MAMMOTH
GEOLOGICAL LTD.
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay, B.C. Canada V0R 2P4
Phone : (250) 743-8228 Fax : (250) 743-4430
email : mammothgeo@shaw.ca

43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

PRINCETON PROJECT

Located in the Princeton Area, British Columbia
Similkameen Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 092H018
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 684500E 5448000N

FOR

Company.
Address
Vancouver, BC Code

By: R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
Date, 2014

SUMMARY

The Princeton Property is being explored for auriferous, quartz vein-hosted, polymetallic mineralization. The 3,443 hectare property is road accessible and located approximately 35 kilometres south of Princeton, British Columbia. Company is earning a 100% interest, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty by paying $xx,xxx in cash, issuing xxx,xxx shares and completing $x,xxx,xxx in exploration expenditures over the next x years.

The Princeton Project lies within an area of high geological potential in the Princeton area. While most of the focus in the Princeton area has been on porphyry copper, prior exploration conducted by the property vendor and by Windfire Capital Corp., suggests that the Princeton Project and surrounding area have excellent potential to host vein hosted gold mineralization.

Mapping showed the Princeton property is by underlain Triassic Nicola Group volcaniclastics in the northwest and Eocene Princeton Group volcaniclastics and intrusives throughout the remainder of the property.

While the property vendor has been exploring the various claim groups of the Princeton Project since 2008, exploration became focused in 2010 with the discovery of angular quartz vein float that returned gold values from 10.3 ppb to 21 grams per tonne. The follow up 2011 program located the quartz veins in place along with additional float samples and highlighted linear gold-in-soil anomalies associated with the quartz veins, designated Area 2. Float grab and in-place quartz rock sampling in Area 2 documented 25 of 37 samples returning gold values in excess of 1,000 ppb with 13 of the 25 samples returning gold values in excess of 10,000 ppb gold, or 10 grams per tonne, to a maximum of 66,237 ppb or 66.2 grams per tonne gold. The samples were collected from three separate areas enclosing angular float, subcrop or outcrop of rusty weathered, limonite stained quartz with trace to 5%, very fine grain disseminated pyrite. Several of the samples exhibit remnant vugs or cellular boxwork structure. The 2011 grid soil sampling surveys indicate Area 2 hosts multiple, linear, parallel gold-in-soil anomalies with the strongest anomaly striking a minimum of 500 metres to a maximum of 650 metres in a northwestern direction.

Further exploration, consisting of geological mapping on the grid area, prospecting and hand trenching of the other 2011 anomalies and excavator trenching of the Area 2 veins is recommended at a cost of $240,000. Diamond drilling will follow based on the trenching results.

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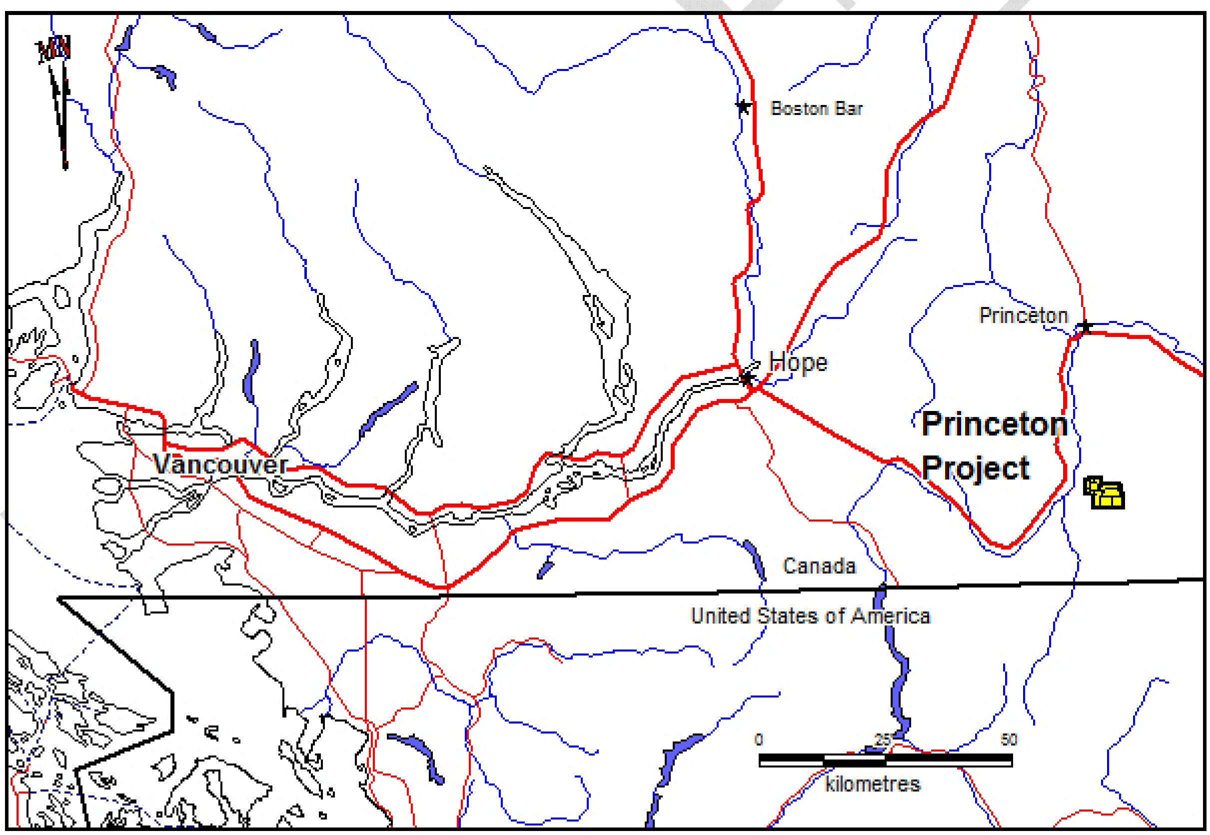
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile all exploration results for the Princeton Project to support its acquisition by Company as its Qualifying Transaction. This report was commissioned by whom, a Director of Company.

Windfire Capital Corp. filed exploration expenditures of $250,000 with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in support of assessment credits for the period July 2011 to January 2012, with the author supervising these exploration expenditures. The vendor completed a $32,585 program in July 2014 to maintain the key claims in good standing.

The author, R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., who serves as the Qualified Person for this technical report, undertook the 2014 program from July 16 to July 24, 2014 and supervised the 2011/2012 program. The property vendor downsized the property in November 2014 to its present size maintaining the key claim blocks where the showings are located and the 2011/2012 exploration program was completed.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 1. Property Location

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims, comprising the property, and the ownership of surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The author last checked the database on December 1, 2014.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers in accordance with the industry standards of the day. Lithogeochemical, soil and stream silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs, in accordance with industry standards of the day. The 2011/2012 and 2014 exploration programs are described in detail in the History section as well.

Table 1. List of Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
577664	PLACER CREEK 1	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/01	2016/nov/15	126.700
577665	PLACER CREEK 2	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/01	2016/nov/15	126.680
577668	PLACER CREEK 4	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/01	2016/nov/15	232.280
577671	PLACER MOUNTAIN 1	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/01	2016/nov/15	528.289
577672	PLACER MOUNTAIN 2	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/01	2016/nov/15	528.289
577679	PLACER MOUNTAIN 6	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/01	2016/nov/15	528.118
600232	PLACER MOUNTAIN 4	129188 (100%)	092H	2009/mar/02	2016/nov/15	528.220
629212	PLACER CREEK EAST	129188 (100%)	092H	2009/sep/06	2016/nov/15	190.069
706153	PLACER MOUNTAIN A	129188 (100%)	092H	2010/feb/12	2016/nov/15	443.529
712302	PLACER CREEK 3	129188 (100%)	092H	2010/mar/03	2016/nov/15	211.230
	10 claims					3443.404

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Princeton Project is located south of Princeton, British Columbia (Figure 1) on TRIM claim sheet 092H018 in the Similkameen Mining Division. The property consists of 10 claims totaling 3,443 hectares. The geographic center of the property is approximately 684500E 5448000N (NAD 83) in UTM ZONE 10.

All claims are held 100% by Mr. Sydney Wilson of Vancouver, B.C. Details pertaining to the claims are summarized in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. Mr. Sydney Wilson is at arm's length to the Company.

Company is earning a 100% interest, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty, in the Princeton project by making cash payments and share issuances and completing exploration expenditures under the terms outlined in Table 2:

Company has the option to purchase 2/3 of the NSR for $1,000,000 per third, leaving Mr. Wilson with a 1% NSR.

Table 2. Company Princeton Project Agreement Terms

Payments			Work Commitments	
Date	**Cash**	**Shares**	**Expenditures of**	**Completed by**
On TSX Venture Exchange acceptance	$xx,xxx	xxx,xxx		
On first anniversary of acceptance	$xx,xxx	xxx,xxx	$xxx,xxx	1st Anniversary
On second anniversary of acceptance	$xx,xxx	xxx,xxx	$xxx,xxx	2nd Anniversary
			$xxx,xxx	3rd Anniversary
Totals	$xx,xxx	xxx,xxx	$x,xxx,xxx	

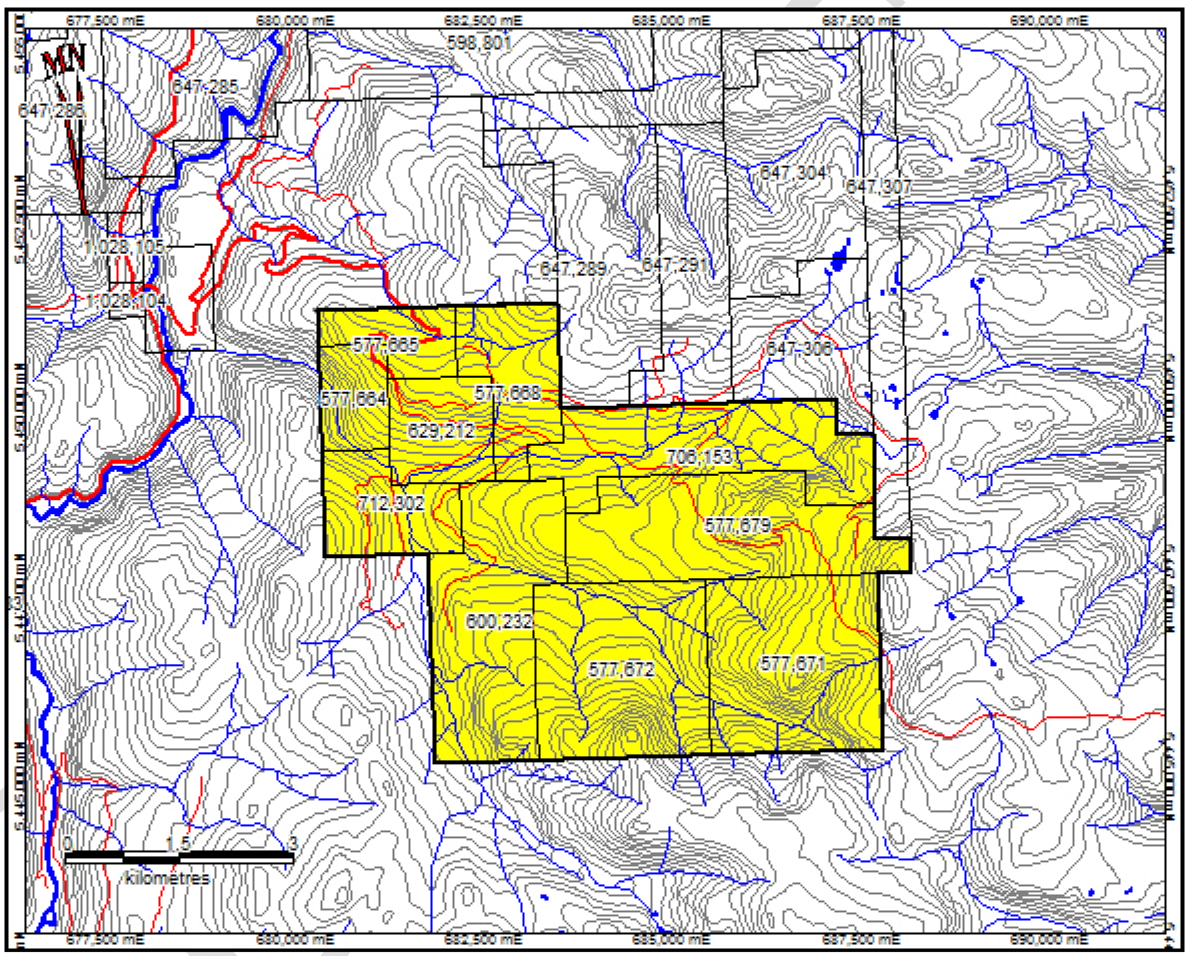
The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Princeton property. The next phase of exploration for the Princeton property will be mechanical trenching followed by diamond drilling. These exploration activities require a permit obtained through the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Notice of Work process. A permit was obtained in the name of Windfire Capital Corp. but it was allowed to lapse, so a new permit will be required. The vendor anticipates little difficulty in getting the permit reinstated.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Princeton property.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Princeton Project is located approximately 35 kilometres south of Princeton, British Columbia. Road access is via Highway 3 south from Princeton to the Placer Mountain Forest Service Road for a distance of approximately 37 kilometres, thence approximately 13 kilometres along the Placer Mountain Forest Service Road to the main showings.

Topographical relief on the Princeton Project is gentle to steep with elevations ranging from 1220 metres above sea level (ASL) along Placer Creek in the northeast corner of the claim block to 1950 metres ASL on Placer Mountain in the south and west of the claim block. Vegetation consists of thick jack pine and spruce on north slopes and significantly sparser vegetation on the remaining slopes. Jack pine stands are falling victim to the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation. Underbrush is limited but heavy deadfall is prevalent in many areas. Rock outcrops are rare except on ridges and deep cut valleys. Much of this region has been logged.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 2: Claim Location (092H018)**

The climate of this part of the province is typical of the central interior of British Columbia. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and extends from mid- May through to mid-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations and temperatures dipping to minus 20^{o} Celsius for extended periods.

As this is a greenfields exploration project, detailed surveys with respect to potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas or potential processing plant areas have not been undertaken. The property is relatively close to the producing Copper Mountain Mine, lying 18 kilometres to the north. The claims are on crown land, so the surface rights are held by the crown. Power lines run down Highway 3 so power is within 13 kilometre of the property. Water is available from the numerous creeks throughout the claim block. Mining personnel, accommodation, heavy equipment, supplies and fuel are readily available locally in Princeton.

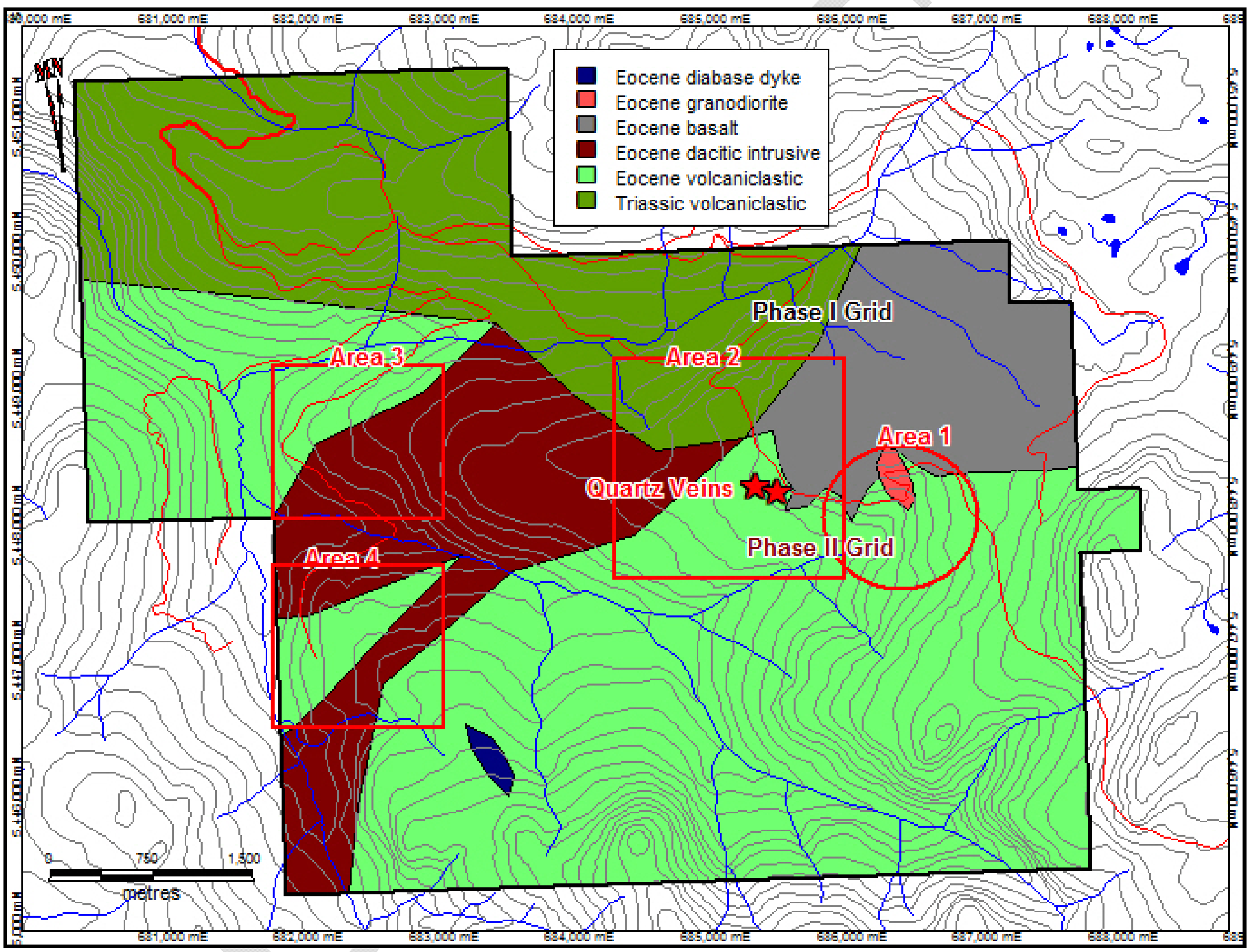
HISTORY

According to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Database, the ground presently comprising the Princeton Project has no exploration history prior to the work programs completed since 2008 by Mr. Sydney Wilson, the property vendor. Mr. Wilson started with small MMI soil geochemistry grids over three separate areas that were combined to one large claim package in 2011 where it was subsequently optioned to Windfire Capital Corp. as its Qualifying Transaction based on the auriferous quartz vein float located in the southern part of the block. Windfire completed a very successful exploration program in 2011 but returned the property in 2013 due to the market downturn. Mr. Wilson subsequently completed two small programs later in 2013 and in 2014 to maintain the claims and has downsized the property to the key 10 claims, allowing all of the Willis Creek (WC) block claims and the peripheral Placer Creek (PC) block claims and Placer Mountain (PM) block claims to lapse. The details of the various programs are summarized in Table 3 with only the relevant programs described below.

Table 3. Princeton Project Exploration Summary and Assessment Report Reference Numbers

Claim Block	Details	Duration of Program	SOW	Value	ASRP
PC	40 MMI grid soils	Jul Sep 2008	4265665	$12,470	30652
PM	59 MMI grid soils	Jul 2008	4265669	$11,077	30654
WC	159 MMI grid soils	Jul 2008	4247813	$23,708	30363
PC	120 MMI grid soils, 5 rocks	Aug 2009	4478311	$19,751	31491
WC	79 MMI grid soils, 5 rocks	Jul Aug 2009	4414235	$18,341	31320
PC	163 MMI grid soils	May 2010	4790133	$16,288	31762
PM	50 MMI grid soils, 10 rocks, 4 silts, prospecting	Aug 2010	4821453	$29,047	31933
WC	126 MMI grid soils	May Jul 2010	4813688	$21,660	31962
PP	3650 grid and road soils, 128 rocks	Jul, Sep Oct 2011	5189095	$250,000	32838
PP (WC)	21 road soils, 15 rocks, 100 silts, mapping	Oct 2013	5479716	$29,005	34468
PP	383 road soils, 7 rocks, mapping	Jul 2014	5518840	$32,585	filed
				$463,932	

In the western part of the Princeton property, known as the Placer Creek Block, a three year program of Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sampling was completed. A total of 296 samples were obtained over a 1000 metre long by 1500 metre grid. The program was successful in locating an open 1300 metre long by 50 to 500 metre wide silver anomaly and a two line Au cluster anomaly 250 metres wide by 300 metres long (Henneberry, 2008a; Butrenchuk et al, 2009a; Henneberry and Wesa, 2010a). The MMI anomaly lies partially within and partially outside of the current Princeton Project property boundary.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 3: Historical Zone Area Locations

In the southern part of the Princeton property, known as the Placer Mountain Block, a north-south and an east-west reconnaissance MMI soil line was completed resulting in the collection of 59 Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil samples. Several multi-element spot anomalies and small cluster anomalies were located (Henneberry, 2008b). A second phase of MMI soil sampling, consisting of four lines totaling 50 samples, was completed in the summer of 2010. This survey was followed by prospecting later in the fall resulting in discovery of angular quartz vein float that returned analytical values ranging from 10.3 ppb Au to 21 grams per tonne Au (Henneberry and Wesa, 2010b). The 2011 Windfire Capital Corp. exploration program followed up the auriferous quartz vein float discovery.

Windfire Capital Corp. completed a two phase exploration program of roadside and grid soil sampling and rock sampling, collecting 128 road soil samples, 1,972 Phase I grid soil samples, 1,550 Phase II grid soil samples and 124 rock samples, identifying 4 mineralized areas as shown in Figure 3.

The road soil samples were collected along accessible roads in selected parts of the claim block with the samples obtained from cut banks above the road at 50 metre intervals. Phase I grid soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along 100 metre spaced lines on a grid consisting of 26 east-west lines measuring 2000 metres. The positive results in the southern portion of the grid resulted in follow up grid soil sampling at 25 metre sample intervals along 25 metre line spacings, covering an area 800 metres long by 1550 metres wide. All sample sites were flagged with fluorescent ribbon marked with the sample number, located by hip chain for the road samples and GPS for the grid samples. A 500 to 1000 gram sample was collected from the "B" horizon and placed in pre-numbered soil bags. Each sample location was recorded as a waypoint in a GPS unit in the map datum NAD 83.

