

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: \$ 7,400.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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Date: 2015.05.27 22:29:29 -07'00'

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5494500 March 15, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Promotory Hills

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 969309

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE041 092ISE042 092ISE137 092ISE144

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092I.015 092I.016

LATITUDE: 50 ° 09 ' 36.76 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 54 ' 38.82 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Dot Resources Ltd.

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street S.E.

Calgary, AB T2G 4X7

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

1) Dot Resources Ltd.

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):

Centrally, a Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granodioritic intrusive is bordered on the east by Eocene Princeton Group volcanic rocks and to the west by the Upper Triassic Western Volcanic Facies of volcanic rocks. A regional north-northwesterly structure trends centrally through the intrusive. On Tenure 969309, northerly, northeasterly, and northwesterly trending structures occur creating three cross-structural locations. The PL showing is of a highly sheared zone with a stockwork of copper sulphides.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 2128,3889, 5771, 34901

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	517 hectares	969309	\$ 7,400.00
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:	\$ 7,400.00

DOT RESOURCES LTD.

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5494500)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 969309

of the six claim

Prom 969309 Claim Group

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34901

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092I.015/.016

Work done from February 16 to February 19, 2014

Centre of Work

5,558,533N 649,230E

Zone 10U (NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

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

Amended Report Submitted

May 27, 2015

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SUMMARY

The six claim Prom 969309 claim group, covering an area of 2711 hectares, is located 185 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, nine kilometres northeast of Merritt, and four kilometres south of the formerly productive Craigmont Mine.

The Craigmont skarn copper deposit 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.

At the Craigmont mineral deposit, chalcopyrite is the principal ore mineral and occurs as veins, streaks, patches and coarse disseminations. Mineralization occurs as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The apparent ore controls are favourable host rock, folding and brecciation of host rock, and proximity to the batholith.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, Tenure 969309, the subject of the structural analysis, is underlain by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic to granodioritic rocks in contact with a capping of Eocene andesitic rocks of the Princeton Group. The volcanic capping is indicated to cover an intrusive/Nicola volcanic contact; an ideal geological environment for a Craigmont type skarn deposit; with the necessary structures, carbonate composition of the Nicola rocks, and the required mineralizing fluids.

The structural analysis on Tenure 969309 of the Prom 969309 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of three cross-structural areas that are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential mineral resource. Of the three cross-structures, two are indicated within the Eocene volcanic capping and one in the dioritic intrusive proximal to the volcanics.

The significance of the cross-structures is in the increased structural activity resulting in a relatively substantial increase of fractures for the transport of any mineralized sub surface hydrothermal minerals under pressure to reach the surface and imprint the mineral indicators thereon. These geological indicators may be revealed as minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

Examples of the possible geological indicators are described in the nine Minfile property descriptions copied herein from the Minfile government records. These descriptions relate to geological signatures at a productive mine or to mineral showings which may reflect locations of minimal structural activity whereas areas of intense structural activity with brecciation should be sought for definitive geological signatures of a potential mineral resource to depth. These surficial indicators in addition to analytical results could provide more definitive indications to locations of primary explorative targets and methods of exploration.

Thus, the three structural intersections as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be the prime areas to explore for surficial indicators of potentially economically potential sub-surface mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

In February 2014 a structural analysis was completed on Tenure 969309 of the six claim Prom 969309 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 969309 or other claims of the Prom 969309 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.015/.016 of the Nicola Mining Division, 185 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, nine kilometres northeast of Merritt, and four kilometres south of the formerly productive Craigmont Mine. The centre of the work area is at 5,558,533N 649,230E (NAD 83)

Description

The Property is comprised of six claims covering an area of 2711.8598 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. Tenures of the Prom 969309 Claim Group
(from MtOnline)

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
969309	Mineral	PROMOTORY HILLS	20150110	517.5311
969329	Mineral	PROMOTORY HILLS 2	20150110	517.5339
975700	Mineral	PROMOTORY HILLS 2	20150110	517.4131
975701	Mineral	PROMOTORY HILLS 4	20150110	517.5547
975703	Mineral	PROMOTORY HILLS SOUTH	20150110	124.2412
982982	Mineral	PROMOTORY HILLS	20150110	517.5858

Total Area: 2711.8598 ha

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5494500.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property from Merritt is westward for nine kilometres via Highway 8 to the eastern boundary of Tenure 975700 of the Prom 969309 Claim Group.

