

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)]: Geophysical

TOTAL COST: \$ 5,267.80

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): 5662377 August 29, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Peacock

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1042425

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold, Molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE055, 092ISE123, 092ISE125, 092ISE194

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

NTS/BCGS: 092I.017/.018/.027/.028

LATITUDE: 50 ° 13 ' 04 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 31 ' 52 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Christopher Delorme

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

540 Logan Lane

Merritt, BC V1K 1P7

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

1) Christopher Delorme

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

540 Logan Lane

Merritt, BC V1K 1P7

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

Paleocene, Granodiorite, Triassic, Western Volcanic Facies, Volcanics, Regional Fault

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 425, 503, 3634, 6179, 6180, 6264, 9214, 10518, 25283, 28721, 32465, 33375, 34164, 35153, 35529

| 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 | 2.5 | 1042425 | \$ 5,267.80 |
| 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: | | | \$ 5,267.80 |

CHRISTOPHER DELORME

(Owner & Operator)

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 5662377)

on the

Peacock Property

(Tenure 1042425)

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37091**

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Maps 092I.017/.018/.027/.028

Dates of work

May 10, 2017 to May 30, 2017

Centre of Work

669,000E; 5,565,500N

10U (NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Date submitted

October 24, 2017

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SUMMARY

The 1385 hectare Peacock Property is located 210 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 52 kilometres south of Kamloops, and 15 kilometres northeast of Merritt in south-central British Columbia. It is strategically positioned within the Intermontane belt of rocks traversing the extent of British Columbia which hosts some of the most historic and/or currently productive copper mines of North America such as the Copper Mountain, Craigmont, Afton/New Afton, and the Highland Valley/Lornex; all within 82 kilometres of the Property; with the nearest, Craigmont, 14 kilometres distant.

Craigmont was in operation as a copper producer from 1962 to 1982 and produced 402,704,479 kilograms of copper in addition to gold and silver from a skarn mineral deposit developed within calcareous sediments of the Nicola Group. From 1985 to 1992 the mine was as a magnetite producer; magnetite being extracted from stockpiles left over from the copper mining operation. In 1993 the recovery of magnetite commenced from the mine tailings.

The significance of the Nicola Group and structures as mineral controls for economic mineral deposits is also exemplified at the recently revived Copper Mountain mineral deposit where production recommenced in 2011 with a super-pit designed to envelop the former three pits.

At Pit 1 the bulk of the ore was emplaced along the Main fault in massive and fragmental volcanic rocks above the lower bedded tuff horizon with recognizable pre-ore porphyritic intrusive rocks scarce;

At Pit 2 ore was along an indistinct and irregular contact of volcanic rocks with Lost Horse intrusive rocks; both rock types being host to ore with faults controlling the boundaries of the orebody to a considerable degree;

At Pit 3 ore was almost entirely in the Nicola Group volcanics with mineralization occurring along the northwest-striking intrusive contact, along major faults such as the Main fault or the "Mine breaks" or at the intersection of a series of steeply-dipping, west-striking fault. These rocks, being more brittle than the adjacent flows, tuffs and agglomerates, shattered readily yielded more "ore fractures".

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace BCGS Geology Layers 2005 map the Peacock Property is bisected by a main regional northerly trending fault which is intersected by a southeasterly fault near the Peacock showing. The faults are indicated as contacts with the Upper Triassic Western Volcanic Facies of the (uTrNW) to the west and granodioritic intrusives (Pegd) to the east.

The 2017 localized magnetometer survey that was completed over an area of granodioritic rocks, indicated a possible cross-structural location which may host surface mineralogical indications of a porphyry copper resource.

As polymetallic vein systems are common peripheral to a porphyry mineral resource and polymetallic veins would be indicated by magnetometer highs in granodioritic rocks, the anomalous magnetic high in the northeast of the survey area and its configuration indicates a possible intrusion of polymetallic material centrally at the cross-structure where the anomaly is broadest, and peripherally to the northeast and the northwest along structures where the anomaly appears to narrow.

The general magnetometer lows that envelop portions of the general magnetometer low in the west may indicate structures that were hydrothermally altered pressurized fluids escaping from a cooling, mineral bearing magma chamber.

INTRODUCTION

During May 2017 a magnetometer survey was completed on Tenure 1042425. ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur on Tenure 1042425.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from mineral exploration work the writer has done in the Merritt area since the 1980's.

PROPERTY LOCATION and DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located within BCGS Maps 0921.017/.018/.027/.028 of the Nicola Mining Division, 210 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 52 kilometres south of Kamloops, and 15 kilometres northeast of Merritt in southwestern British Columbia.

Description

The Peacock Property is comprised of one claim covering an area of 1385.5248 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. Tenure of the Peacock Property

| <u>Tenure Number</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Good Until</u> * | <u>Area (ha)</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1042425 | Mineral | PEACOCK PROPERTY | 20180630 | 1385.5238 |

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing, Event 5662377.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is north from Merritt via Highway 5 (Coquihalla Highway) for 16 kilometres to the western boundary of the Peacock Property. Secondary roads provide access to most general areas of the Property.

Climate

The Property 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°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C and averaging 8°C. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Local Resources & Infrastructure

Merritt, and/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.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)

Physiography

Tenure 5662377 covers an area of predominantly low to moderate forested slopes with local barren logged areas and second growth forested areas. Elevations range from 830 metres within a creek valley along the mid-west border to 1,540 metres along the west-southwestern boundary.

Figure 1. Location Map



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history of some MINFILE reported showings, past producers, and producers peripheral to the Property (Figure 4) is reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to Tenure 1042425.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Fourteen kilometres west

The original Craigmont copper mine went into production in 1962, with underground mining ceasing in February 1982 as a result of the falling price of copper. The concentrator remained in operation processing the iron ore stockpiles until November 1982, when it was also shut down.

From the commencement of its operation in 1962 until 1970, Craigmont Mines Limited did not recover the magnetite in its milling process, and on a material-balance basis there is estimated to be in the order of 5 million tonnes of magnetite in the tailings deposit.

The company reports that exploration completed in 1991 proved the presence of in excess of 1 million tonnes of magnetite in the southerly one-quarter of the tailings. Since the cessation of production in 1982, magnetite has been shipped from the stockpiles at Craigmont to western Canadian and United States coal producers, to be used as an essential component in their heavy media separation process.

Magnetite remaining in the original stockpiles as of 1992 represents approximately three years of industry requirements, based on the current level of usage.

