Reconnaissance Self Potential Geophysical Survey at the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine

Hixon Gold Group
Cariboo Mining District

NTS 093G/07
TRIM 093G.048
Centered near 531440E, 5921960N (UTM Nad 83)
Mineral Claims 1011635, 1011717, 1011719 and 1013059

Prepared for
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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34649

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March 2014

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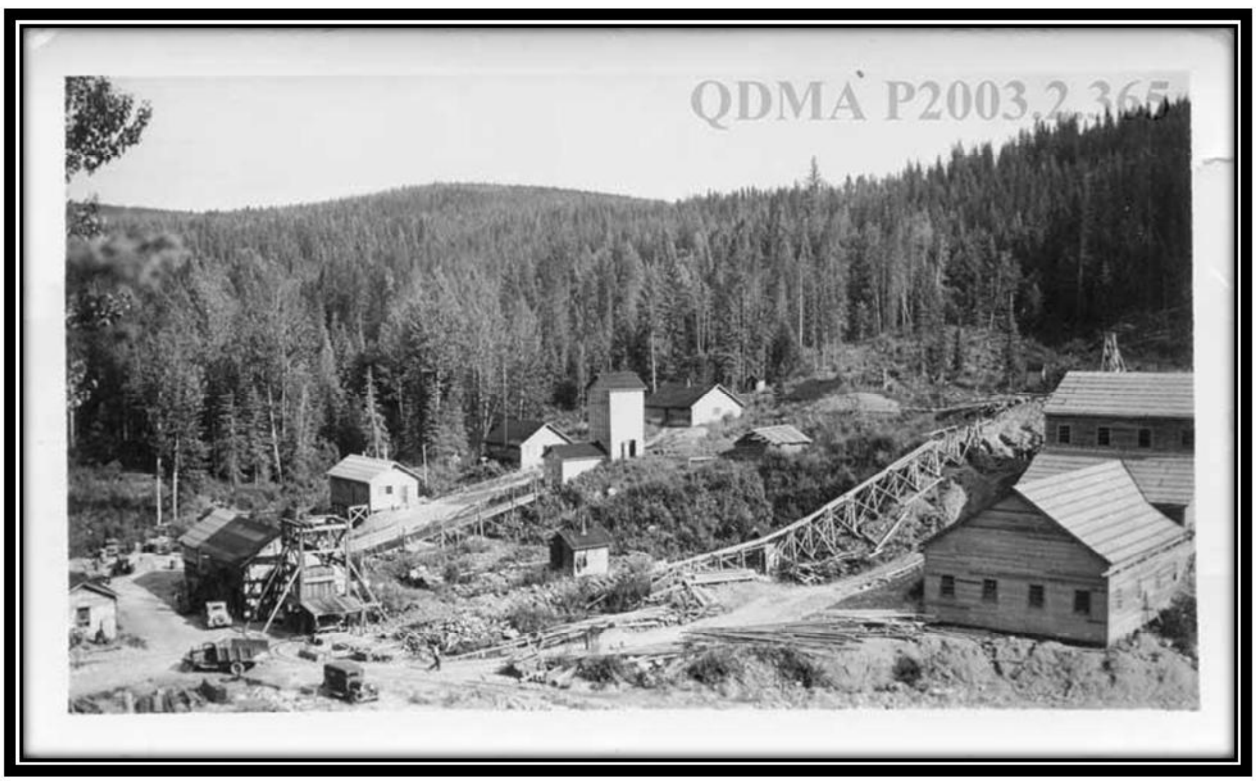


Photo 1. Looking southeast from Briscoe Pit to Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Camp and Mill Site (Sourced from Quesnel Archives. Dated 1936)

Summary

Angelique Justason and Tom Hatton first acquired mineral rights at the 'Hixon Gold' claims in August 2012. The property has an interesting history hardrock exploration dating back to 1865 when visible gold was found in quartz during ditch construction. By spring of 1866, Mr Hixon wrote the first prospecting report on the property and by summer of the same year lode gold developments were being made on the property. Numerous individuals and companies have since explored this property, developed hard rock and placer mines in general close proximity to one another, built mills and recovered gold, silver, lead and zinc here. The history here is quite detailed in most accounts but little mine plan records, stope records, milling/production records have been found to date. Records do indicate that the property, suggested to be located at the most northern end of the Hixon-Yanks and Barkerville Gold Belts, is comparable to that of the Island Mountain and Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines of Wells, BC, but has a more complex geology associated with it. In the 1930's the Cariboo Sentinel and Prince George Citizen mentions that five distinct zones of replacement mineralization are present and that the replacement differs from that of the Island Mountain Mine ore as it is more finely disseminated. Further research indicates that there are similarities to Barkerville Gold Mines Ltd "Bonanza Ledge" deposit and minesite and "Mucho Oro" mineralization southeast of Wells, BC. Research is ongoing and a digital database is being created to assist in guiding future exploration activities here.

In 2012 and 2013, Tenorex GeoServices, owned and operated by Angelique Justason, laid out and completed 3.14 line kilometers of self potential surveying at mineral tenures 1011635, 1011717, 1011719 and 1013059, on the north edge of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine and other historical hardrock workings near Hixon Creek, BC. The property is generally well covered in glacial material but relatively recent tree harvesting and road building activities provide excellent access and exposure over this highly prospective area. Experience has shown that this area may be well suited to use the self potential geophysical method to define target areas along strike of the localized mine trend. This method was successfully used in August 2000 by Angelique Justason at Bonanza Ledge as it clearly outlined the perimeter of the deposit before drilling was completed on it. At the Hixon Gold property, 2.3 line kilometers was surveyed on the upper 'Flume Road' and 0.84 line kilometers was laid out along a lower elevation on the "Briscoe Road" adjacent Hixon Creek. The purpose of the reconnaissance survey along the roads was to determine if the survey data correlates to the mineralization previously outlined here and if there is indication that the mineralization could continue beyond the previously developed area.

Property Description and Access

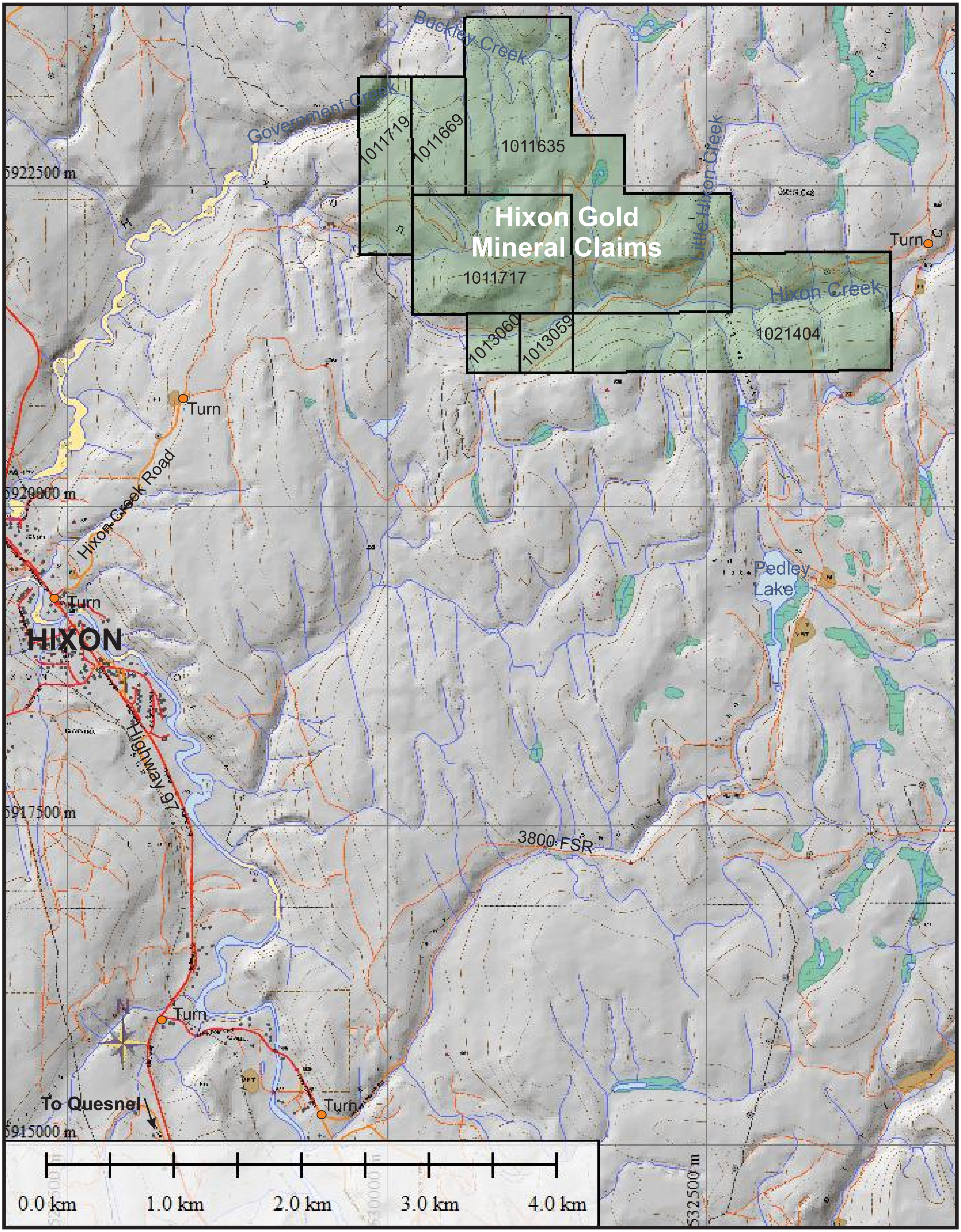
The project area is located about four kilometers north east of Hixon, BC and straddles Hixon Creek, Government Creek and Buckley Creek. The contiguous 673 hectare area consists of seven mineral claims with the latest acquisition being staked on August 2, 2013. The table below describes the Hixon Gold claim group as of the date of this report.

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	NTS Map	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1011635	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/01	2015/oct/31	250.34
1011669	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/01	2015/oct/31	38.51
1011717	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2015/oct/31	115.56
1011719	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2015/oct/31	57.77
1013059	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2015/oct/31	19.26
1013060	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2015/oct/31	19.26
1021404	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2013/aug/02	2015/jan/30	173.35

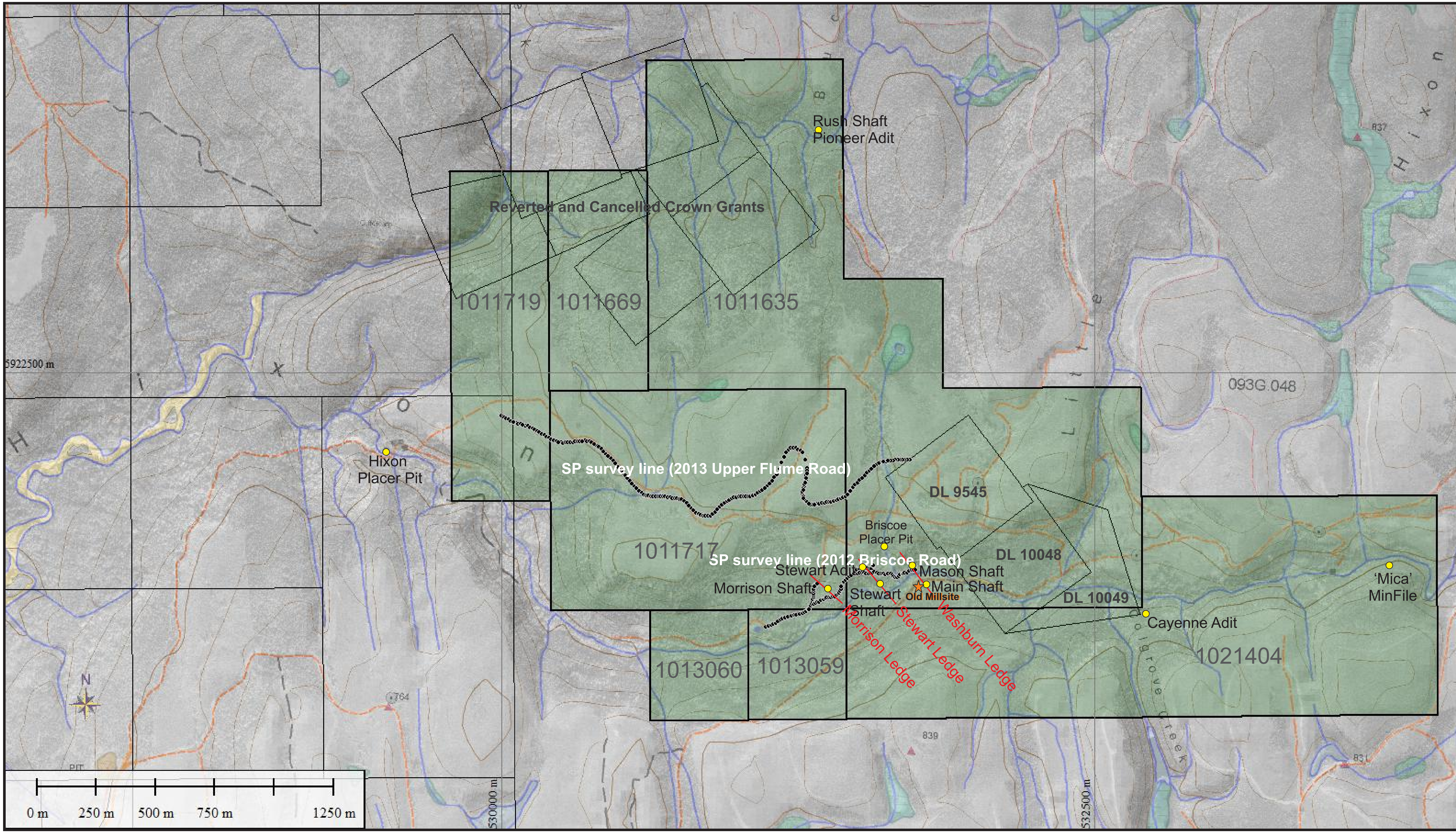
Direct access can be made to the property and work sites by forest service road, which was partly also built on top of the original mining access roads and ditchlines. The field crew travelled to the property each day directly from Quesnel. Two access routes are available: one accesses the claim from the east using the 3800 Forest Service Road (FSR) off of Lake Creek Road (south of Hixon) and the other accesses the claim generally from the west at Hixon using Hixon Creek Road (located at the north end of Hixon). See attached location map. Elevations at the property range from 680 to 890 meters above sea level. The generally undulating hills at and surrounding the property has seen much of the timber harvested in recent years and except for along the moderately sloped banks of the tributaries and historical placer pits, at present date, only about 180 hectares of the north portion of the claim group remains unharvested. Most roads remain open and active within the claim group and continue to provide excellent vehicular access from the months of May to November each year. Winter season access is also possible if warranted in future.

Several sets of Crown granted mineral claims have been located here. Most have long since reverted back to the Crown and been cancelled, but three remain active: Lots 9545 (Washburn Lateral Mineral Claim), 10048 (Cottonwood Mineral Claim) and 10049 (Fractional Mineral Claim). The Washburn Lateral Claim, first granted in 1920 to Henry Carry, has both surface and undersurface rights while the latter two have only undersurface rights according to the most recently available Land Titles search, but a more thorough historical search of these three lots are recommended. These lots do not encumber the main project area but are prospective areas should they become available.

Location Map



Reference Map



Regional Geology (*extracted from Thomas, 2009, Open File 6225)*

The area is underlain mainly by rocks of the Quesnel Terrane, but significant areas are underlain by the Slide Mountain and Barkerville Terrane. The most prominent geological feature of the area is the roughly pear-shaped Cretaceous Naver pluton, which is almost completely surrounded by Proterozoic(?) to Palaeozoic(?) rocks belonging to the Snowshoe Group. The southern tip of the pluton invades Middle - Upper Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group. The Barkerville Terrane is formed of Proterozoic(?) to Palaeozoic(?) metasedimentary rocks of the Snowshoe Group bounded on its western and northern margins and along most of its eastern margin by a single continuous thrust, the Eureka thrust. The terrane and the Naver pluton, together, are believed to form the core of a broad northwestward plunging arch, around which the thrust is folded (Struik et al., 1990). On the western, northern, northeastern and southeastern margins of the Naver pluton, the Snowshoe Group is represented by schistose quartzite, schist, phyllite, marble, amphibolite, siltite and minor quartzite, whereas along the eastern margin of the Barkerville Terrane the group includes orthoquartzite, schistose quartzite, schist and phyllite (Struik et al., 1990).

The Mississippian-Permian Crooked Amphibolite of the Slide Mountain Terrane occurs in discontinuous narrow units along the Eureka thrust west of the Naver pluton. The unit includes serpentinite, sheared ultramafic rocks, amphibolite and talc (Struik et al., 1990).

MapPlace shows the Quesnel Terrane to consist mainly of volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks belonging to either the Takla Group (north of latitude 53^{o}N) or the Nicola Group (south of 53^{o}N). In essence the groups represent the same stratigraphic interval; the arbitrary change in name at 53^{o}N is presumably an artifact of mapping in different areas by different geologists. In this report, Nicola Group is adopted for this stratigraphic interval following the usage of Struik et al. (1990), who assign a Middle to Upper Triassic age. Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of this group are present west of the Naver pluton, in contact along the Spanish thrust with a narrow development of Nicola Group sedimentary rocks, which is separated from the pluton by a narrow belt of sedimentary rocks of the Snowshoe Group. The contact between the two sedimentary units is the Eureka thrust (Struik et al., 1990). Enigmatically, mapping by Moynihan and Logan (2009) failed to reveal evidence for thrust-sense shearing along the contact. They concluded that a large contrast in metamorphic grade between the units and the presence of normal-sense kinematic indicators near the contact were indicative of a normal fault or shear zone.

Struik et al. (1990) describe volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group west of the Naver pluton as augite porphyry basalt tuff, breccia, minor flows and tuffaceous argillite and siltite, together with local andesitic basalt. Sedimentary rocks of the group west, north and immediately east of the pluton include slate, argillite, phyllite, fine-grained and minor coarse-grained greywacke, and lesser amounts of tuff and tuffaceous siltite and argillite. In this area (near X on the regional geology map) Moynihan and Logan (2009) mapped the subunit as a black phyllite unit.

Also present in the Quesnel Terrane are scattered small developments of Oligocene-Pliocene conglomerate and coarse clastic sedimentary rocks, and small areas of Miocene-Pleistocene basaltic volcanic rocks belonging to the Chilcotin Group (Fraser Bend or Alexandria Formation).

The earliest intrusion in the survey area is a very small Early Jurassic syenitic- monzonitic intrusion within volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group just west of the Spanish thrust.

The largest intrusion in the survey area, and the most prominent geological feature, is the pear-shaped Early Cretaceous Naver pluton. It comprises mainly granite and granodiorite, and has yielded a U-Pb age of 113 ± 1 Ma (Struik et al., 1992). It intrudes mainly the Barkerville Terrane.

The regional geology map of Open File 6225 was georeferenced by Angelique for this report. Detailed property scale mapping will be conducted in future.

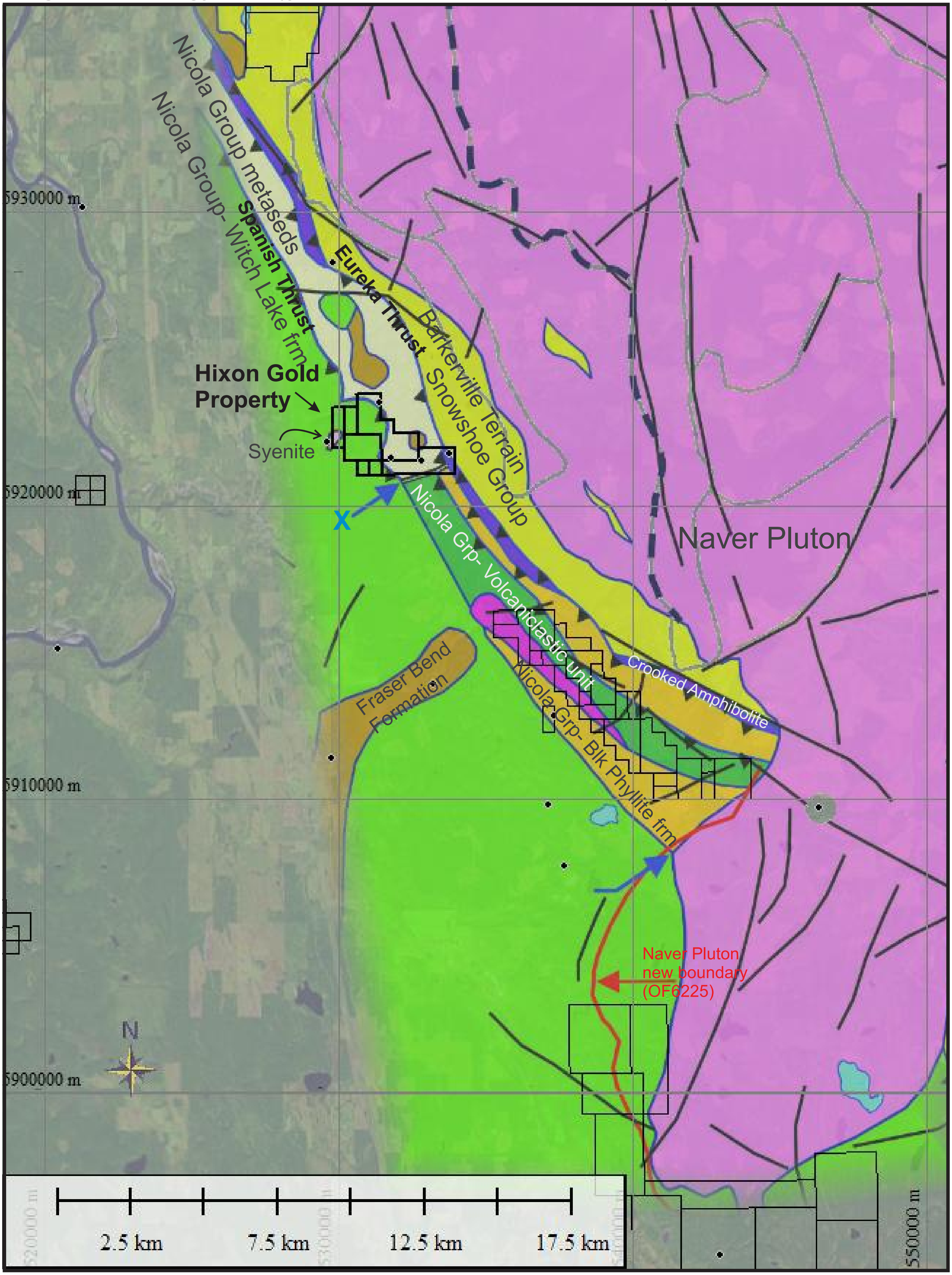
Mineralization (partly extracted from Thomas, 2009, Open File 6225)

Metalliferous bedrock past producers in the survey area include the Pioneer and Quesnelle Gold Quartz properties located within sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, close to the boundary with volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group to the west. The Pioneer mineralization is within carbonaceous shale, and consists mainly of argentiferous galena and sphalerite within a quartz vein, which also yielded anomalous gold values. In 1927 four tonnes of ore was mined producing 809 grams of silver, 126 kilograms of lead and 2 kilograms of zinc. In spite of its location within sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, the Quesnelle Gold Quartz deposit is reported to be associated with a highly sheared and hydrothermally altered zone within which greenstones contact quartz sericite schists. Steeply dipping, fairly closely spaced quartz veins, a few centimeters to about 1.8 m wide, occur in the greenstone near the contact. Gold mineralization occurs in the veins and the greenstone. Mineralization includes native gold, native silver, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite.

The Cayenne showing, containing gold and silver and lying just west of the Naver pluton, is also located on a metasedimentary subunit of the Nicola Group. It includes a 0.6 to 1.2 m wide quartz vein and several smaller quartz stringers cutting highly altered and weathered quartz sericite schist.

An industrial mineral showing of mica is also located at the east end of the property near the Eureka thurst.

Regional Geology Map (georeferenced from Open File 6225)



Exploration History

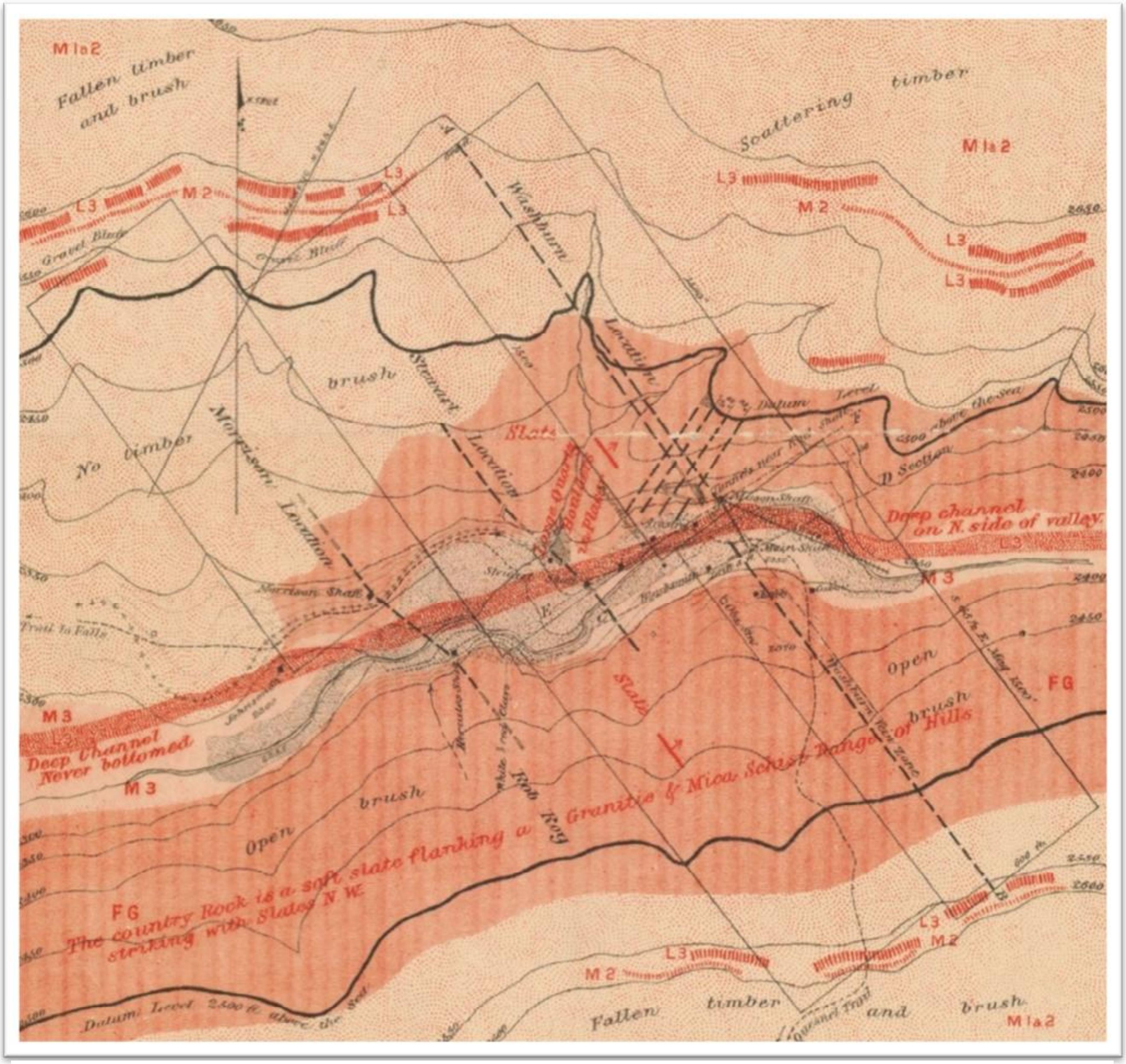
Mineral exploration and development at the Hixon Gold property has been intermittent since quartz excitement was first reported in 1865 when men working on the ditch here reported visible gold in quartz. The following synapsis offers only a brief and partial account of hardrock exploration and mining activities at the heart of the property, the area nearest the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, since first discovered in 1865.