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 is a resource centre for employees of the world-class producing Highland Valley Copper Mine some 25 kilometres north of the Prom 969309 Claim Group.

Kamloops, 72 kilometres northeast, 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.

Physiography

Tenure 969309 covers gentle to moderate slopes of clear-cut and selectively logged areas. Relief on the claim is in the order of 498 metres with elevations ranging from 582 metres in the southeast corner to 1,073 metres along the eastern portion of the northern border.

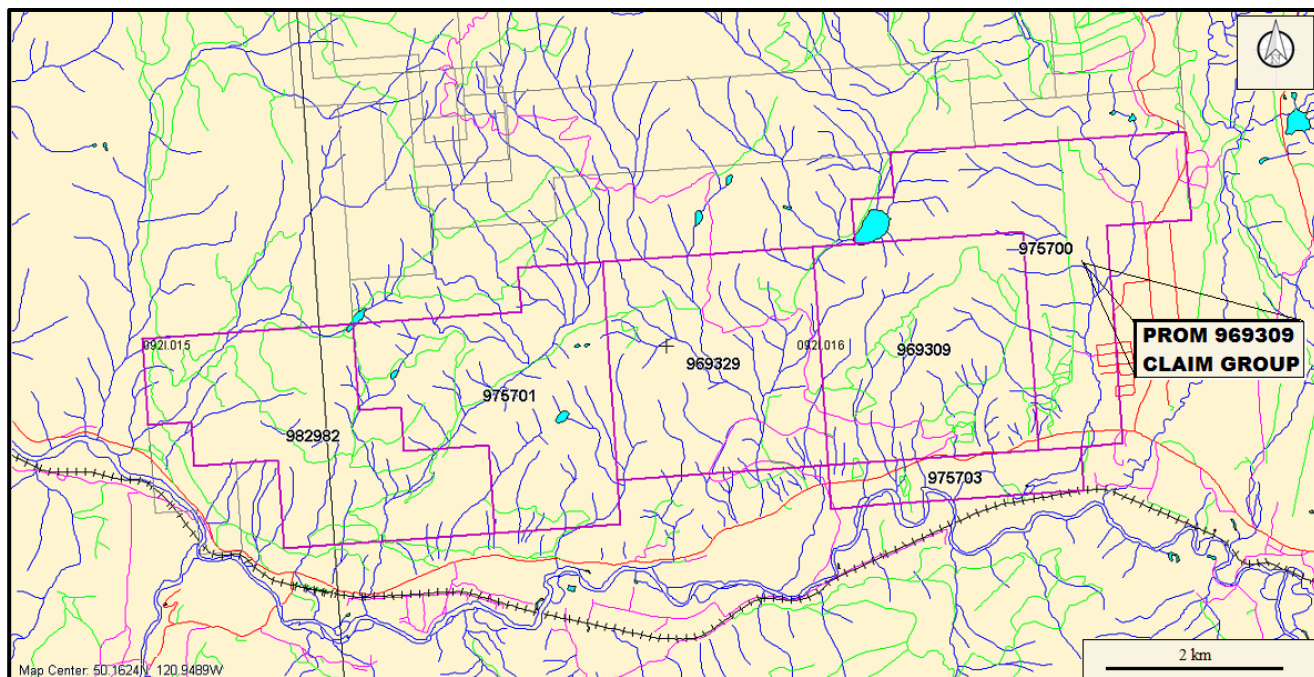
WATER & POWER

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.

Figure 2. Claims Location
(From MapPlace & Google)



Figure 3. Claim Map



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Prom 969309 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 969309 of the Prom 969309 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Four kilometres north

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.

