

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$ 7,500.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): *Laurence Sookochoff*

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____ YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5537374 January 7, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Toni

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1015180

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: _____

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092H.088

LATITUDE: 49 ° 52 ' 16 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 30 ' 53 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics. Upper Triassic Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic to gabbroic intrusives. On Tenure 1015180 major northerly and northwesterly structures. Two cross-structures.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: _____

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	270 hectares	1015180	\$ 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

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Owner & Operator)

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35451

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5537374)

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

(Work done from December 1, 2014 to December 5, 2014)

Work done on

Tenure 1015180

of the seven claim

Toni 1015180 Claim Group

of the

TONI PROPERTY

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS 092H.088

Centre of Work

Zone 10U (NAD 83) 5,527,249N, 678,567E

Author & Consultant

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

Report Submitted

June 8, 2015

Amended September 23, 2015

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SUMMARY

The seven claim Toni 1015180 claim group covers an area of 2938 hectares located 202 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 37 kilometres southwest of Merritt, and 11 kilometres west of the past productive Elk/Siwash (*MINFILE 092HNE096*) property in south-central British Columbia.

Gold Mountain Mining Corporation, the present owner of the Elk property reports (2012 Corporate Presentation) on recent information at the Elk Property; past gold production at 51,500 ounces at 97 g/t (>3 opt) and an existing gold resource of 301,000 ounces gold in a measured and indicated category with 263,000 ounces of gold in an inferred category. Gold-silver mineralization on the Elk property is hosted primarily by pyritic quartz veins and stringers in altered pyritic granitic and, less frequently, volcanic rocks.

At the Elk past producer (*MINFILE 092HNE096*) the mineral controls along the major north trending Elk fault are obvious in the many mineral zones associated with to the cross-structural locations with east-northeasterly trending faults at the Elk mineral zones as shown on Figure 8.

Northward from the Elk mineral showings and associated as a cross-structure with the Elk mineral fault is the west-northwesterly trending Brew fault which is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres and is indicated to offset the Elk fault. Sections of the fault zone are strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. This fault is traversed by several significant fault/shear zones. One major crossfault, the Mugwump fault, is exposed west of the Brew fault, striking 100 degrees and dipping 60 degrees south.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological map, the Toni 1015180 claim group is predominantly underlain by the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (*uTrNE*). A younger northerly trending band of Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks (*UTrNsf*) occurs centrally with Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics (*Qvk*) along the western edge of the claim group. In the northeast, an intrusive stock of late Triassic to early Jurassic granodiorite (*uTrJgd*) infringes into the Property.

In the structural analysis, two cross-structures were located on Tenure 1015180 which would be the most prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

These locations should be the centre of maximum brecciation and depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir. The geological/mineral signatures of these fluids should be etched in rocks at the surface or indicated in the covering soils.

For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Toni 1015180 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the nine Minfile properties described herein. These Minfile descriptions, copied from the BC Government Minfile records, are shown on Figure 4 and are included herein as potential types of mineralization that should be sought subsequent to the exploration of the two prime exploration areas within Tenure 1015180.

INTRODUCTION

In December 2014 a structural analysis was completed Tenure 1015180 of the seven claim Toni 1015180 Claim Group (“Property”). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 1015180 or other claims of the Toni 1015180 claim group.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References.

Figure 1. Location Map



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Description

The Property is comprised of seven claims covering an area of 2938.646 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1: Tenures of Toni 1015180 Claim Group

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
589864	Mineral	TONI 11	20151105	521.1766
589869	Mineral	TONI 12	20151105	521.1597
589872	Mineral	TONI 13	20151105	521.151
589875	Mineral	TONI 14	20151105	521.0765
898135	Mineral	TOM CAT 1	20151105	270.8666
1015180	Mineral	VR1281	20151105	270.6957
1015253	Mineral	TONI1211	20150926	312.5199

Total Area: 2938.646 ha

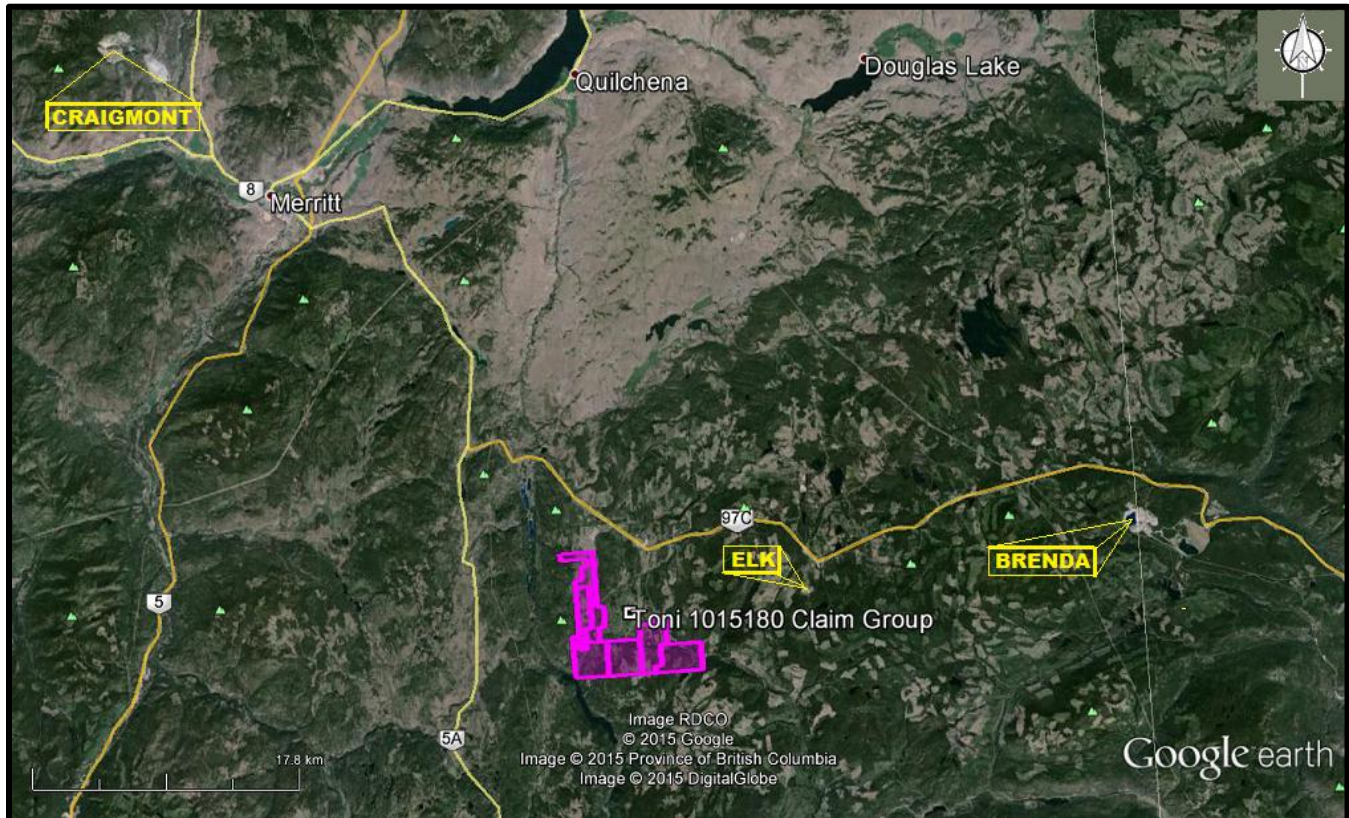
*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5537374.

Property Description and Location (cont'd)

Location

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092H.088 of the Nicola Mining Division, 202 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 37 direct kilometres southeast of Merritt, 95 kilometres south of Kamloops, and 11 kilometres west of the ELK (Siwash) past productive deposit of Gold Mountain Resources Ltd.

Figure 2. Claim Location
(From MapPlace & Google)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is southward from Merritt via Highway 5A/97C for 26 kilometres to the Aspen Grove junction thence eastward from via Highway 97C or the Coquihalla connector Highway for 14 kilometres to the Loon Lake Junction and north under the Highway, thence westward for two kilometres via a graveled and forestry road to a junction with a road under the Highway. This gravel road is taken southward three kilometres to the northeast corner of Tenure 1015180 and branches out to provide access to most areas of the Property.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, & Physiography (cont'd)

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Merritt, and/or Kamloops, historic mining centres could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in, the Province of British Columbia is three hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

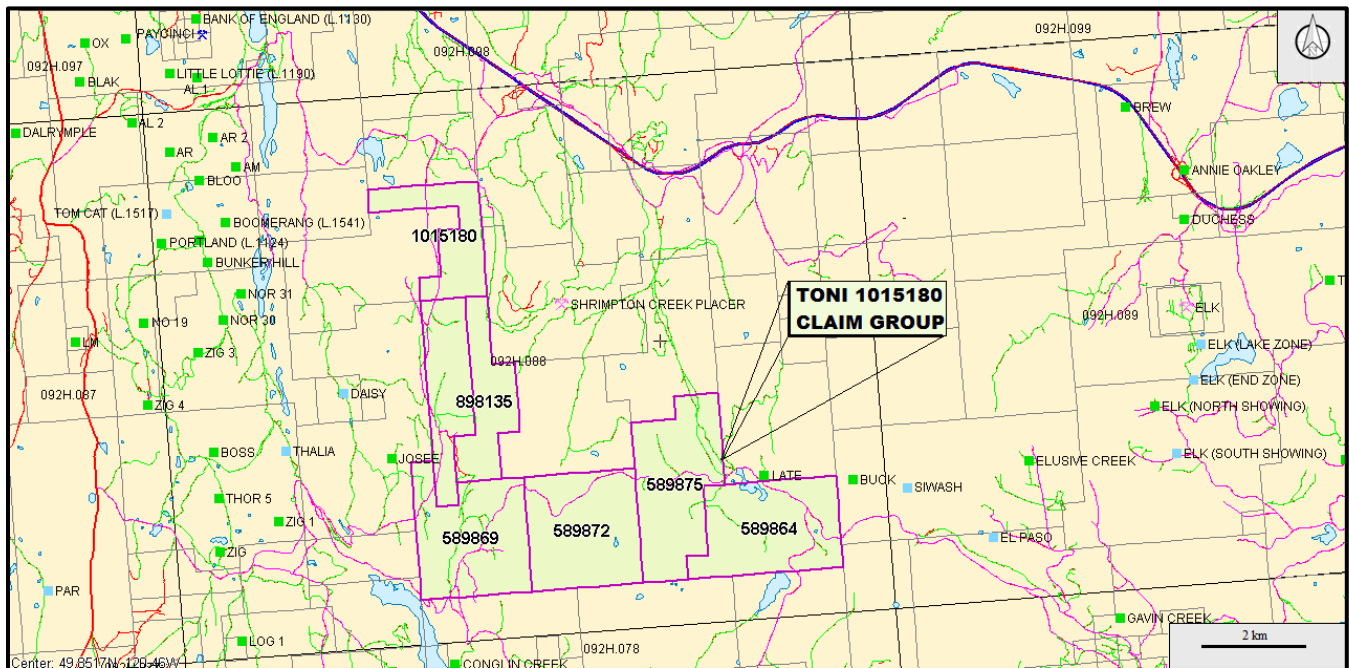
Physiography

Tenure 1015180 covers an area of forest covered gently rolling hills with 70% clear-cut or selectively logged areas. Relief is of 207 metres from an elevation of 1,160 metres at the northwestern boundary to 1,281 metres on a knoll in the northwest.

WATER and POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program should be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the property. Water may be scarce during the summer months and any water required for exploratory purposes may have to be obtained from lakes on or near the Property and transported to the worksite. A high-voltage power line is within four kilometres west of the Property.

*Figure 3. Claim Map
(Base Map from MapPlace)*



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral *MINFILE* reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Property (Figure 4) are reported as follows:

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092HNE047

Thirty-two kilometres east-northeast

The Brenda mine began production in early 1970 with measured geological (proven) reserves of 160,556,700 tonnes grading 0.183 per cent copper and 0.049 per cent molybdenum at a cutoff of 0.3 per cent copper equivalent [$eCu = \% Cu + (3.45 \times \% Mo)$]. The mine officially closed June 8, 1990.

TOMCAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE086

Seven kilometres northwest

The occurrence was initially prospected and trenched by W. Murray between 1906 and 1913. Pyramid Mining Company Ltd. drilled 13 holes totalling 1042 metres in 1965.

ELK past producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn

+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Fourteen kilometres east-northeast

From 1992 and 1995 (inclusive), 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled and 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered.

In 1996, Fairfield shipped all remaining stockpiles, estimated to contain 2700 tonnes and grading greater than 12 grams per tonne (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21). A total of 994 metres of ramp access and three development levels exist underground.

Reverse circulation drilling, underground diamond drilling, reclamation, road construction, water sampling and aerial photography were also undertaken during this period.

Surface and underground diamond drill programs were carried out in the Siwash Mine area from 1994 to 1996 to define the resource. Exploration surface drilling was also carried out during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons to test trench targets between the Siwash mine site and the South Showing area 2.5 kilometres to the south. Limited prospecting and environmental monitoring was undertaken from 1997 to 1999.

CONGLIN CREEK showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE132

Two kilometres south

The various showings comprising the Conglin Creek occurrence outcrop along the east side of Missezula Lake, north and south of Conglin Creek, over a distance of 1000 metres.

SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Four kilometres north-northeast

The creek was worked by F. Keeling in 1939, between 6.4 and 8 kilometres above Missezula Lake.

JOSEE showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE249

Fifteen kilometres northeast

The Josee showing is 2.4 kilometres north-northeast of the north end of Missezula Lake.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**ZIG** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE255

Fifteen kilometres northeast

The Zig showing is 4.8 kilometres south-southwest of the south end of Bluey Lake and 3.0 kilometres west-northwest of the north end of Missezula Lake.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Aspen Grove geological district is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border and containing the important copper deposits of the Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, Afton, Brenda, in addition to the historic Hedley gold camp.

The Nicola Group has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and lithogeochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshonitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported anomalies, showings, and past producers in the Toni 1015180 Claim Group area are reported as follows. The distance from the Toni 1015180 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 1015180, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092HNE047

Thirty-two kilometres east-northeast

The Pennask Mountain area is mainly underlain by a roof pendant comprising westerly younging, Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks of the Nicola Group. These are intruded and enclosed to the north, east and south by plutonic rocks of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith and Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith. Both the Nicola rocks and the Pennask batholith are unconformably overlain by Tertiary sediments and volcanics of the Princeton Group.

The Brenda copper-molybdenum deposit is within the "Brenda stock", a composite quartz diorite/granodiorite body which forms part of the Pennask batholith. Several ages and compositions of pre and post-ore dikes cut the stock. The deposit is approximately 390 metres from the contact with Nicola Group rocks to the west.

Nicola Group tuffs, volcanic breccias and flows adjacent to the Brenda stock have been altered to "schistose hornfels". This hornfels, which is as wide as 450 metres, is characterized by the development of bands and aligned lenses of felted brown to black biotite. Schistosity generally strikes roughly parallel to the intrusive contact and dips west at 30 to 70 degrees. The schistose hornfels grades westerly into recognizable west-dipping volcanic rocks which in turn are overlain by greywacke, argillite and shales.

The Brenda stock is a composite, zoned quartz diorite to granodiorite body which can be divided into two units. Unit 1 is of quartz diorite composition and contains abundant mafic minerals (hornblende > biotite) and angular quartz grains, whereas unit 2 is porphyritic granodiorite and contains fewer mafic minerals (biotite > hornblende), well-defined biotite phenocrysts and subhedral quartz grains. The contact between units 1 and 2 is generally gradational, but locally sharp. At sharp contacts, unit 2 is chilled against unit 1.

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

Dikes of several ages and compositions cut the Brenda stock. At least four types, aplite-pegmatite, andesite, trachyte porphyry and basalt, have been identified in the Brenda orebody. Similar dikes, as well as felsite, dacite and quartz diorite have been mapped beyond the limits of economic mineralization. The aplite-pegmatite dikes are cut by all other dikes and by all mineralized fractures. The andesite dikes have been altered and mineralized during ore formation. Two types of quartz diorite dikes are found and both are cut by quartz-sulphide veins. Dacite porphyry and felsite dikes are also cut by quartz-sulphide veins.

A trachyte porphyry dike up to 4.5 metres wide and 300 metres in strike length is exposed in the Brenda pit. A weakly mineralized vein was observed in the dike which suggested an intermineral age for the dike. Further evidence has clearly shown that the dikes cut all stages of mineralization, except some of the latest quartz veins (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). Several post-mineral hornblende lamprophyre dikes also occur within the Brenda orebody and are probably genetically related to the trachyte porphyry dikes.

Irregular, branching basalt dikes, probably related to Tertiary volcanism, have been intruded along pre-existing fault zones. They cut all phases of mineralization and alteration.

Initial potassium-argon dating of two samples from the Brenda mine area resulted in different ages for hornblende (176 Ma) and biotite (148 Ma). Interpretation of these results suggests that the Brenda stock crystallized about 176 million years ago. Biotite samples from the pit area have been dated at about 146 Ma, which probably represents the age of mineralization (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

Faults in the Brenda pit are expressed as fracture zones in which the rock is intensely altered to clay minerals, sericite, epidote and chlorite. These fracture zones range in width from a few centimetres to 9 metres. Most strike 070 degrees and dip steeply south. Northwest-striking faults exhibit left-lateral movement. The faults transect all mineralization, except some calcite veins. Sulphides, especially molybdenite, have been smeared along fault planes. Shear zones are wider and more numerous in the north half of the pit, where they control bench limits.

TOMCAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type) MINFILE 092HNE086

Seven kilometres northwest

This deposit is hosted in green laharic breccia or basaltic flow breccia near the contact with red laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The unit strikes north-northwest and dips 60 degrees east. Massive basaltic flows outcrop to the northeast. Alteration of the breccia consists of some chloritization of olivine and pyroxene, and sericitization of feldspar.

ELK past producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Fourteen kilometres east-northeast

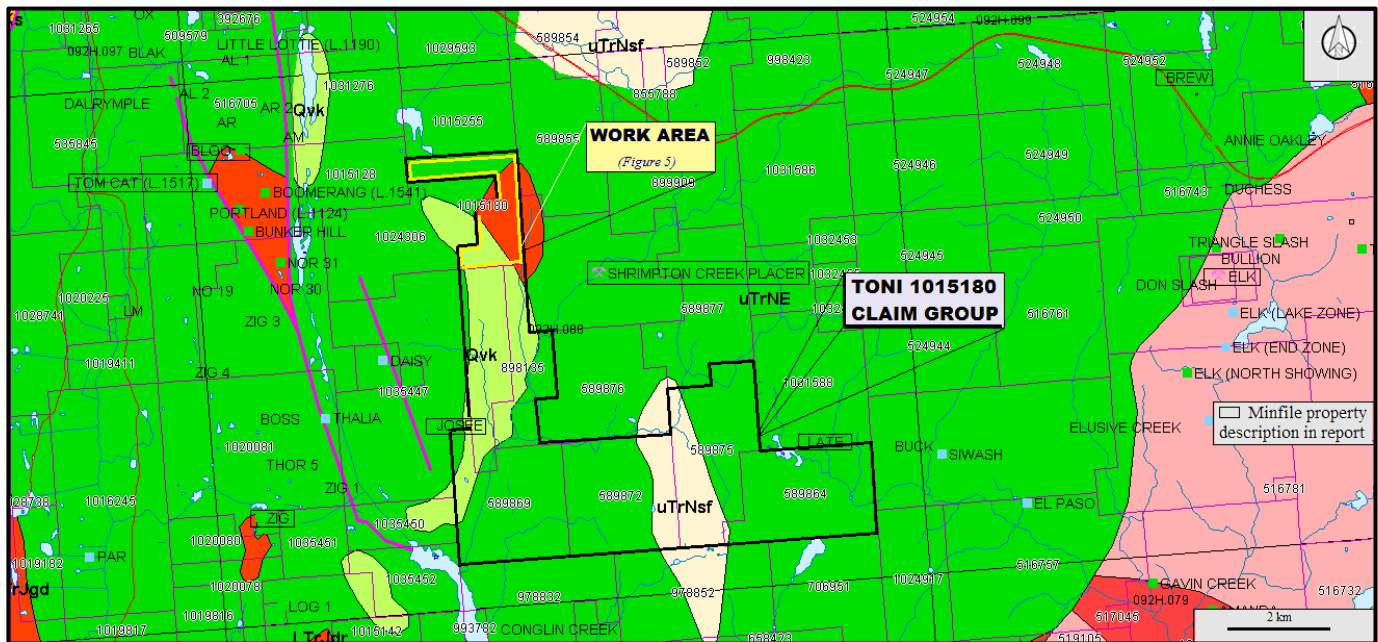
The Elk property is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group and by Middle Jurassic granites and granodiorites of the Osprey Lake batholith. The contact between these units trends northeasterly across the property. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions occur throughout the property.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

ELK past producer (cont'd)

The western property area is underlain by steeply west-dipping andesitic to basaltic flows, agglomerates, tuffs and minor siltstone and limestone units of the Nicola Group. The eastern half of the property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake batholith. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions cut both of the above.

Figure 4. Property, Index, Geology, & Minfile
(Base map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

- Qvk
- unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Eocene

- Egd
- unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies

- uTrNE
- basaltic volcanic rocks
- uTtNsf
- mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

- uTrNMI
- lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

- uTrJum
- unnamed ultramafic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

- uTrNC
- andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

- LTrJgd
- unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks
- LTrJdr
- dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**LATE** showing (volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE133

One kilometre east

Chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor bornite occur as veinlets and fine disseminations in small fracture zones in andesitic to basaltic flows and pyroclastics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69).

SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Four kilometres north-northeast

Shrimpton Creek flows southwest from its headwaters immediately south of The Wart for 10 kilometres. The creek continues south- southwest for 6 kilometres before entering Missezula Lake, 38.5 kilometres north of Princeton. Most of the creek flows through a broad, gently sloping valley, which steepens somewhat in the lower 4 kilometres.

JOSEE showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE249

Fifteen kilometres northeast

Chalcopyrite occurs in a sequence of massive to crudely layered lahar deposits and volcanic conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69).

ZIG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE255

Fifteen kilometres northeast

Copper mineralization occurs in volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. A sample analysed 0.975 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 17118, Figures 6a, 6b, sample 3780)

BLOO showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE257

Fifteen kilometres northeast

Chalcopyrite, malachite and hematite occur in fine-grained diorite or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). A rock sample analysed 0.483 per cent copper and 1.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14141, Drawing 5b, sample 2574).

Three rock samples taken in the vicinity of an old shaft in diorite, 250 metres east-northeast, yielded 0.428 to 0.795 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20551, Figure 3).

BREW showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)

MINFILE 092HNE275

Fifteen kilometres northeast

This occurrence is hosted in volcanics and minor sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, 2.6 kilometres northwest of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith. The volcanics consist primarily of andesite and fine-grained diorite. The contact between the two units is gradational, suggesting the diorite may be a subvolcanic equivalent of the andesite. Minor tuffs, lapilli tuffs, agglomerates, and feldspar porphyritic andesite are also present. The sediments consist of mudstone, siltstone, shale, and rare carbonate, intercalated with the pyroclastic units.

A major fault zone, the Brew fault, striking 140 degrees and dipping steeply southwest, is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres.

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

The zone is approximately 40 metres wide. It is somewhat gossanous and exhibits carbonate and clay alteration and sporadic silicification. Some quartz +/- calcite stringers and blebs are present but not common. Pyrite is ubiquitous along the entire fault. Sections of the zone are strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Samples of pyritic clay-altered sections have yielded up to 0.280 gram per tonne gold and 0.445 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report, 18041, page 8, samples 128665, 44719)

A sample from a zone of quartz stringers analysed 0.600 gram per tonne gold (sample 239716).

This fault is traversed by several significant fault/shear zones striking 100 to 120 degrees. One major crossfault, the Mugwump fault, is exposed west of the Brew fault, striking 100 degrees and dipping 60 degrees south.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

The Property is situated within the eastern belt of the Nicola Group which is in a fault contact with the central belt of the Nicola Group. The fault is the northerly striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault zone and is within two kilometres west of the Property.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Toni 1015180 claim group is predominantly underlain by the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group of basaltic volcanic rocks (*uTrNE*). A younger northerly trending band of Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks (*UTrNsf*) occurs centrally with Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics (*Qvk*) along the western edge of the claim group. In the northeast, an intrusive stock of late Triassic to early Jurassic granodiorite (*uTrJgd*) infringes into the Property.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported anomalies, showings, and past producers in the Toni 1015180 Claim Group area are reported as follows. The distance from the Toni 1015180 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 1015180, which is the subject of the structural analysis.

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092HNE047

Thirty-two kilometres east-northeast

The Brenda orebody is part of a belt of copper-molybdenum mineralization that extends north-northeast from the Nicola Group-Brenda stock contact. Mineralization of economic grade (0.3 per cent copper equivalent) is confined to a somewhat irregular zone approximately 720 metres long and 360 metres wide. Ore-grade mineralization extends more than 300 metres below the original surface. Lateral boundaries of ore-grade mineralization are gradational and appear to be nearly vertical.

Primary mineralization is confined almost entirely to veins, except in altered dike rocks and in local areas of intense hydrothermal alteration which may contain minor disseminations. The grade of the orebody is a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. The average total sulphide content within the orebody is 1 per cent or less. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite, the principal sulphides, generally are accompanied by minor, but variable, quantities of pyrite and magnetite. Bornite, specular hematite, sphalerite and galena are rare constituents of the ore. Johnson (1973), in a study of 17 samples from the deposit, reported minor pyrrhotite, mackinawite, carrollite, cubanite, ilmenite, rutile and native gold (?), as well as several secondary sulphides (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). Pyrite is most abundant in altered andesite dikes and in quartz-molybdenite veins.

Mineralization: Toni 101580 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Brenda past producer (cont'd)**

The ratio of pyrite to chalcopyrite in the orebody is about 1:10, with the chalcopyrite content diminishing beyond the ore boundaries.

Because mineralization is confined almost entirely to veins in relatively fresh homogeneous rock, the veins are divided into separate stages, based on crosscutting relations and their mineralogy and alteration effects on the hostrock. The vein density within the orebody is not uniform.

Ranges are recorded from less than 9 per metre near the periphery of the orebody to 63 per metre and occasionally 90 per metre near the centre of the orebody. Some veins have very sharp contacts with wall rocks, but most contacts are irregular in detail where gangue and sulphide minerals replace the wallrock.

A vein may show features characteristic of fracture-filling in one part and of replacement in another. Mineralized solutions were introduced into fractures and, during development of the resultant veins, minor replacement of the wallrock ensued.

The chronological stages of mineralization are as follows: (1) biotite-chalcopyrite (oldest); (2) quartz-potassium feldspar-sulphide; (3) quartz-molybdenite-pyrite; (4) epidote-sulphide-magnetite; and (5) biotite, calcite and quartz. Stages 1 through 4 are all genetically related to a single mineralizing episode, which was responsible for the orebody. Stage 5 represents a later, probably unrelated, event(s) (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). Stage 2 veins form the bulk of the mineralization in the deposit, and are the most important source of ore.

Hydrothermal alteration at the Brenda deposit generally is confined to narrow envelopes bordering veins. These alteration envelopes commonly grade outward into unaltered or weakly propylitic-altered rock. Where veins are closely spaced, alteration envelopes on adjacent veins may coalesce to produce local areas of pervasive alteration. For the most part, hydrothermal alteration at the Brenda deposit is exceptionally weak for a porphyry copper system

Four types of alteration are recognized in the Brenda deposit, three of which are related to the mineralizing process. Two of these are potassic (potassium feldspar) and biotite, and the other is propylitic. Later argillic alteration has been superimposed on the system along post-mineral faults.

Potassium feldspar and biotite alteration generally are separated in space, but locally occur together. Both types of alteration accompanied sulphide deposition. Potassium feldspar replaces plagioclase adjacent to most stage 2 and, to a lesser extent, stage 3 veins. These irregular envelopes range in width from a centimetre or less up to a metre, with an average of about 2 centimetres. Potassium feldspar also occurs as a minor constituent of stage 1 veins.

Hydrothermal biotite replaces magmatic mafic minerals (hornblende, biotite) and, more rarely, plagioclase in hostrock adjacent to stage 2 and especially stage 3 veins. These envelopes of hydrothermal biotite range in width from less than 1 millimetre to several centimetres.

Weak to intense propylitic alteration, which is characterized by the development of chlorite and epidote, as well as less obvious microscopic sericite and carbonate, is sporadically distributed throughout the Brenda stock. Large areas within the orebody have not been propylitized and in these areas, veins with potassic alteration envelopes clearly cut across propylitized quartz diorite, indicating an early hydrothermal or even a pre-ore origin for the propylitization (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15). A second period of propylitization accompanied the development of stage 4 veins and is reflected as envelopes of epidote and chlorite.

Locally intense argillic alteration is confined to post-mineral fault zones where the hostrock has been highly shattered.

Mineralization: Toni 101580 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**Brenda past producer (cont'd)**

Kaolinite, sericite and epidote have almost completely replaced the host rocks. Surface weathering, which is expressed predominantly by the development of limonite, extends as a highly irregular blanket over the mineralized zone for depths ranging from a few metres to greater than 30 metres. In this weathered area, limonite stains all fractures.

Fault zones have been especially susceptible to surface weathering, and the argillic alteration of these zones may be primarily the result of groundwater action. Secondary minerals developed during weathering, all highly subordinate in quantity to limonite, include malachite, azurite, hematite, ferrimolybdate, powellite and cupriferous manganese oxides. Cuprite, covellite, chalcopyrite, native copper, tenorite and ilsemanite are rare constituents.

Copper-molybdenum mineralization in the Brenda deposit was developed during several sequential stages, all of which constitute one mineralizing episode.

Each stage occupies unique sets of fractures, which are filled with specific combinations of metallic and gangue minerals. Although the attitudes of veins in each stage are unique in detail, most stages include conjugate steeply dipping sets of northeast and northwest striking veins. If these veins occupy shear fractures, it is probable that they were formed by generally east-west compressive forces. Examination of the structure in the Nicola Group rocks to the west reveals that north-northwest and north trending fold axes also indicate an east-west compression.

It is suggested that intermittent east-west compressional forces intensely fractured the rocks of the Brenda stock during several stages of time and tapped a hydrothermal source, either a later phase of the Brenda stock or a separate intrusive system.

As each stage of fractures developed, hydrothermal fluids introduced vein material which healed the fractures. Renewed build-up of compressional forces again fractured the rocks, which were again healed. Repetition of this sequence can explain all stages of mineralization within the Brenda deposit. East-west compression continued after ore deposition ceased and produced prominent east-northeast and northwest striking shear zones (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

TOMCAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
MINFILE 092HNE086

Seven kilometres northwest

The laharic breccia is erratically mineralized with chalcocite, magnetite, bornite, chalcopyrite, native copper and hematite, as disseminations and fracture coatings. Trenching and diamond drilling has intersected this mineralization over a width of 30 metres and a depth of at least 45 metres.

One drillhole analysed 0.32 per cent copper over 45.7 metres (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1965, page 157, hole 1). Two chip samples assayed 2.4 and 1.6 per cent copper over 2.1 and 3.0 metres respectively (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1913, page 223).

ELK past Producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn
+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Fourteen kilometres east-northeast

Gold-silver mineralization on the Elk property is hosted primarily by pyritic quartz veins and stringers in altered pyritic granitic and, less frequently, volcanic rocks. Crosscutting relationships indicate that the veins are Tertiary in age; they may be related to Tertiary Otter intrusive events.

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

To date, mineralization has been located in four areas on the Elk property: Siwash North, South Showing (092HNE261), North Showing (092HNE281) and Siwash Lake (092HNE041, 295).

The Siwash Lake zone is 800 metres south of the Siwash North deposit; the North Showing and South Showing areas are 2 and 3 kilometres south of Siwash North respectively.

In the Siwash North area, gold occurs in veins measuring 5-70 centimetres wide, hosted by a zone of strongly sericitic altered granite and, in the west, volcanic rocks. In general, the mineralized zone trends east-northeast with southerly dips from 20-80 degrees (from east to west), and appears to be related to minor shearing. Quartz veining occurs in a number of parallel to subparallel zones. Each zone consists of one or more veins within an elevation range of 5 to 10 metres that can be correlated as a group to adjacent drillholes. In the eastern parts of the area, up to six subparallel zones occur. Five of these zones are consistent enough to be labelled the A, B, C, D and E zones.

Mineralization in the west has been identified in one or locally two zones (the B and C zones). The main mineralized zone (B) is consistent, with only minor exceptions, across the entire drill grid. The Siwash North structure has been tested to 335 metres down-dip and along a strike length of 925 metres. The zone remains open to depth and along strike.

At surface, supergene alteration has leached out most of the sulphides with some pyrite and chalcopyrite remaining. Mineralization occurs primarily as native gold, occasionally as spectacular aggregates of coarse flakes in frothy quartz (strong pyrite boxwork) or in fractures in the vein. Electrum was noted in one area as very coarse-grained flakes associated with strong manganese staining. Gold is rarely seen in boxworks in sericitic (phyllic) alteration.

In drill core, mineralization has not been affected by supergene processes. Metallic minerals in drill core include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, maldonite ? pyrrhotite and native gold in order of decreasing abundance).

Gold is strongly associated with pyrite and with a blue-grey mineral. Photomicrographs show the gold commonly in contact with this mineral, which may be a gold-bismuth alloy (maldonite?) or a copper-bismuth-antimony sulphosalt.

Gangue mineralogy consists primarily of quartz and altered wallrock fragments. Ankerite is commonly present, with lesser amounts of calcite. Minor barite is also present. Fluorite was noted in one vein as very small (less than 1 millimetre) zoned purple cubes scattered in the quartz.

Stronger alteration generally accompanies higher grade gold mineralization. Seven main types of alteration were recognized in the granitic rocks throughout the property: propylitic, argillic, sericitic, potassium feldspar stable phyllic, phyllic, advanced argillic and silicic. Locally, potassic alteration, skarnification and silicification are evident, but are relatively minor and do not appear to be related to mineralization.

Propylitic alteration is generally light green with biotite and hornblende altered to chlorite, and plagioclase is saussuritized. In volcanics, the colour is generally olive green, and the rock is soft. Argillic alteration is exemplified by bleached rock, with plagioclase white and clay-altered; potassium feldspar is slightly altered. Volcanics are bleached to light green or grey. Sericitic alteration is typically pale green with a micaceous sheen, with plagioclase altered to sericite; trace disseminated pyrite may be present. This type of alteration is often associated with quartz veins and appears to be the lowest grade alteration associated with gold mineralization. It is not recognized in volcanics.

Potassium feldspar stable phyllic alteration is light pink, green or yellowish with potassium feldspar fresh and pink and blocky.

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

Plagioclase and mafic minerals are altered to fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite. It often occurs with veins and is associated with gold mineralization; it is not recognized in volcanics.

Phyllic alteration is generally grey, fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration usually associated with veins and often gradational to quartz and often auriferous. Advanced argillic alteration is exemplified by most or all of feldspar being destroyed, quartz is "free-floating". The alteration is often sheared and white in colour and is often associated with quartz veins. Volcanics are white or blue coloured. Silicic alteration is quartz veining or replacement that is hard with moderate conchoidal fracture. There is a strong symmetrical zoning of alteration around the quartz veins: vein-advanced argillic-phyllic-potassium feldspar stable phyllic-argillic-propylitic.

Measured geological reserves of the Siwash North deposit are 308,414 tonnes grading 22.17 grams per tonne gold and 24.68 grams per tonne silver using a cutoff grade of 10 grams per tonne gold. Reserves are based on results from 107 drillholes at 50-metre grid spacings along 804 metres of strike length to 304 metres downdip. All veining intercepts have been adjusted for true width and assays diluted to 2-metre mining widths (George Cross News Letter No. 223 (November), 1991).

The revised drill indicated reserve, based on more realistic open pit and underground mining widths of 0.39 to 0.79 metre with a 20.5 grams per tonne gold cutoff grade, is 122,458 tonnes averaging 54.5 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No. 65 (April 2), 1993).

From 1992 and 1995 (inclusive), 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled and 1,518,777 grams (48,830 ounces) of gold and 1,903,000 grams (61,183 ounces) of silver recovered.

In 1996, Fairfield shipped all remaining stockpiles, estimated to contain 2700 tonnes and grading greater than 12 grams per tonne (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21). A total of 994 metres of ramp access and three development levels exist underground.

Reverse circulation drilling, underground diamond drilling, reclamation, road construction, water sampling and aerial photography were also undertaken during this period.

Surface and underground diamond drill programs were carried out in the Siwash Mine area from 1994 to 1996 to define the resource.

Exploration surface drilling was also carried out during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons to test trench targets between the Siwash mine site and the South Showing area 2.5 kilometres to the south. Limited prospecting and environmental monitoring was undertaken from 1997 to 1999.

In 1995, Fairfield Minerals with the support from the Explore B.C. Program carried out an extensive program including geochemistry, 13,972 metres of surface and underground diamond drilling in 315 holes and reserve calculations.

Surface drilling was done on fences 10-50 metres apart, underground drilling on fences 10 metres apart. Reserve calculations by the company and consultant Roscoe Postle gave the following results (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - A38):

Probable (undiluted) 16,991 tonnes at 28,200 tonnes at 50.2 g/t gold 26.6 g/t gold

Possible (undiluted) 50,260 tonnes at 66,400 tonnes at 42.0 g/t gold 31.4 g/t gold

The 1996 exploration program consisted of 6873 metres of drilling in 91 holes. The Siwash zone has been traced along a 914 metre strike length and downdip to 245 metres.

Reserves estimated by the company at January 1, 1996 were 121,350 tonnes grading 25.4 grams per tonne gold and 35.3 grams per tonne silver.

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

These include a diluted, probable open-pit resource of 11,340 tonnes grading 58.97 grams per tonne gold, an underground probable resource below the open pit of 20,225 tonnes grading 26.74 grams per tonne gold, and a further possible underground resource of 89,790 tonnes grading 23.66 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1997-1, page 21).

Surface diamond drilling totaling 1413.96 metres in 12 holes was completed on the Siwash Mining lease during 2000 testing the B, WD and Gold Creek West (GCW) zones.

A trenching program was carried out in 2001 in the Siwash East Area consisting of six trenches totaling 202 meters. Almaden Resources and Fairfield Minerals Ltd. merged into Almaden Minerals Ltd. in February, 2002.

In 2002, Almaden undertook a 26 hole surface diamond drill program for a total of 4995.67 metres testing the B, WD, GCW and Bullion Creek zones. During the 2003 field season a 6570 metre, 30 hole, diamond drill program was carried out by Almaden in the Siwash North area testing the WD zone. The WD vein system is located approximately 100 metres north of the Siwash B zone vein and has been tested over a strike length of 610m and down dip for 380m.

By the end of May 2004, a total of eight mineralized veins had been discovered on the property. Four vein systems had been drilled in the Siwash area: the B system with a strike length of 900 m has been tested down dip to 320 m; the WD zone with a strike length of 650 m has been tested to 370 m down dip; the GCW zone with a strike length of 300 m has been tested to 130 m down dip and the Bullion Creek (BC) zone which has been tested with two holes to a depth of 75 m.

A new 43-101 compliant resource was calculated using drill data for the Siwash B and WD veins, just two of eight known mesothermal vein structures on the property.

Global (bulk-tonnage and underground mineable) measured and indicated resources were reported to total 668,300 tonnes grading 9.66 grams per tonne gold (207,600 ounces) plus an additional 1,317,200 tonnes grading 4.91 grams per tonne gold (207,800 ounces) in the inferred category (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, May 28, 2004).

Included in the global figures is a higher grade, underground-mineable resource totaling 164,000 tonnes grading 33.69 g/t gold in the measured and indicated category, plus another 195 200 tonnes grading 16.38 g/t gold in the inferred category.

In 2004 a diamond drill program consisting of 10,265 meters of NQ drilling in 44 holes was completed. As reported by Almaden in 2001, a possible extension to the B and WD vein systems was found roughly two kilometres along strike to the east, on the other side of an area of overburden cover and no outcrop, as part of a trenching program. Grab samples of the vein material taken at surface returned averaged analyses of 31.6 grams per tonne gold and 104.4 grams per tonne silver (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, March 4, 2005. This discovery added about two kilometres of prospective, unexplored strike length to the high-grade vein system.

LATE showing (volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE133

One kilometre east

Chalcocite and rarer bornite occur in north-trending fracture zones, and less commonly as disseminations, over an area 240 metres long and 120 metres wide. Stringers of epidote, calcite and specular hematite are associated with the chalcocite and bornite. Malachite usually accompanies this mineralization.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Late showing (cont'd)**

A sample with traces of chalcocite and malachite analysed 0.024 per cent copper, 0.2 gram per tonne silver and less than 0.001 gram per tonne gold over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 10448, geology map, sample 1). A second grab sample from a pit excavated in a shear with malachite staining, 150 metres northwest of sample 1, analysed 0.0082 per cent copper, 2.4 grams per tonne silver and 0.001 gram per tonne gold (sample 2).

SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Four kilometres north-northeast

Particles of flat, well-worn, flaky gold, 1.5 to 3 millimetres in diameter, were recovered from unsorted glacial material. Most of the gold was found near surface. Material lying on or near bedrock was found to be barren of gold.

JOSEE showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE249

Fifteen kilometres northeast

Chalcocite occurs in a sequence of massive to crudely layered lahar deposits and volcanic conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69).

ZIG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE255

Fifteen kilometres northeast

Copper mineralization occurs in volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. A sample analysed 0.975 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 17118, Figures 6a, 6b, sample 3780)

BLOO showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE257

Fifteen kilometres northeast

Chalcopyrite, malachite and hematite occur in fine-grained diorite or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). A rock sample analysed 0.483 per cent copper and 1.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14141, Drawing 5b, sample 2574)

BREW showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)

MINFILE 092HNE275

Fifteen kilometres northeast

The zone has been traced on surface for 400 metres and is 30 to 40 centimetres wide. It is comprised of strongly gossanous clay and fault gouge containing 1 to 2 per cent pyrite. Quartz and quartz-calcite stringers and quartz blebs occur sporadically throughout the zone. A sample of quartz vein material yielded 0.14 gram per tonne gold and 14.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report, 18041, page 8, sample 239774).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace hillside shade map of Tenure 1015180 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 44 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 6. The centre of the work area is at 5,527,249, 678,567E (NAD 83).

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 5. Indicated Structures from Lineaments on Tenure 1015180

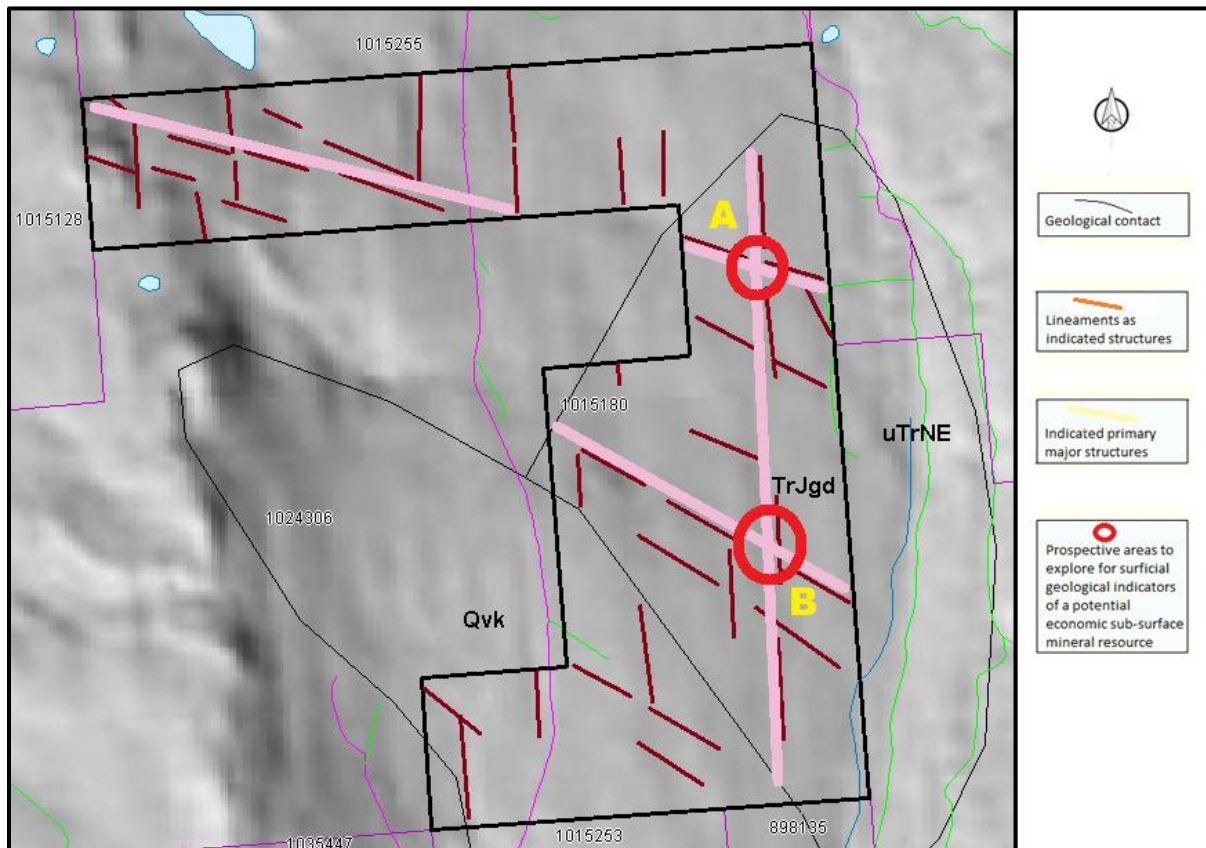
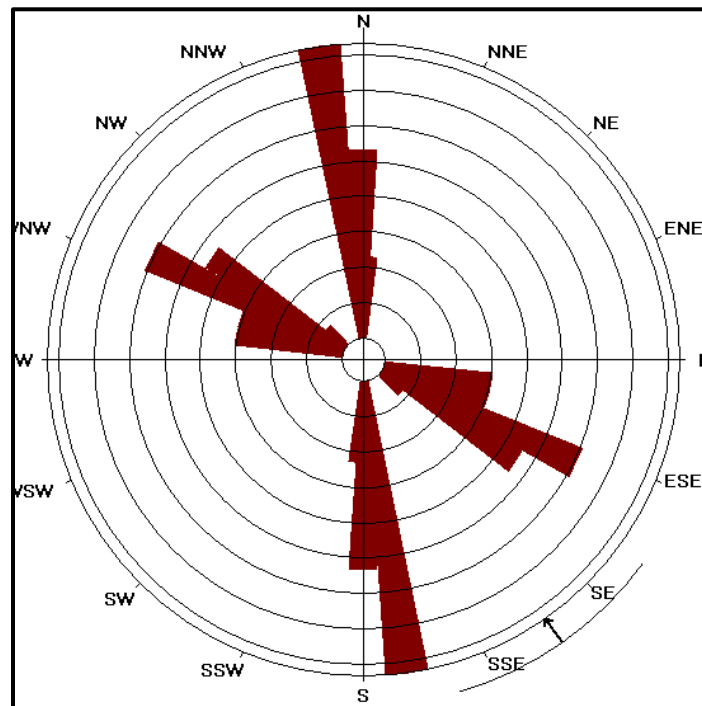


Figure 6. Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

STATISTICS

(Figure 6)

Axial (non-polar) data
 No. of Data = 44
 Sector angle = 8°
 Scale: tick interval = 5% [2.2 data]
 Maximum = 20.5% [9 data]
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 144-324
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±19.0°]
 (valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 144.3 - 324.3
 Circ.Median = 130.5 - 310.5
 Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 30.9°
 Circ. Variance = 0.18
 Circular Std.Dev. = 36.46°
 Circ. Dispersion = 1.21
 Circ.Std Error = 0.1658
 Circ.Skewness = -0.28
 Circ.Kurtosis = -28.76

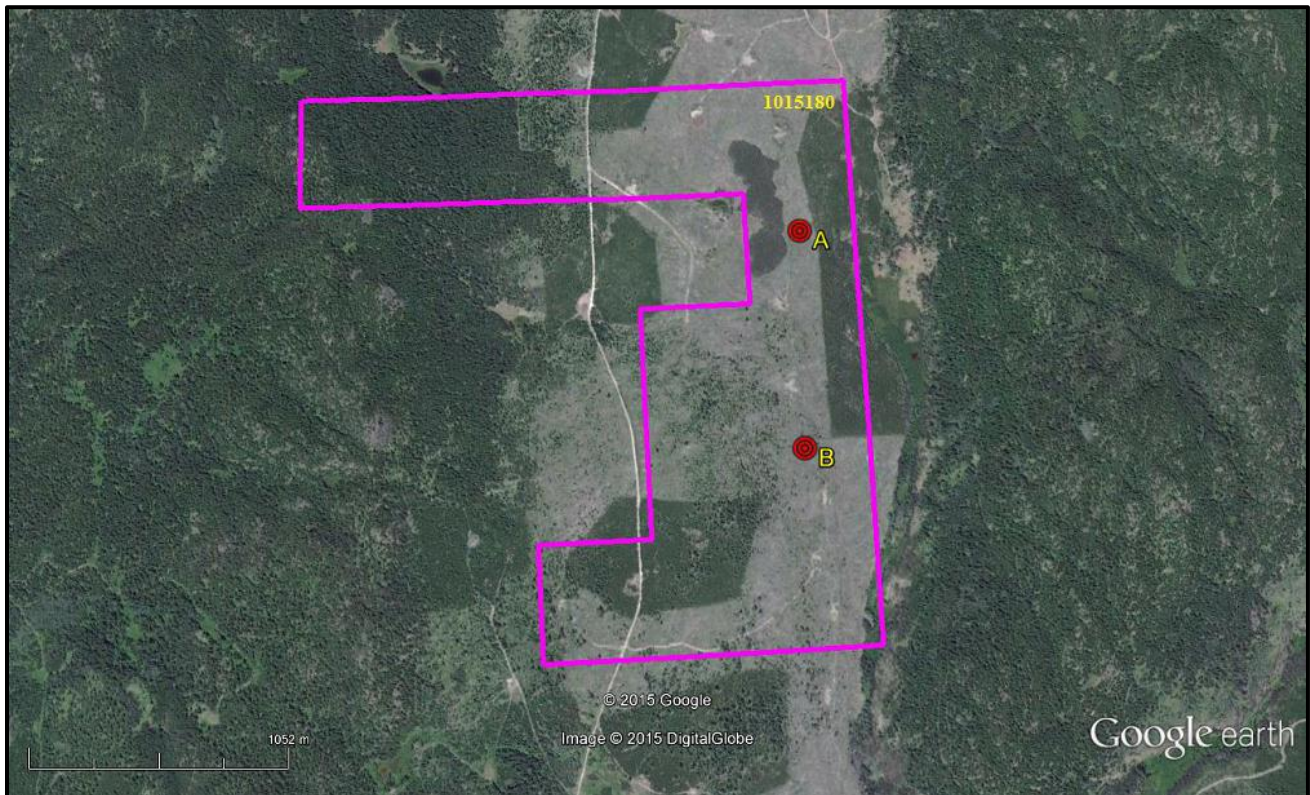
kappa = 0.99
 (von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 19.58
 Mean Resultant length = 0.445

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1424; Sbar = -0.4216
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 6.2667; Sbar = -18.5502
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.5212
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 020

(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 on Google Earth
 (Base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

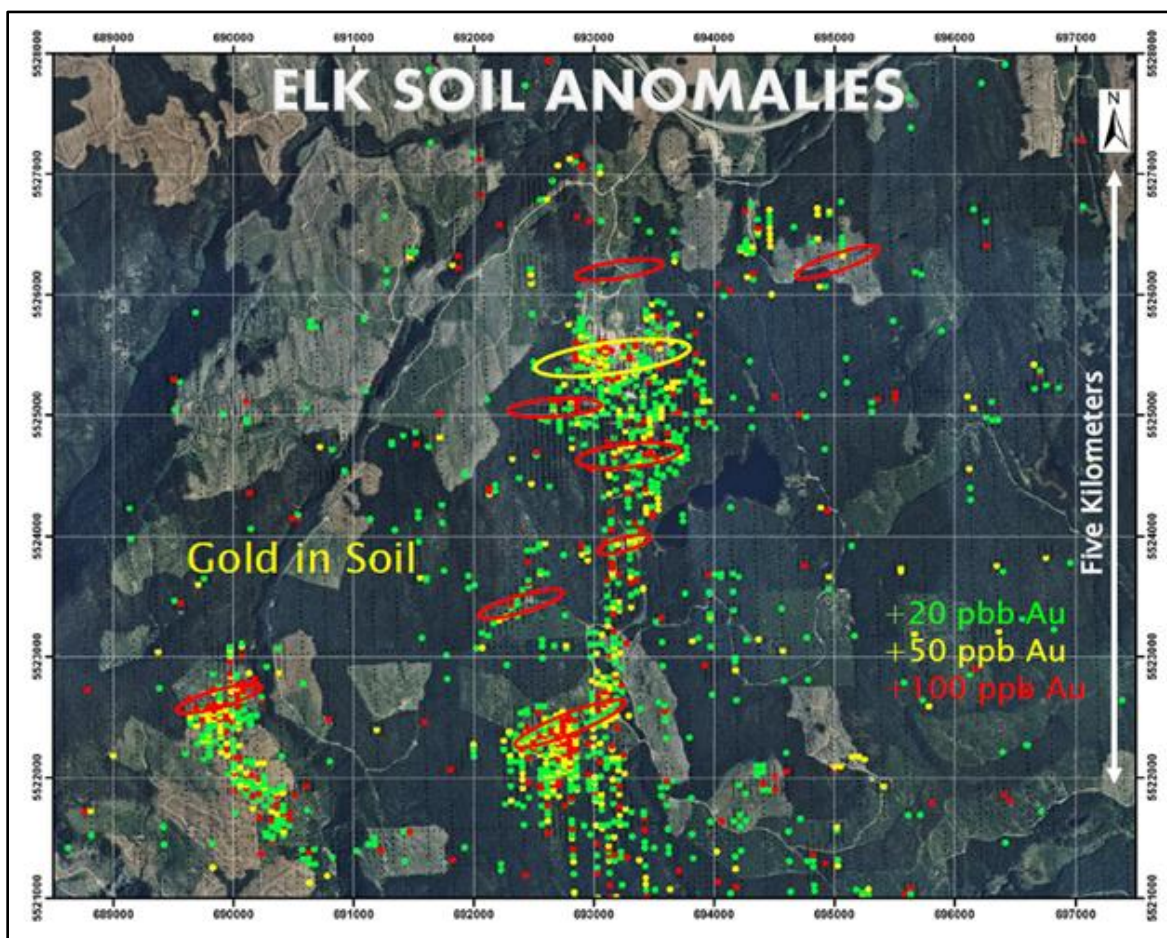


Structural Analysis (cont'd)**Table II. Approximate UTM locations of cross-structures on Tenure 1015180**

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	678,850	5,527,975	1,175
B	678,840	5,527,082	1,192

Figure 8. Elk Mineral Zones showing the indicated localized association to structural intersections of the major north trending Elk or Siwash fault and a subsidiary set of easterly to east-northeasterly trending faults.

(Map from Gold Mountain Mining Corporation January 2012 Corporate Presentation)

**INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS**

Two cross-structures, A & B, were located on Tenure 1015180 which would be the most prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

These locations should be the centre of maximum brecciation and depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir. The geological/mineral signatures of these fluids should be etched in rocks at the surface or indicated in the covering soils.

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)

The structures creating the two cross-structures are north trending and west-northwesterly trending. These structures are common in the area as structures that are mineral controls to mineral deposits that have been mined and are presently classed as past productive.

At the Brenda past producer (*MINFILE 092HNE047*) some 35 kilometres east the mineralization decreases outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone.

At the Elk past producer (*MINFILE 092HNE096*) the mineral controls along the major north trending Elk fault are obvious in the many mineral zones associated with to the cross-structural locations with east-northeasterly trending faults at the Elk mineral zones as shown on Figure 8.

Northward from the Elk mineral showings and associated as a cross-structure with the Elk mineral fault is the west-northwesterly trending Brew fault which is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres and is indicated to offset the Elk fault. Sections of the fault zone are strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. This fault is traversed by several significant fault/shear zones. One major crossfault, the Mugwump fault, is exposed west of the Brew fault, striking 100 degrees and dipping 60 degrees south..

Another cross-structure further north is at the Snow mineral showing (*Minfile 092HNE292*) where a drill hole intersected minor copper mineralization in weakly to moderately chloritized granite of the Pennask batholith and is indicated near the intersection of the northerly trending Elk fault and the northwesterly trending Snow fault.

Thus, the two cross-structures on Tenure 1015180 are the primary areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic mineral resource.

For mineral deposit types that may occur within the Toni 1015180 Claim Group reference is made in the report to the nine Minfile properties described herein. These Minfile descriptions, copied from the BC Government Minfile records, are shown on Figure 4 and are included herein as potential types of mineralization that should be sought subsequent to the exploration of the two prime exploration areas within Tenure 1015180.

Excluding other variable geological conditions, the structures are essential in the localization of potentially economic mineral zones on the Property. Other mineral deposit types such as skarn or porphyry mineralization are evident from the prospects as indicated by the Minfile reports included herein.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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092HNE047 – BRENDA

092HNE086 – TOMCAT

092HNE096 – ELK

092HNE133– LATE

092HNE180 – SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER

092HNE249 – JOSEE

092HNE255 – ZIG

092HNE257 - BLOO

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

The Structural Analysis of Tenure 1015180 was completed from December 1, 2014 to December 5, 2014 to the value as follows:

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.	
Structural analysis -----	\$ 4,000.00
Maps -----	500.00
Report -----	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$ 7,500.00
	=====

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:
That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120
125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-nine years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author has performed on the Toni Property since 2006.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.
- 6) I am a director of Victory Resources Corporation.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.