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BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $26,555.75

AUTHOR(S): E. A . Dodd **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event # 5577895

PROPERTY NAME: Copper Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Tenure #'s: 1023727, 928856, 1016388,

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, zinc, cadmium

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver **NTS/BCGS:** 082L022, 082L023

LATITUDE: 49 ° 42 '45 " **LONGITUDE:** 122 ° 55 '12 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Billiken Gold Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
561 Glenmary Road
Enderby, BC V0E1V3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Billiken Gold Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
561 Glenmary Road
Enderby, BC V0E1V3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
VMS, Roof pendants, Gambier group, Brittania, Quartx diorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: AR #'s: 3,294, 4,467, 4,916, 4,918, 4,917,
AR #'s: 7,386, 8,749, 10,761, 11,121, 11,679, 13,028, 33,960, 34,772

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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-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	45 HMC Samples	1016388, 1023727, 928856	
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:	$26,555.75

Sampling Report
of a
Follow up Soil / Till
Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
on the
Copper Claim Group
for Billiken Gold Ltd.

Tenure #'s 928859, 928856, 928851, 928846, 1016388 and 1023727

Vancouver Mining Division

British Columbia

N.T.S. 082L.022 and 082L.023

49° 42' 45" N, 122° 55' 12" W

10U 505767 E, 5506669 N

Event Number: 5577895

Owner: **Billiken Gold Ltd.**,

561 Glenmary Road, Enderby,

BC, V0E 1V3

Operator: Billiken Gold Ltd.,

Contractor: Billiken Gold Ltd.,

Author: Eugene A. Dodd, Project Manager

Date: January 15, 2016

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Summary

The Copper claims are "underlain by quartz diorite of the coast range batholith within which is a non-plutonic pendant that has been metamorphosed and granitized into a granodiorite. The pendant is the host rock for the widespread copper and molybdenum mineralization that occurs on the property. Faults and fractures strike in four directions (N30W, N75E, N30E and S70E). Within the mineralized zone occur the following types of alteration; chlorite, epidote and K - feldspar. The mineralization which seems to be related to fractures and faults, is in the form of chalcopyrite, malachite, molybdenite, chalcocite and bornite and occurs as disseminations, splashes, and fracture fillings within the granodiorite" (David G. Mark P.Geo.,) ARIS Report # 4,467.

The property is comprised of six mineral tenures covering 1,107.18 hectares located on the northeast side of the Mamquam River approximately 13 air km east of Squamish, British Columbia. Access to the property is easily gained by two wheel drive vehicle via a series of rough but solid based logging roads.

Exploration on the Mamquam River property began in the early 1970's and has continued intermittently until present. Since the original staking of the Lori claims in 1970 and 1971 several meaningful programs have been conducted on this property, all yielding positive results. Most of the programs were successful in further delineating the copper and molybdenum mineralization and have all culminated in repeated recommendations of diamond drilling.

The purpose of this sampling program was to try and determine the origin of angular gold particles found in previous HMC programs at the western end of the property. The discovery of a package of Gambier group rocks exposed in a recently constructed road cut that are partially buried are part of a roof pendant similar to the one found on the War Eagle / Slumach occurrences located at the headwaters of the Indian River. The War Eagle and Slumach are situated about 10 km south west of Tenure #1023727. This freshly exposed roof pendent is highly prospective for both gold quartz vein and VMS deposits similar to the world class Britannia Mine.

A total of 38 spot HMC and 2 traverse HMC samples were gathered from soil on the western end of the property, and an additional 5 were taken on the eastern end for a total of 45 samples. The western samples were taken both above and below the historic Ana showing where assays of 8950 ppm, 6380 ppm and 160 ppm were obtained from narrow 1 cm wide pyrite filled seams in granodiorite in a previous program. The 5 eastern samples were gathered in an attempt to determine if any gold could be found in that area, although a previous HMC program carried out in 2013 at lower elevation failed to produce anything of interest.

The program was successful in further adding to the evidence that there is a possibility of a gold occurrence near the west end of the property. This area of interest continues to produce very small particles of gold in the overburden. These loosely clustered gold particles are anomalous as the streams and overburden on the rest of the property are generally void of any gold particles. Additional prospecting and sampling will be carried out next summer in an attempt to develop a picture of what is causing these gold particles to occur. Follow up sampling will hopefully develop a dispersal plume that can lead to a blind or semi blind copper + / - gold deposit.

Sampling Report

of a

Follow up Pilot Soil / Till

Heavy Metal Concentrating Program

on the

Copper Claims

Vancouver, M.D.

Mamquam River Area, British Columbia

Introduction

This report covers a follow up geochemical sampling program conducted during the months of October and November 2015 by Billiken Gold Ltd. on their Mamquam River Copper claims. The claims are situated on the north side of the Mamquam River east of Squamish, British Columbia.

The current project was designed to determine if the gold particles found in two previous HMC programs could be confirmed and expanded on. The overburden near the recently exposed Gambier Group roof pendant was also sampled further to determine if any gold occurs in the immediate area.

The soil / till HMC samples were not widespread and were gathered to try and find further evidence of gold on the property by re - sampling the area downslope from the old Ana showing in more detail as well as the bench area above. A total of 38 spot HMC samples were taken as well as 2 traverse samples on the western end of the property. On the east end of the property, where information and exploration has been limited, 5 spot HMC samples were gathered in the timbered area above an old logging road so grown in with Alder saplings that it is nearly impassable on foot.

The bibliography cites the works from which information was gathered to compile the data base of the area and the writing of this report. I personally have worked on the property and in the Mamquam area many times over the past 40 years.

Physiography

The Mamquam Property lies at the western edge of the major physiographic region known as the Pacific Ranges which comprise the southern portion of the Coast Mountains. The claim group is steep and rugged at higher elevations with moderate to very steep slopes occurring along the Mamquam River. Elevation on the property varies between 500 m along the Mamquam River to a high of 1440 m on the northeast end. Several good sized creeks transect the property and drain from the north or northeast down to the Mamquam River. Martin Creek cuts through the eastern portion of the property and is at this time the main area of the known copper and molybdenum mineralization. Skookum Creek lies along the west boundary of the property and drains a steeply incised valley.

Most of the lower areas of the property can be quite easily traversed on foot but offer up little in the way of useful information as bedrock is nearly completely masked by the overlying soil and till. The upper portions of the property can only be worked during ideal weather conditions as there are some dangerous cliffs. Travel on foot can at times be extremely hazardous especially when it is wet. Much of the property was logged and replanted in the early 1970's. The new trees that were planted are now about 50 to 80 cm in diameter at the butt.

The principal water source would likely be the Mamquam River or Skookum Creek; both are major drainages for the area. Crawford Creek situated at the south east end of the property is a major drainage and would also be an adequate source of water for mining purposes. Most of the claim block is well drained and is transected by several small creeks which would provide enough water for diamond drilling.

The area in general is quite sensitive environmentally as the Mamquam River drains into Howe Sound just south of Squamish. Industrial development has been permitted in the past as a run of the river power generation plant has been constructed downstream from the property on the Mamquam River. An additional run of the river power generation plant has also now been completed and is up and running on Skookum Creek. Intensive clear cut logging, of all easily accessible timber in the Mamquam River basin, has also taken place over the last 50 years.

Location and Access

The property is located on the southwest coast of British Columbia approximately 50 km NNE of Vancouver and about 20 km northeast of the Britannia Mine. The claims are on the north and east sides of the Mamquam River approximately 13 air km east of Squamish, British Columbia. The property can be easily reached in a two wheel drive vehicle by turning east on the Mamquam Main logging road at the south end of Squamish and proceeding about 19 km up the Mamquam River.

Access to the interior of the property is gained via a series of old logging roads that are rough but otherwise in relatively good condition. The terrain is generally rugged but passable on foot in most places. There are many old logging roads on the property and most of them are overgrown with closely spaced immature Alder saplings. The majority of these roads could easily be made passable with a small dozer.

Hillsides can become very steep at higher elevations on the property and extreme caution must be taken coming downhill, in a straight line, because of cliffs hidden by trees and brush. The Alder, at times is so thick on the old roads that it makes travel along them on foot very difficult, often you find it easier to travel just above or below the road than on the road itself. Heavy rainfall at times can render parts of the

property hazardous to travel on by foot because of the slippery logs and vegetation. Rubber caulk boots are highly recommended when everything is soaking wet.

Claim Information

The above noted expiry dates are dependent on this work program being accepted for assessment credit. The property consists of 6 contiguous claims covering an area of 1107.18 ha. The claims are situated within the Vancouver Mining Division on NTS Map sheet 92G / 10. The center of the property is located at approximately 49º 42' 45" N, 122º 55' 12" W or 10U 505767 E, 5506669 N.

The claims are registered to Eugene Dodd and are held in trust for Billiken Gold Ltd. of Enderby, British Columbia. The expiry dates given below are dependent of this report being approved and accepted for assessment credit plus the addition of $6128.25 in PAC.

