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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)]: Geological

TOTAL COST: $ 6,500.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Sookochoff Digitally signed by Laurence Sookochoff DN: cn=Laurence Sookochoff, o, ou, email=lsookochoff@yahoo.ca, c=CA Date: 2015.05.01 20:52:25 -07'00'

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5492672 March 2, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Dot

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 534017

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Silver Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE023

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops/Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 0921.036

LATITUDE: 50 ° 19 ' 21.83 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 49 ' 26.83 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Dot Resources Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street SE
Calgary AB Canada T2G 4X7

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

1) Dot Resources Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street SE
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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Late to Early Triassic Highland Valley Phase of the Guichon batholith in a fault contact with undivided volcanic rocks of the Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Volcanics and the undivided volcanic rocks of the Eocene Kamloops Group. At the Dot Minfile, disseminations and veinlets of copper minerals are structurally controlled and concentrated in a zone of intense intense brecciation and alteration potassium feldspar, sericite, kaolinite, and other alteration at fault intersections.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 456, 1790, 4056, 9699, 22839, 29969, 34051

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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	825 hectares	534017	$ 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 5492672)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 534017

of the 14 Tenure

Dot 534017 Claim Group

Kamloops/Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092I.036

Centre of Work

UTM 5,576,778N 654886E
(NAD 83 Zone 10U)

AUTHOR & CONSULTANT

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Amended Report Submitted

May 1, 2015

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SUMMARY

The 14 claim Dot 534017 claim group, covering an area of 2081 hectares, is located 202 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 23 kilometres southeast of Merritt, 13 kilometres north-northeast of the Craigmont Mine, and 23 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. Faults and fractures in the deposit comprise four main sets. Quartz veinlets are subparallel to two of the earlier formed fault and fracture sets.

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Highland Valley Copper mine and the Lornex mine, which 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

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Dot 534017 Claim Group is predominantly underlain by the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Highland Valley Phase granodioritic rocks of the Guichon Creek Batholith (LTrJGH). In the extreme eastern sector 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 which also is a contact with a pie shaped section of undivided volcanic rocks of the Eocene Kamloops Group (EKav) in the lower half of the Property. From the apex of the pie, a southerly trending fault is the contact between the Kamloops volcanics to the west and the Nicola volcanics to the east.

The Structural analysis on Tenure 534017 of the Dot 534017 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of one large area of a three major fault intersection which would be termed as a "Y" structure. This area, "A" on Figures 5 & 7, is located entirely within the granodioritic rocks of the Guichon Batholith and displays two fault directions common to the general area which are two fault directions integral in the development of the Highland Valley/Lornex mineral deposits.

The significance of 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 9)* may be attributed to the increased fracture density over a larger area and thus the significant mineral resource.

Other economic mineral deposits where fracture density was attributable to fracture density was at the BRENDA past producer *(Minfile 092HNE047*) where the grade of the orebody was reportedly 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 centre well fractured zone could very well be the intersection of two major structures.

At the Gold Mountain Elk property *(Minfile 092HNE096*) the structural controls to increased gold mineralization are indicated at the intersection of the primary northerly trending Elk structure and the northeasterly trending structures *(Figure 8).* The intersections are obviously the mineral controlling structure to the many mineral zones of the where one gold zone was previously mined.

Thus the cross-structure location delineated in the structural analysis as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be the prime location to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic deep-seated mineralized porphyry system. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to follow-up exploration.

INTRODUCTION

In February, 2014 a structural analysis was completed on Tenure 534017 of the 14 claim Dot 534017 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 534017 or other claims of the Dot 534017 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.036 of the Kamloops/Nicola Mining Division, 202 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 23 kilometres southeast of Merritt, 13 kilometres north-northeast of the formerly productive Craigmont Mine, and 23 kilometres southeast of the world-class productive Highland Valley Copper Mine. The centre of the work area is at 5,576,778N, 654,886E (NAD 83)

Description

The Property is comprised of 14 claims covering an area of 2081.045 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property from Merritt is northward for six kilometres on Highway 8 to the junction with Highway 97C which is taken northward for 20 kilometres to the southern boundary of Tenure 534017.

Table 1. **Tenures of the Dot 534017 Claim Group**
(from MtOnline)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
344094	Mineral	DOT 1-A	20150312	375
344095	Mineral	DOT 33	20150312	25
355385	Mineral	BOB 2	20150430	25
355386	Mineral	BOB 3	20150430	25
355387	Mineral	BOB 4	20150430	25
355388	Mineral	BOB 5	20150430	25
355389	Mineral	BOB 6	20150430	25
355390	Mineral	BOB 7	20150430	25
355391	Mineral	BOB 8	20150430	25
534016	Mineral		20150716	226.939
534017	Mineral		20150716	825.228
534018	Mineral		20150716	371.364
534021	Mineral	DOT	20150513	41.249
534022	Mineral		20150430	41.265

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5492672.

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

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, resource centres for employees of the Highland Valley Copper Mine 36 kilometres distant by road northward for 19 kilometres to Logan Lake thence eastward to the mine-site.

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.

