



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: *PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD PROPERTY*

TOTAL COST: 2500

AUTHOR(S): *LINDINGER, LEOPOLD, J*

SIGNATURE(S): *LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER*

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): *MX4-585*

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): *5530016, 2014/NOV/08*

YEAR OF WORK: *2014*

PROPERTY NAME: *NAP*

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): *835188 NAPNW2*

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: *COPPER, GOLD, SILVER*

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: *092ISE-169, 092ISE 134*

MINING DIVISION: *KAMLOOPS*

NTS / BCGS: *NTS 0921/08E*

LATITUDE: *50°24'08"*

LONGITUDE: *120°13'24"* (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: *10U* **EASTING:** *697330* **NORTHING:** *5587000 N*

OWNER(S): *Leopold J. Lindinger, 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5*
Jon Alten Stewart. 42621 CANYON ROAD, LINDELL BEACH, B.C. V2R5B8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: *LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER*

MAILING ADDRESS: *680 DAIRY ROAD KAMLOOPS, B.C.*

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude. *JURASSIC WILDHORSE BATHOLITH GRANODIORITE IN CAMPBELL CREEK VALLEY AT RITCHIE LAKE ARE SHEARED (NORTH STRIKING WEST DIPPING), UNEVENLY POTASSICALLY ALTERED, INTRUDED BY TERTIARY KAMLOOPS GROUP RHYOLITES WITH ACCOMPANYING CARBONATE-QUARTZ VEINING AND EPITHERMAL ALTERATION.*

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
4330, 4500, 16345. 19145, 20127, 24249, 24949, 3186, 32071, 33050.

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		835188	2100
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
	Silt		
Rock core	Other		
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
	PROSPECTING (scale/area)		
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
	Road, local access (km)/trail		
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other LAND OWNER NOTIFICATION		835188	400
		TOTAL COST	2500

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35272**

**GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
THE
NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD PROPERTY**

NTS 92I/8W - B.C.G.S. 92I/049

Work Centered near

120° 17' 56" West, 50° 26'12" North

Work completed on Mineral claim 835188

Ritchie Lake area

Kamloops Mining Division

Claim Owners

Leopold J. Lindinger

Jon A. Stewart

Operator

Leopold J. Lindinger

By

Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo.

January 23, 2015

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD PROPERTY

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GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD PROPERTY

SUMMARY

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2014 geological mapping exploration program on the NAP portion of the property east of the south end of Ritchie Lake.

The NAP–Cindy–Microgold Claims cover the NAP Mineral Occurrence (Minfile Occurrence #92I/SE-169) and the Microgold Occurrence (Minfile No 092ISE134). The NAP Occurrence that the 2012 work is being reported on is located on BCGS map sheet 092I/049 at 50° 25' North, 120°17' 15" West in the Kamloops Mining Division. The Property is located 35 km south of Kamloops.

On Nov 3, 2010 Leo Lindinger (“Lindinger”) entered into an Option Agreement with Dakar Resource Corp. (“Dakar”) whereby Dakar could earn a 100% interest in the NAP property by paying \$152,000 cash, issuing 500,000 shares and incurring \$1 million in expenditures over a 4 year period. Dakar terminated its option on December 17, 2012

The property covers metamorphosed sediments and mafic alkalic eastern belt volcanics of the upper Triassic Nicola Group, a west facing island arc within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Superterrane. Intruding these rocks are calc-alkalic and alkalic intrusive bodies. The closest large intrusive body is the eastern belt calc alkalic Wild Horse batholith immediately to the north. Intruding and overlying these rocks are felsic and basaltic dykes and flows assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group. Several large long lived north, northwest and northeast striking faults displace all lithologies.

One dominant structural feature on the property is the southeast striking, steeply south dipping NAP Shear Zone (‘NSZ’) that subparallel the southern Wildhorse batholith contact some 300 m north. It may be part of a large, deep seated thrust fault related to the mid Jurassic collision of Quesnellia with North America. Late Mesozoic to early Tertiary uplift and erosion exhumed the ‘NSZ’ area, exposing greenschist grade rocks. The NSZ is exposed for over 1 km on the property and extends under cover to the southeast and continues for several kilometres northwest and southeast.

The NAP Mineral Occurrences lie within and adjacent to the ‘NSZ’. Disseminated and fracture vein associated copper-gold-silver-zinc mineralization occurs within hydrothermally altered potassic (biotite), argillic, propylitic, quartz-sericite and silica crackle breccia) Nicola metasediments. The best copper, possible copper-zinc, copper-gold, zinc-gold, and gold mineralization occur as separate and copper grading to gold only zones are associated with distinctive brown biotite schist hornfels and calcareous metasediments. This mineralization may be associated with the nearby Wild Horse batholith however Tertiary felsic dykes intruding the ‘NSZ’ may also be in part responsible for mineralization. A later phase of high grade carbonate associated zinc-lead-silver-gold mineralization appears to be associated with shear associated alteration that form haloes and brecciated carapaces overlying small felsic dykes intruding the ‘NSZ’. Anomalous mercury is found in argillically altered structural zones peripheral to the base and precious mineralization.

Exploration work from 1972 to 2013 included several programs of prospecting, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling for copper and zinc, and later gold, silver and multielement, three programs of ground magnetic, one program of electrical conductivity testing, one program of self-potential surveying, one program of shallow wide spaced percussion drilling and one of wide spaced trenching.

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD COPPER 2 GOLD PROPERTY

Results of these programs outlined several possibly connected areas of copper+/-zinc +/- gold mineralization east of Napier Lake that irregularly outcrop over a 6000 metre by 1000 metre WNW trending area. Historic surface rock sampling of mineralized material has returned over 10,000 ppm copper, 8,000 ppm zinc, 580 ppb gold and 325 ppb mercury. Percussion drilling in 1973 (PH73-11) intersected up to 33.5 m of 0.24% copper, with accompanying zinc and gold values. Trench 96-14 exposed 43.5 metres of well oxidized silicified stockwork breccia grading 440 ppb gold, 0.08% copper, and 2.0 g/t silver. The best gold result (in the same trench) was 1.9 g/t gold over 5 metres. The sampling, drilling and trenching has not fully explored the entire extent of the mineralized system. Soil sampling southeast of Trench 96-14 in early 2003 returned values up to 650 ppb Au. This anomaly is open ended.

From December 2010 to August 2012 Dakar completed a \$310,000 multi staged exploration program including IP, ground magnetics and core drilling.

The geophysical portion was completed by Geotronics Consulting Ltd. who from a 2.6 km by 0.6 km 120 degree bearing control grid completed ground magnetics and Induced Polarization ("IP") and resistivity geophysics programs. The magnetic response was quite low, however there were strong chargeability and resistivity anomalies associated with, extending beyond and subparalleling the known mineralized zones.

The drilling results were very encouraging with near surface results including 0.55% copper, 0.52 g/t gold over 10 metres within 100 metres grading 0.23% copper and 0.12 g/t gold.

The drilling successfully proved that potentially economic copper-gold mineralization exists on the NAP property. The drilling has tested only a 500 by 400 metre area of an at least 6 kilometre long system. Elsewhere on the property deep overburden completely masks large expanses of the Wildhorse batholith where the few outcrops indicate widespread alteration.

Prospecting over the LEE area 5 km ESE of the NAP are confirmed the presence of widespread sheared sulphide bearing rock on strike with and in a very similar setting to the NAP system.

The 2014 program consisted of examination for altered rocks in the upper Campbell Creek drainage east of Ritchie Lake. The lithologies observed were strongly sheared north to NNW portions of the Wildhorse batholith which were intruded by crosscutting rhyolites and basalt of the Kamloops Group volcanics common in the area. The intrusives occupied planar subvertical east striking tension fractures. Weak to moderate clay alteration and quartz carbonate veining are associated the rhyolites. This is similar to alteration veining observes in Wildhorse lithologies further to the east, and in an extensive alteration zone observes northwest of the mapped area west of Ritchie lake. The relationship to the copper-gold mineralization occurring 1 km to the southeast and the epithermal gold mineralization of the Stump lake mining camp is unknown but probably related to the latter.

The best models to apply for this deposit are intrusion associated (porphyry) copper-gold-silver and shear zone hosted dyke associated polymetallic silver deposits.

Additional work is recommended. On the original NAP property a \$600,000 program of ground geophysics, geological mapping and diamond drilling is recommended. A \$150,000 ground magnetic, IP and resistivity program would widen and extend the recently established geophysical grid to the northwest and southeast to attempt to close off or determine the IP response of potentially mineralized bedrock not previously tested plus at least three lines more deeply retesting very strong deep open ended anomalies. An additional \$40,000 is recommended

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD COPPER 3
GOLD PROPERTY

for geological mapping and sampling. The recommended \$350,000 2000 metre, 7-10 hole diamond drilling program would infill and undercut the recently drilled holes to determine the depth potential of the mineralized NAP zone and test as yet undrilled known and undiscovered IP anomalies and new discoveries.

Following the successful results of the exploration work completed on the property a minimum \$500,000 work program would be recommended to further evaluate this property.

On the adjoining Cindy-Microgold property \$100,000 surface program aimed at discovering economic bedrock vein hosted gold-silver mineralization is recommended.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2014, geological mapping exploration program on the east Ritchie Lake area of the NAP property, and specifically on tenure 835188.

Included in this report is a summary of existing historical and geological data from previous programs conducted on the Nap property. Sources of information include all available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and on other properties in the immediate area and from other reports that were available to the writer.

This report follows the format recommended by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The report is required to support a Statement of Work and Reclamation Event No. 5530016.

The author was responsible for designing and implementing the 2014 program that is reported herein. He also is solely responsible for the conclusions reached and recommendations made.

Based on his experience, qualifications and review of the historical data, the author is of the opinion that the historical work programs conducted on the NAP property have been conducted in a professional manner and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards.

