

Technical Report

on the

CHILKO PROPERTY

**Clinton and Cariboo Mining Divisions
British Columbia, Canada**

**BCGS Maps 92O.082, 092, 093; 93B.002, 003
NTS Maps 92O/13, 93B/4**

Latitude 51° 57' 00" N, Longitude 123° 36' 00" W

**With
Recommendations
For Further Exploration**

For

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By

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October 30, 2011

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1.0 Summary

The Chilko Property ("Property") is located approximately 100 kilometres west-southwest of Williams Lake and has excellent road access. The southern boundary of the main claim block is 12 km north of the Newton gold zone, which is currently being explored as a bulk-tonnage gold deposit by Amarc Resources Ltd., an affiliate of the Hunter Dickenson Group.

Alto Ventures Ltd. ("Alto") entered an option to purchase agreement on the claims in February, 2010 with the North Okanagan Exploration Group ("NOKEG"), and conducted a prospecting and soil geochemical sampling program in July, 2010 that identified certain areas of anomalous geochemistry.

The Property was staked by NOKEG in 2009 after the announcement, by Amarc Resources Ltd. ("Amarc"), of long intervals of low-grade disseminated gold mineralization in diamond drilling on its recently acquired Newton property. A review of available geological and geochemical data by NOKEG revealed the presence of anomalous gold-in-till samples in regional sampling carried out by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch ("BCGSB") in 2009 at what is now the northern boundary of the Property.

Based on available ice-flow direction data, the source of the gold was interpreted to be within the general area of the Property and the Property was subsequently acquired through MTO staking.

A grid-based till and soil survey was subsequently conducted by Alto on the Property from July 7 to July 21, 2010. The work was performed by personnel of Discovery Consultants, of Vernon BC, under the supervision of professional geologists. A field visit was carried out by the authors on September 27, 2011.

Till samples, totalling 162, were collected on 1,000-metre spaced lines, with samples collected at 500-metre intervals. The grid was oriented roughly perpendicular to the general northeast ice-flow direction. The samples were collected and transported to CF Minerals Research Ltd. ("CF Minerals") in Kelowna, BC for sample preparation. At CF Minerals, till samples were divided into various fractions based initially on grain size, followed by specific density and then by magnetic susceptibility. As gold mineralization was targeted in this survey, the heavy, non-magnetic -100 mesh fraction was analysed. In addition, 155 soil samples were collected at the same sites as the till samples.

Several sites throughout the Property yielded anomalous gold-in-till of greater than 6 µg Au. In the southeast corner of the Property there is a north-northeast oriented gold anomaly. It is not clear if the mineral train is cut off to the south. Depending of the local glacial direction, the anomaly may be from

the Newton mineralization. But this is conjecture as no orientation till samples are known from the Newton.

Other anomalous gold-in-till anomalies on the Property are located up-ice from the initial samples collected by the BCGSB that led to the staking of the Property and may originate from within the Property boundaries.

On August 9, 2011 Alto entered into an assignment agreement with AVC Venture Capital Corp. ("AVC") whereby Alto has assigned to the company all of its rights under an existing option agreement to acquire a 100-per-cent interest in the Property.

From recent work it is concluded that:

- Significant gold-in-till anomalies have been defined by widely spaced till sampling on the Property. Due to the extensive till cover on the Property and limited prospecting, the source of the mineralization remains unknown; and
- The Property is a Property of Merit prospective for bulk-tonnage low-grade gold mineralization similar to that seen at the Newton Project, south of the Property. However the geology and structure of the Property are poorly understood at present.
- The Property is largely a till covered plateau. Scattered outcrops of Cenozoic basaltic rocks are found as isolated knobs and are believed to be overlying similar lithology as that exposed to the south on the Newton property and comprising Mesozoic age intrusive and volcanic rocks exposed in an erosional window in the overlying younger unmineralized Cenozoic volcanic rocks. Gold, silver, copper, and zinc at Newton are found as disseminated mineralization hosted in the intrusive and volcanic rocks. Similar mineralization is expected on the Property

Consequently, an integrated program of basal till sampling and/or excavator trenching, geological mapping, geophysical surveying and additional soil geochemistry is recommended, that is estimated to cost \$233,122 in Phase I. Pending the results, a Phase II program diamond drilling is recommended, totalling \$303,600.

2.0 Introduction

The authors of this Technical Report ("Report"), E. D. Harrington, PGeo ("Harrington") of Apoise Field Services ("Apoise") and T. H. Carpenter, PGeo, ("Carpenter") of Discovery Consultants ("Discovery") were requested by Mr. Mark Gelmon, president of AVC Venture Capital Corp. ("AVC"), a British Columbia registered company, to undertake an independent review of all available geological, geochemical and geophysical reports and data on the Chilko Property ("Property"). The Property is

currently under option to Alto Ventures Ltd. ("Alto") which is assigning its interest in the Property to AVC.

In August of 2011 Alto entered into negotiations with AVC whereby AVC may enter into an option agreement on the Property. As of the date of the Report the agreement has been finalized by Alto and AVC and is awaiting the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the Property is a Property of Merit as a Qualifying Transaction for AVC.

The scope of the Report includes a description of the general setting of the Property, a review of the exploration work carried out by an exploration program carried out in 2010 and a summary of the results obtained. The Report concludes with recommendations for further work. Discovery provided copies of geological reports and maps of the Property. Claim information was checked against the tenure records shown on the internet website of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Branch. Information on the regional geological setting was obtained online from British Columbia Geological Survey Branch MINFILE, publications of the Geological Survey of Canada and mining industry publications.

Reports and publications reviewed by the authors are provided in the References section of the Report. The Report is largely based on the 2010 exploration program on the Property that was designed, supervised and partly carried out by the co-author Carpenter. Co-author Harrington reviewed the results of the exploration and visited the property on September 27, 2011.

Metric units of measure are used in the Report and all monetary figures are in Canadian dollars.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

It is not within the scope of the Report to verify the legal status or ownership of the Property or of the underlying option agreements among NOKEG, Alto and AVC.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Property consists of 31 mineral claims, totalling 14,484.52 ha, owned by the North Okanagan Exploration Group ("NOKEG") and is centred 102 kms west-southwest of the City of Williams Lake and

26 kms southwest of the community of Alexis Creek. The centre of the Property is at latitude 51° 57' 00" N and longitude 123° 36' 00" W, and located within the Cariboo region in west-central British Columbia. The claims are within NTS map sheets 92/13 and 93B/4.

4.1 Mineral Tenures

The mineral tenures comprising the Property, shown in Table 1 and on Figure 2 were obtained using the MTO search engine available on the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch website. All claims listed in the table are in the Clinton and Cariboo Mining Divisions within the NTS map sheet 92O/13 and 092B/4 and BC Map Sheets 092O.082, 092O.092, 092O.093 and 092B.002 and 092B.003. The claim map shown in Figure 2 was generated from GIS spatial data downloaded from the Government of BC, Intergrated Land Management Branch (ILMB), Land and Resources Data Warehouse (LRDW) data discovery and retrieval system (<http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/lrdw/>). These spatial layers are generated by the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral tenures in British Columbia.

Table 1: Tenure Description

Tenure Number	Map Sheet	Area (ha)	Good to Date
687143	092O092	478.5179	2012.11.03
687144	092O092	458.5943	2012.11.03
687145	092O092	398.7644	2012.11.03
687163	092O092	498.2497	2012.11.03
687164	092O092	498.2489	2012.11.03
687165	092O092	498.2493	2012.11.03
687183	092O092	498.0204	2012.11.03
687184	092O092	498.0201	2012.11.03
687185	092O092	498.0202	2012.11.03
687203	092O092	477.8580	2012.11.03
687223	092O092	477.8575	2012.11.03
687224	092O092	477.8573	2012.11.03
687225	092O092	477.8576	2012.11.03
687226	092O093	477.8577	2012.11.03
687243	092O092	497.5158	2012.11.03
687263	092O093	497.5155	2012.11.03
687283	092O082	498.9255	2012.11.03
755482	092O093	478.5167	2012.11.03
755502	092O093	478.3407	2012.11.03
755522	092O093	478.1653	2012.11.03
755542	092O093	477.9450	2012.11.03

Tenure Number	Map Sheet	Area (ha)	Good to Date
757642	092O092	478.5173	2012.11.03
757662	092O092	418.5680	2012.11.03
757682	092O092	418.4523	2012.11.03
757702	092O093	497.5157	2012.11.03
757722	092O093	497.7453	2012.11.03
757742	092O093	458.1180	2012.11.03
757762	092O093	478.2090	2012.11.03
757782	092O093	478.3847	2012.11.03
757802	092O093	358.9038	2012.11.03
757842	092O093	279.2110	2012.11.03

4.2 Claim ownership

All mineral tenures are recorded and held in trust by William Gilmour of NOKEG. In a February 28, 2010 agreement ("NOKEG-Alto Agreement"), the Property was optioned to Alto Ventures Ltd. NOKEG is a corporate partnership comprised of T.A.C. Holdings Ltd (controlled by Carpenter) and W.R. Gilmour and Associates Ltd (controlled by William Gilmour). By the applicable terms of the NOKEG-Alto agreement, in order to maintain the Working Right and Option in good standing, Alto shall incur cash and share payments in the amount of:

- A cash payment of \$30,000 and the issuance of 150,000 shares of Alto on or before the second anniversary of the date of the Agreement; and
- A cash payment of \$40,000 and the issuance of 200,000 shares of Alto on or before the third anniversary of the date of this Agreement

Required exploration expenditures are as follows:

- \$50,000 or before April 30, 2011;
- An additional \$100,000 on or before April 30, 2012;
- An additional \$100,000 on or before April 30, 2013; and
- An additional \$250,000 on or before April 30, 2014.

Alto has entered into an agreement with AVC ("Alto-AVC Agreement"), dated August 9, 2011, whereby Alto has assigned to AVC all of its rights and obligations under the NOKEG-Alto Agreement, to acquire a 100-per-cent interest in the Property. Under the terms of the assignment agreement, it is proposed that AVC is to:

- Pay Alto \$5,000 on execution;

- Pay a further \$25,000 upon Exchange approval of the agreement, subject to certain adjustments;
- Issue Alto 200,000 shares upon closing Exchange approval;
- Issue a further 100,000 shares on exercise of the option under the option agreement or upon AVC electing not to proceed to exercise the option; and
- Grant Alto a 1% net smelter returns royalty, subject to the right of AVC to repurchase one-half of such royalty for \$500,000.

AVC would also be required to:

- Incur work expenditures on the Property totaling approximately \$380,000 over a period expiring April 30, 2014; and
- Over the next 18 months, make cash payments to Alto of \$70,000 and issue such number of shares of the company as would have a value equal to that of 350,000 Alto shares, based on each company's trading price at the time of issuance.

Under the terms of the Alto-AVC Agreement, NOKEG retains a 2-per-cent NSR (net smelter returns) royalty, and AVC has the option to purchase one-half of such royalty for \$1-million.

In conjunction with the Alto-AVC Agreement, NOKEG signed an agreement, dated November 09, 2011, with Alto and AVC in which all parties agree to the following:

- A cash payment of \$30,000 and the issuance of 200,000 shares of Alto on or before the second anniversary of the date of the Agreement; and
- A cash payment of \$40,000 and the issuance of 200,000 shares of Alto on or before the second anniversary of the date of this Agreement
- The share issuances outstanding to NOKEG in both instances shall be of AVC shares equivalent in cash value to ATV shares on that date;

The dates for the additional expenditures on the Property as required under the option agreement shall be amended from April 30 of 2012, 2013 and 2014 to August 31 of 2012, 2013 and 2014. As of the date of the Report all agreements pertaining to the Property are in good standing.

4.3 Claim acquisition and work requirements

In British Columbia, an individual or company holds the available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act by acquiring title to a mineral tenure. This is now done by electronic staking as described above. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the surface of the claim or lease for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining providing the necessary permits have been obtained.

In order to maintain a mineral tenure in good standing exploration work or cash in lieu to the value required must be submitted prior to the expiry date. The amount required is specified by Section 8.4 of the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. This act states that the value of exploration and development work required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least:

- \$4 per hectare during each of the first, second and third anniversary years, and
- \$8 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

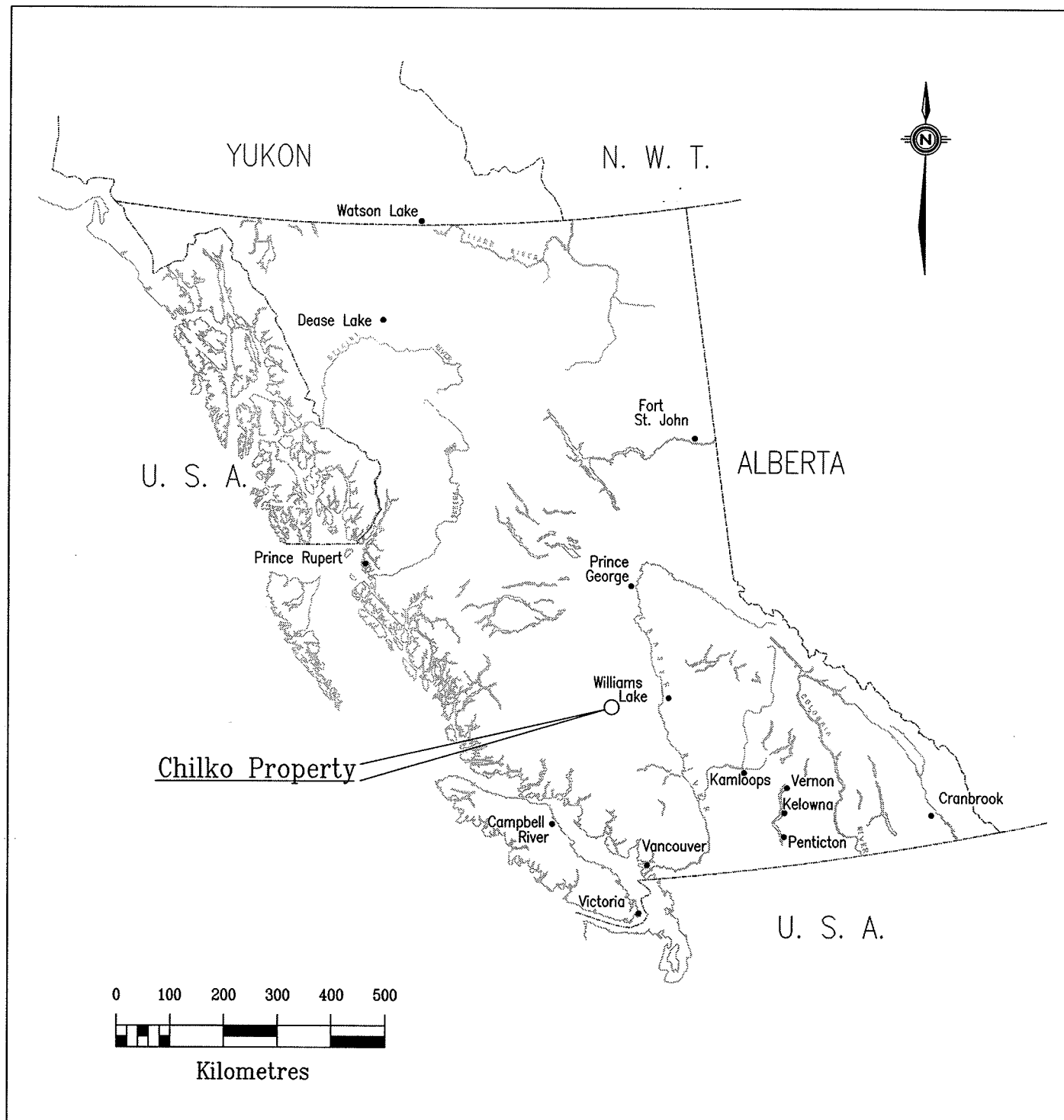
Up to 10 years of work or cash in lieu can be applied on a claim. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at anytime and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for the work done on the Property, AVC must file a Statement of Work and submit an Assessment Report documenting the results of the work done on the Property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs.

4.4 Permits required to conduct exploration

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction and access upgrading or construction, a Notice of Work ("NoW") permit application must be filed with, and approved by, the BC Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands. The filing of the NoW initiates engagement and consultation with all other stakeholders including the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations ("MFLNRO") and First Nations. No permit was obtained prior to commencing the 2010 work program as the level of work carried out was not sufficient to trigger a NoW application. No NoW has yet been filed to carry out the work outlined in the Phase I exploration program.

4.5 Environmental liabilities

The Property area has been heavily logged and has subjected to periodic forest fires. No previous mineral exploration has been carried out prior to 2010 on the Property. The authors are not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property.



To accompany a report by : E Harrington, P.Geo.
T Carpenter, P.Geo.
Base map after : B.C. 1:2,000,000

AVC Venture Capital Corp.

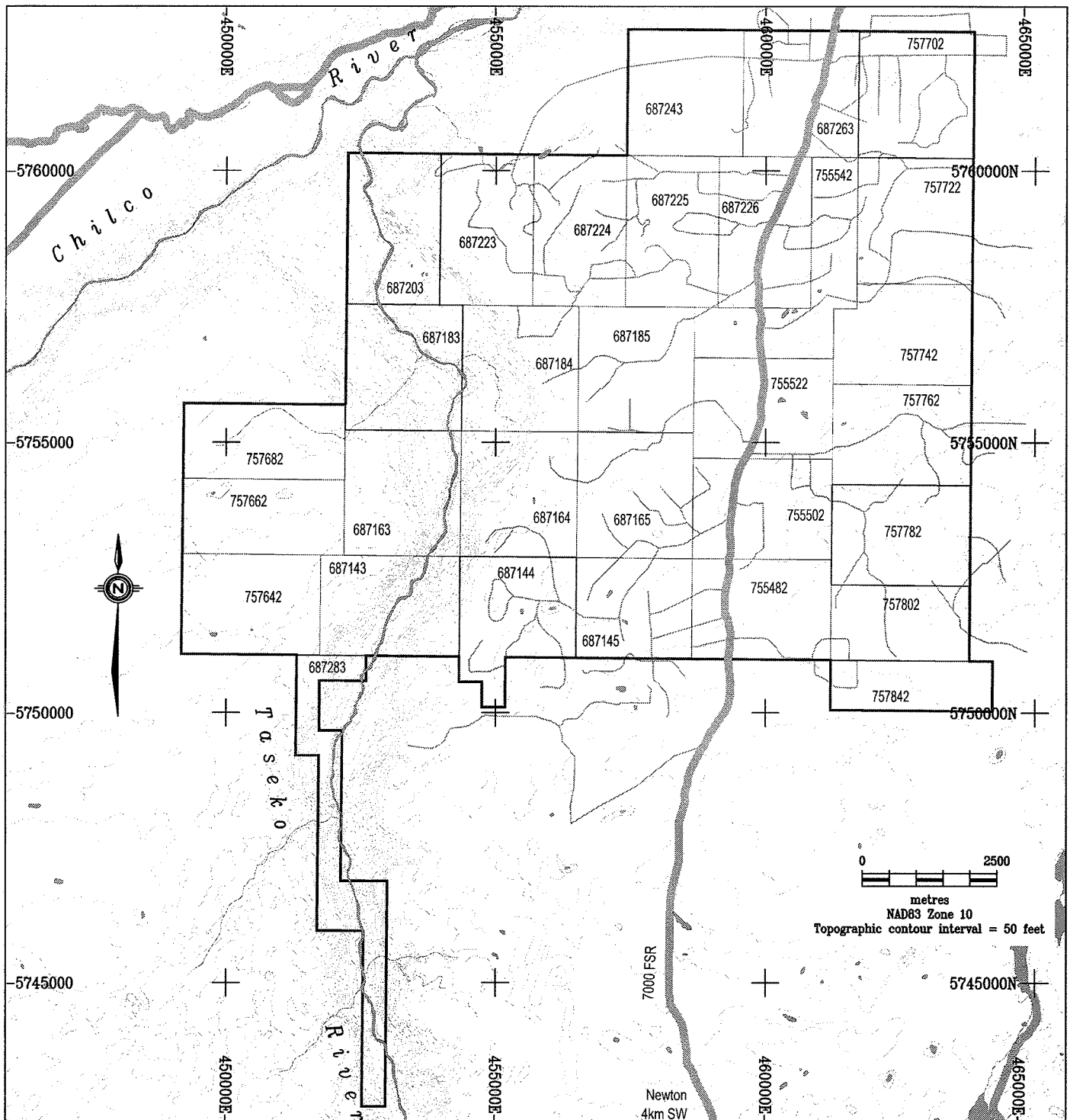
Chilko Property Cariboo and Clinton M.D.s B.C. Property Location

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:10,000,000

Date: October 30, 2011

Figure: 1



AVC Venture Capital Corp.

Chilco Property

Cariboo and Clinton M.D.s B.C.

Claim Locations

To accompany a report by : E Harrington, P.Geo.
T Carpenter, P.Geo.
Base map after : 0920/13 & 0938/04 1:50,000

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:100,000

Date: October 30, 2011

Figure: 2

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property is centred at latitude 51° 57' 00" N and longitude 123° 36' 00" W, and located within the Cariboo region in west-central British Columbia. The centre of the Property is approximately 102 kilometres west-southwest of the City of Williams Lake (Figure 1). It is located 26 km southwest of the community of Alexis Creek, and extends 11.6 km north-south and 14.5 km east-west, to cover an area of 14,484.52 hectares.

Access to the Property is via Highway 20 (also known as the Chilcotin–Bella Coola Highway) heading west from Williams Lake to Alexis Creek, then at a point about 15 km west of Alexis Creek, heading south along the Chilko-Newton road for about 5 km to the 7000 Forestry Service road ("FSR"). This road crosses the Chilko River and passes through the centre of the Property at a point about 7 km south of the river. Within the Property are many smaller logging roads both east and west of the 7000 FSR (Figure 2). Many of these logging roads are not regularly maintained and a 4-wheel drive vehicle is necessary to gain best access to the area.

The Property is located in the rain shadow of the Coast Mountains of British Columbia. The climate is cold in winter and hot in the summer with limited precipitation. Work can be carried out, at a minimum, from early April to late October, depending on precipitation. Due to the low altitude of the Property, and subject to snowfall, work can conceivably be carried out year round with proper planning.

The region is characterized by relatively flat, rolling uplands and hills of the Fraser Plateau west of the Fraser River. The Fraser Plateau is part of the larger Interior Plateau of central BC. The north-flowing Taseko River cuts through the Property, to join the Chilko River about 1.8 km north of the Property. The Chilko River continues in a northeast direction to drain into the Chilcotin River further to the north.

The Property has a gentle slope from southeast to the northwest, with elevations of around 1,165 m in the southeast to 1,040 m in the northwest. The Taseko River carves into the landscape, resulting in an incised river valley about 100 to 150 m deep. About half of the Property is covered by a mature forest of spruce and pine. Extensive logging activities have created open meadows with younger growth forest. Glacial till, with lesser fluvial-glacial outwash deposits, covers the majority of the Property, resulting in limited areas of outcrop, which occur mainly in areas of higher ground and along scarps of the Taseko River valley.

The Property is easily accessible from Williams Lake, which offers a good source of materials and skilled labour. Williams Lake is serviced daily by flights from Vancouver. No infrastructure other than access roads is available on the Property.

6.0 History

The area has seen very little previous exploration. Exploration has been hampered by extensive drift cover and the resultant lack of outcrop. Previous work in the area has been concentrated to the south on the Newton property (MINFILE 0920 050 - previously called Scum Lake), which has been explored since the 1970s by various companies including Cyprus Exploration Corp Inc, Taseko Mines, Rea Gold Corp, Verdstone Gold Corp, and High Ridge Resources Inc. More recently, through an option agreement with High Ridge Resources Inc., Amarc Resources Ltd. has been actively drilling since 2009,

In 1994, the British Columbia Geological Survey ("BCGS") conducted a till geochemical survey between the Prosperity and Newton deposits, located south of the Property (Plouffe and Ballantyne, 1994). In 2009, the BCGS conducted a till geochemical survey within NTS Map Sheet 93B/04 and 05, which included the area to the immediate north of the Property (Ferbey, 2009).

Historically, exploration in the area has been hampered by the presence of the Chilcotin Basalts, which cover a widespread area of the western part of the Interior Plateau of central British Columbia. These basalts were believed to be of sufficient depth that underlying rocks, and potential mineralization, would be covered by 10s to 100s of metres of volcanic cover. However, work in recent years by the BCGS shows that the basaltic cover is neither as extensive nor as thick as previously thought. As a result, the Chilcotin area has been, and continues to be, the focus of exploration.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The geology of the region has been mapped and compiled by Hickson (1993) of the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), at a scale of 1:50,000. A previous geological compilation by Tipper of the GSC was done in 1978, covering Map Sheet 92O at a scale of 1:125,000.

The Property is located in the Stikine Terrane, within the Intermontane Structural Belt. The Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic rocks are the oldest in the area. These are overlain by later Jurassic rocks, possibly correlative with Nechako Volcanics of the Bower Lake Group in the Capoose area (Friedman et al, 2001).

These volcanic rocks are intruded by Jurassic/Cretaceous granitic intrusions and younger Late Cretaceous granitic rocks. Felsic rocks, which host mineralization at the Newton property and were previously mapped as Eocene volcanic rocks, are now believed to be Late Cretaceous (M. Rebagliati, personal communication), as are the felsic rocks at the Capoose prospect.

Much of the region is underlain by Chilcotin Group olivine- and/or plagioclase-phyric subaerial basalt flows of Miocene to Pleistocene age. These plateau basalts form distinctly layered, subhorizontal, relatively thin flows: they are also thought not to be as widespread or as thick as originally described (Mihalynuk, 2007, Andrews and Russell, 2007). The basalts are laterally extensive, resulting in a relatively flat or gently rolling terrain (Hickson, 1993).

The area is largely blanketed by Quaternary till, resulting in few outcrops, even along major river valleys such as the Taseko and Chilko.

Regionally, major structures appear to run in a northwest-southeast direction, as shown by the regional Yalakom, Taseko and Chilcotin transcurrent faults (Tipper, 1978). The Yalakom and Taseko faults occur south of the Property, whereas the Chilcotin fault lies at a greater distance to the southeast.

The Newton deposit is situated approximately 12 km south of the Property, and is currently being explored as a bulk tonnage gold deposit by Amarc Resources. At Newton, a window of Jurassic /Cretaceous volcanic rocks and Late Cretaceous felsic rocks form a topographic dome of about 150 m above the plateau basalts. Altered volcanoclastic and epiclastic rocks are host to gold mineralization associated with disseminated sulphides. Results from Amarc Resources' 2009 drilling program include a drill hole yielding 189.0 m of 1.56 g/t Au, 7.9 g/t Ag and 0.08% Cu (Amarc Resources website). A large induced polarization ("IP") survey has been completed on the Newton property. Initial drilling was carried out on what is now the edge of the IP anomaly. It is not known if recent drilling has tested the rest of the anomaly.

The Prosperity alkali porphyry deposit, of late Cretaceous age, is located some 50 km south of the Property. This deposit has 1.0 billion tonnes of measured and indicated resources containing 13.3 million ounces of gold and 5.3 billion pounds of copper (Taseko Mines Ltd. website).

Figure 3 shows regional mineral deposits and Figure 4 shows regional and property geology, based on mapping by Hickson (1993) and the regional BCMEMPR geological compilation available as Open File 2005-6 (Massey et al., 2005).

Figure 5 shows regional aeromagnetic data in relation to the Property, the Newton property and the Prosperity deposit. On this map, more intensely magnetic rocks, such as basalt, are presented as red to pink colours and less magnetic rocks are presented as cooler colours. What is evident from the magnetic data is the apparent lack of highly magnetic rocks over the bulk of the Property.

7.2 Property Geology

The Property covers an area that is under explored because of extensive overburden consisting of till and lesser amounts of glacial-fluvial deposits. As well, published geological maps show the area bedrock to be mainly plateau basalts of the Miocene to Pleistocene Chilcotin Group, the presence of which has been a deterrent to mineral exploration.

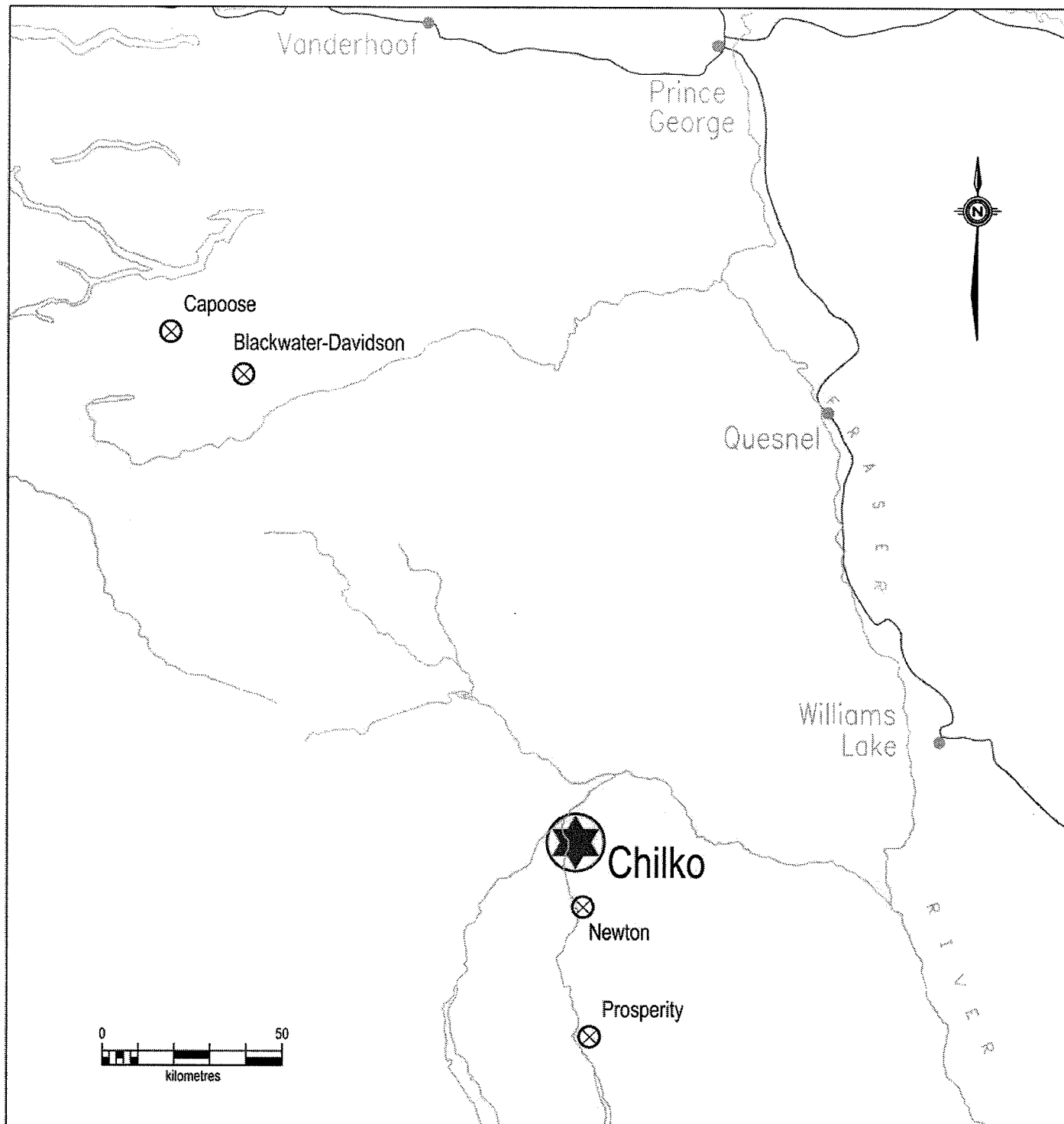
In the area extending from the Prosperity deposit to the Newton deposit, glacial ice flow direction is to the north to northeast (Plouffe, 1997). In the area north and west of the Property, Ferbey (2009) has mapped regional ice flow direction in a northeasterly direction of 035° to 055°. A striation on the Property was mapped at 030° (Figure 4).

Un-named Jurassic/Cretaceous-age granitic intrusions rise above the younger basalts in a scarp along the Taseko River in the southern part of the Property, and to the south on the Newton property. These granitic rocks are the oldest intrusives in the area and are typically granodioritic in composition. Mafic phenocrysts comprise hornblende (up to 15%) and lesser amounts of biotite (Hickson, 1993). A scarp of Cretaceous-age un-named intrusives outcrop along the west side of the Taseko River in the southern part of the Property.

Chilcotin plateau basalts underlie the area and outcrop through the overburden in several localized areas on the Property.

7.3 Mineralization

No mineralization has been observed to date on the Property. The exploration target on the Property is mineralization similar to that on the Newton, Blackwater-Davidson and Capoose deposits. The most intensively developed mineralization at Newton is associated with disseminated sulphides that appear to be preferentially localized within pervasively altered volcanoclastic and epiclastic rock units. These host rocks are characterized by both a high primary permeability and an anticipated wide geographical distribution – features that are representative of a permissive environment for development of bulk tonnage-style mineralization



LEGEND

Newton
 (X) Advanced Project

Chilko
 (★) AVC Capital Property

To accompany a report by : E Harrington, P.Geo.
 T Carpenter, P.Geo.

Base map after : B.C. 1:2,000,000

AVC Venture Capital Corp.

Chilko Property

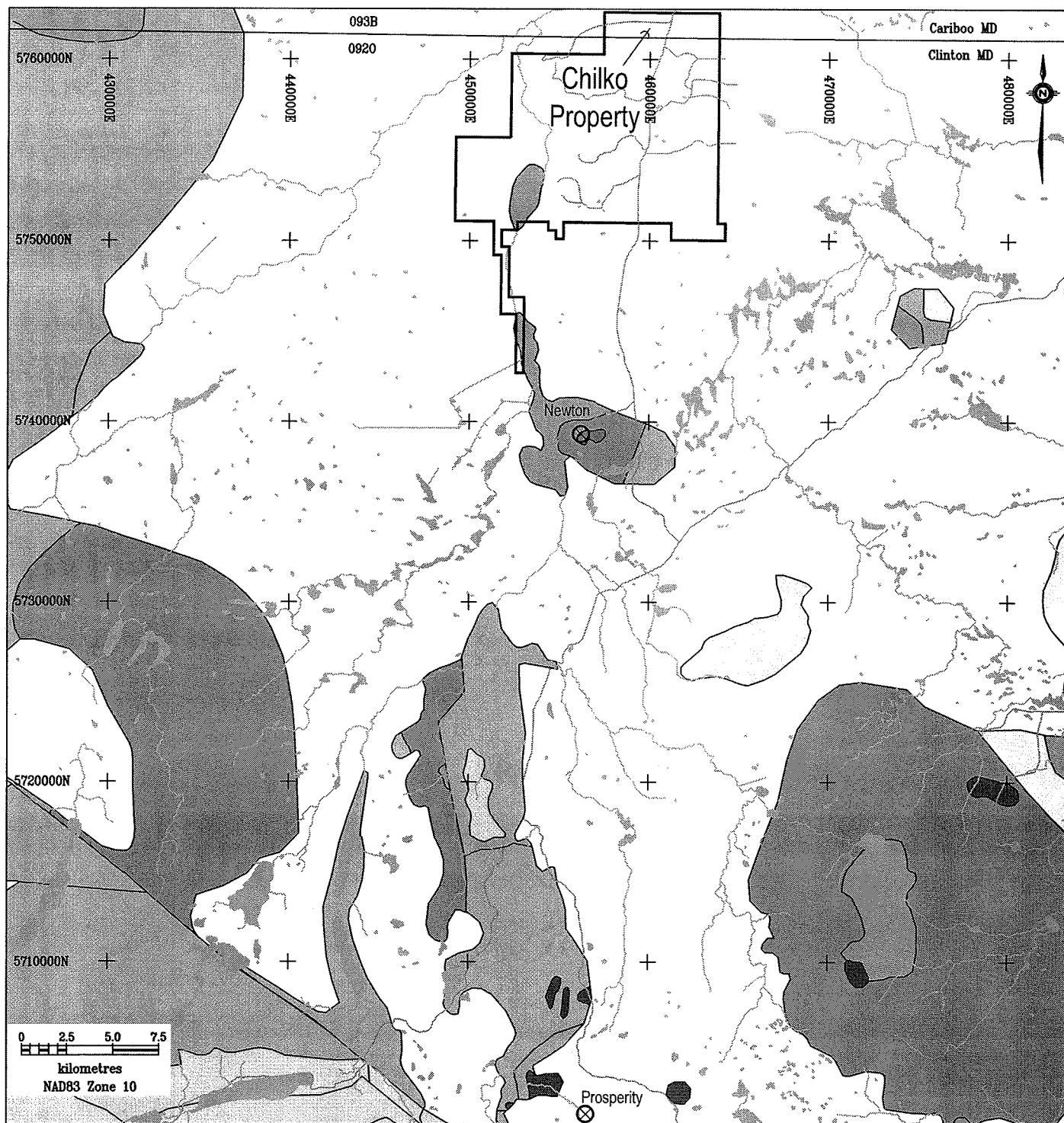
Mineral Deposits

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:1,500,000

Date: October 30, 2011

Figure: 3



- Miocene-Pleistocene (Chilcotin Group Basalts) + Quaternary
- Eocene-Oligocene (unnamed volcanic rocks)
- Late Cretaceous -Paleogene (feldspar porphyritic rocks)
- Late Cretaceous (granodioritic rocks)
- Lower-Upper Cretaceous (marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks)
- Jurassic-Cretaceous (unnamed intrusive rocks)
- Jurassic-Cretaceous (unnamed calc-alkaline volcanic rocks)
- Lower - Mid Jurassic (unnamed Hazelton Group volcanic rocks)
- Geology after BCGS-NM10
- Minfile occurrence

Newton

To accompany a report by : E Harrington, P.Geo.
T Carpenter, P.Geo.

Base map after : 0920 & 093B 1:250,000

AVC Venture Capital Corp.

Chilko Property

Cariboo & Clinton M.D.s B.C.

Regional Geology

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:300,000

Date: October 30, 2011

Figure: 4

8.0 Deposit Types

The target deposit type that is being sought on the Property is similar to the Newton, Capoose and Blackwater-Davidson deposits.

In December 2009, Amarc announced a significant new gold discovery at its Newton project. Assay results from Amarc's initial diamond drill program on the property showed that the property hosted significant concentrations of bulk tonnage-style gold and silver associated with base metal sulphides.

In January 2011, Silver Quest Resources Ltd announced NI 43-101 compliant resource figures for the Capoose deposit. The indicated resource, as filed on SEDAR, is 31.2 tonnes grading 0.38 g/t Au, 26.5 g/t Ag and 0.20% Zn and the inferred resource is 37.3 million tonnes grading 0.37 g/t Au, 24.6 g/t Ag and 0.27% Zn (Armitage et al, 2011).

While the above resource estimate has been carried out by Qualified Persons and is considered reliable, the authors have no way of independently verifying the information contained on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com). The information on the Capoose deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

In September 2011, New Gold Inc announced NI 43-101 compliant resource figures for the Blackwater-Davidson project. The indicated resource, as filed on SEDAR, is 65 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au and 5.1 g/t Ag and inferred resource is 38.8 million tonnes grading 0.94 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag (Simpson, 2011).

While the above resource estimate has been carried out by Qualified Persons and is considered reliable, the authors have no way of independently verifying the information contained on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com). The information on the Blackwater-Davidson deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

Based on these results, and on the results of drilling at the Capoose and Blackwater-Davidson deposits to the north, there appears to be a newly recognized metallogenic belt of potentially economic gold-silver deposits in this western area of the Cariboo. The relationship, if any, between Cretaceous copper-gold porphyry deposits in the area (Prosperity) and the Upper Cretaceous (~72 m.y.) gold-silver±zinc±copper±lead epithermal (?) deposits (Newton, Blackwater-Davidson and Capoose) is unknown at present.

The deposit model for the Capoose deposit is not well-defined. Awmack et al (2010) state that the deposit lies within the thermal aureole above the shallowly-dipping upper contact of the Capoose Batholith, intimately associated with garnetiferous rhyolite sills which appear to be coeval with the quartz monzonitic batholith. Alteration and mineralization at the Capoose deposit were also coeval with intrusion of the garnetiferous rhyolite sills. In addition, several Cu-Mo porphyry occurrences have been recognized and explored within the Capoose Batholith. As such, the Capoose deposit seems to fit within a broad group of high-temperature Ag-Au-Pb-Zn deposits associated with felsic intrusions, some of which host Cu-Mo porphyry mineralization. Where formed within limestone-rich sedimentary basins, these deposits manifest themselves as skarns or carbonate replacement deposits (CRD), but veins are typically dominant within clastic or volcanic rocks. Blackwater-Davidson has the characteristics of, and is considered to be, a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit (Simpson, 2011). Mineralization occurs in volcanic rocks that are extensively hydrofractured and silicified, in association with pervasive stockwork and disseminated fine grained pyrite and other sulphide minerals that are distributed throughout. Gold is mainly associated with the sulphide minerals as gold grains between 5 and 50 microns across. This model most closely resembles the mineralization described by Amarc at Newton.

9.0 Exploration

There appears to have been no property scale mineral exploration on the Property preceding the exploration by Alto in 2010. This section describes that work.

9.1 Till Geochemistry

A reconnaissance geochemical grid-based till and soil survey was conducted over the Property for Alto from July 7 to 21, 2010, by personnel of Discovery Consultants of Vernon, BC. The objective was to identify priority areas hosting gold mineralization.

The area covered by the survey is shown on Figure 6. Till and soil sampling was done to evaluate the possible source of a 2009 gold-in-till anomaly, (BCGS Open File 2009-9).

The sample grid was oriented at 287° degrees to be roughly perpendicular to the general northeasterly ice-flow direction. Till samples were collected at 500 metre intervals on lines spaced 1,000 metres apart. Till samples were collected from the "C" horizon immediately below the "B" horizon in hand dug pits. The top of the "C" horizon was determined by a colour change below the "B" horizon.

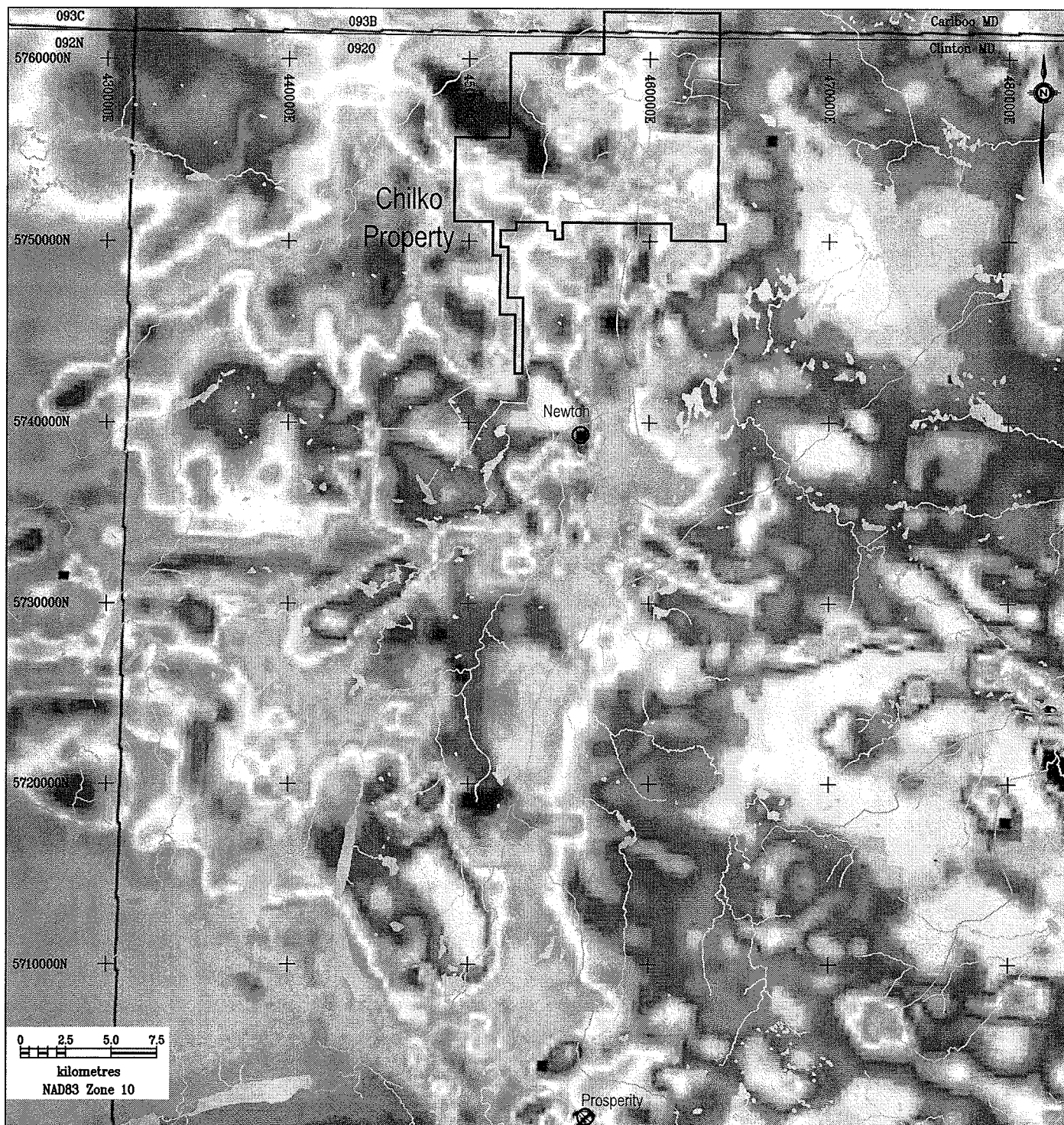
Till samples were collected by careful shovelling till material into plastic bags and removing any boulders, cobbles, or large pebbles. It was not possible to sieve the samples in the field because of the lack of available water. Fine material was removed from the surfaces of boulders, cobbles, and pebbles before discarding, and the fine material added to the sample bags.

Sample site UTM coordinates were recorded, along with sample depth and percentages of pebbles and cobbles present. Sample sizes typically ranged between 8 and 12 kg and averaged about 10 kg. Sample depths ranged between 30 cm and 100 cm, with the majority taken between 40 to 60 cm. Samples typically consisted of abundant fine clay and silt, with up to 20% pebbles and cobbles.

In total, 162 till samples were collected and placed in rice bags, which were then sealed. Discovery personnel transported the sealed rice bags from the Property to CF Minerals Research Ltd. ("CF Minerals"), an ISO 9001:2008 certified and ISO 17025:2005 compliant, independent laboratory in Kelowna, BC for sample preparation. CF Minerals divided the till samples into various fractions based initially on grain size, followed by specific density and magnetic susceptibility.

9.2 Soil Geochemistry

The soil survey covered the same grid as the till survey. Soil samples were collected above the till sample at the same sites. The "B" horizon was preferentially sampled, with depths averaging between 20 and 40 cm. At many locations, the "B" horizon was poorly developed, so a combined "B/C" horizon sample was collected. The "B" soil horizon consisted of iron-enriched, mainly clay sized particles with lesser silt and some pebbles.



AVC Venture Capital Corp.

Chilko Property

Regional Aeromag

Residual Total Magnetic Field

Magnetics based on Map Place
Residual Total Magnetic Field layer (>500000)



Newton
Minfile occurrence

To accompany a report by : E Harrington, P.Geo.
T Carpenter, P.Geo.

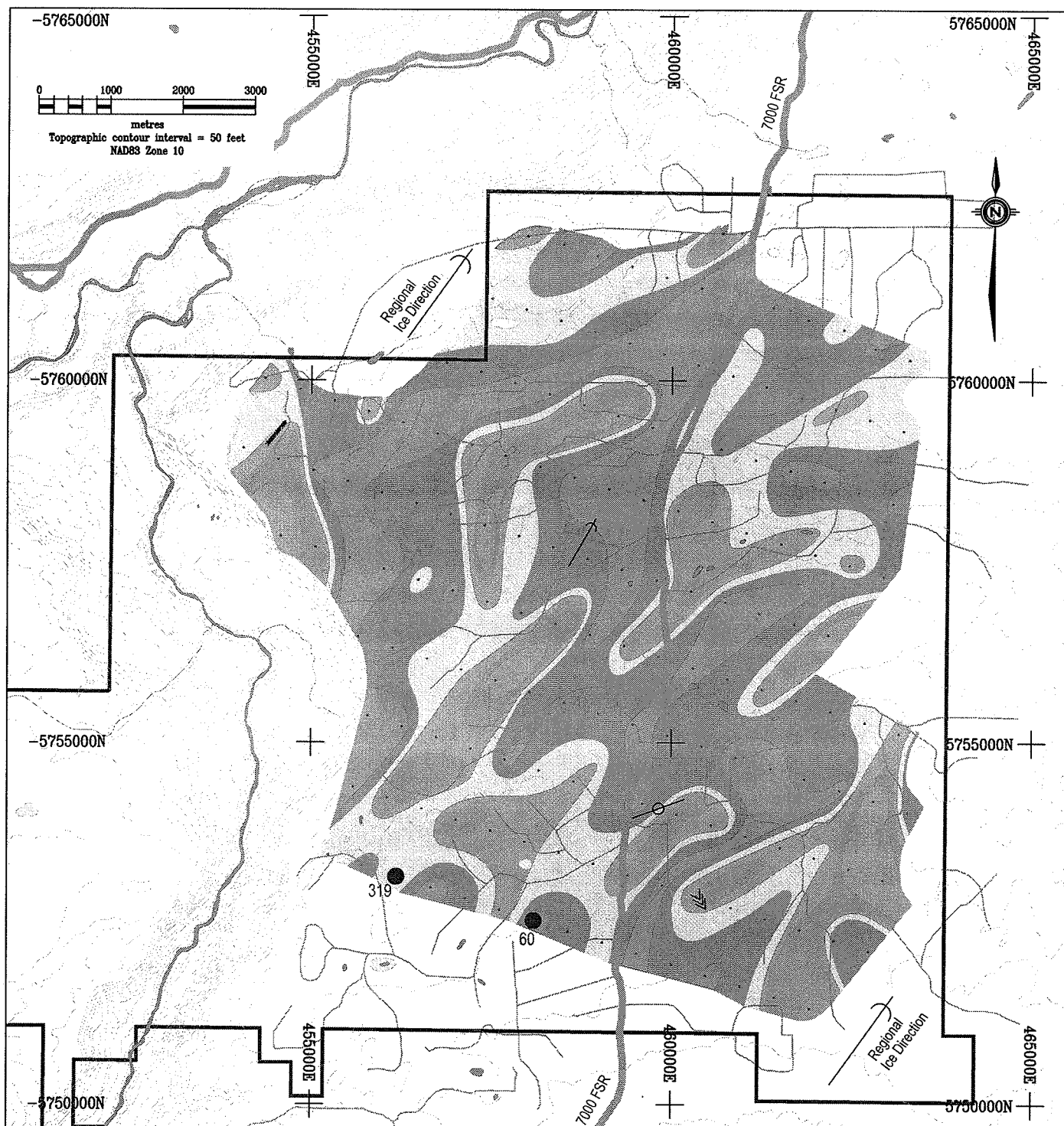
Base map after : 0920 & 093B 1:250,000

Dwg. by: Discovery

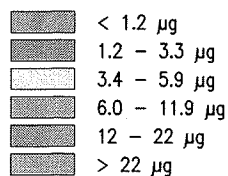
Scale: 1:300,000

Date: October 30, 2011

Figure: 5



Gold Values



Glacial striation/ice direction

Drumlin

Esker

Anomalous gold in soils

Value in parts per billion gold

60

To accompany a report by : E Harrington, PGeo.
T Carpenter, PGeo.

Base map after : 0920/13 & 093B/04 1:50,000

AVC Venture Capital Corp.

Chilko Property Till Geochemistry Gold Values

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:75,000

Date: October 30, 2011

Figure: 6

In total, 155 soil samples were collected, securely stored and delivered by Discovery personnel to the preparation laboratory of AGAT Laboratories Ltd. ("AGAT") in Kelowna, BC where samples were dried, sieved, and weighed to produce a 30 g sub-sample, which was sent via an internal courier to the AGAT analytical laboratory in Calgary, Alberta for analysis. AGAT is an independent laboratory and follows analytical procedures consistent with the International Organization for Standardization's ISO/IEC 17025 - *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories* and the ISO 9000 series of *Quality Management Standards*.

As part of a Property visit by ATV after the till and soil analyses were available, the two soil sample sites that were anomalous in gold (Figure 6) were re-sampled. Both the repeat soil sample were prepared and analyzed in the same manner as the original samples.

10.0 Drilling

No drilling has been carried out on the property.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Till and soil samples were kept in secure facilities during the field program and were delivered by Discovery Personnel to the laboratories of CF Minerals and AGAT. Both CF Minerals and AGAT are independent of the issuer. From CF Minerals various fractions of the till samples were delivered by a bonded carrier to the laboratory of Acme Analytical. Acme is also independent of the issuer

11.1 Till Sample Preparation, Analysis and QA/QC

At CF Minerals, after the till samples were initially weighed they were then wet sieved into various Tyler mesh (grain size) fractions including -60+100 mesh (grains between 250 and 149 µm), -100+150 mesh (between 149 and 100 µm) and -150 mesh fractions (less than 100 µm), and dried.

Sample material was further separated into specific density fractions. The selected -100 mesh fraction was slowly fed into the middle of a column of tetrabromethane (TBE) with a specific gravity of 2.96. The resultant heavy minerals were further separated by methylene iodide (MI), with a specific gravity of 3.27, producing -100I (intermediate heavy) and -100H (heavy) fractions.

A Frantz electromagnetic separator was used to generate distinct fractions based on variations in magnetic susceptibility, namely magnetic (M), paramagnetic (P) and non-magnetic (N). The -100 mesh, heavy, non-magnetic (-100HN) fraction samples were then sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. ("Acme"), in Vancouver, BC for sample analysis. Acme is an ISO 9001:2008 certified and ISO 17025:2005 compliant laboratory.

At Acme, the entire mass of each sample was recorded and analysed. The sample underwent aqua regia digestion ($\text{HCl-HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$), followed by analysis using the ICP-MS technique (Acme's 1DX method). Sample sizes varied from 0.5 g to 14.8 g. Geochemical values for 36 elements were received.

No field blanks or duplicates were collected because of the reconnaissance nature of the survey. Since no screening, crushing or pulverizing was done by Acme, the potential for contamination was not significant.

Acme inserted analytical blank and standard samples to monitor for errors in the analytical process. The analyses of the inserted blanks and standards showed acceptable results. Pulp duplicate analyses were not performed because the entire sample was used in each analysis.

The gold data obtained from Acme, in parts per billion, represents the concentration of gold within the weighed -100HN (<149 μm , heavy, non-magnetic) mineral fraction. This value is converted to micrograms gold ($\mu\text{g Au}$), based on the mass of material in the -100HN fraction. For meaningful comparisons, all samples are normalized to a 10 kg, -16 mesh sample.

11.2 Soil Sample Preparation, Analysis and QA/QC

Soil samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh (or 177 micron particle size; AGAT's 200006 and 200012 method).

Analysis involved a 30 gram sub-sample, which was digested in hot aqua regia ($\text{HCl-HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$). The sample was analysed by inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) techniques (AGAT's 201074 method). Analysis of 51 elements was made.

Quality control samples from the lab included analytical blank samples and duplicates; however, standards were not reported by AGAT. Duplicate samples were analysed, all indicating good precision

for gold values.

12.0 Data Verification

Due to the reconnaissance nature of the 2010 work program, no blanks or check samples, other than the quality control procedures at the various labs, were employed. A review of the results from duplicate samples run as part of the standard analytical procedure has shown no significant deviation. It is felt by the authors that cited material is of sufficient accuracy to preclude further verification.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on the Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 Mining Methods

Not applicable to this report.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Not applicable to this report.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

No infrastructure other than access roads is available on the Property.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to this report.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Angel Property.

Exploration work that creates surface disturbance by mechanical means, for example such work as drilling and trenching, requires the filing of a Notice of Work and a Reclamation permit with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. The permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement of the work and the permit will likely require the posting of a reclamation bond. As of the date of this report, there are no work permits in place for the Chilko Property.

The general area which includes the Property is subject to an aboriginal land claim by the Tsilhqot'in First Nations. This area is within Engagement Zone B of the Tsilhqot'in Framework Agreement, which is of interest to the Anahim, Toosey, Tsilhqot'in and Xeni Gwet'in Nations, located in Alexis Creek, Riske Creek, Williams Lake and the Nemiah Valley respectively. Certain of these groups have opposed the development of the Prosperity deposit. Prior to the commencement of any field program and in conjuncture with the filing of a Notice of Work, consultation should be carried out with these groups to ensure that exploration is carried out in a cost effective and efficient manner.

Permitting information is available at: <http://www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca/> and http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/water_rights/licence_application/section8/index.html.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable to this report.

22.0 Economic Analysis

Not applicable to this report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Amarc's Newton property adjoins the Property to the south. Information on the nearby Prosperity gold-copper deposit, located 50 kms to the south, is also included.

23.1 Newton Property

Late in 2009, Amarc Resources Ltd ("Amarc") discovered a bulk-tonnage-style precious metal and base metal system at Newton in south-central British Columbia. The Newton property, which lies south of the Property, is located approximately 100 kilometres southwest of the City of Williams Lake and 250 kilometres north of Vancouver.

The Newton deposit consists of mainly of gold silver mineralization with base metal, mainly zinc, sulphides hosted in Mesozoic age intrusive and volcanic rocks exposed in an erosional window in overlying younger unmineralized Cenozoic volcanic rocks. The age of the mineralization is reportedly upper Cretaceous, about 70 m.y. (M. Rebagliati, personal communication), the same as at the Blackwater-Davidson and Capoose deposits to the north-northwest (Figure 3) .

From 1972 to 2006, a variety of companies had carried out exploration programs at Newton, which included geological mapping, grid soil sampling, trenching, magnetometer and induced polarization geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. These programs targeted porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization and had extensive but low grade results.

From historical data, Amarc identified a two square kilometre area with significant concentrations of gold, accompanied by anomalous concentrations of silver, copper, and zinc. Four drill holes located by Amarc to the east of the historical drilling intersected 0.5 to 2.5 g/t gold over lengths of 40 to 105 metres, with two of the holes bottoming in gold ($\pm$ copper) grades.

In 2009, Amarc completed a 14-hole diamond drill program. Broad, continuous intervals of mineralization with bulk-tonnage style grades of gold, silver, copper, and zinc were intersected. Amarc has extensively reported on its exploration programs via news releases available on its website at www.amarcresources.com, excerpts from which are reported below.

Best intercepts from the 2009 program include:

- Hole 9004: 189 metres grading 1.56 g/t gold, including 141 metres grading 2.01 g/t gold; and
- Hole 9014: 138 metres grading 0.74 g/t gold, including 63 metres grading 1.17 g/t gold.

The gold system is reported to remain open in all directions.

In 2010, Amarc reported initial IP geophysical results, which outlined a significant target, located some 450 metres south of Amarc's 2009 discovery drilling and extending approximately 400 metres north-south and 1,500 metres west-east. This new target is also open in all directions. Limited outcrop in the target area suggests the presence of favourable host rocks similar to those intersected in the 2009 drill program. Two historical drill holes, located immediately to the north of the new target, returned highly anomalous and extensive gold intercepts, including 114 metres at 0.17 g/t gold (Hole 82-03) and 128 metres at 0.25 g/t Au and 18 metres at 0.51 g/t gold (Hole 82-04).

While carried out by licensed professional personnel and considered reliable, the authors have no way of independently verifying the information contained in the Amarc news releases and contained on the Amarc website (www.amarcresources.com).

The most intensively developed mineralization occurs as disseminated sulphides localized within pervasively altered volcanoclastic rock units. These host rocks are characterized by a high primary permeability, which may represent a suitable environment for the development of bulk-tonnage style mineralization.

Quartz feldspar porphyry intrusions have a close spatial relationship to higher grade mineralized zones and may also be mineralized. Locally, mineralization within these intrusive bodies may be associated with stockworks of quartz sulphide veins.

Amarc's exploration programs, and those at the Capoose and Blackwater-Davidson deposits, have shown that the Newton property may host what they interpret to be both a new type of epithermal deposit for BC and a previously unrecognized gold district.

23.2 Prosperity Deposit

The Prosperity gold-copper deposit is located 50 km to the south of the Property. In November 2009, Taseko Mines announced the filing with regulatory authorities on SEDAR of an NI 43-101 compliant report detailing reserves at Prosperity. Proven reserves were reported at 481 million tonnes 0.46 gram per tonne (g/t) Au and 0.26%Cu and probable reserves of 350 million tonnes grading 0.35 g/t Au and 0.18% Cu (Jones, 2009). The project is currently in the Federal Environmental Assessment Process.

While the above resource estimate has been carried out by Qualified Persons and is considered reliable, the authors have no way of independently verifying the information contained on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

Although the information presented on the Newton prospect and the Prosperity deposit suggest exploration potential on the Chilko Property, due to similarities in lithological type, age, and structure to that at Newton. The authors of the Report have been unable to verify the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data and information are available on the Property.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Limited mapping on the Property has shown that Chilcotin basalts are present in isolated areas, primarily occurring as small hills above the surrounding terrain. The basalts appear to be neither as areally extensive nor as thick as previously interpreted. This interpretation corresponds to magnetic anomalies as seen in regional aeromagnetic data as shown on Figure 5.

The majority of the Property appears to be underlain by Jurassic /Cretaceous volcanic rocks and Late Cretaceous felsic rocks similar to those at Newton, where altered volcanoclastic and epiclastic rocks are host to gold-silver mineralization associated with disseminated base metal sulphides.

These rocks are believed to be overlain by a relatively thin veneer of glacial till. Sampling of this till in 2010 has defined gold-in-till anomalies, which may originate within the Property boundaries.

The Property is considered to be a highly prospective area because of its proximity to the Newton property and because similar style and age of mineralization also exists at the Capoose and Blackwater-Davidson prospects located in the Fawnie Range, about 200 km to the northwest.

Several sites throughout the Property yielded anomalous gold-in-till of greater than 6 µg Au (Figure 6). In the southeast corner there is a north-northeast orientated gold anomaly. It is not clear if the mineral train is cut off to the south. Depending of the local glacial direction, the anomaly may be from the Newton mineralization. But this is conjecture as no orientation till samples are known from the Newton.

In the northwest corner of the Property, anomalous till samples occur over three grid lines and are open to the west and the Taseko River canyon. On both sides of the main access road there are seven en echelon till anomalies, comprising samples over two to four grid lines. However, on a 1,000 by 500 sample grid, the anomalous sample distribution described above may be more apparent than real. Copper-in-till anomalies occur to the west of the main access road, with five HMC tills having greater than 55 ppm Cu.

As noted in Section 9.0 only two of the soil samples collected on the Property were anomalous in gold (Figure 6). These results are consistent with the low-grade nature of the suspected mineralization, the glacial transport of suspected mineralization, the widespread nature of and relatively small size of the soil samples, and the poor development of the "B" horizon within the sampled medium.

The Property should be amenable to conventional exploration including a basal till sampling survey and an IP geophysical survey. Both surveys should be facilitated by the fact that the area has very little relief and much of the area of interest has been clear-cut. Skid roads developed for the clear cutting are in general in very good condition and suitable for access.

Targets defined by the above programs should be tested with a diamond drill program.

The Property is at an early exploration stage. No mineralized zones have been defined to date on the Property and although gold anomalies occur in till samples collected from the Property, there is no certainty that the source of these gold anomalies will be found or, if found, will be economic. Based on the available information the economic viability of the Property cannot be ascertained.

The reader is cautioned that in the event of positive results from the proposed Phase I and II exploration programs, much more exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the property.

26.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that the southern area of the Property continue to be the focus of exploration and that the information provided by the 2010 till sampling program be acted upon with a two-phase, success-contingent program of additional till sampling, mapping and prospecting, basal till sampling, ground geophysics and diamond drilling.

The Phase I objectives, estimated to cost \$233,122 would be to:

1. Define a potential bedrock source for the gold-in-till anomalies discovered as a result of a till sampling program carried out in 2010.
2. Delineate zones within the Property boundaries hosting sulphide minerals that are likely to contain economic values of gold.
3. Locate the source of a gold-in-till anomaly in the northwestern part of the Property that may be originating in an as yet unexplored part of the Property.

Phase II work will be contingent on positive Phase I results. Phase II, with an estimated cost of \$303,600, would comprise diamond drilling to investigate targets defined by the Phase 1 program. If warranted, further geophysical surveying could be used to refine targets, but further surveys are not included as part of Phase II budget.

26.1 Phase I

26.1.1 Mapping and Prospecting

Mapping and prospecting to date on the property has been carried out as part of the till sampling program on one-kilometre separated lines. This limited prospecting has, nevertheless, succeeded in the discovery of quartz-veined angular float in the northern part of the property. It is hoped that additional prospecting and mapping may find similar material and aid in defining prospective areas.

26.1.2 Basal Till Sampling

A systematic basal till sampling program should be carried out up-ice from defined gold-in-till anomalies. It is expected that the till in the area is in the 2 to 3 metre depth range and should be easily penetrated by a variety of overburden sampling equipment. This sampling can be carried out on the network of access roads on the property. Off-road sampling can also be carried out with the use of all terrain vehicles. A till sampling program would have the dual benefit of mapping bedrock and sampling same for mineralization.

In addition to the above, the HP (heavy, paramagnetic) fraction from the till samples collected in 2010 should be analyzed for zinc. Zinc may be a better pathfinder element as reports indicate that it is the main base metal associated with mineralization at Newton.

26.1.3 IP Surveying

An IP (induced potential) survey should be carried out over the southern part of the property, again up-ice from gold-in-till anomalies. This survey will comprise a reconnaissance IP survey, with lines at one-kilometre separation, to define potential areas of mineralized bedrock. Additional, more detailed, IP surveying could be carried out as part of a Phase II program if warranted.

26.1.4 Till Sampling

Additional till sampling should be carried out up-ice from a gold-in-till anomaly defined at the northwestern part of the Property. This anomaly is likely sourced from the western part of the Property, on the west side of the Taseko River. This area however has no road access and would require helicopter access.

26.2 Phase II

26.2.1 IP Surveys

Additional IP surveying should be contemplated, if and as needed, to refine targets prior to the commencement of a diamond drill program. However, costs for such a program are not included as part of the Phase II program.

26.2.2 Diamond Core Drilling

Contingent on favourable results of Phase I, diamond drilling should be carried out on the Property. This drill program should be budgeted to allow for approximately 1,000 m of drill core to test geophysical and other anomalies defined by the Phase I program. The drill core diameter should be not less than NQ-size (47.6 mm) to ensure an adequate sample size for evaluating the gold potential.

The diamond drilling program should be designed to take advantage of an existing road network on the Property so as to minimize surface disturbance.

The reader is cautioned that in the event of positive results from the proposed programs, much more exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the property.

E.D. Harrington, PGeo
T.H. Carpenter, PGeo

**IT IS THE OPINION OF THE AUTHORS THAT THE CHARACTER OF THE PROPERTY IS OF
SUFFICIENT MERIT TO JUSTIFY THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS.**

26.3 Recommended Exploration Budgets

Exploration Program: Chilko Property, BC

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Planning & Mobilization				
Project preparation and planning			\$4,000	
Mob/demob (incl. transportation, wages and freight)			2,000	6,000
Field Crew				
Project Geologist	\$750/day	30 days	\$22,500	
Geotechnicians (2)	\$900/day	25 days	<u>22,500</u>	45,000
IP Survey				
Grid placement	\$500/km	39 kms	19,500	
Survey	\$1800/km	39 kms	70,200	
Geophysical Interpretation			<u>8,000</u>	97,700
Basal Till Sampling				
Analysis	\$30/sample	300 samples	\$9,000	
Equipment rental			<u>3,000</u>	12,000
Till Sampling				
Re-analysis for Zn	\$15/sample	162 samples	2,430	
Collection and analysis	\$500/sample	30 samples	15,000	
Helicopter access	1800/hr	3.5 hrs	<u>6,300</u>	23,730
Field Costs				
Food & Accom.	\$400/day	25 days	\$10,000	
Communications	\$10/day	25 days	250	
Supplies			500	
Shipping			500	
Vehicle rental	\$150/day/ea	25 days	3,750	
Fuel & maintenance	\$50/day	25 days	1,250	
Other rentals	\$50/day	25 days	<u>1,250</u>	17,500
Program Report				
Assessment report				<u>10,000</u>
			Sub-total	211,930
Administration (~5%)				10,596
Contingencies (~5%)				10,596
Grand Total				<u>\$233,122</u>

Phase II Exploration Program: Chilko Property, BC

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Planning & Mobilization				
Project preparation, planning and permitting			\$10,000	
Mob/demob			4,000	14,000
Field Crew				
Project Geologist	\$750/day	25 days	\$18,750	
Field Assistants (2)	\$900/day	25 days	<u>22,500</u>	41,250
Drilling				
Mob and demob			\$6,000	
Drill and ancillaries	\$150/m	1000 m	<u>150,000</u>	156,000
Field Costs				
Food & Accommodation	\$800/day	25 days	\$20,000	
Communications	\$10/day	25 days	250	
Supplies			2,000	
Shipping			1,000	
Vehicle rental (2)	\$150/day/ea	25 days	3,750	
Fuel & maintenance	\$100/day	25 days	2,500	
Other rentals	\$50/day	25 days	<u>1,250</u>	30,750
Sampling				
Assays	\$30/sample	800		24,000
Program Report				
43-101 compliant				<u>10,000</u>
			Sub-total	\$276,000
Admin (~5%)				13,800
Contingency (~5%)				13,800
			Grand Total	<u>\$303,600</u>

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E.D. Harrington, PGeo
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E.D. Harrington, PGeo
T.H. Carpenter, PGeo

Date and Signature

Effective October 30, 2011

Original Signed & Stamped by Author

E.D. Harrington., P.Geo.

Apoise Field Services

Original Signed & Stamped by Author

T.H. Carpenter, P.Geo.

Discovery Consultants

Statements of Qualifications

Certificate of Qualified Person

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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I, Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am co-author of a Report on the Property entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT on the CHILKO PROPERTY, CLINTON and CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, with RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPLORATION," for AVC Venture Capital Corp, dated October 30, 2011.
2. I am an independent consultant in mineral exploration.
3. I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report.
4. I earned a B.Sc. in Geology from Acadia University of Nova Scotia in 1971.
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 30 + years since graduation in 1971. I have experience in mineral exploration for a variety of base and precious metals. My working experience includes grassroots & reconnaissance exploration, geological mapping, project evaluation, planning and execution of drilling programs, project reporting and project management.
6. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 23328. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101 with past experience in the commodity being explored..
7. The Report is based upon knowledge of the Property gained from the study of available documentation and a field examination of the Property carried out on September 27, 2011.
8. I am independent of Alto Ventures Ltd. and AVC Capital Corporation applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which would make the Report misleading.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

E.D. Harrington, PGeo
T.H. Carpenter, PGeo

Dated this 26th day of October, 2011 in Vancouver, BC

Original Signed & Stamped by Author

Signature of E.D. Harrington, P.Ge.

Statement of Qualifications

Certificate of Qualified Person

Thomas H. Carpenter, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 933
Vernon, B.C. V1T 6M8

I, Thomas H. Carpenter, B.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist in mineral exploration with Discovery Consultants, 201, 2928 29th Street, Vernon, BC, V1T 5A6.
2. I am a 1971 graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology.
3. I am co-author of a Report on the Property entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT on the CHILKO PROPERTY, CLINTON and CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, with RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPLORATION," for AVC Venture Capital Corp, and dated October 30, 2011.
4. I have been practicing my profession since graduation. I have over 39 years experience in mineral exploration on six continents for a variety of base and precious metals and diamonds. My working experience includes grassroots & reconnaissance exploration, project evaluation, geological mapping, planning and execution of drilling programs, and project reporting and project management.
5. I am a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (membership #20277).
6. This report is based upon knowledge of the Property gained from the management of, and field work on, an exploration program carried out on the Property in 2010, the study of available documentation, and the results of the 2010 program.
7. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as deemed in NI 43-101) and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101 with past experience in the commodity being explored.
8. I am not independent of Alto Ventures Ltd. and AVC Capital Corporation applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

E.D. Harrington, PGeo
T.H. Carpenter, PGeo

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 26th day of October, 2011 in Vernon, BC

Original Signed & Stamped by Author

Signature of T. H. Carpenter, P.Ge.