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Figure 2. **Claims Location**

(From MapPlace & Google)

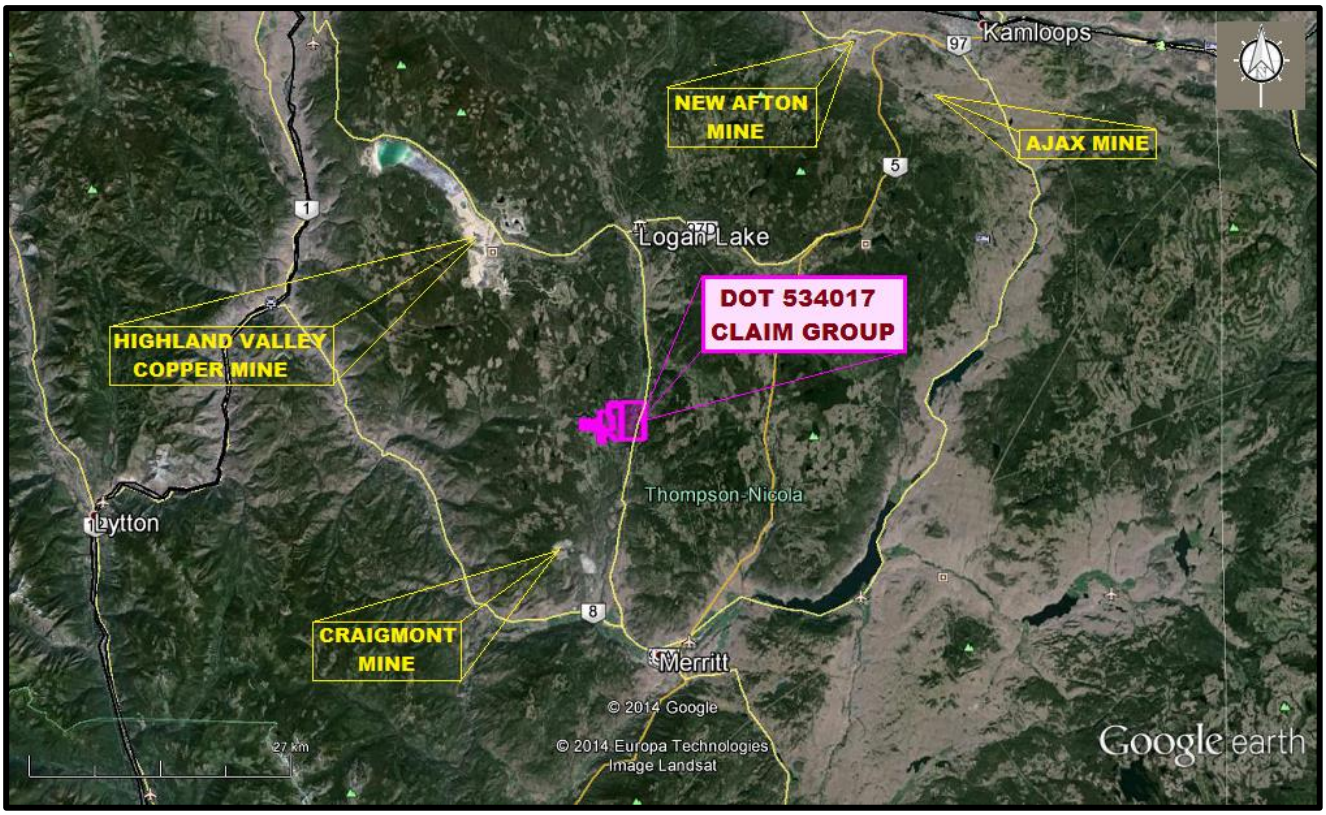
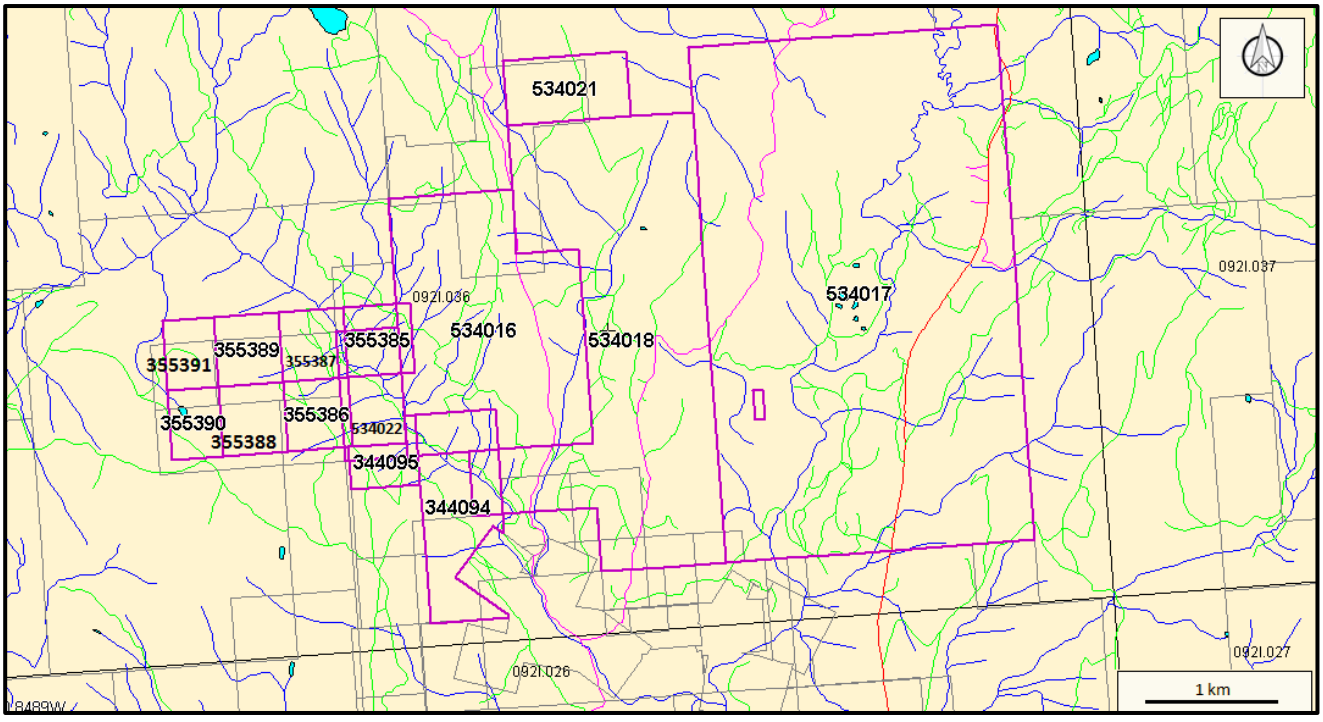


Figure 3. **Claim Map**



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

Physiography

Tenure 534017 covers a southerly trending river valley bordered by gentle forested slopes. Relief is in the order of 194 metres with elevations ranging from 913 metres within the river valley in the southwest corner to 1,107 metres at the northwest corner.

