BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

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 Geophysical

TOTAL COST: $ 10,242.15

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): 5533797 December 10, 2014

PROPERTY NAME: Toni

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 980252

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092H.311

MINING DIVISION: Nicola **NTS/BCGS:** 092H.099 092I.009

LATITUDE: 49 ° 59 ' 05 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 17 ' 26 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Resources Corporation 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

13236 Cliffstone Court
Lake Country, BC V4V 2R1

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

1) Victory Resources Corporation 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

13236 Cliffstone Court
Lake Country, BC V4V 2R1

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

Granodiorite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive fringed by basalts of the Upper Triassic Eastern Volcanic Facies. Mainly northwesterly with associated northeasterly trending structures forming three potential mineral controlling cross-structures. Mineralization on the Wave 1 anomaly is of quartz float hosting disseminated pyrite and limonite with occasional specks of chalcopyrite, galena, or sphalerite.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 22864, 23292, 24253, 32520, 33654

Next Page

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	498 hectares	980252	$ 7,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	2.1	980252	3,242.15
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:	$ 10,242.15

Print Form

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5533797)

(Work done from November 15, 2014 to November 19, 2015)

Work done on

Tenure 980252

of the six claim

Toni 980252 Claim Group

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092H.099 & 092I.009

Centre of Work

Zone 10U (NAD 83) 5540458N, 694219

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Date Submitted

June 14, 2015

Amended

December 5, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLES

APPENDICES

SUMMARY

The six claim Toni 980252 Claim Group, covering an area of 2742 hectares, is located 220 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 39 kilometres southeast of Merritt, and 23 kilometres northwest of the past productive Brenda property in south-central British Columbia.

The BRENDA *(092HNE047)* copper-molybdenum mineralization was hosted by the “Brenda Stock”, a composite quartz diorite/granodiorite body which forms part of the Pennask batholith.. The grade of the orebody was a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material with the mineralization decreasing outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone which is indicated as a cross-structure.

Other indicated cross-structural mineral controls to mineralization in the area are at the Snow showing, one kilometre west of Tenure 940252, where minor copper mineralization in weakly to moderately chloritized granite of the Pennask batholith was intersected at the location of the major north trending Elk/Siwash fault and the -northwesterly trending Snow fault.

At the Brew showing southward along the Elk fault zone, the northwesterly trending Brew fault, is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres with sections of the zone strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Brew fault displaces the major north trending Elk fault right laterally for approximately 500 metres.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Toni 980252 Claim Group is predominantly underlain by the Pennask granodiorite batholith (uTrJgd) in a northeasterly trending contact with basaltic rocks of the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in the south. The major northerly trending Elk fault zone is approximately 500 metres west of Tenure 980252.

In the structural analysis of Tenure 940252, three cross-structural locations were determined which are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource such as at the mined Brenda mineral deposit.

The three structural intersections on Tenure 940252 would be the most favourable conduit of brecciation and/or the creation of open spaced fillings for the movement of hydrothermal fluids from a depth related source to surface. The composition of these fluids should be etched as geological indicators in the surficial rocks such as mineralization, mineral indicators, and/or alteration to be interpreted accordingly.

As the three cross-structural locations are within the Pennask granodioritic intrusive, some of the surficial geological indicators that should be searched for may be described in the seven Minfile property records described herein where the properties are reported to be in a similar geological setting. Brenda, a past producer, would perhaps reveal the most significant indicators to note.

The localized magnetometer survey substantiated the exploration of the cross-structural "B" area as the cross-structure correlates with a localized anomalous magnetometer low (mag LO) within a general 150 meter wide mag LO which is open to the north; the anomalous mag LO indicating an increased zone of alteration.

INTRODUCTION

Between November 2014 to November 2015 a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed Tenure 980252 of the six claim Toni 980252 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 980252 or other claims of the Toni 980252 claim group and to determine the effectiveness of the magnetic results in locating a potential mineral resource.

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

Figure 1. **Location Map**

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092H.099 & 092I.009 of the Nicola Mining Division, 220 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 39 kilometres east-southeast of Merritt and 23 kilometres northwest of the past productive Brenda property

Description

The Property is comprised of six claims covering an area of 2742.7642 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table I: **Tenures of Toni 980252 Claim Group**

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
589925	Mineral	TONI 24	20151120	519.7367
909449	Mineral		20151120	394.8686
940389	Mineral	TONI 109	20151120	436.3715
940390	Mineral	TONI 110	20151120	436.2555
980252	Mineral	V4150	20151120	498.6036
980254	Mineral	V4152	20151120	456.9283

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5533797.

Figure 2. **Claim Location**

(from MapPlace & Google)

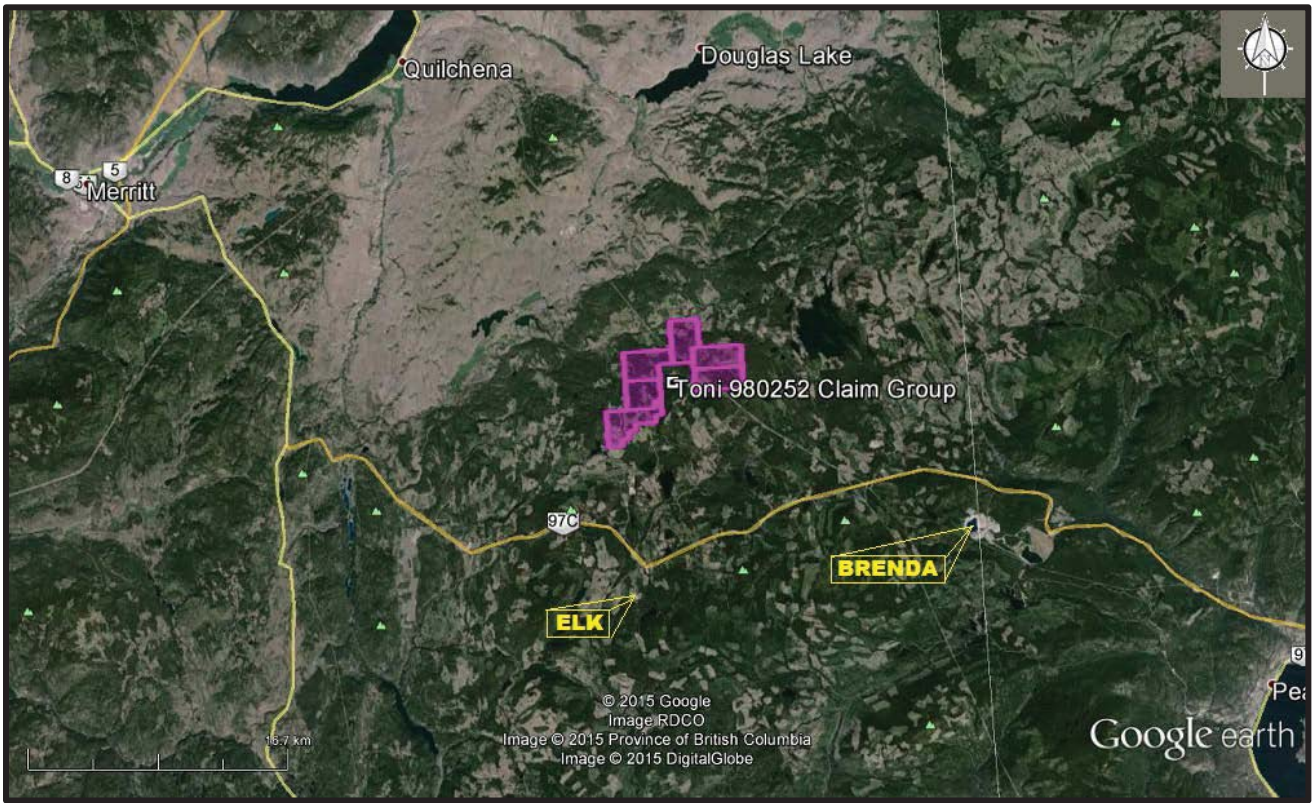
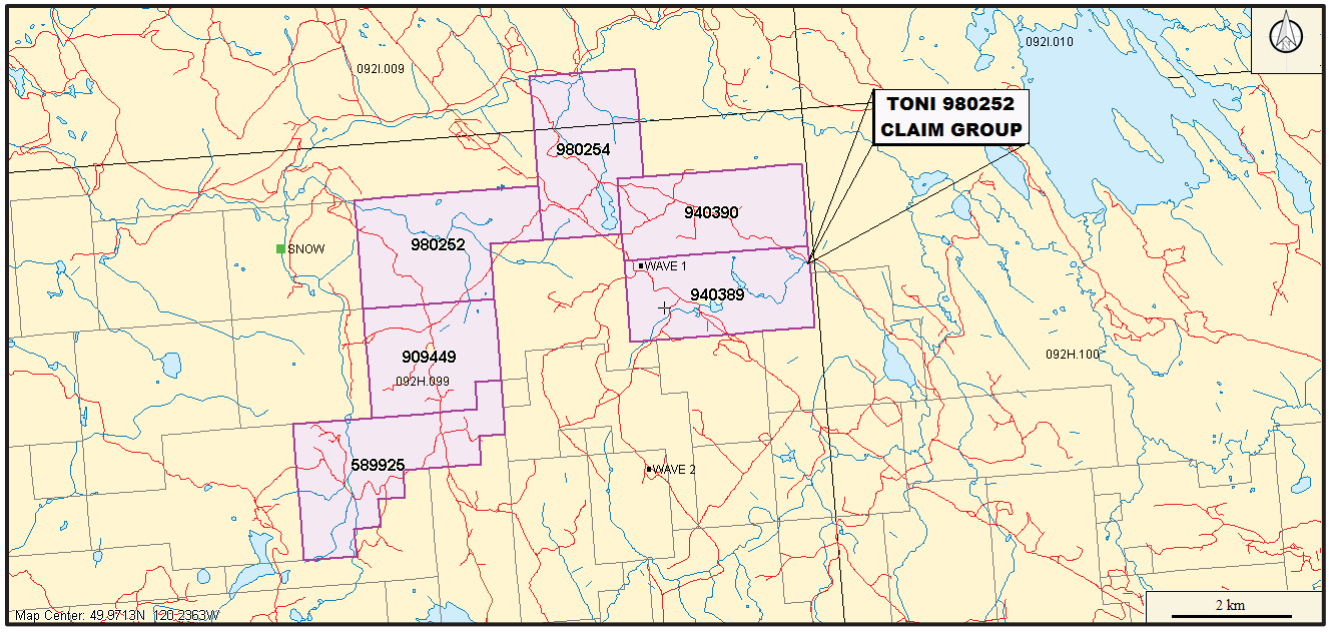


Figure 3. **Claim Map**

(Base map from MapPlace)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is southward from Merritt via Highway 5A/97C or the Princeton/Kamloops Highway for 26 kilometres to the Aspen Grove junction thence eastward from via Highway 97C or the Coquihalla connector Highway for 15 kilometres to the Loon Lake junction thence northeastward via a forestry road for 16 kilometres to the southern boundary of Tenure 589925 of the Toni 980252 Claim Group.

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.

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 980252 covers a relatively flat area of forest cover with patches of logged areas. Relief is in the order of 174 metres from an elevation of 1,298 metres within a creek valley in the northwest corner to 1,472 metres in the southwest.

WATER and POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program should be available from lakes and creeks located within the confines or peripheral to Tenure 980252. A 500Kv power line, trends southeasterly through the southwestern portion of Tenure 980252.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers in the Toni 980252 Claim Group area are reported as follows. The distance from the Toni 980252 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 980252, the subject of the structural analysis.

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092HNE047
Seventeen kilometres southeast

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 x % Mo)]. The mine officially closed June 8, 1990.

BOOMERANG showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE087
Nineteen kilometres southwest

This showing was explored as early as 1901. Several trenches and shallow shafts were excavated by 1904 and two diamond-drill holes were drilled by 1928. Scope Development Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted trenching, soil sampling, geophysical surveying and some diamond drilling in 1964 and 1967. Various geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed by F. Gingell between 1976 and 1981, Vanco Explorations Ltd. in 1985 and Laramide Resources Ltd. in 1987.

***History: Property Area** (cont'd)*

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE No 092HNE144
Thirteen kilometres west-northwest

The AU occurrence consists of gold-silver-copper mineralization just east of the historical Aspen Grove copper camp, between Merritt and Princeton. Work on this showing dates back to the 1930s when visible gold was discovered in soil.

The occurrence is located 1.8 kilometres east-northeast of Pothole Lake, between Quilchena and Pothole creeks, 8 kilometres east-northeast of the community of Aspen Grove. This prospect includes the Au claims and the FLIM and FLAM. The area was prospected in the 1930's for gold (Balon, 1994). McGoran (1979) reported that two prospectors, M. Bresnick and J. Kohler were able to pan colours from test pits although they failed to determine the source of the gold. Harry Nesbitt of Merritt staked the AU claims in 1969 and on his discovery of free gold in trenches prompted an option agreement with New Pyramid Gold Mines who in 1974 conducted further trenching followed by the completion of seven diamond drill holes. No details of the results of the drilling are available.

The claims reverted back to Nesbitt who in 1978 sold them to Invex Resources Ltd. A program of soil sampling and trenching by Invex delineated a copper-gold-silver anomaly extending some 700m northwards of the original Nesbitt showing. The combined soil and rock sampling however indicated, that the copper and gold anomalies were more pronounced in the rock sampling where gold values ranged up to 740ppb and copper values to 2,900ppm. McGoran (1979) observed, "the gold mineralization appears to be confined to one or more microdiorite dykes".

Invex merged with Imperial Metals Corp. who continued exploring the claims and in 1983 drilled 2 holes near the Nesbitt zone. The drilling returned anomalous gold values ranging up to 650ppb. In 1984, David Heyman optioned the claims from Imperial Metals and after adding the FLIM and FLAM claims optioned the claim group to Algo Resources Ltd. In 1986 Algo conducted IP, magnetometer, soil sampling and geological surveys and the following year drilled nine HQ diamond holes totaling 587 metres. One drill hole, DDH 87-8 obtained the best grade intercept over a near surface 1.5m section that yielded 1.4 gpt Au, 92.89 gpt Ag and 3.58% Cu.

Algo relinquished its option and returned the claims to Heyman. Subsequent prospecting by Heyman and J.D. Rowe of Fairfield Minerals Ltd. resulted in the discovery of a 0.75m wide gold-bearing quartz vein north of the Nesbitt zone. Chip sampling of these newly discovered vein yielded gold values of up to 1.402 opt Au.

In 1993 Fairfield optioned the ground from Heyman and undertook soil geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys, as well as trenching. A soil grid covered the entire AU claims as well as the FLIM and FLAM claims resulting in a few scattered gold values greater than 50ppb. Fairfield dropped its option and the claims reverted back to Heyman

In 1996, George Resources Company Ltd. commenced a program of line cutting and soil sampling covering parts of the AU 1, AU 3, AU 4 and FLAM claims. In addition, trenching and chip sampling of the Hodge Vein and the Nesbitt Zone were carried out.

A grid consisting of 25 line kilometers was laid out from which 274 soil samples were collected. None of the soil samples analyzed by ICP yielded a gold value greater than 5ppb while the highest copper value was 77ppm. Carl Verley (1997) observed, "the area sampled was underlain by a blanket of boulder till or outwash". Channel sampling from three trenches cut across the Hodge Vein yielded gold values ranging from 30ppb to 6,600 ppb in the wall rock and greater than 20,000 ppb from the vein. At the Nesbitt zone, two trenches yielded gold ranging from 5 ppb to 1,620 ppb.

***History: Property Area** (cont'd)*

KITS showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F- type)
MINFILE 092HNE270
Thirteen kilometres west

The Kit showing is exposed on the north bank of Quilchena Creek, 2.0 kilometres east-northeast of the creek's confluence with Pothole Creek and 7.8 kilometres northeast of Aspen Grove.

The intrusive was first prospected for molybdenum by J.E. Bate in 1915. Marengo Mines Ltd. excavated one trench, 60 metres long, and drilled two holes in 1967.

SNOW showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE292
One kilometre west

The Pine showing is 500 metres south of Quilchena Creek and 4.8 kilometres north-northeast of the north end of Boot Lake.

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE312
Three kilometres southeast

Between 1986 and 1995, Fairfield Minerals conducted exploration, including a program of wide-spaced grid soil sampling. The Wave 1 and 2 claims were staked to cover areas of mineralised quartz float and coincidental soil and stream anomalies. Recently, the area has been explored by Sookochoff Consultants as a part of the Toni property.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

WAVE 1 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE311
Within Tenure 940389

Between 1986 and 1995, Fairfield Minerals conducted exploration, including a program of wide-spaced grid soil sampling. The Wave 1 and 2 claims were staked to cover areas of mineralized quartz float and coincidental soil and stream anomalies. Recently, the area has been explored by Sookochoff Consultants as a part of the Toni property.

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 shoshinitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers in the Toni 980252 Claim Group area are reported as follows. The distance from the Toni 980252 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 980252, the subject of the structural analysis.

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092HNE047
Seventeen kilometres southeast

The Pennask Mountain area is mainly underlain by a roof pendant comprising westerly younging, Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcaniclastic 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

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.

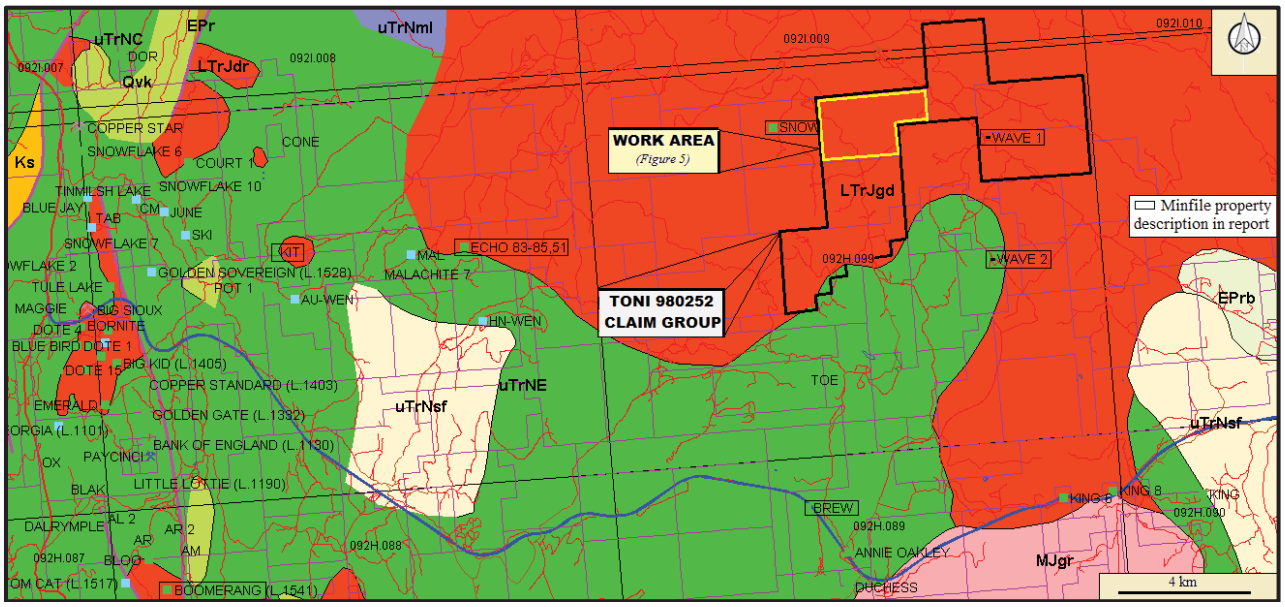
***Geology: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Brenda** past producer (cont'd)*

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.

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



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene
Qvk
Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies
uTrNE
basaltic volcanic rocks
uTtNsf
mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks
uTrNMl
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

Middle Jurassic
MJgr
Unnamed granitic, alkalitic feldspar intrusive rocks

Geology: Property Area *(cont'd)*

BOOMERANG showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE087
Nineteen kilometres southwest

Chalcocite, bornite and malachite occur along fractures in fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The diorite is chloritized and occasionally brecciated

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE No 092HNE144
Thirteen kilometres west-northwest

The AU occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A).

This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69).

This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

The AU occurrence is centred on the main gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008).

This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, cherty tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations. Bedding in the tuff has been measured to strike 060 degrees and dip 54 degrees northwest, but it varies.

About 1 kilometre to the north of the main showing is biotite hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, and about 500 metres to the west are porphyritic andesitic and basaltic volcanic rocks (Bulletin 69; Assessment Report 16008). Small bodies of diorite and micromonzonite, possibly subvolcanic, are quite common in the area, on the surface and in drill core (Assessment Report 16008). Some of the volcanics have sustained carbonate and epidote alteration, and locally they have pervasive hematite (Assessment Report 16008).

Geology: Property Area *(cont'd)*

KITS showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F- type)
MINFILE 092HNE270
Thirteen kilometres west

A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest. Some of the shears are graphitic and they locally contain quartz lenses 2.5 to 5 centimetres wide with minor disseminated molybdenite. The intrusive is also fractured to some extent, with one prominent set striking 055 to 070 degrees and dipping steeply southeast.

BREW showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)
MINFILE 092HNE275
Eight kilometres south

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.

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.

SNOW showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE292
One kilometre west

The Pine showing is 500 metres south of Quilchena Creek and 4.8 kilometres north-northeast of the north end of Boot Lake.

A drillhole intersected minor copper mineralization in weakly to moderately chloritized granite of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith.

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE312
Three kilometres southeast

The area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Pennask batholith and basaltic volcanics of the Triassic Nicola Group.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Property predominantly is underlain by the Pennask granodiorite batholith (uTrJgd) fringed in the south by a northeasterly contact with the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group.

WAVE 1 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE311
Within Tenure 940389

The area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Pennask batholith and basaltic volcanics of the Triassic Nicola Group.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers in the Toni 980252 Claim Group area is reported as follows. The distance from the Toni 980252 Claim Group is relative to Tenure 980252, the subject of the structural analysis.

BRENDA past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092HNE047
Seventeen kilometres southeast

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.

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 wallrocks, 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.

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

***Brenda** past producer (cont'd)*

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. 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, ferrimolybdite, powellite and cupriferous manganese oxides. Cuprite, covellite, chalcopyrite, native copper, tenorite and ilsemannite are rare constituents.

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

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

***Brenda** past producer (cont'd)*

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).

BOOMERANG showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE087
Nineteen kilometres southwest

Chalcocite, bornite and malachite occur along fractures in fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).
The mineralized zone appears to trend northwest. Three of five rock samples analysed 0.183 to 2.34 per cent copper, 0.4 to 7.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.016 to 0.980 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14141, Drawing 5b, samples 2003, 2205, 2563). A selected sample assayed 14.7 per cent copper, 4.1 grams per tonne gold and 74.1 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1183).
Similar mineralization occurs 350 metres northwest, where chalcocite, malachite and azurite form fracture coatings in several narrow, north-striking shears in chloritized diorite.
Additional mineralization is found 200 metres west of the shears, where malachite and chalcocite occur at the intersections of shears striking 060 and 150 degrees in red andesite breccia.

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Twenty-eight kilometres west-southwest

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about 1 per cent, and also occur in fractures (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008). Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow quartz-filled fractures in these rocks (Assessment Report 16008). Minor malachite occurs in volcanics.

The overall extent of the mineralisation has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008).

Gold values in the area are generally low, but high values have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

Copper is associated with the gold mineralisation; one rock sample from the main trench yielded 0.29 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7293).

Mineralization: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Au-Wen *prospect (cont'd)*

Another sample yielded 26 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7293). Silver in diamond drill core is generally under 1 gram per tonne (Assessment Report 11241).

Grab and select samples assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008). The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

KITS showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F- type)
MINFILE 092HNE270
Thirteen kilometres west

Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

BREW showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)
MINFILE 092HNE275
Eight kilometres south

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).

SNOW showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE292
One kilometre west

A sample of drill core from 28.0 metres depth contained fine-grained magnetite accompanied by fine-grained chalcocite or bornite along the margins of a zeolite vein. Copper mineralization also occurs along fractures and as disseminations in the granite. Two assays of a grab sample taken in the vicinity of the drillhole yielded less than 0.3 gram per tonne gold, 3.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.54 per cent copper, and 0.45 gram per tonne gold, 3.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.30 per cent copper, respectively (Assessment Report 3415, assay certificates).

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE312
Three kilometres southeast

Locally, mineralised quartz vein float was found and contain disseminated pyrite and limonite with occasional specks of chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite. In 1991, samples of mineralised vein float, up to 0.20 metres in diameter, returned up to 25.7 parts per million silver, 1732 parts per million lead and 2107 parts per million zinc (Assessment Report 22864).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

WAVE 1 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE311
Within Tenure 940389

Locally, mineralized quartz vein float was found and contain disseminated pyrite and limonite with occasional specks of chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite. In 1991, samples of mineralized vein float, up to 0.20 metre in diameter, returned up to 8230 parts per billion gold, 249.3 parts per million silver, 844 parts per million copper and 4091 parts per million lead (Assessment Report 22864).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The Structural Analysis was performed on a MapPlace DEM hillside shade map of Tenure 980252 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 113 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 Zone 10 (NAD 83) 5,540,458N, 694,219E.

Figure 5. **Indicated Cross Structural Locations on Tenure 980252**

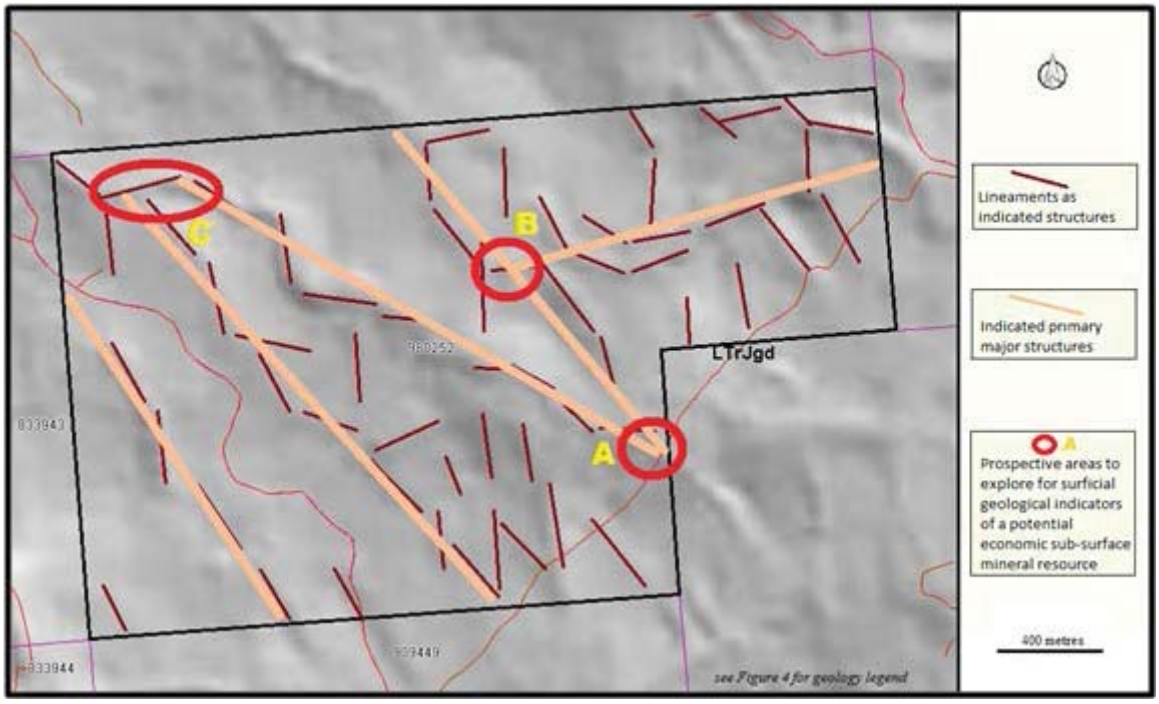
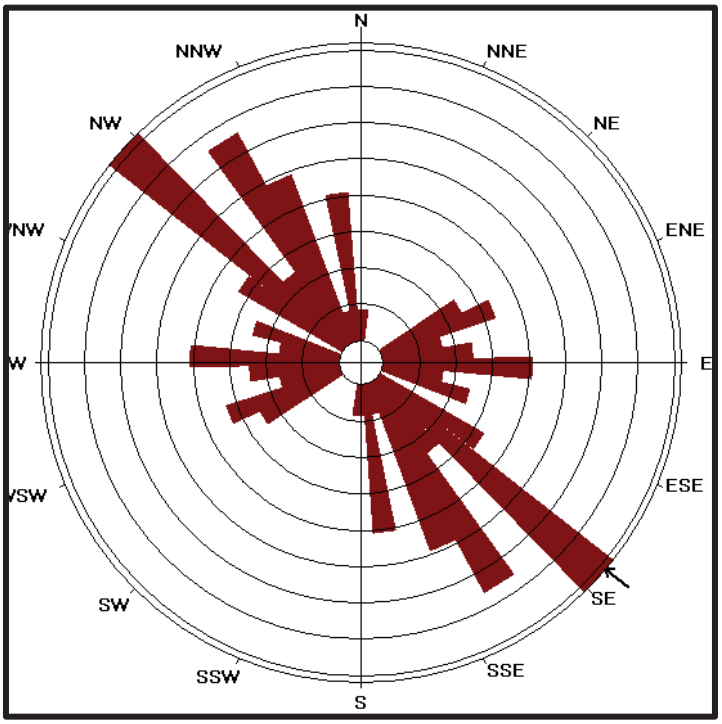


Figure 6. **Rose Diagram from lineaments on Tenure 980252**



Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 61
Sector angle = 8°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.2 data]
Maximum = 16.4% [10 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 130-310
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±20.1°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 130.1 - 310.1
Circ.Median = 135.0 - 315.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 28.0°
Circ. Variance = 0.19
Circular Std.Dev. = 36.82°
Circ. Dispersion = 1.87
Circ.Std Error = 0.1752
Circ.Skewness = 3.50
Circ.Kurtosis = -12.57

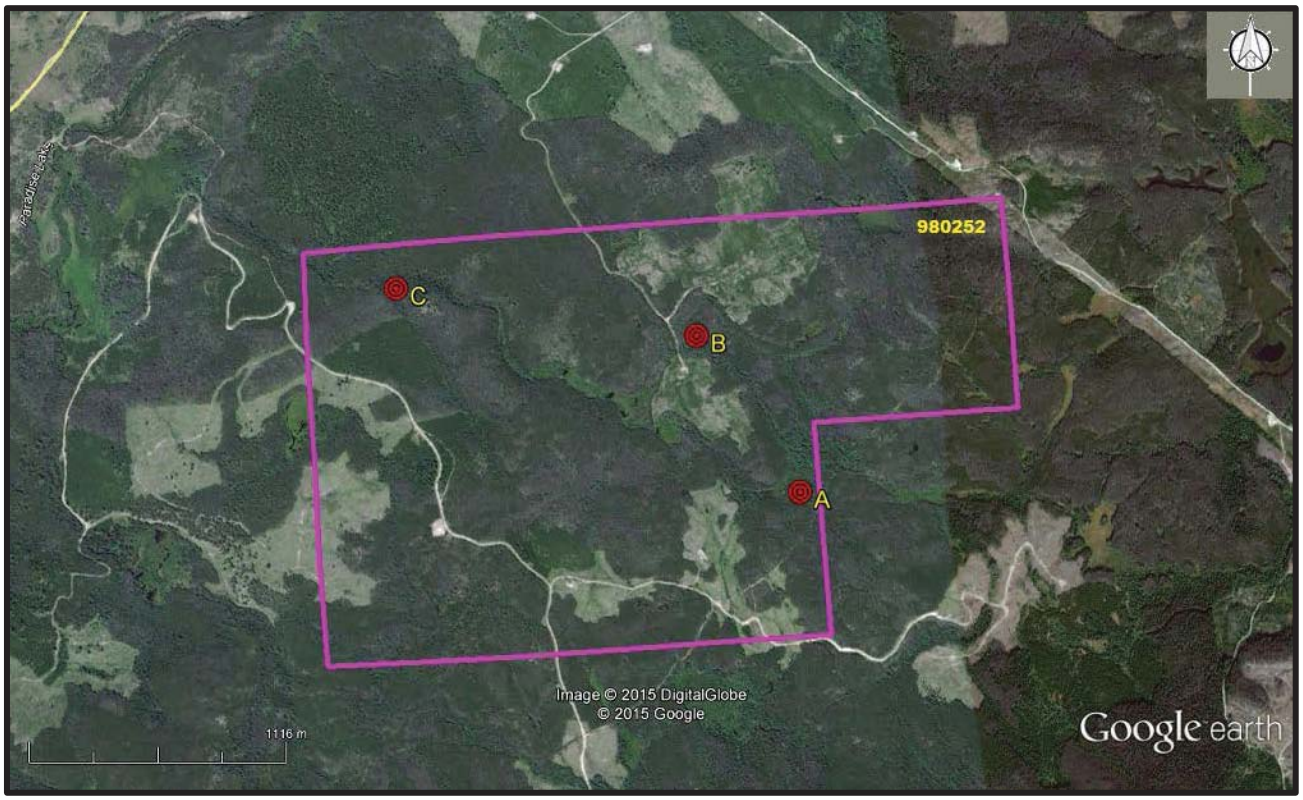
kappa = 0.97
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 26.71
Mean Resultant length = 0.4378

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.0739; Sbar = -0.4315
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -4.5107; Sbar = -26.3227
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.282
Mean direction of doubled angles = 125

(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 Tenure 980252**
(Base map from Google Earth)



***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

Table II. **Approximate location of cross-structures on Tenure 980252**

(UTM-10NAD 83)

Location	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	695,188	5,540,013	1,417
B	694,755	5,540,719	1,408
C	693,416	5,540,982	1,357

Magnetometer Survey

a) Instrumentation

A Scintrex MF 2 Model magnetometer used for the magnetometer survey. Diurnal variation was corrected by taking repeated readings at a base point throughout the day. Magnetometer values are total intensity and relative.

b) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite. Magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetics is also useful is a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

c) Survey Procedure

From a northerly base line at 5,540,600N 695,200E, two base station were established at 5,540,700N and 5,540,800N. Magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals westerly along each of the three grid lines to 694,500E. The grid line stations were located by a GPS instrument. Line kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 2.1. The field data is reported herein in Appendix I.

d) Data Reduction

The field data were initially input to an Exel spreadsheet whereupon a Surfer 31 program was utilized to create maps shown herein as Figures 9, 10, & 11.

e) Results

The localized magnetometer survey which covered one of the three cross-structures ("B") on Tenure 980252, and covers granodiorite rocks of the Pennask batholith, indicated that the cross-structure correlated with an anomalous magnetometer low (mag LO) in a general 150 meter wide mag LO which is open to the north. The mag LO is enveloped by a mag zone ranging from background extending from the mag LO and intensifying up to spotty anomalous mag HI's.

***Magnetometer Survey** (cont'd)*

Figure 8. **Magnetometer Grid Index Map**
(Base Map: Google Earth)

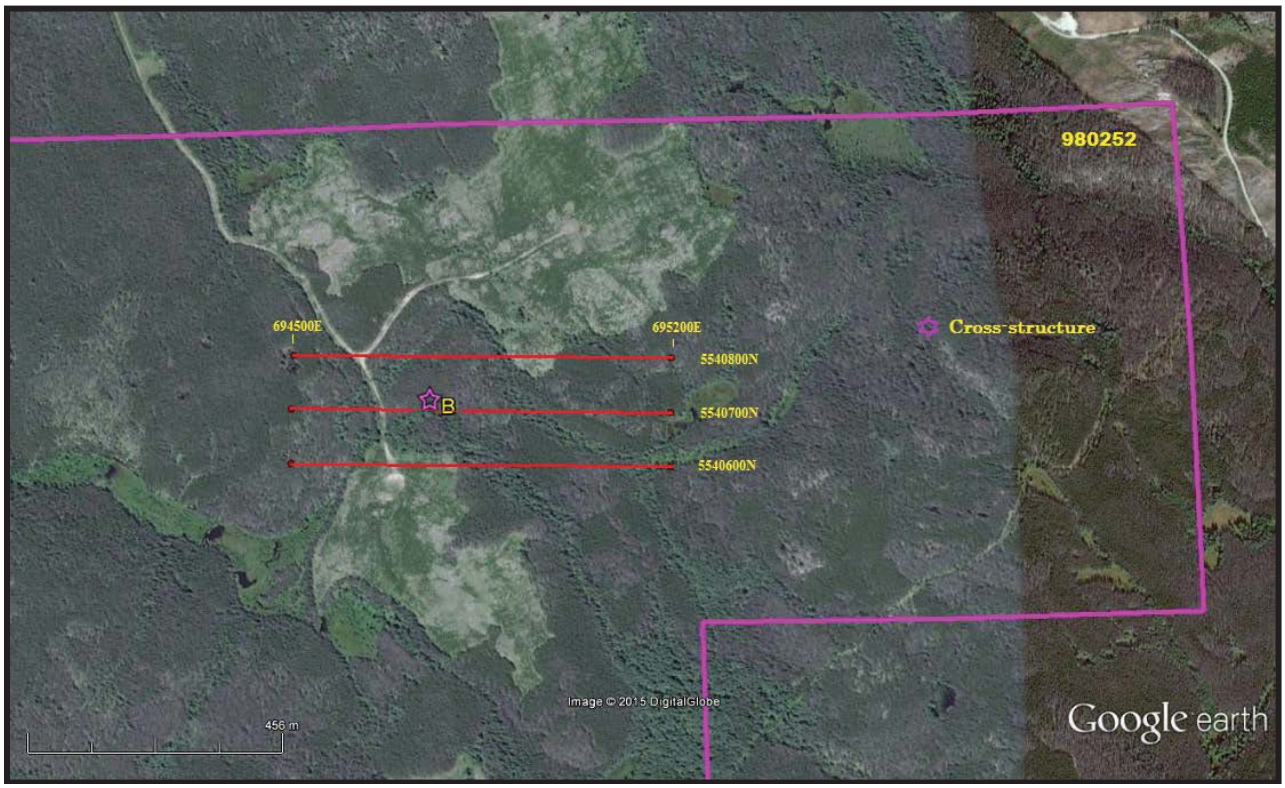
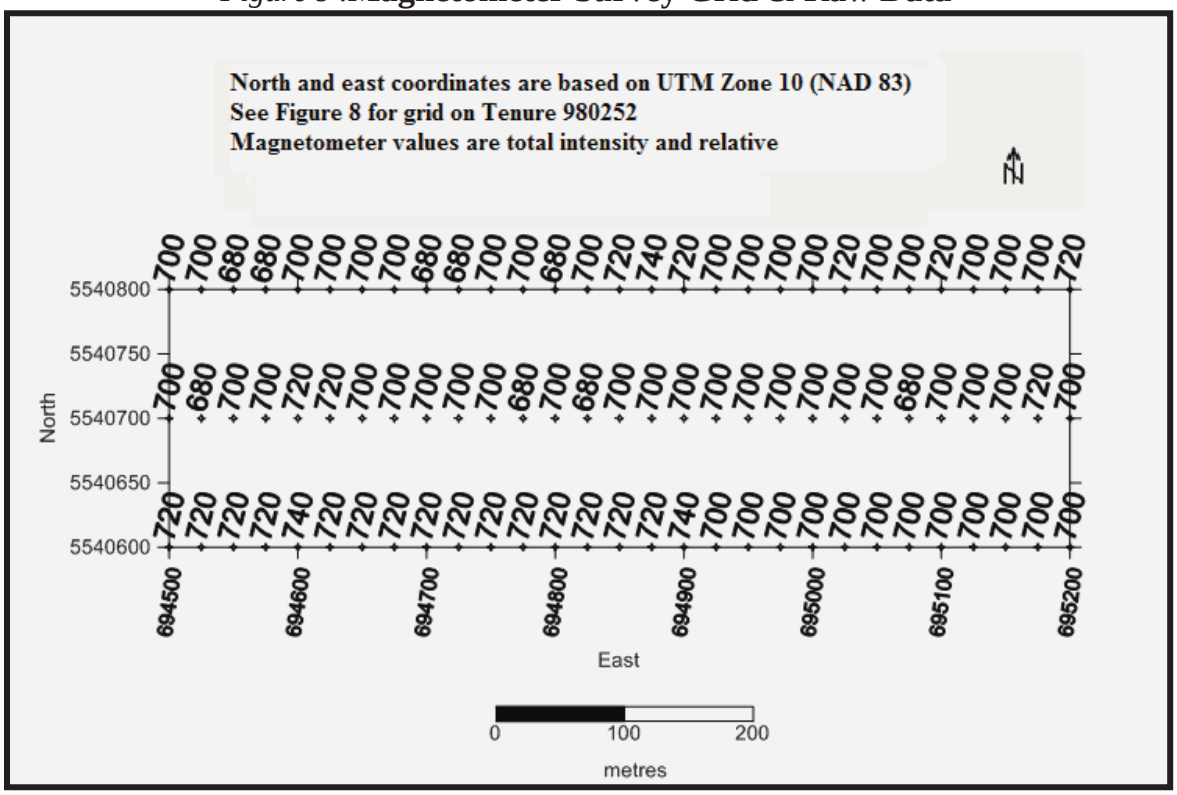


*Figure 9 .***Magnetometer Survey Grid & Raw Data**



Magnetometer Survey *(cont'd)*

Figure 10. **Magnetometer Survey Contour Map**

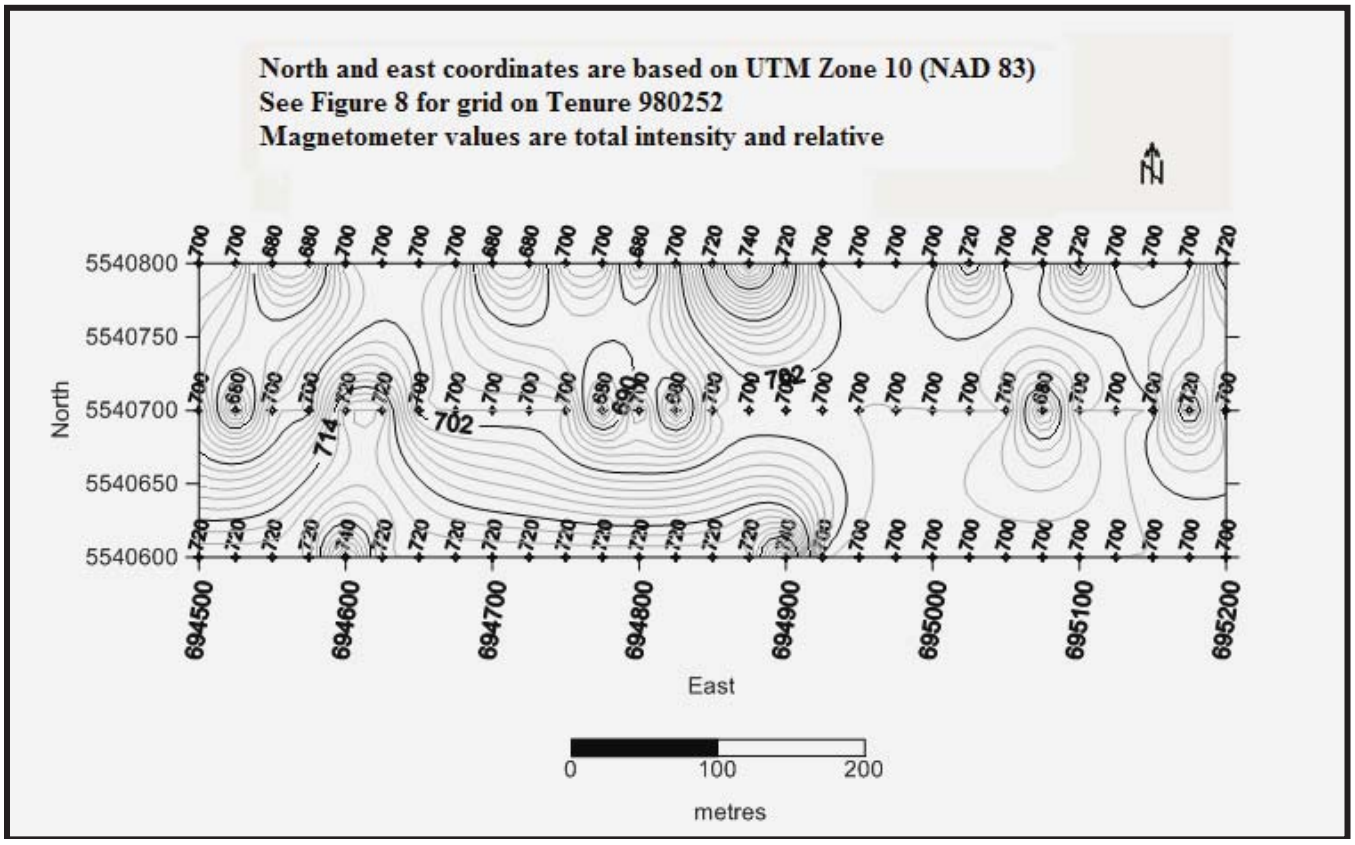


Figure 11. **Magnetometer Survey Coloured Contour Map**

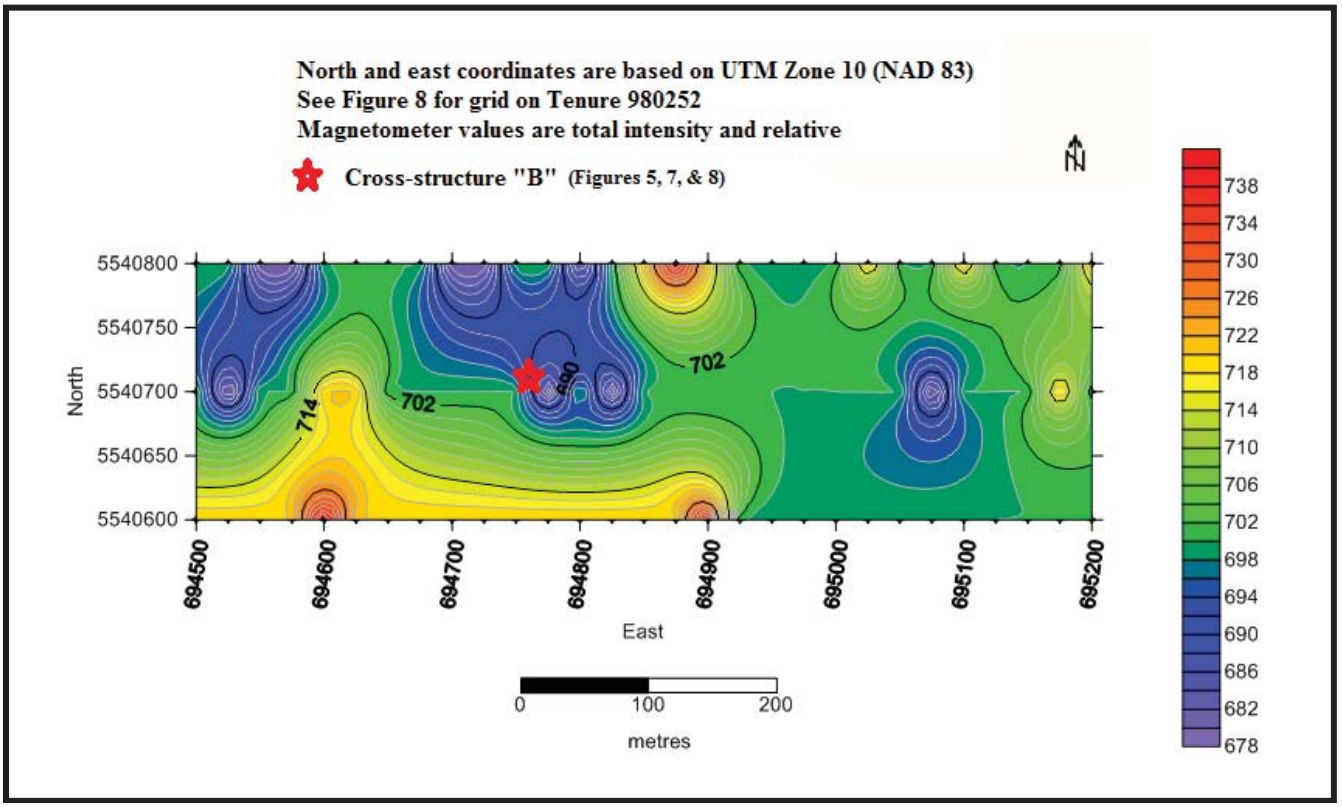
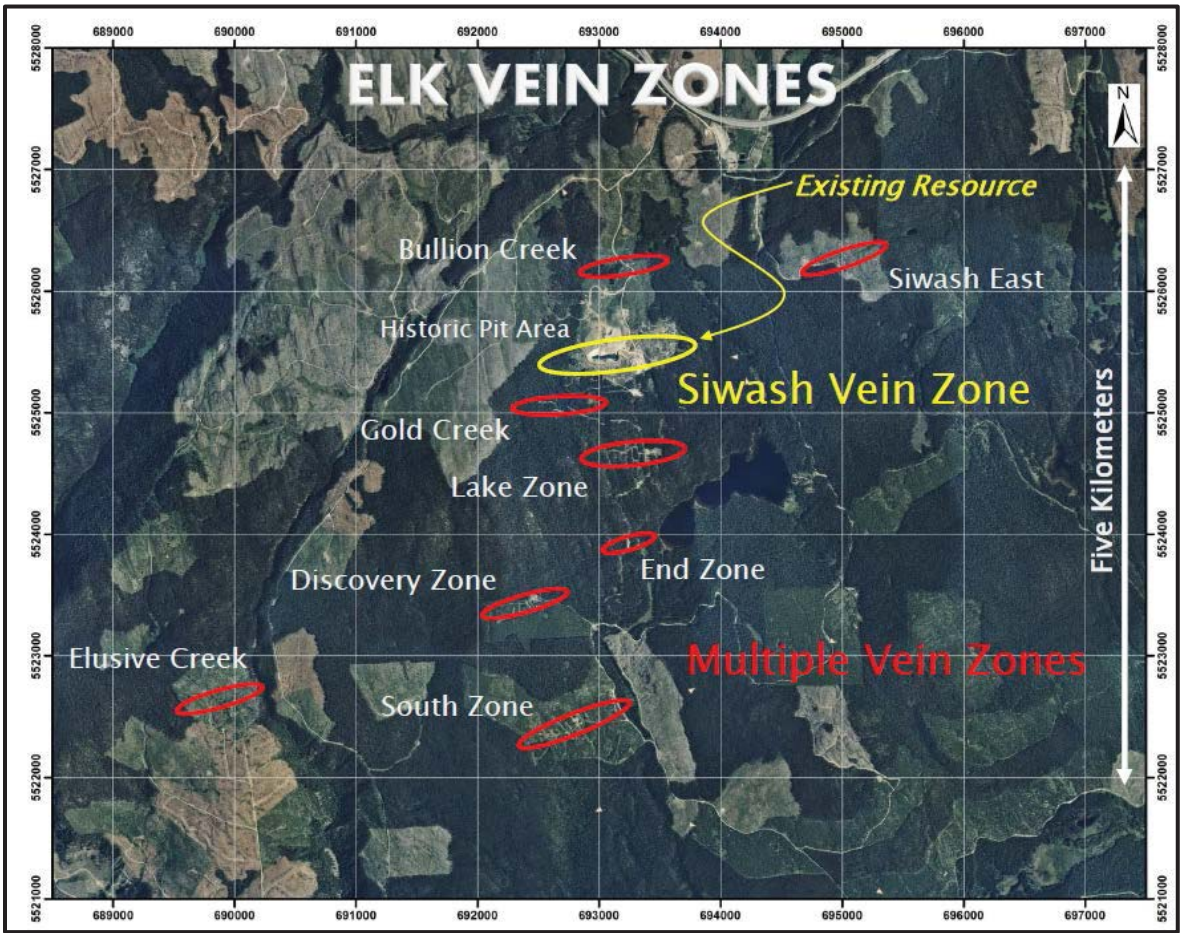


Figure 12. **Elk Property of Gold Mountain Mining Corporation showing the north trending vein zones as an indicated mineral control by the north trending Elk Fault**

(Map from Gold Mountain Mining Corporation 2012)



INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The Structural Analysis of Tenure 980252 indicated three cross-structural locations which are prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

Tenure 980252 and the other claims of the Toni 980252 Claim Group are almost totally underlain by the Pennask batholith which hosted the past productive Brenda past producer *(Minfile 092HNE047)* where the resource was hosted by the "Brenda Stock", a composite quartz diorite/granodiorite body which forms part of the Pennask batholith. The grade of the orebody was a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material with the mineralization decreasing outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock and the centre of the main mineral zone which is indicated as a cross-structure.

The mineralization at the Snow showing *(Minfile 092HNE292)*, one kilometre west of Tenure 940252, is indicated at the location of a cross-structure between the major north trending Elk/Siwash fault and the -northwesterly trending Snow fault which displaces the Elk fault by some 700 metres, may be an indication of an underlying mineral resource. At the Snow showing drillhole intersected minor copper mineralization in weakly to moderately chloritized granite of the Pennask batholith.

Interpretation & Conclusions *(cont'd)*

At the Wave 1 anomaly *(Minfile 092HNE311)*, two kilometres east of Tenure 980252, where mineralized quartz vein float was found to contain disseminated pyrite and limonite with occasional specks of chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite, may be an indication of mineralization peripheral to a porphyry copper-gold resource.

At the structurally analyzed Tenure 940252, the predominant major structures are generally northwesterly trending with two of the three cross-structures established from the variably oriented northwesterly trending structures and one established from the intersection between a northwesterly and a northeasterly trending structure. Although the major northerly structures are absent, the northwesterly structures are significant as indicated at the Snow showing and at the Brew showing *(Minfile 092HNE275)* where a major fault zone, the northwesterly trending Brew fault, is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres with sections of the zone strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Brew fault displaces the major north trending Elk fault right laterally for approximately 500 metres.

The three structural intersections on Tenure 940252 would therefore be the most favorable conduit for the exposure of mineralizing fluids at depth to the surface where geological indicators such as mineralization, mineral indicators, and/or alteration could be etched to be interpreted accordingly.

As the three cross-structural locations are within the Pennask granodioritic intrusive, some of the surficial geological indicators that should be searched for are described in the three Minfile property records described herein where the properties are reported to be in a similar geological setting. Brenda, a past producer, would perhaps reveal the most significant indicators to note.

In the interpretation of the magnetometer survey that was over an area underlain by granodiorites, a localized anomalous magnetometer low (mag LO) which correlates with cross-structure "B" associated with a localized anomalous mag LO may indicate the central portion intensely brecciated and altered zone of the cross-structure with the general mag LO indicating a peripheral deceasing zone of brecciation and alteration. The zone which appears to be is terminated to the southwest by the northwest trending fault of the cross-structure, is enveloped by variable degrees of mag HI's could indicate the variable minor alteration of the granodiorite.

Thus, the exploration of the "B" cross-structure area should be prioritized.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Corbett, G.J., 2007, Controls to low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag: Talk presented at a meeting of the Sydney Mineral Exploration Discussion Group (SMEDG) with power point and text on SMEDG website www.smedg.org.au

Gold Mountain Mining Corporation – Corporate Presentation January 2012.
News Release. October 31, 2013

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

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

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092HNE047 – BRENDA
092HNE087 – BOOMERANG
092HNE144 – AU-WEN
092HNE270 – KITS
092HNE275 – BREW
092HNE292 – SNOW
092HNE311 – WAVE 1
092HNE312 – WAVE 2

Sookochoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report on Tenure 833943 of the Toni 833943 Claim Group for Victory Resources Corporation. November 24, 2011. AR 32,520.

Sookochoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report on the Tenure 909449 of the Toni 909449 Claim Group for Victory Resources Corporation. February 10, 2013. AR 33,654.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The Structural Analysis of Tenure 980252 was completed from November 15, 2014 to November 19, 2015 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis	
Sookochoff Consultants Inc. (Contract) ----------	$ 4,000.00
Magnetometer Survey	
Christopher Delorme & Guy Delorme	
November 18-19, 2015	
Four man days @ $300.00 per day ----------	1,200.00
Truck rental, kilometre charge, fuel, room & board,	
mag rental ----------	1,342.15
	$ 6,542.15
Maps ----------	750.00
Report ----------	3,500.00
	$10,242.15
	========

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.

Appendix I

Magnetometer Data

980252 E55533797

East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag
695200	5540600	700	695200	5540700	700	695200	5540800	720
695175	5540600	700	695175	5540700	720	695175	5540800	700
695150	5540600	700	695150	5540700	700	695150	5540800	700
695125	5540600	700	695125	5540700	700	695125	5540800	700
695100	5540600	700	695100	5540700	700	695100	5540800	720
695075	5540600	700	695075	5540700	680	695075	5540800	700
695050	5540600	700	695050	5540700	700	695050	5540800	700
695025	5540600	700	695025	5540700	700	695025	5540800	720
695000	5540600	700	695000	5540700	700	695000	5540800	700
694975	5540600	700	694975	5540700	700	694975	5540800	700
694950	5540600	700	694950	5540700	700	694950	5540800	700
694925	5540600	700	694925	5540700	700	694925	5540800	700
694900	5540600	740	694900	5540700	700	694900	5540800	720
694875	5540600	720	694875	5540700	700	694875	5540800	740
694850	5540600	720	694850	5540700	700	694850	5540800	720
694825	5540600	720	694825	5540700	680	694825	5540800	700
694800	5540600	720	694800	5540700	700	694800	5540800	680
694775	5540600	720	694775	5540700	680	694775	5540800	700
694750	5540600	720	694750	5540700	700	694750	5540800	700
694725	5540600	720	694725	5540700	700	694725	5540800	680
694700	5540600	720	694700	5540700	700	694700	5540800	680
694675	5540600	720	694675	5540700	700	694675	5540800	700
694650	5540600	720	694650	5540700	700	694650	5540800	700
694625	5540600	720	694625	5540700	720	694625	5540800	700
694600	5540600	740	694600	5540700	720	694600	5540800	700
694575	5540600	720	694575	5540700	700	694575	5540800	680
694550	5540600	720	694550	5540700	700	694550	5540800	680
694525	5540600	720	694525	5540700	680	694525	5540800	700
694500	5540600	720	694500	5540700	700	694500	5540800	700