



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: \$ 9,866.50

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff

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): 5584595 January 2, 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Tom Cat

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1031276

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 ' 50 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 33 ' 16 " (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 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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,

Kentuckt-Alleyne Structure, Cross-Structure

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: _____

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	520 hectares	1031276	\$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	2.1	1031276	3,866.50
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:			\$ 9,866.50

Print Form

SIERRA IRON ORE CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5584595)

Work done on Tenure 1031276
(from December 27, 2015 to January 2, 2016)

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
36020**

of the 14 claim

TOM CAT 1031276 CLAIM GROUP

Nicola Mining Division

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

British Columbia, Canada

Centred Near:

5,530,063N, 675,641E
(10 NAD: 83)

Author & Consultant:

Laurence Sookchoff, PEng.
Sookchoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted
May 23, 2016

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SUMMARY

The Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group ("Property"), located 200 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver within the historic Aspen Grove of south-central British Columbia, is comprised of 14 claims covering an area of 5,534 hectares. The Property is situated within the belt of Mesozoic rocks, including the Nicola Volcanics and intrusives, which host such major porphyry deposits as the recently revived Copper Mountain mine to the south and the world-class Highland Valley mine to the north.

The mineral potential in the immediate area of the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is shown in the recent developments 11 kilometres south where Kaizen Discovery Inc. reported,

"... a drill intersection of a 265.5-metre thick zone of copper-gold mineralization, starting at surface. The intersection included a 78-metre interval grading 0.50% copper and 0.15 grams per tonne (g/t) gold. The southeast portion of the porphyry system was targeted by holes K15-06, 07, 08, and 09. Chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in disseminations and veins, associated with magnetite-pyrite- actinolite-K feldspar veins and later calcite-epidote veins. As in the central area, the best grades of copper and gold are generally associated with the margins of magnetic highs with associated moderate chargeability. Hole K15-07, while having no significant intercepts of gold or copper, intersected potassic alteration confirming the large size of the hydrothermal system and continuity of favourable dioritic host rocks."

Six kilometres north of the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group, is the Big Kidd prospect (*Minfile 092HNE074*), where a 300 metre wide breccia pipe reportedly hosting copper and gold values, may be an indication of mineral controlling cross-structures exposing indications of a potential concealed mineral resource at the surface.

The Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is located in the historic Aspen Grove Mining Camp area which was recognized for its potential for economic mineral deposits when copper mineralization was first discovered in the late 1880's. On one of the earliest discoveries made on an adjacent claim owned by Sierra Iron Ore Corp., was a 1965 reported drill intersection of 45.7 metres of 0.32% copper at the Tom Cat showing (*Minfile 092HNE086*).

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is predominantly underlain by the Nicola volcanics. The regional north trending Kentucky-Alleyne structure bisects the Property with andesitic volcanic rocks of the Central Volcanic Facies (UTrNC) and adjacent dioritic intrusives in the west and basaltic rocks of the Eastern Volcanic Facies (UTrNE) with portions of granodioritic intrusives covered in the east.

Tenure 1031276 is underlain by basaltic rocks overlain in part by Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics. The western boundary is adjacent to the Kentucky-Alleyne structure.

In the structural analysis of Tenure 1031276, two cross-structures were delineated from a major indicated east-west trending structure intersected by two indicated northerly trending structures.

The results of a localized magnetometer survey over cross-structure "B" indicated that the location of the cross-structure correlates with an anomalous magnetic low (mag LO) which is centralized at the intersection of a general east-west trending mag LO and a northerly trending anomalous to a general mag LO. As the two trends correlate with portions of the structures making up the cross-structure, the mag LO's may indicate hydrothermal alteration zones occurring within structural/fault/breccia zones. The anomalous mag LO may indicate a hydrothermal breccia pipe where hydrothermally generated fluids surfaced and imprinted its components within the surface material.

Thus, the anomalous cross-structural "B" area, in addition to the two other anomalous mag LO's within the general central mag LO zone 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

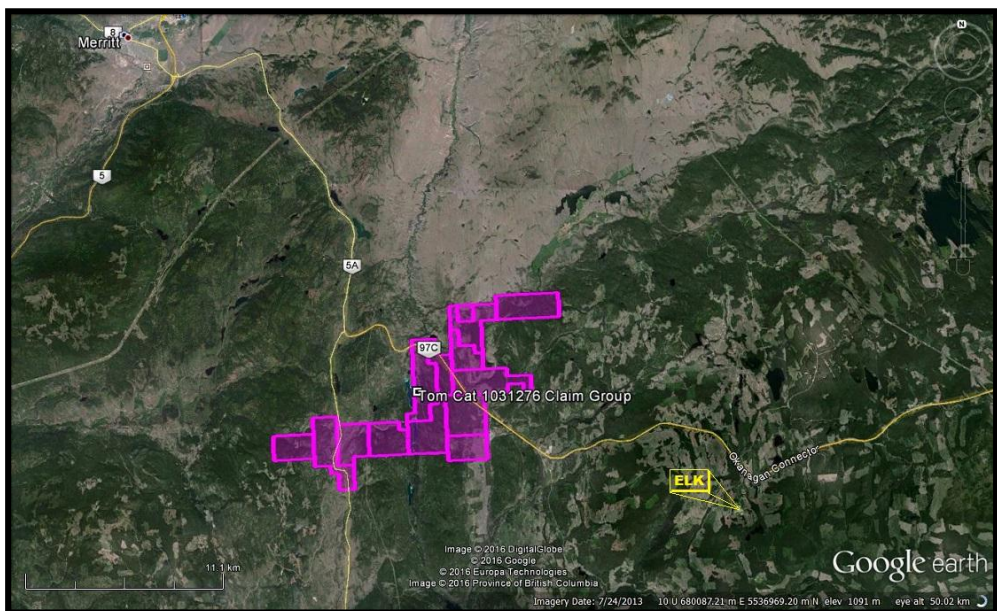
Between December 27, 2015 and January 2, 2016, a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed on Tenure 1031276 of the 14 claim Toni 1031276 claim group (Property). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures and correlative magnetic responses which may 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
(from MapPlace)



