

**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: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5549523 April 2, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Snow

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1035068 1035099 1035100

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092F 366 092F 586

MINING DIVISION: Alberni NTS/BCGS: 092F.023 092F.024 092F.033 092F.034

LATITUDE: 49 ° 18 ' 42 " LONGITUDE: 125 ° 24 ' 37 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

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

Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Upper Triassic Vancouver Group Karmutsen Formation. Regional northwesterly structures. Six cross-structures from major northwesterly, northeasterly, easterly, and northerly structures. At the Snow prospect, faults and fractures are numerous and act as hosts for vein emplacement. A 62 cm vein assayed 38.4 grams per tonne gold and 69.94 grams per tonne silver. Veins occur in chloritized basalt and quartz diorite.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 16208, 17575, 17708, 25663, 25883

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	405 hectares	1035068 1035099 1035100	\$ 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

**THOMAS ROBERT PATERSON**  
**DOUGLAS WILLIAM PATERSON**  
*(Owners)*

**JOHN BAKUS**  
*(Operator)*

**BC Geological Survey**  
**Assessment Report**  
**35364**

**GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
*(Event 5549523)*

*on a*  
**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**

*work done on*  
**Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100**  
*(March 29, 2015 to April 1, 2015)*

*of the nine claim*

**Gold 1035068 Claim Group**

**Alberni Mining Division**

**BCGS Maps 092F.023/.024/.033/.034**

*Centre of Work*

**324,813E, 5,464,883N (NAD 83)**

*Author & Consultant*

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

*Submitted*  
**April 9, 2015**

*Amended Report Submitted*  
**September 1, 2015.**

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## SUMMARY

The Gold 1035068 Claim Group, located on Vancouver Island 165 kilometres west of Vancouver, is comprised of nine contiguous claims covering an area of 1306 hectares. Vancouver Island has a notable history of mineral exploration, development, and mining, and has hosted some of the most important mineral deposits of Canada. The geology is favourable to many types of mineral deposits with the more significant being: the Island Copper porphyry deposit from which 1.1 million tonnes of copper and 31,000 tonnes of gold was produced; the Zabellos gold camp where 9,465 kilograms of gold were produced from gold bearing quartz veins; and the Myra Falls massive sulphide deposit from which 981 million kilograms of zinc, 336 million kilograms of copper, and 28 million grams of gold were produced

The Gold 1035068 Claim Group is predominantly underlain centrally by a northwesterly trending granodioritic intrusive in a fault contact with basaltic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation, which may occasionally contain limestone interbeds and thin bedded limy tuffs.

Mineral showings peripheral to the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are predominantly structurally hosted quartz and/or quartz carbonate veins with mineralization of gold or silver or more often copper +/- silver. Surficial indications of a porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold are reported within one to three kilometres of the Property, at the Sentinal Peak mineral showing where copper and molybdenum mineralization occurs in intensely fractured and altered volcanics, and at the Vent mineral showing, where local minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite occurs in all rock types and in varying character.

The six cross-structures on the three claims of the Gold 1035068 Claim Group, as determined from the structural analysis, are all intersections between the most common structural trends reported in the area. The cross-structural location should be an ideal feeder zone for the transfer of hydrothermal or meteoric fluids from a deep-seated source to the surface where the constituents or an indication of the constituents, could provide clues to the elements of the source material.

Two Minfile mineral showings occur on the Property. At the Snow mineral showing, "Faults and fractures are numerous in the occurrence area, particularly in the volcanics, and act as hosts for vein emplacement." This structural concentration with veins hosting high gold and silver values, could be an indication of the proximal cross-structure E some 500 metres distant. The mineral content of the veins can be significant, in that a 62 centimetre assay analysis of drill core reportedly assayed 38.4 grams per tonne gold.

At the Snow-Lower Road mineral showing which is within 100 metres of cross-structure B, the mineralized veins, with gold values of up to 15.9 grams per tonne, range in thickness from less than one centimetre to several tens of centimetres and usually occur as sub-parallel sets up to several metres wide along north westerly striking faults."

Thus, the six cross-structural locations, A to F, should be explored with emphasis on specific geological information such as breccia type, density and area of related fractures, and alteration types and intensity, which should be noted and correlated with a 36 element mineral analysis of rock samples.

## INTRODUCTION

During March and April 2015 a Structural Analysis was completed on Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100 of the nine contiguous claim Gold 1035068 Claim Group ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate cross-structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100 or other claims of the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the structural analysis of Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100.

Figure 1. Location Map



## PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

### Location

The Property is situated on Vancouver Island within BCGS Map 092F.023/.024/.033/.034 of the Alberni Mining Division, 165 kilometres west of Vancouver, and 105 kilometres west of Nanaimo.

### Description

The Property is comprised of nine contiguous claims covering an area of 1306.1971 hectares. Particulars are set out in Table I below.

Table 1. Tenures of the Gold 1035068 Claim Group

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until*</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
<a href="#">513667</a>	Mineral	LAKE	20231030	147.4582
<a href="#">536468</a>	Mineral		20231030	126.466
<a href="#">536469</a>	Mineral	GOOD #5	20231030	63.241
<a href="#">591806</a>	Mineral	SIDE 1	20181030	42.133
<a href="#">1035068</a>	Mineral	Snow 38 G/T AU DH X 2 FT	20231030	84.2431
<a href="#">1035099</a>	Mineral	Snow excess	20151106	379.0827
<a href="#">1035100</a>	Mineral	Snow Van Isle West	20171104	42.1236
<a href="#">1035101</a>	Mineral	Snow 6 Pass	20170801	295.0283
<a href="#">1035102</a>	Mineral	Snow 5 Pass North	20170801	126.4212

- \*Upon the approval of this assessment report for the fulfillment of Event 5549523.

## ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### Access

From	To	Direction	Via	Kilometres
Vancouver	Nanaimo	West	Highway 1 & BC Ferry from Horseshoe Bay to Nanaimo	50
Nanaimo	Parksville	North	Island Highway	40
Parksville	Port Alberni	West	Highway 4/Alberni Hwy	46
Port Alberni	Property	West	Highway 4/Alberni Hwy	44

### Climate

The climate is classified as West-Coast Marine with rainfall which may exceed 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

Adequate resources and infrastructure are available at Port Alberni, Parksville, and/or Nanaimo for all stages of an exploration and development program on the Property.

### Physiography

Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100, the subject of the structural analysis, cover an area of gentle to steep forested slopes with local to large logged portions. Relief is in the order of 923 metres from elevations of 137 metres within a river valley along the northeast boundaries of the Property to elevations of 1,060 metres along a ridge in the southwest corner.

### HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral showings and prospects peripheral to the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Gold 1035068 Claim Group.



**History: Property Area (cont'd)****MORNING** prospect (Cu+/-Ag-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 119

Nine kilometres east

The Morning prospect is located on the northern side of the Taylor River, approximately 4.5 kilometres west-north west of the western end of the Taylor Arm of Sprout Lake. The occurrence has been explored, often, in conjunction with the nearby Tay (MINFILE 092F 212) occurrence.

**APEX** prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 150

Ten kilometres east

In 1976, Highland Mercury completed a program of geological mapping on the area as the AJ claims. In 1978, a ground electromagnetic survey was completed on the Apex and Morning claims. In 1979 and 1980 Dalmation Resources completed a program of geological mapping, trenching and five diamond drill holes on the Tay property. During 1987 through 1989, Acrtex Engineering Services completed programs of prospecting, geological mapping and rock and soil sampling. During 1997 through 1999, Dalmation Resources completed programs of geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys on the area as apart of the Tay property. In 2005, the area was explored as the Tay-Christina property of Perovic Enterprises Inc.

