BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37922

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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)]: Geophysical Report **TOTAL COST:** 3830.00

AUTHOR(S): Dorothy Dennis **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX10-178 **YEAR OF WORK:** 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event Number 5716761

PROPERTY NAME: DENND Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): DENND 2 Tenure 404447 ; DENND 4 Tenure #405449

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Precious Metals (Silver; Gold; Platinum; Palladium)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia **NTS/BCGS:** 93A / 14W

LATITUDE: 52 ° 49 '121 " **LONGITUDE:** 127 ° 29 '59 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Dorothy Dennis 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
303-45525 Keith Wilson Road
Chilliwack, British Columbia V2R 0M6

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Dorothy Dennis 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Upper Proterzoic to paleozoic Snowshoe Group sericitic quartzite, biotite schist (graphite) is overlain by Paleozoic. The mineral claims are underlain by rocks of the Ramos succession containing phyllite, schist, cal-silicate rocks and quartzite Volcanogenic rocks has been identified.Snowshoe Group Succession black carbonaceous quartzite, siltstone greenschist facies.Precious bea minerals include pyrite, pyrrhotite, sericite & interbedded quarzite & phyllite. Lithologies trend NW regional faults trend NW & NE

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Pacific Geophysical Ltd ; Paul Cartwright Sept. 25, 1995; Event 3107362; Event 4236076; Event 5466418

Next Page

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	1.05 Line Kilometer	405447; 405449	
Electromagnetic	1.05 Line Kilometers	405447; 405449	
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)	1		
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$3,830.00

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

VLF-EM - MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

TOTAL COST: $3,830.00

AUTHOR: **DOROTHY DENNIS**
303-45525 Keith Wilson Road
Chilliwack, British Columbia
V2R 0M6

SIGNATURE: *Dorothy Dennis*

STATEMENT OF WORK
EVENT NUMBER 5716761 /SEPTEMBER 17, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: DENND MINERAL CLAIMS

CLAIM NAMES: DENND #1; DENND #2; DENND #3; DENND #4

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD / PRECIOUS METALS

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93A/ 14W

OWNER/ OPERATOR: DOROTHY DENNIS

REPORT

ON

VLF-ELECTRO MAGNETIC AMD MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SNOWSHOE CREEK AREA

DENND CLAIM GROUP

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

of

BRITISH COLIUMBIA

EVENT NUMBER 5716761

NTS 93A/14W

BY

DOROTHY DENNIS

Table of Contents

Summary ……..... 1
Introduction and Term of reference…… 2
Property Description & Location…… 3
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography …… .3
History …… 7
Regional Geography…… 7
Property Geology ……..…..7
Mineralization ……..…. 8
Work Program ……..…. 8
VLF- EM Instrumentation……. 9
Theory and Procedures…… …… 10
VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey results…….10
Interpretation and Conclusions……. 11
Recommendations…….. 11
Statement of Expenditures…… …12
Confirmation of Filing……. 13
References ……14

Figures:

Figure 1 Property Location Map Page 4

Figure 2 Claim Map Page 5

Figure 3 Survey Grid Page 6

APPENDIX A: GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Magnetometer Survey Contours

Magnetometer Survey Gauss Values

VLF-EM Survey Contours

VLF-EM Survey Values

VLF-EM Survey Fraser Filter Contour

VLF-EM Survey Fraser Filter Values

SUMMARY:

The DENND Mineral Claim Group consists of four (4) Mineral Claim Units in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, NTS 93A/14W near the community of Likely, B.C.

Mapping, prospecting was carried out in past years. In 2013 a VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey was carried out on a portion of the DENND 4 mineral Claim.

This report presents the Geophysical Results and Interpretations as obtained from the VLF-Electro Magnetic and Magnetometer Survey carried out on the DENND 2 and a Portion of the DENND 4 mineral claims in September, 2018 and filed for work as Event #5716761.

The property is underlain by the Romas Succession of rocks of the Snowshoe Group of metasedimentary rocks.

A number of gold anomalies have been outlined by previous geochemical soil sampling surveys carried out in 2008 and are in proximity to magnetic anomalies revealed in the Magnetometer Survey of 2013. Weak anomalous values in other metals such as Strontium and Titanium were also outlined.

The 2013 VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey indicated two former converging river channels with a heavily altered zone that could be representative of A Deep Seated hydrothermal potentially mineral bearing source.
The 2018 VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey seem to indicate the continuance of the river channels with a progression of higher values trending in a north easterly direction. The North-East trending magnetic signature found on the magnetic contour maps is also in conjunction with the North-East trending fault that converges with the North South Cariboo Thrust fault.

The VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey totaled 1.05 Line Kilometers.

Further exploration work is recommended such as trenching, test pits, geological and or structural mapping.

Geophysical Survey data has been interpreted by Scott Geophysics Ltd and Dorothy Dennis/Prospector.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dorothy Dennis

Owner

Introduction and Terms of Reference

Scott Geophysics Ltd of Vancouver, British Columbia carried out a VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey over an area of 1.05 Line Kilometers. Four lines were completed on the DENND 2 and DENND 4 Mineral Claims on September 17, 2018. Supervised b Brad Scott Geophysicist

The lines were spaced at 100 Meter intervals with stations every 12.5 Meters.

The Survey company was retained by D Dennis to present the results of their VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey carried out on the Snowshoe Creek Grid.

In 2008 a Geochemical soil surveys was carried out on the property. In 2013 a VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey was carried out over a portion of the mineral claims. In 2018 an additional VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey was carried out within the Snowshoe Grid the subject of this report.

The Geophysical Survey data has been interpreted by Philip Fortin, Geophysicist (GIT)

The report was prepared by the author who was on site during the field work.

Property Description and Location

The property is located approximately 21 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Likely, in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, NTS 93A/14 W. centered approximately at UTM co-ordinates 5,85,3,000N, 602,500 E.

The property consists of four (4) contiguous mineral claims totaling 100 hectares. A list of the Claim Tenure Numbers and expiry dates are tabulated below and illustrated on Figure 2

Tenure No:	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
405446	DENND #1	25 Hectares	2020/03/12
405447	DENND #2	25 Hectares	2020/03/12
405448	DENND #3	25 Hectares	2020/03/12
405449	DENND #4	25 Hectares	2020/03/12

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography:

The property is located in the Quesnel Highlands of British Columbia with elevations ranging from 1100 meters to 1500 meters above sea level.

