REDTOP – SUNRISE

Zn-Ag-Cu-Au PROPERTY

NTS 82M/12W - BCGS 82M061

51°38' 20" N Latitude 119°51' 19" W Longitude

UTM 11 302429E, 5724737N (Red Top)

Kamloops Mining Division

SUMMARY

The Red Top - Sunrise property covers an east trending ridge between the Raft and North Thompson Rivers, in the Clearwater area of south-central British Columbia, Canada.
The center of the property is approximately 20 kilometres east of the town of Clearwater and 112 kilometres north of the city of Kamloops.
The property consists of four (04) contiguous mineral tenures covering 501.5864 hectares in the Kamloops Mining Division. This present claim group was reduced from 12 Units covering 2207.08 hectares.

Access to the property is via a network of logging roads that branch off the McCorvie Lake Forest Service Road (FSR). This road connects to Interprovincial Highway 5 approximately 16 kilometres east of the town of Clearwater. The property is also close to the CNR rail line and a B.C. Hydro transmission line both of which follow the course of the North Thompson River located a few kilometres south of the property.

The claims lie on the south slope of Mount McClennan where elevations range from 880 to 1675 metres above sea level. The area has been extensively logged but there are still stands of mature spruce and fir found on the property.

The original Red Top – Sunrise property covered 5 different mineral occurrences – **Red Top, Snow, Sunrise, Morrison and Bearsden**. The Redtop, Snow and Sunrise showings were first located and hand-trenched in the 1920's but the first drilling did not take place until the 1940's. Claims covering the Bearsden and Morrison showings were reduced due to the lack of positive results.

Sample of dump material assayed **3.43 grams per tonne gold**, **106.3 grams per tonne silver**, 0.14 per cent copper, 2.15 per cent lead, **28.3 per cent zinc** and 0.18 per cent cadmium

A **2.0 metre chip sample** from the main showing assayed **1.73 grams per tonne gold**, **225 grams per tonne silver**, 2.62 per cent lead, **18.3 per cent zinc** and 0.13 per cent copper (Assessment Report 12080).

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

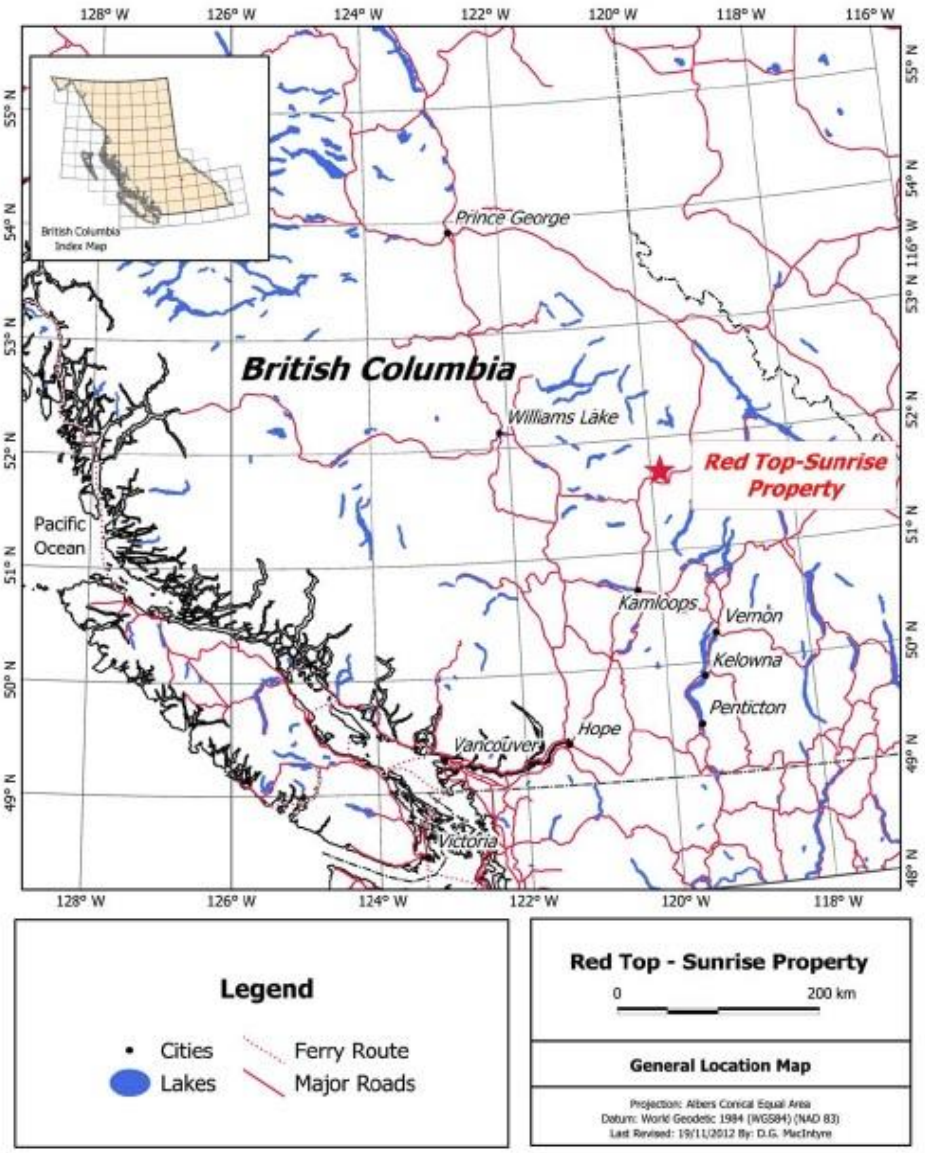
The Red Top - Sunrise property is centered at Latitude 51° 37’ 36” North and Longitude 119° 50’ 30” West, and covers an east trending ridge between the Raft and North Thompson
Rivers, in the Clearwater area of south-central British Columbia, Canada.

