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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: $7,200.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Digitally signed by Laurence Sookochoff
DN: cn=Laurence Sookochoff, o, ou, email=lsookochoff@yahoo.ca, c=CA
Date: 2015.06.20 21:26:34 -07'00'

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5494502 March 15, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Copper Belle

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 975702 975704

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE050 092ISE121

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092I.006 092I.016

LATITUDE: 50 ° 06 ' 32.4 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 50 ' 53.95 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Dot Resources Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street S.E.
Calgary, AB V4V 2R1

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

1) Dot Resources Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in contact with an Eocene feldspar porphyry. Eocene Princeton Group of volcanic rocks. At the Copper Belle quartz and calcite with copper minerals occur as discontinuous lenses 7 to 60 cm wide 1 to 9 metres wide. Fracture zones strike from 330 to 80 degrees. Three cross-structures are formed from northwesterly and northeasterly trending major structures.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 736, 9088

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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	745 hectares	975702, 966289	$ 7,200.00
Photo interpretation			
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:	$ 7,200.00

DOT RESOURCES LTD.

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5494502)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 975702 & 966289

of the five claim

Belle 975702 Claim Group

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092I.006/.016

Work done from January 12 to January 15, 2014

Centre of Work

5,552,967N 653,8490E

10 (NAD 83)

AUTHOR & CONSULTANT

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Amended Report Submitted

June 20, 2015

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SUMMARY

The five claim Belle 975702 claim group, covering an area of 1098 hectares is located 185 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, three kilometres west 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.

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, the Belle 975702 Claim Group is underlain predominantly by the Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in a northerly and northwesterly contact (influenced by major structures) with an unnamed feldspar porphyry intrusive in the west and with a westerly trending contact of a capping of Eocene andesitic rocks of the Princeton Group in the south.

With the necessary structures, carbonate composition of the Nicola rocks, and the required mineralizing fluids the intrusive/Nicola volcanic contact is an ideal geological environment for a Craigmont type skarn deposit;

The structural analysis on Tenure 975702 & 966289 of the Belle 975702 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of three cross-structural locations A, B, & C, resultant from major structures indicated from lineaments trending northeast and northwest. The directional major structures are indicated in the directional flow of the Nicola River as shown in Figure 5

Structural location area "B", approximately 500 metres south of the Anaconda mineral workings, covers ground of former exploration where encouraging surficial indicators were revealed *(Figure 8)* to a potential mineral resource at depth. The reported indicators include northeasterly (050/90) trending structures correlating with the northeast trending major delineated structure "BC" *(Figure 5),* with 84 ppm copper in a sample of strongly bleached pyritic felsite dyke, and with 5-10% disseminated and stockwork pyrite with gypsum in late brittle fractures in wall rock *(AR 25,880 Sample 131278).* The pyrite in the late brittle fractures is perhaps the most encouraging in that the pyrite may be an indication of the peripheral zone to a porphyry mineral resource.

Examples of the possible geological indicators are described in the seven 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.

INTRODUCTION

In January 2014 a structural analysis was completed on Tenures 975702 & 966289 of the five claim Belle 975702 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 Tenures 975702 & 966289 or other claims of the Belle 975702 Claim Group.

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, three kilometres west of Merritt, and eleven kilometres south-southeast of the formerly productive Craigmont Mine. The centre of the work area is at 5,552,967N 653,849E (NAD 83)

Description

The Property is comprised of five contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 1098.3 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. **Tenures of the Belle 975702 Claim Group**
(from MtOnline)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
734722	Mineral	COPPER BELLE	20150930	20.7172
852610	Mineral	ANACONDA	20150930	82.8796
966289	Mineral	ANACONDA 2	20150930	248.6616
975702	Mineral	COPPER BELLE SOUTH	20150930	497.3543
975704	Mineral	COPPER BELLW WEST	20150930	248.73

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5494502.

Figure 2. **Claims Location**

(From MapPlace & Google)

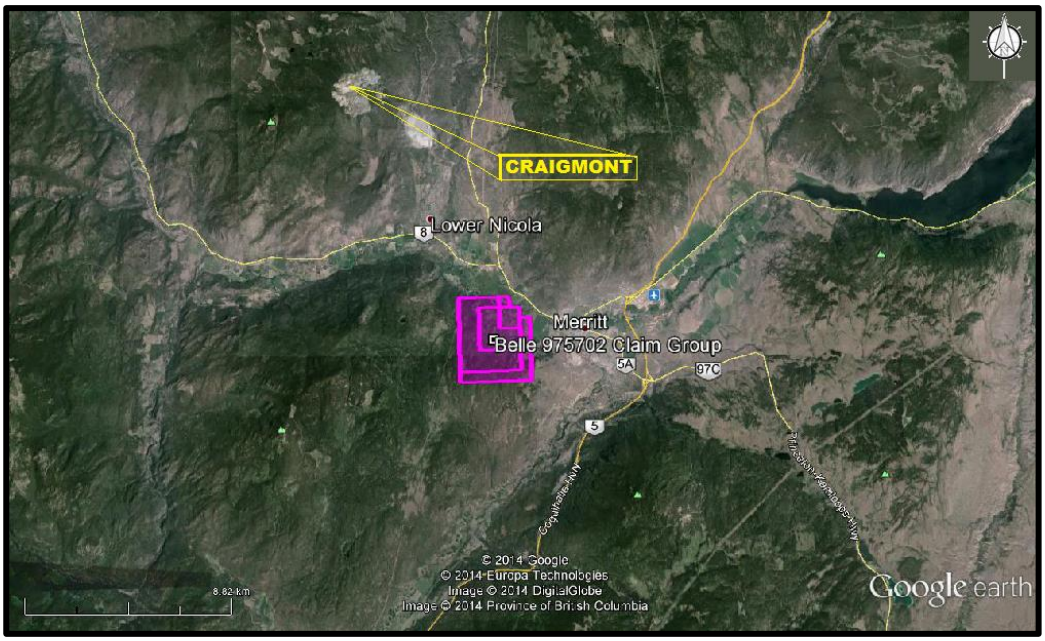
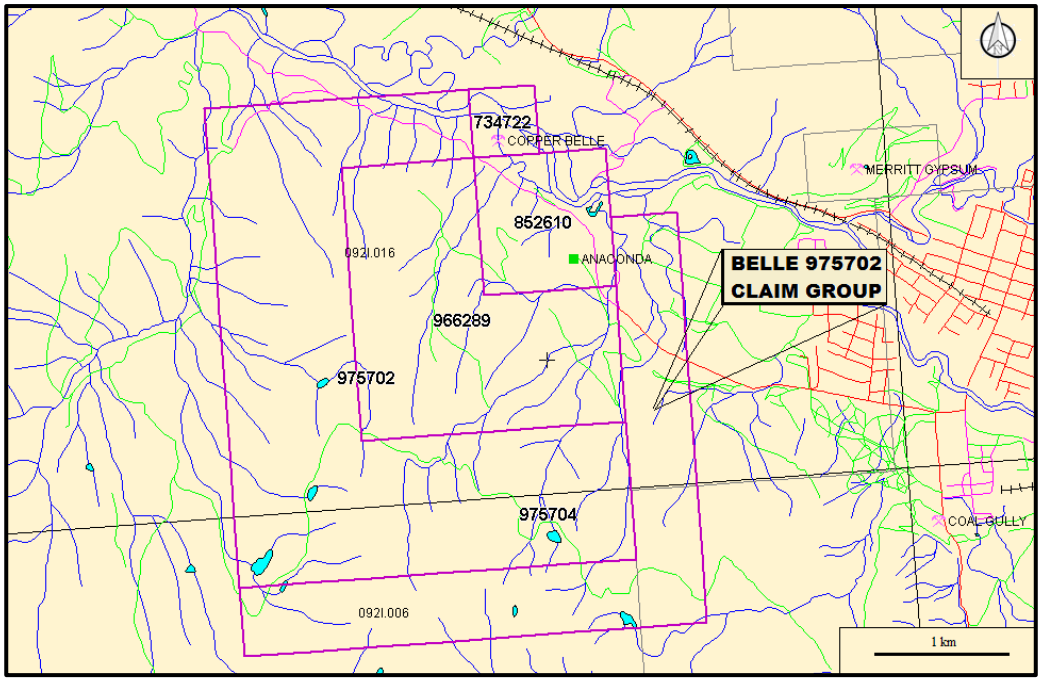


Figure 3. **Claims Map**



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property from Merritt is for one kilometre south along Voight Street to Lindsay Creek road where a right turn and 2.7 kilometre distance leads to the southeastern corner of the Belle 975702 Claim Group.

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 is a resource centre for employees of the world-class producing Highland Valley Copper Mine some 43 kilometres north of the Belle 975702 Claim Group.

Kamloops, 73 kilometres north-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

The Property covers gentle to moderate forested slopes. Relief on the claim is in the order of 564 metres with elevations ranging from 582 metres in the Nicola River valley at the mid northern border to 1,146 metres along the western portion of the southern 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.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Belle 975702 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Belle 975702 Claim Group

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Eleven kilometres north-northwest

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.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Craigmont *(cont'd)*

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.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Six kilometres east-southeast

Early trenches and an adit developed this showing

CINDERELLA showing (Vein, Stockwork)
MINFILE 092ISE168
Four kilometres east-northeast

The ruins of an old pot kiln lie near the base of the exposure. Near the top of this exposure are old pits and trenches.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

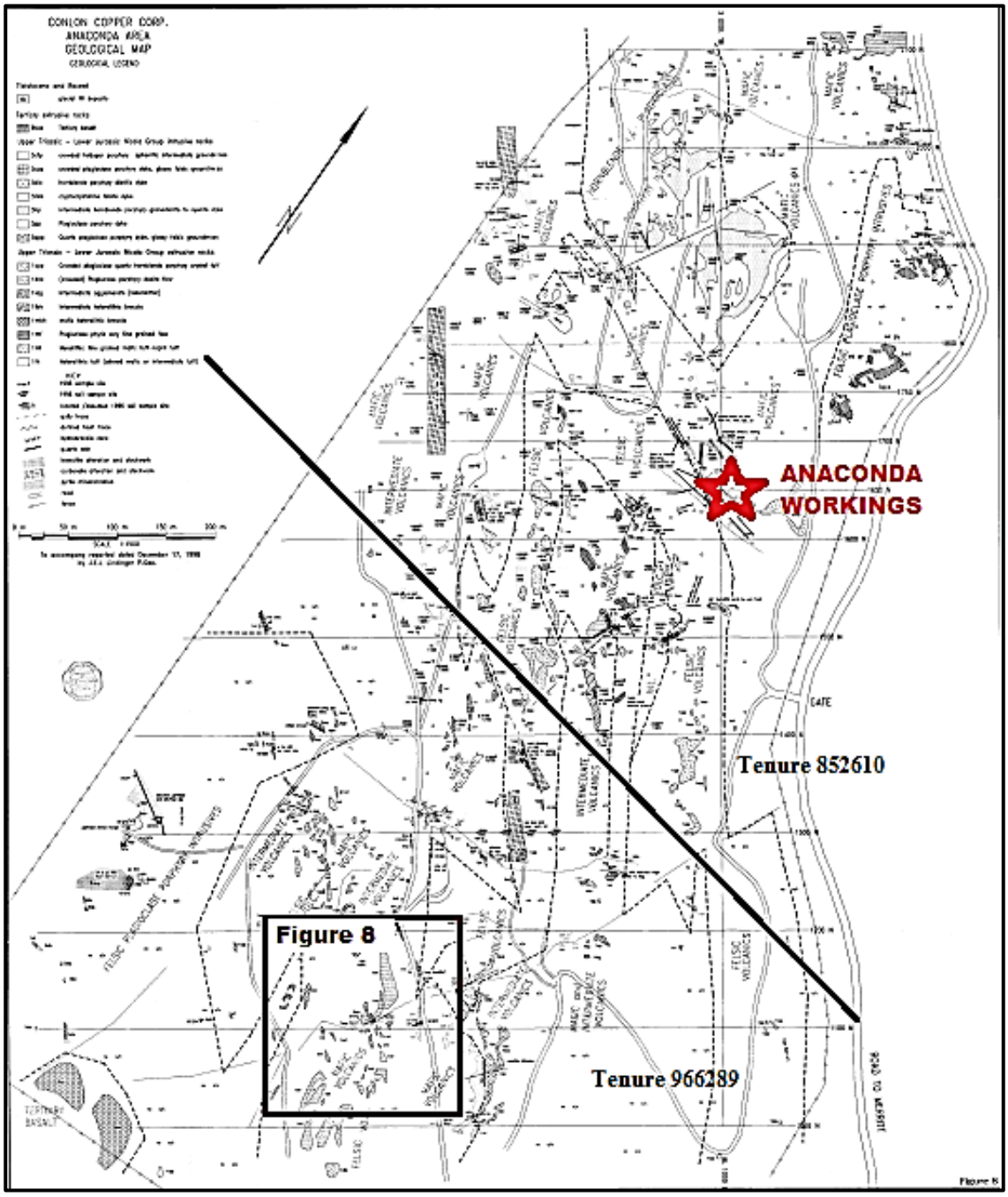
1999 – Canlon Copper Corporation completed a geological mapping program on ground now covered by the northwest portion of the Belle 975702 Claim Group which includes the Anaconda Minfile property (Figure 3a).

The results of the geological survey as reported by Wells (1999) were in part that;

…"The Anaconda area features structurally controlled (and predominantly) subvertical easterly trending and flat lying quartz-carbonate-specular hematite veins. These are often brecciated and contain variable amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The main vein in the Anaconda area has returned gold (up to 1 g/t) copper and silver values; other nearby veins have copper and silver with generally very low gold."

History: Property (cont'd)

Figure 3a. **1999 Geological Survey**
(Figure 8 from AR 25,880, Wells 1999)



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.

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

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

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

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

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

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Belle 975702 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Belle 975702 Claim Group.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Eleven kilometres north-northwest

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.

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

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

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.

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.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Six kilometres east-southeast

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group is comprised of a northeast trending sequence of calc-alkaline flows grading upward into pyroclastics, epiclastic sediments and limestone. The property is underlain primarily by andesitic, dacitic and to a lesser extent, rhyolitic flows and breccia. Flow rocks vary from massive to porphyritic and/or amygdaloidal. They are cut by intermediate to felsic intrusions and intercalated with limestone, volcanic sandstone and tuff. The carbonate unit is comprised of light grey massive limestone lenses and bands parallel to primary bedding. Its contacts with wall rocks are sharp. Bedding strikes north to northeast and dips gently southeast. A major fault zone trends northwest along Godey Creek, 400 metres west of the Chatko showing. On the property, faulting, fracturing and silicification are evident.

LAW past producer (Skarn, Hydrothermal; Stockwork, Disseminated)
MINFILE 092ISE148
Five kilometres east

The northeastern slopes of Mount McInnes are underlain primarily by the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group, a succession of andesitic and basaltic flows with interbedded volcanic breccia, tuff and sandstone. Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks and Lower Jurassic dioritic intrusions are exposed north of Nicola River and in the valley of an unnamed creek west of Logan Creek. The area east of Logan Creek is underlain by Eocene volcanics and minor intercalated sedimentary rocks of the Kamloops Group.

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

CINDERELLA showing (Vein, Stockwork)
MINFILE 092ISE168
Four kilometres east-northeast

The property is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which is comprised of felsic to mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics with interbedded sedimentary rocks. The area is covered by extensive (9 metres thick) overburden of fine silt and clay underlain by pyritic and albitized andesitic tuff. Vertical greywacke beds strike slightly west of north. A 15 metre thick band of limestone extends 183 metres upslope and strikes 010 degrees and dips 70 degrees east. The limestone is light grey and contains considerable silica and dolomite as small irregular grains. The ruins of an old pot kiln lie near the base of the exposure. Near the top of this exposure are old pits and trenches.

The Nicola Group rocks are intruded approximately 4 kilometres to the north by granodiorite of the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. Several north trending pyritic dioritic dykes occur.

PROMONTORY HILLS showing (Limestone)
MINFILE 092ISE144
Ten kilometres east-northeast

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.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Belle 975702 Claim Group is underlain predominantly by the Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in a northerly and northwesterly contact (influenced by major structures) with an unnamed feldspar porphyry intrusive in the west and with a westerly trending contact of a capping of Eocene andesitic rocks of the Princeton Group in the south.

ANACONDA showing (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE050
Within Tenure 852610

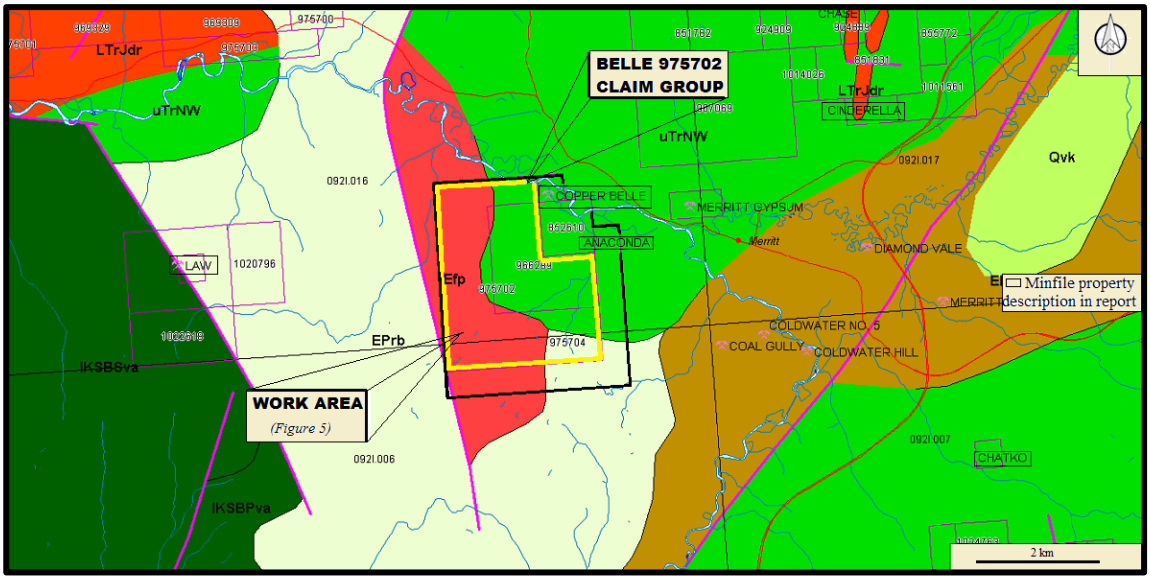
The Anaconda showing is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group comprised of andesitic, locally porphyritic flows, minor basaltic flows, volcaniclastics, interbedded sediments and Jurassic(?) granitic intrusions

COPPER BELLE past producer (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE121
Within Tenure 734722

The Copper Belle mine lies in Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks which locally consist of massive and porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, minor volcaniclastics, sediments and granitic to gabbroic intrusive rocks.

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

Figure 4. **Geology, Claim, Index, & Minfile**



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

Qvk

Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

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

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Belle 975702 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Belle 975702 Claim Group.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Eleven kilometres north-northwest

Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite and occur as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon.

Mineralization: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Craigmont *(cont'd)*

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. 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.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Six kilometres east-southeast

The principal mineral showing consists of a semi-concordant, northeast trending skarn zone 65 by 35 metres. It is hosted by limestone and calc-silicate units and is underlain directly by rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks. Mineralization consists of massive and disseminated magnetite, with veins and seams of chalcopyrite and hematite. Chalcopyrite occurs as blebs along contacts, in irregular magnetite masses, or disseminated in host rock adjacent to the veins. Other skarn minerals are epidote, specular hematite, pyrite, quartz and calcite.

PROMONTORY HILLS showing (Limestone)
MINFILE 092ISE144
Ten kilometres east-northeast

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.

LAW past producer (Skarn, Hydrothermal; Stockwork, Disseminated)
MINFILE 092ISE148
Five kilometres east

The Nicola Group rocks are intensely altered and chloritized. Lenses of crystalline limestone host skarn development. A dark grey 3 metre wide diabase dyke strikes 040 degrees and dips 80 degrees to the west. It contains minor magnetite, chalcopyrite and specular hematite along widely spaced fine fractures. Small sphalerite veinlets and weak disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite are exposed at widely separated locations in Nicola Group rocks and their skarn equivalents.

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

CINDERELLA showing (Vein, Stockwork)
MINFILE 092ISE168
Four kilometres east-northeast

The volcanic rocks are locally highly fractured, with iron oxide and manganese oxide staining and fine disseminations of pyrite. Quartz-calcite and epidote veins carry specularite and chalcopyrite.

Within the fault zones, magnetite, specularite, pyrite, epidote, chalcopyrite and malachite occur on fractures which strike mainly east, southeast and south and dip southwest. The largest patches of specularite are 15 by 10 centimetres and occur at fault intersections.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the significant mineral MINFILE reported showing on the Belle 975702 & 975704 Claim Group is reported as follows.

ANACONDA showing (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE050
Within Tenure 852610

Mineralization is evident in highly silicified and chloritized andesite. Workings expose specular hematite in quartz-calcite veins. Minor chalcopyrite is also evident.

COPPER BELLE past producer (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE121
Within Tenure 734722

The orebody strikes nearly east and dips 20 degrees south. It consists of quartz and calcite with specular hematite, chalcopyrite and copper carbonates. Mineralized outcrops occur as discontinuous lenses 7 to 60 centimetres wide and 1 to 9 metres long. The deposit has been developed by 4 adits, shallow inclined shafts and open cuts which expose 0.3 to 1.5 metre wide fracture zones striking from 330 degrees to 080 degrees with shallow to moderate dips. One fracture which strikes 055 degrees and dips 25 degrees north contains rutile- bearing quartz with chalcopyrite, hematite and calcite, is 45 centimetres wide and is exposed for a length of 3 metres.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the Structural analysis on Tenure 975702 & 966289 .A total of 72 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 975702 & 966289**

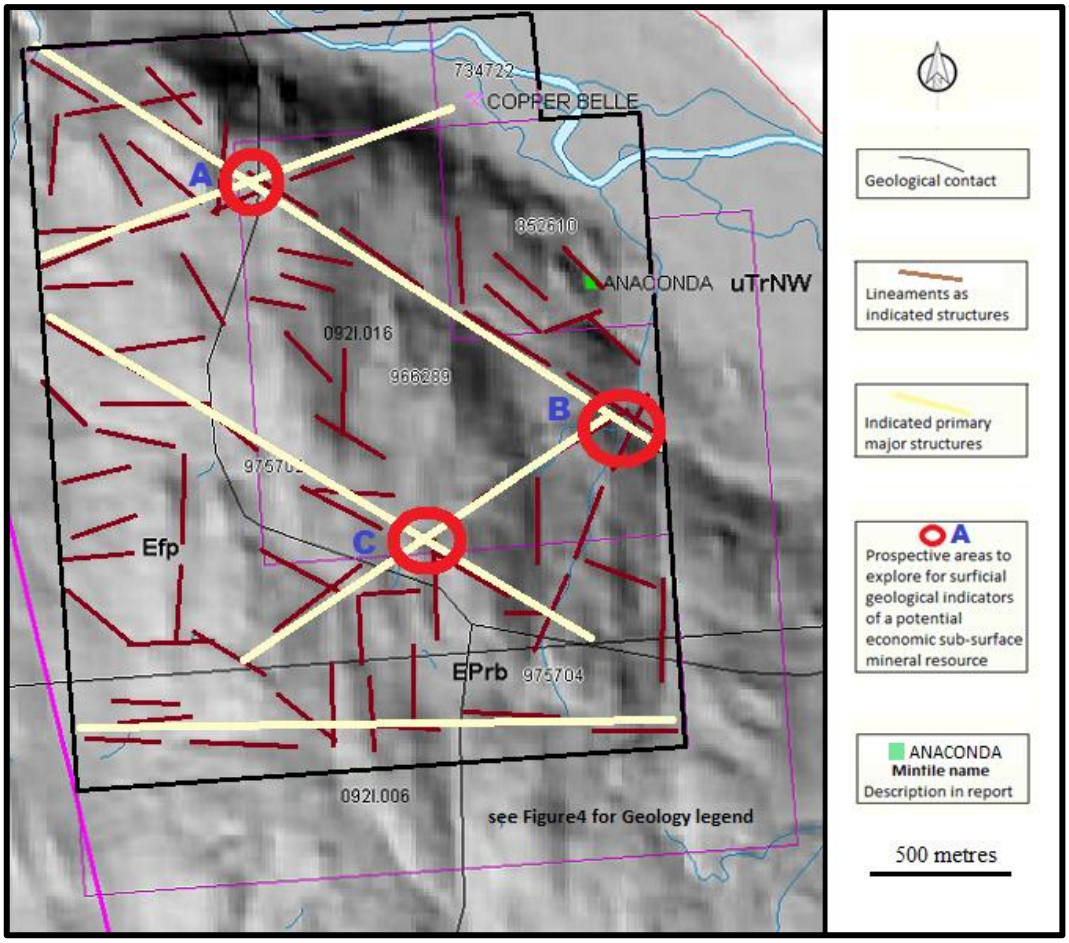
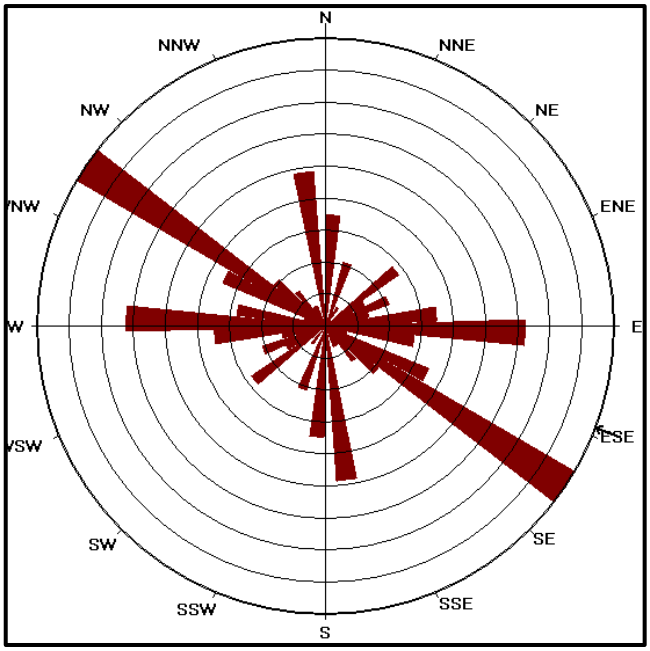


Figure 6. **Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5.**



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

STATISTICS (for Figure 5)

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 72
Sector angle = 8°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.4 data]
Maximum = 18.1% [13 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 111-291
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±30.4°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

_____

Mean Resultant dir'n = 110.7 - 290.7
Circ.Median = 001.0 - 181.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 52.6°
Circ. Variance = 0.26
Circular Std.Dev. = 44.86°
Circ. Dispersion = 4.81
Circ.Std Error = 0.2585
Circ.Skewness = -0.75
Circ.Kurtosis = -2.24

kappa = 0.61
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 21.13
Mean Resultant length = 0.2935

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.2204; Sbar = -0.1938
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -15.8702; Sbar = -13.9534
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1712
Mean direction of doubled angles = 023

(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**

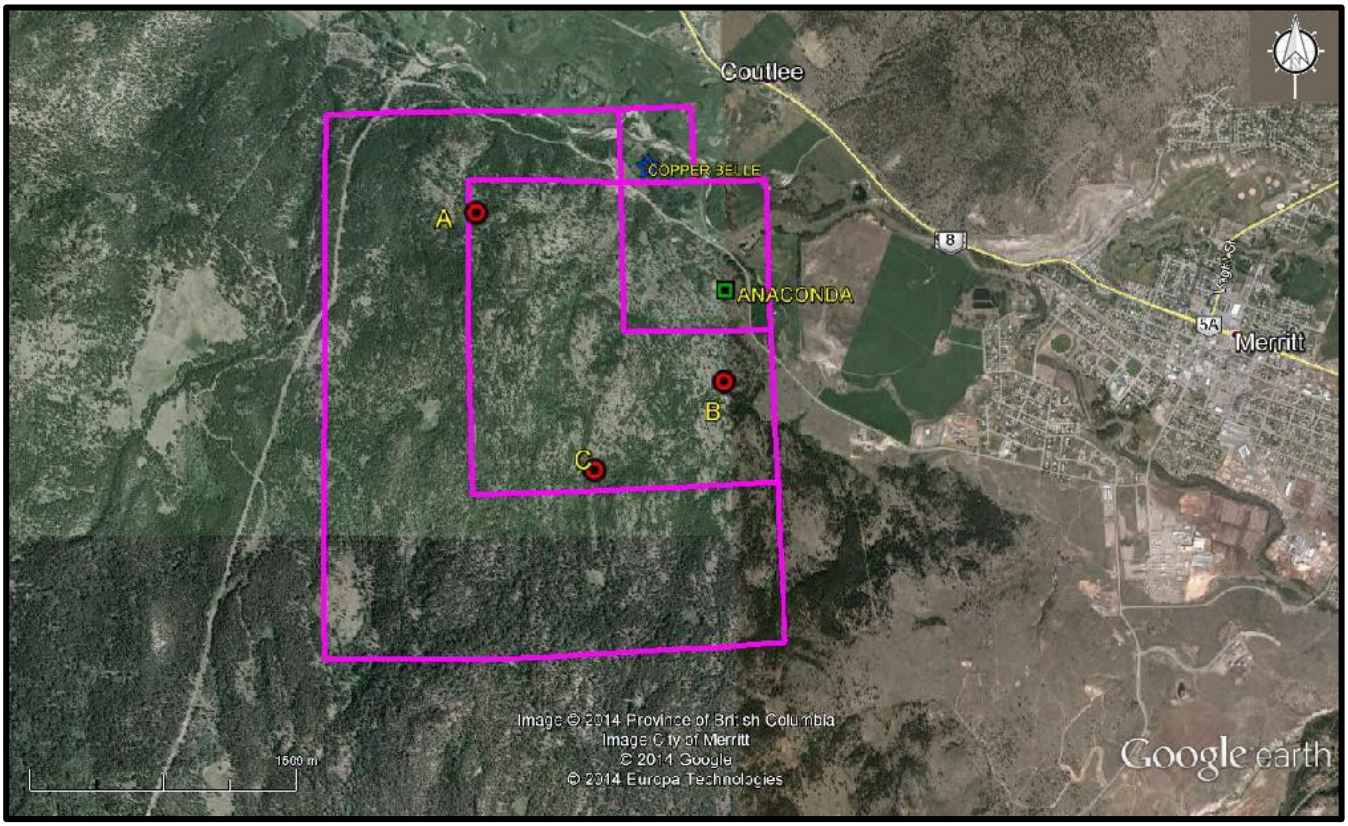
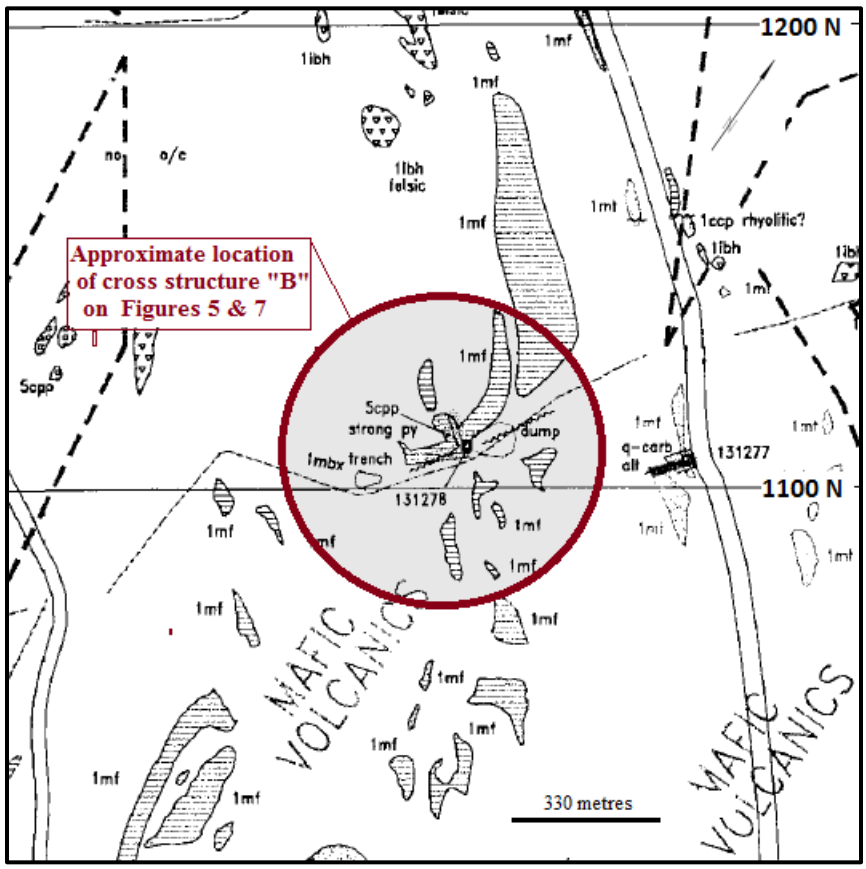


Table II. **Approximate location of Figure 5 & 7cross-structures & Minfiles**
(UTM-NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	653,661	5,554,070	889
B	655,131	5,553,077	738
C	654365	5,552,556	990
Minfile			
Anaconda	655,142	5,553,579	733
Copper Belle	654,662	5,554,400	671

Figure 8. **Geology* in area of cross-structure "B"****



- * *Geology from AR 25,880, Figure 8.*
- ** *Cross-structural location "B" on Figures 5 & 7. (UTM 5,553,077N 655,131E).*

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The structural analysis on Tenure 975702 & 966289 of the Belle 975702 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of three cross-structural locations A, B, & C, resultant from major structures indicated from lineaments trending northeast and northwest. The directional major structures are indicated in the directional flow of the Nicola River as shown in Figure 5.

Interpretation & Conclusions *(cont'd)*

The cross-structures are significant for the relatively substantial increase of breccia zones and/or fracture density to enhance the structural control to the deposition of pressurized hydrothermal mineral fluids that may be tapped at depth, and deposited at any convenient location in the rise to surface. The etched surficial geological indicators would be interpreted for any potential resource at depth. 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 seven 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.

Structural location area "B", approximately 500 metres south of the Anaconda mineral property, covers ground of former exploration where encouraging surficial indicators were revealed *(Figure 8)* to a potential mineral resource at depth. The reported indicators include northeasterly (050/90) trending structures correlating with the northeast trending major delineated structure "BC" *(Figure 5)* with 84 ppm copper in a sample of strongly bleached pyritic felsite dyke and 5-10% disseminated and stockwork pyrite with gypsum in late brittle fractures in wall rock *(Sample 131278 AR 25,880).*

The pyrite in the late brittle fractures is perhaps the most encouraging in that the pyrite may be an indication of the peripheral zone to a porphyry mineral resource.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Belle 975702 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the seven Minfile properties described herein. These Minfile descriptions, copied from the BC Government Minfile records, are shown on Figure 4 and are included herein as potential types of mineralization that should be sought subsequent to the exploration of the three cross-structural locations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the initial exploration program should initially be targeted on location "B" in order to assess the implications of the geological indicators and to develop a comprehensive progressive exploration program thereon.

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.

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISE035 – CRAIGMONT
092ISE050 – ANACONDA
092ISE121– COPPER BELLE
092ISE130 – CHATKO
092ISE144 – PROMONTORY HILLS
092ISE148 – LAW
092ISE168 – CINDERELLA

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

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 – Promontory Hills Property for Dot Resources Ltd. May 15, 2013. ***AR 34,052***.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The structural analysis of Tenures 975702 & 966289 was carried out from January 12, 2014 to January 15, 2014 to the value as follows.

Structural Analysis (Contract) ----------	$ 4,000.00
Maps ----------	500.00
Report ----------	2,700.00
	$ 7,200.00

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.