ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Geological remote sensing investigation of the Toro - Churchill mineral claims, Liard Mining Divison, B.C.

TOTAL COST: $ 3,600

AUTHOR(S): K.V. Campbell, Ph.D., P.Geo.

SIGNATURE(S): 

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Toro - Churchill

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Toro/Churchill (772742), Toro/Churchill 2 (772802), Idaho (1023665), John EXT (1024157), South EXT (1024158), Toro East (1026684), Toro SW (1026686), (854517), T/C2 (1019676)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 094K009, 094K029, 094K050, 094K076
MINING DIVISION: Liard
NTS / BCGS: NTS094K/06E
LATITUDE: ____58_____ ° _____21____ ' ___37.57_____" N
LONGITUDE: ___125_____ ° _____11_____ ' _____42.98_____" (at centre of work) W
UTM Zone: 10 EASTING: 371559 NORTHING: 6470935

OWNER(S): A.R. Raven

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 722
Smithers, B.C. V0J 2N0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
Aida Minerals Corp.
500 - 900 Hastings Street West,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1E5

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Aida Formation, Fine Clastic Sedimentary Rocks, Cambrian, Coarse Clastic Sedimentary Rocks, Conglomerates, Proterozoic

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

33336, 28281, 6471, 105090

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, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area) 1:10,000, 916.8333 ha		772742, 772802, 1026684, 854517, 1019676, 1026686 1023665, 1024157	$3,600
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 3,600

GEOLOGICAL REMOTE SENSING INVESTIGATION OF THE TORO - CHURCHILL MINERAL CLAIMS

Tenure Numbers 772742, 772802, 1023665, 1024157, 1024158, 1026684, 1026686, 854517, 1019676
located in the Liard Mining Division, B .C.

125°11'42.98" W, 58°21'37.57" N , NTS 094K/06E

owned by:

A.R. Raven
P.O. Box 722
Smithers, B.C. V0J 2N0

operated by:
Aida Minerals Corp.
500 - 900 Hastings Street West,
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1E5

by:

K.V. Campbell, Ph.D., P.Geo.

ERSi Earth Resource Surveys Inc.
6599 Millar Road
Horsefly, B.C. V0L 1L0

November 28, 2014

Table of Contents

Figures

Table of Contents (continued)

Tables

1 INTRODUCTION

This remote sensing study was undertaken for Aida Minerals Corp. ("Aida") of Vancouver, B.C. at the request of Mr. Robin Tolbert, CEO of Aida Minerals Corp. Aida is currently assessing the mineral exploration potential of mineral tenures making up the Toro - Churchill property in the Liard Mining Division of northeastern B.C. The claims are held by Aida under an option to purchase agreement with the owner, Mr. A.R. Raven of Smithers, B.C.

The study utilized digital elevation models (DEM's) and RapidEye satellite imagery and was, in part, follow-up work to satellite imagery analysis performed in 2012 (Campbell, 2012). The objectives of the study were to prepare image maps suitable for future field work and, if possible, provide information on the occurrence of areas enriched in iron oxides.

1.1 Location and Access

The Toro/Churchill mineral claims are situated about 530 km north-northwest of Prince George and 155 km west-southwest of Fort Nelson, British Columbia (within N.T.S. map sheets 94K/06E). The claims are centered at approximately 125°11'42.98" W, 58°21'37.57" N, (Figure 1) and lie at an elevation between 1,120 and 2,560m asl.

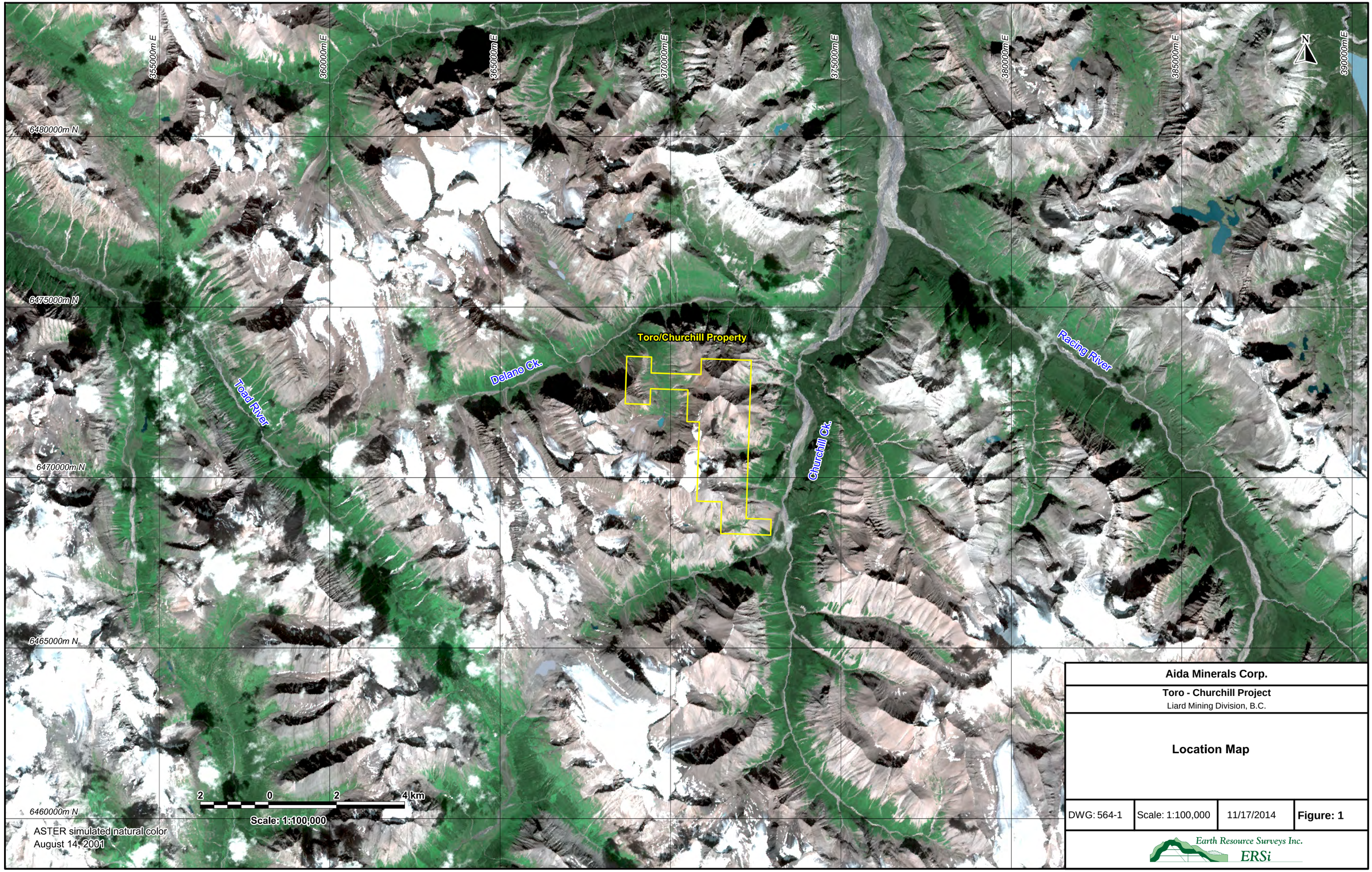
Previously, access to the property was by the Churchill mine road, a two track dirt road extending 32 km in a southwesterly direction from the Alaska Highway (mile 401) to the Churchill mill site, followed by 22 km of exploration access trail to the Toro Property in the south. The Churchill Mill site is located at the confluence of Delano Creek and the Racing River northeast of the claims. Bridges have been removed along the route necessitating fording MacDonald Creek, Wokkpash Creek, and Delano Creek/Racing River. From the old mill site one branch road runs along Delano Creek to the northwest corner of the property, another branch road runs south along Churchill Creek to the south end of the property. Currently, access is by helicopter from the Toad River airstrip to the north or from a staging area on the north side of MacDonald Creek near the Alaska Highway.

1.2 Claim Status

Figure 2 is a claim plan of the nine mineral claims making up the Toro/Churchill property. Details, as of November 10th, are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of Toro/Churchill mineral claims.

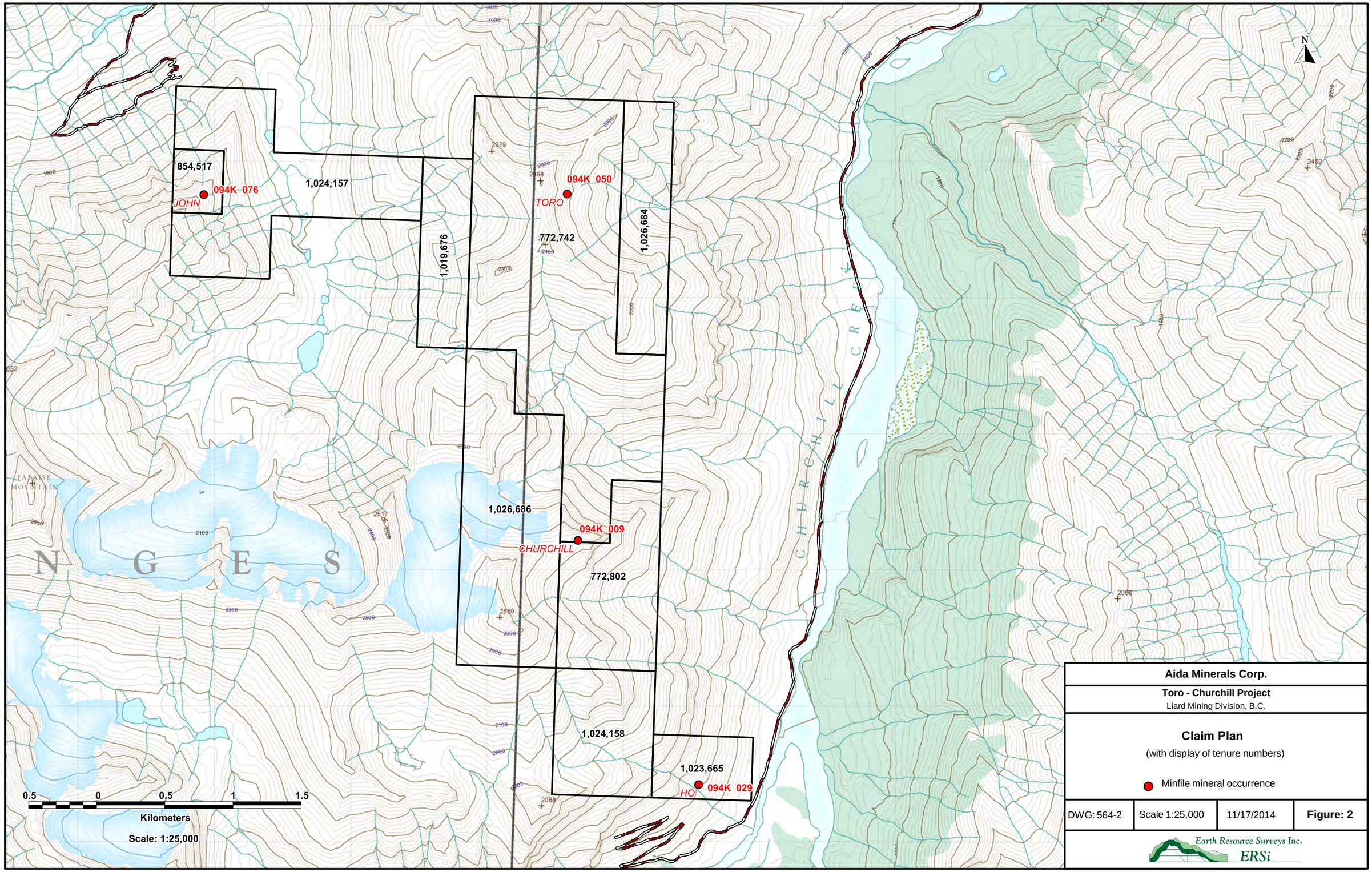
Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner (100%)	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
772742	TORO/CHURCHILL	RAVEN, A.R.	May 13, 2010	October 30, 2015	305.5589
772802	TORO/CHURCHILL 2	RAVEN, A.R.	May 13, 2010	October 30, 2015	84.9236
1023665	IDAHO	RAVEN, A.R.	November 7, 2013	October 30, 2015	33.9804



Aida Minerals Corp.			
Toro - Churchill Project Liard Mining Division, B.C.			
Location Map			
DWG: 564-1	Scale: 1:100,000	11/17/2014	**Figure: 1**

Earth Resource Surveys Inc.
ERSi

UTM 10 NAD83



Aida Minerals Corp.			
Toro - Churchill Project Liard Mining Division, B.C.			
Claim Plan (with display of tenure numbers) ● Minfile mineral occurrence			
DWG: 564-2	Scale 1:25,000	11/17/2014	**Figure: 2**

Earth Resource Surveys Inc. ERSi

UTM 10 NAD83 Contour interval = 20m

1024157	JOHN EXT	RAVEN, A.R.	December 2, 2013	October 30, 2015	135.779
1024158	SOUTH EXT	RAVEN, A.R.	December 2, 2013	October 30, 2015	67.9572
1026684	TORO EAST	RAVEN, A.R.	March 14, 2014	October 30, 2015	67.8936
1026686	TORO SW	RAVEN, A.R.	March 14, 2014	October 30, 2015	152.845
854517		RAVEN, A.R.	May 14, 2011	October 30, 2015	16.9724
1019676	T/C2	RAVEN, A.R.	May 21, 2013	October 30, 2015	50.9232

The total area of the Toro - Churchill mineral claims is 916.8333 hectares.

1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The claims lie in the Muskwa Ranges of the northern Rocky Mountains, an area of great topographic relief, ranging from about 900 to 2600m above sea level. Castellated peaks, jagged ridges and wide U-shaped valleys occupied by braided rivers characterize the area (Holland, 1976). The lower slopes are covered by open scree which grades into moderate to dense growths of spruce trees on valley bottoms. The steep upper slopes right up to the summits are mainly devoid of vegetation and consist of exposed rock and open scree. Tree line is at approximately 1400m. Local glaciation has produced numerous moraines and has deposited variable thicknesses of till up to an elevation of about 1500 m. A number of glaciers still exist at high elevations particularly in north and east facing cirques. Most of these glaciers are disappearing because of the higher temperate over the last 40 years. Creeks draining the property flow into the Gataga, Racing and Toad Rivers, which are all tributaries of the Liard River and ultimately drain into to Arctic Ocean via the Mackenzie River.

The area is contained within the Northern Canadian Rocky Mountain Ecoregion[1], specifically in the eastern Muskwa Ecosection. This area is protected from moist Pacific air moving over the mountains to the west however, low-pressure storms in Alberta pushing moisture eastward over the Alberta Plateaus to the east can result in extreme rain events. In the winter and early spring, dense, cold Arctic air can invades this area by coming down the Interior Plains to the north. Spruce-Willow-Birch forests and shrublands grow in the interior valleys and lower slopes. Alpine areas are extensive and consist of rugged Boreal Altai Fescue Alpine but vegetation is generally sparse and barren rock is common with elevation. Several large glaciers remain on the highest summits.

[1] ***http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/ecology/ecoregions/***

1.4 Previous Work

Exploration on the property dates back to the late 1950's and is summarized by Halferdahl (1983) and Coetzee (2012). The most thorough assessment report on the area is that by Carne (2006) which describes extensive geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, airborne magnetic and diamond drilling.

The Toro - Churchill claims encompass four mineral occurrences summarized below.

1.4.1. 094K 009, Churchill

The Churchill showing is in the Aida Formation of the Muskwa Assemblage, which here consists of interbedded dolostone and slate. The rocks are strongly folded about a northwesterly axis. Bedding strikes around 315° degrees and dips moderately southwest or locally northeast. The Aida Formation is intruded by a number of diabase dykes, clearly Proterozoic because they are truncated by the sub-Cambrian unconformity. The dykes strike just west of north and dip steeply. The mineralization is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins, most of which follow the margins of the dykes, and is probably a continuation of that at the Toro occurrence to the north, as suggested by malachite traceable in the intervening cliffs (Irwin, 1977). Chalcopyrite is reported to be present over a width of about 1.5 meters, and is locally massive over narrower widths. A channel sample taken over 1.5m from a trench was assayed at 3.91 per cent copper (Irwin, 1977).

1.4.2. 094K 029, Ho

According to its location, the area around the claims is underlain mainly by the Tuchodi Formation, consisting of sandstone, dolostone, dolomitic siltstone, and shale (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 373). The rocks are cut by quartz-carbonate veins which contain disseminations, stringers and massive pods of chalcopyrite (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1970).

1.4.3. 094K 050, Toro

This area is underlain by interbedded Aida Formation dolostone and slate which have been intruded by three large diabase dykes. Mineralization is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins, most of which follow the margins of two of the dykes, or locally lie within them. The veins are exposed intermittently for over 1830m along the dykes, and vary considerably in width and degree of mineralization. Chalcopyrite occurs mostly as lenses and stringers in the veins, but its intensity is erratic; some veins are essentially barren. The best vein is exposed for approximately 150m and is 2.5m wide on average, but ranges up to 9 meters in width. Surface samples of the vein averaged 2.95 per cent copper over 2.4 meters. To explore the vein further, two adits were dug in 1966 and 5 holes were diamond drilled from them. Drill intersections in four of them averaged only 0.66% copper over 4.1 meters, indicating the variable and discontinuous grade of the mineralization (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1971).

The dykes and veins may extend for at least 3 kilometers farther south, towards the Churchill occurrence, as suggested by malachite visible in the cliffs (Irwin, 1977).

1.4.4. 094K 076, John

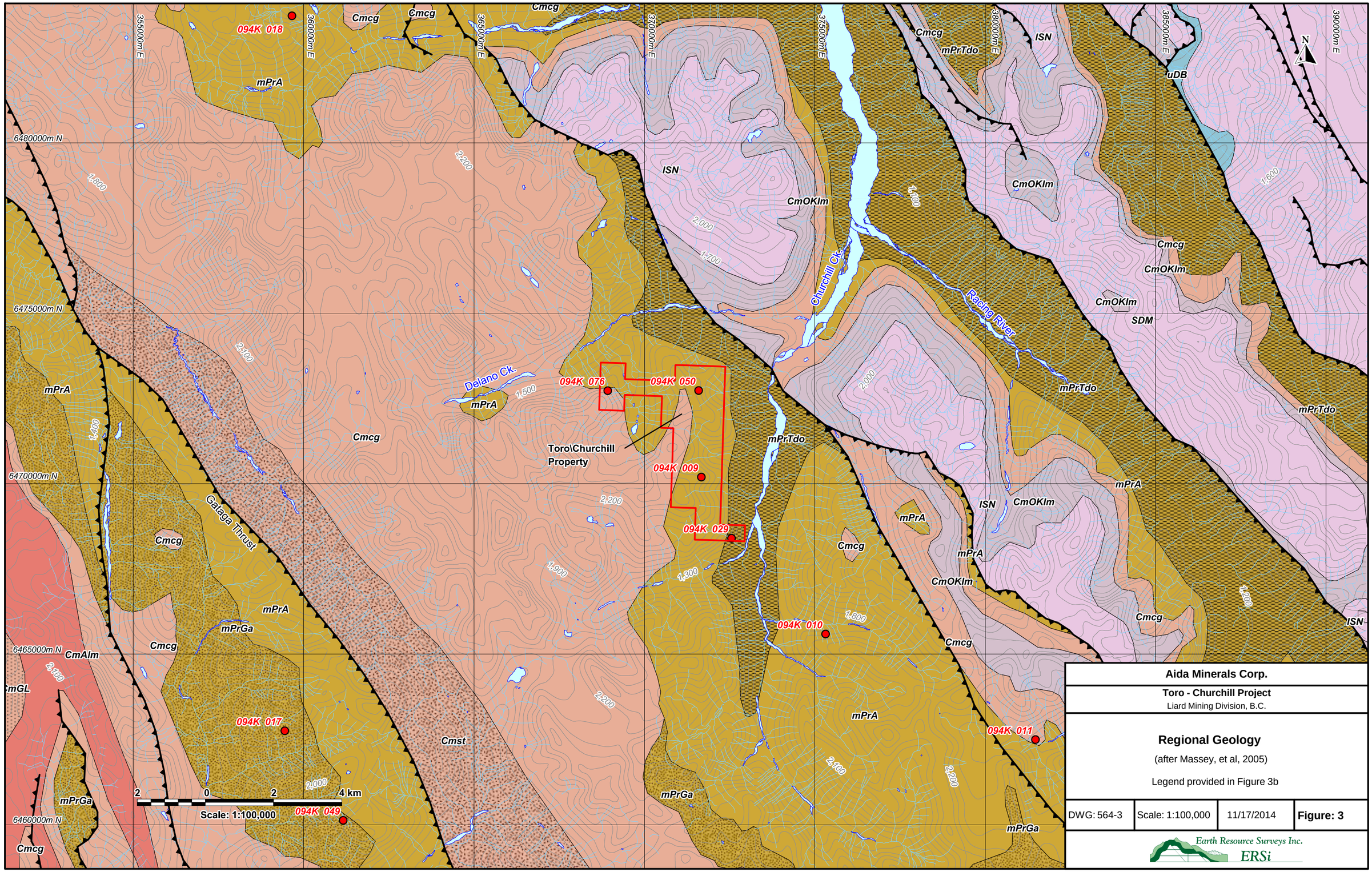
This occurrence is underlain by Aida Formation rocks which are gently folded about axes trending 015°. Around the mineralization, bedding dips 30° west. The rocks are cut by an irregular system of quartz-carbonate veins which are exposed intermittently for a length of about 45m. The system is made up of two parallel veins striking 315° and dipping vertically. The veins are about 3 meters apart, separated by dolostone at the southeast end and by argillites at the northwest end. Mineralization is in the form of disseminations, stringers and massive pods of chalcopyrite. (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1970).

2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is shown in Figure 3. The claims are located in the Cordilleran Foreland Belt in the northern Rocky Mountains and are underlain by a broad belt of sedimentary rocks that have been deformed by moderate folds and a stack of northeast verging thrust or reactivated reverse faults. The structural trend throughout the Rocky Mountains is predominantly northwest. The main structural feature in the project area is the Muskwa Anticlinorium, a major north-northwest trending window that exposes rocks as old as Middle Proterozoic (Helikian). The pre-Paleozoic package is collectively referred to as the Muskwa Assemblage and consists of a 6400 m thick succession of argillaceous to fine grained siliciclastic strata and carbonates. Seven formations of Proterozoic age are represented in the anticlinorium. From oldest to youngest, with approximately true thickness, they are the Chischa Formation (940m), Tetsa Formation (320 m), George Formation (360-530 m), Henry Creek Formation (460m), Tuchodi Formation (1500m), Aida Formation and Gataga Formation (3000m together). Paleozoic units unconformably overlie the Proterozoic rocks along a Lower Cambrian erosional surface. Mapping in the area, (Carne, 2006) has identified various Paleozoic strata, units belonging to the three uppermost Proterozoic Formations, numerous gabbroic and diabase dykes, and perhaps most importantly, a few discordant hematite-rich breccia bodies.

The Tuchodi Formation is the oldest outcropping unit on the property. It comprises medium to thin bedded quartzite and quartz flooded dolomitic siltstone and argillite. Deposition in shallow water is inferred by mud cracks and stromatolitic dolomite. This Formation is relatively resistant to weathering and often forms an obvious bench on hill slopes where overlain by the more recessive weathering Aida Formation and Gataga Formation.

The Aida Formation, which underlies most of the Toro - Churchill claims, lies conformably atop the Tuchodi Formation and is composed of buff weathered calcareous and dolomitic siltstone and mudstone with minor amounts of sandstone. Two generations of penetrative slaty cleavage are well developed in

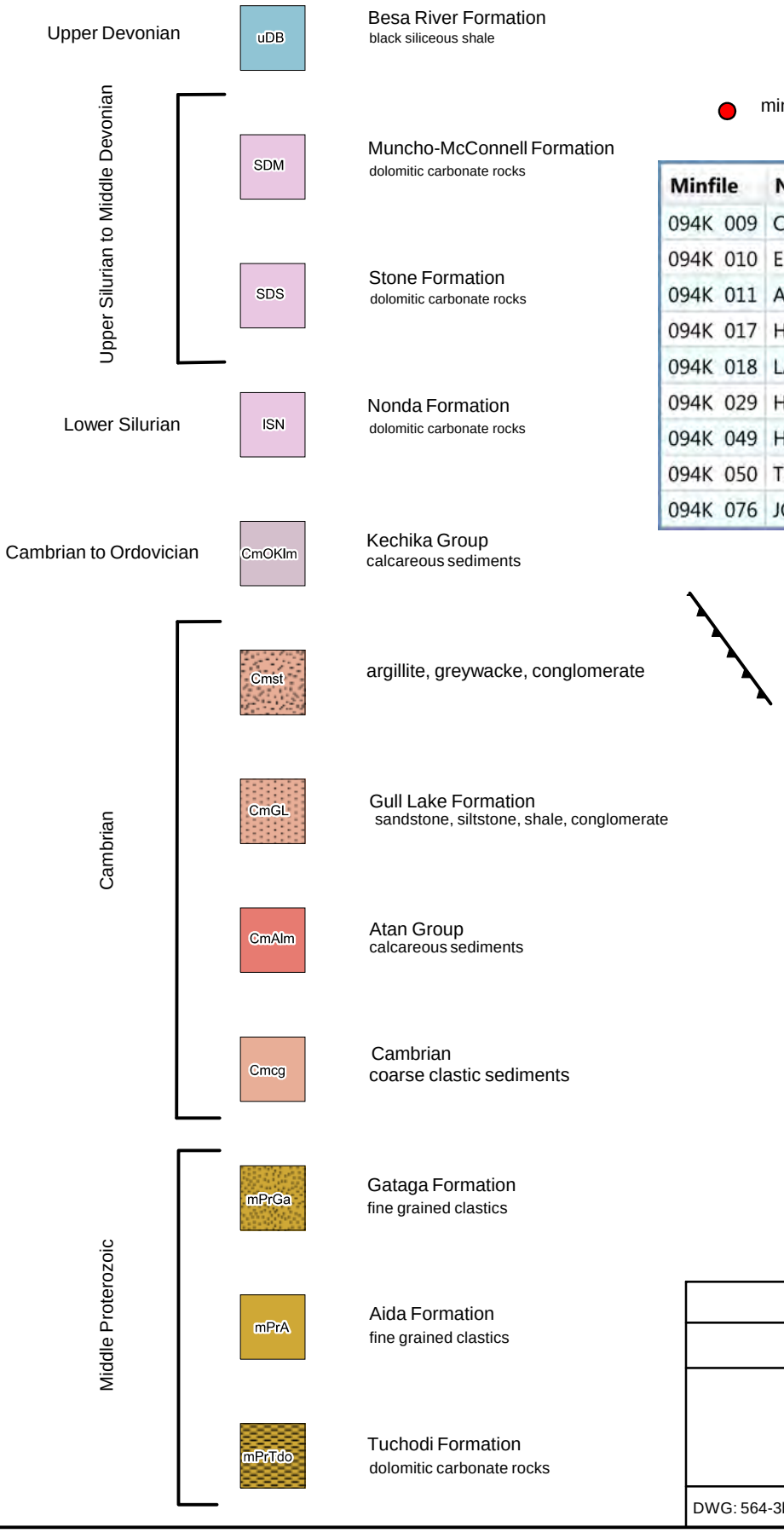


Aida Minerals Corp.			
Toro - Churchill Project Liard Mining Division, B.C.			
Regional Geology (after Massey, et al, 2005) Legend provided in Figure 3b			
DWG: 564-3	Scale: 1:100,000	11/17/2014	**Figure: 3**

Earth Resource Surveys Inc. ERSi

UTM 10 NAD83 Contour interval = 100m

Stratigraphic Units



mineral occurrence

Minfile	Name	Mineralization
094K 009	CHURCHILL	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 010	ED	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 011	ANN	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 017	HD	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 018	LADY LUCK	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 029	HO	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 049	HD 149	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 050	TORO	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
094K 076	JOHN	Cu+/-Ag quartz veins

thrust fault

Aida Minerals Corp.

Toro - Churchill Project
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Explanation for Figure 3

DWG: 564-3b	Nov. 2014		**Figure: 3b**

the rocks of this Formation. The Gataga Formation conformably overlies the Aida Formation and is characterized by black carbonaceous shales. Its rocks are well cleaved and dark weathered.

Paleozoic stratigraphy on the claim block is Cambrian to Devonian in age. These strata unconformably overly the Proterozoic Formations and are mainly composed of carbonaceous and siliceous units, including limestone, dolomite, quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate.

The Proterozoic Formations are crosscut by a set of apparently Hadrynian aged gabbro and diabase dykes. The dykes range between 5 to 35m in width and follow the main north-northwest structural orientation of the area. The majority of the dykes are moderately to strongly magnetic. They form prominent linear features that resist weathering. The dykes are the only observed igneous rocks in the Muskwa Anticlinorium.

Low grade metamorphism, mainly sub-greenschist, is evident throughout the Proterozoic sedimentary package. Contact metamorphism along the periphery of the dykes is rare but, where present, consists of sericite and chlorite alteration.

Thrust faults, reverse faults and moderate folding characterize the structural history of the area. Late Helikian or early Hadrynian structures are represented by high angle fault zones that have been intruded by dyke swarms. These structural zones are considered to be deep-seated and have been observed to be up to 180 m wide, hinting at an extensional tectonic environment. Their inferred strike lengths are in the order of tens of kilometers. Copper bearing quartz carbonate veins were emplaced along these same structures and are mainly found alongside the gabbroic dykes. Some workers report that the veins are older than the dykes but evidence is inconclusive. Shearing is common along the dyke contacts with the wall rocks and veins. Low angle, westerly dipping thrust faults have in some areas stacked Proterozoic basement rocks above the Paleozoic cover rocks. These faults are north-south trending and extend over hundreds of kilometers. Faults and folds developed during Jurassic to Tertiary times. Penetrative slaty cleavage occurs throughout the Proterozoic rocks and is especially visible in the argillaceous rocks of the Aida Formation and Gataga Formation.

3 REMOTE SENSING INVESTIGATION

3.1 Data Sources

Digital elevation models for the area were generated from 1:20,000 TRIM[2] and 1:50,000 digital contour maps.

The satellite imagery utilized in this study was acquired by the five-satellite RapidEye system which employ a push broom imager. Characteristics of the RapidEye imagery are given in Table 2.

[2] TRIM: Terrain Resource Information Management

Table 2. Characteristics of RapidEye satellite imagery.

Spectral Bands	Blue - 440-510 nm	Swath width	77 km
	Green - 520-590 nm	Ground sampling distance	6.5 m
	Red - 530-685 nm	Pixel size (orthorectified)	5 m
	Red Edge - 690-730 nm	Dynamic range	12 bit
	Near-Infrared - 760-850 nm		

The imagery is a Level 3A product, dated September 7, 2013, which has been radiometric and sensor corrected, and orthorectified.

3.2 Data Processing and Enhancement

Preprocessing and analytical software used in this study included ENVI, PCI Geomatica, ERMapper, Global Mapper, MapInfo and Discover.

Basic enhancements of the RapidEye imagery included atmospheric correction, contrast stretching and edge sharpening. The orthorectification of the Level 3A imagery was verified using the 1:20,000 scale TRIM vectors of drainage.

A well known and established method of mapping iron oxide enrichment was employed; the ratio of visible red (Band 3) over visible blue (Band 1).

4 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF SATELLITE IMAGERY

Overviews of the processed RapidEye satellite imagery are shown in Figure 4 and 5. Figure 4 is a natural color composite of bands 3, 2 and 1, projected as RGB. Figure 5 is a false color composite of bands 5, 3 and 2, also projected as RGB. Figures 6 and 7 are 1:10,000 scale image maps of the same two composites, generated for use in subsequent field mapping. Figure 8 is a 1:10,000 scale topographic base map.

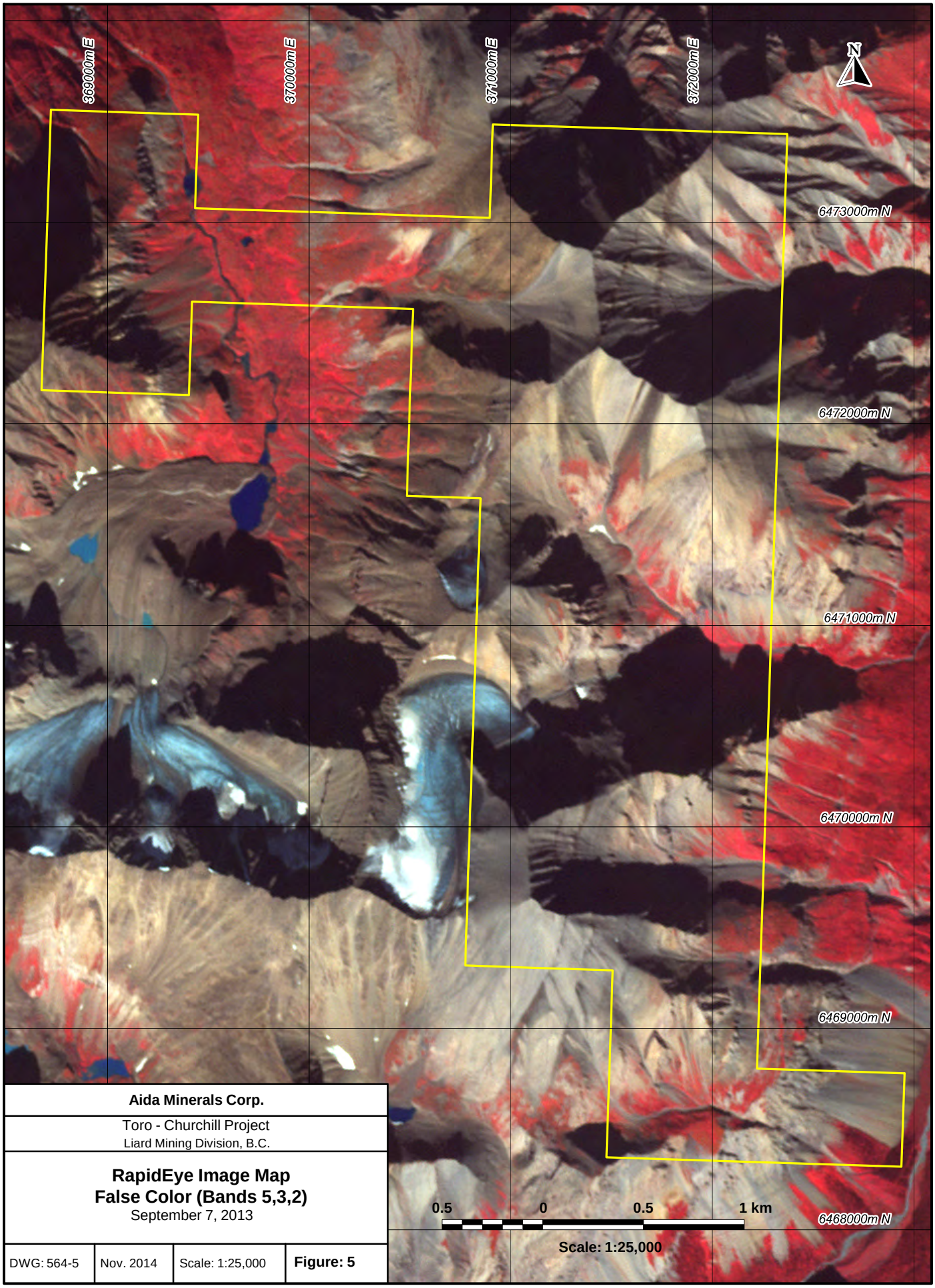
A perspective view of the area is shown in Figure 9.

4.1 Results of Alteration Mapping

Figure 10 shows the results of an iron oxide enrichment analysis over the claims done in 2012 (Campbell, 2012) using ASTER imagery. The results for mapping exercise using RapidEye band ratio Band 3/Band 1 is shown in Figure 11 with four levels of increasing oxidation or "redness" from low to high. The results of these two studies is much the same, although the RapidEye imagery provides more detail due to its 5m resolution compared to the ASTER ground cell resolution of 15m.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The RapidEye satellite imagery proved to be a low cost source of excellent imagery with a resampled pixel size of 5m. It enabled the generation of field base maps to a scale of 1:10,000.



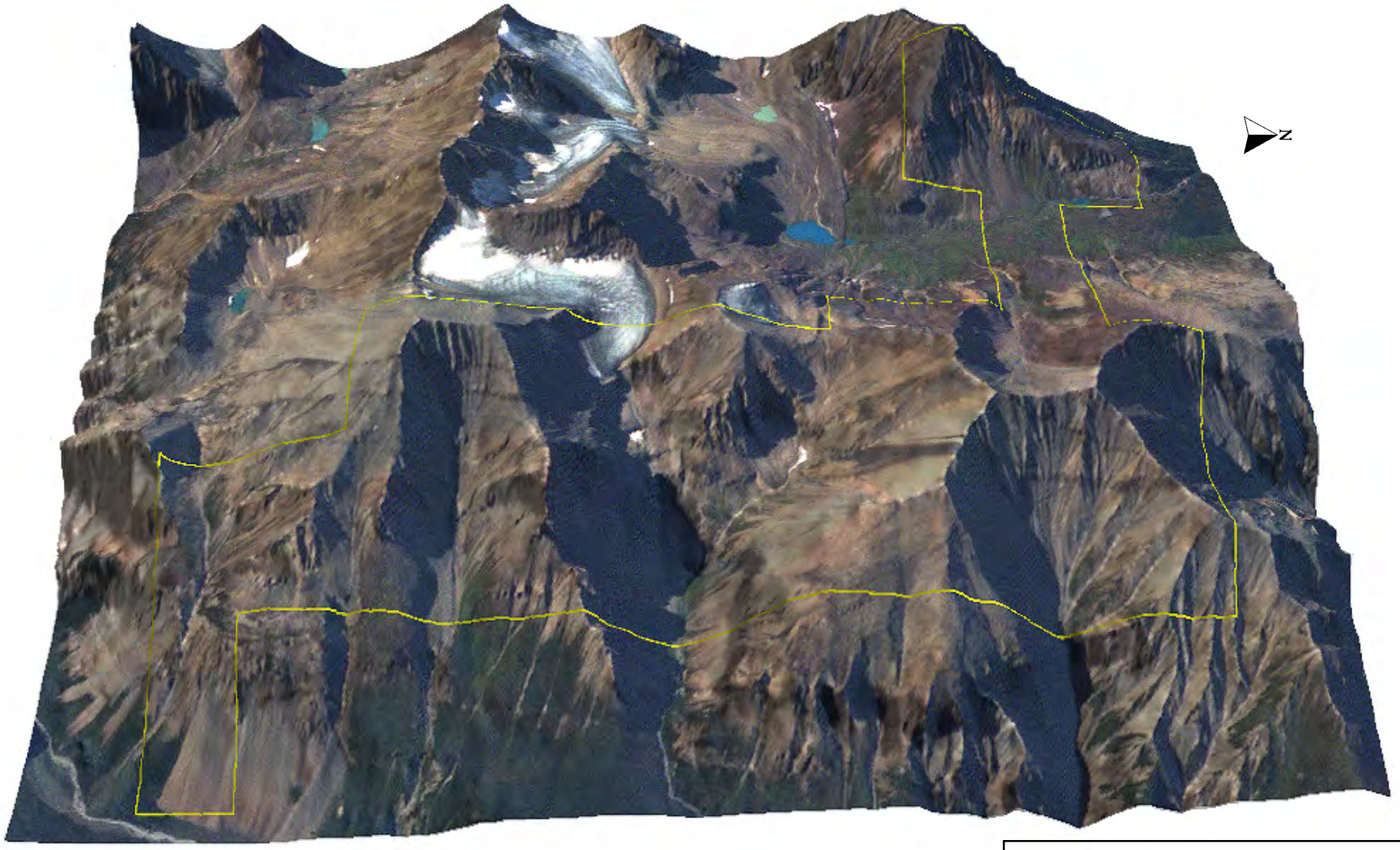
Aida Minerals Corp.

Toro - Churchill Project
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

RapidEye Image Map
False Color (Bands 5,3,2)
September 7, 2013

DWG: 564-5	Nov. 2014	Scale: 1:25,000	**Figure: 5**

UTM 10 NAD83



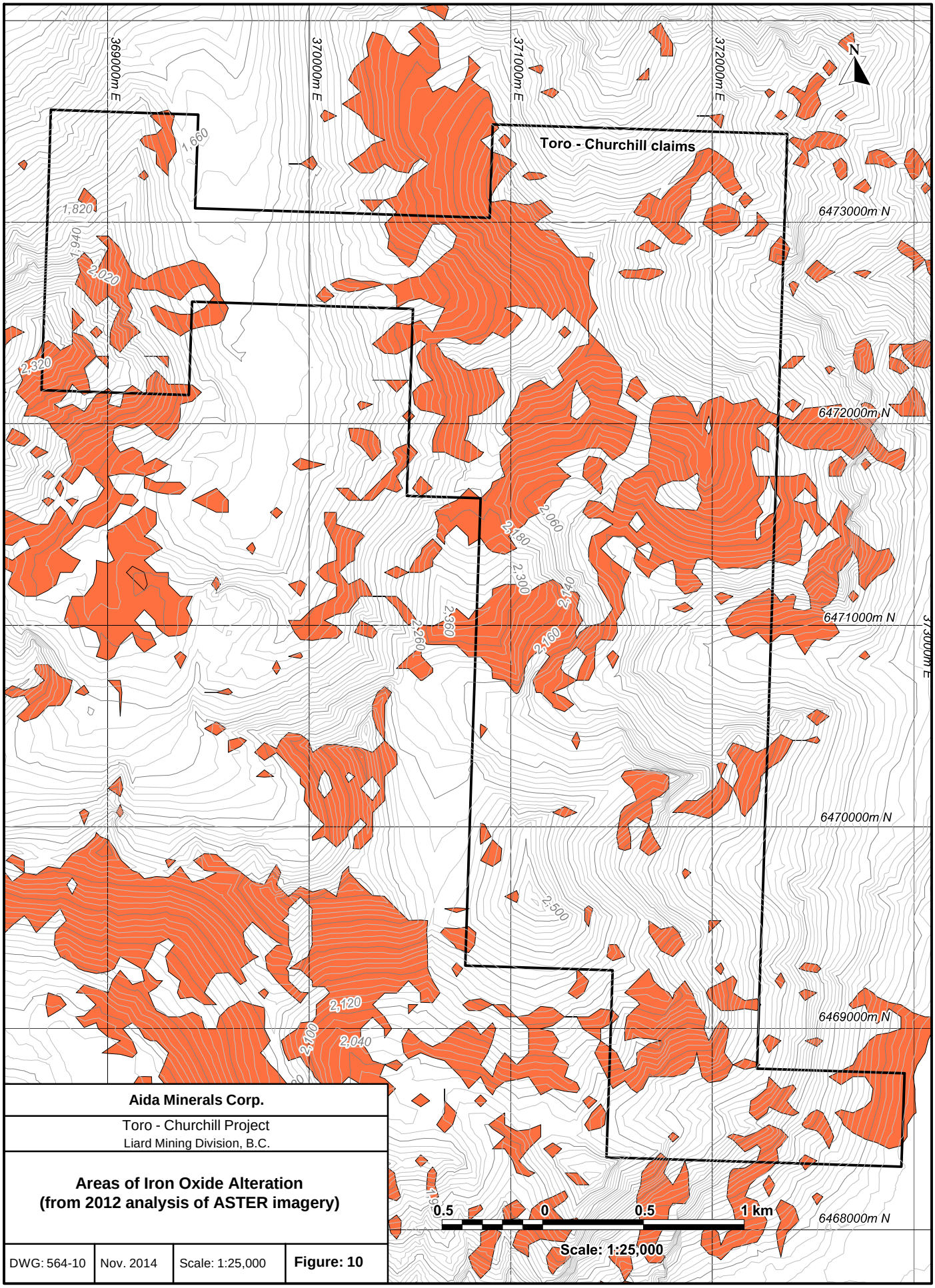
0 0.5km

Aida Minerals Corp.

Toro/Churchill Project
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Perspective View
Toro - Churchill Property
view to west

DWG: 564-9	Nov. 2014	Scale : as shown	**Figure: 9**



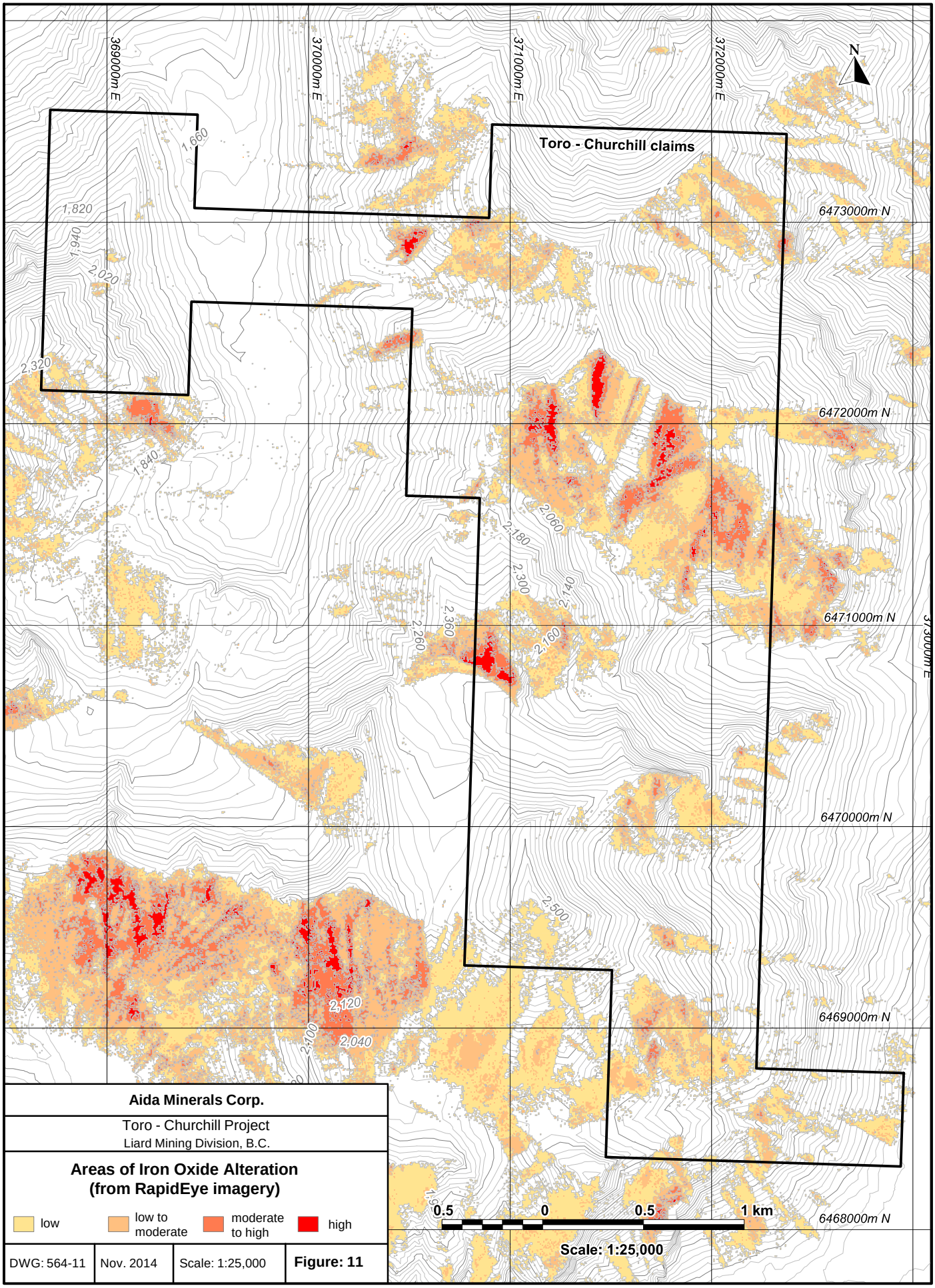
Aida Minerals Corp.

Toro - Churchill Project
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Areas of Iron Oxide Alteration
(from 2012 analysis of ASTER imagery)

DWG: 564-10	Nov. 2014	Scale: 1:25,000	**Figure: 10**

UTM 10 NAD83 Contour interval = 20m



Aida Minerals Corp.

Toro - Churchill Project
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Areas of Iron Oxide Alteration (from RapidEye imagery)

low | low to moderate | moderate to high | high

DWG: 564-11	Nov. 2014	Scale: 1:25,000	**Figure: 11**

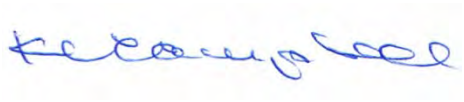
UTM 10 NAD83 Contour interval = 20m

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The first recommendation is that the geology of the property be mapped at a scale of at least 1:10,000 with attention paid to configuration of structures and their relation to lithology and mineralization.
- It is also recommended that previous exploration work on the claims area be brought into a geological GIS platform to better understand the mineralization potential.

Respectfully submitted,

ERSi Earth Resource Surveys Inc.



K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D., P.Geo.
November 28th, 2014

7 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Item	Unit Cost/Rate	Subtotals
TRIM data; 094K034, 094K035	$ 200	$ 400.00
RapidEye imagery; 500km²	$1.28/km²	$ 640.00
K.V. Campbell; Ph.D. , P.Geo.; GIS work, report preparation, image processing; 34.14 hours @ $75/hr	$ 75/hr	$ 2,560.00
	Total:	**$ 3,600.00**

8 REFERENCES

Campbell, K.V., 2012; Remote sensing study, Northern IOCG project, unpublished report for High Range Exploration Ltd., *in* Coetzee, G., 2012; Geophysical data interpretation, remote sensing satellite interpretation and infrastructure and logistics surveys at the Northern IOCG project; B.C. Mineral Resources Assessment Report 33336; 134pp.

Carne, R.C., 2006; Assessment report describing geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, airborne magnetic surveys and diamond drilling at the Muskwa property; unpublished report prepared for Twenty-seven Capital Corp., B.C. Mineral Resources Assessment Report 28281; 376pp.

Coetzee, G., 2012; Geophysical data interpretation, remote sensing satellite interpretation and infrastructure and logistics surveys at the Northern IOCG project; B.C. Mineral Resources Assessment Report 33336; 134pp.

Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1970; British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1971; British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Halferdahl, L.B., 1983; Geochemical and geological assessment report; B.C. Mineral Resources Assessment Report 105090; 40pp.

Holland, S.S., 1976; Landforms of British Columbia; British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources; Bulletin 48; 138pp.

Irwin, J.E., 1977; Prospecting report JED #1, 2 and 3 mineral claims; B.C. Mineral Resources Assessment Report 6471; 8pp.

Massey, N.W.D, MacIntyre, D.G., Desjardins, P.J. and Cooney, R.T., 2005; Digital geology map of British Columbia; B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Open File 2005-2.

Preto, V.A., 1971; Lode Copper Deposits of the Racing River-Gataga River Area; Geology, Exploration, and Mining in British Columbia; British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, pp. 75-104.

Taylor, G.C., and Stott, D.F., 1973; Tuchodi Lakes Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 373.

9 CERTIFICATE

I, KENNETH VINCENT CAMPBELL, resident of Horsefly, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a geologist employed by ERSi Earth Resource Surveys Inc., 6599 Millar Road, Horsefly, British Columbia.

2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1966, a degree of Master of Science, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1969, and a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1971.

3. I have practiced my profession for 48 years. I have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since August 11th, 1992.

4. This report, dated November 28th, 2014 is based on my examination of RapidEye satellite imagery over the Toro - Churchill mineral claims, Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Dated at Horsefly, Province of British Columbia

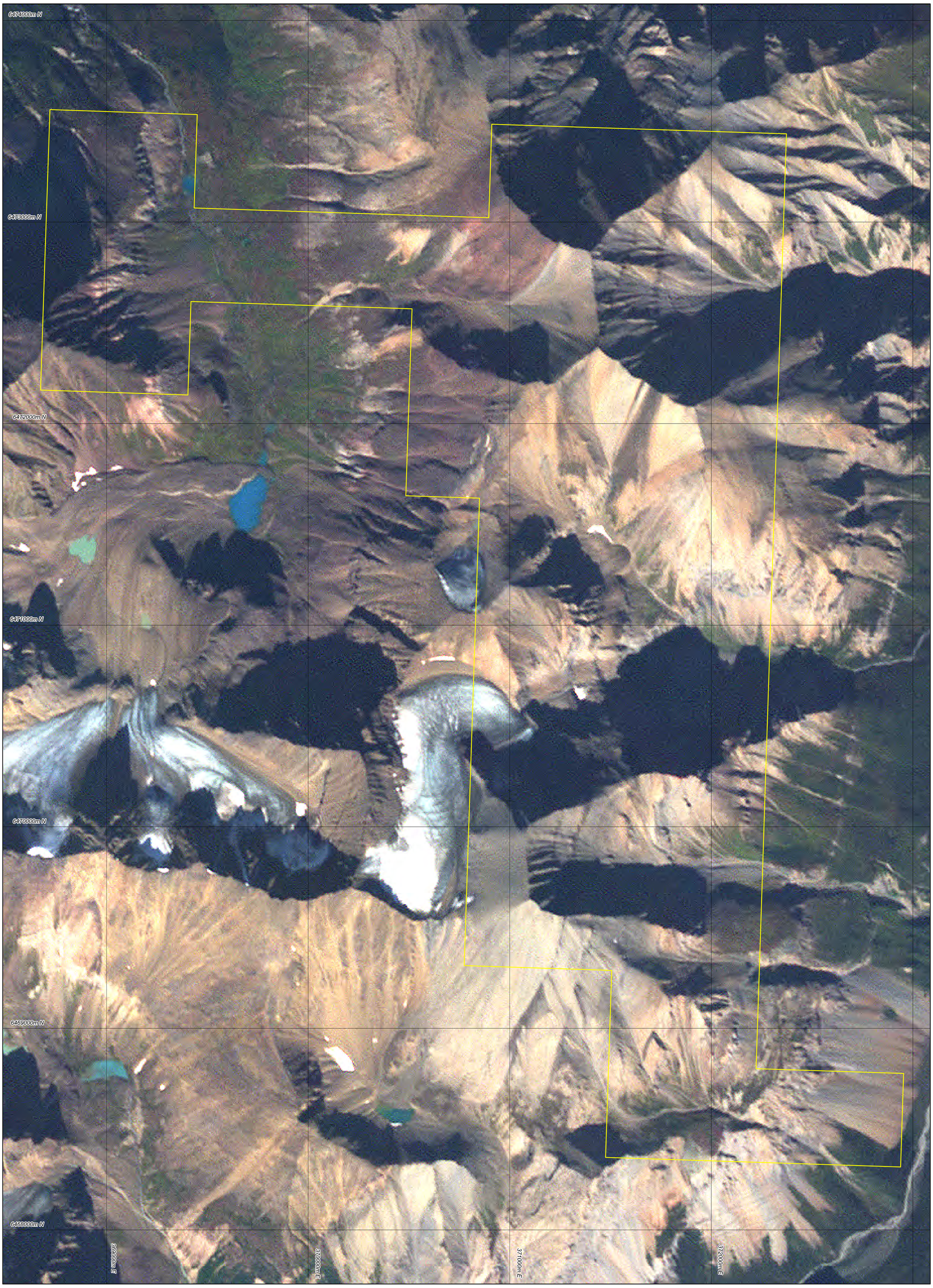
This 28th day of November, 2014

_____

K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Geologist

"Pocket"

Figures 6, 7 and 8



UTM 10 NAD83

0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6

Kilometers

Scale: 1:10,000

Aida Minerals Corp.

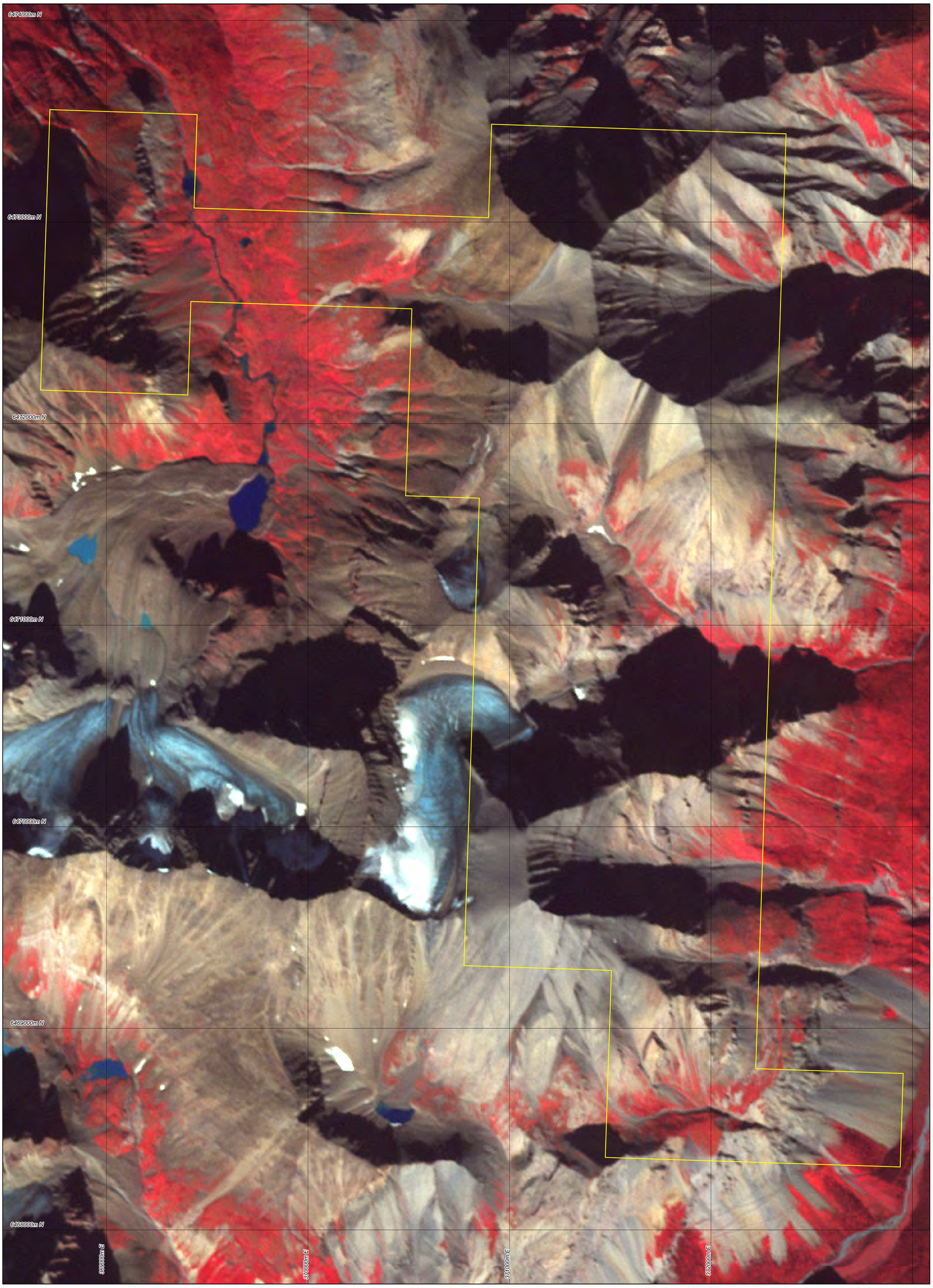
Toro - Churchill Project

Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Natural Color Composite
RapidEye Bands 3,2,1 (RGB)
September 7, 2013

DWG: 564-6	Date: November, 2014	Scale: 1:10,000	**Figure 6**

Earth Resource Surveys Inc.
ERSi



UTM 10 NAD83

0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6

Kilometers

Scale: 1:10,000

Aida Minerals Corp.

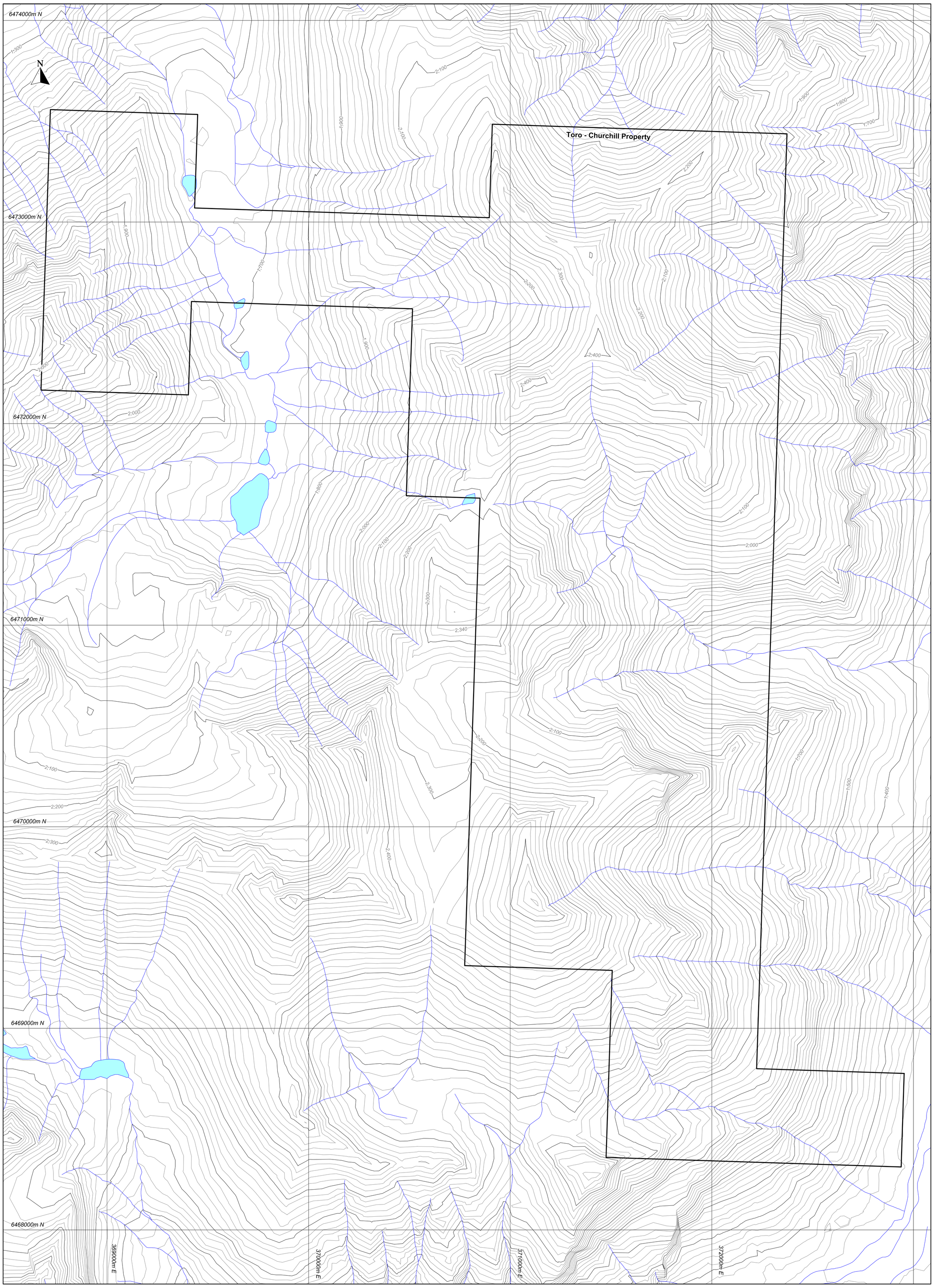
Toro - Churchill Project

Liard Mining Division, B.C.

False Color Composite
RapidEye Bands 5,3,2 (RGB)
September 7, 2013

DWG: 564-7	Date: November, 2014	Scale: 1:10,000	**Figure 7**

Earth Resource Surveys Inc.
ERSi



UTM 10 NAD83 Contour interval = 20m

0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6

Kilometers

Scale: 1:10,000

Aida Minerals Corp.			
Toro - Churchill Project Liard Mining Division, B.C.			
Topographic Base Map			
DWG: 564-8	Date: November, 2014	Scale: 1:10,000	**Figure 8**

Earth Resource Surveys Inc.
ERSi