**Figure 2. Claim Location relative to Vancouver**  
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

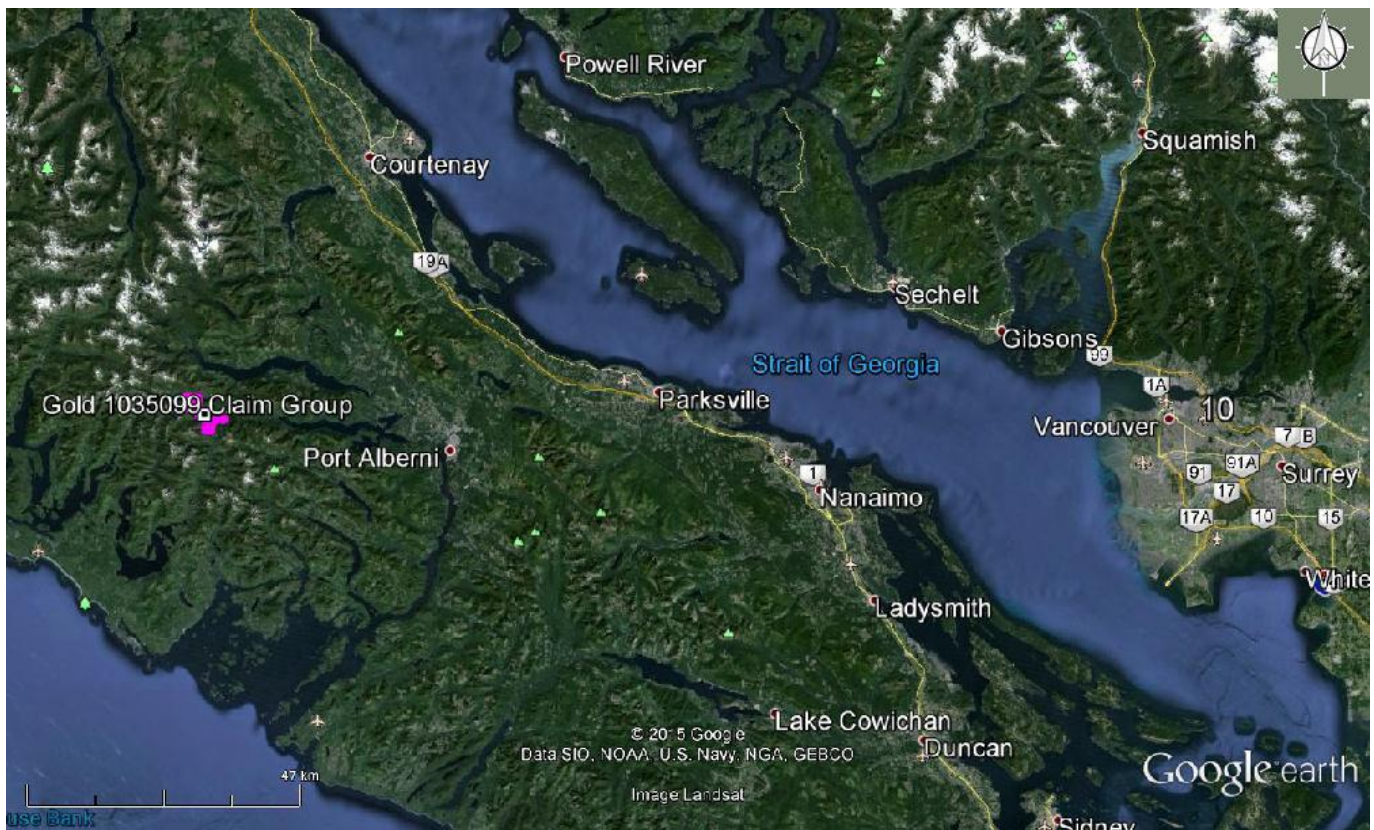


Figure 2a. Claim Location relative to Port Alberni  
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

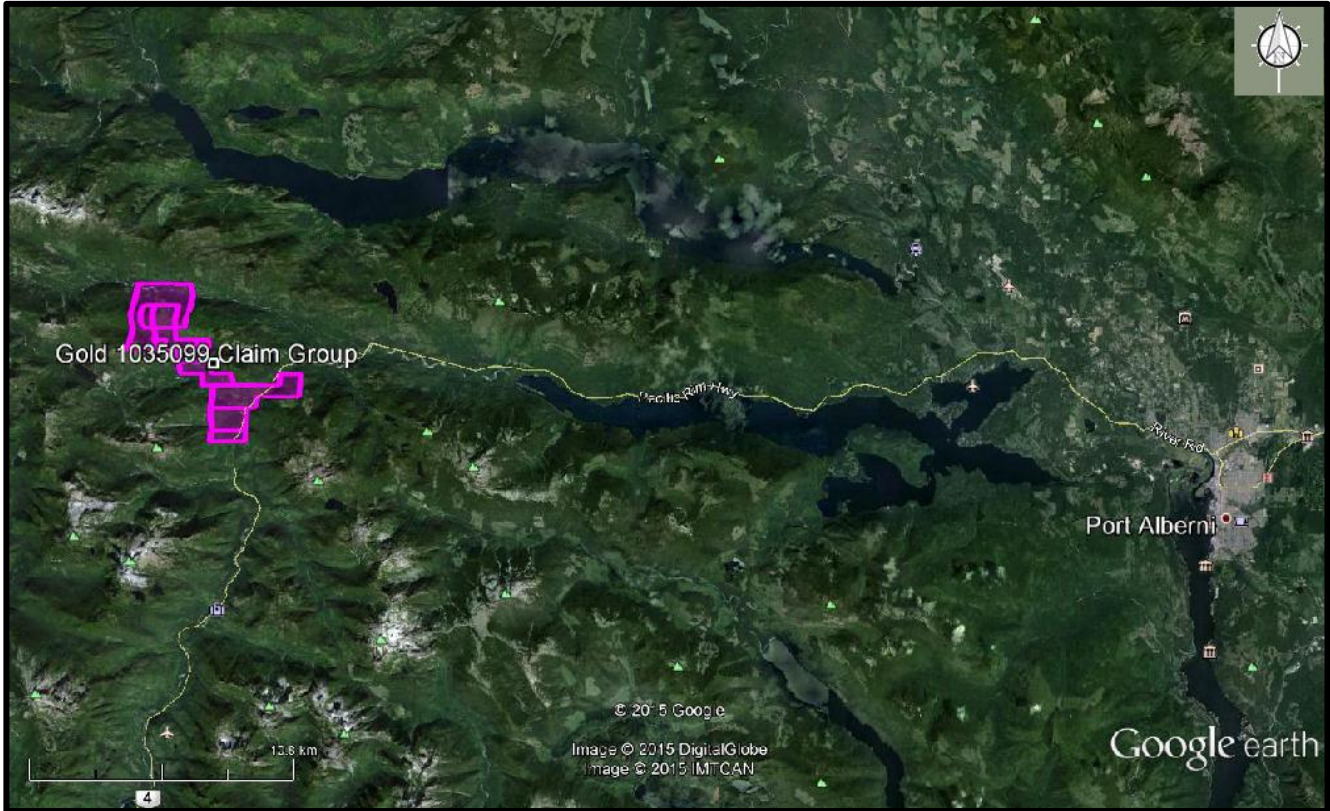
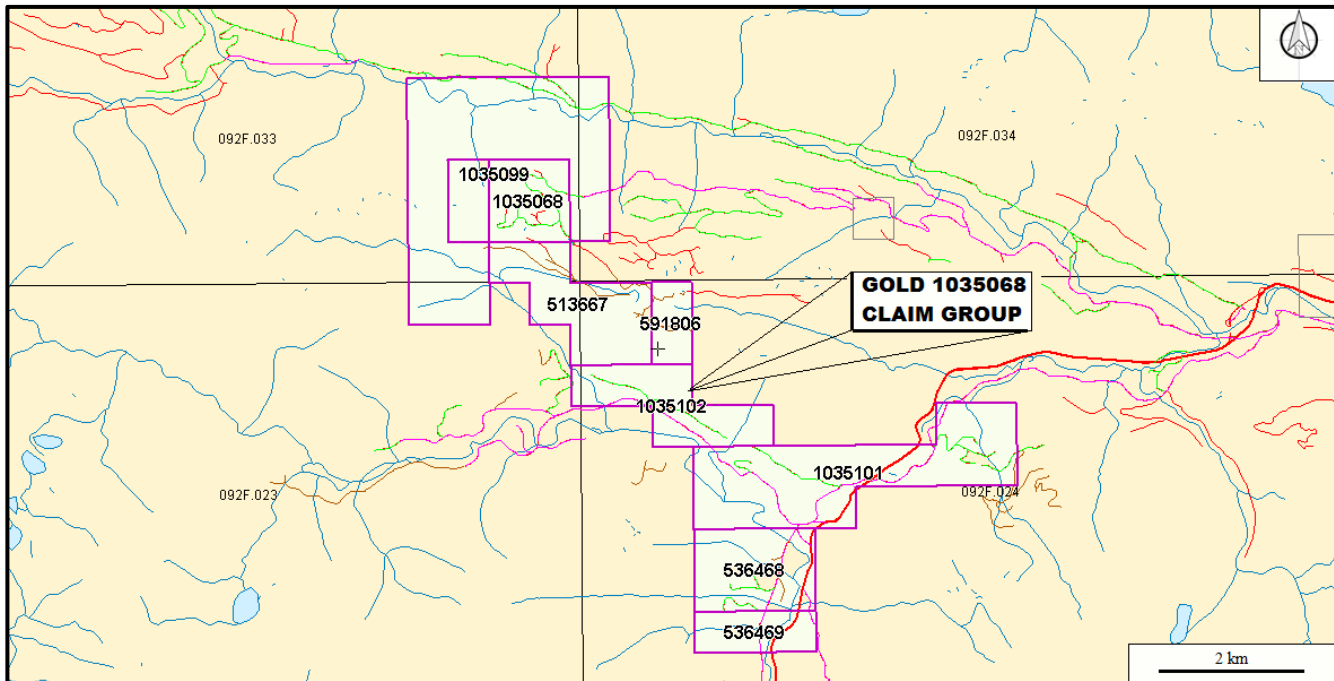


Figure 3. Claim Map  
(Base map from MapPlace)



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**History: Property Area (cont'd)****TAY** developed prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 212

Nine kilometres east

*In 1994, Dalmation Resources Inc. completed a program of 15 diamond drill holes, totalling 1703.6 metres, on the Tay zone. The best intercept of the program returned 7.2 grams per tonne gold over 1.2 metres (Assessment Report 23808). In 1997 through 1999, Dalmation Resources continued sampling and drilling programs on the Tay and associated occurrences; including the Apex (MINFILE 092F 150) and Morning (MINFILE 092F 119) showings. In 2005, the area was explored as the Tay-Christina property of Perovic Enterprises Inc. with minor drilling occurring on the nearby Nora occurrence, 1.4 kilometres to the west.*

**VENT** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 229

Three kilometres south

*In 1968, Raw Materials completed a program of silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area as the Vent claim. In 1969 and 1970, programs of silt and soil sampling, geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey were completed. This work identified a 480 by 300 metre area copper-molybdenum geochemical anomaly (Assessment Report 2464).*

*In 1971, Croydon Mines Limited completed ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveys.*

*In 1972, three diamond drill holes were completed in order to test an area of abundant pyrite mineralization. Only minor chalcopyrite was encountered. One 30 centimetre section of core, at about 174 metres depth, contained a 1 centimetre quartz vein carrying blebs of molybdenite and pyrite. This section gave the best assay, containing 0.21 per cent copper and 0.25 per cent molybdenite (Unis, W.E., 1972).*

*In 1975, J.C. Graham completed a program of prospecting and rock sampling on the area as the Ken claims.*

**ROBIN 1-2** showing (Skarn)

MINFILE 092F 281

Four kilometres east

*The Robin claims were initially staked in 1970 by Hudson Bay Exploration. In 1971 through 1980, a series of small programs of soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and minor trenching were conducted by Golden Hinde Mines. In 1987, Area Explorations and Snowfield Resources completed a preliminary program of rock and soil sampling. In 2007, the area was prospected by Perovic Enterprises as the Tay-Christina property.*

**KEN** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092F 482

Two kilometres south

*In 1968, Raw Materials completed a program of silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area as the Vent claim. In 1969 and 1970, programs of silt and soil sampling, geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey were completed. In 1971, Croydon Mines Limited completed ground and induced polarization surveys. In 1975, J.C. Graham completed a program of prospecting and rock sampling on the area as the Ken claims.*

**SENTINAL PEAK** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 484

One kilometre south

*In 1983 and 1984, the area was prospected as the Sentinal Peak claim by W. Guppy.*

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**History: Property Area (cont'd)****MEN** showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 554

Eleven kilometres east

*In 1988, Area Explorations Ltd. completed an exploration program of reconnaissance, geological mapping and prospecting. A total of six rock samples and nine heavy mineral samples were collected from the property. Rock sample 6303 assayed 4.3 grams per tonne gold, 8.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.12 per cent copper (Assessment Report 17418).*

*In 1992, Falcon Ventures International Corp. optioned the property from Area Explorations Ltd. and completed geological mapping and geochemical sampling consisting of two panned concentrates, six silt samples, 497 soil samples and 54 rock samples. Highlights of the rock sampling include rock sample MYR-13, which assayed 12 grams per tonne gold and 2.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 22451).*

**NORA** showing (Au quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 575

Eight kilometres east

*Between 1991 and 1994, L.J. Lindinger explored the property and completed of various programs of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical surveys and a single magnetometer survey. In 1993, grab samples of a mineralized vein, 5 centimetres wide, returned values of up to 26.6 parts per million gold. Another sample, taken 150 metres west, from silicified and sheared volcanics returned values of 910 parts per billion gold (Assessment Report 22870).*

*In 2005, Perovic Enterprises acquired the area as the Tay-Christina property and completed a minor drill program, totalling 370.64 metres.*

**HISTORY: PROPERTY**

The reported history on the MINFILE mineral properties of the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are as follows

**SNOW** showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 366

Within Tenure 1035068

*In 1986, The Snow 1-5 and White 1-2 claims were staked following the discovery of an auriferous polymetallic vein in outcrop exposed during logging activities. From 1987 to 1989, Cassau Exploration completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling surveys, trenching, VLF-EM surveys and 3 diamond drill holes, totalling 150.6 metres. From 1990 to 2012, Snowfield Resources optioned the property and completed programs of soil and rock chip sampling and diamond drilling, totalling 933.9 metres in 10 holes. Six holes intersected either no or minor mineralization with no gold values. Hole DDH 598-1 intersected 25 centimetres of quartz vein that assayed 8 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 25663). The other three holes intersected weak mineralization and anomalous gold values.*

*In 2012, an airborne geophysical survey was performed by Precision Geosurveys Inc. for Snowfield Development Corporation.*

**SNOW LOWER ROAD** showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092F 586

Within Tenure 1035100

*In 1986, the Snow 1-5 and White 1-2 claims were staked following the discovery of an auriferous polymetallic vein in outcrop exposed during logging activities.*

**History: Property (cont'd)****Snow Lower Road showing (cont'd)**

From 1987 to 1989, Cassau Exploration completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling surveys, trenching, VLF-EM surveys and three diamond drill holes, totalling 150.6 metres. From 1990 to 1998, Snowfield Resources optioned the property and completed programs of soil and rock chip sampling and ten diamond drill holes, totalling 933.9 metres.

**GEOLOGY: REGIONAL (from Bailey, 1998)**

The Snow property lies within the Insular Belt of British Columbia (Wheeler and McFeely, 1991) a belt of dominantly oceanic and arc volcanic and related rocks of Upper Paleozoic – Mesozoic age overlain by basinal sediments and of Mesozoic and Tertiary age and intruded by intermediate to felsic plutons of both Mesozoic and Tertiary age. The Insular Belt is allochthonous with respect to tectonic domains of the Canadian Cordillera to the east. In the Alberni map sheet area Pennsylvanian age strata, the Sicker Group, host to the massive sulphide deposits of Buttle Lake, is overlain unconformably mainly by tholeiitic marine basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. Intruding the Karmutsen Formation are numerous intermediate to felsic dykes and stocks of the Upper Jurassic - Lower Cretaceous Island Intrusive Suite. A major west northwesterly-striking structure, the Taylor River fault zone, extends through the Alberni map sheet and has influenced both the preglacial and postglacial geomorphology of the region.

The location of the present Taylor River is more or less controlled by this fault zone. Along this structure and subsidiary ones related to the Taylor River fault zone are a number of small gold occurrences of which some have an early production history.

**GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA**

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral showings and prospects peripheral to the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Gold 1035068 Claim Group.

**MORNING** prospect (Cu+/-Ag-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 119

Nine kilometres east

The area is underlain by pillow lavas of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation. Diorite of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite occurs several kilometres to the northwest. Associated diorite and quartz diorite dikes at the prospect are related to these intrusions. Strong regional faults trend north-northwest and northeast.

The occurrence comprises eleven parallel veins that are hosted within a 160 metre wide northeast striking zone. At least some of the veins occupy the northeast trending faults.

Early exploration concentrated on the Number 1 vein, but more recent work, and most of the underground exploration, have taken place on the Number 6 vein.

**APEX** prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 150

Ten kilometres east

The area is underlain by pillow lavas of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation. Diorite and quartz diorite dikes cut the volcanics and are related to a diorite stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite which occurs several kilometres to the northwest.

Strong regional faults trend north-northwest and northeast, and the Apex vein is associated with the latter, striking 070 degrees and dipping 80 degrees north.

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**Geology: Property Area (cont'd)****TAY** developed prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 212

Nine kilometres east

*The area is largely underlain by basalt and basalt breccias of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) intruded by rocks of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite and Tertiary(?) porphyry dikes and sills. Strong faults affect the property area. Quartz-carbonate veins associated with dacite porphyry dikes near quartz diorite, are mineralized with gold-bearing pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite.*

*The Tay occurrence area comprises pillowed, brecciated and massive basalt flows. These rocks are commonly amygdaloidal and finely porphyritic. Locally they are characterized by myriad hairline to centimetre sized fractures that are filled variously by combinations of quartz, feldspar, carbonate and epidote. Where hornfelsed or otherwise close to quartz diorite intrusions, the basalt commonly contains irregular amounts of pyrite as fine disseminations, blebs, small aggregates, joint coatings and minute veinlets. Pyrrhotite occurs as very sporadic streaks 2 to 4 millimetres in width and as rare disseminations. The pillow selvages in the basalt flows have been variously filled with quartz, calcite, epidote and pink orthoclase and are usually mineralized with pyrite and rarely chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The Karmutsen Formation basalt is intruded by the faulted, southeastern portion of the Bedwell batholith, part of the Island Plutonic Suite. The rock is predominantly granodiorite and locally quartz diorite. Some porphyry and gabbroic gradations occur. Quartz diorite occurs as a complex, heterogeneous dike connecting with the granodiorite. The pillow basalt adjacent to the dike and extending east from it, contains a myriad complex of dikes and sills of dacite porphyry, quartz diorite and diorite porphyry. The main exposure of the quartz diorite dike-like mass is 75 to 150 metres wide and exposed along strike for 700 metres. The south contact is sharp and linear whereas the north contact consists of a complex xenolithic zone with myriad dikes and sills. In places swarms of quartzofeldspathic veinlets cross the main dike perpendicularly. The southeast tip of the mass appears to be offset right-laterally about 110 metres by a northeast trending fault (Wolfram fault). Numerous small, irregular dikes or sills of Tertiary(?) dacite porphyry occur in the immediate area extending east from the east end of the main quartz diorite mass.*

*Strong east and southeast trending fault lineaments are evident in the area with smaller north trending lineaments. Several relatively small faults occur in the occurrence area. One of these is the Wolfram fault that offsets quartz diorite right-laterally; a vertical displacement with unknown relative displacement is indicated. Graphitic faults trending south-southeast have been encountered. Many small north trending faults are exposed and have associated crushed zones. Flat faults also occur.*

*The Main Showing (Tay vein) is the most important known mineralization on the Tay property and comprises quartz-carbonate fissure veins located at the extreme southeast end of the Bedwell batholith, in the axial part of its roof facies. The roof facies consists of a thick succession of pillow basalt, variably faulted and hornfelsed, which contains innumerable small dikes and sills of dacite porphyry, xenolithic quartz diorite, diorite porphyry and porphyritic dacite. The veins are associated with the dacite porphyry dikes and appear to be cut and locally terminated by quartz diorite porphyry. Bulldozer trenches have exposed a fault striking 086 degrees and dipping 75 degrees north containing quartz-carbonate veining in the footwall; this forms part of the Tay vein system. The sulphide mineralization is mainly pyrite with traces of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Most of the sulphides are disseminated, but sulphide-rich patches, veinlets and stringers occur with concentrations in quartz-rich parts of the vein.*

**VENT** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 229

Three kilometres south

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

The area is underlain by andesite of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group and by minor felsite flows. These are intruded by quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and diorite of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. There are two prominent sets of fractures; one set striking east-west and dipping north at 53 degrees, the other set striking 065 degrees and dipping west at 80 degrees.

**ROBIN 1-2** showing (Skarn)

MINFILE 092F 281

Four kilometres east

The area is underlain by highly chloritized, massive and commonly porphyritic and amygdaloidal basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). The basalt contains thin interbeds of grey limestone and the sequence is intruded by quartz diorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Contacts between the volcanic and intrusive rocks are usually faults trending north, east or northwest with steep dips. Occasionally tremolite skarn is developed near limestone-quartz diorite contacts with associated carbonate veining. The skarn hosts small (1 to 5 centimetres) sections of magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization.

**KEN** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092F 482

Two kilometres south

The area is underlain by andesite and basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group and by minor felsite flows. These are intruded by quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and diorite of the Jurassic Island Intrusions.

**SENTINAL PEAK** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 484

One kilometre south

The area is underlain by andesite and basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. These are intruded by granodiorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Some diorite is also exposed.

**MEN** showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 554

Eleven kilometres east

The Men occurrence is underlain by pillow basalt, basalt flow breccia and massive porphyritic basalt flows of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). The basalts are intruded by numerous diorite-granodiorite dykes that range in width from 1 to 10 metres with roughly north or northwest-trending contacts with the basalt. The dykes are related to the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. A number of strong north and northwest strike-slip faults occur; less dominant faults strike northeast.

**NORA** showing (Au quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 575

Eight kilometres east

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation tholeiitic rocks, which have been intruded by batholiths and stocks of the Jurassic intermediate to felsic Island Intrusions. The basalts have undergone extensive chloritic alteration with localized zones of epidote, and carbonate flooding. The most dominant structure in the area is the west-northwest striking Taylor River fault.

**GEOLOGY: PROPERTY** (from Bailey, 1998)

The Snow property is underlain mainly by Karmutsen basalt (3040%) and intrusive rocks of the Island Intrusive Suite (W-70%) (Sayer and Stephen, 1997). The Karmutsen Formation in the property area consists of pillow lava and flows and associated tuffaceous and hyaloclastic strata. Intrusive rocks within the property area are extremely variable in texture and composition but can be subdivided into two main groups, i) fine grained, aphanitic to porphyritic dykes of probable granitic or quartz monzonitic composition and which may be related to small stocks of similar composition but which exhibit a much coarser grain and ii) diorite to quartz diorite bodies which are usually of irregular shape. In addition, fine grained "andesite" dykes have been observed in drill core. A thin till unit conceals much of the bedrock geology.

The dominant structures of the Snow property are steeply-dipping, northwesterly striking extensional faults. These structures appear to have controlled the emplacement of the felsic dykes along with quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets and which may be related to the felsic dykes (see below).

A second group of structures occur more or less normal to the northwesterly-striking faults and cut these earlier faults. Movement along the latter structures appears to have displaced the earlier structures but neither sense of movement or magnitude has been determined.

Known mineralization within the Snow property consists of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with irregularly distributed sulphide veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. These veins range in thickness from less than one centimetre to several tens of centimetres and usually occur as subparallel sets up to several metres wide along northwesterly striking faults. At least three such vein sets are known within the property area. Adjacent to these structures wallrock is commonly silicified and epidote is ubiquitous in unsilicified basalt. Dykes within alteration assemblage is present. Almost all basaltic rocks of the Snow property have been propylitically altered but this alteration is thought to be of autometasomatic origin rather than being related to hydrothermal activity generated by felsic intrusions.

**SNOW** showing (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 366

Within Tenure 1035068

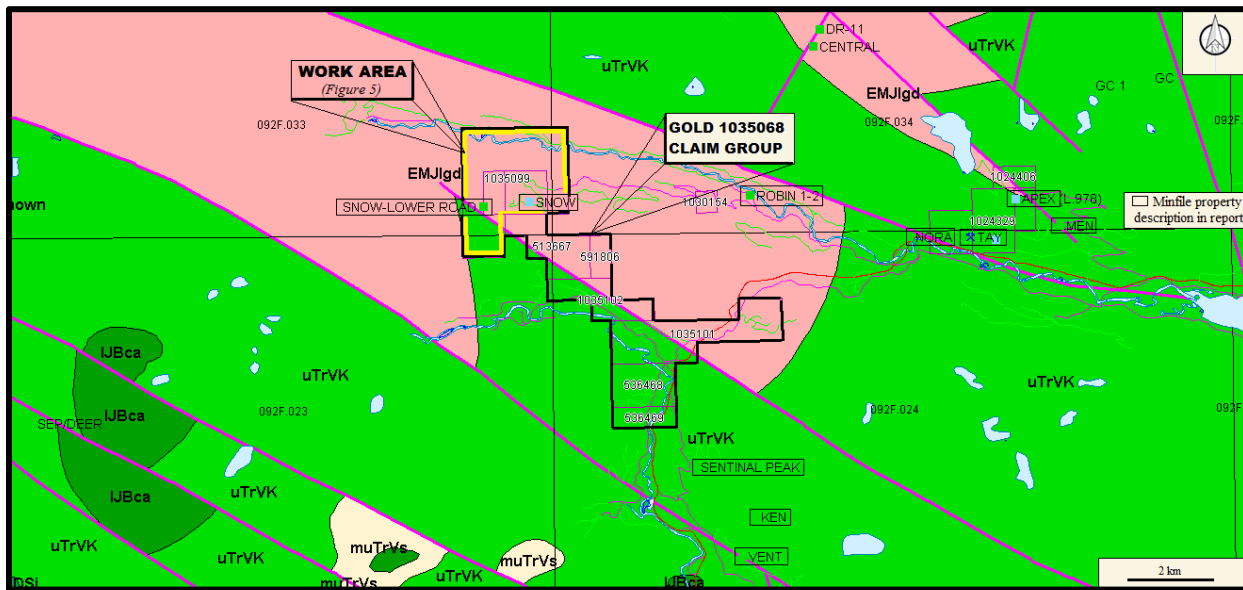
The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation basalt and various members of the Jurassic Island Intrusive Suite. The Karmutsen Formation consists of pillow lava and flows and associated tuffaceous and hyaloclastic strata. Intrusive rocks within the property area are extremely variable in texture and composition but can be subdivided into two main groups, i) fine grained, aphanitic to porphyritic dikes of probable granitic or quartz monzonitic composition and which may be related to small stocks of similar composition but which exhibit a much coarser grain and ii) diorite to quartz diorite bodies which are usually of irregular shape.

The Snow prospect consists of mineralized veins occurring chiefly in chloritized basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. Lesser veining occurs in quartz diorite of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Faults and fractures are numerous in the occurrence area, particularly in the volcanics, and act as hosts for vein emplacement.

A series of parallel veins striking at 140 degrees and varying in width from a few centimetres to up to 90 centimetres were exposed by a road cut in 1986. The veins are composed of quartz or quartz carbonate and may contain traces, or up to 40 per cent pyrite and galena with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and rarely sphalerite. Gold and silver values are high with the sulphides. Minor argillic, sericitic, and epidote alteration is associated with veining. The vein structure is about 300 metres and extends for 1000 metres along the valley.



Figure 4. Property Geology  
(Base map from MapPlace)



### GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

#### **Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic**

##### **EMJgd**

Island Plutonic Suite  
granodioritic intrusive rocks

#### **Lower Jurassic**

##### **IJBca**

Bonanza Group  
Calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

#### **Upper Triassic**

##### **uTrVK**

Vancouver Group Karmutsen Fm  
basaltic volcanic rocks

#### **Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic**

##### **muTrVs**

Vancouver Group Karmutsen Fm  
undivided sedimentary rocks

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

#### **SNOW LOWER ROAD** showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092F 586

Within Tenure 1035100

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation basalt and various members of the Jurassic Island Intrusive Suite. The Karmutsen Formation consists of pillow lava and flows and associated tuffaceous and hyaloclastic strata. Intrusive rocks within the property area are extremely variable in texture and composition but can be subdivided into two main groups: i) fine-grained, aphanitic to porphyritic dikes of probable granitic or quartz monzonitic composition, which may be related to small stocks of similar composition but exhibit a much coarser grain and ii) diorite to quartz diorite bodies, which are usually of irregular shape.

Locally, there are quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with irregularly distributed sulphide veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. These veins range in thickness from less than one centimetre to several tens of centimetres and usually occur as sub-parallel sets up to several metres wide along north westerly striking faults. Adjacent to these structures, wall rock is commonly silicified and epidote is ubiquitous in un-silicified basalt.

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**MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA**

The reported mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE mineral showings and prospects peripheral to the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are as follows

**MORNING** prospect (Cu+/-Ag-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 119

Nine kilometres east

*The Number 1 (Columbia?) vein has been traced for about 200 metres on surface and underground along its 060 degree strike. The quartz-pyrite vein dips vertically and is from 0.4 to 2.0 metres wide. A sample across 1.0 metre assayed 10.29 grams per tonne gold and 2.06 grams per tonne silver (Annual Report 1934, page F4).*

*The Number 1 East, Number 2 East and Number 3 East veins are located about 24, 30 and 73 metres east of the Number 1 vein, respectively. They have returned assays of up to 7.54 grams per tonne gold over vein widths of less than 0.3 metres (Annual Report 1934, page F5).*

*The Number 2 vein, also called the Stump Vein and the Stringer Vein, is located 7.6 metres northwest of the Number 1 vein. Average values of 8.23 grams per tonne gold over 0.5 metres were obtained, and a single sample assayed 85.04 grams per tonne gold (Annual Report 1934, page F5).*

*The Number 3 and 4 veins appear to be branches of the same vein and are located 20 metres west of the Number 2 vein. The Number 4 vein ranges in width from 0.24 to 0.55 metres, with gold values between 3.09 and 7.54 grams per tonne. The Number 3 vein is narrow and contains up to 10.29 grams per tonne gold (Annual Report 1934, page F5).*

*The Number 5 vein, 12.2 metres west of Number 4, has not received any work.*

*The Number 6 vein lies about 17 metres northwest of Number 5 and follows a strong fault. The 1.0 metre wide vein comprises quartz and country rock fragments, with clay gouge on the vein walls. Locally, the vein branches, or several parallel veins are present within the fault. The vein contains up to 25 per cent pyrite, and minor chalcopryite, galena, sphalerite, malachite and limonite. In 1987, gold values of up to 10.0 grams per tonne are associated with the sulphides was reported (Assessment Report 15910, page 5).*

*The Number 7 vein is located 20 metres northwest of the Number 6 vein. It is narrow, strikes 055 degrees and dips 80 degrees north- west.*

*The Number 8 vein, located 20 metres north of Number 7, has the same strike as Number 7 but dips 80 degrees southeast. It contains quartz and pyrite, and only low gold values were obtained.*

*In 1988, sampling of quartz veins with pyrite assayed up to 8 grams per tonne gold over 0.35 metres and 3.2 grams per tonne over 1.7 metres*

**APEX** prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 150

Ten kilometres east

*The vein comprises quartz lenses and brecciated diorite (dike?) country rock fragments, with clay gouge on the vein walls. The fault zone containing the vein is about 2.5 to 3.0 metres wide, with the vein width averaging 45.7 centimetres. The vein contains pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor galena, chalcopryite, sphalerite and limonite.*

*A sample across 45.7 centimetres assayed 4.80 grams per tonne gold and 3.43 grams per tonne silver (Annual Report 1916, page K319).*

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**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****TAY** developed prospect (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 212

Nine kilometres east

*Diamond drilling in 1987 delineated the vein for 165 metres along strike, showing widths ranging from 2 to 4 metres. A minus 30 degree rake to the west was indicated with depths of 90 metres below the surface at the west end and 40 metres below the surface at the east end. The strike projection of the vein is shown to be cut off to the west where it enters quartz diorite. Drilling in 1988 was concentrated at the eastern end of mineralization and defined a large unmineralized area in the middle of the vein; thus, the mineralized part of the vein forms a semi-circular halo-shaped zone around a central unmineralized area. Current data suggests indicated reserves of 132,255 tonnes grading 2.15 grams per tonne gold and 0.68 gram per tonne silver. Calculated average thickness of the mineralization is 2.84 metres with a cutoff of 0.68 gram per tonne gold and 1.5 metres true width (Assessment Report 18395).*

*A number of other showings occur close to the Tay vein area. Showing No. 2 is 50 metres south of the Tay vein and consists of a flat-lying quartz-carbonate vein in faulted pillow basalt. The vein is up to 0.4 metre thick and a chip sample from it assayed 2.02 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18395). Showing No. 3 is an old hand cut 100 metres south of the Tay vein which exposes a mineralized fissure in pillow basalt about 0.3 metre wide containing quartz-carbonate veining. A grab sample from a few pieces of oxidized sulphide rock assayed 3.73 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18395). Showing No. 6 is 900 metres northwest of the Tay Vein and consists of several diverse trending fractures in faulted basalt. One of the fractures exposed across a width of 0.2 metre and length of 1 metre consists of rusty sheared rock. A chip sample assayed 3.49 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18395).*

**VENT** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 229

Three kilometres south

*Pyrite and pyrrhotite are abundant in all rock types, occurring as veins, fracture coatings and disseminations as well as in quartz- pyrite veins and stringers. Minor chalcopyrite with traces of molybdenite occur locally with the iron sulphides.*

**ROBIN 1-2** showing (Skarn)

MINFILE 092F 281

Four kilometres east

*Locally, garnet-diopside skarn is evident. Shear zones within the basalt and quartz diorite, and basalt-quartz diorite contacts host thin (less than 50 centimetres) zones of quartz or carbonate veins with minor pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization.*

**KEN** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092F 482

Two kilometres south

*Copper mineralization occurs at several localities over a distance of about 750 metres, near the west bank of a southwest flowing creek. The largest zone, the B zone, is approximately 90 by 90 metres in area.*

*Mineralization within the Karmutsen rocks includes chalcopyrite, specularite, bornite, malachite and azurite. Chalcopyrite generally occurs: 1) as infillings along shears and fractures with quartz and calcite or 2) within amygdules (with minor bornite) in the volcanic flows. In 1975, a 3 metre chip sample from one shear zone assayed 0.42 per cent copper with individual samples up to 2.45 per cent copper. Samples of amygdaloidal basalt containing chalcopyrite assayed in excess of 0.5 per cent copper and up to 1.7 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5624).*

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**Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)****SENTINAL PEAK** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 484

One kilometre south

*Disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occurs in intensely fractured and altered volcanics for a considerable distance south of the intrusive contact. Quartz veins containing pyrite and abundant molybdenite also cut the volcanics from 100 to 500 metres south of the contact. A sample (13913) of this quartz vein material assayed 0.15 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 12441).*

**MEN** showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 554

Eleven kilometres east

*Mineralization occurs near the faults where irregular, narrow, pyritic quartz-carbonate veining is hosted in fractures. The veins range up to 15 centimetres in width and contain trace chalcopyrite.*

**NORA** showing (Au quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 575

Eight kilometres east

*Locally, quartz carbonate veins and silicified shears host pyrite in northwest and east-northeast striking, steeply dipping, structures occurring adjacent to a quartz diorite body.*

**MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY**

The reported mineralization on the MINFILE mineral properties on the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are as follows

**SNOW** showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 366

Within Tenure 1035068

*A 62 centimetre drill section made up of quartz diorite and quartz veining contained 38.40 grams per tonne gold, 69.94 grams per tonne silver, 3.60 per cent lead and 2.78 per cent zinc. A similar, adjacent, 52 centimetre interval assayed 7.99 grams per tonne gold, 168.69 grams per tonne silver, 7.75 per cent lead and 4.92 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 17574).*

**SNOW LOWER ROAD** showing (Vein, Disseminated)

MINFILE 092F 586

Within Tenure 1035100

*In 1998, diamond drilling intersections assayed:*

- DDH S98-1: over 0.25 metres graded 9.7 grams per tonne gold from 72.9 to 73.4 metres.*
- DDH S98-2: over 0.15 metres graded 15.9 grams per tonne gold from 28.85 to 29.0 metres.*

*(Assessment Report 25663)*

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**

The structural analysis of Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100 was accomplished marking the observed lineaments on a DEM Image Hillshade map. A total of 78 lineaments were indicated as shown on Figure 5. A Georient 32v9 software program was used to create a Rose Diagram reflecting the grouping of the 78 lineaments into an individual 10 °class sector angle interval as shown on Figure 6.

The work area was centred at 324,813E, 5,464,883N (NAD 83)

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 5. Indicated Lineaments on Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100  
(Base map: MapPlace & Google)

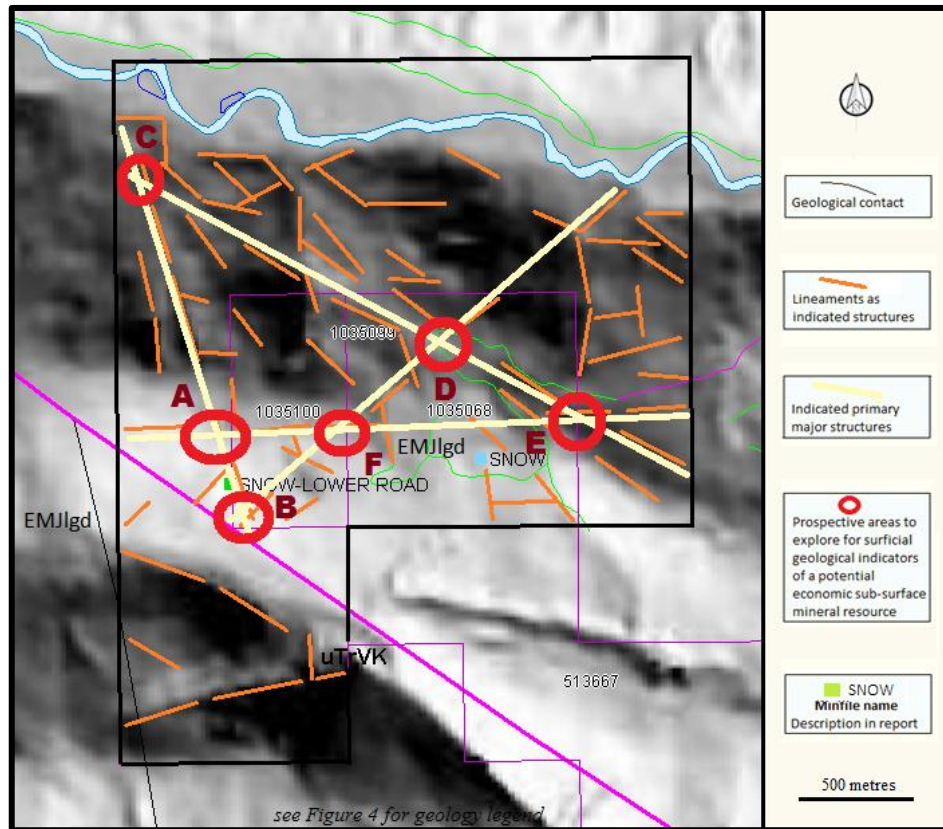
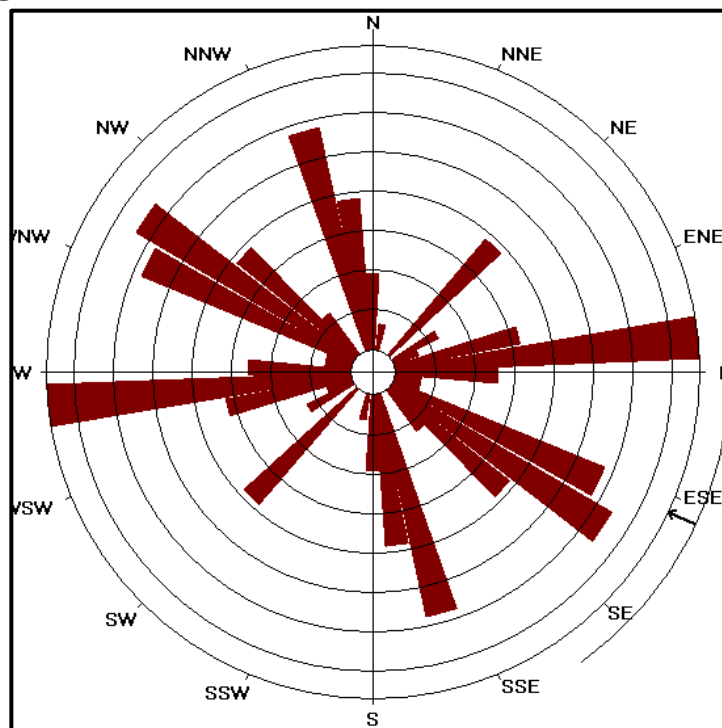


Figure 6. Rose Diagram from Lineaments of Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100



## **STATISTICS**

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 78

Sector angle = 8°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.6 data]

Maximum = 15.4% [12 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 115-295

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval =  $\pm 29.1^\circ$ ]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 115.3 - 295.3

Circ. Median = 001.0 - 181.0

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 51.8°

Circ. Variance = 0.26

Circular Std. Dev. = 44.15°

Circ. Dispersion = 4.79

Circ. Std Error = 0.2479

Circ. Skewness = -0.74

Circ. Kurtosis = -5.35

kappa = 0.64

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 23.79

Mean Resultant length = 0.305

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.1933; Sbar = -0.236

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -15.0741; Sbar = -18.4086

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1081

Mean direction of doubled angles = 173

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

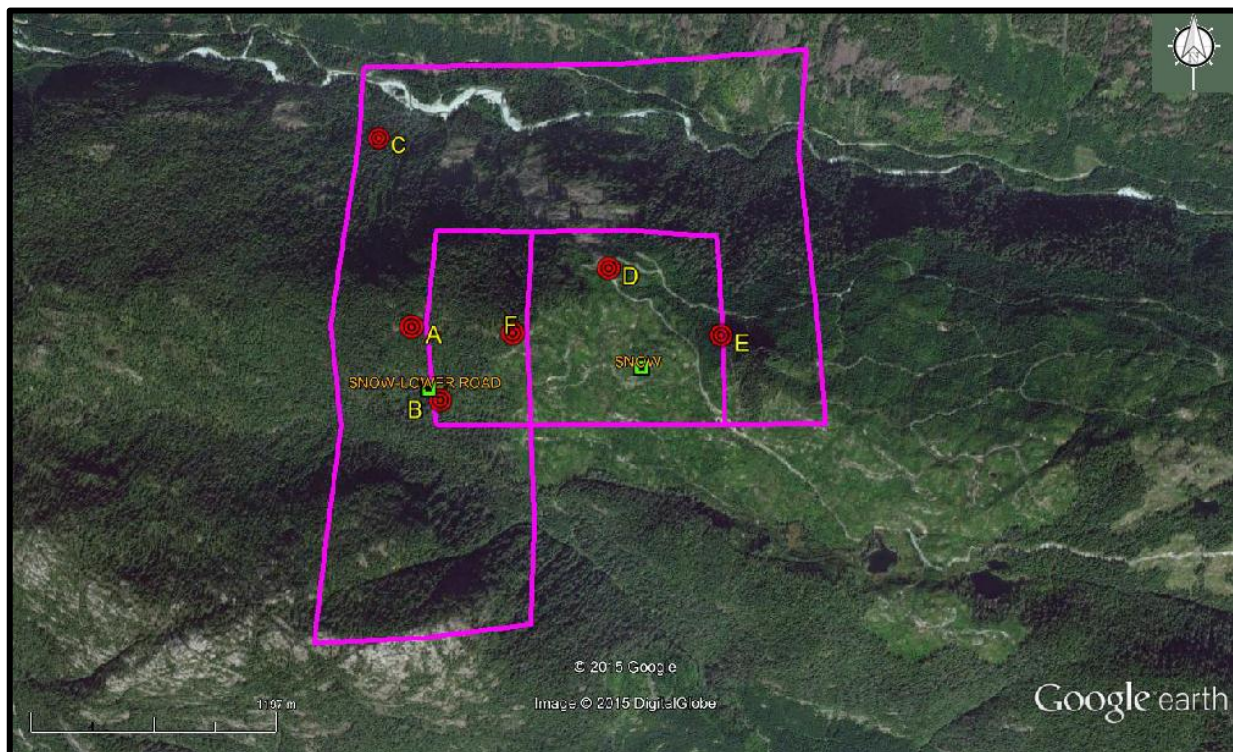
'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

**Figure 7. Cross-Structural locations (Figure 5) on Google Earth**  
(Base map from MapPlace and Google Earth)



*Structural Analysis (cont'd)*

*Table 2. Approximate location of Figures 5 & 7 cross-structures and Minfiles  
(UTM-NAD 83 Zone 10)*

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	324,019	5,464,514	881
B	324,108	5,464,181	713
C	323,757	5,465,537	245
D	324,919	5,464,766	710
E	325,435	5,464,433	714
F	324,474	5,464,470	743
SNOW	325,060	5,464,343	827
SNOW-LOWER ROAD	324,068	5,464,242	-----

**INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

The results of the three claim structural analysis indicated six cross-structural locations which could be the most prospective locations to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic deep-seated mineral resource. A cross-structure location should be an ideal feeder zone for the transfer of hydrothermal or meteoric fluids from a deep-seated source to the surface where the constituents or an indication of the constituents, could provide clues to the elements of the source material.

Mineral showings peripheral to the Property are predominantly structurally hosted quartz and/or quartz carbonate veins with mineralization of gold or silver or more often copper +/- silver. These veins may indicate the peripheral zone to a mineralized deep-seated porphyry. Surficial indications of a porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold are reported within one to three kilometres of the Gold 1035068 Claim Group. At Sentinel Peak, copper and molybdenum mineralization occur in intensely fractured and altered volcanics. At the Vent mineral showing, local minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite occurs in all rock types and in varying character.

Based on the fracture intensity and the sulphide flooding, the porphyry indicators at these two showings may very well be at, or near, the intersection between major structures where the hydrothermally generated fluids reached the surface via the central conduit or feeder zone established by the cross-structure.

The six cross-structures on the three claims of the Gold 1035068 Claim Group are all intersections between the most common trends reported in the area with the strongest being the east-west Taylor River structure; the other two, north-northwesterly and northeasterly trending, are indicated in the Taylor River pattern.

The two Minfile mineral showings within the structurally analyzed area, Snow and Snow-Lower Road, are indicated to be located within a granodioritic intrusive enveloped by the Karmutsen volcanics and which contain local inliers or undigested Karmutsen rocks. Limestone units also occur within the volcanic suite.

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***Interpretation, Conclusions & Recommendations (cont'd)***

The Snow-Lower Road mineral showing is located near the northwesterly trending intrusive/volcanic fault contact with the controlling structure to the mineralized quartz and quartz-carbonate veins subsidiary or en-echelon structures. Gold values from drill core assayed 15.9 grams per tonne over 0.15 metres.

At the Snow mineral showing, *"Faults and fractures are numerous in the occurrence area, particularly in the volcanics, and act as hosts for vein emplacement."* This structural concentration with veins hosting high gold and silver values, could an indication of the proximal cross-structure E some 500 metres distant where breccias and a greater degree of open-spaces should have developed. The mineral content of the veins can be significant, in that a 62 centimetre assay analysis of drill core reportedly assayed 38.4 grams per tonne gold.

At the Snow-Lower Road mineral showing which is within 100 metres of cross-structure B, the structural degree is more restricted to a major structure possibly due to the localized intrusives. However, the structure is strong in that, *"These veins range in thickness from less than one centimetre to several tens of centimetres and usually occur as sub-parallel sets up to several metres wide along north westerly striking faults."*

Thus, the six cross-structural locations, A to F, should be explored with emphasis on specific geological information such as breccia type, density and area of related fractures, and alteration types and intensity, which should be noted and correlated with a 36 element mineral analysis of rock samples.

Locations B and E should be the initial focus of exploration as these locations indicate peripheral cross-structures and should provide beneficial geological information for the exploration for the main cross-structure and the other four locations.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng



**SELECTED REFERENCES**

**Bailey, D.G., Yorston, R.** – 1998 Diamond Drilling Program on the Snow Property for Snowfield Resources Ltd. September 15, 1998. AR 25,883.

**MapPlace** – Map Data downloads

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

**MtOnline** - MINFILE downloads.

*092F 119 – MORNING*

*092F 150 – APEX*

*09EF.212 – TAY*

*092F 229 – VENT*

*092F 281 – ROBIN 1-2*

*092F 366 – SNOW*

*092F 482 – KEN*

*092F 484 – SENTINAL PEAK*

*092F 554 – MEN*

*092F 575 – NORA.*

*092F 586 – SNOW-LOWER ROAD*

**Sayer, C., Stephen, J.C.** – Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Snow 1, Snow 2 and White 1 and White 2, Claims for Casau Resources Ltd. .August 1987. AR 16,208.

**Sayer, C.** – Prospecting Report on the White 1 Claim for Snowfield Resources Ltd. August 1988. AR 17,708.

**Stephen, J.C.** – Progress Report on Geochemical Survey of the Snow 1, Snow 2 and White 2 Mineral Claims for Casau Explorations Ltd. and Snowfield Resources Ltd. July 7, 1988. AR 17,575.

**STATEMENT OF COSTS**

Work on Tenures 1035068, 1035099, & 1035100 of the Gold 1035068 Claim Group was done from March 29, 2015 to April 1, 2015 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 on 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.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.