National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

GOLD DROP PROPERTY

Greenwood Mining Division
Southern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 82E/2

Latitude 49° 10' 0'' N Longitude: 118° 36' 34'' W

Prepared for:

Ximen Mining Corp.
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effective date: October 29, 2013
revised: January 21, 2014

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Gold Drop property is centered about 9 kilometres northeast of Greenwood, in Southern British Columbia. It is comprised of 2 crown grants and 13 mineral claims that together cover an area of approximately 1250 hectares. Ximen Mining Corp. has an option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the property from 0979475 B.C. Ltd., in exchange for staged cash and share payments totaling $175,000 and 750,000 shares over a 2 year period. The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty. It is also subject to an underlying agreement, between 0979475 B.C. Ltd. and Edward Brown, with regards to certain claims and crown grants in the eastern part of the property. Ximen Mining Corp. has not completed any exploration on the Gold Drop property. This report was prepared at the request of the company, to summarize historic work on the property and, if warranted, to make recommendations for further work.

The property covers geologically prospective ground in the well-mineralized Greenwood District, and hosts 8 or more known low-sulfide, gold-bearing veins or vein systems, including the North Star (082ESE152), Gold Drop (082ESE153), Amandy (082ESE126), Lakeview (082ESE056) and Moonlight (082ESE224) Minfile occurrences. In this deposit style, tabular (high-grade) veins tend to occur in more competent host rocks. Veinlets, stringers and stockworks form in less competent lithologies and within broad fracture zones and can result in lower grade bulk-mineable deposits.

Since custom milling opportunities exist in the district, the Gold Drop property does not necessarily need to support a stand-alone mine/mill operation to be viable. Even a small or modest tonnage of high-grade ore could potentially be profitable to extract. Potential also exists on the claims for low-grade, bulk-tonnage gold mineralization related to broad fracture or stockwork zones. Ximen has acquired the property on the basis of both its exploration and mining potential.

Metamorphic rocks of the Paleozoic Knob Hill Complex underlie the claims. These rocks have been intruded by granodiorite and diorite of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic suite and by biotite syenite and diorite/andesite dykes of the Eocene Coryell suite. Gold-bearing veins in the area post-date the Nelson intrusives and pre-date the Coryell suite. The area is complexly faulted, including north-trending, steeply-dipping strike-slip and normal faults, and low-angle detachment-type faults, both which post-date mineralization.

There has been intermittent small-scale historic production from the property at the Gold Drop, North Star and Amandy mines. Historical production totals 7572 tonnes at an average grade of 5.2 g/t Au and 93.4 g/t Ag. The average mined grade is significantly affected by a large volume of very low grade material that was removed from the North Star mine in 1934-35. Omitting production from these years, the average grade for the remaining 2505 tonnes mined from the property is 13.1 g/t Au and 133.7 g/t Ag.

Historic work on the property can be divided into 3 periods, an early period of activity in the late 1890's and early 1900's when most of the veins were discovered, a period of work in the 1930's and 1940's when most of the underground development work was done and when most of the historical production was achieved, and a more recent phase from 1980 through to the present when limited surface and underground exploration work was done. Most of the historic work was geared towards finding ore zones along the veins that could be

mined. Only very minor trenching and drilling has been done, and systematic property-wide exploration work is lacking.

A two-phase, $500,000 program is recommended to further explore the property and to assess the potential for small-scale mining of gold-bearing veins. The Phase 1 program has a budget of $150,000 and includes geological mapping, excavator trenching, and soil geochemical surveys in the Amandy and Gold Drop-North Star areas. Possible surface bulk sampling is also included in Phase 1, to better determine the average grade of veins exposed by trenching. Phase 2 includes ground geophysical surveys. It also includes trenching, diamond drilling and bulk sampling to follow-up to any targets identified by the Phase 1 program. Depending on the above results, rehabilitation of select underground workings could be included in Phase 2, to allow mapping and bulk sampling. Phase 2 is contingent on the results of Phase 1 and has a budget of $350,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by Ximen Mining Corp. to complete this report on the company's Gold Drop property in southern British Columbia. The company has acquired the property for the purpose of exploration and, if warranted, development and mining of gold-bearing veins. The purpose of the report is to summarize previous work on the property, to make recommendations for further work, if warranted, and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications.

The report is based on a review of technical data obtained from company files and from published and unpublished data. All references are listed in Section 27.0 of this report.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Ximen Mining Corp. She has no interest in the Gold Drop property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. She has visited the property on numerous occasions, most recently on August 22, September 4-5 and September 26, 2013.

Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units, with length as metres or centimetres, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units. Some historical information is listed in Imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units are listed in Appendix 1.

All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars. All UTM positions referenced in this report and on its accompanying figures are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not an expert with respect to environmental, legal, socio-economic, land title or political issues. Mineral tenure and legal documents pertaining to the property were reviewed. No specific concerns regarding topics outside the author's area of expertise were identified and no outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report. The author accepts full responsibility for all portions of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Gold Drop property is located about 9 kilometres northeast of Greenwood, B.C., on NTS 082E/2, as shown on Figure 1. The property is centered at latitude 49° 10' 0" N and longitude 118° 36' 34" W. It covers the North Star (082ESE152), Gold Drop (082ESE153), Amandy (082ESE126), Lakeview (082ESE056) and Moonlight (082ESE224) Minfile occurrences.

4.1 Mineral Tenures

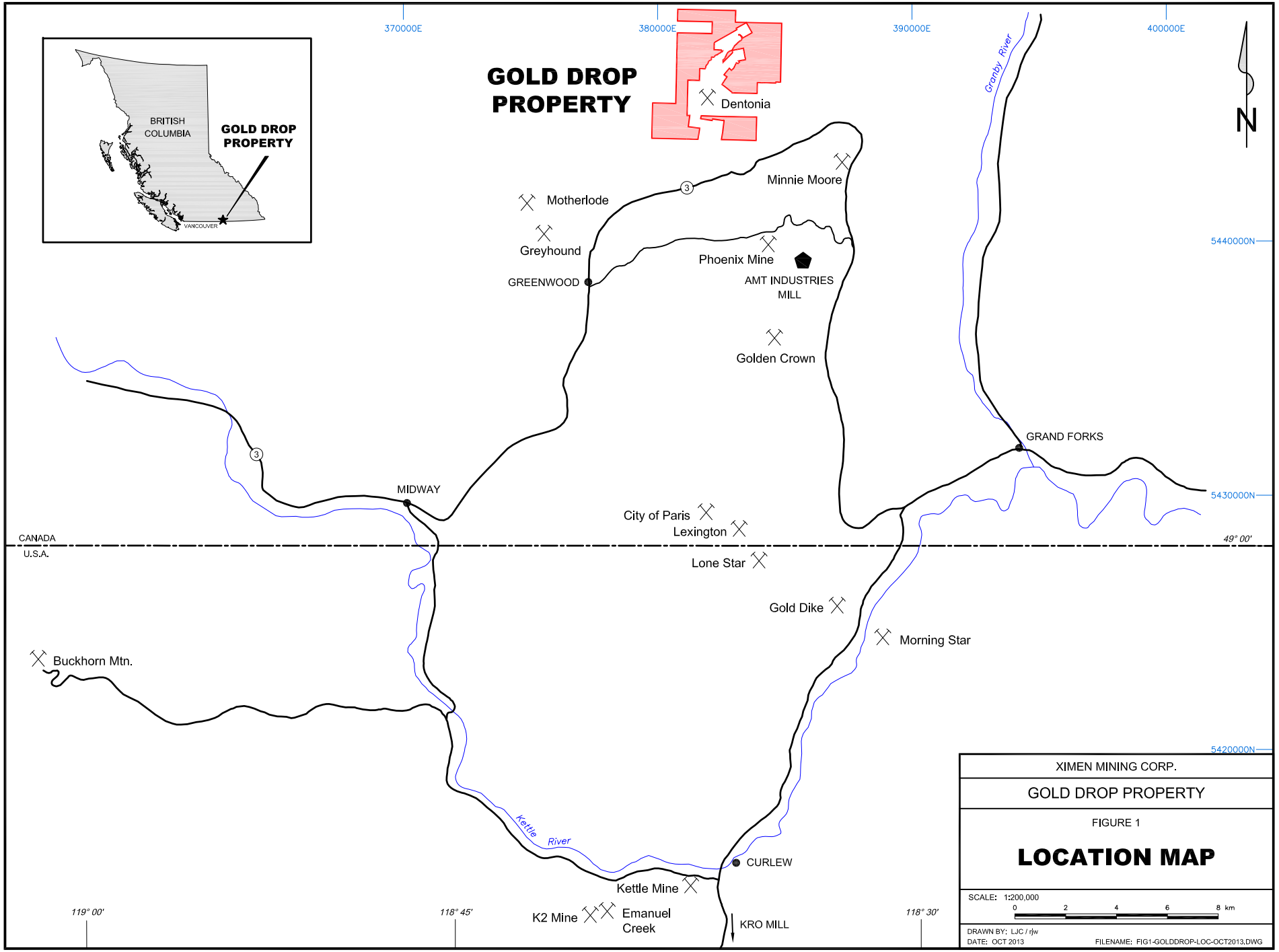
The property is comprised of 2 crown grants, 8 MTO claims and 5 legacy mineral claims, as listed below in Table 1. The claims are situated on Mineral Titles map sheets 082E.017 and 082E.018 and together cover an area of approximately 1250 hectares. The area encompassed by the property is less than the total hectares listed in Table 1, due to overlapping tenures. Known zones of mineralization are shown, relative to property boundaries, on Figure 2.

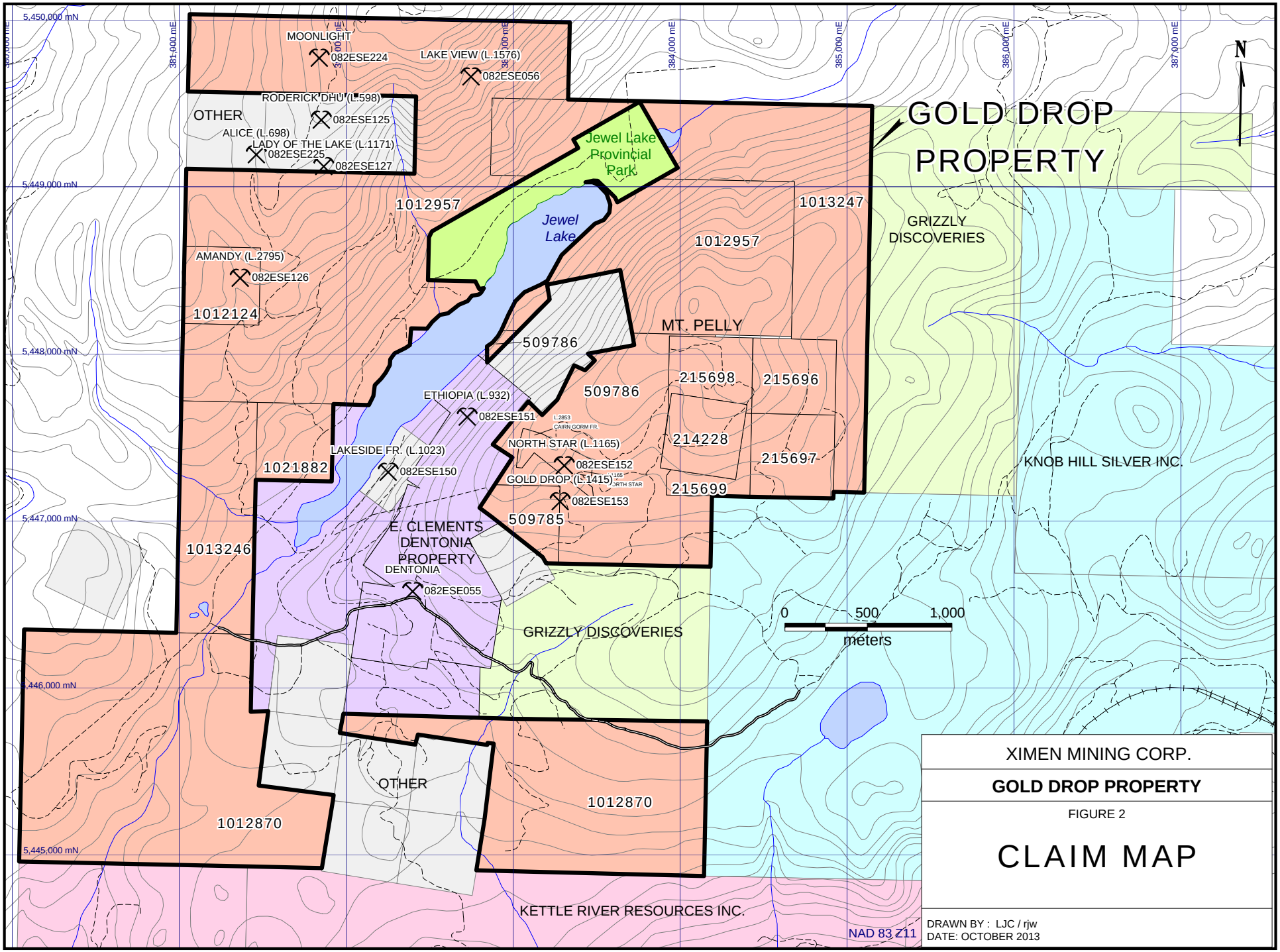
Tenure Number	*Claim Name*	*Registered Owner*	*Area (Ha)*	*Good To Date*
214228	Silent Friend	Edward Brown	25.00	2014/Mar/29
215696	KEN 1	Edward Brown	25.00	2014/Apr/25
215697	KEN 2	Edward Brown	25.00	2014/Apr/25
215698	KEN 3	Edward Brown	25.00	2014/Apr/25
215699	KEN 4	Edward Brown	25.00	2014/Apr/25
509785	gold drop 1	Edward Brown	21.12	2014/Mar/29
509786		Edward Brown	168.96	2014/Mar/29
1012870	Red Sable	Allan Beaton	443.70	2014/Sep/26
1012957	Red Sable North	Allan Beaton	503.01	2014/Sep/26
1013246	Red Sable 3	Allan Beaton	63.37	2014/Sep/26
1013247	Red Sable NE	Allan Beaton	184.22	2014/Sep/26
1020609	Red Sable Jewel	Allan Beaton	21.12	2014/Sep/26
1021882	Amandy	Allan Beaton	21.12	2014/Aug/26
DL 1165	North Star	Solex Energy Inc.[1]	6.02	
DL 2853	Cairngorm Fr.	Solex Energy Inc.	1.81	

[1] Solex Energy Inc. is a private company which is wholly owned by Edward Brown

Table 1 – Claim and Crown Grant Information

Ximen Mining Corp. has entered a Letter of Intent (LOI), dated October 29, 2013 and amended November 2, 2013, with 0979475 B.C. Ltd., a company which is wholly owned by Allan Beaton. By way of the LOI, Ximen can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Gold Drop property, in exchange for staged cash and share payments as follows: $25,000 on signing of the LOI, $15,000 cash and 150,000 shares upon TSX Venture Exchange approval, an additional $60,000 cash and 250,000 shares on the first anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval, and a further $75,000 and 350,000 shares on the second-year anniversary of approval. The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR), half of which (1%) can be purchased by Ximen for $1 million.