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 534017 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 534017 of the Dot 534017 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

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

Twenty-three 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.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Highland Valley Copper *(cont'd)*

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. 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.

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

MINFILE 092ISE024

One kilometre west

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.

CRAIGMONT producer (Skarn; Fe Skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Thirteen kilometres south-southwest

The original Craigmont copper mine went into production in 1962, with underground mining ceasing in February 1982 as a result of the falling price of copper. The concentrator remained in operation processing the iron ore stockpiles until November 1982, when it was also shut down.

From the commencement of its operation in 1962 until 1970, Craigmont Mines Limited did not recover the magnetite in its milling process, and on a material-balance basis there is estimated to be in the order of 5 million tonnes of magnetite in the tailings deposit. The company reports that exploration completed in 1991 proved the presence of in excess of 1 million tonnes of magnetite in the southerly one-quarter of the tailings.

Since the cessation of production in 1982, magnetite has been shipped from the stockpiles at Craigmont to western Canadian and United States coal producers, to be used as an essential component in their heavy media separation process.

Magnetite remaining in the original stockpiles as of 1992 represents approximately three years of industry requirements, based on the current level of usage. In order to replenish the stockpiles, in 1991 the company applied for the necessary government permits to construct a facility to recover the magnetite from the old tailings deposit. Production from the plant is scheduled to commence in the fall of 1992 (J. Harris (Yorkshire Resources), personal communication, 1992).

Seven Industries Inc. continues to produce about 60,000 tonnes per year of magnetite by processing the Craigmont tailings. The quality of the product has improved and the company is supplying most coal mines in western Canada (except Manalta and Line Creek). The company has filed a conceptual design to create a new tailings storage dam (on top of the old one) which would allow the operation to continue for at least another 15 years (Information Circular 1996-1, page 10). M Seven is reported to have operated the Craigmont tailings up to and including 2001.

***History: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Craigmont** (cont'd)*

In 2002, it was reported that Craigmont Holdings Ltd. owned the Craigmont magnetite tailings operation which is setup to process the tailings and recover about 70,000 tonnes of magnetite annually.

In 2003, Craigmont Mines Ltd processed tailings from the old Craigmont copper mine and produced 45,000 tonnes of magnetite although the operation is setup up to recover up to 70,000 tonnes of magnetite annually. The magnetite is used in coal washing plants in British Columbia, Alberta and Washington State. The company is evaluating other magnetite sources, both on and off the property, as well as potential markets for hematite, which may also be recoverable.

In 2004, Craigmont Mines Ltd signed an option agreement with Christopher James Gold Corp to purchase 50% of the 70,000 tonne of per year magnetite operation for $3.5 million.

Craigmont Mines Ltd operates the Craigmont magnetite tailings operation located near Merritt, which employs about 30 people. Tailings from the old Craigmont copper mine are processed to recover about 70 000 tonnes of magnetite annually. The plant normally operates on a seasonal basis (March to December), however, due to strong demand, processing is expected to continue through the 2008-2009 winter. Remaining tailings are forecast to be exhausted within the one to two years following.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

DOT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE023
Within Tenure 534018

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)

A small shipment of high-grade ore was made in 1925.

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.

Geology: Regional *(cont'd)*

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 534017 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 534017 of the Dot 534017 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

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

MINFILE 092ISW012

Twenty-three 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.

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.

***Geology: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Highland Valley Copper** (cont'd)*

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(?).

ABERDEEN past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE024
One kilometre west

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.

LUCKY MIKE past producer (Skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE027
Nine kilometres east

The area around Swakum Mountain consists of folded Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks with interbedded sedimentary units. These rocks are intruded by large north trending felsic to intermediate intrusions (batholiths) east and west of the mountain. Nicola Group rocks on the mountain strike north to northeast with generally steep dips.

***Geology: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Lucky Mike** (cont'd)*

For a large part they consist of andesitic flows and tuffs, agglomerates, and occasional basalts and rhyolites. A break occurs in the volcanic stratigraphy and is comprised of a mixed volcanic-sedimentary unit consisting of a thick sequence of felsic volcanic flows, lithic and crystal tuffs, limy sediments and a prominent limestone. This unit has a northeast strike and crosses the mountain for a 2.5 kilometre strike length. The unit has been historically used as a marker horizon in interpreting a large, asymmetrical, south plunging anticline with its north trending axis near Swakum Mountain summit. Narrow quartz porphyry dykes locally intrude the Nicola Group sequence. To the east of this marker unit are a thick, unconformable wedge of immature sediments, predominantly coarse polymictic conglomerates (fan-type) and grits with minor cherty units. Most of the old workings on the mountain occur in close proximity to or within this volcanic-sedimentary unit. The Swakum Mountain deposits consist of polymetallic skarn-type mineralization, lead-zinc-silver bearing quartz veins and replacements, and polymetallic quartz veins.

On the Lucky Mike property, polymetallic skarn mineralization is associated with altered sections of the marker horizon unit of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Limy volcanics, tuffs and limestone of this marker unit have been in part, converted to garnet-epidote- calcite skarn with associated copper, tungsten, silver and minor gold and zinc mineralization. Recent drilling has indicated that tungsten mineralization is widespread in the garnet skarn while copper-zinc-gold-silver values tend to be restricted to late crosscutting structures.

