

43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

SB PROPERTY

Located in the
Merritt Area, British Columbia

Nicola Mining Division
TRIM Sheets 092I015, 092I025
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 634000 5561000

FOR

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3. Summary

Alexandra Capital Corp. (“Alexandra”) is earning a 100% interest in the SB property, an epithermal precious metal project from Eastland Management Ltd., a private British Columbia corporation that is arms length to Alexandra . The property is currently 100% owned by Eastland Management Ltd.. The road accessible SB property lies 25 kilometres west of Merritt, British Columbia and consists of 8 claims totaling 3517 hectares.

The SB property is underlain by the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, an andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic arc belt of rocks, lying in south central British Columbia. This belt stretches from the north of Princeton to the west of Cache Creek with additional outliers continuing further north to Gang Ranch. The Spences Bridge Gold Belt is emerging as a new epithermal precious metal exploration target.

A program of prospecting and 200 metre by 50 metre grid soil sampling was completed over the southern half of the SB property in 2012. A total of 1223 soils and 8 rock samples were taken, testing two of the three anomalous area identified by previous exploration programs. Snow precluded the testing of the third anomaly.

The potential of the SB property is high. Follow up of two of the three target areas identified by the 2006 Strongbow Exploration programs confirmed and expanded the anomalies and in addition the program located a previously unknown anomaly.

The Target 1 area, hosting 2012 gold-in-soil Anomaly C is one of the high priority areas for follow-up. This 1400 metre semi-continuous linear anomaly looks to host the suspected strike projection of the NIC Zone from the Prospect Valley property to the south. Strong multi-station gold-in-soil anomalies were identified on multiple grid lines through this area.

The Target 2 area was stream sediment anomalies and the objective was to find the source. While nothing was located lower in Nuaitch Creek valley, a 1600 metre, semi-continuous linear zone, 2012 gold-in-soil Anomaly B, the suspected strike projection of the PV Zone from the Prospect Valley property to the south, appears higher on the hills and is a possible explanation for the silt values.

The Target 3 area was not examined due to snow cover.

Anomaly A was located during the 2012 soil program as well. This is a NW trending linear anomaly in the NW section of the grid spanning four lines, a distance in excess of 800 metres. It is open to the northwest and the strongest values appear on the northernmost line. If this anomaly continues to the NW, it may be the source of the gold in silt anomaly from Manning Creek.

Anomalies A, B and C need to further evaluated, and Target 3 also needs evaluation. The strongest anomalies are A and C and they should be the main focus of the next stage of the exploration. These trend of these two anomalies need to be prospected and the soil grid needs to be expanded to the north and tightened to from the current 200 metres by 50 metres to 50 metres by 25 metres over an area 1700 metres long by 1700 metres wide for Anomaly A and 1300 metres long by 1000 metres wide for Anomaly C. This will result in the collection of 3933 soil samples. This program estimated budget is \$225,000.00

4. Introduction

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile all available geological data on the SB Project for Alexandra Capital Corp. to support its application as the Qualifying Transaction on the TSX Venture Exchange. This report was commissioned by Ms. Suzanne Wood, the President of Alexandra Capital Corp.

According to the two assessment reports (28710 – Henneberry, 2006; and 28706 – Stewart and Gale, 2006) filed by Midland Recording Services Ltd. and Strongbow Exploration Inc. respectively to document these exploration programs, a total of \$102,743 was expended on the property. The Midland 2005 program consisted of a preliminary evaluation program from May to June at a cost of \$11,793. The Strongbow 2006 program consisted of mapping, soil grids and prospecting from May to August at a cost of \$91,950.

MGM Resources Corp. optioned the property from Eastland Management Ltd. in 2012 and completed a prospecting and grid soil sampling program in May 2012. A total of \$116,217.23 was filed for assessment credits with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines for the 2012 program

meeting the \$100,000 expenditure requirement for the property. MGM used the SB property as the property for its Initial Public Offering on the TSX Venture Exchange. The property and prospectus was approved but MGM was unable to complete the IPO process as it couldn't raise the IPO funds due to the financial downturn at that time. This report summarizes the MGM program along with the previous exploration programs.

Warren Robb, P.Geo. serves as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing this entire Technical Report. In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and his previous experience related to exploration of low sulphidation gold deposits within the Spences Bridge Group in British Columbia.

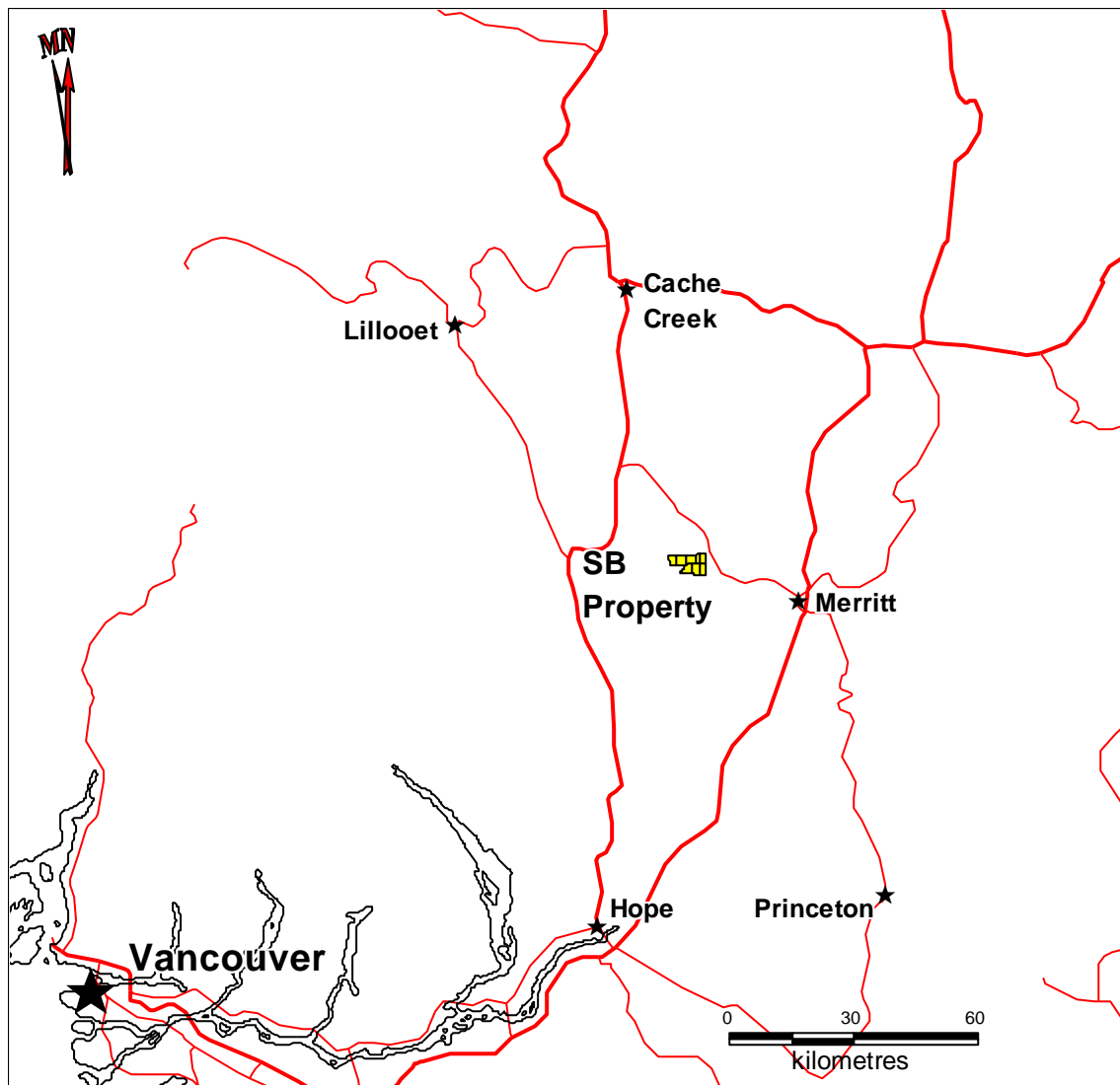
The author visited the property for one day on October 24, 2013.

5. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and was checked on February 17, 2014. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

6. Property Description and Location

The SB property consists of 8 claims totaling 3517 hectares. The claims were acquired by map staking under the British Columbia provincial Mineral Titles Online system. The property is located approximately 25 kilometres west of the town of Merritt, British Columbia and lies on TRIM sheets 092I015 and 092I025 which lie on portions of National Topographic System map sheet 092I in the Nicola Mining Division. The centre of the property is situated at 5561000 North 634000 East in Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10 in the datum of NAD 83 (Figure 1).



