

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Geophysical

TOTAL COST: \$ 8,981.20

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S):

Digitally signed by Laurence Sookochoff
Date: 2017.03.23 01:56:05 -07'00'

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5626804, November 23, 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Tom Cat

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1047656

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNE166 /.177 /.204 /.256 /.257 /.258 /.259 /.270

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

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

LATITUDE: 45 ° 55 ' 24 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 39 ' 34 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

1) Victory Resources Corporation

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

132366 Cliffstone Court

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

Triassic, Nicola Group, Central Volcanic Facies, Eastern Volcanic Facies, Andesite, Basalt, Sedimentary Rocks, Pleistocene-,
Holocene, Triassic-Jurassic, Diorite, Cretaceous, Alkaline Volcanics, Chalcopryrite, Malachite, Chalcocite, Magnetite, Hematite,
Bornite, Structural Analysis, Cross-Structures, Magnetometer Survey

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 01016, 01059, 04807, 05908, 06302, 06761,
06821, 067679, 09491, 11104, 20393, 20551, 21678, 22382, 27112, 28782, 29964, 30690, 32248, 32362, 33742, 34244, 34673

| 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 | 249 hectares | 1047656 | \$ 6,000.00 |
| GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) | | | |
| Ground | | | |
| Magnetic | 3.0 | 1047656 | 2,981.20 |
| 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: | | | \$ 8,981.20 |

SIERRA IRON ORE CORPORATION
(Owner and Operator)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT
(Event 5626804)

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
36630**

Work done on Tenure 1047656

(from November 6, 2016 to November 23, 2016)

of the 19 claim

TOM CAT 1047656 CLAIM GROUP

Nicola Mining Division

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

British Columbia, Canada

Centred Near:

5,537,736 N, 668,011 E
(10 NAD: 83)

Author & Consultant:

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

March 23, 2017

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SUMMARY

The 19 claim, 6,491 hectare Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group ("Property") is located 201 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 26 kilometres from Merritt, and within the historic Aspen Grove of south-central British Columbia. The Property is situated within the belt of Mesozoic rocks, including the Nicola Volcanics and intrusives, which host such major porphyry deposits as at the recently revived Copper Mountain mine to the south and the world-class Highland Valley mine to the north. The dominant mineral controlling feature at these mines is a central cross-structural feature with the associated fractural aspects.

At the Big Kidd prospect (*Minfile 092HNE074*), located within a dioritic stock, and within two kilometres of Tenure 1047656, the 300 metre wide breccia pipe may be an indication of a cross-structural mineral controls proximal to a regional structures. A reported drill-hole intersection of 0.75 grams per tonne gold and 0.2 per cent copper over 71 metres in one of many drill holes that explore the breccia pipe is an indication of the mineral values that may be associated with a cross-structural/hydrothermal breccia zone in this prolifically mineralized Central Belt of dioritic invaded Nicola rocks.

Likewise, at the Ketchan property the Summers Creek regional structure was indicated to control the emplacement of the diorite stock and the branching fault splays which may have provided the mineral controls to the significant mineral zones on which Aulis (1991) reports that, "Present drillhole spacing within the IP anomaly suggests the possibility of a porphyry copper-gold deposit of significant size (> 80 million tons)". Kaizen (2016) reported a 265.5 metre thick zone of copper-gold mineralization which included a 78 metre interval grading 0.50% copper and 0.15 grams per tonne gold from drill results on the Ketchan Lake property.

At Ketchan Lake, the highest copper grades occur in the deepest part of the intersection with the best grades of copper and gold generally associated with the margins of magnetic highs (Kaizen news release). It is also reported that brecciated areas generally contain stronger overall alteration, mainly chlorite with increased concentrations of magnetite. The strongest areas of brecciated, magnetite-rich rock observed in most of the 2005 drill holes, generally contained the highest concentrations of pyrite/chalcopyrite

It appears that the magnetic response from mineral zones within the Central Belt may be indicated to a greater degree by magnetic highs from increased concentrations of magnetite as opposed to magnetic lows from dominant hydrothermal alteration; if the mineralization at the Ketchan property is the norm.

At Tenure 1047656, with geology comparable to that at the Kidd and the Ketchan properties and with an adjacent regional structure to create mineral controlling structures, the localized magnetic survey revealed that the included cross-structure "A" occurring along the margin of a magnetic high, may indicate the approximate location of a hydrothermal breccia zone; the convex shaped magnetic high may indicate a capped dioritic stock hosting a variable association of magnetite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

Thus, the priority locations for exploration within Tenure 1047656 would be cross-structure "A" where any mineral resource indicators revealed, such as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products, would be subject to interpretation as economic indicators that would warrant follow-up exploration.

INTRODUCTION

Between November 6, 2016 and November 23, 2016 a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed on Tenure 1047656 of the 19 claim Toni 1047656 Claim Group (Property). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures and correlative magnetic responses which may be integral in indicating near surface indications and/or geological controls to a potential mineral resource.

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

Figure 1. Location Map
(from MapPlace)



PROPERTY LOCATION and DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia Canada, 201 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver and 26 kilometres southeast of Merritt within BCGS maps 092H.087/.088/.097/.098.

Description

The Property is comprised of 19 contiguous claims totalling 6491.3225 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group Tenures
(from MtOnline)

| <u>Tenure Number</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Good Until</u> | <u>Area (ha)</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 516708 | Mineral | | 20170715 | 374.651 |
| 520759 | Mineral | LUCKY GOLD | 20170615 | 83.146 |
| 535845 | Mineral | CASPER WEST | 20170715 | 520.39 |
| 582313 | Mineral | NEW WEN 2 | 20170717 | 166.3116 |
| 589853 | Mineral | TONI 4 | 20170615 | 520.0423 |
| 633163 | Mineral | WENC | 20170615 | 270.3451 |
| 633183 | Mineral | WEND | 20170717 | 394.9934 |
| 1015178 | Mineral | TC1281 | 20170724 | 270.3828 |
| 1015255 | Mineral | TC12111 | 20170715 | 312.2401 |
| 1018452 | Mineral | NAA1 | 20170724 | 540.8326 |
| 1029593 | Mineral | TC1 | 20170724 | 520.2206 |
| 1031274 | Mineral | POTHOLE LAKE NORTH | 20170724 | 457.3688 |
| 1031276 | Mineral | POTHOLE LAKE SOUTH | 20170715 | 520.3022 |
| 1040735 | Mineral | | 20170715 | 312.2147 |
| 1040737 | Mineral | | 20170715 | 312.2958 |
| 1044753 | Mineral | | 20170614 | 249.6957 |
| 1044811 | Mineral | | 20170715 | 416.2669 |
| 1047656 | Mineral | | 20171105 | 249.6229 |

