



Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological Assessment Report

TOTAL COST: \$ 12,070.00

AUTHOR(S): D.G. (Dan) Cardinal, P. Geo., F.G.A.C.

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event No. ID 5540879; Recorded Date 2015/FEB/02

PROPERTY NAME: Master Ace Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): MA Zone (584005) and Master Ace (710602)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster

NTS/BCGS: NTS:0921/06; BCGS:0921.035

LATITUDE: 49 ° 18 '12 " LONGITUDE: 121 ° 08 '26 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Dan Cardinal 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

P.O. 593, 268 Water Ave.

Hope, BC V0X 1L0

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

1) Same 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

Bridge River Terrane, Methow Terrane, Hozameen Fault, Mississippian - Permian, Hozameen Group, talc schist, footwall,

iron carbonate, accretionary, suture zone, Master Ace zone, Northern Cascade Mt., Mt. Outram pluton, orogenic, thrust fault

chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, alteration, serpentine, ultramafic, Bridge River ocean.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: AR 14527 and AR 15086

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	250mx1.5km and 400mx250m	585006 and 710602 scale 1:4000	\$9,070.00
Photo interpretation			
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	Report: field compilation & documentation	565067	\$3000.00
TOTAL COST:			\$ 12,070.00

EVENT NUMBER: 5540879

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS
(Evidence of Orogenic Style Gold-Bearing Mineralization)

ON THE

MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

(Tenure Nos.: 584006, 710602, 710682, 1011324, 1017734 & 1017736)

Surveys Conducted On Master Ace Titles 584006 & 710602
(work centered at: UTM: 5461700N – 635400E & 5464000N – 634250E respectively)

Work Conducted Between September 18 to 23, 2014

Located At:

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
NTS: 092H/06 BCGS: 092H.035
Co-ordinates (centered on claim group):
Latitude: 49° 18' 12" N; Longitude: 121° 08' 26" W
UTM: Zone 10 635000E; 5463000N

Report Prepared By:

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April 23, 2015

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A. INTRODUCTION:

MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP is comprised of 6 contiguous mineral titles covering 695.09 hectares of ground, located in southwestern BC. It covers a highly prospective, historical gold-bearing structure initially discovered in 1932-33.

Gold mineralization is intimately associated with a faulted slice of fossilized, ultramafic oceanic floor that is traceable on the property along northwesterly trend for some 4 kilometres. It is represented by narrow belt (sill-like) of serpentinized rock hosted within the Hozameen Group cherty metasediments and form the leading edge of the Bridge River terrane. Eocene age, post accretionary Mt. Outram pluton occurs immediately to the west, a manifestation of the Cascadia subduction zone, which may have played a role in the remobilization of the hydrothermal gold mineralization.

The Master Ace zone can be classed as orogenic style mineralization. It is hosted in greenschist grade metamorphic rocks of the Bridge River Complex/ terrane and is structurally controlled. One of the important orogen tectonic elements in the region is the Hozameen Fault a crustal break, which forms a suture zone between the amalgamated Bridge River and Methow terranes. Intruding this tectonic setting is the Cretaceous-Tertiary age Northern Cascade magmatic arc.

Sulphide mineralization associated with elevated gold values occurs along a southwest dipping thrust fault that forms the hanging wall of the southeasterly dipping serpentine. Where observed, mineralization is characteristically hosted along talcose schist and sheared quartz-carbonate veins. The mineralized zone is up to 4 metres wide and appears to pinch and swell down-dip and long strike.

Field surveys were conducted from September 18th to 23rd, 2014 at the northern end and southern portions of the gold-bearing structure, historically known as the 'Master Ace' zone. Work was carried out on mineral titles 710602, which covers the northern end and on 584006 covering the southern extension of the zone.



LOCATION MAP of SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA Figure 1.

Location of Master Ace Mineral Claim Group
Tenure Nos. 584006, 710602, 710682, 1011324, 1017734 & 1017736

NTS Mapsheet: 92H/06 (092H.035)
Lat. 49° 18' 12"N; Long. 121° 08' 26"W

UTM: Zone 10 635000E - 5463000N
Southwestern British Columbia

B. SUMMARY:

*The **Master Ace Claim Group** is located 23 km due south-east of the town of Hope. The Sowaqua Creek logging road located east of the claims coming within 3.5 km of the surveyed area. Due to challenging topography, present access to the claims is best achieved by utilizing a helicopter permanently based in Hope.*

The claim group is comprised of 6 contiguous claim blocks covering 695.09 hectares registered to D.G. Cardinal (the author of this report). The claims straddle, and cover, much of a northwest trending, orogenic style, gold-bearing structure traceable of some 4 km along strike referred to as the Master Ace Zone (MCZ).

Historically, the following quote in 1932 by Mr. P.B. Freeland, Inspector of Mines of the BC Ministry of Mines, spurred interest to rediscover the mineralized veins in this area, which states....."At the lower elevations in the granite numerous parallel quartz-fissures from a few inches to 4 feet in width, and striking about north and south (mag.), have been uncovered in open-cuts and short tunnels. The mineralization in these veins varies: some containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, and molybdenite, and others pyrite alone. Along the south-west contact of the peridotite, striking diagonally across the granite veins, another quartz vein, varying from 2 to 6 feet in width and containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite, is traceable for several miles"....."Many samples were taken from the outcrop of these veins over 4-foot widths and the results varied from a trace in gold and silver to: Gold 0.26 oz. per ton; silver, 5.52 oz. per ton. Picked samples assayed as high as \$14 in gold per ton."