Datum NAD 83 Zone 10

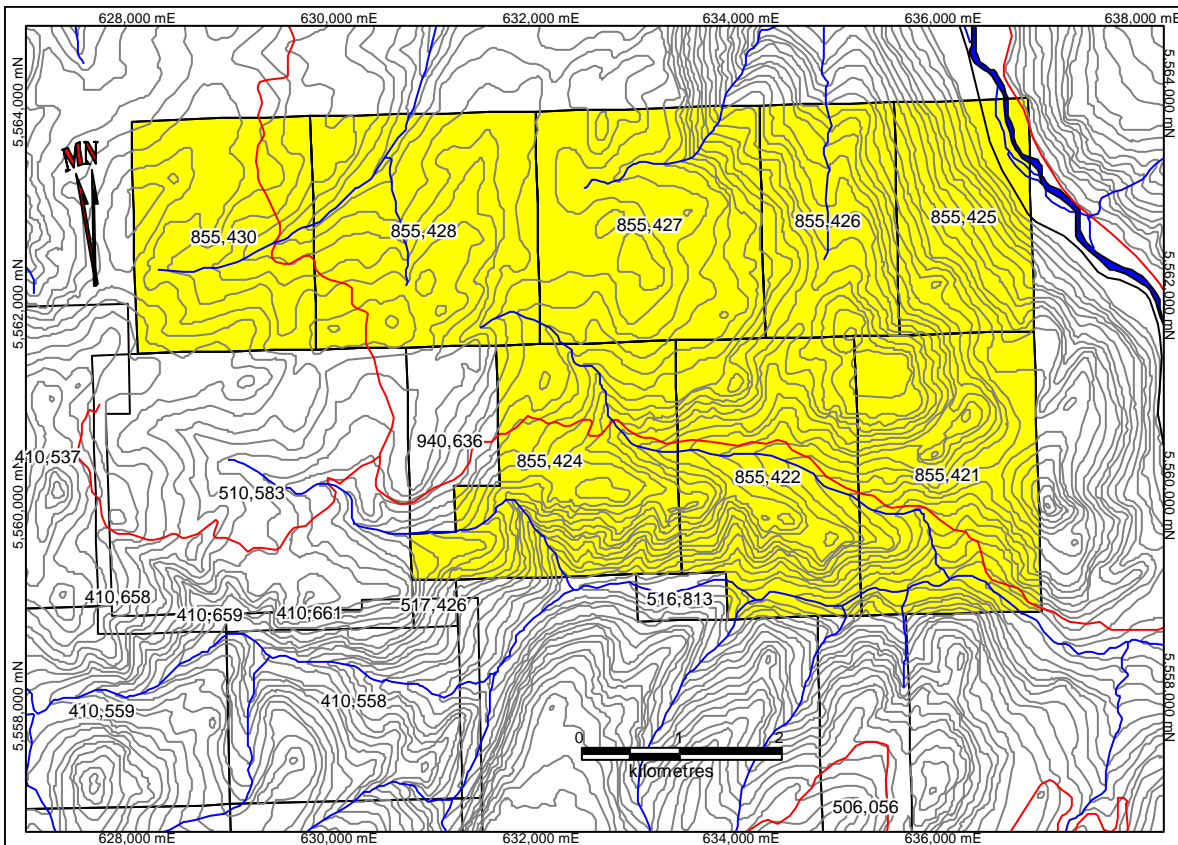
Figure 1. Location Map

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP

All tenures comprising the SB property are held in the name of Eastland Management Ltd. of Delta, B.C.. Alexandra Capital Corp. is earning a 100% interest by making the cash payments and share issuances and meeting the work commitments as outlined in Table 2. The mineral tenures are for subsurface rights only and there are no surface rights associated with the tenures. All tenures are on crown land and are legally accessible. The property is not subject to any royalties or other incumbances.

Table 1. List of Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
855421	SB 1	266788	092I	2015/may/23	496.62
855422	SB 2	266788	092I	2015/may/23	475.93
855424	SB 3	266788	092I	2015/may/23	475.92
855425	SB 4	266788	092I	2015/may/23	310.24
855426	SB 5	266788	092I	2015/may/23	310.24
855427	SB 6	266788	092I <td 2015/may/23	517.07	
855428	SB 7	266788	092I	2015/may/23	517.06
855430	SB 8	266788	092I	2015/may/23	413.65
					3516.71



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Figure 2. Claim Map (092I015,092I025)

FIGURE 2. CLAIM MAP

Table 2. Agreement Terms

Payment	Date	Shares	Date	Work Commitments	Date
\$10,000	17-Feb-2014 (paid)				
\$15,000	on TSX.V acceptance	200,000	on TSX.V acceptance		
		200,000	1 st anniversary	\$100,000	1 st anniversary
		300,000	2 nd anniversary		

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the SB property. The recommended work program will follow up soil sampling which does not require a permit. In the event follow up soil sampling program is successful, excavator trenching and/or diamond drilling programs will be the next set. These programs will require permits that according to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources should take 6 months or less. Part of the permit application process will involve consultation with First Nations, which will have to be acted upon directly by Alexander Capital Corp. The SB property lies within the traditional territory of the Nlaka'pamux First Nation. Land claims have not been settled in this part of British Columbia and their future impact on the property's access, title or the right and ability to perform work remain unknown.

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

7. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The SB property lies 25 kilometres west of Merritt, British Columbia. The claims are readily accessible west from Merritt on Provincial Highway 8 to Spius Creek Road and then via the Spius Creek Road to the Nuaitch Creek Road which traverses the property.

The topography is moderately steep, lying between 490 metres and 1620 meters above sea level (ASL). There are cliffs and long ridges of outcrop throughout the property. The major drainage is Nuaitch Creek through the centre of the property. Limited areas in the northwest have been logged, while the remaining property consists of open stands of fir and pine

The southern portion of the property is accessible from Nuaitch Creek Road and the northwest corner is accessible from Manning Creek Road.

In this part of the province the climate is typical for the southern interior of British Columbia. Summers are generally warm and dry and winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods. Depending upon the type of exploration, the field season generally runs from late April to early November.

This is a preliminary grass roots exploration project. The sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations and the availability and sources of power, water and mining personnel have not yet been considered. Potential tailings storage and waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites have not yet been investigated.

8. History

The SB property lies within the Spences Bridge Gold Belt (SBGB), a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous volcanics of island arc affinity, in south central British Columbia. The SBGB stretches from Princeton northwestward to Lillooet with smaller outliers continuing further northwestward to Gang Ranch.

The SBGB has been continuously explored since the initial discovery of low sulphidation epithermal precious metal mineralization in 2000. A staking rush in the mid 2000's resulted in several regional exploration programs by Almaden Minerals Ltd., Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd., Strongbow Exploration Inc., Tanqueray Resources Ltd. and Appleton Exploration Inc. Most of these companies are now concentrating on key mineralized areas, dropping much of the peripheral ground.

There have been two exploration programs completed on the present SB claims. Both programs were orientated towards the search for low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits in the Spences Bridge Group.

Midland Recording Ltd. completed a program of preliminary rock and stream sediment sampling on their Southern Belle property in 2005 (Henneberry, 2006). This program concentrated on the northern tributaries of Nuaitch Creek and consisted of 12 stream sediment samples and

13 rock samples. Two of the stream sediments samples returned values of 70 ppb Au and 90 ppb Au respectively, the remaining silts reported assays ranging from <5 to 15 ppb gold, none of the silt sampled reported anomalous arsenic or antimony values. The rock sample results ranged from <5 to 30 ppb gold, the latter was a composite grab of quartz vein float. There were no arsenic anomalies with the rock samples; only two samples reported values exceeding the analytical detection limit with a high of 10 ppm arsenic. A total of \$11,793.10 was recorded as assessment work with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for this program.

Strongbow Exploration Inc. completed limited rock sampling, stream sediment sampling and a widely spaced soil grid on the Southern Belle property optioned from Midland Recording Ltd. in 2006 (Stewart and Gale, 2006). This program also covered other claims outside the current Southern Belle property, called the Silk and Manning properties. The entire Strongbow program cost \$91,950 and included the collection of 84 silt samples, 388 soil samples and 81 rock samples, the vast majority of work was completed on the Southern Belle property. This program located an area of weakly to moderately strong gold-in-soil values on the ridge to the south of Nuaitch Creek. This area was never followed up and is a high priority target. The best result from the soil sampling program was a high of 61 ppb gold that was close to the anomalous silt samples outlined by the 2005 Midland program.

There are no known historical or current mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates on the SB property nor has there been any recorded production.

9. Geological Setting and Mineralization

9.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(Summarized from MINFILE 092G, 092H, 092I, 092J, 092O, 092P; Green and Trupia, 1989)

The Spences Bridge Gold Belt lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of Central British Columbia, proximal to its western boundary with the Coast Plutonic Belt. The Intermontane Belt is a region of relatively low topographic and structural relief, while the Coast Plutonic Belt is a region of high topographic and structural relief. The regional map (Figure 3) also shows small elements of Insular Belt to the extreme southwest and the Omenica Belt to the extreme north-east. The elements of these latter two belts have no relevance to the Spences Bridge Gold Belt and warrant no further discussion.

