

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Structural Analysis

TOTAL COST: \$ 6,500.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Sookochoff

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Date: 2015.04.14 23:50:22 -0700

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5492712 March 2,2014

PROPERTY NAME: Dot

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 345341

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 0921.026

LATITUDE: 50 ° 17 ' 35.1 " LONGITUDE: 123 ° 39 ' 48.53 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Dot Resources Limited

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street S.E

Calgary, AB T2G 4X7

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

1) Dot Resources Limited

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street S.E.

Calgary, AB T2G 4X7

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

Property underlain by a granodiorite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Highland Valley Phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith which is in a regional northerly trending fault contact with undivided volcanic rocks of the Eocene Kamloops Group.

Mineralization of minor chalcopyrite, native copper and malachite at the HC showing one km east of the work area, is hosted by a northwest trending, steeply southeast dipping zone of altered volcanic breccia.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	_____	_____	_____
Photo interpretation	400 hectares	345341	\$ 6,500.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	_____	_____	_____
Electromagnetic	_____	_____	_____
Induced Polarization	_____	_____	_____
Radiometric	_____	_____	_____
Seismic	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
Airborne	_____	_____	_____
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	_____	_____	_____
Silt	_____	_____	_____
Rock	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	_____	_____	_____
Non-core	_____	_____	_____
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	_____	_____	_____
Petrographic	_____	_____	_____
Mineralographic	_____	_____	_____
Metallurgic	_____	_____	_____
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		_____	_____
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	_____	_____	_____
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Legal surveys (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	_____	_____	_____
Trench (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Underground dev. (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
		TOTAL COST:	\$ 6,500.00

DOT RESOURCES LTD.

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5492712)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 345341

of the 10 claim

Dot 345341 Claim Group

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092I.026/.036

Centre of Work

5,571,430N 652,740E

(NAD 83 Zone 10U)

AUTHOR & CONSULTANT

**Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.**

Amended Date

April 14, 2015

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34844**

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SUMMARY

The 10 claim Dot 345341 claim group, covering an area of 1308 hectares, is located 198 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 20 kilometres southeast of Merritt, and 26 kilometres southeast of the world-class Highland Valley Copper Mine. The Highland Valley low-grade copper/molybdenum deposit lies within the Late Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith in Bethsaida phase porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault.

The most important single factor in influencing ore grades at the Highland Valley Copper deposit is attributed to fracture density resulting from structural features within the Guichon Creek batholith which is transected by north and northwest striking regional faults and tensional features which control mineralization. The intersection of the Highland Valley and the Lornex Faults (*Figure*) may be attributed to the increased fracture density over a larger area and thus the significant mineral resource.

Like at the Highland Valley mineral deposit, the mineral deposit at the formerly productive Brenda mine (*Figure 2*) was reportedly often dependent on the degree of fracture intensity where the grade of the orebody was a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. Mineralization decreased outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone.

The Dot 345341 claim group, as indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, is predominantly underlain by the Highland Valley Phase granodioritic rocks of the Guichon Creek Batholith (LTrJGH). In the southeast corner of the Property, the granodioritic rocks are in a northerly trending fault contact with undivided volcanic rocks of the Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group.

The Structural analysis on Tenure 345341 of the Dot 345341 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of two cross-structural areas, "A" & "B", which would be prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

The cross-structural locations would provide prime mineral controlling sites in the construction of open-spaced breccia and related fractured zones that would offer the escape and the deposition of any hydrothermal solutions generated by a magma chamber. The surficial indicators to any potential mineral resource may be revealed as minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

The "A" structural intersection on Tenure 345341 displays the best potential as a mineral controlling structure. The Y intersection between three major indicated structures presents the potential benefit for depth penetration and for the increased extent of associated breccia/fractured areas.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Dot 345341 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the 10 Minfile properties described herein. The locations of these described Minfiles, copied from the BC Government Minfile records, are shown on Figure 4 and are included herein as potential types of geological indicators that should be sought subsequent to the exploration of the two prime exploration areas within Tenure 345341.

INTRODUCTION

In February and March, 2014 a structural analysis was completed on Tenure 345341 of the 10 claim Dot 345341 claim group ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 345341 or other claims of the Dot 345341 property.

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

Figure 1. Location Map



PROPERTY LOCATION and DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092I.026/.036 of the Nicola Mining Division, 198 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 20 kilometres southeast of Merritt, and 26 kilometres southeast of the world-class producing Highland Valley Copper Mine. The centre of the work area is at 5,571,430N 652,740E (NAD 83)

Description

The Property is comprised of 10 claims covering an area of 1308.688 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property from Merritt is northwestward via Highway 8 for six kilometres to the junction with Highway 97C which is taken northward for 15 kilometres to the southeastern boundary of Tenure 534019 of the Dot 354341 Claim Group.

Table 1. Tenures of the Dot 345341 Claim Group
(from MtOnline)

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
344096	Mineral	DOT 34	20150610	25
344097	Mineral	DOT 35	20150610	25
345341	Mineral	DON 1	20150625	400
345343	Mineral	DON 3	20150625	25
345344	Mineral	DON 4	20150610	25
345346	Mineral	DON 6	20150610	25
345347	Mineral	DON 7	20150610	25
345349	Mineral	DON 9	20150610	25
354134	Mineral	DON 18	20150610	300
534019	Mineral		20150610	433.688

Total Area: 1308.688 ha

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5492712.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10 °C and averaging 8°C. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Merritt, Logan Lake, and Kamloops are resource centres for employees of the Highland Valley Copper Mine.

Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops. Logan Lake, where many of the Highland Valley Copper Mine employees reside, has many facilities to accommodate any preliminary exploration crew.

Physiography

Tenure 345341 covers a southerly trending river valley bordered by gentle forested slopes. Relief is in the order of 294 metres with elevations ranging from 913 metres within the river valley near the southeast corner to 1,207 metres at the northwest corner.

