

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

**Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary**

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

TOTAL COST: \$ 9,576.44

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): 5571862 September 26, 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Toni

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1037243

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNE180 092HNE249

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092H.088 092H.098

LATITUDE: 49 ° 51 ' 15 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 29 ' 41 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V2R1

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

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V2R1

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

Pleistocene-Holocene, Alkalic Volcanics, Upper Triassic, Eastern Volcanic Facies, Triassic-Jurassic, Granodiorite, Regional
Northerly Structures, Cross-Structure, Placer Gold

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 11373 12351 2611 22446 30050 30051
34470 34735

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	749 hectares	1037243	6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	2.4	1037243	3,576.44
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:			\$ 9,576.44

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION
(Owner & Operator)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT
(Event 5571862)

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35936

Work done on

Tenure 1037243

of the seven claim

Toni 1037243 Claim Group
(Work done from July 15, 2015 to September 26, 2015)

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 092H.088/.098

Centre of Work

5,525,422N, 680,079E

Author & Consultant

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

May 2, 2016

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SUMMARY

The seven claim, 5,061 hectare Toni 1037243 Claim Group, is located in south-central British Columbia 204 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver and within 12 kilometres of the past productive Elk/Siwash gold property.

At the Elk property, past production is reported as 51,460 ounces gold from the processing of material averaging 97 g/t (>3 opt). The property is currently under renewed exploration by Gold Mountain Mining Corporation which reports an existing gold resource of 301,000 ounces in a measured and indicated category with 263,000 ounces of gold in an inferred category. In October 2013, Gold Mountain had 500 tons of 13.8 gram gold per tonne ore mined from the Elk mineral deposit and processed which generated a return of \$250,408.00.

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.

At the Elk, the structural controlling relationship with the intersection of faults is shown by the extensive north-south trending Elk fault which is intersected by numerous east-northeasterly trending structures. The mineral zones are mostly adjacent to the Elk Fault and related to the cross fault intersection. The Elk structure is indicated topographically over a distance of at least 20 kilometres from south of the Elk mineral zones to the SNOW (Minfile 092HNE292) mineral showing in the north where a drill hole intersected minor copper mineralization in weakly to moderately chloritized granite of the Pennask batholith.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological map, the Toni Property is predominantly underlain by the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group with a younger northerly trending band of Upper Triassic sedimentary rocks infringing in the southeast and the northeast. In the western sector a northerly trending band of Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics (Qvk) trends through the Property with a portion of an intrusive stock of late Triassic to early Jurassic granodiorite (uTrJgd) covered in the northeast.

In the structural analysis of Tenure 1037243, two cross-structures were identified which could be the centres of maximum brecciation and depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir with the geological indicators of the fluid constituents etched in the surface material. The structures may also host magnetic gold bearing pyrrhotite veins as at the Elk property

The localized magnetometer survey indicated one main mag LO anomaly with a general configuration of the two structural trends making up cross-structure "A". However, as the approximate UTM location of the cross-structure does not correlate with the mag LO zone, it may indicate an unidentified cross-structure.

Cross-structure "A" is within a background mag area, west of the main mag LO between a central anomalous mag HI west of the main mag LO anomaly and two localized anomalous mag LO's, which may indicate the actual location of the cross-structure.

The central mag HI could indicate structures that host gold bearing pyrrhotite veins such as at the Elk property.

Thus, the two cross-structural areas and all the mag anomalous areas should be explored for surficial geological signatures of a potential economic mineral resource.

INTRODUCTION

From July 15, 2015 to September 26, 2015 a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed on Tenure 1037243 of the seven claim Toni 1037243 claim group (Property). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures and correlative magnetic responses which may be integral in indicating near surface indications and/or geological controls, to a potential mineral resource.

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

Figure 1. Location Map



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Description

The Property is comprised of seven contiguous claims covering an area of 5,061.0806 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1: Tenures of Toni 1037243 Claim Group

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until*	Area (ha)
898135	Mineral	TOM CAT 1	20161110	270.8666
998423	Mineral	BREW	20160712	520.2953
1011631	Mineral	BREW	20161110	166.5188
1015253	Mineral	TONI1211	20161110	312.5199
1035447	Mineral	VICTORY	20161110	979.3378
1037242	Mineral	TONI 99	20161110	2061.5953
1037243	Mineral	TONI 1000	20161110	749.9469

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing of Event Number 5571862.

Figure 2. Claim Location
(from MapPlace & Google)

