



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

VLF-ELECTRO MAGNETIC AND MAGNETOMETERS SURVEYS

TOTAL COST: \$51,128.76

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**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34472**

SIGNATURE: *William G. Timmins P. Eng.*

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER MX10-147

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER 5466413

SEPTEMBER 07, 2013

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

PROPERTY NAME: CARIBOO GOLD PROPERTY

CLAIM NAMES : J1- 204123 / STU 1- 204184

NMG 25-320323 / NMG 27-320325/ NMG 29-320327/ NMG 31-320329

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD / PRECIOUS METALS

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93A/14W

BCGS: 93A/73 & 93A/83

LATITUDE 52° 47' 30" LONGITUDE 121° 27"

UTM ZONE 10: EASTING 604000 NORTHING 5852000

OWNER/OPERATOR:

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

1873 SPALL ROAD

KELOWNA BRITISH COLUMBIA

V1Y 4R2

REPORT
ON
VLF- ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS
WEAVER- SNOWSHOE CREEK AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
EVENT NUMBER 5466413
NTS 93A/14W
FOR
NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
BY
W.G TIMMINS, P. Eng

DECEMBER 05, 2013

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SUMMARY

Noble Metal Group Incorporated holds title to 70 Mineral Claims in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, NTS 93A/14W near the community of Likely, B.C. Various work programs have been carried out on the property over the past several years, including geochemical soil sampling surveys, magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys, induced polarization surveys, trenching and diamond drilling.

This report presents the Geophysical Results obtained from the VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey carried out over previously established Geochemical Soil Survey Grids West of Weaver Creek and East of Snowshoe Creek.

The survey was conducted to further test the anomalous gold zones outlined by the geochemical soil surveys carried out in and 2011/ 2012 delineating several discrete gold anomalies over a distance of 3000 meters.

The VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey totaled 26.2 line kilometers.

Results have indicated anomalous zones which may be related to 2012 geochemical gold anomalies requiring further investigation.

The field work was carried out by Chart Ventures Inc. of Burnaby, British Columbia, supplemented by Noble Metal Group Incorporated and overseen by the author of this report.

A program of prospecting, trenching, localized mapping and sampling is recommended.

Geophysical Survey data has been interpreted by L Sookochoff P. Eng.

December 05, 2013

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was retained by Noble Metal Group Incorporated (the “company”) to present the results of the VLF- Electro Magnetic and Magnetometer Survey carried out over previously established Geochemical Soil Sampling Surveys West of Weaver Creek and East of Snowshoe Creek to further detail the anomalous gold zones outlined by the geochemical soil surveys previously carried out over the Cariboo Mineral Property in 2011 and 2012..

The field survey work was completed by Chart Ventures Inc of Burnaby, British Columbia during the months of August and September, 2013 supervised by E Leimanis of Chart Ventures Inc. supplemented by Noble Metal Group Incorporated and overseen by the author of this report.

The Geophysical Survey data has been interpreted by L Sookochoff P. Eng.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property is located approximately 21 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Likely, in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, NTS 93A/14 W centered approximately at latitude 52°/47'/30" longitude 121°/27" (Figures 1&2).

The property consists of 70 contiguous mineral claims containing 9,739.78 hectares. A list of the claim tenure numbers and expiry dates are tabulated below and illustrated on Figure 2.

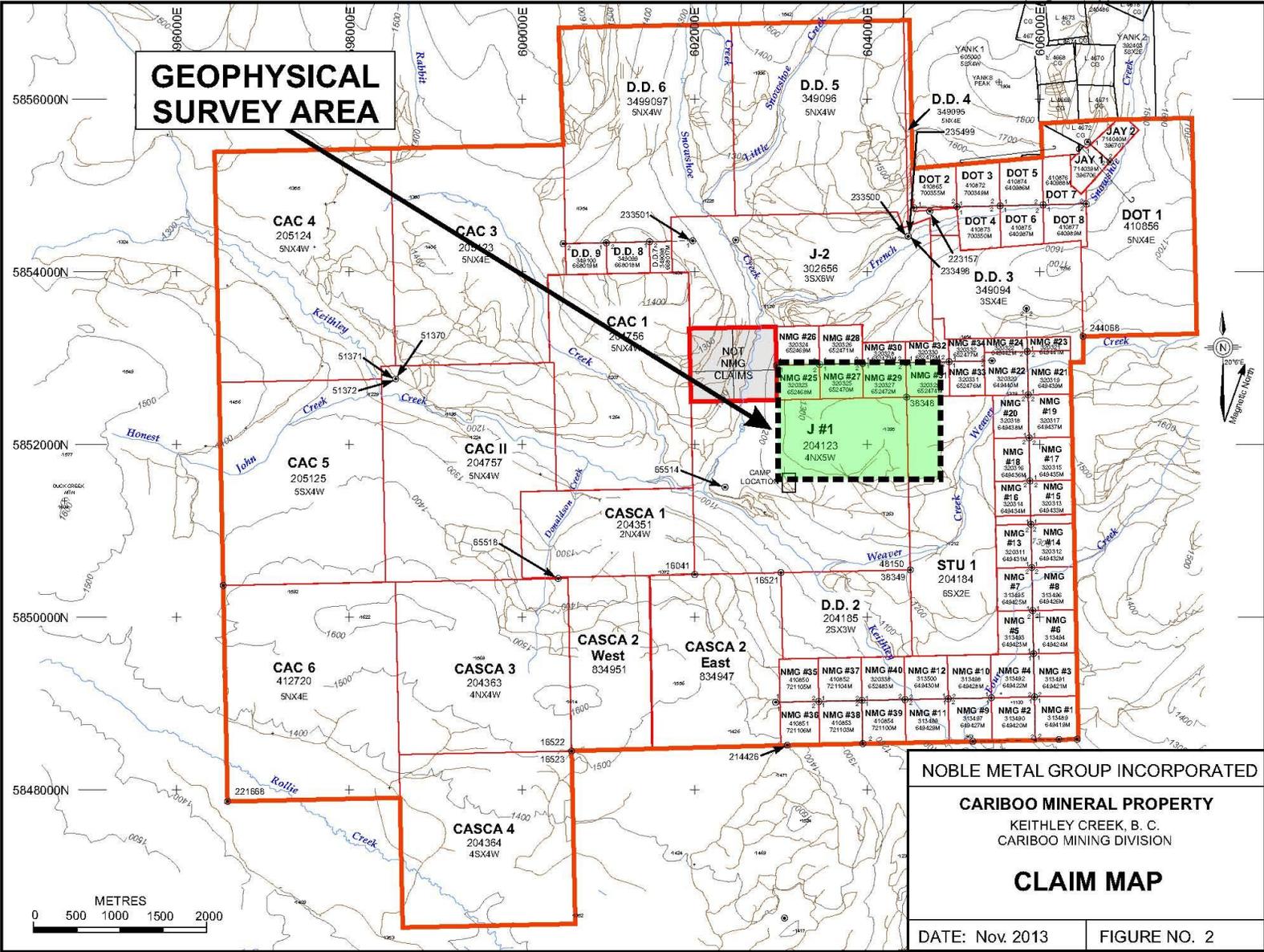
Tenure No.	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
204123	J # 1	500	2014/10/30
201184	STU 1	300	2014/10/30
204185	D.D. 2	150	2014/10/30
204351	CASCA 1	200	2014/10/30
204363	CASCA 3	400	2014/09/10
204364	CASCA 4	400	2014/09/10
204756	CAC 1	500	2014/10/30
204757	CAC 11	500	2014/09/10
205123	CAC 3	500	2014/09/10
205124	CAC 4	500	2014/09/10
205125	CAC 5	500	2014/09/10
302656	J-2	450	2014/10/30
313489	NMG 1	25	2014/09/10
313490	NMG 2	25	2014/09/10
313491	NMG 3	25	2014/09/10
313492	NMG 4	25	2014/09/10
313493	NMG 5	25	2014/09/10
313494	NMG 6	25	2014/09/10
313495	NMG 7	25	2014/09/10
313496	NMG 8	25	2014/09/10
313497	NMG 9	25	2014/09/10
313498	NMG 10	25	2014/09/10
313499	NMG 11	25	2014/09/10
313500	NMG 12	25	2014/09/10
320311	NMG 13	25	2014/09/10
320312	NMG 14	25	2014/09/10
320313	NMG 15	25	2014/09/10
320314	NMG 16	25	2014/09/10
320315	NMG 17	25	2014/09/10
320316	NMG 18	25	2014/09/10
320317	NMG 19	25	2014/09/10
320318	NMG 20	25	2014/09/10

