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Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$ 9,567.25

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): *Laurence Sookochoff*

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5566319 August 15, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Toni

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1032368 1035364 1035365

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNE029 092HNE275

MINING DIVISION: Nicola Similkameen

NTS/BCGS: 092H.089 092H.099 092H.100

LATITUDE: 49 ° 53 ' 20 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 17 ' 14 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

Triassic-Jurassic, Triassic, Nicola Group, Eastern Volcanic Facies, Volcanics, Granodiorite, Brew Fault 140/SE,

Magwump Fault 100/60S, Alteration of Carbonate Clay Silica, 30-40 cm wide zone, 0.14 grams per tonne gold,

14.4 grams per tonne silver

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 18041 20944 21922 23144 31635

32949 34093 34700 35517 35716

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	1,239 hectares	1032368 1035364 1035365	\$ 6,500.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	2.1	1035365	3,567.25
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:			\$ 9,567.25

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5566319)

*Work done between May 30, 2015 and June 15, 2015
on*

Tenures 1032368, 1035264, & 1035365

of the nine claim

Toni 1032368 Claim Group

Nicola/Similkameen Mining Divisions

BCGS Map 092H.089/.099/.100

Centre of Work
5,529,800N 694,850E
(10NAD83)

Author & Consultant

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

April 10, 2016

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35891**

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SUMMARY

The nine claim, Toni 1032368 Claim Group ("Property") covers an area of 4077 hectares located 204 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and two kilometres from the formerly productive Elk mine, where production reportedly included 51,460 ounces of gold at 97 g/t (>3 opt) and an existing gold resource of 301,000 ounces gold in a measured and indicated category. Gold-bearing pyrrhotite and polymetallic gold-silver mineralization are hosted primarily by parallel to subparallel east-northeast trending pyritic quartz veins and stringers in altered pyritic granitic and, less frequently, volcanic rocks.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Toni 1032368 Claim Group is underlain by the late Triassic to Early Jurassic Pennask granodioritic intrusive (LTrJgd) in the east in a northerly contact with basaltic volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies in the west.

In the structural analysis of three contiguous claims of the Toni 1032368 Claim Group, which are underlain by volcanics of the Nicola Group, three cross-structural locations, "A", "B", "C", were delineated from the intersection of northerly and northwesterly trending structures. The northerly trend is dominant as indicated by the major Elk/Siwash structure which traverses the survey area.

Location "A" is within one kilometre of the indicated Pennask intrusive/Nicola volcanic contact and is generally indicated to be within a significant broad northerly trending structural/shear zone.

Locations "B" and "C" are also indicated to be within a broad northerly trending structural/shear zone which is centred by the major Elk/Siwash structure and which is a main mineral controlling structure to the eight generally northerly aligned multiple mineralized zones including the productive mineral zone on the ELK property. The northernmost indicated mineral zone, the Bullion Zone (Figure 12a) is 1,450 metres south of the southern border of Tenure 1035365.

The delineated major northerly structure of location "A" which may be a northward continuation of the Elk/Siwash main or en-echelon structure offset 900 metres right laterally by a Brew-type fault zone. This may be indicated by the +100 ppb gold-in-soil at the southern end of the structure adjacent to the Victory/Elk boundary (Figure 6). Where the structure would be magnetically expressed as at least a sub-anomalous mag LO at location "A", an anomalous mag LO response however, may have been elevated due to the presence of polymetallic veins, such as occur at the Annie Oakley Minfile, which can be associated with a porphyritic mineral resource.

The anomalous mag LO east of location "A" is indicated as a structural zone; the anomaly possibly due to hydrothermal alteration.

Thus, the area including cross-structure location "A" and the mag LO anomaly would be the prime area to explore for surficial geological indicators of a concealed potential mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to follow-up exploration.

INTRODUCTION

From May 30, 2015 to June 15, 2015 a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed on Tenures 1032368, 1035364, & 1035365 of the nine claim Toni 1032368 claim group ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures and correlative magnetic responses which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 1032368 or other claims of the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from work the author has performed on the Toni Property since 2006.

Figure 1. Location Map



PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092H.088/.098 within the Nicola/Similkameen Mining Divisions, 204 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 35 kilometres southwest of Merritt and 92 kilometres south of Kamloops. The formerly productive Elk mine is 12 kilometres east.

Property Location & Description (cont'd)

Figure 2. Claim Location
(Base Map from MapPlace & Google)

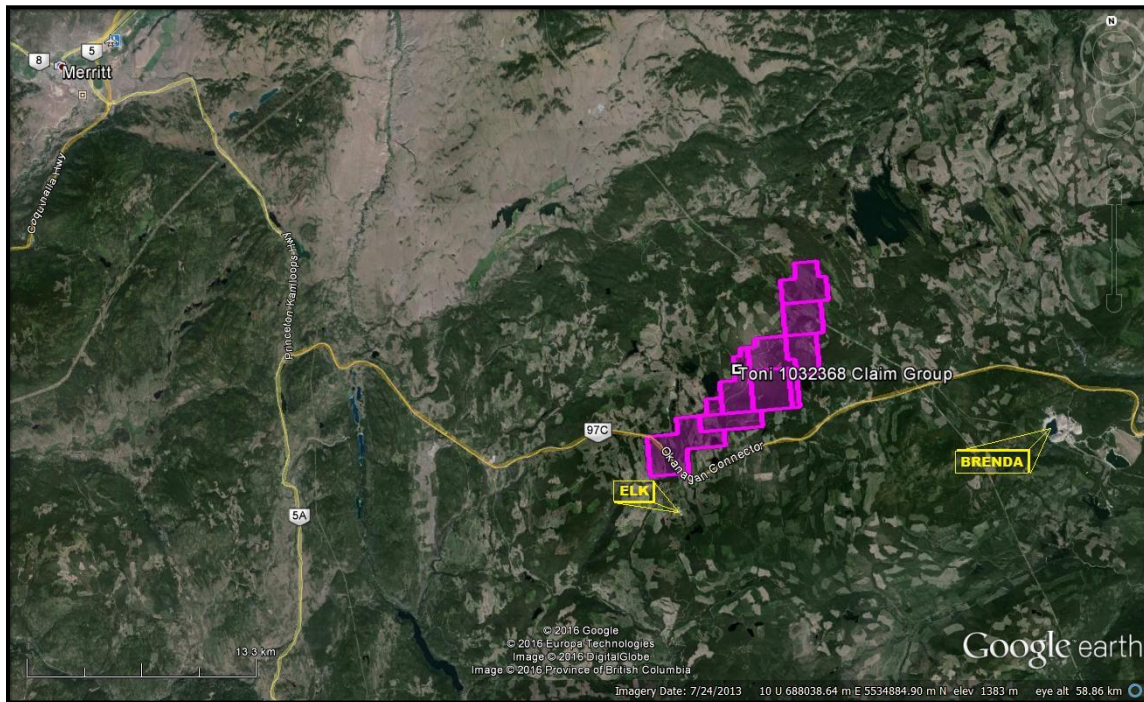
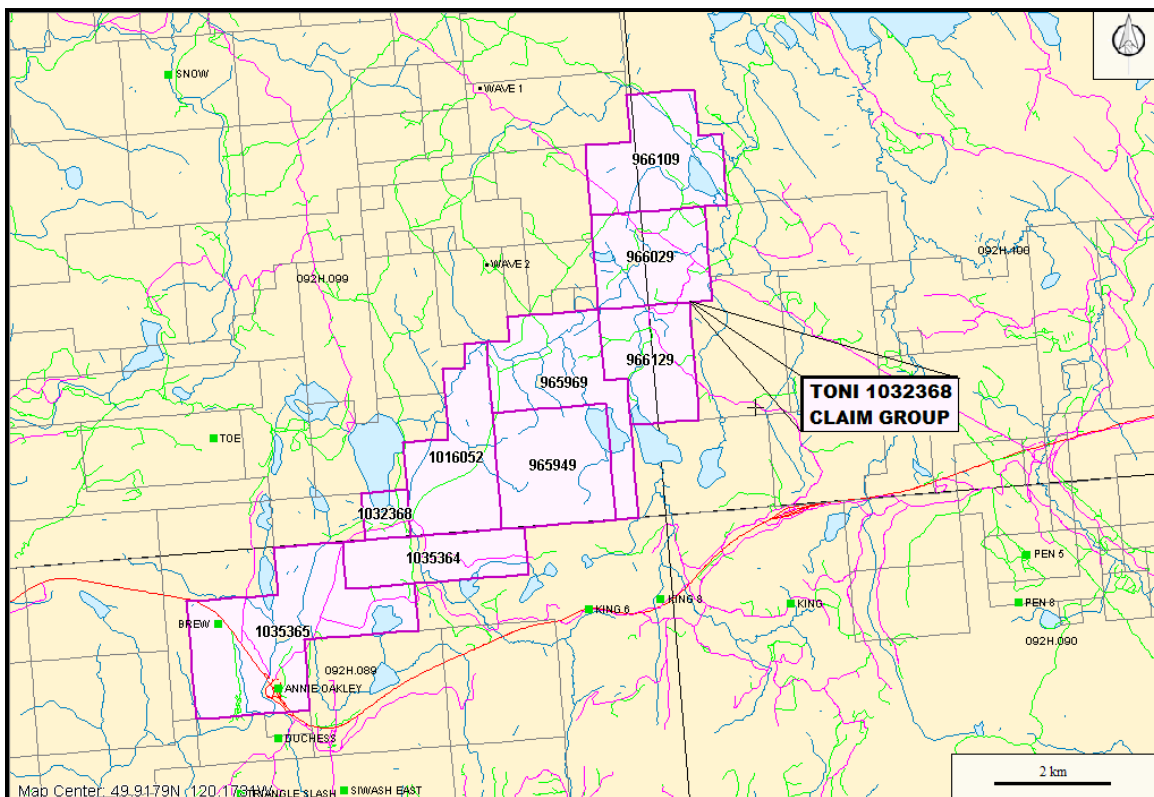