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.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

In 2013 an ELF survey was completed on a localized area of the Prom 969309 Claim Group. The results of the survey were reported by Wyllie (2013) as:

"... geological, geochemical and geophysical investigations to date on the Promontory Hills Property indicate that widespread copper mineralisation is present. This is in addition to past production in the area from the Craigmont Mine. Work to date supports the following conclusions:

- 1. Copper-iron skarn mineralisation, resulting from the multiple phase intrusion of the nearby Guichon reek Batholith, is present throughout the area.*
- 2. The Promontory Hills Property is host to geochemical and geophysical anomalies related to a large-scale copper mineralisation event that locally produced Cu-Fe skarn deposits in host limestones and calcareous volcanics of the Nicola Group.*
- 3. ELF surveys have delineated conductor anomalies in the area which includes the past producing Craigmont mine. A magnitude change in tipper for mid-range frequencies show a general change in magnitude to high levels in the southeast, with lower magnitudes reported to the northeast. This is indicative of a major lithological change, likely resulting from the contrast between phases of the Guichon Creek Batholith and host sediments of the Nicola Group.*
- 4. Further geophysical (ELF and IP) surveying, geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping and prospecting is needed to better define zones of copper skarn mineralisation on the property and advance them to the drill testing stage."*

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.

Geology: Regional (cont'd)

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 Prom 969309 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 969309 of the Prom 969309 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Four kilometres north

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. 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.

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

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.

ARH showing (Cu skarn)

MINFILE 092ISE040

One kilometre north

The Arh showing is situated on the south limb of the major fold near the intrusive contact of Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks and the Coyle stock. The main rock types are massive to porphyritic andesitic flows and intermediate tuffs with some mixed quartzofeldspathic rocks, greywacke, argillite and limestone. The Nicola Group rocks are hornfelsed in the contact zone. The Coyle stock is diorite to quartz monzonite and is believed to be related to late stage Nicola Group volcanism.

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

MINFILE 092ISE043

Six kilometres east-northeast

The property lies near the intrusive contact of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith with the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Locally, quartz monzonite similar to Guichon Creek intrusive rocks intrudes Nicola Group greenstone and andesite.

COULTEE showing (Bentonite)

MINFILE 092ISE116

Four kilometres northeast

Old bulldozer cuts and trenches expose a 3 to 5 metre thick bentonitic clay and siltstone bed lying between sequences of interbedded sandstone, siltstone and shale of the Middle Eocene Coldwater Formation (Princeton Group).

BETTY LOU showing (Cu skarn)

