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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $ 7,500.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng **SIGNATURE(S)** Laurence Sookochoff

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5518722 August 20, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Cube

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 617003 833228 833327

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE051 092ISE042 092ISE181 092ISE182

MINING DIVISION: Nicola **NTS/BCGS:** 092I.007 092I.017

LATITUDE: 49 ° 05 ' 53 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 40 ' 21 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Christopher Delorme 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

340 Logan Lane
Merritt BC V1K 1P7

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

1) Dot Resources Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

3, 4015 1st Street S.E.
Calgary AB T2G 4X7

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

Upper Triassic Nicola Group Western Volcanic Facies. Major northerly, easterly, and northeasterly trending structures. Two cross-structures within Tenure 833228. At the Soo skarn showing up to 80 per cent massive magnetite mantled by a zone of epidote and calcite with or without malachite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, and limonite. A rock chip sample assayed greater than one per cent copper and 12.8 grams silver per tonne.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 336 396 18256 27169 32464

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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	735 hectares	617003 833228 833327	$ 7,500.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$ 7,500.00

CHRISTOPHER DELORME
(Owner)

DOT RESOURCES LTD.
(Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
(Event 5518722)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenures 617003, 833228 & 833327

of the three claim

Cube 833228 Claim Group

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092I.007/.017

Work done from August 11, 2014 to August 15, 2014

Centre of Work

5,552,120N 666,465E
(10 NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted
February 15, 2015

(Amended: September 11, 2015)

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SUMMARY

The three claim Cube 833228 Claim Group, covering an area of 2711 hectares, is located 185 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, nine kilometres northeast of Merritt, 21 kilometres southeast of the formerly productive Craigmont Mine, and 83 kilometres north of the producing Copper Mountain mine.

The Craigmont skarn copper deposit lies adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. Host rocks to the mineralization are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites.

The gross structure at the mine is a large anticline with ore-bearing drag folds on the north limb. These folds plunge 60 to 70 degrees eastward and are often occupied by diorite dykes. The anticline is cut off by a northwest trending fault on the west and an east trending fault on the south. Orebodies lie within a block bounded by these regional faults and the Guichon Creek intrusive.

At Copper Mountain, three former major mined orebodies confined to a 1100 by 4300 metre belt, occur chiefly in a northwest-trending belt of Nicola Group rocks which have been intruded by stocks and bounded on the west by a major normal fault system known as the Boundary fault. Part of the area characterized by brittle deformation, produced a large number of faults, and locally, intense fracturing. Production from 2011 has been increasing on a yearly basis with current production at 75,000 tonnes per day.

The geology of the Cube Property is reported by Peters (1988) as being underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group except for minor showings of the granitic Jurassic Coast Intrusives found at Sugarloaf Mt. The Nicola Group volcanics (greenstone) vary from fine-grained (aphanitic) to coarse (porphyritic) types. Associated with the volcanics are minor amounts of sedimentary rocks. Limestone is predominant, with argillite and conglomerate occurring rarely. The sedimentary rocks occur within lens shaped masses.

The structural analysis of the Cube 833228 Claim Group resulted in the delineation of two cross-structural areas that are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential mineral resource.

The geology and the previous exploration results are encouraging indicators to a Craigmont type skarn or a Copper Mountain porphyry mineral deposit in the indications of potentially sizeable beds of limestone with limey sediments, the skarn zones, the indications of a concealed mineralized intrusive, and the significant geological structures that would contribute to mineral controls.

The cross-structural locations would be the most likely areas that would indicate any mineralized intrusive at depth as these locations would be most favorable for the delivery of depth related hydrothermal fluids. The distinctive characteristic of the intrusive should leave a distinct geological signature at variable levels which signature at the present surface should be easily deciphered for depth and mineral constituents.

The BR1 skarn mineral showings correlate with the north-south AB indicated structure between the two cross-structural locations and may be attributed to limited surficial venting of hydrothermal fluids derived from an intrusive via the localized structure. This may have resulted in the localized skarn zones developed in localized limy sediments. The cross-structural locations, which may be the sites of explosive breccia fragments, may provide more valuable information as to source rock or the amount of limy related sediments in the brecciated stratigraphic column.

Thus, the two structural intersections as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be the prime areas to explore for surficial indicators of potentially economically potential sub-surface mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

In August 2014 a structural analysis was completed on Tenures 617003, 833228, & 833327 which comprise the three claim Cube 833228 Claim Group ("Property). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur the Cube 833228 Claim Group.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References.

Figure 1. **Location Map**

PROPERTY LOCATION and DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092I.007/.017 of the Nicola Mining Division, 185 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, nine kilometres northeast of Merritt, and 21 kilometres southeast of the formerly productive Craigmont Mine. The centre of the work area is at 5,552,120N 666,465E (NAD 83)

Description

The Property is comprised of three contiguous claims covering an area of 2711.8598 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. **Tenures of the Cube 833228 Claim Group**
(from MtOnline)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until*	Area (ha)
617003	Mineral	CUBE	20160810	145.0861
833228	Mineral	GLEN	20160810	435.2582
833327	Mineral		20160810	145.0972

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5518722.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property from Merritt is eastward for five kilometres via Highway 5A to the western boundary of Tenure 833228 of the Cube 833228 Claim Group.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10 °C and averaging 8°C. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Merritt is a resource centre for employees of the world-class producing Highland Valley Copper Mine some 50 kilometres northwest of the Cube 833228 Claim Group.

Kamloops, 69 kilometres north, is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Physiography

The Cube 833228 Claim Group covers gentle to moderate slopes of predominantly barren areas with a moderately forested area in the southeast. Relief on the Property is in the order of 370 metres with elevations ranging from 875 metres in a river valley along the west-central border to between 1,240 and 1,250 metres at or near the southeastern and the northeastern corners.