Tenure No	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
320319	NMG 21	25	2014/09/10
320320	NMG 22	25	2014/10/30
320321	NMG 23	25	2014/09/10
320322	NMG 24	25	2014/09/10
320323	NMG 25	25	2014/10/30
320324	NMG 26	25	2014/09/10
320325	NMG 27	25	2014/ 10/30
320326	NMG 28	25	2014/09/10
320327	NMG 29	25	2014/10/30
320328	NMG 30	25	2014/09/10
320329	NMG 31	25	2014/10/30
320330	NMG 32	25	2014/09/10
320331	NMG 33	25	2014/10/30
320332	NMG 34	25	2015/08/09
320338	NMG 40	25	2014/09/10
349094	D.D. 3	300	2014/10/30
349095	D.D. 4	500	2014/09/10
349096	D.D. 5	500	2014/09/10
349097	D.D. 6	500	2014/09/10
349098	D.D. 7	25	2014/09/10
349099	D.D. 8	25	2014/09/10
410850	NMG 35	25	2014/09/10
349100	D.D. 9	25	2014/09/10
410851	NMG 36	25	2014/09/10
410852	NMG 37	25	2014/09/10
410853	NMG 38	25	2014/09/10
410854	NMG 39	25	2014/09/10
410856	DOT 1	500	2014/09/10
410865	DOT 2	25	2014/09/10
410872	DOT 3	25	2014/09/10
410873	DOT 4	25	2014/09/10
410874	DOT 5	25	2014/09/10
410875	DOT 6	25	2014/09/10
410876	DOT 7	25	2014/09/10
410877	DOT 8	25	2014/09/10
412720	CAC 6	500	2014/09/10
834947	CASCA 2E	371.4962	2014/09/10
834951	CASCA 2W	293.2916	2014/09/10



NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED	
CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY KEITHLEY CREEK, B. C. CARIBOO MINING DIVISION	
LOCATION MAP	
DATE: Nov. 2013	FIGURE NO. 1

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
 CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY
 KEITHLEY CREEK, B. C.
 CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
CLAIM MAP
 DATE: Nov. 2013 FIGURE NO. 2

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in the Quesnel Highlands of Central British Columbia with elevations ranging from 1000 to 1500 meters above sea level.

Topography varies from steep along Keithley Creek and Snowshoe Creek to moderate and gentle at higher elevations, up to the Pikes Peak area where steep rugged slopes occur.

Keithley Creek flows in a southeasterly direction through the centre of the property many creeks such as Donaldson, Honest John, Rabbit, Snowshoe, and Weaver Creek flow into Keithley Creek.

The area receives significant precipitation throughout the year occurring from both rain and snow. Accumulations of snow may reach three meters or more during the winter months. Temperatures can vary from -25° in winter to $+30^{\circ}$ in summer.

The natural vegetation is predominantly coniferous forest consisting of spruce, balsam, firs, and cedar. Large portions of the property have been logged by clear cutting and most of these areas have been replanted. Many of the replanted areas contain second growth trees ranging from three to ten meters in height.

Access to the property is provided by an all-weather road to Keithley Creek from the community of Likely, B.C. and a good gravel logging road from Keithley Creek to the property. A networking of logging and skid roads provide good access to all areas of the property. Upgrading is often required.

A complete camp consisting of trailers with built-on additions including kitchen diner, three bedroom mobile, generator building, geological and core buildings, garage and building for small tools is located on the J1 mineral claim as well as a shop and equipment building .

The community of Likely, situated on Quesnel Lake, is reached by paved highway off Highway 97 at 150 Mile House. The distance from Highway 97 to Likely is estimated at 98 kilometers.

The nearest major town of Williams Lake, a logging and lumber centre is serviced by scheduled daily air service from Vancouver. Necessary supplies and equipment as well as local labor and modern communications are readily available.

Power for exploration purposes is supplied by portable generating units, water services are plentiful from the numerous creeks and rivers.

HISTORY

The Cariboo region of British Columbia is notable for the gold rush that began in 1860. The search for gold has continued in the region to the present day. Placer gold was discovered in Keithley, Snowshoe, Little Snowshoe, and French Snowshoe Creeks around the turn of the century.

Prospecting for hard rock deposits started shortly after the Cariboo gold rush began with production in the Wells-Barkerville area. Noble Metal Group Incorporated has been carrying out intermittent exploration for lode deposits for past several years.

Various work programs have been carried over the Cariboo Gold Property including geochemical soil sampling surveys, magnetic, and electro-magnetic surveys, Induced Polarization surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling.

Several anomalies were tested by diamond drilling in 1996 and 2001 and anomalous values in gold, nickel, chromium, strontium, and vanadium were intersected.

A geochemical soil sampling survey was completed over sections of the CAC 1, CAC 2 and CAC 3 mineral claims between May 20 and July 30, 2003. (Rabbit Creek Grid)

Geochemical soil sampling surveys were carried out in the Weaver Creek / Snowshoe area in 2007/2008 and in 2011/ 2012. An electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was completed in 2009.

During 2011 three Geochemical Soil Sampling Surveys were conducted. The geochemical soil survey work completed in 2011 extended the Weaver Creek Grid in order to explore the mineral claims further to the west. The 2012 geochemical soil survey detailed anomalous gold zones outlined by previous surveys.

A VLF-EM Magnetometer Survey was carried out in August and September of 2013 over the 2011 and 2012 Geochemical Soil Survey Grids providing further exploration data and is the subject of this Report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Cariboo mining district is divided into four tectonically and stratigraphically unique terrains. The rocks of the four terrains range in age from Proterozoic to Jurassic and were deposited into an ocean environment. From east to west, the terrains are Cariboo (continental shelf clastics and carbonates) Barkerville (continental shelf and slope clastics, carbonates and volcanoclastics), Slide Mountain (rift floor pillowed basalt and chert) and Quesnel (island arc volcanoclastics and fine grained clastics).

The Cariboo Terrain is of Precambrian and Permo Triassic age and is in fault contact with the western margin of Precambrian North American Crater along the Rocky Mountain Trench. It can be divided into two successions, one Cambrian and older and the other Ordovician to Permo-Triassic. The older succession consists of grit, limestone, sandstone, shale and is unconformably overlain by the younger succession of basinal shale, dolostone, wacke, limestone, and basalt.

The Barkerville Terrain consists of Precambrian and Palaeozoic rocks ranging in composition from grit, quartzite, and black pelite to lesser limestone and volcanoclastics rocks. The contact between the Barkerville and Cariboo terrains in the northwest trending, east dipping Pleasant Valley Thrust.

The Barkerville and Cariboo terrains are over thrust (Pundata Thrust) by the Slide Mountain Terrain. The Slide Mountain Terrain consists of Mississippian to Permian basalt in part pillowed, and chert pelite sequences intruded by diorite, gabbro, and minor ultramafic rocks. The Quesnel Terrain lies west of the Slide Mountain Terrains and consists of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic black shale and volcanoclastics greenstone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The mineral claims are underlain by the rocks of the Ramos succession of which interbedded quartzite and phyllite are the most abundant. The age of the Ramos succession is believed to be Hadrynian. The quartzite is olive to grey on fresh surfaces, it is poorly sorted and generally medium to coarse grained. The quartz clasts are predominately glass clear and grey with minor blue. The quartzite is usually micaceous and sericite, epidote, muscovite, chlorite, and biotite occur along foliations. Some sections of the quartzite are weakly calcareous.

Graphitic schist containing pyritic sulphides was noted in proximity to anomalous gold values obtained by the Weaver Creek stream sediment survey in 2003 prompting the 2007-2008 geochemical soil sampling surveys, the 2009 geophysical survey and the 2011 / 2012 geochemical soil sampling surveys..