The first recorded prospecting party to visit the property with specific intent of inspecting the lode gold mineralization was reported in late spring of 1866. Mr JF Hixon and his prospecting party set out for the creek on May 9, 1866 and returned to report to Mr WR Spalding on June 14, 1866. (Cariboo Sentinal, July 9, 1866 and The British Colonist, June 21, 1866)

By September 1866, shafts are reported to have been sunk on the Stewart and Washburn Locations (Cariboo Sentinel, Sept 24, 1866) and the first arrastras were reported to be built onsite(?)by a Mexican man, familiar with their function, in 1867. Reports of gold were being panned from the oxidized rock near and at surface.

By Russell and Bowman's inspection of the property in 1878, 1885 and 1886, numerous developments had been made at various locations within the Crown Granted Mineral Claims located along a series of auriferous ledges as shown on the snapshot of his map (attached).

Development activities on the quartz continued on and off over the years until 1933 when the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mining Company Ltd (NPL) continued more active development on the property before finally erecting a 25T/day cyanide test plant in winter of 1938. The mill had a capacity to crush up to 50T/day. A photo of the Main Shaft and Mill Site is at the front of this report. Over 4000 feet of tunneling was conducted. MinFile records indicate that 207oz gold and 275oz silver was produced from 2257 tons of rock. Drilling, geology, muck sampling, assay records of muck and rock are noted in text of some documents but detailed map records and are sporadic and incomplete for this five year period. The location of replacement ore is of specific interest as it is known to exist at the property and was observed onsite by the present owners in 2013. More details may come available as additional researching resources are uncovered and digital records are updated on the internet or found in publicly accessible archives. As these details are located, they will be added to the 3d model and database as an ongoing project and reported in near future with a more thorough geological report on the property.



Historical Snapshot 1_ Snapshot from Bowman's Geology map of "The Hixon Creek Quartz Locations" from surveys in 1878, 1885-86

Early development here met many difficulties including management of a surplus of groundwater, access to rail for supplies and heavy equipment, access to a qualified assayer and, later on, access to Barkerville/Richfield, political debate (and denied requests) about engineering roads from Barkerville to the mines at Hixon Creek, as well as the other numerous issues most mines faced then (and now) such as reliable/experienced labour and management, financing/investment/economic environment and wartime hardships. The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine temporally shut down the mill in March 1939 after completing its first bulk sampling activities on 4 levels but additional development work, including drilling of the lower levels, was planned to continue (The Prince George Citizen, March 30, 1939). Unfortunately by July of the same year the Company was liquidating its assets (The Prince George Citizen, July 6, 1939: page 6).

More recent mineral exploration at the property has been recorded in various reports including regional geological surveys and more detailed works which are recorded in the provincial government Assessment Report Indexing System(ARIS). Select highlights are mentioned hereafter.

In the early 1970’s, Bethlehem Copper Corporation conducted geological mapping, geochemical surveys (579 soil samples of select elements) and four drill holes totaling 450 meters.

In 1979, Esperanza Explorations optioned the ground from Vic Guinet and Andrew Harman. Limited geological investigations were made and select rock samples were assayed (ARIS 7787)

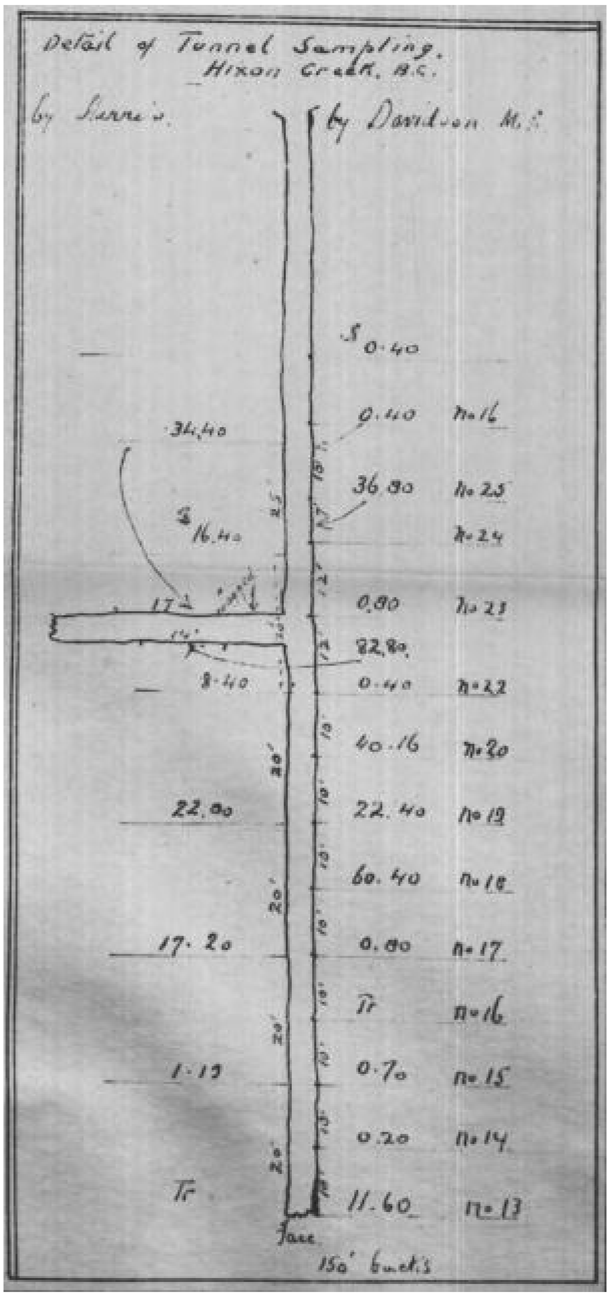
By 1983, Golden Rule Resources continued on with geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and 4 drill holes totaling 354 meters.

In 2000, reclamation work was completed near the Briscoe Pit and the at the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine and Mill Site. It was carried out under Section 17 of the Mines Act at a cost of $5,900 paid for under the consolidated revenue fund. The contract was awarded to Lawayne Musselwhite and basic report provided by Brian McBride, Inspector of Mines for the 24th Annual BC Mine Reclamation Symposium in Williams Lake in 2000.

From 2004-2008, Cayenne Gold Mines Ltd conducted exploration at their property which included the present claim group and ground near Pedley Lake. 8 drill holes were recorded with a total length of 1452 meters and the majority of the drill logs and assays are recorded in the present database but not otherwise discussed in this report. Additional recorded work includes trenching, geochemical surveys and geologic mapping.

In August 2012, the property was allowed to lapse and the present owners acquired a portion of the forfeited ground which included the main historical workings of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, Washburn Ledge, Stewart Ledge, Morrision Ledge and the Pioneer Mine. In

August 2013, additional contiguous mineral rights were acquired to the east and included the Cayenne showing and the Mica showing. Grassroots exploration and detailed research is ongoing.



Historical snapshot 2_Value of gold sampled from the Cayenne (?) Adit, by Davidson
(unknown year, referenced from EMPR Property FileID 27497)

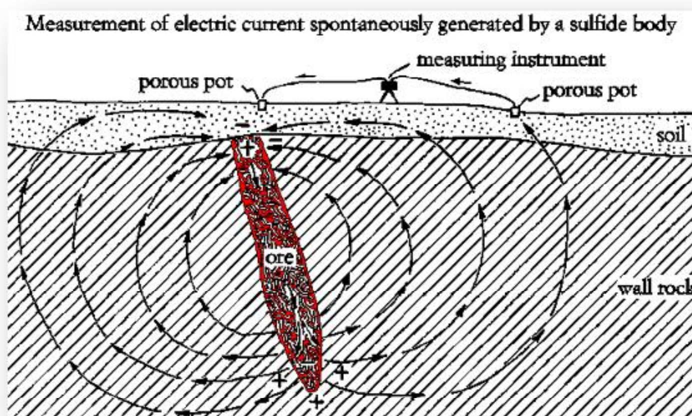
Historical snapshot 3_1933 plan map of the property showing the mineralized belts of schist in red (referenced from EMPR Property FileID 27498)

Survey Location and Preparation

Angelique Justason outlined the reconnaissance geophysical survey to stretch across the local mineralized trend to determine if the data correlates with the known geology and mineralized zones along the north side of Hixon Creek, adjacent the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, and if geophysical anomalies or similar signatures appear to the north along upper road. The lower road on the north side of Hixon Creek crosses the historical mine sites and trends and from the starting location (0m) at a trail junction with the Briscoe Road, Seth Brownhill and Anthony Nyquist of Tenorex GeoServices tight chained station locations every 20m and placed a corresponding labelled pink ribbon on the upper edge of the trail at these intervals. The survey was conducted at every 10m as shown on the attached maps. In all, 840 meters of trail was surveyed at this area. Additional surveys were completed on the upper Flume Road/FSR which contours around at an elevation of about 800m above sea level. Starting at the road's easting of 530000mE (UTM Nad 83), pink labelled ribbon were placed at the upper edge of the road every additional 20m UTM east until 1290E where the road turns slightly west of south. Stations here were tightly placed by pacing as mapped until 1300E when intervals were again spaced by UTM east. The survey along this portion of road stopped at 531720mE near the Washburn Lateral Crown Grant. This part of the survey saw 2.3Lkm completed bringing the total length of area surveyed to 3.14Lkm

Survey Procedures and Methodology

[1]The self potential geophysical method involves the measurement of naturally occurring electrical potentials between two points on the surface of the earth. It is a passive method which does not involve the introduction of sound waves, electrical currents or other intrusive mechanisms. This method, with some operator experience, can give an indication of possibly locations economic deposits related to stratabound sulphide mineralization, or otherwise, by qualitatively analyzing the final data in both plan view and profile view of the corrected data. It has been found by the author to be an invaluable tool in outlining signatures which represent sulphide rich and economically important vein deposits, replacement type gold deposits, fault structures and their displacement, geologic contacts, lithologic correlation, stratigraphic markers and underground workings.



The equipment needed for a self potential survey is relatively simple and Tenorex's survey equipment consisted of a spooled length of 16gauge insulated copper wire, two non-polarized *Stelth* brand reference electrodes in a supersaturated solution of its own salt and a *Tinkor & Rasor CPV-4* digital voltmeter. An electrode is placed on each end of the spooled wire with an in-line voltmeter attached. The electrodes are placed on the ground at a known distance from one another and millivolt values are recorded along with any special notes about the soil or

[1] Image Source; http://www.unalmed.edu.co/rrodriguez/geologia/anatomy-of-a-mine/Anatomy%20of%20a%20Mine%20--%20Exploration%20-%20Continued2.htm

surrounding features. The measurement represents the naturally occurring electrical potential difference of the ground directly below the forward mobile electrode in relationship to the fixed electrode and has been found to correlate with conductivity. The values *do not* indicate the amount of gold, silver or any other economic values, nor does it detect depth of an anomaly but, this method can predict the presence of conductive metals and elements such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, covellite and graphite.

There are two different ways of setting up the equipment in the field to gather the field data: the roving pot or the leap frog method. Each has their advantages and disadvantages, but the end result is the same.

- The roving pot method involves leaving the negative pot at a stationary point while the positive pot is moved forward along the grid at points where readings are to be recorded until the length of wire on the reel is at its maximum or the area of interest is covered. This arrangement is best suited for large surveys.
- The leap frog method, on the other hand, uses a fixed short length of wire between the negative and the positive pot. At the start of each line, the positive pot is the forward pot; however, in order to move along the line after the initial reading, the negative pot is 'leap-frogged' past the positive pot to the next station. A reading is taken but because the negative pot is now the forward pot, the sign of the reading taken with the voltmeter must be reversed, as such with every time the negative pot is the forward pot. Calculations tend to be more tedious but this method helps to help minimize the effects of telluric activity on the survey results.

Careful planning should be considered when arranging a self potential survey: one should conduct an initial field inspection to determine the placement of the base station and orientation of the grid on which the survey will take place. In most cases, a grid has already been established by previous exploration programs. The preferable placement of the base station and the grid's base line is in barren ground, or ground which is not expected to be anomalous. It should also be traversed to be sure any control stations are not in marshy or rocky areas. The orientation of the grid is best suited to be perpendicular to the strike of the country rock or perpendicular to the general expected trend of the potential anomaly. Line spacing and station spacing should also be carefully considered, depending on the target area and type.

Typical surveys see that control stations are established where each cut line crossed the baseline. The measurements taken at each control station are subsequently corrected to represent a value relative to the original base station which is given an arbitrary value of zero millivolts. During the survey, the shaded base electrode is firmly seated within the B-horizon of the soil at the base station location. The traveling electrode, which is connected to the positive voltmeter input, is placed in a hole dug down to the B-horizon of each sample site and protected from sunlight. Holes are consistently dug to a depth where the pots can be placed in the B-horizon, but it sometimes necessary to skip a station due to subcropping or outcropping of the country rock, significant man made disturbances or discovery of water or wetlands. A note should be made in whichever case may arise.

In the Hixon Creek area surveys, the lines were established along the center of preexisting trails only: no grid was established for these reconnaissance surveys. The center of the trail, in past surveys, has been found to allow better contact with the ground when the surface is deeply scuffed and is usually best to do the day after rainfall and/or when it hasn't been to hot or dry for a long period of time.

Considerations in Qualitative Analysis

Geology

The self potential method is used in mineral exploration to outline sulphide bodies which contain pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite. The equipment responds to good conducting sulphides, both oxidized and unoxidized bodies, graphite and oxidizing disseminated sulphides. Another feature of the self potential method is its ability to differentiate between anomalies caused by sulphides and anomalies caused by graphite. Sulphides typically produce a range of up to 350mV between the most positive and the most negative self potential readings while graphitic zones have a larger range between its most positive and its most negative values, typically up to several hundred millivolts. One must be careful not to rule out that graphitic zones may also contain sulphides or prospective veins. The self potential method has also been found by Tenorex to be useful in highlighting geologic contacts/units, fault zones and various prospective zones in exploration programs where rock exposure is minimal.

Ground Conditions

It is very important to note features encountered in the field that may affect the interpretation of the final self potential data. This may be ground disturbances, possible underground workings, presence of oxidizing metal objects, known subcropping or outcropping of rocks, a high water table, known hydrocarbon contamination –anything notable that may affect the interpretation of the final data as each feature could affect self potential readings recorded while in the field. Ground disturbances made by man may skew reading either to the positive or to the negative depending on the type of disturbance. The varying depth of subcrop below surface is also important to consider. A graphitic unit, for example, located 20 feet below overburden will have a stronger negative self-potential reading than that of the same unit found at a depth of 100 feet below overburden. The clay content in overburden also affects self potential readings: it will mask an otherwise anomalous area. Also, any area encountered in the field with significant water content should be noted as it will invariably cause reading to be more positive than if the water was not present. It is also important to consistently remove the moss from the ground at each station in order to take a reliable measurement. Moss and rotting debris found in the varying thickness of the A-horizon also has a tendency to hold some amount of water also varying from one place to another and, of course, does not hold conductive properties. In conclusion, solid contact with the B-horizon must be insured at each station and ground conditions should be noted to make for the most reliable measurements and qualitative interpretation.

Telluric Currents

Geomagnetic storms, induced by activity originating from the sun, typically diminish the reliability of self potential readings. It is, however, very easy to detect when such a storm is taking place while conducting a self potential survey. It has been observed in the past that if self potential readings are taken while a significant geomagnetic storm was active, readings will fluctuate sporadically with no commonly recurring value. It has been observed that readings can randomly 'jump' around up to a range of plus or minus 40 millivolts at any given point during an active storm. Reliable measurements are usually next to impossible to obtain during such solar activity. In an effort to track these solar events, real time solar activity data was observed at www.spaceweather.com. If data cannot be observed while in the field, a chart of recent solar data is also available at the website. The solar wind data, velocity and proton density, presented on spaceweather.com is updated every 10 minutes and has been useful during all geophysical programs. The solar wind data is derived from real-time information transmitted to Earth from the ACE spacecraft and reported by the NOAA Space Environment Center. The ACE spacecraft is located at a point between the earth and the sun which enables it to give about a one hour advance warning of impending geomagnetic activity.[i]

Tenorex's general practice is to observe the density of protons per cubic centimeter before and after each self potential survey, and when possible, during each survey. Predicted activity is also observed for project planning purposes. If a large solar flare is actively hitting the earth's atmosphere, a self-potential survey is found to be unreliable and has to be put on hold until the storm subsides. If SP readings were found to be sporadic while in the field, after checking all wire contacts, ground contacts, and checking the pots for any cracks, communication was made with base camp, if possible, to confirm if there was any significant solar activity. When returning to the field after such solar activity has settled, all the values for the line worked on the previous field day should be rechecked, corrected or redone, if necessary, to confirm the accuracy of the data before work on subsequent lines commenced. No significant solar activity was noted for the day of the survey, though two spurious data points were noted as they fluctuated up to several millivolts.

Topographic Effect

Topographic highs and lows must be considered when interpreting the self potential data. Topographic lows or flat lying areas may have a high water table and even be marshy. Such areas tend to produce strong positive values. If an anomalous zone should occur here it may not be as apparent. In contrast, a topographic high or a very low water table tends to produce strong negative values. It is, however, possible to dampen the effects of topography on self potential readings. The two prepared pots must be placed in two separate canvas bags filled with damp loam or sawdust. Both pots are then in contact with medium of constant pH and the influence of varying acidity is strongly attenuated. As a result, readings become more uniform, the background displays a narrower range, anomalies at or near swamps and meadows are better defined and anomalies on hills are less negative and less exaggerated (Burr, 1982).

Although this method of dampening the effects of topography is not practiced by Tenorex on a regular basis, the topographic highs, lows and marshy areas are carefully considered in the final interpretation of the self potential data.

Wire Condition

On rare occasions, the spool wire may break or may have become exposed. In addition, it is possible that the connectors between the wire and pots or the wire and voltmeter may have become loose or disconnected. Care must be taken to not kink or pull excessively on the wire and also to not pull on or bend the wire at the connectors. Spurious readings may result and broken wires can add cause much delay to a survey.

Radio Transmissions

Use of hand held radios for communication between the field crew is very important while conducting a self potential survey using the long wire method; however, it can also impede the survey or corrupt the raw data gathered in the field. Self potential readings must not be taken while transmitting over a hand held radio. The radio transmission interferes with the voltmeter and skews the values. The person taking the readings can, however, receive a transmission without skewing the data; but it is very important for this person not to transmit while transcribing the readings.

Results and Conclusions

After each line was surveyed, the data was processed and analyzed separately for each survey line. All raw data is attached and the corrected data is plotted on the attached maps and profiles. Careful review was made of each area and several correlations were made:

- Culverts installed along the upper road appeared to have no effect on the survey.
- The most negative value on the 2012 survey line along the lower road is well defined over a 20m wide zone between 475m and 495m. This anomaly is typical of a graphitic zone or fault signature and correlates precisely with a graphitic schist exposed in Hixon Creek and accounted for in nearby underground workings. This correlation shows that the self potential survey method will be useful in tracing this graphitic unit at this property.
- Two generally broad anomalies in profile are located between 210m and 430m along the lower road survey of 2012, as defined by the area generally less than 100mV. The 1A spur (not plotted in profile but only in plan) surveyed immediately adjacent the lowest portion of the road shows that the anomaly is continuous over 200+meter wide area and the lower road spike towards the positive mV corresponds to previously disturbed area where the ground was generally damp. The anomaly generally corresponds to the previously hyraulicked area of the Briscoe placer pit but closer look also shows a clear correlation with Stewart Ledge (auriferous quartz) and sulphide rich zones of country rock. The broad anomaly, which spans an area larger than previously sampled or drilled, is typical of a signature where sulphide rich zones would be expected. As very finely disseminated wallrock and replacement ore has been previously described in historical newspaper clippings in the near vicinity, this anomaly is considered quite significant and worth much closer investigation
- The eastern end of the of the SP survey nearest 540m saw the survey end in a signature similar, at that point, to the Stewart anomaly. This open ended anomaly correlates to the position of the Washburn Ledge of which the Main Shaft of Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine and the Mason Shaft are located.
- The 2013 survey of the upper road appeared to have a weaker signal than that of the lower road and may either be due to little difference between each survey point to the base station located at the west end of the line or because the area is generally covered in deeper overburden that that of the lower road, which generally had a wider range of values. Because there is some correlation of the upper road to the lower road, even though values are dissimilar and not tied together, it is interpreted that the upper road survey shows a lesser range of values due to the depth of overburden. Future surveys and mapping of the upper elevations at the property may prove or disprove this and may help in future selection of trenching and drill pad locations along the upper road.

- The 2013 portion of the survey also appeared to present dirtier signals than expected along some portions of the survey and may have resulted from the road bed itself. Correlations were still made and target areas were outlined.
- The most negative value (-32mV) along the upper road was found near the most eastern portion of the road at 1440m or 531440E. It is interpreted to correlate to a narrow band of graphitic rock which, at the lower road and creek, is located immediately west of the Washburn Ledge. This band is interpreted to continue generally northeast and appears to meander because of topography cutting the northeast dipping unit. This may be a good marker unit to trace but additional investigation is required.
- Along the road near 531000E, there is about a 200m wide SP anomaly that is interpreted to by the northwest extension of the Stewart anomaly.
- Along the road near 530600E, there is another 200m or so wide SP anomaly which is named the Morrison Anomaly as it is located along strike, considering topography, to Morrison Ledge.

The reconnaissance self potential geophysical surveys conducted along the roads at the Hixon Gold property shows a clear correlation to previously mapped geology and mineralized zones, including previously mined areas. The upper and lower road surveys were interpreted to correlate to one another and shows that the mineralized zones along the lower road may be traced using the SP geophysical method. The SP anomalies and correlating mineralized zones may be traced for over 500meters along strike to the northwest suggesting that the mineralization is stratabound and is open to the northwest and southeast. Additional self potential surveys and other detailed work is highly recommended. Database compilation is ongoing and will be used to help define target areas which may have been previously overlooked. Research is also ongoing, especially as more digital data becomes available online or is being catalogued in other public or previously private archives. A systematic, careful and detailed geological inspection of the entire property should be made. All rock samples taken should consider metallic screening for gold and historical assays should be re-evaluated where possible. Additional self potential surveying is highly recommended with grid line spacing of 60m and station spacing of 10m. In the area of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, tighter spacing is highly recommended if possible. Carefully placed IP surveys may also be useful here. A trenching and drill program is being considered and drilling should have a depth of at least Level 6 of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine to target the replacement ore described in text but not yet located in plan or section of historical documents. Exploration is planned to continue.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Angelique Justason of Quesnel, British Columbia certify the following:

- I am 50% owner/operator of the Hixon Gold mineral claims.
- I managed the geophysical surveys conducted at Hixon Gold in 2012 and 2013
- I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada and the Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia.
- I have attended geology courses at Camosun College and the University of Victoria.
- I have successfully completed and received certificates for the Advanced Prospecting Course (1992) and Petrology for Prospectors Course (1993).
- I have 4 seasons work experience with the BC Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- I was employed in the Cariboo Region as a geotechnican and mine surveyor for over 9 years and have held a supervisory position, in that capacity, for over 6 years.
- I have been an avid prospector for over 20 years and have spent the last 14 years conducting mineral exploration activities in the Wells/Barkerville/Quesnel area.

Signed,

Angelique Justason

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Websites

GeoGratis
http://www.geogratis.gc.ca

MapPlace
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace/Pages/default.aspx

EMPR Property Files
http://propertyfile.gov.bc.ca

Various historical newpaper archives from all over North America including:
http://historicalnewspapers.library.ubc.ca
http://pgnewspapers.lib.pg.bc.ca

[i] http://www.spaceweather.com

APPENDIX I

Cost Statement and Event Confirmations

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days/hrs**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
S.Brownhill/ crew chief	Sept 19&28/12, July 15 & Aug 9/13	3.5	$350.00	$1,225.00	
A.Nyquist/ field assistant & jr prospector	Sept 19/12	2	$300.00	$600.00	
J.Hanson/ field assistant & prospector	Aug 9/13	1	$300.00	$300.00	
A.Justason/ project manager	Sept 28/12, July 15/13	6	$60.00	$360.00	
T.Hatton/ project supervisor	Sept 28/12	6	$30.00	$180.00	
				$2,665.00	**$2,665.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
Database compilation	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
General research	A. Justason	30.0	$60.00	$1,800.00	
Report preparation incl GIS	A. Justason	34.5	$60.00	$2,070.00	
Other (specify)				$0.00	
				$3,870.00	**$3,870.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Digital terrain modelling					
Electromagnetics					
Self Potential	*3.14 Lkm / $1300 (S.Brownhill, A.Nyquist, J.Hanson)*				
Geophysical interpretation					
Other (specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck -kilometer rate		610.00	$0.55	$335.50	
ATV	not used		$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$0.00	
Helicopter (hours)	not used		$0.00	$0.00	
Other					
				$335.50	**$335.50**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp			$0.00	$0.00	
Meals	not claimed		$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)	administrative support (5% of technical)			$347.53	
				$347.53	**$347.53**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Hand Saw. Used breifly to clear trail twice (used standby rate only)	3.00	$10.00	$30.00	
Other (Specify)	Geophysical Equipment	2.00	$25.00	$50.00	
				$80.00	**$80.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$7,298.03**

APPENDIX II

Raw and Corrected Geophysical Data

For Survey conducted Sept 19. 2012

UTM E	UTM N	WP	Road Stn	Value (mV)	corrected
531302.01	5921528.34	1	0	0	0
531310.23	5921527.47	2	10	-10	-10
531318.23	5921531.58	3	20	-10	-10
531327.03	5921537.00	4	30	-13	-13
531336.32	5921538.17	5	40	-6	-6
531344.62	5921542.18	6	50	2	2
531353.29	5921547.03	7	60	-1	-1
531359.84	5921552.74	8	70	-9	-9
531367.84	5921556.03	9	80	-3	-3
531377.13	5921557.20	10	90	0	0
531385.11	5921556.14	11	100	-6	-6
531391.97	5921560.79	12	110	-15	-15
531401.93	5921561.97	13	120	-18	-18
531410.52	5921568.70	14	130	-19	-19
531416.47	5921572.08	15	140	-1	-20
531422.42	5921576.57	16	150	-3	-22
531425.68	5921585.49	17	160	-16	-35
531426.91	5921593.62	18	170	-16	-35
531428.89	5921602.20	19	180	-22	-41
531436.86	5921613.31	20	190	-35	-54
531442.27	5921621.75	21	200	-50	-69
531448.63	5921631.26	22	210	-79	-98
531457.87	5921640.22	23	220	-114	-133
531466.56	5921647.75	24	230	-139	-158
531475.06	5921652.57	25	240	-223	-242
531484.98	5921659.31	26	250	-245	-264
531498.37	5921659.79	27	260	28	-217
531509.12	5921663.93	28	270	67	-178
531519.28	5921665.01	29	280	153	-92
531528.79	5921662.94	30	290	290	45
531537.45	5921659.66	31	300	222	-23
531546.08	5921659.72	32	310	148	-97
531556.01	5921665.35	33	320	105	-140
531563.98	5921665.40	34	330	92	-153
531571.28	5921666.56	35	340	83	-162
531581.91	5921665.52	36	350	41	-204
531589.91	5921661.13	37	360	45	-200
531600.56	5921657.86	38	370	30	-215
531610.53	5921657.93	39	380	91	-154
531618.50	5921656.87	40	390	128	-117
531631.24	5921658.09	41	400	138	-107
531641.09	5921657.02	42	410	0	-107
531648.33	5921654.41	43	420	-1	-108
531652.65	5921648.79	44	430	9	-98
531659.12	5921642.67	45	440	4	-103
531668.45	5921642.52	46	450	-11	-118
531676.67	5921648.57	47	460	-35	-142
531681.21	5921654.85	48	470	-78	-185
531692.22	5921659.58	49	480	-173	-358
531696.91	5921660.47		485	-504	-689
531701.19	5921660.76	50	490	-436	-621
531710.12	5921664.15	51	500	-66	-251
531720.51	5921670.71	52	510	159	-26
531730.64	5921675.42	53	520	211	26

UTM E	UTM N	WP	Road Stn	Value (mV)	corrected
531739.27	5921675.47	54	530	49	-136
531747.67	5921674.45	55	540	28	-157
531298.76	5921519.04	66	-10	0	0
531291.32	5921512.29	67	-20	2	2
531286.51	5921505.58	68	-30	1	1
531279.46	5921497.75	69	-40	15	15
531272.66	5921493.46	70	-50	2	2
531261.84	5921489.57	71	-60	3	3
531250.16	5921485.46	72	-70	9	9
531236.97	5921481.78	73	-80	16	16
531227.45	5921480.48	74	-90	17	17
531215.98	5921477.88	75	-100	18	18
531201.05	5921472.48	86	+10	-1	17
531188.29	5921468.80	87	+20	0	18
531178.12	5921465.12	88	+30	-4	14
531168.60	5921460.36	89	+40	0	18
531158.44	5921454.09	90	+50	9	27
531149.57	5921446.95	91	+60	6	24
531138.75	5921443.05	92	+70	-4	14
531128.15	5921439.81	93	+80	-7	11
531117.12	5921434.62	94	+90	-4	14
531107.81	5921430.51	95	+100	-4	14

DATE	UTM E	UTM N	Station	mV	Corrected	Notes
9-Aug-13	530000	5922318	0	0	0	8:28am. First base station. Weather was Hot, sunny and clear.
9-Aug-13	530010	5922310	10	0	0	
9-Aug-13	530020	5922306	20	0	0	
9-Aug-13	530030	5922300	30	0	0	
9-Aug-13	530040	5922295	40	0	0	
9-Aug-13	530050	5922291	50	0	0	8:43am
9-Aug-13	530060	5922287	60	-14	-14	
9-Aug-13	530070	5922283	70	-6	-6	
9-Aug-13	530081	5922280	80	-11	-11	
9-Aug-13	530090	5922277	90	-9	-9	
9-Aug-13	530100	5922275	100	-11	-11	8:50am.
9-Aug-13	530110	5922272	110	-10	-10	
9-Aug-13	530120	5922268	120	-11	-11	
9-Aug-13			120	-	-11	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530130	5922262	130	0	-11	9:03am.
9-Aug-13	530140	5922258	140	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530150	5922252	150	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530160	5922247	160	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530170	5922240	170	0	-11	9:09am.
9-Aug-13	530180	5922234	180	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530190	5922228	190	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530200	5922222	200	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530210	5922217	210	0	-11	9:30am. Checking for wire/equipment problems
9-Aug-13	530220	5922211	220	0	-11	10:18am.
9-Aug-13	530230	5922207	230	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	530240	5922204	240	0	-11	
9-Aug-13			240	-	-11	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530250	5922203	250	0	-11	10:39am.
9-Aug-13	530260	5922202	260	-1	-12	
9-Aug-13	530270	5922203	270	-2	-13	
9-Aug-13	530280	5922204	280	-2	-13	
9-Aug-13	530290	5922204	290	-2	-13	
9-Aug-13	530300	5922205	300	-2	-13	
9-Aug-13	530310	5922207	310	-2	-13	
9-Aug-13	530320	5922208	320	-1	-12	10:41am.
9-Aug-13	530330	5922209	330	-1	-12	
9-Aug-13	530340	5922210	340	-1	-12	
9-Aug-13	530350	5922210	350	-1	-12	
9-Aug-13	530360	5922210	360	-1	-12	
9-Aug-13	530370	5922207	370	-1	-12	
9-Aug-13	530380	5922204	380	-3	-14	
9-Aug-13			380	-	-14	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530390	5922198	390	0	-14	11:02am.
9-Aug-13	530400	5922193	400	9	-5	
9-Aug-13	530410	5922185	410	5	-9	
9-Aug-13	530421	5922178	420	5	-9	
9-Aug-13	530430	5922166	430	8	-6	
9-Aug-13	530440	5922155	440	8	-6	Culvert at approx. 445-6m. GPS coordinates 0530446 E 5922149 N
9-Aug-13	530450	5922145	450	11	-3	
9-Aug-13	530460	5922137	460	5	-9	
9-Aug-13	530470	5922126	470	7	-7	
9-Aug-13	530480	5922114	480	-6	-20	Short run because of bend in road.
9-Aug-13			480	-	-20	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530490	5922101	490	7	-13	11:40am.
9-Aug-13	530500	5922088	500	6	-14	
9-Aug-13	530510	5922076	510	1	-19	
9-Aug-13	530520	5922063	520	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530530	5922052	530	-1	-21	
9-Aug-13	530540	5922040	540	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530550	5922030	550	-1	-21	11:47am.
9-Aug-13	530560	5922019	560	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530570	5922011	570	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530580	5922001	580	0	-20	Short run because bend in road.
9-Aug-13			580	-	-20	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530590	5921993	590	-4	-24	12:10pm.
9-Aug-13	530600	5921985	600	-4	-24	
9-Aug-13	530610	5921981	610	-3	-23	

DATE	UTM E	UTM N	Station	mV	Corrected	Notes
9-Aug-13	530620	5921978	620	-2	-22	
9-Aug-13	530630	5921977	630	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530640	5921977	640	-2	-22	
9-Aug-13	530650	5921977	650	-1	-21	
9-Aug-13	530660	5921977	660	-1	-21	
9-Aug-13	530670	5921977	670	3	-17	12:26pm.
9-Aug-13	530680	5921977	680	12	-8	
9-Aug-13	530690	5921975	690	6	-14	
9-Aug-13	530700	5921973	700	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530710	5921971	710	0	-20	
9-Aug-13	530720	5921970	720	-1	-21	12:32pm.
9-Aug-13			720	-	-21	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530730	5921968	730	0	-21	12:44pm.
9-Aug-13	530740	5921967	740	2	-19	
9-Aug-13	530750	5921966	750	6	-15	
9-Aug-13	530760	5921963	760	2	-19	
9-Aug-13	530770	5921958	770	0	-21	12:48pm.
9-Aug-13	530780	5921950	780	-1	-22	
9-Aug-13	530790	5921938	790	3	-18	
9-Aug-13	530800	5921927	800	1	-20	
9-Aug-13	530810	5921917	810	-2	-23	
9-Aug-13	530820	5921908	820	1	-20	
9-Aug-13	530830	5921902	830	0	-21	
9-Aug-13	530840	5921897	840	5	-16	
9-Aug-13			840	-	-16	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530850	5921895	850	0	-16	1:13pm.
9-Aug-13	530860	5921894	860	1	-15	
9-Aug-13	530870	5921895	870	-4	-20	
9-Aug-13	530880	5921896	880	2	-14	
9-Aug-13	530890	5921902	890	0	-16	
9-Aug-13	530901	5921912	900	3	-13	
9-Aug-13	530910	5921922	910	0	-16	1:21pm.
9-Aug-13	530920	5921933	920	0	-16	
9-Aug-13	530930	5921943	930	2	-14	
9-Aug-13	530940	5921949	940	4	-12	
9-Aug-13	530950	5921957	950	-1	-17	
9-Aug-13	530960	5921962	960	0	-16	
9-Aug-13			960	-	-16	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	530970	5921967	970	-2	-18	1:42pm.
9-Aug-13	530980	5921971	980	-2	-18	
9-Aug-13	530990	5921973	990	-3	-19	1:46pm.
9-Aug-13	531001	5921975	1000	3	-13	
9-Aug-13	531010	5921976	1010	-2	-18	
9-Aug-13	531020	5921976	1020	-2	-18	
9-Aug-13	531030	5921976	1030	-2	-18	
9-Aug-13	531040	5921976	1040	-1	-17	
9-Aug-13	531050	5921977	1050	-2	-18	
9-Aug-13	531060	5921980	1060	-1	-17	1:52pm.
9-Aug-13			1060	-	-17	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531070	5921986	1070	-2	-19	2:02pm.
9-Aug-13	531080	5921991	1080	-2	-19	
9-Aug-13	531090	5921997	1090	-2	-19	
9-Aug-13	531100	5922004	1100	-2	-19	
9-Aug-13	531110	5922012	1110	-2	-19	
9-Aug-13	531120	5922021	1120	3	-14	
9-Aug-13	531130	5922030	1130	0	-17	
9-Aug-13	531140	5922043	1140	2	-15	
9-Aug-13	531150	5922055	1150	0	-17	
9-Aug-13	531160	5922068	1160	0	-17	2:12pm.
9-Aug-13			1160	-	-17	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531170	5922093	1170	0	-17	2:22pm.
9-Aug-13	531180	5922119	1180	0	-17	
9-Aug-13	531190	5922143	1190	1	-16	
9-Aug-13	531200	5922162	1200	0	-17	
9-Aug-13	531210	5922174	1210	0	-17	2:33pm.
9-Aug-13	531220	5922181	1220	0	-17	
9-Aug-13	531230	5922182	1230	0	-17	

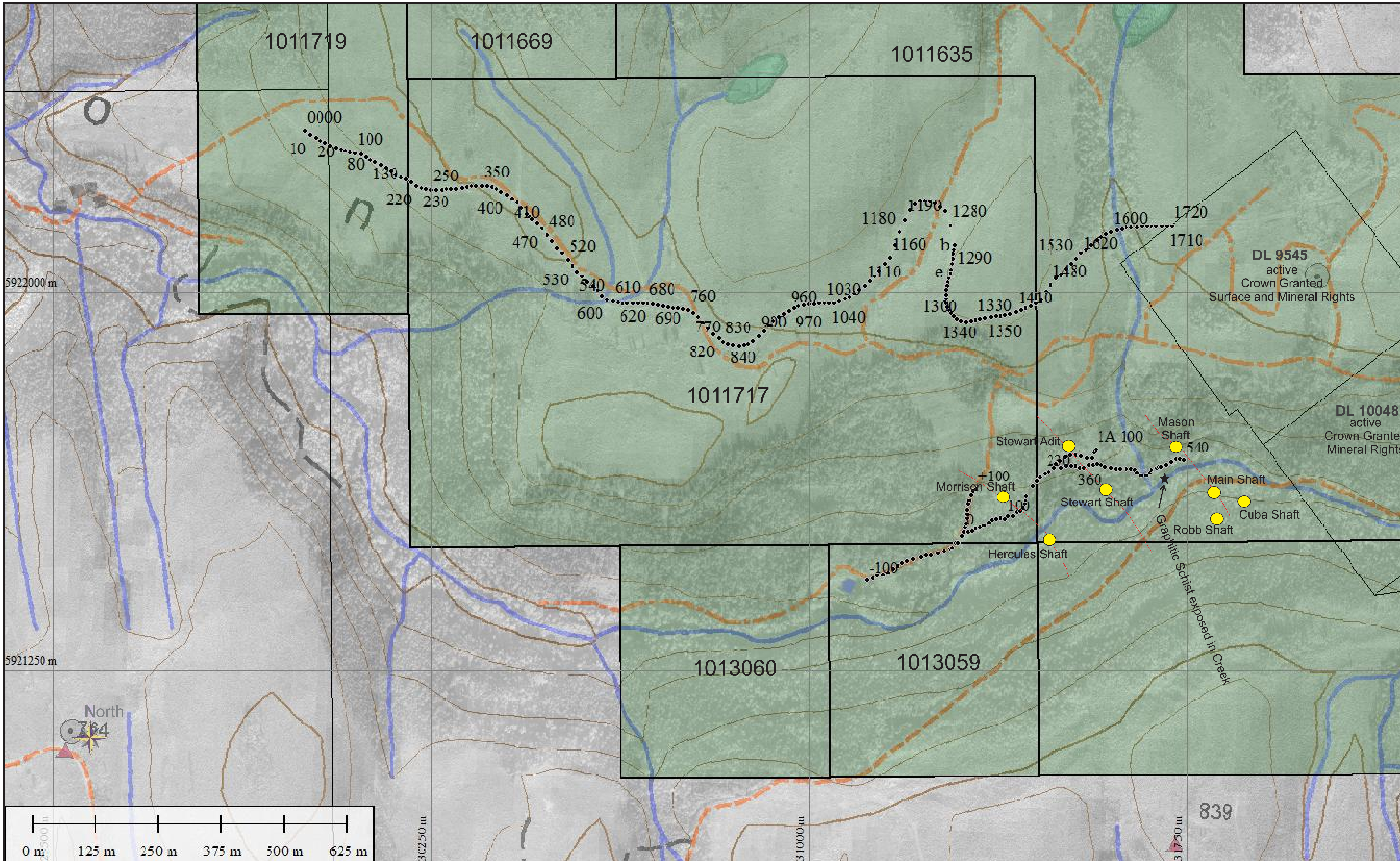
DATE	UTM E	UTM N	Station	mV	Corrected	Notes
9-Aug-13	531240	5922180	1240	-1	-18	
9-Aug-13			1240	-	-18	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531250	5922175	1250	0	-18	
9-Aug-13	531260	5922169	1260	2	-16	Culvert at 1260m.
9-Aug-13	531270	5922160	1270	18	0	
9-Aug-13	531280	5922131	1280	1	-17	3:05pm.
9-Aug-13	531290	5922094	1290	2	-16	
9-Aug-13	531288	5922084	1280a	0	-18	
9-Aug-13	531287	5922074	1280ax	0	-18	
9-Aug-13	531286	5922066	1280b	0	-18	
9-Aug-13	531285	5922055	1280bx	16	-2	
9-Aug-13	531283	5922045	1280c	2	-16	
9-Aug-13	531280	5922036	1280cx	0	-18	
9-Aug-13	531277	5922027	1280d	15	-3	
9-Aug-13	531275	5922019	1280dx	1	-17	
9-Aug-13	531273	5922011	1280e	7	-11	
9-Aug-13			1280e	-	-11	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531272	5922003	1280ex	16	5	
9-Aug-13	531271	5921995	1280f	4	-7	
9-Aug-13	531271	5921987	1280fx	3	-8	3:44pm.
9-Aug-13	531271	5921977	1280g	0	-11	
9-Aug-13	531274	5921970	1280gx	4	-7	
9-Aug-13	531278	5921963	1280h	3	-8	
9-Aug-13	531282	5921958	1280hx	2	-9	
9-Aug-13	531288	5921952	1280i	1	-10	
9-Aug-13	531295	5921946	1280ix	0	-11	3:51pm.
9-Aug-13	531302	5921942	1300	0	-18	
9-Aug-13	531311	5921941	1310	3	-15	
9-Aug-13	531321	5921942	1320	12	-6	
9-Aug-13			1320	-	-6	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531331	5921944	1330	-3	-9	4:07pm.
9-Aug-13	531340	5921946	1340	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531350	5921949	1350	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531360	5921950	1360	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531370	5921952	1370	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531380	5921953	1380	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531390	5921954	1390	-2	-8	4:12pm.
9-Aug-13	531400	5921956	1400	-2	-8	
9-Aug-13	531410	5921959	1410	-4	-10	
9-Aug-13	531420	5921963	1420	-2	-8	
9-Aug-13	531430	5921968	1430	-16	-22	
9-Aug-13	531440	5921971	1440	-26	-32	
9-Aug-13	531450	5921977	1450	-2	-8	
9-Aug-13	531460	5921985	1460	0	-6	4:20pm.
9-Aug-13			1460	-	-6	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531470	5922000	1470	-3	-9	4:31pm.
9-Aug-13	531480	5922013	1480	-4	-10	
9-Aug-13	531490	5922026	1490	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531500	5922035	1500	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531510	5922045	1510	-3	-9	
9-Aug-13	531520	5922055	1520	-16	-22	
9-Aug-13	531530	5922065	1530	-2	-8	4:38pm.
9-Aug-13	531540	5922076	1540	-2	-8	
9-Aug-13	531550	5922085	1550	1	-5	
9-Aug-13	531560	5922093	1560	1	-5	
9-Aug-13			1560	-	-5	New sub station.
9-Aug-13	531571	5922103	1570	0	-5	
9-Aug-13	531580	5922109	1580	0	-5	
9-Aug-13	531590	5922115	1590	-2	-7	
9-Aug-13	531600	5922118	1600	8	3	4:59pm.
9-Aug-13	531610	5922122	1610	0	-5	
9-Aug-13	531620	5922125	1620	0	-5	
9-Aug-13	531630	5922127	1630	0	-5	
9-Aug-13	531640	5922128	1640	5	0	
9-Aug-13	531650	5922129	1650	0	-5	
9-Aug-13	531660	5922129	1660	1	-4	
9-Aug-13			1660	-	-4	New sub station.

DATE	UTM E	UTM N	Station	mV	Corrected	Notes
9-Aug-13	531670	5922129	1670	0	-4	5:16pm.
9-Aug-13	531679	5922129	1680	0	-4	
9-Aug-13	531690	5922129	1690	0	-4	
9-Aug-13	531700	5922129	1700	-2	-6	
9-Aug-13	531710	5922129	1710	0	-4	
9-Aug-13	531720	5922129	1720	0	-4	5:20pm.

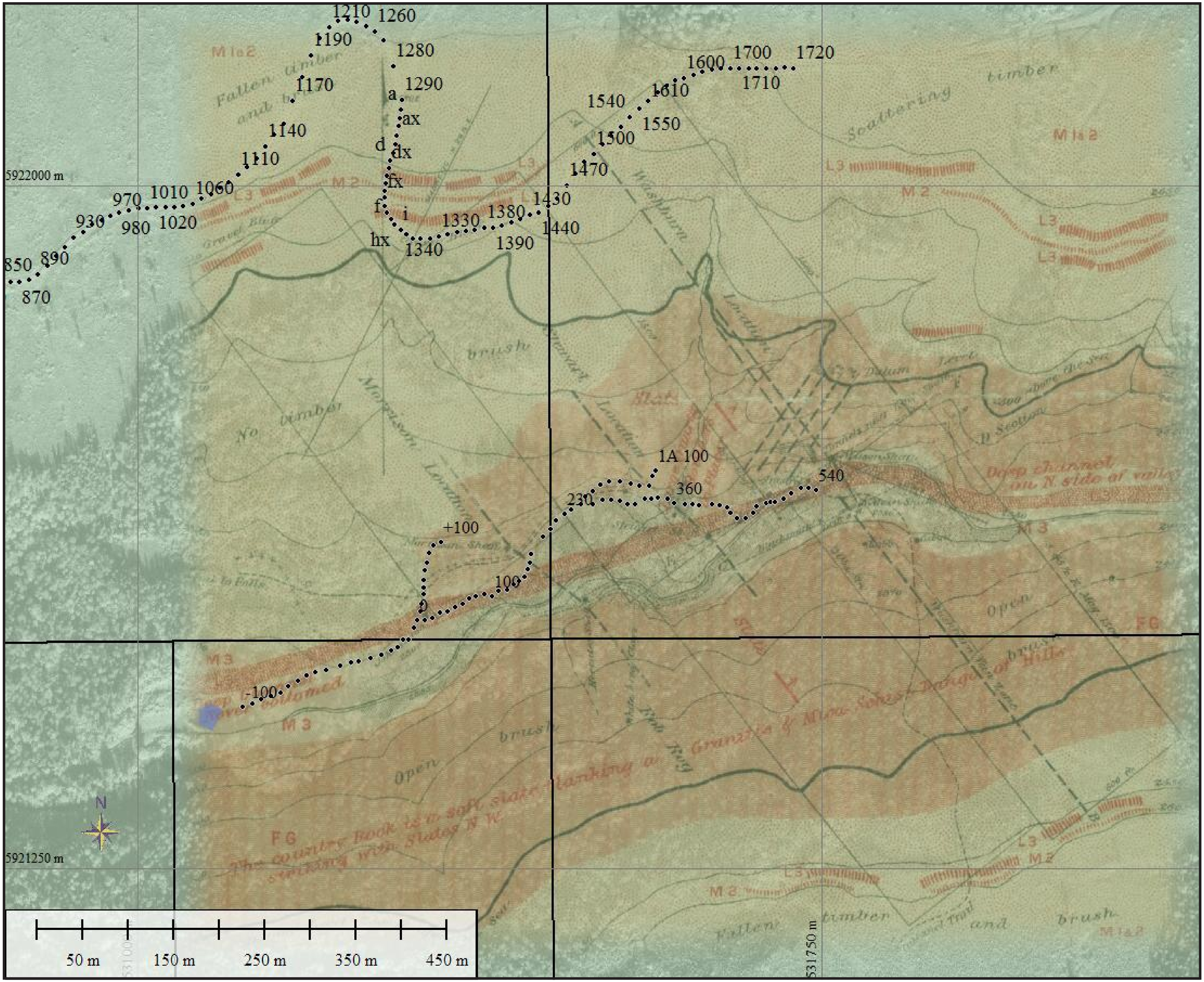
APPENDIX III

Self Potential Geophysical Maps

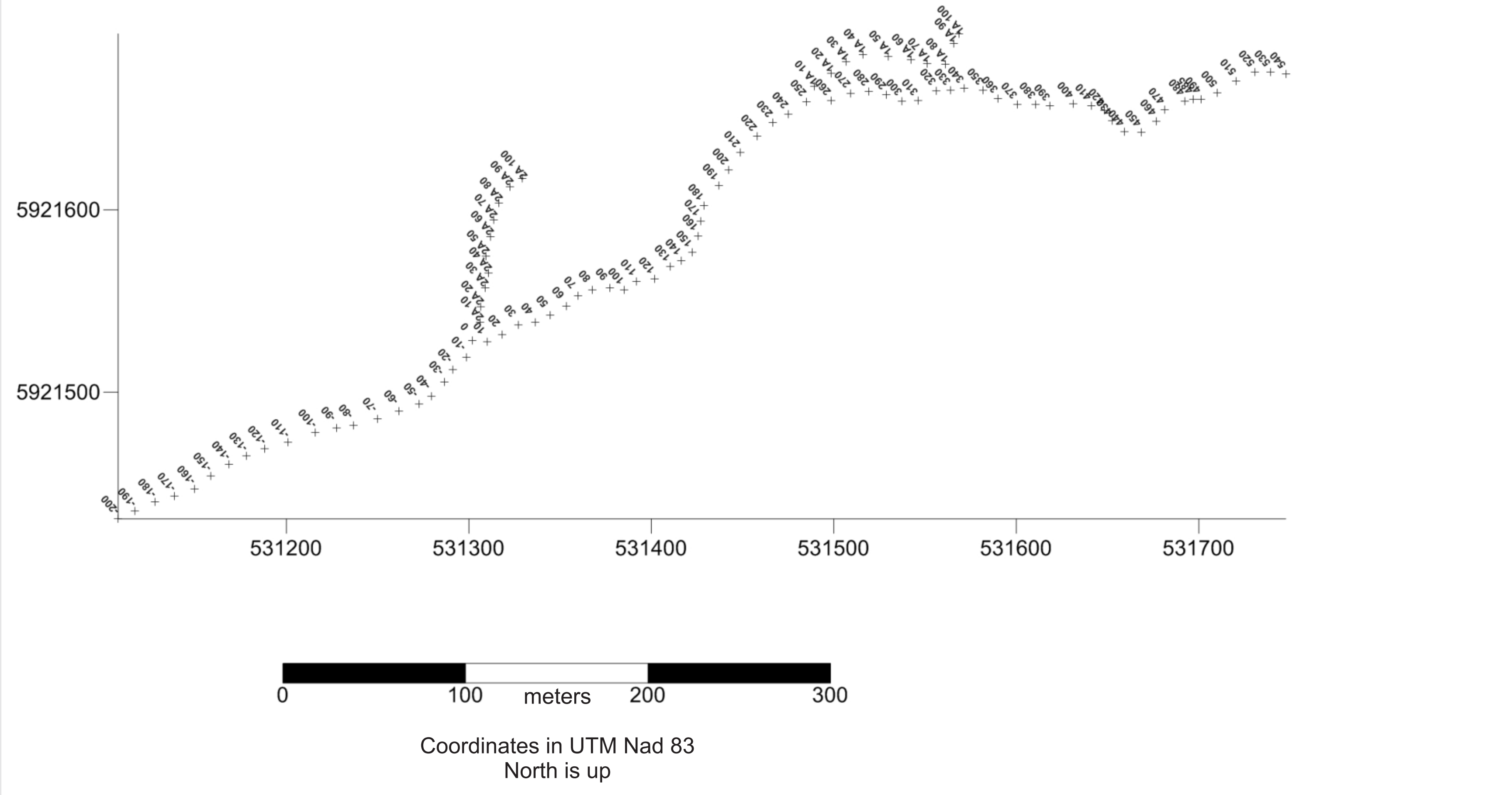
Location Map for Upper and Lower Road Self Potential Survey Stations



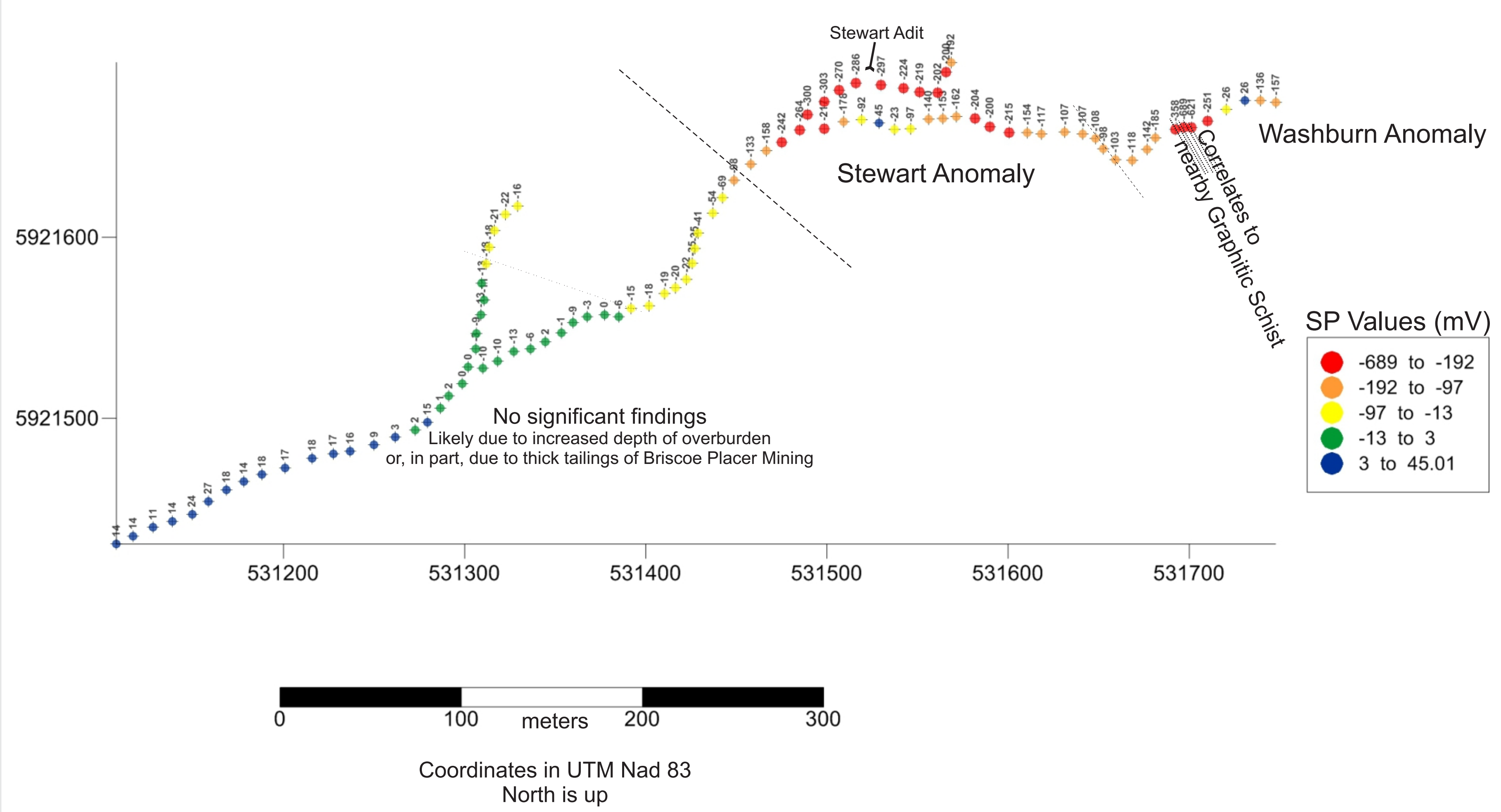
Reference Map for Portion of Upper and Lower Road Self Potential Survey Stations with Bowman's Map (georeferenced)

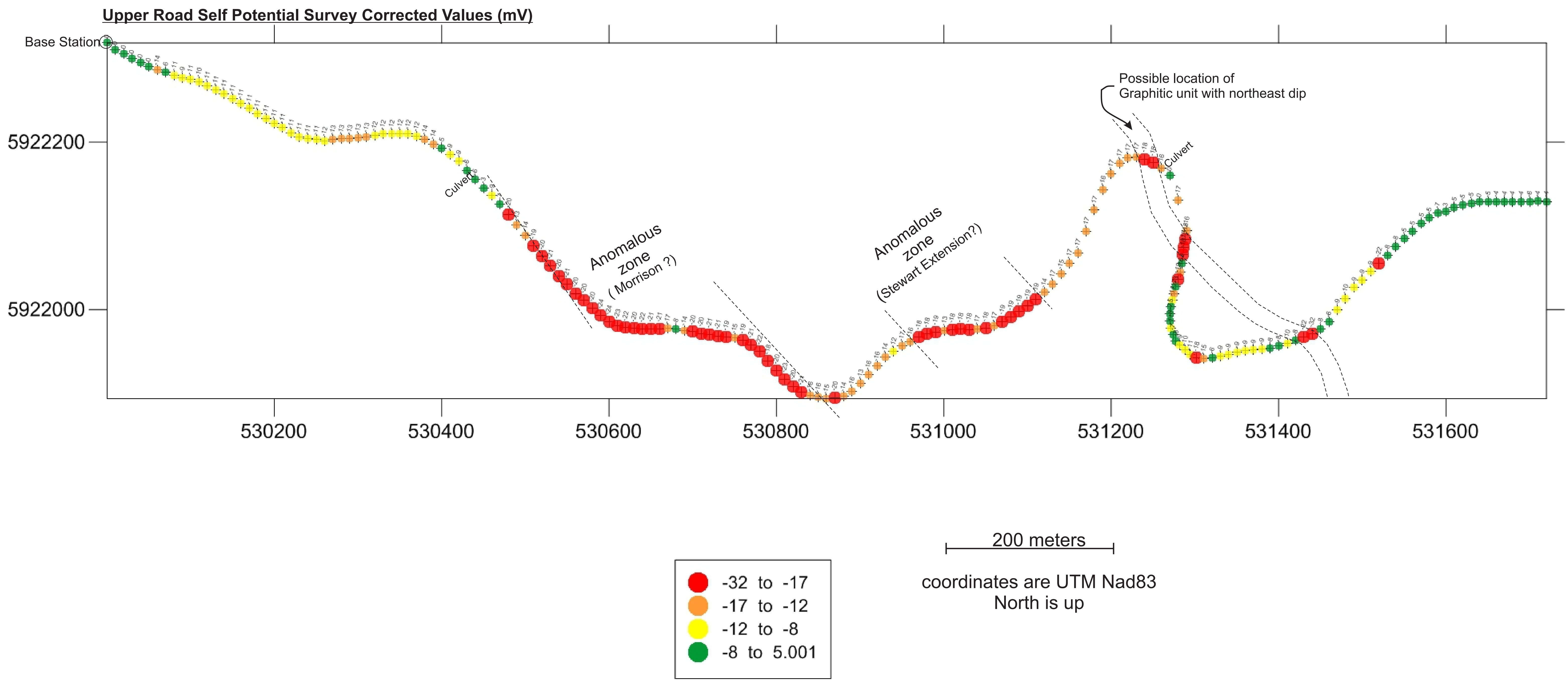


Lower Road Self Potential Survey Station IDs



Lower Road Self Potential Survey Corrected Values (mV)




Upper Road Self Potential Survey Corrected Values (mV)
Base Station
5922200
5922000
530200
530400
530600
530800
531000
531200
531400
531600
Culvert
Anomalous zone (Morrison ?)
Anomalous zone (Stewart Extension?)
Possible location of Graphitic unit with northeast dip
Culvert
-32 to -17
-17 to -12
-12 to -8
-8 to 5.001
200 meters
coordinates are UTM Nad83
North is up

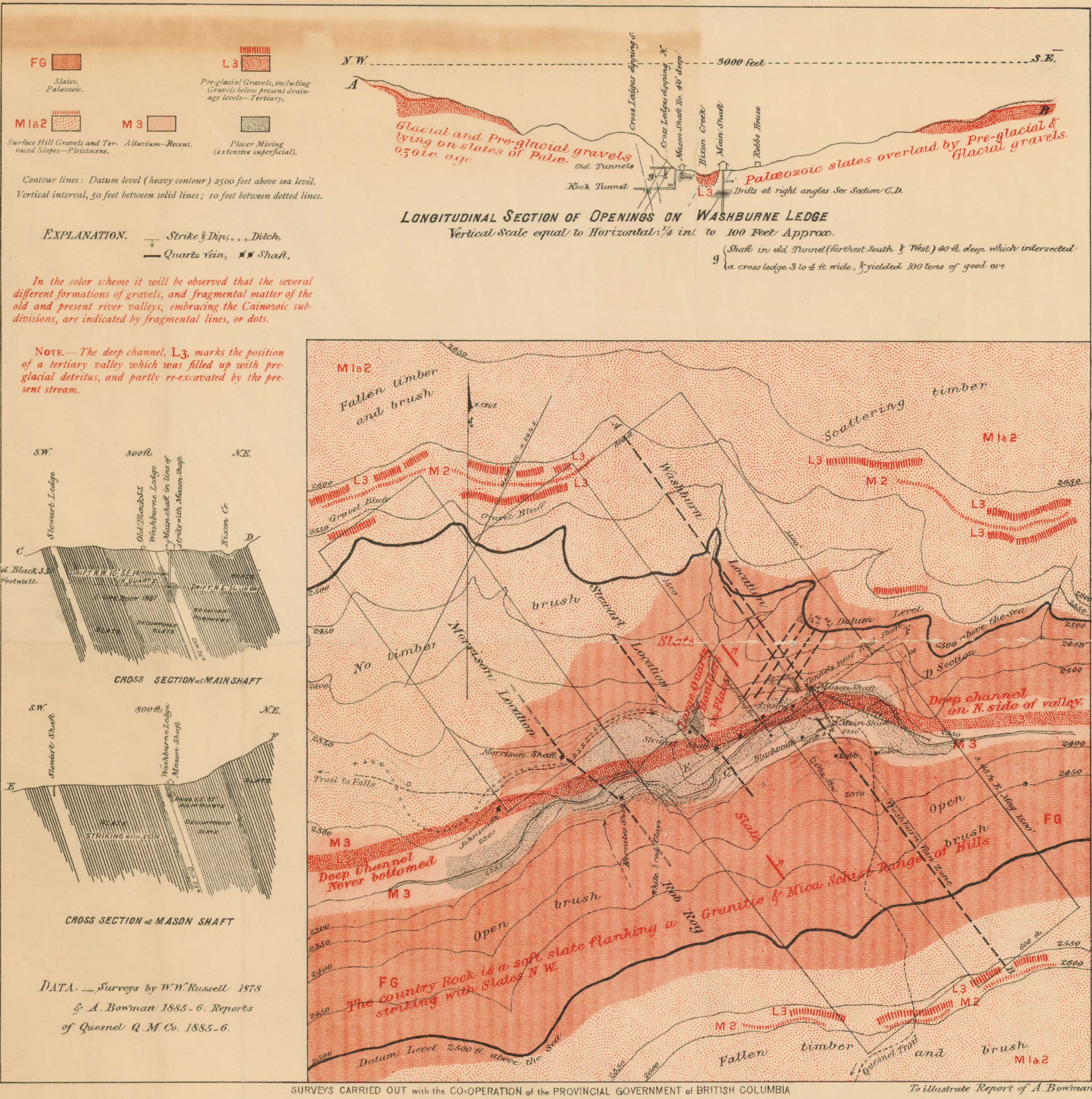
APPENDIX IV

Select Historical Documents of Interest

Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

Alfred R.C. Selwyn C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., Director.

1889.



SURVEYS CARRIED OUT with the CO-OPERATION of the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT of BRITISH COLUMBIA

To illustrate Report of A. Bowman

The Hon. JOHN ROBSON, Minister of Mines.

1885-6

DETAIL MAP OF
HIXON CREEK QUARTZ LOCATIONS
IN CARIBOO DISTRICT. B. C.
With Adjacent Placers.

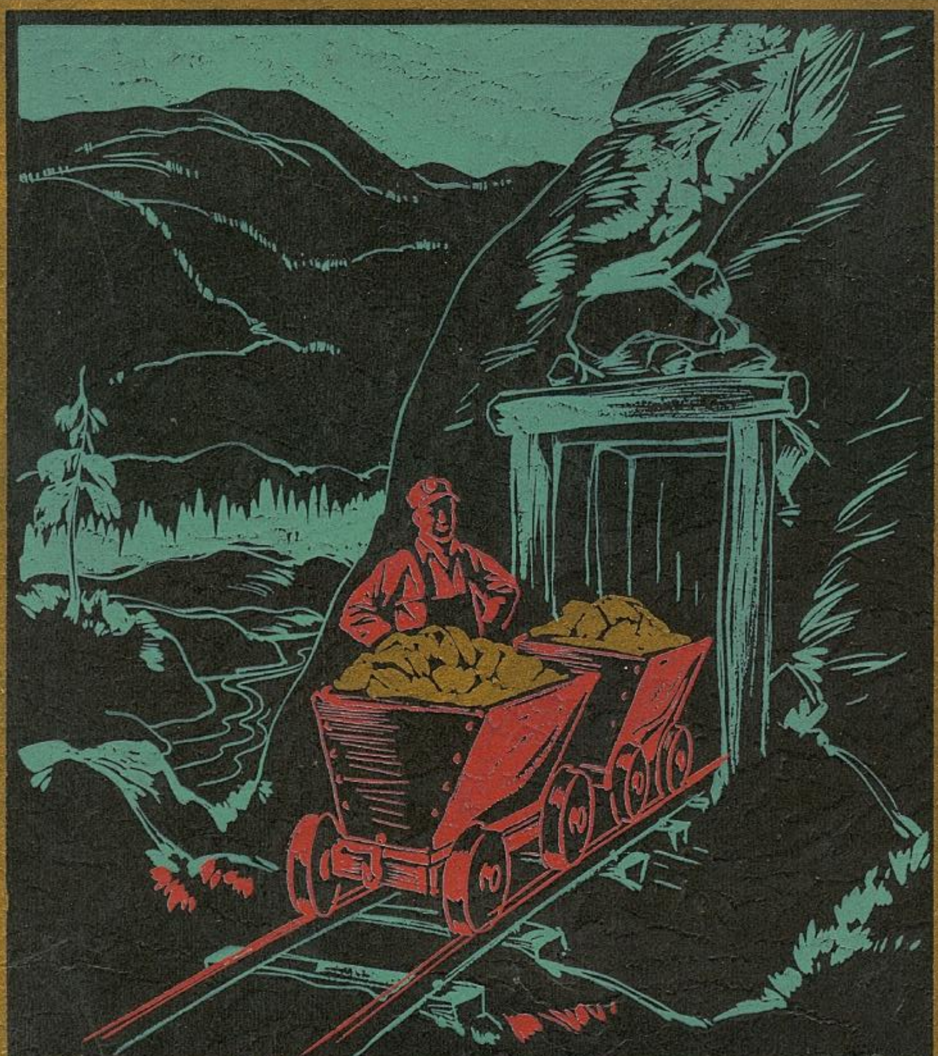
SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY AMOS BOWMAN, MINING ENGINEER

SCALE, 1 : 5069

50 100 paces. 1/10 2 3 4 5/10 or ½ Mile

500 1000 2000 feet.

NOTE. One inch = ⅛ inch = 1/100 Mile, or 10 Paces = 80 Links. The Military or Roman Pace employed is a double pace of 8 links = 5·28 ft. = 1 revolution of the odometer wheel: 1000 = 1 Mile.



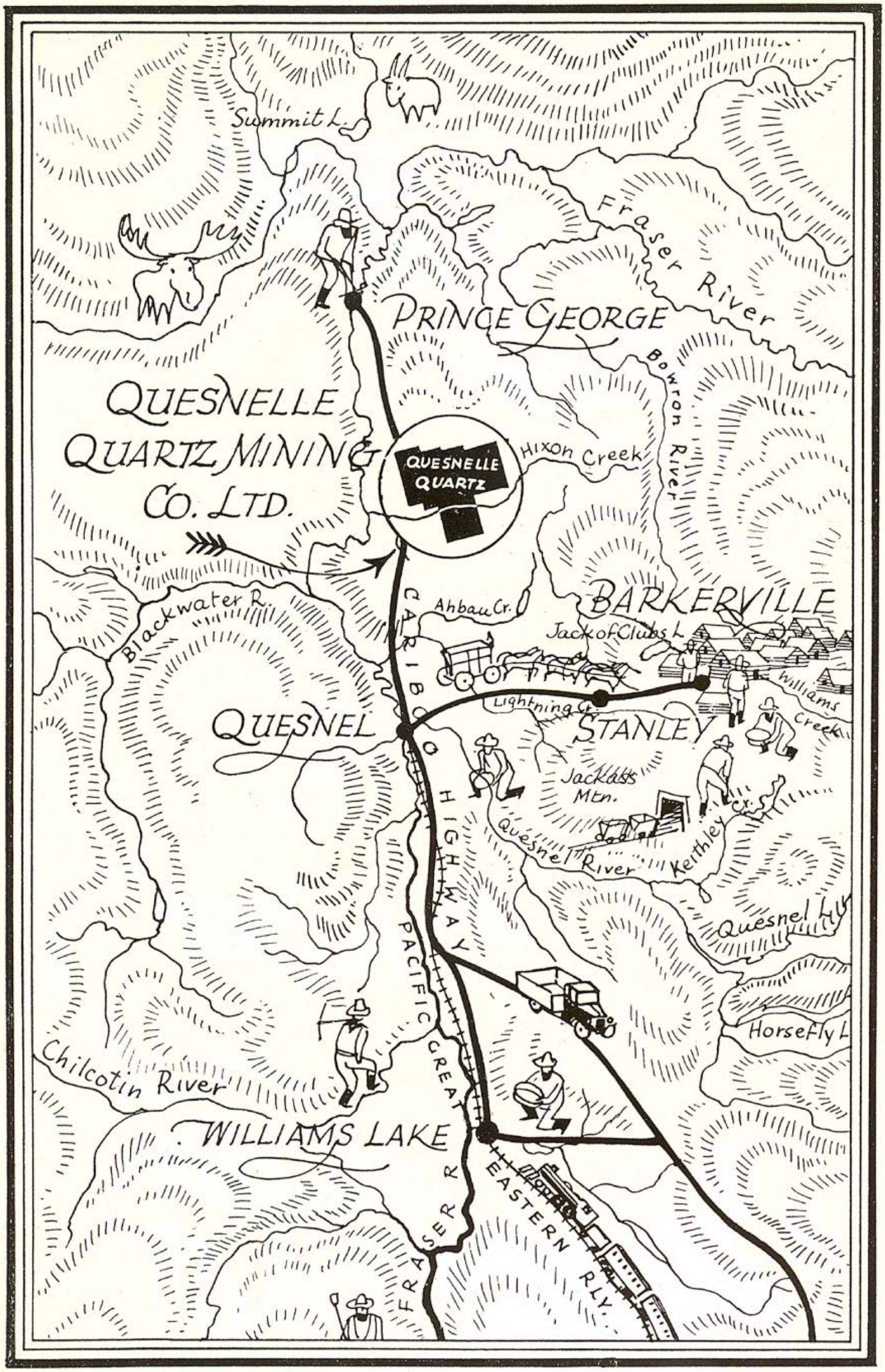
THE PAST THE PRESENT THE FUTURE

of

QUESNELLE QUARTZ

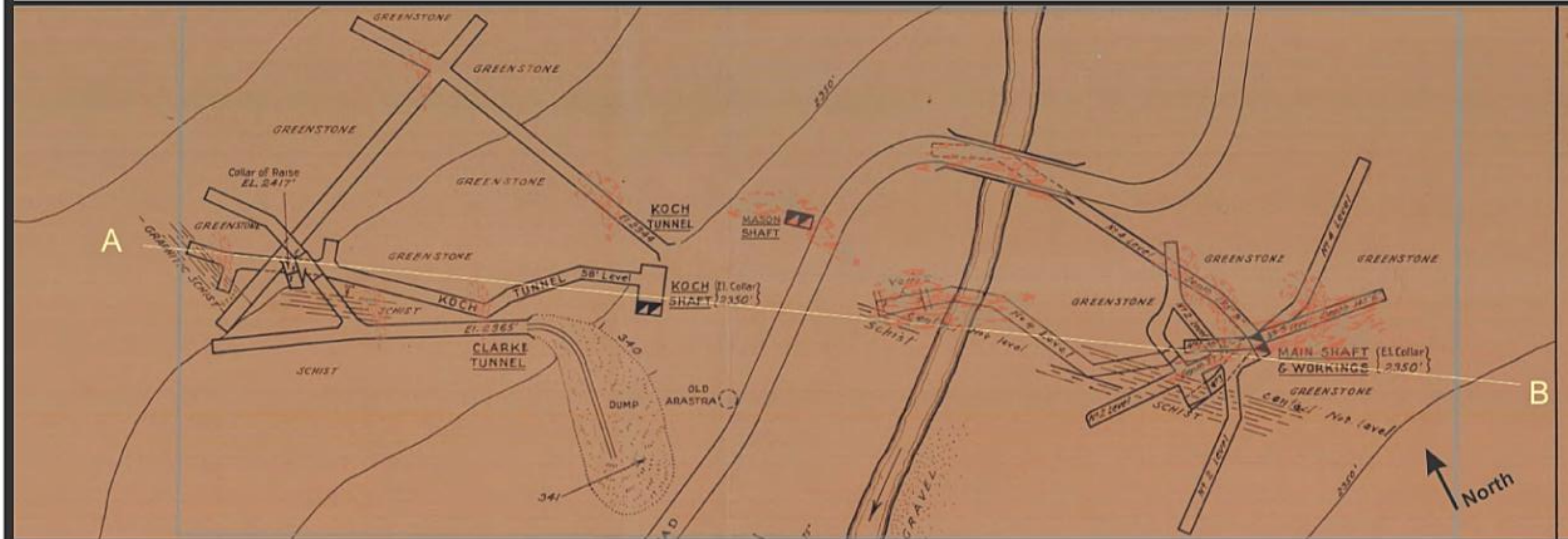
MINING COMPANY LIMITED

* copy of this book with site photos & following map are available at the Quesnel Museum and Archives.



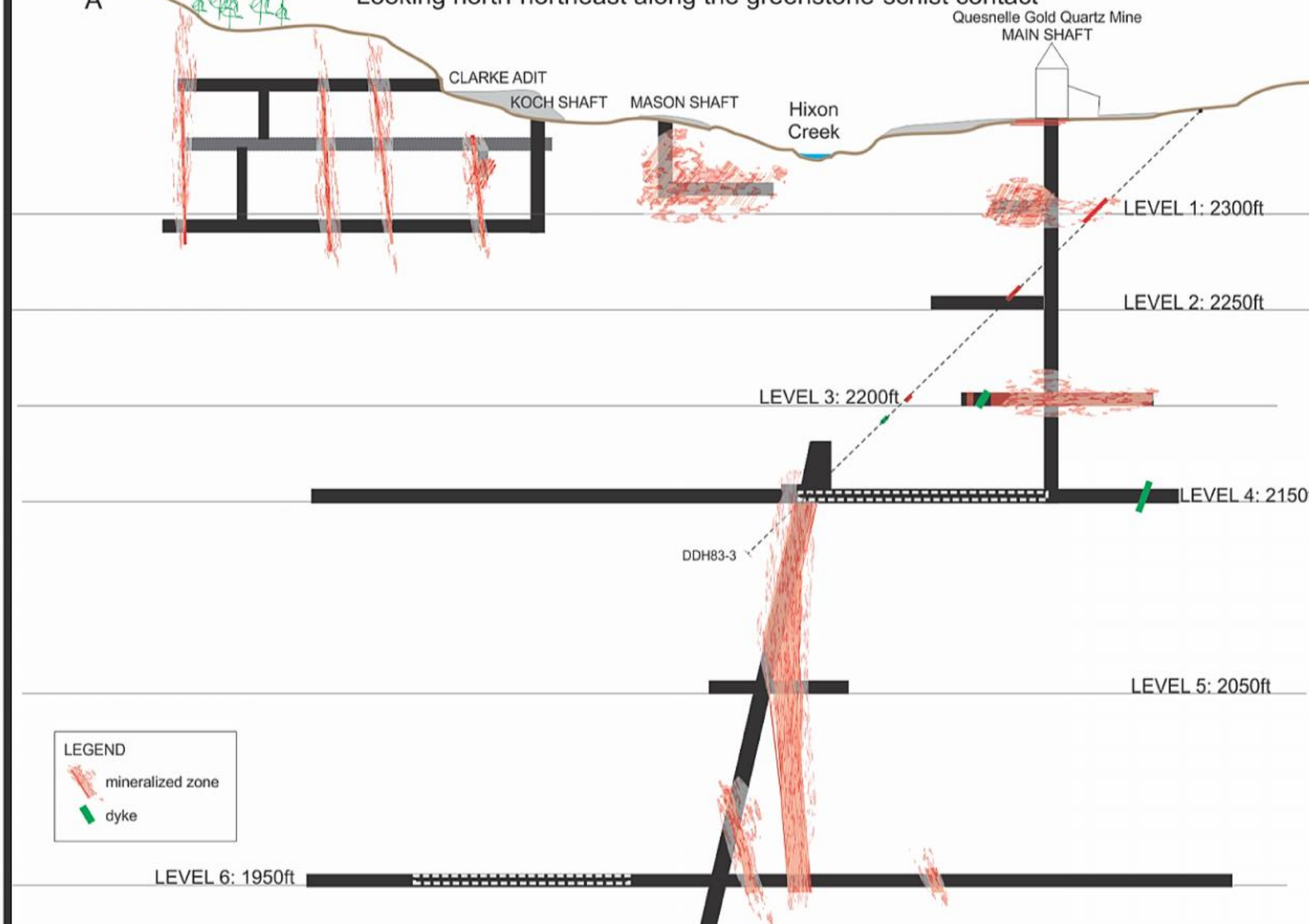
Summit L.
Fraser River
PRINCE GEORGE
Bowron River
QUESNELLE
QUARTZ MINING
CO. LTD.
QUESNELLE
QUARTZ
Hixon Creek
Blackwater R.
Ahbau Cr.
BARKERVILLE
Jack of Clubs L.
Williams Creek
Lightning Cr.
STANLEY
QUESNEL
CARIBOO HIGHWAY
Jackass Mtn.
Keithley Cr.
Quesnel River
Quesnel L.
PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RLY.
Horsefly L.
Chilcotin River
WILLIAMS LAKE
FRASER R.

PLAN VIEW of DEVELOPMENT at the MAIN SHAFT AREA of the HIXON GOLD PROPERTY



LONGSECTION of DEVELOPMENT at HIXON GOLD PROPERTY

Looking north-northeast along the greenstone-schist contact



NOTE: No assay data for Level 2 and incomplete for other levels. Drawn by A.Justason. Modified from Bowman 1885 and QGQM 1938-39 maps and reports.

Addtnl note: Level 6 was adjusted in section to reflect the information presented in the revised 1939 Plan Map (next page of this report)

*This is our most recent acquisition from EMPR Property FileID 27519 showing additional development on Level 6

Note: the reviision date on this is November 1939 by the Cheif Inspector of Mines. This is well after the Quesnelle Gold Quartz began liquidating their assets including the property and equipment.