Table 4. Area 1 Rock Samples

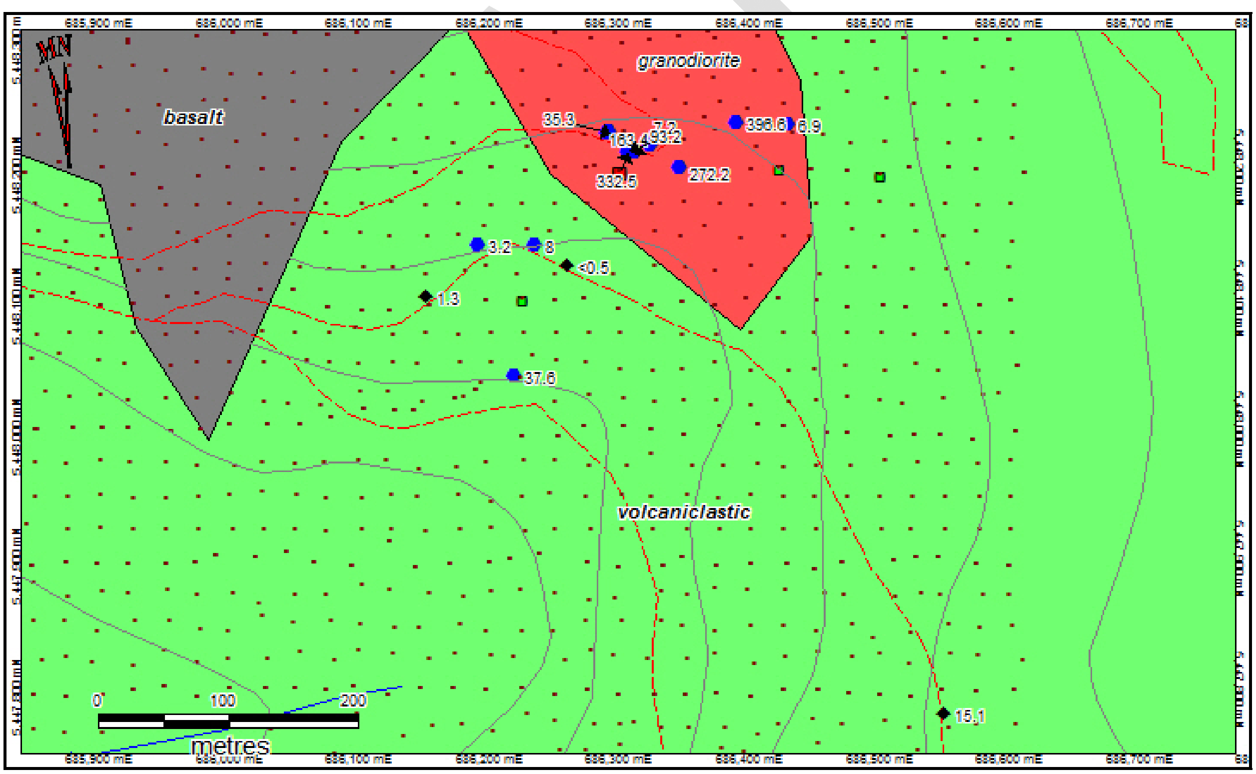
Sample	Description	Type	ppb Au
PM11-EBR01	quartz-flooded, sericitizd granodiorite with Mn-oxide and lesser Fe-oxide	Float	7
PM11-EBR02	angular quartz boulder with sericite and limonitic alteration; minor limonite vugs	Float	397
PM11-EBR03	angular quartz boulder with pyrite cavities, minor cell boxwork; strongly gossanous	Float	272
PM11-EBR04	quartz vein in outcrop intensely broken, fractured, minor, coarse pyrite grains	Chip	102
PM11-EBR05	rusty angular quartz boulders with limonite fractures, cell boxwork after pyrite; coarse vugs	Float	7
PM11-EBR06	quartz vein boulders with abundant cell boxwork, pyrite cavities/vugs; pervasive limonite fractures	Float	93
PM11-EBR07	subangular to subrounded quartz boulder with patchy, coarse sericite on surface; Mn-oxide fractures	Float	333
PM11-EBR08	angular quartz vein boulders with boxwork structure after pyrite; gossanous float	Float	35
PM11-EBR09	quartz vein in altered granodiorite; same as EBR08	Chip	163
PM11-EBR10	andesite dike; strong gossan, rusty, decomposed with clay composition	Grab	3
PM11-EBR11	angular, tabular quartz boulders - minor patchy sericite/ sericite partings; weak limonite	Float	8
PM11-EBR12	dark rusty stained angular quartz vein boulders; 1.5-2.0mm moly bleb	Float	38
PM11GWR79	angular to sub-angular quartz boulders up to 12x10x10cm	Float	1
PM11GWR80	angular quartz boulders up to 20x15x15cm	Float	<0.5
PM11GWR81	angular quartz boulders up to 12x10x9cm	Float	15

Lithogeochemical rock samples, ranging in weight from 1-3 kilograms, were collected from outcrop or surface float. Float samples comprised fragments from individual boulders, or a composite of chips from two or more cobble- to boulder-size pieces within an area of several square metres. Samples were placed in numbered plastic bags along with a similarly number coded blue plastic ribbon or Tyvek tag. Sample sites were marked with a fluorescent pink ribbon and a correspondingly coded Tyvek tag. Sample site UTM coordinates, in NAD 83 datum, were recorded in a hand-held GPS instrument.

All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia, an International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001:2000 Model for Quality Assurance laboratory. The author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the Windfire assay results. The author believes the samples taken by Windfire Capital Corp. personnel to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that would cause in sample bias.

Four areas of lithogeochemical sampling are designated: Areas 1 and 2 on the soil grid, Area 3 near the west-central boundary of the property and Area 4 at the southwestern boundary of the property as shown in Figure 3. The rock sample plots, in ppb Au, are shown as Figures 4a to 4d and the sample results are shown in Tables 4 through 7.

Area 1 rock samples are concentrated in the eastern part of the Phase II grid. A total of 15 samples were collected as shown in Figure 4a. Five of these samples returned values in excess of 100 ppb Au to a maximum of 396.6 ppb Au and are recorded from angular quartz vein float with limonite ± sericite, or from similar quartz in outcrop.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 4a. Area 1 Rock Samples in ppb Au**

Area 2 rock samples are concentrated 900 metres west of Area 1. A total of 37 samples returned encouraging results with 13 of the 37 samples documenting gold values in excess of 10,000 ppb, or 10 grams per tonne, to a maximum of 66,237 ppb, or 66.2 grams per tonne. Three separate concentrations of float boulders, subcrop or outcrop comprising rusty weathered, limonite stained quartz with trace to 5%, very fine grain, disseminated pyrite were sampled. Several of the samples exhibit vuggy texture or cellular boxwork structure after pyrite.

Table 5. Area 2 Rock Samples

Sample	Description	Type	ppb Au
PM11-GWR01	0.65m massive quartz vein; fractured, <1% disseminated fine grain pyrite	0.65 m	14937
PM11-GWR02	0.50m quartz vein with trace very fine disseminated pyrite, similar to GWR01	0.50 m	23149
PM11-GWR03	0.55m quartz vein with Fe and Mn-oxide stain; similar to GWR01	0.55 m	315
PM11-GWR04	similar to GWR03 with trace finely disseminated pyrite	chip	4478
PM11-GWR05	quartz vein with 1-5% very fine disseminated to cubic to smoky, patchy pyrite	chip	10075
PM11-GWR06	1.00m quartz vein; weakly brecciated, trace sulfides, boxwork texture	1.00 m	2607
PM11-GWR07	quartz vein with trace disseminated to cubic pyrite; similar to GWR06	chip	9769
PM11-GWR08	2.5m quartz vein with trace fine disseminated to cubic pyrite; cellular boxwork	2.5 m	13831
PM11-GWR09	same as GWR08; 0.50m chip sample	0.5 m	782
PM11-GWR22	rusty weathered lapilli tuff; grabs from ~10m outcrop width	grab	1
PM11-GWR23	subrounded quartz boulders up to 12x12x9cm; weakly limonitic	float	<0.5
PM11-GWR24	subrounded to subangular, hematite-stained quartz boulders up to 10x7x6cm	float	1123
PM11GWR65	angular quartz boulders up to 35x20x20cm, 1% fine disseminated pyrite	float	5536
PM11GWR66	quartz boulders with trace very fine disseminated to cubic pyrite; vuggy; sucrosic	float	25653
PM11GWR67	same as -66 with very fine disseminated to cubic pyrite	float	60708
PM11GWR68	boulder intense brecciated quartz with angular quartz fragments in quartz matrix; rusty stained	float	65939
PM11GWR69	1.0x0.9m quartz breccia boulder; same as -68	1.0 m	47900
14806	0.50 m chip across quartz vein	0.5 m	476
PM11-EBR13	angular-subangular quartz vein boulders with limonite, Mn, sparse cavities	float	29
PM11-EBR14	angular quartz vein boulders with rusty fractures limonite hematite, boxwork texture	float	1645
PM11-EBR15	angular quartz vein boulders with trace -<1%, 3-4mm pyrite cubes; 7-7.5mm pyrite clots	float	115
PM11-EBR16	angular > subangular quartz vein boulder with trace-<1% disseminated pyrite grains, blebs	float	12546
PM11-EBR17	angular-subangular quartz vein boulders with trac-1% pyrite blebs, disseminated, cubes to 5mm	float	3500
PM11-EBR18	angular>subangular quartz vein boulders with trace pyrite blebs, cubes to 4mm, cell boxwork	float	1550
PM11-EBR19	angular quartz boulders with up to 5%, 9-10mm cubes, disseminated, aggregate pyrite	float	1971
PM11-EBR20	angular quartz vein boulders with oxidized, 2-3mm pyrite cubes; limonite fractures, Mn-oxide stained	float	3395
PM11-EBR21	intensely silicified andesite with fine sugary, layered texture; rusty fractures	float	30
PM11-EBR22	angular quartz boulders with rare cubic cavities after pyrite; minor hematite surface stain	float	5028
PM11-EBR25	quartz vein boulder; intensely fractured, in part brecciated; clast-supported matrix	chip	30547
PM11-EBR26	quartz float; same as EBR25 with 10-15mm pyrite inclusions, grains	chip	19002
PM11-GWR01A	quartz vein boulder; 0.75x0.60x0.62m; fractured, limonite stained	chip	5129
PM11-GWR02A	42cm chip, fractured to brecciated in situ quartz vein	0.42 m	8569
PM11-GWR02B	19cm chip; fragmented brecciated andesite with limonite cement	0.19 m	601
PM11-GWR02C	31cm chip; brecciated, fragmented quartz vein with limonite & Mn-oxide cement	0.31 m	43799
PM11-GWR02D	18cm chip; Fe-&Mn-oxide altered andesite with muscovite-rich matrix	0.18 m	323
PM11-GWR02E	20cm chip; black, silicified argillaceous wall rock	0.20 m	167
PM11-GWR02F	48cm chip; quartz vein; competent to chippy, fragmented, in situ quartz	0.48 m	66237

The most significant discovery in Area 2 is a 0.5 to 2.5 metre wide, white bull quartz vein traced discontinuously at surface for approximately 75 metres in a roughly east-west direction (~070°-080° azimuth). This vein was partially hand trenched in September 2011, and two points measured along this vein, showing the vein and wall rock contacts, confirm the strike of this feature.

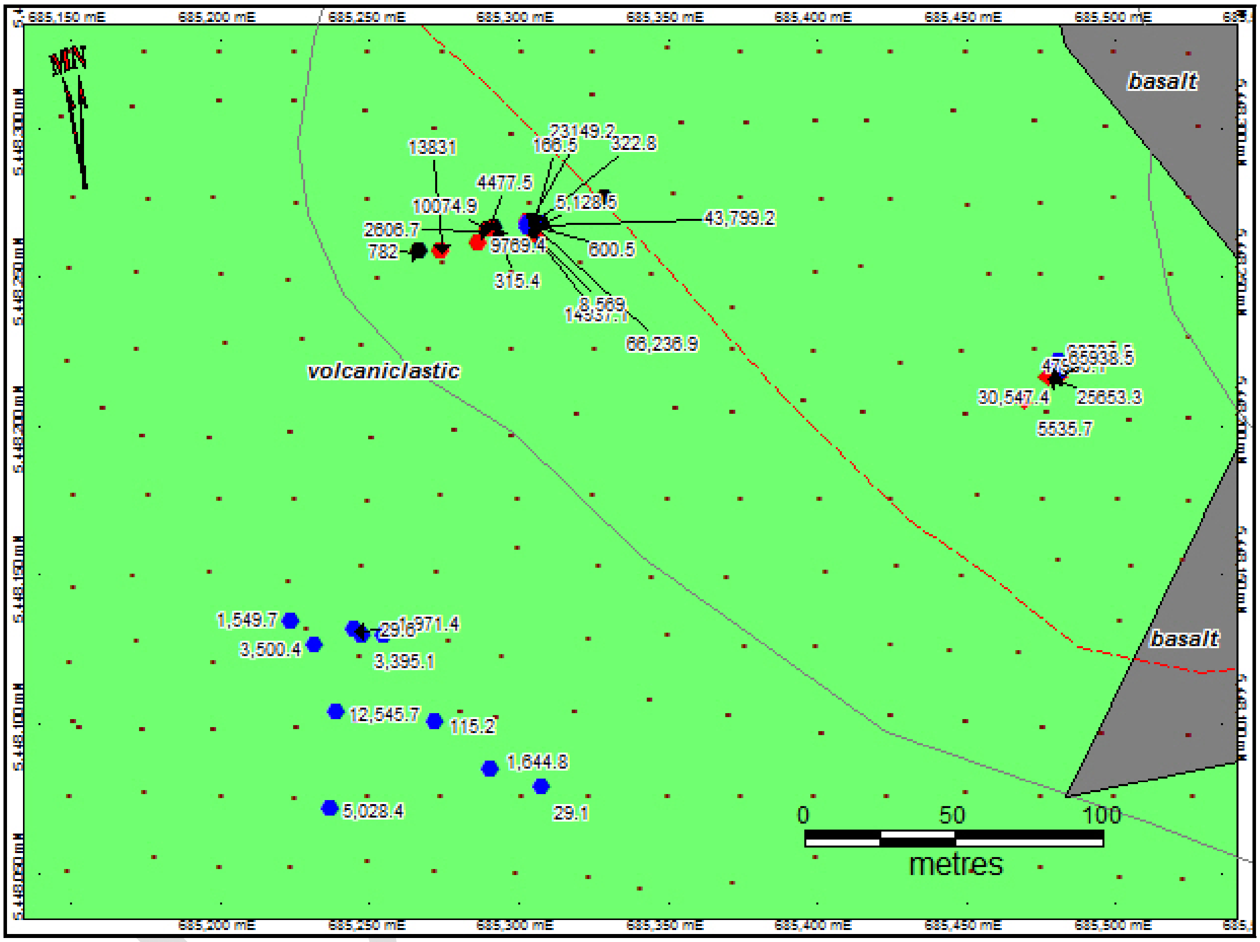


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Figure 4b. Area 2 Rock Samples in ppb Au

Area 3 occurs off the grid to the west near the western claim boundary and is represented by two float samples which are characterized by a stockwork of fine quartz-carbonate-ankerite veinlets.

Table 6. Area 3 Rock Samples

Sample	Description	Type	ppb Au
PM11-EBR27	angular talus; rusty weathered lithic tuff with 8mm quartz-calcite veins with cellular boxwork	float	92
PM11-EBR28	angular argillite boulders with multiple quartz-calcite-ankerite veinlets up to 3mm	float	935

Plate 1. Area 2 Quartz Vein

PM11-GWR01 – 14,937 ppb Au over 0.65 metre

PM11-GWR02 – 23,149 ppb Au over 0.50 metre

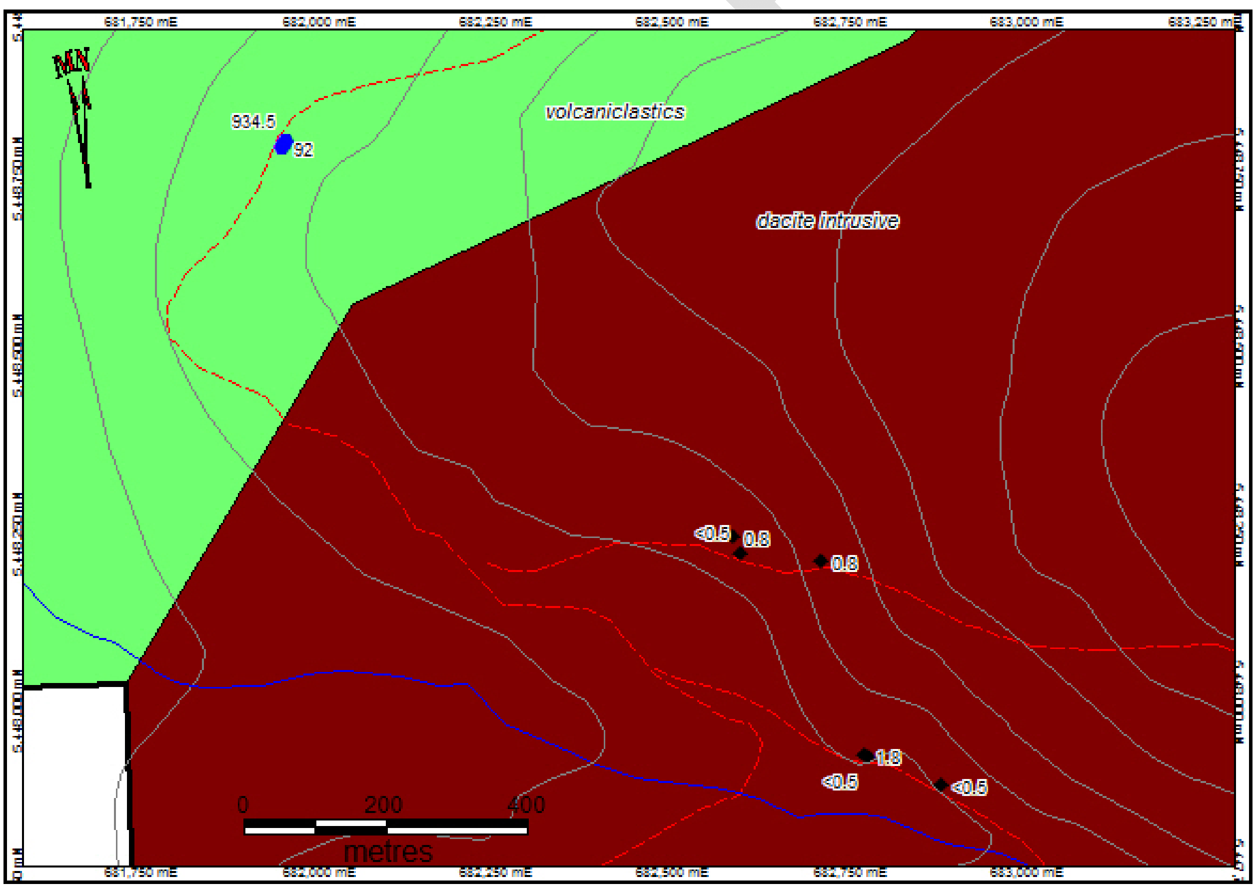

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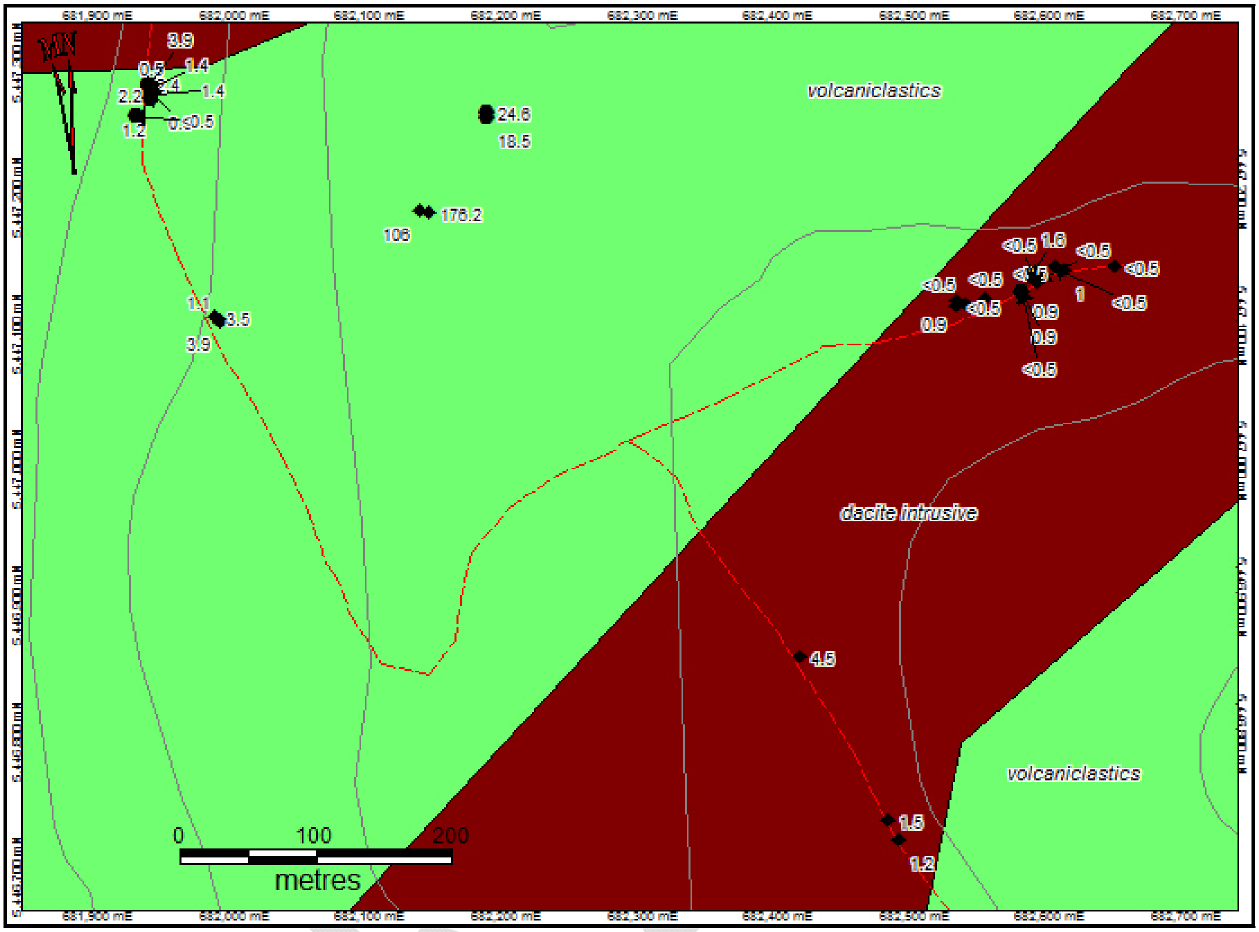
Figure 4c. Area 3 Rock Samples in ppb Au

Area 4 also occurs off the grids, near the western claim boundary and is marked by two sample concentrations (Figure 4d). The northwestern concentration represents one metre continuous chip samples from a nine metre wide zone of quartz veins and stringers in limonitic altered argillite, however, analytical values are low for elements tested. The northeastern site represents samples of angular to sub-angular quartz float; however, these samples returned low values for elements tested. In the central area between the two sites described above, two sets of two samples of sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz boulders returned values ranging from 18.5 to 176.7 ppb Au.

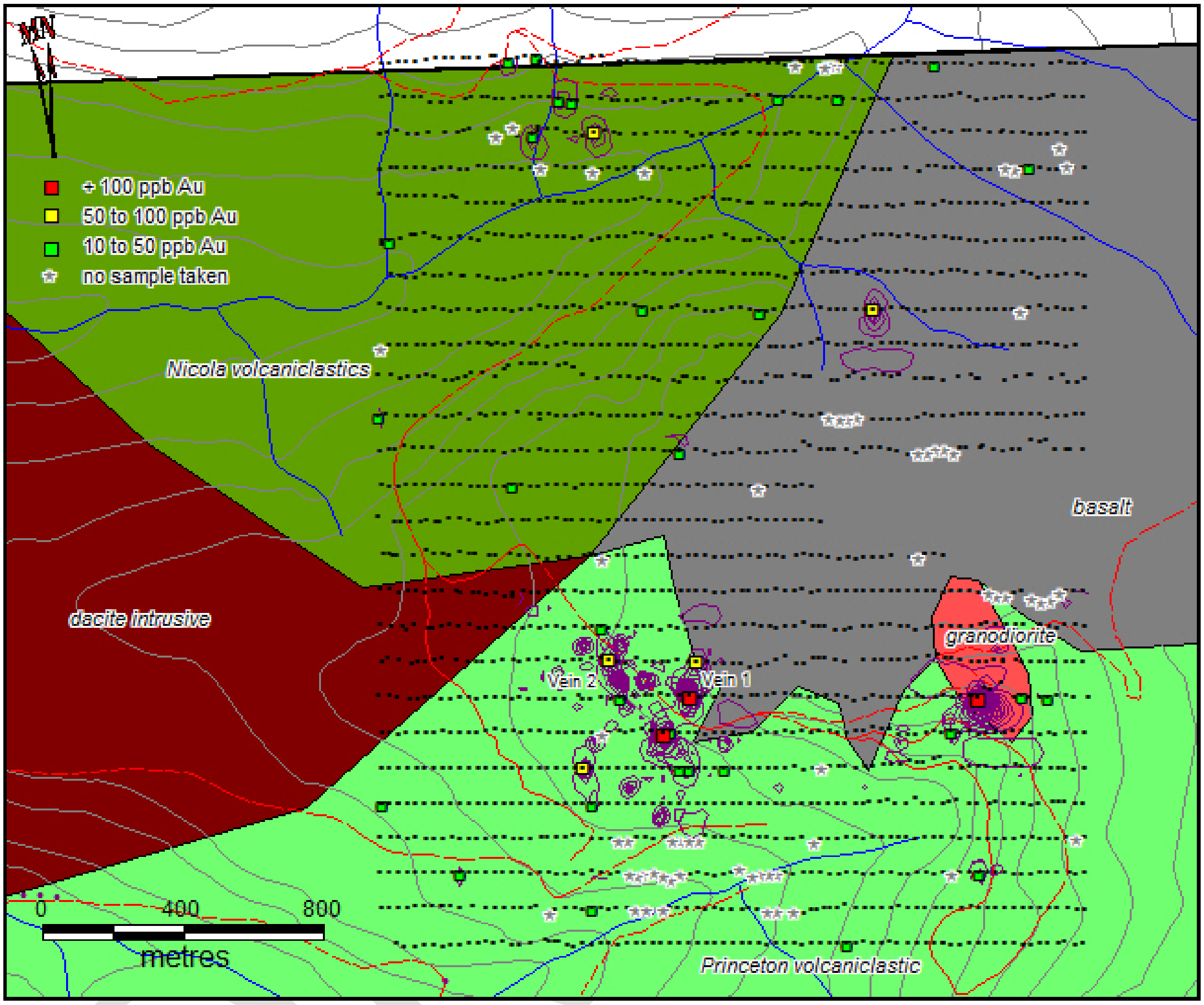
Table 7. Area 4 Rock Samples

Sample	Description	Type	ppb Au
PM11-GWR25	hand trench; narrow quartz veins in limonitic, altered argillite	chip	4
PM11-GWR26	hand trench; narrow quartz veins in limonitic, altered argillite	chip	2
PM11-GWR27	hand trench; 0.5m quartz vein in limonitic, altered argillite	0.50 m	1
PM11-GWR28	hand trench; multiple quartz veins in limonitic, altered argillite	chip	1
PM11-GWR29	hand trench; 25cm quartz vein in sheared, dark grey argillite	0.25 m	2
PM11-GWR30	hand trench; 40cm quartz vein in sheared, dark grey argillite	0.40 m	1
PM11-GWR31	hand trench; 50cm limonitic quartz vein in sheared argillite	0.50 m	1
PM11-GWR32	hand trench; 50cm limonitic quartz vein in sheared argillite	0.50 m	1
PM11-GWR33	hand trench; 30cm limonitic quartz vein in sheared black argillite	0.30 m	1
PM11-GWR34	quartz boulders up to 16x15x12cm excavated from trench	chip	1
PM11-GWR35	several quartz boulders up 15x12x12cm with hairline hematite fractures	float	4
PM11-GWR36	vuggy, fractured quartz boulders up to 18x17x15cm; similar to -35	float	4
PM11-GWR37	same as GWR35,36; boulders up to 17x14x14cm	float	1
PM11-GWR38	several angular to subangular quartz boulders with limonitic fractures	float	<0.5
PM11-GWR39	same as GWR38; angular quartz boulders; variably limonitic	float	1
PM11-GWR40	same as previous; minor interstitial pale calcite	float	<0.5
PM11-GWR41	several angular to subangular quartz boulders; variably rusty-brown weathered	float	<0.5
PM11GWR42	several angular to subangular quartz boulders; variably rusty-brown weathered	float	<0.5
PM11GWR43	several angular to subangular quartz boulders; variably rusty-brown weathered	float	2
PM11GWR44	boulders white quartz with patchy sericite & interstitial calcite	float	<0.5
PM11GWR45	boulders white quartz with patchy sericite & interstitial calcite	float	<0.5
PM11GWR46	angular to subangular quartz boulders up to 25x24x20cm	float	<0.5
PM11GWR47	angular to subangular quartz boulders up to 25x24x20cm	float	<0.5
PM11GWR48	angular to subangular quartz boulders up to 25x24x20cm	float	1
PM11GWR49	angular to subangular quartz boulders, limonite on fractures, broken surfaces	float	<0.5
PM11GWR50	4 piece quartz boulders up to 9x8x6cm; subangular to rounded	float	5
PM11GWR51	single subangular quartz boulder; 28x27x12cm	float	2
PM11GWR52	subrounded quartz cobble 7x7x6cm	float	1
PM11GWR70	subangular to subrounded quartz boulders up to 12x10x9cm	float	176
PM11GWR71	subrounded pieces white bull quartz up to 15x12x12cm	float	106
PM11GWR72	4m spray opaque white to pale smoky-grey quartz cobbles	chip	25
PM11GWR73	4m spray opaque white to pale smoky-grey quartz cobbles	chip	19
14808	composite grab of quartz vein material	grab	1
14809	composite grab of quartz vein material	grab	1
14810	chip along quartz vein	1.00 m	<0.5
14811	composite grab of quartz vein material	chip	<0.5



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 4d. Area 4 Rock Samples in ppb Au**

Two phases of grid soil sampling were completed with the second phase following up on the positive results from the initial phase. The initial soil grid was designed to cover a broad area of abundant quartz vein float, assaying up to 21 gpt Au, discovered in the fall of 2010 (Henneberry and Wesa, 2010c). Analytical results from Phase 1 grid soil survey (Figure 5) identified two areas of anomalous gold-in-soil geochemistry in the bottom portion of the grid. These two anomalous soil areas correspond with the quartz vein showings represented by Areas 1 and 2 (Figure 4a, Figure 4b). A grouping of gold-in-soil anomalies in the northern portion of the grid was not investigated, and a 95.4 ppb Au gold-in-soil value in the east-central part of the grid was not followed up.

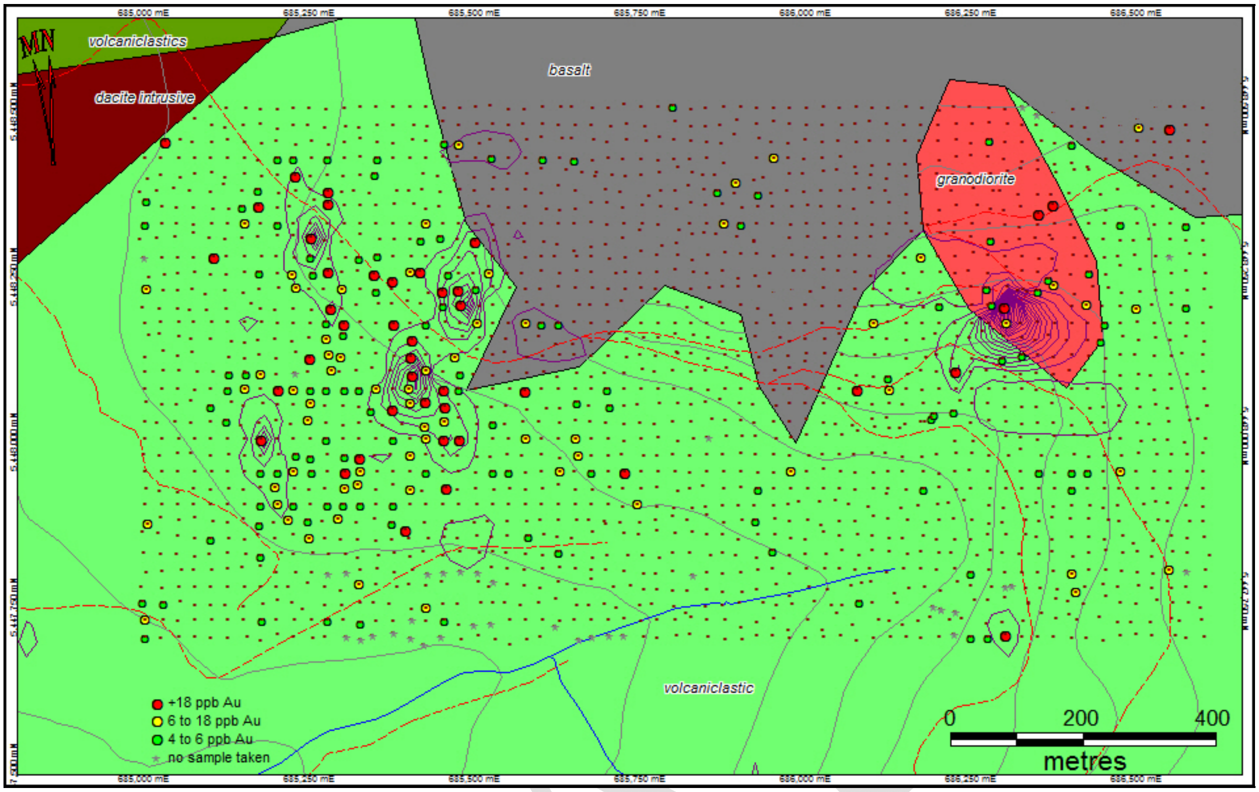


UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

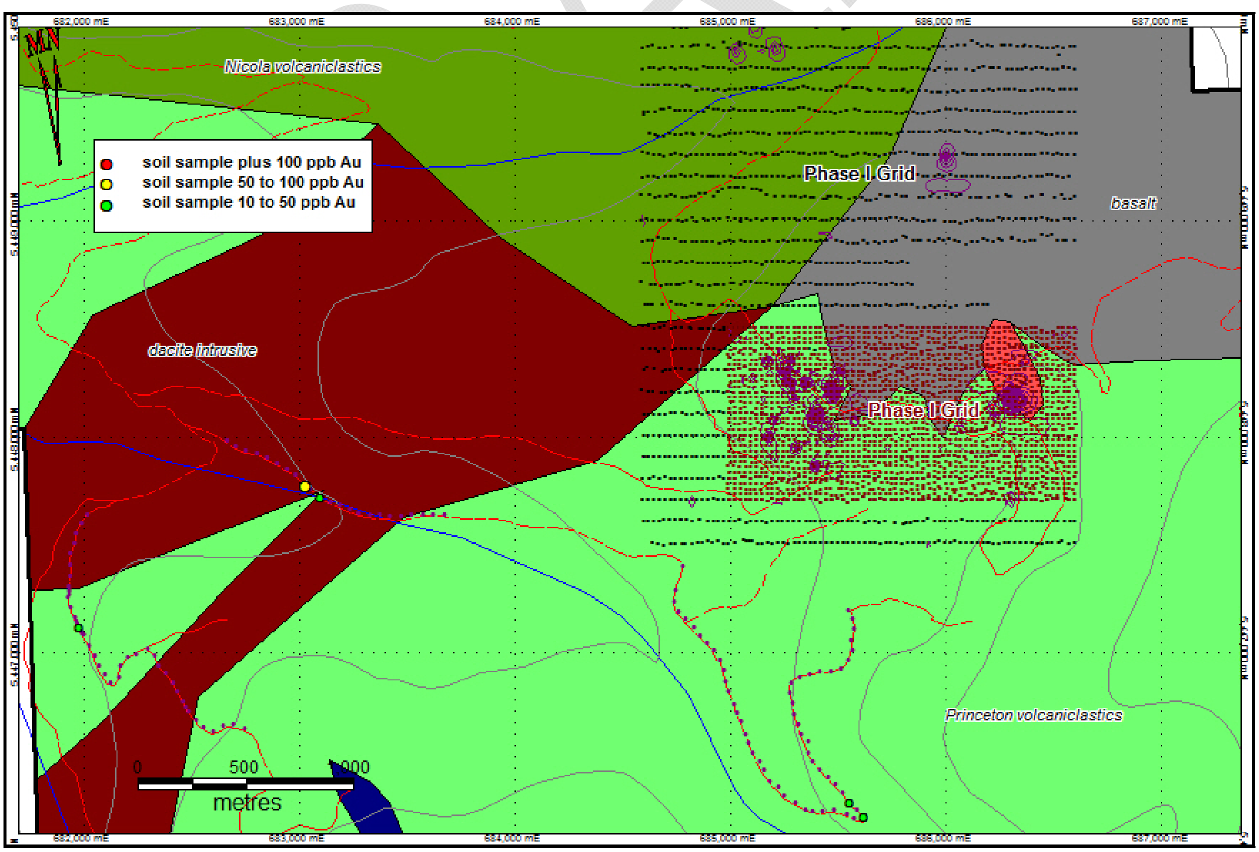
Figure 5. Phase I Soil Grid Contoured ppb Au

A detailed, Phase 2 soil grid, with sample stations located on 25 metre centres, was completed over the southern portion of the Phase 1 grid with the objective of better defining gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 6). The resultant soil geochemistry correlates well with the Area 2 showings and suggests a northwest-southeast trending, multiple vein structure. The strongest linear anomaly is a minimum of 500 metres long and may extend a further 150 metres to the edge of the grid in a northwest direction. The gold-in-soil geochemistry also provides indications of the presence of northeast-southwest trending structures.

Road soil sampling concentrated on three areas to the south and west of the soil grids (Figure 7). Sampling along the central, northwest-southeast road system in a valley bottom, near a tributary drainage, resulted in four consecutive anomalous gold-in-soil values of 60.3, 0.7, 11.7, and 4.2 ppb Au. Soil sampling along a switchback road south of the soil grids defined a near continuous sequence of weakly to moderately anomalous values with elevated values up to 5.4, 3.5, 9.3, 6.7 and 4.4 ppb Au. This area may represent the strike projection of soil anomalies found on the grids. A near continuous sequence of weakly anomalous gold values is documented along a westernmost, northerly to southwesterly trending road.

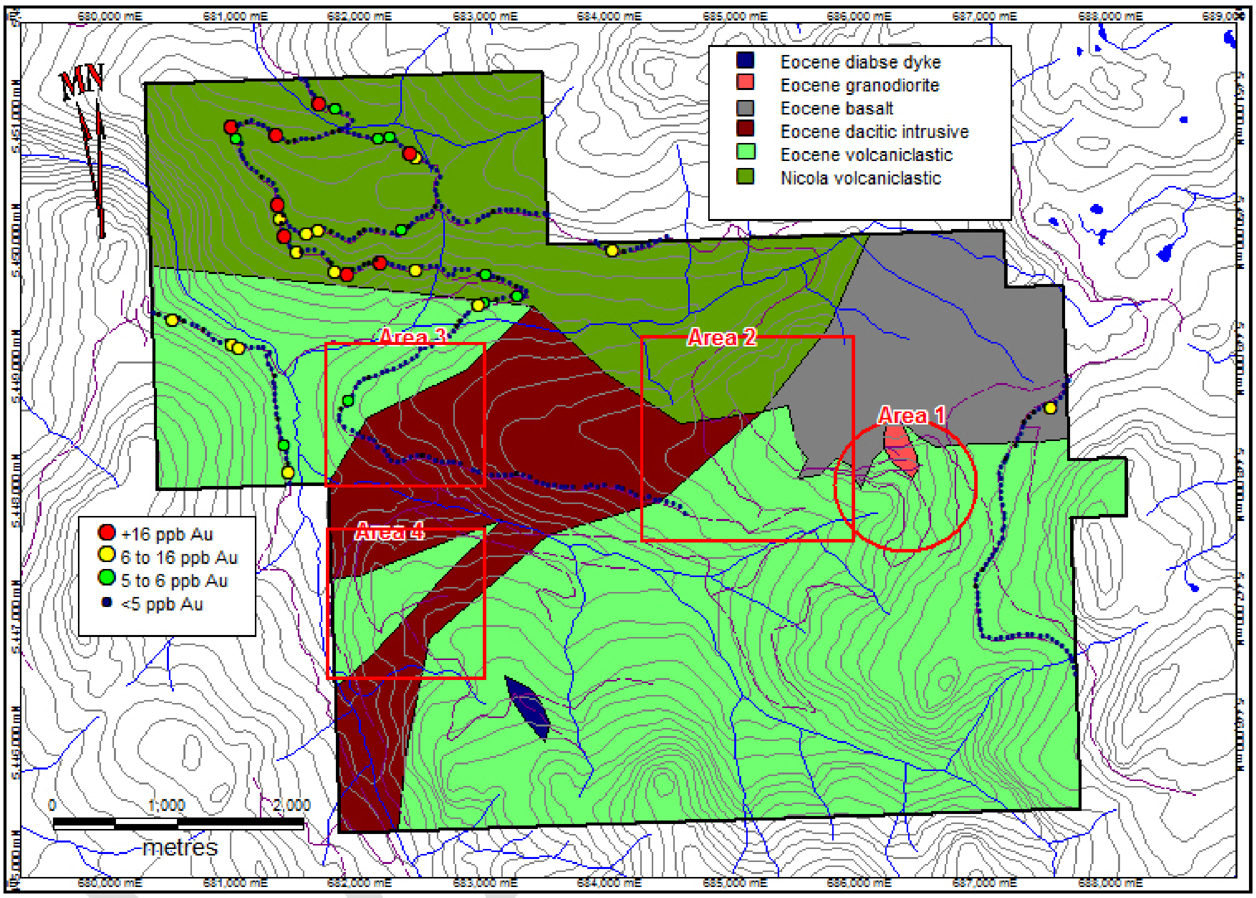


UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 6. Phase II Soil Grid Contoured ppb Au**



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 7. Road Soils ppb Au**

Windfire Capital Corp. could not raise funds to continue with the exploration of the Princeton Project after the 2011 program due to the downturn in financial markets. Mr. Wilson was forced to fund further exploration, completing a program of mapping, limited rock sampling and stream sediment sampling over the Willis Block in 2013. Mr. Wilson subsequently allowed the Willis Creek block to lapse.



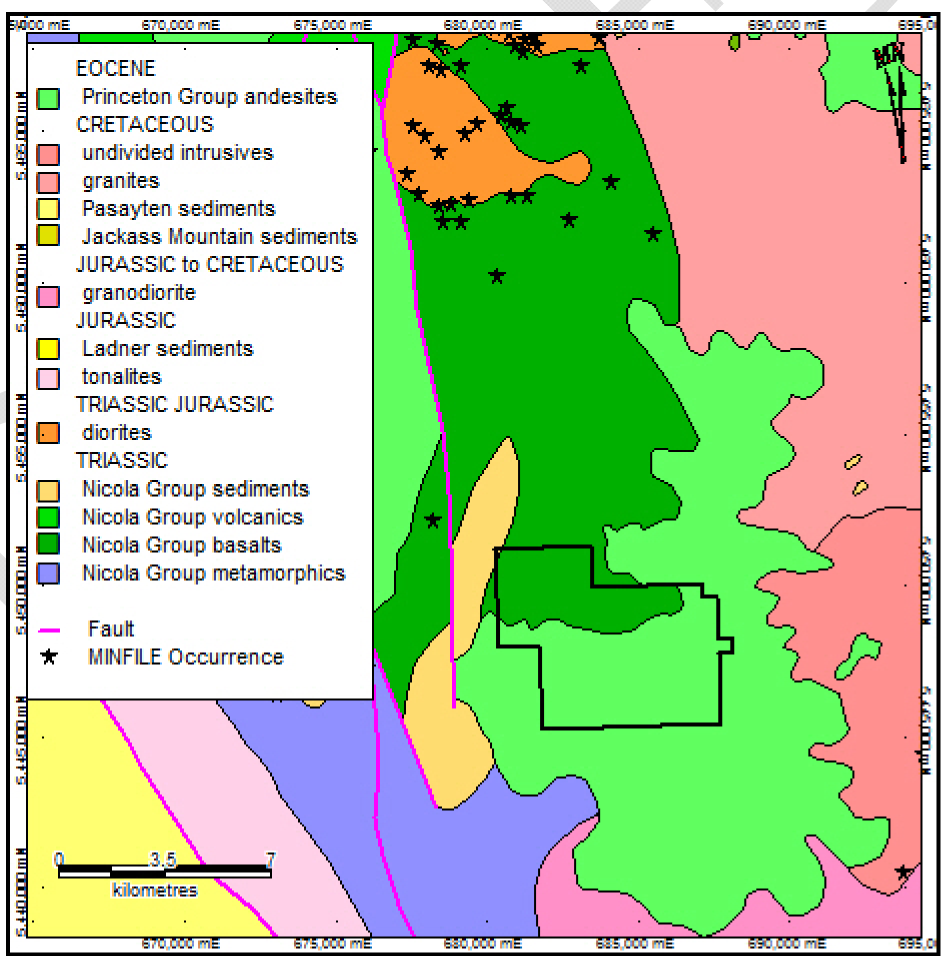
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 8. 2014 Road Soils ppb Au

Mr. Wilson completed a program of mapping and road soil sampling over sections of the Princeton Project that were not previously sampled in July 2014. A total of 383 road soil samples and 7 rock samples were taken. The 2014 road soil samples were collected along accessible roads in selected parts of the claim block with the samples obtained from cut banks above the road at 50 metre intervals. All sample sites were flagged with fluorescent ribbon marked with the sample number, located by GPS. A 500 to 1000 gram sample was collected from the "B" horizon and placed in pre-numbered soil bags. Each sample location was recorded as a waypoint in a GPS unit in the map datum NAD 83.

The 2014 rock samples, ranging in weight from 1-3 kilograms, were collected from outcrop or surface float. Float samples comprised fragments from individual boulders, or a composite of chips from two or more cobble- to boulder-size pieces within an area of several square metres. Samples were placed in numbered plastic bags along with a similarly number coded blue plastic ribbon or Tyvek tag. Sample sites were marked with a fluorescent pink ribbon and a correspondingly coded Tyvek tag. Sample site UTM coordinates, in NAD 83 datum, were recorded in a hand-held GPS instrument. Again, all samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia. Again, the author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the assay results. The author believes the samples taken to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that would cause sample bias.

The 2014 road soil gold plot is shown as Figure 8. Several spot anomalies and one two station cluster were highlighted. It is difficult to ascertain any linear anomalies at this stage and each spot or cluster anomaly needs to be field checked.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 9. Regional Geology**
Geology from MapPlace, February 2012

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

(Summarized from MINFILE 092HSE)

The Princeton Project is located at the southern end of the Intermontane Belt and the adjoining eastern margin of the Coast Belt. The southern Intermontane Belt is dominated by volcanic rocks and sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising the Quesnel Terrane. These rocks are intruded by co-magmatic plutons of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic Copper Mountain and Hedley intrusions, and comprise a west-facing magmatic arc. The island arc assemblage is cut by post-accretionary intrusions of the Late Jurassic and Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex and Osprey Lake Batholith, and is unconformably overlain by volcanic rocks and clastic sediments of the Cretaceous and Tertiary Spences Bridge and Princeton groups. This post-accretionary volcanism and sedimentation is, in part, controlled by a system of northerly striking strike-slip faults.

The Methow Terrane lies across the Pasayten fault to the west and occupies the eastern margin of the Coast Belt in the Princeton map area. This terrane comprises a wedge of clastic sediments derived in part from Quesnellia rocks to the east. The sequence consists of fine grain sediments and mafic volcanics of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Ladner Group, overlain by a thin section of sandstone and conglomerate of the Upper Jurassic "Thunder Lake Sequence", which is, in turn, followed by a thick section of coarse clastics of the partly coeval Cretaceous Jackass Mountain and Pasayten Groups.

The oldest rocks in the Placer Mountain area belong to the Triassic Nicola Group. They consist of basaltic and undivided volcanics and overlying clastic sediments which are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade in the central portion of the map area.

The Nicola Group rocks have been intruded by early Jurassic granites and undivided intrusives, Jurassic tonalites and Jurassic to Cretaceous granodiorites. The youngest units are Eocene andesites of the Princeton Group.

The southwestern corner of the map area is transected the Pasayten Fault and is underlain by clastic sediments of the Jurassic Ladner and Jackass Mountain Groups and the Cretaceous Pasayten Group.

Princeton Property Area Geology

With the exception of government geological surveys there has been no mapping on the Princeton property, prior to the mapping completed by the author as part of the 2014 exploration program. The following unit descriptions are taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources MapPlace website.

The oldest rocks are the Triassic Nicola Group which consists of three main units: a sedimentary unit comprised of shale, argillite, siltstone, sandstone, phyllite, tuff, local polymict conglomerate, limestone, greenstone and chloritic phyllite; the Eastern Volcanic Facies comprised of basaltic mafic breccia and tuff with augite and hornblende-phyric clasts; and local intercalated argillite and amphibolite, foliated diorite, mylonite and chlorite schist derived from Nicola Group.

The Nicola Group rocks have been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous and Cretaceous intrusives. The Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusions consist of granodioritic rocks, and the Cretaceous intrusions comprise granite and alkali feldspar granite rocks.

The youngest rocks on the property are the Eocene Princeton Group, consisting of intermediate, locally mafic and felsic, flows and volcaniclastic rocks.

The geological map of the area from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website (Figure 9) shows the Princeton Property is underlain largely by Eocene Princeton Group andesites and Triassic Nicola Group Eastern Facies basaltic rocks.

Princeton Property Geology

The Princeton property was preliminarily mapped in July 2014 by the author. Mapping concentrated on the numerous logging roads cutting through the claims, logging 112 distinct outcrop locations. The map is shown as Figure 10. The mapping showed the dominant unit to be the Eocene Princeton Group volcaniclastics, with Nicola volcaniclastics mapped on the northern section of the property. The actual contact of the Nicola volcanics appears to be further to the north than shown on the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources MapPlace website.

Plate 2. Nicola Volcaniclastics

Blocky exposure in rock quarry

Gossan in old trench

The Nicola Group rocks were mapped through the northern section of the claim group. The rock is grey weathering, dark grey green fine grained andesitic volcaniclastics. Outcrop exposures varied from blocky to platy and fissile. Limonite and iron oxides were commonly noted especially along the northernmost exposures. In some instances the rock almost appeared gossanous and a couple of these locations were sampled. A few instances of bull quartz blow outs were noted with quartz approximately 1 to 4 metres long by 20 to 50 centimetres wide. One area of suspected previous trenching was noted in the more gossanous material. Mineralization ranged from nothing to disseminated pyrite in concentrations ranging from trace to 2% to 3%.

The Princeton Group rocks outcrop through the southern two-thirds of the claim block and consist of three main units: basalts, volcaniclastics and dacitic intrusive. The basalt is a grey brown weathering, fine grained black rock that is blocky to semi-massive in outcrop. It lies in the northeast corner of the claim block.

The volcaniclastics is the most widespread of the Princeton units, covering the much of the southern claim block. It various in composition from agglomerate to fragmental to fine grained and varies in form from blocky to platy to locally fissile. The agglomerate varies in color from black to hematitic red and contains rounded bombs from 10 to 20 centimetres in size.

Plate 3. Princeton Rock Units

basalt

Volcaniclastics agglomerate

The fragmental unit is a fine grained ground mass with 2 to 10 millimetre lath shards of grey white plagioclase forming <1% to 10% of the rock. Local horizons of 2 to 5 mm black hornblende lath shards up to 1% of the rock were noted as well. The rock is a dull grey color in outcrop and grey brown on fresh surfaces, though local hematitic red horizons were noted.

The platy to fissile unit is finer grained, light grey on weathered surface and light to medium brown on fresh surface. Local hematite red horizons were noted. Fracture epidote was also noted locally, as was fracture limonite.

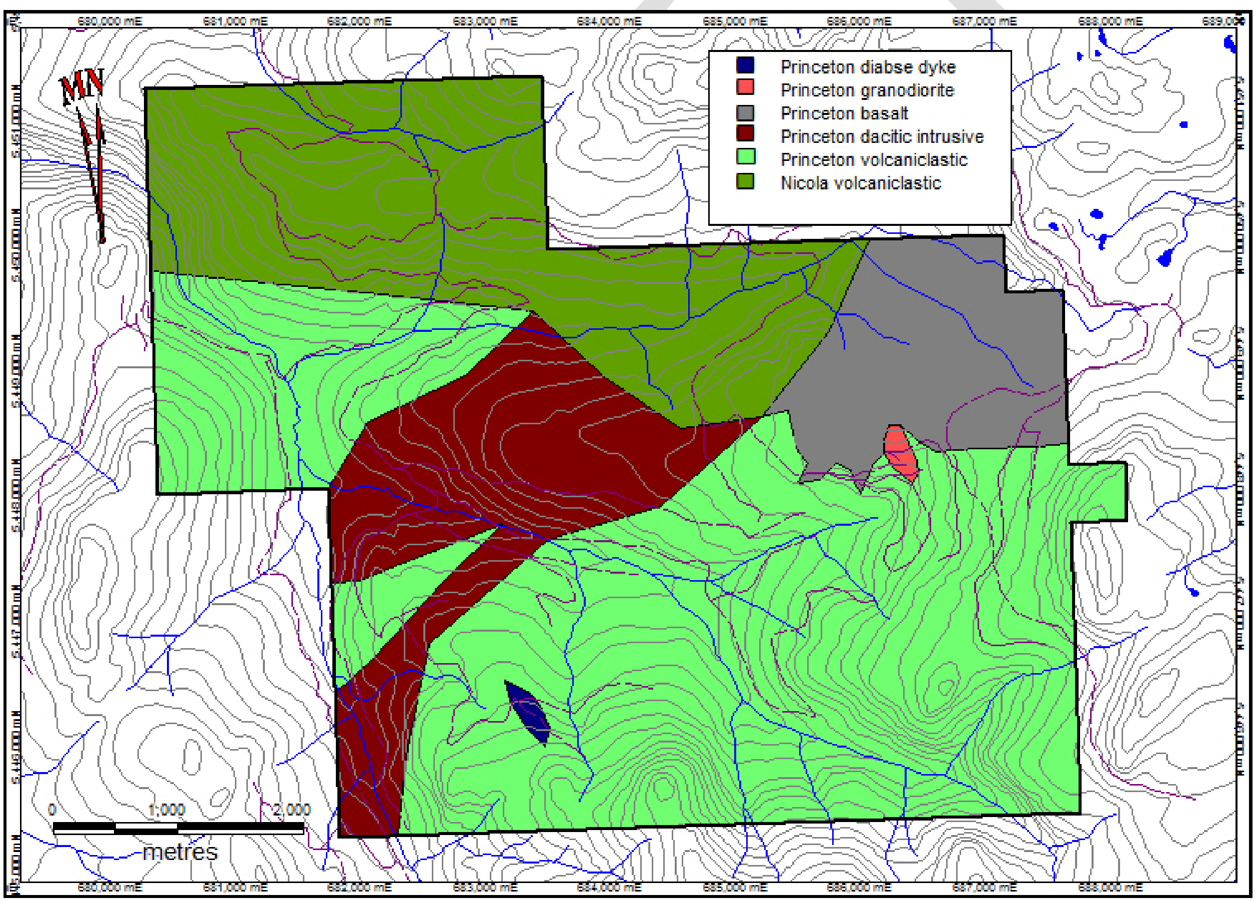
dacitic intrusive

Local zones of bleaching were noted in the fragmental and finer grained units, but over short (metres) intervals.

The dacitic intrusive is a dull grey brown color on weathered surface and cleaner grey brown on fresh surface. The rock displays plagioclase laths to 5 millimetres and hornblende laths to 5 millimetres. Biotite is also observed, though it has been weathered to limonite in some instances. Quartz eyes to 7 millimetres were also observed. Outcrop is typically blocky.

Two exposures of a grey black, fine to medium grained intrusive dyke were noted in the southwest section of the claim block. No contacts were noted.

A small granodiorite plug, which may be a more granodioritic phase of the Princeton Group dacitic intrusive, was noted in the eastern section of the claim block. The rock is grey white on both the weathered and fresh surface. It is coarse grained and carries quartz and feldspar. Hornblende laths to 1 centimetre were observed. The one exposed contact has considerable associated limonite and iron oxides.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 10. Princeton Project Geology**

Mineralization

The Princeton Project is currently being explored for auriferous quartz vein mineralization. Grid soil sampling, road soil sampling and lithogeochemical sampling in 2011 was successful in locating three areas of anomalous gold-sulphide mineralization.

Table 8. 2011 Rock Sampling Highlights

Sample	Area	Description	ppb Au	Sample	Area	Description	ppb Au
PM11-EBR02	1	angular quartz boulder float	397	14806	2	0.5 m wide quartz vein	476
PM11-EBR03	1	angular quartz boulder float	272	PM11-EBR14	2	see Ed's notes	1645
PM11-EBR04	1	quartz vein in outcrop	102	PM11-EBR15	2	angular quartz vein float	115
PM11-EBR07	1	sub-angular quartz boulder float	333	PM11-EBR16	2	sub angular quartz vein float	12546
PM11-EBR09	1	quartz vein in altered granodiorite	163	PM11-EBR17	2	sub angular quartz vein float	3500
PM11-GWR01	2	0.65 m wide quartz vein	14937	PM11-EBR18	2	sub angular quartz vein float	1550
PM11-GWR02	2	0.5 m wide quartz vein	23149	PM11-EBR19	2	angular quartz vein float	1971
PM11-GWR03	2	0.55 m wide quartz vein	315	PM11-EBR20	2	angular quartz vein float	3395
PM11-GWR04	2	0.55 m wide quartz vein	4478	PM11-EBR22	2	angular quartz vein float	5028
PM11-GWR05	2	quartz vein grab	10075	PM11-EBR25	2	angular quartz vein float	30547
PM11-GWR06	2	1.0 m wide quartz vein	2607	PM11-EBR26	2	angular quartz vein float	19002
PM11-GWR07	2	quartz vein grab	9769	PM11-GWR01A	2	angular quartz vein float	5129
PM11-GWR08	2	2.5 m wide quartz vein	13831	PM11-GWR02A	2	quartz vein grab	8569
PM11-GWR09	2	0.5 m wide quartz vein	782	PM11-GWR02B	2	0.19 m brecciated andesite	601
PM11-GWR24	2	sub angular quartz vein float	1123	PM11-GWR02C	2	0.31 wide quartz vein	43799
PM11GWR65	2	angular quartz vein float	5536	PM11-GWR02D	2	0.18 m altered andesite	323
PM11GWR66	2	angular quartz vein float	25653	PM11-GWR02E	2	0.20 m altered argillite	167
PM11GWR67	2	angular quartz vein float	60708	PM11-GWR02F	2	0.48 m wide quartz vein	66237
PM11GWR68	2	angular quartz vein float	65939	PM11-EBR28	3	angular argillite float with quartz	935
PM11GWR69	2	angular quartz vein float	47900	PM11GWR70	4	sub angular quartz vein float	176
				PM11GWR71	4	sub angular quartz vein float	106

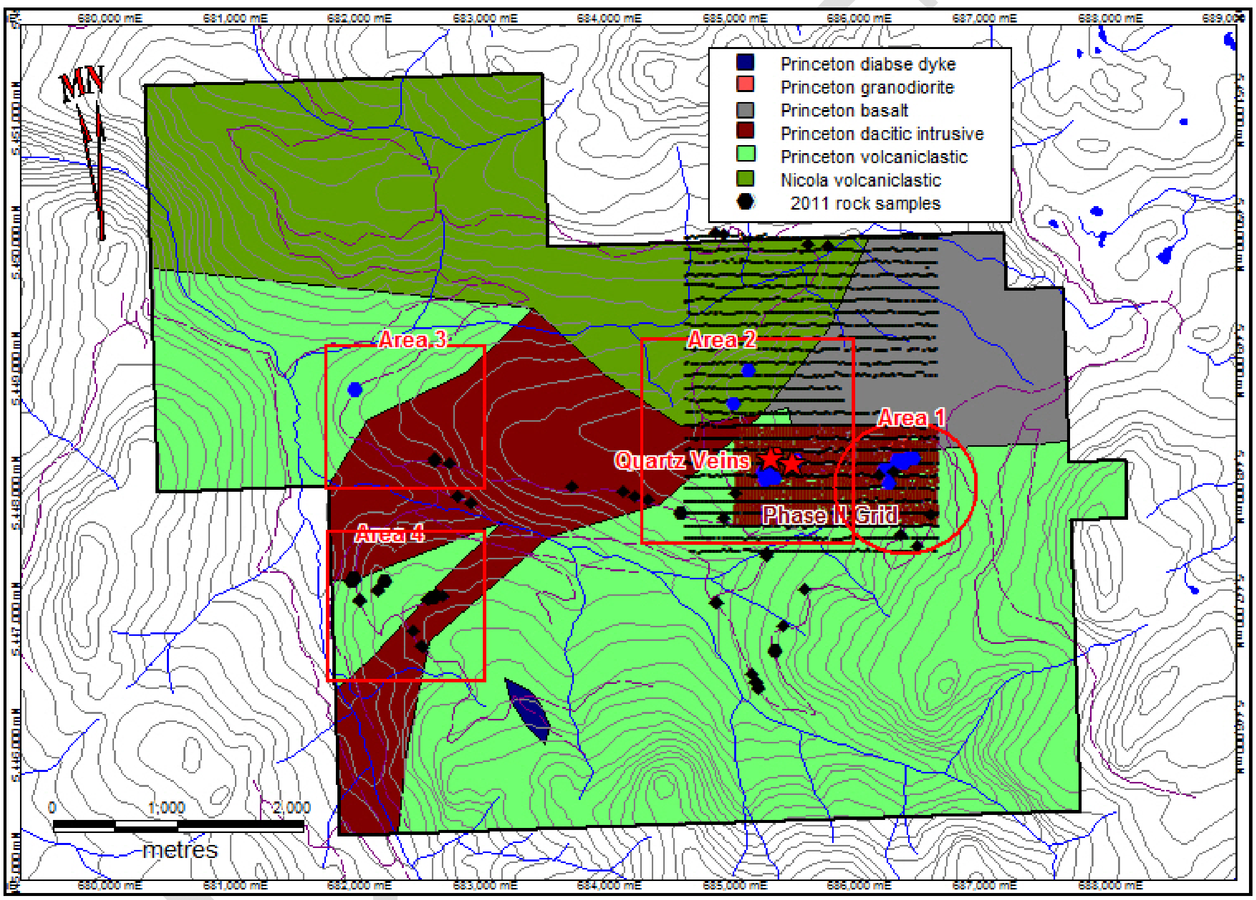
Table 8 presents highlights of the lithogeochemical analytical results within the claim block. Figure 11 shows the location of the mineralized areas relative to the property boundaries. Area 2 represents the dominant area on the property where 13 samples, collected from outcrop and sub angular to angular quartz float boulders, returned gold values in excess of 10 grams per tonne. Prospecting outlined three distinct areas of quartz float and outcrop composed of rusty weathered, limonite stained quartz with trace to 5%, very fine grain, disseminated pyrite. Quartz vein material locally exhibits remnant vugs and cellular box work texture.

Soil geochemistry conducted over Area 2 was successful in highlighting multiple, linear, parallel gold-in-soil anomalies with the largest being 500 to 650 metres in length.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Princeton Project is being explored for polymetallic quartz vein deposits. The following description of polymetallic quartz veins is condensed from British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Lefebure and Church, 1996).

Polymetallic veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences. They are usually divided into metasediment hosted veins and igneous hosted veins. The polymetallic veins at Princeton would be classified as igneous. Veins typically occur in country rock marginal to an intrusive stock. Typically veins crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano- tectonic structures, such as caldera ring-faults or radial faults. In some cases the veins cut older intrusions. The age of these vein is Proterozoic or younger, though mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 **Figure 11. Princeton Project Mineralized Areas**

Polymetallic veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed. They commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 metres wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 metres in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones. Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. The veins display a wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally drusy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse grain sulphides occur as patches and pods, and fine grain disseminations are confined to veins.

Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. Significant polymetallic veins are often restricted to competent lithologies. Dikes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects.

Igneous hosted polymetallic veins are generally comprised of quartz, carbonate (rhodochrosite, siderite, calcite, dolomite), sometimes specular hematite, hematite, barite, fluorite. Carbonate species may correlate with distance from source of hydrothermal fluids with proximal calcium and magnesium-rich carbonates and distal iron and manganese-rich species.

Mineralization within the veins consists of: galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, with lesser sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Some deposits include native gold and electrum. Rhythmic compositional banding is sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.

Wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). Metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins.

Black manganese oxide stains are common weathering products and can be used as guide for prospecting. Polymetallic veins are generally strongly structurally controlled and commonly occur in clusters; therefore, the best place to explore for new veins is in the area of known veins. Geochemically, there are generally elevated levels of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu, Ba and As associated with the veins. Geophysically, polymetallic veins may have elongate zones of low magnetic response and/or electromagnetic, self-potential or induced polarization anomalies related to ore zones.

Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. Average grades are strongly influenced by the minimum size of deposit included in the population. For B.C. deposits larger than 20,000 t the average size is 161,000 t with grades of 304 g/t Ag, 3.47 % Pb and 2.66 % Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the occurrences, with average grades of 0.09 % Cu and 4.0 g/t Au.

Polymetallic veins usually support small to medium-size underground mines. The mineralization may contain arsenic which typically reduces smelting credits.

British Columbia examples of metasediment hosted polymetallic vein deposits include: the Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district, the Trout Lake Camp and St. Eugene Mine. Other examples are the Mayo District in the Yukon and the Couer d'Alene District in Idaho.

EXPLORATION

Company has yet to complete any exploration on the Princeton Project.

DRILLING

There is no record of diamond drilling on the Princeton Project.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Company has yet to complete any exploration on the Princeton Project. The author has supervised all of the exploration programs completed to date on the Princeton Project. The earliest programs (2008 to 2010) were Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil surveys with all samples sent to SGS Mineral Services in Lakefield, Ontario for proprietary analysis. The subsequent programs were conventional soil surveys and all rock samples, soil samples and silt samples were analyzed at ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, which is certified compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001:2000 Model for Quality Assurance. The following brief discussion pertains to the post 2010 programs and the Acme analyses.

All field samples were returned to Princeton on a daily basis where they were checked for sample series completeness. Rock samples were placed in fibre sacks in groups of 10 to 12 and each rice bag was zap strapped. Soil and silt samples were similarly checked for sample series completeness, then placed in groups of 12 to 15 in 18 by 20 poly bags, with three bags then placed in a fibre sack and zap strapped. The fibre sacks were accumulated in the room of the project manager and subsequently delivered to Acme by bus or by the project manager.

Wet or damp soil samples are dried at 60°C (Air dried or 40°C if specified by the client). Soil and sediment sieved to -80 mesh (SS80) or -230 mesh (SS230). Sieves cleaned by brush and compressed air between samples. The prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCl, HNO_3 and DI H_2O for one hour in a heating block or hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with dilute HCl. Sample splits of 0.5 gram are analyzed with the option of 15 gram or 30 gram digestion available for AQ200. The solution is then analyzed utilizing 36 element ICP-MS.

Rock and Drill Core crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2mm), homogenized, riffle split (250g, 500g, or 1000g subsample) and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Crusher and pulverizer are cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Granite/Quartz wash scours equipment after high-grade samples, between changes in rock colour and at end of each file. Granite/Quartz is crushed and pulverized as first sample in sequence and carried through to analysis. The prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCl, HNO_3 and DI H_2O for one hour in a heating block or hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with dilute HCl. Sample splits of 0.5 gram are analyzed with the option of 15 gram or 30 gram digestion available for AQ200. The solution is then analyzed utilizing 36 element ICP-MS.

The exploration program completed by Windfire Capital Corp. (2011, 2013) and Mr. Wilson (2014) were preliminary surveys. Quality control procedures included the utilization of certified Standards check samples prepared by CDN Resources Laboratories of Langley, B.C. The 2011 and 2013 used standards with known values of certain elements, while the 2014 program used a certified blank standard. Standards were weight-measured into sealed, heavy duty Ziplock bags and inserted into the sample stream, in alternating sequence, at a rate of one Standard per 50 soil samples.

The CDN standards from the 2011 and 2013 programs performed relatively well, with most gold analyses lying within the range limits. Copper analyses did not perform well. The author felt the cause was incomplete digestion in the analyses. In 2014 the author incorporated a Blank standard, which preformed quite well.

The author feels that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the preliminary ground surveys on the Princeton property were adequate for the 2011, 2013 and 2014 exploration programs.

DATA VERIFICATION

Company has yet to complete any exploration on the Princeton Project. The author applied minimal verification procedures to the 2011, 2013 and 2014 exploration programs and results as his field crew undertook the 2011 program under his supervision, and he undertook the 2013 and 2014 exploration programs. The author examined (2011) or undertook (2013, 2014) the security procedures during his visits and time on the property, and is satisfied with the sampling protocols and procedures. A review of the assay data shows no irregularities.

The author is therefore satisfied that the data is adequate for the exploration programs it supports for the purpose of this technical report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Princeton Project.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Princeton Project.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Princeton Project.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The key work on the property remains the fall 2010 program that made the initial auriferous quartz vein discovery and the subsequent 2011 exploration programs that located the vein zones and the gold-in-soil anomalies. The 2014 program completed initial mapping over the property to allow for a basic grasp of the geology.

The 2014 mapping program has shown the regional mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey is not entirely correct as the Nicola Group/ Princeton Group contact is actually further to the south than mapped. While the authors mapping appears to indicate the auriferous quartz veins (Area 2) are hosted by Eocene Princeton Group volcaniclastics, the host rock in the only location where the host rock is exposed indicates the auriferous quartz veins may actually be hosted in Triassic Nicola volcaniclastics. Quartz veins examined elsewhere within the claim group appear to be spatially associated with younger andesitic dikes of unknown age as observed in road cuts in several locations. The proximity of the small granodiorite plug to these quartz veins also needs to be evaluated.

The 2014 program included initial examinations of Areas 1, 3 and 4 from the 2011 program. Area 1 is underlain by Eocene volcaniclastic and basaltic rocks intruded by a small granodioritic plug. The contacts of the plug appear to be gossanous suggesting the presence of iron oxides. The sampling in 2011 located angular quartz cobbles and boulders. Very little quartz was noted in outcrop, suggesting the quartz was transported, though the angular nature of the quartz suggests a relatively proximal source. This area needs further exploration.

Area 3 is underlain by Eocene volcaniclastics and dacites. Two samples of quartz veinlets within rusty volcaniclastics were taken. The road soil sampling in the area did not locate any significant anomalies.

Area 4 is underlain by the Eocene dacites and volcaniclastics. Zones of quartz veins up to 40 centimetres were sampled in 2011 with one returning a value in excess of 150 ppb Au. The area was not road soil sampled in the 2014 program as it was done in 2011, where anomalies along both roads sampled in the area could suggest linear structure. The anomalies need to be field checked.

The auriferous quartz veins of Area 2 remain the main focus of the Princeton project. Evaluation of 2010 and 2011 data suggests the Area 2 quartz vein-hosted gold-sulphide mineralization may be associated with intermediate dikes and, also, may be structurally controlled, thus representing the surface expression of a larger, deeper gold bearing system. The presence of numerous surface gold-in-soil anomalies may be indicative of the potential for more substantial mineralization. The large percentage of the significant gold values: 25 of 37 samples in excess of 1,000 ppb Au with 13 of the 25 in excess of 10,000 ppb Au (or 10 grams per tonne) justifies further exploration.

The author is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from Henneberry and Wesa's (2012) report remain more or less valid, though have been modified as some have been completed and are summarized below:

1) *Preliminary mapping to prepare a geological map and to establish the host lithology enclosing the quartz veins discovered during the 2011 field program* (completed)
2) *Prospect Areas 1 and 3, and a gold-in-soil anomaly in the northern portion of Phase I grid.* (partially completed as Areas 1 and 3 were prospected)
3) Excavator trench to bedrock in the vicinity of Area 2 quartz veins and quartz float boulders, and possibly over other zones of elevated gold-in-soil values within the grid area. Chip sample all exposures.
4) Diamond drilling should follow up favourable chip sampling results.
5) Grid Induced Polarization (IP) survey the entire Phase 1 grid to detect buried structural features.

Table 9. Breakdown of Budget

Princeton Project Budget							
Allow for 20 days of excavator trenching							
Allow for 500 rock samples							
Preliminary map of the property							
Prospect and sample all other anomalies							
Allow 100 rock samples and 400 soil samples							
Project Manager	20	days	@	$	750	/day	$ 15,000
Contract geologist	40	days	@	$	650	/day	$ 26,000
Contract geologist	16	days	@	$	650	/day	$ 10,400
Assistant geologist	40	days	@	$	550	/day	$ 22,000
Sampler	40	days	@	$	400	/day	$ 16,000
Sampler	16	days	@	$	400	/day	$ 6,400
Room & Board	172	days	@	$	100	/day	$ 17,200
Vehicle + Fuel	76	days	@	$	200	/day	$ 15,200
Trenching Mob / Demob							$ 2,500
Excavator (all in)	200	hours	@	$	200	/hour	$ 40,000
Analysis - rock	600	sample	@	$	35	/sample	$ 21,000
Analysis - soil	400	sample	@	$	35	/sample	$ 14,000
Data verification	30	sample	@	$	30	/sample	$ 900
Permitting							$ 10,000
Sundries							$ 7,500
Documentation							$ 9,000
Contingency							$ 6,900
Total Princeton Project Budget							**$ 240,000**

REFERENCES

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CERTIFICATE FOR R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. a consulting geologist with offices at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 and 704 – 1060 Alberni Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4K2 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Company
Address
Vancouver, B.C. Code

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist since November 1992, with License Number 19759.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 34 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 34 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Western Cordillera
- Six year of exploration directly on the claim groups of the Princeton Project

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report Princeton Project" and dated xxxxxxx xx, 2014, relating to the Princeton Project. I last visited the Princeton Project from July 17 to July 23, 2014, undertaking the 2014 exploration program.

I have reviewed the data and written the assessment reports for the various clams of the Princeton Project since 2008, so I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of xxxxxxx xx, 2014, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101. I am also independent of the property vendor.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effective xxxxxxx xx, 2014.

"signed and sealed"

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo