BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Prospecting

TOTAL COST: $8,657.27

AUTHOR(S): Patrick Kluczny, P. Geol., Anna Mullan, B. Sc.

SIGNATURE(S): Patrick Kluczny
Anna Mullan

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Not required

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event Number 5524769 (October 1, 2014)

PROPERTY NAME: Longworth Silica Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Silver Standard #2, Snow, Rain, Snowjob, Big Snow, Lookout, Ultra, Sinclair Silica, Silicon 11, $$$Supersilicapitrd, Max'ssilica, Realrain 1&2, Silicastarridge, Spuerflux, Silex

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Silica

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 093H13, 093H14, 093I04

LATITUDE: 53 ° 59 '30 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 30 '50 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Zimtu Capital Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite 1450, 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1H2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Zimtu Capital Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite 1450, 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1H2

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

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: N/A

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:10,000 - entire property	Silver Standard #2, Snow, Rain,	$8,657.27
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)		Snowjob, Big Snow, Lookout, Ultra,	
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)		Sinclair Silica, Silicon 11, Superflux,	
Legal surveys (scale, area)		$$$Supersilicapitrd, Realrain 1&2,	
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail		Max'ssilica, Silicastraridge, Silex	
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$8,657.27

ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.

2014 EXPLORATION AND FIELDWORK ON THE LONGWORTH SILICA PROPERTY

EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA
Cariboo Mining Division

Mineral Tenures:

1022782, 1022943 - 1022947, 1023010, 1023011, 1023075,
1023094, 1023096, 1023101 - 1023103, 1023122

Geographic Coordinates
53°56' N to 54°0' N
121°33' W to 121°26' W

NTS Sheets
093H13, 093H14, 093I04

Owner & Operator: Zimtu Capital Corp.
Suite 1450, 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1H2

Consultant: Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
18, 10509 - 81 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1X7

Authors: P. Kluczny, B.Sc., P.Geol.
A. Mullan, B.Sc.

Date Submitted: Dec 17, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1. Introduction 1
   - 1.1 Geographic Setting 1
     - 1.1.1 Location and Access 1
     - 1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate 1
   - 1.2 Property 2
   - 1.3 History and Previous Investigations 2
   - 1.4 Purpose of Work 3
   - 1.5 Summary of Work 3

2. Regional Geology 4
   - 2.1 Stratigraphy 4
     - 2.1.1 Miette Group 4
     - 2.1.2 Gog Group 4
     - 2.1.3 Kaza Group 4
     - 2.1.4 Cariboo Group 5
     - 2.1.5 Kechika Group 5
     - 2.1.6 Skoki Formation 5
     - 2.1.7 Nonda Formation 5
     - 2.1.8 Slide Mountain Group 5
   - 2.2 Structure 6

3. Property Geology 7
   - 3.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology 7
   - 3.2 Structure 7

4. Results of 2014 Exploration 7

5. Discussion and Conclusions 8

6. References 10

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: List of Longworth Silica Tenures 2

Table 2.1: Stratigraphic Units of Longworth Area 6

Table 4.1: 2014 Sample Descriptions 7

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Fig. 1.1 Location Map F1

Fig. 1.2 Access Map F2

Fig. 1.3 2014 Exploration F3

Fig. 1.4 Tenure Map F4

Fig. 2.1 Regional Geology F5

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Itemized Cost Statement A1

Appendix 2: Statement of Qualifications A2

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1: Photo of Sample 99961 Site 8

1. INTRODUCTION

The Longworth Silica Property, located approximately 85 km east of Prince George, B.C., was acquired by Zimtu Capital Corp. (Zimtu) in 2013 to cover potential high purity silica of the Nonda Formation quartzite (or it's equivalent). Dahrouge Geological Consulting (Dahrouge) and Zimtu carried out prospecting and sampling on the Property from August 14th to August 16th, 2014. Quartzite outcrops were mapped and 2 surface samples were collected from the property. This report describes the 2014 prospecting and provides information on the outcrop and samples collected. The 2014 prospecting was authorized by Mike Hodge of Zimtu.

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

1.1.1 Location and Access

The Longworth Silica Property encompasses an area roughly 85 km east of Prince George, B.C., and roughly 100 km west of the Alberta-British Colombia border (Fig. 1.1). Approximately 30 km north-west of the Property lies the community of Upper Fraser, while the community of Penny is located roughly 17 km south-east of the Property (Fig. 1.2).

From Prince George the Property can be accessed by travelling east on Highway 16 for approximately 30 km, and then north and westward for 50 km on Upper Fraser Road (Fig. 1.2). Upper Fraser Road crosses Fraser River at McGregor and continues southward for 30 km to Longworth, running parallel to Fraser River. From Upper Fraser Road, property access is by way of logging roads and internal access was by vehicle and/or extensive hiking (Fig. 1.4).

The CNR main rail line runs parallel to Upper Fraser Road and is located less than 4 km from the Property. Roughly 75 km northwest of the Property, the main 500 kV transmission lines from the Peace River Hydro Power Project run through the region. Additionally, PS Hydro Ltd. have proposed a Pumped Storage Power Plant in the Quesnel Lake area with a combined total capacity of approximately 1,200 MW.