Figure 2. Claims Location
(From MapPlace & Google)

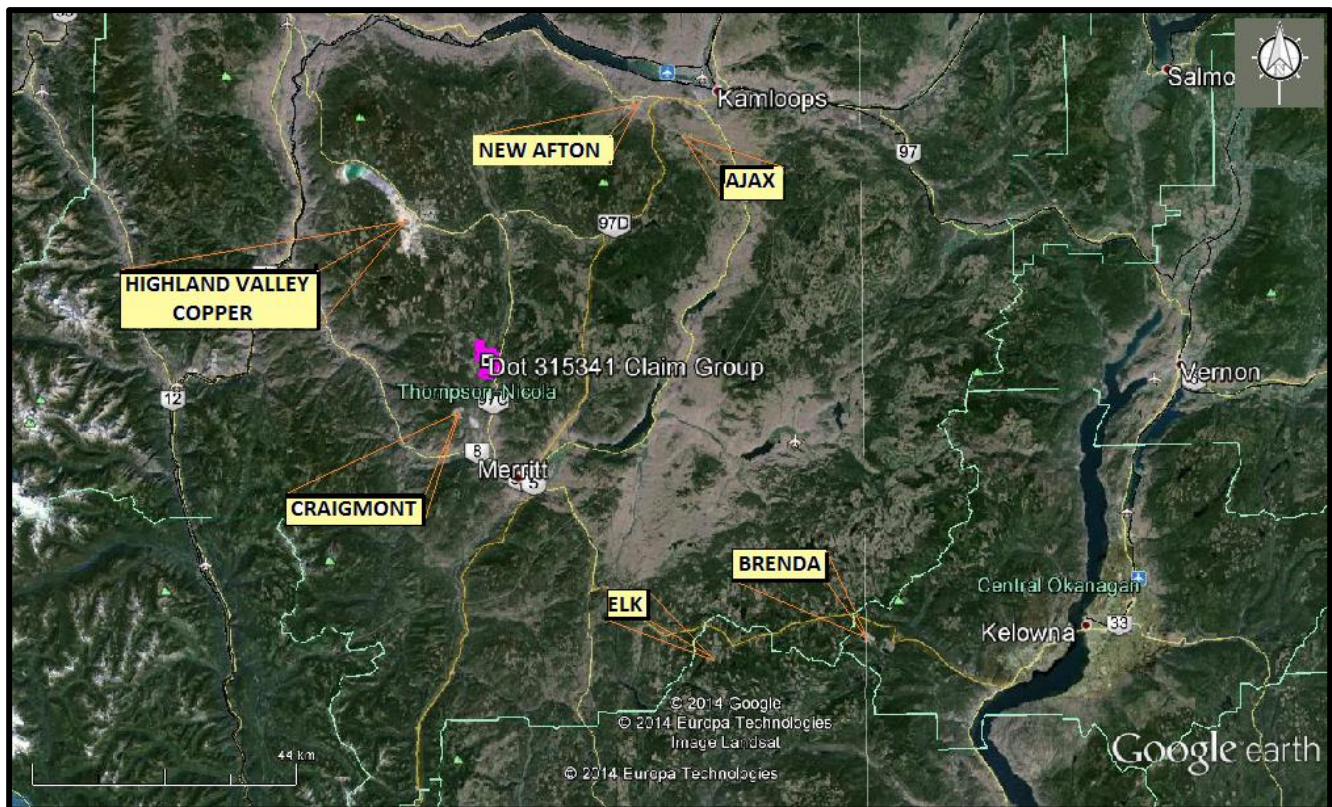
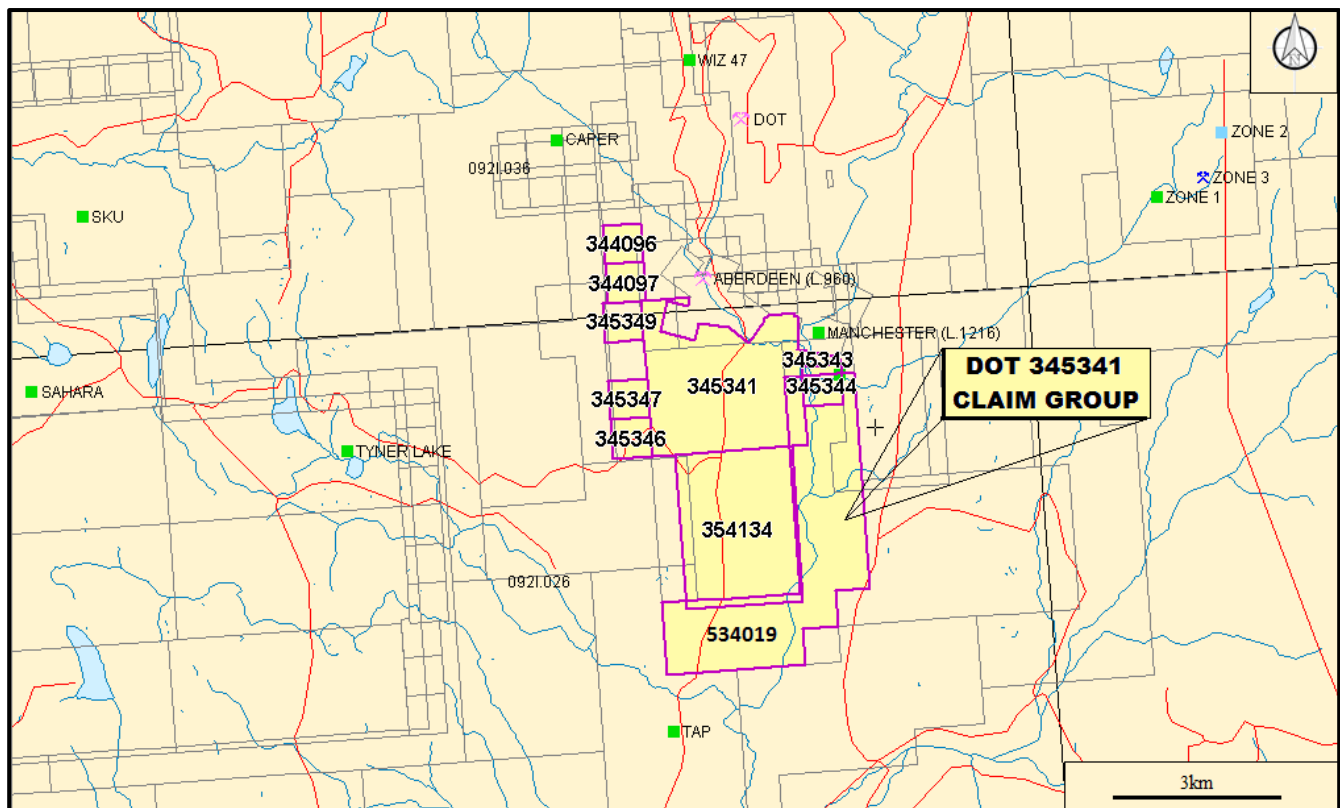


Figure 3. Claim Map



WATER & POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the property.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Dot 345341 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 345341 of the Dot 345341 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au) MINFILE 092ISW012

Nineteen kilometres northwest

Highland Valley Copper was created in mid-1986 by bringing together the Highland Valley mining operations of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. into a new single entity, structured as a partnership.

