Assessment Report On Exploration Program On:

Ben Ali Mineral Claim # 373705

Statement of exploration # 5477733

Located
8 kilometres North of
Stewart British Columbia in
Skeena Mining Division

NTS 104A/4W
Latitude 56 00' N
Longitude 129 58' W

On Behalf of
Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd
Box 859
Stewart, BC
V0T 1W0

by

Edward Kruchkowski, B.Sc., P. Geo.

25 March 2014

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SUMMARY

The Ben Ali claim is part of the Dunwell property located approximately 8 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division. The property is comprised of 9 claims covering approximately 728.35 hectares according to Mineral Titles. The Ben Ali claim extends along the east side of the Bear River valley just above Highway 37A.

The claim lies within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extends from the Kitsault area (south of Stewart), north to the Stikine River area. The belt is a host to numerous precious and base metal deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Snip, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the presently producing Eskay Creek deposit. In addition, ore reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including the Silver Coin, Red Mountain, Brucejack Lake – Suphurets area and Georgia River.

The area of the claim is underlain by a small Tertiary stock of quartz monzonite/granodiorite which appears to be a part of the Hyder pluton of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The stock intrudes epiclastic volcanics and lithic tuffs of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Hazelton Group). These are overlain, to the east, by argillaceous black siltstone of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group).

Past development work on the Ben Ali claim consists of four tunnels which have been drifted at various levels on a auriferous quartz-breccia vein. Work has exposed the mineralization along 150 metres of strike length and 80 metres of height. According to the Minfile records, production to 1949 had been about 4546 tonnes of ore grading 21.6 g/t gold.

In the period July 2013 to November 2013, a program consisting of drill pad building and diamond drilling was undertaken on the Ben Ali claim. A total of 887.5 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 11 holes from one pad on the claim to test for extensions of the Ben Ali vein. Drilling intersected granodioritic rocks that containing local weak quartz veining with several holes intersecting weak galena-sphalerite mineralization over narrow intervals. Several hole intersected underground workings. Drill results were disappointing and nocore samples were taken for assaying.

No further work is recommended for the property at present.

INTRODUCTION

This report is being prepared in order to summarize the 2013 drill exploration results on the property.

Location and Access

The Ben Ali claim is located 8 kilometers north from the town of Stewart, B.C. It forms part of the Dunwell property with the Dunwell Mine located to the south. The Ben Ali claim is located NTS 104 A/4W situated in the Skeena Mining Division. It is centred at latitude 56 00' N and longitude 129 58' W.

Access to the property is provided by Highway 37A from the town of Stewart. The property lies approximately 150 metres east off of 37A. An old trail provides access to the various levels of workings. The Dunwell Mine access road leads from the Dunwell Mine to the upper levels of the Ben Ali claim.

Figure 1 shows the location of the Ben Ali claim, part of the Dunwell property.

Physiography and Topography

Elevations on the claim range from 50 m's in the Bear River Valley to 400 m ' s on the eastern flank of the Bear River Ridge. The claim is densely forested with spruce, western hemlock and devil's club, with steep to moderate slopes on the valley sides and a generally flat valley bottom containing marshes and braided streams. Outcrop exposure is limited due to the abundance of growth on the mountain sides and the presence of glacial till and fluvial outwash on the Bear River valley. There are several topographic features, adjacent to the property, which appear to represent large scale geologic structures. Water is abundant on both sides of the valley as several Bear River tributaries, including the Dunwell and Glacier Creeks, flow through or near the property. The proximity of the Ben Ali claim to the northern B.C.- Alaska coast creates an unstable climate and precipitation is heavy, both in summer and winter. Snow falls in excess of 12 m have been recorded in the area, but generally average 3 to 5 m.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The Dunwell property consists of approximately 728.35 hectares in nine claims. Relevant claim information is presented below:

List of Property Claims

Name	Tenure	NTS Map Area	Area in ha	Expiry Date
Ben Ali	373705	NTS 104 A/4	25.0	Dec. 1, 2019
FDR	373706	NTS 104 A/4	450.0	Dec. 1, 2019

Ben Ali Fraction	545317	NTS 104 A/4	18.09	Dec. 8, 2019
Champion 9	545809	NTS 104 A/4	18.10	Dec. 8, 2019
Dunwell 2	556050	NTS 104 A/4	18.09	Dec. 8, 2019
Lulu	556054	NTS 104 A/4	108.61	Dec. 31, 2019
Dunwell Fraction	596543	NTS 104 A/4	18.10	Dec. 24, 2019
Lakeview A	1019636	NTS 104 A/4	36.20	May 19, 2019
Lakeview B	1019637	NTS 104 A/4	36.18	May 19, 2019

Claim location is shown in Figure 2 copied from the Mineral Titles database. The claim is situated in the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia.

PREVIOUS WORK

The Crown Grants wer e formerly a part of the holdings of the old Dunwell mine. The Ben Ali vein had been mined by Dunwell Mines prior to 1949. The ore was taken by a tramline to the Bear River flats and then by truck to the Dunwell mill at the mouth of Glacier Creek, a distance of about 5 kilometres. The property had been developed by 4 levels over a height of approximately 76 m. The ore above the lowest level (No. 4 at an elevation of 183 **m)** was stoped to the surface and the old workings are now caved.

The lowest adit (No. 4 level), lying approximately 180 metres above the Bear River Valley, drifted on a quartz breccia sulphide vein for 96 metres. Cross veining, which intersects the main structure from the north, was drifted on for 15 metres and overhand stoped for approximately 15 metres. The No. 3 level adit was drifted on for 12 metres and has since collapsed (ca. 1987). The No. 2 level was drifted for approximately 25 metres and subsequently overhand stoped until the No. 1 level was encountered. The No. 1 level was stoped to surface to produce a glory hole with a horizontal extent of 35 metres, an average width of 2 metres and a depth of 20 metres.

An examination of the Ben Ali claim area was completed by J.W. Young in 1949 for Hedley Mascot Gold Mines. Young reports that the production to 1949 had-been about 4546 tonnes of 21.6 g/t. Young reports that three x-ray drill holes were completed on the property. One hole located just north of the lower tunnel (183 m elevation) intersected the vein but did not contain any “ore”. Two holes were completed to the southeast of old open stopes. One hole is reported to have intersected 15 cm of 155.5 g/t gold. The second hole located further to the southeast did not contain any” ore”.

In 1987, Rose Spit Resources Ltd. established 14.2 kilometres of flagged control grid and conducted geological mapping, collected a total of 107 rock samples and 1226 soil samples, and completed 13.2 kilometres of ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying. Geochemical and geophysical surveys outlined three new areas of interest along with those already known to contain economic mineralization.

In 1994, two days of mapping, rock and silt sampling on the Ben Ali group of claims was conducted by Prime Equities International In the area of the Ben Ali showings, creeks returned elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As values.

Personnel and Operations

During the drill program, all personnel were accommodated in Stewart, BC. Supplies and personnel were transported from Stewart in pick-up trucks to the drill area staging via Highway 37A. A B-20 drill owned by Sunbeam Drilling of Stewart capable of drilling BTW sized core was used to complete the drilling.

Prism Helicopters using a Hughes 500D based in Stewart transported the drill and personnel to and from the property.