Topography ranges from 1300 meters dropping steeply to 1100 meters at Snowshoe Creek. Snowshoe Creek flows southerly through the DENND 2 and DENND 4 mineral claims into Keithley Creek.

The area receives significant precipitation throughout the year occurring from both rain and snow. Accumulations of snow may reach three meters or more during the winter months. Temperatures can vary from minus 25 degrees to plus 30 degrees in summer (Year 2017 and 2018 were extremely dry)

The natural vegetation is predominantly coniferous forest consisting of spruce, alder, balsam, firs, willow and cedar. A large portion of the property has been logged, reforestation is carried out. . Much of the replanted area now contain second growth trees ranging from five to 15 meters in height.

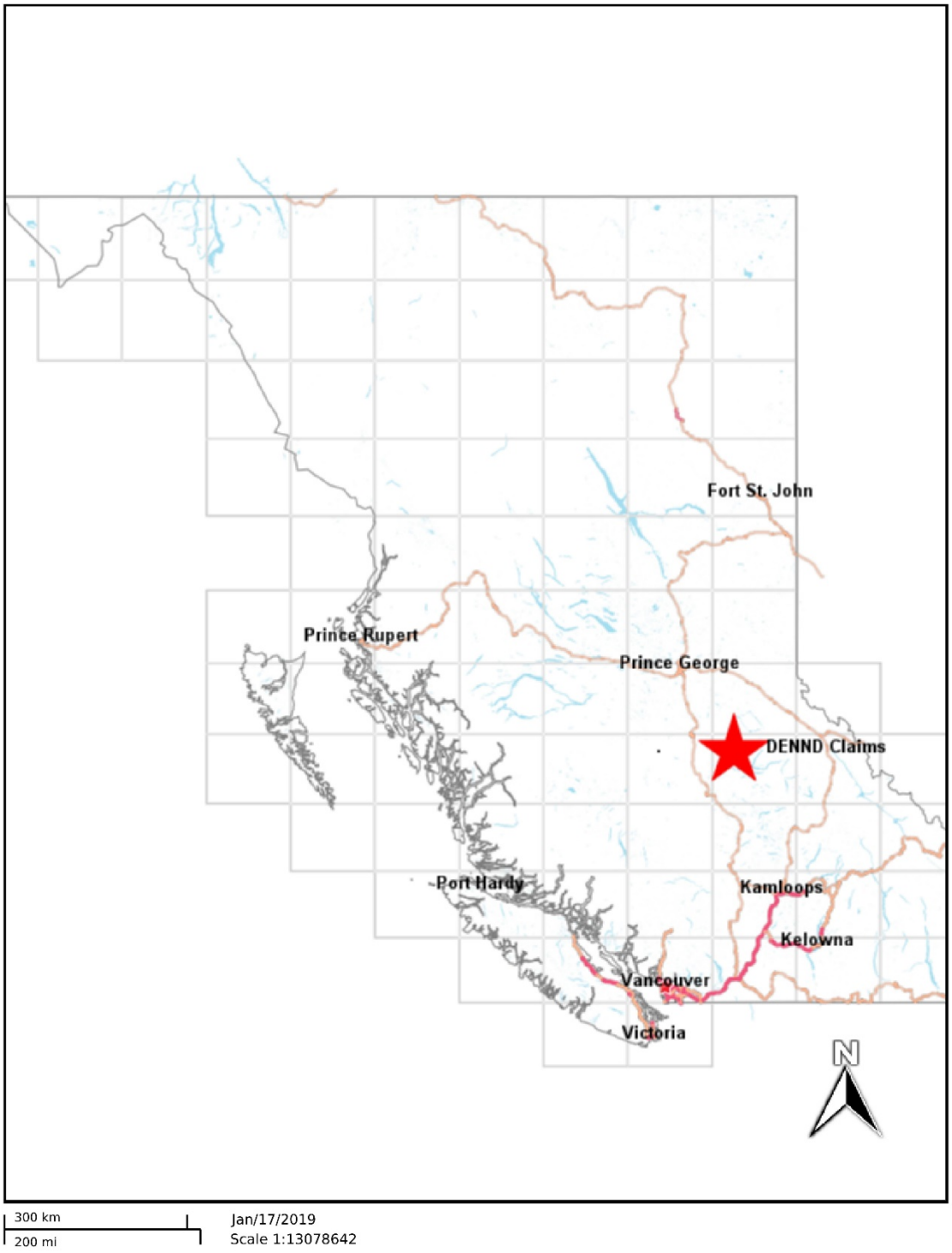
Access to the property is by an all-weather road from the community of Likely, B.C. and a good gravel logging road from Lower Keithley Creek to the property. A network of logging and skid trails provide access to various areas of the property and a good gravel road parallels the property to the east. Upgrading is often required. Power for exploration purpose is supplied by portable generating units. Water services are plentiful from free- flowing creeks.

The community of Likely situated on Quesnel Lake is reached by paved highway off highway 97 at 150 Mile House. The distance from Highway 97 to Likely is estimated at 87 Kilometers.

Williams Lake and Quesnel are the nearest major towns. Williams Lake is a logging and lumber center and is serviced by daily air from Vancouver and Prince George. Supplies and equipment as well as local labor and modern communication services are readily available.

