

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) airborne survey TOTAL COST: \$3500

AUTHOR(S): Brian May SIGNATURE(S): _____

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event Number 5629343 / December 14, 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Betty

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 236917, 415578, 416368, 416369, 416370

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Iron, Lead, Silver, Zinc, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE173

MINING DIVISION: Nicola NTS/BCGS: 092I/02

LATITUDE: 50 ° 13 '00 " LONGITUDE: -121 ° 00 '00 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Clibetre Exploration Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

1731 Westover Road

North Vancouver, BC, V7J 1X7

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

1) Clibetre Exploration Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

1731 Westover Road

North Vancouver, BC, V7J 1X7

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

Greywacke, limestone, andesite, quartz diorite, diorite, Guichon Batholith, Nicola Group, Coyle Stock, skarn, copper

Spences Bridge Group, epidote, actinolite, magnetite, hematite, pyrite, garnet, calcite, specularite, chalcopyrite, azurite, bornite

West Embayment Fault, East Embayment Fault, Lornex Fault, Dry Lake Fault

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 36141, 29449, 28119, 27390, 23584, 20349

16492, 14102, 11049, 10195, 10151, 9757, 6934, 6486, 5630, 359, 280

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation _____			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne 3.9 km2, 600 metre flight line spacing, 4 points per m2		236917, 415578, 416368. 416369. 416370	\$3500
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:	\$3500

A Geophysical (LIDAR) Survey

On the

**BETTY PROPERTY
Southern British Columbia**

Tenure Nos: 236917, 415578, 416368, 416369, 416370

**121°00' WEST LONGITUDE 50°13' NORTH LATITUDE
642,680mE and 5,564,630mN
UTM NAD83 Zone 10,
NTS Map Sheet No. 92I/02**

For

**Clibetre Exploration Ltd.
1731 Westover Road
North Vancouver, BC
V7J 1X7**

Prepared by:

**Brian May, P.Geo.
10670 E 39th Place
Yuma, Arizona 85365**

May 12, 2017

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Summary of Work Done

The Betty Property has been held continuously by Clibetre Exploration Ltd. and its' predecessor companies Better Resources Limited and Bluerock Resources Limited, since 1975. Previous exploration campaigns have focused on exploration in the northern half of the property and consist of a mix of geophysical, geological mapping and drilling programs. The most recent program was a two hole diamond drilling campaign completed through a joint venture agreement with Christopher James Gold Corp in 2006.

The Betty Property adjoins the Thule property on the west and covers the contact between the Guichon Batholith on the north with the Triassic Nicola Group volcanics to the south. The property has the same favourable geology that hosted the Craigmont chalcopyrite-magnetite-hematite orebody approximately 4 km eastward. During operation of the Craigmont mine from 1961-1982, approximately 34 million tonnes of ore were mined grading 1.28% copper.

The Betty Property was originally owned separately by Placer Dome from the Placer controlled Craigmont mine and was not the focus of additional exploration. This was also true of the western portion of the Craigmont property, where shallow drilling did not produce any encouraging results. No exploration has been completed on the favourable limestone intrusive contact below 1200 metres elevation for a length of 4000 metres. The total length of the Craigmont orebodies was 800 metres.

In mid-2016, McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd. flew a Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) survey covering approximately 100 km² over Nicola Mining Inc.'s Thule Property and the surrounding Promontory Hills area. Clibetre purchased the LIDAR data specific to the Betty Property from McElhanney. The purpose of acquiring the data was to obtain high resolution topographic data for the Betty Property. The high resolution data was reviewed by the author to define prominent topographic structures and will be useful for future mining exploration, development or operations.

Introduction

Location and Access

The Betty Property is located near the headwaters of Shackelly/David Creek and lies between the top of Promontory Hill on the east and Indian Reserve No. 9 on the west. The center of the claim is approximately N km west of the Craigmont open pit.

The Betty Property claims are accessible from several routes. The Gordon Creek Forest Service Road is the best access road from the west. This forest service road originates from Highway 8 which is the major highway linking Merritt to Spences Bridge. To access the property from the east, travel northward on the Aberdeen Forest Service Road, and turn left (west) along the Stumbles Creek Forest Service Road. A deactivated road off the Stumbles Forest Service road accesses the northern half of the property. The property can also be accessed from the south on the Promontory Forest Service Road. This is a poorly maintained forest service road that leads to the microwave tower on Promontory Hills. The author took the Promontory Forest Service Road during his site visit in 2015.

The NTS map sheets of the claims are 92I06E and 92I03E, while the BCGS sheets are 92I025 and 92I026. The approximate geographical coordinates are 50°13' N and 121°00' W.

Figure 1. Betty Property Location Map (Scale 1:500,000)



Physiography and Vegetation

The Betty Property is situated within an upland plateau area between approximately 1000 and 1700 metres elevation at the top of Promontory Hill., The property is underlain by till. The forest is comprised of lodgepole pine and locally fir, birch, poplar and spruce, and grass covers the forest floor and open swampy areas. The area is characterized by an interior climate; temperatures range from -40 to +40 degrees centigrade, and 50-100 cm of precipitation, occurs mostly as snow in the winter months.