Core was brought back to Stewart where it was logged and stored. E. Kruchkowski, geologists provided overall supervision and logged the core.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Ben Ali claim, part of the Dunwell property lies along the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age. Portions of the Stewart area are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group (Greig, C.F, 1994). The Stuhini Group rocks are either underlying or in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly bedded silty mudstone, and fine to medium grained and locally coarse-grained sandstone. Local heterolitic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

At the base of the Hazelton Group is the lower Lower Jurassic Marine (submergent) and non-marine (emergent) volcaniclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic cycle (Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above sequence.

The lower Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River, BC. Grove describes this formation as being green, red and purple volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and minor coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

Alldrick has divided the Unuk River Formation into six members as follows:

1. Lower Andesite Member: >500 metres of massive to well-bedded ash tuff.
2. Lower Siltstone Member: 50 to >200 metres of thin-bedded dark grey to black argillite and siltstone.
3. Middle Andesite Member: >1500 metres of dust tuff, ash tuff, lapilli tuff and minor tuff breccia with interbedded graded sandstone and siltstone; massive pyroxene-phyric flows near the top of the member.
4. Upper Siltstone Member: 50 to >1000 metres of carbonaceous thin-bedded argillite, siltstone, sandstone; local basal conglomerate and coralline limestone.
5. Upper Andesite Member: 2000 metres of massive tuff with minor flows and local lenses of sediments.
6. Premier Porphyry Member: Orthoclase-megacrystic, plagioclase-hornblende-phyric andesite flows and tuff-breccia.

In the property area, the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by middle Lower Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek Formation. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of trough filling sub-marine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a thin sequence varying from black carbonaceous tuffs to siliceous massive tuffs and felsic ash flows. Minor sediments and limestone are present in the sequence. Locally pyritic varieties form strong gossans.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominantly dark colored siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite rocks, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows. Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks mark the western edge of the Bowser Basin and are also located as remnants on mountaintops in the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark gray to black clastic rocks including silty mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark gray, fine to medium grained arkosic litharenite.

According to E.W. Grove, the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone. Alldrick's work to the north of Stewart has shown several volcanic centers in the surveyed area. Lower Jurassic volcanic centers in the Unuk River Formation are located in the Big Missouri Premier area and in the Brucejack Lake area. Volcanic centers within the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation are located in the Mitchell Glacier and Knipple Glacier areas. A portion of Alldrick's mapping for the BC Geological Survey which covers the property and adjacent areas is presented in Figure 3.

The Texas Creek Plutonic Suite in the Stewart-Unuk-lskut area is comprised of a group of Early Jurassic granodioritic stocks, dykes, sills and a batholith. Alldrick (1993) believed the suite to be emplaced in a shallow volcanic setting below and within coeval andesitic stratovolcanos. The Premier Porphyry Dykes, dated at 194.8±2 Ma, are characterized by potassium feldspar megacrysts and plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained to aphanitic groundmass (AIIdrick, 1993). Only the lower members of the Unuk River Formation are cut by the dykes, which are thought to be subvolcanic feeders to the extrusive Premier Porphyry Member. The dykes are generally altered to a sericite-carbonate±chlorite±pyrite assemblage and are spatially associated with district mineralization.

In the Stewart area, the Early to Middle Eocene Hyder Plutonic Suite consists of a batholith and satellite stocks and dykes lying east of the main Coast Plutonic Complex. The Hyder plutonic rocks are genetically related to the Coast Plutonic intrusives having similar mineralogy and textures. The Hyder Dykes form prominent swarms of regional extent and randomly distributed, isolated dykes, particularly along the Portland Canal dyke swarm. Four dyke phases were recognized by Alldrick (1993): granodiorite porphyry, aplite, microdiorite, and lamprophyre dykes.

The Hazelton Group has been folded into north-northwest trending, doubly plunging syncline/anticline pairs with subvertical axial planes. Clastics of the Salmon River Formation occupy the cores of the synclines and display disharmonic tight to isoclinal folds at many scales (AIIdrick, 1993).

Faults are abundant at both local and regional scales in the Stewart area. Alldrick (1993) described five groups of major faults:

- regional-scale north-striking, subvertical, ductile to brittle faults.
- northerly-striking moderately west-dipping normal and reverse faults.
- southeast to northeast striking brittle, subvertical "cross" faults with strong but narrow foliation envelopes and up to a kilometre of lateral offset.
- decollement surfaces or bedding plane slips near the base of the Salmon River Formation, due to ductility contrast with underlying dacitic volcanics during folding.
- mylonite bands at various orientations, a few metres wide at most.

This belt of Hazelton Group rocks is a host to numerous precious and base metal deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Anyox, Snip, Scotty Gold, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the recently closed Eskay Creek mine. In addition, ore reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including Silver Coin, Big Missouri-Martha Ellen, Red Mountain, and Brucejack Lake – Suphurets Creek-Mitchell Creek, Homestake Ridge area and Georgia River. Deposits within the belt have been divided into two main distinct groups on the basis of metal suites and age. The first group includes the numerous Au-Ag±Cu vein and porphyry deposits that are associated with 193-198 Ma porphyritic intrusives of the Texas Plutonic Suite. The second includes Ag-rich galena-sphalerite vein systems related to biotite granodiorite intrusions of Middle Eocene age. Massive sulphide deposits are also present

in different ages of the Jurassic volcanic rocks including Anyox and Granduc which are Besshi type VMS deposits in the Unuk River Formation. The Eskay Creek mine was a VMS deposit with epithermal gold-silver over printing in Salmon River Formation just at the contact with the Mount Dilworth Formation. The BA project is a Kuroko type VMS deposit that has been explored in the Salmon River Formation just above felsic rocks analogous with the Mount Dilworth Formation.

Local Geology

The Hyder intrusive body consisting of granodiorite is the host rock for the auriferous quartz-breccia sulphide veins exploited from the Ben Ali mine workings. The rock is generally medium grained, porphyritic, light grey, speckled with fine grained biotite and hornblende. Accessory minerals include apatite, magnetite and sphene. To the east the quartz monzonite forms an intrusive contact with the Unuk River volcanics. To the west, the intrusive is overlain by glacial and fluvial sediments in the Bear River Valley, masking the western extent of the body.

The vein system exposed on the Ben Ali and adjacent properties, such as the Dunwell mine, are all structurally controlled by fissure zones and related conjugate fracture sets caused by tectonic deformation. Ore shoots are concentrated in dilation features created by the intersections of these fracture sets, or at flexures in the fissure zone which allow low pressure precipitation of the sulphides. Surface exposures and trenches indicate that the vein system extends from Glacier Creek, north through Dunwell to the Sunbeam showings.

Figure 4 shows the geology in the vicinity of the Ben Ali showing as well as the general Dunwell mine area.

Mineralization

The mined Ben Ali deposit consists of a lenticular quartz breccia vein, between 0.15 and 0.60 metre wide, developed in a shear zone which is up to 1.0 metre wide. The vein strikes 140 degrees for at least 107 metres, possibly up to 300 metres, dips 65 to 88 degrees southwest and extends down dip for at least 76 metres. A narrow, vertical cross vein extends northwestward from the main vein, striking 050 degrees.

Mineralization consists of pyrite and minor galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The mineralization is more intense where the vein is cut by northeast striking fractures. The gold and silver values appear to be higher near the wall rocks, which show minor silicification and propylitic alteration. Electrum has been reported from the vein.

Figure 5 shows the location of mineral showings in the vicinity of the Ben Ali vein.