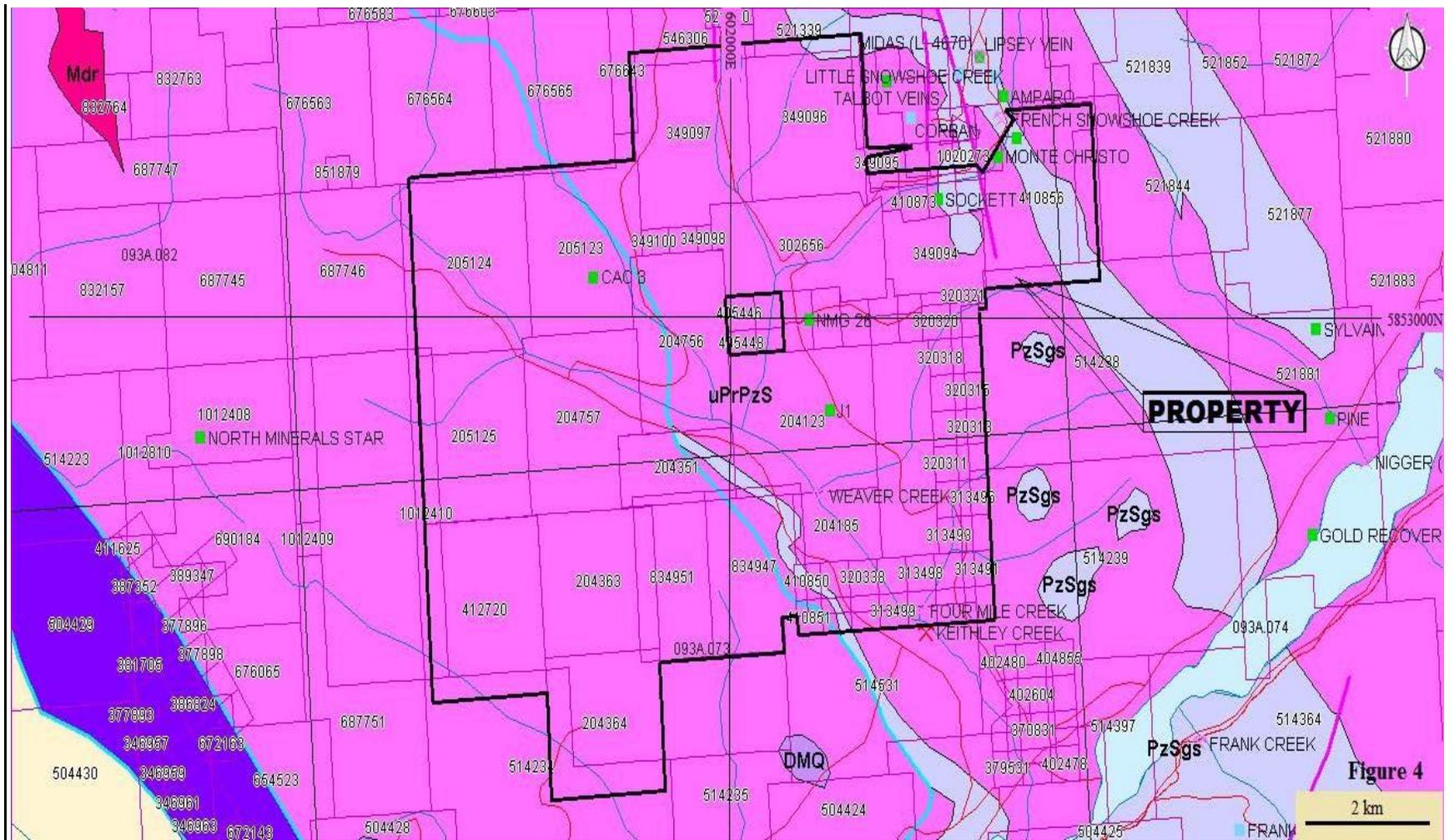
The phyllite varies from olive gray to black with chlorite, graphite and accessory pyrite, and pyrrhotite. There is often rhythmic banding within the phyllite and contacts between the quartzite and phyllite are usually sharp. The local area is underlain by the rocks of the Ramos succession containing phyllite, schist, calc-silicate rocks, and quartzite. Volcanogenic rock has also been identified. The main structure in the area is the Keithley Creek Thrust Fault that runs from Shoal's Bay on the Quesnel Lake northwest up Keithley Creek and along the lower portion of Rabbit Creek carrying onto the northwest across Fontaine Creek. The dominant geological strike in the survey area is northwest however may be displaced by northeasterly trending faults.