Overburden ranges from nil to very thin (<1 m) on ridge tops and knolls. Quaternary mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) indicates that regional ice movement was from the north-northwest. Local deviations to this trend were influenced by some of the larger valleys.

Mineral Tenures

Clibetre Exploration Ltd. has 100% ownership of all 5 mineral tenures in the property, under the tenure ID number 105072 (Table 1). The Betty claim area was originally staked by Placer Development Ltd. Placer relinquished the claims in 1975 to C.C. Rennie. The claims were then transferred to Clibetre Exploration Ltd. a private company, and vended into Better Resources Ltd., a public company. The Betty Property consists of 5 mineral tenures registered under the Mining Titles Online (MTO) system with a total area of 400 hectares (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Betty Property Mineral Tenure Map (Scale 1:30:344)

Betty Claims 1-5 Tenure Map

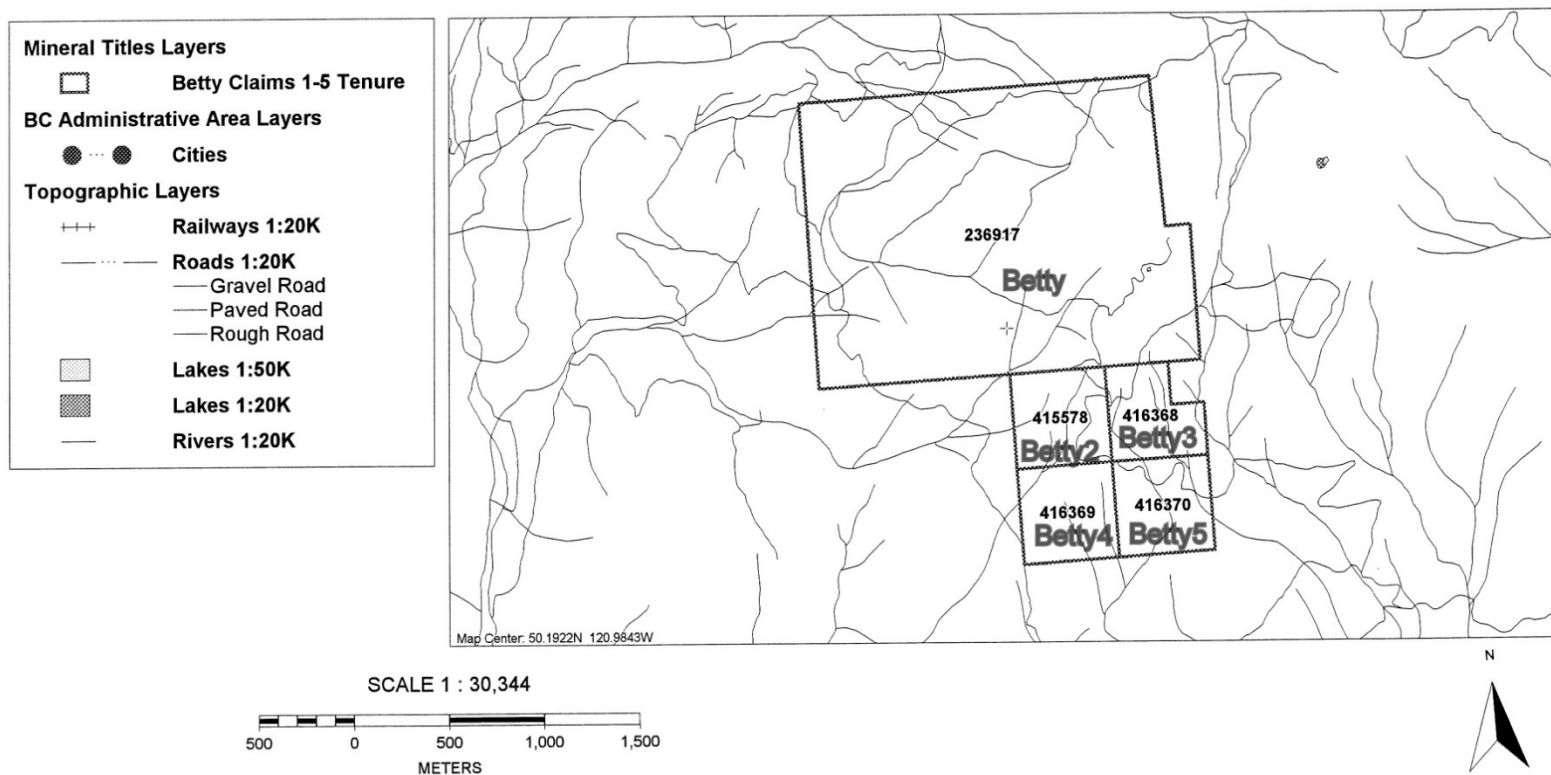


Table 1. Betty Property Mineral Tenures (as of May 12, 2017)

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
236917	BETTY	105072 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I026	1976/OCT/05	2017/JUN/30	GOOD	300
415578	BETTY 2	105072 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I016	2004/NOV/10	2017/JUN/30	GOOD	25
416368	BETTY 3	105072 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I016	2004/NOV/29	2017/JUN/30	GOOD	25
416369	BETTY 4	105072 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I016	2004/NOV/29	2017/JUN/30	GOOD	25
416370	BETTY 5	105072 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I016	2004/NOV/29	2017/JUN/30	GOOD	25

Historical Background

The Betty claim area was staked by Placer Development Ltd. following the discovery of the Craigmont Mine in 1957. After extensive magnetometer and IP surveys, five vertical diamond drill holes were completed (CAN-1, CAN-2, CAN-3, CAN-4, and CAN-5). CAN-3 intersected limestone, and CAN-2, CAN-4, and CAN-5 intersected pyritic north wall rocks following IP anomalies. The area was restaked by Better Resources Limited as the Betty Claim in 1976 under the modified grid system. Craigmont optioned the claim in 1978 and drilled two diamond drill holes, S-114 and S-115 away from the limestone/intrusive contact to establish cross-sectional information. The option was terminated in May 1981.

In 1990, Better Resources Limited drilled two holes DDH-90-1 and DDH-90-2, to check the attitude of the limestone and contact and search for mineralization near the contact. Bands of limestone and some garnet skarn were intersected without significant mineralization or intrusive units.

Better Resources Limited entered into an exploration agreement on the Betty claim in 2005 with Christopher James Gold Corp (CJG) whereby CJG could earn a 50% interest in the property by paying Better (Bluerock) 100,000 CJG shares and performing \$200,000 exploration work. The commitment had been fulfilled by the drilling of CJG-06-01 and CJG-06-02. Both Christopher James Gold Corp. and Bluerock Resources Ltd. were busy on other projects during the rest of the field season in 2007 and a decision was made to defer more exploration until a down-hole magnetometer check was run on the drilling and a joint-venture agreement was completed.

The property and surrounding areas remained relatively dormant until Huldra Silver Inc. (now Nicola Mining Inc.) completed an airborne magnetometer survey over the Thule Property in 2013. This survey also consisted of a flight path over the Betty Property.

Since completing the airborne magnetometer survey in 2013, Nicola Mining Inc. has completed ground geological and geochemical mapping programs and in 2015 completed a five hole diamond drill program. The diamond drill program was highlighted by an intersection of 85.92 metres of 1.11% copper (DDH-THU-002) within a chalcopyrite-magnetite skarn.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The area is situated near the contact between the Jurassic Late-Triassic Guichon Batholith, the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group (which includes the formerly named Kingsvale Group). Part of the area is covered either by glaciofluvial or till material.

The Guichon Batholith varies from a quartz diorite to granodiorite. These rocks intrude the Nicola Group which includes a volcanic and sedimentary package of andesite, limestone, siltstone, greywacke, rhyolites and basalts. Spences Bridge agglomerates unconformably over the Guichon and Nicola Group rocks dipping at approximately 15 degrees to the south and outcropping to the south and west of the mine.

Porphyry and skarn mineralization occurring in the Nicola Group and Guichon Batholith rocks consists of either fracture/fault controlled or stratigraphic-hosted malachite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, azurite, bornite and native copper along fractures or stratigraphically-hosted within Nicola Group volcanics. Mineralization at the Craigmont mine is hosted as 2 main ore-types: carbonate-hosted or silicate hosted.

Several major faults provide geological control on the property including a possible southern extension to the Lornex Fault (oriented north-south on the west side of the property), the northwest trending West Embayment & East Embayment Faults, the Mine East-West Fault, and the Dry Lake Fault.

Local Geology

The Betty Property is situated on the contact between the Jurassic Late-Triassic Guichon Batholith, the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group (which includes the formerly named Kingsvale Group). Quartz feldspar porphyry belonging to the Coyle Stock intrudes the Nicola Group rocks both on the property and surrounding the property. Outcrop is well exposed on the Betty Property with only a thin veneer of till.

The Distribution and Nature of Skarn Assemblages (Lindinger, 2004)

Listed below is a brief summary of relationships among stratigraphy, mineral assemblages, skarn and ore types at Craigmont.

Key points regarding skarns at Craigmont

- 1) Only about 2/3 of Craigmont ore is developed in skarn rocks, with the rest being in brecciated clastic rocks

- 2) Even massive skarns contain relics of carbonate and clastic rocks
- 3) Some of the skarn assemblages are comparable to hornfelsed rocks
- 4) There is no obvious zoning of skarn assemblages within the Guichon Creek batholith. Zoning takes place along strike with the Carbonate unit.
- 5) Bleaching is common in clastic rocks and adjacent to skarn zones at Craigmont

Stage 1 Skarns

Stage 1 skarns are developed through selective diffusional metasomatism of volcano-sedimentary host rocks through metasomatism. Relics of the host rock can remain.

The following mineral assemblages are common in Stage 1 skarns:

- 1) Magnetite-Rich Skarn (mineralized)
 - a. Developed in basaltic tuffs and flows intercalated with the Interbedded facies of the limestone unit.
 - b. Contains interstitial chalcopyrite, quartz and calcite
 - c. Common in the eastern part of the mine
- 2) Massive to Banded Actinolite-Epidote-Magnetite Skarn (mineralized)
 - a. Developed in the interbedded facies adjacent to the Massive Limestone facies of the Carbonate unit.
 - b. Replaces argillite, siltstone or lime sandstone.
 - c. Common in the western part of the mine
- 3) Barren, Banded Epidote-Garnet Skarn
 - a. Developed in rhyolite tuff or limestone with minor pyrite, actinolite, and magnetite. Relics of original facies common.
- 4) Barren Massive Garnet-Epidote-Calcite-Pyrite Skarn
 - a. Developed in massive limestone adjacent to diorite plugs
 - b. Common where the Massive Limestone facies tapers out in the central part of the mine

Stage 2 Skarns

Stage 2 skarns occur through the remobilization of minerals in Stage 1 skarns. This process is related to the development of shearing and brecciation within the carbonate unit. A genetic relationship exists between the development of shearing, the emplacement of diorite plugs and the formation of massive garnet replacement skarn and specularite ore.

- 1) Specularite-Rich Skarn
 - a. Coarse to very-coarse grained platy specular hematite in veins and as a replacement mineral of magnetite in actinolite-epidote-magnetite skarn
 - b. Common in Body 2 and between specularite-rich hornfels and brecciated hornfels in the western half of Body 1.
- 2) Massive Garnet Replacement Skarn
 - a. Very coarse grained garnet.

- b. Replaces actinolite-epidote-magnetite skarn in the lower and eastern parts of the mine, near the diorite plug.

Distribution of Ore Types

Three main varieties of ore types exist at Craigmont:

- 1) Magnetite
 - a. Composed of 5-8% disseminated and lesser vein chalcopyrite
 - b. Located in magnetite-rich skarns of Body 1 East and in the lower part of Body 1 South and in the banded actinolite epidote-magnetite skarn in Body 2.
- 2) Specularite
 - a. In the central part of Body 1 Main, magnetite is subordinate to specularite and much of the ore is a breccia
 - b. Specularite-chalcopyrite veins can commonly have haloes of K-feldspar-chalcopyrite replacing epidote in barren skarn
- 3) Stringer Ore
 - a. Very fine-grained chalcopyrite and pyrite in stringers, veinlets, disseminations, bands and quartz-epidote-calcite-chlorite-specularite veins
 - b. Occurs in bleached rocks of the Interbedded and Grit facies in Body 3 in the western part of the mine
 - c. Similar mineralization also found in the rhyolite unit on section 8015

MINFILE's & Mineral Occurrences

According to the B.C. MINFILE records (MEMPR), there is one MINFILE situated on the Betty Property, the Betty Lou MINFILE.

Table 2. MINFILE records located within the boundaries of the Betty-Property.

Minfile Number	Names	Type of Occurrence	Commodities	Deposit Target Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
092ISE173	Betty Lou , Betty	Showing	Copper, Lead, Zinc	Skarn	643863	5562813

Geophysical

Introduction

Nicola Mining Inc. contracted McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd. to perform a LIDAR and aerial photography acquisition over the Thule Property near Lower Nicola, BC. The acquisition was carried out on June 28th, 2016. Clibetre Resources Inc. purchased a resale of the LIDAR and aerial photography covering the Betty claims on September 30th, 2016.

LIDAR Acquisition & Details

McElhanney provided the following information regarding the details of the survey covering the Betty Claim.

LIDAR Unit: Leica ALS70

Average point spacing (per square metre): 4

Average flying height about ground: 1400 metres

Flight line spacing: 600 metres

Field of View: 50 degrees

Swath Overlap: 50%

The survey was flown using a fixed wing aircraft.

LIDAR data collection consisted of a total of 3,902,157 elevation points. The minimum elevation point taken during the survey was 1241.25 m above sea level (ASL) and the maximum elevation point taken during the survey was 1734.61 m ASL.

Table 3. 2016 LIDAR file information.

Total Points Loaded	3902157
Source ID Count	6
LAS Header	

File Source ID	0
Project ID	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
LAS Version	1.1
System ID	<empty>
Generating Software	Global Mapper
File Creation Day	217
File Creation Year	2016
Header Size	227
Point Data Offset	227
VLR Count	0
Point Data Format	Format 1
Point Data Record Length	28
Number of Point Records	3902157
Points By Return	
Return 1	2723962
Return 2	931699
Return 3	245096
Return 4	1309
Return 5	91
X,Y,Z Scale Factors	0.0010, 0.0010, 0.0010
X,Y,Z Offsets	642735.29, 5560640.80, 0.00
Min, Max X	642735.64, 644936.28
Min, Max Y	5560641.15, 5563246.09
Min, Max Z	1241.25, 1734.61

The author relied on 2 separate programs for reviewing the available LIDAR, air photo and historical data in the area. MapInfo 2D was used for reviewing drill hole locations, geology, and adding interpretative faults (Figure 3). FugroViewer was used for 3D review of the LIDAR data. This program allows the viewer to precisely determine areas of outcrop exposure, and determine structural trends by vertically exaggerating 3D topography (Figure 4). The program can also allow the viewer to visualize elevation variances between low ground and high ground (Figure 5).

LIDAR Interpretation

Both the LIDAR data and the air photo were used to determine areas where structure may provide influence on mineralization in the area. Prominent NW structures were interpreted in the northern portion of the claim block where historic drilling is present. Previous drilling has focused on contacts between intrusive and sedimentary units, which are commonly oriented roughly East-West.

No drilling in the area has tested these NW structures.

In the southern half of the property, NE oriented structures are prevalent, with a weaker secondary zone of North-South structures. The Coyle Stock appears to represent the divide between the primarily NW oriented faults and NE oriented faults within the claim block

Figure 3. Interpretative Geology Map with historic drill holes (black dots showing azimuth, dip and depth), historic assessment reports (red thumb tacks), roads, geology and inferred major structures (dashed black lines). Roads previously traveled are shown as either alternating white/red bands (rough roads) or as a yellow/white band (Promontory Road).

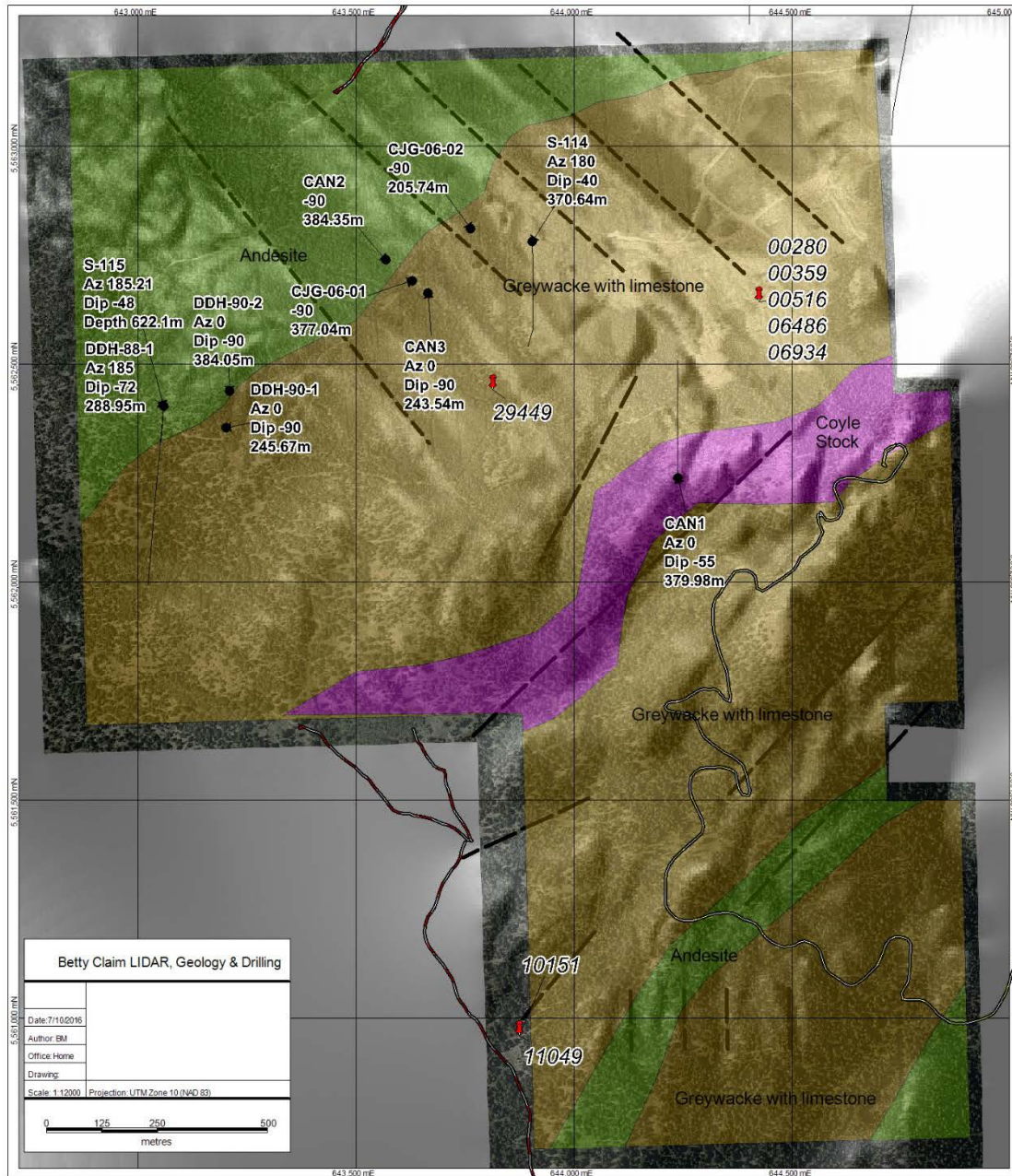


Figure 4. Point classification map shown in 2D with the 2016 air photo as a base layer. 3D map of the same data is shown in the figure on the right. All areas not covered by purple points indicate barren ground, with the potential for exposed outcrop (Scale ~1: 12,000).

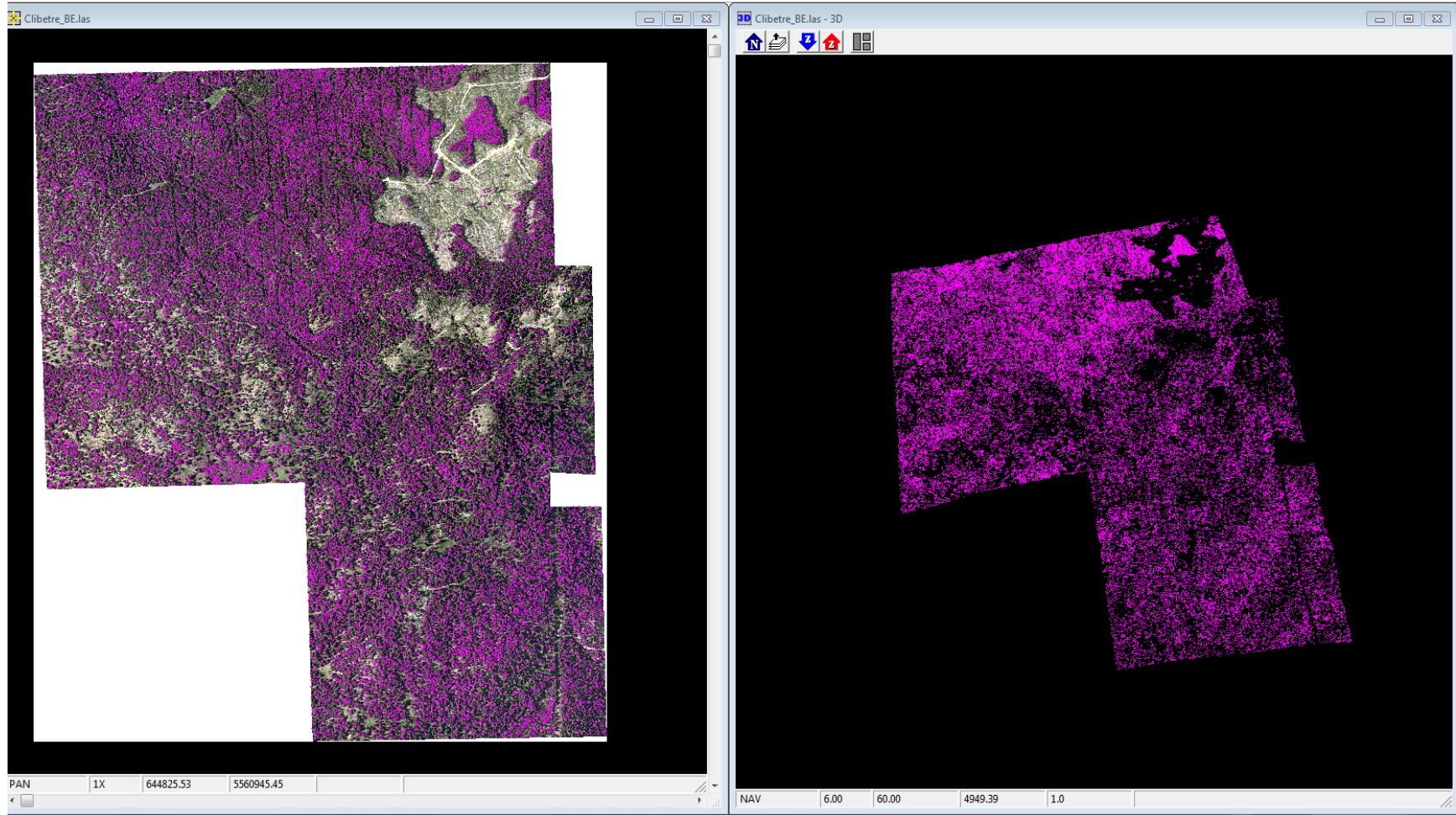
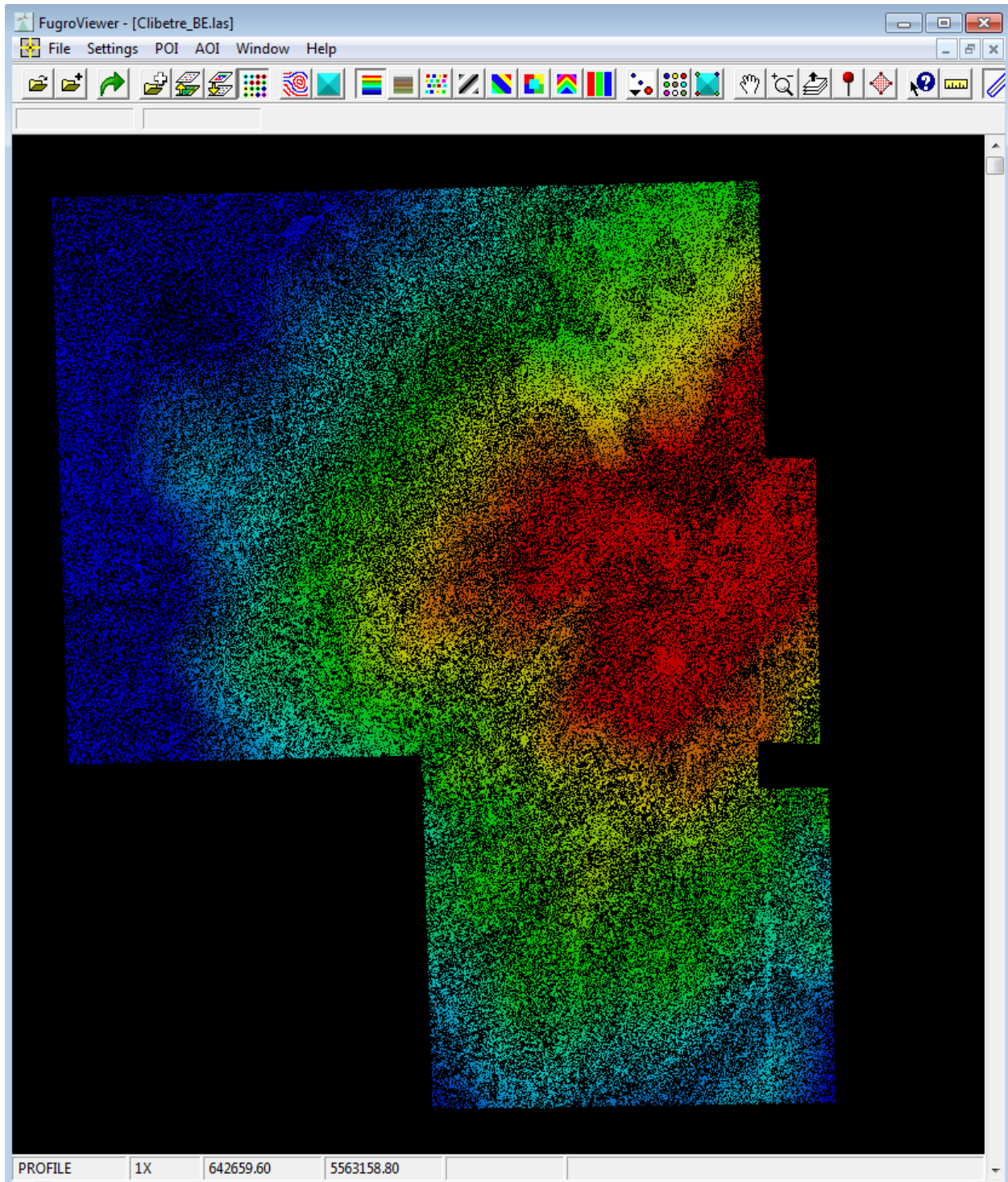


Figure 5. FugroViewer layout with points coloured by elevation, blue is low, red is high. Elevations range from 1241 m ASL to 1735 m ASL, Scale 1: 12,000.



Conclusions & Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested:

- 1) Detailed prospecting across the Betty Claim (2.5 x 1.5 km dimension). Traverses should focus on identifying zones of known outcrop and within clear-cut areas (2 days). Collect samples where sulphide mineralization or skarn alteration is visible. **Budget: \$2,000.**
- 2) Mapping within the Betty Claim should focus on identifying geological contacts, alteration suites and prominent structures. Float and quaternary mapping may also be helpful where outcrop is limited (4 days). **Budget \$2,000.**
- 3) Consolidate historic drill core covering the Betty Claim. Drill holes CJK-06-01 and CJK-06-02 are currently being stored in Merritt. Drill holes CAN-1, CAN-2, CAN-3, DDH-88-1, DDH-88-2, DDH-90-1, DDH-90-2, S-114 and S-115 may still be available from the historic core racks located proximal to Nicola Mining Inc.'s Merritt Mill facility in Lower Nicola. It may be in Clibetre's best's interests to store the drill core at the Merritt Mill facility in Lower Nicola. **Budget \$10,000.**
- 4) Re-log and re-sample available drill core located available core from the list above. If all of the core is available, approximately 3000 metres would be available for analysis. Perform multi-element analysis on 2-3 metre segments of drill core. **Budget \$40,000**

Table 4. Statement of Costs

LIDAR and orthophoto purchase from McElhanney Consulting Services Limited = \$2500
Report writing (20 hours at \$50/hour) = \$1000
Total = \$3500

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MINFILE Numbers (retrieved from <http://minfile.gov.bc.ca>) 092ISE173

Appendix I

Author's Certificates and Statements of Qualifications

I, **Brian D. May**, of 10670 E 39th Place, Yuma, Arizona, hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate of Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., with a B.Sc., in Earth Sciences (2007).
- I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo. #38605) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I have been continuously employed as a geologist in Canada, the U.S.A. and Mexico since 2005.
- I have visited the Betty property and am familiar with the geology, mineral deposits, data and recent exploration programs.
- I was responsible for coordinating the 2016 LIDAR survey with McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd. acting as a geological consultant for Nicola Mining Inc. and Clibetre Exploration Ltd.

Dated at Yuma, Arizona on May 12, 2017



Brian May, P.Geo.

Appendix II
MINFILE Descriptions

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	092ISE173		
Name(s):	<u>BETTY LOU</u>		
	BETTY		
Status:	Showing	Mining Division:	Nicola
		Electoral District:	Yale-Lillooet
Regions:	British Columbia	Forest District:	Cascades Forest District
BCGS Map:	092I026		
NTS Map:	092I02W	UTM Zone:	10 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	50 12 00 N	Northing:	5562813
Longitude:	120 59 03 W	Easting:	643863
Elevation:	1494 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 1KM		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities:	Copper, Lead, Zinc		
Minerals	Significant:	Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite	
	Alteration:	Garnet, Epidote, Actinolite, Magnetite, Biotite, Pyrite, Hematite, Malachite	
	Alteration Type:	Skarn, Biotite	
	Mineralization Age:	Unknown	
Deposit	Character:	Disseminated	
	Classification:	Igneous-contact, Skarn	
	Type:	K01: Cu skarn	

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock:	Sedimentary		
Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Upper Triassic	Nicola	Undefined Formation	-----
Lower Jurassic	-----	-----	Guichon Creek Batholith
Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated	
-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-	
Lithology:	Limestone, Greywacke, Argillite, Andesite, Quartz Feldspar Porphyry, Hornblende Diorite, Skarn		

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Intermontane	Physiographic Area:	Thompson Plateau
Terrane:	Quesnel		
Metamorphic Type:	Contact		
Grade:	Hornfels		

Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

Rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group exposed on Promontory Hills are intruded by the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith to the north and the Coyle stock to the south, and are unconformably overlain by the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group to the west and the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group to the east. A large, slightly overturned subisoclinal anticline plunges gently northeast. Inferred faults have north-northwest and northeast trends. The Betty Lou showing is situated on the northern limb of the major fold and is underlain primarily by pyritic altered greywacke, siliceous limestone, argillite and volcanoclastic rocks. The sedimentary unit is overlain by andesitic fragmental rocks. A quartz feldspar porphyry unit is believed to be Upper Triassic in age. Near the northwest boundary of the property the Nicola Group rocks are intruded by Guichon Creek hornblende diorite with considerable accessory magnetite.

Several types of alteration are present. The greywacke exhibits hornfelsing and biotite alteration and carries minor disseminated pyrite. Limestone grades to complete recrystallization within 1000 metres of the Guichon Creek batholith contact. Patches of garnet- epidote skarn occur in the volcanics. Hematite and malachite also occur. Development of actinolite-magnetite skarn similar to that at the Craigmont mine (092ISE035) is also evident.

Ore controls are the limestone host rock, fold structures and proximity to the batholith. Minor copper mineralization (chalcopyrite) occurs in the skarn zones and disseminated in the country rock. A small occurrence of galena and sphalerite also occurs at the top of Promontory Hills.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1959-34; *1960-26-41; 1961-41,115; 1963-127; 1965-154;
1967-164
EMPR ASS RPT 235, 280, 359, 516, *5630, 6486, 6934, 16492, 17677
EMPR BULL 56
EMPR EXPL 1975-E80; 1977-E140; 1978-E157; 1987-C190; 1989-119-134
EMPR FIELDWORK *1977, p. 31
EMPR MAP 30
EMPR PF (Bristow, J.F. (1970): Report on Bulldozer trenching on the
Gayle No.1 and Bridget No.1 Mineral Claims; Claim location map,
1958; Geology sketch map, 1959)
WWW [http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/CRAIGMONT_\(KEY_GROUP\).html](http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/CRAIGMONT_(KEY_GROUP).html)

GSC MAP 886A
GSC MEM 249
GSC OF 980

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	Coded By:	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	Field Check:	N
Date Revised:	2008/04/12	Revised By:	Mandy N. Desautels(MND)	Field Check:	N

Cost statement for events 5629343 and 5653667 for Clibetre Exploration Ltd, Client number 104072.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1 30-Sep-16	Lidar purchased from McElhanney Event 5629343 - submitted	See attached receipt. not all expenses submitted =	\$2,500.00
2 14-Dec-16	expenses to MTO revised Geophysical report submitted to Mineral titles. File: File: 20170512_Clibetre Assessment Report on a 2016	\$341.10 in PAC	-\$2,158.90
3 16-Mar-17	LIDAR Survey updated.PDF Event 5653667 - submitted	Additional report writing costs - per Brian May's report page 31. claimed report writing costs of \$1,000 and PAC of \$336.98 (which should have been claimed in original event).	\$1,000.00
4 21-Jun-17	expenses to MTOoriginal event	remaining PAC	-\$1,336.98 <u>\$4.12</u>

MCELHANNEY CONSULTING SERVICES

APPROVED

TYPE PURCHASE

ORDER ID 050820

CUSTOMER ID Clibetre Exploration Ltd.

AMOUNT (CAD) \$2800.00

CARD NUM **** * 5427

ACCOUNT VISA

DATE Sep 30 2016 10:40AM

REF NUM 662206420015450020 M

AUTH CODE 013314

APPROVED - THANK YOU 027
