ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: 2015 Geochemical Assessment Report on the DOC PROPERTY

TOTAL COST: $13,765

AUTHOR(S): Mike Middleton
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5561451

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

PROPERTY NAME: DOC

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

1031319, 1031319, 1033369, 1036878, 1036939, 1036952, 1036953,1036954, 1036955

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag.

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 104B215, 104B216
MINING DIVISION: Skeena Mining Division
NTS / BCGS: NTS 104b
LATITUDE: 56° 20’ N
LONGITUDE: 130° 27’ W (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 9-U EASTING: UTM 410,060mE NORTHING: 6,244,559mN

OWNER(S): John Bot

MAILING ADDRESS: Box4373,. Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3J4

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

MAILING ADDRESS:

REPORT KEYWORDS
Galena, Pyrite, Specularite, Chalcopyrite, Sphalerite, Quartz, Vein, Shear, Mesothermal, Epigenetic, Volcanic, Andesitic Tuff, Siltstone, Wacke, Marble, Diorite, Monzonitic Diorite, Upper Triassic Stuhini,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
05239, 05512, 08925, 15615, 16708, 18622, 19940, 16156

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			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometers)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock/Trench	26 Samples	1036952	$13,765.00
Other			
DRILLING (total meters, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/meters)			
Underground development (meters)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	**$13,765.00**

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

DOC PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division

NTS 104B/08

Latitude: 56° 20’ N

Longitude: 130° 27’ W

NAD 83 (Zone 9) 410,060mE 6,244,559mN

ON BEHALF OF

JOHN BOT

Box4373.

Quesnel, B.C.

V2J 3J4

REPORT BY

M.MIDDLETON, Mining and Geological Technician

14948 90th AVE

SURREY, B.C.

DATE: September, 2015

SUMMARY

During the 2015 field season, John Bot contracted CJL Enterprises Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. to conduct a limited prospecting and sampling program on the DOC Property. The Property is located northeast of Stewart, B.C. along the western portion of the South Unuk River in the Skeena Mining Division. The property has been extensively worked in the past with three adits being driven into the Q22 vein and the Globe zone and numerous trenches in quartz veins scattered everywhere on the property.

A two man crew was flown in by Mustang Helicopters from Stewart, B.C. A small fly camp was erected and the crew spent four days prospecting and sampling. A total of 26 rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The DOC Property consists of nine mineral claims covering 1758.01 hectares. The majority of the property is in alpine within glaciated terrain. The program was hampered by the large volume of snow that lingered within the creek draws and along the East facing slopes. A two man crew flew in from Stewart using Mustangs A-star helicopter. A small fly camp was erected and the crew spent four days in the field prospecting and collecting samples. A total of 26 samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The DOC Property is located 55km northwest of Stewart, B.C. with the majority of the property situated on the higher elevations, southwest of the South Unuk River where it meets with the Divelbliss Creek (figure 1). The property covers an area of exposed rugged outcrop, glaciated peaks, including heavily wooded sections on the lower elevations. Elevation ranges from 600m to 1600m. Vegetation varies from dense coniferous forest in the north-northeast of the claim to glaciated sections in the east and southeast, to moss and grass covered alpine meadows. The area receives a large amount of precipitation and makes access to the property difficult due to fog and low clouds. Access is by helicopter from Stewart, B.C.

The property consists of 9 claims (figure 2, table 1). The majority of the work was performed on claim 1,036,952 above treeline where the majority of the old trenches were located.

3.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The region has a rich history of exploration beginning in the 1880's. The following is a brief description of work done in the area:

- Mineralization on the present property was originally discovered during the 1890's by prospectors exploring the Unuk River valley via Alaska. Veins on the Globe Crown Grants were developed by trenching and the driving of four short adits. At this location, a small stamp mill was erected and some high grade ore was stockpiled but no shipments were ever made.
- During the 1940's Halport Mines Ltd. carried out extensive trenching and completed 1,913 meters of drilling mainly on the Q17 and Q22 veins. At that time all heavy supplies were parachuted to the property by fixed wing aircraft.
- During the 19701s, trenching, magnetic and VLF EM surveys were focused on the Q17 and Q22 veins.
- During the early 19801s Dupont carried out geological mapping and soil sampling on the property.

- In 1985 Silver Princess optioned the key claims from Tom McQuillan, a prospector, and completed blasting, resampling and mapping in the vicinity of the Q17 and 422 veins.
- In 1986 Magna optioned the claims from Silver Princess, added additional contiguous claims to the property and drilled 1,065 meters in 13 holes on the Q17 and Q22 veins. They also completed 33.5 meters of access tunnel, the start of a crosscut to the 417 vein.
- During 1987, Magna completed 377 meters of underground development that exposed the Q17 vein with 3 crosscuts. Eight underground holes totalling 695 meters were drilled in order to test those portions of the Q17 and Q22 veins that are less accessible from surface.
- The 1986 and 1987 work by Magna Ventures also involved comprehensive programs of surface mapping, trenching, geochemical sampling and prospecting for new vein occurrences. This work led to the discovery of four new veins.
- During 1988, Echo Bay financed and managed the program on behalf of Magna Ventures and Silver Princess. A new 40 person camp was constructed. Two drills completed 3,074.1 meters of drilling to test the Q17, Q22 and Q28 veins. Two hundred and thirty (230) meters of underground development was completed to the west and east of the main adit. This development included drifting along the 417 vein and a crosscut to access the Q22 vein.
- Some surface prospecting was also carried out during the 1988 program by Magna Ventures prior to Echo Bay's involvement.

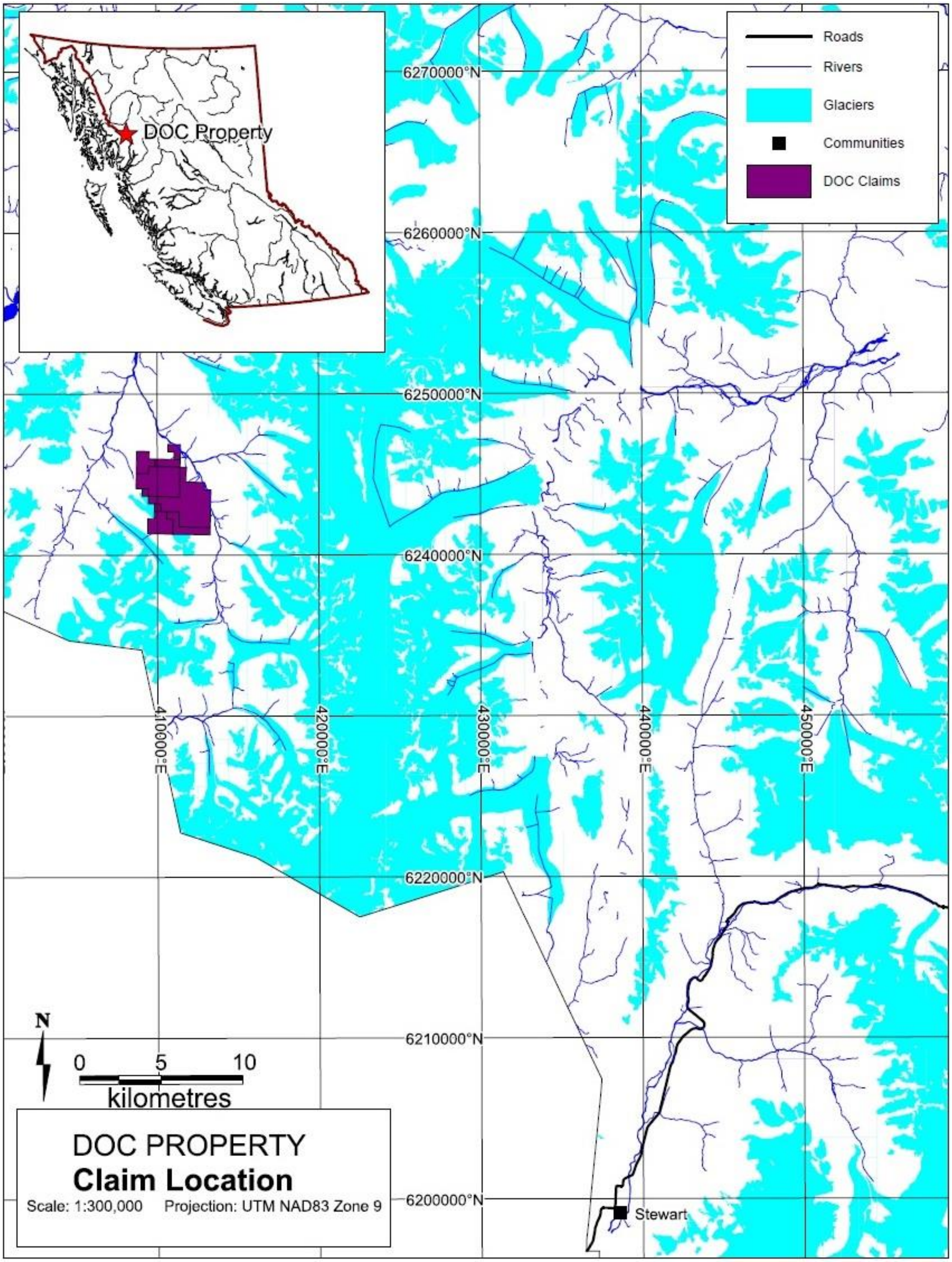

Figure 1: Claim Location Map

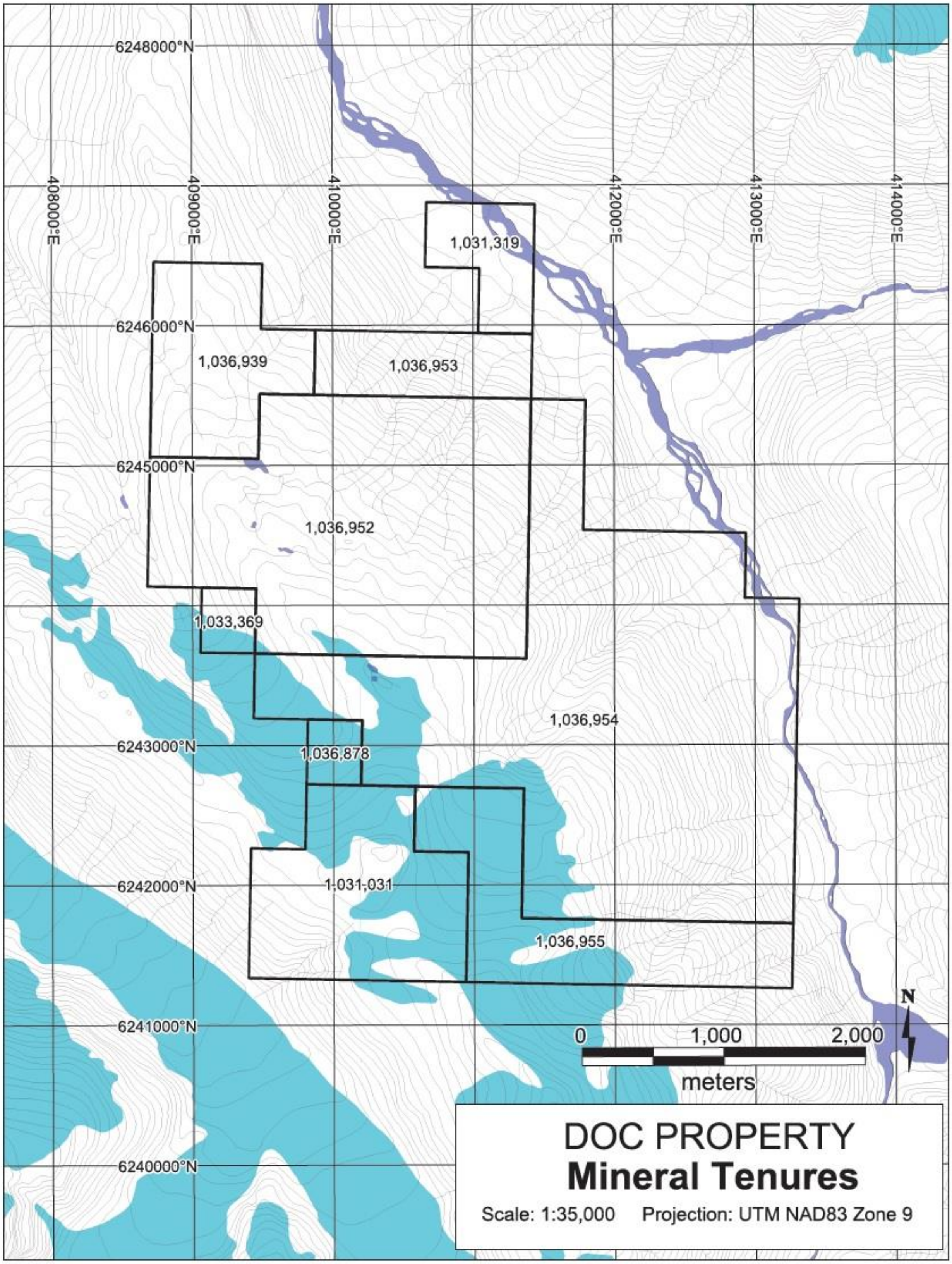

Figure 2: Mineral Tenures Map

Table 1: Mineral Tenures

Title Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)
1031031		179.46
1031319		53.78
1033369		17.94
1036878		17.94
1036939	GRACE NW	125.51
1036952	GOLDEN GRACE 2	430.45
1036953	GRACE N	71.72
1036954	GRACE SE	699.69
1036955	GRACE S	161.52
	Total Area	1758.01

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Doc Property is located along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt, close to the eastern limit of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Figure 3). The stratified volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that underlie most of the property are tentatively assigned to the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic (Norian to Toarcian) Unuk River Formation, in the lower part of the Hazelton Group (Britton et a1 1989). These rocks form part of a north-northwesterly trending belt of late Paleozoic to Mesozoic strata that extends from Stewart in the south to the Iskut River in the north.

They were deposited in an island arc setting along the western flank of Stikine terrane, and are bounded to the east by the Bowser Basin, comprising an onlap assemblage of Middle to Upper Jurassic sedimentary rocks.

For the most part, Mesozoic strata of the Hazelton Group have undergone lower greenschist facies regional metamorphism, but to the west of the South Unuk River, in the western part of the Doc Property, they are characterized by schists and gneisses, the mineralogy of which indicates lower amphibolite grade regional metamorphism (Glover, 1988). This metamorphic foliation defines a penetrative planar fabric that is subparallel to bedding, thus indicating isoclinal folding.

Ductile structures of a similar nature in rocks of the same age are located along the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex, to the southeast of the Doc Property (Anderson, 1988), and record the earliest recognizable deformational event in the area. The age of this deformation is uncertain, but may be late Early Jurassic.

Intrusive rocks of the Texas Creek plutonic suite of Early Jurassic age (189 - 195 Ma) are regionally widespread in the Stewart, Sulphurets and Iskut areas (Anderson, 1988). They represent calc-alkaline and alkaline plutonism, comprising granodiorite-quartz monzodiorite and syenite intrusions, respectively. They are spatially associated with the Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks with which they are thought to be cogenetic. Alkali feldspar porphyry dykes or syenite plutons are important throughout the Stewart mining camp for the localization of precious metal lodes (Anderson, 1988). These rocks may be represented on the Doc Property by several small, foliated stocks of dioritic to syenitic composition (Grove, 1986; Glover, 1988). Isoclinally folded and boudined aplite dykes, exposed in the underground workings, may also belong to the Texas Creek plutonic suite.

Refolding of the early structures, followed by semi-brittle to brittle deformation, including shear zones and faults, are thought to be Cretaceous, although their age is poorly constrained (Britton, 1988). It is during this tectonic episode that the auriferous, pyritic and base metal-bearing mesothermal quartz (carbonate) veins on the Doc Property were emplaced (Figure 4).

Siliceous, biotite-rich intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and satellitic bodies are dated as early Tertiary (50-55Ma; Anderson, 1988). They are apparently much fresher than rocks of the older plutonic suites and cross-cut the regional structures. Intrusive rocks of this type occur two kilometers to the west of the property, within the Coast Plutonic Complex, and in the northeastern part of the property (the Divelbliss Creek intrusions of Grove, 1986).

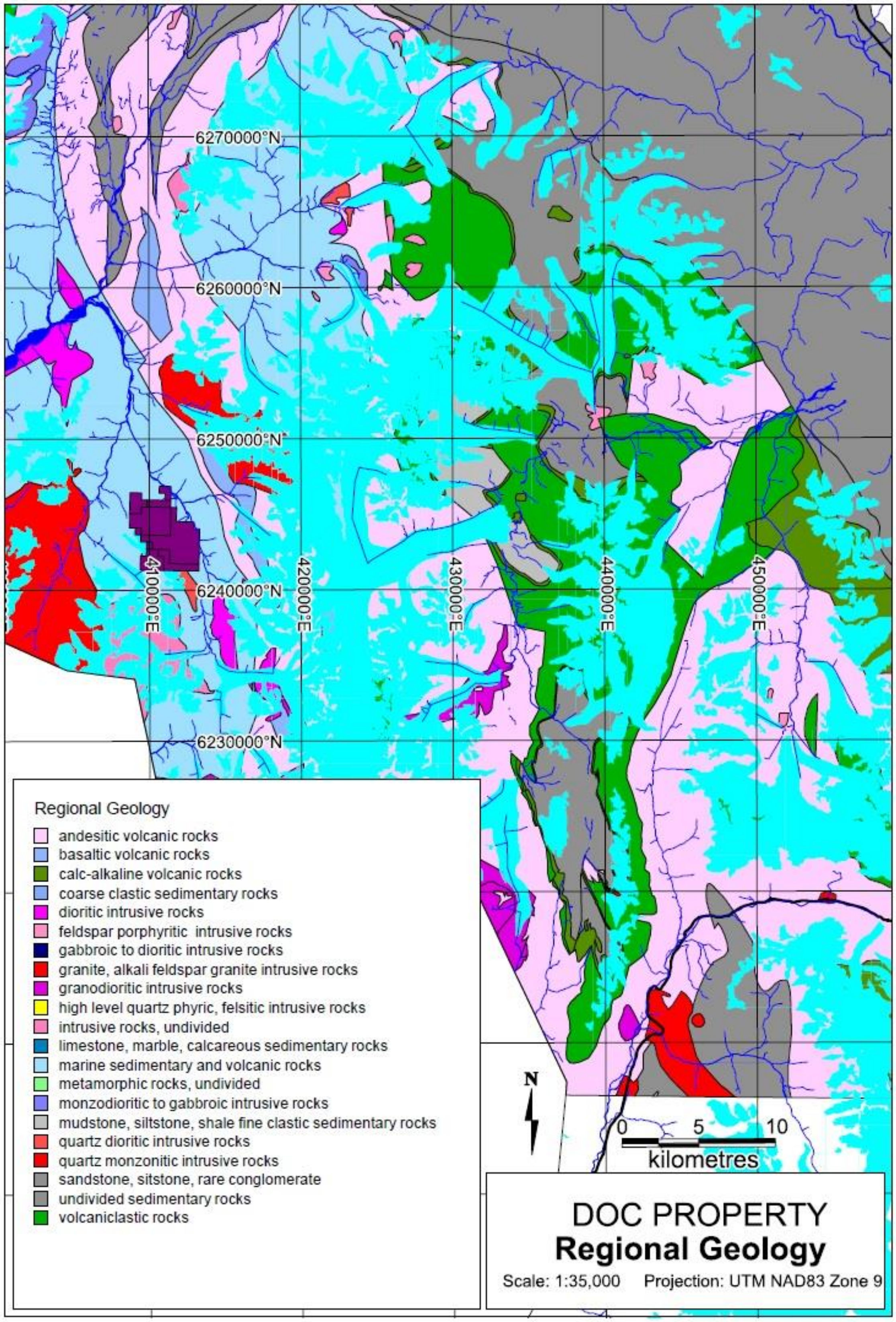

Figure 3: Regional Geology

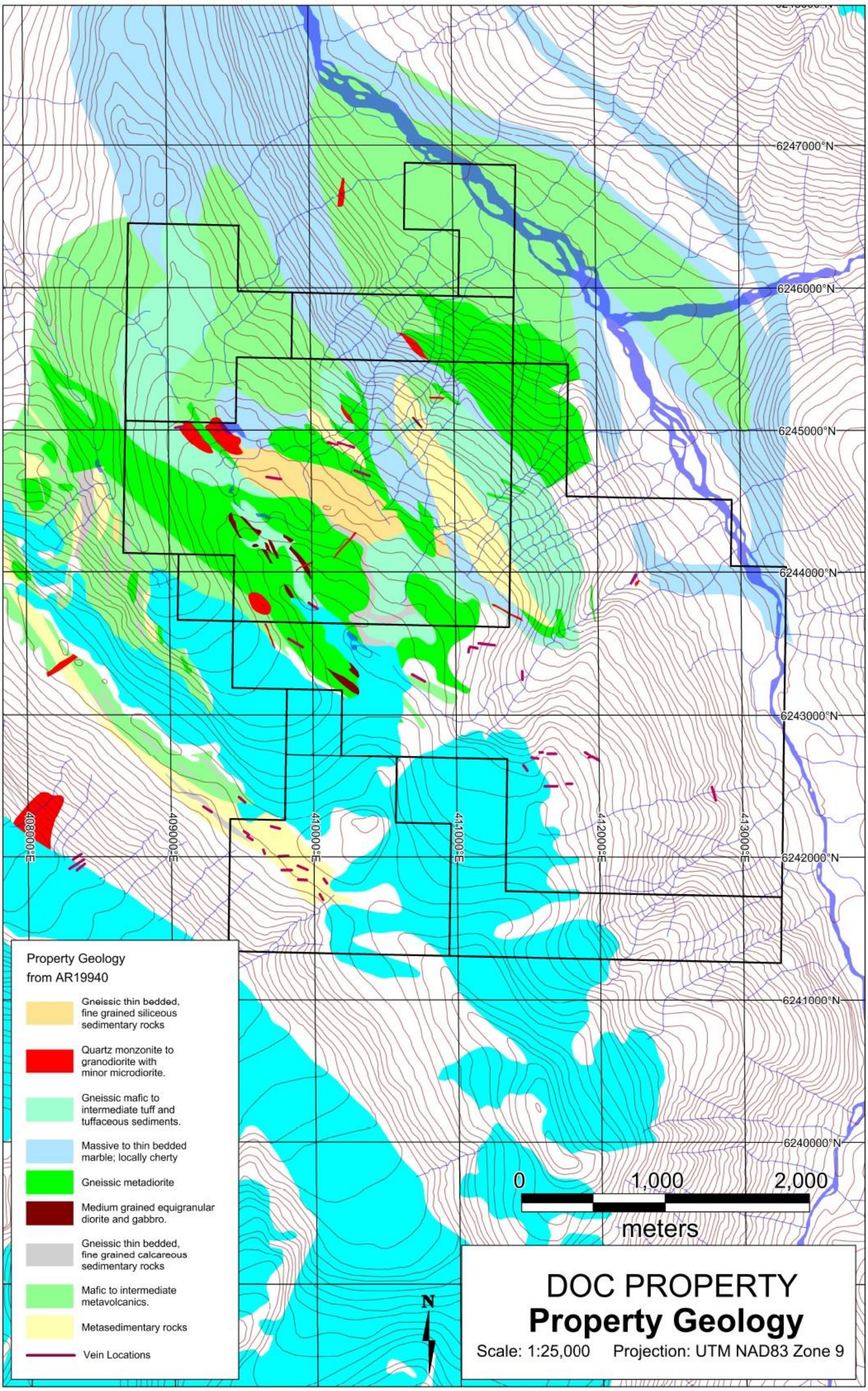

Figure 4: Property Geology

5.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The DOC Property mainly hosts a layered metavolcanic and metasedimentary sequence of the Late Triassic Stuhini Group, crosscutting these rocks are a series of diorite intrusions.

Porphyritic andesites are prevalent on the property along with intercalated siltstones and limestones. Both have been strongly deformed into schists and gneisses. Foliated or gneissic quartz diorites can be seen intruding the volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Cheveron folding is distinct.

5.1 Mafic to intermediate volcanics

These rocks are mainly variably chloritized and well foliated andesite (amphibolite), with local epidote and calc-silicate layers and lenses. Mapping and drilling to date outlines this unit as the most favourable host for gold bearing quartz veins within the detailed area of study.

5.2 Mafic to intermediate tuff and tuffaceous sediments

This unit consists of 1 to 2 cm. thick alternating gneissic layers of epidote and amphibole, with minor intercalations of calc-silicate. It occurs to the north of the Q17 vein in the underground workings, but has been intersected in diamond drill holes to the south of the Q17 Vein.

5.3 Metasediments

This unit comprises 1 to 2 cm thick interbeds of fine-grained siliceous (cherty) sediments, calc-silicate horizons and calcareous sediments, minor biotite-rich metapelite and marble . This unit is located north of unit Mt along the Main Adit.

5.4 Metadiorite

This unit comprises well foliated, medium to coarse grained, variably feldsparphyric diorite. Hornblende is the major ferromagnesian mineral with minor biotite. It is exposed from the portal to 25 meters south of the portal, where it is in fault contact with the mafic to intermediate tuff and tuffaceous sediments This is probably close to its intrusive contact, because it becomes progressively finer grained and more chloritized toward its margin.

5.5 Vein Morphology

The Q17 Vein

The shear zone that hosts the Q17 vein is vertical to steeply north dipping and strikes toward the west with an azimuth that varies between 280 and 295 degrees. The shear zone that hosts the Q17 vein varies between a few centimeters and 5 meters in width, with actual gold bearing vein mineralization averaging between 1.0 and 2.0 meters in width. The Q17 vein occupies a semi-brittle shear zone. The sense of displacement of the shear zone as documented by shear criteria and synthetic faults indicates reverse movement (north side up) with a component of right lateral movement.

Detailed work within the study area indicates the vein is best developed within the competent metavolcanic rocks and diminishes in intensity and grade in proximity to sedimentary rocks near the end of the Q17 West Drift. The Q17 vein pinches to a sericitic altered shear zone as it enters calcareous sediments. Late stage faulting likely has had an influence on the Q17 vein. Studies indicate the Q17 vein has undergone various stages of movement over time. Multiple phases of movement are shown by brittle fracturing of the central bull quartz vein and emplacement of sulphides, followed by rebrecciation and shearing of the Q17 vein. This complex kinematic history has obscured the initial geometry of the veins and it is therefore not known whether the same stress conditions gave rise to the original emplacement of the main Q17 vein. However, a model involving initial development of en echelon tension fissures followed by progressive shearing is preferred.

The model proposed above for the kinematic history of the Q17 vein system has important economic implications with respect to the localization of dilatant zones along the vein (s) :

a) Vertical movement (north side up) along the shear zone could result in zones of extension and therefore dilation in relatively shallow north dipping sections of the vein(s). This would favour an increase in the width of the vein, and possibly sulphide and gold deposition.

b) In a similar way, right lateral movement along the shear zone would favour development of dilatant zones on the more northwesterly trending portions of the vein.

The Q22 Vein

The shear zone that hosts the Q22 vein is vertical to steeply dipping and strikes toward the west with an azimuth that varies between 290 and 300 degrees. Drilling has defined the Q22 vein as having a strike length of 200 meters. Underground development has only penetrated the vein with one crosscut. The vein continues to a depth averaging 75 meters beneath the surface and is erratic in width varying between 0.2 and 3.0 meters.

The most distinctive feature of the Q22 vein is the pinching of the vein at depth. On four separate sections, the shallow test intersected the Q22 vein whereas the deeper undercuts intersected only a shear. Q22 similarities with Q17 include shearing along vein margins and brecciation as well as forms of alteration and mineralization.

The JT Vein

The strike of the vein varies between 300 and 310 degrees. The dip is assumed to be steep, and the vein has been tested to a vertical depth of 80 meters below surface. The average width of the vein varies between 1.0 and 2.0 meters. Drill information to date indicates the vein pinches both to the west and east. The JT vein is similar to the Q17 and Q22 veins. The main portion of the vein is hosted by metavolcanic rock. The vein consists of massive barren quartz and limonitic fractured quartz containing up to 10 percent pyrite. The best gold values occur with sulphides. The vein margins are often but not always sheared and sericitized.

5.6 Structure

Three phases of deformation are evident:

a) The first phase (Fl) probably involved isoclinal folds that formed during upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade regional metamorphism. This is based on gneissic layering that is subparallel to bedding (SO) in the sediments and volcaniclastic rocks, and on a penetrative planar fabric defined by hornblende, biotite and chlorite (retrograde?) in the more massive volcanic and intrusive rocks. Both these planar fabrics are designated S1. A locally pronounced stretch direction and mineral lineation (Ll) that plunges from 10 to 30 degrees in a direction 295 to 310 degrees is exposed on S1 surfaces. Small-scale isoclinal folds of boudined calc-silicate beds that contain garnet (grossular?), plagioclase, quartz, epidote and biotite are locally present in the massive volcanics. The axes of these folds appear to be parallel to L1.

b) The second phase (F2) is recorded by tight, southerly verging folds of bedding and S1. This folding is reflected stereographically by the distribution of poles to S1, which outlines a girdle whose pi pole plots close to the cluster of L1 lineations. This indicates that F1 and F2 are coaxial. The few small-scale F2 fold axes measured to date support this conclusion. These folds have shallow, north-northeasterly dipping axial planes. A spaced axial plane cleavage (S2) is locally developed, together with intersection and crenulation lineations (L2) Folding was noted in most drill holes, especially within the thinly bedded sediments and tuffaceous horizons. Folding is less obvious within the massive andesites as they appear to have responded more brittly to regional stress. This may explain the numerous shears and faults in the andesitic (amphibolite) sections observed in core.

c) The final phase of deformation (F3) coincides with the development of semi-brittle to brittle shear zone(s) which host veins that contain mesothermal gold, silver and base metal mineralization on the property. Northwesterly trending high angle faults that developed during this phase are generally contractional with their northeast side upthrown.

5.7 Mineralization and Alteration

The following descriptions apply mainly to the Q17 vein as it has been studied in greatest detail. Features pertinent to the other veins will be included where appropriate. A series of vertical to steeply dipping, westnorthwesterly trending quartz-carbonate veins and stringers that cross-cut the lithologic units are exposed in the underground workings. The Q17 vein system, the widest of these veins, is exposed for a strike length of 90 meters along the West Drift and for 50 meters along the East Drift; the intervening 30 meters of strike length is only exposed where the Main Adit crosscuts the vein. The east end of the East Drift has exposed a limited and poorly developed ankeritic section of the Q22 vein system. These two vein systems contain the only economically significant gold values and widths discovered to date in the area of the underground workings. The mineralized zone of the Q17 vein occupies a semi-brittle shear which varies in width from a few centimeters to 5 meters; although gold values greater than 0.2 ounces per ton rarely carry over more than 2 meters. Silver values tend to be 5 to 10 times that of the gold values. The vein itself feathers out into a series of stringers immediately west of the Doc 2 fault, along the East Drift and completely disappears at the west end of the West Drift. Gold values are generally less than 0.02 ounces per ton at both ends of the vein.

The Q17 vein system comprises a central bull quartz vein within which pyrite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite stringers are locally developed. Lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphide of similar composition to these stringers are locally present along the margins of the central vein. The best grade gold samples were obtained from occurrences of this type in the West Drift. Sparse development of specular hematite occurs along joint surfaces within the bull quartz.

In Q17 the central bull quartz vein is generally bounded on both sides by brecciated vein material and by sheared ankeritic and sericitic wall rock. Gold values tend to be erratic from these areas and range from below detection to values in excess of 0.3 ounces per ton. Quartz-carbonate stringers peripheral to the Q17 vein exhibit a similar mineralogy and morphology to the main vein, but are less sheared, contain significantly less base metals and commonly include late stringers of dark green chlorite. Late stage rebrecciation of the vein system under brittle conditions is shown by narrow zones of randomly oriented fault breccia in a gouge matrix that comprises chlorite, clay or ankerite. In the central part of the West Drift virtually the entire vein is brecciated in this way. It is interesting to note that here the vein is intensely oxidized; no sulphides are evident within the vein itself and gold values are erratic. Therefore, it is probable that late stage remobilization, possibly by ground waters, has resulted in the leaching of sulphides and the transport of gold from this area of the vein. Assay results indicate several types of gold occurrences:

a) associated with finely disseminated pyrite in sericitized wall rock adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins and stringers;

b) associated with massive to semi-massive sulphide pods and lenses comprising galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite - the lenses are commonly marginal to the main central quartz vein;

c) associated with sulphide disseminations and stringers in areas where the central quartz vein has been brittly fractured. d) The initial work on surface outcrops of the Q17 vein by Seraphim indicated an additional association of gold with specularite. If this turns out to be the case, then it probably represents a final phase of gold deposition, because occurrences of specularite in the underground workings all appear to be late stage fracture fillings that post-date the major movement along the shear zone. The highest grade intersections are invariably found in association with sulphides in occurrences of types b) and c).

6.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2015 exploration program focused on the old hand trenches and veins located on the claim block 1,036,952 which is the center of the claim block. 26 rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver (table 2, figure 5-7). The quartz veins sampled ranged from heavily mineralized to barren bull quartz with the highest grade samples returning values of 103g/t Au with 515g/t Ag (sample 1151221), 58.6g/t Au with 343g/t Ag (sample 1151217) and 41g/t Au with 189g/t Ag (sample 1151219) all associated with galena.

Waypoint	E_Nad83_z9	N_Nad83_z9	Description	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
1151201	409229	6244807	Large, sub angular boulder of very siliceous volcanics with numerous quartz veinlets. Sample consists of a 15cm wide heavily mineralized vein containing galena and chalcopyrite and 30cm of wall rock.	124	1.5
1151202	409239	6244787	8cm wide quartz vein with massive fine grained galena and minor chalcopyrite. Vein is hosted in altered volcanic unit.	180	0.007
1151203	409300	6244756	20cm wide quartz vein with small vesicles infilled with galen. Rusty vugs and weathered cavities on surface. Competent portions contain minor arsenopyrite.	0.007	1.1
1151204	409784	6244802	Sampled from a small, hand dug trench, south of cat trenches. Sample from a 25cm wide quartz vein with minor galena in siliceous volcanics.	0.007	0.007

1151205	409415	6245366	45cm boulder in a small creek draw. Massive sulphides with greater than 60% pyrite, small quartz augens contain disseminated chalcopyrite and trace sphalerite.	0.007	0.007
1151206	409546	6245402	50cm wide composit sample from a scree slope. Five mineralized samples were collected along the slope.	0.007	0.007
1151207	409680	6245237	Float sample from scree slope, sample of volcanic unit with small patches of very fine grained sulphides.	0.007	0.007
1151208	409943	6244820	Large quartz boulder with 0.5% % coarse grained galena and small pods to 2cm of fine grained galena within well-developed quartz crystals.	78	6
1151209	410063	6244683	Large quartz boulder stained an orange/pink color. Contains minor pyrite and galena in small veins and fractures. Sample in along strike to major trenches to the west.	0.007	3.8
1151210	410323	6244389	25cm wide quartz vein with minor pyrite and sphalerite. 030°/80°.	0.007	0.007
1151211	410552	6244478	15cm wide quartz vein striking 045° with small veins and vesticles of galena and minor chalcopyrite and pyrite.	0.007	0.007
1151212	410386	6244611	1.5 meter chip sample from old trench. Quartz contains small wispy veinlets of bornite, galena and chalcopyrite.	0.007	2.8
1151213	410378	6244620	2.0 meter chip sample from old trench. Vein contains small vesticles of galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite.	0.007	4.8
1151214	410271	6244679	2.0 meter chip sample of barren quartz vein.	0.007	2.6
1151215	409324	6245030	Felsic quartz schist with minor surface staining and minor sericitic alteration. Trace pyrite and very fine grained sulphides.	0.007	0.007
1151216	409275	6245004	Folded volcanic unit with 30cm wide quartz vein. Vein appears barren but grades from bone white to translucent grey in center of vein.	0.007	0.007

1151217	409193	6244732	15cm quartz vein with small galena veins to 1cm wide, trending 058°	343	58.6
1151218	409204	6244715	20cm quartz vein in old trench hosted in felsic schist. Vein contains minor shpalerite and pyrite. 322°/85°.	0.007	0.007
1151219	409815	6244617	2.5 meter chip sample quartz vein with high grade horizons. Sampled from a series of small hand trenches.	189	41
1151220	409816	6244616	High grade grab from previous sample. 15cm wide horizon with 7% galena and very fine grained grey sulphide. Vein trends 279°	515	103
1151221	409842	6244226	Very rusty volcanic unit with disseminated pyrite and small pyrite and chalcopyrite veinlets.	0.007	0.007
1151229	409374	6244882	45cm quartz vein trending 326° splays off into smaller veins. Quartz appears barren but contains interesting staining around fractures.	0.007	0.007
1151230	409222	6244885	1 meter chip sample across 30cm barren quartz vein including 35cm of siliceously altered volcanics on either side of vein.	0.007	0.007
1151231	409227	6244871	1.0 meter chip sample of barren quartz trending 349°. Minor pyrite along fractures. 20m wide one is litterd with cross cutting quartz veins.	0.007	0.007
1151232	409238	6244740	15cm wide quartz vein in heavily weathered outcrop. Vein displays coxcomb texture and contains large clasts of host rock.	0.007	0.007
1151233	409379	6244682	Float sampled from the top of a small knoll, float train is obviously from local source. Quartz contains 5% pyrite and coxcomb texture.	0.007	1.2

Table 2: Rock Samples

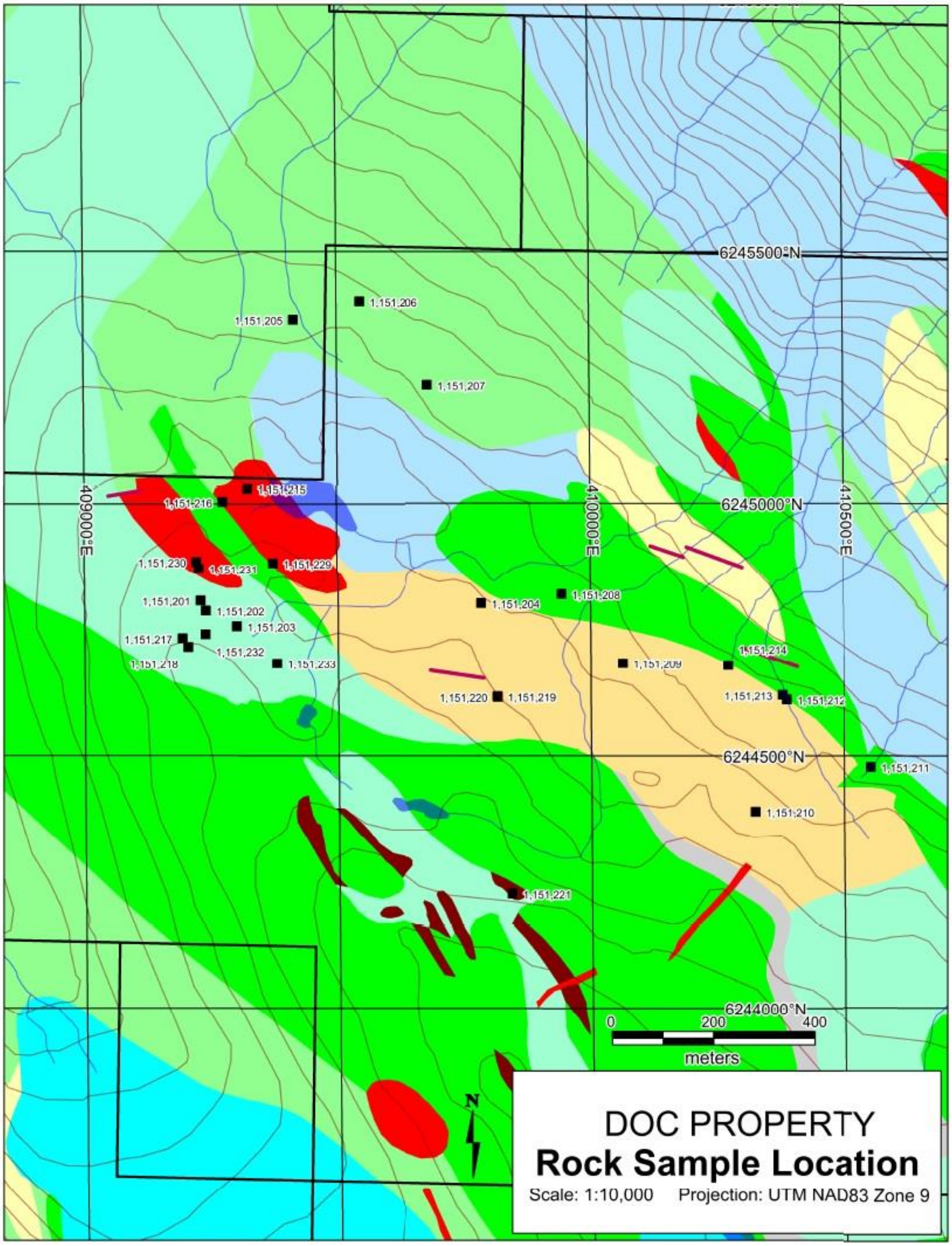

Figure 5: Rock Sample Locations

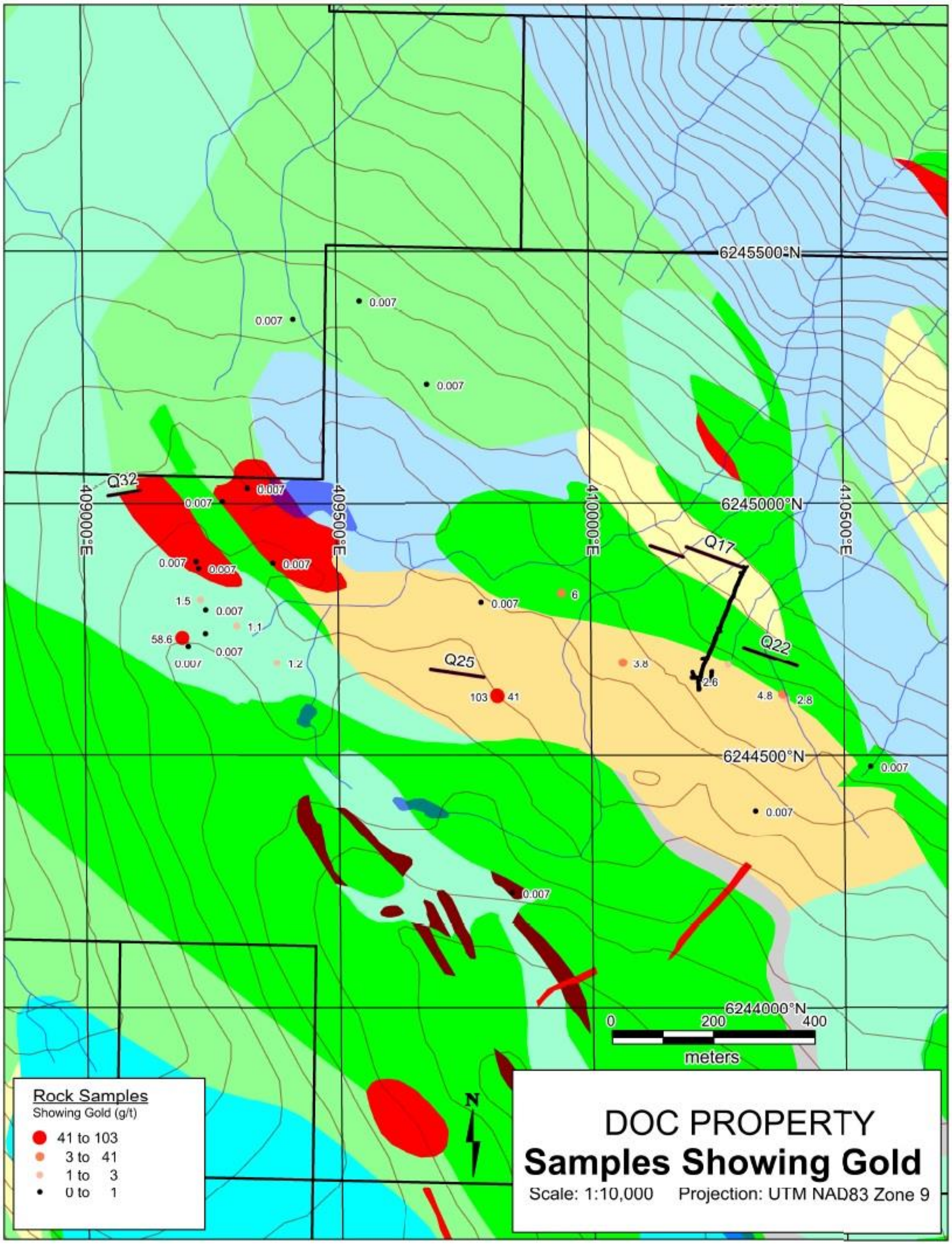

Figure 6: Rock Samples Showing Gold

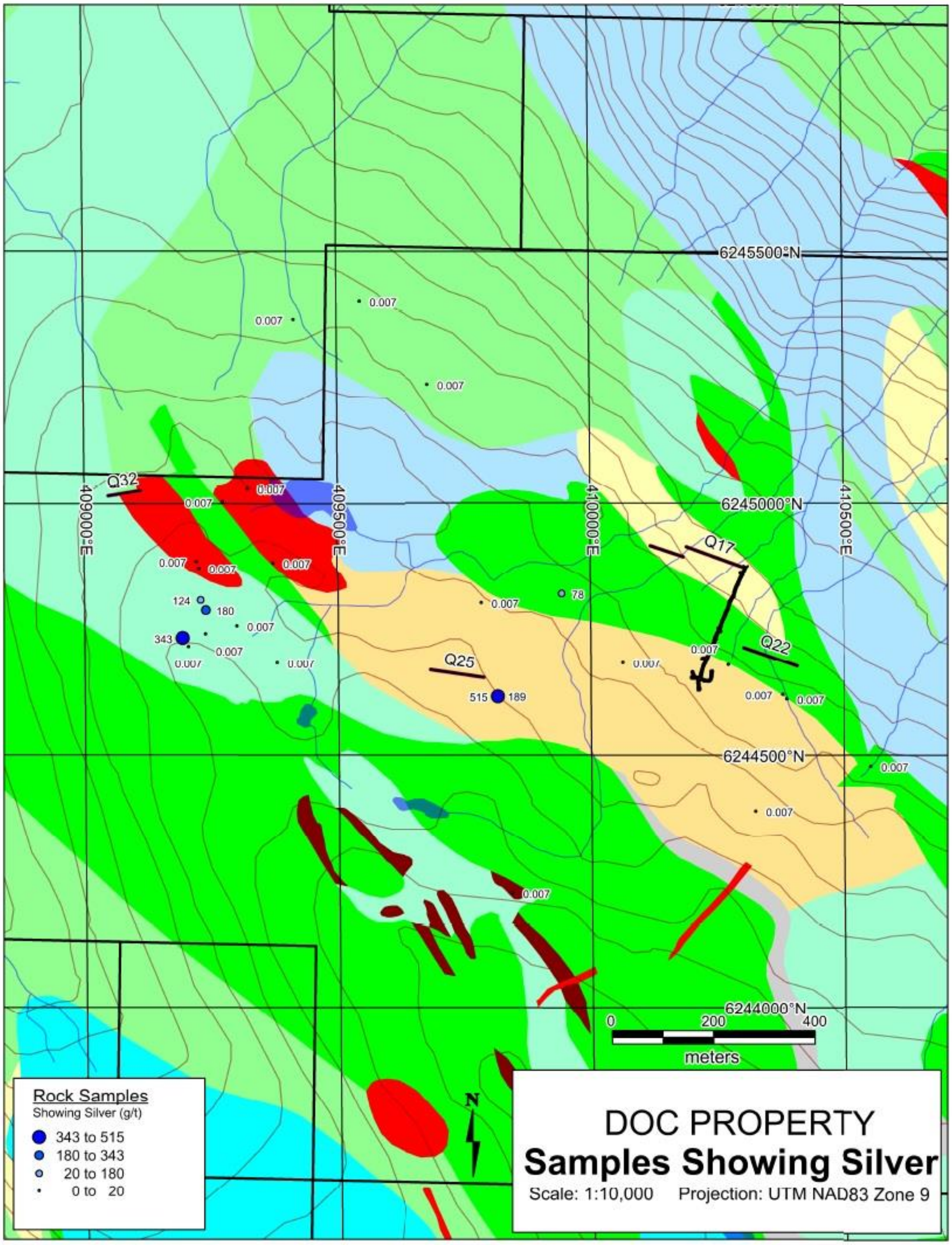

Figure 7: Rock Samples Showing Silver

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I

Prior to the field season, preliminary work will involve :

a) a regional compilation of all data available to assist exploration on the claims,

b) a compilation and assimilation of all available property data,

c) an evaluation of the trace element signature of mineralization within and adjacent to Q17 and Q22 veins,

d) further studies to define the geometry, petrology and mineralogy of the Q17 and Q22 veins.

8.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications:

Michael J. Middleton
14948 90th Ave
Surrey, B.C.
V3B 2P5
Telephone (604) 585-0954.
Email Middleton.geoscience@gmail.com

I, Michael J. Middleton, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Mining and Geological Technician by Middleton Geoscience Ltd. of Surrey B.C.

2. I have practiced my profession of prospecting since 1990.

3. I am a graduate of British Columbia Institute of Technology with a diploma of Technology in Mining and Mineral Exploration, obtained in 2001. I have been practicing my profession continuously in Canada since graduation.

4. My input into this report is based mainly upon conducting the 2015 sampling program on the DOC Property, supplemented by a review of past work on the property and its geological setting as well as compilation of previous geological maps into the Mapinfo program.

5. I have no interest in the property reported on herein, and nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this the twentieth day of September, 2015.

September 28, 2015	M.J.Middleton
Surrey, B.C.	Consulting Technician

Appendix B

Statement of Cost

Date	Personnel/Item	Details	cost	Total
Jul-01	Mike Middleton	Drive Van-Smithers	$ 250.00	$ 250.00
	Km costs	1150 km at $0.60/km	$ 690.00	$ 690.00
Jul-02	Mike Middleton	Load truck drive to Stewart, heli into Property	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
	Frank Smith	Load truck drive to Stewart, heli into Property	$ 275.00	$ 275.00
	Pick up Truck	Drive Smithers to Stewart	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
	Km Costs	320 km including fuel	$ 0.75	$ 240.00
	Camp/food	2 people @ $100/day/person	$ 200.00	$ 200.00
Jul-03	Mike Middleton	On site prospecting	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
	Frank Smith	On site prospecting	$ 275.00	$ 275.00
	Camp/food	2 people @ $100/day/person	$ 200.00	$ 200.00
	Sampling supply	bags, tags, shovels etc.	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
	Pick up Truck	standby at Stewart no km	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
Jul-04	Mike Middleton	On site prospecting	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
	Frank Smith	On site prospecting	$ 275.00	$ 275.00
	Camp/food	2 people @ $100/day/person	$ 200.00	$ 200.00
	Sampling supply	bags, tags, shovels etc.	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
	Pick up Truck	standby at Stewart no km	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
Jul-05	Mike Middleton	On site prospecting	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
	Frank Smith	On site prospecting	$ 275.00	$ 275.00
	Camp/food	2 people @ $100/day/person	$ 200.00	$ 200.00
	Sampling supply	bags, tags, shovels etc.	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
	Pick up Truck	standby at Stewart no km	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
Jul-06	Mike Middleton	On site prospecting	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
	Frank Smith	On site prospecting	$ 275.00	$ 275.00
	Sampling supply	bags, tags, shovels etc.	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
	Pick up Truck	Heli out of property, drive Stewart to Smithers	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
	Km costs	320 including fuel	$ 0.75	$ 240.00
		Total in field expence		$ 6,795.00
		Expected Helicopter Expense		$ 3,220.00
		Expected Report Writting/GIS		$ 3,000.00
		Expected assay costs		$ 750.00
		Grand total to report		$ 13,765.00

Appendix C

Sample Analysis

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **John Bot**
PO Box 4373
Quesnel BC V2J 3J4 CANADA

Submitted By:	John Bot
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Smithers
Received:	July 23, 2015
Report Date:	August 26, 2015
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI15000039.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	DOC
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	26

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	26	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			SMI
FA550	26	50g Lead collection fire assay fusion - grav finish	50	Completed	VAN
SHP01	26	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			SMI

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: John Bot
PO Box 4373
Quesnel BC V2J 3J4
CANADA

CC: Mike Middleton

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Marcus Lau
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **John Bot**
PO Box 4373
Quesnel BC V2J 3J4 CANADA

Project: DOC
Report Date: August 26, 2015

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI15000039.1

	Method	WGHT	FA550	FA550
	Analyte	Wgt	Ag	Au
	Unit	kg	gm/t	gm/t
	MDL	0.01	50	0.9
1151201	Rock	3.60	124	1.5
1151202	Rock	2.58	180	<0.9
1151203	Rock	2.31	<50	1.1
1151204	Rock	2.40	<50	<0.9
1151205	Rock	3.12	<50	<0.9
1151206	Rock	2.96	<50	<0.9
1151207	Rock	3.19	<50	<0.9
1151208	Rock	2.51	78	6.0
1151209	Rock	2.46	<50	3.8
1151210	Rock	1.63	<50	<0.9
1151211	Rock	2.23	<50	<0.9
1151212	Rock	2.13	<50	2.8
1151213	Rock	3.12	<50	4.8
1151214	Rock	2.67	<50	2.6
1151215	Rock	2.39	<50	<0.9
1151216	Rock	1.97	<50	<0.9
1151217	Rock	3.35	343	58.6
1151218	Rock	2.37	<50	<0.9
1151219	Rock	2.94	189	41.0
1151220	Rock	2.88	515	103.0
1151221	Rock	2.70	<50	<0.9
1151229	Rock	2.64	<50	<0.9
1151230	Rock	2.37	<50	<0.9
1151231	Rock	1.99	<50	<0.9
1151232	Rock	2.69	<50	<0.9
1151233	Rock	2.44	<50	1.2

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Client: **John Bot**
PO Box 4373
Quesnel BC V2J 3J4 CANADA

Project: DOC
Report Date: August 26, 2015

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI15000039.1

	Method	WGHT	FA550	FA550
	Analyte	Wgt	Ag	Au
	Unit	kg	gm/t	gm/t
	MDL	0.01	50	0.9
Pulp Duplicates				
1151219	Rock	2.94	189	41.0
REP 1151219	QC		190	41.2
Core Reject Duplicates				
1151211	Rock	2.23	<50	<0.9
DUP 1151211	QC		<50	<0.9
Reference Materials				
STD AGPROOF	Standard		95	<0.9
STD SP49	Standard		55	17.7
STD SQ70	Standard		157	39.4
STD AGPROOF Expected			94	0
STD SP49 Expected			60.2	18.34
STD SQ70 Expected			159.5	39.62
BLK	Blank		<50	<0.9
BLK	Blank		<50	<0.9
Prep Wash				
ROCK-SMI	Prep Blank		<50	<0.9
ROCK-SMI	Prep Blank		<50	<0.9

Appendix D

Sample Photos

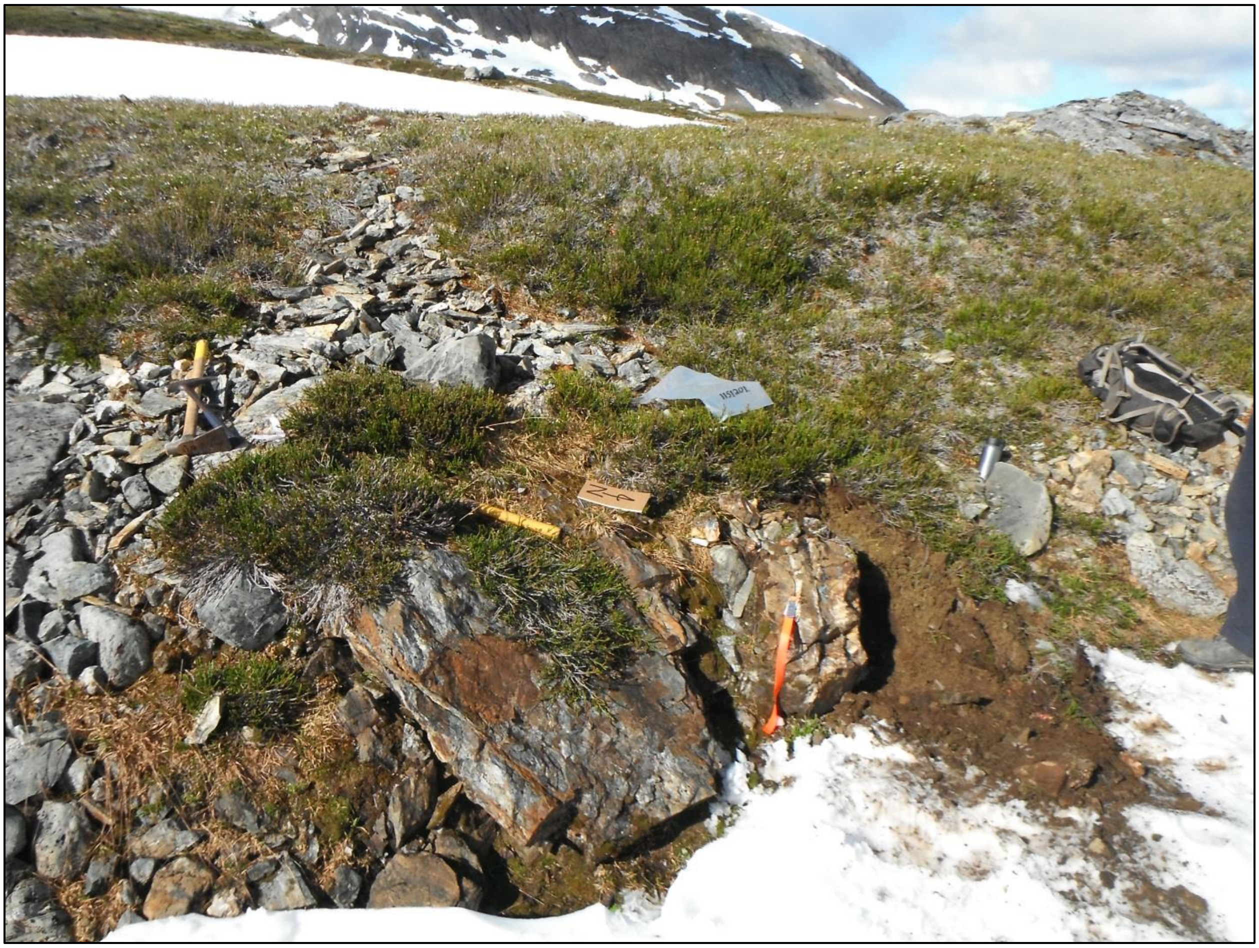


Figure 8: Sample 1151201

Sample 1151201 located at 409229mE, 6244807mN. Sample consists of a large, sub angular boulder of very siliceous volcanics with numerous quartz veinlets. Sample consists of a 15cm wide heavily mineralized vein containing galena and chalcopyrite and 30cm of wall rock. 124(g/t) silver, 1.5(g/t) gold.

Figure 9: Sample 1151202

Sample 1151202 located at 409239mE, 6244787mN. Sample of a 8cm wide quartz vein with massive fine grained galena and minor chalcopyrite. Vein is hosted in altered volcanic unit. 180(g/t) silver, Trace gold.

Figure 10: Sample 111203

Sample 1151203 located at 409300mE, 6244756 mN. Sample comprises a 20cm wide quartz vein with small vesicles infilled with galena. Sample exhibits rusty vugs and weathered cavities on surface. Competent portions contain minor arsenopyrite. Trace silver, 1.1(g/t) gold.

Figure 11: Sample 1151204

Sample 1151204 located at 409415 nE, 6245366 mN. Sampled from a small, hand dug trench, south of cat trenches. Sample consists of a 25cm wide quartz vein with minor galena in siliceous volcanics. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 12: Sample 1151205

Sample 1151205 located at 409415mE, 6245366mN. Sample contains a 45cm boulder in a small creek draw. Sample of massive sulphides with greater than 60% pyrite, small quartz augens contain disseminated chalcopyrite and trace sphalerite. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 13: Sample 1151206

Sample 1151206 located along scree slope centered at 409546mE, 6245402mN. Sample consists of five grab samples of mineralized float along a 50m wide talus slope. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 14: Sample 1151207

Sample 1151207 located at 409680mE, 6245237mN. Sample of float along scree slope of volcanic unit with small patches of very fine grained sulphides. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 15: Sample 1151208

Sample 1151208 located at 409680mE, 6244820mN. Sample consists of a large quartz boulder with 0.5% % coarse grained galena and small pods to 2cm of fine grained galena with well-developed quartz crystals. 78.0(g/t) silver, 6.0(g/t) gold.

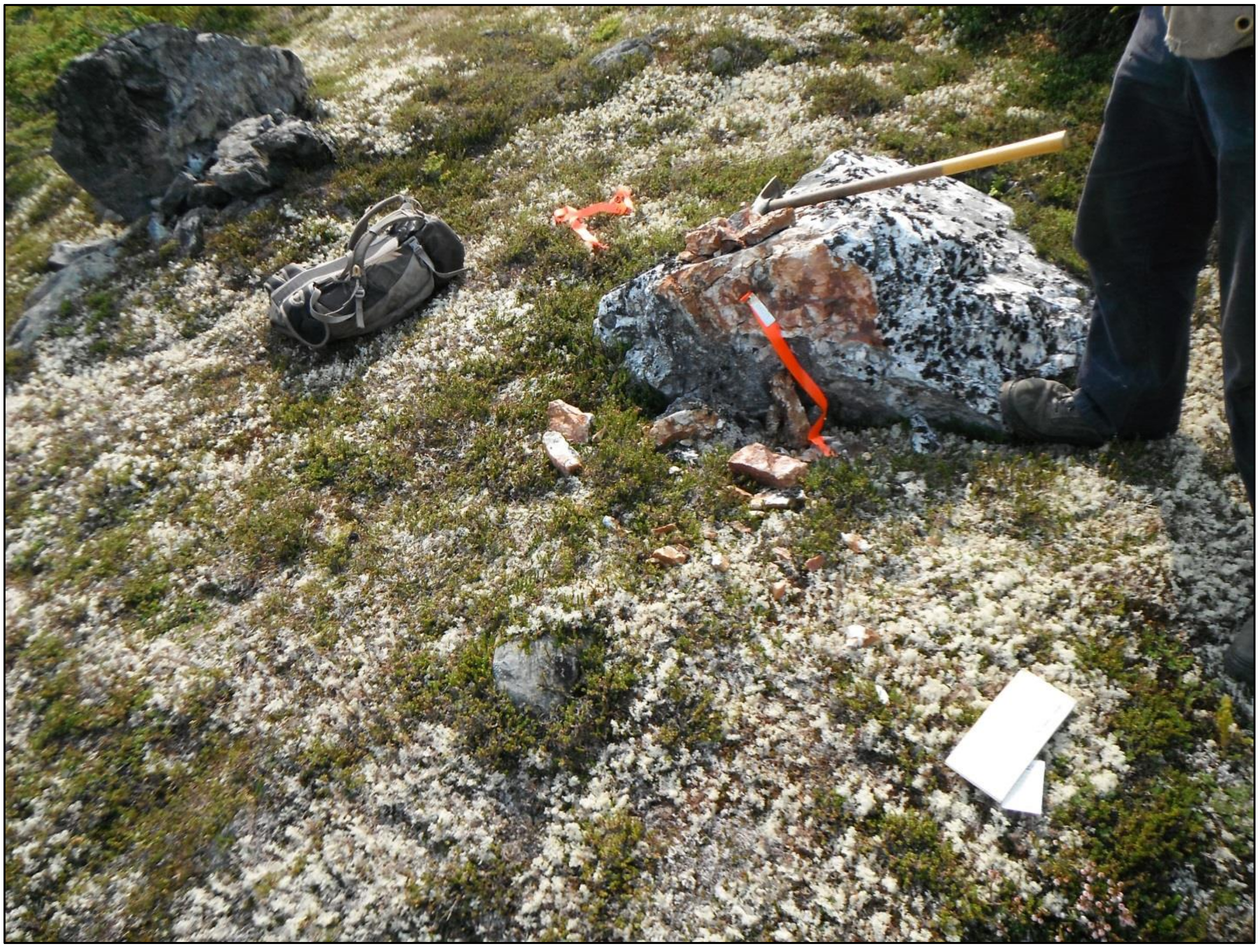


Figure 16: Sample 1151209

Sample 1151209 located at 410063mE, 6244683mN. Sample consists of a large quartz boulder stained an orange/pink color. Sample contains minor pyrite and galena in small veins and fractures. Sample located along strike to major trenches to the west. Trace silver, 3.8(g/t) gold.

Figure 17: Sample 1151210

Sample 1151210 located at 410323mE, 6244389mN. Sample contains a 25cm wide quartz vein with minor pyrite and sphalerite. 030°/80°. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 18: Sample 1151211

Sample located at 410552mE, 6244478mN. Sample of a 15cm wide quartz vein striking 045°. Sample contains small veins and vesticles of galena and minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 19: Sample 1151212

Sample located at 410386mE, 6244611mN. 1.5 meter chip sample of large quartz vein from within an old trench. Quartz contains small wispy veinlets of bornite, galena and chalcopyrite. Trace silver, 2.8(g/t) gold.

Figure 20: Sample 1151213

Sample located at 410378mE, 6244620mN. 2.0 meter chip sample from old trench. Vein contains small vesticles of galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. Trace silver, 4.8(g/t) gold.

Figure 21: Sample 1151214

Sample located at 410271mE, 6244679mN. 2.0 meter chip sample of barren quartz vein. Trace silver, 2.6(g/t) gold.

Figure 22: Sample 1151215

Sample located at 409324mE, 6245030mN. Sample of Felsic quartz schist with minor surface staining and minor sericitic alteration. Trace pyrite and very fine grained sulphides. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 23: Sample 1151216

Sample located at 409275mE, 6245004mN. Sample of a folded volcanic unit with 30cm wide quartz vein. Vein appears barren but grades from bone white to translucent grey in center of vein. Trace silver, Trace gold.

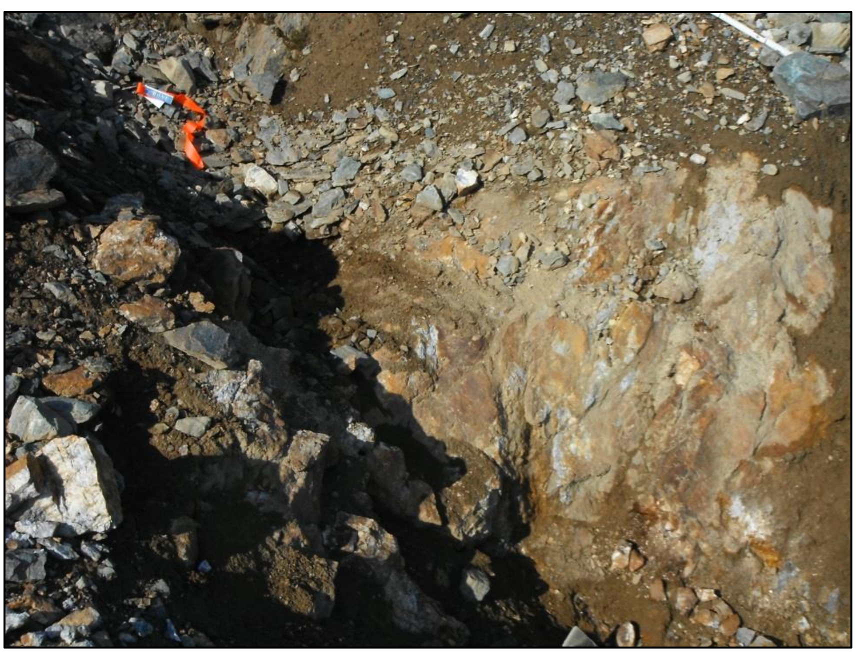
Figure 24: Sample 1151217

Sample located at 409193mE, 6244732mN. Sample contains a 15cm quartz vein with small galena veins to 1cm wide, trending 058°. 343(g/t) silver, 58.6(g/t) gold.

Figure 25: Sample 1151218

Sample located at 409204mE, 6244715mN. Sample of a 20cm quartz vein in old trench hosted in felsic schist. Vein contains minor sphalerite and pyrite. 322°/85°. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 26: Sample 1151219



Sample located at 409815mE, 6244617mN. Sample of a 2.5 meter chip sample quartz vein with high grade horizons. Sampled from a series of small hand trenches. 189(g/t) silver, 41(g/t) gold.

Figure 27: Sample 1151220

Sample located at 409816mE, 6244616mN. High grade grab from previous sample. 15cm wide horizon with 7% galena and very fine grained grey sulphide. Vein trends 279°. 515(g/t) silver, 103(g/t) gold.

Figure 28Sample 1151221

Sample located at 409842mE, 6244226mN. Sample of a Very rusty volcanic unit with disseminated pyrite and small pyrite and chalcopyrite veinlets. Trace silver, trace gold

Figure 29: Sample 1151229

Sample located at 409374mE, 6244882mN. Sample of a 45cm quartz vein trending 326° splays off into smaller veins. Quartz appears barren but contains interesting staining around fractures. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 30: Sample 1151230.

Sample located at 409222mE, 6244885mN. 1 meter chip sample across 30cm barren quartz vein including 35cm of siliceously altered volcanics on either side of vein. Trace silver, trace gold.

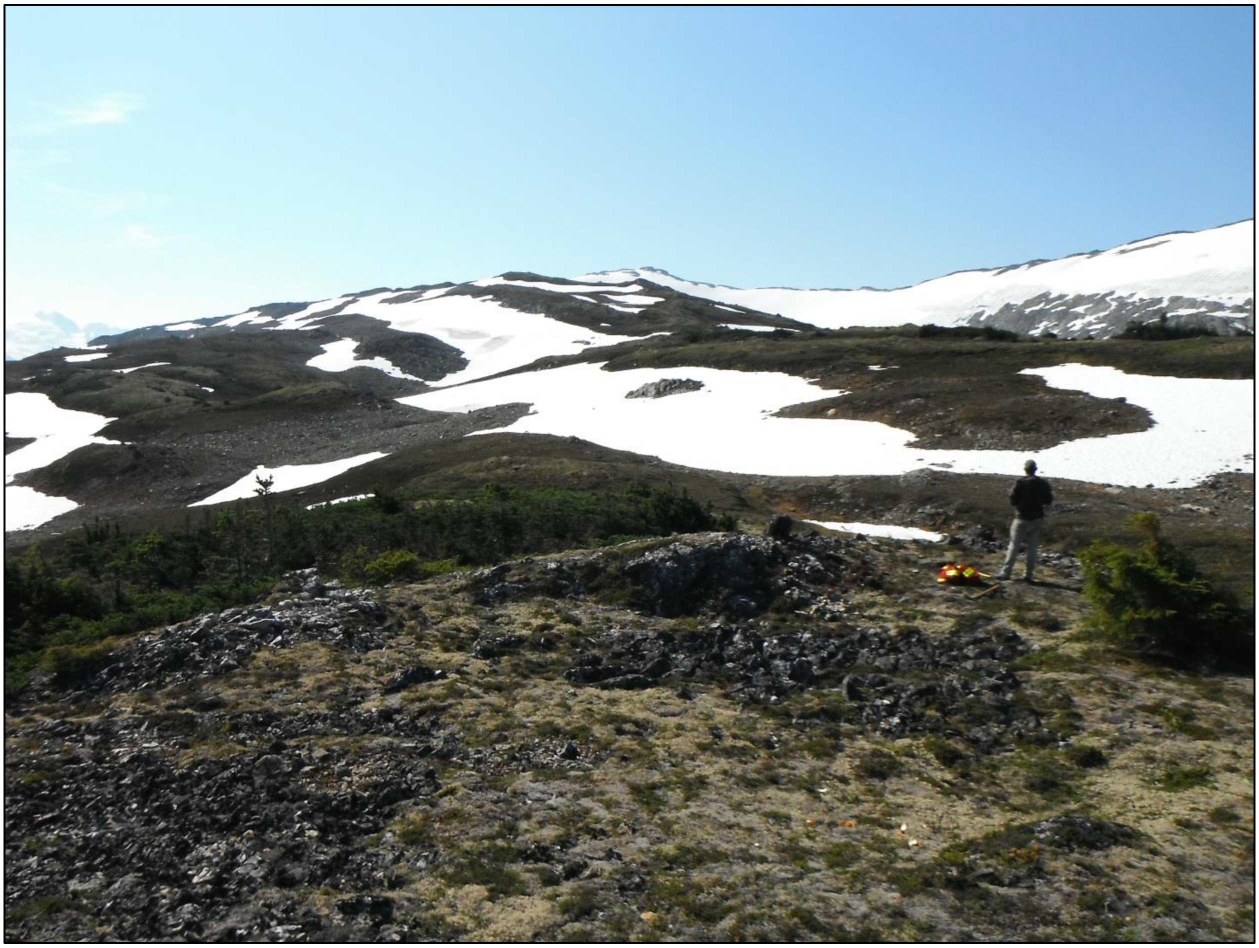


Figure 31: Sample 1151231.

Sample located at 409227mE, 6244871mN. 1.0 meter chip sample of barren quartz trending 349°. Minor pyrite along fractures. 20m wide one is litterd with cross cutting quartz veins. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 32Sample 1151232.

Sample located at 409238mE, 6244740mN. Sample of a 15cm wide quartz vein in heavily weathered outcrop. Vein displays coxcomb texture and contains large clasts of host rock. Trace silver, trace gold.

Figure 33: Sample 1151233.

Sample located at 409379mE, 6244682mN. Float sampled from the top of a small knoll, float train is obviously from local source. Quartz contains 5% pyrite and coxcomb texture. Trace silver, 1.2(g/t) gold.