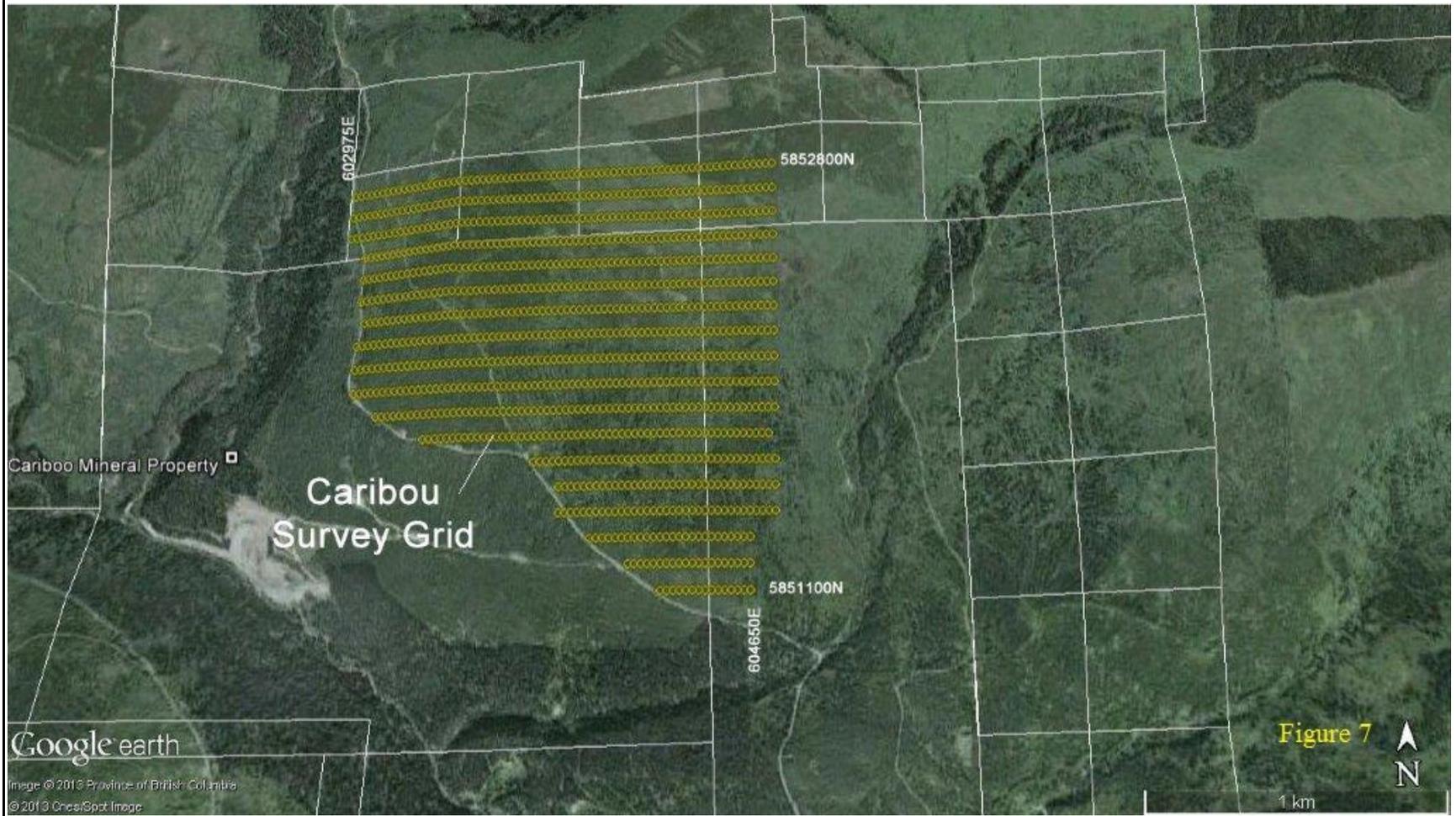
MINERALIZATION

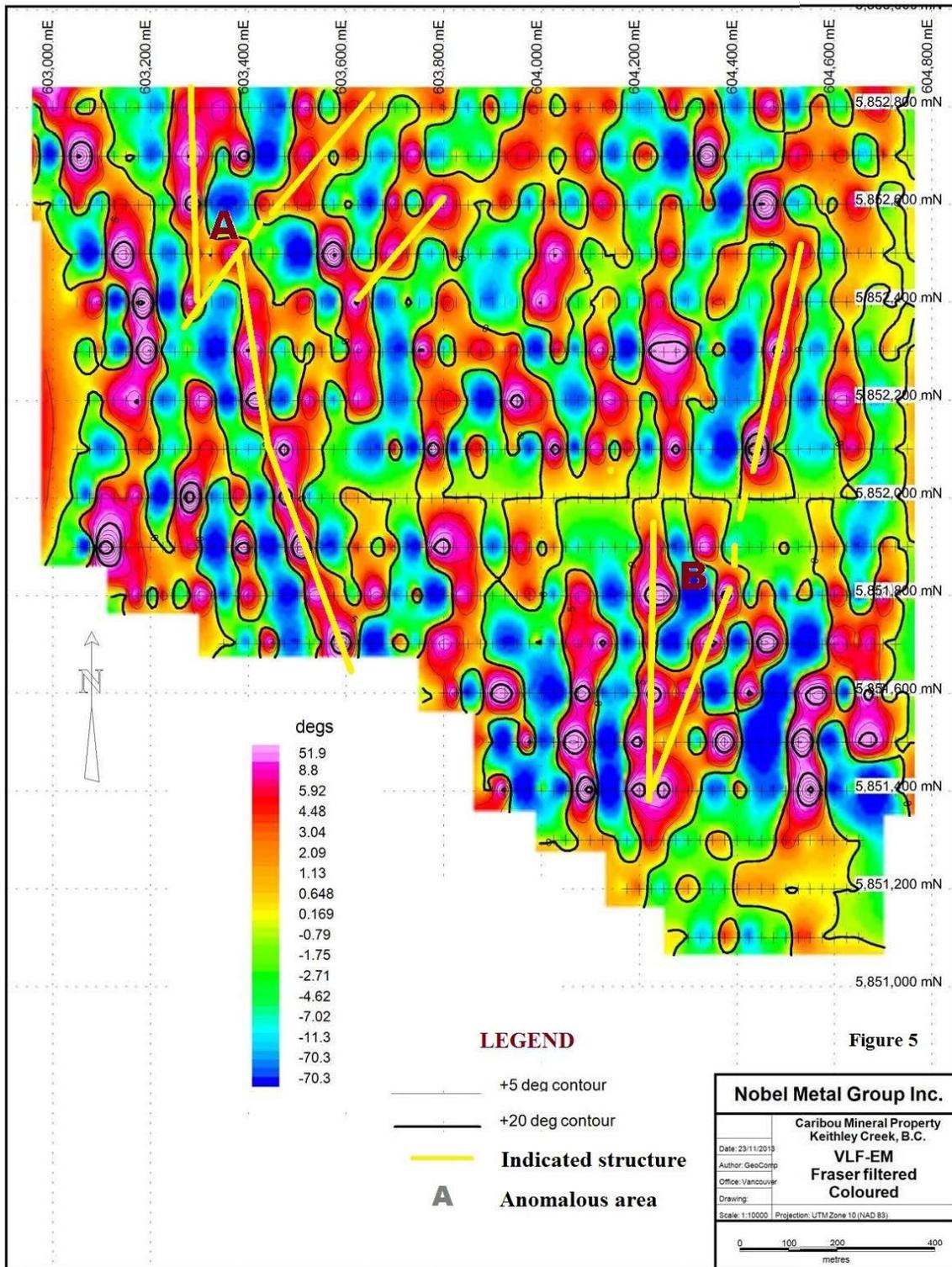
Past geophysical surveys and diamond drill data reveals variable thicknesses of interbedded quartzite and green to black or grey phyllite intruded by dioritic dikes, quartz-feldspar porphyry and altered ultramafic sill-like sections as well as volcanic flows.

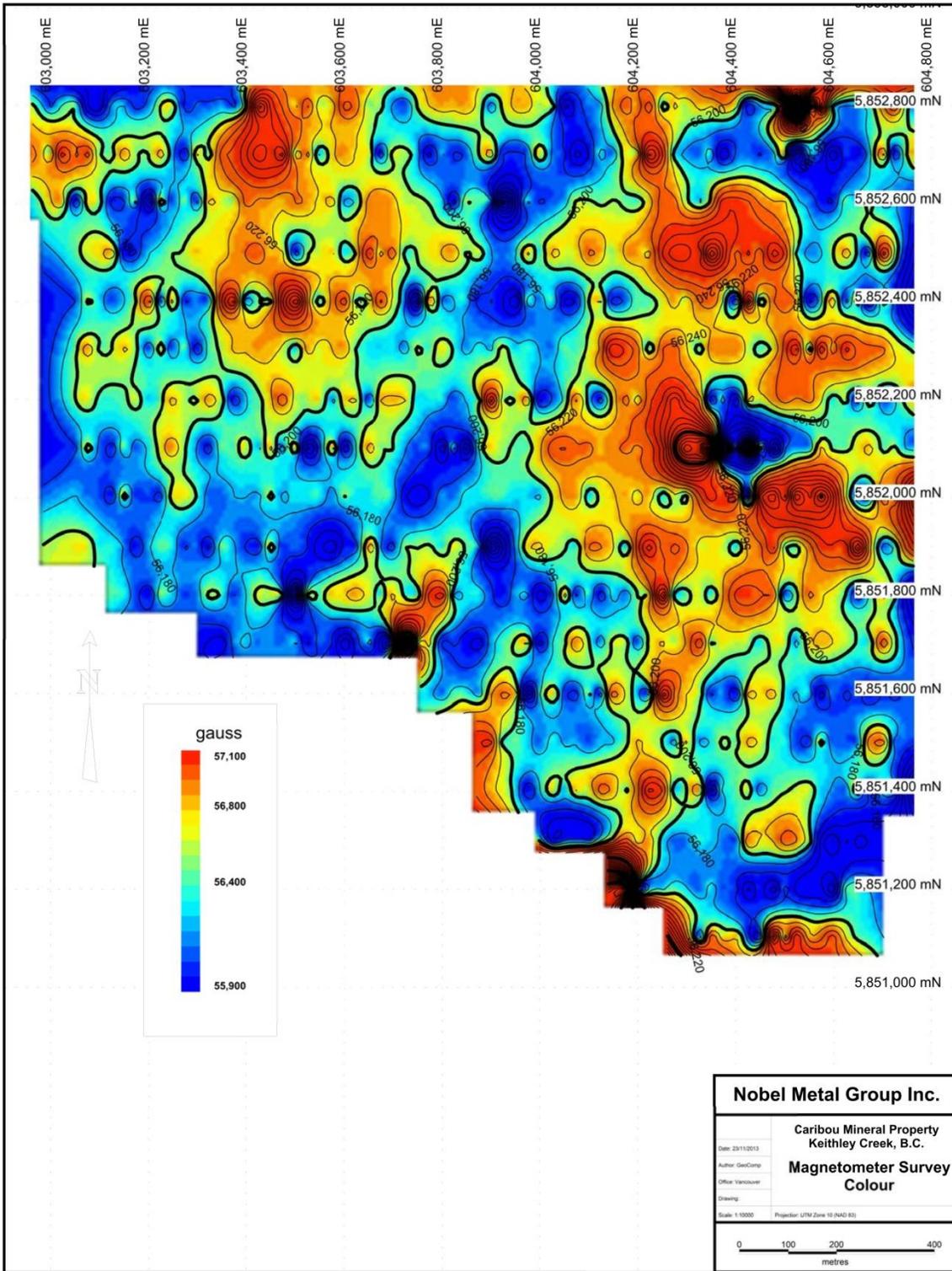
Sulphide enrichment consisting of pyrite and pyrrhotite occurs on chloritic and graphitic lamella and shear planes, quartz carbonate veins and veinlets and as disseminations and filling micro fractures.

Significant iron oxide has been observed in minimal outcrop exposure west of Weaver Creek, quartz veins, quartz stringers, quartz stockworks and pyritic sulphides are also present.









WORK PROGRAM

A VLF – EM and Magnetometer Survey was carried out by Chart Ventures Inc. of Burnaby, British Columbia for Noble Metal Group Incorporated during August and September, 2013. The survey was conducted over the geochemical soil sampling survey grids completed in 2011 and which was 2012 designed to explore the area west of Weaver Creek 2012 and east of Snowshoe

The 2011 and 2012 geochemical soil surveys delineated significant anomalous gold zones as well as an anomalous ENE trend across both grids for a distance of approximately 3000 meters.

East –West lines are spaced at 100 meters with stations along the lines every 50 meters. A total of 26.2 line- kilometers was surveyed.