Sources of information are listed in the references.

Units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

CAPACITY

1 can. gal. =4.5461 litre

VOLUME

1 cu. m. =35.315 cu. ft.

LENGTHS

1 in. =2.540 cm.

1 cm. =0.3937 in.

1 ft. =0.3048 m.

1 m. =3.2808 ft.

1 m. =1.09361 yd.

1 mile: =1.6093 km.

1 km. =0.6214 mile

AREA

1 sq. ft. =0.0929 sq. m.

1 sq. m. =10.764 sq. ft.

1 hectare =0.003861 sq. mi.

1 sq. mi. =225.899 hectares

MASS

1 TROY oz. =31.103 g.

1 g. =0.03215 TROY oz.

1 lb. =0.4536 kg.

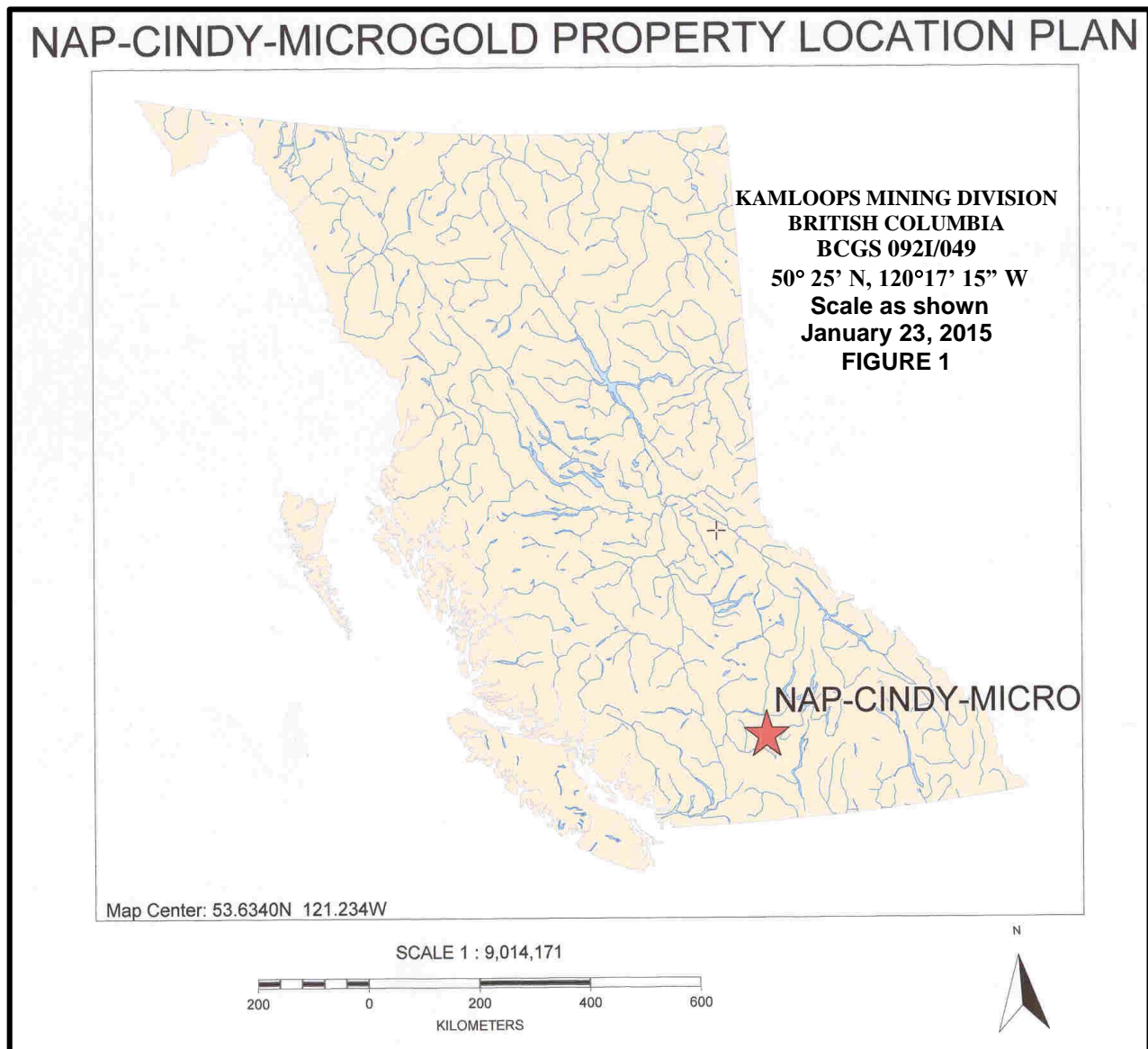
1 kg. =2.2046 lb.

1 (short) ton =0.907 metric tonnes

1 metric tonne =1.1023 short tons

1 TROY oz. /short ton=34.2848 g. /metric tonne

1 g. /metric tonne =0.0292 TROY oz. /short ton



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Prior to April 22, 2013 the NAP Property comprises six mineral claims covering 2,059.19 hectares that included the NAP Prospect Minfile # 092ISE-169 in the Kamloops Mining Division. The claims were acquired by purchasing the mineral rights from the Crown using the mineral titles online (MTO) web based tenure acquisition system developed by the BC government. The claims are mostly on private land largely owned by Frolek Cattle Company and part of the former NAP claims are deeded to the Nature Conservancy of Canada.

The STUMP2, TENURE 851405 claim was purchased from Commander Resources Ltd. for \$200. A 1% NSR is retained by Commander.

The MICRO claims are owned by Jon Stewart and are optioned by the author. The option would be fulfilled by putting at least \$50,000 worth of assessment work on the claims. This obligation has been fulfilled. There is no retained interest by Stewart. However due to certain unresolved tenure issues the author has not asked for these claims to be sold to him. The CINDY and CINDY SOUTH claims cover the former MICRO 1 and 2 claims which were owned by and are held in trust for Stewart by the author. Refer to Figure 2 for claim locations and more detailed map locations. The CINDY claim protects the Microgold (Minfile No 092ISE134) epithermal gold occurrences.

The claims cover part of B.C.G.S. map sheet 092I-049 and are centered at 120.348^o West and 50.384^o North. The Property centre is located 35 km south of Kamloops and straddles Napier Lake. Additional details including ownership and the current expiry dates are tabulated in “Table 1 – Mineral Tenure” below.

Table 1 – Mineral Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
594401	<i>NAP I</i>	115758 (100%)	2008/Nov/17	2024/Feb/28	473.61
681063	<i>NAP EAST</i>	115758 (100%)	2009/Dec/08	2024/Jan/31	411.84
681064	<i>NAP SOUTH</i>	115758 (100%)	2009/Dec/08	2024/Jan/31	391.35
681083	<i>NAP NORTH</i>	115758 (100%)	2009/Dec/08	2024/Jan/31	205.86
835188	<i>NAPNW2</i>	115758 (100%)	2010/Oct/06	2024/Jan/31	391.16
835189	<i>NAPW2</i>	115758 (100%)	2010/Oct/06	2024/Jan/31	185.37
851405	STUMP2	115758 (100%)	2011/Apr/11	2024/Jan/31	514.83
1016378		115758 (100%)	2013/Jan/28	2016/Nov/20*	206.02
1016924	KULLAGH	115758 (100%)	2013/Feb/15	2016/Nov/20*	20.6
1016932	A	115758 (100%)	2013/Feb/15	2016/Nov/20*	20.6
1016934	EFT	115758 (100%)	2013/Feb/15	2016/Nov/20*	20.6
1018754	CINDY	115758 (100%)	2012/Feb/20	2023/Apr/21	288.46
1018755	CINDY SOUTH	115758 (100%)	2012/Feb/20	2015/Dec/01	164.88
532244	MICRO 3	108954 (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2015/Dec/01	494.537
532245	MICRO 4	108954 (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2019/Apr/21	494.327
532246	MICRO 5	108954 (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2019/Apr/21	247.19
533258	MICRO 6	108954 (100%)	2006/May/01	2015/Dec/01	494.559
533260	MICRO 7	108954 (100%)	2006/May/01	2015/Dec/01	412.332
533809	MICRO 8	108954 (100%)	2006/May/09	2015/Dec/01	309.289
TOTAL AREA					5738.41

Original NAP tenures in *bold italics*

(1) Assuming acceptance for assessment credit on the work in Statement of Work in Event No. 5487195 dated 2014/JAN/26 by the Ministry that this report documents.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least

- (a) \$5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,
- (b) \$10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,
- (c) \$15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and
- (d) \$20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Cash in lieu payments are for a minimum of 6 months and are double the physical or technical work requirements.

Proposed exploration work causing mechanical disturbance normally requires that a Notice of Work and Reclamation must be submitted at least 30 (realistically 60) days before work is planned to begin. The author is not aware of any extraordinary environmental liabilities that may be associated with land comprising the property. To date, there have been no impediments to access and to acquire permits for exploration on the property.

To the best knowledge of the author, there are no liens or encumbrances on the claims.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the NAP – CINDY property is via the old Kamloops Merritt Highway (Hwy. 5a) then to the NAP via the Roche Lake Road for about 1.5 kilometres to the Hillcrest Road, then south via the Hillcrest road for 9 kilometres to the east side of the claims, or via private access roads to northwest parts of the property. Access from the south is also available from the Stump Lake and from the west via an old road at the north end of Napier Lake. Ranch fence line trail and several other fence line and branch trails. Road access to the CINDY area is via the Loon Lake road at Stump Lake and numerous range roads maintained by Frolek Cattle Co. Limited.

Access to the LEE area is most conveniently reached via the 10 kilometres of south-trending road departing from about kilometre 5 of the Roche Lake Road.

The property lies in the semi-arid intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 50 cm per year, and temperatures range from -25 to +30 degrees centigrade. Exploration can be carried out on a year-round basis, however effective surface mapping, geochemical sampling etc. is limited from late spring to mid-autumn.

The dominant resource activity in the area is cattle ranching and hay farming with logging at higher elevation tree stands. Kamloops is the nearest city 35 kilometres north where most supplies, equipment and personnel to conduct mineral exploration are readily available. Access to the various parts of the property is readily available via a network of ranch roads and trails. Water is available on the west side, from Napier Lake, or from numerous small lakes, streams and springs.

Infrastructure, other than the previously described road network includes several high and medium tension hydro lines that cross near the area. Highway 5A, the old Kamloops Merritt Highway, crosses through the west side of the property. A local low tension power line follows a recently constructed private road that accesses the northwest part of the property. A major high tension power line crosses the east part of tenure 1017783.

The property occupies part of and extends up both sides of the Campbell Creek valley at Napier Lake. The valley is a north draining steep walled glacial spillway near the southern headwaters of the drainage basin. Topography is moderate with steeper slopes near Napier Lake and the incised gullies draining into it. Napier Lake at an elevation of 720 metres is the lowest part of the claims with the highest point on the property at 1225 metres on a flat topped hill near the east end. Vegetation at lower elevations is short grass prairie called Stump Lake pasture which at higher elevations grades to tall grass prairie. Steep lower elevation north facing slopes and gullies host interior fir and ponderosa pine groves with poplar groves common on their north edges. The grassland grades to fir dominated forest at about 1000 metres elevation. Much of the pine forest has been eliminated by a recent northern pine bark beetle infestation. Fir forests are under severe tussock moth and spruce budworm infestations. Water is available from Stump Lake and several smaller lakes.

HISTORY

NAP and LEE Areas.

In 1972 Western Standard Silver Mines Ltd. staked and explored the LEE clam group 4 to 6 km east of Napier Lake. (Sharp, 1973). Results were inconclusive, except for areas exposed in several closely spaced recent road cuts south of an unnamed lake. The best recorded copper in soil results were near mapped bedrock exposures of pyrite +/- chalcopyrite mineralized fine grained “diorite”. The highest copper in soil values obtained was 115 ppm with 2 more reporting over 80 ppm. No rock samples were taken. The mineralized area continued off the explored are to the southeast. Although additional work was recommended the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1973 Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. staked and worked the then undiscovered NAP Occurrence (Rebagliati 1973a). The claims were staked over a pronounced quartz-sericite-pyrite ‘stain’. Initial work consisted of grid work, soil sampling for copper and zinc, ground magnetic readings and geological mapping. A 2 km by 0.7 km zone of interest was outlined by this preliminary program. A follow-up program of 12 widely spaced percussion drill holes was completed later that year. 5 holes on the eastern half of the property were drilled primarily on overburden covered magnetic anomalies, whereas the 7 westerly holes were drilled into the highest copper in soil anomalies. Most holes intersected weakly anomalous to sub economic low grade copper-zinc+/-gold mineralization including 33.5 m grading 0.21% copper reported from hole P73-11 (Rebagliati 1973 b).

Table 2 – 1973 Percussion Drilling Details

HOLE ID	UTM E	UTM N	ELEV	BEARING	DIP	DEPTH (M)
73-P-01	694076	5588680	1000	0	-68	78.03
73-P-02	693896	5588661	990	0	-70	78.03
73-P-03	693602	5588575	965	0	-90	93.27
73-P-04	693500	5588645	955	0	-90	78.03
73-P-05	693130	5588660	910	180	-70	78.03
73-P-06	692870	5588750	880	180	-70	78.03
73-P-07	692750	5588740	885	0	-90	78.03
73-P-08	692720	5588620	895	0	-90	78.03
73-P-09	692575	5588530	900	180	-70	78.03
73-P-10	692700	5588360	920	0	-90	62.79
73-P-11	692257	5588700	870	180	-70	78.03
73-P-12	691935	5588940	795	0	-90	78.03

Table 3 – 1973 Percussion Drilling Highlights

SAMPLE ID	SAMP LOC	% COPPER >0.05% ONLY	Au (ppb) >200 only	% ZINC >0.05% ONLY
73-P7	20-30 ft	0.061	ND	-
73-P7	80-90 ft	-	ND	0.057
73-P8	09-90 ft	0.077	103	0.106
73-P8	150-250	0.14	62	NA
73-P9	25-80 ft	0.050	~150	0.035
73-P9	100-110 ft	-	230	-
	130-140 ft	-	130	-
73-P9	190-240 ft	0.028	~130	0.065
73-P11	20-250 ft	0.17	70	-
73-P11	40-160 ft	0.229	-	-

*ND below detection, NA not analyzed, "-" below threshold

During 1977 Newconex completed a vertical loop EM survey over the known mineralized area (Richardson, 1977) to test for the conductive deposit potential of the area surveyed. No definable EM anomalies were outlined by the survey. Richardson recommended that an IP survey be conducted on the property. The claims were then allowed to lapse.

In 1987 Warner Gruenwald and Douglas Lieshman staked a 12 unit claim (Stump 1) over the occurrence. Between 1987 and 1990 they established an orientation grid and completed 3 field programs that included soil and rock geochemistry of surficial and shallow test pit material, detailed ground magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys over the areas of known mineralization (Leishman, 1987, Gruenwald 1988, Leishman 1990). The test pit soil results in particular successfully defined mineralization. Leishman 1990 reported:

... "The more significant soil values (copper) appear to be located in the area west of P-8 towards P-11. This includes TP-28 (2,460 ppm copper), Tp-8 (4,298 and 7,034 ppm copper), TP-9 (1,244 and 2,072 ppm copper), TP-5 (1,069 ppm copper) and TP-11 (1,202 ppm copper). In addition gold values from these samples ranged from 25 to 160 ppb. This is the same area where previous drilling by Newconex had intersected up to 48.8 metres of 0.21% copper in drill hole P-1 1 and 24.4 metres of 0.1 7% copper near the bottom of hole P-8. TP-8 returned the highest soil values in copper and zinc (7,034 ppm copper and 2,198 ppm zinc. This is immediately south of drill hole P-9 where values to 1,900 ppm zinc were encountered near the bottom of the hole. Gold values from this previous drilling ranged up to 230 ppb (0.23 ppm).

Other interesting values in silver (to 8.1 ppm in TP-11) are also found in this same area. West of drill hole P-8 there appears to be a noticeable drop in the values for copper and zinc in soils however in most instances values are still of the anomalous category (i.e.: TP-16 and samples from grid line 2+00E, 1 +75S, to 2+00S).

Gold values are erratic however in most cases clearly anomalous, with values to 160 ppb gold which is found at TP-5 near the southern boundary of the shear/ alteration zone"...

Several small gold in soil anomalies were produced southeast of the area tested by Newconex by their work. The test pit gold, silver, copper and zinc results were often several times higher than the corresponding shallower earlier 'B horizon' results. The claim was allowed to lapse in May

1992.

The Nap Occurrence was staked by Leo Lindinger in October 1994. An exploration program in 1995 confirmed the nature of the mineralization, found evidence of Tertiary aged hydrothermal alteration and mineralization and determined the extent and nature of the glacial and post glacial cover. A small soil program near the northeast part of Napier Lake extended the copper and zinc anomalies to the NW.

In late 1996 a \$7,600.00 Prospector's Grant funded multiphased exploration program of grid establishment, geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, ground magnetics, prospecting and backhoe trenching was completed between September 1 and December 26, 1996. The trenching program expanded the known extent of the gold, copper and zinc disseminated sulphide mineralized silicified, and brittle fractured rocks adjacent to the shear zone. Highlights of this program were; from trench 96-14 in an area not tested by the 1973 drilling program which returned 0.44 g/t gold and 0.08% copper over a sampled length of 43.5 metres, and a series of north-south trending test pits dug east of hole PH73-011 that indicated mineralization extended some distance north of and away from the area tested by the hole location. A pit dug 50 metres north of hole PH73-011 returned 0.18% copper and 130 ppb gold. This pit was bracketed by pits returning slightly weaker copper and weaker gold mineralization. Trenches 12 and 13 both returned small intersections of weakly anomalous copper and gold.

A small soil and rock geochemical sampling program was completed in March 2003 over the NAP gold zone. The survey also confirmed an enlarged the area returning anomalous gold in soils east of trench 96-014 and copper mineralized float near the collar of hole PH73-08 (Lindinger 2003).

During 2006 Great Michael Resources Ltd. optioned the property. However the property was returned one year later without any work being completed. Robin Whiteaker took several rock and soil samples however they did not produce anomalous results (Whiteaker 2006).

In late 2009 Lindinger completed a small geochemical sampling program consisting of one line oriented at 70 degrees crossing the area south of and down ice of hole P73-09 and Trenches 96-12, 13, and 14. The line would have crossed a short distance north of the collar of hole P73-10. Results show that weakly gold mineralized float is present in rocks sampled from the bottom of the soil pits that produced non anomalous gold in soil results. The only significant gold in soil anomaly was in the area southeast of trench 96-14 that also returned anomalous gold in soil results from earlier surveys. (Later drilling would prove that the western area sampled was in deep overburden).

In October 2012 Dakar Resource Corp began an option on the NAP property. From the period December 10, 2010 to January 30, 2011 Geotronics Surveys Ltd. completed a 1.7 km by 0.6 km grid oriented at 120 degrees originating from 75 metres west of the location of 1973 percussion hole 73-P-11 at UTM ZONE 10U 692175 E, 5588735 N and ending at 693650 E, 5588025 N. The grid had lines spaced at 100 metres apart and 300 metres on either side of a central baseline. The lines had stations at every 25 metres. The grid was used as control for ground magnetometer, IP-resistivity and self-potential surveys that Geotronics also completed. Additional details below are excerpted from Mark, 2011. The full report with figures is available for viewing on the BC ARIS portal (AR 33050).

2011-12 DRILLING PROGRAMS

In February 2011, and August 2012 Atlas Drilling Ltd. to completed six NQ sized diamond holes over a 600 metre by 250 metre strike length of the IP anomalies. All holes tested parts of IP anomaly A. The drilling was designed to crosscut at near true widths across the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralization.

HOLE-ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	BEARING	DIP	LENGTH
N 11-01	692668.0	5588473.0	911.0	40.0	-52.0	121.92
N 11-02	692199.0	5588687.0	849.0	17.0	-50.0	185.93
N 12-01	692458.0	5588440.0	894.0	43.0	-45.0	252.38
N 12-02	692626.0	5588390.0	918.0	35.0	-45.0	185.32
N 12-03	692368.0	5588420.0	877.0	32.0	-45.0	254.25
N12-04	692524.0	5588529.0	899.0	30.0	-47.0	182.88
TOTAL METERAGE						874.83

All holes intersected multiple zones of copper+/- gold mineralization exceeding 0.15% copper. These intersections range from broad low grade intersections such as 0.16% copper over 168.7 meters (0.09% copper cutoff) to 0.55% copper and 0.5 g/t gold over 10 metres (0.3% copper cutoff). In holes that undercut other diamond drill holes the intersections were usually lower grade than the overlying ones. In all cases except for the holes underlying Tr96-014 the drilling results were much better than the overlying trench results, a pattern that was also inferred by the chargeability results. The over 0.1% copper grades intersected have a direct correlation to over 30 mv/v chargeability. The gold dominant intersections which often occur adjacent to the south sides of and above more copper enriched intersections may be geophysically indicated by higher resistivity reflecting the host rock silicification that usually accompany this mineralization. The later separate zinc dominant polymetallic phase intersections occur in small shear zones with associated tertiary crowded feldspar porphyry dykes. Further study is required to determine specific geophysical indicators of this mineralization style (See Table 7 below).

A one day prospecting trip in the LEE area 5 km ESE of the Nap Occurrence confirmed that sulphide mineralization similar to that seen on surface at the NAP outcrops here. The weak disseminated and more common late brittle fracture associated mineralization is hosted by a sheared and hornfelsed fine grained diorite. Further to the southeast large outcrops of pyroxenite.

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GOLD PROPERTY

Table 5 - 2011-12 Nap Diamond Drilling Copper-Gold Project copper-gold-zinc highlights								
				PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	
HOLE NO	FR	TO	INT.	Cu	Au	Zn	Cu eq	NOTES
N11-01	47.3	63.09	15.8	2627	366		3103	700 PPM EXTERNAL Cu CUTOFF
N11-01	68	76.5	7.5	688		2058	688	1200 PPM Zn CUTOFF
N11-02	91.4	122.5	29.9	2028	71		2120	1100 PPM Cu EXTERNAL CUTOFF
INCL	102	122.5	19.5	2275	86		2387	1500 PPM Cu EXTERNAL CUTOFF
N12-01	14.4	183	168.6	1619	73.7		1715	700 PPM EXTERNAL Cu CUTOFF
INCL	16.4	48	31.6	3234	215		3514	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	55	68.3	15.3	1454	43		1510	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	106.5	140	33.5	1826	74		1922	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	148	180	32	1891	54		1961	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-02	83.5	84.9	1.4	756		4228		1000 PPM ZN CUTOFF
N12-02	73.6	117	43.4	1219	194	889	1471	900 PPM CU, 100 PPM ZN EXTERNAL CUT OFF
N12-03	36	74.25	38.25	445	258	2994		200 ppb Au external cut off
INCL	67.8	74.25	6.5	2185				900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	96	138.8	45.5	999				900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	152	186.5	34	2236	58		2311	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	94	138.8	47.5		70.7			200 ppb external Au cut off
N12-04	32.5	74	41.5	2720	186		2962	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	39	49	10	5480	520		6156	3000 PPM CUTOFF
INCL	39	74	35	3025	217		3307	2000 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-04	103	125.9	22.9	3452	76		3551	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF

Cu eq for copper at \$3 lb and gold at US\$ 1500 Oz

CINDY-MICROGOLD Areas

The area south east of the Cindy-Microgold property has an extensive exploration and mining history around Stump Lake. The Stump Lake area has documented records of exploration for precious metals dating back to 1882. Numerous precious and precious base metal quartz fissure veins and stockworks were discovered over a 150 square kilometer area surrounding Stump Lake.

Exploration and mining efforts from the Enterprise and Joshua Mines immediately east of Stump Lake to 1945 resulted in the production of 77,605 tons of ore grading 0.109 o/t gold, 3.26 o/t silver, 1.42% lead, 0.24% zinc, and 0.026% copper, yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, 367,869 pounds of zinc, and 40,822 pounds of copper.

The redbird fluorite vein was discovered in 1966 west of Kullagh Lake.

During the early 1980's gold bearing quartz vein mineralization was discovered in the Kullagh Lake area by prospector John DeLatre. Subsequent work by BP minerals, Asamera Minerals Canquest Resources Ltd. and Commander Resources Ltd. resulted in discovering numerous new epithermal style gold bearing quartz vein showings with associated alteration around, west and northwest of Kullagh Lake. The south end of Kullagh Lake hosts a probable fossil silica sinter deposit. Drilling by BP, Canquest, Totem Minerals and Commander have so far failed to intersect economic grades and thicknesses of gold-silver mineralization.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Kamloops-Merritt region is underlain predominantly by rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel terrane which itself is a portion of the Intermontane Superterrane (Figure 8). The pre-accretionary Quesnel terrane and more locally the Nicola Group extends from north of Kamloops to the US border areas was a west facing volcanic arc complex that existed from late Triassic thru to early Jurassic.

The Nicola Group developed two major eastward younging calc-alkalic magmatic arcs, an upper Triassic western belt and an early Jurassic eastern belt as well as less dominant central calc-alkalic and an unusual but metallurgically important central to eastern alkalic belt. (Figure 15, Logan, et al 2006).

These four lithological assemblages can be further characterized as; western volcanic belt as steeply dipping, east-facing consisting predominantly of subaqueous felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanics of calcalkalic affinity that grade upward into volcanoclastic rocks; central volcanic belt as composed of both subaqueous and subaerial basalt and andesite flows, volcanic breccias and lahars of both alkalic and calcalkalic (both plagioclase and augite phyric) affinities; an overlying, westerly dipping 'eastern volcanic belt' composed of predominantly subaqueous and subaerial alkalic (both augite and hornblende-phyric; shoshonites and ankaramites) intermediate and mafic volcanic flow, fragmental and epiclastic rocks; and an 'eastern sedimentary assemblage' that is overlapped by the eastern volcanic belt and is composed predominantly of greywackes, siltites, argillites, alkalic intermediate tuffs and reefal limestones. The eastern alkalic volcanic derived sedimentary belt is also intruded by the eastern calc-alkalic batholiths.

The Nicola Group volcanics have been intruded by coeval late Triassic (212 ma) western belt calc-alkalic (Guichon Creek batholith) and Early Jurassic (195 ma) eastern belt calc-alkalic (Thuya, Wild Horse, Pennask) batholiths (Logan 2006). Numerous small dioritic stocks are spatially associated with the central belt volcanics. The slightly older (200 ma) alkalic (Iron Mask) intrusive volcanic event forms the western source of the eastern belt sediments.

The Nicola Group is overlain unconformably by volcanic and locally derived clastic rocks ranging in age from Jurassic to Tertiary related to several post collisional volcanic, intrusive and tectonic events.

Local and Property Geology

The Nicola Group has been broken into north trending subparallel packages that are separated by regional sub-parallel fault systems. In the region a series of faults originating south from the Cherry Creek fault strike towards Nicola Lake and coalesce into the Summers creek fault system southeast of Merritt. These tend to separate central belt volcanics from eastern belt volcanics and coeval sediments. 20 to 40 kilometres to the west the Guichon Creek - Deadman River fault zones divide the western from central volcanic-intrusive packages.

The oldest common lithologies in the area are Nicola Group late Triassic to early Jurassic aged greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern 'sedimentary belt'. These are generally coeval with and interfinger with early Jurassic eastern belt volcanics. These packages are interpreted to represent remnants of an extensive back arc suite of rock known to extend the entire length of British Columbia.

Intruding these rocks are coeval to slightly later (earliest Jurassic) calc-alkalic batholithic sized intrusive bodies such as the Wild Horse batholith; and slightly earlier (Logan 2006) plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks such as the Iron Mask batholith near Kamloops. The alkalic intrusive rocks are often host to significant porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The obduction against western North America during the mid-Jurassic generated several transpressive tectonic events that produced northeast directed folding, shearing and regional southeast striking southwest dipping thrust faulting.

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exposed collision generated ductile deformation fabrics. These southeast striking penetrative fabrics now characterize large areas pre Tertiary lithologies in the area (Moore, 1995).

Mid Cretaceous sinistral changing to Early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity generated regional north striking dextral faults with subordinate northeast and east striking 'basin and range' block faults. This activity truncated the older southeast striking transpressive structures and created numerous variably shaped fault bound basins.

Locally thick Kamloops Group deltaic and lacustrine sediments were deposited in these structural basins. These sediments, and the older lithologies were intruded and partially overlain by bimodal subaerial rhyolitic to basaltic volcanic deposits. Once such center is located in the Napier Lake area where locally thick accumulations of rhyolite and basalt, with minor andesite flows, tuffs and breccias occur. Related? intrusive activity in the Stump Lake - Napier Lake region may have generated locally extensive hydrothermal alteration and accompanying copper-gold-zinc-silver bearing subvolcanic porphyry to gold-silver bearing epithermal environments.

Recessive areas often contain thick Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments.

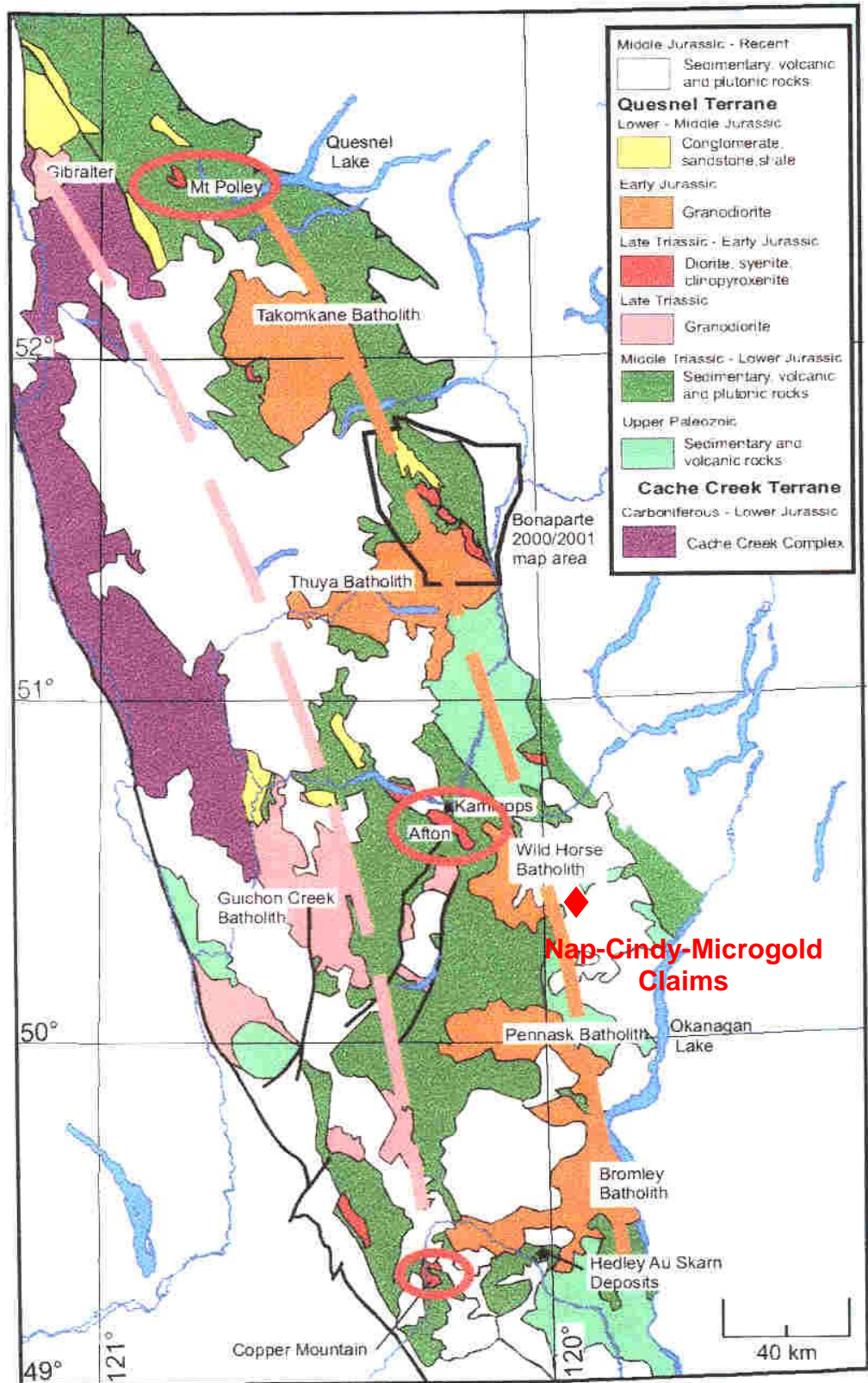


Figure 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Source Logan 2006)

Figure 4 – Local and Property Geology
 From Moore 1990, et. al modified by Lindinger.

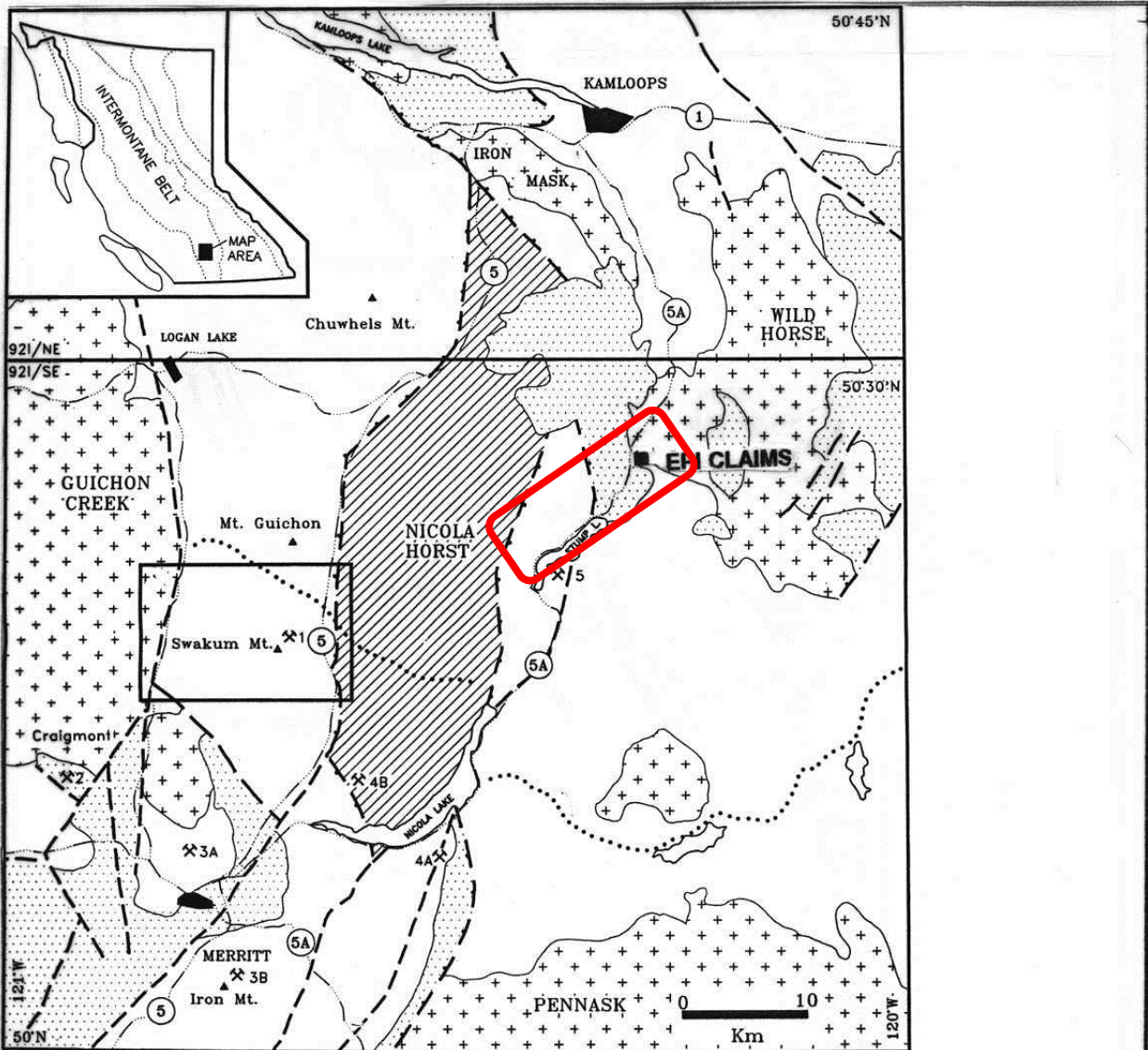


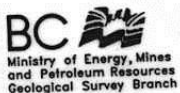
Figure 1: Locality map of the study area. Nicola Group rocks (and minor pre-Nicola rocks in the NE) unpatterned; crosses: Triassic-Jurassic plutons; dots: post-Nicola stratified rocks. Swakum Mt. map area (Figure 4) is outlined. Cross-hammer symbols denote concentrations of mineral occurrences: Swakum Mt. (1); Craigmont (2); Merritt (3A); Iron Mt. (3B); Quilchena (4A); south Nicola (4B); Stump Lake (5).

J.E.L. LINDINGER, P.Geo.

EPI CLAIMS

NAPIER GROUP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION



OPEN FILE 1990-29
 (SHEET 2 OF 2)

LOCALITY MAP OF THE STUDY AREA
 (Figure 1)

SYMBOLS

- THRUST FAULT
- MAJOR FAULT

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GOLD PROPERTY

Rebagliati 1973 describes his observations on the NAP property geology; ...”*Hornfelsed pyroclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group are the oldest rocks exposed on the property. These rocks have been intruded, along the northern edge of the property, by the Jurassic Wildhorse Batholith which has caused them to be hornfelsed. Contemporaneous to the intrusion of the batholith, an east-west fracture system developed, and was intruded by a dense siliceous rock containing from 1 to 10% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. Subsequent to its intrusion, shearing was again initiated along this zone. Presently the rock, ranging from a competent very fine-grained quartz diorite to a quartz sericite schist, occupies this east-west structure.*

Slabs of these various rocks, cut by a diamond saw, show that as the density of the fracture cleavages increase so does its schistosity. This suggests that the whole zone is of the same composition and the textural differences are due only to the intensity of shearing present.

The siliceous pyritic zone is cut by easterly striking lamprophyre dykes which are probably related to late magmatic phases of the Wildhorse Batholith.

The Wildhorse Batholith consists of a gneissic coarse-grained granite that shows little discernible variation from one outcrop to another.”...

Rebagliati’s summary still well encapsulates the pertinent geological features of the NAP property except that more recent improvements in geo chronology and more recent observations by Lindinger results in some modifications to the Rebagliati’s interpretation.

The oldest rocks exposed on the NAP claims are predominantly mid to late Triassic Nicola Group metasediments assigned to the eastern sedimentary facies with interbedded eastern belt subaqueous alkalic mafic tuffs and possible flows.

The lamprophyre of Rebagliati is a tectonically imbricated and S folded dyke sill or flow of undeformed medium grained crowded hornblende porphyry. Additionally crowded hornblende porphyry ‘cobbles’ have also been located within sediments on the property. Whole rock analyses indicates that the hornblende porphyry is normatively similar to ‘pothook diorite’ of the Iron Mask batholith some 25 km north.

The Nicola Group rocks exposed on the property form an inverted T, with east striking steeply south dipping exposures trending from the west central side of the property for about 1.2 km to the east and southeast in two outcrop groups, and to the north as irregular north striking west dipping exposures 0.2 to 1 km east of Napier Lake. These are separated by a major fault called the NAP shear zone which is described in more detail below.

The early Jurassic calc-alkalic (dioritic) Wild Horse batholith which intruded and locally hornfelsed the Nicola lithologies underlie the northeast part of the claims. The intrusive contact zone with the sediments is very recessive and rare exposures of the intrusive near the contact are strongly carbonate and clay altered.

The harder, more resistant and outcropping meta-sediments south of this contact appear to be thermally metamorphosed and may be silicified and potassically altered to a biotite hornfels.

Regionally extensive middle to upper greenschist burial related metamorphism has imparted schistose to weakly gneissic fabrics to both the Nicola and Wild Horse lithologies. The crowded hornblende porphyry, due to its composition, appeared to resist deformation, retaining much of its original fabric and behaving brittlely, forming boudins within the surrounding schistose metasediments.

A northeast to southeast striking, south dipping secondary foliation is evident. The east trending outcrops in the south have a strongly developed foliation coincident with east to southeast striking steeply south dipping isoclinal folding and shearing related to a major 90 to 110 degree striking steeply to moderately south dipping shear zone called the NAP Shear Zone ('NSZ').

The displacement on the 'NSZ' is unknown. However lithologies have very different orientations north and south of the NSZ. It may be part of a deeply eroded exposure of a thrust or reverse fault developed along and near the intrusive contact with the Wild Horse batholith during the Jurassic transpressive tectonic regime generated by the docking of Quesnellia with North America. The very strong NW striking structural trend north of the NSZ along the southern contact with the Wild Horse batholith lines up with some probably dextral north trending displacement lines up with an inferred southeastern extension of the Cherry Creek fault zone southwest of the Iron Mask batholith.

The Nicola lithologies on the property are intruded by and unconformably overlain by remnants of subaerial felsic and later basaltic dykes, flows and tuffs assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group.

On and around the property Kamloops Group rhyolite, basalt and andesite intrude and cover areas to the north, south, east and west of the Nicola exposures. A large felsic volcanic centre occurs in the Napier Lake valley on the west side of the claims. Here numerous north, northwest and east striking steeply dipping quartz eye porphyry rhyolitic feeder dykes and plugs, intrude remnant subaerial flow, autobreccia, breccia dyke and tuff deposits. Felsic tuffs are known to extend to the west central part of the property.

A Kamloops Group mafic volcanic center is present at the south end of Napier Lake. Basalt flow deposits partially surround the north and south sides of the claims and underlie portions of the southeast parts of the claims, overlying the Nicola, Wild Horse and rhyolite lithologies.

Glacial till and later fluvially reworked deposits cover recessed areas.

Structure and alteration

The dominant structural feature through the NAP property is the 'NSZ'. The 'NSZ' is visible as pronounced over 4 km long by up to 100+ metre wide 110 degree striking steeply south dipping quartz-sericite-pyrite altered package of Nicola metasediments. A local subordinate 160° striking schistosity is often present. North of the 'NSZ' bedding parallel foliation for the northern outcrops tends to be northerly and steeply west dipping.

Small felsic feldspar porphyry dykes (that may be related to the nearby felsic volcanics) are found within deeply eroded parts of the 'NSZ' and have been intersected in recent drilling. The

dykes are strongly silica and ankerite flooded, contain polygonal brittle fractures and evenly disseminated pyrite. Adjacent to the intrusives are sheared, yellow, sericite and clay altered schistose metasediments that host fabric parallel stringer, disseminated and stockwork pyrite – sphalerite-galena-mercury mineralization (sericite-pyrite+/-quartz alteration).

Further east, at higher elevations, in less deeply eroded parts of the ‘NSZ’ and adjacent (brown biotite hornfelsed Nicola Group hanging wall) rocks to the south are pervasive silica-pyrite flood and crackle breccia zones apparently overlie the dykes. The silica flooding in the crackle breccia is often more intense along open fracture walls. This alteration appears to grade into and locally overprinted a distinctive brown biotite hornfelsed weakly pyritic biotite schist. Small recrystallized limestone lenses within these altered metasediments contain fine grained evenly disseminated secondary black biotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite. The sericite-pyrite-quartz alteration grades into argillic and propylitic alteration haloes that surround the ‘NSZ’. Altered calcareous units within the propylitic zone contain epidote and disseminated pyrite. This area has seen the bulk of the exploration to date.

Quartz eye rhyolite flows near the ‘NSZ’ (and other east striking structures north of the property) are often strongly clay altered with carbonate +/- rare pyrite and hematite stockwork veining.

Mineralization.

The known mineralized trend on the NAP property occurs as southeast trending apparently steeply to shallowly southwest dipping zones extending at least 1000 metres by 20 to over 50 metres thick and at least 200 metres deep with significant copper, zinc +/- silver +/- gold sulphide mineralization. The zone is open to depth, to the east and west and to the south. Drilling has proven that as many as three sub-zones are present however numerous unclosed IP anomalies are present in deeply overburden covered areas. If the 500 metre long LEE mineralized zone which lies directly on strike with the NAP trend then over 5 kilometres of mineralized strike is present.

The source of the copper-gold mineralization is unknown, however the southwestern edge of the northwest striking Wildhorse Batholith contact is less than 500 metres NE of and subparallel to the NAP shear system. The Batholith itself (north of the Nap area) appears to be extensively hydrothermally altered along its contact with the Nicola rocks with weak quartz sulphide vein swarms outcropping 1 km north of the NAP along the steep east side of the Campbell Creek outwash valley. The contact area is also delineated by a weak to moderate regional magnetic high. The alteration associated with the Nap mineralized system is known to outcrop more than 1 km NW and SE of the area drill tested in 2012 however especially its eastern extent including the Wildhorse contact is extremely poorly exposed.

The copper mineralization at NAP appears to be almost exclusively chalcopyrite but minor enargite and copper enriched pyrite may be present. The chalcopyrite occurs as biotite associated or replaced disseminations in variably biotite hornfelsed (potassic alteration?) and silicified rock (first noted in 2012), within pale silicified sulphidic fractures, and in late dark brittle chlorite +/- manganese lined fractures. The first style appears to be the earliest with the third the latest. The later types (including the zinc phase mentioned above) and their associated

alteration appear to in part replace the earlier mineralization phases. The best copper grades occur within chlorite zones.

Within the limited areas tested the best copper and zinc mineralization are associated with discreet chargeability highs and resistivity lows, although as hole N12-03 indicates high chargeability and apparently hi resistivity can also indicate significant but much weaker gold copper mineralization. In this hole the best and largest gold enriched intersection occur within both high resistivity and chargeability adjacent and south of better copper and lower gold intersections.

Hole 12-02 from 123.8 to 128.5 metres hosted a cryptic distinctive fine grained crowded feldspar porphyry unit (possible dyke) that hosts very finely disseminated net textured sphalerite.

Also observed within larger hangingwall zones of disseminated and stockwork pyrite mineralization are sphalerite+/-galena+/-silver+/-mercury rich calcite bed or early vein and quartz breccia shear vein mineralization styles. One calcite 'bed' hosting massive sphalerite reported diluted grades of over 7% zinc and 1.5% lead with multigram silver values. These narrow zones all occur on the south (upper) side of the main mineralized zone.

Geochemical characteristics

Strongly association with copper mineralization are iron, sulphur, and zinc. The copper dominant mineralization has a moderate correlation with gold, and an overall 75/1 ratio. Copper also has a weak association with cesium, hafnium, neodymium, iron, potassium, thorium, uranium and cerium. Neodymium also has an weak erratic spatial association with gold. Sodium appears weakly enriched in the core of the highest mineralization and depleted near the boundaries. Molybdenum is weakly anomalous in the weathered portion of the intersection and at the end of the hole suggesting possible depletion. Chromium was noticeably depleted in copper mineralized areas and in the Augite porphyry. Elements showing a negative correlation with copper include manganese, niobium and sodium. Elements showing a depletion halo bracketing the copper include sodium. Elements showing an enrichment halo around copper include barium and selenium (at lower contact).

The weak gold enriched upper 70 metres of the hole 12-02 was also enriched in arsenic, antimony, barium, manganese, niobium, strontium, and depleted in uranium. The remaining elements showed no noticeable pattern.

The uppermost zone was primarily a gold enriched zone (the best drilled on the property to date) that also hosted anomalous copper, and zinc values, grading 0.26 g/t gold at an external 0.2 g/t cut-off and 0.3% zinc with a 0.1% zinc cut-off over 38.25 m

The Cindy-Microgold hosts classic epithermal style mineralization. South and west of Kullagh Lake an extensive multielement soil and rock anomaly is present suggesting a major hydrothermal system was present in the area. The area trends directly south across stump lake to the Mary Reynolds past producer.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Nap Occurrence has many of the characteristics of a high level intrusive associated copper-gold-silver (porphyry?) deposit (GSB - Model L04 and I-01). BC examples having similar morphologies, mineralization and alteration styles (and ages?) include the Kerr copper-gold deposit and perhaps the past producing Island Copper deposits.

Similar to the Kerr deposit the copper mineralization appears to be associated with a dark chloritic alteration that forms an alteration front around the deposit forming sericite clay altered core intrusive (Ditson 1995). This pattern at Kerr has been described as sericite-clay chlorite "SCC" alteration. Perhaps other similarities are post mineralization deformation and several post mineral intrusive and extrusive episodes.

Rebagliati 1973 concluded that the deposit is related to both hornfelsing from the nearby Wild Horse batholith plus intrusion within a related shear zone by a later syn shear 'quartz diorite' dyke.

The pattern partially delineated by both IP and drilling suggests a more complex morphology than a simple tabular intrusive peripheral deposit.

Porphyry deposits are commonly associated with induced polarization signatures with the best copper mineralization associated with moderate chargeability highs and resistivity lows in comparison to the nearby pyrite dominated haloes which have stronger chargeability signatures or the source intrusives which can be resistivity highs. The form of these signatures can take almost any shape.

The hydrothermal system and accompanying mineralization are also spatially associated with a composite Tertiary Kamloops Groups volcanic complex. The south end of Napier Lake host vent- proximal basaltic fragmental rocks and flows that extend to immediately south of and east of the NAP occurrence. To the north and west are quartz feldspar phyric rhyolitic dykes and flow domes. To the south and west are andesitic to dacitic flows and breccias. The relatively recent felsic feldspar porphyry dykes in the core of the NSZ may be related to Kamloops Group intrusive activity.

South and west of the NAP is the epithermal-mesothermal Stump Lake mining camp, including the Microgold epithermal gold occurrence which hosts currently subeconomic quartz-carbonate vein hosted gold, silver and base metal mineralization over a 100 sq. km area. The temporal relationships of the Stump Lake Mining camp with the NAP mineralized zone and in particular the quartz-carbonate-clay altered intrusives and associated carbonate hosted zinc-lead-silver-mercury mineralization within the NSZ are currently unknown.

2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2014 exploration program was composed entirely of gathering geological observations and GPS readings.

Introduction

On November 7, 2014 Leo Lindinger completed a 1 day geological observation program north of previous programs north of Napier Lake and southeast of Ritchie Lake. The area is protected by mineral tenure 835188. The program consisted of locating outcrops and GPS locating them, taking cursory geological notes and oriented imaging all exposures. Several representative rock samples were taken to assist in interpretation. Also, the images of the exposures and rocks are included in this report with brief descriptions of image details.

Exploration results.

The steep walled Campbell Creek valley at Ritchie Lake north of Napier Lake is often covered by thick glaciofluvial cover. However outcropping exposures are more common than at first glance. In the area examined on Nov 07, 2014 an estimated 5% outcrop and smaller percentage subcrop exposure is present. The cover is a compact boulder till. In the area examined the dominant bedrock is highly sheared structurally north northwest striking moderately to steeply west dipping granodiorite of the Wildhorse batholith which extends for over 10 kilometres to the north. The shearing subparallel the valley. The sheared intrusive underlies the entire area of Figure 5. The intrusive is pervasively probably potassically altered. Intruding the batholith at near normal angles to the shearing are tabular nearly east striking subvertical rhyolite dykes occupying pure tension fracture associated with the nearby larger exposures to the south of the Kamloops Group felsic and basaltic volcanic complex centered at the south end of Napier Lake 3 kilometres south. The rhyolite dykes appear to be associated with locally strong clay and carbonate epithermal style alteration. This alteration manifest itself here on the Wildhorse intrusives as a dark to light limonitic brown staining. Carbonate and quartz veining also occupy similar oriented sheeted intrusive hosted tension.

TABLE 6 - GPS SITE LOCATIONS			
NAME	UTM E	UTM N	ELEV
alt rhyo	691765	5590545	746
OC1	691794	5590562	756
QV1	691813	5590589	760
OC2	691778	5590641	744
OC3	691805	5590757	738
OC5 WHL	691849	5590762	757
B1	691839	5590802	749
OC4	691852	5590804	756
OC4A	691860	5590805	754

Figure 5 – Outcrop Location Map

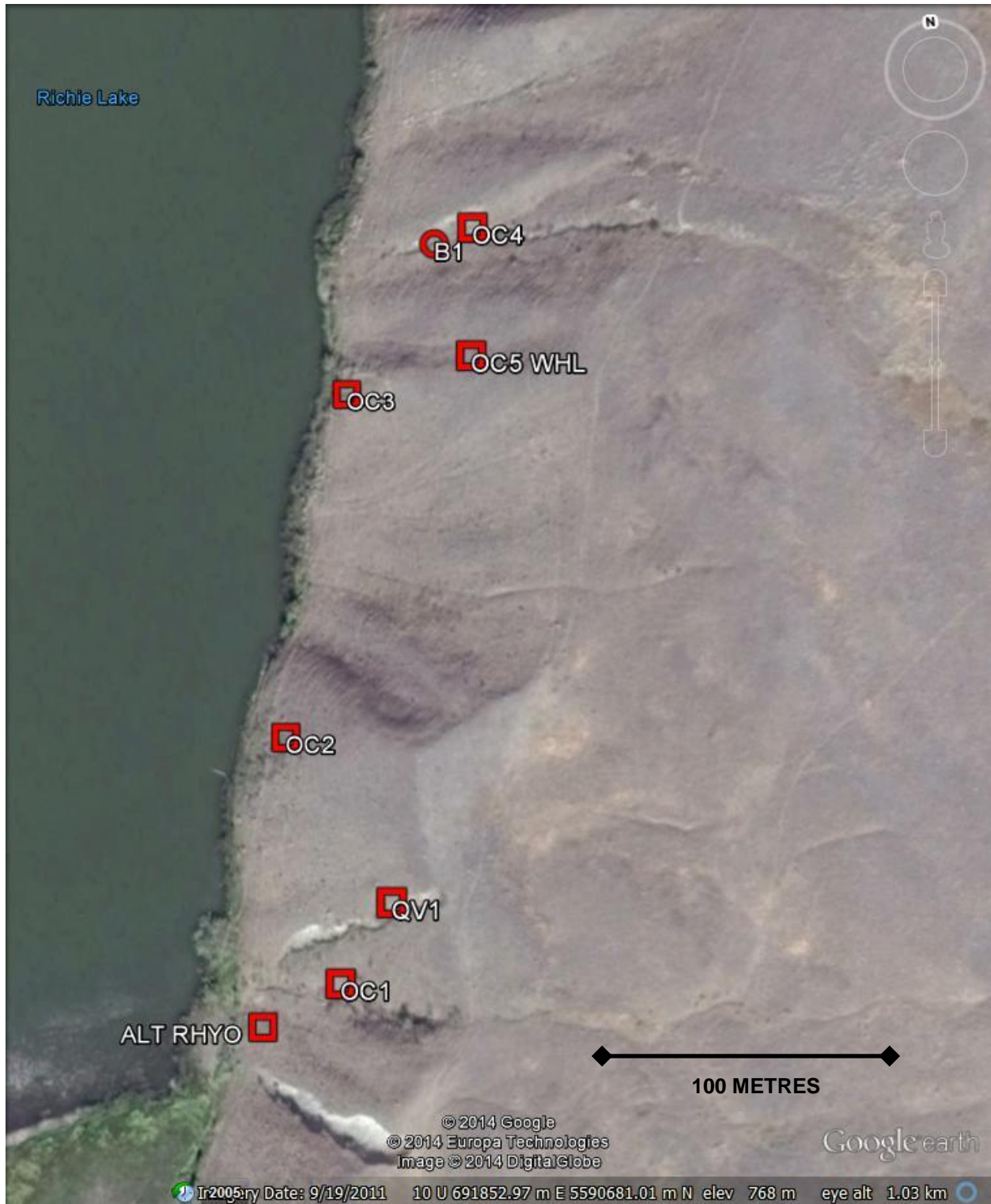




IMAGE OC -1 Looking NE
Much altered silicified and quartz carbonate veined subcrop



IMAGE OC 2 looking north east,
Altered and sheared Wildhorse intrusive. GPS for scale



IMAGE OC 3 – Looking east
Potassically altered and stockwork fractured Wildhorse intrusive. Minor quartz-carbonate veinlets.
GPS for scale



IMAGE OC 4 – Looking east
Rhyolite Dyke intruding unevenly epithermal altered and quartz carbonate veined Wildhorswe intrusive.
GPS for scale



IMAGE OC 4 Detail - GPS for scale



IMAGE OC 5 WHL Looking east
Fractured, quartz-carbonate veined and potassic altered and stockwork fractured Wildhorse
intrusive. GPS for scale.



IMAGE OC 6 – Looking east
Sheared and clay altered Wildhorse intrusive



IMAGE B1 Bleached and silicified intrusive boulder.

EXPENSE ITEM	DATE	RATE	AMOUNT	CHARGE
MOBILIZATION - DEMOBILIZATION PERSONEL	07-Nov	\$1,000	0.5	\$500.00
LINDINGER FIELD TIME	07-Nov	\$1,000	0.5	\$500.00
FOOD, GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES	07-Nov	\$25	1	\$25.00
VEHICLE DAILY RATE	07-Nov	\$125	1	\$125.00
DATA COMPILATION AND REPORT				\$950.00
LAND OWNER NOTIFICATION	06-Nov	\$1,000	0.4	\$400.00
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES				\$2,500.00

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.

The mapping program revealed that the area visited is underlain by granodiorite of the Wildhorse batholith which extends for over 10 kilometres to the northeast. To the south it is overlain by Kamloops group volcanics and in contact with older Nicola metasediments. The intrusive here appears variable potassically altered. In the area examined the bedrock is highly sheared structurally north northwest striking steeply west dipping. The shearing subparallel the Campbell Creek valley. Intruding the batholith at near normal angles are tabular nearly east striking subvertical rhyolite dykes associated with the nearby larger exposures to the south of rhyolitic Kamloops Group volcanics. These are related to the bimodal multiphased volcanic complex centered at the south end of Napier Lake, 3 kilometres south. The rhyolite dykes appear to be associated with locally strong clay and carbonate epithermal style alteration. This alteration manifest itself here on the Wildhorse intrusives as a dark to light limonitic brown staining. Similarly oriented sheeted carbonate and quartz veins are common in the intrusive.

Elsewhere on the property the results of the recent work on the Nap prospect proves that the rocks underlain by the NAP Claims contain several partially eroded tabular and possibly intersecting west northwest trending steeply east dipping sulphide including copper - zinc - silver +/- gold zones. This mineralization now has been traced for over 5 kilometres along the southern margin of the Wildhorse batholith.

On the Cindy Microgold portion widespread epithermal style gold-silver mineralization occurs over a 30 sq. km area that lies north of and is related to the Stump Lake mining camp

RECOMMENDATIONS

NAP Property General

Additional mapping and sampling is recommended in the area of the 2014 program. If possible an effort to determine the relationship to the NAP copper-gold system or Stump Lake epithermal mineralization should be attempted.

Elsewhere on the extensive property additional work is required to add to the near surface extent of the gold-copper mineralization at the NAP that has only been partially delineated by the geophysics trenching and drilling to date? To complete the next recommended phase the following \$600,000 work program is proposed. Details comprise a significant extension to the

2010 geophysical grid, a property wide outcrop mapping and sampling program, geochemical sampling of all discovered altered and mineralized rock followed by additional diamond drilling.

Geophysics (Ground Magnetism and IP)

The grid established in 2010 should be extended to the NW to Napier Lake, a distance of 500 to 700 metres. The cross line lines should be extended 500 metres each side of the baseline with provision to extend if results warrant. This would test the strong copper-zinc soil anomaly defined by the 1973 surface work and unsuccessfully tested by percussion hole 73-P12.

Examination of Rebagliati's 1973 surface work program (AR 4500) revealed that he mapped an exposure of pyritized Nicola sediments and carbonates some 1000 metres ESE of the end of the 2010 grid. Additionally as reporting in AR4330 a 200 metre long set of road proximal outcrops of 'sericitized fine grained diorite' hosting pyrite with minor chalcopyrite mineralization that also appears to be the source of minor copper in soils anomalies south of a small lake 3.5 km east of the east end of the 2010 IP grid suggests the NAP structural-alteration corridor probably extends to at least that location. If so the NAP alteration-mineralization zone is at least 7 km long and straddles the south margin of the Wildhorse batholith. At least 95% of this area is covered by deep overburden including drumlins. Recommended is extending the grid for 3.5 kilometres to the east-southeast at an UTM orthogonal orientation to that location using an initial line spacing of 200 metres and line length of 1.0 km. This would total 6.0 by 1.0 kilometre area of grid work with about 30 lines and 6.0 kilometres of baseline. \$100,000 is budgeted for this program.

Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling

An approximate \$40,000 budget for a property wide outcrop mapping and sampling program is recommended.

Drilling

Pursuant to the results of the mapping, sampling and geophysical programs a ~\$370,000 2000 metre 7 to 10 hole diamond drilling program is recommended. Two 200 metre holes would test the area south of and below holes N11-01 and N11-02, and a third 200 metre hole would test the area partially defined by hole 73-P08 about midway between holes N11-01 and N11-02. The area near this hole, to the west and southwest, has produced some of the highest copper, zinc and silver grades in rocks and soils on the property. If the current interpretation that the mineralized zone(s) is dipping to the southwest is correct then the vertical hole 73-P08 was collared down dip of and actually missed the best surface mineralization. Two 200 metre holes would test the area south of and below and to the east of hole N11-02. Additional drilling would be based on the new results of the IP survey.

The remaining ~\$100,000 would be used for site access fees, contingencies, 3D geological modelling and a comprehensive final report of the exploration activities.

CINDY-MICROGOLD Area

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GOLD PROPERTY

On the adjoining Cindy-Microgold portion of the claims block a \$100,000 program of geological mapping, and systemic rock sampling to determine a potentially economic source of gold vein mineralization exists on the claims.

Table 7 - Recommended Nap Phase 2 Exploration Expenditures

ITEM	DETAILS	CHARGE
Preparation	Permitting, management	\$5,000.00
Grid re-establishment	50 km @ \$300 per km	\$15,000
IP survey	42 km @ \$2000 per km	\$85,000.00
Magnetometer survey		\$10,000.00
Geological mapping	15 DAYS @ \$1100 per day	\$16,500.00
sampling and prospecting		\$12,500.00
Diamond drilling	2000 metres @ \$140 per metre (Contract and Mobilization)	\$280,000.00
Geological supervision	25 days @ \$1100 per day*	\$26,500.00
geotechnical and core splitting	51 mandays @ \$500 per day*	\$25,500.00
vehicular support	50 vehicle days @ \$100 per day	\$5,000.00
Analyses	600 samples @ \$40 per sample	\$24,000.00
Contingency	~7%	\$40,000.00
Report and Modelling		\$20,000.00
access fees		\$25,000.00
Corporate Management fee		\$10,000.00
TOTAL RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES:		\$600,000.00
* Labour charges include accommodation and board.		

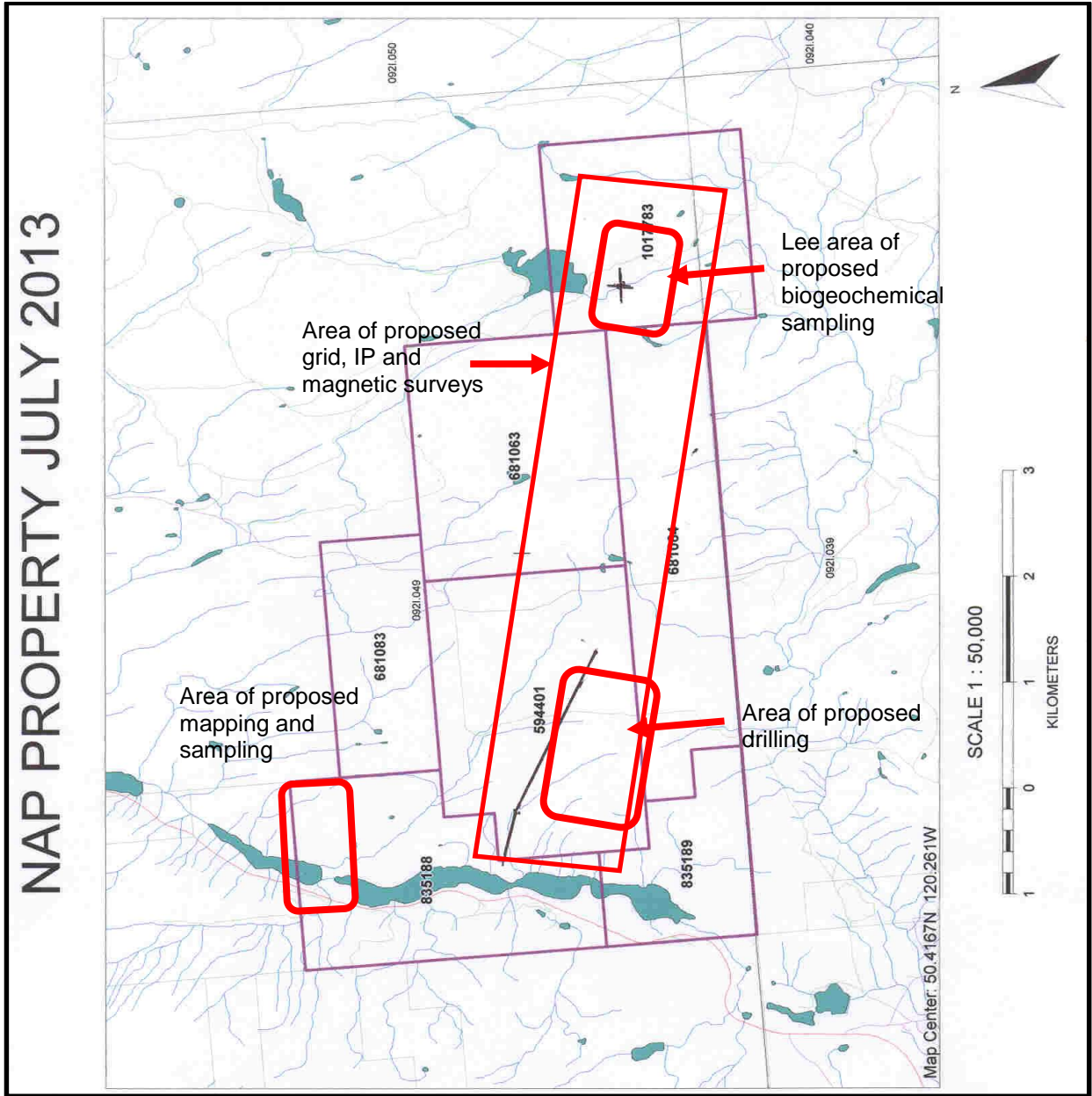


Figure 6 – Nap Claims Showing Proposed NAP-LEE Exploration Areas

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Whiteaker, R., 2006: NI 43-101 Technical Report on Exploration Activities on the NAP Property, for Great Michael Resources Ltd. Unpublished Report

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leopold J. Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 34 years.

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992).

I own entirely or jointly with Jon Alten Stewart the mineral property described as the NAP-Cindy-Microgold property.

I am responsible for the report entitled Geological Assessment Report on the NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD property dated January 23, 2015.

"Leopold J. Lindinger"

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.