DENND Claims

Property Location Map



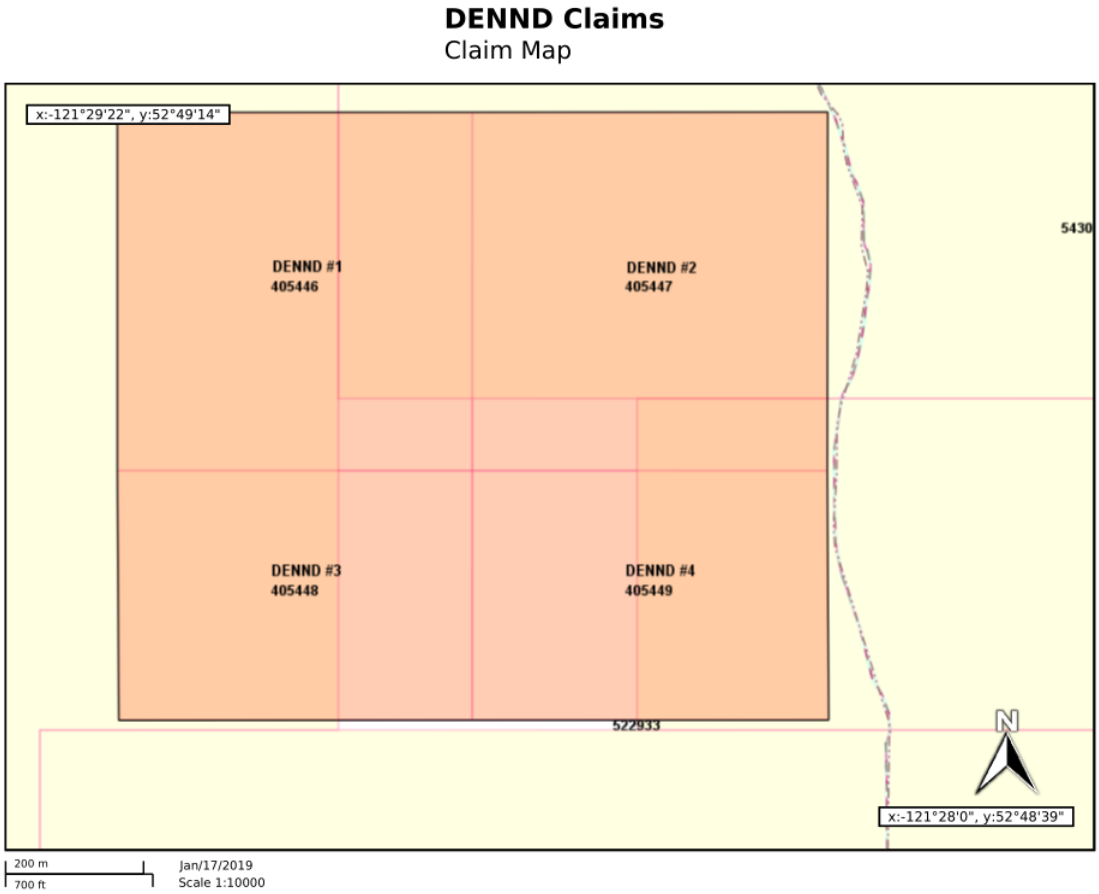


Figure 2: DENND claim map

Figure 3: DENND claims survey grid.

History

The Cariboo region of British Columbia is notable for the gold rush that began in 1860 and the search for gold has continued in the region to the present day. Placer gold was discovered in Keithley, Snowshoe, Little Snowshoe and French Snowshoe Creeks about the same time. Prospecting for hard rock deposits started shortly after the Cariboo Gold rush began, production in the Wells-Barkerville area beginning in 1935.

Mineral exploration work has been carried out on the property consisting of reconnaissance mapping, road work, geochemical soil sampling survey and general prospecting. In September 2013 a VLF-EM Electro Magnetic and Magnetometer Survey was completed over the DENND #4 Mineral Claim.
In September of 2018 a further VLF-EM Electro Magnetic and Magnetometer Survey was carried out over the DENND #2 and DENND #4 mineral claims, the subject of this report.

Regional Geology:

The rock's in the vicinity of Yank's peak belong to the Barkerville Terrain and have been named the Snowshoe Group by Struik (1988). Struik further divided the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Snowshoe Group into fourteen informal subdivisions; Ramos, Tregillus, Kee Kan, Keithley, Harvey's Ridge, Goose Peak, Agnes, Downey, Eaglenest, Bralco, Hardscrabble, Unamed Carbonate, Island Mountain and Tom, Igneous intrusions of the terrain consist mainly of diorite, gabbro sills with quartz porphyry rhyolite. All rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to low and middle greenschist facies. The successions range in age from Hadrynian (Ramos through Keithley) to Paleozoic (Harvey's Ridge through Bralco) and upper Paleozoic (Hardscrabble Mountain and Island Mountain Amphibolite).
Recent work by the British Columbia Geological Survey as reported in the 2001 and 2002-1 Geological Fieldwork Reports, suggests that the rocks of the Downey and Ramos may be equivalent to the Keithley Succession.

Property Geology

The mineral claims are underlain by rocks of the Ramos Succession of which interbedded quartzite and phyllite are the most abundant. The age of the Ramos succession is believed to be Hadrynian.The quartzite is olive to grey on fresh surfaces, it is poorly sorted and generally medium to coarse grained.

The quartz clasts are predominately glass clear and grey with minor blue. The quartzite is usually micaceous; sericite, epidote, muscovite, chlorite and biotite occur along the foliations. Some sections of the quartzite are weakly calcareous.
The phyllite varies from olive gray to black with chlorite, graphite and accessory pyrite and pyrrhotite. There is often rhythmic banding within the phyllite and contacts between the quartzite and phyllite are usually sharp.
The local area is underlain by the rocks of the Ramos succession containing phyllite, schist, cal-silicate rocks, and quartzite. Volcanogenic rocks have been identified.

The main structure in the area is the Keithley Creek Thrust Fault that runs from Shoal's Bay on the Quesnel Lake Northwest up Keithley Creek, along the lower portion of Rabbit Creek carrying onto the northwest across Fountain Creek.

Mineralization:

The Barkerville Terrain hosts the principal gold occurrences of the Cariboo area. These include the Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Cariboo Hudson mines and the mineralized Snowshoe and Midas veins. Barkerville (continental shelf and slope clastics, carbonates and volcaniclastics).

Pyrite and Pyrrhotite occur in quarts carbonate veins and veinlets, shear planes, micro fractures replacements and disseminations.

Work Program

The exploration program consisted of a VLF-EM Electro Magnetic and Magnetometer Survey conducted over four lines totaling 1.05 line kilometers on the DENND #2 and DENND #4 Mineral Claims. The lines were at 100 Meter spacings with stations every 12.5 meters.

The survey was carried out by Scott Geophysics ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia on September 17, 2018.

The survey covered high one-point gold anomalies of previous Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey.

The 2018 VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey was carried out within the Snowshoe grid of 2013 adding to the geological information of both Surveys.

Geophysical Interpretation and maps provided by Scott Geophysics Ltd.

VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey

Instrumentation:

A Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer/VLF meter was used for the field meter for the VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys. A Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer was used for the base unit for the Magnetometer survey. GPS readings were taken with a Garmin GPSMap 60CS GPS receiver.

The magnetometer measures the total field strength- the scalar amplitude of the magnetic field vector. It uses the proton precession technique in which a proton-rich fluid is charged with a magnetic field orthogonal to the earths. When the external field is shut off, the protons re-align to the ambient field, causing them to precess (spin) at a frequency proportional to the total field strength.

The magnetometer survey is intended to detect anomalies caused by varying amounts of magnetic minerals, typically magnetite and or pyrrhotite.

The VLF surveys measure the earth's response to EM waves in the 15-30 kHZ range generated by large, distant transmitters. The primary field at the measurement site is a plane wave which induces a secondary field in shallow, linear conductors oriented approximately in line with the transmitting station.
The VLF receiver measures the in- phase and quadrature components, as well as the total field strength, of this secondary field, the fields are expressed as vector.

The VLF-EM Survey was carried out using the station located in Jim Creek, Washington transmitting at a frequency of 24.8 kHz . As this station is located to the south of the property, it is sensitive to north-trending conductors.
Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled faults or shear zones, graphite, porous horizons, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts and sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field called (the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide ore body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of low conductivity or conventional EM methods too small for induced polarization., However, it's susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain, thus VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

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.
As the in-phase VLF data show a possible north-east trending conductor, the trend is open to the north and south and could reflect s buried river channel.

This possible correlation between the VLF and magnetic results that loosely parallels the northeast-trending magnetic signature found on the magnetic contour maps warrants further investigation.

Magnetics is also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have difficult background amounts of magnetite and /or pyrrhotite.

The source of the placer in the area is most likely the gold vein deposits left behind that were hosted in quartzites of the Upper Proterozoic-Paleozoic Snowshoe Group

Survey Procedure:

VLF_EM lines were at 100 Meter spacings with readings taken at every 12.5 Meter interval of the Scintrex east-west grid lines. The total field readings were corrected for diurnal variation against a fixed base station cycling at 2second intervals. Station NLK (24.8 kHz) located at Jim Creek, Washington was used for the VLF-EM survey

A Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer/VLF-meter was used for the field meter for the VLF-EM magnetometer survey. GPS readings were taken with a Garmin GPSMAP 60CS receiver. Each station location was marked, the grid station and the location recorded
in the field device. The field data is reported in the Geophysical Report.

A total of 1.05 kilometers of VLF-EM and mag survey were performed.

Interpretations and Conclusions

VLF–EM Survey

The anomalies outlined on the colored VLF-EM map (Appendix 1) reflect structures and or old river beds. This correlates with a known river and appears to be a continuation of that as outlined in the 2013 VLF-EM Survey. This north-south anomaly shows up on three (3) lines of the 2018 (4) four line grid and could be a continuation of the anomaly first indicated in the 2013 report comprised of three (3) lines.
The anomaly is open to the north and the south extending several hundred meters. There is a strong probability it reflects an old river bed or buried channel. The anomaly shown on the northern grid line may have been a former tributary of the initial river channel.

Magnetometer Survey

There is a sub-anomalous magnetic low (D) and one anomalous magnetic low A) resulting from the east-west grid line survey on a portion of the southeastern claims tenure #405449 and tenure #405447 of the DENND Claim Group.
The sub-anomalous lows correlate with the river and/or the structure of the VLF-EM anomaly. The (VLF-EM anomaly can reflect both) With the bordering shoulders of magnetic high's it appears the area is indicative of a structural depression which the river has chosen to follow. The bordering magnetic highs are open to the south.
The strongest magnetic low of the survey appears to be near the merging point of the two anomalies to the northeast and may indicate a structural intersection and/or two former river channels. The bordering magnetic high to the east could indicate a magnetite rich with other minerals, gravel deposit, a potential unaltered intrusive at depth or a massive sulphide deposit from which the gold nuggets in the area may have originated. A sub anomalous zone occurs to the south and may reflect former river benches where magnetic materials with other minerals were deposited.

Conclusions

The 2018 VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey results indicate the two former river channels were preferentially positioned by predominantly north-south structures. It appears these river channels are a continuation of that found in the 2013 survey. It is believed that these former river channels may have left magnetite along with other minerals in vacated channels. The structurally indicated convergence to the south indicate a heavily altered zone which could be a surficial indication of a deep seated hydrothermal deposit of a potential mineral bearing source; the cross structure being the system in which the fluids reach the surface.

Recommendations

A program of test pits, geological mapping, soil geochemistry is recommended to test the DENND #1; DENND #2; DENND #3 and DENND #4 mineral claims. A more in depth VLF-EM Survey as well as an IP Survey is recommended.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Date of Work September 17

MOB AND DEMOB

Survey Crew Travel Fixed Fee		**$ 375.00**

Work Program

Field Survey Crew (Brad – Phil)		**$ 540.00**
Supervisor 1/2 Day		**$ 150.00**
Vehicle Rental 2 – (4x4) - 1/2 Day		**$ 80.00**
Jeep 1/2 Day		**$ 50.00**
VLF/MAG (1 Station) surveys (9.7)	**1.05 kms @2x$50) km**	**$ 105.00**
Chain Saw Rental 1/2 Day		**$ 30.00**
Geophysical Report		**$ 750.00**
Sub Total:		**$2080.00**
Report:		**$1750.00**
Grand Total:		**$3830.00**

REFERENCES:

Assessment Reports

AR 24086: Cartwright P. 1995 Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey and Magnetometer Survey on the DENND Claims.

Geological Report June/July 1997 Event 3107362

Geochemical Soil Survey September 2008 Event 4236076

VLF-EM and magnetometer Report September 2013 Event 5466418

Dorothy Dennis
303 45525 Keith Wilson Road
Chilliwack, British Columbia
V2R 0M6

Statement of Qualifications

I, Dorothy Dennis, currently residing at 303- 45525 Keith Wilson Road, Chilliwack, British Columbia, V2R 0M6, Canada, do hereby certify that:

I, have a Business Law degree. I was employed by a bank, a Trust Company and eventually a Mortgage company. I am also a qualified psychiatric nurse.

I later became a licensed Stock Broker, working in the industry my interests in mining increased. I studied Geology at UBC for two years.

