

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 Geophysical

TOTAL COST: \$ 9,582.10

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): 5583890 December 30, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Tom Cat

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1040735

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNE002 / 056 / 059 / 074 / 166 / 177 / 256 / 257 / 258 / 269

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092H.087 092H.088 092H.097 092H.098

LATITUDE: 49 ° 53 ' 35 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 39 ' 39 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Sierra Iron Ore Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

1) Sierra Iron Ore Corporation

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

Pleistocene-Holocene, Upper Triassic, Jurassic, Nicola Group, Central and Eastern Volcanic Facies, Andesites, Basalts,

Kentucky-Alleyne Structure, Cross-Structure

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 0159, 05908, 06302, 06761, 06821, 07679, 09491, 11104, 11229, 11468, 20393, 20551, 21678, 22382, 28782, 33742, 34567, 35063

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	312 hectares	1040735	\$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	1.8	1040735	3,582.10
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:			\$ 9,582.10

SIERRA IRON ORE CORP.

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5583890)

Work done on Tenure 1040735
(from December 27, 2015 to December 30, 2015)

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
36013**

of the eight claim

TOM CAT 1040735 CLAIM GROUP

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS 092H.087/.088/.097/.098

British Columbia, Canada

Centred Near:
5,529,482N, 667,997E
(10 NAD 83)

Author & Consultant:

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Submitted
May 27, 2016

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SUMMARY

The eight claim 3,704 hectare Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group ("Property") is located 190 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver within the historic Aspen Grove of south-central British Columbia. The Property is also situated within the belt of Mesozoic rocks, including the Nicola Volcanics and intrusives, which host such major porphyry deposits as the recently revived Similkameen mine to the south and the world-class Highland Valley mine to the north.

In the Property area porphyry deposit types are reported at the Big Kidd prospect where a 300 metre wide breccia pipe reportedly hosts copper and gold values; an indication that the structural mineral controls and the mineralization for a bulk tonnage resource can occur within the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group. Two of the mineral occurrences on the Property, the Tom Cat prospect and the Bloo showing, are designated as porphyry type of deposits. The historic Tom Cat exploration results demonstrate the potential for a porphyry deposit in a reported 1965 diamond drill hole intersection of 0.32 % copper over 45.7 metres

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the regional north trending Kentucky-Alleyne bisects the Toni 909429 Claim Group with the Nicola Central Volcanic Facies (UTrNC) comprised of andesitic volcanic rocks in the west and the Nicola Eastern Volcanic Facies comprised of lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks (UTrNE) in the east. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks outcrop within the Central portion of the Nicola Volcanics where the major portion of mineralization occurs.

The Big Kidd prospect, is a prime indication that there are breccia pipes developed in the area and that these breccia pipes host minerals that logically, were derived from mineral bearing hydrothermal fluids surfacing via a structurally created conduit. This is a positive indication that the structural mineral controls and the mineralization for a bulk tonnage resource can occur within the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group.

The two cross-structural locations delineated from the structural analysis of Tenure 1040735 should be the locations to explore for surficial geological indicators of a concealed potential mineral resource as these locations would be the specific site of maximum fracture and/or breccia pipe development which could provide an enhanced conduit for hydrothermally generated fluids to surface and imprint its components within the surface material.

The structures, and moreso the cross-structures, should exhibit a significant relative magnetic low (mag LO), or anomalous mag LO, due to the dynamic or hydrothermal destruction of the magnetic materials contained in the host rock. Although there may be other interpretations for relative magnetic lows in a geological environment (Section b) in Magnetometer Survey), the anomalous mag LO's in the localized magnetometer survey within Tenure 1040735 shall be interpreted as reflecting structures until exploration proves otherwise.

Accordingly, the north-northeasterly trending anomalous mag LO could reflect the more significant structure of cross-structure "B" with the composite east-northeast structure possibly reflected in part by the anomalous configuration which indicates a discontinuance to the northwest and open to the southeast.

The approximate location of cross-structure "B" positioned within the mag LO anomaly supports the basis that anomalous mag LO's reflect significant structures

Thus, the cross-structural "B" area should be explored for surficial geological indicators of a potential concealed mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to follow-up exploration.

INTRODUCTION

From December 27, 2015 to December 30, 2015, a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed on Tenure 1040735 of the eight claim Toni 1040735 claim group (Property). The purpose of the programs were to delineate potential structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 1040735 or other claims of the Toni 1040735 claim group and to determine the effectiveness of the magnetic results in locating a potential mineral resource.

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

Figure 1. Location Map
(from MapPlace)



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

Description

The Property consists of eight contiguous mineral claims totalling 3,704.1916 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. TOM CAT 1040735 CLAIM GROUP TENURES
(from MtOnline)

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
516703	Mineral		20160619	582.976
516705	Mineral		20160729	395.4563
516708	Mineral		20160729	374.651
535845	Mineral	CASPER WEST	20160729	520.39
1018452	Mineral	NAA1	20160729	540.8326
1031274	Mineral	POTHOLE LAKE NORTH	20160619	457.3688
1031276	Mineral	POTHOLE LAKE SOUTH	20160729	520.3022
1040735	Mineral		20161227	312.2147

*On the approval of this assessment report

Property Description and Location (cont'd)

Location

The Property is located in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia Canada, 190 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver and 24 kilometres south-southeast of Merritt.

Figure 2. Claim Location
(Base Map from Google Earth)

