ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: VLF and Self Potential (SP) Survey

TOTAL COST: $6,674.31

,
AUTHOR(S): Rick Walker
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5537100 (Jan.06, 2015)

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Midnight, OK, IXL Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 517622

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 082FSW116, 082FSW117, 082FSW119

MINING DIVISION: Trail Creek
NTS / BCGS: NTS 084F/14 / BCGS 082F083, 084 and 094
LATITUDE: ______49____° _____04_____’ ______20____"
LONGITUDE: _____117___° _____50_____’ _____35_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 438,303 EASTING: 5,,435,794 NORTHING:

OWNER(S): West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 68121, Calgary, Alberta, T3G 3N8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 68121, Calgary, Alberta, T3G 3N8

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Rossland group, Middle Jurassic, Midnight, IXL, OK, Induced Potential, Self Potential, ultramafic, listwanite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
23,857, 25,007, 27,567, 28,222,

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other	SP / VLF	517622	$6,674.31
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			

	TOTAL COST	6674.31

ASSESSMENT REPORT

SELF POTENTIAL (SP) SURVEY

MIDNIGHT, OK, IXL AND ADJACENT GOLD PROPERTIES

Rossland, B.C.

Trail Creek Mining Division

Latitude: 49° 06' 00", LONG 117° 48' 00"
Mapsheet 082F004
Trim 82F001

for:

WEST HIGH YIELD (W.H.Y.) RESOURCES LTD.
P.O Box 68121,
Calgary, Alberta
T3G 3N8

Ph. (403) 283 - 5555
Fax. (403) 206 – 7159

by:

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.
2601- 42 Avenue South
Cranbrook, BC
V1C 7H3

Ph. (250) 489 - 8908

Dated: January, 2015

SUMMARY

The Rossland district is the second largest gold producing camp in the Province. Located in southeastern British Columbia, Canada, mines within the camp produced over 3 million ounces (85,000 kilograms) of gold and 3.5 million ounces (100,000 kilograms) of silver between 1899 and 1928, including the well know Le Roi, Center Star, Josie and War Eagle. Total historical district production has been about 6.2 million tons at an average grade of 0.47 opt gold (Au) and 0.6 opt silver (Ag) and 1.1% copper (Cu).

The Midnight property is located at the west end of the Rossland Camp on the east facing slope of OK Mountain. Located between the Cascade and Patterson highways, this area produced approximately 30,000 ounces of gold from narrow, extremely high grade, free gold-bearing quartz veins that grade 1-5 oz/t Au, and average nearly 3 oz/t. The IXL, Midnight and OK crown granted claims straddle the north-dipping contact between a serpentinized ultramafic body (originally dunite?) to the south and Rossland group volcanic rocks and Mt. Roberts Formation sediments to the north. Rossland volcanic rocks are hornfelsed and commonly contain biotite with areas of chlorite-diopside-chlorite-magnetite +/- garnet alteration. Irregular zones containing up to 10% pervasively disseminated magnetite and 15-20% pyrite + pyrrhotite occur in the volcanics, occasionally associated with tungsten mineralization (huebnerite).

The high grade, gold-bearing veins are developed within altered Rossland volcanic, generally within 150 meters above the contact with the serpentinite. Veins are narrow, typically between 0.1 and 0.6 meters thick, but vary up to 2 meters thick, typically with 10 to 70 meter strike lengths and strike east-northeasterly and north westerly, having moderate to steep dips to the south. Veins consist of quartz with minor ankerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Gold is free and usually spatially associated with sulphides. Important veins are spaced 15 to 40 meters apart in the IXL and OK mines. North-trending gouge-filled faults displace the veins, and are particularly abundant in the Midnight mine.

Gold mineralization also occurs in the serpentinized dunite in local areas of pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing, carbonate-talc-quartz alteration and carbonate veining (also called “Listwanite). To date, significant, gold-bearing drill intersections have been widely spaced and the orientation and continuity of these auriferous zones has not been established. Dykes and irregular bodies of Rossland monzonite, Coryell syenite and biotite lamprophyres cut both ultramafic and volcanic lithologies, some of which are silicified and contain gold.

Although quartz-rich veins in the IXL/Midnight mines are of a different character to pyrrhotite veins elsewhere in the Rossland camp, their similarity in strike, association with skarn alteration and occurrence of Rossland monzonite dykes in the serpentinite suggest a similar origin to other veins in the camp, related to the Rossland monzonite.

Within the kilometer wide, fault bounded block that hosts the mines, exploration potential exists for identifying additional veins adjacent to the northern down-dip extension of the serpentinite contact, beneath the current workings, and in the Rossland volcanics to the east and west of the Midnight mine. The southern contact of the serpentinite should also be assessed for gold potential. Broad, low grade areas of gold mineralization may occur in the serpentinite associated with carbonate alteration. Outside the fault bounded block, extensions of the IXL/OK mineralization may occur on the west side of the OK fault, beneath the Tertiary Marron volcanic rocks or within a large area of altered ultramafic rocks on Record Ridge.

A short, three day Self Potential (SP) survey was undertaken on the area underlain by the Crown Grants and underground workings of the OK, IXL and Midnight mines. SP data were collected along the existing road network, using base stations to provide linkage between the lines. As a result of this linkage, data from each line were leveled relative to the base station data, resulting in a database of leveled data. Approximately 3.2 line km were surveyed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Rossland district is the second largest gold producing camp in the Province. Located in southeastern British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2), Canada, mines within the camp produced over 3 million ounces (85,000 kilograms) of gold and 3.5 million ounces (100,000 kilograms) of silver between 1899 and 1928, including the well know Le Roi, Center Star, Josie and War Eagle. Total historical district production has been about 6.2 million tons at an average grade of 0.47 opt gold (Au) and 0.6 opt silver (Ag) and 1.1% copper (Cu).

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Figure 1 – Regional Location Map (from Price 2006)

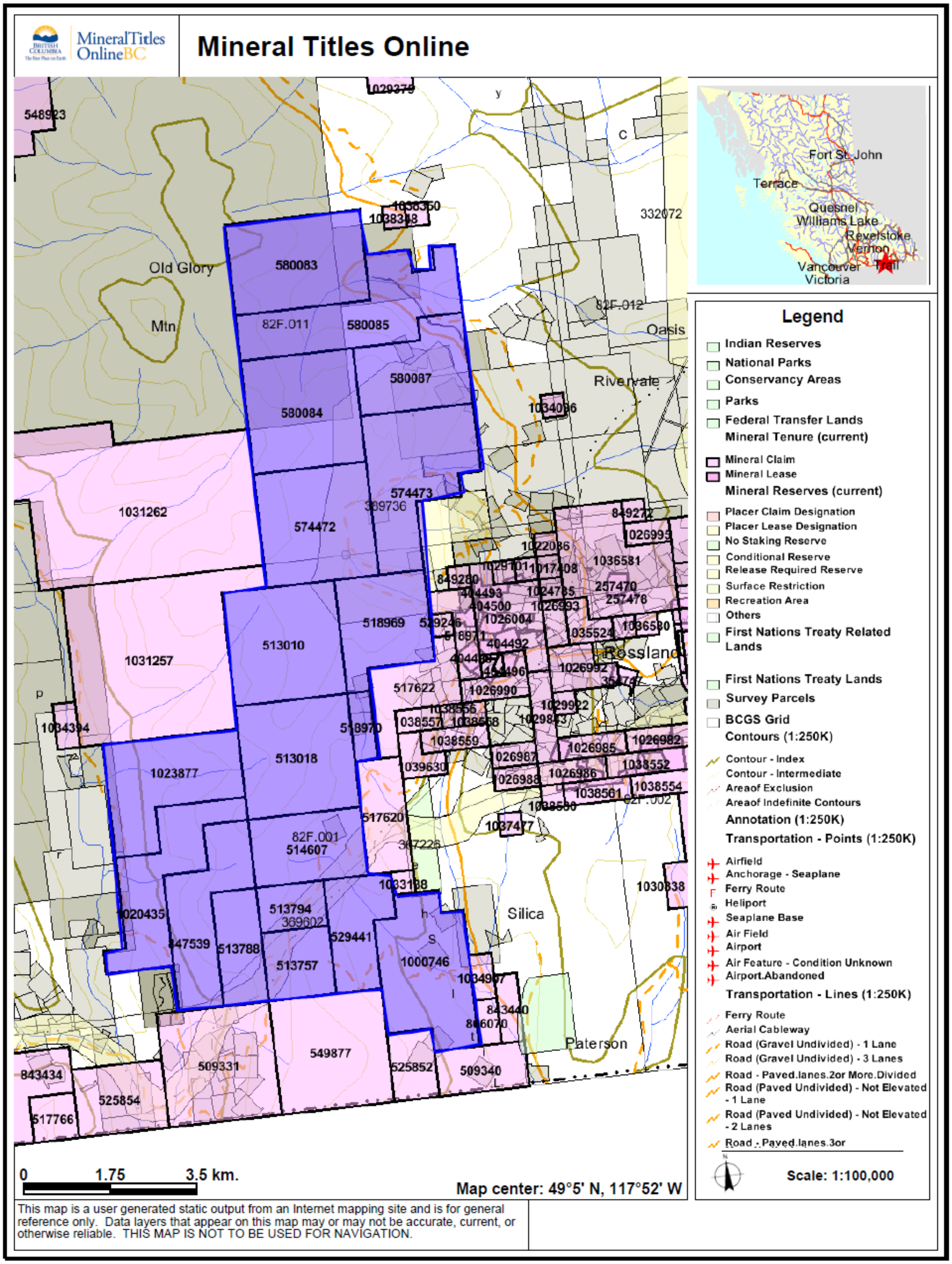


Figure 2 – Property Location Map (from Price 2006)

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The following has been modified from Price (2006).

The Midnight Property is located west of the town of Rossland in southeastern British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2), approximately 400 km east of Vancouver, 10 km west of Trail and 8 km north of the Canada-USA border (Figures 1 and 2). The Midnight property is approximately 2 kilometers from the western end of Rossland. The geographic centre of the underground workings is located at approximately 117° 50' 41" W latitude, 49° 04' 20' N longitude (UTM coordinates 438303 E, 5435794 N) on NTS mapsheet 82F004 (BCGS TRIM 082F001).
.
The Rossland district can be accessed using Highway 3B (east from Grand Forks and west from Trail) or Highway 22 (south from Castlegar and north from the Paterson Border Crossing). The property is bordered to the east by the Patterson Highway (Hwy 22), which extends south from Rossland, and to the west by the old Cascade Highway, which extends through the eastern part of the OK Crown Grant from Rossland to Christina Lake.

A good gravel road network, comprising mainly mining roads, provides relatively good access throughout the property. Many of the roads were surveyed using hand-held GPS and are plotted in the accompanying maps.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Climate

"The climate at Rossland includes hot, dry summers, and cool to cold winters with heavy snowfall. Although the area normally has about seven months of snow-free conditions, historical exploration has been successfully conducted throughout the year. Water is readily accessible in the area" (Price 2006).

Physiography

"The district is located in mountainous, subalpine terrane covered by mature forests. Elevation across most of the Rossland district ranges between 800 and 1300 meters ASL; slopes are mostly moderate to gentle, but can locally be quite steep. The amount of rock outcrop is highly variable across the district, and in most of the area ranges between 0 and 5%" Price (2006).

4.0 CLAIM STATUS

The property comprises 8 crown granted claims (consisting of 9 titles) totaling 212.34 hectares (524.7 acres) and 23 mineral titles comprising 7,891 ha (19,500 acres). The tenures are held in the name of West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.

The SP survey comprising this report was undertaken in the area of the Midnight, OK and I.X.L. mines on Crown Grants located west of Rossland between the Paterson Highway (Hwy 22) and the old Cascade Highway. The survey area (Fig. 3) is covered by two mineral tenures, as follows:

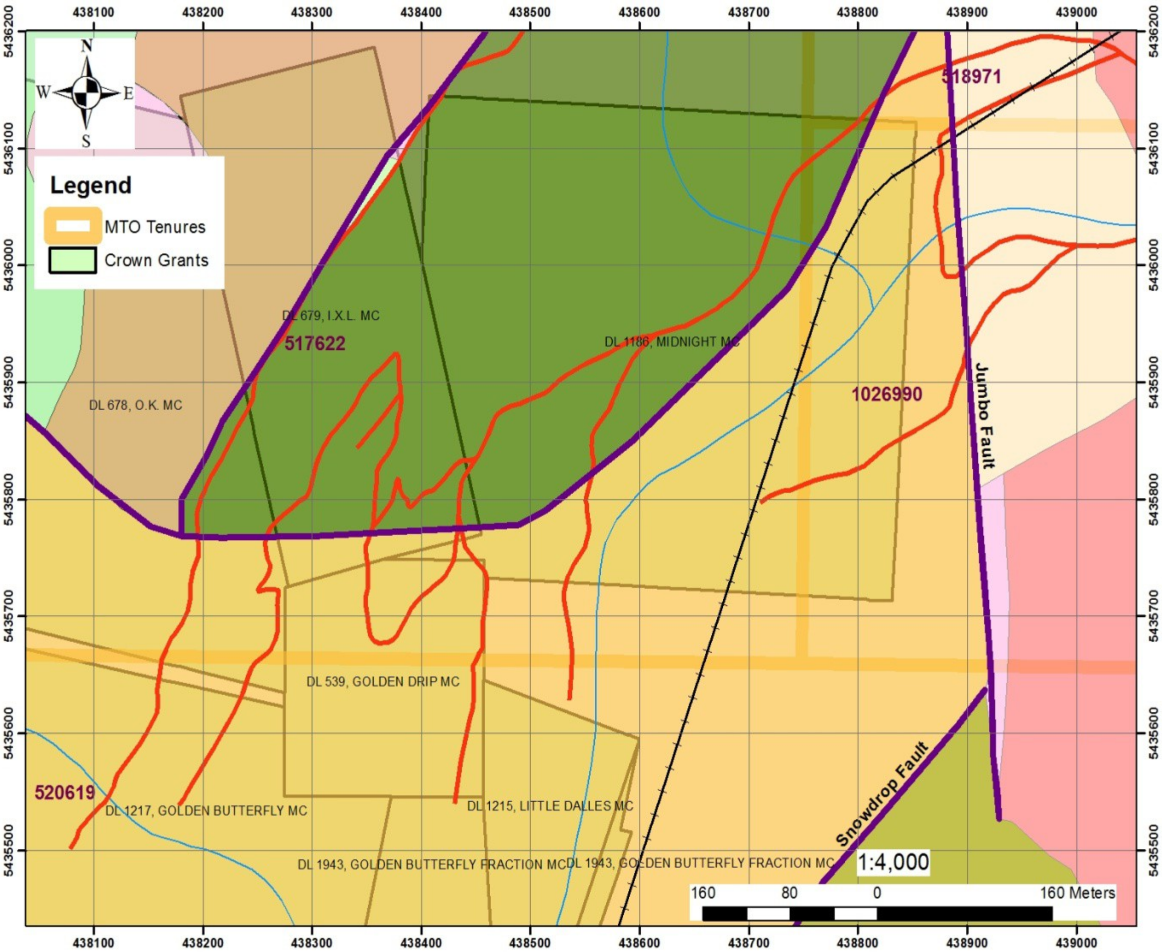
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
517622	FRANK SR3	2005/Jul/13	2022/Feb/28	232.764
518971	RAMFRAC	2005/Aug/12	2022/Feb/28	105.782

Pertinent information for the tenures comprising the property are tabulated below.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
513010	RAM3	May 19, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	528.87
513018	FRANK SR 2	May 19, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	529.11
513757	HIDDEN VALLEY	Jun 1, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	190.63
513788	HIDDEN VALLEY 2	Jun 2, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	211.79
513794	HIDDEN VALLEY 3	Jun 2, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	127.06
514607	FRANK SR3	Jun 16, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	317.58
517620		Jul 13, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	211.7
517622	FRANK SR3	Jul 13, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	232.764
518969		Aug 12, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	359.62
518970	RAM	Aug 12, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	63.49
518971	RAMFRAC	Aug 12, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	105.78
529246		Mar 2, 2006	Feb 28, 2022	21.15
529441	WHITE BUFFALO	Mar 5, 2006	Feb 28, 2022	254.14
574472	ROSSLAND 1	Jan 25, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.65
574473	ROSSLAND 2	Jan 25, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.58
580083	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	Apr 1, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	507.03
580084	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	Apr 1, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.44
580085	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	Apr 1, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.27
580087	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	2008-04-01	Feb, 28 2018*	359.31
847539	THE RIDGE	2011-02-26	Jan 15, 2018*	381.18
1000746		2012-06-25	Jan 15, 2018*	508.38
1020435	SUPER RIDGE	2013-06-21	Jan 15, 2018*	402.32
1023877	SUPER RIDGE II	2013-11-18	Jan 15, 2018*	465.68
1033138	WHY 1	Jan 5, 2015	Jan 15, 2018*	21.18
			Total	**7912.67**

- Upon acceptance of 2014 assessment credits

Figure 3 – Tenures underlying the survey area plotted with reference to local geology.



The survey area underlies historical underground workings associated with the Midnight, OK and I.X.L mines covered by the following Crown Granted mineral tenures:

Crown Granted Lots and Land Titles (information from Price, 2006)

NAME	LOT	C.G	TITLE SUBSURFACE RIGHTS	TYPE	AREA (hectares)	AREA (acres)
Midnight	**1186**	**87-70**	**1134921**	**CG**	**17.66**	**43.63**
June	**1216**	**156-86**	**N.A.**	**CG**	**17.40**	**42.97**
Golden Butterfly	**1217**	**200-90**	**N.A.**	**CG**	**17.40**	**42.99**
Golden Butterfly Fr.	**1943**	**237-90**	**N.A.**	**CG**	**4.57**	**11.29**
Little Dalles	**1215**	**278-87**	**KV110354**	**CG**	**2.73**	**6.74**
OK Fraction	**2675**	**274-90**	**N.A.**	**CG**	**0.49**	**1.23**
OK	**678**	**60-68**	**KV 112056**	**CG**	**12.85**	**31.76**
IXL	**679**	**68-68**	**KV112053**	**CG**	**7.85**	**19.40**
Sub Lot 82	**Plan S82**	**87-80**	**KV112055**	**Title**	**4.98**	**12.33**
9 titles					**85.93**	**212.34**

N.A = NOT AVAILABLE OR NOT APPLICABLE

5.0 HISTORY

The following has been modified slightly from Price (2006).

“In 1890, the discovery of gold/copper ore on the face of Red Mountain by **Joe Moris and Joe Bourgeois** was the single most important event in the history of Rossland and adjacent Trail area. The five claims staked by Moris and Bourgeois on Red Mountain in July of that year led to the rise of Rossland as the premier mining center in North America and the birth of the settlement we now call the City of Trail. Under British Columbia law at that time, only four of the five claims could be recorded at the Nelson Mine Recorder's Office. The deputy mining recorder, Eugene Sayre Topping, agreed to pay the recording fees for the claims in return for ownership of the fifth claim. Topping and his friend, Frank Hanna, then purchased 343 acres at the mouth of Trail Creek on the Columbia River, hoping the claims on the neighboring Red Mountain would be developed into paying mines, and make them wealthy through the sale of town lots. Their hopes became a reality in 1895. The Rossland mines proved to be very rich in gold/copper ore and the lots in the Trail Creek townsite sold briskly.

In 1895, Topping provided land to F.A. Heinze of Butte, Montana to build a smelter to treat the Rossland ores. The smelter was purchased by the C.P.R. in 1898 and expanded its production to include lead ores. Despite the difficult economic times, the smelter succeeded. With the success of the smelter, the adjacent small town of Trail grew. On June 14th, 1901 the City of Trail was incorporated.

In 1906 the smelter, the War Eagle, Center Star, and St. Eugene mines, along with the Rossland Power Company were amalgamated to form the**Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited** (CM&S) (Now the major International mining and power company ***Teck Cominco Ltd.***) (Source: http://www.trailhistory.com/history.php)

Recent Exploration History:

1965 **Cinola Mines Ltd.** held the Midnight and OK crown grants and 4 other crown grants (not including the IXL).

Work completed by Cinola included:

- A seismic survey to outline overburden in the Midnight mine area
- Stripping of overburden
- Driving a Lower adit (3100 level) about 100 ft below existing workings. (715 ft by 1969)
- Surface drilling 4,310 feet
- Underground drilling 1,343 feet
- Mapping and sampling the Lower adit. Survey on a scale of 1 in= 60 ft.
- Erected a new building 20 x 80 ft near the new portal.
- Reports by A.C.A. Howe

1968. The operation of Cinola was taken over by **Tull Mines Ltd.** (50% owned by Cinola, 50% by **Federated Mining Corporation**). Tull completed the following work:

- Drifting on Veins systems 1 and 2 for 250 feet.
- Crosscutting 60 feet to pick up the southern extension of No 1 vein
- Drifting 50 ft on the "A" vein
- Raising on the No. 1 vein system 50 ft.
- Shipping 789 tons of vein material from "A" and "1" veins to Trail.
- Underground diamond drilling 1,559 feet.
- Surveying of the mine site
- Commencement of mill construction
- Preparation of a summary report in 1969 by **W.G. Timmins, P.Eng**. (for ACA Howe International, a Toronto based consulting firm)

The mill was completed in 1969. This was a 70 ton per day gravity mill employing a Denver Jig, a Deister shaking table and corduroy launders. Two crushers fed a ball mill, which led to the jig, classifier and Wilfley (Deister?) table and several blanket tables.

1972 W.G. Timmins P.Eng., completed a new report for Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd. Work done by Federated Mining Corp. up to that time in the Midnight mine included:

- Completion of the 70 ton per day mill and other buildings
- Construction of Tailings Ponds
- Stoping on the No 1 vein system ("3Z2 vein") and on the "B" vein
- About 250 feet of additional drifting and cross-cutting.
- Raising a total of 150 feet
- Underground diamond drilling of about 1,000 feet.
- Processing of about 4500 tons of vein material in the gravity mill, giving 5 tons of concentrate.

At that time (1972) the mill buildings included a dry, office, workshop and storage building, assay office and reagent storage building, Crusher and Mill buildings, Pump house, Powder Magazine, Core-shack and Compressor House and Garage.

1974 The property was examined by **Robert Steiner, P.Geol (Alberta)** for **Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd.**

1980's In the 1980's a series of lessors including the owner **Allan Matovich**, **Carnelian Mines Ltd.**, **L. McLellan**, and **David Leake**, mined small tonnages from the Midnight property and had the material treated by **Cominco Ltd.** at the Trail smelter. Smelter receipts verify these shipments, which were generally small but of high grade.

1990 A crosscut driven in the Midnight Mine by Al Matovich exposed the extension of the **Baker Vein**.

1993 **Ramrod Gold Inc** of the USA optioned the property and completed a substantial work program which included:

- Property boundary control by surveying (High accuracy Total Station system)
- Data compilation in AutoCad format.
- Geophysical grid about 15 line km in 1993-1994
- Rehabilitation of underground workings
- washing walls and channel sampling with chipping hammers at 2 meter intervals.
- Mapping and sampling of the East-West Baker crosscut.
- The IXL portal was opened, scaled and rehabilitated
- Initial metallurgical testing was done by Process Research Associates Ltd. of Vancouver and Vancouver Petrographics.

1995: The Ramrod option appears to have lapsed. **Midnight Mining Company Ltd.** (George Sanders, President) appeared to control the Midnight mine. Four drillholes U1-95 to U4-95 were completed.

1995 Also In 1995, **LRX Capital** Corp. (later renamed American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.) briefly optioned the Midnight property The company completed channel sampling of the Baker vein, exposed in the back of adrift in an area not previously mined. The sampling returned a weighted average grade of 1.37 oz. per ton gold across a width of 5.4 ft. for a length of 40 ft. The company further tested the western extension of the zone with four underground drill holes, and planned to complete two 75-ft. raises in preparation for mining a 10,000-ton bulk sample. A summary report by Richard D. Hall in 1995, for LRX Capital., described a 40 ft section of vein (The Baker Vein) averaging 5.4 ft wide and 1.367 oz/ton gold.

1996. The Midnight and IXL property was optioned by **Minefinders Corporation Ltd., a US and Vancouver-based public company.** A summary report followed an inspection by C.M. Lalonde. who recommended a substantial underground exploration and surface drilling on the Midnight and IXL claims. The program recommended totaled $329,000. Later reports were completed by Terrence Smithson. The 1997 Annual Report for Minefinders states: *"This property hosts a small reserve[1] of high-grade gold (1.88 oz/t) with the potential for expansion to a mineable quantity"*. A first -phase exploration program, including underground mapping and sampling, surface sampling, and diamond drilling, was completed in December, 1996 under the supervision of **Terrence Smithson**.

1 - This designation was for a US based company prior to implementation of National Instrument 43-101 and is more correctly termed a "mineralized zone".

Results of these efforts included delineation of a 12-meter "ore shoot " (once correct mining terminology, but more properly called a mineralized zone) of 1.88 oz/t gold over a 3-meter width in the Midnight Mine and an intersection of 0.5 meters of 1.86 oz/t gold in a surface drill hole.

Follow-up work will proceed when weather permits. (Note, the terminology for the "Reserve" does not comply with the provisions of NI 43-101 (2002) and the mineralized body is better regarded as an inferred resource).

Minefinders, under the option agreement, could acquire a 100% interest in the property by making payments totaling $320,000 and issuing a total of 150,000 shares by 31 July 2000 and expending $1 million in exploration and development work on the property by 31 July 2001. The Company must also assume outstanding land payments totaling $56,500 and underlying NSR royalties ranging from 2.5% to 4.5%. To 31 December 1996, the Company issued 15,000 shares, made payments totaling $38,500 and spent $140,000 on exploration of the property. The financial statements indicate that the company spent a total of approximately $210,000 in acquisition and exploration costs. The property option was terminated in 1997.

1997: **Midnight Gold Inc**. of Kelowna BC appeared to have an option on the property. An unsigned, undated report may have been written by **Werner Gruenwald, B.Sc. P.Geo**.

2002 An exploration program for **Matovich Mining Corporation** was permitted and managed by Terrence Smithson, B.Sc. and described in a 2003 report. **Windsong Enterprises Inc**. (Herb Capozzi) reviewed the company in 2002. An underground new drift 9 ft x 9 ft in size was cut for 120 feet on the 3100 level toward the unmined portion of the Baker vein, but this encountered ground control problems as not enough rock bolting was done. This was under the supervision of Mining Engineer Richard D, Hall. Muck samples averaged less than 1 gram per tonne and varied from 33 ppb to 687 ppb gold.

2004: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.**, controlled by the Marasco family of Calgary optioned the property from Al Matovich and Matovich Mining Corporation by legal agreement. Under the supervision of Terrence Smithson, Mining Engineer, the claims are being maintained by minimal work programs. A work program was completed in 2005 which is described in this report under a separate heading”.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The following has been modified slightly from Price (2006).

"The southern part of the Rossland area is underlain primarily by volcanic rock of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation (Rossland Group). These strata rest unconformably on metasedimentary rocks of the Pennsylvanian (and possibly Permian) **Mount Roberts Formation** in apparent fault contact with rocks of Carboniferous age (both Upper Paleozoic units may be correlative with the **Milford Group**). Locally, the **Elise Formation** is overlain by coarse conglomerates of the Upper Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation.

Four or more prominent igneous suites intrude these rocks.

- The Rossland monzonite, recently dated at 190 million years (Early Jurassic), is an east-trending intrusive complex centered near the Rossland gold camp.
- The Rossland monzonite is cross-cut by intrusions correlated to the Middle to Late Jurassic Trail pluton (Nelson Intrusions) and alkaline Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions.
- The Middle Eocene Sheppard Intrusions occur as stocks in the southeastern portion of the area and in north-trending felsic dykes; they are also cut by the Coryell Intrusions.
- Also important is an augite porphyry intrusion known as the Rossland sill that hosts a number of the principal orebodies of the camp. The sill, exposed south of the monzonite and on the east slopes of Red Mountain, intrudes the upper part of the Elise Formation and is considered to be part of that formation.

The Rossland mining camp is the second largest gold-producing camp in British Columbia, with recovery of more than 84,000 kilograms of gold and 105,000 kilograms of silver between 1894 and 1941. These deposits are classified into three main types, referred to as the North Belt, the Main veins and South Belt. Rossland gold-copper veins are dominantly pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite in a gangue of altered rock with minor lenses of quartz and calcite. Several distinct "Belts" are described:

- North Belt, a zone of discontinuous veins extends eastward from the northern ridge of Red Mountain to Monte Cristo Mountain. The veins strike easterly and dip north at 60 to 70 degrees. The largest, on the St. Elmo claims (082FSW134), is in the Rossland sill and is 1 to 2 meters thick.

- Main Veins: The Main veins form a continuous, well-defined fracture system that trends 070 degrees from the southern slope of Red Mountain northeast to the eastern slopes of Columbia Kootenay Mountain, a distance of over 1 kilometer. More than 98 per cent of the ore shipped from the Rossland camp was produced from these veins, of which more than 80 per cent was from deposits in a central core zone between two large north-trending lamprophyre dykes. These important deposits include the Le Roi, Centre Star (082FSW094), Nickel Plate (082FSW095), War Eagle (082FSW097) and Josie (082FSW147) orebodies. The Main vein system consists of a series of veins, commonly en echelon, that dip steeply north. They are mostly within the Rossland sill or the Rossland monzonite. They crosscut lithologies and early structures, but appear to be cut by the late north-trending faults and associated dykes.

- South Belt: The principal veins of the South belt trend 110 degrees and dip steeply north or south. They are hosted within siltstone lapilli tuff and augite porphyry of the Elise Formation, several hundred meters south of the Rossland monzonite. In addition to the typical copper-gold mineralization of the Main Veins and North Belt, some veins in the south belt also contain sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite and boulangerite.

- The Midnight area (subject of this report) contains primarily narrow and erratic but high grade quartz –carbonate veins with native gold and minor silver and sparse sulphides. Also present are broad areas of silica-carbonate alteration in altered ultramafic rocks which may carry lower grade deposits of gold.

- The Coxey/Red Mountain area includes stockworks, breccias and veins with relatively high grade MoS_2 mineralization (which has had productive mining in the past).

7.2 DEPOSIT TYPES

There are several main types of mineral deposits present in the camp:

- Quartz veins, narrow and erratic veins with high grade gold values
- Broad "Listwanite (Quartz-carbonate-Silica) zones with minor sulphides carrying low to moderate grade gold
- Copper-Gold quartz-sulphide veins of the Rossland Camp proper
- Stockworks and breccias in felsic intrusions carrying molybdenum values
- Skarn copper, magnetite, polymetallic bodies.

…

District-Scale Zoning Model

A number of deposit models are applicable to the district, including the **Listwanite model** for the Midnight area, which involves liberation of silica from serpentinization and carbonatization of ultramafic bodies and transport of gold-bearing fluids along major faults, including thrust fault planes, into favourable rock units in, or adjacent to, the ultramafics. The porphyry Mo model has been proposed for the Red Mountain area and a **Reduced Cu-Au porphyry** ("RPCG") model for the LeRoi vein area (Steven Rowins, UBC). The essential aspects of his model, which may be extended to the Midnight area are as follows (summarized from Rowins):

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits probably are the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposit. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulfide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids.

In contrast to these highly oxidized fluid systems are several porphyry Cu-Au deposits which have formed from relatively reduced hydrothermal fluids. These "reduced" porphyry Cu-Au deposits lack primary hematite, magnetite, and sulfate minerals, but contain abundant hypogene pyrrhotite, commonly have carbonic-rich ore fluids with substantial CH_4, and are associated with ilmenite-bearing, reduced I-type granitoids.

Based on a synthesis of theoretical, experimental, and field data, the reduced porphyry Cu model is advanced to explain the formation of deposits which are relatively Cu-poor, but Au-rich, in nature. It is

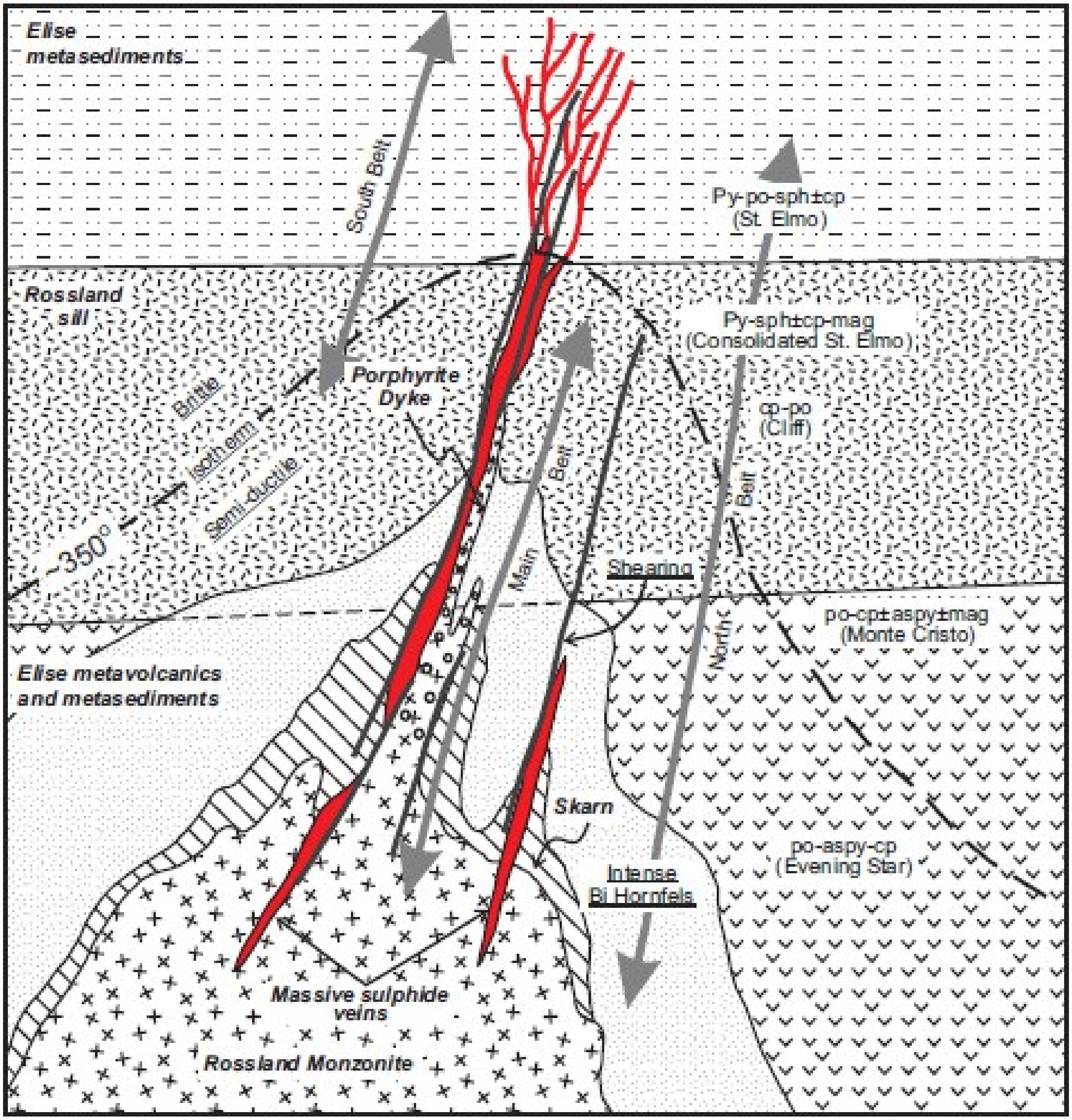


Figure 4 - Schematic vertical section through the Rossland Camp, showing interpreted position for the North Belt, Main Belt and South Belt relative to the causative intrusion, the Rossland Monzonite, together with host stratigraphy, mineralization and alteration assemblages (from Höy and Dunne, 2001).

proposed that during fluid boiling or immiscible phase separation, Cu, and especially Au, are transported largely via the vapor phase to distal sites up to several kilometres away from the causative porphyry. This enhanced metal mobility in the vapor phase yields a low-grade Cu-Au core and the impression of a sub-economic or "failed" porphyry Cu system in many cases. In fact, the low-grade Cu-Au core is an expected consequence of both fluid evolution in and the initial metal budget of the hydrothermal ore system. The recognition of a RPCG system should prompt the mineral explorationist to search at distal sites deemed favorable for focusing and precipitating Au- and Cu-rich vapors.

…

Rowins notes: "There are other Au deposits, both with and without clearly related Cu mineralization, whose origins are contentious, that may fit the RPCG subclass. These include Alaskan deposits in the "Tintina Gold Belt" such as Liberty Bell and Shotgun. **In British Columbia, auriferous massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins in the historic Rossland Au camp bear all the hallmarks of distal Au (Cu) veins associated with a large RPCG system"** (Price 2006).

7.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following has been taken from Price 2006, after Lang (2003), and references therein.

> "The Rossland district and surrounding region contain stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Late Paleozoic to Eocene age as follows:
>
> 1. **THE MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION**, a Pennsylvanian to Permian succession of siliceous siltstone, greywacke, chert and limestone (Little, 1982), is exposed west and north of the Rossland district.
>
> 2. The Early Jurassic **ELISE FORMATION** of the Rossland Group unconformably overlies the Mount Roberts Formation. In the Rossland district, the Elise Formation is at least 5000 meters thick and comprises a basal pebble conglomerate overlain by volcanic conglomerate, flow breccias, crystal and lapilli tuff, and intercalated siltstone and mudstone. This sequence is predominantly andesitic in composition and is exposed throughout the district. The Early Jurassic age is based on fossils in sedimentary units and a U-Pb date of ~197 Ma on zircon in tuff.
>
> 3. A small exposure of the Late Cretaceous **SOPHIE MOUNTAIN FORMATION** is found south of the district. Regionally, this unit formed as conglomerate, siltstone and argillite deposits in small, structurally-controlled basins atop the Elise Formation.
>
> 4. Middle Eocene volcanic rocks of the **MARRON FORMATION** unconformably overlie older rock types. These are exposed west and southeast of the district and comprise pyroxene and/or plagioclase porphyritic trachy andesite and andesite flows and tuffs.
>
> **Intrusive Rock Types**
>
> The Rossland district contains at least seven types of intrusive rocks that range from Early Jurassic (possibly Late Paleozoic) to Eocene in age.
>
> - West of the Rossland district are exposures of a southwest-trending belt of **ultramafic intrusions** dominated by serpentinized dunite and olivine wehrlite (Little, 1982; Ash, 2001). These dark grey to black, fine-grained intrusions are the oldest in the district (possibly Paleozoic) and typically have sharp to faulted contacts with adjacent rocks.

- Sub-volcanic, porphyritic **monzogabbro sills** intrude, and are probably contemporaneous with volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). The largest is the Rossland sill, a 0.7 to 1.0 km wide body north of the Rossland monzonite (see below) which hosts most of the major producing veins in the Main and North belts. It is medium-grained, has hornblende and augite phenocrysts, and locally displays fragmental or flow-banded textures. A smaller body of this rock is exposed in the South belt. It has not been dated but is similar to other sub-volcanic intrusions in the region that have been dated between 193 and 200 Ma.

- The **Rossland monzonite** is the most important intrusion in the district. It measures about 8 by 3 km in size and has an easterly elongation. It is hosted by the Elise Formation and the Rossland sill, and has provided a U-Pb date of 167.5 ± 0.5 Ma on zircon. It is a composite pluton with fine- to coarse-grained phases that range from monzodiorite to monzonite. The intrusions comprise various combinations of augite, biotite, hornblende, plagioclase and K-feldspar, with accessory magnetite, apatite and titanite, and minor quartz. The pluton is enclosed by an inner aureole of siliceous and calc-silicate hornfels that grades outward to a biotite hornfels up to 450 m wide (Little, 1982), and both are commonly overprinted by metasomatic skarn alteration. All veins in the North, Main and South belts occur within this thermal aureole. Compositionally similar dykes are numerous in the host rock to the pluton, and are commonly associated spatially with mineralized veins and structures.

- The Late Jurassic **Trail pluton** intrudes Elise Formation in the northeast part of the district. It is a medium-grained granodiorite (Little, 1982; Hoy and Dunne, 2001) that extends beneath and cuts off many of the veins in the North and Main belts (Rhys, 1995; Hoy and Dunne, 2001). The Rainy Day pluton, located northwest of the Rossland monzonite, may be a satellite body of the Trail pluton; it has been dated at 166.3 ± 1.4 Ma by U-Pb methods, compositionally similar dykes yield 162.3 + 1. 2/ -2.5 Ma, and it crosscuts the Rossland monzonite. The Rainy Day pluton has been linked to formation of Mo-rich breccia deposits in the northwest part of the district.

- The Eocene **Coryell intrusions** comprise dykes and sills of alkaline syenite that are related to the Coryell batholith located west of the district (Little, 1982; Hoy and Dunne, 2001). Many of these dykes have a northerly trend with steep dips, but sills are also present within the Elise Formation.

- The Eocene **Sheppard Intrusions** are exposed southeast of the Rossland district and manifest granite to rhyolite and syenite plugs, dykes and sills.

- Narrow **biotite lamprophyre dykes** of Tertiary age are present in some parts of the district, but are volumetrically minor. They are typically north-trending and steeply dipping.

The structural framework of the Rossland district is complex, including both compressional and tensional faults, and other tectonic trends including the following.

The "Rossland break" is an east-trending zone of crustal weakness marked by faults and intrusions that include the Rossland monzonite. This major structural break has been confirmed by Hoy and Dunne (2001), who subdivided structural history into three major episodes:

- Extensional tectonism during deposition of the Elise Formation in Early Jurassic time.

- Compressive tectonism produced east-directed thrust faulting and associated minor folding between 187 and 167 Ma, prior to intrusion of Middle and Late Jurassic plutons. Thrust faulting is associated with the Midnight mine area, where gold mineralization is found preferentially along the volcanic/ultramafic contact.

- Normal faulting in the Eocene occurred before and after emplacement of the Coryell intrusions. These faults are numerous, steeply-dipping, north-trending, gouge-filled structures. They displace bedding and mineralized structures. Although movement on most was very minor, some have larger displacements of listric geometry (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). A few examples, such as the Jumbo and OK faults which truncate the western end of the Rossland monzonite, have large normal displacements. These faults appear to have controlled emplacement of Coryell syenite and lamprophyre dykes, but movement continued at least sporadically after emplacement of young intrusions, which are commonly brecciated. These two faults are believed to have been critical to the introduction of gold mineralization at the OK, IXL and Midnight mines, situated between the faults.

The three most important claims, the OK, IXL and Midnight Crown grants, are situated between two major faults, the Jumbo and OK faults, and on the contact of an ultramafic body known as the OK Ultramafic body.

This body and an adjacent ultramafic body on Record Ridge have been described as follows:

O.K. Ultramafic Body

The O.K. ultramafic body is the smaller, but economically more significant of the two ultramafic bodies examined. It underlies an area of approximately 1.0 square kilometer roughly two kilometres west-southwest of Rossland in the valley of Little Sheep Creek between O.K. Mountain and Deerpark Hill.

…

Both the OK and Record Ridge ultramafic bodies contain areas of strong silica-carbonate alteration, known as "Listwanite". … Chris Ash (2001), of the BC Geological Survey Branch has developed the "Listwanite Gold Deposit Model" and has included the Midnight claim group as a prime example of this type of deposit, along with other important examples from British Columbia and the rest of the world.

Along its northern contact, the O.K. ultramafic body is faulted against Mount Roberts siltstones to the west and fine-grained aphanitic mafic metavolcanic rocks correlative with the Rossland Group (Little, 1982; Höy and Andrews, 1991a; Höy et al., 1992) to the east. Fyles (1984) mapped these rocks as greenstones of unknown age and correlation and distinguished them from Rossland Group volcanics.

Close to the contact, these mafic metavolcanic rocks host the majority of the gold-quartz veins in the Rossland Camp.

…

MINERALIZATION and DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit Types in the Rossland District are clustered in four main areas, as follows:

1. North Belt,
2. Main Belt, in which the largest and most productive vein deposits occur
3. South Belt, with limited production from polymetallic veins
4. Red Mountain molybdenite area, and
5. Midnight, OK, IXL area with high grade quartz veins

These types are discussed in more detail, taken directly from Lang (2003). Virtually all known mineralization formed within the thermal metamorphic aureole around the Rossland monzonite pluton.

1) ***Au-quartz-ankerite veins.*** *These occur in the IXL/Midnight vein group on the western end of the district. Historic production is about 30,000 oz Au from ores with an average Au grade of about 3 opt. Hoy and Dunne (2001) and Rhys (1995a) argue for similarity in age to the Main belt Au-Cu veins, based on structural characteristics and timing. They are hosted by ultramafic rocks, trend both northeast and northwest, range from a few centimeters to 0.5 meters in width, have small and discontinuous ore shoots, and typically contain less than 10% total sulphide dominated by pyrite.*

2) ***Mo±Au breccia-skarns****. These are located on the northwestern margin of the district. Historical production between 1966 and 1972 was nearly 1 million tons at 0.35% Mo. Re-Os dates on molybdenite are 162 to 163 Ma, younger than the Rossland monzonite but similar in age to dykes related to the Rainy Day pluton, to which mineralization may be genetically related (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). Mineralization occurs in a complex 2,700 by 1,200 meters in size and developed as irregular breccia bodies and north-trending breccia dykes in the Elise Formation. Skarn minerals form the matrix of the breccia and include garnet, diopside, epidote, quartz, chlorite and amphibole. Mo mineralization occurs in the skarn matrix or in sulphide-bearing veins that cut the skarn, but extended only to a maximum depth of about 200 meters; metallic minerals include molybdenite, and minor but variable scheelite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, bismuth and bismuthinite. Au concentration in the Mo orebodies was <0.005 opt Au, but increased toward the southern part of the area where gold is associated with arsenopyrite and Bi (Webster et al., 1992). Rhys (1995a) summarizes exploration results for Au-bearing skarn mineralization in Elise Formation rocks south of the Coxey complex. Although few details are available, Au is widespread and occurs in variable concentrations in stratigraphically-controlled skarn that contains disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, cobaltite, pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite, and which is cut by pyrrhotite-pyroxene veins. Au mineralization is widespread, and widely spaced drilling returned results that include 4.5 m at 0.41 opt Au, 3.5 m at 0.20 opt Au, 6.1 m at 04.43 opt Au, 12.5 m at 0.2 opt Au and 5.0 m at 0.52 opt Au, but this drilling did not allow any potential continuity of mineralization to be established.*

3) ***Au-Cu veins****. These occur in the North, Main and South belts, and those in an area of <0.75 km2 that encompassed the Le Roi, War Eagle, Josie and Centre Star veins in the Main belt yielded >98% of the historic district production. Veins are en echelon features that, except for one vein of northwest orientation, all trend east to northeast and dip steeply to the north. Veins are locally segmented and slightly displaced by post-mineral, north-trending normal faults which commonly also contain post-ore dykes. The Le Roi – Centre Star main vein was mined over a strike length of 1500 meters and 400 meters down dip, and across average widths of 3 to 13 meters (locally to 30 m). The deepest workings reached 780 meters depth. The best veins were found along the contacts of Rossland monzonite dykes that intruded the Rossland sill, and veins narrowed considerably where they passed into Rossland monzonite. At depth in the War Eagle mine, the veins terminate at the contact of the post-ore Trail pluton. Alteration occurs as envelopes with variable combinations of diopside, chlorite, K-feldspar, sericite, calcite, actinolite and silicification. Au and Cu are closely related in the veins, and Au occurs in solid solution and as exsolution grains within chalcopyrite (Thorpe, 1967; Drysdale, 1915). There is a relative increase in base metals and Ag to the west where movement on listric normal faults has exposed veins at shallower paleodepths than in the east (Hoy and Dunne, 2001), as well as into the North belt at greater distance from the contact of the Rossland monzonite. Veins are dominated by pyrrhotite, with variable chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite, and many minor minerals that include molybdenite, magnetite, sphalerite, native Ag, native Bi, bismuthinite and Ni-bearing minerals. Ore varies*

from disseminated to narrow stringers to massive sulphides. Shears dominated by quartz-carbonate-chlorite are commonly associated with mineralized zones.

4) ***Au-bearing skarns.*** *These have been identified in many locations throughout the district, but have had no significant past production and little exploration has focused on them. Descriptions by Drysdale (1915), Wilson et al. (1990) and Hoy and Dunne (2001) indicate that auriferous skarn mineralization, potentially similar to that described above from the Coxey area, is also present in the Deer Park and Crown Point areas.*

5) ***Polymetallic veins.*** *These are best developed in the South belt property where near surface exposures and drill core manifest Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization with variable, but mostly low, concentrations of Au-Cu. Historical production is about 8,600 tons. A commonly proposed model in the Rossland district is that these veins may zone downward to Au-Cu veins comparable to those which were mined economically in the Main belt and, … as such, they constitute the primary exploration target in the South Belt property.*

6) ***Listwanite Model*** *silica carbonate alteration, carrying gold values (described by Ash, 2001)".*

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The 2014 SP survey was undertaken in the area covered by the Crown Granted mineral tenures and covered by Mineral Tenure On-line tenures 517622 and 518971. The survey area covers the IXL, Midnight and OK mines which, together, produced approximately 30,000 ounces gold from 11,000 tons of ore, for an average grade of approximately 3 oz/t. A relatively extensive set of underground workings are associated with the three mines, located between the old Cascade Highway and Little Sheep Creek on the east facing slope of OK Mountain.

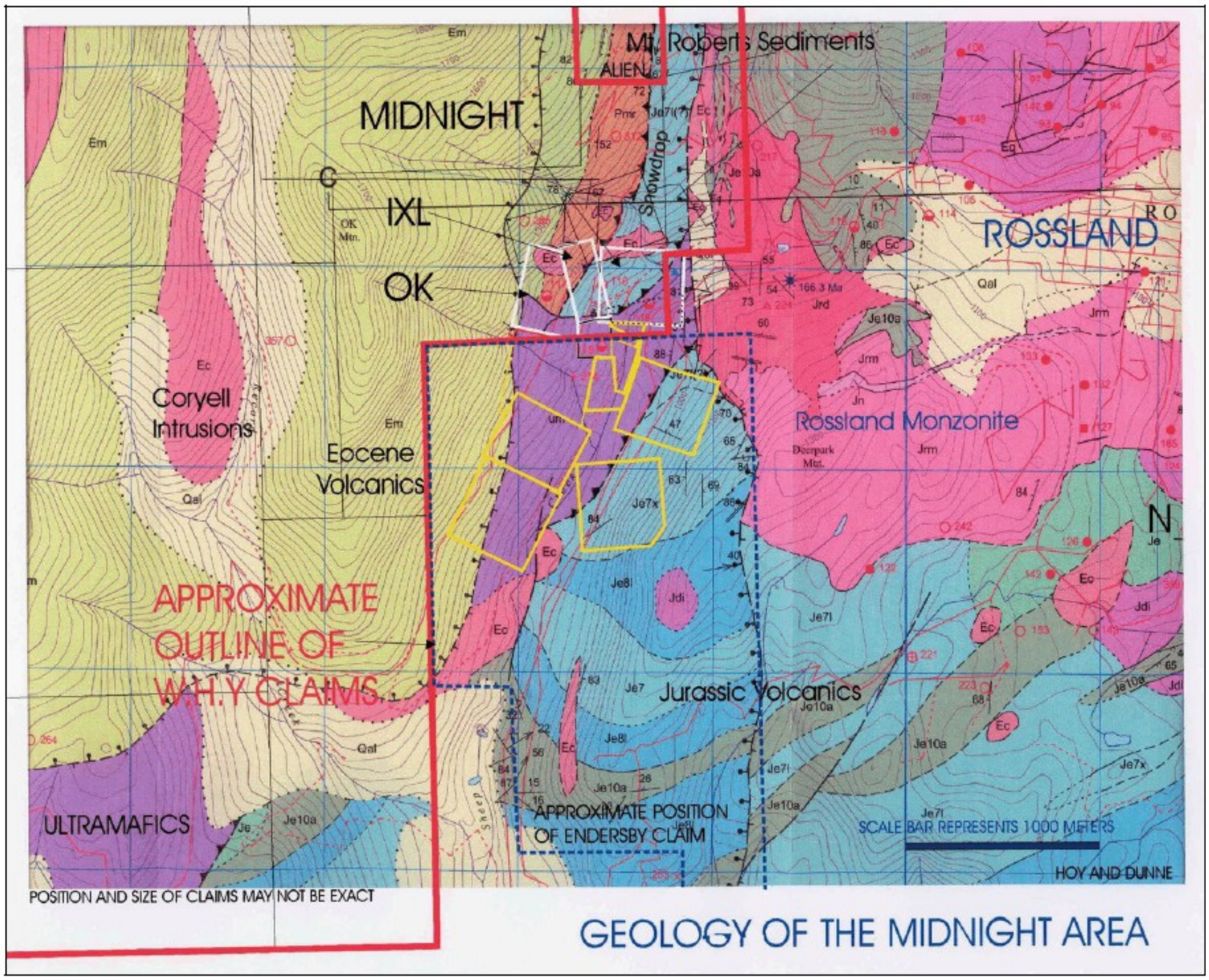


Figure 5 – Geology of the Midnight Property (from Price 2006).

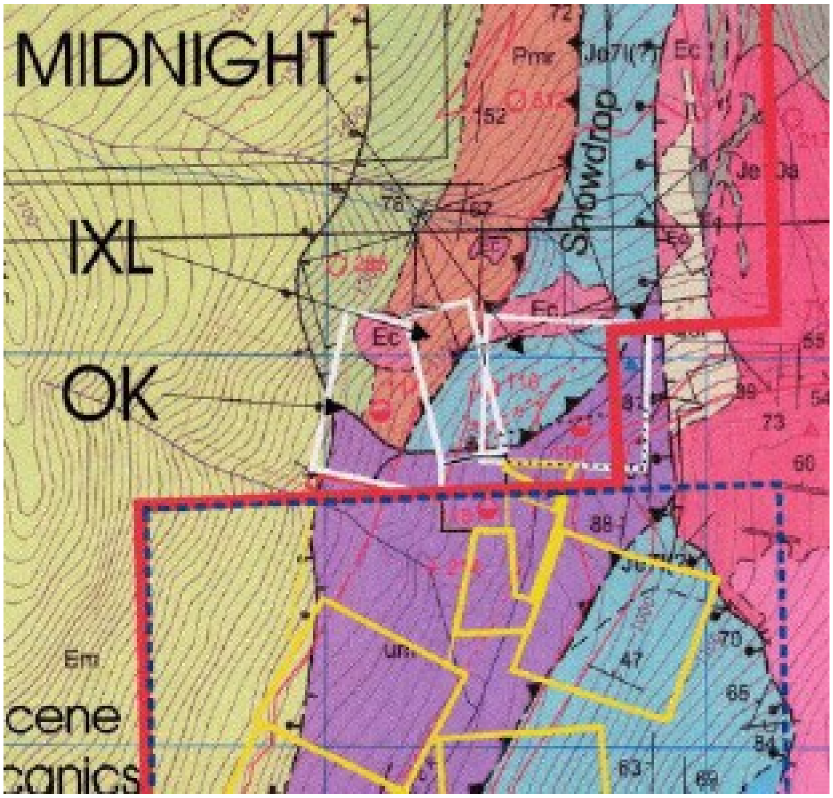


Figure 6 – Enlarged area from previous map, showing detail of the geology underlying the survey area (modified from Price 2006).

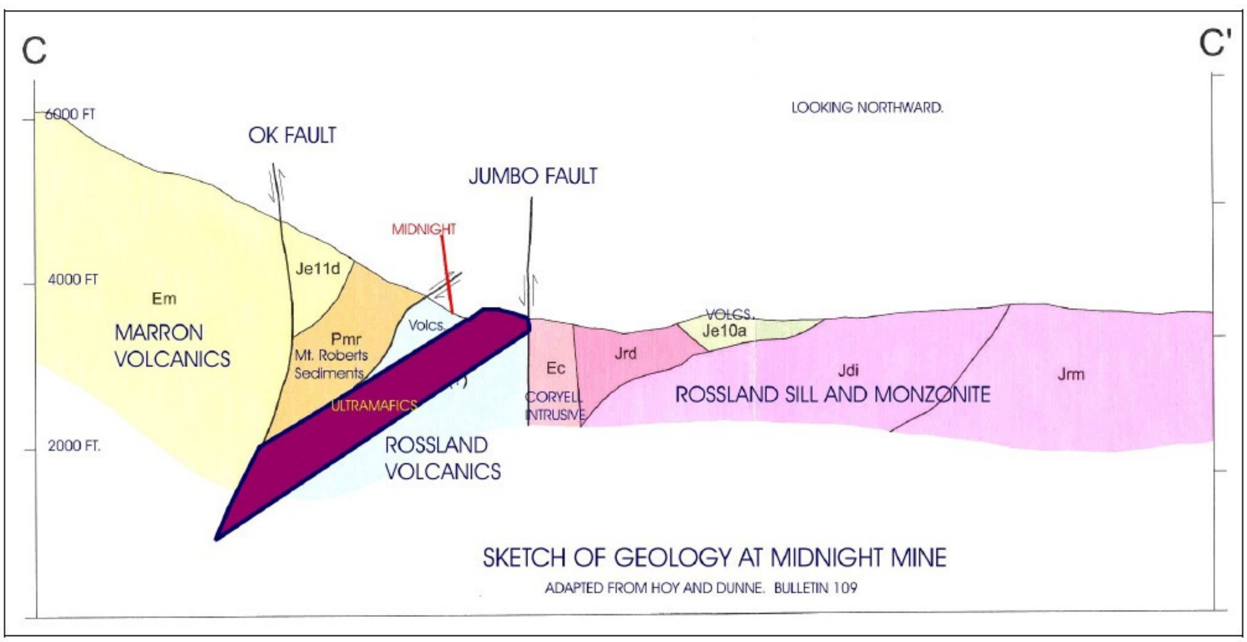


Figure 7 – Interpreted cross section of stratigraphic and structural relationships of the Midnight property underlying the survey area (from Price 2006).

Figures 4 – 6 show the interpreted geological relationships on the Midnight Property underlying and immediately surrounding the survey area. The fault juxtaposition of units is evident on Figure , with the OK Ultramafic body to the south and north-trending Mount Roberts and Elise Formation correlatives north of the fault contact with the ultramafic and localized between the OK Fault (to the west) and the Snowdrop Fault (to the east). Eocene Coryell intrusives intrude the section, with the Rossland Monzonite exposed to the east across the Jumbo Fault. West of the OF Fault are andesitic lithologies correlated to the Eocene Marron Formation.

9.0 2014 PROGRAM

A short, three day Self Potential (SP) survey was undertaken on the area underlain by the Crown Grants and underground workings of the OK, IXL and Midnight mines. Equipment used for the survey consisted of 300 m of coated copper wire, two porous pots containing copper sulfate and a volt meter. Each line consisted of a base station having a fixed copper pot, with a second ("roving") copper pot placed at each station. Stations were located at 25 m intervals where the roads where at an angle to the average trend of the mineralized veins (as regionally mapped). A station spacing of 50 m was used where roads were sub-parallel to the vein orientation.

The volt meter was attached to an alligator clip at the end of the copper wire and contact established with an alligator clip at the top of the roving porous pot. Voltage was measured in milli-volts (mV), with data obtained for a total of 170 stations, with UTM coordinates recorded for each station.

Two hand-held GPS units, a Garmin 72 and a Magellan Mobile Mapper, were utilized for determination of UTM coordinates each station. Station coordinates were recorded using both GPS units where satellite data were available. In addition, data from the Magellan Mobile Mapper was averaged over 40 seconds for each station so as to obtain a more accurate location.

The SP data were collected along the existing road network, using base stations to provide linkage between the lines. As a result of this linkage, data from each line were leveled relative to the base station data, resulting in a database of leveled data.

The resulting data has been plotted in Figures 7 relative to the mapped geology for the survey area.

10.0 RESULTS

Satellite reception varied over the three day survey, varying from very good to very poor. The Garmin 72 was not used on the third day of the survey as the signal quality was poor.

The station spacing was paced so as to provide consistency, with GPS results revised after the survey to reflect the even station spacing. Most stations returned positions, as determined by GPS, reasonably well, however, a subset of the data had to be corrected to reflect the regular station spacing. As a result, for the purposes of this survey, SP stations are considered accurate to ± 10 m.

Approximately 3.2 line km of the existing road network was surveyed.

The leveled SP data have been presented in Figures 8 and 9.

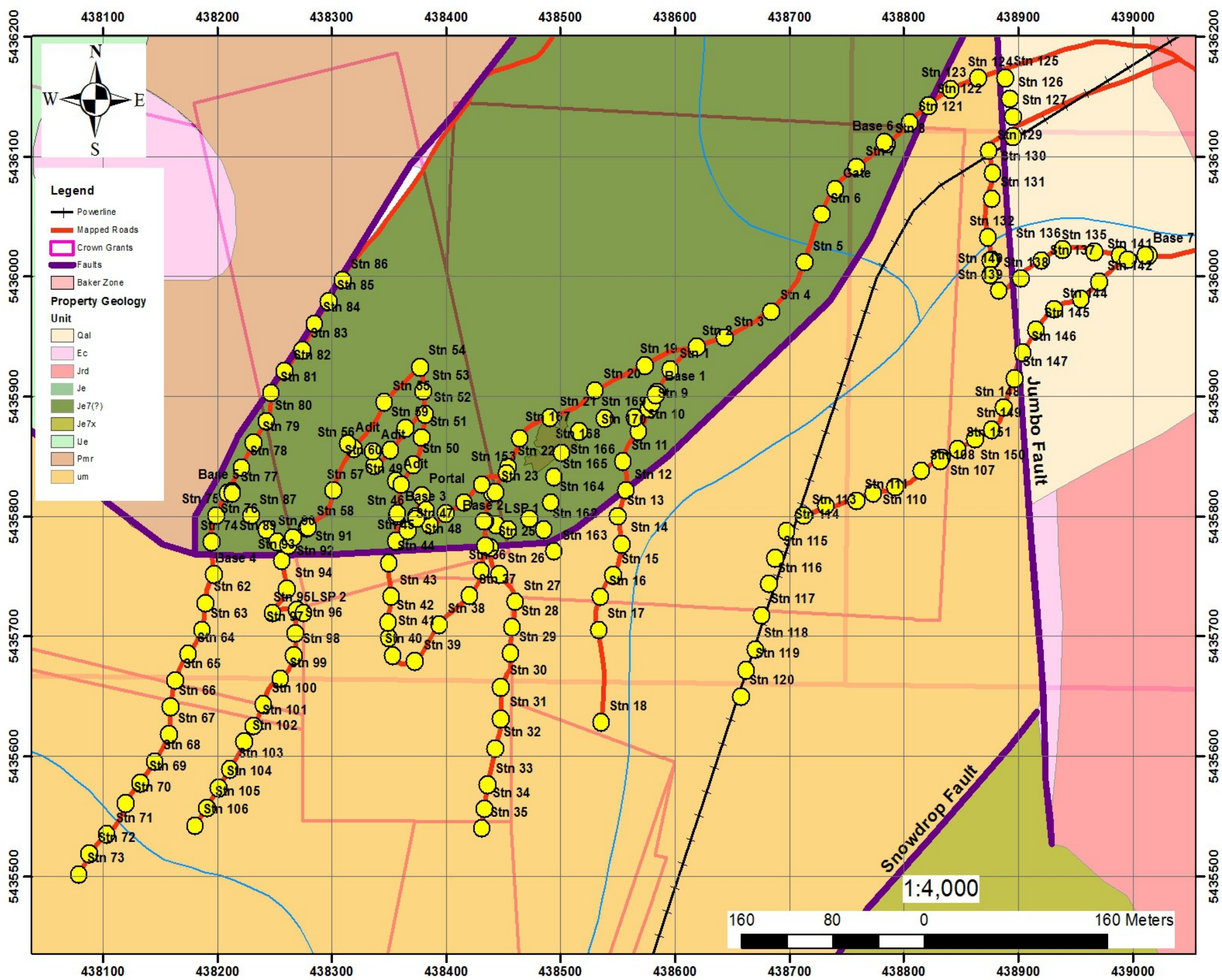


Figure 8 – Map showing the location of individual SP stations with respect to Crown Grants and underlying Geology.

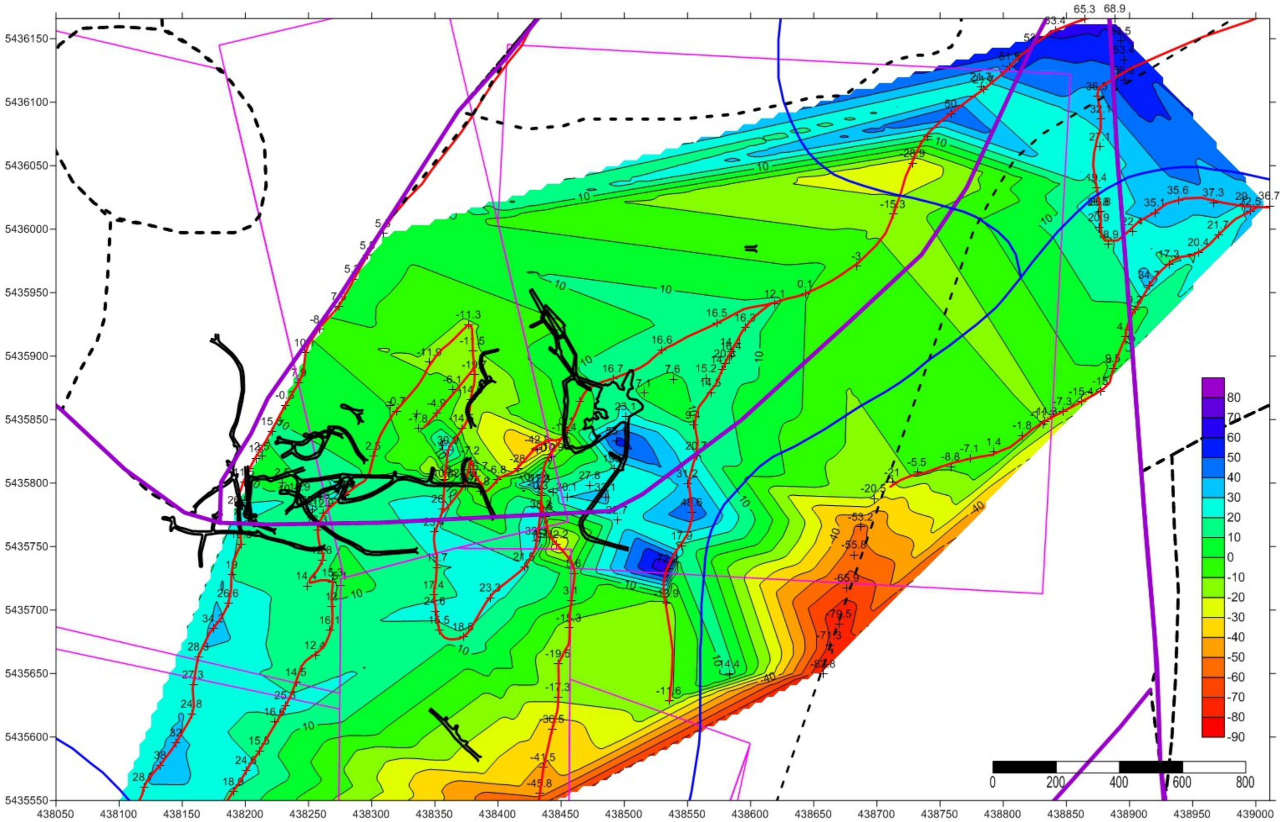


Figure 8 – Leveled SP data with respect to underground workings, Crown Grants and underlying geology.

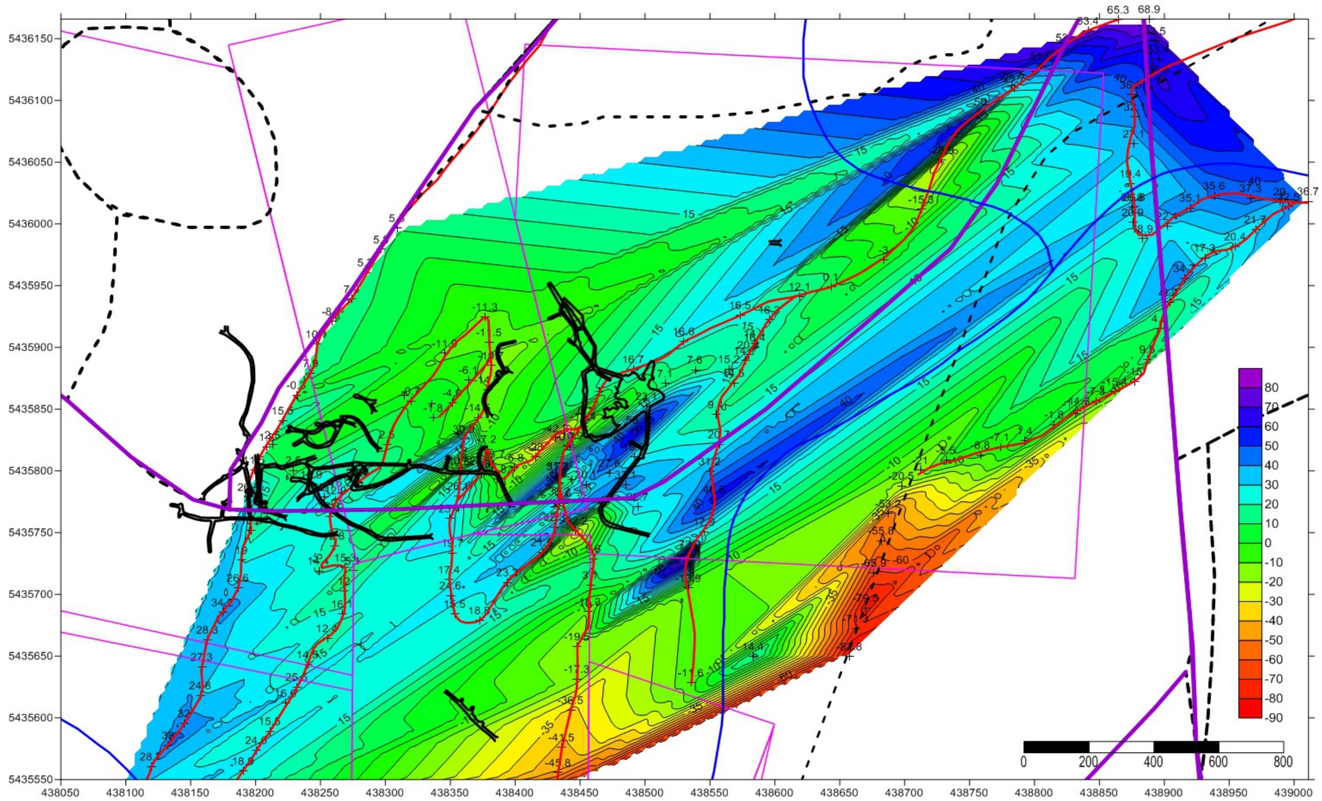


Figure 10 – Leveled SP data with respect to underground workings, Crown Grants and underlying geology. The data have been using a preferred orientation of 60°, approximately sub-parallel to the regional orientation of the high grade, gold-bearing veins of the Main Belt.

Weather conditions varied over the three day survey, with the first day being relatively dry. The soil conditions were moist, but not wet, and a good contact was established at each location. Moderate, to heavy, rain and wet snow characterized the second day, with wet, to locally saturated conditions at each station. While it did not rain on the third day, rain the previous day and through the night similarly resulted in wet, to locally saturated, ground conditions at each station. Lines from each day were tied into previous base stations, established both earlier in the day and from previous days.

SP data from the same base stations on different days returned different readings, requiring the data to be leveled. Variations in ground conditions over the three day period of the survey is interpreted to have resulted in variations in the conductivity and, subsequently, SP values recorded.

In addition, a power line passing through the eastern portion of the property may have produced an anomaly in the southeast edge of the survey area. However, the same power line to the north-northeast does not have an associated anomaly.

11.0 DISCUSSION

In general, gold is associated with two predominant types of veining, more specifically, quartz veins hosting free gold and pyrrhotite veins. In addition, Listwanite alteration of the ultramafic and silica alteration in the volcanic sequence in the hanging wall of the faulted contact with the ultramafic have also been documented to host low grade gold.

Quartz, and silica-rich zones, represent poor conductors and, therefore, poor targets for geophysical methods (such as Self Potential) relying on conductivity. However, strong resistivity highs (corresponding to conductivity lows) might represent large quartz veins and/or silica (± carbonate) alteration zones.

In contrast, pyrrhotite is a very conductive mineral and, therefore, pyrrhotite veins represent a very good conductivity target. Small pyrrhotite veins can produce very strong conductivity anomalies ("conductivity "highs).

Despite variations in the SP results arising due to variable weather conditions, the leveled SP data appear to provide meaningful results. Small, though consistent, SP anomalies were documented which appear to coincide with independently obtained information.

The unbiased results (Fig. 7) document resistivity lows on the north-northeast and southwest portions of the survey area. Of potential interest is the fact that the resistivity low along the north-northeast periphery of the survey is spatially associated with the fault contact between the a northward tapering wedge of ultramafic juxtaposed by the Jumbo Fault against probable Eocene Coryell and Jurassic Rossland Monzonite underlying Quaternary alluvium. The resistivity anomaly identified does not extend farther south nor to the west, within the Elise Formation (Je7(?)). This anomaly may indicate strong silica ± carbonate alteration (i.e. listanite) in an enhanced structurally damaged zone where the Jumbo and Snowdrop faults converge to the north.

A similar, moderate resistivity low is evident along the southwest periphery of the survey, along the southern portion of the old Cascade Highway surveyed. This portion of the survey lies immediately east of the mapped trace of the OK Fault, within the OK Ultramafic. The SP results may document moderate silica ± carbonate alteration (i.e. listanite) within the ultramafic associated with the damage zone along the fault.

A very interesting resistivity low is evident in the centre of the survey area, spatially associated with, and slightly south of, the Baker Zone. The Baker Zone has been represented as a linear zone, suggestive of a vein. The SP results, however, extend to the south, almost perpendicular to he projected surface trace of the Baker Zone. As such, the Baker Zone may be an alteration zone localized along a planar feature, such as a vein. While the vein may strike generally east-west, the Baker Zone, if controlled by the vein (or other planar structure) may extend south to greater depth.

Grid drilling was undertaken to further evaluate the Baker Zone in 2009 – 2011. The results of this SP survey should be evaluated with respect to the drill hole data to assess the validity of this interpretation.

Finally, a strong conductivity high was identified at the southeast margin of the survey, spatially associated with a power line. While there is a strong possibility that the anomaly is an artifact produced by the power line, the fact that the anomaly does not extend farther north along the power line to the northeastern portion of the survey area suggests the possibility that it may be a real, sub-surface anomaly. Unfortunately, the anomaly appears to be gaining strength to the south, with the strongest SP results just off the property.

The leveled SP data were gridded with a strong linear bias along 50°-230°, approximating the regional trend of the veins of the Main Belt (Fig. 8). While the average trend of the Rossland Veins is approximately 070°, the anomalous trends identified in the survey area appear to approximate 050°. A result of imposing the gridding bias is that very strong linears are identified, particularly within, and immediately adjacent to, the Baker Zone. A resistivity low is located along the southern margin of the Baker Zone mapped in the underground workings. A second low to the west may be offset in a dextral sense from the Baker Zone trend. Additional resistivity lows slightly farther to the southwest are also identified, although on the basis of more limited data.

In addition, a moderate conductivity anomaly, albeit relatively small, is located slightly northwest of the Baker Zone (as identified from underground workings) and may represent sulphide-bearing mineralization.

In summary, Figure 9 is a plot of mapped veins assigned to the Main Belt in the Rossland Camp. The sub-set of veins in purple (from Price 2006, representing veins from the Le Roi and War Eagle Mines) indicate a high vein density, although of very short strike length. The veins represented in magenta (from Price 2006, from a VanGold publication) approximate the overall trend of the veins and include veins in the Ssurvey area. The resulting broad trend has a more easterly oriented trend than the anomalies that result from the 2014 SP survey. Furthermore, the veins are oriented at a high angle to the major faults in the area of the survey (i.e. the Jumbo, OK and Snowdrop faults).

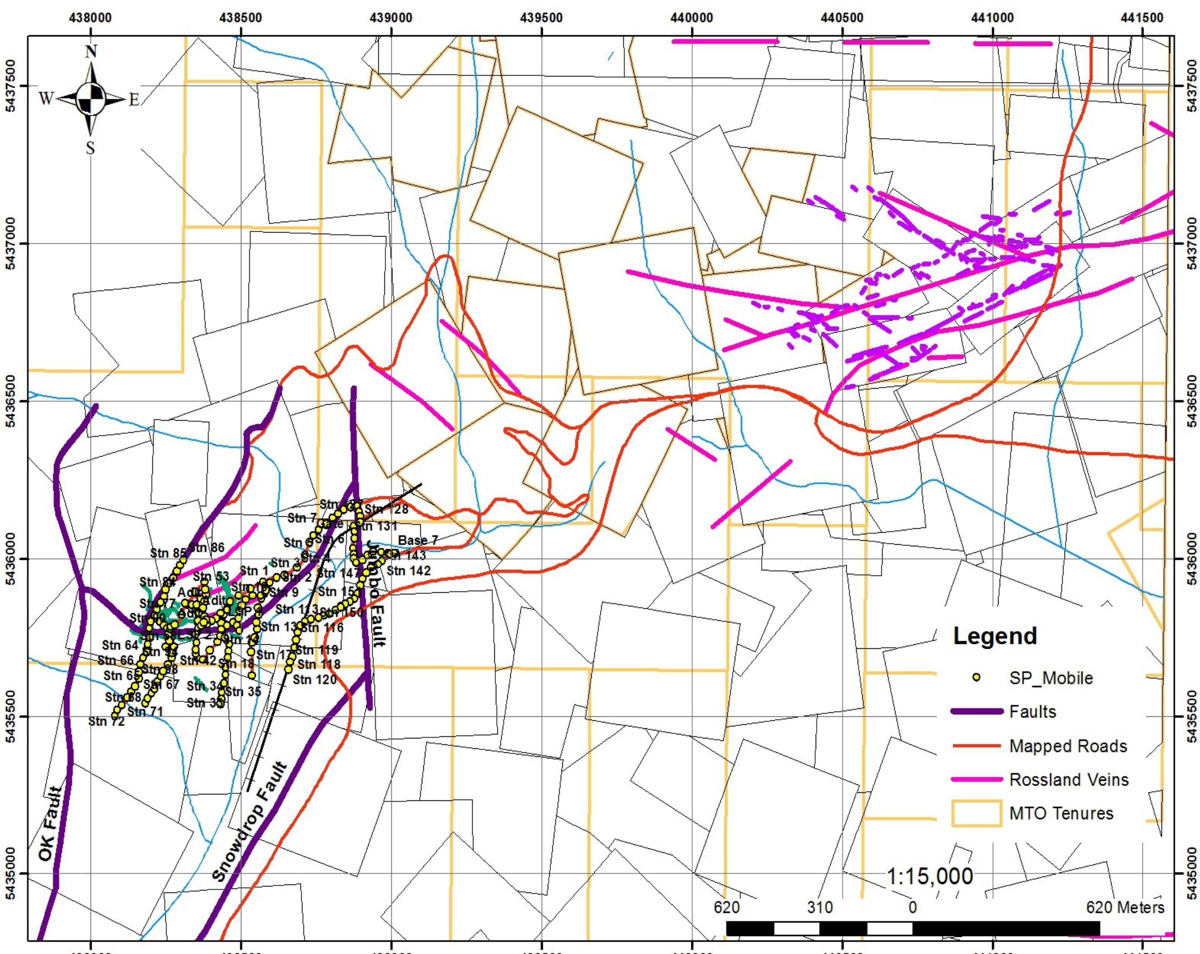


Figure 11 – Map showing the Crown Grants in the Rossland area with respect to mineralized veins mapped in the Rossland area ("Rossland Veins"). The survey stations are indicated for reference.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS

The short 2014 SP survey, undertaken late in the season, appears to have identified a number of anomalies comprised of both moderate conductivity highs and stronger resistivity lows. As Resistivity is the inverse of Conductivity, the anomalies represent variations in Conductivity. Conductivity lows (or Resistivity highs) may correspond to listwanite (silica ± carbonate) alteration of the OK Ultramafic body and/or silica alteration associated with faults.

Conductivity highs are spatially associated with a length of power line on, and extending south of, the property. Although a conductivity anomaly associated with a power line is highly suspect, the fact that there is not a conductivity anomaly along the length of the power line surveyed may indicate there is a valid conductivity on, and extending south of, the property.

A strong set of resistivity lows (blue coloured on the maps) is spatially associated with the Baker Zone as mapped in underground workings. The leveled data, having no imposed bias, is interpreted to suggest that silica alteration and/or silica ± carbonate (i.e. listwanite) alteration may extend southward to depth from the Baker Zone. The biased data, having a strong preferred orientation of 050°-230° can be interpreted to suggest the Baker Zone extends farther east-west for the underground workings.

The SP data, and resulting anomalies, have not been evaluated with regard to any previous information (i.e. down hole data from gridded drill holes in the vicinity of the Baker Zone in 2009 and 2011). Evaluation of the SP data with respect to other data sets and mapping, both surface and underground, may prove beneficial.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Acquire the 1:20,000 TRIM map sheet for the survey area, and the property in its entirety, in digital form to serve as the base for digital compilations and as a uniform base map for future work,

2. Evaluate the SP data and results with respect to other datasets. The most valuable, to the authors knowledge, would be with respect to gridded diamond drill holes completed in the Baker Zone in 2009 and 2011. Information from underground mapping, particularly with respect to veins and/or mineralization identified in the underground, would also be very useful for evaluation purposes.

3. Information from surface mapping and/or geochemical sampling would be of potential interest with regard to evaluating the SP results.

4. If the results of the 2014 SP survey compare favourably with other datasets available for the property, further surveying should be considered for 2015, at a time when weather conditions and, therefore, soil conditions are more stable.

14.0 REFERENCES

Höy, T. and Dunne, P.E. 2001. Metallogeny and Mineral Deposits of the Nelson – Rossland Map Area: Part II: The Early Jurassic Rossland Group, Southeastern British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 109, 196p.

Price, B.J. 2006. Technical Report – Midnight, OK, IXL and Adjacent Properties, Rossland Mining Camp, Rossland, BC, NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Report for WEST HIGH YIELD (W.H.Y.) RESOURCES LTD., dated January 5, 2006; Amended April 4, 2006.

Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 2601 - 42nd Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.

3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 2601 - 42nd Ave South, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

5) I am the author of this report which is based on a Self Potential survey undertaken between October 28 and 28, 2014.

6) I have no interest in West High Yield W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 9th day of January, 2015.

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Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

SP Survey Results

Station	Revised_ Easting	Revised_ Northing	Normal	Levelled	Reverse
Base 1	438,584.62	5,435,903.28	14.4	14.4	-14.2
1	438,595.87	5,435,922.34	16.2	16.3	-16
2	438,619.34	5,435,941.13	12	12.1	-11.8
3	438,643.47	5,435,948.87	0	0.1	-0.5
4	438,684.03	5,435,970.86	-3.1	-3	3
5	438,712.93	5,436,011.73	-15.4	-15.3	16.1
6	438,728.44	5,436,051.81	-29	-28.9	29
Gate	438,740.10	5,436,072.81			
7	438,758.79	5,436,090.79	49.9	50	-49.1
8	438,784.76	5,436,109.89	21.6	21.7	-21
9	438,577.11	5,435,889.26	14	14.1	-13.7
10	438,568.47	5,435,871.12	14.4	14.5	-14
11	438,554.66	5,435,845.66	9.3	9.4	-9.5
12	438,557.31	5,435,821.43	20.6	20.7	-21.9
13	438,550.00	5,435,799.66	31.1	31.2	-31.5
14	438,553.66	5,435,776.86	48.5	48.6	-48.5
15	438,545.71	5,435,750.64	17.8	17.9	-18.2
16	438,534.82	5,435,732.53	72.1	72.2	-71.4
17	438,533.55	5,435,705.08	-14	-13.9	13.8
18	438,535.45	5,435,628.33	-11.7	-11.6	11.7
Base 1	438,584.62	5,435,900	16.3	16.4	-16
19	438,573.40	5,435,926.11	6.5	16.5	-6.6
20	438,530.01	5,435,904.90	16.3	16.6	-16.2

21	438,491.08	5,435,882.14	26.7	16.7	-25.2
Drill Casing	438,464.92	5,435,864.64			
22	438,454.59	5,435,840.89	35.4	0.1	-35.2
23	438,440.26	5,435,819.71	24.4	0.2	-23.6
24	438,434.07	5,435,790	18.9	0.3	-18
Base 2/24	438,434.07	5,435,795.73	-11.7	17.1	11.6
LSP1	438,443.88	5,435,792.83			
25	438,437.88	5,435,773.80	-25.2	3.6	24.8
26	438,446.22	5,435,751.49	-61	-32.2	61.4
27	438,460.37	5,435,728.71	-23.2	5.6	22.9
28	438,457.99	5,435,707.42	-25.7	3.1	25.8
29	438,456.40	5,435,685.86	-44.1	-15.3	44.2
30	438,447.83	5,435,657.64	-48.3	-19.5	47.8
31	438,447.71	5,435,631.28	-46.1	-17.3	46.4
32	438,442.78	5,435,606.14	-65.3	-36.5	64.8
33	438,435.90	5,435,576.07	-70.3	-41.5	70.7
34	438,433.26	5,435,555.57	-74.6	-45.8	74.3
35	438,431.20	5,435,539.31	-98.3	-69.5	98
36	438,430.38	5,435,754.35	3.5	32.3	-3.4
37	438,420.82	5,435,733.99	-7.3	21.5	7.6
38	438,394.15	5,435,709.61	-5.5	23.3	6
39	438,372.52	5,435,678.92	-10	18.8	10.3
40	438,353.55	5,435,684.20	-13.3	15.5	13.3
41	438,350.37	5,435,699.01	-4.2	24.6	4.3
42	438,349.26	5,435,711.85	-11.4	17.4	11.3
43	438,35	5,435,	-9.1	19.7	8.8

	1.92	733.48			
44	438,349.74	5,435,761.35	-5.4	23.4	5.6
45	438,356.25	5,435,779.51	-2.7	26.1	2.7
46	438,356.89	5,435,799.72	-18	10.8	17.9
47	438,360.66	5,435,825.99	2.1	30.9	-2
48	438,373.64	5,435,800.08	-1.3	27.5	1.4
Portal	438,378.39	5,435,817.56			
Base 3	438,357.29	5,435,802.74	-10.9	-18	11.1
49	438,378.44	5,435,817.58	-0.1	-7.2	0.1
Adit	438,355.94	5,435,829.88			
50	438,371.29	5,435,843.20	-7.4	-14.5	7.6
51	438,378.44	5,435,865.58	-7.5	-14.6	7.4
52	438,381.65	5,435,885.27	-12.6	-19.7	12.4
53	438,380.02	5,435,904.03	-4.4	-11.5	4.5
54	438,376.88	5,435,924.82	-4.2	-11.3	4.3
55	438,345.89	5,435,895.19	-4.8	-11.9	4.8
56	438,319.70	5,435,856.57	6.4	-0.7	-6.3
Adit	438,314.46	5,435,860.73			
57	438,301.44	5,435,821.31	9.6	2.5	-9.5
58	438,279.44	5,435,790.94	22.4	15.3	-22.2
59	438,364.26	5,435,873.61	1	-6.1	-1.1
60	438,351.64	5,435,855.10	2.2	-4.9	-1.7
61	438,337.20	5,435,842.82	5.3	-1.8	-5.2
Adit	438,335.89	5,435,854.21			
Base 4	438,196.95	5,435,751.68	12.1	10.3	-11.6
62	438,189.25	5,435,727.65	20.8	19	-20.9

63	438,186.63	5,435,705.15	28.4	26.6	-28.4
64	438,174.71	5,435,685.33	36	34.2	-36
65	438,163.07	5,435,663.08	30.1	28.3	-30
66	438,158.75	5,435,641.17	29.1	27.3	-28.7
67	438,157.69	5,435,618.17	26.6	24.8	-26.6
68	438,145.24	5,435,595.43	33.8	32	-34
69	438,132.82	5,435,577.68	39.8	38	-39.2
70	438,119.60	5,435,560.47	30.5	28.7	-28.8
71	438,103.74	5,435,534.80	25.1	23.3	-24.8
72	438,088.10	5,435,518.65	31.3	29.5	-31.1
73	438,078.85	5,435,501.20	33.6	31.8	-33.1
74	438,194.86	5,435,778.68	28.3	26.5	-28.4
75	438,199.07	5,435,800.64	13.3	11.5	-13
76	438,208.86	5,435,819.13	3.6	1.8	-3.4
Base 5 / 77	438,213.36	5,435,821.01	4.3	2.5	-3.9
78	438,221.03	5,435,840.63	17.3	15.5	-16.9
79	438,231.61	5,435,861.29	1.5	-0.3	-1.6
80	438,242.72	5,435,879.00	9.7	7.9	-9.8
81	438,247.22	5,435,902.50	11.9	10.1	-11.9
82	438,258.88	5,435,921.02	-6.9	-8.7	6.3
83	438,274.24	5,435,939.05	9.7	7.9	-9.3
84	438,284.79	5,435,960.70	7.1	5.3	-7.1
85	438,296.99	5,435,979.26	7.6	5.8	-7.8
86	438,309.14	5,435,996.69	7.3	5.5	-7.1
87	438,229.48	5,435,800.37	4.3	2.5	-4.2
88	438,24	5,435,	20.7	18.9	-21

	3.24	788.99			
89	438,252.77	5,435,778.69	23.9	22.1	-24.4
90	438,265.94	5,435,782.51	18	16.2	-18.1
91	438,278.25	5,435,790.41	24.2	22.4	-24.3
58B	438,278.82	5,435,790.85	17.3	22.4	-17
92	438,261.84	5,435,776.08	7.8	12.9	-7.7
93	438,256.83	5,435,763.24	11.2	16.3	-10.8
94	438,260.66	5,435,739.30	7.7	12.8	-7.6
95	438,248.75	5,435,718.95	9.3	14.4	-8.3
96	438,269.15	5,435,721.61	10.2	15.3	-10.1
97	438,268.33	5,435,702.57	6.9	12	-6.8
LSP 2	438,275.21	5,435,718.97		5.1	
98	438,266.99	5,435,684.07	11	16.1	-11.4
99	438,255.37	5,435,664.23	7.3	12.4	-7.2
100	438,240.26	5,435,643.04	9.4	14.5	-10.3
101	438,231.81	5,435,624.81	20.4	25.5	-20
102	438,223.35	5,435,611.84	11.5	16.6	-12.4
103	438,211.14	5,435,589.08	10.4	15.5	-9.7
104	438,200.88	5,435,573.71	19.5	24.6	-19.6
105	438,190.53	5,435,556.81	13.8	18.9	-14.3
106	438,180.48	5,435,541.72	14.3	19.4	-15
107	438,833.21	5,435,848.55	-10.3	-11.3	9.9
108	438,815.38	5,435,837.44	-0.8	-1.8	1.1
109	438,792.75	5,435,824.37	2.4	1.4	-3
110	438,773.70	5,435,819.23	-6.1	-7.1	5.9
111	438,758.61	5,435,812.87	-7.8	-8.8	7.7

112	438,732.03	5,435,808.51	-4.5	-5.5	4.1
113	438,712.35	5,435,800.43	-20	-21	20
114	438,697.56	5,435,787.77	-19.5	-20.5	19.5
115	438,687.40	5,435,765.33	-52.2	-53.2	52
116	438,682.16	5,435,743.46	-54.8	-55.8	54.4
117	438,676.29	5,435,717.26	-64.9	-65.9	64.3
118	438,670.26	5,435,689.01	-78.5	-79.5	78.3
119	438,662.49	5,435,672.07	-70.3	-71.3	70.8
120	438,657.60	5,435,649.50	-81.8	-82.8	81.8
Base 6	438,782.67	5,436,112.09	-10.1	21.7	10.2
121	438,805.43	5,436,128.09	20.1	51.9	-20.2
122	438,821.53	5,436,142.76	21.2	53	-21.1
123	438,841.56	5,436,156.40	31.6	63.4	-31.7
124	438,864.85	5,436,165.39	33.5	65.3	-33.5
125	438,888.65	5,436,165.93	37.1	68.9	-37
126	438,893.04	5,436,148.21	21.7	53.5	-22.4
127	438,895.85	5,436,133.34	21.6	53.4	-22.4
128	438,895.74	5,436,117.10	25	56.8	-24.3
129	438,874.47	5,436,104.56	4.7	36.5	-4.8
130	438,877.54	5,436,086.67	0.3	32.1	-0.3
131	438,876.90	5,436,064.89	-4.7	27.1	4.9
132	438,874.10	5,436,032.75	-12.4	19.4	12.3
133	438,877.17	5,436,013.76	-5	26.8	5.1
Base 7	439,011.04	5,436,018.27	-10.4	36.7	10.5
134	438,988.96	5,436,018.00	-18.1	29	18.2
135	438,96	5,436,	-9.8	37.3	9.8

	6.73	020.91			
136	438,938.61	5,436,022.76	-11.5	35.6	12
137	438,920.36	5,436,013.03	-12	35.1	11.9
138	438,902.51	5,435,998.09	-24.7	22.4	24.9
139	438,883.20	5,435,987.93	-28.2	18.9	28.6
140	438,875.90	5,436,001.22	-26.2	20.9	26.3
133B	438,875.53	5,436,013.49	-20.3	26.8	20.8
Base 7B	439,014.85	5,436,017.79			
141	438,995.89	5,436,013.77	-4.2	32.5	4.3
142	438,970.44	5,435,995.54	-15	21.7	15.4
143	438,954.88	5,435,981.70	-16.3	20.4	16.3
144	438,931.33	5,435,972.44	-19.4	17.3	19.9
145	438,915.62	5,435,955.86	-2	34.7	1.8
146	438,904.45	5,435,936.44	-27.5	9.2	27.5
147	438,896.62	5,435,915.30	-32.1	4.6	32.9
148	438,887.17	5,435,890.38	-27.2	9.5	27.9
149	438,877.17	5,435,872.49	-51.7	-15	51.3
150	438,862.14	5,435,864.08	-52.1	-15.4	51.7
151	438,847.32	5,435,856.41	-44	-7.3	44.4
107B	438,831.66	5,435,846.32	-48	-11.3	48.3
Base 2B	438,432.63	5,435,795.54	64.7	51.2	-64.1
152	438,442.58	5,435,820.43	2.6	-10.9	-2.4
153	438,452.82	5,435,836.00	-1.9	-15.4	1.8
154	438,431.35	5,435,826.31	-29.3	-42.8	29.5
155	438,415.79	5,435,811.37	-14.5	-28	14.4
156	438,399.36	5,435,802.56	6.7	-6.8	-6.3

157	438,386.15	5,435,793.33	6.7	-6.8	-7
158	438,382.57	5,435,805.44	-3.2	-16.7	3.4
48B	438,373.84	5,435,797.75	12.2	-1.3	-12.2
159	438,434.26	5,435,775.32	7.7	30.2	-7.4
160	438,454.74	5,435,789.05	7.6	30.1	-7.6
161	438,472.92	5,435,798.10	5.3	27.8	-4.7
162	438,485.39	5,435,788.82	10.6	33.1	-10.9
163	438,494.52	5,435,770.72	0.2	22.7	-0.4
164	438,491.66	5,435,811.41	-2.7	19.8	2.7
165	438,494.12	5,435,833.08	32.6	55.1	-32.7
166	438,501.35	5,435,852.36	0.6	23.1	-0.2
167	438,515.71	5,435,870.69	-15.4	7.1	15.3
168	438,538.65	5,435,881.80	-14.9	7.6	15.5
169	438,564.93	5,435,882.36	-7.3	15.2	7.5
170	438,579.93	5,435,894.04	-2.2	20.3	2.2
Base 1B	438,583.52	5,435,649.48	-8.1	14.4	7.5

<u>Appendix C</u>

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the Midnight property for the purposes of an SP survey between October 26 and 28, 2014.

PERSONNEL	
R. Walker, 3 man-days @ $800 / day	$ 2,400.00
Tom Jones	$ 947.51
Dave Mc	$ 125.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	
Accommodation	$ 400.00
Meals	$ 252.64
Vehicle – 4WD Truck – 6 days at $100 / day	$ 600.00
- fuel	$ 192.86
Miscellaneous Supplies	$ 10.43
REPORT/REPRODUCTION	
R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 2.25 days @ $800/day	$ 1,800.00
Total	**$ 6,728.44**