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COLUMBIA	1
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)): Geophysical (P)	TOTAL COST: \$8450.00 TOTAL APPLIED . 80041.85
AUTHORISE Christopher Delarme SIGNATURI	DADD
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):	YEAR OF WORK: 2019
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 55838	345
PROPERTY NAME PROMONTORY HILLS PROS	ECT
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 040608 , 1040	0637-
	1 1 1
MINING DIVISION: NECOCA MINING DIVISION NESABOGS: (LATITUDE: 50 ° 10 '02 % LONGITUDE: 120 ° 54 '44. 649099E 5559316N 11 11 11	292IOZW 092I061
MINING DIVISION: NECOCA MINING DIVISION INTERDEGS: (LATITUDE: 50 ° 10 '02'92 LONGITUDE: 120 ° 54'44' 649099E 5559316N 11 <u>Christopher Delarme</u> 71 MAILING ADDRESS: 340 Logan Lane Ave VIKOBS B.C.	292IOZW 092I0161
LATITUDE: <u>50</u> · <u>10</u> · <u>02 %</u> LONGITUDE: <u>120</u> · <u>54</u> · <u>44</u> , owners: <u>649099E</u> 5559316N 11 <u>Christopher Delarme</u> 21 MAILING ADDRESS: <u>340 Logan Lane Ave</u> VIKOBS B.C.	292IOZW 092I0161

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl, support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) Ground		1040668,1040637	TETR &
Magnetic	10.7Km	1040668,1040637	610,041.35
Electromagnetic		£	
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soll			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres: number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Samplinglassaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgio			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY I PHYSICAL			
Lineigrid (kilometres)			8
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, ansa)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/b	rail		
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	18450.00
		0.0303030388	\$8450.00 \$10,041.85

TECHNICAL REPORT

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 36054

ON THE

PROMONTORY HILLS PROJECT

NICOLA MINING DIVISION MERRITT B.C.

EVENT NUMBER 5583845 CENTER OF WORK 649099E 5559316N WORK PERFORMED ON TENURES 1040608 1040637

BCGS MAP 092I016

NTS MAP 092I02W

NICOLA MINING DIVISION MERRITT B.C.

OWNER CHRISTOPHER DELORME

OPERATOR CHRISTOPHER DELORME

AUTHOR CHRISTOPHER DELORME

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1.0 SUMMARY

Between the dates of December 20th and December 30th in 2015, Guy and Christopher Delorme conducted a magnetometer work program consisting of 10.7 kilometers of total lines on tenure numbers 1040608 and tenure number 1040637. The magnetometer used was Scintrex Fluxgate model 2 Magnetometer. Diurnal variations were completed on every day's readings and set to proper accordance for readings variations. An Account of the suns solar flare activities was taken into account during the course of the work program. Snow was a factor in the duration of the program. Line spacing was done at 100 meter intervals and readings taken every 50 meters. Each station was identified using a Garmin E-trek Magnetometer on NAD 83 datum which was very accurate in the field, no flagging was used since cattle graze in this area.

1.1 Photo of Magnetometer Used.



2.0 Introduction.

The Property is centred about 14 km northwest of Merritt, BC. The property lies within the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia and comprises 5 mineral claims covering 1925.10 hectares.

The Property is adjacent to a past-producer, the Craigmont Mine. The mine was in production from 1962 until 1982. Open pit operations commenced in 1962 and then moved underground in 1967. The mine later became a primary producer of metallurgical-grade magnetite obtained from stockpiles, dumps and tailings. Industrial magnetite, which is used in the cleaning of metallurgical coal, was extracted from these sources, then processed as a slurry for magnetic separation. From the 1970's to the 1980's, Placer Dome spent over \$8 million exploring areas adjacent to the mine for copper mineralisation. A significant ore body was not discovered, despite the wide belief that one exists. Using modern technologies and integrating historic data, it may be

possible to discover a new ore body which might justify attempts to extract the reserves still in place.

3.0 Location.

The Property is located in south central British Columbia on NTS map sheets 092I/02 and 092I/03. Using UTM coordinates, Zone 10N and a datum of NAD83, this position can be expressed as 10 U 649099E 5559316N. The claim group lies in the Nicola Mining Division and encompasses five different mineral tenures comprising of 1925.10 hectares. From Voght St. and Highway 5A intersection downtown Merritt head east on Highway 5A for a total distance of 4.94 kilometers where a branch of the road is accessible, keep left and continue onwards easterly on highway 8 towards Spence's Bridge. Keep going on Highway 8 for another 5.96 kilometers, on the immediate right-hand side there is a gravel road named Woodward Rd. continue on Woodward Rd. for another 1.05km until another branch is met, keep left on this road for another 1.47 kilometers, On the immediate right take this branch off the road to the right and continue on for another 2.3 km to the general working area.

3.1 Location Map



4.0 Claim Status/Property	Ownership
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Promontory Hills P	roperty M	erritt B.C.		
Tenure Number	Туре	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area Ha.
982982	Mineral	Promotory Hills	2017/JAN/01	82.81
1040635	Mineral	TMF 3	2017/JAN/01	372.61
1040636	Mineral	TMF 2	2017/JAN/01	517.53
1040637	Mineral	TMF 1	2017/JAN/01	517.53
1040608	Mineral	TMF	2017/JAN/01	434.6

The property status on the above listed mineral tenures above is owned and operated by Christopher Delorme FMC number 141575 100% mineral title ownership.

5.0 Physiography and Climate

The Property is located east of the Cascade Mountains and south of the Highland Valley in the Thompson Plateau physiographic region of British Columbia. The upper elevations are covered by spruce and Lodge pole pine stands, grading as one descends into ponderosa pine forest at around 900 metres ASL.

The climate is semi-arid which is typical of the southern interior of BC. Average annual precipitation is 322 mm, consisting of rain and snow. Summer temperatures average 30°C, with winter temperatures on average about -40°C. Extremes of temperatures are possible, with highs approaching +41°C in summer months and -42°C during the winter. The property is snow covered from November to May.

6.0 Topography

Relief on the Property ranges in elevation from 860 metres to 1,633 metres. In general the terrain can be described as rolling hills separated by lakes, rivers, creeks and swamps. The overburden is mainly thick glacial till.

7.0 History

Georgia Leasehold conducted 68.5km of ground mag in 1958, ARIS Report 00206.Noranda Mining and Exploration conducted a Geological mapping program and 85.5km of ground magnetometer in 1958, ARIS 00222. In 1958 Georgian Mining Industries completed 57.0 km of ground magnetometer on two different portions of the property ARIS report 00273 and ARIS report 00274.Rio Tinto completed a soil sampling program, geological mapping, ground magnetometer and a self-potential survey, ARIS 00262.During the same year (1958) Centennial Mines did 5.3km of ground magnetometer ARIS 00235, and as well as 3.6km of Dip needle and 4.6 additional ground magnetometer ARIS 00240.Centennial mines completed 830 hectares of Geological mapping , 44.0km of Dip needle and 41.5km of ground magnetometer in ARIS report 00237,as well as 2875 hectares of geological mapping in ARIS report 00236.

Britmont mines completed a soil sampling program in 1960 ARIS report 00330.General Resources conducted a IP program on the wade group of claims consisting of 2.7km ARIS report 00399. Oates G worked on the ROI Claim using Electro Magnetic Induction Method for 4.4km of survey ARIS 00405.In 1962 General Resources completed 100ha of geological mapping ARIS 00441 as well as 7.7km of IP during the same period ARIS 452.Britmont mines completed 9.2km of IP on the DOMINO,FREDA,HANK and PCM claims ARIS 00450.

In 1962 Hurley Silver Mines conducted a drilling program over the PL group of claims. Approximately 2000 feet was drilled during this year with encouraging results. Property File Document number 010486. London Pride Silver commenced a soil sampling program, geological mapping, Induced Polarization as well as ground magnetometer in 1969.ARIS 02128.

In 2013 Dot Resources contracted Aurora Geosciences to conduct an ELF survey over a portion of the claims consisting of 3.7km of survey to maintain the claims. ARIS report 34052.

In 2014/2015 the author contracted Laurence Sookochoff to conduct a Geological Mapping program on the Promontory Hills group of claims. ARIS report 34901 consisted of 517.0 hectares of geological mapping or a linear array interpretation. In 2015 the writer contracted Laurence Sookochoff to conduct a structural analysis on the property as well as the writer completed a magnetometer survey on a portion of the ground. ARIS 35450.

8.0 Regional Geology

(from Bergey, 2007) "In terms of metal mining, the geological setting in the region between Kamloops and the U.S. border is framed by the Nicola Volcanic Belt (Figure 2). This belt, along with its sedimentary counterpart to the east, is the southern portion of the Quesnellia Terrane, one of the slices of exotic rocks that were accreted to the North American continent during the Mesozoic. The volcanic rocks of the Nicola group apparently contain above average amounts of copper-- and I do not believe that it is coincidental that most of the major copper deposits of British Columbia are found within this terrane and in equivalent exotic terranes to the north.

The Nicola volcanic rocks have been dated as Late Triassic in age. Not long afterward (in geological terms) a large number of bodies of intrusive rock were emplaced in the volcanic pile. The emplacement of these intrusions took place over a rather short time period from latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic. The intrusive rocks fall into two groups, based on their chemical compositions, each containing a distinctive type of porphyry copper mineralization.

The largest intrusions, typified by the Guichon batholith, host to the major copper deposits of the Highland Valley, are composed of quartzrich granitic rocks of the "calc-alkaline" type. The copper deposits associated with this type of intrusion may contain molybdenum, but they are deficient in gold. Molybdenum commonly is an important by-product and may be a co-product, as at Brenda and Highmont. Intrusive plutons of the ""alkaline type" are much smaller on average than the calcalkaline ones. They are deficient in quartz and appear to be more closely related in time to the Nicola volcanic rocks, which they resemble in composition. Copper deposits of this association contain significant amounts of gold. Depending on comparative metal prices, gold may be the more important product in some of the deposits. A number of volcanic and sedimentary units overlie the Nicola group and the associated calc-alkaline and alkaline intrusive rocks. The Ashcroft Formation of Early Jurassic age laps onto the northern and north-western flanks of the Guichon Creek batholith. A northwest trending belt of moderately folded volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge group of Early Cretaceous age rests unconformably on the southwestern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith and on the adjacent volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. The volcanic-dominated Kamloops group of Eocene age once covered much of the northern part of the region. Remaining remnants overlie the rocks of the Nicola group and the associated intrusions, including portions of the Guichon Creek batholith."

9.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Promontory Hills area is predominantly underlain by the Nicola Group, a modern greenstone belt analogue consisting of east-northeast trending, steeply dipping volcanic and associated rocks. To the north they are bound by the Early Jurassic to Late Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith, and unconformably overlain by the Middle to Late Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Most of the area is covered by extensive glaciofluvial gravel deposits.

10.0 Property Geology

The Guichon Creek Batholith exhibits compositional ranges from diorite at the margin, ranging through quartz diorite, quartz monzodiorite and finally granodiorite in the core (Le Bas & Streckeisen, 1991). The Property is located near the southern margin of the batholith. It is host to mediumgrained quartz diorite to granodiorite of the Border Phase. Crosscutting relationships can be observed with younger porphyry intrusive rocks of Bethsaida affinity.

The Guichon Creek Batholith and its analogues intrude the Nicola Group, represented in the Property area by a thick volcanosedimentary sequence of agglomerate, breccia, andesite flows, limestone, argillite and greywacke. Strike tends to parallel the contact zone. Metasediments immediately adjacent to the batholith consist of hornfelsed, quartz-feldspar greywackes. Spences Bridge Group agglomerates and flows dip approximately 15° to the south, outcropping in areas south and west of the Craigmont pit.

The gross structure at the Craigmont mine site is a large anticline with ore-bearing drag folds on the north limb. It lies at the intrusive margin of the Guichon Creek Batholith with mineralisation hosted in calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group. These consist of limestone, lime-rich tuffs, greywackes and argillites. The drag folds plunge eastward at 60° to 70° and are often accompanied by dioritic dykes. The anticline is cut by a northwest trending fault to the west, and an east trending fault to the south. All of the ore bodies lie within a structural block bound by the two regional faults and the Guichon Creek Batholith proper.

11.0 Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration mineral assemblages are indicative of thermal zonation. A proximal hornfels zone produces biotite and actinolite in greywacke, with limestone alteration producing marble. Immediately south of Craigmont is a massive actinolite skarn, in places further altered to epidote and garnet. Three types of alteration have been noted: 1.Proximal potassic zone

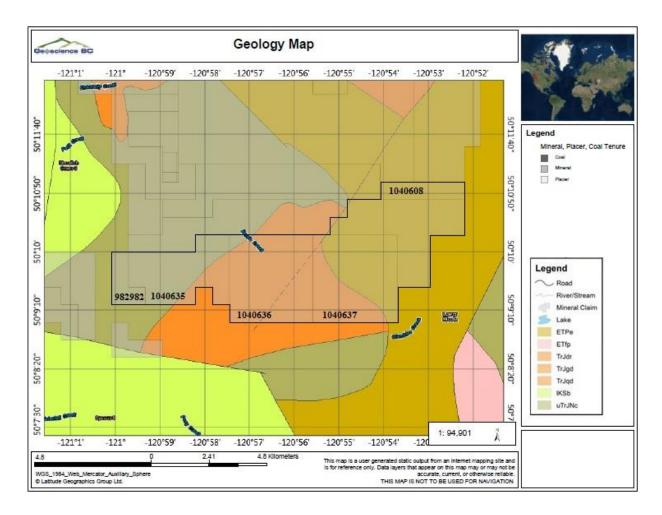
2. Distal hornfels (related to potassic zone)

3. Overprinting skarn

The skarn mineral assemblage overprints the potassic alteration and some of the hornfels, producing a mineral assemblage of garnetepidote-amphibolite with some chlorite, tourmaline and sericite. The copper ore is semi-continuous over a strike length of 900 metres and extends to 600 metres depth. There are five main ore bodies confined to the limy horizon between walls of greywacke and andesite. Mineralisation consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite in massive pods, lenses and disseminations which extend through the calc-silicate horizon. The body is roughly tabular in form, trends east and dips nearly vertical. Minor folding and faulting are present but not sufficient to distort the geometry of mineralised zones.

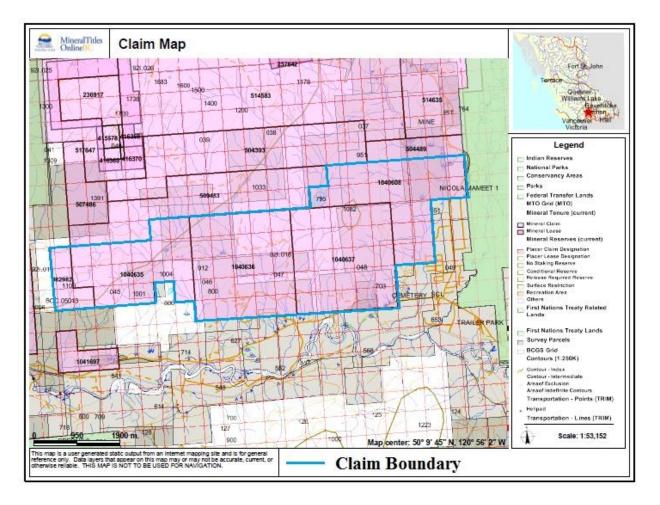
The principal ore mineral is chalcopyrite, which occurs as veins, streaks, patches and coarse disseminations. The chalcopyrite was initially deposited with magnetite during genesis of the actinolite skarn. Later deposition is synchronous with specularite and occurs as fracture fillings and veins. Small amounts of bornite are present, and pyrite is confined to zones of heavy garnet alteration.

About 20% of the ore body (by weight) consists of magnetite and hematite along with actinolite, epidote, grossularite & andradite garnet, pyrite and minor diopside within the skarn. Immediately above the ore body supergene enrichment occurs, containing copper and chalcocite in a narrow, oxidised zone. Ore controls consist of favourable host rock, folding and brecciation of host rock, and proximity to the Guichon Creek Batholith.



12.0 Geology Map

13.0 Claim Map

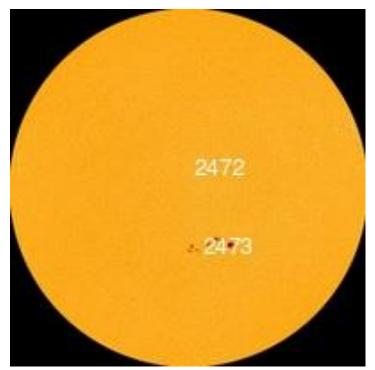


14.0 Solar Flare/Activity Report

A solar flare is an explosion on the Sun that happens when energy stored in twisted magnetic fields (usually above sunspots) is suddenly released. Flares produce a burst of radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum, from radio waves to x-rays and gamma-rays.

Scientists classify solar flares according to their x-ray brightness in the wavelength range 1 to 8 Angstroms. There are 3 categories: **X-class flares** are big; they are major events that can trigger planet-wide radio blackouts and long-lasting radiation storms. **M-class flares** are medium-sized; they can cause brief radio blackouts that affect Earth's Polar Regions. Minor radiation storms sometimes follow an M-class flare. Compared to X- and M-class events, **C-class flares** are small with few noticeable consequences here on Earth.

During the course of the survey several M-Class Solar storms were reported and observed by the writer for solar activity between the dates of December 20th 2015 and December 30th 2015. No Relative disturbance was encountered during the course of the survey. Two examples from spaceweather.com's website are shown below for reference.



Daily Sun: 28 Dec 15 Sunspot AR2473 has a 'beta-gamma' magnetic field that harbors energy for <u>M-class</u> solar flares.

BIG SUNSPOT ERUPTS: After several days of pent-up quiet, big sunspot AR2473 erupted on Dec. 28th (12:49 UT), producing a slow but powerful M1.9-class solar flare. NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory recorded the blast's extreme ultraviolet glow.

For more than an hour, UV radiation from the flare bathed the top of Earth's atmosphere, ionizing atoms and molecules. This, in turn, disrupted the normal propagation of shortwave radio signals on the dayside of our planet. A NOAA <u>blackout map</u> shows the affected area. Ham radio operators, mariners and aviators in South America, Africa and the south Atlantic Ocean may have noticed fades and blackouts of transmissions below 20 MHz's.

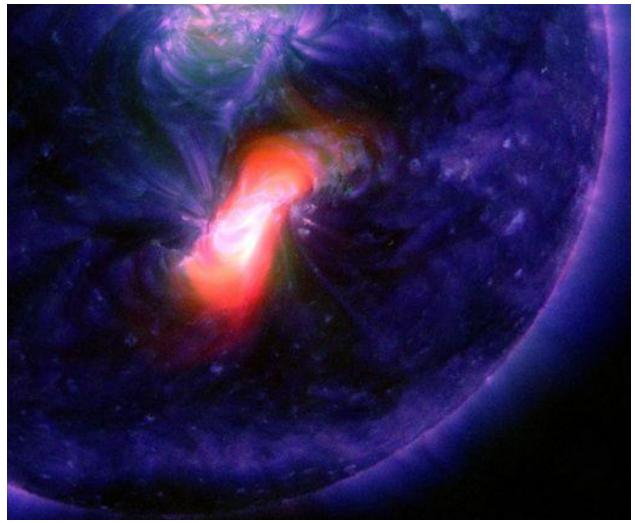


Photo from Space Weather.com December 28th 2015.

15.0 Excel Spreadsheet Data Magnetometer Values

Promontory Hills 2015

Easting

	Northing	Mag Reading
649000	5559700	520
648950	5559700	520
648900	5559700	540
648950	5559700	540
648900	5559700	540
648850	5559700	580
648800	5559700	580
648750	5559700	580
648700	5559700	620
649000	5559600	640
648950	5559600	620
648800 648750 648700 649000	5559700 5559700 5559700 5559600	580 580 620 640

648900	5559600	620
648850	5559600	620
648800	5559600	640
648750	5559600	620
648700	5559600	640
648650	5559600	620
648600	5559600	600
648550	5559600	580
648500	5559600	580
648450	5559600	560
648400	5559600	540
648350	5559600	560
648300	5559600	540
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648200	5559600	540
649000	5559500	780
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648800	5559500	760
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648400	5559500	660
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648300	5559500	620
648250	5559500	640
648200	5559500	640
649000	5559400	840
648950	5559400	860
648900	5559400	880
648850	5559400	920
648800	5559400	880
648750	5559400	880
648700	5559400	740
648650	5559400	740
648600	5559400	720
648550	5559400	680
648500	5559400	660

648450	5559400	680
648400	5559400	680
648350	5559400	680
648300	5559400	660
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649000	5559100	920
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648900	5559100	960

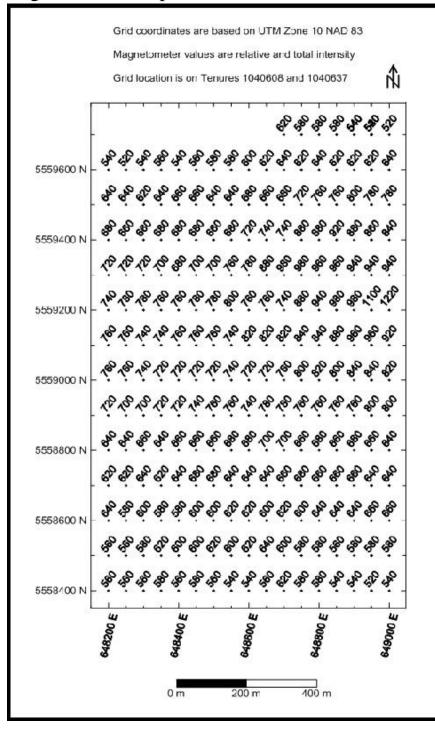
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648850	5558600	640

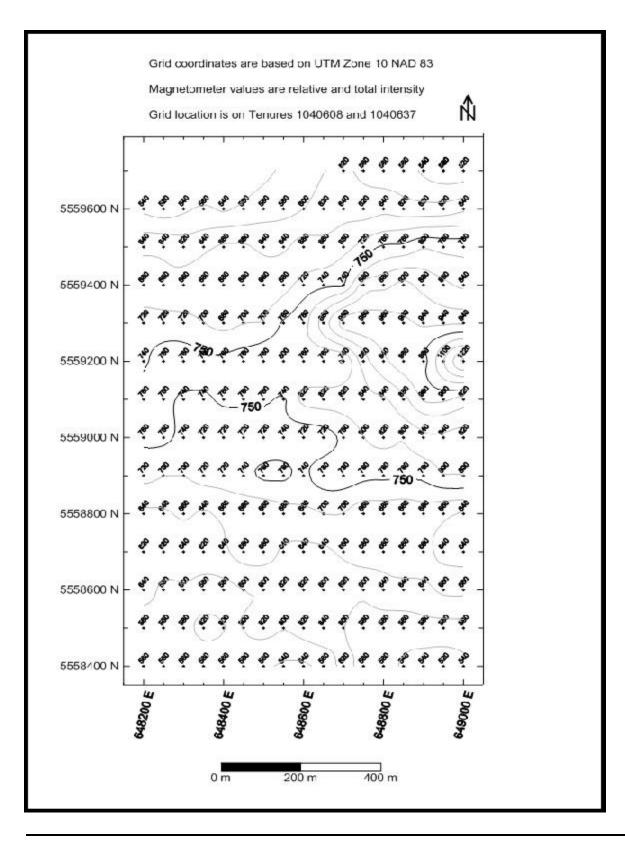
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648350	5558600	580
648300	5558600	600
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648650	5558400	560
648600	5558400	540
648550	5558400	540
648500	5558400	560
648450	5558400	580
648400	5558400	560

648350	5558400	580
648300	5558400	560
648250	5558400	560
648200	5558400	560

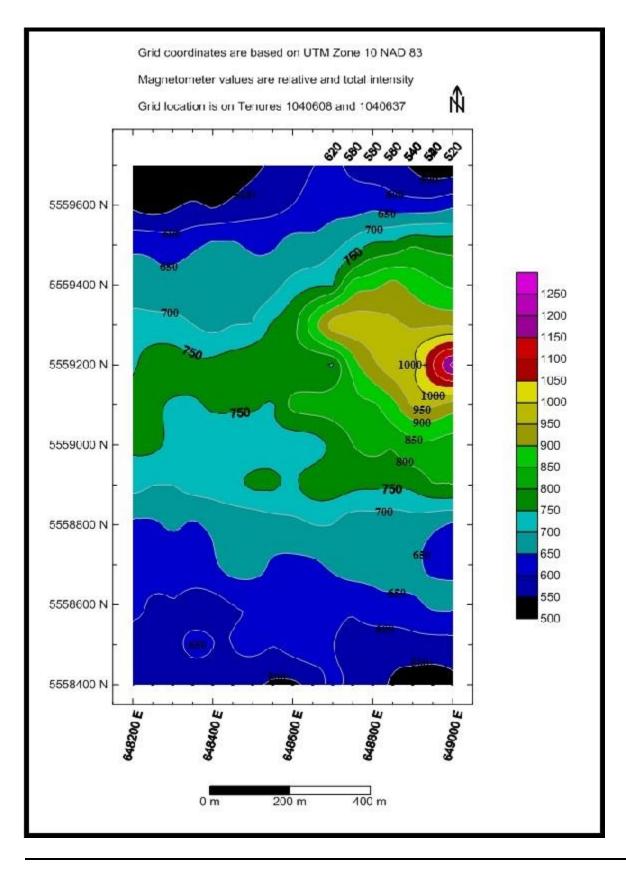
16.0 Magnetometer Maps Numerical Values Plotted



16.1 Magnetometer Map Numerical Values Contoured



16.2 Magnetometer Map Numerical Values Coloured Contoured



17.0 Discussion of Results

The 2015 Magnetometer survey was successful in finding one high magnetic anomaly on the eastern portion of the survey. The magnetic high is centered on line 5559200N and 648900E. The Anomaly extends from line 5559000N to 5559400N giving 400 meters of a north south trend of line meterage. From line 648700E the anomaly extends to the boundary of the survey on the eastern portion of the survey ending at line 649000E. The anomaly is open to the east. Several low magnetic signatures are evident within the survey, the one anomaly indicated is highlighted due to the nature of ore deposition within the historical Craigmont mine which is predominantly associated with high magnetic signatures for exploratory targets. This does not leave out the possibility of finding mineralization under a low magnetic signature in the surrounding area or within the survey area. The magnetometer used was a Scintex Fluxgate Model MF2, the settings on the magnetometer were set at 50 kilo gammas for the settings for variance and readings were taken at a 10K setting, two readings exceeded the 10k portion of the survey and were calculated to the correct numerical value.

18.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The magnetometer survey identified one magnetic high anomaly located on the grid. The region of the survey on the southern portion of the survey shows a distinct magnetic low signature essentially trending east west. On the northern portion of the survey a similar magnetic low signature trending east west is found within the survey. Extending the lines to the eastern portion of the grid is recommended to further evaluate the potential of the anomalous area centered on line 5559200N.

19.0 Authors Qualifications

The author has spent over 20 years in the exploration industry. Work related experience has been over the past 20 years or more, staking mineral claims in the USA and Canada, conducting or working on the crew of geophysics with methods of VLF, Magnetometer, Induced Polarization and Self-Potential Survey's. Conducted numerous soil sampling surveys and also line cutting. I have worked on over 15 different types of diamond drills, have experience in roadbuilding and heavy equipment operation, completed reclamation requirements on mineral properties, researching mineral properties, evaluating data, prospecting and report writing and preparation as well as permitting and first nation consultation.

20.0 References

- **Sookochoff, Laurence**, 2014, Geological Assessment Report on a Structural Analysis Tenure 969309, Promontory Hills Claim Name.

- Wyllie, R. Assessment Report Promontory Hills Property for Dot Resources Ltd. May 15, 2013. AR 34,052

- **Bergey, W.R.** Report on the Exploration Potential of the Highland Valley Property for Moag Copper Gold Resources Inc. January 10, 2014.

- **Spaceweather.com**, Sunspots, Solar Flare Activity, Solar Flare Description.

21.0 Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*	
Guy Delorme	Dec 20th to 23rd Dec 27th to 30th	8		\$2,400.00	
Chris Delorme	Dec 20th to 23rd Dec 27th to 30th	8		\$2,400.00	
			\$0.00	\$4,800.00	
	\$4,800.00				\$4,800
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office on	y, do no			
Report	Christopher Delorme		\$1,000	\$1,000.00	
Other (specify)	Maps (L. Sookochoff)		\$750.00	\$750.00	
				\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00
Ground geophysics	Line Kilometres				
Magnetics	10.7	8.5			
	\$0.00				
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
truck rental/fuel		9.00	\$70.00	\$630.00	
				\$630.00	\$630.00
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Hotel	chris delorme/guy delorme	9.00	\$65.00	\$585.00	
Meals	meals and coffee	9.00	\$40.00	\$360.00	
				\$945.00	\$945.00
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Mag Rental	9.00	\$30.00	\$270.00	
field gear					
field gear					
Miscealaneous				\$55.00	\$325.00
				\$325.00	
TOTAL Expenditures					\$8,450.00