2011 TECHNICAL REPORT

for the

HALL LAKE PROPERTY

Ft. Steele Mining Division

Mapsheets 82F068, 82F058

Center of Work

Latitude 49° 37’ N, Longitude 116°26’W

NTS 82F09

Prepared for

BETHPAGE CAPITAL CORP.
918 - 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2Y3

by

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White Rock, BC, Canada V4B 1A3

November 30, 2011

SUMMARY

The author, Stephen Kenwood, P. Geo., was retained by Bethpage Capital Corp., a private BC company, to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Hall Lake property in southeastern British Columbia. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author conducted a site visit on June 14, 2011.

The Hall Lake property is located 50km west of Cranbrook, BC and consists of thirty three contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claim blocks totaling 15,283 hectares. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and carry no underlying royalties or encumbrances. There are two exploration targets on the Hall Lake property: an intrusion related gold system and Sedimentary Exhalitive (SedEx).

In the late 1990s, the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) recognized the potential of southern and southeastern British Columbia to host significant gold mineralization. Two major styles of gold mineralization were subsequently considered prospective in the region: distal sediment-hosted gold mineralization similar to that found in Nevada (Carlin and related areas) (Lefebure et al., 1998), and more proximal intrusive-related gold mineralization similar to that found in Yukon and Alaska in the Tintina Gold Belt (Logan, 2000). This conclusion is based on distinctive similarities of the tectonic setting of all these regions and their location within pericratonic terranes - formed along the continental margin of the ancestral North American Craton - which have been intruded by Mesozoic magmas.

Further work of the BCGS led to identification of the mid-Cretaceous (90-115 Ma) Bayonne Plutonic Suite that forms the 50 to 75 km wide arcuate Bayonne Intrusive Belt extending roughly in a north-northwest direction from the Canada-USA border. The Bayonne Suite is one of a number of Cretaceous plutonic suites of the Omineca tectonic belt that extends for more than 1600 km along the Canadian Cordilleran interior from Alaska through Yukon to British Columbia (Logan, 2001, 2002). The plutons of these suites are known to host or control large intrusive-related gold deposits, most notably within the Tintina Gold Belt in Yukon and Alaska (e.g., Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, Ryan Lode, True North, Pogo, Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, etc.)

On this basis, similarities between southern and southeastern British Columbia with the Tintina Gold Belt were suggested, including the presence of mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions, solitary, stockwork and sheeted quartz veins with Au-W-Bi metal signatures, and RGS anomalies for pathfinder elements (Logan, 1999). A second intrusive suite, the Eocene (ca. 51 Ma) Coryell Syenite Suite accompanied by gold mineralization also occurs in southeastern British Columbia. The presence of both Cretaceous and Eocene plutonic suites indicates the possibility for the existence of two distinct events of gold mineralization in the region. This also resembles the possible occurrence of two (Cretaceous and Eocene) epochs of gold mineralization in the Great Basin, Nevada.

As a result of the work conducted above, the Hall Lake property was identified by Eagle Plains' personnel as an excellent grass roots exploration target for these types of deposits. The claims cover a large Cretaceous-aged granitic intrusive known as the Hall Lake Stock, which is hosted by Aldridge and Creston formation sediments.

2004 fieldwork by Eagle Plains consisted of a rock geochemical survey and prospecting aimed to assess the geochemical character of the Hall Lake Stock as well as that of the host sediments. The most significant results from the 2004 geochemical survey and prospecting were the anomalous gold values collected from a large dyke in the sediments of the Creston Formation approximately 300 meters from the contact with the intrusive. One sample also returned anomalous values for silver. The total cost of the 2004 geochemical survey of the Hall Lake Property was $ 11,435.61.

In 2005, Solomon Resources Ltd. and Eagle Plains signed an option agreement on the Hall Lake

Property. Under the terms of the agreement Solomon funded a work program in 2005 in exchange for an exclusive, one time option to earn into the property. The 2005 Hall Lake field program consisted of contour soil sampling and rock geochemical sampling.

On September 12, 2011, Bethpage Capital Corp. ("Bethpage"), a private BC company, announced that they had entered into an Option Agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") whereby Bethpage can acquire a 60% right, title and interest in the Hall Lake Property. In 2011, Bethpage completed a 479.1 line km airborne geophysical survey on the property. The cost of the 2011 program was $106,860.30.

Based on the favorable geological setting, geology and alteration, the presence of anomalous gold values in rock and soil samples and the results from the 2011 airborne geophysical survey, further work is recommended on the Hall Lake Property.

A Phase 1 exploration program is recommended with a budget of $230,000 to complete a program consisting of geological mapping, soil sampling and trenching, and ground based geophysics. A 2000m Phase 2 diamond drill program, contingent on favorable results from the Phase 1 program is estimated to have a budget of $500,000 is recommended to follow up the Phase 1 program.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

November 30, 2011

Stephen P. Kenwood, P.Geo.

Qualified Person

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INTRODUCTION

Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

The author, Stephen Kenwood, P. Geo. was commissioned by Bethpage Capital Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential on the Hall Lake property and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The option to acquire an interest in the property will serve as Bethpage Capital Corp's Qualifying Transaction under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange and this report has been written in support of the application.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, a review of the historic exploration programs conducted by Eagle Plains Resources and Solomon Resources and an examination and evaluation by the author on June 14, 2010. The author was accompanied in the field by Chuck Downie, P.Geo. and Tim Termuende, P. Geo., representing Eagle Plains Resources. At the time of the property visit, the property was snow covered, therefore the author was unable to take any representative samples or observe any of the mineralization at any of the historical showings or gather sufficient beneficial information to complete the personal inspection requirement of NI 43-101. The author intends to revisit the property as soon as practical, at a time when mineralization can be examined and representative samples can be taken.

Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in meters (m) and km (kilometers). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 11, Nad 83 projection. Minfile occurrence refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the BC Ministry of Energy, mines and Petroleum Resources public database. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. IP and EM refer to induced polarization and electromagnetic methods of geophysical surveying.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton, Mt to million tonnes and Ma to million years. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. QAQC refers to quality assurance and quality control.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), bismuth (Bi), antimony (Sb), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), copper (Cu), tungsten (W), sulphide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the property include pyrite and pyrrhotite (iron sulphides), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), copper (copper sulphide), scheelite (calcium tungstate), magnetite (iron oxide), galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide).

Source Documents

- Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://minfile.gov.bc.ca
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/MineralTitles

- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/Aris
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the BC Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Data and reports generated by the property owner Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. related to the 2004 and 2005 exploration programs on the Hall Lake property.
- A property examination by the author on June 14, 2011.

Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work.

Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Hall Lake property. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

The property was examined by the author on June 14, 2011. Mineralized zones and historical workings were viewed by the author. Representatives of the property owners reviewed historic work on the property and located salient geological features in the field. The property was snow covered at the time of the visit, therefore the author was unable to take any representative samples or observe any of the mineralization at any of the historical showings or gather sufficient beneficial information to complete the personal inspection requirement of NI 43-101. The author intends to revisit the property as soon as practical, at a time when mineralization can be examined and representative samples can be taken.

This report has been written in support of Bethpage Capital Corp's Qualifying Transaction under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Based on the literature review, results from the historic programs and the 2011 airborne geophysical survey, and the property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for geological work, diamond drilling, and professional fees in British Columbia.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Although thorough checks to confirm the results of work and reports included under “Source Documents” and “References” sections have not been done, the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

Further, while title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title documents reviewed were provided by http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/MineralTitles. The option agreement reviewed was drafted by Eagle Plains Resources and Bethpage Capital Corp's legal counsel and is dated September 12, 2011.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Hall Lake property is located on mapsheets 82F048 and 82F058, approximately 50 kilometers west of Cranbrook, B.C. (*Figure 1*). The claims are centered at Latitude 49° 37' N, Longitude 116°26'W in the Fort Steele Mining District.

Land Tenure

The Hall Lake property consists of 33 contiguous MTO claims covering an area of approximately 15283 hectares in the Fort Steele Mining District (*Figure 2*). The claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located using the BC government mineral tenure online (MTO) system. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

Table 1 – Tenure Data: Hall Lake Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Ownership	Expiry Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Mining Division	Area (ha)
509000	HL	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	1255.74
509004	HL	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	334.72
509007	HL	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	188.44
839088	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	476.34
839089	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	523.09
839090	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	516.52
839092	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	520.77
839093	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	497.44
839094	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	524.63
839095	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	314.68
839096	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	251.76
839099	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	503.17

839101	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	503.15
839102	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	502.99
839103	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	503.02
Tenure Number	**Claim Name**	**Ownership**	**Expiry Date (DD/MM/YYYY)**	**Mining Division**	**Area (ha)**
839104	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	502.88
839105	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	502.82
839106	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	523.71
839107	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	481.67
839108	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	502.61
839109	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	523.38
839110	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	418.57
839118	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	522.87
839123	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	522.68
839127	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	522.53
83931	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	522.41
839132	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	480.57
839133	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	522.38
839134	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	501.36
839135	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	313.3
8391137	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	146.8
8391140	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	272.07
846777	R	100% EPL	21/08/2013	Fort Steele	83.93
				TOTAL:	**15283**

The mineral claims are situated on Crown Land and fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government.

The west central part of the Hall Lake property covers some historical Crown Grants. A Crown land grant is the legal instrument used to convey a defined interest in land from Crown ownership to private,

fee simple ownership. The Crown Grants are all in good standing and are held by third parties; these include all or portions of the Mamoth, Colby, Tamarack, Annie G., Storm King, Gem, Golden King, Morning Glory No. 2, and E.D. Lee Crown Grants. Future development of the Hall Lake property may require agreements with the holders of these Crown Grants.

In order to maintain the mineral claims the holder must either record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year or pay cash in lieu. Under the new

MTO system, the cash in lieu amount is $4 / Hectare (with an additional $10 per unit recording fee) during the first three years of a claims existence, and increases to $8 / Hectare after the third year. Work performed must equal or exceed the minimum specified value per unit; excess value of work in one year can be applied to cover work requirements on the claim for additional years. As noted in Table 1, the earliest claim expiry date is August 21, 2013. Bethpage intends to file the required forms, pay the required fees and submit an assessment report based on the 2011 work program to keep the claims in good standing.

Certain types of exploration activity require a Land Use Permit, issued by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations prior to conducting the work on a mineral property. The current or future operations of Bethpage Capital Corp., including exploration, development and commencement of production activities on this property may require such permits. Other permits governed by laws and regulations pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters, may be required as the project progresses. The author is not aware of any existing problems or impediments that would prevent a permit from being approved and issued for the work as outlined in the Recommendations section of this report.

Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development. To the author's knowledge, the Hall Lake property area is not subject to any environmental liability. The author is not aware of any back in rights, payments, royalties or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

On September 12, 2011, Bethpage Capital Corp. ("Bethpage"), a private BC company, announced that they had entered into an Option Agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") whereby Bethpage can acquire a 60% right, title and interest in the Hall Lake Property, subject to the reservation by Eagle Plains of a 4% gross metal royalty, by making $250,000 in cash payments and issuing 1,000,000 voting class common shares to Eagle Plains, and by completing $3,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the Hall Lake Property, all according to the following schedule:

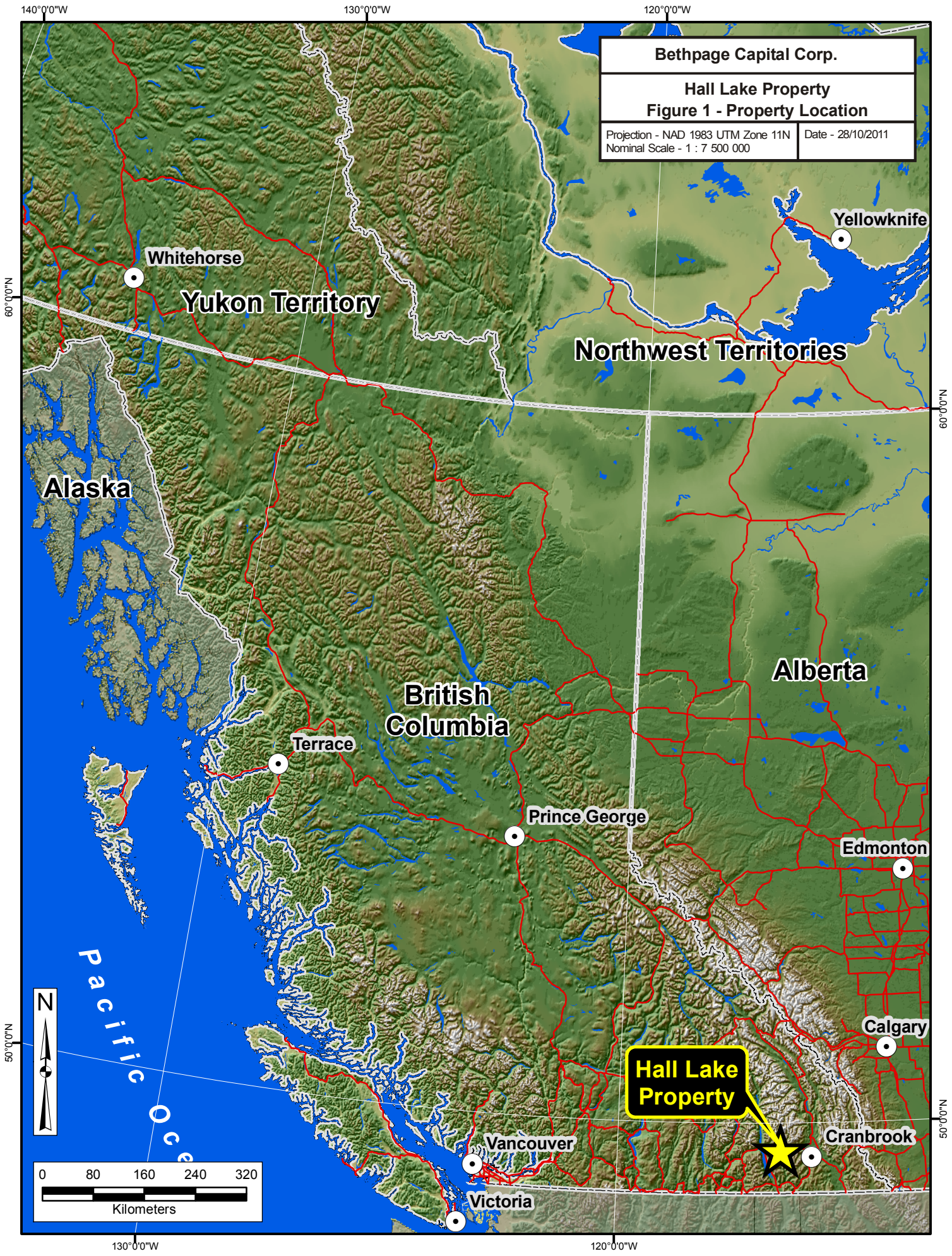
1) Cash payments of $250,000 as follows:
   - i.) $15,000 within 5 business days of the Effective Date of the Agreement; (Paid)
   - i.) $25,000 on or before the first anniversary of Effective Date of the Agreement;
   - ii.) $60,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement;
   - iii.) $75,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement;
   - iv.) $75,000 on the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement; and

2) Share Issuances of 1,000,000 common shares of Bethpage Capital, subject to such resale restrictions as may be imposed by the applicable securities laws and the Exchange, as follows:

i.) 100,000 shares upon Exchange approval of the Agreement;
ii.) Additional 100,000 shares on the first anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement;
iii.) Additional 200,000 shares on the second anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement;
iv.) Additional 300,000 shares on the third anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement;
v.) Additional 300,000 shares on the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date of the Agreement; and

3) Exploration Expenditures, as follows:

i.) $100,000 on or before December 31st, 2011;
ii.) an additional $200,000 on or before December 31st, 2012;
iii.) an additional $500,000 on or before December 31st, 2013;
iv.) an additional $800,000 on or before December 31st, 2014;
v.) an additional $1,400,000 on or December 31st, 2015;


Bethpage Capital Corp.
Hall Lake Property
Figure 1 - Property Location
Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 7 500 000
Date - 28/10/2011
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
60°0'0"N
50°0'0"N
Whitehorse
Yukon Territory
Yellowknife
Northwest Territories
Alaska
British Columbia
Alberta
Terrace
Prince George
Edmonton
Calgary
Hall Lake Property
Cranbrook
Vancouver
Victoria
Pacific Ocean
N
0 80 160 240 320
Kilometers

Bethpage Capital Corp.

Hall Lake Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map

Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 100 000

Date - 22/11/2011

535000 540000 545000 550000 555000

5510000 5505000 5500000 5495000 5490000 5485000 5480000 5475000

DL 5584, SHREWSBURY MC
DL 7359, BULAH FRACTION MC
DL 15920
DL 5870, GREY COPPER MC
DL 5867, HALTONIAN MC
DL 5872, PETRO MC
DL 5869, COPPER STAR MC
DL 5871, ALASKA MC
DL 3837, MAMOTH MC
DL 3835, COPPER KING MC
DL 3839, BANNER MC
DL 3836, BIG FOUR MC
DL 2858, DELAWARE MC
DL 3838, NOWELL MC
DL 3632, DUPLEX MC
DL 10705, VANCOUVER MC
DL 6340, COLBY MC
DL 6338, TAMARACK MC
DL 3625, STORM KING MC
DL 3624, GOLDEN KING MC
DL 6339, ANNIE G. MC
DL 3631, GEM MC
DL 8889, MORNING GLORY NO. 2 MC
DL 8890, E.D. LEE NO. 2 MC
DL 8888, BLACK BELL NO. 2 MC
DL 262
DL 2602
DL 261
DL 15921
DL 15921
DL 9084, DOMINION MC
DL 15923
DL 9082, LAKE VIEW MC
DL 9081, JOHN BULL MC
DL 7654
DL 15924
DL 3541
DL 13055
DL 4059, BLUE PETER MC
DL 4058, MYSTERY MC
DL 7213, MAGNET MC

839135
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846777
839094
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839092
839090
839089
839088

WARREN
GOLD LEDGE
MYSTERY (L.4058)
POLLY VENT
FALLER
JAC
WHITERSH
SINCLAIR
EVANS
PAYK
GOOD HOPE (L.9820)
AILSA
MALLANDAINE PASS
ME
LAVOLA CREEK

N

0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000
Meters

Legend

- Mineral Occurrance
- Crown Grants
- Hall Lake Tenure
- River

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access and Local Resources

The property is bisected by the Meachen Creek Forest Service Road in the south and the Grey Creek Forest Service road to the north providing access to the lower parts of the property. The higher and more remote property areas are accessible by helicopter, which can be chartered out of Cranbrook.

The closest communities are Kimberley, population 6500, located approximately 50 kilometers east of the property boundary, and Cranbrook, population 19,000, located an additional 20 kilometers from Kimberley. Both cities provide retail outlets, health centers, ambulance service, RCMP, service stations, postal and banking services, motels and restaurants. Cranbrook has an international airport and is also the site of the regional hospital. Due to the nearby presence of the former producing Sullivan Mine and the Elk Valley coal fields, a skilled mining work force is readily available with support industries well established in both Cranbrook and Kimberley.

Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

Vegetation on the property consists primarily of Western Larch and balsam fir, with lesser spruce and lodgepole pine. Birch and aspen dissipate with elevation gain while willow and alder populate drainages. Terrain is relatively steep and densely wooded with moderate undergrowth. Elevations range from 1600 m ASL to 2500 m ASL. Outcrop exposure is generally good in the alpine with quaternary coverage in the valley bottom.

The Hall Lake property has a typical interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, and long moderately cold winters. Due to it's proximity to Kootenay Lake, the property experiences relatively high snow accumulations starting in late October and lasting until Mid May. A normal field season lasts from late May to mid October, with drilling possible year-round.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. A well developed transportation corridor and power corridor lies approximately 48 km east if the property where a high pressure gas pipeline and a high voltage hydro-electric line follow the CPR line and Highway 3 east of the property. The rail line provides efficient access to the Teck Ltd. smelter in Trail, B.C.

HISTORY

The Hall Lake property has seen very little historical work, with the only recent work on the property before the current 2011 geophysical survey, by Eagle Plains in 2004 and 2005.

The Storm King occurrence is located in the west central part of the property. A considerable amount of work was done (in 1900?) and several tons of ore were packed out a distance of 48 kilometers in order to make a smelter run. Quartz veining is common on the property, occurring in large swarms which are subparallel to the stratigraphy and up to 50 metres wide. Individual veins are up to 1 metre in width and locally contain fine-grained carbonate; the mineralized veins are bounded by weathered brown sericite

alteration up to 1 metre in width. In 1985 Lacana Resources staked the area of the Storm King as part of their Whiskey Jack property. Lacana collected a selected sample material from the historical dumps of quartz with galena and tetrahedrite which analysed 0.31 per cent tin; other samples of such material yielded assays of up to 4.5 grams per tonne gold and 310 grams per tonne silver, but barren quartz veins, host dolomites and granodiorite contained no precious metals. The author has not been able to independently verify the accuracy or location of these samples.

In the late 1990s, the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) recognized the potential of southern and southeastern British Columbia to host significant gold mineralization. Two major styles of gold mineralization were subsequently considered prospective in the region: distal sediment-hosted gold mineralization similar to that found in Nevada (Carlin and related areas)(Lefebure et al., 1998), and more proximal intrusive-related gold mineralization similar to that found in Yukon and Alaska in the Tintina Gold Belt (Logan, 1999, etc.). This conclusion is based on distinctive similarities of the tectonic setting of all these regions and their location within pericratonic terranes - formed along the continental margin of the ancestral North American Craton - which have been intruded by Mesozoic magmas.

Further work of the BCGS led to identification of the mid-Cretaceous (90-115 Ma) Bayonne Plutonic Suite that forms the 50 to 75 km wide arcuate Bayonne Intrusive Belt extending roughly in a north-northwest direction from the Canada-USA border. The Bayonne Suite is one of a number of Cretaceous plutonic suites of the Omineca tectonic belt that extends for more than 1600 km along the Canadian Cordilleran interior from Alaska through Yukon to British Columbia (Logan, 2001, 2002). The plutons of these suites are known to host or control large intrusive-related gold deposits, most notably within the Tintina Gold Belt in Yukon and Alaska (e.g., Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, Ryan Lode, True North, Pogo, Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, etc.)

On this basis, similarities between southern and southeastern British Columbia with the Tintina Gold Belt were suggested, including the presence of mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions, solitary, stockwork and sheeted quartz veins with Au-W-Bi metal signatures, and RGS anomalies for pathfinder elements (Logan, 1999). A second intrusive suite, the Eocene (ca. 51 Ma) Coryell Syenite Suite accompanied by gold mineralization also occurs in southeastern British Columbia. The presence of both Cretaceous and Eocene plutonic suites indicates the possibility for the existence of two distinct events of gold mineralization in the region. This also resembles the possible occurrence of two (Cretaceous and Eocene) epochs of gold mineralization in the Great Basin, Nevada.

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and the deposit information discussed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Hall Lake property which is the subject of this report.

As a result of the work conducted above, the Hall Lake property was identified by Eagle Plains' personnel as an excellent grass roots exploration target for these types of deposits and the initial claims were acquired in 2003. The claims cover a large Cretaceous-aged granitic intrusive known as the Hall Lake Stock, which is hosted by Aldridge and Creston formation sediments.

2004 fieldwork by Eagle Plains consisted of a rock geochemical survey and prospecting aimed to assess the geochemical character of the Hall Lake Stock as well as that of the host sediments. The most significant results from the 2004 geochemical survey and prospecting were the anomalous gold values collected from a large dyke in the sediments of the Creston Formation approximately 300 meters from the contact with the intrusive. Sample H-16 returned 2.39 g/t Au and greater than 10,000 ppm As from

a grab of felsic dyke material with arsenopyrite and tertrahedrite with quartz veins. H-18, a sample of rusty felsic dyke with tourmalinite needles and arsenopyrite returned 1.77 g/t Au and greater than 10,000 ppm As. Sample H-02 returned 42 g/t Ag and 1.64% Pb from a quartz vein with galena and pyrrhotite hosted within a limestone unit. The property is at an early exploration stage and the author has not been able to determine what relationship the samples have to the true width of the mineralization.

The total cost of the 2004 geochemical survey of the Hall Lake Property was $ 11,435.61.

Based on results from the 2004 program, Eagle Plains carried out a field program at Hall Lake in late 2005. Work consisted of contour soil sampling and rock geochemical sampling. Due to heavy snowfall on the property (elev. 1600m to 2500m ASL), the only practical geological work that could be accomplished was to run contour soil lines above Hall Lake. Chuck Downie, P.Geo., spent one day attempting to map and sample at the higher elevations of the property in the area of the mineralized dyke identified by 2004 work, but the snow cover and extreme terrain at the higher elevations led to extremely hazardous working conditions and a decision was made to focus on the soil sampling program. A total of 488 soil samples were collected by Bootleg Exploration personnel along six N-S oriented contour soil lines. Line spacing was approximately 100m vertical, with 25 meter sample spacing. A total of 13 rock samples were collected.

The results from the 2005 field program are disappointing, with only a single soil sample, HLL03 11+75N, returning an anomalous gold value, 75 ppb Au. None of the rock samples returned anomalous gold values. All of soil samples were collected from within the mapped contacts of the intrusive body. The rock samples were all collected from outcrops and boulder fields where they were exposed from the snow cover. Mapping and establishing any continuity of samples was impossible due to the snow.

The total cost of the 2005 program was $38,675.40.

To the best of the writers knowledge there has been no previous exploration work done on the Hall Lake property prior to Eagle Plains acquiring the project.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

Regionally the Hall Lake area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks. The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north trending thrusts throughout the Laramide orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time.

The oldest rocks exposed in the Hall Lake area are greenish, rusty weathering thin bedded siltites and quartzites of the greater than 4000m thick Lower Aldridge Formation, along with the facies-related, dominantly fluvial Fort Steele Formation (the base of which is unexposed). The Sullivan deposit is located some 20-30m below the upper contact of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Overlying the Lower Aldridge is a continuous section of Middle Aldridge quartz wackes, subwackes and argillites some 3000+ m thick. Within the Middle Aldridge formation, fourteen varied marker horizons can be correlated over hundreds of kilometres. These represent the only accurate stratigraphic control. A number of aerially extensive, locally thick gabbroic sills are present within the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. These sills and dykes; the "Moyie Sills", locally were intruded into wet, unconsolidated sediments, and have been dated to 1445 Ma, providing a minimum age for Aldridge sedimentation and formation of the Sullivan deposit. The Middle Aldridge is overlain conformably by the Upper Aldridge, 300 to 400 meters of thin, fissile, rusty weathering siltite/argillite.

Conformably overlying the Aldridge Formation is the Creston Formation, comprising approximately 1800 meters of grey, green and maroon, cross-bedded and ripple marked platformal quartzites and mudstones. The Kitchener-Siyeh Formation, which includes 1200 to 1600 meters of grey-green and buff coloured dolomitic mudstone are shallow water sediments overlying the Creston Formation.

The upper portion of the Purcell Supergroup consists of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations. The Dutch Creek formation consists of approximately 1200 meters of dark grey, calcareous dolomitic mudstones. Overlying the Dutch Creek formation is the Mount Nelson formation, 1000 meters of grey-green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstones. This unit marks the top of the Purcell Supergroup.

The Purcell Supergroup in the Sullivan area was deposited along an active tectonic basin margin. Dramatic thickness and facies variations record Purcell-age growth faults and contrast with gradual changes characteristic of most Purcell rocks elsewhere. These faults reflect deep crustal structures that modified incipient Purcell rifting, and led to the development of an intercratonic basin in middle Proterozoic time.

