

GOLDBRIDGE HOLDINGS LTD.

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5470375)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done from

September 10, 2013 to September 15, 2013

on

Tenure 600923

of the 3 claim

Trout 600923 Claim Group

Omineca Mining Division

BCGS Map 093F.067

Centre of Work

5,945,400N, 365,9680E

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34474**

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SUMMARY

The three claim Gold 600923 Claim Group covers an area of 8999 hectares located 50 kilometres southeast-northeast of the formerly productive Brenda mine 510 kilometres north of Vancouver.

The Trout prospect, which was the focus of previous exploration in the immediate area, is enveloped by the Gold 600923 Claim Group. It is a gold-silver bearing epithermal showing with mineralization occurring as silicified breccias and veins. The showing is approximately 150 metres by 100 metres and continues to a depth of 100 metres.

The Trout prospect is indicated as being controlled by an intersection of northwesterly and northeasterly faults with virtually all the mineralization occurring within 65 metres of the major northeasterly trending normal fault. A mineralized hydrothermal breccia, genetically related this graben-bounding fault, acted as a conduit, channeling mineralized hydrothermal fluids which are shown as gold-silver hosted by quartz +/-adularia veins, stockworks, and breccia zones.

Drilling has revealed significant low-grade gold mineralization as indicated by drill intersections such as 3.82 gpt over 20 metres and 3.42 gpt gold over 20.7 metres. Narrower high-grade intersections include 19.78 gpt gold over 1.8 metres and 10.65 gpt gold over 2.0 metres in hole 87-3.

The importance of structures and related breccia and stockwork zones to the process of creating open-spaces for the deposition of hydrothermal minerals is thus exemplified at the Trout mineral prospect. The three cross structures delineated in the structural analysis of the Gold 600923 Claim Group would be locations to explore for a potentially economic gold-silver resource.

The historic drill-hole intersections and gold/silver values indicate the potential for a low grade bulk tonnage/open-pit or a higher grade selective underground mining operation.

INTRODUCTION

In September 2013 a Structural Analysis was completed over Tenure 600923 of the three claim Gold 600923 claim group (Property). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 600923 or other claims of the Property.

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

GOLD 600923 CLAIM GROUP DESCRIPTION

The Property is comprised of three contiguous claims covering an area of 345.0058 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table I. Tenures of Gold 600923 claim group

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
600899	Mineral	TROUT	20170110	19.1647
600923	Mineral	TROUT	20170110	287.5117
601328	Mineral	TROUT 2	20170110	38.3294

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5470375.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Location

The Gold 600923 Claim Group is located within BCGS Map 093F.067 of the Omineca Mining Division. Vancouver is 510 kilometres south, Prince George is 136 kilometres east, and the small community of Vanderhoof is on Highway 16 about 100 kilometres west of Prince George, British Columbia's largest northern city (population 83000).

The centre of the work area is at 5,945,400N, 365,968E 10 (NAD 83).

Access

Access from Vanderhoof southward via the Kenney Dam forest road along the Nechako River to Km. 71 where left turn is made on to the southerly Swanson logging road for seven kilometres to the Trout prospect Discovery outcrop. Forestry and drill access roads provide access to many other locations of the Property.

*Figure 1. Location Map
(base map from MapPlace)*



Local Resources and Infrastructure

The general Fraser Lake area, which provided support for the historic Endako Mine could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel. Vanderhoof, Fraser Lake, and other communities along the Yellowhead Highway could provide suitable accommodations for any exploration and initial development crews.

The CNR railroad system, along the Yellowhead route, extends eastward to Prince George and thence to Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in, the Province of British Columbia. Daily jet services link Prince George with Vancouver.

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

Physiography

The topography of the Property is of low, rolling hills and heavy forest cover. Outcrop is rare, and is typically limited to valley slopes. Forest cover consists predominantly of mature spruce and lodgepole pine. Valley bottoms are typically covered with swamp grass and willows and are often occupied by beaver dammed ponds.

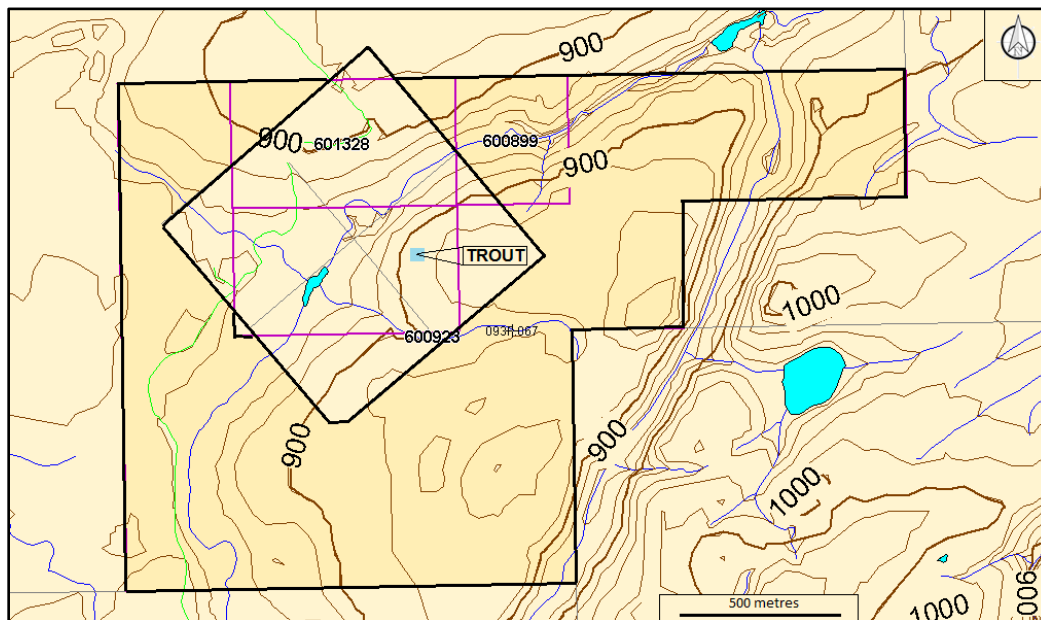
Figure 2. Claim Location

(Base Map from Google Earth)



Figure 3. Claim Map

(Base map from Google Earth)



HISTORY: GOLD 600923 CLAIM GROUP AREA*Table II. Historical Summary*

Year	Company	Work Done	Reference
1984	Kerr Addison	Discovered gold-bearing quartz veins Rock trenching; geochemical soil & rock sampling; geological mapping, line-cutting, IP/resistivity and ground magnetic surveys. Diamond drilling and petrographic studies.	AR 27,468 Potter, 1985
1987	Welcome North Mines	Rock trenching, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping & reverse circulation drilling.	Schmidt, 1987
1990	Welcome North Mines	Diamond drilling: 9 holes for 1,049.6 metres	Carmichael, 2001
1994	Cogema Resources	Airborne geophysical surveys; 12 diamond drill holes for 1,249.6 metres;	AR 27,468
19 ?	Phelps Dodge	Geological mapping, rock & soil sampling, IP surveys, re-logged diamond drill core, diamond drilling of four holes for 615.1 metres.	AR 27,468
2001	Carmichael	Exposed, mapped & sampled the Rainbow Vein breccia	Carmichael, 2001
2004	Southern Rio Resources	Diamond drilling: 4 holes for 310.5 metres.	Pawliuk, 2004; AR 27,468.

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral showings and prospects in the area of the Gold 600923 Claim Group (Figure 5) are reported as follows. The distance from the Gold 600923 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 600923, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

ENDAKO producer (Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 093K066

Fifty kilometres north-northwest

The Endako deposit is located on a hillcrest approximately 160 kilometres west of Prince George in central British Columbia. The mine area encompasses several showings (093K 007, 10, 13, 14) and includes the 1.7 kilometre Endako pit, the mined out Denak East pit and the partially developed Denak West pit (093K 008).

The claims were originally staked in 1927 when two local men staked four mineral claims to cover an area of quartz-molybdenite float. Two short shafts were sunk in 1934, one on the 0.6 metre "Stellar" vein. During the period of 1934 to 1961, the property was examined by many geologists and several mining companies, but physical work was confined primarily to trenching and some sampling.

History: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Endako producer (cont'd)**

In May of 1962, trenching and a diamond drilling programs were commenced by Endako Mines Limited. Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. entered the exploration of the property in October of the same year, and completed 190 diamond-drill holes for a total of 24,000 metres and 810 metres of underground work for bulk sampling. The decision to develop the property for production was announced in March of 1964. Construction of the 9,000 tonne-per-day mine plant and development of the open pit began in June 1964, and the mine was officially opened on June 8, 1965.

In 1965, pit development by Endako Mines Ltd. consisted of the removal of 1.01 million cubic metres of overburden to permit the extension of mining from the west pit into the east pit. At the beginning of the year, a 9,000 tonne-per-day concentrator commenced operation; later improvements to the concentrator increased this rate to 13,500 tonnes per day.

In 1989, Placer Dome completed 14 diamond-drill holes in the mine area in an attempt to extend known ore reserves and to gather geotechnical information. Placer Dome completed 22 diamond-drill holes on the Endako deposit in 1992. Production began in 1965 and by 1993 a total of 231 million tonnes had been mined yielding more than 157.5 million tonnes of molybdenum.

The Denak East open pit is mined out and is currently being backfilled with waste (ca. 1994). The ore contains progressively less stockwork and dips shallower as one traverses from the Endako pit in the southeast to the Denak West pit in the northwest.

Production from the Denak pit (093K 008), which is now part of the Endako mine, is included. Mine life is estimated at 10 years (ca. 1996) at present levels of production.

TROUT prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 093F044

In midst of 600923 claim group

Precious metals were first discovered by Kerr Addison Mines Limited in 1984 when gold and silver values within a 60 by 300 metre zone were reported. Subsequent exploration by Kerr Addison and Welcome North Mines Limited including drilling in 1985, 1987 and 1990, targeted mainly on the Discovery zone, failed to trace the mineralization. In 1990, the property was optioned by Goldrite Resources and nine HQ holes (1050 metres) were completed on the Discovery and Camp zones. In 1992, Cogema Resources Inc. staked the ground and an airborne geophysical survey (VLF-EM, magnetics and resistivity) was flown in 1993. Eleven diamond drillholes totalling 1221 metres were completed in 1994.

History: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

Figure 4. Drill hole and sample locations on the Trout prospect
(Map from AR 26,711)

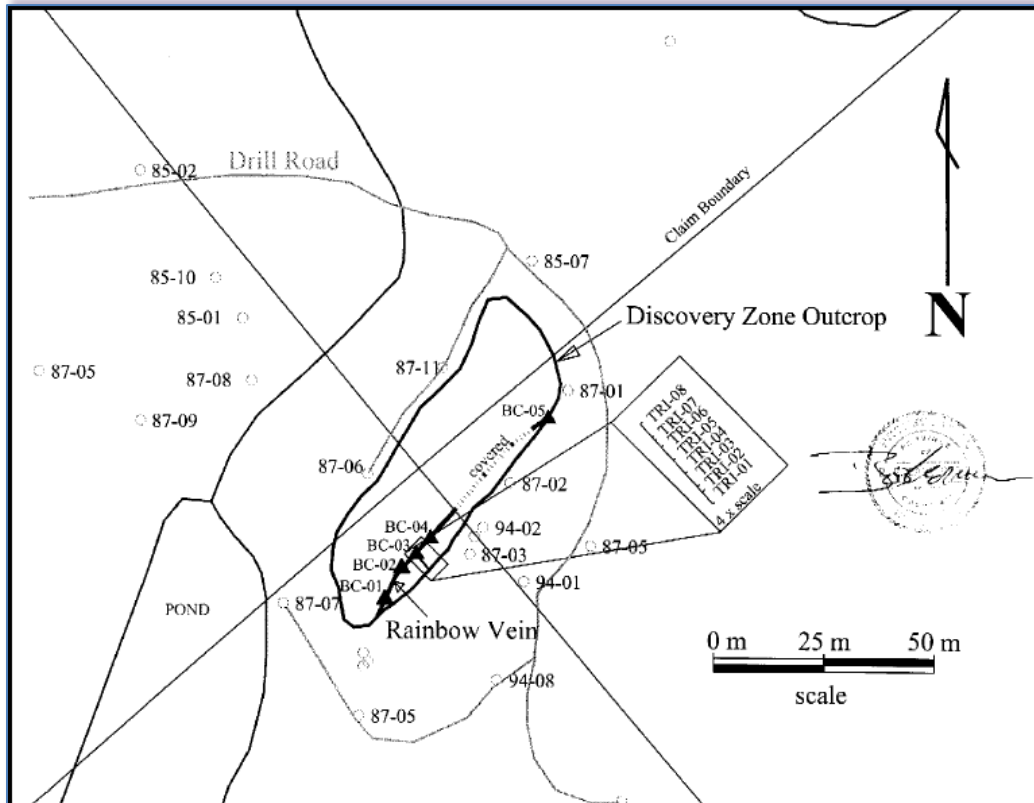


Table III. Sample assays from Trout Prospect (Figure 5)
(From AR 26,711)

Sample Number	Vein Width (m)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
BC01	0.25	43.47	298.29
BC02	0.20	5.76	93.60
BC03	0.25	0.96	18.51
BC04	0.30	0.86	16.46
BC05	1.00	3.91	88.46

History: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

Table IV. Significant Drill (Figure 5) Intersections
(From AR 26,711)

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (gpt)
85-01	75.3	81.10	5.80	3.49
87-02	38.00	49.00	11.00	2.83
Incl.	40.00	41.00	1.00	11.01
87-03	8.00	28.00	20.00	3.82
Incl.	10.00	12.00	2.00	10.65
Incl.	27.00	28.00	1.00	11.21
87-04	6.00	29.00	22.00	2.49
87-11	46.00	47.00	1.00	19.20
94-08	26.20	41.80	15.60	1.39
94-08	50.90	71.60	20.70	3.42
Incl.	57.90	59.70	1.80	19.78

SMOKING PIPE showing (Epithermal vein)

MINFILE 093F070

Eleven kilometres northwest

The Smoking Pipe occurrence is located 1.5 kilometres southwest of Lawrence Lake, approximately 35 kilometres south of the community of Fraser Lake.

In 2009, F. Critchlow of Kootenay Gold Inc. acquired the property and subsequently completed a program of rock geochemistry and prospecting. A complete exploration history for the area can be found in Assessment Report 32086.

LLAN HILL showing (vein)

MINFILE 093F071

Nine kilometres northwest

The Llan Hill occurrence is located 1 kilometre south of Copley Lake, approximately 35 kilometres south of the community of Fraser Lake.

In 2009, F. Critchlow of Kootenay Gold Inc. acquired the property and subsequently completed a program of rock geochemistry and prospecting. A complete exploration history for the area can be found in Assessment Report 32086.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL (from Pawliuk, 2004)

The Trout property is located within the southern Nechako Plateau. Igneous and sedimentary rocks of Jurassic to Tertiary age underlie the region. These rocks form part of the Stikine Terrane. The geology of the region is shown on Figure 3.

The property is within the Big Bend Creek map-area (Anderson, Snyder, Resnick and Barnes, 1998). Regionally extensive, stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group and the Jurassic Bowser Lake Group are intruded by the Jurassic Brooks Diorite Complex, Late Cretaceous diorite and the Eocene Copley Lake Pluton.

The older rocks are overlain throughout most of the region by Eocene volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group, which typically is comprised of felsic porphyry, tuff, breccia and dacite and rhyolite flows. The Ootsa Lake Group is thought to be the host rock unit for the Trout occurrence (Carmichael, 2001). Basalt flows of the Eocene Endako Group and the younger, Miocene Chilcotin Group are the youngest rock units within the region. Northeasterly trending normal faults occur throughout the region, and form prominent lineaments.

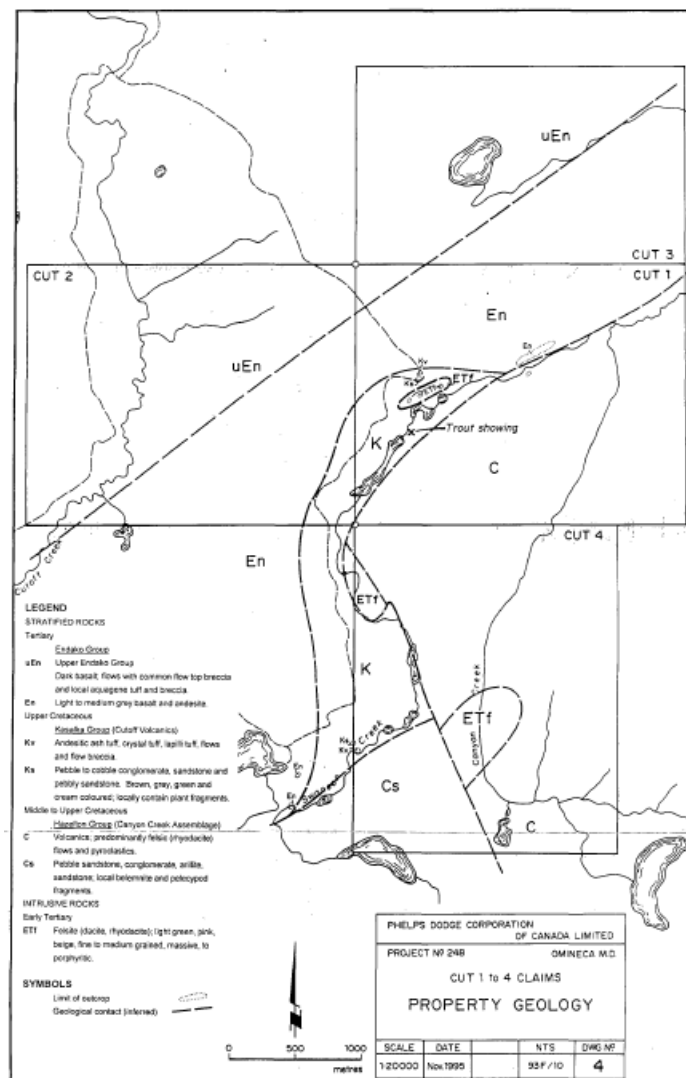
GEOLOGY: GOLD 600923 CLAIM GROUP AREA

Carmichael (2001) reports that:

“The host rocks of the Trout deposit have been described as belonging to either the Eocene Endako Group (Anderson et al., 1998), the Cretaceous Kasalka Group (Lane and Schroeter, 1997) or the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group (MINFFILE; Potter, 1985). It is apparent that more work is required to better understand how the geology of the Trout Property fits into the regional setting.

The most important feature of the property geology is the major northeasterly-trending normal fault which passes through the center of the property. This fault is interpreted to separate Jurassic Hazelton volcanics to the southeast from Eocene Ootsa Lake volcanics to the northwest.

As such, it likely represents a graben-bounding structure and may be related to the formation of the Trout deposit itself. Based on the location of the fault as intersected in drill holes, it has an average orientation of 207/56. Gold mineralization is, for the most part, restricted to the hangingwall (northwest of) this fault. The Jurassic volcanics are described by Fox (1997) as consisting of felsic ash tuff, lapilli tuff and flow breccia which are locally flow-banded with minor interbedded sedimentary rocks. Ootsa Lake volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks lie to the northwest of the fault and host the breccia, stringer and vein mineralization of the Trout deposit. These rocks consist primarily of andesite flows, flow breccias and tuffs with secondary rhyolite and dacite banded flows and breccias.”