The main skarn unit is 110 metres long with a northeast strike. It occurs at the contact between epidotized andesitic breccias and intermediate to felsic crystal-lithic tuffs within a lens of limy volcanic rocks, lithic tuffs and limestone (skarn protoliths). The skarn is bimodal in mineralogy, consisting of interfingering garnet skarn (andradite garnet, magnetite, epidote, hornblende, chlorite and calcite) and carbonate skarn (coarse calcite, epidote, hornblende, chlorite, minor magnetite or hematite) possibly reflecting original compositional variation (protolith-coarse, highly carbonated lithic tuffs(?)). Numerous late, fairly wide, east dipping (30-50 degrees) fracture zones cut the skarn with local displacements. A major fault zone is evident in the hangingwall lithic tuffs.

The skarn geometry is complex with the marble line (skarn edge) having a tooth-like cross section. Locally wide, near to surface (up to 25 metres true width), the skarn tapers to depth with narrow 1 to 2 metre wide "roots" 50 metres below surface.

CRAIGMONT producer (Skarn; Fe Skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Thirteen kilometres south-southwest

The Promontory Hills area is underlain by a complex east- northeast trending, steeply dipping volcanic pile of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks, bounded to the north by the multistage Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and unconformably overlain by the Middle and Upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Most of the area is covered by extensive gravel overburden.

In the vicinity of Craigmont mine, the Border phase of the Guichon Creek batholith varies in composition from quartz diorite to granodiorite. These rocks intrude the Nicola Group, a thick volcanic and sedimentary series of agglomerate, breccia, andesitic flows, limestone, argillite and greywacke.

***Geology: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Craigmont** (cont'd)*

Attitudes parallel the intrusive contact zone. Sediments immediately adjacent to the batholith are hornfelsed quartzofeldspathic greywackes. Spences Bridge Group agglomerates and flows dip approximately 15 degrees to the south and outcrop in the areas south and west of the mine.

The mine lies adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. Host rocks to the mineralization are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites.

The gross structure at the mine is a large anticline with ore- bearing drag folds on the north limb. These folds plunge 60 to 70 degrees eastward and are often occupied by diorite dykes. The anticline is cut off by a northwest trending fault on the west and an east trending fault on the south. Orebodies lie within a block bounded by these regional faults and the Guichon Creek intrusive.

Alteration mineralogy indicates thermal zoning. Within the hornfelsed zone, greywackes contain biotite and actinolite and limestone is altered to marble. Immediately to the south is a massive actinolite skarn which, in places, is further altered to epidote and garnet (grossularite, andradite).

Three types of alteration are present. First is a zone of potassic alteration with a related (second) distal hornfels. Third is skarn alteration which overprints the potassic alteration and some of the hornfels. The skarn is garnet-epidote-amphibolite in composition with some chlorite, tourmaline and sericite.

WIZ past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE063
Two kilometres west

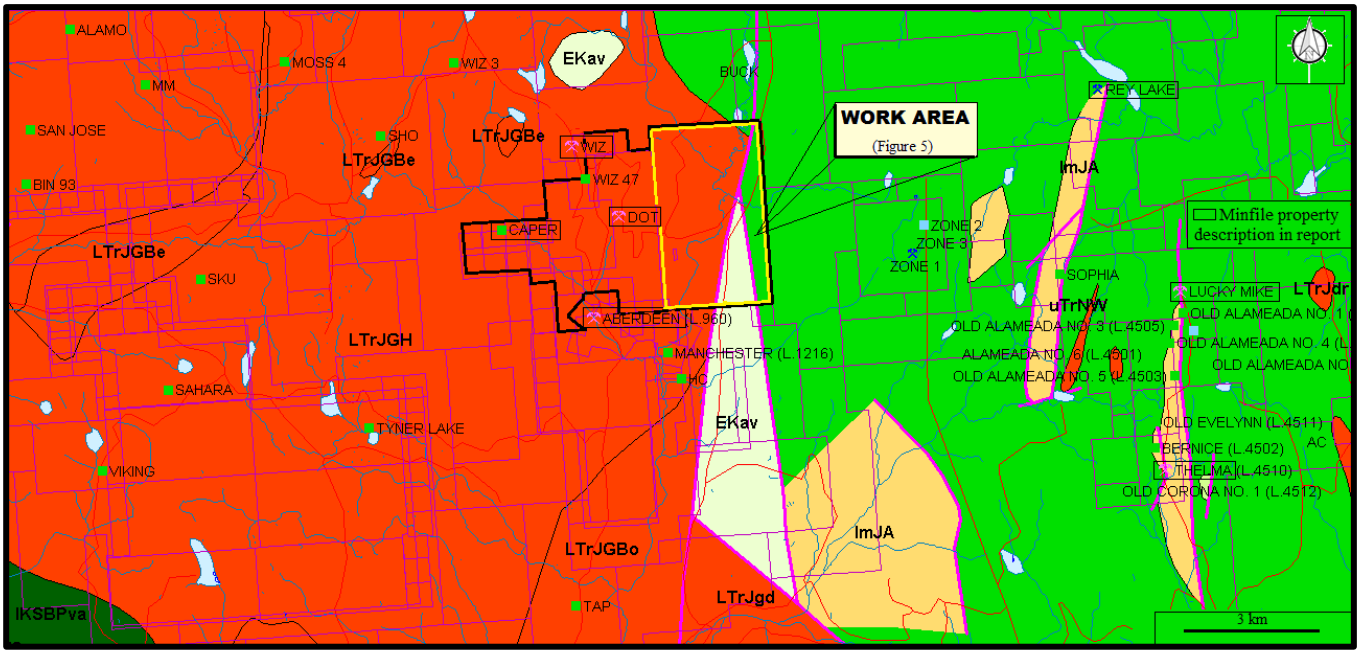
The property is located south of Gypsum Lake near the southeastern border of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The area is underlain by the Highland Valley phase granodiorite, which represents the oldest rocks in the batholith. The bedrock varies from fine-grained quartz monzodiorite (Guichon 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

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 extreme eastern sector 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 which also is a contact with a pie shaped section of undivided volcanic rocks of the Eocene Kamloops Group (EKav) in the lower half of the Property. From the apex of the pie, a southerly trending fault is the contact between the Kamloops volcanics to the west and the Nicola volcanics to the east.