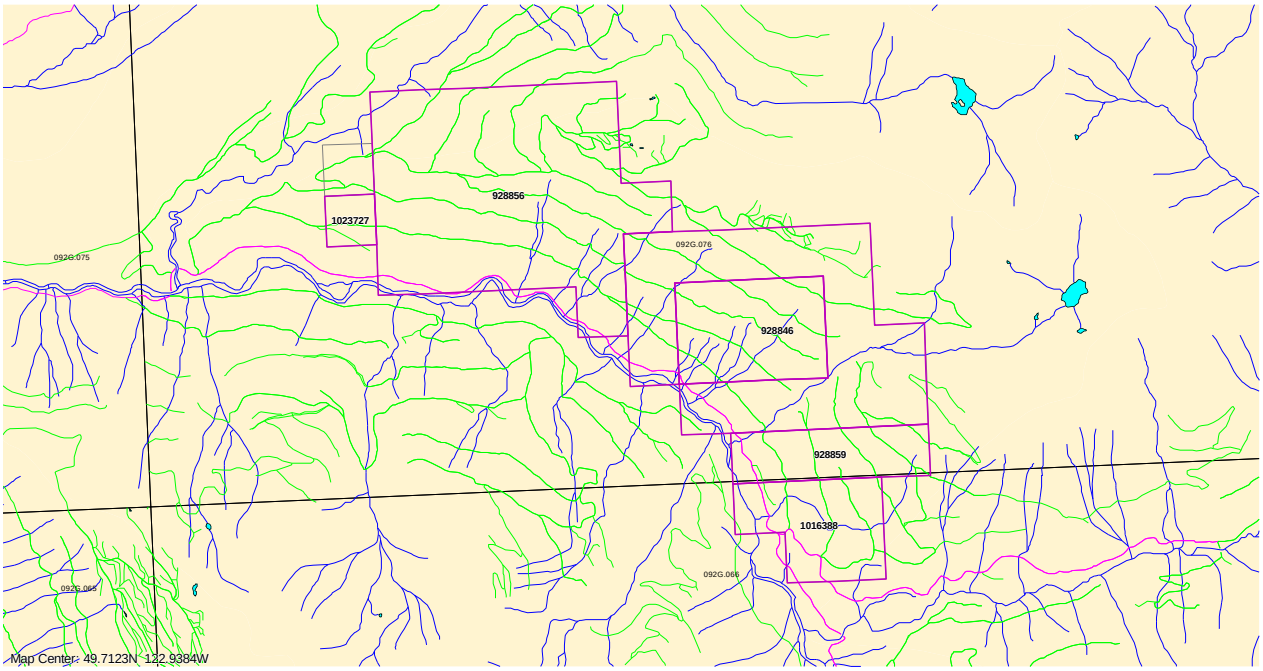
Figure 1 - Table 3 Claim Information

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
928846	Mineral	COPPER 2	20181110	313.3716
928851	Mineral	COPPER 1	20181110	125.3481
928856	Mineral	COPPER4	20170605	459.4988
928859	Mineral	COPPER 5	20180610	83.5832
1016388	Mineral	COPPER 6	20170715	104.4913
1023727	Mineral	COPPER WEST	20181111	20.8869

Total Area: 1107.1799 ha

Property Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – Copper Claim Group



Claim Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. - Copper Claim Group

Date: January 15, 2016

Center of Claim Block: 10U 505767 E, 5506669 N

Mining History

The Squamish area is host to a large number of mineral deposits and showings, the largest deposit, known as the Britannia Mine, was of the greatest importance to the economy of British Columbia through most of the last century. Many smaller deposits exist in the area but none have so far proven to be economically viable.

The Britannia Mine, located 22 km southwest of the Copper claims, was the largest producing copper mine in the British Empire. The mine operated for over 70 years and produced 53.63 million tons of ore grading: 1.15 % copper, 0.65 % zinc, 0.2 oz / ton silver, and 0.02 oz / ton gold.

Total production amounted to: 299 kg of gold, 180,438 kg of silver, 516,743,031 kg of copper (over 1 billion pounds) and 444,806 kg of cadmium. The Britannia Mine employed 60,000 people representing 50 nationalities.

History of Previous Relevant Work in the Area

A complete history of previous work can be found in ARIS Report # 33,960 which is a compilation report written by myself on the Copper claim group in January of 2013. The abbreviated historical information in that report should serve as a guide only and the listed original reports should be consulted for a more complete picture of previous work done. In addition to the work outlined in ARIS Report # 33,960 Billiken Gold Ltd. has conducted a total of 3 HMC programs on the Copper group, including this one.

Property Geology

The following geology was taken from Mr. P. M. McAndless November 6, 1973 ARIS Report # 4,916. For Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.

> "The Mamquam property is underlain by Coast Plutonic rocks including a quartz diorite - diorite complex, enclosed "pendants" and dyke swarms. The quartz diorite - diorite (13-10-6) complex is typically heterogeneous with no uniformity in grain size or in ratio of feldspathic to dark minerals. Several discontinuous andesite porphyry (4-10-1) and granite aplite (11-10-1) "dykes" occur in isolated swarms in the Plutonic rocks. (J.A. Roddick G.S.C. Memoir 335 – suggests that some of these dikes are possibly pre-batholithic). A few substantial areas of non - granitic rocks including andesite, granulite, and migmatite occur on the south side of the Mamquam River. These possibly represent partially disintegrated pendants. Structural features including dikes, faults and fractures strike in two principal directions. Dyke swarms generally trend north while faults and dominant fractures strike north-east to east. Mineralized fractures range from 050 to 090 and dip moderately to the south.
>
> Alteration is widespread and occurs in a zoned pattern. A large propylitic zone extending across the northern section of the property is overprinted by a 3500 by 1000 foot (1067 m by 325 m) core of intense potassic - silica alteration that occurs adjacent to and north of Martin Creek. Propylitic alteration varies from minor mafic chloritization to wholesale saussuritization and albitization. Chlorite - sericite gouge zones are restricted to fault areas. Quartz and orthoclase occur primarily as fracture - filling constituents. Mineralization occurs predominantly on fractures and includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bornite and malachite. Pyrite is

ubiquitous although particularly evident in areas of intense propylitic alteration. Copper / molybdenum mineralization is coincident with the quartz - orthoclase alteration zone. Mineralization can be traced for over 200 feet (60 m) in two places within the zone. Assayed sections vary from 0.6% Cu and 0.05% Mo. to trace amounts".

A Roof Pendent of Gambier Group rocks has only recently (2013) been exposed in a new road cut on Tenure # 1023727. Determination and confirmation that this new exposure of rocks is part of the Gambier Group has been made by Mr. Murray S. Morisson B.Sc., P.Geo., from samples gathered in the field. Mr. Morisson has not visited this site in person but conducted detailed megascopic examination of samples made available to him.

The Gambier Group is highly prospective for both gold bearing quartz veins such as those found at the Slumach and War Eagle as well as Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides (VMS). The massive Britannia deposits were hosted entirely within the Gambier Group. The exact stratigraphic position in the Gambier Group of this new exposure, found on the Copper West Claim, is yet to be clearly established. This significant and important new discovery of Gambier group will no doubt be the focus of more work in the future.

Glaciation

The lower elevations of the Copper claims, including the valley bottom of the Mamquam River, are filled with glacial till. During traverses of the property I observed that in many places there is fairly good soil development lying overtop of this till at lower elevations.

Residual looking soil has been draped over the till at the bottom of the steeper parts of the south slope covering the Copper claims. This soil has obviously been developed by the disintegration of the upslope lithology and has, in all probability, been responsible for hosting the well - developed copper and molybdenum soil anomalies found in the past. The soil above these anomalies is very thin to nonexistent and may account for the lack of anomalous results in the upper parts of the geochemical survey grids.

During a traverse up the west side of Martin Creek, in 2012 I noticed that as we left the bottom terrace above the main road the well - rounded boulders got larger and larger the further up the creek I went. Just below the bare rock slope in the upper reaches of Martin Creek most of the boulders were very large (+10 m). These boulders are overgrown with moss everywhere and I realized that you could possibly break through the moss and fall for 10 m in the void that lies between these huge boulders. This is just one example of some of the dangers peculiar to conducting ground work in the Squamish / Harrison Lake areas of British Columbia.

Purpose of Soil / Till HMC Program

This HMC program was carried out in an attempt to determine if there are any additional gold particles in the soil / till below the Ana Showing and also in the vicinity of the Gambier Group. An attempt to further evaluate any gold potential at the eastern end of the property was also carried out. Previous evidence of copper / gold occurring on the western end of the property and in the general area has been clearly indicated and is described below.

1. The Ana Claims were staked on the ridge between Skookum Creek and the Mamquam River described in the following report, (ARIS Report # 11,121). Three select samples of pyritic fracture filling taken by myself and assayed for gold in 1985 yielded gold values of (8950 ppb, 6380 ppb, and 160 ppb).

2. A number of narrow quartz veins filled with disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite are described by Mr. Timmins (geologist). "Magnetite, hematite, pyrite and rare chalcopyrite mineralization are widespread in this same area".

2015 Program Details

The Copper West claim was located on November 11, 2013 to cover recently exposed Gambier Group in a fresh road cut. This roof pendant has been entirely masked by overburden up until now and offers a never before seen or evaluated exposure of very prospective rocks. After staking the Copper west claim 4 traverse samples and 1 spot sample (M-13-1 to M-13-5 inclusive) were gathered in the soil just above the Gambier group along the road cut in 2013. These 5 samples all had visible gold in the re-pan con. See the 2013 Sample Location Map on the following page for the location of M-13-1 to M-13-5 inclusive.

One of the more important objectives of this program was to determine if the above mentioned gold particles originated from the Gambier Group. During this program a total of 5 spot HMC samples were gathered from narrow shears and fault gouge portions within the Gambier Group itself. These samples are numbered M-14 to M-18 inclusive and were found to contain absolutely no gold. The samples however did contain lots of pyrite, some chalcopyrite and possibly a particle of lead. Our attempt to prove that the gold particles came from the Gambier rocks proved to be unsuccessful. The earlier samples containing gold particles were taken in the soil immediately above the road cut that must have migrated downslope and was likely derived from the bedrock upslope and not from the Gambier Group itself. The conclusion from this sampling is that the gold found in the 2013 sampling did not come from the Gambier Group but rather, from a source upslope.

A total of 38 spot HMC samples as well as 2 traverse samples were taken on the west end of the claim block in an attempt to get a better picture of where the pristine particle found in HMC-18 came from. This sample (HMC-18) was taken downslope from the Ana Showing.

A total of 5 spot HMC samples were also taken near the eastern end of the claim block in an area where very little work has been done.

A party of three samplers with two quads gained access, gathered and transported the samples back to the truck. Sampling of till covered areas was avoided in general. Till covered areas fortunately had a thin layer of residual material draped over top of the till and the residual material is what we would sample.

The weather was overcast and cold and for half a day it snowed quite heavily with a ground accumulation of about 5cm. Fortunately, we also experienced some bright sunshine and ideal conditions the rest of the time. My experience working in this area spans more than 40 years and I have learned that weather plays a significant part in how much work can be accomplished in a day.

2013 Sample Location Map

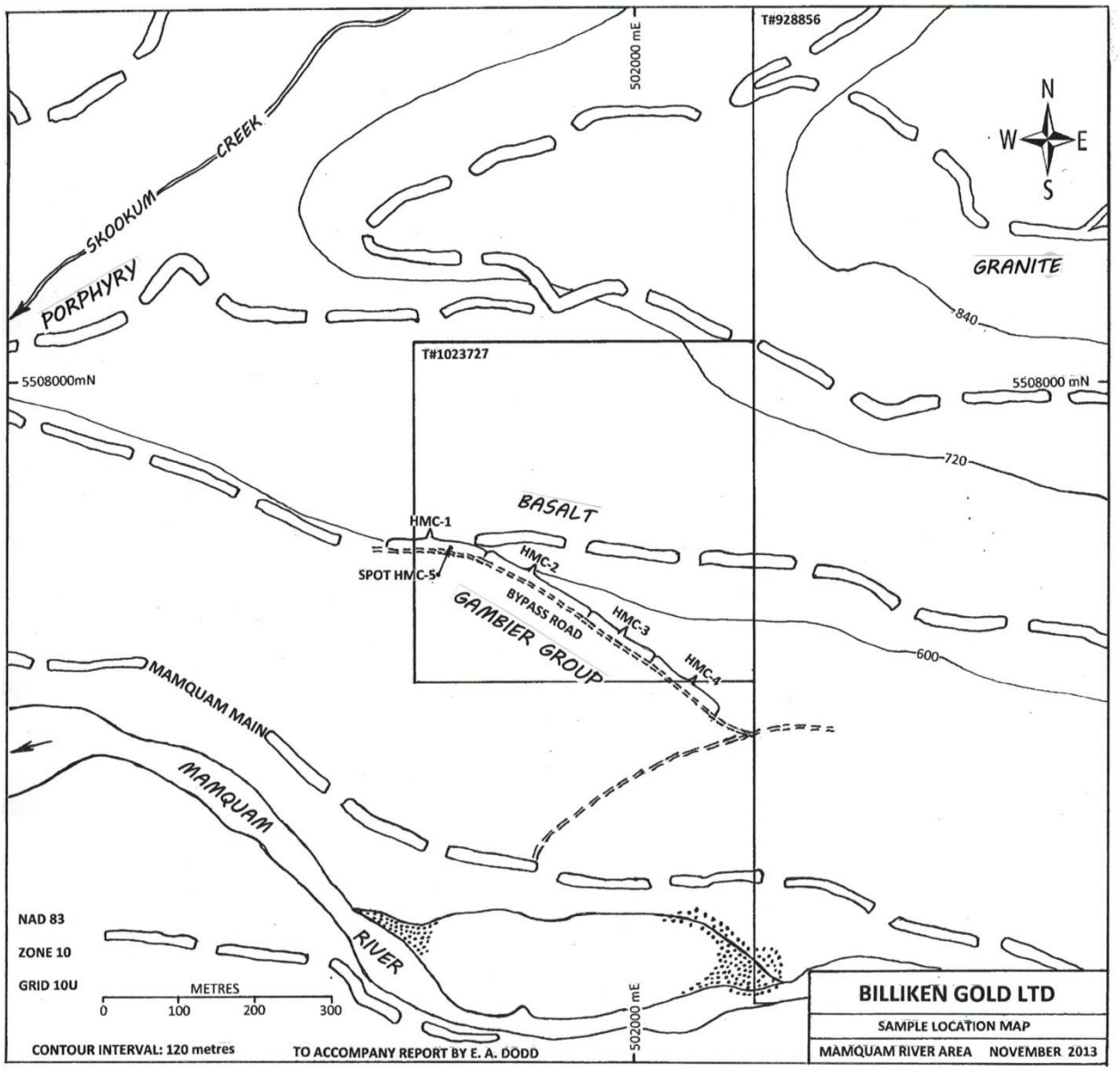
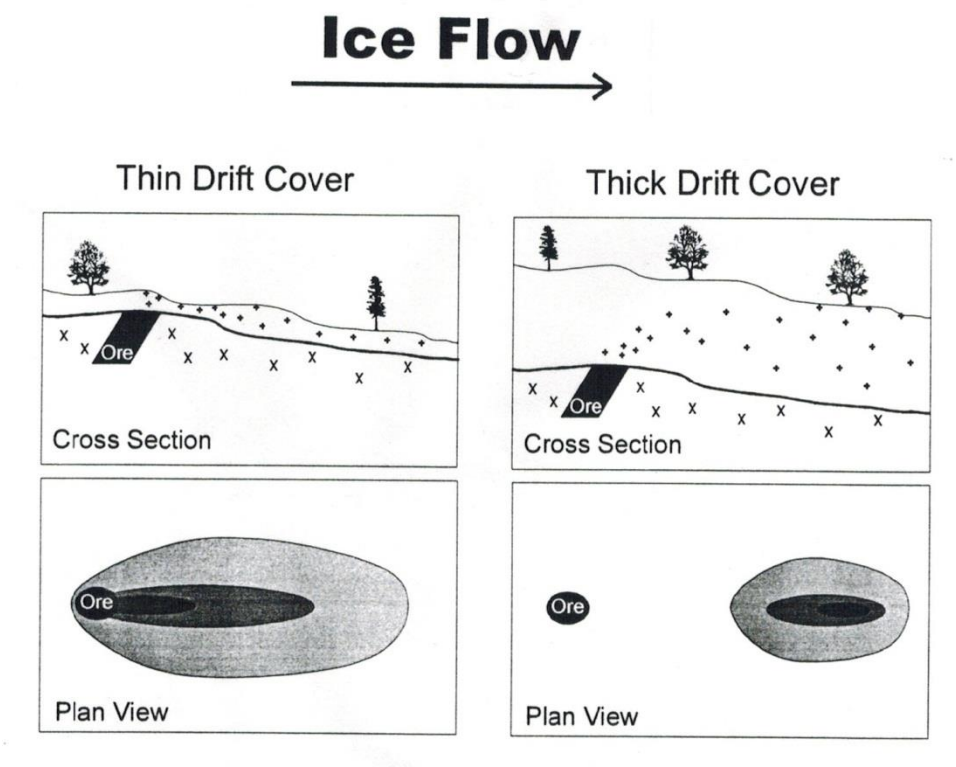


Figure 2 – Target Model Diagram



By: R.E. Lett, W. Jackman and A. Yeow

From: Detailed Geochemical Exploration Techniques for Base and Precious Metals in the Kootenay Terrane

Geological Fieldwork 1998, Page 305 Paper 1999 - 1

"The average gold content of most soils is low, but the element is enriched in certain types of soils and in a variety of glacial and weathered products in the vicinity of gold – bearing rocks or auriferous deposits" (Boyle, 1979).

Discussion of Results

All of the gold particles found during this program were very small and unimpressive, most were rounded or semi – rounded, and were not very photogenic. Thirteen of the 45 HMC samples gathered in the 2015 program, contained fine particles of gold either in the **Re Pan Con** or in the **Plus 300 Micron** fraction. Ample pyrite as well as some chalcopyrite was also noted. See Appendix C for the observations of the **Plus 300 Micron** and the **Re Pan Con** fractions.

The HMC program was somewhat of a success as a few fine particles of angular, low transport gold were positively identified and photographed in some of the samples. 12 of the HMC samples containing gold particles were taken downslope from the old Ana claims where assays have confirmed the presence of gold in fracture fillings containing pyrite and chalcopyrite in dioritic rocks. Sample M-19 was taken above the Ana showing and contained 1 small fleck of gold.

The following brief description of the dioritic host rock found in the area near the Ana showing has been taken from ARIS Report # 11,121 authored by W.G. Timmins P.Eng., geologist: "The quartz diorite and metadiorite rocks contain a number of narrow quartz veins filled with disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. The veins are within fracture or shear zones with west–northwesterly trends and steep dips".

Our attempt to tie the 5 gold bearing samples M-13-1 to M-13-5 inclusive (2013) to the Gambier Group failed. The origin of those particles therefore is most likely from up slope. Samples M-9 to 13 inclusive from the most eastern edge of the property only contained one very small gold particle in M-9. Sample M-11 from this same area did contain at least 15 pieces of chalcopyrite. Most of the gold particles recovered in this program were sub angular to rounded and very small. If they originated in a porphyry copper molybdenum gold deposit I suppose that one would expect them to be very fine. Gold could also be tied up in the pyrite cubes. Many of the samples contained other metallics that we cannot easily identify or verify and are therefore not included in this report.

Surprisingly, sample M-40 revealed a few balls of mercury in the **Re – Pan Con**. When poked with a needle these balls readily broke into smaller, bright round balls characteristic of mercury. This finding seems out of place as there is no gold to speak of in the creeks that we have tried. It was also very unlikely that the sample was contaminated during our gathering or processing.

A comparison of the results found so far on the Mamquam property clearly indicates that the west end holds the most promise of hosting economic gold mineralization. The rest of the property has a distinct scarcity of gold particles in the soils as well as all of the streams. Having said that, the particles of gold found in 13 samples of our 2015 program combined with those found in 2013 (M-13-1 to M-13-5 inclusive) and the one found in 2012 (HMC-18) take on an important anomalous nature. The loosely clustered gold particles found on the western end of the property are very likely associated somehow with the Ana showing. Chalcopyrite was also observed in at least 13 of the samples from this program.

Generally speaking, the gold found in copper / molybdenum +/- gold deposits is often low grade in nature. The very few angular particles of gold found both in this program and in 2013 may be particularly meaningful. HMC-18 gathered in 2012 down slope from the Ana showing is an exception. This particle of gold was very angular with sharp corners and still had plenty of quartz attached to it. Very few other particles of gold were positively identified or recovered from any of the other soil / till or stream sediment samples on the rest of the property during the sampling program (18 HMC samples and 16 Stream HMC samples) conducted in 2012.

Conclusions

The gold particles found in this program and those found in 2012 and 2013 could be a possible indication of a gold occurrence upslope from these sample sites. The gold particles found in our sampling may have been the products of weathering of the fracture fillings on the Ana claims or they could be from a completely unrelated and so far undiscovered source. They could also have originated from very far away.

Well focused programs have been conducted in the past over the property by some very competent Geological Engineers. All of their reports yielded positive results. Of the seven reports written by these geoscientists, all recommend diamond drilling or additional diamond drilling and one has recommended bulk sampling take place concurrent with the next phase of follow up diamond drilling.

In my opinion this copper / molybdenum +/- gold property has had the benefit of thousands of dollars of past expenditure producing positive results. Valuable information is available from these previously conducted exploration programs. The property has never been properly evaluated by diamond drilling.

It has been my experience, conducting HMC programs in other areas of the province, that many of the conventional gold soil sampling programs conducted have quite possibly yielded misleading results. The results may be misleading because of widespread distribution of placer gold particles in the soil and or till by glaciation. Concentration of our bulk samples tends to reduce the nugget effect and therefore the possibility of being misled by the many problems inherent with gold geochemistry in areas covered by glacial till. Conventional soil sampling on this property for gold would no doubt be compromised by the high ratio of rounded gold particles of questionable provenance to angular found during our sampling.

Recommendations

I would recommend the following:

- Detailed HMC sampling above and between the old overgrown road cuts should take place on the western portion of the property with an emphasis on the area surrounding the Ana showing.

- The old road cuts should be examined by a competent geologist to determine what structural controls exist, if any, for the Ana area.

- Both the Martin Creek and the Skookum Ridge areas should be further prospected.

- Prospecting and sampling of the higher elevations above the showings on both the east and west sides of the lineament revealed by the airborne survey above Martin Creek.

- A copper, molybdenum, silver, lead, zinc and cadmium soil geochemical survey should be conducted over area I on the Base Map of Previous Programs (PDF Map 6) (ARIS Report # 33,960) to further delineate and expand the previously established anomalies.

- A reconnaissance rock geochemical survey should be completed over favorable areas established by geological mapping that do not have soil cover above any of the known mineralization.

- Thin sections of alteration zones should be prepared to determine where alteration as well as mineralization events have taken place.

- The higher elevations above the Martin Creek area have never been thoroughly prospected to my knowledge and need to be investigated for further possible copper / molybdenum / gold mineralization. A traverse could possibly be made from the end of the highest old logging road to the little lake in the cirque at the headwaters of Martin Creek.

After reviewing the results of this and previous programs on the Copper claims a Professional Geological Engineer should be retained to oversee any further exploration of this property.

HMC Sampling Methodology

After becoming familiar with a property, we choose the roads and trails in areas to be tested that will give the best HMC results. Soil type and availability on different sections of these roads and trails can be very important. Some properties are more suited than others for this type of sampling program. The ideal soil condition would be undisturbed residual soil. However, it should be kept in mind that soil cover forms the medium or carrier which could contain the traces of metals and or particles of gold being leached or weathered out of mineralized zones and spread into soils forming primary / secondary dispersal plumes radiating from a lode deposit. The soil conditions therefore can be less than ideal and the sampling program can still be successful.

Taking the Soil / Till HMC Traverse Sample

A sample taken along a section of road or trail is simply called a **Traverse Sample**.

To produce a **Traverse Sample**, soil is gathered along roads or skid trails by taking a shovel full of the most promising looking soil every 5 to 10 m or so and placing it into a 30x30x50 cm (38 litre) plastic tote bin. The shovels full are generally taken as close to bedrock as possible and usually from the high side of the road. Some of the till covered areas have a small amount of residual soil from upslope that has been draped on top of the underlying till (I'm assuming through downhill gravity migration). This residual soil is what makes up the bulk of our sample whenever possible in till covered environments. Sampling of the till itself is avoided whenever possible.

Taking the Soil/Till Spot Sample

Sometimes a full bin of sample, (about 35 kg) or a 30x50 cm sample bag (about 10 kg) is taken all from one location (at a gossan zone or shear zone for example). This "post hole" sample type we refer to as a **Spot Sample**.

Taking the Stream Sediment Spot Sample

The Stream sediment sample usually weighs about 13 to 15 kg and is taken from the active or recently active part of the stream if possible. The sample is screened to minus 20 mesh and placed into large doubled heavy duty plastic sample bags properly packed for careful transport. Larger rocks are removed in the field after being quickly examined for mineralization and alteration. Angular rocks are kept as they usually reflect the local rock types and are sometimes examined megascopically and described for future reference. Care must be taken as there are quite a few ways of compromising the sample after it has been taken. The sample is either returned directly to our HMC processing facility or is sluiced and panned into a "pan con" in the field for lightweight transport. Processing for stream sediment samples follows basically the same flow chart as the Soil / Till HMC samples with few, if any, variations.

Processing the HMC Sample

After many years of development considerable refinement has taken place. The processing of our samples can never be rushed and is always conducted by experienced, patient and trusted technicians who take pride in their work.

A tote bin of **Bulk Sample** usually begins processing with a brief description of the material forming the sample after which it is weighed and photographed. The **Sample** is then vibrated through a 12.5 mm (1/2 inch) screen to remove any of the larger stones. This **Plus 12.5 mm** fraction of rocks is discarded after a quick examination for anything of interest (i.e.: mineralization, vein material, alteration etc.). Any rocks of interest are put in a plastic food container, labeled with the sample number and set aside for closer examination later. A representative **Soil Sample** is sometimes taken and placed into a wet strength Kraft paper bag, and labeled with the sample number, cataloged and put into storage for further examination or analysis if desired.

The **Minus 12.5 mm** fraction is then weighed and the weight recorded. At this stage the screened sample (**Minus 12.5 mm fraction**) usually weighs about 35 kg on average. After each sample is screened the screen is removed and pressure washed completely clean to avoid cross contamination of the next sample.

Concentrating

The samples are then transported to the nearest small creek or other water source and put very slowly through a small sluice box. Re-circulation of the water is not possible if fine particle cross contamination between samples is to be prevented. The sluice box is 21 cm wide x 10 cm deep and 125 cm long (8" wide x 4" deep x 48" long) and is of plywood construction lined with aluminum so that it can be completely cleaned out to eliminate cross contamination between samples. The hopper has a 6.3mm (1/4 inch) stainless steel screen and is also constructed of aluminum and has been designed so that gold particles cannot get hung up or left behind. The sluice box has been fitted with special rubber matting full of small pockets which are very effective at catching small gold particles.

The ideal slope of the sluice box is about 10 to 12 degrees and the volume of water should be about 25 liters per minute (LPM). Here again consistency must be maintained between all samples to avoid varied results. The sample is slowly fed through the hopper using the water flow and a small garden shovel to create a slurry. Sluicing the sample has to be done very slowly and consistently. It usually takes a good hour and sometimes more to concentrate a sample depending on the composition. After the sample has been sluiced the plastic bin that held the sample is carefully rinsed into the sluice box in case any particles have worked their way to the bottom of the bin during transport.

The slow and careful completion of this and all steps in the concentrating process is crucial. We must ensure that any very small particles of micron gold are not washed away. If for example, there are only three small particles of "low transport gold" in an entire sample program one always has to be certain not to lose them by accident or sloppiness after they have been gathered in the field.

After all of the **Minus 12.5 mm** fraction has been put through the sluice box, the sluice concentrate is then rinsed thoroughly and completely out of the box and into a clean container. Pressurized water is used to clean out the sluice box and rubber matting as it must be absolutely clean. At this point, the sluice concentrate enters the panning phase and is washed through an 850 micron sieve (No. 20 ASTM). The **Plus 850 Micron** fraction is examined labeled and set aside as **Sluice Reject**.

All fractions are accurately weighed from here on and their respective weights recorded.

The **Minus 850 Micron** fraction is labelled **Sluice Con** and is then panned down to roughly 200 to 300 grams. The size of the pan con sample depends on how much heavy fraction is layered in the pan. The coarse sample fraction of (850 Micron) was chosen as we are looking for short transport gold such as that derived from disintegrated gold bearing vein material.

This initial panning usually takes 1 to 1.5 hours to complete as it must be done very carefully. The panning is done in a spotlessly clean plastic tote bin using clean water between each sample. A couple of drops of detergent are put in the bin before the water is added as a surfactant.

The pan reject is thoroughly rinsed from the bin and added to the **Pan Reject container**. The **Pan Con** is placed into a clean plastic container and labeled as **Pan Con** with the sample number. A careful watch is kept for particles of gold while this initial panning is taking place but closer inspection comes later.

Step 4 Pan Con Fractioning

This initial **Pan Con** sample is then examined wet under a microscope before being dried and weighed. After drying and weighing, the next step is to remove the magnetic fraction carefully using a specially designed sheathed magnetic tool. Separation of the **Mag Fraction** is a two-step process and is very efficient. The **Pan Con Magnetic** fraction is then weighed, labeled and set aside. The remainder of the **Pan Con** is then passed through a 300 micron (Tyler 50 mesh) sieve. The plus fraction is labeled weighed and set aside for microscopy as the **Plus 300 Micron** fraction.

The remaining **Minus 300 Micron** fraction is then re - panned by an experienced and patient panner down to about 20 to 35 grams (taking up to and sometimes more than an hour to do this careful panning). The panning is done in a thoroughly clean plastic tote bin using fresh clean water. During the re-panning the **Re Pan Reject** is thoroughly rinsed from the bin and then both **Re Pan Reject** and the **Re Pan Con** are thoroughly dried, and set aside. At this time a 0.5 gram sample is often removed from the **Re Pan Con** labeled and placed in inventory for further reference or examination if needed.

The **Re Pan Con** fraction is visually inspected for gold particles during the panning. One to one and a half hours are spent looking for particles of gold under a microscope. Whenever gold particles are found they are generally photographed for future study.

Step 5 Analysis

Having reached this point you usually have nine fractions at the forefront namely:

- Soil Sample (representative 200 to 300 grams)
- Sluice Reject
- Sluice Reject Sub Sample of angular rocks for megascopic analysis or description
- Pan Reject
- Pan Con Magnetic Fraction
- Plus 300 Micron Fraction
- Re Pan Reject Fraction
- Re Pan Con Fraction
- 0.5 grams of Re Pan Con in inventory

All the fractions are now photographed and decisions are made as to what analytical methods, if any, to proceed with. Considering the fact that we are usually only looking for small but visible particles of low transport gold, we ordinarily do not spend money on assaying.

Field Observations

One of the great things about our HMC process is that a pretty good evaluation of the sample takes place on the spot, (sometimes in the field) after the first panning (i.e. visible gold or no visible gold). With the aid of a microscope the colors that you find can usually be examined closely to determine whether they are low transport gold (pristine particles) or rounded off and hammered placer products. Survey grids and sample sites can be immediately adjusted in the field according to these results as they become available.

If for example, there are 15 samples that have no visible gold in them but the 16th one obviously has low transport particles then efforts can be focused upslope or up ice depending on soil type (i.e. residual or glacial till). Typically, more detailed sampling followed by trenching takes place. If a traditional geochemical survey is chosen, then the grid and sample locations can at least be more wisely placed in the field.

General Discussion

I first began using Soil / Till HMC about 1981. This process provided a way to explore gold properties when there were little or no funds to pay for assaying. Originally we used to run about 75 kgs of soil sample through a sluice box. Over time we concluded that 75 kg of sample was just too heavy to handle and we gradually (but reluctantly) reduced the size of our sample down to about 35 kgs (the size of most of our samples today).

After sluicing a sample, the sluice con was then carefully panned and visually inspected. Originally, we were not aware of the importance of determining whether the particles were low transport or placer products. Now we realize from our many sampling programs that a lot of drill programs have been designed in the past on geochemical anomalies that were derived mostly from placer particles in the soil or till that are completely unrelated to the underlying bedrock. Exploration programs often ignore the many problems inherent to soil / till geochemistry in many parts of BC.

Samples sometimes have to be carried a long way out on foot and consequently these bagged samples are usually kept down to about 10 to 12 kgs. They are generally referred to as a "**Post-Hole**" sample. Post-holing is an Australian method whereby the sampler digs a hole with a shovel about 0.5 to 1 m deep (depending on conditions) and then takes the entire sample from the very bottom of the hole. We usually try to get at least a10 kg sample whenever possible. In some cases 10 to 12 kg traverse samples are taken and carried out as well.

In short, every time we conduct a HMC program changes are being made. We try to reduce the enormous amount of labour involved, speed things up, and continue to derive meaningful data, while trying to keep the process cost effective. Certainly, more improvements can and will be made as we continue to conduct HMC programs. I know that there is more information that we can glean from this process as we spend more time and energy understanding each fraction.

In the immediate vicinity of the Brett deposit on Whiteman Creek for example we have clearly established that our **Plus 300 Micron** fraction shows up as a very distinct "**Buff**" colour. This has also proven to be true throughout the sample area whenever we were near alteration zones. From this I believe

we are able to surmise that we can detect some alteration zones even when they are completely masked by overburden. I know of no other tool in use at present that can do this. In most environments locating alteration zones is very useful, especially if the alteration zone proves to be ore bearing.

There are many people who specialize in the science of gold particles, glaciation, heavy minerals, etc. Their understanding of certain aspects of this methodology far surpasses my present ability to do so. I welcome any comments, questions or concerns that the reader may have about our HMC process. Any additional discussion can only help to improve our methodology.

This HMC process may change the previous idea that soil samples are just gathered and sent to the lab to be assayed. By processing these larger more representative samples and separating out the fractions so that the particles themselves can be evaluated, a new source of meaningful information is being revealed. I believe a lot of useful information may be hidden in the soil / till once we have learned how to read it.

My official duty on this and past programs is that of a data gatherer. The samples in this program were gathered and carefully processed to the very best of my ability. My conclusions and recommendations come from the experiences gained from each of the many HMC projects completed to date.

A flow chart for our HMC process can be found in ARIS Report # 33,960 for those who may be interested.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Eugene Allan Dodd of Enderby, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am an experienced prospector having commenced prospecting professionally full - time in the North West Territories on February 15, 1968.
2. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Billiken Gold Ltd. A position I have held for the past 4.5 years.
3. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Trans - Arctic Explorations Ltd. A position I have held for more than 47 years.
4. I was Chief Instrument Operator and then President of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services Ltd. for 7 years. Specializing in detailed low level combined airborne geophysical surveys in rugged terrain.
5. I have successfully completed at UBC, a course titled: Geophysics in Mineral Exploration. The course included detailed technical aspects of most types of geophysical surveys including some practical interpretation.
6. I have operated and understand the principles of conducting a wide variety of ground and airborne geophysical surveys. I have experience as both an instrument operator and helper on I.P. and S.P. surveys.
7. I have gained my experience by conducting numerous exploration programs for a wide variety of mining companies, oil and gas companies and consulting geologists and geophysicists.
8. I have supervised projects in the North West Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Labrador, Yukon, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana.
9. For 10 years I owned and operated a contract drilling division in Matheson Ontario. We operated two medium depth unitized drill rigs for a variety of mining companies.
10. As well as my practical experience I am constantly reading and researching the technical aspects of exploration (geological, geophysical, and geochemical).
11. I am the Author of this report, which is based on my personal observations made while in the field, and from knowledge gained from the works cited in my bibliography.

Dated at Enderby, BC,
this 10th day of November 2015.

Respectfully submitted,
Eugene A. Dodd
President – Billiken Gold Ltd.
President – Trans – Arctic Explorations Ltd.

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Appendix A

Table of Sample UTM's

Sample Number	Sample Type	Start		Finish	
		Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
M-1	Spot	502482	5507563		
M-2	Spot	502339	5507585		
M-3	Spot	502203	5507601		
M-4	Spot	502053	5507636		
M-5	Traverse	502233	5507737	502079	5507761
M-6	Traverse	502079	5507761	501858	5507775
M-7	Traverse	501858	5507775	501618	5507782
M-8	Traverse	501618	5507782	501321	5507899
M-9	Spot	506639	5505226		
M-10	Spot	506720	5505089		
M-11	Spot	506769	5504998		
M-12	Spot	506791	5504965		
M-13	Spot	506812	5504925		
M-14	Spot	501647	5507754		
M-15	Spot	501683	5507749		
M-16	Spot	501781	5507754		
M-17	Spot	501740	5507741		
M-18	Spot	501783	5507722		
M-19	Spot	503733	5508986		
M-20	Spot	503649	5508918		
M-21	Spot	503565	5508826		
M-22	Spot	503439	5508749		

M-23	Spot	503462	5508640		
M-24	Spot	503454	5508521		
M-25	Spot	503470	5508392		
M-26	Spot	503532	5508330		
M-27	Spot	503636	5508247		
M-28	Spot	503680	5508179		
M-29	Spot	503598	5508182		
M-30	Spot	503520	5508149		
M-31	Spot	503440	5508152		
M-32	Spot	503343	5508174		
M-33	Spot	503252	5508159		
M-34	Spot	503186	5508182		
M-35	Spot	503122	5508146		
M-36	Spot	503023	5508162		
M-37	Spot	502906	5508212		
M-38	Spot	503678	5508450		
M-39	Spot	503729	5508318		
M-40	Spot	503759	5508245		
M-41	Spot	503780	5508180		
M-42	Spot	503926	5508126		
M-43	Spot	503232	5508205		
M-44	Spot	503137	5508269		
M-45	Spot	501235	5508066		
ANA Showing		503780	5508180		

Appendix B

Table of Bulk Sample Information

Sample Number	Sample Type	Bulk sample weight before processing (kg)	Description	Weight of minus 850 sluice con (grams)
M-1	Spot	10.8	Brown sandy loam	not taken
M-2	Spot	9.5	Brown sandy loam	450
M-3	Spot	9.5	Brown sandy loam	440
M-4	Spot	8.6	Brown sandy loam	not taken
M-5	Traverse	34.9	Brown sandy loam	180
M-6	Traverse	36.3	Brown sandy loam	not taken
M-7	Traverse	38.1	Brown sandy loam	150
M-8	Traverse	35.8	Brown sandy loam	160
M-9	Spot	6.8	Red sandy loam	470
M-10	Spot	7.7	Red sandy loam	520
M-11	Spot	8.6	Brown sandy loam	520
M-12	Spot	13.1	Red sandy loam	570
M-13	Spot	7.2	Red sandy loam	550
M-14	Spot	6.3	Decomposed Gambier	630
M-15	Spot	8.16	Decomposed Gambier	510
M-16	Spot	9.5	Decomposed Gambier	430
M-17	Spot	12.3	Decomposed Gambier	560
M-18	Spot	7.7	Decomposed Gambier	460
M-19	Spot	7.3	Light brown sandy loam	300
M-20	Spot	6.8	Reddish brown sandy loam	320
M-21	Spot	8.6	Till with humus	420
M-22	Spot	6.4	Red sandy loam	270

M-23	Spot	8.2	Red sandy loam	370
M-24	Spot	9.9	Grey sandy loam	500
M-25	Spot	7.3	Reddish brown sandy loam	490
M-26	Spot	8.2	Greyish red loam	550
M-27	Spot	8.6	Medium brown sandy loam	430
M-28	Spot	6.8	Brown sandy loam	470
M-29	Spot	7.7	Medium brown sandy loam	460
M-30	Spot	9.0	Brown sandy loam	650
M-31	Spot	10.0	Light brown sandy loam	480
M-32	Spot	9.5	Brown sandy loam	500
M-33	Spot	10.0	Brown sandy loam	650
M-34	Spot	8.6	Grey sandy loam	520
M-35	Spot	6.8	Red sandy loam	350
M-36	Spot	8.2	Brown till with humus	460
M-37	Spot	6.8	Red sandy loam	360
M-38	Spot	8.2	Sandy loam with humus	570
M-39	Spot	8.6	Brown sandy loam	590
M-40	Spot	8.6	Brown till with humus	550
M-41	Spot	8.2	Medium brown sandy loam	460
M-42	Spot	10.0	Reddish brown sandy loam	610
M-43	Spot	7.7	Reddish brown sandy loam	350
M-44	Spot	7.3	Reddish brown sandy loam	460
M-45	Spot	6.8	Light grey sandy loam	450

Appendix C

Table of Microscopic Observations

Sample Number	Microscopic observation of the "Plus 300 Micron" fraction	Microscopic observation of the "Re Pan Con" fraction
M-1	Lots of pyrite	3 particles of gold
M-2		Few pyrites
M-3	Some chalcopyrite	4 particles of gold
M-4		1 particle of gold
M-5		6 particles of gold, some chalcopyrite
M-6		
M-7		4 particles of gold
M-8		1 piece chalcopyrite
M-9		1 particle of gold
M-10	Some pyrite	
M-11	10 pieces chalcopyrite	5 pieces chalcopyrite
M-12		
M-13		
M-14		
M-15	Chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	Massive amounts of pyrite
M-16	2 pieces of chalcopyrite	
M-17	Lots of pyrite	Lots of chalcopyrite

M-18	Chalcopyrite, bornite	Lots of chalcopyrite, some bornite, loaded with pyrite
M-19		1 particle of gold
M-20		
M-21		
M-22		
M-23	Few pyrite	
M-24		
M-25		
M-26		
M-27	2 pieces chalcopyrite	Some chalcopyrite
M-28		1 piece chalcopyrite
M-29	3 particles of gold	10 particles of gold
M-30		
M-31		2 particles of gold
M-32	Some pyrite	1 piece of chalcopyrite
M-33		2 particles of micron gold
M-34		2 particles of gold
M-35		1 particle of gold
M-36		
M-37		

M-38		
M-39		
M-40		1 particle of gold, balls of mercury
M-41	Chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, 1 piece bornite	8 particles of gold, lots of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite
M-42		
M-43		
M-44		50 pieces of molybdenite
M-45	Lots of pyrite	Lots of chalcopyrite, loaded with pyrite

Appendix D

Table of Weights

Sample Number	Weight of "Pan Con" fraction weight (grams)	Weight of "Pan Con Magnetic" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Plus 300 Micron" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Minus 300 Micron" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Re Pan Con" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Re Pan Reject" fraction (grams)
M-1	76.2	6.8	17.8	51.1	9.5	41.4
M-2	79.5	9.1	7.2	62.6	12.4	49.8
M-3	80.9	8.2	11	61.2	9.9	50.8
M-4	106.8	15.6	15.8	74.6	10.1	63.9
M-5	66.7	3.4	27.6	35.7	9.8	25.4
M-6	50.5	3.1	20.8	26.6	7.6	18.8
M-7	71.4	3.8	23.8	43.8	12.7	30.7
M-8	58.8	3.8	29.7	25.3	7	18.3
M-9	50.8	5.8	4.7	39.9	10.9	28.9
M-10	63	8.5	6.8	46.8	35.3	11.5
M-11	56	5.1	9.9	40.6	12.1	28.6
M-12	69.8	4.6	5.8	58.6	12.5	46
M-13	71.8	6.6	5.4	59.5	15.8	43.6
M-14	57	4.4	5.4	46.9	18.1	29.2
M-15	69.1	2	10.9	56	42.3	13.6
M-16	61.9	0.8	11	50.4	10.1	39.7
M-17	46.7	0.5	4	41.9	9.9	31.7
M-18	68.2	6.1	10.9	51.2	15.5	35.2
M-19	51.6	2.7	12.8	36.1	8.7	26.8
M-20	48.5	4.1	14.8	29.5	7.5	22.3

M-21	90	4.8	12.2	73.3	11.4	61.2
M-22	60.9	3.6	21.8	35.2	7.9	27
M-23	60.6	3.2	12.2	43.9	9.3	34
M-24	86	7.5	5.8	72.8	12.2	60.1
M-25	78.6	4.4	10.6	44.4	10.3	33
M-26	86.1	6.8	7.8	71.2	9.6	61.3
M-27	71.9	4.9	10.7	56.1	10.2	45.4
M-28	74.3	4.4	8.3	61.3	13.5	47.3
M-29	72.4	5.9	13.1	59.6	45.5	11.5
M-30	69.9	3.9	6.3	59.1	12.8	45.9
M-31	61	4.7	6	50.4	10.9	38.3
M-32	78.1	6.6	5.1	66	52.8	12.6
M-33	77	5.4	5.3	65.1	15.1	49.8
M-34	62	4	6.4	51.6	12.1	39.4
M-35	54.3	5.3	8.7	40	10.5	29.2
M-36	69.5	3.3	12	53.5	13	39.7
M-37	64.5	4.8	17.4	41.8	9.9	31.5
M-38	56.7	9.5	2.1	44.8	13.4	31.2
M-39	60.7	4.4	7.2	48.7	7.6	40.9
M-40	62.2	3.2	9.2	49.1	8.2	40.7
M-41	44.8	4.1	4.7	36	7.5	28
M-42	79.8	5.7	12.3	60.5	8	54
M-43	45	3.7	8.1	32.2	10.2	25.9
M-44	44.1	4.3	3.6	36.2	12.4	27.4
M-45	60.2	2.9	6.5	50.6	10.4	43.3

Appendix E

Detailed Cost Breakdown
Mamquam River Project

Pilot Soil / Till, Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
Mamquam River Area Vancouver, M.D.

Labour:

E. Dodd (Project supervisor) Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $400 per day	----------	$ 2,000.00
D. Goossen (Sampler) Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $350 per day	----------	$ 1,750.00
B. Mainprize (Sampler) Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $350 per day	----------	$ 1,750.00
Sub Total	---	$ 5,500.00

Equipment:

3/4 Ton 4x4(incl. mileage and fuel), Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $150	----------	$ 750.00
1 Quad, Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $150 per day	----------	$ 750.00
1 Quad, Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $125 per day	----------	$ 625.00
Quad trailer, Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $30 per day	----------	$ 150.00
2 Power saws (incl. gas, oil), Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 incl. (5 days) @ $60 per day	----------	$ 300.00
Sub Total	---	$ 2,575.00

Meals and Accommodation:

3 men for 5 days @ $125.00 per man day	----------	$ 1,875.00

HMC Processing:

4 – 35 kg HMC samples @ 9 hours per sample - 36 hours @ 25.00 per hour	----------	$ 900.00
40 – 10 kg HMC samples @ 8 hours per sample - 320 hours @ 25.00 per hour	----------	$ 8,000.00
Sub Total	--	$ 8,900.00

Miscellaneous Items:

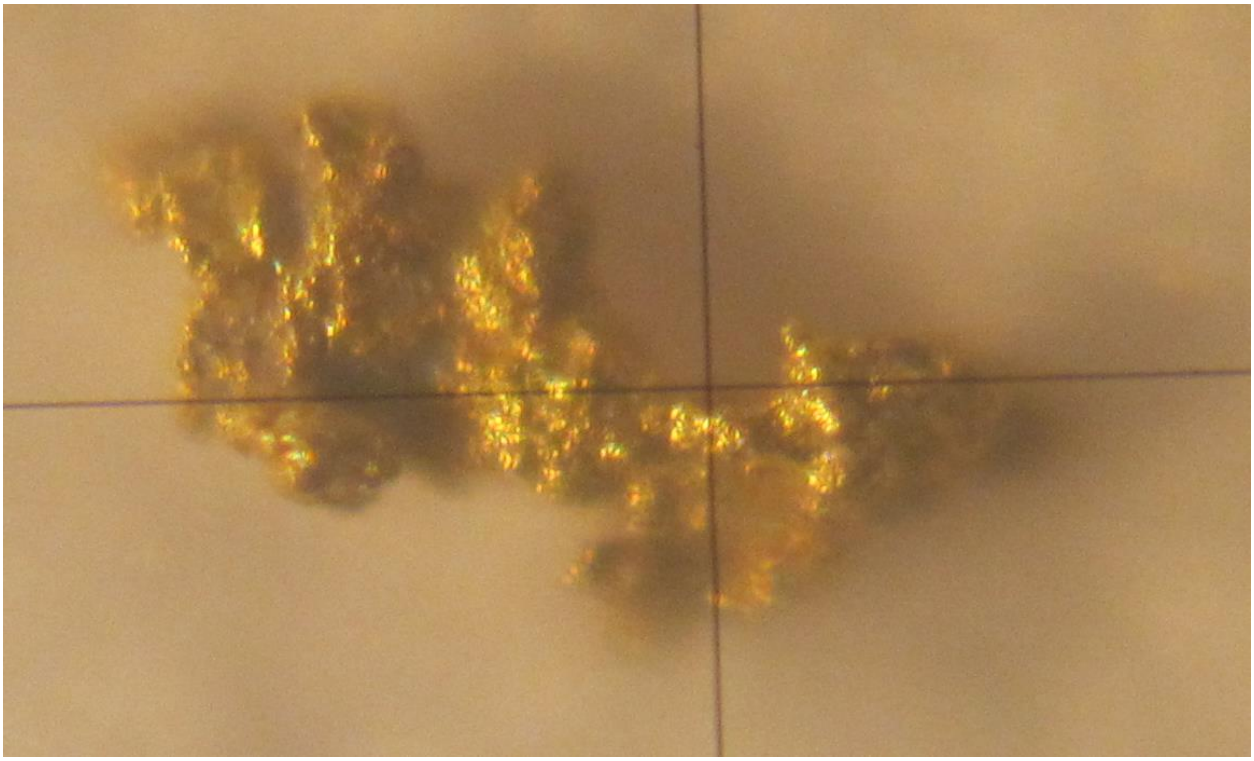
Bins, sample bags, flagging, etc.	----------	$ 150.00
Shipping	----------	$ 47.50
Printing, drafting, photocopying, etc.	----------	$ 30.00
GPS, radios, tablets, flare guns, etc.	----------	$ 150.00
Report	----------	$ 1,200.00
Sub Total	----	$ 1,577.50
Grand Total	----	$20,427.50

(Taxes are not included in this total)

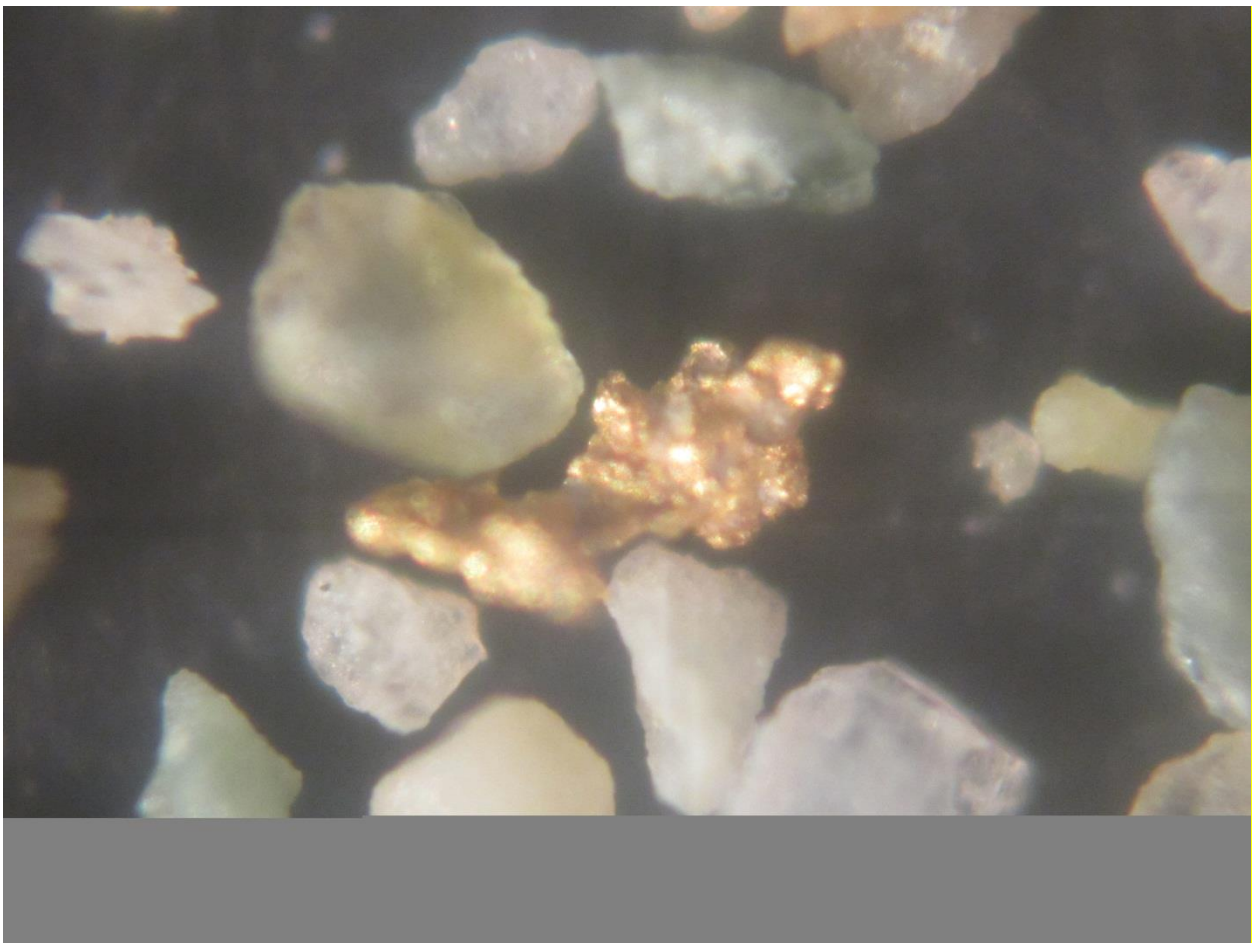
Respectfully submitted
Eugene A. Dodd, President
Billiken Gold Ltd.

Appendix F

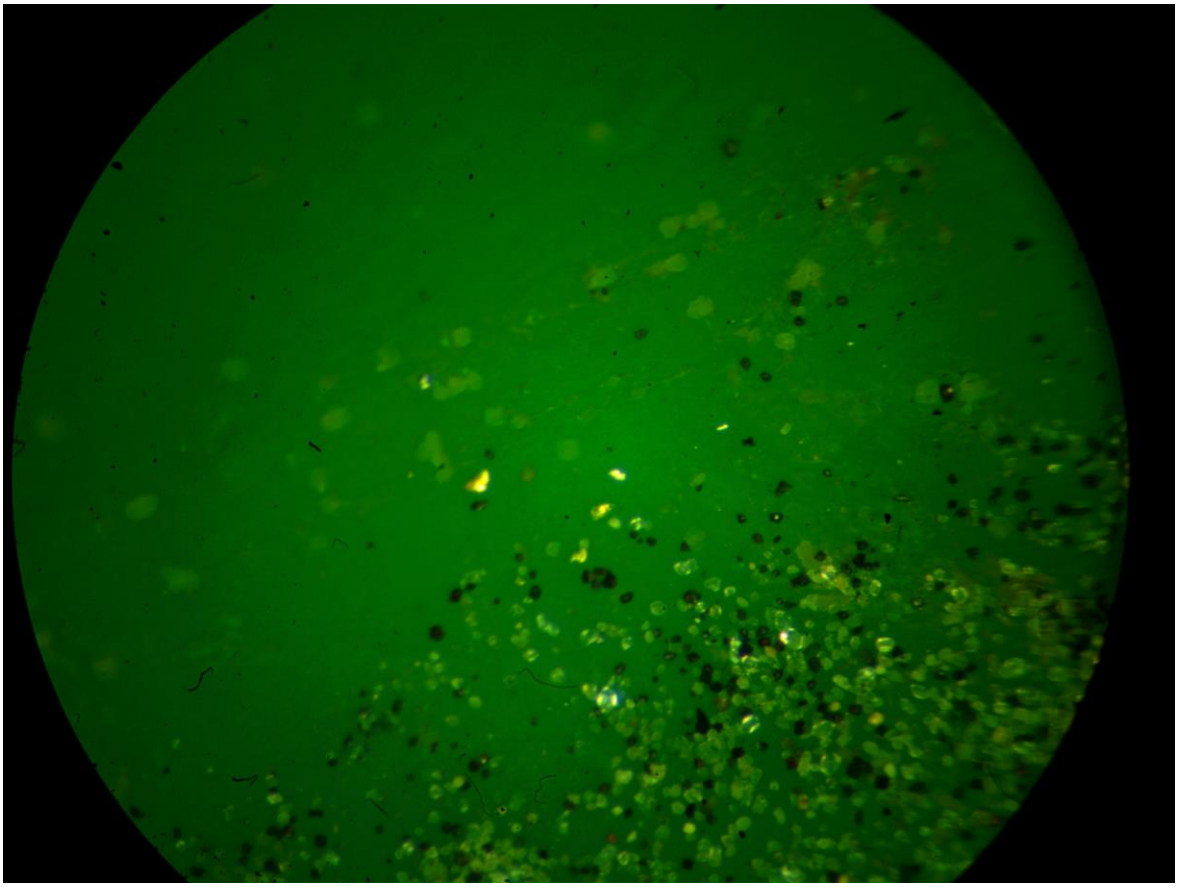
Angular nugget from 2012 HMC-18 anterior view



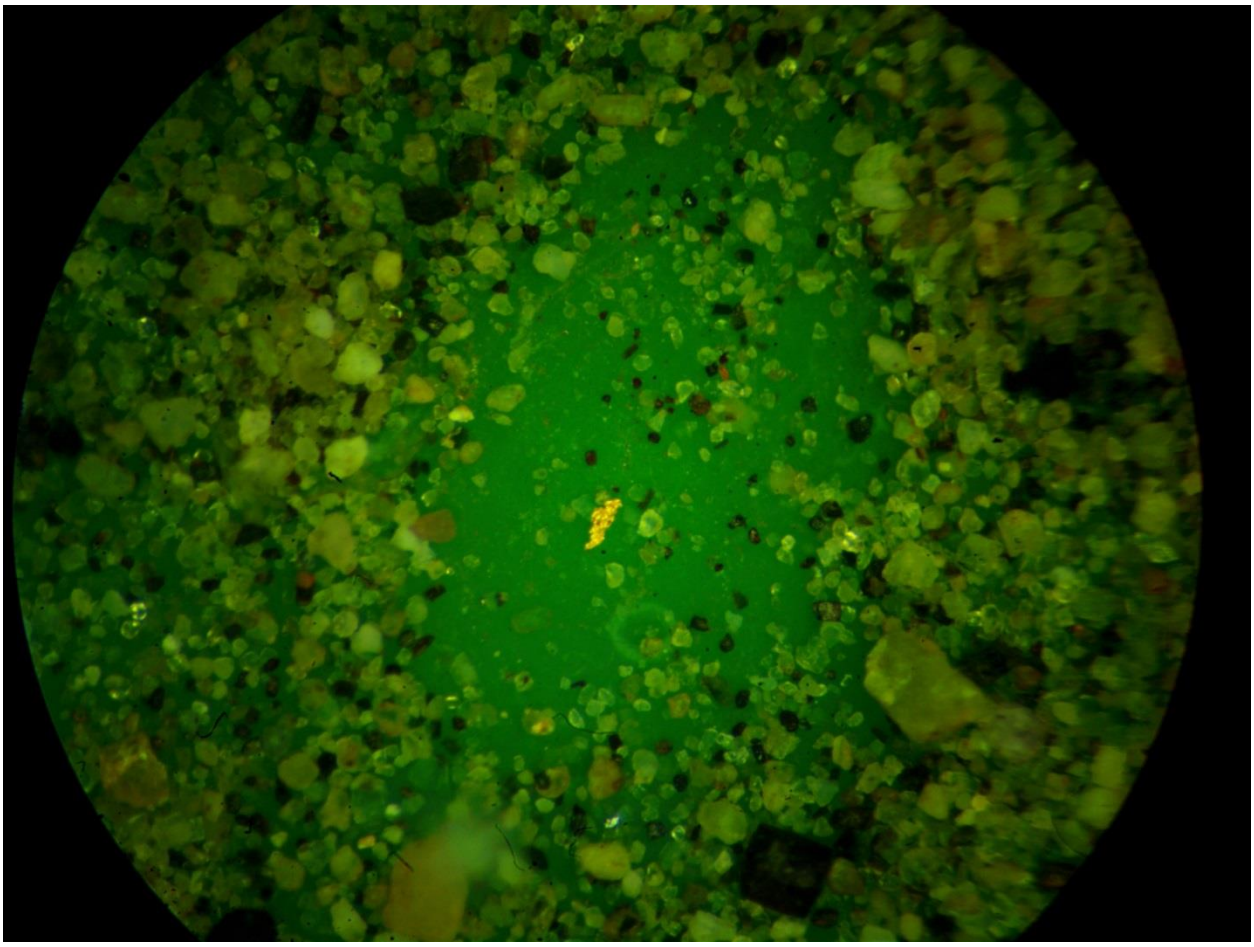
Angular nugget from 2012 HMC-18 posterior view with insolubles



Gold particles from 2015 M-29 with insolubles



Angular nugget from 2015 M-34 with insolubles



5509000 mN

502000 mE

928856

503000 mE

5509000 mN

504000 mE

N

W

E

S

M-19

M-20

M-21

M-22

M-23

M-24

M-25

M-26

M-27

M-28

M-29

M-30

M-31

M-32

M-33

M-34

M-35

M-36

M-37

M-38

M-39

M-40

M-41

M-42

M-43

M-44

1200

1100

1000

900

800

700

600

500

SKOOKUM CREEK

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

GRANITE

ANA

X

SHOWING

HMC-18 (2012)

PORPHYRY

M-45

1023727

5508000 mN

5508000 mN

End M-8

M-8

M-7

BASALT

M-6

M-5

M-14

M-15

M-16

M-17

M-18

M-4

GAMBIER GROUP

M-3

M-2

M-1

MAMQUAM MAIN

MAMQUAM RIVER

502000 mE

503000 mE

504000 mE

SCALE

100 75 50 25 0 METRES 100 200

NOT EXACTLY TO SCALE CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METRES

To accompany a report by EA Dodd

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BILLIKEN GOLD LTD. - COPPER CLAIM CLAIM

Area: Mamquam River	Map 1	Vancouver M.D.
NAD: 83	Zone: 10U	Contour Interval = 100 m
Date: January 15, 2016	To Accompany report by: EAD	Drawn by: EAD

928859

507000 mE

N

W E

S

1100

1000

900

800

700

5505000 mN

5505000 mN

M-9

M-10

M-11

M-12

M-13

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

OVERGROWN

1016388

507000 mE

SCALE

100 75 50 25 0 METRES 100 200

To accompany a report by EA Dodd NOT EXACTLY TO SCALE CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METRES

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BILLIKEN GOLD LTD. - COPPER CLAIM CLAIM

Area: Mamquam River	Map 2	Vancouver M.D.
NAD: 83	Zone: 10U	Contour Interval = 100 m
Date: January 15, 2016	To Accompany report by: EAD	Drawn by: EAD