

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)]:

Technical Work Report: Data Compilation Core Review. Leading to New Exploration Work

TOTAL COST: \$5500.00

AUTHOR(S): Christopher LeClair

SIGNATURE(S): 

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A

PROPERTY NAME: ~~Ophi~~ Mint-Ophira

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Ophira #1, Ophira #2, Ophira #3 (Tenure Numbers 410245, 410246, 410247)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092 HSW063 - Mountain Goat

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster

NTS/BCGS: 92H-4E

LATITUDE: 49° 04' " LONGITUDE: 121° 37' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) GSMY developments Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

1) GSMY Developments Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

Pierce Mountain, Gold, copper, Mountain Goat property, Chilliwack Batholith, volcanic metamorphosed sedimentary, gabbro, quartz vein, Precambrian, tertiary Yellow Aster Complex, Chilliwack group, Cultus formation, Darrington phyllite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 17621, 16183, 27758

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
			\$5500
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation <i>Data complete</i> _____			\$5500
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:			\$5500

Report on the Ophira Property
New Westminster Mining Division,
Slesse Creek Area, British Columbia

Location:

N.T.S.: 92H-4E

Latitude: 49° 04'N

Longitude: 121° 37'N

Claims:

Ophira#1, Ophira#2, Ophira#3

Report For:

GSMY Developments Ltd.

Chris LeClair
Geoscientist in Training
Effective Date: June 1, 2015
Ammended Date February 6, 2016 (Chris LeClair)

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SUMMARY

The Ophira property consists of 3 metric claims totaling 1,050.00 ha located 26 km south east of Chilliwack B.C. The property does not have road access and can be visited by a 15 minute helicopter ride or 6 hour hike, 3 km of which are on a maintained B.C. Forest service marked trail with the remaining 3 km up the side of a steep slope.

The Ophira property is underlain by an imbricated sequence of metamorphosed Precambrian to Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks that have been intruded by a Tertiary ultramafic and granitic lithologies of the Chilliwack Batholith. Mineralization is seen consisting of a northeast trending vein zone occurring near the contact of the Precambrian Yellow Aster Complex and a fault bounded serpentinized ultramafic lithology.

The property has been worked since 1979 with historic some of the best chip sampling and grab sampling resulting in high grade values (Christopher, 1987):

10 inch sample from Adit Vein Zone grading 2.720 oz/ton.

10 inch channel sample Adit Zone grading 1.720 oz/ton.

8 inch chip poorly exposed vein in Trench Zone sample grading 0.016 oz/ton.

A review of the Ophira property history and work, has been conducted resulting in defining a staged exploration plan subject to funding and possible Joint Venture Partnership. Primary work in 2014/2015 has involved air-photo interpretation, with a follow up property visit planned for August 2015 to conduct lithologic and structural mapping and stream sediment sampling to define targets primarily along the north-west slope of the property. Stage two subject to funding will involve a diamond drill program.

INTRODUCTION

The Ophira property includes 1050.00 ha in the New Westminster Mining Division and Cascade Mountains of southwestern British Columbia. The Property was acquired in 1979 by John M. MacAndrew. In 1980 Mr. MacAndrew brought in a partner Mr. Gerald Yakimishyn and the property was transferred in to GSMY Developments Ltd. Under Mr. Yakimishyn.

Tenure Number	Clam Name	Owner	Map number	Issue Date	Good to date	Area (ha)
235397	Mint 1	146622	092H002	1979/mar/29	2015/mar/29	25.00
410245	Ophira #1	146622	092H002	2004/may/07	2015/may/07	300.00
410246	Ophira #2	146622	092H002	2004/may/07	2015/may/07	300.00
410247	Ophira #3	146622	092H002	2004/may/07	2015/may/07	450.00

This report focuses on work completed in the last year on the Ophira#1, Ophira#2, Ophira#3 claims. All Mineral Claims are contiguous (Figure 1).

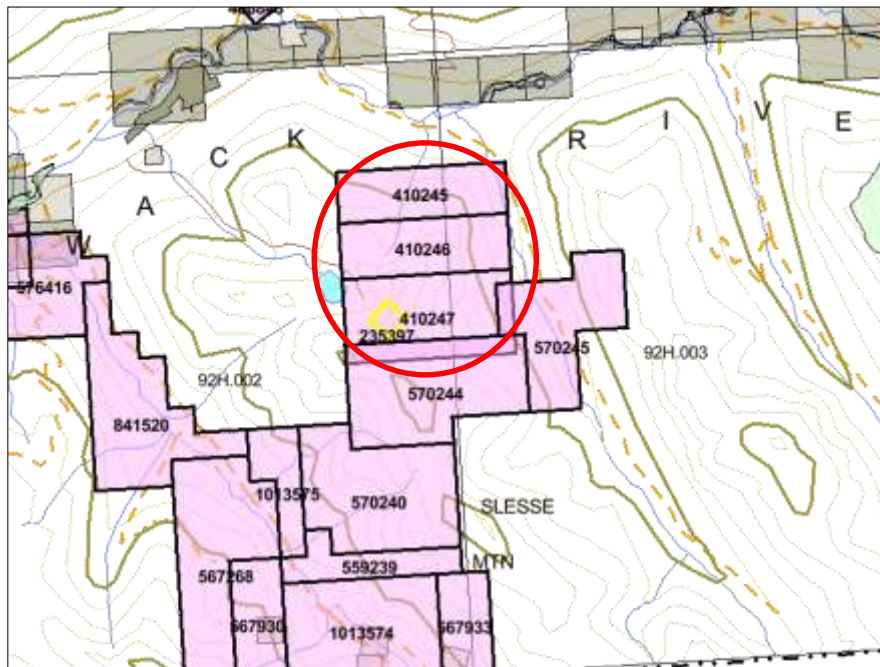


FIGURE 1: OPHIRA#1(410245), OPHIRA#2 (410246), OPHIRA#3 (41027) MINERAL CLAIMS.

ACCESSIBILITY

The Ophira property is located 26 km south east of Chilliwack B.C., and 23 km south-south east of Agassiz B.C. on the top of Mount Macfarlane and Mount Pierce (Figure 2). It is within the southwestern portion of the Cascade Mountain range just north of the Canada-U.S.A border. Topography of the

property is quite steep. The Chilliwack River is located north of the property in a separate drainage basin, and drains to the west in a steeply sloped glacial cut valley. The Nesakwatch Creek drainage basin is located in the northeast corner of the property at an elevation of 510m A.S.L. (Above Sea Level). The highest elevation is Mount Mcfarlane at 2085m A.S.L. Vegetation on the property ranges from temperate coastal rain forest; spruce, hemlock, cedar and fir, at lower elevations with the timber line at about 1750m A.S.L. According to Lindinger, 2006

“...Road access to the northern edge of the property is via the paved Chilliwack Lake Road for 26 kilometers from The Vedder road junction south of Sardis, to the west Nesakwatch logging road that runs along the south side of the Chilliwack River for 3 km to several established logging roads. Road Access to the east edge of the property is via the east Nesakwatch logging road which departs south from the Chilliwack Lake Road at about Km 29. There is a trail to Pierce Lake and beyond to the cirque lake "Upper Pierce Lake" that the rocks hosting the Shaft Zone dams. With the exception of difficult surface access the only practical access over much of the property is via a helicopter. Accommodation, food, and fuel are available in the towns of Sardis and Chilliwack northwest of the property.” (Lindinger, 2004)

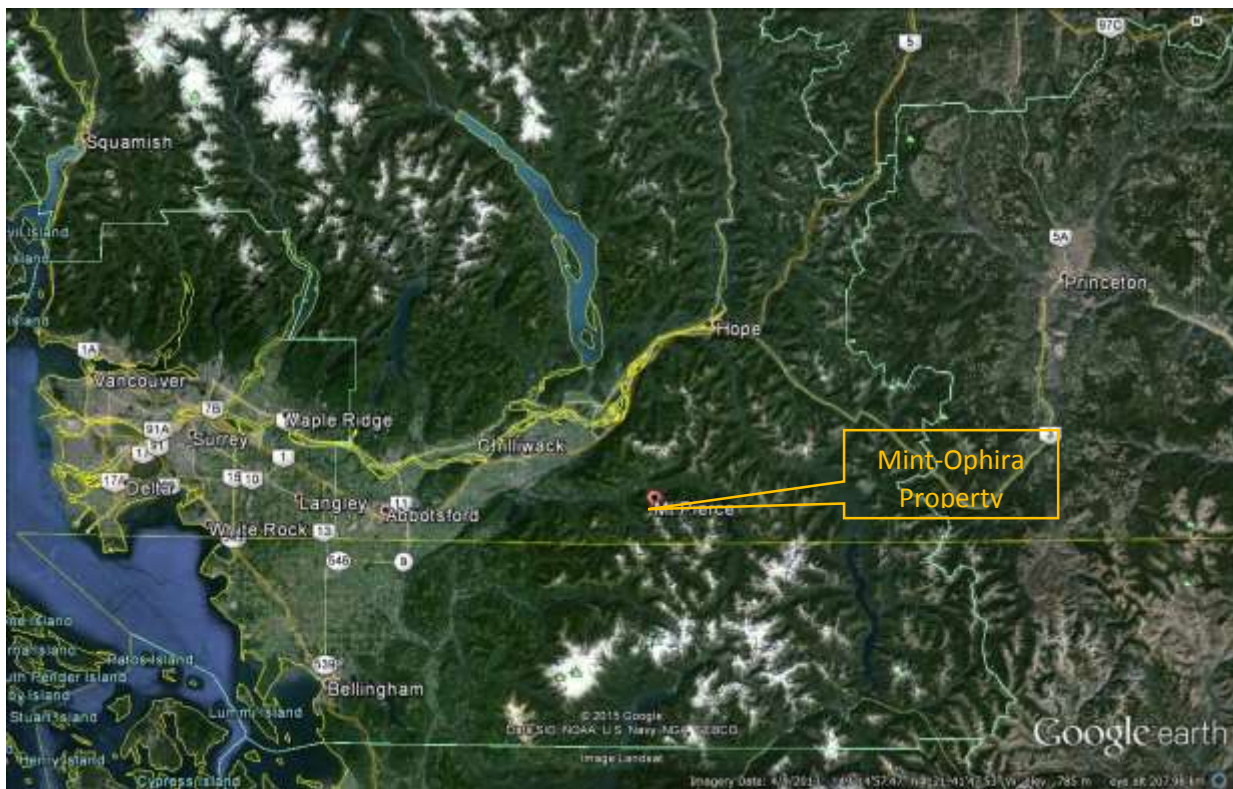


FIGURE 2: MINT-OPHIRA PROPERTY LOCATION

The region hosts farming, and logging as primary economic resources, with tourism in the form of hiking, fishing, camping as a secondary resource. As the property is located approximately 150 km from the Pacific Ocean coast the climate is wet. Snowfall at elevation can exceed 6m, and remain on the ground until late June early July. Rainfall can be greater 190 days with more than 16cm of rain annually. Annual temperature can range from -15°C in winter to +30°C in summer. As Logging is one of the regions primary resources the access in the region is constantly changing. The property has both power and natural gas lines running close and a readily accessible supply of water.

"A medium sized high tension power line, and a natural gas pipeline run through the of the Chilliwack River valley. Sufficient water and room for potential waste disposal, tailings storage, and processing plant sites all exist in the general project area. Pierce Creek is currently being studied for micro hydro development." (Lindinger, 2004)

HISTORY

A description of the Mint-Ophira property has been quoted from Christopher, 1988;

..." Exploration in the area of the Pierce Mountain Property appears to date from 1898 when the Lone Jack gold property on Red Mountain was staked near the US-Canada border (Grant, 1987). The Red Mountain Mine has reported production between 1914 and 1946 of 46,000 ounces of gold from 80,000 tons of ore. Production from the Red Mountain Mine was mainly from a NNE striking quartz vein. The first published reference to the Pierce Mountain Property was by Daly in the report for the Canadian Geological Survey for 1901. He refers to a gold property being exploited by Mr. G.O. Pierce at an elevation of 5100 feet. In Daly's report for 1901 he credits the Pierce Mountain Property as being the producer of free-milling gold ore valued at \$40 to the ton. In the 1915 report of the Minister of Mines, Brewer describes several open cuts and a 90 foot shaft that was water filled. The 1933 Report of the Minister of Mine describes prospecting activity on Pierce Mountain but no development is reported. The 1972 geology, exploration and mining report describes the property as the Mountain Goat, consisting of the Mountain Goat 1 to 24 owned by Bart Mines Ltd. of Vancouver. A program consisting of 4 line-miles of magnetics. 250 soil samples and about 1,000 feet of trenching was completed. Pierce Mountain Resources Ltd. acquired the Chuck 1, Chuck 2 and Mint I claims from prospector Gerald Yakimishyn and consolidated the area by staking an additional 51 contiguous metric units and the Chuck fractional claim. A program of including 12.6 line kilometers of VLF-EM and magnetics, grid construction, 548 soil samples, 76 silt samples and rock sampling and mapping of showings was undertaken between March and August of 1987." ...

In March 1979 John M. MacAndrew staked the Mint 1, 2, and 3 claims. Mr. Gerald Yakimishyn was brought in as a partner in 1980 and the claims were transferred into GSMY Developments Ltd. And the title name ws changed to the Ophira#1, Ophira#2, Ophira#3. The most recent work completed on the Mint-Ophira Claims was in 2004, when the Ophira claims were optioned by Sino Pacific Developments Ltd. from GSMY Developments Ltd. The option agreement was terminated and the property was given back to GSMY Developments in 2005 as funds were not available to continue work on the property. Work in 2004 comprised rock and stream sediment sampling, and a diamond drill program focusing on the "Shaft zone." The results of the 2004 work are summarized in the Lindinger, 2004 which was submitted to the Ministry of Mines for property assessment.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is complex as it is an active subduction zone with island arc complexes being obducted onto the edge of the North American continent. Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic lithologies are present. The nature of the compressive geologic environment has produced several fault bounded steeply dipping lithologic packages ranging in age from Proterozoic to Jurassic in age. Due to the plate tectonic activity along the Pacific Ocean according to Lindinger, 2004

“These obducted packages have subsequently been refaulted by regional strikeslip structures (Fraser Fault) with accompanying second and third order structures. Several generations of Cretaceous and later intrusive bodies invade the earlier packages of which the composite Miocene aged Chilliwack Batholith is the largest and locally most important.”

Regionally, similar obducted lithologies can be found to host volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits such as the Seneca which is located west of Harrison Lake. The nature of the geologic events also produces intrusive events which result in several gold bearing mineral deposits which are detailed below; Ray, 1986. page 95. describes the regional intrusive history:

..." a regional episode of Mid-Tertiary plutonism in the Harrison Lake area, approximately 100 kilometres east of Vancouver, is associated with widespread vein-type gold mineralization. This magmatic event was structurally controlled and resulted in the emplacement of numerous, variably sized plutons along a major, northwesterly trending lineament.... These plutons intrude a variety of sedimentary and volcanic rocks that range in age from Pennsylvanian to Cretaceous; the plutons are diorite to quartz diorite to granodiorite in composition and yield W-Ar (biotite) ages between 19 and 26 Ma. In part, the lineament follows the Harrison Lake fracture system, which is associated with regional hot spring activity ... the location of its northwesterly continuation beyond Harrison Lake is uncertain. Southeastward, it is traceable to the 48th parallel in Washington State where it is probably marked by the 20 to 22-Ma-old Cloudy Pass and Cascade Pass plutons (Crowder, et al., 1966; Misch, 1966; Grant, 1969). The largest pluton along the lineament, the composite Chilliwack batholith, straddles the Canada-United States border approximately 125 kilometres east-southeast of Vancouver... it yields W-Ar ages between 16 and 35 Ma (Richards and White, 1970; Richards and McTaggart, 1976; Vance, 1985). This batholith exceeds 950 square kilometres in area, and is spatially associated with at least 10 separate gold-bearing properties, including two former producing gold mines (Boundary Red Mountain and Lone Jack). Further north, numerous smaller bodies of similar age and mineralogy to the Chilliwack batholith occur sporadically along the lineament for more than 100 kilometres. The two most northern areas of Mid- Tertiary, diorite-related gold mineralization occur on Harrison Lake at Doctors Point and at the RN-Geo property; both lie close to the Harrison Lake fracture, being situated 95 kilometres northeast and 100 kilometres east of Vancouver respectively (Fig. 10-1). The Doctors Point property is being explored by Rhyolite Resources Inc. and Harrison Lake Gold Mines Ltd., while the RN-Geo property was recently optioned by Abo Oil Corporation to Kerr Addison Mines Ltd." ...

“There are other intrusive related gold, copper and lead zinc skarn deposits in the region, south of Hope, and magnesium, nickel, copper and platinum east of Harrison Lake near the historic nickel plate mine northwest of Hope.” (Lindinger, 2004)

The general geology of the Mint - Ophira Property as described by Christopher 1988:

..."is situated in the Cascade Mountains of Southwestern British Columbia. The general geology of the area has been mapped by Daly (1912) and Monger (1966) with detailed geology, structure and petrology described in a 1984 MSc. thesis by P.D. Jewett at Western Washington University. The property is located along the contact of the Chilliwack Batholith with highly metamorphosed rocks. Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, volcanic rocks and gabbro of Precambrian to Tertiary ages include the Yellow Aster Complex, Chilliwack Group, Cultus Formation and Darrington Phyllite. Fault bounded slices of possible Precambrian serpentinized ultramafics intrude the metamorphic rocks. Tertiary granitic rocks of the Chilliwack Batholith were emplaced in the eastern part of the claim area. The area is imbricated by high angle northeast and northwest trending faults with low angle faulting in the area of Pierce Mountain and Slesse Creek. Serpentinized ultramafic bodies are

localized in both high and low angle faults in the area of Pierce Mountain and Mount Macfarlane. Phases of the Chilliwack Batholith exposed on the Pierce Mountain Property consist of hornblende-biotite tonalite with associated granitic to dioritic dykes. Evidence of hydrothermal alteration is found near the contact of the Chilliwack Batholith (Jewett, 1984)."...

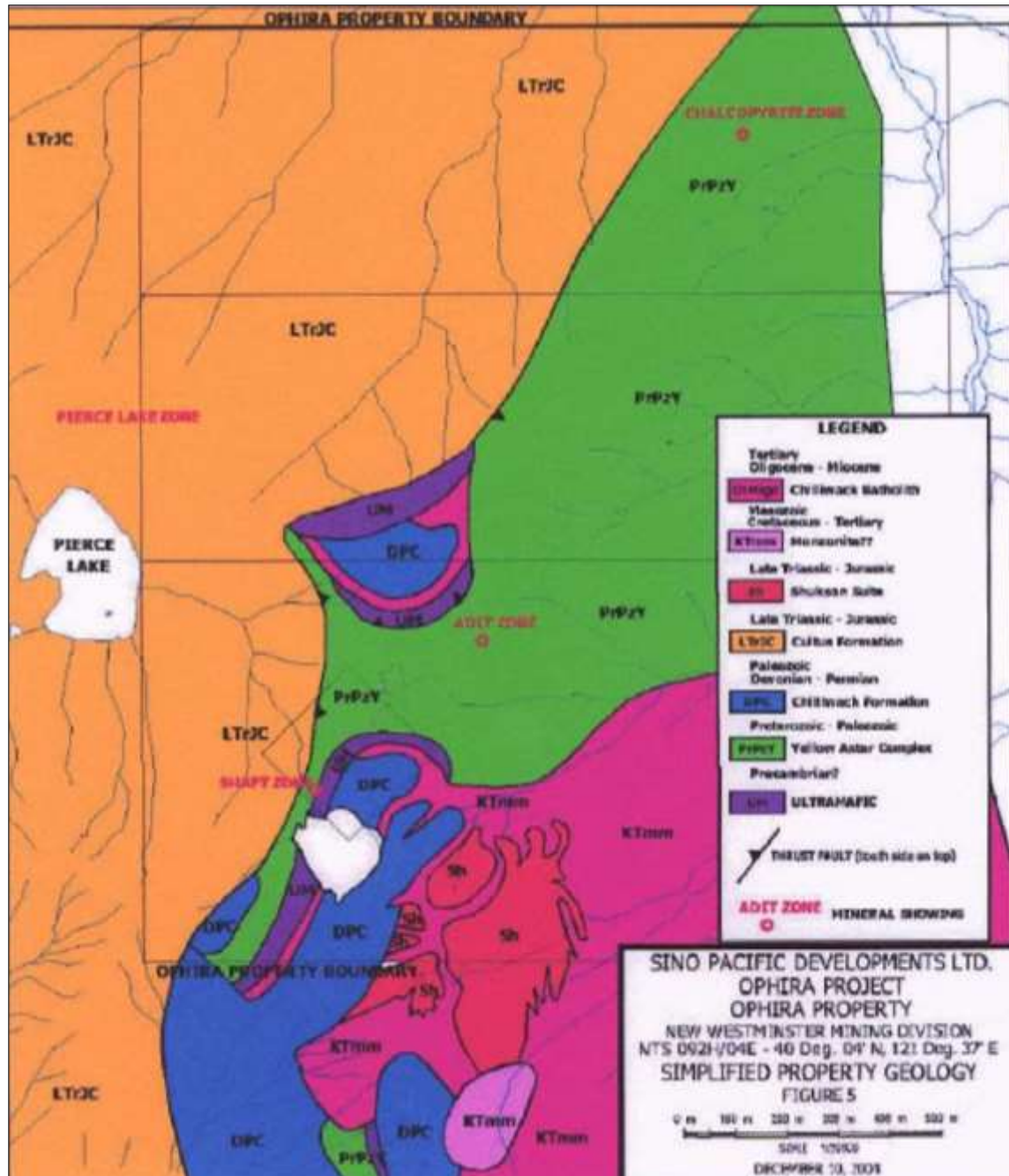


FIGURE 3: PROPERTY GEOLOGY, THE MINT OPHIRA PROPERTIES LOCATED ON THE BOUNDARY OF THE DEVONIAN CHILLIWACK FORMATION AND THE CRETACEOUS MONZONITE (LINDINGER, 2004)

The most recent work performed on the Mint-Ophira property was in 2004, when a Drill program was conducted.

DEPOSIT TYPE

The Mint-Ophira property is an intrusion associated gold property, with gold found in the form of auriferous pyrrhotite bearing quartzcarbonate-chlorite+/-quartz veins and stockworks related to the emplacement of the Chilliwack Batholith. The Chilliwack batholith is exposed under the southeast portion of the Mint-Ophira property (Figure 4). Two Minfile occurrences are found on the Mint-Ophira property, the first is 092HSW063 - Mountain Goat, which is less than 1 km from known intrusive exposures and the secondary; soil, silt and moss mat anomalies.

"The property also has the potential to host copper rich quartz veins and stockworks as large boulders of chalcopyrite bearing quartz rich rock have been located near the northeast corner of the property, but the source of these boulders and their relationship to gold enriched mineralization found near the summit of Pierce Mountain is unknown... As yet unrecognized as gold and copper skarns deposits similar to that of the Lucky Four (092HSE007) copper skarn occurrence 10 km north of the claims by carbonate rocks of the Chilliwack group in close proximity to the Miocene Mount Barr Batholith. The Chilliwack Group underlies most of the west part of the property in a very similar geometry with the prospective Chilliwack Batholith." (Lindinger, 2004)

The Second Minfile occurrence is called the Chilliwack River Occurrence - 92HSW111 and located in northwest part of the claim.

The Trooper Showing 092HSW163, is located off the property approximately 6 km to the northeast and is a documented volcanic hosted massive sulphide showing within similar lithologies to the Mint- Ophira property.

MINERALIZATION

A historic showing is catalogued in the Minfile database, which is administered by British Columbia Geological Survey branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, labeled the "Mountain Goat" showing relates to the "Adit Zone" on the Mint-Ophira property. The Minfile description states;

MINFILE Number: 092HSW063 Names: MOUNTAIN GOAT

..." The Mountain Goat property is underlain by an imbricated sequence of metamorphosed Precambrian to Mesozoic rocks. These include gabbroic and dioritic rocks of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic Yellow Aster Complex; sedimentary rocks of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group; and Paleozoic and/or Mesozoic ultramafic rocks (unnamed). A high angle, eastward dipping fault appears to have brought these older rocks over younger metasedimentary pelitic rock of the Triassic and/or Jurassic Cultus Formation which lies to the west. Oligocene tonalite of the Chilliwack batholith intrude the package on its eastern boundary. The serpentinites are in close association with the dark green gabbroic rocks. Argillites and pelites of the Chilliwack Group are found structurally below the gabbros. These argillites have been altered to dark green to grey hornfels and schist with abundant biotite and sericite. Ore bearing quartz veins are associated with the Chilliwack batholith. Mineralization on the property consists of quartz veins and stringers along the contact between serpentinites and gabbros. The veins strike northeast and dip 65 to 80 degrees northwest.

Mineralized quartz veins host pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and minor arsenopyrite. In 1931, two small veins were reported to have analysed 116.1 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1933, page 258). Several old adits and trenches occur on the property. In 1987 four rock chip samples were collected from a quartz vein ranging between 8 to 20 centimetres in width, which was exposed in an old adit at 1724 metres elevation. A sample taken over 17 centimetres yielded 23.2 grams per tonne gold; another sample analysed 18.4 grams per tonne gold over 20 centimetres (Assessment Report 16183)." ...

In June 2004 on a property visit, Mr. Lindinger conducted some sampling;

"a strongly mineralized quartz-pyrrhotite vein from the immediate hanging wall side of the 1.5 meter wide 'Adit Zone' shear. The quartz vein sample returned 125.5 grammes per tonne (g/t) gold, 8.5 g/t silver and 0.2% copper. The 4 cm thick sample of siliceous gouge approximately 1 meter in the footwall of the zone returned 0.33 g/t gold and 0.05% copper. The "adit zone is at about 1610 meters elevation some 400 meters south of the summit of Pierce Mountain." (Lindinger, 2004)

EXPLORATION

The Mint-Ophira has had extensive exploration carried out on it over the last 100 years. General prospecting, stream, soil and rock sampling, magnetic and vlf ground geophysical surveys. These techniques lead to the 2004 drill program, which proved some depth and horizontal extent to the "Shaft Zone" mineralization. Unfortunately, the highest ranked target has not been drill tested. A Summary of the exploration history on the Mint-Ophira property predominantly using programs from 1986, 1987, and 2004 was compiled by Lindinger, 2004 and has been included here.

PROSPECTING

Prospecting has been carried out where possible. As the only approximately 15% of the property is accessible activity has been limited. The most recent new mineralization discovered were chalcopyrite bearing boulders near the northeast corner of the claims now described as the "Chalcopyrite Showing."

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

The results of relatively systematic stream sediment geochemistry in 1986 and 1987 outlined at least one strong anomalous area in a steep creek draining the area immediately under the summit of Pierce Mountain. Several results of silt samples returned over 100 ppb gold over a 1 km stream length. Elsewhere the drainage draining the area of the Adit zone returned anomalous arsenic and gold at lower elevations. Pierce Creek above Pierce Lake returned highly anomalous arsenic. A small moss matt sampling program in the lower portions of the same drainage hosting the previously described highly anomalous gold was completed in September 2004.

Exploration Grid A small exploration grid covering the area around and in between the "Adit" and "Shaft" zones with a smaller grid over an area east of Pierce Lake ("west grid") was completed in the summer of 1987. This grid formed the control for later soil, VLF and magnetic surveys. The grid covers less than 10% of the current property and is largely confined to the more subdued alpine areas of the claims.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sampling completed in 1987 over the grid established earlier that season outlined several small clustered and isolated gold, gold-arsenic, gold-arsenic-copper, arsenic, and copper+/-arsenic anomalies. Copper anomalies were not outlined due to a general lack of coincidence with arsenic and gold. The soil anomalies on the Mint-Ophira Property do not coincide with known bedrock mineralization, including the "Adit Zone" which hosts the only multi 10 grammes gold mineralization known on the property. The most significant soil anomaly identified is located on the northeast side of Pierce Lake with smaller anomalies occurring as isolated single station highs on the grid elsewhere. The data is believed to be reliable. Samples were collected by experienced geoscientists and technicians in a manner conforming to industry standards.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock samples have been collected from several areas on the property resulting in 2 target areas of significance. The first is the "Adit Zone" which has been repeatedly sampled with results of 100+ g/t gold being obtained over narrow (less than 20 cm) widths. The second area is near the northeast corner of the property where large chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein boulders returned up to 1.56% copper with weakly anomalous gold. In June 2004 the "Adit Zone" was sampled to obtain confirmation samples, as well as collecting two altered and mineralized rocks were taken coincident with the Moss mat sampling program in September 2004.

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

According to Christopher the results of a ground magnetic survey suggests that underlying lithology has a much greater influence on magnetics than any mineralized structures.

VLF SURVEY

A VLF survey completed co-incident with the ground magnetic survey produced several moderate to weak conductor, several of which coincide with anomalous gold and the mineralized structures of the "Shaft" and "Adit" zones.

DIAMOND DRILLING

The October 2004 diamond drill program was the first time drilling has been conducted on the Mint-Ophira Property. Five diamond drill holes were completed to test depth extent of the "Shaft Zone," on the northwest side of Upper Pierce Lake. The "Shaft Zone" is considered a secondary target in relation to the "Adit Zone." Due to safety concerns, a boulder had come down the slope damaging the drill pad, about slope instability the "Adit Zone" was not drill tested. The program required a helicopter to mobilize and demobilize the drill.

"A total of 310.55 meters of diamond drilling was completed. The drill holes tested the downdip extent of known mineralization at the "Shaft Zone." Joseph E.L. Lindinger. P. Geo...was responsible for logging and sampling the drill core." (Lindinger, 2004)

2014-2015 WORK FILED

Work on this property took place in February, March and April 2015. As the property was in good standing it had little work performed on it 2006-2014. Initial time was spent acquiring property knowledge, summarizing past work and evaluating any new regional work that has been carried out in the area by the B.C geological survey and Geoscience B.C. Historically there were three drill holes on the property and a core review was conducted to evaluate and understand the lithology associated with mineralization, and design a work plan for 2015 season. The core is stored in North Saanich, Vancouver Island and was reviewed April 17-19, 2015. The Core review was very informative, with the author developing some new thoughts on the mineralizing event within the intrusive. After reviewing the historic work, it has been determined that new exploration will be undertaken with a focus on the north slope of the property discussed in Conclusion section of this document.

Ophira #1,2,3			
Core Review North Saanich April 17-19 Costs			
Ferry (Car and Driver Sat April 17, 2015)			\$ 60
Fuel			\$ 100
Chris LeClair - April 17, 18, 19	3 days	\$360	\$1080
Gery Yakimishyn Core review Time	2 days	\$200	\$ 400
Ferry (Car and Driver Sat April 19, 2015)			\$ 60
Food			\$ 200
Sub Total			\$1900
Chris LeClair Time (Program Planning/ Logistics/ Review of Property Data/ Report Writing)	10 days	360	\$3600
Total			\$5500

* Day Rate Charge	
Time 8 hrs (40.00/hr)	320
Office supplies and equipment/computer (5.00/hr)	40
Total charge	360

Core is stored at Mr. Gerald Yakimishyn's home in North Saanich, Vancouver Island British Columbia. The Core review focused on evaluating the storage locations, condition of the core, lithologies and mineralization type relationship to host rock. The core is in great shape, it has been stacked and covered in a corner of Mr Yakimishyn's property (Figure 4, 5). Core was laid out and select intervals were reviewed. Three predominate lithology have been identified.

Mr. Yakimishyn brought out some "higher" grade samples from his collection (Figure 6, 7) collected in the "Adit" zone with chalcopryrite and visible gold. These samples are representative of the Hydrothermally Brecciated Shear zone.



FIGURE 4: CORE LOCATION, AND STORAGE ON MR. GERALD YAKIMISHYN'S PROPERTY. (APRIL 11-14, 2015)



FIGURE 5: CORE STORAGE, CHRIS LECLAIR UNSTACKING CORE FOR REVIEW.



FIGURE 6: HIGH GRADE SAMPLE FROM MR. YAKIMISHYN'S COLLECTION. MINERALIZATION IS CHALCOPYRITE, PYRROHTITE, AND VISABLE GOLD. SAMPLE CAME FROM THE "ADIT ZONE."



FIGURE 7: SAMPLE FROM "ADIT ZONE" VISIBLE GOLD AND PYRRHOTITE. SAMPLE IS FROM MR YAKIMISHYN'S PERSONAL COLLECTION.

Lithology descriptions:

Ultramafic (UM): Light grey locally mottled gabbro with 5 to 40% plagioclase, in a grey pyroxene ground mass. Local zones of strong talc development as pyroxene crystals alter resulting in weak magnetite development also.

Hydrothermally Brecciated Shear (HBx): Tan to cream coloured quartz-carbonate flooded stock-work zones which are the host of mineralization in the form of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and native gold. These zones vary in thickness from cm scale to meter scale. Two phases of quartz carbonate flooding is observed, with thick veins (1-50cm) mineralized along contact edges cross cut by fine (1-3mm) barren quartz + carbonate veinlets (Figure 8).



FIGURE 8: THICKER QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN CUT BY FINER GRAINED BARREN QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN (OUTLINED IN RED). PURPLE CIRCLES HIGHLIGHT PYHROTITE, CHALCOPYRITE, GOLD MINERALIZATION ALONG THE EDGE OF THICKER VEIN. (HOLE OP-04-05 Box 7 42.5M)

Basalt (BAS): Medium to very dark grey fine grained to aphanitic, massive with locally laminated zones, felsic volcanic rock. This unit is very hard exhibiting conchoidal fracturing when struck with a hammer. Fine veinlets (1-2cm thick) crosscut at varying angles to core axis (Figure 10).



FIGURE 9: LAYERED BASALTS (OP-04-05 Box 10 62.8m).

CONCLUSION/ 2015 PROPOSED WORK

Compilation, air photo interpretation, and Core review work leads GSMY Developments Ltd. to focus work on the north slope of the Ophira property to evaluate potential of mineralization in out crop and follow up on historic elevated copper and gold results from moss mat and stream sediment samples. Due to increased logging on the north slope access has greatly improved increasing the possibility of discovering further showings on the property through mapping. Unfortunately, due to mineral claim renewal dates, March and April, and the location of the property; executing the new work plan for the property resulting from compilation and core review work, could not happen until the following work commitment year. The 2015 work season will entail a mapping program along the North slope and will attempt to establish the structural trend of gold and copper bearing quartz veins aligned with well-established Adit Zone on the Mint Claim to the south. It is also recommended to further understand the mineralization trend, further diamond drilling in the "Adit Zone" should be considered as a high priority target.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

1. I, Christopher James LeClair am a registered geoscientist in training residing at 1505 Mt. Dufferin Ave. Kamloops, British Columbia. V2E 1A8.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) Concentration in Earth Sciences, focus Geology and have practiced my profession continuously since 2004.
3. Since 2004 I have been involved in mineral exploration for copper, zinc, lead, nickel, platinum and palladium in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Alaska.
4. Since 2007, I have worked for Teck Resources Ltd. (Teck Cominco Ltd), and have been granted special dispensation to work with GSMY Developments Ltd. on the Mint Ophira gold property. The Mint Ophira property is a property that Teck Resources Ltd. has no legal or contractual responsibility for.
5. I own 10% of the Mint Ophira property.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.
7. I consent to the filing of this Technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the technical report.

Dated at Kamloops on this 8th day of July, 2015

Christopher LeClair

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