The current geophysical exploration program was carried out to provide ancillary data in support of the anomalous gold zones.

In addition, a D8N caterpillar tractor was utilized for the construction and modification of roads in order to provide ease of access for the survey work and future drill target sites.

VLF- EM INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

Instrumentation:

The VLF- EM unit was an EM16 (serial #54) using the Seattle Washington station. In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field called (the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the in-phase (or real) component and the out-of-phase (or quadrature) component.

For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor. Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less than of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few 100 to a few 1000 Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of low conductivity or conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization, (in places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

Theory:

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetism is also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

Survey Procedure:

VLF-EM readings were taken at fifty meter intervals along east-west grid lines using a hand held compass and GPS unit with specific grid stations established by GPS readings. Each station location was marked, with the grid station and the location recorded in a field book. The field data is reported in appendix 11. The field results were initially input to an excel spread sheet where upon a Mapinfo-Discover 211 program was utilized to create maps from the data results.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Caribou Mineral Property

The VLF-EM and the magnetometer surveys were completed over an area of the Property that is on a gentle southwest sloping knoll and does not display any water courses and/or obvious topographical depressions that would indicate any potential structural orientations that would help in the interpretation of the VLF-EM survey. The only reflection of any structural features are noticeable in the DEM image hillside map from MapPlace where the topographical landscape is indicated by darker and lighter localized areas or lineaments where the darker portions are depressions which may indicate structures.

Based on this premise, indicated structures on the DEM image hillside map trend predominantly north-northwesterly, east-west, and obscure northeasterly. The east-west structures would not be apparent on the VLF-EM maps as the grid lines were also positioned in an east-west direction.

VLF-EM Survey

1. The VLF-EM fraser-filtered coloured map (Figure 5) indicates a few extensive northerly trending anomalies and many limited anomalies. The extensive anomalies are indicated as major structures in the interpretation of the survey results. The limited northerly and northeasterly anomalies may indicate en-echelon or a parallel fault arrays.
2. Area A is significant for the location of a cross structure resulting from a major northerly 1.1 kilometer open ended fault displaced right laterally for 100 metres by a northeasterly fault.
3. Area B is significant for the anastomosing fault array in the north which appears to be associated with two major discontinuous northerly and north-northeasterly faults that merge in the south and feather in the north.

Magnetometer Survey

1. The survey revealed two generally confined areas of magnetometer HI's.
2. The first is the northwest anomaly covering an area of 600 by 400 metres and open to the north. The highest values are located peripherally to a series of central northeasterly trending LO's
3. The second is the eastern anomaly extending 1.8 kilometers and open ended to the north and south and up to 600 metres wide, closed to the west and with portions open to the east. The anomalous HI's are peripheral to an anomalous central low which extends 400 metres to the east to an open ended sub-anomalous value.

Conclusions

The northeastern magnetometer HI anomaly may reflect an intrusive located at the intersection of two major faults which generally border the anomaly. The northeasterly trending spotty LO bisecting the HI could be an indication of hydrothermal alteration from potentially mineralized fluids venting to the surface.

The obvious feature of the easterly magnetic HI area is the central anomalous LO which is indicated as a heavily altered zone possibly at the intersection of northwest and east-west structures. These structures are indicated from the magnetic LO's within a generally magnetic HI area.

An interesting feature in the northern portion of the eastern anomaly is the correlation between the anomalous LO and a prominently displayed local knoll which is shown in the hillside image.

This appears as a potential altered intrusive stock rising from depth to the surface controlled by the indicated structural intersection. This could be a source of some placer gold in the area; especially if the stock is mineralized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the correlation between the anomalous low in the northern portion of the eastern magnetic anomaly and a high geochemical gold anomaly delineated in 2012, as well as a prominent local knoll be investigated by prospecting, trenching and geological mapping.

VLF-EM anomaly “A” as well as anomaly “B” should also be further explored in conjunction with investigation of the 2012 geochemical gold anomalies, which merit trenching and sampling.

Diamond drilling would be dependent upon the results obtained once the above recommended programs have been completed and correlated with previous work projects carried out over the area..

Respectfully Submitted:

“William G Timmins”

William G Timmins, P. Eng.

December 05, 2013

STATEMENT OF COSTS:

Date of Work August 21- September 04, 2013

MOB AND DEMOB

Engineer Truck Mileage – Kelowna- Property/ Return	1,362km @\$0.65/km	\$ 885.30
Supervisor Truck Mileage – Kelowna – Property/Return	1,362 km @\$0.65/km	\$ 885.30
Crew Supervisor- Vancouver – Property / return	1450 km. @ \$0.65	\$ 942.50
Crew Member Quesnel – Property /return	236 km @ \$0.65	\$ 153.00
Crew Supervisor	2 Travel Days @ \$250.00 Per Day	\$ 500.00
Two Crew Members	2 Travel Days@ \$250.00 Per Man /Per Day	\$ 1,000.00

WORK PROGRAM:

Engineer :	13 Days@ \$600.00 per day	\$ 7,800.00
Supervisor:	13 Days @ \$300.00 per /Day	\$ 3,900.00
Field Survey Crew	3 Men 13 Days @ \$250.00 Per Man/Per Day	\$ 9,750.00
Instrument Rentals		\$ 850.00
Two Trucks	13 days @ \$50.00 Per Truck/ Per Day	\$ 1,300.00
Chain Saw Rental	13 days @ \$50.00 Per Day	\$ 750.00
Room and Board	65 person Days @ \$100.00 Per Day	\$ 6,500.00
D8N Caterpillar	30 hours @ \$250.00 Per Hour (Mob and DeMob Included)	\$ 7,500.00
VLF-EM Interpretation and Maps		\$ 2,000.00
Miscellaneous Supplies.		\$ 50.00
rafting Costs		\$ 350.00
Typing and Collating of Report		\$ 325.00
Report on VLF-EM Magnetometer Survey Cariboo Mining Division:		<u>\$ 5,650.00</u>