Geology: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Figure 6. Geology in the area of the Trout showing
(from AR 24,147)**

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral showings and prospects in the area of the Gold 600923 Claim Group (Figure 5) are reported as follows. The distance from the Gold 600923 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 600923, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

ENDAKO producer (Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 093K066

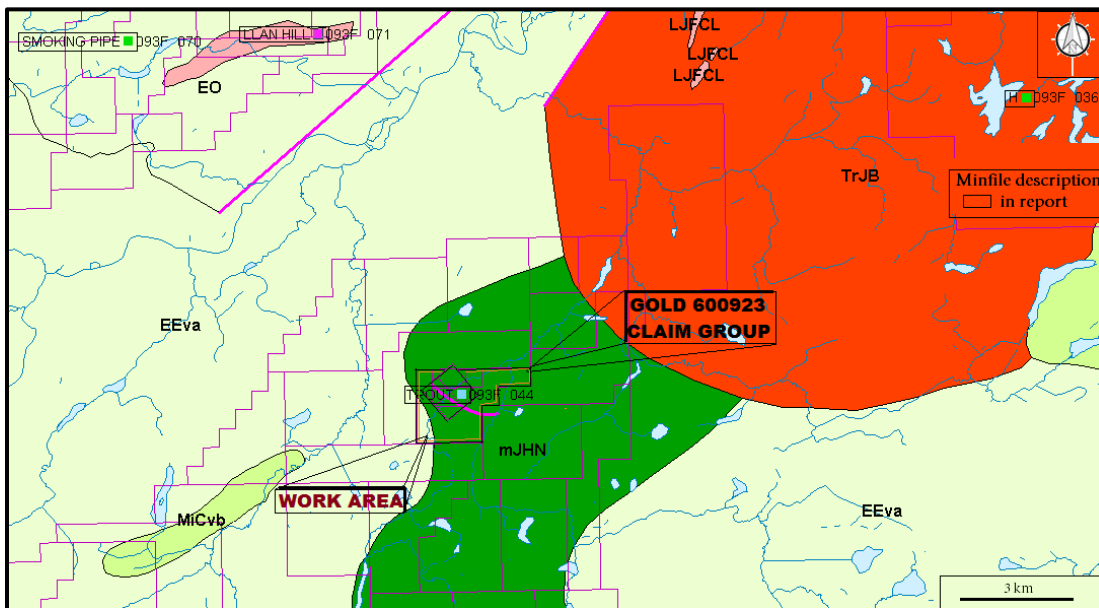
Fifty kilometres north-northwest

The Endako orebody is centrally situated within the Late Jurassic Francois Lake batholith. At least ten phases based on distinct textural and compositional changes have been recognized in the composite batholith. The orebody consists of an elongate stockwork of quartz-molybdenite veins developed within the Endako quartz monzonite phase and three types of felsic pre-ore dikes.

Geology: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Endako producer (cont'd)**

The Endako quartz monzonite is bounded on the south by Francois granite and on the north by Casey alaskite and Glenannan granite. Post-ore basalt and andesite dikes crosscut the quartz monzonite, pre-ore dikes and mineralized stockwork. In general terms, the orebody is a series of major east-striking veins oriented en echelon to form a zone elongated in a northwesterly direction

Figure 6. **Geology, Claim, Index & Minfile**
(Base Map from MapPlace)

**GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND****MiCvb**

Miocene
Chilcotin Group
Basaltic volcanic rocks

EEvn

Eocene
Nechako Plateau Group
Endako Formation
andesitic volcanic rocks

EO

Eocene to Oligocene
Nechako Plateau Group
Ootsa Lake Formation
Rhyolitic, felsic volcanic rocks

TrJB

Early Triassic to Late Jurassic
Brooks diorite complex
Dioritic intrusive rocks

mJHN

Middle Jurassic
Hazelton Group
Nagylico Formation
undivided volcanic rocks

LjFCL

Late Jurassic
Endako Batholith
Francois Lake Plutonic Suite
Glenannan Subsuite
Copley Lake Phase
Quartz monzonitic to monzo-
granitice rocks

Geology: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)*Endako producer (cont'd)*

Length and width dimensions of the zone are approximately 3360 by 370 metres, of which the western 1830 metres is offset to the north by the West Basalt fault with a 1150 metre relative right-hand movement. Divided by this fault into two distinct domains, the east half dips moderately south and plunges west, while the west half dips east. Molybdenite, pyrite and magnetite are the most abundant primary metallic minerals. Minor chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite, bornite, specularite and scheelite are also present. Single occurrences of beryl and bismuthinite have been reported. Molybdenite occurs in two types of veins. Large veins (up to 1.2 metres wide) contain laminae and fine disseminations of molybdenite. Fine fracture-fillings and veinlets of quartz-molybdenite occur as stockworks adjacent to the major veins. Alteration types include pervasive kaolinization, envelopes with potassium feldspar and envelopes with sericite.

A pyrite zone bounds the orebody to the south across a major fault. In this zone, mineralization consists of quartz, pyrite, minor magnetite and rare molybdenite. The mineralization occurs as fracture-filling in a poorly developed stockwork. The orebody is localized at or near the intersection of regional northwest and east structures.

Three distinct hydrothermal alteration phases are seen in the Endako ore zone. Introduced K-feldspar is noted as envelopes adjacent to veins and fractures. A second type of envelope seen is a fine-grained band of quartz-sericite and finely disseminated pyrite. Both of these envelopes can vary in width from 0.3 to 5 centimetres. Also pervasive kaolinization of the Endako quartz monzonite is present.

H prospect (unknown character & classification)

MINFILE 093F036

Sixteen kilometres east-northeast

The region in which the H showing occurs is within the Intermontane Belt, underlain dominantly by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. These assemblages are overlain by the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group and Miocene plateau basalt. Intruding Lower Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group in the northeastern part of the map sheet is a belt of granodiorite, diorite and quartz diorite plutons of the Lower Jurassic Topley intrusive suite. Felsic plutons of probable Cretaceous age intrude both Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton strata. Although little is known of this showing, molybdenum and copper mineralization occur within mainly diorite but also in granodiorite and granite of the Topley intrusive suite. This occurrence is probably similar to a number of occurrences which occur to the northwest within similar rock types.

TROUT prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 093F044

In midst of 600923 claim group

The region is underlain dominantly by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group.

Geology: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Trout prospect (cont'd)**

These assemblages are overlain by the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group, the Cretaceous Kasalka Group and Miocene plateau basalt. Intruding Lower Jurassic rocks in the northeastern part of the map sheet is a belt of granodiorite, diorite and quartz diorite plutons of the Lower Jurassic Topley intrusive suite. Felsic plutons of probable Cretaceous age intrude both Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton strata. The Trout prospect is underlain dominantly by Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Group (or possibly Kasalka Group) volcanics. These rocks consist of red to brown andesitic porphyry flows, tuff and breccias, intruded by porphyritic felsic dikes. Several wide, over 20 metres, dark greenish to grey feldspar porphyry dikes and a light coloured rhyolite sill occur in the claim area. South of Swanson Creek more acidic (rhyolite, rhyodacite) ash flows and tuffs are located. The Discovery or Main zone crops out southwest of Swanson Creek and south of the camp in a swampy valley bottom. The exposure is a northeast-trending ridge of rock, 50 metres long, 12 metres across and about 4 metres high. It consists mainly of pyroclastic breccia and overlying polymictic conglomerate of the Ootsa Lake Group or the Kasalka Group. The shallow southwest-dipping contact between the breccia and conglomerate acted as a conduit channelling mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. The hangingwall is flooded with silica and the footwall is pervasively silicified for about a metre below the contact.

SMOKING PIPE showing (Epithermal vein)

MINFILE 093F070

Eleven kilometres northwest

The area is primarily underlain by felsic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Formation, including crystal tuff, lapilli tuff, flow banded rhyolite, volcanic breccias, and some porphyritic andesite.

The Smoking Pipe zone is hosted by a sequence of altered Ootsa Lake felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks that have been significantly clay and silica altered. Locally, epithermal quartz veins host pyrite, hematite, barite, celadonite and jasper are common as well as bladed quartz textures.

LLAN HILL showing (vein)

MINFILE 093F071

Nine kilometres northwest

The area is primarily underlain by felsic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Formation, including crystal tuff, lapilli tuff, flow- banded rhyolite, volcanic breccias, and some porphyritic andesite.

Locally, a zone of colliform quartz and argillically altered volcanics occurs with strong manganese and barite veining and zones of silicification and quartz veining.

MINERALIZATION: GOLD 600923 CLAIM GROUP AREA

Carmichael (2001) reports that:

“Mineralization at Trout is consistent with a low-sulphidation epithermal system. Gold and silver are hosted by quartz +/- adularia veins, stockworks and breccia zones. The breccia mineralization at Trout is very distinct, and consists of rounded clasts of mainly unaltered andesite rimmed by banded quartz and adularia. Fox (1997) interpreted this to be silica flooding of a porous conglomerate unit. An earlier interpretation (Potter, 1985) is supported by thin section descriptions of breccia samples which show two stages of brecciation, contain chalcedony stringers cutting fragments as well as fragments of chalcedonic quartz. This hydrothermal breccia interpretation is consistent with the current hypothesis of mineralization related to a graben-bounding normal fault. Additional support for this interpretation is that virtually all of the mineralization discovered to date occurs within 65 metres of the fault, and is restricted to the hangingwall side. The Trout veins and breccias are mineralogically simple, with gold occurring in its native state and silver occurring in argentite.”

“The existence of significant widths of low-grade gold mineralization is indicated by drill intersections such as 3.82 gpt over 20 metres in hole 87-3 and 3.42 gpt gold over 20.7 metres in hole 94-08. Narrower high-grade intersections include 19.78 gpt gold over 1.8 metres in hole 94-08 and 10.65 gpt gold over 2.0 metres in hole 87-3. Interpretation and 3D modeling of the drill hole data by the author suggested that there were two main veins, and that these veins had reasonable continuity and consistently high gold and silver grades. One of these veins, named the Rainbow Vein, was projected to outcrop at the Discovery showing. It has an interpreted orientation, based on drill hole intersections, of 069/90. A second vein, named the Cutthroat Vein was projected to outcrop to the southeast of the Discovery showing in an area where trenching in 1987 (?) intersected 8.6 gpt over approximately 7 metres.

This vein has an interpreted orientation of 233/75. It was not exposed during the 2001 work program.

The Discovery showing consists of a distinct hillock rising out of the marshy creek bottom. This hillock is about 80 metres long by 30 metres wide by 10 metres high. Although essentially bedrock outcrop, the rock is quite rubbly and covered with soil, moss and vegetation. In order to try to identify the Rainbow vein in outcrop, part of the hillock in the immediate vicinity of the Discovery trench (Trench 1 from 1985) was stripped using a Wajax fire pump and fire hose. Using this method, reasonable exposure was obtained, and a discreet vein was identified. This vein ranged between 0.2 and 1.0 metres wide and was exposed for a distance of almost 30 metres. Sampling of this vein returned the following values:

The vein displays classic epithermal textures including bladed calcite pseudomorphs, banding and drusy vugs. The variation in grade, combined with the thin section identification of native gold (Potter, 1985), suggest a significant nugget effect within the vein. A total of 13 samples were assayed, assay results are shown in Appendix A and plotted on Figure 5.11.”

Mineralization: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral showings and prospects in the area of the Gold 600923 Claim Group (Figure 5) are reported as follows. The distance from the Gold 600923 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 600923, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

ENDAKO producer (Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 093K066

Fifty kilometres north-northwest

A total of 3,569,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 0.174 per cent Mo were milled for the year of 1965. Mill recovery was reported at 81.3 per cent with a total of 4.67 million kilograms of molybdenum being produced. Mineable reserves as of April 30, 1966 were 79,079,000 tonnes at 0.132 per cent Mo or 142,839,000 tonnes at 0.102 per cent Mo (Property File Cyprus Anvil Endako Mines Ltd., 1966)

Proven and probable ore reserves estimated by the company were 117,600,000 tonnes grading 0.077 per cent molybdenum at January 1, 1995; in addition measured and indicated mineral resources were estimated at 147,850,000 tonnes grading 0.061 per cent molybdenum (Information Circular 1996-1, page 8).

Reserves as of January 1, 1996 are 104,843,000 tonnes grading 0.077 per cent molybdenum (Information Circular 1997-1, page 9).

H prospect (unknown character & classification)

MINFILE 093F036

Sixteen kilometres east-northeast

Although little is known of this showing, molybdenum and copper mineralization occur within mainly diorite but also in granodiorite and granite of the Topley intrusive suite. This occurrence is probably similar to a number of occurrences which occur to the northwest within similar rock types.