MINFILE 092ISE173

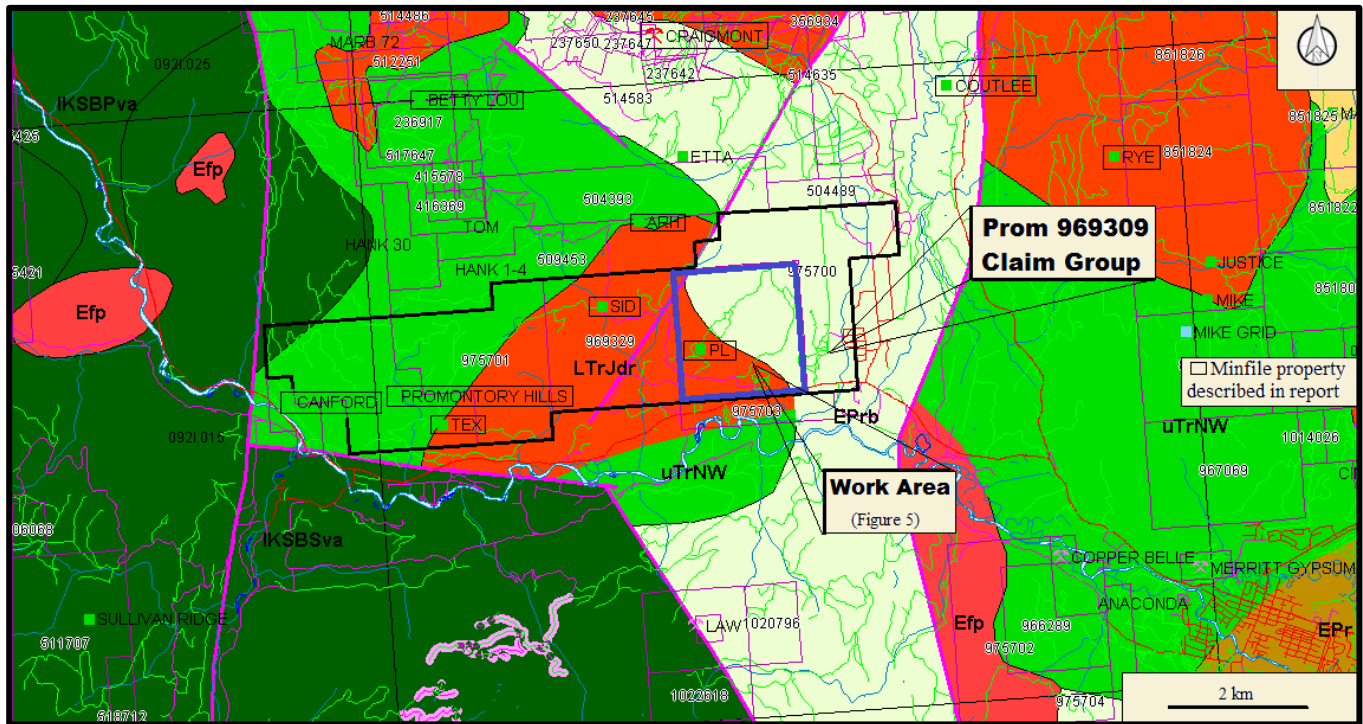
Six kilometres northwest

Rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group exposed on Promontory Hills are intruded by the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith to the north and the Coyle stock to the south, and are unconformably overlain by the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group to the west and the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group to the east. A large, slightly overturned subisoclinal anticline plunges gently northeast. Inferred faults have north-northwest and northeast trends. The Betty Lou showing is situated on the northern limb of the major fold and is underlain primarily by pyritic altered greywacke, siliceous limestone, argillite and volcanoclastic rocks. The sedimentary unit is overlain by andesitic fragmental rocks. A quartz feldspar porphyry unit is believed to be Upper Triassic in age. Near the northwest boundary of the property the Nicola Group rocks are intruded by Guichon Creek hornblende diorite with considerable accessory magnetite. Several types of alteration are present. The greywacke exhibits hornfelsing and biotite alteration and carries minor disseminated pyrite. Limestone grades to complete recrystallization within 1000 metres of the Guichon Creek batholith contact. Patches of garnet-epidote skarn occur in the volcanics. Hematite and malachite also occur. Development of actinolite-magnetite skarn similar to that at the Craigmont mine (092ISE035) is also evident.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, Tenure 969309, the subject of the structural analysis, is underlain by the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic to granodioritic rocks in contact with a capping of Eocene andesitic rocks of the Princeton Group. The volcanic capping is indicated to cover an intrusive/Nicola volcanic contact; an ideal geological environment for a Craigmont type skarn deposit with the necessary structures, carbonate composition of the Nicola rocks, and the required mineralizing fluids.

Figure 4. Geology, Claim, Index, & Minfile



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Eocene

EPr

Princeton Group

Undivided volcanic rocks

EPrb

Princeton Group

Andesitic volcanic rocks

Efp

Unnamed feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks

Late Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

ImJA

Ashcroft Formation

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic-Nicola Group

uTrNW

Western Volcanic Facies
undivided volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH

LTrJGBo – Border Phase

quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

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

MINFILE 092ISE041

Within Tenure 982982

The property is underlain by volcanoclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group intruded to the south by the Coyle quartz diorite stock and to the north by the Guichon Creek granodiorite batholith, both Lower Jurassic age. On the Tex property, massive green tuffs have been subdivided into limy, vitric, fissile or silicified units. Discontinuous beds of greywacke and limy sediments are interbedded with the tuff horizons. Strikes swing from north to northeast and dips are moderate. The Nicola Group sequence is intruded by a dyke which is classified as quartz porphyry although distinct variations in mineralogy, grain size and schistosity are evident. It is slightly chloritized and pyritic, and hosts scattered carbonate stringers which are less than 3 centimetres wide and consist mainly of calcite, with up to 20 per cent siderite locally. Intrusion of the dyke is apparently associated with folding and faulting. Chlorite and pyrite are widespread. A 15 metre wide zone of intense propylitization (chlorite, epidote, calcite) occurs along the contact of the quartz porphyry and the Nicola Group rocks. The tuff and greywacke units have been silicified in scattered patches. Minor hematite and limonite are also evident.

