

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: 2015.05.28 11:51:55 -0700

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5499318 April 11, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Toodoggone

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1024410

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 094E023, 094E036, 094E051, 094E052, 094E172, 094E173, 094E174

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 094E.035 094E045

LATITUDE: 57 ° 27 ' 30.78 " LONGITUDE: 127 ° 03 ' 29.95 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Richard Billingsley

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

11114 147A Street

Surrey, BC Canada V3R 3W2

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

1) Richard Billingsley

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

The Property covers Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the north in an east-west fault contact with the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group of sedimentary rocks centrally and Early Jurassic intrusive rocks in the south. On Tenure 1024410 four cross-structural locations are indicated from the intersection of northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures which are dominant in the area. The Joanna JD prospect is on a NW fault enveloped by propylitically altered volcanics.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 15818, 18536, 20671, 34910

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	69 hectares	1024410	\$ 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

RICHARD BILLINGSLEY

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5499318)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 1024410

of the 57 Claim

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34910**

Tod 1024410 Claim Group

Omineca Mining Division

BCGS Map 094E.035/.045

Centre of Work

Zone 9V (NAD 83) 6,370,096N, 616,489E

Author & Consultant

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Amended Report Submitted

May 28, 2015

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SUMMARY

The 57 claim 3,778 hectare Tod 1024410 Claim Group is located within the Toodoggone Gold District of northern British Columbia where numerous mineral occurrences were discovered and developed to various degrees stemming from the 1925 and 1926 discovery of placer gold in McClair Creek. The potential of the Toodoggone area was only recognized in the early 1980's when most of the known gold-silver occurrences in the area were discovered. The Lawyers and the Baker (Chappelle) mineral deposits were the fruits of development at that time with production at the Baker (Chappelle) commencing in 1981 and production at the Lawyers 1989.

Many of the mineral occurrences warrant exploration to determine the underlying potential of the surficial mineral and geological indicators and some would quite likely be explored with improved access to the area and/or with the reported discovery of another Lawyers or Baker type mineral deposit. The area would certainly regain recognition with the discovery of a potential bulk tonnage porphyry deposit which is a strong possibility, given the several epithermal type mineral occurrences in the area; arising from an intrusive (Figure 10).

The Tod 1024410 Claim Group incorporates 11 mineral occurrences; any one of which may express the surficial mineral indicators to a sub-surface mineral resource. These occurrences may be weak "surficial seepage" expressions gained through an avenue of minor structures but nevertheless significant. A greater indication would be manifest at the intersections of major structures which could extend to greater depths and provide the necessary mineral controlling structures on which an economic resource may be established.

The Gord 18 mineral prospect (Minfile 094E 052) may be an indication of a "weak" mineral occurrence distant from a major fault intersection reported as 290 metres south of the prospect (Property Geology section).

The mineral potential of the Property is also indicated in the six of many reported (AR 27,638) anomalous gold values of samples taken in 2004 on ground to the north of Tenure 1024410 now covered by the Tod 1024410 Claim Group where five of the six selectively reported rock samples assayed 10,000 ppb gold.

The six sample sites as indicated on Figure 8 were selected herein for the immediate proximity to the structurally analyzed claim; Tenure 102441. Rock sample locations 1, 2, 4, and 5 are indicated to be located on the northwestward extension of the structure designated as AD on Figure 6. Location 4 where a rock sample reportedly assayed 10 g/t Au, is indicated proximal to the Joanna East showing (Minfile 094E 174) which is reported as epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation type of mineralization hosted by Toodoggone volcanics.

Thus, the four cross-structural locations delineated on Tenure 1024410 should be prime areas in the exploration for a mineral resource. The inclusive 11 Minfile descriptions on the Property and the six peripheral to the Property should provide an indication of the potential types of mineralization that should be initially sought in the exploration of the four cross-structural locations.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For descriptions of epithermal mineral deposits or epithermal mineral indicators of other types of deposits that may occur within or peripheral to the Tod 1024410 Claim Group reference is made to the 17 Minfile properties described herein.

It is recommended that prior to any exploration of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group, a site examination of the Lawyers and the Baker (Chappelle) mines should be made in order to examine the epithermal qualities to an economic resource. The information obtained from the examination of the two mine-sites and the geological information available to mineralization in the area should be applied to, initially, the exploration of the four cross-structural locations on Tenure 1024410 and any other exploration of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group which should be focused on the 11 Minfile locations.

Any initial diamond drilling recommended should be for a 500 metre drill hole to determine the geological indicators for an epithermal zone and/or a porphyry resource.

INTRODUCTION

In March and April 2014 a Structural Analysis was completed on Tenure 1024410 of the 57 claim Tod 1024410 Claim Group ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate cross-structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 1024410, or other claims of the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the structural analysis of Tenure 1024410.

Figure 1. Location



PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is situated in the Toadogone Gold District, within BCGS Map 094E.035/.045 of the Omineca Mining Division, 945 air kilometres north of Vancouver and 294 air kilometres north of Smithers. The Kemsess airport is 57 kilometres east-southeast.

Description

The Property is comprised of 57 claims covering an area of 3778.9127 hectares. Particulars are as follows.

Table 1. Mineral Tenures of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group
(From MtOnline)

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
591946	Mineral		20151225	17.4023
591948	Mineral		20151225	34.7947
591953	Mineral		20151225	17.3961
591956	Mineral	NEW GENESIS 6	20151225	17.3944
591958	Mineral		20161225	34.7849
591985	Mineral	NEW GENESIS 1	20151225	17.4163
591986	Mineral	NEW GENESIS 1A	20151225	17.4144
627404	Mineral	MCCLAIR	20151225	17.4302
834927	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 1	20141225	17.3964
834928	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 2	20141225	17.3961
834929	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 3	20141225	17.3964
834931	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 3	20141225	17.4021
834932	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 4	20140917	17.414
835506	Mineral	MCCLAIR 2	20141225	17.4283
839375	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 9	20161225	17.4123
909029	Mineral	MCCLAIR	20141225	17.4343
909729	Mineral	TOODOGGONE C	20141225	17.3944
914849	Mineral	TOODOGGONE E	20141225	17.3964
917769	Mineral	TOODOGGONE F	20140917	17.416
919509	Mineral	MCCLAIR A	20141225	17.4323
923969	Mineral	TODOGGONE G	20141225	17.3981
928458	Mineral	TOODOGGONE G	20141225	17.3983
983849	Mineral	TOODOGGONE H	20140917	17.4159
983867	Mineral	TOODOGGONE I	20140917	17.4179
990624	Mineral	OXIDE PEAK 6A	20141228	17.4203
990725	Mineral	OXIDE PEAK C	20140917	17.4119
990727	Mineral	OXIDE PEAK A	20141225	17.404
1002003	Mineral	TOODOGGONE K	20140917	17.4181
1012425	Mineral	OP	20161225	104.4333
1013698	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 1D	20141225	17.3964

Table 1. *Mineral Tenures of the Tod 10024410 Claim Group (cont'd)*

1013855	Mineral	TOODOGGONE F1	20141225	17.4163
1013883	Mineral	MCCLAIR A	20141225	17.4364
1013886	Mineral	MCCLAIR B	20141225	17.4303
1014020	Mineral	TOODOGGONE G1	20141225	17.404
1014386	Mineral	TOODOGGONE G1	20141225	17.4004
1018441	Mineral	MCCLAIR 1	20141225	69.7459
1019244	Mineral	TOODOGGONE H1	20140917	226.3374
1019245	Mineral	TOODOGGONE I1	20140917	348.4404
1019758	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 9A	20141225	139.28
1019759	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 10	20140917	191.6599
1019883	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 11	20140917	87.0379
1020547	Mineral	JOANNA	20141225	104.4196
1020624	Mineral	MCCLAIR 2	20141225	34.8792
1022873	Mineral	Toodoggone E11	20141225	17.4023
1022874	Mineral	Toodoggone E12	20141225	17.3964
1022877	Mineral	TOODOGGONE B12	20141225	34.8347
1023197	Mineral	TOODOGGONE - FALCON	20141225	435.3724
1023198	Mineral	TOODOGGONE - EHL	20141225	156.6213
1023226	Mineral	TOODOGGONE - MCCLAIR	20141225	244.0337
1023352	Mineral	TOODOGGONE - JOANNA WEST	20141225	191.5025
1023353	Mineral	TOODOGGONE JOANNA WEST 2	20141225	34.8022
1023726	Mineral	TOODOGGONE ED	20141225	156.5879
1024355	Mineral	Toodoggone - Joanna Gold	20161225	17.4123
1024356	Mineral	Toodoggone - Joanna JD	20161225	17.4084
1024410	Mineral	TOODOGGONE - JOANNA	20141225	69.6374
1024654	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 5	20141228	34.8403
1028558	Mineral	TOODOGGONE 6	20150528	383.3179

Total Area: 3778.9127 ha

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is by fixed wing aircraft to the Sturdee Valley or the Sturdee airport 28 kilometres south of the Property, the nearest air access, thence by helicopter to the Property. A larger air strip is located at the Kemess Mine some 57 kilometres south of the Property.

Climate

Moderate annual precipitation prevails in the Property area with cool summers and cold winters.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

In a preliminary exploration stage on the Property, arrangements may be made at the Kemess Mine for accommodation and meals and possibly transport to the site on any of their scheduled flights from Vancouver or Prince George to the mine-site. Necessary vehicles could be rented at Prince George and utilized with Kemess as the exploration base.

Physiography

The Property is located within the Cassiar Mountain physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The area is characterized by U-shaped valleys and V shaped interior upland valleys. On Tenure 1024410 relief is in the order of 470 metres from elevations of 1,599 metres in a river valley at the mid-western boundary to 2,069 metres on an east-west trending ridge in the southeast.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tod 1024410 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is relative to Tenure 1024410 of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group.

McCLAIR CREEK past producer (surficial placer)

MINFILE 094E 001

Seven kilometres south

Placer gold was first discovered by Charles McClair (McLaren) in the Two Brothers Valley (now the Toodoggone River Valley). Between 1925 and 1926, McClair mined about 1148 cubic metres of gravel from lower McClair Creek. Reports vary on the amount of placer gold recovered by McClair (from 4,354 to 31,103 grams). McClair and a partner disappeared while working in the region in 1927. Subsequent work on McClair Creek was done by Thomas after discovering McClair's cabin and workings. Thomas staked and prospected a number of placer claims on McClair Creek in 1932; upon his return to Edmonton in the same year, he died.

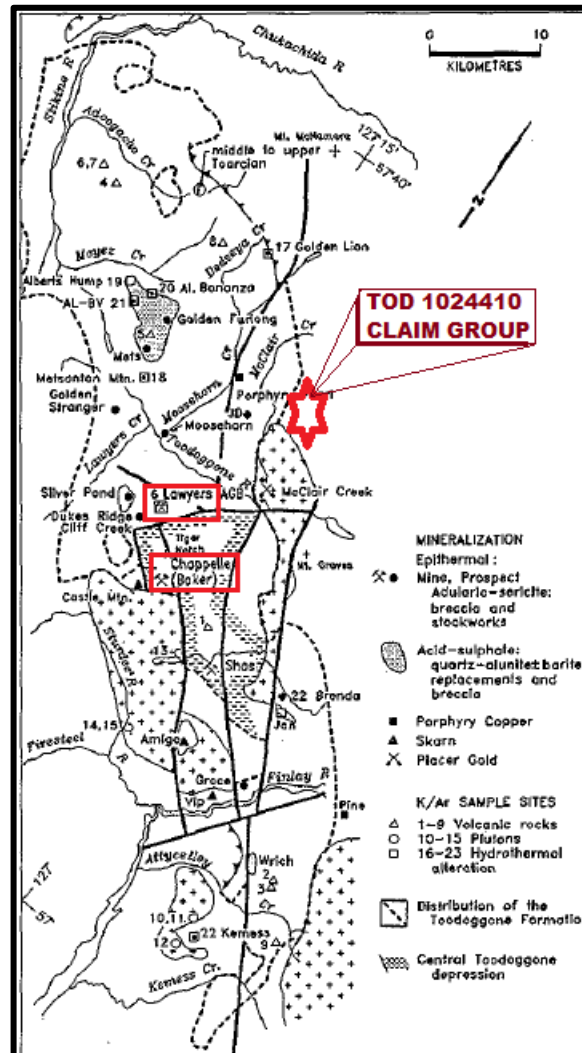
Mr. Thomas got an Edmonton syndicate interested in the property before his death, and in the following year a party of men were dispatched and reportedly discovered gold in McClair Creek and the Toodoggone River. Over 1000 pans of gravel were panned along 19 kilometres of the Toodoggone River. In addition, 26 bulk samples of 0.7 cubic metre of gravel each, were sluiced at various points from the bench adjacent to the Toodoggone River. An undisclosed amount of churn-drill holes were drilled at the mouth of McClair Creek. Based on these favorable results the Two Brothers Valley Gold Mines Limited was formed, but was unable to raise sufficient capital during the depression years for further work and development. Holland, of the British Columbia Department of Mines, reported a total of 3265 grams of placer gold production from McClair Creek during the period 1931 to 1935 (Bulletin 28).

In 1961, Northern Alluvial Development Ltd. tested the delta of McClair Creek with 15 churn-drill holes. Results of the program indicated that the gravels were gold bearing in the upper 3.6 to 9.7 metres, but of low grade. In 1981, the ground was staked by various groups, including Tarmik Placer Resources Ltd. Work by Tarmik consisted of 2902 kilograms of material removed and panned off-site and an additional 150 pans being panned on-site, 10 Winky Vibracore drillholes for a total of 44 metres, and 20 hand pits for a total of 4.4 vertical linear metres, in addition to 4000 hectares of surficial mapping and assays of 88 samples.

History: Property Area (cont'd)
McClair Creek (cont'd)

Further work conducted in 1983 on these placer leases included 7 pits for an aggregate depth of 14.2 metres, and minor prospecting. The purpose of the pits was to better define the bedrock characteristics and concentration of gold by strata, and mineable volumes. High flood waters hampered work.

Figure 2. **Mineral Properties in the Toodoggone area**
 (Base map from Diakow, et al 1993)



METSANTAN prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 064

Twelve kilometres west-southwest

The Metsantan prospect consists of three zones defined by a series of subparallel quartz-barite veins and breccias. The occurrence is located 5.2 kilometres east from Metsantan Lake and 2.5 kilometres southeast of the Mets occurrence (094E 093) (Assessment Report 14412). Smithers is located 300 kilometres to the south. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar mountains in the west-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

Figure 3. Claim Location
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

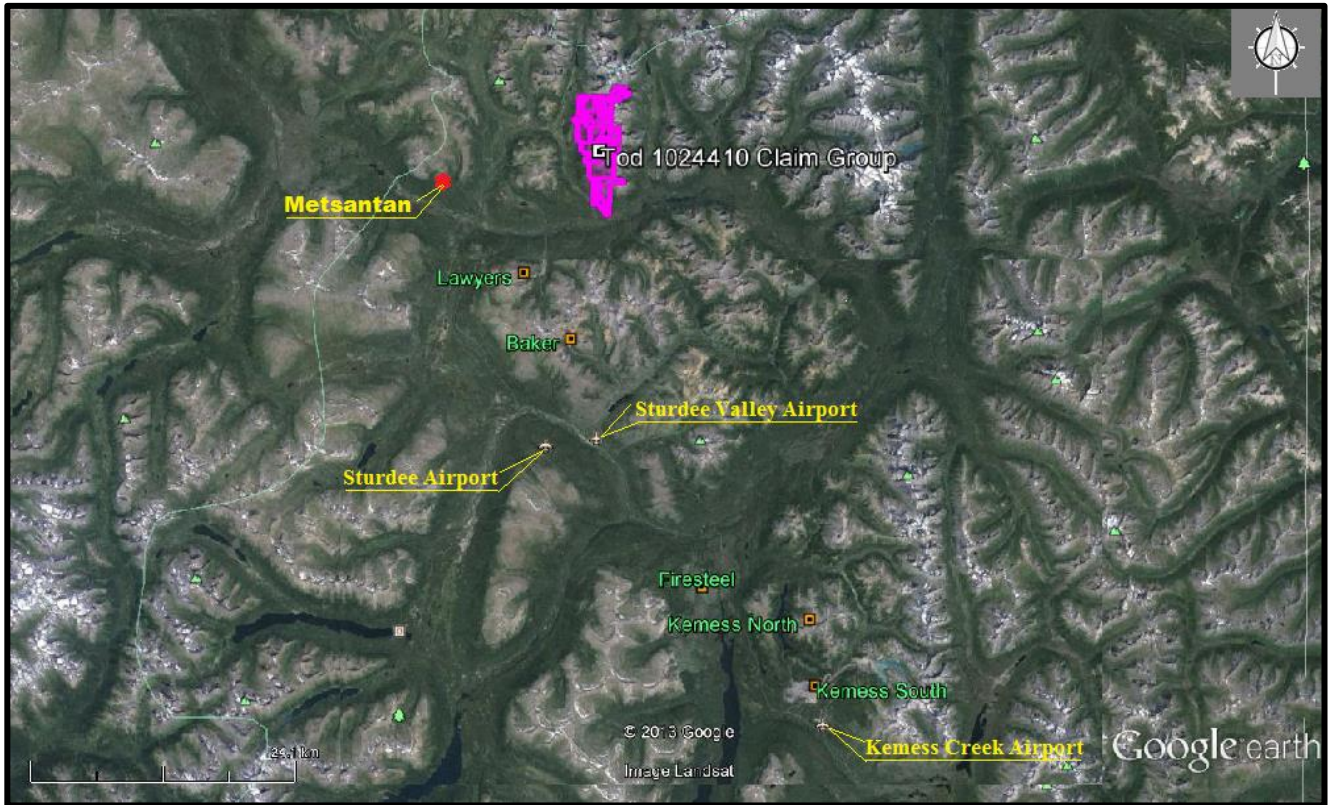
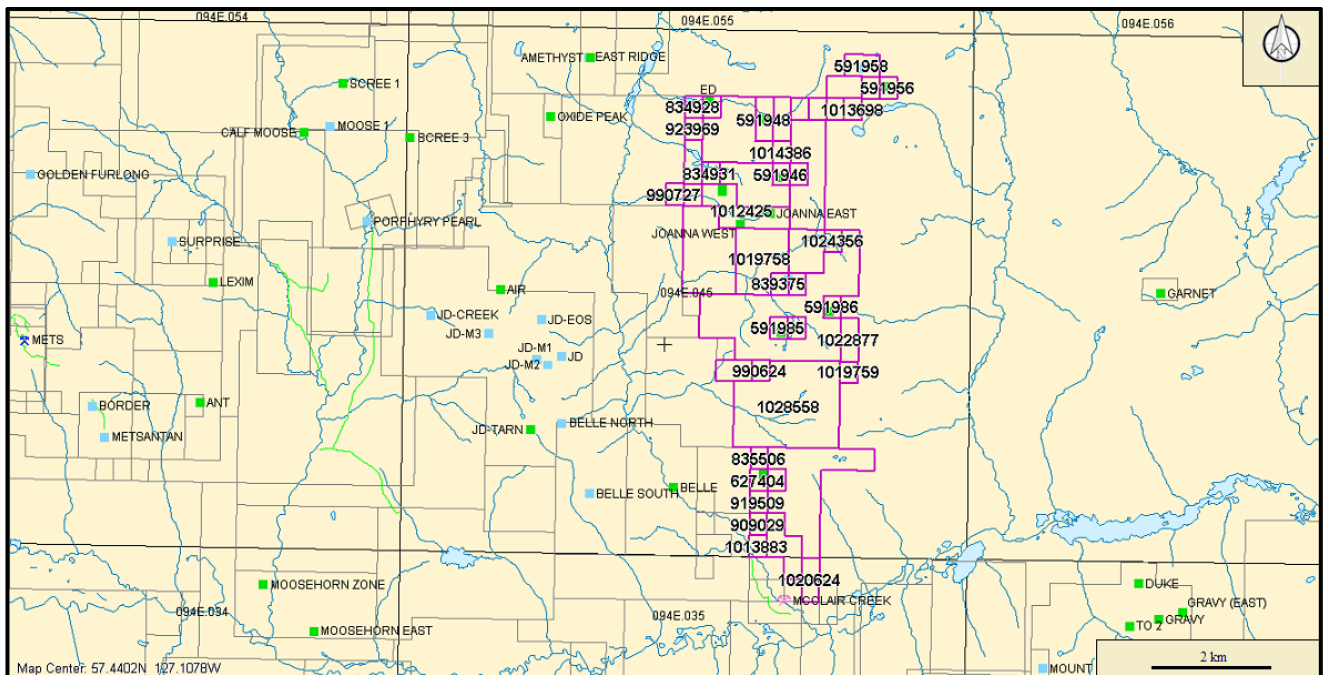


Figure 4. Claim & Minfile
(Base map from MapPlace)



History: Property Area (cont'd)**LAWYERS** past producer (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 066

Fifteen kilometres southwest

The Lawyers mine operated in a pre-production phase during 1988; the mill was commissioned in December 1988. Commercial production began in March 1989, and all pre-production and production statistics for the operation were recorded in 1989.

The mine began production from the AGB zone where measured recoverable reserves as of December 31, 1989 were 384,338 tonnes grading 8.63 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No. 95 (May 16), 1990). This zone has been mined out and broken material processed.

Cheni Gold Mines Inc. has completed mining and milling the new and recently discovered Phoenix zone deposit during the fourth quarter of 1992. In total, 4852 tonnes were mined and milled at a calculated head grade of 46.2 grams per tonne gold and 2155.8 grams per tonne silver. The mill was modified to produce dore bars and a flotation concentrate. The cumulative recovery for gold and silver averaged 91.7 per cent and 89 per cent respectively. On December 16, 1992, the Lawyers mine was put on a care and maintenance basis for the winter months (George Cross News Letter No. 240 (December 14), 1992; George Cross News Letter No. 42 (March 2), 1993).

The Lawyers underground mine originally went into production in 1989 but the company downgraded reserves in 1990, significantly shortening the mine's life. Production in 1991 includes ore from the AI deposit (094E 091, 099, 079).

In 1996, AGC Americas Gold Corp. acquired the Lawyers property. In 1997, AGC entered into a joint venture agreement with Antares Mining and Exploration Corporation. AGC acquired all the Toodoggone properties in July 1999. AGC is a subsidiary of Timebeat.com Enterprises Inc. Antares became Canesa Capital Corporation in September 1999. Cheni Resources Inc. completed reclamation of the Lawyers mine in September 1998.

In 2003, Guardsmen Resources Ltd. completed a month-long program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and minor trenching in the former mine area. The program generated encouraging assay results, particularly in an area that may represent a southern extension to the mined AGB zone.

A channel sample across the zone averaged 5.13 grams per tonne gold and 20.8 grams per tonne silver over 27 metres (Exploration and Mining in BC, 2003, page 22). Guardsmen vended the former Lawyers mine property to Bishop Resources Ltd. in 2003. In 2004, Bishop Gold Inc. completed a large trenching program on the former property. Trenching exposed a vein system that is 300 to 400 metres northwest and along strike from the Silver Pond (South) prospect (094E 161) of similar description and is grouped with that MINFILE occurrence.

BELLE SOUTH prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 096

Six kilometres southwest

The Belle South prospect is located 2.75 kilometres east-northeast of Kadah Lake and 5.5 kilometres northwest of the confluence of the McClair Creek and Toodoggone River. Smithers is 310 kilometres south. The occurrence lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**BELLE** showing (Shear; Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 130

Five kilometres west-southwest

The Belle showing is located along McClair Creek, 4.4 kilometres above its confluence with the Toodoggone River (Assessment Report 10347). The prospect is 310 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

EAST RIDGE showing (Shear, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 179

Six kilometres northwest

The East Ridge mineral prospect is located 1.85 kilometres north-northeast of Oxide Peak and 800 metres west of Lower Belle Lake, on a major north-trending ridge. The prospect is 310 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

The history on MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group are reported as follows

ED showing (Shear, Massive)

MINFILE 094E 023

Within Tenure 591953

The ED showing consists of a zone of massive pyrite with some chalcopyrite occurring in a small shear within volcanic rocks (Assessment Report 2506). The showing is 1.5 kilometres west of Lower Belle Lake and 2.3 kilometres northwest of Mount Gordonia in the east-central part of the Toodoggone gold camp.

EHL showing (Vein, Massive, Stockwork)

MINFILE 094E 036

Within Tenure 591946

The EHL prospect is located approximately 250 metres north of Mount Gordonia, some 290 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp. The EHL prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

GORD 18 prospect (Vein)

MINFILE 094E 051

Within Tenure 591958

The Gord 18 prospect is located 3.0 kilometres northeast of Mount Gordonia, east of Mulvaney Creek. The prospect is 300 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

The prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**GORD 9** showing (Podiform, Massive, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 052

Within Tenure 591956

The Gord 9 prospect is located 3.0 kilometres northeast of Mount Gordonia, east of Mulvaney Creek. The prospect is 300 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp. The occurrence is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

JOANNA GOLD prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 172

Within Tenure 839835

The Joanna Gold prospect is located 2.0 kilometres south-southeast of Mount Gordonia on the southwest face of a west-trending ridge. The prospect is 290 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

JOANNA JD prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 173

Within Tenure 1024410

The Joanna JD mineral prospect is located 1.6 kilometres south-southeast of Mount Gordonia at the headwaters of a west-flowing tributary of Bell Creek. The prospect is 290 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

JOANNA EAST showing (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 174

Within Tenure 1024425

The Joanna East mineral showing is located along the southwest ridge of Mount Gordonia, 550 metres from the summit. The showing is 290 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

JOANNA WEST showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 177

Within Tenure 1012425

The Joanna West mineral showing is located along the southwest ridge of Mount Gordonia, 1.2 kilometres from the summit. The showing is 290 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

FALCON A1 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 184

Within Tenure 591986

The Falcon A1 showing is located at the northern end of a north-northwest trending ridge, 2.85 kilometres south-southeast of Mount Gordonia and 7.0 kilometres north of the confluence of McClair Creek and the Toodoggone River (Assessment Report 19097). The showing is 300 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

History: Property (cont'd)**FALCON A2** showing (Stockwork, Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 185

Within Tenure 591985

The Falcon A2 showing is located on the west side of a north-facing cirque, 3.0 kilometres south of Mount Gordonia and 6.5 kilometres north of the confluence of McClair Creek and the Toodoggone River (Assessment Report 19097). The showing is 300 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

McCLAIR 3 showing (Stockwork, Vein)

MINFILE 094E 186

Within Tenure 627404

The McClair 3 showing consists of a mineralized diabase to diorite dike hosted in granodiorite stock, exposed on a northwest-trending ridge 6.3 kilometres northeast of Kadah Lake and 3.5 kilometres northwest of the confluence of McClair Creek and the Toodoggone River (Assessment Report 9995). The showing is 300 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains in the north-central portion of the Toodoggone gold camp.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL (after Schroeter, 1981)

The Toodoggone area lies within the eastern margin in the Intermontane Belt. The oldest rocks exposed are wedges of crystalline limestone more than 150 metres thick that have been correlated with the Asitka Group of Permian age. The next oldest rock consists of andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks including augite-tremolite andesite porphyries and crystal and lapilli tuffs that belong to the Takla Group of Late Triassic age. The Omineca intrusions of Jurassic and Cretaceous age (potassium-argon age of 186 to 200 Ma obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada) range in composition from granodiorite to quartz-monzonite. Some syenomonzonite bodies and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes may be feeders to the Toodoggone rocks which conformably overlie the Takla Group. The "Toodoggone" volcanic rocks (named informally by Carter, 1971) are complexly intercalated volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of Early and Middle Jurassic age, 500 metres or more in thickness, along the west flank of a northwest trending belt of "basement" rocks at least 90 km in length by 15 km in width. A potassium-argon age of 186 +/- 6 Ma was obtained by Carter (1971) for a hornblende sample collected from a volcanic sequence 14 km southeast of Drybrough Peak.

Four subdivisions of the "Toodoggone" rocks have been recognized.

- (1) Lower Volcanic Division – dominantly pyroclastic assemblages including purple agglomerate and grey to green purple dacitic tuffs.*
- (2) Middle Volcanic Division – an acidic assemblage including rhyolites, dacites, "orange" crystal to lithic tuffs, and quartz-feldspar porphyries; includes welded tuff. The "orange" colour of the tuffs resulted from the oxidation of the fine-grained matrix while the rock was still hot. A coeval period of explosive volcanism included the formation of "laharic" units and intrusion of syenomonzonite bodies and dykes. This event was accompanied by explosive brecciation along zones of weakness, predominantly large-scale faults and attendant splays, followed by silicification and deposition of precious and base metals to varying degrees in the breccias.*
- (3) Upper Volcanic –Intrusive Division – grey to green to maroon crystal tuffs and quartz-eye feldspar porphyries.*

Geology: Regional (cont'd)

(After Schroeter, 1981)

- (4) *Upper Volcanic-Sedimentary Division – lacustrine sedimentary rocks (sometimes warped), stream bed deposits, and possible conglomerate deposits and interbedded tuff beds.*

Many Toodoggone rocks have a matrix clouded with fine hematite dust implying a subaerial origin, however, some varieties may have accumulated in shallow water. The host rock for mineralization (division 2) is an orange to chocolate brown coloured crystal tuff with varying minor amounts of lithic and vitric ash. Broken crystals of plagioclase and quartz are set in a fine-grained "hematized" matrix of quartz and feldspar. The exact chemical composition (s) and rock name (s) await chemical analysis. Carter (1971) determined the composition of a suite of rocks collected from the Toodoggone area to range from latites to dacite.

To the west, Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary pebble conglomerated and sandstones of the Lower Tango Creek Formation of the Sustat Group unconformably overlie both the Takla Group volcanic rocks and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

The structural setting was probably the most significant factor in allowing mineralizing solutions and vapours to migrate through the thick volcanic pile in the Toodoggone area. The entire area has been subjected to repeated and extensive normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time. It is postulated that a northwesterly trending line of volcanic centres along a gold/silver-rich "province" marks major structural breaks, some extending for 60 km or more (for example, McClair Creek system Lawyers system). Prominent gossans are also associated with the structural zones but many contain only pyrite; sulphides occur as disseminations and fracture fillings in Toodoggone and Takla Group rocks. Thrusting of Asitka Group limestones over Takla Group rocks probably occurred during Middle Jurassic time.

Today, Toodoggone rocks display broad open folds with dips less than 25 degrees.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tod 1024410 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is relative to Tenure 1024410 of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group.

McCLAIR CREEK past producer (surficial placer)

MINFILE 094E 001

Seven kilometres south

A careful study of the surficial geology of the area in 1981 determined that the gold is of glacial origin, while there appears to be little chance of locating ancient channels or true bedrock sources. The gold found to date is normally fine but also occurs as nuggets, and is near surface as a concentration from glacial drift which, for the most part, is local in origin. Gold content appears to increase with depth. Rock benches on McClair Creek are bare in places, while in others they are covered with glacial drift to depths in excess of 4.5 metres.

METSANTAN prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 064

Twelve kilometres west-southwest

The Metsantan prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins. Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region.

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

They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. Takla volcanics have been intruded by the granodiorite to quartz monzonite Black Lake Suite of Early Jurassic age and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The Metsantan prospect is underlain by northwest trending volcanic units of the Metsantan Member, and crosscut by major and minor fault systems. The main northwest fault is possibly correlative with the Cliff Creek structure at the Lawyers mine (094E 066), 14 kilometres to the southeast. A ring and radial fracture system converges on nearby Metsantan Mountain peak. The oldest unit of the Metsantan Member is composed of trachyte and trachyandesite flows and tuff.

Within this unit is a distinctive quartz-eye andesite characterized by a pink aphanitic groundmass and clear quartz phenocrysts. Minor ferruginous siltstone and volcanic sandstone also occur within this unit (Assessment Report 14498).

The Ridge zone, overall, has been traced over a strike length of 600 metres and 18 metres width. In August 1985, five trenches in the Ridge zone were cleaned and re-sampled by Lacana. Quartz and/or barite were observed in four of the trenches with the strongest development in Trench L-82-16. Four irregular quartz-barite zones were exposed in an area between two converging faults, which mark the outer boundary of a zone of intense fracturing, siliceous alteration and quartz-barite vein development. The hostrock is trachyte. Quartz-barite zones consist mainly of barite-rich mud containing numerous angular quartz fragments. A quartz-barite vein was locally found at depth. Contacts with intensely altered wallrock are sharp or transitional. Better gold values are restricted to barite-rich zones (Assessment Report 14412).

Trench L-82-15 exposed a narrow zone of quartz stringers, representing the most northerly, traceable vein development of this zone. Quartz stringers are 2 centimetres wide and silicified fractures occupy a 0.5-metre zone cutting highly sheared trachyte and trachyandesite hostrock at 150 degrees and dipping 52 degrees (hangingwall) and 38 degrees (footwall). A quartz-barite zone 30 metres to the east, in trenches L-82-11 and L-82-14, may be a fault displacement of the main Ridge zone. Two of three trenches dug by Golden Rule Resources also exposed mineralized material. Trench 11 cut through siliceous and pyritic trachyandesite porphyry. Weak mineralization is found in leached, argillically altered trachyandesite and in hematitic, vuggy, pyritic trachyandesite porphyry. Trench 13 exposed similar materials including minor barite breccia.

LAWYERS past producer (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 066

Fifteen kilometres southwest

Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation (Hazelton Group) volcanic rocks form a northwest-trending belt at least 90 kilometres long and 35 kilometres wide preserved between the undivided Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group to the east and the Upper Cretaceous-Eocene (?) Sustut Group to the west.

Where observed, they rest structurally on the Upper Triassic Takla (Stuhini) Group. Toodoggone pyroclastic and epiclastic volcanic rocks are a predominantly calcalkaline andesitic to dacitic subaerial succession. The region as a whole resembles a synclinorium in section from northwest to southeast.

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

Potassium-argon studies of hornblende and biotite indicate the age of Toodoggone volcanism ranges from 204 to 182 Ma. This age appears to be divisible into two main groups: an older, lower stage of volcanism dominated by andesitic pyroclastics and flows characterized by widespread propylitic and zeolitic alteration; and a younger, upper stage of volcanism dominated by andesitic ash-flow tuffs which generally lack significant epithermal alteration. All the known epithermal gold-silver deposits and occurrences are restricted to the lower Toodoggone volcanics and underlying units (Fieldwork 1988).

Toodoggone volcanic rocks display broad open folds or homoclines with attitudes generally less than 25 degrees dipping predominantly to the west. The overlying Sustut Group sedimentary rocks are structurally unaffected and are horizontal. A northwest trending set of younger, steeply dipping faults and synvolcanic half-graben margins are the dominant structure in the region. Major structural breaks are postulated to have been caused, or be the result of, a northwest trending line of volcanic centres.

Small stocks are also aligned northwest, suggesting they were also influenced by the same structural trend. Subsequent to volcanism and intrusion, young faults are recognizable as northwest-trending lineaments. Major north-northwest fault systems are from west to east: Attorney, Moosehorn-McClair and Saunders-Jock. Most prominent gossans are aligned along this configuration of faults. The Attorney fault system passes through the Lawyers property.

Two distinct mappable sequences of the Toodoggone volcanics, consisting of an older pyroclastic quartz andesite crystal tuff sequence (Adoogacho Member) and a younger trachyandesite sequence (Metsantan Member) are evident at the Lawyers mine property. The two sequences are intruded by mafic andesite dikes, and are overlain by pyroxene basalt. The volcanic sequence in stratigraphic order comprises: a) quartz andesite crystal tuff, b) fine grained to aphanitic chocolate brown tuff, c) welded trachyte tuff, and d) trachyte crystal and crystal lapilli tuff with interbedded volcanogenic greywacke. Structural relationships between the quartz andesite and the trachyandesite sequence suggest that the trachyandesite volcanism occurred along the faulted margins of a graben. Chalcedony and quartz breccias and stockwork veins with gold-silver mineralization occur along these graben margins.

The youngest rocks on the Lawyers property occur in the area of the Duke Ridge and Cliff Creek zones, and are volcanic flows. They consist of a megacrystic potassium feldspar ash-fall flow member and medium-grained andesite crystal and crystal lapilli tuffs with interbedded greywackes. At the Duke Ridge zone, a thin aphanitic brown tuff member is interbedded within the andesite crystal tuff.

Epithermal gold-silver mineralization at the Lawyers mine occurs in quartz vein stockwork bodies and chalcedony breccia zones which appear to be controlled by fracture systems related to graben margins.

Three deposits have been discovered to date and are known as the AGB zone (Amethyst Gold Breccia zone), the Cliff Creek zone, and the Duke Ridge zone. The Cliff Creek zone, a parallel zone which lies approximately 1931 metres to the west of the AGB zone, extends for a strike length of at least 1609 metres. The Duke Ridge zone extends for at least 1219 metres, and is a cross structure between the Cliff Creek and AGB zones.

The volcanic pile of the AGB zone is cut by several north-northwest and west-striking faults related to the Attorney fault system. The major fault is the "D1" which strikes north-northwest and dips about 60 degrees to the west. The fault appears to be left-lateral with a major normal component. The Gopherite fault has a north strike, dips vertical, and is a splay of the D1. Several minor east-striking faults, subsidiary to the D1 fault, also occur in the area.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Lawyers past producer (cont'd)**

The AGB zone strikes north and extends for at least 548 metres with widths of up to 12 metres. Mineralization consists predominantly of native gold, native silver, electrum and acanthite with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, in a gangue of chalcedony and quartz, and minor calcite. It occurs as fracture fillings in stockwork veins as well as in the matrix within breccia zones and is controlled by a north and north-northeast trending fracture system which dips steeply to the west. Potassium-argon dating of adularia from vein selvages yielded a mineralization age date of 180 +/- 6 Ma (Middle Jurassic) (Fieldwork 1985).

Geometrically, the resulting veins and breccia zones crosscut the stratigraphy, emerge from the older footwall quartz andesites and pass through the younger overlying trachyandesite sequence. At lower levels within the quartz andesite, the AGB zone appears as a single distinct vein system, whereas in the upper levels, the system splays into two prominent zones. In cross-section, the whole system resembles a "Y" configuration.

Patterns of breccia observed in hand specimen and on a mine-wide scale indicate that the intensity of veining and associated fractures increases toward a breccia zone. In general, brecciation is more intense in quartz andesite, but the zones are narrow, with narrow alteration envelopes.

The alteration envelopes consist of various clay minerals with limonite, goethite and hematite, and vary from 1 to 50 centimetres in width. Argillic alteration is more widespread in the overlying trachyandesite sequence than in the quartz andesite, and silicification is restricted to wallrock fragments within the chalcedony breccia zones and stockwork veins. In the aphanitic to fine-grained tuffs, the breccia zones are restricted to narrow hairline fractures whereas in the overlying welded tuffs and trachyte crystal tuffs, the breccia zones are thick and widespread and alteration (mainly argillic) is intense.

Within the breccia zones are at least four periods of chalcedony and quartz deposition. The colour of chalcedony varies from white to cream, green, grey to dark grey, red and opaque brown. Quartz, amethyst, and to a minor extent calcite, are present in the centres of veins and breccia zones, representing the last stages of open-space filling. Chalcedony breccias and stockwork veins are often re-brecciated in areas cut and offset by post mineral faults, such as the D1 fault. The matrix in the re-brecciated chalcedony breccias is predominantly limonite, various clay minerals, and to minor extent hematite.

Chalcedony breccia zones and veins in quartz andesite are bordered by bleaching and silicification of wallrock with quartz and chalcedony veinlets and hematite. Intensity of chalcedony veining and microbreccias increases with more extensive bleaching, silicification and argillization. Chalcedony matrix within breccia zones and veinlets is impregnated with hematite and various other iron oxide minerals, including minor jasper. A propylitic zone, consisting of chlorite, minor epidote and calcite veinlets, is peripheral to the zone of bleaching and silicification. Sericite is present only in minor amounts within the breccia zones and as narrow selvages.

Drillhole data and underground mapping suggest that the argillic zone is more developed at the higher levels and within the trachyte crystal and welded tuffs, with correspondingly smaller peripheral propylitic zones.

At the Duke Ridge and Cliff Creek zones, chalcedony breccia zones are similar to those in the AGB zone. However, the breccia zones are generally better defined with sharper vein boundaries and at least four periods of chalcedony and quartz deposition are present. Near the surface and near post mineral faults, the breccia zones are broken up, with wallrock fragments completely altered to clay.

On Duke Ridge, the breccia zones appear to be refracted along the contact between andesite crystal tuffs and a fine grained tuff member. Breccia zones, as in the case of the AGB zone, do not form strong and well-defined zones in the fine-grained tuffs.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Lawyers past producer (cont'd)**

In the Cliff Creek and Duke Ridge zones, chalcedony breccia zones and stockwork veins are associated with pervasive argillic alteration. The alteration consists of various clay minerals with or without limonite, goethite, hematite, and manganese oxides and varies in thickness from about 5 to 50 metres. Propylitic alteration with chlorite, epidote, and to a minor extent calcite, is present peripheral to the argillic zone. Superimposed on these is a supergene alteration zone of various clays and limonite up to 30 metres deep. Gold and silver values are generally low within supergene altered areas.

BELLE SOUTH prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 096

Six kilometres southwest

The Belle South prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. Takla volcanics have been intruded by the granodiorite to quartz monzonite Black Lake Suite of Early Jurassic age and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The rocks surrounding the Belle South prospect consist of fault-bound blocks of the Metsantan and McClair members of the Toodoggone Formation. The Metsantan Member is described as trachyandesite flows with lesser lapilli tuff and lahar; minor volcanic sandstone and conglomerate (Bulletin 86). The overlying McClair Member is described as heterogeneous lapilli to block tuff andesite flows and numerous cogenetic dikes and subvolcanic plugs; minor mudstone and conglomerate (Bulletin 86). At the Belle South prospect, the Metsantan Member consists of porphyritic potassium feldspar flows (Assessment Report 18627).

Propylitic alteration (epidote, chlorite) is pervasive and silicification is present near quartz breccias (Assessment Report 18627). Lapilli tuff of the Metsantan Member is primarily silica with hematite stain. Fragments of quartz breccia and tuff along with feldspar and barite crystals bound by a clay matrix compose the coeval lahar. This unit is argillically altered and the intensity increases as the siliceous breccia core is approached.

BELLE showing (Shear; Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 130

Five kilometres west-southwest

The showing is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins. Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks.

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

These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply-dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high-angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The Belle showing is underlain by volcanics of the McClair Member of the Toodoggone Formation. They consist mainly of altered and non-altered dacitic porphyry flows, rhyolitic tuff and rhyolite which are repeatedly intruded by northwest-trending syenite porphyry dikes (Assessment Report 12966). In several locations thin beds of agglomerate crop out and appear to be intercalated with the flows (Assessment Report 12966). The Toodoggone volcanics at the Belle showing are described by Diakow, as heterogeneous lapilli and block tuff, andesitic flows, and numerous cogenetic dikes and subvolcanic plugs. These volcanics are in fault contact with a Jurassic, porphyritic, granodiorite to quartz diorite stock, immediately to the east.

The showing consists of a series of en-echelon north-northeast- trending shears and fracture zones. Where these zones show intense shearing, they are commonly accompanied with intense silicification, moderate epidote alteration and contain disseminated pyrite (Assessment Report 12966). No other sulphide mineralization was noted.

EAST RIDGE showing (Shear, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 179

Six kilometres northwest

The East Ridge prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

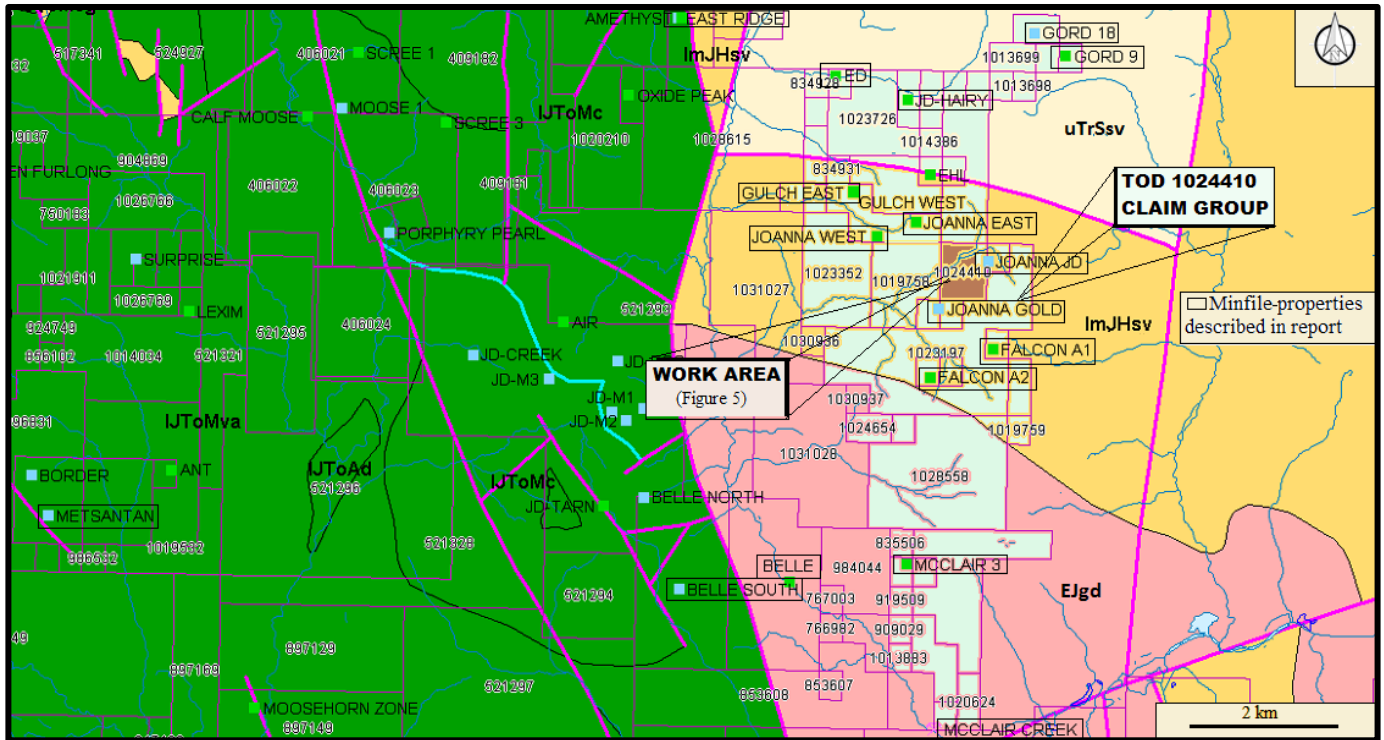
Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The East Ridge prospect lies along the contact between a fault bound wedge of Takla Group within the Toodoggone Formation volcanics. The Takla volcanics at this locality are described as dark green augite porphyry basalt flows and breccias with minor interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments and chert. It contains limestone lenses that may be part of the Asitka Group (Assessment Report 15412). The Toodoggone volcanics are part of the McClair Member consisting of lavender and grey, crowded, fine to medium-grained, plagioclase porphyritic flows with lesser lapilli tuffs, breccia and minor epiclastic beds (Assessment Report 15412).

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

Figure 5. Property Geology, Claim, & Minfile
(Base map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND for Figure 4

Upper Triassic

- uTrSsv**
Stuhini Group
Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Middle Jurassic

- MJgd**
Unnamed
Granodioritic Intrusive rocks

Early Jurassic

- EJg**
Unnamed
Intrusive rocks, undivided

Lower Jurassic

- IJToMva**
Toodoggone Volcanics
Metsantan Member
Andesitic volcanic rocks

- IJToAd**
Toodoggone Volcanics

- Adoogocho Member
Dacitic volcanic rocks

IJToMcg

- Toodoggone Volcanics
Metsantan Member
Conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

IJToMc

- Toodoggone Volcanics
McClair Member
Andesitic volcanic rocks

Lower Jurassic to Mid Jurassic

- ImJHsv**
Hazelton Group
Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Mid-Cretaceous to Upper Cretaceous

- ImKSu**
Sustat Group
Undivided sedimentary rocks

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

The East Ridge prospect consists of a silicified shear zone covering an area 300 metres long by 100 metres wide. It appears to trend 150 to 160 degrees and is not closed off at its southern end. The zone consists of silicification (quartz veining with or without pyrite) in the hangingwall of a shear in the form of a number of subparallel veins and stockworks striking 035 degrees and dipping vertical. The stockworks consists of 1 millimetre to 20 centimetre wide veins variably spaced from 2 centimetres to 2 metres apart (Assessment Report 15412). The veins consist of chalcedonic and crystalline quartz, barite, calcite, galena and sphalerite (Assessment Report 15412).

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps (Figure 4), the Tod 1024410 Claim Group is underlain by the upper Triassic Stuhini Group of marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks (uTrSsv) in the north in a east-west fault contact with the lower to mid Jurassic Hazelton Group of marine and sedimentary rocks (ImJHsv) in the middle and early Jurassic unnamed intrusive undivided rocks (Ejgd) in the south.

The geology on MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group are reported as follows

ED showing (Shear, Massive)

MINFILE 094E 023

Within Tenure 591953

The ED showing is underlain by green, porphyritic andesitic tuffs and other pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation (Hazelton Group). At this showing, the Toodoggone Formation is undivided. Monzonite and syenite dikes cut these volcanics. A major fault structure is inferred to run north-south along the Belle lakes valley. A second fault, striking west-northwest, separates Toodoggone volcanics in the south from Takla Group volcanics in the north. These consist of massive, aphanitic to porphyritic basalts and andesites with minor breccia. Where porphyritic, phenocrysts are mostly pyroxene. For a detailed description of the regional geological setting refer to East Ridge occurrence (094E 179).

EHL showing (Vein, Massive, Stockwork)

MINFILE 094E 036

Within Tenure 591946

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. Takla volcanics have been intruded by the granodiorite to quartz monzonite Black Lake Suite of Early Jurassic age and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The EHL prospect lies within undivided volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation. These are described as well-bedded lapilli tuff and pyroclastic breccia, rare accretionary lapilli tuff and porphyritic andesite (Bulletin 86).

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

At the EHL prospect they have been described as green porphyritic biotite, feldspar andesite and light green tuff (Assessment Report 18763). Immediately to the north the Takla Group volcanics consist of basalt and andesite flows, breccias with limestone and minor argillite (Bulletin 86) and Assessment Report 18763).

Alteration and mineralization at the EHL prospect consists of quartz stringers hosting disseminated, and locally massive, pyrite and chalcopyrite in silicified andesites with associated specular hematite and copper staining. In 1970, exploration in the area uncovered bornite stringers up to 16 millimetres wide in an outcrop exposure near the EHL prospect.

GORD 18 prospect (Vein)

MINFILE 094E 051

Within Tenure 591958

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. Takla volcanics have been intruded by the granodiorite to quartz monzonite Black Lake Suite of Early Jurassic age and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The Gord 18 prospect is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanic rocks consisting of green and purple feldspar porphyritic andesite flows, cherty andesites and porphyritic andesitic pyroclastics, ranging from tuff to agglomerate (Assessment Report 5194). Outcrops consisting of pink monzonite dikes and small stocks are scattered around the Gord 18 prospect. A major fault intersection between a north and northwest-striking fault occurs about 290 metres south of the prospect.

GORD 9 showing (Podiform, Massive, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 052

Within Tenure 591956

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. Takla volcanics have been intruded by the granodiorite to quartz monzonite Black Lake Suite of Early Jurassic age and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The Gord 9 prospect is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanic rocks consisting of green and purple feldspar porphyritic andesite flows, cherty andesites and porphyritic andesitic pyroclastics, ranging from tuff to agglomerate (Assessment Report 5194). Outcrops consisting of pink monzonite dikes and small stocks are scattered around the occurrence and are related to Early to Middle Jurassic plutons to the northwest and south. A major fault intersection between a north and a northwest-striking fault occurs about 290 metres south of the prospect.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**JOANNA GOLD** prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 172

Within Tenure 839835

The Joanna Gold prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toadogone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The oldest rocks observed at the prospect are light to dark green porphyritic or massive andesitic flows and pyroclastics of the Takla Group (Assessment Report 20671). These have been summarized as basaltic and andesitic flows and breccia, with minor limestone and argillite (Bulletin 86). One small quartz monzonite outcrop, of probable Early to Middle Jurassic age, is located just to the north of the Joanna Gold prospect. Toadogone volcanics are exposed on the southwest and west ridges of Mount Gordonia, immediately to the north.

Propylitic alteration is widespread throughout the area surrounding the Joanna Gold prospect, predominantly affecting andesitic flows and tuffs. These zones are characterized by chlorite alteration of plagioclase, biotite and hornblende phenocrysts, accompanied by a strong increase in epidote and/or carbonate, pyrite and magnetite in the groundmass (Assessment Report 20671).

JOANNA JD prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 173

Within Tenure 1024410

The Joanna JD prospect is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toadogone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

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

The oldest rocks observed at the Joanna JD prospect are light to dark green porphyritic or massive andesitic flows and pyroclastics of the Takla Group (Assessment Report 20671). These have been summarized as basaltic and andesitic flows and breccia, with minor limestone and argillite (Bulletin 86). Toodoggone volcanics are exposed on the southwest and west ridges of Mount Gordonia, immediately to the north and west.

Propylitic alteration is widespread throughout the area surrounding the Joanna JD prospect, predominantly affecting andesitic flows and tuffs. These zones are characterized by chlorite alteration of plagioclase, biotite and hornblende phenocrysts, accompanied by a strong increase in epidote and/or carbonate, pyrite and magnetite in the groundmass (Assessment Report 20671).

The Joanna JD prospect consists of a northwest-trending fault enveloped by a zone of intensely propylitically altered andesitic volcanics and hosting a mineralized quartz vein. The zone forms a bright orange-yellow gossan varying in thickness from 1 to 6 metres and has a surface exposure of 15 to 20 metres, appearing to pinch-out at higher elevations. No sulphides other than pyrite were observed.

JOANNA EAST showing (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 174

Within Tenure 1024425

The showing is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins. Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

Toodoggone volcanics, observed at the Joanna East showing, are described as purple agglomerates, grey to purple tuffs, rhyolites and orange lithic to crystal tuffs (Assessment Report 20671). The oldest rocks are light to dark green porphyritic or massive andesitic flows and pyroclastics of the Takla Group (Assessment Report 20671). These have been summarized as basaltic and andesitic flows and breccia, with minor limestone and argillite (Bulletin 86). Propylitic alteration is widespread throughout the area surrounding the Joanna East showing, predominantly affecting andesitic flows and tuffs. These zones are characterized by chlorite alteration of plagioclase, biotite and hornblende phenocrysts, accompanied by a strong increase in epidote and/or carbonate, pyrite and magnetite in the groundmass (Assessment Report 20671).

The southwest ridge of Mount Gordonia is crossed by numerous north and northwest-trending, steeply dipping faults, with which numerous quartz veins and zones of silicification are associated. The veins are commonly mineralized with gold, silver and copper. One of these veins comprises the Joanna East showing. The quartz vein is rusty weathering and exhibits minor propylitic alteration. Sulphides comprise up to 7 per cent, consisting of chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite; oxides comprise 2 per cent consisting of limonite and malachite (Assessment Report 20671).

Geology: Property (cont'd)**JOANNA WEST** showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 177

Within Tenure 1012425

The Joanna West showing is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toadogone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

Toadogone volcanics, observed at the Joanna West showing, are described as purple agglomerates, grey to purple tuffs, rhyolites and orange lithic to crystal tuffs (Assessment Report 20671). The oldest rocks are light to dark green porphyritic or massive andesitic flows and pyroclastics of the Takla Group (Assessment Report 20671). These have been summarized as basaltic and andesitic flows and breccia, with minor limestone and argillite (Bulletin 86).

Propylitic alteration is widespread throughout the area surrounding the Joanna West showing, predominantly affecting andesitic flows and tuffs. These zones are characterized by chlorite alteration of plagioclase, biotite and hornblende phenocrysts, accompanied by a strong increase in epidote and/or carbonate, pyrite and magnetite in the groundmass (Assessment Report 20671).

The southwest ridge of Mount Gordonia is crossed by numerous north and northwest-trending, steeply dipping faults, with which numerous quartz veins and zones of silicification are associated. The veins are commonly mineralized with gold, silver and copper. One of these veins comprises the Joanna West showing. The quartz vein contains milky white quartz with minor propylitic alteration and is about 40 centimetres wide. Sulphides comprise up to 3 per cent, consisting of chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite; oxides comprise another 3 per cent, consisting of malachite and lesser goethite (Assessment Report 20671).

FALCON A1 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 184

Within Tenure 591986

The Falcon A1 showing is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins. Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toadogone Formation, Hazelton Group.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**Falcon A1 (cont'd)**

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The Falcon A1 showing is underlain by felsic to intermediate Toodoggone volcanics. An Early Jurassic granodiorite to quartz diorite stock lies immediately to the south and southwest. The volcanics are gently south-dipping and consist of dacitic porphyritic flows and lapilli and crystal lapilli tuffs (Assessment Report 19097). These have been mapped by Diakow as undivided Toodoggone volcanics consisting of welded lapilli tuff and pyroclastic breccia, rare accretionary lapilli tuff, porphyritic andesite and subordinate basalt lava flows, interspersed volcanic conglomerate, and laminated siltstone and mudstone (Bulletin 86).

The showing consists of a quartz vein within a gossanous zone. The quartz vein is exposed over a 3-metre length and a 2-metre width and contains localized malachite and chalcopyrite.

FALCON A2 showing (Stockwork, Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 185

Within Tenure 591985

The Falcon A2 showing is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The Falcon A2 showing is underlain by felsic to intermediate Toodoggone volcanics. An Early Jurassic granodiorite to quartz diorite stock lies immediately to the south and southwest. The volcanics are gently south dipping and consist of dacitic porphyritic flows and lapilli and crystal lapilli tuffs (Assessment Report 19097). These have been mapped by Diakow as undivided Toodoggone volcanics consisting of welded lapilli tuff and pyroclastic breccia, rare accretionary lapilli tuff, porphyritic andesite and subordinate basalt lava flows, interspersed volcanic conglomerate, and laminated siltstone and mudstone (Bulletin 86).

The Falcon A2 showing consists of a system of quartz veining and silicification within limonite-altered andesite containing galena and chalcopyrite, traceable over 150 metres in float and outcrop. Weakly altered andesite with local chalcocite and malachite concentrated in fractures occurs 250 metres to the south-southwest near a small pond.

Geology: Property (cont'd)**McCLAIR 3** showing (Stockwork, Vein)

MINFILE 094E 186

Within Tenure 627404

The McClair 3 showing is situated within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage which lies along the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusions bounded to the east by the Omineca Belt and to the west and southwest by the Sustut and Bowser basins.

Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. They are commonly in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Takla Group andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks. These Takla rocks have been intruded by plutons and other bodies of the mainly granodiorite to quartz monzonite Early Jurassic Black Lake Suite and are in turn unconformably overlain by or faulted against Lower Jurassic calcalkaline volcanics of the Toadogone Formation, Hazelton Group.

The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees. In turn, high angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults. Collectively these faults form a boundary for variably rotated and tilted blocks underlain by monoclinical strata.

The McClair 3 showing is dominantly underlain by a monzodiorite to granodiorite stock (Assessment Report 9995 and Bulletin 86). Within this stock a complex series of dikes ranging from diabase to diorite and dacite, with similar textural variations, occurs. They are locally altered and frequently contain quartz and carbonate veins with minor pyrite and traces of other sulphides (Assessment Report 9995).

Alteration of this stock occurs mainly as veins. Minor zones of quartz-sericite alteration is also present. Quartz (+/- carbonate and epidote) veins and stockworks cut the hostrock irregularly and host mineralization (Assessment Report 9995). The veins are clear to milky and occasionally display vuggy and drusy textures. Generally less than 10 per cent of the rock is vein material but locally up to 40 per cent.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tod 1024410 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is relative to Tenure 1024410 of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group.

McCLAIR CREEK past producer (surficial placer)

MINFILE 094E 001

Seven kilometres south

Results indicated that a least one placer deposit is estimated to contain 536,004 cubic metres of potentially economic gravels of an assumed thickness of 3 metres. The best results were from the mouth of McClair Creek. The interval between 1.6 and 2.4 metres depth, from pit 19, yielded a weighted average of 508.8 milligrams gold per cubic metre from panned coarse gravels, and between 0.6 to 3 metres depth, a weighted average of 168.9 milligrams per cubic metre from panned gravels and 747.7 milligrams per cubic metre from sluicing (Assessment Report 10534). Pit 1, also at the mouth of McClair Creek, yielded an average weighted value of 1058 milligrams per cubic metre over the 1.6 to 2.4 metre depth interval (Assessment Report 10534). Pit 5 yielded an average weighted value of 243 milligrams per cubic metre over a 2.4-metre interval (Assessment Report 10534). A more complete summary of results from dug pits is found in Assessment Report 10534.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**METSANTAN** prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 064

Twelve kilometres west-southwest

The best precious metal assay values from the Ridge zone come from Trench L-82-15. Gold values range up to 11.18 grams per tonne and 12.1 grams per tonne, both over 2.0 metres (Assessment Report 14412). The Central Silver zone consists of two narrow, subparallel quartz breccia veins composed of quartz fragments with up to 2 per cent galena and pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite, hosted in purple to grey trachyandesite, locally trachyte

The veins are moderately silicified throughout the central part and enclosed by a strong argillic alteration (clay) envelope (Assessment Report 14412). The zone is approximately 75 metres long and individual veins two metres wide.

In contrast to the Ridge zone, the Central Silver zone is high in silver. The best interval, exposed by trenches L-82-17 and B85-12, of precious metal enrichment averages 0.62 gram per tonne gold and 80.58 grams per tonne silver over 3.0 metres (Assessment Report 14412).

In 1985, trenches T-85-5 to T-85-11 were excavated by Lacana to evaluate quartz-barite veins, thought to be the possible north extension of the Central Silver zone. Trenches intersected up to three subparallel, narrow (up to 2 metres) quartz-barite veins. The zone is roughly 250 metres long and is known as the North Silver zone. Golden Rule Resources also reported a trench on the North Silver zone. Trench 10 intersected propylitically altered trachyandesite porphyry and a well silicified and brecciated fault zone. The fault zone consisted of vuggy, brecciated and silicified trachyandesite porphyry, with up to 10 per cent manganese oxide as fracture filling and coating, over 1 to 2 metres. The fault strikes 314 degrees and dips 80 degrees northeast.

The North Silver zone, as for the Central Silver zone, is also enriched in silver rather than gold. Elevated silver was noted in quartz-barite veins and for up to 4.5 metres in altered wallrock. Samples from Trench T-85-8 yielded some of the better gold and silver including 3.39 grams per tonne gold and 20.91 grams per tonne silver over 2.0 metres (Assessment Report 14412). Assay samples from Trench 10 yielded a high of 27.0 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14498).

LAWYERS past producer (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 066

Fifteen kilometres southwest

The Cliff Creek zone contains indicated (probable) reserves of 422,591 tonnes grading 6.37 grams per tonne gold and 264.29 grams per tonne silver based on a cutoff grade of 3.42 grams per tonne gold. Inferred (possible) reserves are 103,205 tonnes grading 5.75 grams per tonne gold and 267.72 grams per tonne silver based on a cutoff grade of 3.42 grams per tonne gold (George Cross New Letter No. 171 (September 5), 1990). Indicated reserves at the Duke Ridge zone are 68,032 tonnes grading 7.3 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No. 95 (May 16), 1990).

A new vein zone was discovered within the area of intersection between the Cliff Creek and Duke Ridge structures. Trenching exposed a 200 metre strike length of strong veining with sampling yielding 4.79 grams per tonne gold and 145.34 grams per tonne silver across 1 metre (George Cross News Letter No. 171 (September 5), 1990).

Examination of polished and polished thin sections of chalcedony-quartz breccia samples from both the AGB and Duke Ridge zones reveal hypogene and supergene types of mineralization.

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

In both types, the various ore minerals occur in microfractures, vugs, and grain and crystal boundaries of non-sulphide and non-metal vein constituents. The hypogene type is characterized by acanthite, native gold, electrum with minor sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite, with up to 5 per cent pyrite.

In places, acanthite projects inward from the walls of vugs with calcite in the interstices. The main gangue vein minerals are banded chalcedony and quartz, and minor barite. Calcite and barite occur in centres of veins and as matrix in breccia.

The supergene type is made up of acanthite, native gold, and electrum with hematite, lepidocrocite, and goethite disseminated through the gangue constituents, and pseudomorphic after pyrite. Acanthite occurs in limonitic cavities or boxworks from which sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena were probably leached out by acidic solution derived from the breakdown of pyrite.

At the AGB zone, silver to gold ratios show that silver values generally increase toward the north and at depth. The distribution of silver to gold ratios also indicates that the margins of the zone are richer in gold relative to silver.

BELLE SOUTH prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 096

Six kilometres southwest

Assay results from the five best grab samples taken in 1985 ranged from 9.14 to 107 grams per tonne gold and 30 to 103 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14489). A trenching program in 1988 has yielded anomalous assay results along this structure for 30 metres strike length. The Assay results from the five best grab samples taken in 1985 ranged from 9.14 to 107 grams per tonne gold and 30 to 103 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14489). A trenching program in 1988 has yielded anomalous assay results along this structure for 30 metres strike length. The best results were from Trench T-B-88-10, towards the northwestern end of the zone. Sample 22185, a 1-metre chip sample from 20.0 to 21.0 metres analysed 6.82 grams per tonne gold and 42.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18627). Trenches T-B-88-1 through to 6 also yielded significant gold and silver assays.

BELLE showing (Shear; Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 130

Five kilometres west-southwest

Three rock samples taken from this showing were anomalous in gold and silver. Sample DT14 analysed 3.1 grams per tonne silver and sample DT6 analysed 0.59 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 10347).

EAST RIDGE showing (Shear, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 179

Six kilometres northwest

Rock sampling of this prospect was conducted in 1986. Some of the better results were 14.2 grams per tonne silver (sample ED-94), 0.34 gram per tonne gold (sample ED-95), greater than 1 per cent lead (sample ED-94), 0.169 per cent copper (sample ED-99) and 0.162 per cent barium (sample ED-92) (Assessment Report 15412). The silver assay results from a program conducted in 1988 were also anomalous. Sample L-218, an 80-centimetre channel sample of propylitized andesite porphyry, analysed 4.3 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 17683)

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization on MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group are reported as follows

ED showing (Shear, Massive)

MINFILE 094E 023

Within Tenure 591953

Mineralization at the ED showing consists of a stringer of massive pyrite with some chalcopyrite occurring in a small shear (Assessment Report 2506). This was reported in 1970 and subsequent property exploration does not provide additional information. In 1986, six soil samples taken from the vicinity of the ED showing yielded silver values of greater than or equal to 1.0 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 15070). A rock sample taken in the same year, 500 metres northeast from the showing, analysed 0.7 gram per tonne silver and 0.003 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 15070). Monzonite and syenite dikes on the west side of Lower Belle Lake forms a prominent alteration zone. The zone is marked by a strong gossan with 2 to 4 per cent disseminated pyrite with analyses yielding less than 0.1 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15070).

EHL showing (Vein, Massive, Stockwork)

MINFILE 094E 036

Within Tenure 591946

In 1986, two grab rock samples were taken from the EHL prospect. Sample AT-86-R-04 analysed 1.7 grams per tonne gold, 13.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.4915 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15818). Similarly, sample AT-86-R-05 analysed 0.64 gram per tonne gold, 25.2 grams per tonne silver and 1.017 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15818). In 1989, further sampling of this zone yielded assay values of 1.057 to 4.134 per cent copper (Assessment Report 18763).

GORD 18 prospect (Vein)

MINFILE 094E 051

Within Tenure 591958

Mineralization is part of a large gossanous area that can be traced for several tens of metres across a ridge. Mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in quartz veins. Alteration consists of associated envelopes of silicification, carbonate and argillic alteration, and oxidization and leaching. A quartz vein 60-centimetres wide contains pods of galena and sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite. This was traced over a 3.66-metre section.

A 1.83-metre wide chip sample of this mineralization analysed 16 grams per tonne silver, greater than 0.4 per cent zinc, 0.3032 per cent lead and 0.100 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5194).

GORD 9 showing (Podiform, Massive, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 052

Within Tenure 591956

Mineralization is part of a large gossanous area that can be traced for several tens of metres across a ridge. Mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in quartz veins. Alteration consists of associated envelopes of silicification, carbonate and argillic alteration, and oxidization and leaching.

A series of branching zones 60 to 152 centimetres wide and about 50 metres long of rusty carbonate-altered andesite contain widespread pyrite and scattered clots of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

A 91-centimetre wide chip sample of this mineralization analysed 30 grams per tonne silver, 1.9 per cent zinc, 0.43 per cent lead and 0.1075 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5194).

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**JOANNA GOLD** prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 172

Within Tenure 839835

A 20-centimetre wide by 250-metre long quartz vein, hosting fine pyrite and malachite staining comprises the Joanna Gold prospect.

Several samples have been taken from the Joanna Gold prospect, assaying anomalous precious and base metals. Sample 18440, a 100-centimetre chip sample taken in 1988, analysed 4.31 grams per tonne gold, 2.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.5709 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671). In 1990, sample DMH-003 analysed 4.235 grams per tonne gold, 6.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.3661 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671)

JOANNA JD prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 173

Within Tenure 1024410

Several samples were taken from this zone in 1990 with the following assay results. Sample JD-032, a 50-centimetre chip sample including 15 centimetres of quartz vein, analysed 7.22 grams per tonne gold, 2.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.1501 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671). Sample JD-033, a chip sample over 1.0 metre, analysed 1.49 grams per tonne gold, 1.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.2431 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671).

JOANNA EAST showing (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 174

Within Tenure 1012425

Two samples taken from this showing in 1990 yielded elevated assay results. Grab sample JD-046 analysed 0.11 gram per tonne gold, 1.3 grams per tonne silver and 1.61 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671). Grab sample JD-047, a frost-heave sample, presumably from the same vein as sample JD-046, analysed 3.77 grams per tonne gold, 7.2 grams per tonne silver and 1.64 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671).

JOANNA WEST showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 177

Within Tenure 1012425

Grab sample JD-012 analysed 5.65 grams per tonne gold, 15.3 grams per tonne silver and 0.61 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20671).

FALCON A1 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 184

Within Tenure 591986

In 1985, rock grab sample R 223 was taken near this quartz vein assaying 10.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.035 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14709). Subsequent exploration in 1989 yielded further anomalous values from the quartz vein described above. Grab sample FR-89-44 analysed 7.2 grams per tonne silver, 0.024 gram per tonne gold and 0.32 per cent copper (Assessment Report 19097). Sample FR-89-45, a 2-metre chip sample from this same vein analysed 5.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.014 gram per tonne gold and 0.51 per cent copper (Assessment Report 19097).

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**FALCON A2** showing (Stockwork, Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 094E 185

Within Tenure 591985

Sample PR-89-25, a grab sample from the main part of this zone analysed 6.8 grams per tonne silver, 0.018 gram per tonne gold, 1.60 per cent lead, 1.14 per cent zinc and 0.12 per cent copper (Assessment Report 19097). Two samples taken near a small pond to the south-southwest analysed as follows: sample PD-89-46 yielded 30.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.319 gram per tonne gold and 0.61 per cent copper; sample PD-89-46 yielded 55.5 grams per tonne silver, 0.828 gram per tonne gold and 1.08 per cent copper (Assessment Report 19097).

McCLAIR 3 showing (Stockwork, Vein)

MINFILE 094E 186

Within Tenure 627404

Pyrite is the dominant sulphide, comprising 5 per cent or less of sulphides. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite comprise 1 per cent or more and galena roughly 2 per cent (Assessment Report 9995). All occur as disseminations, either fine grained or as blebs.

Sample 71001, taken from a diabase to diorite dike hosted in the stock, analysed 2.8 grams per tonne silver, 0.8 per cent lead and 0.525 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 9995). A second sample taken 250 metres lower in the creek gully, analysed 2.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.618 per cent lead (Assessment Report 9995).

JD HAIRY showing (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)

MINFILE 094E 235

Within Tenure 591948

A grab sample taken from quartz veins in silicified intermediate to mafic volcanics analysed 18.5 grams per tonne gold and 143.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 24284). The hostrocks are assumed to be part of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group.

Table II **Summary of Minfile properties within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group**

Property	Geology	Structure	Mineralization
ED showing (Shear, Massive) MINFILE 094E 023	Toodoggone Formation	A major fault structure is inferred to run north-south along the Belle lakes valley. A second fault, striking west-northwest, separates Toodoggone volcanics from Takla Group volcanics	Sample AT-86-R-04 analysed 1.7 grams per tonne gold, 13.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.4915 per cent copper
EHL Showing (Vein, Massive, Stockwork) MINFILE 094E 036	The EHL prospect lies within undivided volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation.	The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees.	sample AT-86-R-05 analysed 0.64 gram per tonne gold, 25.2 grams per tonne silver and 1.017 per cent copper

Table II **Summary of Minfile properties within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group (cont'd)**

<p>GORD 18 prospect (Vein) MINFILE 094E 051</p>	<p><i>Northwest trending volcanic units crosscut by major and minor fault systems</i></p>	<p><i>High angle, northeast-striking faults (approximately 060 degrees) appear to truncate and displace northwest-striking faults</i></p>	<p><i>A 1.83-metre wide chip sample of this mineralization analysed 16 grams per tonne silver, greater than 0.4 per cent zinc, 0.3032 per cent lead and 0.100 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>GORD 9 showing (Podiform, Massive, Disseminated) MINFILE 094E 052</p>	<p><i>Permian Asitka Group crystalline limestones are the oldest rocks exposed in the region</i></p>	<p><i>A major fault intersection between a north and a northwest-striking fault occurs about 290 metres south of the prospect.</i></p>	<p><i>A 91-centimetre wide chip sample of this mineralization analysed 30 grams per tonne silver, 1.9 per cent zinc, 0.43 per cent lead and 0.1075 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>JOANNA GOLD prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation) MINFILE 094E 172</p>	<p><i>The oldest rocks observed at the prospect are light to dark green porphyritic or massive andesitic flows and pyroclastics of the Takla Group.</i></p>	<p><i>The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees.</i></p>	<p><i>DMH-003 analysed 4.235 grams per tonne gold, 6.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.3661 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>JOANNA JD prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation) MINFILE 094E 173</p>	<p><i>Toodoggone volcanics are exposed on the southwest and west ridges of Mount Gordonia, immediately to the north and west.</i></p>	<p><i>The Joanna JD prospect consists of a northwest-trending fault enveloped by a zone of intensely propylitically altered andesitic volcanics and hosting a mineralized quartz vein.</i></p>	<p><i>Sample JD-033, a chip sample over 1.0 metre, analysed 1.49 grams per tonne gold, 1.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.2431 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>JOANNA EAST showing (Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation) MINFILE 094E 174</p>	<p><i>Toodoggone volcanics, , are described as purple agglomerates, grey to purple tuffs, rhyolites and orange lithic to crystal tuffs.</i></p>	<p><i>The southwest ridge of Mount Gordonia is crossed by numerous north and northwest-trending, steeply dipping faults, with which numerous quartz veins and zones of silicification are associated.</i></p>	<p><i>The veins are commonly mineralized with gold, silver and copper. Grab sample JD-047 analysed 3.77 grams per tonne gold, 7.2 grams per tonne silver and 1.64 per cent copper</i></p>

Table II **Summary of Minfile properties within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group** (cont'd)

<p>JOANNA WEST showing (Vein, Disseminated) MINFILE 094E 177</p>	<p><i>Toodoggone volcanics, observed at the Joanna West showing, are described as purple agglomerates, grey to purple tuffs, rhyolites and orange lithic to crystal tuffs</i></p>	<p><i>The southwest ridge of Mount Gordon is crossed by numerous north and northwest-trending, steeply dipping faults, with which numerous quartz veins and zones of silicification are associated. The veins are commonly mineralized with gold, silver and copper.</i></p>	<p><i>Grab sample JD-012 analysed 5.65 grams per tonne gold, 15.3 grams per tonne silver and 0.61 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>FALCON A1 showing (Vein, Disseminated) MINFILE 094E 184</p>	<p><i>The Falcon A1 showing is underlain by felsic to intermediate Toodoggone volcanics.</i></p>	<p><i>The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees.</i></p>	<p><i>Grab sample FR-89-44 analysed 7.2 grams per tonne silver, 0.024 gram per tonne gold and 0.32 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>FALCON A2 showing (Stockwork, Vein, Disseminated) MINFILE 094E 185</p>	<p><i>The Falcon A2 showing is underlain by felsic to intermediate Toodoggone volcanics.</i></p>	<p><i>The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees.</i></p>	<p><i>sample PD-89-46 yielded 30.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.319 gram per tonne gold and 0.61 per cent copper</i></p>
<p>McCLAIR 3 showing (Stockwork, Vein) MINFILE 094E 186</p>	<p><i>The McClair 3 showing is dominantly underlain by a monzodiorite to granodiorite stock</i></p>	<p><i>The dominant structures in the area are steeply dipping faults which define a prominent regional northwest structural fabric trending 140 to 170 degrees.</i></p>	<p><i>Sample 71001, taken from a diabase to diorite dike hosted in the stock, analysed 2.8 grams per tonne silver, 0.8 per cent lead and 0.525 per cent zinc</i></p>

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The Structural Analysis of Tenure 1024410 was accomplished marking the observed lineaments on a DEM Image Hillshade map. A total of 64 lineaments were indicated as shown on Figure 6. A Georient 32v9 software program was used to create a Rose Diagram reflecting the grouping of the 64 lineaments into an individual 10 °class sector angle interval as shown on Figure 7.

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 6. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1024410
(Base map from Google Earth)

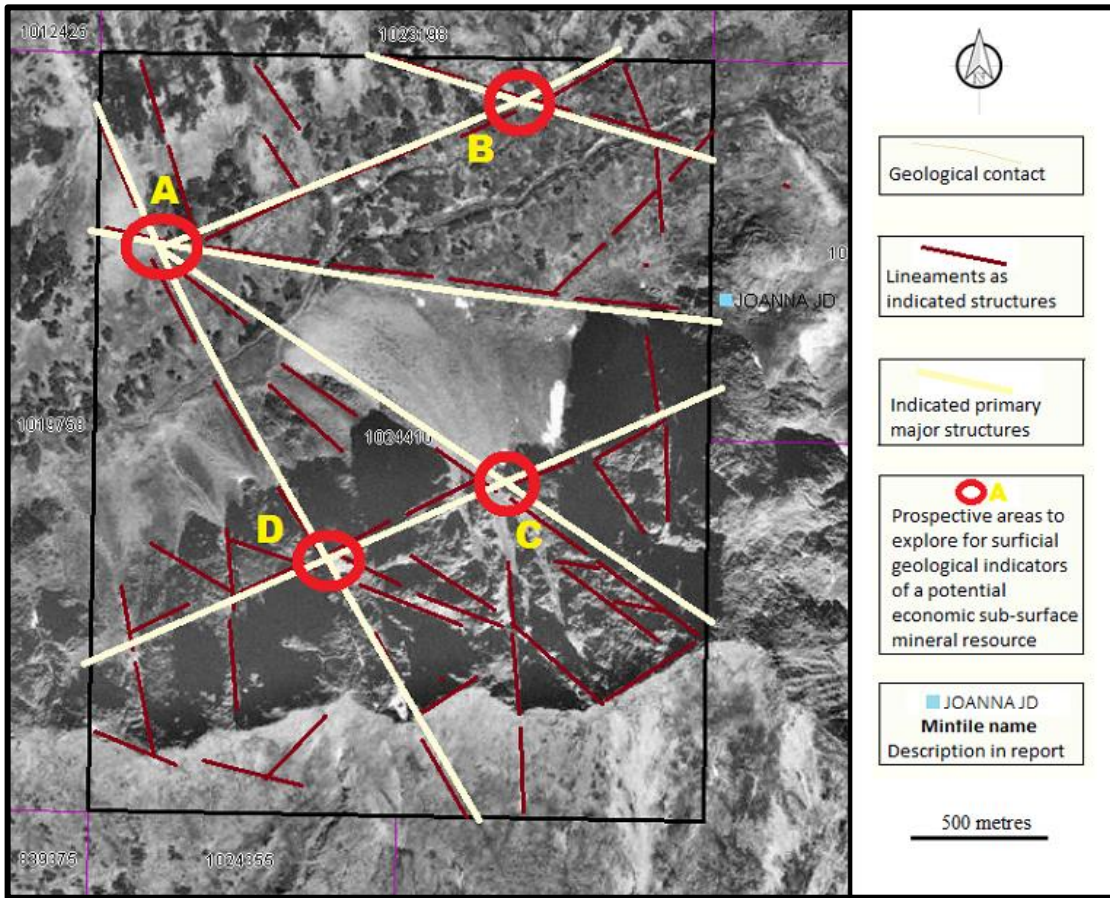
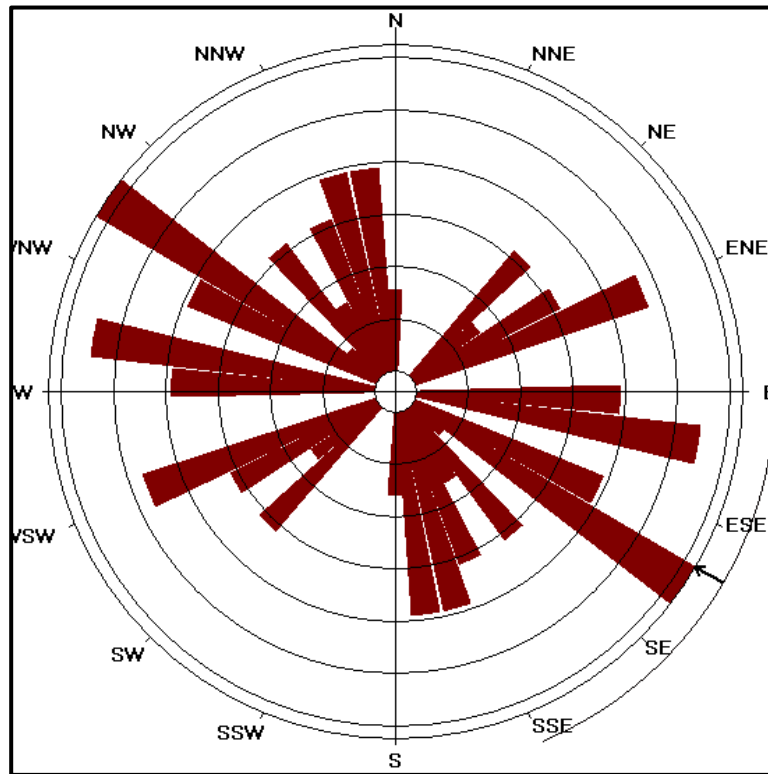


Table III. Approximate location of Figure 6 cross-structures and Minfile
(UTM-NAD 83 Zone 9)

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	616,186	6,370,280	1,630
B	616,615	6,370,479	1,681
C	616,743	6,369,965	1,839
D	616,435	6,369,834	1,818
Joanna JD	616,901	6,370,238	1,720

*Structural Analysis (cont'd)*Figure 7. **Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Tenure 1024410****STATISTICS** (for Figure 14)

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 64

Sector angle = 8°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.3 data]

Maximum = 12.5% [8 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 120-300

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±36.8°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 120.3 - 300.3

Circ.Median = 115.0 - 295.0

Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 34.5°

Circ. Variance = 0.28

Circular Std.Dev. = 46.48°

Circ. Dispersion = 5.97

Circ.Std Error = 0.3054

Circ.Skewness = 0.72

Circ.Kurtosis = -4.58

kappa = 0.56

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 17.16

Mean Resultant length = 0.2681

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.132; Sbar = -0.2333

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -8.449; Sbar = -14.9341

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1418

Mean direction of doubled angles = 126

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

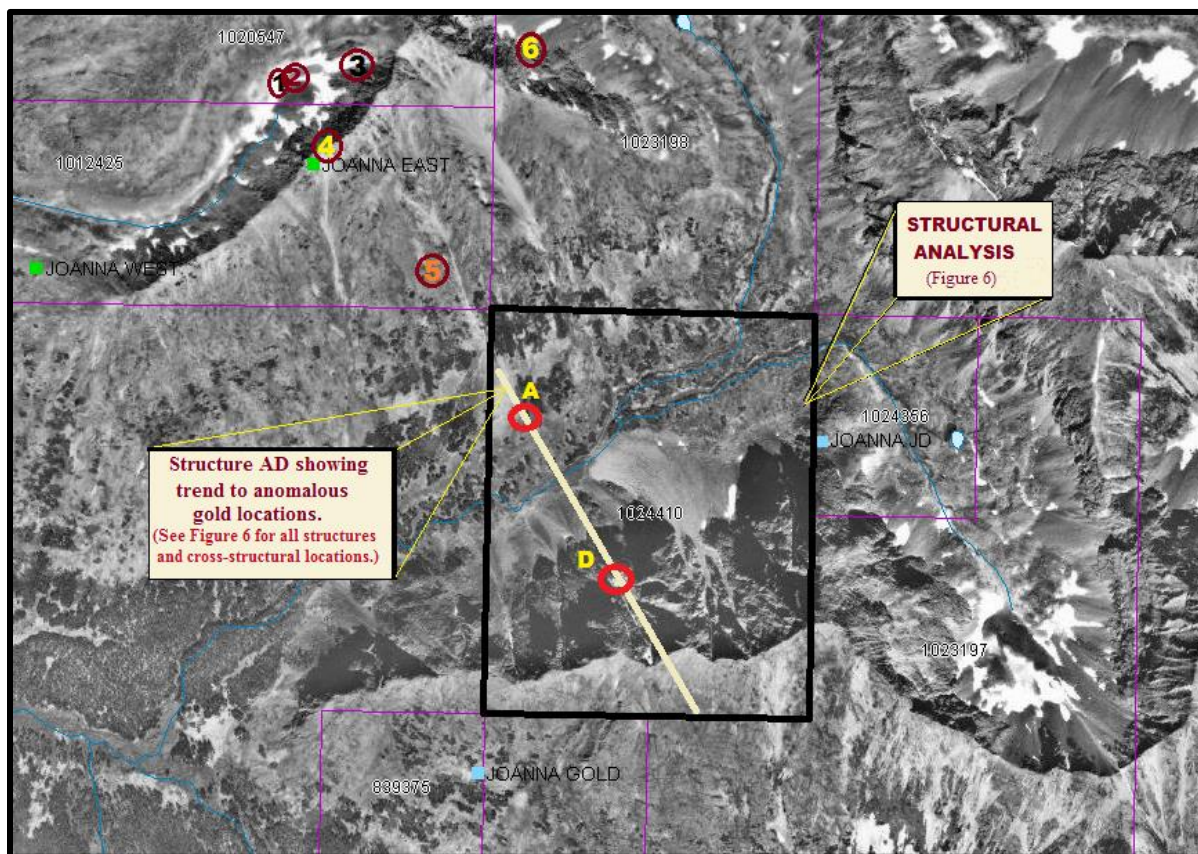
Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 8. Location of some peripheral anomalous gold values in rock samples reported from a 2004 sampling program by Stealth Minerals Limited
(Sample locations from Barrios, 2005*)



- Additional rock sample locations and assay values on ground covered by the Tod 1024410 Claim Group, are included in Assessment Report 27,638 (Barrios, 2005)

Table IV. Approximate location of anomalous gold rock sample locations* and Minfiles
(UTM-NAD 83 Zone 9)

Location	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
1	615,675	6,371,019	1,979
2	615,711	6,371,035	1,989
3	615,822	6,371,058	2,056
4	615,764	6,370,831	2,026
5	615,996	6,370,621	1,830
6	616,190	6,371,299	1,872
Joanna JD	616,901	6,370,238	1,720
Joanna East	615,700	6,370,823	2,020
Joanna West	615,074	6,370,557	1,820
Joanna Gold	616,140	6,369,443	1,730

*UTM locations as reported in Assessment Report 27,638 (Barrios, 2005)

Table V. Sample description and gold values of rock samples of Figure 8.

Location	Sample Number	Reported Rock Description	Gold Value (ppb)	Gold Value (grams per tonne)	Copper Value (ppm)	Copper Value (%)
1	192,913	Qtz; boxwork	10,000	10	1,565	0.15
2	192,928	1% py; 1.5% cpy	10,000	10	970	0.09
3	192,924	Vein; malachite	10,000	10	10,000	1.0
4	148,902	1% py; 3% cpy	10,000	10	7,234	0.72
5	185,259	Qtz; 1% py	3,470	3.47	3,701	0.37
6	185,167	Qtz; 4% py	10,000	10	3,210	0.32

Figure 9. Metallogenic relationships in the Toodoggone River map area (From Diakow, 1993)

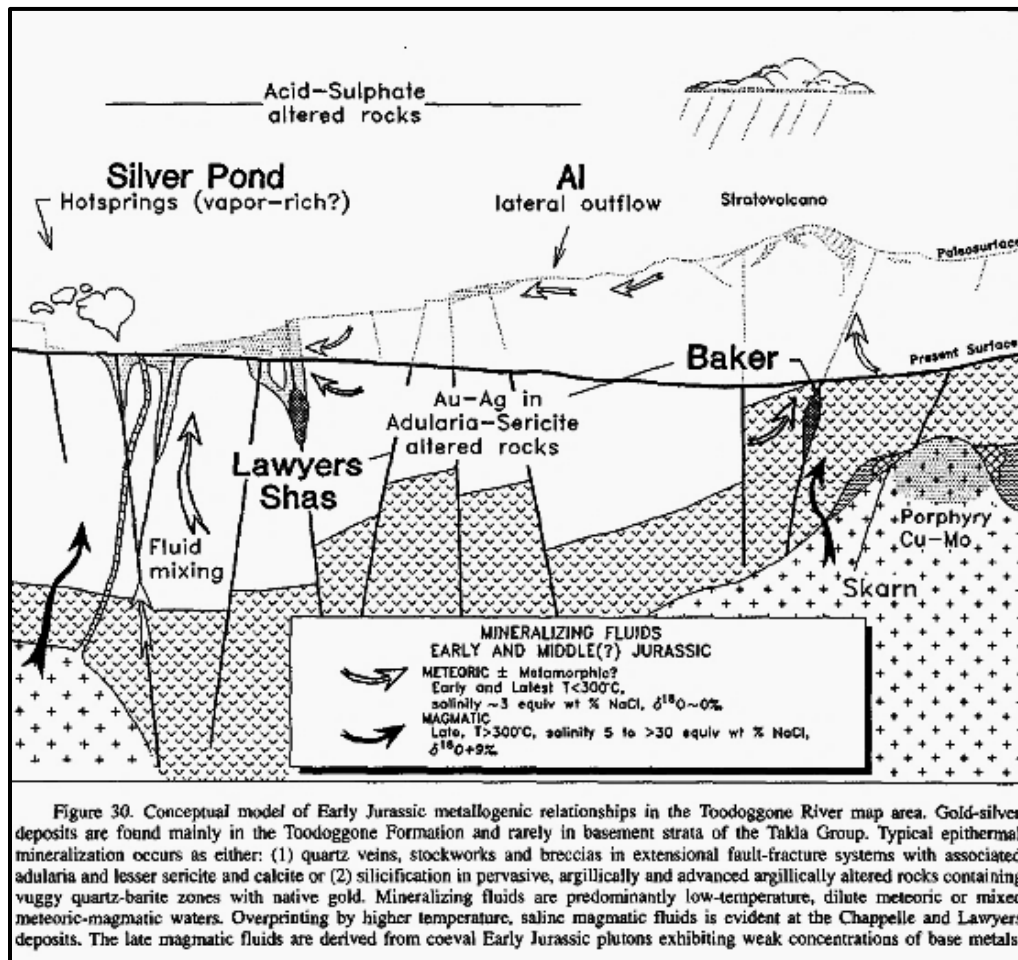
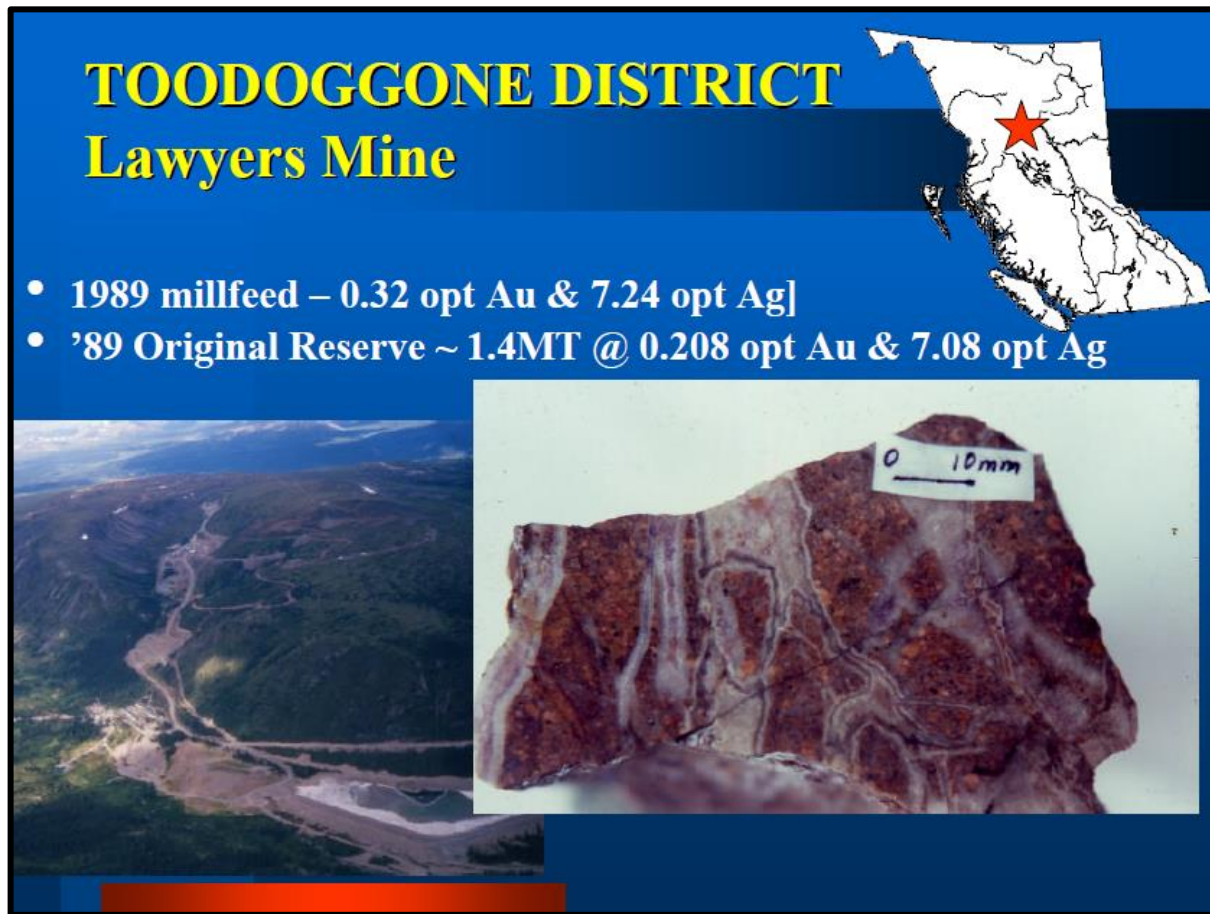


Figure 10. Sample of epithermal ore from the Lawyers Mine

(Map from Schroeter, 1989)



INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Four cross-structures were delineated in the structural analysis of the inclusive Tenure 1024410 of the 57 claim Tod 1024410 Claim Group. These cross-structural locations would be the most favorable areas to explore for surficial indications of a potentially economic sub-surface mineral resource.

The Toodoggone District contains numerous mineral occurrences which have been discovered and developed to various degrees stemming from the 1925 and 1926 discovery of placer gold in McClair Creek. The potential of the Toodoggone area was only recognized in the early 1980's when most of the known gold-silver occurrences in the area were discovered. The Lawyers and the Baker (Chappelle) mineral deposits were the fruits of development with production at the Baker (Chappelle) commencing in 1981 and production at the Lawyers 1989.

Many of the mineral occurrences warrant additional exploration to determine the underlying potential of the surficial mineral and geological indicators and some would quite likely be explored with improved access to the area and/or with the reported discovery of another Lawyers or Baker type mineral deposit. The area would certainly regain recognition with the discovery of a potential bulk tonnage porphyry deposit which is a strong possibility, given the several epithermal type mineral occurrences in the area; arising from an intrusive (Figure 9).

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)

The 3,778 hectare Tod 1024410 Claim Group incorporates 11 mineral occurrences; any one of which may express the surficial mineral indicators of a sub-surface mineral resource. These occurrences may be weak "surficial seepage" expressions gained through an avenue of minor structures but nevertheless significant. A greater indication would be manifest at the intersections of major structures which would extend to greater depths and provide the necessary mineral controlling structures on which an economic resource may be established.

The Gord 18 mineral prospect (Minfile 094E 052) may be an indication of a "weak" mineral occurrence distant from a major fault intersection reported as 290 metres south of the prospect (Property Geology section).

The mineral potential of the Property is also indicated in the six of many reported (AR 27,638) anomalous gold values of samples taken in 2004 on ground to the north of Tenure 1024410 now covered by the Tod 1024410 Claim Group where five of the six selectively reported rock samples assayed 10,000 ppb gold.

The six sample sites as indicated on Figure 8 were selected herein for the immediate proximity to the structurally analyzed claim; Tenure 102441. Rock sample locations 1, 2, 4, and 5 are indicated to be located on the northwestward extension of the structure designated as AD on Figure 6. Location 4 where a rock sample reportedly assayed 10 g/t Au, is indicated proximal to the Joanna East showing (Minfile 094E 174) which is reported as epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation type of mineralization hosted by Toodoggone volcanics.

Thus, the four cross-structural locations delineated on Tenure 1024410 should be prime areas in the exploration for a mineral resource. The inclusive 11 Minfile descriptions on the Property and the six peripheral to the Property should provide an indication of the potential types of mineralization that should be initially sought in the exploration of the four cross-structural locations.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineralization. For descriptions of epithermal mineral deposits or epithermal mineral indicators of other types of deposits that may occur within or peripheral to the Tod 1024410 Claim Group reference is made to the 17 Minfile properties described herein.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Visit the Lawyers and Baker (Chappelle) mines to examine the epithermal mineralization qualities.
2. Examine some of the Minfile property locations within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group for geological indicators to mineralization within the Tod 1024410 Claim Group geological environment.
3. Examine some of the Minfile property locations that occur within the Toodoggone Formation.
4. Explore the four cross-structural locations for breccia zones and geological indicators for epithermal or other types of mineralization.
5. Should the exploration of any of the four areas result in positive results, a localized follow-up progressive exploration program should be completed.
6. Should an initial diamond drilling program be part of the exploration program, a 500 metre drill hole should be completed to determine the geological indicators for an epithermal zone and/or a porphyry resource.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

094E 001 – McCLAIR CREEK

094E 023 – ED

094E 036 – EHL

094E 051 – GORD 18

094E 052 – GORD 9

094E 064 – METSANTAN

094E 066 – LAWYERS

094E 096 – BELLE SOUTH

094E 130 – BELLE

094E 172 – JOANNA GOLD

094E 173 – JOANNA JD

094E 174 – JOANNA EAST

094E 177 – JOANNA WEST

094E 179 – EAST RIDGE

094E 184 – FALCON A1

094E 185 – FALCON A2

094E 186 – McCLAIR 3

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Sookochoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report on a Structural Analysis of the Metsantan 851743 Claim Group for Richard Billingsley. October 20, 2013. AR 34,698.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1024410 of the Tod 1024410 Claim Group was done from March 19, 2014 to April 11, 2014 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis -----	\$ 4,000.00
Maps -----	500.00
Report -----	<u>3,000.00</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 on 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.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.