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

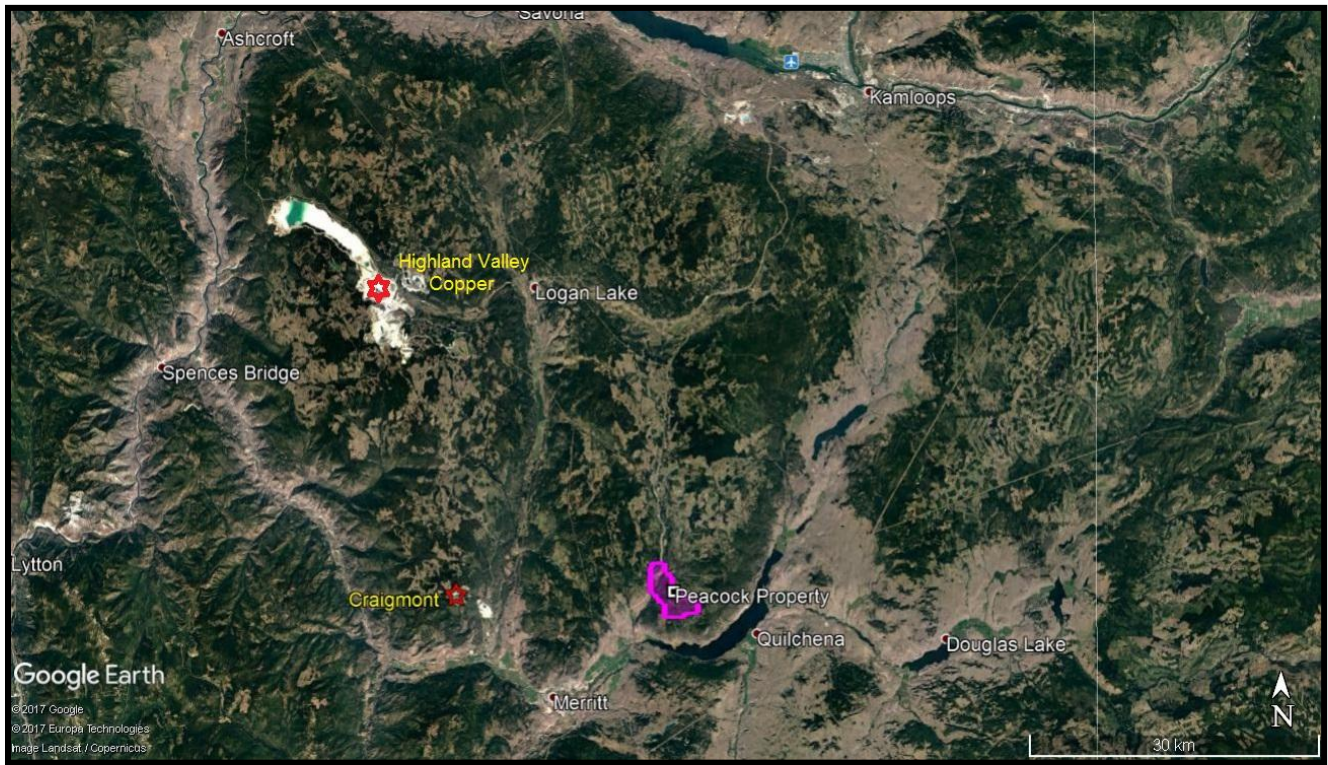
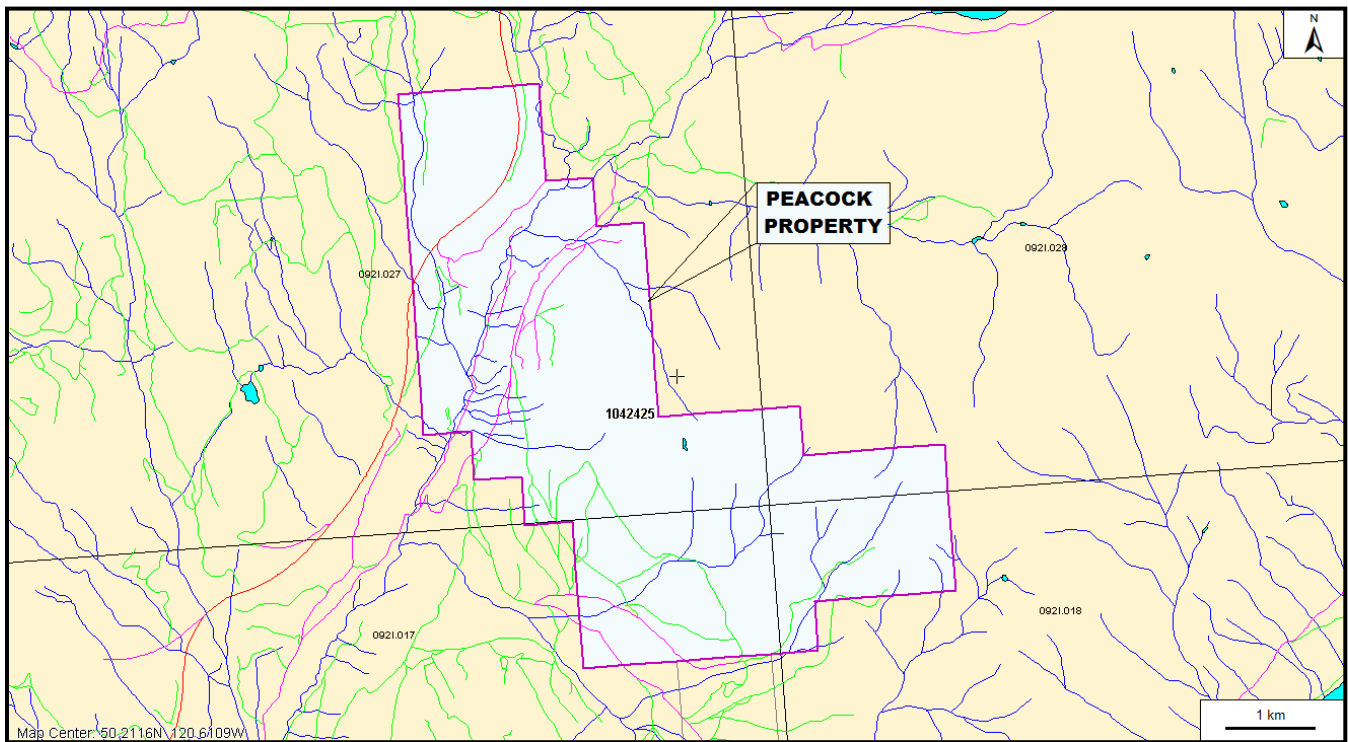


Figure 3. Claim Map
(Base map from MapPlace)



History: Property Area (cont'd)**Craigmont producer (cont'd)**

In order to replenish the stockpiles, in 1991 the company applied for the necessary government permits to construct a facility to recover the magnetite from the old tailings deposit. Production from the plant is scheduled to commence in the fall of 1992 (J. Harris (Yorkshire Resources), personal communication, 1992).

Seven Industries Inc. continues to produce about 60,000 tonnes per year of magnetite by processing the Craigmont tailings. The quality of the product has improved and the company is supplying most coal mines in western Canada (except Manalta and Line Creek). The company has filed a conceptual design to create a new tailings storage dam (on top of the old one) which would allow the operation to continue for at least another 15 years (Information Circular 1996-1, page 10). M Seven is reported to have operated the Craigmont tailings up to and including 2001.

In 2002, it was reported that Craigmont Holdings Ltd. owned the Craigmont magnetite tailings operation which is setup to process the tailings and recover about 70,000 tonnes of magnetite annually.

In 2003, Craigmont Mines Ltd processed tailings from the old Craigmont copper mine and produced 45,000 tonnes of magnetite although the operation is setup up to recover up to 70,000 tonnes of magnetite annually. The magnetite is used in coal washing plants in British Columbia, Alberta and Washington State. The company is evaluating other magnetite sources, both on and off the property, as well as potential markets for hematite, which may also be recoverable.

In 2004, Craigmont Mines Ltd signed an option agreement with Christopher James Gold Corp to purchase 50% of the 70,000 tonne of per year magnetite operation for \$3.5 million.

DAL anomaly (Porphyry Cu+/- Mo+/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE194

Four kilometres east-northeast

In 1970, New Indian Mines Ltd. staked the Fad, Dal and Fox claims and completed an exploration program of prospecting, soil sampling and magnetometer surveys.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

The history of the MINFILE reported showings and past producer within the Property (Figure 4) is reported as follows.

TURLIGHT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE055

Within Tenure 1042425

The Turlight copper deposit was discovered in 1928 and Turlight Mines Limited was incorporated in 1929. That year, an 18-metre-deep shaft was excavated to follow a prospective quartz vein. After many years of inactivity, Guichon Mine Limited acquired the property and put it back into production in 1947.

From 1947 to 1948, the property was held under option by Anaconda Copper Mining Company. In total, seven drillholes totalling 786 metres were completed before Anaconda dropped the option on the property. Guichon Mine Limited continued production until 1951. At the end of production, six levels had been established along the 137-metre-deep shaft.

History: Property (cont'd)**Turlight (cont'd)**

Between 1948 and 1951, approximately 136 to 181 tonnes of ore grading 5 per cent copper were shipped to the smelter at Tacoma (Assessment Report 10518, page 2).