PL showing (Stockwork)

MINFILE 092ISE042

Within Tenure 969309

The property lies near the southeast perimeter of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith which intrudes Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. To the east, Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group volcanic flow rocks unconformably overlie the Nicola Group. The PL property is underlain by quartz diorite mapped as the pre-Guichon Coyle stock (Map 30). Approximately 1000 metres to the north it intrudes mixed volcanic and sedimentary Nicola Group rocks. The stock is cut by dykes and by oxidized north and northwest trending faults.

SID showing (Disseminated copper)

MINFILE 092ISE137

Within Tenure 969329

Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks exposed on Promontory Hills are intruded by the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith to the north and the Coyle stock to the south, and are unconformably overlain by Cretaceous Spences Bridge and Kingsvale groups to the west and east respectively. The Nicola Group rocks comprise a large, slightly overturned subisoclinal anticline which plunges gently northeast. Several faults strike northwest. Copper mineralization occurs at the contact of the Nicola Group volcanics and the granitic Coyle stock. The Nicola Group rocks are northeast trending, dark green to black tuffaceous and fragmental andesites which are moderately chloritized and epidotized. The Coyle stock is a pink leucocratic granite with less than five per cent (by volume) chloritized hornblende, biotite and disseminated magnetite. Feldspar porphyry, diorite and quartz diorite are marginal intrusive phases. Quartz and carbonate veining with associated specularite is characteristic of the Coyle stock and are believed to be related to late-stage Nicola Group volcanism.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**PROMONTORY HILLS** showing (Limestone)

MINFILE 092ISE144

Within Tenure 982982

Several limestone lenses of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group are exposed on the south slope of Promontory Hills. The lowest lens forms the top of a steep bluff 335 metres above Highway 8. Siliceous dark grey limestone veined with white calcite is exposed across 21 metres for 61 metres along a strike of 040 degrees.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Prom 969309 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to Tenure 969309 of the Prom 969309 Claim Group which is the subject of the Structural Analysis.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Four kilometres north

Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopryrite and occur 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. Chalcopryrite is associated with, but post-dates the magnetite and commonly encloses the magnetite.

Chalcopryrite 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. 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.

ARH showing (Cu skarn)

MINFILE 092ISE040

One kilometre north

At the contact of limestone and Nicola Group volcanic rocks, small patches of garnet skarn host chalcopryrite and hematite mineralization. Disseminated magnetite and pyrite are also present.

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

MINFILE 092ISE043

Six kilometres east-northeast

Both the plutonic and volcanic rocks are fractured and mineralized with magnetite, pyrite, hematite, chalcopryrite, bornite, malachite and azurite.

COULTEE showing (Bentonite)

MINFILE 092ISE116

Four kilometres northeast

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

Sample C86-410A from this location yielded the following exchangeable cation analyses and cation exchange capacity (CEC) in milliequivalents per 100 grams: magnesium 9.4; calcium 19.4; potassium 2.1 and sodium 15.0 with CEC 47.6. Sample C86-410E comes from a roadcut above the highway and yielded magnesium 9.2; calcium 12.5; potassium 1.8 and sodium 9.7 with CEC 32.1 (Fieldwork 1986).

BETTY LOU showing (Cu skarn)

MINFILE 092ISE173

Six kilometres northwest

Ore controls are the limestone host rock, fold structures and proximity to the batholith. Minor copper mineralization (chalcopyrite) occurs in the skarn zones and disseminated in the country rock. A small occurrence of galena and sphalerite also occurs at the top of Promontory Hills.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the significant mineral MINFILE reported showing on the Prom 969309 Claim Group is reported as follows.

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

MINFILE 092ISE041

Within Tenure 982982

Low grade copper mineralization occurs in a zone 300 metres in length along a sericitized shear zone striking north-northeast and dipping steeply west. Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as veinlets and disseminations in carbonate veins and less commonly in limy country rock.

