BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $3410.17

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

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event Number: 5593700

PROPERTY NAME: Brett Siwash

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Vernon **NTS/BCGS:** 082L/5

LATITUDE: 50 ° 17 ' 37 " **LONGITUDE:** 119 ° 37 ' 0 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Eugene A. Dodd 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

561 Glenmary Road
Enderby, BC, V0E1V3

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

1) Billiken Gold Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

561 Glenmary Road
Enderby, BC, V0E1V3

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

Epithermal gold, tertiary volcanics, eocene volcanics, Brett Deposit, Siwash

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 12030, 19100, 20226, 23473, 25351

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	4 HMC samples	Tenure # 1034797	$2710.17
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	Report		$700.00
		TOTAL COST:	$3,410.17

Geochemical Report

on the

Pilot Soil / Till Heavy Metal Concentrating Program

on the

Brett / Siwash Project

Tenure # 946051, 1034797

Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

N.T.S. 082L/5

50.2936 N, 119.6168 W

Event Number: 5593700

Owner: Eugene A. Dodd

Operator: Billiken Gold Ltd.

Contractor: Billiken Gold Ltd.

561 Glenmary Road, Enderby,

BC, Canada, V0E 1V3

Author: Eugene A. Dodd, Project Manager

Date: May 23, 2016

Table of Contents

Figures

Illustrations

Appendices

Geochemical Report

on the

Pilot Soil / Till Heavy Metal Concentrating Program

on the

Brett / Siwash Project

Vernon M.D.

Bouleau Lake Area, British Columbia

Summary

The thin drift covering the upland plateau areas of the claim group provides a satisfactory medium for HMC methodology as these sediments likely reflect the last glaciation to affect the area. These thinner till deposits usually reflect a more proximal source area for the sediments.

A total of 4 HMC Soil / Till samples were gathered, over the west central part of the property on September 28 and 29, 2015 inclusive.

The approximate center of the claim group is about 1650 meters at 075° from the east end of Bouleau Lake. The tenures are situated about 26 km west of Vernon BC in the North Okanagan. Access is easily gained by two wheel drive vehicle via a series of logging roads that are in relatively good condition.

The terrain consists of a bench area along the north boundary of Tenure # 946051 at an elevation of about 1645 metres and then drops down a fairly steep, but passable south slope towards Bouleau Lake. From the north boundary of Tenure # 946051 there is a gentle north slope of thick overcrowded saplings on Tenure # 1034797. The elevation of the south boundary of the Brett North is at about 1550 meters. Most of the property can be safely traversed on foot. A large part of the claim group has been logged and replanted. The new trees are about 3 to 5 meters tall and can be very thick in places and unpleasant to navigate on foot. First growth timber is mainly mature Pine, Spruce, and Fir.

Introduction

This report summarizes the Pilot Soil / Till Heavy Metal Concentrating (HMC) Program conducted September 28 and 29, 2015 by Billiken Gold Ltd. on behalf of the owner. The claim group is situated approximately 1.5 km east - northeast of Bouleau Lake and about 26 km west of Vernon in the Vernon Mining Division of British Columbia.

The object of this HMC project was to satisfy assessment requirements and to determine if any low transport gold particles occur in the overburden. The methodology is designed to delineate roughly areas of interest worthy of the high cost of geochemistry, geophysics and or trenching and drilling.

The sampling was very limited and was not successful in finding any gold particles of any sort. A follow up program of further HMC sampling on areas not sampled so far should be carried out. The north slope of Tenure # 1034797 in particular should be tested as it looked like it has a thin mantle of somewhat residual looking overburden.

Physiography

The Bouleau Lake Property lies at the southeast end of the major physiographic region known as the Thompson Plateau. The claim group is plateauish at higher elevations with a steep slope to the south and gentle slope to the north.

Elevation varies between 1500 meters to about 1700 meters. Most areas can be traversed on foot but there are some cliffs to be avoided.

The principal water sources would be Bouleau Lake and Bouleau Creek both of which are year round sources with ample water for mining purposes. The claim block is well drained and is transected by several small creeks which would provide enough water for diamond drilling. The area in general is quite sensitive environmentally as Bouleau Creek drains into Whiteman Creek which in turn drains into Okanagan Lake after cutting through a small section of I.R. # 1 (Okanagan Indian Band).

Most of the claim block has been logged approximately 15 to 20 years ago and has been replanted with trees that are now 3 to 5 meters tall. This new growth is thick and sometimes difficult to navigate in places. First growth generally consists of mature Pine, Spruce, and Fir and varies from close growing immature stands to more widely spaced mature trees.

Property Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – Brett / Siwash Project

Figure 1 - Table of Claim Information

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
946051	Mineral	BRETT NORTH	20190101	41.2884
1034797	Mineral	BRETT SIWASH	20190101	123.8494

Total Area: 165.1378 ha

Claim Information

The property consists of 2 modified grid claims covering an area of 165.14 hectares. The claims are situated within the Vernon Mining Division on NTS Map sheet 082L.022.