Total Area: 6491.3225 ha

*On the approval of this assessment report

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

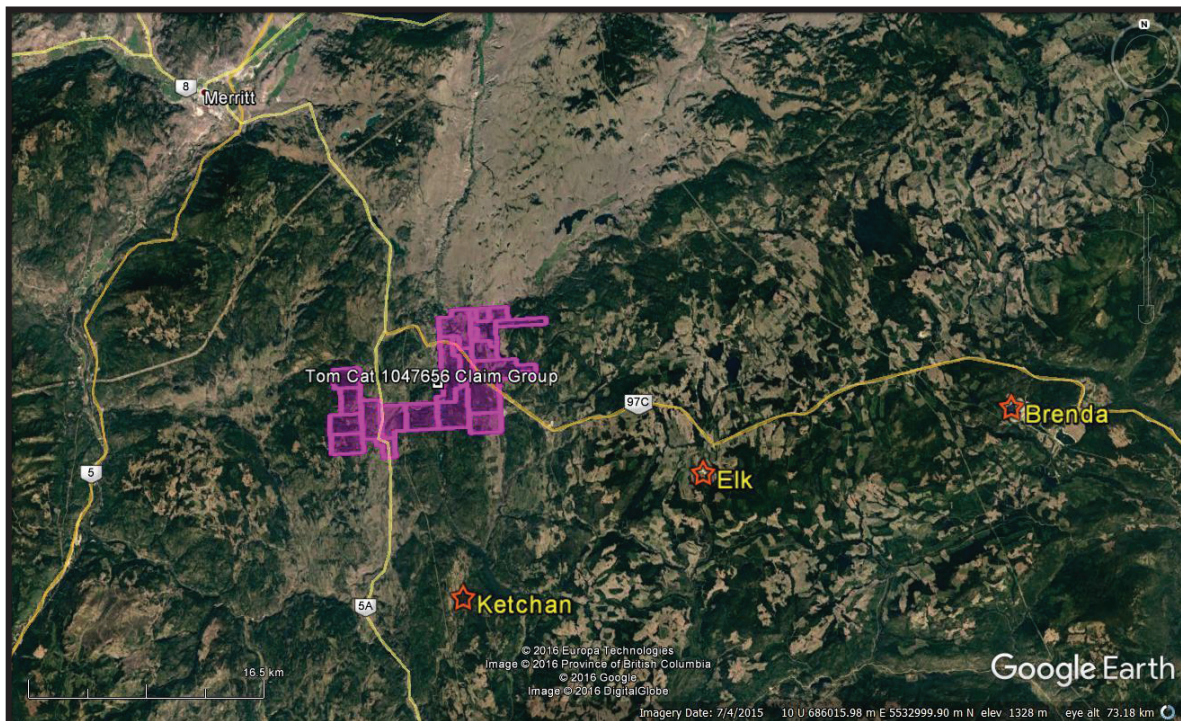
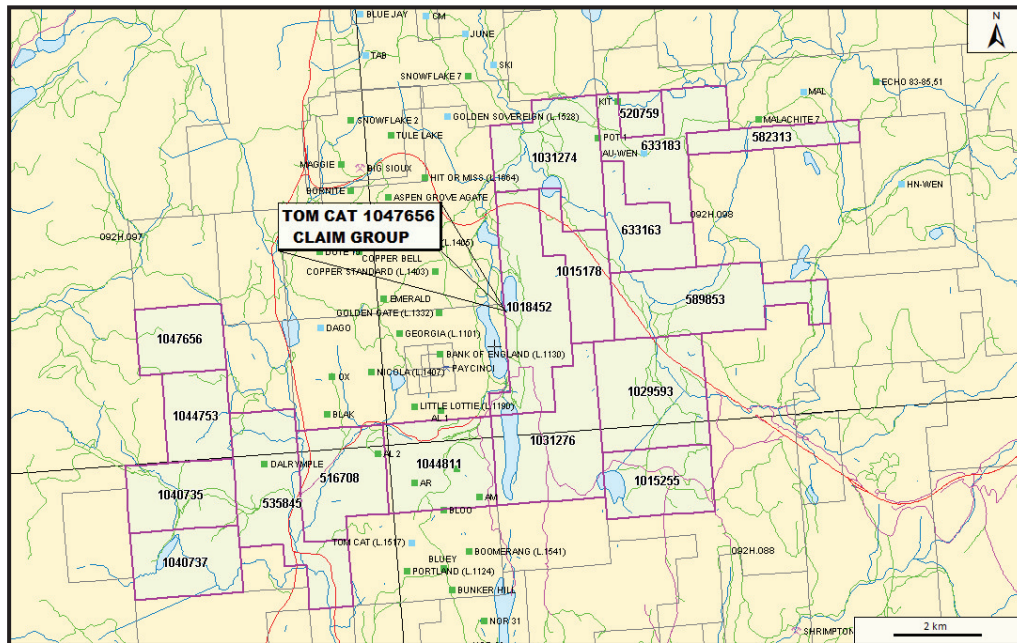


Figure 3. Claim Map
(base map from MapPlace)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access from Merritt is for four kilometres southeastward to the junction between Highways 5 and 5A; thence via Highway 5A southward for 24 kilometres to the junction between Highways 5A and 97C or the Aspen Grove junction; thence south via Highway 5A through Aspen Grove for five kilometres to the northern border of Tenure 516708. Alternatively, from the Aspen Grove junction eastward on Highway 97C, the Okanagan Connector, for five kilometres to the western boundary of Tenure 1018452.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the Property snow cover could be from December to April which should not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Merritt or Kamloops, historic mining centres, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Physiography

Within Tenure 1047656, the subject of the structural analysis, the topography is of predominantly gentle to moderate forested slopes.

Elevations range from 1,120 metres in the southeast corner to 1,362 metres in the northwest portion.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group is reported as follows; the distance is from the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group.

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

MINFILE 092HNE002

One kilometre north

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

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

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

One kilometre south

The occurrence was initially prospected and trenched by W. Murray between 1906 and 1913. Pyramid Mining Company Ltd. drilled 13 holes totalling 1042 metres in 1965.

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE058

One kilometre southeast

Adits and trenches were initially cut around 1900; later work included diamond drilling and trenching in the 1960s and 1970s.

Sookochoff (2011) reports that recent exploration work at the HN-WEN by Victory Resources resulted in the delineation of the Adit 1 east-west trending quartz vein within the 90 metre wide northwesterly striking shear zone. The significance of the Adit 1 vein is that it occurs within the Nicola volcanics 50 metres north of the W96-1 drill hole (George Resources) where a mineral hosting quartz vein was intersected from which assays averaging 16.578 gm/t Au, 18.185 gm/t Ag, and 0.75% Cu over 6.55 metres of core or 3.81 metres of 28.43 g/t Au and 0.98% Cu.

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

One kilometre west

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

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

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

MINFILE 092HNE088

One kilometre south

The Portland showing is 1.95 kilometres west-northwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 2.6 kilometres southwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake.

This occurrence was explored periodically between 1900 and 1905. Portland Mining Company excavated a shaft, 35 metres deep and a drift from the bottom of the shaft, 32 metres long, in 1905.

KETCHAN LAKE NORTH prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE115

Twelve kilometres south

The Ketchan Lake North (previously Log) prospect is 400 metres east of Ketchan (Duke) Lake, 2.25 kilometres southwest of Missezula Lake and 35.5 kilometres north of Princeton.

This prospect was first staked by Plateau Metals Ltd. in 1962, after copper mineralization was uncovered during a logging operation. The company completed a magnetometer survey and drilled three holes, totaling 145 metres, in 1962.

An additional seven holes, totaling 512 metres, were drilled in 1966 after the property was optioned to Adera Mining Ltd. Various geophysical and geological surveys and 768 metres of trenching were also completed in 1966. A channel sample of hard, well-fractured, silicified diorite, containing evenly disseminated fine crystals of chalcopyrite, yielded 1.36 per cent copper over 3.05 metres (National Mineral Inventory). A section of gossan near the north end of the zone analysed 0.17 per cent copper and 8.23 grams per tonne silver over 29 metres (Assessment Report 977). Hole P3 was drilled in the vicinity and yielded 0.22 per cent copper over 39.6 metres (Assessment Report 977).