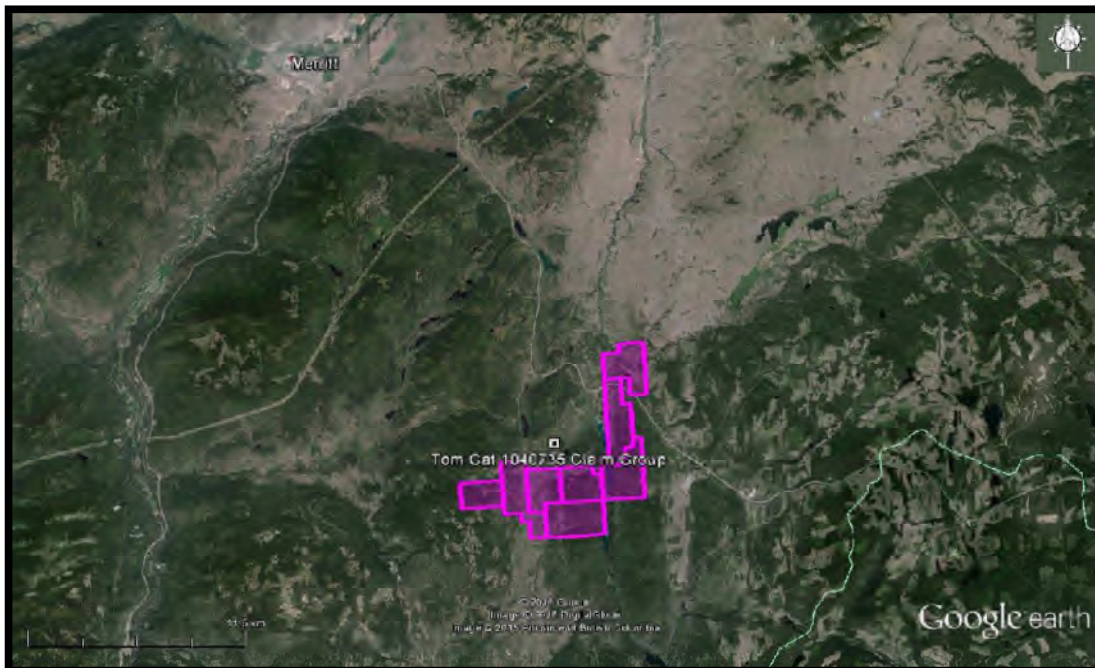
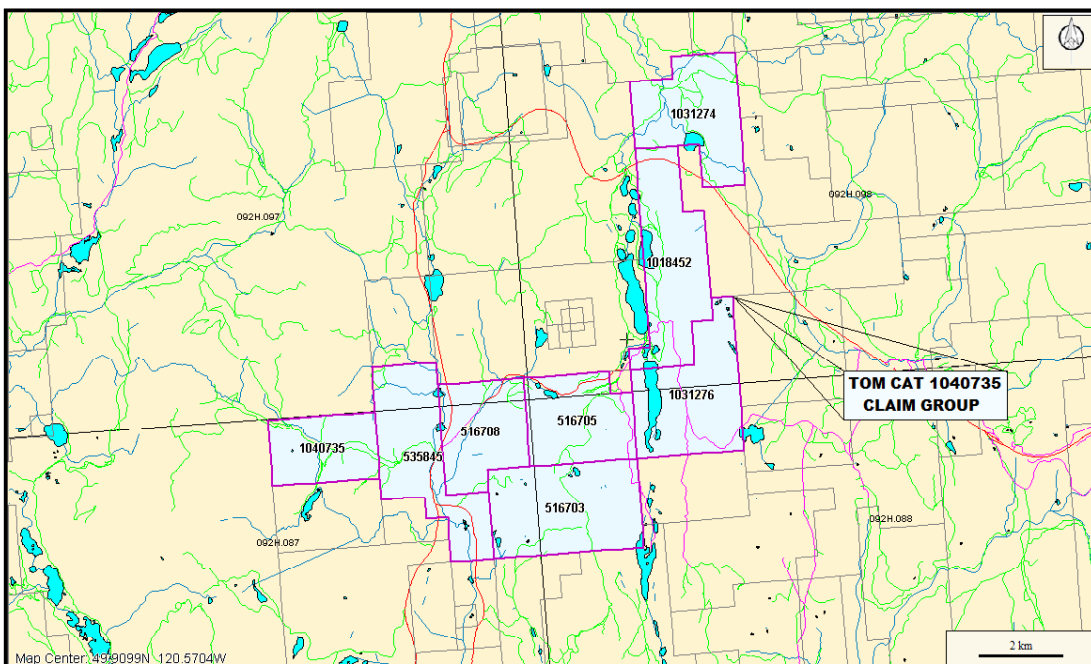


Figure 3. CLAIM MAP
(base map from MapPlace)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access from Merritt is for four kilometres southeastward to the junction between Highways 5 and 5A; thence via Highway 5A southward for 24 kilometres to the junction between Highways 5A and 97C or the Aspen Grove junction; thence via Highway 5A through Aspen Grove for six kilometres to the northern border of Tenure 516708 of the Tom Cat 1040735 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 could be from December to April which should not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Merritt 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 four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Physiography

Within Tenure 1040735, the subject of the structural analysis, gentle to steep forested slopes prevail with rare localized clear-cut areas. Relief is in the order of 255 metres with elevations ranging from 1,130 metres within a valley along the southeast boundary to 1,285 metres on a ridge in the southwest.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group are reported as follows The distance is from the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group.

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
MINFILE 092HNE073
Five kilometres north

This deposit was one of the first showings to be explored in the Aspen Grove copper camp. It was staked in 1899, and investigated periodically by H.H. Schmidt up to 1914. One shaft, 10 metres deep, an adit, 46 metres long, and numerous pits and trenches were excavated during this time. Forty-four tonnes of ore were shipped in 1918 grading 9.78 per cent copper and 67.9 grams per tonne silver. David Minerals Ltd., Amax Exploration Inc. and Norranco Mining and Refining completed soil and rock geochemical and geophysical surveys over the deposit between 1968 and 1978.

The occurrence was restaked in 1989 after copper mineralization was exposed in a road cut along the north side of the recently completed Coquihalla Highway (Phase 3 - Okanagan Connector). The deposit was subsequently mapped and sampled by Amex Exploration Services Ltd. in 1990, Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled the area, including the Big Kidd (092HNE074) in 1997

History: Property Area (cont'd)**BIG KIDD** prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE074

Four kilometres north

This occurrence was first explored by H.H. Schmidt, with the excavation of several trenches and one adit, 69 metres long, between 1900 and 1915. An additional three adits, 12 to 90 metres long, were excavated sometime between 1916 and the 1950s. The deposit was trenched and drilled by Noranda Mines Ltd. in 1956 after completing geological and geophysical surveys. Additional geophysical and soil geochemical surveys were carried out by Norranco Mining and Refining in 1969 and Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax also mapped and drilled the deposit in 1972. David Minerals Ltd. conducted geological and self-potential surveys, trenching and 112 metres of diamond drilling in three holes between 1975 and 1980. The deposit was sampled by Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Drilling by Placer intersected 71 metres averaging 0.75 gram per tonne gold and 0.2 per cent copper in the north zone of the Big Kidd breccia.

Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 10 holes, totalling 2074 metres in 1997. A 116-metre intersection graded 0.801 grams per tonne gold and 0.124 per cent copper, including a higher grade section of 19.46 metres grading 3.09 grams per tonne gold and 0.113 per cent copper (Exploration in B.C. 1997, page 38). This intersection is from the North zone. The Southwest zone, 350 metres to the south, and the Northeast zone also contained mineralization.

The next program by Christopher James Gold was a 2 staged drilling program completed during the fall in 1999. This program drilled a fan of three holes to the southwest and one parallel hole along the Big Kidd Breccia north contact. All four 1999 holes intersected significant lengths of gold-copper mineralized intrusion breccia with late porphyritic monzonite dyke and potassic (K-feldspar) alteration zones.

In 2003, Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 9 holes and dug three trenches to test alkalic porphyry hosted by the Big Kidd breccia. Broad intervals of low-grade mineralization were encountered

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

One kilometre north

The Cincinnatti deposit was first explored by the Bates brothers in the early 1900s. A number of trenches, and one adit 120 metres long, were excavated between 1899 and 1913. Payco Mines Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond and percussion drilling between 1963 and 1967. An additional 15 holes totalling 1000 metres were drilled by Gold River Mines and Enterprises Ltd. in 1973 and Sienna Developments Ltd. in 1979.

The deposit was most recently sampled by Pacific Copperfields Ltd. in 1992. In 1998, Christopher James Gold Corp. optioned the property. Reserves are estimated at 1.8 million tonnes grading 1 per cent copper (Tom Schroeter, 1998).

HISTORY: PROPERTY

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers within the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group are reported as follows.

History: Property (cont'd)**TOM CAT** prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

Within Tenure 516703

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.