I have been employed in the mining industry since 1980. I have worked both in the field and administratively with geologists and engineers and have supervised several field projects. I have been prospecting and exploring properties for 30 years.

I have been a Mines Manager, Project Manager and Supervisor of operations.

I am the owner of the DENND Claims.

I am the author of this report.

Dated at Chilliwack, B.C. this 17th Day of January, 2019.

Dorothy Dennis
Owner/Operator

APPENDIX 1

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

VLF-EM AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

DENND CLAIMS, LIKELY AREA, BC

on behalf of

DOROTHY DENNIS
303- 45525 Keith Wilson Road
Chilliwack, BC V2R 0M6

Survey performed: September 17, 2018

by

Philip Fortin
Brad Scott
January 17, 2019

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, BC, V6R 2X3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		page
1	Introduction	1
2	Survey coverage and procedures	1
3.	Personnel	1
4.	Technical Specifications	1
	4.1 Theory and Method – Magnetometer Survey	1
	4.2 Theory and Method – VLF-EM Survey	2
	4.3 Instrumentation	
5.	Review of Results	2
6	Conclusion	3

Appendix

Statements of Qualifications rear of report

Accompanying Maps (1:2,500 scale) rear of report

Total field magnetometer contour plan (UTM coordinates)
Total field magnetometer stacked profiles (idealized grid coordinates)
Fraser filtered VLF-EM contour plan (UTM coordinates)
VLF-EM stacked profiles (idealized grid coordinates)

Accompanying Data Files

One (1) CD-ROM with all survey data and plots in Surfer 13 and pdf formats
rear of report

1. INTRODUCTION

Total field magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were performed at the DENND claims, Likely area, BC on September 17, 2018. In addition, GPS readings were recorded at 100m intervals, subject to satellite reception.

The survey was performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Dorothy Dennis. This report describes the instrumentation and procedures, and presents the results of the survey.

2. SURVEY COVERAGE AND PROCEDURES

Total field magnetometer and VLF-EM readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals. The total field readings where corrected for diurnal variation against a fixed base station cycling at 2 second intervals. Station NLK (24.8 kHz), located at Jim Creek, Washington, was used for the VLF-EM survey.

A total of 1.05 kilometres of VLF-EM and mag survey were performed.

The survey results are presented on the accompanying profiles and plan maps. All survey data are archived to the accompanying CD-ROM.

3. PERSONNEL

Brad Scott was the representative on behalf of Scott Geophysics Ltd.

4. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Theory and Method – Magnetometer Survey

The earth's magnetic field can be modelled as a dipole with the north pole pointing south. Anomalies are created when the magnetic field is disturbed by materials which can be magnetized.

The magnetometer survey is intended to detect anomalies caused by varying amounts of magnetic minerals, typically magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

The magnetometer measures the total field strength – the scalar amplitude of the magnetic field vector. It uses the proton precession technique in which a proton-rich fluid is charged with a magnetic field orthogonal to the earth's. When the external field is shut off, the protons re-align to the ambient field, causing them to precess at a frequency proportional to the total field strength.

4.2 Theory and Method – VLF-EM Survey

VLF surveys measure the earth's response to EM waves in the 15-30 kHz range generated by large, distant transmitters. The primary field at the measurement site is a plane wave which induces a secondary field in shallow, linear conductors oriented approximately in line with the transmitting station.

The VLF receiver measures the in phase and quadrature components, as well as the total field strength, of this secondary field.

The VLF-EM survey was carried out using the station located in Jim Creek, Washington, transmitting at a frequency of 24.8 kHz. As this station is located to the south of the property, it is sensitive to north-trending conductors.

4.3 Instrumentation

A Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer/VLF meter was used for the field meter for the VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. A Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer was used for the base unit for the magnetometer survey. GPS readings were taken with a Garmin GPSMap 60CS GPS receiver.

5. REVIEW OF RESULTS

A summary of the magnetic values for the Dennd grid is on the following table. There is a 122.5 nT difference between maximum and minimum magnetic field values, with a standard deviation of 29 nT.

Table 1 Magnetic Data Summary

Total Field Magnetics (nT)			
max	min	mean	σ
55620.3	55497.8	55565	29

Two roughly linear trends on the magnetic contour plot meet at 602900E 5852850N. The first occurs in the North-East direction from lines 2650N to 2850N. The second trends South-East from 602900E 5852850N to 602950E on line 2750N.

VLF readings used the 24.8 kHz station in Jim Creek, Washington. A summary of the grid statistics is in table 2.

Table 2 VLF Data Summary

VLF				
	max	min	mean	σ
In-Phase	62.5	6.9	27.6	13.9
Quadrature	27.7	-15.4	8	10
Total Field	30.6	16.6	21.5	3.3

The maximum and minimum in-phase values are 62.5 and 6.9 respectively, with a mean value of 27.6 and a standard deviation of 13.9. In general, the In-Phase component increases steadily from west to east. Line 2650N shows steadily increasing values from 602650E through to 602950E. Line 2750N increases from 602650E to 602800E, dips to a local minimum at 602875E, and increases again until 602950E. Both lines 2850N and 2950N also show gradual increases from west to east, with the higher values on the eastern-most edge of 2950N.

The in-phase VLF data show a possible northeast-trending conductor running from station 2830E on line 2750N to station 2950E on line 2850N. This trend is open to the north and south, and could reflect a buried river channel.

There is a possible correlation between the VLF and magnetic results. While the interline spacing of the VLF survey may be too sparse to show for certain, the above trend loosely parallels the northeast-trending magnetic signature found on the magnetic contour maps. This may warrant further investigation.

6. CONCLUSION

The interpretation of the geophysical data embodied in this report is a simple, basic geophysical appraisal of the DENND claims. If a more thorough interpretation is desired, the involvement of a consulting geologist, who understands the geological context and has access to all past and present data, is recommended. Nevertheless, results from the 2018 survey highlight results that prove encouraging which may warrant further processing, planning, and investigation.

Respectfully Submitted,

Philip Fortin, GIT (EGBC - 163582)

Statement of Qualifications

for

Philip Fortin, GIT (Engineers and Geoscientists BC), géologue stagiaire (OGQ)

of

75-1195 Falcon Drive
Coquitlam BC, V3E 2H1

I hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work on behalf of Dorothy Dennis, and as presented in this report of January 17, 2019.