370000E
380000E
390000E
400000E
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
VANCOUVER
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
Dentonia
Granby River
N
Minnie Moore
Motherlode
Greyhound
Phoenix Mine
AMT INDUSTRIES MILL
GREENWOOD
Golden Crown
5440000N
GRAND FORKS
MIDWAY
5430000N
City of Paris
Lexington
CANADA
U.S.A.
49° 00'
Lone Star
Gold Dike
Morning Star
Buckhorn Mtn.
5420000N
Kettle River
CURLEW
Kettle Mine
119° 00'
118° 45'
K2 Mine
Emanuel Creek
KRO MILL
118° 30'
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1:200,000
0 2 4 6 8 km
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: OCT 2013
FILENAME: FIG1-GOLDDROP-LOC-OCT2013.DWG



XIMEN MINING CORP.

GOLD DROP PROPERTY

FIGURE 2

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY : LJC / rjw
DATE: OCTOBER 2013

GoldDrop-ClaimMap-Oct2013.wor

The Letter of Intent is subject to an underlying agreement (the Purchase Agreement), dated June 20, 2013, between 0979475 B.C. Ltd. and Edward Brown regarding certain claims and crown grants in the eastern part of the property (see Table 1, above). By way of the Purchase Agreement, 0979475 B.C. Ltd. can acquire a 100% interest in these claims in exchange for staged cash payments, totaling $100,000, to Mr. Brown on or before August 15, 2014. If 0979475 B.C. Ltd. proceeds with a bulk sampling program prior to August 15, 2014, all payments become due on the first day of shipping ore. The Purchase Agreement is subject to a 2% NSR, of which half (1%) may be purchased at any time for the sum of $500,000. The agreement is also subject to a 3 km area of interest from the boundary of claims which are covered by the agreement.

Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the ground. New regulations regarding work obligations to maintain tenure came into effect on July 1, 2012. As of that date, annual work commitments are determined by a 4 tier structure, as follows:

$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 & 2
$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 & 4
$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 & 6
$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

All claims in the province were set back to the year 1 requirement in 2012, regardless of how many years have elapsed since staking, so that the next time a filing is made after July 1, 2012, the claim is treated as if it is year 1. Thereafter the work commitment increases, according to the above schedule. Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited towards future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash-in-lieu-of requirements have been set at two times the requirement for assessment work (i.e. $10 per hectare in years 1 and 2, etc.).

Current expiry dates for the claims comprising the Gold Drop property are listed in Table 1. According to the July 1, 2012 regulation changes, all of these claims are currently considered to be in anniversary year 2, with the exception of the Amandy, which remains in anniversary year 1. An assessment commitment of $5/hectare, or a total of approximately $7,760, is required to advance the expiry dates of all of the claims by one year.

Title to the crown grants is maintained by making annual mineral land tax payments, by July 2 of each year. These taxes (totaling $9.79) have been paid for 2013.

A Notice of Work permit from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. Reclamation bonds are generally required before final permit approval is granted. A separate permit is required for timber disturbance necessary to carry out the work program. As of the effective date of this report, there is no valid work permit for the site. Application is underway for permits necessary to complete the recommended Phase 1 program.

The Gold Drop property is roughly centered on Jewel Lake, an elongate mountain lake that is located between Mt. Pelly on the east and Roderick Dhu mountain on the west. A small provincial park, Jewel Lake Provincial Park, is situated at the north end of the late. The park hosts an overnight campground, plus a

beach with picnic area and boat launch access. A separate campground is located on privately-owned land at the Jewel Lake Resort, at the south end of the lake. Jewel Lake is a popular local recreation lake, both summer and winter.

Ximen Mining Corp. holds under-surface rights only to the Gold Drop property. While the majority of the property is underlain by crown land, there are lands with private surface ownership within or adjacent to the property, as shown on Figure 4. Most of the privately owned land is located along the western shore of Jewel Lake, where a number of seasonal cottages and a few full time residences are located.

The property covers a portion of a woodlot, owned by W. Cox. Active logging is ongoing on the woodlot.

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands, or treaty-related lands on or in the vicinity of the property.

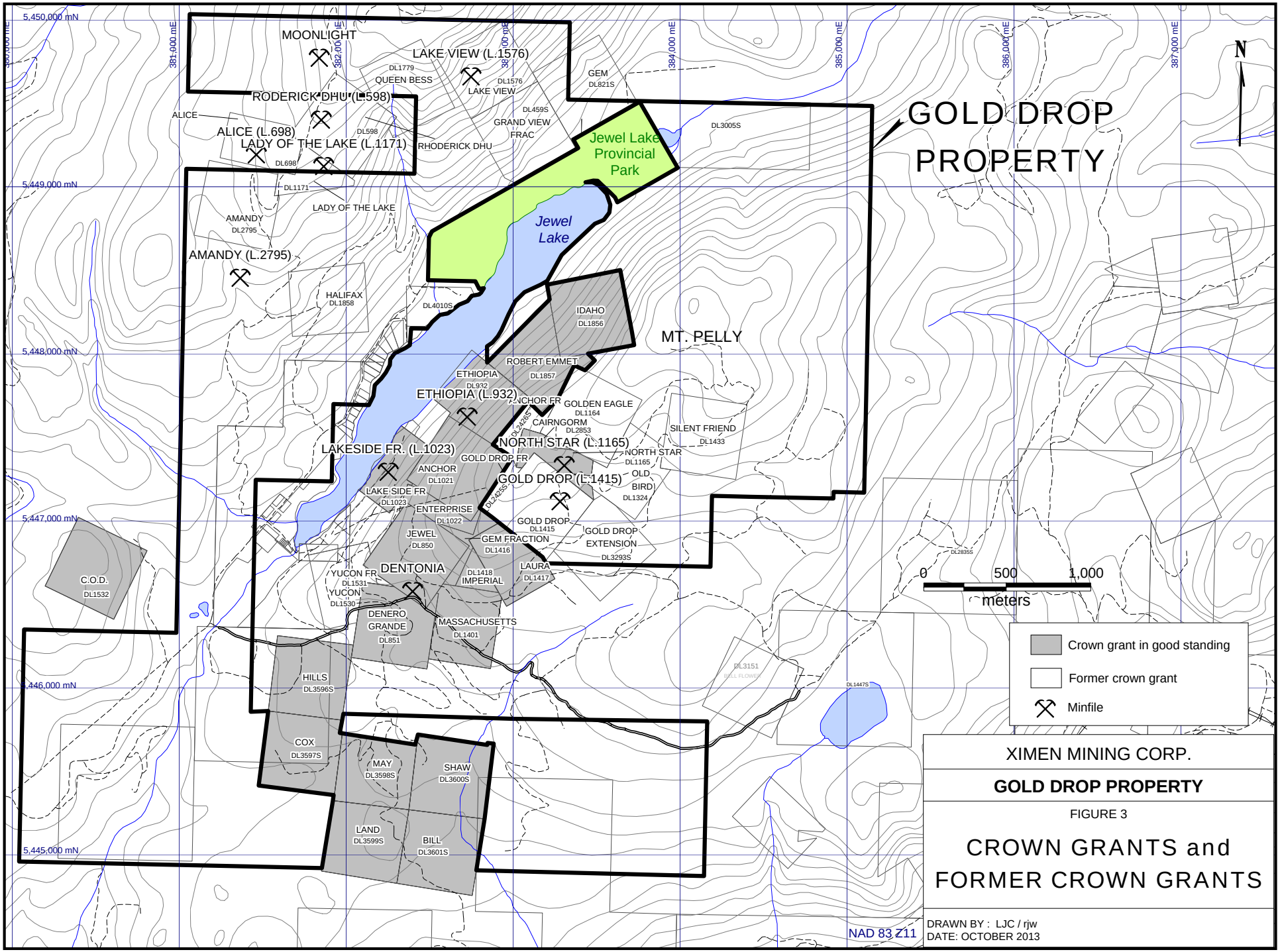
Several old mine and prospect workings occur on the property and represent a potential public safety hazard. There are no significant waste dumps associated with the historic workings on the property and they do not, in the author's opinion, constitute a significant environmental liability. All of the ore that was historically mined from the property was processed off-site. There are no former mill or tailings sites on the property.

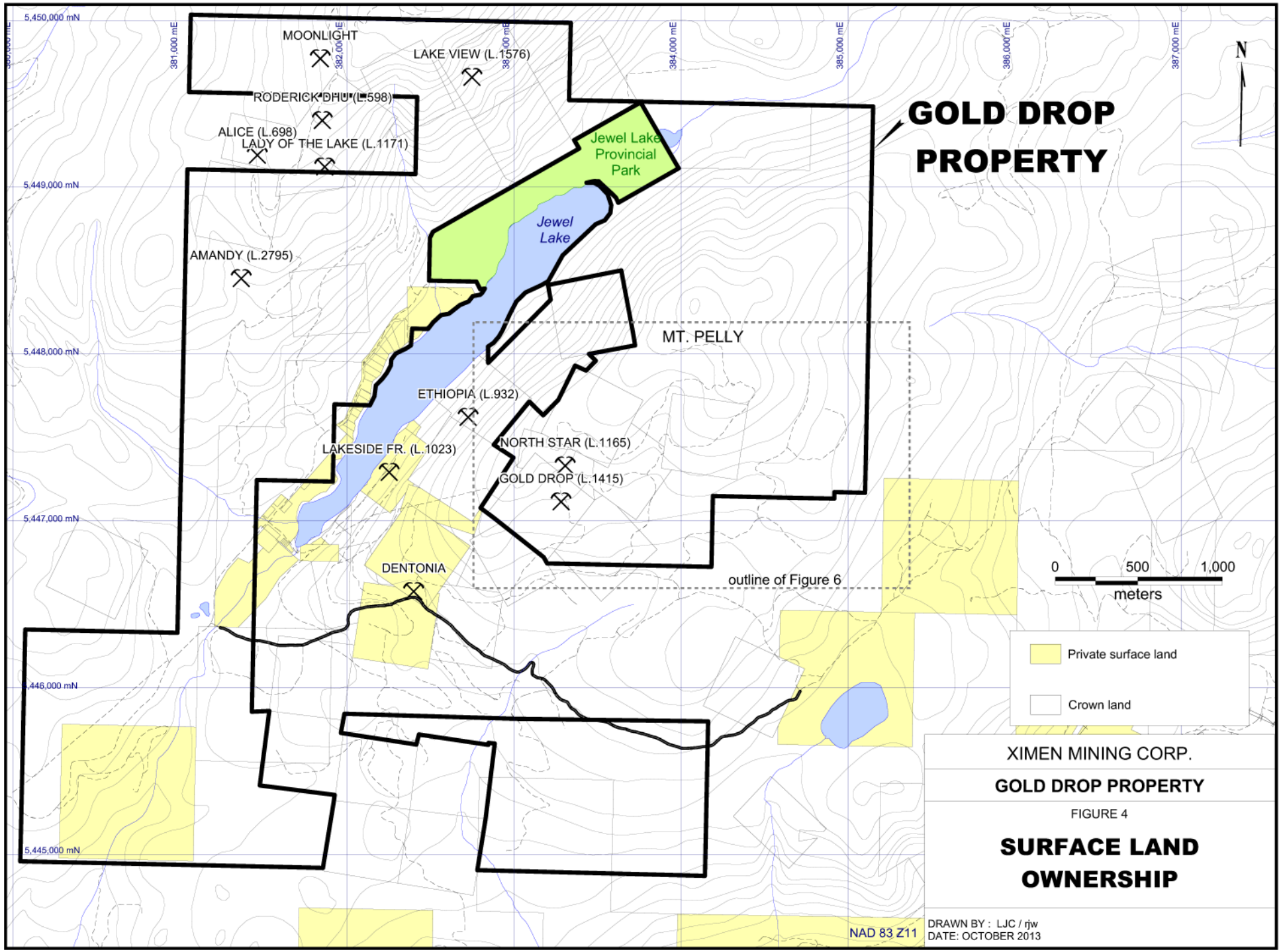
A large area designated as ungulate winter range for mule deer overlaps a portion of the property. Special restrictions affect silviculture activities within the winter range area, but these restrictions do not apply to any work (such as mineral exploration and development) that falls under the Mineral Tenure Act.

As shown in Figure 2, the Gold Drop property adjoins a number of active mineral claims that are not owned by Ximen Mining Corp. or by the property vendors. The economy of the Greenwood area has historically relied largely, or entirely, on the local natural resources. Exploration and mining activities in the region are generally regarded favourably.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

There is good road access to the property. From Greenwood, access is north on Highway 3 for 4 km to the Boundary Creek road, then 1.5 km north on Boundary Creek road to the Jewel Lake road and a further 9 km on the Jewel Lake road to the Jewel Lake-Eholt road. To access the eastern part of the property, including the Gold Drop and North Star occurrences, the Jewel Lake – Eholt road is followed to the east for 3 km (through the Dentonia mine site). At this point, a road heads north for approximately 1 km to the historic mines. Access to the western part of the property is by continuing on the Jewel Lake road, north of the junction with the Jewel Lake-Eholt road. The Roderick Dhu area, including the Amandy workings, are reached by the steep 4-wheel drive Roderick Dhu fire lookout road which heads west from the Jewel Lake road immediately opposite the Jewel Lake Resort campground. Several spur roads provide 4-wheel drive access to other parts of the property.


GOLD DROP PROPERTY
Jewel Lake Provincial Park
Jewel Lake
MOONLIGHT
LAKE VIEW (L.1576)
QUEEN BESS
DL1779
DL1576
LAKE VIEW
GEM
DL821S
RODERICK DHU (L.598)
ALICE
ALICE (L.698)
LADY OF THE LAKE (L.1171)
DL598
DL698
DL1171
RHODERICK DHU
DL459S
GRAND VIEW FRAC
DL3005S
LADY OF THE LAKE
AMANDY
DL2795
AMANDY (L.2795)
HALIFAX
DL1858
DL4010S
IDAHO
DL1856
MT. PELLY
ROBERT EMMET
DL1857
ETHIOPIA
DL932
ETHIOPIA (L.932)
ANCHOR FR
GOLDEN EAGLE
DL1164
CAIRNGORM
DL2853
DL2485S
SILENT FRIEND
DL1433
NORTH STAR (L.1165)
NORTH STAR
DL1165
LAKESIDE FR. (L.1023)
GOLD DROP FR
ANCHOR
DL1021
GOLD DROP (L.1415)
OLD
BIRD
DL1324
LAKE SIDE FR.
DL1023
DL2825S
ENTERPRISE
DL1022
GOLD DROP
DL1415
GOLD DROP EXTENSION
DL3293S
JEWEL
DL850
GEM FRACTION
DL1416
DENTONIA
DL1418
IMPERIAL
LAURA
DL1417
YUKON FR
DL1531
YUKON
DL1530
C.O.D.
DL1532
DENERO GRANDE
DL851
MASSACHUSETTS
DL1401
HILLS
DL3596S
COX
DL3597S
MAY
DL3598S
SHAW
DL3600S
LAND
DL3599S
BILL
DL3601S
DL3151
DL1447S
DL2835S
381,000 mE
382,000 mE
383,000 mE
384,000 mE
385,000 mE
386,000 mE
387,000 mE
5,450,000 mN
5,449,000 mN
5,448,000 mN
5,447,000 mN
5,446,000 mN
5,445,000 mN
N
0
500
1,000
meters
Crown grant in good standing
Former crown grant
Minfile
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 3
CROWN GRANTS and FORMER CROWN GRANTS
NAD 83 Z11
DRAWN BY : LJC / rjw
DATE: OCTOBER 2013
GoldDrop-ClaimMap-Oct2013.wor


GOLD DROP PROPERTY
MOONLIGHT
LAKE VIEW (L.1576)
RODERICK DHU (L.598)
ALICE (L.698)
LADY OF THE LAKE (L.1171)
Jewel Lake Provincial Park
Jewel Lake
AMANDY (L.2795)
MT. PELLY
ETHIOPIA (L.932)
LAKESIDE FR. (L.1023)
NORTH STAR (L.1165)
GOLD DROP (L.1415)
DENTONIA
outline of Figure 6
5,450,000 mN
5,449,000 mN
5,448,000 mN
5,447,000 mN
5,446,000 mN
5,445,000 mN
381,000 mE
382,000 mE
383,000 mE
384,000 mE
385,000 mE
386,000 mE
387,000 mE
N
0
500
1,000
meters
Private surface land
Crown land
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 4
SURFACE LAND OWNERSHIP
NAD 83 Z11
DRAWN BY : LJC / rjw
DATE: OCTOBER 2013
GoldDrop-ClaimMap-Oct2013.wor

Limited services, including room, board and fuel, are available in Greenwood (population < 700). Grand Forks, with a population of about 8,000 in the city and immediate surrounding area, is a more major supply center. Most services needed for exploration are available in Grand Forks, located 40 km east along Highway 3 from Greenwood. The closest full-service airports are located in Kelowna, Penticton or Castlegar. Power is available on the property, to Jewel Lake. A low voltage powerline also runs up Roderick Dhu mountain to service the fire lookout tower, passing about 150 m east of the Amandy workings. Power is also available 1 km southwest of the Gold Drop-North Star workings, at the former Dentonia mine site.

