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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological study

TOTAL COST: $21,669.46

AUTHOR(S): Michael Roberts

SIGNATURE(S): M. Roberts

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-13-228 2013/Jan/01-2013/Dec/31

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5499033 2014/Apr/09

PROPERTY NAME: Redton,

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 502690, 502691, 502695, 502696, 504423, 525350, 560768, 502179, 560856, 560857, 502205, 502260, 502303, 502322, 502347, 502356, 502359, 502368, 502373, 502419, 502426, 502431, 502439, 502440, 502445, 502448, 502451, 502455, 502460, 502463, 502469, 502492, 502497, 502504, 502571, 502605, 502610, 502612, 502614, 502628, 502629, 502639, 502641, 502644, 502654, 502656, 502658, 502661, 502663, 502677, 502680, 502682, 502684, 502686, 502688,

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: copper, gold, molybdenum,

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093067, 068, 069, 077, 082, 095, 098, 102, 106, 107, 112, 113, 152, 160, 161

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 093N/02, 03, 06, 11, 14, 15

LATITUDE: 55 ° 12 '20 " LONGITUDE: 125 ° 05 '43 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Redton Resources Inc
2) Rimfire Minerals Corporation

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OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Kiska Metals Corporation
2)

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
located in Quesnelt Trough, Island Arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Takla Group and the Chuchi Lake and the Twin Creek Sucesssions, Hogem Intrusive Suite, porphyry mineralization, molybdenite, chalcopyrite phyllic and propylitical alteration; quartz vein stockwork

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 20272, 20338, 20512, 20825, 20838, 20960 21551, 21567, 21734, 21948, 22079, 22145, 22192, 22414, 22588, 22757, 28264, 29011, 29891, 31012, 31933, 32504, 34050

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core	Geological review, 10 holes	502695, 504423	$ 21,669.46
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	21,669.46

Kiska Metals Corporation

2014 GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE REDTON PROJECT

Located in the Omineca Mountains, Omineca Mining Division
NTS 93N/2,3,6,7,11,14,15
55˚ 16' N Latitude; 125˚ 05' W Longitude

-prepared for-

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April 15, 2014

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SUMMARY

The Redton project covers 23,665 hectares and is located in the Quesnel Trough in northern British Columbia. The project adjoins Serengeti Resources Inc.'s Kwanika property and is within 1,500 metres of the porphyry copper-gold discovery made by Serengeti. Kiska Metals Corporation (Kiska) has earned an 85% interest in the project by spending in excess of $4.75 million, subject to a final payment upon production. Redton Resources Inc. holds the other 15% interest and a 3% NSR of which 1.5% can be purchased.

The Falcon prospect, in the southern portion of the property, is one of several significant copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry prospects on the Redton claims. The Falcon prospect is defined by a significant Mo- and Cu-in-soil geochemical anomaly that is coincident with a strong and open-ended Induced Polarization chargeability anomaly and moderate positive magnetic anomaly. This feature was drilled by Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. in 2007-2008 and this program returned significant molybdenum mineralization and strongly anomalous copper mineralization in all 10 holes. Significant intercepts include 418 m of 0.033 % Mo, 0.06 % Cu from 23 m (FN-08-04), 328.4 m of 0.042 % Mo, 0.05 % Cu from 102 m (FN08-06), and higher grades zones including 78.0 m of 0.081% Mo and 0.03 % Cu from 152.0 metres (FN-07-02). Porphyry mineralization is associated with a northwest striking and steeply northeast-dipping swarm of quartz biotite monzonite porphyritic dykes, with well-developed crowded porphyritic textures (Quartz Monzonite Porphyry – QBMP), hosted by a medium to coarse-grained, equigranular hornblende granodiorite. Both units are considered to be phases of the Hogem Batholith. Subsequent to this discovery, Geoinformatics merged with Rimfire Minerals to form Kiska Metals, and further exploration on the Redton property consisted of regional-scale evaluation and exploration of the property.

In 2013, Kiska made a decision to conduct a detailed geological review of the Falcon prospect in order to establish the mineral potential of this area and to make recommendations for future exploration. The 2013 program consisted of a desktop compilation and validation of historical surface samples on the Redton property, compilation and validation of the Falcon Zone drilling, a re-examination of Falcon Zone drill core to determine the distribution of rock types, alteration types, vein types and mineralization styles, and the construction of a set of consistent plan maps and cross-sections. The goal of this work was to better understand the distribution, timing and controls on copper – molybdenum mineralization at the Falcon Zone, and to place this knowledge in the broader context of the untested geochemical and geophysical anomalies in the greater Falcon area.

The results of the core re-examination indicate that the high-grade molybdenum mineralization, which occurs as molybdenite disseminations and within quartz vein stockwork, is preferentially developed within, and occurs adjacent to, a series of Quartz Biotite Monzonite Porphyry (QBMP) dykes hosted within a Hornblende Granodiorite. Cross-cutting relationships and cross-sections through the system indicate that the porphyry dykes and the molybdenum mineralization post-date an earlier phase of low-grade copper mineralization associated with quartz-magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins with epidote-chlorite-albite alteration selvages. The persistent nature of this low-grade copper event is notable over the 500 m by 300 m extent of drilling at the Falcon Zone and is a compelling indicator of a large porphyry copper system. The QBMP dykes and the relatively late Mo mineralization may be symptomatic of a late stage magmatic-hydrothermal pulse at the apex of cupola, where better copper grades could be expected deeper or along strike of the NW-SE-trending magmatic axis. The strike and dip of the QBMP dyke swarm in addition to the surface geochemical anomalies and geophysical inversions provide excellent guides to further drill test the deeper and along strike potential of this system.

Based on these observations, recommendations for future exploration at the Falcon Zone include the following: extending the IP lines to expand the currently open-ended 20 millisecond chargeability anomaly; step-out drilling at the Falcon Zone, systematically testing the along strike and down-dip extent of the dyke swarm, targeting possible potassic alteration and higher Cu grades; drill test the coincident magnetic low and moderate chargeability high to the immediate north of the Falcon Zone; drill test the Cu-in-soil anomalies that are coincident with the 10 millisecond IP chargeability contour and the linear, northwest-striking magnetic high anomaly.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents work completed in 2013 on Kiska Metals Corporation's ("Kiska") Redton Property. This work was primarily focused on re-examining drill core from the Falcon Zone, a porphyry Cu-Au-Mo prospect in the southern portion of the claim package, in order to better understand the geology, alteration and mineralization at this prospect and to make recommendations for follow-up exploration.

2.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have not relied on a report, opinion or statement of an expert for information concerning legal, political, environmental or other issues.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Redton property lies 45 km southwest of Manson Creek and 125 km north-northwest of Fort St James, within the Omineca Mountains of north-central BC (Figure 1). The property lies within the Omineca Mining District and is centred on 55º 25' 00" N, 125º 10' 00" W.

The Redton claim block consists of 55 contiguous claims covering an area of 23,665 hectares (Figure 2; Appendix B). Most of the claims (51 of 55 claims) are currently listed under Redton Resources Inc. ("Redton"), whereas the other recorded claim owner is Rimfire Minerals Co. ("Rimfire") (4 claims). During 2012 the Redton claim block was reduced from 159 claims covering an area of 70,288 hectares to the size and number of claims stated above. Through its predecessor Geoinformatics Exploration Canada Ltd. ("Geoinformatics"), Rimfire earned an 85% interest in the project from Redton by spending $4.75M on exploration over five years subject to a final payment upon production. Claims added to the project subsequent to 2006 are 100% owned by Rimfire. Appendix B contains a summary of the project claim status.

In 2009, Geoinformatics and Rimfire merged to form Kiska, with the predecessor companies continued as wholly-owned subsidiaries of Kiska. Subsequently in 2011 the Redton Property interests were transferred from Geoinformatics to Rimfire.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is best from Fort St James, either north on unsealed public roads to the Manson Creek-Takla Landing gravel road which enters the northern portion of the property, or west along the sealed Tachie road, then onto the Leo Creek/Driftwood forestry road to access the southern portion of the property. Numerous forestry roads and tracks provide limited access to some parts of the property but most areas require helicopter transport for access.

The climate is typical of a continental setting at this latitude. Winters are cold with total snowfall of approximately two metres; summers are cool and moist. The property is most easily worked from July to September.

The Redton property lies within the Swannell Ranges of the Omineca Mountains, and is bordered to the west and south by the Nation Lakes. The larger valley bottoms, including those containing the Nation Lakes, lie at ~900–1000 m and are host to thick forests of spruce, pine and balsam fir. Forests thin towards higher elevations and are eventually replaced by alpine vegetation. The highest elevations in the area reach ~1800 m.

A well-established road network links the project area with Fort St James and several smaller communities in the area.

Figure 1: Redton property location map.

5.0 HISTORY

Mineral exploration in the Omineca district started with placer gold prospecting in 1869, with copper exploration commencing ~100 years later (Buskas and Bailey, 1992). Since that time at least 150 assessment reports have been submitted for work completed within and around the claim group.

Redton Resources Inc. staked the claims comprising the Redton Property on the 12th January 2005, at the initiation of online staking in British Columbia. In June 2005, Geoinformatics entered into a joint venture with Redton and commenced work on the project. In this report, the southern to central ~320 km^2 of the Redton Property is here referred to as “Redton-South”, with “Redton North”, and “Redton Central” being areas descriptive of the position within the ~20km E-W by ~60 km N-S property.

Redton North is to the East of the Kwanika Deposit and comprises a number of occurrences including Burn, Swan, KW, Kwanika North, Smoke Copper, Lin 18, and the new prospect “Good Old Lorne” (Figure 3). Redton North is also east of Serengeti Resources’ Kwanika deposit.

Redton South covers an area focused around the Falcon, Heath and Halobia Creek prospects, as well as prospects referred to here as “Nation”, “Contact Zone” and “Eagle-North”.

Historical work in the area is summarized in Table 1 and select notable prospects are described below.

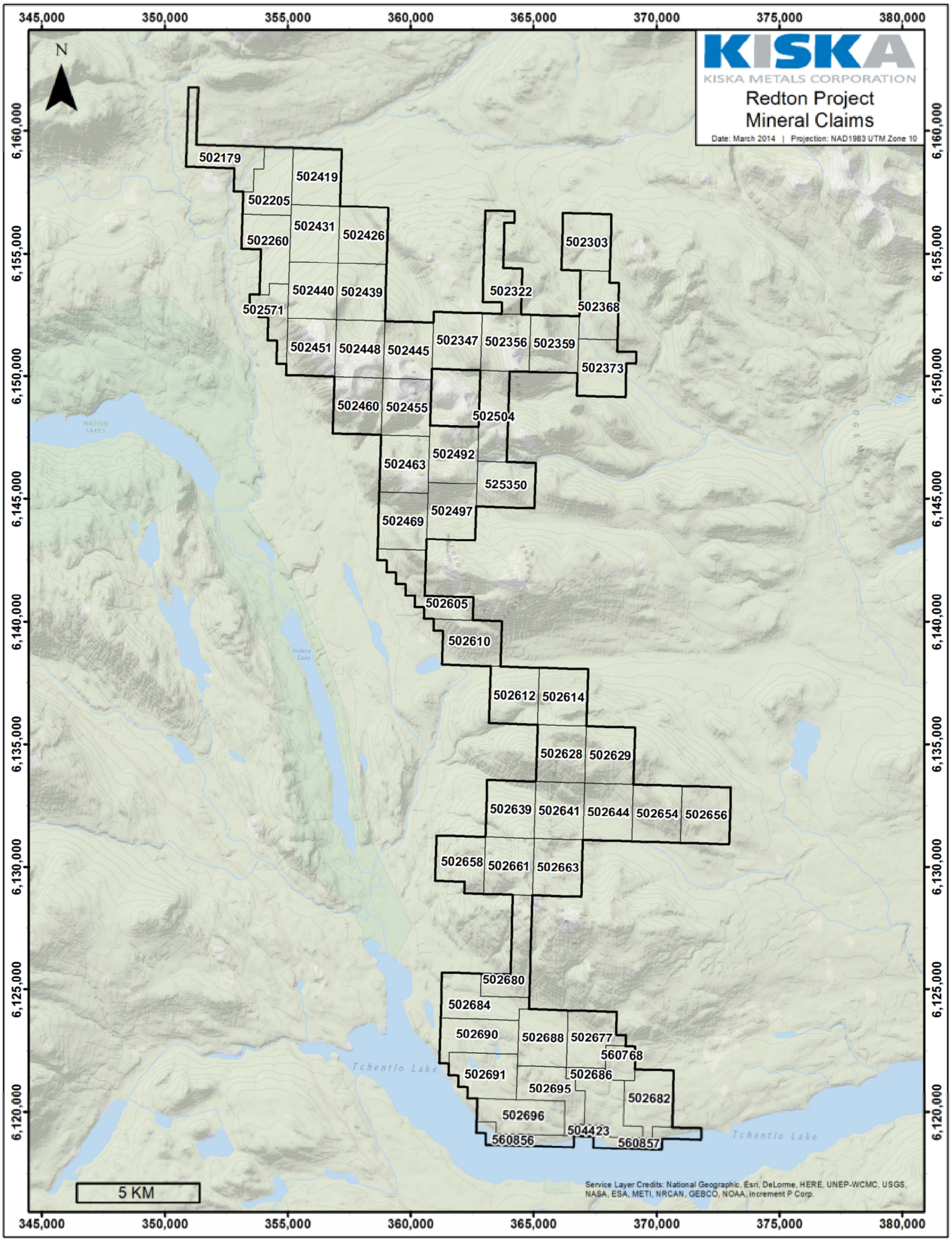


Figure 2: Redton property claim map.

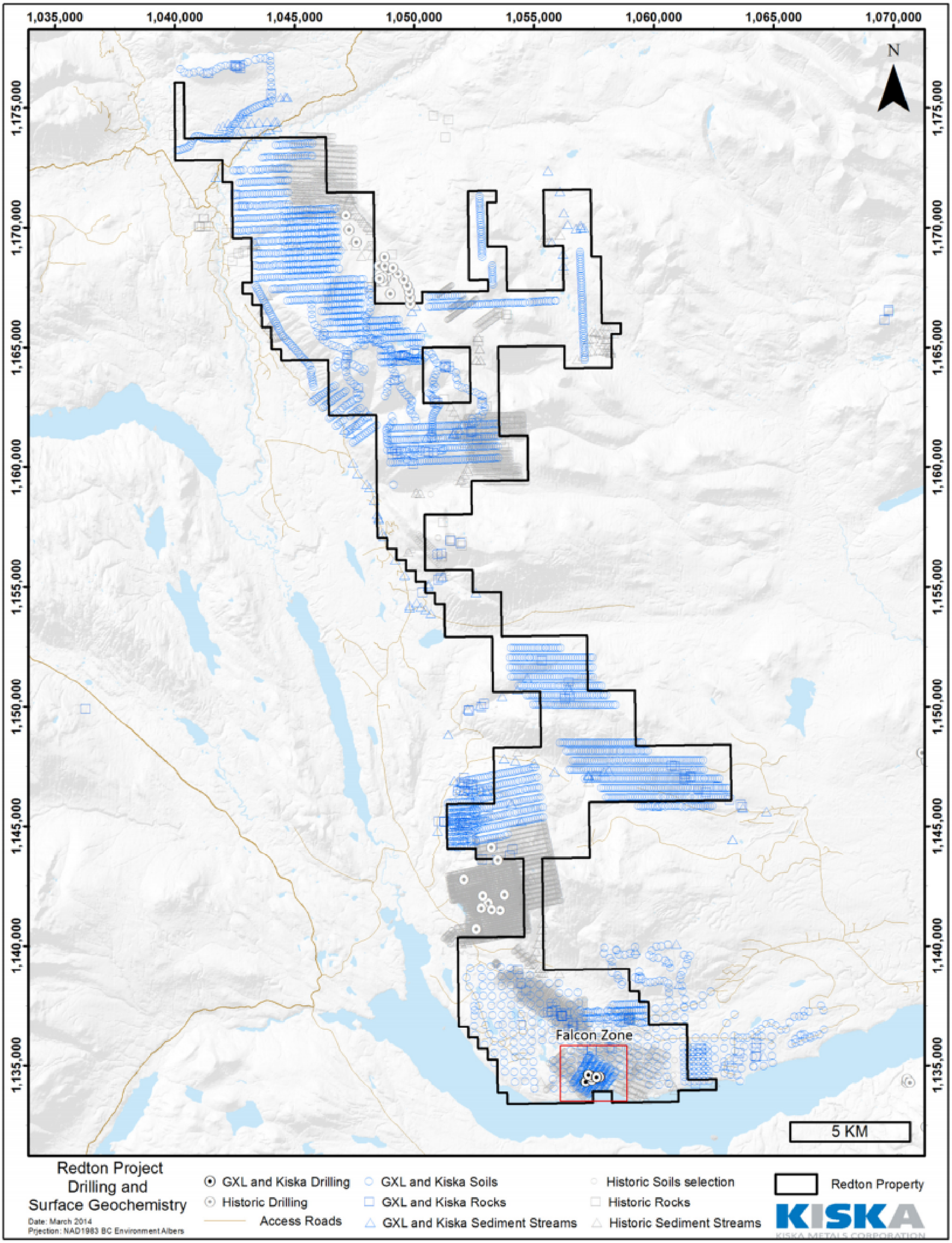


Figure 3. Map of the Redton property showing historical surface work (silts, soils, rocks and drilling).

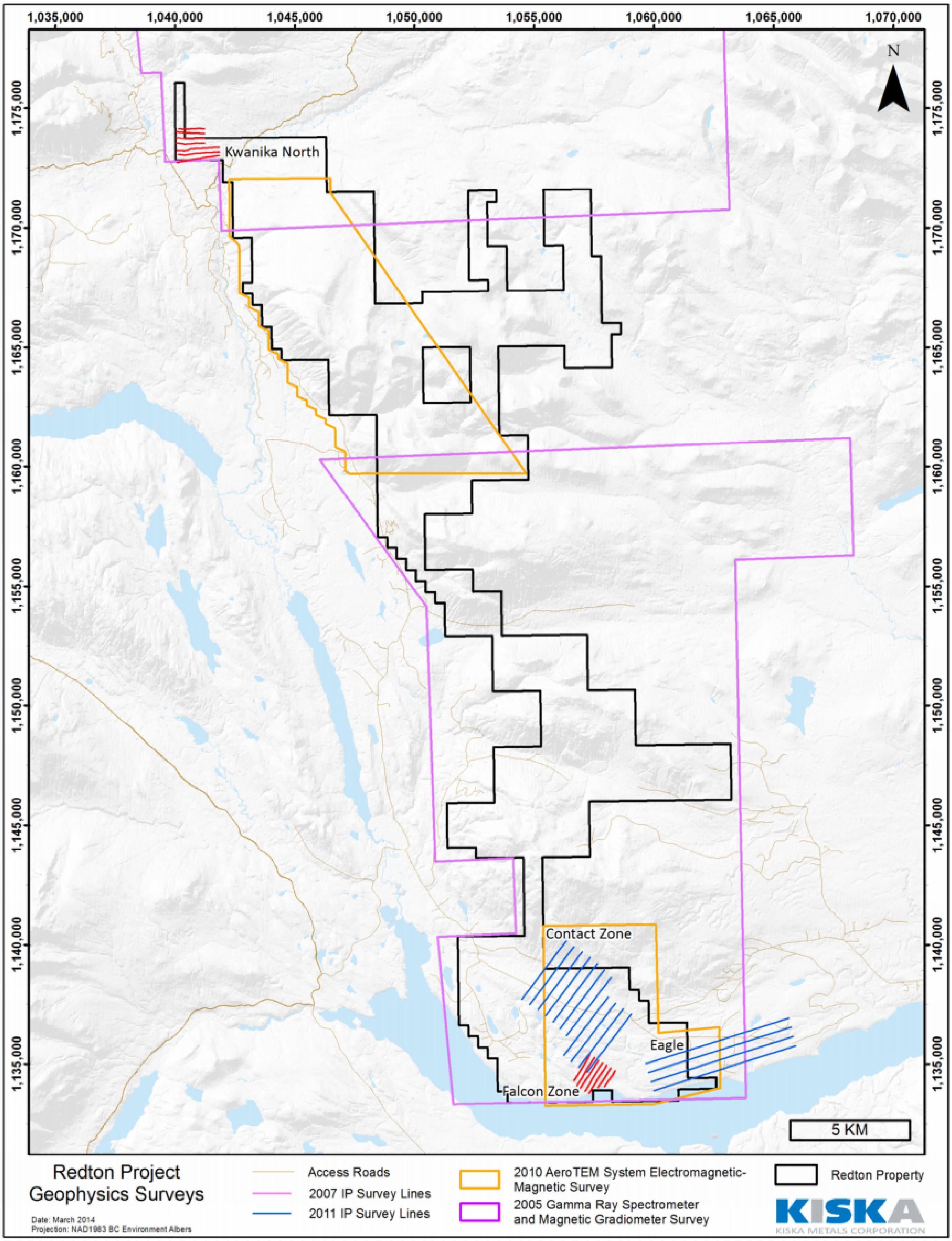


Figure 4. Map of the Redton property showing historical surface and airborne geophysical surveys.

Table 1: Summary of assessment reports relevant to Redton 2013 work program

Operator (Year) & Prospect (this report)	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Assessment Report (Reference)
E.A. DeBock & Rimfire Minerals (2006-2007)				
Auddie	rock chip, soils,	Mag & EM (68.5km), IP (6km),		28889 (DeBock, 2007), 29730 (Lui, 2008)
North Star (1965-1969),Imperial Metals (1985), Kaza Copper (1972), Eastfield Resources (1990), Rio Algom (1990), Placer Dome (1991)				
Bob, North Slope, Slide, Tom, Jean, Lee, Jim Nell, Tak 1-4, (Tak)	Trenching, rocks, soils,	Mag &VLF-EM (300km),	787m in 11holes, 1222m in 13 holes (1960s), 453m in 3 holes (1991).	816 (G.A. Dirom, 1966), 15652 (Taylor and Gorc, 1986), 20512 (G.L. Garrett, 1990), 20838 (G.L. Cope 1991), 22145 (S.M. Price and D. Bailey, 1992)
Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd (1969-1970)				
Bal (Falcon)	soils, rocks			2729 (Sinclair, 1970)
Prospecting partnership (1990-1991)				
Falcon, Fal (Falcon)	soils, rocks			20272 (Halleran, 1990); 20825 (Forster, 1991)
Geoinformatics Exploration Canada Ltd (2006-2010)				
Redton (Falcon, Contact Zone, Eagle)	soils, silts, rocks	8.8km ground IP, ~150 km airborne EM & Mag	818 m + 2966 m diamond drill	29011 (Worth and Bidwell, 2007); 29891 (Worth and Bidwell, 2008); 31012 (Bidwell et al., 2009); 31933 (Bidwell, 2010)
Mr. Campbell (1969 - present)				
Heath, Heath Copper (Heath, Heath-North)	soils, silts, water, rocks	1 km Mag	58 m X-Ray drill	1965 (Dummett and Allan, 1969); 17988 (Campbell, 1988); 2001-44 (Campbell, 2001); 29436 (Campbell, 2007)
Senate Mining Co Ltd (1970 - 1971)				
Heath, NS (Heath, Heath-North)	soils	34 km ground Mag		2799 (Inglis, 1970); 3200 (Livgard, 1971a); 3201 (Livgard, 1971b)
Kiska Metals Corporation (2011)				
Redton	soils, rocks, silts			32504(Franz and Voordouw, 2011)
Redton	soils, rocks			34050 (English, 2012)
Teck Explorations Ltd (1990-1991)				
Heath (Heath, Heath-North)	soils	79.4 km ground IP; 86 km ground EM & Mag	969 m diamond drill; 122 m winky drill	20552 (Toohey and Donkersloot, 1990); 21948 (Toohey et al, 1991)
Union Minière Explorations & Mining Co Ltd (1971)				
NOBLE (Halobia Creek)	soils			3611 (Adamson, 1971)
Noranda Exploration Co Ltd (1972)				
Hal, Halobia (Halobia Creek)	soils			3774 (Dirom, 1972)

Table 1: Summary of assessment reports (cont.)

Operator (Year) & Prospect (this report)	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Assessment Report (Reference)
Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd (1980)				
HALO 1 (Halobia Creek)	soils, silts, rocks	52.5 km ground Mag		8988 (Fraser, 1980)
Swannel Minerals Co(1991-1992)				
Hal (Halobia Creek)	soils, rocks			21734 (Pardoe and Garratt, 1991); 22588 (Leriche and Faulkner, 1992)
Cominco Ltd (1967)				
B (Nation)	soils, silts			1064 (MacGregor, 1967)
Nation Lake Mines Ltd (1971-1973)				
Rottacker Creek (Nation)	soils (no data)			3407 (Gatenby, 1971)
NBC Syndicate (1969-1970)				
HI (Contact Zone)	soils	ground EM, Mag		1947 (Bacon, 1969); 2321 (Bacon, 1970a); 2617 (Bacon, 1970b)
Placer Development Ltd (1979-1982)				
JP (Contact Zone)	soils, rocks	8.3 km ground VLF		9403 (Buckley and Peters, 1981)
Mr. Lorne Warren (2000)				
BOR, TBOR (Contact Zone)	soils, rocks			26451 (Warren, 2000)
Placer Development Ltd (1979-1982)				
OVB (Eagle-North)	silts (heavy minerals)	13.7 km ground VLF-EM & Mag		10077 (Peters et al, 1982); 10904 (Peters and Buckley, 1982)

5.1 Burn Prospect

The Burn prospect was worked by the Luc Syndicate and Dome Exploration in the 1970s including magnetometer and IP surveys, trenching, and 857.7 m of drilling. No economic mineralization was located. (MINFILE Detail Report 093N 107, Hylands, 1980)

5.2 Halobia Creek Prospect (Hal)

The Halobia Creek prospect was first staked in 1971 by Union Minière Explorations & Mining Co (UMEX) and Noranda Exploration Co, in response to high Mo-in-silt values obtained from UMEGREN's joint venture Omineca exploration project (Pardoe and Garratt, 1991). Subsequent work on UMEX's NOBLE claims identified a 1500 x 450 m Cu-Mo-Zn soil anomaly (Adamson, 1971), and was followed-up with unpublished IP, magnetometer (10.9 and 20 line-km respectively) and diamond drilling (9 holes, 350 m) programs (Fraser, 1980; Pardoe and Garratt, 1991). Soil sampling on Noranda's HAL claims also identified anomalous Cu, Mo and Zn values (Dirom, 1972), yet all of the claims were allowed to lapse by 1978.

The area comprising the NOBLE claims was re-staked by Mr. JC Stephen in 1980 and subsequently optioned to Dome Exploration Co, who conducted surface geochemistry and magnetometer surveys (Fraser, 1980). The claims were again allowed to lapse by 1983.

The Halobia Creek prospect was re-staked in 1990 by Takla Joint Ventures who optioned the property to Swannell Minerals Co (Pardoe and Garratt, 1991). A reconnaissance-style evaluation program of prospecting and surface geochemistry programs was initiated in 1991–92 (Pardoe and Garratt, 1991). The claims lapsed in 1994 and were open until 2005 when they were included into the Redton property. Soil surveys were undertaken by Kiska in the Hal area in 2011.

5.3 Nation Prospect

The Nation prospect is the most under-defined of the prospects summarized in this section, comprising just a single showing within a relatively vast, unexplored, area. This showing was first worked by Cominco Ltd as part of their B 1–20 claims (MacGregor, 1967), then by Nation Lake Mines Ltd as part of their Rottacker claims (Gatenby, 1971). In between these programs the claims were allowed to lapse. The prospect itself consists of a trenched Cu occurrence in a ~25 cm wide shear zone located at a fault intersection, with anomalous Cu-in-soil values crossing the showing along a NNW trend (Gatenby, 1971).

A much larger-scale program on the Nation prospect was conducted by Grand America Minerals Ltd, who staked their 455 unit Nation property in May 1990 (Carter, 1991). The project area was immediately overflown with 719 km of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys. The strongest VLF-EM response comprised a NW-trending zone associated with the eastern margin of a magnetic high (Carter, 1991), presumably the eastern contact of the Sedlo Range Monzodiorite. The Nation property lapsed in 1993 and remained open until incorporated into the Redton property.

In 2011 Kiska carried out extensive soil sampling on three grids in the Nation prospect area. Two gold-in-soil anomalies were located on the NW grid and two polymetallic Cu-Au anomalies on the SE grid. In 2012 soil geochemistry surveys and prospecting was completed was completed in the northern and southern portions of the property in order to fill-in gaps within the previous soil sampling campaigns.

5.4 Heath Prospect

The Heath prospect lies just off the Redton claim block but appears to be contiguous with the “Heath-North” prospect, making it worthwhile to examine its exploration history and mineralization style. Work on the Heath prospect began in 1968 with the excavation of hand trenches by Colin Campbell, followed by Amax Exploration’s soil geochemical surveys in 1969 (Toohey and Donkersloot, 1990). The hand trenches exposed polymetallic (Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn) chalcopyrite-magnetite fissure veins that form the heart of the showing (Heath #1 showing BC MINFILE). No data, however, derived from these two initial programs was recorded for assessment.

In 1969 Mr. Campbell optioned the Heath claims to Senate Mining & Exploration Ltd who conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and ground-based magnetometer surveys (Dummett and Allan, 1969; Inglis, 1970; Livgard, 1971a, b). Results delineated a broad Cu-in-soil anomaly and identified several follow-up targets, but nonetheless the claims were returned to Mr. Campbell in 1972.

Later in 1972, the Heath claims were optioned to Nation Lake Mines Ltd, who worked them together with their CAT claims (Hallof and Mullan, 1973). Work included ~20 line-km of IP, which outlined several anomalous zones associated with Cu showings, and a magnetometer survey (Hallof and Mullan, 1973). The option was nevertheless dropped and ownership returned to Mr. Campbell.

Ownership of the Heath claims was transferred to Indata Resources Ltd in 1989, and was later that year optioned to Teck Co. Additional staking by Teck more than doubled the number of claim units. Subsequently, an extensive program of geochemical, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys identified strong, poly-metallic, geochemical responses and NW- to NNW-trending EM conductors (Toohey and Donkersloot, 1990). An IP survey identified several anomalous zones that were unsuccessfully tested with a 10 hole, 969 m, diamond drilling program (Toohey et al., 1991). The claims were again returned to Mr. Campbell.

Since 1991, the only work done on the Heath property has been by its owner Mr. Campbell, including an X-Ray drill program in 2001 (Campbell, 2001) as well as a soil sampling and one line-km magnetometer survey in 2007 (Campbell, 2007).

The Heath North area has been soil sampled and prospected by Geoinformatics-Kiska intermittently since 2006.

5.5 Contact Zone Prospect

Exploration of the Contact Zone prospect was first recorded in 1969, when the NBC Syndicate conducted several soil sampling, geological mapping and ground-based EM + magnetic surveys on their HI claims (Bacon, 1969, 1970a, b). Soil sampling revealed a broad area of elevated Cu-in-soil values and a few coincident, but weak, EM conductors. These claims were presumably allowed to lapse.

Placer Development Co.'s JP claims also covered part of the Contact Zone prospect, and were staked in 1980. Subsequent geochemical and geophysical surveys identified several coincident Cu-in-soil and VLF anomalies (Buckley and Peters, 1981). These claims were presumably allowed to lapse.

The BOR and TBOR claims were staked in 1999 to cover new showings exposed by road building in the Contact Zone area (Warren, 2000). These showings include the Bor gravel pit, which consists of open fractures filled with pyrite, magnetite and chalcopyrite (Warren, 2000). The claims lapsed in 2003 and were then included into the Redton property in 2005. Subsequent work on the Contact Zone by Geoinformatics included geochemical sampling (Worth and Bidwell, 2008) and airborne EM and magnetics (Bidwell, 2010).

In 2011 an IP and magnetic survey was undertaken in Contact Zone area along with additional soil sampling and prospecting (Franz and Voordouw, 2011).

5.6 Falcon Prospect

The first records of exploration on the Falcon prospect were published by Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd., for soil sampling done on their Bal claims (Sinclair, 1970). This program identified two ~300 x 700 m zones with anomalous Cu + Mo, in addition to numerous smaller anomalies with intermediate values. Additional unpublished work included diamond drilling, presumably in 1971, trenching and geophysical surveys (Halleran, 1990). Drilling and trenching tested pyrite-rich granitoids with minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite.

A nearly two decade hiatus followed before two small work programs were undertaken by Independence Mining Co, who optioned the restaked Bal claims, then renamed as "Falcon", from prospectors Halleran and Schmidt. The work programs included re-examination of the 1971 drill core (Halleran, 1990) and soil sampling, the latter defining several Cu-Mo anomalies (Forster, 1990).

Another ~15 year gap in exploration ended when, in 2005, Redton staked and immediately optioned their Redton property to Geoinformatics. In 2006, Geoinformatics carried out an extensive field program across most of the property (Worth and Bidwell, 2007), including soil sampling in Redton-South, and then followed this up with, among other projects, a ~8.8 line-km IP and 2-hole, 818 m, diamond drill program on the Falcon Prospect in 2007 (Worth and Bidwell, 2008). The two 2007 drill holes intersected a broad zone of vein-hosted Mo-Cu mineralization associated with monzonite porphyry. Eight additional diamond drill holes, totalling 2966 m, were sunk in 2008, with five of these holes intersecting at least ~300 m with >0.03% Mo (Bidwell et al., 2009). A subsequent AeroTEM survey identified 65 EM anomalies (Bidwell, 2010). In 2011 an IP survey was undertaken on the till-covered area of the Eagle North grid, just to the east of the Falcon prospect (Franz and Voordouw, 2011).

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

6.1 Regional Overview

Detailed descriptions of the regional geology are contained in various reports, with most of the section below derived from the British Columbian Geological Survey bulletin (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). The regional geology is shown on Figure 5.

The Redton Property is located within the Quesnel Trough or Quesnellia, a Mesozoic island arc terrane juxtaposed against the ancestral North American continental margin (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). The Quesnel Trough largely comprises Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic island arc volcanic and sedimentary units of the Takla Group (Triassic) and the Chuchi Lake and Twin Creek successions (Jurassic). The Hogem intrusive suite also features prominently, comprising Late Triassic and Early Jurassic composite plutons that are presumably the intrusive equivalents of the island arc volcanic units (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

The Quesnel Trough hosts several significant porphyry copper-gold deposits, with the Redton property located NE of Mt Milligan (707 Mt @ 0.18% Cu; 0.33 g/t Au) (Terrane, 2009) and south of the Kemess South (109Mt @ 0.234%Cu; 0.712g/t Au) and Kemess North (400Mt @ 0.224% Cu; 0.409g/t Au) (Database, 2005).

6.2 Stratigraphy

Descriptions for rock units pertaining to the project area are presented below and are based largely on the descriptions in (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

6.2.1 Cache Creek Terrane

The Pennsylvanian to Triassic lithologies of the Cache Creek Terrane occur mostly to the west of the Pinchi fault and, therefore the project area as well. The rocks of this Terrane consist mostly of basic volcanic and carbonates with minor abundances of harzburgite, chert, argillite and coarse clastics (Monger, 1975).

6.2.2 Takla Group

The Takla Group is late Triassic in age and consists of a number of distinct (informal) units including the Slate Creek, Plughat Mountain, Witch Lake and Willy George successions. Although there are variations to the sequence, broadly the Takla Group represents an upward transition from basinal sediments through epiclastic to pyroclastic components, and finally to thick, localized, volcanic piles that suggest the Takla Arc comprised a series of discrete basaltic centres (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

Within the Redton project area, the Takla Group is predominantly represented by the Plughat Mountain succession, which is mostly formed by augite-plagioclase porphyritic basalt flows and fragmentals, pillow basalt, amygdaloidal olivine basalt, heterolithic tuff, volcanic sandstone and limestone. There are also lesser amounts of porphyritic volcaniclastics and flows of the Witch Lake succession, and tuffaceous and sedimentary units of the Willy George succession on the property. The south-eastern portion of the property also contains significant areas of Inzana Lake succession, comprising tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks including lapilli tuffs, sandstone, argillite and sedimentary breccia.

6.2.3 Twin Creek and Chuchi successions

Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) describe the area in the northwest portion of the project area as the type locality for a sequence informally termed the Twin Creek succession. This Early Jurassic succession unconformably overlies the Plughat Mountain succession of the Takla Group and consists of plagioclase-phyric heterolithic lapilli tuff, agglomerate, crystal tuff and heterolithic volcanic conglomerate (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Various porphyritic flows also occur, including augite-hornblende, plagioclase-augite and plagioclase-quartz porphyries. The succession is interpreted as a progressive felsic differentiation of volcanic magmas through time (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

A few outcrops of the Chuchi succession occur on the eastern margin of the Redton claim block. This lower Jurassic, ~1650 m thick, succession consists mostly of plagioclase-porphyritic (to locally megacrystic) latite, andesite, basalt and dacite flows, as well as heterolithic agglomerate, lahars and intravolcanic sedimentary rocks. It is more compositionally and texturally heterogeneous relative to the underlying Witch Lake succession (Takla Group), and locally may contain very large plagioclase crystals (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

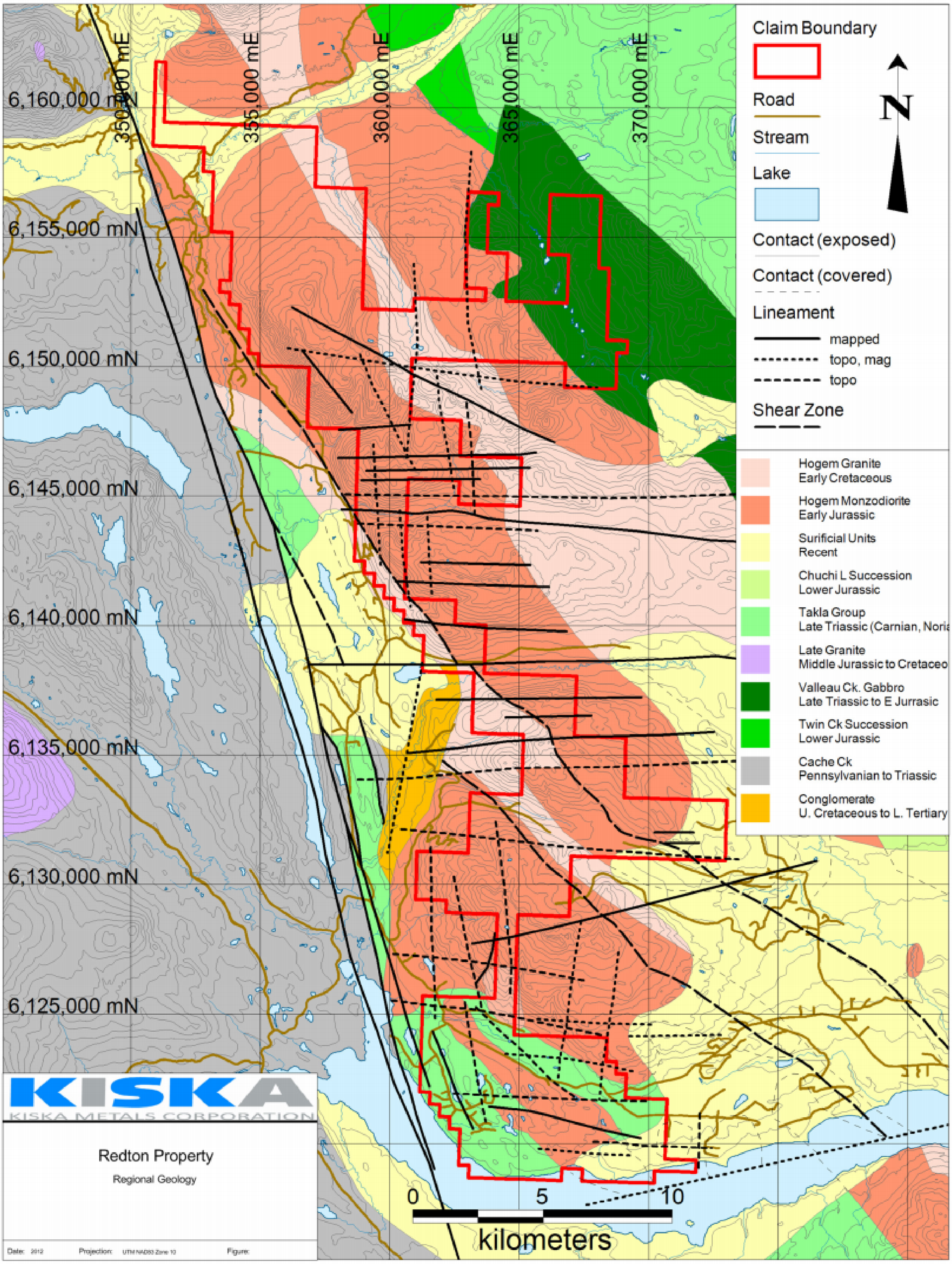


Figure 5: Regional geology of the Redton area adapted from Massey et al (2005) and (Williams et al., 1996), and modified with regional magnetic data, rock geochemistry and 2011 mapping.

6.3 Intrusions

At least half of the project area is composed of intrusive rocks, with the Hogem intrusive suite predominating.

6.3.1 Hogem intrusive suite

The Hogem intrusive suite comprises several different plutons of varying age and composition. Within the project area, Jurassic monzonites predominate and form an elongate north-northwest trending batholith, with a number of early Cretaceous granites intruding into the older monzonite. Late Triassic to early Jurassic diorites also occur within the project area, generally on the margins of the monzonite batholith.

The alkalic porphyry copper gold deposits in the Quesnel Trough are hosted by early Jurassic components of the Hogem intrusive suite. Monzonitic “crowded porphyries” (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996) are commonly associated with porphyry copper deposits, including Mt Milligan and Chuchi Lake.

6.3.2 Valleau Creek intrusive suite

The Valleau Creek intrusive suite comprises late Triassic to early Jurassic diorite, gabbro, pyroxenite and hornblendite. Within the project area, gabbros of this suite have been mapped along the south-eastern margin of the Hogem batholith. They have a prominent signature in the regional aeromagnetic map.

6.3.3 Germansen batholith

The Germansen batholith is a large granite body situated along the eastern margin of the property. The batholith is early Cretaceous in age and is compositionally a coarse-grained, generally equigranular or orthoclase megacrystic hornblende–biotite granite. The Germansen batholith is not prospective for alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization, however a number of molybdenite showings along its margins indicate it may be prospective for that mineral.

6.4 Structural Setting

The Quesnellia terrane is a structurally-emplaced island arc terrane which was later accreted on to the western margin of ancestral North America in the later part of the early Jurassic (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Regional-scale dextral transcurrent faults bound and disrupt the Quesnellia terrane, with the Pinchi fault forming the western boundary to the project area and the Discovery Creek and Manson fault systems to the east. Dextral movement of tens to hundreds of km occurred mostly in the Cretaceous to Early Tertiary (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Geoinformatics also interpreted deep-level, belt-parallel structures from the geophysics (Bidwell and Worth, 2006).

Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) suggest the tabular form of several intrusions indicate arc-parallel structures that were active during emplacement of the Hogem batholith. One such fault, the Valleau Creek fault, is proposed to have accommodated ~1000 m of west-side down dip-slip (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Other proposed early faults include an east–west trending fault that may have guided emplacement of the southern Hogem batholith, as well as ENE- and N–S-striking structures (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Geoinformatics recognized relatively evenly spaced (20-30 km spaced) deep-level north-east trending cross-arc structures that appear to post-date the belt-parallel structures but may have also been active during the island arc formation of the Quesnel terrane (Bidwell and Worth, 2006).

Geoinformatics also notes that numerous smaller faults of NW, NE and WNW orientation occur within the project area, along with less frequent north-trending faults (Bidwell and Worth, 2006). Most prospect-scale faults appear to postdate intrusive emplacement, though some, such as the Twin Creek fault, clearly exhibit control on mineralization emplacement (Bidwell and Worth, 2006).

Folding within the project area appears to be gentle, with dips on bedding measurements generally less than 30° except when close to intrusive margins or faults (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Buskas and Bailey (1992) describe an open, south-westerly plunging syncline in the northern part of the Redton claim block. They suggest the syncline has regional extent and plunges at 25°–30°.

6.5 Metamorphism

Stratified rocks (*e.g.* Takla Group, Twin Creek and Chuchi successions) within the project area have generally undergone metamorphism to prehnite-pumpellyite grade and locally, adjacent to the Germansen batholith, greenschist facies (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996)

6.6 Mineral Deposit Styles

The Redton project area is prospective for a number of deposit styles including alkalic porphyry Cu-Au, gold and base metal skarn mineralisation, and structurally hosted epithermal gold mineralization.

The principle style being targeted is alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization. This style of mineralization represents a very attractive target with potentially large tonnages and moderate gold and copper grades, such as occurs at Galore Creek (517.7Mt @ 0.59% Cu, 0.36g/t Au, 4.54g/t Ag). Other deposits of this type that occur within 70 km of the project area include Mt Milligan (707 Mt @ 0.18% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au) (Terrane, 2009), Chuchi Lake (50Mt @ 0.21% Cu, 0.21g/t Au) and Lorraine (31.9Mt @ 0.66% Cu, 0.17g/t Au, 4.7g/t Ag) (Database, 2005).

Skarn mineralization is often associated with porphyry deposits where limestone exists adjacent to the intrusions. Limestone occurs on the property as part of the Plughat Mountain succession and Cache Creek Terrane. Although not reported within the property, skarn mineralization was reported on the Lustdust prospect west of the claims (MINFILE Detail Report 093N 009).

6.7 Falcon Zone Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics

The Falcon area occurs in the far southern portion of the property and is situated in low-lying hummocky terrain to the north of Tchentlo Lake. The geology of this area is dominated by Takla Group volcanic rocks that host a central core of northwest-southeast striking, coarse equigranular intrusive rocks (including diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite, granodiorite) with local hornblende-rich mafic enclaves (hornblendite), syenite dykes, and felsic crowded porphyry dykes and stocks recognized only in drilling (Figure 6). The eastern portion of this area is covered by glacial overburden, while the remainder is generally free of glacial cover. The Falcon Zone, a zone of porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization, occurs in the southern portion of this area and is hosted by a granodioritic phase of the coarse-grained intrusive complex. This zone, targeted by the 2007-2008 drilling, is defined by a 900 by 800 metre >40 ms chargeability anomaly that is coincident with a subtle northwest-elongate magnetic high (Figure 7), and anomalous Cu-Mo-Au soil geochemistry (Figure 8, 9 and 10).

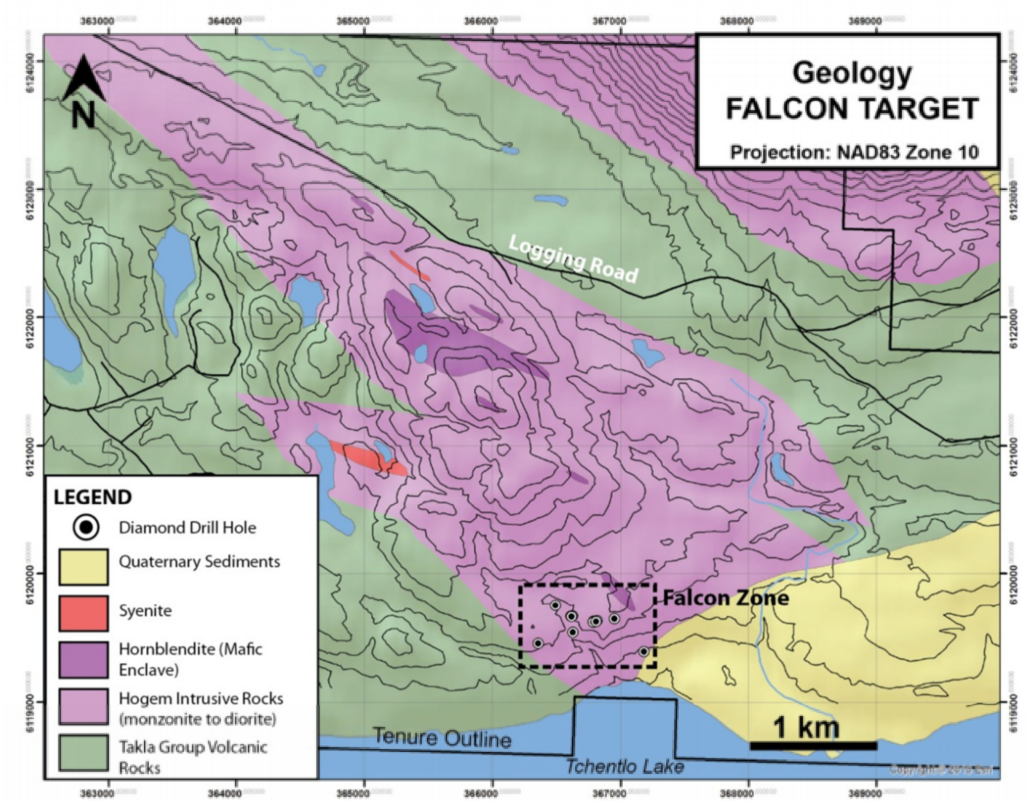


Figure 6 Geological map of the Falcon Area and the location of the Falcon Zone targeted by drilling in 2007-2008.

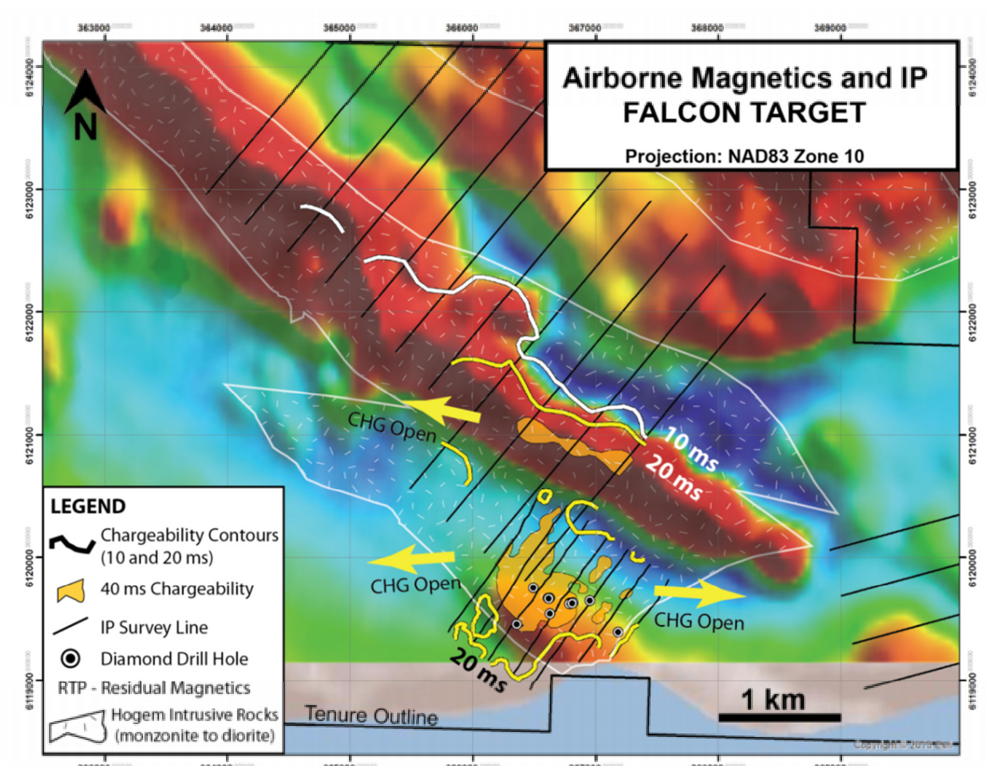


Figure 7 Airborne magnetic image overlain by the results of IP chargeability data in the Falcon Area.

The airborne magnetic data shows that a portion of the coarse grained intrusive complex in the core of the Falcon area is associated with a linear, northwest-elongate magnetic high anomaly that extends for several kilometres to the northwest, while much of the intrusive and volcanic rocks have a relatively low magnetic response. The IP surveys have outlined an area >20 ms measuring 2 km north-south and 1.5 km east-west, and the anomaly remains essentially open to the west and east. High chargeability also occurs within a portion of the linear AMAG to the north, in a similar way to the coincident magnetic-IP response evident at the Falcon Zone. Drilling in the Falcon Zone has shown that elevated magnetic response is a function of magnetite associated with propylitic alteration and quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite veins that are developed on the margins of north-west trending porphyry dyke swarm. The causative intrusive is felsic quartz biotite monzonite porphyry with low magnetic susceptibility and hence areas of low magnetic response may partly define its lateral extents. The apparent symmetry defined as AMAG highs/strong chargeability highs flanking a central area of AMAG low/moderate chargeability could reflect outer propylitic alteration rimming a porphyry core-zone defined by the area of subdued magnetic\IP response.

The soil geochemistry data indicates that much of the core area, as defined by the extents of the 20 ms chargeability anomaly, has anomalous Cu values that are open southeast and in particular to the northwest along the 10 ms chargeability contour. Anomalous Mo geochemistry is largely confined to the Falcon Zone, but remains open to the southeast albeit at lower levels and with a more discontinuous distribution in areas mapped with transported cover.

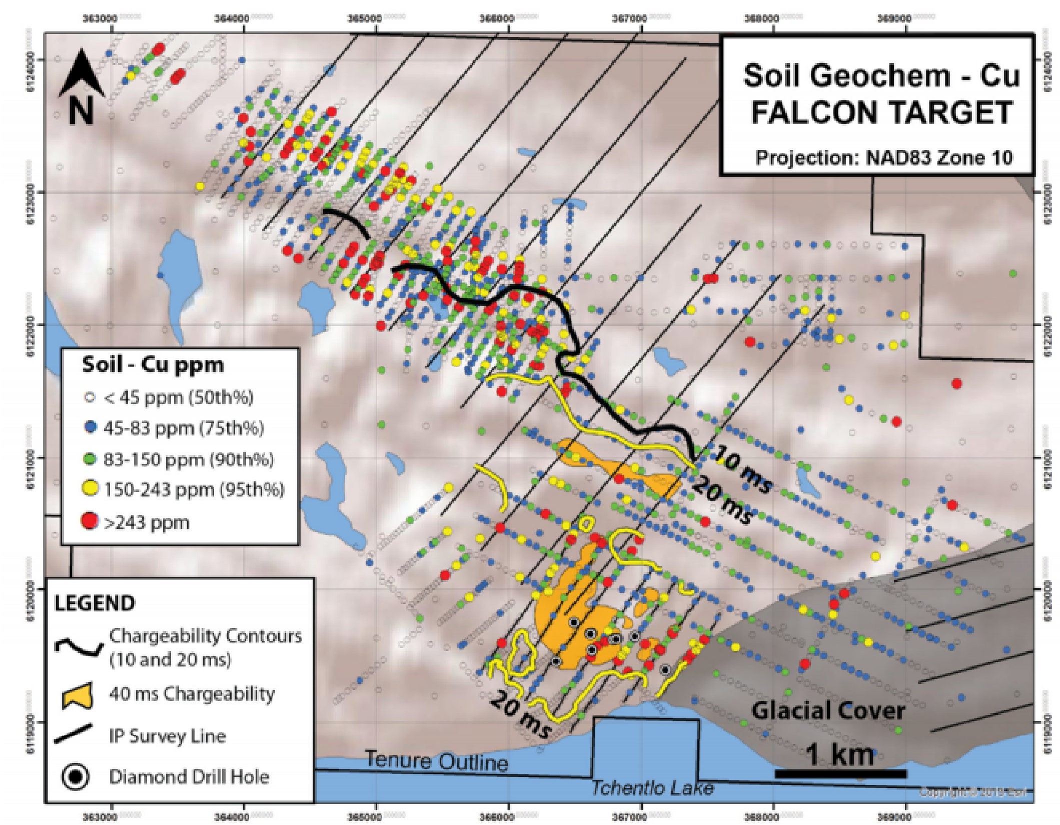


Figure 8 Copper geochemical anomalies in soil samples from the Falcon Area.

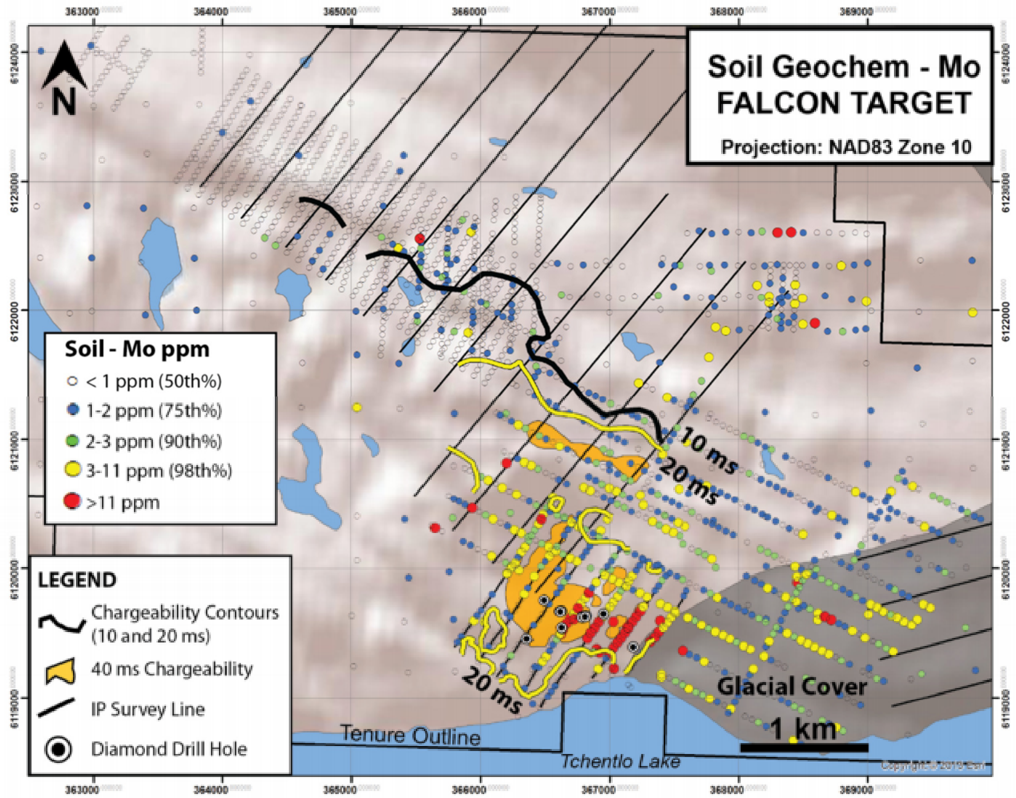


Figure 9 Molybdenum geochemical anomalies in soil samples from the Falcon Area.

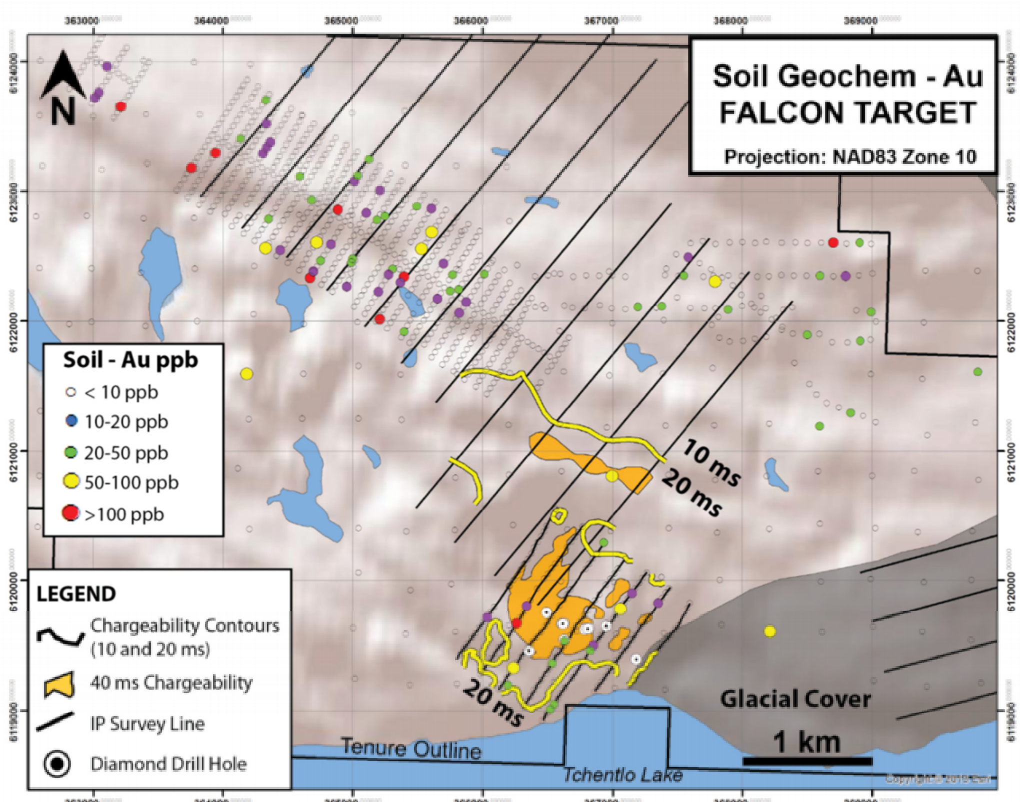


Figure 10 Gold geochemical anomalies in soil samples from the Falcon Area.

6.8 Falcon Zone Drill Results

The 2007-2008 drilling (Figure 11 and 12) program returned significant molybdenum mineralization and strongly anomalous copper mineralization in all 10 holes (Table 2). Significant intercepts include 418 m of 0.033 % Mo, 0.06 % Cu from 23 m (FN-08-04), 328.4 m of 0.042 % Mo, 0.05 % Cu from 102 m (FN08-06), and higher grades zones including 78.0 m of 0.081% Mo and 0.03 % Cu from 152.0 metres (FN-07-02). Porphyry mineralization is associated with a northwest striking and steeply northeast-dipping swarm of quartz biotite monzonite porphyritic dykes, with well-developed crowded porphyritic textures (Quartz Monzonite Porphyry – QBMP), hosted by a medium to coarse-grained, equigranular hornblende granodiorite. Both units are considered to be phases of the Hogem Batholith. The QBMP dykes range from approximately one metre wide, up to 100 metres wide. This largest dyke is open to the southeast, and appears to plunge moderately to the northwest, and may develop into a larger stock at depth. Both the QBMP and the granodiorite units display strong alteration, Mo ± Cu mineralization and are cut by minor and narrow post-mineral aplite dykes.

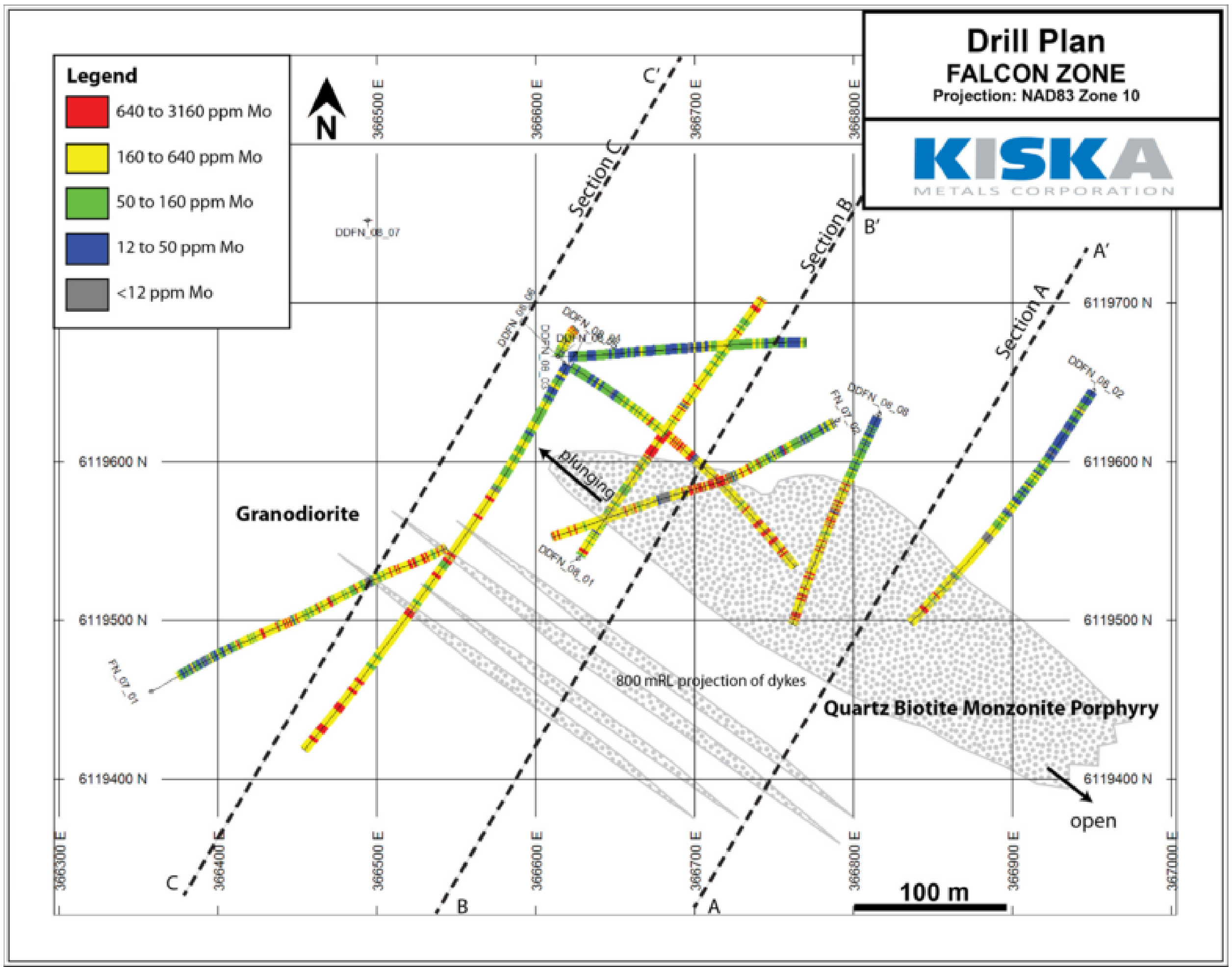


Figure 11 Plan map of drilling at the Falcon Zone showing results for molybdenum.

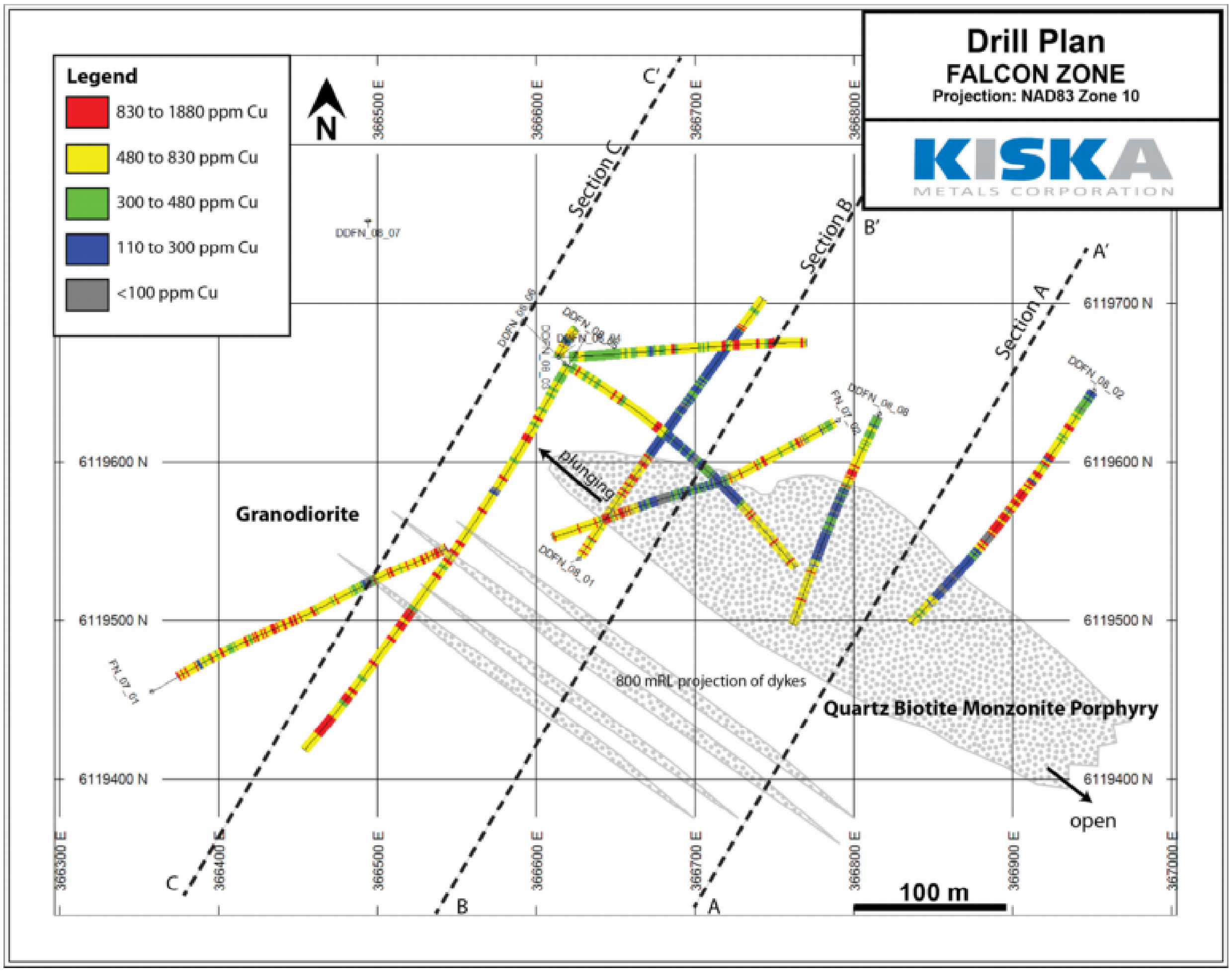


Figure 12 Plan map of drilling at the Falcon Zone showing results for copper.

Table 2. Results of significant drill intercepts from the Falcon Zone.

Hole ID	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Mo (%)	Cu (%)
FN_07_01	86.0	431.9**	345.9	0.035	0.07
including*	240.0	260.0	20.0	0.062	0.07
including*	348.0	404.0	56.0	0.062	0.07
including*	416.0	428.0	12.0	0.068	0.08
FN_07_02	88.0	232.0	144.0	0.056	0.05
including*	152.0	230.0	78.0	0.081	0.03
and	249.0	386.2**	137.2	0.040	0.07
FN_08_01	3.7	409.8**	406.1	0.036	0.05
Including*	119.0	289.0	170.0	0.050	0.04
Including*	391.0	409.8**	18.8	0.062	0.06
FN_08_02	24.0	33.0	9.0	0.012	0.03
and	108.0	365.8**	257.8	0.025	0.06
Including*	221.0	267.0	46.0	0.031	0.04
Including*	311.0	365.8	54.8	0.044	0.04
FN_08_03	37.0	43.0	6.0	0.012	0.04
and	130.0	232.0	102.0	0.012	0.07
Including*	138.0	154.0	16.0	0.020	0.06
FN_08_04	23.0	441.0	418.0	0.033	0.06
Including*	166.0	186.0	20.0	0.053	0.07
Including*	208.0	255.0	47.0	0.046	0.03
Including*	293.0	321.0	28.0	0.041	0.06
Including*	372.0	435.0	63.0	0.066	0.06
FN_08_05	21.0	399.3	378.3	0.037	0.07
Including*	147.0	174.0	27.0	0.049	0.07
Including*	198.0	228.0	30.0	0.043	0.07
Including*	255.0	339.3**	144.3.	0.053	0.07
FN_08_06	102.0	430.4**	328.4	0.042	0.05
Including*	144.0	273.0	120.9	0.045	0.04
Including*	295.0	430.4	135.4	0.049	0.06
FN_08_07	102.0	153.0	51.0	0.012	0.05
and	213.0	246.9**	33.9	0.018	0.06
FN_08_08	26.0	428.2	402.2	0.038	0.05
Including*	146.0	284.0	138.0	0.048	0.03
Including*	310.0	428.2**	118.2	0.057	0.06

Major intervals calculated using a 0.01% molybdenum cut-off with minimum width of 4 metres and maximum internal dilution of 8 metres.(*) Higher-grade intervals calculated using a 0.04% molybdenum cut-off, with minimum width of 4 metres and maximum internal dilution of 8 metres. (**) Bottom of the hole.

7.0 2013 WORK PROGRAM

7.1 General

The 2013 program consisted of data compilation, 2 days of Falcon Zone drill core review, and the creation of plan maps and cross-sections based on the observations from the drill core review. The data compilation consisted of merging and verifying multiple historical surface sample datasets into one consistent table structure with a common coordinate system and uniform elemental units. In addition, the 2007 and 2008 Falcon Zone drilling was compiled and validated into a Datashed database.

Fieldwork for the 2013 program was based out of Tasayta Lake Lodge which is located west of the property. Access to the Falcon area of the project was by foot from gravel roads that were accessed by pickup truck. The drill core review program was conducted by Kiska geologists.

In addition to fieldwork, work on the Redton property also included community engagement activities, such as communicating with local first nations and other communities, land owners, trapline holders, and guide outfitters. This work helped to ensure access to the project and communication channels for future work.

7.2 Falcon Zone Mineralization and Alteration

At the Falcon Zone, molybdenum mineralization occurs as molybdenite in 1) a variety of quartz vein types; 2) in narrow molybdenite-only veinlets; and 3) as disseminations. All three styles of mineralization occur within the QBMP and the granodiorite. High molybdenum grades (>0.05% Mo) over significant widths tend to occur within or adjacent to the widest dyke, and favour the footwall over than hanging wall of the dyke (see Figures 18, 20 and 22). Copper mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite in quartz veins and disseminations, and is largely restricted to the granodiorite (Figures 19, 21, 23). The pervasive distribution of chalcopyrite mineralization and elevated copper values (500 to 1000 ppm) in the granodiorite is notable.

There is a striking difference in the style of Mo-Cu mineralization and associated alteration in the QBMP relative to the granodiorite. In the QBMP, molybdenite occurs in 1) narrow, wormy molybdenite ± quartz veinlets and A-style sugary quartz-molybdenite veins, occasionally with banded textures (Figures 13 and 14), 2) straight-sided, wider (1 cm) granular quartz-molybdenite ± feldspar ± pyrite veins, with local stockwork textures (2-5% over several metres), and 3) as trace to 1% disseminated molybdenite (Figures 13, 14, 15). Occasional quartz-molybdenite veins have subtle and narrow (1 to 2 cm) pink selvages that might be k-feldspar alteration, yet the majority of veins do not have distinctive halos and the majority of QBMP dykes, particularly the Falcon Dyke, display pervasive sericite-pyrite alteration (phyllic) and the quartz-molybdenite veins are cut by quartz-pyrite-calcite veins and pyrite stringers (Figure 15).

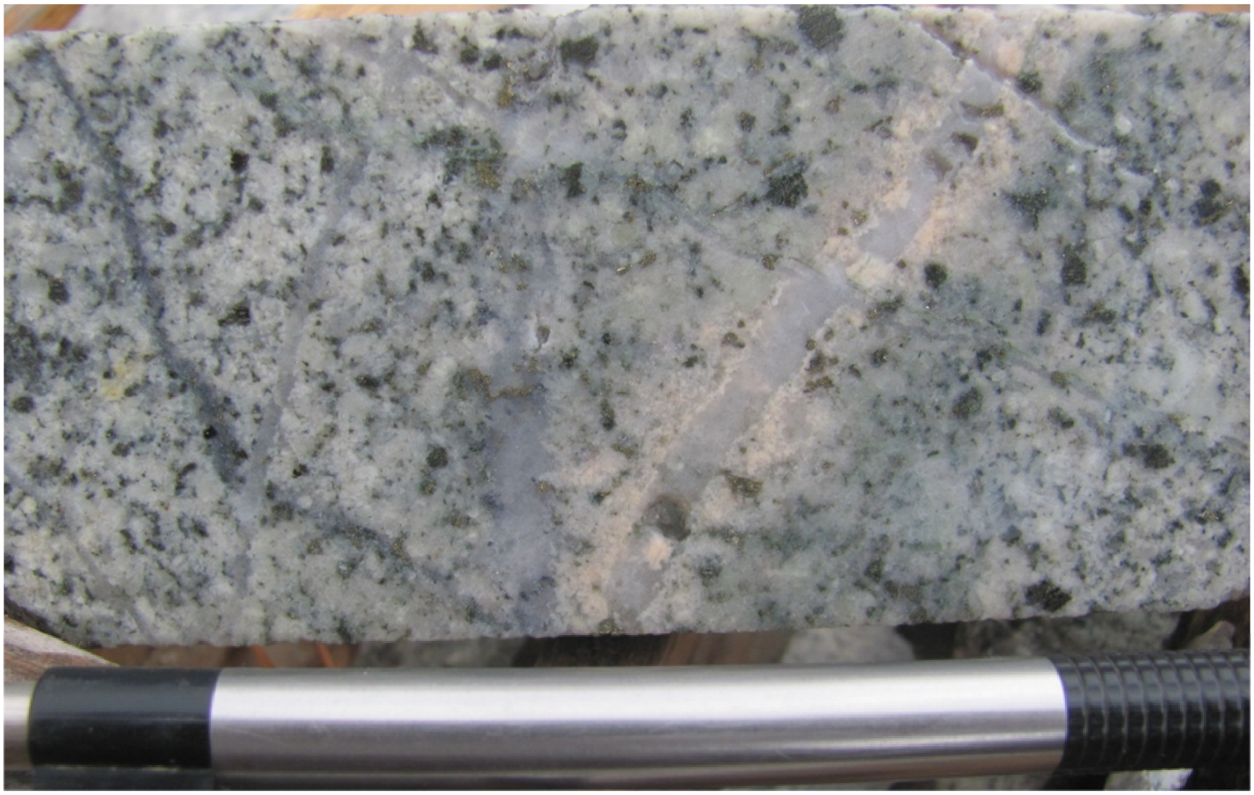


Figure 13 Photo showing examples of quartz vein generations in the quartz biotite monzonite porphyry (QBMP): 1) early, dark and wormy (A-style) quartz-molybdenite vein (top left to bottom centre), cut by 2) sugary, quartz-molybdenite stockwork-style veins (centre), cut by 3) quartz-pyrite-pink calcite vein with pink calcite selvage. The overall alteration is weak to moderate sericite-pyrite.

Figure 14 Banded grey quartz-molybdenite vein hosted in sericite-pyrite altered QBMP.

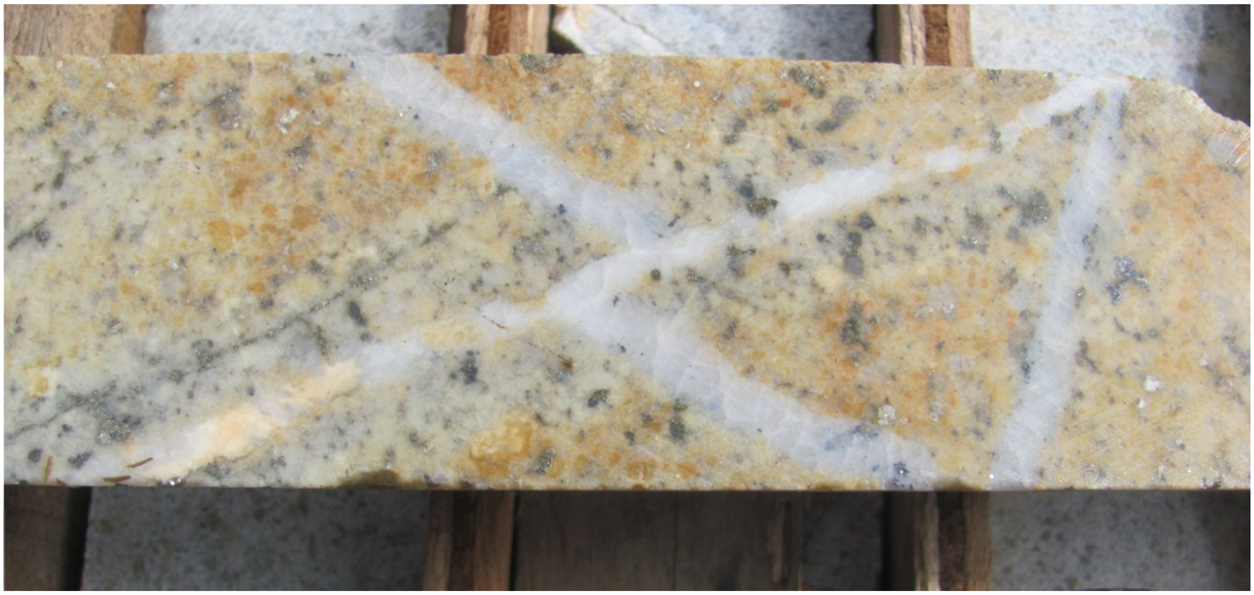


Figure 15 Stockwork-style quartz-molybdenite veins cut and offset by later quartz-pyrite-calcite vein with bleached selvage (host is QBMP). A narrow pyrite stringer terminates against the top left quartz-molybdenite vein although the bulk of pyrite stringers are observed to cut these veins. Note the molybdenite disseminations adjacent to the quartz-molybdenite veins. The overall alteration is strong sericite-pyrite alteration (all biotite phenocrysts altered to sericite) and weak to moderate iron-carbonate (replacing feldspars).

In the granodiorite, molybdenite predominantly occurs in quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite veins with epidote ± albite selvage (Figures 16 and 17). These veins are generally straight-sided, 1-2 cm wide and occur as single veins or in stockwork-like arrays (1 to 5% vein volume in higher grade areas). Chalcopyrite also occurs as trace yet persistent disseminations replacing mafic minerals. The overall alteration in the granodiorite is propylitic (chlorite-albite-epidote-magnetite) and the above mentioned veins are clearly associated with this style of alteration. Secondary biotite occasionally replaces hornblende and there are some occasional narrow zones of pinkish feldspars in the groundmass of the granodiorite, possibly potassic alteration, yet these are rare and have no clear association with Mo-Cu mineralization. Secondary magnetite replacing mafics minerals and occurring within the quartz veins clearly contributes to elevated magnetic susceptibility values above background and appears to be the source of the magnetic anomaly in this area. The widest dyke is an abrupt magnetic low in a magnetic inversion model of the area. In the granodiorite the quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite veins are cut and offset by narrow pyrite stringers, with and without phyllic selvages, and these in addition to pyrite disseminations appear to contribute to the overall high sulphide (2% overall pyrite) content of the rocks that is likely driving the high IP chargeability response.

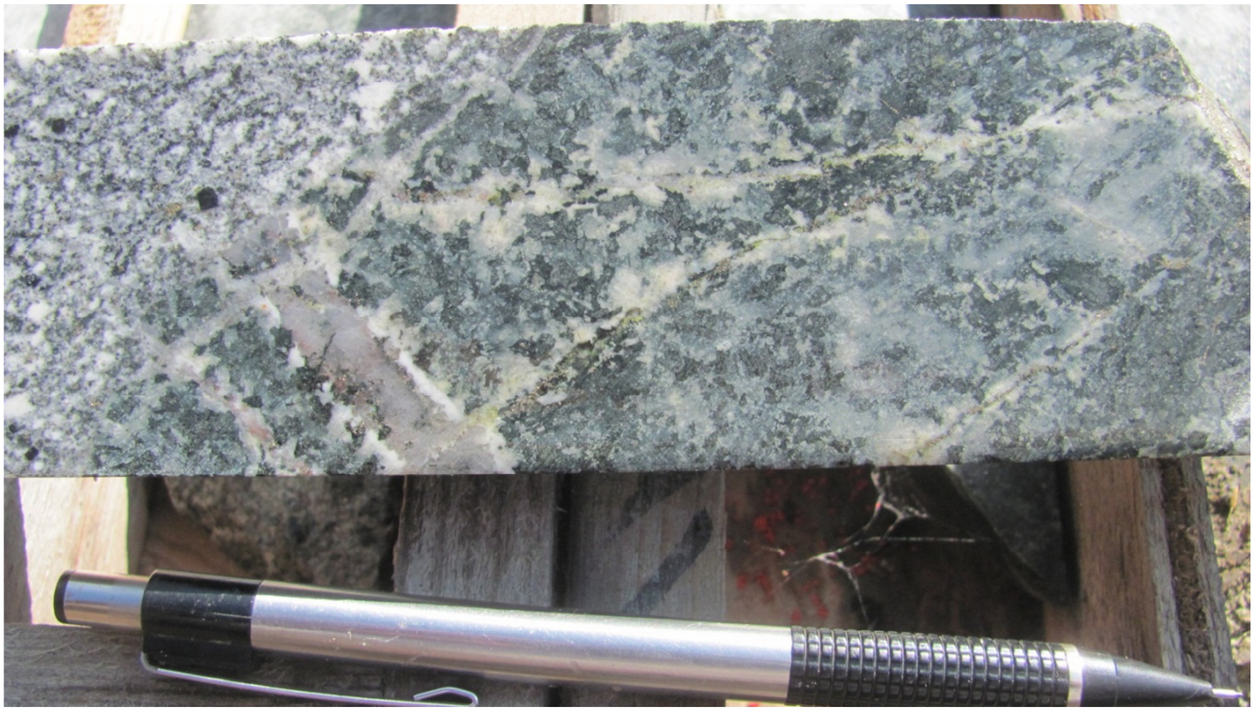


Figure 16 Example of propylitic alteration in the granodiorite with 1cm wide and smaller quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite-molybdenite-magnetite veins with albite ± epidote alteration selvage, being cut by a narrow QBMP dyke. Although not shown, the dyke contains quartz-molybdenite veins.

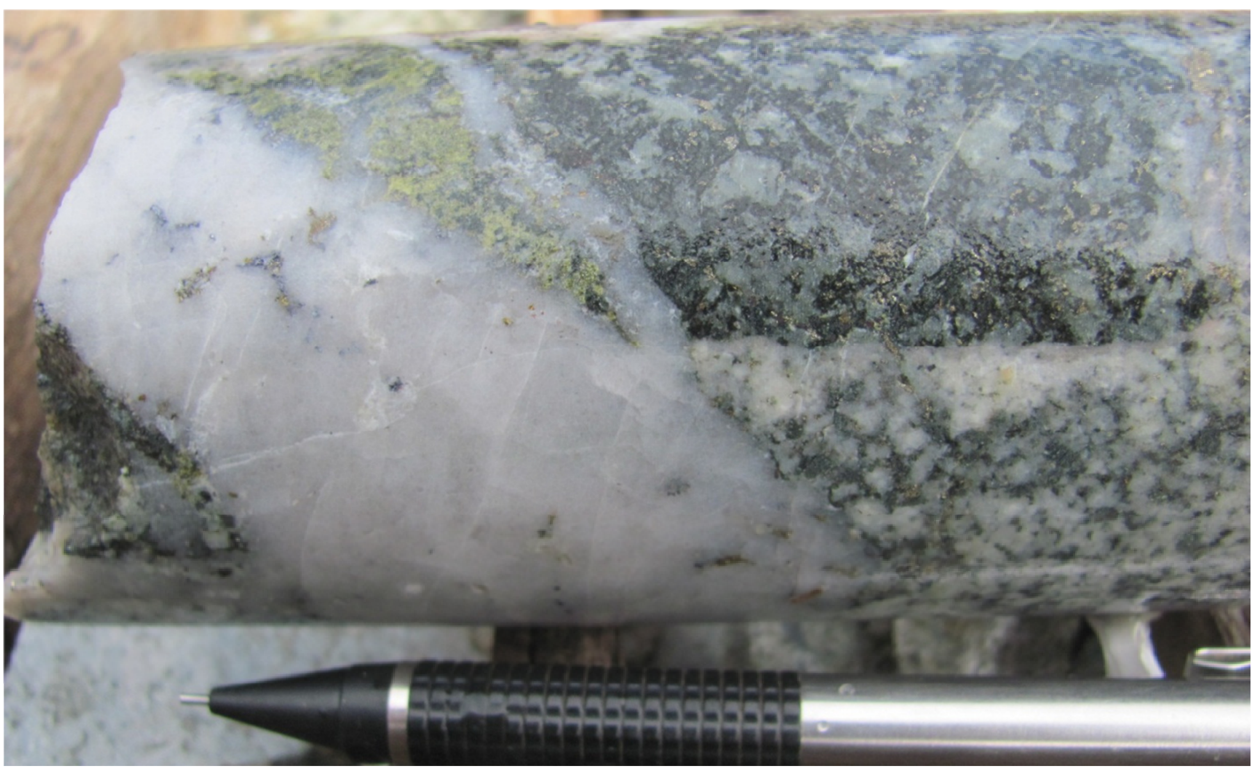


Figure 17 Example of a quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite veins with a local epidote-alteration selvage, cutting a contact between granodiorite and a QBMP dyke.

Cross-sections show that the widest dyke appears to lack, or cut, copper mineralization. QBMP dyke margins have been seen in core to clearly cut, and hence post-date, quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite veins and associated propylitic alteration in the granodiorite (Figure 16). This suggests that an early and pervasive Cu-Mo event in the granodiorite (associated with propylitic alteration) is overprinted by a later Mo-only event associated with the emplacement of the QBMP, followed by subsequent phyllic alteration. Note, however, that the reverse observation has been observed where quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite veins cut QBMP-granodiorite contacts (Figure 17). This suggests that the system is complex and may have multiple intrusive and veining events. Overall, however, it appears that the bulk of the dyking post-dates the propylitic Cu-Mo event in the granodiorite, suggesting that the higher grade Mo mineralization related to the QBMP is late and that the propylitic alteration is not directly related to the dyking. This observation, in addition to the lack of clear potassic alteration, and the pervasive distribution of low-grade copper mineralization in the granodiorite suggests that the potassic core of the system and the potential for higher copper grades has yet to be discovered.

Figure 18 Cross-section A-A' showing Mo results.

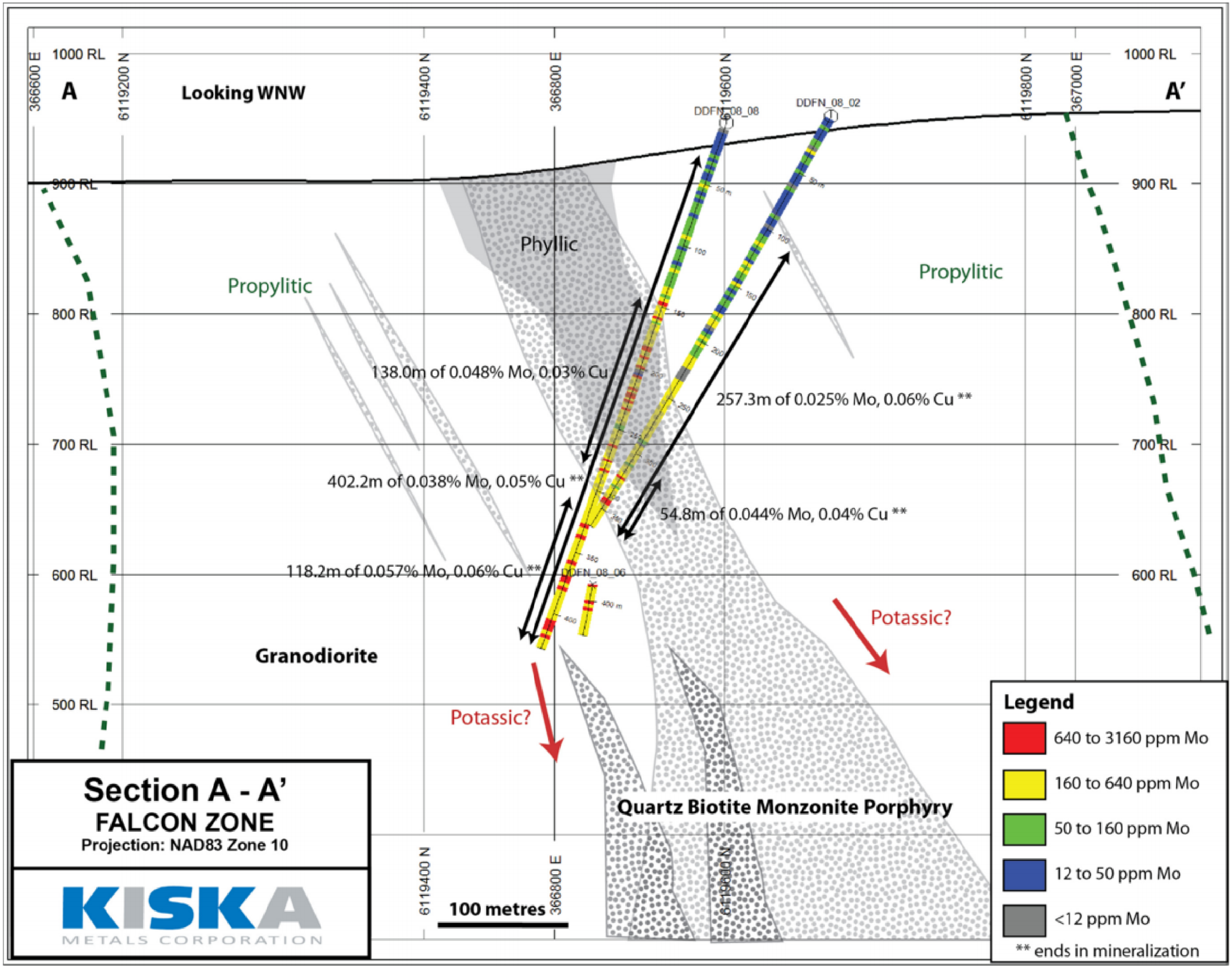


Figure 19 Cross-section A-A' showing Cu results.

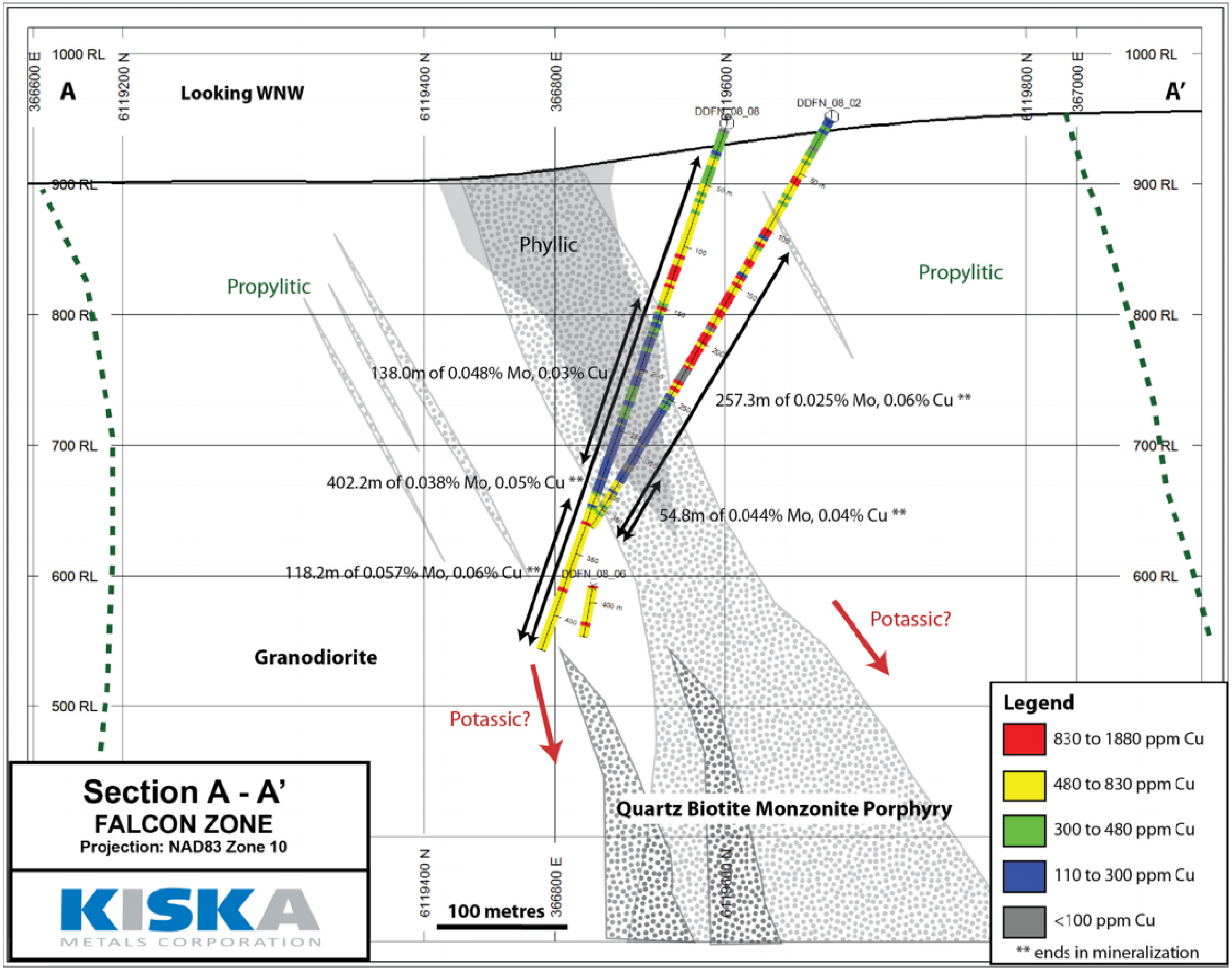


Figure 20 Cross section B-B' showing Mo results.

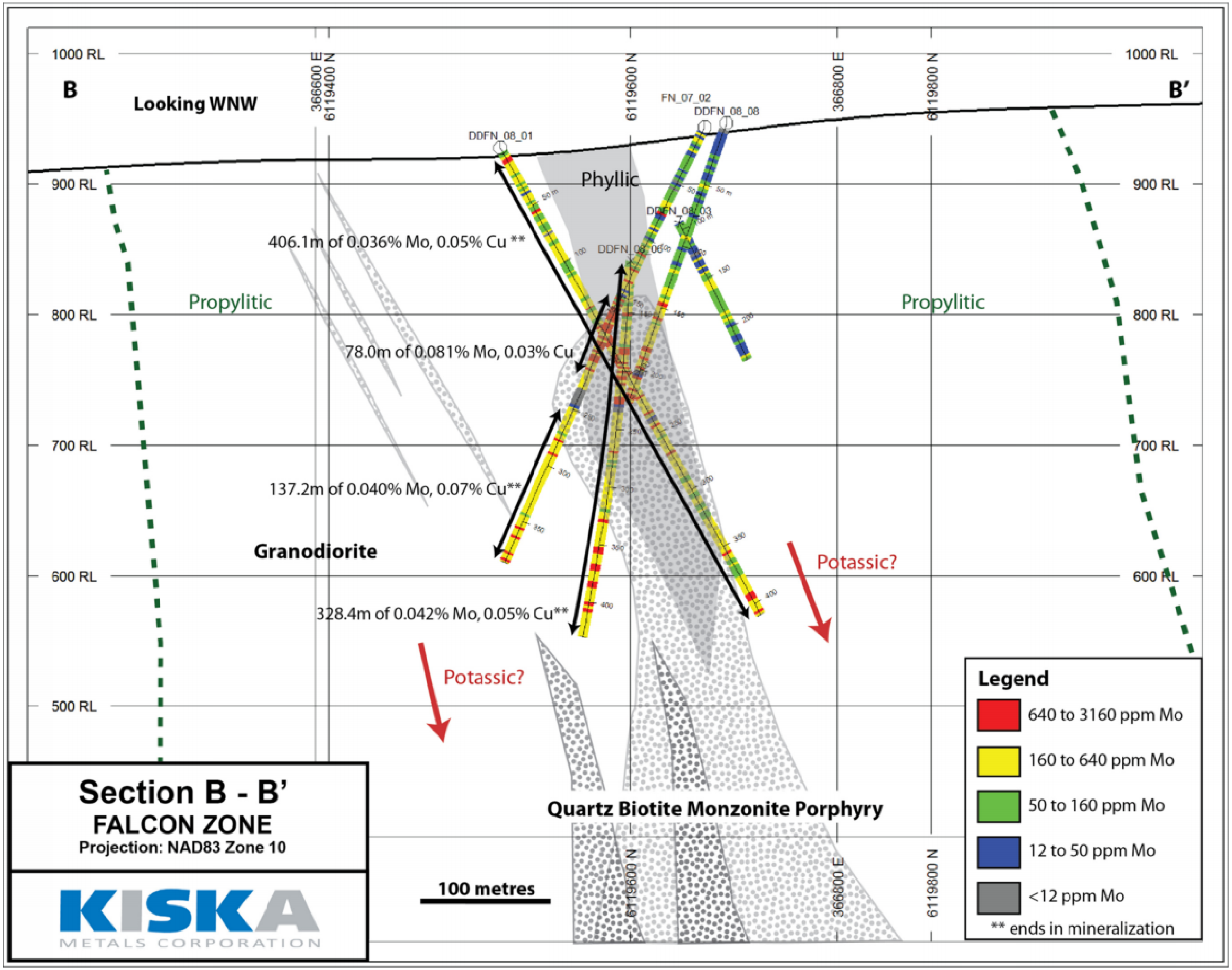


Figure 21. Cross-section B-B' showing Cu results.

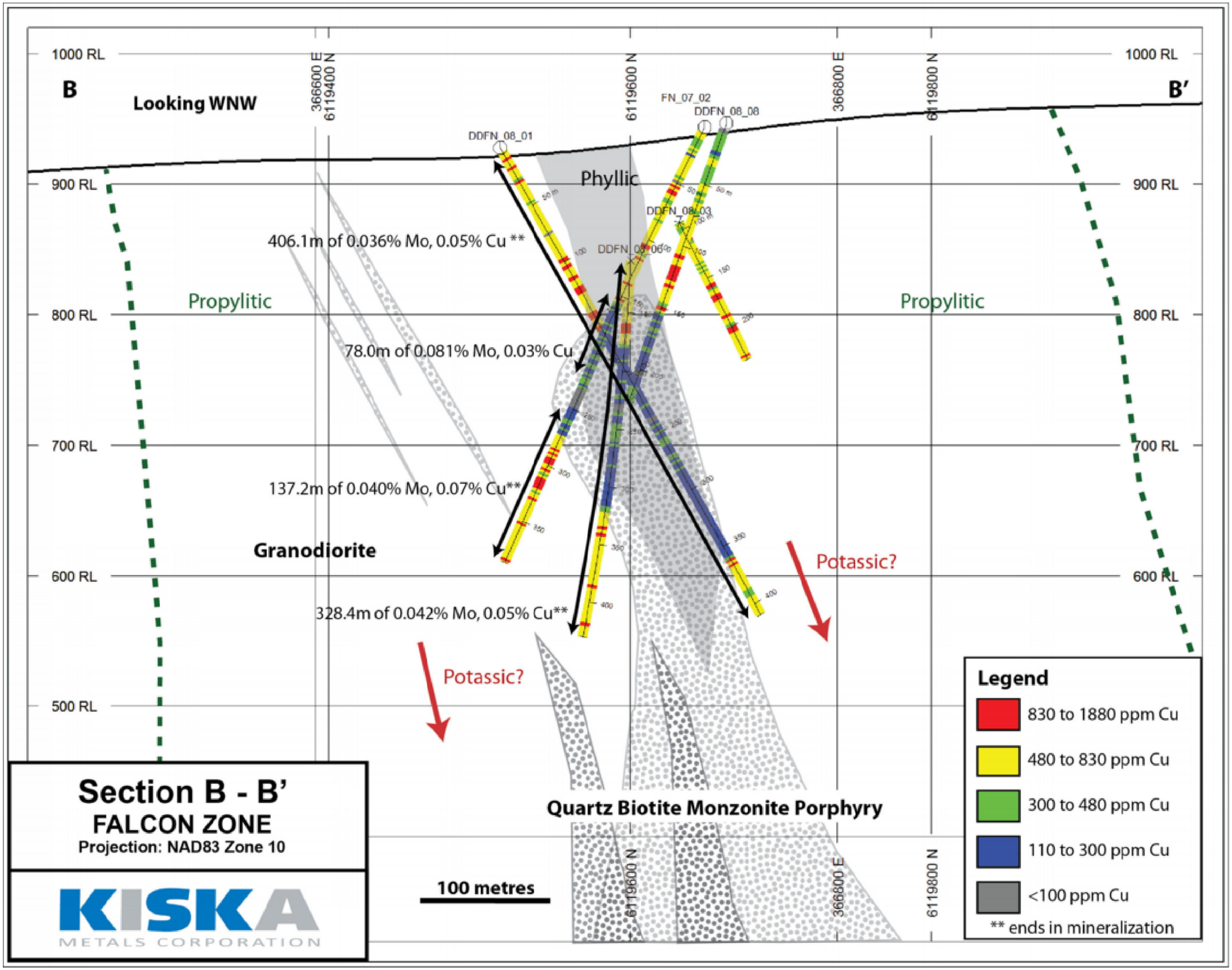


Figure 22 Cross-section C-C' showing Mo results.

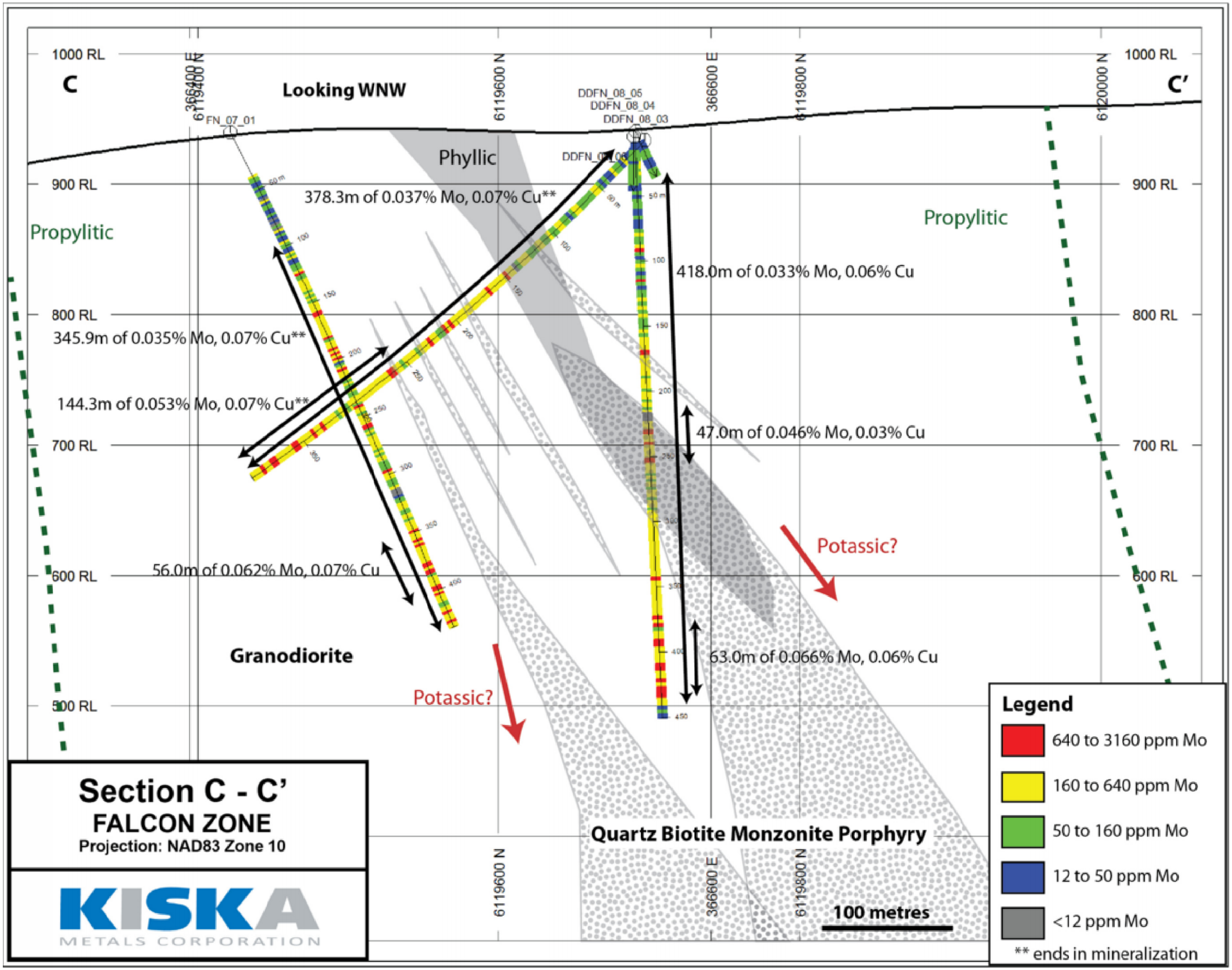
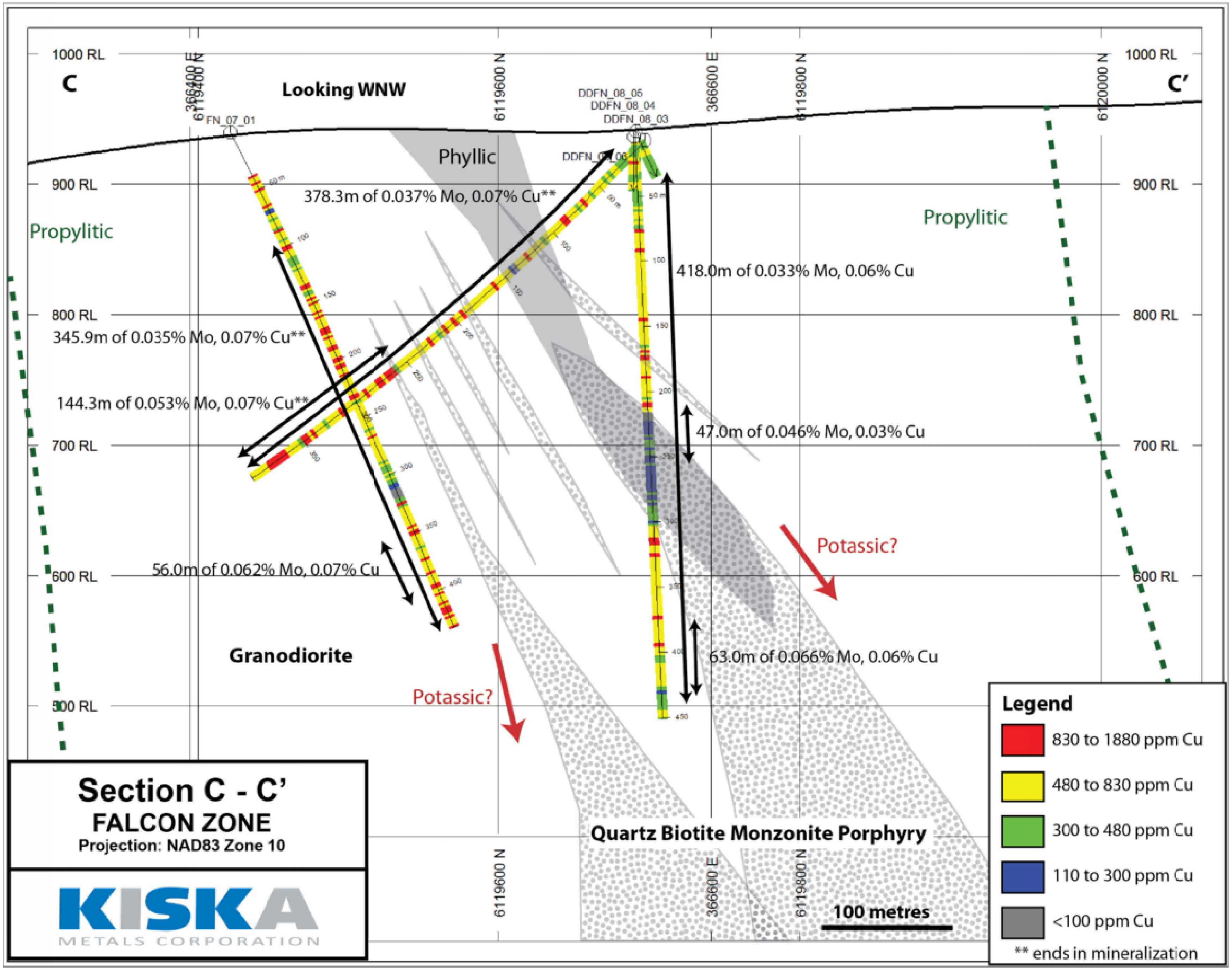


Figure 23 Cross-section C-C' showing Cu results.



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8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

At the Falcon Zone, the observation that the QBMP dykes and associated Mo mineralization post-dates earlier low grade copper mineralization has several implications for exploration. The late Mo mineralization may be part of a late-stage magmatic-hydrothermal pulse at the apex of cupola, such that better copper grades might be expected deeper or along strike of the NW-SE-trending magmatic axis. The strike and dip of the QBMP dyke swarm in addition to the surface geochemical anomalies and geophysical anomalies provide excellent guides to further drill test the deeper and along strike potential of this system.

Alternatively, the Mo mineralization might significantly post-date the low grade copper event and be related to a second, separate magmatic event, such that other geological, geochemical and geophysical features should be used to further explore for higher grade copper mineralization in the Falcon area.

The following are recommendations for further porphyry Cu-Au exploration in the Falcon area: extend existing IP lines to expand the currently open-ended 20 millisecond chargeability anomaly; step-out drilling at the Falcon Zone, systematically testing the along strike and down-dip extent of the dyke swarm, targeting possible potassic alteration and higher Cu grades; drill test the Cu-in-soil anomalies that are coincident with the 10 millisecond IP chargeability contour and the linear, northwest-striking magnetic high anomaly.

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: Claim Data

Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Tenure Number	Area (Ha)	Good-To Date
CS046	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502205	439.299	April-25-14
CS047	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502260	457.865	April-25-14
HS068	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502303	457.8	April-25-14
cs052	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502322	457.925	April-25-14
cs055	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502347	458.166	April-25-14
cs056	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502356	458.173	April-25-14
cs57	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502359	458.181	April-25-14
cs058	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502368	421.409	April-25-14
cs059	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502373	458.287	April-25-14
cs070	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502419	457.567	April-25-14
cs072	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502426	457.809	April-25-14
cs073	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502431	457.807	April-25-14
cs075	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502439	458.033	April-25-14
cs076	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502440	458.032	April-25-14
cs077	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502445	458.21	April-25-14
cs078	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502448	458.209	April-25-14
cs079	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502451	458.211	April-25-14
cs080	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502455	458.45	April-25-14
cs081	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502460	458.45	April-25-14
cs082	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502463	458.69	April-25-14
cs083	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502469	458.928	April-25-14
CS085	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502492	458.645	April-25-14
CS086	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502497	458.885	April-25-14
CS087	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502504	440.143	April-25-14
CS098	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502571	274.867	April-25-14
CS101	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502605	459.194	April-25-14
CS102	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502610	459.43	April-25-14
HS111	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502612	459.652	April-25-14
HS112	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502614	459.656	April-25-14
HS118	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502628	459.901	April-25-14
HS119	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502629	459.908	April-25-14
HS123	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502639	460.157	April-25-14
HS124	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502641	460.157	April-25-14
HS125	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502644	460.161	April-25-14
HS126	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502654	460.164	April-25-14
HS127	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502656	460.166	April-25-14
HS128	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502658	405.139	April-25-14
HS129	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502661	460.396	April-25-14
HS130	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502663	460.397	April-25-14
CS120	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502677	442.668	April-25-14
HS134	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502680	442.343	April-25-14
CS122	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502682	461.369	April-25-14
HS135	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502684	460.966	April-25-14
CS123	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502686	461.379	April-25-14
CS124	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502688	461.117	April-25-14
CS125	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502690	461.121	April-25-14
CS126	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502691	461.278	April-25-14
CS127	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502695	424.435	April-25-14
CS128	Redton Resources Inc.	13-Jan-05	502696	461.449	April-25-14
Ext03	Redton Resources Inc.	21-Jan-05	504423	55.38	April-25-14
HAL 1	Rimfire Minerals Corporation	13-Jan-06	525350	440.421	April-25-14
New Bord	Rimfire Minerals Corporation	18-Jun-07	560768	166.037	April-25-14
CS045	Redton Resources Inc.	12-Jan-05	502179	457.474	April-25-14
MIN 3	Rimfire Minerals Corporation	19-Jun-07	560856	203.077	April-25-14
MIN 4	Rimfire Minerals Corporation	19-Jun-07	560857	221.535	April-25-14
TOTAL	55	**claims**		23,665	**hectares**

Appendix C: Statement of Expenditures

Project: Redton
Date Range: April 1, 2013 - April 1, 2014
Date Revised: December 2014

Acct Name

Professional Fees and Wages

Kiska Metals Corporation

	Time							Total		
Mark Baknes, P.Geo	0.9	days	@	$	795	per day	$	722		
Mike Roberts, P.Geo	9.6	days	@	$	565	per day	$	5,449		
Kelly Franz, P.Geo	0.1	days	@	$	410	per day	$	47		
Dan Lui, Chief Geologist	10.3	days	@	$	515	per day	$	5,297		
Matt Carter, GIS Database Manager	77.4	hours	@	$	49	per hour	$	3,771		
Rob Oostlander, GIS Specialist	73.5	hours	@	$	43	per hour	$	3,170		
Ron Prasad GIS, Specialist	44.0	hours	@	$	39	per hour	$	1,704	**$**	**20,160**

Equipment Rentals

Truck	5.00	days	@	$	124	per day	$	620	**$**	**620**

Expenses

Accomodation	$	1,022		
Airfare & Airport Taxes	$	1,470		
Automotive Expenses	$	411		
Materials & Supplies	$	113		
Meals	$	86		
Parking	$	72	**$**	**3,175**

TOTAL EXPENSE **$ 23,955 CAD**

Appendix D: Geologist's Certificate

I, Michael D. Roberts, do hereby certify that,

I am a Professional Geologist with offices at 575-510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, and residing at 2759 Relke Place, Duncan, British Columbia

I am author of the Technical Report entitled "2014 GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE REDTON PROJECT" and dated April 15, 2014, relating to the Redton property.

I am a member in good standing (#39274) of the Associated of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I graduated from the University of Victoria, Canada, with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Earth and Ocean Science in 1998 and from James Cook University, Australia, with a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 2003.

Since 2005 I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Canada, Australia and the United States of America.

I have visited the Redton property and this report is based partly on field work carried out by me in August, 2013.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of April, 2014.

Michael D. Roberts, P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
Dr. M. D. ROBERTS
39274
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

15 April 2014