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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: $ 9,268.80

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Sookochoff

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5635447 January 27, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Tom Cat

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1049442

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092H166 / 177 / 204 / 256 / 257 / 258 / 259 / 270

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

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

LATITUDE: 49 ° 53 ' 19 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 41 ' 10 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Sierra Iron Ore

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

13236 Cliffstone Court
Lake Country BC V4V 2R1

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

1) Sierra Iron Ore

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

13236 Cliffstone Court
Lake Country BC 4V4 2R1

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, Chalcopyrite, Malachite, Chalcocite, Magnetite, Hematite, Bornite, Structural Analysis, Cross-Structure, Magnetometer Survey

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 01016, 01059, 04807, 05908, 06302, 06761, 06821, 06767, 09491, 11104, 20393, 20551, 21678, 22382, 27112, 28782, 29964, 30630, 32248, 32362, 33742, 34244, 34673

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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	249 hectares	1049442	$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	2.5	1049442	3,268.80
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:	$ 9,268.80

SIERRA IRON ORE CORPORATION

(Owner and Operator)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5635447)

Work done on Tenure 1049442

(from January 24, 2017 to January 27, 2017)

of the 10 claim

TOM CAT 1049442 CLAIM GROUP

Nicola Mining Division

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

British Columbia, Canada

Centred Near:

5,528,800N, 666,200E
(10 NAD: 83)

Author & Consultant:

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

November 8, 2011

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SUMMARY

The 10 claim, 3,705 hectare Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group (“Property”) is located 194 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver 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)*, some five kilometres to the north of Tenure 1049442, the subject of a structurally analyzed claim for this report, the 300 metre wide breccia pipe may be an indication of a cross-structural mineral control, revealing indications of a potential concealed mineral resource in the 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.

In the structural analysis of Tenure 1049442, the one cross-structure shown as being developed from indicated northeasterly and northwesterly trending structures, could be comparable structural trends that may have initiated the development of the 300 metre wide Big Kidd breccia zone. This breccia should be the location of maximum fracture and/or breccia development and would be the principal structural controls for the deposition of any hydrothermal fluids sourced from a buried intrusive.

The localized magnetometer survey which covered the cross-structure, revealed a general correlation between a northeasterly trending structure and the magnetometer low (mag LO) zones. This correlation may indicate potential hydrothermal alteration within the structure and potential surficial geological indicators that would be predominant within the cross-structural zone which actual location may correlate with the open ended anomalous mag LO.

Thus, the priority locations within Tenure 1049442 would be cross-structure "A" and the mag LO anomaly area on, and its northeast and southwest projection which would be the most likely areas for surficial geological signatures of a concealed mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators

INTRODUCTION

Between January 24 and January 27, 2017 a structural analysis and a localized magnetometer survey were completed on Tenure 1049442 of the ten claim Toni 1049442 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, 194 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver and 29 kilometres south-southeast of Merritt within BCGS maps 092H.078/.088/.097/.098.

Description

The Property consists of 10 contiguous claims totalling 3705.2442 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. **TOM CAT 1049442 CLAIM GROUP TENURES**
(from MtOnline)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until *	Area (ha)
516703	Mineral		20170715	582.976
516708	Mineral		20170715	374.651
535845	Mineral	CASPER WEST	20170715	520.39
1015255	Mineral	TC12111	20170715	312.2401
1031276	Mineral	POTHOLE LAKE SOUTH	20170715	520.3022
1040735	Mineral		20170715	312.2147
1040736	Mineral		20170715	104.1042
1040737	Mineral		20170715	312.2958
1044811	Mineral		20170715	416.2669
1049442	Mineral		20180124	249.8033

Total Area: 3705.2442 ha

**On the approval of this assessment report*

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

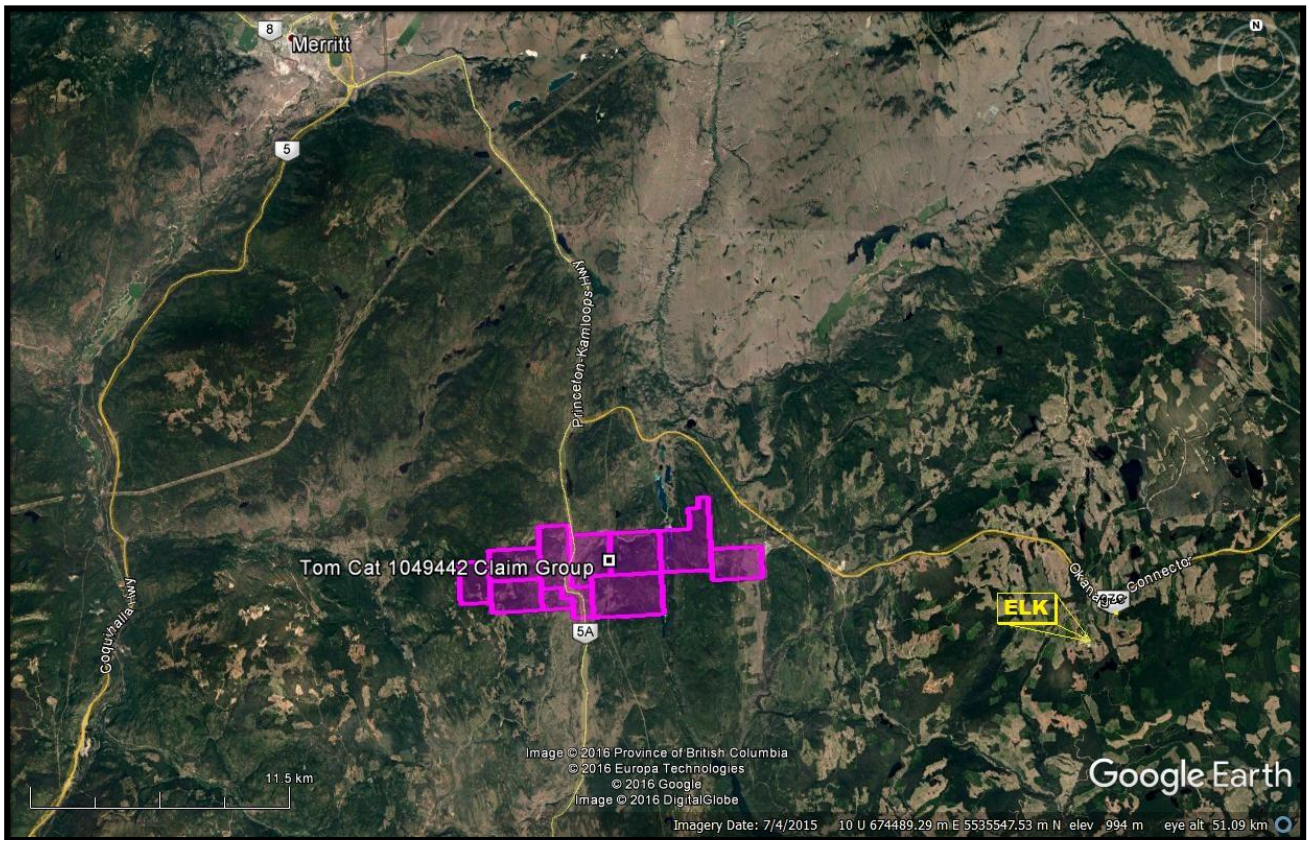
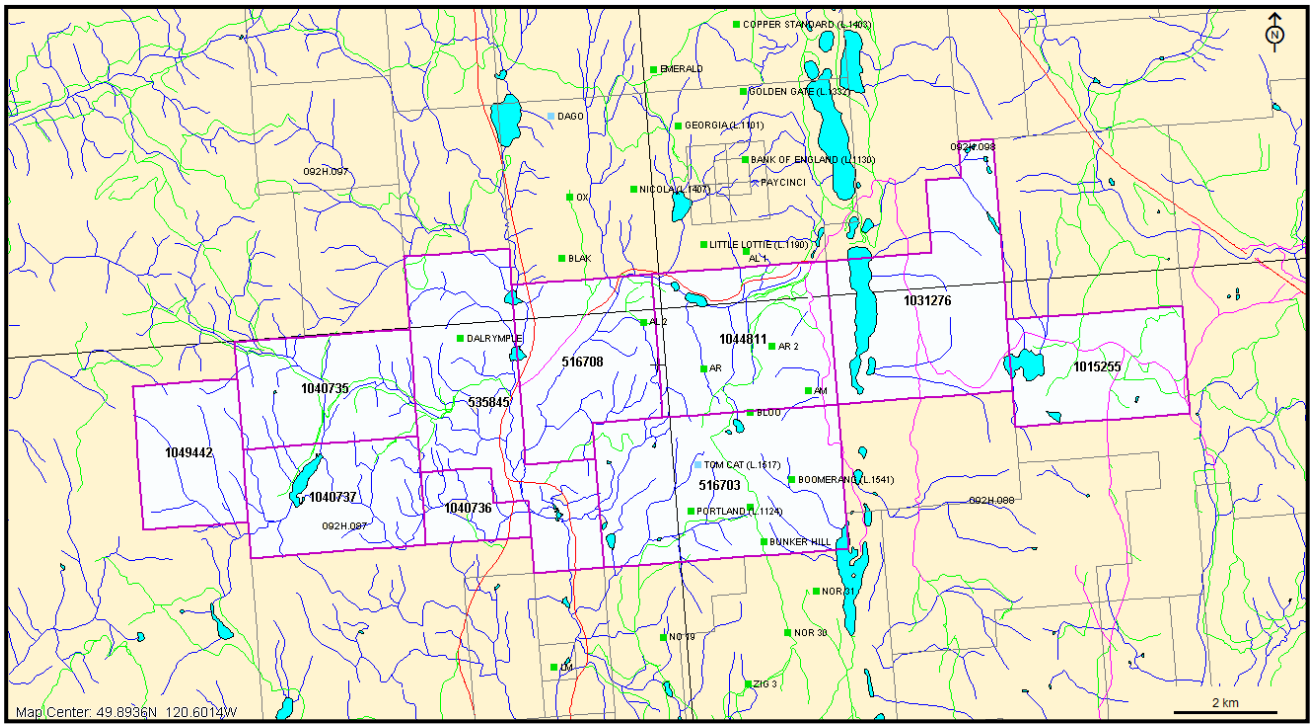


Figure 3. **Claim Map**
(base map from MapPlace)



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 27 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 of the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group.

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 1049442, the subject of the structural analysis, the topography is of predominantly gentle to moderate forested slopes with steep in the southwest portion.

Elevations range from 1,225 metres within a creek to 1,420 metres on a knoll in the northwast

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some mineral MINFILE reported prospects peripheral to the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group is reported as follows; the distance is from the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group.

BIG KIDD prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE074
Five kilometres north

This occurrence was first explored by H.H. Schmidt, with the excavation of several trenches and one adit, 69 metres long, between 1900 and 1915. An additional three adits, 12 to 90 metres long, were excavated sometime between 1916 and the 1950s. The deposit was trenched and drilled by Noranda Mines Ltd. in 1956 after completing geological and geophysical surveys. Additional geophysical and soil geochemical surveys were carried out by Norranco Mining and Refining in 1969 and Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax also mapped and drilled the deposit in 1972. David Minerals Ltd. conducted geological and self-potential surveys, trenching and 112 metres of diamond drilling in three holes between 1975 and 1980. The deposit was sampled by Northair Mines Ltd. in 1991 and Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Drilling by Placer intersected 71 metres averaging 0.75 gram per tonne gold and 0.2 per cent copper in the north zone of the Big Kidd breccia.

Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 10 holes, totalling 2074 metres in 1997.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Big Kidd *prospect (cont'd)*

A 116-metre intersection graded 0.801 grams per tonne gold and 0.124 per cent copper, including a higher grade section of 19.46 metres grading 3.09 grams per tonne gold and 0.113 per cent copper (Exploration in B.C. 1997, page 38). This intersection is from the North zone. The Southwest zone, 350 metres to the south, and the Northeast zone also contained mineralization.

The next program by Christopher James Gold was a 2 staged drilling program completed during the fall in 1999. This program drilled a fan of three holes to the southwest and one parallel hole along the Big Kidd Breccia north contact. All four 1999 holes intersected significant lengths of gold-copper mineralized intrusion breccia with late porphyritic monzonite dyke and potassic (K-feldspar) alteration zones.

In 2003, Christopher James Gold Corp. drilled 9 holes and dug three trenches to test alkalic porphyry hosted by the Big Kidd breccia. Broad intervals of low-grade mineralization were encountered

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE084
One kilometre north

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

The history on the mineral MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group is reported as follows.

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);
Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
MINFILE 092HNE056
Within Tenure 516703

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.

BOOMERANG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE087
Within Tenure 516703

This showing was explored as early as 1901. Several trenches and shallow shafts were excavated by 1904 and two diamond-drill holes were drilled by 1928. Scope Development Ltd. and Alscope Consolidated Ltd. conducted trenching, soil sampling, geophysical surveying and some diamond drilling in 1964 and 1967.

History: Property *(cont'd)*

Boomerang *showing (cont'd)*

Various geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed by F. Gingell between 1976 and 1981, Vanco Explorations Ltd. in 1985 and Laramide Resources Ltd. in 1987.

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE088
Within Tenure 516703

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.

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE089
Within Tenure 516703

The Bunker Hill showing is 1.05 kilometres west-southwest of the north end of Bluey Lake and 2.25 kilometres southwest of the south end of Kentucky Lake

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.

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.

AR 2 showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE258
Within Tenure 1044811

History: Property *(cont'd)*

AR 2 *showing (cont'd)*

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.

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 lithogeochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshinitic 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 MINFILE reported prospects peripheral to the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group is reported as follows; the distance is from the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group.

BIG KIDD prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE074
Five kilometres north

The deposit is located along the northern margin 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 ash 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.

A vertical or subvertical breccia pipe, nearly circular in outline and about 300 metres wide, is developed in a body of fine- grained diorite, which may in part be recrystallized volcanics. The pipe consists of angular to subrounded clasts of volcanics, fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) and pinkish grey monzonite and syenomonzonite porphyry in a matrix of altered diorite intrusive material and finely comminuted rock. The fragments are 1 centimetre to several metres in diameter.

Geology: Property Area *(cont'd)*

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE084
One kilometre north

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.

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Five kilometres north

The AU 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.

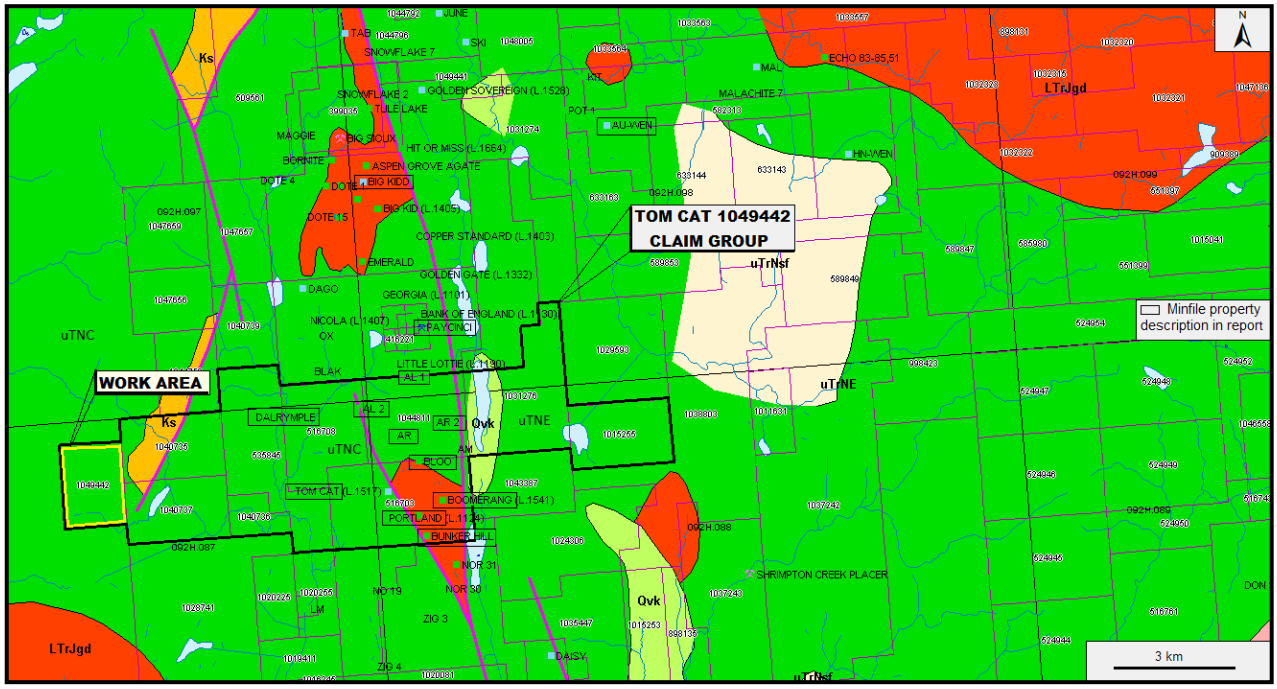
The occurrence lies in the northern assemblage of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This assemblage mainly consists of well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate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

Figure 4 **Geology, Claim, Index & Minfiles**

(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

Qvk

unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Cretaceous

Ks

unnamed, undivided sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNE

basaltic volcanic rocks

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMl

lower amphibolite/kyanite grad metamorphic rocks

uTrJum

unnamed ultramafic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTrNc

andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

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 1049442 Claim Group is reported as follows.

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.

BOOMERANG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE087
Within Tenure 516703

Chalcocite, bornite and malachite occur along fractures in fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE088
Within Tenure 516703

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).

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE089
Within Tenure 516703

Several trenches and old pits expose chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite in brecciated and altered pyroxene plagioclase porphyritic andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). Brown carbonate (?) alteration is associated with sulphide mineralization.

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.

Geology: Property *(cont'd)*

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

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

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).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some MINFILE reported prospects peripheral to the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group is reported as follows; the distance is from the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group.

BIG KIDD prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE074
Five kilometres north

Mineralization is erratic and consists of abundant magnetite, and pyrite, lesser chalcopyrite, and traces of bornite and chalcocite, as disseminations, lenses, scattered blebs and veinlets. Cuprite and native copper are also reported. This mineralization tends to favour the zones of alteration, but is not proportional to the intensity of alteration.

The sulphides are in part controlled by zones of shearing and fracturing in the northeastern portion of the deposit. Limonite, malachite and azurite are present at or near surface. Pyrite occurs primarily as disseminations up to 5 millimetres in diameter.

Mineralization: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Big Kidd *prospect (cont'd)*

The mineral also occurs along fractures in association with chalcopyrite, orthoclase, quartz and/or carbonate. Chalcopyrite tends to be finely disseminated and is usually associated with magnetite, intimately associated with pyrite, and forms pseudomorphs after pyrite. Pyrite-chalcopyrite intergrowths are prevalent along fractures. Bornite is often found in magnetite-chalcopyrite blebs and veinlets, which often display epidote halos.

Copper content is quite variable, and precious metal values are low but anomalous. Channel sampling of an adit yielded 0.901 per cent copper, 0.141 gram per tonne gold and 13.66 grams per tonne silver over 14 metres (Assessment Report 7100, page 8, adit no. 1) Channel sampling of a trench, 90 to 190 metres west of the adit, yielded 0.237 per cent copper, 0.095 gram per tonne gold and 3.37 gram per tonne silver over 35 metres (Assessment Report 7100, page 9, trench no. 12). Trenching and sampling of the northern margin of the breccia pipe yielded gold values of up to 1.97 grams per tonne over 6 metres (Assessment Report 8743, Figure 3.)

PAYCINCI prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE084
One kilometre 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.

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.

AU-WEN prospect (Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092HNE144
Five kilometres north

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 mineralization 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).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Tom Cat 1049442 Claim Group is reported as follows.

TOM CAT prospect (Volcanic redbed-Cu; Subvolcanic-Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb);
Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
MINFILE 092HNE056
Within Tenure 516703

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).

BOOMERANG showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE087
Within Tenure 516703

Chalcocite, bornite and malachite occur along fractures in fine- grained diorite (microdiorite) or dioritized volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The diorite is chloritized and occasionally brecciated. Where brecciated, blebs and stringers of bornite, chalcocite and malachite occur between the fragments. Abundant disseminated magnetite, calcite and epidote are reported to accompany the brecciation. The mineralized zone appears to trend northwest. Three of five rock samples analysed 0.183 to 2.34 per cent copper, 0.4 to 7.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.016 to 0.980 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14141, Drawing 5b, samples 2003, 2205, 2563).

A selected sample assayed 14.7 per cent copper, 4.1 grams per tonne gold and 74.1 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1183).

Similar mineralization occurs 350 metres northwest, where chalcocite, malachite and azurite form fracture coatings in several narrow, north-striking shears in chloritized diorite.

Additional mineralization is found 200 metres west of the shears, where malachite and chalcocite occur at the intersections of shears striking 060 and 150 degrees in red andesite breccia.

PORTLAND showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE088
Within Tenure 516703

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).

BUNKER HILL showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092HNE089
Within Tenure 516703

Mineralization: Property*(cont'd)*

Bunker Hill *showing (cont'd)*

A rock sample analysed 0.391 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14141, Figure 5b, sample 88603).

Copper mineralization is also found 470 metres east-southeast of the trenches, in red volcanic breccia and lahar deposits. Four rock samples analysed 0.229 to 0.857 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14141, Figure 5b, samples 2211, 2285, 2286, 2289).

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).

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

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

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 1049442. A total of 53 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.

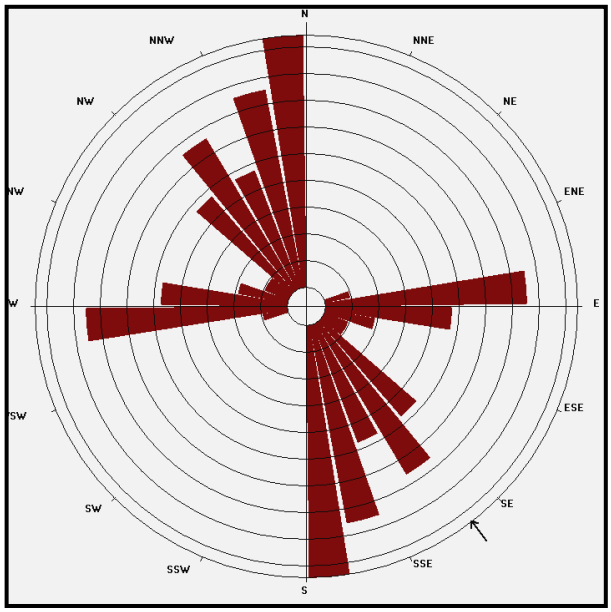
The centre of the work area is at 5,528,800N, 666,200E (10NAD 83).

Figure 5. **Indicated Structures on Tenure 1049442**
(Base map from MapPlace)

Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

Figure 6. **Rose Diagram from Indicated structures**

(Based on Lineaments from Figure 5)



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 53
Sector angle = 10°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.1 data]
Maximum = 18.9% [10 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 142-322
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±18.4°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

_____

Mean Resultant dir'n = 142.5 - 322.5
Circ.Median = 145.0 - 325.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 28.3°
Circ. Variance = 0.18
Circular Std.Dev. = 36.52°
Circ. Dispersion = 1.37
Circ.Std Error = 0.161
Circ.Skewness = 5.75
Circ.Kurtosis = -15.26
kappa = 0.99

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 23.52
Mean Resultant length = 0.4437

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1145; Sbar = -0.4287
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 6.0686; Sbar = -22.7201
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.4592
Mean direction of doubled angles = 154

(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'

Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

c) Results

One cross-structural locations, "A", was delineated from a major west-southwesterly trending structure intersected by a northwesterly trending structure. The cross-structure is located within the Nicola volcanics and indicated approximately 400 metres from the indicated intrusive/volcanic contact.

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

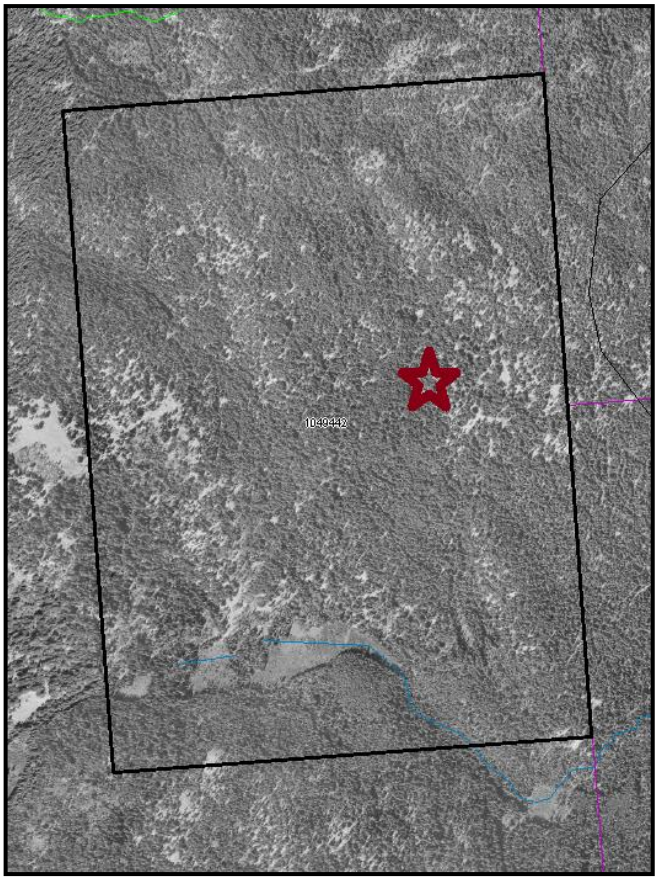


Table II. **Approximate location of cross structure A on Tenure 1049442**
(Base Map from MapPlace)

(UTM NAD 83)

Location	*UTM North*	*UTM East*	*Elevation (m)*
A	*5,528,540*	*666,450*	*1,325*

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.

Magnetometer Survey *(cont'd)*

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

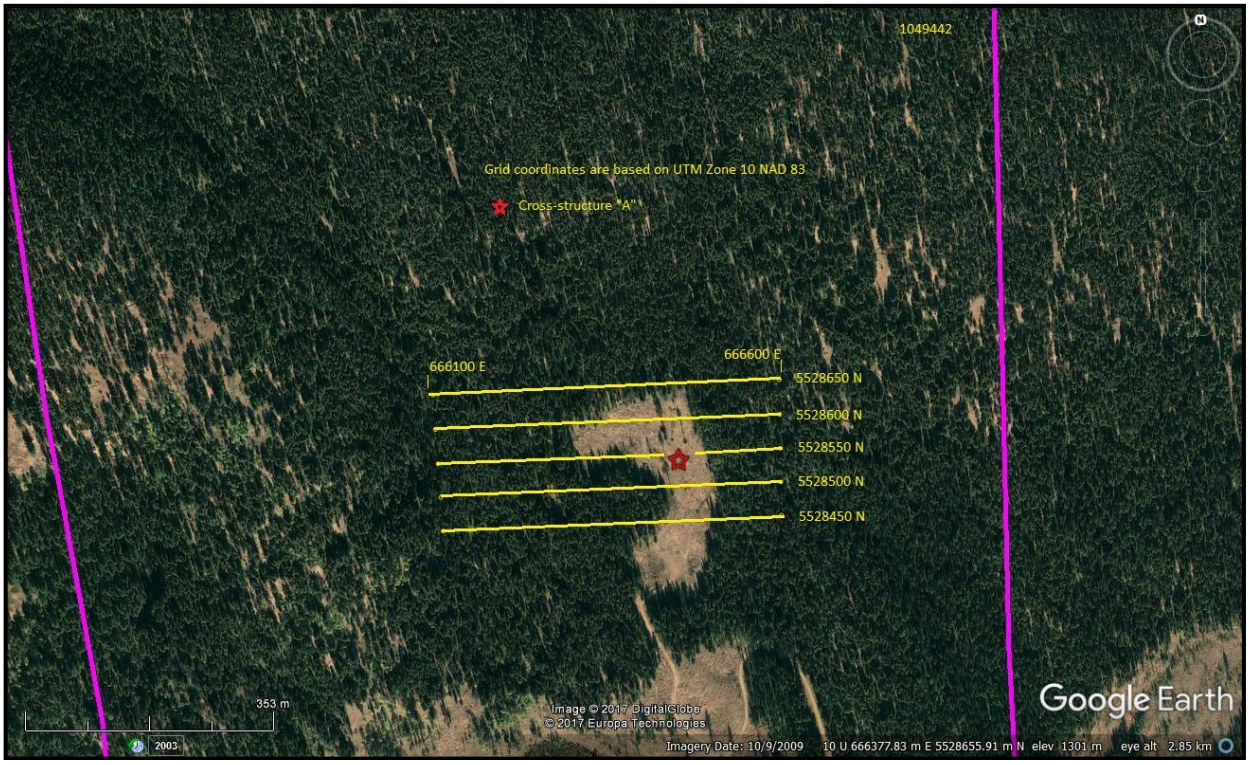
A 200 metre base line was established from 5528650N 666100E southward to 5528450N with base line stations at every 50 metres. From each of the five base-line stations magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals to 666600E.

The grid line stations were established with a GPS instrument. Line kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 2.5. The field results are reported 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.

Figure 8. ***Magnetometer Survey Grid***
(Base from MapPlace)



Magnetometer Survey *(cont'd)*

Figure 9 .**Magnetometer Survey Data**
(Base from MapPlace)

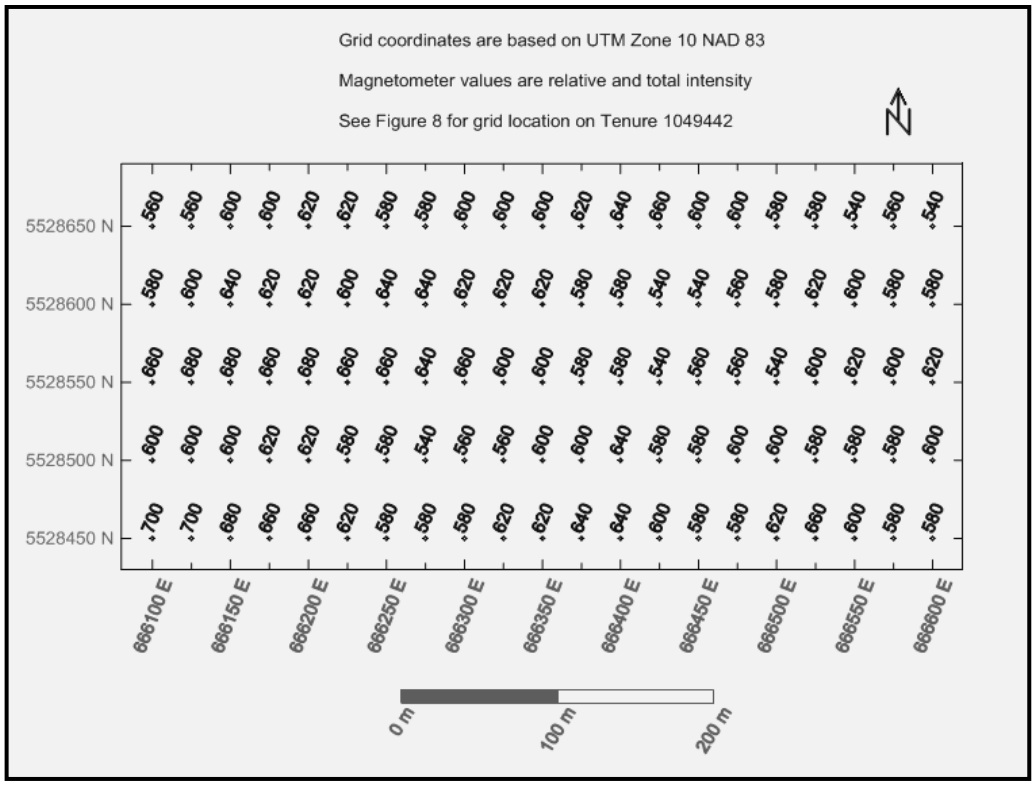
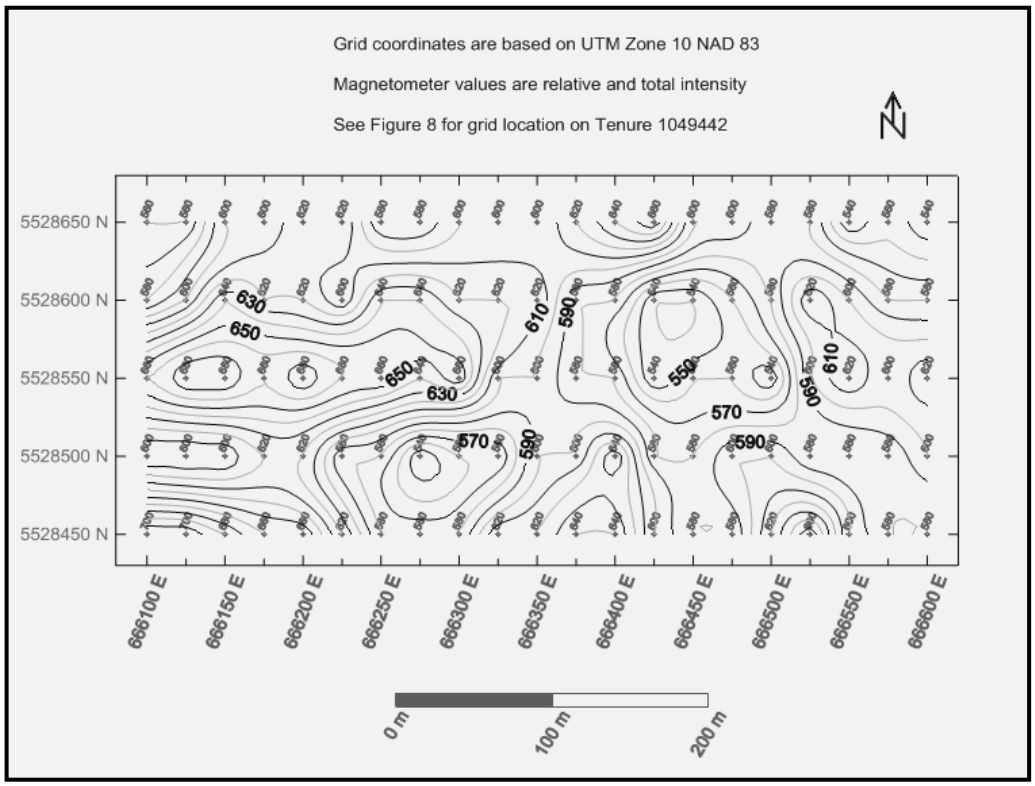


Figure 10. **Magnetometer Survey Data Contoured**



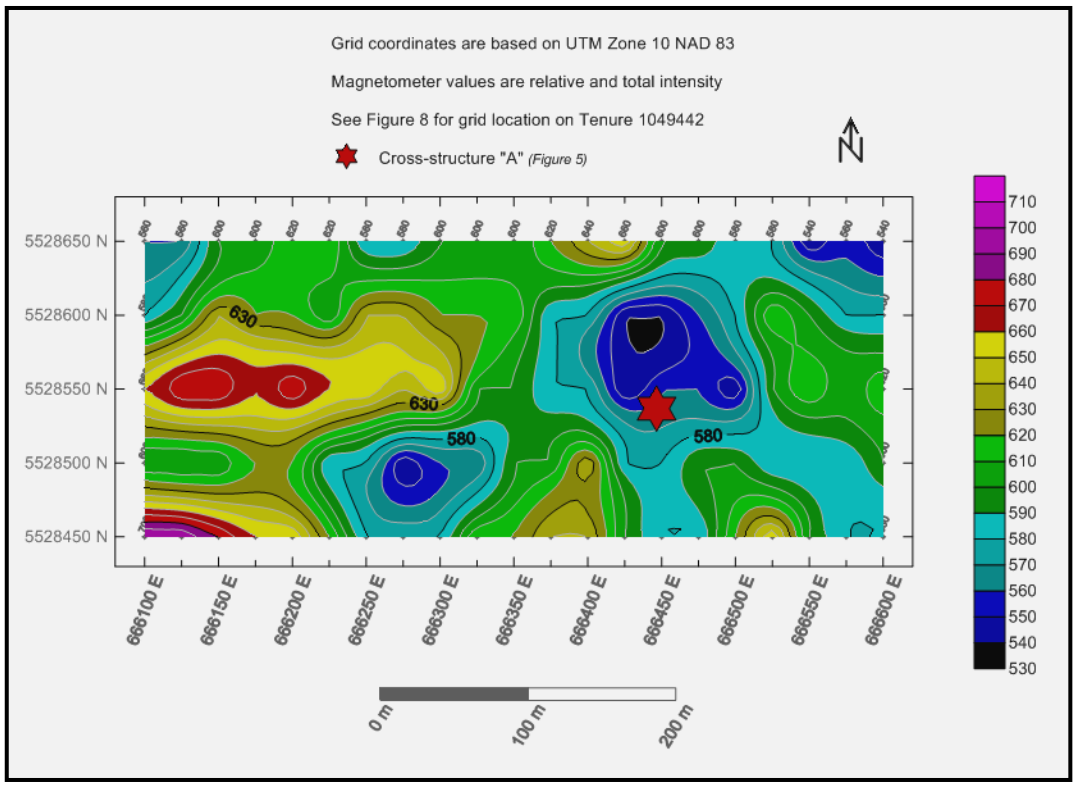
***Magnetometer Survey** (cont'd)*

e) Results

The magnetometer survey, which was over Nicola volcanics, indicated that the approximate location of cross-structure "A" is central to the 200 x 700 metre survey coverage within a background mag zone. Background magnetometer low (mag LO) open-ended zones occur to the northwest, the southeast and to the northeast with the northeastern most zone as an anomalous mag LO. The configuration of these zones generally correlate with the structures that make up the cross-structure as shown in Figure 5.

An open-ended anomalous mag HI occurs at the southwest corner on a broad southwestern mag HI trend.

Figure 11. **Magnetometer Survey Data Colour Contoured**



INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The one cross-structure on Tenure 1049442, shown as being developed from indicated easterly and northerly trending structures, could be comparable structures that may have developed the 300 metre wide Big Kidd breccia zone at the Big Kidd prospect *(Minfile 092HNE074)* where a 71 metre drill intersection of 0.75 grams per tonne gold and 0.2 per cent copper was reported.

Although the cross-structure was over Nicola volcanics, the localized magnetometer survey over the area indicates a potential buried intrusive which could the location of a porphyry resource such as at the producing Copper Mountain mine *(Minfile 092HSE001)*, 63 kilometres south, which is in a comparable geological setting.

The magnetometer low (mag LO) zones of the magnetometer survey results do not correlate with the indicated structures as determined from the structural analysis. Alternatively, a northeasterly, trending open-ended structure is indicated by the localized mag LO's and may indicate variably hydrothermally altered zones within the structure. The approximate location of cross-structure "A" is within the mag LO zone and generally correlates with the central anomalous mag LO. A moderate, open-ended mag LO zone projected from the anomalous mag LO may be the indication of the northerly trending structure of the structural analysis *(Figure 5).*

As cross-structures are commonly the most effective mineral controlling features from some of the currently productive and past productive mineral deposits such as at Copper Mountain, at Highland Valley Copper and at Brenda *(Figure 2),* any indicated cross-structural location would be a priority target of exploration for a surficially indicated concealed mineral resource.

Thus, the priority locations within Tenure 1049442 would be cross-structure "A" and the mag LO anomaly area on and its northeast projection which would be the most likely areas for surficial geological signatures of a mineral resource. These geological indicators may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators

Respectfully submitted,

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1049442 was completed from January 24, 2017 to January 27, 2017 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ $ 1,000.00/day ----------		$ 3,000.00
Magnetometer Survey		
Guy Delorme Christopher Delorme		
January 25-26, 2017		
Four man days @ $300.00 per day ----------	$ 1,200.00	
Truck & skidoo rental: 2 days @ $225.00 ----------	450.00	
Kilometre charge: 332@ $0.70 ----------	232.40	
Fuel ----------	116.40	
Room & board 4 man days @ $90.00 ----------	360.00	
Mag rental 2 days @ $80.00 ----------	160.00	2,518.80
		$ 5,518.80
Maps ----------		750.00
Report ----------		3,000.00
		$ 9,268.80
		======

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MapPlace – Map Data downloads.

Marshak, S., Mitra, G. – Basic Methods of Structural Geology. pp 258-259, 264* .Prentice-Hall Inc. 1988.

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092HNE073 – BIG KIDD
092HNE074 – AU-WEN
092HNE084 – PAYCINCI
092HNE087 – BOOMERANG
092HNE088 – PORTLAND
092HNE089 – BUNKER HILL
092HNE166 – AM
092HNE177 – AR
092HNE256 – DALRYMPLE
092HNE257 – BLOO
092HNE258 – AR2
092HNE259 – AL2

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Sookochoff, L. Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report on the Tom Cat 535845 Claim Group for Sierra Iron Ore Corp. October 5, 2016. AR 35063.

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-one 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.

5) I have no interest in the Tom Cat property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.

Appendix I

Magnetometer Data

E 5625447 T 1049442														
East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag	East	North	Mag
666100	5528450	700	666100	5528500	600	666100	5528550	660	666100	5528600	580	666100	5528650	560
666125	5528450	700	666125	5528500	600	666125	5528550	680	666125	5528600	600	666125	5528650	560
666150	5528450	680	666150	5528500	600	666150	5528550	680	666150	5528600	640	666150	5528650	600
666175	5528450	660	666175	5528500	620	666175	5528550	660	666175	5528600	620	666175	5528650	600
666200	5528450	660	666200	5528500	620	666200	5528550	680	666200	5528600	620	666200	5528650	620
666225	5528450	620	666225	5528500	580	666225	5528550	660	666225	5528600	600	666225	5528650	620
666250	5528450	580	666250	5528500	580	666250	5528550	660	666250	5528600	640	666250	5528650	580
666275	5528450	580	666275	5528500	540	666275	5528550	640	666275	5528600	640	666275	5528650	580
666300	5528450	580	666300	5528500	560	666300	5528550	660	666300	5528600	620	666300	5528650	600
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666350	5528450	620	666350	5528500	600	666350	5528550	600	666350	5528600	620	666350	5528650	600
666375	5528450	640	666375	5528500	600	666375	5528550	580	666375	5528600	580	666375	5528650	620
666400	5528450	640	666400	5528500	640	666400	5528550	580	666400	5528600	580	666400	5528650	640
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666475	5528450	580	666475	5528500	600	666475	5528550	560	666475	5528600	560	666475	5528650	600
666500	5528450	620	666500	5528500	600	666500	5528550	540	666500	5528600	580	666500	5528650	580
666525	5528450	660	666525	5528500	580	666525	5528550	600	666525	5528600	620	666525	5528650	580
666550	5528450	600	666550	5528500	580	666550	5528550	620	666550	5528600	600	666550	5528650	540
666575	5528450	580	666575	5528500	580	666575	5528550	600	666575	5528600	580	666575	5528650	560
666600	5528450	580	666600	5528500	600	666600	5528550	620	666600	5528600	580	666600	5528650	540