1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Topography in the Prince George region is characterized by rolling hills separated by swamps. The most prominent topographical feature on the Longworth Silica Property is the resistant quartzite-forming ridges of Bearpaw Ridge. The Property is situated on the western flank of Bearpaw Ridge; topography on the Property ranges from 960 m in the southeast corner to 1700 m to the northwestern side. Vegetation on top of and along the flanks of Bearpaw Ridge consists predominantly of tall spruces, along with some alder. Shrubs, including Devil's Club,

are abundant along drainages. The climate in the region is temperate, reaching extremes of 34^{o} C in summer and -50^{o} C in winter. Precipitation is variable and dependent on elevation. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 44 to 90 cm. Snow can be expected in late October or early November and remains until April or May. Total accumulations of snowfall in the region averages 240 cm, with likely higher accumulations on Bearpaw Ridge itself due to its elevation.

1.2 PROPERTY

The Longworth Silica Property consists of 15 contiguous tenures, totalling 1,084 hectares (Table 1.1, Fig. 1.4). The tenures were staked in 2013 through the BC Mineral Titles online staking system.

TABLE 1.1: LIST OF LONGWORTH SILICA TENURES

Tenure Name	Tenure Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good to Date
Silver Standard Silica #2	1022782	2013 10 03	2014 10 03	2015 12 31
Snow	1022943	2013 10 11	2014 10 11	2015 12 31
Rain	1022944	2013 10 11	2014 10 11	2015 12 31
Snowjob	1022945	2013 10 11	2014 10 11	2015 12 31
Big Snow	1022946	2013 10 11	2014 10 11	2015 12 31
Lookout	1022947	2013 10 11	2014 10 11	2015 12 31
Ultra	1023010	2013 10 12	2014 10 12	2015 12 31
Sinclair Silica	1023011	2013 10 12	2014 10 12	2015 12 31
Silicon 11	1023075	2013 10 15	2014 10 15	2015 12 31
$$$Supersilicapitrd	1023094	2013 10 16	2014 10 16	2015 12 31
Max'ssilica	1023096	2013 10 16	2014 10 16	2015 12 31
Realrain 1&2	1023101	2013 10 16	2014 10 16	2015 12 31
Silicastarridge	1023102	2013 10 16	2014 10 16	2015 12 31
Silex	1023103	2013 10 16	2014 10 16	2015 12 31
Superflux	1023122	2013 10 17	2014 10 17	2015 12 31

1.3 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Longworth tenures were first staked in 1974 by Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited (Silver Standard) for production of ferrosilicon and silicon metal. In 1981 Silver Standard carried out a two week blasting and sampling program; however, no assessment report was filed (Quartermain, 1986). In 1981 and 1982, the British Colombia Geological Survey Branch collected samples from four of the southeastern tenures and published analytical results for eight samples, which returned SiO_2 values between 98.76% and 99.40% (Foye, 1987). In 1985, Silver Standard carried out another program of blasting, trenching and sampling. In addition to the geochemical analysis of these samples, some material was also sent to the University of British Colombia Metallurgical Engineering Lab for thermal shock testing. The samples yielded

favourable results, with some exceeding Silver Standard's metallurgical grade specifications for raw quartzite (SiO_2 99.5%, Al_2O_3 0.25%, Fe_2O_3 0.10%, CaO nil, and L.O.I, 0.20%) (Quartermain,1986). Some of these samples were collected from land within Zimtu's current tenures (Rain and Snow Tenures).

In 2007, Card JM Resources Inc., who owned some quartzite tenures in the nearby McBride area, staked 38 tenures surrounding the Silver Standards Longworth tenuress. In 2008, a vertical drill hole was drilled to a depth of 100.6 m on Tenure 559360, then logged and assayed. Three composite samples (roughly 100 ft. each) yielded silica values between 97.90% and 98.83% (Duncan and Childs, 2008).

Both Silver Standards' and Card JM resources Inc.'s tenures have since lapsed.

Orange Mineral's Corp. staked 3 tenures roughly 2 km southeast of the property in 2014, and subsequently forfeited one. This was re-staked by Alexander B. Hemel in late 2014; however, no work has been reported.

1.4 PURPOSE OF WORK

The work on the Longworth Silica Property in this report was undertaken to gather information on the potential high silica quartzite exposures along the high ridges on the Property. This included prospecting and exploring access roads.

1.5 SUMMARY OF WORK

From August 14 to August 16, 2014, Dahrouge and Zimtu conducted a prospecting program for high purity silica within the Longworth Silica Property.

A total of 2 hand samples were examined and collected from the northern end of the Longworth Silica Property along Bearpaw Ridge (Fig. 1.3, Photo 1). The samples were collected from within outcrops of the Nonda Formation (or it's equivalent) and identified as white quartzite (Table 4.1). Bedding and structure were not observed.

Field maps were completed on 1:10,000 scale map sheets. A magnetic declination of 17° 38' east was used.

Personnel were based in a hotel in Prince George. Access to and from the property was by a rented four-wheel-drive vehicle. Access throughout the properties was by vehicle and extensive hiking.

2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The region is dominated by Upper Proterozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary and metamorphic rocks separated by a series of northwest-southeast trending faults. In general, the Upper Proterozoic succession is represented by a clastic-dominated sequence on a carbonate shelf environment lying directly on top of Archean and Proterozoic crystalline basement (Lickorish, 1993). This sediment sequence is related to Upper Proterozoic rifting along the western North American margin (Lickorish and Simony, 1995). Overlying the Proterozoic clastics, the Paleozoic deposits, which thicken westwards from southwest Alberta to northeastern British Colombia, represent the shallow water carbonates passing to the west to deep water slope and basinal facies of the Canadian Cordillera passive margin (Pyle and Barnes, 2003).

2.1 STRATIGRAPHY

2.1.1 Miette Group

The oldest rocks in the area are that of the Proterozoic Miette Group. The Miette Group can be divided in three separate units (Lickorish, 1993). The lowermost unit is made up of recrystallized dolomite and limestone. The middle unit is comprised of a thick package (2 km) of coarse sandstone and conglomerate, with minor slate. The uppermost unit of the Miette Group is a thin package of black argillites (Taylor, 1971). The metamorphosed equivalent of the Miette Group was classified as the Misinchinka Group by Stott and Taylor (1979), and generally consist of quartzite, schist, slate and phyllite metamorphosed to greenschist grade.

2.1.2 Gog Group

Overlying the Miette Group is the Lower Cambrian Gog Group, which consists of 1 – 2 km of thick-bedded quartzites with minor interbedded shale and limestone (Lickorish, 1993). Similar to the Miette Group, the Gog Group can be sub-divided into three distinct units, with the lower quartzites of the McNaughton Formation being separated from the upper quartzites of the Mahto Formation by the middle shale and limestone unit of the Mural Formation.

2.1.3 Kaza Group

The Kaza Group, which is more prominent in the Kaza Mountain area roughly 150 km southeast of Prince George, is comprised of alternating gritty micaceous quartzites and schists, regionally metamorphosed to greenschist facies (Sutherland Brown, 1963). Although reported to be roughly 3.5 km thick, only 1.75 km is exposed at Kaza Mountain itself.

2.1.4 Cariboo Group

The Cariboo Group, with an estimated thickness of 3 km, is comprised of phyllites, micaeous quartzites, and limestones. It is divided into six separate formations, the Issac (grey phyllites), Cunningham (medium-grey thickly bedded limestone), Yankee Bells (light grey-green phyllites and minor fine quartzites), Yank's Peak (thick bedded pure quartzite with minor phyllite interbeds), Midas (dark grey to black phyllite, slate and argillite) and Snowshow Formation (coarse and fine clastics with minor carbonates) (Sutherland Brown, 1963).

2.1.5 Kechika Group

The Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician, Kechika Group, consists of calcareous shale with light-grey to brown weathering, and limestone interbeds. It's lateral facies change represents a change in deposition from a platform to a broad gently dipping ramp (Pyle and Barnes, 2003). This formation thickens westward (400 – 1200 m) from the McDonald Platform to the Kechika Trough.

2.1.6 Skoki Formation

The Skoki Formation, locally recorded up to 1,000 m thick, is typically thick-bedded to massive, and consists of grey weathering dolostone, limestone and shale (Pyle and Barnes, 2003). In the Wilcox Pass area, Pyle and Barnes (2003) recognised two members of the Skoki Formation. The lower Sikanni Chief member is a 126 m thick succession of medium grey thin to thick bedded dolostone with discontinuous chert beds and stringers. The Upper Keily Member is a dark grey mottled massive lime mudstone. Overall, the Skoki Formation represents a shallow-water platform succession and conformably overlies the Kechika Group.

2.1.7 Nonda Formation

The Nonda Formation, also a shallow water succession, consists of medium grey weathering, siliceous dolostone, dolomitic siltstone, sandstone and quartzite, with rare limestone beds. It is massive to thick-bedded, and is recorded as 335 m thick (Pyle and Barnes, 2003).

2.1.8 Slide Mountain Group

The Slide Mountain Group, is represented in the region by the Mississippian Antler Formation. It is comprised of dark green-grey fine-grained basalt pillow lavas and thinly interbedded cherts and argillite. It has a thickness of 1 km at it's type locality, Slide Mountain,

but has been reported to be thicker at Palmer Mountain (Sutherland Brown, 1963).

TABLE 2.1: STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS OF LONGWORTH AREA

Age	Group	Formation	Description
Lower Carboniferous	Slide Mountain	Antler	conglomerate, pillow basalts, bedded chert
Silurain	-	Nonda	dolostone, dolomitic siltstone, sandstone, quartzite
Middle Ordovician	-	Skoki	dolostone, limestone, shale
Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician	Kechika	-	calcareous argillites and argillites
Late Proterozoic to Ordovician?*	Cariboo	Snowshoe	clastics with minor carbonates
		Midas	phyllite, slate, argillite
		Yanks Peak	quartzite with minor phyllite
		Yankee Bell	phyllites and minor quartzite
		Cunningham	limestone
		Issac	phyllites
Late Proterozoic	Kaza	-	micaceous quartzites and schists
Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian	Gog	Mahto	quartzite
		Mural	shale and limestone
		McNaughton	quartzite
Late Proterozoic	Misichinka	unnamed	quartzite, schist, slate, phyllite (metamorphosed equivalent of Miette Group)
Proterozoic	Miette	Upper	argillites
		Middle	sandstone, conglomerate, slate
		Lower	recrystallized dolomite and limestone

*From Sutherland Brown (1963)

2.2 STRUCTURE

The Longworth Silica Property lies within the western margin of the Foreland Belt east of the the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Foreland Belt is fault-bounded to the Omineca Belt to the west, which covers the Prince George area. The rocks in this area have been folded and faulted during Mesozoic orogenic activity, with sheets of Proterozoic and Paleozoic rocks being thrust imbricated in an eastward direction.

Regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Muller and Tipper, 1968), at a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles covering the area north and east of Prince George, has been superseded by that of Struik (1994). Struik (1989) indicates there are two strike-slip fault trends in the region.

One trend follows the McLeod Lake Fault Zone at approximately 160°. Movement along this feature is interpreted as mid-Tertiary. The other set includes the older northern Rocky Mountain Trench fault system, which trends approximately 140°.

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1 STRATIGRAPHY AND LITHOLOGY

Glacial deposits of various types, exceeding 100 m in places, cover much of the area around Prince George, Upper Fraser and Longworth. As a result, outcrop exposure on the Property is scarce and is limited to the high ridges of Bearpaw Ridge which run in a northwest direction, parallel to the Fraser River. The Longworth Silica Property is underlain by a folded sequence of Lower Silurian carbonates, volcanics and quartzites, equivalent to the Nonda Formation. The primary target for high purity silica on the Property is the Silurian quartzite, which has been recorded in bands along the western flank of the Bearpaw Ridge, reaching a thickness of up to 400 m (Foye, 1987). It is described as pure, massive and homogenous, and is composed of well-sorted and well-rounded quartz grains averaging 0.5 mm in diameter (Quartermain, 1986). The carbonates and volcanics are comprised of dolostone, calcareous shale and volcanic greenstone fragmentals and flows. Brachiopods and corals dated as Late Llandovery have been recorded in the carbonates of Bearpaw Ridge (Quartermain, 1986).

3.2 STRUCTURE

Given the lack of outcrop exposure on the property, the structural measurements and observations on the property are currently based off previously published reports. In the past, bedding in the area has been reported as steeply dipping (70-80°) in an eastward direction (Quartermain, 1986). The quartzite bands are slightly folded and faulted, and trace a synformal structure which opens to the northwest (Foye, 1987).

4. RESULTS OF 2014 EXPLORATION

The 2014 prospecting program was conducted in order to provide initial information on the extent of quartzite on the Longworth Silica Property. Secondary objectives included outlining outcrop areas and identifying property access.

The 2014 groundwork was the first exploration program completed on the property on behalf of Zimtu since the tenures were staked in 2013. Quartzite outcrops were examined at 2

separate locations on the property (Fig. 1.3, Table 4.1, Photo 1).

TABLE 4.1: 2014 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample	Easting	Northing	Source	Rock Type	Description	Notes
99960	595579.53	5985385.1	Outcrop	Quartzite	quartz, white, light pinkish in areas, slightly weathered	on top of huge outcrop ridge
99961	595590.18	5985255.57	Outcrop	Quartzite	quartz, white, few veins cross-cut	on top of huge outcrop ridge

Photo 1: Photo of Sample 99961 site

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Within the Longworth Silica Property, intervals of quartzite, equivalent to the Nonda Formation, were prospected in order to identify the potential for high-quality silica exposures. A total of 2 surface samples were collected. In addition, outcrop locations and access routes were mapped and noted.

Previous prospecting and sampling on or near the Property (British Colombia Geological

Survey, and Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited) had shown that SiO_2 values of the quartzite are quite high. The Property is located close to a secondary road which connects to a major highway (Highway 16) and is also located less than 4 km from a major CNR line. In addition, the main 500kV transmission lines from the Peace River hydro power projects run through the region, and there is a proposed Hydro Pumped Storage Power Plant for the Quesnel Lake area. Given the apparent quality and ideal logistical location of the quartzite within the Longworth Silica Property, further examination is warranted.

The 2014 prospecting program revealed that the northern part of the property hosts large previously un-mapped quartzite outcrop ridges that are easily accessible by way of forestry roads. Further exploration in the central and southern portions of the property would be beneficial to confirm the extent of the high-quality silica. The next phase of exploration on the property should consist of detailed geologic mapping and sampling. Diamond drilling in areas that were previously explored, is also an option.

P. Kluczny, B.Sc., P.Geol.

A. Mullan, B.Sc.

Edmonton, Alberta
2014 12 17

6. REFERENCES

Duncan, M.S., and Childs, J.F. (2008) Report on the Quartzite Silica occurences, Longworth Properties, British Columbia, Canada: BC Min. Energy, Mines, Petr. Res. assessment report 30247, 25 p., 5 fig., 6 appendices.

Foye, G. (1987) Silica Occurrences in British Columbia, BC Min. Energy, Mines, Petr. Res., Open File 1987-15, 55 p.

Lickorish, W.H. (1993): Structural Evolution of the Porcupine Creek Anticlinorium, Western main Ranges, Rocky Mountains, British Columbia. Journal of Structural Geology, v. 15, p. 477 - 489

Lickorish, L.H. and Simony, S. (1995) Evidence for Late Rifting of the Cordilleran Maring outlined by Stratigraphic division of Lower Cambrian Gog Group, Rocky Mountain Main Ranges, British Columbia and Alberta. Can. J Earth Sci., v. 32, p. 860 - 874

Muller, J.E., and Tipper, H.W. (1968) McLeod Lake, British Columbia; Geol. Surv. Can., Map 1204A.

Pyle, L.J, and Barnes, R. (2003) Lower Paleozoic Stratigraphic and Biostratipgraphic Correlations in the Canadian Cordillera; implications for the Tectonic Evolution of the Laurentian Margin. Can. J. Earth Sci., v. 40, p. 1739 -1753

Quartermain, R.A (1986) Geological Survey and Geochemical Sampling of the SNOW Claim of the Longworth Group. BC Min. Energy. Mines, Petr. Res assessment report 14815, 15 p., 4 fig., 4 appendices.

