BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

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): 5571747 September 10, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Toni

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 589880

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNE058 092HNE144 092HNE204 092HNE270

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092H.098 092H.099

LATITUDE: 49 ° 56 ' 24 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 24 ' 47 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court
Lake Country BC V4V2R1

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

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court
Lake Country BC V4V2R1

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

Upper Triassic Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Pennask Batholith. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic to gabbroic intrusives. Major northerly, easterly, and northwesterly structures. Two cross-structures. At the AU-WEN (092ENE144) chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite occur sporadically and in fractures in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite. Native gold occurs with the sulphides in quartz filled fractures. A 1.5 metre drill-core section assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 5766 11241 16008 23446 24460 31024 33034

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	519 hectares	589880	$ 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

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5521747)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenure 589880

of the nine Tenure

Toni 589880 Claim Group

of the

TONI PROPERTY

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092H.098/.099

Centre of Work

5,535,168N 685,613E
(10 NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

February 21, 2015

(Amended September 11, 2015)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

***TABLE OF CONTENTS** (cont'd)* page

ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLES

SUMMARY

The nine claim Toni 589880 claim group covers an area of 3,534 hectares located 203 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 32 kilometres southeast of Merritt, 25 kilometres west-northwest of the BRENDA past producer, and nine kilometres northwest of the past productive ELK (Siwash) where past production from the ELK property *(092HNE096),* is reported as 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered between 1992 and 1995. Recent exploration on the Elk property by Gold Mountain Mining Corporation has reportedly resulted in the delineation of a measured and indicated resource of 301,000 ounces of gold and an inferred resource of 263,000 ounces of gold (2011).

At the Elk property cross-structures appear to be the mineral controls. The gold mineralization indicated by gold in soils, prevails at the intersection of east-northeasterly trending faults with the main north trending Elk structure that can be traced for 20 kilometres from the southern portion of the Elk property to the Snow Minfile showing in the north where in historical exploration, a drill hole intersected minor copper mineralization in a weakly to moderately chloritized granite of the Pennask batholith.

At the Brenda property the main zone of copper-molybdenum mineralization is indicated as a cross-structural control. Mineralization decreases outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone with the grade of the orebody a function of fracture (vein) density and thickness and mineralogy of the filling material.

At the Toni 589889 Claim Group, the property is predominantly underlain by the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (uTrNE) and a central capping of upper Triassic Nicola Group mudstone, siltstone, shale, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks (uTrNsf). In the east, the Nicola rocks are in a northwesterly trending contact with the Pennask granodiorite intrusive (LTrJgd) which is covered in part by the structurally analyzed Tenure 589889.

The structural analysis on Tenure 589889 resulted in the delineation of two cross structural locations, A & B. The cross-structures should be depth intensive structures which could generate a centralized breccia zone and be the mineral controlling structures such as at Brenda, Elk, or at the Big Kidd prospect (Minfile 092HNE074).

Location A, at the intrusive/volcanic contact has the potential for hosting a more extensive mineral zone in the breccia/fractures created by the cross-structure in addition to the fractures created in the volcanics by the intrusive. As a result, mineralization can occur in both rock types as at the Elk property. This geological setting is also conducive for skarn mineralization and is comparable to the past productive Craigmont skarn mineral deposit or at the Mal mineral prospect (Minfile 082HNE270) which is within Victory's 91 claim, 38,115 hectare Toni Property.

Thus, the two cross-structural locations as indicated on Figures 5 & 7 would be prime locations to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to determine the significance as to follow-up exploration.

INTRODUCTION

In August, 2014 a structural analysis was completed on Tenure 589880 of the nine claim Toni 589880 claim group ("Property). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential cross-structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 589880 or other claims of the Toni 589880 property.

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 092H.098/.099 of the Nicola Mining Division, 203 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 32 kilometres southeast of Merritt, 82 kilometres south of Kamloops, and 13 kilometres northwest of the past productive ELK (Siwash) deposit owned and under development by Gold Mountain Mining Corporation.

Description

The Property is comprised of nine claims covering an area of 3534.9947 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Property Location and Description *(cont'd)*

Table 1. **Toni 589880 Claim Group Tenures**
(from MtOnline)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
520757	Mineral	WEN	20151015	499.041
520759	Mineral	LUCKY GOLD	20151015	83.146
582313	Mineral	NEW WEN 2	20151015	166.3116
589853	Mineral	TONI 4	20151015	520.0423
589880	Mineral	TONI 18	20150519	519.8626
591361	Mineral	WIN 8	20151015	519.8243
633143	Mineral	WENA	20151015	415.8861
633144	Mineral	WENB	20151015	415.8874
633183	Mineral	WEND	20151015	394.9934

Total Area: 3534.9947 ha

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5521747.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is southward and eastward from Merritt via Highway 5A/97C for 27 kilometres to the Aspen Grove junction thence eastward on Highway 97A or the Coquihalla Connector Highway for seven kilometres to the northwestern corner of Tenure 589853 of the Toni 589880 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 and/or Kamloops, historic and a present centres for employees of the nearby Highland Valley and Afton mining projects, would be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel.

Kamloops 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.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography *(cont'd)*

Figure 2. **Claims Location**

(From MapPlace & Google)

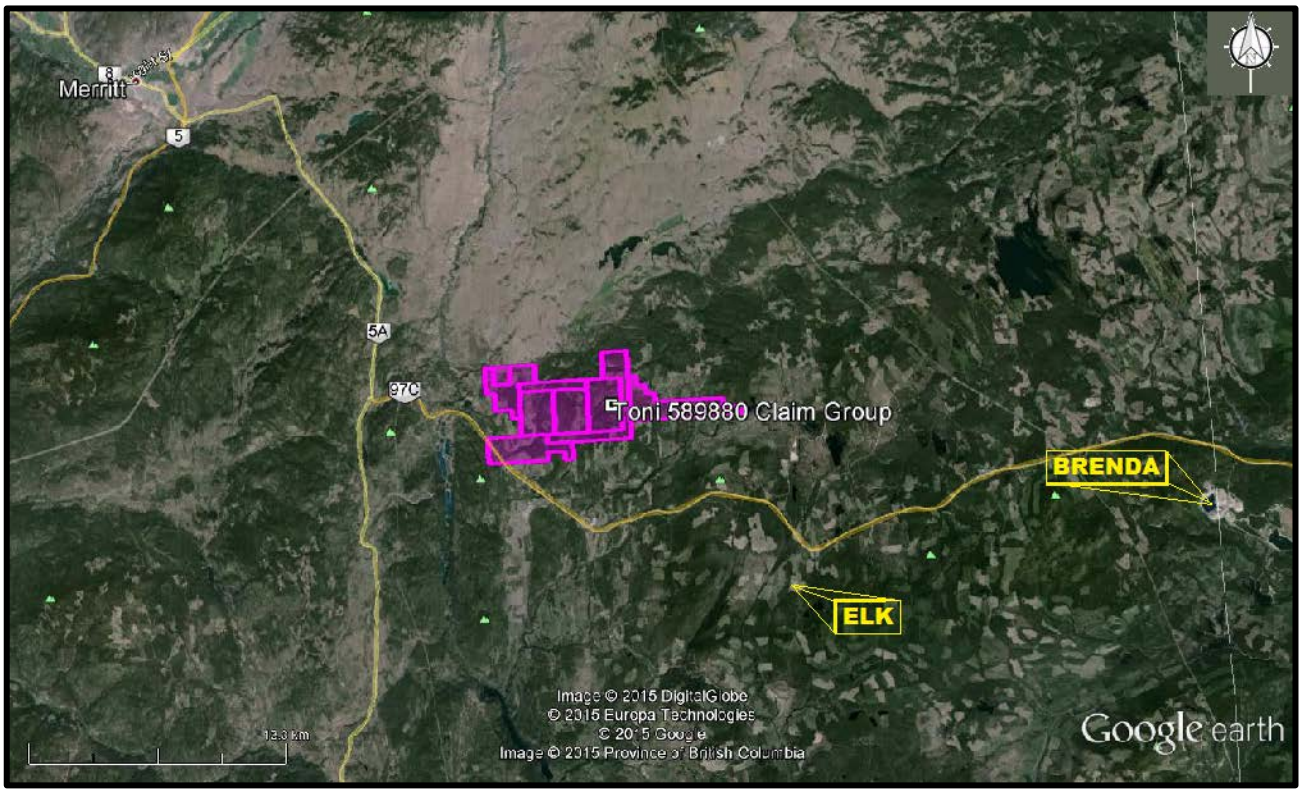
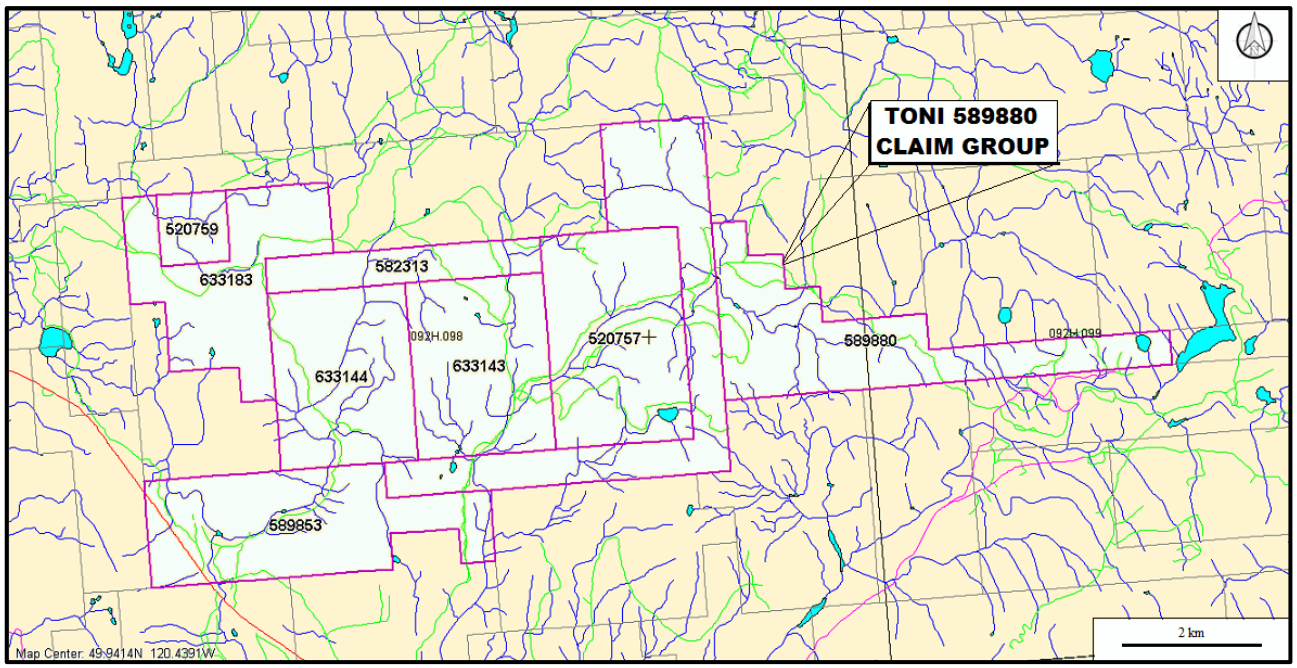


Figure 3. **Claim Map**

(Base map from MtOnline)



***Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography** (cont'd)*

Physiography

The topography on Tenures 589880 is of moderate forested slopes with localized logged areas. Relief is in the order of 289 metres with elevations ranging from 1,236 metres within a creek valley in the northwest corner to 1,525 metres within the eastern sector.

WATER & POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program may be available from the many lakes and creeks, located within the confines of the property. Water may be scarce during the summer months and any exploratory water requirements would be transported.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, developed prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Toni 589880 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Toni 589880 Claim Group.

MAL prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)
MINFILE 092HNE002
One kilometre north

Initial work consisted of diamond drilling and trenching in the early 1960s on the main showing (Malachite 1 2 and Chalcocite 1-2 claims), on which the occurrence is centred. This is located on access road number 5116, 1 kilometre south of Quilchena Creek, 11.5 kilometres east-northeast of the community of Aspen Grove. A second showing, smaller and less significant but with the same characteristics, is located 1 kilometre to the southwest (Malachite 7, 092HNE269).

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092HNE047
Twenty-five kilometres east-southeast

The Brenda mine began production in early 1970 with measured geological (proven) reserves of 160,556,700 tonnes grading 0.183 per cent copper and 0.049 per cent molybdenum at a cutoff of 0.3 per cent copper equivalent [eCu = % Cu + (3.45 x % Mo)]. The mine officially closed June 8, 1990.

ECHO showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE059
One kilometre west

The Echo occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks and volcanic flows. The main Aspen Grove copper camp lies several kilometres to the west in the Central belt, separated by the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Echo *showing (cont'd)*

The area of the occurrence is underlain by augite porphyritic volcanic flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, and volcanic tuff and breccia (Assessment Report 1586; Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989). The volcanics may be affected by low grade propylitic and chloritic alteration. Less than 1 kilometre to the north of the occurrence is the east-striking contact of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite.

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
MINFILE 092HNE073
Seven kilometres west

This deposit was one of the first showings to be explored in the Aspen Grove copper camp. It was staked in 1899, and investigated periodically by H.H. Schmidt up to 1914. One shaft, 10 metres deep, an adit, 46 metres long, and numerous pits and trenches were excavated during this time. Forty-four tonnes of ore were shipped in 1918 grading 9.78 per cent copper and 67.9 grams per tonne silver. David Minerals Ltd., Amax Exploration Inc. and Norranco Mining and Refining completed soil and rock geochemical and geophysical surveys over the deposit between 1968 and 1978.The occurrence was restaked in 1989 after copper mineralization was exposed in a roadcut along the north side of the recently completed Coquihalla Highway (Phase 3 – Okanagan Connector). The deposit was subsequently mapped and sampled by Amex Exploration Services Ltd. in 1990, Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992.

PAYCINCI developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE084
Three kilometres west-southwest

The Cincinnatti deposit was first explored by the Bates brothers in the early 1900s. A number of trenches, and one adit 120 metres long, were excavated between 1899 and 1913. Payco Mines Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond and percussion drilling between 1963 and 1967. An additional 15 holes totalling 1000 metres were drilled by Gold River Mines and Enterprises Ltd. in 1973 and Sienna Developments Ltd. in 1979. The deposit was most recently sampled by Pacific Copperfields Ltd. in 1992.

In 1998, Christopher James Gold Corp. optioned the property. Reserves are estimated at 1.8 million tonnes grading 1 per cent copper (Tom Schroeter, 1998).

ELK past producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/-Au; Au-quartz veins)
MINFILE 092HNE096
Nine kilometres south-southeast

From 1992 and 1995 (inclusive), 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled and 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered.

In 1996, Fairfield shipped all remaining stockpiles, estimated to contain 2700 tonnes and grading greater than 12 grams per tonne (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21). A total of 994 metres of ramp access and three development levels exist underground. Reverse circulation drilling, underground diamond drilling, reclamation, road construction, water sampling and aerial photography were also undertaken during this period.

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

***Elk** past producer (cont'd)*

Surface and underground diamond drill programs were carried out in the Siwash Mine area from 1994 to 1996 to define the resource. Exploration surface drilling was also carried out during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons to test trench targets between the Siwash mine site and the South Showing area 2.5 kilometres to the south. Limited prospecting and environmental monitoring was undertaken from 1997 to 1999.

In 1995, Fairfield Minerals with the support from the Explore B.C. Program carried out an extensive program including geochemistry, 13,972 metres of surface and underground diamond drilling in 315 holes and reserve calculations.

COURT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE147
Five kilometres northwest

The Court 1 occurrence is a minor copper showing in part of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton, where exploration dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. It is located on the former Ski group of claims (particularly Ski 13-16), on a tributary of Quilchena Creek, 3.5 kilometres east of Highway 5A, 7.5 kilometres northeast of the community of Aspen Grove (Assessment Report 925; Preliminary Map 15; Bulletin 69).

MALACHITE 7 showing (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE269
One hundred metres north

The Malachite 7 showing is 1.0 kilometre southeast of Quilchena Creek and 10.5 kilometres west-northwest of the south end of Boot Lake.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

The history of the MINFILE reported showings, prospects, developed prospects, and past producers within the Toni 589880 Claim Group is reported as follows

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE058
Within Tenure 520757

Adits and trenches were initially cut around 1900; later work included diamond drilling and trenching in the 1960s and 1970s.

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Within Tenure 633163

Work on this showing dates back to the 1930s when visible gold was discovered in soil.

POT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE204
Within Tenure 633183

The Pot 1 occurrence is a showing of gold-silver-copper mineralization, just east of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton.

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

***Echo** showing (cont'd)*

The occurrence is located 1.1 kilometres northeast of Pothole Lake, between Quilchena and Pothole creeks, 7 kilometres east-northeast of the community of Aspen Grove.

KIT showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F type))
MINFILE 092HNE270
Within Tenure 589880

The Kit showing is exposed on the north bank of Quilchena Creek, 2.0 kilometres east-northeast of the creek's confluence with Pothole Creek and 7.8 kilometres northeast of Aspen Grove.

The intrusive was first prospected for molybdenum by J.E. Bate in 1915. Marengo Mines Ltd. excavated one trench, 60 metres long, and drilled two holes in 1967

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Aspen Grove geological district is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border and containing the important copper deposits of Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, Afton, Brenda, in addition to the historic Hedley gold camp.

The Nicola Group has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and lithogeochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshinitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc. The Property is situated within the eastern belt of the Nicola Group which is bounded on the west by the northerly striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault zone.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, developed prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Toni 589880 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Toni 589880 Claim Group.

MAL prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)
MINFILE 092HNE002
One kilometre north

The Malachite occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks and volcanic flows. The main Aspen Grove copper camp lies several kilometres to the west in the Central belt, separated by the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

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

***Mal** prospect (cont'd)*

The area of the Malachite occurrence is underlain by dark green, augite porphyritic andesitic to basaltic volcanics and fragmental rocks, with subordinate black argillite with local limy horizons, and feldspar porphyry (Assessment Reports 449, 1586). Some volcanic flow breccia contains pink trachytic fragments (Assessment Report 9590). Stratified rocks strike north-northwest and dip moderately to steeply west (Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989). Within 1 or 2 kilometres to the north of these rocks is the east-trending contact of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite.

The volcanics and sedimentary rocks have been altered, probably the result of hydrothermal activity related to the Pennask batholith. Epidote alteration is common; potassium feldspar alteration is more restricted. Skarn alteration is most characteristic of this occurrence, as it hosts the main mineralization. It is closely associated with limy rocks, and is marked by epidote and garnet. North-trending gossanous shear zones have been exposed in trenches near the skarn zones (Assessment Report 449).

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092HNE047
Twenty-five kilometres east-southeast

The Pennask Mountain area is mainly underlain by a roof pendant comprising westerly younging, Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group. These are intruded and enclosed to the north, east and south by plutonic rocks of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith and Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith. Both the Nicola rocks and the Pennask batholith are unconformably overlain by Tertiary sediments and volcanics of the Princeton Group.

The Brenda copper-molybdenum deposit is within the "Brenda stock", a composite quartz diorite/granodiorite body which forms part of the Pennask batholith. Several ages and compositions of pre and post-ore dikes cut the stock. The deposit is approximately 390 metres from the contact with Nicola Group rocks to the west.

Nicola Group tuffs, volcanic breccias and flows adjacent to the Brenda stock have been altered to "schistose hornfels". This hornfels, which is as wide as 450 metres, is characterized by the development of bands and aligned lenses of felted brown to black biotite. Schistosity generally strikes roughly parallel to the intrusive contact and dips west at 30 to 70 degrees. The schistose hornfels grades westerly into recognizable west-dipping volcanic rocks which in turn are overlain by greywacke, argillite and shales.

The Brenda stock is a composite, zoned quartz diorite to granodiorite body which can be divided into two units. Unit 1 is of quartz diorite composition and contains abundant mafic minerals (hornblende > biotite) and angular quartz grains, whereas unit 2 is porphyritic granodiorite and contains fewer mafic minerals (biotite > hornblende), well-defined biotite phenocrysts and subhedral quartz grains.

The contact between units 1 and 2 is generally gradational, but locally sharp. At sharp contacts, unit 2 is chilled against unit 1.

Dikes of several ages and compositions cut the Brenda stock. At least four types, aplite-pegmatite, andesite, trachyte porphyry and basalt, have been identified in the Brenda orebody. Similar dikes, as well as felsite, dacite and quartz diorite have been mapped beyond the limits of economic mineralization.

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

***Brenda** past producer (cont'd)*

The aplite-pegmatite dikes are cut by all other dikes and by all mineralized fractures. The andesite dikes have been altered and mineralized during ore formation. Two types of quartz diorite dikes are found and both are cut by quartz-sulphide veins. Dacite porphyry and felsite dikes are also cut by quartz-sulphide veins.

A trachyte porphyry dike up to 4.5 metres wide and 300 metres in strike length is exposed in the Brenda pit. A weakly mineralized vein was observed in the dike which suggested an intermineral age for the dike. Further evidence has clearly shown that the dikes cut all stages of mineralization, except some of the latest quartz veins (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). Several post-mineral hornblende lamprophyre dikes also occur within the Brenda orebody and are probably genetically related to the trachyte porphyry dikes. Irregular, branching basalt dikes, probably related to Tertiary volcanism, have been intruded along pre-existing fault zones. They cut all phases of mineralization and alteration.

Initial potassium-argon dating of two samples from the Brenda mine area resulted in different ages for hornblende (176 Ma) and biotite (148 Ma). Interpretation of these results suggests that the Brenda stock crystallized about 176 million years ago. Biotite samples from the pit area have been dated at about 146 Ma, which probably represents the age of mineralization (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

Faults in the Brenda pit are expressed as fracture zones in which the rock is intensely altered to clay minerals, sericite, epidote and chlorite. These fracture zones range in width from a few centimetres to 9 metres. Most strike 070 degrees and dip steeply south. Northwest-striking faults exhibit left-lateral movement. The faults transect all mineralization, except some calcite veins. Sulphides, especially molybdenite, have been smeared along fault planes. Shear zones are wider and more numerous in the north half of the pit, where they control bench limits.

ECHO showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE059
One kilometre west

The Echo occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks and volcanic flows. The main Aspen Grove copper camp lies several kilometres to the west in the Central belt, separated by the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

The area of the occurrence is underlain by augite porphyritic volcanic flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, and volcanic tuff and breccia (Assessment Report 1586; Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989). The volcanics may be affected by low grade propylitic and chloritic alteration. Less than 1 kilometre to the north of the occurrence is the east-striking contact of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite.

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

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
MINFILE 092HNE073
Seven kilometres west

The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

The occurrence is hosted in variably amphibole, augite and feldspar porphyritic basaltic andesite, subjected to extensive fracturing, shearing and faulting. Alteration minerals include abundant epidote, and minor silica and chlorite. Some microdiorite and diorite are also present.

BIG KIDD prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE074
Six kilometres west

The deposit is located along the northern margin of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic pyroclastics an flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

A vertical or subvertical breccia pipe, nearly circular in outline and about 300 metres wide, is developed in a body of fine- grained diorite, which may in part be recrystallized volcanics. The pipe consists of angular to subrounded clasts of volcanics, fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) and pinkish grey monzonite and syenomonzonite porphyry in a matrix of altered diorite intrusive material and finely comminuted rock. The fragments are 1 centimetre to several metres in diameter.

Parts of the breccia, especially on the north and east sides of the pipe, show extensive late magmatic and/or hydrothermal alteration and recrystallization.

Breccia clasts in these areas have pronounced grey and pinkish grey alteration rims, and the matrix is extensively replaced by epidote, chlorite and calcite.

PAYCINCI developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE084
Three kilometres west-southwest

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

***Paycinci** developed prospect (cont'd)*

The deposit is located in the southern portion of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions.

The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

ELK past producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/-Au; Au-quartz veins)
MINFILE 092HNE096
Nine kilometres south-southeast

The Elk property is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group and by Middle Jurassic granites and granodiorites of the Osprey Lake batholith. The contact between these units trends northeasterly across the property

Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions occur throughout the property. The western property area is underlain by steeply west-dipping andesitic to basaltic flows, agglomerates, tuffs and minor siltstone and limestone units of the Nicola Group. The eastern half of the property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake batholith. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions cut both of the above.

COURT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE147
Five kilometres northwest

The Court 1 occurrence is located in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt of rocks mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillites and limestone. The volcanics are intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. The area is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. East-striking faults are subordinate, and commonly offset intrusive contacts.

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

***Court 1** showing (cont'd)*

The Court 1 occurrence is centred on an outcrop of andesitic to basaltic volcanic rocks in a creek draining into Quilchena Creek (Bulletin 69). This coincides with a copper soil anomaly (Assessment Report 925). These rocks are intruded by aplite dikes (Assessment Report 925). A short distance away there is an outcrop of skarn alteration (Assessment Report 925).

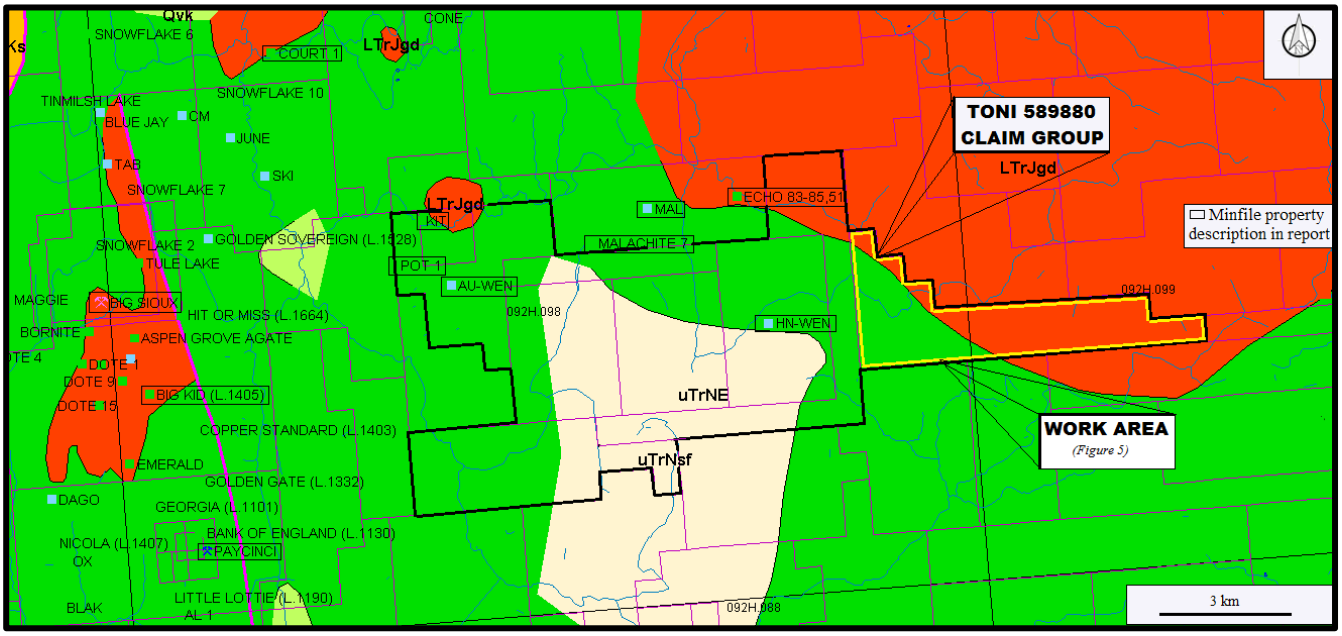
MALACHITE 7 showing (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE269
One hundred metres north

Chalcopyrite occurs in a small zone of skarn alteration in dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, near the contact with the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith to the northeast.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Property is predominantly underlain by the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (uTrNE) with a central capping of upper Triassic Nicola Group mudstone, siltstone, shale, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks (uTrNsf). In the northeast corner, a contact between the Nicola rocks and the Pennask granodiorite intrusive trends northwesterly. In the northwest corner, a relatively small granodiorite stock intrudes the Nicola basaltic rocks where the KIT mineral showing is located.

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



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Recent

PlRal
Unnamed alluvial till

PlRvk
Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic
Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNE
basaltic volcanic rocks

uTtNsf
mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMl
lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

uTrJum
unnamed ultramafic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTrNc
andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd
unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr
dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

Geology Property *(cont'd)*

The geology the MINFILE reported showings, prospects, developed prospects, and past producers within the Toni 589880 Claim Group is reported as follows

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE058
Within Tenure 520757

The HN-WEN occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks and volcanic flows. The main Aspen Grove copper camp lies several kilometres to the west in the Central belt, separated by the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

The area of the occurrence is underlain by augite porphyritic volcanic flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, fragmental rocks including tuff and breccia, and argillites (Assessment Reports 1586, 4230). The argillites are dark grey to black, well bedded, and locally limy. They are somewhat carbonaceous and pyritic. Minor rock types present include feldspar porphyry and locally lenses of diorite. About 2.5 kilometres to the northeast is the contact with the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite.

The contact between the volcanic rocks and the argillites passes through the centre of the mineralized area.

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

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Within Tenure 633163

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part.

The AU occurrence is centred on the main gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008). This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, cherty tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations. Bedding in the tuff has been measured to strike 060 degrees and dip 54 degrees northwest, but it varies.

About 1 kilometre to the north of the main showing is biotite hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, and about 500 metres to the west are porphyritic andesitic and basaltic volcanic rocks (Bulletin 69; Assessment Report 16008). Small bodies of diorite and micromonzonite, possibly subvolcanic, are quite common in the area, on the surface and in drill core (Assessment Report 16008). Some of the volcanics have sustained carbonate and epidote alteration, and locally they have pervasive hematite (Assessment Report 16008).

POT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE204
Within Tenure 633183

The Pot 1 occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of alkalic volcanic flows and well bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

KIT showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F type))
MINFILE 092HNE270
Within Tenure 589880

A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization of some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, developed prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Toni 589880 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile properties is relative to the Toni 589880 Claim Group.

MAL prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)
MINFILE 092HNE002
One kilometre north

Copper mineralization is concentrated in the skarn zones. Pyrite and subordinate magnetite and chalcopyrite are associated with quartz-calcite veins, or are disseminated in variable amounts (Assessment Report 1586). Chalcocite and malachite are also present at the main showing (Assessment Report 8453). Finely disseminated pyrite is common in most rocks, particularly the argillaceous rocks (Assessment Reports 1718, 9590). A zone of massive, medium-grained pyrite between 1 and 13 metres thick, in altered volcanic rocks, has been found below the surface by diamond drilling; the paragenesis is epidote, magnetite, pyrite (Assessment Report 9590).

Copper values appear to be erratic. In early diamond drilling, the best result reported is 1.62 per cent copper over 6 metres; this section contained at least 50 per cent magnetite (Assessment Report 449, page 6).

More recent diamond drilling has resulted in generally low metal values, although one split core sample assayed 0.37 per cent copper and 6.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 9590). A grab sample from the main trenched and drilled area assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold, 3.4 grams per tonne silver, and 0.2 per cent copper (Assessment Report 8453).

The high magnetite and pyrite content of the rocks at this occurrence is reflected in significant magnetic and induced polarization anomalies, respectively, over the mineralized zones (Assessment Reports 1586, 8453).

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092HNE047
Twenty-five kilometres east-southeast

The Brenda orebody is part of a belt of copper-molybdenum mineralization that extends north-northeast from the Nicola Group-Brenda stock contact. Mineralization of economic grade (0.3 per cent copper equivalent) is confined to a somewhat irregular zone approximately 720 metres long and 360 metres wide. Ore-grade mineralization extends more than 300 metres below the original surface.

Lateral boundaries of ore-grade mineralization are gradational and appear to be nearly vertical.

Primary mineralization is confined almost entirely to veins, except in altered dike rocks and in local areas of intense hydrothermal alteration which may contain minor disseminations. The grade of the orebody is a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. The average total sulphide content within the orebody is 1 per cent or less. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite, the principal sulphides, generally are accompanied by minor, but variable, quantities of pyrite and magnetite. Bornite, specular hematite, sphalerite and galena are rare constituents of the ore. Johnson (1973), in a study of 17 samples from the deposit, reported minor pyrrhotite, mackinawite, carrollite, cubanite, ilmenite, rutile and native gold (?), as well as several secondary sulphides (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

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

***Brenda** past producer (cont'd)*

Pyrite is most abundant in altered andesite dikes and in quartz-molybdenite veins. The ratio of pyrite to chalcopyrite in the orebody is about 1:10, with the chalcopyrite content diminishing beyond the ore boundaries.

Because mineralization is confined almost entirely to veins in relatively fresh homogeneous rock, the veins are divided into separate stages, based on crosscutting relations and their mineralogy and alteration effects on the hostrock. The vein density within the orebody is not uniform.

Ranges are recorded from less than 9 per metre near the periphery of the orebody to 63 per metre and occasionally 90 per metre near the centre of the orebody. Some veins have very sharp contacts with wallrocks, but most contacts are irregular in detail where gangue and sulphide minerals replace the wallrock.

A vein may show features characteristic of fracture- filling in one part and of replacement in another. Mineralized solutions were introduced into fractures and, during development of the resultant veins, minor replacement of the wallrock ensued.

The chronological stages of mineralization are as follows: (1) biotite-chalcopyrite (oldest); (2) quartz-potassium feldspar- sulphide; (3) quartz-molybdenite-pyrite; (4) epidote-sulphide-magnetite; and (5) biotite, calcite and quartz. Stages 1 through 4 are all genetically related to a single mineralizing episode, which was responsible for the orebody. Stage 5 represents a later, probably unrelated, event(s) (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). Stage 2 veins form the bulk of the mineralization in the deposit, and are the most important source of ore.

Hydrothermal alteration at the Brenda deposit generally is confined to narrow envelopes bordering veins. These alteration envelopes commonly grade outward into unaltered or weakly propylitic-altered rock. Where veins are closely spaced, alteration envelopes on adjacent veins may coalesce to produce local areas of pervasive alteration. For the most part, hydrothermal alteration at the Brenda deposit is exceptionally weak for a porphyry copper system.

Four types of alteration are recognized in the Brenda deposit, three of which are related to the mineralizing process. Two of these are potassic (potassium feldspar) and biotite, and the other is propylitic. Later argillic alteration has been superimposed on the system along post-mineral faults.

Potassium feldspar and biotite alteration generally are separated in space, but locally occur together. Both types of alteration accompanied sulphide deposition. Potassium feldspar replaces plagioclase adjacent to most stage 2 and, to a lesser extent, stage 3 veins. These irregular envelopes range in width from a centimetre or less up to a metre, with an average of about 2 centimetres. Potassium feldspar also occurs as a minor constituent of stage 1 veins.

Hydrothermal biotite replaces magmatic mafic minerals (hornblende, biotite) and, more rarely, plagioclase in hostrock adjacent to stage 2 and especially stage 3 veins. These envelopes of hydrothermal biotite range in width from less than 1 millimetre to several centimetres.

Weak to intense propylitic alteration, which is characterized by the development of chlorite and epidote, as well as less obvious microscopic sericite and carbonate, is sporadically distributed throughout the Brenda stock.

Mineralization: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Brenda *past producer (cont'd)*

Large areas within the orebody have not been propylitized and in these areas, veins with potassic alteration envelopes clearly cut across propylitized quartz diorite, indicating an early hydrothermal or even a pre-ore origin for the propylitization (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). A second period of propylitization accompanied the development of stage 4 veins and is reflected as envelopes of epidote and chlorite.

Locally intense argillic alteration is confined to post-mineral fault zones where the hostrock has been highly shattered. Kaolinite, sericite and epidote have almost completely replaced the host rocks.

Surface weathering, which is expressed predominantly by the development of limonite, extends as a highly irregular blanket over the mineralized zone for depths ranging from a few metres to greater than 30 metres. In this weathered area, limonite stains all fractures. Fault zones have been especially susceptible to surface weathering, and the argillic alteration of these zones may be primarily the result of groundwater action. Secondary minerals developed during weathering, all highly subordinate in quantity to limonite, include malachite, azurite, hematite, ferrimolybdite, powellite and cupriferous manganese oxides. Cuprite, covellite, chalcopyrite, native copper, tenorite and ilsemannite are rare constituents.

Copper-molybdenum mineralization in the Brenda deposit was developed during several sequential stages, all of which constitute one mineralizing episode.

Each stage occupies unique sets of fractures, which are filled with specific combinations of metallic and gangue minerals. Although the attitudes of veins in each stage are unique in detail, most stages include conjugate steeply dipping sets of northeast and northwest striking veins. If these veins occupy shear fractures, it is probable that they were formed by generally east-west compressive forces. Examination of the structure in the Nicola Group rocks to the west reveals that north-northwest and north trending fold axes also indicate an east-west compression.

It is suggested that intermittent east-west compressional forces intensely fractured the rocks of the Brenda stock during several stages of time and tapped a hydrothermal source, either a later phase of the Brenda stock or a separate intrusive system.

As each stage of fractures developed, hydrothermal fluids introduced vein material which healed the fractures. Renewed build-up of compressional forces again fractured the rocks, which were again healed. Repetition of this sequence can explain all stages of mineralization within the Brenda deposit. East-west compression continued after ore deposition ceased and produced prominent east-northeast and northwest striking shear zones (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

ECHO showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE059
One kilometre west

The Echo occurrence refers to a group of minor copper showings in an area east of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton. The occurrence is centred on the northernmost of three showings which were worked on in the 1960s, in a small area (less than 0.5 square kilometre) located southeast of Quilchena Creek, 8.5 kilometres west-northwest of Boot Lake, and 13 kilometres east of the community of Aspen Grove (Assessment Report 1586).

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

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
MINFILE 092HNE073
Seven kilometres west

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about 1 per cent, and also occur in fractures (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008). Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow quartz-filled fractures in these rocks (Assessment Report 16008). Minor malachite occurs in volcanics.

The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008).

Gold values in the area are generally low, but high values have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

BIG KIDD prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE074
Six kilometres west

Mineralization is erratic and consists of abundant magnetite, and pyrite, lesser chalcopyrite, and traces of bornite and chalcocite, as disseminations, lenses, scattered blebs and veinlets. Cuprite and native copper are also reported. This mineralization tends to favour the zones of alteration, but is not proportional to the intensity of alteration.

The sulphides are in part controlled by zones of shearing and fracturing in the northeastern portion of the deposit. Limonite, malachite and azurite are present at or near surface.

Pyrite occurs primarily as disseminations up to 5 millimetres in diameter. The mineral also occurs along fractures in association with chalcopyrite, orthoclase, quartz and/or carbonate. Chalcopyrite tends to be finely disseminated and is usually associated with magnetite, intimately associated with pyrite, and forms pseudomorphs after pyrite. Pyrite-chalcopyrite intergrowths are prevalent along fractures. Bornite is often found in magnetite-chalcopyrite blebs and veinlets, which often display epidote halos.

Copper content is quite variable, and precious metal values are low but anomalous. Channel sampling of an adit yielded 0.901 per cent copper, 0.141 gram per tonne gold and 13.66 grams per tonne silver over 14 metres (Assessment Report 7100, page 8, adit no. 1).

PAYCINCI developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE084
Three kilometres west-southwest

Hypogene and supergene copper mineralization occurs in green laharic breccia, near the contact with red laharic breccia to the east. This mineralization consists primarily of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite and native copper, accompanied by lesser malachite and azurite, and minor chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite and pyrite. Drilling indicates chalcopyrite becomes more abundant at depth at the expense of chalcocite. This mineralization is exposed along the crest and east flank of a small northerly trending ridge, over a north-south distance of 400 metres.

Mineralization: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Paycinci *developed prospect (cont'd)*

Drill indicated reserves are 54,000 tonnes grading 0.876 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7654, page 1). Precious metal values are generally low. Six rock samples analysed 1.1 to 2.4 per cent copper, 0.005 to 0.010 gram per tonne gold and 1.3 to 5.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14108, Figure 5, samples 2051 to 2056). One chip sample taken along a trench yielded 0.89 per cent copper over 49 metres (George Cross News Letter No. 90 (May 8), 1992).

ELK past producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/-Au; Au-quartz veins)
MINFILE 092HNE096
Nine kilometres south-southeast

Gold-silver mineralization on the Elk property is hosted primarily by pyritic quartz veins and stringers in altered pyritic granitic and, less frequently, volcanic rocks. Crosscutting relationships indicate that the veins are Tertiary in age; they may be related to Tertiary Otter intrusive events.

To date, mineralization has been located in four areas on the Elk property: Siwash North, South Showing (092HNE261), North Showing (092HNE281) and Siwash Lake (092HNE041, 295). The Siwash Lake zone is 800 metres south of the Siwash North deposit; the North Showing and South Showing areas are 2 and 3 kilometres south of Siwash North respectively.

In the Siwash North area, gold occurs in veins measuring 5-70 centimetres wide, hosted by a zone of strongly sericitic altered granite and, in the west, volcanic rocks. In general, the mineralized zone trends east-northeast with southerly dips from 20-80 degrees (from east to west), and appears to be related to minor shearing. Quartz veining occurs in a number of parallel to subparallel zones. Each zone consists of one or more veins within an elevation range of 5 to 10 metres that can be correlated as a group to adjacent drillholes.

In the eastern parts of the area, up to six subparallel zones occur. Five of these zones are consistent enough to be labelled the A, B, C, D and E zones.

Mineralization in the west has been identified in one or locally two zones (the B and C zones). The main mineralized zone (B) is consistent, with only minor exceptions, across the entire drill grid. The Siwash North structure has been tested to 335 metres downdip and along a strike length of 925 metres. The zone remains open to depth and along strike.

At surface, supergene alteration has leached out most of the sulphides with some pyrite and chalcopyrite remaining. Mineralization occurs primarily as native gold, occasionally as spectacular aggregates of coarse flakes in frothy quartz (strong pyrite boxwork) or in fractures in the vein. Electrum was noted in one area as very coarse-grained flakes associated with strong manganese staining. Gold is rarely seen in boxworks in sericitic (phyllic) alteration.

In drill core, mineralization has not been affected by supergene processes. Metallic minerals in drill core include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, maldonite ? pyrrhotite and native gold in order of decreasing abundance).

Gold is strongly associated with pyrite and with a blue-grey mineral. Photomicrographs show the gold commonly in contact with this mineral, which may be a gold-bismuth alloy (maldonite?) or a copper-bismuth- antimony sulphosalt.

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

***Elk** past producer (cont'd)*

Gangue mineralogy consists primarily of quartz and altered wallrock fragments. Ankerite is commonly present, with lesser amounts of calcite. Minor barite is also present. Fluorite was noted in one vein as very small (less than 1 millimetre) zoned purple cubes scattered in the quartz.

Stronger alteration generally accompanies higher grade gold mineralization. Seven main types of alteration were recognized in the granitic rocks throughout the property: propylitic, argillic, sericitic, potassium feldspar stable phyllic, phyllic, advanced argillic and silicic. Locally, potassic alteration, skarnification and silicification are evident, but are relatively minor and do not appear to be related to mineralization.

Propylitic alteration is generally light green with biotite and hornblende altered to chlorite, and plagioclase is saussuritized. In volcanics, the colour is generally olive green, and the rock is soft.

Argillic alteration is exemplified by bleached rock, with plagioclase white and clay-altered; potassium feldspar is slightly altered.

Volcanics are bleached to light green or grey. Sericitic alteration is typically pale green with a micaceous sheen, with plagioclase altered to sericite; trace disseminated pyrite may be present. This type of alteration is often associated with quartz veins and appears to be the lowest grade alteration associated with gold mineralization. It is not recognized in volcanics.

Potassium feldspar stable phyllic alteration is light pink, green or yellowish with potassium feldspar fresh and pink and blocky. Plagioclase and mafic minerals are altered to fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite. It often occurs with veins and is associated with gold mineralization; it is not recognized in volcanics.

Phyllic alteration is generally grey, fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration usually associated with veins and often gradational to quartz and often auriferous. Advanced argillic alteration is exemplified by most or all of feldspar being destroyed, quartz is "free-floating". The alteration is often sheared and white in colour and is often associated with quartz veins. Volcanics are white or blue coloured.

Silicic alteration is quartz veining or replacement that is hard with moderate conchoidal fracture.

There is a strong symmetrical zoning of alteration around the quartz veins: vein-advanced argillic-phyllic-potassium feldspar stable phyllic-argillic-propylitic.

Measured geological reserves of the Siwash North deposit are 308,414 tonnes grading 22.17 grams per tonne gold and 24.68 grams per tonne silver using a cutoff grade of 10 grams per tonne gold. Reserves are based on results from 107 drillholes at 50-metre grid spacings along 804 metres of strike length to 304 metres downdip. All veining intercepts have been adjusted for true width and assays diluted to 2-metre mining widths (George Cross News Letter No. 223 (November), 1991).

The revised drill indicated reserve, based on more realistic open pit and underground mining widths of 0.39 to 0.79 metre with a 20.5 grams per tonne gold cutoff grade, is 122,458 tonnes averaging 54.5 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No. 65 (April 2), 1993).

From 1992 and 1995 (inclusive), 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled and 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered.

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

***Elk** past producer (cont'd)*

In 1996, Fairfield shipped all remaining stockpiles, estimated to contain 2700 tonnes and grading greater than 12 grams per tonne (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21). A total of 994 metres of ramp access and three development levels exist underground.

Reverse circulation drilling, underground diamond drilling, reclamation, road construction, water sampling and aerial photography were also undertaken during this period.

Surface and underground diamond drill programs were carried out in the Siwash Mine area from 1994 to 1996 to define the resource. Exploration surface drilling was also carried out during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons to test trench targets between the Siwash mine site and the South Showing area 2.5 kilometres to the south. Limited prospecting and environmental monitoring was undertaken from 1997 to 1999.

In 1995, Fairfield Minerals with the support from the Explore B.C. Program carried out an extensive program including geochemistry, 13,972 metres of surface and underground diamond drilling in 315 holes and reserve calculations. Surface drilling was done on fences 10-50 metres apart, underground drilling on fences 10 metres apart. Reserve calculations by the company and consultant Roscoe Postle gave the following results (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 – A38):

Probable (undiluted) 16,991 tonnes at 28,200 tonnes at 50.2 g/t gold 26.6 g/t gold

Possible (undiluted) 50,260 tonnes at 66,400 tonnes at 42.0 g/t gold 31.4 g/t gold.

The 1996 exploration program consisted of 6873 metres of drilling in 91 holes. The Siwash zone has been traced along a 914 metre strike length and downdip to 245 metres. Reserves estimated by the company at January 1, 1996 were 121,350 tonnes grading 25.4 grams per tonne gold and 35.3 grams per tonne silver. These include a diluted, probable open-pit resource of 11,340 tonnes grading 58.97 grams per tonne gold, an underground probable resource below the open pit of 20,225 tonnes grading 26.74 grams per tonne gold, and a further possible underground resource of 89,790 tonnes grading 23.66 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21).

Surface diamond drilling totaling 1413.96 metres in 12 holes was completed on the Siwash Mining lease during 2000 testing the B, WD and Gold Creek West (GCW) zones. A trenching program was carried out in 2001 in the Siwash East Area consisting of six trenches totaling 202 meters. Almaden Resources and Fairfield Minerals Ltd. merged into Almaden Minerals Ltd. in February, 2002.

In 2002, Almaden undertook a 26 hole surface diamond drill program for a total of 4995.67 metres testing the B, WD, GCW and Bullion Creek zones. During the 2003 field season a 6570 metre, 30 hole, diamond drill program was carried out by Almaden in the Siwash North area testing the WD zone. The WD vein system is located approximately 100 metres north of the Siwash B zone vein and has been tested over a strike length of 610m and down dip for 380m.

By the end of May 2004, a total of eight mineralized veins had been discovered on the property. Four vein systems had been drilled in the Siwash area: the B system with a strike length of 900 m has been tested down dip to 320 m; the WD zone with a strike length of 650 m has been tested to 370 m down dip; the GCW zone with a strike length of 300 m has been tested to 130 m down dip and the Bullion Creek (BC) zone which has been tested with two holes to a depth of 75 m. A new 43-101 compliant resource was calculated using drill data for the Siwash B and WD veins, just two of eight known mesothermal vein structures on the property

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

***Elk** past producer (cont'd)*

Global (bulk-tonnage and underground mineable) measured and indicated resources were reported to total 668,300 tonnes grading 9.66 grams per tonne gold (207,600 ounces) plus an additional 1,317,200 tonnes grading 4.91 grams per tonne gold (207,800 ounces) in the inferred category (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, May 28, 2004).

Included in the global figures is a higher grade, underground-mineable resource totaling 164,000 tonnes grading 33.69 g/t gold in the measured and indicated category, plus another 195 200 tonnes grading 16.38 g/t gold in the inferred category.

In 2004 a diamond drill program consisting of 10,265 meters of NQ drilling in 44 holes was completed. As reported by Almaden in 2001, a possible extension to the B and WD vein systems was found roughly two kilometres along strike to the east, on the other side of an area of overburden cover and no outcrop, as part of a trenching program. Grab samples of the vein material taken at surface returned averaged analyses of 31.6 grams per tonne gold and 104.4 grams per tonne silver (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, March 4, 2005. This discovery added about two kilometres of prospective, unexplored strike length to the high-grade vein system.

COURT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE147
Five kilometres northwest

Mineralization at the showing is exposed by stripping, and consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite are present at the skarn-altered outcrop. The nature of the mineralization is not specified but in showings in the area minerals are characteristically disseminated or hosted in quartz veinlets.

MALACHITE 7 showing (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE269
One hundred metres north

Chalcopyrite occurs in a small zone of skarn alteration in dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, near the contact with the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith to the northeast.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the MINFILE reported showings, prospects, developed prospects, and past producers within the Toni 589880 Claim Group is reported as follows

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE058
Within Tenure 520757

The mineralization is restricted to the volcanics. It is exposed in 3 adits and at least 8 trenches, and is marked by alteration, mainly epidotization, silicification, carbonatization, moderate chloritization and local pyritization.

Chalcopyrite is the only copper mineral: it is disseminated, or concentrated in quartz and calcite veins and veinlets between 0.3 and 30 centimetres thick, usually about 8 centimetres thick. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare specular hematite are also present in the veins. Locally oxidation has produced abundant malachite, azurite and limonite.

Mineralization: Property (*cont'd)*

HN-WEN *prospect (cont'd)*

The mineralized zone measures 760 by 90 metres and has a depth of about 75 metres. Diamond drilling indicates that it strikes 160 degrees and dips vertically or steeply east, so it is not parallel to the volcanic-sedimentary contact, indicating that the contact is not the controlling factor. Rather, the veins hosting the mineralization are structurally controlled by numerous faults and fractures which consistently strike 160 degrees and dip 85 degrees east (Assessment Report 4230). Incidentally, the Echo occurrence (092HNE059) lies on this trend, 2 kilometres to the north-northwest, and the mineralization may also extend south-southeast of the HN-WEN occurrence (Assessment Report 4230).

Some significant copper and silver values have been obtained from the workings and diamond drill core. A 1.5-metre chip sample from Adit Number 1 was assayed at 4.39 per cent copper, 92.6 grams per tonne silver, and 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 4230).

A grab sample from here was assayed at 4.84 per cent copper, 46.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 4230). Both samples were from oxidized material and may not be representative of grade throughout the deposit (Assessment Report 4230). A drill core sample (hole HNS 72-1) assayed 1.12 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 4230).

The average grade of the whole deposit has been estimated at 0.08 per cent copper, with a generally low gold and silver content (Assessment Report 4230).

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Within Tenure 633163

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about 1 per cent, and also occur in fractures (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008). Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow quartz-filled fractures in these rocks (Assessment Report 16008). Minor malachite occurs in volcanics.

The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008).

Gold values in the area are generally low, but high values have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

Grab and select samples assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008). The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

Copper is associated with the gold mineralization; one rock sample from the main trench yielded 0.29 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7293). Another sample yielded 26 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7293). Silver in diamond drill core is generally under 1 gram per tonne (Assessment Report 11241).

Mineralization: Property (*cont'd)*

POT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE204
Within Tenure 633183

Mineralization comprises erratically disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and pyrite (Preliminary Map 15; Assessment Report 13714). The copper minerals occur in narrow zones striking southwest, transverse to the regional strike but parallel to a fault 1 kilometre to the northwest (Bulletin 69).

Individual rock samples from the showing were analysed at up to 0.95 gram per tonne gold and 4.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13714). A composite chip sample across the showing was analysed at 2.55 grams per tonne gold and 1.9 grams per tonne silver over 130 metres (Assessment Report 13714, Drawing No. 2, sample W301). Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (Assessment Report 13714).

KIT showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F type))
MINFILE 092HNE270
Within Tenure 589880

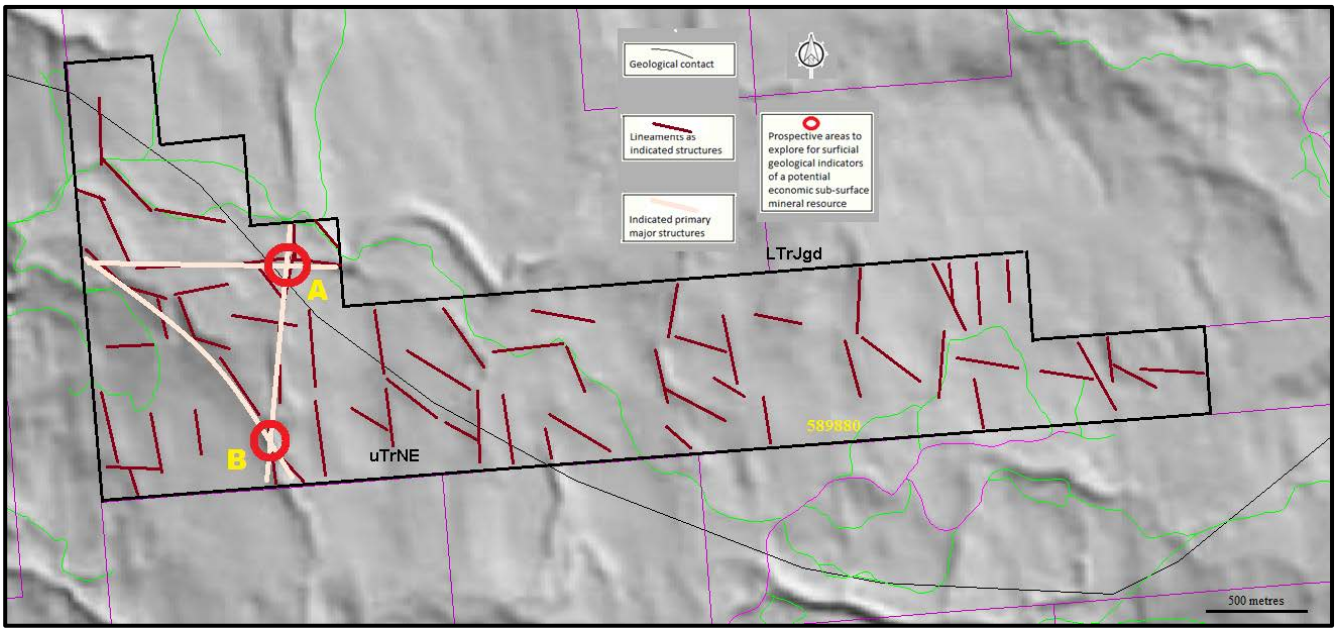
Some of the shears are graphitic and they locally contain quartz lenses 2.5 to 5 centimetres wide with minor disseminated molybdenite. The intrusive is also fractured to some extent, with one prominent set striking 055 to 070 degrees and dipping steeply southeast. Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the Structural analysis on Tenure 589880. A total of 63 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a Rose Diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

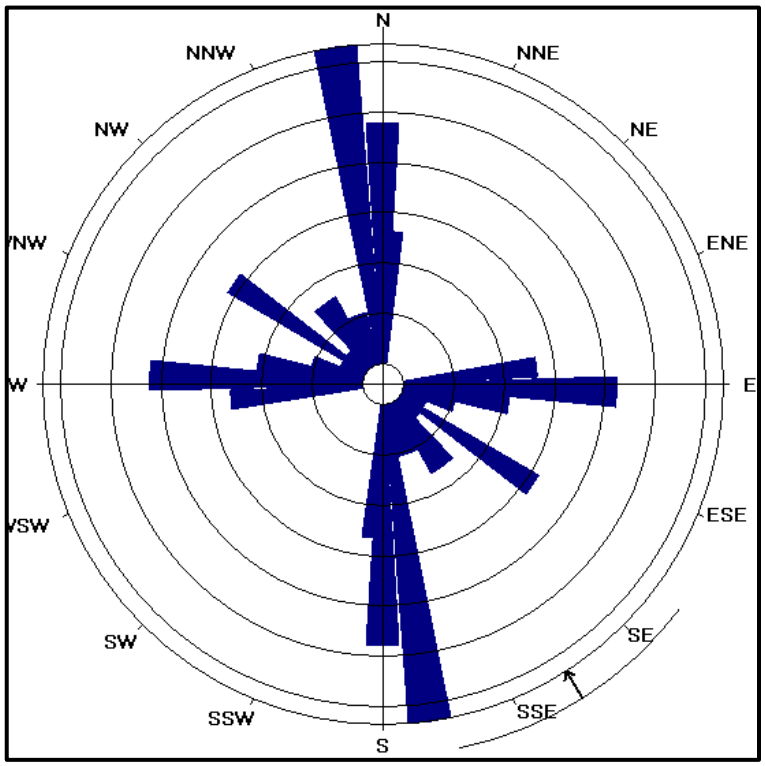
The centre of the work area is at 5,535,168N 685,613E (10 NAD 83).

Figure 5. **Indicated Lineaments on Tenure 589584**



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

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



STATISTICS (for Figure 5)

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 63
Sector angle = 8°
Scale: tick interval = 3% [1.9 data]
Maximum = 19.0% [12 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 148-328
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±20.5°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 147.6 - 327.6
Circ.Median = 146.0 - 326.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 32.7°
Circ. Variance = 0.23
Circular Std.Dev. = 41.10°
Circ. Dispersion = 2.01
Circ.Std Error = 0.1788
Circ.Skewness = 3.65
Circ.Kurtosis = -12.45
kappa = 0.77

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 22.51
Mean Resultant length = 0.3573

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1523; Sbar = -0.3232
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 9.5975; Sbar = -20.3628
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.4856
Mean direction of doubled angles = 178

(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'

Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

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

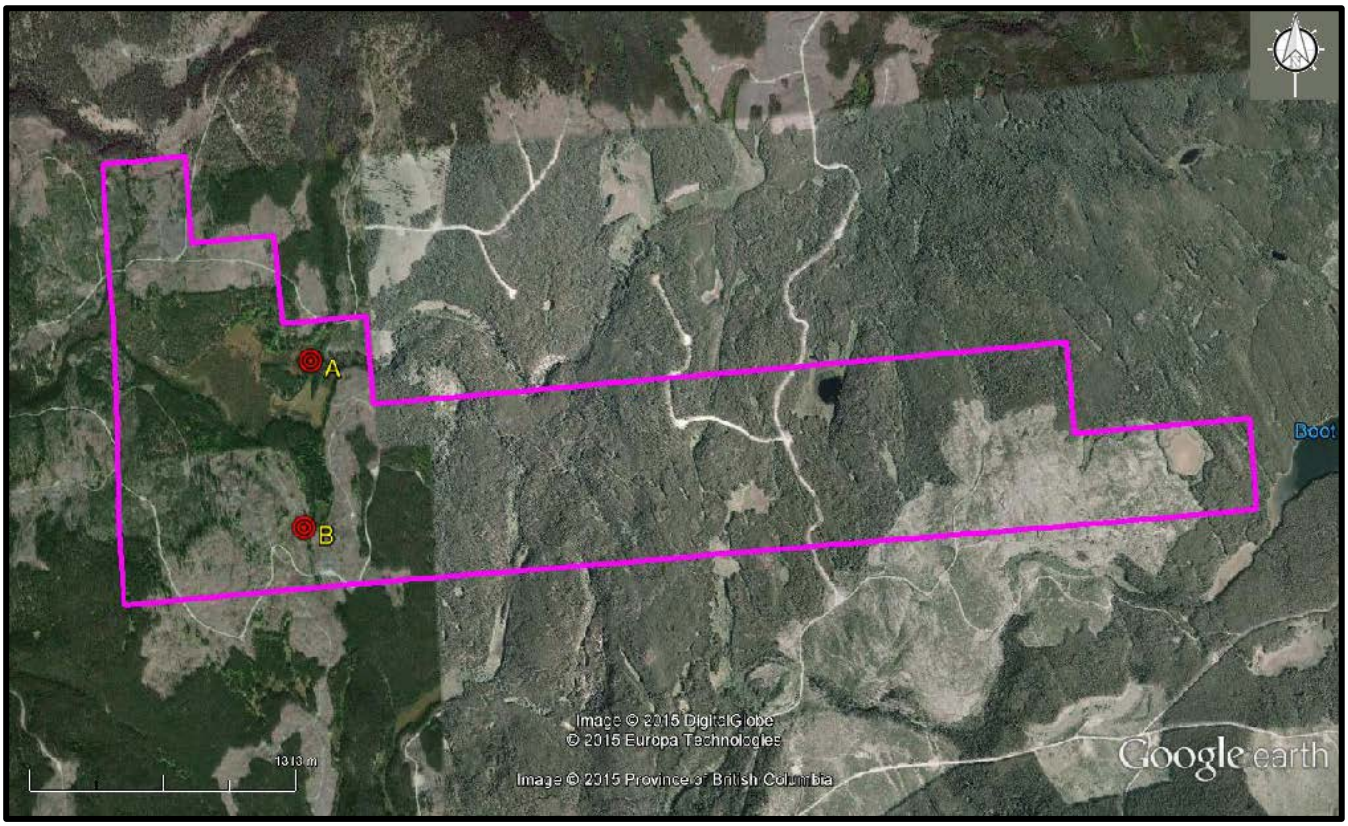
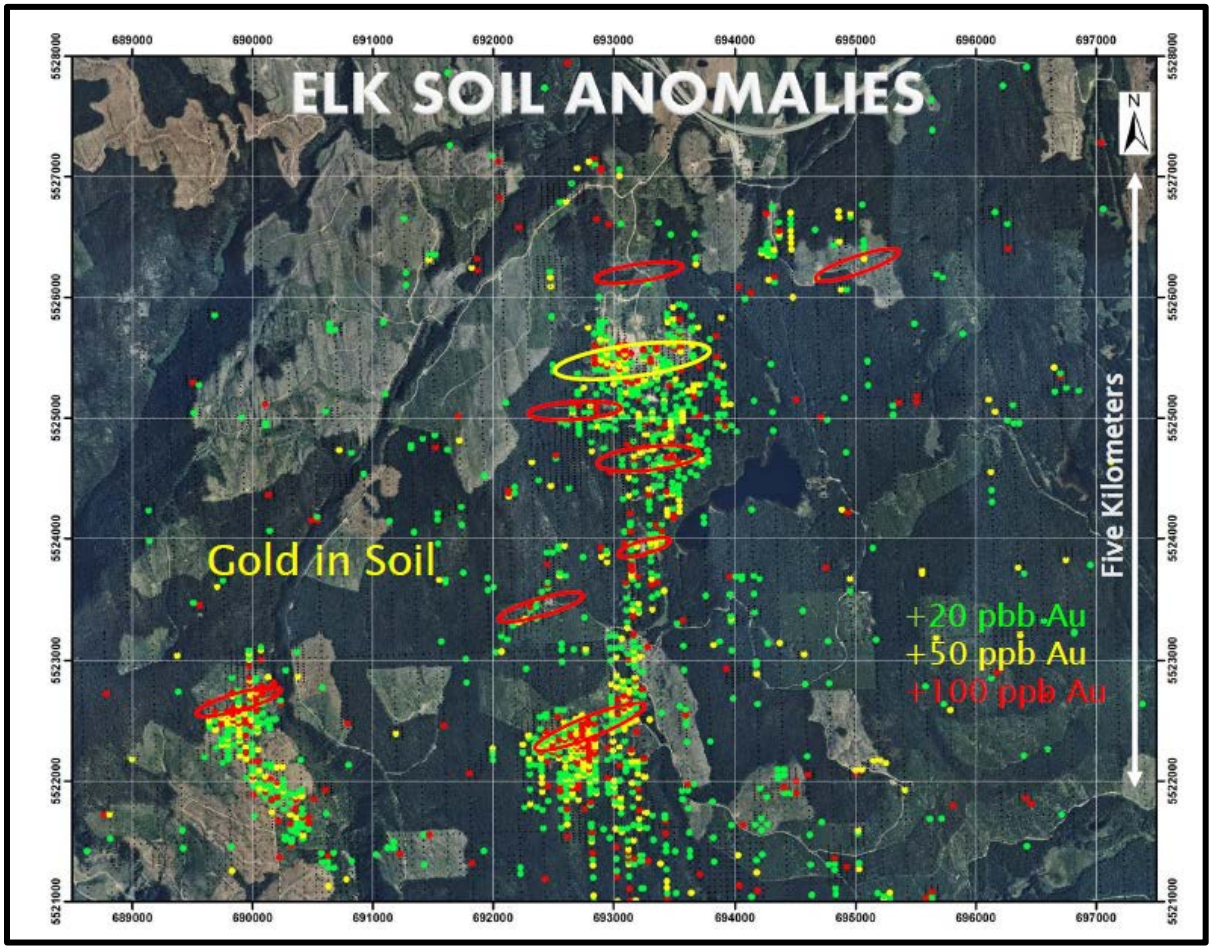


Table II. **Approximate location of Figure 5 & 7 cross-structures**

(UTM-NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	675,685	5,535,595	1,282
B	685,616	5,534,723	1,299

Figure 8. **Elk Mineral Zones showing the indicated localized association of mineralization to structural intersections of the major north trending Elk or Siwash fault and a subsidiary set of east northeasterly trending structures.**
(Map from Gold Mountain Mining Corporation January 2012 Corporate Presentation)



INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The two cross-structural locations A & B as designated on Figures 5 & 7 are the primary prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential concealed mineral resource. The cross-structures should be depth intensive structures which could generate a centralized breccia zone such as at the Big Kidd prospect *(Minfile 092HNE074*) with encompassing breccia/fracture zones which would be the essential open-space depository for the formation of a potential mineral resource.

A prime example of this encompassing fracture development is at the Brenda past producer *(Minfile 092HNE047*) where the grade of the porphyry orebody is a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. Mineralization decreases outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone.

The cross-structural control to mineralization is also apparent at the Elk past producer *(Minfile 082HNE096)* where the main north trending Elk structure is intersected by numerous east-northeasterly trending faults. The Elk fault appears to be the controlling structure to the many mineral zones of the Gold Mountain Elk property where one gold zone was previously mined. Recent exploration at the Elk property has reportedly resulted in the delineation of a measured and indicated resource of 301,000 ounces of gold and an inferred resource of 263,000 ounces of gold (2011).

Interpretation & Conclusions *(cont'd)*

On Tenure 589889 both cross-structures are significant for the surficial geological information that may be gained for a potential porphyry Brenda type or a skarn Craigmont type mineral deposit. Location A, at the intrusive/volcanic contact has the potential for hosting a more extensive mineral zone in the breccia/fractures created by the cross-structure in addition to the fractures created in the volcanics by the intrusive. As a result, mineralization can occur in both rock types as at the Elk past producer *(Minfile 082HNE096).* This geological setting is also conducive for skarn mineralization and is comparable to the past productive Craigmont skarn mineral deposit or at the Mal mineral prospect *(Minfile 082HNE270)* which is within Victory's 91 claim, 38,115 hectare Toni Property.

For mineral indicators and/or mineral deposit types that may occur within the nine claim Toni 589889 Claim Group, reference is made to the 13 Minfile properties as described herein with the name and location shown on Figure 4. The Minfile descriptions included in the report are copied from the BC Government Minfile records.

Thus, the two areas of structural intersections on Tenure 589889 should be explored for surficial geological indicators that may be revealed as minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as indicators to a potential concealed mineral resource.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are one of the essential elements to the localization of a potential mineral resource.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Balon, E.A. 1994: 2003 Geochemical Report on the AU Property for Fairfield Minerals Ltd. AR 23,446.

Dahrouge, J., 2001: 2000 Geological Mapping, Sampling and Line-Cutting on the AU Property for Commerce Resources Corp. AR 24,460.

Freeze, J.C. – Geological-Geophysical Report on the Gold Claims for Algo Resources Limited. December 12, 1986. AR 16,008.

Gold Mountain Mining Corporation – Corporate Presentation January 2012.

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092HNE002 – MAL .
092HNE047 – BRENDA
092HNE058 – HN-WEN
092ENE059 – ECHO
092HNE073 – BIG SIOUX
092HNE074 – BIG KIDD
092HNE084 – PAYCINCI
092HNE096 – ELK
092ENE144 – AU-WEN
092HNE147 – COURT 1
092HNE204 – POT 1
092HNE269 – MALACHITE
092HNE270 – KIT

Preto, V.A. – Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton. Bulletin 69 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources 1979.

Quin, S.P. – Drilling Report on the AU Group for Imperial Metals Corporation. 30 May 1983. AR11,241.

Schau, M.P. – Geology of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in South Central British Columbia. The University of British Columbia. December, 1968.

Sookochoff, L., Geological Assessment Report on Tenures 589947 & 567126 the Wen Claim Group for Victory Resources Corp. August 11, 2009. AR 31,024.

Sookochoff, L., Geological Assessment Report on Tenure 589946 of the 16 claim Toni 589946 Claim Group for Victory Resources Corp. April 18, 2012. AR 33,034.

Von Rosen, G. – Diamond Drill Core Logs for the Diamond Drilling on the AU Mineral Claims for New Pyramid Gold Mines Inc. December 9, 1975. AR 5766.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The structural analysis of Tenure 589880 was carried out from August 21, 2014 to August 24, 2014 to the value as follows.

Structural Analysis	
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng; 3 days @ $1,000.00 ----------	$ 3,000.00
Maps ----------	750.00
Report ----------	3,750.00
	$ 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 on the Toni Property since 2006.

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

6) I am a director of Victory Resources Corporation.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.