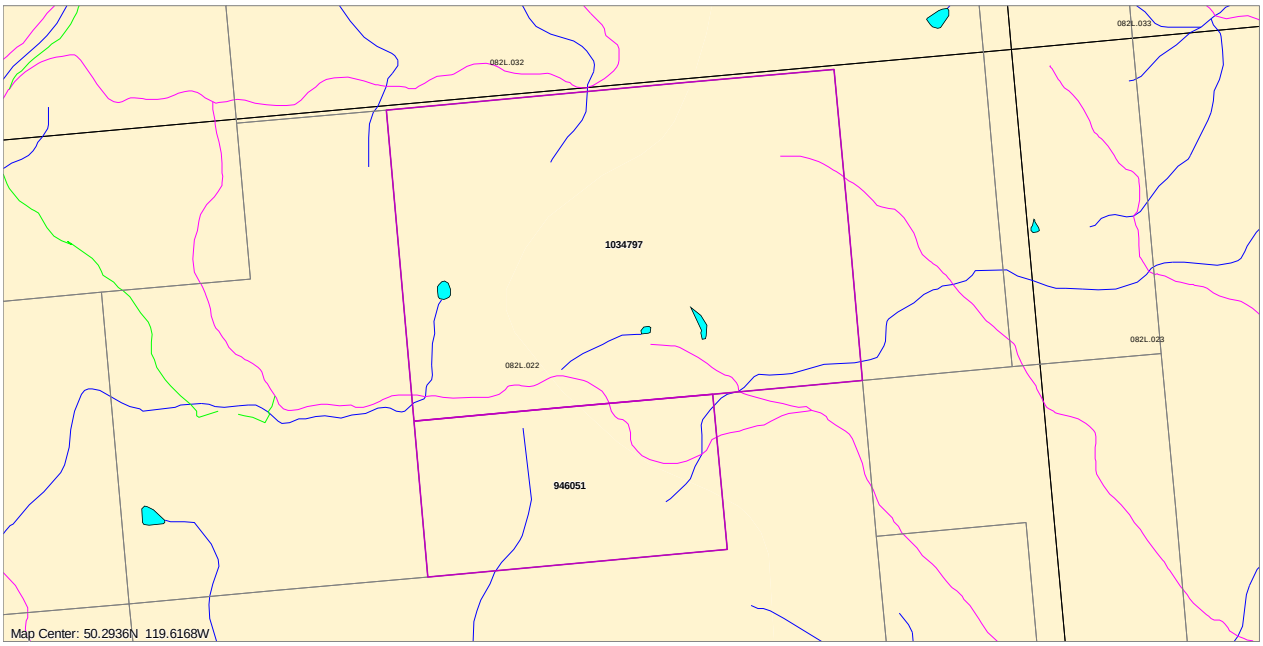
The center of the property is located at approximately 50.2936 N, 119.6168 W.

Ownership

Tenure # 1034797 is registered to Eugene Dodd and was purchased from John Bakus on June 12 2015. Tenure # 946051 is registered to Eugene Dodd and was purchased from Dillon S. Wade on April 23 2012. Both claims are in good standing until January 01, 2019. This expiry date is dependent on this Pilot Soil / Till Heavy Metal Concentrating Program being accepted for assessment work credit.

Location and Access

The property is located in the North Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, approximately 26 km west of the city of Vernon. Leaving Vernon, access to the property is gained by travelling around the north end of Okanagan Lake on Highway 97 and then down the west side of the lake on Westside Road approximately 19 km to where the Whiteman Main logging road branches off to the right. After traveling up Whiteman Main about 8 km the Bouleau Main forest access road forks off to the right. At about the 22 km point on the Bouleau Main forest access road you come to the eastern end of Bouleau Lake. To reach the property from Bouleau Lake continue on to the right for about 2 km then bear to the right again. About 1.5 km up this road you turn right on to a network of good logging roads. The roads provide access to the north, central and eastern portions of the property.



Claim Location Map

Billiken Gold Ltd. – Brett / Siwash Project

Date: May 23, 2016	Centre of Claim Block: 50.2936 N 119.6168 W

History of Previous Relevant Work in the Area

Prior to 1898:

Limited exploration took place on the Klondike gold showings located on Whiteman Creek approximately 4 km west of where the creek drains into Okanagan Lake. There were also some failed attempts to recover placer gold on Whiteman Creek between 1915 and 1954. Three ounces were reported to have been produced in the late 1930's.

1939:

Alf Brewer discovered gold on what is now the Brett - 1 mineral claim located to the southwest of the Brett / Siwash property about 7 km. The Brett Property has since been the subject of some very extensive exploration work in the past 30 years, (including soil geochemistry, diamond drilling, R. C. drilling, trenching, underground development and a substantial open cut), culminating in a bulk shipment of 291 tonnes to the Cominco smelter at Trail BC in1996. Recovery from this bulk sample apparently yielded 27.74 grams Au / ton and 63.7 grams Ag / ton.

1987:

Discovery Consultants carried out stream sediment sampling on several tributaries of Bouleau Creek. Anomalies of up to 57 ppm gold were returned from panned concentrates of stream samples. Claims were staked to cover some of the highland areas and anomalous tributaries.

1988 - 1990:

Several geochemical surveys were conducted over portions of what is now part of Ximen's property by various companies which produced some rather widespread gold anomalies, but no zones of economic tonnage or grade were ever delineated.

January 01, 1989 Boul Claims:

K. L. Daughtry and W. R. Gilmour point out that "much of the property is covered by glacial overburden and that follow up of the soil anomalies will require careful attention to the difficulties inherent in exploration on till covered ground".

September 1989:

Antelope Resources Inc., Bob Yorke - Hardy P.Eng., finds structures favorable to epithermal gold mineralization similar to those at the Brett occurrence. Mr. Yorke - Hardy also located jasperoid alteration and highly anomalous gold and arsenic values in creeks draining the eastern slopes of Tenure # 733522.

September 18, 1989:

Stetson Resource Management Corp., J. F. Wetherill B.A., B.Sc., Geologist concludes in his report that the 1988 - 1989 exploration program has outlined a large tuffaceous zone containing anomalous gold and silver values and that further work is warranted. Sample # 355418 for example ran 5550 ppb / Au. Sample # 355425 also ran 960 ppb / Au.

1991:

Inco Exploration and Technical Services Ltd. conducted a mapping and prospecting program over various locations south of the property which focused on areas with gold and or silver anomalies defined from 1988 to 1990.

