BRITISH COLUMBIA

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)]: Technical Work(T) Geophysical(P)PAC Withdrawal(W3) TOTAL COST: 9640.00

AUTHOR(S): Christopher Delorme SIGNATURE(S): Christopher Delorme

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MARCH 16TH 2016 YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5596863

PROPERTY NAME: Peacock

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 92ISE123,92ISE124,92ISE125,92I

MINING DIVISION: NICOLA MINING DIVISION NTS/BCGS: 92I02E/921017

LATITUDE: 50 ° 11 '29 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 37 '06.71 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) CHRISTOPHER DELORME 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
340 LOGAN LANE MERRITT BC V1K0B5

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) CHRISTOPHER DELORME 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
NICOLA GROUP UNDIVIDED ROCKS OF THE NICOLA GROUP,UPPER TRIASSIC NICOLA HORST,NICOLA BATHOLITH, GRANITIC, BORNITE NATIVE COPPER AZURITE MALACHITE, 4KMX2KM

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 425,503,6179,6180,3634,6264,9214,9354, 10518,25283,26721,32465,33375,34164,35153

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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			
Magnetic	10.00KM	1042425	$9640.00
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:	$9640.00

Print Form

TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

PEACOCK PROPERTY

NICOLA MINING DIVISION MERRITT B.C
EVENT NUMBER 5596863

Center of Work
669946E 5562617N

Work Performed On Tenure
1042425
NTS Map 092I02E
BCGS Map 092I017

OWNER

CHRISTOPHER DELORME

OPERATOR

CHRISTOPHER DELORME

AUTHOR

CHRISTOPHER DELORME

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1.0 SUMMARY

Between the dates of March 16th to March 27th 2016 Guy and Christopher Delorme conducted a magnetometer survey over a portion of the Peacock Property on tenure 1042425. During this time frame a total of 10.00km of line kilometers were completed. 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.

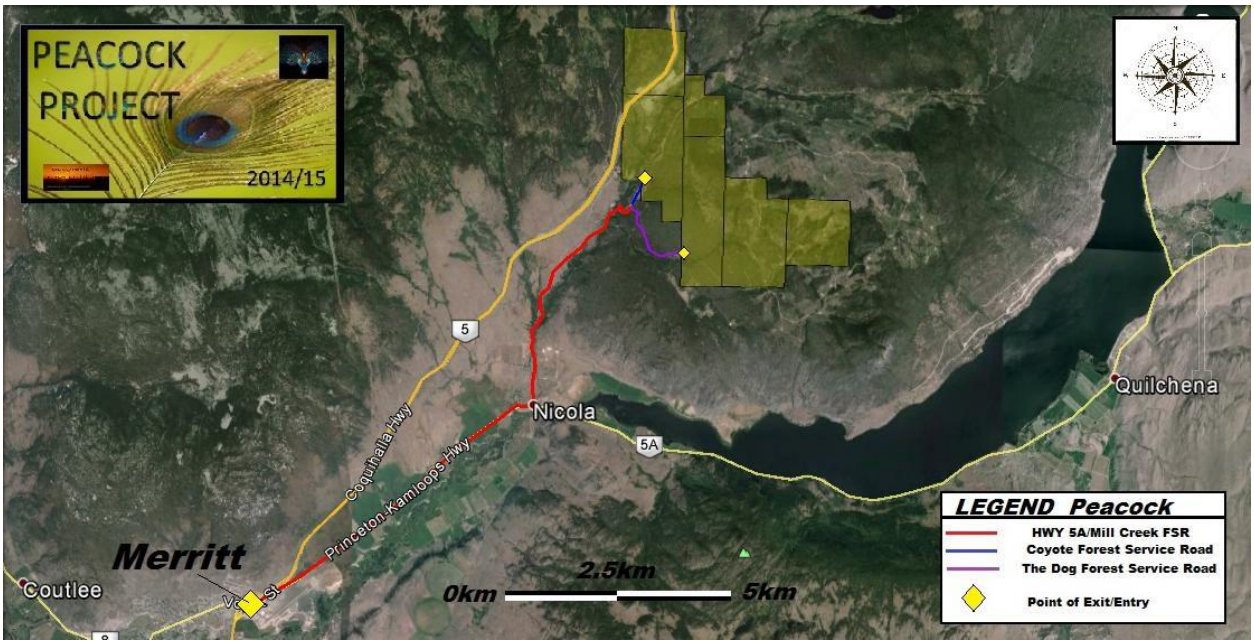
2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Property is situated 15 km northeast of Merritt, BC. The property lies within the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia and comprises of 1 mineral claim covering 1,385.52 ha. Recently the owner amalgamated the pre-existing 6 tenures into one mineral claim.

3.0 LOCATION

The Peacock property is located in south-central British Columbia, 220km by air northeast of Vancouver and 4km north of the west end of Nicola Lake. The approximate geographic coordinates for the centre of the property is 670074E 5564163N NAD 83 Zone 10 U elevation 1317meters, on NTS map sheet 92I.027 (92I/02). The Peacock claim group is located approximately 23.5 kilometres northeast of Merritt, British Columbia. Access to the property is from Merritt heading east on HWY 5A on the Princeton Kamloops Highway(5A) until reaching Mill Creek road approximately 7.7 km from the junction off Highway 5. Turn left onto Mill creek FSR and continue on for approximately 6.17km at this junction there are two routes to enter the property either by Dog Forest Service Road (right) or left onto Coyote Forest service Road. From Coyote road travel 400 meters until reaching the property boundary and from Dog Valley Road travel 1.54km until reaching the property boundary from these two points of entry have enabled the writer to access the work program. Going on any of these two routes will give ample access to an array of abundant side roads and means of right of passage.

3.1 Location Map



4.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Property consists of 1 contiguous mineral claim with a combined area of 1,385.52 ha or 1 cell on the MTO system. The owner of the peacock property is Christopher Delorme 100 percent ownership of the below listed tenure.

Owner	Tenure	Claim Name	Area Ha(Total Area)
Christopher Delorme	1042425	Peacock Property	1385.52ha
			(1385.52ha)

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY & 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. Most of the property is covered by medium- to high-density coniferous forest and, to a lesser extent, deciduous forest. The Property is situated to the north of Nicola Lake. Several creeks including Clapperton Creek or (Mill Creek) border or is on the property. They either enter Nicola Lake or flow into Nicola River, which lies immediately to the south. Much of the area is covered by glacial drift. The climate is semi-arid which is typical of the southern interior of BC. Average annual precipitation is 32cm, consisting of rain and snow. Summer temperatures average 31°C, with winter temperatures on average about -15°C. Extremes of temperatures are possible, with highs approaching +42°C in summer months and -39°C during the winter. The is snow cover usually from November to Early May all depending on each winters snowpack which varies.

6.0 TOPOGRAPHY

The Property is situated north of Nicola Lake. Elevations in the Property area range from 1200m to 1700m.

7.0 HISTORY

The earliest work on the Property dates back to the early 1900's where several reports discovered from property file (discovered by author) states that in two different time periods a dam blew above Clapperton creek which flooded and as well filled in several shafts on Clapperton Creek the owner of the claims got a settlement from the government for his losses. Subsequently the area was forgotten until later dates of involvement in the area was later found and re-evaluated. Afterwards in the 1920's copper mineralisation was discovered in a high-grade quartz vein Known as the Turlight Mine very similar to the one found in Clapperton Creek. Copper mineralisation consisted of chalcopyrite and bornite. In 1929, Turlight Mines Ltd. sank a shaft to 60 feet (18 metres) in order to follow the prospective quartz

vein. The workings were inactive until 1947 when they were put back into production by Guichon Mines Ltd.

During 1947 and 1948, the Property was under option to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. They drilled seven holes for a total of 2,578 feet (786 metres) to test the ore-bearing structure. Subsequent to the drilling program, the option was dropped. Guichon Mines Ltd. continued operations until the mine was closed in 1951. The Turlight workings are located within a Crown grant and legacy claim which lies internal to claim number 670683, however its exploration history and ore paragenesis makes it relevant to the assessment of the local geology and mineral potential. A number of exploration programs have run on the Property since mine closure.

In 1962, Toluma Mining and Development Co. performed in-field geochemical analysis of soil samples obtained from the area (Montgomery, 1962). The results were approximations of copper enrichment using assay colour-matching techniques. Almost every sample was noted to contain copper. The strongest and most widespread geochemical reactions were from the southeast section of the Property.

Toluma returned in 1963 to conduct geophysical surveying using Induced Polarisation (IP) and Resistivity surveys. The geophysical technique was fairly new as evidenced by the extensive theory section in the report written by McPhar Geophysics Ltd., the providers of the survey equipment. The survey was intended to test areas of previous drilling and stripping, and locate conductors on the property that might be a consequence of metallic mineral deposits.

Pacific Petroleum Ltd. worked on the Smith claim group in 1972 (Rowe & Cowan, 1972). Soil sample assay results identified a zone of anomalous copper enrichment trending northwest and covering an area 2,300 feet (701 metres) wide and 4,000 feet (1,219 metres) long. Copper anomalies of up to 7,300 ppm were recorded from this area.

Copperstar Mine Ltd. conducted exploration drilling in the area in 1977 (Lorimer, 1977a). Three holes were drilled for a total of 350 feet (106 metres) to determine the extent of mineralised surface exposure. Copper, molybdenum and silver were slightly above background in all 3 holes. There were some narrow zones of stronger enrichment, but overall it was determined that there was little of economic interest in the results. During the same program, drill testing of the old Turlight workings was undertaken with three holes to a total of 865 feet (263.6 metres) where low-level copper enrichment was encountered.

CRC Explorations conducted two exploration programs during the year of 1998 and 2006. In 1998 under the supervision of Craig Payne a total of 1188 soil samples were collected as well as 33.7km of line cut and flagged in the Turlight Area in a northwest South East direction above the Claim area of the shaft mostly and as well as on the Turlight Shaft. This survey found two new zones of potential areas of interest the Northwest Zone and the South East Zone. IP was conducted at one time or another over a certain portion of the claim block but attempts to find this information has come up with no success. In 2006 CRC Exploration as well as COLUMBIA YUKON EXPLORATIONS INC conducted a drilling program consisting of 967 meters in 5 holes as well as other geophysics in the area. The results came back nominal to sub-grade this is stated in the report that possibly that the inversion tool used to evaluate the drill targets with the IP may or may not be effective or correlate correctly with the drill results. Subsequently the claims were allowed to lapse and been acquired by the writer.

In 2011 the writer hired Terry Garrow to conduct a geophysical survey over a portion of the claim block. The program consisted of a VLF and Proton Magnetometer Survey to encompass a prospective region of the claim block north of the Turlight Shaft. Total accumulated amount of lines by km length was 8km of survey conducted. The survey delineated two areas of high magnetics each being in the most western portion of the survey and the other in the western portion of the survey. The Geophysicist (Jason Garrow) found several locations of interest which

were expressed to the writer to prospect at a later date as well written in the report to subsequently prospect for potential mineral interest. The VLF also delineated several areas of changes in composition of geological contacts which were subsequently prospected.

In 2012 the writer and owner conducted a prospecting program with Peter Palikot/Guy Delorme to evaluate other potential areas of highly mineralized quartz veins in the vicinity of the Turlight Shaft to the north of the shaft and as well in the South East Area and in the North West Area and in Clapperton Creek. The program was successful in finding high grade copper and enriched silver and gold values as well as some intriguing molybdenum values sporadically.

In 2013 Dot Resources which optioned the property (Option has now been dropped) contracted out Aurora Geosciences (Robin Wylie) to conduct an ELF survey of 4.6km over a portion of the property approximately North West of the Turlight Shaft. The survey delineated one area of interest. Duly noted the ELF machine was bought as the second unit in the world by Aurora Geosciences and the technology is new and in the fore front of emerging technology based sciences to incorporate a new technology to discover deep hidden based deposits based upon the earth's natural current from lightning strikes. The survey completed has delineated one target area about 500 meters north west from the Turlight Shaft. The writer has spoken with the head geophysicist and conversed that more lines are needed to properly evaluate the tools capabilities of the Instrument, Recommendations for the property are $303,249.50.

In 2014 the writer contracted Laurence Sookochoff to conduct a Structural Analysis over a portion of the property to ascertain the possibilities of hosting a potential deposit. In the writers personal opinion Structural Analysis is essential to finding a possible deposit through analytical analysis of maps and techniques that has proven itself through many discoveries worldwide. It also enables further work programs to focus on particular areas. Four cross structures were delineated from the analysis.

In 2015 the writer and Guy Delorme conducted two separate work programs over a widespread portion of the property. The work program's consisted of prospecting, rock sampling and soil sampling. Several new zones of mineralization were discovered in the first work program. One report is still under confidentiality so details of this report cannot be discussed.

8.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING/MINERALIZATION

The Peacock Property is located in the Intermontane Belt of the Cordillera that extends from Washington State, through British Columbia and into the Yukon Territory and Alaska. The Intermontane Belt is an allochthonous geological belt composed of volcanic, sedimentary and granitic terranes. The Intermontane Belt is flanked to the east by the Omineca Belt, and to the west by the Crystalline Belt.

The terranes of the Intermontane Belt include: 1. Devonian to Early Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks formed in island arcs and chert-rich accretionary complexes. 2. Middle Jurassic to Early Cenozoic volcanic rocks formed in predominantly continental arcs. 3. Marine and continental clastic sediments eroded from the uplift of the Omineca Belt. 4. Devonian to Cenozoic granitoids deformed by subduction to the west in the Mesozoic and extension transtension in the Early Cenozoic (Monger, 2002). The geological terranes of the Intermontane Belt are generally metamorphosed to sub-green schist facies.

9.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is dominated by the Nicola Group of volcanic rocks ranging from andesite to basalt as agglomerates, breccia's and tuffs that have been affected by younger intrusions, such as, the three north-south trending batholiths; the eastern Wild horse Mountain, central Nicola and western Guichon Creek batholiths. The batholiths are of Jurassic age and compositionally zoned from an exterior rim of diorite through to a core of quartz monzonite. The batholiths intrude Nicola Group volcanic and pyroclastic rocks with minor limestone, argillite and conglomerate. The Guichon Creek batholith hosts several world class porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits including Valley Copper, Bethlehem Lornex Highmont and Craig Mont mine's. At the northern end of the Nicola batholith is located the alkalic Iron Mask batholith which is host to numerous copper prospects including the Afton and Ajax mines. On the Peacock property, the Nicola Volcanics are also intruded by the younger Nicola intrusions which are thought to have provided the hydrothermal alteration and mineralization that make the Peacock Property an attractive mineralized target.

10.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Property is located at the southern end of the Nicola Batholith on a regional topographic high known as the Nicola Horst. The batholith is comprised of predominantly coarse-grained granitic rocks, with the central portion being granodiorite. This granodiorite ranges in composition from biotite granite to hornblende-biotite tonalite. In addition to the granitoid phases, metamorphosed supracrustal rocks from several ages, and Mesozoic to Tertiary plutonic rocks, occupy the Nicola Horst (Moore, 1989).

Intrusion by the Nicola Batholith has produced strong local metamorphism of the Nicola Group volcano sedimentary package. Metasediments, tonalite and tonalite porphyry are found in conjunction with the granodiorite. Metamorphic grade is up to lower amphibolite facies. There are subsequent intrusions of Jurassic to Paleocene granitoids (Moore and Pettipas, 1989). Rocks in the northern third of the horst are Jurassic in age, overlain by Tertiary basalt, while similar intrusive rocks in the south are Paleocene (Moore, 1989).

Steep brittle faults separate the Nicola Batholith from surrounding Nicola Group supracrustals. West of the Nicola Batholith is the Coldwater-Clapperton Creek fault zone, to the east is the Quilchena Creek-Stump Lake fault zone, and there is an unnamed fault zone to the south (Moore, 1989). Fault zones are characterised by closely-spaced fracturing, slickenside lineations and local hydrothermal alteration. Sparse evidence of ductile deformation features was noted (Moore, ibid.).

Quartz veins broadly associated with regional deformation events tend to be mineralised with bornite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. These veins are in turn cross-cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry units which are assumed to be related to Paleocene emplacement of granitoids (Moore, 1989). Mineralisation on the Property tends to be associated with quartz veins hosted in granodiorite.

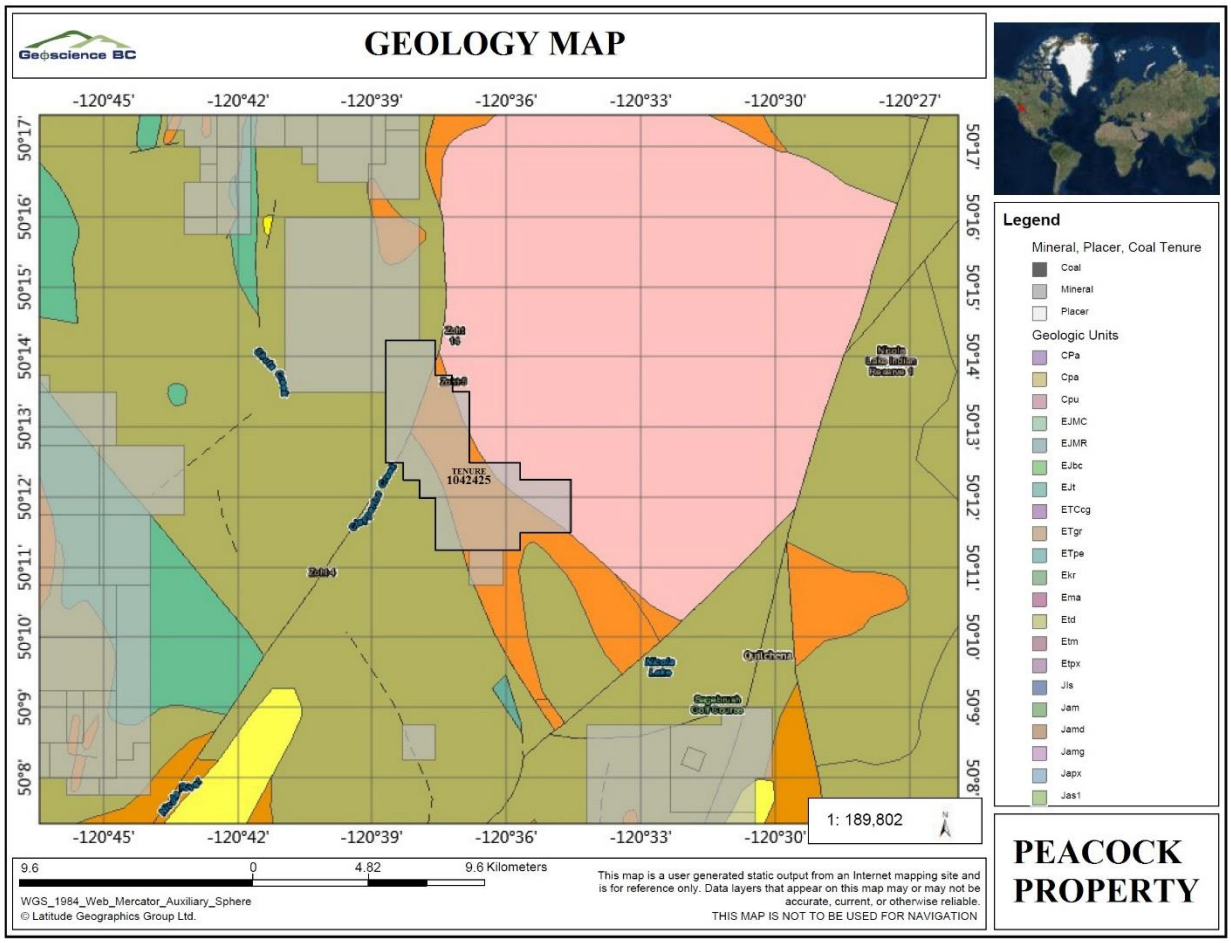
The central Nicola Horst is interpreted as a metamorphic core complex (Ewing, 1980) resulting from extension of the southern Cordillera in early Tertiary time. The contrast in metamorphic grade between the horst and its surroundings, and the age of bounding faults, are consistent with this interpretation.

However most of the strain in the horst is not spatially related to the Tertiary bounding faults, is no younger than Paleocene, and, based upon kinematic evidence, is compressive as opposed to extensional (Moore, 1989).

The Paleocene granodiorite is megascopically unstrained except for one locality noted on the west contact where gently west-dipping shear banding has been recorded (Moore, 1989). The contact with the Jurassic granodiorite is poorly defined. The Nicola Horst appears to be a fenster, exposing a deformed terrane that lies below the current erosional level of the enclosing Nicola Group rocks. This may represent the actual root of the Nicola volcanic arc and its deformation related to arc collisional tectonics and subduction/obduction, as opposed to extensional Eocene tectonics of the Cordilleran mountain belt. Mineral thermal reset dates imply uplift and cooling in Eocene times (Moore, 1989).

10.1

GEOLOGY MAP



11.0 ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION

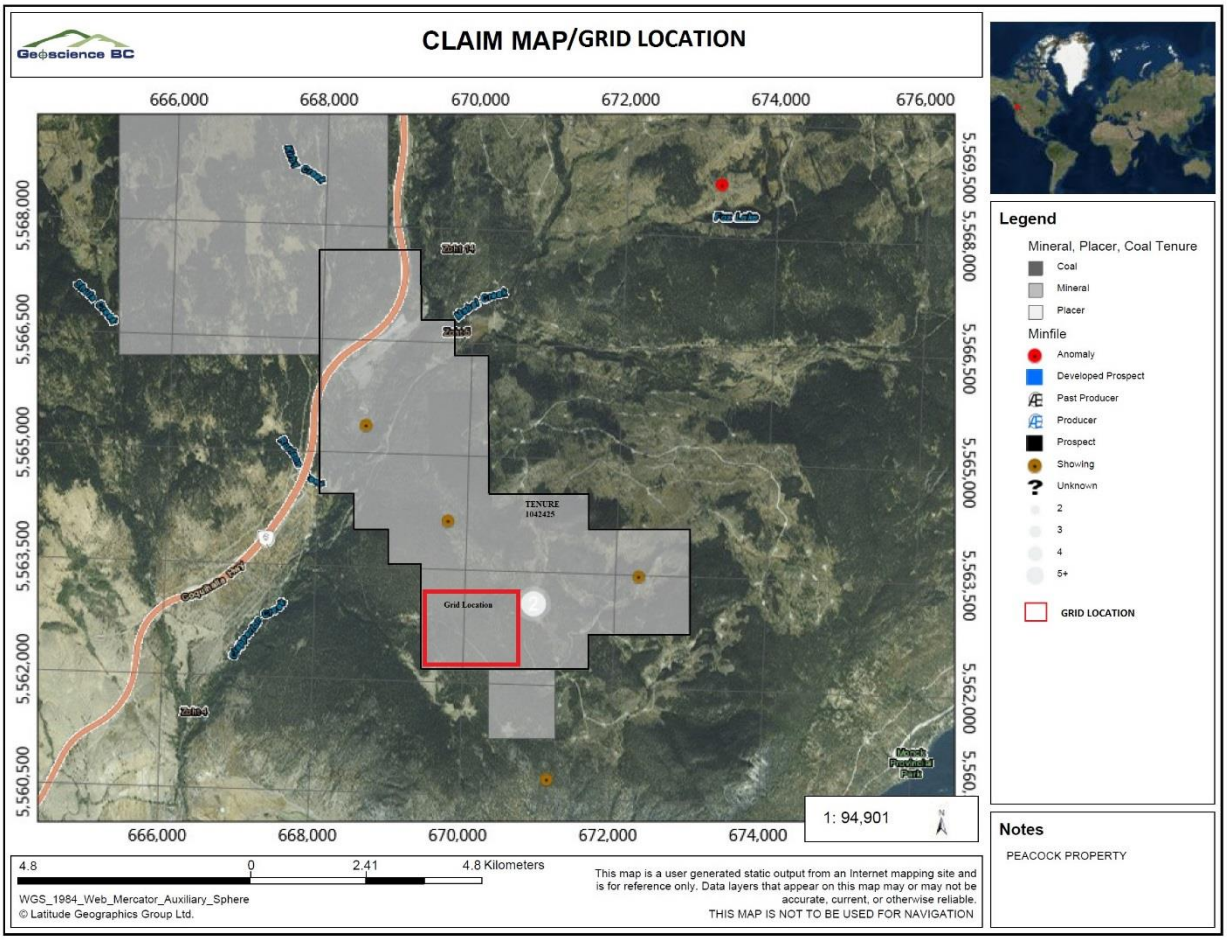
Mineral occurrences near the southwest end of Nicola Lake lie at the northern limit of distribution for a large number of copper prospects in the Nicola Group. The mineralogical association is primarily copper-molybdenum, with gold and silver credits, in a foliated metadiorite. Peacock is the principal showing in the region, which has seen intermittent underground exploration since 1949 but no significant production. Deformation synchronous quartz veins exhibit bornite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. They are cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry that may be related to the Paleocene granitoid intrusion (Moore, 1989).

The Peacock and several smaller showings in the area are similar to porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits spatially related to the Guichon Creek Batholith to the west (McMillan, 1976). They lie within a kilometre of a major extensional brittle-ductile fault zone that abuts relatively unreformed Nicola Group volcaniclastic against the metadiorite. It appears to connect across Nicola Lake with the boundary fault for the Western and Central belt facies of the Nicola Group (McMillan, 1981).

Smaller copper occurrences are found in the hanging wall of the fault. A smaller,

discrete mass of Nicola Group rocks at the south end of the metadiorite on Nicola Lake are cut by carbonatized and silicified shear zones containing epidote, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The mineralisation noted in both the metadiorite and Nicola Group rocks may result from regional metamorphism and concurrent deformation observed in the Nicola Horst (Moore, 1989). The central Nicola Horst is composed of four discrete plutonic and metaplutonic rock units. It also contains regionally metamorphosed and highly strained supracrustal rocks. These include siliciclastic units that do not correlate with any known lithological unit of the Nicola Group. It provides a window (fenster) into a complex tectonic and metamorphic history that is not recorded in the Nicola Group rocks. The time frame for the core rocks is Paleozoic to Tertiary. Therefore it is interpreted as an exhumed crustal section underlying the present extent of exposed Nicola Group lithology's (Moore, 1989). Mineral occurrences are related to both Mesozoic magmatic activity and metamorphic processes, in addition to Tertiary extensional tectonics and volcanism (Moore, 1989).

12.0 CLAIM MAP/GRID LOCATION



13.0 SOLAR FLARE/ACTIVITY REPORT

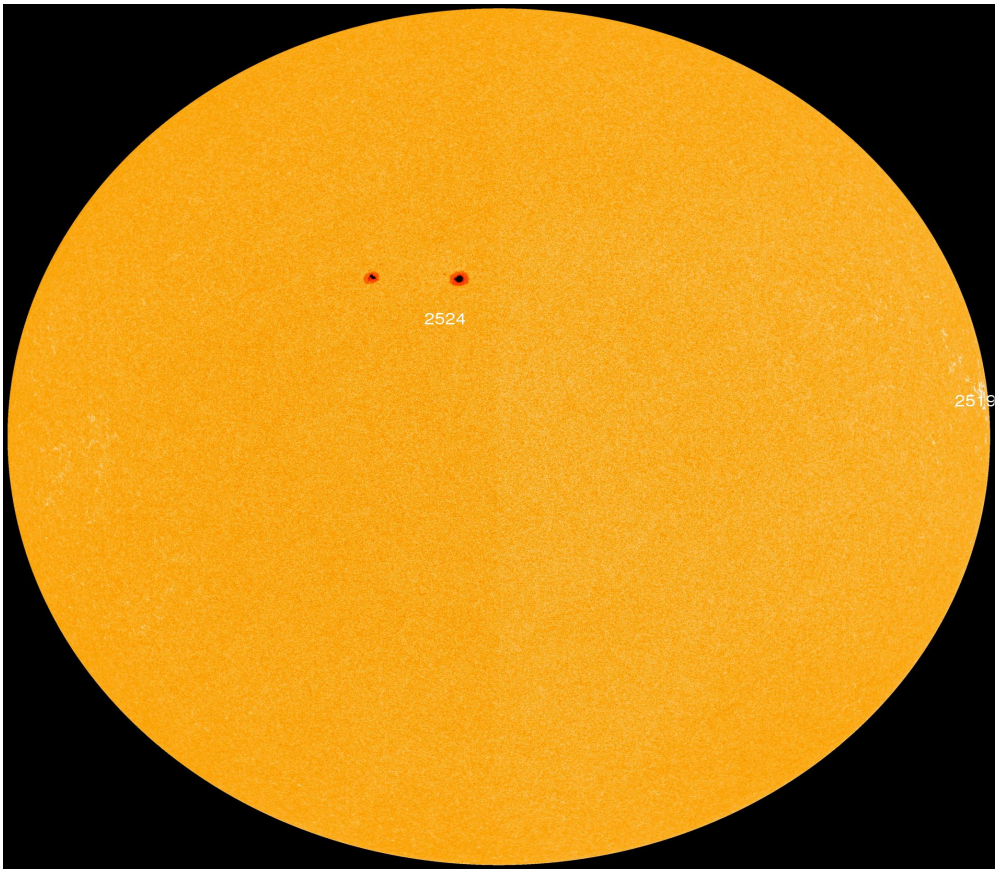
A solar flare is an explosion on the Sun that happens when energy stored in twisted magnetic fields (usually above sunspots) is suddenly released. Flares produce a burst of radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum, from radio waves to x-rays and gamma-rays.
Scientists classify solar flares according 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 no real threat posed a disruption to the survey. It was one of the quietest times for solar activity. The average KP index was 2.5 which is very minimal for the completion of the survey with no immediate or previous assumptions solar activity would pose as disturbance. One unusual event was observed in nature that is rare for the earth's natural occurring events, a coronal hole was observed by the writers at spaceweather.com on March 21nd 2016 and previous dates as well as later dates. The observations from this phenomenon will be reported below, this phenomenon had no disturbance on the survey, and however for future survey's it will be taken into account for possible magnetic disturbances for survey procedures. Examples from spaceweather.com's website are shown herein below.

Solar wind
speed: **410.2** km/sec
density: **5.5** protons/cm^3
explanation | more data
Updated: Today at 2347 UT

X-ray Solar Flares
6-hr max: **B2** 2157 UT Mar22
24-hr: **B2** 0616 UT Mar22
explanation | more data
Updated: Today at: 2300 UT

Daily Sun: 22 Mar 16



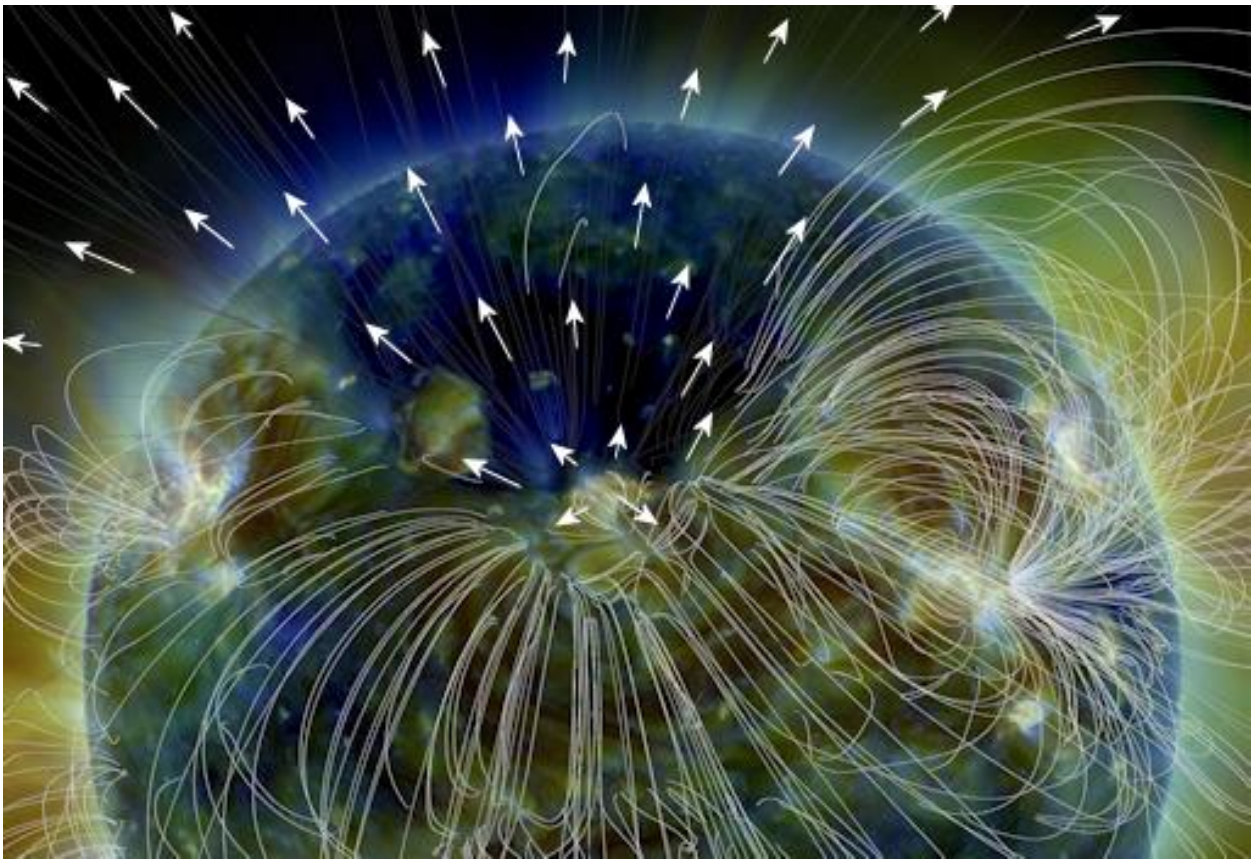
Not one of these sunspots has the type of unstable magnetic field that poses a threat for strong flares. Solar activity remains low.

Planetary K-index

Now: **Kp= 1** quiet
24-hr max: **Kp= 3** quiet
explanation | more data

Interplanetary Mag. Field

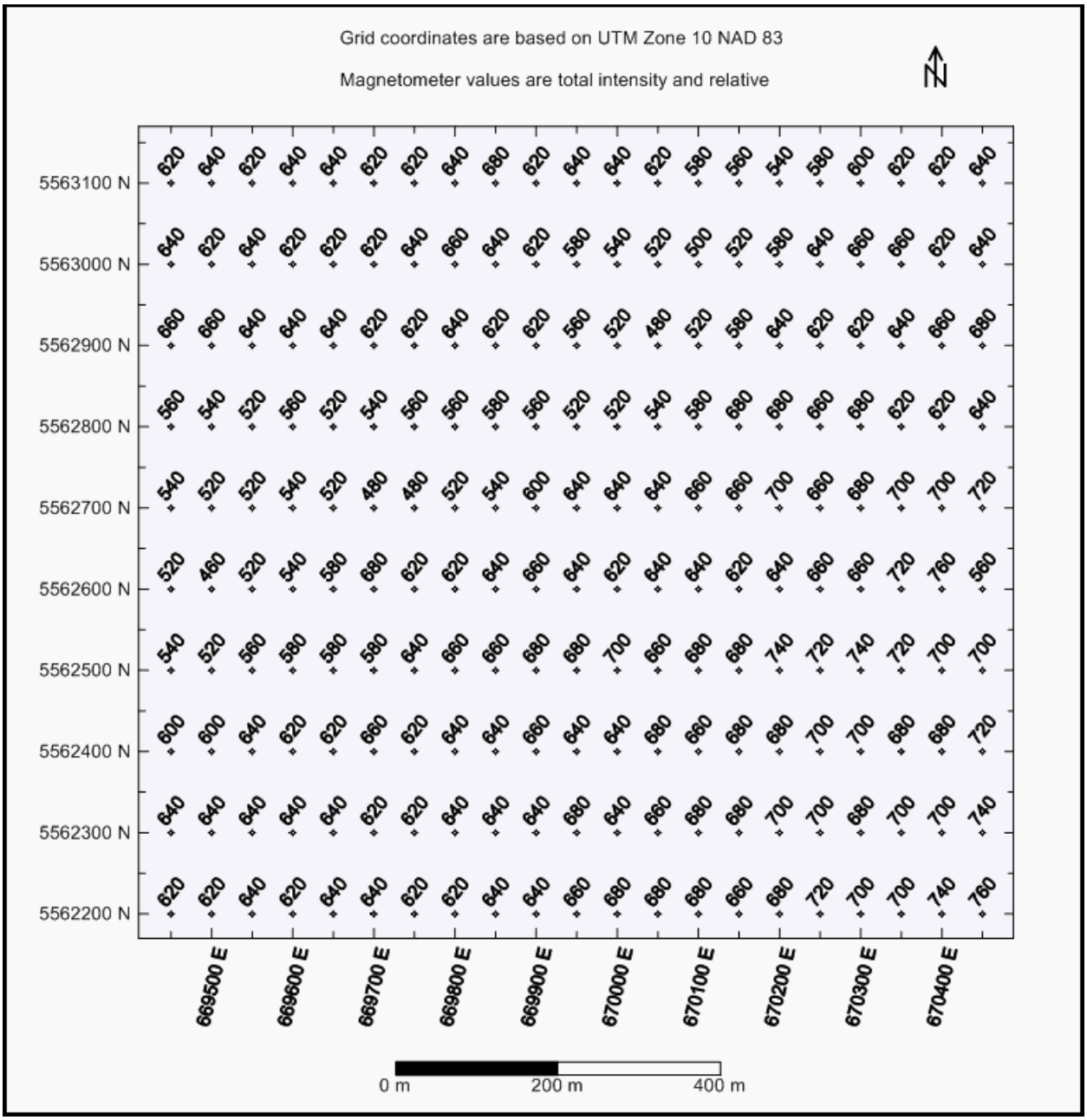
B_{total}: **6.2** nT
B_z: **3.1** nT **north**
explanation | more data
Updated: Today at 2348 UT



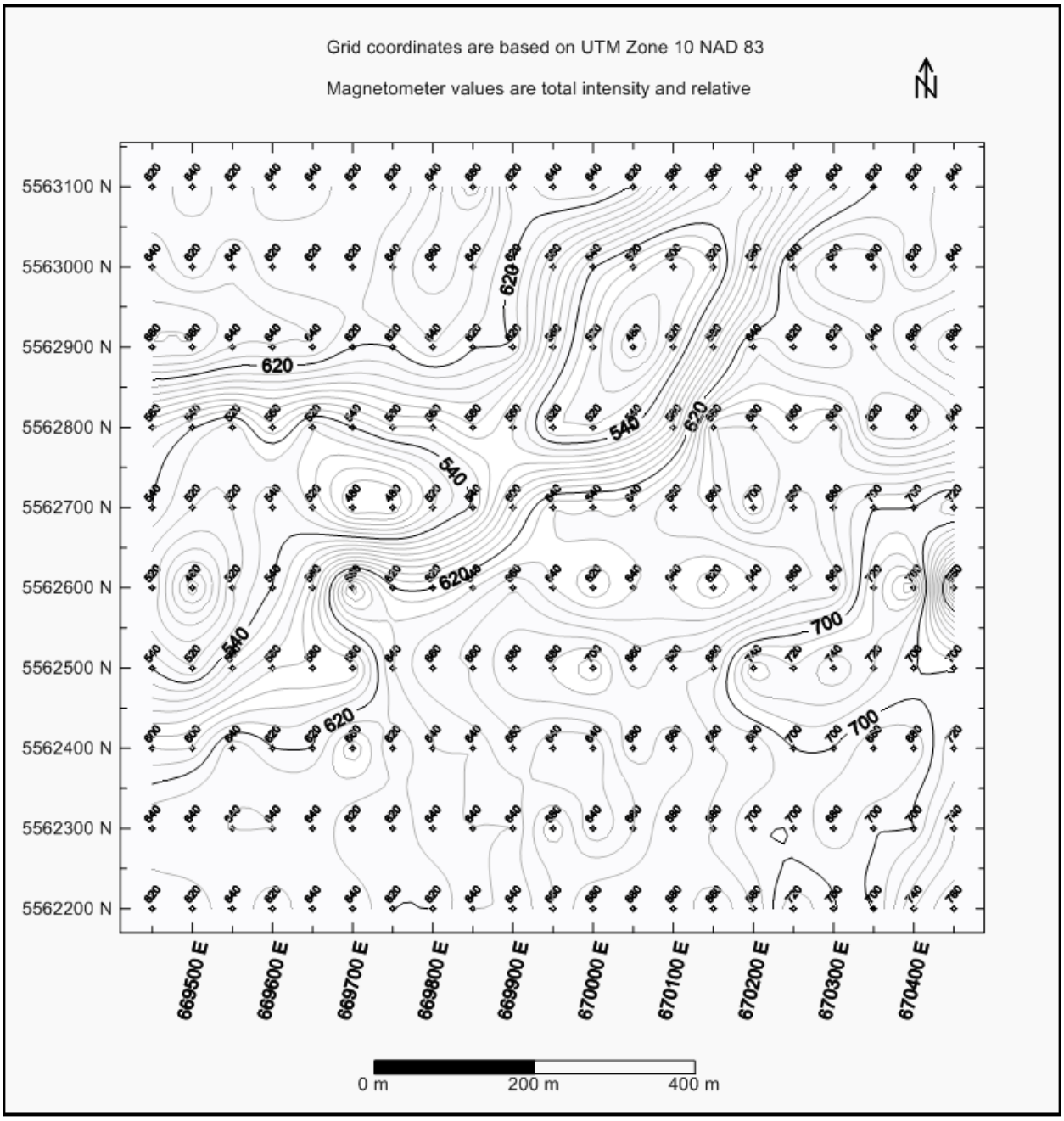
EQUINOX SOLAR WIND: A large hole has formed in the atmosphere above the sun's North Pole, and it is spewing solar wind into space. NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory is monitoring the opening, colored deep-blue in the extreme ultraviolet image taken on March 21st This type of atmospheric hole is called a "coronal hole." Coronal holes are places where the sun's magnetic field opens up and allows solar wind to escape. In the image above, the flow of solar wind plasma is traced by white arrows.

A stream of solar wind flowing from this coronal hole will likely reach Earth on March 22-23. Because of the hole's northern latitude on the sun, the emerging stream might not hit Earth directly. Instead, it could sail mostly north of our planet and only deliver a glancing blow to Earth's magnetic field.

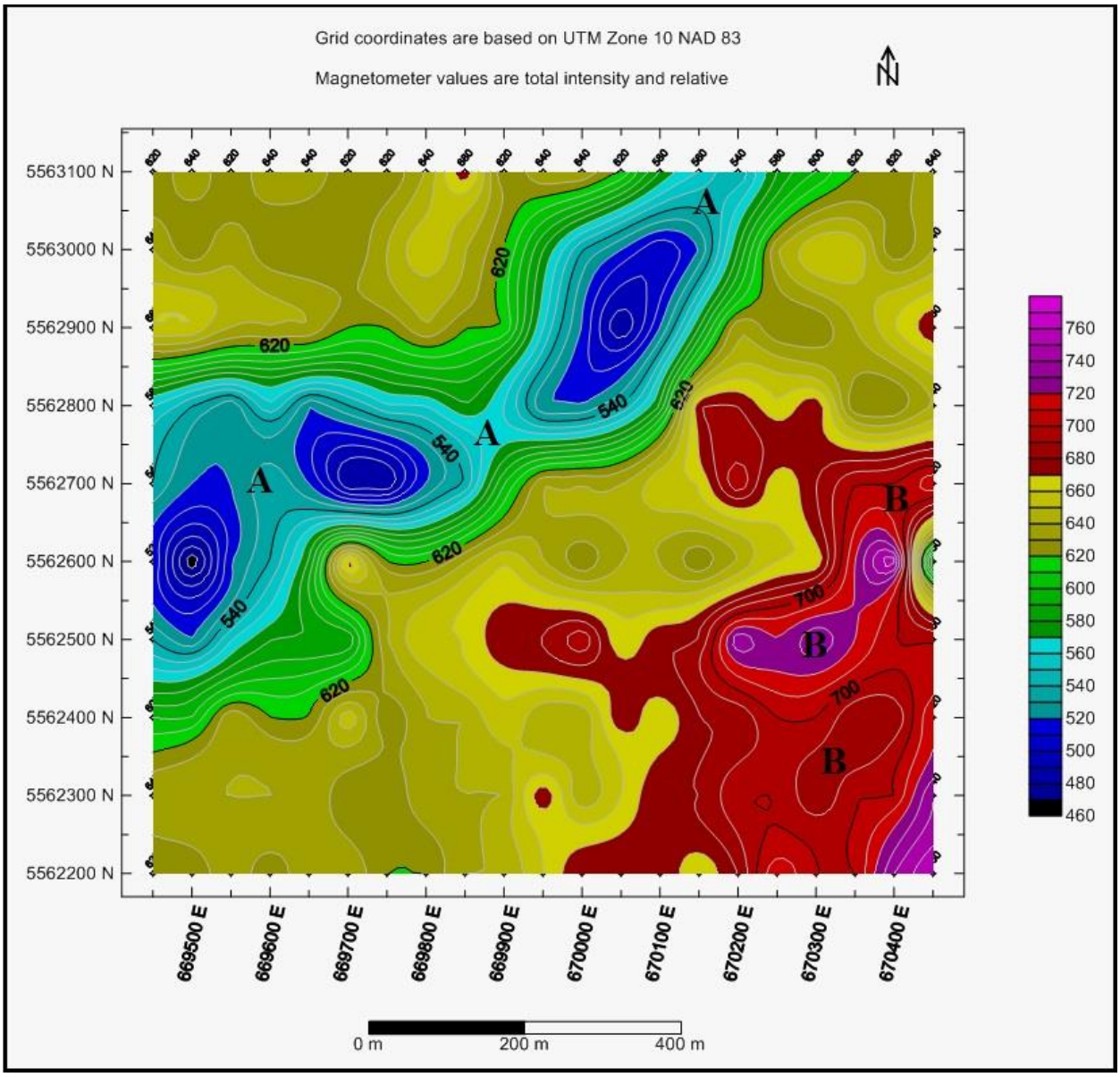
14.0 Magnetometer Map Values Plotted



15.1 Magnetometer Map Values Contoured



15.2 Magnetometer Map Values Contoured in Color



16.0 Excel Spreadsheet Magnetometer Values

Peacock Project		
Easting	Northing	Mag Reading
670450	5563100	640
670400	5563100	620
670350	5563100	620
670300	5563100	600
670250	5563100	580
670200	5563100	540

670150	5563100	560
670100	5563100	580
670050	5563100	620
670000	5563100	640
669950	5563100	640
669900	5563100	620
669850	5563100	680
669800	5563100	640
669750	5563100	620
669700	5563100	620
669650	5563100	640
669600	5563100	640
669550	5563100	620
669500	5563100	640
669450	5563100	620
670450	5563000	640
670400	5563000	620
670350	5563000	660
670300	5563000	660
670250	5563000	640
670200	5563000	580
670150	5563000	520
670100	5563000	500
670050	5563000	520
670000	5563000	540
669950	5563000	580
669900	5563000	620
669850	5563000	640
669800	5563000	660
669750	5563000	640
669700	5563000	620
669650	5563000	620
669600	5563000	620
669550	5563000	640
669500	5563000	620
669450	5563000	640
670450	5562900	680
670400	5562900	660
670350	5562900	640
670300	5562900	620
670250	5562900	620

670200	5562900	640
670150	5562900	580
670100	5562900	520
670050	5562900	480
670000	5562900	520
669950	5562900	560
669900	5562900	620
669850	5562900	620
669800	5562900	640
669750	5562900	620
669700	5562900	620
669650	5562900	640
669600	5562900	640
669550	5562900	640
669500	5562900	660
669450	5562900	660
670450	5562800	640
670400	5562800	620
670350	5562800	620
670300	5562800	680
670250	5562800	660
670200	5562800	680
670150	5562800	680
670100	5562800	580
670050	5562800	540
670000	5562800	520
669950	5562800	520
669900	5562800	560
669850	5562800	580
669800	5562800	560
669750	5562800	560
669700	5562800	540
669650	5562800	520
669600	5562800	560
669550	5562800	520
669500	5562800	540
669450	5562800	560
670450	5562700	720
670400	5562700	700
670350	5562700	700
670300	5562700	680

670250	5562700	660
670200	5562700	700
670150	5562700	660
670100	5562700	660
670050	5562700	640
670000	5562700	640
669950	5562700	640
669900	5562700	600
669850	5562700	540
669800	5562700	520
669750	5562700	480
669700	5562700	480
669650	5562700	520
669600	5562700	540
669550	5562700	520
669500	5562700	520
669450	5562700	540
670450	5562700	560
670400	5562600	760
670350	5562600	720
670300	5562600	660
670250	5562600	660
670200	5562600	640
670150	5562600	620
670100	5562600	640
670050	5562600	640
670000	5562600	620
669950	5562600	640
669900	5562600	660
669850	5562600	640
669800	5562600	620
669750	5562600	620
669700	5562600	680
669650	5562600	580
669600	5562600	540
669550	5562600	520
669500	5562600	460
669450	5562600	520
670450	5562500	700
670400	5562500	700
670350	5562500	720

670300	5562500	740
670250	5562500	720
670200	5562500	740
670150	5562500	680
670100	5562500	680
670050	5562500	660
670000	5562500	700
669950	5562500	680
669900	5562500	680
669850	5562500	660
669800	5562500	660
669750	5562500	640
669700	5562500	580
669650	5562500	580
669600	5562500	580
669550	5562500	560
669500	5562500	520
669450	5562500	540
670450	5562400	720
670400	5562400	680
670350	5562400	680
670300	5562400	700
670250	5562400	700
670200	5562400	680
670150	5562400	680
670100	5562400	660
670050	5562400	680
670000	5562400	640
669950	5562400	640
669900	5562400	660
669850	5562400	640
669800	5562400	640
669750	5562400	620
669700	5562400	660
669650	5562400	620
669600	5562400	620
669550	5562400	640
669500	5562400	600
669450	5562400	600
670450	5562300	740
670400	5562300	700

670350	5562300	700
670300	5562300	680
670250	5562300	700
670200	5562300	700
670150	5562300	680
670100	5562300	680
670050	5562300	660
670000	5562300	640
669950	5562300	680
669900	5562300	640
669850	5562300	640
669800	5562300	640
669750	5562300	620
669700	5562300	620
669650	5562300	640
669600	5562300	640
669550	5562300	640
669500	5562300	640
669450	5562300	640
670450	5562200	760
670400	5562200	740
670350	5562200	700
670300	5562200	700
670250	5562200	720
670200	5562200	680
670150	5562200	660
670100	5562200	680
670050	5562200	680
670000	5562200	680
669950	5562200	660
669900	5562200	640
669850	5562200	640
669800	5562200	620
669750	5562200	620
669700	5562200	640
669650	5562200	640
669600	5562200	620
669550	5562200	640
669500	5562200	620
669450	5562200	620

17.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2016 survey was successful in indicating two anomalous areas of interest in the survey completed. They are displayed on figure 15.2 by Anomaly A and Anomaly B. Anomaly A is a magnetic low signature trending North-East South-West and is located in a Fault/Creek structure that trends towards the historical Turlight Shaft. Anomaly A could represent remobilized mineralization associated with fault zones which could host quartz veins within the low magnetic signature, as represented by the mineralization in Clapperton creek within the quartz body. Anomaly B is not as significant as Anomaly A but exhibits a slightly higher magnetic signature which trends 30 degrees or 210 degrees. The higher magnetic signature could represent a porphyry type style of mineralization in the paragneissic rocks or in the quartz diorite. A prospecting program following Anomaly A in the fault zone looking for quartz mineralization with a detailed soil sampling program following the low magnetic trend is recommended. Extending the lines to the east to further extend the higher magnetic signature in Anomaly B is recommended as well as extending the lines to the North for Anomaly A to extend the low magnetic signature.

18.0 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 also 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.

19.0 References

- Moore, J.M. 1988. Geology along the Lithoprobe Transect between the Guichon Creek Batholith and Okanagan Lake. British Columbia Geological Survey.

- Moore, J.M. 1989. Geology of the Swakum Mountain Area, Southern Intermontane Belt (92I/7). British Columbia Geological Survey

- Jarawka, L. – Soil and Rock Geochemical Report on the Peacock Property for Christopher Delorme. October 28, 2012. AR 33,375.

- Sookochoff, L. Geological Assessment Report on a Structural Analysis, 2015, ARIS 35153, on the peacock property.

- Wyllie, Robin. Electromagnetic Ground ULF, 4.6km, 2013, Assessment Report Peacock Property, Geophysical, ARIS 34164

- Spaceweather.com

20.0 Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**			**Totals**
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Chris Delorme	march 16th to 20th march 26th to 27th	7	$300.00	$2,100.00	
Guy Delorme	march 16th to 20th march 26th to 27th	7	$300.00	$2,100.00	
				$4,200.00	**$4,200.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Report preparation	Christopher Delorme		$1,000.00		
Other (specify)	L.Sookochoff		$750.00		
				$0.00	**$1,750.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Magnetics	10.00km	7.0			
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental/Fuel		7.00	$70.00	$490.00	
				$490.00	**$490.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	chris delorme/guy delorme	7.00	$65.00	$455.00	
Meals	meals	7.00	$40.00	$280.00	
				$735.00	**$735.00**
Miscellaneous					
Other (Specify)	batteries/truck repair			$255.00	
				$255.00	**$255.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	mag rental	7.00	$30.00	$210.00	
				$210.00	**$210.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$7,640.00**