On the south side of the valley was the Lornex mine which started mining in 1972. In 1981, the Lornex concentrator had been expanded to become one of the largest in the industry.

On the north side was Bethlehem Copper (092ISE001) which started mining in 1963. In 1981, this operation was absorbed by Cominco who already owned the Valley orebody (092ISW012) located west of the Lornex pit on the south side of the valley. Mining of the original Bethlehem Copper pits ceased in 1982.

Production from the Lornex mine (092ISW045) was combined with the Valley operations in 1987.

The Highmont mill on the south side of the valley was acquired in 1988 when Highmont Mining Company joined the partnership. This mill had been closed down in 1984 when the Highmont deposit (092ISE013) became uneconomical.

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. was wound up at the end of 1988 with the result that Rio Algom Limited, Teck Corporation and Highmont Mining Company obtained direct participation in the cash flow from the partnership.

In 1995, with Explore B.C. Program support, Highland Valley Copper carried out 197 line kilometres of high-powered induced polarization surveys for very deep penetration, and drilled 1701 metres in 4 holes. This work was done on the Lornex SW Extension, Roscoe Lake and JA zones. No anomalies of merit were detected in Lornex SW Extension, and Roscoe Lake gave only limited encouragement. IP work on the JA zone detected an anomaly extending to the south, well beyond the limits of known mineralization, and another anomaly 2000 by 1500 metres in size at the east end of the grid. Both anomalies warrant drill testing (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - M80).

At the end of 1996, mine plans called for another 200 metres in depth in the Valley pit.

Highland Valley Copper suspended mining on May 15, 1999; they resumed August 30, 1999.

In September 2005, Highland Valley announced that mine life would be extended by five years to 2013. Very late in the year, Teck Cominco also announced that it is considering building a modern hydrometallurgical refinery on site.

Most ore comes from the Valley pit, augmented by a small amount from the Lornex pit.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**Highland Valley Copper (cont'd)**

Following a successful 300,000 tonne bulk sample test, the Highmont East pit, closed since the mid-1980s, was re-opened in the fall of 2005 to take advantage of higher molybdenum prices. In addition, exploration drilling was conducted nearby in the Highmont South area and results are being evaluated.

DOT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE023

Three kilometres north

In 1997, Alhambra completed about 4570 metres of diamond drilling. In an area to the west of the southeast zone, drilling intersected native copper in oxidized and unoxidized porphyry, representing an apparently very low sulphur, oxygenated porphyry system. Drill intercepts were up to 119.8 metres grading 0.58 per cent copper (Exploration in BC 1997, page 37).

In 2010 Dot Resources released updated resource estimates: (Northern Miner News Release January 5, 2010)

Classification	Amount (tonnes)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Mo (%)
Indicated	5,330,000	0.45	3.28	0.05	0.006
Inferred	4,280,000	0.46	1.99	0.02	0.004

Calculated using a 0.2 per cent cut-off.

ABERDEEN past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE024

One kilometre north

The mine was developed by a vertical shaft from which levels have been run at depths of 15.2, 30.5, 45.7 and 61 metres. Several of these drifts are stated to be 125 metres long.

TYNER LAKE showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE078

Four kilometres west

The Pat occurrence is located south west of Tyner Lake, approximately 21 kilometres north west of Merritt.

In the late 1950's, Noranda Mines Ltd. completed a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and an airborne magnetometer survey. In 2006, TNR Gold Corp. optioned the AW 1-9 claims from M. Moore and conduct a three dimensional induced polarization survey.

TAP showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE079

Four kilometres south

The area surrounding the confluence of Tyner and Guichon creeks is covered almost completely by drift. Situated near the southeastern perimeter of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith, the area is underlain by quartz diorite designated as the Border phase, which comprise the oldest rocks in the batholith. Tyner Creek valley at its southern end exposes occasional outcrops of highly fractured, limonitic, altered and weathered grey gabbroic Guichon rocks.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL (from Bergey, 2007)

"In terms of metal mining, the geological setting in the region between Kamloops and the U.S. border is framed by the Nicola Volcanic Belt (Figure 2). This belt, along with its sedimentary counterpart to the east, is the southern portion of the Quesnellia Terrane, one of the slices of exotic rocks that were accreted to the North American continent during the Mesozoic. The volcanic rocks of the Nicola group apparently contain above average amounts of copper-- and I do not believe that it is coincidental that most of the major copper deposits of British Columbia are found within this terrane and in equivalent exotic terranes to the north.

The Nicola volcanic rocks have been dated as Late Triassic in age. Not long afterward (in geological terms) a large number of bodies of intrusive rock were emplaced in the volcanic pile. The emplacement of these intrusions took place over a rather short time period from latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic. The intrusive rocks fall into two groups, based on their chemical compositions, each containing a distinctive type of porphyry copper mineralization.

The largest intrusions, typified by the Guichon batholith, host to the major copper deposits of the Highland Valley, are composed of quartz-rich granitic rocks of the "calc-alkaline" type. The copper deposits associated with this type of intrusion may contain molybdenum, but they are deficient in gold. Molybdenum commonly is an important by-product and may be a co-product, as at Brenda and Highmont.

Intrusive plutons of the "'alkaline type" are much smaller on average than the calc-alkaline ones. They are deficient in quartz and appear to be more closely related in time to the Nicola volcanic rocks, which they resemble in composition. Copper deposits of this association contain significant amounts of gold. Depending on comparative metal prices, gold may be the more important product in some of the deposits.

A number of volcanic and sedimentary units overlie the Nicola group and the associated calc-alkaline and alkaline intrusive rocks. The Ashcroft Formation of Early Jurassic age laps onto the northern and north-western flanks of the Guichon Creek batholith. A northwest-trending belt of moderately folded volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge group of Early Cretaceous age rests unconformably on the south- western margin of the Guichon Creek batholith and on the adjacent volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. The volcanic-dominated Kamloops group of Eocene age once covered much of the northern part of the region. Remaining remnants overlie the rocks of the Nicola group and the associated intrusions, including portions of the Guichon Creek batholith."

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Dot 345341 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 345341 of the Dot 345341 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Nineteen kilometres northwest

The Valley deposit lies within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is hosted by Bethsaida phase porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. Feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes 0.6 to 35 metres wide dip steeply eastward in the western and central areas, and northward in the southern area of the deposit. These dykes are cut by mineralized fractures and quartz veinlets, and have been dated at 204 Ma +/- 4 Ma.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Highland Valley Copper (cont'd)**

The Bethsaida granodiorite is also intruded by aplite dykes up to 30 centimetres wide, tan-coloured felsite dykes up to 4.5 metres wide, and three types of lamprophyre dykes (spessartite, hornblende vogesite, vogesite).