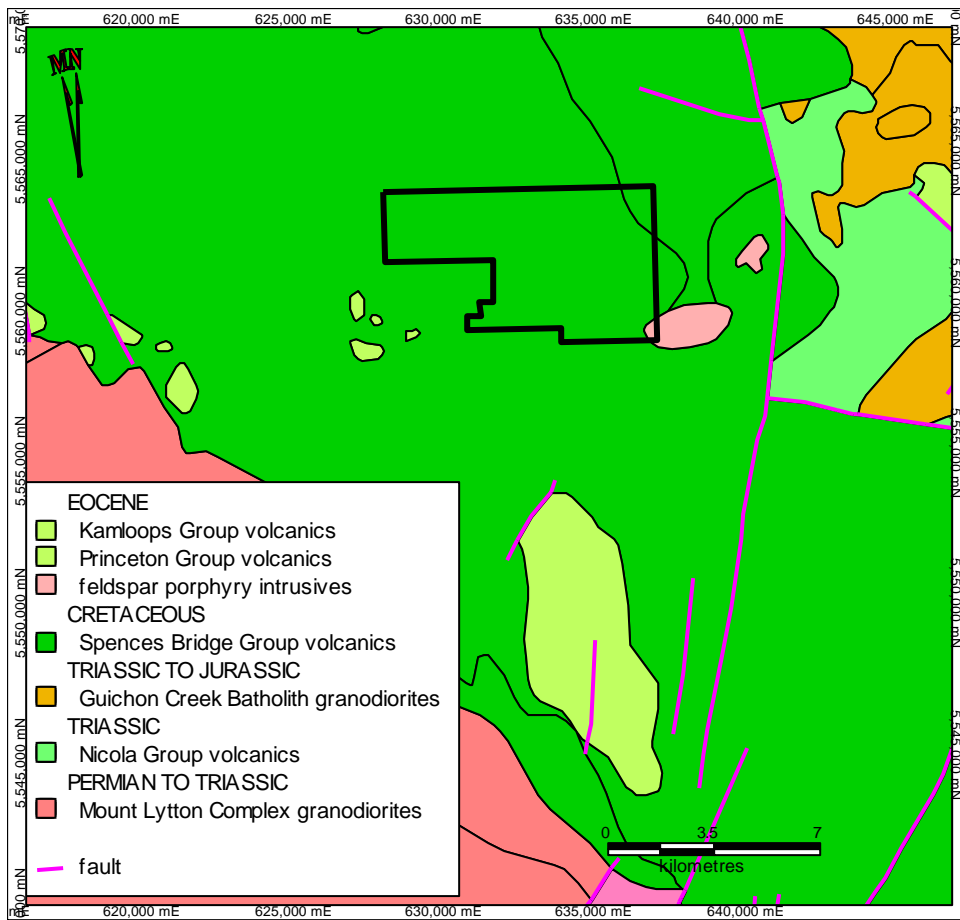
The two primary belts are further divided into nine lithographic terranes in the map area: Coast Complex, Harrison, Cadwallader, Bridge River, Shuksan, Methow, Stikinia, Cache Creek and Quesnellia, respectively from west to east. Each terrane is bounded by major faults.

The Harrison and Coast Complex terranes are not directly relevant to the Spences Bridge Group and its mineralization.

The Cadwallader Terrane lies to the west of the northern outliers of the Spences Bridge Group. It comprises a series of Cretaceous clastic sediments and the Powell River Group volcanoclastics. The Bridge River Terrane consists of Mississippian to middle Jurassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Shuksan Terrane consists primarily of Cretaceous intrusives and high grade metamorphic rocks.

The Methow Terrane forms much of the boundary between the two belts. It comprises sequences of Jurassic through to Cretaceous, predominantly fine grained, clastic sediments.

The south end of the Stikinia Terrane includes Cretaceous clastic sediments and a series of Jurassic through to Cretaceous intrusives.



Datum NAD 83 Zone 10

FIGURE 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

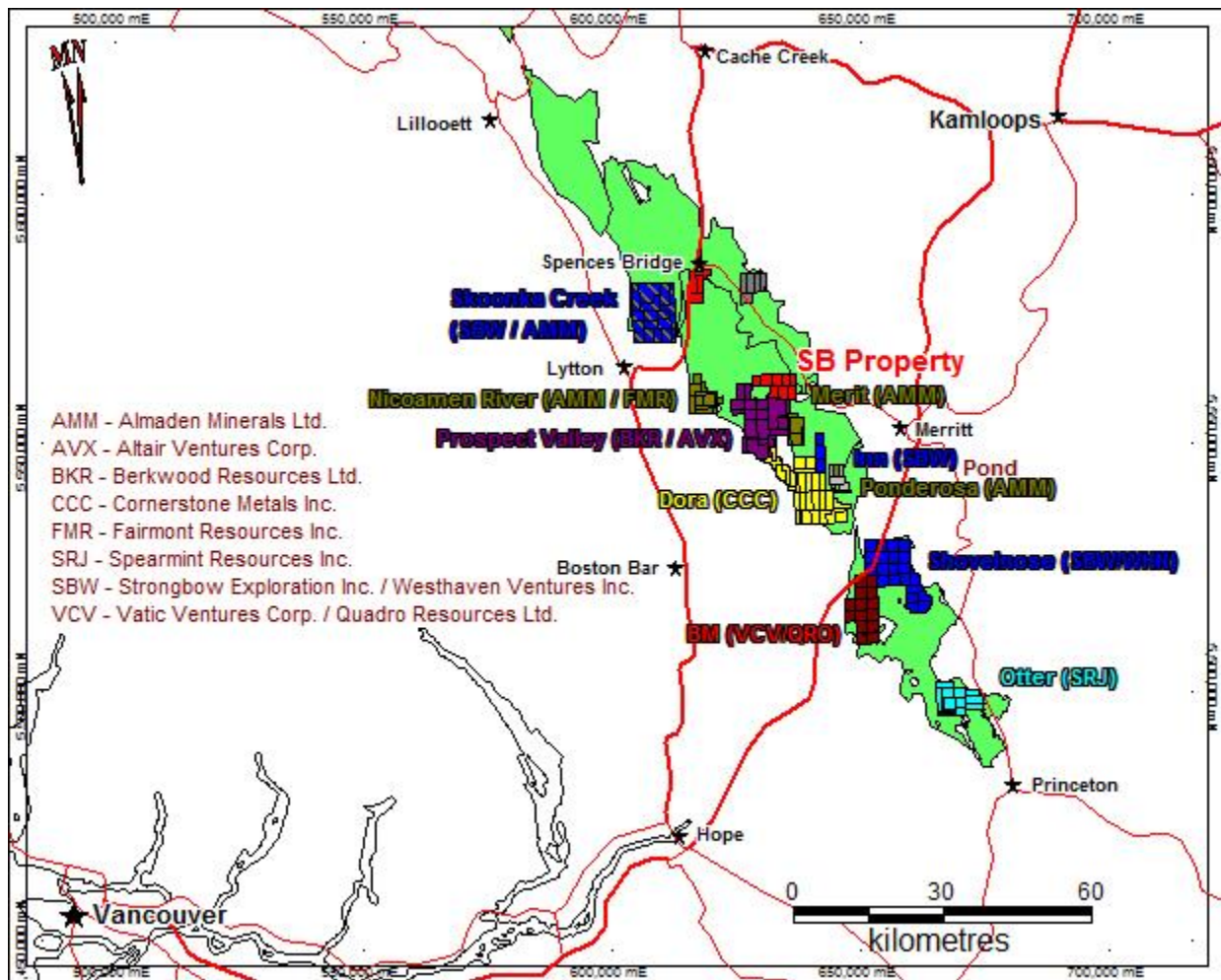
The geology of the Cache Creek Terrane is complex with units ranging in age from Pennsylvanian to middle Jurassic. The rocks include a melange of Permian to Pennsylvanian carbonates with minor clastic sediments and volcanics in the eastern and central sections and a series of Permian to middle Jurassic clastic sediments with minor carbonates and volcanoclastics to the west.

The Quesnellia Terrane consists primarily of the upper Triassic Nicola Group clastic sediments, and volcanic rocks with associated late Triassic - early Jurassic intrusions. The most important is the Guichon Creek Batholith, which hosts the Highland Valley copper deposits.

The Methow, Stikinia, Cache Creek and Quesnellia Terranes through much of the map area are covered by Cretaceous and/or Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic overlap assemblages. These include Miocene - Pliocene plateau basalts and coarse clastic sediments of the Chilcotin Group, Eocene to Oligocene volcanics and Eocene basalt and andesite, local rhyolite, breccia, tuff and sandstone thought to be related to the Kamloops Group. Spences Bridge Group flows and volcanics occur as a series of outliers through the lower end of the Stikinia Terrane in the north and as a large belt within the Quesnellia Terrane in the south.

The middle to upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group has recently been identified as a significant target for epithermal precious metal mineralization. This group forms a northwest trending volcanic belt consisting of a thick sequence of gently folded volcanics with lesser sediments dipping shallowly to the northeast. Rocks of the Spences Bridge Group are believed to have formed as a chain of stratovolcanoes associated with subsiding, fault-bounded basins (Thorkelson, 1985).

Glacial drift and alluvium deposits were deposited in creek and river valleys by south moving Pleistocene glaciers.



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FIGURE 4 SPENCES BRIDGE GOLD BELT

Geology of the Spences Bridge Group

The Spences Bridge Group (Figure 4) forms a northwest trending belt, 3 to 24 kilometres wide and up to 3400 metres thick, from north of Princeton through to east of Lillooett (Duffel and McTaggart, 1952). A faulted extension of the belt lies in the Churn Creek/Empire Valley area west of 100 Mile House (Thorkelson, 2006).