DIAMOND DRILLING

In the period July 2013 to November 2013, a program consisting of drill pad building and diamond drilling was undertaken on the Ben Ali claim. A total of 887.5 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 11 holes from one pad on the claim to test for extensions of the Ben Ali vein. Figure 6 shows the area of drilling and figure 7 shows the Ben Ali vein and drill hole locations.

A summary of hole azimuths, dips and total depths are shown in the table below:

Table 1 Drill Hole Summary

DRILL HOLE No.	AZIMUTH Degrees	DIP Degrees	TOTAL DEPTH Meters
2013 Ben Ali - 1	0	-45	115.24
2013 Ben Ali - 2	0	-50	139.63
2013 Ben Ali - 3	0	-55	72.56
2013 Ben Ali - 4	0	-60	92.99
2013 Ben Ali - 5	0	-65	92.99
2013 Ben Ali - 6	0	-70	92.99
2013 Ben Ali - 7	0	-75	96.03
2013 Ben Ali - 8	10	-45	66.16
2013 Ben Ali - 9	10	-50	32.62
2013 Ben Ali - 10	10	-55	47.86
2013 Ben Ali - 11	10	-60	38.72
Total			887.50

Drilling intersected granodioritic rocks that containing local weak quartz veining with several holes intersecting weak galena-sphalerite mineralization over narrow intervals. Several holes intersected underground workings. Figure 8 shows the geological cross section for DDH-2013 Ben Ali-1 to 7 inclusive and Figure 9 shows the geological cross section for DDH-2013 Ben Ali-8 to 11 inclusive.

Drill results were disappointing and no core samples were taken for assaying.

The complete drill logs for DDH-2013 – Ben Ali – 1 to 11 are located in Appendix I.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ben Ali claim is located approximately 8 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division.

In the period July 2013 to November 2013, a program consisting of drill pad building and diamond drilling was undertaken on the Ben Ali claim. A total of 887.5 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 11 holes from one pad on the claim to test for extensions of the Ben Ali vein.

Drilling intersected granodioritic rocks that containing local weak quartz veining with several holes intersecting weak galena-sphalerite mineralization over narrow intervals. Several holes intersected underground workings.

Results of drilling failed to extend the Ben Ali vein and no further work is recommended at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

No further work is recommended at this time.

REFERENCES

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11. NICHOLSON, J. A., (1998) Geological and Geochemical summary on the Ben Ali Group of Claims. ARIS Report 23855.

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHORS'QUALIFICATIONS

I, Edward R. Kruchkowski, geologist, residing at 23 Templeside Bay, N.E., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1972.
2. I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I am a consulting geologist working on behalf of Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd.
6. This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps and other technical data on the property area as well as supervising the drill program. .
7. I am familiar with these types of deposits having conducted exploration programs on these types of occurrences in the Stewart region.

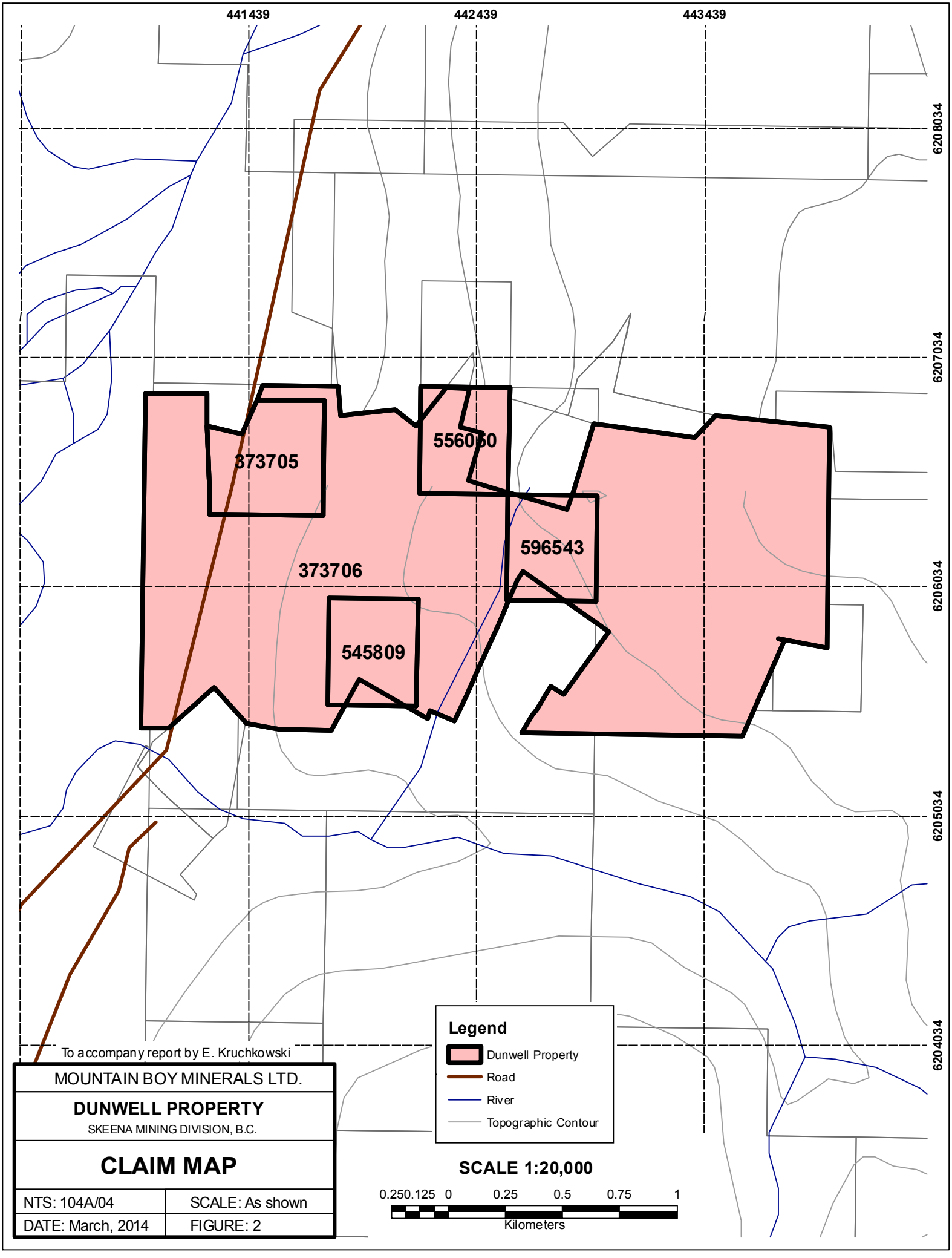
_____ _____

Date: E.R. Kruchkowski, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION COSTS

E Kruchkowski –20 days @ $600/day	$12,000.00
Drill supervision and logging.	
Report Writing	$2,500.00
Drafting	$1,500.00
Helicopter 21 hours @ $1426.95/hour	$29,965.95
(includes site preparation – flying drill to and from site)	
Drilling 877.5 m @ $105/m	$92,137.50
Hotel and Meal Expenses 20 days @ $150.00/day	$3,000.00
Total	**$141,103.45**

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS	
DUNWELL PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
LOCATION MAP	
NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: March, 2014	FIGURE: 1



To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

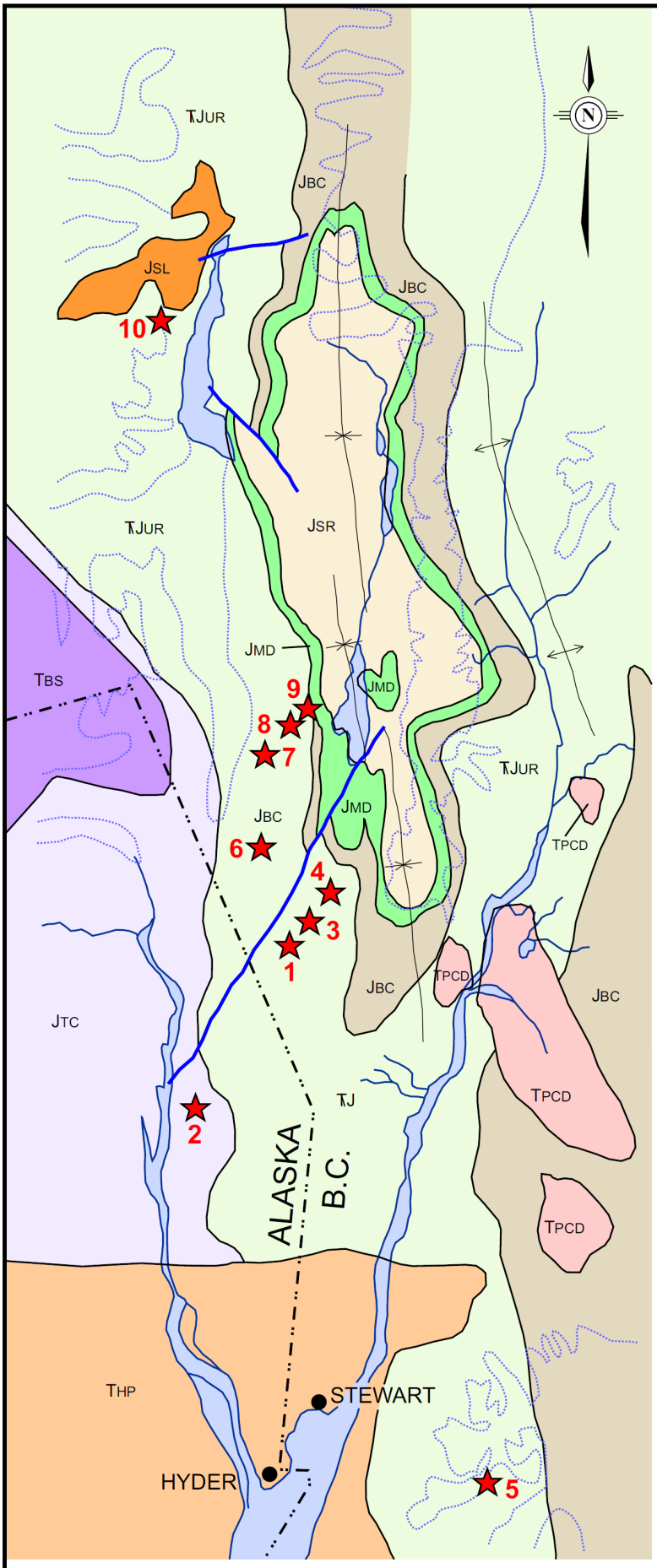
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

DUNWELL PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

NTS: 104A/04	SCALE: As shown
DATE: March, 2014	FIGURE: 2



LEGEND

TERTIARY

- TBS — BOUNDARY STOCK, granodiorite
- THP — HYDER PLUTON; granodiorite, quartz monzonite
- TPCD — PORTLAND CANAL DYKE SWARM

JURASSIC

- JSR — SALMON RIVER FORMATION; siltstone, sandstone
- JMD — MOUNT DILLWORTH FORMATION; felsic tuffs, breccias
- JBC — BETTY CREEK FORMATION; siltstones, intermediate tuff, breccia
- JSL — SUMMIT LAKE STOCK; granodiorite
- JTC — TEXAS CREEK BATHOLITH; granodiorite

TRIASSIC

- TJUR — UNUK RIVER FORMATION; intermediate tuff, breccia, flows

Anticline, Syncline

Icefield

Fault

MAJOR MINERAL DEPOSIT

1. PREMIER SELBACK
2. RIVERSIDE
3. B.C. SILVER
4. SEBAKWE
5. PORTER-IDAHO
6. INDIAN
7. SILVER BUTTE
8. BIG MISSOURI
9. DAGO HILL
10. SCOTTIE GOLD

KILOMETRES

0 5 10

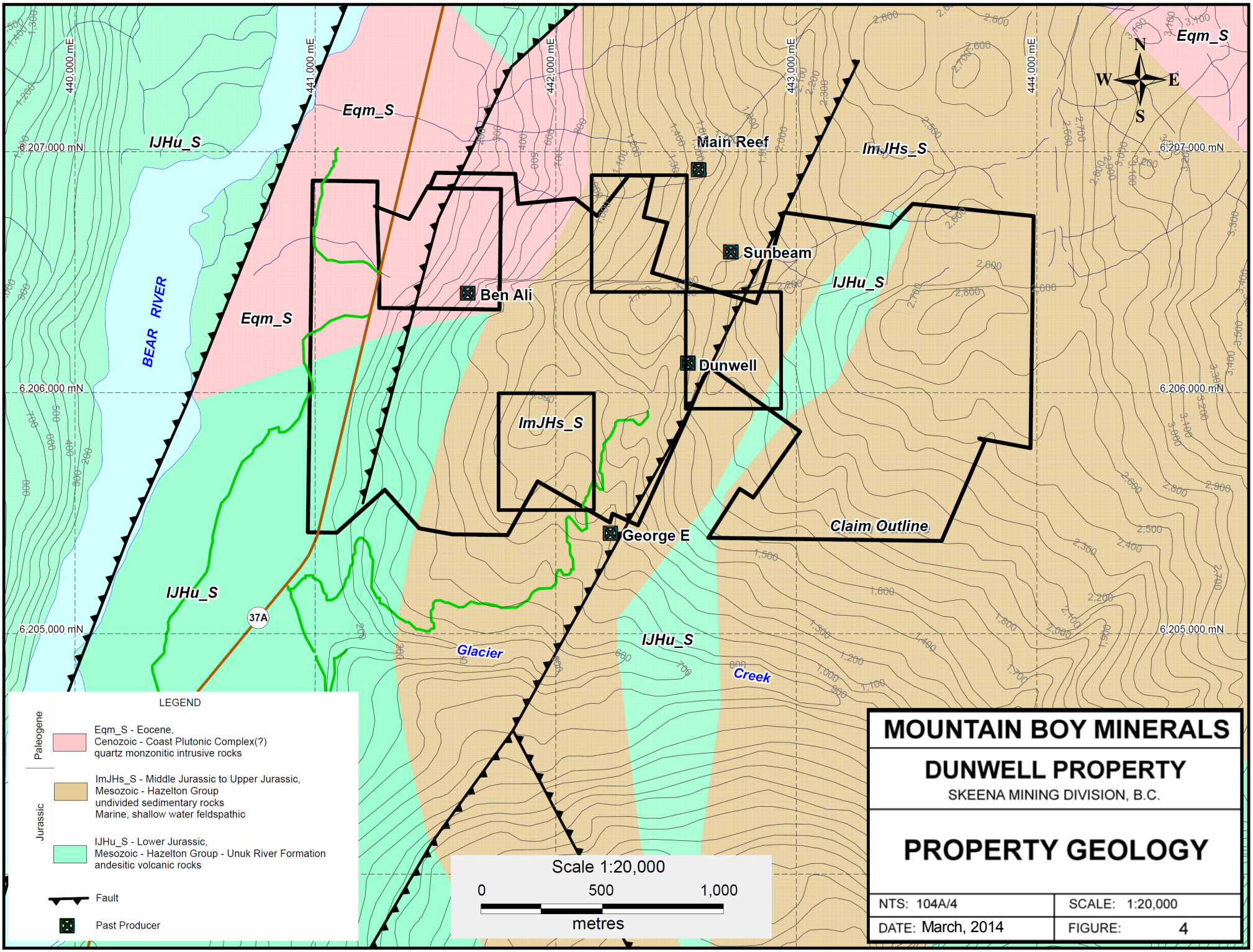
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS

DUNWELL PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: March, 2014	FIGURE: 3


440,000 mE
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443,000 mE
444,000 mE
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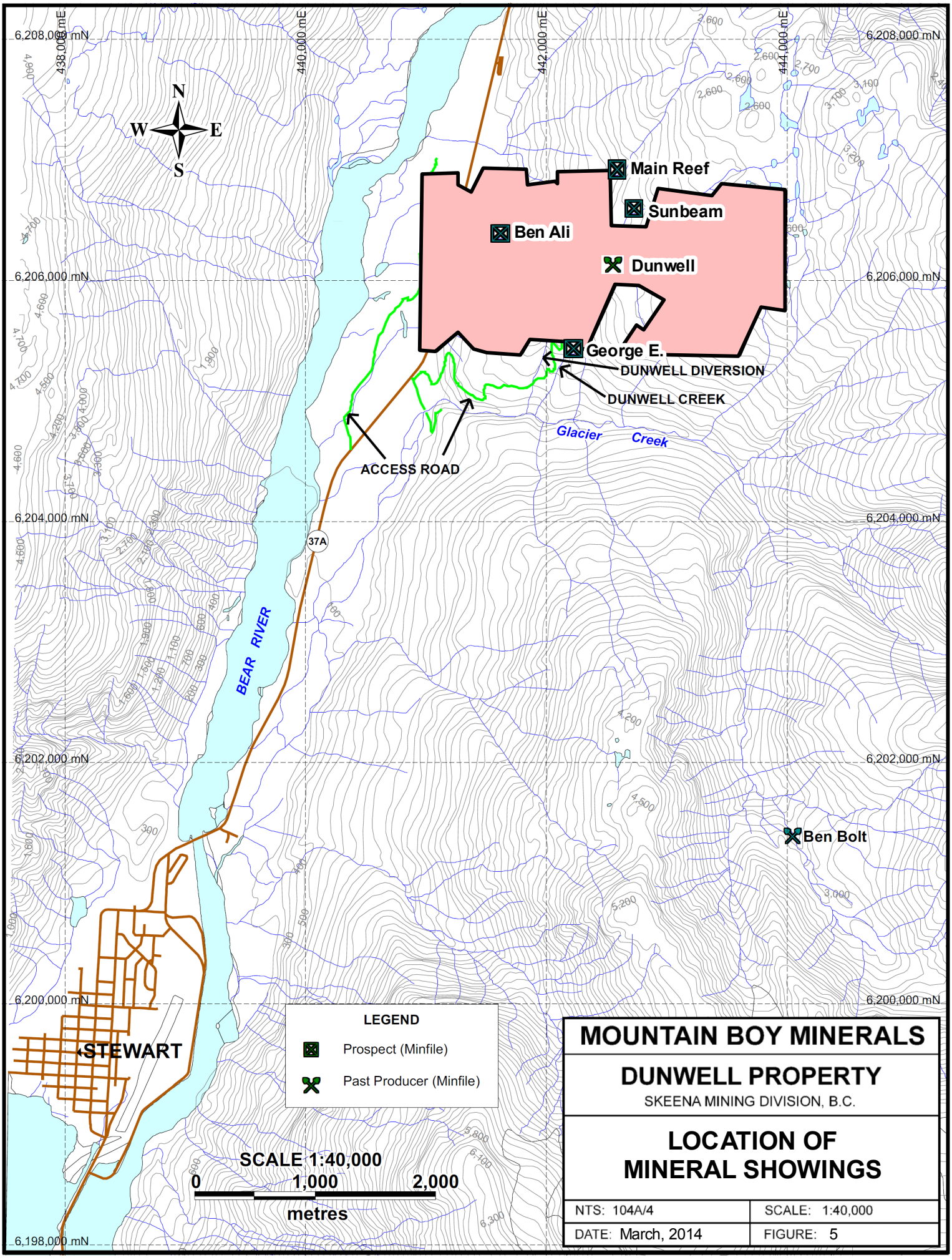
6,206,000 mN
6,205,000 mN
N
W
E
S
Eqm_S
IJHu_S
ImJHs_S
BEAR RIVER
Main Reef
Sunbeam
Ben Ali
Dunwell
George E
Claim Outline
37A
Glacier
Creek
LEGEND
Paleogene
Eqm_S - Eocene,
Cenozoic - Coast Plutonic Complex(?)
quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
Jurassic
ImJHs_S - Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic,
Mesozoic - Hazelton Group
undivided sedimentary rocks
Marine, shallow water feldspathic
IJHu_S - Lower Jurassic,
Mesozoic - Hazelton Group - Unuk River Formation
andesitic volcanic rocks
Fault
Past Producer
Scale 1:20,000
0
500
1,000
metres
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS
DUNWELL PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:20,000
DATE: March, 2014
FIGURE: 4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438,000 mE
440,000 mE
442,000 mE
444,000 mE
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6,204,000 mN
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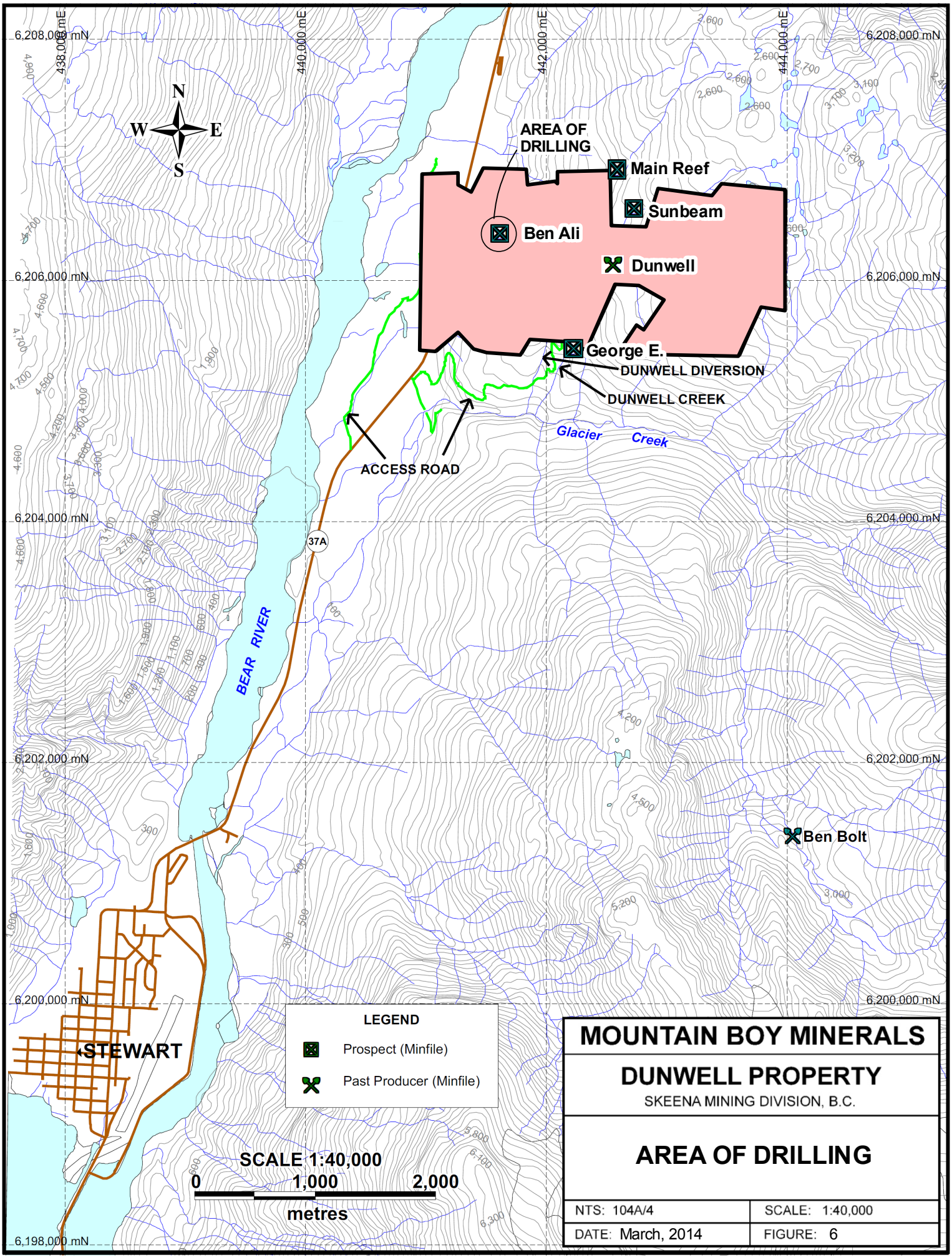
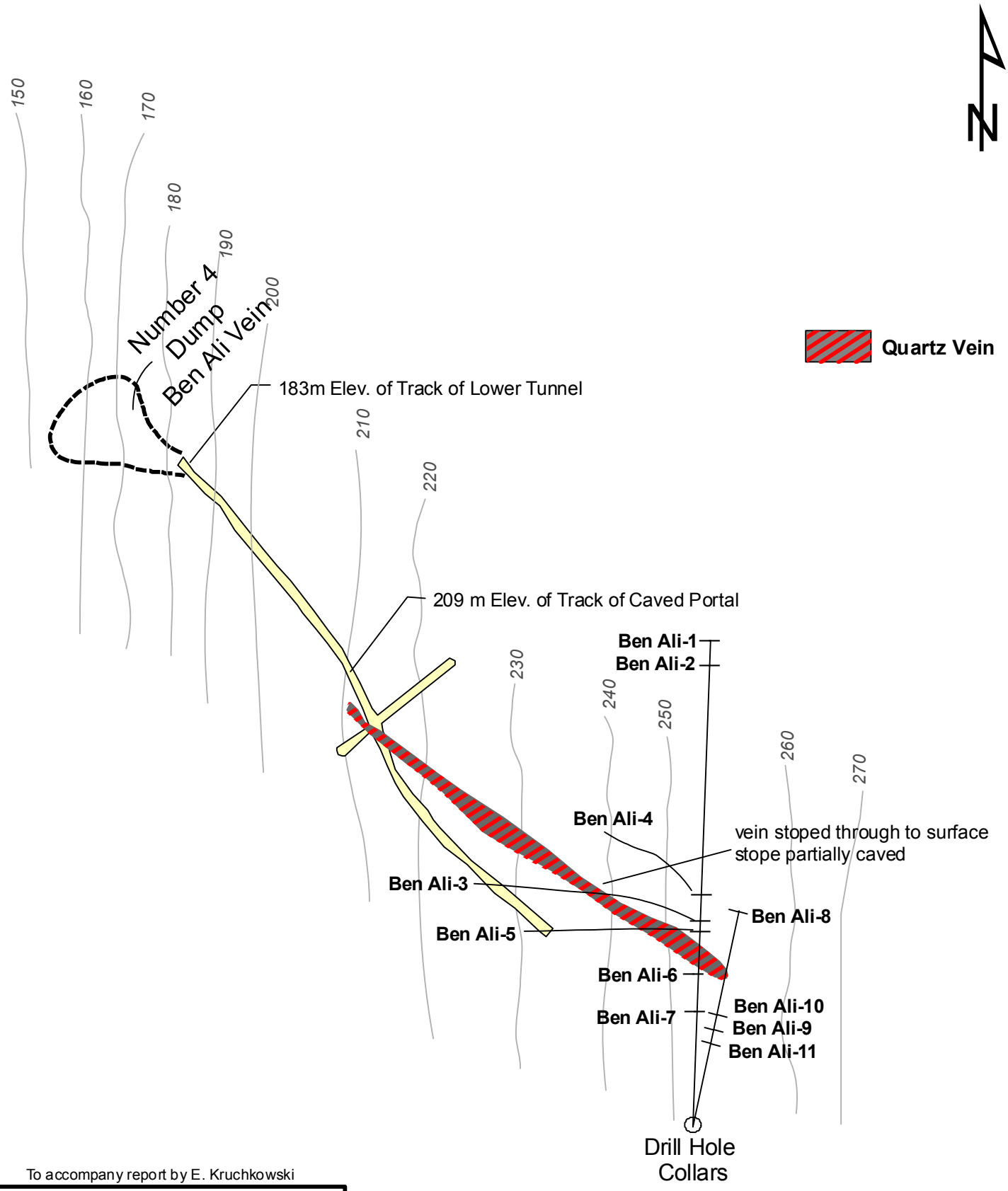
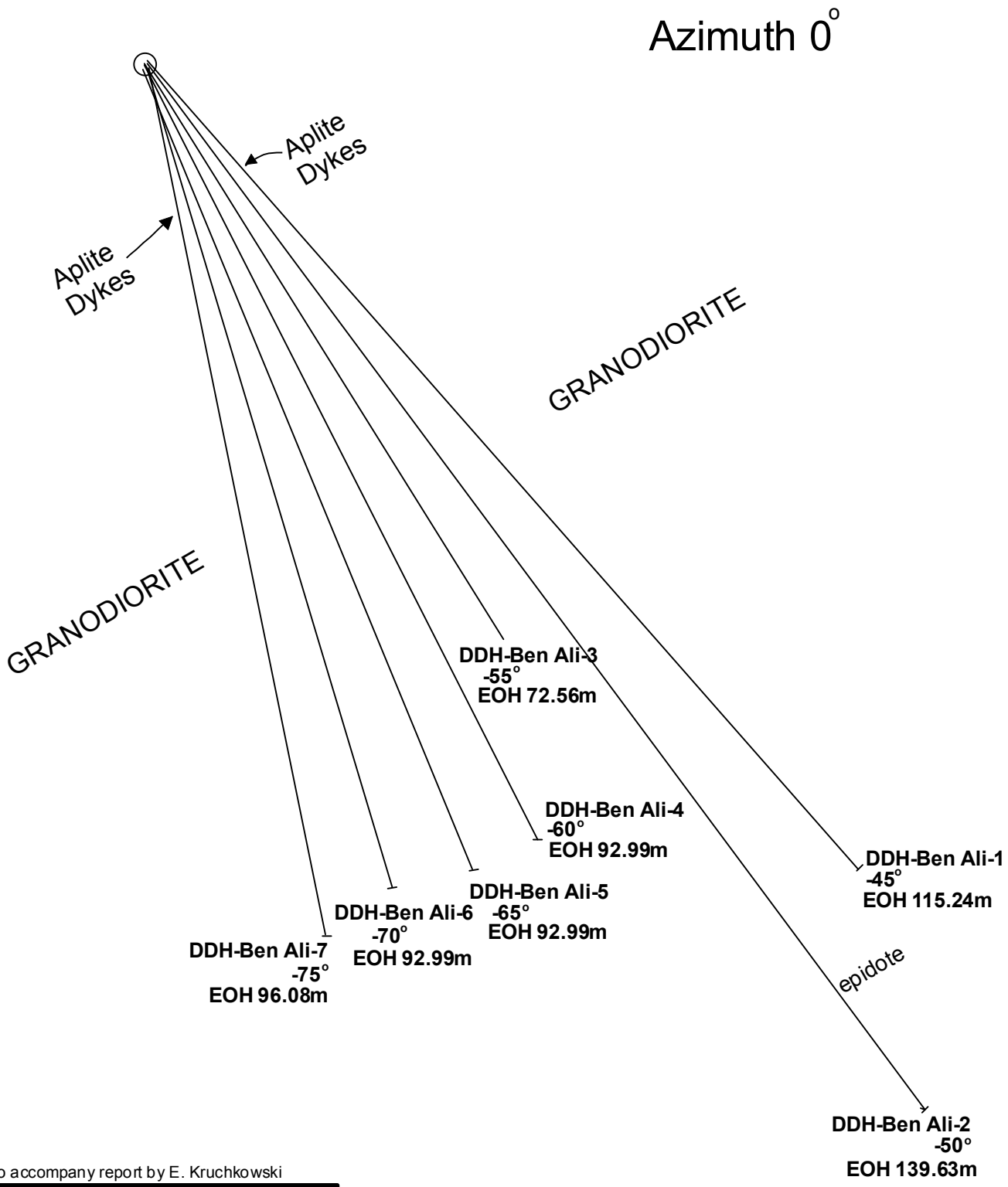
6,200,000 mN
6,198,000 mN
N
W
E
S
Main Reef
Sunbeam
Ben Ali
Dunwell
George E.
DUNWELL DIVERSION
DUNWELL CREEK
Glacier Creek
ACCESS ROAD
37A
BEAR RIVER
Ben Bolt
STEWART
LEGEND
Prospect (Minfile)
Past Producer (Minfile)
SCALE 1:40,000
0
1,000
2,000
metres
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS
DUNWELL PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LOCATION OF MINERAL SHOWINGS
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:40,000
DATE: March, 2014
FIGURE: 5