The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault. Faults and fractures in the deposit comprise four main sets. Quartz veinlets are subparallel to two of the earlier formed fault and fracture sets.

Silicic, potassic, phyllic, argillic and propylitic alteration are intimately associated. Stockworks of quartz veinlets 1 to 2 centimetres in width are common. Vuggy veinlets have envelopes of medium-grained sericite and/or potassic feldspar, and contain minor amounts of sericite, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, calcite, hematite, bornite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, digenite and covellite. These veinlets are moderately abundant within the 0.3 per cent copper isopleth. An area of well-developed barren quartz veinlets, generally 0.5 to 1.3 millimetres wide, without alteration envelopes, occurs in the southeastern part of the deposit.

In the west-central part of the deposit, potassium feldspar is associated with vein sericite in some replacement zones, as veinlet envelopes along fractures, and disseminated in quartz veinlets. Hydrothermal biotite occurs in small amounts. Flaky sericite and quartz, both as replacement zones and as envelopes around quartz veinlets, constitute the most common type of alteration associated with copper mineralization. Strong phyllic alteration coincides with the 0.5 per cent copper isopleth. Phyllic alteration is closely associated with pervasive argillization, which is strongest where fractures are most closely-spaced. Feldspars are altered to sericite, kaolinite, quartz and calcite.

The phyllic-argillic zone grades outward to a peripheral zone of weak to moderate propylitization, characterized by clay, sericite, epidote, clinozoisite and calcite replacing plagioclase, and chlorite and epidote replacing biotite. The age of hydrothermal alteration is approximately 191 Ma.

At the Valley deposit, gypsum is interpreted to be secondary and post-ore. It is commonly fibrous and white to orange but locally it forms large platy crystals or may be massive. Anhydrite, which is also present, provides indirect evidence for the secondary nature of the gypsum. It is apparently the same age as and associated with sericitic and potassic alteration. Quartz-gypsum veins and quartz-potash feldspar veins in which gypsum fills interstices provide more direct evidence for its secondary nature.

Gypsum is believed to have formed at the expense of anhydrite which was deposited from the ore-forming fluids. Gypsum veins are common in the lower portion of the orebody (Open File 1991-15).

Sulphides occur chiefly as disseminations in quartz veinlets, and in phyllic (bornite) and potassic (chalcopyrite) alteration zones. Mineralization includes bornite and chalcopyrite, with minor digenite, covellite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena. The oxide zone averages 4.5 metres in thickness, and contains limonite, malachite, pyrolusite, digenite, native copper, and tenorite (?).

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**DOT** past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE023

Three kilometres north

The Vimy mine is located on the east side of an unnamed stream which flows southward into Broom Creek. The area is underlain by the Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith which intrudes Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks in the east. North of the property, near Gypsum Mountain, the intrusive rocks are unconformably overlain by Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic flows.

The Vimy property is underlain primarily by the Guichon variety of the Highland Valley phase of the Guichon Creek batholith. This unit is comprised of fine to medium-grained quartz monzodiorite to granodiorite. Outcrops of coarser grained granodiorite (Chataway variety) are found in the vicinity of the mine. Younger porphyry intrusions are also present. The granodiorite is strongly altered (chlorite, sericite and kaolinite alteration mineralogy).

ABERDEEN past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE024

One kilometre north

The Aberdeen mine is located immediately west of Broom Creek approximately 2 kilometres northwest of its confluence with Guichon Creek. The area is underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith which are covered for the most part by extensive glacial overburden. Near the mine, Broom Creek parallels the contact between two varieties of the older Highland Valley phase of the Guichon Creek batholith. To the west is the Chataway granodiorite (190 Ma +/- 8 Ma). To the east, rocks previously designated by Northcote (1969) as fine-grained granodiorite belonging to the Witches Brook phase (199 Ma +/- 8 Ma) have been remapped by McMillan (1978) as quartz monzodiorite of the older Guichon variety.

MANCHESTER showing (Vein)

MINFILE 092ISE056

One kilometre east

The property lies at the southeastern edge of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith where it intrudes Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks. West of Guichon Creek, there are scattered outcrops of granodiorite and quartz diorite of the Highland Valley and Border phases, the oldest rocks in the batholith. To the east lie intermediate to mafic Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The Manchester showing is covered by extensive glacial overburden.

WIZ past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE063

Five kilometres north

The property is located south of Gypsum Lake near the southeastern border of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The area is underlain by the Highland Valley phase granodiorite, which represents the oldest rocks in the batholith. The bedrock varies from fine-grained quartz monzodiorite (Guichon variety) to coarse-grained granodiorite (Chataway variety). Several north- northwest trending and south dipping lamprophyre and dacite porphyry dykes cut the intrusive. The Guichon Creek batholith is transected by north and northwest striking regional faults and tensional features which control mineralization.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**SKU** showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE069

Eight kilometres west-southwest

The Sku showing is situated along the southern margin of the central core of the multistage Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is underlain by four distinct phases of the batholith, the contacts between which are on the property. Around Farr Lake, outcrops consist mainly of Chataway variety fine-grained granodiorite of the Highland Valley phase. To the northeast, the property is underlain by Bethlehem phase medium-grained granodiorite, tonalite and quartz diorite. These two phases are separated by a zone of rocks which are texturally and compositionally transitional between the two. Farther to the north, near Skuhun Creek, the older phases are intruded by the central Bethsaida phase of the batholith. This unit is coarse-grained quartz monzonite to granodiorite. Pink porphyritic monzonite occurs as a small dyke-like body intruding the Bethsaida rocks at Skuhun Creek. It is believed to be related to north trending, salmon-pink aplite dyke swarms, which intrude both the Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases. All of the intrusive phases are weakly to moderately propylitized, with biotite and hornblende altered to chlorite and epidote.

The structural features of the area are the east trending Skuhun Creek fault, several northeast and northwest trending lineaments and numerous fractures averaging four per metre. Associated with fracturing are 1 to 20 millimetre wide quartz veins containing fine-grained disseminated magnetite and specular hematite. Weak to moderate propylitization, sericitization, kaolinization and oxidation (limonite, malachite) are evident throughout the property. Intense hydrothermal alteration is limited to fault and shear zones in which clay gouges up to 2 metres in width consist of extensive sericite, clay, chlorite epidote and carbonate.

SAHARA showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE075

Eight kilometres west

The property is located in the southern part of the multistage Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The area surrounding Farr Lake is underlain by Chataway variety rocks of the older Highland Valley phase of the batholith. This unit is typically fine-grained granodiorite to hornblende-rich quartz diorite. In several places the granodiorite is cut by irregular to tabular bodies of fine to medium-grained pink aplite. These dykes vary in width from 5 to 60 centimetres. Occasional small barren quartz veinlets are also present. Joints and faults of variable orientations are accompanied by epidote, chlorite and carbonate alteration mineralogy.

TYNER LAKE showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE078

Four kilometres west

The showing is situated in the southeastern portion of the multiphase Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The area is underlain by Chataway variety granodiorite and quartz diorite, part of the older Highland Valley phase of the batholith.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

TAP showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
 MINFILE 092ISE079
 Four kilometres south

The area surrounding the confluence of Tyner and Guichon creeks is covered almost completely by drift. Situated near the southeastern perimeter of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith, the area is underlain by quartz diorite designated as the Border phase, which comprise the oldest rocks in the batholith. Tyner Creek valley at its southern end exposes occasional outcrops of highly fractured, limonitic, altered and weathered grey gabbroic Guichon rocks.

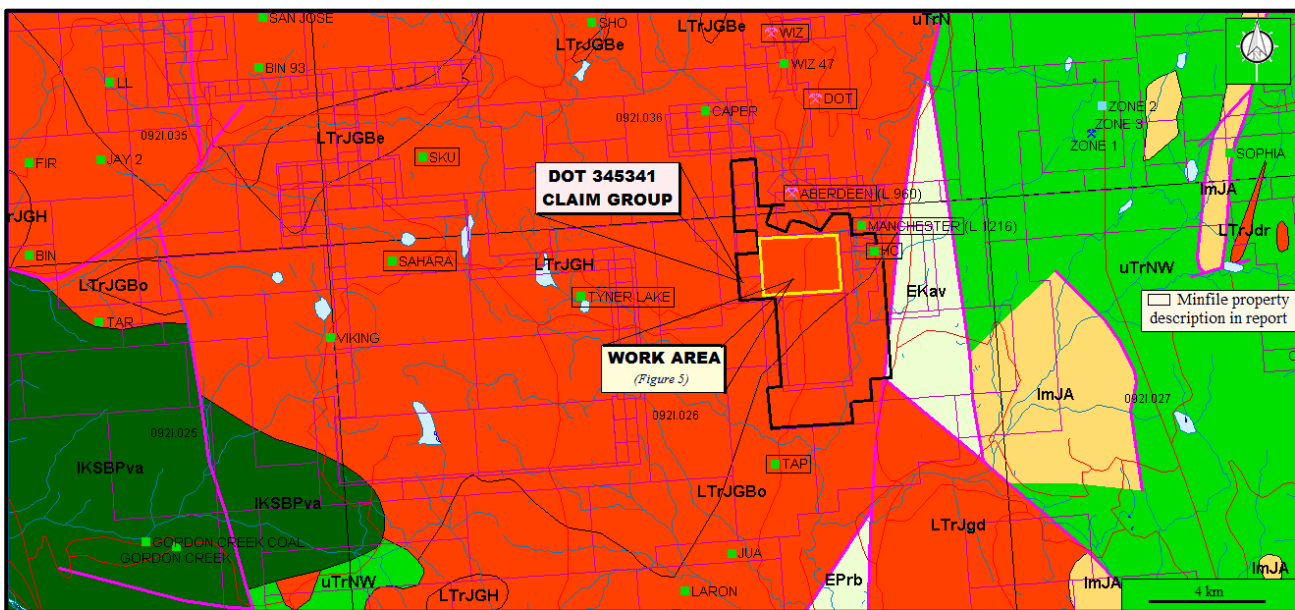
GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Property is predominantly underlain by the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Highland Valley Phase granodioritic rocks of the Guichon Creek batholith (LTrJGH). In the southeast corner of the Property, the granodioritic rocks are in a northerly trending fault contact with undivided volcanic rocks of the Eocene Kamloops Group (EKav).

HC showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
 MINFILE 092ISE057
 Within Tenure 345344

The property lies near the southeastern edge of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith where it intrudes Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The HC showing is underlain by granodiorite to quartz diorite but is covered by glacial overburden up to 10 metres thick.

Figure 4. Geology, Claim, Index, & Minfile



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Eocene

EKav

Eocene-Kamloops Group

Undivided volcanic rocks

Late Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

ImJA

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine

clastic sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic-Nicola Group

uTrNW

Western Volcanic Facies

undivided volcanic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTrN

undivided volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH

LTrJGBe – Bethlehem Phase

granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGB – Bethsaida Phase

quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

LTrJGH – Highland Valley Phase

granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGG – Gump Lake Phase

granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGBo – Border Phase

quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Dot 345341 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 345341 of the Dot 345341 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Nineteen kilometres northwest

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Valley mine and the Lornex mine, and between the two has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum. The ore reserves of each mine are: Valley mine - 627 million tonnes at 0.418 per cent copper and 0.0056 per cent molybdenum; Lornex mine - 135 million tonnes at 0.364 per cent copper and 0.0144 per cent molybdenum. The individual mine reserves are calculated at an equivalent cutoff grade of 0.25 per cent copper using a molybdenum multiplying factor of 3.5 (CIM Bulletin July/August 1992, pages 73,74).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**DOT** past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE023

Three kilometres north

Mineralization is structurally controlled. Disseminations and veinlets of bornite, native copper, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and minor covellite and cuprite are concentrated in a zone of intense brecciation and alteration at the intersection of north and northwest trending faults. Intense alteration adjacent to mineralization consists of potassium feldspar, sericite, kaolinite, chlorite, carbonate and oxidation of specular hematite. Associated silver values range up to 6.8 grams per tonne.

The two main showings on the property are designated as the Upper and Lower Vimy. The Upper Vimy showing consists of a shaft and a short crosscut west of the Gypsum Mountain road. About 300 metres to the east, two short adits develop the Lower Vimy. A small shipment of high-grade ore was made in 1925. Indicated reserves of the main copper zone are estimated at 819,188 tonnes grading 0.35 per cent copper (Assessment Report 9699).

The main or Northwest copper zone, explored by surface trenches and drillholes, has been traced for approximately 270 metres with a width of up to 55 metres and a depth of 100 metres. The zone strikes at 140 degrees.

The deposit remains open along strike and to depth. Previous drilling by various companies and drilling by Zappa Resources Ltd. in 1992 have outlined a preliminary geological resource of 2.93 million tonnes grading 0.5 per cent copper (Assessment Report 22839).