The property is roughly centered on Jewel Lake, an elongate northeast-trending mountain lake that is bounded by Mt. Pelly on the east and Roderick Dhu mountain on the west. To the east of the lake, the claims cover the north, south and west-facing slopes of Mt. Pelly. West of the lake, the claims cover the south and east-facing slopes of Roderick Dhu mountain. The terrain is moderate to locally steep, with elevations ranging from 1135 metres along the shores of Jewel Lake, to 1612 metres at the summit of Mt. Pelly and 1800 metres near the summit of Roderick Dhu.

Outcrop on the property is variable, typically averaging less than 10%. In generally, rock exposure is better in steeper portions of the property but is scarce in the more gently sloping areas. The scarcity of outcrop in these low sloping areas hampers prospecting and mapping efforts.

Vegetation consists of relatively open second growth fir and larch forest, with little undergrowth. Portions of the property have recently been logged. The climate is moderately dry, with hot summers and little rainfall. Snowfall is in the order of 2-3 metres and the property is generally snow free from early May to late October. Water is available, seasonally, from a small pond or several small creeks on the property, or from Jewel Lake.

A permitted 200 tonne per day flotation mill and tailings facility, currently on care-and-maintenance, is located near the historic Phoenix mine east of Greenwood and represents a custom milling option for small-scale producers in the area. AMT Industries Canada purchased the mill from Huakan International Mining (formerly Merit Mining). Recently it was announced that AMT Industries has defaulted on their payments to Huakan and that a receiver has been appointed to oversee the assets of AMT, including the mill (Huakan news release, Oct 23, 2013). Another custom milling opportunity exists at Kinross' 1800 tonne per day Kettle River Operations carbon-in-leach cyanide mill near Republic, Washington, which is presently operating at about half capacity. Kinross is currently mining the Buckhorn gold skarn deposit near Chesaw at a rate of 900 tonnes per day. The Buckhorn mine ore is trucked 75 kilometers to the Kettle River Operations Mill.

6.0 HISTORY

The Gold Drop property covers a large portion of the historic Jewel Lake (or Long Lake) Mining Camp. Gold-bearing veins were first discovered in the area, and on the property itself, in the mid 1890's. The

Dentonia mine, which adjoins the Gold Drop property and is described in Section 23 of this report, is the type-example for veining in the district.

On the Gold Drop property, the majority of the previous work has been at the former Gold Drop, North Star and Amandy mines (Minfile 082SE153, 082ESE152, 082ESE126), but numerous other historical workings are known on the property. Most of the historic work was geared towards finding ore zones along the veins that could be mined. As was typical of the time, shafts, adits and drifts were driven on the veins, without any prior exploration drilling. When a sufficiently wide or high-enough grade portion of the vein was encountered, then a stope or winze was developed and that portion of the vein was mined.

Throughout most of the property's exploration and development history, the various parts of the property have been under separate ownership and individual prospects were worked independently. As a result, historic work is piece-meal. Systematic property-wide exploration work is lacking.

There has been intermittent small-scale historic production from the Gold Drop, North Star and Amandy mines, as listed in Table 2 on the following page. It is useful to view this historical production data by year/operator, rather than simply viewing total production and average grade since the average grade is significantly diluted by several phases of past production. Over 5,000 tonnes of very low grade material was mined at the North Star in 1934-35. Mining at the Gold Drop in 1941 and 1980 included significant dump material, which was similarly low grade.

As detailed below, historical work on the property can generally be divided into 3 periods, an early period of activity in the late 1890's and early 1900's when most of the veins were discovered, a period of work in the 1930's and 1940's when most of the underground development work was done and when most of the historical production was achieved, and a more recent phase from 1980 through to the present when limited surface and underground exploration work was done.

1895 - 1907 The Gold Drop claim was staked in 1895. Over the next few years, other claims were staked within the limits of the current Gold Drop property and sufficient development work was done to achieve crown grant status on many of these claims. Former crown grants are shown on Figure 3. Within the limits of the current property, only two of these remain as valid crown grants (the North Star and Cairngorm Fraction). Mineral title to ground covered by former crown grants is now held by the current mineral claims.

Details of most of the early development work are absent, but several shafts and adits are reported on the Gold Drop, North Star, Cairngorm Fraction, Golden Eagle, Lake View and Amandy that date to this era. (BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900). There is no recorded production during this early period of activity.

1919 A small shipment of ore was made from the North Star in 1919 (Minfile 082ESE152).

1925 - 1930 In 1925, Louis Bosshart, who had held the Gold Drop since staking in 1895, began to drive a cross-cut tunnel to reach the Gold Drop vein. By 1930, Bosshart had driven the Upper and Lower Gold

Drop adits and had shipped a few tons of high-grade vein material (BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports 1925, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931).

	Tonnage mined [1]	Au recovered	Au grade	Ag recovered	Ag grade
	tonnes	grams	g/t	grams	g/t
Amandy					
1936-37	214	2,550	11.92	45,006	210.31
1939-41	845	8,087	9.57	151,098	178.81
Total:	**1059 tonnes** ***(1165 tons)***	**10,637 gm Au**	**10.04 g/t Au** ***(0.29 oz/t Au)***	**196,104 gm Ag**	**185.18 g/t Ag** ***(5.41 oz/t Ag)***
Gold Drop					
1926-28	12	747	62.25	4,541	378.42
1931-32	31	1,399	45.13	7,215	232.74
1933-40	137	2,147	15.67	14,059	102.62
1941	114[2]	560	4.91	3,079	27.01
1980	40[3]	92	2.30	4,728	118.20
1988	1	75	75.00	2,272	2272.00
Total:	**335 tonnes** ***(369 tons)***	**5020 gm Au**	**14.99 g/t Au** ***(0.44 oz/t Au)***	**35,894 gm Ag**	**107.15 g/t Ag** ***(3.13 oz/t Ag)***
North Star					
1919	2	-	-	6,221[4]	3110.50
1932	115	4,883	42.46	27,246	236.92
1933	34	778	22.88	3,763	110.67
1934-35	5,067	6,594	1.30	372,303	73.48
1936-40	960	11,445	11.92	65,752	68.49
Total:	**6,178 tonnes** ***(6810 tons)***	**23,800 gm Au**	**3.84 g/t Au** ***(0.11 oz/t Au)***	**475,285 gm Ag**	**76.93 g/t Ag** ***(2.25 oz/t Ag)***

1 source Minfile 082ESE126, 152, 153
2 reported by Livgard (1986) as North Star dump sample
3 shipment is from the North Star dump
4 recovered gold is not reported. The unusually high Ag reported may be a result of combined reporting of Ag and Au.

Table 2: Historical Production Records

1931 - 1932 R. Clothier and associates optioned the Gold Drop and North Star properties, continued exploration and development, and shipped a few hundred tons of high-grade ore. The vein is reported to have varied from a few inches to 5 feet in width and to have been traced for approximately 1000 feet on strike. An extension of the Gold Drop vein was uncovered a few hundred feet uphill from the Upper Gold Drop adit and a small shipment of high grade ore was made to the Trail smelter. In the Upper Gold Drop adit, a split in the vein occurred, with one branch trending northeast and the other nearly east-west. The east trending vein ranged from 15 to 54 inches in width and was particularly high grade. An upraise was driven on this vein to surface and a small shipment of ore was made. This discovery "*prompted a renewed interest in this camp, which has lain dormant for many years*." On the North Star, an old tunnel was cleaned out and high grade gold values were reported from the vein exposed in old stopes (BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports 1931, 1932).

1933 Late in 1932, Clothier and associates dropped their option on the Gold Drop and North Star properties. The Gold Drop portion of the property was acquired by Dentonia Mines Ltd., who were actively developing and mining the Jewel vein on the adjoining Dentonia property. The Gold Drop vein was described as a parallel vein to the Jewel vein, but was "*not being developed at the present time*." There is no record of any work by Dentonia Mines on the Gold Drop, although small- scale lease mining did continue through the 1930's and early 1940's. Small-scale lease mining was also done on the North Star in 1933 (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1933).

1934 - 1935 In 1934, Superior Mines Ltd. acquired the North Star property (including the North Star, Cairngorm, Old Bird and Golden Eagle crown grants) and continued development work. A description of the vein and a summary of development work to this point, including a plan map of underground workings, is given in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1935. Figure 8, included with this report, is updated from the 1935 plan map.

Several thousand tonnes of ore was mined from the North Star during this period. Some of the ore was shipped to the smelter in Trail for processing. Other ore may have been processed in the Providence mill in Greenwood which was also owned and operated by Superior Mines at this time. The grade of ore extracted during this period is particularly low, as detailed in Table 2. At some point in 1935, W.E. McArthur leased the North Star property from Superior and continued small-scale production.

Considerable work was also done on the Amandy during these years, by E.C. Henniger and associates of Grand Forks. The Amandy vein was reported to strike north-northwest and to dip 60° to the northeast. It varied in width from a few inches to 10 feet. Several smaller northeast trending cross veins were also noted. Ten open-cuts and shafts, to 15 feet deep, were dug on the main Amandy vein, over a strike length of 1000 feet and it was reported that mineralized quartz was found in nearly all of these workings. A 40 foot deep inclined shaft, with a short drift to the north, is reported which pre-dates this work (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934, 1935). Sample results were reported, as shown below in Table 3.

Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Description
No. 1[1]	0.50	8.0	width unknown
No. 2[1]	0.70	42.0	width unknown
No. 3[1]	0.80	8.0	width unknown
Open Cut G[2]	0.20	5.0	12" wide
Open Cut G[2]	0.30	6.0	7' x 7' chip
Open Cut G[2]	1.10	14.0	Select grab, honeycombed quartz
Shaft H[2]	0.30	5.0	54" wide
Shaft H[2]	0.04	0.2	24" wide
Shaft H[2]	Trace	3.0	12" wide
Shaft H[2]	0.50	5.5	87" wide
Shaft H[2]	0.24	3.5	48" wide
Shaft H[2]	0.30	3.5	24" wide

[1] Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934, p. D6

[2] Minister of Mines Annual Report 1935, p. D2

Table 3: Amandy Vein - Historical Sample Results

1936 - 1941 Greenbridge Gold Mines Ltd. acquired a large group of claims east of Jewel Lake, including the North Star group. In 1936, 3 car loads of ore were shipped to the Trail smelter from the winze which extends to a depth of 45 feet below the Upper North Star adit. Further shipments were made in 1937 and 1938. A mill was purchased and delivered to the property but was not set up for operation (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939).

During this same period, the Amandy was operated under lease by W.E. McArthur of Greenwood. Ore was shipped to the Trail smelter. As reported in Table 2, production during these years totaled 1059 tonnes at an average grade of 10.04 g/t Au and 185.18 g/t Ag. A 2-compartment shaft and an adit, approximately 200 m northwest of the older inclined shaft, are believed to date to this period. The 1947 Minister of Mines Annual Report describes a shaft 50 feet deep with 230 of drifting northwards from the bottom of the shaft. It is not clear whether this refers to the 2-compartment production shaft or to the older inclined shaft.

1946 Boundary Gold Mines Ltd. acquired the Gold Drop claim in the eastern part of the property and completed diamond drilling to explore the vein. The results of drilling are not reported (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1946). A 1946 plan map of the Gold Drop workings (Haggen, 1946) has been reproduced and updated as Figure 10 of this report.

1947 Quatsino Copper-Gold Mines, Ltd. acquired the Amandy property and completed a surface diamond drilling program (19 holes totaling 2257 feet). The main working on the Amandy vein is described as a 50 foot deep shaft, with 230 feet of drifting northwards from the bottom of the shaft. Drilling tested the vein in the vicinity of the old workings, to a maximum depth of 280 feet below the shaft collar. Drilling reportedly intersected considerable dyke material, which obliterated sections of the vein. The only "*good intersection*" reported of the vein was 150 feet south of and 20 feet lower in elevation, than the shaft collar. Details of hole locations and results are unknown (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1949).

1969 An airphoto and geological interpretation was completed of the Amandy area, which showed that the veins occur near the contact of an apophysis of the Nelson intrusive with a N30E trending lineament (Haman, 1969).

1980 – 1981 Prospecting on the former Lake View crown grant was successful at locating the vein and 100 foot tunnel referenced in the 1897 Minister of Mines Annual Report. Where exposed in the adit, the Lake View vein trends 340° with a near-vertical dip, and ranges in width from 30-75 cm. Two samples were collected, with results of 0.242 oz/t Au and 0.134 oz/t Au reported. The 35 foot deep shaft, also referenced in the 1897 report on the Lake View, was not located (Allan, 1980; Kregosky, 1981).

1983 In 1983, Bay Ann Resources completed a small soil sampling program at the Amandy showing. Samples were collected at 20 m intervals on 30 m spaced east-west trending grid lines and analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb and Zn. Even in the vicinity of the historic workings, from which over 1000 tonnes of gold-bearing quartz vein ore was produced, soil samples did not return significantly elevated results (Spencer, 1983).

1981 - 1986 In 1981, Kenar Resources Ltd. acquired claims covering the eastern part of the current property (Gold Drop-North Star area) as well as the Lake View showing. The Gold Drop and North Star mine workings were rehabilitated to permit underground mapping and sampling. Limited surface and underground sampling was done, with results to 0.455 oz/t Au over 12 inches from the Gold Drop and 0.264 oz/t Au over 12 inches from the North Star (see Figures 8, 10). A technical report was prepared and 40 tonnes of material from the North Star dump was shipped to the Trail smelter, returning an average grade of 2.3 g/t Au and 118.2 g/t Ag (Phendler, 1981).