PL showing (Stockwork)

MINFILE 092ISE042

Within Tenure 969309

A highly sheared zone is iron and copper stained. Copper sulphides and magnetite are evident.

SID showing (Disseminated copper)

MINFILE 092ISE137

Within Tenure 969329

The contact of the Nicola Group and the Coyle stock is chilled with fine-grained rhyolite dykes present. Tuffs and fragmental rocks are hornfelsed and silicified to quartzofeldspathic hornfels, gneisses and chlorite or sericite schists. This unit is mineralized with specularite, chalcopyrite and minor amounts of pyrite, bornite and malachite. Specks of tourmaline are also evident.

PROMONTORY HILLS showing (Limestone)

MINFILE 092ISE144

Within Tenure 982982

A sample taken across the width of the exposure analyzed 0.92 per cent Fe₂O₃, 0.107 per cent MnO, 1.06 per cent MgO, 45.92 per cent CaO, 0.042 per cent P₂O₅, 0.04 per cent S, 36.85 per cent Ig. Loss, 0.08 per cent H₂O, 2.84 per cent R₂O₃ and 13.32 per cent Insol. (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1958). A second lens is found 91 metres higher up the hill, a third lens 152 metres higher and a fourth lens 91 metres above the third. All lenses form bare northeast trending mounds on flat terraces that break the general slope of the hill.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the Structural analysis on Tenure 969309 .A total of 85 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 969309

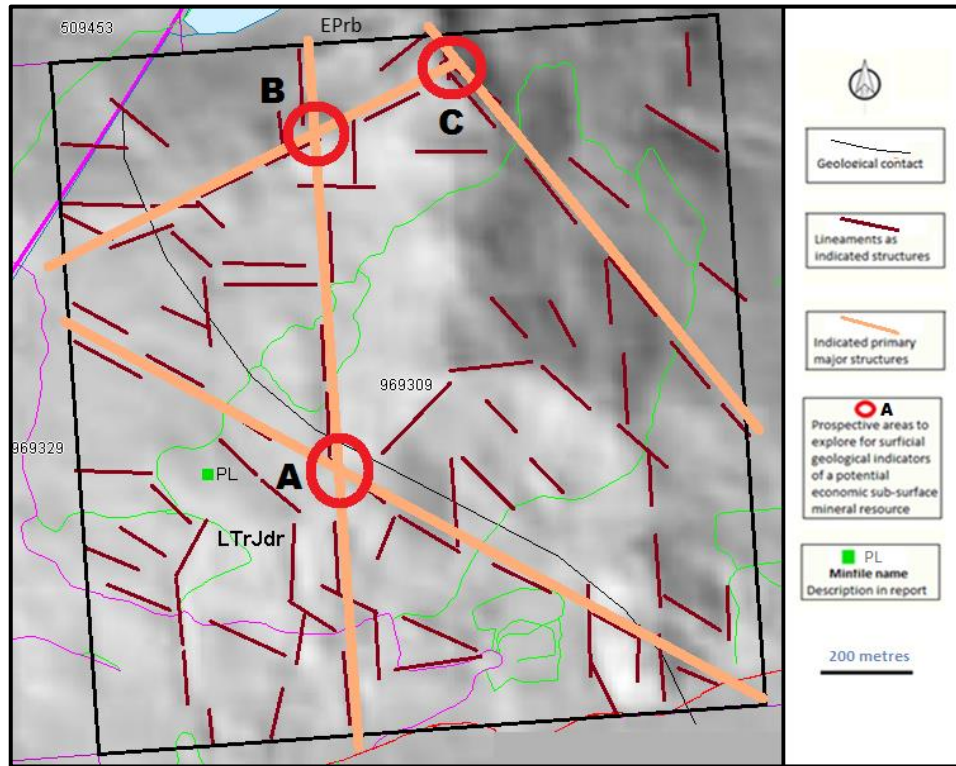


Figure 6. Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5.

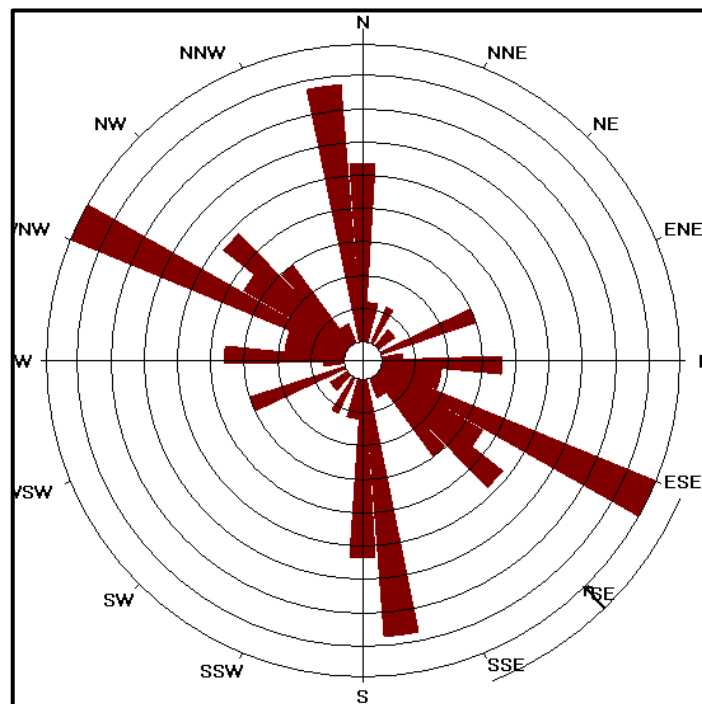


Table II. Approximate location of Figure 5 & 7 cross-structure & Minfile
(UTM-NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	648,966	5,558,338	859
B	648,908	5,559,363	900
C	649,460	5,559.607	1,062
Minfile			
PL	648,553	5,558,275	825

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The structural analysis on Tenure 969309 of the Prom 969309 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of three cross-structural areas that are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential mineral resource.

The significance of the cross-structures is in the increased structural activity resulting in a relatively substantial increase of fractures for the transport of any mineralized sub surface hydrothermal minerals under pressure to reach the surface and imprint the mineral indicators thereon. These geological indicators may be revealed as minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

Examples of the possible geological indicators are described in the nine Minfile property descriptions copied herein from the Minfile government records. These descriptions relate to geological signatures at a productive mine or to mineral showings which may reflect locations of minimal structural activity whereas areas of intense structural activity with brecciation should be sought for definitive geological signatures of a potential mineral resource to depth. These surficial indicators in addition to analytical results could provide more definitive indications to locations of primary explorative targets and methods of exploration.

Thus, the three structural intersections as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be the prime areas to explore for surficial indicators of potentially economically potential sub-surface mineralization.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Bergey, W.R. – Report on the Exploration Potential of the Highland Valley Property for Moag Copper Gold Resources Inc. January 10, 2014.

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

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

McMillan, W.J., Osatenko, M.J. – Guichon Creek Batholith and Mineral Deposits. Geological Association of Canada. Society of Economic Geologists. Joint Annual Meeting, 1977. British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources.

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISE035 – CRAIGMONT.

092ISE040 – ARH

092ISE041 – TEX

092ISE042 – PL

092ISE043 – RYE

092ISE116 – COULTREE.

092ISE137 – SID

092ISE144 – PROMONTORY HILLS

092ISE173 – BETTY LOU

Robinson, J.R. – Technical Report on a Diamond Drill Program and Mineral Resource Estimate for Dot Resources Ltd's Dot Property. November 30th, 2010.

Sookchoff, 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.

Trenholme, L.S. – Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Tolman Lake Property for C.D.R. Resources Inc. May 14, 1980. AR 8,036.

Wyllie, R. – Assessment Report – Promontory Hills Property for Dot Resources Ltd. May 15, 2013. AR 34,052.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The structural analysis of Tenure 969309 was carried out from February 16, 2014 to February 19, 2014 to the value as follows.

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng; 3.5 days @ \$1,000.00 -----	\$ 3,500.00
Maps -----	500.00
Report -----	<u>3,500.00</u>
	\$ 7,500.00

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.