The Southeast zone is a new discovery by Alhambra Resources Ltd. in 1996, and is located about 200 metres along strike from the Northwest zone. The zone of bornite-rich porphyry copper mineralization was discovered beneath 20-30 metres of overburden. It has been intersected by 13 angle holes over a strike length of 450 metres and is still open to the southeast. It varies in width up to about 100 metres, however, no drilling has been done off the main trend so it is not known if a more widespread stockwork zone is present. The best hole, #15, cut 119.8 metres grading 0.58 per cent copper which included a high-grade zone of about 40 metres with numerous assays in the 1-3 per cent copper range. Local kicks of gold (to 2.49 grams per tonne), silver (to 149.8 grams per tonne) and molybdenum (to 0.29 per cent molybdenum over 5 metres in hole 11) occur but are very sporadic (M. Cathro, personal communication, 1997).

The Southeast zone is hosted by a fine to medium-grained granodiorite of Guichon or Chataway variety. Alteration consists of moderate to intense phyllic and intense pervasive potassic zones which are associated with the better mineralization. Bornite is predominant over chalcopyrite and is associated with specular hematite in many intersections. There are fairly large zones of gouge and sericitized fault breccia in some of the holes, however, it is too early to know which way these faults are trending. The degree of alteration suggests this may be a fairly large mineralizing system (M. Cathro, personal communication, 1997).

ABERDEEN past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE024

One kilometre north

The Aberdeen deposit lies along a mass of greenstone between two coarse joint planes striking 300 degrees in the plutonic rocks. A series of high-grade, en echelon lenses, striking 310 degrees and dipping steeply to the northeast, occur in a fracture zone to a depth of 30 metres. Mineralization consists of chalcocite, specularite, minor native copper, chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite in a gangue of tourmaline, quartz and hematite. Malachite staining is also present.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**MANCHESTER** showing (Vein)

MINFILE 092ISE056

One kilometre east

In the bottom of a shaft a 90 centimetre wide quartz band is mineralized with chalcocite and specular hematite.

WIZ past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE063

Five kilometres north

Copper mineralization occurs in a strong shear zone which strikes 350 degrees and dips 65 degrees to the west. The strike length of the zone is greater than 1000 metres though drill results indicate significant mineralization is confined to about half this distance. The shear zone is comprised of a large number of subparallel, steeply dipping faults, quartz and carbonate pods, gouge and breccia. Wallrocks are strongly altered (chlorite, sericite and kaolinite). High grade mineralization consists of massive chalcocite, blebs and stringers of chalcopyrite, bornite, native copper, malachite and azurite, and numerous secondary copper minerals in clay gouge and quartz-filled tension fractures. Lower grade disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in the footwall; the hangingwall is typically barren. Mineralization is cut off to the north by the northwest trending Gypsum Lake fault and grade decreases to the south.

Drilling has delineated a mineralized structure 545 metres long and 2.3 metres wide (average) grading 1.26 per cent copper. This represents indicated reserves of approximately 293,900 tonnes to 76 metres (Statement of Material Facts June 26, 1972 Asele Ind. Ltd., M.H. Sanguinetti, April 20, 1972

In 1908 it was reported that a significant percentage of molybdenite ore is associated with the copper minerals.

SKU showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE069

Eight kilometres west-southwest

Mineralization consists of widespread disseminated magnetite, specular hematite and bornite in quartz veins and as fine-grained clusters in fractures, and malachite as coatings on fractures and in fault gouges. A diamond-drill hole intersection across 10 metres assayed 0.184 per cent copper (Assessment Report 10553).

SAHARA showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE075

Eight kilometres west

The original trenches on the Sahara showing expose a zone of bleaching and alteration at least 61 metres wide. Mineralization and alteration are structurally controlled. Patches of limonite, chlorite, epidote, minute particles of malachite and azurite, and minor disseminated chalcocite occur in a shear zone trending north- northwest and dipping very steeply.

A similar zone of alteration and mineralization is exposed approximately 200 metres to the west where chalcocite occurs in a small quartz-calcite vein.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**TYNER LAKE** showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092ISE078

Four kilometres west

*Quartz diorite hosts sparse disseminations of chalcopyrite.***TAP** showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE078

Four kilometres south

*Low grade native copper mineralization was encountered in drill holes (1972) as well as erratic sections containing copper sulphides. South of Tyner Creek, two drill holes tested an extensive induced polarization anomaly and intersected short mineralized sections grading 0.85 per cent copper (Assessment Report 4931).***MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY**

The mineralization of the significant mineral MINFILE reported showing on the Dot 345341 Claim Group is reported as follows.

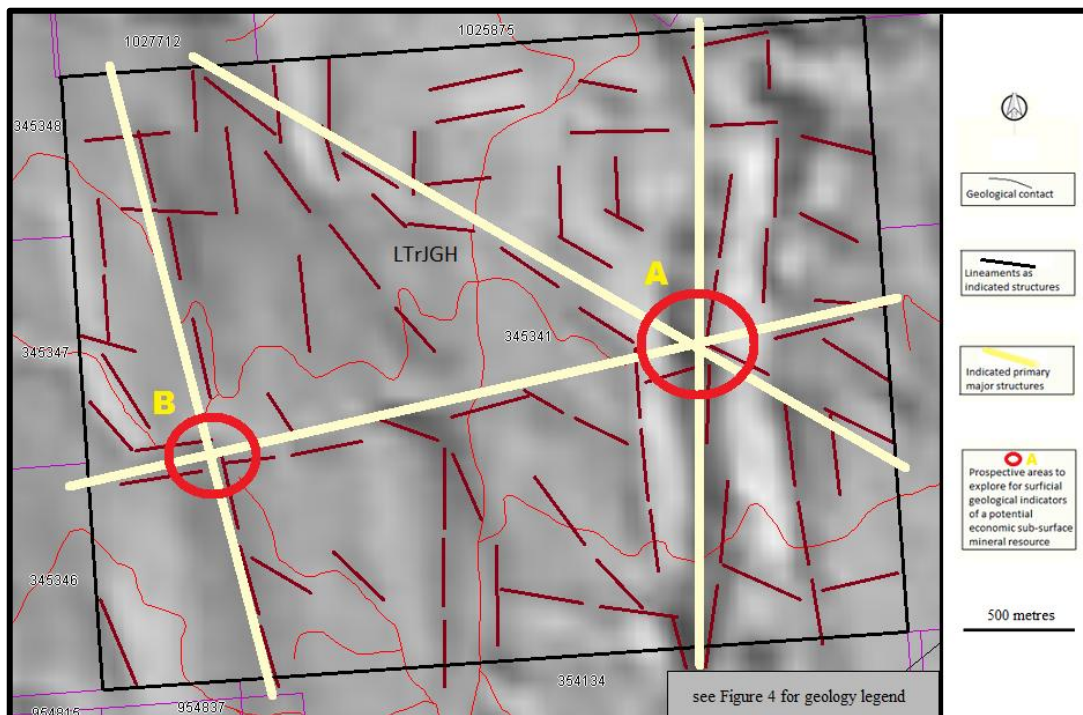
HC showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE057

Within Tenure 345344

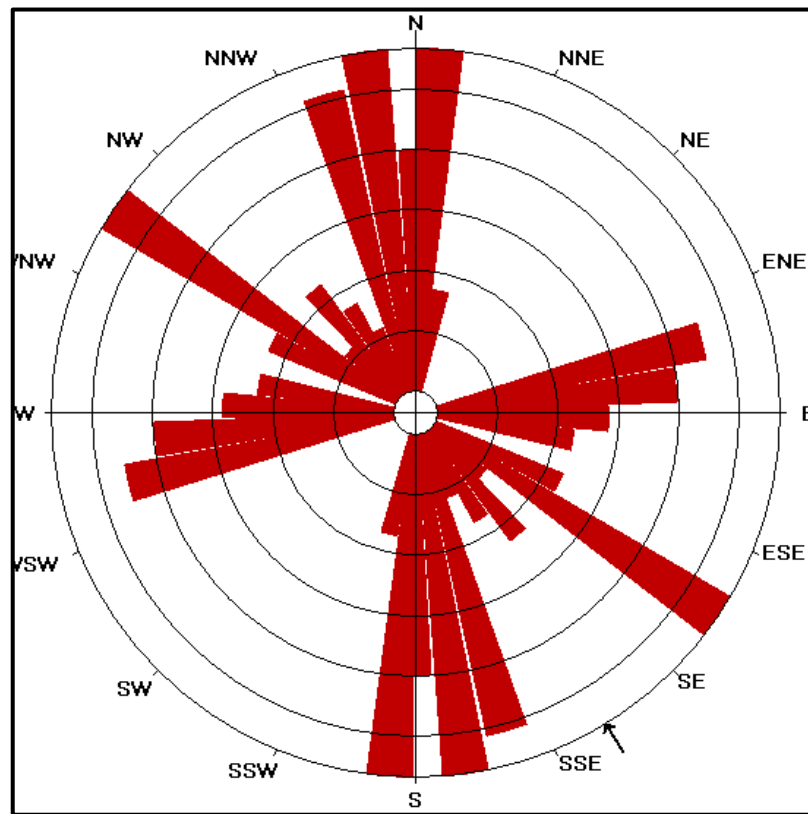
*Mineralization is hosted by altered volcanic breccia and consists of strong hematite, minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining in a northwest striking and steeply southeast dipping zone. Native copper also occurs in small amounts.***STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**

A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the Structural analysis on Tenure 345341 .A total of 74 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a Rose Diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

Figure 5. Indicated structures from lineaments on Tenure 345341

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 6. Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5.



STATISTICS (for Figure 5)

Axial (non-polar) data
 No. of Data = 74
 Sector angle = 8°
 Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.5 data]
 Maximum = 16.2% [12 data]
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 145-325
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±24.3°]
 (valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 144.6 - 324.6
 Circ.Median = 143.5 - 323.5
 Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 34.2°
 Circ. Variance = 0.25
 Circular Std.Dev. = 43.15°
 Circ. Dispersion = 3.26
 Circ.Std Error = 0.2099
 Circ.Skewness = 0.93
 Circ.Kurtosis = -10.28

kappa = 0.68
 (von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 23.80
 Mean Resultant length = 0.3217

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1054; Sbar = -0.3039
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 7.8; Sbar = -22.488
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.3257
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 009

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)
 Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 7. Cross-structural location on Google Earth

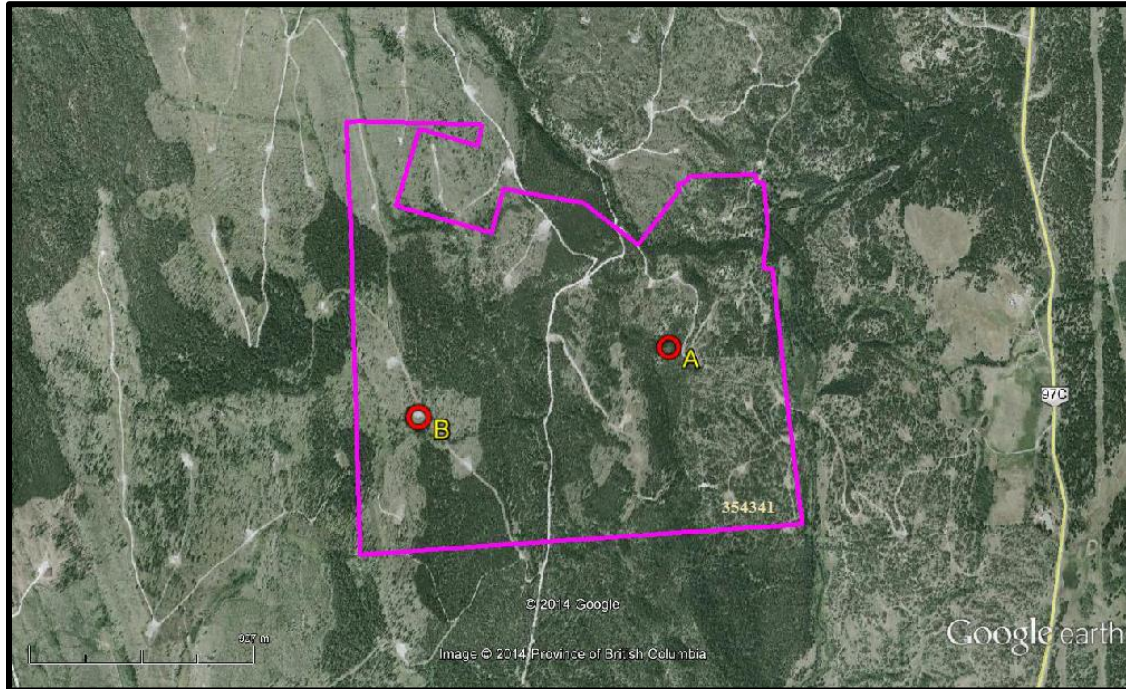


Table II. Approximate location of Figure 5 & 7 cross-structure (UTM-NAD 83)

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	653,182	5,573,215	953
B	652,017	5,572,907	1,104

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The Structural analysis on Tenure 345341 of the Dot 345341 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of two cross-structural areas, “A” & “B”, which would be prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

The cross-structural locations provide prime mineral controlling sites in the construction of open-spaced breccia and related fractured zones that would offer the escape and the deposition of any hydrothermal solutions generated by a magma chamber. The surficial indicators to any potential mineral resource may be revealed as minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

The mineral controls are, more often than not, related to structures as evidenced at the Highland Valley mineral deposit where fracture density is apparent in that it was reported as the most important single factor in influencing ore grades at the Highland Valley Copper deposit. The intersection of the Highland Valley and the Lornex Faults (*Figure 8*) may be attributed to the increased fracture density over a larger area and thus the significant mineral resource.