TROUT prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 093F044

In midst of 600923 claim group

Minor white to greenish quartz veining, finely banded chalcedonic infillings of voids and quartz-adularia veins occur within this zone. Fine, disseminated pyrite occurs in silicification zones. Native gold and argentite occurs in a quartz-adularia vein. Trench sampling on the Discovery zone averaged 19.5 grams per tonne gold over 5 metres of banded quartz-chalcedony-adularia veining and stockwork in polymictic conglomerate (Assessment Report 16539). This zone is bounded on the south by an east striking, 65 degree north dipping fault. Rotary drilling of the Discovery zone resulted in an assay of 3.7708 grams per tonne gold over 20 metres and trench samples south of the Discovery zone assayed 8.2272 grams per tonne gold over 7 metres (Assessment Report 16733). A number of thin section photos were taken of samples from the Discovery zone trench (Property file Rimfire 821930-821940 and 821958).

Mineralization: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

Pawliuk (2004) reports that:

“... the Trout occurrence is within the brecciated hangingwall of a northeasterly trending normal fault. The mineralised rock unit is comprised of round to subround pebble-sized clasts of volcanic rock cemented by quartz-adularia veinlets. This mineralised breccia is likely of hydrothermal origin. Finely banded, chalcedonic quartz veins crosscut the breccia at the Discovery Zone outcrop. Carmichael (2002) determined that the mineralised hydrothermal breccia is genetically related to a northeasterly trending, graben-bounding fault.”

Fox (1995) reports that:

“ the most significant occurrence on the Cutoff Property, the Trout Showing, is located on the Cut 1 claim. This showing is hosted in poly lithic volcanoclastic breccias and conglomerates of the Kasalka Group in fault contact with underlying Hazelton Group rocks. Gold mineralization is associated with fine-grained silica as veins, fracture fillings, breccia fillings and open-space pore fillings. Porosity and the intersection of two major lineaments are thought to control mineralization.

Past work by Cogema Resources indicates that the highest gold contents (up to 19 gpt over 5 metres in trenches and 3.8 gpt over 20 metres in drill core) are restricted to a clast-supported conglomerate unit where banded quartz and chalcedony fill pore spaces. This zone is surrounded by a halo of lower-grade mineralization over an area measuring approximately 120 x 150 metres.”

SMOKING PIPE showing (Epithermal vein)

MINFILE 093F070

Eleven kilometres northwest

In 2010 rock sample SAK10-23 returned up to 7821 parts per billion gold and other samples returned up to 4374 parts per million copper (Assessment Report 32086).

LLIAN HILL showing (Epithermal vein)

MINFILE 093F070

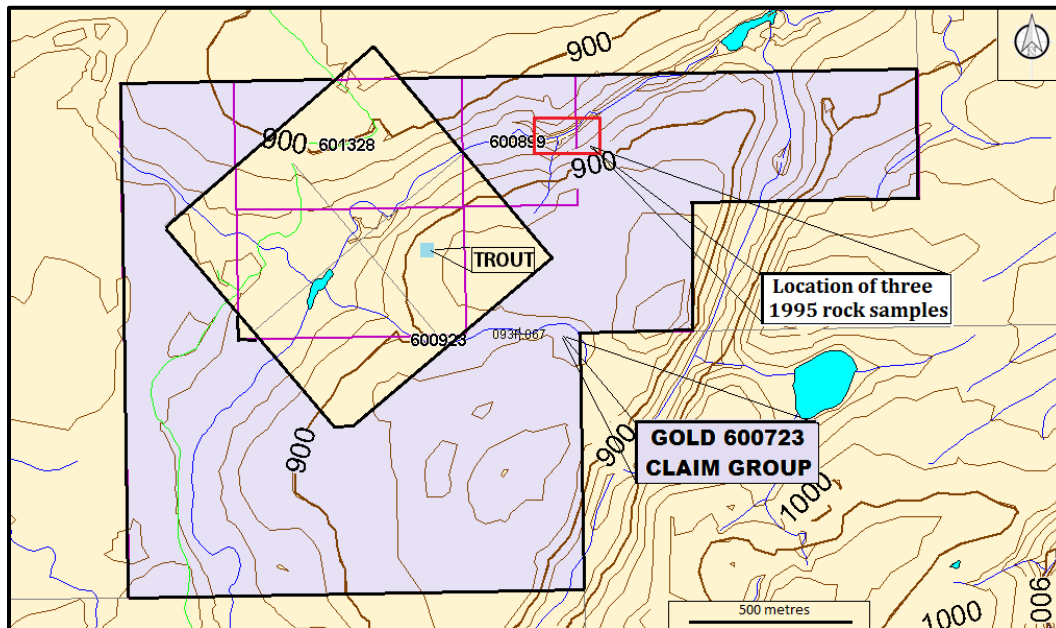
Eleven kilometres northwest

Mineralization consists of numerous narrow pyrite- and molybdenite- rich veins.

In 2010, a number of rock samples returned multi-gram gold values and anomalous values in copper,; including sample SK10-133, which assayed 2129.7 parts per billion gold and greater than 2000 parts per million molybdenum(Assessment Report 32086).

Mineralization: Gold 600923 Claim Group Area (cont'd)

Figure 7. 1995 rock sample locations on gold 600723 claim group
(Base map from MapPlace; sample locations from AR 24,147 Fig 4)



See Tables V & VI for description & assays

Table V. 1995 Rock Sample descriptions*

Sample number	Type	Description
51554	Subcrop	Moderate malachite- and azurite-stained, brown to grey basalt appears to be a 60 cm wide vein. Contains mineralized chalcedony and calcite.
51555	Subcrop	Chalcedony and calcite, stained with malachite and minor azurite.
51556	Talus Grab	Talus chips coated with malachite and azurite

Table VI. 1995 Sample number and assays*

Sample number	Gold ppb	Silver ppb	Lead ppm	Mercury ppb	Arsenic ppm
51554	19	537	9.7	222	55.6
51555	8	63	4.7	284	57.6
51556	22	185	200.7	816	19.7

- From AR 24,147
- From AR 24,147

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace hillside shade map of Tenure 600923 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 71 lineaments were marked (Figure 9), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 10.

Figure 8. Indicated Lineaments as Structures on Tenure 600923

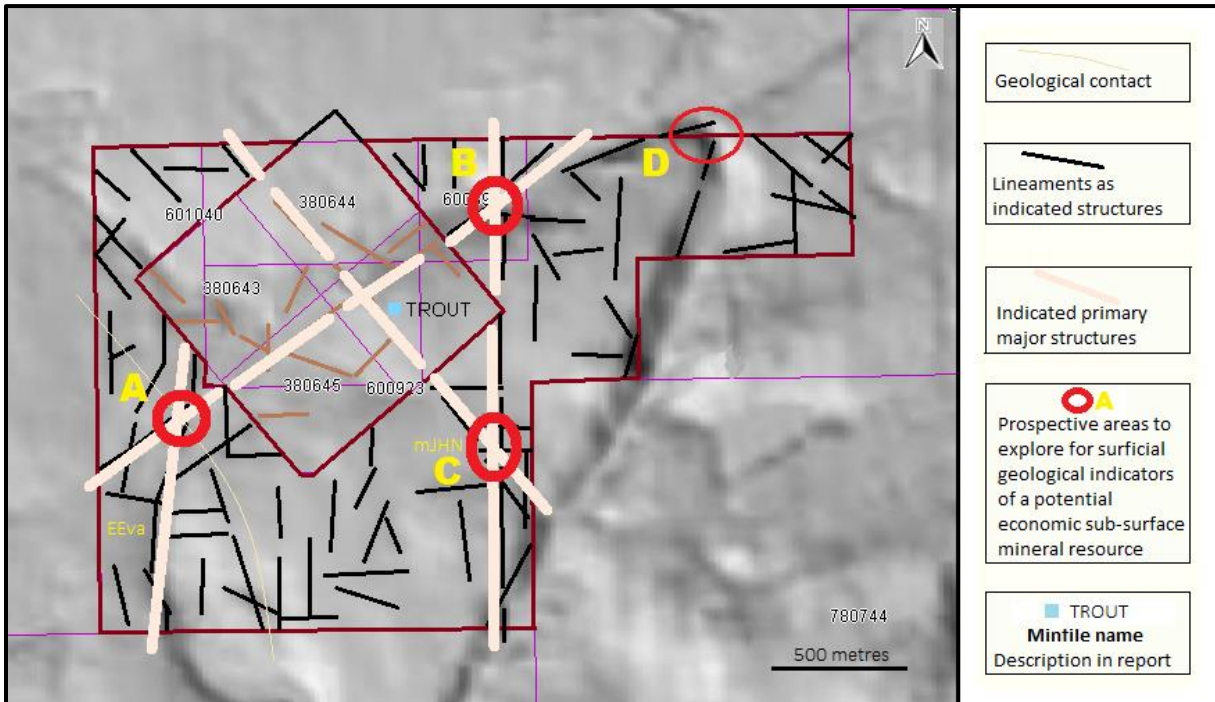
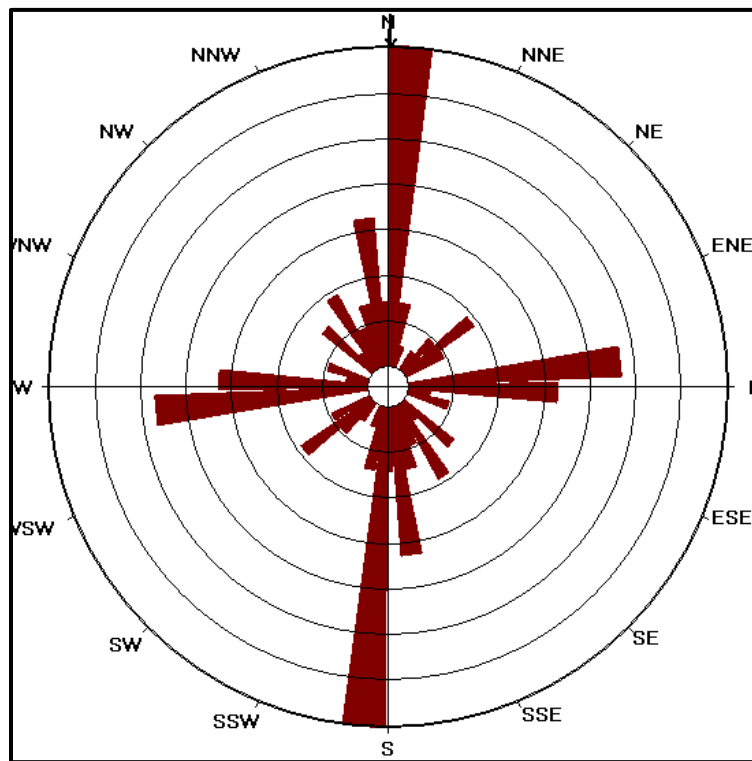


Figure 9. Rose Diagram from lineaments (Figure 9) of Tenure 600923.



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 71

Sector angle = 8°

Scale: tick interval = 3% [2.1 data]

Maximum = 21.1% [15 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 000-180

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±46.5°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 000.3 - 180.3

Circ. Median = 002.0 - 182.0

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 38.3°

Circ. Variance = 0.36

Circular Std. Dev. = 53.84°

Circ. Dispersion = 9.71

Circ. Std Error = 0.3697

Circ. Skewness = -0.37

Circ. Kurtosis = 1.99

kappa = 0.35

(von Mises concentration param.
estimate)

