ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Technical / Geochemical

TOTAL COST: $9,565.00

AUTHOR(S): Eugene A. Dodd
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): na
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5519460

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

PROPERTY NAME: War Eagle Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): War Eagle 1 Tenure # 1012531, War Mag tenure # 1013202, War Eagle Tenure # 1022027, War Eagle 3 Tenure # 1022080, War South Tenure # 1022079

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 092GNW028, 092GNW036

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
NTS / BCGS: 092G065
LATITUDE: _____49____° ___38_____' ___32_____"
LONGITUDE: _____123_____° ____1_____' ____50_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: EASTING: NORTHING:

OWNER(S): Eugene A. Dodd

MAILING ADDRESS: 561 Glenmary Road, Enderby BC, V0E1V3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Billiken Gold Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS: 561 Glenmary Road, Enderby BC, V0E1V3

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides (VMS), roof pendants, Gambier group, Brittania

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
AR 4,918, AR 3,294, AR 7,386, AR 10,761, AR 11,121, AR 13,028

Sampling Report
on the
Pilot Soil / Till and Stream Sediment,
Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
on the
War Eagle Group
for Billiken Gold Ltd.

Event #5519460

Tenure #'s 1013202, 1012531, 1022027, 1022079, and 1022080

Vancouver Mining Division

British Columbia

N.T.S. 092G 11E

49.639 N, 123.025W

10U 498148 mE, 5498559 mN

Owner: **Billiken Gold Ltd.**,

561 Glenmary Road, Enderby,

BC, V0E 1V3

Operator: Billiken Gold Ltd.,

Contractor: Billiken Gold Ltd.,

Author: Eugene A. Dodd, Project Manager

Date: November 13, 2014

Table of Contents

Figures

Maps

Appendices

Summary

The War Eagle claims are "underlain by a late Jurassic to early Cretaceous sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks ranging from basalt to rhyolites assigned to the Gambier group (Roddick, 1979)". "These units have been intruded by Coast Plutonic Complex rocks of a variety of lithologies. The Coast event has been dated at about 100 Ma (Heath, 1982)". The volcanic package of rocks has been interpreted as an earlier volcanic cycle than that which hosts the Britannia orebodies, 10 km to the west. Mapping by James (1925) assigned the volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the Stawamus and Indian River areas to the lower Goat Formation.

The property is comprised of 5 mineral tenures covering 418.45 hectares located near the headwaters of the Mamquam River, approximately 11.5 air km southeast of Squamish, British Columbia. Access to the property is easily gained by two wheel drive vehicles via a series of logging roads.

Recent exploration on the War Eagle Group began in the early 1970's and has continued intermittently until present. Since the original staking of the War Eagle claims in 1976, several well focused programs have been conducted on this property, including prospecting, trenching, a short adit and several diamond drill programs. Most of the programs were successful in delineating pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and gold stringer mineralization. I believe there are at least 4 main showings in the immediate area; the McVicars, the War Eagle, the Slumach and the WC claims.

The purpose of this sampling program was to try and locate a VMS deposit including copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver mineralization and to establish target areas worthy of further exploration. A total of 14 Soil / Till / Stream Sediment HMC samples were gathered from various streams and roads transecting the War Eagle group of claims belonging to Billiken Gold Ltd. Samples 1 to 3 inclusive were part of an earlier event number 5465582 and a report dated November 13, 2013. Samples 1 to 3 inclusive were gathered on August 30, 2013. Although these samples were part of a separate program and event number they are included in this report for ease of comparison. Samples 4 to 14 inclusive were gathered between September 16th and September 18th inclusive, 2013 and are covered by event number 5519460 and is the subject of this report.

The combined programs were successful in delineating several areas of interest to be followed up with further prospecting, geological mapping and sampling. One of these preliminary targets is in an area downslope of known gold values that have not been clearly understood. A follow up program will hopefully develop a dispersal plume that can lead to a blind or semi blind copper / gold deposit.

Sampling Report

on the

Pilot Soil / Till and Stream Sediment,

Heavy Metal Concentrating Program

on the

War Eagle Group

Vancouver, M.D.

Indian River Area, British Columbia

Event #5519460

Introduction

This report covers the reconnaissance sampling program conducted during the month of September 2013 by Billiken Gold Ltd on their War Eagle group of claims located near the headwaters of the Indian River. The claims cover the bench between the headwaters of Stawamus River and the headwaters of the Indian River on both sides of the Indian River valley and extend southeasterly for about three km. The centre of the property is located about 11.5 km southeast of Squamish, British Columbia.

The current project was designed to delineate roughly, areas of interest worthy of further prospecting, geological mapping, sampling and possibly trenching and or drilling. The program was carried out in an attempt to locate gold target areas on the property and to re-confirm the gold values previously established on the original War Eagle claims.

The bibliography cites the works from which information was gathered for the exploration of this area and the writing of this report. The author has worked on the property and in this area several times over the past 40 years.

Physiography

The War Eagle claim group lies at the western edge of the major physiographic region known as the Pacific Ranges which comprise the southern portion of the Coast Mountains. The claim group is steep and rugged at higher elevations with moderate to very steep slopes occurring along the Indian River valley.

Elevation on the property varies between 600 m at the south east end of the property along the Indian River to a high of 1400 m on the northeast end. Several good sized creeks transect the property and drain from the northeast or northwest down into the Indian River.

Most of the lower areas of the property can be traversed on foot but exploration of the higher elevations would best be accessed by helicopter from Squamish. The steeper portions of the property can only be worked during ideal weather conditions as there are some dangerous cliffs. Travel on foot can at times be extremely hazardous especially when it is wet.

The principal water source would likely be the Indian River, the major drainage for the area. Several larger creeks transecting the property could also be an excellent year round source of water for mining purposes. A high voltage power transmission line and a natural gas pipeline run through the property. There is an access road that traverses the property from the northwest to the southeast but some wash outs existed at the time of our sampling program. Quads were used to travel this road and to gather all of the samples. A notice was received early this spring from Fortis BC that they are planning to construct a 24 inch diameter gas pipeline which would likely have a similar alignment as the Indian River Road. Although the road was in pretty bad shape last fall during our program I understand that the road has been repaired and bridges have been replaced for an environmental field program in regards to the proposed gas pipeline.

The area in general is quite sensitive environmentally; the Indian River drains into the north end of Indian Arm about 22 km southeast of the property. Industrialization has been permitted in the past, as the area has been extensively logged for the last 50 years. A "Run of the River" power generation plant has been constructed about 8 km north of the property on the Mamquam River at Skookum Creek and is being expanded at this time.

Location and Access

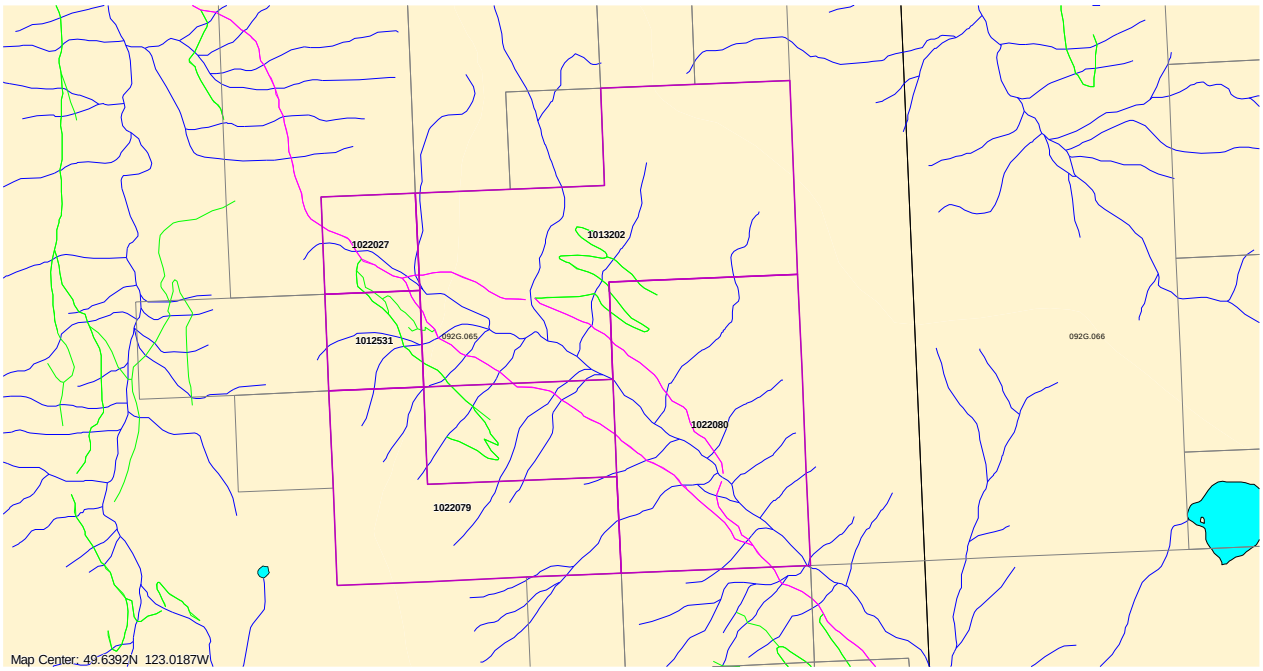
The property is located near the southwest coast of British Columbia approximately 40 km NNE of Vancouver and about 13 km northeast of the Britannia Mine. The claims are located on the northeast and southwest sides of the Indian River approximately 11.5 air km southeast of Squamish, British Columbia. The property can be easily reached in a two wheel drive vehicle by turning east on the Mamquam Main logging road at the south end of Squamish and proceeding about 1.5 km up the Mamquam River, where you turn south onto the Stawamus River Forest Access Road.

The terrain is generally rugged but passable on foot at lower elevations. There are several short drill and power line access trails passable on quads that are located on the property. Most of these roads could easily be made suitable for the mobilization of drilling equipment with a small dozer.

The hillsides can become very steep at higher elevations and extreme caution must be taken coming downhill, in a straight line, because of cliffs hidden by trees and brush. Heavy rainfall at times can render parts of the property unsafe to travel on by foot because of the slippery logs and vegetation. Rubber caulk boots are highly recommended when everything is soaking wet.

Property Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – War Eagle Group



Claim Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – War Eagle Group

Date: November 13, 2014

Center of Claim Block: 10U 498148 mE, 5498559 mN

Figure 1 - Table of Claim Information

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1012531	Mineral	WAR EAGLE 1	20190306	20.9221
1013202	Mineral	WAR MAG	20170906	167.3626
1022027	Mineral	WAR EAGLE	20200903	20.9203
1022079	Mineral	WAR SOUTH	20180904	83.7008
1022080	Mineral	WAR EAGLE 3	20170904	125.5433

Total Area: 418.4491 ha

Claim Information

The above noted expiry dates are dependent on this work program being accepted for assessment credit plus the addition of $2869.50 in PAC.

The property consists of 5 contiguous claims covering an area of 418.4491 ha. The claims are situated within the Vancouver Mining Division on NTS Map sheet 92G / 11E. The center of the property is located at approximately 49°.639' N, 123°.025' W or 10U 498148 mE, 5498559 mN. The claims are registered to Eugene Dodd and are held in trust for Billiken Gold Ltd. of Enderby British Columbia.

Mining History

The Squamish area is host to a large number of mineral deposits and showings. The largest deposit, known as the Britannia Mine, was of the greatest importance to the economy of British Columbia through most of the last century. Although many smaller deposits exist in the area, none have so far proven to be economically viable.

The Britannia Mine, located about 10 km west of the War Eagle Group, was the largest producing copper mine in the British Empire at one time. The mine operated for over 70 years and produced 53.63 million tons of ore grading: 1.15 % copper, 0.65 % zinc, 0.2 oz / ton silver, and 0.02 oz / ton gold. Total production amounted to: 299 kg of gold, 180,438 kg of silver, 516,743,031 kg of copper (over 1 billion pounds) and 444,806 kg of cadmium.

The Britannia Mine employed 60,000 people representing 50 nationalities.

History of Previous Relevant Work in the Area

The following programs and perhaps more have been conducted either on this property or nearby.

1918

The War Eagle group may have been covered by the ABC group in 1918 when a 30 foot tunnel was driven into the bank of the northerly tributary of the Indian River.