Kenar Resources completed a 6 hole (1584 foot) BQ diamond drill program on the property in 1981. Hole specifications are listed below in Table 4 and hole locations are included on Figure 7. Note that drill holes were numbered 81-1 through 81-4, 81-4a and 81-7. Holes 81-5 and 81-6 did not exist. Hole 81-8 was proposed, but not completed. Holes 81-1 through 81-4a tested the North Star vein over a strike length of 120 m, at a shallow depth below the historic workings. Hole 81-7 was drilled under the Upper Gold Drop workings. None of the North Star drill holes intersected any quartz. Livgard (1986) reports that core recovery was very poor across projected intercepts, and that the vein may have been ground away. A 2 foot quartz vein was intersected in hole 81-7, under the Gold Drop workings, but was not anomalous in gold (Basco, 1981). As detailed in Section 25 of this report, it is the author's opinion that the 1981 drilling was unsuccessful not only because of poor core recovery, but due to unrecognized faulting which has offset the vein. More care is required in identifying and interpreting dykes and faults when drilling and mapping than appears to have been employed in the Kenar drill program.

Drill Hole	Collar Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Total Length	
	feet			feet	metres
81-1	4750	268	-45	213	64.9
81-2	4720	270	-60	287	87.5
81-3	4680	255	-60	265	80.8
81-4	4575	285	-45	287	87.5
81-4a	4575	310	-45	297	90.5
81-7	4530	288	-45	235	71.6

Table 4 – 1981 North Star-Gold Drop Drill Hole Specifications (from Basco, 1981).

Two very small and inconclusive soil geochemical surveys were also done in 1981, one to test the area immediately north of the North Star workings and the other the area south-southwest of the Gold Drop workings. Only 75 soil samples were collected in total. Analyses did not include gold (Basco, 1981).

Further work was completed by the Kenar Resources in 1983, including geological mapping, soil and rock sampling and trenching, as detailed by Peto (1983). Rock samples from old workings exposing veins on the Silent Friend returned values to 1.52 oz/t Au, while samples from a vein exposed in a shaft south of the Silent Friend returned 0.55 oz/t Au (the Ken vein). Trenching was done to expose 2 veins on the Silent Friend, and results to 0.491 oz/t Au and 0.502 oz/t Au were returned from samples collected from trenches. The veins were reported to range up to 50 cm in width. Limited surface and underground sampling was also done at the North Star, with results including 4.6 oz/t Au and 0.293 oz/t Au (see Figure 8).

A number of widely scattered gold-bearing quartz float boulders were located south and southeast of the Gold Drop workings and results including 0.89 oz/t Au, 0.45 oz/t Au and 0.30 oz/t Au were returned from 3 separate boulders. Trenching was done in an attempt to locate the source of the float boulders, without success. To the west of the Gold Drop, a northwest trending vein was exposed by trenching and returned values to 0.18 oz/t Au (Peto, 1983).

A further soil sampling program was undertaken. Approximately 280 samples were collected, at 30 m intervals on 200 m spaced grid lines. Samples were analysed for a 10 element multi-element suite, with a gold detection limit of 3 ppm (Peto, 1983). Results were inconclusive.

In 1984, Coastech Research Inc. of North Vancouver was contracted to complete flotation tests on a 500 pound sample of vein material (with an average grade of 0.358 oz/t Au). Details of the metallurgical testing are unknown, but Wood (1990) reported that the best recovery (88% Au, 91.3% Ag) was achieved from a lead-copper concentrate.

In 1986, Kenar Resources contracted E. Livgard to prepare a technical report on the property (Livgard, 1986). Minor underground sampling was done from the North Star workings in support of the report. The winze from the lower North Star level (#2 Level) was pumped out and 3 samples were collected from the #3 Level drift at the base of the winze. Samples returned values of 0.274 oz/t Au, 0.180 oz/t Au and 1.344 oz/t Au, all over a 12 inch vein width. A sample collected from a separate subdrift from a raise above the #2 Level, returned 1.616 oz/t Au over an 18 inch vein width (see Figure 8). Livgard's report summarized work to date on the property and made recommendations for a program of underground rehabilitation and exploration. None of this recommended work was completed.

Edward Brown worked as a mining contractor for Kenar Resources during this period, through his privately owned company, Solex Energy. Mr. Brown acquired claims covering the Gold Drop-North Star area from Kenar Resources as settlement for monies owing for work completed.

1990 The Gold Drop-North Star claims were optioned to Trojan Ventures. A small surface and underground sampling program was completed and a technical report was prepared (Wood, 1990). Recommendations were made for trenching, rehabilitation of underground workings and detailed geochemical and geological surveys (Wood, 1990). None of the recommended work was completed.

1998 – 1999 During 1998 and 1999, Edward Brown, along with former partners Doug Redden and Clem Cyr, rehabilitated the lower Gold Drop adit and began drifting to intersect the Gold Drop vein. The lower Gold Drop adit was extended for about 40 m to intersect the vein. The vein was then drifted on for 10 m to the southwest and for 20 m to the northeast. Within the drift, the vein is very irregular, in strike, dip, width and character. Visible gold was apparent in the vein in the final face and a bulk sample was collected for mill testing at the owner's test plant in Greenwood. Four 20 kg samples of sorted vein material were ground in a rod mill, then run through gravity and flotation circuits. Approximately 65% of the gold was recovered through the gravity circuit, with the remainder coming off in the flotation circuit. Specific details regarding grind size, reagents and total gold recovery are unavailable. The samples indicated a head grade of 0.75 oz/t Au (Edward Brown, personal communication, as reported in Caron, 2000).

Prospecting was also done in 1999 to ground-locate veins known from previous work on the property and to explore for new occurrences of veining. The Silent Friend, Ken, Old Bird and Gold Drop West veins were located. Sampling confirmed elevated gold values from these veins. A narrow vein was discovered in outcrop about 100 m south of the Lower North Star Adit. An attempt was made to provide better exposures of several of the surface veins by blast trenching. This proved to be largely unsuccessful, because the amount of overburden made drilling the blast holes difficult. Excavator trenching was recommended to further explore known veins but was not completed (Caron, 2000).

2013 During the summer of 2013, A.J. Beaton Mining completed an underground rehabilitation program on the North Star vein, to allow access to the vein for Ximen's due diligence purposes. The author was commissioned to complete underground geological mapping and independent sampling of the vein.

The Lower North Star adit (#2 Level) was rehabilitated from the portal to the winze (a distance of approximately 100 m) to ensure safe access. The winze was then rehabilitated from the #2 to the #3 Level, including replacing the ladders, and finally the #3 Level was rehabilitated. These underground workings provide an excellent opportunity to study and understand the role that faults and dykes have played in both controlling and offsetting the vein, so that subsequent drill programs can be better planned and interpreted. The author completed geological mapping on the North Star #2 and #3 levels, with particular attention to pre- and post-ore structures. Results of this mapping are summarized below and described in more detail in Section 7 of the report.

The North Star #2 and #3 Levels expose fine grained, dark grey to brown, quartz-biotite rich metasediments. A flat-lying biotite syenite sill of the Eocene Coryell suite cuts the biotite sediments on the North Star #2 Level. At 102 m from the portal of the #2 Level, a winze has been sunk to the #3 Level, for 14 m along a 48° slope (or a vertical distance of 13 m from the floor of #2 Level to the floor of #3 Level). The North Star vein is exposed in the winze and in the #3 Level. It is hosted by quartz-biotite metasediments, in the footwall of the biotite syenite sill.

The #3 Level follows the vein along strike for about 55 m, as shown on Figure 9. The area is complexly faulted and the vein is truncated by faults at both ends. It is a massive white quartz shear vein, with faulted footwall and hanging wall contacts, that is highly irregular in strike, dip and width. The strike of the vein varies from 0-90°, while the dip ranges from 10-65° E/S. The vein pinches and swells, along both its strike and dip, from less than 20 cm to greater than 1 m in true width, averaging approximately 40 cm. It commonly splits and splays into multiple narrow veins or veinlets, within the wider vein structure. Generally, wider portions of the vein coincide with abrupt changes in the vein strike or dip. Sulfide content is low, generally less than 2%, and is dominantly pyrite with lesser galena. Sulfides occur primarily as coarse disseminations, with lesser clots and narrow irregular fine-grained bands.

A total of 9 samples were collected from the North Star vein on the # 3 Level (the winze vein), as shown on Figure 9 and listed below in Table 5. Unless noted, all samples were chip samples across the true width of the vein. All samples were collected by the author.

Sample	Width	Type	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
	cm		g/t	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
5451	20	chip	11.25	52.1	3	271	2340	317
5452	100	grab	1.67	11.9	7	173	6760	111
5453	22	chip	81.00	427.0	4	6	664	7
5454	30	chip	0.72	3.9	<2	3	11	3
5455	18	chip	0.08	0.4	<2	2	14	2
5456	80	chip	0.69	2.9	11	5	54	5
5457	-	select grab	2.24	12.8	2	40	165	11
5458	55	chip	0.51	2.4	<2	32	39	18
5459	30	chip	4.16	35.6	<2	9	17	2

Table 5: 2013 Sample Results, North Star Vein, #3 Level (winze vein)

As listed above, results to 81 g/t Au and 427 g/t Ag over 22 cm were returned from the vein. Trace element geochemistry suggests that copper, lead and zinc may be useful pathfinder element, but that arsenic will likely not be.

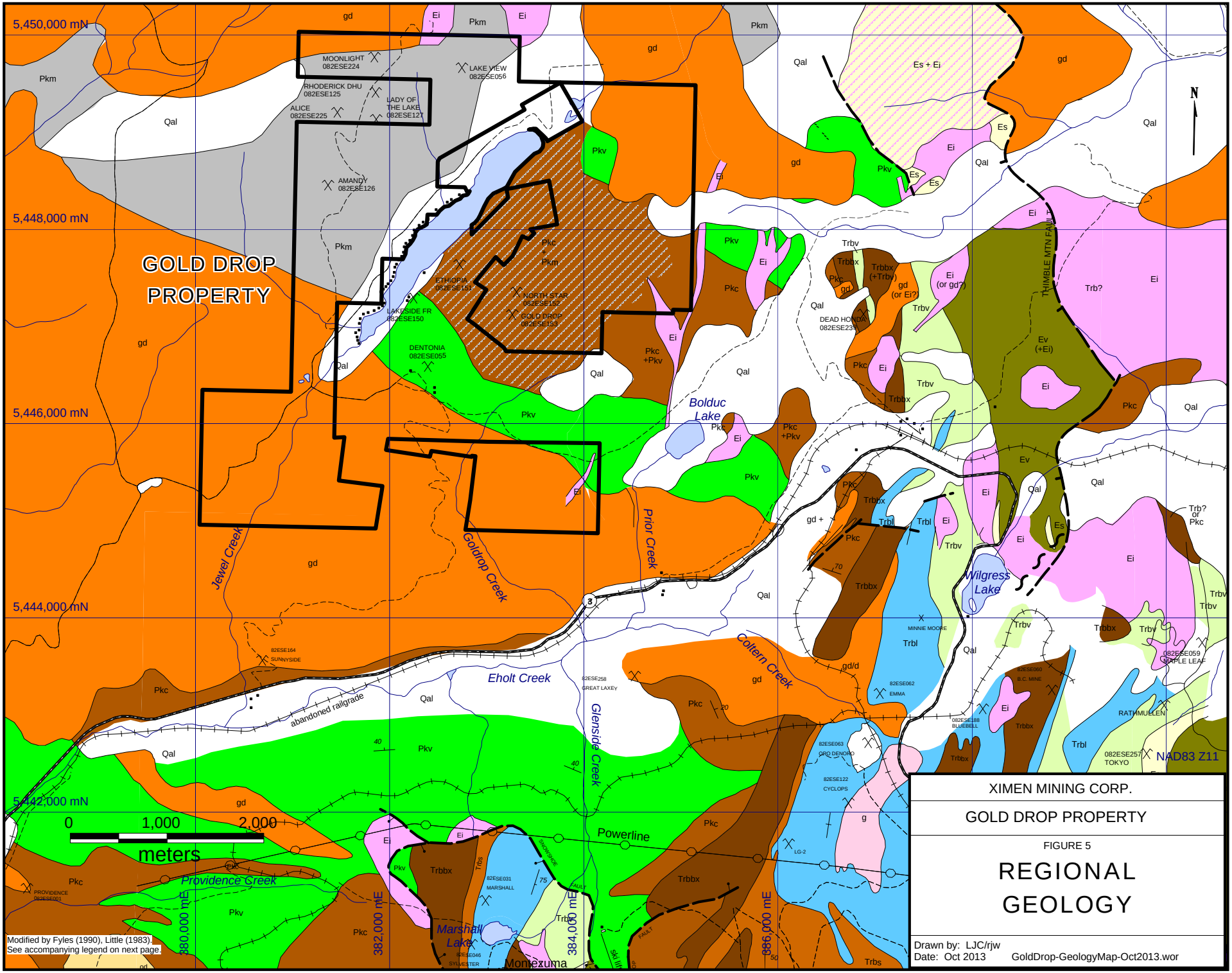
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geology of the Greenwood area has been studied by various people, including Fyles (1990), Massey (2006), Monger (1967), Little (1983), and Church (1986), as summarized below. The regional geology of the area is shown in Figure 5 and the reader is referred to the above sources for further details of the subject.

The Boundary District is situated within Quesnellia, a terrane which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. Proterozoic to Paleozoic North American basement rocks are exposed in the Kettle and Okanogan metamorphic core complexes. These core complexes were uplifted during the Eocene, and are separated from the younger overlying rocks by low-angle normal (detachment-type) faults. The distribution of the younger rocks is largely controlled by a series of faults, including thrust faults (related to the accretionary event), and Tertiary extensional and detachment faults.

The oldest of the accreted rocks in the Greenwood area are late Paleozoic volcanics and sediments. These rocks are separated into the Knob Hill Complex and overlying Attwood Formation. Rocks of the Knob Hill Complex are of dominantly volcanic affinity, and consist mainly of chert, greenstone and related intrusives, and serpentinite. The serpentinite bodies of the Knob Hill Complex represent part of a disrupted ophiolite suite which have since been structurally emplaced along Jurassic thrust faults. Serpentinite is also commonly remobilized along later structures. Commonly, these serpentinite bodies have undergone Fe-carbonate alteration to listwanite as a result of the thrusting event. Locally, sediments and volcanics (largely argillite, siltstone, limestone and andesite) of the late Paleozoic Attwood Formation unconformably overlie the Knob Hill Complex.



XIMEN MINING CORP.

GOLD DROP PROPERTY

FIGURE 5

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Drawn by: LJC/rjw
Date: Oct 2013 GoldDrop-GeologyMap-Oct2013.wor

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

Qal — Quaternary Alluvium

Ei — Coryell Intrusions
Syenite, pulaskite, monzonite and diorite dykes, sills and intrusions.

Ev — Marron Formation
Andesite and trachyte flows.

Es — Kettle River Formation
Volcaniclastic and arkosic sediments.

CRETACEOUS and/or JURASSIC

gd / d — Nelson Plutonic Complex
Granodiorite and diorite dykes and stocks.

g — Gabbro

TRIASSIC BROOKLYN FORMATION

Trbv — Brooklyn Volcanics
Fine grained, chloritic and locally calcareous greenstone. Locally grades to microdiorite (Trmd).

Trbl — Brooklyn Limestone
Massive white to grey limestone, locally well bedded. May be dark grey, carbonaceous limestone. Also includes minor calcareous sandstone.

Trbs — Brooklyn Sediments
Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and hornfels.

Trbbx — Brooklyn Conglomerate
Chert breccia (sharpstone conglomerate), tuffaceous sandstone and polymictic (+limestone cobble) conglomerate.

Trba — Brooklyn argillite and black siltstone

PERMIAN ATTWOOD GROUP

Paa — Attwood Sediments
Black siltstone and phyllite, cherty siltstone, minor sandstone, conglomerate and greenstone.

Pal — Attwood Limestone
Massive grey and white limestone, locally well bedded.

PERMIAN KNOB HILL COMPLEX

Pkc — Knob Hill Chert
Chert plus minor argillite, siliceous greenstone.

Pkv — Knob Hill Greenstone
May be siliceous and grade to Pkc.

Pkbx — Knob Hill Chert Breccia and Conglomerate

Pkm — Knob Hill Metamorphic Rocks
Chlorite schist, meta-intrusive, quartzite and chlorite-biotite schist.

od — Old Diorite
Coarse to fine-grained hornblende diorite laced with feldspathic veinlets.

sp — Serpentinite

50 — Strike/dip of bedding

50 — Strike/dip of foliation

High angle fault

Low angle detachment fault

Thrust fault

Drill hole

Adit

Shaft

Open stope

Minfile

The Paleozoic rocks are unconformably overlain by the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, represented largely by limestone, clastic sediments and pyroclastics. Both the skarn deposits (i.e. Phoenix and Buckhorn deposits) and the gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulfide deposits (i.e. Lamefoot and Overlook deposits) in the district are hosted within these Triassic rocks. In the eastern part of the district, Jurassic sediments and volcanics of the Rossland Group are widespread. In the Greenwood area, volcanic rocks that overlie the limestone and clastic sediments of the Brooklyn Formation may be part of the Brooklyn Formation, or they too may belong to the younger Rossland Group.

At least four separate intrusive events are known regionally to cut the above sequence, including the Jurassic-aged alkalic intrusives (i.e. Lexington porphyry, Rossland monzonite, Sappho alkalic complex), microdiorite related to the Triassic (Brooklyn) greenstones, Cretaceous-Jurassic Nelson and Valhalla intrusives, and Eocene Coryell (and Scatter Creek/Herron Creek) dykes and stocks.

In the Greenwood area, Fyles (1990) has shown that the pre-Tertiary rocks form a series of thrust slices, which lie above a basement high-grade metamorphic complex. At least five thrust slices are recognized, all dipping gently to the north, and marked in many places by bodies of serpentine. Massey (2006) proposed a possible sixth thrust fault along the Eholt Creek valley. The Gold Drop property would sit in the upper plate of this sixth thrust slice.

Eocene sediments and volcanics unconformably overlie the older rocks. The oldest of the Tertiary rocks are conglomerate and arkosic and tuffaceous sediments of the Kettle River Formation. These sediments are overlain by andesitic to trachytic lavas of the Marron Formation. The Marron volcanics are in turn unconformably overlain by sediments, lahar and volcanics of the Oligocene Klondike Mountain Formation. The Klondike Mountain sediments are widespread in the Curlew –Republic area in Washington State, but are absent or largely absent in the Greenwood area.

Three main Tertiary fault sets are recognized, an early, gently east-dipping set, a second set of low-angle west-dipping, listric normal (detachment-type) faults, and a late, steeply dipping, north to northeast-trending set of right or left lateral or west side down normal faults (Fyles, 1990). Epithermal gold mineralization, related to Eocene structural activity, has been an important source of gold in the Curlew-Republic area in Washington State.

The Tertiary rocks are preserved in the upper plates of low-angle listric normal (detachment-type) faults related to the uplifted metamorphic core complexes, in a series of local, fault-bounded grabens (i.e. Republic graben, Toroda graben) (Cheney and Rasmussen, 1996; Fyles, 1990). In the Greenwood area, a series of low angle detachment-type faults occur (from east to west, the Granby River, Thimble Mountain, Snowshoe, Bodie Mountain, Deadwood Ridge, Windfall Creek, and Copper Camp faults). These faults have taken a section of the Brooklyn stratigraphy and sliced it into a series of discrete blocks, each separated by a low angle fault. The “detachment” faults displace pre-Tertiary mineralization, however current thinking attributes at least some of the gold in these pre-Tertiary deposits to the low angle Tertiary faults that underlie them.

7.2 Property Geology

Property-scale geological mapping has not been completed on the Gold Drop property. Limited mapping has been done in the eastern area, in the vicinity of the Gold Drop-North Star vein system, as shown in Figure 6. For reference, the outline of Figure 6, relative to the property, is indicated on Figure 4. Further mapping is needed, both in this eastern area and over the remainder of the property, as recommended in Section 26 of the report.

The property is underlain by metasediments and lesser metavolcanics of the Knob Hill Complex, which have been intruded by intrusives of three different ages. Metamorphic rocks include beige to brown "dirty" quartzite, quartz-biotite schist, micaceous schist, argillite and hornfels, quartz-augen gneiss, and fine grained greenstone to chlorite schist. Bedding is only locally evident, but where observed appears to trend northwest and dip vertically or moderately to the northeast (Hedley, 1941). Generally, there is insufficient outcrop to identify contacts between the different metamorphic rock types. Metasediments may be massive, with a blocky fracture, or where biotite content is particularly high, they can be weakly schistose. Adjacent to faults, moderate chlorite alteration is common.

Intrusives include granodiorite and diorite of the Nelson Plutonic suite, quartz feldspar porphyry, possibly of the Jurassic Lexington suite, and biotite syenite and diorite/andesite dykes of the Eocene Coryell suite. Granodiorite is widespread in the southern part of the property (part of the Greenwood stock) and also occurs in the extreme northern part of the claims. Granodiorite also occurs as a small plug east of the Gold Drop-North Star vein. Diorite is exposed a short distance southwest of the Gold Drop workings. Quartz-feldspar porphyry occurs as two north trending bodies to the east of the Gold Drop-North Star vein. The more westerly of these quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies may represent the fault off-set of the eastern unit.

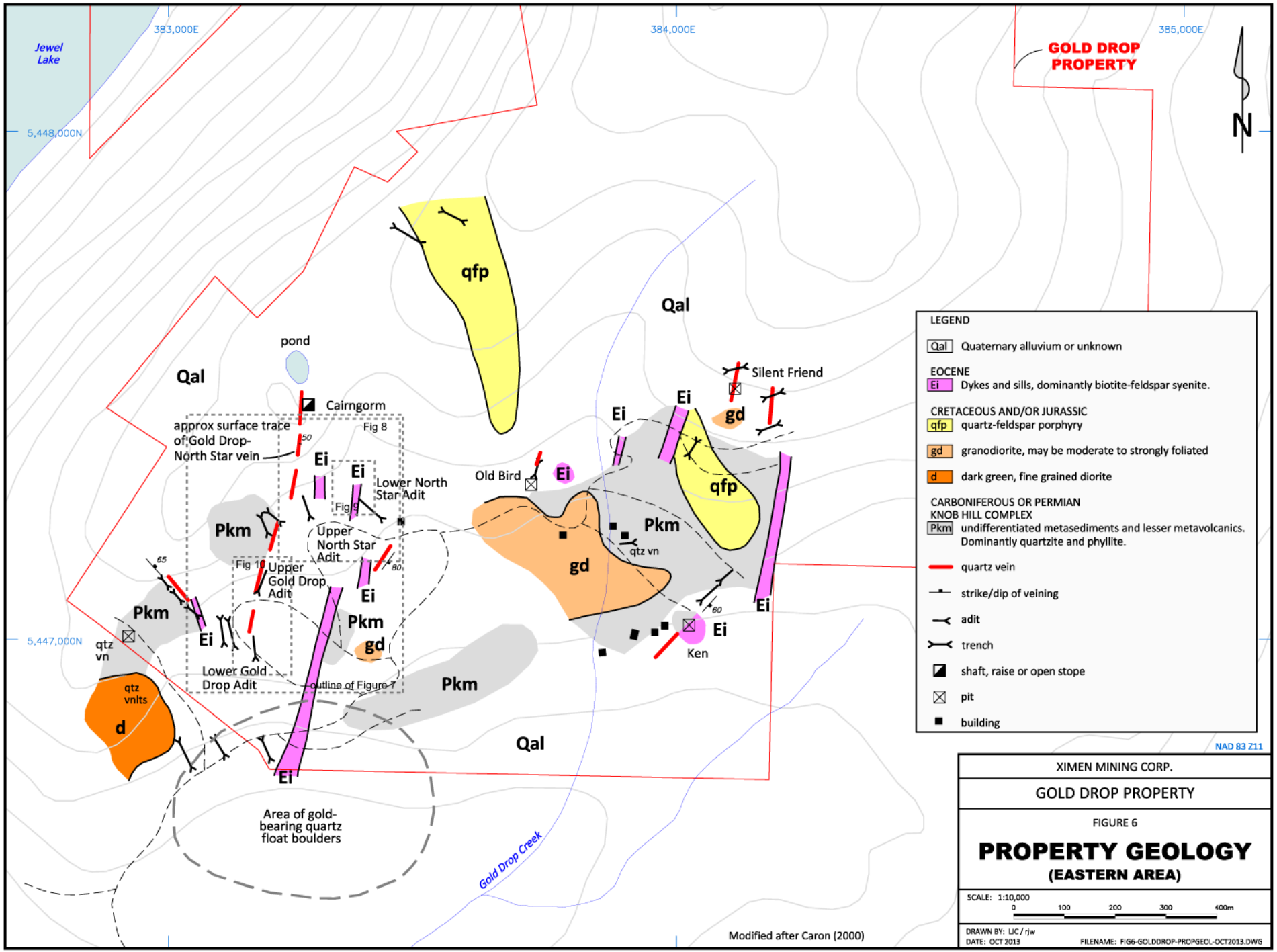
Post-mineral faulting on the property includes both north-trending, steeply-dipping strike-slip and normal faults, and flat to low-angle detachment-type faults of Tertiary age. Sense of movement on the Tertiary faults on the Gold Drop property is unknown, but regionally, movement on detachment faults is top to the west. Eocene dykes are commonly emplaced along these post-mineral faults.

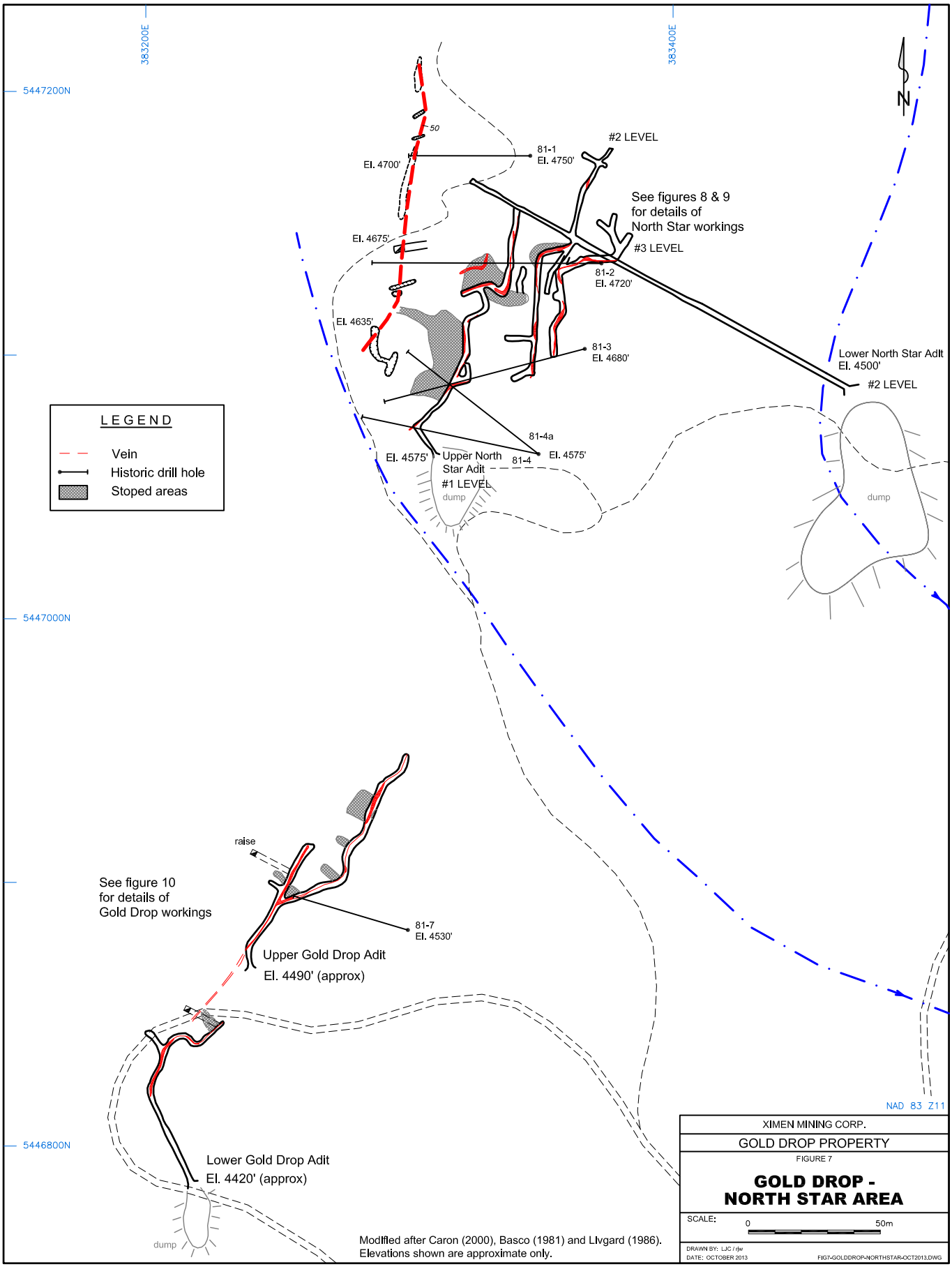
7.3 Mineralization

Known zones of mineralization on the Gold Drop property are identified on Figures 2 and 6. All are low-sulfide gold-bearing quartz veins, hosted by metamorphic rocks of the Knob Hill Complex, that are typical of veins in the Jewel Lake area. The Gold Drop property surrounds the Dentonia property. The Dentonia vein, described in Section 23 of this report ("Adjacent Properties"), is the type-example for this style of veining in the area. On the Dentonia property, the age of the vein system is bracketed by the (pre-vein) Nelson granodiorite and the (post-vein) Eocene dykes. This is believed to be true for other veins in the area, including those on the Gold Drop property.

7.3.1. Gold Drop – North Star (Minfile082ESE152, 153)

The Gold Drop-North Star vein is a low-sulfide quartz vein hosted within metasediments, that is typical of the style of veining in the Jewel Lake camp. It is located in the eastern part of the Gold Drop property, about 500 m east of, and parallel to, the Dentonia vein. As shown on Figure 7, the Gold Drop-North Star vein strikes north-northeast and has been traced on surface and in


Jewel Lake
383,000E
384,000E
385,000E
5,448,000N
5,447,000N
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
N
qfp
Qal
pond
Cairngorm
approx surface trace of Gold Drop-North Star vein
Fig 8
Ei
Lower North Star Adit
Fig 9
Upper North Star Adit
Pkm
Fig 10
Upper Gold Drop Adit
Lower Gold Drop Adit
outline of Figure 7
qtz vn
qtz vnlts
d
gd
Old Bird
Silent Friend
Ken
Area of gold-bearing quartz float boulders
Gold Drop Creek
Modified after Caron (2000)
LEGEND
Qal Quaternary alluvium or unknown
EOCENE
Ei Dykes and sills, dominantly biotite-feldspar syenite.
CRETACEOUS AND/OR JURASSIC
qfp quartz-feldspar porphyry
gd granodiorite, may be moderate to strongly foliated
d dark green, fine grained diorite
CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN
KNOB HILL COMPLEX
Pkm undifferentiated metasediments and lesser metavolcanics. Dominantly quartzite and phyllite.
quartz vein
strike/dip of veining
adit
trench
shaft, raise or open stope
pit
building
NAD 83 Z11
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 6
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
(EASTERN AREA)
SCALE: 1:10,000
0 100 200 300 400m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: OCT 2013
FILENAME: FIG6-GOLDDROP-PROPGEOL-OCT2013.DWG

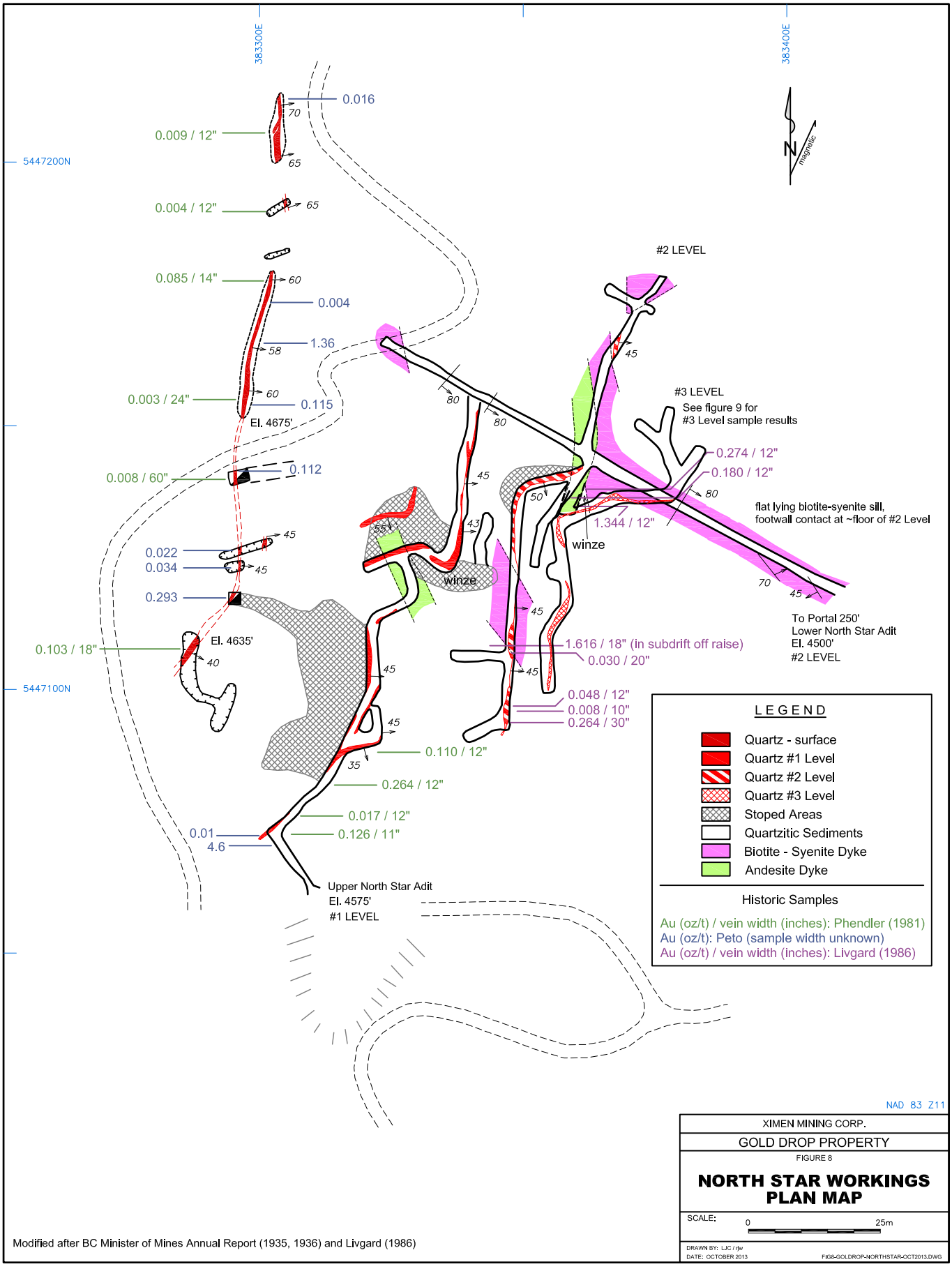

383200E
383400E
5447200N
5447000N
5446800N
N
50
El. 4700'
81-1
El. 4750'
#2 LEVEL
See figures 8 & 9
for details of
North Star workings
El. 4675'
#3 LEVEL
81-2
El. 4720'
El. 4635'
81-3
El. 4680'
Lower North Star Adit
El. 4500'
#2 LEVEL
81-4a
El. 4575'
Upper North
Star Adit
#1 LEVEL
81-4
El. 4575'
dump
dump
LEGEND
Vein
Historic drill hole
Stoped areas
See figure 10
for details of
Gold Drop workings
raise
81-7
El. 4530'
Upper Gold Drop Adit
El. 4490' (approx)
Lower Gold Drop Adit
El. 4420' (approx)
dump
Modified after Caron (2000), Basco (1981) and Livgard (1986).
Elevations shown are approximate only.
NAD 83 Z11
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 7
GOLD DROP -
NORTH STAR AREA
SCALE:
0
50m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: OCTOBER 2013
FIG7-GOLDDROP-NORTHSTAR-OCT2013.DWG

underground workings, intermittently for a strike length of over 400 m, and over an elevation range of about 80 m. Additional details, including results from historic and 2013 sampling along the vein system are shown on Figures 8, 9, and 10. The locations of Figure 7-10 are shown, relative to the property boundary, on Figure 6.

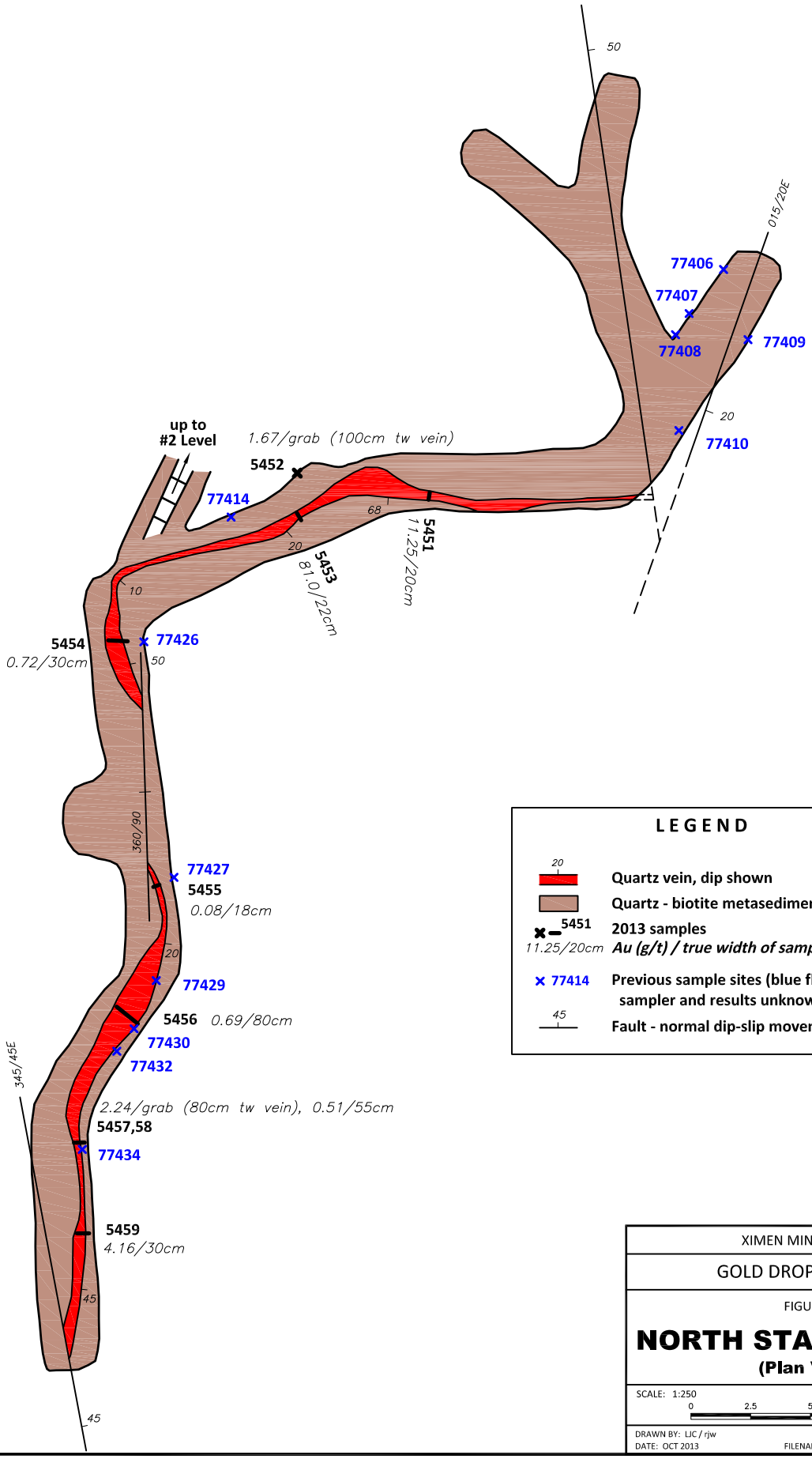
The Gold Drop-North Star vein is a highly irregular vein, which pinches and swells from narrow quartz stringers or gouge-filled zones to a massive vein greater than 3.5 m wide. Dips are variable, ranging from about 20-70° to the east, and averaging about 50°E. Abrupt deflections in strike and dip of the vein structure are common, along with splits, splays, faulting, lensing, and intrusion by narrow irregular dykes. In some places, thickened portions of the vein and ore shoots occur at abrupt changes in vein attitude. In other places, the vein dwindles or splits at these abrupt changes in attitude. Vein gangue is typically dense white quartz, but in some places the vein is strongly crystalline and in other places brecciated and re-cemented. Mineralization consists of pods and lenses of pyrite with lesser galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tellurides and minor free gold. In general, the rocks hosting the vein are unsheared and unaltered.

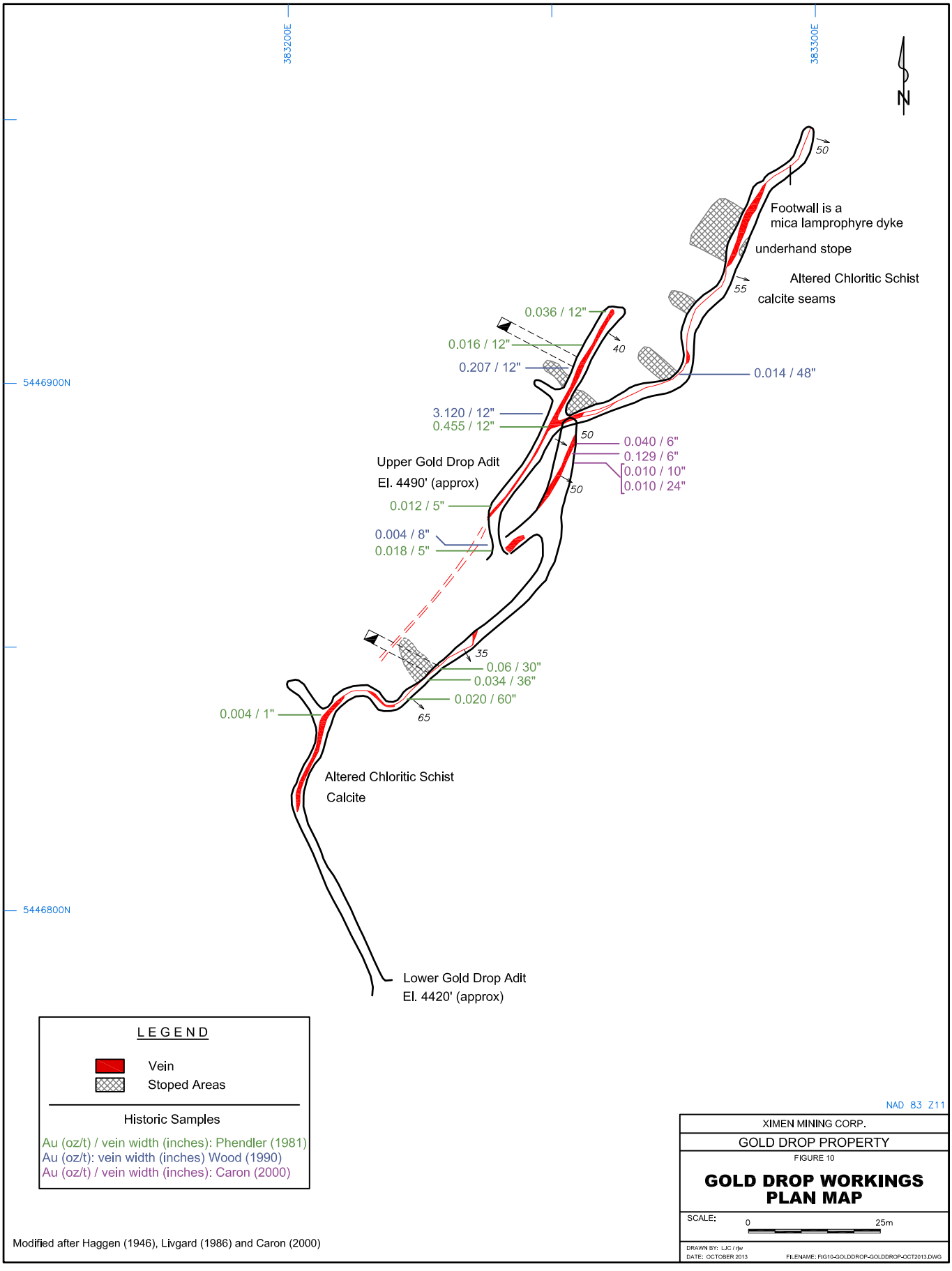
Underground mapping on the North Star #2 and #3 levels shows that the area is complexly faulted. A flat-lying biotite syenite sill of the Eocene Coryell suite cuts biotite metasediments on the North Star #2 Level. The North Star vein is exposed in the winze and in the #3 Level, in the footwall of the biotite syenite sill. The contact of the vein with the overlying sill is obscured by timbering in the upper portion of the winze. At least 3 different sets of post-vein faults were observed during the 2013 underground mapping program on the North Star #2 or #3 Levels, as described below. Amount of displacement on each set is unknown.

Set 1: A N-NW trending, moderate east dipping set. Typical orientation is 345/45-50E. Faults of this set truncate the North Star vein on strike at both ends of the #3 Level.
Set 2: A N-NW trending, flat to gently east or west-dipping set. Faults of this set control the emplacement of the biotite-syenite sill, but also occur elsewhere, cutting the metasediments. They may be younger than the faults of set 1 (as observed at the north end of the #3 Level) thus also post-date and offset veining.
Set 3: A NE trending, steeply dipping set. These faults post-date both the vein and the biotite syenite sill. They can be observed on #2 Level, as multiple close-spaced gouge-filled fault zones, with a typical orientation of 035/80NW-90.
Set 3a: N-S trending, steeply dipping faults. A fault of this set (360/90) cuts the vein on the #3 Level. The vein is pinched to a few cm in width and dragged along the fault structure. Slickensides indicate dip-slip movement along the fault. Several other faults of similar orientation are observed on the #2 Level. This set of structures may be part of the same set of structures as set 3, or may be a distinct set of structures.
Set 4: In the #2 Level, a steep, wavy prominent tight fracture trends NW, approximately parallel to the strike of the adit. Locally, slickensides with strike-slip movement occur along the fracture but there does not seem to be any significant displacement along this structure. The age relationship of this fracture/fault set to the vein and to Sets 1-3a is unknown.



Modified after BC Minister of Mines Annual Report (1935, 1936) and Livgard (1986)


N
50
015/20E
77406
77407
77408
77409
20
77410
up to
#2 Level
1.67/grab (100cm tw vein)
5452
77414
68
20
5453
81.0/22cm
5451
11.25/20cm
10
5454
0.72/30cm
77426
50
360/90
77427
5455
0.08/18cm
20
77429
5456
0.69/80cm
77430
77432
345/45E
2.24/grab (80cm tw vein), 0.51/55cm
5457,58
77434
5459
4.16/30cm
45
45
LEGEND
20
Quartz vein, dip shown
Quartz - biotite metasediment
5451
2013 samples
11.25/20cm
Au (g/t) / true width of sample (cm)
77414
Previous sample sites (blue flagging), sampler and results unknown
45
Fault - normal dip-slip movement
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 9
NORTH STAR #3 LEVEL
(Plan View)
SCALE: 1:250
0
2.5
5
7.5
10m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: OCT 2013
FILENAME: FIG9-GOLDDROP-LEVEL3-OCT2013.DWG


383200E
383300E
N
5446900N
5446800N
50
Footwall is a
mica lamprophyre dyke
underhand stope
Altered Chloritic Schist
calcite seams
55
0.036 / 12"
0.016 / 12"
0.207 / 12"
40
0.014 / 48"
3.120 / 12"
0.455 / 12"
50
0.040 / 6"
0.129 / 6"
0.010 / 10"
0.010 / 24"
Upper Gold Drop Adit
El. 4490' (approx)
50
0.012 / 5"
0.004 / 8"
0.018 / 5"
35
0.06 / 30"
0.034 / 36"
0.020 / 60"
0.004 / 1"
65
Altered Chloritic Schist
Calcite
Lower Gold Drop Adit
El. 4420' (approx)
LEGEND
Vein
Stoped Areas
Historic Samples
Au (oz/t) / vein width (inches): Phendler (1981)
Au (oz/t): vein width (inches) Wood (1990)
Au (oz/t) / vein width (inches): Caron (2000)
Modified after Haggen (1946), Livgard (1986) and Caron (2000)
NAD 83 Z11
XIMEN MINING CORP.
GOLD DROP PROPERTY
FIGURE 10
GOLD DROP WORKINGS
PLAN MAP
SCALE:
0
25m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: OCTOBER 2013
FILENAME: FIG10-GOLDDROP-GOLDDROP-OCT2013.DWG

As described in Section 6 of the report, there has been intermittent small-scale historical production from the Gold Drop-North Star vein. Historical production from the vein totals 6513 tonnes at an average grade of 4.4 g/t Au and 78.5 g/t Ag. The grade is significantly affected by a large volume of very low grade material that was mined in 1934-35 (see Table 2). Omitting production from these years, the average grade for the remaining 1446 tonnes mined is 15.4 g/t Au and 96.0 g/t Ag. A sample collected by the author in 2013, from the North Star #3 Level returned 81.0 g/t Au. Within a few metres of this, other samples returned values of 1.67 g/t Au, 11.25 g/t Au and 0.72 g/t Au, confirming the nugget-gold effect within the vein.

The only modern exploration program on the Gold Drop-North Star vein was by Kenar Resources in the early 1980's. They completed a small soil sampling program (but did not analyze samples for gold) plus limited trenching and diamond drilling. Six shallow BQ size drill holes (a total of 483 m) were drilled along the main vein. Complications caused by post-vein faulting (both high and low-angle) and dykes may explain the lack of success with the drill program.

7.3.2 Amandy (Minfile 082ESE126)

The Amandy vein is situated west of Jewel Lake, in the western part of the Gold Drop property. The vein is typical of others in the area, hosted within metasediments and strongly influenced by the local stratigraphic and structural conditions. The main Amandy vein strikes north-south, dips about 50°E and has been traced along strike for over 300 m. Several smaller parallel or splay veins occur nearby.

The Amandy vein pinches and swells from a few centimetres to in excess of 3 m in width, with rapid changes in width over relatively short distances. As with other veins in the area, sulfides (pyrite, galena, sphalerite) and tellurides occur in a quartz gangue. Historic production from the vein (1936-1941) totals 1059 tonnes at an average grade of 10.0 g/t Au and 185 g/t Ag.

An older inclined shaft and a more recent 2-compartment production shaft, plus numerous pits, open cuts and an adit, have been dug along the main vein. Specific details regarding the vein and the historic workings are absent. The 2-compartment shaft is believed to be 50 feet deep, with 230 feet of drifting northwards from the base of the shaft and to date from the period of production from 1936-1941. The older inclined shaft, located 200 m to the south-southeast, is believed to be 40 feet deep, with a short drift to the north at the base of the shaft.

As reported in the 1934 and 1935 Minister of Mines Annual Reports, mineralized quartz was found in most of the workings that were dug along the explored 300 m strike length of the Amandy vein, including 0.3 oz/t Au over 54 inches, 0.5 oz/t Au over 87 inches, 0.24 oz/t Au over 48 inches, and 0.3 oz/t Au over 24 inches.

In 1947, a 19 hole (688 m) diamond drill program was completed. Drilling tested the vein to a maximum depth of 85 m below the shaft collar. Details of drilling are not available, but one "*good intersection*" was noted a short distance south of the shaft. There has not been any significant work on the Amandy vein since this time. It is a high-priority target for further work.

7.3.3. Other Zones of Mineralization

A number of other zones of mineralization are known on the property, as described below. There has been little or no recent exploration at these zones and, for the most part, all that is known of them are the results from select surface sampling of the veins, in-situ or from the dumps of historic workings. Many of these dumps are well "picked over" and, in the 1990's, quartz vein material was removed from them for processing in a small mill in Greenwood (Edward Brown, personal communication). As such, the grade of any quartz remaining on the dumps may under-represent the actual grade of the veins.

Gold Drop West Approximately 100 m west of the Upper Gold Drop adit, a series of trenches and blast pits expose a narrow northwest-trending quartz vein within black siliceous argillite. The vein is a white quartz vein with up to 5% sulfides that, where exposed, averages 25 to 50 cm in width. Select samples from here have returned results of 17.55 g/t Au, 6.2 g/t Au, 2.19 g/t Au (Peto, 1983) and 4.74 g/t Au (Caron, 2000).

South of Gold Drop A number of widely scattered gold-bearing quartz float boulders were located south and southeast of the Gold Drop workings. As reported by Peto (1983), results including 0.89 oz/t Au, 0.45 oz/t Au and 0.30 oz/t Au were returned from 3 separate boulders. Trenching was done in an attempt to locate the source of the float boulders, without success. On the basis of the trenching, Peto (1983) concluded that the boulders were transported from mine dumps during road construction. In the author's opinion, the source of the boulders remains uncertain.

Old Bird The Old Bird showing is located east of the North Star vein. Here, a 10 m deep shaft and a hand dug trench expose a crystalline and brecciated north-trending quartz vein within metasediments. A select grab sample from the Old Bird vein returned 7.3 g/t Au (Peto, 1983).

Silent Friend The Silent Friend is located east of the Old Bird, in the eastern part of the property. A 45 cm wide quartz vein, hosted in metasediments, is poorly exposed in an old exploration pit and in nearby (backfilled) exploration trenches. Locally, the vein contains up to 5% fine grained sulfides/ tellurides. In 1983, Kenar Resources completed limited trenching at the Silent Friend, locating 2 parallel narrow veins which were traced, intermittently along strike, for 80 m. Trench samples returned results including 0.502 oz/t Au over 20 cm, 0.491 oz/t Au over 50 cm and 0.123 oz/t Au over 25 cm from the eastern vein. About 100 m to the west, elevated gold values were also returned from the western vein, including 0.176 oz/t Au and 0.155 oz/t Au.

Ken Approximately 400 m south of the Silent Friend veins, in the vicinity of numerous old cabins and a former cook shack (the historic Gold Drop-North Star camp), an inclined shaft and two short adits have been dug on a narrow, northeast trending vein. The vein is very poorly exposed by the historic workings, which are now badly caved, and has had no recent exploration. Select grab samples of vein material from the dumps of these workings have returned values to 0.548 oz/t Au (Peto, 1983) and 0.176 oz/t Au and 0.171 oz/t Au (Wood, 1990). This vein may be the southern continuation of the Silent Friend vein system.

Lake View (*Minfile 082ESE056)* The Lake View vein is located in the northwest part of the Gold Drop property, to the northwest of Jewel Lake. A 30 m long adit and a nearby shaft explore a north-northwest trending quartz vein within metasediments. The vein is a low-sulfide shear vein, similar to others in the area, that pinches and swells from a few cm to 1.5 m in width. Results of 0.242 oz/t Au and 0.134 oz/t Au were obtained from very limited sampling completed in 1981 (Kregosky, 1981), while the 1931 Minister of Mines Annual Report indicates grades in the order of 1 oz/t Au have been obtained from the vein.

Moonlight *(Minfile 082ESE224)* The Moonlight vein is located west of the Lake View vein, on the upper slopes of Mount Roderick Dhu. It is a narrow north-northeast striking quartz vein, similar to others on the property, that has been explored by several open cuts and short adits. The vein is reported to range in width from 25-60 cm and to be sparsely mineralized with sulfides and tellurides. It was not examined by the author. There are no records of any recent exploration or sampling at the Moonlight vein and gold grade is unknown.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization on the property belongs to the Au-quartz vein deposit type described by Ash and Alldrick (1996) and Drew (2003). Other names for this deposit style are mesothermal gold-quartz veins, shear-hosted lode gold veins, structurally-controlled veins, and low-sulfide gold-quartz veins.

Au-quartz veins are a common deposit type, both globally and in the Greenwood area. Veins can be hosted within a wide variety of lithologies. They have strong structurally controls, including brittle and ductile fault zones, fold limbs and fold noses, bedding planes, and competency contrasts within the host rocks. Depending on the host rocks and structural conditions, deposit style varies from breccias, stockwork zones, saddle veins, horsetails, duplex structures and ductile veins. Both high-grade low-tonnage deposits and lower-grade bulk tonnage deposits are part of this deposit type. Tabular (high-grade) veins tend to occur in more competent host rocks, while veinlets, stringers and stockworks form in less competent lithologies and within broad fracture zones.

Veins commonly have sharp contacts with the wallrock. The gangue is quartz or quartz-carbonate and sulfide content is low, typically less than 5%. Sulfides consist primarily of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite. Tellurides and native gold are also common. Textures can include massive, ribbonned or banded quartz.

Numerous examples of gold-silver mineralization in Au-quartz veins occur in the Greenwood area. Veins may be hosted within the Cretaceous – Jurassic Nelson intrusives or within adjacent country rock. Examples in the Greenwood area include the Dentonia (Jewel) vein, on the Dentonia property that adjoins the Gold Drop property, and the Providence mine near Greenwood. The author cautions the reader that information on these properties has not been verified, nor is it necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Gold Drop property. Total historic production from the Dentonia vein is approximately 125,000 tonnes at an average

grade of 10.8 g/t Au and 64.6 g/t Ag (Minfile 082ESE055). Additional details regarding the Dentonia property, including controls on ore zones, are included in Section 23 of this report.

Structurally-controlled bulk-tonnage gold mineralization of this deposit style also occurs in the Greenwood area, at the Deadwood Gold zone on the Wild Rose-Tam O'Shanter property. The Deadwood Gold zone is a zone of low-grade gold mineralization, with accompanying silicification and pyrite-biotite-chlorite-epidote alteration, in the immediate hangingwall of the Wild Rose fault. Golden Dawn Minerals recently released an updated NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Resource of 24,483,000 tonnes grading 0.53 g/t Au, at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au for the Deadwood Gold-Wild Rose zone (Dufresne and Nicholls, 2013). As above, the reader is cautioned that the author has not verified the information on the Deadwood Gold-Wild Rose zone, nor is this information necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Gold Drop property.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Ximen Mining Corp. has not completed any exploration on the Gold Drop property. During the summer of 2013, A.J. Beaton Mining completed an underground rehabilitation program on the North Star vein, to allow access to the vein for due diligence purposes. The author was commissioned to complete underground geological mapping and independent sampling of the vein. This work is detailed in Section 6 of the report.

10.0 DRILLING

Ximen Mining Corp. has not completed any drilling on the Gold Drop property. As described in Section 6 and summarized below, only limited historical drilling has been done on the property.

In 1946, some drilling was reported on the Gold Drop vein, but details regarding hole locations and results are unavailable.

In 1947, a surface diamond drilling program was completed on the Amandy vein. Nineteen holes, totaling 2257 feet, were drilled but details of hole locations and results are unknown. Drilling tested the vein in the vicinity of the shaft, to a maximum depth of 280 feet below the shaft collar. Drilling reportedly intersected considerable dyke material, which had obliterated (or offset?) sections of the vein. The only "*good intersection*" of vein which was reported was 150 feet south of, and 20 feet lower in elevation than, the shaft collar.

In 1981, a 6 hole (1584 foot) BQ diamond drill program was done on the Gold Drop-North Star vein. Hole locations are shown on Figure 7. Five holes were drilled on the North Star portion of the vein, over a strike length of 120 m, to intersect the vein at a shallow depth below the historic workings. None of these holes intersected any quartz, but core recovery was reported to be very poor across projected intercepts, and the vein may have been ground away. Additionally, as with the Amandy drilling, considerable dyke material was intersected in the drill holes and these dykes may have obliterated sections of the vein. The final hole

was drilled under the Upper Gold Drop workings. A 2 foot quartz vein was intersected in this hole, but was not anomalous in gold.

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Ximen Mining Corp. has not completed any sampling on the Gold Drop property and no employee, officer, director or associate of Ximen has been involved in any aspect of historic sampling or historic sample preparation.

Most of the historic work on the property was directed at underground exploration (drifting, sinking shafts) and small-scale mining of known veins. Only very limited more modern exploration work has been done, and only in select parts of the property. In the author's opinion, much of the historic sampling on the property appears to have been generally appropriate for this property and stage of exploration, and for the era in which the data was collected. Information regarding sample preparation, security and analytical techniques for historic samples is only partially available and, generally, samples cannot be confirmed to have been collected in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation and analytical methods are unavailable for many of the historic samples.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Gold Drop property is a large property with several zones of known mineralization that were explored in the early 1900's. Most of the historical work is not documented in any detail, and most of the underground workings are inaccessible. Very little modern exploration work has been completed on the property. The available data from these past exploration programs has been reviewed by the author. Most of this historic work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time, although none conforms to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. None of the previous sampling programs employed any internal quality control or quality assurance program.

The author has visited all of the main zones of known mineralization on the property. She completed underground mapping and sampling of the North Star vein on the #3 Level, as part of the summer 2013 work/due diligence program. The results of this mapping and sampling have been described in Sections 6 and 7.

Independent verification sampling was not completed at any of the other zones of mineralization on the property. Most of the historic workings are badly sloughed so that the veins are not well exposed, or cannot be safely accessed. Most of the dumps have been thoroughly "picked over" and, in the 1990's, quartz vein material was removed from a number of the dumps for select small-scale processing (Edward Brown, personal communication). As such, the grade of any quartz remaining on the dumps may under-represent the actual grade of the veins. Additional sampling of dump material was not deemed meaningful.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Ximen Mining Corp. has not performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on samples from the Gold Drop property. Only very preliminary historical metallurgical testing has been done, as reported in Section 6. Specific details regarding processing and testing methodology, and results, are unavailable.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Gold Drop property.

15.0 – 22.0

These sections omitted from report since the property is not considered an "Advanced Property"

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Gold Drop property is partially surrounded by valid mineral claims owned by a variety of individuals and companies. Of most significance is mineralization on the adjacent Dentonia property. It should be noted that mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization that may be contained on the Gold Drop property, nor has the author verified the data regarding mineralization on the adjacent property.

The following description of the Dentonia property is summarized from details in Hedley (1941), Church (1986), Church and Winsby (1975a,b) and Minfile (082ESE055, 151). The Dentonia property hosts a strong, northeast-trending, east-dipping gold-bearing quartz vein which has been explored and developed intermittently since the late 1890's. Development work consists of 4 main shafts, with largely interconnected workings on 5 levels, a major cross-cut, and several smaller adits, shafts and surface workings. The most important of the historic workings are the Jewel shaft, which serviced the main (Jewel) ore body to a depth of 120 m, and the Enterprise cross-cut tunnel, which was driven east from Jewel Lake to intercept the base of the Enterprise ore body approximately 400 m to the north of the Jewel shaft. Total production from the Dentonia property is approximately 125,000 tonnes, at an average grade of 10.8 g/t Au and 64.6 g/t Ag. Most of the historical production was from the Jewel and Enterprise claims, during the periods 1912-16 and 1934-43, with relatively minor more recent production (1973-75, 1984-85) from the Denero Grande shaft.

The Dentonia vein is hosted by granodiorite and by adjacent Knob Hill Complex metamorphic rocks (greenstone, pelitic schist and chert). The vein is cut by various Eocene dykes and the age of the vein is bracketed by the age of the host granodiorite (128 +/- 5 Ma) and the age of the crosscutting dykes (49 +/- 2 Ma).

The vein trends approximately 020°/30-60°E, following a regional irregular fracture zone, and can be traced along strike for in excess of 1800 m and to depth for greater than 200 m. It remains open on strike to the south, and to depth. The vein averages approximately 1 m in width, but locally ranges to as much as 5 m wide. Shearing along the vein is common, but variable. In places the controlling structure splits, resulting in multiple vein splays. Wider sections of the vein tend to occur where the strike of the controlling structure is more northeasterly. In general, as the dip steepens, the vein narrows.

The vein is a low-sulfide vein, with sulfides occurring as disseminations, streaks and small pockets in a quartz gangue. Mineralization consists primarily of pyrite and galena, with minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tellurides and free gold. Wall rock alteration is minimal.

Ore occurs in shoots along the vein structure. Historically, these shoots amounted to approximately 25% of the development length along the structure. Identified ore controls include deflections in the strike and dip of the structure, and competency changes in the host rock. Ore shoots tend to occur in flatter, rather than steeper sections of the vein. The Jewel ore shoot was located on a thickened section of the vein that occurs at the contact between the granodiorite and metamorphic rocks. The Enterprise ore shoot was localized at a bend in the strike of the vein, and also at a split in the structure.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Gold Drop property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Gold Drop property covers geologically prospective ground in the well mineralized Greenwood District, and hosts 8 or more known gold-bearing veins or vein systems. On the adjoining Dentonia property, significant historic production has come from similar veins. There has been little effective modern exploration on the Gold Drop property, and in the author's opinion, the property is unique in this respect. Good opportunities remain untested on this property while most properties in the area that host showings of similar quality have been more thoroughly explored. Since custom milling opportunities exist in the district, the property does not necessarily need to support a stand-alone mine/mill operation to be viable. Even a small or modest tonnage of high grade ore could potentially be profitable to extract, given the excellent infrastructure of the region and the property itself. That said, the property does has potential to host lower grade, bulk-mineable mineralization related to stockwork zones, or to zones of veins hosted by close-spaced fracture zones in less competent lithologies.

Ximen Mining Corp. has not completed any exploration work on the property. Further exploration is required to fully understand the potential of the property and a 2-phase exploration program is recommended, as detailed in the following section of the report.

Some discrepancies exist on historic property maps with regards to elevation, location and details of historic workings and known veins. Prior to any drilling, an accurate base map is needed and underground workings

require surveying. Careful surface and underground mapping is then needed, so that controls on mineralization and effects of post-mineral faulting can be better understood.

Much of the ground surrounding known showings on the property has only minimal bedrock exposure and this has hampers exploration. The structural setting of the property is poorly understood. Limited historic drilling failed to recognize the effect that post-mineral faults may have played in offsetting the veins. Such faults are known, both regionally and on a more local scale in underground workings at the North Star. Regionally, a top to the west movement is typical along detachment faults in the Greenwood area. Whether this same sense of movement applies on the Gold Drop property is unknown.

It is reasonable to expect that veins on the Gold Drop property have similar strike/depth ratios as the nearby Dentonia vein, yet the limited drilling done on the property has generally failed to trace the veins to depth. This may be in part because of the lack of attention paid to structures described above, in part because of small core size and poor core recovery across zones of interest, and in part because of the very shallow holes which were drilled. Care should be taken when drilling to ensure good core recovery. Fences of drill holes are more suitable than single holes, for understanding the geometry of faults and dykes.

Grade can vary tremendously across very short distances within the veins, in part due to a nugget effect caused by the presence of free gold, in part due erratic mineralization, and in part to a concentration of mineralization in ore shoots along the vein structure. Although high grade gold values can be obtained from select grab samples, historic workings and their dumps have been well "picked over". It is increasingly difficult to find high grade samples on surface, and in any event, these grades are not representative of average grade of the vein. Subsequent sampling of veins should be systematic and representative. Excavator trenching is a reasonably low-cost and effective way of exposing veins for detailed mapping and representative sampling.

Collecting large samples will help to minimize the nugget effect. Large diameter drill core (NQ2 or greater) should be used when testing veins, and an analytical technique that tests a larger split (30 grams or more) of the crushed sample should be employed. Testing samples with elevated gold values by a metallic screen gold method will also help obtain a more representative indication of true gold grade.

On the adjacent Dentonia property, ore shoots accounted for approximately 25% of the developed length of vein structures. Ore controls include deflections in the strike and dip of the structure, and competency changes in the host rock. Ore shoots tend to occur in flatter, rather than steeper sections of the vein. Similar controls should be investigated on the Gold Drop property. The proximity of the Old Bird vein to a contact between granodiorite and metasediments is interesting. Trenching should attempt to trace the Old Bird vein to the south towards the granodiorite and test for any thickening or enrichment in this area, such as controlled the Jewel ore shoot on the Dentonia property.

Only very small areas within the property have been explored by soil sampling and results of these surveys have been inconclusive. In 1983, a small soil sampling program (less than 200 samples total) was done at the Amandy showing. Even in the vicinity of the historic workings, from which over 1000 tonnes of gold-bearing quartz vein ore was mined, soil samples did not return significantly elevated results. Soil sampling

(less than 300 samples total) was also done in the vicinity of the Gold Drop and North Star veins during the early 1980's. This survey was ineffective due to a large line spacing (200 m spaced lines) and an analytical method that had an unacceptably high gold detection limit (3 ppm Au).

The small target size (narrow veins, localized ore shoots along the veins), the nugget-effect of gold mineralization within the veins, and the limited outcrop on the property, make exploration challenging. A close sample and line spacing is required for effective soil sampling, and this increases the cost of soil sampling as a first-pass exploration method.

Recommendations are included in Section 26 that modern soil geochemical surveys be completed over portions of the property. Prior to carrying out the recommended soil surveys, it would be useful to try some orientation lines over known veins and to test the effectiveness of in-house hand-held XRF analysis versus ICP and MMI analysis for detecting veins. The orientation survey should also determain an appropriate sample and line spacing, and an ideal sample depth. The effect, if any, of the widespread volcanic ash layer should also be determined. If copper, lead and zinc can be used as pathfinder elements to effectively identify gold-bearing veins, then it is possible that in-house XRF analysis of soil samples could be substituted for more-costly ICP or MMI laboratory analysis. This would significantly lower the cost of any soil surveys and ensure that a sufficiently tight sample spacing could be employed, without being cost prohibitive. For any soil survey, samplers should be instructed in proper technique, to ensure that soil pits are an appropriate and consistent depth and that, if necessary, samples are collected beneath the volcanic ash layer.

In areas of poor bedrock exposure, ground geophysics (magnetics, VLF-EM) may be useful for identifying geological contacts and structures that control, or offset/displace, gold-bearing veins. Recommendations are included in the following section of the report that such surveys be attempted in known areas of veining.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase, $500,000 program is recommended to explore the Gold Drop property and to assess the potential for small-scale mining of gold-bearing veins.

The Phase 1 program has a budget of $150,000. Geological mapping will be completed in the immediate vicinity of the known veins, and an attempt will be made to ground-locate and assess the Moonlight vein.
An excavator will be used to trace known veins on surface, along strike. Detailed mapping and representative sampling of veins in these stripped areas will be completed. Specifically, trenching will be done at the Silent Friend, Old Bird, Ken, and Amandy veins. Trenching will also attempt to trace the Gold Drop-North Star vein on strike beyond the limits of historic work. In order to better determine the average grade of the veins, bulk samples will be collected from trenches (and/or historic underground workings), from any portions of the veins that are of sufficient size and potential grade to support a micro-mining operation.

Base maps, with good location and elevation control, will be prepared for the Gold Drop-North Star and Amandy areas. Historical workings and known veins will be accurately located on these base maps and detailed UTM-based soil grids will be established over these areas. Prior to carrying out the recommended soil surveys, orientation lines over known veins will be run to determine an appropriate line and sample

spacing for the target size, to determine an appropriate sample depth, and to test the effectiveness of in-house hand-held XRF analysis versus ICP and MMI analysis. If copper, lead and zinc can be used as pathfinder elements to effectively identify gold-bearing veins, then it may be possible to substitute XRF analysis of soil samples in lieu of more costly laboratory analysis. For any soil survey, samplers should be instructed in proper sample collection technique.

A budget for the proposed Phase 1 program is as follows:

PHASE 1 BUDGET	
Base Map Preparation and D-GPS Survey Amandy and Gold Drop-North Star areas. Tie in trenches, drill holes, underground workings etc	$ 7,000
Geological Mapping Property-scale geological mapping plus detailed grid mapping in Amandy and Gold Drop-North Star areas	$ 20,000
Soil Geochemistry Orientation survey plus follow-up grid-based surveys over Amandy and Gold Drop-North Star areas. Line and sample spacing, plus analytical method to be established by orientation survey.	$ 30,000
Excavator Trenching, Including mapping, sampling and possible bulk sampling of stripped veins	$ 70,000
Permitting, Reporting and Support	$ 10,000
Total: + ~ 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 137,000 $ 13,000 **$ 150,000**

Phase 2 includes ground geophysical surveys (magnetics, VLF-EM) over the Gold Drop-North Star and Amandy grids, to test the effectiveness of these methods for identifying geological contacts and structures which may be important in controlling, or displacing, veins. Select portions of the underground workings at the Amandy, Gold Drop and North Star may be rehabilitated, to allow access for detailed mapping and/or sampling. Diamond drilling and additional trenching/stripping/bulk sampling will be done to follow-up any targets resulting from the Phase 1 work program. Phase 2 is contingent on the results of Phase 1 and has a budget of $350,000. Until Phase 1 has been completed, specifics of the Phase 2 program are unknown.

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 6876 Boundary Drive, (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0.

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. I have done extensive geological work in British Columbia, and elsewhere, as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant. My work has included a large variety of deposit styles, including epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver, porphyry copper-gold, porphyry molybdenum, skarn (copper, gold), Archean greenstone belt gold, polymetallic veins, sediment-hosted gold, listwanite lode gold, transitional porphyry-epithermal, VMS (including precious metal-enriched VMS), and intrusive-related Au pyrrhotite veins. I have worked on properties at all stages of exploration, from grass-roots, to early-stage exploration, through advanced-stage exploration and active mining. Of particular relevance to the Gold Drop project is my work as an independent consultant on numerous properties in the Greenwood area, including the adjoining Dentonia property.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.

5. My previous involvement in the Gold Drop property includes a small geological mapping and sampling program in 1999, for the underlying owner (Brown). I also prepared a technical report (that was not finalized) on behalf of a former optioner, in 2012. I visited the property most recently on August 22, September 4-5 and September 26, 2013. I have visited all of the main areas of known mineralization on the property.

I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the property, as listed in Section 27.0 of this report, and I believe this data to be accurate. Based on my property visit and on a review of the available data, I believe this property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, or in Ximen Mining Corp., nor do I expect to receive any.

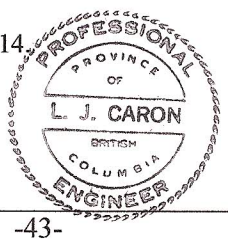
7. I am a Qualified Person and independent of Ximen Mining Corp. and of the vendors, as defined by National Instrument 43-101. There are no circumstances that, in the opinion of a reasonable person aware of all relevant facts, could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report, which is titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property" and which has an effective date of October 29, 2013 and a revision date of January 21, 2014, in compliance with these documents. As of October 29, 2013, the effective date of the 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.

I accept responsibility for the all sections of this report.

8. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the report.

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 21st day of January, 2014.



Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt-	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t-	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.104 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	= 1 ppm = 1000 ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	= 34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.454 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimetres
1 foot	= 0.3048 metres
1 metre	= 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectares
1 sq mile	= 2.59 square kilometres
1 hectare	= 10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres