Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s)) Geochemical Sampling, Mapping

TOTAL COST **$11,358.61**

AUTHOR(S) R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.

SIGNATURE(S) "signed and sealed"

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

YEAR OF WORK 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK – CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBERS / DATE(S) 5516938, 5516939, 5516940

PROPERTY NAME Dump, Cove, Beaver

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)
Dump 1-2 (1021757, 1021761), Cove (1021759), Beaver (1021758)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Limestone for Industrial Fillers

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS, IF KNOWN NA

MINING DIVISION Nanaimo NTS 092L/07W,/10W TRIM 092L026, 092L056

LATITUDE		LONGITUDE			(centre of work)
NORTHING 5572900	EASTING 651000	UTM ZONE	9	MAP DATUM	NAD 83
NORTHING 5602000	EASTING 649500		9		NAD 83
NORTHING 5596600	EASTING 649200		9		NAD 83

OWNER 1
Mammoth Geological Ltd.

OWNER 2

MAILING ADDRESS
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4

OPERATORS (who paid for work)
SAME

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, attitude)
The Dump, Cove and Beaver properties are underlain by white limestone of the Quatsino Formation of the Triassic Vancouver Group. A total of 6 samples were taken: Dump – 4, Cove – 1, Beaver – 1.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
Dump 23327, 24347, 24922, 27887, 31001
Cove 24129, 24718, 27883, 31002
Beaver 23066, 23476, 30481

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (In Metric Units)	On Which Claims	Project Costs Apportioned
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)	1:10,000 claim blocks	all	
Ground, mapping			
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Siesmic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analyzed for)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock Dump	4 samples	1021757, 1021761	$3,850.49
Rock Cove	1 samples	1012759	$3,754.06
Rock Beaver	1 samples	1021758	$3,754.06
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogical			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATION / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic / Photogrammatic (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		DUMP TOTAL COST	**$3,850.49**
		COVE TOTAL COST	**$3,754.06**
		BEAVER TOTAL COST	**$3,754.06**
		TOTAL COST	**$11,358.61**

MAMMOTH
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NORTH ISLAND CARBONATE PROJECT
Beaver Property TRIM Sheet 092L056 UTM NAD83 ZONE 9 649200E 5596600N
Cove Property TRIM Sheet 092L056 UTM NAD83 ZONE 9 649500E 5602000N
Dump Property TRIM Sheet 092L026 UTM NAD83 ZONE 9 651000E 5572900N

2013 Exploration Program

FOR

Mammoth Geological Ltd.
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
May 19, 2014

SUMMARY

The North Island Carbonate project, currently registered in the name of R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., the author of this Technical Report, for his wholly owned company Mammoth Geological Ltd., consists of three, road accessible limestone properties near tidewater on the northern end of Vancouver Island:

- The Beaver Property, 17 kilometres southeast of Port McNeill, consisting of one claim totaling 20.55 hectares,
- The Cove Property, 15 kilometres east of Port McNeill, consisting of one claim totaling 225.85 hectares, and
- The Dump Property, 40 kilometres south of Port McNeill, consisting of two claims totaling 268.41 hectares.

All three properties are being explored for white limestone for industrial filler applications with the Quatsino Formation of the Triassic Vancouver Group. The Quatsino limestone outcrops as three narrow belts on northern Vancouver Island. While the limestone is generally brown-grey to light grey, areas proximal to the Jurassic Island Intrusions show varying degrees of metamorphism and become white in color. White to grey-white limestone has been mapped on all three properties during several phases of exploration in the early 1990's to late 2000's.

The white to grey-white limestone on each of the three claim groups was spot sampled to follow up on the detailed 2008 sampling programs, with 6 samples taken in total. Unfortunately, the 2013 spot check sampling has raised some concerns as there are significant discrepancies between the 2008 and 2013 assay results with respect to $CaCO_3$ and insoluble content. The supporting data suggests the issue lays with the sample preparation procedures at the laboratory. Further sampling will be required to resolve the discrepancies.

Therefore duplication of the 2008 exploration program is required to supply samples for chemical and optical analyses since the 2008 pulps were destroyed. The limestone needs to be sampled at regular 50 to 100 metre intervals on each of the three claim groups, resulting in somewhere in the order of 80 samples combined. Phase I is estimated to cost $15,000.

Assuming Phase I sampling confirms the earlier 2008 results and the discrepancies are found to be due to sample preparation procedures, small drilling programs should be undertaken on each of the Beaver, Cove and Dump properties. The holes can be relatively widely spaced. The purpose is the test the limestone in the third dimension: both chemically and optically and block out mineral resources. Phase II is estimated to cost $275,000.

The cost of the 2013 sampling program was $11,358.61, broken down by property as follows: Beaver $3,754.06, Dump $3,850.49 and Cove $3,754.06.

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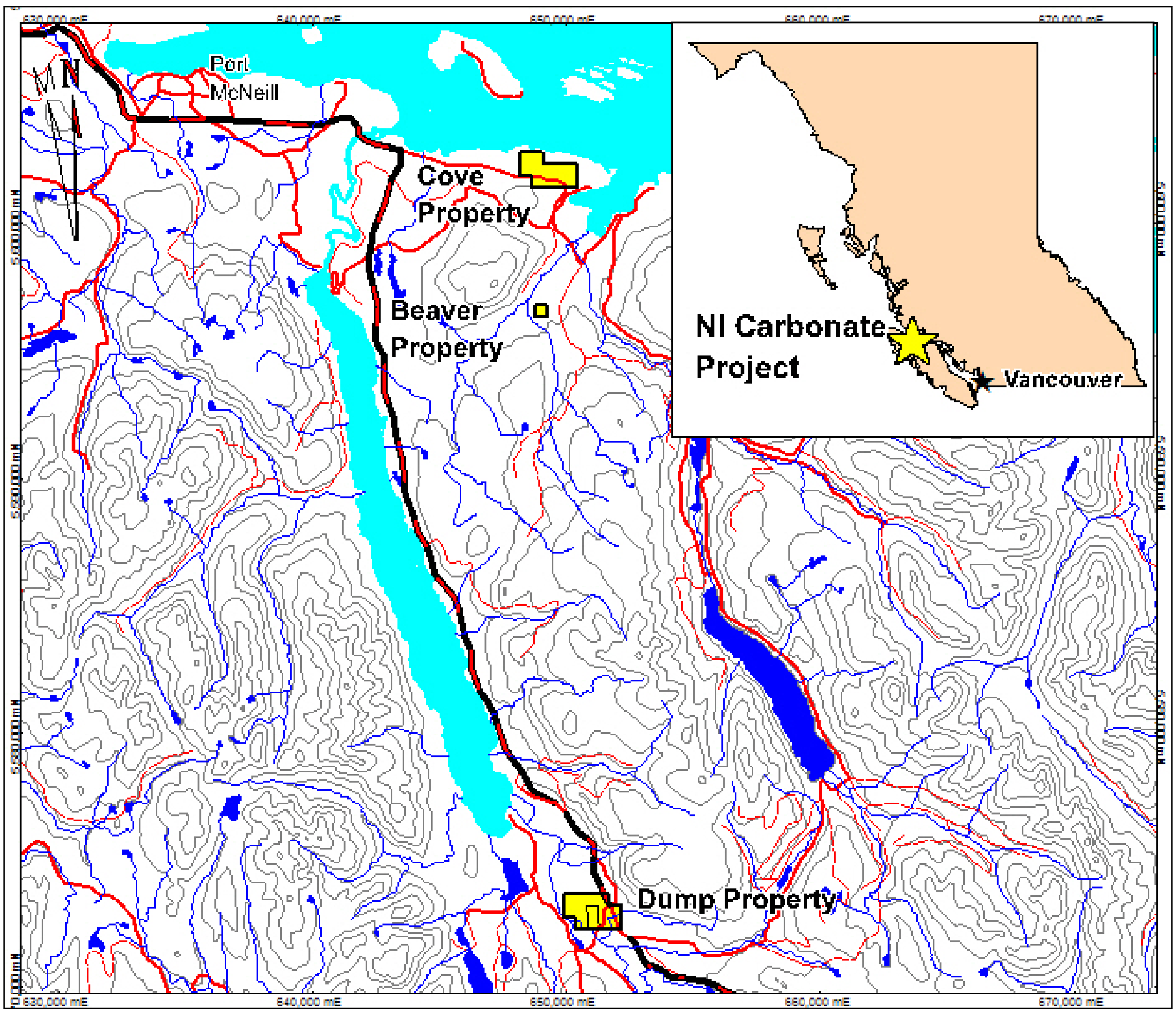
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile the results of the 2013 exploration program on the three properties comprising the North Island Carbonate Project for assessment credit: the Cove Property, the Beaver Property and the Dump Property. These three properties are being explored for white limestone for filler and extender applications.

This report was commissioned by the author, R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., the property owner for his wholly owned geological consulting company, Mammoth Geological Ltd. Mr. Henneberry is the Qualified Person responsible for this Technical Report.

In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and his extensive years of mineral exploration experience in British Columbia. The author undertook the 2013 mapping and sampling program documented in this report: exploring the Dump claims on September 13, the Cove claims on September 14 and the Beaver claim on September 15, 2013.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

North Island Carbonate Project Location Figure 1

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct and was last checked on April 28, 2014.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs, again to the industry standards of the day.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The 3 properties of the northern Vancouver Island carbonate project lie in the northern section of Vancouver Island:

- The Beaver Property consists of one claim totaling 20.5 hectares. It also lies on TRIM Sheet 092L056 and its geographic centre is UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 649200E 5596600N.
- The Cove Property consists of one claim totaling 225.85 hectares. It lies on TRIM Sheet 092L056 and the geographic centre is UTM NAD 82 Zone 9 649500E 5602000N.
- The Dump Property consists of one claim totaling 268.41 hectares. It lies on TRIM Sheet 092L026 and the geographic centre is UTM NAD 82 Zone 9 651000E 5572900N

Table 1. Mineral Tenure Details

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1021758	BEAVER 3	111628 (100%)	092L	2013/aug/19	2016/dec/31*	20.55
1021759	COVE 1	111628 (100%)	092L	2013/aug/19	2016/dec/31*	225.85
1021757	DUMP 1	111628 (100%)	092L	2013/aug/19	2016/dec/31*	227.11
1021761	DUMP 2	111628 (100%)	092L	2013/aug/19	2016/dec/31*	41.30
						268.41

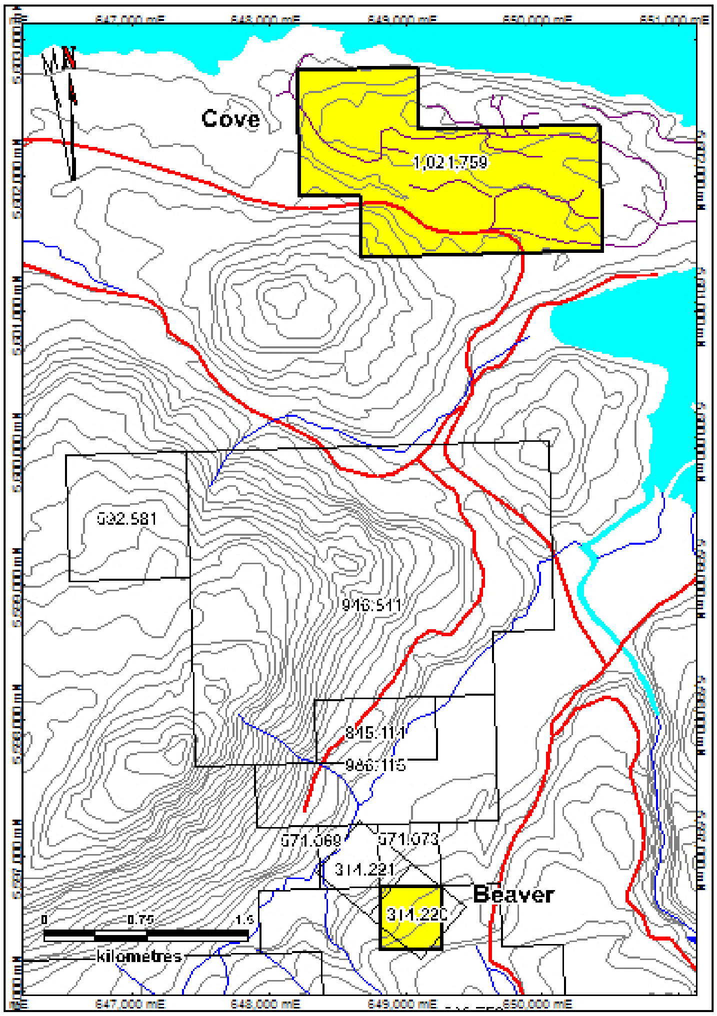
* pending approval of 2013 assessment credits

All claims are registered in the name of the author, R. Tim Henneberry of Mill Bay, British Columbia. All claims are all map tenures acquired by selecting cells on the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resource Mineral Title Online Database.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the claim groups. The next stage of exploration could be either further sampling, diamond drilling or a bulk sample. Further sampling would not require a permit. Diamond drilling or bulk sampling would require a permit from the provincial ministry of Energy and Mines and is scheduled to be completed in 60 to 90 days. The author is not aware of any other significant factors that could affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

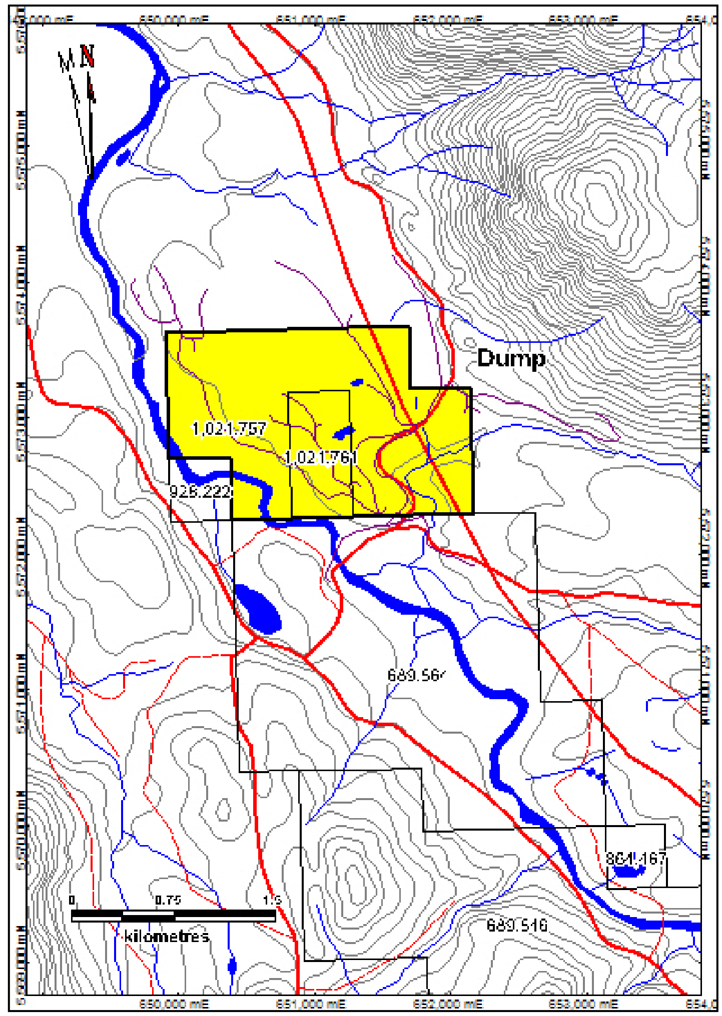
ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Each of the three properties of the Northern Vancouver Island carbonate project are road accessible and lie at various distances from Port McNeill, the regional population centre:



Projection: Latitude Longitude NAD 83

Beaver and Cove Claim Map (TRIM Sheet 092L056)
Figure 2a



Projection: Latitude Longitude NAD 83

Dump Claim Map (TRIM Sheet 092L026)
Figure 2b

- The Beaver property lies 2 kilometres along Branch road 104 which leaves the West Main logging road 500 metres south of the junction with Beaver Cover Road. West Main leaves Beaver Cove Road at kilometre 15 at the T-intersection. Branch 104 road bisects the property. The Beaver property lies 17 kilometres southeast of Port McNeill. The elevation ranges from 30 to 150 metres at the southern edge of the property.

- The Cove property lies at kilometre 6 along Beaver Cove Road, 15 kilometres east of Port McNeill. The junction of Beaver Cove Road and Highway is 10 kilometres south of Port McNeill. An unnamed deactivated logging road provides access to the southern ½ of the property. The logging road providing access to the northern ½ of the property was deactivated a number of years ago and is now impassable. The elevation is relatively level, ranging from 60 to 90 metres above sea level.

- The Dump property lies 40 kilometres south of Port McNeill. Access is 40 kilometres south along the Island Highway to Zeballos Road, then 0.5 kilometres along the road to the property. Recent logging of the NI 022 road system has opened up the Dump property. The elevation is relatively level at 60 metres above sea level.

Northern Vancouver Island is the site of continual logging for cedar, hemlock and balsam. Underbrush is generally thick, especially along drainages. The Cove property has been more or less clear cut, with the northern ½ of the property hosting immature second growth and the southern ½ just replanted with seedlings. The Beaver property was logged a number of years ago and now has semi-mature to mature second growth timber. The Dump property has been recently clear cut and has recently been replanted with seedlings.

The climate on the north island is relatively mild. The summers are warm and generally dry, while the winters are cool and wet. Snow will accumulate on the higher peaks, but generally the valley bottoms and lower hills are clear for year round work.

There are numerous lakes, creeks and streams where water for diamond drilling is readily obtainable. Heavy-duty equipment for trenching, road building and quarrying will be accessible locally, in either Port Hardy or Port McNeill. Accommodation and lodging are readily available in Port McNeill.

This area is served by the Canfor Logging Railway from Nimpkish Lake. This railway passes beside the Dump property and crosses the Beaver property before it reaches tidewater at Beaver Cove. There are barge loading facilities at Beaver Cove.

The claims are all on crown land, so surface rights are acquired as part of the permitting process. Water is readily available on northern Vancouver Island. Power is relatively proximal (± 15 kilometres) to the claim groups. Mining personnel is readily available in Port Hardy, Port McNeill or Campbell River. Successful exploration would result in the establishment of quarrying operations, where the bulk of the material would be temporarily stored on site or transported to tidewater and stored for shipment. Since limestone is chemically benign, any tailings generated should not pose a problem, and would likely be utilized as road base by the local logging company, as a number of road ballast quarries are developed in the limestone on the properties and within the limestone elsewhere in the area. No processing would be done on site.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Quatsino Formation has a long exploration history, first for marble and later for limestone. They author has been exploring the limestone on the north end of Vancouver Island since the early 1990's and has held all of the current North Island Carbonate claims at various times during this period.

Cove

The author has conducted four previous exploration programs on the Cove property. The initial 1995 program consisted of prospecting, mapping and sampling. Two samples of grey-white to white limestone were sent for chemical analysis. A composite of the two samples was then tested for brightness. The tests confirmed the grey-white limestone is suitable for low end filler applications. (Henneberry, 1995).

A 1996 follow-up program consisted of a cross-stratigraphy sampling line. Seven samples were taken at regular intervals along the line. The samples were submitted for brightness testing and also for insolubles. These results confirmed the earlier findings, supporting the use of the Cove limestone for low end filler applications. (Henneberry, 1996a).

After logging succeeded in opening new sections of the property in 2005, a third mapping and sampling program was completed over the previously heavily forested areas. This program expanded the area of grey-white limestone. One of the 10 samples taken during this phase of the program was chemically analyzed and also tested for brightness. Again, the results confirmed the suitability for filler applications. (Henneberry, 2005a).

The claims were restaked in 2008 and the author concentrated sampling and mapping in the south central section of the property, taking 7 samples from an area 500 metres long by 100 metres wide. Analyses showed the Cove limestone to be an ultra-high calcium stone (+97% $CaCO_3$) with a low dolomitic ($MgCO_3$) content. The insoluble averaged 1.64%, still within the acceptable range for low end filler applications. (Henneberry, 2008).

Beaver

The author conducted two previous exploration programs on the Beaver property. The first program consisted of mapping, sampling and excavator trenching on a large white marble outcrop for dimension stone. No chemical analyses were completed. The mapping suggests the white marble is at least 150 metres thick. (Henneberry, 1993a).

The trenching program was followed up with an eight hole 189 metre diamond drilling program. The program confirmed the white marble encompasses an area 150 metres by 150 metres to a depth of 100 metres. (Henneberry, 1993b).

A sampling program over the claims was completed in 2008 to maintain the claims in good standing. Nine samples were taken from the property, though none were taken from the present claim. The limestone varied in color from white limestone to grey white limestone. Analyses indicate this limestone is an ultra-high calcium stone (+97% $CaCO_3$) with a minor dolomitic component. The insoluble content is well within the acceptable range for filler applications. (Henneberry, 2008).

Dump

The author has conducted five previous exploration programs on the Dump property. The initial 1993 program consisted of prospecting and mapping. A whole rock analysis was completed on one sample of grey white limestone. The test confirmed the grey-white limestone is suitable for low end filler applications. (Henneberry, 1993c).

Two additional samples were tested in 1995 for both whole rock analyses and for brightness. These further tests confirmed the white-grey limestone on Dump property is suitable for low end filler applications. (Henneberry, 1996b).

A 1996 follow-up program consisted of a cross-stratigraphy sampling line. Eight samples were taken at regular intervals along the line. The samples were submitted for brightness testing and also for insolubles. These results confirmed the earlier findings, supporting the use of the Dump limestone for low end filler applications. (Henneberry, 1997).

After logging succeeded in opening a large exposure of white limestone in 2004, additional claims were staked and the new exposures were mapped and samples. Four of the samples were chemically analyzed and also tested for brightness. Again, the results confirmed the suitability for filler applications. (Henneberry, 2005b).

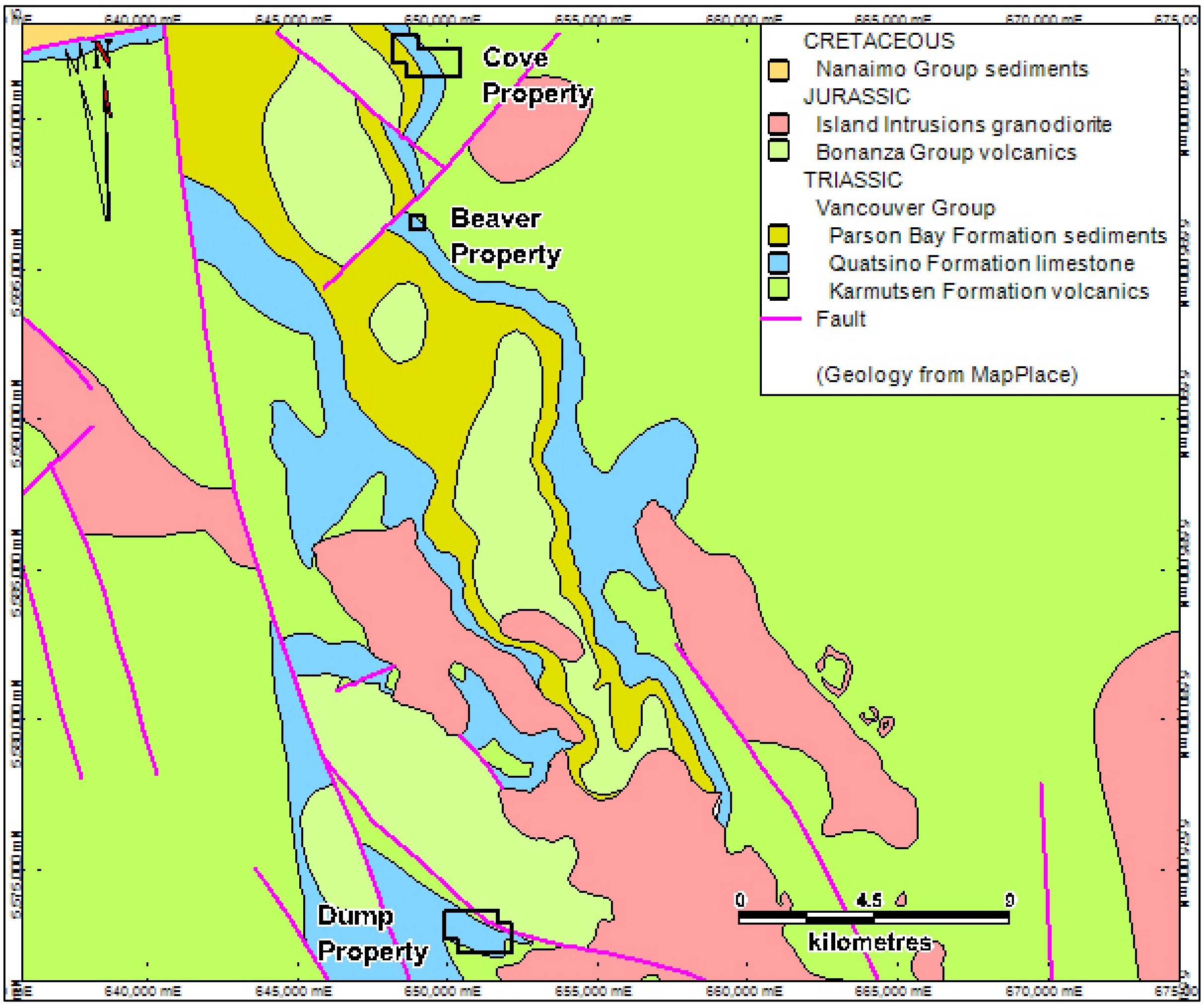
The claims were restaked in 2008 and second mapping and sampling program was completed over the property. Thirty one samples were taken from an area 2200 metres long by 500 metres wide. The limestone is largely white to grey white in color, with local patches of grey white. Analyses indicated the Dump limestone is a high calcium (+95% $CaCO_3$) to ultra-high calcium stone (+97% $CaCO_3$) with the north western section exhibiting a high dolomite content (5.94% to 11.67% $MgCO_3$). The insoluble content was generally less than 1%, well suited for filler applications.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The geology of northeast Vancouver Island has been described by Muller et al (1974). The area lies in the Insular Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The map area is chiefly underlain by the middle to upper Triassic Vancouver Group, overlain by the lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. The Vancouver Group is intruded by large and small bodies of middle Jurassic Island. The region may be divided into several great structural blocks, separated mainly by important near-vertical faults and themselves fractured into many small fault segments.

The Vancouver Group is comprised of the lower Karmutsen Formation, middle Quatsino Formation and upper Parson Bay Formation. The Karmutsen Formation, the thickest and most widespread of the Vancouver Group formations, consists of basaltic pillow lavas, pillow breccias and lava flows with minor interbedded limestones, primarily in the upper part of the formation. Karmutsen rocks outcrop throughout northeastern Vancouver Island.

The Quatsino Formation overlies the basalts. The lower part of the Quatsino Formation consists of thick bedded to massive, brown-grey to light grey, grey to white weathering, fine to microcrystalline, commonly stylolithic limestone. The upper part is thin to thick bedded, darker brown and grey limestone, with fairly common layers of shell debris. The formation is in gradational contact with the overlying Parson Bay Formation marked by an increase in layers of calcareous pelites. Quatsino limestone outcrops as three narrow belts on the north part of Vancouver Island.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Regional Geology. Figure 3

The Parson Bay Formation consists of a series of interbedded silty limestones and calcareous shales and sandstones, and occasional beds of pure limestone. Parson Bay rocks outcrop sporadically overlying the Quatsino limestone.

The Bonanza Group overlies the Vancouver Group. Bonanza Group rocks are primarily a Jurassic assemblage of interbedded lava, breccia and tuff with compositions ranging from basalt through andesite and dacite to rhyolite, deposited in a volcanic island arc environment. The Bonanza Group outcrops throughout the map area.

Granitoid batholiths and stocks of the Island Intrusions underlie the central core of Vancouver Island from one end to the other. These intrusions range in composition from quartz diorite and tonalite to granodiorite and granite. Island Intrusions outcrop throughout the map area.

The network of faults displayed on the north end of Vancouver Island appears to be the super position of two or more fracture patterns, each with a characteristic directions and of different age and origin.

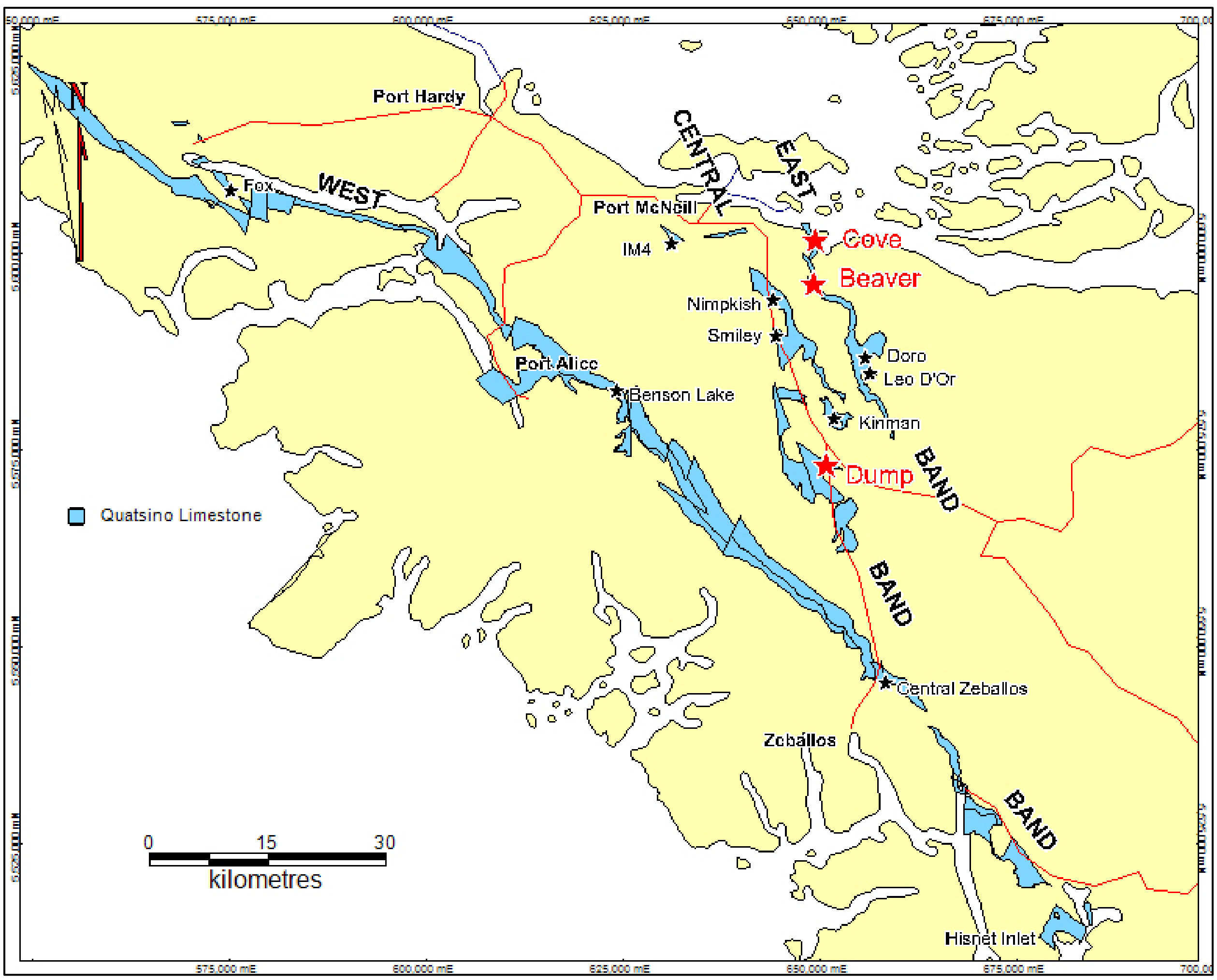
Quatsino Formation

The Quatsino Formation limestones are the main focus of the carbonate exploration. The larger, massive beds of limestone are white to grey in color and distinctly crystalline. Exceedingly fine-grained beds form a small percentage of the whole and siliceous or cherty varieties are likewise sparingly developed (Gunning, 1930). The Quatsino formation consists almost entirely of limestone, with a few thin flows of andesite or basalt. The limestone is fine to coarsely crystalline, and ranges from white to black, with various intermediate colors. Towards the base, it tends to be exceedingly fine grained, and grey and brownish or buff colors are characteristic. Midway of the formation the colors are predominantly white or grey, but towards the top the limestone becomes dark grey to black, due to a varying quantity of carbonaceous matter, and the formation grades upward into argillites and impure limestones of the overlying Parson Bay Formation. Even at the top, however, light grey or even white beds are interbedded with the darker varieties. The bedding, as represented by colour banding, is generally well preserved in the upper part of the formation but in the lower part, where white to brownish grey and buff colors predominate, it is poorly preserved. In the upper part, too, the beds are generally thin, thicknesses of 1-2 centimetres being common and more than 60-100 centimetres uncommon. The formation as a whole is dominantly a high-calcium limestone (Hoadley, 1953).

Within 1-3 kilometres of bodies of the Coast Intrusions, the limestone may be highly contorted and extremely jointed and fractured, cut by many acidic dykes, and partly to completely skarnified (Hoadley, 1953).

Limestone outcrops in three relatively narrow discontinuous bands of varying lengths on the north end of Vancouver Island (McCammon, 1968). The East Band reaches from the hill just west of Beaver Cove southeast across Tsulton River to Bonanza Lake and down the west side of the lake to its west end. The Centre Band extends from 5 kilometres south of Port McNeill southeast to 15 kilometres past the south end of Nimpkish Lake. The West Band extends from west of Nahwitti Lake southeast to Tlupana Inlet. An additional limestone occurrence extends along the south shore of Holberg Inlet.

The Cove and Beaver properties lie in the East Band. Limestone from the East Band is generally grey-white to white in color with occasional beds of dark black. Structurally, this band is fairly competent in certain sections. There is potential for dimension stone marble from some of these structurally competent sections. Aside from the Mammoth claim groups, South Aggregates Resources Inc. is exploring the Beaver Property for white limestone. Homegold Resources Ltd. is also exploring for white limestone at the north end of the East Band. Leo D'or Mining opened a diamond wire marble quarry in the East Band at Bonanza Lake in the early 1990's. IMASCO opened the Doro adit to the north of the Leo D'or testing for white limestone in the late 1980's. Much of the remaining limestone in the East Band is held by Oyama (Canada) Inc.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 Quatsino Limestone. Figure 4

The Dump property lies in the south end of the Centre Band. Limestone from the Centre Band is generally medium grey to black or dark brown to black. The limestone becomes darker and argillaceous towards the top of the formation (Gunning, 1932a). White to dark grey limestones occur at several places on Nimpkish Lake where they are recrystallized and somewhat faulted and obtain a thickness of 150 to 300 metres (Gunning, 1930). Along the east side of Nimpkish Lake a section of "dirty" sugary grey white limestone was observed. Both Gunning (1930) and Hoadley (1953) consider the outcroppings along Nimpkish Lake too jointed in many places to serve as a building stone.

The old IM4 quarry at the north end of the Centre Band supplied grey-white limestone for riprap at the logging load out facility at Port McNeill. Greymont Western Canada Inc. maintains a large holding on the northeast shore of Nimpkish Lake for chemical lime. Homegold Resources Ltd. is exploring the Smiley claims and Oyama (Canada) Inc. is exploring the Kinman property for white limestone in the central section of the Centre Band east of Nimpkish Lake.

The West Band limestones are the most colorful of the three bands, ranging from light brown, through medium grey-brown to dark grey, or dark brown to black. Hoadley (1953) describes an "inexhaustible supply of limestone" along the east side of Tahsis Inlet. Further north in the Zeballos area, Stevenson (1950) described the limestone as medium to coarsely crystalline and, owing to extensive recrystallization, as having lost all evidence of bedding. On weathered surfaces the limestone is grey, but on freshly broken surfaces it ranges from white to cream. In the vicinity of Kathleen and Alice lakes, Gunning (1930) describes small interbeds of lava within the lower portion of the limestone with a mixed series of argillites, quartzites and volcanics in which there are small beds of argillaceous limestone lying above it.

The West Band has undergone only sporadic exploration. IMASCO continues to mine white limestone at their Benson Lake quarry, shipping the stone through their barge facility at Port Alice. Matrix Marble (or Cowichan Terrazo and Ceramic Tile) quarries white marble at Hisnet Inlet at the south end of the West Band.

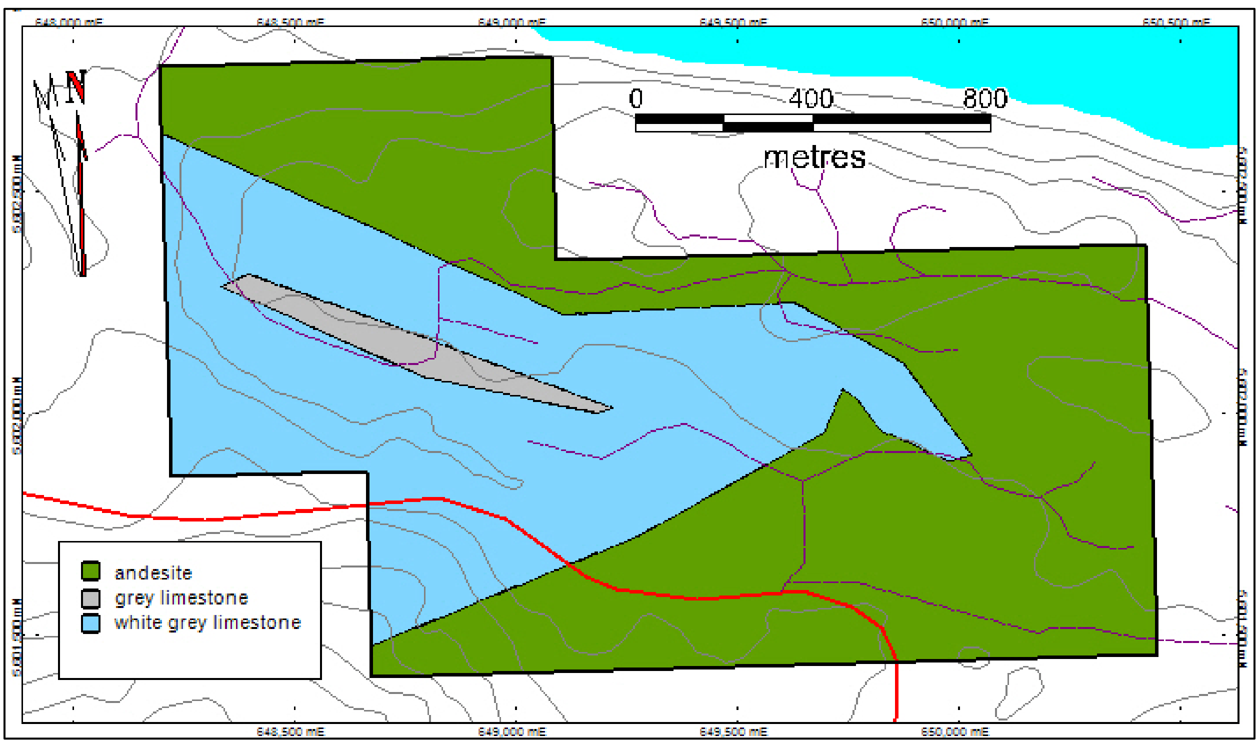
Quatsino Formation limestones are also mined in the high volume limestone quarrying operations on Texada Island. Sections of white limestone are selectively mined for filler applications at these quarry sites.

Cove Property Geology (Henneberry, 1995; 1996a; 2005a; 2008)

The Cove property lies in the East Band of the Quatsino Limestone. The property is marked by ridges of grey-white limestone with some dove grey to black limestone beds, in suspected fault contact with Karmutsen Formation andesites. The grey-white stone is being explored as a potential source of filler and extender grade limestone.

The grey-white limestone appears to underlie the larger part of the property. It is a dense, fine- to medium-grained, well brecciated stone with a dull white-grey appearance. It can be delicately veined or "feathered" with dark material, believed to be stylolites. Traces of sulfides were noted, but only locally.

In outcrop, the limestone is well-fractured to broken. There are abundant limonite and clays along the fractures. Pieces of dark grey marble to 1 metre in size have been noted within the grey-white. Bedding has not yet been determined.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 **Cove Property Geology Figure 5a**

The dove grey limestone now appears to consist of a continuous 100 metre wide bed striking roughly east west through the centre of the property. This limestone is a fine-grained grey brown to black stone. It is cut by a criss-crossing network of white carbonate veinlets and micro-veinlets in exposures on the western side of the property, but not on the eastern side of the property.

The andesites are massive to blocky and underlie the northern extremity of the property and also the eastern part of the claim block. They range in color from dark green to black, with the black stone being almost basaltic in nature.

Beaver Property Geology (Henneberry, 1993a; 1993b; 2008)

The following geology discussion includes claims that are not part of the present Beaver property as they are still in good standing and held by others. The present boundary of the claims held by other is shown in pink on Figure 5b and the boundary of the claim held by the author is shown in black. The following description of the geology includes the claims held by other and the claim held by the author as the property should be considered one coherent package.

The Beaver property lies in the East Band of the Quatsino Limestone. The limestone is exposed in two small overgrown quarries and along the Canfor Logging Railway right-of-way. The difference between the quarry level and the rail level is at least 50 metres and the limestone continues about 100 metres below track level to the level of Tsulton River. Two dominant limestones were mapped a white to light grey massive unit and a dark grey black broken unit. The contact appears to be gradational as the excellent exposures along the rail line show a the limestone passing from black to interbedded black and white to white in an easterly direction.

Mapping has been confined to the existing "quarry site" and the rail line, as little additional outcrop has been found on the property. The "quarry site", now overgrown, has opened a large area of the white marble, while the rail line appears to traverse across section in an easterly direction, moving through black and interbedded black and white to massive white marble.

The most abundant limestone mapped is the dense, fine-grained, white to grey-white marble. This limestone appears to underlie the central and eastern sections of the property, having been mapped in two areas. This limestone was exposed in a road ballast quarry that has now been reclaimed. The excavation in 1993 was 30 metres wide by 15 metres long. The depth at the face is 15 metres. There is not a lot of variation in the marble with depth, other than in the top 50 centimetres. There are two small andesite dykes mapped within the quarry.

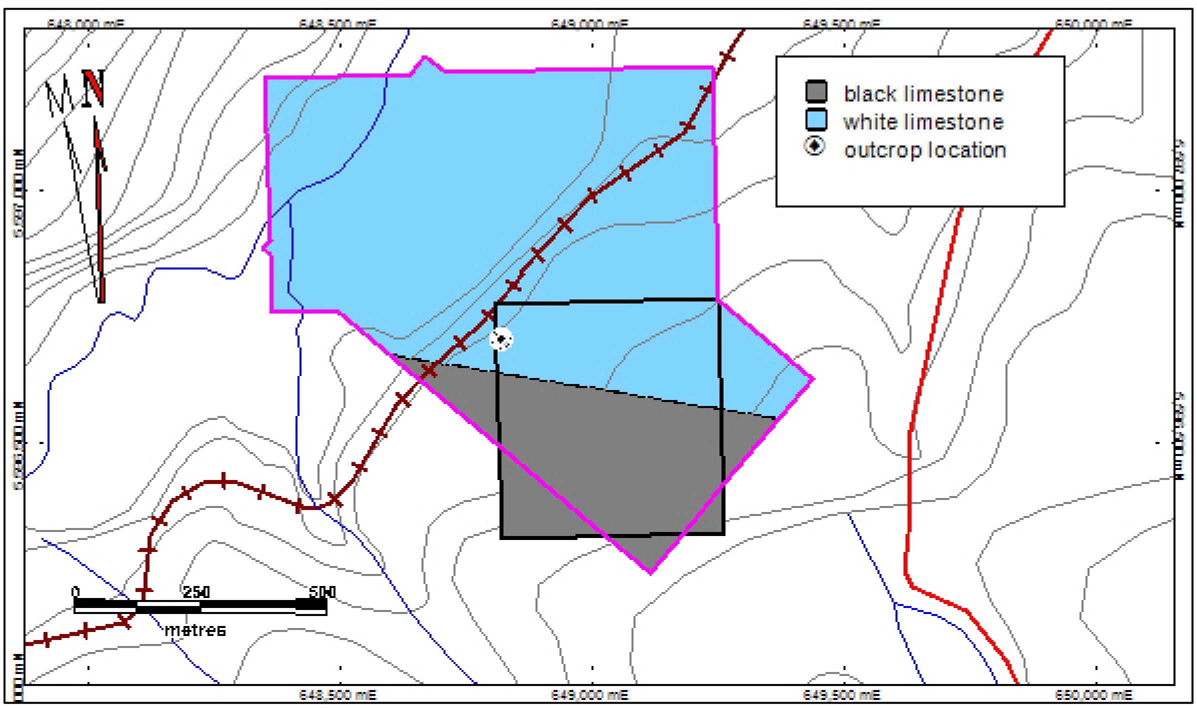
The marble in the top 50 centimetres is a dense blue-grey limestone with abundant limonite. This section also appears to be well brecciated, though it is hard to tell if this is a function of blasting or naturally occurring. The remaining 14.5 metres is dense, fine-grained white to grey white limestone with or without delicate blue-grey veining. The white to grey-white colorations give the stone a lot of contrast, yielding a very attractive appearance. The structure of the limestone is hard to obtain in the quarry, as most of the fracturing is due to blasting. One possible feature that suggests large blocks could be obtained is the large number of boulders (up to 2 metres by 2 metres in size) pushed over the side of the bank, at the quarry site.

There are thin (to 30 centimetres) halos containing 1-2% sulfides in marble at the andesite dyke contacts. Other than these locations, there are traces to 112% pyrite throughout the marble.

The semi-continuous rock cut exposure along the rail line was also mapped. Two distinct rock types were noted: the typical dense white to grey white and a darker grey to black. The white is generally massive, with few joints noted in the 5-15m high faces. The stone is a dense, fine-grained white to grey white limestone with or without delicate blue-grey veining, similar to the stone noted in the "quarry site". Again, the white to grey-white colorations give the stone a lot of contrast, yielding a very attractive appearance.

The limestone is locally cut be thin (to 30cm) andesite dykes. Three dykes were mapped along the rail cut with sub parallel strikes from 030°/80°E to 045°/80°E. These dykes show strong limonite within their contacts, and within 10 centimetres of the contact within the limestone.

The contact between the white and black is gradational, passing from black to a 50 metre wide zone of interbedded black and white through to white. The bedding looks to be relatively flat (124°/10°S).



UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 **Beaver Property Geology Figure 5b**

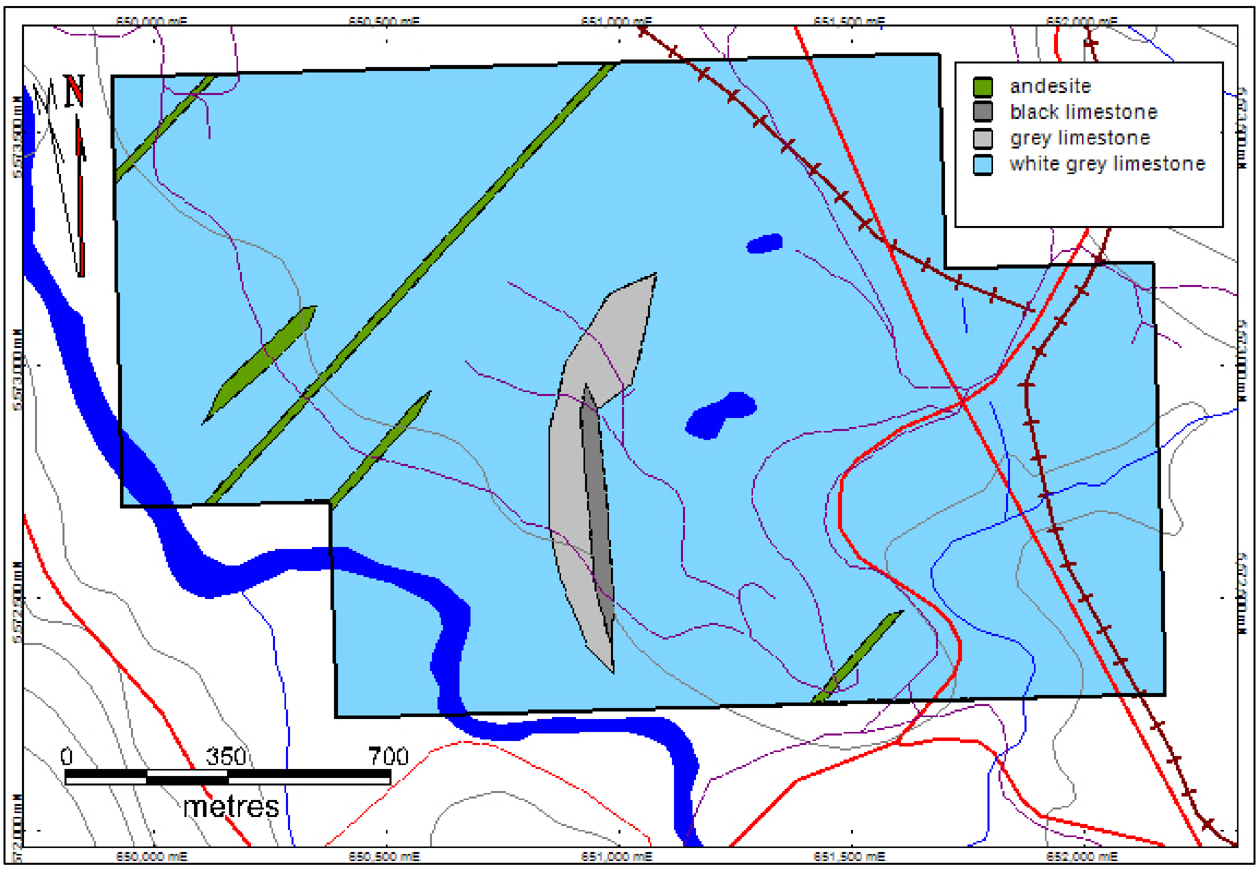
The black marble has been mapped on the west-central side of the property, in two exposures. The first is a small "pit" 250 metres west of the white "quarry site". The second is the western section of the massive exposure along the rail line.

The colored limestone in the "pit" is medium grey-black. In polished sections the marble has been micro-brecciated and healed with white carbonate. The texture is very fine grained and dense. This limestone can show a small percentage (up to 1%) of white carbonate, as blebs and clots (to 2cm) and veinlet and microveinlet stockworks with individual veinlets ranging from 1-10mm. The clots and blebs are randomly dispersed throughout the stone.

The grey-black limestone along the rail line is similar in color and texture to that from the "pit", though white carbonate inclusions are nowhere near as abundant. The exposures are massive to broken, with horizontal fractures spaced at 60-100cm and vertical fractures spaced at 60-100cm.

Dump Property Geology (Henneberry, 1993c; 1996b; 1997; 2005b; 2008)

The Dump property lies in the Centre Band of the Quatsino Limestone. The property is marked by a northwest trending ridge that mapping has shown to be composed primarily of white to grey white limestone. Mapping identified three primary types of limestone. The grey-white stone is being explored as a potential source of filler and extender grade limestone.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 **Dump Property Geology Figure 5c**

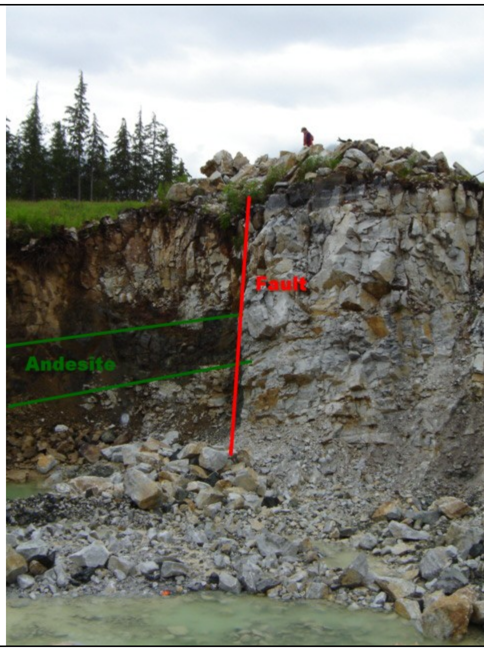
The most common limestone varies in color from white through white-grey to grey-white. Texture ranges from fine (1mm) to coarse (4-5mm), though generally lies in the medium range (2-3mm). The stone ranges from clean to traces of fracture clays and limonite. Occasionally blebs of darker grey limestone (10-15mm) are encountered forming 1-2% of the total mass of the sample. Toward the northwest end of the property, the limestone commonly shows a slightly brownish hue giving the stone an ivory color. This may just be a phenomenon of near surface weathering.

A sugary grey medium grained limestone was mapped at several locations throughout the property. This limestone is generally clean looking with few impurities. It seems to form thin beds and in two locations yields a mottled texture of intermixing of grey and white stone. These occurrences seem to be very local in nature. This stone would give an interesting look on polished surface and may have some appeal as a sculpture stone.

A fine-grained black limestone was mapped on all three roads and appears to strike across the property. Locally the limestone appears almost grey in color, generally with a sugary texture.

A series of thin (centimetres to a few metres in thickness) andesitic dykes were also mapped. These dykes appear to exhibit contact aureoles, which may carry small amounts of pyrite.

Plate 1. Andesite dykes in Dump limestone



Andesite in road cut quarry. The andesite could be considered a sill in this location. Note the presence of limestone both above and below the sill..

The sill appears to be cut off by a near vertical fault.

The dimensions of the quarry are 35 by 20 metres. The depth of the quarry is approximately 25 metres.

MINERALIZATION

The mineralization on all three properties of the North Island Carbonate Project is white limestone for filler applications. There have been previous exploration programs completed on each of the three properties. Historical results are presented in Tables 2a, 2b and 2c. These exploration results indicated the limestones from each of the Beaver, Cove and Dump properties have chemical and optical properties that meet the minimum requirements for industrial filler and extender applications.

Table 2a. Historic Sampling Results Beaver Property

Property	Sample	CaCO3	MgCO3	CaO	MgO	Insoluble	Brightness	Reference
Beaver	B1					0.93%	92.00%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B2					1.14%	91.10%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B3					1.65%	90.10%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B4					1.02%	88.80%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B5					1.49%	92.30%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B6					1.07%	92.50%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B7					2.05%	89.20%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	B8					1.56%	89.70%	Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290751	99.06%	0.38%			0.97%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290752	99.65%	0.38%			0.87%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290753	98.61%	0.46%			0.99%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290754	98.59%	0.46%			1.58%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290755	99.61%	0.42%			0.99%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290756	97.33%	0.52%			2.20%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290757	99.27%	0.31%			1.06%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290758	99.27%	0.56%			0.62%		Henneberry, 2008
Beaver	290759	97.86%	0.50%			1.62%		Henneberry, 2008

The white limestone on the Beaver property covers an area approximately 250 metres by 250 metres (Henneberry, 1993b). The historic sample results and first reported reference are show in Table 2a. Tom Newman of ECC International Ltd. made an initial evaluation of the Beaver property in 1996. He took a total of 8 samples from the property and completed brightness testing and also measured the percentage of insolubles within the limestone. A further 9 samples were taken in by the author in 2008 and confirmed the Beaver property is underlain by ultra-high calcium limestone, defined as > 97% $CaCO_3$, with low $MgCO_3$ and acceptable levels of insolubles. The results show the Beaver limestone meets the minimum requirements for white filler applications.

The white limestone on the Cove property covers an area approximately 750 metres long by 250 metres wide (Henneberry, 2005a). The historic sample results and first reported reference are show in Table 2b. Tom Newman of ECC International Ltd. made an initial evaluation of the Cove property in 1996. He took a total of 7 samples from the property and completed brightness testing and also measured the percentage of insolubles within the limestone. The author took an initial two samples in 1996, an additional sample in 2005 and a further 7 samples in 2008. These results confirmed the Cove property is underlain by ultra-high calcium limestone, defined as > 97% $CaCO_3$, with low $MgCO_3$ and acceptable levels of insolubles. The results show the Cove white limestone meets the minimum requirements for white filler applications.

Table 2b. Historic Sampling Results Cove Property

Property	Sample	CaCO3	MgCO3	CaO	MgO	Insoluble	Brightness	Reference
Cove	grey-white			54.10%	0.31%	1.60%		Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	brown-grey			54.38%	0.22%	0.22%		Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C1					2.44%	91.00%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C2					1.50%	91.00%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C3					2.01%	91.00%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C4					1.94%	87.70%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C5					3.39%	86.90%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C6					1.65%	87.00%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	C7					2.68%	86.50%	Henneberry, 1996a
Cove	WP 34			84.10%	0.34%	5.90%	84.20%	Henneberry, 2005a
Cove	290792	97.58%	0.40%			2.89%		Henneberry, 2008
Cove	290793	96.02%	0.44%			3.12%		Henneberry, 2008
Cove	290794	97.61%	0.40%			2.21%		Henneberry, 2008
Cove	290795	97.54%	0.46%			2.23%		Henneberry, 2008
Cove	290796	98.91%	0.31%			1.22%		Henneberry, 2008
Cove	290797	98.77%	0.44%			0.81%		Henneberry, 2008
Cove	290798	99.43%	0.36%			0.46%		Henneberry, 2008

The white limestone on the Dump property covers an area approximately 1200 metres long by 300 metres wide (Henneberry, 2005b). The historic sample results and first reported reference are show in Table 2c. Tom Newman of ECC International Ltd. made an initial evaluation of the Dump property in 1996. He took a total of 8 samples from the property and completed brightness testing and also measured the percentage of insolubles within the limestone. The author took an initial three samples in 1996, an additional 4 samples in 2005 and a further 31 samples in 2008. These results confirmed the Dump property is underlain by high calcium, defined as +95% $CaCO_3$, to ultra-high calcium limestone, defined as > 97% $CaCO_3$, with low $MgCO_3$ and acceptable levels of insolubles. The results show the Dump white limestone meets the minimum requirements for white filler applications.

Table 2c. Historic Sampling Results Dump Property

Property	Sample	CaCO3	MgCO3	CaO	MgO	Insoluble	Brightness	Reference
Dump	120911	95.72%	2.80%			3.71%		Henneberry, 1997
Dump	130701	98.10%	0.32%			0.32%		Henneberry, 1997
Dump	11101	96.20%	4.46%			0.97%		Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D1					0.66%	90.80%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D2					0.98%	90.50%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D3					0.82%	90.50%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D4					1.20%	89.20%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D5					1.84%	89.00%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D6					1.10%	90.00%	Henneberry, 1997

Table 2c. Historic Sampling Results Dump Property (Continued)

Property	Sample	CaCO3	MgCO3	CaO	MgO	Insoluble	Brightness	Reference
Dump	D7					1.41%	90.10%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	D8					1.58%	89.70%	Henneberry, 1997
Dump	WP 44			85.60%	1.54%	0.88%	87.10%	Henneberry, 2005b
Dump	WP 48			83.50%	6.00%	1.02%	89.30%	Henneberry, 2005b
Dump	WP 101			80.50%	6.41%	1.49%	90.10%	Henneberry, 2005b
Dump	WP 119			80.90%	2.89%	2.78%	88.40%	Henneberry, 2005b
Dump	290760	97.13%	2.70%			1.88%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290761	98.47%	0.77%			1.34%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290762	96.90%	2.95%			0.97%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290763	96.70%	1.02%			0.96%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290764	101.34%	0.50%			0.92%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290765	98.43%	0.54%			1.02%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290766	101.36%	0.44%			0.75%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290767	96.50%	3.47%			0.57%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290768	97.59%	1.90%			0.55%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290769	97.77%	2.26%			0.51%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290770	98.18%	1.69%			0.63%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290772	98.90%	0.94%			1.10%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290773	98.34%	0.69%			1.41%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290774	93.51%	7.13%			1.02%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290775	98.06%	1.99%			0.52%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290776	98.59%	0.90%			1.59%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290777	100.09%	0.46%			1.15%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290778	92.36%	7.45%			0.66%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290779	95.36%	4.29%			0.75%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290780	98.50%	0.84%			1.42%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290781	94.67%	5.44%			0.87%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290782	98.74%	0.96%			0.50%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290783	97.41%	1.78%			0.61%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290784	97.65%	2.74%			0.68%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290785	96.97%	2.95%			0.35%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290786	93.59%	5.94%			0.58%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290787	88.29%	11.67%			0.87%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290788	91.45%	8.51%			0.84%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290789	91.60%	7.99%			2.16%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290790	97.04%	2.05%			1.11%		Henneberry, 2008
Dump	290791	95.65%	4.89%			0.57%		Henneberry, 2008

DEPOSIT TYPES

The three properties of the North Island Carbonate Project are being explored for white limestone for industrial filler applications. The following mineral deposit description is modified from the Marble Dimension Stone Mineral Deposit Profile (Hora, 2007).

Limestone deposits range in age from Late Proterozoic to Mesozoic, though some limestones may be Tertiary. Limestone deposits form in subtropical and tropical shallow sea environments. Slightly magnesian limestone is the typical carbonate sediment, though dolomite is rather uncommon. Limestone is frequently deposited as aragonite that is later recrystallized into calcite. Most of dolomite is secondary with magnesium being introduced during lithification, diagenesis and regional hydrothermal dolomitization. Limestone and dolomite become parts of folded, faulted and thrusted, sometimes metamorphosed and recrystallized geological units as parts of orogenic belts and uplifted, exposed platform sediments.

Limestones form along continental shelf and subsiding marginal marine basins and in island arc environments. Limestone deposits are stratiform, may be folded, and may have gradational contacts. The thicknesses of mineable limestones deposits range from 10 metres to several hundred metres. Limestone beds can extend for several kilometres along strike and often form parts of continuous carbonate belts (like in the Appalachian belt from Vermont to Alabama).

Associated hosts rocks vary depending on the tectonic setting at the time of deposition. In an island arc environment, the associated rocks are frequently a variety of volcanic, usually more mafic rocks and tuffaceous sediments, and sedimentary rocks, often greywacke, sandstone and argillite, with or without chert. Limestone may be contaminated by a tuffaceous component and form very colourful varieties. In a continental shelf setting, the volcanic component is usually missing and the associated rocks are argillites, sandstones, greywackes and the occasional conglomerate.

Limestones form as bedded rocks with compositional and colour layers. Consequently, limestones or their metamorphic equivalents (marbles) can display complexly folded bedding or breccias. In metamorphic marbles, the carbonate is so thoroughly recrystallized that much, or even all of the sedimentary features, are obliterated and replaced with an interlocking, mosaic texture. Highly metamorphosed varieties may exhibit features indicating a plastic flow, where original layering may be stretched or pulled apart and highly deformed. The limestones and weakly metamorphosed varieties may contain fossils and retain biological textures. In some deposits, fractured carbonate has been re-cemented to form a healed breccia texture.

The ore mineralogy is calcite and dolomite. There are a large number of gangue minerals that have varying effects on the limestone or marble: chert, other forms of silica, silicate minerals like garnet and spinel that cause grinding problems for fillers and polishing problems for marble; pyrite that causes oxidation and staining and soft minerals like graphite, phlogopite, chlorite, talc, tremolite, wollastonite, brucite that effect the filler properties and again cause polishing problems for marble.

Most limestone of economic importance were partly or wholly biologically derived from seawater and accumulated in a relatively shallow, subtropical and tropical marine environment. Calcium carbonate producing organisms, such as corals, algae and mollusks can build reef structures hundreds of kilometres long and kilometres wide. Limestones that form in a high-energy environment have more probability to be high-purity carbonate rocks. Very fine carbonate muds, sometimes contaminated with clay-sized particles of silica and silicate minerals, accumulate in a low-energy environment of lagoons and deep water. Under some specific conditions, original calcium carbonates may be enriched in magnesium, thus transforming original limestone into dolomite. Under both regional and contact metamorphism, carbonate rocks recrystallize, sometimes reacting with internal contaminants to form a new suite of minerals. Such recrystallization may result in a significant improvement of aesthetic appeal to the end user in resulting colour, structure and texture. Both contact and regional metamorphism may remove black or dark grey organic substances resulting in highly prized pure white carbonate.

Several processes contributed to the formation of the white, high purity limestone deposit. Limestone is a common rock type, found all over the earth, but white, high purity crystalline limestone deposits are uncommon in nature, are found only in restricted areas, and require several geologic processes over a long period of geologic time to form, including:

1) Deposition of originally pure limestone in high energy agitated, shallow marine environment.
2) Post depositional changes including metamorphism and/or magmatic processes to bleach and recrystallize the rock, and disperse any impurities which may have been present.
3) Structural controls including folding, faulting and orogenic processes to place the rocks in desirable structural settings.
4) Uplift and erosion.
5) Preservation through geologic time.

High Calcium White Crystalline Limestone (Blumenthal, 2006)

Because all the geologic processes are required, deposits of high calcium white crystalline limestone are relatively uncommon in nature, and are vastly different from common limestone. Deposits of high purity, high brightness crystalline limestone suitable for high quality filler and extender applications are limited and only occur in restricted areas.

High purity white crystalline limestones have a large number of uses and are classified as white fillers and extenders with value added characteristics. The products are finely ground, high brightness, high purity limestone, and are the whitest, purest, and most valuable per ton of all limestone products.

Desirable characteristics are high brightness (white color), low tint, uniform fine particle size, freedom from grit, and chemical purity. Color and purity are of utmost importance in virtually all applications. Limestone suitable for white fillers and extenders is limited to a minimum of 95% $CaCO_3$, and 2% or less of acid insolubles. Brightness requirements range from low 90's to greater than 95. Tint values are generally below 3.0.

The greatest uses of fillers and extenders are paint, rubber products, putty, pottery, paper, a variety of plastics, food, flooring, PVC pipe, white ink, tooth paste, wire coating, glue, caulking compounds, resins, and polyesters. Uses in the housing industry include ceiling and wall textures, dry wall mud, joint compounds, stucco, and fiberglass roofing shingles.

Limestone for most fillers and extenders applications requires not only pure limestone, but also white color. The restricted nature of the deposits and the fact that products are shipped as far as 2000 miles from currently mined sources, indicate a large demand by our society for these valuable products.

EXPLORATION

The 2013 exploration program consisted of mapping and sampling of the limestone exposures on each of the three properties comprising the North Island Carbonate Project. The author recently (Henneberry, 2008) completed mapping and sampling programs on the same ground now covered by the present Cove and Dump claim blocks. The access has been severely limited on the Cove claim block in comparison to 2008 due to deactivation of logging roads and the rapid regrowth typical of northern Vancouver Island. New roads on the Dump block added new outcrop exposures from the 2008 program. The 2013 Beaver block covers only a small portion of the ground covered in 2008 as part of it is still held by the previous owner.

Since the properties were sampled in detail at regular intervals in 2008, the author saw little point in resampling to the same extent. A smaller program was undertaken in 2013 as more of a check program. Six grab samples were taken: 1 on the Beaver block, 1 on the Cove block and 4 of the Dump block. The outcrops were logged in using a GPS enabled Trimble Juno Personal Data Assistant running Discover Mobile in the datum of NAD83 Zone 9. The outcrop data is appended and the outcrop locations are shown on Figures 6a, 6b and 6c.

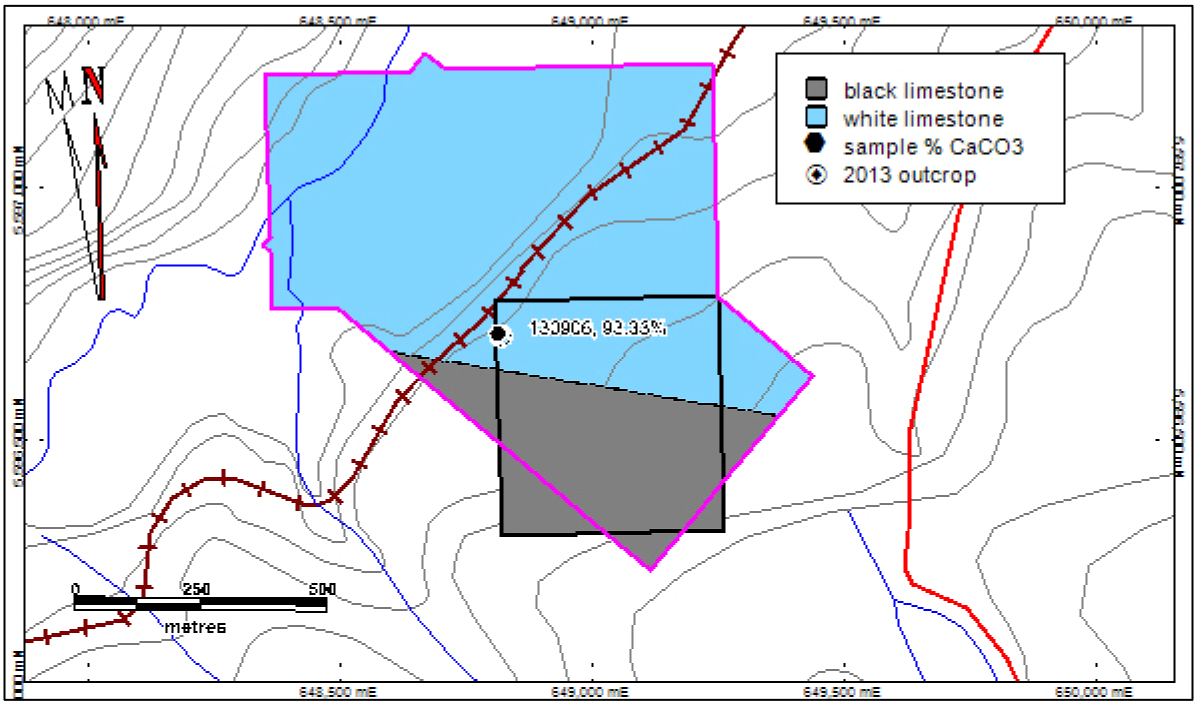
For each of the 6 samples taken, a small piece of limestone 500 to 100 grams was taken from the outcrop exposure and placed in a Ziploc bag with a sequentially numbered two-part assay ticket. The sample numbers and sample details were logged into the Trimble Juno Unit in the datum of NAD83 Zone 9. An aluminum tag, inscribed with the sample number, date and sampler was nailed into the outcrop or hung on an adjacent bush to mark the location.

Limestone beds are generally more or less continuous along strike and down dip. They also tend to be more homogeneous over considerable intervals so the 2008 sample density of 1 sample every 50 to 100 metres was more than adequate for an initial assessment of the limestone properties. Since the 2013 program was check samples of the 2008 program, the current sampling can be considered representative of the limestone on each of the three properties.

Beaver Property

One outcrop was noted and one sample was taken from the 2013 Beaver block as shown in Figure 6a. This figure shows the outline of the historical Beaver property in pink and the subject Beaver block in black.

The outcrop located was fine grained black limestone. A sample from this outcrop returned 93.33% $CaCO_3$ and 1.38% $MgCO_3$ and contained 3.28% insolubles. The $CaCO_3$ value is lower and the $MgCO_3$ and insoluble numbers are significantly higher than the 2008 samples which suggest the black limestone may be higher in $MgCO_3$ and insolubles. The nine 2008 samples all from the white limestone averaged 98.81% $CaCO_3$, 0.44% $MgCO_3$ and 1.21% insolubles.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 **Beaver Property Sampling and Outcrops Figure 6a**

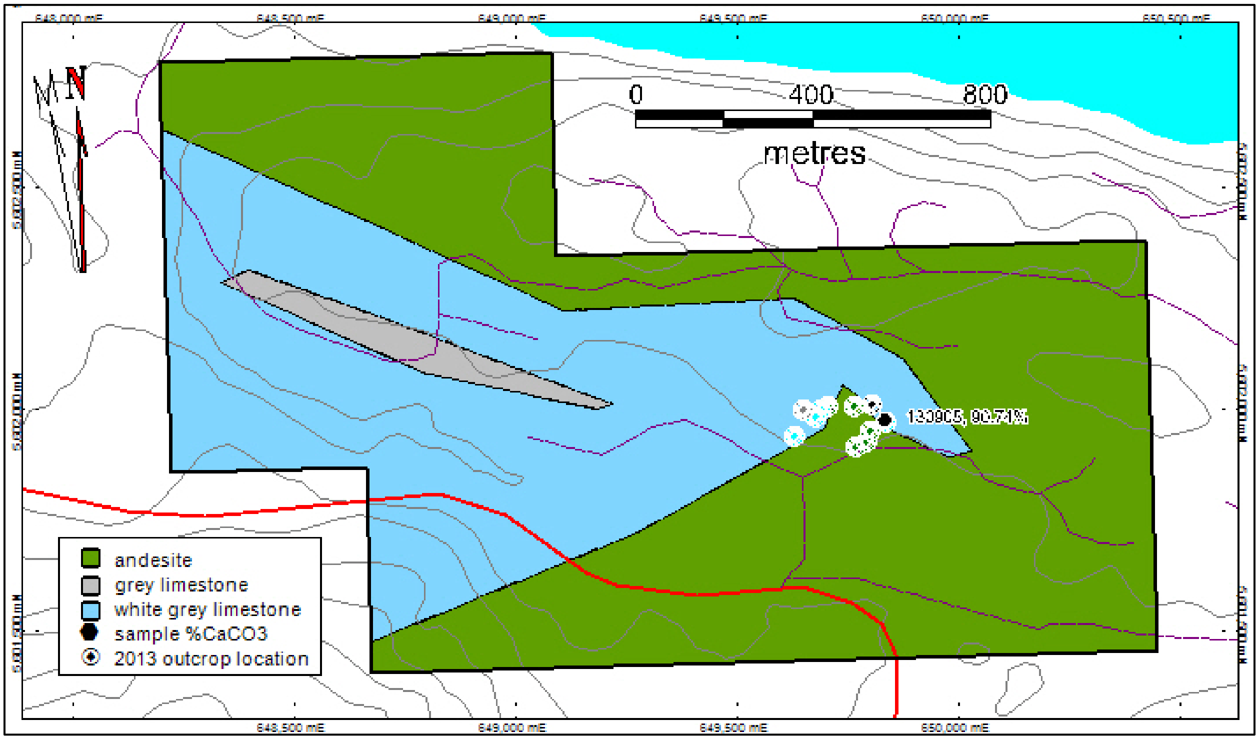
Table 3. 2013 Sample Results

Claim	Number	NAD83Z9E	NAD83Z9N	Colour	Texture	% CaCO3	% MgCO3	% insolubles
Dump	130901	651112	5572603	white	coarse	90.13	3.83	3.13
Dump	130902	650612	5573023	white	coarse	97.00	1.88	0.74
Dump	130903	650431	5573410	white	coarse	90.06	3.95	3.13
Dump	130904	651017	5572481	white	coarse	90.72	7.34	1.39
Cove	140905	649831	5601977	tan	fine	90.74	0.52	5.83
Beaver	140906	648814	5596712	black	fine	93.33	1.38	3.28

Cove Property

The 2013 program concentrated in the accessible east central portion of the property as the northern and western parts were inaccessible due to road deactivation. Outcrops consisted of grey white to cream white limestone. One sample was taken from a cream white to tan colored outcrop as shown on Figure 6b and in Table 3. This sample returned 90.74% $CaCO_3$ and 0.52% $MgCO_3$ and contained 5.83% insolubles. These values vary significantly from the 97.98% $CaCO_3$, 0.40% $MgCO_3$ and 1.85% insoluble the seven samples from the 2008 program averaged.

This significant difference could be attributed to the fact the sample was so close to the andesites and proximal to the base of the Quatsino Formation and may have just been an anomalous sample. Further sampling is required.



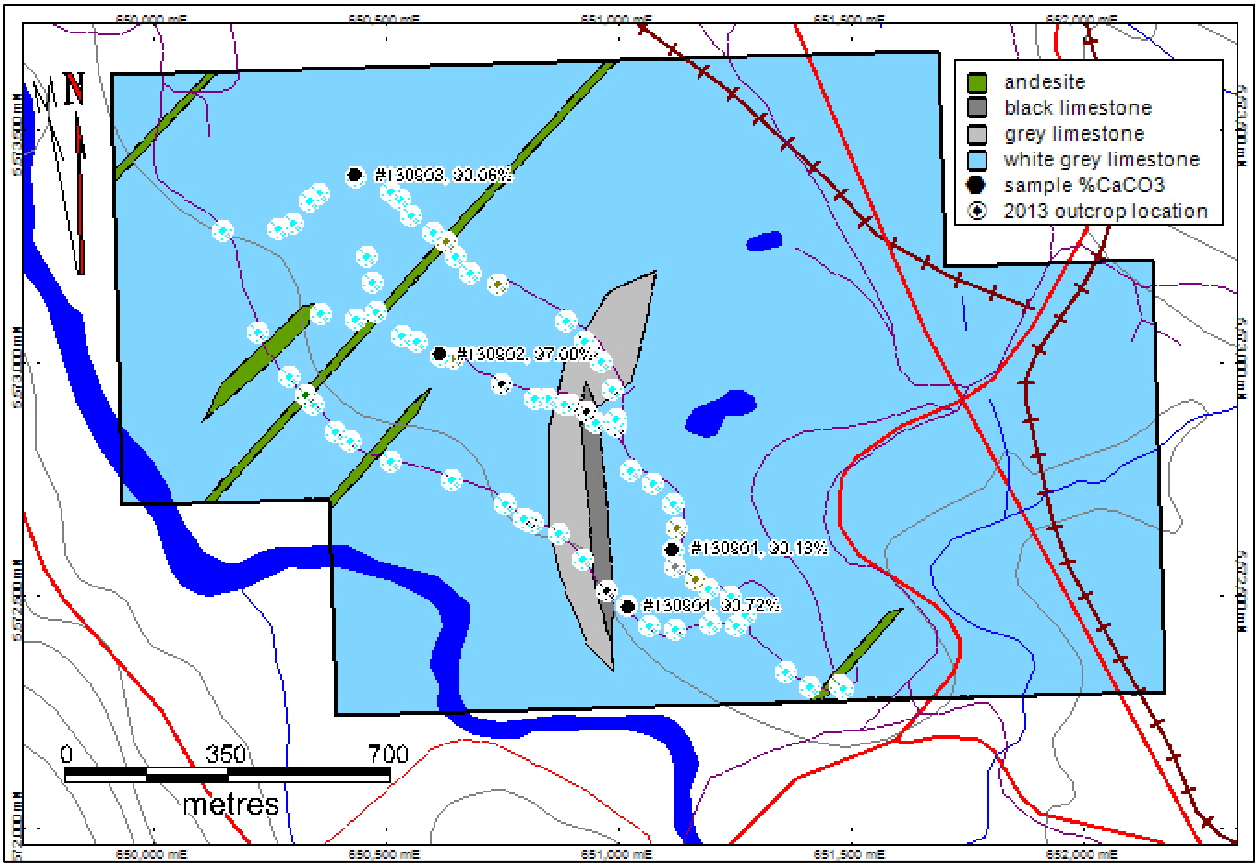
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 **Cove Property Sampling and Outcrops Figure 6b**

Dump Property

The road system on the Dump property remained in good shape and was expanded from 2008, so numerous outcrops were logged in and four samples were taken from an area over 2200 metre long by 500 metres wide (Figure 6c and Table 3). The dominant lithology is white to grey white limestone with one zone of grey to black limestone noted in the central portion of the claim block. The four samples ranged from 90.06% to 97.00% $CaCO_3$, 1.88% to 7.34% $MgCO_3$ and 0.74% to 3.13% insolubles.

The 2013 samples are significantly lower in $CaCO_3$ content and significantly higher in insoluble content than the average of the 31 samples taken in 2008: 96.68% $CaCO_3$, 3.16% $MgCO_3$ and 0.93% insoluble.

The noticeable decrease in $CaCO_3$ content and increase in insoluble content across all three properties, especially the Dump property is puzzling. The 2008 and 2013 samples were prepared and analyzed using identical methods at the same laboratory, Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., in Vancouver. All 2008 and 2013 samples were taken by the author.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 **Dump Property Sampling and Outcrops Figure 6c**

Table 4 shows the results of three sample sets from the Dump property, displaying the 2008 sample results and the corresponding 2013 sample results. The UTM coordinates show the approximate locations with the 2013 samples ranging from a few metres (290768-130901) to 40 to 50 metres apart. The differences in $CaCO_3$ content and $MgCO_3$ content are significant, ranging from 4.5% to almost 8% for $CaCO_3$ and from 1.9% to 6.5% for $MgCO_3$. The insolubles appear to agree in two of the three sample sets, but are certainly significant for the first sample pair.

Table 4. 2008 / 2013 Dump Sample Comparisons

Year	Number	NAD83Z9E	NAD83Z9N	% CaCO3	% MgCO3	% insolubles
2008	290768	651114	5572607	97.59	1.90	0.55
2013	130901	651112	5572603	90.13	3.83	3.13
2008	290778	650657	5573004	92.36	7.45	0.66
2013	130902	650612	5573023	97.00	1.88	0.74
2008	290780	651052	5572443	98.50	0.84	1.42
2013	130904	651017	5572481	90.72	7.34	1.39

The results strongly suggest issues with the assay lab. The issue becomes which set of results should be relied on. The 1996 samples results reported in Henneberry (1996b) for the Dump property were 95.72%, 96.20% and 98.10% $CaCO_3$; 2.80%, 4.46% and 0.32% $MgCO_3$; and 3.71%, 0.97% and 3.32% insoluble strongly suggesting there may be issues with 2013 analyses. Further sampling will be required to solve the issue.

Table 5. Beaver 1993 Drilling Summaries

Hole	Grid N	Grid E	Elevation	Dip	From m	To m	Lithology
B93-01	1058	942	900.0	-90	0.00	11.28	white limestone
					11.28	12.80	grey black limestone
					12.80	16.46	grey white to white limestone
					16.46	19.20	andesite dyke
					19.20	31.39	grey white to white limestone
B93-02	1000	1000	906.4	-90	0.00	2.74	overburden
					2.74	13.93	grey white to white limestone
					16.67	15.24	grey black limestone
					15.24	17.98	andesite dyke
					17.98	24.38	grey white to white limestone
					24.38	25.60	grey black limestone
					25.60	30.78	grey white to white limestone
					30.78	31.39	grey black limestone
					31.39	32.92	grey white to white limestone
B93-03	915	764	903.6	-90	0.00	0.61	casing
					0.61	2.29	grey black limestone
					2.29	6.40	grey white to white limestone
					6.40	7.41	grey black limestone
					7.41	9.51	grey white to white limestone
					9.51	11.00	grey black limestone
					11.00	11.34	grey white to white limestone
					11.34	11.67	grey black limestone
					11.67	21.64	grey white to white limestone
B93-04	922	840	903.3	-90	0.00	3.66	overburden
					3.66	5.18	clay seam
					5.18	5.55	andesite dyke
					5.55	7.86	grey black limestone
					7.86	18.53	grey white to white limestone
					18.53	18.81	grey black limestone
					18.81	21.34	grey white to white limestone

DRILLING

The author is not aware of any drilling been done on the Cove or Dump properties. The author conducted a small drill program totaling 189 metres in 8 holes on the Beaver property in 1993. The focus of this program was dimension stone so the core was not sampled. The core was logged for gross lithology and geotechnical properties. Table 6 provides a brief summary of the drilling and gross lithologies intersected.

Table 5. Beaver 1993 Drilling Summaries (Continued)

Hole	Grid N	Grid E	Elevation	Dip	From m	To m	Lithology
B93-05	967	870	903.0	-90	0.00	3.05	overburden
					3.05	8.23	road cobbles
					8.23	8.84	andesite dyke
					8.84	9.45	grey black limestone
					9.45	10.30	grey white to white limestone
					10.30	11.40	grey black limestone
					11.40	21.34	grey white to white limestone
B93-06	1004	930	904.5	-90	0.00	3.96	overburden
					3.96	6.37	andesite dyke
					6.37	21.95	grey white to white limestone
B93-07	1058	1003	902.8	-90	0.00	0.61	casing
					0.61	7.47	grey white to white limestone
					7.47	8.69	grey black limestone
					8.69	9.20	grey white to white limestone
					9.20	12.19	andesite dyke
					12.19	12.92	grey white to white limestone
					12.92	16.06	andesite dyke
					16.06	22.25	grey white to white limestone
B93-08	930	1050	907.2	-90	0.00	16.15	overburden

The drilling clearly indicates the bulk of the limestone on the Beaver property is white to grey white with minor grey black interbeds. There are 10 metre plus beds of white limestone intersected in several of the holes, suggesting there is a considerable volume of white limestone on the property.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The author staked all of the claims and currently holds a 100% interest them. The author also conducted the sampling program. All samples were taken back to the motel and stored in the author's room until the program was finished. He then delivered them to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia. Acme Labs is currently registered with an International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001:2000 accreditation.

Each limestone sample was crushed to the point where 70% of the material will pass through a 10 mesh screen. A 250 gram split was taken and pulverized to a point where 85% will pass through a 200 mesh screen.

A 4GA whole rock analysis was completed on each sample. Elements are expressed as common oxides for each element (i.e. Al_2O_3, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, TiO_2). The analysis also includes the determination of volatile phases by loss on ignition (LOI), total carbon and sulphur by Leco as well as Ba, Ni, Sc, Sr, Y and Zr. The total abundances of the major oxides and several minor elements are reported on a 0.1 g sample analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometer following a Lithium metaborate / tetrabortate fusion and dilute nitric digestion. Loss on ignition (LOI) is by weigh difference after ignition at 1000°C. Total carbon and sulphur is determined by Leco, a technique where samples are heated in an induction furnace operating at >1650°C causing the volatization of all C and S bearing minerals and compounds. The vapours are carried through an infrared spectrometric cell wherein the concentration of C and S is determined by absorption of specific infrared wavelengths.

Table 6. Acme Duplicates, Standards and Blanks

		% SiO2	% Al2O3	% Fe2O3	% MgO	% CaO	% Na2O	% K2O	% TiO2	% P2O5	% MnO	% Cr2O3
STD SO-18	STD	58.14	14.16	7.62	3.35	6.31	3.70	2.11	0.69	0.80	0.4	0.539
STD SO-18	STD	58.43	14.05	7.57	3.33	6.28	3.63	2.14	0.68	0.80	0.4	0.547
STD SO-18	STD	57.44	14.07	7.90	3.55	6.66	3.55	2.18	0.70	0.76	0.4	0.534
BLK	BLK	<0.01	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.002

The quality control measures for the limestone exploration program was left to Acme Labs since the author only took 6 samples. Acme completed 3 analyses of an in-house standard as shown in Table 6. The results compare favorably. Acme also completed 1 analysis of an in-house blank.

The results received from the 2013 program vary significantly from the results of the earlier programs, with a noticeable decrease in CaO content and a noticeable increase in insolubles content, largely SiO_2. At this time, the author is unsure where the discrepancy resides. Further sampling is required to determine if the discrepancies reside with the changes of chemical composition of the limestone or with the lab preparation procedures. Therefore, the author is not entirely satisfied with the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author has conducted exploration program on the ground covering these claims intermittently since the early 1990's. Several sampling programs were completed and several sets of analyses were received. The author has confidence in all of those programs and sets of results. As pointed out in the Exploration Section, there is some question on the reliability of the 2013 results. Results from the 1996 and 2008 programs correlate well, suggesting issues with the 2013 sampling or analyses as discussed in the previous section.

Table 7. Comparison of Standard STD SO-18 Between 2008 and 2013 Programs

Certificate	Unit	%SiO2	%Al2O3	%Fe2O3	%MgO	%CaO	%Na2O	%K2O	%TiO2	%P2O5	%MnO	%Cr2O3
VAN13003837	STD	58.14	14.16	7.62	3.35	6.31	3.70	2.11	0.69	0.80	0.40	0.539
VAN13003837	STD	58.43	14.05	7.57	3.33	6.28	3.63	2.14	0.68	0.80	0.40	0.547
VAN13003837	STD	57.44	14.07	7.90	3.55	6.66	3.55	2.18	0.70	0.76	0.40	0.534
VAN08009844	STD	58.09	14.10	7.61	3.34	6.37	3.72	2.15	0.69	0.84	0.39	0.550
VAN08009844	STD	58.05	14.12	7.60	3.34	6.33	3.72	2.15	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.550
VAN08009874	STD	58.09	14.12	7.60	3.35	6.40	3.71	2.16	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.545
VAN08009874	STD	58.03	14.19	7.57	3.35	6.39	3.68	2.16	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.550
VAN08009875	STD	58.09	14.12	7.60	3.35	6.40	3.71	2.16	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.545
VAN08009875	STD	58.03	14.19	7.57	3.35	6.39	3.68	2.16	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.550
VAN08009875	STD	58.14	14.08	7.59	3.35	6.39	3.67	2.14	0.69	0.84	0.39	0.548
VAN08009875	STD	58.13	14.09	7.60	3.35	6.36	3.69	2.15	0.69	0.85	0.39	0.549
VAN08009875	STD	59.24	14.36	7.77	3.40	6.51	3.75	2.20	0.70	0.84	0.40	0.556
VAN08009875	STD	58.00	14.07	7.60	3.34	6.31	3.66	2.38	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.544

Table 7 shows the assay results for Acme in house Standard SO-18 between the 2008 program (Certificates VAN08009844, VAN08009874, VAN08009875) and the 2013 program (Certificate VAN13003837). The results show minimal variation suggesting there is no issue with the actual analysis procedures. This suggests the discrepancies lie in either the sample preparation or in chemical changes within the limestone for all three properties.

The only way to solve the problem is to complete further sampling on the limestone for each of the three properties.

Despite the discrepancies between the 2008 and 2013 assay results, the author has confidence in the potential of the North Island Limestone Project for industrial filler applications. The author feel the data is adequate for the purposes used in this report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is not aware of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing completed on the limestone of the Beaver, Cove or Dump properties.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Beaver, Cove and Dump properties do not have any current 43-101 compliant mineral resources or reserves. Munroe (2003) reviewed the claim holdings at that time and estimated a gross 37 million tonnes of limestone combined on the Beaver and Cove properties and a further 27 million tonnes on the Dump property. He calculated a fair market value of Canadian $26,000,000 based on $0.35 per tonne for the Beaver and Cove properties and $0.50 per tonne for the Dump property. There was no information given on the grade or calcium content of the limestone. The author has not verified these reserve calculations and has only included them as an historical estimate.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on data or information from any adjacent property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are two key aspects to consider in the evaluation of white limestone deposits. The first is the geology of the deposit and the stones ability to meet minimum standards with respect to color, insolubles and impurities to be considered for filler applications. The second aspect is location. Limestone is a bulk commodity so ready access to relatively cheap transportation is equally important to grade.

Plate 2 . Northland Power's woodchip and barging facility at Beaver Cove.

The primary market for the limestone from the Beaver, Cove and Dump properties is industrial applications and to a lesser extent, in landscape applications. The white color, brightness and generally low insoluble levels suggest a potential market as industrial fillers. The white color would also be suitable for crushed landscape stone.

The Beaver and Cove limestones lie proximal (5-10 kilometres from a load out barge facility at Beaver Cove. The Dump project is approximately 40 kilometres from tidewater. However, the Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) logging railway lies on the eastern edge of the property. This line connects with tidewater at Beaver Cove. Northland Power has recently opened a wood chip processing facility adjacent to Canfor's Beaver Cove log sort. This facility includes barging facilities for the large Seaspan barges.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The claims comprising the North Island Carbonate Project were first identified by the author in 1993 in a search for marble dimension stone. The focus gradually shifted to white limestone for filler applications, primarily after the poor performance of the white marble from the Leo D'Or property. This marble was found to exhibit differential hardness across 2 inch slabs making fine polishing difficult.

The author conducted a detailed sampling program to determine the chemical characteristics and suitability of the white limestone from the Beaver, Cove and Dump properties for industrial filler applications in 2008 (Henneberry, 2008). This sampling program met the objectives of the program as it showed the limestone from the Beaver and Dump properties, and to a lesser extent the Cove property, met the $CaCO_3$ content criteria for use as fillers. The sampling also found the impurities within the white limestone from the Beaver and Dump properties, and to a lesser extent from the Cove property, was within an acceptable range for use as fillers.

South Aggregate Resources Inc. has subsequently allowed some of the claims to lapse and the author picked them up and completed small exploration programs for assessment credits. Unfortunately, the 2013 spot check sampling has raised some concerns as there are significant differences between the 2008 and 2013 results as detailed in the earlier sections of this report. The author feels the issue is most likely the sample preparation procedures at the assay lab for the following reasons:

- The limited 1996 assay results and the 2008 assay results compare favourably, suggesting there is not a large variation in chemical composition within the limestones from the three properties
- The analyses for the 2008 in-house standards and the 2013 in-house standards compare very favourably

Further sampling will be required to confirm the conclusions of the author with respect to the discrepancies in the assay results.

The conclusions from the 2008 exploration program remain valid in the sample density was sufficient for an initial assessment of a white limestone deposits so the 2008 results can be considered representative of the white limestone on each of the three properties.

The results warrant further exploration. Unfortunately, the pulps and coarse rejects from the 2008 program have been destroyed so the properties will need to be resampled at the same sample density as the 2008 program to supply material for chemical analysis and brightness testing.

This should be followed by small drilling programs on the Cove and Dump properties. Unfortunately, there has been considerable reclamation completed on the area of the 1993 Beaver drilling, so the drilling should be redone. The holes can be relatively widely spaced. The purpose is the test the limestone in the third dimension: both chemically and optically and block out mineral resources to confirm and expand the initial estimates of Munroe (2003).

The cost of the 2013 sampling program was $11,358.61, broken down by property as follows: Beaver $3,754.06, Dump $3,850.49 and Cove $3,754.06.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is required to continue with the exploration of the Beaver, Cove and Dump limestone properties for white limestone for filler applications.

The sampling program from 2008 will need to be duplicated to supply samples for chemical and optical analyses since the 2008 pulps were destroyed. The limestone needs to be sampled at regular 50 to 100 metre intervals, resulting in somewhere in the order of 80 samples. This phase is estimated to cost $15,000 (Table 8a).

Table 8a. Phase I Sampling Budget

Mapping and Sampling						
allow 15 samples Beaver property						
allow 15 samples Cove property						
allow 50 samples Dump property						
Project Manager	3	days	@	$800	/day	$2,400
Assistant	3	days	@	$400	/day	$1,200
Room & Board	6	days	@	$125	/day	$750
Vehicle + Fuel	3	days	@	$200	/day	$600
Chemical analysis	80	sample	@	$50	/sample	$4,000
Brightness analysis	80	sample	@	$50	/sample	$4,000
Analysis - standards	4	sample	@	$30	/sample	$120
Travel						$500
Sundries						$100
Contingency						$1,330
Mapping and Sampling Budget						**$15,000**

The Phase I mapping and sampling program should be followed up with small diamond drilling programs on each of the three properties. The purpose of the drilling program will be to test the limestone in the third dimension. The core should be sampled at regular intervals down hole for chemical and optical tests.

A total of 1500 metres of BQ wireline drilling is recommended: consisting of 500 metres for each of the three properties. Hole depths are expected to be in the range of 30 to 50 metres meaning each property should get 10 to 16 vertical drill holes. The cost of the drilling program is estimated at $275.000 (Table 8b).

Table 8b. Phase II Drilling Budget

Diamond Drilling						
allow 500 metres - Beaver property						
allow 500 metres - Cove property						
allow 500 metres - Dump property						
allow 40 hours excavator						
Project Manager	14	days	@	$800	/day	$11,200
Assistant	14	days	@	$400	/day	$5,600
Room & Board	56	days	@	$125	/day	$7,000
Vehicle + Fuel	14	days	@	$150	/day	$2,100
Excavator or cat Mob / Demob						$2,500
Excavator (all in)	40	hours	@	$150	/hour	$6,000
Drill Mob / Demob						$5,000
Drill footage (all in)	1500	metres	@	$125	/metre	$187,500
Chemical analysis	200	sample	@	$50	/sample	$10,000
Brightness analysis	200	sample	@	$50	/sample	$10,000
Analysis - standards	15	sample	@	$30	/sample	$450
Travel						$2,500
Sundries						$2,500
Contingency						$22,650
Drilling Budget						**$275,000**

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field Crew and Days						**Total**		**Beaver**	**Cove**	**Dump**
Tim Henneberry		Sep 13,14,15 2013						15-Sep	14-Sep	13-Sep
Leah Henneberry		Sep 13,14,15 2013						15-Sep	14-Sep	13-Sep
Report Time										
Tim Henneberry		April 25 to May 20, 2014								
Tim Henneberry	3	days	@	$800	/day	$2,400.00		$800.00	$800.00	$800.00
Leah Henneberry	3	days	@	$400	/day	$1,200.00		$400.00	$400.00	$400.00
Vehicle	3	days	@	$50	/day	$150.00		$50.00	$50.00	$50.00
Kilometres	1041	km	@	$0.50	/km	$520.50		$173.50	$173.50	$173.50
Total Fuel						$235.32		$78.44	$78.44	$78.44
Room and Board						$642.84		$214.28	$214.28	$214.28
Supplies						$17.08		$5.69	$5.69	$5.69
Analysis VANI179230						$192.87		$32.15	$32.15	$128.58
Documentation										
Tim Henneberry	60	hours	@	$100	/hour	$6,000.00		$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Assessment Credit Subtotal						**$11,358.61**		**$3,754.06**	**$3,754.06**	**$3,850.49**

The total costs of the program were apportioned 1/3 each to Beaver, Cove and Dump with the exception of the analysis costs which were applied directly to each project.

CERTIFICATE OF RT HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., a consulting geologist residing at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Mammoth Geological Ltd.
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 33 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 33 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals and industrial minerals in the Canadian Cordillera

I am responsible for all items within the technical report titled "North Island Carbonate Project 2014 Exploration Program" and dated May 19, 2014, relating to the Beaver, Cove and Dump properties. I visited the Beaver property on September 15, the Dump property on September 13 and the Cove property on September 14.

I have had prior involvement with the each of the Beaver, Cove and Dump properties.

As of May 19, 2014, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I have a 100% interest in the three claim groups comprising the North Island Carbonate Project so I cannot be considered independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effective May 19, 2014.

"signed and sealed"

____

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo

2013 Outcrop Details and Locations

Property	Stop	Lithology	Colour	Texture	Size (m)	NAD83Z9E	NAD83Z9N
Dump	1309-01	limestone	white	coarse	12m	651237	5572504
Dump	1309-02	limestone	white	coarse	quarry 15 by 20 by 1	651187	5572520
Dump	1309-03	limestone/andesite	cream	coarse	pit 20 by 20 by 10	651159	5572539
Dump	1309-04	limestone	grey white	coarse	10 by 1	651119	5572570
Dump	1309-05	limestone	white	coarse	1	651112	5572603
Dump	1309-06	limestone	cream	coarse	20 by1	651123	5572651
Dump	1309-07	limestone	white	coarse	10 by 1	651113	5572703
Dump	1309-08	limestone	white	coarse	5 by 1	651071	5572748
Dump	1309-09	limestone	white	coarse		651021	5572773
Dump	1309-10	limestone	white	coarse	2 x 2	650948	5572878
Dump	1309 -11	limestone	black	coarse	5 x 1	650926	5572903
Dump	1309 -12	marble	black	coarse	3 x1	650890	5572919
Dump	1309 -13	limestone	white	coarse	10 x 1	650879	5572919
Dump	1309 -14	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650842	5572928
Dump	1309-15	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650815	5572930
Dump	1309 -16	limestone	black	coarse	3 x 1	650743	5572959
Dump	1309 -17	limestone	cream	coarse	5 x 1	650642	5573015
Dump	1309 -18	limestone	white	coarse	x 1	650614	5573022
Dump	1309 -19	limestone	white	coarse	10 x2	650560	5573050
Dump	1309 -20	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 2	650529	5573066
Dump	1309-21	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 2	650476	5573117
Dump	1309 -22	limestone	white	coarse	4 x 1	650465	5573180
Dump	1309 -23	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650455	5573236
Dump	1309-24	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650431	5573101
Dump	1309-25	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650355	5573110
Dump	1309 -26	limestone	black	coarse	15 x 3	650990	5572869
Dump	1309 -27	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650990	5572886
Dump	1309 -28	limestone	white	coarse	2 x 2	650984	5572951
Dump	1309 -29	limestone	white	coarse	10 x 1	650958	5573010
Dump	1309-30	limestone	black	coarse	5 x 1	650934	5573036
Dump	1309 -31	limestone	white	coarse	15 x 2	650924	5573051
Dump	1309-32	limestone	white	coarse	5 x 1	650883	5573097
Dump	1309 -33	limestone	creamy white	coarse	15 x 5	650738	5573174
Dump	1309 -34	limestone	white	coarse	15 x 5	650676	5573198
Dump	1309 -35	limestone	white	coarse	10 x 1	650645	5573233
Dump	1309 -36	limestone	cream	coarse	10 x 1	650623	5573268
Dump	1309 -37	limestone	white	coarse		650599	5573286
Dump	1309 -38	limestone	white	fine	5 x 1	650549	5573322
Dump	1309 -39	limestone	white	coarse	10 x 1	650524	5573357
Dump	1309 -40	limestone	white	coarse	10 x 1	650505	5573373

2013 Outcrop Details and Locations (Continued)

Property	Stop	Lithology	Colour	Texture	Size (m)	NAD83Z9E	NAD83Z9N
Dump	1309 -42	limestone	white	coarse	7 x 1	650351	5573371
Dump	1309 -43	limestone	white	coarse	12 x 1	650331	5573353
Dump	1309 -44	limestone	white	coarse	2 x 20	650295	5573308
Dump	1309 -45	limestone	white	coarse	10 by 2	650265	5573294
Dump	1309 -46	limestone	white	coarse	10 x 2	651268	5572464
Dump	1309 -47	limestone	white	coarse	25 x 1	651247	5572441
Dump	1309 -48	limestone	white	coarse	75 x 2	651192	5572446
Dump	1309 -49	limestone	white	coarse	50 x 1	651117	5572434
Dump	1309 -50	limestone	white	coarse	75 x 2	651063	5572440
Dump	1309 -51	limestone	white	coarse	pit 20x10x10	651013	5572485
Dump	1309 -52	limestone	black	coarse		650969	5572518
Dump	1309 -53	limestone	white	coarse	8 x 2	650917	5572583
Dump	1309-54	limestone	white	coarse	10x1	650867	5572641
Dump	1309 -55	limestone	white	coarse	5x1	650812	5572664
Dump	1309 -56	limestone	black	coarse	10x2	650800	5572666
Dump	1309 -57	limestone	white	coarse	15 x2	650791	5572671
Dump	1309 -58	limestone	white	coarse	15x1	650751	5572704
Dump	1309 -59	limestone	white	coarse	15x2	650638	5572754
Dump	1309 -60	limestone	white	coarse	10x1	650508	5572796
Dump	1309 -61	limestone	white	coarse	5x2	650418	5572836
Dump	1309 -62	limestone	white	coarse	20x3	650389	5572857
Dump	1309 -63	limestone	white	coarse	75x10	650341	5572918
Dump	1309 -64	andesite	green	fine	10m	650323	5572938
Dump	1309-65	limestone	white	coarse	75x4	650286	5572978
Dump	1309-66	limestone	white	coarse	2x2	650222	5573073
Dump	1309 -67	limestone	white	coarse	5x1	650146	5573292
Dump	1309 -66	limestone	white	coarse	8x1	651354	5572342
Dump	1309 -69	limestone	white	coarse	20x2	651407	5572309
Dump	1309 -70	limestone	grey white	coarse	5x2	651468	5572314
Dump	1309 -71	limestone	white	coarse	3x2	651478	5572306
Cove	1409-72	andesite	green	fine	pit 15x5x7	649766	5601921
Cove	1409 -73	andesite	green	fine	pit5x5x2	649789	5601931
Cove	1409 -74	andesite	green	fine	15x5x5	649796	5601954
Cove	1409-75	limestone	grey white	medium	cliff 100x10x105	649833	5601976
Cove	1409-76	marble	green	fine	15x2x3	649802	5602015
Cove	1409 -77	andesite	green	fine	3x3x1	649760	5602009
Cove	1409-78	andesite	green	fine	2x2	649703	5602010
Cove	1409 -79	limestone	grey white	medium		649686	5602003
Cove	1409 -80	limestone	grey white	medium	2x2	649674	5601987

2013 Outcrop Details and Locations (Continued)

Property	Stop	Lithology	Colour	Texture	Size (m)	NAD83Z9E	NAD83Z9N
Cove	1409 -81	limestone	grey	coarse	2x2	649644	5602004
Cove	1409 -82	limestone	creamy white	fine	15x3	649626	5601941
Cove	1409 -83	andesite	green	fine	dyke 4m	649625	5601944
Beaver	1509 -84	limestone	black	fine		648815	5596711

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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Mammoth Geological Ltd.**
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Submitted By:	Tim Henneberry
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	September 20, 2013
Report Date:	October 10, 2013
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003837.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	VI Carbonate
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	6

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	6	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
4A02	6	LiBO2/Li2B4O7 fusion ICP-ES analysis	0.2	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Mammoth Geological Ltd.
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4
CANADA

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
Country Manager - Canada

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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Mammoth Geological Ltd.**
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Project: VI Carbonate
Report Date: October 10, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003837.1

	Method	WGHT	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A
	Analyte	Wgt	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ba	Ni	Sr	Zr	Y	Nb	Sc	LOI
	Unit	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.002	5	20	2	5	3	5	1	-5.1
130901	Rock	1.43	2.25	0.48	0.40	1.83	50.50	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.21	0.01	<0.002	617	<20	3704	10	<3	15	2	43.4
130902	Rock	0.98	0.39	0.09	0.26	0.90	54.35	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.06	0.002	13	<20	1909	<5	<3	<5	<1	43.7
130903	Rock	1.08	2.24	0.42	0.47	1.89	50.46	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.003	43	<20	3270	<5	<3	8	<1	43.6
130904	Rock	1.53	1.23	0.04	0.12	3.51	50.83	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.002	54	<20	4230	5	<3	<5	<1	43.7
130905	Rock	1.01	3.84	0.21	1.78	0.25	50.84	<0.01	<0.01	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.004	426	26	468	105	5	126	4	42.3
130906	Rock	1.16	2.46	0.42	0.40	0.66	52.29	0.18	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.01	<0.002	255	<20	1204	6	<3	9	2	43.1

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Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Project: VI Carbonate
Report Date: October 10, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003837.1

	Method	4A	2A Leco	2A Leco
	Analyte	Sum	TOT/C	TOT/S
	Unit	%	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.02	0.02
130901	Rock	99.86	12.41	0.07
130902	Rock	99.99	12.68	0.04
130903	Rock	99.91	12.39	0.03
130904	Rock	99.98	12.37	0.08
130905	Rock	99.88	11.95	0.04
130906	Rock	99.87	12.33	<0.02

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Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Project: VI Carbonate
Report Date: October 10, 2013

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN13003837.1

	Method	WGHT	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A
	Analyte	Wgt	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5
	Unit	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Reference Materials											
STD GS311-1	Standard										
STD GS910-4	Standard										
STD SO-18	Standard		58.14	14.16	7.62	3.35	6.31	3.70	2.11	0.69	0.80
STD SO-18	Standard		58.43	14.05	7.57	3.33	6.28	3.63	2.14	0.68	0.80
STD SO-18	Standard		57.44	14.07	7.90	3.55	6.66	3.55	2.18	0.70	0.76
STD GS311-1 Expected											
STD GS910-4 Expected											
STD SO-18 Expected			58.47	14.23	7.67	3.35	6.42	3.71	2.17	0.69	0.83
BLK	Blank										
BLK	Blank		<0.01	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prep Wash											
G1	Prep Blank		67.97	15.13	3.60	1.16	3.26	3.41	3.64	0.40	0.19

	Method	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A
	Analyte	MnO	Cr2O3	Ba	Ni	Sr	Zr	Y	Nb	Sc	LOI
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.002	5	20	2	5	3	5	1	-5.1
Reference Materials											
STD GS311-1	Standard										
STD GS910-4	Standard										
STD SO-18	Standard	0.40	0.539	488	38	387	262	29	16	24	1.9
STD SO-18	Standard	0.40	0.547	478	77	380	278	29	16	23	1.9
STD SO-18	Standard	0.40	0.534	560	43	426	301	30	32	25	1.9
STD GS311-1 Expected											
STD GS910-4 Expected											
STD SO-18 Expected		0.39	0.55	515	44	402	280	31	21.3	25	
BLK	Blank										
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.002	<5	<20	<2	<5	<3	<5	<1	0.0
Prep Wash											
G1	Prep Blank	0.10	0.006	985	<20	689	151	17	25	6	0.8

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Project: VI Carbonate
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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN13003837.1

	Method	4A	2A Leco	2A Leco
	Analyte	Sum	TOT/C	TOT/S
	Unit	%	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.02	0.02
Reference Materials				
STD GS311-1	Standard		0.97	2.42
STD GS910-4	Standard		2.53	8.33
STD SO-18	Standard	99.88		
STD SO-18	Standard	99.90		
STD SO-18	Standard	99.81		
STD GS311-1 Expected			1.02	2.35
STD GS910-4 Expected			2.65	8.27
STD SO-18 Expected				
BLK	Blank		<0.02	<0.02
BLK	Blank	0.05		
Prep Wash				
G1	Prep Blank	99.91	<0.02	<0.02