6,208,000 mN
438,000 mE
440,000 mE
442,000 mE
444,000 mE
6,206,000 mN
6,204,000 mN
6,202,000 mN
6,200,000 mN
6,198,000 mN
N
W
E
S
AREA OF DRILLING
Main Reef
Sunbeam
Ben Ali
Dunwell
George E.
DUNWELL DIVERSION
DUNWELL CREEK
Glacier Creek
ACCESS ROAD
37A
BEAR RIVER
Ben Bolt
STEWART
LEGEND
Prospect (Minfile)
Past Producer (Minfile)
SCALE 1:40,000
0
1,000
2,000
metres
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS
DUNWELL PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
AREA OF DRILLING
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:40,000
DATE: March, 2014
FIGURE: 6



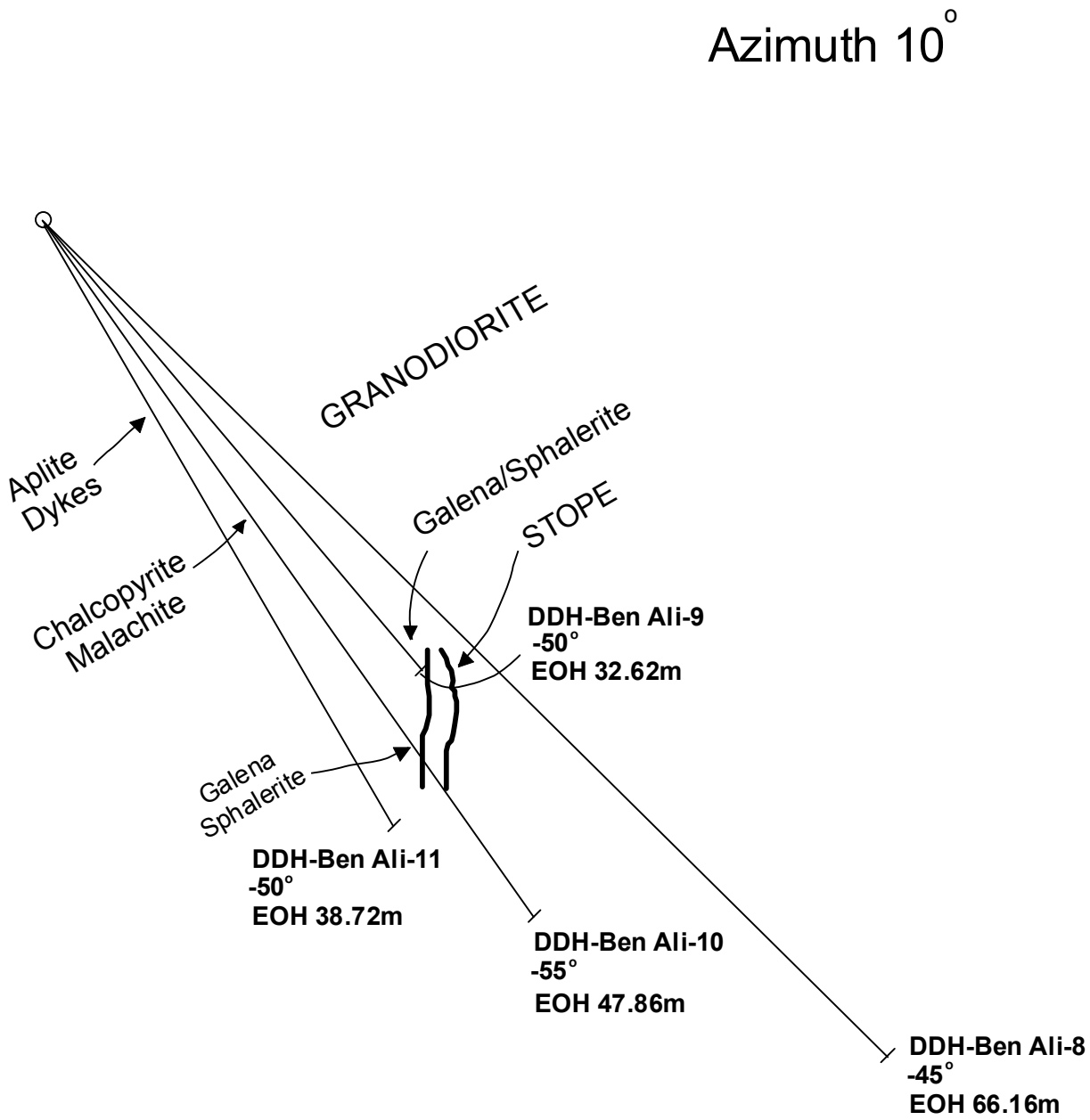
To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.	
DUNWELL PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
Map Showing Location of Ben Ali Vein and DDH Ben Ali 1-11 Inclusive	
NTS: 104A/04	SCALE: As shown
DATE: March, 2014	FIGURE: 7