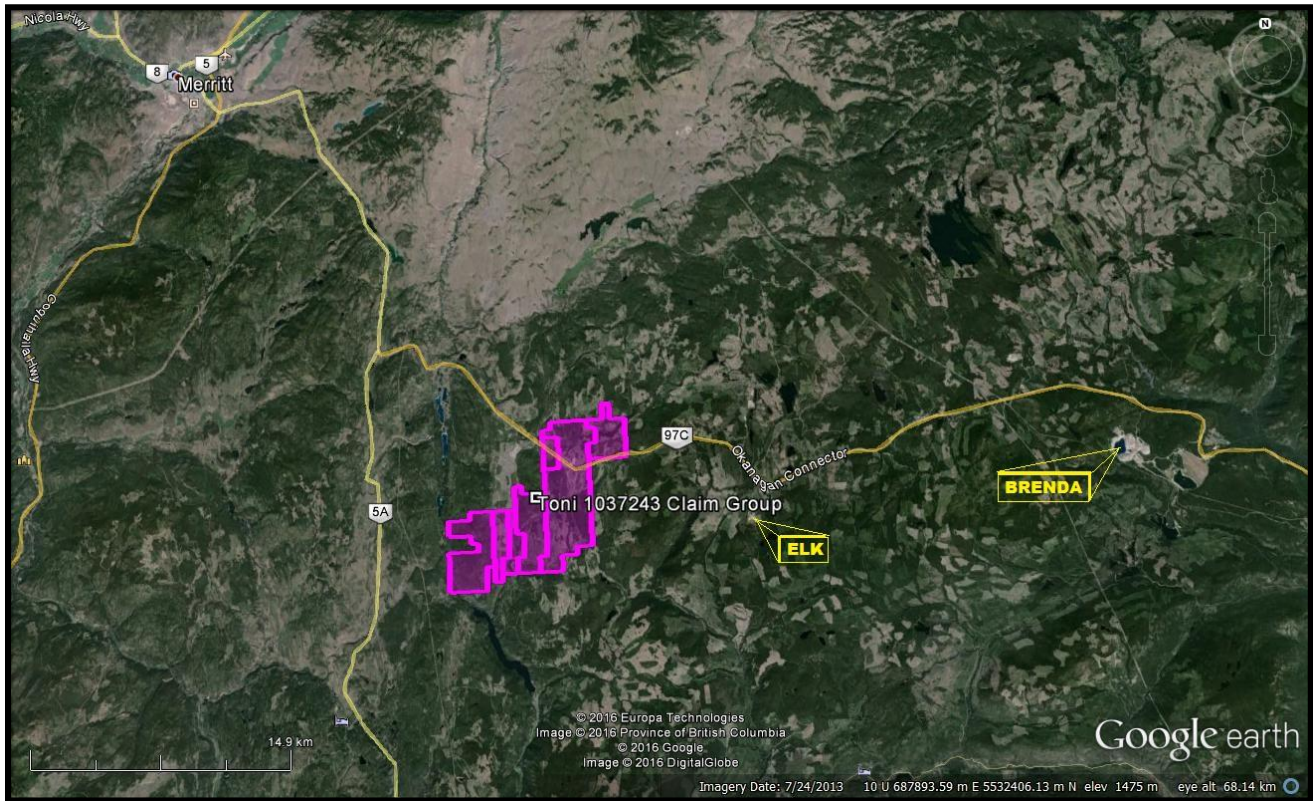
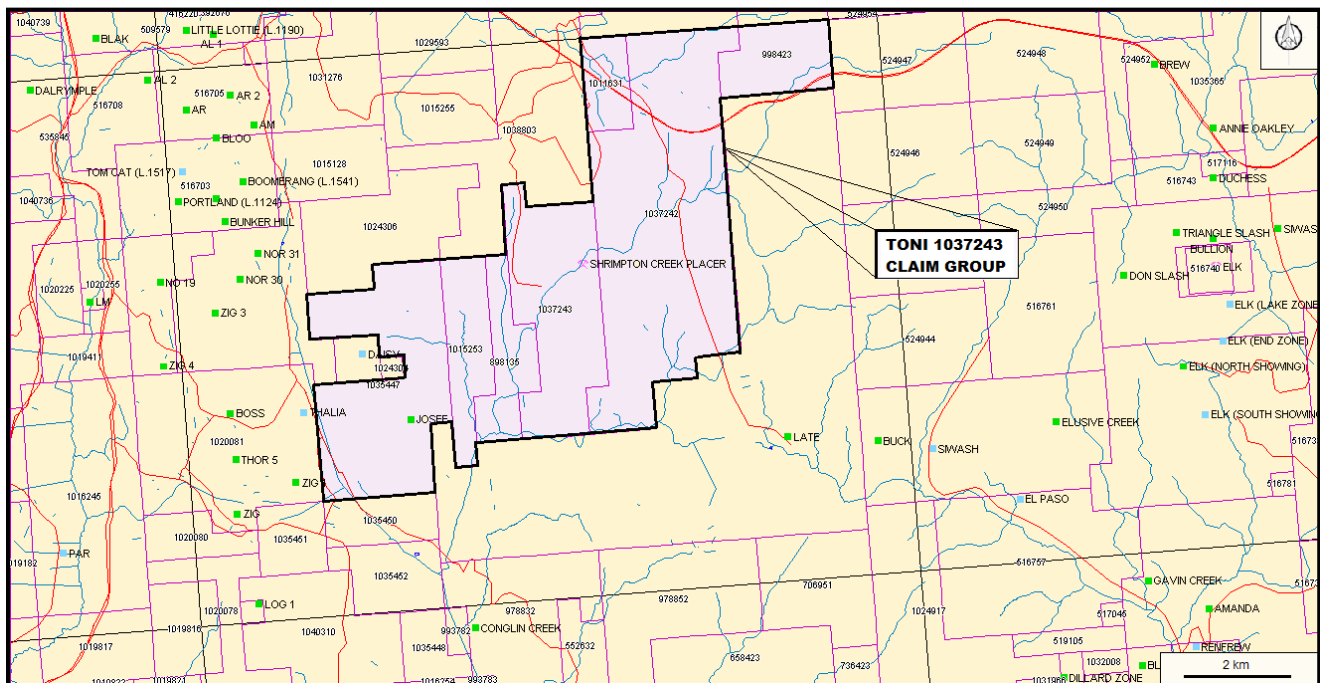


Figure 3. Claim Map
(from MapPlace)



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

The Property is located within BCGS Map 092H.088/.098 of the Nicola Mining Division, 204 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 32 kilometres southeast of Merritt, and 12 kilometres west of the past productive Elk gold deposit.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY**Access**

Access to the Property is southward from Merritt via Highway 5A/97C or the Princeton/Kamloops Highway for 26 kilometres to the Aspen Grove junction thence eastward from via Highway 97C for 14 kilometres to the western boundary of Tenure 1011631 of the Toni 1037243 Claim Group.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Merritt, and/or Kamloops, historic mining centres could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is three hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Physiography

Tenure 1037243 covers a, moderately sloped forested area with a relief of 374 metres from an elevation of 1,029 metres in the southwest to 1,403 metres along a central north trending ridge extending through the claim.

WATER and POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program should be available from lakes and creeks which are located within the confines or peripheral to Tenure 1037243. A 500Kv power line is within three kilometres northeast of the northeast corner of the Property.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral anomalies, showings, prospects, and past producers in the Toni 1037243 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Toni 1037243 Claim Group.

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

Five kilometres northwest

The occurrence was initially prospected and trenched by W. Murray between 1906 and 1913. Pyramid Mining Company Ltd. drilled 13 holes totalling 1042 metres in 1965.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**PORTLAND** showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

Two kilometres northwest

The Portland showing is 1.95 kilometres west-northwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 2.6 kilometres southwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake. This occurrence was explored periodically between 1900 and 1905. Portland Mining Company excavated a shaft, 35 metres deep and a drift from the bottom of the shaft, 32 metres long, in 1905.

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE089

Two kilometres northwest

The Bunker Hill showing is 1.05 kilometres west-southwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 2.25 kilometres southwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake

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

+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Twelve kilometres east

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.

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

MINFILE 092HNE151

200 metres west

This prospect was initially investigated by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. with the completion of geological and magnetometer surveys and one drillhole in 1972 and 1973. Cominco Ltd. drilled six percussion holes totalling 277 metres in 1979 after conducting geological and induced polarization surveys in 1978. The deposit was more recently sampled and prospected by Vanco Explorations Ltd. in 1985 and Rayrock Yellowknife Resources Ltd. in 1990.

ZIG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE255

400 metres northwest

The Zig showing is 4.8 kilometres south-southwest of the south end of Bluey Lake and 3.0 kilometres west-northwest of the north end of Missezula Lake.

HISTORY: PROPERTY**SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER** past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Two kilometres east

The creek was worked by F. Keeling in 1939, between 6.4 and 8 kilometres above Missezula Lake.

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

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported mineral anomalies, showings, prospects, and past producers in the Toni 1037243 Claim Group area is reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Toni 1037243 Claim Group.

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

Five kilometres northwest

This deposit is hosted in green laharic breccia or basaltic flow breccia near the contact with red laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The unit strikes north-northwest and dips 60 degrees east. Massive basaltic flows outcrop to the northeast. Alteration of the breccia consists of some chloritization of olivine and pyroxene, and sericitization of feldspar.

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

Two kilometres northwest

Chalcocite, magnetite and hematite occur in a fracture zone in red and green laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE089

Two kilometres northwest

Several trenches and old pits expose chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite in brecciated and altered pyroxene plagioclase porphyritic andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). Brown carbonate (?) alteration is associated with sulphide mineralization.

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

+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

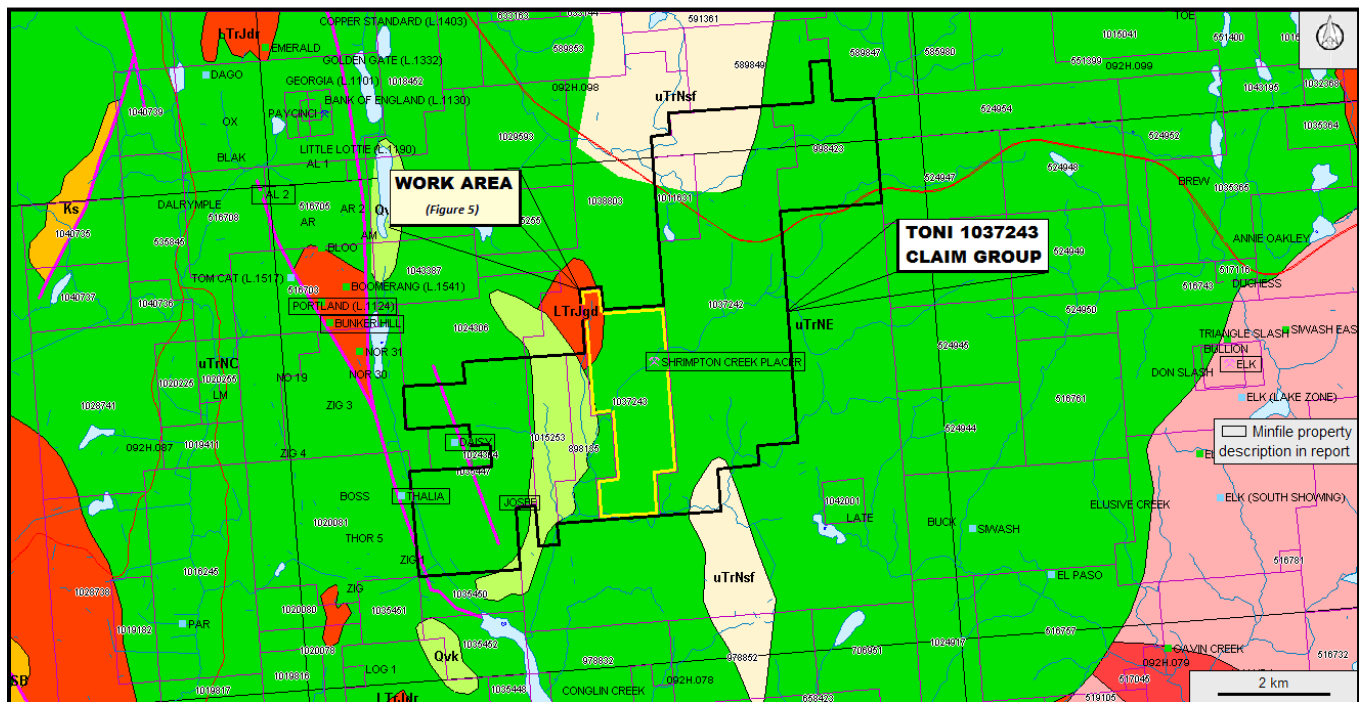
Twelve kilometres east

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

ELK past producer (cont'd)

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. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the Otter intrusions cut both of the above.

Figure 4. Property, Index, Geology, & Minfile



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

Qvk

Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNE

basaltic volcanic rocks

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMI

lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

uTrJum

unnamed ultramafic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTrNc

andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**THALIA** prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE151

200 metres west

This region north of Missezula Lake is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate, augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. Much of the copper mineralization and associated alteration frequenting this portion of the Nicola belt can be attributed to the emplacement of such intrusions.

DAISY prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type))

MINFILE 092HNE191

200 metres west

This region north of Missezula Lake is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate, augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. Much of the copper mineralization and associated alteration frequenting this portion of the Nicola belt can be attributed to the emplacement of such intrusions.

A shear zone 20 to 30 metres wide, striking north-northwest and dipping steeply west, cuts massive green andesite and underlying coarse red volcanic breccia (lahar (?)) of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

ZIG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE255

400 metres northwest

The Zig showing is 4.8 kilometres south-southwest of the south end of Bluey Lake and 3.0 kilometres west-northwest of the north end of Missezula Lake.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Toni Property is predominantly underlain by the Eastern Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group (*uTrNE*) with a younger northerly trending band of Upper Triassic sedimentary rocks (*UTrNsf*) infringing in the southeast and the northeast. In the western sector a northerly trending band of Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics (*Qvk*) trends through the Property with a portion of an intrusive stock of late Triassic to early Jurassic granodiorite (*uTrJgd*) covered in the northeast.

SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Within Tenure 1037243

Particles of flat, well-worn, flaky gold, 1.5 to 3 millimetres in diameter, were recovered from unsorted glacial material. Most of the gold was found near surface. Material lying on or near bedrock was found to be barren of gold.

JOSEE showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE249

Within Tenure 1053447

Chalcocite occurs in a sequence of massive to crudely layered lahar deposits and volcanic conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE mineral anomalies, showings, prospects, and past producers in the Toni 1037243 Claim Group area is reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Toni 1037243 Claim Group.

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

Five kilometres northwest

This deposit is hosted in green laharic breccia or basaltic flow breccia near the contact with red laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The unit strikes north-northwest and dips 60 degrees east. Massive basaltic flows outcrop to the northeast. Alteration of the breccia consists of some chloritization of olivine and pyroxene, and sericitization of feldspar.

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

Two kilometres northwest

Chalcocite, magnetite and hematite occur in a fracture zone in red and green laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE089

Two kilometres northwest

Two kilometres northwest

Several trenches and old pits expose chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite in brecciated and altered pyroxene plagioclase porphyritic andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). Brown carbonate (?) alteration is associated with sulphide mineralization.

ELK Past Producer (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn

+/-Au; Au-quartz veins)

MINFILE 092HNE096

Twelve kilometres east

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 drillholes. 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 in the west has been identified in one or locally two zones (the B and C zones).

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

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 downdip 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. 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.

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

Reserves are based on results from 107 drillholes at 50-metre grid spacings along 804 metres of strike length to 304 metres down dip. 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).

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.

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 down dip 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.

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

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. 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.

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 51,460 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. 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.

In October 2013, Gold Mountain had 500 tons of 13.8 gram gold per tonne ore, taken from the Elk mineral deposit, and processed at a custom mill; a return of \$250,408.00 was generated.

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

MINFILE 092HNE151

200 metres west

Erratic copper mineralization is hosted in fine-grained diorite/andesite porphyry and basalt of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69), in an elongate area trending north-northwest for 1050 metres. Mineralization consists primarily of chalcocite and malachite along fractures and associated with calcite stringers. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are also present. Strongest mineralization occurs in the most southerly exposures, where one trench sample analysed 0.38 per cent copper over 15 metres (Assessment Report 7724, Plate 1). An adjacent vertical percussion hole graded 0.14 per cent copper over 32.0 metres (Assessment Report 7724, hole TPH-79-5).

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

Analyses of three grab samples taken 480 metres north-northeast averaged 0.23 per cent copper (Assessment Report 21406, Figure 4, site C). A sample of brecciated red basalt with chalcocite, 1000 metres north-northeast, assayed 10 grams per tonne silver and 2.6 per cent copper over 1 metre (Assessment Report 7724, Plate 1). Chalcocite forms scattered blebs and semi massive lenses at this northernmost exposure.

DAISY prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb); Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
MINFILE 092HNE191
300 metres west

This region north of Missezula Lake is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate, augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. Much of the copper mineralization and associated alteration frequenting this portion of the Nicola belt can be attributed to the emplacement of such intrusions.

A shear zone 20 to 30 metres wide, striking north-northwest and dipping steeply west, cuts massive green andesite and underlying coarse red volcanic breccia (lahar (?)) of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The volcanics strike 140 degrees and dip 35 degrees northeast. An elongate body of diorite occurs along a splay of the north-striking Kentucky-Alleyne fault system to the southeast.

ZIG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE255

400 metres northwest

Copper mineralization occurs in volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. A sample analysed 0.975 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 17118, Figures 6a, 6b, sample 3780).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER past producer (Surficial placers)

MINFILE 092HNE180

Within Tenure 1037243

Particles of flat, well-worn, flaky gold, 1.5 to 3 millimetres in diameter, were recovered from unsorted glacial material. Most of the gold was found near surface. Material lying on or near bedrock was found to be barren of gold.

JOSEE showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE249

Within Tenure 1053447

Chalcocite occurs in a sequence of massive to crudely layered lahar deposits and volcanic conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace DEM image hillshade map of Tenure 1037243 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 63 lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

The centre of the work area is at 5,525,422N, 680,079E 10(NAD 83).

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 5. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1037243

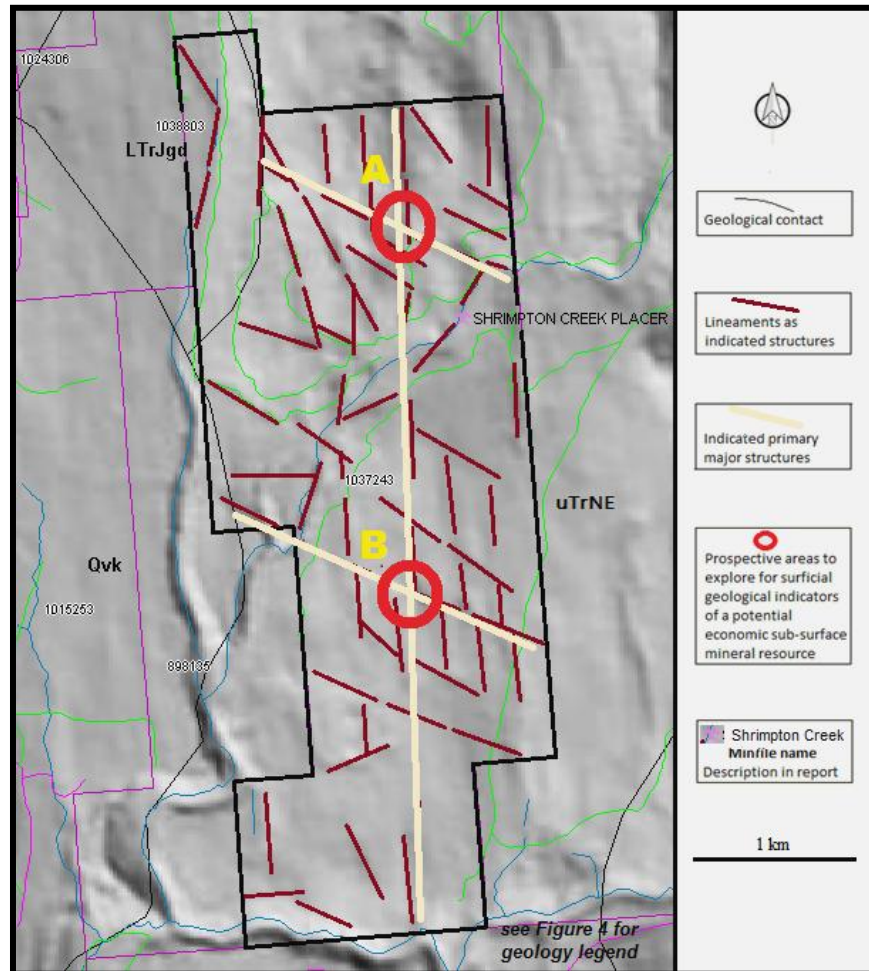
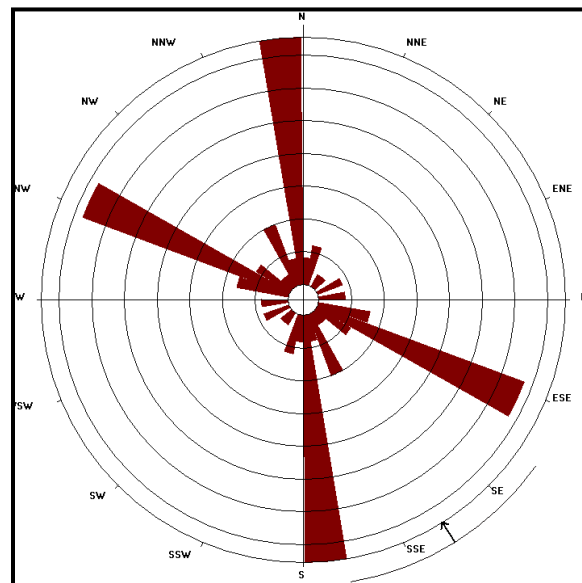


Figure 6. Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 5



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
 No. of Data = 63
 Sector angle = 10°
 Scale: tick interval = 4% [2.5 data]
 Maximum = 30.2% [19 data]
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 148-328
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±22.5°]
 (valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 148.0 - 328.0
 Circ. Median = 154.0 - 334.0
 Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 32.8°
 Circ. Variance = 0.22
 Circular Std. Dev. = 40.26°
 Circ. Dispersion = 2.40
 Circ. Std Error = 0.1952
 Circ. Skewness = 1.02
 Circ. Kurtosis = -14.40

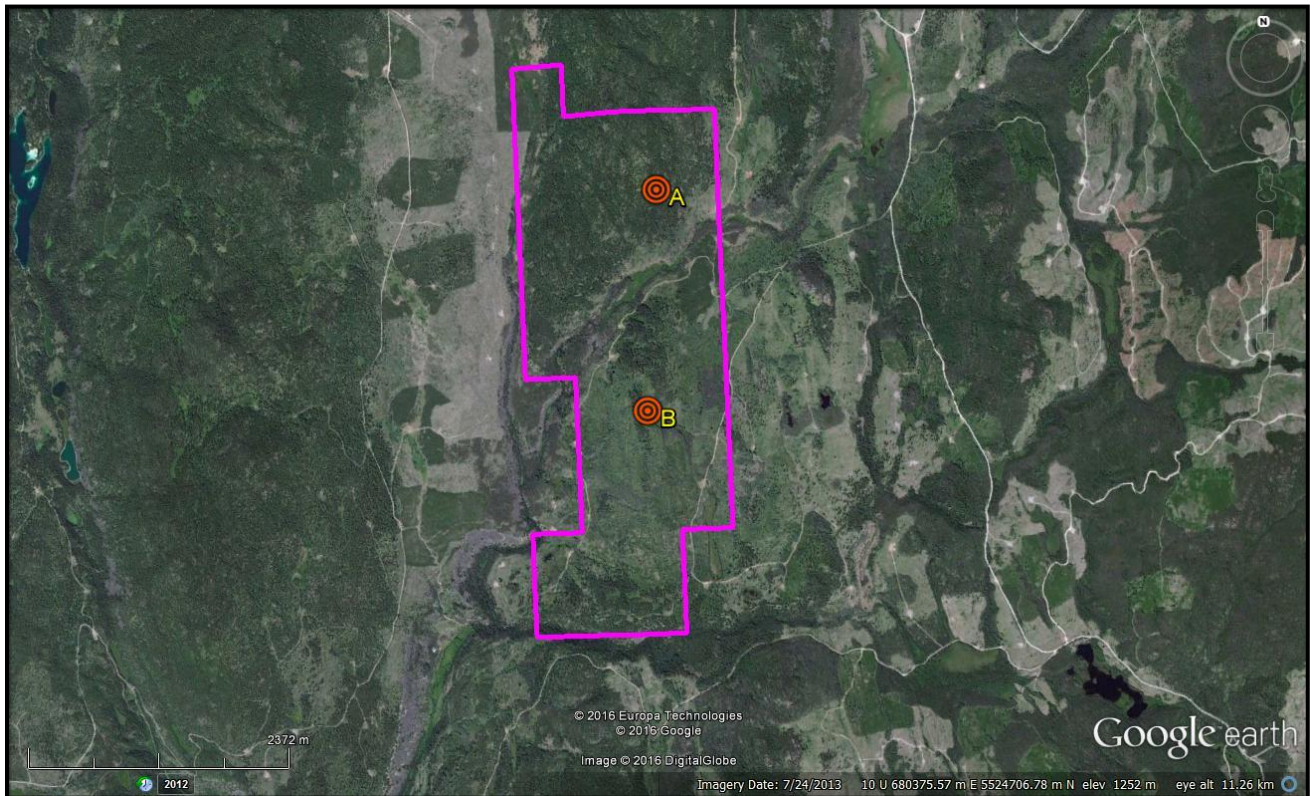
kappa = 0.80
 (von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 23.46
 Mean Resultant length = 0.3724

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1631; Sbar = -0.3348
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 10.2746; Sbar = -21.0932
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.334
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 017

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)
 Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 7. Cross-Structural locations (Figure 5) on Tenure 1037243
 (Base map from MapPlace and Google Earth)



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Table II. Approximate location of cross-structures on Tenure 1037243
(UTM-Zone 10 NAD 83)

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	680,373	5,526,585	1,256
B	680,276	5,524,625	1,242

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.

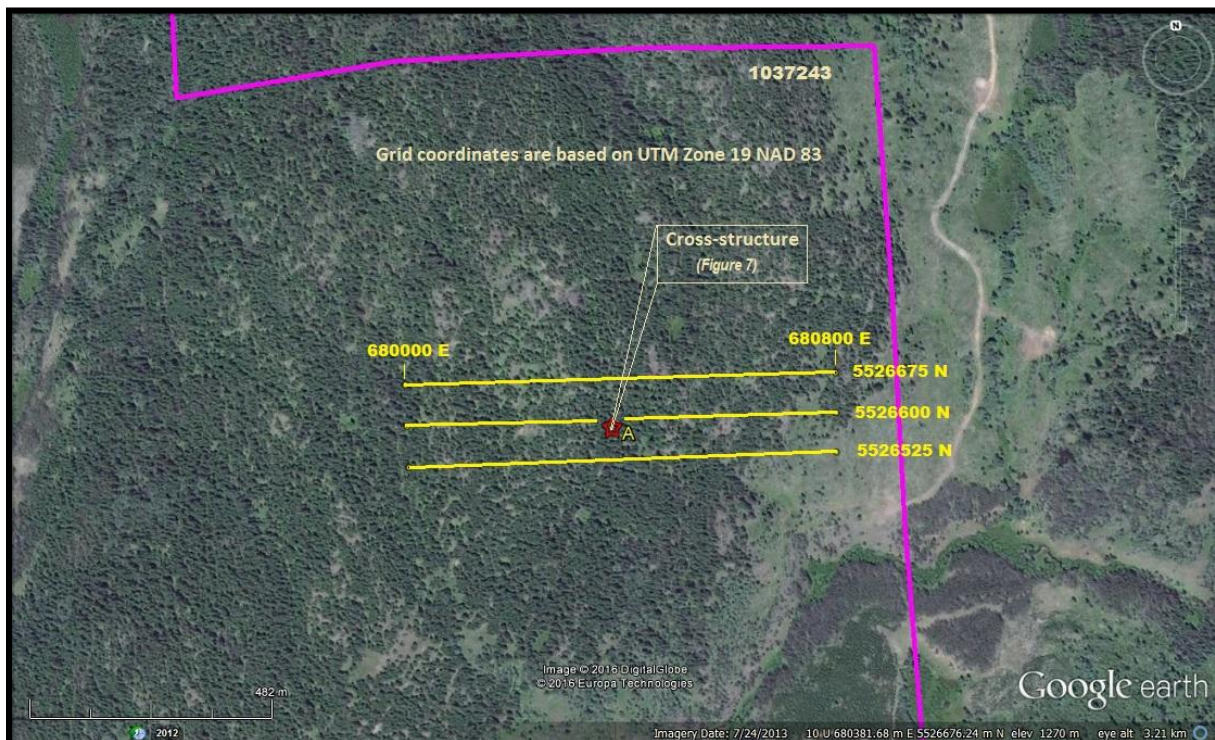
b) Theory

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.

c) Survey Procedure

From an initial grid station at 5526675N 680000E two additional base-line station was established southerly at 75 metre intervals located at 5526600N and 5526525N. Magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along each of the three grid lines from 680000E to 680800E. The grid line stations were located with a GPS instrument. Line kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 2.4. The field data is reported herein in Appendix I.

Figure 8. Magnetometer Grid Index Map
(Base from MapPlace)



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 9 .Magnetometer Survey Data
(Base from MapPlace)

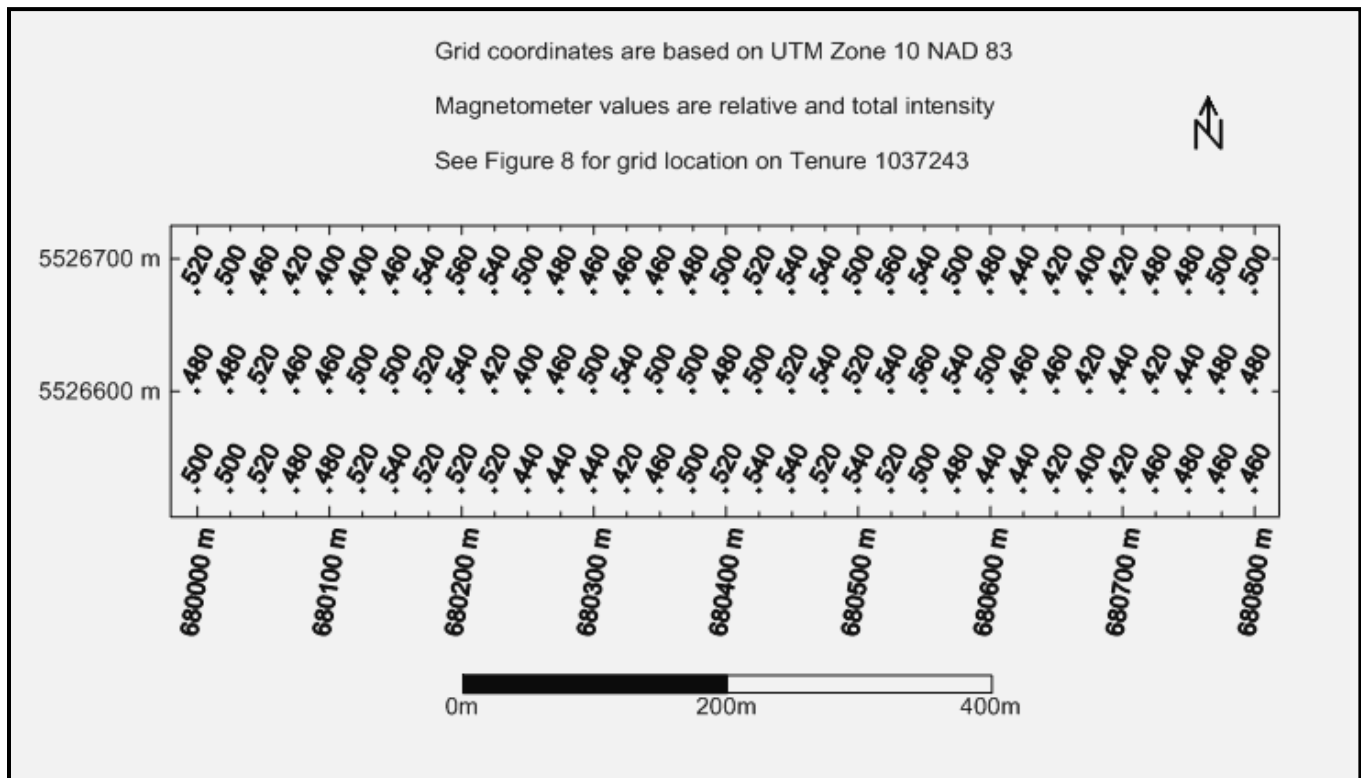
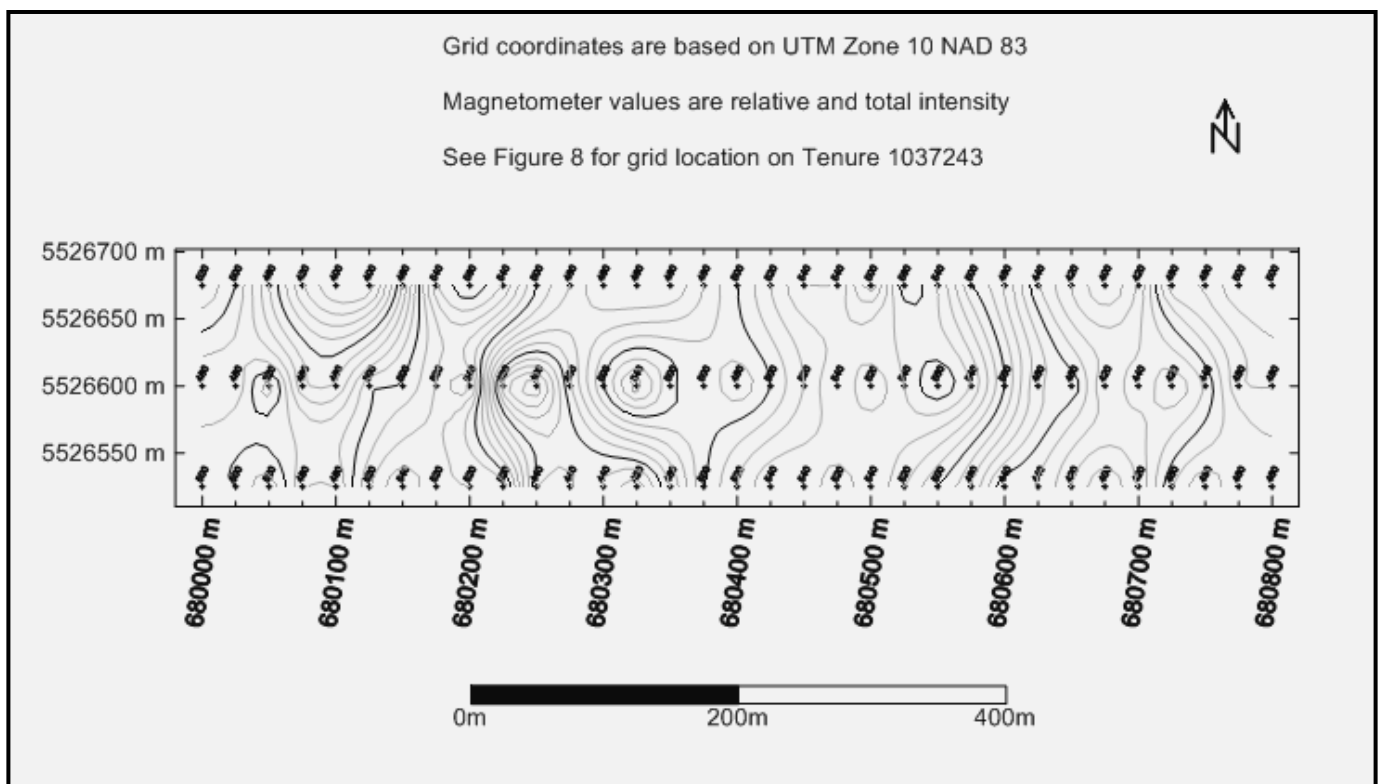


Figure 10. Magnetometer Survey Contoured Data



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

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.

e) Results

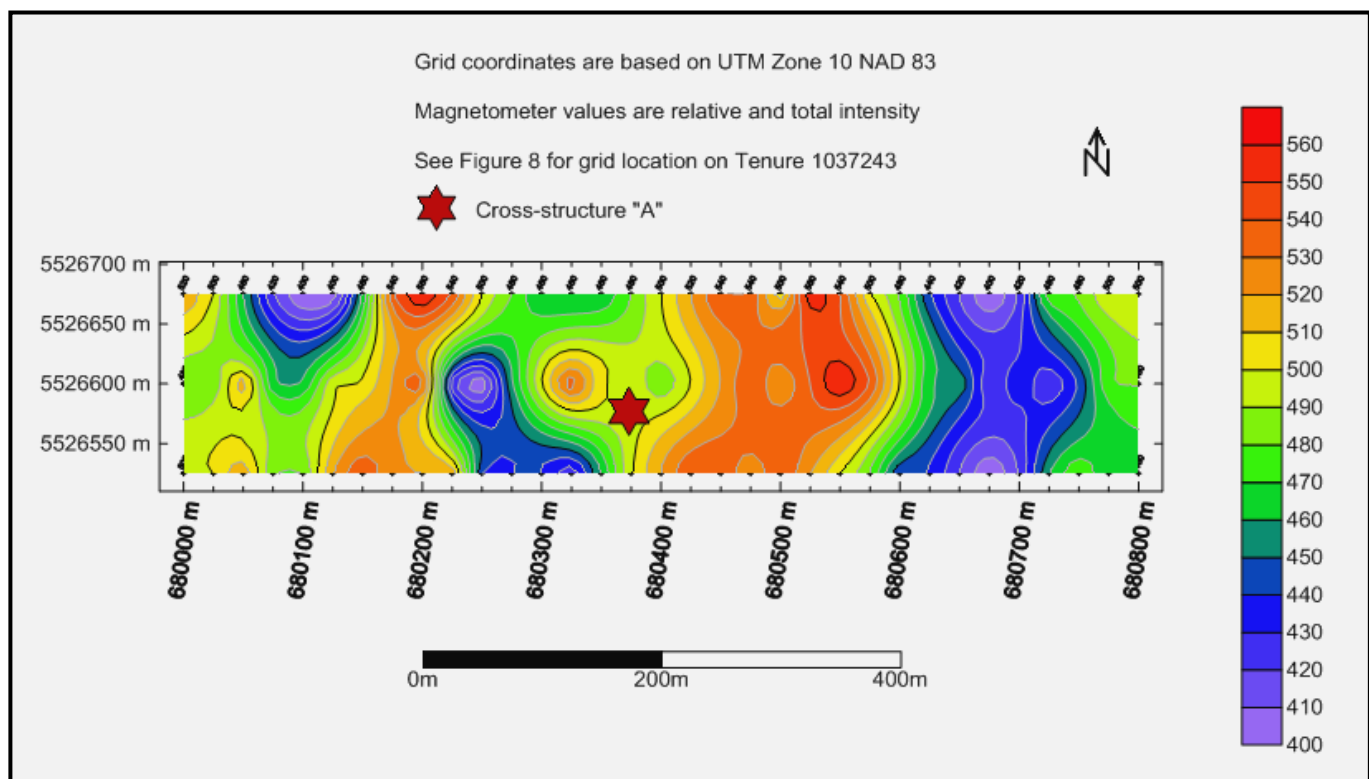
The localized magnetometer survey which covered an area of 800 by 150 metres by three east-west grid lines over basalts indicated three anomalous mag LO's.

- ✚ a three grid line north trending 100 metre wide, open-ended main anomaly in the eastern sector;
- ✚ a two grid line south-southeast trending 75 metre wide anomaly, open to the southeast in the mid sector;
- ✚ a one grid line northerly trending, 50 metre wide anomaly, open to the north in the western sector.

A north trending, 75 to 100 metre wide, open-ended anomalous to sub-anomalous mag HI west of the main mag LO.

The approximate location of cross-structure "A" which was covered by the magnetometer survey, is indicated within a background area between the mag HI and the mid sector mag LO.

Figure 11. Magnetometer Survey Colour Contoured Data



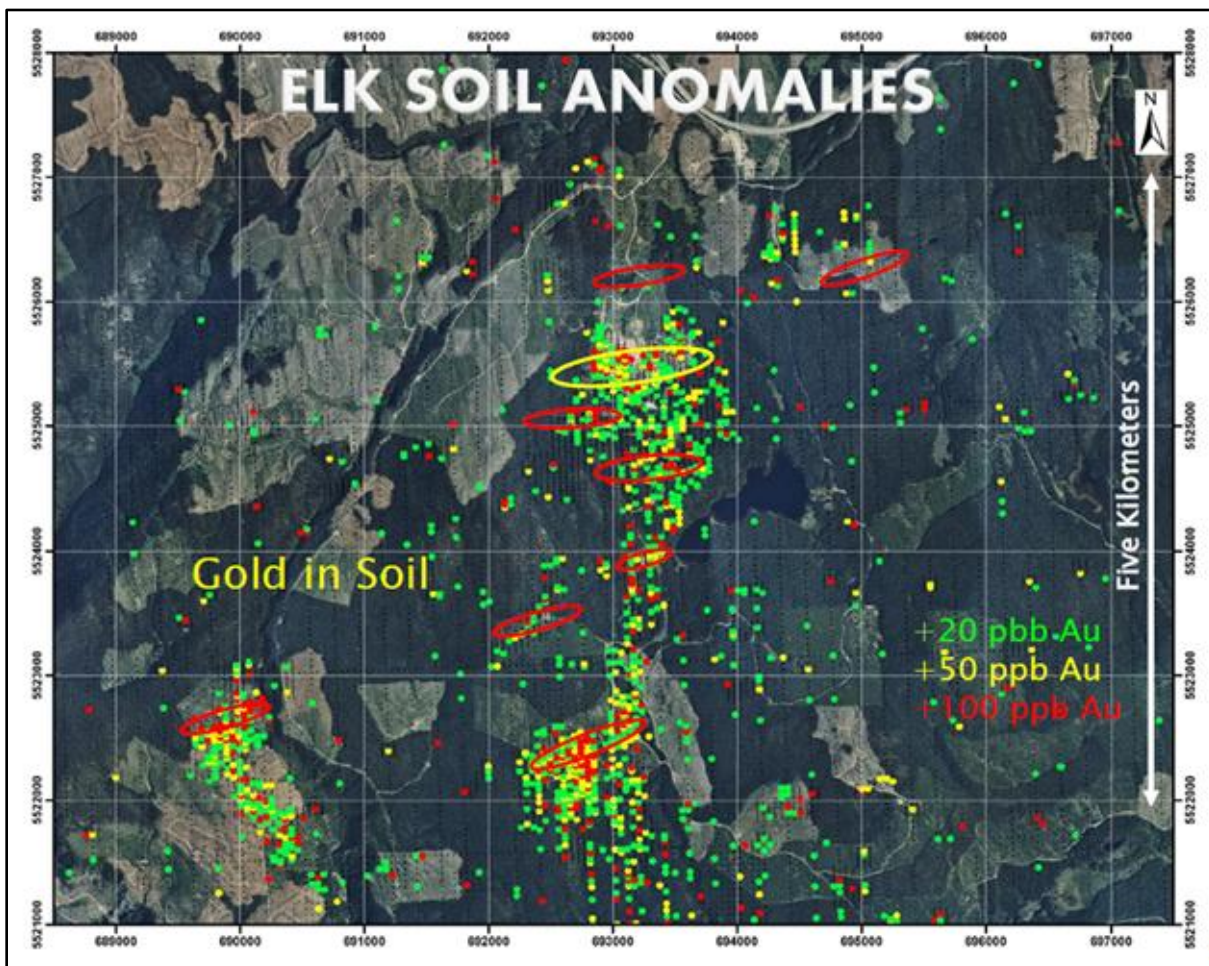
INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The Structural Analysis of Tenure 1037243 indicated two cross-structural locations that would be prime prospective areas to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

These locations would be the centre of maximum brecciation and 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.

This structural/mineral relationship was shown at the Elk vein zones where this relationship with the intersection of faults is shown by the extensive north-south trending Elk fault intersected by numerous east-northeasterly trending structures. The intersecting structures were indicated to be located in part by a regional exploration program which included a soil geochemical survey; the results of which in part are shown in Figure 12 as the Elk Gold-in-Soil Anomalies. One of the anomalies was explored and developed to a mineral resource as the Siwash Vein Zone (Figure 13) from which 51,460 ounces of gold were produced.

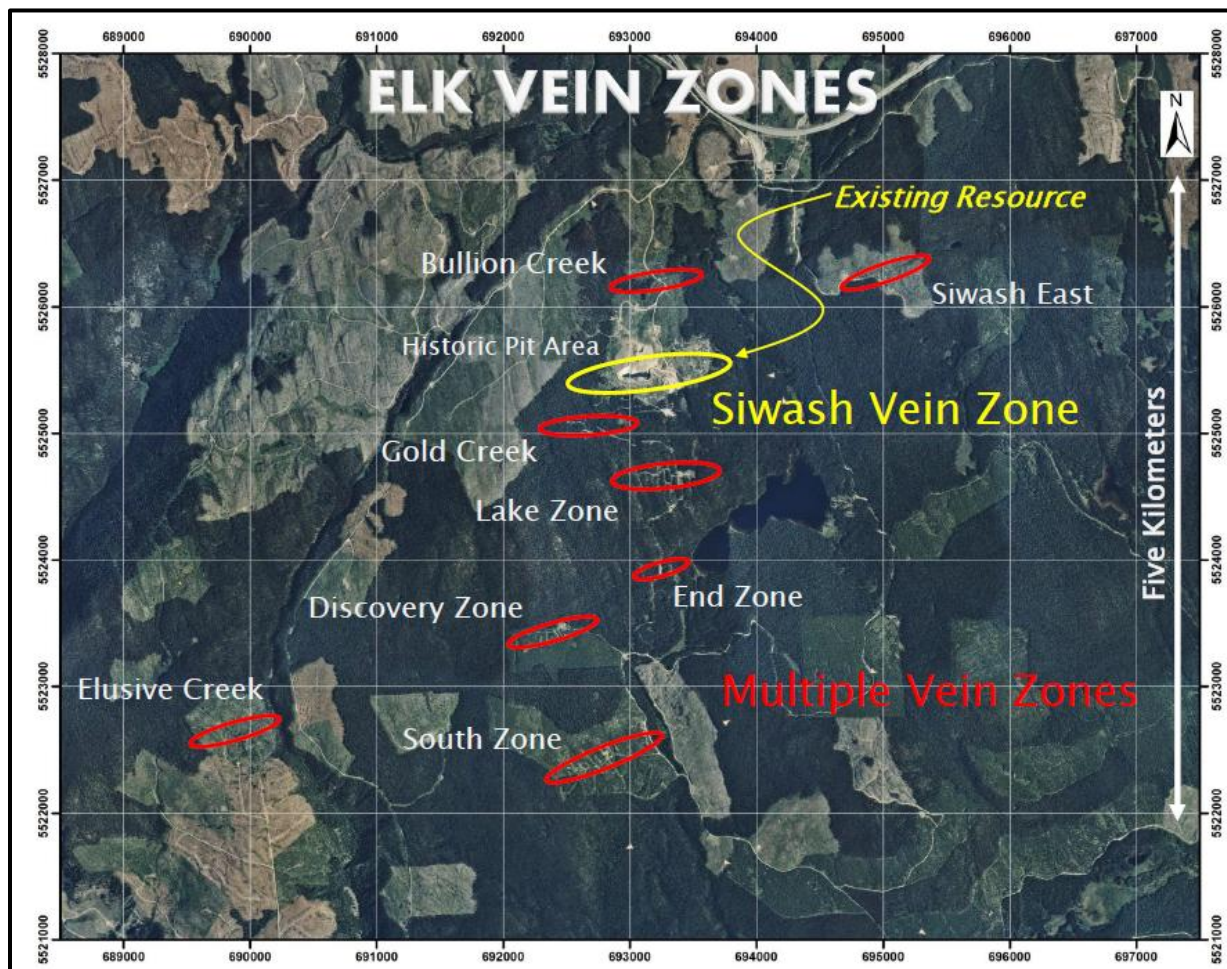
Figure 12. Elk Property of Gold Mountain Mining Corporation showing the north trending Gold-in-Soil anomalies as an indication to mineral controlling cross-structures.



Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)

Figure 13. Elk Property of Gold Mountain Mining Corporation showing the north trending vein zones as an indication to mineral controlling cross-structures

(Map from Gold Mountain Mining Corporation 2012)

*Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)*

The magnetometer survey results which were based on relative values, revealed one main anomalous mag LO with a configuration of a northerly trending structure with a general northwesterly trending structure., If the mag LO's were to indicate dynamically and/or porphyry related hydrothermally altered structures, the anomaly could indicate the location of a cross-structure not identified by the structural analysis,

The approximate location of cross-structure "A", identified in the structural analysis, could indicate a northwesterly trending altered structure by linking the mid sector and the west sector mag LO's.

The central mag HI could indicate structures that host gold bearing pyrrhotite veins such as at the Elk property.

Thus, the two cross-structural and all the mag anomalous areas should be explored for surficial geological signatures of a potential economic mineral resource.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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092HNE088 – PORTLAND

092HNE089 – BUNKER HILL

092HNE096 – ELK

092HNE151 – THALIA

092HNE180 – SHRIMPTON CREEK PLACER

092HNE191 – DAISY

092HNE249 – JOSEE

092HNE255 – ZIG

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1037243 was completed from July 15, 2015 to September 26, 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

September 25-26, 2015

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

Truck rental, kilometre charge, fuel, room & board,

mag rental ----- 1,126.44

\$ 5,326.44

Maps ----- 750.00

Report ----- 3,500.00

\$ 9,576.44

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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

E 5571862 T1037243								
East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag
680000	5526525	500	680000	5526600	480	680000	5526675	520
680025	5526525	500	680025	5526600	480	680025	5526675	500
680050	5526525	520	680050	5526600	520	680050	5526675	460
680075	5526525	480	680075	5526600	460	680075	5526675	420
680100	5526525	480	680100	5526600	460	680100	5526675	400
680125	5526525	520	680125	5526600	500	680125	5526675	400
680150	5526525	540	680150	5526600	500	680150	5526675	460
680175	5526525	520	680175	5526600	520	680175	5526675	540
680200	5526525	520	680200	5526600	540	680200	5526675	560
680225	5526525	520	680225	5526600	420	680225	5526675	540
680250	5526525	440	680250	5526600	400	680250	5526675	500
680275	5526525	440	680275	5526600	460	680275	5526675	480
680300	5526525	440	680300	5526600	500	680300	5526675	460
680325	5526525	420	680325	5526600	540	680325	5526675	460
680350	5526525	460	680350	5526600	500	680350	5526675	460
680375	5526525	500	680375	5526600	500	680375	5526675	480
680400	5526525	520	680400	5526600	480	680400	5526675	500
680425	5526525	540	680425	5526600	500	680425	5526675	520
680450	5526525	540	680450	5526600	520	680450	5526675	540
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680675	5526525	400	680675	5526600	420	680675	5526675	400
680700	5526525	420	680700	5526600	440	680700	5526675	420
680725	5526525	460	680725	5526600	420	680725	5526675	480
680750	5526525	480	680750	5526600	440	680750	5526675	480
680775	5526525	460	680775	5526600	480	680775	5526675	500
680800	5526525	460	680800	5526600	480	680800	5526675	500