

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): 5531635 November 22, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Patmore

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 594046 939069 1024653

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092L033 092L101 092L437 092L438

MINING DIVISION: Alberni

NTS/BCGS: 092L.055

LATITUDE: 50 ° 0 ' 36 " LONGITUDE: 121 ° 6 ' 18 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) David Murphy

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

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

Lower Jurassic, Bonanza Group, Calc-alkaline volcanics, Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic, Island Plutonic Suite, Granodiorite, Major northeasterly fault, Northerly and northeasterly structures, two Cross-Structures. Mineralization of pyrite and gold tellurides 53.15 grams gold per tonne over 0.22 metres for a strike length of 69 metres. Gold-pyrite-limonite en-echelon veins occur within a felsic dyke which is strongly fractured and silicified.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 7062 14369 14744 15079 15133 15903

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	144 hectares	594046 939069 1024653	\$ 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

Print Form

David W. Murphy

&

John Bakus

(Owners & Operators)

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35300**

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5531635)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on

Tenures 594046, 939069, 1024653

of the seven claim

Patmore 594046 Claim Group

Alberni Mining Division

BCGS Map 092L.055

Work done from

November 18, 2014 to November 21, 2014

Centre of Work

5,541,475N, 635,787E (NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

**Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.**

Submitted

January 29, 2015

Amended

November 25, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Summary -----	4.
Introduction -----	4.
Property Location and Description -----	5.
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography --	7.
History: Property Area -----	8.
092L 436 – AMAI SHEAR -----	8.
092L 439 – MIL -----	8.
092L 440 – MACHTA 1 -----	9.
092L 441 – MACHTA 2 -----	9.
092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER -----	9.
History: Property -----	9.
092L 033 – PATMORE -----	9.
092L 101 – ECLIPSE -----	10.
092L 437 – FIL -----	10.
092L 438 – TRAMLIN -----	10.
Geology: Regional -----	10.
Geology: Property Area -----	10.
092L 436 – AMAI SHEAR -----	11.
092L 439 – MIL -----	11.
092L 440 – MACHTA 1 -----	12.
092L 441 – MACHTA 2 -----	12.
092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER -----	12.
Geology: Property -----	13.
092L 033 – PATMORE -----	13.
092L 101 – ECLIPSE -----	15.
092L 437 – FIL -----	15.
092L 438 – TRAMLIN -----	15.
Mineralization: Property Area -----	16.
092L 436 – AMAI SHEAR -----	16.
092L 439 – MIL -----	16.
092L 440 – MACHTA 1 -----	16.
092L 441 – MACHTA 2 -----	16.
092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER -----	16.
Mineralization: Property -----	17.
092L 033 – PATMORE -----	17.
092L 101 – ECLIPSE -----	18.
092L 437 – FIL -----	18.
092L 438 – TRAMLIN -----	18.
Structural Analysis -----	19.
Interpretation and Conclusions -----	23.
Selected References -----	24.
Statement of Costs -----	25.
Certificate -----	26.

Table of Contents (cont'd)**ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1. Location Map -----	5.
Figure 2. Property Location from Vancouver -----	6.
Figure 3. Claims Location from Pacific Ocean -----	7.
Figure 4. Claim & Index Map -----	8.
Figure 5. Geology, Claims, & Minfile -----	8.
Figure 6. Indicated Structures on Tenure 594046, 939069, & 1024653	19.
Figure 7. Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Figure 6 -----	20.
Figure 8. Cross-Structure Locations on Google Earth -----	21.
Figure 9. Mineral Zones on the Patmore 594046 Claim Group -----	22.

TABLES

Table 1. Patmore 594046 Claim Group Tenures -----	6.
Table 2. Approximate UTM locations of cross-structures and Minfiles	21.

SUMMARY

The seven contiguous claim, 332 hectare, Patmore 594046 Claim Group is located 300 kilometres northwest of Vancouver and 70 kilometres south of the past productive Island Copper mine on the western coast of Vancouver Island with the northern extent of the Property on Amai Inlet, the eastern portion of Cachalot Inlet which is open to the Pacific Ocean.

Access to the major mineral zones on the Property could be by either helicopter from bases on Vancouver Island or by float plane to Amai Inlet and by foot on old logging roads and trails.

The Island Copper open-pit mine was in production from 1971 to 1995 with 367 million tonnes of ore processed grading 0.33% copper with molybdenum, gold, silver, and rhenium values. The Island Copper ore zones are hosted by volcanic rocks on the hanging-wall and the foot-wall of a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke.

Geologically, the Patmore 594046 Claim Group is underlain by a granodioritic intrusive in contact with calc-alkaline volcanics of the Bonanza Group. The contact is east-west in the south and north-south along the western portion of the Property. Although the main Patmore and Eclipse Minfile mineral zone locations are generally indicated within the granodiorite, volcanics can be incorporated. The granodiorite also includes basic and aplitic dykes associated with a number of generations of pre and post mineral fracturing.

The dominant mineralization is gold which is confined to fault/fracture zones with strongly fractured granodiorite hosting the structure reportedly unmineralized at the Patmore workings. Significant reported gold values range from 53.14 grams per tonne Au over 0.22 metres for 69 metres to 51.02 grams per tonne Au over 3.58 metres from the drill-hole core. However, the mineralization is particularly variable and localized.

From drilling in 1985, an assay composite over 3.58 metres. 50,000 tonnes of measured geological assayed 51.44 grams per tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter 118, 1985). Assessment Report 15,079, Figure 6.

Two structural intersections between prime structures were determined from the structural analysis. The structures on the Patmore 594046 Claim Group are important in that they are the mineral controls or the host for the mineralization in most all of the four Minfile mineral properties within the Property.

The greater potential on the Property is for an Island Copper (*Minfile 092L 158*) copper porphyry +/-Au type of a deposit. The gold mineralization at the Patmore and other mineral showings could be the peripheral mineralization to a porphyry mineral zone hosted/controlled by a network of fractures and breccias associated with the intrusive and volcanics; as at the Island Copper deposit. In addition some epithermal indications are noted in the cox-comb texture of some quartz veins possibly indicative of a deep-seated later intrusive stage of the polyphase Island intrusive providing the quartz and mineralization.

Thus, the cross-structural locations would be the ideal location to explore for a mineralized porphyry. It would be these locations that create the potential to tap a deep-seated mineral source and provide a breccia pipe for the less restricted means of hydrothermal fluid conveyance to the surface where the porphyritic geological indicators would be etched. These indicators could be revealed as minerals and/or alteration and would be subject to interpretation for advanced exploration

INTRODUCTION

In November 2014, a structural analysis was completed on Tenures 594046, 939069, and 1024653 of the seven claim Patmore 594046 Claim Group (“Property”). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on claims of the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the Structural Analysis completed and reported on herein.

PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located on Vancouver Island 300 kilometres northwest of Vancouver, 250 kilometres northwest of Nanaimo, and 188 kilometres northwest of Port Alberni within BCGS Map 092L.055 of the Alberni Mining Division. The northern claim of the Property extends into Amai Inlet, an easterly branch of the superior Cachelot Inlet on the western side of Vancouver Island.

The location is enhanced by the water access to the Pacific Ocean and the means of bulk transport to foreign smelter facilities.

Figure 1. Location Map
(from MapPlace)



Description

The Property is comprised of seven contiguous claims covering an area of 332.2006 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

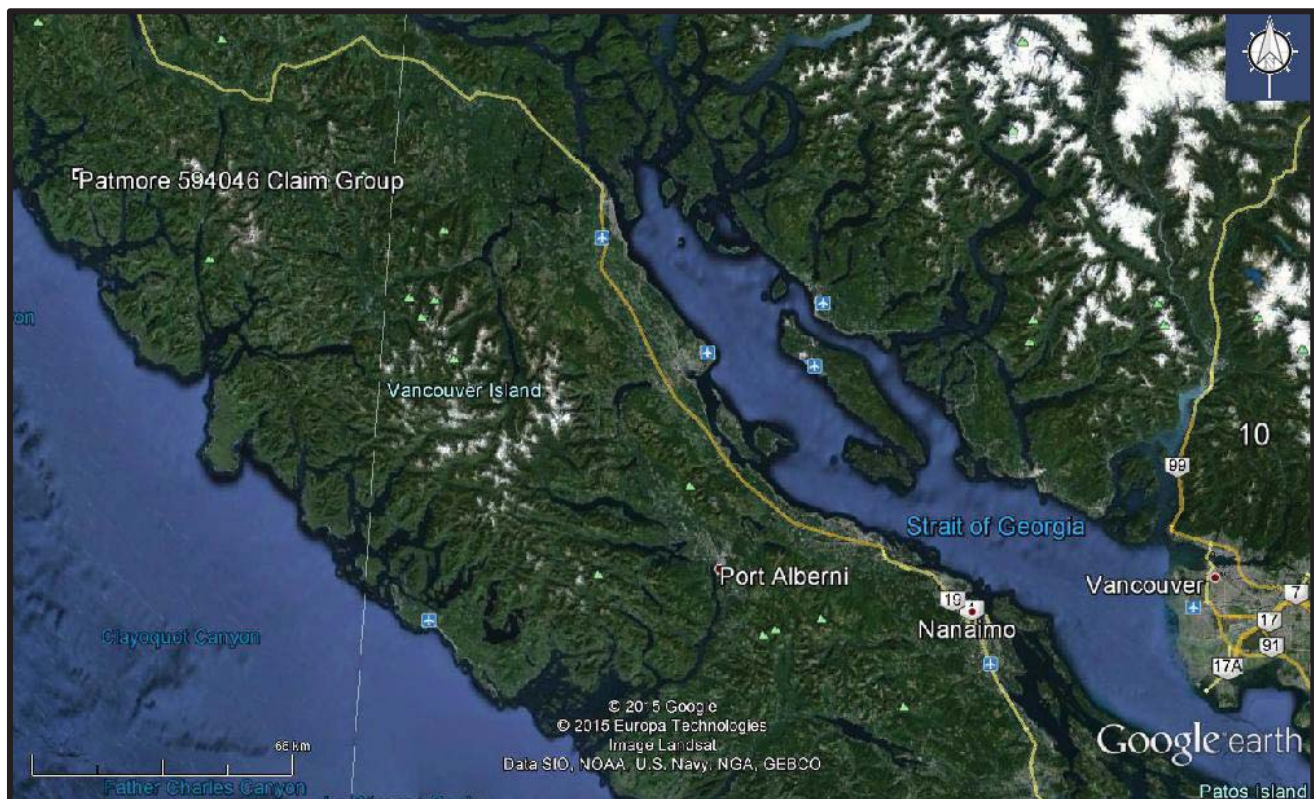
Property Description and Location (cont'd)

Table I. Patmore 594046 Claim Group Tenures

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until*</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
594046	Mineral		20200305	62.2842
939069	Mineral	ADAM	20151116	20.7596
1024255	Mineral	PATMORE ECLIPSE 1035 GTAU	20181117	20.7658
1024653	Mineral		20181117	62.2894
1029089	Mineral	JILLIAN	20181117	20.7579
1032253	Mineral	JOHNNY B GOOD	20181117	83.0546
1032254	Mineral	JOHNNY B	20181117	62.2891

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event 5531635.

Figure 2. Property Location from Vancouver
(from MapPlace & Google Earth)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

The most convenient access to the Property is by helicopter from bases in Gold River, Campbell River or Port McNeill.

Alternatively, a float plane can be taken from Vancouver to Amai Inlet and the northern extent of the Property where an old logging road and a trail leads to the Eclipse workings.

There appears relatively recent logging activity south of the Property with roads to within 400 metres.

Climate

The climate is classified as West-Coast Marine with rainfall exceeding 300 centimetres per year. Summers and winters are mild, with snow seldom remaining on the ground at tide-water for more than a day. The uppermost slopes may be snow covered for up to four months of the year.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Local resources and infrastructure are wanting. Supplies and/or equipment required for a preliminary exploration program would be brought in by air along with an exploration crew.

A cabin which was reported as an “excellent new cabin” in 1986 may remain habitable.

Physiography

The west side of Vancouver Island is well known for its rugged terrain and high relief. The Patmore 594046 Claim Group extends southward from the shores of Amai Inlet up to a 795 metre elevation along a northeasterly trending ridge in the south.

Figure 3. Claims Location from Pacific Ocean

(from MapPlace & Google Earth)

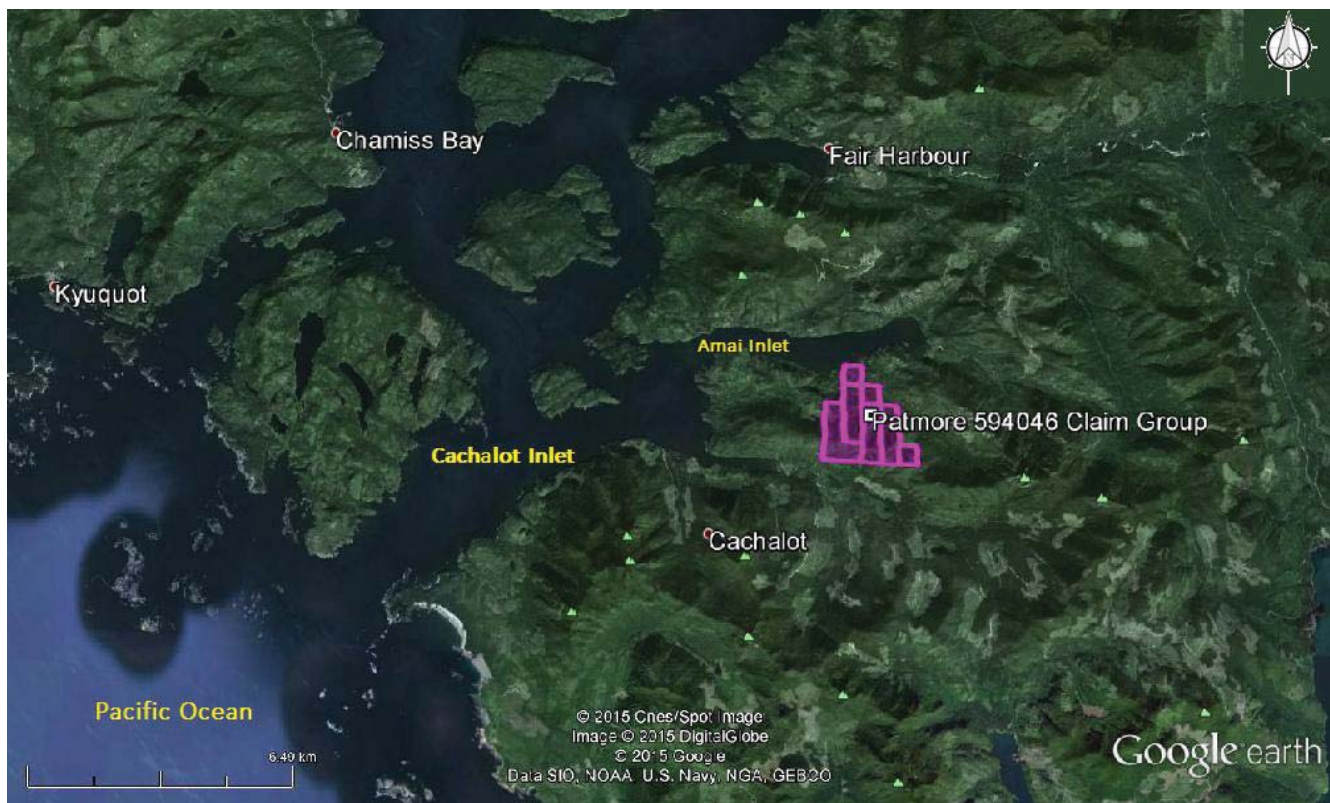
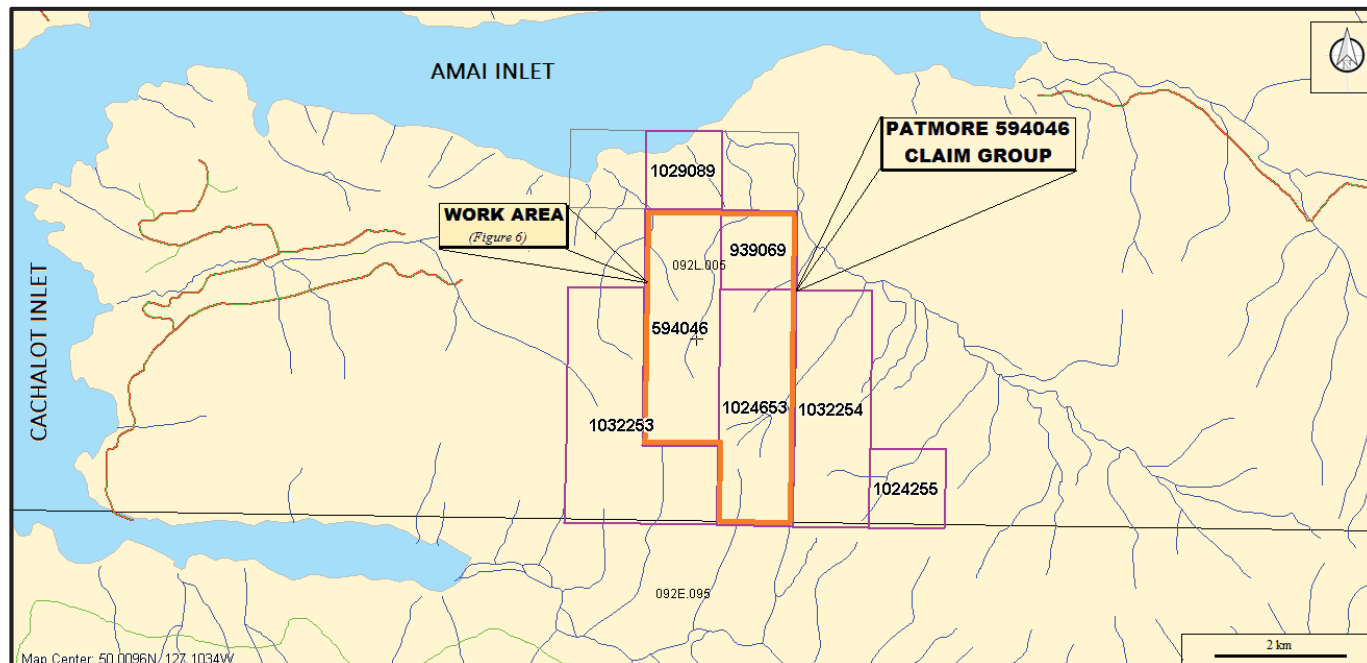


Figure 4. Claim & Index Map

(Base map from MapPlace)



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports the history of showings and past producers peripheral to the Property (*Figure 5*) as follows.

AMAI SHEAR showing (Shear)

MINFILE 092L 436

Three hundred metres west

The Amai Shear occurrence is located on or near Mil Creek, on north-facing slopes, south of Amai Inlet and at an elevation of approximately 150 metres. The area has been explored in conjunction with the Patmore (MINFILE 092L 033) occurrence.

In 1978, a prospecting program of rock and soil sampling and minor trenching was completed on the area as the Amai Gold property. In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited explored the area as the Amai Gold property.

MIL showing (Shear)

MINFILE 092L 439

Two hundred metres west

The Mil occurrence is located west of Mil Creek, southeast of Amai Inlet and at an elevation of 60 metres. The area has been explored in conjunction with the Patmore (MINFILE 092L 033) occurrence.

In 1978, a prospecting program of rock and soil sampling and minor trenching was completed on the area as the Amai Gold property. In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited explored the area as the Amai Gold property.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**MACHTA 1** showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 440

Three kilometres west

The Machta 1 occurrence is located north of Machta Creek and east of Amai Point, at an elevation of approximately 90 metres.

In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling on the area as the Machta Gold claim. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited explored the area.

MACHTA 2 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 441

Two kilometres west

In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling on the area as the Machta Gold claim. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited explored the area.

The Machta 2 occurrence is located south of Matcha Creek, 850 metres east-northeast of the creek mouth and at an elevation of approximately 20 metres.

ISLAND COPPER past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092L 158

Seventy kilometres north

During its operating life from 1971 to 1995 inclusive, the Mine produced about 1227 million kilograms of copper, 35,268 kilograms of gold, 294,106 kilograms of silver (probably 360,800 kilograms of silver), 32 million kilograms of molybdenum and 236 kilograms of rhenium from 367 million tonnes of ore.

BHP Minerals Canada Ltd. ceased mining operations in July 1995 and finished milling of surface stockpiles by the end of the year. The open pit was flooded in May 1996 and reclamation work continued for two years. A saw mill and lumber kiln, utilizing mine buildings and facilities, are being established at the mine site.

In 1998, BHP received the 1997 British Columbia Mine Reclamation Award.

In November 1999, GTN Copper Technology Ltd. of Sydney Australia (with an office in Englewood, California) announced their intention to develop an \$80 million copper processing plant employing approximately 70 persons at the former Island Copper Mine site near Port Hardy. The facility will import copper concentrate from mines in Western Canada, the U.S. and South America, with initial capacity to process 50,000 tons of copper per year, with potential to increase production to over 200,000 tons.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

MINFILE reports the history of showings, prospects, and developed prospects on the Property (*Figure 5*) as follows.

PATMORE developed prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092L 033

Within Tenure 594046

During 1938 through 1944, a total of 183 metres of underground drifting was completed on three adits. In 1941 a test shipment of 98 kilograms was shipped from the Eclipse occurrence to a government sampling plant in Prince Rupert. It is unknown if the report refers to this occurrence or the nearby Eclipse (MINFILE 092L 101). In 1978, a prospecting program of rock and soil sampling and minor trenching was completed on the area as the Amai Gold property.

History: Property (cont'd)**Patmore** developed prospect (cont'd)

In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and diamond drilling on the area. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited completed a program diamond drilling and sampling on the area as the Amai Gold property.

ECLIPSE prospect (Vein; Breccia)

MINFILE 092L 101

Within Tenure 1032254

The Eclipse occurrence is located on north east facing slopes, south east of Amai Inlet. The area has been explored in conjunction with the Patmore (MINFILE 092L 033) occurrence.

The area was first prospected in 1938 and in 1940 the main Eclipse showing was discovered. In 1941 a test shipment of 98 kilograms was shipped from the Eclipse occurrence to a government sampling plant in Prince Rupert. It is unknown if the report refers to this occurrence or the nearby Patmore (MINFILE 092L 033). In 1978, a prospecting program of rock and soil sampling was completed on the area as the Amai Gold property. In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and diamond drilling on the area. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited completed a program diamond drilling and sampling on the area as the Amai Gold property.

FIL showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 437

Within Tenure 594046

The Fil occurrence is located on Fil Creek, southeast of Amai Inlet and at an elevation of 160 metres. The area has been explored in conjunction with the Patmore (MINFILE 092L 033) occurrence.

In 1978, a prospecting program of rock and soil sampling and minor trenching was completed on the area as the Amai Gold property. In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited explored the area as the Amai Gold property.

TRAMLIN showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 438

Within Tenure 594046

The Tramline occurrence is located on Mil Creek, southeast of Amai Inlet and at an elevation of 280 metres. The area has been explored in conjunction with the Patmore (MINFILE 092L 033) occurrence.

In 1978, a prospecting program of rock and soil sampling and minor trenching was completed on the area as the Amai Gold property. In 1985, Cal-Denver Resources completed a program of heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling on the area. In 1985 and 1986, Cortez Explorations completed programs of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1987, Thomson Gold Co. Limited explored the area as the Amai Gold property.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The geology of the northern portion of Vancouver Island is described by Muller, Northcote and Carlisle, 1974.

The area is underlain by rocks of the Vancouver Group including Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Upper Triassic Quatsino and Parson Bay Formation, and Lower Jurassic Bonanza Sub-Group. A middle Triassic sediment-sill unit marks the base of the Vancouver Group.

Geology: Regional (cont'd)

The Karmutsen Formation consists of a widespread, thick sequence of basaltic volcanics. The Quatsino, Parson Bay Formation consists of carbonate, pelitic and volcanoclastic sediments, and the Bonanza Sub-Group comprises a sequence of basaltic to dacitic extrusive and pyroclastic volcanics with minor intercalated sediments,

The Vancouver Group is intruded by stocks and batholithic bodies of middle Jurassic Island Intrusions consisting of quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and quartz feldspar porphyry. The Vancouver Group is underlain by Pennsylvanian and Permian limestone and argillite of the Sicker Group and the Westcoast Gneiss Complex of Brooks Peninsula. The Vancouver Group is overlain unconformably by wedges of Lower Cretaceous clastic rocks near and to the northwest of Quatsino Sound.

Muller, Northcote and Carlisle, 1974 identified several major structural blocks separated by sub-vertical faults. They separated the blocks by the Brooks Fault Zone into southeastern and northwestern groups. The general formation trend within the Vancouver Group is northwesterly and the younging direction is to the southwest. The intrusive bodies are elongate northwesterly paralleling the formational trend.

Vancouver Island is dominated by block faults and exhibits a medial north-north west trending arch, flanked by fault blocks with outward dipping strata. The entire region is crisscrossed by irregular sets of steep to vertical faults of normal or strike-slip but largely unknown displacement.

The Brooks Peninsula Fault zone is expressed very well by the Teeta and Cayuse Creek valleys. This fault zone, believed to have formed during the Tertiary period, offsets northwesterly faults believed to have developed in late Cretaceous times.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports the geology of showings and past producers peripheral to the Property (*Figure 5*) as follows.

AMAI SHEAR showing (Shear)

MINFILE 092L 436

Three hundred metres west

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both dipping steeply to the east, and 90 to 135 degrees with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

MIL showing (Shear)

MINFILE 092L 439

Two hundred metres west

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both dipping steeply to the east, and 90 to 135 degrees with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**MACHTA 1** showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 440

Three kilometres west

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both dipping steeply to the east, and 90 to 135 degrees with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

MACHTA 2 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 441

Two kilometres west

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both dipping steeply to the east, and 90 to 135 degrees with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

ISLAND COPPER past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092L 158

Seventy kilometres north

The region is underlain by northwest trending belts of Upper Triassic volcanic rocks and sediments of the Vancouver Group (Karmutsen and Quatsino formations) and Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanic rocks and sediments. These rocks have been intruded by stocks of the Early-Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The Island Copper deposit lies within moderately south dipping brecciated tuff, lapilli and tuff breccia of andesitic and basaltic composition, which comprise the lower part of the Bonanza Group pyroclastic sequence. These volcanic rocks are cut by a digitating quartz feldspar porphyry dyke trending 290 degrees and dipping 60 degrees north.

Breccias with volcanic and intrusive fragments cap the dyke and occur along its margins. Brecciation is less intense a short distance outward from the porphyry and within about 60 metres the dislocated breccia gives way to systems of intense fracturing (crackle breccia). On its northwest end the dyke is capped by pyrophyllite breccia (110 metres wide and traceable for 1100 metres along strike); to the southeast the dyke plunges under Bonanza rocks. Where it is least altered, the dyke exhibits a granodiorite composition.

The host rocks have been subjected to contact thermal metamorphism and hydrothermal alteration. The metamorphic aureole can be subdivided into an inner zone 100 metres wide adjacent to the dyke and characterized by biotite and magnetite; an intermediate transitional chlorite zone (180 metres wide); and an outer epidote zone 350 metres wide. The ore is associated with the biotite zone and the inner part of the chlorite zone.

The hydrothermal alteration affects small volumes of rock (fractures, quartz-carbonate veinlets) and is closely related to fracturing and brecciation. This alteration resulted in assemblages termed the chlorite-sericite, sericite, pyrophyllite (pyrophyllite, dumortierite, kaolin) and "Yellow Dog" (rusty orange dolomite) types.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Island Copper** past producer (cont'd)

In the volcanic rocks there is an inner pyrophyllite zone, a central sericite zone, and an outer chlorite-sericite zone. In the quartz- feldspar porphyry, there is an inner sericite zone and an outer chlorite-sericite zone. The pyrophyllite breccia has a mineral assemblage characteristic of the pyrophyllite-type alteration.

Marginal breccias have mineral assemblages of sericite and pyrophyllite types. "Yellow Dog" alteration is confined to "Yellow Dog" breccias, characterized by rusty brown fracture-fillings of ferroan dolomite.

The orebody is divided into the hanging wall and footwall ore zones. The hanging wall zone is a roughly tabular body 60 to 180 metre wide and approximately 1700 metres long, continuing to a depth of 300 metres below surface (Cargill, 1976). This zone strikes 290 degrees and dips 60 degrees north. The footwall ore zone is not as well defined as the hanging wall zone. A small amount of ore occurs within the dyke, however, most quartz feldspar porphyry is unmineralized.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

Northcote (1986) reports that:

The main Eclipse prospect lies within polyphase granodiorite of the Vancouver Island Intrusions at sufficient distance from intrusive-volcanic contacts with the Bonanza Formation to be free of most contact effects. At the main Eclipse working the polyphase granodiorite is medium grained with distinct phases represented by variation from mesocratic to leucocratic accompanied by increasing K-spar-silica content. Locally, contacts between phases may be distinct but are generally diffuse with younger siliceous and K-spar-rich phases as irregular impregnations in older. Some epidote chlorite quartz and K-spar segregations accompanied by a bleached appearance of older phases are associated with internal plutonic contacts. Basic and lesser aplite-filled fractures form dykes ranging from a few centimetres to 1 metre in width in northerly to northeasterly and northwesterly trending fractures in granodiorite. Smaller locally branching "offshoots" of basic dykes have attitudes ranging from flat lying to near-vertical.

The northerly and northeasterly trending dykes are commonly followed by a number of generations of pre-and post-mineral fracturing. Similarly, as represented by the main Eclipse zone, northerly to northeasterly trending multigenerational fractures unaccompanied by or with minimal dyke-rock are also noted. These latter systems may branch and diverge along strike; most fracture-zones consist of a narrow strong shatter, shear, gouge zone a fraction of a centimetre to several centimetres wide flanked on both sides by zones of less intense fracturing /shattering extending a few centimetres to several metres into the wall rock.

Hydrothermal silicification, chloritization, epidotization biotitization with sulphide, native gold and bismuth telluride mineralization accompanied one or more of these episodes of fracturing. Hydrothermal activity has impressed a bleached appearance or propylitic alteration on wallrocks adjacent to fractures. This hydrothermal alteration is difficult to distinguish from magmatic alteration at contacts among successive plutonic phases.

MINFILE reports the geology of showings, prospects, and developed prospects on the Property (*Figure 5*) as follows.

PATMORE developed prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092L 033

Within Tenure 594046

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional.

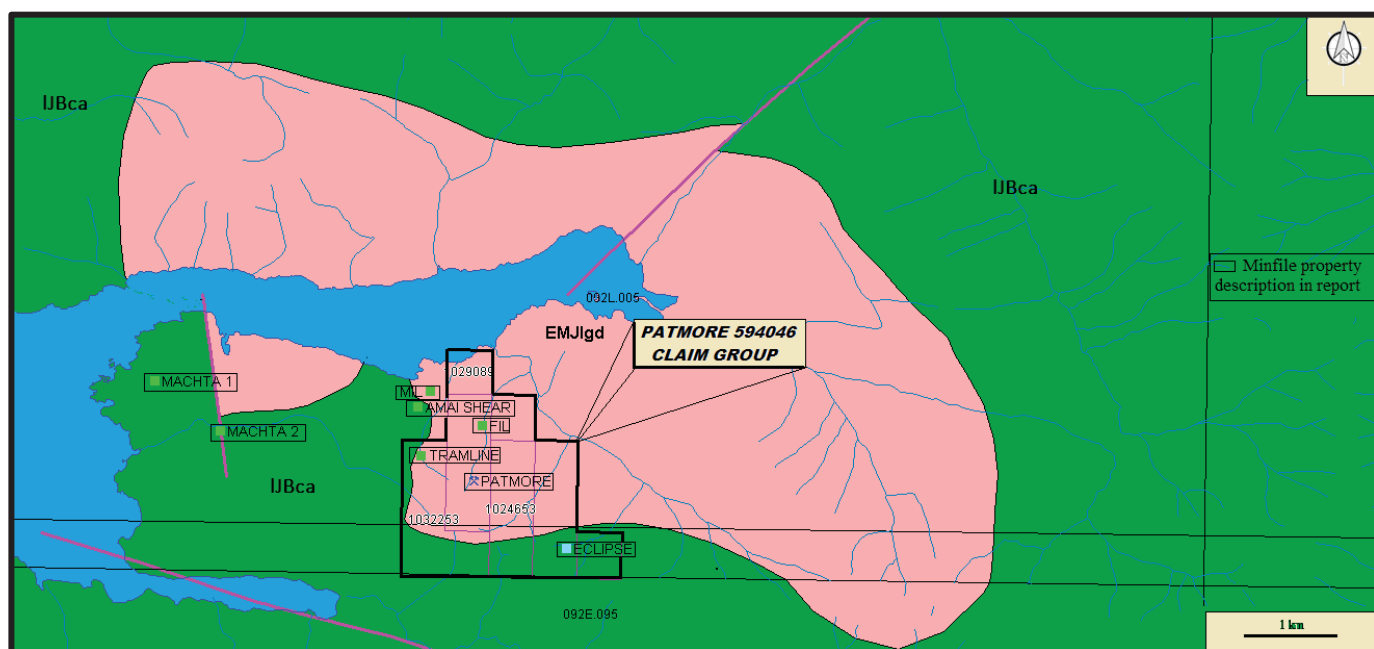
Geology: Property (cont'd)

Patmore developed prospect (cont'd)

Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both steeply dipping to the east, and a 90 to 135 degree set, with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

The Patmore occurrence lies in a creek that occupies a major 025 degree trending fault zone. The occurrence is underlain by medium-grained equigranular hornblende granodiorite, locally grading to tonalite. Near the Number 3 adit, a quartz-eye porphyritic phase is in sharp contact with the main granodiorite. In the creek area, felsic dikes trending 025 degrees are aphanitic and range from dacitic to rhyolitic composition. Mafic dikes trend 025 to 065 degrees, are comprised of andesitic to lamprophyric composition, and range from grey-green to dark green in color.

Figure 5. Geology, Claims, & Minfile
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Lower Jurassic

Bonanza Group

IJBca

calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

Island Plutonic Suite

EmJlgd

Granodioritic intrusive rocks

Geology: Property (cont'd)**ECLIPSE** prospect (Vein; Breccia)

MINFILE 092L 101

Within Tenure 1032254

The region of the Eclipse occurrence is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, intruded by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The volcanic rocks consist of massive to porphyritic, andesitic to basaltic flows that exhibit strong epidote alteration, occurring as veinlets and patches. Grey coloured aphanitic to porphyritic feldspar dacite flows and tuffs overlie the mafic rocks, and are in turn overlain by a cyclical sequence of subaerial pyroclastic felsic tuff and flows.

Medium to coarse-grained hornblende granodiorite, tonalite and minor quartz-diorite have intruded the volcanics. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp, interpreted as fault contacts, or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks.

At the Eclipse occurrence, north to northeast trending dikes and coincident fault and fracture zones cut the granodiorite rocks, and are accompanied by silicification and an alteration assemblage that includes chlorite, epidote, pyrite and biotite.

Bleaching of wallrock is common. Native gold-telluride-pyrite mineralization occurs with biotite, chlorite and quartz in a narrow central zone of intense shearing, flanked by a zone of fracturing that is up to several metres wide and locally contains some native gold in chlorite-epidote filled fractures and slip surfaces.

FIL showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 437

Within Tenure 594046

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both dipping steeply to the east, and 90 to 135 degrees with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

TRAMLIN showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 438

Within Tenure 594046

The region is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which are intruded by granitic rocks of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contacts between the intrusive phases are mostly transitional. Contacts with the volcanics can be sharp fault contacts or transitional zones, up to 130 metres wide. Post-intrusive aplite and lamprophyre dikes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Faults, shear zones, veins and dikes follow three main orientations: 010 to 025 degrees and 150 to 170 degrees, both dipping steeply to the east, and 90 to 135 degrees with shallow southerly dips. Chloritic alteration on fault and shear planes is common.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports the mineralization of showings and past producers peripheral to the Property (*Figure 5*) as follows.

AMAI SHEAR showing (Shear)

MINFILE 092L 436

Three hundred metres west

Locally, a shear zone with pyrite mineralization is hosted in volcanics and volcanic breccias. In 1978, rock sampling yielded up to 1.72 grams per tonne gold over 0.3 metres; while a silt sample from a nearby creek yielded 2.2 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 7062). In 1985, a sample (26504) assayed 8.1 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14369).

MIL showing (Shear)

MINFILE 092L 439

Two hundred metres west

Locally, a shear zone with pyrite mineralization is hosted in volcanics and volcanic breccias. In 1985, a sample (no. 26564) of pyritic gauge material assayed 70.0 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14369).

MACHTA 1 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 440

Three kilometres west

Locally, a feldspar porphyry hosts pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite as fracture fillings. In 1985, a grab sample (26526) assayed 0.29 gram per tonne gold and 0.56 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14369).

MACHTA 2 showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 441

Two kilometres west

Locally, massive andesitic to basaltic flows with quartz-epidote-chlorite-pyrite host chalcopyrite and malachite mineralization. In 1985, a rock chip sample (26525) assayed 0.19 gram per tonne gold over 10 metres (Assessment Report 14369).

ISLAND COPPER past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092L 158

Seventy kilometres north

Although pyrite is the most abundant sulphide, chalcopyrite and molybdenite are the only sulphides recovered. Sphalerite and galena occur erratically in carbonate veinlets within and peripheral to the ore zone. Bornite has been observed in the ore zone in negligible quantities. Oxide minerals include magnetite, hematite and leucoxene.

Chalcopyrite occurs in dry fractures on slip surfaces and locally as disseminations. It also occurs in minor amounts in quartz veins with molybdenite, in carbonate veins with sphalerite, and in veins with pyrite. Gold and silver are recovered from the chalcopyrite concentrate.

Molybdenite occurs principally on slip surfaces and less abundantly in quartz veins and hairline fractures with chalcopyrite. Molybdenum concentrates contain between 1800 and 2400 parts per million rhenium (calculated to 100 per cent MoS₂).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Island Copper** past producer (cont'd)

Based upon potassium-argon dating of the nearby Rupert Inlet stock and geological relationships between the stock, the porphyry dyke and the Island Copper orebody, mineralization probably occurred about 154 million years ago (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1972, page 297).

Reserves estimated by the company at January 1, 1995 were 23.4 million tonnes grading 0.33 per cent copper, 0.02 per cent molybdenum, 0.16 gram per tonne gold and 1.2 grams per tonnes silver.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

Northcote (1986) reports that:

The main Eclipse structure, where best mineralized, exhibits a central zone of intense shearing ranging from a fraction of a cm to several cms wide flanked on each side by a wider zone of less intense fracturing/shattering ranging from several cms to a few metres in width. To date, the best grade Au in excess of 30 oz Au/ton, has been found in the narrow main, intensely fractured zone. Here native gold and tetradymite (?) occur in chloritic slip surfaces and with pyritic, biotite-rich, chloritic and silica-rich material. Specimens containing native gold have been found in subsidiary chloritic and epidote filled fractures and slip surfaces adjacent to the main fracture zone.

MINFILE reports the mineralization of mineral showings, prospects, and developed prospects on the Property (*Figure 5*) as follows.

PATMORE developed prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092L 033

Within Tenure 594046

The mineralization is contained in two dike-fault structures that have been traced over 300 metres horizontally and 150 metres vertically. Mineralization consists of pyrite with limonite and gold tellurides (tetradymite, sylvanite) and minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite and malachite.

A mafic dike and the fault's footwall are explored in adits 1, 2 and 3, while a felsic dike and the hanging wall are exposed in a parallel drift in the Number 1 adit.

The felsic dike in the Number 1 adit is, in part, strongly fractured and silicified. Within the dike there are several steep 0.3 to 1.5 metre wide, en echelon gold-quartz-pyrite-limonite veins. No significant gold values are reported from the pinching and swelling fault gouge zone associated with the mafic dike in the parallel drift of the same adit. In 1978, a rock chip sample (No. 1003) assayed 30.8 grams per tonne gold over 1 metre (Assessment Report 7062). In 1985, the mean value of 4 assays was 4.6 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (Assessment Report 14369, page 19).

The Number 2 adit, located 90 metres south of Number 1 adit, follows a steep east dipping one metre wide mafic dike in unaltered granodiorite. The fault gouge zone in the hanging wall and within the dike contains pinching and swelling comb-structure quartz-pyrite-gold- limonite and ranges from 5 to 50 centimetres in width. Gold values are restricted to the narrow quartz-pyrite zones. In 1985, the mean of 10 samples at the face of the adit was 17.3 grams per tonne gold over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 14369, page 19).

At the Number 3 adit, 140 metres south of the first, the same fault-dike system is explored. Here, it is narrow and strongly anastomosing, ranging in width from 2 to 30 centimetres, with local quartz-pyrite-gold mineralization. Strongly fractured granodiorite hosting the structure is unmineralized.

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**Patmore** developed prospect (cont'd)

In 1941, a 210 metre later underground exploration program, on three levels (90 metres vertically), outlined five narrow zones of native gold-pyrite-quartz mineralization. Detailed channel sampling of the zones yielded an average grade of 53.14 grams per tonne gold over 0.22 metres for a cumulative strike length of 69 metres (Assessment Report 14369). The same year, a 98 kilogram test shipment, from the Eclipse occurrence, yielded an average of 142.2 grams per tonne gold, 6.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.60 per cent lead and 0.03 per cent tellurium (Assessment Report 14744).

In 1985, the mean of eight face samples averaged 3.4 grams per tonne gold over a 1.0 metre width (Assessment Report 14369, page 19).

From drilling in 1985, an assay composite over 3.58 metres. 50,000 tonnes of measured geological assayed 51.44 grams per tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter 118, 1985). Assessment Report 15,079, Figure 6.

In 1986, diamond drilling intersected the structure below the levels of the adits. Samples assayed up to 51.02 grams per tonne gold over 3.58 metres (Assessment Report 15079, Figure 6). Other intercepts were much lower over very narrow widths.

Anomalous values of gold have been identified in heavy sediment and rock samples from creeks over an area of up to 4 kilometres to the east of the occurrence (Assessment Report 15079).

ECLIPSE prospect (Vein; Breccia)

MINFILE 092L 101

Within Tenure 1032254

In 1941, a 98 kilogram test shipment yielded an average of 142.2 grams per tonne gold, 6.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.60 per cent lead and 0.03 per cent tellurium (Assessment Report 14744).

Values to 1035.87 grams per tonne and 270.89 grams per tonne gold (sample Number 2003 over 2 by 20 centimetres and sample Number 3003 over 4 by 100 centimetres respectively; Assessment Report 15153, page 8) have been obtained, but trenching suggests that the mineralized zone on surface is limited.

The "Laird zone" located 65 metres east of the Eclipse zone, has a similar geological setting. The maximum value obtained was 0.508 grams per tonne gold over 3 centimetres (Assessment Report 15153, page 10).

Anomalous values of gold have been identified in heavy sediment and rock samples from creeks over an area of up to 3.5 kilometres to the east of the occurrence (Assessment Report 15079).

FIL showing

MINFILE 092L 437

Within Tenure 594046

Locally, fractured granodiorites and felsic dikes host disseminated pyrite mineralization. In 1985, a sample (26518) assayed 3.3 grams per tonne gold over 0.8 metre (Assessment Report 14369).

TRAMLIN showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092L 438

Within Tenure 594046

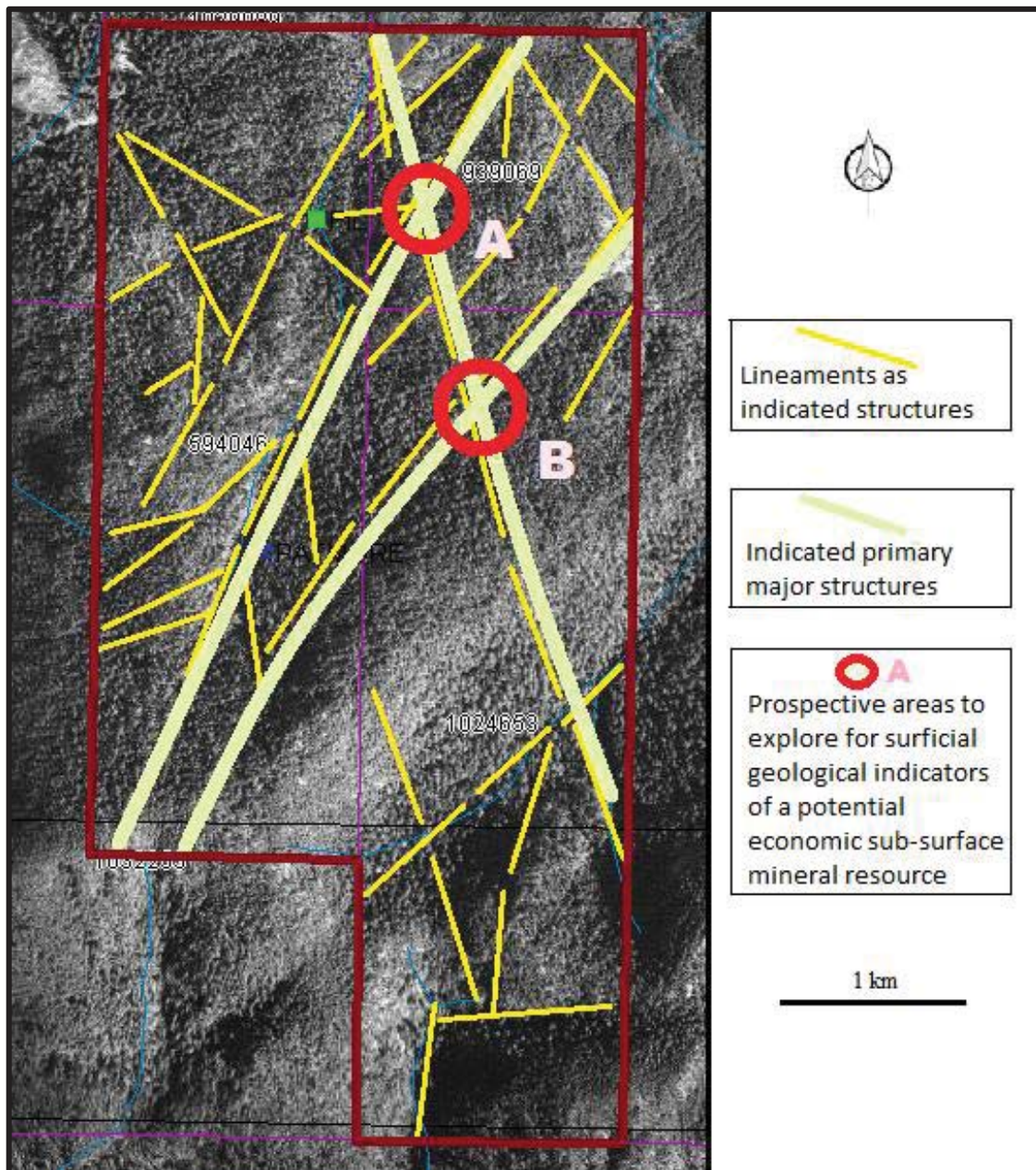
Locally, a silicified pyritic dike is hosted by a lapilli to breccia tuff. In 1985, a rock sample (25323) assayed 3.62 grams per tonne gold over 0.2 metre (Assessment Report 14369).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural analysis was performed on a BC Orthophoto map of the contiguous 850207, 973409 and 1016957 Tenures by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 62 lineaments were marked and compiled into a 10 degree class interval and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 7.

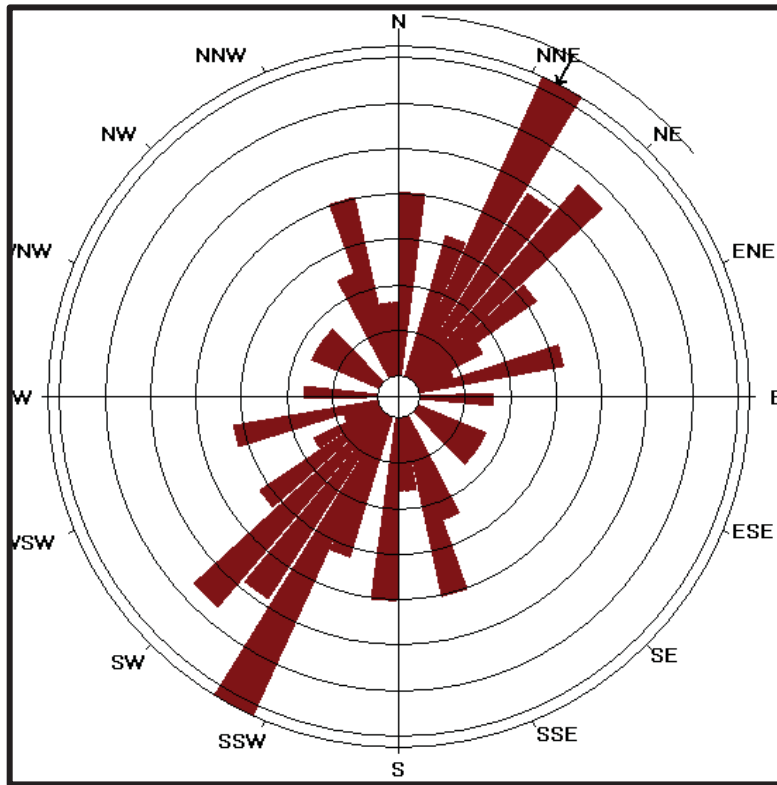
Figure 6. Indicated Structures on Tenures 594046, 939069, & 1024653

(Base Map from MapPlace)



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 7. Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Figure 6



STATISTICS

(Tenure 594336)

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 62

Sector angle = 8°

Scale: tick interval = 3% [1.9 data]

Maximum = 14.5% [9 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 026-206

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±22.3°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 025.6 - 205.6

Circ. Median = 025.5 - 205.5

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 29.0°

Circ. Variance = 0.19

Circular Std. Dev. = 37.52°

Circ. Dispersion = 2.32

Circ. Std Error = 0.1933

Circ. Skewness = 1.89

Circ. Kurtosis = -10.24

$kappa = 0.94$

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 26.30

Mean Resultant length = 0.4243

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.2657; Sbar = 0.3308

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 16.4713; Sbar = 20.5081

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1662

Mean direction of doubled angles = 089

(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 8 Cross structural locations on Google Earth

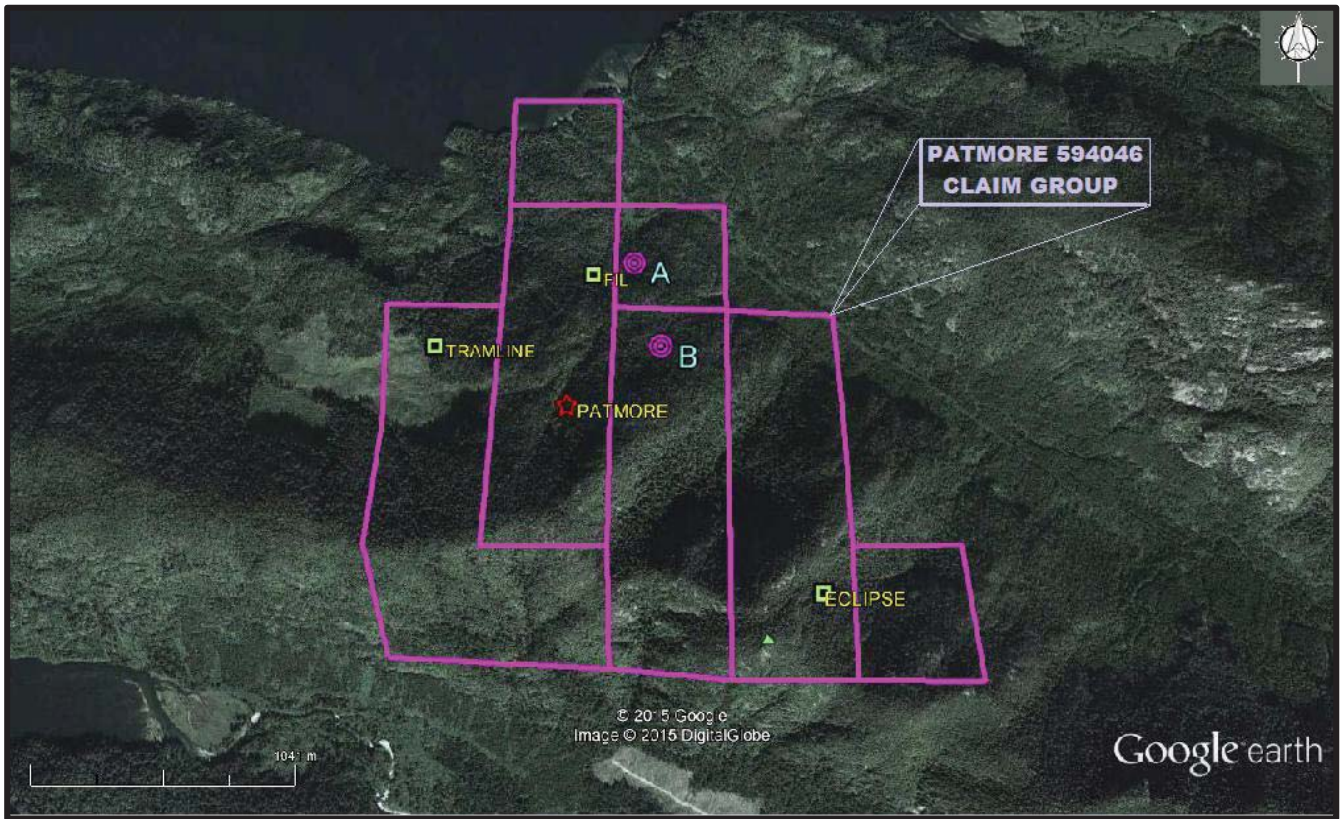
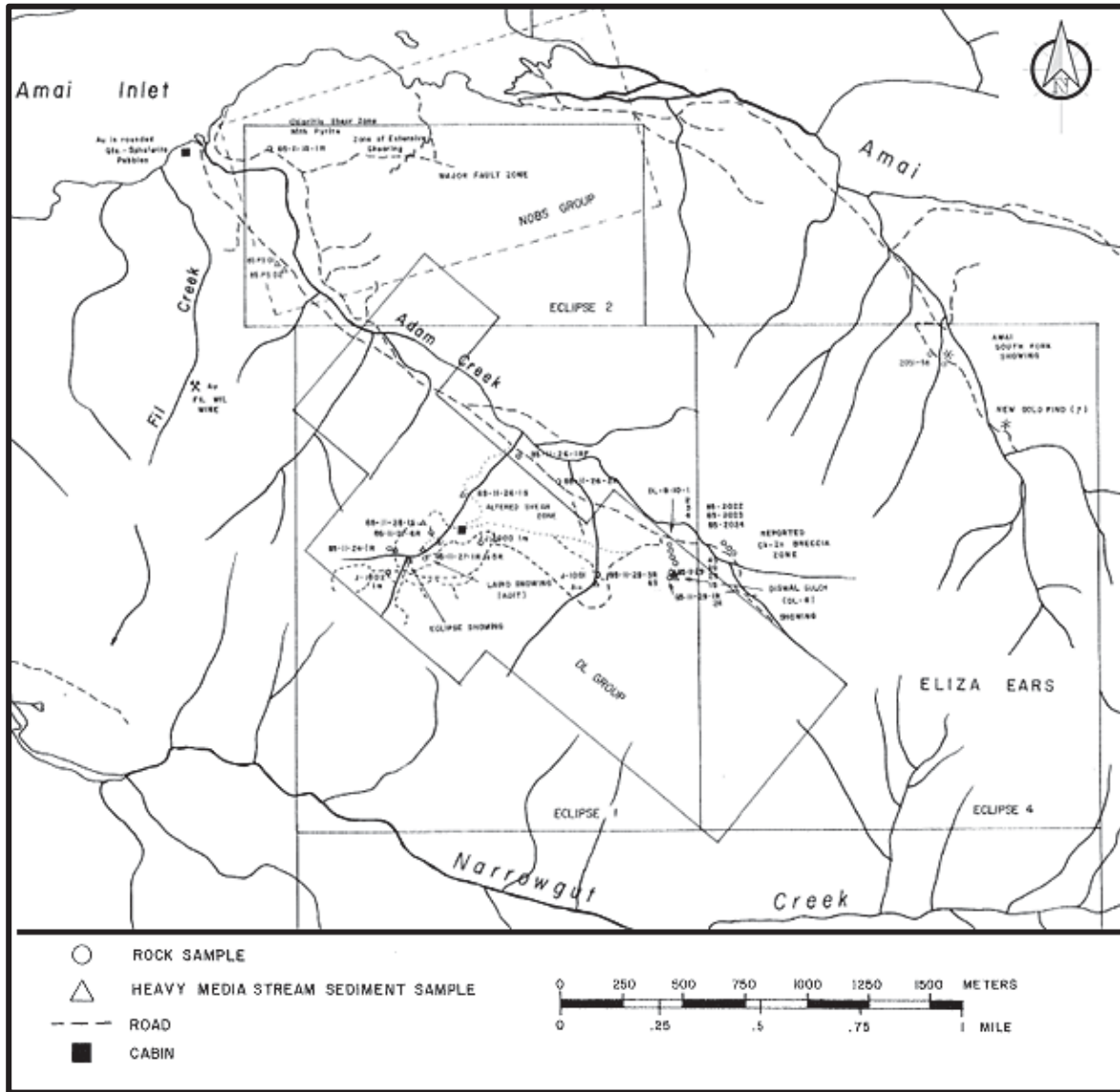


Table VI. Approximate UTM locations of cross-structures & Minfiles (UTM-NAD 83)

Location	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation
Cross-structures			
A	636,089	5,541,715	179
B	636,210	5,541,553	377
Minfiles			
TRAMLINE	635,317	5,541,544	280
FIL	635,926	5,541,869	160
PATMORE	635,860	5,541,311	440
ECLIPSE	636,833	5,540,656	500

Figure 9. Mineral Zones on the Patmore 594046 Claim Group

(Portion of Figure 6 from AR 15,153)



INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

Two structural intersections between prime structures were determined from the structural analysis. The structures on the Patmore 594046 Claim Group are important in that they are the mineral controls or the host for the mineralization in most all of the four Minfile mineral properties within the Property.

The more significant Patmore mineral zone, which has been explored by underground workings and reportedly contains gold values of up to 51 grams gold per tonne over 3.58 metres in a drill hole and 50,000 tonnes of measured geological reserves of 51.44 grams per tonne gold, is indicated as being hosted within a fault zone.

The gold mineralization is particularly variable and localized to which a development of a potential substantial “economic” mineral resource would be difficult to establish. This is not to discount the potential of the Property for such a mineral resource as is indicated by the 50,000 tonnes of measured geological reserves, however, the greater potential is for an Island Copper (*Minfile 092L 158*) copper porphyry +/-Au type of a deposit. The gold mineralization at the Patmore and other mineral showings could be the peripheral mineralization to a porphyry mineral zone hosted/controlled by a network of fractures and breccias associated with the intrusive and volcanics.

In this regard, the cross-structural locations more importantly would be the ideal location to explore for the mineralized porphyry. It would be these locations that create the potential to tap a deep-seated mineral source and provide a breccia pipe for the less restricted means of hydrothermal fluid conveyance to the surface where the porphyritic geological indicators would be etched. These indicators could be revealed as minerals and/or alteration and would be subject to interpretation for advanced exploration.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

Marshak, S., Mitra, G. – Basic Methods of Structural Geology. pp 258-259, 264*.Prentice-Hall Inc. 1988

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

- 092L 033 – PATMORE
- 092L 101 – ECLIPSE
- 092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER
- 092L 436 – AMAI SHEAR
- 092L 437 – FIL
- 092L 438 – TRAMLIN
- 092L 439 – MIL.
- 092L 440 – MACHTA 1
- 092L 441 – MACHTA 2

Northcote, K.E. – Geological Mapping and Sampling on the Eclipse |Gold Project for Cortez Explorations Inc. December 10, 1985. AR 14,744.

Northcote, K.E. – Geological Mapping, Trenching, Sampling and Prospecting on the Eclipse |Gold Project for Cortez Explorations Inc. March 15, 1986. AR 15,153.

Poloni, J.R. – Report on the Amai Inlet Project for Cortez Explorations Inc. July 29, 1986. AR 15,079.

Wares, R. – Assessment Report Diamond Drilling Amai Gold Property for Thompson Gold Co. June 20, 1987. AR 15,903.

Webster, M. P. – Geology and Geochemistry Report on the Hope 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 Claims for Noranda Exploration Company. January, 1986. AR 14,363.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenures 594046, 939069, & 1024653 of the Patmore 594046 Claim Group was done from November 18, 2014 to November 21, 2014 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng. 3 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day -----	\$ 3,000.00
Maps -----	1,000.00
Report -----	<u>3,500.00</u>
	\$ 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 periodic exploration work the author has performed on Vancouver Island.
- 5) I have no interest in the Patmore 594046 Claim Group as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.