At the formerly productive Brenda mine (*Figure 2*) the degree of mineralization and thus the mineral resource potential was reportedly often dependent on the degree of fracture intensity where the grade of the orebody was a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. Mineralization decreased outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone.

The “A” structural intersection on Tenure 345341 displays the best potential as a mineral controlling structure. The Y intersection between three major indicated structures presents the potential benefit for depth penetration and for the increased extent of associated breccia/fractured area.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Dot 345341 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the 10 Minfile properties described herein. The locations of these described Minfiles, copied from the BC Government Minfile records, are shown on *Figure 4* and are included herein as potential types of geological indicators that should be sought subsequent to the exploration of the two prime exploration areas within Tenure 345341.

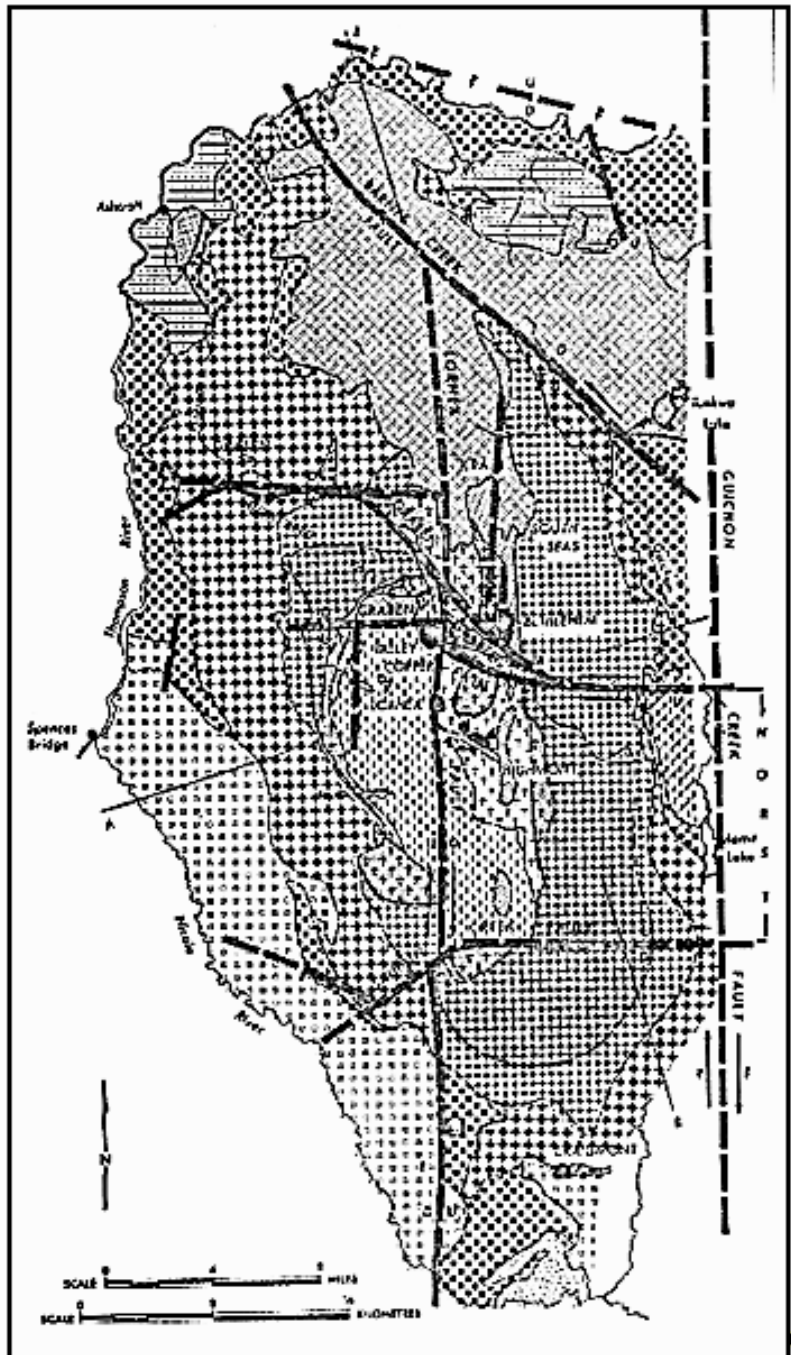
Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

Figure 8 Tectonic Fabric of the Guichon Creek Batholith.

(Figure 6 - CIM Special Volume No. 15)



SELECTED REFERENCES

Bergey, W.R. - Geological & Photogeological Report on the Chat and Skuhn Claim Groups for Gary Robert Brown. March 15, 2007. **AR 29,036.**

Kerr, J.B. – Geochemical Report on the Caper Claim for Heron Resources Ltd. February 5, 1981. **AR 8,595.**

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER

092ISE023 – DOT

092ISE024 – ABERDEEN

092ISE056 – MANCHESTER

092ISE057 – HC

092ISE065 – WIZ

092ISE069 – SKU

092ISE075 – SAHARA

092ISE078 – TYNER LAKE

092ISE079 – TAP

Sookochoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report on the Caper Claim for Fintra Ventures Ltd. June 15, 1995. **AR 23,944.**

Stewart, E.B. – A Report on the Geological Mapping, Diamond Drilling and Geophysical Surveys on the Dot Property for Dot Resources Ltd. May 15, 2013. **AR 29,969.**

Wyllie, R. – Assessment Report – Dot Property for Dot Resources Ltd. May 15, 2013. **AR 34,051.**

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The structural analysis of Tenure 345341 was carried out from February 23, 2014 to February 27, 2014 to the value as follows.

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng; 3 days @ \$1,000.00 -----	\$ 3,000.00
Maps -----	500.00
Report -----	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$ 6,500.00

CERTIFICATE

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

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

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-eight years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author has performed in the Guichon Creek batholith area.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