The work was performed by individuals qualified for its performance.

I have no material interest in the property under consideration in this report.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geophysics) in 2015.

I am a member in training (GIT) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (member 163582) as well as with the OGQ (member 1976).

I have been practising my profession as a Geophysicist in the field of Mineral Exploration since 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip Fortin, GIT

Statement of Qualifications

for

Brad Scott, Geologist (GIT)

of

1230 Harrison Way,
Gabriola, BC V0R 1X2

I, Brad Scott, hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work on behalf of Dorothy Dennis at the DENND claims as presented in this report.

The work was performed by individuals trained and qualified for its performance.

I have no material interest in the property under consideration in this report.

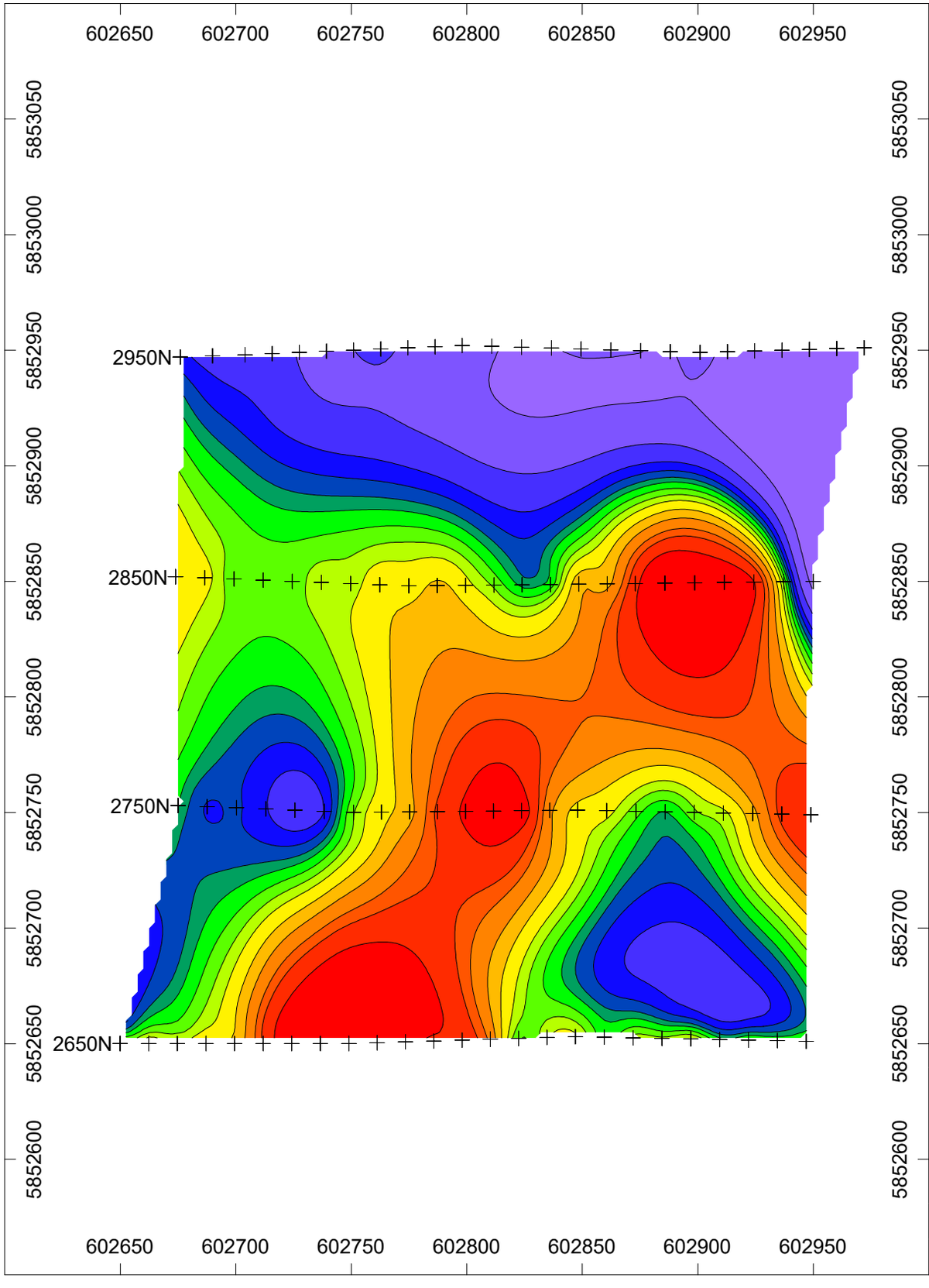
I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geology) in 2000.

I am a member-in-training of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I have been practising my profession in the field of Mineral Exploration since 2000.

Respectfully submitted,

Brad Scott



Survey Specifications

Survey performed: September, 2018

Survey magnetometer: Scintrex ENVI proton precession
Base magnetometer: Scintrex ENVI proton precession

Measurment: total field
Data interval: 5-12.5 metres
Diurnal corrections: base station

Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 10U

Total Field
(nT)

55604
55595
55590
55583
55577
55571
55567
55563
55559
55556
55552
55547
55538
55523