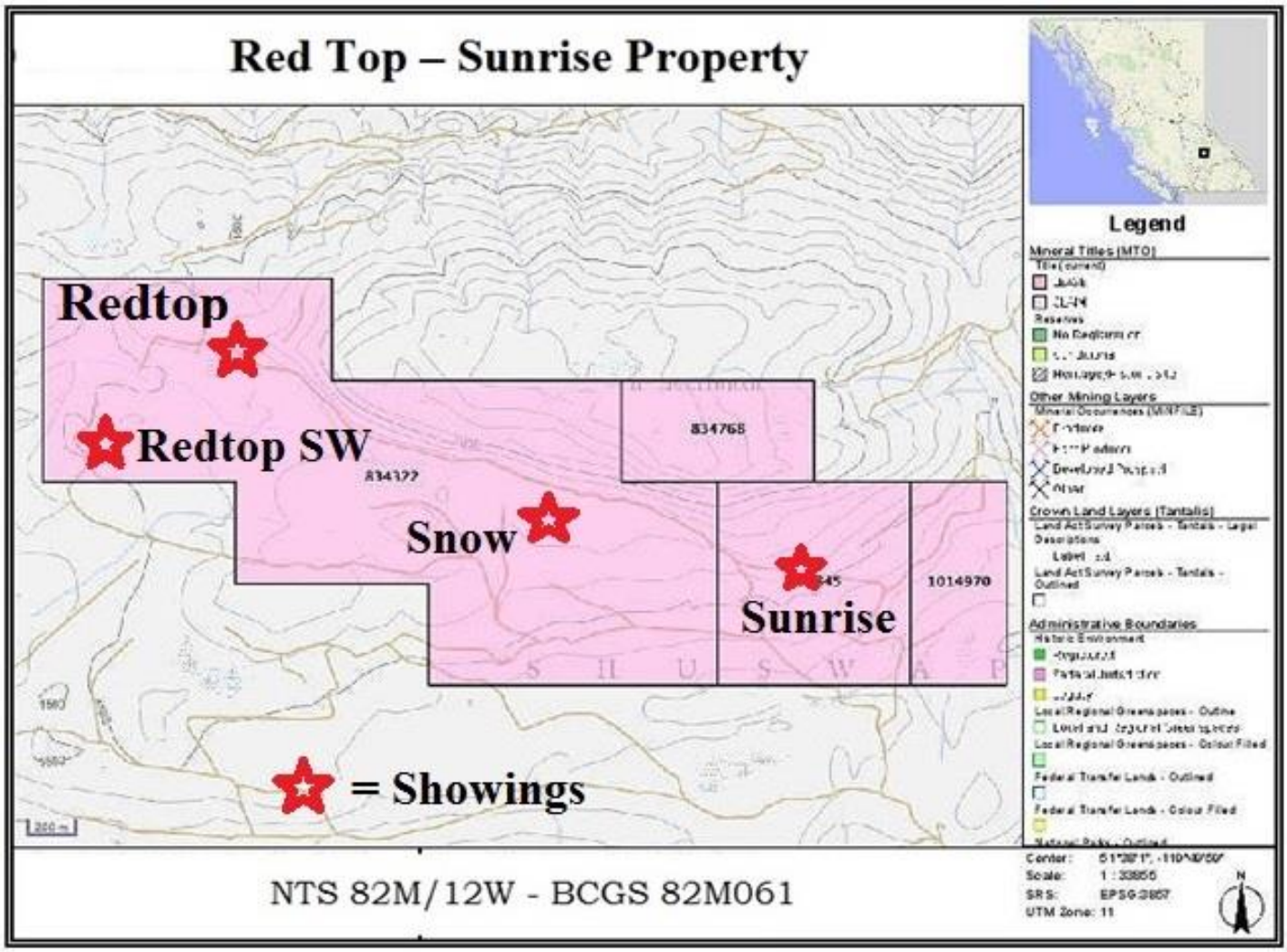
The center of the property is approximately 20 kilometres east of the town of Clearwater and 112 kilometres north of the city of Kamloops.

Access to the property is via the McCorvie Lake Forest Service Road (FSR) which connects to Highway 5 approximately 16 kilometres east of the town of Clearwater.

Travelling east on Highway 5, to the start of the McCorvie Lake Forest Service Road is found on the left, approximately 3 kilometres past Birch Island turnoff. This road is followed to the north as it switchbacks up a south facing slope.
At approximate kilometre 13.7 there is a junction with the 10.22 forest service road.

This road is followed one kilometres north to the 5085 road which accesses the east end of the old mine road to the Sunrise workings.





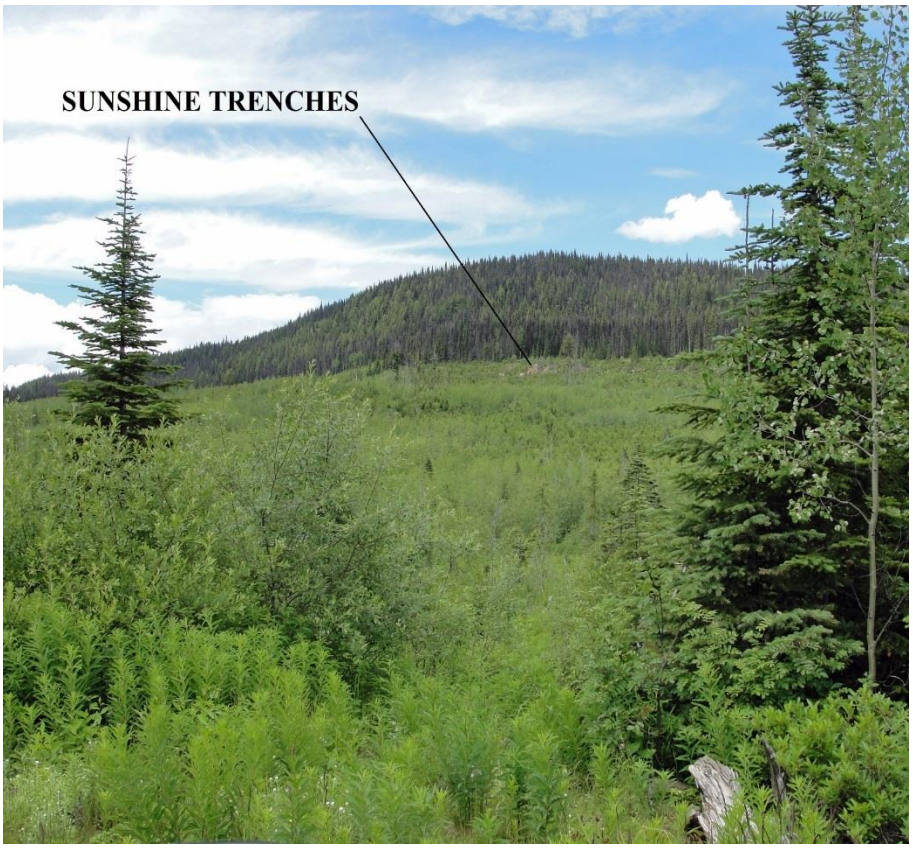
Name	Minfile No	Easting	Northing	Commodity	Alteration	Minerals
Red Top	082M 044	302429	5724737	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au	Sericite, silica, pyrite	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite
Snow	082M 045	303840	5723909	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au	Pyrite, silica	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite
Sunrise	082M 046	305174	5723548	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au	Silica, seriicite, calcite	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite

The Red Top - Sunrise Property is located at the south-eastern end of the Caribou Plateau.
The claims lie on the south slope of Mount McClennan where elevations range from 880 to 1675 metres above sea level.

The town of Clearwater has good accommodation and logistical support including helicopters and a hospital. The property is well situated to local infrastructure. Paved highway 5, the CNR rail line and a B.C. Hydro transmission line all follow the course of the North Thompson River which is located a few kilometres south of the property

SUNRISE ZONE MASSIVE SULPHIDE

There has been extensive clear-cut logging south of Mt. McClennan and recently on the north side also. Between clear-cuts there are stands of mature spruce and fir. Ponds and swamps occur in small depressions and in areas of subdued topography south of Mt. McClennan. Overburden is generally between one and two metres, except in swampy areas where it is known to be over three meters deep



HISTORY

The Redtop, Snow and Sunrise showings were first located and hand-trenched in the 1920's. It was not until the 1940's that the first holes were drilled (Assessment Report 6931; Vollo, 1978). H.C.B. Leitch in 1960 (Assessment Report 436; Leitch 1962) examined the showings, and Crowpat Minerals Ltd. in 1966 acquired the ground, and drilled three holes totaling 459 meters. Calbay Mining Corporation Ltd., in 1969, staked the same ground as did Crowpat, and proceeded in doing considerable trenching as well as drilling five holes for a total of 371 meters

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Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd. staked the Nimsic Claim Group on Mount McClennan in 1975 and examined the Snow and Sunrise Showings and described the mineralization as being of an exhalative nature (Assessment Report 5813; Dawson, 1976). Castlemaine Explorations Ltd. acquired the Nimsic property in 1976 from Kerr, Dawson and optioned it to Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.

Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd. established a 98.75 kilometre grid in 1976 and completed a surface exploration program of geological mapping, soil sampling and a magnetometer survey over the entire grid in 1977 (Assessment Report 6603; Hunter and Vincent, 1977).

A limited VLF-EM survey was conducted over part of the grid at that time; the results of this survey are reported in Assessment Report 6603. Craigmont Mines Ltd. optioned the ground from Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd. in 1978 and performed further geophysical surveys and drilled five holes totalling 383 meters (Assessment Report 6931; Vollo, 1978). These holes were drilled along the north limb of a tuffite horizon to test coincident geochemical highs and EM conductors. These drill holes failed to intersect significant mineralization. The claims were allowed to lapse and the ground remained open until 1983 when Placer Dome Inc. staked the area.

The Noble 1-6 claims were staked by Placer Dome Inc. in 1983. These claims were staked to cover the lead-zinc-silver minor copper gold (Redtop, Snow and Sunrise) mineral prospects, as well as two lead-silver (Bearsden and Tinkirk) showings, and a gold occurrence (Morrison) thought to be near McCorvie Lake.

In 1983 Placer Dome Inc. examined and assessed the Redtop, Snow and Sunrise workings. The extent of work includes 27 kilometres of grid, with VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. A total of 300 soil samples were also collected. As well, a 3.4 kilometre grid was constructed over the probable site of the Morrison Au showing. A VLF (EM-16) survey was initiated and 71 soil samples were taken. The showing was not located. Bulk silt sediment samples were also collected on Peavine Creek at 61 metre intervals between the 792 and 1311 metre contours.

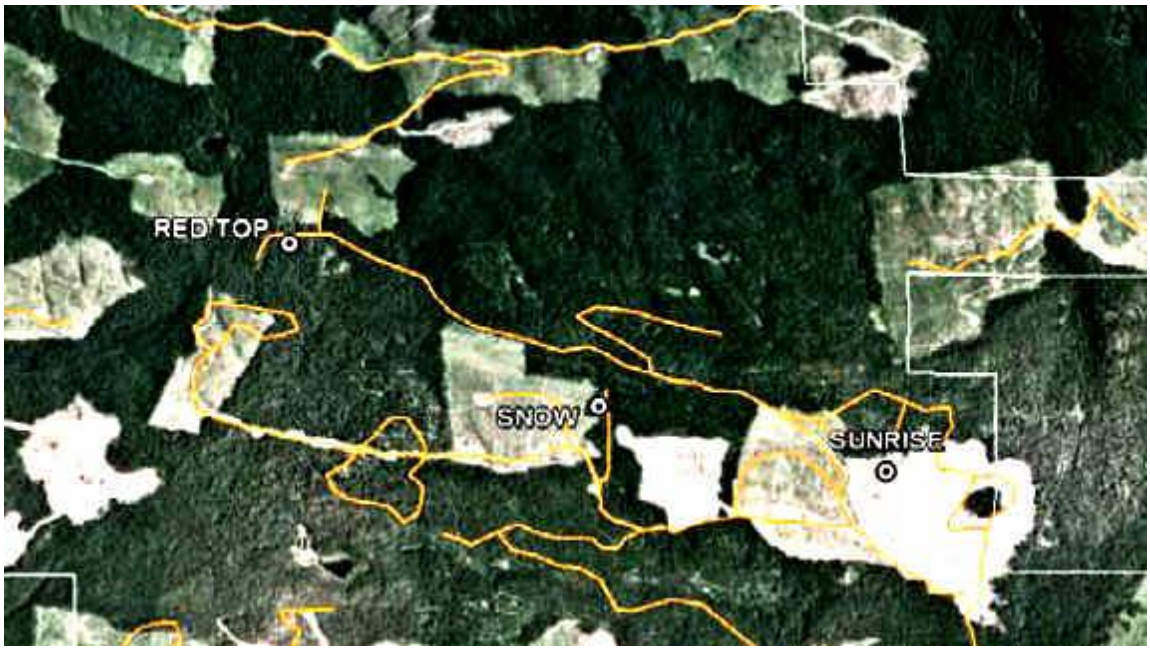
In 2012 Montego Res. Inc. optioned the property from Rich River Exploration Ltd. They carried out fieldwork on the Red Top – Sunrise property consisting of an airborne geophysical survey with radiometric and magnetic sensors done by Precision Geosurveys and a ground lithogeochemical and prospecting program targeting specific areas on the property done by Rich River Exploration crews.

The results of the airborne radiometric/magnetic survey outlines an elongate westerly trending K radiometric anomaly in the central half of the property may be due to increased concentration of potassic minerals such as K-feldspar or K-bearing mica. Both of these minerals are found in zones of hydrothermal alteration. Conversely, areas of low K radiometric response may represent zones of feldspar destructive hydrothermal alteration. The most striking feature is a northwest elongate high in the central portion of the property.
This anomaly is at a slightly oblique angle to what is assumed to be the east trending axis of a major antiform. Other areas of anomalous K response occur in the southeast corner of the property. The significance of these anomalies is unknown. Some of the K lows may be due to feldspar destructive hydrothermal alteration or to the presence of rocks with low K content.

The 2012 airborne magnetometer survey identified a north trending area of positive magnetic response crosscuts structure and stratigraphic trends on the property. This north trending feature appears to connect with an easterly trending zone of high magnetic response that occupies the northern part of the property forming a T-shaped anomaly. The easterly trending anomaly corresponds to rocks that are assumed to sit stratigraphically above the mineralized horizons on the property. A similar magnetic response appears to be associated with rocks underlying the Morrison and Bearsden showings. These magnetic highs are probably related to the presence of magnetic minerals (magnetite, ilmenite, pyrrhotite) in underlying bedrock.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The map area covers a belt of structurally complex low-grade metamorphic rocks that lies along the western margin of the Omineca Belt. It is flanked by high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Complex to the east and by rocks of the Intermontane Belt to the west.
The area is underlain mainly by Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and the Fennel Formation. Late Devonian granitic orthogneiss locally intrudes Eagle Bay rocks. The Paleozoic rocks are cut by mid Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths, and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes. They are locally overlain by
Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group and by Miocene plateau lavas. The Paleozoic rocks occur in four structural slices separated by southwesterly-directed thrust faults. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by the Fennell Formation.



LOGGING BLOCKS AND ROADS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

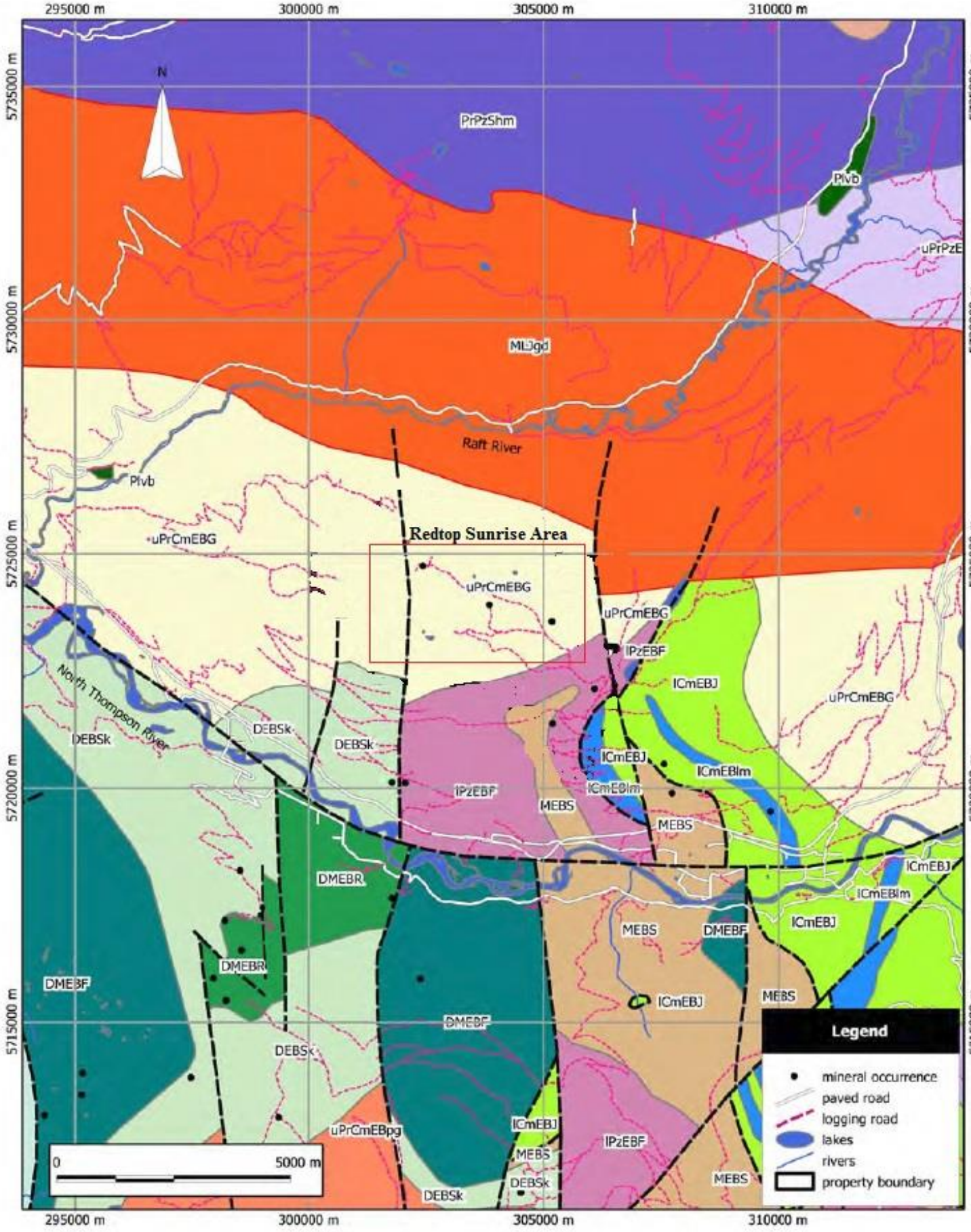
The regional tectonic setting of the Red Top – Sunrise. The geologic unit that hosts the showings on the property is part of a package of metasedimentary rocks that are assigned to the Eagle Bay Assemblage. These rocks are bounded by the Cretaceous Raft and Baldy batholiths to the north and south respectively. The Eagle Bay Formation is flanked to the west by Devonian-Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rock units of the Fennell Formation. To the east, the Eagle Bay Assemblage is bounded by the Archean Shuswap Metamorphic Complex. The geology within this map area contains metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage (subdivided into 8 units) and adjacent rocks.

Eagle Bay Assemblage

The oldest Eagle Bay rocks exposed on the property are micaceous quartzite, grit, phyllite and quartz mica schist, accompanied by minor amounts of chlorite schist, limestone, calcareous phyllite, calc-silicate schist and amphibolite of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Graffunder Lakes unit (uPrCmEBG). This unit is stratigraphically overlain by Devono-Mississippian Eagle Bay rocks, and locally by rocks of uncertain age. Locally it is intruded by bodies of orthogneiss and by sills (?) of quartz-eye sericite schist (quartz porphyry) that may be directly related to overlying felsic volcanic rocks of the Skwaam Bay Unit (DEBSk).

The dominant rock type within the Graffunder Lakes Unit is light to medium (rarely dark) grey to brownish grey, fine to medium-grained micaceous quartzite. The quartzites are locally calcareous, in which case they contain calcite as evenly scattered microscopic grains or aggregates, or as pods and lenses oriented parallel to the foliation.

Light grey to white, massive quartzite occurs locally within the Graffunder Lakes Unit, but is not common. Where present it comprises intervals ranging up to several metres thick which are enclosed within typical platy quartzites and quartz mica schists. Limestone (unit EBQ1), marble, calc-silicate schis and calcareous phyllite, together with chlorite schist of mafic metavolcanic origin, dominate the upper part of Graffunder Lakes unit where it is exposed along the slopes south of Mount McLennan. These rocks are intercalated with quartzite and quartz mica schist and are overlain by either Skwaam Bay (DEBSk) or Forest Lake Unit (lPzEBF).


295000 m
300000 m
305000 m
310000 m
5735000 m
5730000 m
5725000 m
5720000 m
5715000 m
N
PrPzShm
Plvb
uPrPzE
MLJgd
Raft River
Plvb
uPrCmEBG
Redtop Sunrise Area
uPrCmEBG
uPrCmEBG
lPzEBF
lCmEBJ
uPrCmEBG
North Thompson River
DEBSk
DEBSk
DEBSk
lCmEBJ
lCmEBlm
lCmEBlm
lPzEBF
MEBS
MEBS
lCmEBJ
DMEBR
lCmEBlm
MEBS
DMEBF
lCmEBJ
DMEBR
DMEBF
lCmEBJ
MEBS
DMEBF
DEBSk
uPrCmEBpg
lCmEBJ
lPzEBF
MEBS
DEBSk
DEBSk
MEBS
0
5000 m
Legend
mineral occurrence
paved road
logging road
lakes
rivers
property boundary

Mineral Occurrences

Lower Cambrian Eagle Bay Formation rocks on Mount McClennan are comprised of metasediments and metavolcanics, which are deformed into a shallow plunging east trending antiform. The rocks, which occupy the north limb of the structure, include quartzite, chlorite- muscovite-quartz schist, quartz-sericite schist, limestone, calc-silicate schist and skarn.

Stratiform lenses of massive, semi- massive and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur in pyritiferous, siliceous and recrystallized units. The Morrison and Bearsden showings appear to be quartz vein occurrences.

Red Top (Minfile #082M 044)
The Redtop prospect is a 300 metre thick section of rusty, pyritic, quartz-sericite schist with intercalated meta-argillite and limestone.

Snow (Minfile #082M 045)
The Snow prospect consists of four "semi-conformable", 0.3 to 1.2 metre wide bands of massive sulphide within a 12.2 metre thick, flat-lying unit of carbonate bearing quartzsericite schist that has been exposed in a north trending serices of trenches that crosscut the stratigraphy. Zinc rich bands grade upward into copper rich bands and chalcopyrite is partially mobilized into north trending tension fractures.

A 0.6 metre sample assayed **1.70 per cent copper**, 8.25 per cent lead and **2.57 per cent zinc**
Chips from several mineralized blocks assayed **1.18 per cent copper**, 0.80 per cent zinc, 2.10 per cent lead, 140 grams per tonne silver and 0.12 grams per tonne gold
Pinsent states that “similar material, presumably form the same horizon, appears to be exposed in a more recent trench located 150 m. to the west”.

This implies a minimum strike length of 150 metres for the massive sulphide Mineralization.

Sunrise (Minfile #082M 046)

The Sunrise prospect consists of massive sulphide horizons, up to 1.2-metre-thick, within flat-lying quartz sericite schist and close to the nose of the antiform.

The mineralization has been exposed by a series of six trenches over a strike length of approximately 180 metre length.

Sunrise prospect is located on Mount McClennan, approximately 750 metres south east of the summit. Lower Cambrian Eagle Bay Formation rocks on Mount McClennan are comprised of metasediments and metavolcanics, which are deformed into a shallow plunging east trending antiform.

The rocks, which occupy the north limb of the structure, include quartzite, chlorite-muscovite-quartz schist, quartz-sericite schist, limestone, calc- silicate schist and skarn. Stratiform lenses of massive, semi- massive and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur in pyritiferous, siliceous and recrystallized units.

The occurrence consists of massive sulphide horizons, up to 1.2-metre-thick and over a 150 metre length, within flat-lying quartz sericite schist and close to the nose of the antiform.

In 1970, a select high grade sample of dump material assayed **3.43 grams per tonne gold**, **106.3 grams per tonne silver**, 0.14 per cent copper, 2.15 per cent lead, **28.3 per cent zinc** and 0.18 per cent cadmium (Assessment Report 5813).

In 1983, a 2.0 metre chip sample (SF4) from the main showing assayed **1.73 grams per tonne gold**, **225 grams per tonne silver**, 2.62 per cent lead, **18.3 per cent zinc** and 0.13 per cent copper (Assessment Report 12080).

The Red Top, Sunrise and Snow occurrences are characterized by stratiform lenses of massive, semi- massive and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite hosted by pyritiferous, siliceous and recrystallized sedimentary and volcanic units.

These mineral occurrences are classified as Sedimentary-Exhalative (SEDEX) in the MINFILE database. However, the presence of felsic metavolcanics in the host stratigraphy suggests a possible volcanogenic origin like Kuroko type massive sulphide deposits. Both types of mineral deposits form on the seafloor where metal bearing hydrothermal fluids are being discharged from a vent.

The most recent program focused on the main Sunrise and Snow mineralised zones and area. The ground mag and soil survey's completed by Rich River Exploration Ltd. in 2014 was used a guide for this work.

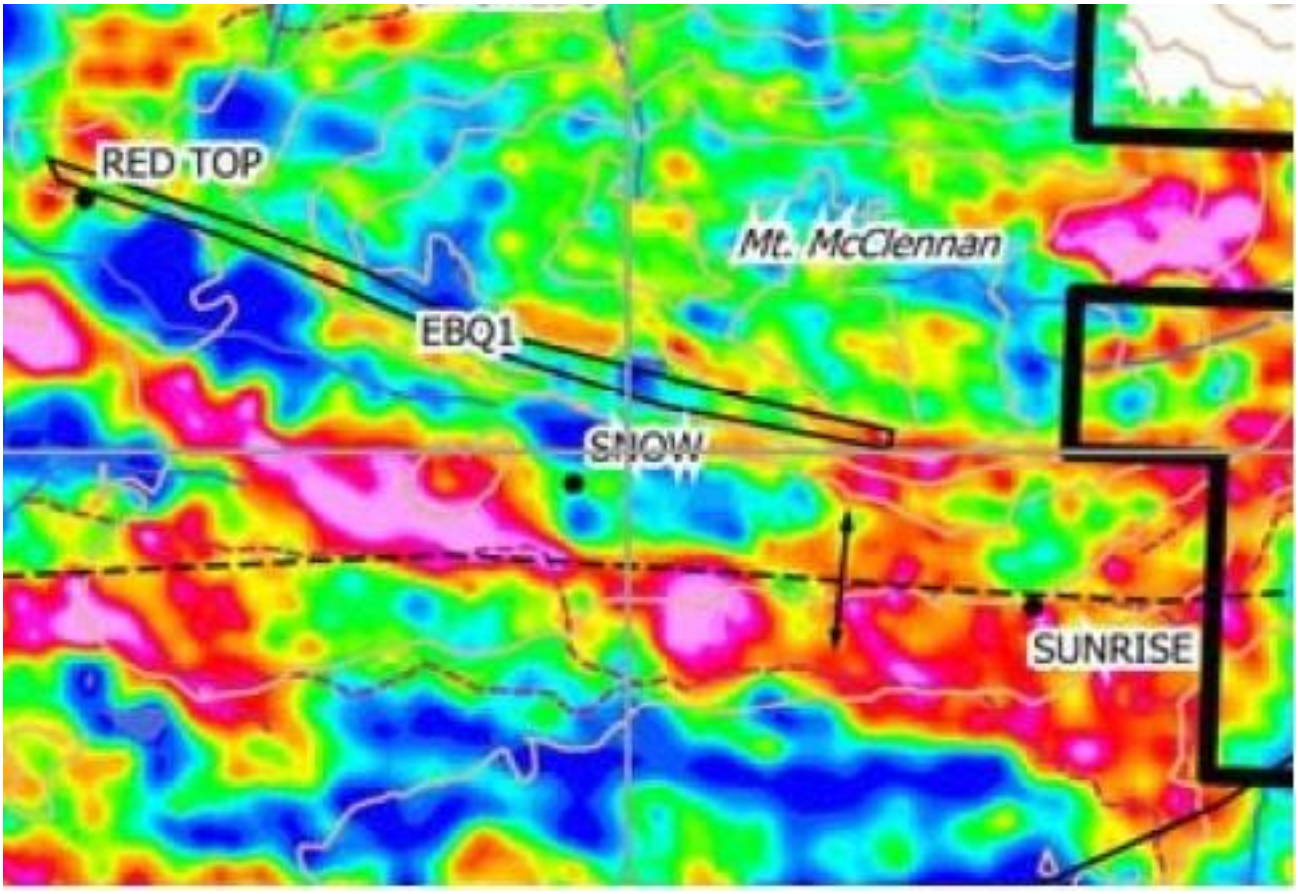
The magnetics indicate two possible mineralised layers. The southern anomalies are in an old planted logging block south of the main surface showings. The trees are about 5-7 metres in height in this area with thick underbrush and the outcrop is obscured by till and overburden.

The northern and main anomaly is indicated by old overgrown and sloughed in trenches. Numerous trenches were cleaned of logging debris in the Sunrise and Snow areas to expose fresh mineralisation in outcrop.

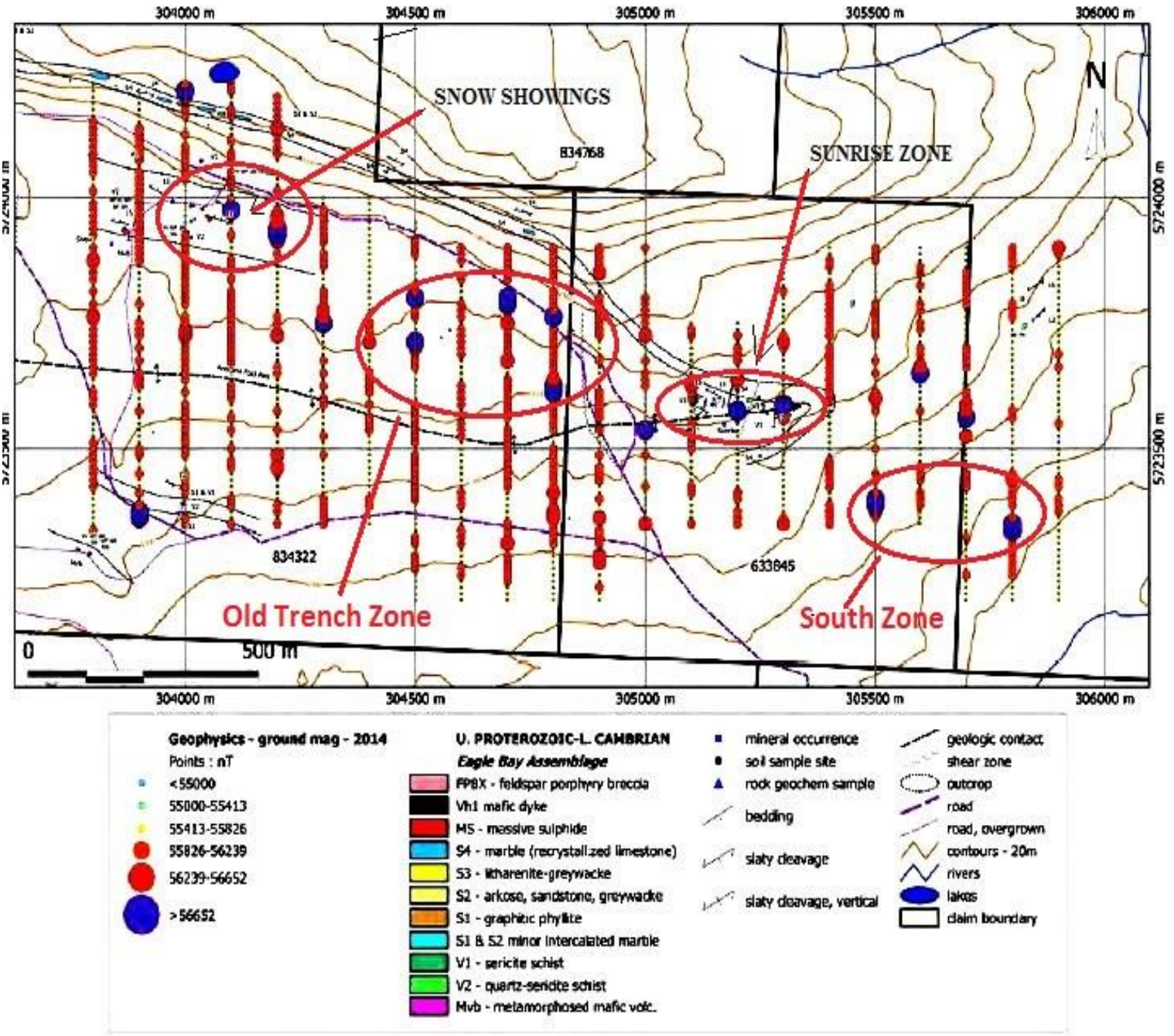
And the southern anomaly was searched for mineralisation in the old planted logging block, some minor shallow test pitting was done in the south anomaly area where soil was gossanous, however bedrock was not reached, or any samples taken.

Six High Grade Grab samples were taken from the old trenches. The samples were selected to represent slightly different minerology and mineral zones. The object was to assess these rocks for other mineral content besides the known Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Au mineralisation. The assay results show elevated Bi, Co and Ga, which is of interest.

MASSIVE SULPHIDE



PROPERTY MAGNETICS

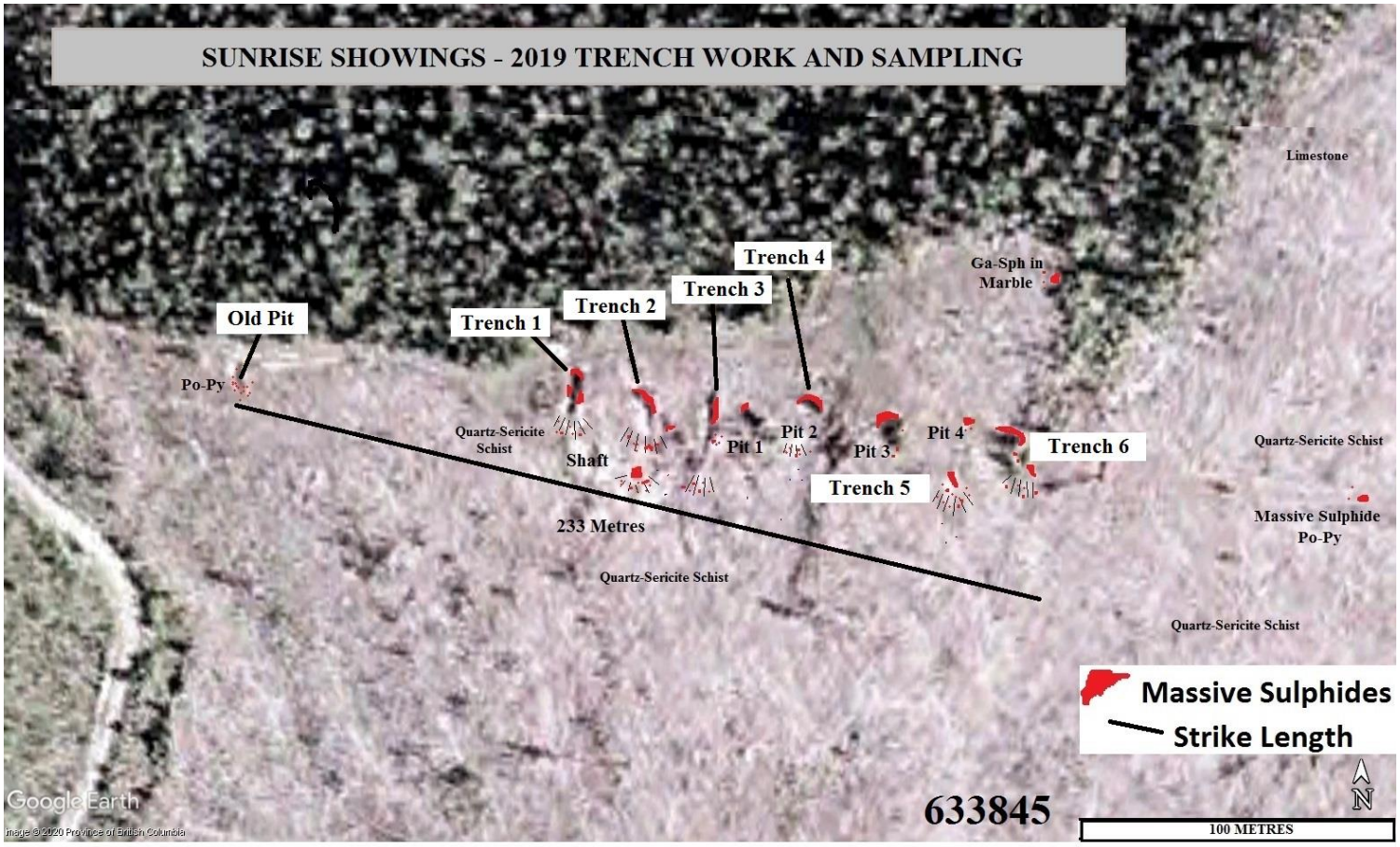


Geophysics - ground mag - 2014
Points : nT
- <55000
- 55000-55413
- 55413-55826
- 55826-56239
- 56239-56652
- >56652

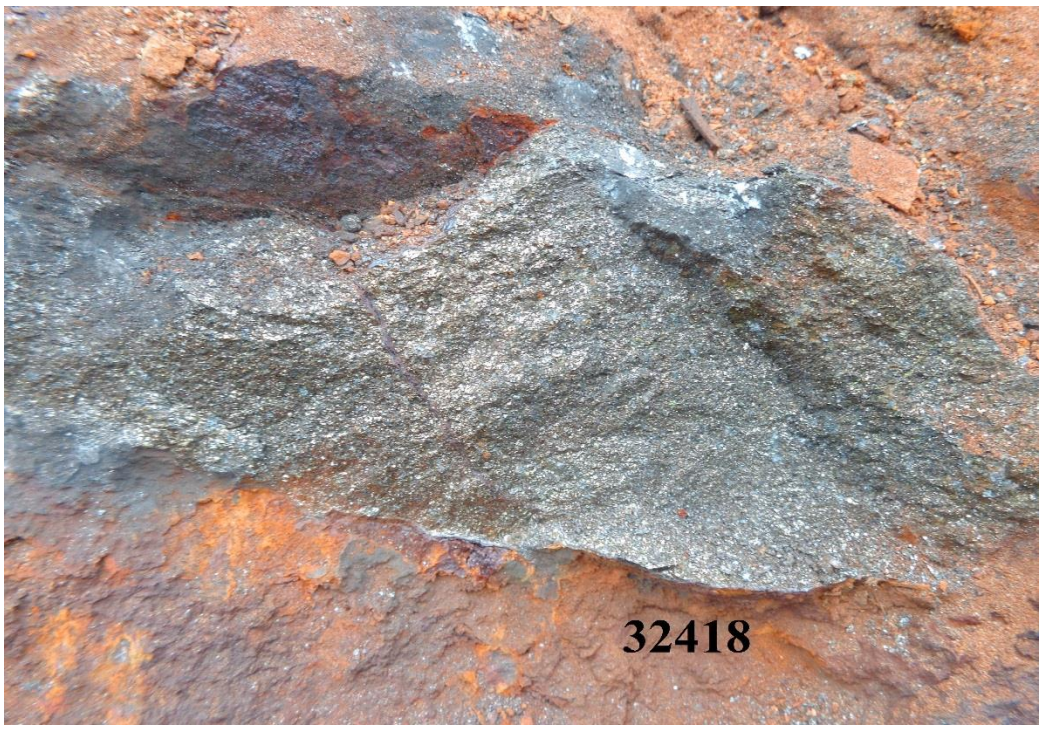
U. PROTEROZOIC-L. CAMBRIAN
Eagle Bay Assemblage
- FPBX - feldspar porphyry breccia
- Vh1 mafic dyke
- MS - massive sulphide
- S4 - marble (recrystallized limestone)
- S3 - litharenite-greywacke
- S2 - arkose, sandstone, greywacke
- S1 - graphitic phyllite
- S1 & S2 minor intercalated marble
- V1 - sericite schist
- V2 - quartz-sericite schist
- Mvb - metamorphosed mafic volc.

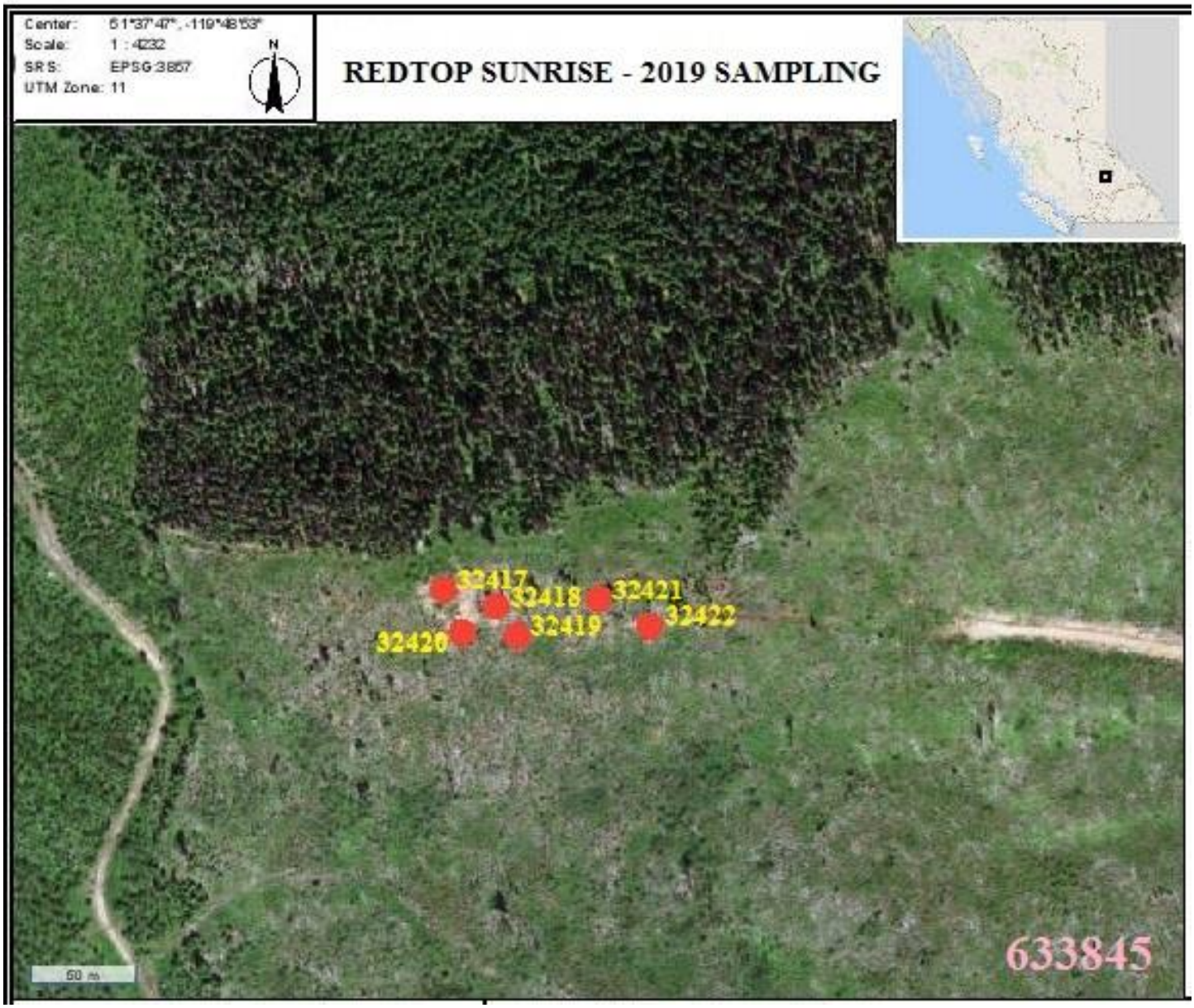
- mineral occurrence
- soil sample site
- rock geochem sample
- bedding
- slaty cleavage
- slaty cleavage, vertical
- geologic contact
- shear zone
- outcrop
- road
- road, overgrown
- contours - 20m
- rivers
- lakes
- claim boundary

Magnetometer survey, Snow-Sunrise grid. Values plotted are for absolute total magnetic intensity as measured in nanoteslas (nT).



Trench 1 - Quartz-Sericite Schist Massive sulphide Ga-Sph-Py-Po	Sample No. 32417	305109E 5723592N	5m x 2m Trench - open cut
Trench 2 - Quartz-Sericite Schist - Ga-Sph-Py-Po	Sample No. 32418	305125E 5723589N	2m x 3m open cut
Trench 3 - Massive Po with Ga-Sph in Quartz-Sericite Schist	Sample No. 32419	305129E 5723574N	4m x 2m open cut
Shaft Dump - Massive Sph-Py-Ga - Py-Po in Quartz-Sericite Schist	Sample No. 32420	305117E 5723576N	2m x 2m Shaft sloughed and filled
Trench 5 - Quartz-Sericite Schist - Massive Py-Cp-Sph.	Sample No. 32421	305146E 5723582N	2m x 1m old trench
Trench 6-Quartz-Sericite Schist massive Py-Cu-Py -Sph-Ga	Sample No. 32422	305177E 5723575N	1m x 3m open cut





SAMPLE	Ag	Au	Bi	Co	Cu	Ga	Ag	Pb	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
32417	54.1	0.07	120.5	32.9	1070	9.07		3.55	23.4
32418	>100	1.21	2250	61.8	1310	12.65	426	7.27	23.5
32419	42.2	0.09	137	23.6	438	5.98		1.415	23.2
32420	5.88	0.03	117.5	47	1120	10.25			
32421	>100	0.18	2390	113.5	340	14.55	156		
32422	84.5	0.25	1040	14.3	1090	24.1			30.49

Rock Grab Sample Descriptions

SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Description
32417	305109	5723592	Semi Massive and disseminated - Ga-Sph-Py in Qtz Sericite schist
32418	305125	5723589	Massive Po-Py with Ga-Sph in Qtz Sericite Schist
32419	305129	5723574	Massive Ga-Sph in Qtz Sericite Schist
32420	305117	5723576	Disseminated & Mass. Py- Po in Qtz Sericite schist
32421	305146	5723582	Massive and disseminated - Po-Py-minor Ga-Sph in Qtz Sericite schist
32422	305177	5723575	Po-Py-Massive Sph in Qtz Sericite schist

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The primary targets on the Red Top – Sunrise property are stratabound massive sulphide beds and lenses containing high grade Zn, Pb and Ag +/- Au values. The occurrences that have been found to date are encouraging and suggest a favourable environment for this type of deposit.

More work is needed to fully evaluate the economic potential of the property. The property is attractive because it is readily accessible and within an area considered prospective for sediment hosted massive sulphide deposits.

Previous exploration has located several massive sulphide showings over a strike length of 3.6 kilometres. Sampling by the current and previous operators has returned assay values from surface trenches that grade in excess of **30% Zn**. Moderately high Pb and Ag values have also been returned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the previous airborne radiometric/magnetic survey have identified areas of anomalous response that cannot be directly explained based on known geology. Further work is needed to determine the significance of these anomalies.

Some of these magnetic highs could be due to the presence of magnetic minerals associated with massive sulphide mineralization. Additional prospecting, targeted soil sampling and a close spaced ground EM survey should be done in the vicinity of known showings and areas of anomalous magnetic and radiometric response adjacent to these showings.

Depending on the results of these follow up surveys, a program of diamond drilling could be done to further test the best targets.

This property is offered for sale by way of working option to purchase.

For further information please contact Craig Lynes:

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