Struik, L.C. (1989) Regional geology of the McLeod Lake map areas, British Columbia *in* Current Research Part A, Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 89-1E, p. 109 - 114.

Struik, L.C. (1994) Geology of the McLeod Lake Map Area (93J), British Columbia, Geol. Surv. Can. Open File 2439

Sutherland Brown, A. (1963) Geology of the Cariboo River area, British Columbia, B.C. Dept. Mines Petr. Resources Bull. 47

Taylor, G.C. (1971) Devonian and Earlier Stratigraphy and Structure of Monkman Pass and Wapiti map-areas, British Columbia and Alberta. Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 71-01 A, p. 234 -23

Taylor, G.C., and Stott, D.F. (1979) Geology of Monkman Pass (93I) map-area, northeastern British Columbia; Geol. Surv. Can. Open File 630.

LEGEND

- **Provincial capital**
- **Other populated places**
- **Trans-Canada Highway**
- **Major road**
- **Ferry route**
- **International boundary**
- **Provincial boundary**

Scale

100 km 0 100 200 300 km

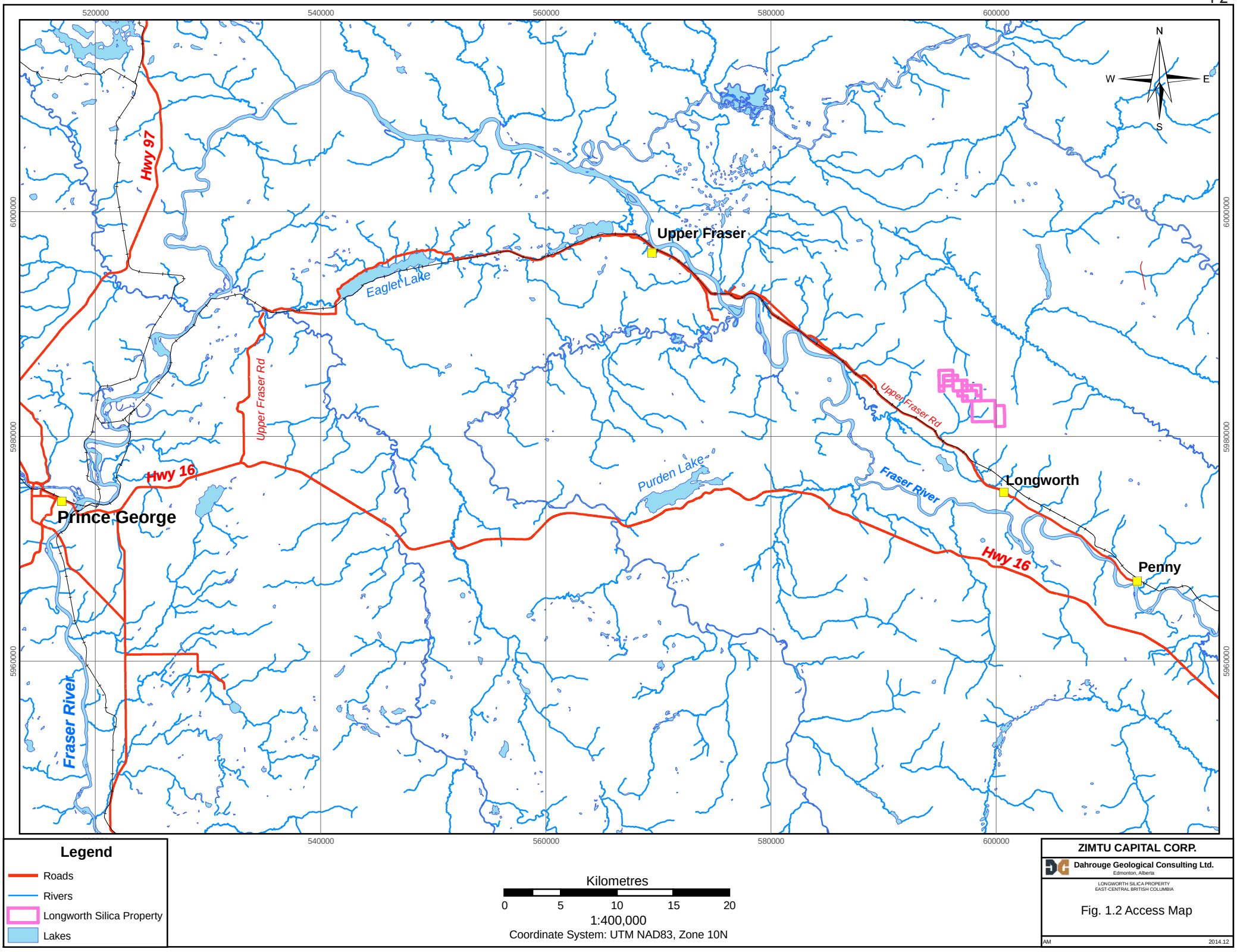
ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.

Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

LONGWORTH SILICA PROPERTY
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fig. 1.1
Location Map

AM 2014.12



Legend

- Roads
- Rivers
- Longworth Silica Property
- Lakes

Kilometres

0 5 10 15 20

1:400,000

Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 10N

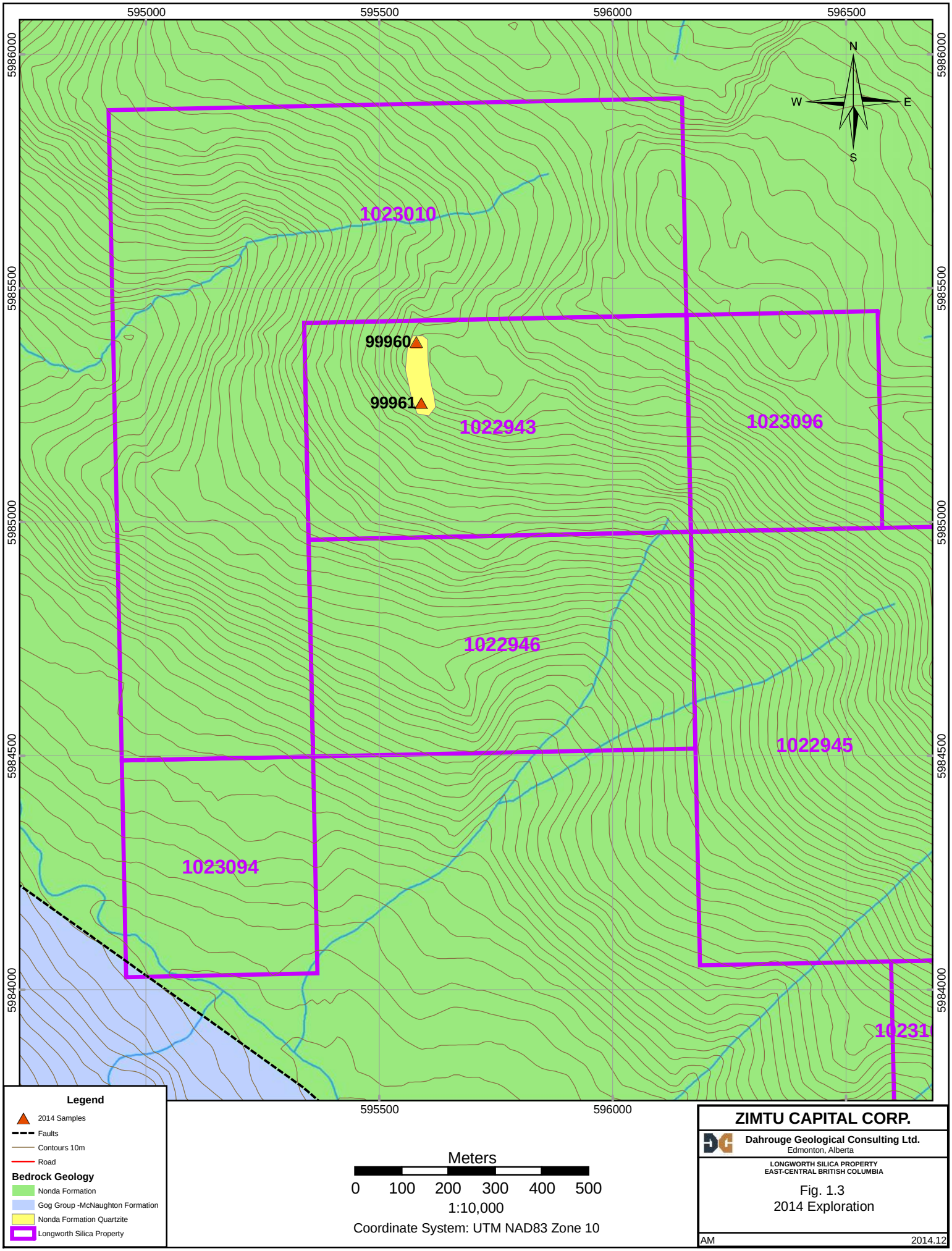
ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.

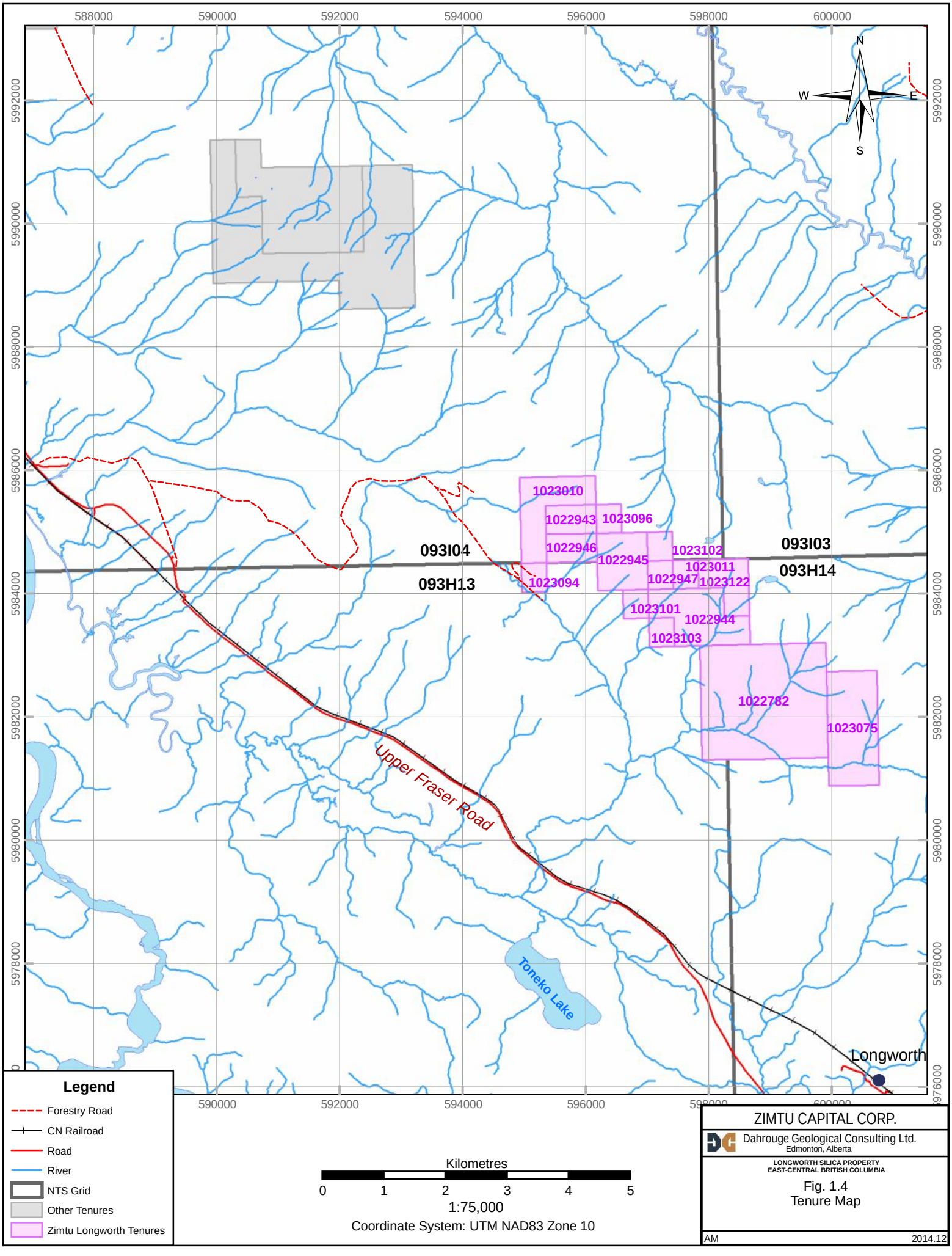
Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

LONGWORTH SILICA PROPERTY
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fig. 1.2 Access Map

AM 2014.12


595000
595500
596000
596500
5986000
5985500
5985000
5984500
5984000
N
W
E
S
1023010
99960
99961
1022943
1023096
1022946
1022945
1023094
Legend
2014 Samples
Faults
Contours 10m
Road
Bedrock Geology
Nonda Formation
Gog Group -McNaughton Formation
Nonda Formation Quartzite
Longworth Silica Property
Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500
1:10,000
Coordinate System: UTM NAD83 Zone 10
ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.
Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta
LONGWORTH SILICA PROPERTY
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fig. 1.3
2014 Exploration
AM
2014.12



Legend

- Forestry Road
- CN Railroad
- Road
- River
- NTS Grid
- Other Tenures
- Zimtu Longworth Tenures

Kilometres

0 1 2 3 4 5

1:75,000

Coordinate System: UTM NAD83 Zone 10

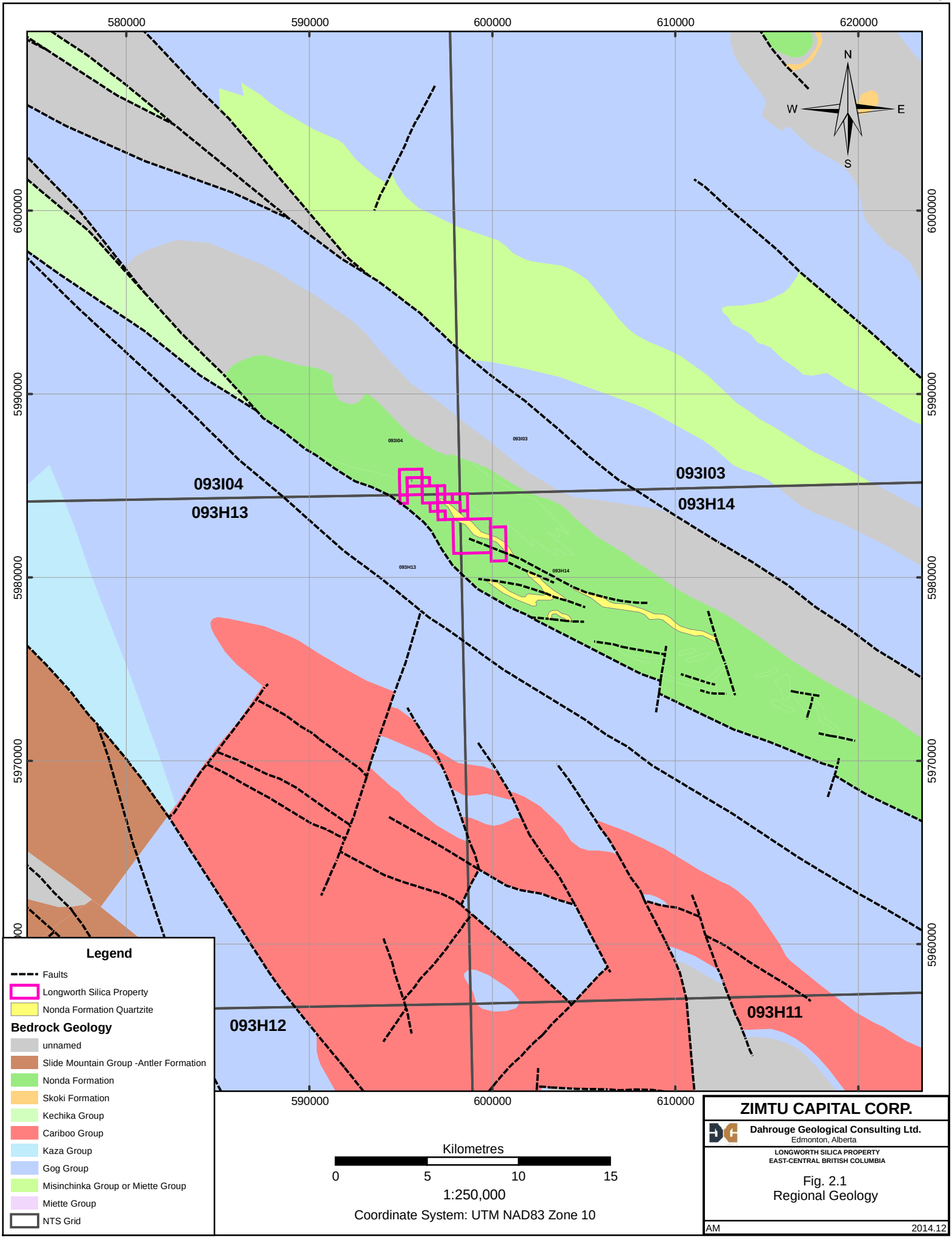
ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.

Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

LONGWORTH SILICA PROPERTY
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fig. 1.4
Tenure Map

AM 2014.12


580000
590000
600000
610000
620000
6000000
5990000
5980000
5970000
5960000
N
W
E
S
093I04
093H13
093I03
093H14
093H12
093H11
Legend
Faults
Longworth Silica Property
Nonda Formation Quartzite
Bedrock Geology
unnamed
Slide Mountain Group -Antler Formation
Nonda Formation
Skoki Formation
Kechika Group
Cariboo Group
Kaza Group
Gog Group
Misinchinka Group or Miette Group
Miette Group
NTS Grid
Kilometres
0
5
10
15
1:250,000
Coordinate System: UTM NAD83 Zone 10
ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.
Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta
LONGWORTH SILICA PROPERTY
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fig. 2.1
Regional Geology
AM
2014.12

APPENDIX 1: ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT FOR THE 2014 EXPLORATION WITHIN THE LONGWORTH SILICA MINERAL TENURES

a) Personnel

J. Gorham, Senior Geologist							
1.00	days			office	Property research, data compilation		
1.00	days	@	$	940.00		$	940.00
P. Kluczny, Project Manager/Geologist							
1.00	days			office	Supervision, data compilation		
1.00	days	@	$	775.00		$	775.00
N. Schmidt, geologist							
1.30	days			office	Planning, Field preparations, Property map		
2.50				field	Travel, prospecting, sampling (Aug 14th-16th)		
3.80	days	@	$	490.00		$	1,862.00
M. Hodge, Field Technician							
2.50	days			field	Travel, prospecting, sampling (Aug 14th-16th)		
2.50	days	@	$	490.00		$	1,225.00
A. Mullan, geologist							
2.00	days			office	Data compilation, map creation		
2.00	days	@	$	465.00		$	930.00
K. Moss, Office Manager							
0.25	hours				Logistics		
0.25	hours	@	$	40.00		$	10.00
A. Gory, receptionist							
0.75	hours			office	Logistics		
0.75	hours	@	$	40.00		$	30.00
							$ 5,772.00

FIELD WORK SUMMARY

Longworth Silica Claims Prospecting Program

Claims 1022782, 1022943 - 1022947, 1023010, 1023011, 1023075, 1023094, 1023096, 1023101 - 1023103, 1023122

1083.77 ha

Prospecting area for outcrops and access

Field Personnel: N. Schmidt, M. Hodge

b) Food and Accommodation

2	man-days	@	$	117.00	accommodations	$	257.40
5	man-days	@	$	55.00	meals	$	302.50
							$ 559.90

c) Transportation

Mileage	$	687.50
Fuel	$	469.79
Vehicle Rental	$	103.57
		$ 1,260.85

d) Instrument Rental

Radio (2)	$ 14.29	
Satellite Phone (1)	$ 32.14	
GPS (2)	$ 17.86	
		$ 64.29

g) Other

Prints, photocopies, logistics, office supplies	$ 20.00	
Field Supplies	$ 88.20	
Software Rental (GIS)	$ 105.00	
		$ 213.20

Total	$ 7,870.24
Administration (10%)	$ 787.02
Total + Administration	**$ 8,657.27**

Patrick Kluczny, B.Sc., P. Geol

Edmonton, Alberta
December 17, 2014

APPENDIX 2: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The fieldwork described in this report was supervised by Patrick Kluczny, P. Geol.

P. Kluczny is a geological consultant with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. based in Edmonton, Alberta. He obtained a degree in Geology from the University of Alberta, Edmonton in 2006 and has been employed in the mineral exploration industry since. He is registered as a P. Geol. with the Association of Professional Engineers, and Geoscientists of Alberta.

A. Mullan is a geological consultant with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. based in Edmonton, Alberta. She obtained a degree in Geology from the University College Dublin in 2011, and has been employed in the mineral exploration industry since 2012.