N

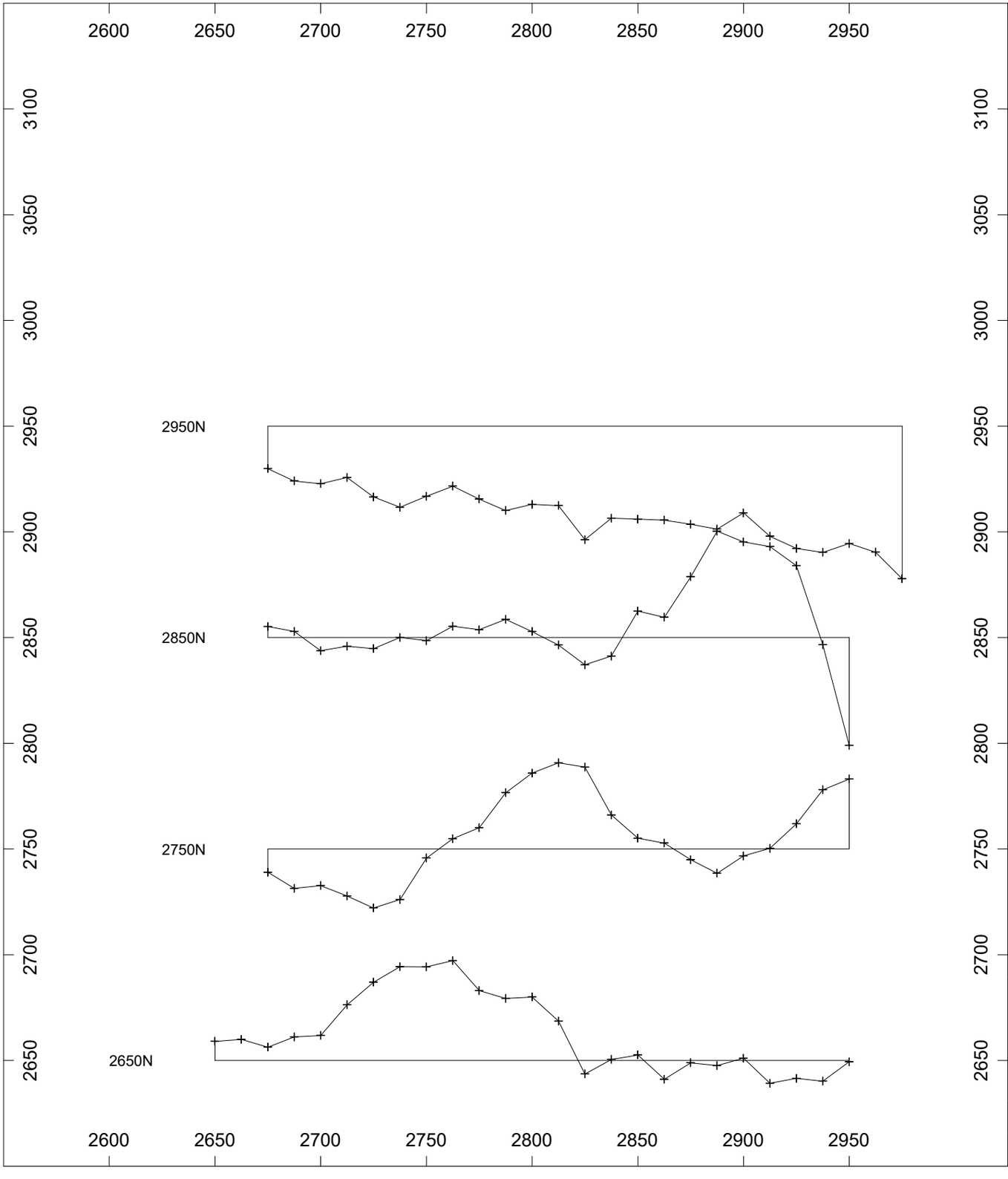
METRES

0 25 50 75 100 125

Dorothy Dennis
DENND Claims, Likely Area, BC
Total Field Magnetometer Survey
Contour Plan

Drawn by: B Scott Date: December 2018

Scott Geophysics Ltd.



Survey Specifications

Survey performed: September, 2018

Survey magnetometer: Scintrex ENVI proton precession
Base magnetometer: Scintrex ENVI proton precession

Measurment: total field
Data interval: 5-12.5 metres
Diurnal corrections: base station

Profile base: 55570 nT
Data scale: 25 nT/cm
(at 1:2,500 scale)