BOOMERANG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE087

Within Tenure 516703

This showing was explored as early as 1901. Several trenches and shallow shafts were excavated by 1904 and two diamond-drill holes were drilled by 1928. Scope Development Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted trenching, soil sampling, geophysical surveying and some diamond drilling in 1964 and 1967. Various geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed by F. Gingell between 1976 and 1981, Vanco Explorations Ltd. in 1985 and Laramide Resources Ltd. in 1987.

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

Within Tenure 516703

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

Within Tenure 516703

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

AM showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE166

Within Tenure 516705

The Am showing is 1.7 kilometres north-northwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 600 metres west of the south end of Kentucky Lake.

AR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE177

Within Tenure 516705

The AR showing is 2.6 kilometres northwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 2.0 kilometres west-northwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake.

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

MINFILE 092HNE256

Within Tenure 535845

The Dalrymple showing is 2.5 kilometres south-southwest of the south end of Kidd Lake and 2.3 kilometres northeast of the north end of Dodds Lake.

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

MINFILE 092HNE257

Within Tenure 516705

The Bloo showing is 1.8 kilometres north-northwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 1.4 kilometres west-southwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake.

AR2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE258

Within Tenure 516705

The AR 2 showing is 2.4 kilometres north-northwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 1.25 kilometres northwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake.

AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE259

Within Tenure 1040735

The AL 2 showing is 1.4 kilometres south-southwest of the south end of Miner Lake and 2.9 kilometres southeast of the south end of Kidd 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 which has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and lithochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshinitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc. The Vault 246374 Claim Group is situated within the eastern belt of the Nicola Group.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral are reported as follows. The distance is from the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group.

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE073

Five kilometres north

The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite 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.

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

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

The occurrence is hosted in variably amphibole, augite and feldspar porphyritic basaltic andesite, subjected to extensive fracturing, shearing and faulting. Alteration minerals include abundant epidote, and minor silica and chlorite. Some microdiorite and diorite are also present.

BIG KIDD prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE074

Four kilometres north

The deposit is located along the northern margin of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic ash 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.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

A vertical or subvertical breccia pipe, nearly circular in outline and about 300 metres wide, is developed in a body of fine-grained diorite, which may in part be recrystallized volcanics. The pipe consists of angular to subrounded clasts of volcanics, fine-grained diorite (microdiorite) and pinkish grey monzonite and syenomonzonite porphyry in a matrix of altered diorite intrusive material and finely comminuted rock. The fragments are 1 centimetre to several metres in diameter.

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

One kilometre north

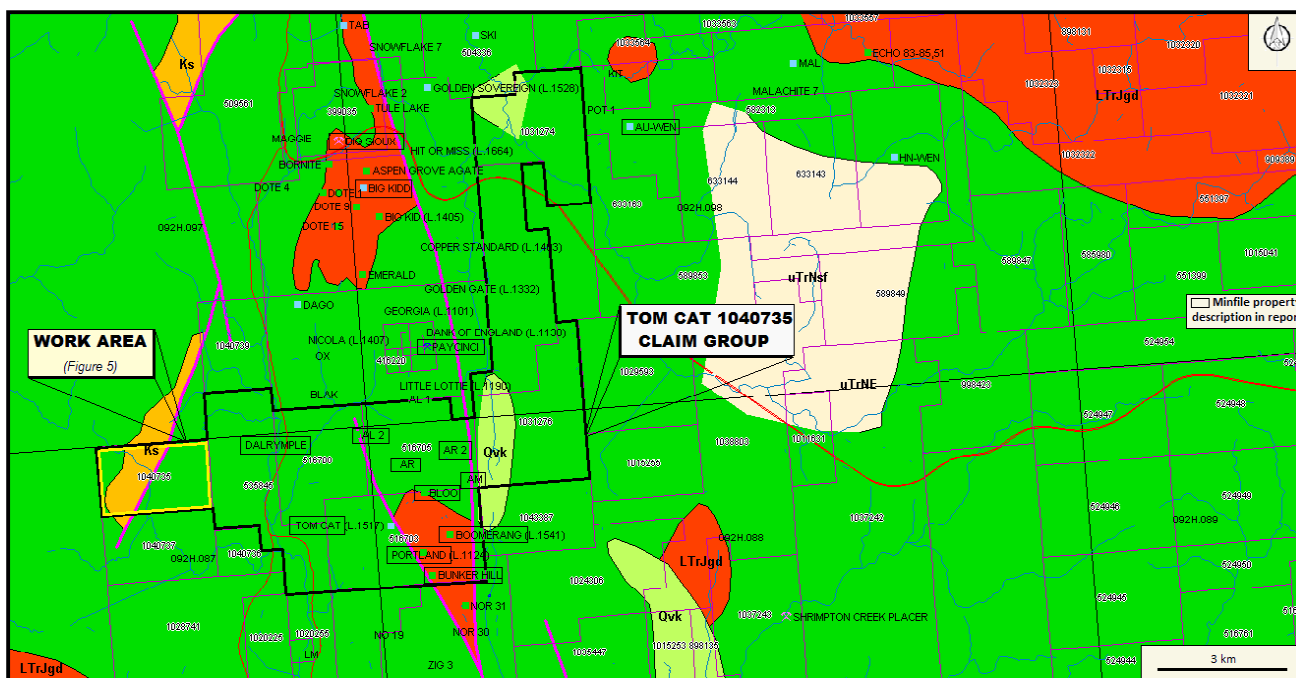
The deposit is located in the southern portion of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite 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.

Locally, the area is underlain by red and green laharic breccias, augite andesite porphyry and minor sediments of the Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The units generally strike north-northwest and dip east. This sequence is broken up into a series of tilted fault blocks trending north.

Hypogene and supergene copper mineralization occurs in green laharic breccia, near the contact with red laharic breccia to the east. This mineralization consists primarily of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite and native copper, accompanied by lesser malachite and azurite, and minor chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite and pyrite. Drilling indicates chalcopyrite becomes more abundant at depth at the expense of chalcocite. This mineralization is exposed along the crest and east flank of a small northerly trending ridge, over a north-south distance of 400 metres.

History: Property Area (cont'd)

Figure 4 **Geology, Claim, Index & Minfiles**
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

Qvk

unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNE

lower amphibolite/kyanite grad metamorphic rocks

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMI

basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrJum

unnamed ultramafic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTrNc

andesitic volcanic rocks

Middle Jurassic

MJgr

unnamed, granite, alkalic feldspar granite intrusive rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

History: Property Area (cont'd)

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
One kilometre east

The AU occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcanoclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part.

The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

The AU occurrence is centred on the main gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008). This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, cherty tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations. Bedding in the tuff has been measured to strike 060 degrees and dip 54 degrees northwest, but it varies.

About 1 kilometre to the north of the main showing is biotite hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, and about 500 metres to the west are porphyritic andesitic and basaltic volcanic rocks (Bulletin 69; Assessment Report 16008). Small bodies of diorite and micromonzonite, possibly subvolcanic, are quite common in the area, on the surface and in drill core (Assessment Report 16008).

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the regional north trending Kentucky-Alleyne bisects the Toni 909429 Claim Group with the Nicola Central Volcanic Facies (UTrNC) comprised of andesitic volcanic rocks in the west and the Nicola Eastern Volcanic Facies comprised of lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks (UTrNE) in the east.

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks outcrop within the Central portion of the Nicola Volcanics where the major portion of mineralization occurs.

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group are reported as follows.

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);
Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
MINFILE 092HNE056
Within Tenure 516703

Geology: Property (cont'd)**Tom Cat** prospect (cont'd)

This deposit is hosted in green laharc breccia or basaltic flow breccia near the contact with red laharc 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.

BOOMERANG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE087

Within Tenure 516703

Chalcocite, bornite and malachite occur along fractures in fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

Within Tenure 516703

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

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE089

Within Tenure 516703

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.

AM showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE166

Within Tenure 516705

Chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite form disseminations and stringers in shear zones within massive green volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

AR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE177

Within Tenure 516705

Two closely-spaced trenches expose chalcopyrite and bornite in green volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

DALRYMPLE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE256

Within Tenure 535845

Quartz-epidote-carbonate veinlets mineralized with chalcopyrite and malachite occur in andesite and dacite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Western belt, Bulletin 69).

Geology: Property (cont'd)

BLOO showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE257
Within Tenure 516705

Chalcopyrite, malachite and hematite occur in fine-grained diorite or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

AR2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE258
Within Tenure 516705

An old shaft exposes malachite and chalcocite in volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE259
Within Tenure 1040735

Copper mineralization occurs in limy siltstone and impure limestone near the contact with green volcanic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is from the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group.

BIG SIOUX past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE073
Five kilometres north

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about 1 per cent, and also occur in fractures (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008). Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow quartz-filled fractures in these rocks (Assessment Report 16008). Minor malachite occurs in volcanics. The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008).

Gold values in the area are generally low, but high values have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

BIG KIDD prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE074
Four kilometres north

Mineralization is erratic and consists of abundant magnetite, and pyrite, lesser chalcopyrite, and traces of bornite and chalcocite, as disseminations, lenses, scattered blebs and veinlets. Cuprite and native copper are also reported. This mineralization tends to favour the zones of alteration, but is not proportional to the intensity of alteration.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Big Kidd prospect** (cont'd)

The sulphides are in part controlled by zones of shearing and fracturing in the northeastern portion of the deposit. Limonite, malachite and azurite are present at or near surface. Pyrite occurs primarily as disseminations up to 5 millimetres in diameter.

The mineral also occurs along fractures in association with chalcopyrite, orthoclase, quartz and/or carbonate. Chalcopyrite tends to be finely disseminated and is usually associated with magnetite, intimately associated with pyrite, and forms pseudomorphs after pyrite. Pyrite-chalcopyrite intergrowths are prevalent along fractures. Bornite is often found in magnetite-chalcopyrite blebs and veinlets, which often display epidote halos.

Copper content is quite variable, and precious metal values are low but anomalous. Channel sampling of an adit yielded 0.901 per cent copper, 0.141 gram per tonne gold and 13.66 grams per tonne silver over 14 metres (Assessment Report 7100, page 8, adit no. 1) Channel sampling of a trench, 90 to 190 metres west of the adit, yielded 0.237 per cent copper, 0.095 gram per tonne gold and 3.37 gram per tonne silver over 35 metres (Assessment Report 7100, page 9, trench no. 12). Trenching and sampling of the northern margin of the breccia pipe yielded gold values of up to 1.97 grams per tonne over 6 metres (Assessment Report 8743, Figure 3.)

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

One kilometre north

Hypogene and supergene copper mineralization occurs in green laharic breccia, near the contact with red laharic breccia to the east. This mineralization consists primarily of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite and native copper, accompanied by lesser malachite and azurite, and minor chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite and pyrite. Drilling indicates chalcopyrite becomes more abundant at depth at the expense of chalcocite.

This mineralization is exposed along the crest and east flank of a small northerly trending ridge, over a north-south distance of 400 metres.

Drill indicated reserves are 54,000 tonnes grading 0.876 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7654, page 1). Precious metal values are generally low. Six rock samples analysed 1.1 to 2.4 per cent copper, 0.005 to 0.010 gram per tonne gold and 1.3 to 5.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14108, Figure 5, samples 2051 to 2056).

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE144

One kilometre east

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about 1 per cent, and also occur in fractures (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008). Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow quartz-filled fractures in these rocks (Assessment Report 16008)

Minor malachite occurs in volcanics. The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (Assessment Reports 11241, 16008).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Au Wen prospect (cont'd)**

Gold values in the area are generally low, but high values have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

Grab and select samples assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008). The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (Assessment Report 16008).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

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

MINFILE 092HNE056

Within Tenure 516703

The laharc breccia is erratically mineralized with chalcocite, magnetite, bornite, chalcopyrite, native copper and hematite, as disseminations and fracture coatings. Trenching and diamond drilling has intersected this mineralization over a width of 30 metres and a depth of at least 45 metres.

One drillhole analysed 0.32 per cent copper over 45.7 metres (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1965, page 157, hole 1). Two chip samples assayed 2.4 and 1.6 per cent copper over 2.1 and 3.0 metres respectively (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1913, page 223).

BOOMERANG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE087

Within Tenure 516703

Chalcocite, bornite and malachite occur along fractures in fine-grained diorite (microdiorite) or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The diorite is chloritized and occasionally brecciated. Where brecciated, blebs and stringers of bornite, chalcocite and malachite occur between the fragments. Abundant disseminated magnetite, calcite and epidote are reported to accompany the brecciation. The mineralized zone appears to trend northwest. Three of five rock samples analysed 0.183 to 2.34 per cent copper, 0.4 to 7.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.016 to 0.980 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14141, Drawing 5b, samples 2003, 2205, 2563).

A selected sample assayed 14.7 per cent copper, 4.1 grams per tonne gold and 74.1 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1183).

Similar mineralization occurs 350 metres northwest, where chalcocite, malachite and azurite form fracture coatings in several narrow, north-striking shears in chloritized diorite.

Additional mineralization is found 200 metres west of the shears, where malachite and chalcocite occur at the intersections of shears striking 060 and 150 degrees in red andesite breccia.

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

Within Tenure 516703

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**Portland** showing (cont'd)

The mineralized zone is reported to be over 9 metres wide. A sample from about 100 tonnes of dump material assayed 0.4 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1913, page 223). A sample from an opencut assayed 0.9 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1183).

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE089

Within Tenure 516703

A rock sample analysed 0.391 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14141, Figure 5b, sample 88603). Copper mineralization is also found 470 metres east-southeast of the trenches, in red volcanic breccia and lahar deposits. Four rock samples analysed 0.229 to 0.857 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14141, Figure 5b, samples 2211, 2285, 2286, 2289).

AM showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE166

Within Tenure 516705

A chip sample from an old shaft assayed 2.05 per cent copper over 1.6 metres (Assessment Report 6821, page 4).

AR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE177

Within Tenure 516705

Two closely-spaced trenches expose chalcopyrite and bornite in green volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

DALRYMPLE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE256

Within Tenure 535845

A rock sample analysed 0.18 per cent copper and 0.9 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 10497, page 6, sample PR-4).

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

MINFILE 092HNE257

Within Tenure 516705

A rock sample analysed 0.483 per cent copper and 1.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14141, Drawing 5b, sample 2574).

Three rock samples taken in the vicinity of an old shaft in diorite, 250 metres east-northeast, yielded 0.428 to 0.795 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20551, Figure 3).

AR2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE258

Within Tenure 516705

An old shaft exposes malachite and chalcocite in volcanic breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

Mineralization: Property(cont'd)

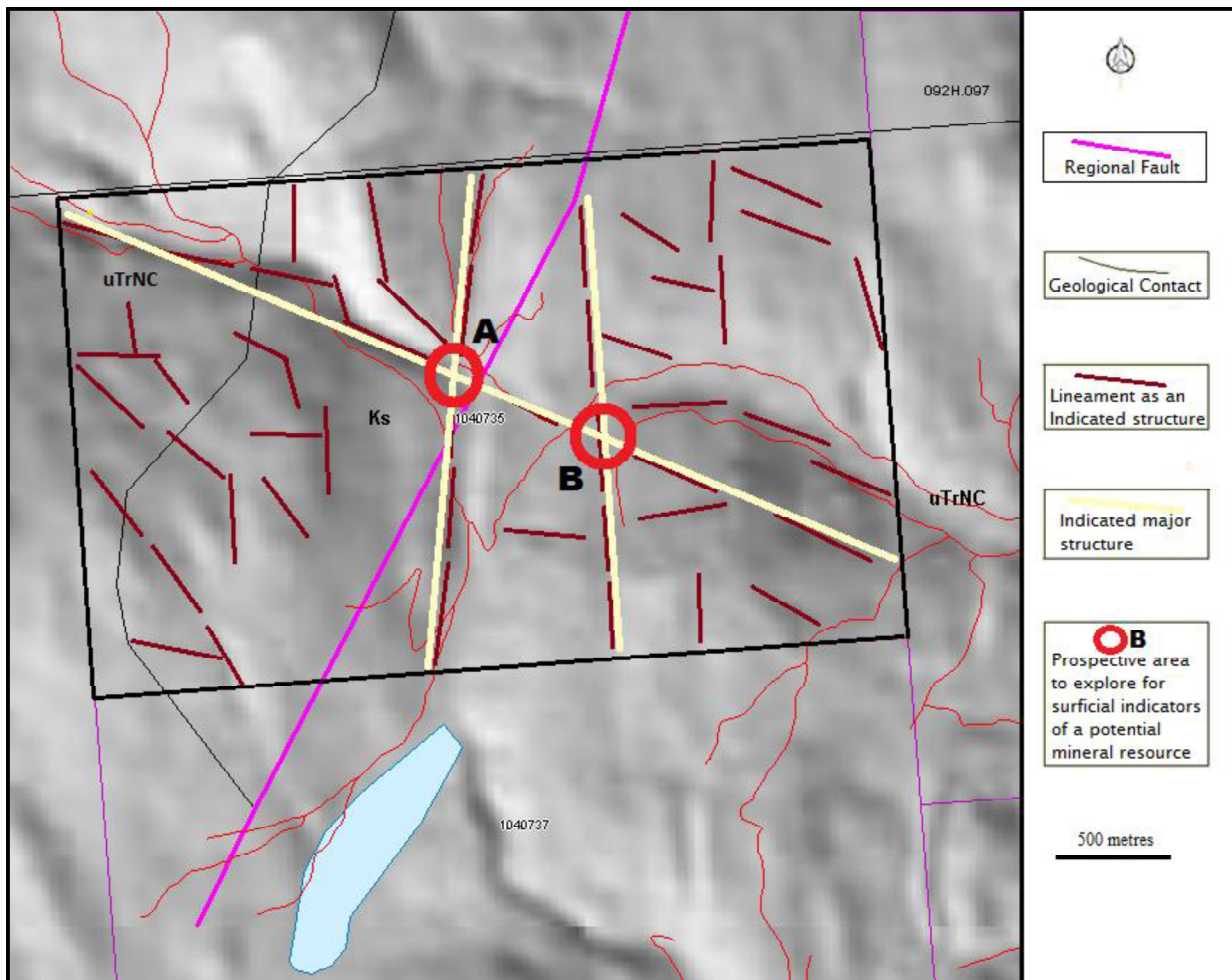
AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
 MINFILE 092HNE259
 Within Tenure 1040735

A sample analysed 1.43 per cent copper and 0.001 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 20551, Figure 3, Sample Al 90001).

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

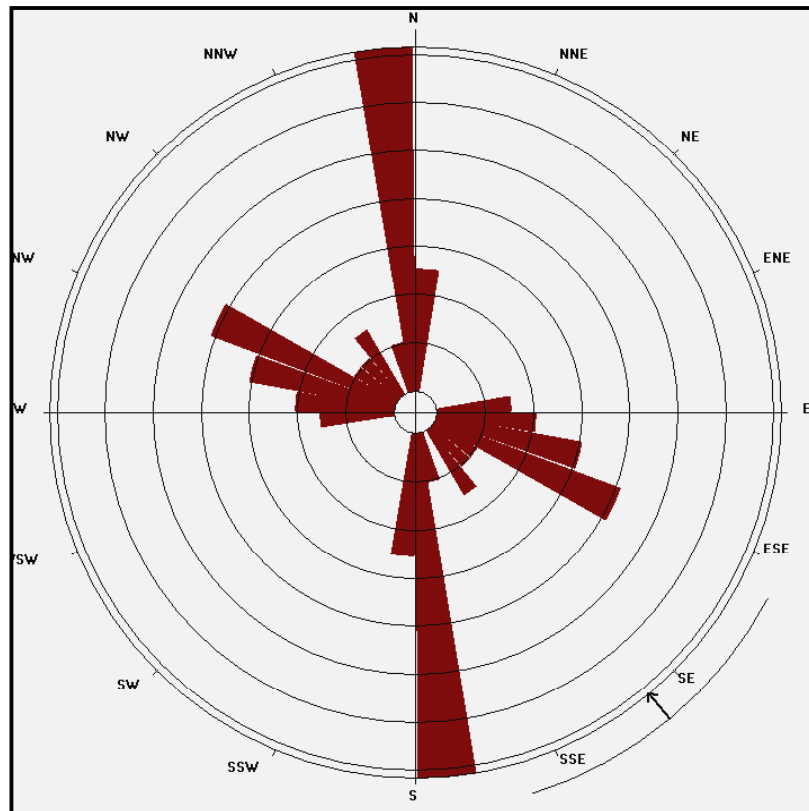
A DEM Image Hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the structural analysis on Tenure 1040735. A total of 49 structurally indicated lineaments were marked (Figure 4), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 5. The centre of the work area is at 5529752N, 671378E (10NAD 83).

Figure 5. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1040735
 (Base map from MapPlace)



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 6. Rose Diagram from Indicated structures
(Based on Lineaments from Figure 5)

**STATISTICS**

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 49

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 4% [2.0 data]

Maximum = 28.6% [14 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 140-320

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = $\pm 22.5^\circ$]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 140.4 - 320.4

Circ. Median = 132.0 - 312.0

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 32.2°

Circ. Variance = 0.22

Circular Std. Dev. = 39.92°

Circ. Dispersion = 1.87

Circ. Std Error = 0.1956

Circ. Skewness = 0.00

Circ. Kurtosis = -18.11

kappa = 0.82

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 18.56

Mean Resultant length = 0.3788

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.0704; Sbar = -0.3722

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 3.4495; Sbar = -18.237

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.4623

Mean direction of doubled angles = 011

(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'

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 7. Cross-structures on Google Earth
(Base map from Google Earth)

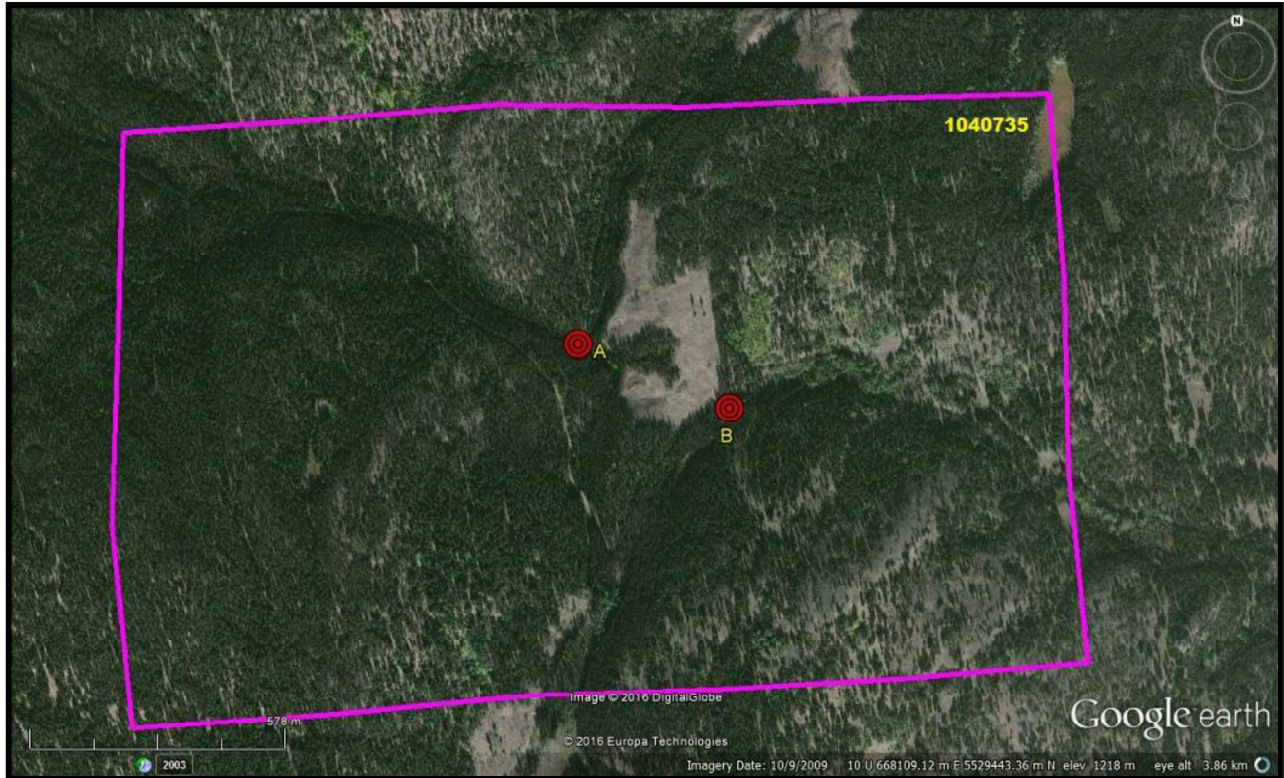


Table II. Approximate location of cross structures of Tenure 1040735
(UTM NAD 83)

Location	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)
A	667,947	5,529,397	1,197
B	668,310	5,529,575	1,023

Magnetometer Survey

a) Instrumentation

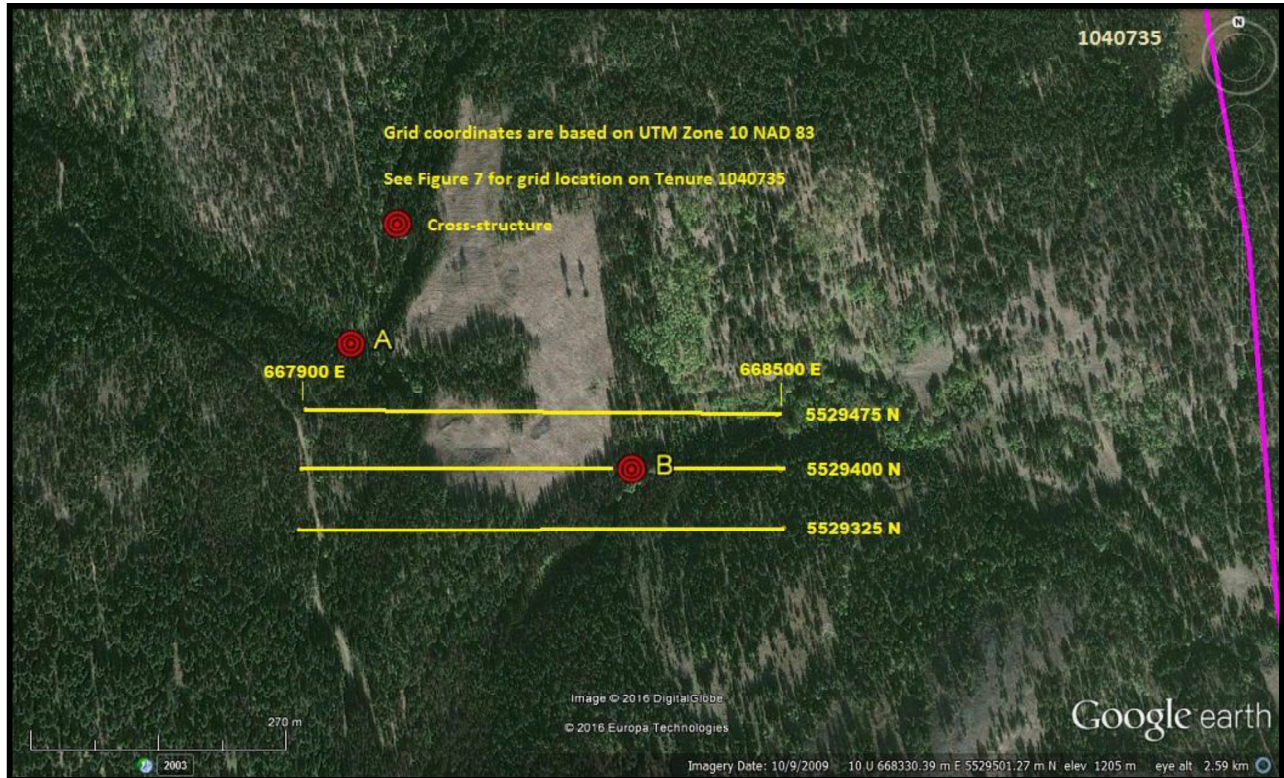
A Scintrex MF 2 Model magnetometer was used for the magnetometer survey. Diurnal variations were corrected by taking repeated readings at a base point throughout the day. Magnetometer values are total intensity and relative.

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 is a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

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

**c) Survey Procedure**

From a base line station established at 5529475N 667900E, two additional base-line stations were established southerly at 5529400N 667900E and 5529325N 667900E. Magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals easterly along the three grid lines from the base-line stations to 668500E. The grid line stations were established with a GPS instrument. Line-kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 1.8. The field results are reported herein in Appendix I.

d) Data Reduction

The field results were initially input to an Exel spreadsheet whereupon a Surfer 31 program was utilized to create the maps exemplified herein as Figures 9, 10, & 11.

e) Results

The magnetometer survey, which was over Nicola volcanics, indicated a 75 to 100 metre wide north-northeasterly trending, open, anomalous magnetic low (mag LO) zone within a general 300 metre sub-anomalous to background mag LO zone in the eastern sector of the 600 metre long and 150 metre wide survey area. In the western sector is a background to sub-anomalous magnetic enclosing a central high anomalous mag HI open to the north and an up to 50 metre wide anomalous mag HI open to the west.

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 9. Magnetometer Survey Data
(Base from MapPlace)

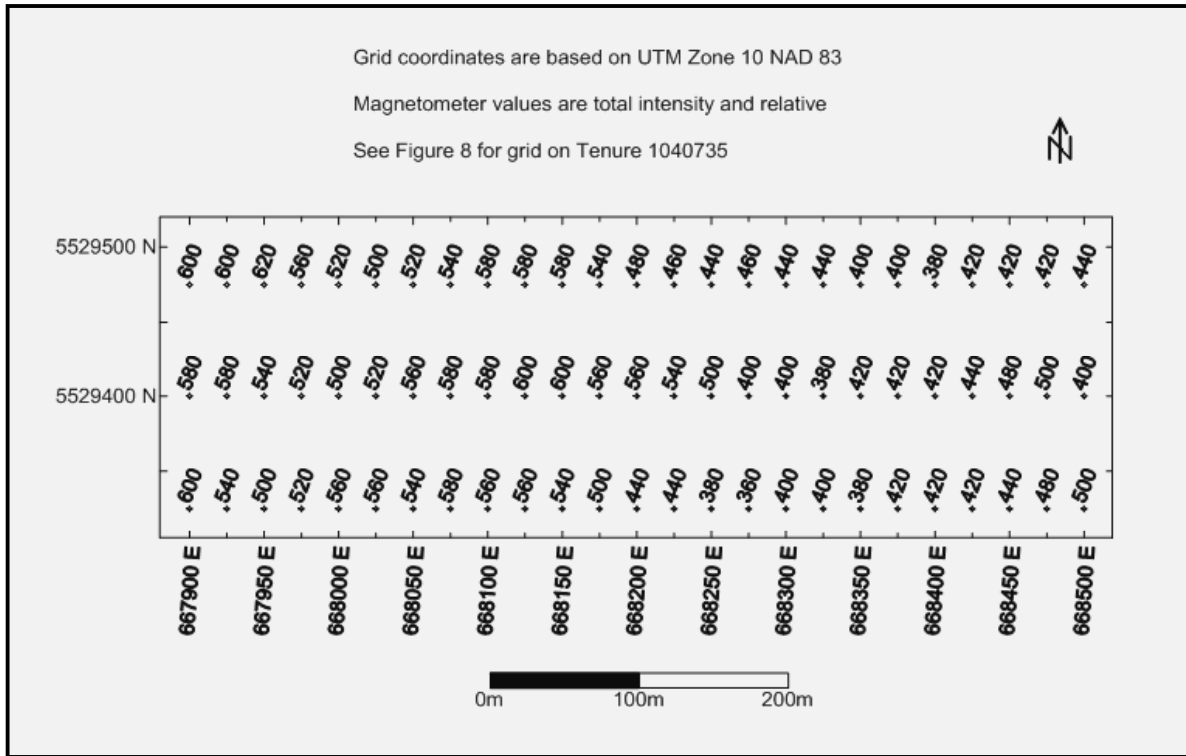
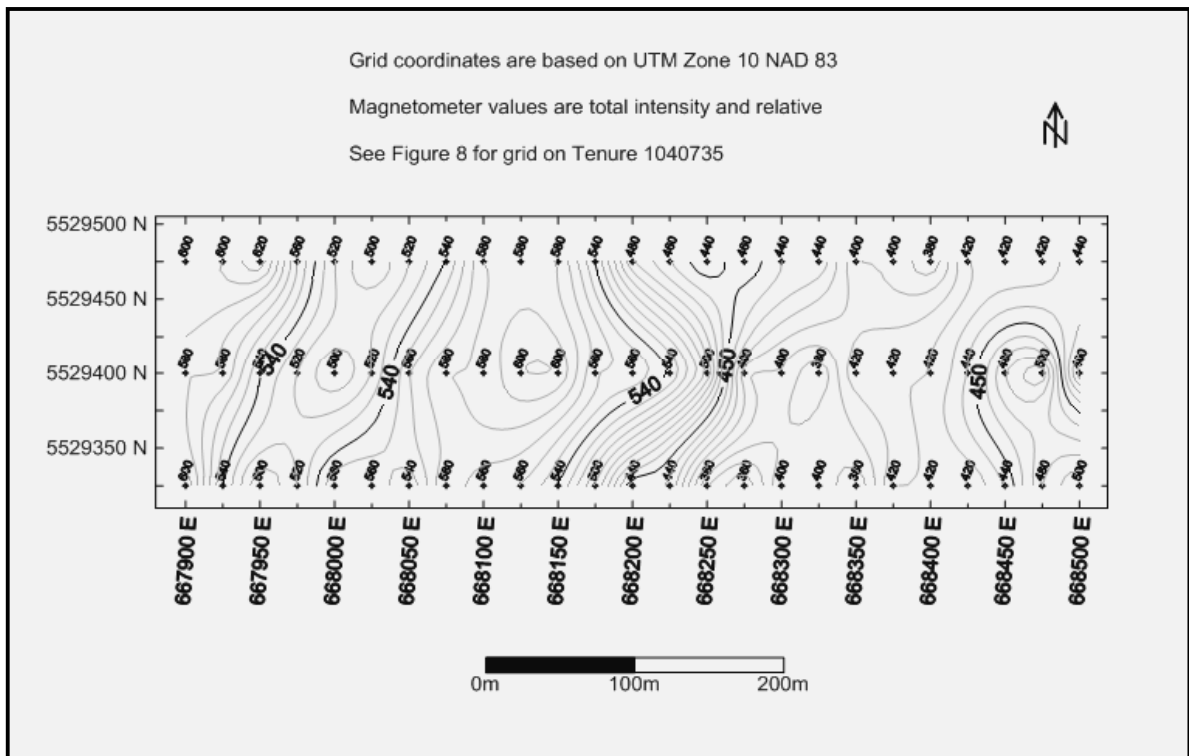
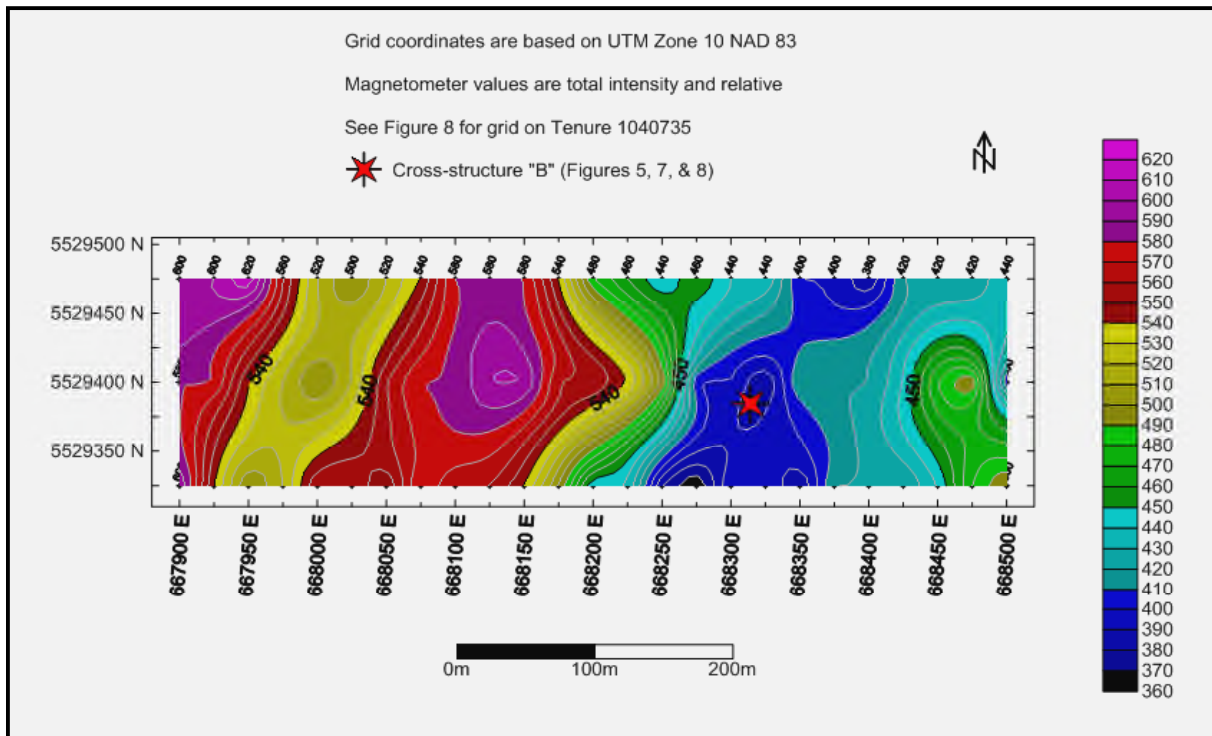


Figure 10. Magnetometer Survey Contour Map



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 11. Magnetometer Survey Colour Contoured Map

**INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS**

The two cross-structural locations delineated from the structural analysis of Tenure 1040735 should be the locations to explore for surficial geological indicators of a concealed potential mineral resource as these locations would be the specific site of maximum fracture and/or breccia pipe development which could provide an enhanced conduit for hydrothermally generated fluids to surface and imprint its components within the surface material.

The Big Kidd prospect, five kilometres north of the Property, where a 300 metre wide breccia pipe reportedly hosts copper and gold values, is a prime indication that there are breccia pipes developed in the area and that these breccia pipes host minerals that logically, were derived from mineral bearing hydrothermal fluids surfacing via a structurally created conduit. This is a positive indication that the structural mineral controls and the mineralization for a bulk tonnage resource can occur within the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group.

The structures, and moreso the cross-structures, should exhibit a significant relative magnetic low (mag LO), or anomalous mag LO, due to the dynamic or hydrothermal destruction of the magnetic materials contained in the host rock. Although there may be other interpretations for relative magnetic lows in a geological environment (Section b) in Magnetometer Survey), the anomalous mag LO's in the localized magnetometer survey within Tenure 1040735 shall be interpreted as reflecting structures until exploration proves otherwise.

Thus, the geological setting is favourable for the discovery of a porphyry type of a deposit on the Tom Cat 1040735 Claim Group. The Tom Cat mineral prospect and the Bloo mineral showing, two of the 10 mineral occurrences on the Property are reported as porphyry deposit types with the Tom Cat prospect indicating the potential for a porphyry deposit in a reported 1965 diamond drill hole intersection of 0.32 % copper over 45.7 metres.

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)

Accordingly, the north-northeasterly trending anomalous mag LO could reflect the more significant structure of cross-structure "B" with the composite east-northeast structure possibly reflected in part by the anomalous configuration which indicates a discontinuance to the northwest and open to the southeast.

The approximate location of cross-structure "B" positioned within the mag LO anomaly supports the basis that anomalous mag LO's reflect significant structures

Thus, the cross-structural "B" area should be explored for surficial geological indicators of a potential concealed mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators to follow-up exploration.

Respectfully submitted,
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1040735 was completed between December 27-30, 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

December 27-28, 2015

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

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

mag rental ----- 1,132.10

\$ 5,332.10

Maps ----- 750.00

Report ----- 3,500.00

\$ 9,582.10

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092HNE056 – TOM CAT	092HNE144 – AU-WEN
092HNE073 – BIG SIOUX	092HNE166 – AM
092HNE074 – BIG KIDD	092HNE177 – AR
092HNE084 – PAYCINCI	092HNE256 – DALRYMPLE
092HNE087 – BOOMERANG	092HNE257 – BLOO
092HNE088 – PORTLAND	092HNE258 – AR2
092HNE089 – BUNKER HILL	092HNE259 – AL2

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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 fifty 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 Reference section of this report and from a Tom Cat property examination.
- 5) I have no interest in the Tom Cat property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.

Appendix I

Magnetometer Data

E5583890 T1040735								
East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag
667900	5529325	600	667900	5529400	580	667900	5529475	600
667925	5529325	540	667925	5529400	580	667925	5529475	600
667950	5529325	500	667950	5529400	540	667950	5529475	620
667975	5529325	520	667975	5529400	520	667975	5529475	560
668000	5529325	560	668000	5529400	500	668000	5529475	520
668025	5529325	560	668025	5529400	520	668025	5529475	500
668050	5529325	540	668050	5529400	560	668050	5529475	520
668075	5529325	580	668075	5529400	580	668075	5529475	540
668100	5529325	560	668100	5529400	580	668100	5529475	580
668125	5529325	560	668125	5529400	600	668125	5529475	580
668150	5529325	540	668150	5529400	600	668150	5529475	580
668175	5529325	500	668175	5529400	560	668175	5529475	540
668200	5529325	440	668200	5529400	560	668200	5529475	480
668225	5529325	440	668225	5529400	540	668225	5529475	460
668250	5529325	380	668250	5529400	500	668250	5529475	440
668275	5529325	360	668275	5529400	400	668275	5529475	460
668300	5529325	400	668300	5529400	400	668300	5529475	440
668325	5529325	400	668325	5529400	380	668325	5529475	440
668350	5529325	380	668350	5529400	420	668350	5529475	400
668375	5529325	420	668375	5529400	420	668375	5529475	400
668400	5529325	420	668400	5529400	420	668400	5529475	380
668425	5529325	420	668425	5529400	440	668425	5529475	420
668450	5529325	440	668450	5529400	480	668450	5529475	420
668475	5529325	480	668475	5529400	500	668475	5529475	420
668500	5529325	500	668500	5529400	400	668500	5529475	440