Between 2012 and 2014, the author has conducted a series of follow-up reconnaissance mapping surveys along strike of the MCZ including the area Freeland describes of the old workings noted above. During the mapping a series of mineralized veins hosted in granite with old open-cuts were discovered. Encouraged by these findings, it warranted further investigation to try to locate the remaining old trenches described by Freeland. In 2013 and 2014, the author with a field assistant returned to the property. Several old workings were discovered re-opened and examined, herein documented as by part of the assessment report.

The regional geological setting is tectonically comprised of 2 juxtaposing accretionary terranes, sutured by a first order, compressional/transpressional structure referred to as the Hozameen Fault. To the south-west of the accretionary zone is the east verging Bridge River terrane, comprised of Permian to Jurassic age Hozameen Group consisting of a thick sequence of deep water-derived pelagic-cherty sedimentary and volcanic rocks. To the north-west, is the Cadwallader –Methow terrane consisting of the Ladner Group sediments that overly unconformable basement of Triassic mafic volcanic arc rocks (Spider Peak Formation). Overlying the Ladner package are marine to non-marine Jackass Mountain sedimentary and conglomerate rocks. The Spider Peak Formation and Ladner Group are in fault-contact with ophiolitic rocks of undetermined age. This geological setting makes up the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt, also referred to as the Coquihalla Gold Belt. The Coquihalla orogenic event is intruded by post accretionary granitic stocks of Eocene age including the Mount Outram and Needle Peak plutons.

Underlying bedrock on the property is dominantly composed of intensely foliated, north-west trending, steeply west-dipping, cherty-graphitic argillites cut by remobilized quartz and calcite veins and boudins of the Hozameen Group. Of importance, is a semi-concordant, southwest dipping, northwest striking serpentinized, ultramafic sill-like body hosted within the cherty argillites. It is tentatively interpreted by the author to represent a preserved slice of oceanic floor. The sill has experienced intense shearing and alteration, more so along its' footwall side, in structural contact with the argillite. This footwall structure consists of several metres wide of alteration- talcose shears, which hosts quartz-iron carbonate veins and lenses, carrying anomalous gold-silver-copper values and associated sulphides including arsenopyrite and bismuth herein referred to as the Master Ace zone. The Mount Outram pluton is a post accretionary intrusive is spatially related to MA zone and believed to have played a role in the alteration and gold mineralization.

Between September 18 to September 23, 2014, a total of 6 days were spent by the author and field assistant, searching and identifying a number of the old workings and, re-opening some of the trenches for examination (Figure 3). This work is herein documented and submitted for assessment work credits under Event Number: 5540879.

C. LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Master Ace claim group is located 23 km south-east of the town Hope, BC (Figure 1). It is situated along the eastern edge of the northern Cascade Range. The region has experienced log harvest activity over the years and a series of old logging roads, constructed along local valley floors, approach the base of the claims from the eastern and western sides. Sowaqua Creek logging road is one such access road, which follows the valley floor flanking the eastern side of the claim group. The logging road is accessible from Hope via the Coquihalla Highway. However, due to the mountainous terrain and challenging topography, the claims are best accessed by helicopter permanently based in Hope – a short 30 minute ferry trip.

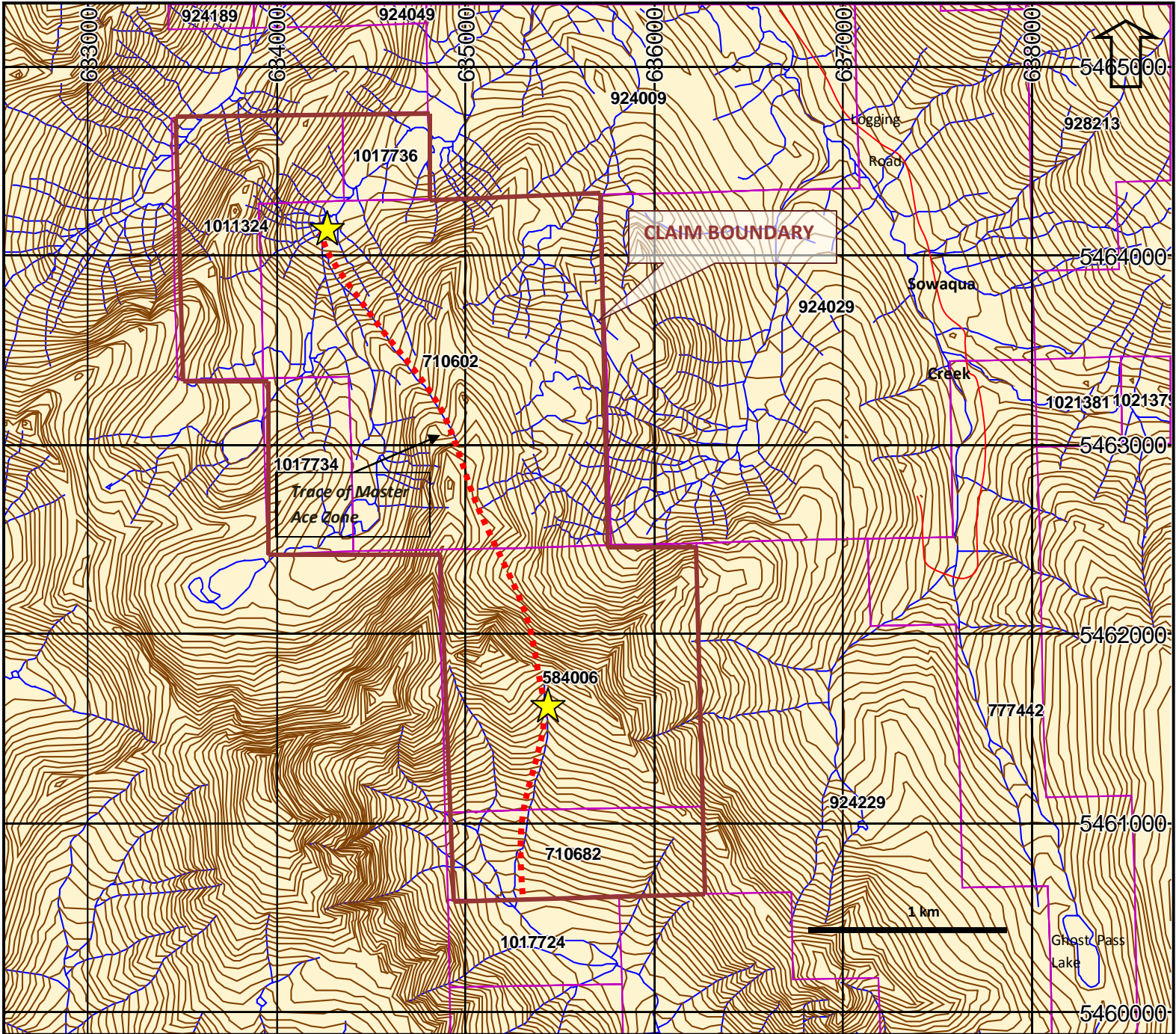
The work conducted on the claims ranges in elevation from 1250m in the north portion of the property to 2030m near southern end. Terrain in these areas is fairly steep affording relatively good cross-sectional rock exposures for mapping purposes. Helicopter supported base camp was established at the southern end where historical (1933-34) trenches are noted. A couple of the trenches were partly re-opened in order to examine the mineralization.