1965

Aris Report # 0626 dated April 26, 1965

Anaconda American Brass completed a geochemical survey as well as some geological and geophysical work on the McVicar group located about 2.5 km NE of the War Eagle group. The McVicar group is situated on the west side of Rafuse Creek at elevations of 600 to 1200 m. A brief description of the mineralization describes the showing as lenses, veins, stockworks and breccias containing chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena as the dominant ore minerals. The showings are described as scattered and irregular copper mineralization associated with varying amounts of quartz, pyrite, and occasional lead and zinc.

1970

Aris Report # 2,665 dated October 06, 1970

New Jersey Zinc Exploration Canada and Croyden Mines Ltd. completed a Turam Survey, no conductors were apparently found, followed by several diamond drill holes of unknown location. This work possibly took place on the old WC group of claims located about 3km. southeast of the War Eagle. Mineralization consists of nearly massive pyrite-chalcopyrite ranging in thickness from 1 to 2 m in fine to medium coarse, locally recrystallized siliceous rhyolite in association with diabase dykes, near the contact with underlying metamorphic rock (W. G. Timmins, Aris Report # 11,121).

1977

Maggie Mines Ltd. discovered the copper, lead, zinc mineralization War Eagle zone and drove 77 feet of tunnel, 33 feet of cross cut with a 20 foot raise and completed surface trenching on the War Eagle.

1978

Aris Report # 7,047 dated December 14, 1978

Placer Development drilling report. A. D. Clendenan, P. Geo and D.A. Howard MSc., P. Eng. 900m drilling in 7 holes on the War Eagle. Lower grade (lead, 16 %), (zinc, 72 %), (copper, 11 %), (gold, .05 g / t), (silver, 7.4 g / t) across 8 m was encountered in three of these holes.

1979

Aris Report # 7,671 dated October 18, 1979

Placer Development diamond drilling report on the War Eagle claim covers 423 m in 4 holes. No economic amounts of mineralization were encountered.

1981

Aris Report # 9,437 dated May 20 1981

Maggie Mines Ltd. T.E. Lisle P. Eng., Drilling 1725 m in 16 holes. This work resulted in a number of high grade intercepts commonly within lower grade mineralization. The best intercept was in hole 15 and assayed 1.28 % copper, 4.60 % lead, 7.30 % zinc and 0.67 oz ag / ton across 4 feet. A total of 37 holes were apparently completed. Total funds expended to 1981 = $525,939.49.

1983

Maggie Mines Ltd. discovered the Slumach zone, a narrow gold rich quartz sulphide vein. The vein was discovered following up highly anomalous soil samples collected by Placer. Maggie drove a 55 m crosscut only to find a dyke in place of the vein, a raise and a further 18 m of drifting failed to find economic widths.

October 28, 1983 Maggie Mines Ltd.

News Release: Mr. Hopkins states "The mineralized exposure in the sub drift is approximately 140 feet lower in elevation than the original surface Slumach gold vein outcrop. The width of the mineralized zone in the sub drift is approximately 3 feet. Assays from Bondar - Clegg & Co. Ltd. are as follows:

1. Selected bulk sample from a stringer of massive mineralization within the zone, the stringer width 8-12 inches: Gold 10.414 oz / ton, Silver 5.93 oz / ton, Copper 10 %, Lead 0.01 %, Zinc 2.49 %.

2. Grab bulk sample of fines from floor of sub drift: Gold 3.275 oz / ton, Silver 3.03 oz / ton, Copper 7.18 %, Lead 0.01 %, Zinc 1.54 %.

3. Grab bulk sample of quartz and zinc material from footwall side of zone: Gold .09 oz / ton, Silver 0.17 oz / ton, Copper 0.36 %, Lead 0.01 %, Zinc 16.40 %.

4. Grab bulk sample from southeast mineralized exposure: Gold 1.527 oz / ton, Silver 0.73 oz / ton, Copper 1.47 %, Lead 0.01 %, Zinc 10.75 %.

5. Grab bulk sample of quartz material with minor visible sulphides from the footwall side of the southern mineralized exposure: Gold 0.185 oz / ton, Silver 0.48 oz / ton, Copper 0.038 %, Lead 0.01 %, Zinc 0.18 %.

1984

A test shipment of 57 tons (Lloyd Brewer 2003) from the Slumach zone were apparently shipped to Cominco at Trail BC. Recovered from this ore were: 57.1 ounces of gold, 137.4 ounces of silver, 1474 pounds of copper and 5257 pounds of zinc. The average precious metal grade was 0.99 oz / ton Au and 2.37 oz / ton Ag.

1990

Aris Report # 20,297 dated September 19, 1990

Minnova G. S. Wells B. Sc. geologist, Colin M. Burge B. Sc. geologist, drilling report covers 318.5 m in 2 holes testing IP anomalies. Zones of weak pyrite, and pyrrhotite mineralization were encountered. No hydrothermal alteration was associated with these zones. "The property has long been recognized as having good potential for hosting economic mineralization similar to the nearby Britannia deposits (G. S. Wells)". Further work on the property should focus on testing geophysical anomalies in areas of known alteration and stringer mineralization such as the War Eagle area.

Aris Report # 20,779 dated December 17, 1990

Minnova Geological mapping on the War Eagle by G. S. Wells B. Sc. Geo. recommends that further exploration for base metal mineralization be concentrated in the vicinity of the rhyolite intrusion / flow complex.

2001

Aris Report # 26,789 dated November 30, 2001

Luigi Frederico. Prospecting Report by Rita Chow. 15 rock samples were taken out of which about half of the samples were anomalous in copper, lead, and zinc. Three samples from the south end of the claim block in the vicinity of the Slumach vein were notably rich in sulphides. "Although previous drilling on the two main mineral occurrences failed to delineate economic grades, work by Minnova in 1987 - 88, was successful in intersecting andesite and rhyolite units in the Slumach zone with geochemically anomalous barium, zinc and lead throughout. The mineralization in this area occurs as disseminations within siliceous veinlets flooding the matrix of rhyolite lapilli tuff. Any further work on this property should focus on the Slumach zone to determine the extent of the mineralization" (Rita Chow).

2013

Billiken Gold Ltd conducted a small (3) sample HMC program that revealed an encouraging number of gold particles.

Regional Geology

The following description has been taken from D.G. Reddy, J. V. Ross and C. I. Godwin, published in 1986 by BCGS. (Paper 1987 - 1)

The project area lies on the eastern edge of the Britannia - Indian River roof pendant. This pendant consists of a submarine volcanic and sedimentary sequence of pyroclastics, flows, cherts and argillites tentatively assigned to the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group. Metamorphism is up to lower greenschist facies but most rock textures are intact. Bedding and foliation generally strike northwest and dip southwest. Cretaceous granodiorite intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex surround and intrude the pendant.

Close proximity to the Britannia Mine makes exploration within the roof pendant attractive. A string of properties along the Indian River valley parallels the poorly understood Britannia shear zone.

Property Geology

An accurate description of the War Eagle Group geology is beyond the scope of the author so the following excellent description has been taken from Minnova's Aris Report # 20,779 dated December 17, 1990.

"The claim is underlain by granites of the Coast Plutonic complex and a volcanic – sedimentary sequence which is part of the middle Gambier Group. The Gambier group rocks have a general northwest-southeast strike. The sediments and crystal tuff units exhibit well defined bedding which generally dips at variable angles to the southwest except in the War Eagle showing area where bedding dips to the north. A steeply dipping foliation is associated with an earlier folding event".

The following is a brief description of the map units exposed on the War Eagle claim:

Unit 6.5 Granite
The northeastern part of the claim is underlain by a medium to coarse grained, white weathering granite of the Coast Plutonic complex.

Unit 6.3 Rhyolite (QFP) Intrusive
A medium grained, massive, greenish grey, rhyolite intrusion is exposed in a creek bed immediately southwest of the Coast Range granite. This unit contains 5 to 10 % phenocrysts of plagioclase and quartz (1 - 2 mm size). The rhyolite is locally weakly sericitic and biotitic.

Unit 5.1 Mafic Dykes
Medium to coarse grained, dark green, massive, mafic dykes are associated with the mafic volcanics exposed on the claim. Locally, well defined chilled margins can be seen in the outcrops but generally these units are hard to distinguish from the massive mafic flows.

Unit 4.2 Argillite, Tuff, Wacke

Well bedded argillites, fine grained tuffs and wacke are found in the volcanic sequence exposed on the War Eagle claim. The argillites are very fine grained and dark grey to black in colour. Thin (5 cm) lapilli and crystal tuff interbeds are common. This unit is commonly pyritic with up to 10 % pyrite occurring as very fine beds.

Unit 3 Felsic Volcanics

Felsic volcanics appear to be concentrated in the southeastern corner of the War Eagle claim. Unit 3.1 is a massive, medium grained aphyric flow which locally exhibits well developed flow banding. This unit is interpreted as the extrusive equivalent of the rhyolite QFP intrusion exposed along strike to the northwest. Felsic crystal tuffs (unit 3.7) and ashes (unit 3.6) are exposed to the southwest of the rhyolite flow. These units interfinger with intermediate crystal tuffs and ashes (units 2.6 and 2.7). In unit 3.7, small (<1 mm) feldspar crystals and rare quartz crystals are set in a fine grained siliceous ash matrix. Unit 3.6 consists primarily of siliceous, fine grained ash with minor interbeds of argillite and chert. Biotite hornfels alteration due to the proximity of the Coast Range granites locally occurs in these ashy units and results in a purplish hue to the rock. The felsic volcanics exposed on the claim are generally unaltered and only weakly pyritic (<1 %).

Unit 2 Intermediate Volcanics

Intermediate crystal tuffs (unit 2.7) and ashes (unit 2.6) are exposed in the central and western parts of the War Eagle claim. The crystal tuffs which are commonly feldspar rich (20 – 25 %) are light green in colour due to finely disseminated chlorite. Feldspar - phyric lapilli and chert fragments (l<5 %) are locally present in this unit. The fine-grained ashes (unit 2.6) are generally well bedded.

Unit 1 Mafic Volcanics

Massive, fine to medium grained, dark green mafic volcanics are exposed to the northwest and southeast of the central rhyolite QFP intrusion / flow complex (figure 3). The crystal tuff (unit 1.7) contains 15-25 % feldspar crystals set in a fine grained, chloritic ash matrix. The feldspar crystals are pervasively, weakly epidotized. The massive flow (unit 1.1) is also commonly feldspar porphyritic (20 – 25 %) and chloritic. Dark bluish green cordierite clots (up to 1 cm diameter) are found in the mafic volcanics exposed in the Indian River valley at the eastern edge of the War Eagle claim.

The units described above appear to form a homoclinal sequence which dips 45 to 60 degrees to the southwest. Northerly dips and tops to the ashes and argillites exposed in the War Eagle showing area may be related to folding and / or faulting but outcrop exposure is not sufficient to satisfactorily resolve the structural problem in this area.

Mineralization

War Eagle

Previous work on the War Eagle claim (G. S. Wells, P. Geo.) focused on evaluating the War Eagle showing. Mineralization exposed here consists of thin, subeconomic veinlets and disseminations of pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite hosted in intermediate tuffs. Elsewhere on the claim economic mineralization is sparse. The Argillite units contain up to 10 % pyrite which occurs as fine beds and disseminations. Other volcanic units exposed on the claim commonly have traces of disseminated pyrite but no economic sulphides. Mineralization is interpreted to be volcanogenic: similarities to the Kuroko model include explosive volcanism, alteration, stringer and stratiform ore that is dominantly pyrite with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

Glaciation

Glaciation in the Indian River / Stawamus River area appears to be southwesterly and is no doubt responsible for the creation of the steeply incised valleys where these rivers are located. The lower elevations of the War Eagle group, including the valley bottoms of both the Stawamus and the Indian Rivers, are filled with glacial till. During traverses of the property I occasionally observed what appeared to be a thin, but residual, layer of soil development draped over top of this till at lower elevations.

The till at the bottom of the steeper parts of the southwest / northeast slopes forming these valleys consist mostly of well - rounded granite boulders of the Coast Plutonic complex. The steeply incised valleys in combination with the high rainfall, ensures that all of the ground cover is constantly on the move. It is not uncommon to have a large boulder go flying by on its way to the valley bottom. Some of the poorly developed overburden covering the till in places has likely been derived by the disintegration of the rocks upslope.