Resultant length = 12.14

Mean Resultant length = 0.171

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.171; Sbar =
0.002

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 12.1425; Sbar =
0.1429

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.4322

Mean direction of doubled angles = 175

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

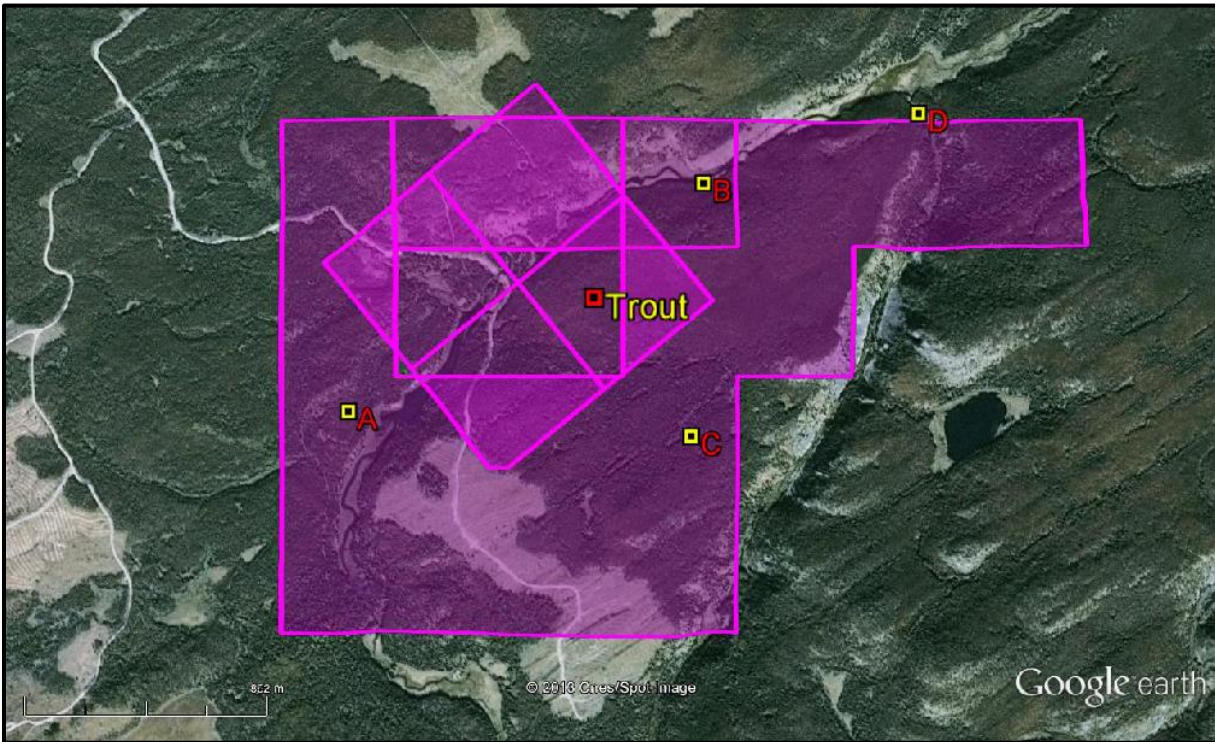
'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular
Data',

1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Structural Analysis: Tenure 946318 (cont'd)**Figure 10. Structural intersection and Minfile locations on Tenure 600923****Table VII. Approximate UTM (NAD 83) locations of Figures 9 & 11 cross-structures & Minfile**

<i>Cross Structures</i>	<i>UTM East</i>	<i>UTM North</i>	<i>Elevation (m)</i>
<i>A</i>	384,058	5,945,880	862
<i>B</i>	38,3735	5,946,679	844
<i>C</i>	385,300	5,945,763	929
<i>D</i>	386,166	5,946,913	851
<i>Minfile</i>			
<i>Trout</i>	384,965	5,946,267	853

INTERPRETATION

The lineament pattern on Tenure 600923 indicates primly, northwesterly, and northeasterly trending structures with three cross structural locations: A, B, and C. These locations are important as they structurally relate to the significant gold-silver mineral zone at the Trout prospect which is centred within one kilometre of the intersections.

The Trout mineralization reportedly occurs at or near the intersection of northwesterly and northeasterly faults and that:

(Information taken from the referenced Assessment reports)

- *The most important feature of the property geology is the major northeasterly-trending normal fault which passes through the center of the property;*
- *Virtually all of the mineralization discovered to date occurs within 65 metres of the fault, and is restricted to the hangingwall side*
- *A discreet, banded epithermal quartz vein, called the Rainbow Vein, was exposed and traced over a strike length of approximately 20 metres. This vein was also sampled where it outcrops at the edge of the hillock, extending its strike extent to about 50 metres. The vein averages about 0.3 metres in width where exposed. A total of thirteen samples were collected across the breccia zone and from the Rainbow vein. Sampling of the vein returned erratic values, with a high of 43.47 gpt gold and 298.3 gpt silver.*
- *A mineralised hydrothermal breccia is genetically related to a northeasterly trending, graben-bounding fault.*
- *The shallow southwest-dipping contact between the breccia and conglomerate acted as a conduit channelling mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. The hangingwall is flooded with silica and the footwall is pervasively silicified for about a metre below the contact.*
- *The silica-adularia altered breccia unit hosting the Trout prospect trends to the northwest where it is open along strike, concealed by a thick mantle of till for several hundred metres. The unit is 700 metres wide in the southeast, widening to 2 kilometres or more in the northwest.*
- *Gold and silver are hosted by quartz +/- adularia veins, stockworks and breccia zones.*
- *The existence of significant widths of low-grade gold mineralization is indicated by drill intersections such as 3.82 gpt over 20 metres in hole 87-3 and 3.42 gpt gold over 20.7 metres in hole 94-08. Narrower high-grade intersections include 19.78 gpt gold over 1.8 metres in hole 94-08 and 10.65 gpt gold over 2.0 metres in hole 87-3.*

The above points indicate the importance of structures and related breccia and stockwork zones to the process of creating open-spaces for the deposition of hydrothermal minerals.

The map indicating the three Property cross-structure and the cross-structure which may be the controlling feature to the Trout mineralization, are all sites for a potential gold-silver resource as the Trout prospect is. The historic drill-hole intersections and gold/silver values indicate the potential for a low grade bulk tonnage/open-pit or a higher grade selective underground mining operation.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Charmichael, R.G. – Geochemical Sampling of the Discovery Zone on the Trout Lake Property. November 24, 2001. **AR 26,711.**

Cuttle, J. – 2010 Airborne Survey Trout Mineral Property.t Report on 1990 Geological Mapping and Sampling, and Soil Geochemistry of the Wart Group for Minnova, Inc. **AR 20,994C.**

Fox, P.E. – Geological Report on the Cut 1, 2, 3,and 4 Mineral Claims of the Cut Property for Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited. November 15, 1995. **AR 24,147.**

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

093K066 - ENDAKO

093F036 – H

093F044 – TROUT

093F070 – SMOKING PIPE.

093F071 – LLAN HILL

Pawliuk, D.J. – Trout Property Assessment Report on Diamond Drilling prepared for Southern Rio Resources Ltd. June 8, 2004. **AR 27,468.**

Schmidt, A.J. – Trenching and Sampling, Geological Mapping, Geochemical Soil Survey, Rotary Drilling on the Trout Group for Welcome North Mines Ltd. November 6, 1967. **AR 16,539.**

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 600923 was done from September 10, 2013 to September 15, 2013 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day -----	\$ 3,000.00
Maps -----	1,000.00
Report -----	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$ 7,000.00
	=====

CERTIFICATE

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

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

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-six years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author has performed on the Gold Property since 2006.
- 5) I have no interest in the Gold 600923 Claim Group as described herein.
- 6) I am a director of Victory Resources Corporation.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.