In 1956, Western Copperado Mining Corporation took control of the Turlight mine, dewatered the shaft and drilled approximately 609 metres on the 61-metre (200-foot) level. That year, approximately 41 tonnes of ore grading 6.91 per cent copper were shipped to the Tacoma smelter.

The following year, Shield Mining Surveys Limited completed a geophysical survey and 20 diamond drill holes totalling 3036 metres. A short adit and several short drill holes were completed on a mineralized zone approximately 1.6 kilometres north of the Turlight shaft.

Toluma Mining and Development Limited optioned the property in 1960 and conducted work programs until 1963. Work included geophysical surveying, geochemical surveying and bulldozer trenching. Encouraging molybdenum and copper results were encountered in the Southeast zone (MINFILEs 092ISE124, 092ISE125), along with encouraging copper results in the Northwest zone (MINFILE 092SIE123). Six diamond drill holes completed in the Southeast zone between 1961 and 1962 assayed low-grade copper-molybdenum-silver values.

In 1965, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited optioned the property and completed a magnetometer geophysical survey over the northwest and southeast zones. The property was then optioned to Great Slave Mines Limited in 1966. In 1967, Great Slave Mines completed magnetometer, photogeological and geochemical studies on the property. Also during this time, a joint provincial and federal government aeromagnetic geophysical survey was flown over the region.

Danstar Mines Limited acquired the Copperado property and dewatered the Turlight shaft again in 1973. This was followed by a program of surveying, geological mapping and sampling. In 1976, Danstar Mines conducted an exploration program consisting of three percussion drill holes totalling 264 metres at the Turlight mine, three percussion drill holes totalling 320 metres at the Copperado-TM 1 occurrence (MINFILE 092ISE125) and an induced polarization-resistivity geophysical survey over a portion of the property including the Turlight mine and Copperado-P66 occurrence (MINFILE 092ISE123).

From 1981 to 1982, Danstar Mines completed two BQ diamond drill holes totalling 306.76 metres. One hole, drillhole D-5-82, assayed several intersections of anomalous copper results.

The area was later acquired by C.R.C. Explorations Limited as the Cop property. In late 1996, LaMancha Resources Limited optioned the property, established 33.7 kilometres of grid and baseline and collected 1188 soil samples. The following year, exploration consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling (184 samples). In 2000, the grid was extended to the north, east and west, followed by a ground magnetometer, very low-frequency electromagnetic geophysical survey and the collection of 484 soil samples and 40 rock samples. An additional 10 kilometres of induced polarization surveying was completed over the West zone.

In 2006, Columbia Yukon Explorations Incorporated optioned the property and completed five BQ diamond drill holes totalling 967.73 metres. Four holes were completed in the West zone (MINFILE 092ISE123) and one in the East zone (MINFILEs 092SIE124, 092ISE125).

Sometime prior to 2011, the Cop claim area was allowed to lapse and the Peacock property was staked over the area by Christopher Delorme. In 2011, claim owner Delorme retained Terry Garrow to conduct a ground geophysical survey and mineral evaluation on the Peacock property. Delorme followed up in 2012 by conducting a rock and soil sampling program.

History: Property (cont'd)**COPPERADO P66** showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE123

Within Tenure 1042425

The Copperado-P66 occurrence is situated southeast of Highway 5, 4 kilometres north of Nicola Lake and approximately 23 kilometres northeast of Merritt.

COPPERADO TMI showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE125

Within Tenure 1042425

The Copperado-TM 1 occurrence is situated southeast of Highway 5, 4 kilometres north of Nicola Lake and approximately 23 kilometres northeast of Merritt.

PEACOCK showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE132

Within Tenure 1042425

The Peacock occurrence is situated on the south side of Clapperton Creek, southeast of Highway 5, 4 kilometres north of Nicola Lake and approximately 23 kilometres northeast of Merritt.

Exploration began in the area in the early 1900s. The Turlight copper deposit (MINFILE 092SIE055) situated to the southeast was discovered in 1928. An 18-metre-deep shaft was excavated to follow a prospective quartz vein. After many years of inactivity, Guichon Mine Limited acquired the property and put it back into production in 1947. From 1947 to 1948, the property was held under option by Anaconda Copper Mining Company. In total, seven drillholes totalling 786 metres were completed before Anaconda dropped the option on the property. Guichon Mine Limited continued production until 1951. At the end of production, six levels had been established along the 137-metre-deep shaft. Between 1948 and 1951, approximately 136 to 181 tonnes of ore grading 5 per cent copper were shipped to the smelter at Tacoma (Assessment Report 10518, page 2).

In 1956, Western Copperado Mining Corporation took control of the Turlight mine, dewatered the shaft and drilled on the 61-metre (200-foot) level. That year, approximately 41 tonnes of ore grading 6.91 per cent copper were shipped to the Tacoma smelter.

The following year, Shield Mining Surveys Limited completed a geophysical survey and 20 diamond drill holes totalling 3036 metres. A short adit and several short drillholes were completed on a mineralized zone approximately 1.6 kilometres north of the Turlight shaft.

Toluma Mining and Development Limited optioned the Turlight property in 1960 and conducted work programs until 1963. Work included geophysical surveying, geochemical surveying, drilling and bulldozer trenching. Encouraging molybdenum and copper results were encountered in the Southeast zone (MINFILEs 092ISE124, 092ISE125), along with encouraging copper results in the Northwest zone (MINFILE 092SIE123).

In 1965, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited optioned the property and completed a magnetometer geophysical survey over the Northwest and Southeast zones. The property was then optioned to Great Slave Mines Limited in 1966. In 1967, Great Slave Mines completed magnetometer, photogeological and geochemical studies on the property. Also during this time, a joint provincial and federal government aeromagnetic geophysical survey was flown over the region.

History: Property (cont'd)**Peacock (cont'd)**

Danstar Mines Limited acquired the Copperado property and dewatered the Turlight shaft again in 1973. This was followed by a program of surveying, geological mapping and sampling. In 1976, Danstar Mines conducted an exploration program consisting of three percussion drill holes totalling 264 metres near the Turlight mine (MINFILE 092ISE055), three percussion drill holes totalling 320 metres at the Copperado-TM 1 occurrence (MINFILE 092ISE125) and an induced polarization-resistivity geophysical survey over a portion of the property including the Turlight mine (MINFILE 092ISE055) and Copperado-P66 occurrence.

In 1976, on behalf of Quintana Minerals Corporation, C.J. Roberson staked the Nicola No. 1 claim over an area to the immediate south of the Peacock occurrence that included the Copperado-P66 showing and overlapped areas previously held by Danstar Mines. The following year, T.E. Lisle conducted geological mapping and prospecting on the Nicola claim.

From 1981 to 1982, Danstar Mines completed two BQ diamond drill holes totalling 306.76 metres near the Turlight shaft on their Star 100 claim. One hole, drillhole D-5-82, assayed several intersections of anomalous copper results.

The area was later acquired by C.R.C. Explorations Limited as the Cop property. In late 1996, LaMancha Resources Limited optioned the property, established 33.7 kilometres of grid and baseline and collected 1188 soil samples. The following year, exploration consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling (184 samples). In 2000, the grid was extended to the north, east and west, followed by a ground magnetometer, very low-frequency electromagnetic geophysical survey and the collection of 484 soil samples and 40 rock samples. An additional 10 kilometres of induced polarization surveying was completed over the West zone.

In 2006, Columbia Yukon Explorations Incorporated optioned the property and completed five BQ diamond drill holes totalling 967.73 metres. Four holes were completed in the West zone (MINFILE 092ISE123) and one in the East zone (MINFILEs 092SIE124, 092ISE125). Drilling in the West zone targeted copper-silver-gold soil geochemical anomalies and coincident induced polarization and resistivity geophysical anomalies.

Sometime prior to 2011, the Cop claim area was allowed to lapse and the Peacock property was staked over the area by Christopher Delorme. In 2011, claim owner Delorme retained Terry Garrow to conduct a ground geophysical survey and mineral evaluation on the Peacock property. Delorme followed up in 2012 by conducting a rock and soil sampling program.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Peacock Property 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, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border and containing the important copper deposits of Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, Afton, in addition to the historic Hedley gold camp.

The Nicola Group has been divided into Western, Central, and Eastern belts on the basis of lithology, litho-geochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshonitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology of some MINFILE reported showings, past producers, and producers peripheral to the Property (Figure 4) is reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to Tenure 1042425.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Fourteen kilometres west

The Promontory Hills area is underlain by a complex east- northeast trending, steeply dipping volcanic pile of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks, bounded to the north by the multistage Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and unconformably overlain by the Middle and Upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Most of the area is covered by extensive gravel overburden.

In the vicinity of Craigmont mine, the Border phase of the Guichon Creek batholith varies in composition from quartz diorite to granodiorite. These rocks intrude the Nicola Group, a thick volcanic and sedimentary series of agglomerate, breccia, andesitic flows, limestone, argillite and greywacke. Attitudes parallel the intrusive contact zone. Sediments immediately adjacent to the batholith are hornfelsed quartzofeldspathic greywackes. Spences Bridge Group agglomerates and flows dip approximately 15 degrees to the south and outcrop in the areas south and west of the mine.

The mine lies adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. Host rocks to the mineralization are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites.

The gross structure at the mine is a large anticline with ore- bearing drag folds on the north limb. These folds plunge 60 to 70 degrees eastward and are often occupied by diorite dykes. The anticline is cut off by a northwest trending fault on the west and an east trending fault on the south. Orebodies lie within a block bounded by these regional faults and the Guichon Creek intrusive.

Alteration mineralogy indicates thermal zoning. Within the hornfelsed zone, greywackes contain biotite and actinolite and limestone is altered to marble. Immediately to the south is a massive actinolite skarn which, in places, is further altered to epidote and garnet (grossularite, andradite). Three types of alteration are present. First is a zone of potassic alteration with a related (second) distal hornfels. Third is skarn alteration which overprints the potassic alteration and some of the hornfels. The skarn is garnet-epidote-amphibolite in composition with some chlorite, tourmaline and sericite.

Semi-continuous ore is found over a strike length of 900 metres and a vertical depth of 600 metres. The five main orebodies are confined to the limy horizon between walls of greywacke and andesite.

GUICHON developed prospect (Hydrothermal, Epigenetic, Vein)

MINFILE 092ISE048

Seven kilometres southeast

The Guichon occurrence is hosted in Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics consisting mainly of either fine-grained, porphyritic or amygdaloidal green to reddish andesitic and basaltic flows. Calcite and epidote alteration is widespread and locally intense. In the southwest corner of the property the volcanics are intruded by a three metre wide feldspar porphyritic dyke which strikes northwest and is nearly vertical. Trending north-northeast across the property is the Quilchena fault, a major near-vertical shear zone with an apparent strike-slip displacement of up to three kilometres. Associated with the fault are numerous northwest, and less commonly northeast trending fractures and joint sets.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**MAG** showing (Porphyry Cu+/- Mo+/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE087

Seven kilometres east

The western portion of the Mag showing is underlain by fine-grained green and grey andesite flows and tuffs, minor pyroxene porphyritic basalts and black fine-grained biotitic volcanic rocks or sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. To the west, near the border of the property, Nicola Group rocks are intruded by quartz monzonite to granodiorite of the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith. To the east, hornblende metadiorite outcrops.

THELMA past producer (: Pb-Zn skarn, Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE101

Five kilometres northwest

The property covers the contact zone between the volcanic and sedimentary sequences of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Limestone and conglomerate beds strike north and dip steeply to the east. At the 1615 metre elevation, a 30 metre wide band of dark grey limestone is exposed for 106 metres in a northerly direction.

The area around Swakum Mountain consists of folded Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks with interbedded sedimentary units. These rocks are intruded by large north trending felsic to intermediate intrusions (batholiths) east and west of the mountain. Nicola Group rocks on the mountain strike north to northeast with generally steep dips. For a large part they consist of andesitic flows and tuffs, agglomerates, and occasional basalts and rhyolites. A break occurs in the volcanic stratigraphy and is comprised of a mixed volcanic-sedimentary unit consisting of a thick sequence of felsic volcanic flows, lithic and crystal tuffs, limy sediments and a prominent limestone.

This unit has a northeast strike and crosses the mountain for a 2.5 kilometre strike length. The unit has been historically used as a marker horizon in interpreting a large, asymmetrical, south plunging anticline with its north trending axis near Swakum Mountain summit. Narrow quartz porphyry dykes locally intrude the Nicola Group sequence. To the east of this marker unit are a thick, unconformable wedge of immature sediments, predominantly coarse polymictic conglomerates (fan-type) and grits with minor cherty units.

Most of the old workings on the mountain occur in close proximity to or within this volcanic-sedimentary unit and consist of polymetallic skarn-type mineralization, lead-zinc-silver bearing quartz veins and replacements, and polymetallic quartz veins.

DAL anomaly (Porphyry Cu+/- Mo+/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE194

Four kilometres east-northeast

The area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace BCGS Geology Layers 2005 map the Peacock 5662377 Claim Group is bisected by a main regional northerly trending fault which is intersected by a southwesterly fault near the Peacock showing. The faults are indicated as contacts with the Upper Triassic Western Volcanic Facies of the (uTrNW) to the west and granodioritic intrusives (LTrJdr) to the east.

Geology: Property (cont'd)

The geology of the MINFILE reported showings and past producer within the Property (Figure 4) is reported as follows.

TURLIGHT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE055

Within Tenure 1042425

The property is located near the southwestern perimeter of the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith. This intrusive locally consists of gneissic hornblende-biotite granodiorite to quartz monzonite and exhibits widespread chlorite-epidote alteration. Foliation strikes approximately 335 degrees and dips 80 degrees to the west, though dip angles vary from nearly vertical to moderately northeastward. To the southwest, the batholith intrudes intermediate volcanoclastic rocks and interbedded sediments belonging to the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Faults on the property strike north to northwest and dip very steeply northeast. Shear zones contain lenses of mineralized vein matter. The Nicola batholith granodiorite is intruded by numerous aplite dikes generally associated with quartz veining, and several feldspar porphyry dikes. The dikes are aligned with foliation or fault directions.

The Turlight occurrence consists of a 137-metre-deep inclined shaft, six levels of underground workings and several trenches. At the shaft, copper mineralization occurs in a quartz vein up to 1.5 metres wide with well-defined walls, striking 330 degrees and dipping 65 degrees northeast. The quartz hosts irregular masses, veinlets and disseminated grains of bornite, chalcopyrite, minor chalcocite and some malachite.

COPPERADO P66 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE123

Within Tenure 1042425

The Copperado-P66 occurrence is situated at the southwestern margin of the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith. Locally, the intrusive rocks consist of gneissic hornblende-biotite granodiorite to quartz monzonite and exhibit widespread chloritization. A thin section of the sheared gneissic rock lacked plagioclase but showed a development of clinozoisite. Foliation strikes northwest with moderate to steep west dips. The granodiorite intrudes intermediate volcanoclastic rocks and sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The contact strikes east. Aplite dikes occupy north-northwest-trending fracture sets that dip moderately to the east and west. A major fault striking 325 degrees and dipping 65 degrees west displaces the Nicola Group contact approximately 18.3 metres in a right-lateral sense.

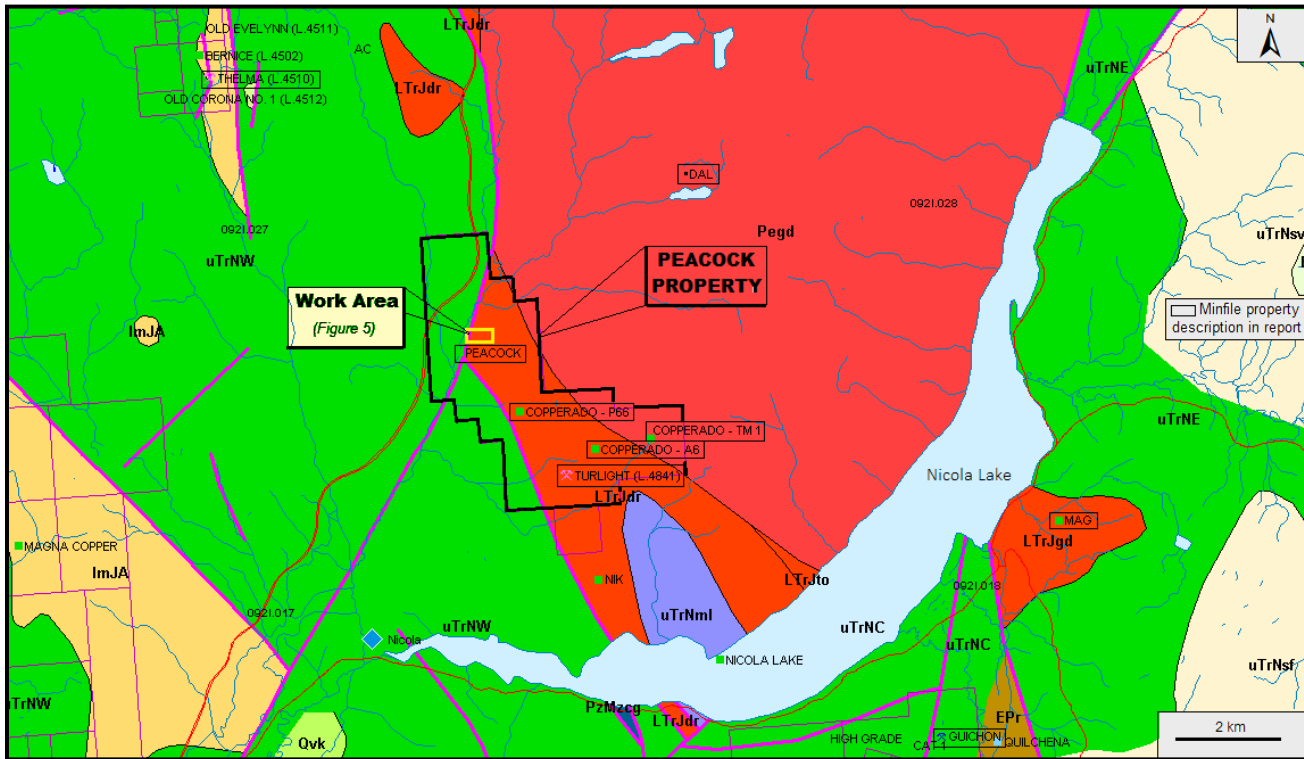
COPPERADO TMI showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE125

Within Tenure 1042425

The Copperado-TM 1 occurrence is situated at the southwestern margin of the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith. Locally, the intrusive rock is gneissic quartz monzonite to granodiorite and exhibits widespread chloritization. Foliation strikes north and dips steeply to the west but orientations vary considerably. The Nicola batholith intrudes intermediate volcanoclastic rocks and sediments belonging to the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Aplite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes cut the intrusive. Shear zones strike 310 degrees and dip steeply to the northeast. North-south shear zones trend through the area. Numerous trenches have exposed north-northwest-trending shearing and foliation with scattered sulphide mineralization along shear planes.

Figure 4. **PROPERTY GEOLOGY, INDEX, & MINFILE**
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Paleocene

Pegd

Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMI

lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

uTrJum

unnamed ultramafic rocks

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNE

basaltic volcanic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTrNc

andesitic volcanic rocks

Western Volcanic Facies

uTrNW

undivided volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJgd

unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTrJdr

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

IMJA

Ashcroft Formation

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Geology: Property (cont'd)**Copperado TMI** showing (cont'd)

Diamond drilling (1962) intersected a mineralized zone 6 to 9 metres wide striking 330 degrees and dipping 70 degrees east, with subsidiary zones branching off into the footwall. This zone consists of sheared gneissic leucocratic granite and narrow quartz stringers up to 2.5 centimetres wide striking approximately 325 degrees and dipping 85 degrees east. Thin threads and small grains of molybdenite are scattered in the quartz. Occasional disseminated bornite, chalcopyrite and malachite staining occur in the veins and vein walls at depth and are also exposed on the surface. A 2006 drillhole encountered medium to coarse-grained granite and weakly chlorite-sericite-altered foliated diorite. Scattered, weakly anomalous copper silver values were associated with chalcopyrite and chalcocite in quartz and quartz-feldspar veins.

PEACOCK showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE132

Within Tenure 1042425

The area is underlain by three north-south-trending Jurassic batholiths: the eastern Wildhorse Mountain batholith, the central Nicola batholith and the western Guichon Creek batholith. Compositionally, the batholiths are zoned from an exterior diorite rim to a quartz monzonite core. The batholiths intrude Nicola Group volcanic and pyroclastic rocks with minor limestone, argillite and conglomerate.

The property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith. Locally, the intrusive rock is hornblende-biotite granodiorite that has undergone widespread chlorite-epidote alteration and that exhibits strong foliation striking northeast and dipping steeply to the west. To the southwest is the intrusive contact of the granodiorite with Upper Triassic green to purple andesite, volcanoclastic rocks and intercalated sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. The Nicola batholith is intruded (?) by a northwest-trending tongue of quartz monzonite that is fine grained and foliated near its margins and coarse grained and massive elsewhere.

Numerous faults strike approximately 030 degrees with dip angles 50 degrees northwest to vertical and appear to have been the locus of some horizontal displacement. The Peacock showing contains several shallow shafts in the narrow gorge of Clapperton Creek that expose several large, sparsely mineralized quartz bodies up to 12 metres across, connected by veins and stringers.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization of some MINFILE reported showings, past producers, and producers peripheral to the Property (Figure 4) is reported as follows. The distance from the Property is relative to Tenure 1042425.

CRAIGMONT producer (Cu skarn; Fe skarn; Tailings)

MINFILE 092ISE035

Fourteen kilometres west

Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite and occurs as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The body is roughly tabular, trends east and dips near vertically. Minor folding and faulting is present but do not significantly distort the mineralization. Chalcopyrite is associated with, but post-dates the magnetite and commonly encloses the magnetite.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Craigmont** producer (cont'd)

Chalcopyrite is the principal ore mineral and occurs as veins, streaks, patches and coarse disseminations. It was first deposited with magnetite during the development of the actinolite skarn and later with specularite as fracture-fillings and veins. Bornite is present in small amounts. Pyrite is confined to areas of heavy garnet alteration. Approximately 20 per cent of the ore (by weight) is comprised of magnetite and hematite and along with actinolite, epidote, grossularite, andradite, pyrite and minor diopside, occur in the skarn. Supergene minerals, native copper and chalcocite, occur in a narrow oxidized zone immediately above the orebody. The apparent ore controls are favourable host rock, folding and brecciation of host rock, and proximity to the batholith.

GUICHON developed prospect (Hydrothermal, Epigenetic, Vein)

MINFILE 092ISE048

Seven kilometres southeast

Mineralization is erratically distributed in a number of quartz and quartz-carbonate vein shears. These zones strike northwest and dip 40 to 85 degrees to the northeast. Quartz and calcite stringers and lenses range in thickness from five centimetres to one metre. They are erratically mineralized with bornite and chalcopyrite with associated gold and silver values. Flakes of specular hematite and native copper have both been reported (1949) as well as molybdenite and chalcocite. Malachite and azurite are exposed at the surface.

A drill core sludge sample assayed 23.97 grams per tonne gold, 0.15 per cent copper and 136.98 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 8074).

MAG showing (Porphyry Cu \pm Mo \pm Au)

MINFILE 092ISE087

Seven kilometres east

Minor amounts of chalcopyrite and bornite occur as disseminations in the volcanic country rock, in epidote veinlets and in occasional narrow quartz veins.

THELMA past producer (Pb-Zn skarn, Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn \pm -Au)

MINFILE 092ISE101

Five kilometres northwest

The Thelma occurrence consists of one shaft, underground workings and a number of surface trenches, all of which have collapsed and filled in since work ceased in 1940.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization is exposed in tabular and lenticular garnet-epidote skarn zones up to 5 metres wide within the limestone. Pyrite, galena and sphalerite, with gold and silver values, occur as metasomatic replacements along bedding planes and as disseminations throughout the limestone. Minor copper values are also associated with the skarn. Quartz veins 10 to 15 centimetres wide are hosted by Nicola Group andesitic rocks near the volcanic-sedimentary contact. These veins carry galena and sphalerite with minor gold and silver values.

A sample was taken across 30 metres at the centre of the exposure and analyzed 0.28 per cent Fe₂O₃, 0.07 per cent MnO, 0.44 per cent MgO, 51.22 per cent CaO, 0.026 per cent P₂O₅, 0.03 per cent S, 40.8 per cent Ig. Loss, 0.04 per cent H₂O, 7.08 per cent Insol. and 0.46 per cent R₂O₃ (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1958).

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**DAL** anomaly (Porphyry Cu+/- Mo+/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE194

Four kilometres east-northeast

In 1970, New Indian Mines Ltd. staked the Fad, Dal and Fox claims and completed an exploration program of prospecting, soil sampling and magnetometer surveys. Two small pieces of granite float containing specks of molybdenite were picked up on the north side of Fox Lake, immediately south of the copper-molybdenum soil anomaly. The float consisted of fractured granodiorite with quartz veinlets containing molybdenite along the fractures.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the MINFILE reported showings and past producer within the Property (Figure 4) is reported as follows.

TURLIGHT past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE055

Within Tenure 1042425

Two blocks of values were identified in the collar area of the Turlight shaft above the 30-metre level: Block A contains 1197 tonnes grading 2.3 per cent copper, 30.8 grams per tonne silver and trace gold. Block B contains 916 tonnes grading 2.5 per cent copper, 13.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.3 gram per tonne gold (Lorimer, 1974). Significant results from the 1981 to 1982 drill program include 0.31 metre of 0.53 per cent copper and 1.15 metres of 1.23 per cent copper from drillhole D-5-82 (Assessment Report 10518, page 18).

COPPERADO P66 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE123

Within Tenure 1042425

Narrow quartz veins and scattered stringers in the shear zone carry sparse copper mineralization. Chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite occur as disseminations; malachite staining is also evident. The veins strike 325 degrees and dip 30 degrees east.

The 2006 drill program encountered chalcopyrite, chalcocite and minor bornite and native copper in quartz and quartz-feldspar veins. Disseminated native copper and minor chalcopyrite occur within foliated diorite surrounding the veins.

Mineralization within the veins consists of coarse disseminated stringers and clots of chalcopyrite, chalcocite and minor bornite, along with fine laths and clots of native copper. Quartz-feldspar dikes contain clots and stringers of chalcopyrite and chalcocite lining vugs. Assay results indicated that mineralization was sporadic with no continuation over significant lengths of core.

COPPERADO TMI showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE125

Within Tenure 1042425

Mineralization is known over a length of 60 metres and widths up to 60 metres at intervals. The lower limit was not encountered. Average grades are 0.2 per cent copper, 0.07 per cent molybdenite and 17.1 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 10518).

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**Copperado TM1 (cont'd)**

Results of the 1961 to 1962 drill program reported up to 0.53 per cent copper and 0.16 per cent molybdenum over widths of 7.3 metres, with an average grade of approximately 0.2 per cent copper, 0.07 per cent molybdenum disulphide and 17.1 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 10518, page 16).

Drilling in 1982 defined two planes of mineralization averaging 0.53 per cent copper over 0.31 metre and 1.23 per cent copper over 1.15 metres (Assessment Report 10518).

The most significant result from the 2006 drillhole was 3.5 metres of 2.45 grams per tonne silver and 0.19 per cent copper (Assessment Report 28721, page 13).

PEACOCK showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISE132

Within Tenure 1042425

Copper mineralization occurs in the quartz veins and is occasionally disseminated in the granodiorite. The veins are up to 60 centimetres in width and strike north in general alignment with foliation and fractures. Many veins occur in areas of aplite dikes. Mineralization consists of bornite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite, usually associated with minor pyrite.

Magnetometer Survey**a) Instrumentation**

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

b) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetism is also useful as 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

From a base line station at 5,565,600N 669250E, four southerly stations were established at 50 metre intervals. Magnetometer readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along the grid lines to 668750E. The grid line stations were located by a GPS instrument. Line kilometres of magnetometer survey completed was 2.5. The magnetometer data is reported herein in Appendix I.

d) Data Reduction

The field results were initially input to an Excel spreadsheet whereupon a Surfer 31 program was utilized to create Figures 6, 7, & 8.

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 5. Magnetometer Survey Grid
(Base map from Google Earth)

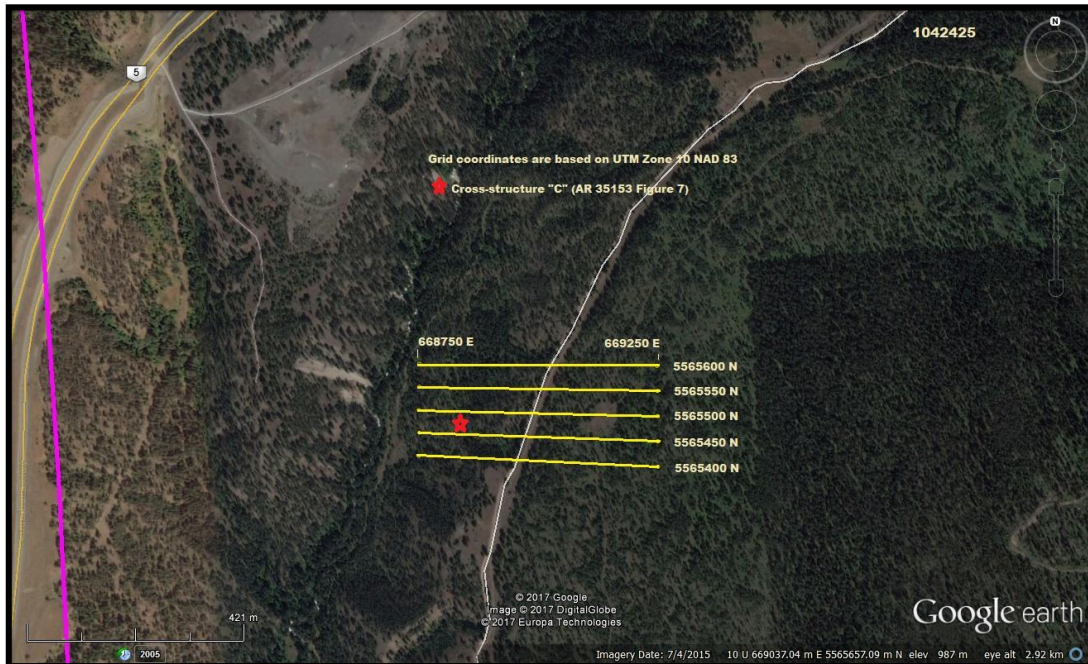
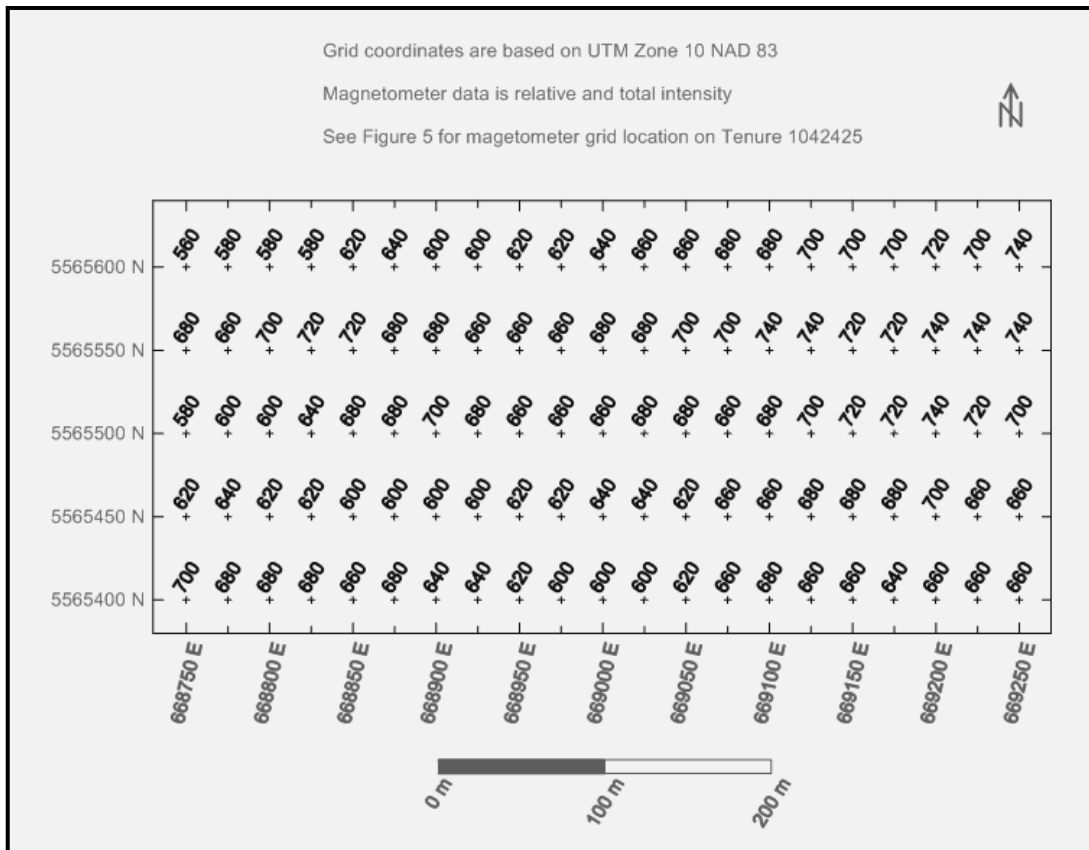


Figure 6 .Magnetometer Survey Data
(Base from MapPlace)



Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

Figure 7. Magnetometer Survey Data Contoured

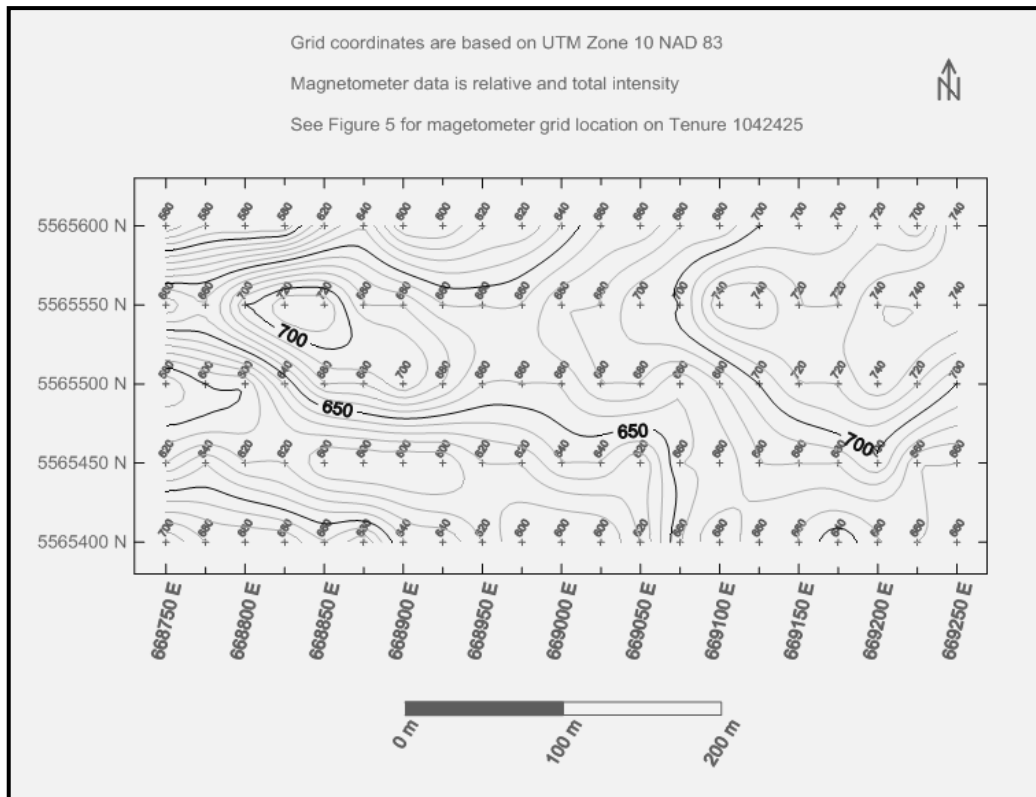
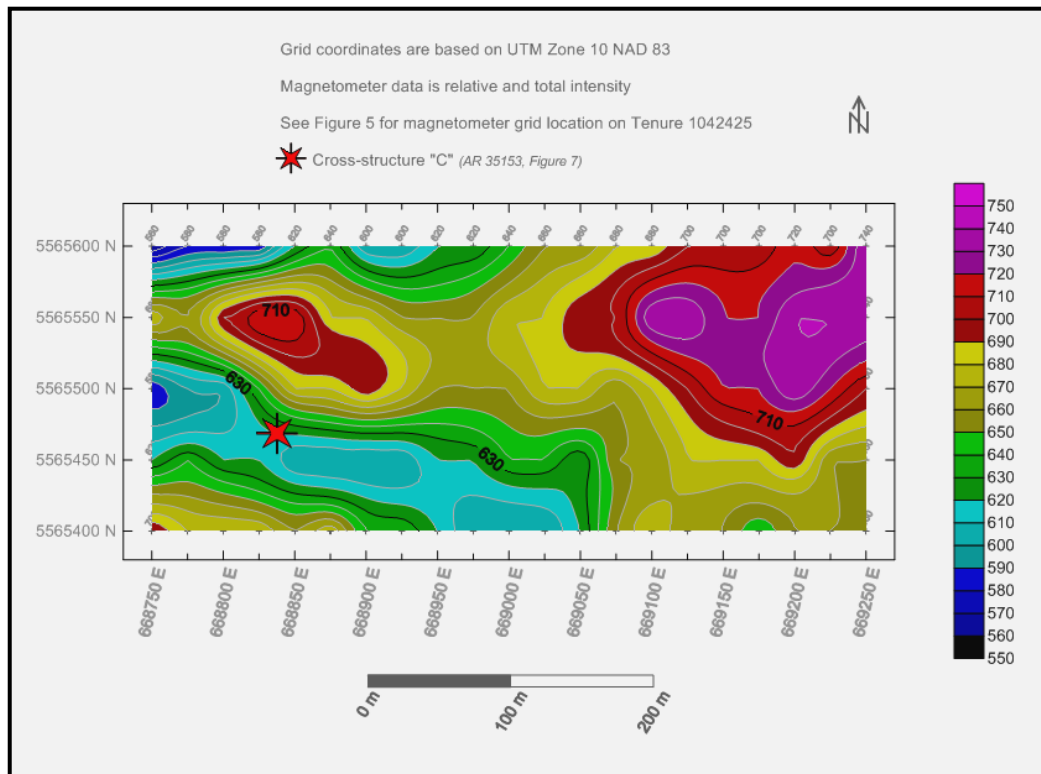


Figure 8. Magnetometer Survey Data Colour Contoured



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

The results indicated two relative magnetometer high's (HI) in a relative general dominant open-ended HI trending east-west across the 500 meter survey area and two relative general open-ended magnetometer lows (LO) with a variable east-west trend.