Purpose of Soil / Till and Stream Sediment HMC Program

This HMC program was carried out in an attempt to locate previously undetected gold bearing veins, and or VMS deposits for the following reasons;

1. The Slumach Veins were very high in gold content (68.5 g / t) and would possibly show up down slope in stream sediment HMC samples.

2. Discovery of low transport pristine gold particles would provide the incentive required to motivate the further prospecting of the upslope drainages.

3. The Slumach was initially discovered during follow up of highly anomalous soil samples gathered by Placer Development Ltd.

2013 Program Details

The program detailed in this report was conducted from September 16th to 18th inclusive 2013.

Quads were used to gain access and transport the samples and sampling gear. A crew of three men on two quads formed the sampling crew. A camp was established at a log landing part way up the Stawamus River close to the summit. We had some concerns about theft, so our most valuable gear was locked in a camper during the day while we were out sampling.

The weather was rainy, cold and wet on the first day but generally very good for the rest of the program. I've learned that weather plays a significant part in how much work can be accomplished in a day in the general Squamish area.

A run of the river dam project was under construction concurrently further up the Mamquam with water being diverted near the headwaters of Skookum creek. Significant improvements to the Mamquam River road were completed for the construction of this "Run of the River" hydro - electric development.

Our HMC Sampling Method

After becoming familiar with a property, we choose the roads and trails in areas to be tested that will give the best HMC results. Soil type and availability on different sections of roads and trails can be very important. Some properties are more suited than others for this type of sampling method. The ideal soil condition would be undisturbed residual soil, however, it should be kept in mind that soil cover forms the medium or carrier which could contain the traces of metals and or particles of gold. Gold particles being leached and or weathered out of mineralized zones spreads into soils forming dispersal plumes radiating from a lode deposit. The soil conditions therefore can be less than ideal and the sampling program can still be successful.

Step 1a Taking the Soil / Till HMC Sample

To produce a traverse sample, soil is gathered along roads or skid trails by taking a shovel full of the most promising looking soil every 5 to 10 m or so and placing it into a 30x30x50 cm (38 litres) plastic tote bin. The shovels full are generally taken as close to bedrock as possible and usually from the high side of the road. Some of the till covered areas on the War Eagle Group have a small amount of localized soil development from upslope that has been draped on top of the underlying till through soil creep, solifluction, gravity and other disturbances. This somewhat residual soil is what makes up the bulk of our sample whenever possible.

When the tote bin is full, (usually after a traverse of 300 m or so, (depending on soil conditions)) both the beginning and the end of a traverse sample interval is marked on the ground with numbered flagging tape and recorded on a tablet with GPS capabilities. To identify the sample bins a piece of flagging is marked with the sample number and dropped into the bottom of the

bin before any sample is deposited. When the bin is full, another piece of numbered flagging is buried in the top of the sample and as a further precaution the sample number is also written on the outside of the bin with a permanent type felt pen.

Sometimes a full bin of sample, (35 kg) is taken all from one location (at a gossan zone or shear zone for example). This sample type we refer to as a **Spot Sample**. A sample taken along a section of road or trail is simply called a **Traverse Sample**.

Step 1b Taking the Stream Sediment Sample

The Stream sediment sample usually weighs about 10 kg (in this case all were about 30 kgs) and is taken from the active or recently active part of the stream. The sample is screened to minus 20 mesh and placed into large doubled heavy duty plastic sample bags and properly packed for careful transport. Care must be taken as there are quite a few ways of damaging, contaminating or even losing the sample after it has been taken. The sample is either returned directly to our HMC processing facility or is sluiced and panned into a "pan con" in the field for lightweight transport. Processing for stream sediment samples follows basically the same flow chart as the Soil / Till HMC samples with few, if any variations, depending on the circumstances.

Step 2 Processing the HMC Sample

A tote bin of **Bulk Sample** usually begins processing with a brief description of the soil forming the sample. The Sample is then vibrated through a 12.5 mm (1/2 inch) screen to remove any of the larger stones. This **Plus 12.5 mm** fraction of rocks is discarded after a quick examination for anything of interest (i.e.: mineralization, vein material, alteration etc.). Any rocks of interest are put in a sample bag, labeled with the sample number and set aside for closer examination later. A representative **Soil Sample** is sometimes taken and placed into a wet strength Kraft paper bag, and labeled with the sample number, cataloged and put into storage for further examination or analysis if desired.

The **Minus 12.5 mm** fraction is then weighed and the weight recorded. At this stage the screened sample (**Minus 12.5 mm fraction**) usually weighs about 30 kg on average. After each sample is screened, the screen is removed and pressure washed completely clean to avoid cross contamination between samples.

Step 3 Concentrating

The samples are then transported to the nearest small creek or other water source and put very slowly through a small sluice box. Re-circulation of the water is not possible as cross contamination between samples must not be allowed. The sluice box is 21 cm wide x 10 cm deep and 125 cm long (8" wide x 4" deep x 48" long) and is of wood construction lined with aluminum so that it can be completely cleaned out to eliminate any possibility of cross contamination between samples. The sluice box has been fitted with special rubber matting full of small pockets which are very effective at catching small gold particles. At the head or feed section of the sluice box there is a hopper fitted with a 6.3 mm (1/4 inch) stainless steel screen.

The ideal slope of the sluice box is about 10 to 12 degrees and the volume of water should be about 25 liters per minute (LPM). Here again consistency must be maintained between all samples to avoid varied results. The sample is slowly fed through the hopper using the water flow and a small garden shovel to create the slurry. Sluicing the sample has to be done very slowly and consistently for each sample. It usually takes a good hour to concentrate a sample. After the sample has been sluiced the plastic bin that held the sample is carefully rinsed into the sluice box in case any particles have worked their way to the bottom of the bin during transport.

The slow and careful completion of this and all steps in the concentrating process is crucial. We try to ensure that any very small particles of micron gold are not washed away or physically damaged by rough treatment during concentration. If for example, there are only three small particles of "low transport gold" in an entire sampling program one always has to be certain not to lose them by accident or sloppiness after they have been gathered in the field.

As the sample is being worked, slowly through the screened hopper on the sluice box, a careful watch is kept for vein material, mineralization, alteration etc.in the plus fraction. The **Plus 6.3 mm** fraction from the hopper is placed in a new plastic food container with a soft aluminum tag denoting the sample number and is further marked **Sluice Reject**. The lid is then placed on and duct taped in place to avoid accidental spillage. The lid and side of the container is then further marked with the sample number and "**Sluice Reject**". A small **Sluice Reject** sub sample is set aside for megascopy or description at a later date. This "**Sluice Reject"** sample has often proven to be very representative of the underlying bedrock and can reveal alteration / mineralized zones that do not come to surface.

After all of the **Minus 12.5 mm** fraction has been put through the sluice box, the sluice concentrate is then rinsed thoroughly and completely out of the box and into a clean container. Pressurized water is used to clean out the sluice box and rubber matting as it must be absolutely clean for the next sample. At this point, the sluice concentrate enters the panning phase and is washed through an 850 micron sieve (No. 20 ASTM). The **Plus 850 Micron** fraction is examined, labeled and set aside as **Pan Reject**.

All fractions are weighed from here on and weights are accurately determined then recorded.

The remaining **Minus 850 Micron** fraction is then panned down to roughly 100 to 200 grams. The size of the pan con sample depends on how much heavy fraction is layered in the pan. A course sample fraction of (850 Micron) was chosen as we are looking for short transport gold such as that derived from disintegrated vein material.

This initial panning usually takes 1 to 1.5 hours to complete as it must be done very carefully. The panning is done in a spotlessly clean plastic tote bin using clean water between each sample. A couple of drops of detergent are put in the bin before the water is added as a surfactant.

The pan reject is thoroughly rinsed from the bin after panning and added to the **Pan Reject container**. The **Pan Con** is placed into a clean plastic container labeled as "**Pan Con**" and

labeled with the sample number. A careful watch is kept for particles of gold while this initial panning is taking place but closer inspection comes later.

Step 4 Pan Con Fractioning

This initial **Pan Con** sample is then examined wet under a microscope before being dried and weighed. After drying and weighing, the next step is to remove the magnetic fraction carefully using a sheathed magnet. A 2 step process has been developed for removing the magnetic fraction that greatly reduces the chances of gold particles being caught up in the magnetic grains and being lost. Once isolated, the **Pan Con Magnetic** fraction is then weighed, labeled and set aside. The remainder of the **Pan Con** is then passed through a 300 micron (Tyler 50 mesh) sieve. The plus fraction is labeled weighed and set aside for microscopy as the **Plus 300 Micron** fraction.

The remaining **Minus 300 Micron** fraction is then re-panned by an experienced and patient panner down to about 20 to 35 grams (It can take up to and sometimes more than an hour to do this careful panning). The panning is done in a thoroughly clean plastic tote bin using fresh clean water with a couple of drops of detergent added. During the re - panning the **Re Pan Reject** is thoroughly rinsed from the bin and then both **Re Pan Reject** and the **Re Pan Con** are thoroughly dried, and set aside. At this time a 0.5 gram sample is often removed from the **Re Pan Con** labeled and placed in inventory for further reference or examination if needed.

The **Re Pan Con** fraction is visually inspected for gold particles during the panning and then dried. Then 1 to 1.5 hours are spent looking for particles of gold under a microscope. Whenever gold particles are found they are photographed if possible.

Step 5 Analysis

Having reached this point you usually have nine fractions at the forefront namely:

- Soil Sample (representative 200 to 300 grams)
- Sluice Reject
- Sluice Reject Sub Sample that was sent for megascopic analysis or description and returned to inventory
- Pan Reject
- Pan Con Magnetic Fraction
- Plus 300 Micron Fraction (Pan Con Non - magnetic Fraction)
- Re Pan Reject Fraction
- Re Pan Con Fraction
- O.5 grams of Re Pan Con in inventory

All the fractions are now photographed and decisions are made as to what analytical methods, if any, to proceed with. Considering the fact that we are only looking for small but visible particles of low transport gold, if no visible angular gold is present we ordinarily do not waste money on assaying.

Field Observations

One of the great things about our HMC process is that a pretty good evaluation of the sample takes place on the spot, (sometimes in the field) after the first panning (i.e. visible gold or no visible gold). With the aid of a microscope the colors that you find can usually be examined closely to determine whether they are low transport gold (pristine particles) or rounded off and hammered placer products. Survey grids and sample sites can be immediately adjusted in the field according to these results as they become available.

If for example, 15 sample intervals have no visible gold in them but the 16th one obviously has low transport gold then efforts can be concentrated uphill or up ice depending on soil type (i.e. residual or glacial till). Typically, more sampling followed by trenching takes place. If a Geochemical survey is chosen, then the grid and sample locations can at least be more wisely placed in the field.

Analytical Procedures

No assaying was done on either the soil / till or stream sediment HMC samples from this program as it would likely have added little if any, useful information.

Sluice Reject Megascopy

Mr. Murray Morrison, BSc., Geologist completed the megascopic examination of all of the **Sluice Reject** samples in an effort to confirm and further the understanding of the mineralogy and to add important information about both the composition of the reject rock samples and their genesis.

Several of the **Sluice Reject** samples examined by Murray Morrison, were found to be of "**special interest"** and contained alteration believed to be proximal to a mineralized zone. Quartz veins, limonite and hematite staining as well as pyrite, magnetite and manganese were found to be present in angular and therefore likely, locally derived rock fragments.

Mr. Morrison's megascopic examination of the **sluice reject** samples and his descriptions of "**Specimens of interest**" are very encouraging and should have detailed follow up in the field as soon as possible. Prior to any further exploration programs, this megascopic information should be carefully considered.

The entire original document Report of Megascopic Examination of Rocks from the War Eagle Property, Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia by Mr. Murray Morrison, P.Geo has been scanned and is included in **Appendix D.**

Previous HMC Case Histories

Of relevant interest are two HMC case history signatures of mesothermal / epithermal gold occurrences in the Vernon camp from our previous studies.

Kalamalka Mine Site

Aris Report # 21,454 dated April 20 1991

The author conducted a test to see if a geochemical signature exists using Soil / Till HMC on the Kalamalka gold deposit east of Vernon BC. Traverse HMC samples were taken immediately down slope from the main occurrence and yielded high gold values. It is important to note that these traverse samples from the Kalamalka were about 75 kg or twice the size of the ones from the Brett and the War Eagle Group.

Figure 2 - Table of Results Kalamalka Soil HMC 1991

Sample #	Au ppm
1	90 ppm
2	1000 ppm (included some soil from right below the dump likely contaminated by mine muck)
7	32 ppm
8	23 ppm

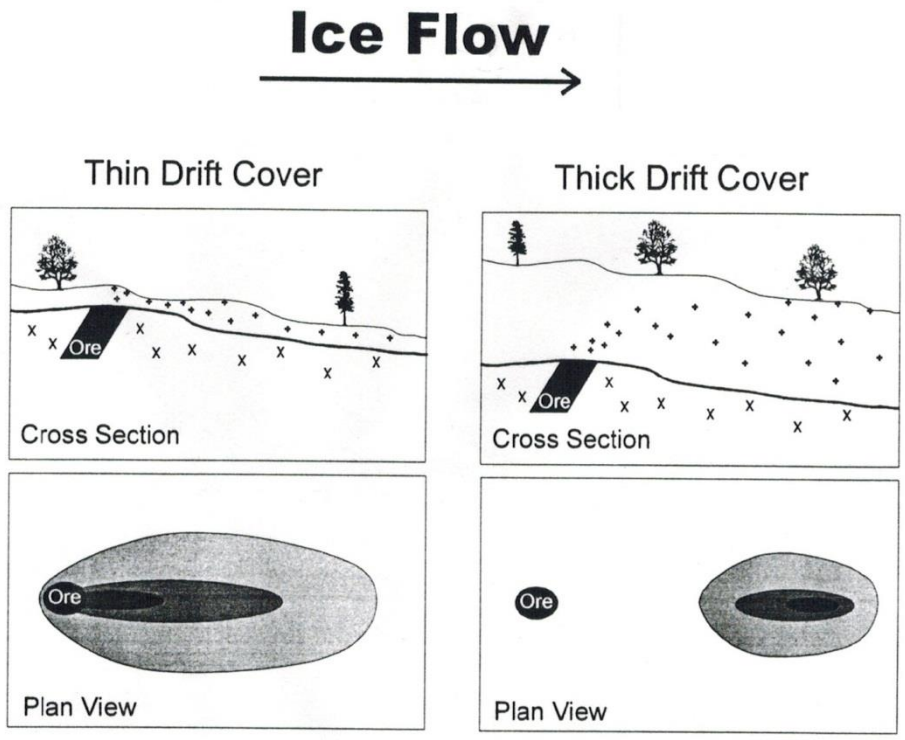
Brett Main Shear Zone

The author conducted a case history test immediately down slope from the main shear zone of the Brett deposit which produced definite signatures. The results are listed below. These traverse samples weighed about 35 kg or half the weight of the ones from the Kalamalka.

Figure 3 - Table of Results Brett Main Shear Zone 2012

Sample #	Type of Sample	Findings
1124	traverse	Some very fine particles of gold were seen in the Re Pan Con. This sample was taken immediately above the main shear zone and assayed 11.15 ppm in a random 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish.
1125	traverse	This sample covered a distance of about 75 m and was taken 50 m downslope from the main shear zone of the Brett deposit. Visible particles of gold could be seen in the Re Pan Con. Total metallic analysis was chosen for this sample which yielded 10.05 ppm in the total metallic plus fraction.
1126	traverse	Taken along the east side (not downslope) of open cut and assayed 4.28 ppm in a random 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Figure 4 – Target Model Diagram



By: R.E. Lett, W. Jackman and A. Yeow

From: Detailed Geochemical Exploration Techniques for Base and Precious Metals in the Kootenay Terrane

Geological Fieldwork 1998, Page 305 Paper 1999 - 1

"The average gold content of most soils is low, but the element is enriched in certain types of soils and in a variety of glacial and weathered products in the vicinity of gold bearing rocks or auriferous deposits" " In all of my investigations I have found that the presence of auriferous deposits normally influences the gold content of the soil." (Taken from The Geochemistry Of Gold And It's Deposits. Boyle, 1979).

Discussion of Results

The HMC program was a surprising success as several particles of angular gold were positively identified in several of the samples. A cluster of 5 gold bearing samples (WE - 3, WE - 5, WE - 7, WE – 8, WE – 9, and WE - 14) all located in the downslope area below the War Eagle could be an indication of an as yet undiscovered gold occurrence up the steep hillside behind and above the War Eagle adit area. It seems unlikely that the War Eagle occurrence produced these particles of gold because only low gold values (0.05 oz / ton) have been found so far at this location.

The gold particles found in samples WE - 1 and WE - 3 could be an indication of an undiscovered gold occurrence upslope from the sample locations but further prospecting and sampling will be required in this area to try and determine their provenance. WE - 12 is also of interest and should be carefully prospected as well. The unusually high amount of chalcopyrite in sample number WE – 2 and WE - 10 could easily be the broken down particles from an upslope copper occurrence and should be thoroughly investigated. I am assuming that chalcopyrite would not be able to travel too far from the source in such a harsh environment before it disintegrates completely.

Conclusions

When the results of this program are compared to a recent, wide spread Pilot HMC program completed approximately 10 km to the northeast on the north side of the Mamquam river, east of Skookum creek, some interesting facts come to light:

HMC samples taken in creeks and road cuts underlain by quartz diorite had a distinct scarcity of gold particles. On the western end of this same property however, a body of newly discovered Gambier Group rocks were exposed in a fresh road cut just east of the power plant. HMC sampling of soils overlying these Gambier Group rocks have produced a very high number of pristine gold particles. Samples taken in the vicinity of Gambier Group rocks near the War Eagle also yielded a much higher number of particles than those taken in areas underlain by granitic rocks.

The pilot HMC program on the War Eagle Group consisted of samples taken down slope from the War Eagle occurrence but creeks draining the Slumach were difficult to access so could not be sampled within the allotted time frame for this program.

Excellent programs have been conducted in the area by some very competent geoscientists all yielding somewhat positive results. In my opinion this VMS / Gold property is worthy of further investigation as a VMS target has clearly been defined in previous programs on the War Eagle occurrence and because the geology is identical to the nearby Britannia mine. Many thousands of dollars spent on drilling and underground development have yielded positive results. This valuable data base can be used to plan future exploration of this prospective property.

Recommendations

I would recommend the following:

- An HMC Case history of the Slumach occurrence should be completed to determine whether a signature exists down slope in the soil / till and or in the creeks draining the area.
- Prospecting and sampling of the creeks above WE - 1, WE - 2 and WE-3 as well as the area above the War Eagle adit in an effort to locate the source of the gold particles as well as the chalcopyrite.
- Additional HMC sampling in any unsampled creeks, mineralized and or altered shear zones found on the property.
- Retaining a professional geologist to make sound recommendations in regards to continued exploration on the property.

General Discussion

I first began using Soil / Till HMC about 1981. This process provided a way to explore gold properties when there were little or no funds to pay for assaying. Originally we used to run about 75 kgs of soil sample through a sluice box. Over time we concluded that 75 kg of sample was just too heavy to handle and we gradually (but reluctantly) reduced the size of our sample down to about 35 kgs (the size of our samples today).

Samples sometimes have to be carried a long way out on foot and consequently these samples range from 5 to 10 kgs. They are generally called a "**post-hole**" **sample**. Post-holeing originated in Australia and is simply a method whereby the sampler digs a hole with a shovel about 0.5 to 1 m deep (depending on conditions) and then takes all of the sample from the very bottom of the hole. We usually refer to these samples as **Spot HMC's** and we try to get at least a 10 kg sample.

After sluicing a sample, the sluice con was then carefully panned and visually inspected. If we thought we could see minute gold particles and could afford to assay the sample we would. With some samples it became obvious that there was absolutely no gold in the sample and with other samples you could say for sure you were seeing gold particles. Originally, we didn't realize the importance of determining whether the particles were low transport or placer.

In summary, every time we conduct an HMC program, changes are being made. We try to reduce the enormous amount of labour involved, speed things up, and continue to derive meaningful data, while trying to keep the overall process cost effective. Certainly, more improvements can and will be made as we continue to conduct future programs. I know there is more information that we can glean from this process as we spend more time and energy on each fraction.

In the area of the Brett deposit on Whiteman Creek we have established that our **Plus 300 Micron** fraction shows up as a very distinct "Buff" colour. This has also proven to be true throughout that sample area whenever we were near alteration zones. From this I believe we are able to surmise that we can detect some alteration zones even when they are completely masked by overburden. I know of no other tool in use at present that can do this. In all environments locating alteration zones is very useful, especially if the alteration zone proves to be gold bearing.

There are some people who specialize in the science of gold particles, glaciation, heavy minerals, etc. I fully recognize that their understanding of certain aspects of my methodology will often far surpasses my own ability to do so. I welcome any comments, questions or concerns that the reader may have about our HMC process. Further discussion can only help us to continue to improve our sampling programs.

This HMC process may change the previous idea that soil samples are just gathered and sent to the lab for geochemical analysis. There are many problems inherent to traditional soil sampling programs in BC. Failing to determine whether the gold particles causing high anomalies in soil samples are placer or pristine has, I am sure, lead to monies being wasted on follow up geophysics and drill programs as one example. By processing the soil sample and separating out the fractions before assaying a new level of more reliable information is being revealed. Eventually, a lot of useful information may be derived from the soil samples, once we have learnt how to retrieve it.

My official duty on this and past programs is that of a data gatherer. The samples in this program were gathered and carefully processed to the very best of my ability. My conclusions and recommendations come from the experiences gained from professionals that I have been fortunate enough to work alongside of and from each of the many HMC projects I have completed to date.

Statement of Qualifications

I Eugene Allan Dodd of Enderby, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am an experienced prospector having commenced prospecting professionally full - time in the North West Territories on February 15 1968.
2. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Billiken Gold Ltd. A position I have held for the past 2 years.
3. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd. A position I have held for more than 45 years.
4. I was Chief Instrument Operator and then President of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services Ltd. for 7 years. Specializing in detailed low level combined airborne geophysical surveys in rugged terrain.
5. I have successfully completed at UBC, a course titled: Geophysics in Mineral Exploration. The course included detailed technical aspects of most types of geophysical surveys including some practical interpretation.
6. I have operated and understand the principles of conducting a wide variety of ground and airborne geophysical surveys. I have experience as both an instrument operator and helper on I.P. and S.P. surveys.
7. I have gained my experience by conducting numerous exploration programs for a wide variety of mining companies, oil and gas companies and consulting geologists and geophysicists.
8. I have supervised projects in the North West Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Labrador, Yukon, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana.
9. For 10 years I owned and operated a contract drilling division in Matheson Ontario. We operated two medium depth unitized drill rigs for a variety of mining companies.
10. As well as my practical experience I am constantly reading and researching the technical aspects of exploration (geological, geophysical, and geochemical).
11. I am the Author of this report, which is based on my personal observations made while in the field, and from knowledge gained from the works cited in my bibliography.

Dated at Enderby BC.
This 5th day of January 2013

Respectfully submitted
Eugene A. Dodd
President - Billiken Gold Ltd.

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Appendix A

Table of Sample UTM's

Sample Number	Easting	Northing
WE-1	498429	5498581
WE-2	498175	5498728
WE-3	497757	5498862
WE-4	497438	5498901
WE-5	497407	5498903
WE-6	497325	5499051
WE-7	497628	5498711
WE-8	497723	5498542
WE-9	497397	5498764
WE-10	498959	5498021
WE-11	499162	5497519
WE-12	499086	5497609
WE-13	498875	5498158
WE-14	497286	5499056

Appendix B

Table of Megascopic and Microscopic Observations

Sample Number	**Microscopic observation of the "Plus 300 Micron" fraction**	**Microscopic observation of the "Re Pan Con" fraction**
WE-1	2 very pristine particles	lots of very fine pristine particles
WE-2	chalcopyrite and possibly 1small gold particle	5 very fine particles
WE-3	possibly piece of bornite	1 large piece semi rounded, 1 smaller pristine particle
WE-4	no visible gold	no visible gold
WE-5	no visible gold	12 very small particles
WE-6	pyrite	no visible gold
WE-7	1 pristine large, flat piece, rolled and a hole in it	2 small particles
WE-8	2 pristine particles	1 large pristine particles
WE-9	possibly 5-6 but very small	4 semi rounded
WE-10	lots of chalcopyrite and pyrite with quartz	lots of chalcopyrite
WE-11	1 piece of bornite, lots of pyrite	1 piece malleable, flat
WE-12	chalcopyrite	3 pieces, malleable
WE-13	2 pieces chalcopyrite 2 gold particles malleable	cubed pyrite and chalcopyrite
WE-14	no visible gold	7 pieces total, 2 easily seen with naked eye

Appendix C

Table of Weights

Sample Number	Sample Type	Dried Pan Con fraction (grams)	Pan Con magnetic fraction dry (grams)	Plus 300 micron fraction dry (grams)	minus 300 micron fraction dry (grams)	Re Pan Con fraction dry (grams)	Re Pan Reject fraction dry (grams)
WE-1	Stream Sediment	89.7	13.6	29.6	46.5	31	15.5
WE-2	Stream Sediment	57.9	7.8	5.4	44.7	23.4	21.3
WE-3	Stream Sediment	83.3	38.2	3.5	41.6	18.6	23
WE-4	Spot	82.1	19.5	7.4	55.2	24.6	30.6
WE-5	Spot	109.9	12.6	24.2	73.1	35.2	37.9
WE-6	Stream Sediment	103	14.7	10.4	77.9	37.3	40.7
WE-7	Stream Sediment	52.9	5.9	9.3	37.7	26.8	10.9
WE-8	Stream Sediment	56.6	3.6	21.5	31.5	19.6	11.9
WE-9	Stream Sediment	106	13.6	17.7	74.7	49.3	25.4
WE-10	Stream Sediment	72.2	9.7	18.1	44.4	26.1	18.3
WE-11	Stream Sediment	68	16.3	21	30.7	17.5	13.2
WE-12	Stream Sediment	97.6	18.4	10.9	68.3	24.9	43.4
WE-13	Spot	53	6.7	7.3	39	23.6	15.4
WE-14	Spot	59.1	4.1	12.3	42.7	22.5	20.2

Appendix D

Report of Megascopic Examination
Sluice Reject Samples
For Billiken Gold Limited
War Eagle Property, Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia

Sample Number	Description of Sample

WE-1 80% angular fragments of friable brown siltstone containing 10% angular fragments of quartz grains throughout. (The angularity of the siltstone fragments suggests a very local source area).
18% subrounded fragments of granodiorite.
< 1% subrounded fragments of fine grained black andesite.
Specimen of interest:
3x1.5x1 cm angular fragment of quartz (vein) with manganese, hematite and limonite staining.

WE-2 The sample includes a variety rock types most of which are subangular to subrounded and that are believed to be well travelled from their source area. The dominant fragments are gray granodiorites and gray to black andesites which collectively make up 80% of the sample. The other 20% of the sample is comprised of the specimens listed below.
Specimens of interest:
5x2.5x2 cm angular fragment of slightly clay altered granodiorite with very fine pyrite cubes disseminated throughout.
4x2.5x1.5 cm angular fragment of smoky quartz with limonite staining on most surfaces.
2x1.5x1 cm fragment of very fine grained siliceous rock with remnants of a limonite stained quartz veinlet on one side.
2x1.5x1 cm angular fragment of very fine grained siliceous rock with remnants of a very vuggy limonite stained 2 mm quartz veinlet in the center containing traces of pyrite.
four 1x2 cm angular siliceous fragments with limonite staining.

WE-3 50% angular fragments of black andesite and 50% angular fragments of grey to light green silica which could be vein quartz or chert (?).

WE-4 The sample contains a mix of subrounded to subangular fragments of 1 to 5 cm in size that include: 60% gray to green fine grained felsic tuff with limonite staining most surfaces, 30% granodiorite fragments with weak limonite staining surfaces, 5% fine grained mafic tuff and 5% grey siltstone.
Specimen of interest:
5x4x1 cm subangular fragment of green felsic tuff with <1% 0.02-0.05 mm magnetite microveinlets filling fractures.

WE-5 60% subrounded to angular fragments of granodiorite, and 30% angular fragments of manganese and limonite stained altered rock with vuggy cavities. (It is difficult to determine the original rock types due to the degree of alteration and staining. Some of the rock may have been felsic tuff and some may have been granodiorite. **The altered fragments are believed represent rock proximal to a mineralized Zone.**) The sample also contains 10% tan, limonite stained siltstone with 10% angular quartz grains (very similar to the siltstone in sample WE-10).

Please see page 2 of 3

WE-6 The sample is comprised of 30% subrounded to subangular fragments of granodiorite some of which are moderately limonite stained and display weak clay alteration, 30% angular fragments of felsic tuff with weak limonite and hematite staining, 20% fragments of mafic tuff with moderate limonite staining, and 20% angular fragments of tan and green siliceous rock which is probaby a chert.

WE-7 30% subangular fragments of green and black mafic tuff, 30% angular fragments of tan felsic tuff including the specimens described below, 15% angular fragments of light green and gray chert, 15% angular to subrounded fragments of tan siltstone and 10% angular to subrounded fragments of green siltstone with mafic minerals.
Specimens of interest:
4x3x1.5 cm tan limonite stained subangular fragment of very fine grained felsic tuff with 2% very fine grained pyrite and secondary biotite.
3.5x1.5x1 cm angular fragment of light gray highly siliceous rock with with some banding and textures that could represent a felsic welded tuff or chert.

WE-8 70% angular fragments of tan (limonite stained) very siliceous felsic tuff (some with secondary biotite), 22% subangular to subrounded fragments of green to black mafic tuff, 5% subrounded fragments of tan limonite stained siltstone, and 3% angular fragments of brown limonite stained chert.

WE-9 50% subangular fragments of limonite stained felsic tuff with some banding **(believed to have originated from a source proximal to a mineralized zone)**, 40% angular fragments of tan limonite and manganese stained well altered mafic tuff **(also believed to to have originated from a source proximal to a mineralized zone),** 7% subrounded fragments of granodiorite, and 3% angular fragments of gray chert.

WE-10 50% subangular to subrounded fragments of very fine grained green to black mafic tuff, 40% angular to subangular fragments of light gray very siliceous felsic tuff, 10% angular to subangular fragments of light gray chert, and <1% granodiorite.
Specimen of interest:
2x1x1 cm angular fragment of very siliceous felsic tuff with limonite staining on all surfaces.

WE-11 40% subrounded to angular fragments of light green to gray mafic tuff with weak limonite staining some surfaces, 30% subrounded to subangular fragments of granodiorite and 30% subangular to angular fragments of light grey siliceous felsic tuff.
Specimen of interest:
1x0.5x0.5 cm subrounded fragment of felsic tuff with strong limonite staining throughout.

WE-12 50% subrounded to subangular fragments of siliceous felsic tuff, 40% subrounded to subangular fragments of green and gray mafic tuff, 5% subrounded to subangular fragments of granodiorite, 1% tan siltstone like that described in sample WE-1, and 4% specimens as described below.
Specimens of interest:
2x2x1 cm angular fragment of sugary quartz with weak limonite staining.
1x1x0.5 cm angular fragment of limonite and manganese stained fine grained siltstone with 50% quartz grains larger than the other grains.

please see page 3 of 3

WE-13 80% angular to subangular fragments of gray to green highly siliceous felsic tuff (some with weak limonite staining), 15% subangular fragments of gray to green mafic tuff, 4% angular fragments of green to gray limonite stained highly siliceous felsic tuff and/or chert, and <1% subrounded fragment of gray siltstone with quartz grains much larger than the other grains (as in sample WE-1).

WE-14 75% subangular to angular fragments of gray felsic tuff with limonite and some manganese staining surfaces, 5% subrounded fragments of granodiorite, and 20% angular to subangular fragments of both dark and light gray very siliceous tuff with strong limonite and manganese staining on some fragments and some notable alteration **(indicating that the tuff may have originated from a source proximal to a mineralized zone).**

Murray Morrison, B.Sc. Geology
December 4, 2013

Appendix E

Detailed Cost Breakdown
War Eagle Project

Soil/Till, Stream Sediment, Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
Indian River Area, Vancouver, M.D.

Labour

Gene Dodd (Supervisor) September 16 –19 incl. = 3 Days @ $350	----------	$1,050.00
John Cross (Sampler) incl. September 16 –19 incl. = 3 Days @ $300	----------	$900.00
Brad Mainprize (Sampler) September 16 –19 incl. = 3 Days @ $300	----------	$900.00
Labour Sub Total	----------	$2,850.00

Equipment for Phase - 1

1 Ton 4x4 September 16-19 incl. 3 Days @ $150	----------	$450.00
3/4 Ton 4x4 September 16-19 incl. 3 Days @ $125	----------	$375.00
2 Quads 3days @ $150 per Quad per day	----------	$900.00
2 Trailers 3 days @ $20 per day per trailer	----------	$120.00
Equipment Sub Total	----------	$1,845.00

Camp (including meals) 9 Man Days @ $125 per day per man	----------	$1,125.00
Camp Sub Total	----------	$1,125.00

HMC Processing

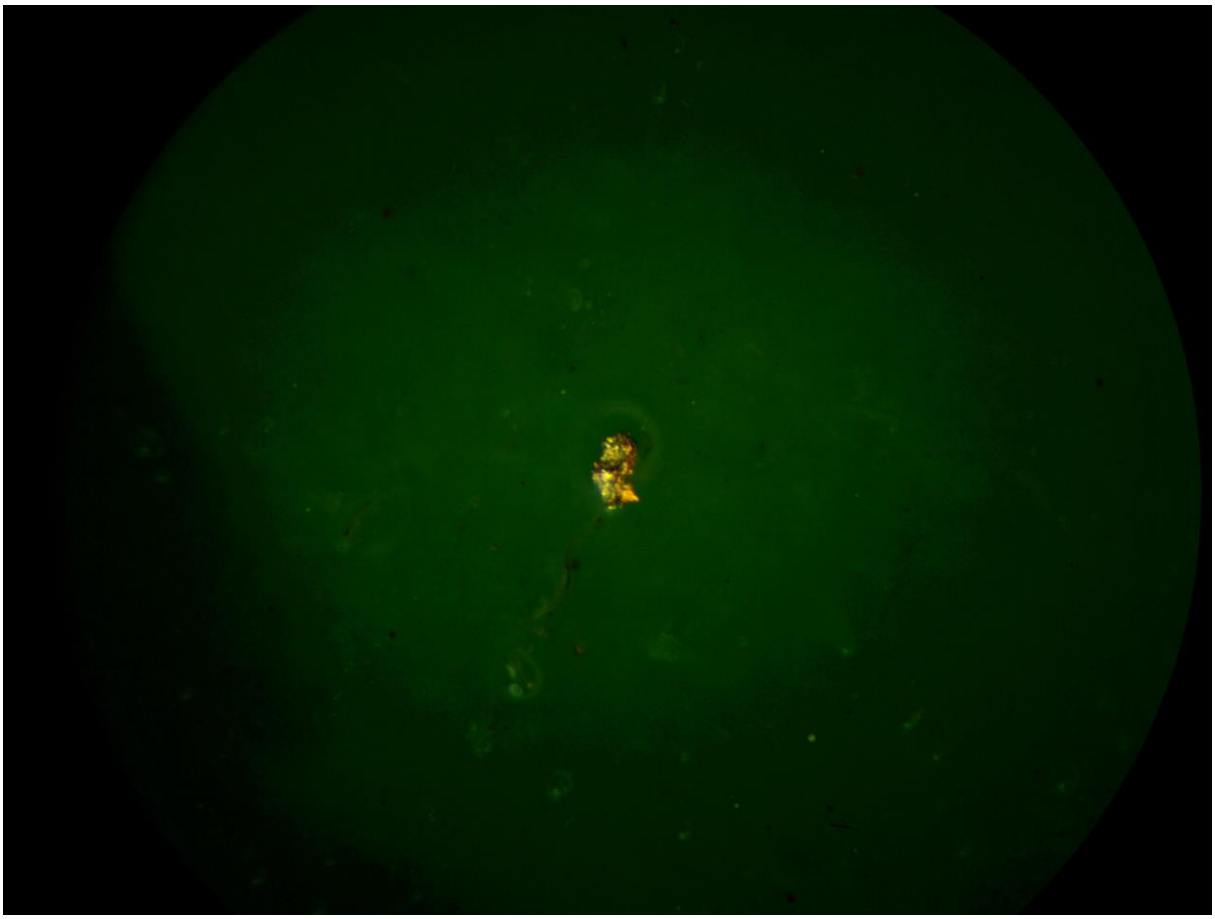
Processing 11 – 35 kg HMC samples 99 hours @ $25.00	----------	$2,475.00
11 Sluice Reject Megascopic examinations		
Murray S. Morrison BSc. Geologist @ $20.00 per sample	----------	$220.00
Shipping, printing, and consumed items	----------	$50.00
Report, drafting etc.	----------	$1,000.00
HMC Sub Total	----------	$3,745.00
Grand Total	----------	$9,565.00

(Taxes are not included in this total)

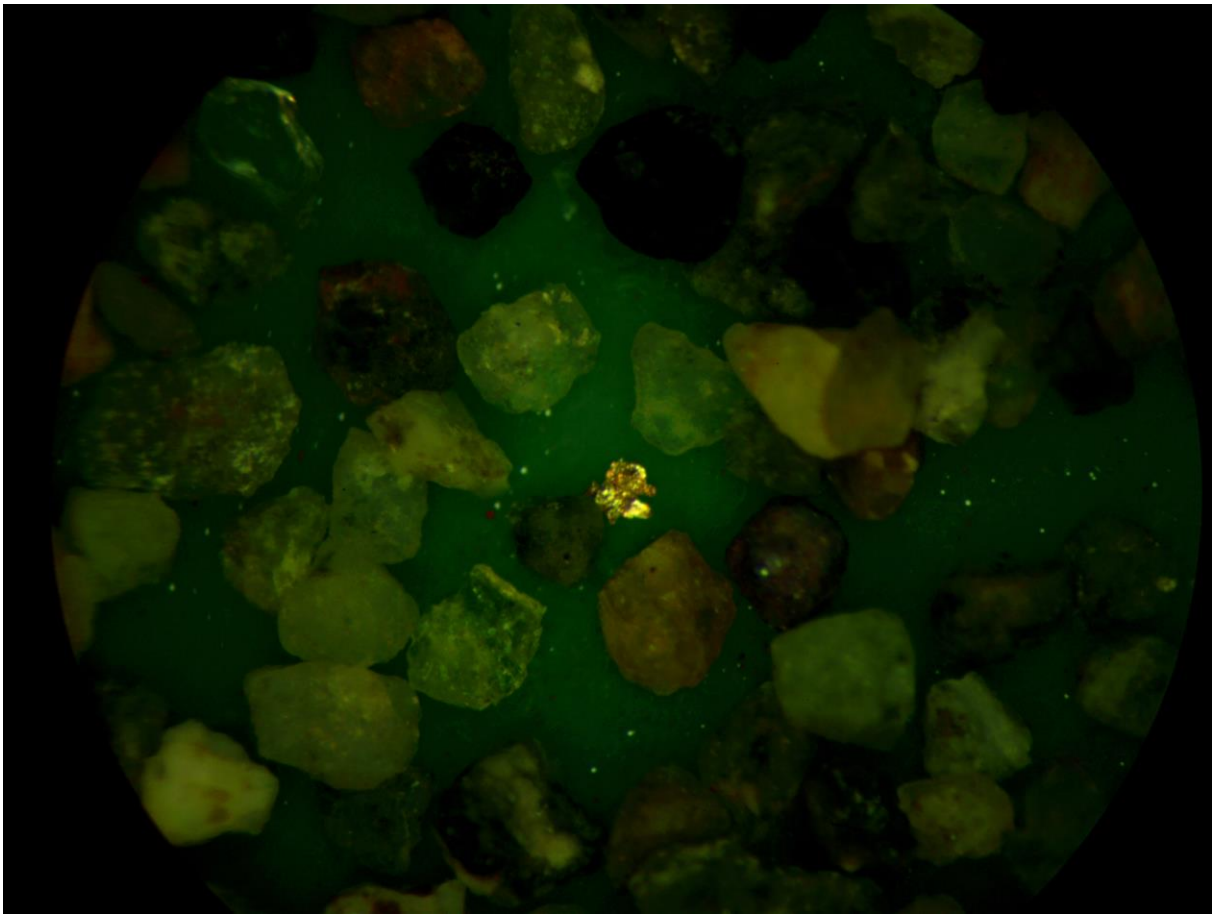
Respectfully submitted
Eugene A. Dodd, President
Billiken Gold Ltd.

Appendix F

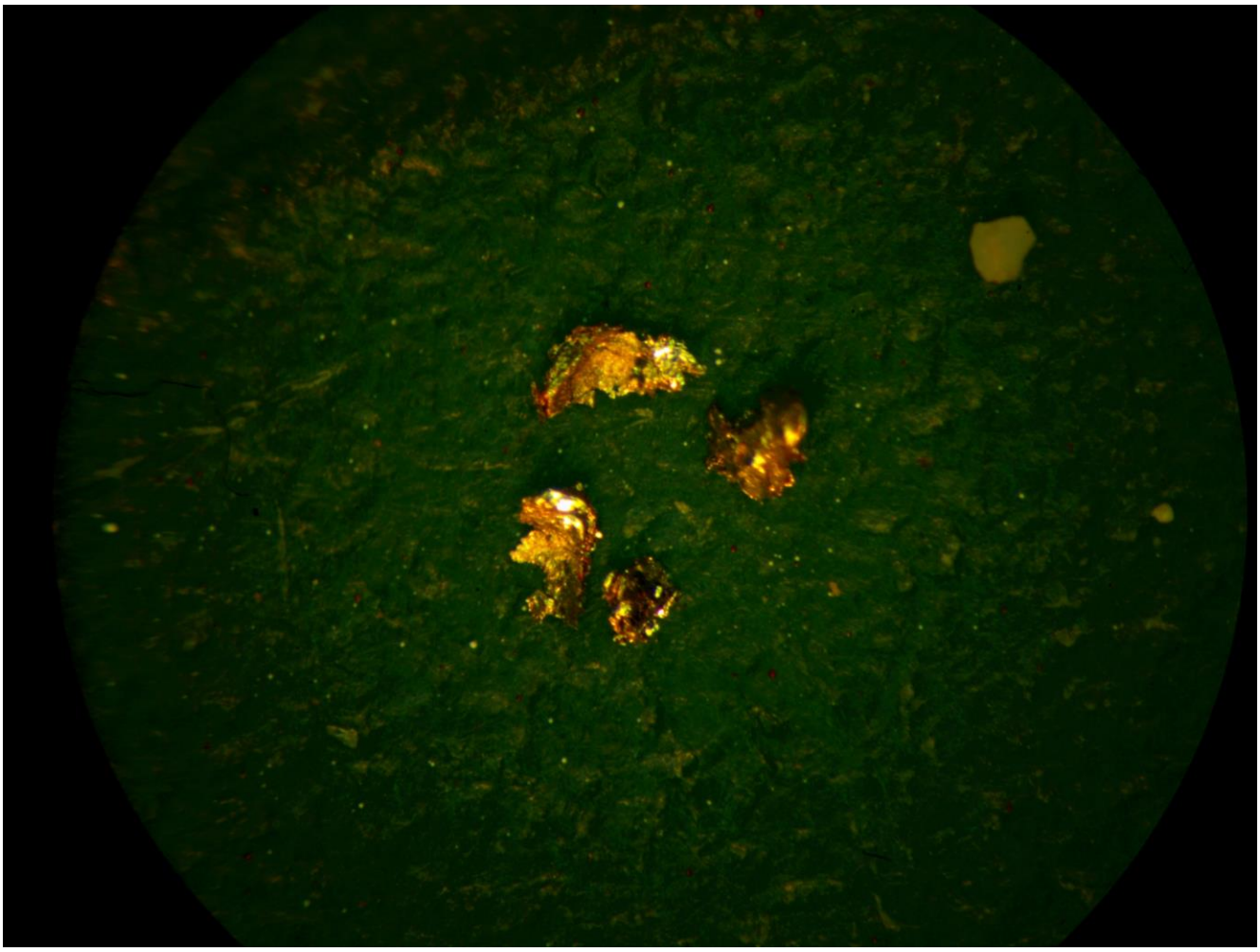
WE – 1 Photo 0024 very pristine gold particle



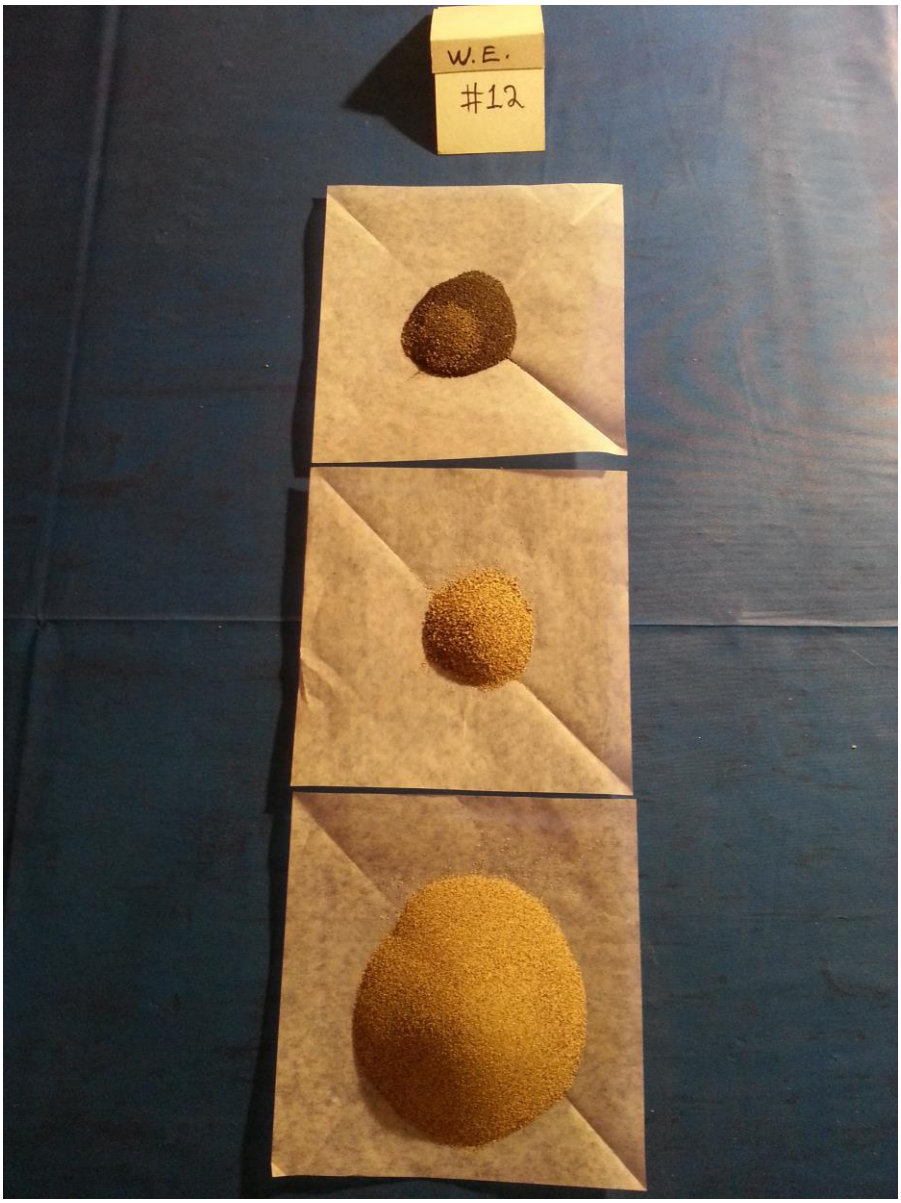
WE – 7 photo 0033 very pristine



WE – 8 photo 0070 - 4 particles including the largest particle found

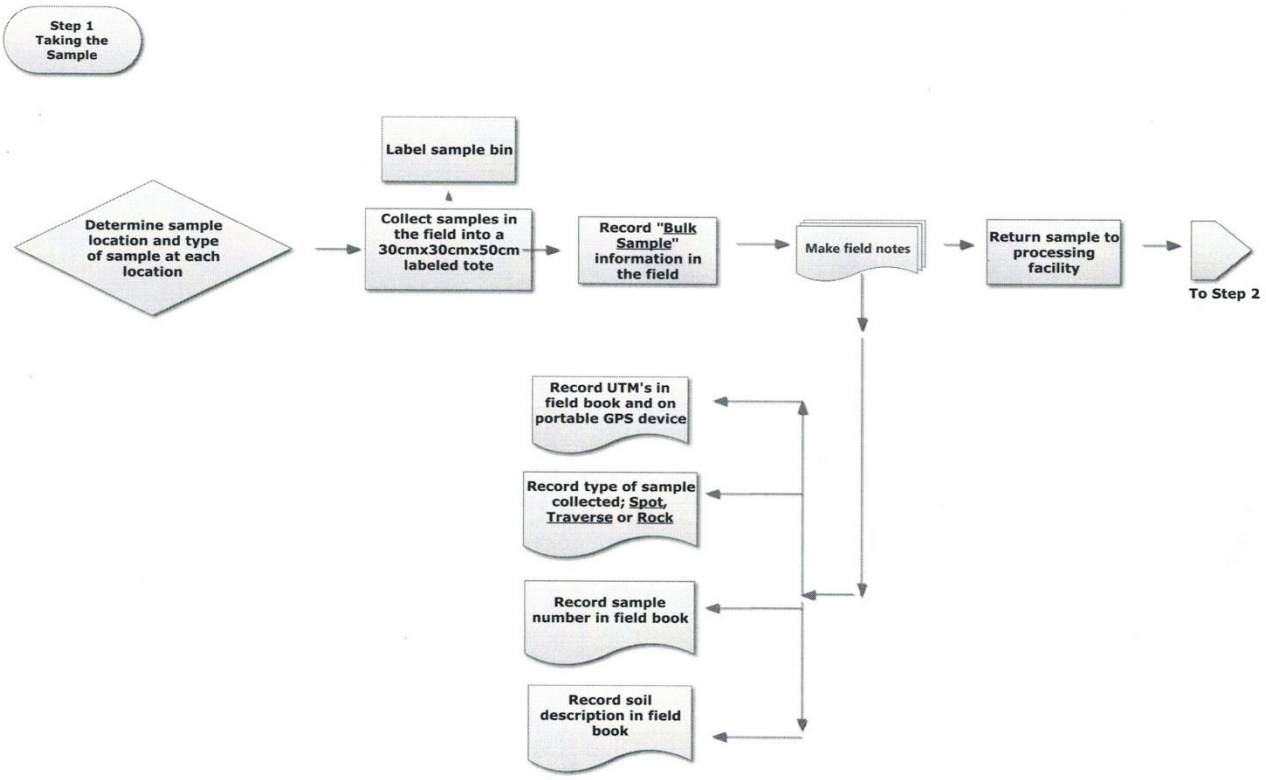


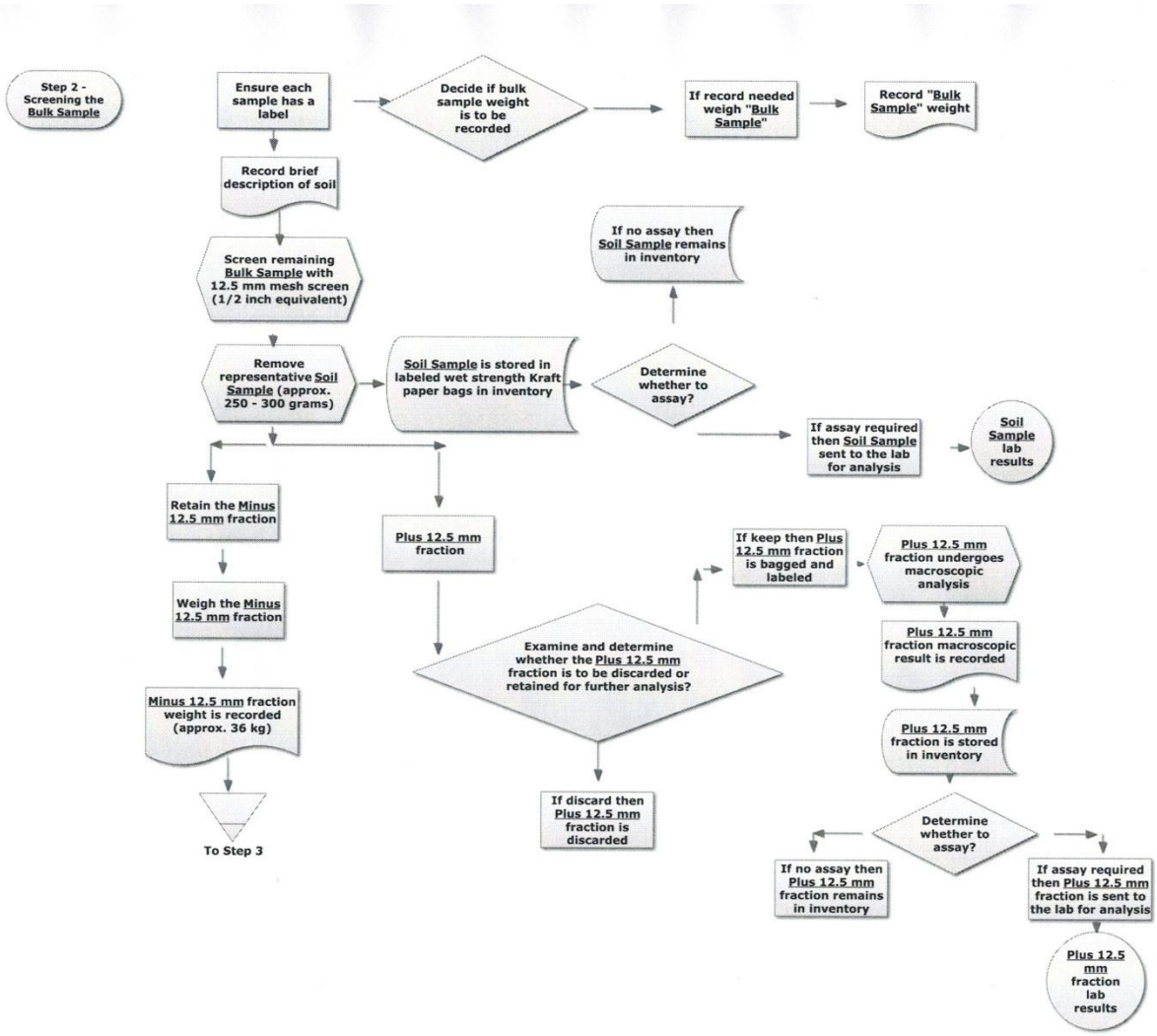
WE - 12 “**Pan Con**” fractions

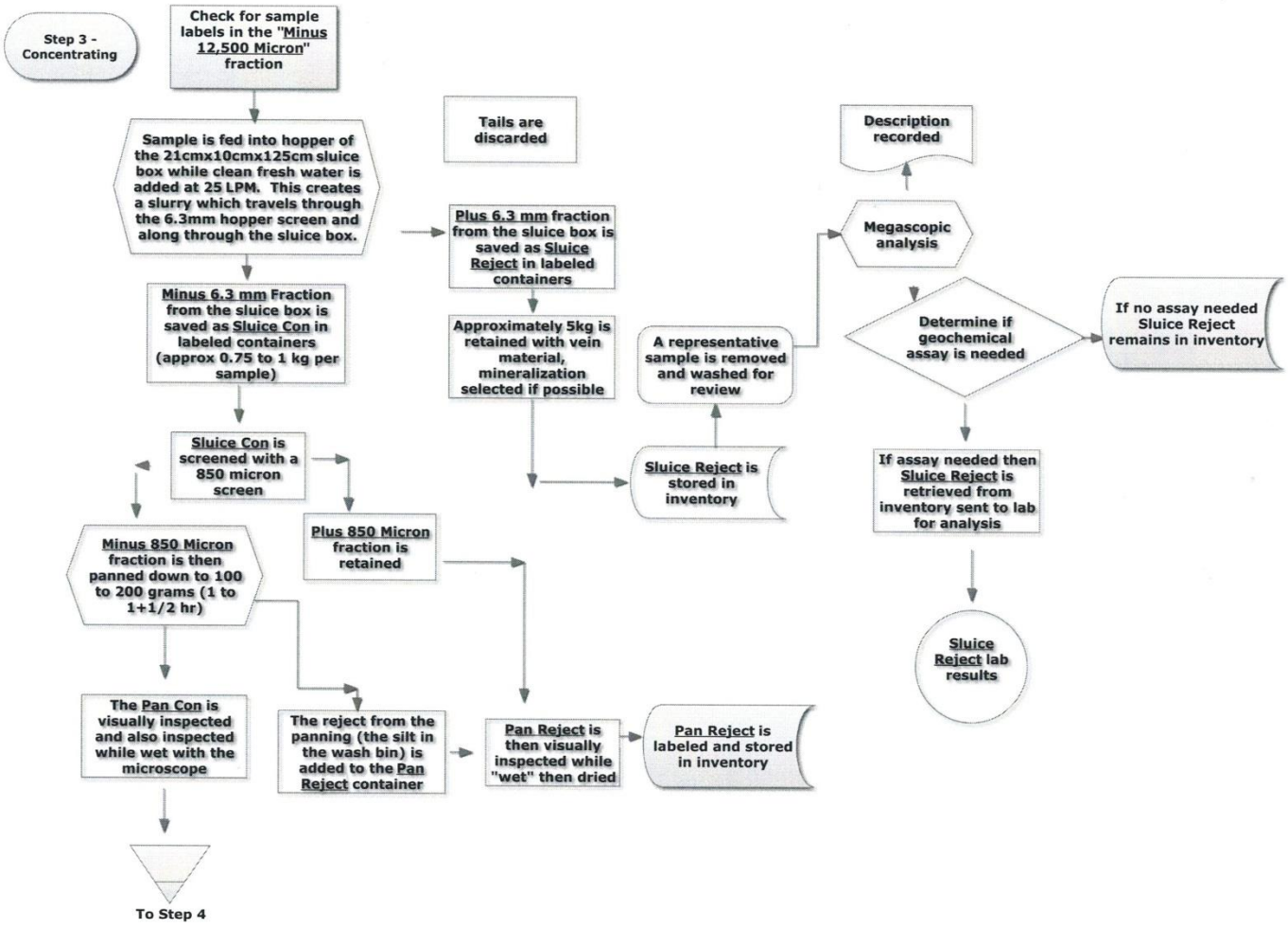


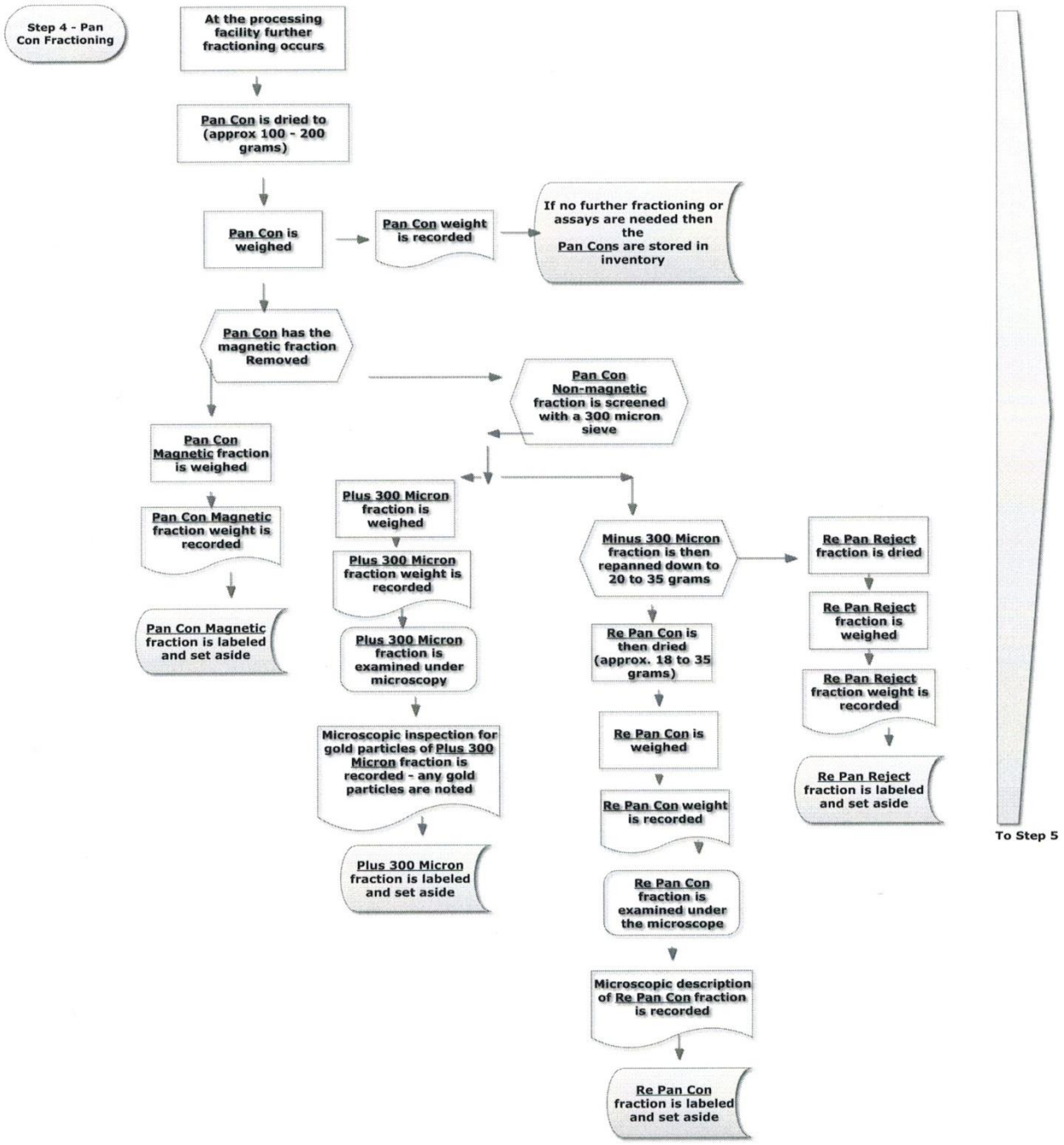
Appendix G

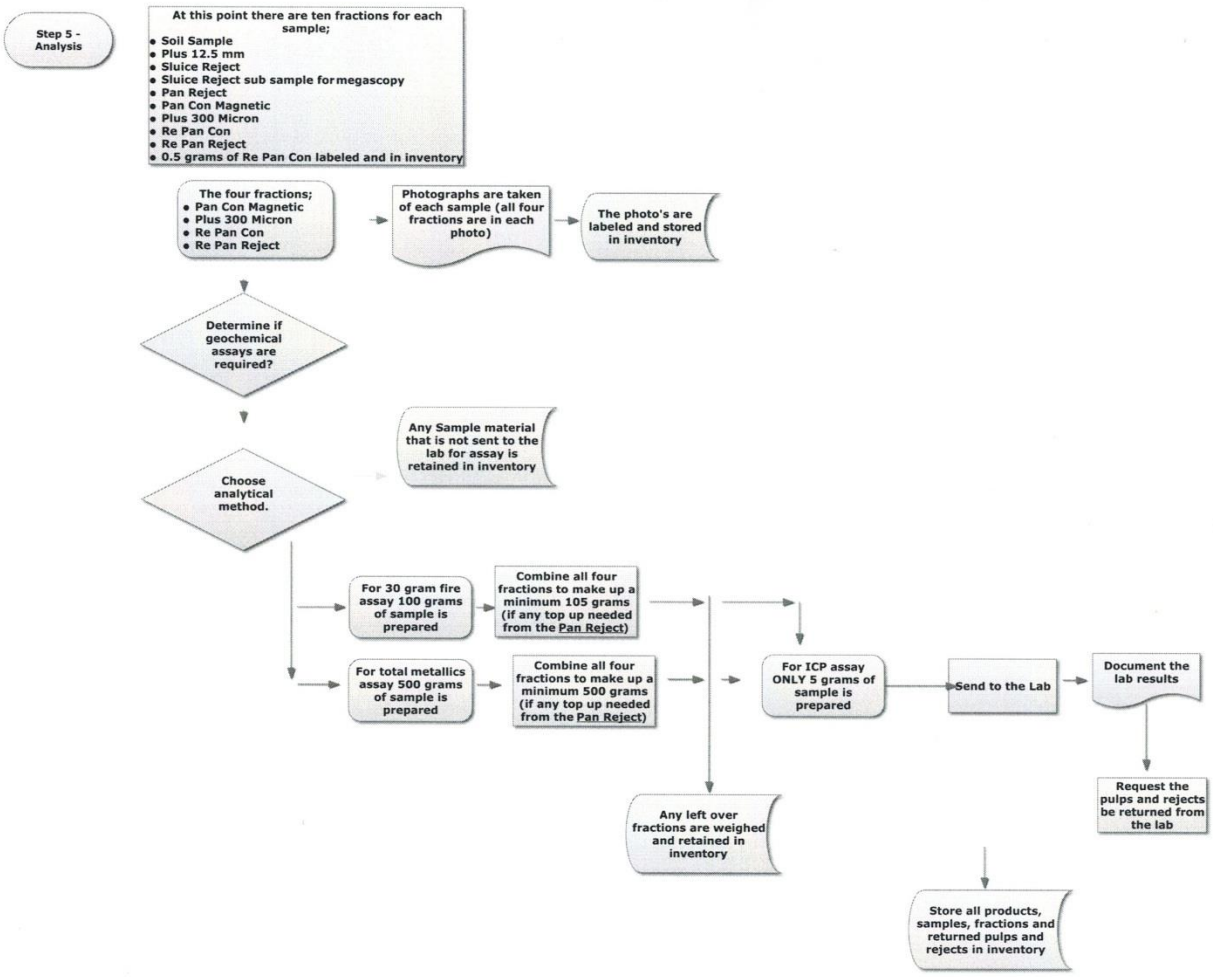
Flow chart of Billiken Gold Ltd.'s HMC Process (steps 1 to 5 inclusive)




Step 2 - Screening the Bulk Sample
Ensure each sample has a label
Decide if bulk sample weight is to be recorded
If record needed weigh "Bulk Sample"
Record "Bulk Sample" weight
Record brief description of soil
Screen remaining Bulk Sample with 12.5 mm mesh screen (1/2 inch equivalent)
If no assay then Soil Sample remains in inventory
Remove representative Soil Sample (approx. 250 - 300 grams)
Soil Sample is stored in labeled wet strength Kraft paper bags in inventory
Determine whether to assay?
If assay required then Soil Sample sent to the lab for analysis
Soil Sample lab results
Retain the Minus 12.5 mm fraction
Plus 12.5 mm fraction
If keep then Plus 12.5 mm fraction is bagged and labeled
Plus 12.5 mm fraction undergoes macroscopic analysis
Weigh the Minus 12.5 mm fraction
Examine and determine whether the Plus 12.5 mm fraction is to be discarded or retained for further analysis?
Plus 12.5 mm fraction macroscopic result is recorded
Minus 12.5 mm fraction weight is recorded (approx. 36 kg)
Plus 12.5 mm fraction is stored in inventory
If discard then Plus 12.5 mm fraction is discarded
Determine whether to assay?
To Step 3
If no assay then Plus 12.5 mm fraction remains in inventory
If assay required then Plus 12.5 mm fraction is sent to the lab for analysis
Plus 12.5 mm fraction lab results


Step 3 - Concentrating
Check for sample labels in the "Minus 12,500 Micron" fraction
Sample is fed into hopper of the 21cmx10cmx125cm sluice box while clean fresh water is added at 25 LPM. This creates a slurry which travels through the 6.3mm hopper screen and along through the sluice box.
Tails are discarded
Plus 6.3 mm fraction from the sluice box is saved as Sluice Reject in labeled containers
Minus 6.3 mm Fraction from the sluice box is saved as Sluice Con in labeled containers (approx 0.75 to 1 kg per sample)
Approximately 5kg is retained with vein material, mineralization selected if possible
Sluice Con is screened with a 850 micron screen
Plus 850 Micron fraction is retained
Minus 850 Micron fraction is then panned down to 100 to 200 grams (1 to 1+1/2 hr)
The Pan Con is visually inspected and also inspected while wet with the microscope
The reject from the panning (the silt in the wash bin) is added to the Pan Reject container
Pan Reject is then visually inspected while "wet" then dried
Pan Reject is labeled and stored in inventory
To Step 4
Sluice Reject is stored in inventory
A representative sample is removed and washed for review
Megascopic analysis
Description recorded
Determine if geochemical assay is needed
If no assay needed Sluice Reject remains in inventory
If assay needed then Sluice Reject is retrieved from inventory sent to lab for analysis
Sluice Reject lab results


Step 4 - Pan Con Fractioning
At the processing facility further fractioning occurs
Pan Con is dried to (approx 100 - 200 grams)
Pan Con is weighed
Pan Con weight is recorded
If no further fractioning or assays are needed then the Pan Cons are stored in inventory
Pan Con has the magnetic fraction Removed
Pan Con Non-magnetic fraction is screened with a 300 micron sieve
Pan Con Magnetic fraction is weighed
Pan Con Magnetic fraction weight is recorded
Pan Con Magnetic fraction is labeled and set aside
Plus 300 Micron fraction is weighed
Plus 300 Micron fraction weight is recorded
Plus 300 Micron fraction is examined under microscopy
Microscopic inspection for gold particles of Plus 300 Micron fraction is recorded - any gold particles are noted
Plus 300 Micron fraction is labeled and set aside
Minus 300 Micron fraction is then repanned down to 20 to 35 grams
Re Pan Con is then dried (approx. 18 to 35 grams)
Re Pan Con is weighed
Re Pan Con weight is recorded
Re Pan Con fraction is examined under the microscope
Microscopic description of Re Pan Con fraction is recorded
Re Pan Con fraction is labeled and set aside
Re Pan Reject fraction is dried
Re Pan Reject fraction is weighed
Re Pan Reject fraction weight is recorded
Re Pan Reject fraction is labeled and set aside
To Step 5


Step 5 - Analysis
At this point there are ten fractions for each sample;
• Soil Sample
• Plus 12.5 mm
• Sluice Reject
• Sluice Reject sub sample for megascopy
• Pan Reject
• Pan Con Magnetic
• Plus 300 Micron
• Re Pan Con
• Re Pan Reject
• 0.5 grams of Re Pan Con labeled and in inventory
The four fractions;
• Pan Con Magnetic
• Plus 300 Micron
• Re Pan Con
• Re Pan Reject
Photographs are taken of each sample (all four fractions are in each photo)
The photo's are labeled and stored in inventory
Determine if geochemical assays are required?
Any Sample material that is not sent to the lab for assay is retained in inventory
Choose analytical method.
For 30 gram fire assay 100 grams of sample is prepared
Combine all four fractions to make up a minimum 105 grams (if any top up needed from the Pan Reject)
For total metallics assay 500 grams of sample is prepared
Combine all four fractions to make up a minimum 500 grams (if any top up needed from the Pan Reject)
For ICP assay ONLY 5 grams of sample is prepared
Send to the Lab
Document the lab results
Request the pulps and rejects be returned from the lab
Any left over fractions are weighed and retained in inventory
Store all products, samples, fractions and returned pulps and rejects in inventory

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800

900

1000

1100

1200

1300

POWER

WAR EAGLE ADIT

WE-14

WE-6

WE-3

WE-5

WE-4

TRANSMISSION

INDIAN

T#1022027

T#1013202

WE-9

WE-8

WE-2

WASHED OUT

GAS PIPELINE

WE-1

WE-7

LINE

RIVER

INDIAN

RIVER

T#1012531

WE-13

ROAD

SLUMACH OCCURRENCE

T#1012519

WE-10

WASHED OUT

WE-12

WE-11

T#1022079

T#1022080

SAMPLE LEGEND

ANOMALOUS GOLD

SAMPLE LOCATION: ● WE-1

0 100 200 300

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BILLIKEN GOLD LTD. - WAR EAGLE GROUP

Area: Indian River	Map: 092G065	Vancouver M.D.
NAD: 1983	Zone: 10	Contour Interval = 100 m
Date: November 15, 201 4	To accompany report by: E. A. Dodd	Drawn by: EAD