November 1991 Mark Slauenwhite Geologist (Inco) states: "quartz, occurring as veins is the only lithology on the property that carries significant amounts of gold and silver. Wall rock adjacent to the veins is barren of gold and silver mineralization. Veins that sometimes form small stockworks contain less than 5 g/t gold. Veins that occasionally host more than 5 g/t gold invariably occur as lone entities". Mr. Slauenwhite goes on to say that "despite the high number of anomalous veins (>100ppb gold) it is concluded that the veins are sub economic and are not worthy of follow up". Mr. Slauenwhite also points out that the source of the gold in the soil (at least on the northwest half of the property) is explained by the anomalous quartz veins which invariably occur nearby. The soil anomalies on the southeast half of the claim block are likely related to glacial transport in which the till that blankets the property was derived from the northwest.

2004:

In 2004 a geochemical survey was conducted under the supervision of S. M. Dykes M.Sc., P.Eng., on behalf of Running Fox Resource Corp. This gold geochemical survey covering part of the Brett 5 mineral claim appears to infer the extension of a northeast striking anomalous gold trend.

2005:

S. M. Dykes M.Sc., P.Geo., states on page 6 of his report dated, October 05 2005, that in 1983 Charles Brett encountered significant concentrations of angular gold while panning the subsidiary tributaries of Whiteman Creek and subsequently staked the present (2005) claim group, transferring the claim group to Huntington Resources Inc. the same year.

2014:

Ximen Mining Corp. Ximen Mining Corp. acquired all of the holdings of Running Fox Resource Corp. in the Whiteman creek area and followed this up with a widespread and detailed exploration program including geophysical, geochemical surveys, geological mapping, and drilling. All of the holdings of North Bay Resources Inc. in the Brett area were also purchased by Ximen and a very large package of mineral claims was assembled, some of it by staking. The tenures covered in this report are surrounded by Ximen's claims. An excellent update on the holdings and work completed to date in the Whiteman Creek area by Ximen can be found in their most recent news release dated May 20, 2016.

Regional Geology

An original description of the Regional Geology is beyond the scope of the author so a more general description is given here. A lot of excellent work has been performed by very competent geologists, B. N. Church 1981 - 82 from which the following abbreviated version has in part been derived.

Okanagan Valley and Okanagan Lake are physical expressions of a major fault system which forms the boundary between the Omineca Tectonic Belt on the east and the Intermontane Belt on the west. The Brett / Siwash group is located near the southeast margin of the Intermontane Belt. This belt of rocks includes Paleozoic and Mesozoic layered rocks which have been intruded by granitic plutons and have been overlain by erosional remnants of Tertiary volcanics and lesser sedimentary rocks of Eocene age. A Syenitic stock on Whiteman Creek is believed to be a feeder for some of the Tertiary volcanics found in the area.

Epithermal gold and silver deposits and several occurrences in Tertiary volcanics have been the main focus of much recent exploration. Several significant deposits have been located in this geological setting in the Okanagan. Near OK Falls: Dusty Mac – Au / Ag., northwest of OK Falls: The Vault – Au / Ag. One of the more important and significant recent discoveries, the Brett has been the stimulus for a considerable amount of exploration in the Whiteman Creek / Bouleau Lake area for the past 25 years. Exploration is still ongoing in the area by several companies including Ximen Mining Corp.

Property Geology

The property is mainly underlain by Tertiary volcanics. The volcanics are likely underlain by granodiorite of the Okanagan Batholith. The granodiorite in this area can also host auriferous gold veins and spotty but widespread gold geochemical anomalies.

The main lithologies appear to be andesites on the western half and vesicular basalts on the east, both are likely Eocene. Most of the property's northern half is covered by overburden. Geological mapping has not recently been done on the property and the above noted rocks were not studied in any detail. Jurassic granodiorite likely underlies the Eocene volcanics at depth on both the Brett North and Brett / Siwash claims. The general area is considered to be prospective for epithermal gold (Church).

Glaciation

The Whiteman and Bouleau Creek area has seen at least four and possibly more periods of glaciation in the last two million years (Dr. Murray A. Roed May 2001). In a discussion with Dr. Roed he has stated that the most recent and therefore most important ice movement in the area of Whiteman and Bouleau Creek was definitely north to south.

In ARIS Report # 21,877 written for Inco, dated November 1991 Mark Slauenwhite, Geologist, indicates that the transport of till in the area was from northwest to southeast. In my discussion with Dr. Roed it was pointed out that the movement from northwest to southeast took place about a million years ago therefore it would not have as much local relevance as the more recent north to south direction.

Purpose of Soil / Till HMC Program

The purpose of this Soil / Till HMC program was to satisfy assessment requirements and to delineate target areas worthy of further exploration.

This HMC program was carried out in an attempt to locate previously undetected gold mineralization on the Brett / Siwash group, for the following reasons:

1. During recent HMC surveys completed in the Whiteman Creek area by Billiken Gold Ltd. The existence of distinct secondary gold particle trains on the Brett deposit itself as well as in the vicinity of all known gold showings tested to date are known to occur.

2. The discovery of additional gold / silver mineralization beneath areas where the bedrock has been masked by overburden is at least a possibility.

3. Discovery of low transport pristine gold particles in the soil would help provide the incentive required to motivate further work on the Brett / Siwash group.

4. To satisfy assessment requirements.

Program Details

The field program detailed in this report was conducted on September 28 and 29, 2015 by an experienced 2 man sampling crew. A total of four HMC spot samples, were carefully gathered and returned to our facility for processing.

Quads were used for access and to transport the samples and sampling gear. Travel on the property is fast by quad as the roads are in pretty good shape.

Discussion of Results

The 4 Spot HMC samples taken on the Brett / Siwash group failed to produce any encouraging results. No gold particles of any description were found.

Previous conventional geochemical surveys in the general area of the Brett occurrence have not given definitive results but seem to point at widespread spotty and poorly developed gold anomalies. Considering the number of placer gold particles we have found in the soil / till during our previous HMC sampling programs in the map area I would have to conclude that many of the gold anomalies have likely been caused by transported gold as opposed to dispersion plumes originating from an in situ gold occurrence. Soil / Till HMC creates meaningful target definition in these environments because of the ability to moderate the transported gold effect that plagues conventional soil sampling methods in areas masked by glacial till.

Previous test runs were made on the Brett Main Shear Zone to see if in fact a signature does exist using our HMC method. Our case history tests in close proximity to the main shear zone of the Brett deposit yielded definite signatures.

Case Histories

Of relevant interest are two HMC case history signatures of mesothermal / epithermal gold occurrences in the Vernon camp from our previous studies.

Kalamalka Mine Site

ARIS Report # 21,454 dated April 20, 1991 the author conducted a test to see if a geochemical signature exists using Soil / Till HMC on the Kalamalka gold deposit east of Vernon BC. Traverse HMC samples were taken immediately down slope from the main occurrence and yielded high gold values.

It is important to note that these traverse samples from the Kalamalka were about 75 kg.

- Sample # 1 – 90 ppm
- Sample # 2 – 1000 ppm (included some soil from right below the dump likely contaminated by mine muck)
- Sample # 7 – 32 ppm
- Sample # 8 – 23 ppm

Brett Main Shear Zone

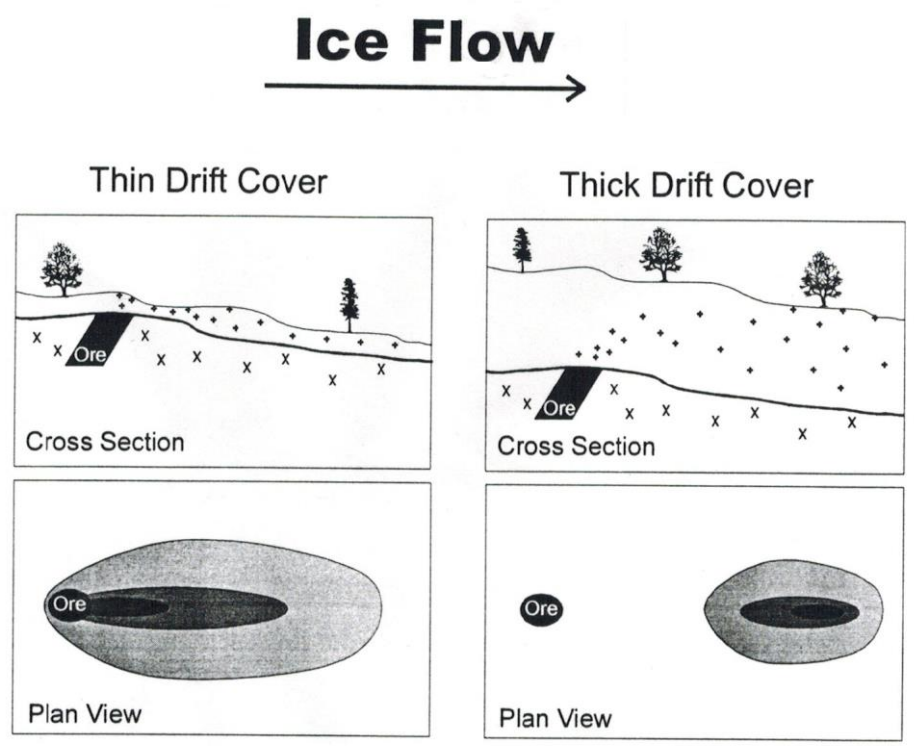
Our case history test was conducted in close proximity to the main shear zone of the Brett deposit and produced definite signatures. The results are listed below. These traverse samples weighed about 35 kg or half the weight of the ones from the Kalamalka.

Sample # 1124 (traverse sample): Some very fine particles of gold were seen in the **Re Pan Con.** This sample was taken immediately above the main shear zone and assayed 11.15 ppm in a 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Sample # 1125 (traverse sample): This sample covered a distance of about 75 m and was taken 50 m downslope from the main shear zone of the Brett deposit. Visible particles of angular gold could be seen in the **Re Pan Con**. Total metallic analysis was chosen for this sample which yielded 10.05 ppm in the total metallic plus fraction.

Sample # 1126 (traverse sample): Taken along the east side (not downslope) of open cut and assayed 4.28 ppm in a 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Figure 2 – Target Model Diagram



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

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

Geological Fieldwork 1998, Page 305 Paper 1999 - 1

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

Conclusions

There have been no gold particles found in any of our sampling on this property so far.

The Brett occurrence was initially indicated by highly anomalous stream sediment samples found in tributaries of Whiteman Creek. The main shear zone on the Brett and the RW vein were both discovered during road construction (ARIS Report # 28,177 page 6) and not while trenching a high definition gold anomaly per se.

The often intense exploration of the Whiteman / Bouleau Creek areas in the last 25 years has not been particularly productive to date. Many thousands of dollars have been spent on conventional soil geochemical surveys and the follow up thereof without the discovery of an economically viable deposit of any sort or even a close call.

Exposed areas of outcrop have likely been adequately explored, in most cases by some very competent geologists in the past. If there is an economically viable gold deposit in the general area or on either of these 2 tenures it is likely completely masked by overburden. Continued HMC sampling of the overburden could reveal a dispersion train of a blind deposit.

In ARIS Report # 18,541 dated January 31, 1989, K.L. Daughtry and W.R. Gilmour point out that "much of the property is covered by glacial overburden and that follow up of the soil anomalies will require careful attention to the difficulties inherent in exploration on till covered ground".

This Soil / Till HMC method hopes to bring a new set of useful information to the present methods of geochemistry. Concentration of our bulk HMC samples and close visual study of the gold particles found tends to mitigate misleading gold geochemical anomalies caused by transported gold of undetermined provenance. The strong case history signatures of the Brett and the Kalamalka, verifies the possibility of following a Soil / Till HMC lead to a previously undiscovered blind gold deposit.