The Spences Bridge Group as described by Thorkelson (2006) is thought to be the volcanic representation of the closure of the oceanic basin between Wrangellia to the west and the assemblage of intermontane terranes (the accreted part of ancestral North America) to the east. Spences Bridge rocks were deposited on two main basement types: west of the Village of Spences Bridge, they overlie the mainly Paleozoic Cache Creek terrane; to the east, they overlie plutonic and volcanic rocks of the late Triassic Nicola Arc, part of the Quesnellia terrane.

Shortly after eruption of the Spences Bridge Group began, tectonism led to the deposition of a near-basal conglomerate that contains clasts of Triassic granitoids and Nicola volcanic rocks. These rocks commonly show foliations and lower greenschist metamorphism which are not evident in the Spences Bridge Group, suggesting Spences Bridge rocks were deposited on the basement after deposition of the Nicola Group, deformation and metamorphism, and exhumation.

Recently the British Columbia Geological Survey completed an update of the stratigraphy and geological setting of the Spences Bridge Group. This work indicates that the Spences Bridge Group consists of two formations: the older Pimainus Formation and the younger overlying Spius Formation. The following descriptions are quoted and summarized from Diakow and Barrios (2009).

The Pimainus Formation consists mainly of subaerial flows and pyroclastic volcanic strata interbedded with minor sedimentary intervals containing sandstone and conglomerate. The oldest unit within this formation appears to be a grey-green andesite that is in part porphyritic or amygdaloidal. This unit is overlain by a rhyolitic pyroclastic unit that is approximately 100-150 metres thick. It is characterized by lithic pyroclastics that include aphanitic rhyolite and some flow-laminated rhyolite. Minor bedded tuffs containing crystals, ash, and small lithic fragments forming thin-layered horizons within massive ash flows are also present. Other layered rocks consist of tuffaceous sandstone and fine lapilli tuffs. A second ash-flow unit occurs near the top of the stratigraphic section. *“This tuff unit is distinguished from those lower in the section by monomictic juvenile lapilli and blocks of composed of reddish, sparsely plagioclase- porphyritic and flow-laminated rhyodacite. Rhyolite lava flows, presumed to represent small domes or facies related to this pyroclastic flow, occur at two localities.”*

The Spius Formation is characterized by a thick succession of andesite flows. These flows vary from aphanitic with or without sparse pyroxene phenocrysts to amygdaloidal. In some places, the contact is conformable and hard to identify, while elsewhere, lacustrine beds separate the two formations.

The Spences Bridge Group is preserved in the Nicoamen structural depression, a complex synclorium crosscut by normal faults. It may have been forming at the same time as the Spences

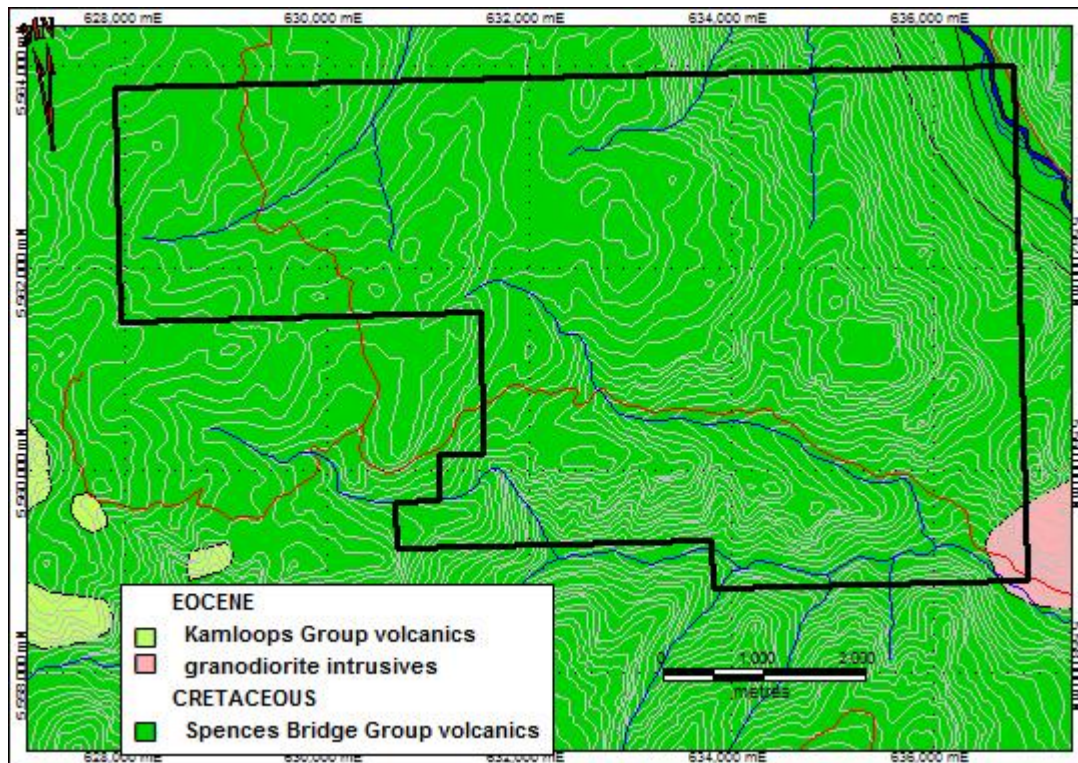
Bridge Group. Presently, the Spius Formation is largely confined to the centre of the structural depression but appears to be the relic of an extensive shield volcano with a few cinder cones.

Structurally, the Spences Bridge Group is generally gently folded, with dips from 10° to 40°. Individual flows and beds do not appear to be widespread. There appears to be some faulting within the group but the lack of marker horizons makes measurement of any displacement difficult (Duffel and McTaggart, 1952).

9.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The SB property was mapped during the Strongbow 2006 exploration program (Stewart and Gale, 2006). The following is a summary of the mapping program.

The dominant rock type found on the property is thick stacks of basalt lava flows and associated dikes and breccias of the Spences Bridge Group Spius formation. Sedimentary rocks associated with the Spius formation overlie an unconformity at the base of this formation, through the area, but not on the present SB property. This unconformity separates Spius formation rocks from the underlying Pimainus formation volcanic rocks which are also only exposed on the northeast corner of the property. There is one undated intrusions on the eastern boundary of the SB property.



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FIGURE 5 SB PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Spius formation provide a thick, extensive and continuous cover over the more varied Pimainus formation pyroclastic sequences. The Spius formation in the area comprises massive to stacked coherent flows of weakly porphyritic to aphanitic, black to red andesite and basalt.

The more massive flows observed may be hornblende or plagioclase porphyritic. Deposits are generally amygdaloidal, can be flow banded and rarely show pipe vesicles. Rare tuffaceous interbeds include hematite-rich, oxidized ash and scoria-lapilli tuff. Amygdaloidal dikes intrude along vertical fractures through the resistive lava flows, but may flow laterally along unconsolidated tuff layers forming diffuse frothy appearing sills.

In the general area, sedimentary rocks representing the contact between the underlying Pimainus formation intermediate volcanoclastic rocks and overlying mafic flow dominated Spius formation of the Spences Bridge group have been mapped. These sediments are interpreted to be an interformational unit overlying the unconformity at the top of the Pimainus formation. This unit is characterized locally by quartz-plagioclase rich wackestone, and interbedded conglomerate and reworked ash tuff layers. Sandstone and wackestone units are fresh and unaltered but strongly indurated with unidirectional crossbeds.

The Pimainus formation underlies the northeast corner of the SB property. These rocks are monomictic to heterolithic intermediate block and ash flow tuffs. The biotite or hornblende phytic units maybe normally graded and show distinct flow boundaries. At some localities this unit preserves organic fragments, mainly wood fragments, incorporated into pyroclastic flows. Interbedded with the coarse grained flows are interbedded fine ash layers, some of which are interpreted as ash surge beds.

On the eastern boundary of the SB property, there is an extremely fresh, fine-grained felsic porphyry intrusion outcropping on steep south facing ridges. This porphyry is white and very finely quartz-plagioclase-biotite porphyritic. Patches of vesicles suggest this is either a very shallow intrusion or may be locally extrusive. Government mapping places this unit as Eocene in age, although the source of this date is presumed to derive from regional comparisons with intrusions of similar character.

Hydrothermal alteration of the Spius formation on the SB property is not regionally pervasive although there is local propylitic, carbonate and silica alteration. This lack of alteration is very distinct from occurrences of the underlying Pimainus formation of the Spences Bridge group which appear to be pervasively silicified on a regional scale. Chalcedonic amygdule and vug filling is common (occurrences of “thunder eggs”) as well as associated cockscomb texture quartz vugs and veins. White to pink fibrous zeolite veinlets are common in the area and likely emanate from the many feeders dikes associated with the mafic flows. Celadonite is another

alteration phase that is abundant, although not uniformly, across the area. It tends to occur with or near chlorite altered areas. Celadonite exists as fracture coatings, amygdule and vug linings with quartz and/or carbonate.

One alteration which is regional in the Spius formation is pervasive hematite in massive flows and particularly in pyroclastic interbeds. This alteration accentuates the distinctly layered appearance of stacked flows as more permeable and thus more oxidized layers between coherent flows are hematite rich. Much of the regional hematite appears to be general diagenetic ation of mafic flows. As well there is a distinct hematite +/- clay alteration overprint where amygdaloidal subvolcanic dikes and sills intrude into and along the basalt flows and tuffaceous horizons. The combination of hematite-clay alteration can diffuse the boundaries between intruding sills and host such that they are indistinguishable.