WATER & POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within or adjacent to the property.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Cube 833228 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Cube 833228 Claim Group.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Twenty one kilometres northwest

The original Craigmont copper mine went into production in 1962, with underground mining ceasing in February 1982 as a result of the falling price of copper. The concentrator remained in operation processing the iron ore stockpiles until November 1982, when it was also shut down.

From the commencement of its operation in 1962 until 1970, Craigmont Mines Limited did not recover the magnetite in its milling process, and on a material-balance basis there is estimated to be in the order of 5 million tonnes of magnetite in the tailings deposit. The company reports that exploration completed in 1991 proved the presence of in excess of 1 million tonnes of magnetite in the southerly one-quarter of the tailings.

Since the cessation of production in 1982, magnetite has been shipped from the stockpiles at Craigmont to western Canadian and United States coal producers, to be used as an essential component in their heavy media separation process.

Figure 2. **Claims Location**

(From MapPlace & Google)

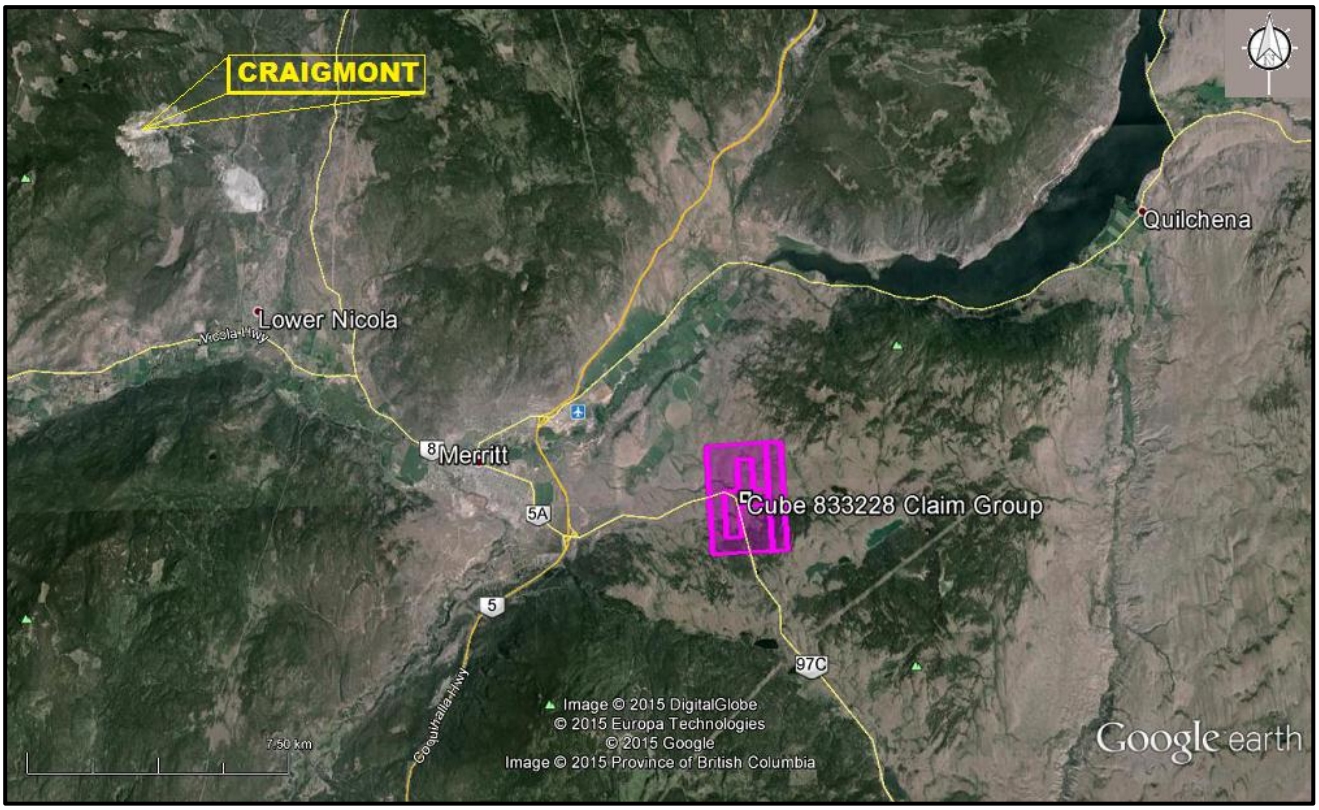
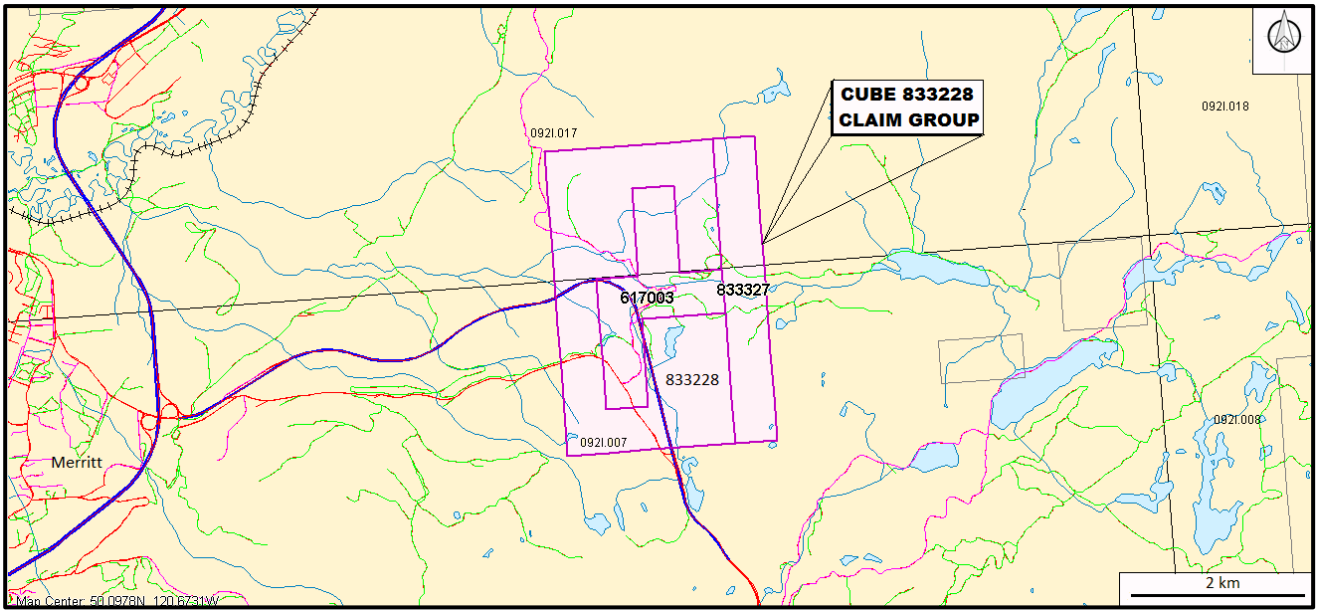


Figure 3. **Claim Map**



History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Craigmont *producer (cont'd)*

Magnetite remaining in the original stockpiles as of 1992 represents approximately three years of industry requirements, based on the current level of usage. In order to replenish the stockpiles, in 1991 the company applied for the necessary government permits to construct a facility to recover the magnetite from the old tailings deposit. Production from the plant is scheduled to commence in the fall of 1992 (J. Harris (Yorkshire Resources), personal communication, 1992).

Seven Industries Inc. continues to produce about 60,000 tonnes per year of magnetite by processing the Craigmont tailings. The quality of the product has improved and the company is supplying most coal mines in western Canada (except Manalta and Line Creek). The company has filed a conceptual design to create a new tailings storage dam (on top of the old one) which would allow the operation to continue for at least another 15 years (Information Circular 1996-1, page 10).

M Seven is reported to have operated the Craigmont tailings up to and including 2001.

In 2002, it was reported that Craigmont Holdings Ltd. owned the Craigmont magnetite tailings operation which is setup to process the tailings and recover about 70,000 tonnes of magnetite annually.

In 2003, Craigmont Mines Ltd processed tailings from the old Craigmont copper mine and produced 45,000 tonnes of magnetite although the operation is setup up to recover up to 70,000 tonnes of magnetite annually. The magnetite is used in coal washing plants in British Columbia, Alberta and Washington State. The company is evaluating other magnetite sources, both on and off the property, as well as potential markets for hematite, which may also be recoverable.

In 2004, Craigmont Mines Ltd signed an option agreement with Christopher James Gold Corp to purchase 50% of the 70,000 tonne of per year magnetite operation for $3.5 million.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Five kilometres southwest

Early trenches and an adit developed this showing

HISTORY: PROPERTY

Garrow (2011) reports that:

The Copper Soo Mining Company carried out trenching in 1959. H.H Cohen conducted a magnetometer survey in 1960.

In 1961, H. Hill & L. Stark & Associates Ltd. Conducted another magnetometer survey, as well as geological mapping, nine diamond drill holes, totaling 316 meters, and a self-potential geophysical survey.

Scheer Energy Development Corp commenced a drill program in 1979 which consisted of 5 holes, each roughly 300 feet (91.5 meters) deep and total roughly 1500 feet (457 meters).

Marci Resources Ltd. retained Cossack Gold Corp. to conduct VLF-EM, geochemical – rock and soil, and geological surveys in 1988.

Nustar Resources Inc. completed a magnetometer geophysical survey in 2003.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL *(from Bergey, 2007)*

"In terms of metal mining, the geological setting in the region between Kamloops and the U.S. border is framed by the Nicola Volcanic Belt (Figure 2). This belt, along with its sedimentary counterpart to the east, is the southern portion of the Quesnellia Terrane, one of the slices of exotic rocks that were accreted to the North American continent during the Mesozoic. The volcanic rocks of the Nicola group apparently contain above average amounts of copper-- and I do not believe that it is coincidental that most of the major copper deposits of British Columbia are found within this terrane and in equivalent exotic terranes to the north.

The Nicola volcanic rocks have been dated as Late Triassic in age. Not long afterward (in geological terms) a large number of bodies of intrusive rock were emplaced in the volcanic pile. The emplacement of these intrusions took place over a rather short time period from latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic. The intrusive rocks fall into two groups, based on their chemical compositions, each containing a distinctive type of porphyry copper mineralization.

The largest intrusions, typified by the Guichon batholith, host to the major copper deposits of the Highland Valley, are composed of quartz-rich granitic rocks of the "calc-alkaline" type. The copper deposits associated with this type of intrusion may contain molybdenum, but they are deficient in gold. Molybdenum commonly is an important by-product and may be a co-product, as at Brenda and Highmont.

Intrusive plutons of the ""alkaline type" are much smaller on average than the calc-alkaline ones. They are deficient in quartz and appear to be more closely related in time to the Nicola volcanic rocks, which they resemble in composition. Copper deposits of this association contain significant amounts of gold. Depending on comparative metal prices, gold may be the more important product in some of the deposits.

A number of volcanic and sedimentary units overlie the Nicola group and the associated calc-alkaline and alkaline intrusive rocks. The Ashcroft Formation of Early Jurassic age laps onto the northern and north-western flanks of the Guichon Creek batholith. A northwest-trending belt of moderately folded volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge group of Early Cretaceous age rests unconformably on the south- western margin of the Guichon Creek batholith and on the adjacent volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. The volcanic-dominated Kamloops group of Eocene age once covered much of the northern part of the region. Remaining remnants overlie the rocks of the Nicola group and the associated intrusions, including portions of the Guichon Creek batholith."

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Cube 833228 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Cube 833228 Claim Group.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Twenty one kilometres northwest

The Promontory Hills area is underlain by a complex east- northeast trending, steeply dipping volcanic pile of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks, bounded to the north by the multistage Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and unconformably overlain by the Middle and Upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Most of the area is covered by extensive gravel overburden.