Recommendations

Exposed lithologies on the property should be prospected and mapped paying close attention to structures as well as alteration and mineralizing events. Areas that look promising should be sampled using HMC methodology. Any alteration zones should be sampled and thin sections should be prepared and studied to try and determine where both alteration and mineralizing events have taken place.

Statement of Qualifications

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

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Belik, G.D., M.Sc., Geochemical Report on the Bolo Claims Vernon and Nicola Mining Divisions, British Columbia. For Prebble Resources Inc. ARIS Report # 15,296.

Boyle, R.W., 1979, The Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits pages 50 to 57. For Energy Mines and Resources Canada. Geological Survey Bulletin 280.

Butrenchuk, S.B., Geochemical Assessment Report on the Heavy Property (Heavy 1 and 2) Whiteman Creek Area Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Chevron Minerals Ltd. ARIS Report # 18,998.

Carter, N.C., P. Eng., Geochemical Report on the Nash Property Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Prosperity Gold Corporation. ARIS Report # 23,473.

Carter, N.C., P. Eng., Geological Report on the Nash Property Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Prosperity Gold Corporation. ARIS Report # 20,226.

Casselman, S.G., 1988 – 1989 Exploration Program On the Whiteman Creek Property Nicola and Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Western Canadian Mining Corporation. ARIS Report # 18,884.

Daughtry, and Gilmour, Geochemical Assessment Report on the Boul Property (Boul 1, Boul 4, Boul 5, Boul 1 Fr, Boul 2 Fr, Boul 3 Fr, Boul 4 Fr, Mess Fr, Boul 5 Fr, more Boul Fr) Bouleau Creek Area Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Chevron Minerals Ltd. ARIS Report # 18,541.

Daughtry, K.L., Geochemical & Prospecting Assessment Report on the Gold Star Claim Whiteman Creek Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Brican Resources Ltd. ARIS Report # 12,854.

Dykes, S.M., P.Geo., 2004 Exploration Program Assessment Report for 514526 Formerly Brett #5 Claim Brett gold Property Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Running fox Resources Corp. ARIS Report # 28,177.

Fairbairn, D., April 1985, Cutting the Nugget Effect: sacred cows are led to slaughter. Canadian Mining Journal.

Geological Survey Bulletin, 1359, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Northern Part of the North Cascades National Park, Washington. "Mineral Resources".
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/geology/publications/bul/1359/sec2b.htm

Gilmour, W.R., P.Geo., Geophysical Assessment Report on the Wedge Property (Wedge, Wedge 1-8 Claims) Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For K.L. Daughtry. ARIS Report # 26,450.

Gilmour, B., P.Geo., The Use of Heavy Minerals in Mineral Exploration.
http://www.discoveryconsultants.com/heavy-minerals.html

Gruenwald, W. B.Sc., Summary Report on the Brett Gold Project Vernon Mining Division. For Explore BC Program and Huntington Resources Inc. ARIS Report # 25,351.

Jenkins, D.M., P.Geo., Geological and Geochemical Report on the Lark1 and Lark2 Mineral Claims Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Commonwealth Gold Corp. ARIS Report # 20,359.

Johnson, J.C.F., F.G.S, 1898, Getting Gold: A Practical Treatise for Prospectors, Miners and Students. Chapter I and II. http://geology.com/publications/getting-gold/

Kelowna Geology Committee Geology of the Kelowna Area and Origin of the Okanagan Valley British Columbia

Kyba, B.W., Daughtry, K.L., Geochemical Assessment Report on the Gold Star Claim Whiteman Creek Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Brican Resources Ltd. ARIS Report # 15,394.

Leishman, D.A., B.SC., Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Bolo Claims Vernon and Nicola Mining Divisions, British Columbia. For Getchell Resources Inc. ARIS Report # 17,870.

Lett, Jackaman, and Yeow, 1999, Detailed Geochemical Exploration Techniques for Base and Precious Metals in the Kootenay Terrane. British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Eagle Bay Project.

Lett, Bobrowsky, Cathro, and Yeow, 1998, Geochemical Pathfinders for Massive Sulphide Deposits in The Southern Kootenay Terrane. British Columbia Geological Survey Branch.

Matich, T.R., B.Sc., Appendix Report on Geophysical Surveys on the Nash Group Claims Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Stetson Resource Management Corp. ARIS Report # 19,100.

Morrison, M.S., B.Sc., Reverse Circulation Drilling Assessment Report on the Gold Star Claim Group Whiteman Creek Area Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Doublestar Resources Ltd. ARIS Report # 25,600.

Morrison, M.S., B.Sc., Geochemical Assessment Report on the Gold Star Claim Group Whiteman Creek Area Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Southern Gold Resources Ltd. ARIS Report # 24,634.

Nelles, D.M., B.Sc., Assessment Report on Geological, Prospecting and Geochemical Surveys Nash Claim Group Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Golden Porphyrite LTD. ARIS Report # 12,030.

Paulen, Bobrowsky, Lett, Bichler and Wingerter, 1999, Till Geochemistry in the Kootenay, Slide Mountain and Quesnel Terranes. British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Eagle Bay Project.

Plouffe, Bednarski, Huscroft and Mccuaig, 2009, Gold Grain Content of Till in the Bonaparte Lake Map Area South Central British Columbia (NTS 92P). Geological Survey of Canada. Open File 6047.

Roed, M.A., PhD., Geological History of Okanagan Valley and Origin of Lake Okanagan, British Columbia. http://www.geoscapes.ca/pov/okhistory.html

Slauenwhite, M., Geologist, Report of Mapping and Prospecting on the Bouleau Property Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc. ARIS Report # 21,877.

Theobald, P.K.JR., May 1956, The Gold Pan as a Quantitative Tool. For the United States Department of the Interior Geological survey.

Wetherill, J.F., B.A., B.Sc., Geological, geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Nash Property Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Prosperity Gold Corporation. ARIS Report # 19,100.

Yorke-Hardy, R.W., A.Sc.T, 1989 Exploration Program Prospecting & Sampling on the Moby Claim Group Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. For Antelope Resources Inc. ARIS Report # 19,089.

Appendix A

Table of Sample UTM's

Sample Number	UTM's	
	Easting	**Northing**
BN15-1	11 U 313472	5574844
BN15-2	11 U 313438	5574724
BN15-3	11 U 313375	5574649
BN15-4	11 U 313348	5574507

Appendix B

Table of Observations

Sample Number	Microscopy of **Pan Con** fraction	Microscopy of **Plus 300 Micron** fraction	Microscopy of **Re Pan Con** fraction
BN15-1	No visible gold	No visible gold	No visible gold
BN15-2	No visible gold	No visible gold	No visible gold
BN15-3	No visible gold	No visible gold	No visible gold
BN15-4	No visible gold	No visible gold	No visible gold

Appendix C

Table of Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Field Weight (kg)	Sample Type	Description
BN15-1	5.44	Spot	residual, light brown but redder than the rest
BN15-2	6.35	Spot	residual, light brown
BN15-3	6.8	Spot	residual, light brown
BN15-4	6.8	Spot	residual, light brown

Appendix D

Table of Weights

Sample Number	Weight of sample prior to sluicing (kilograms)	Weight of sluice con (grams)	Weight Of "Pan Con" fraction (grams)	Weight of "PanCon Magnetic" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Plus 300 Micron" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Minus 300 Micron" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Re Pan Con" fraction (grams)	Weight of "Re Pan Reject" fraction (grams)
BN15-1	5.44	275	17.9	3.6	1.6	12.2	5.6	6.6
BN15-2	6.35	510	43.5	7	7.3	28.8	8.2	20
BN15-3	6.8	290	43.8	7	3.5	33.4	9.6	23.3
BN15-4	6.8	270	28.3	4.2	3.9	19.8	14	6.1

Appendix E

Detailed Cost Breakdown
Brett / Siwash Project

Soil / Till Heavy Metal Concentrating Program
Vernon, M.D.

Labour:

September 28 and 29, 2015

E. Dodd (Supervisor) 1.5 days @ $400 per day		$ 600.00
E. Winter (Sampler) 1.5 days @ $350 per day		$ 525.00
	Sub Total ---	$1,125.00

Equipment:

¾ Ton 4x4 truck (incl. mileage and fuel) 1.5 days @ $150 per day		$ 225.00
1 Quad 1.5 days @ $150 per day		$ 225.00
Quad trailer 1.5 days @ $30 per day		$ 45.00
	Sub Total ---	$ 495.00

Meals:

September 29, 2015

2 men for 1 day @ $60 per man per day		$ 120.00
	Sub Total ---	$ 120.00

Sample Processing:

4 – 35 kg HMC samples @ 9 hours per sample - 36 hours @ $25 per hour	---	$ 900.00
	Sub Total ---	$ 900.00

Miscellaneous:

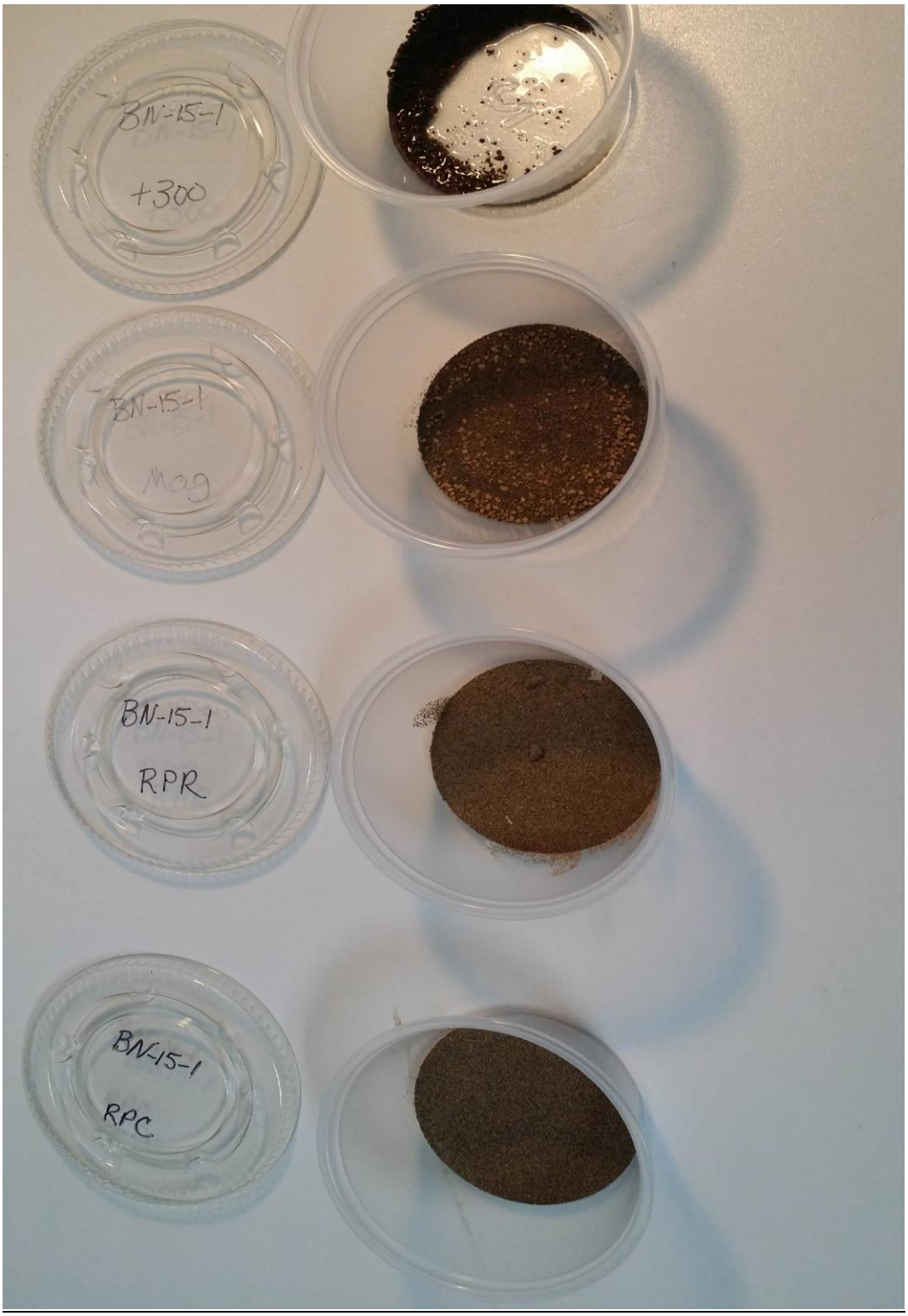
Power saw, tablet, flare guns, flagging, printing etc.		$ 70.17
Report		$ 700.00
	Sub Total ----	$ 770.17
	Grand Total ----	$3,410.17

(Taxes not included)

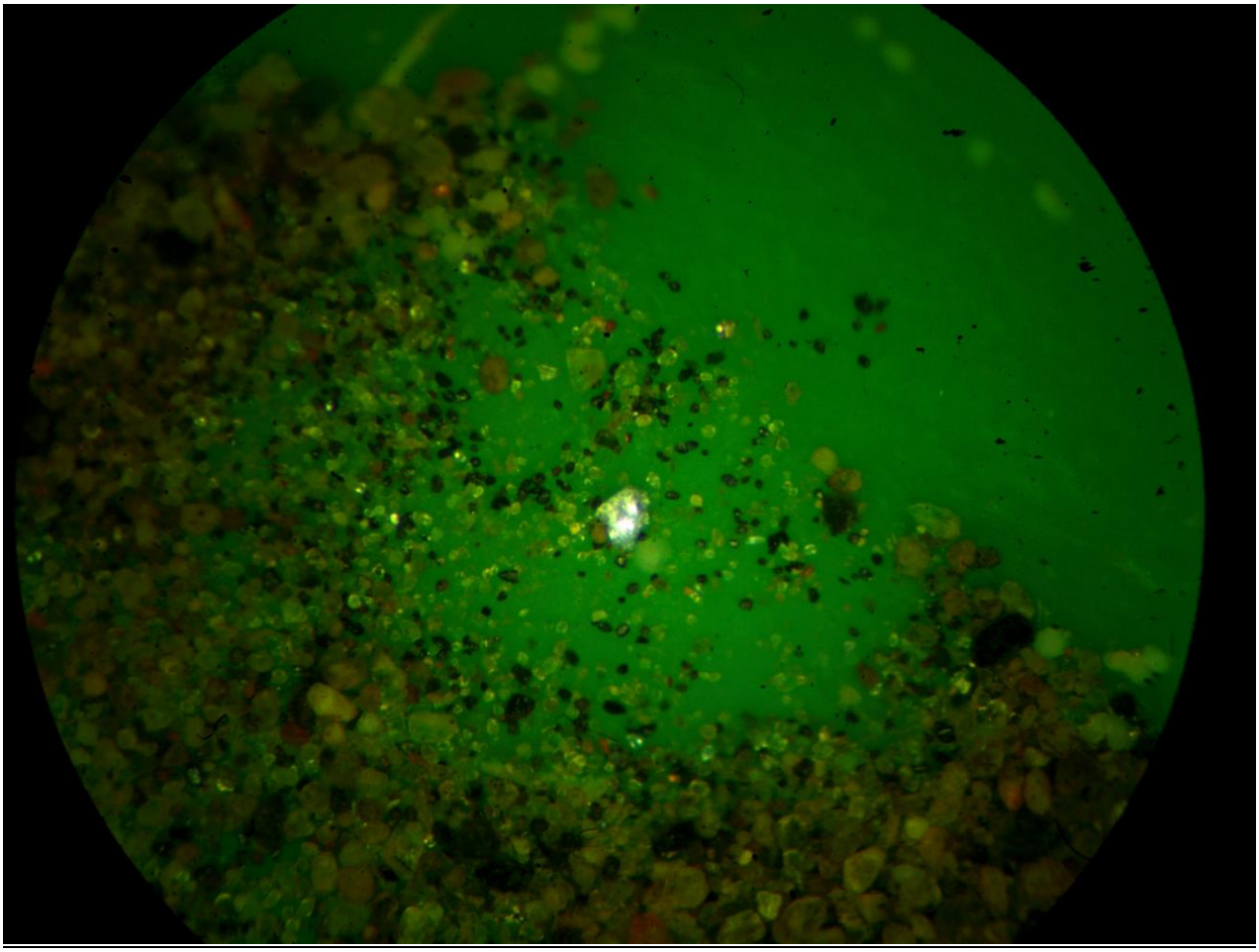
Dated: May 23, 2016

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

Appendix F



Line up of BN-15-1 fractions



BN-15-2 unidentified metallic - probably lead

Appendix G

HMC Sampling Methodology

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

Taking the Soil / Till HMC Traverse Sample

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

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

Taking the Soil/Till Spot Sample

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

Taking the Stream Sediment Spot Sample

The Stream sediment sample usually weighs about 10 to 15 kg and is taken from the active or recently active part of the stream if possible. The sample is screened to minus 20 mesh and placed into large doubled heavy duty plastic sample bags properly packed for careful transport. Larger rocks are removed in the field after being quickly examined for mineralization and alteration. Angular rocks are kept as they usually reflect the local rock types and are sometimes examined megascopically and described for future reference. Care must be taken as there are quite a few ways of compromising the sample after it has been taken. The sample is either returned directly to our HMC processing facility or is sluiced and panned into a "pan con" in the field for lightweight transport. Processing for stream sediment samples follows basically the same flow chart as the Soil / Till HMC samples with few, if any, variations.

Processing the HMC Sample

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

A tote bin of **Bulk Sample** usually begins processing with a brief description of the material forming the sample after which it is weighed and photographed. The **Sample** is then vibrated through a 12.5 mm (1/2

inch) screen to remove any of the larger stones. This **Plus 12.5 mm** fraction of rocks are washed clean then discarded after a quick examination for anything of interest (i.e.: mineralization, vein material, alteration etc.). Any rocks of interest are put in a plastic food container, labeled with the sample number and set aside for closer examination later. A representative **Soil Sample** is sometimes taken and placed into a wet strength Kraft paper bag, and labeled with the sample number, cataloged and put into storage for further examination or analysis if desired.

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

Concentrating

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 Pan Con Fractioning

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

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

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

Step 5 Analysis

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

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

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

Appendix H

Field Observations

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

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

General Discussion

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

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

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

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

In the immediate vicinity of the Brett deposit on Whiteman Creek for example we have clearly established that our **Plus 300 Micron** fraction shows up as a very distinct "**Buff**" colour. This has also proven to be true throughout the sample area whenever we were near alteration zones. From this I believe we are able to surmise that we can detect some alteration zones even when they are completely masked by overburden. I know of no other method in use at present that can do this as effectively. In most

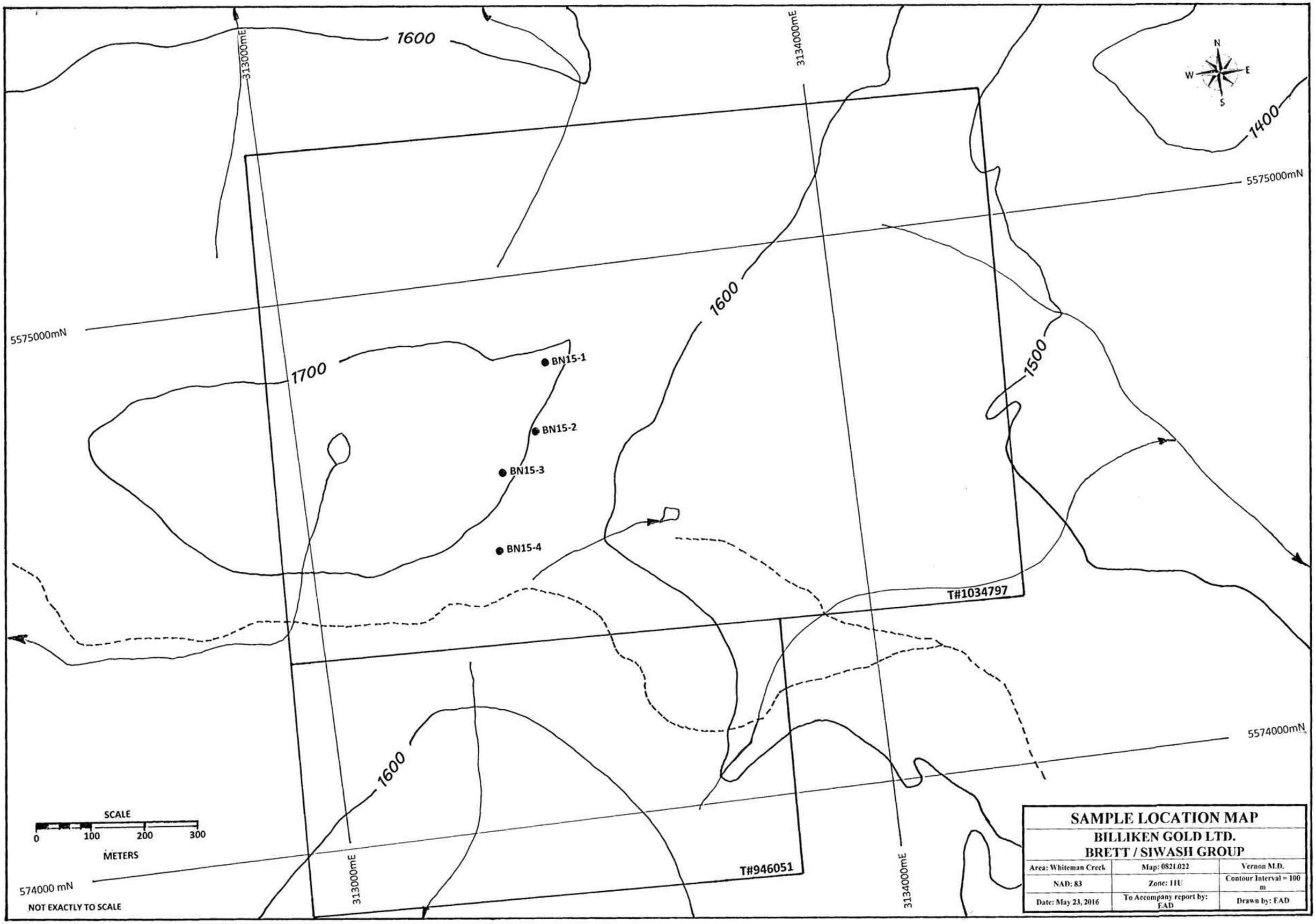
environments locating alteration zones is very useful, especially if the alteration zone proves to be ore bearing.

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

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

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

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



SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BILLIKEN GOLD LTD.
BRETT / SIWASH GROUP

Area: Whiteman Creek	Map: 082I.022	Vernon M.D.
NAD: 83	Zone: 11U	Contour Interval = 100 m
Date: May 23, 2016	To Accompany report by: EAD	Drawn by: EAD