D. MINERAL TITLE INFORMATION:

Table 1.


Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area in Ha	Registered Owner
584006	MA ZONE	Apr. 15, 2017	189.61	104232
710602	Master Ace	Apr. 15, 2017	294.85	104232
710682	Master Ace	Apr. 15, 2017	63.21	104232
1011324	Master Ace	Apr. 15, 2017	84.23	104232
1017734	Master Ace	Apr. 15, 2017	42.13	104232
1017736	Master Ace	Apr. 15, 2017	21.06	104232
			695.09	

The claims comprise 6 contiguous claim blocks encompassing 695.09 hectares referred to as the Master Ace claim group (Figure 2). They fall within the New Westminster Mining Division and within NTS: 092H/06. The claims are owned 100% by D.G. Cardinal. The claims can be viewed on the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources website at: www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca



MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

Tenure Numbers: 584006, 710602, 710682, 1011324, 1017734 & 1017736

 Areas Examined

NEWMINSTER MINING DIVISION

NTS Mapsheet 092H/06

Claim Center – UTM Co-ordinates: Zone 10 635000E – 5463000N

FIGURE 2

E. BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

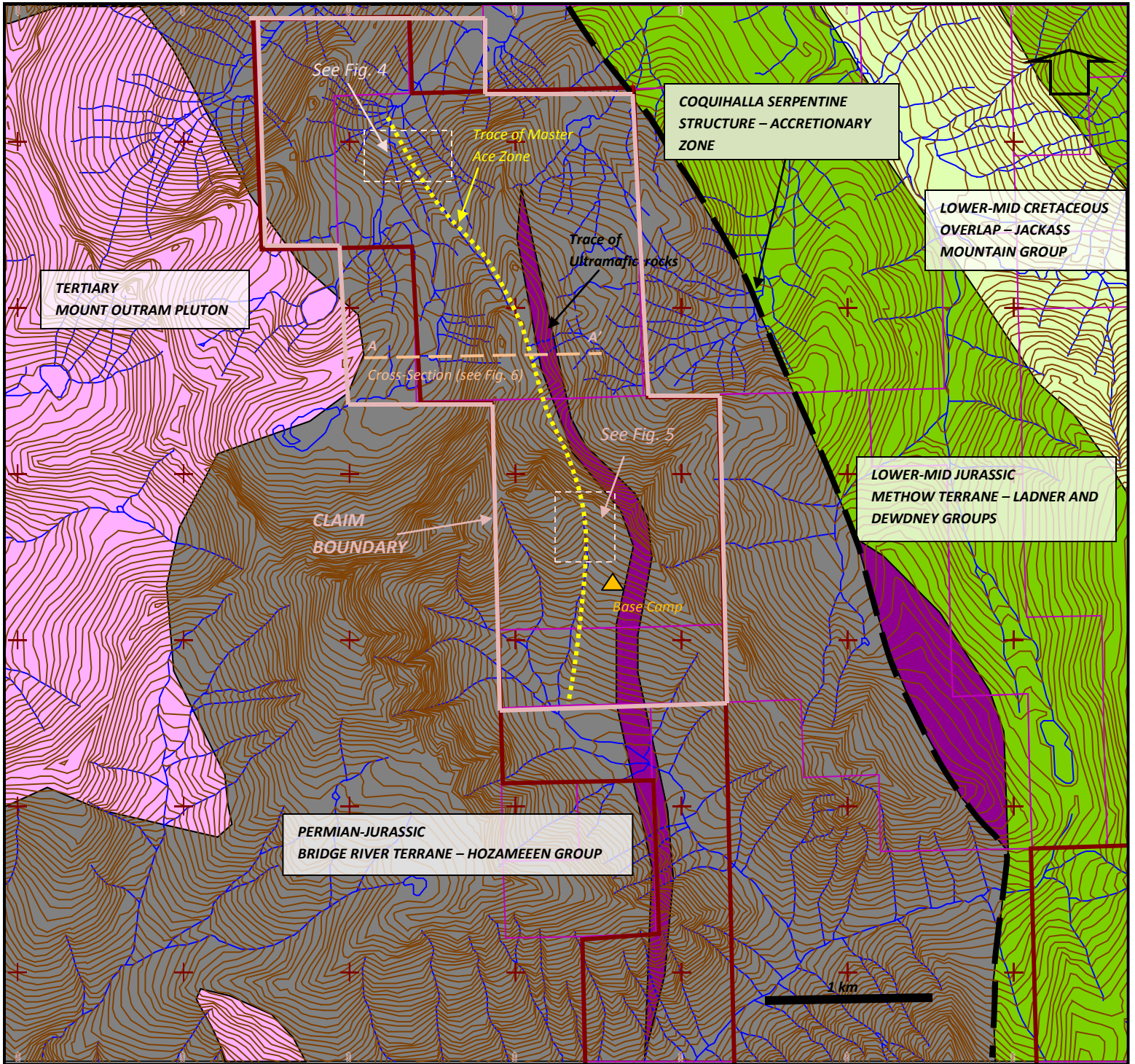
Between mid 1920s to the mid 1930s, a small group of prospectors from the historical community of Coalmont in the Tulameen River valley near Princeton, conducted seasonal prospecting in the headwaters of the Sowaqua Creek watershed. During this period molybdenite mineralization was discovered along a creek now referred to as Rice Creek, after prospector Ernie Rice of Coalmont. Mr. Rice also discovered gold-bearing quartz veins along a serpentinite structure along the western side of Sowaqua Creek valley, and systematically prospected the structure over several seasons, staking the main area of mineralization as the 'Master Ace' claims.

In 1932, Mr. P.B. Freeland, Mines Inspector of the BC Ministry of Mines examined the main workings and reported as follows: "Along the southwest granite veins, another quartz vein, varying from 2 to 6 feet in width containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite is traceable for several miles. Many samples were taken from the outcrop of these veins over 5 foot widths and the results varied from a trace in gold and silver to: Gold, 0.26 oz. per ton; silver, 5.52 oz. per ton. Picked samples assayed as high as \$14.00 in gold per ton."..... This vein system describes what this report now refers to as the 'North Master Ace zone'.

However, over time prospecting in this area gradually ceased and the Sowaqua Creek watershed remained dormant of any mineral exploration for almost a half century. During the 1970s several mining companies attempted to locate the old Master Ace showings but met with little success. In subsequent years D. Cardinal also tried locating the workings without any success. However, following a meeting with one of the remaining members of the Rice family, it was found that the Master Ace showing was plotted incorrectly on the mineral inventory map. Based on this information, the old Master Ace claims were rediscovered and subsequently staked.

In 1986-87, a junior resource company optioned the claims and conducted reconnaissance geological and sampling surveys along the southern end of the serpentine structure (Master Ace south zone). The exploration included some limited drilling but due to difficulties (poor drill core recovery) some of the drill holes did not reach their intended targets due to small drill utilized, which had limited capabilities. No exploration work was ever carried out on the northern end of the structure where much of the historical work described by Freeland was conducted. The claims were eventually allowed to lapse. No exploration has been conducted since the latter part of the 1980s to present.

With the advent of mineral staking-online, the Master Ace has been held by various interested parties. However, the claim holders did not attempt to carry out any field work. Recently, the claims covering the Master Ace lapsed and the author had another opportunity to re-acquire the ground.



MASTER ACE CLAIM GROUP

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL TECTONIC FRAMEWORK AND ROCK TYPES



2014 areas surveyed and old trenches examined.

FIGURE 3

F. REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The regional tectonostratigraphic framework, along which the Master Ace claim group lies, is comprised of 2 main distinct Cordilleran accreted terranes (Figure 3). These terranes make up part of the extreme south western extension of the Intermontane Belt. A prominent structural contact between the terranes referred to as the Hozameen Fault makes up part of the regional tectonic framework. The fault, a crustal break, is a compressional, terrane collision-accretion boundary caused by the eastern verging Permian-Jurassic age Bridge River complex on the southwest, and Triassic, Cadwallader volcanic arc (Spider Peak Formation) – Jurassic Methow (Ladner-Dewdney groups) apron-basinal clastic rocks to the northeast. The Hozameen fault is represented by semi-continuous belt of northwest trending serpentinite, which underpins the volcanic arc. This structural complex is a deep seated, steeply dipping, west-verging reverse thrust fault.

The western edge (along the Fraser Canyon) of the Hoazmeen accretionary- terrane complex is dextrally off set by the Paleogene age Fraser Fault and has been displaced some 115km to the northwest, it is laterally equivalent and linked to the Bridge River and Cadwallader-Methow terranes mapped in the Bridge River-Lillooett district. Post accretionary, Tertiary age Mount Outram pluton intrudes the western portion of the Master Ace claim boundary.

The Hozameen Fault is spatially related to several historical gold occurrences including 3 past producing gold mines (e.g. Carolin ,Pipestem & Emancipation). This mineral belt and former mining camp is colloquially known as the 'Coquihalla Gold Belt'.

The Hozameen Group, which makes up part of the Bridge River terrane, underlies the claim group. It is comprised of thick sequence of ocean-derived sediments, mainly chert layers, highly foliated graphitic cherty argillites, graphitic schists and lesser cherty greenstone volcanic rocks. Hosted within this greenschist facies metamorphic assemblage, is a narrow (50-150m wide) lenticular structure comprised of semi-concordant, northwest trending, serpentinitized ultramafic sill-like intrusion, that is traceable for some 8 kilometres. The serpentine structure dips 60-70 degrees southwest and appears to either pinch out or is faulted off at both its northern and southern ends. The serpentinite body shows some preserved crystalline pseudo pyroxene-peridotite layered textures indicative of magmatic intrusive-extrusive source. At this early stage of mapping, it is uncertain whether the ultramafic body is intrusive related and part of oceanic ophiolitic floor. It is semi-concordant with the Hozameen group sediments that represent deep water pelagic, cherty deposition within the Bridge River ocean and appears to be synchronous to deposition, suggesting an ocean floor magmatic source.

G. PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND TRENCHING SITES:

Limited hand trenching and mapping surveys were conducted at the north end and southern portion of the Master Ace zone located on mineral titles 710602 and 584006 respectively. A 2-person fly camp was established at elevation 1840m adjacent of the southern zone (Fig. 5). A total of 6 days were spent between September 18 and 23, 2014 mapping and examining of old trenches. Helicopter was utilized to establish base camp and access the old workings. Work conducted in 2014, is a follow-up to previous reconnaissance work conducted in 2013 field season. Surveys in 2014 consisted mainly of re-locating old trenches and open-cuts and re-exposing some of these old workings and briefly mapping host rocks.

This work was conducted utilizing a garmin hand-held GPS unit and a 1:4000 scale base map used for plotting any old trenches encountered as well as significant rock outcrops. The areas surveyed range in elevation between 1230 and 2020 metres at the north and southern zones respectively. Rock outcrops encountered were identified according to rock type and approximate dimensions plotted onto a field base map. The main objective on the North Master Ace zone was to re-discover the old (1930s) workings historically documented by Freeland and attempt to get a better understanding of structural control, mineralization and alteration features.

The project site is underlain by 3 main rock types: (i) intensely foliated, cherty, graphitic argillite, (ii) fault-bounded, sheared serpentinite, and (iii) granodiorite intrusive (Figure 4.) The cherty argillite characteristically hosts contorted and boudinage, milky white quartz veinlets associated with numerous graphitic shears. The foliation trends northwesterly and dips steeply to the southwest. The serpentinite is characterized by massive dark green lensoid bodies with shears hosting oxidized, iron carbonate talcose schist. The serpentinite is hosted within the graphitic argillite and is semi-concordant with the foliation. Its' width ranges between 50 to 100 metres dips steeply to the southwest. This assemblage is intruded by equigranular biotite granodiorite, which near its' contact with the serpentinite, hosts several paralleling mineralized quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite and silver-bearing sulphide identified as argentite.

H. ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION OF THE MASTER ACE ZONE:

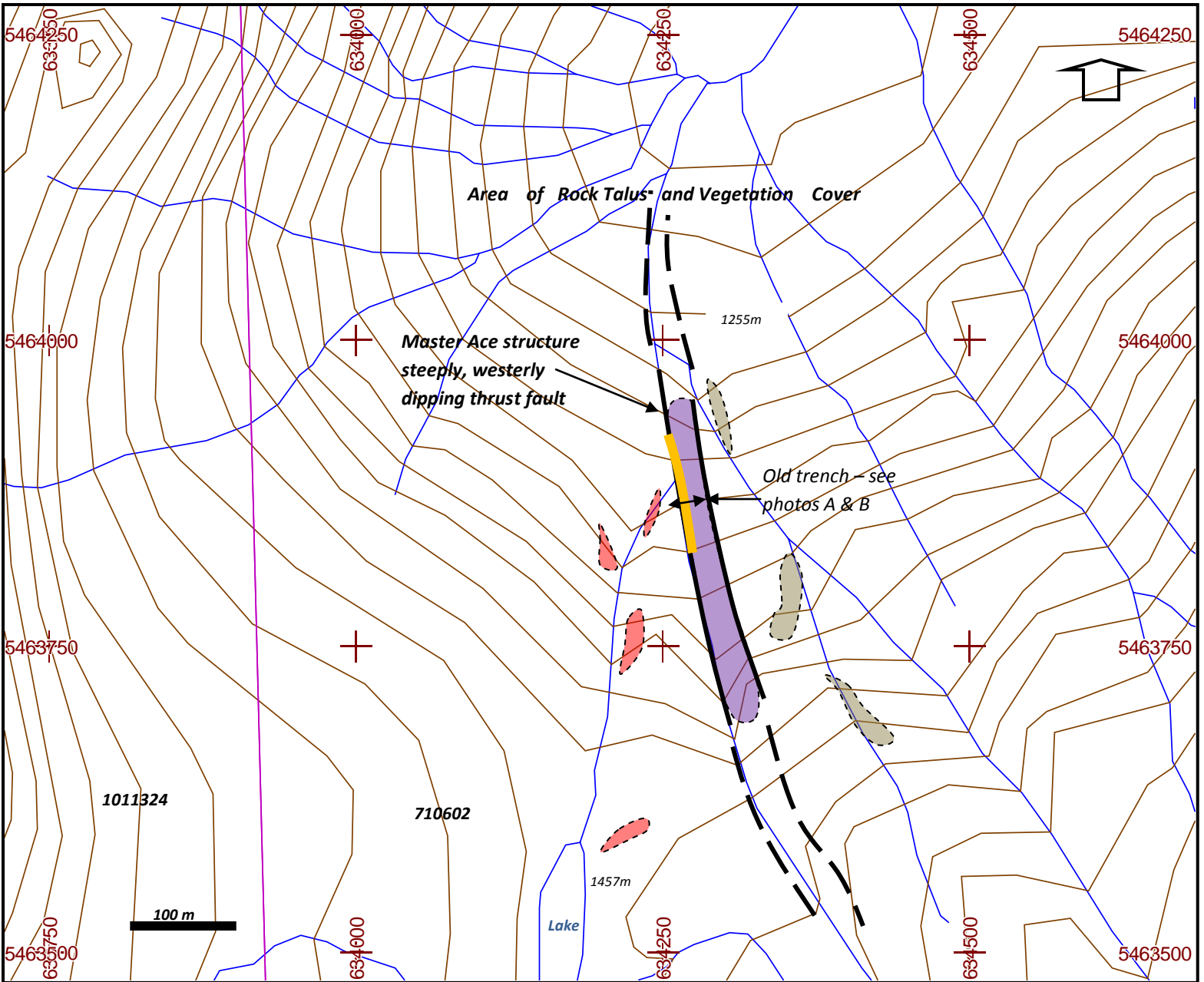
The north end of Master Ace gold-bearing zone (Fig. 4) is traceable (southeasterly) for at least 250 meters along strike and appears to extend much further up slope. At lower elevation it is covered by talus debris. Alteration and associated mineralization predominately occurs along the footwall side of the southwest dipping serpentinite, in fault-shear contact with graphitic-cherty argillites. The fault-shear contact characteristically displays a zone of alteration consisting of highly oxidized, iron carbonate-talcose schist, sericitization and sheared, lenticular ankeritic-quartz veins. The zone appears to pinch and

swell along strike and down-dip, in places, where exposed, it is at least 3-4 metres wide (see Fig. 4 and Photos A & B).

The North zone is comprised of a series of structurally controlled, highly altered, mineral-bearing quartz veins. The sulphide assemblage consists of arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite and minor argentite. Based on old trenches and open-cuts observed, alteration assemblage dominantly consists of listwanite and malachite-stained, ankeritic-quartz veins hosted in iron carbonate talcose schist. Alteration associated with mineralized veins hosted in granodiorite consists of massive quartz veins associated minor albitization and kaolinization.

Historical (1985) samples collected from several paralleling, mineralized quartz veins associated with granite adjacent to the serpentinite report assay values of up to 3.6 gm/t Au, 13.0 gm/t Ag, 0.29% Cu and 0.157% Mo. BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report (Freeland, 1932) mention selected samples containing “\$14 in per ton” (>30 gm/t Au equivalent).

The southern section of Master Ace zone displays very similar mineralization and alteration characteristics as the north end. Gold-bearing mineralization consisting of mainly disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, arsenopyrite and pyrite is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins, associated with talcose shear zone that occurs along the footwall of the serpentinite (see Fig. 5 and Photos D & E). In 1985-86, grab samples collected from this site contained up to >5gm/t Au.



NORTHERN EXTENSION OF MASTER ACE ZONE

GEOLOGY MAP (Apparent Section A)

Hozameen Group

Highly foliated, steeply dipping cherty argillite/graphitic argillite

Intensely foliated, sheared, massive, dark green serpentinite.

Post accretionary granodiorite intrusive.

Approximate dimensions of mapped bedrock.

Sub-parallel quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite.

Master Ace Zone: Intensely altered, iron-carbonate talcose schist, quartz & listwanite

Fault - Assumed

Old Trench

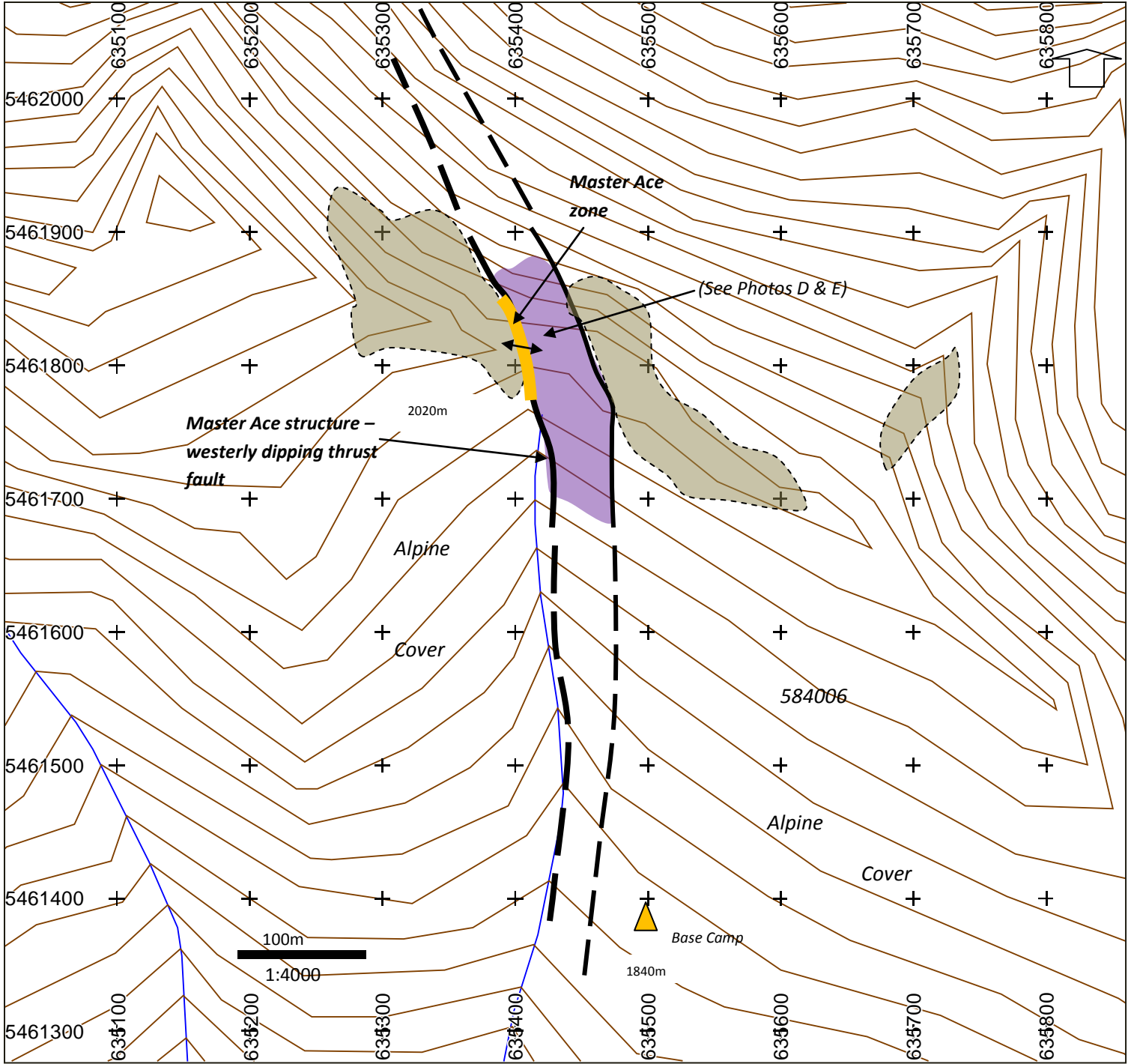
Fault - Defined

FIGURE 4

Photos below show a portion of northern extension of the Master Ace zone (for location, refer to Figure 4 above). One of the old trenches partly re-opened with hand tools. Highly sheared, oxidized quartz lense hosting sulphides, pyrite dominant with minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite.




Close-up view of photo A




**Southern Extension of the Master Ace Zone – Bedrock Geology
(Apparent Section B)**

Hozameen Group

 *Intensely foliated, steeply dipping, carbonaceous, cherty, argillaceous shale.*

 *Sheared, massive, dark green sheared serpentinite.*

 *Mineralized, gold-bearing, quartz-iron carbonate talcose schist.*

 *Old Trench*

 *Fault Defined*

 *Fault Inferred*

20m Contour Interval

FIGURE 5



Base camp at elevation 1840 metres. UTM co-ordinates: 5461400N – 635500E.

(Note: Mt. Outram pluton through the mist in background)



Photo D shows width and trend of Master Ace structure striking northwest and steeply dipping to the southwest (for scale note geologist along the zone). Gold-sulphide-bearing mineralization is hosted in sheared, talcose schist, quartz-iron carbonate alteration.



Photo E depicts partly re-opened old trench exposing intensely sheared, quartz-iron carbonate hosting malachite staining (rock hammer for scale). Trench is located near (south) of photo D above along summit of ridge (Fig. 5). Historical (1986-87) sampling from this site contained 1-5 gm/t gold.

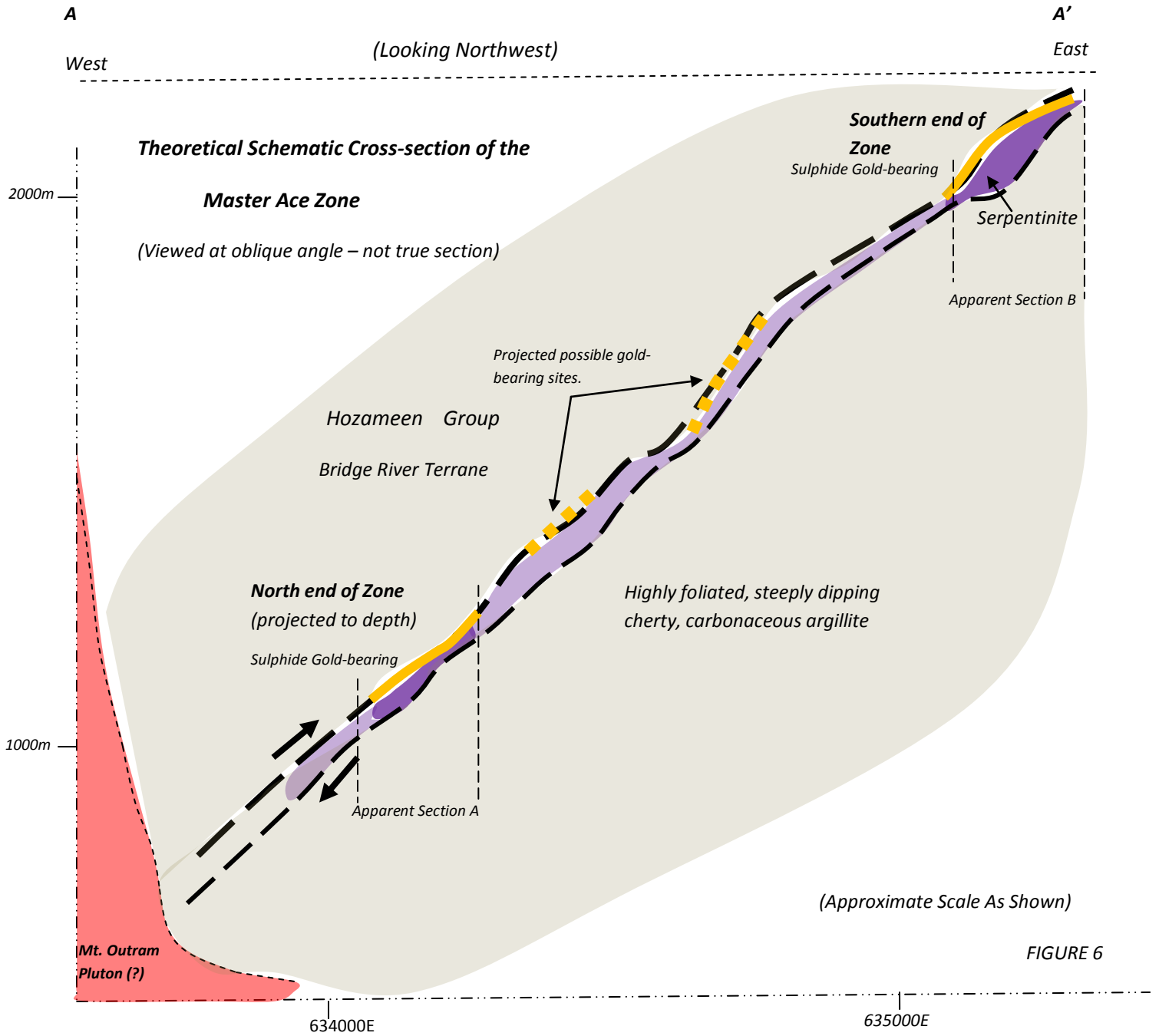


FIGURE 6

(Note: North and Southern zones are extrapolated onto section A-A' as shown in Figure 3.)

I. CONCLUSION:

The Master Ace zone is a structurally controlled, gold-bearing mineralized system. The mineralization is hosted along the footwall of a southeast, steeply dipping, thrust faulted structure, traceable for some 4 km along northwesterly strike. Based on topography, the zone appears to pinch and swell and extends at least 1000 metres down dip.

Mineralization is intimately associated with band of serpentinite that is interpreted to be a faulted slice of fossilized oceanic floor that forms part of Hozameen group rocks of the Bride River Complex, which has been intruded by Mt. Outram pluton.

Master Ace mineralization is an orogenic style gold occurrence. It occurs adjacent to the leading edge of the Bridge River terrane accreted to the Methow terrane that form landward part of the southern BC Cordilleran orogen.

Based on historical analysis and empirical field observations, sulphide assemblage consists of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor molybdenite, which is associated with alteration mineral assemblage comprised of quartz, iron carbonate (ankerite) and talc.

The property is located east-southeast of Hope, BC some 15-20 minute ferry trip by helicopter along the mountainous region the Northern Cascade magmatic arc. The Master Ace zone is a highly prospective gold-bearing structure hosted within favourable orogenic environment.

J. BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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Schiarizza, P., 2013: The Wineglass assemblage, lower Chilcotin River, south-central British Columbia: Late Permian volcanic and plutonic rocks that correlate with the Kutcho assemblage of northern British Columbia; Geological Fieldwork 2012, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas, British Columbia Geological Survey Paper 2013-1; page 53-70.

K. STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION EXPENSES:

Mapping surveys and limited trenching were conducted for total of 6 days between September 18 to September 23, 2014 on mineral titles 584006 and 710602; field party of 2 consisted of geologist and field assistant.

<i>Field Crew:</i>	<i>Cost</i>
<i>Geologist (author); 6 days @ \$600 per day</i>	<i>\$ 3,600.00</i>
<i>Field Assistant; 6 days, @ \$275 per day</i>	<i>1,650.00</i>
 <i>Field-Related Expenses:</i>	
<i>Helicopter support; 2 hour @ \$ 1,450.00</i>	<i>2,900.00</i>
<i>Camp supplies for party of 2; \$120 per day</i>	<i>720.00</i>
<i>Four-wheel drive truck; 2 days @ \$100 per day (+gas)</i>	<i>200.00</i>
 <i>Report:</i>	
<i>Data Compilation and documentation</i>	<i>3,000.00</i>
 Total Expenses Incurred:	 <u>\$, 12,070.00</u>

Respectfully submitted;



D.G. Cardinal, P. Geo.



L. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE:

I, Daniel G. Cardinal, of the municipality of Hope, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- *I am a Professional Geoscientist and reside at 268 Water Avenue, P.O. Box 593, Hope, B.C. V0X 1L0.*
- *I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1978), BSc. Geology and received a 2 year technical diploma in Exploration-Geology from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (1972).*
- *I am member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Ge.), membership #18455; a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P.Geol.), membership #M29405; Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (FGAC); and professional member of Geological Society of America (GSA).*
- *I have practiced my profession continuously for the past 35 years.*
- *I am the registered owner of the **Master Ace** mineral claim group.*
- *I am author of this report herein submitted as **Event Number 5540879** and, that I have conducted the field work documented in this report.*

Signed in Hope, British Columbia this 23rd day of April, 2015.



D.G. (Dan) Cardinal, P.Ge., F.G.A.C.