Plot coordinates: idealized grid

N

METRES

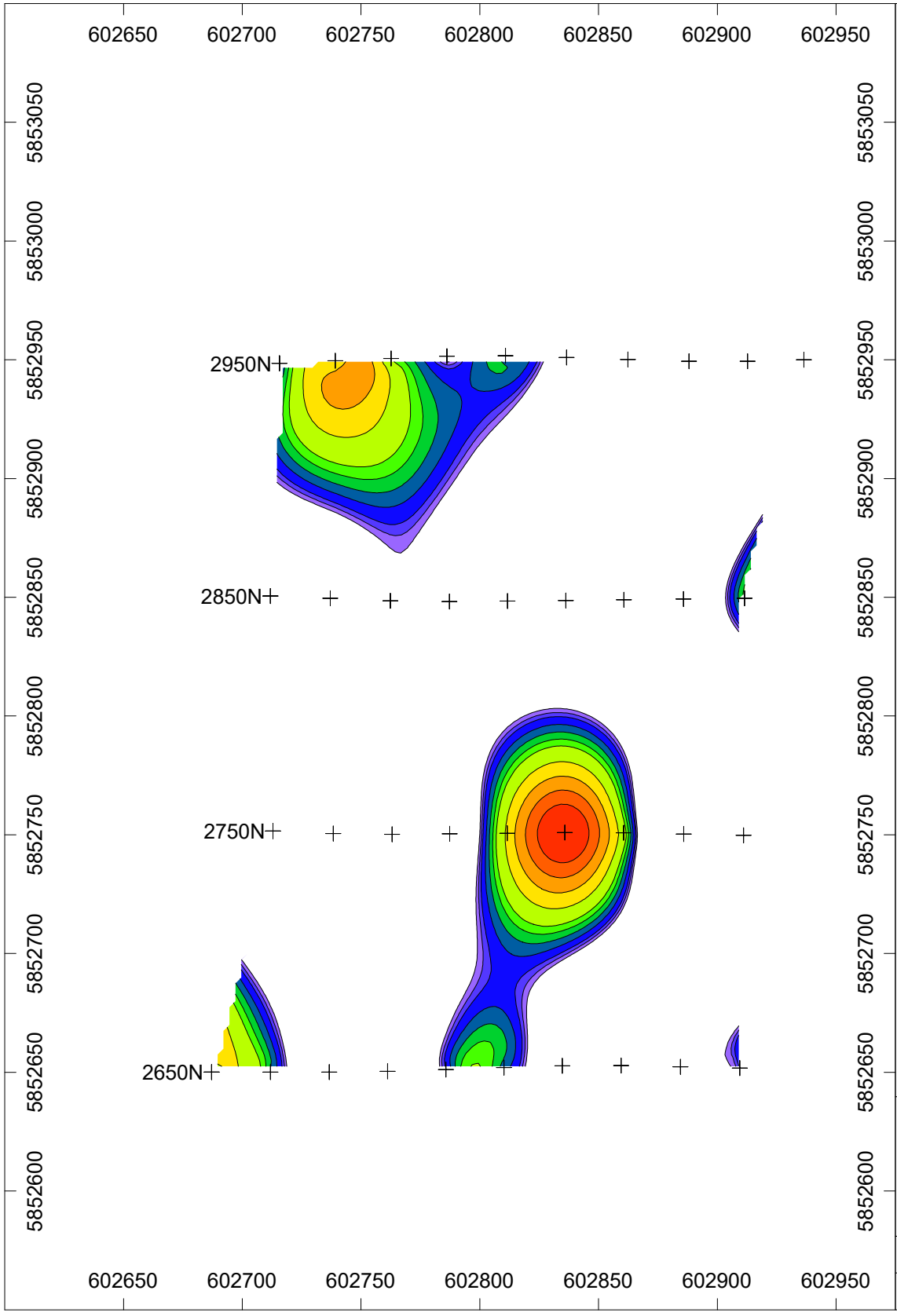
0 25 50 75 100 125

Dorothy Dennis
DENND Claims, Likely Area, BC
Total Field Magnetometer Survey
Stacked Profiles

Drawn by: B Scott

Date: December 2018

Scott Geophysics Ltd.



Survey Specifications

Survey performed: September, 2018

Survey VLF meter: Scintrex ENVI

Data interval: 12.5 metres

VLF station: NLK, 24.8 kHz
Jim Creek, Washington

Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 10U

Fraser Filtered
In Phase

40
30
25
20
15
10
8
6
4
2
1

N

METRES

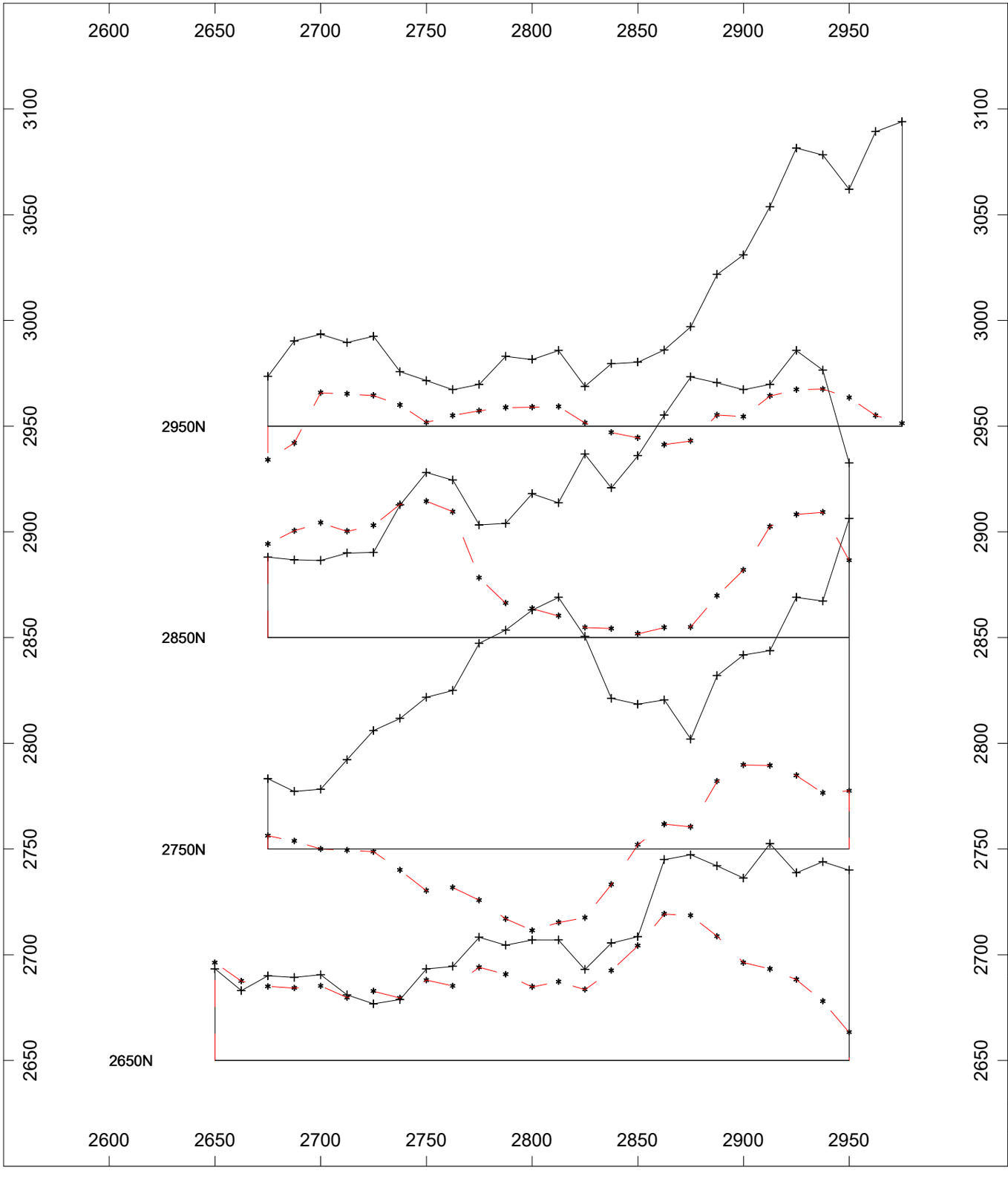
0 25 50 75 100 125

Dorothy Dennis
DENND Claims, Likely Area, BC
VLF-EM Survey
Fraser Filter Contour Plan

Drawn by: B Scott

Date: December 2018

Scott Geophysics Ltd.



Survey Specifications

Survey performed: September 2018

Survey VLF meter: Scintrex ENVI

Data interval: 12.5 metres

VLF station: NLK, 24.8kHz
Jim Creek, Washington

Profile base: 0%
Profile scale: 10%/cm
(at 1:2500 scale)

Plot coordinates: idealized grid

Legend

In Phase

Quadrature

N

METRES

0 25 50 75 100 125

Dorothy Dennis
DENND Claims, Likely Area, BC
VLF-EM Survey
Stacked Profiles

Drawn by: B Scott

Date: December, 2018

Scott Geophysics Ltd.