***Geology: Property** (cont'd)*

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

***Geology: Property** (cont'd)*

DOT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE023
Within Tenure 534018

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).

CAPER showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE157
Within Tenure 355389

The Caper showing lies near the southeastern border of the multiphase Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith which intrudes Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The property is underlain by both Guichon and Chataway varieties of the Highland Valley phase of the batholith. The Guichon variety are fine to medium-grained quartz monzodiorites to granodiorites; the younger Chataway variety are medium to coarse-grained granodiorite.

The granodiorite has been highly fractured, brecciated and sheared. Alteration mineralogy consists of chlorite, potassium feldspar, sericite, kaolinite, epidote and silica.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Dot 534017 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 534017 of the Dot 534017 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

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

MINFILE 092ISW012

Twenty-three 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)*

ABERDEEN past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE024
One kilometre west

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.

LUCKY MIKE past producer (Skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE027
Nine kilometres east

Tungsten mineralization is confined to the bimodal skarn with fine to coarse disseminated scheelite. A drill hole intersection across 14.1 metres of skarn mineralization assayed 0.152 per cent tungsten (Assessment Report 18583). Copper mineralization with silver and local zinc values appears to be structurally controlled and located along shallow east dipping fault zones within the skarn and in the footwall epidotized volcanics. The structures are late (post-skarn). They are wider in the skarn than in the volcanics but yield lower copper and silver values than in the volcanics below. Sulphides consist of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Galena and sphalerite are also reported. A diamond-drill hole intersection across 3.6 metres of skarn mineralization assayed 0.18 per cent copper and 38.39 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18583). Tungsten values occur with the copper and silver where the structures cut through the skarn. Tungsten mineralization in the skarn body appears to be early (prograde(?)) while copper, silver, zinc and gold mineralization is late (retrograde(?)) associated with fracturing.

Diamond drilling has tested the skarn for 110 metres strike length and at a variety of elevations 40 to 80 metres below the old surface workings. Based on present and past drilling, indicated reserves of skarn available for tungsten mineralization is less than 90,710 tonnes (Assessment Report 18583).

Geologic reserves at the Lucky Mike skarn copper-tungsten deposit are estimated at 317,485 tonnes grading 0.56 per cent copper, 0.30 per cent WO3 (0.23 per cent W) and 20.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 24600, page iii).

CRAIGMONT producer (Skarn; Fe Skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Thirteen kilometres south-southwest

Semi-continuous ore is found over a strike length of 900 metres and a vertical depth of 600 metres. The five main orebodies are confined to the limy horizon between walls of greywacke and andesite.

Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite occuring as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The body is roughly tabular, trends east and dips near vertically. Minor folding and faulting is present but do not significantly distort the mineralization. Chalcopyrite is associated with, but post-dates the magnetite and commonly encloses the magnetite.

Chalcopyrite is the principal ore mineral and occurs as veins, streaks, patches and coarse disseminations. It was first deposited with magnetite during the development of the actinolite skarn and later with specularite as fracture-fillings and veins.

***Mineralization: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Craigmont** (cont'd)*

Bornite is present in small amounts. Pyrite is confined to areas of heavy garnet alteration. Approximately 20 per cent of the ore (by weight) is comprised of magnetite and hematite and along with actinolite, epidote, grossularite, andradite, pyrite and minor diopside, occur in the skarn. Supergene minerals, native copper and chalcocite occur in a narrow oxidized zone immediately above the orebody. The apparent ore controls are favourable host rock, folding and brecciation of host rock, and proximity to the batholith.

WIZ past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE063
Two kilometres west

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 - Aselo 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.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

DOT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE023
Within Tenure 534018

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.

***Mineralization: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Dot** (cont'd)*

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).

CAPER showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE157
Within Tenure 355389

The main showing is part of a major fault system which strikes 130 degrees and dips 60 to 70 degrees to the southwest. Malachite, chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite occur in highly sheared granodiorite at surface. Drilling in 1980 indicated that the fault zone is barren at depth

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the Structural analysis on Tenure 534017 .A total of 89 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a Rose Diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

Figure 5. **Indicated structures from lineaments on Tenure 534017**

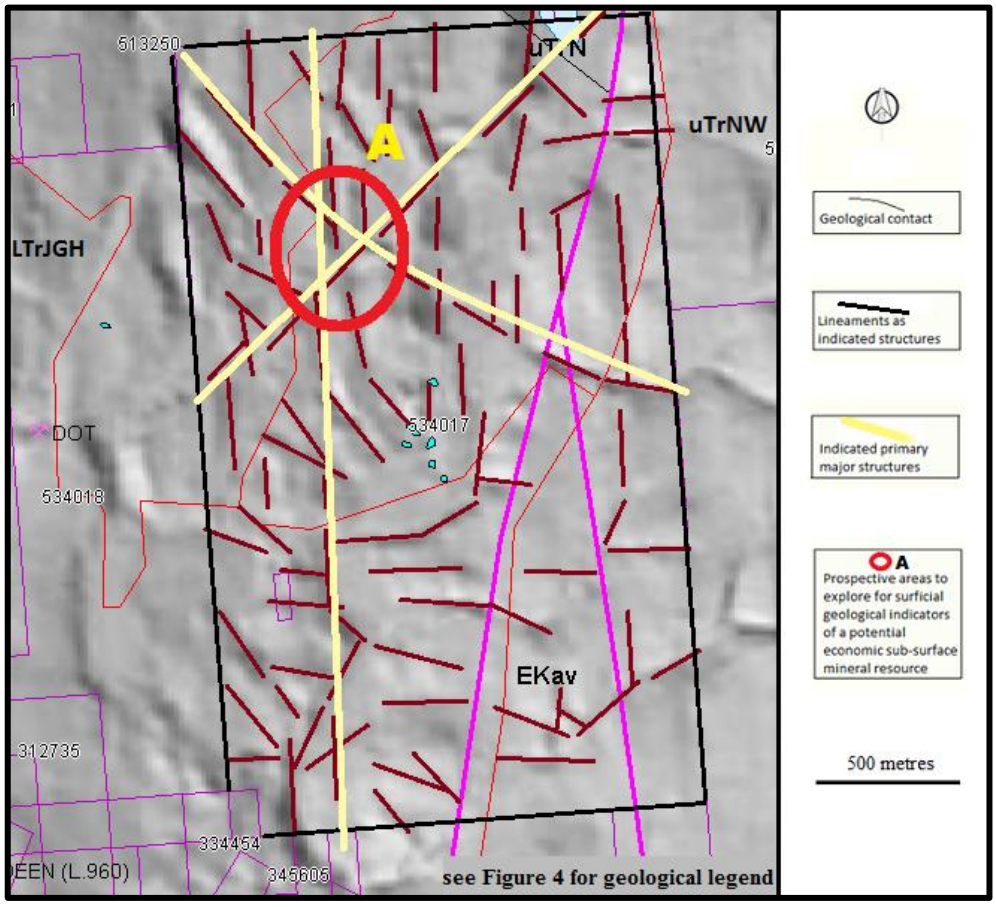
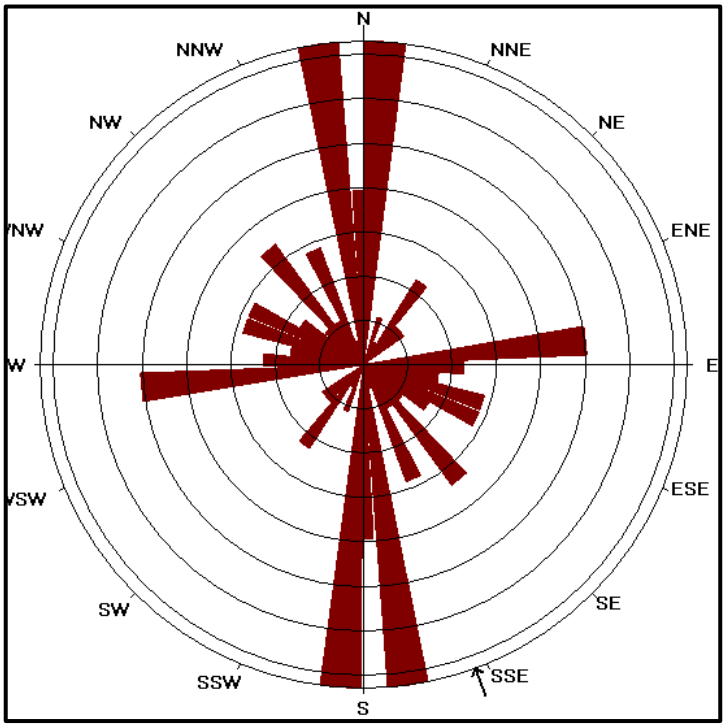


Figure 6. **Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5.**



***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

STATISTICS (for Figure 5)

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 89
Sector angle = 8°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.8 data]
Maximum = 14.6% [13 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 160-340
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±26.9°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

_____

Mean Resultant dir'n = 159.7 - 339.7
Circ.Median = 167.0 - 347.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 35.3°
Circ. Variance = 0.28
Circular Std.Dev. = 46.58°
Circ. Dispersion = 4.74
Circ.Std Error = 0.2308
Circ.Skewness = 2.18
Circ.Kurtosis = -3.28

kappa = 0.55
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 23.73
Mean Resultant length = 0.2666

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.2027; Sbar = -0.1732
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 18.0384; Sbar = -15.4144
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.3259
Mean direction of doubled angles = 004

(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'

Figure 7. **Cross-structural location on Google Earth**

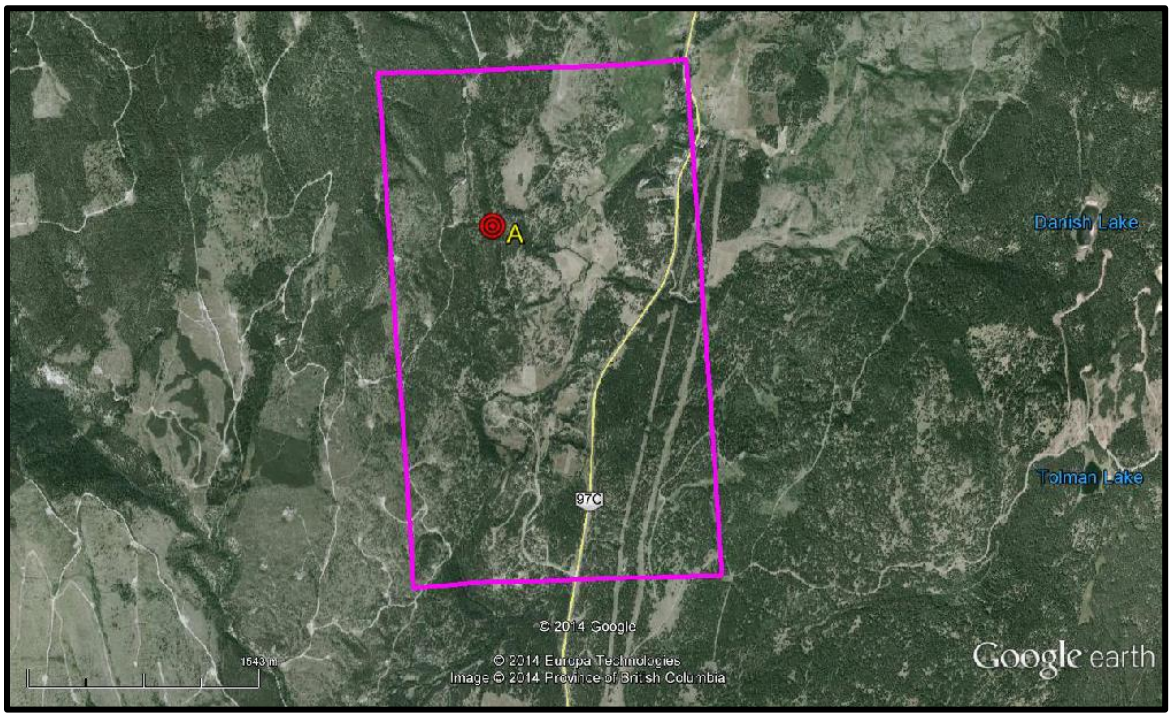


Table II. **Approximate location of Figure 5 & 7cross-structure**

(UTM-NAD 83)

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
Cross-structure			
A	654,570	5,577,275	995

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The Structural analysis on Tenure 534017 of the Dot 534017 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of one large area of a three major fault intersection which would be termed as a "Y" structure. This area, "A" on Figures 5 & 7, is located entirely within the granodioritic rocks of the Guichon Batholith and displays two fault directions common to the general area which are two fault directions integral in the development of the Highland Valley/Lornex mineral deposits.

The third intersecting structure should enhance the mineral controlling Y structure in depth penetration for access of any potentially mineral-bearing hydrothermal reservoir to migrate surficially and for the creation of a fractured zone to accommodate the solution deposition.

The significance of 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 9)* may be attributed to the increased fracture density over a larger area and thus the significant mineral resource.

Other economic mineral deposits where fracture density was attributable to fracture density was at the BRENDA past producer *(Minfile 092HNE047*) where the grade of the orebody was reportedly 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 centre well fractured zone could very well be the intersection of two major structures.

At the Gold Mountain Elk property *(Minfile 092HNE096*) the structural controls to increased gold mineralization are indicated at the intersection of the primary northerly trending Elk structure and the northeasterly trending structures *(Figure 8).* The intersections are obviously the mineral controlling structure to the many mineral zones of the where one gold zone was previously mined.

Thus the cross-structure location delineated in the structural analysis as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be the prime location to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic deep-seated mineralized porphyry system. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to follow-up exploration.

Indicators of other types of mineral deposits are in the seven Minfile mineral properties described herein as copied from the BC Government Minfile records.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization within the Guichon granodioritic intrusive and/or the Nicola volcanics or a combination of both as at the Elk and the Brenda deposits.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

Figure 8. **Elk Mineral Zones showing the indicated localized association to structural intersections of the major north trending Elk or Siwash fault and a subsidiary set of easterly to northeasterly trending faults.**

(Map from Gold Mountain Mining Corporation January 2012 Corporate Presentation)