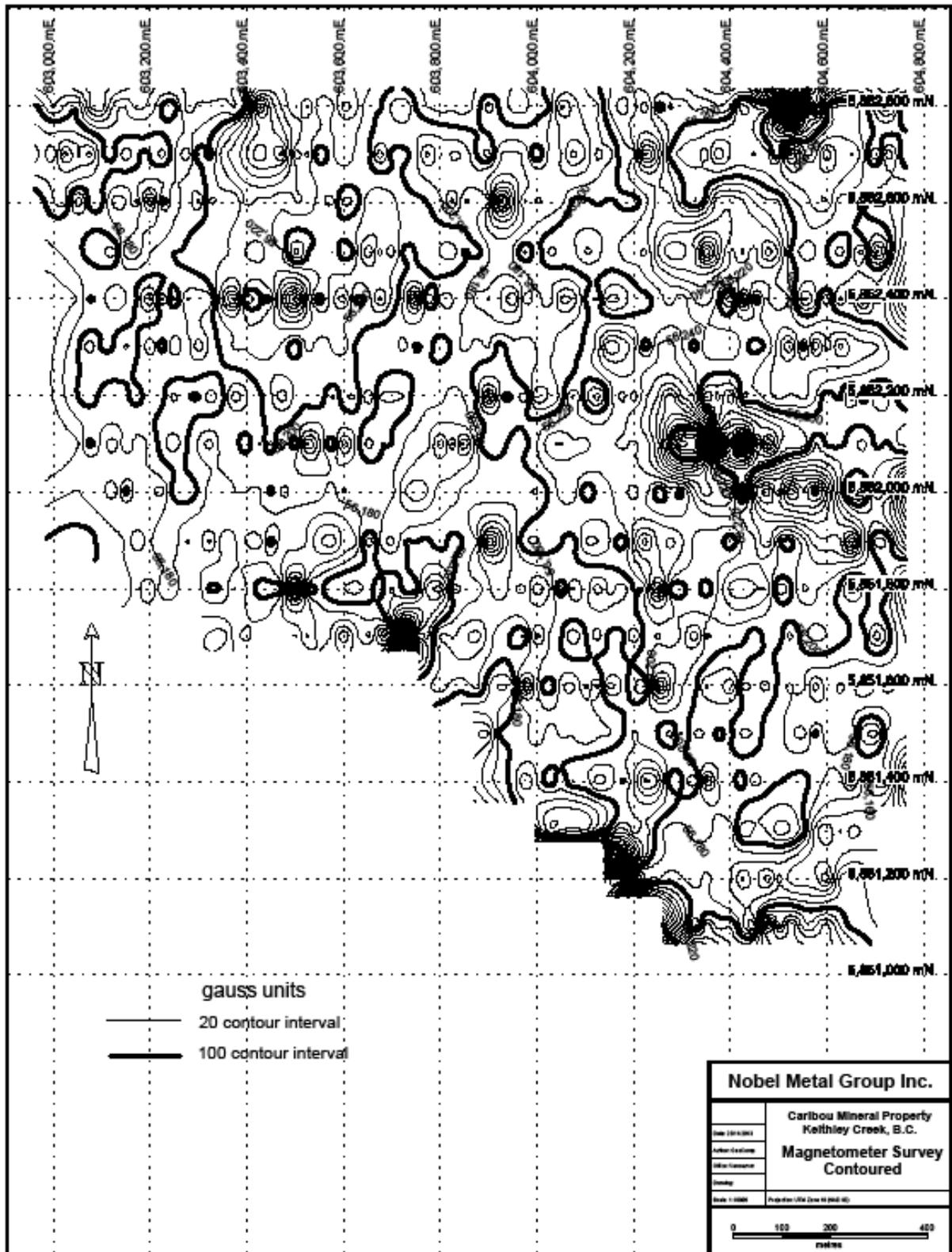
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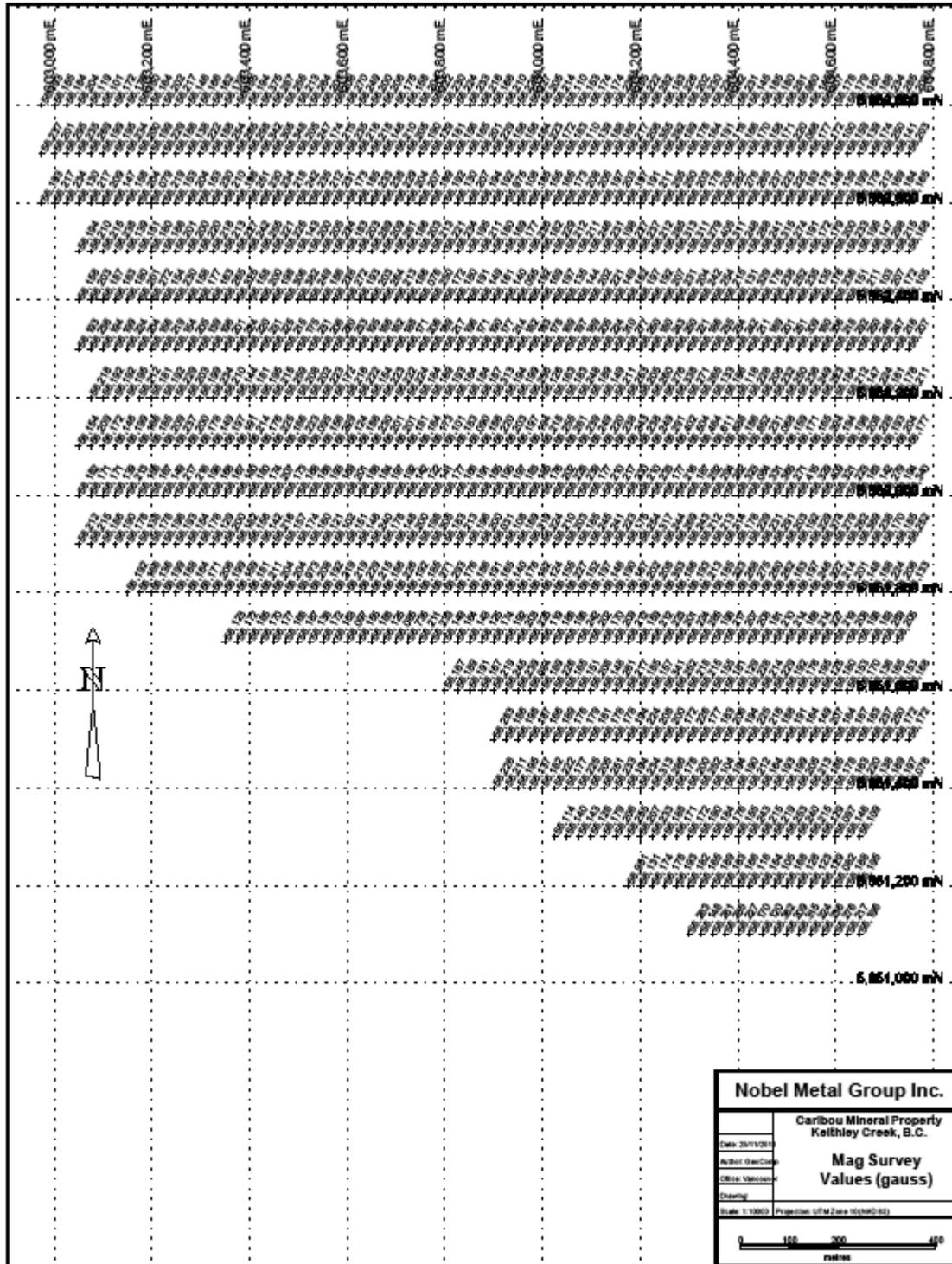
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