To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.	
DUNWELL PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
Geological Cross-Section Showing Ben Ali 1 to 7 Inclusive	
NTS: 104A/04	SCALE: As shown
DATE: March, 2014	FIGURE: 8



To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.	
DUNWELL PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
Geological Cross-Section Showing Ben Ali 8 to 11 Inclusive	
NTS: 104A/04	SCALE: As shown
DATE: March, 2014	FIGURE: 9

Appendix I
Drill Logs DDH-2013- Ben Ali 1-11 inclusive

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali - 1	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____0 degrees	**Start____July 2, 2013**	**Total depth___115.24_m__**
Dip____-45 degrees	**Completion____July 3, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	115.24	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes.								
			at 14.73 to 15.24 m - aplite dyke.								
			At 32.32 to 33.54 m - approximately 50 % quartz veining.								
			Sparse pyrite approximately 1 - 2 %.								
			At 71.49 m - 15 cm aplite dyke.								
			At 110.37 to 110.67 m - minor pyrite on fractures.								
			At 112.5 to 131.11m - quartz-pyrite veins approximately								
			15 %. Open space vugs lined with fine quartz crystals.								
			E.O.H. 115.24 m								

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MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali - 2	Core Size__BTW__	Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____
Azimuth____0 degrees	Start____July 4, 2013	Total depth___115.24_m__
Dip____-50 degrees	Completion____July 6, 2014	Co-ordinate_____

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	139.63	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			at 23.17 to 23.78 - sheared with minor chlorite.								
			At 70.12 m - barren 4 cm quartz vein (aplite?)								
			At 73.78 to 74.24 m - aplite dyke, minor chlorite.								
			At 93.90 to 107.62 m - minor rust on fractures.								
			At 102.74 m - minor pyrite over 4 cm.								
			At 118.9 to 119.52 - sheared with green chlorite.								
			At 134.39 to 136.59 m - minor epidote on fractures.								
			E.O.H. 139.63 m								

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MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali - 3	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____0 degrees	**Start____July 6, 2013**	**Total depth___72.56_m__**
Dip____-55 degrees	**Completion____July 7, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	72.56	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			At 21.04 to 22.56 m barren quartz veins approximately								
			70 % of zone.								
			At 26.98 to 27.44 m - aplite dyke, minor chlorite.								
			E.O.H.72.56 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali - 4	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____0 degrees	**Start____July 7, 2013**	**Total depth___92.99_m__**
Dip____-60 degrees	**Completion____July 8, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	92.99	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals.								
			At 9.15 to 9.76 m -Narrow aplite dyke.								
			At 19.81 to 21.95 m - rusty zone with sheared intrusive.								
			At 25.30 m - 15 rusty zone with narrow quartz veinlets.								
			At 50.61 to 51.52 m - aplite dyke-rusty on fractures.								
			At 55.79 m - 15 cm aplite dyke.								
			At 76.83 to 77.13 m - aplite dyke.								
			At 87.19 m - rusty on fractures.								
			E.O.H. 92.99 m								

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MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali - 5	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____0 degrees	**Start____July 8, 2013**	**Total depth___92.99_m__**
Dip____-65 degrees	**Completion____July 9, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	92.99	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 8.53 to 8.84 m -Narrow aplite dyke.								
			At 16.16 to 17.68 m rusty broken core with barren quartz.								
			At 32.31 to 32.47 m rusty broken core. (wall of vein?)								
			At 47.41 to 47.86 m - 60 % narrow aplite dykes.								
			At 55.81 to 55.64 m - aplite dyke.								
			At 80.79 to 82.93 - rusty on fractures.								
			E.O.H. 92.99 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali - 6	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____0 degrees	**Start____July 9, 2013**	**Total depth___92.99_m__**
Dip____-70 degrees	**Completion____July 10, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	92.99	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 1.21 m - 4 cm quartz vein.								
			At 5.79 to 6.10 m - aplite dyke.								
			At 39.18 to 39.48 m - narrow white aplite dyke.								
			At 31.70 to 32.01 m - rusty on fractures.								
			E.O.H. 92.99 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali -7	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____0 degrees	**Start____July 10, 2013**	**Total depth___96.03_m__**
Dip____-70 degrees	**Completion____July 11, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	96.03	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 5.79 to 6.25 m - aplite dyke								
			At 28.96 to 35.06 m - Stope area?								
			At 34.45 to 34.75 m - rusty on fractures.								
			At 40.70 to 40.85 m -rusty with 4 cm aplite dyke.								
			At 41.46 to 41.76 m - 40 % aplite stringers.								
			At 48.78 to 49.08 m - rusty in sheared zone.								
			At 65.54 m - several clear 4 cm wide quartz veins.								
			E.O.H. 96.03 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali -8	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____10 degrees	**Start____July 12, 2013**	**Total depth___66.16_m__**
Dip____-45 degrees	**Completion____July 13, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	66.16	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 5.03 to 5.48 m - Aplite dyke.								
			At 6.71 to 7.02 m - aplite dyke.								
			At 24.39 to 25.00 m - rusty granodiorite.								
			At 25.00 to 26.52 m -stope area.								
			At 40.09 to 40.24 m - aplite dyke.								
			E.O.H. 66.16 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali -9	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____10 degrees	**Start____July 14, 2013**	**Total depth___36.62_m__**
Dip____-50 degrees	**Completion____July 14, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	32.62	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 9.45 to 9.91 m - Aplite dyke								
			At 25.91 to 29.87 - rusty on fractures.								
			At 29.87 to 30.48 - mineralized zone-15 cm uartz vein								
			with pyrite and minor galena and sphalerite.								
			At 32.46 to 62.62 m - mineralized quartz wioth minor								
			pyrite, galena and sphalerite.								
			At 32.62 m, drill hit stope.								
			E.O.H. 32.62 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali -10	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____10 degrees	**Start____July 15, 2013**	**Total depth___47.87_m__**
Dip____-55 degrees	**Completion____July 15, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	47.87	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 20.12 to 20.43 m - sheared with minor chalcopyrite								
			and malachite on fractures.								
			At 27.13 to 28.96 m - rusty on fractures.								
			At 35.67 m - drill hit stope.								
			At 35.67 to 36.89 m - rusty quartz with minor galena and								
			sphalerite.								
			E.O.H. 47.86 m								

ATW VENTURES LTD

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH #___Ben Ali -11	**Core Size__BTW__**	**Logged by:__E. Kruchkowski_____**
Azimuth____10 degrees	**Start____July 16, 2013**	**Total depth___38.72_m__**
Dip____-60 degrees	**Completion____July 16, 2014**	**Co-ordinate_____**

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM			
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)
0.00	0.91	Casing									
0.91	38.72	Granodiorite									
			Coarse grained, grey, chloritic on fractures. Minor								
			narrow aplite dykes. Minor 15 cm xenoliths.								
			Local 1 cm feldspar crystals. Minor epidote on fractures.								
			At 12.74 to 13.11 m - Aplite dyke.								
			At 27.13 to 28.04 m - rusty on fractures.								
			At 32.01 to 38.72 m - rusty on fractures.								
			E.O.H. 38.72 m								