Figure 2. Property Location
Base Map from Google Earth)



PROPERTY LOCATION and DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia Canada, 200 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver and 28 kilometres south-southeast of Merritt.

Description

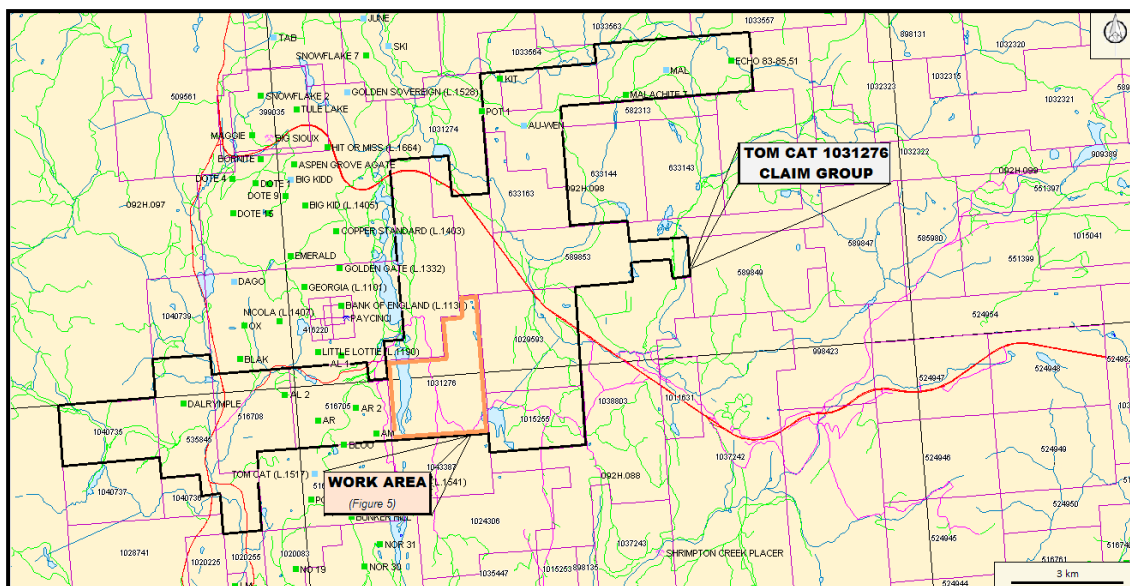
The Property consists of 14 contiguous claims totalling 5534.065 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. TENURES of the TOM CAT 1031276 CLAIM GROUP
(from MtOnline)

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
516705	Mineral		20160729	395.4563
516708	Mineral		20160729	374.651
520759	Mineral	LUCKY GOLD	20160729	83.146
535845	Mineral	CASPER WEST	20160729	520.39
567126	Mineral	AU-WEN EAST	20160729	498.8479
589853	Mineral	TONI 4	20160729	520.0423
633163	Mineral	WENC	20160729	270.3451
633183	Mineral	WEND	20160729	394.9934
1015178	Mineral	TC1281	20160729	270.3828
1015255	Mineral	TC12111	20160729	312.2401
1018452	Mineral	NAA1	20160729	540.8326
1029593	Mineral	TC1	20160729	520.2206
1031276	Mineral	POTHOLE LAKE SOUTH	20160729	520.3022
1040735	Mineral		20161227	312.2147

*On the approval of this assessment report

Figure 3. Claim & Index 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 east for five kilometres via Highway 97A to the western boundary of Tenure 1018452 of the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group. Alternatively, the Property can be accessed from the Aspen Grove junction southward via Highway 5A for five kilometres to the northern boundary of Tenure 516708 of the Tom Cat 1031276 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 1031276, the subject of the structural analysis, the topography is of predominantly gentle to moderate forested slopes with steep to rugged slopes adjacent to the east side of the confined Kentucky-Alleyne Lake valley.

Elevations range from 1,003 metres at Kentucky lake to 1,348 metres at the northern border.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance is from the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group.

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

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

One kilometer south

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.

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

MINFILE 092HNE073

Seven 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.

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

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. 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

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

MINFILE 092HNE074

Six 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

History: Property Area (cont'd)**Paycinci prospect (cont'd)**

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 1031276 Claim Group are reported as follows. The distance is from the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group.

MAL prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)

MINFILE 092HNE002

Within Tenure 567126

Initial work consisted of diamond drilling and trenching in the early 1960s on the main showing (Malachite 1 2 and Chalcocite 1-2 claims), on which the occurrence is centred. This is located on access road number 5116, 1 kilometre south of Quilchena Creek, 11.5 kilometres east-northeast of the community of Aspen Grove. A second showing, smaller and less significant but with the same characteristics, is located 1 kilometre to the southwest (Malachite 7, 092HNE269).

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.

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

History: Property (cont'd)**Bloo showing (cont'd)**

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 1031276

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.

MALACHITE 7 showing (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE269

Within Tenure 567126

The Malachite 7 showing is 1.0 kilometre southeast of Quilchena Creek and 10.5 kilometres west-northwest of the south end of Boot 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 lithochemochemistry 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. 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 MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance is from Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group

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

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

One kilometer south

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.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**BIG SIOUX** past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu; Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE073

Seven 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.

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

Six 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

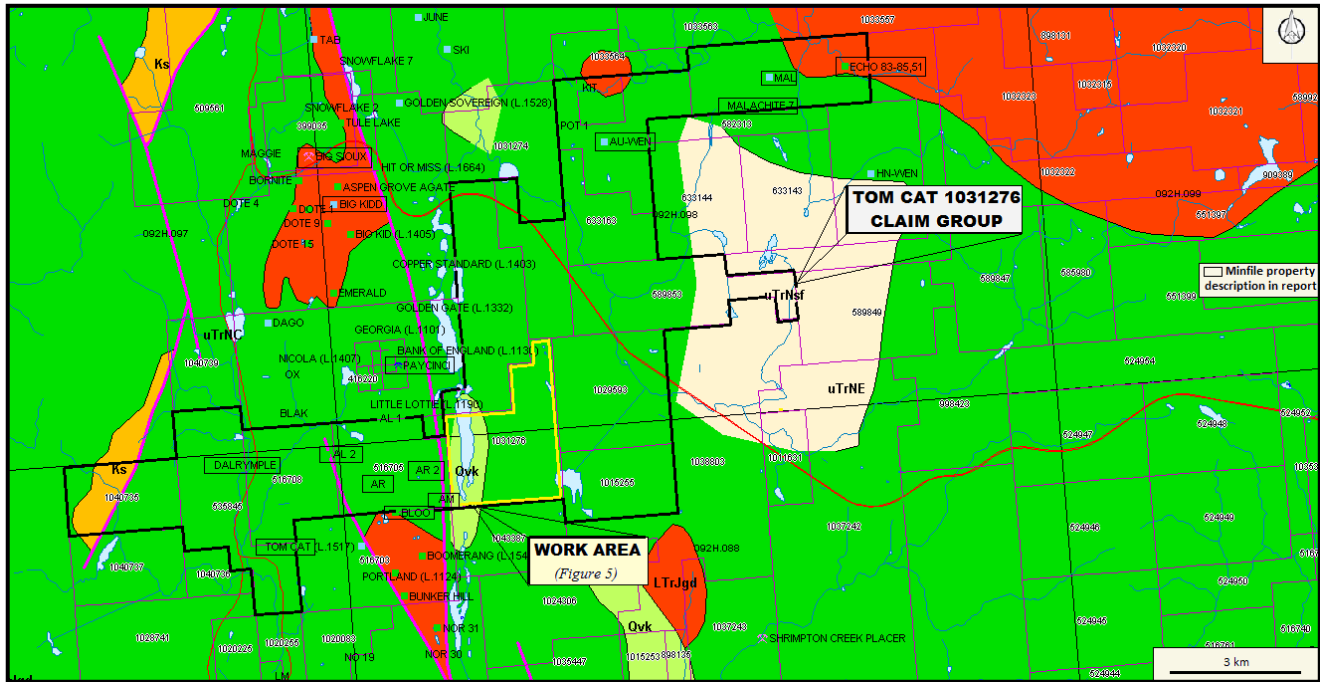
One kilometre north

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).

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)

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



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 grad
metamorphic 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

Geology: Property (cont'd)

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is reported as follows.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Paycinci prospect (cont'd)**

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.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Property is predominantly underlain by the Nicola volcanics. The regional north trending Kentucky-Alleyne structure bisects the Property with andesitic volcanic rocks of the Central Volcanic Facies (UTrNC) and adjacent dioritic intrusives in the west and basaltic rocks of the Eastern Volcanic Facies (UTrNE) with portions of granodioritic intrusives covered in the east.

Tenure 1031276 is underlain by basaltic rocks overlain in part by Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics. The western boundary is adjacent to the Kentucky-Alleyne structure

MAL prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)

MINFILE 092HNE002

Within Tenure 567126

The Malachite 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 or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcanoclastic rocks and volcanic flows.

The area of the Malachite occurrence is underlain by dark green, augite porphyritic andesitic to basaltic volcanics and fragmental rocks, with subordinate black argillite with local limy horizons, and feldspar porphyry (Assessment Reports 449, 1586). Some volcanic flow breccia contains pink trachytic fragments (Assessment Report 9590). Stratified rocks strike north-northwest and dip moderately to steeply west (Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989).

ECHO showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE059

Within Tenure 567126

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

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69).

Geology: Property (cont'd)**Echo** showing (cont'd)

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

The area of the occurrence is underlain by augite porphyritic volcanic flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, and volcanic tuff and breccia (Assessment Report 1586; Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989). The volcanics may be affected by low grade propylitic and chloritic alteration. Less than 1 kilometre to the north of the occurrence is the east-striking contact of the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite.

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

MINFILE 092HNE144

Within Tenure 633183

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).

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).

Geology: Property (cont'd)

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).

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 1031276

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).

MALACHITE 7 showing (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE269
Within Tenure 567126

Chalcopyrite occurs in a small zone of skarn alteration in dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, near the contact with the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith to the northeast.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance is from Tom Cat 1031276 Claim Group

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);
Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
MINFILE 092HNE056
One kilometer south

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Tom Cat prospect** (cont'd)

The laharic 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).

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

MINFILE 092HNE073

Seven 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

Six 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. 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).

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

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 laharc breccia, near the contact with red laharc 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).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY**MAL** prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)

MINFILE 092HNE002

Within Tenure 567126

Copper mineralization is concentrated in the skarn zones. Pyrite and subordinate magnetite and chalcopyrite are associated with quartz-calcite veins, or are disseminated in variable amounts (Assessment Report 1586).

Chalcocite and malachite are also present at the main showing (Assessment Report 8453). Finely disseminated pyrite is common in most rocks, particularly the argillaceous rocks (Assessment Reports 1718, 9590). A zone of massive, medium-grained pyrite between 1 and 13 metres thick, in altered volcanic rocks, has been found below the surface by diamond drilling; the paragenesis is epidote, magnetite, pyrite (Assessment Report 9590).

Copper values appear to be erratic. In early diamond drilling, the best result reported is 1.62 per cent copper over 6 metres; this section contained at least 50 per cent magnetite (Assessment Report 449, page 6). More recent diamond drilling has resulted in generally low metal values, although one split core sample assayed 0.37 per cent copper and 6.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 9590).

A grab sample from the main trenched and drilled area assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold, 3.4 grams per tonne silver, and 0.2 per cent copper (Assessment Report 8453).

The high magnetite and pyrite content of the rocks at this occurrence is reflected in significant magnetic and induced polarization anomalies, respectively, over the mineralized zones (Assessment Reports 1586, 8453).

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)

ECHO showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE059
Within Tenure 567126

Chalcopyrite and malachite are present in trenches and open cuts in volcanics over an area 1000 by 800 metres.

Chalcopyrite is disseminated, or concentrated in quartz-calcite veins (Assessment Report 1586).

The Echo occurrence lies directly along the strike of prominent fractures which host significant copper-silver mineralization at the HN-WEN occurrence (092HNE058), 2 kilometres to the south-southeast (Assessment Report 4230).

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Within Tenure 633183

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).

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).

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

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

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).

AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE259

Within Tenure 1031276

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

MALACHITE 7 showing (Cu skarn; Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE269

Within Tenure 567126

The Malachite 7 showing is 1.0 kilometre southeast of Quilchena Creek and 10.5 kilometres west-northwest of the south end of Boot Lake.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**a) Purpose**

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of major fault intersections which location could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir. The fluid constituents and/or the indications thereof could 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.

These surficial indications such as prime minerals, indicator minerals, or alteration patterns, may be an indication of a masked mineral resource. Thus, a cross-structural location would be the prime area to initially prospect for the surficial indicators which may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

Structural Analysis (cont'd)**b) Method**

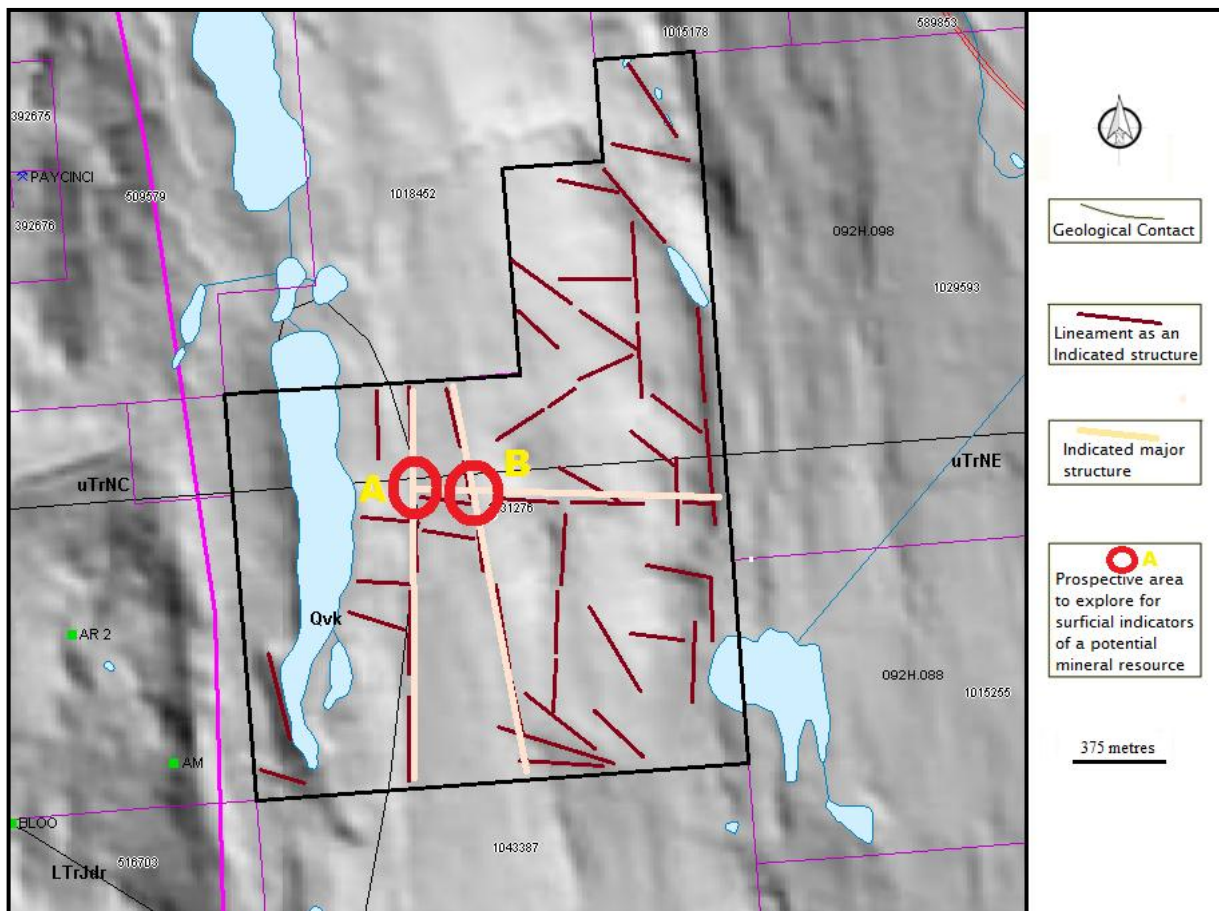
The structural analysis was performed on a MapPlace DEM image hillshade map of Tenure 1031276, by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 47 lineaments were marked as shown on Figure 5. The lineaments were compiled into a 10 degree class interval and plotted as a rose diagram as shown on Figure 6. The indicated primary structural trend was then plotted on the lineament map with the general trend influenced by the predominant lineaments as shown on the Rose Diagram.

The centre of the work area is at 5530063N, 675641E (10) (NAD 83).

c) Results

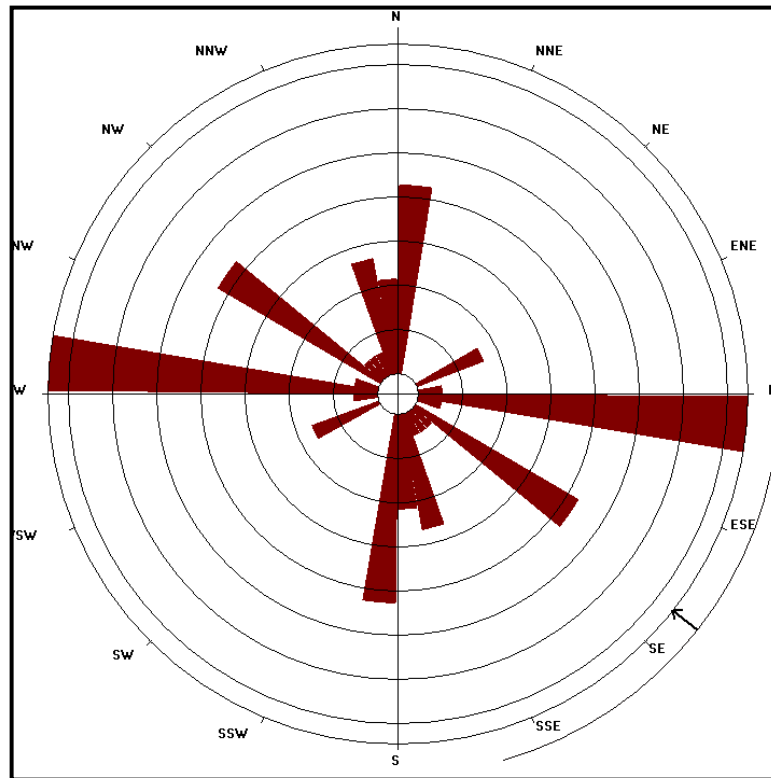
Two cross-structures were delineated from a major indicated east-west trending structure intersected by two indicated northerly trending structures.

Figure 5. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1031276
(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 = 47

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 3% [2.6 data]

Maximum = 21.2% [18 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 141-321

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±23.5°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 140.8 - 320.8

Circ. Median = 135.0 - 315.0

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = 34.8°

Circ. Variance = 0.25

Circular Std. Dev. = 43.83°

Circ. Dispersion = 3.52

Circ. Std Error = 0.2035

Circ. Skewness = 1.36

Circ. Kurtosis = -9.04

kappa = 0.65

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 26.38

Mean Resultant length = 0.3103

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.062; Sbar = -0.304

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 5.273; Sbar = -25.8442

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.3218

Mean direction of doubled angles = 175

(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)

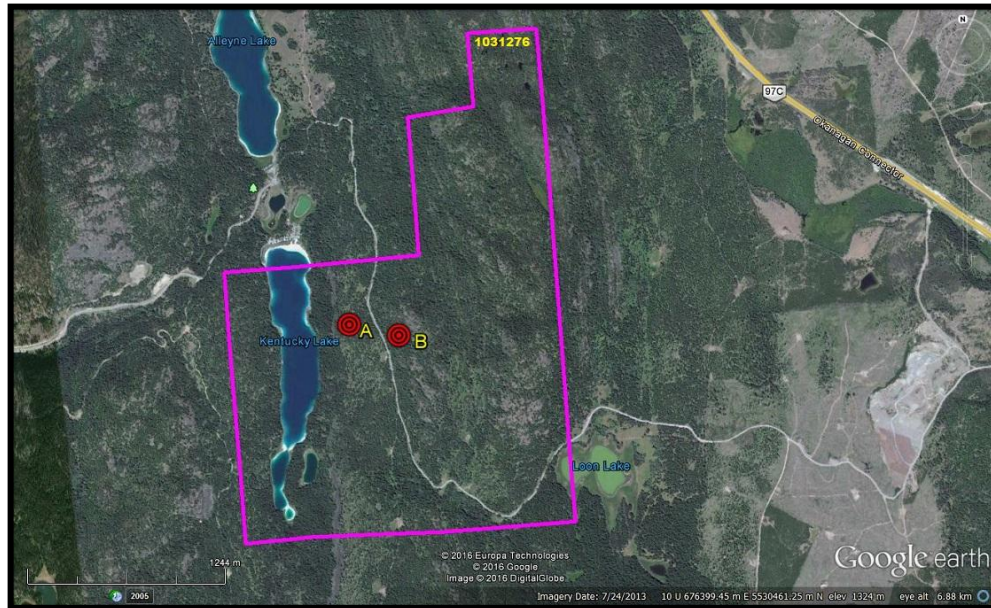


Table II. Approximate location of cross structures of Tenure 1031276 D
(UTM NAD 83)

Location	UTM North	UTM East	Elevation (m)
A	5,530.391	675,330	1,069
B	5,530,420	675,650	1,169

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

A 225 metre base-line station was established southward from 5530375N 676100E with two additional base-line stations at southward at 75 metres to 5530300N and 5530225N. From each of the three base line stations magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals to 675400E. The coordinates of the base-line and the grid line stations were established with the use of a GPS instrument. Line kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 2.1 The field results are reported herein in Appendix I.

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

d) Data Reduction

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

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

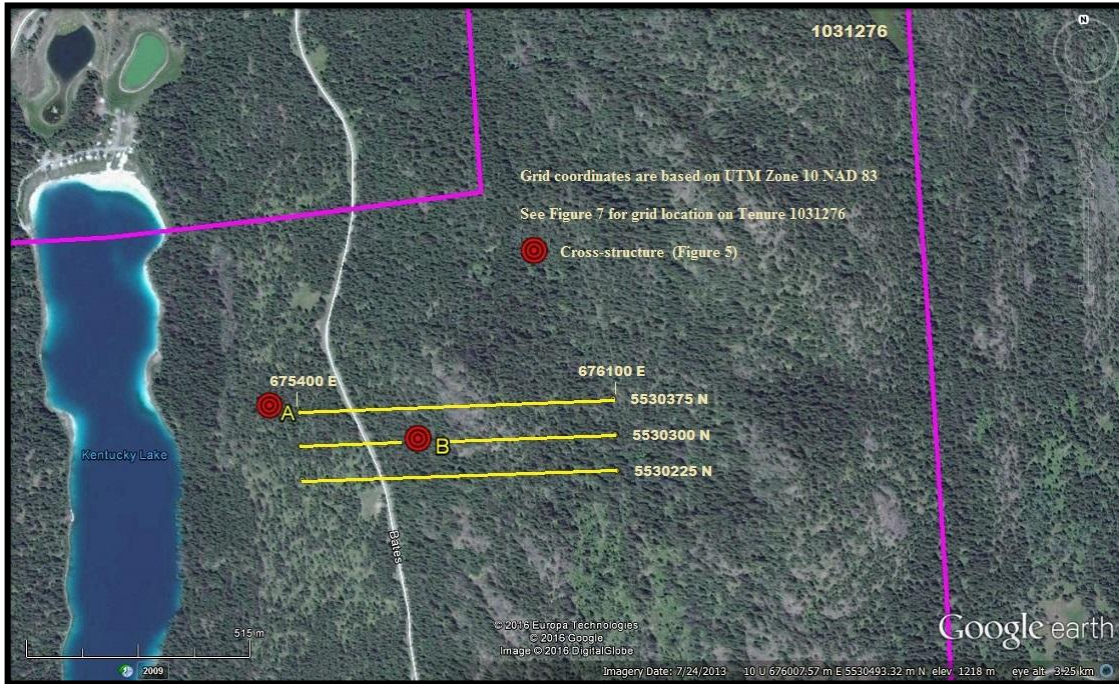
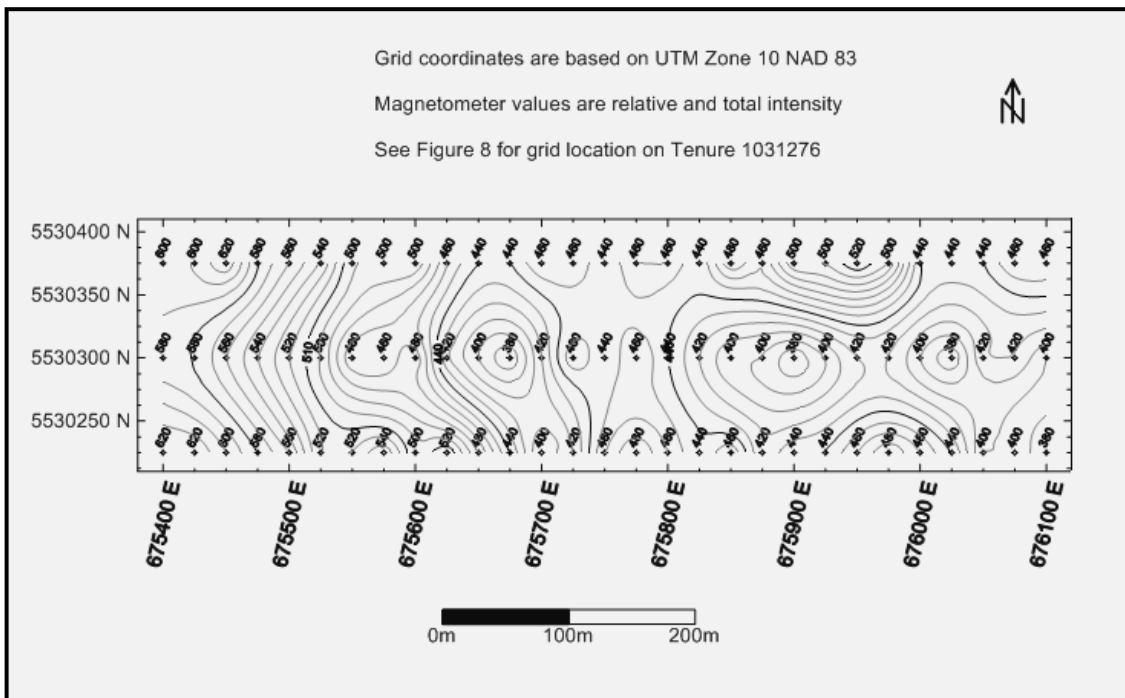


Figure 9. Magnetometer Survey Data



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 10. Magnetometer Survey Data Contoured

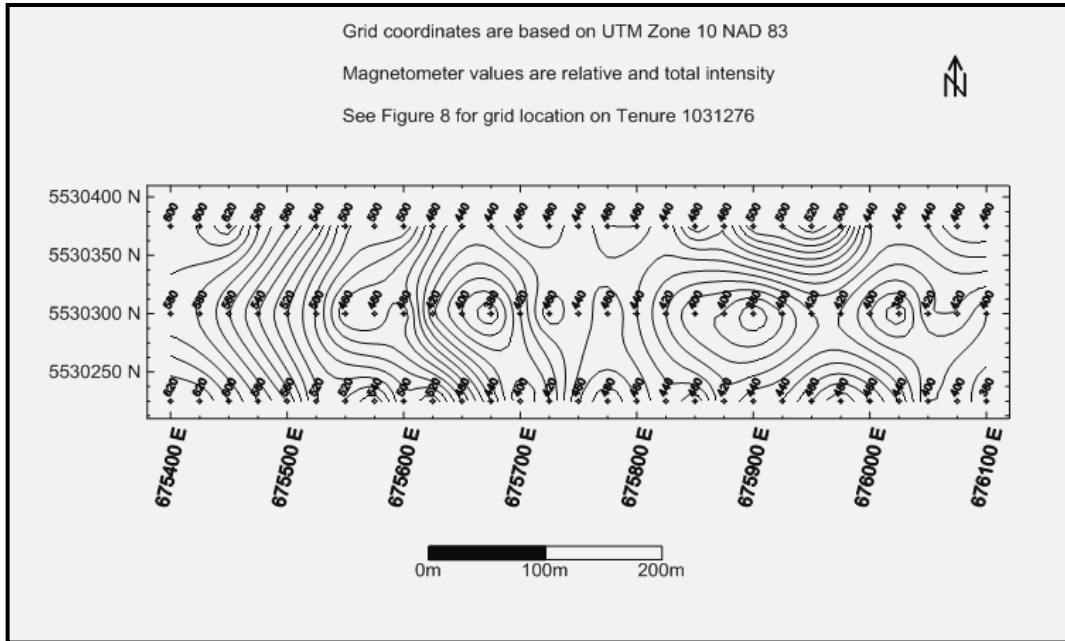
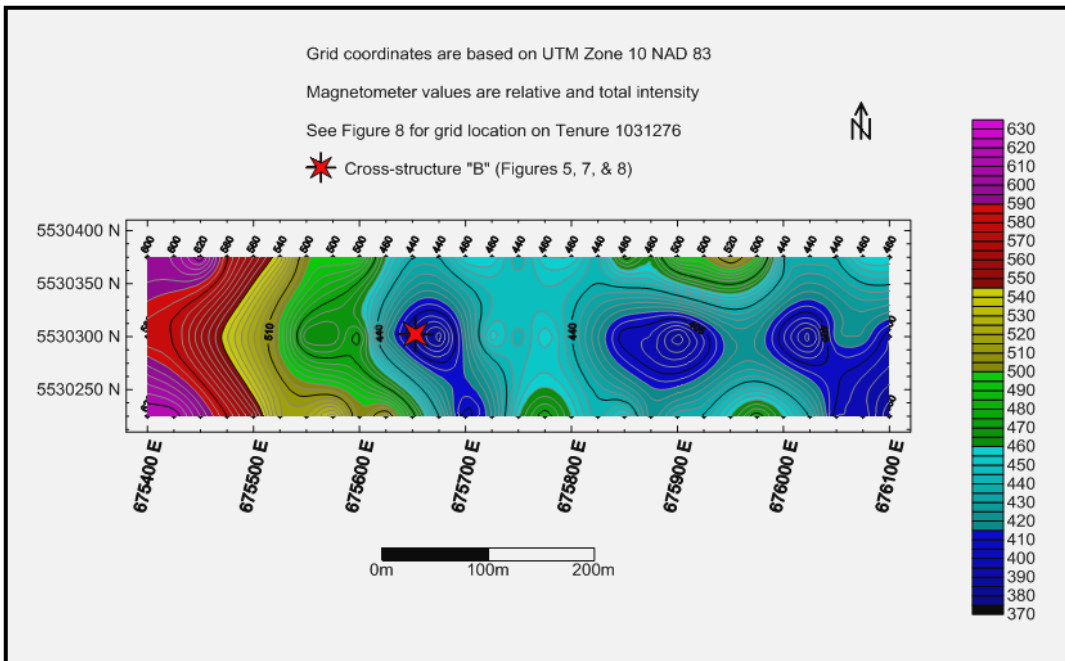


Figure 11. Magnetometer Survey Colour Coloured



e) Results

The results of the 700 metre long by 225 metre wide magnetometer survey performed over a sequence of Upper Triassic Nicola volcanics, bordered by Pleistocene to Holocene volcanics at the western survey limit, indicated an east-west trending central 450 metre magnetic low (mag LO) open to the east enveloping sporadic anomalous mag LO's. Two northwest trending anomalies are open to south. The general location of cross-structure "B" is indicated within one of the central anomalous zones.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Cross-structure "B", one of the two cross-structures that were delineated on Tenure 1031276, is indicated to correlate with an anomalous magnetic low. As this anomaly is indicated to be located in a volcanic environment, the localized anomaly may be the result of hydrothermal alteration occurring within structural/fault/breccia zones. As this anomaly is also indicated to be located at, or near the intersection of two structures, the anomaly may indicate a zone of maximum brecciation which could provide an enhanced conduit for hydrothermally generated fluids to surface and imprint its components within the surface material.

The structural/hydrothermal alteration interpretation is also supported by the configuration of the magnetic LO with the central east-west trend with two indicated northerly trends; one of which correlates with cross-structure "B" and the other may be a structure that was not apparent in the structural analysis.

Thus, the anomalous cross-structural "B" area, in addition to the two other anomalous mag LO's within the general central mag LO zone 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 1031276 was completed from December 27, 2015 to January 2, 2016 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 29-30, 2016

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

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

mag rental ----- 1,416.50

\$ 5,616.50

Maps ----- 750.00

Report ----- 3,500.00

\$ 9,866.50

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092HNE056 – TOM CAT

092HNE073 – BIG SIOUX

092HNE074 – BIG KIDD

092HNE084 – PAYCINCI

092HNE002 – MAL

092HNE059 – ECHO

092HNE074 – AU-WEN

092HNE166 – AM

092HNE177 – AR

092HNE256 – DALRYMPLE

092HNE257 – BLOO

092HNE258 – AR2

092HNE259 – AL2

092HNE269 – MALACHITE 7

Pareta, K., Pareta, U. – Geomorphological Interpretation Through Satellite Imagery & DEM Data. American Journal of Geophysics, Geochemistry and Geosystems. Vol 1, No. 2 , pp19-36.

Sookchoff, L. Geological Assessment Report on the Tom Cat 516705 Claim Group for Sierra Iron Ore Corp. March 2, 2013. AR 33742.

Sookchoff, L. Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report on the Tom Cat 516708 Claim Group for Sierra Iron Ore Corp. August 25, 2015. AR 35595.

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

E5584595 T1031276								
East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag
675400	5530225	620	675400	5530300	580	675400	5530375	600
675425	5530225	620	675425	5530300	580	675425	5530375	600
675450	5530225	600	675450	5530300	560	675450	5530375	620
675475	5530225	580	675475	5530300	540	675475	5530375	580
675500	5530225	560	675500	5530300	520	675500	5530375	560
675525	5530225	520	675525	5530300	500	675525	5530375	540
675550	5530225	520	675550	5530300	460	675550	5530375	500
675575	5530225	540	675575	5530300	460	675575	5530375	500
675600	5530225	500	675600	5530300	480	675600	5530375	500
675625	5530225	520	675625	5530300	420	675625	5530375	460
675650	5530225	480	675650	5530300	400	675650	5530375	440
675675	5530225	440	675675	5530300	380	675675	5530375	440
675700	5530225	400	675700	5530300	420	675700	5530375	460
675725	5530225	420	675725	5530300	460	675725	5530375	460
675750	5530225	460	675750	5530300	440	675750	5530375	440
675775	5530225	480	675775	5530300	460	675775	5530375	460
675800	5530225	460	675800	5530300	440	675800	5530375	460
675825	5530225	440	675825	5530300	420	675825	5530375	440
675850	5530225	460	675850	5530300	400	675850	5530375	480
675875	5530225	420	675875	5530300	400	675875	5530375	460
675900	5530225	440	675900	5530300	380	675900	5530375	500
675925	5530225	440	675925	5530300	400	675925	5530375	500
675950	5530225	460	675950	5530300	420	675950	5530375	520
675975	5530225	480	675975	5530300	420	675975	5530375	500
676000	5530225	460	676000	5530300	400	676000	5530375	440
676025	5530225	440	676025	5530300	380	676025	5530375	440
676050	5530225	400	676050	5530300	420	676050	5530375	440
676075	5530225	400	676075	5530300	420	676075	5530375	460
676100	5530225	380	676100	5530300	400	676100	5530375	460