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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, Geochemical, Prospecting **TOTAL COST:** $4,072.00

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): 5654912, July 2, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Doctors Point

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1045116

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNW071, 092HNW086

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster **NTS/BCGS:** 092G.070, 092H.061

LATITUDE: 49 ° 39 ' 00 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 59 ' 21 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
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2) Turnagaln Resources Inc

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OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Turnagaln Resources Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
1751 Shell Road
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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Oligocene-Miocene, Granodiorite, Cretaceous, Gambier Group, Sedimentary Rocks, Volcanic Rocks

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 12709, 13029, 14625, 16491, 18365, 18412, 23417, 23907, 24318, 24488, 31657, 33502

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
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	nine samples	1045116	$ 2,572.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	one hectare	1045116	1,500.00
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:	$ 4,072.00

John Bakus

Turnagain Resources Inc.

(Owners)

Turnagain Resources Inc.

(Operator)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5654912)

Work done on

Tenure 1045116

of the

Doctors Point Property

New Westminster Mining Division

BCGS Maps 092G.070 / 092H.061

Work done from
September 16, 2017 to September 19, 2017

Centre of Work
5,500,202N, 572,976E
(10 NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted
February 28, 2018

Amended report submitted
June 2, 2018

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SUMMARY

The 251 hectare Doctors Point property ("Property") is located 92 kilometres northeast of Vancouver adjacent to Harrison Lake, and within an area of developed prospects and a past producer. The Property incorporates a mineral showing, and a developed prospect.

The geology of the Property is generally of a contact between the dominant Tertiary Doctors Point pluton and sedimentary and volcanic rocks which have been intruded by four smaller diorite to quartz diorite plutons. The diorite bodies are enveloped by a 100 to 300 metre-wide hornfels aureole characterized by silicification and up to 15 per cent pyrrhotite and probably represent apophyses of a single major body (Minfile). The major faults that trend northerly across the Property with numerous conjugate and en echelon fractures create a favourable mineral controlling setting for a potential mineral resource.

From the discovery of the Doctors Point mineral showing in 1975, an abundance of exploration was completed to 2012 with the delineation of three principal mineral zones: the Main Mineral Zone; the West Mineral Zone, 650 metres west of the Main Mineral Zone; and the South Swamp Pylon Mineral Zone, 850 metres north-northwest of the Main Mineral Zone *(Figure 4)*

The Main Mineral Zone has been historically the focus of exploration on the gold and silver enriched epithermal veins of the locale. The most concentrated drilling phase in conjunction with geology, geochemistry and geophysics was completed by Rhyolite Resources between 1981 and 1983. A mineralized zone was defined that K.C. Fahrni (1984) estimated to contain 113,600 tonnes averaging 2.16 g/tonne Au (0.063 oz/ton Au.) and 6.17 g/tonne Ag. (0.18 oz/ton Ag.).

Based on additional exploration results, Lennan, 2006 *(AR 28666)* reported that:

> *Samples from veins on the "Main Zone road cut" show a vein continuous for 60 m with an average width of 68 centimetres and grade of 0.345 oz/ton gold.*(*Figure 5 in this report)*

The geology of the Doctors Point Property is favourable to increasing the mineral reserves not only on the near surface epithermal mineral zones associated with the five plutons, but moreso in the potential for a copper-gold porphyry at depth which is indicated by the epithermal and the massive sulphide mineralization at surface.

As mineralization is associated with brecciation adjacent to a pluton and the plutons may coalesce at depth, the mineralizing hydrothermal fluids possibly were generated from an intrusive with potential mineral resource characteristics.

And as the results from historic exploration provided sufficient information to the knowledge of the surficial or horizontal geology, information of the vertical geology is required to determine the geological and mineralogical trends to a potential porphyry mineral resource

The logs and the analyis of the core from a 500 metre diamond-drill hole to be drilled should provide enough information for a qualified porphyry explorationist to determine the potential and/or the proximity to a concealed mineral resource.

INTRODUCTION

During September, 2017, prospecting and a rock sampling exploration program were completed on Tenure 1045116 of the Doctors Point Property ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to locate areas of potential gold-bearing mineral zones that may relate to a potentially economic mineral resource.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from information on the procedures and results of the prospecting and sampling program given the author.

PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The Doctors Point Property is located in the New Westminster Mining Division of southwestern British Columbia, Canada. The Property is located 92 kilometres northeast of Vancouver adjacent to the western shores of Harrison Lake.

Figure 1. **Location Map**
(from MapPlace)

Description

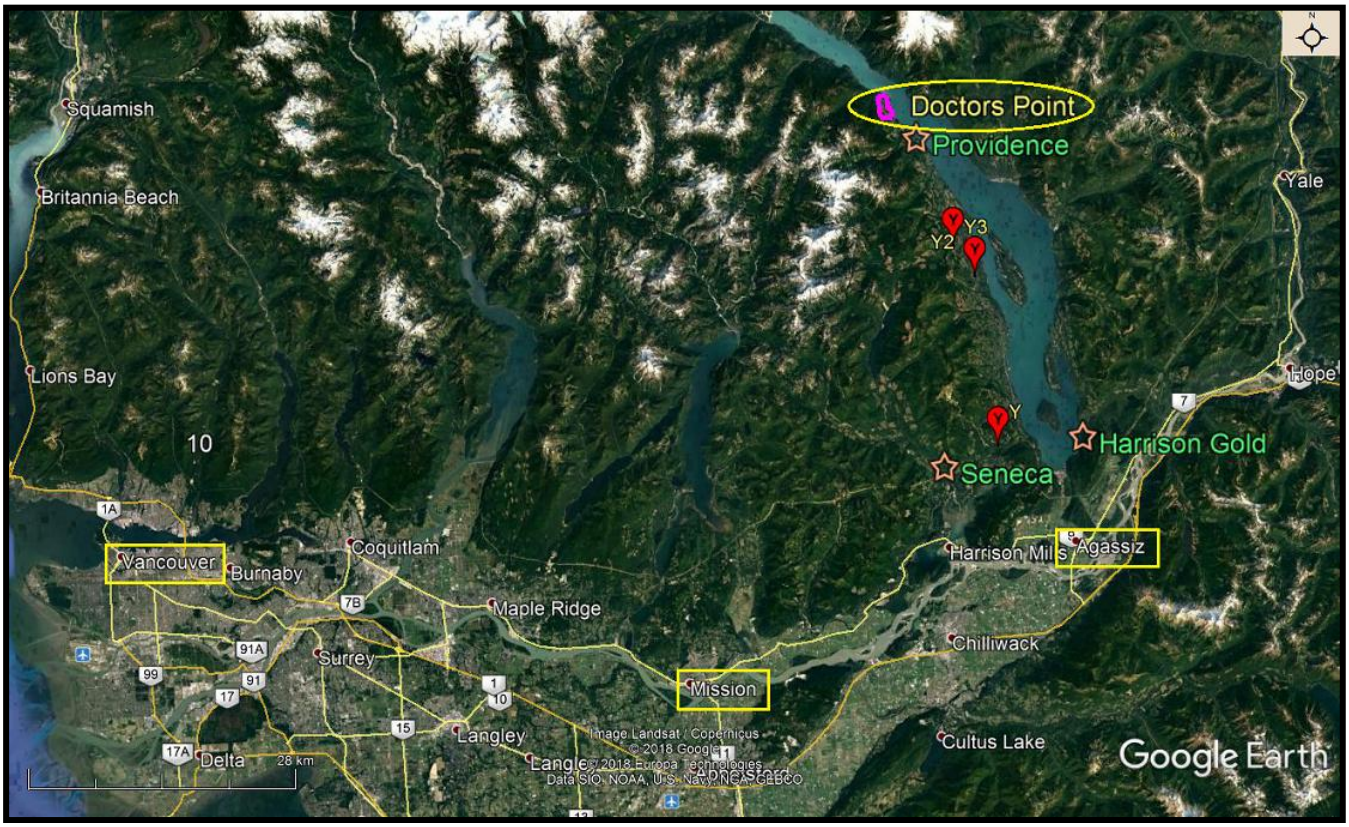
The Property is comprised of one mineral claim covering an area of 251.0039 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table I. **Doctors Point Property Tenures**

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1045116	Mineral	DOCTORS POINT	20200422	251.0039

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event 5654912.

Figure 2. **Property Location**
(from MapPlace & Google Earth)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

The Property is accessible from Vancouver on Highway 7 for 40 kilometres eastward to Mission then left on Harris Valley Rd for 13 kilometres to Y *(Figure 2)* and stay left. (km 0 West Harrison FSR); Then just past 51 km sign for first sample location.

Climate

The Harrison Lake area enjoys a mild year-round climate. Average rainfall is 97cm. In summer, the days are long, dry and sunny with temperatures often reaching in excess of 26 degrees centigrade. Winters tend to be rainy with temperatures averaging 6 degrees centigrade and if snow falls, it is usually quick to melt.

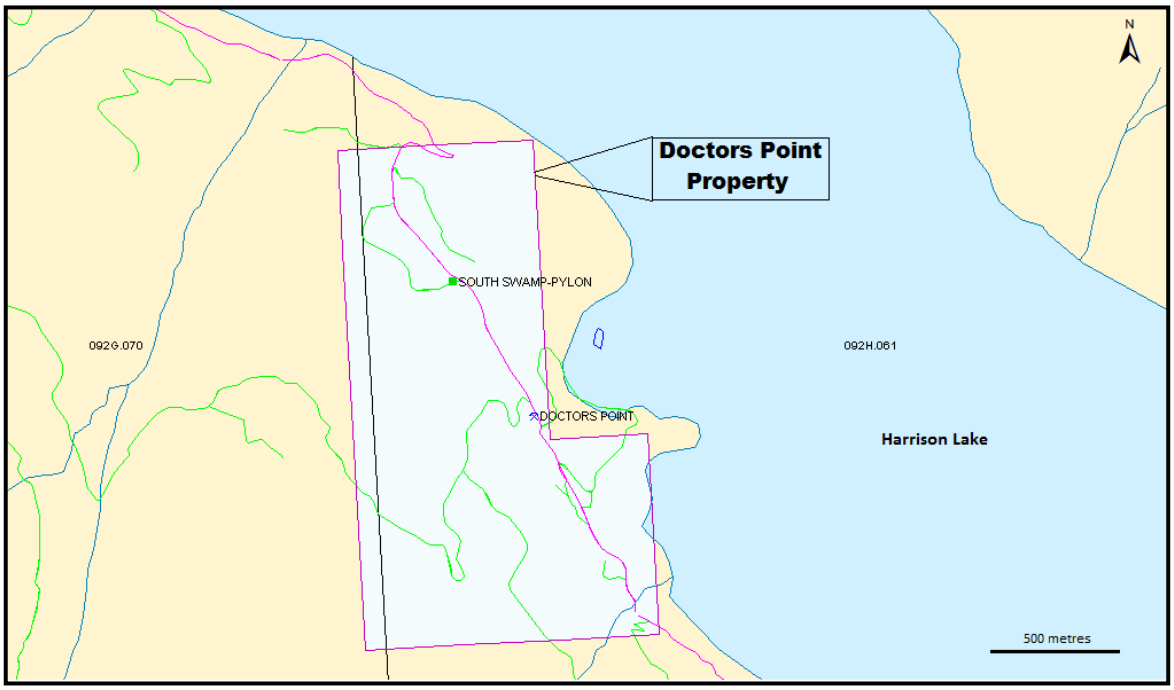
Local Resources and Infrastructure

Adequate resources and infrastructure are available at Agassiz, Mission, or Vancouver for all stages of an exploration and development program on the Property.

Physiography

The Property covers an area of gentle to moderate forested slopes with relief in the order of 421 metres. Elevations range from 27 metres within a river valley in the southeast to 448 metres at the southwestern-most corner of the Property.

Figure 3. **Claim Map**
(Base map from MapPlace



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports the history of . past producers peripheral to the Doctors Point property as follows..

SENECA past producer (Subaqueous hot spring Ag-Au, G06: Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn)
Minfile 092HSW013
Thirty-six kilometres south

The Seneca deposit is located on the east side of the Chehalis River on the west side of Harrison Lake, about 8 kilometres north of Harrison Mills, British Columbia.

The Seneca occurrence has been explored by mining companies since the 1920s. In the 1970s, Cominco Ltd. delineated a small Kuroko-type, stratiform, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The property is currently owned by 493744 Ontario Ltd. and Metall Mining Corp.

In 1962, about 260 tonnes of ore was shipped from a small open pit that constituted the Lucky Jim (Seneca) prospect and shipped to the Britannia Mine (092GNW003).

The ore graded 1.55 per cent copper, 8.15 per cent zinc, 154.28 grams per tonne silver and 4.11 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 23417).

Combined (drill indicated, possible and inferred) reserves at Seneca are 1,506,239 tonnes grading 3.57 per cent zinc, 0.15 per cent lead, 0.63 per cent copper, 0.82 gram per tonne gold and 41.13 grams per tonne silver. This reserve also includes 898,573 tonnes grading 1.09 grams per tonne gold, 55.53 grams per tonne silver, 0.84 per cent copper and 5.17 per cent zinc (undiluted) (Filing Statement 200/85, International Curator Resources Ltd.).

In 1985, a drillhole on the northeast side of the deposit intersected 0.6 metre of massive sulphides which assayed 5.97 grams per tonne gold, 246.85 grams per tonne silver, 10.1 per cent zinc, 0.36 per cent copper and 0.7 per cent lead.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Seneca *past producer (cont'd)*

The deposit is considered still to be open in this direction.

In 1994, drillhole S-94-41 was drilled to test the Seneca horizon, 700 metres downdip of previous drillhole S-91-02, which intersected 0.24 per cent copper, 1.58 per cent zinc, 4.34 grams per tonne silver and 0.034 gram per tonne gold over 3 metres and which showed the most noticeable alteration to date. The hole also tested a mercury anomaly outlined and tested by Cominco Ltd. in 1972. The hole collared into dacite feldspar porphyritic flow and is underlain by dacitic feldspar phyric lapilli tuff. The dacitic package is underlain by a thick sequence of andesitic lapilli tuff and massive mafic flow and flow breccias. The hole, however, failed to find any significant mineralization and alteration.

The Vent zone (092HSW139) is 2 kilometres to the northwest along strike with the Seneca deposit. The Fleetwood and 33 zones (092HSW165), are about 1.5 kilometres northwest of the Vent zone. For further details on the Seneca deposits, readers are referred to the article by McKinley et al. (Fieldwork 1994).

In 1990, Metall Mining Corp. optioned the property to evaluate the Seneca deposit and the VMS potential for the remainder of the property. In 1991, the Fleetwood zone was discovered. In 1992, the 33 zone was discovered in the same area.

In 1995, International Curator Resources Ltd. conducted two days exploration work on the Dorothy 12 and 13 claims to determine the source of a coincident copper, lead, and zinc anomaly outlined by previous soil sampling. The area of these claims is underlain by a series of volcanic sediments, and rhyolitic to andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias that have been variable sericitized and silicified.

Thirteen rock samples were taken from outcrops. The highest results were from sample JC-6, which yielded 0.07 per cent lead, 0.02 per cent zinc, 2.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.02 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 24318).

In 1997, Riverstone Resources Inc. drilled 6 holes (693.4 metres) on the IC claims.

PROVIDENCE past producer (Au-quartz veins, Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)
Minfile 092HNW030
Two kilometres southeast

Four tunnels totalling over 210 metres were driven and two shafts with approximately 100 metres of development were sunk in an effort to follow this veining. The mine's only recorded production occurred in 1896 when 4665 grams of gold was recovered from 91 tonnes of ore

HARRISON GOLD developed prospect (Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HSW092
Thirty-eight kilometres south-southeast

In 1972, 643 tonnes of ore was extracted from surface underground workings and a further 37 tonnes was extracted in 1979. The total production recovered from this came to 31 590 grams gold, 10 139 grams silver and 616 kilograms copper. From 1982 to 1984, Abo Oil Corp. conducted mapping, ground geochemical and geophysical (electromagnetic) surveys, underground exploration and 3582 metres of drilling in 34 holes. From 1984 to 1986, Kerr Addison Mines conducted mapping, geochemical surveys and 3196 metres of diamond drilling in 28 holes.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Harrisson Gold *developed prospect (cont'd)*

From 1987 to 1988, Kerr drilled more than 1000 metres in 22 holes. From 1987 to 1992, Bema International Resources Ltd. (in agreement with Kerr) conducted geochemical and geophysical (magnetic) surveys, detailed mapping and 9468 metres of diamond drilling in 45 holes. During 1987, a 1053-tonne bulk sample was procured from the Jenner stock underground workings on the 187 level.

In estimating grade and tonnage of the Jenner stock zone, a general assumption was made that the average grade resulting from the underground workings would extend to surface and depth. A grade of 3.2 to 4.1 grams per tonne gold was indicated from underground sampling, with an inferred tonnage of 1.3 million tonnes between surface and 100 metres above sea level and 2.2 million tonnes from surface down to sea level for the 'Footwall zone' (Assessment Report 20144).

From 1992 to 1996, Pacific Comox Ltd. drilled 290 metres in two diamond drillholes. Global Gold Inc. purchased the property in 1998 but failed to maintain the option, allowing the claims to lapse in 2000. Late in 2000, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. acquired the ground within hours after the claims forfeited. In 2001, Eagle Plains had Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. conduct a 215-kilometre airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey.

In 2003, Northern Continental Resources Ltd., under an option agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., completed a four-hole diamond drilling program totalling 681.3 metres. Drilling further tested the margin of the Hill stock, together with the newly discovered North Hill stock zone. Northern Continental Resources Inc. released resource figures in 2003 for the combined Jenner and Portal zones (Press Release, February 18, 2003). The indicated resource is 1 845 000 tonnes grading 2.79 grams per tonne gold; the inferred resource is 600 000 tonnes grading 2.8 grams per tonne gold. In 2005, Northern Continental drilled a further 2468 metres in 10 diamond drillholes during a two-phase drilling program focused on expanding the resource in areas of known mineralization and testing new zones of interest. Drilling was completed in the Portal stock, Breccia zone, Hill stock and two previously untested areas. Drilling in the Portal stock encountered occasional auriferous veins deemed unsuitable for bulk underground mining, and a new gold zone was discovered on the northwest contact of the Hill stock.

Northern Continental Resources allowed the option to lapse in 2006, shortly after Eagle Plains Resources Limited transferred control of the property to its newly formed subsidiary, Copper Canyon Resources Limited. In 2007, Egoli Resources Incorporated optioned the property; however, the option was terminated in 2009 due to a failure to meet obligations on the property. Copper Canyon Resources Limited resumed work on the property in 2010. The Portal and Jenner adits were surveyed and an airborne photometric survey was conducted for the purpose of orthorectification of an existing terrain resource information management (TRIM) 1:35 000 colour air photo. The photo was then used to generate digital base data, including a digital elevation model (DEM).

HISTORY: PROPERTY

DOCTORS POINT developed prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HNW071
Within Tenure 1045116

History: Property *(cont'd)*

Doctors Point *developed prospect (cont'd)*

The occurrence was discovered by George Nagy in 1975 and later purchased by Rhyolite Resources Ltd. Over the next seven years, 12 vein structures were isolated and at least three of these were drilled.

In 1981, Rhyolite Resources Inc. completed 13 diamond drill holes totalling 889.9 metres, resulting in a noncompliant possible reserve estimate of 31,510 tonnes grading 4.25 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 10491).

In 1983, Rhyolite Resources Inc. collected soil samples, drilled one hole on Doctors Point totalling 61 metres, and conducted airborne magnetometer and very low-frequency electromagnetic surveys. Drilling did not encounter significant intercepts (Assessment Report 12709).

Between October and December 1983, Rhyolite Resources Inc. completed 23 diamond drill holes totalling 981.4 metres as well as a multiple induced polarization and magnetometer survey, identifying new exploration targets (Assessment Report 13029).

In 1988, Universal Trident Industries carried out soil and rock sampling, trenching and geological mapping (Assessment Report 18365).

In 1994, the property lapsed and was subsequently restaked as the Crystal claim by J. Cuttle. Several undeveloped targets were prospected (23907).

In 1995, Cuttle continued mapping the Crystal claim (Assessment Report 24488).

In 2006, Academy Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping and soil and rock-chip sampling, with chip samples reporting elevated gold and silver values up to 68.7 grams per tonne gold and 188 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 28666).

In 2008, Urastar Energy Inc. conducted diamond drilling and an induced polarization survey, largely confirming the results of previous drilling (Academy Ventures Inc., Technical Report, March 13, 2009).

From 2009 to 2010, Johan Shearer collected soil samples reporting up to 994 parts per billion gold (Assessment Report 31667).

From 2011 to 2012, Johan Shearer conducted mapping and soil sampling and identified sporadic gold and arsenic anomalies west of the occurrence (Assessment Report 33502).

SOUTH SWAMP PYLON showing (Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HNW086
Within Tenure 1045116

Between 1985 and 1988, Universal Trident Industries discovered the South Swamp–Pylon occurrence during trenching.

In 1985, Rhyolite Resources Inc. and Heritage Petroleums Inc. completed 517.6 metres of drilling in the North Millsite area. Drillcore assays reported up to 4.98 grams per tonne gold and 13.71 grams per tonne silver over 1.83 metres in drillhole 85-NM-5 and identified pyrite and arsenopyrite veining—prospective areas for future drilling (Assessment Report 14625).

In 1988, Universal Trident Industries carried out soil and rock sampling, trenching and geological mapping (Assessment Report 18365).

Figure 4. **2006 Map Showing the Three Zones of Mineralization on the Doctors Point Property**

(Base map from AR 28666, p49, Figure 8)

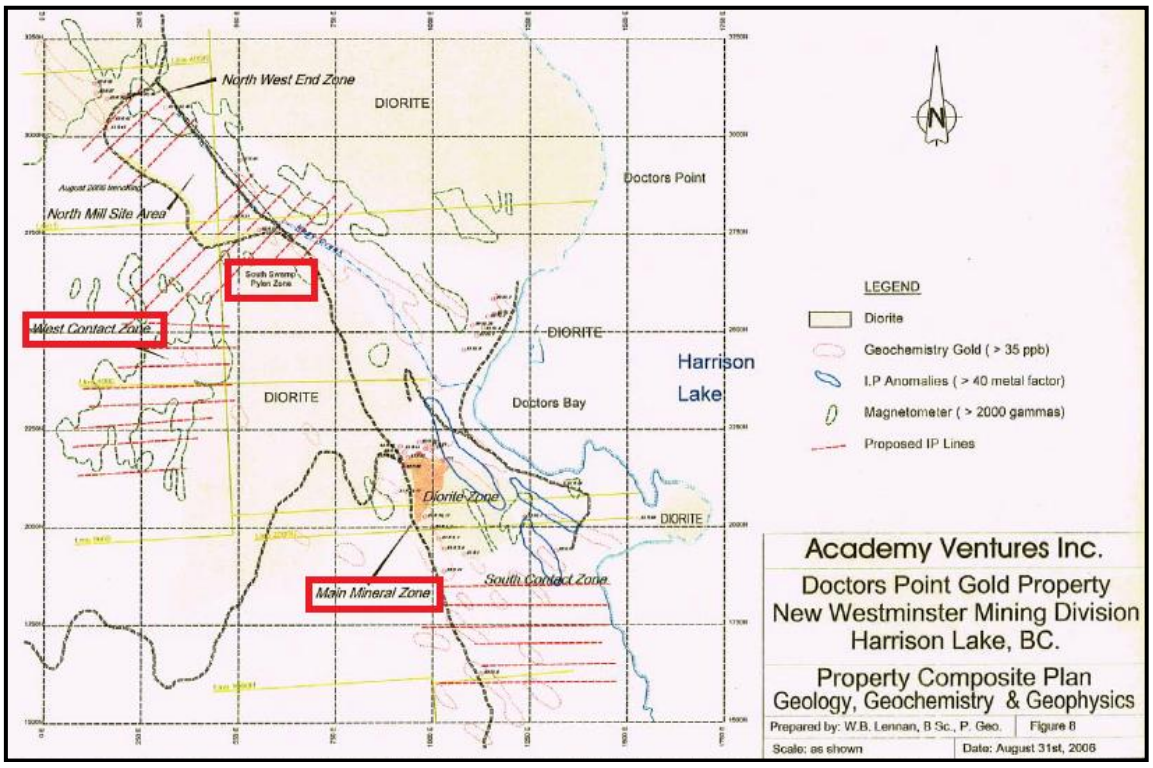
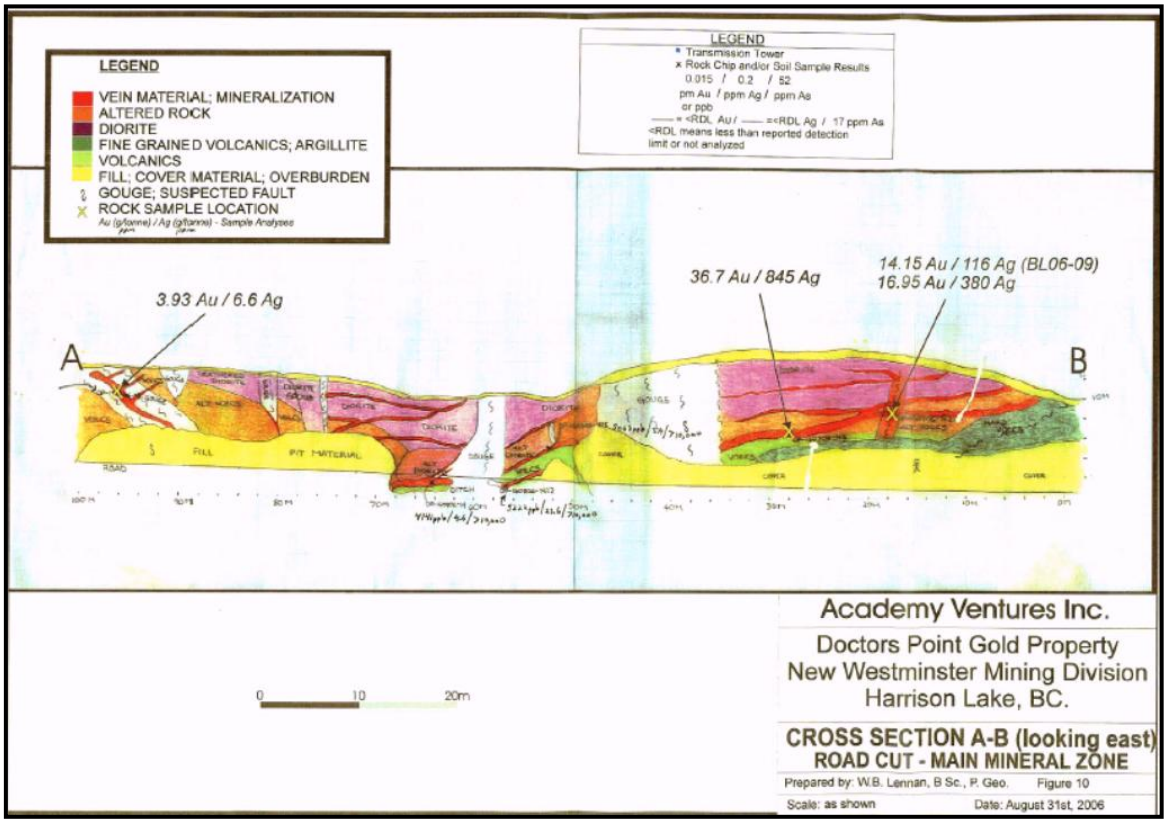


Figure 5. ***2006 Cross-Section of Main Zone***

(from AR 28666, p52, Figure 10)



History: Property *(cont'd)*

South Swamp Pylont *showing (cont'd)*

In 1994, the property lapsed and was subsequently restaked as the Crystal claim by J. Cuttle. Several undeveloped targets were prospected (Assessment Report 23907).

In 1998, Homegold Resources Ltd. drilled two holes totalling 63.09 metres (Assessment Report 25955).

In 2006, Academy Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping and soil and rock-chip sampling, with quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins reporting elevated gold and silver values up to 53.2 grams per tonne gold and 208 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 28666).

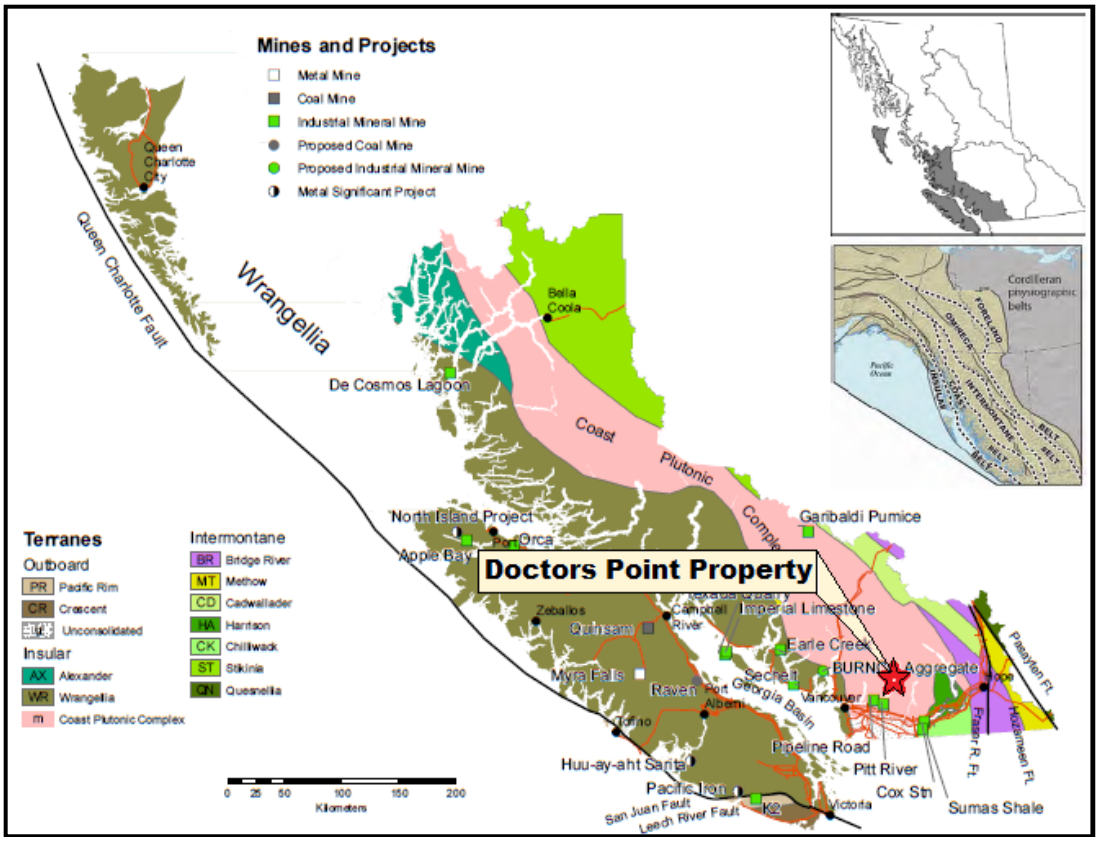
In 2008, Urastar Energy Inc. conducted diamond drilling and an induced polarization survey, largely confirming the results of previous drilling (Academy Ventures Inc., Technical Report, March 13, 2009).

From 2011 to 2012, Johan Shearer conducted mapping and soil sampling and identified sporadic gold and arsenic anomalies northwest of the occurrence (Assessment Report 33502).

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Doctors Point property is situated in the Insular Belt (Wrangellia) of the Canadian Cordillera. This terrain is one of five main northwest trending tectonic subdivisions and is dominated by Mesozoic volcanic, igneous and sedimentary rocks.

Figure 6. **Regional Geology**
(Base map from Northcote, 2015)



GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports the geology of a past producer peripheral to the Doctors Point property as follows..

SENECA past producer (Subaqueous hot spring Ag-Au, G06: Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn)
Minfile 092HSW013
Thirty-six kilometres south

The area of the Seneca deposit and its related occurrences, the Vent (092HSW139) and the Fleetwood/33 zones (092HSW165), are underlain primarily by volcanic rocks of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation. In general, the strata on the property strike approximately northwest and are essentially flat lying or moderately east dipping. The stratigraphy has undergone very little deformation or metamorphism and retains pristine volcanic textures. Metamorphic grade in the area is zeolite facies. McKinley et al. (Fieldwork 1994) have subdivided the property stratigraphy into three principal volcanic facies as follows: 1) Facies 1 - Lavas (vent-proximal facies) consist of basaltic to rhyolitic composition flows, domes and associated in situ hyaloclastites and autoclastic breccias.

2) Facies 2 - Volcaniclastic rocks (vent-proximal to distal facies) consist of juvenile to reworked, coarse volcanic breccia and tuffs to fine-grained siltstone. 3) Facies 3 - Synvolcanic intrusions consist of basaltic to rhyolitic sills and dikes that have intruded lavas and wet volcaniclastic sediments.

A fourth facies consists of an argillite that often contains flattened pumice clasts and is commonly in close proximity to mineralization. This fourth facies is restricted to the main Seneca deposit, also referred to as the Pit area, and does not correlate across the property.

PROVIDENCE past producer (Au-quartz veins, Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)
Minfile 092HNW030
Two kilometres southeast

The west side of Harrison Lake is underlain by rocks assigned to the Lower Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation, correlative with part of the Fire Lake Group (Journeay and Csontos, 1989; Lynch, 1990). Between Doctors Point and the Providence mine, the Brokenback Hill Formation includes mafic volcanic flows and tuffs, black argillite, volcanic sandstone, siltstone and rare, thin polymictic conglomerate. In this area, these rocks dip northeast and are believed to represent the northeast limb of a major north trending anticline. Around Doctors Point, these rocks have been intruded by several high-level, dioritic plutons of Tertiary age.

In the vicinity of Davidson Creek, basaltic flows and tuffs host steeply dipping, gold-bearing quartz veins and silver-rich quartz-carbonate veins up to 91 centimetres wide. The latter veining is reported to have contained minor pyrite with associated low-grade gold values.

HARRISON GOLD developed prospect (Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HSW092
Thirty-eight kilometres south-southeast

The Harrison Lake shear zone is a right-lateral transcurrent fault that splays northward into an imbricate fan of high-angle brittle faults. In part, it passes along and parallel to Harrison Lake. The Harrison Gold property comprises a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Brokenback Hill and Peninsula formations (Fire Lake Group) bounded on the east by the major Harrison fault and Tertiary granodiorite of the 'Hicks Lake Batholith'.

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

***Harrison Gold** developed prospect (cont'd)*

The Harrison fault separates Fire Lake Group rocks from Cretaceous and/or Tertiary, mainly greenschist facies, mafic to intermediate volcanics and phyllite of the Slollicum Schist. The Harrison fault is a 1 to 2-kilometre-wide fracture zone with a well-developed cleavage dipping 50 to 70 degrees east but with no marked linear fabric within it. Several possible fault splays cut across the Harrison Gold property.

The Harrison Gold occurrence is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Brokenback Hill Formation comprising green crystal tuff, volcanic conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone in the lower part of the section, and volcanic flows, pyroclastics, argillite and sandstone in the upper parts. This sequence conformably overlies a coquina bed of the Peninsula Formation. The sediments and volcanics have been intruded by numerous quartz diorite stocks that are probably related to the Hicks Lake Batholith (Chilliwack Batholith). The age of one such stock, the Jenner stock, has been dated at 23 to 25 Ma. A feldspar porphyry dike also intrudes the package.

Pelites of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group are in fault contact with the Brokenback Hill Formation in the southern parts of the property.

Gold mineralization invariably occurs mainly as free visible flakes up to 2 millimetres in size (generally 0.2 to 0.6 millimetres or less) within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system). The mineralized quartz veins are confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks) or to their immediate periphery. Gold mineralization is not known to occur more than 2 to 3 metres outside the quartz diorite intrusions. Gold also occurs in association with open-space sulphide fillings within a hydrothermally altered breccia pipe (Breccia zone).

The Jenner stock is a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite that has intruded sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Brokenback Hill Formation. It is composed of two main intrusive phases: a medium- to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase that occupies the central and upper portions of the stock, and a fine-grained biotite-(hornblende) quartz diorite phase found mainly in the lower portions. Numerous thin, high-angle felsic and, less commonly, mafic dikes are present throughout the stock. Disseminated and evenly distributed mineralization within the Jenner stock consists of 1 to 3 per cent pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite and traces of molybdenite. In its upper levels, the stock is roughly circular to elliptical (80 to 110 metres in plan), becoming more elongated (60 by 150 metres) with depth. It plunges 80 to 85 degrees to the east and its overall 3D shape can be described as pipe-like. Portions of the stock, mainly along its footwall contact, are occupied by a contact breccia phase that is transitional from a breccia containing quartz diorite and country rock fragments in a quartz diorite matrix, to one containing only country rock fragments. Several large xenoliths (40 by 20 by 5 metres) or roof pendants are also found within the stock.

The main deposit is the Jenner stock zone. Gold-bearing vein systems within the Jenner stock are predominantly low-angle structures. The quartz veins containing gold mineralization are associated with gently dipping (15 to 40-degree) veins that form a conjugate set and bisectrix; minor subvertical veins also contain gold. In addition to these low-angle veins, the dominant features are large, low-angle, west- and east-dipping compressive reverse faults that cut both country rocks and the stock. These faults have resulted in thrust development, shearing and localized vein offsets. The higher grade portions of the Jenner stock tend to be at its margins.

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

***Harrison Gold** developed prospect (cont'd)*

A northwest-trending, possibly post mineralization fault, the Jenner fault, passes through the stock. Shearing and faulting is commonly associated with an assemblage of pyrite, carbonate and chlorite. Weak to locally strong propylitic alteration of the stock is ubiquitous and consists primarily of chlorite and carbonate.

The veins containing the gold mineralization are composed of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimetres are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

The Portal stock is located 300 metres southwest from the Jenner stock. It is separated into two distinct domains: The western portion is a roughly circular body with an average diameter of 140 metres and smooth or regular contacts; the eastern portion is dike-like, narrowing from approximately 100 metres in the west to 40 to 50 metres near the eastern contact, with irregular or bulging contacts. The entire stock is plunging approximately 70 degrees to the east.

Gold-bearing quartz vein attitudes (gold zones) appear to be oriented horizontally to subhorizontally within the Portal stock. Overall, the zones appear to dip 15 to 20 degrees to the west and 5 to 20 degrees to the south. Drilling to date suggests that gold grades within the zones improve toward the intrusive contacts, particularly the northern contact. A drill intersection of a well-mineralized zone averaged 3.17 grams per tonne gold across 30 metres (Assessment Report 19584). The sericite in these veins from the Portal stock adit gives a potassium-argon age of 24.5 Ma +/- 1 Ma (Fieldwork, 1984). Gold mineralization also appears to be associated with the northern contact or footwall of a felsic dike. The dike is a quartz-flooded granite or diorite with intense associated chlorite-sericite-biotite-silica alteration along internal fractures and quartz veins and 2 to 10 per cent disseminated pyrrhotite.

The Lake stock is located 1650 metres south from the Jenner stock and is the largest and best exposed of the gold-bearing diorite stocks. Massive in texture, it varies little in composition from margin to margin except for local variations in the size of amphibole and the amount of biotite. The stock locally contains up to 3 per cent finely disseminated pyrrhotite. Quartz veins are not common and are found predominantly near the margins of the stock. The occasional vein contains visible gold with grades up to 2.24 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 19584).

The Hill stock is located 700 metres south from the Lake stock. Gold-silver mineralization is associated with quartz +/- carbonate-pyrrhotite-pyrite, +/- molybdenite +/- arsenopyrite veins. These veins pass into the sedimentary country rock but the amount of gold and strength of veining generally decreases substantially and finally dies out within a short distance of the host quartz diorite. The mineralized zone containing the veins weakens laterally outward, is relatively flat lying and is controlled by low-angle veining similar to the Jenner-Portal–style mineralization. Gold-silver grades range up to 23 and 57 grams per tonne, respectively, across a 1-metre drill intersection (Assessment Report 20144).

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

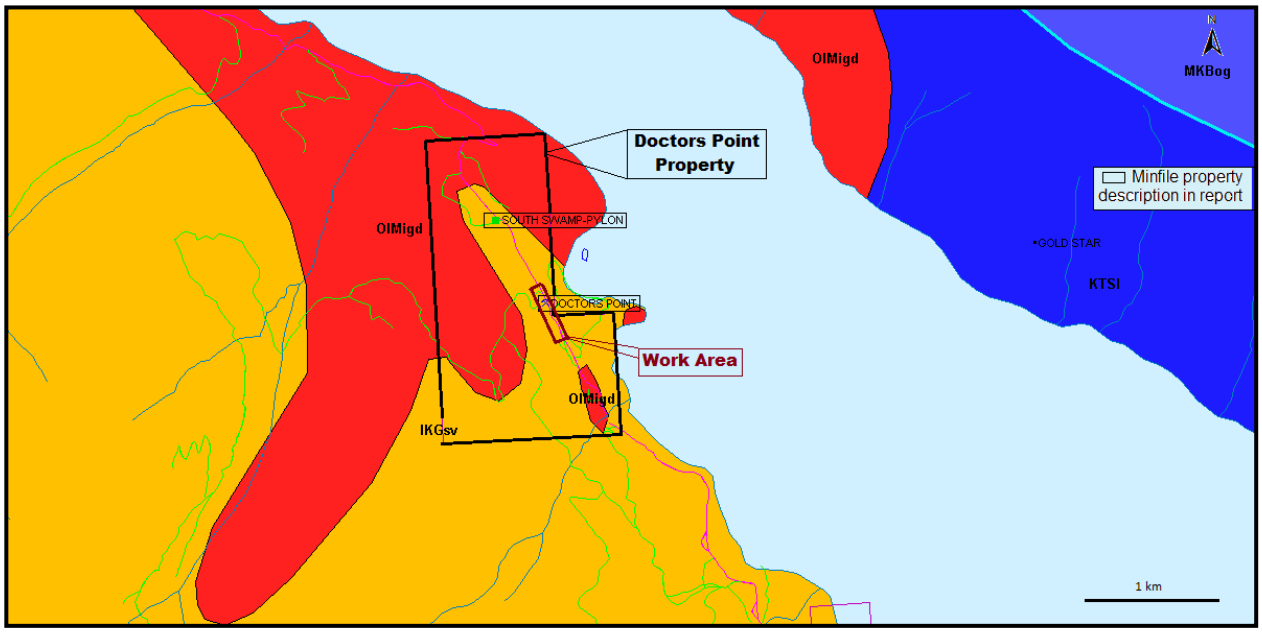
***Harrison Gold** developed prospect (cont'd)*

A sulphide-bearing (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite) breccia pipe (Breccia zone), which is strongly sericitized, chloritized and silicified, is spatially related to the Hill stock. It occurs on the west margin of the Hill stock. The breccia contains fragments of the surrounding country rocks and occasional fragments of quartz diorite. Fragments are mainly 5 to 10 centimetres in diameter with some rotation but no apparent milling or grinding.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the geological map published by the BC Government supported MapPlace project, the Doctors Point property is underlain by Oligocene to Miocene granodioritic intrusive rocks in contact with marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group.

Figure 7. **Property Geology, Claims, Index & Minfile**
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Oligocene to Miocene

OlMigd
Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks

Cretaceous to Tertiary

KTSi
Slollicum Schist
greenstone, greenstone schist metamorphic rocks

Mid-Cretaceous

MKBog
Brokenridge Gneiss
ortho gneiss metamorphic rocks

Lower Cretaceous

lKGsv
Gambier Group
marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Geology: Property *(cont'd)*

MINFILE reports on the geology of a developed prospect and a showing within the Doctors Point property *(Figure 7)* as follows.

DOCTORS POINT developed prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HNW071
Within Tenure 1045116

The prospect is situated close to the Harrison Lake shear zone, a right-lateral transcurrent fault that splays northward into an imbricate fan of high-angle brittle faults. In part, it passes along and parallel to Harrison Lake, separating the Early and Middle Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation and Cretaceous Fire Lake Group on the west side of the lake from the Cretaceous Slollicum Schist on the east side.

The Doctors Point area is underlain by a northwest-striking, gently (30 degrees) east-dipping sequence of interbedded sediments, volcanics and volcaniclastics assigned to the Early Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation, which has been correlated as part of the Fire Lake Group (Journeay and Csontos, 1989; Lynch, 1990). Here, the formation consists of volcanic flows and tuff with minor argillite, volcanic sandstone, siltstone and polymictic conglomerate.

These rocks are intruded by the Tertiary Doctors Point pluton and four smaller (25 to 2000-metre-diameter) diorite to quartz diorite plutons (Nagy, Island, Peninsula and Doctors Bay plutons). Potassium-argon age dates for the Doctors Point pluton are 22 to 24 Ma (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 89-1E, page 186) and 20.4 ± 0.8 Ma (Economic Geology, Volume 86, Table 2, 1991).

The diorite plutons are surrounded by a 100 to 300-metre-wide hornfels aureole characterized by silicification, pyrrhotite (up to 15 per cent), pyrite, magnetite and red biotite flake. Cordierite, andalusite, garnet and coarse, poikiloblastic biotite have also developed in the rocks adjacent to the intrusions. Major faults trend 330 and 360 degrees across the property, with numerous conjugate and en echelon fractures.

SOUTH SWAMP PYLON showing (Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HNW086
Within Tenure 1045116

The Doctors Point area is underlain by a northwest-striking, gently (30 degrees) east-dipping sequence of interbedded sediments, volcanics and volcaniclastics assigned to the Early Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation, which has been correlated as part of the Fire Lake Group (Journeay and Csontos, 1989; Lynch, 1990). Here, the formation comprises volcanic flows and tuff with minor argillite, volcanic sandstone, siltstone and polymictic conglomerate.

These rocks are intruded by the Tertiary Doctors Point pluton and four smaller (25 to 2000-metre-diameter) diorite to quartz diorite plutons (Nagy, Island, Peninsula and Doctors Bay plutons). Potassium-argon age dates for the Doctors Point pluton are 22 to 24 Ma (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 89-1E, page 186) and 20.4 ± 0.8 Ma (Economic Geology, Volume 86, Table 2, 1991).

The diorite plutons are surrounded by a 100 to 300-metre-wide hornfels aureole characterized by silicification, pyrrhotite (up to 15 per cent), pyrite, magnetite and red biotite flake.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports the mineralization of a past producer peripheral to the Doctors Point property *(Figure 8)* as follows..

SENECA past producer (Subaqueous hot spring Ag-Au, G06: Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn)
Minfile 092HSW013
Thirty-six kilometres south

Three types of mineralized zones are present in the Seneca area: 1) Conformable massive sulphide lenses. 2) Semimassive and disseminated sulphides associated with volcaniclastic rocks. 3) Stockwork and stringer mineralized zones.

Conformable, stratabound lenses of semimassive sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser galena are exposed in the Pit area. The sulphides are hosted by fragmental rocks and occur as discontinuous pods that do not correlate between adjacent drillholes. Unlike the 33 zone, the massive to disseminated sulphides are hosted in the volcaniclastic 'ore zone conglomerate', tending to be restricted to the upper part of the unit. The 'ore zone conglomerate', part of Facies 2 and found only in the Pit area, varies from 1 to 15 metres in thickness. The unit consists of moderately silicified, mostly subrounded dacite lava clasts ranging from sand size up to 3 centimetres in diameter in a sandy or silty matrix. The unit can be matrix or clast supported, and also contains clasts and matrix that have been replaced and/or infilled by sulphides. A dacite lava clast breccia occurs stratigraphically below the 'ore zone conglomerate'. One of the better drillhole intersections (drillhole 85-03) cut 0.5 metre of massive pyrite, sphalerite and barite with lesser chalcopyrite, underlain by 3.5 metres of mostly semimassive pyrite. More commonly, the mineralization hosted by the 'ore zone conglomerate' consists of clasts that are partially replaced, or matrix that is partly infilled by pyrite and occasionally sphalerite. Some of the clasts are rimmed with later pyrite. Tetrahedrite has been microscopically recognized.

Faulting is evident in several directions and may have exerted some control on the mineralization.

Generally, most of the rocks at the Seneca occurrences are relatively unaltered, exhibiting pristine preservation of volcanic textures. Macroscopically recognizable alteration is restricted to the Vent and Fleetwood zones where it is characterized by intense silicification and sericitization associated with massive to flow banded and flow brecciated dacite porphyry. The volcanics are pyritized to varying degrees over much of the area.

PROVIDENCE past producer (Au-quartz veins, Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation)
Minfile 092HNW030
Two kilometres southeast

The mine's only recorded production occurred in 1896 when 4665 grams of gold was recovered from 91 tonnes of ore. Reports of a 318 tonne shipment of ore assaying $37.49 per tonne (56.40 grams per tonne gold equivalent) to Tacoma from the period 1898-1899 have not been authenticated (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1929, page C399).

HARRISON GOLD developed prospect (Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HSW092
Thirty-eight kilometres south-southeast

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

***Harrison Gold** developed prospect (cont'd)*

Gold mineralization on the Abo property is identified in nine zones. It occurs within quartz veins commonly associated with pyrrhotite, hosted by quartz dioritic stocks and, to a lesser extent, metasedimentary rocks.

The veins containing the gold mineralization are composed of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimetres are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

A sulphide-bearing (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite) breccia pipe (Breccia zone), which is strongly sericitized, chloritized and silicified, is spatially related to the Hill stock. It occurs on the west margin of the Hill stock. The breccia contains fragments of the surrounding country rocks and occasional fragments of quartz diorite. Fragments are mainly 5 to 10 centimetres in diameter with some rotation but no apparent milling or grinding. Sulphide mineralization occurs as open-space fillings. The zone has surface dimensions of 325 by 100 metres. A zone of 29 metres averaging 1.56 grams per tonne gold, 4.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.56 per cent zinc and 0.04 per cent copper, including 7 metres averaging 3.56 grams per tonne gold, 9.3 grams per tonne silver, 1.2 per cent zinc and 0.049 per cent copper, occurs at the margins of the breccia pipe (Assessment Report 20144). Recent drilling has indicated that the strength of hydrothermal alteration and the grade of gold-silver-zinc mineralization has weakened downdip and laterally outward from the aforementioned 29-metre zone of mineralization.

Gold mineralization invariably occurs mainly as free visible flakes up to 2 millimetres in size (generally 0.2 to 0.6 millimetres or less) within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system). The mineralized quartz veins are confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks) or to their immediate periphery. Gold mineralization is not known to occur more than 2 to 3 metres outside the quartz diorite intrusions. Gold also occurs in association with open-space sulphide fillings within a hydrothermally altered breccia pipe (Breccia zone).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

MINFILE reports the mineralization of a developed prospect and a showing within the Doctors Point property *(Figure 7)* as follows.

DOCTORS POINT developed prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HNW071
Within Tenure 1045116

Mineralization in the Doctors Point area is believed to be genetically and temporally related to the diorite plutons and probably represents a late hydrothermal phase of this magmatic event.

***Mineralization: Property** (cont'd)*

***Doctors Point** developed prospect (cont'd)*

The Nagy and Doctors Bay plutons, and the siliceous hornfels immediately adjacent to their margins, locally contain abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite, although these sulphide-rich pockets are not enriched in gold or silver. The gold-silver mineralization postdates both the intrusion of the plutons and a late suite of mafic dikes. The postulated sequence is (1) emplacement of the diorite plutons with some barren sulphide mineralization, accompanied by low-angle cone sheet fracturing in the hornfels aureole, (2) intrusion of the mafic dikes, (3) minor thrust faulting along the fractures, (4) gold-silver-arsenic mineralization along some of the cone sheet fractures and (5) late subvertical faulting. Veins generally dip toward the pluton cores and are predominantly associated with the Doctors Bay pluton, although a few veins lie within or adjacent to the Doctors Point and Nagy plutons. This suggests that the five diorite bodies in the area are related and probably represent apophyses of a single major body (Fieldwork, 1984).

SOUTH SWAMP PYLON showing (Au-quartz veins)
Minfile 092HNW086
Within Tenure 1045116

Mineralization in the Doctors Point area is believed to be genetically and temporally related to the diorite plutons and probably represents a late hydrothermal phase of this magmatic event. The Nagy and Doctors Bay plutons, and the siliceous hornfels immediately adjacent to their margins, locally contain abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite, although these sulphide-rich pockets are not enriched in gold or silver. The gold-silver mineralization postdates both the intrusion of the plutons and a late suite of mafic dikes. The postulated sequence is (1) emplacement of the diorite plutons with some barren sulphide mineralization, accompanied by low-angle cone sheet fracturing in the hornfels aureole, (2) intrusion of the mafic dikes, (3) minor thrust faulting along the fractures, (4) gold-silver-arsenic mineralization along some of the cone sheet fractures and (5) late subvertical faulting. Veins generally dip toward the pluton cores and are predominantly associated with the Doctors Bay pluton, although a few veins lie within or adjacent to the Doctors Point and Nagy plutons. This suggests that the five diorite bodies in the area are related and probably represent apophyses of a single major body (Fieldwork 1984).

Gold-silver mineralization at Doctors Point is hosted in narrow, gently dipping, vuggy quartz-sulphide veins that show an overall spatial association to the pluton margins in that they appear to have followed pre-existing low-angle cone sheet–type fractures resulting from the emplacement of the diorite intrusions. Veins are found in 12 localities, are hosted by either diorite or hornfelsic rocks and contain variable amounts of potassium feldspar, sericite and carbonate. On surface, they vary from 1 centimetre to more than 1 metre in width. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the most abundant sulphides, with traces of galena and sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite. Locally, the veins comprise coarse, massive sulphide material in which quartz is subordinate. Surface leaching has resulted in abundant boxwork structures in the quartz veins, and many mineralized outcrops are coated with green scorodite. Petrographic work done in 1983 suggests the native gold occurs along the grain boundaries of pyrite crystals and to a lesser extent with arsenopyrite. Microfracturing of these sulphides are infilled with calcite, pyrite, clay, native bismuth, argentite and lead bismuth sulphosalts. The veins have experienced at least two episodes of precious metal mineralization—one with the introduction of gold and the second with the introduction of silver-bismuth minerals.

***Mineralization: Property** (cont'd)*

***South Swamp Pylon** showing (cont'd)*

The South Swamp–Pylon zone is situated 850 metres north-northwest of the Main zone, between the Main and North zones. It is underlain by volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The southern half of the zone is intruded by the Doctors Point pluton, and the major fault trending south from the North zone truncates its eastern boundary. Stockwork-style, less than 1-centimetre-wide quartz-sulphide veins assaying up to 100.09 grams per tonne gold are hosted by the diorite (Assessment Report 18365).

2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Soil and Rock Sampling

Purpose

The purpose of the program was to locate any locations of a geological prospect that may have the potential to be developed to an economic resource.

Any indication of polymetallic quartz veins may indicate a potentially economic porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold deposit at depth.

Prospecting

Prospecting was performed over an area of approximately 200 metres by 50 metres *(one hectare).* Prospecting notes (Appendix II) and photos of samples were taken.

Sampling Method

Samples were taken from various locations throughout the property area which focused on the exposed outcrops. Drill hole locations were noted and in situ vein samples of mineralized materials were recovered and recorded. Nine rock samples were taken over a distance of approximately 82 metres. The samples (1-10 lbs) were placed in bags, sample sites marked with orange flagging, and GPS coordinates taken *(Appendix I)*

Junctions for road access (Y) *(Figure 2, Appendix I)* were also noted.

Results

Field notes on the samples are shown in Appendix I

A PROPERTY REVIEW report on the Doctors Point mineral showing by Stewart Jackson PhD PGeo is copied and shown in Appendix III

Figure 8. **Sample locations showing topography, roads, rivers, and UTM coordinates**
(Base map from MapPlace)

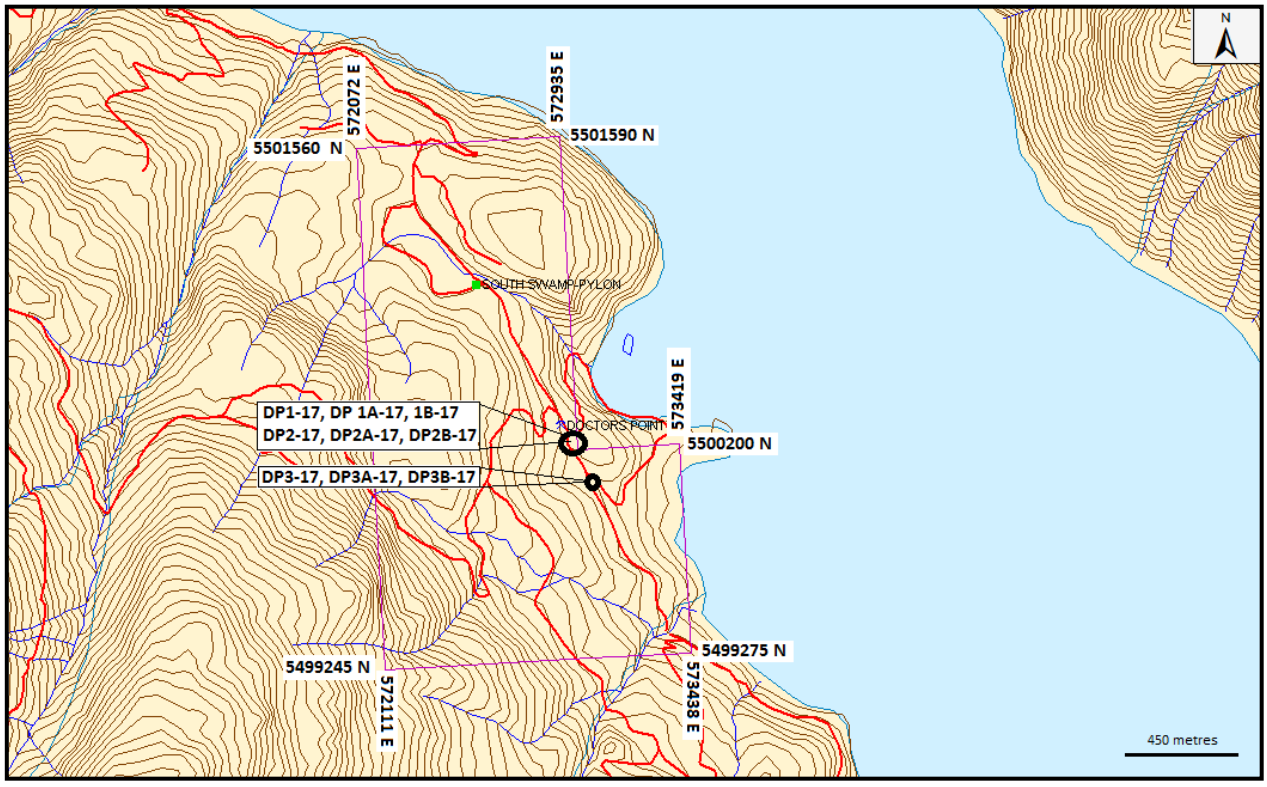
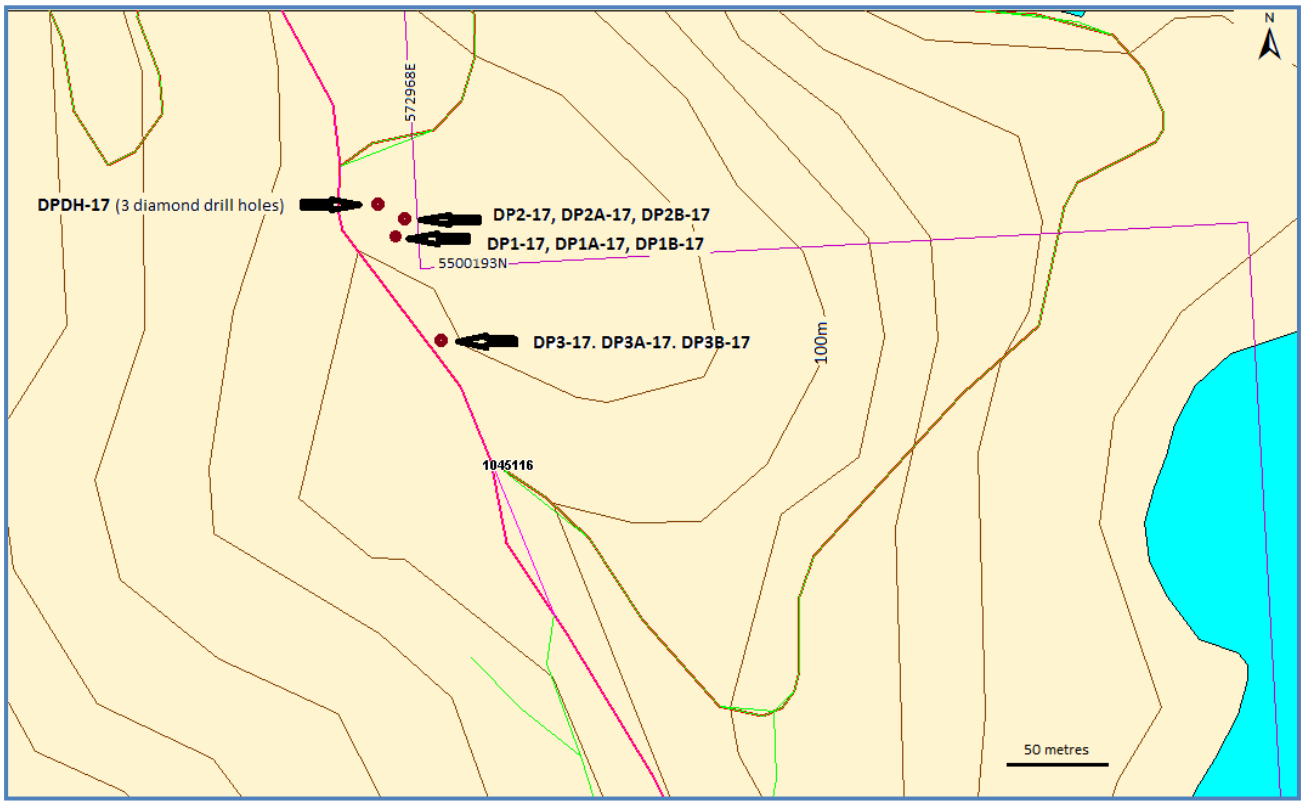


Figure 9. **Sample Locations: Enhanced**
(from MapPlace & Google Earth)



INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The 2017 preliminary exploration program of prospecting and sampling on the Doctors Point Property was successful in that it resulted in the location of an historic diamond drilling area *(Figure 6: DH)* where veins are exposed and another location of veins 80 metres south *(Figure 6, 3 3A 3B).* The located veins was one of the reported 12 historically isolated vein structures of which, "... *at least three of these were drilled*." up to 1982.

With historic exploration results from only one area of vein structures ...

" a *noncompliant possible reserve estimate of 31,510 tonnes grading 4.25 grams per tonne gold."* (Fahrni, 1981);

"*... estimated to contain 113,600 tonnes averaging 2.16 g/tonne Au (0.063 oz/ton Au.) and 6.17 g/tonne Ag. (0.18 oz/ton Ag.)"* (Fahrni, 1984);

*"Samples from veins on the "Main Zone road cut" show a vein continuous for 60 m with an average width of 68 centimetres and grade of 0.345 oz/ton gold." (*Lennan, 2006*).*

... and with the historic exploration resulting in the delineation of three principal mineral zoninter in addition to other locations of exploratory interest, the Doctors Point Property presents a favorable geological environment for the delineation and the development of a potential mineral resource.

The geology of the Doctors Point Property is favourable to increasing the mineral reserves not only on the near surface mineral zones *(Figure 5)* but in a potential copper-gold porphyry at depth which is indicated by the epithermal and the massive sulphide veins at surface.

As the Main Mineral Zone mineralization is reportedly associated with one of the five plutons on the Propertywhich may coalesce at depth to create a significant porphyritic resource.

The plentiful historic exploration results have indicated many other locations that warrant exploration for a copper-gold porphyry resource. The historic results should be sufficient for compilation and correlation to determine a prime area for deep-seated porphyry testing. This could be accomplished by the diamond drilling to a depth of 500 metres, and to evaluate the geological and mineralogical information derived from the drill core. Enough information should be available for a seasoned porphyry explorationist to determine the potential and/or the proximity to a concealed mineral resource.

Should no other location warrant a 500 metre drill hole, the Main Mineral Zone would be the location.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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https://www.hellobc.com/harrison-hot-springs/geography.aspx

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field work was performed on Tenure 1045116 between September 15th and September 19th, 2017 to the value as follows:

Labour

Jackson September 17-18, 2017 (Field)		
2 days @ $750.00/day ----------	$ 1,500.00	
McKinney September 17, 2017		
1 days @ $350.00/day ----------	350.00	
McKnight September 17, 2017		
1 day @ $250.00/day ----------	250.00	$ 2,100.00

Travel/Transportation

Vancouver to Property return (two trips)		
Auto: 880 kilometres @ $0.65 ----------		572.00

Exploration Equipment

GPS, , clinometer, electronics radios, etc ----------	$ 30.00	
Bear spray, axes, mallets, pry bars, etc ----------	40.00	
Chainsaw ----------	30.00	100.00

Food/Lodging

3 man days @ $ 100.00 ----------		300.00

Report

L. Sookochoff ----------		1,000.00
		$ 4,072.00
		=======

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 Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from exploration work the author has performed in the Harrison Lake area.

5) I have no interest in the Doctors Point Property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

FIELD CREW QUALIFICATIONS

Field: Stewart Jackson, PhD PGeo. Hi Ho Silver Resources

Field: Bill McKinney, President of Turnagain Resources

Field: Dennis McKnight, Former President of Hi Ho Silver Resources

Appendix I

Sample Locations and Notes

(Field Crew)

(UTM 10 NAD83)

Doctors Point	**2017**		
Field Sample No.	**UTM (NAD 83)**		**Notes**
	East	North	DP1-17= 1 on Figure 2
DP1-17	572964	5500214	Vein runs at 30% northerly down dip
DP1A-17	572964	5500214	Vein runs at 30% northerly down dip
DP1B-17	572964	5500214	Vein runs at 30% northerly down dip
DP2-17	572965	5500219	Vein dips appx. 80% to NNW
DP2A-17	572965	5500219	Vein dips appx. 80% to NNW
DP2B-17	572965	5500219	Vein dips appx. 80% to NNW
DP3-17	573003	5500151	Vein appears flat with slight dip to East
DP3A-17	573003	5500151	Vein appears flat with slight dip to East
DP3B-17	573003	5500151	Vein appears flat with slight dip to East
Location	**UTM (NAD 83)**		**Notes**
DPDH-17	572961	5500222	3 Diamond drill holes in easterly direction
DPOI1-17	582311	5464957	Y to West Harrison FSR
DPOI2-17	580862	5482474	2nd Y Stay to left
DPOI3-17	578798	5485600	3rd Y Stay to right

Appendix II

Photos of Rock Samples from the Doctors Point Property

DP 1-1B Vein

DP1-1B Vein

Appendix III

Property Review Report by Stewart Jackson, PhD, PGeo

STEWART A JACKSON & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS
PO BOX 1085, WINTERHAVEN,
CALIFORNIA, USA 92283-1085

February 12, 2018.

RE: DOCTORS POINT MINERAL PROPERTY TURNAGAIN RESOURCES, HARRISON LAKE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

PROPERTY REVIEW
On September 17, 2017, I travelled to the Doctors Point mineral showing held by Turnagain Resources Inc. for the purpose of reviewing the mineral showing and taking samples of the reported gold mineralization.

The group included Bill McKinney, Dennis McKnight and the writer Stewart A Jackson, PhD, PGeo. The trip started in Vancouver and a one-day visit was made to the northwest corner of Harrison Lake, via an established, well groomed and gravelled bush road.
The mineral showing lies at the crest of a hill on the northwest corner of the lake and extends southerly parallel the access road. Scouting of additional outcrops down to lake level via an offshoot bush road was also undertaken to gain a perspective on elevation and regional geology, since early reports indicated that prospecting had proceeded from lake level upward to the ridge crest.

The prospect consists most prominently of a north south trending east facing cut which exposed the mineral showing over a distance of 3 meters vertically and over 50 meters north-south. This cut lies about 50 meters east of the road at the hill crest, and is access by an old trail developed to access the showing and still passable on foot through overgrowth of brush. This main showing demonstrates intense silica veining of apparently both horizontal and steeply dipping quartz veining with abundant pyrite within the relatively fresh granodiorite host rock. Some clayey alteration accompanies the quartz veining but is not widespread away from the veining. Surface weathering has altered some pyrite but the showing overall is not intensely weathered. Veining of quartz-pyrite is up to 10 cm in width and varies in width and intensity, pinching and swelling both on strike and down dip. The vertical face of the cut is over 2 meters in height and the exposure tapers to the north but is obscured by slumped soil but old trenching appears to persist over 50 meters to the north.

South of the main showing several additional outcrops on the east side of the road occur over a distance of 500 meters from the hilltop trench. Erratic quartz veins and patches occur throughout the granodioritic host rock. The southernmost showing occurs at the top of a 20 meter high road cut face on the east side of the road with abundant quart-pyrite fragments falling down the steep cliff-like slope from veining located near the top of the road cut.

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Overall the veining is discontinuous and patchy but it presents a large target for detailed prospecting and mapping, and would appear to be an intrusive related veining system with the possibility of developing a bulk tonnage gold target of possible open pit configuration. A zone of mineralization 50-100 meters in width by 500+ meters in length by 100 metres depth would contain a potential tonnage target of 10-15 million tonnes magnitude. This target would warrant detailed trenching and drilling by either diamond drilling or rotary drilling to determine bulk grade of the zone.

If possible a deep-penetrating airborne VTEM or ZTEM survey could be flown to indicate whether there is a larger sulphide mineralized system at depth below the surface mineralization. The overall aspect of the showing may indicate a major underlying gold-quartz mineralized system.

Nine samples were taken , three in each of three locations, No 1 being the main pit, No. 2 the area south of the hill crest, and No.3 the road cut face 500 meters to south of hill crest.

Listing of these samples is contained in the detailed summary by John Bakus which forms part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

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