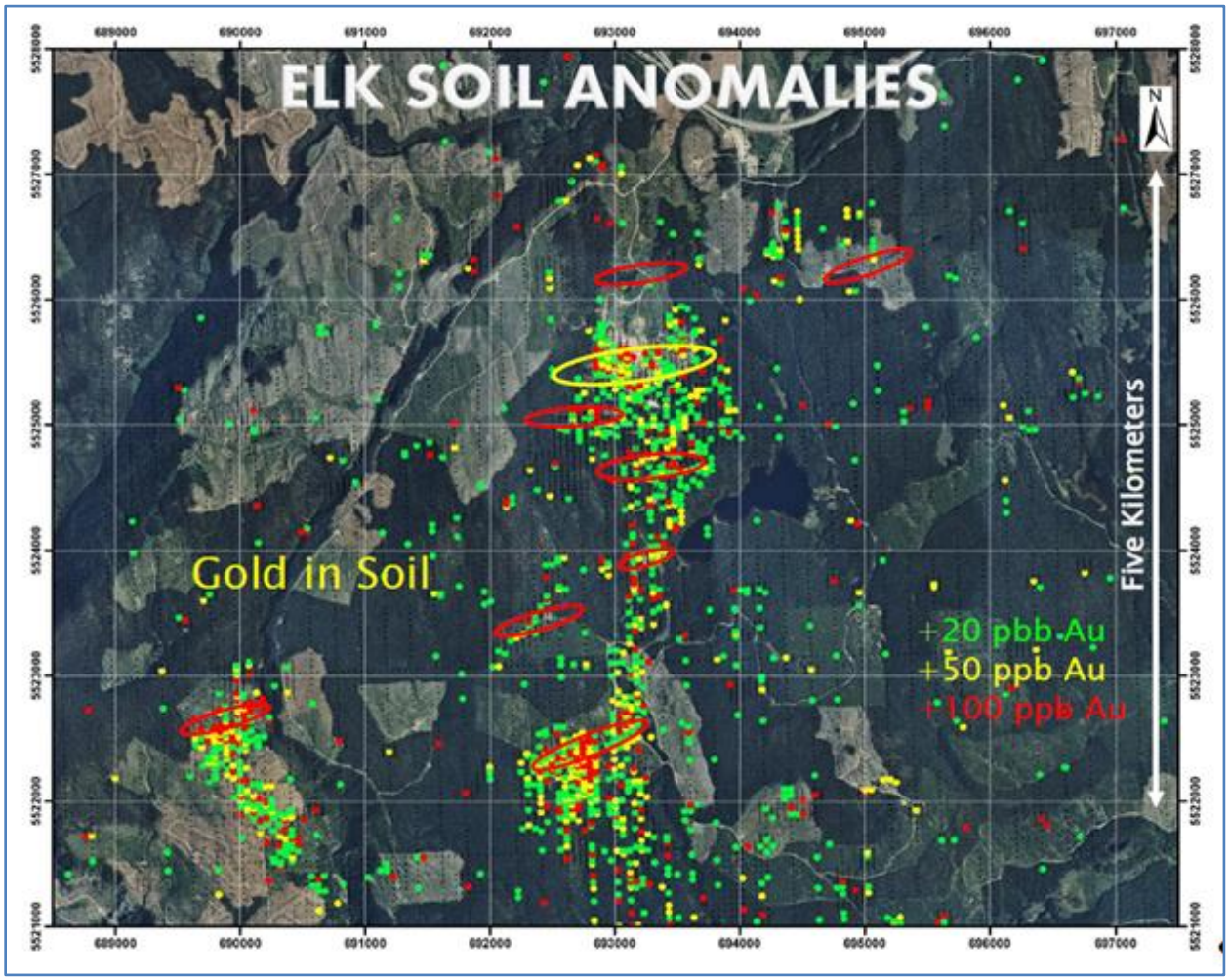
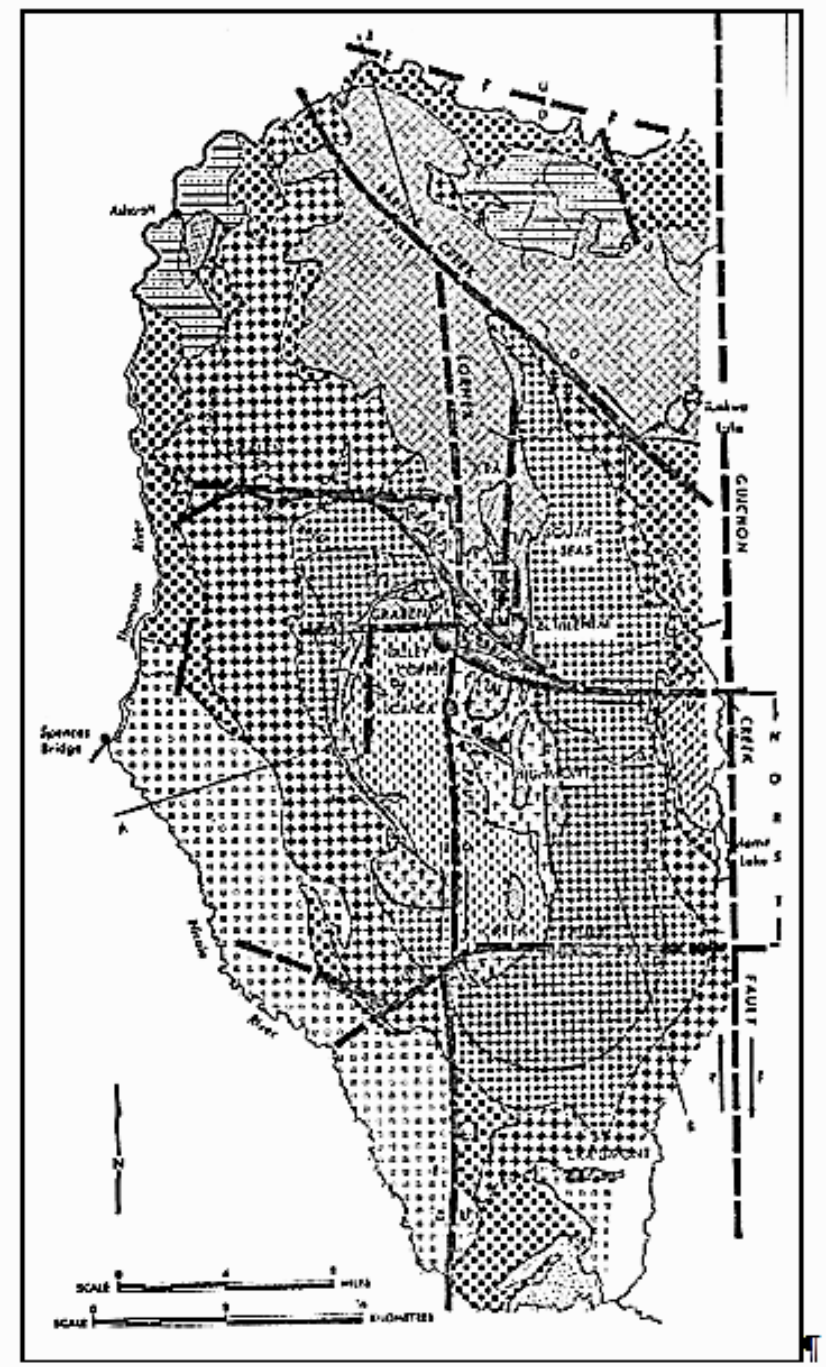


Figure 9. **Tectonic Fabric of the Guichon Creek Batholith.**

(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.***

Gower, S.C. – Recconnaisance Geology and Soil and Rock Geochemistry for John Lipinski. July 1986. ***AR 14,978.***

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER
092ISE023 – DOT
092ISE024 –ABERDEEN
092ISE027 – LUCKY MIKE
092ISE035 – CRAIGMONT
092ISE065 – WIZ
092ISE157 – CAPER

Sanguinetti, M.H. – Geophysical Report on the Chataway-Bethlehem Option for Aselo Industries Ltd (NPL). November 30, 1972. ***AR 04,056***.

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 534017was 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 ----------	3,000.00
	$ 6,500.00

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 Batholith area.

5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.