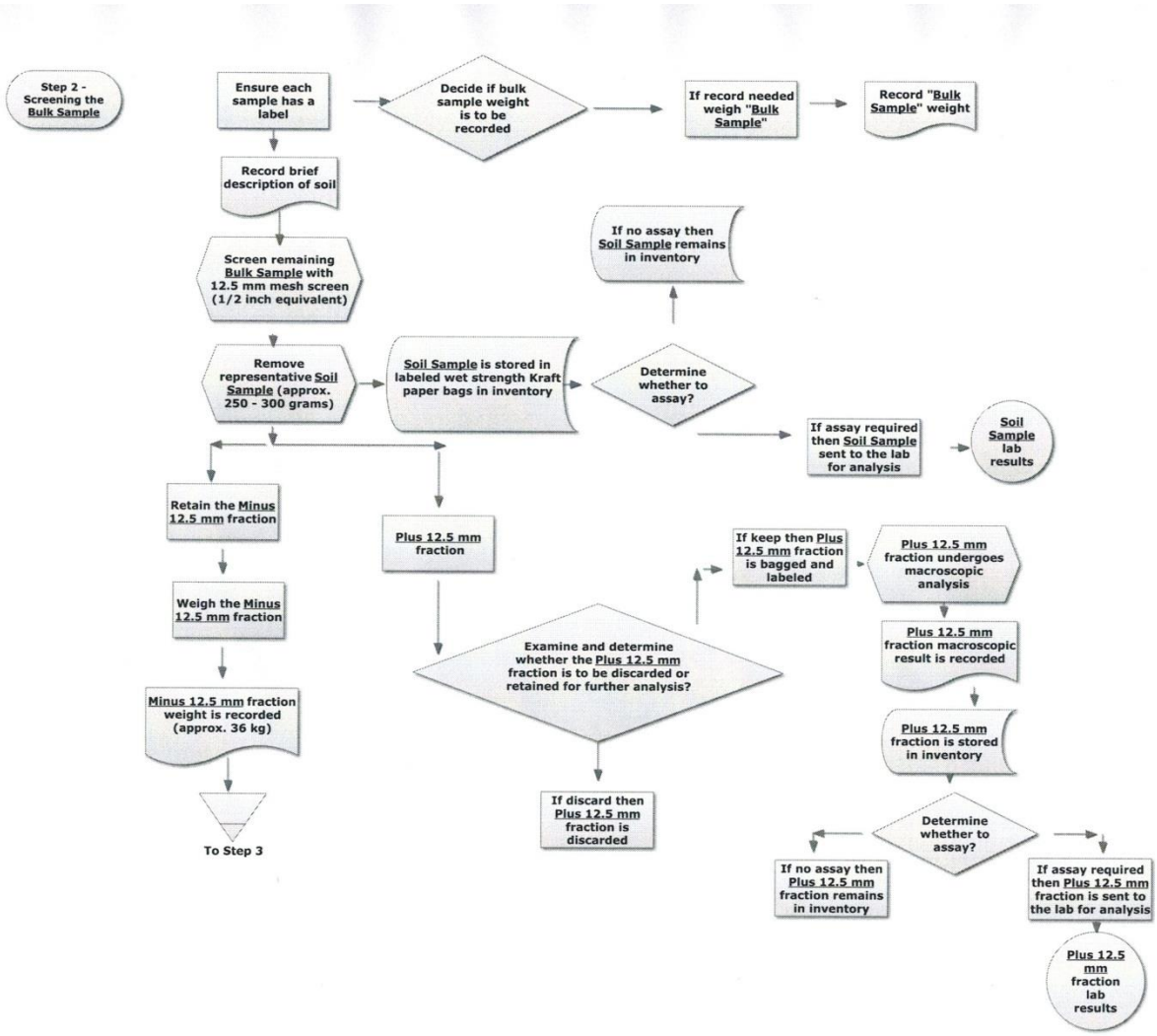


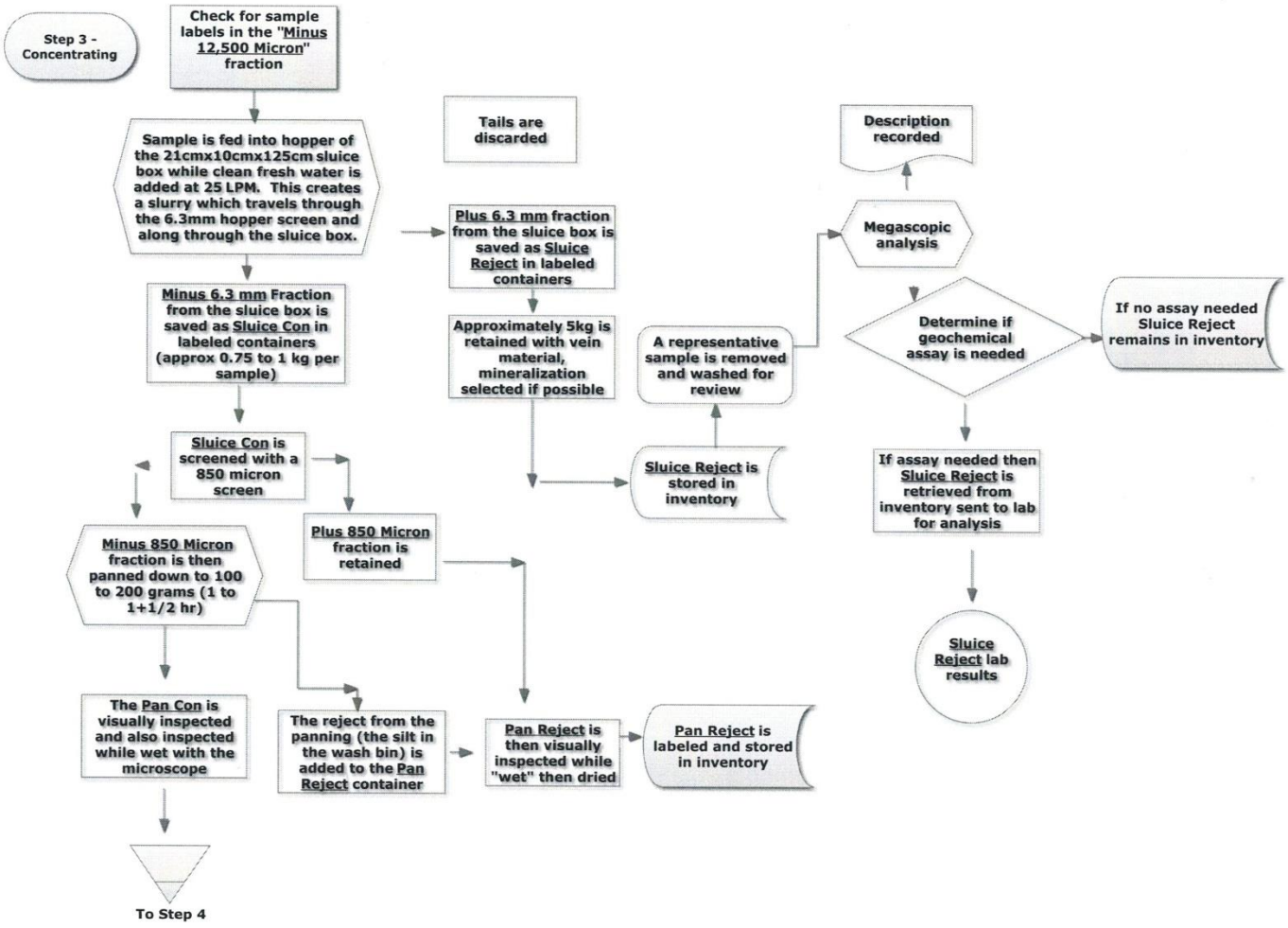
Typical **Pan Con** Fractions

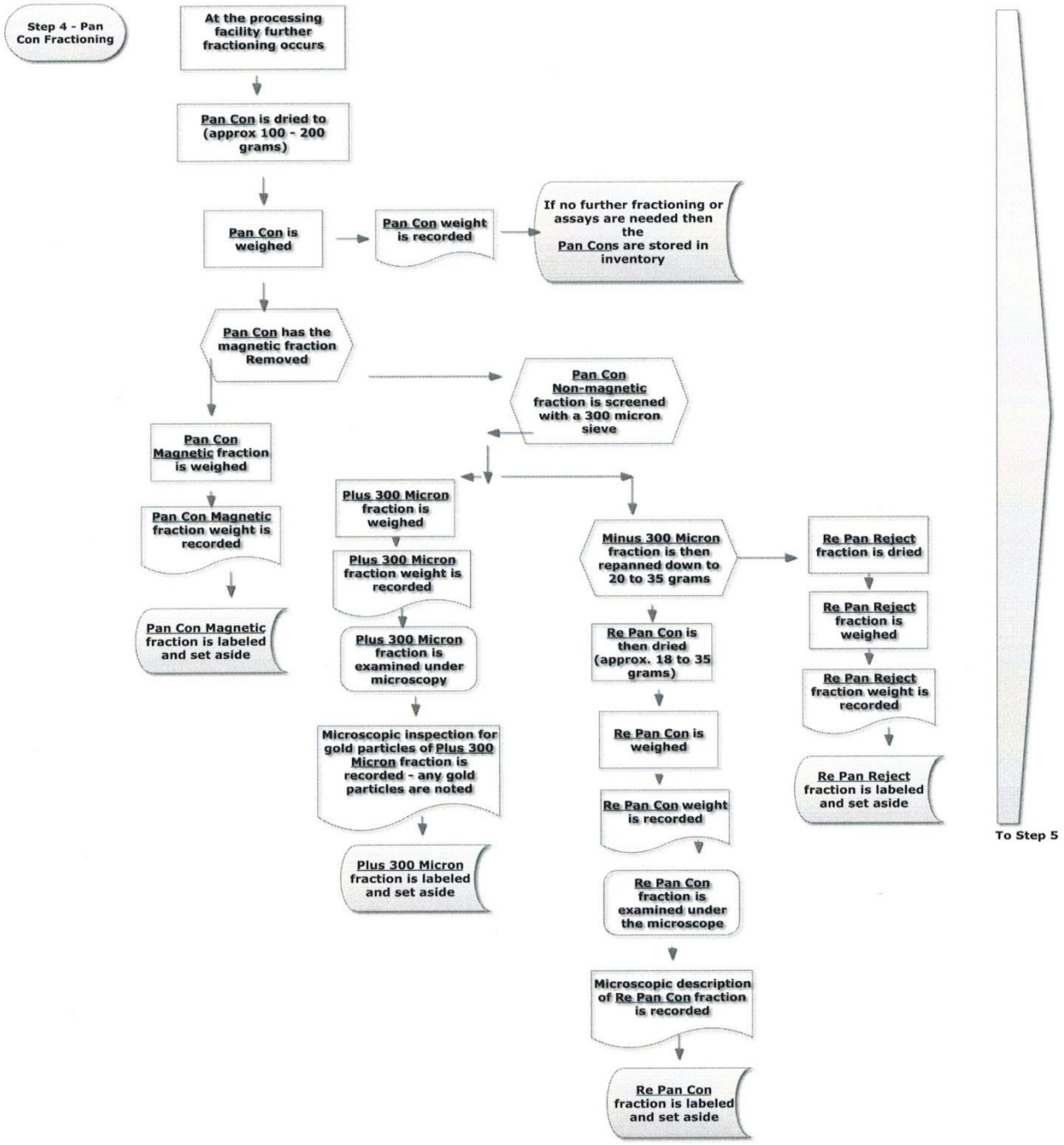
Appendix E

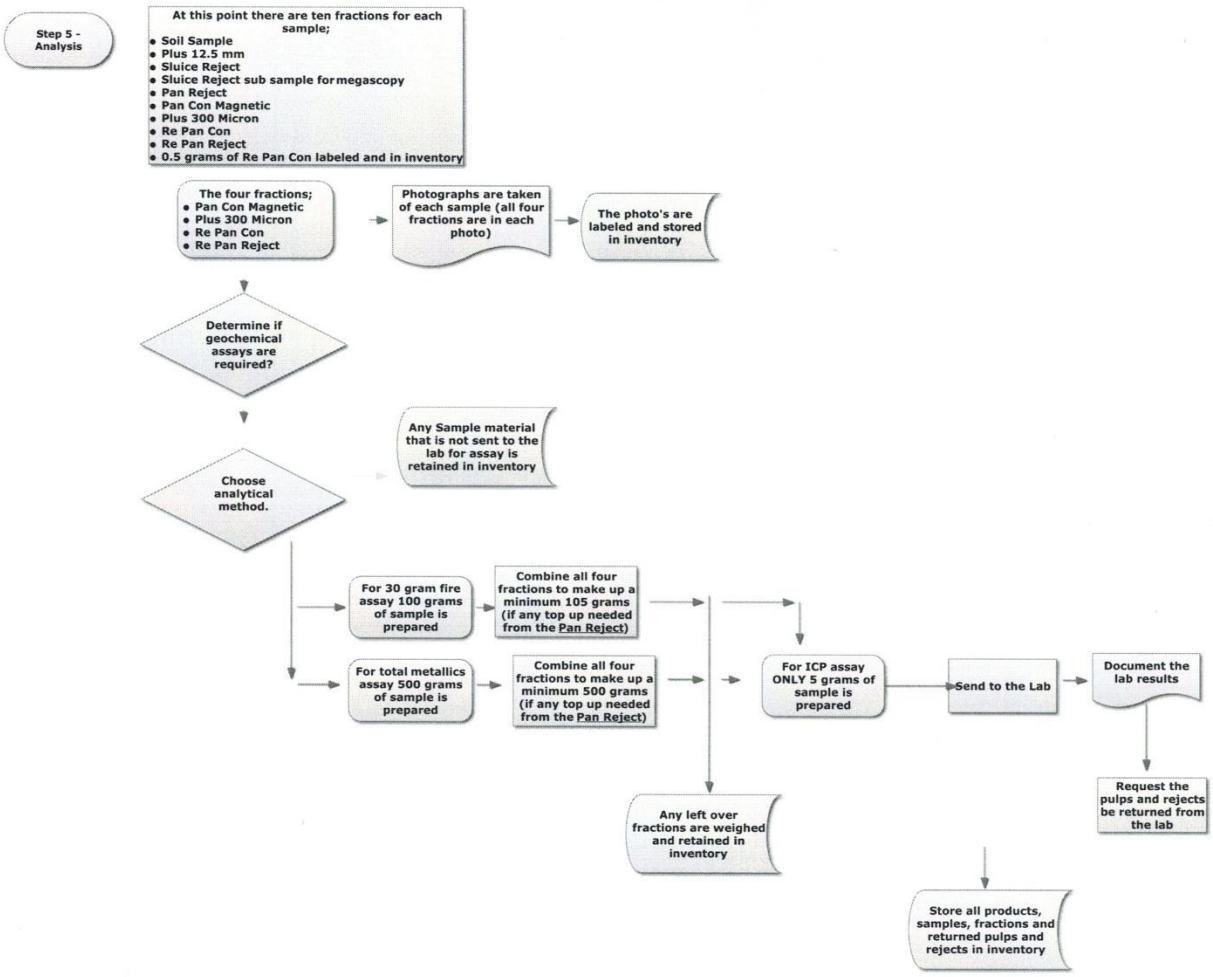
Flow chart of Billiken Gold Ltd.'s HMC Process (steps 1 to 5 inclusive)




Step 2 - Screening the Bulk Sample
Ensure each sample has a label
Decide if bulk sample weight is to be recorded
If record needed weigh "Bulk Sample"
Record "Bulk Sample" weight
Record brief description of soil
Screen remaining Bulk Sample with 12.5 mm mesh screen (1/2 inch equivalent)
If no assay then Soil Sample remains in inventory
Remove representative Soil Sample (approx. 250 - 300 grams)
Soil Sample is stored in labeled wet strength Kraft paper bags in inventory
Determine whether to assay?
If assay required then Soil Sample sent to the lab for analysis
Soil Sample lab results
Retain the Minus 12.5 mm fraction
Plus 12.5 mm fraction
If keep then Plus 12.5 mm fraction is bagged and labeled
Plus 12.5 mm fraction undergoes macroscopic analysis
Weigh the Minus 12.5 mm fraction
Examine and determine whether the Plus 12.5 mm fraction is to be discarded or retained for further analysis?
Plus 12.5 mm fraction macroscopic result is recorded
Minus 12.5 mm fraction weight is recorded (approx. 36 kg)
Plus 12.5 mm fraction is stored in inventory
If discard then Plus 12.5 mm fraction is discarded
Determine whether to assay?
To Step 3
If no assay then Plus 12.5 mm fraction remains in inventory
If assay required then Plus 12.5 mm fraction is sent to the lab for analysis
Plus 12.5 mm fraction lab results


Step 3 - Concentrating
Check for sample labels in the "Minus 12,500 Micron" fraction
Sample is fed into hopper of the 21cmx10cmx125cm sluice box while clean fresh water is added at 25 LPM. This creates a slurry which travels through the 6.3mm hopper screen and along through the sluice box.
Tails are discarded
Plus 6.3 mm fraction from the sluice box is saved as Sluice Reject in labeled containers
Minus 6.3 mm Fraction from the sluice box is saved as Sluice Con in labeled containers (approx 0.75 to 1 kg per sample)
Approximately 5kg is retained with vein material, mineralization selected if possible
Sluice Con is screened with a 850 micron screen
Plus 850 Micron fraction is retained
Minus 850 Micron fraction is then panned down to 100 to 200 grams (1 to 1+1/2 hr)
The Pan Con is visually inspected and also inspected while wet with the microscope
The reject from the panning (the silt in the wash bin) is added to the Pan Reject container
Pan Reject is then visually inspected while "wet" then dried
Pan Reject is labeled and stored in inventory
To Step 4
Sluice Reject is stored in inventory
A representative sample is removed and washed for review
Megascopic analysis
Description recorded
Determine if geochemical assay is needed
If no assay needed Sluice Reject remains in inventory
If assay needed then Sluice Reject is retrieved from inventory sent to lab for analysis
Sluice Reject lab results


Step 4 - Pan Con Fractioning
At the processing facility further fractioning occurs
Pan Con is dried to (approx 100 - 200 grams)
Pan Con is weighed
Pan Con weight is recorded
If no further fractioning or assays are needed then the Pan Cons are stored in inventory
Pan Con has the magnetic fraction Removed
Pan Con Non-magnetic fraction is screened with a 300 micron sieve
Pan Con Magnetic fraction is weighed
Pan Con Magnetic fraction weight is recorded
Pan Con Magnetic fraction is labeled and set aside
Plus 300 Micron fraction is weighed
Plus 300 Micron fraction weight is recorded
Plus 300 Micron fraction is examined under microscopy
Microscopic inspection for gold particles of Plus 300 Micron fraction is recorded - any gold particles are noted
Plus 300 Micron fraction is labeled and set aside
Minus 300 Micron fraction is then repanned down to 20 to 35 grams
Re Pan Con is then dried (approx. 18 to 35 grams)
Re Pan Con is weighed
Re Pan Con weight is recorded
Re Pan Con fraction is examined under the microscope
Microscopic description of Re Pan Con fraction is recorded
Re Pan Con fraction is labeled and set aside
Re Pan Reject fraction is dried
Re Pan Reject fraction is weighed
Re Pan Reject fraction weight is recorded
Re Pan Reject fraction is labeled and set aside
To Step 5


Step 5 - Analysis
At this point there are ten fractions for each sample;
• Soil Sample
• Plus 12.5 mm
• Sluice Reject
• Sluice Reject sub sample for megascopy
• Pan Reject
• Pan Con Magnetic
• Plus 300 Micron
• Re Pan Con
• Re Pan Reject
• 0.5 grams of Re Pan Con labeled and in inventory
The four fractions;
• Pan Con Magnetic
• Plus 300 Micron
• Re Pan Con
• Re Pan Reject
Photographs are taken of each sample (all four fractions are in each photo)
The photo's are labeled and stored in inventory
Determine if geochemical assays are required?
Any Sample material that is not sent to the lab for assay is retained in inventory
Choose analytical method.
For 30 gram fire assay 100 grams of sample is prepared
Combine all four fractions to make up a minimum 105 grams (if any top up needed from the Pan Reject)
For total metallics assay 500 grams of sample is prepared
Combine all four fractions to make up a minimum 500 grams (if any top up needed from the Pan Reject)
For ICP assay ONLY 5 grams of sample is prepared
Send to the Lab
Document the lab results
Request the pulps and rejects be returned from the lab
Any left over fractions are weighed and retained in inventory
Store all products, samples, fractions and returned pulps and rejects in inventory

1300
1200
1100
900
1000
800
1200
N
W
E
S
POWER
WAR EAGLE ADIT
WE-3
TRANSMISSION
LINE
WE-2
WASHED OUT
GAS PIPELINE
WE-1
T#1013202
T#1012531
INDIAN
RIVER
SAMPLE LEGEND
ANOMALOUS GOLD
SAMPLE LOCATION: ● WE-1
SLUMACH SHOWING
0 100 200 300

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BILLIKEN GOLD LTD. - WAR EAGLE GROUP

Area: Indian River	Map: 092G065	Vancouver M.D.
NAD: 1983	Zone: 10	Contour Interval = 100 m
Date: November 25, 2013	To accompany report by: E. A. Dodd	Drawn by: EAD