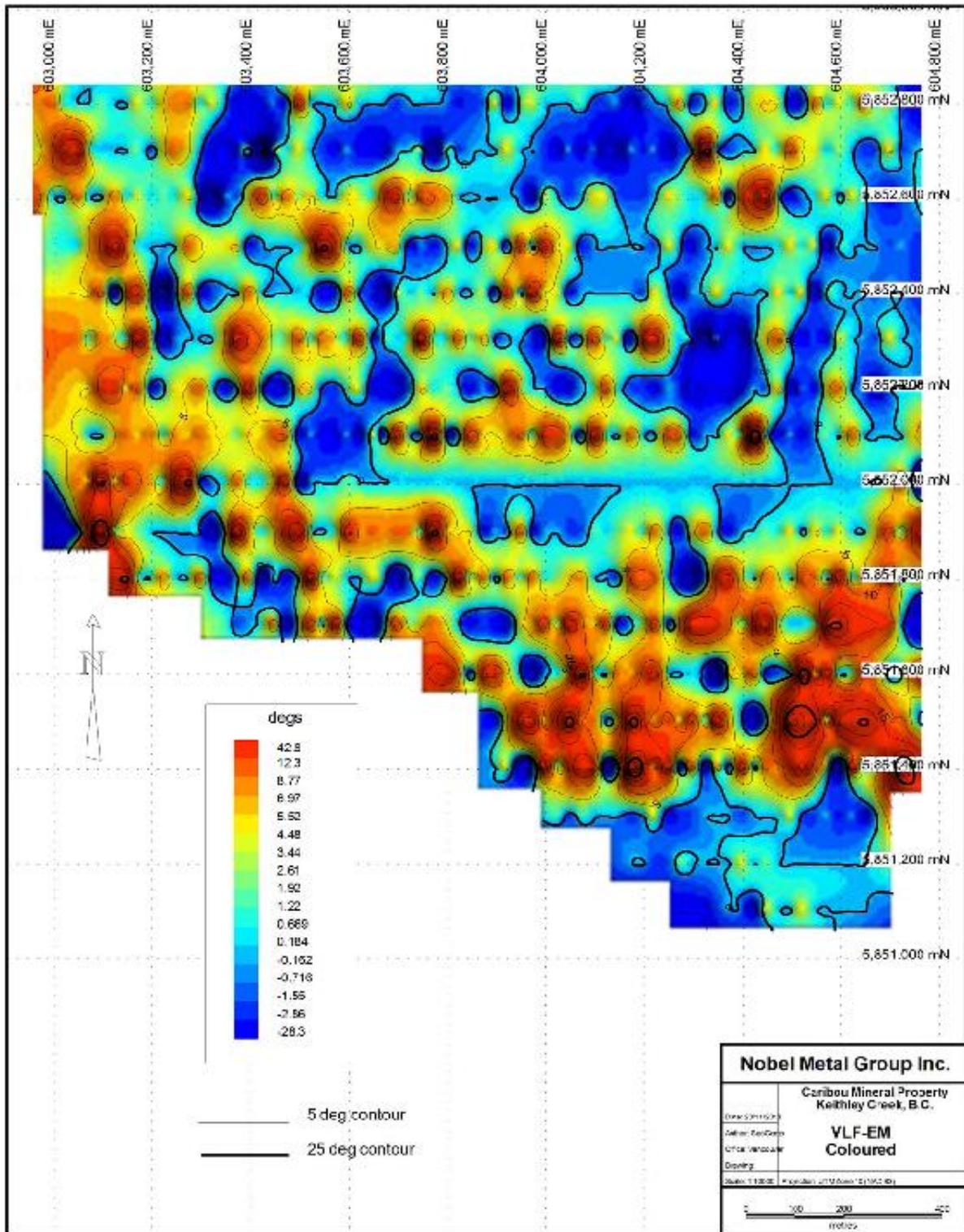
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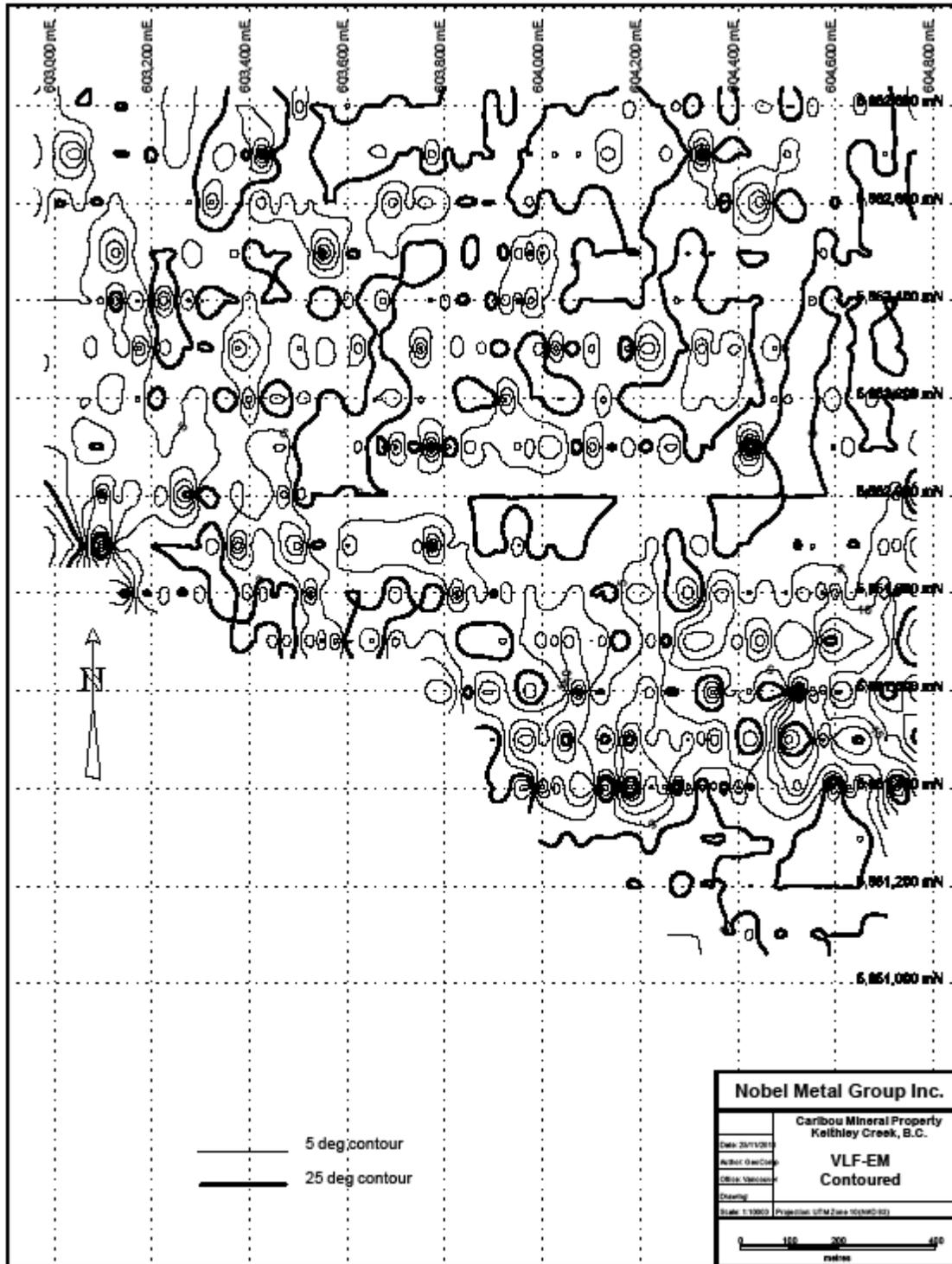
Grand Total = \$51,128.76

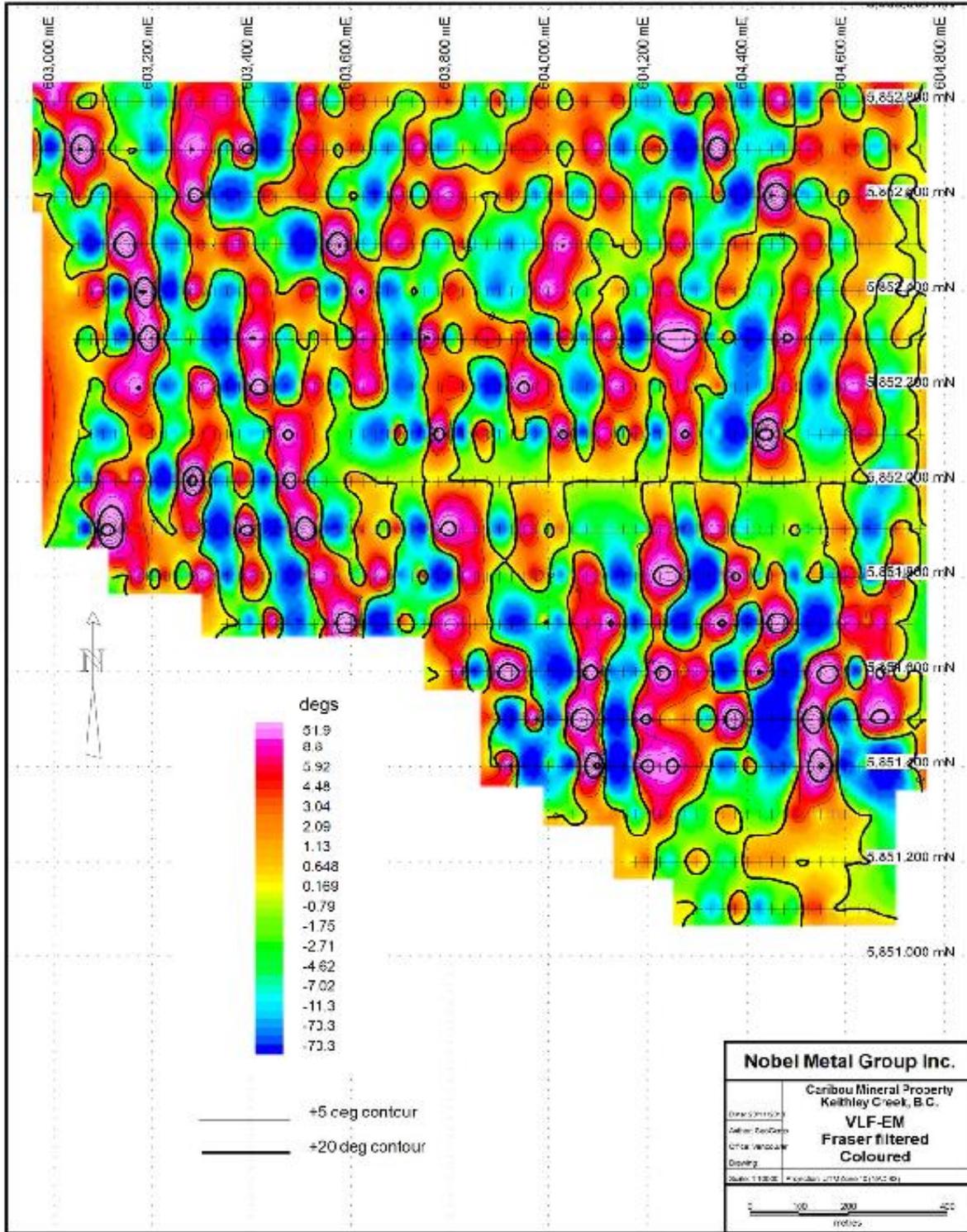
APPENDIX 1

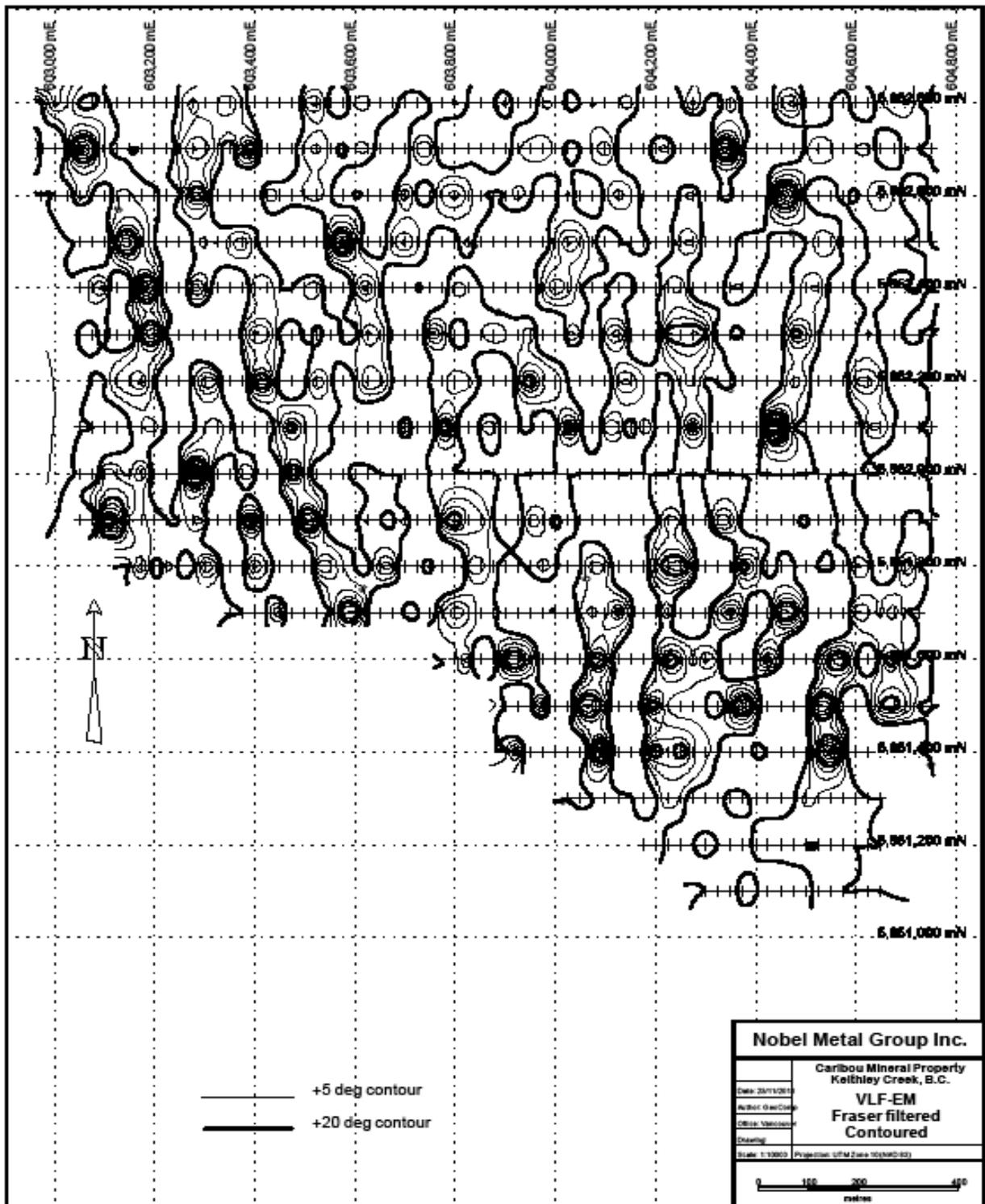


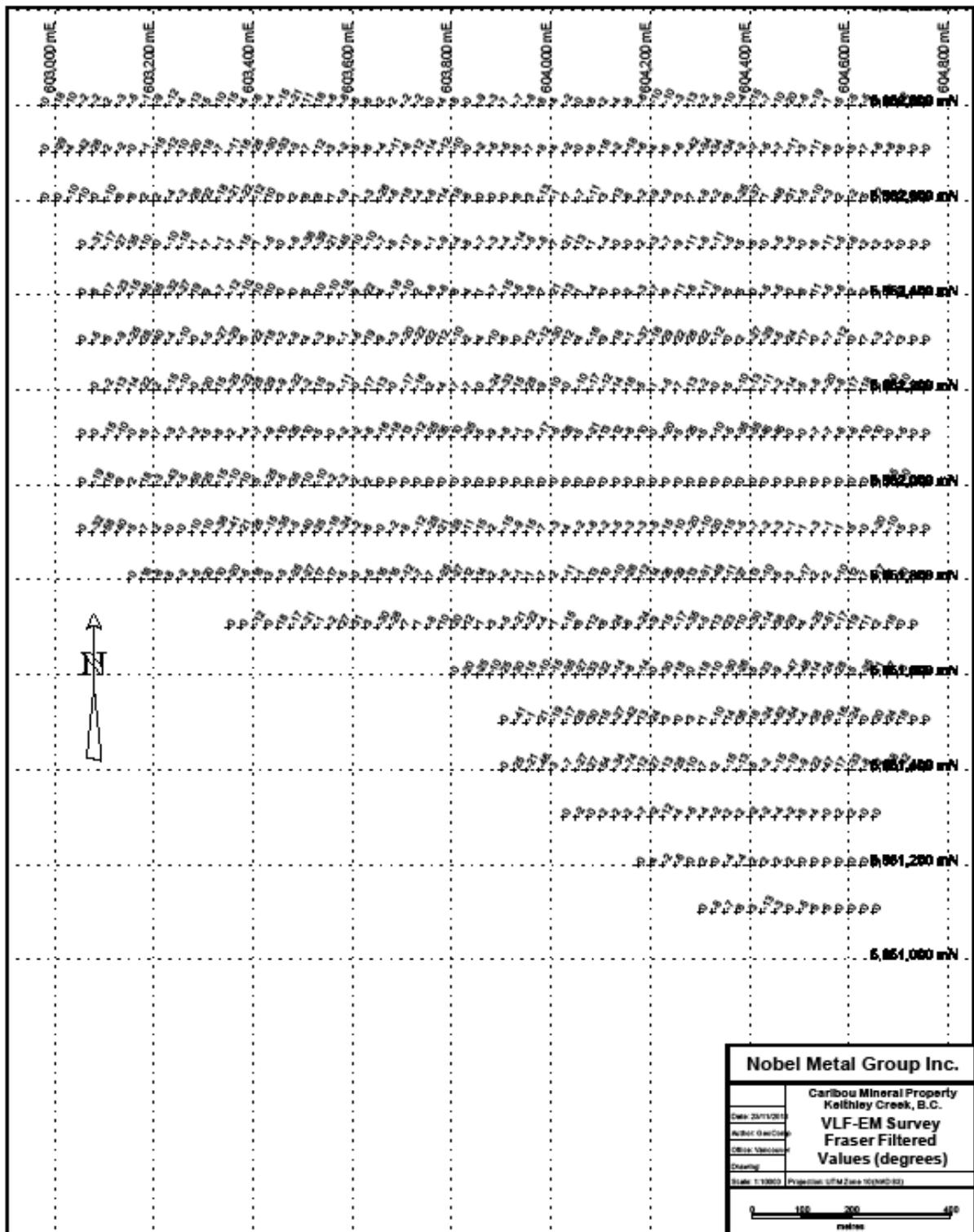












APPENDIX 11
GEOPHYSICAL DATA EVENT # 5466413

REFERENCES/ Assessment Reports

- AR 08707: Mark D.G. 1981. Seismic Refraction Survey on PL1160 & PL 1161
- AR 09719: Mark D.G. 1981. Seismic Refraction Survey on CASCA Claim Group.
- AR 10209: Pattison E.F. 1981. Au Group, Report on Geology and Geochemistry.
- AR 11117: Dibicki E.J. 1983. Geological, Geochemical and geophysical Report on the Au 1-7, 5-8, 10-13, 16-19 Claims.
- AR 15847: Archanbault M, Timmins W.G. 1987. Drilling Assessment Report – CASCA Claims.
- AR 16349: Timmins W.G. 1987. Drilling Assessment Report – Stu Claim Group
- AR 17248: Davenport T. 1988. Assessment Report – Stu Claim Group
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