Areas of local hydrothermal brecciation and alteration in the Spius formation may have up to 40% epidote and lesser hematite. There are several NE trending structures that are locally altered. For example on the SB property there is a local area of silicification and intense propylitic alteration along a NE trending structural and dike corridor. At the core of this alteration is a series of intense blue-green chalcidonic veins and vug fillings. While local silt and stream sediment geochemistry has returned anomalous gold and multi-element values, the rocks have not yet provided positive results.

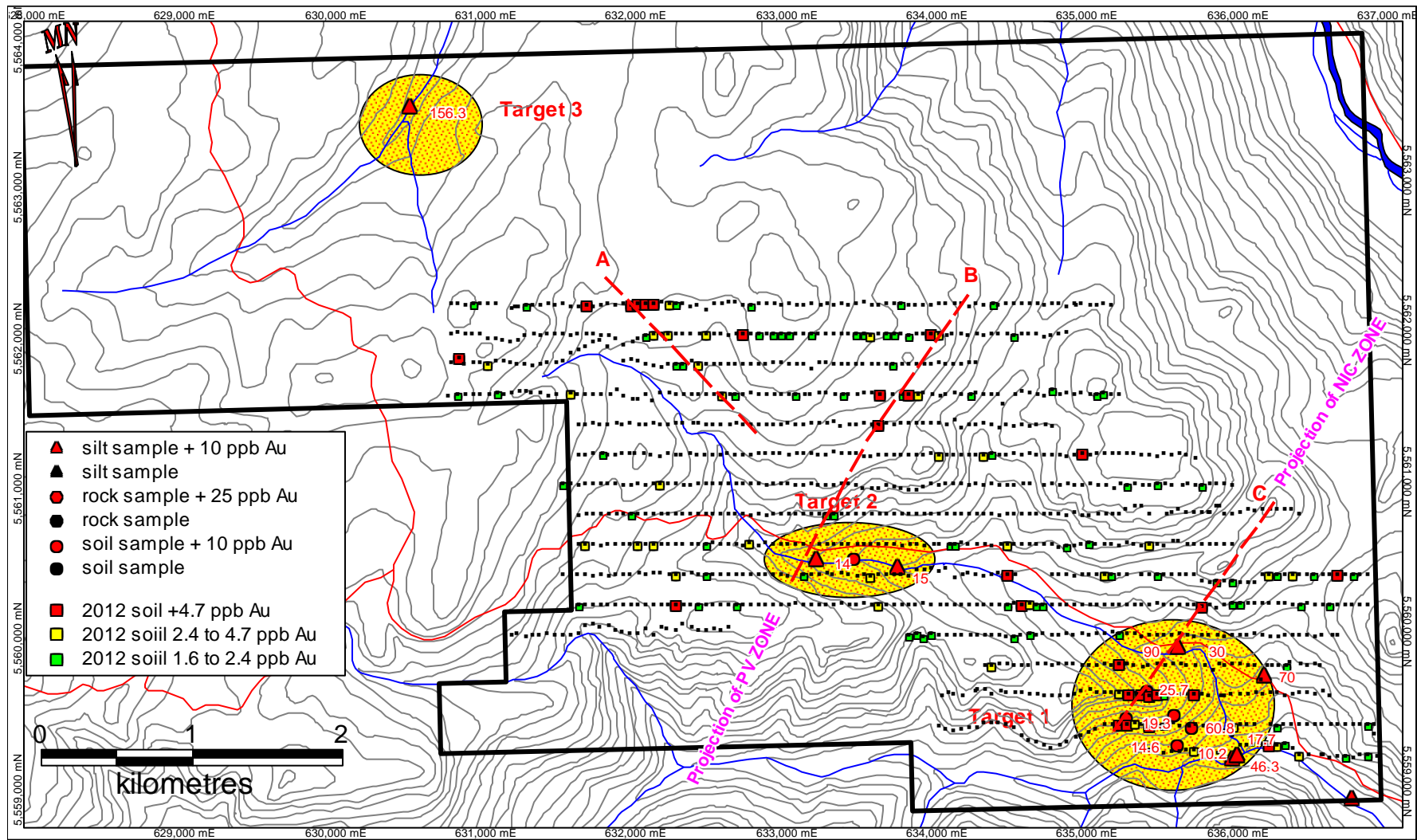
Topographic features including creek drainage patterns suggest that there may be northwest-southeast and north-south trending structural features present on the property. This is supported by government aeromagnetic surveys. Structural control is a common feature of low-sulphidation precious metals deposits

9.3 MINERALIZATION

The exploration target for the SB property is a low sulphidation epithermal precious metal deposit. Bedrock mineralization has yet to be found on the SB property. The exploration completed to date consists of soil and silt geochemical surveys along with preliminary rock sampling, prospecting and mapping.

The prior exploration programs of silt sampling and reconnaissance soil sampling (Henneberry, 2006; Stewart and Gale, 2006) identified three areas for follow up exploration as shown on Figure 6:

- Target 1 where stream sediment sampling identified 6 anomalous values from the unnamed northern tributary and Nuaitch Creek itself: 10.2, 17.1, 19.3, 46.3, 70 and 90 ppb. Three anomalous soil values were also identified in the area: 14.6, 25.7 and 60.8 ppb Au. A 30 ppb Au value was also obtained from quartz veining in the same area. The ridge between the tributary and Nuaitch Creek appears to be the source of the gold.
- Target 2 is a stream sediment area where gold values of 14 and 15 ppb Au were obtained from the central section of the unnamed tributary.
- Target 3 is a stream sediment area where a gold value of 156.3 ppb was obtained from the upper reaches of Manning Creek. This area was inaccessible during the May 2012 program.



Datum NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 6. Mineralization

FIGURE 6 MINERALIZATION

The 2012 program tested the Target 1 and Target 2 areas, as well as the strike projection of the PV and NIC zones from the Prospect Valley property contiguous to the south. Three continuous to semi-continuous gold-in-soil anomalies were identified as shown on Figure 6:

- The NW trending Anomaly A lies in the NW section of the grid and spans four lines, a distance in excess of 800 metres. It is open to the northwest and the strongest values appear on the northernmost line. If this anomaly continues to the NW, it may be the source of the gold in silt anomaly from Manning Creek.
- Anomaly B represents the possible strike projection of the PV zone. It is semi-continuous through most of the length of the grid, a distance of 1600 metres. This anomaly may explain the anomalous silt samples taken from the south flowing tributaries of Nuaitch Creek within Target 2.
- Anomaly C represents the possible strike projection of the NIC zone. It is semi-continuous through its length, a distance of 1400 metres. The anomaly is multi-station wide on the two southernmost lines.

NOTE: The strike projections of the PV and NIC zones from the Prospect Valley property are possible projections of those mineralized zones onto the SB property. This does not imply the mineralization present on the Prospect Valley Property extends onto the SB property. More work is required to further delineate the anomalous soil trends on the SB property and determine their source.

10. Deposit Types

The SB property is being explored for low sulphidation epithermal precious metals deposits. The following summary is condensed from British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1996).

Low sulphidation epithermal deposits are typically hosted in volcanic island and continent-margin arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures. These deposits can form in most types of volcanic rocks, although calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominate. Low sulphidation deposits can be any age. Tertiary deposits are the most abundant. Jurassic deposits are important in British Columbia (Toodogone).

Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (> 1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore

shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenetic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hot spring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastomosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Hanging wall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

Veins are comprised of quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, and calcite. They may contain lesser amounts of adularia, sericite, barite, and fluorite, Ca- Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite. Veins commonly exhibit open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

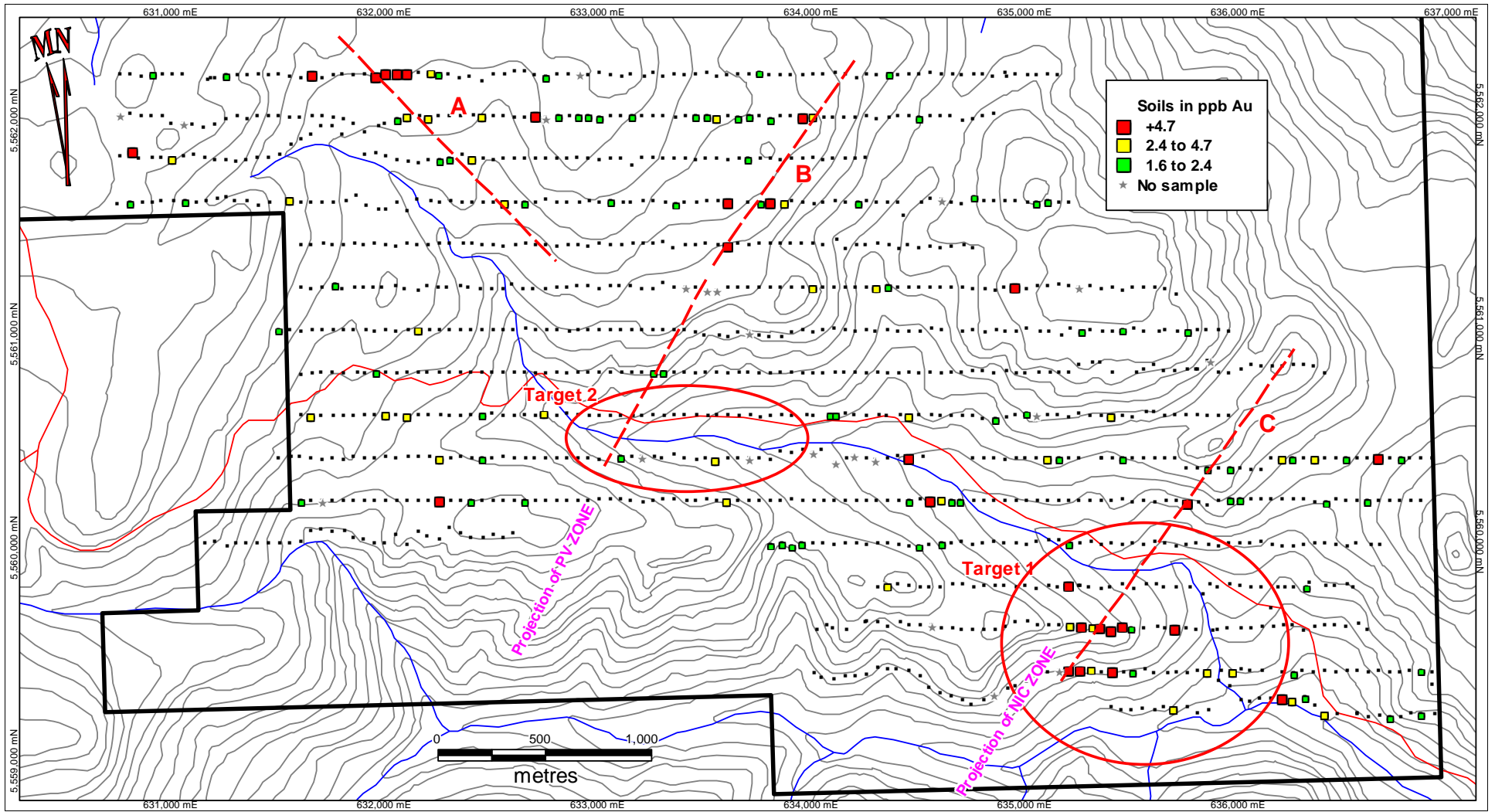
Mineralization within the veins consists of pyrite, electrum, gold, silver and argentite, with lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg, Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu, Ag- Pb-Zn.

Alteration is an important in low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite- kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite-illite- montmorillonite (smectite)] formed adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Prospecting for mineralized siliceous and silica-carbonate float or vein material with diagnostic open-space textures is an effective exploration method. VLF can be effective in tracing struc-

ture, while radiometric surveys may outline strong potassic alteration of wallrocks Geochemical sampling is also an effective exploration method with elevated values in the ore metals: Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu as well as elevated values for pathfinder elements: As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn and locally Te, Se and Hg. Finally, silver deposits generally have higher base metal contents than Au and Au-Ag deposits.

Other low sulphidation epithermal deposit examples include: Creede, Colorado USA; Toodoggone Camp, B.C.; Blackdome, B.C.; Premier, B.C.; Comstock Lode, Nevada USA and Pachuca, Mexico.



Datum NAD 83 Zone 10

FIGURE 7 SOIL GRID GOLD

11. Exploration

Alexandra Capital Corp. has yet to complete any exploration on the SB Property. This section will describe the May 2012 MGM Resources Corp. program, the last exploration completed on the property. A total of 8 rocks and 1223 grid soil samples were taken from 1245 soil samples sites.

2012 rock samples from 1 to 3 kilograms for float samples and 2.5 to 8 kilograms for bedrock chip samples were collected. Float samples consisted of chips taken from one or two larger cobbles, or of several smaller fragments collected from an area of a few square metres. Individual samples were placed in labeled plastic bags, with an assay ticket also placed in the same bag. The sample locations were marked in the field with pink flagging and labeled Tyvex tags. UTM coordinates, in the map datum NAD 83, were recorded with a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit.

The soil grid was laid over the bottom section of the property to cover Target 1 and Target 2 from the earlier exploration and also to test for the strike projections of the PV Zone and the NIC zone from the contiguous Prospect Valley property to the south. Several areas of the grid were inaccessible due to massive cliffs, as indicated by the topography, so the grid is not a perfect rectangle. It consisted of 50 metre spaced samples along 200 metre spaced lines. Each soil line was flagged and sampled at 50 metre intervals along the line measured with a hip chain. Soil bags and flagging were pre-numbered the day before. At each sample location a 500 to 1000 gram sample of the soil from the "B" horizon was taken and placed in the corresponding soil bag. Each sample location was marked as a waypoint in a GPS unit in the map datum NAD 83. The data was downloaded nightly to computers.

The author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the assay results. The author believes the samples taken by MGM Resources Corp. personnel to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that may have resulted in sample bias. There is no chance of bias in the soil sampling as these samples are just blind samples taken at regular intervals. The prospecting rock samples are generally grabs of bedrock material or float. The silt samples are blind samples of stream fines.

The lithologies documented on the SB property include: volcanoclastics, flow breccias, ash fall tuffs and andesitic flows of the Spences Bridge Group. There has not yet been bedrock minerali-

zation located on the PC property. The exploration target is low sulphidation epithermal precious metal mineralization which can be confined to quartz veins or fault zones, though it may be disseminated throughout porous units.

The gold soil plot for the grid is shown as Figure 7. Three semi-continuous to continuous linear anomalies were identified, labeled as A , B and C on the map. The NW trending Anomaly A lies in the NW section of the grid and spans four lines, a distance in excess of 800 metres. It is open to the northwest and the strongest values appear on the northernmost line. If this anomaly continues to the NW, it may be the source of the gold in silt anomaly from Manning Creek.

Anomaly B represents the possible strike projection of the PV zone. It is semi-continuous through most of the length of the grid, a distance of 1600 metres. This anomaly may explain the anomalous silt samples taken from the south flowing tributaries of Nuaitch Creek within Target 2.

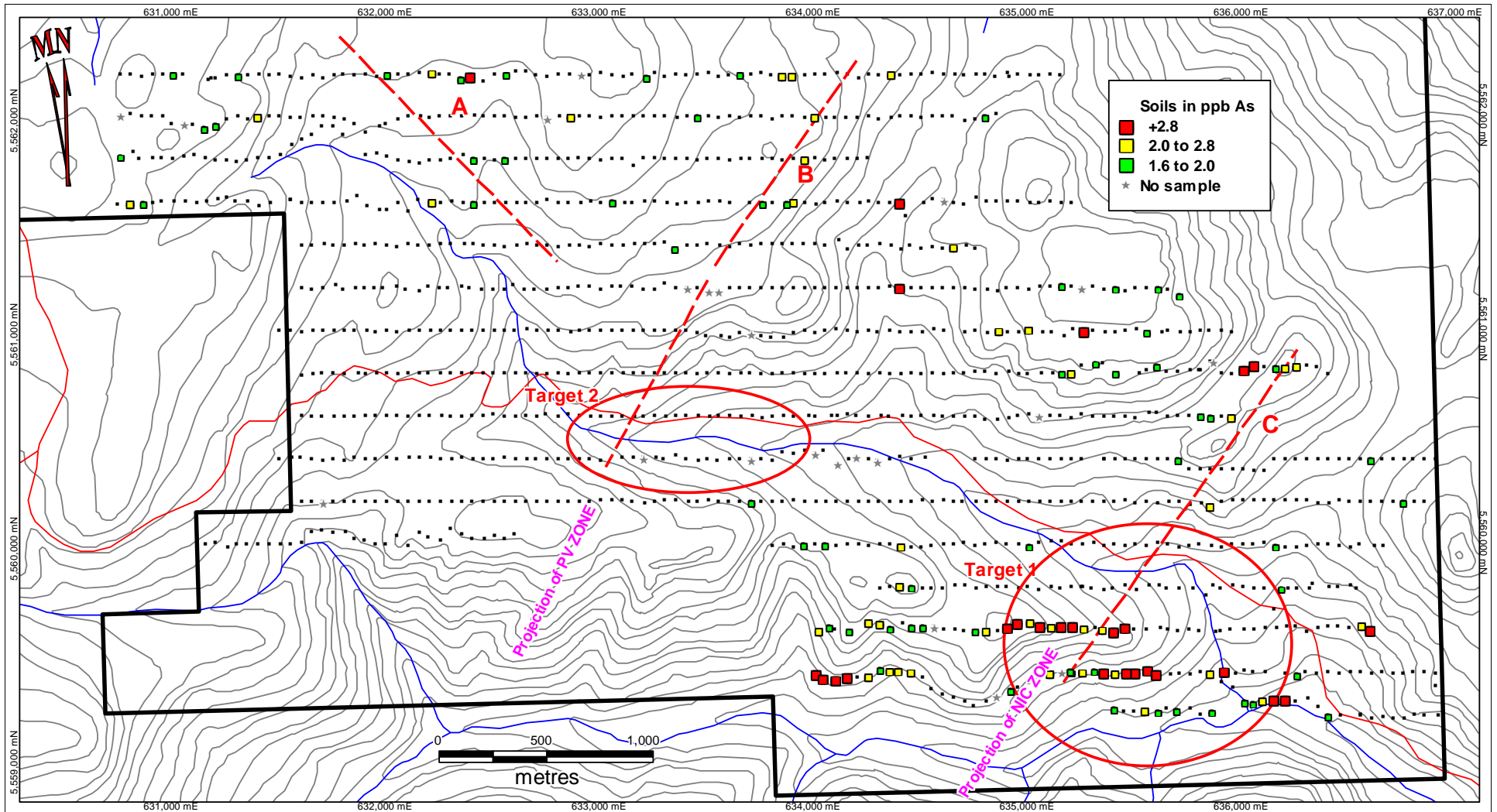


FIGURE 8 SOIL GRID ARSENIC

Anomaly C represents the possible strike projection of the NIC zone. It is semi-continuous through its length, a distance of 1400 metres. The anomaly is multi-station wide on the two southernmost lines.

The arsenic soil plot for the grid is shown in Figure 8. The Au soil anomalies are also plotted. There is no correlation between gold and arsenic for Anomaly A and Anomaly B. Anomaly C shows a strong correlation between gold and arsenic.

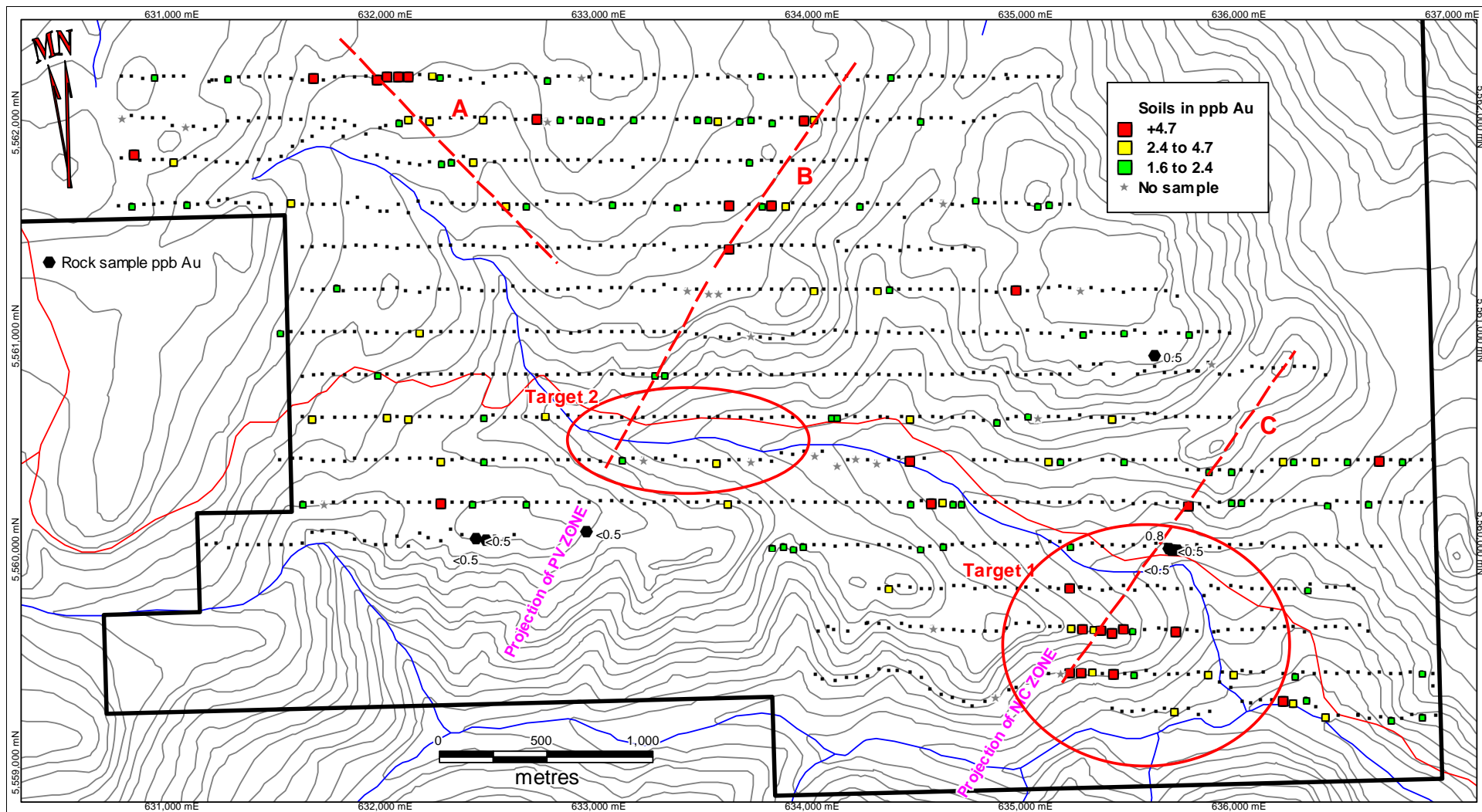
A total of eight rock samples were taken during the program. Seven of the eight samples returned background gold values, while the eighth returned a value of 0.8 ppm Au.

12. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Alexandra Capital Corp. has yet to complete any exploration on the SB Property. This section will describe the May 2012 MGM Resources Corp. program, the last exploration completed on the property. At the end of the field day, all soil samples were brought back to town. They were put in sequence and placed 12 to 15 in a 13 by 18 poly bag. Three poly bags were then placed in a rice bag. One standard, sealed in a Ziploc bag, was also placed in the rice bag. The bag was then zip strapped and shipped in groups of 10 to 20 rice bags to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia by Mammoth Geological Ltd. (the geological contractor) personnel or by Greyhound Bus from Merritt. Rock samples were handled similarly, though only 10 to 12 samples were placed in the rice bags. Since these were preliminary surveys no sample splitting or reduction was necessary. The rice bags were stored in the motel rooms of Mammoth Geological Ltd. personnel until there were a sufficient number to make a shipment to the lab. Mammoth Geological Ltd. is independent of MGM Resources Corp. and also independent of the property vendor Eastland Management Ltd.

All samples from the 2012 exploration program were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, an ISO 9001 certified lab. The sample preparation procedures follow. Silt and soil samples are first dried at 60°C and sieved at -80 mesh to obtain a 100 gram pulp. Depending on the amount of -80 mesh material obtained, a 7.5, 15 or 30 gram sub-sample is cut and leached with 90ml or 180ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O solution at 95°C for one hour, followed by dilution to 300ml or 600ml and 36 element ICP-MS.

Rock samples are crushed to 70% passing through a 10 mesh screen. A 250 gram split is pulverized to 95% passing through a 150 mesh screen. A 30gm sub-sample of the pulverized pulp is leached with 90ml or 180ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O solution at 95°C for one hour, followed by dilution to 300ml or 600ml and 36 element ICP-MS.



Datum NAD 83 Zone 10

FIGURE 9 SOIL GRID WITH ROCK SAMPLES

The exploration programs completed by MGM Resources Corp. are preliminary surveys. The quality control procedures employed included duplicates and standards supplied by CDN Resources Laboratories Ltd. A total of 25 standards were employed at regular intervals throughout the sample stream. The CDN standards performed poorly for gold with only three of the 13 analyses within the range for Standard CDN-GS-7PE, and six of 12 analyses within the range for Standard CDN-ME-1101 as shown in Table 3. The copper analyses for CDN-ME-1101 performed poorly with only three of 12 analyses reporting within the range, but that may be a function of the analytical technique. The analytical method utilized at Acme is a standard aqua regia digestion IPC analysis with an MS finish so it is unclear as to why the repeatability of the standards is not as good as expected. It is recommended that the standards be sent to a different lab for check analyses with a similar method to see how the results compare. If warranted a different analytical method may be required, such as a four-acid digestion to achieve more complete dissolution of the sample.

Table 3. Summary of Standard Performance

CDN GS 7PE			CDN ME 1101		
Ranges	680-852		Ranges	508-620	6210-7250
Sample No	ppm Au	ppb Cu	Sample No	ppb Au	ppm Cu
SBS-1	528.2	42.1	SBS-2	444.1	7701.4
SBS-3	625.3	38.8	SBS-4	449.9	6583.9
SBS-5	703.9	46.1	SBS-6	415.6	6600.8
SBS-7	594.7	40.5	SBS-8	476.4	5950.8
SBS-9	590.6	46.6	SBS-10	501.1	7379.7
SBS-11	615.7	44.3	SBS-12	551.7	8400
SBS-13	680.6	47.8	SBS-14	539.2	7314.2
SBS-15	584.9	46.3	SBS-16	510.6	6641.6
SBS-17	640.3	48	SBS-18	686.7	7992.1
SBS-19	625	47.2	SBS-20	538.6	7826
SBS-21	723.2	48.7	SBS-22	638.6	7929
SBS-23	674.9	48.5	SBS-24	584.3	8017.4
SBS-25	618.3	46.5			

The exploration program completed by MGM Resource Corp. was a preliminary, early-stage exploration survey. The quality control procedures employed included duplicates and standards

supplied by CDN Resources Laboratories Ltd. The CDN standards did not perform well for either copper or gold and there is not a good explanation for this difference as discussed above.

Despite the repeatability of data for the analytical standards overall the author feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the preliminary ground surveys on the SB property were adequate for this type of exploration program.

13. Data Verification

The author has verified the data to the best of his ability. He reviewed the assay and sampling data and saw no irregularities. He verified the claim ownership and verified the claims are in good standing. The author discussed the security procedures with the geological contractor and is satisfied with the procedures. He completed a property visit on October 24, 2013.

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

14. Adjacent Properties

The following description of the Prospect Valley Property has not been verified by the author and **the information is not indicative of the mineralization on the SB property**. The following is a summary from the “2012 NI 43-101 Report on The Prospect Valley Project” by Henry J. Awmack P.Eng. and Gary Giroux P.Eng. M.A. Sc., dated January 11, 2012.

The property was initially worked on by Almaden Resources, in 2001 to 2004. The Prospect Valley property was then optioned to Consolidated Spire Ventures (60%) who completed geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and silt geochemical programs, geophysical surveys (Induced Polarization, magnetics) hand trenching and diamond drilling from 2004 to 2008. The property was subsequently optioned to Altair Ventures Inc. by Consolidated Spire, the option agreement was not fulfilled and the property was returned. Consolidated Spire Ventures subsequently became Berkwood Resources Ltd and Berkwood now holds a 100% interest in the property subject to a 2% NSR royalty payable to Almaden.

Significant drilling has been completed on the property and to date 57 holes totaling 8,818 metres have been drilled on four zones, the North and South Discovery, NIC and NE Extension. The drilling has intersected broad intervals of lower grade gold mineralization as well as narrower, high-grade intercepts. Six holes have been drilled on the NIC zone, 4 returned sporadic, narrow gold intercepts, hole NIC-2006-01 intersected 1.30 metres grading 3.19g/t gold and hole NIC-2006-03 intersected 7.87 metres grading 0.52 g/t gold.

In 2011 Giroux Consultants was retained by Altair to complete a resource estimate on the Prospect Valley property. Mr. Giroux completed a resource estimate for the Discovery Zone, which is comprised of the North and South zones, based on 45 drill holes totaling 6,940 metres, the effective date of that resource estimate is June 30, 2011. The drill hole density was sufficient to allow for an Inferred Resource only, further drilling would be required to move the resource classification to Indicated and/or Measured. The total inferred resource, at a cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold is 10,077,000 tonnes grading 0.511 g/t gold resulting in 166,000 contained ounces of gold. This Inferred Resource is comprised of 3,955,976 tonnes grading 0.433 g/t gold in the North Zone and 6,121,000 tonnes grading 0.561 g/t gold in the South Zone.

Both the Discovery and NIC zones trend northeasterly, towards the SB property. The drilling on the north Discovery Zone lies approximately 6 kilometres SW of the SB property boundary, drilling on the NIC zone is approximately 3 kilometres southwest of the SB property. At the Discovery Zone a major fault, named the “Early Fault Zone” appears to be the conduit for mineral (gold) emplacement. A possible extension of the mineralization at the North Zone has been called the NE Extension Zone, it lies 1.5 kilometres NE of the North Discovery Zone. Limited drilling at the NE Extension Zone has failed to produce significant drill intercepts however 6 of the 8 holes were abandoned prior to reaching the target depth due to drilling difficulties.

The reader is cautioned that there is no certainty that these zones will continue onto the SB property. They are included in the discussion as they represent some of the more advanced discoveries in the Spences Bridge Gold Belt and may be characteristic of the type of mineral discovery that is possible within this newly emerging gold belt.

15. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the SB property.

16. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the SB property.

17. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the SB property.

18. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Alexandra Capital Corp. SB property is situated in a geological environment that has shown to have exploration potential. Mineral exploration for precious metal bearing epithermal quartz veins in the subarial volcanics of the Spences Bridge Group was initiated in 2001, after follow-up of a number of Regional Geochemistry Survey gold anomalies. This resulted in a number of significant vein discoveries, including: Shovelnose Mountain, Prospect Valley, Ponderosa, Sullivan Ridge and Nic in the Merritt area (Diakow, 2008; Diakow and Barrios, 2009) and Skoonka Creek further to the north in the Lytton area.

Exploration highlights from the Spences Bridge Gold Belt include:

- Almaden Minerals Ltd. and Strongbow Exploration Inc. reporting drill results including 18.4 gpt Au over 12.8 m from their Skoonka Creek Joint Venture in the Almaden news release dated November 29, 2005.
- Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. (now Berkwood Resources Ltd.) reported drill intercepts of: 1.36 gpt Au over 50.6 metres; 0.90 gpt Au over 66.8 metres, 0.74 gpt Au over 96.5 metres and 0.94 gpt Au over 45.6 metres from the main Discovery Zone on their Prospect Valley property. (www.berkwoodresources.com – home page).

The author has been unable to verify the drill results from Skoonka Creek or Prospect Valley and these drill results are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the SB property.

The potential of the SB property is high. Follow up of two of the three target areas identified by the 2006 Strongbow Exploration programs confirmed and expanded the anomalies and in addition the program located a previously unknown anomaly

The Target 1 area, hosting 2012 gold-in-soil Anomaly C is one of the high priority area for follow-up. This 1400 metre semi-continuous linear anomaly looks to host the suspected strike projection of the NIC Zone from the Prospect Valley property to the south. Strong multi-station gold-in-soil anomalies were identified on multiple grid lines through this area.

The Target 2 area was stream sediment anomalies and the objective was to find the source. While nothing was located lower in Nuaitch Creek valley, a 1600 metre, semi-continuous linear zone, 2012 gold-in-soil Anomaly B, the suspected strike projection of the PV Zone from the Prospect Valley property to the south, appears higher on the hills and is a possible explanation for the silt values.

The Target 3 area was not examined due to snow cover.

Anomaly A was located during the 2012 soil program as well. This is a NW trending linear anomaly in the NW section of the grid spanning four lines, a distance in excess of 800 metres. It is open to the northwest and the strongest values appear on the northernmost line. If this anomaly continues to the NW, it may be the source of the gold in silt anomaly from Manning Creek.

The Author is unaware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could affect the reliability or confidence of the exploration data presented in this report. Previous work programs, mainly the geochemistry, utilized analytical standards for quality control assurance, the results were variable with poor correlation to the standards inserted this may suggest irregularities in the assay procedures and a more stringent procedure undertaken in future programs. The project is at an early stage and thus there are no mineral resource or reserve estimates nor projected economic outcomes.

19. Recommendations

The SB property warrants further exploration for epithermal precious metals deposits. Anomalies A, B and C need to further evaluated, and Target 3 also needs evaluation.

The strongest anomalies are A and C and they should be the main focus of the next stage of the exploration. These trend of these two anomalies need to be prospected and the soil grid needs to be expanded to the north and tightened to from the current 200 metres by 50 metres to 50 metres by 25 metres over an area 1700 metres long by 1700 metres wide for Anomaly A and 1300 metres long by 1000 metres wide for Anomaly C. This will result in the collection of 3933 soil samples. The cost of this program is estimated at \$225,000, see budget tabled below.

Table 4. Southern Bell Exploration Budget

2014 SB Property Budget

Prospecting and Mapping:

Two man prospecting crew all in	15	days	@	\$1,650	\$24,750
Analysis - soil		samples	@	\$20	\$0
Analysis - rock	50	samples	@	35	\$1,750
Analysis - standards	2	samples	@	\$20	\$40

Geochemistry:

Two man soil crew all in	77	days	@	\$1,200	\$92,400
Analysis - soil	3933	samples	@	\$20	\$78,660
Analysis - rock	0	samples	@	35	\$0
Analysis - standards	80	samples	@	\$20	\$1,600

Equipment and Supplies:

\$3,000

Travel:

\$7,500

Supervision

\$5,000

Documentation

\$5,000

Contingency:

\$5,300

Total Budget

\$225,000

20. References

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21. Date

21.1 SIGNITURE PAGE AND DATE:

The undersigned prepared this technical report titled “43-101 Technical Report SB Property Located in Merit Area, Bristish Columbia”.

The effective date of this Technical report is 18th February 2014.

Dated this 18th Day of February 2014

Signed

“SIGNED AND SEALED”

Warren Robb P.Geo.

21.2 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON:

CERTIFICATE

To accompany the report entitled

“43-101 Technical Report SB Property Located in Merit Area, British Columbia”

Dated February 18, 2014

I, WARREN D. ROBB, do hereby certify that:

- a) I am a consulting geologist residing at 21968- 127 Avenue Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 4P5
- b) I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences in 1987, and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time. I have conducted gold exploration programs and property reviews in Canada, Argentina, China, Burkina Faso, Zambia, and worked for six years in the Republic of Guinea, Southern Africa in the production of diamonds and in the exploration for gold. I have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia registration number 19947, since December 1992.
- c) That by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI43-101.
- d) I personally visited the property for one day October 24, 2013.
- e) I am responsible for all items of the technical report entitled “43-101 Technical Report SB Property Located in Merit Area, British Columbia” Dated February 18, 2014 (“the technical report”) relating to the SB Mineral property Located in British Columbia.

-
- f) I am independent of the issuer Alexander Capital Corp., and Eastland Management Ltd. applying all tests in section 1.5 of National instrument 43-101.
 - g) I have had no prior involvement with the SB Property.
 - h) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
 - g) As of the effective date of the technical report 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.

Dated this 29th Day of July 2014

“SIGNED AND SEALED”

Warren Robb, P. Geo.