Figure 3. Claim Map
(Base Map from MapPlace)



Property Location & Description (cont'd)**Description**

The Property is comprised of nine contiguous claims covering an area of 4077.5322 hectares. Particulars of the Toni 1032368 Claim Group are as follows:

*Table I. Tenures of Toni 1032368 Claim Group
(From MapPlace)*

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until*</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
965949	Mineral	TOE120	20160301	520.1682
965969	Mineral	TOE121	20160301	520.0168
966029	Mineral	TOE124	20160301	415.8311
966109	Mineral	TOE126	20160301	498.8154
966129	Mineral	TOE128	20160301	374.3912
1016052	Mineral	TONI11613A	20160301	478.5305
1032368	Mineral	B4	20160301	83.2381
1035364	Mineral		20160301	333.0086
1035365	Mineral	BREW 10	20160301	853.5323

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event Number 5566319

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is southward from Merritt via Highway 5A/97C for 26 kilometres to the Aspen Grove junction thence eastward via Highway 97C or the Coquihalla Connector for 25 kilometres to the western boundary of Tenure 1035365. The Elkhart junction which provides road access to many areas of the Property, is a further two kilometres.

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.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from lakes and creeks which are located within the confines of the Property.

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.

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

The physiography of Tenures 1032368, 1035364, & 1035365 is of gently sloped forested area with localized clear-cut areas. Elevations range from 1,572 metres at a lake along the southwest boundary to 1,672 at the eastern boundary.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more selected significant reported *MINFILE* mineral properties in the area of the Toni 1032368 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to the limits of the Toni 1032368 Claim Group.

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

MINFILE 092HNE047

Sixteen kilometres east

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

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE058

Nine kilometres northwest

Adits and trenches were initially cut around 1900; later work included diamond drilling and trenching in the 1960s and 1970s.

Map 41-1989). The volcanics may be affected by low grade propylitic and chloritic alteration. Less than 1 kilometre to the north of the occurrence is the east-striking contact of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite.

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 volcanoclastic rocks and volcanic flows. The main Aspen Grove copper camp lies several kilometres to the west in the Central belt, separated by the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

The area of the occurrence is underlain by augite porphyritic volcanic flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, and volcanic tuff and breccia (Assessment Report 1586; Geological Survey of Canada

Sookochoff (2011) reports that recent exploration work at the HN-WEN by Victory Resources resulted in the delineation of the Adit 1 east-west trending quartz vein within the 90 metre wide northwesterly striking shear zone. The significance of the Adit 1 vein is that it occurs within the Nicola volcanics 50 metres north of the W96-1 drill hole where a mineral hosting quartz vein was intersected from which assays averaging 16.578 gm/t Au, 18.185 gm/t Ag, and 0.75% Cu over 6.55 metres of core or 3.81 metres of 28.43 g/t Au and 0.98% Cu.

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

+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Two kilometres south

History: Property Area (cont'd)**ELK past producer (cont'd)**

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

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

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

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

SNOW showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE292

Eight kilometres west

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

In 1993, Fairfield Minerals Ltd. collected 1156 soil, 11 rock and three stream sediment samples throughout the Pen claims.

In 1994, Fairfield Minerals Ltd. executed an exploration program of infill soil sampling, trenching and rock sampling.

In 1995, Fairfield Minerals Ltd. completed soil geochemical surveys on the property.

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

MINFILE 092HNE311

One kilometre north

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.

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE312

Three kilometres north

Between 1986 and 1995, Fairfield Minerals explored the area and completed 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.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**Wave 2 anomaly (cont'd)**

In 1991, samples of mineralized 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). 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 selected significant reported *MINFILE* mineral showings, and past producers peripheral to the Property are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to the limits of the Toni 1032368 Claim Group.

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

MINFILE 092HNE047

Sixteen kilometres east

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

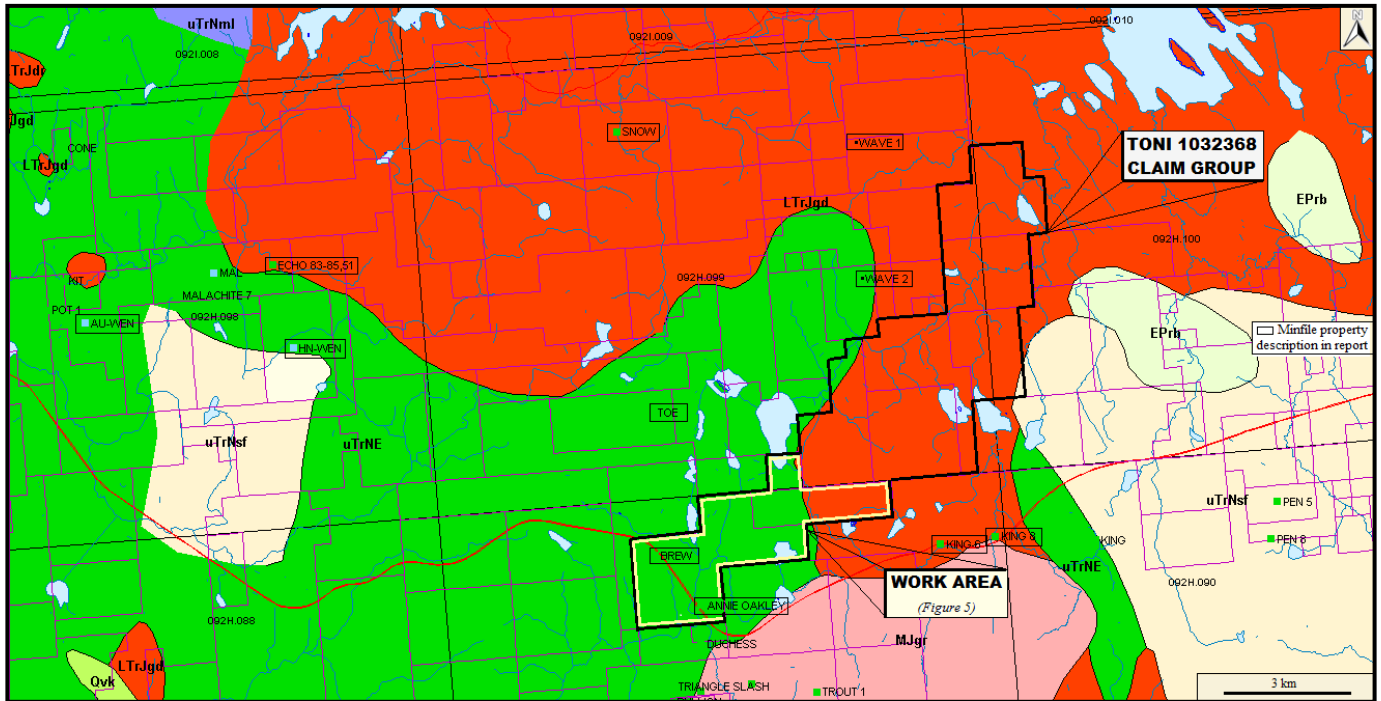
The Brenda copper-molybdenum deposit is within the "Brenda stock", a composite quartz diorite/granodiorite body which forms part of the Pennask batholith. Several ages and compositions of pre and post-ore dikes cut the stock. The deposit is approximately 390 metres from the contact with Nicola Group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

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

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

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

Figure 4. Geology, Claims, Index, & Minfile
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

Qvk
 Unnamed alkalic
 volcanic rocks

Eocene

EPrb: **Princeton Group**
 andesitic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

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

uTrNml
 basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrJum
 unnamed ultramafic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd
 unnamed granodiorite intrusive
 rocks

LTrJdr
 dioritic to gabbroic intrusive
 rocks

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

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. 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.

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE058

Nine kilometres northwest

The Elk property is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group and by Middle Jurassic granites and granodiorites of the Osprey Lake batholith. The contact between these units trends northeasterly across the property. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions occur throughout the property. The western property area is underlain by steeply west-dipping andesitic to basaltic flows, agglomerates, tuffs and minor siltstone and limestone units of the Nicola Group. The eastern half of the property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake batholith.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**ECHO** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE059

Eleven kilometres northwest

The Echo 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.

TOE prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE060

Two kilometres north

The Toe 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 Eastern belt or facies of the Nicola Group, which is characterized by submarine volcanoclastic rocks and volcanic flows (Bulletin 69; Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989). Exposure is limited in the Paradise and Boot lakes (mainly on the Toe 27-29, 51, 54, 55 claims), which is underlain by augite porphyritic volcanic flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, fragmental rocks including tuff and breccia, minor argillite and diorite (Assessment Reports 1049, 1586). The Nicola rocks in this area form a northeasterly-closing embayment largely surrounded by the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite (Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989).

The contact of the batholith passes through the northwestern part of the Toe claims. The diorite bodies in the volcanics may be related to this intrusion.

The volcanics have been contact metamorphosed and hydrothermally altered by the intrusive activity, resulting in the formation of "metadiorite" locally (Assessment Report 1586). These altered rocks locally contain significant disseminated magnetite and/or pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite in places.

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

+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Two kilometres south

The Elk property is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group and by Middle Jurassic granites and granodiorites of the Osprey Lake batholith. The contact between these units trends northeasterly across the property. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions occur throughout the property. The western property area is underlain by steeply west-dipping andesitic to basaltic flows, agglomerates, tuffs and minor siltstone and limestone units of the Nicola Group. The eastern half of the property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake batholith.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**SNOW** showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE292

Eight kilometres 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).

KING 6, KING showing (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE297

One kilometre south

A drusy quartz vein, 10 centimetres wide, cuts coarse-grained, feldspar megacrystic granite of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith.

KING 8, KING showing (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE298

Two kilometres south

A shear zone, 70 centimetres wide, cuts coarse-grained, phyllic (sericitic (?))-altered granite of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith, near an andesitic dike. The showing is approximately 100 metres south of the contact with andesitic ash and lapilli tuff of the Upper Triassic Whistle Creek Formation (Nicola Group).

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

MINFILE 092HNE311

One kilometre north

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

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**WAVE 2** anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE312

Three kilometres north

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 is underlain by the late Triassic to Early Jurassic Pennask granodioritic intrusive (LTrJgd) in the east in contact with basaltic volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies (uTrNE) in the west. A capping of sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies of the intrusive fringes the Property in the southeastern corner.

ANNIE OAKLEY, WART showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE029

Within Tenure 1035365

A sample of chips from a 2-centimetre wide drusy quartz vein, associated with a narrow clay shear, assayed 2.43 grams per tonne gold, 38.1 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent copper and 1.71 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, sample WART-R2). Two other samples of quartz vein material, containing scattered grains and bands of galena and sphalerite, assayed 1.17 to 2.23 grams per tonne gold, 264.7 to 1046 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 to 0.53 per cent lead, 0.92 per cent zinc and 0.38 to 0.82 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, samples WART-R1, WART-R3). A bulk sample yielded 1.2 grams per tonne gold and 0.7 gram per tonne silver

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

MINFILE 092HNE275

Within Tenure 1035365

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)

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.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more selected significant reported *MINFILE* mineral properties, peripheral to the Property are reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to the limits of the Toni 1032368 Claim Group.

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

MINFILE 092HNE047

Sixteen kilometres east

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.

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.

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

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 ilsemanite are rare constituents.

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

Each stage occupies unique sets of fractures, which are filled with specific combinations of metallic and gangue minerals. Although the attitudes of veins in each stage are unique in detail, most stages include conjugate steeply dipping sets of northeast and northwest striking veins.

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

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).

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE058

Nine kilometres northwest

The mineralization is restricted to the volcanics. It is exposed in 3 adits and at least 8 trenches, and is marked by alteration, mainly epidotization, silicification, carbonatization, moderate chloritization and local pyritization.

Chalcopyrite is the only copper mineral: it is disseminated, or concentrated in quartz and calcite veins and veinlets between 0.3 and 30 centimetres thick, usually about 8 centimetres thick. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare specular hematite are also present in the veins. Locally oxidation has produced abundant malachite, azurite and limonite.

The mineralized zone measures 760 by 90 metres and has a depth of about 75 metres. Diamond drilling indicates that it strikes 160 degrees and dips vertically or steeply east, so it is not parallel to the volcanic-sedimentary contact, indicating that the contact is not the controlling factor.

Incidentally, the Echo occurrence (092HNE059) lies on this trend, 2 kilometres to the north-northwest, and the mineralization may also extend south-southeast of the HN-WEN occurrence (Assessment Report 4230).

Some significant copper and silver values have been obtained from the workings and diamond drill core. A 1.5-metre chip sample from Adit Number 1 was assayed at 4.39 per cent copper, 92.6 grams per tonne silver, and 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 4230).

A grab sample from here was assayed at 4.84 per cent copper, 46.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 4230). Both samples were from oxidized material and may not be representative of grade throughout the deposit (Assessment Report 4230). A drill core sample (hole HNS 72-1) assayed 1.12 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 4230).

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).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**HN-WEN** prospect (cont'd)

Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow quartz-filled fractures in these rocks (Assessment Report 16008). Minor malachite occurs in volcanics.

ECHO showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE059

Eleven kilometres northwest

Chalcopyrite and malachite are present in trenches and open cuts in volcanics over an area 1000 by 800 metres. Chalcopyrite is disseminated, or concentrated in quartz-calcite veins (Assessment Report 1586). The Echo occurrence lies directly along the strike of prominent fractures which host significant copper-silver mineralization at the HN-WEN occurrence (092HNE058), 2 kilometres to the south-southeast (Assessment Report 4230).

TOE prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE060

Two kilometres north

A major copper soil anomaly occurs within the Toe claim group, measuring 3500 by 900 metres; a mercury anomaly is associated (Assessment Reports 1049, 1586). The highest soil anomaly was 0.07 per cent copper (Assessment Report 1586)

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

MINFILE 092HNE096

Two kilometres south

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

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

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

In the Siwash North area, gold occurs in veins measuring 5-70 centimetres wide, hosted by a zone of strongly sericitic altered granite and, in the west, volcanic rocks.

In general, the mineralized zone trends east-northeast with southerly dips from 20-80 degrees (from east to west), and appears to be related to minor shearing. Quartz veining occurs in a number of parallel to subparallel zones. Each zone consists of one or more veins within an elevation range of 5 to 10 metres that can be correlated as a group to adjacent drill holes. In the eastern parts of the area, up to six subparallel zones occur.

Five of these zones are consistent enough to be labelled the A, B, C, D and E zones.

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

Mineralization in the west has been identified in one or locally two zones (the B and C zones). The main mineralized zone (B) is consistent, with only minor exceptions, across the entire drill grid.

The Siwash North structure has been tested to 335 metres down dip and along a strike length of 925 metres. The zone remains open to depth and along strike.

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

In drill core, mineralization has not been affected by supergene processes. Metallic minerals in drill core include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, maldonite? pyrrhotite and native gold in order of decreasing abundance. Gold is strongly associated with pyrite and with a blue-grey mineral. Photomicrographs show the gold commonly in contact with this mineral, which may be a gold-bismuth alloy (maldonite?) or a copper-bismuth-antimony sulphosalt.

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

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

Propylitic alteration is generally light green with biotite and hornblende altered to chlorite, and plagioclase is saussuritized. In volcanics, the colour is generally olive green, and the rock is soft. Argillic alteration is exemplified by bleached rock, with plagioclase white and clay-altered; potassium feldspar is slightly altered.

Volcanics are bleached to light green or grey. Sericitic alteration is typically pale green with a micaceous sheen, with plagioclase altered to sericite; trace disseminated pyrite may be present. This type of alteration is often associated with quartz veins and appears to be the lowest grade alteration associated with gold mineralization. It is not recognized in volcanics.

Potassium feldspar stable phyllic alteration is light pink, green or yellowish with potassium feldspar fresh and pink and blocky. Plagioclase and mafic minerals are altered to fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite. It often occurs with veins and is associated with gold mineralization; it is not recognized in volcanics.

Phyllic alteration is generally grey, fine-grained quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration usually associated with veins and often gradational to quartz and often auriferous. Advanced argillic alteration is exemplified by most or all of feldspar being destroyed, quartz is "free-floating". The alteration is often sheared and white in colour and is often associated with quartz veins.

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

Volcanics are white or blue coloured. Silicic alteration is quartz veining or replacement that is hard with moderate conchoidal fracture. There is a strong symmetrical zoning of alteration around the quartz veins: vein-advanced argillic-phyllic-potassium feldspar stable phyllic-argillic-propylitic.

Measured geological reserves of the Siwash North deposit are 308,414 tonnes grading 22.17 grams per tonne gold and 24.68 grams per tonne silver using a cutoff grade of 10 grams per tonne gold.

Reserves are based on results from 107 drillholes at 50-metre grid spacings along 804 metres of strike length to 304 metres downdip. All veining intercepts have been adjusted for true width and assays diluted to 2-metre mining widths (George Cross News Letter No. 223 (November), 1991).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By the end of May 2004, a total of eight mineralized veins had been discovered on the property.

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

Four vein systems had been drilled in the Siwash area: the B system with a strike length of 900 m has been tested down dip to 320 m; the WD zone with a strike length of 650 m has been tested to 370 m down dip; the GCW zone with a strike length of 300 m has been tested to 130 m down dip and the Bullion Creek (BC) zone which has been tested with two holes to a depth of 75 m.

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

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

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

In 2004 a diamond drill program consisting of 10,265 meters of NQ drilling in 44 holes was completed. As reported by Almaden in 2001, a possible extension to the B and WD vein systems was found roughly two kilometres along strike to the east, on the other side of an area of overburden cover and no outcrop, as part of a trenching program.

Grab samples of the vein material taken at surface returned averaged analyses of 31.6 grams per tonne gold and 104.4 grams per tonne silver (News Release, Almaden Minerals Limited, March 4, 2005). This discovery added about two kilometres of prospective, unexplored strike length to the high-grade vein system.

Update

Gold Mountain Mining Corporation, the present owner of the Elk property reports (2012 Corporate Presentation) on recent information at the Elk Property; past gold production at 51,500 ounces at 97 g/t (>3 opt) and an existing gold resource of 301,000 ounces gold in a measured and indicated category with 263,000 ounces of gold in an inferred category.

SNOW showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE292

Eight kilometres 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).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)

KING 6, KING showing (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE297

One kilometre south

The vein is mineralized with scattered blebs of chalcopyrite. A selected sample analysed 0.41 gram per tonne gold and 7.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, sample Q1b-R3).

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

MINFILE 092HNE311

One kilometre north

Locally, mineralized quartz vein float was found and contain disseminated pyrite and limonite with occasional specks of chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite.

Between 1986 and 1995, Fairfield Minerals conducted exploration, including a program of wide-spaced grid soil sampling. 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). Recently, the area has been explored by Sookochoff Consultants as a part of the Toni property.

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE312

Three kilometres north

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 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).

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 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

ANNIE OAKLEY, WART showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE029

Within Tenure 1035365

A sample of chips from a 2-centimetre wide drusy quartz vein, associated with a narrow clay shear, assayed 2.43 grams per tonne gold, 38.1 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent copper and 1.71 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, sample WART-R2). Two other samples of quartz vein material, containing scattered grains and bands of galena and sphalerite, assayed 1.17 to 2.23 grams per tonne gold, 264.7 to 1046 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 to 0.53 per cent lead, 0.92 per cent zinc and 0.38 to 0.82 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 21922, page 9, Table 2, samples WART-R1, WART-R3). A bulk sample yielded 1.2 grams per tonne gold and 0.7 gram per tonne silver

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**BREW** showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)

MINFILE 092HNE275

Within Tenure 1035365

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

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**a) Purpose**

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections which location could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir. The fluid constituents and/or the indications thereof should be etched in the surface material; where by means of standard exploratory procedures, the source and location may be identified and a foundation on which to warrant any follow-up exploration.

b) Method

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace hillside shade maps by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 75 lineaments were marked as shown on Figures 5 and 8. The lineaments were compiled into a 10 degree class interval and plotted as a rose diagram as shown on Figures 6 and 9. The indicated primary structural trend was then plotted on the lineament map with the trend influenced by the Rose Diagram and mainly by the consecutive lineal trend of the individual lineaments as shown on the lineament map.

c) Results

Three cross-structural locations, "A", "B", "C", within the Nicola volcanics, were delineated from the intersection of northerly and northwesterly trending structures. The northerly trend is dominant as indicated by the major Elk/Siwash structure which traverses the survey area, in addition to other northerly mineral controlling structures in the immediate area.

Location "A" is within one kilometre of the indicated Pennask intrusive/Nicola volcanic contact and is generally indicated to be within a significant broad northerly trending structural/shear zone that includes a series of lakes.

Locations "B" and "C" are also indicated to be within a broad northerly trending structural/shear zone that also includes a series of lakes. This zone is centred by the major Elk/Siwash structure which is a main mineral controlling structure to the eight generally northerly aligned multiple mineralized zones including the productive mineral zone on the ELK property. The northernmost indicated mineral zone, the Bullion Zone (Figure 12a) is 1,450 metres south of the southern border of Tenure 1035365. Figure 12 shows a +100 ppb gold-in-soil at the southern border of Tenure 1035365 and within 800 metres south of cross-structural location "C".

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 5. Lineaments as Indicated Structures

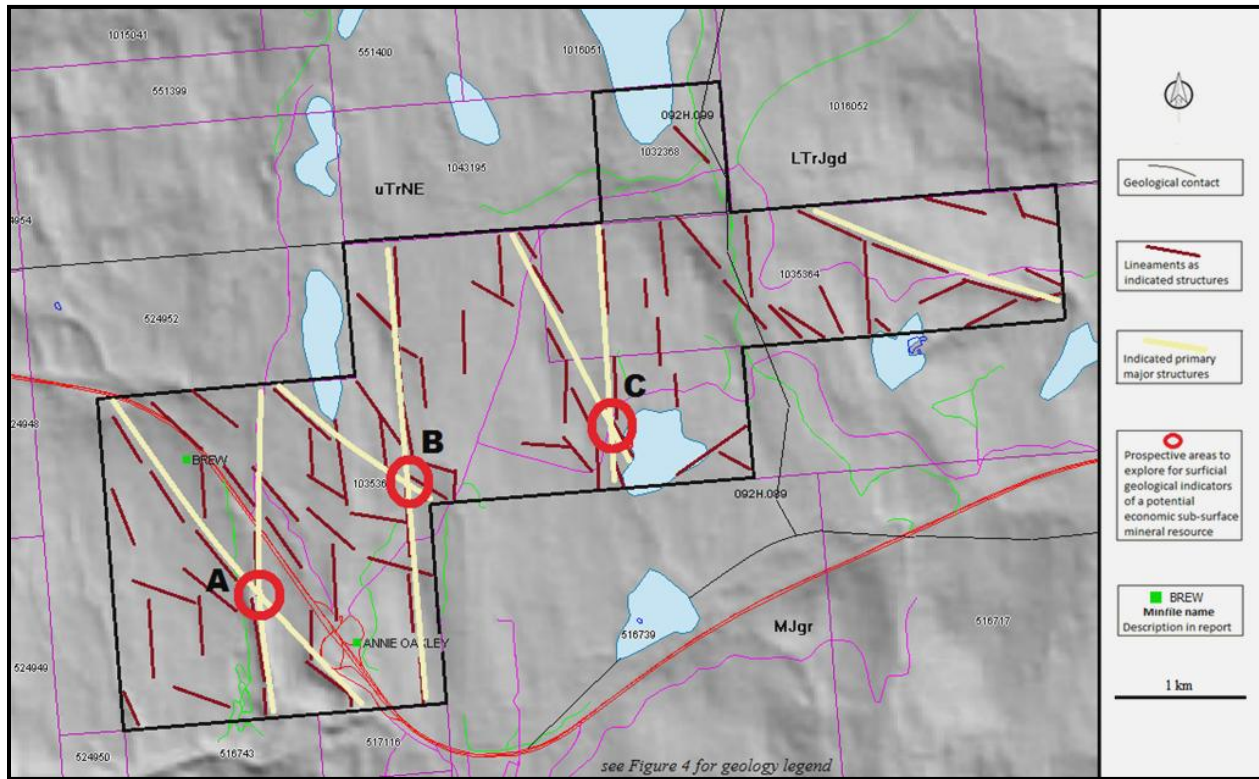
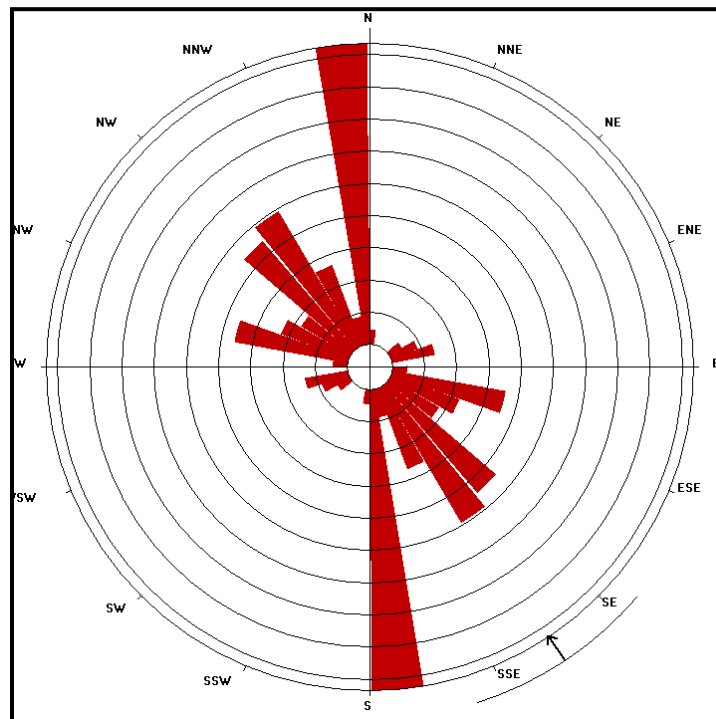


Figure 6. Rose Diagram from indicated structures



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
 No. of Data = 75
 Sector angle = 10°
 Scale: tick interval = 3% [2.3 data]
 Maximum = 28% [21 data]
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 146-326
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±15.8°]
 (valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 146.4 - 326.4
 Circ. Median = 147.0 - 327.0
 Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 25.9°
 Circ. Variance = 0.15
 Circular Std. Dev. = 32.37°
 Circ. Dispersion = 1.44
 Circ. Std Error = 0.1385
 Circ. Skewness = 3.10
 Circ. Kurtosis = -20.13

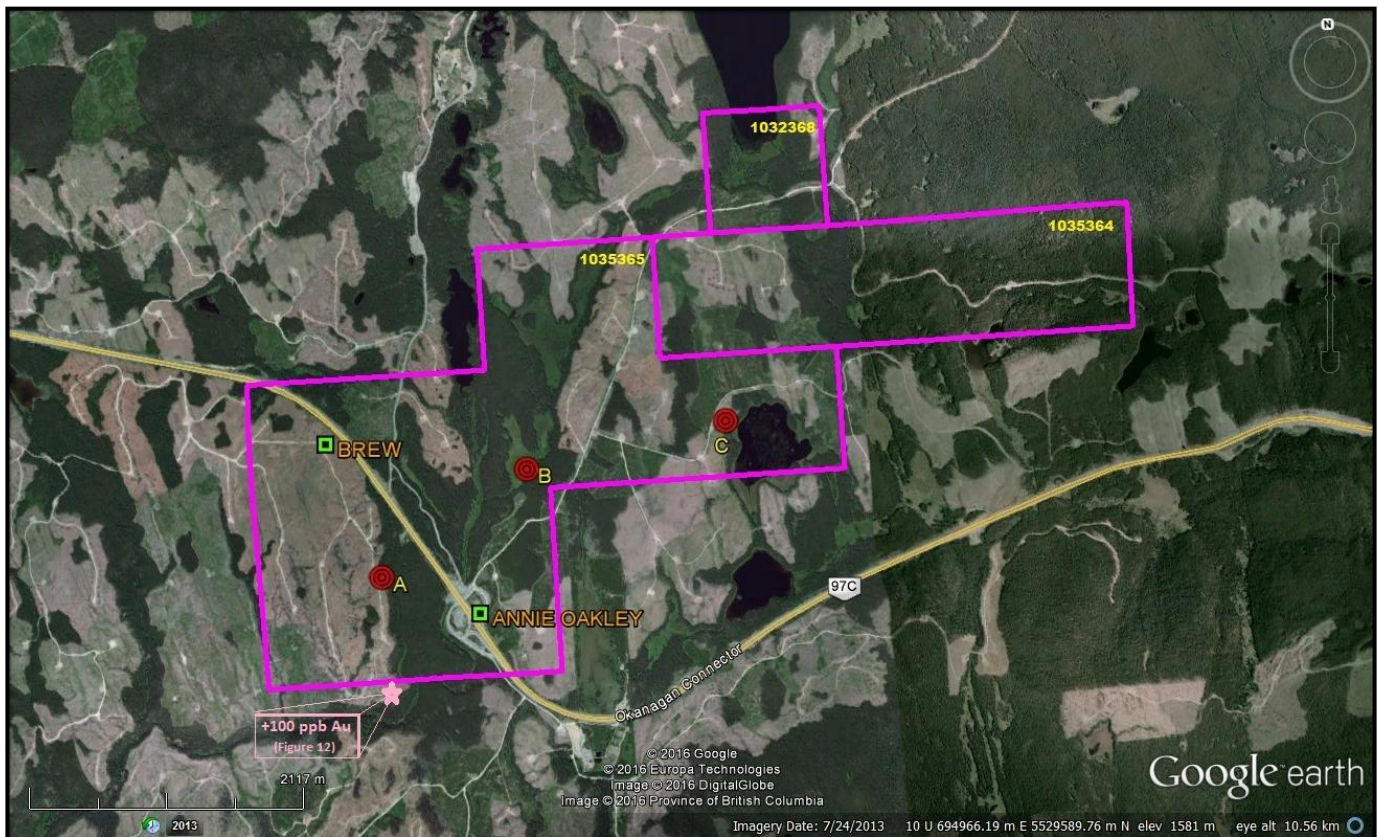
kappa = 1.24
 (von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 39.61
 Mean Resultant length = 0.5282

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.205; Sbar = -0.4868
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 15.3714; Sbar = -36.5099
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1976
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 144

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



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Table II. Approximate location of cross-structures and Minfiles
(10 NAD 83)

Cross-Structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	692,565	5,528,491	1,536
B	693,691	5,529,280	1,529
C	695,220	5,529,602	1,569
BREW	692,186	5,529,525	1,600
ANNIE OAKLEY	693,312	5,528,205	1,530

Magnetometer Survey

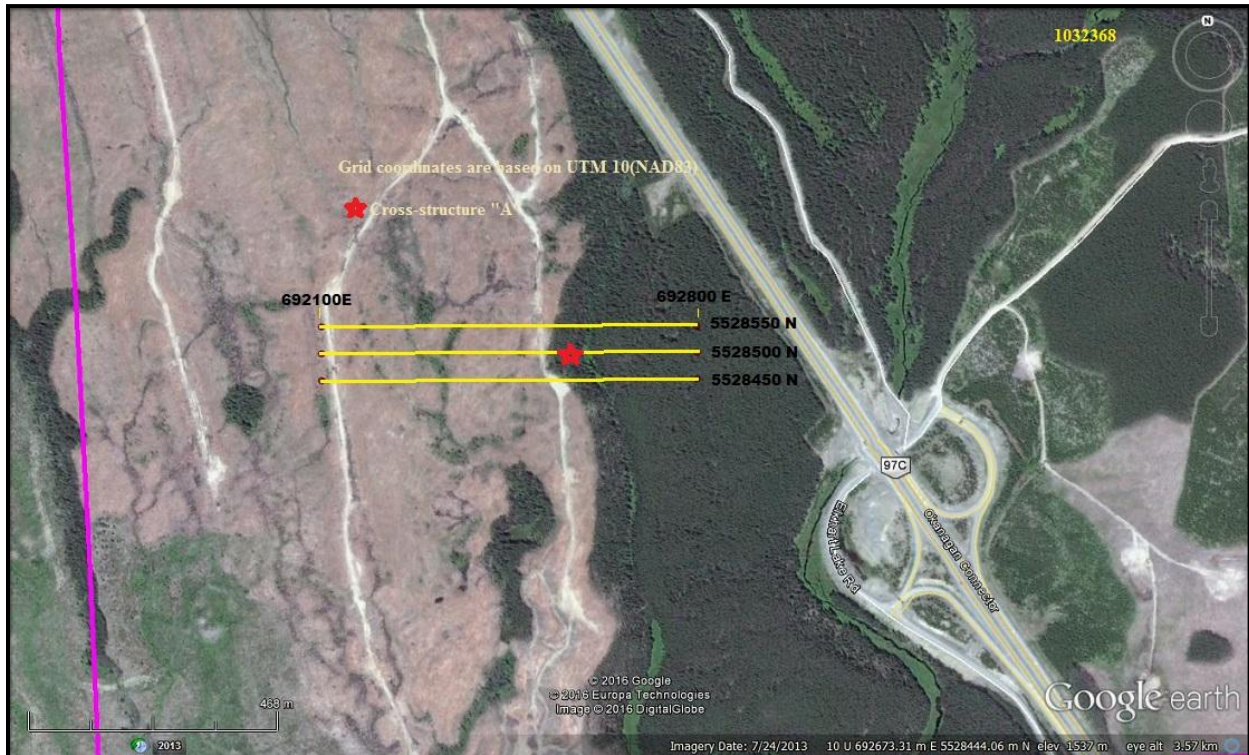
a) Instrumentation

A Scintrex MF 2 Model magnetometer was used for the magnetometer survey. Diurnal variations were 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 as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

Figure 8. Magnetometer Grid Index Map
(Base map from Google Earth)



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 9 .Magnetometer Survey Grid & Raw Data

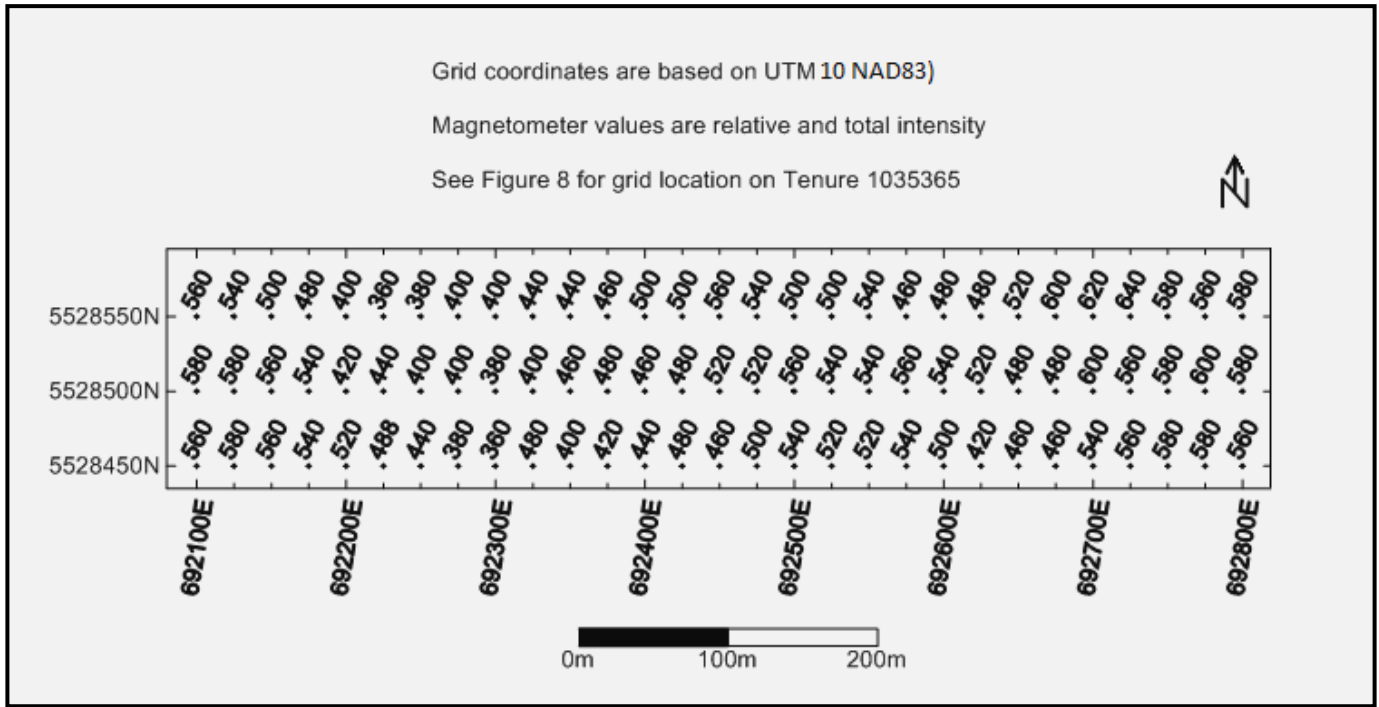
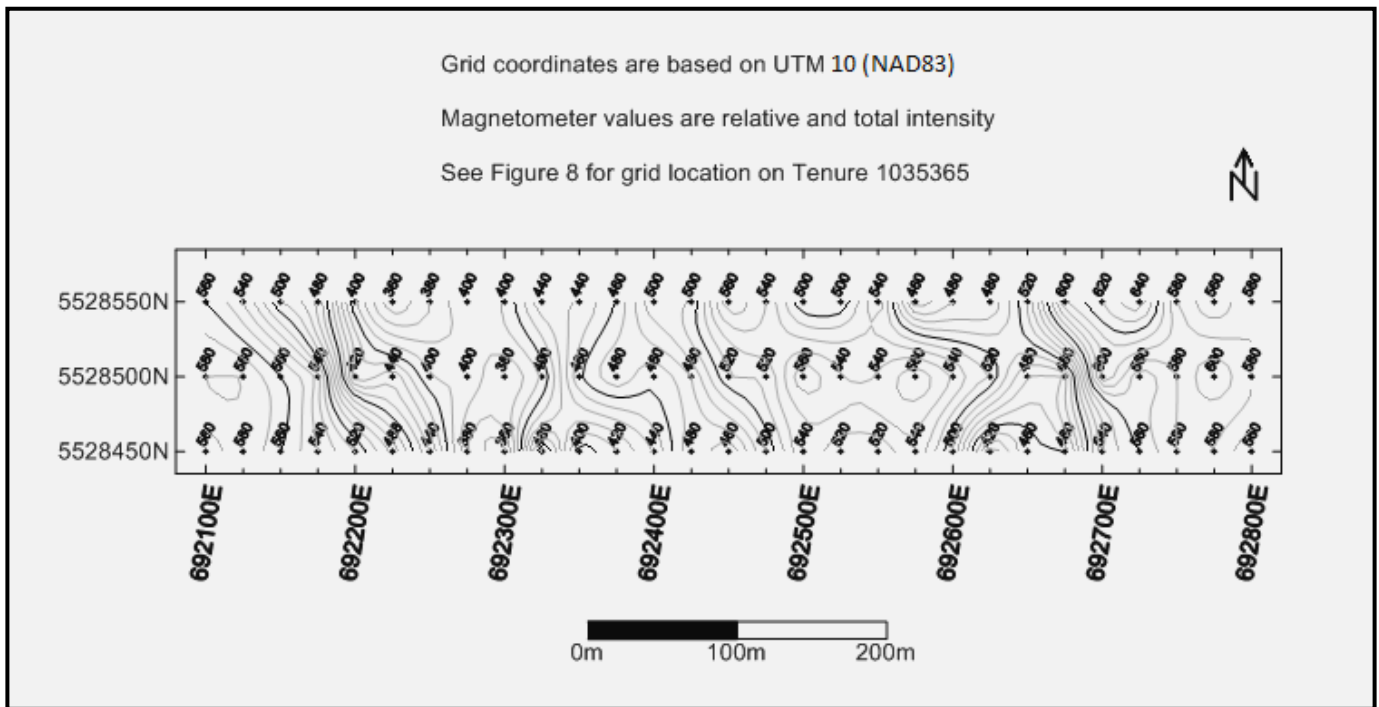


Figure 10. Magnetometer Survey Data Contoured



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

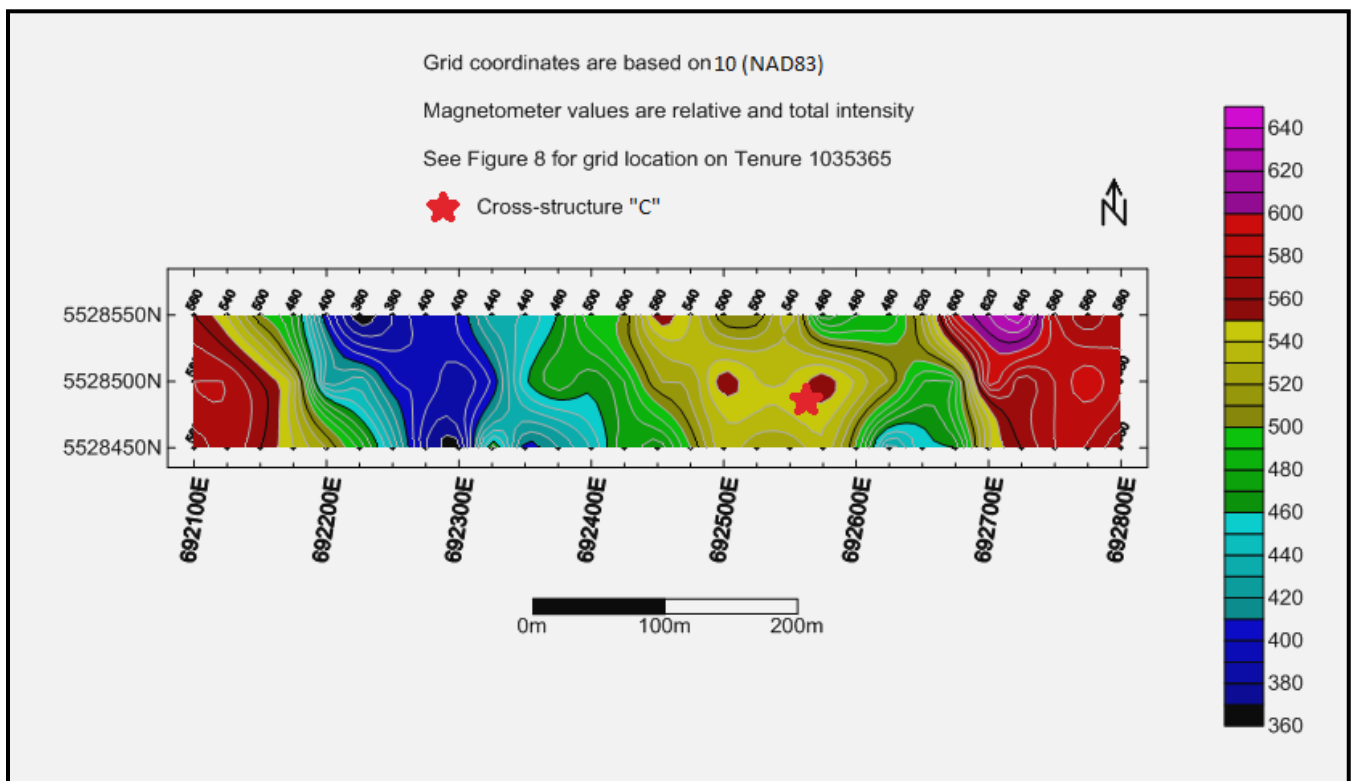
c) Survey Procedure

From an initial grid station 5528550N 692100E two base-line stations were established southerly at 50 metre intervals to 5528450N. Magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along each of the three grid-lines to 692800E. The grid line stations were located with 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 results were initially input to an Exel spreadsheet whereupon a Surfer 31 program was utilized to create the maps exemplified herein as Figures 9, 10, & 11.

Figure 11. Magnetometer Survey Colour-filled Contoured Data



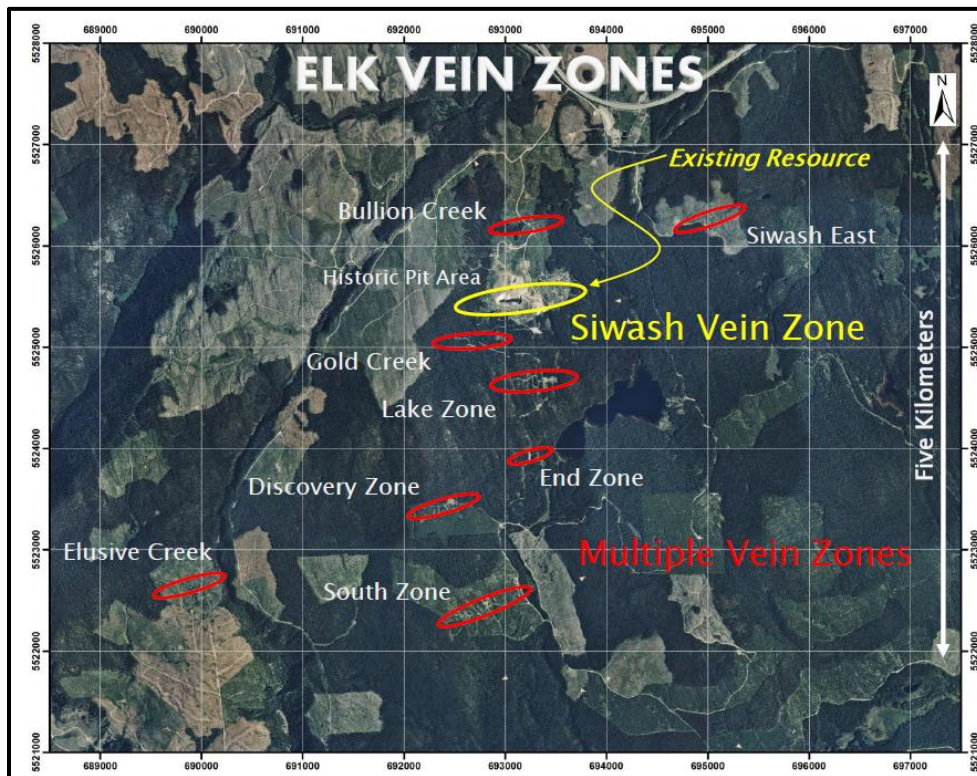
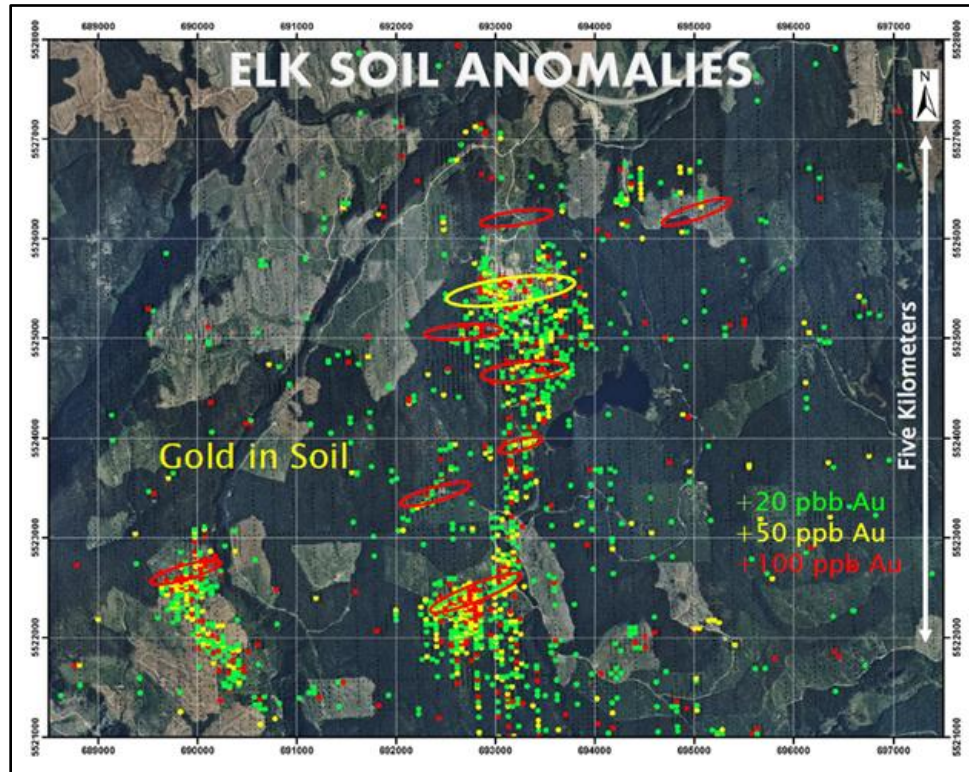
e) Results

The localized magnetometer survey which covered a localized section of the Nicola volcanics and cross-structural location "C", indicated a north trending 50 to a 100 metre north-northeast trending anomalous magnetometer low (mag LO) open to the north and the south of the 150 metre wide survey area. Two sub-anomalous to anomalous magnetometer high's (mag HI) at the eastern and the western portions of the 700 meter survey area were also indicated which are open to the east and the west.

Cross-structure "C" is located within a broad magnetometer background area 250 metres east of the mag LO anomaly and 150 metres west of the eastern mag HI zone.

Figures 12 & 12a. Elk Soil Anomalies & Vein Zones showing the indicated localized association to structural intersections of the major north trending Elk/Siwash fault and a subsidiary set of easterly to east-northeasterly trending faults.

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



INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The three cross-structural locations, "A", "B", and "C", would be the most prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indications of a concealed potential mineral resource. This premise is based on the cross-structure developed the greatest zone of brecciation and/or a breccia pipe that could extend to depths tapping a hydrothermal source and/or providing the most favorable conduit for hydrothermal fluids to surface.

Contingent on numerous geological factors, cross-structural conditions are commonly the most effective mineral controlling factor in localizing the main mineral zone with the mineralization decreasing outwardly from the most intensely fractured/mineralized rock. The limits to the mineral resource would be a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material; as was the case at the Brenda mineral resource.

The three cross-structures appear to be associated with two expansive northerly trending fault/shear zones. Cross-structures "A" and "B", are indicated to be located on either separate main structures or within a broad zone of en-echelon structures associated with the main north trending Elk/Siwash structural zone. The northerly projected extension of the Elk/Siwash zone from the southern Elk mineral zones was not delineated as a major structure in the structural analysis as the projection would have been adjacent to the Annie Oakley Minfile and northward to correlate with the lakes (Figure 5). This fault zone projection is within 100 metres east the eastern limits of the magnetometer survey.

The delineated major northerly structure was the structure associated with location "A" which may be a northward continuation the Elk/Siwash main structure offset right laterally by 900 metres. This may be indicated by the +100 ppb gold-in-soil at the southern end of the structure adjacent to the Victory/Elk boundary (Figure 7). Where the structure would be magnetically expressed as at least a sub-anomalous mag LO at location "A", the relative mag LO response may have been dampened due to the presence of polymetallic veins such as occur at the Annie Oakley Minfile and which can be associated with a porphyritic mineral resource.

The anomalous mag LO east of location "A" is indicated as a structural zone; the anomaly possibly due to hydrothermal alteration.

Thus, the area including cross-structure location "A" and the mag LO anomaly would be prime area to explore for surficial geological indicators of a concealed potential mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to follow-up exploration.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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092HNE059 – ECHO

092HNE060 – TOE

092HNE096 – ELK

092HNE275 – BREW

092HNE292 – SNOW

092HNE297 – KING 6

092HNE298 – KING 8

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenures, 1035364, 1035365, 1032368 was completed from May 30, 2015 to June15, 2015 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day ----- \$ 3,000.00

Magnetometer Survey

Rick Pearson & Ross Heyer

June 11-12, 2015

Four man days @ \$300.00 per day ----- 1,200.00

Truck, mag rental, kilometre charge, fuel, room & board, ----- 1,117.25

\$ 5,317.25

Maps ----- 750.00

Report ----- 3,500.00

\$ 9,567.25

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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

VR E 5566319 T 1032368								
East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag
692800	5528450	560	692800	5528500	580	692800	5528550	580
692775	5528450	580	692775	5528500	600	692775	5528550	560
692750	5528450	580	692750	5528500	580	692750	5528550	580
692725	5528450	560	692725	5528500	560	692725	5528550	640
692700	5528450	540	692700	5528500	600	692700	5528550	620
692675	5528450	460	692675	5528500	480	692675	5528550	600
692650	5528450	460	692650	5528500	480	692650	5528550	520
692625	5528450	420	692625	5528500	520	692625	5528550	480
692600	5528450	500	692600	5528500	540	692600	5528550	480
692575	5528450	540	692575	5528500	560	692575	5528550	460
692550	5528450	520	692550	5528500	540	692550	5528550	540
692525	5528450	520	692525	5528500	540	692525	5528550	500
692500	5528450	540	692500	5528500	560	692500	5528550	500
692475	5528450	500	692475	5528500	520	692475	5528550	540
692450	5528450	460	692450	5528500	520	692450	5528550	560
692425	5528450	480	692425	5528500	480	692425	5528550	500
692400	5528450	440	692400	5528500	460	692400	5528550	500
692375	5528450	420	692375	5528500	480	692375	5528550	460
692350	5528450	400	692350	5528500	460	692350	5528550	440
692325	5528450	480	692325	5528500	400	692325	5528550	440
692300	5528450	360	692300	5528500	380	692300	5528550	400
692275	5528450	380	692275	5528500	400	692275	5528550	400
692250	5528450	440	692250	5528500	400	692250	5528550	380
692225	5528450	488	692225	5528500	440	692225	5528550	360
692200	5528450	520	692200	5528500	420	692200	5528550	400
692175	5528450	540	692175	5528500	540	692175	5528550	480
692150	5528450	560	692150	5528500	560	692150	5528550	500
692125	5528450	580	692125	5528500	580	692125	5528550	540
692100	5528450	560	692100	5528500	580	692100	5528550	560