The deposit was restaked by Bethlehem Copper Corporation in 1973. The company drilled three percussion holes totaling 322 metres, two diamond drillholes totaling 227 metres and one rotary hole, 218 metres deep, in 1974 and 1975. Rotary drilling near the centre of the zone intersected disseminated chalcopyrite to a depth of 218 metres (Assessment Report 5824).

Cominco Ltd. completed 1067.3 metres of percussion drilling in 15 holes in 1991. A second hole drilled 695 metres south-southeast of hole P3 assayed 0.379 per cent copper and 0.076 gram per tonne gold over 86.6 metres (Assessment Report 21746).

In 1992, Cominco Ltd. conducted an eight-hole percussion drill program totaling 640 metres. Highlights include drillhole M92-4, which returned 81.4 metres grading 0.2595 per cent copper and 0.124 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 22555).

In 2004, William Richard Bergey completed reconnaissance geological mapping on the Aspen Grove property.

In 2005, Copper Belt Resources Ltd. conducted geological mapping and a 10-hole diamond drill program totaling 1210.2 metres. Drillhole K05-07 intersected a 35.8 metre section that assayed 0.54 per cent copper and 0.19 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 28484).

In 2006 and 2007, Midland Resources Corp. completed 1416 metres of diamond drilling in seven holes. Highlights include drillhole K-06-11, which returned 36.75 metres grading 0.29 per cent copper and 0.17 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 29453).

History: Property Area (cont'd)**Ketchan Lake North prospect** (cont'd)

In 2011, Moag Copper-Gold Resources Inc. completed a mobile metal ion geochemical sampling survey in areas throughout the Aspen Grove property.

In 2013, West Cirque Resources Ltd. acquired the Aspen Grove property, which consists of 37 mineral claims, totaling 5629 hectares, including the Ketchan Lake North prospect, and proceeded to complete an exploration program of geological mapping and rock sampling throughout the property. Twelve samples were taken from trenches and outcrops at the Ketchan Lake North prospect and assayed up to 1.07 per cent copper, 0.458 grams per tonne gold and 52.5 grams per tonne silver (Press Release, West Cirque Resources Ltd., June 11, 2013).

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE312

Fourteen kilometres east

Between 1986 and 1995, Fairfield Minerals explored the area and completed a program of wide-spaced grid soil sampling. The Wave 1 and 2 claims were staked to cover areas of mineralized quartz float and coincidental soil and stream anomalies. In 1991, samples of mineralized vein float, up to 0.20 metres in diameter, returned up to 25.7 parts per million silver, 1732 parts per million lead and 2107 parts per million zinc (Assessment Report 22864). Recently, the area has been explored by Sookochoff Consultants as a part of the Toni property.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

The history on the mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and past producers within the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group is reported as follows.

AM showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE166

Within Tenure 1044811

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

AR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE177

Within Tenure 1044811

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

POT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE204

Within Tenure 1031274

The Pot 1 occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

History: Property (cont'd)**Pot 1** showing (cont'd)

The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of alkalic volcanic flows and well bedded submarine volcanoclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system (Bulletin 69).

The area of the Pot 1 occurrence is underlain by purple to grey-green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesite to basalt (or trachyandesite and trachybasalt) (Bulletin 69; Preliminary Map 15). Minor volcanic siltstone, wacke and tuff may be present (Assessment Report 13714). These rocks are intruded by northwest-striking dikes of granodiorite to quartz monzonite. The volcanic rocks at the showing are highly fractured and altered with epidote, quartz-carbonate veins, and minor hematite (Assessment Report 13714).

DALRYMPLE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE256

Within Tenure 535845

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

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

MINFILE 092HNE257

Within Tenure 1044811

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

AR2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE258

Within Tenure 1044811

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

AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE259

Within Tenure 516708

The AL 2 showing is 1.4 kilometres south-southwest of the south end of Miner Lake and 2.9 kilometres southeast of the south end of Kidd Lake.

KIT showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 092HNE270

Within Tenure 633183

The intrusive was first prospected for molybdenum by J.E. Bate in 1915. Marengo Mines Ltd. excavated one trench, 60 metres long, and drilled two holes in 1967.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Aspen Grove geological district is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt which has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and litho-geochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshonitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc. The Vault 246374 Claim Group is situated within the eastern belt of the Nicola Group.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group is reported as follows; the distance is from the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group.

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

MINFILE 092HNE002

One kilometre south

The Malachite occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization. The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcanoclastic rocks and volcanic flows.

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

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

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

Within Tenure 516703

This deposit is hosted in green laharic breccia or basaltic flow breccia near the contact with red laharic breccia of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The unit strikes north-northwest and dips 60 degrees east. Massive basaltic flows outcrop to the northeast. Alteration of the breccia consists of some chloritization of olivine and pyroxene, and sericitization of feldspar.

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE058

One kilometre southeast

The HN-WEN occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia.

Geology: Property Area(cont'd)**HN-WEN prospect** (cont'd)

(Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

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

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

One kilometre west

The deposit is located in the southern portion of an area of hilly upland situated in the centre of the Aspen Grove copper camp, known as the Fairweather Hills. The Fairweather Hills region is underlain by the Central volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising intermediate, feldspar and feldspar augite porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic.

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

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

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

One kilometre south

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

KETCHAN LAKE NORTH prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

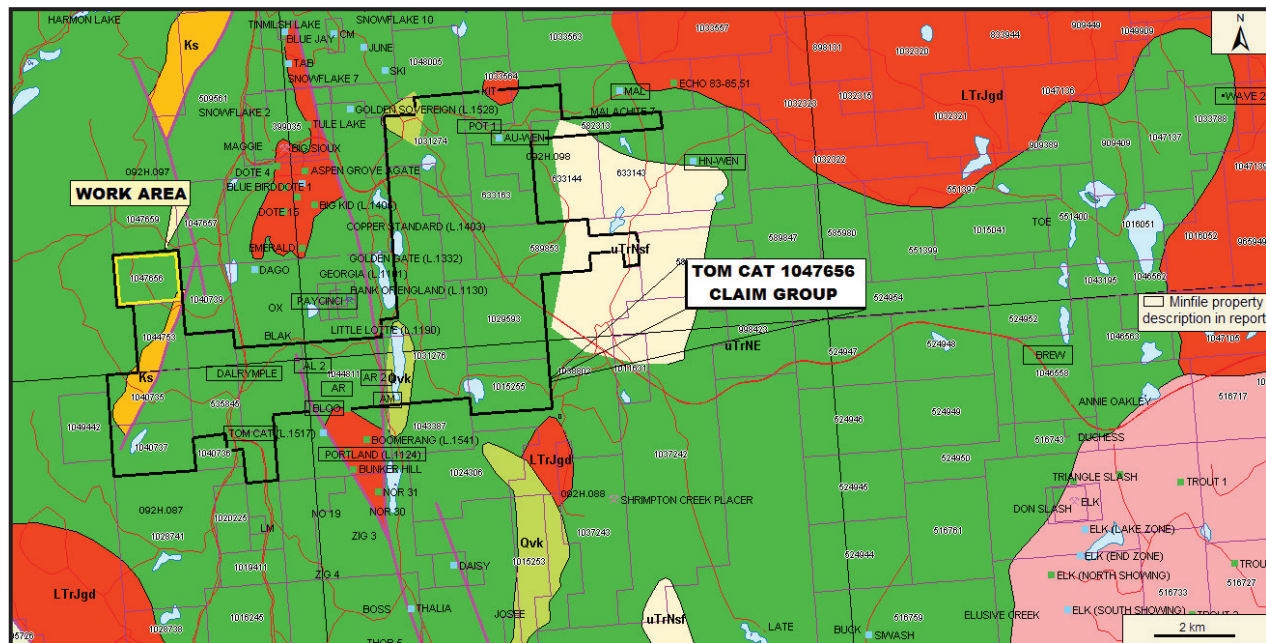
MINFILE 092HNE115

Twelve kilometres south

This region southwest of Missezula Lake is underlain by the eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. Much of the copper mineralization and associated alteration frequenting this portion of the Nicola belt can be attributed to the emplacement of such intrusions.

Locally, the area is underlain by northwest-striking, moderately northeast-dipping andesitic flows, with lesser andesitic lapilli and crystal tuffs and minor lahar deposits of the Nicola Group (Central Belt, Bulletin 69). This sequence is intruded by a west-trending mass of fine to medium-grained diorite (microdiorite), roughly centred about Ketchan Lake, measuring 4000 by 2000 metres.

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



Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Brew showing (cont'd)**

This occurrence is hosted in volcanics and minor sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, 2.6 kilometres northwest of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith. The volcanics consist primarily of andesite and fine-grained diorite. The contact between the two units is gradational, suggesting the diorite may be a subvolcanic equivalent of the andesite. Minor tuffs, lapilli tuffs, agglomerates, and feldspar porphyritic andesite are also present. The sediments consist of mudstone, siltstone, shale, and rare carbonate, intercalated with the pyroclastic units.

A major fault zone, the Brew fault, striking 140 degrees and dipping steeply southwest, is exposed along the Coquihalla Highway for 600 metres.

The zone is approximately 40 metres wide. It is somewhat gossanous and exhibits carbonate and clay alteration and sporadic silicification. Some quartz +/- calcite stringers and blebs are present but not common. Pyrite is ubiquitous along the entire fault. Sections of the zone are strongly mineralized with massive veins, narrow stringers and occasional disseminations of marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Samples of pyritic clay-altered sections have yielded up to 0.280 gram per tonne gold and 0.445 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report, 18041, page 8, samples 128665, 44719)

A sample from a zone of quartz stringers analysed 0.600 gram per tonne gold (sample 239716).

This fault is traversed by several significant fault/shear zones striking 100 to 120 degrees. One major crossfault, the Mugwump fault, is exposed west of the Brew fault, striking 100 degrees and dipping 60 degrees south.

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE312

Fourteen kilometres east

The area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Pennask batholith and basaltic volcanics of the Triassic Nicola Group.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

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

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

The geology of the MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group is reported as follows.

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

MINFILE 092HNE144

Within Tenure 633183

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

Geology: Property (cont'd)**Au-Wen** prospect (cont'd)

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

The AU occurrence is centred on the main gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek (Assessment Reports 5766, 16008). This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, cherty tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone.

The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations. Bedding in the tuff has been measured to strike 060 degrees and dip 54 degrees northwest, but it varies.

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

AM showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE166

Within Tenure 1044811

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

AR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE177

Within Tenure 1044811

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

POT 1 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE204

100 metres west

The Pot 1 occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

DALRYMPLE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE256

Within Tenure 535845

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

Geology: Property (cont'd)

BLOO showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE257
Within Tenure 1044811

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

AR2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE258
Within Tenure 1044811

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

AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE259
Within Tenure 516708

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

KIT showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au: Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))
MINFILE 092HNE270
Within Tenure 633183

A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest. Some of the shears are graphitic and they locally contain quartz lenses 2.5 to 5 centimetres wide with minor disseminated molybdenite. The intrusive is also fractured to some extent, with one prominent set striking 055 to 070 degrees and dipping steeply southeast. Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported occurrences, prospects, and producers peripheral to the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group is reported as follows; the distance is from the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group.

MAL prospect (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Au skarn)
MINFILE 092HNE002
One kilometre north

Copper mineralization is concentrated in the skarn zones. Pyrite and subordinate magnetite and chalcopyrite are associated with quartz-calcite veins, or are disseminated in variable amounts (Assessment Report 1586). Chalcocite and malachite are also present at the main showing (Assessment Report 8453). Finely disseminated pyrite is common in most rocks, particularly the argillaceous rocks (Assessment Reports 1718, 9590). A zone of massive, medium-grained pyrite between 1 and 13 metres thick, in altered volcanic rocks, has been found below the surface by diamond drilling; the paragenesis is epidote, magnetite, pyrite (Assessment Report 9590).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Mal prospect** (cont'd)

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

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

Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)

MINFILE 092HNE056

One kilometre south

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

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

HN-WEN prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE058

One kilometre southeast

The mineralization is restricted to the volcanics. It is exposed in 3 adits and at least 8 trenches, and is marked by alteration, mainly epidotization, silicification, carbonatization, moderate chloritization and local pyritization. Chalcopyrite is the only copper mineral: it is disseminated, or concentrated in quartz and calcite veins and veinlets between 0.3 and 30 centimetres thick, usually about 8 centimetres thick. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare specular hematite are also present in the veins. Locally oxidation has produced abundant malachite, azurite and limonite.

The mineralized zone measures 760 by 90 metres and has a depth of about 75 metres. Diamond drilling indicates that it strikes 160 degrees and dips vertically or steeply east, so it is not parallel to the volcanic-sedimentary contact, indicating that the contact is not the controlling factor.

Rather, the veins hosting the mineralization are structurally controlled by numerous faults and fractures which consistently strike 160 degrees and dip 85 degrees east (Assessment Report 4230).

Incidentally, the Echo occurrence (092HNE059) lies on this trend, 2 kilometres to the north-northwest, and the mineralization may also extend south-southeast of the HN-WEN occurrence (Assessment Report 4230).

Some significant copper and silver values have been obtained from the workings and diamond drill core. A 1.5-metre chip sample from Adit Number 1 was assayed at 4.39 per cent copper, 92.6 grams per tonne silver, and 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 4230).

A grab sample from here was assayed at 4.84 per cent copper, 46.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.7 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 4230).

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**HN-WEN prospect (cont'd)**

Both samples were from oxidized material and may not be representative of grade throughout the deposit (Assessment Report 4230). A drill core sample (hole HNS 72-1) assayed 1.12 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 4230).

The average grade of the whole deposit has been estimated at 0.08 per cent copper, with a generally low gold and silver content (Assessment Report 4230).

Sookochoff (2011) reports that recent exploration work at the HN-WEN by Victory Resources resulted in the delineation of the Adit 1 east-west trending quartz vein within the 90 metre wide northwesterly striking shear zone. The significance of the Adit 1 vein is that it occurs within the Nicola volcanics 50 metres north of the W96-1 drill hole where a mineral hosting quartz vein was intersected from which assays averaging 16.578 gm/t Au, 18.185 gm/t Ag, and 0.75% Cu over 6.55 metres of core or 3.81 metres of 28.43 g/t Au and 0.98% Cu.

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE084

One kilometre west

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

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

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE088

One kilometre south

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

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

KETCHAN LAKE NORTH prospect (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE115

Twelve kilometres south

Mineralization is hosted in the diorite and consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite, usually as disseminations, but also as fracture fillings. Rare bornite and chalcocite are also reported.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Ketchan Lake North prospect (cont'd)**

Seams, patches and blebs of orthoclase, epidote and/or magnetite are sometimes associated with this mineralization. Some malachite is also present in surface exposures. Chlorite, sericite and traces of secondary biotite occur with the sulphides at depth.

Trenching and drilling have intersected copper mineralization in a northwest-trending zone 1400 metres long and up to 600 metres wide, roughly paralleling the northeastern margin of the stock.

BREW showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au; Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au; As-Sb)

MINFILE 092HNE275

Twelve kilometres east

The zone has been traced on surface for 400 metres and is 30 to 40 centimetres wide. It is comprised of strongly gossanous clay and fault gouge containing 1 to 2 per cent pyrite. Quartz and quartz-calcite stringers and quartz blebs occur sporadically throughout the zone. A sample of quartz vein material yielded 0.14 gram per tonne gold and 14.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report, 18041, page 8, sample 239774).

WAVE 2 anomaly (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092HNE312

Fourteen kilometres east

Locally, mineralized quartz vein float was found and contain disseminated pyrite and limonite with occasional specks of chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite. In 1991, samples of mineralized vein float, up to 0.20 metres in diameter, returned up to 25.7 parts per million silver, 1732 parts per million lead and 2107 parts per million zinc (Assessment Report 22864).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Tom Cat 1047656 Claim Group is reported as follows.

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

MINFILE 092HNE144

Within Tenure 633183

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

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

Copper is associated with the gold mineralisation; one rock sample from the main trench yielded 0.29 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7293).

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

Another sample yielded 26 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7293). Silver in diamond drill core is generally under 1 gram per tonne (Assessment Report 11241).

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

AM showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE166

Within Tenure 1044811

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

AR showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE177

Within Tenure 1044811

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

DALRYMPLE showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE256

Within Tenure 535845

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

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

MINFILE 092HNE257

Within Tenure 1044811

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

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

AR 2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE258

Within Tenure 1044811

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

AL2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092HNE259

Within Tenure 516708

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

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)

KIT showing (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au: Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))
MINFILE 092HNE270
Within Tenure 633183

A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest. Some of the shears are graphitic and they locally contain quartz lenses 2.5 to 5 centimetres wide with minor disseminated molybdenite. The intrusive is also fractured to some extent, with one prominent set striking 055 to 070 degrees and dipping steeply southeast. Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**a) Purpose**

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections which location could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir. The fluid constituents and/or the indications thereof should be etched in the surface material; where by means of standard exploratory procedures, the source and location may be identified and a foundation on which to warrant any follow-up exploration.

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

b) Method

A DEM image hillside shade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the structural analysis on Tenure 1047656. A total of 56 structurally indicated lineaments were marked (Figure 5), compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

The centre of the work area is at 5,537,736N, 668,011E (10NAD 83).

c) Results

Three cross-structural locations, "A", "B", & "C", were delineated from indicated major northerly-northwesterly, and southwesterly trending structures.

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 5. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1047656
(Base map from MapPlace)

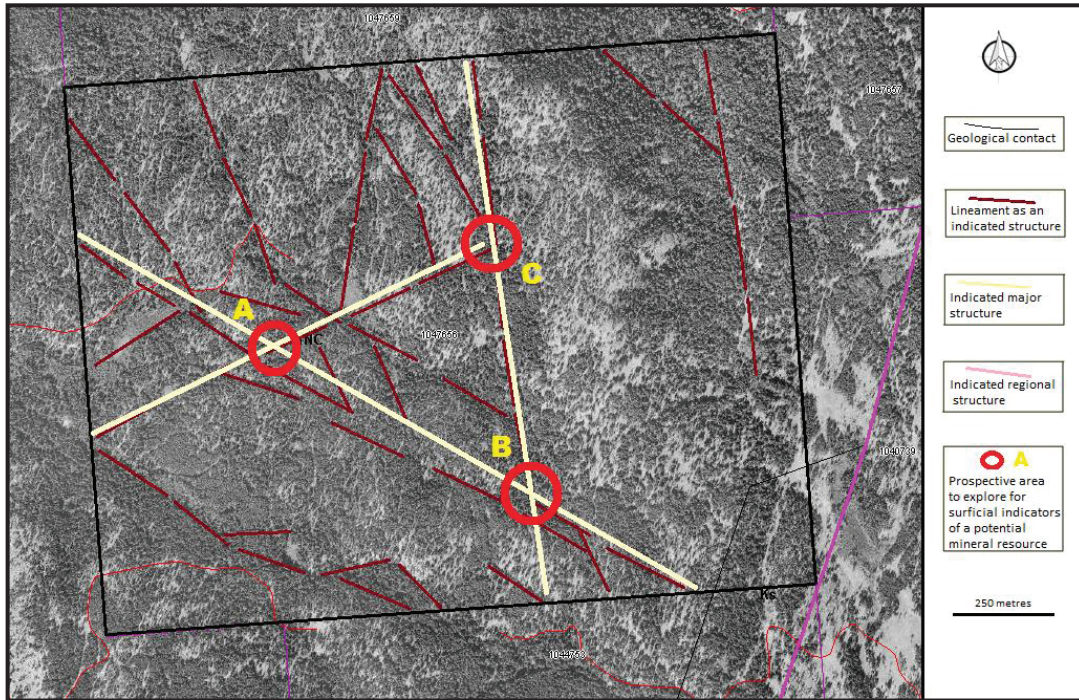
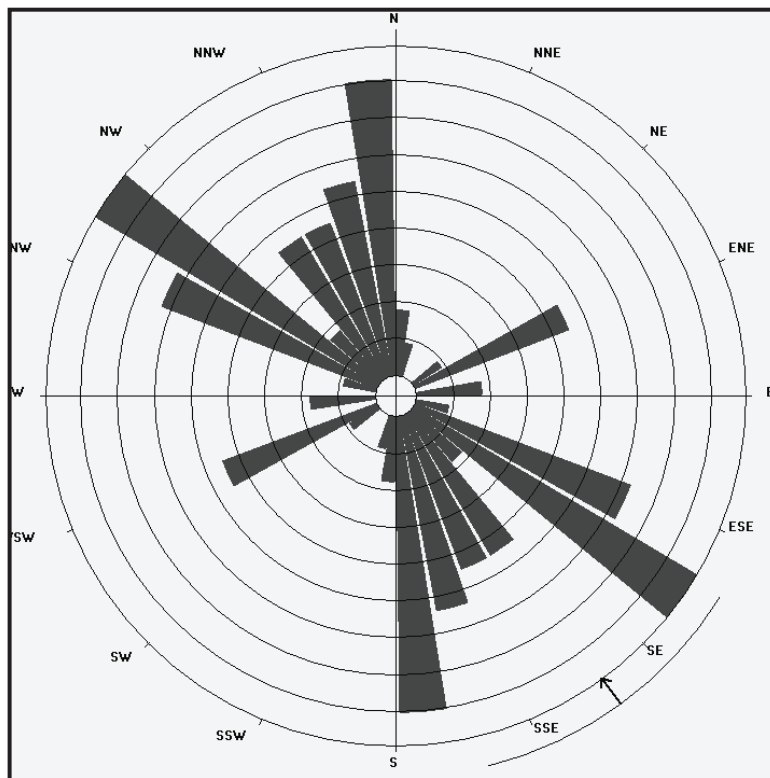


Figure 6. Rose Diagram from Indicated structures
(Based on Lineaments from Figure 5)



Structural Analysis (cont'd)**STATISTICS**

Axial (non-polar) data

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

No. of Data = 56

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.1 data]

Maximum = 17.9% [10 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 144-324

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±22.0°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Resultant length = 25.68

Mean Resultant length = 0.4585

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1398; Sbar = -0.4367

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 7.8303; Sbar = -24.4528

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1402

Mean direction of doubled angles = 131

Mean Resultant dir'n = 143.9 - 323.9

Circ.Median = 141.0 - 321.0

Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 29.5°

Circ. Variance = 0.18

Circular Std.Dev. = 35.78°

Circ. Dispersion = 2.05

Circ.Std Error = 0.1911

Circ.Skewness = 1.37

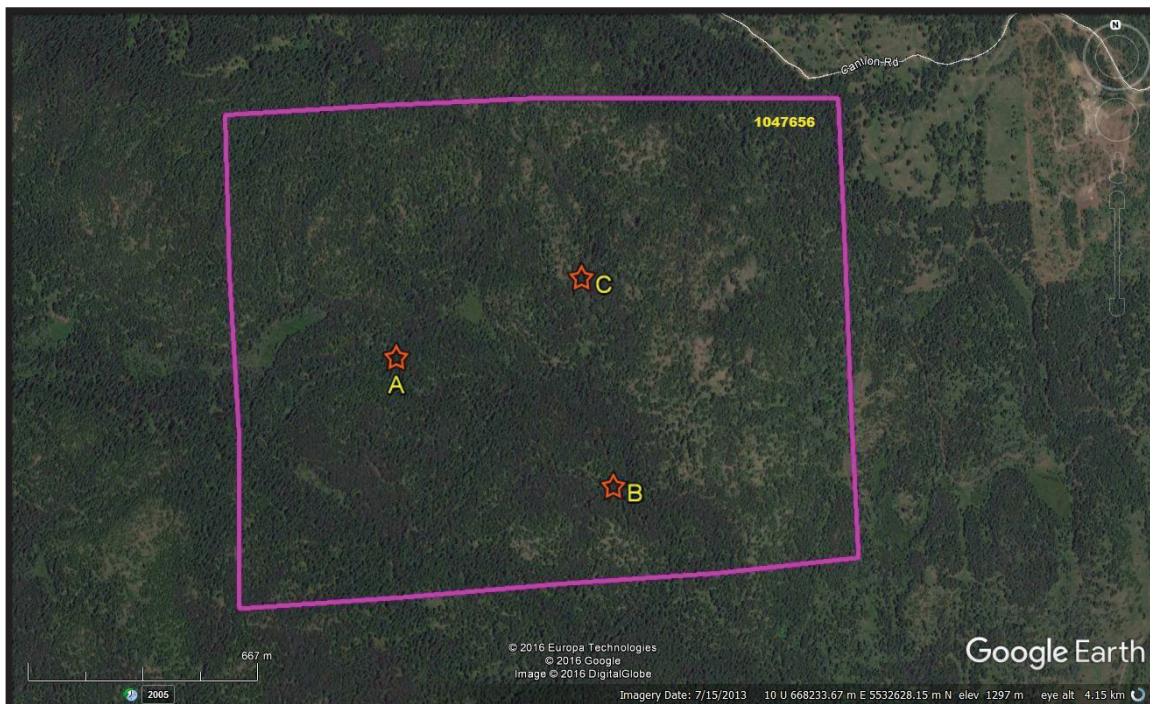
Circ.Kurtosis = -11.57

kappa = 1.03

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

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



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

**Table II. Approximate location of cross structure of Tenure 1047656
(UTM NAD 83)**

| Cross-structure | UTM North | UTM East | Elevation (m) |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A | 5,532,644 | 667,700 | 1,323 |
| B | 5,532,260 | 668,315 | 1,281 |
| C | 5,532,862 | 668,185 | 1,327 |

Magnetometer Survey**a) Instrumentation**

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

b) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetics is also useful is a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

c) Survey Procedure

A 400 metre base line was established from 5527400N 675525E northward to 5527800N 675525E with base line stations at every 50 metres. From each of the nine base line stations magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals westerly to 675325E along grid line 5527400E increasingly westward along each grid line to 675175E at grid line 5527800E. The westward grid-line limits were at an impassable cliff face. The grid line stations were established with a GPS instrument. Line kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 2.4. The field results are reported herein in Appendix I.

d) Data Reduction

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

e) Results

The magnetometer survey, which was over Nicola volcanics, revealed that the approximate location of cross-structure "A" is central to the 200 x 500 metre survey coverage along the fringes of a mag HI convex shaped zone.

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 8. Magnetometer Survey Grid
(Base from MapPlace)

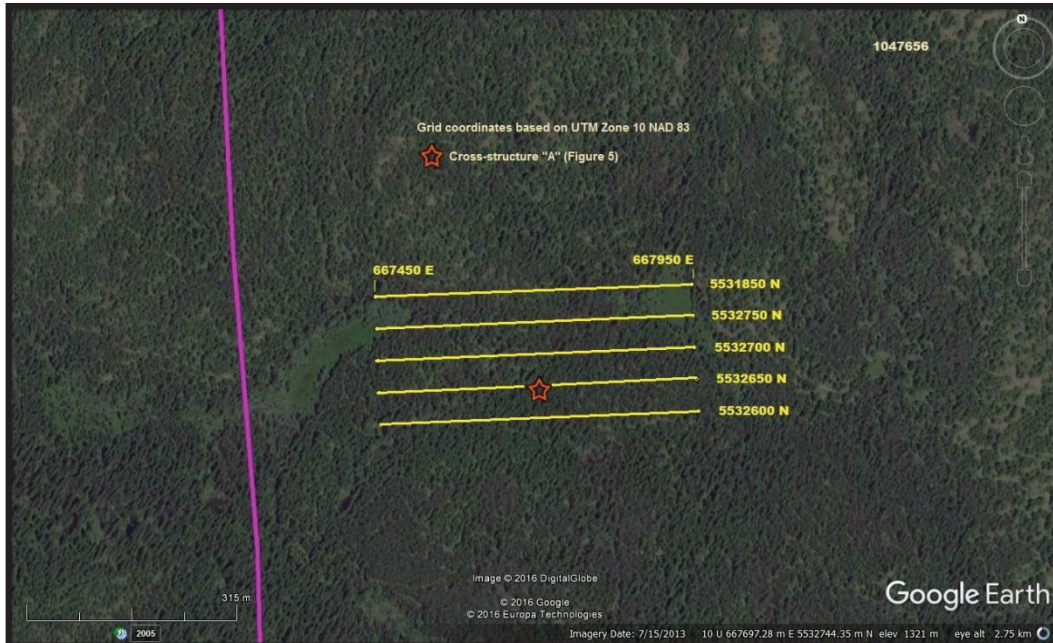
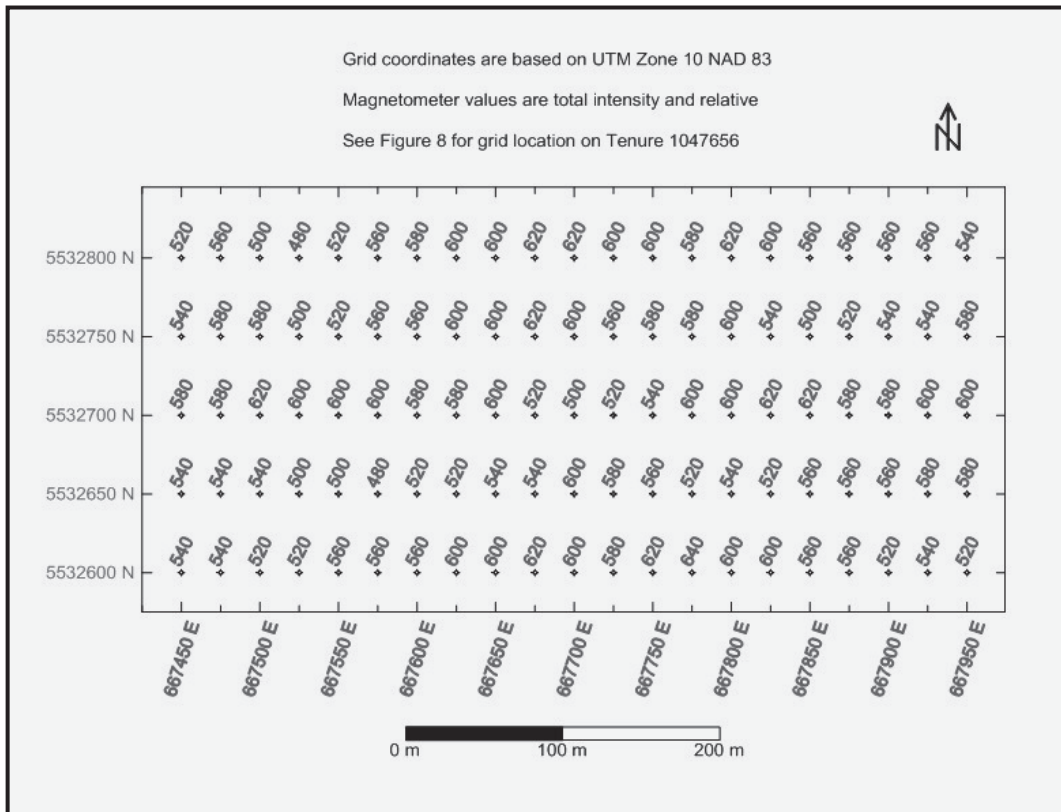


Figure 9. Magnetometer Survey Data
(Base from MapPlace)



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 10. Magnetometer Survey Data Contoured

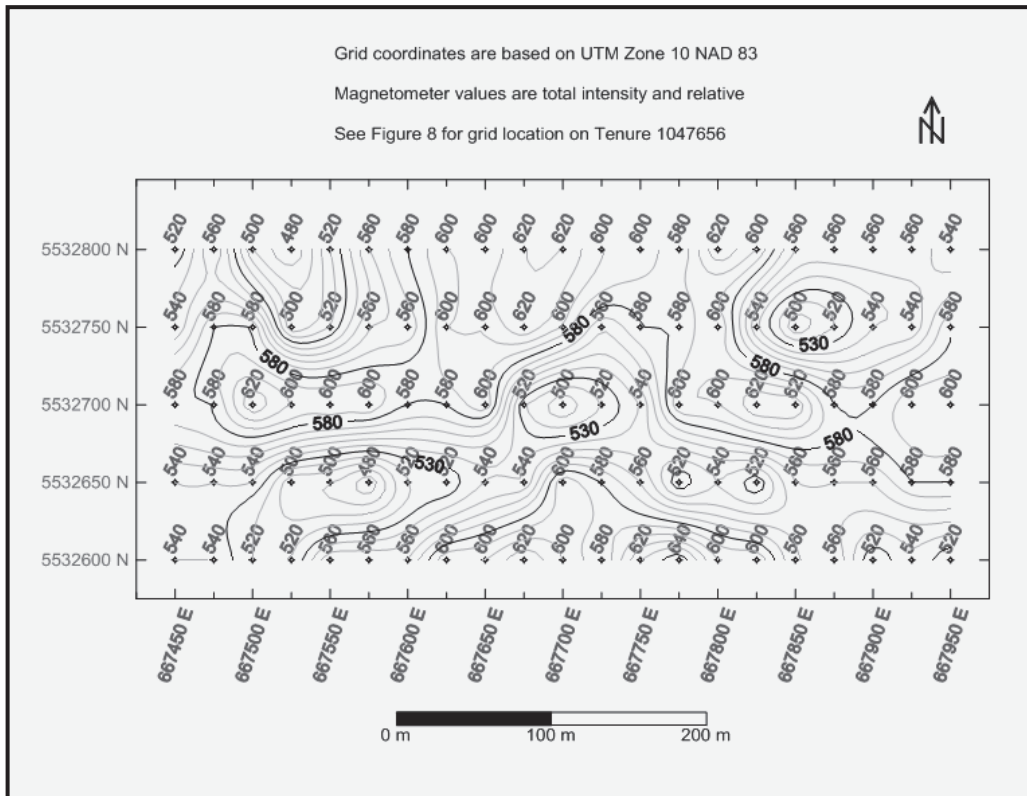
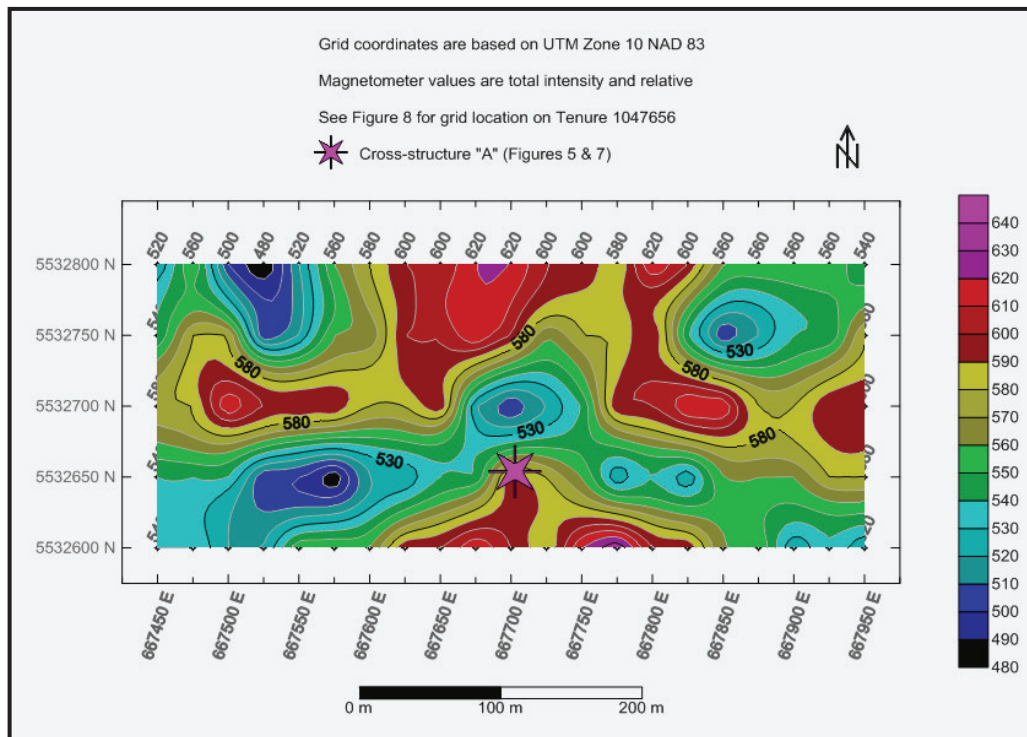


Figure 11. Magnetometer Survey Data Colour Contoured



INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The northerly, northwesterly, and northeasterly indicated structures from which three cross-structures were delineated on Tenure 1047656, were in part influenced by the major structures as indicated on the geological map (Figure 4). As cross-structures develop zones of maximum brecciation, the 300 metre wide breccia zone or breccia pipe on the Big Kidd property situated within a dioritic stock within two kilometres west of the Property, may be located at a major cross-structural location.

These larger breccia zones may be hydrothermally enhanced which, in an analysis of mineralogical constituents, should provide surficial clues as to a potential mineral resource at an estimated depth. More informative would be a mineralogical and geological analysis of drill core where an alteration and/or a mineralogical zoning pattern can be established leading to a potential mineral resource. The core from a reported 71 metre drill intersection of 0.75 grams per tonne gold and 0.02 per cent copper at the Big Kidd breccia would make for an interesting analysis for such a zoning pattern.

At the Ketchan property, within the prolifically mineralized Central Belt and 14 kilometres to the south, "It is speculated that the abundant faulting ... is related to fault splays branching from the relatively proximal, Summers Creek Fault." (Thomson, 2006) and the configuration of the diorite stock also indicates that the major structures played a role in its emplacement resulting in additional structural variants.

The magnetic response from mineral zones within the Central Belt may be indicated to a greater degree by magnetic highs from increased concentrations of magnetite as opposed to magnetic lows from dominant hydrothermal alteration if the mineralization at the Ketchan property is the norm. Thomson (2006) reports that:

"Brecciated areas generally contain stronger overall alteration, mainly chlorite with increased concentrations of magnetite. The strongest areas of brecciated magnetite-rich rock, observed in most of the 2005 drill holes, generally contained the highest concentrations of pyrite/chalcopyrite."

Possibly, this may be the basis for mineral resources and/or mineral zones to be located along the margins of magnetic highs as demonstrated at Ketchan property where, ... "the best grades of copper and gold are generally associated with the margins of magnetic highs ...".

The mineral resources at Copper Mountain, 60 kilometres south, and New Afton, 85 kilometres north, follow this pattern.

The localized 10 hectare area coverage of the 249 hectare Tenure 1047656 claim by the magnetometer survey, which included one of three delineated cross-structures, revealed that the cross-structure was approximately located along the margin of a magnetic high transitional to a convex shaped, variable magnetic low. Therefore, the cross-structure may indicate the approximate location of a hydrothermal breccia zone where surficial geological and/or mineralogical surficial indications of a concealed mineral resource may be found.

Thus, the priority locations for exploration within Tenure 1047656 would be cross-structure "A" where any mineral resource indicators revealed, such as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products, would be subject to interpretation as economic indicators that would warrant follow-up exploration.

Respectfully submitted,
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1047656 was completed from November 6, 2016 to November 23, 2016 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day ----- \$ 3,000.00

Magnetometer Survey

Chris Delorme , Guy Delorme

November 15-22, 2016

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

Truck rental: 2 days @ \$125 ----- 250.00

Kilometre charge: 282 @ \$0.70 ----- 197.40

Fuel ----- 63.80

Room & board 4 man days @ \$90.00 ----- 360.00

Mag rental 2 days @ \$80.00 ----- 160.00

2,231.20

\$ 5,231.20

Maps ----- 750.00

Report ----- 3,000.00

\$ 8,981.20

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092HNE115 – KETCHAN LAKE

NORTH

092HNE166 – AM

092HNE177 – AR

092HNE204 – POT 1

092HNE256 – DALRYMPLE

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CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Reference section of this report and from a Tom Cat property examination.
- 5) I have no interest in the Tom Cat property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.

Appendix I

Magnetometer Data

| E5626804 T1047656 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|
| East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag |
| 667450 | 5532600 | 540 | 667450 | 5532650 | 540 | 667450 | 5532700 | 580 | 667450 | 5532750 | 540 | 667450 | 5532800 | 520 |
| 667475 | 5532600 | 540 | 667475 | 5532650 | 540 | 667475 | 5532700 | 580 | 667475 | 5532750 | 580 | 667475 | 5532800 | 560 |
| 667500 | 5532600 | 520 | 667500 | 5532650 | 540 | 667500 | 5532700 | 620 | 667500 | 5532750 | 580 | 667500 | 5532800 | 500 |
| 667525 | 5532600 | 520 | 667525 | 5532650 | 500 | 667525 | 5532700 | 600 | 667525 | 5532750 | 500 | 667525 | 5532800 | 480 |
| 667550 | 5532600 | 560 | 667550 | 5532650 | 500 | 667550 | 5532700 | 600 | 667550 | 5532750 | 520 | 667550 | 5532800 | 520 |
| 667575 | 5532600 | 560 | 667575 | 5532650 | 480 | 667575 | 5532700 | 600 | 667575 | 5532750 | 560 | 667575 | 5532800 | 560 |
| 667600 | 5532600 | 560 | 667600 | 5532650 | 520 | 667600 | 5532700 | 580 | 667600 | 5532750 | 560 | 667600 | 5532800 | 580 |
| 667625 | 5532600 | 600 | 667625 | 5532650 | 520 | 667625 | 5532700 | 580 | 667625 | 5532750 | 600 | 667625 | 5532800 | 600 |
| 667650 | 5532600 | 600 | 667650 | 5532650 | 540 | 667650 | 5532700 | 600 | 667650 | 5532750 | 600 | 667650 | 5532800 | 600 |
| 667675 | 5532600 | 620 | 667675 | 5532650 | 540 | 667675 | 5532700 | 520 | 667675 | 5532750 | 620 | 667675 | 5532800 | 620 |
| 667700 | 5532600 | 600 | 667700 | 5532650 | 600 | 667700 | 5532700 | 500 | 667700 | 5532750 | 600 | 667700 | 5532800 | 620 |
| 667725 | 5532600 | 580 | 667725 | 5532650 | 580 | 667725 | 5532700 | 520 | 667725 | 5532750 | 560 | 667725 | 5532800 | 600 |
| 667750 | 5532600 | 620 | 667750 | 5532650 | 560 | 667750 | 5532700 | 540 | 667750 | 5532750 | 580 | 667750 | 5532800 | 600 |
| 667775 | 5532600 | 640 | 667775 | 5532650 | 520 | 667775 | 5532700 | 600 | 667775 | 5532750 | 580 | 667775 | 5532800 | 580 |
| 667800 | 5532600 | 600 | 667800 | 5532650 | 540 | 667800 | 5532700 | 600 | 667800 | 5532750 | 600 | 667800 | 5532800 | 620 |
| 667825 | 5532600 | 600 | 667825 | 5532650 | 520 | 667825 | 5532700 | 620 | 667825 | 5532750 | 540 | 667825 | 5532800 | 600 |
| 667850 | 5532600 | 560 | 667850 | 5532650 | 560 | 667850 | 5532700 | 620 | 667850 | 5532750 | 500 | 667850 | 5532800 | 560 |
| 667875 | 5532600 | 560 | 667875 | 5532650 | 560 | 667875 | 5532700 | 580 | 667875 | 5532750 | 520 | 667875 | 5532800 | 560 |
| 667900 | 5532600 | 520 | 667900 | 5532650 | 560 | 667900 | 5532700 | 580 | 667900 | 5532750 | 540 | 667900 | 5532800 | 560 |
| 667925 | 5532600 | 540 | 667925 | 5532650 | 580 | 667925 | 5532700 | 600 | 667925 | 5532750 | 540 | 667925 | 5532800 | 560 |
| 667950 | 5532600 | 520 | 667950 | 5532650 | 580 | 667950 | 5532700 | 600 | 667950 | 5532750 | 580 | 667950 | 5532800 | 540 |