Only one relative anomalous HI of 150m by up to 100m is indicated. The anomaly is open to the east with a general configuration that may indicate a central cross-structure of intersecting northeasterly and northwesterly trending structures.

Two relative localized anomalous LO's are indicated with one in each general LO, less than 25m wide and up to 25m and 75m long, and open to the west and north. The configuration of the general or anomalous LO's do not indicate a cross-structure; however, they may indicate weakly hydrothermally altered structures.

The approximate location of the 2014 "C" cross-structure is within the southern general LO.

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The localized magnetometer survey, which was completed over an area of granodioritic rocks, indicated a possible cross-structural location which may host surface mineralogical indications of a porphyry copper resource.

As polymetallic vein systems are common peripheral to a porphyry mineral resource and polymetallic veins would be indicated by relative magnetometer highs in granodioritic rocks, the anomalous 150m by up to 100m magnetic high and its configuration indicates a possible intrusion of polymetallic material centrally at the cross-structure, where the anomaly is broadest, and peripherally to the northeast and the northwest along structures, where the anomaly appears to narrow.

The general magnetometer lows that envelop portions of the general magnetometer low in the west may indicate structures that were hydrothermally altered pressurized fluids escaping from a cooling, mineral bearing magma chamber.

Thus, the anomalous magnetometer high and the general magnetometer lows should be explored for geological/mineralogical surficial indicators of a porphyry resource.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Delorme, C. - Geochemical and Prospecting Assessment Report on the Peacock Property. August 26th 2015 . AR 35529.

Garrow, T., Peacock Property Report. Geophysical Technical Report for Chris Delorme. October 20, 2011. AR 32465.

Jarawka, L. – Soil and Rock Geochemical Report on the Peacock Property for Christopher Delorme. October 28, 2012. AR 33375.

Lisle, T.E. - Geological Report on the Nicola 1 Claim for Quintana Minerals Corporation. May 2, 1977. AR 6264.

MapPlace Downloads

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

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092ISE035 – CRAIGMONT

092ISE048 – GUICHON

092ISE055 – TURLIGHT

092ISE 087 – MAG

092ISE101 – THELMA

092ISE123 – COPPERADO P66

092ISE125 – COPPERADO TM1

092ISE132 – PEACOCK

092ISE 194 – DAL

Rowe, R.B., Cowan, W.D. - Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Smith Claim Group for Pacific Petroleums Ltd. May 18, 1972. AR 3634.

Sookochoff, L. - Geological Assessment Report on the Peacock 670804 Claim Group for Christopher Delorme. January 14, 2015. AR 35153.

Wyllie, R. – Geophysical Assessment Report on the Peacock Property for Dot Resources Ltd. May 15, 2013. AR 34,164.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1042425, the Peacock Property, was done from May 10, 2017 to May 30, 2017 to the value as follows:

Magnetometer Survey

Guy Delorme & Chris Delorme

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| 4 man days @ \$300.00/day ----- | \$1,200.00 | |
| Truck rental: 2 days @ \$145.00 ----- | 290.00 | |
| Kilometre charge: 290 @ \$0.70 ----- | 203.00 | |
| Fuel ----- | 54.80 | |
| Room & board 4 man days @ \$90.00 ----- | 360.00 | |
| Mag rental 2 days @ \$80.00 ----- | <u>160.00</u> | \$ 2,267.80 |
| Maps ----- | | 500.00 |
| Report ----- | | <u>2,500.00</u> |
| | | \$ 5,267.80 |
| | | ===== |

CERTIFICATE

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

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

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the 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 periodic work the author has performed in the Merritt area since the 1980's.
- 5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Appendix I

Magnetometer Survey Data

| E5662377 T142425 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|
| East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag | East | North | Mag |
| 668750 | 5565600 | 560 | 668750 | 5565550 | 680 | 668750 | 5565500 | 580 | 668750 | 5565450 | 620 | 668750 | 5565400 | 700 |
| 668775 | 5565600 | 580 | 668775 | 5565550 | 660 | 668775 | 5565500 | 600 | 668775 | 5565450 | 640 | 668775 | 5565400 | 680 |
| 668800 | 5565600 | 580 | 668800 | 5565550 | 700 | 668800 | 5565500 | 600 | 668800 | 5565450 | 620 | 668800 | 5565400 | 680 |
| 668825 | 5565600 | 580 | 668825 | 5565550 | 720 | 668825 | 5565500 | 640 | 668825 | 5565450 | 620 | 668825 | 5565400 | 680 |
| 668850 | 5565600 | 620 | 668850 | 5565550 | 720 | 668850 | 5565500 | 680 | 668850 | 5565450 | 600 | 668850 | 5565400 | 660 |
| 668875 | 5565600 | 640 | 668875 | 5565550 | 680 | 668875 | 5565500 | 680 | 668875 | 5565450 | 600 | 668875 | 5565400 | 680 |
| 668900 | 5565600 | 600 | 668900 | 5565550 | 680 | 668900 | 5565500 | 700 | 668900 | 5565450 | 600 | 668900 | 5565400 | 640 |
| 668925 | 5565600 | 600 | 668925 | 5565550 | 660 | 668925 | 5565500 | 680 | 668925 | 5565450 | 600 | 668925 | 5565400 | 640 |
| 668950 | 5565600 | 620 | 668950 | 5565550 | 660 | 668950 | 5565500 | 660 | 668950 | 5565450 | 620 | 668950 | 5565400 | 620 |
| 668975 | 5565600 | 620 | 668975 | 5565550 | 660 | 668975 | 5565500 | 660 | 668975 | 5565450 | 620 | 668975 | 5565400 | 600 |
| 669000 | 5565600 | 640 | 669000 | 5565550 | 680 | 669000 | 5565500 | 660 | 669000 | 5565450 | 640 | 669000 | 5565400 | 600 |
| 669025 | 5565600 | 660 | 669025 | 5565550 | 680 | 669025 | 5565500 | 680 | 669025 | 5565450 | 640 | 669025 | 5565400 | 600 |
| 669050 | 5565600 | 660 | 669050 | 5565550 | 700 | 669050 | 5565500 | 680 | 669050 | 5565450 | 620 | 669050 | 5565400 | 620 |
| 669075 | 5565600 | 680 | 669075 | 5565550 | 700 | 669075 | 5565500 | 660 | 669075 | 5565450 | 660 | 669075 | 5565400 | 660 |
| 669100 | 5565600 | 680 | 669100 | 5565550 | 740 | 669100 | 5565500 | 680 | 669100 | 5565450 | 660 | 669100 | 5565400 | 680 |
| 669125 | 5565600 | 700 | 669125 | 5565550 | 740 | 669125 | 5565500 | 700 | 669125 | 5565450 | 680 | 669125 | 5565400 | 660 |
| 669150 | 5565600 | 700 | 669150 | 5565550 | 720 | 669150 | 5565500 | 720 | 669150 | 5565450 | 680 | 669150 | 5565400 | 660 |
| 669175 | 5565600 | 700 | 669175 | 5565550 | 720 | 669175 | 5565500 | 720 | 669175 | 5565450 | 680 | 669175 | 5565400 | 640 |
| 669200 | 5565600 | 720 | 669200 | 5565550 | 740 | 669200 | 5565500 | 740 | 669200 | 5565450 | 700 | 669200 | 5565400 | 660 |
| 669225 | 5565600 | 700 | 669225 | 5565550 | 740 | 669225 | 5565500 | 720 | 669225 | 5565450 | 660 | 669225 | 5565400 | 660 |
| 669250 | 5565600 | 740 | 669250 | 5565550 | 740 | 669250 | 5565500 | 700 | 669250 | 5565450 | 660 | 669250 | 5565400 | 660 |