In the vicinity of Craigmont mine, the Border phase of the Guichon Creek batholith varies in composition from quartz diorite to granodiorite.

Geology: Property Area *(cont'd)*

***Craigmont** (cont'd)*

These rocks intrude the Nicola Group, a thick volcanic and sedimentary series of agglomerate, breccia, andesitic flows, limestone, argillite and greywacke. Attitudes parallel the intrusive contact zone. Sediments immediately adjacent to the batholith are hornfelsed quartzofeldspathic greywackes. Spences Bridge Group agglomerates and flows dip approximately 15 degrees to the south and outcrop in the areas south and west of the mine.

The mine lies adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. Host rocks to the mineralization are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites.

The gross structure at the mine is a large anticline with ore- bearing drag folds on the north limb. These folds plunge 60 to 70 degrees eastward and are often occupied by diorite dykes. The anticline is cut off by a northwest trending fault on the west and an east trending fault on the south. Orebodies lie within a block bounded by these regional faults and the Guichon Creek intrusive.

Alteration mineralogy indicates thermal zoning. Within the hornfelsed zone, greywackes contain biotite and actinolite and limestone is altered to marble. Immediately to the south is a massive actinolite skarn which, in places, is further altered to epidote and garnet (grossularite, andradite). Three types of alteration are present. First is a zone of potassic alteration with a related (second) distal hornfels. Third is skarn alteration which overprints the potassic alteration and some of the hornfels. The skarn is garnet-epidote-amphibolite in composition with some chlorite, tourmaline and sericite.

Semi-continuous ore is found over a strike length of 900 metres and a vertical depth of 600 metres. The five main orebodies are confined to the limy horizon between walls of greywacke and andesite.

ANACONDA showing (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE050
Eleven kilometres northwest

The Anaconda showing is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group comprised of andesitic, locally porphyritic flows, minor basaltic flows, volcaniclastics, interbedded sediments and Jurassic(?) granitic intrusions.

COPPER BELLE past producer (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE121
Fourteen kilometres west

The Copper Belle mine lies in Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks which locally consist of massive and porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, minor volcaniclastics, sediments and granitic to gabbroic intrusive rocks.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Five kilometres southwest

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group is comprised of a northeast trending sequence of calc-alkaline flows grading upward into pyroclastics, epiclastic sediments and limestone. The property is underlain primarily by andesitic, dacitic and to a lesser extent, rhyolitic flows and breccia.

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

***Chatko** showing (cont'd)*

Flow rocks vary from massive to porphyritic and/or amygdaloidal. They are cut by intermediate to felsic intrusions and intercalated with limestone, volcanic sandstone and tuff. The carbonate unit is comprised of light grey massive limestone lenses and bands parallel to primary bedding. Its contacts with wall rocks are sharp. Bedding strikes north to northeast and dips gently southeast. A major fault zone trends northwest along Godey Creek, 400 metres west of the Chatko showing. On the property, faulting, fracturing and silicification are evident.

JPG1 showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE183
Three kilometres south

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group consists mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows grading upward into pyroclastics, epiclastic sediments and abundant limestone, separated from the central belt by a northeast trending regional fault. Local lithologies are dark green to grey, massive to plagioclase porphyritic andesite, andesitic breccia, tuff and interbedded grey, massive to cherty fossiliferous limestone. Bedding strikes northeast and dips steeply to the southeast. Some folding is indicated. A northwest trending fault and north-northeast trending shear and fracture zones dominate the central portion of the JPG 1 showing. Alteration is mainly epidotization and chloritization.

BR3 showing
MINFILE 092ISE185
Five kilometres east

The area is underlain by volcanic assemblages of the central belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Locally these consist of red to green augite-plagioclase porphyritic andesite and basalt flows striking northeast and dipping 35 degrees to the east. The volcanics are intruded by comagmatic diorite stocks and plugs.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

Garrow (2011) reports that:

The Cube Property is underlain solely by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and consists of volcanics that have undergone greenschist facies alteration (Map 3). Andesite is the primary rock type though the altered volcanics range from andesite to basalts and agglomerates, breccias, and tuffs across the property. There are several outcrops in the high elevations of the property. These outcrops are andesitic tuffs.

Peters (1988) reports on the geology assumedly in the area of the Minfile SOO mineral zone.

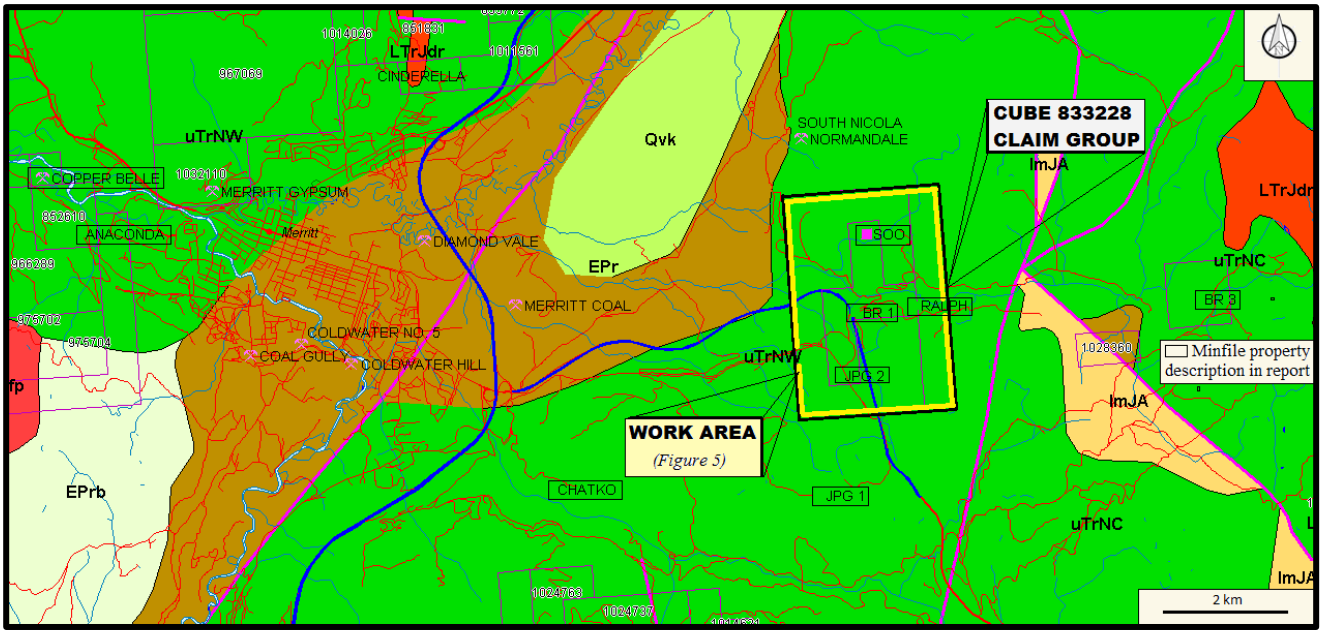
"The property is underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group except for minor showings of the granitic Jurassic Coast Intrusives found at Sugarloaf Mt.

The Nicola Group volcanics (greenstone) vary from fine-grained (aphanitic) to coarse (porphyritic) types. Although chiefly consisting of andesites, basalts were noted in minor amounts. Tuff appears in the western-most area of the property, with fault related alteration to epidote and calcite.

Associated with the volcanics are minor amounts of sedimentary rocks. Limestone is predominant, with argillite and conglomerate occurring rarely. The sedimentary rocks occur within lens shaped masses."

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

Figure 4. **Geology, Claim, Index, & Minfile**



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Eocene

EPr

Princeton Group

Undivided volcanic rocks

EPrb

Princeton Group

Andesitic volcanic rocks

Efp

Unnamed feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks

Late Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

ImJA

Ashcroft Formation

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic-Nicola Group

uTrNW

Western Volcanic Facies

undivided volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

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

SOO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE051
Within Tenure 617003

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group is comprised of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and interbedded sedimentary rocks.

The Soo showing is located on the western slopes of Sugarloaf Mountain which is underlain by dark grey to green plagioclase porphyritic and locally amygdaloidal andesite, light purple silicified breccia, tuff and volcanic siltstone striking 020 degrees and dipping 60 degrees east. A north trending carbonate horizon can be traced for 350 metres. This unit consists of massive to poorly bedded grey chert, commonly fossiliferous limestone and associated limy sedimentary rocks.

Moderate to strong epidotization occurs as small patches and along irregular fractures or veins within andesite or tuff over an area of 24 hectares. Smaller zones of pervasive epidote-calcite-silica alteration are often associated with skarn.

RALPH showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE042
Within Tenure 617003

The Ralph showing is located near the eastern faulted boundary of the western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. It is underlain by grey to green volcanic flows (generally plagioclase porphyritic andesite), breccia and tuff with minor interbedded limestone and sandstone. Bedding strikes north to northeast and dips moderately to the east. The Nicola Group rocks are locally sheared, brecciated, folded, silicified and epidote altered. Bands of epidote skarn are developed in tightly folded, altered sedimentary rocks which host chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite, pyrite and magnetite. Mineralization also occurs in altered andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks.

BR1 showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE181
Within Tenure 617003

The property is located in the northeast trending western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. It is underlain by dark grey to green, massive to plagioclase porphyritic andesite flows, minor breccia and tuff with interbedded grey, massive to cherty limestone.

JPG2 showing (Skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE182
Within Tenure 617003

The JPG 2 showing occurs in the western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which is comprised of grey to green volcanic flow rocks, plagioclase porphyritic andesitic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, limestone and sandstone. Bedding and flow structures strike north to northeast.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Cube 833228 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Cube 833228 Claim Group.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)
MINFILE 092ISE035
Twenty one kilometres northwest

Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite and occur as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The body is roughly tabular, trends east and dips near vertically. Minor folding and faulting is present but do not significantly distort the mineralization. Chalcopyrite is associated with, but post-dates the magnetite and commonly encloses the magnetite.

Chalcopyrite is the principal ore mineral and occurs as veins, streaks, patches and coarse disseminations. It was first deposited with magnetite during the development of the actinolite skarn and later with specularite as fracture-fillings and veins. Bornite is present in small amounts. Pyrite is confined to areas of heavy garnet alteration. Approximately 20 per cent of the ore (by weight) is comprised of magnetite and hematite and along with actinolite, epidote, grossularite, andradite, pyrite and minor diopside, occur in the skarn. Supergene minerals, native copper and chalcocite, occur in a narrow oxidized zone immediately above the orebody. The apparent ore controls are favourable host rock, folding and brecciation of host rock, and proximity to the batholith.

ANACONDA showing (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE050
Eleven kilometres northwest

Mineralization is evident in highly silicified and chloritized andesite. Workings expose specular hematite in quartz-calcite veins. Minor chalcopyrite is also evident.

COPPER BELLE past producer (Vein)
MINFILE 092ISE121
Fourteen kilometres west

The orebody strikes nearly east and dips 20 degrees south. It consists of quartz and calcite with specular hematite, chalcopyrite and copper carbonates. Mineralized outcrops occur as discontinuous lenses 7 to 60 centimetres wide and 1 to 9 metres long. The deposit has been developed by 4 adits, shallow inclined shafts and open cuts which expose 0.3 to 1.5 metre wide fracture zones striking from 330 degrees to 080 degrees with shallow to moderate dips. One fracture which strikes 055 degrees and dips 25 degrees north contains rutile- bearing quartz with chalcopyrite, hematite and calcite, is 45 centimetres wide and is exposed for a length of 3 metres.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Five kilometres southwest

The principal mineral showing consists of a semi-concordant, northeast trending skarn zone 65 by 35 metres. It is hosted by limestone and calc-silicate units and is underlain directly by rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks. Mineralization consists of massive and disseminated magnetite, with veins and seams of chalcopyrite and hematite.

Mineralization: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Craigmont *producer (cont'd)*

Chalcopyrite occurs as blebs along contacts, in irregular magnetite masses, or disseminated in host rock adjacent to the veins. Other skarn minerals are epidote, specular hematite, pyrite, quartz and calcite.

JPG1 showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE183
Three kilometres south

Mineralization is controlled by structural features. Showings consist of an old inclined shaft, trenches and open cuts which expose three parallel north trending zones varying in width from 1.5 to 6.1 metres and are traceable for up to 600 metres. Mineralization consists of native copper, chalcopyrite, magnetite, bornite, malachite, azurite, hematite and sphalerite in a gangue of plagioclase, hematite, quartz and calcite.

BR3 showing
MINFILE 092ISE185
Five kilometres east

Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, cuprite and magnetite.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

Peters (1998) reports on mineralization which could be the Minfile SOO and/or the BR1 mineral zones

"Property mineralization is controlled at the outcrop scale by north trending shear and fracture zones. Absence of appreciable outcrops hampered detailed mapping of the faulting structures and shear zones, however, the major fault structure trending north-southerly through the property appears semi-parallel and steeply dipping, associated with the tightly folded and altered volcanics.

Mineralization appears to be confined to limestones and occurs within garnet-epidonte calc-silicate skarn alteration zone. The main showings are exposed in trenches and outcrops within two zones on the detailed grid location, 150 metres apart trending in a northeasterly direction.

On the eastern trench in zone B a one meter bed of limestone is almost entirely replaced by magnetite- epidote-garnet for a distance of roughly 1.5 m along strike.

The mineralization includes mainly chalcopyrite, chip samp1es collected by the author assaying >1% Cu and a sample assaying as high as 2.78% Cu in the report by J. E. Wallis (1987).

The limestone is bounded to the west by bleached tuff and volcanic conglomerate. A second thinner limestone lens is exposed roughly 7.5 m east of the first and is separated from it by massive tuff.

On zone A, fractured dark green volcanics and poorly bedded tuffs contain patches and veins of epidote and calcite alteration along with magnetite, local quartz, and small amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite, and bornite. The alteration and mineralization are chiefly associated with complex fractures. North trending fractures continue for as much as 46 m, associated mineralization composed of epidote, calcite and magnetite.

East of the zone B extension, showings of bornite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and pyrite occur in an excavated pit some 2 m deep and are associated with abundant epidote and crystalline calcite in a porphyritic groundmass.

Although there are no outcrops of plutonic rocks within the immediate area of the trenches the skarn type alteration of limestone suggests that plutonic rocks occur nearby or at depth."

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

The mineralization of the MINFILE reported mineral showings on the Cube 833228 Claim Group is reported as follows.

SOO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE051
Within Tenure 617003

Skarns consist of crystalline limestone and up to 80 per cent massive magnetite, mantled by a zone of epidote and calcite with or without malachite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, limonite, hematite, chlorite or garnet. Traces of chalcopyrite and malachite also occur in the epidotized andesite unit. A rock chip sample assayed greater than 1 per cent copper and 12.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18256).

RALPH showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE042
Within Tenure 617003

A chip sample across 3 metres of exposed mineralization in a trench assayed 0.53 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7861).

BR1 showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE181
Within Tenure 617003

The Br 1 showing consists of several bulldozer trenches which expose copper mineralization in calc-silicate epidote skarns. The skarn zones appear to be relatively flat-lying with a shallow dip to the east. Mineralization consists of disseminated or massive magnetite and fine disseminations of chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite and chalcocite. Azurite and malachite are exposed at the surface. A composite sample from a trench assayed 0.06 grams per tonne gold, 0.68 grams per tonne silver and 1.37 per cent copper (Timmins, 1976). Chalcopyrite and chalcocite also occur in andesite.

JPG2 showing (Skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE182
Within Tenure 617003

Copper mineralization is exposed in a shallow shaft developed in a calc-silicate skarn zone consisting mainly of epidote. The skarn is generally flat-lying with a shallow dip to the east and is mineralized with finely disseminated chalcopyrite, azurite and malachite. A composite of material from the dump assayed 0.06 grams per tonne gold, 21.9 grams per tonne silver and 1.04 per cent copper (Timmins, 1976).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the Structural analysis. A total of 64 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a Rose Diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

The centre of the work area is at 5,552,120N 666,465E.

Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

Figure 5. **Indicated structures from lineaments on the Cube 833228 Claim Group**

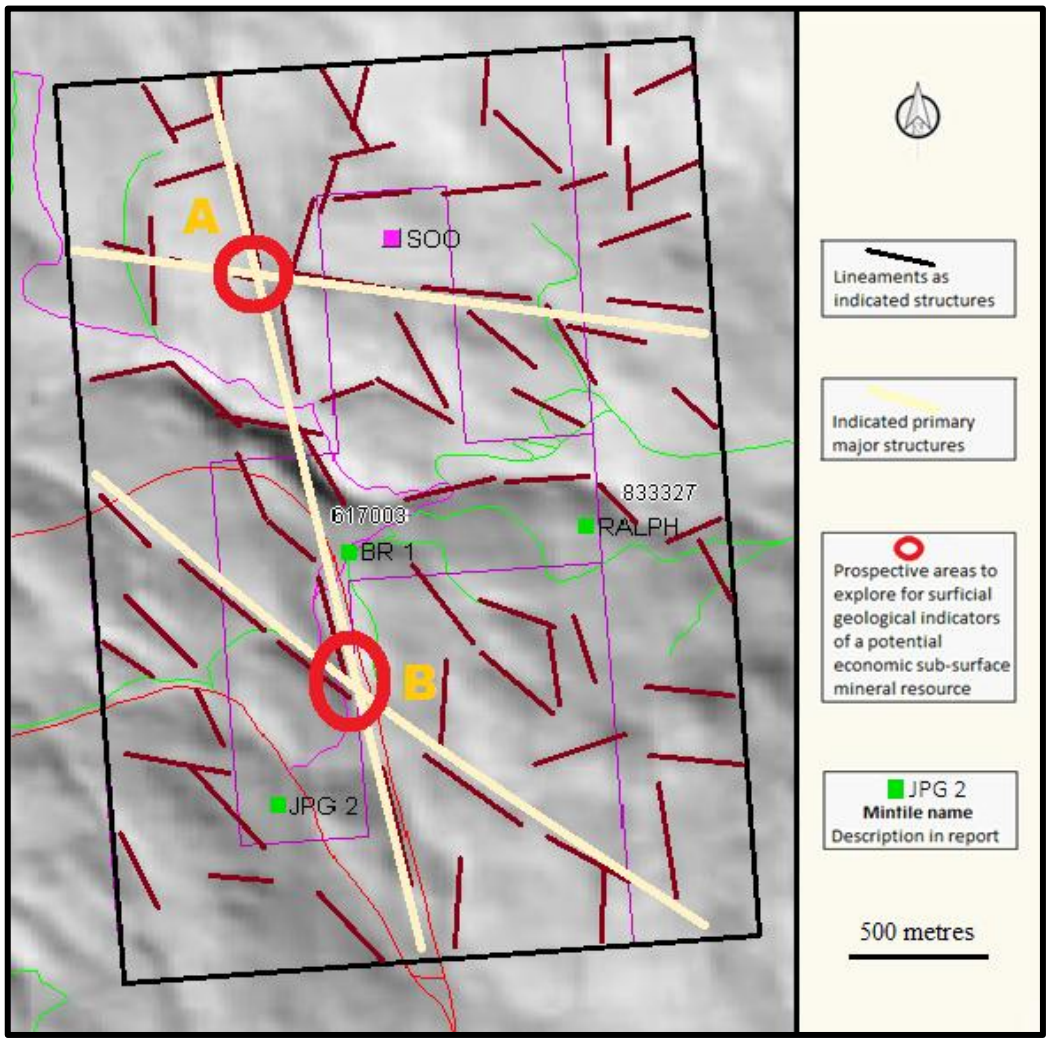
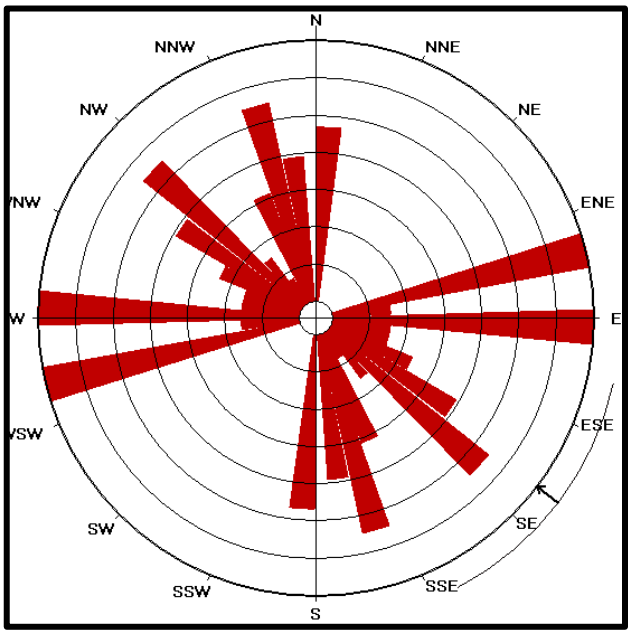


Figure 6. **Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5.**



***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

STATISTICS (for Figure 5)

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 64
Sector angle = 8°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.3 data]
Maximum = 14.1% [9 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 127-307
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±24.8°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 127.4 - 307.4
Circ.Median = 005.0 - 185.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 50.6°
Circ. Variance = 0.23
Circular Std.Dev. = 41.45°
Circ. Dispersion = 2.93
Circ.Std Error = 0.2141
Circ.Skewness = -0.14
Circ.Kurtosis = -11.84
kappa = 0.75

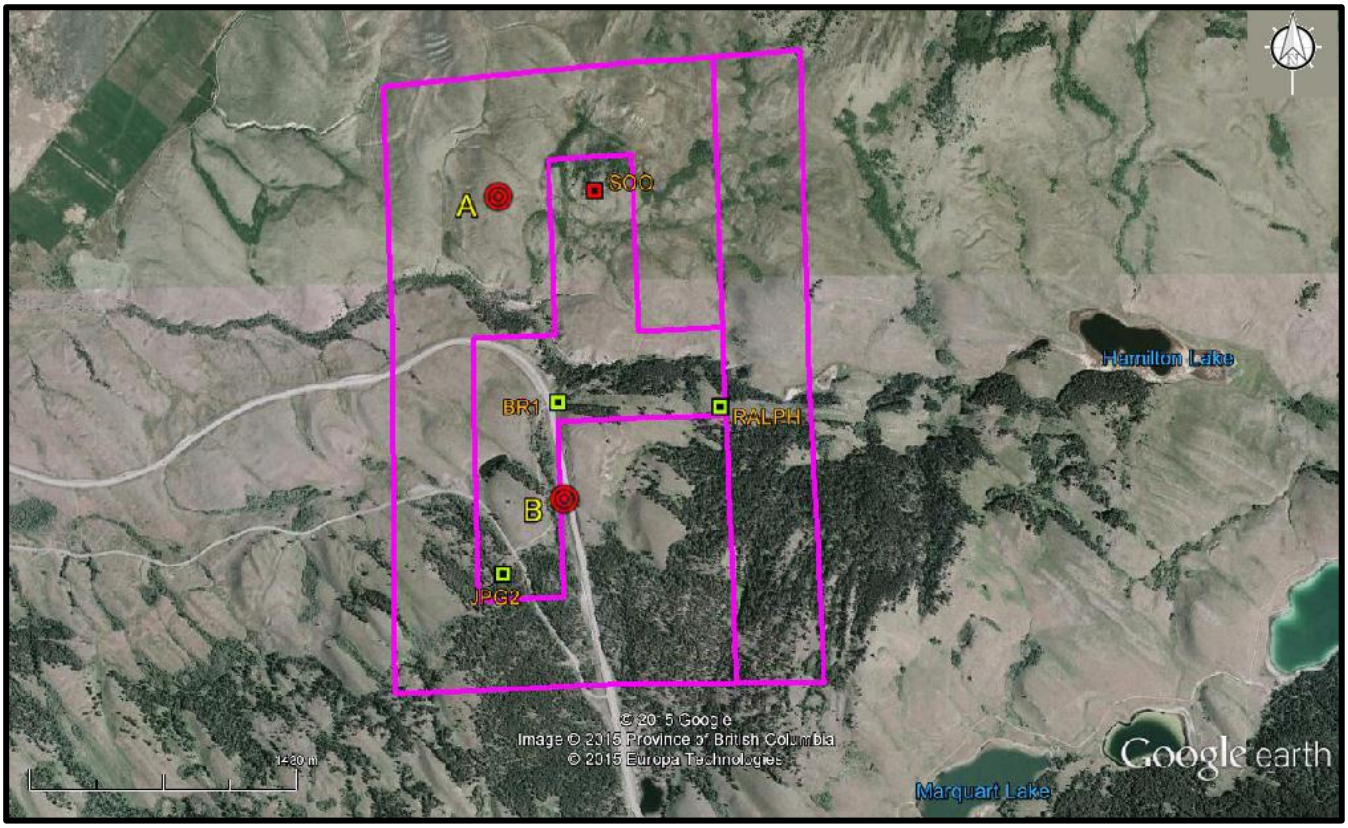
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 22.47
Mean Resultant length = 0.351

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.0925; Sbar = -0.3386
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -5.921; Sbar = -21.672
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.2772
Mean direction of doubled angles = 166

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)
Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 7. **Cross-structural location on Google Earth**



***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

Table II. **Approximate location of Figure 5 & 7 cross-structures & Minfiles**

(UTM-NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	665,882	5,553,060	1,006
B	666,233	5,551,443	1,030
Minfile			
SOO	666,408	5,553,084	----
RALPH	667,069	5,531,935	1,075
BR1	666,204	5,551,965	1,013
JPG2	665,914	5,551,060	1,073

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The two structural intersections delineated on the three claim Cube 833228 Claim Group are the locations are the prime areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource. The geology and the results of previous exploration are encouraging indicators to a Craigmont type skarn or a Copper Mountain porphyry mineral deposit.

These indicators include:

- A one metre thick bed of skarned limestone for 1.5 metres indicating potential broader limestone units within the volcanic sequence;
- A second thinner limestone lens in a mine metre section once more indicating a repetitive limestone sequence with the potential for broader limestone units;
- A carbonate unit that was traced for 350 metres indicating a potential for extensive limestone units along strike in addition to breadth;
- The "… tightly folded and altered volcanics." in addition to the "… the major fault structure trending north-southerly through the property…" and "Property mineralization … controlled by north trending shear and fracture zones." are all significant contributors to mineral controls.
- Even though there appears to be an absence of plutonic rocks in the immediate area, the skarn alteration accompanied by mineralization indicates mineralization sourced from a concealed intrusive;
- This is the intrusive that should be sought for a potential porphyry mineral deposit.

The cross-structural locations would be the most likely areas that would indicate any mineralized intrusive at depth as these locations would be most favorable for the delivery of depth related hydrothermal fluids. The distinctive characteristic of the intrusive should leave a distinct geological signature at variable levels which signature at the present surface should be easily deciphered for depth and mineral constituents.

The BR1 skarn mineral showings correlate with the north-south AB indicated structure between the two cross-structural locations and may be attributed to limited surficial venting of hydrothermal fluids derived from an intrusive via the localized structure. This may have resulted in the localized skarn zones developed in localized limy sediments. The cross-structural locations, which may be the sites of explosive breccia fragments, may provide more valuable information as to source rock or the amount of limy related sediments in the brecciated stratigraphic column.

Interpretation & Conclusions *(cont'd)*

Thus, the three structural intersections as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be the prime areas to explore for surficial indicators of potentially economically potential sub-surface mineralization.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Cohen, H.H. – Report on the Magnetometer Survey of the Soo Mineral Claims for Copper Soo Mining Company Limited. December 1960. AR 336.

Garrow, T. – Geophysical Technical Report on Mineral Claims 617003, 833228, and 833327 for Chris Delorme. October 16/2011. AR 32,464.

Hill, H.L. – Report on a Geological Reconnaissance and Magnetometer Survey on the Copper Soo Property for Copper Soo Mining Company Limited. August 11, 1962, AR 396.

McLeod, J.W. – Report on the Cube Mineral Claims for Guy Delorme. June 3, 2003. AR 27,159.

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISE035 – CRAIGMONT
092ISE042 – RALPH
092ISE050 – ANACONDA
092ISE051 – SOO
092ISE121 – COPPER BELLE
092ISE130 – CHATKO
092ISE181 – BR1
092ISE182 – JPG2
092ISE183 – JPG1
092ISE185 – BR3

Peters, L.J. – Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Moon Claims Property for Marici Resources Ltd. June 30, 1988. AR 18256.

Peters, L.J. – Geological, Geochemical, & Geophysical Report on the Moon Claims Property for Marici Resources Ltd. June 30, 1988. AR 18,256.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The structural analysis of the Cube 833228 Claim Group was carried out from August 11, 2014 to August 14, 2014 to the value as follows.

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng; 3 days @ $1,000.00 ----------	$ 3,000.00
Maps ----------	1,000.00
Report ----------	3,500.00
	$ 7,500.00

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-eight years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author has performed in the Merritt area.

5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.