Property Geology

Geologic mapping at the Hall Lake property is limited to regional scale mapping by Hoy, T. and Jackaman, W. (2004). The property itself is dominated by a 2.5 km by 3.5 km upper Cretaceous porphyritic granitoid pluton that intrudes the conformable contact between moderately-dipping Middle and Upper Aldridge rocks to the east and overlying Creston Formation rocks to the west (*Fig. 3*); see regional geology for a detailed description of the host rocks. The pluton also appears to cross-cut north – south trending, sub-vertical, regional scale thrust faults (Fig. 3). The degree or presence of contact

metamorphism, associated with intrusion of the stock, is not known; neither is structural relationship between intrusive phase and metasedimentary host rocks.

Exploration on the property was centered around a ~7 m wide NW-striking, sub-vertical felsic dyke which cross-cuts the main intrusive body (B. Robison, pers. comm.) and can be traced for over 1.5 km. Neither the degree of contact metamorphism, nor the structural relationships between the dyke and country rocks have been established.

The light-grey to rusty-orange weathering dyke is very-fine-grained to aphanitic with rare 0.5 mm quartz eyes. The texture of the dyke is massive. Sulphide mineralization consists of rare mm-scale euhedral pyrite cubes; minor disseminated, medium-grained arsenopyrite prisms and needles; and medium-grained euhedral arsenopyrite needles to fine-grained, massive, arsenopyrite common along fracture surfaces. Arsenopyrite bearing, light- to dark-grey, sugary quartz veins which average 0.5 cm in width, cross-cut the dyke.

Larger 3 - 10 cm medium- to coarse-grained, rusty, quartz veins intrude the host metasedimentary rocks; veins can contain muscovite and form minor stockworks. Sulphide mineralization includes coarse-grained euhedral galena, coarse-grained euhedral pyrite cubes and associated pseudomorphs (limonite?), as well as fine-grained disseminated arsenopyrite.

MINERALIZATION

The mineralization found to date on the property is associated with a felsic dyke which cross-cuts the main intrusive body. Sulphide mineralization consists of rare mm-scale euhedral pyrite cubes; minor disseminated, medium-grained arsenopyrite prisms and needles; and medium-grained euhedral arsenopyrite needles to fine-grained, massive, arsenopyrite common along fracture surfaces. Arsenopyrite bearing, light- to dark-grey, sugary quartz veins which average 0.5 cm in width, cross-cut the dyke. The gold mineralization appears to be related to the arsenopyrite.

There is one documented BC Minfile occurrence on the Hall Lake property.

The Storm King (Lot 3625) 082FSE008 is located at 2130 metres elevation at the head of Goat River, some 3 kilometres south of the summit of White Grouse Mountain and 45 kilometres north of Creston. The Superior claim, owned in 1901 by W.J. Garbutt,was also located in this vicinity.

A considerable amount of work was done (in 1900?) and several tons of ore were packed out a distance of 48 kilometres in order to make a smelter run. Leech (1952) mentions a water filled shaft and trenches on the Storm King property, which may be the old Superior working. The Golden King (Lot 3624), Storm King (Lot 3625), Gem (Lot 3631), and Annie G (Lot 6339) claims were Crown-granted in 1905 to J.A. Gibson, Pugh Sutherland, H.H. Nell, and C.R. Holmes.

Hostrocks are Kitchener Formation dolomitic siltstones (Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup); the sediments strike north and have moderate to steep dips to the west. The property is located 1.5 kilometres from the southeast corner of the Bayonne batholith, an Early Cretaceous granodiorite.

The intrusive rocks are medium to coarse grained and contain pink feldspar and minor black tourmaline.

Regional metamorphism is biotite facies of greenschist grade; one small area of diopside, possibly a

contact metamorphic effect, was noticed in recent work. Quartz veining is common on the property, occurring in large swarms which are subparallel to the stratigraphy and up to 50 metres wide. Individual veins are up to 1 metre in width and locally contain fine-grained carbonate; the mineralized veins are bounded by weathered brown sericite alteration up to 1 metre in width.

A shaft was sunk on mineralized quartz; the dump contains a small pile of sorted ore heavily mineralized with pyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, and a little chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A selected sample rich in galena and tetrahedrite analysed 0.31 per cent tin; recent samples of such material yielded assays of up to 4.5 grams per tonne gold and 310 grams per tonne silver, but barren quartz veins, host dolomites and granodiorite contain no precious metals.

Efforts to find extensions of the zone in trenches do not appear to have been successful. The property was also explored as the Whiskey Jack by Lacana Mining in 1985 for its precious metal and tin potential; mineralization was found to be restricted to local areas within extensive quartz veining, with no interesting values obtained from either the altered wallrocks or in barren-looking quartz veins. No samples yielded positive tin assays, but local high grade antimony assays may be of further interest; furthermore, small occurrences of arsenopyrite north of the Whiskey Jack claim contain scheelite.

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and neither the author nor Eagle Plains Resources personnel have visited the Storm King occurrence.

Bethpage Capital Corp.

Hall Lake Property
Figure 3 - Regional Geology

Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 150 000

Date - 18/11/2011

529800 539800 549800 559800

5520040 5510040 5500040 5490040 5480040 5470040 5460040

HILO 4 HILO 3 VULCAN HILO 2 HILO 10 SERVANT GREAT DANE (L.5285) BRACEBRIDGE VULCAN 5 WELCOME & ENTERPRISE HUMBOLT (L.2015) ROSE PASS UNITED COPPER SILVER HILL (L.2852) COMMONWEALTH (L.4172) FIVE METALS GRAY CREEK IRON NORTH JODI GRAY CREEK IRON SOUTH JODI CHICAGO SNOW KING (L.7235) DAVE GOLD BASIN VANCOUVER (NORTHERN) ELMO JANSEN HALL

WARREN GOLD LEDGE BLUE PETER (L.4059) MYSTERY (L.4058) HIGH PEAK (L.8905) CLAIR WEST POLLY VENT FALLER JAG WHITEFISH EVANS SINCLAIR BRONCO HELLROARING CREEK WARHORSE (L.13077) GOOD HOPE (L.9820) AILSA MALLANDAINE PASS COPPER KING (L.3835) STORM KING (L.3625) ME LAVOLA CREEK

0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000
Meters

N

Geology after Brown et al, 2011
Refer to Figure 3b

Legend

- Mineral Occurrance
- K9 Tenure
- T — Tourmalinite
- A — Albite Alterations
- F — Fragmentals
- H — Hematite Alteration

Digital Road Atlas

- Rough or Loose Roads
- Overgrown Roads
- Paved Roads
- Arterial Paved Roads
- Highway paved
- Trail (TransCanada)

British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Mining and Minerals Division

B.C. Geological Survey

Geology of British Columbia: Geological Legend

Geoscience Map 2005 - 3

British Columbia Geological Survey

Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks

CENOZOIC

Neogene to Quaternary

Qal — **Quaternary cover:** Alluvium, glaciofluvial gravels and sand, till. *(Note: the extensive Quaternary deposits of the Rocky Mountain foothills and the Peace River area have been omitted as they would completely cover and obscure the bedrock geology.)*

Qv — **Quaternary volcanics including Blue Lake Volcanics, Lambly Creek Basalt, Lake Island and Big Raven Formations:** Basalt, olivine basalt, unconsolidated ash, scoria, agglomerate and breccia.

LTQT — **Tuya Formation:** Alkali olivine basalt, tuff, agglomerate, minor trachyte and rhyolite tuff and flows.

LTQMl — **Maitland Volcanics:** Basalt breccia, vesicular basalt, volcanogenic sediments and pillow lava.

LTQGb — **Garibaldi Group and unnamed equivalents:** Olivine basalt flows, basaltic andesite flows and pyroclastic cones, rhyolite, dacite and andesite flows and domes; polymictic breccias and pyroclastics; gravel and sand.

LTQEz — **Mount Edziza Complex:** Aphyric trachyte and olivine, plagioclase and augite- phyric alkali olivine basalt, trachybasalt and hawaiite lava flows, domes and pyroclastic breccia and ash flows; includes some fluvial gravel and glacial deposits.

LTQAn — **Anahim Volcanics, Bella Bella Formation and equivalents:** Basalt, andesite, trachyte and rhyolite flows; basalt, andesite and dacite breccia, tuff, minor greywacke, slate and conglomerate.

LTCh — **Chilcotin Group:** Vesicular, columnar jointed basalt, olivine basalt; minor andesite, rhyolite breccia, obsidian, tuff, breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, shale and diatomite.

LTQLv — **Level Mountain Group:** Alkali olivine basalt, minor trachyte and rhyolite; aphyric and olivine, plagioclase and augite- phyric, fine- grained basalt flows, in part columnar- jointed, locally vesicular or amygdaloidal; may include massive, fine- grained diabase sills.

LTAb — **Alert Bay Volcanics:** Basaltic to dacitic lava, tuff, breccia, conglomerate.

LTv — **Unnamed Neogene volcanics:** Olivine basalt necks, breccia and pillow flows, conglomerate.

Mv — **Miocene volcanics including Skagit and Coquihalla Formations:** Basalt and andesite flows; related breccia and tuff; minor dacite and rhyolite, conglomerate and siltstone.

Oligocene to Pliocene

PFr — **Poorly consolidated Tertiary sediments (includes the Fraser Bend and Australian Creek Formations):** Poorly consolidated to unconsolidated conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone; minor diatomite, lignite, basalt.

PMf — **Masset Formation:** Dominantly aphyric, mafic to felsic lava flows and pyroclastic rocks, locally epiclastic interbeds.

PSf — **Skonun Formation:** Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, mudstone, shale, coal, mostly covered by Pleistocene till.

Paleogene

ETs — **Paleogene sediments including Chuckanut, Kitsilano, Slatechuk, Tanzilla Canyon, Kishehn and Sophie Mountain Formations:** Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, shale, marl, minor coal; minor tuffs and tuffaceous siltstone; basalt.

ETv — **Unnamed Paleogene volcanics:** Rhyolite, chalcedonic rhyolite. breccia, tuff.

ETvQ — **Paleogene volcanics of the Queen Charlotte Islands including the Ramsay Island volcanic sequence:** Intercalated mafic to felsic lava flows and pyroclastic rocks; epiclastic sandstone and conglomerate; thickly- stratified volcanic debris flows.

P — **Point Grey Eruptives:** Basalt sills, dikes and flows, minor pyroclastics.

ECr — **Carmine Mountain Volcanics:** Dacite and rhyolite flows, ash and lapilli tuff, andesite flows, lesser basalt flows.

EEn — **Endako Group:** Andesite, basalt, minor dacite: flows, breccia and tuff, vesicular, amygdaloidal, locally hyaloclastic, minor picritc basalt and rhyolite; conglomerate, sandstone, shale, lignite.

EOo — **Ootsa Lake Group (including Newman Formation) and unnamed equivalents:** Rhyolite, dacite, trachyte flows; related tuff and breccia; andesite and basalt; minor conglomerate, grit, greywacke and tuffaceous shale.

ECa — **Carmanah Group:** Siltstone, shale, sandstone, pebble to boulder conglomerate; molluscan faunas common.

EKm — **Kamloops Group:** Sandstone, conglomerate, shale, argillite, coal; basalt, andesite, dacite, trachyte, rhyolite, related tuffs and breccias.

EPe — **Penticton Group and unnamed equivalents:** Trachyte, phonolite, trachyandesite, andesite, pyroxene andesite, tuff and breccia; volcanic sandstones and siltstones, shale and conglomerate.

EPr — **Princeton Group:** Sandstone, conglomerate, argillite, coal; mafic to intermediate volcanics, minor black chert.

ESo — **Sloko Group:** Basal conglomerate, coarse sandstone to siltstone, locally carbonaceous; andesite to rhyolite flows, pyroclastics and derived epiclastics, minor basalt.

EHp — **Hart Peak Volcanics:** Rusty- weathering trachyte and rhyolite flows, pyroclastic flows, pyroclastic rocks, and related intrusions.

PEAm — **Possible Amphitheater Group equivalents:** Heterolithic to monolithic conglomerate and breccia, carbonate conglomerate; shale, siltstone, sandstone, wacke, minor coal.

PEFl — **Flores Volcanics:** Subaerial andesite to rhyolite welded tuff, ash- flow tuff, tuff breccia, dacite to rhyolite sills, minor basalt dikes.

PEMe — **Metchosin Igneous Complex - Metchosin Formation:** Basaltic pillowed flows, hyaloclastite breccia, tuff, massive basalt, rare limestone; subaerial amygdaloidal basalt flows, minor breccia.

MESOZOIC

Cretaceous to Tertiary

uKTS — **Sifton and Usilika Formations. Bowron River Coal Beds and Reynolds Creek Succession:** Pebble to boulder conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal.

KSu — **Sustut Group and unnamed equivalents:** Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, chert and quartz- pebble conglomerate, felsic ash- tuff, minor coal.

KTSs — **Slollicum Schist:** Mainly greenschist- grade mafic to intermediate volcanics, phyllite, minor volcanic and carbonate- clast supported conglomerate.

Triassic to Cretaceous

TKPa — **Pacific Rim Complex:** Mudstone- rich melange; pillow lava, tuff and chert; green, aphanitic volcanic breccia and massive flows, small diorite intrusions, grey limestone lenses.

Jurassic to Cretaceous

JKCy — **Cayoosh Assemblage and Noel Mountain East Succession:** Volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone, shale and argillite; lesser amounts of pebble to cobble conglomerate, limy sandstone, limestone, tuff, greenstone, quartzite and fragmental metavolcanic rocks; micaceous quartzite, biotite- hornblende schist, garnet and staurolite schist, phyllite.

JKKF — **Kootenay Group and Fernie Formation:** Shale, sandstone; limestone, phosphatic and sideritic shales.

JKLe — **Leech River Complex:** Slate, phyllite, quartz- biotite schist, quartz- feldspar- garnet- biotite schist, metagreywacke, meta- arkose; metabasalt, metarhyolite, chlorite schist, ribbon chert, cherty argillite.

JKGv — **Gravina Assemblage:** Marine argillite and greywacke, and interbedded andesitic to basaltic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, metamorphosed to amphibolite grade.

mJKBo — **Bowser Lake Group:** Heterolithic conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, shale, feldspathic wacke, minor coal; minor basalt and andesite flow, breccia and tuff, dacitic lava flows, lapilli tuff.

JKKy — **Kyuquot Group:** Siltstone, shale, greywacke, calcareous grit and conglomerate.

JKDz — **Dezadeash Group:** Argillite, greywacke, coarse lithic and feldspathic sandstone, conglomerate and minor tuffaceous layers; sparsely feldspar- phyric pillow basalt and foliated sills of gabbro and quartz diorite.

uJKMn — **Minnes Group (includes some undifferentiated Bullhead Group):** Sandstone, quartzite, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, minor coal.

uJKRe — **Relay Mountain Group, Thunder Lake Sequence and unnamed equivalents:** Shale, siltstone, phyllite, semischist, sandstone, calcareous, sandstone, arkose, coquina, conglomerate; minor andesitic breccia and tuff, tuffaceous sandstone and silty limestone.

Cretaceous

KFs — **Fort St. John Group, may include some Smokey Group units:** Shale, sideritic shale, silty mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, concretionary shale; minor coal, conglomerate, glauconitic sandstone and siltstone.

KJa — **Jackass Mountain Group; Fish Lake Creek Succession; and unnamed equivalents:** Sandstone, arkose, siltstone, argillite, black shale, pebble to boulder conglomerate; andesite and tuffaceous sandstone; minor rhyolite, tuff.

KPs — **Pasayten Group:** Chert- grain sandstone, argillite, arkose, conglomerate; minor red beds and tuff.

KQc — **Queen Charlotte Group (includes White Point Beds):** Sandstone; siltstone, mudstone and shale, locally with calcareous concretions, pebble sandstone and conglomerate, minor coal; feldspar- phyric andesite lava flows and pyroclastic rocks.

KSq — **Silverquick Formation:** Pebble to cobble conglomerate containing clasts of chert, volcanic rock and sandstone; lesser amounts of sandstone, siltstone, shale, volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerate.

KTc — **Taylor Creek Group and unnamed equivalents:** Sandstone, chert- rich sandstone, siltstone and shale; polymict pebble conglomerate; calcareous sandstone and shale; intermediate to felsic volcanic flows, tuff and crystal tuffs; volcanic breccia and conglomerate.

KVz — **Valdez Group and possible equivalents:** Deep marine argillite- greywacke flysch, minor massive and pillow basalt, breccia and tuff; contorted graphitic siltstone with intercalated intermediate ash, lapilli tuff and chert.

uKv — **Unnamed Cretaceous volcanics:** Andesitic to dacitic breccias, tuffs and flows.

Upper Cretaceous

uKAl — **Alberta Group:** Siltstone, sandstone.

uKD — **Dunvegan Formation:** Massive conglomerate, fine to coarse- grained sandstone, carbonaceous shale.

uKKs — **Kasalka Group unnamed equivalents:** Hornblende- feldspar porphyritic andesite to basalt flows and related pyroclastics, breccias and epiclastic beds, lesser dacite, rhyodacite, basaltic andesite, quartz porphyry; sandstone, conglomerate.

uKNa — **Nanaimo Group:** Boulder, cobble and pebble conglomerate, coarse to fine sandstone, siltstone, shale, coal.

uKPo — **Powell Creek Formation:** Andesitic volcanic breccia, lapilli tuff and ash tuff; mafic to intermediate volcanic flows; volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, siltstone and shale.

uKSy — **Smokey Group and Kotaneelee Formation:** Sandstone, carbonaceous shale, calcareous shale, calcareous sandstone, minor conglomerate.

uKWa — **Wapiti Formation:** Conglomerate, fine to coarse grained sandstone; carbonaceous shale and coal.

Lower Cretaceous

KWt — **Windy Table Complex:** Andesite, basalt, flow- banded rhyolite, volcanic conglomerate.

lKBu — **Bullhead Group:** Sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

lKGa — **Gambier Group; Monarch Volcanics, Ottarasko Formation; and equivalents including the Cerulean Lake Unit:** Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, argillite, minor limestone; basaltic andesite to rhyolite flows, crystal and lapilli tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, volcanic conglomerate and breccia; schist, graphitic schist.

lKSb — **Spences Bridge Group and unnamed equivalents:** Andesite and dacite flows and breccias; minor basalt and rhyolite; chert and volcanic- clast conglomerates; sandstone, siltstone and mudstone.

lKSk — **Skeena Group:** Feldspathic and volcanic sandstone, siltstone, shale, mudstone, chert- pebble conglomerate, minor coal; augite- plagiolcase phyric alkaline basalt to basaltic andesite, plagioclase phyric andesite to dacite; aphyric basalt, green to maroon mafic lapilli tuff, volcanic breccia, rhyolite to dacite flows.

lKTB — **Blairmore Group:** Sandstone, siltstone; tuffs.

Jurassic

JHl — **Harrison Lake, Billhook Creek, Kent and Camp Cove Formations; equivalents in the southern Coast Complex including the Whistler Pendant:** Intermediate to mafic flows and pyroclastics, minor felsics; conglomerate, sandstone and argillite, minor carbonate.

Middle Jurassic

mJMo — **Moresby Group:** Concretionary sandstone; siltstone; conglomerate; minor agglomerate; black shale.

mJYk — **Yakoun Group:** Agglomerate; flow breccias; sandstone; conglomerate; minor shale.

Lower to Middle Jurassic

lmJAh — **Ashcroft Formation and unnamed equivalents:** Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate; minor limestone.

lmJHz — **Hazelton Group; Griffith Creek and Hotnarko Volcanics:** Calcalkaline basalt to rhyolite pyroclastics and flows, derived volcaniclastic conglomerate, breccia, sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor limestone and marl.

lmJLa — **Laberge Group:** Conglomerate, diamictite, wacke, argillite, shale, calcareous sandstone, chert- pebble conglomerate, minor limestone; andesitic breccia and tuff.

lmJLd — **Ladner Group; Last Creek, Huckleberry Mountain and Spider Peak Formations; and unnamed equivalents:** Sandstone, arkose, siltstone, argillite, slate, conglomerate, andesitic flows, mafic and intermediate volcanic breccia, tuff, minor limestone.

lmJMa — **Maude Group:** Shale; fine to medium grained sandstone; minor calcareous shale.

lmJSp — **Spatsizi Group and Abou Formation:** Siliceous, well bedded, tuffaceous siltstone, siltstone, calcareous siltstone, tuff; calcareous to siliceous siltstone, limestone, concretionary shale.

JBi — **Bowen Island Group:** Tuffaceous sandstone, tuffaceous siltstone, argillite, graphitic siltstone with minor interbedded carbonate, lapilli tuff, andesite flows and sills.

Lower Jurassic

lJBn — **Bonanza Group:** Massive amygdaloidal and pillowed basalt to andesite flows, dacite to rhyolite massive or laminated lava, green and maroon tuff, feldspar crystal tuff, breccia; tuffaceous sandstone, argillite, pebble conglomerate and minor limestone and calcareous siltstone.

lJCl — **Chuchi Lake Succession:** Pebbly grit, polymictic conglomerate containing abundant volcanic clasts, sandstone, siltstone, dark grey shale, lesser cherty dust tuff; maroon and green, porphyritic latite, trachyte and andesite, augite, olivine basalt flows and breccia, lapilli tuff.

lJRs — **Rossland Group:** Mafic volcanics, argillite, siltstone.

lJTd — **Toodoggone Volcanics:** Andesite, dacite, trachyandesite lava flows, tuffs, crystal tuffs, breccias and epiclastics; fine pyroxene- basalt flows and tuffs, cogenetic sills and dikes.

lJTw — **Twin Creek Succession and equivalents:** Heterolithic lapilli tuff, plagioclase- augite and plagioclase, quartz porphyritic flows and agglomerate/tuff breccia; arkose, greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, minor conglomerate and coal.

Triassic to Jurassic

TJYr — **Ymir Group:** Argillite, siltstone, limestone.

uTJCu — **Cultus Formation:** Argillite, sandstone, siltstone, minor carbonate.

uTJKn — **Kunga Group:** Shale; calcareous shale; massive limestone; fine grained sandstone; rare chert and local peperite.

uTJNc — **Nicola Group:** Undifferentiated mafic to felsic flows and volcaniclastic rocks, including augite- phyric flows, tuffs and breccias; feldspathic sandstone and siltstone, argillite, shale, polymict conglomerate; minor limestone and calcareous siltstone.

TJTk — **Takla Group (may include deformed Asitka Group); Tezzaron Sequence; and unnamed equivalents:** Augite- phyric and aphyric basalt breccia, agglomerate, tuff, pillowed and massive flows; mafic to felsic tuff, ash tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia and conglomerate; tuffaceous argillite and siltite, greywacke, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and chert; phyllite, phyllitic schist; limestone, minor skarn.

Triassic

TBk — **Brooklyn Formation:** Sharpstone conglomerate, limestone, argillite and minor volcanics.

TJS — **Spray River Group; Halfway, Liard, Charlie Lake, Baldonnel, Pardonet, Ludington, Toad and Grayling Formations; unnamed equivalents:** Limestone, dolomite, carbonaceous- argillaceous limestone, calcareous and dolomitic siltstone, calcareous sandstone; shale, sandstone, orthoquartzite, minor gypsum.

TSl — **Slocan Group:** Carbonate, argillite, slate, phyllite, minor volcanic breccia, tuff and conglomerate.

Upper Triassic

uTCd — **Cadwallader Group; Grouse Creek Siltstone and equivalents:** Sandstone, calcarenite, siltstone, shale, polymict conglomerate, pebbly mudstone, limestone- greenstone breccia, micritic limestone, coquina; pillowed to massive greenstone, mafic volcanic breccia, mafic tuff, minor rhyolite breccia and tuff.

uTS — **Stuhini Group; Mosley and Mount Moore Formations, and unnamed equivalents:** Mafic to intermediate lapilli tuff, ash, breccia and tuffite; massive, aphyric or plagioclase and augite- phyric flows and sills; felsic tuff ; tuffaceous siltstone, wacke, argillite, polymict conglomerate, limestone, shale; graphitic shale, rare black chert, ribbon chert.

uTTa — **Tats Group:** Black calcareous siltstone, argillaceous limestone, basaltic sills; massive and pillowed basalt flows and sills, basalt agglomerate, minor tuff and chert.

uTTy — **Tyaughton Group:** Conglomerate, conglomeratic sandstone and sandstone; limestone and limestone conglomerate; siltstone, calcareous sandstone and coquina.

uTVe — **Nikolai Greenstone, Chitistone and McCarthy Formations:** Aphyric pillow basalts, interpillow micrite; shallow intra- supratidal platform and sabkha facies limestones and evaporites; impure cherty and shaley limestone, chert spiculite.

Middle to Upper Triassic

muTVa — **Vancouver Group and equivalents:** Basalt pillowed flows, pillow breccia, hyaloclastite tuff and breccia, massive amygdaloidal flows, minor tuffs, interflow sediment and limestone lenses; grey to black, micritic and stylolitic limestone, calcareous siltstone, minor oolitic and bioclastic limestone, garnet- epidote- diopside skarn; thinly bedded black argillite, siltstone and shale, calcareous argillite, grey and black limestone, shaly limestone, coralline limestone, minor tuffaceous sandstone, grit and breccia.

PALEOZOIC TO MESOZOIC

PMCs — **Cogburn Schist:** Schist, meta- chert, pelite, amphibolite, marble, ultramafic rock.

PMGm — **Gamsby Complex:** Schistose and mylonitic felsic and mafic flows, tuff, volcanogenic sediments, amphibolite, leucogneiss, tonalitic to granodioritic orthogneiss, minor marble and skarn.

Permian to Jurassic

PJHz — **Hozameen Complex:** Chert, pelite, mafic volcanics, minor limestone, gabbro and ultramafic rock.

PJKu — **Kutcho Formation, Sitlika Assemblage and possible equivalents:** Basaltic to rhyolitic schist, greenstone, pillowed metabasalt, heterolithic breccia; slate, phyllite; banded siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate; minor limestone, marble, chert and green chloritic phyllite.

Mississippian to Jurassic

CJBr — **Bridge River Complex:** Undivided ribbon chert, argillite, phyllite, quartz phyllite and pillowed to massive greenstone, with lesser amounts of limestone, gabbro, diabase, serpentinite, sandstone and pebble; conglomerate metamorphic equivalents; variably deformed granodiorite and orthogneiss; blueschist; locally includes minor amounts of Cayoosh Assemblage and Taylor Creek Group rocks.

CTKl — **Klinkit Group:** Quartz- rich clastics and argillite; commonly phyllitic or hornfelsed, conglomerate; limestone, cherty carbonate, calcsilicate, marble; green tuff, lapilli tuff and lesser flows.

MJCc — **Cache Creek Complex and equivalents:** Greenstone, amphibolite, mafic pillow lavas, volcanic breccia, agglomerate, tuff, rare felsic flows and tuffs; phyllite, siliceous phyllite, metachert, ribbon chert, chlorite schist, sandstone; micritic to clastic limestone, argillite, marble, dolomite; minor serpentinite and mafic intrusions.

Ordovician to Triassic

DTW — **Unnamed units, possibly of Wrangellian affinity:** Argillite, calcareous argillite, cherty argillite, chert; intermediate epiclastic and/or lapilli to ash tuff and tuffite.

OTA — **Unnamed Ordovician to Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Alexander terrane) within the Coast Complex:** Siltstone, mudstone, shale, limestone, marble, mafic and felsic volcanics, quartzite and conglomerate; often metamorphosed to slate, phyllite, schist, marble, gneiss, amphibolite and greenstone.

OTAp — **Apex Mountain Complex; Shoemaker and Independence Formations:** Argillite, chert, greenstone, breccia, mafic intrusions, limestone and ultramafic rocks.

PALEOZOIC

PBl — **Black Stuart Group:** Chert, limestone, dolostone and derived conglomerate and breccia; black shale, argillite, cherty argillite, quartzite, siltite and slate; some pillow basalt, schistose calcareous basaltic tuff and volcaniclstics.

PBs — **Big Salmon Complex, including the Teslin Tectonic Zone:** Quartzite, phyllite, biotite- muscovite schist, marble, limestone, dolomite; chert; greenstone, andesite and basalt tuffite, tuff , wacke, rhyolite; quartz- albite- mica gneiss, albite- actinolite schist, quartz- chlorite- epidote- albite gneiss, meta- chert, calc- silicate schist, hornfels.

PDe — **Unnamed volcanics and sediments (Descon tectonic assemblage):** Brown to white- weathering marble, calcareous metawacke and argillite, minor conglomerate and chert; metabasalt, minor tuff breccia.

PDr — **Dorsey Complex (includes Rapid River Tectonite):** Green magnetite- phyllite, chlorite schist, mafic schist, quartz- sericite schist, metachert, quartzite, limestone, quartz- plagioclase grit, quartz- feldspar schist, phyllite, pelitic schist, amphibolite, siliceous and gneissic tectonite.

PId — **Mount Ida Assemblage:** Calcareous black phyllite, graphitic phyllite, dark grey limestone, argillaceous and phyllitic limestone; greenstone, chlorite phyllite; schistose epidote- actinolite- quartz and garnet- epidote skarn, quartzite, micaceous quartzite and calcareous quartzite, lesser amounts of chloritic schist and sericite- quarz shist; minor amphibolite, marble, conglomerate and serpentinite.

Silurian to Permian

SPs — **Unnamed Silurian to Permian sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks of Alexander terrane.:** Limestone, crinoidal limestone, interbedded limestone and argillite; argillite, chert and siliceous argillite, quartzite; metagreywacke; basalt flows, mafic to intermediate lapilli tuff and agglomerate.

Devonian to Permian

DPHa — **Harper Ranch Group, Barslow Assemblage and Chapperon Group (may include some Nicola Group strata):** Argillite, cherty argillite, slate, phyllite, siltstone, volcanic and chert- grain sandstone; chert- pebble conglomerate; volcaniclastic rocks of mafic to felsic composition; minor carbonate.

DPHq — **Nizi Formation and unnamed equivalents:** Limestone, cherty limestone, greywacke, minor conglomerate, maroon shale, siltstone; mafic to felsic volcanics, pillow basalt; black and green chert, argillite, schist, quartzite metaconglomerate.

DPAs — **Asitka Group:** Massive, grey, bioclastic limestone; argillaceous, thin bedded, recrystallized limestone with chert nodules; slate, slaty siltstone and chert: sericite and chlorite phyllite and schist; metagabbro, basalt, rhyolite, tuff; minor serpentinite and listwanite.

DPBc — **Big Creek Group:** Basalt breccia, tuff and pillows; dacitic and rhyolite tuff; shale, argillite, slate, calcareous argillite, limestone, tuffaceous argillite, sandstone, wacke.

DPCw — **Chilliwack Group:** Undifferentiated pelite, sandstone, minor conglomerate, mafic and felsic volcanics; Permian and Pennsylvanian carbonate.

DPFe — **Fennell Assemblage:** Bedded chert, cherty argillite, diabase, gabbro, diorite and pillowed to massive metabasalt; lesser amounts of sandstone, siltstone, slate, phyllite, conglomerate and quartz- feldspar porphyry rhyolite; minor amounts of limestone.

DPSt — **Stikine Assemblage:** Maroon and green tuff, lapilli tuff, volcanic conglomerate, wacke; pyroxene- phyric agglomerate, breccia, pillowed and massive basalt flows, andesite, minor rhyolite and gabbro; siltstone, sandstone and lesser chert; limestone, bioclastic limestone, calcarenite; foliated metamorphosed equivalents.

DPSm — **Slide Mountain Complex and Antler Formation:** Massive and pillowed basalt, breccia, tuff, diabase, minor diorite, gabbro and serpentinite; chert, argillite, lithic sandstone, limestone, dacitic tuff and agglomerate, black argillite, quartz- chert sandstone, varicoloured chert, rhodonite, calcarenite, phyllite, chlorite schist.

Carboniferous to Permian

CPAn — **Knob Hill Group:** Ribbon chert, argillite and thin limestone bands.

CPAa — **Anarchist Schist:** Chlorite schist, greenstone, chert; minor ultramafic rock.

CPAc — **Chapperon Group:** Metamorphosed siliceous and calcareous argillites; greenschists of volcanic and sedimentary origin; minor serpentinized ultramafic rocks.

CPKa — **Kaslo Group:** Mafic volcanics

CPNi — **Nina Creek Group:** Cherty argillite, chert, argillite, massive and pillowed basalt, volcanic breccia, gabbro, siltstone, wacke, dacite.

CPRk — **Rocky Mountain Group:** Dolomitic siltstone; sandy dolomite; orthoquartzite and limestone.

CPSd — **Stoddart Group, Fantasque and Kindle Formations:** Limestone, dolomite, conglomerate, bedded chert, quartz sandstone, calcareous sandstone, siltstone, shale, locally phosphatic; dark grey chert.

CPLy — **Lay Range Assemblage, Evans Creek Limestone:** Massive and pillowed basalt, chert, fine to medium- grained gabbro and rare serpentinite; crystal and lapilli tuff, siliceous tuff, volcanic sandstone, minor agglomerate, siltstone, siliceous argillite, limestone, quartz sandstone, minor conglomerate.

CPBt — **Buttle Lake Group:** Ribbon chert, cherty tuff, graphitic argillite, thinly bedded intercalated sandstone- siltstone- argillite, volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, massive crinoidal limestone, interbedded argillite and crinoidal limestone, pillowed basalt flows, olistostromal melange. May include significant volumes of Mount Hall Gabbro sills.

CMK — **Attwood Group, Milford and Mount Roberts Formations:** Argillite, sandstone, limestone, quartzite; minor sharpstone conglomerate, greenstone.

PPSc — **Station Creek Formation:** Oceanic arc volcanics and sediments dominated by tuff, breccia and siliceous argillite with sparse andesitic flows.

Devonian to Mississippian

DMEa — **Earn Group:** Argillite, slate, shale, locally carbonaceous and pyritic; chert, cherty mudstone; chert arenite and pebble conglomerate, polymicitic conglomerate; limestone; nodular and bedded barite +/- sulphides.

DMB — **Besa River Formation:** Black, siliceous shale, calcareous siltstone, minor dolomite, limestone, sandstone and pebble conglomerate, barite.

DMBe — **Banff and Exshaw Formations:** Carbonate, black shale, brown calcareous shale.

Mississippian

MRu — **Rundle Group; Prophet and Flett Formations; unnanmed equivalents:** Dolomite, limestone, crinoidal and skeletal limestone, cherty limestone, calcareous mudstone, spiculite, chert, argillite, siltstone, rare amygdaloidal basalt.

MMt — **Mattson Formation:** Fine, and medium grained quartzose sandstone, sandy shale.

MRc — **Ram Creek Group:** Greenstone, chlorite- actinolite phyllite, quartz- sericite schist, marble, ribbon chert, tonalite, diorite, gabbro.

MSw — **Swift River Group and possible equivalents:** Chert, argillite, phyllite, greywacke, quartz- plagioclase grit, meta- tuff, limestone, quartzite; minor conglomerate, volcanics and diorite.

Cambrian to Devonian

CDER — **Razorback and Echo Lake Groups:** Thinly layered and interbedded argillaceous limestone and dolomite, shale and slate; dolomite, sandy dolomite, sandstone to quartzite, massive to poorly bedded limestone and dolomite; equivalent to the Kechika and Road River Groups and the Tapioca Sandstone of the Sandpile Group.

CDLr — **Lardeau Group:** Limestone, marble, phyllite, micaceous schist, grit, quartzite, greenstone.

Ordovician to Devonian

ODRo — **Road River Group (may include some undifferentiated Earn Group):** Shale, slate, siltstone, chert, minor coarse clastics, limestone, dolomite, rare tuffs.

ODSMR — **Sandpile, McDame, Ramhorn and Otter Lakes Groups:** Dolostone, dolomitic sandstone, limestone, shaly dolostone, carbonate breccia, minor calcareous siltstone, shale, quartzite, alkaline volcanics.

Silurian to Devonian

SDs — **Silurian to Devonian strata of the Rockies including Cedared, Burnais, Harrogate, Mount Forster, Muncho- McConnell, Wokkpash, Stone, Dunedin, Nonda, Pine Point Formations and Tapioca Sandstone:** Dolomite, limestone, silty limestone and dolostone, sandstone, quartzite, argillite, shale, siltstone, chert, greenstone, minor gypsum.

Devonian

DFa — **Fairholme Group, Flume, Mount Hawk, Palliser, Pendrix Formations and unnamed equivalents:** Argillaceous limestone, nodular limestone, calcareous shale, dolomite; shale, siltstone, orthoquartzite.

DSi — **Sicker Group:** Pillowed and massive basalt flows, monolithic basalt breccia and pillow breccia; pyroxene- feldspar phyric agglomerate, breccia, lapilli tuff, massive and pillowed flows, felsic tuffs and crystal tuffs, dacite, rhyolite; massive tuffite, laminated tuff, polymictic breccia; chert, jasper and magnetite- hematite- chert iron formation.

DEc — **Unnamed sediments and volcanics of the Ecstall Belt:** Quartzite, with lesser biotite hornblende gneiss, mica schist, black phyllite to meta- argillite, semi- pelitic to pelitic schist, well foliated: mafic and intermediate metavolcanics, locally pyritic, strongly foliated, fine grained amphibolite +/- chlorite schist.

Ordovician to Silurian

OSs — **Unnamed Ordovician to Silurian sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks of Alexander terrane:** Siltstone, mudstone, slate, phyllite, chert, massive and well- bedded limestone, minor conglomerate; pillow basalt, tuffs, diabase sills.

Cambrian to Ordovician

COKe — **Kechika Group; may include some undifferentiated Road River Group, Skoki Formation or Gog Group:** Limestone, argillaceous limestone, pale calcareous slate, phyllitic limestone, calcareous phyllite, pyritic and carbonaceous slate and shale; minor conglomerate, sandstone, greenstone and green tuff.

COs — **Cambrian to Ordovician strata of the Rockies: includes McKay Group, Monkman Quartzite, Active, Chushina, Mount Wilson, Skoki, Tipperary, Glenogle, Survey Peak, Beaverfoot, Arctomys, Waterfowl, Cathedral, Tanglefoot, Elko, Gordon, Chancellor, Eldon, Flathead, Gull Lake, Jubilee, Lyell, Sullivan, Lynx, Mistaya, Bison Creek, Nelway, Ottertail, Pika, Snake, Indian, Stephen, Mount White and Tsar Creek Formations, Kinbasket unit and several unnamed units.:** Limestone, dolomite, shale, calacareous shale, slate, sandstone, red beds, quartzite, minor conglomerate and chert.

uCOvb — **Unnamed Cambrian to Ordovician volcanics of Alexander terrane:** Pillow basalt, greenstone.

Cambrian

CAt — **Atan Group:** Orthoquartzite, siltstone, shale, sandstone; limestone; minor dolostone, phyllite and conglomerate.

mCr — **Unnamed Cambrian coarse clastics:** Diamictites, conglomerate, dolomite olistrostrome (glacio- marine), sandstone, minor limestone.

PROTEROZOIC TO PALEOZOIC

PPEg — **Eagle Bay Assemblage:** Quartzite, micaceous quartzite, siliceous phyllite, garnet- mica- quartz schist, greenstone, metavolcanic breccia and tuff, chloritic phyllite, chlorite schist; limestone, marble, calcsilicate gneiss; argillite, slate and conglomerate; paragneiss and orthogneiss.

PPSh — **Shuswap Assemblage:** Marble, diopsidic marble, calcsilicate gneiss, amphibolite, quartzite.

uPPSn — **Snowshoe Group:** Micaceous quartzite, quartzite, phyllite, slate and schist; lesser siltite, limestone and limestone or quartzite- clast conglomerate; minor amphibolite, metatuff, marble and diabase.

Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian

uPCMs — **Misinchinka Group (may include some undifferentiated Miette Group):** Phyllite, siltite, slate, diamictite, quartzite, feldspathic quartzite, minor iron formation; limestone, dolomite, sandy limestone and dolomite, minor argillite; quartz chlorite schist, chloritic phyllite, garnet- mica schist, calcereous sericite schist, amphibolite.

uPCC — **Cariboo Group:** Shale, siltstone, limestone, argillite, phyllite, schist, quartzite; minor feldspathic sandstone and conglomerate.

uPCEC — **Eager and Cranbrook Formations:** Shale, limestone, quartzite, argillite and magnesite.

uPCGo — **Gog and Boulder Creek Groups; Badshot (may include some undifferentiated Index Formation), Hota, Mohican, Marsh Adams and Mount Ganier Formations, and unnamed equivalents:** Limestone, siltstone, dolomite; quartzite, pebble conglomerate; alkalic to calc- alkalic basalt, andesite and dacite; mica schist, marble, amphibolite.

uPCHm — **Hamill Group, Donald and Laib Formations:** Marble, dolomite, limestone; phyllite, argillite, schist, quartzite.

PROTEROZOIC

Upper Proterozoic

uPHo — **Horsethief Creek Group:** Pelitic schist, phyllite, quartzite, quartzofeldspathic psammite, grit, conglomerate and amphibolite; marble and sandy marble.

uPHy — **Hyland Group (may include younger clastics):** Slates, phyllites, brown sandstone, siltstone, shale, quartz pebble grits, conglomerate, minor limestone.

uPIg — **Ingenika Group:** Quartzite, micaceous quartzite, pebble conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, oolitic and pisolitic limestone, shale, sandstone, wacke, sandy limestone, phyllite, schist, gneiss, chlorite- muscovite schist, slate, argillite, micaceous crystalline limestone, marble, calcsilicate rock, amphibolite.

uPKz — **Kaza Group:** Phyllite, greywacke, grit, argillite, schist and micaceous feldspathic quartzite; minor pebble conglomerate, amphibolite, limestone and marble.

uPMc — **Mica Creek Succession:** Pelitic schist, phyllite, quartzite, quartzofeldspathic psammite, grit, conglomerate and amphibolite.

uPMi — **Miette Group:** Grit, conglomerate, quartzite; phyllite, argillite, slate, pelitic schist, metasandstone; dolomite, marble and minor calcsilicate rock.

uPWd — **Windermere Supergroup:** Phyllite, quartzite, grit, conglomerate; greenstone.

Middle Proterozoic

mPMu — **Aida, Chischa, Gataga, George, Henry Creek, Tetsa, Tuchodi and Narchilla Formations:** Dolomitic mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, dolostone, limestone, quartzite, feldspathic quartzite, minor greenstone, conglomerate.

mPPu — **Purcell Supergroup:** Siltstone, wacke, argillite, quartzite, dolomite, basalt to andesite flows.

Intrusive Rocks

CENOZOIC

LT — **Late Tertiary:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm).

ET — **Early Tertiary:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), tonalite (to), diabase (db), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp), orthogneiss (og), migmatite (mi) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

T — **Tertiary:** granite (gr) and feldspar porphyry (fp).

MESOZOIC

KT — **Cretaceous to Tertiary:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp), pegmatite (pe), orthogneiss (og), and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

LK — **Late Cretaceous:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp), orthogneiss (og), and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

mK — **Mid- Cretaceous:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp) and orthogneiss (og).

EK — **Early Cretaceous:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp), orthogneiss (og) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

K — **Cretaceous:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), pegmatite (pe), orthogneiss (og), migmatite (mi) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

JT — **Jurassic to Tertiary:** granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), quartz porphyry (qp) and feldspar porphyry (fp).

JK — **Jurassic to Cretaceous:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp), pegmatite (pe), orthogneiss (og), and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

J — **Jurassic:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy) and orthogneiss (og).

LJ — **Late Jurassic:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm) and tonalite (to).

MJ — **Middle Jurassic:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp), orthogneiss (og) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

MLJ — **Middle to Late Jurassic:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm) and orthogneiss (og).

EMJ — **Early to Middle Jurassic:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), diabase (db) and feldspar porphyry (fp).

EJ — **Early Jurassic:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), feldspar porphyry (fp), orthogneiss (og) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

TTdr — **Triassic to Tertiary:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), quartz diorite (qd) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

TK — **Triassic to Cretaceous:** gabbro (gb) and granite (gr).

TJdg — **Triassic to Jurassic:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), tonalite (to), quartz porphyry (qp), feldspar porphyry (fp) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

T — **Triassic:** diorite (dr), monzodiorite (dg), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm) and orthogneiss (og).

Mesozoic: ultramafites (um) and serpentinites (us).

PALEOZOIC

PJ — **Permian to Jurassic:** diorite (dr), tonalite (to) and orthogneiss (og).

PT — **Permian to Triassic:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), tonalite (to) and diabase (db).

P — **Permian:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz monzonite (qm), tonalite (to), diabase (db) and orthogneiss (og).

CT — **Carboniferous to Triassic:** diorite (dr) and gabbro (gb).

CP — **Carboniferous to Permian:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb) and orthogneiss (og).

P — **Pennsylvanian:** quartz diorite (qd).

C — **Carboniferous:** diorite (dr).

M — **Mississippian:** diorite (dr), granite (gr), syenite (sy), tonalite (to) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

DP — **Devonian to Permian:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb) and granodiorite (gd).

DC — **Devonian to Carboniferous:** granodiorite (gd), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm) and orthogneiss (og).

D — **Devonian:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granodiorite (gd), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), syenite (sy), orthogneiss (og) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

P — **Paleozoic:** gabbro (gb, OTrgb), granodiorite (gd), granite (gr), quartz dionite (qd), syenite (Ssy) and orthogneiss (og, Oog).

Paleozoic: ultramafites (um) and serpentinites (us).

PROTEROZOIC

P — **Proterozoic:** diorite (dr), granodiorite (gd), and orthogneiss (og).

AGE UNKNOWN

? — **Age unknown or poorly constrained:** diorite (dr), gabbro (gb), granite (gr), quartz diorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm), tonalite (to), orthogneiss (og) and undifferentiated intrusive rocks (g).

Metamorphic Rocks

MESOZOIC

Mesozoic (includes KT): greenschist to mid- amphibolite facies rocks (gs, ml, mm), calcsilicates (mc), paragneiss (pg), mylonite (my) and undifferentiated metamorphic rocks (m).

PALEOZOIC

Paleozoic (includes PJ): greenschist to lower- amphibolite facies rocks (gs, ml), paragneiss (pg) and undifferentiated metamorphic rocks (m).

PROTEROZOIC

Proterozoic: lower amphibolite facies rocks (ml), paragneiss (pg), mylonite (my) and undifferentiated metamorphic rocks (m).

AGE UNKNOWN

Age unknown or poorly constrained: greenschist to mid- amphibolite facies rocks (gs, ml, mm), calcsilicates (mc), paragneiss (pg) and undifferentiated metamorphic rocks (m).

Bethpage Capital Corp.

Hall Lake Property
Figure 4 - Compilation Geology Map

Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 100 000

Date - 18/11/2011

Geology after Brown et al, 2011
Refer to Figure 3b for Legend

530000 535000 540000 545000 550000

5510000 5505000 5500000 5495000 5490000 5485000 5480000 5475000

Insert A

Insert A - 2005 2006 Rock Samples

1770ppb Au
2390ppb Au
570ppb Au
555ppb Au
505ppb Au
305ppb Au

0 250 500 1,000
Meters

Legend

Chip Samples

Rock Samples

Au_ppb

- 5 - 20
- 21 - 180
- 181 - 305
- 306 - 570
- 571 - 1000

Mineral Occurrance

Hall Lake Tenure

Contour

Digital Road Atlas

- Rough or Loose Roads
- Overgrown Roads
- Paved Roads
- Arterial Paved Roads
- Highway paved
- Trail (TransCanada)
- River
- Water Body

N

0 2 4 6 8 10
Kilometers

DEPOSIT TYPE

There are two exploration targets on the Hall Lake property: an intrusion related gold system and Sedimentary Exhalitive (SedEx) type mineralization.

In the late 1990s, the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) recognized the potential of southern and southeastern British Columbia to host significant gold mineralization. Two major styles of gold mineralization were subsequently considered prospective in the region: distal sediment-hosted gold mineralization similar to that found in Nevada (Carlin and related areas)(Lefebure et al.,1998), and more proximal intrusive-related gold mineralization similar to that found in Yukon and Alaska in the Tintina Gold Belt (Logan, 2000). This conclusion is based on distinctive similarities of the tectonic setting of all these regions and their location within pericratonic terranes - formed along the continental margin of the ancestral North American Craton - which have been intruded by Mesozoic magmas.

Further work of the BCGS led to identification of the mid-Cretaceous (90-115 Ma) Bayonne Plutonic Suite that forms the 50 to 75 km wide arcuate Bayonne Intrusive Belt extending roughly in a north-northwest direction from the Canada-USA border. The Bayonne Suite is one of a number of Cretaceous plutonic suites of the Omineca tectonic belt that extends for more than 1600 km along the Canadian Cordilleran interior from Alaska through Yukon to British Columbia (Logan, 2001, 2002). The plutons of these suites are known to host or control large intrusive-related gold deposits, most notably within the Tintina Gold Belt in Yukon and Alaska . The Tintina Gold Belt includes such large gold deposits as Fort Knox (proven and probable reserves of 3.8 million ounces of gold and measured and indicated resources of 1.7 million ounces of gold www.kinross.com), Donlin Creek ((Measured and Indicated Resource 39.8 million tonnes grading 3.36gpt Au, Inferred Resource 58.4 million tons grading 2.35 gpt Au; www.novagold.com), as well as True North, Nixon Fork, Shotgun, and the White Gold deposit of Kinross Gold Corp. (website at www.whitegolddistrict.com). The White Gold deposit contains an indicated resource of 9,797,000 tonnes grading 3.2 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods using a cutoff of 0.5 g/t Au for open pit and 2.0 g/t Au for underground. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and the reserve and resource information discussed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Hall Lake property which is the subject of this report.

On this basis, similarities between southern and southeastern British Columbia with the Tintina Gold Belt were suggested, including the presence of mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions, solitary, stockwork and sheeted quartz veins with Au-W-Bi metal signatures, and RGS anomalies for pathfinder elements (Logan, 1999). A second intrusive suite, the Eocene (ca. 51 Ma) Coryell Syenite Suite accompanied by gold mineralization also occurs in southeastern British Columbia. The presence of both Cretaceous and Eocene plutonic suites indicates the possibility for the existence of two distinct events of gold mineralization in the region. This also resembles the possible occurrence of two (Cretaceous and Eocene) epochs of gold mineralization in the Great Basin, Nevada.

The following description of the epizonal plutonic-related gold quartz deposit model is summarized from Lefebure and Hart (2005).

Gold mineralization is hosted by millimeter to metre wide quartz veins in equigranular to porphyritic granitic intrusions and adjacent hornfelsed country rock. The veins are sheeted and less typically,

weakly developed stockworks. The density of the veins and veinlets is a critical element for defining ore. Native gold occurs associated with minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and bismuth and telluride minerals. Epizonal veins are arsenopyrite-pyrite rich and lack associated bismuth, tellurium and tungsten minerals. A number of deposits have late and/or peripheral arsenopyrite, stibnite or galena veins.

Epizonal mineralization, typically less focused than the deeper intrusion-related type, may be disseminated, or occur as replacements. The thicker shear-veins are typically in fault zones outside of the pluton. The sheeted and stockwork zones extend up to a kilometer in the greatest dimension, while individual veins can be traced for more than a kilometer in exceptional cases.

The host rocks are granitic intrusions and variably metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. Associated volcanic rocks are rare. The granitoid rocks are lithologically variable, but typically granodiorite, quartz monzonite to granite. Most intrusions have some degree of lithological variation that appear as multiple phases that can include monzonite, monzogranite, albite granites, alkali syenite and syenite. The more differentiated phases commonly contain feldspar and quartz and less than 5% mafic minerals. Some deposits have abundant associated dykes.

These deposits are characterized by relatively restricted alteration zones but alteration appears to be more extensive with shallow depths of emplacement or greater distances from the intrusion. Epizonal deposits may have clay alteration minerals.

The bulk mineable, intrusion-hosted low grade sheeted vein deposits contain tens to hundreds of million tonnes of approximately 0.8 to 1.4 g/t Au. The epizonal deposits have slightly higher grades of 2 to 5 g/t Au and the shear veins form high grade deposits containing hundreds of thousands to millions of tonnes grading about 10 to 35 g/t Au. Gold to silver ratios are typically less than 1. Age of mineralization is variable, although deposits in Alaska and the Yukon are Cretaceous. Examples include Brewery Creek, Yukon (Indicated Resource 3.98 million tonnes grading 1.135 gpt Au, Inferred Resource 2.2 million tonnes grading 2.01 gpt Au; www.goldenpredator.com/Brewery-Creek) and possibly Donlin Creek, Alaska (Measured and Indicated Resource 39.8 million tonnes grading 3.36gpt Au, Inferred Resource 58.4 million tons grading 2.35 gpt Au; www.novagold.com).

Another potential model of ore deposition on the Hall Lake property is sedimentary exhalative base metals.

Sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) deposits are typically tabular bodies composed predominantly of Zn, Pb and Ag bound in sphalerite and galena that occur interbedded with iron sulphides and basinal sedimentary rocks, and that were deposited on the seafloor and in associated sub-seafloor vent complexes from hydrothermal fluids vented into reduced sedimentary basins in continental rifts.

Subtypes of SEDEX deposits include those that formed below but near the seafloor (e.g. Irish-type deposits) and the Broken Hill-type (BHT) deposits. The Irish-type of SEDEX deposits is hosted by carbonate rocks, and these deposits, either individually or collectively (district-wide), may show characteristics of both sea floor deposition and epigenetic features typical of Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) deposits. Irish-type deposits are considered to have formed by ore-forming processes similar to those of SEDEX deposits but, because carbonate platforms are highly soluble in mildly acidic ore fluids, ores were also deposited in the hydrothermal karst system (e.g. dissolution voids, collapse breccias). BHT deposits are characterized by high metamorphic grade, high base metal to sulphur ratios, a spatial association with Fe-Si-Mn oxide exhalites, and bimodal felsic-mafic volcanic and

sedimentary host rocks.

SEDEX deposits are an important resource for Zn and Pb and account for more than 50% and 60% of the world's reserves of these elements, respectively. The proportion of the world's primary production of Zn and Pb from SEDEX deposits, however, is significantly lower (i.e., 31% and 25% respectively) than reserves.

The bulk of the mineralization in most SEDEX deposits resides in the bedded ore facies. The ore minerals in this facies are in many cases fine-grained and intergrown, which leads to low recoveries during ore beneficiation. Although recrystallization of fine-grained sedimentary sulphides by metamorphism or by hydrothermal reworking in the vent complex produces coarser grained ores from which higher recovery rates are obtained, these rates for SEDEX deposits are, on average, much lower than for MVT, BHT and VMS deposits, the other principal types of Zn and Pb deposits. Most of the production from SEDEX deposits in Canada came from the world-class Sullivan deposit in southern B.C., and the Faro and Grum deposits of the Anvil District, Yukon.

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and the reserve and resource information discussed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Hall Lake property which is the subject of this report.

EXPLORATION

2011 Exploration Program

2011 exploration on the Hall Lake property consisted of a 479.1 line km airborne geophysical survey (*Figure 5*) which was completed between September 30th and October 15th, 2011. The survey was flown in conjunction with four other properties in the Purcell Basin. The survey was flown by GeoTech Limited, a geophysical contractor based in Aurora, Ontario. The issuer is independent of GeoTech Limited.

Geologic Mapping

No geologic mapping was completed during the 2011 field season.

Geochemical Surveys

No geochemical surveys were completed during the 2011 field season.

Geophysical Surveys

Survey Aircraft

The survey was flown using a Eurocopter Aerospatiale (Astar) 350 B3 helicopter, registration C-GABH. The helicopter is owned and operated by Geotech Aviation. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Big Horn Helicopters. A total of 479.1 line kilometers of geophysical data were acquired, covering an area of approximately 96 square kilometers. A total of 11 no fly days were experienced due to weather and equipment testing.

Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM plus) system. The VTEM plus

Receiver and transmitter coils were in concentric-coplanar and Z-direction oriented configuration. The receiver system for the project also included a coincident-coaxial X-direction coil to measure the in-line dB/dt and calculate B-Field responses. The EM bird was towed at a mean distance of 35 metres below the aircraft.

Airborne magnetometer

The magnetic sensor utilized for the survey was Geometrics optically pumped caesium vapour magnetic field sensor mounted 13 metres below the helicopter. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds.

Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit.

GPS Navigation System

The navigation system used was a Geotech PC104 based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel's CDGPS (Canada-Wide Differential Global Positioning System Correction Service) enable OEM4-G2-3151W GPS receiver, Geotech navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and an NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail. As many as 11 GPS and two CDGPS satellites may be monitored at any one time. The positional accuracy or circular error probability (CEP) is 1.8 m, with CDGPS active, it is 1.0 m. The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system.

Digital Acquisition System

A Geotech data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card. Data is displayed on an LCD screen as traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system.

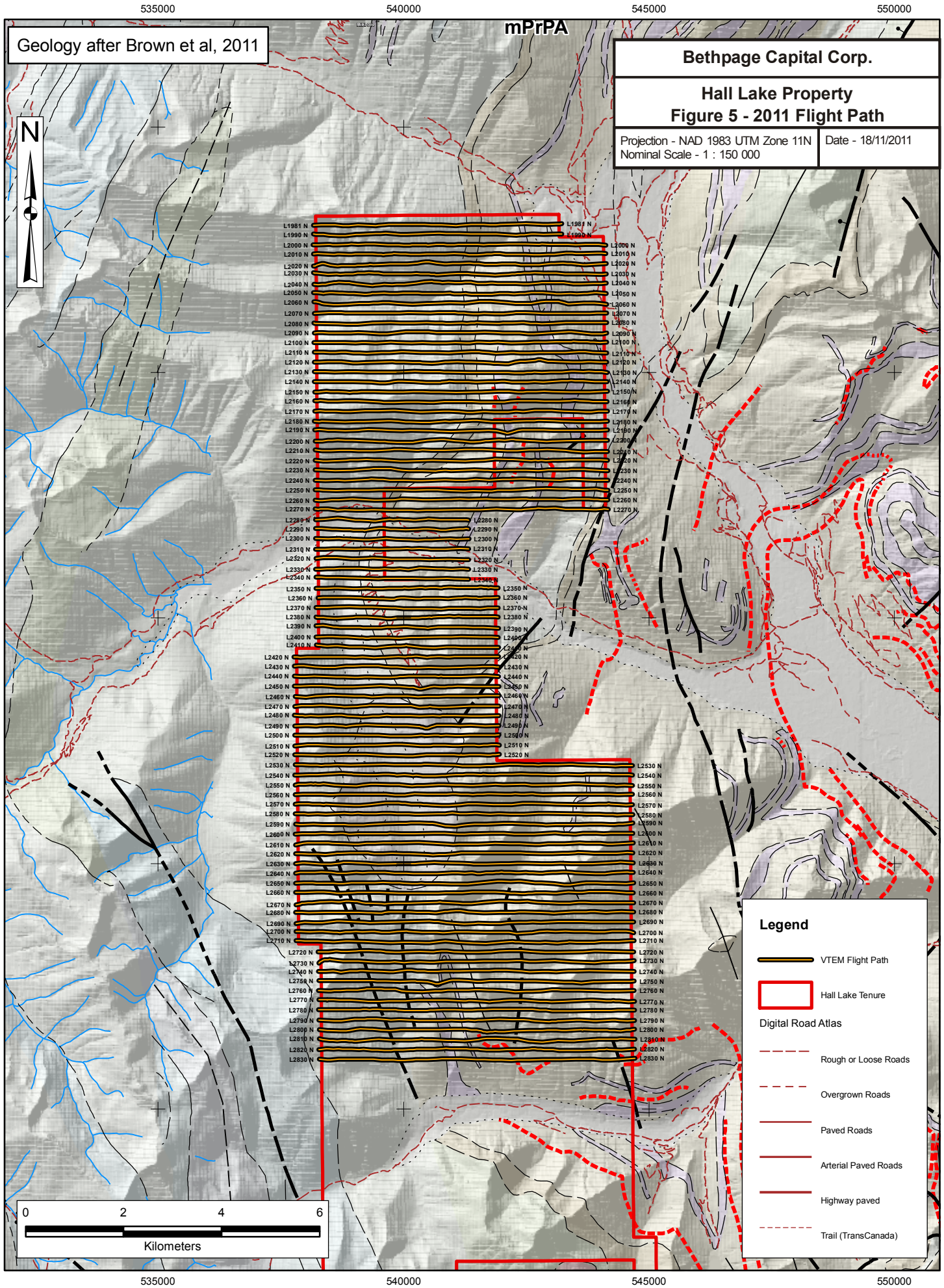
2011 Exploration Program Results

The airborne geophysical survey identified five anomalous features or targets (*Figure 6*).

No.1 and No.2 very low conductive zones are mapping a trend of low magnetic intensity that extends in NE to NS direction. They may be associated with an extension of the felsic dyke that carries the gold mineralization found around Hall Lake in 2004, or possibly a magnetite destructive halo associated with hydrothermal alteration along the intrusive / sedimentary contact.

No.4 is a very low conductive zone lies in NW direction and associated with low magnetic intensity. Anomalies No.3 and No.5 anomalies correspond to very low to low conductive zones which are considered as discrete targets. There is no obvious explanation for these features.

There appears to be some association of between magnetics and EM responses on some of targets. This is most pronounced in Target 2 and Target 4.


Geology after Brown et al, 2011
mPrPA
Bethpage Capital Corp.
Hall Lake Property
Figure 5 - 2011 Flight Path
Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 150 000
Date - 18/11/2011
N
535000
540000
545000
550000
5510000
5505000
5500000
5495000
5490000
0
2
4
6
Kilometers
Legend
VTEM Flight Path
Hall Lake Tenure
Digital Road Atlas
Rough or Loose Roads
Overgrown Roads
Paved Roads
Arterial Paved Roads
Highway paved
Trail (TransCanada)

GEOTECH LTD.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey Date: September 30th - October 15th 2011
- Survey Base: Crawford Bay, British Columbia
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350 B3 (C-GABH)
- Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 200 Meters
- Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 90° E / N 270° E
- Nominal Terrain Clearance: 202 Meters
- EM Loop: Towed at a mean distance of 35 meters below the Helicopter
- Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 13 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS
- Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
- Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
- Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Meters,Base Frequency 30 Hz
- Dipole Moment: 339,794 n/A
- Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.14 ms.
- Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION
- Datum: NAD 83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 117°W (Zone 11N)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137.000
- Eccentricity: 0.081819191
- NTS: 082F09 & 081F10

Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.01 (pV/A*m^4)
Linear between +/-0.1 (pV/A*m^4)
logarithmic above 0.1 (pV/A*m^4)

0.220 ms
0.253 ms
0.290 ms
0.333 ms
0.383 ms
0.440 ms
0.506 ms
0.580 ms
0.667 ms
0.766 ms
0.880 ms
1.010 ms
1.161 ms
1.333 ms
1.531 ms
1.760 ms
2.021 ms
2.323 ms
2.667 ms
3.063 ms
3.521 ms
4.042 ms
4.641 ms
5.333 ms
6.125 ms
7.036 ms

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:
- Buildings
- Railroads
- Trans Lines
- Roads
- Streams / Rivers
- Contours
- Lakes / Ponds
- Mining Areas
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database
Mining Claims are derived from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines
(www.geocomm.com)(www.geogratis.ca)(http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca)

Bethpage Capital Corp.
Hall Lake Block
Crawford Bay, British Columbia

Geotech VTEM System

VTEM dB/dt Z Component Profiles
Time Gates 0.220 - 7.036 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

November 2011

Geotech Project # 11075

DRILLING

To the best knowledge of the author, the Hall Lake property has not been drill tested and no drill programs were conducted during the 2011 field season.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

2004 – 2005 Field Programs

All samples were catalogued and placed in double rice bags and sealed with cable ties. Soil samples were dried prior to shipping. Sample cataloguing and shipping was overseen by Bootleg Exploration staff. All 2004 - 2005 rock and soil samples were shipped via Greyhound to the sample preparation facility of Eco Tech Laboratory (The Stewart Group) in Kamloops, BC, where they were prepared and analysed. Preparation involves drying and then screening to a minus 80-mesh fraction for soil samples. Rock samples are crushed to minus 10 mesh.

Rock samples were analyzed by ICP-AES, which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion with an atomic emission spectroscopy finish, using package AR/ES, and for gold by fire assay geochemical analysis, which involves a fire assay, with an atomic absorption finish, using a 30g sample (Au 2-30). Soil samples were analyzed by ICP-MS, which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion with a mass spectrometer finish, using the package AR/UTAU and a 10g gold aqua regia digestion (Au 1-10). Eco Tech is an ISO 9001 accredited facility, registration number CDN 52172-07.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratories, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and repeat analyses on the samples. There is no evidence of any tampering with the samples during collection or shipping. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer and Eagle Plains Resources.

2011 Geophysical Program

Quality management is addressed at all stages of the project cycle and throughout the project implementation period. For each project a quality plan is drawn up, describing the specific quality activities of the assignment. The quality plan sums up the specific plans and controls for the project.

Geotech operates under a strict set of Quality Control guidelines to ensure their clients of a properly conducted survey. These guidelines are to be carried out as the survey progresses. Most important to Quality Control is the field processing of the data to verify data integrity and evaluate whether it is within specifications outlined in the Proposal.

In review

Check the navigation and ancillary data against the survey specifications for the following:

- appropriate location of the GPS base station;
- flightline and control line separations are maintained to minimize deviations;
- all boundary control lines are properly located;
- terrain clearance specifications are maintained;
- the aircraft speed remains within the satisfactory specifications;

- the area flown covers the entire specified survey area;
- the GPS and geophysical data acquisition instruments are properly synchronized; and the GPS data are adequately sampled.

Magnetic Data

- Magnetic Data will be checked against the survey specifications for the following:
- appropriate location of the magnetic base station(s), and adequate sampling of the diurnal variations;
- magnetometer noise levels are within specification;
- magnetic diurnal variations remain within specification;
- spikes and/or drop-outs are minimal to non-existent in the raw data;
- filtering of the profile data is minimal to non-existent; and

Time-domain Electromagnetic Data

Check the TDEM data against the survey specifications for the following:

- the data behave consistently between channels (i.e. consistent signal decay);
- noise levels are within specifications, and instrument noise is minimized;
- bird swing and orientation noise is not evident;
- sferics and other spikes are minimal (after editing);
- cultural (60 Hz) noise is not excessive;
- regular tests are conducted to monitor the reference waveform and instrument drift, and ensure proper zero levels;

DATA VERIFICATION

The geochemical data from the 2004 – 2005 exploration programs on the Hall Lake property was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Sample collection procedures by Eagle Plains Resources and Bootleg Exploration on the property in 2004 – 2005 were managed by experienced professionals and appear to have been handled in an acceptable manner. Due to the grass roots nature of the 2004 - 2005 exploration programs no external QAQC samples were introduced into the sample chain of custody. The samples were processed and analyzed at reputable laboratories and in the author's opinion there is no indication from the analytical determinations that any spurious results were produced from sampling procedure, sample handling or analytical problems.

The author has reviewed the GeoTech Ltd. technical report on the Hall Lake survey included as Appendix III. In the author's opinion the survey was carried out in a professional manner and covered the area of the Hall Lake claims.

The author visited the Hall Lake property on June 14, 2011, which at that time was snow covered. Therefore the author was unable to take any representative samples or observe any of the mineralization at any of the historical showings; the author intends to revisit the property as soon as is

practical, at a time when mineralization can be examined and representative samples can be taken.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Hall Lake property is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Hall Lake property to undertake a resource calculation.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

To the best knowledge of the author, there have not been any environmental studies undertaken on the Hall Lake property. If a production decision was made on the property and the project entered the environmental review process, a number of environmental monitoring requirements would be triggered including baseline water geochemical sampling of the streams and possibly the groundwater, and wildlife impact studies. There are a number of private companies in the property area who could provide these services. To the author's knowledge, the Hall Lake property area is not subject to any environmental liability.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a permit issued under the British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Development, formerly the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Some of the work under Phase 1 recommendations may require such permits. The permitting process in British Columbia is well established and the author is not aware of any existing problems or impediments that would prevent a permit from being approved and issued for the recommended work in a timely manner.

Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into production.

The nearest communities are Cranbrook and Kimberley. The most direct impact on local communities would be sourcing supplies to support exploration including fuel, groceries, and hardware. As Cranbrook has an airport with direct flights from Vancouver and Calgary on a daily basis, it is likely that crew changes, including overnight accommodation, would be done through Cranbrook.

The Hall Lake Property is part of an area identified by the Ktunaxa First Nation as their traditional lands. The mandate of the Ktunaxa Lands and Resources Agency is to ensure that the lands and resources within the Traditional Territory of the Ktunaxa Nation are effectively managed and protected for the benefit of the citizens, communities and government of the Ktunaxa Nation. Any future development of the Hall Lake property should include consultation with the Ktunaxa and other community groups.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Fjordland Exploration Inc.'s Red Lobster Property is contiguous to the east of the northern part of the Hall Lake Property. The Red Lobster Property is under option from Kootenay Gold Corp. During 2011, Fjordland carried out soil sampling and prospecting surveys at Red Lobster to better define drill targets,

indicated by previous work by Kootenay Gold. The Red Lobster Property appears to be along the northern extension of the north-south trending Iron Range Fault system. To date, three zones of potential SedEx-style mineralization, hosted in Sullivan-age rocks, have been identified by Fjordland.

The Shado Zone, a structural-controlled zone greater than 50 m in width and trending north-northeasterly, contains a highly anomalous lead and zinc soil anomaly with values each in excess of 500 ppm; highs of 1750 ppm lead and 2760 ppm lead have been reported within an open-ended 1500 m by 500 m zone, in part covering known bedrock mineralization. A series of massive sulphide (galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite) veinlets, with maximum widths of 10-12 cm +/- irregular pods, occur with quartz and tourmaline at the Shado Showing. Three drill holes are planned to test this area.

The Cominco Zone appears to be a large fault-related zone associated with an extensive coincident lead – zinc soil geochemical anomaly measuring 1000 m by 1000 m, in part covering SEDEX-type bedrock mineralization consisting of quartz veinlets with arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite hosted by the same sedimentary rocks that occur at Sullivan. One drill hole is planned to test the geochemical anomaly.

The South Zone consists of a 700-m long by 600-m wide soil anomaly with lead and zinc values greater than 1000 ppm each and open to the south. Drill core from a drill hole in 1997 by Sedex Mining was lost when being moved by a helicopter. Visual logging indicated a 6-m interval containing lead and zinc mineralization.

This information is from the Fjordland Exploration website www.fjordlandex.com. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and the information discussed above on the Red Lobster property is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Hall Lake property which is the subject of this report.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Hall Lake property constitutes a property of merit based on the favourable geological setting, geology and alteration, localized presence of anomalous gold and silver in rock samples, and geophysical anomalies located by the 2011 airborne survey.

The Hall Lake property has seen very little historical work, with the only recent work on the property, before the current 2011 geophysical survey, carried out by Eagle Plains in 2004 and 2005.

The 2004 program was a grassroots prospecting reconnaissance to test the possibility for intrusion related gold potential related to the contact between the Bayonne batholith and the surrounding sediments. The program successfully sampled gold mineralization associated with arsenopyrite and quartz veins in a felsic dyke near the intrusive / sediment contact. Although results from the follow up program in 2005 were disappointing, the program was carried out late in the season under heavy snow cover limited the effectiveness of the sample collection.

In 2010 the Hall Lake property boundary was expanded to cover rocks thought to have potential for SedEx style base metal mineralization.

The airborne geophysical survey identified five anomalous features or targets (*Figure 6*).

No.1 and No.2 very low conductive zones are mapping a trend of low magnetic intensity that extends in NE to NS direction. They may be associated with an extension of the the felsic dyke that carries the gold mineralization found around Hall Lake in 2004, or possibly a magnetite destructive halo associated with hydrothermal alteration along the intrusive / sedimentary contact.

No.4 is a very low conductive zone lies in NW direction and associated with low magnetic intensity. Anomalies No.3 and No.5 anomalies correspond to very low to low conductive zones which are considered as discrete targets. There is no obvious explanation for these features.

There appears to be some association of between magnetics and EM responses on some of targets. This is most pronounced in Target 2 and Target 4.

The Hall Lake property is at a very early stage of exploration. All of the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys which are subject to a wide range of interpretation. Although the author believes that the past surveys on the property were scientifically valid, there has been very little work done on the property in terms of systematic exploration. All of the survey methods used are only effective to relatively shallow depths and a true and accurate picture of the nature and extent of mineralization on the property can only be defined through diamond drilling or underground sampling.

The potential economic viability of the project depends on the discovery of a deposit that, if it exists, is substantially buried. At the present time and for the foreseeable future, the project is not generating any cash flow.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the favourable geological setting, geology and alteration, and the presence of anomalous gold in rock and soil samples, and the results from the 2011 airborne geophysics survey, further work is recommended on the Hall Lake Project.

It is recommended that a high resolution orthophoto should be acquired and post processed to generate an accurate Digital Elevation Model for the property. This information will be very useful in planning drill pad locations, as well as providing accurate base maps and information regarding potential future access routes.

Phase 1 fieldwork should include property wide soil sampling in order to locate both gold and SedEx style mineralization. In many parts of the property, soils can be collected along contour lines, with oriented grids established as required. The area around the historical Storm King MinFile occurrence should be prospected and mapped and covered with soil geochemistry.

Ground based geophysics using a combination of Induced Polarization – Electromagenetics and Resistivity surveys should be completed over the area of the known intrusions and any areas highlighted by the geophysical and geochemical surveys. In the areas of known intrusions, the geophysics may be useful in imaging intrusive / sedimentary contact zones which may form areas of interest for gold mineralization. Induced Polarization and Electromagnetics may also be useful in imaging potential buried conductors or chargeability features which could indicate the presence of a sulphide body. The Electromagnetics may also be useful in defining mineralized structures in the area

of the Storm King occurrence.

Areas identified as geochemically anomalous should be prospected and mapped, followed by mechanical or blast trenching if warranted.

If a trenching program is carried out on the property per the recommendations, a sampling protocol should be implemented, involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory.

The results from the Phase 1 program should be compiled and if warranted, recommendations for a Phase 2 diamond drilling program, including rationale and hole locations and directions, should be made.

Table 2 – Proposed Exploration Budget

PHASE I BUDGET						
HALL LAKE PROPERTY						
BETHPAGE CAPITAL CORP						
PERSONNEL PRE FIELD:						
includes research, data compilation, project planning, permitting			no. of		no. of	
	person/job description/number of persons x no. of mandays x day rate		persons	rate	days	
office		Project Manager	1	$ 600.00	5.00	$3,000.00
geological		Geologist	1	$ 575.00	1.00	$575.00
technical		GIS Specialist / Data Manager / Cartographer	1	$ 475.00	2.00	$950.00
					TOTAL PERSONNEL (PRE FIELD):	**$4,525.00**
PERSONNEL FIELD			no. of		no. of	
	person/job description/number of persons x no. of mandays x day rate		persons	rate	days	
supervision		Project Manager	1	$ 600.00	15.00	$9,000.00
geological		Project Geologist	1	$ 575.00	15.00	$8,625.00
technical		GIS Technician	1	$ 475.00	15.00	$7,125.00
		Geological Technician II	2	$ 375.00	15.00	$11,250.00
					TOTAL PERSONNEL (FIELD):	**$36,000.00**
					TOTAL PERSONNEL:	**$40,525.00**
ANALYTICAL		type x no.of samples x cost				
				no of samples	cost	
	soils	ICP-MS plus Au (Fire Assay inc.prep)		500	$29.36	$14,680.00
	rocks	prep		125	$7.00	$875.00
		ICP-MS plus Au (inc.Fire Assay)		150	$25.00	$3,750.00
					TOTAL ANALYTICAL:	**$19,305.00**
GEOPHYSICS				no. of line km	cost per km	
combined IP / MAG / Resistivity Survey				25	$1,600.00	$40,000.00
line cutting / grid picketing						$5,000.00
					TOTAL GEOPHYSICS:	**$45,000.00**
EQUIPMENT RENTAL						
includes 4 WD trucks, ATV, communications, rock saw etc.						$15,000.00
					TOTAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL:	**$15,000.00**
HELICOPTER CHARTER				no of hours	rate	
support for field crews				20	$2,200.00	$44,000.00
					TOTAL HELICOPTER CHARTER:	**$44,000.00**
FUEL						
Fuel - Automotive	Trucks, ATV					$2,000.00
					TOTAL FUEL:	**$2,000.00**
TRENCHING						
mechanical / blast includes flyable excavator rental, all blasing supplies, blasting technician						$15,000.00
					TOTAL TRENCHING:	**$15,000.00**
TRAVEL EXPENSES:						
includes airfare, accommodation, meals						$5,000.00
					TOTAL TRAVEL:	**$5,000.00**
OTHER						
Meals / Groceries:						$2,500.00
Shipping:		samples, freight				$2,500.00
Orthophoto:		high resolution orthophoto with DEM model generation				$10,000.00
Field supplies:		includes sample bags, flagging, tools etc.				$2,500.00
Report writing:		assessment report including printing, plotting, cartography				$5,000.00
					TOTAL OTHER:	**$22,500.00**
					Subtotal:	**$208,330.00**
					10% Contingency:	**$20,833.00**
					TOTAL:	**$229,163.00**

PHASE II BUDGET						
HALL LAKE PROPERTY						
BETHPAGE CAPITAL CORP						
PERSONNEL PRE FIELD:						
includes research, data compilation, project planning, permitting			no. of		no. of	
	person/job description/number of persons x no. of mandays x day rate		persons	rate	days	
office		Project Manager	1	$600.00	10.00	$6,000.00
geological		Geologist	1	$575.00	5.00	$2,875.00
technical		GIS Specialist / Data Manager	1	$475.00	2.00	$950.00
				TOTAL PERSONNEL (PRE FIELD):		**$9,825.00**
PERSONNEL FIELD			no. of		no. of	
	person/job description/number of persons x no. of mandays x day rate		persons	rate	days	
supervision		Project Manager	1	$600.00	10.00	$6,000.00
geological		Project Geologist	1	$575.00	10.00	$5,750.00
technical		Geologist - Core Logging	1	$575.00	10.00	$5,750.00
		Geological Technician II	2	$375.00	10.00	$7,500.00
					TOTAL PERSONNEL (FIELD):	**$25,000.00**
					TOTAL PERSONNEL:	**$34,825.00**
ANALYTICAL			type x no.of samples x cost			
				no of samples	cost	
		drill core	prep	1500	$7.00	$10,500.00
			ICP-MS plus Au (inc.Fire Assay)	1500	$25.00	$37,500.00
					TOTAL ANALYTICAL:	**$48,000.00**
EQUIPMENT RENTAL						
includes 4 WD trucks, ATV, communications, rock saw etc.						$15,000.00
					TOTAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL:	**$15,000.00**
HELICOPTER CHARTER				no of hours	rate	
drill mobilization for fly holes / slinging core to staging area				30	$2,200.00	$66,000.00
					TOTAL HELICOPTER:	**$66,000.00**
FUEL						
Fuel - Automotive	Trucks, ATV					$5,000.00
Fuel - Other Bulk	Gas, Diesel, Propane					$5,000.00
					TOTAL FUEL:	**$10,000.00**
DIAMOND DRILLING				no.of meters	cost/m	
(no. of meters x cost/meter prorated)		includes mob/demob		2,000	$125.00	$250,000.00
					TOTAL DIAMOND DRILLING:	**$250,000.00**
TRAVEL EXPENSES:						
includes airfare, accommodation, meals						$5,000.00
					TOTAL TRAVEL:	**$5,000.00**
OTHER						
Meals / Groceries:						$5,000.00
Expediting						$500.00
Shipping:		samples, freight				$2,500.00
Field supplies:		includes sample bags, flagging, tools etc.				$2,500.00
Report writing:		assessment report including printing, plotting, cartography				$10,000.00
					TOTAL OTHER:	**$20,500.00**
					Subtotal:	**$449,325.00**
					10% Contingency:	**$44,932.50**
					TOTAL:	**$494,257.50**

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1996b. Hot-spring Au-Ag. In Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy,T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, p. 33-36.

BC MINFILE 082FSE008

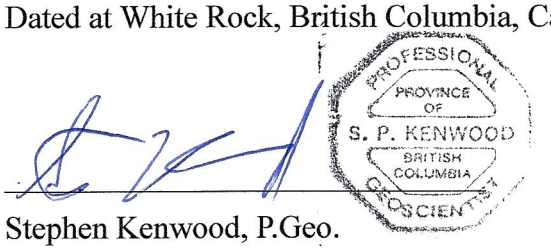
APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist residing at 13629 Marine Drive, White Rock, BC, Canada V4B 1A3.
2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Geology) in 1987. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1987 and have been involved in exploration for precious and base metals in western North America, Panama, Peru, Chile, Slovakia, and China.
4. This certificate applies to the "2011 Technical Report for the Hall Lake Property" dated November 25, 2011, prepared for Bethpage Capital Corp. and Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and I am responsible for the preparation of the report in its entirety.
5. I visited the Hall Lake Property on June 14, 2011 and have had no involvement with the property prior to my visit. At the time of visit, the property was snow covered and although I visited the areas of interest, mineralization was not inspected. I will make another personal inspection as soon as practical.
6. I am the Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and am responsible for all sections of this report. The sources of all information not based on personal examination are quoted in the report. The information provided by other parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.
7. As of the date of this certificate, 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.
8. I am independent of Bethpage Capital Corp. and Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read N.I. 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Form 43-101F1, Technical Reports and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.
10. In my professional opinion the Hall Lake property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

Dated at White Rock, British Columbia, Canada, this 30th day of November, 2011.



Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo.

Qualified Person

Qualified Person

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

2011 Hall Lake Project Expenditures				
Bethpage Capital Corp.				
Airborne Geophysics				**Subtotal**
Personnel		**No. of Man Days**	**Rate**	
Chris Gallagher, Chief GeoTechnologist:	survey planning, data interpretation, cartography	2.7	$725.00	$1,021.91
Jim Ryley, Geologist:	survey planning, field logistics including fuel delivery	2	$675.00	$1,350.00
C.C. Downie,P.Geo :	assesment report writing	4	$725.00	$2,900.00
				$5,271.91
Equipment Rental	**number (days/hours/units)**		**rate**	
4 WD truck per day includes mileage	1		$100.00	$100.00
				$100.00
Airborne Geophysical Survey	479.1 line km			$101,364.55
GeoTech Time Domain EM (VTEM)				
				$101,364.55
Fuel				
fuel for trucks				$123.84
				$123.84
			TOTAL:	**$106,860.30**

APPENDIX III
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT