BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
2014 Geochemical & Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Swift Katie Property	$433,163.00

AUTHOR(S) D. Schwab, B. McGrath, A. Razique SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) MX-5-774 YEAR OF WORK 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5549132 (March 31, 2015)

PROPERTY NAME Swift Katie

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 510330, 510347, 508207, 551389, 569957, 551388, 568360, 507490

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Cu, Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 082FSW290, 082FSW291, 082FSW350

MINING DIVISION Nelson NTS 082F/03

LATITUDE 49 ° 09 ' " LONGITUDE 117 ° 20 ' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Valterra Resource Corporation 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1100 - 1199 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC V6E 3T5

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Riverside Resources (BC) Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1110 - 1111 W Georgia St.

Vancouver, BC V6E 4M3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

The Swift Katie Cu-Au-Ag property in south-eastern BC is underlain by subaqueous volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks assigned to the Archibald, Elise and Hall formations. These rocks are a part of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group situated in the most southerly portion of the Quesnel Terrane. The Elise Formation hosts the chalcopyrite- and pyrite-dominant, alkaline intrusion-related(?), mineralization within a bimodal, intercalated sequence of andesitic and felsic rocks with minor clastic sediments. The layered rocks are homoclinally-east-dipping, locally overturned, isoclinally folded and sandwiched by voluminous, post accretionary intrusions. The main deposit dimensions as currently delineated strikes west-northwest, plunges shallowly to the northeast and covers an estimated mineralized area of 500m length x 70-135m true width.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

8258,14933,14934,15561,15781,16567,16901,17296,18990,20193,20331,21704,22200,28334,29774,30494,30943,32551

(OVER)

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	324 samples, 48 element ICP analysis and fire assay gold	510330, 510347, 508207, 551389, 5699	$100,934.00
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	5 holes, 1,423m NQ size core	508207	$302,865.00
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	1,056 core+soil samples submitted for assay		$29,364.00
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	$433,163.00

2014 GEOCHEMICAL & DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SWIFT KATIE PROPERTY

NELSON MINING DIVISION

Tenure Nos:

321700, 507490, 508207, 510330, 510347, 551388, 551389, 568360, 568362, 569438, 569955, 569957, 569958, 843101, 843102, 853784, 1020418, 1027223, 1027224

NTS MAP 82F/03

Claim Centre Coordinates
UTM NAD 83 Zone 11: 474700 E / 5442700 N

Owner: Valterra Resource Corporation
VQA:TSXV
1100-1199 W Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5
www.valterraresource.com

2014 Operator: Riverside Resources (BC) Inc.

Report by:
Danette Schwab B.Sc., P.Geo.
Brian McGrath B.Sc., P.Geo.
Abdul Razique Ph.D.

Date:
June 2015
Amended January 2016

SUMMARY

The Swift Katie Cu-Au-Ag property is located in the Nelson Mining Division near the village of Salmo, in south-eastern British Columbia, Canada. The property hosts the known Katie deposit which represents the south-eastern-most significant example of Late Triassic-Early Jurassic alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits in the Quesnel arc.

In the spring of 2014 Riverside Resources (BC) Inc. completed a soil sampling program of 324 samples to complement the 2013 soil survey and aid in property-scale drill targeting.

Between August 18th and September 23rd 2014, Riverside conducted a five-hole, NQ-sized diamond drilling program totalling 1,423m on the Swift base and precious metal target. A total of 732 core and QA/QC samples were collected for gold and 48-element analyses. Principal targets were copper-gold focused and centred upon anomalous soil and rock geochemistry, and airborne geophysical zones generated from earlier exploration programs. The holes tested anomalies over a 1km^2 area and spacing between drill collars ranged from 350m to 900m. The drilling encountered numerous zones of precious metal mineralization highlighted by **23.4g/t Au, 0.621% Cu and 435g/t Ag over 1.5m** and an adjacent **2m wide interval grading 5.69g/t Au, 0.128% Cu and 26.6g/t Ag** from hole SK14-002. The high-grade gold-silver vein intercepts warrant further exploration and follow-up, as the primary exploration objective to-date has mainly focused on the large-scale copper-gold porphyry potential of the Swift target. The interval from 179.5m to 181m has associated polymetallic mineralization, including 0.6% lead, which collectively may be indicative of a porphyry transitional environment.

The property is located within a metallogenic district which hosts many gold and base-metal mining camps. Four mineral showings and prospects are located on the property which include Katie (Jim), Swift (Gus), Ace in the Hole and Allouez which were for many years explored separately in claims with different ownership.

Subsequently, the Swift Katie property was amalgamated into a contiguous land package which now covers approximately 8,797 hectares. Valterra Resource Corporation (VQA:TSXV) earned a 100% interest (subject to a 3% NSR) by completing a series of cash payments, issuing shares, and satisfying various work commitments on the property. In late 2013, Riverside entered into a six month due diligence period with Valterra and executed a formal four-year earn-in agreement in March of 2014. This agreement has subsequently been relinquished and the 100% ownership was returned to Valterra.

Modern exploration on the property dates back to 1969 with numerous geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys having been completed. Early exploration was focused on vein hosted Au-Ag mineralization at the Swift and Ace in the Hole showings with limited drill testing. More recent exploration has focused on defining known mineralization through drilling at the Katie Cu-Au-Ag deposit which is divided in to the Main, 17 and West zones. A total of 85 drill holes totalling 21,165m have been completed on the property

which includes 52 drill holes intersecting portions of the Katie Main zone (13,688m), seven holes intersecting portions of the West Zone (1,735m), 12 holes drilled in the 17 Zone area (3,069m), a single hole intersects the Roaring Zone (359m), and 13 drill holes (2,315m) intersecting portions of the Swift prospect.

The 2014 assessment-related expenditures from the soil sampling and diamond drilling programs totalled C$433,163. This report is in support of a Statement of Work (SOW) submitted on April 23, 2014. A Mines Act Permit number MX-5-774 with Approval # 14-1630314-0721 was issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mines on July 22, 2014.

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Introduction

This report summarizes work completed by Riverside Resources (BC) Inc. during 2014 at the Swift Katie property. Under the terms of permit MX-5-774, Riverside was the operator of the exploration program and has subsequently relinquished that option, returning 100% ownership to Valterra.

In May, Riverside continued collecting "B"-horizon soils as a follow-up to the successful 2013 geochemical program. The soil grid spacing was 250m x 250m and included two separate 'blocks': one grid was northward of the main Katie zone and a second grid was southward of the Swift zone. The survey aimed to identify new areas of interest and targets for Cu-Au alkalic porphyry hosted mineralization.

Between August 18th and September 23rd 2014, Riverside conducted a five-hole, NQ-sized diamond drilling program totalling 1,423m on the Swift base and precious metal target. A total of 732 core and QA/QC samples were collected for gold and 48-element analyses. Principal targets were copper-gold focused and centred upon soil and rock geochemical, and airborne geophysical zones generated from earlier exploration programs.

The holes tested anomalies over a 1km^2 area and spacing between collars ranged from 350m to 900m. The drilling encountered numerous zones of precious metal mineralization highlighted by **23.4g/t Au, 0.621% Cu and 435g/t Ag over 1.5m** and an adjacent **2m interval grading 5.69g/t Au, 0.128% Cu and 26.6g/t Ag** from hole SK14-002.

Work was staged from the village of Salmo located 7km northeast of the centre of the claim block.

Property Description and Location

The Swift Katie property is located in the West Kootenay region of south-eastern British Columbia and is centred 7km to the southeast of the village of Salmo (Figure 1). The property is accessed via 2km of paved road on Highway #3 to the south of Salmo followed by 10km of gravel road along the maintained Hellroaring/Swift Main FSR. The property is connected and accessed by numerous forestry 4x4 tracks which also access the known showings. An ATV was used during the soil sampling to access lesser used forestry tracks whereas the drilling was 4x4 pickup accessible and focused on pre-existing trail pull-outs for drill pads.

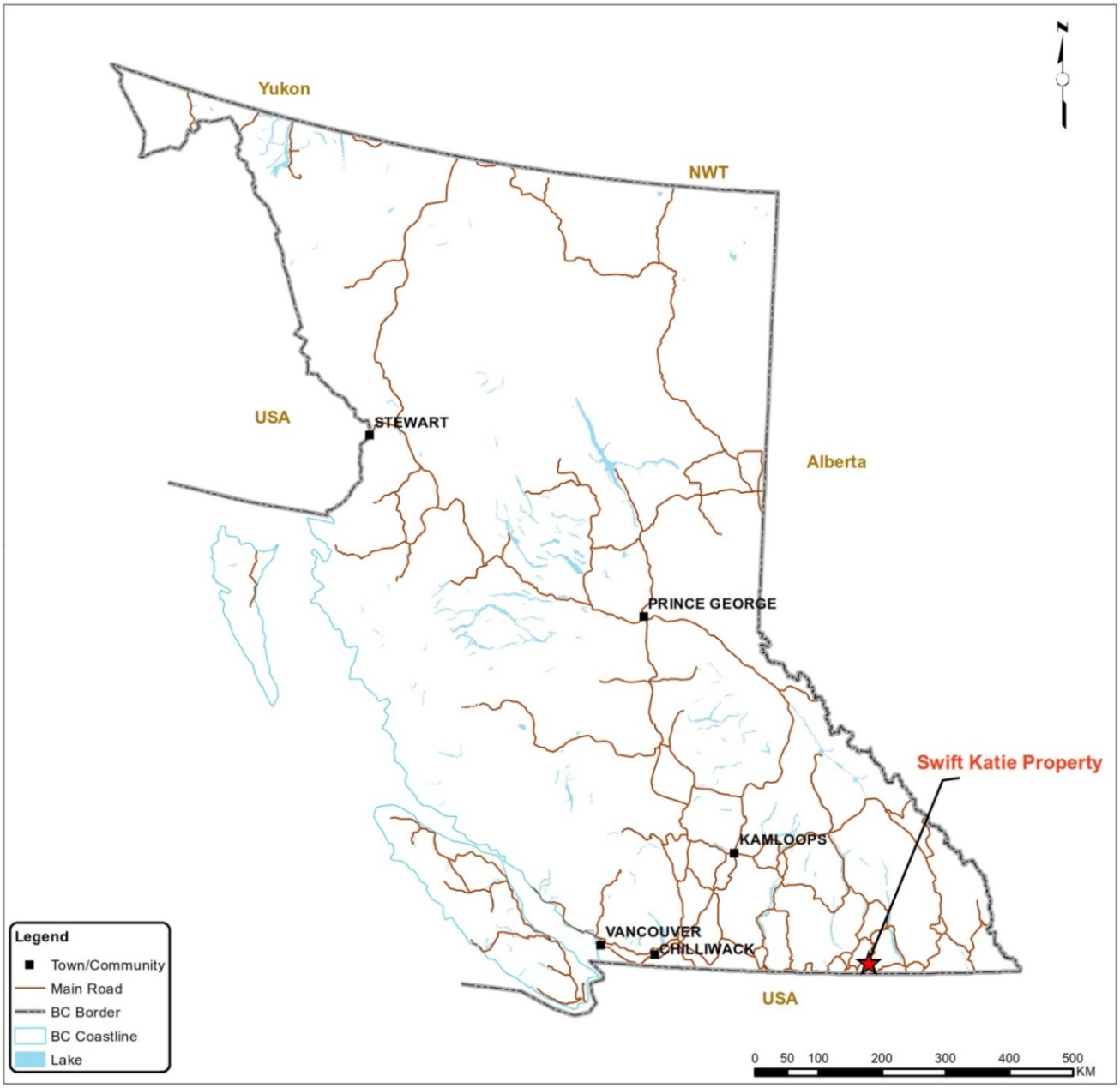


Figure 1: Swift Katie Property Location

Claims

The Swift Katie property totals 19 mineral tenures for 8,797.0191 Ha (Table 1, Figure 2).

Table 1: List of Mineral Tenures on the Swift Katie Property

No	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good To Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Area_Ha
1	**321700**	Mike 1	03/30/2025	25.0
2	**507490**	-	03/30/2025	1669.332
3	**508207**	Swift Group	03/30/2025	2114.524
4	**510330**	New Swift	03/30/2025	253.843
5	**510347**	New Swift 2	03/30/2025	148.08
6	**551388**	Roaring One	03/30/2025	443.531
7	**551389**	Roaring Two	03/30/2025	781.944
8	**568360**	Roaring North	03/30/2025	422.55
9	**568362**	Roaring South	03/30/2025	169.071
10	**569438**	Swift Creek	03/30/2025	507.473
11	**569955**	Katie Late One	03/30/2025	105.616
12	**569957**	Katie Late Two	03/30/2025	126.738
13	**569958**	Katie Late Three	03/30/2025	295.873
14	**843101**	SK One	03/30/2025	528.3703
15	**843102**	SK Two	03/30/2025	507.3983
16	**853784**	SK Three	03/30/2025	296.873
17	**1020418**	Allouez	03/30/2025	84.5501
18	**1027223**	Katie2014A	03/30/2025	190.18
19	**1027224**	Katie2014B	03/30/2025	126.90

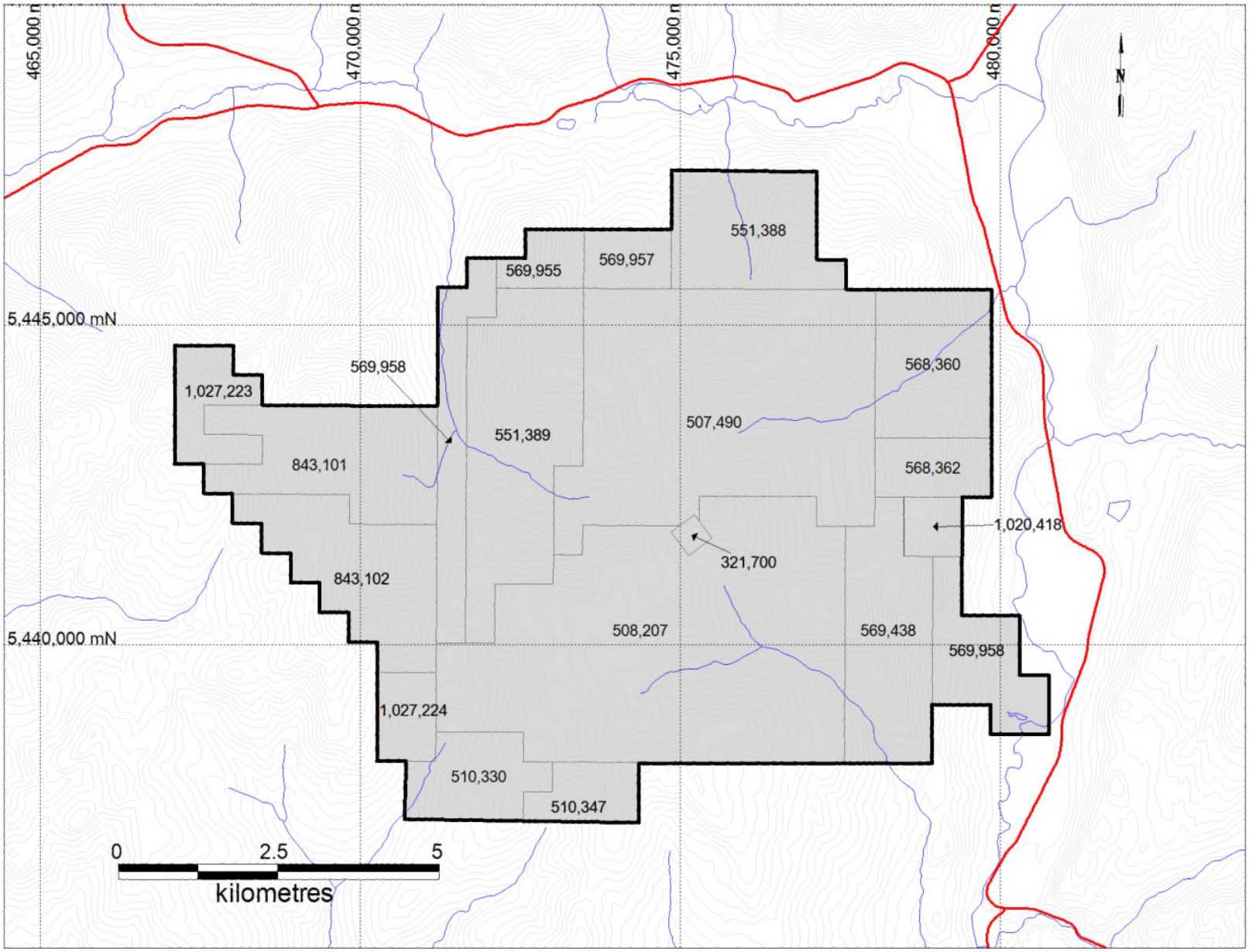


Figure 2: Mineral Claims

Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

The claim block is located within the southern Selkirk Mountains with rounded mountains and glacially sculpted valleys. A prominent ridge trending to the northeast is located in the centre of the property with the Swift showing located on the southern flank. The elevation on the property ranges from 1750m along the central ridge to 950m in the north of the property. Valley bottoms are filled with thick accumulations of glacial sediments. The majority of outcrop is located along ridge lines.

The property is covered by coniferous forests consisting of spruce, balsam, larch and alder with an estimated 50% of the claim block having been logged and is replaced by second growth timber. New cut blocks in the northern portion of the property are the product of recent logging. Overlapping surface timber rights on the claims are held by Beaumont Timber Company Ltd. and Selkirk Mountain Forestry Ltd. which holds rights in the southern portion, where Atco Lumber Ltd. holds the timber licences in the northern portion of the claims.

The property is ideally located for development within proximity to an all weathered paved highway #3 as well as a network of existing forestry service roads. The northeast claim boundaries are adjacent to the town of Salmo. The Canadian Pacific Railway branch line runs through the area and connects to the trans-continental lines which lead westward to Vancouver. Power lines run along highway #3 with a main power transmission line running 3km to the south of the claim boundaries. A Fortis BC natural gas pipeline also runs through the southern portion of the property.

Exploration History

Early exploration was focused on lode Au-Ag hosted in quartz-carbonate veins at the “Swift” and “Ace in the Hole” showings. Collapsed pits from the early 1900s are located at the Ace in the Hole showing.

A regional airborne magnetic survey was completed in 1969 and 1970 which encompassed the property and revealed a magnetic high over the present day Katie deposit (MEMPR-GSC Map 8479G, 1973). A regional silt sampling program in 1977 was completed as part of the National Geochemical Reconnaissance Survey and the results indicated Cu anomalism downstream of the Katie deposit (Ballantyne *et al*., 1978).

The earliest recorded assessment work is from 1980 where Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. completed a 390 sample soil program which delineated a 1,200m x 400m >100ppm Cu anomaly (MacIsaac, 1980).

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd., partnered with Falconbridge Ltd. continued exploration for VMS-style mineralization through mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys on the Swift and Gus claims to the south of Katie from 1984 to 1986.

Ken Murray acquired the Katie claims in 1986 and conducted a soil sampling program to further delineate the soil anomaly identified by Amoco in 1980 (Murray, 1987).

A total of 40 backhoe trenches for 1,946m were excavated, mapped and sampled at the Swift (Gus) and Ace in the Hole showings by Falconbridge Ltd. in 1987 (von Fersen, 1987 and Bakker, 1987). This exploration was focused on delineating the extent and sampling of Au-Ag hosted quartz-carbonate veins. A total of 463 grab samples from the trenches were assayed for Au-Ag with select samples analysed for a 17-element suite. A total of eight NQ diamond drill holes for 891m were completed targeting encouraging results from the trenching program. The best results includes 1.45g/t Au over 5.40m and 1.83g/t Au over 10m in hole 87-6. The strongest mineralization is observed to occur in strongly silicified within broader zones of carbonization within volcanics (Clemmer, 1988).

Corona Corporation acquired the claims in 1988 and completed 114 silt samples and 2,260 line-km of airborne magnetic-EM surveying in the Swift area (Gaunt, 1989). That same year, Stetson Resources carried out ground-based VLF-EM and magnetic surveying on the Katie claims which identified four significant conductors that coincide with a magnetic high (McIntyre, 1990). In 1989 Baloil Lassiter Petroleum Ltd. entered into an option at the Katie claims and completed a four hole diamond drilling program for 305m on the Katie deposit. The best results from this program returned 6.0m @ 0.24% Cu and 0.20g/t Au in hole KT-89-4 (McIntyre, 1990).

In 1990, Yellowjack Resources acquired the Katie claims and formed a joint venture with Hemlo Gold Mines and Brenda Mines Limited which are both subsidiaries of Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. That year Noranda completed geological, geochemical and ground geophysical surveys on the Katie property which was followed up with 34 diamond drill holes totalling 8,652m at the Main, West and 17 zones of the Katie deposit. This phase of drilling was highlighted by 16.71m of 0.54% Cu and 1.04g/t Au in hole NKT-90-09 and 83.05m of 0.277% Cu and 0.331g/t Au in hole NKT-91-13 (McIntyre, 1991). A further 16 holes for 4,986m were drilled in 1991 at the Katie deposit with the best intercept returning 43m at 0.291% Cu and 0.138g/t Au in hole NKT-91-35 (Kemp, 1992). Yellowjack continued drilling at the Katie deposit with 18 diamond drill holes for 4,477m in 1992 and two diamond drill holes for 606m over the winter of 1994-1995. These drilling programs were designed to delineate the width of mineralization the Main zone at the Katie deposit which identified a mineralized zone between 50 - 150m with grades ranging from 0.12 - 0.36% Cu (Wells, 1994).

John Chapman and Gerry Carlson staked the Katie claim block in 2001. Work in 2005-06 focused on due diligence of the existing data by re-boxing core, re-sampling select intervals and locating existing collars. In 2006, the claim block was amalgamated in to one package held by Chapman, Carlson, Ken Murray and Doublestar Resources Ltd. and was subsequently optioned to Valterra Resource Corporation (Chapman, 2006).

In 2007, Valterra completed a 1:5,000 scale regional mapping program which was followed up with a three hole diamond drill program for 1,126m at the Katie Main and 17 zones. The best intercept from this program was from hole VKT07-06 which returned 45.41m at 0.23% Cu and 0.27g/t Au (McGrath *et al*. 2008).

Valterra contracted Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. to complete a 505 line-km heli-borne DIGHEM EM-magnetic survey over the Swift Katie claim block during the winter of 2007-08 (Farquhar *et al*., 2008). This survey was designed to identify new geophysical signatures which may outline intrusive centres hosting alkalic porphyry mineralization.

The 2008 field season by Valterra included a limited prospecting campaign (44 rock chip samples were collected) and a 10 hole diamond drilling campaign totalling 2,954.21m (McGrath, 2009a). The key objective of the drilling program was to intercept the main deposit area with a systematic approach trying to establish the foundation for future resource estimation development. The drilling successfully intercepted several broad Cu-Au zones both downdip and along strike of previous drill intercepts. Some of the best assay grades included 0.17% Cu and 0.25g/t Au over 71m in hole VKT08-068 beginning at a downhole depth of 49m. Correspondingly, this intercept contained a higher grade zone of 0.21% Cu and 1.25g/t Au over 7.9m. Furthermore, drill hole VKT08-071 contained 48.07m of 0.20% Cu and 0.36g/t Au from a near surface downhole depth of 19m, and included an anomalous gold zone grading 1.73g/t over 7.07m from 60-67.07m (McGrath, 2009a).

The property was optioned to Tosca Mining Corp. in 2009 with Valterra remaining as the operator during a diamond drill program in 2010. This program included two holes for 786.25m testing the 17 Zone at Katie. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite were observed in the drill core but no significant assay results were returned from this phase of drilling (McGrath, 2011). Tosca mining elected to terminate the option in 2010 returning the property to Valterra.

In 2011, Valterra contracted Micon International Ltd. to conduct of review of the current data to produce an in-house, non 43-101 compliant, resource estimate at the Katie deposit. To increase the accuracy of the report Eagle Mapping Ltd. was contracted to complete a 1:2,500 scale digital map over 100 Ha of the mineralized zone at Katie. A total of 52 of the 72 existing drill holes were located and DGPS locations were collected by SEL Survey and Design (McGrath and Baker, 2012).

In the fall of 2013, Riverside completed a 355 “B”-horizon soil sampling program over a centrally located, broadly spaced, 250m x 250m NE-SW oriented grid which covered both the Katie and Swift zones. The program goals included: a) define new areas of Cu-Au alkali porphyry style mineralization; b) produce a regional geochemical context over the most prospective area of the property; and c) the survey would provide a single multielement geochemical dataset. The survey succeeded in detecting known zones at the Main, 17 and West areas especially for Cu and Au. Encouraging Cu +/- Au results were also returned south of the Swift showing which is coincident with a large 2km diameter resistivity airborne anomaly (Schwab *et al.*, 2014).

Regional Geology

The Swift Katie property is located in the Rossland Group volcanic succession of the Triassic-Jurassic Quesnellia Terrane (Figure 3). The Rossland Group succession represents the most easterly exposure of Quesnellia and is juxtaposed against Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Terrane by the west-dipping Waneta thrust fault.

The Rossland Group is divided in to three units in the Salmo area. The stratigraphically lowest and oldest unit is represented by the Archibald Formation which is composed of coarse grained clastic sedimentary units which fine upward in the stratigraphic sequence. A gradational contact divides the Archibald Formation with the overlying Elise Formation which includes volcanic flow, volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks. Overlying the Elise Formation is the Hall Formation which is characterized by fine grained clastic units including carbonaceous argillite (Andrew *et al.* 1990*;* Cathro *et al.* 1993).

The earliest structural event in the region is recorded by tight folding relating to two compressional events of pre-Middle to Late Jurassic age. Further shearing along the Waneta Fault is recorded by tight folds, shearing and foliation near the fault (Andrew *et al.,* 1990). The regional tight folding created the east dipping Hellroaring Creek Syncline which exposes the stratigraphically high Hall Formation in the core with sheared Elise Formation rocks on its limb. Mid-Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusions including the Wallack Creek Stock seal the Waneta Fault within the southeast corner of the property. The latest structural event is recorded as a northeast array of east dipping normal faults which relate to an Eocene extensional event (Andrew *et al.,* 1990). The Champion Lake Fault to the far west of the property is a normal fault which marks the western boundary of the Rossland Group.

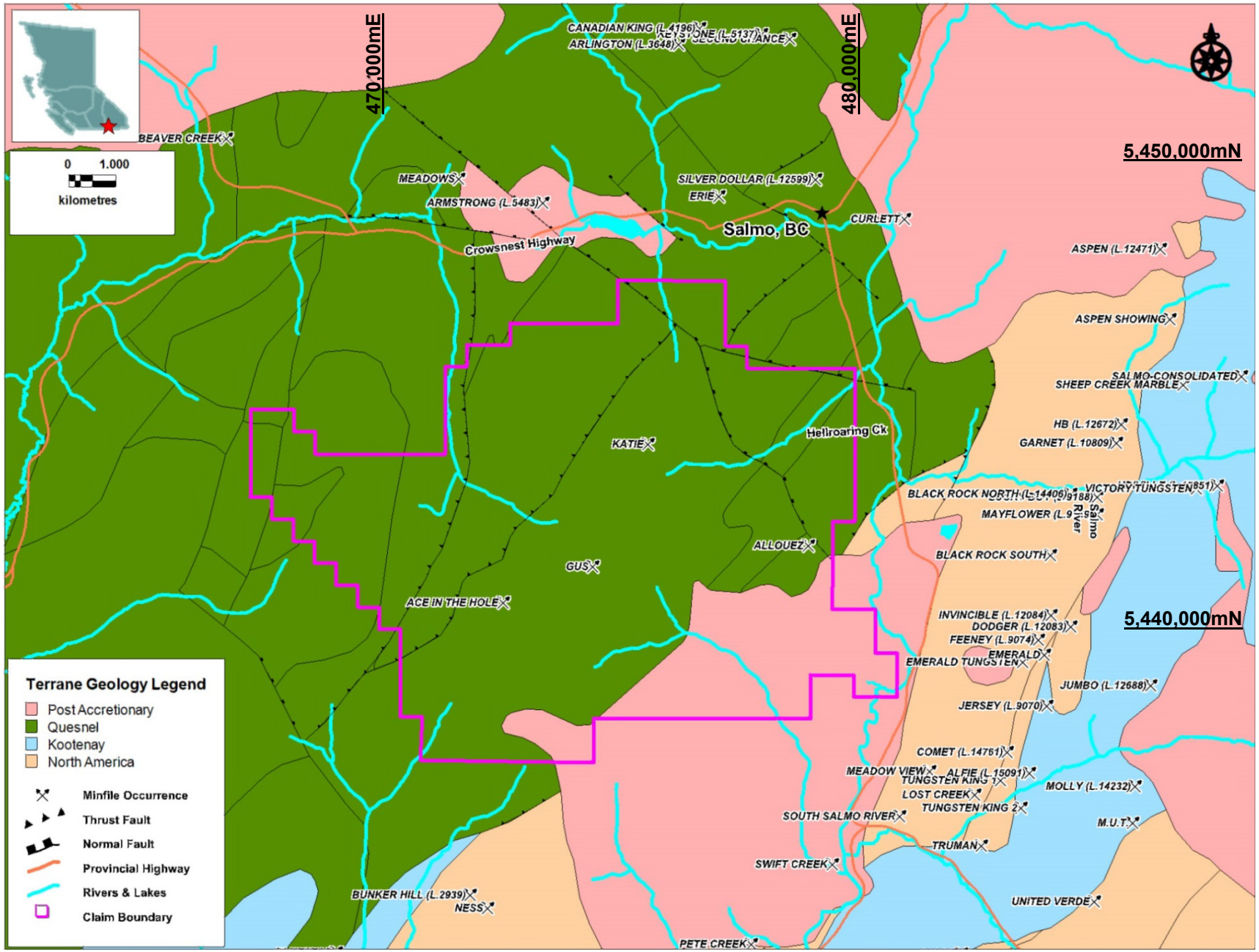


Figure 3: Regional Terrane Geology (Modified from McGrath and Baker, 2012)

Property Geology

The Swift Katie property hosts the three stratigraphic units of the Rossland Group described by Andrew *et al.,* 1990 which are intruded by various intrusive phases. The most westerly outcrops on the property are assigned to the Archibald Formation which are represented by crystal lithic sandstone and banded shale-sandstone sequences (McGrath *et al.,* 2008). The Archibald Formation is in thrust contact with the Elise Formation to the east which is comprised of predominantly volcanic and volcaniclastic units with minor sedimentary packages. The Elise Formation hosts the known mineralization at the Katie deposit and Swift showing.

A 1:5,000 scale mapping campaign by Valterra in 2007 further subdivided the Elise Formation on the property into four lithofacies (McGrath *et al.,* 2008). Lithofacies 1 includes dacitic to rhyolitic units with minor andesite and basalts. This unit outcrops in the extreme south-western portion of the claim block. Lithofacies 2 consists of augite-phyric andesite flows and breccias located in the central portion of the claims as a northeast trending band. This unit hosts the strongest mineralization at the Katie deposit. Lithofacies 3 is the most widespread unit on the Swift Katie property and includes feldspar to hornblende phyric andesite tuffs, breccia and possibly shallow intrusions. Lithofacies 4 is comprised of sedimentary units including shaley-sandstone and sandstone. This lithofacies is observed to occur intercalated within andesite to rhyolitic volcanic units of the Elise Formation however this same unit is observed in the Archibald Formation.

Stratigraphically overlying the Elise Formation is the clastic sedimentary units of the Hall Formation. Within the north-eastern and eastern portions of the property, the Hall Formation is represented by conglomerates and black shales (McGrath *et al.,* 2008).

A wide range of intrusive suites are mapped throughout the property including hornblende diorite, pyroxene diorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, biotite gabbros and ultramafic units (McGrath *et al.,* 2008). At the Katie deposit diorite phases are observed in drill core. Monzonite to monzodiorite phases are observed to outcrop in the Swift area. These phases are noted to vary from equigranular, to megacrystic with outcrops of porphyritic monzonite also observed (McGrath *et al.,* 2008). In the south-eastern portion of the claim block exists outcrops of granodiorite belonging to the Cretaceous aged Wallack Creek Stock.

The three formations belonging to the Rossland Group have all been deformed by the early compressional event and show north-northeast striking folds and shear zones and are cut by late east-west to northwest striking faults. The local shear zones were observed to dip steeply to the east and strike northeast. The property foliation is variable, although a dominant northeast-striking, east-dipping fabric is most common (McGrath *et al.*, 2008).

The units of the Rossland Group are weakly metamorphosed to greenschist with weak chloritization, minor silicification and local epidote (Cathro *et* al., 1993; Naciuk and Hawkins, 1995). Overprinting the greenschist metamorphism at the Katie deposit is alteration assemblages typical of alkalic porphyry mineralization. The

propylitic zone is characterized by saussuritization of feldspar to a mixture of chlorite, epidote, sericite and calcite (Cathro *et al.,* 1993; Naciuk and Hawkins, 1995) with pyroxene altered to chlorite, actinolite and sericite (Getsinger, 1992). The inner potassic zone is characterized by K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and chlorite, with K-feldspar replacing the groundmass of the host rock and forms rims on primary plagioclase (Getsinger, 1992). Light grey microcrystalline quartz+/-calcite veinlets are also observed related to alkalic porphyry mineralization (McGrath *et al.,* 2008). A later coarse grained crystalline quartz+carbonate vein set is also observed throughout the Swift Katie claim block which often hosts Au-Ag mineralization (McGrath *et al.*, 2008).

Molybdenite mineralization within the Elise Volcanics (from hole VKT07-059 at 399.5m within a foliated and highly altered section of andesite) was dated by Antofagasta Minerals in 2015 at 182.9Ma ± 1Ma using Re-Os age dating (Speidel F., 2015). This age is a little younger than the porphyry mineralization from Copper Mountain, Afton and others in the interior of Quesnellia, but compares well with Mt. Milligan and may reflect a formation at and around the time of accretion of Quesnellia to the Kootenay terrane (continental margin). As a result, there may be more silica saturation (quartz veining) in the deposit and a greater affinity to calc-alkaline than some of the other classic alkaline porphyries in the belt (J. Lang, pers. comm., February 15 2015).

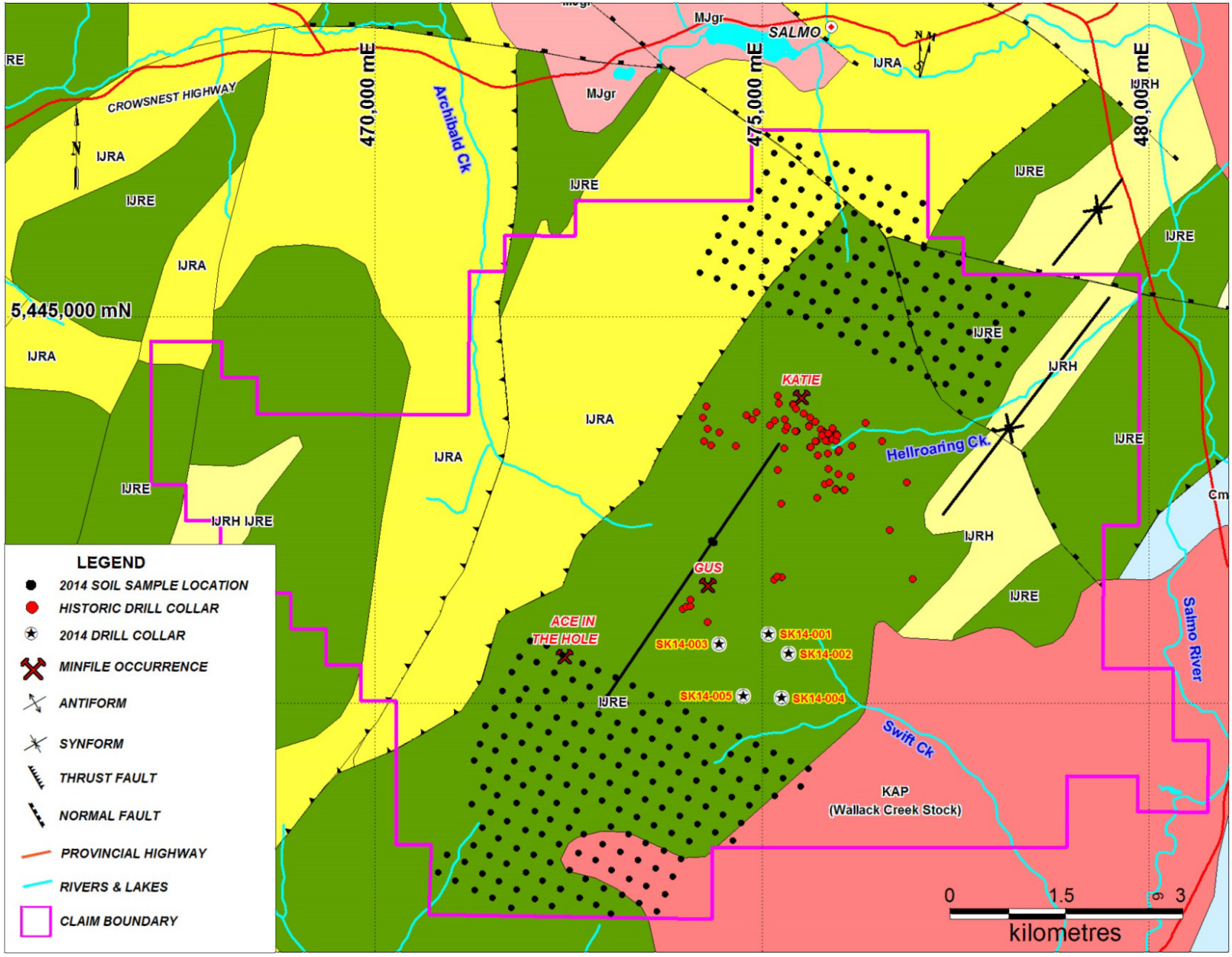


Figure 4: Property Geology with 2014 Drill Collars & Soils

Table 2: Property Geology Legend *(Modified from Digital Geology Map of British Columbia, Massey et al., 2005)*

Era	Period	Age	Terrane	Belt	Map Unit	Lithology
						Intrusive Rocks
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Early to Late Cretaceous (145.6-65 Ma)	Post Accretionary	Omenica	KAP	**Wallack Creek Stock** Granodioritic intrusive rocks
	Jurassic	Middle Jurassic (178-157.1 Ma)			MJgr	Granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks (porphyritic granite, granodiorite, monzonite)
						Sedimentary & Volcanic Rocks
	Jurassic	Lower Jurassic (208-178 Ma)	Quesnellia	Omenica	IJRH	Rossland Group — **Hall Formation** Sedimentary rocks: argillite, carbonaceous siltstone; minor pebble conglomerate and carbonate
					IJRE	Rossland Group — **Elise Formation** Volcanic rocks: mafic flows, pyroclastic breccia; mafic to intermediate tuffs, tuffites
					IJRA	Rossland Group — **Archibald Formation** Sedimentary rocks: argillite, turbiditic siltstone, conglomerate and minor maroon siltstone
Paleozoic	Cambrian	Lower Cambrian (570-510 Ma)	Kootenay		CmL	**Laib Formation** Undivided sedimentary rocks: phyllite, argillite, schist, micaceous quartzite; Reeves (Badshot) limestone member

2014 Exploration Program

Soil Sampling (Figure 4)

In the spring of 2014, from May 12 to 22 and June 21 to 26, Riverside completed a soil sampling program to complement the 2013 soil survey and aid in property-scale drill targeting (Figure 4). For more detailed maps, field notes and sampling information see Appendices 3 and 4.

A total of 324 "B"-horizon soil samples were collected within the Swift Katie property on a 250m x 250m grid with lines oriented approximately northwest to southeast. Two sets of two person crews were contracted from UTM Exploration of Smithers BC to complete the soil survey. Approximately 200-300g of material was collected from the "B"-horizon which averaged 10-30cm depth below the surface and was excavated with hand tools. Pebbles were removed before putting material into kraft sample bags, the samples were felt-marker labelled on the outside and a corresponding sample ID ticket was placed inside.

Samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratory in Burnaby, BC where they were dried and screened to -80 mesh, then sent to the AGAT Labs in Mississauga ON for analysis. The samples were dissolved by 4 acid digestion then assayed by ICP with a MS finish for a package of 48 elements as well as fire assayed for Au with an AA finish. Further details of the assay methodology can be found in Appendix 10.

Discussion of Results

Results from the 2014 follow-up soil sampling were extremely encouraging. Together with the 2013 survey, they further confirmed the Cu-Au anomalies over the Swift and Katie targets, as well as outlining the geochemically prospective nature of the Elise Formation.

Several other clusters of samples outside of the Swift target also assayed >100ppb Au. Given the wide spacing of the sampling (250m between samples) consecutive highly anomalous Au samples provide for compelling targets worthy of follow-up.

Diamond Drilling (Figure 4)

Between August 23rd and September 15th 2014, Dorado Drilling Ltd. of Vernon BC was contracted by Riverside and completed a total of 1,423m of NQ-sized drilling in five holes at the Swift zone (Figure 4). The primary targets were copper-gold focused and centred upon previously-delineated anomalies generated from soil, rock and airborne geophysical surveys.

The holes tested anomalies over a 1km^2 area and spacing between drill collars ranged from 350m to 900m. The drilling encountered numerous zones of precious metal mineralization highlighted by **23.4g/t Au, 0.621% Cu and**

435g/t Ag over 1.5m and an adjacent **2 interval grading 5.69g/t Au, 0.128% Cu and 26.6g/t Ag** from hole SK14-002.

Surface-related drill collar data was collected by hand-held GPS devices, drill orientation and the required dip angles were set by a Brunton compass. Downhole survey data (azimuth, dip, and magnetic field) was measured within each drill hole at approximately 100m increments using an electronic "Flex-IT" multi-shot surveying instrument. Additionally, oriented core measurements were collected at the drill site via Fordia's "Corientr" system, and important structural measurement collection, core-logging, sampling and storage was completed at the Salmo-based core shack.

Pictorial Examples - a) Hydracore 2000 Drill, b) Core Logging, c) Sampling, and d) Sample Shipment

The drilling provided 728 samples (split core and QA/QC-related) that were submitted to the AGAT laboratory in Burnaby BC, where they were dried, crushed to 75% passing 2mm, split to 250g with a riffle splitter and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm, then sent to the AGAT laboratory in Mississauga ON for analysis. The samples were dissolved by 4 acid digestion then assayed by ICP with a MS finish for a package of 48 elements as well as fire assayed for Au with an AA finish. Further details of the assay methodology can be found in Appendix 10.

Established QA/QC quality protocols were implemented throughout the core sampling process comprising “blind” insertions of a variety of Cu-Mo-Ag-Au standard pulps, field blanks, and lab duplicates. Certified analytical standards were utilized from WCM Minerals Ltd. and approximately 10% of the total assays were QA/QC-related; the results of which were carefully monitored in order to verify the assaying quality.

The high-grade gold-silver vein intercepts discussed above warrant further exploration and follow-up, as the primary exploration objective to-date has mainly focused on the large-scale copper-gold porphyry potential of the Swift target. The interval in SK14-002 from 179.5m to 181m has associated polymetallic mineralization, including 0.6% lead, which collectively may be indicative of a porphyry transitional environment.

A listing of drill hole locations, orientations, and hole depths from the recent drill program is provided in Table 3. Drill logs, core photos and geotech data from the 2014 exploration drilling are provided in Appendix 6, drill hole sample intervals are provided in Appendix 7 and copies of original assay certificates are provided in Appendix 8.

Table 3: 2014 Diamond Drilling Summary Data for Swift Zone

2014 DDH	Collar Location		Az	Dip	Date		GPS Elev (m)	Depth (m)	
	E_NAD83Z11	N_NAD83Z11			Start	End		Casing	Hole
SK14-001	475080	5440889	125	-70	Aug 23	Aug 27	1618	12	280.50
SK14-002	475335	5440632	125	-70	Aug 27	Sep 1	1547	17	342.00
SK14-003	474435	5440763	125	-70	Sep 1	Sep 6	1645	9	287.50
SK14-004	475239	5440079	125	-70	Sep 6	Sep 10	1502	6	231.00
SK14-005	474845	5439998	215	-50	Sep 11	Sep 15	1478	39	282.00

Lithological Units (Figure 5)

The diamond core drilling at Swift property intersected a variety of volcanic and intrusive rocks consisting of a succession of rhyolite, andesite, volcaniclastics, diorite, basalt, volcanogenic siltstone and chert cut by a series of mafic dykes and a distinct phase of feldspar-hornblende porphyry; all represent the Elise Formation in the central part of Swift complex.

The felsic volcanics (rhyolite) intersected in SK14-003 in the south-western Swift area are fine-grained, pale-white and composed of mm-scale plagioclase (<10%) and rare mafic minerals set in a fine-grained siliceous groundmass.

Andesite is the most common lithology intersected in all 2014 drill holes. Andesites appear as fine-grained and augite-phyric textured lava flows and volcaniclastic breccias. The fine-grained andesite is grey, greenish grey in colour and locally display uniform, medium-grained textures of sub-volcanic environment. The augite-phyric andesite lava is characterized by abundant (15-20%) mm-scale prismatic (needle-shaped) hornblende set in a fine-grained aphanitic groundmass locally exhibiting flow banding and foliated textures.

Volcaniclastic rocks consist of 10 to 60m thick units forming part of the host rock package in the south-eastern Swift area (SK14-002 and 004). These units are characterized by sub-rounded to sub-angular, heterogeneous clasts (1-5cm) of andesite, diorite and other volcanic and sedimentary rock fragments cemented in a fine-grained andesite matrix. A distinct volcaniclastic breccia is evident in the SK14-005 (176-187m) and is characterized by 1-5cm size, sub-angular to sub-rounded heterogeneous clasts of andesite and diorite cemented in a silicified dioritic matrix. The lower Elise Formation as intersected in SK14-003 (256-287.5m EOH) is represented by thinly laminated, grey coloured volcanogenic siltstone and fine-grained pinkish grey, porcelaneous chert with typical conchoidal fractures.

Diorite is one of the most important host-rocks for porphyry Cu mineralization in the area. Diorite intrusions emplaced as 1-60m thick sills and dykes commonly forms part of the host rock package. It is characterized by typical medium-grained equigranular, interlocked intrusive textures, locally appear as porphyritic with mm-scale plagioclase (~30-50%) and abundant amphiboles (15-20%) set in a finer crystalline ground mass. The sub-volcanic micro-diorite variety is common in the western Swift complex (SK14-003).

The host andesitic volcanic and diorite units in Swift area are cut by 1-50m thick stocks and dykes of feldspar-hornblende porphyry (monzonite). It is characterized by distinct coarse grained porphyritic textures composed of euhedral phenocrysts of plagioclase (1-15mm; 45%), prismatic amphiboles (1-10mm; 15%) and K-feldspars (5-40mm; 30%) embedded in a siliceous, aphanitic groundmass (30%). The porphyry intrusion also carries ~5cm thick xenoliths of altered andesitic volcanics and appears to have emplaced late in the hydrothermal system.

The host rocks and the monzonite porphyry are subsequently cut by a series of 1-5m thick, post-mineral mafic dykes of micro-gabbro (diabase) and/or lamprophyre compositions. These dykes appear as fresh, dark-grey to

black units characterized by medium-grained, equigranular textures with plagioclase in gabbros partially altered to epidote.

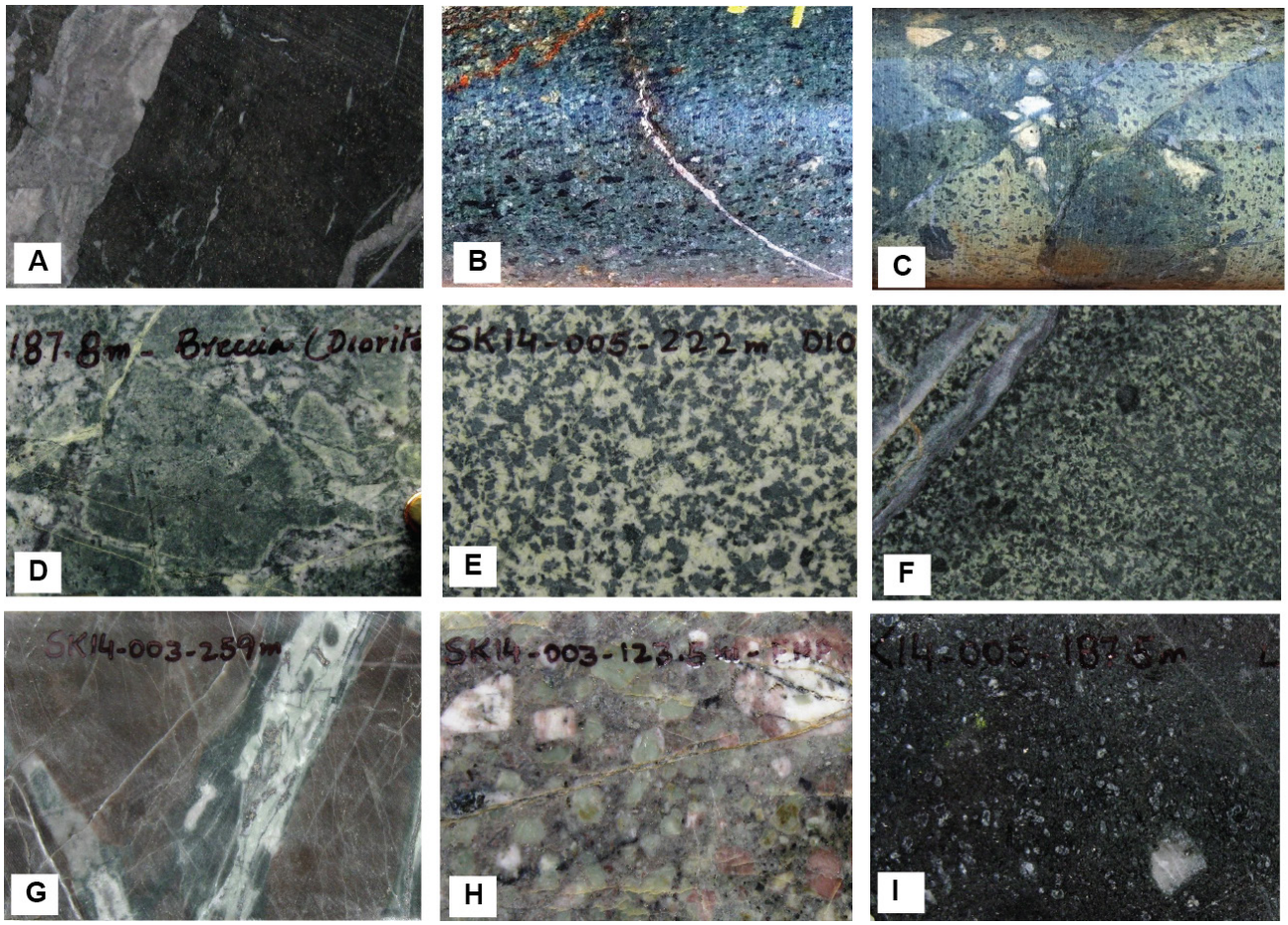


Figure 5: Swift Lithological Units (Compositional and Textural Characteristics)

(A) Fine-grained Andesite (SK14-002 @ 230m)

(B) Medium-grained Andesite Lava Flow (SK14-001 @ 113m)

(C) Volcaniclastic Rocks (SK14-001)

(D) Volcanic Breccia (SK14-005 @ 187m)

(E) Medium-grained Diorite (SK14-005 @ 222m)

(F) Microdiorite (SK14-002 @ 190m)

(G) Volcanogenic Siltstone and Chert (SK14-003 @ 259m)

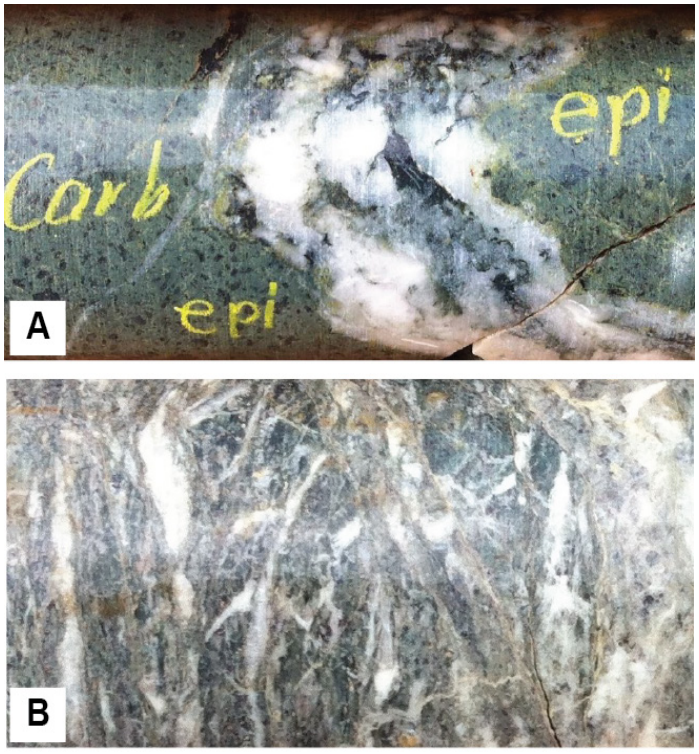
(H) Feldspar-Hornblende Porphyry (Monzonite; SK14-003 @ 123m)

(I) Mafic Dykes (Gabbro / Lamprophyre; SK14-005 @ 187m)

Drill Hole Summaries

SK14-001

Depth_m	Summary
0- 9.5	Unconsolidated material.
9.5 - 12	Oxide zone represented by earthy hematite mainly along fractures.
12 - 120	Massive andesite lava flow exhibiting variable textures and flow banding. Variable intensity of propylitic (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) alteration and quartz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite ± ankerite) veins. Disseminated and hairline micro veinlets of pyrite only. Post-mineral, fresh and fine-grained mafic dyke (diabase) intruded from 103-107m showing ~30cm chilled margins.
120 - 141	Medium-fine grained andesite with multiple, 1-4m wide zones of intense ser-chl ± clay (SCC) alteration and dens quartz-carbonate (dolomite + calcite) at 120, 125, 135 metre depths. These zones carry abundant disseminated and veined pyrite (5-6%) locally appear to be diagenetic.
141- 168	Medium grained, equigranular, plagioclase and amphibole rich diorite with intense propylitic alteration of (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) and quartz-carbonate (calcite / dolomite) veins, strong, diss, patchy, locally veinlet magnetite. Contact breccia with 10-50cm mixed rocks (Andesite / diorite) from 165-168m.
168 - 174	Medium-fine grained andesite with moderate propylitic (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) alteration & qtz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite ± ankerite) veins. Structure zone (171-174m) w/ qtz-ser-chl alteration & abundant carbonate veins (mainly dolomite). Sulphides consist of disseminated & micro veinlet, pyrite (3-4%) only.
174 - 280.5 EOH	Diorite with boulder size xenolith of andesite. Intense propylitic (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) alteration & quartz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite) veins & strong magnetite. Fine-grained disseminated pyrite (~2.0%) & traces of chalcopyrite (186-192m). Holes ended in a propylitic altered diorite & no significant Cu-sulphides.



A) Typical Quartz-Carbonate (dol-calc) Vein with centerline and selvages of pyrite.

B) Intense Quartz-Carbonate-Pyrite Veinlets occupying the rock fabric.

Figure 6: Example of Alteration Styles in SK14-001

SK14-002

Depth_m	Summary
0 - 17	Casing / Overburden.
17 - 32	Med.-fine grained andesite lava, locally display flow banding textures. Moderate propylitic altn (chlorite-carbonates ± epidote) & minor qtz-carbonate (calcite-dolomite) veins. Narrow (50cm) fault @ 32m (crumbled core/jar-hem along fractures. Dissem. & micro-veinlet pyrite (<1.0%).
32 - 38	Med. grained diorite with intense quartz-sericite-clay ± chlorite alteration destroying the primary textures and mineralogy. Minor quartz-carbonate (calcite-dolomite) veins. Intense fine-grained, disseminated and micro-veinlet pyrite (3-4%).
38 - 83	Andesitic volcanic and pyroclastic (42-66m) rocks with moderate propylitic alteration (chlorite-carbonates ± epidote) silicification (50-56m), quartz-calcite-dolomite veins and fine-grained disseminated and veinlet pyrite (~1.0%).
83 - 122	Med-fine grained andesite w/ moderate propylitic (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) alteration & quartz-calcite-dolomite veins (density-1). Fault zones @ 100-103m & 113-114m represents supergene clays & brecciation. Sulfide content increased as disseminated/veinlet pyrite (3-4%).
122 - 178	Med-fine gr andesite and ~1m thick interlayered basalt at (151-152m) & (155-156m). Intense chlorite-epidote-carbonate alteration and moderate silicification. Abundant quartz-carbonate veins (density-2). Fine, disseminated & veinlet sulfides (2-3%) mainly pyrite + trace chalcopyrite.
178 - 186	Med-grained andesite with intense chl-carb ± ser ± ep alteration assemblage and mm-cm scale quartz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite)-pyrite veins. Multiple 5-20cm thick, massive sulfide veins (pyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite) b/w 178-181m. Disseminated pyrite (~3-4%).
186 - 256	Med-grained, equigranular hornblende-rich diorite w/ strong magnetite, intense chl-epidote-carbonate ± actinolite & local fine-gr hydrothermal biotite alt. Abundant qtz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite)-pyrite veins (density 2-3). Dissem. & micro-veinlet sulfides (5-10%) including multiple 1-4cm thick, massive sulfide veins (219-229m) of pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± cpy, @ ~0.2 to 0.3% Cu.
256 - 280	Med-grained, equigranular hornblende-rich diorite w/ strong mt, intense chl-epidote-carbonate ± actinolite ± garnet (calc-silicate) alteration & local fine-grained biotite alteration & silicification. Quartz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite)-pyrite veins (density 2-3). Disseminated & micro-veinlet sulfides (4-5%) including multiple 1-2cm thick, massive pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins, @ ~0.3% Cu.
280 - 300	Med-gr, equigranular hornblende-rich diorite, str magnetite, intense chlorite-ep-carbonate and local fine-grained biotite alteration and silicification. Quartz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite) veins (density 2). Disseminated and micro-veinlet pyrite and trace chalcopyrite (~3%) @ <0.2% Cu est.
300 - 342 EOH	Med-grained, equigranular hornblende-rich diorite, strong magnetite, intense chlorite-epidote-carbonate alteration, Quartz-carbonate (calcite ± dolomite) vein density (1-2) and sulfide content (~2%) decreased, @ ~0.1% Cu est.

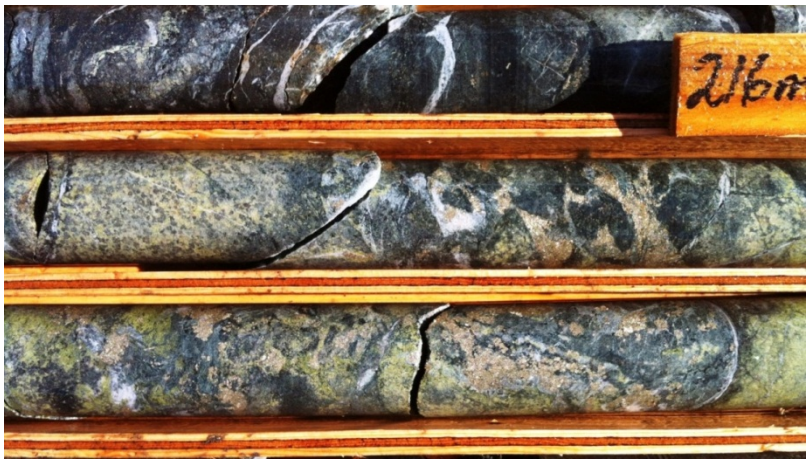


Figure 7: SK14-002 Potassic and Calc-Silicate Alteration from 216-218m (NQ diameter core).

SK14-003

Depth_m	Summary
0 - 7.5	Overburden / Casing (9m).
7.5 - 17	Fine-grained felsic volcanics (Rhyolite) with intense Fe-oxidation of Jar-Hem-Mn oxides. Intense qtz-ser-py alteration and less abundant qtz-carb (calc-dol) veins. Around 1.0% diss tinny fresh py.
17 - 84	Fine-grained andesite cut by a coarse feldspar-hornblende porphyry (FHP; 61-66m). Consistent weak to mod. propylitic altn. (chl-epi-carb) and qtz-carb ± sulf veins. Structure control zone of ser-clay-chl (SCC) altn and intense qtz-carb veins from 51-56m. Diss and veined py & traces of cpy @ <0.1% Cu.
84 - 136	Coarse, feldspar-hornblende porphyry (PFH) locally cut by med-grained, equigranular, 1-2m thick mafic dykes at 108,127, 128 & 131m. Weak-mod. Intensity of chl-epi-carb altn and qtz-carb ± sulf veins. ~3.0% diss-vlt. py & traces of cpy and mol. @ <0.1% Cu.
136 - 191	Fine-grained andesite with intense propylitic altn qtz-carb veins and diss-vlt py (4%), invaded by a swarm of 2-8m thick, post-mineral mafic dykes of micro-gabbro (diabase) and lamprophyres (159-161m).
191 - 237	Succession of sub-volc., equigranular micro-diorite (192-206m) fine andesite and thinly laminated volcanogenic siltstone / chert (206-210m) with mod chl-epi-carb altn, qtz-carb veins and py (3-4%). Host rocks are cut by a late-mineral, weakly altd, coarse feldspar-hornblende porphyry (209-227m) and subsequent massive dark lamprophyre dyke (237-240m).
237 - 287.5 EOH	Succession of med-grained diorite, fine-grained andesite, fine pinkish grey chert, local volcanogenic siltst. Mod-intense propylitic altn, qtz-carb veins and 2-3% py in diorite-andesite whereas chert-siltst units represent weak chl-epi-carb altn, ~1-2% py and minor qtz-carb veins.

Figure 8: SK14-003 Laminated Siltstone at 208m.

SK14-004

Depth_m	Summary
0 - 8	Overburden / Casing (6m), Oxides (hem-jar) ± Mn-oxides along fractures (6-8m).
8 - 40	Fine and med. grained andesite (sub-volcanic) intruded by med-fine, equigranular microdiorite (19-24m) and post-mineral mafic dyke (11-12m). Mod. chl-epi-carb altn, locally overprinted by qtz-ser-py altn leading higher vein densities (2-3) and pyrite content (3-4%). Fault zone (16-19m).
40 - 54	Fine-grained andesite and volcaniclastic rocks with mm-scale qtz-carb (dol) veins generally parallel to core axis. Weak chl-epi (carb) altn and 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Fault zone (51-54m).
54 - 128	Med-grained, equigranular diorite (DIO) and local 2-5m thick andesite (AND) units along faults (80, 84, 94m). Weak-mod. propylitic chl-epi-carb altn, strong diss-micro veinlet mag. and locally intense qtz-ser-chl-carb altn along with qtz-carb (dol-calc) ± sulfide (py±cpy) veins (74-80m), @ < 0.1% Cu est.
128 - 162	Fine grained andesite (128-152m) and med-grained diorite (152-162m) with relatively intense (chl-bio-mag) and qtz-carb altn and veins (density 2-3) cut by late-stage epi-carb veins. Abundant (3-4%) diss. and vein hosted py ± cpy (9:1) @ 0.1% Cu est.
162 - 200	Diorite (DIO) and 2-4m thick andesite (AND) at 172, 184 & 188m. Weak qtz-chl-epi-carb alteration, qtz-carb-epi veins (density 1-2), local qtz-carb-massive sulf. veins (173, 175m) and faults (185 and 189m). Low-sulfide content (<1%).
200 - 220	Med-grained, sub-volcanic andesite (AND) with intense (chl-bio-mag) and (chl-epi-carb) altn, Abundant qtz-carb ± sulfide veins. diss-veinlet py ± cpy (9:1), @ 0.1% Cu est.
220 - 231 EOH	Med-grained, equigranular diorite (DIO) with weak propylitic chl-epi-carb altn, less veining (1-2) and less than 1.0% pyrite mineralization, cut by late stage epi-carb veins.

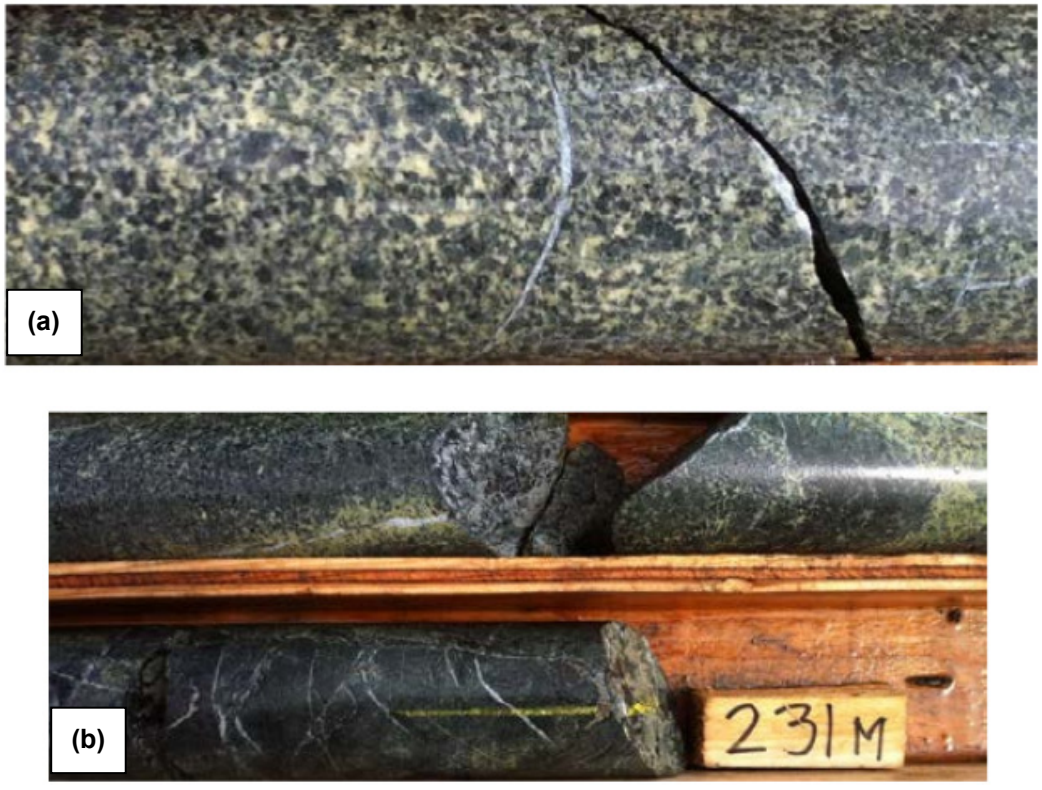


Figure 9: SK14-004 a) Diorite at 230m and b) Andesite at 231m

SK14-005

Depth_m	Summary
0 - 31.5	Overburden / HQ Casing (39m).
31.5 - 92	Fine-grained andesite, locally display flow banding textures. Intrusions consist of 3-4m diorite dykes from 77, 82m and mafic dykes (lamprophyre) 51 and 54m. weak propylitic (chl-epi-carb) altn and qtz-carb veins. Altn intensity increased (80-90m). Around 2-3% disseminated pyrite only.
92 - 131	Med-grained sub-volcanic andesite and 1-3m diorite (sills?) at 104, 106 and 117m depths. Moderate chl-epi-carb altn and local qtz-ser-chl-py (93-101m). Less abundant qtz-carb veins (1). Diss and veinlet py and traces of cpy, @ <0.10% Cu. Intensity of altn, veins and sulfides (py-cpy) slightly increase with dio.
131 - 148	Fine andesite with intense qtz-ser-py (QSP) and qtz-ser-chl-py (SCC) altn, qtz-carb-py veining (3), Abundant (4-5%) diss and veinlet py and trace cpy @ <0.1%Cu est.
148 - 178	Fine andesite and ~2m thick, med-grained diorite at (153 & 167m) with intense propylitic (chl-epi-carb) altn, and local chl±bio (hornfelsing). Abundant qtz-carb-py ± massive sulfide veins. Diss and veinlet py-cpy (9:1) @ 0.1% Cu est.
178 - 198	Volcaniclastic breccia intruded by mafic dyke (187-189m), and diorite (189-191m) with intense propylitic (chl-epi-carb), qtz-carb± py veins (2-3), diss-veinlet sulfides (3.0%) with py-cpy 9:1, @ 0.1% Cu est.
198 - 282 EOH	Med-grained diorite (DIO) with internal 1-3m units of volcaniclastic breccia at (213m), Andesite at (256m), mafic dyke at (208m) depths. Weak to moderate chl-epi-carb altn, qtz-carb veins, diss and veinlet py, trace cpy @ <0.1%Cu est. Increase in altn intensity, veins and sulfides from 246-266m.

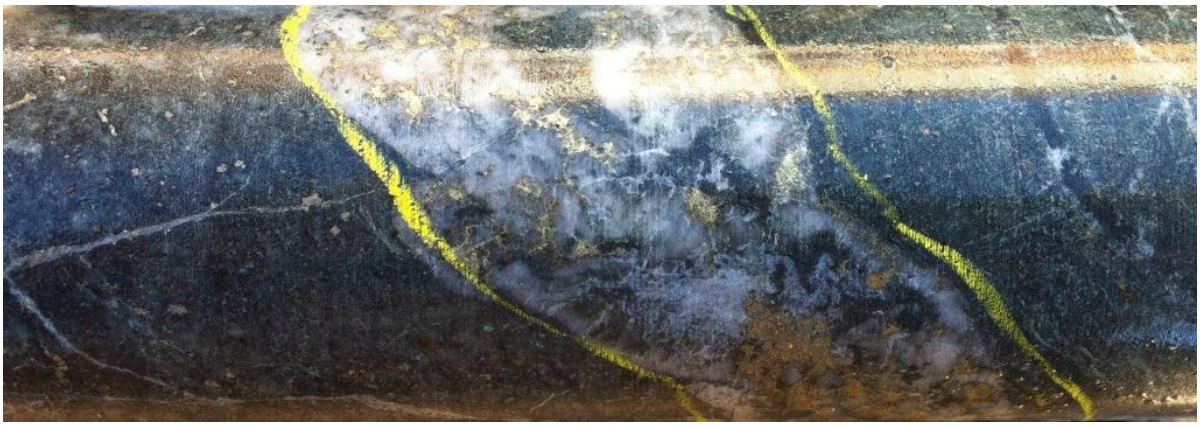


Figure 10: SK14-005 Quartz-Carbonate-Chalcopyrite-Pyrite Vein at 261m.

Table 4: Select 2014 Drill Assay Results (Intervals with Au >0.3 ppm and Cu >0.1%)

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	SAMPLE NO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm	Te ppm
SK14-002	177.5	179.5	E5127595	**5.69**	**26.6**	**2,280**	**67.8**	**0.13**	**403**	0.06
	179.5	181.0	E5127596	**23.4**	**435**	**682**	**754.0**	**0.62**	**6,020**	<0.01
	183.0	185.0	E5127599	**0.34**	**4.84**	10.5	**7.98**	0.04	60.8	<0.01
	209.0	211.0	E5127613	**1.14**	0.71	3.3	0.92	0.01	15.1	0.52
	288.0	290.0	E5127657	**0.60**	**1.69**	34.4	1.63	0.02	59.6	**1.87**
	300.0	302.0	E5127664	**1.12**	**5.04**	**389**	**9.56**	**0.13**	35.7	**2.80**
SK14-004	112.0	114.0	E5127889	**0.63**	0.50	3.3	0.30	0.03	6.3	0.30
	132.0	134.0	E5127900	**0.65**	0.88	0.8	1.33	0.03	9.2	**1.96**
	138.0	140.0	E5127903	**0.82**	0.87	1.5	2.31	0.02	11.2	**2.03**
SK14-005	211.0	213.0	E5128053	**0.36**	0.98	6.8	0.71	0.05	10.6	**0.99**
	213.0	215.0	E5128054	**0.68**	0.82	11.7	0.08	0.05	31.5	0.33
	215.0	217.0	E5128055	**0.32**	0.39	7.4	0.09	0.01	30.2	0.35
	223.0	225.0	E5128059	**0.51**	0.39	4.0	0.04	0.03	52	0.30
	247.0	249.0	E5128072	**0.56**	0.51	9.1	0.04	0.02	**112**	0.23

High gold grades and polymetallic mineralization in SK14-002 from 177.5 to 181m are associated with a zone of 5 to 20cm thick massive sulphide veins (pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite +/- arsenopyrite and galena). Other mineralized intervals are commonly associated with andesite-diorite contacts or zones of structural complexity. Copper and gold values along with alteration are shown on interpretative cross-sections in Figures 12 and 13 below and detailed downhole lithology and assays at a scale of 1:500 are shown on E-W cross-sections in figures 14 to 18.

Interpretive Cross-Sections

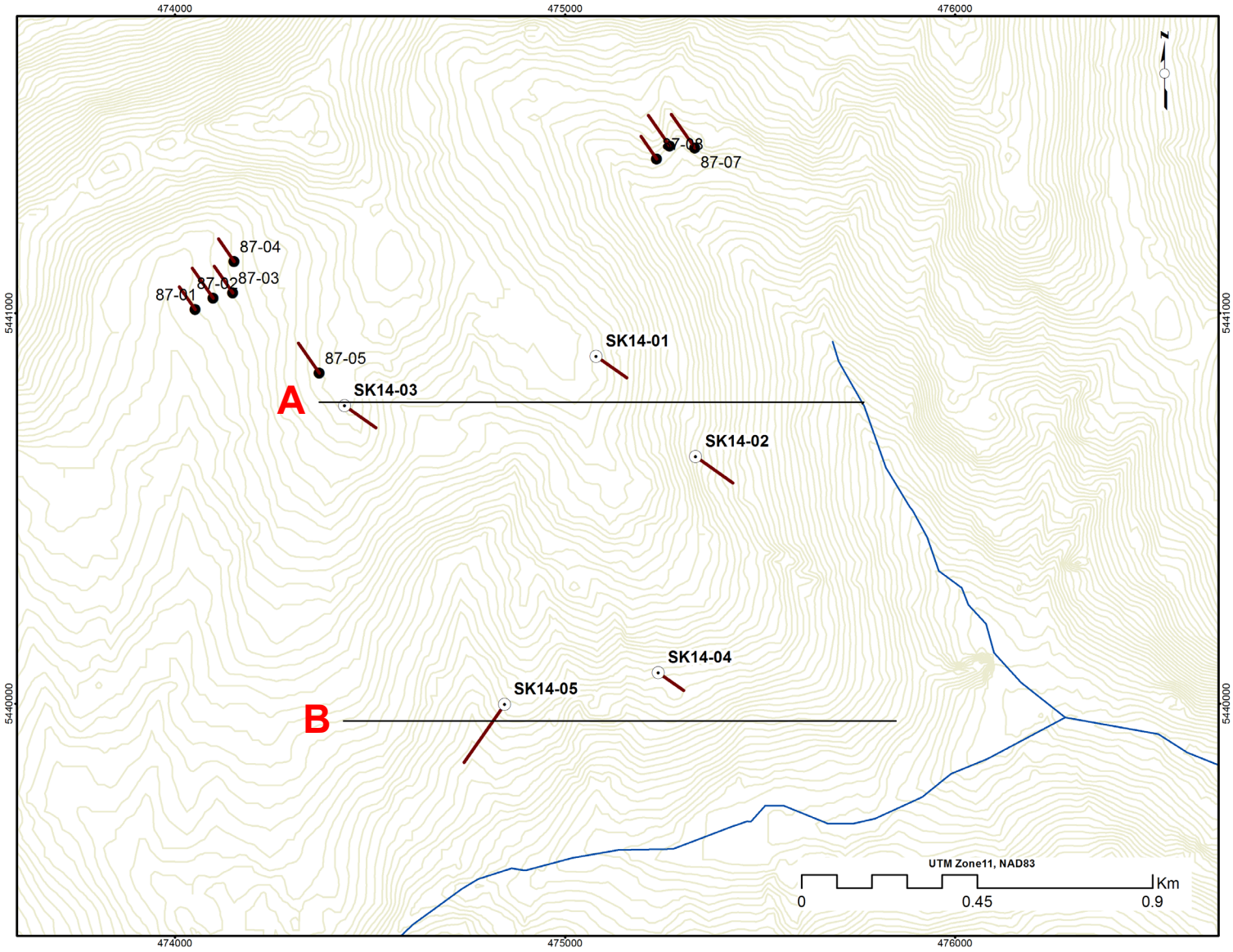


Figure 11: Plan Map Showing Location of Sections A and B

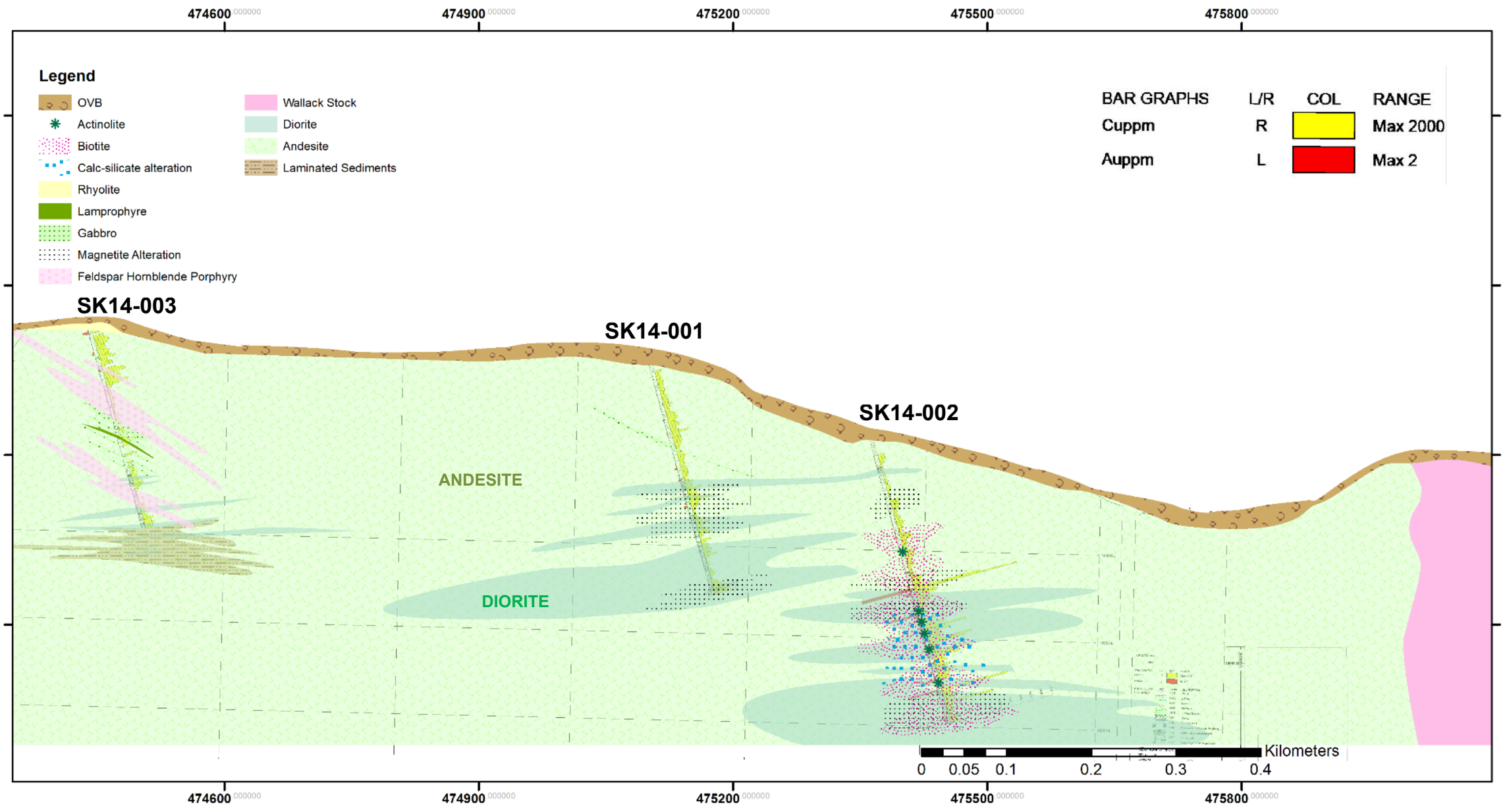


Figure 12: Section A

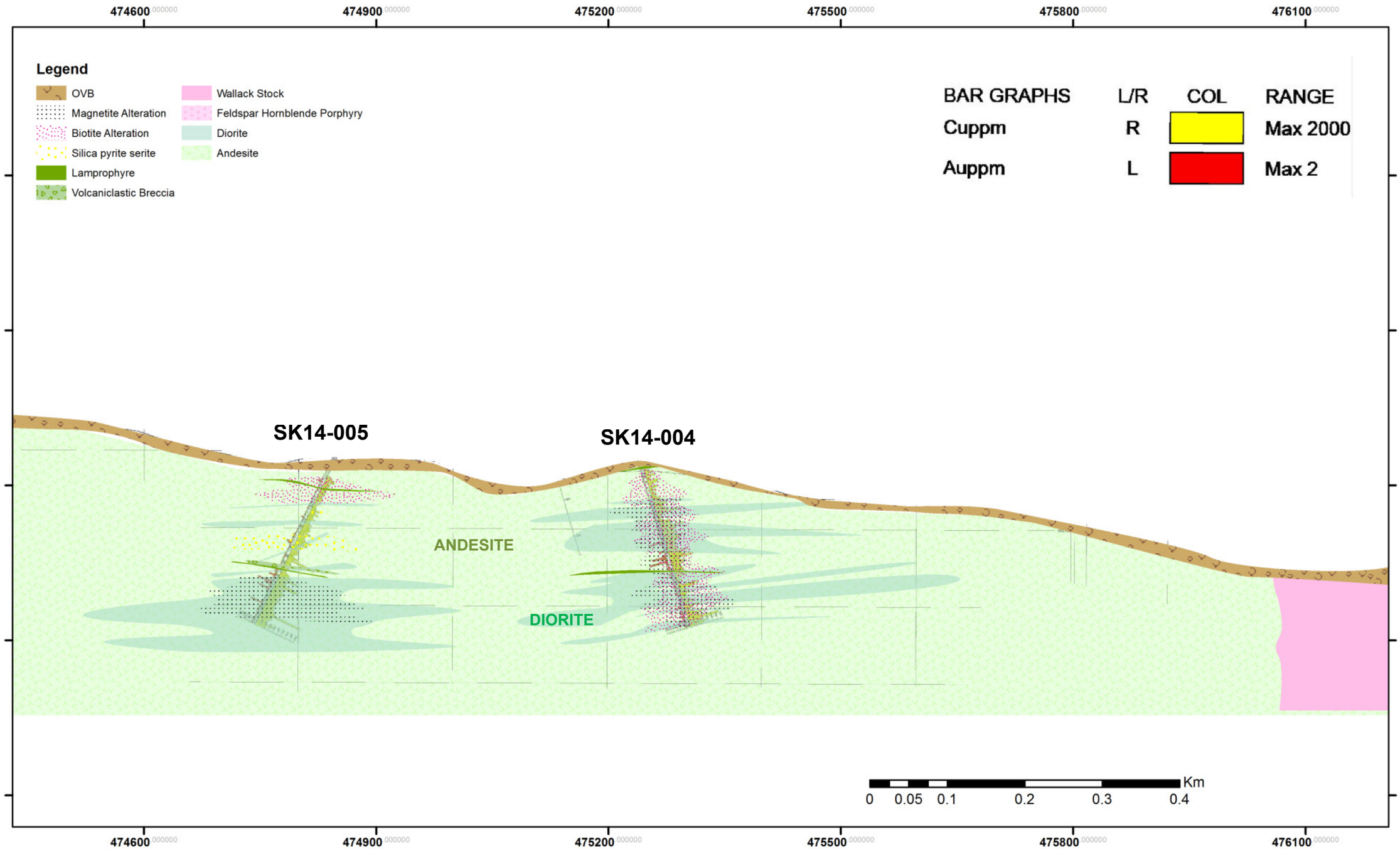


Figure 13: Section B

Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2014 Swift drilling encountered several zones of precious metal mineralization in the five NQ core hole program. Highlights are **23.4g/t Au, 0.621% Cu and 435g/t Ag over 1.5m** and an adjacent **2m interval grading 5.69g/t Au, 0.128% Cu and 26.6g/t Ag from hole SK14-002**. The interval from 179.5m to 181m has associated polymetallic mineralization, including 0.6% Pb.

Alteration assemblages include propylitic (chlorite, epidote, carbonate, pyrite +/- actinolite and albite), potassic (biotite and magnetite) and calc-silicate (garnet). Mineralization and alteration assemblages may be indicative of a porphyry transitional environment. The regional soil sampling of the Elise Formation also outlined several Au targets that should be further explored.

Further exploration is strongly recommended over the large ~88km^2 property and future programs should consider the following:

- Aggressive step-out drilling of the Cu-Au-Ag discovery in hole SK14-002 at the Swift target.
- Additional surface exploration at the Swift area focussing on infill soil sampling, ground geophysics and further drilling.
- Ground prospecting follow-up on the 2013-14 gold-in-soil anomalies. Contingent on the assay results further drilling may be warranted.

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475,000 mE | 475,050 mE | 475,100 mE | 475,150 mE | 475,200 mE

1,700 mN
1,650 mN
1,600 mN
1,550 mN
1,500 mN
1,450 mN
1,400 mN
1,350 mN

SK14-001

0
0.01 0.3 83
0.01 0.3 106
0.2 76
0.01 0.2 96
0.01 0.2 91
0.01 0.3 69
0.02 0.3 79
0.01 0.2 89
0.2 104
0.4 119
0.9 164
0.2 82
0.01 0.4 85
0.2 98
0.4 167
0.5 189
0.01 0.3 191
0.04 0.6 183
0.01 0.3 122
0.01 0.4 183
0.01 0.4 186
0.01 0.3 128
0.01 0.4 103
0.01 0.3 155
0.04 0.6 339
0.01 0.3 149
0.01 0.3 138
0.2 152
0.3 162
0.2 169
0.2 133
0.2 123
0.2 109
0.6 86
100
0.4 82
0.01 0.2 104
0.2 132
0.2 163
0.2 124
0.2 111
0.01 0.3 87
0.3 104
0.02 0.4 113
0.02 0.7 56
0.9 124
0.01 0.4 93
0.2 112
0.2 99
0.01 0.3 118
0.01 0.2 105
0.02 0.3 69
0.07 0.5 65
0.01 0.4 82
0.01 0.3 151
0.02 0.3 91
0.02 0.2 122
0.01 0.3 106
0.03 0.5 275
0.02 0.4 173
0.03 0.4 83
0.02 0.6 179
0.02 0.4 170
0.02 0.3 176
0.02 0.3 233
0.02 0.4 410
0.02 0.3 203
0.02 0.4 137
0.14 0.4 126
0.02 0.2 108
0.01 0.1 41
0.01 0.2 44
0.01 0.2 38
0.01 0.3 42
0.01 0.2 48
0.01 0.2 78
0.01 0.5 44
0.01 0.4 193
0.02 0.4 102
0.02 0.4 245
0.02 0.3 139
0.01 0.5 76
0.01 0.2 91
0.01 0.3 221
0.02 0.4 165
200
0.02 0.5 250
0.03 0.3 77
0.01 0.3 38
0.01 0.2 21
0.01 0.4 198
0.01 0.3 97
0.01 0.2 42
0.03 0.3 117
0.01 3.8 117
0.01 0.5 79
0.01 1.1 150
0.04 0.3 79
0.02 0.4 119
0.4 227
0.01 2 77
0.4 16
0.01 0.2 10
0.01 0.5 20
0.5 67
0.01 0.3 43
0.01 0.2 15
4.6 14
0.6 98
0.01 0.7 101
0.01 0.4 302
0.01 0.4 226

EOH SK14-001

Valterra Resource Corporation

Figure 14
Swift Katie Property
Salmo, BC
Section Across SK14-001
Looking North

Date: 11/12/2015
Author: Geo
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

0 7.5 15 30
metres

HoleID
Cu (ppm) Text
Ag (g/t) Text
Au (g/t) Text
Lithology TraceShade
EOH

Legends

Lithology
- Syenite
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Monzonite
- Gabbro
- Diorite
- Hornblende Microdiorite
- Lamprophyre
- Diabase
- Argillite
- Basalt
- Andesite
- Heterolithic Agglomerate
- Lapilli Agglomerate
- Augite Porphyry
- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Aplite
- Latite
- Casing
- Fault
- Gouge
- Contact Breccia
- Fault Breccia

Au (g/t)
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 10
- > 10

Ag (g/t)
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 30
- 30 - 300
- > 300

Cu (ppm)
- 250 - 1000
- 1000 - 2500
- 2500 - 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- > 10000

475,300 mE | 475,350 mE | 475,400 mE | 475,450 mE | 475,500 mE

1,550 mN | 1,500 mN | 1,450 mN | 1,400 mN | 1,350 mN | 1,300 mN | 1,250 mN | 1,200 mN

SK14-002

0

0.01 0.5 122
0.01 0.4 122
0.01 0.8 120
0.01 0.6 87
0.01 0.4 89
0.01 0.3 39
0.01 0.2 36
0.01 0.2 30
0.01 0.3 32
0.01 0.7 33
0.01 0.2 33
0.2 33
0.2 41
0.01 0.2 40
0.02 0.3 40
0.2 33
0.01 0.2 26
0.2 25
0.2 32
0.3 150

100

0.01 0.4 168
0.01 0.5 110
0.01 0.4 129
0.01 0.4 57
0.01 0.4 67
0.01 0.4 69
0.01 0.4 81
0.01 0.5 113
0.01 0.4 94
0.01 3.3 79
0.02 2 162
0.02 3.2 132
0.01 1.4 107
0.01 1.1 115
0.01 3 74
0.01 0.7 71
0.02 1.4 47
0.02 3.1 110
0.02 3.2 189
0.03 1.6 221
0.04 1.7 241
0.02 3 107
0.01 4.6 105
0.01 0.8 116
0.02 1.8 65
0.01 2.1 72
2.2 198
0.01 6 159
0.01 2.8 188
0.02 1.9 142
0.01 3.4 125
0.01 1.6 82
0.01 1.3 84
0.01 13.3 115
0.01 1.3 129
0.01 1.7 74
0.01 1.5 54
0.4 59
0.01 0.5 63
0.01 2.3 90
1.8 43
0.5 129
0.01 1.1 208
0.02 0.5 171
0.01 0.5 157
0.02 0.5 130
0.5 206
0.1 0.6 147
0.06 26.6 1280
5.69 435 6210
23.4 4 42
0.05 4.8 418
0.34 2.2 399
0.22 0.7 182
0.01 0.5 241
0.01 0.6 324
0.01 0.5 254
0.3 0.4 131
0.01 0.3 129
0.01 0.5 290
0.02 0.4 153
0.02 0.3 69
0.01 0.3 90
0.01 0.3 83
0.03 0.7 138
1.14 0.4 79
0.12 0.4 48
0.1 0.3 39
0.08 0.9 448
0.8 151
0.08 0.7 185
0.07 1.3 373
0.06 0.7 234
0.05 1.6 788
0.08 1.3 388
0.04 0.8 471
0.04 0.5 196
0.07 0.6 216
0.06 0.6 302
0.03 0.5 238
0.06 0.6 248
0.02 1.5 840
0.09 4 694
0.05 0.8 183
0.07 1 165
0.01 2.4 186
0.01 1.2 179
0.01 0.6 174
0.03 1.3 714
0.09 0.8 435
0.05 0.9 520
0.04 0.4 169
0.02 0.4 199
0.02 0.5 257
0.05 0.4 180
0.1 0.4 179
0.05 0.5 277
0.05 0.4 177
0.02 0.3 146
0.02 0.7 352
0.09 0.4 234
0.02 0.3 220
0.02 0.3 176
0.02 0.5 212
0.6 1.7 156
0.7 94
0.05 0.2 13
0.01 0.4 61
0.03 0.4 117
0.03 0.2 24
0.03 1280
1.12 5 0.9 176
0.03 0.4 161
0.1 0.3 186
0.01 0.4 281
0.01 0.3 198
0.03 0.2 129
0.01 0.3 111
1 930
0.04 0.3 129
0.01 0.3 171
0.02 0.2 125
0.06 0.2 107
0.03 0.2 80
0.01 0.2 70
0.02 0.3 133
0.4 197
0.1 0.3 128
0.06 0.3 140
0.04 0.3 128
0.01

200

300

EOH SK14-002

Valterra Resource Corporation

Figure 15
Swift Katie Project
Salmo, BC
Section Across SK14-002
Looking North

Date: 11/12/2015
Author: Geo
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

0 7.5 15 30
metres

HoleID
Cu (ppm) Text
Ag (g/t) Text
Au (g/t) Text
Lithology TraceShade
EOH

Legends

Lithology
- Syenite
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Monzonite
- Gabbro
- Diorite
- Hornblende Microdiorite
- Lamprophyre
- Diabase
- Argillite
- Basalt
- Andesite
- Heterolithic Agglomerate
- Lapilli Agglomerate
- Augite Porphyry
- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Aplite
- Latite
- Casing
- Fault
- Gouge
- Contact Breccia
- Fault Breccia

Au (g/t)
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 10
- > 10

Ag (g/t)
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 30
- 30 - 300
- > 300

Cu (ppm)
- 250 - 1000
- 1000 - 2500
- 2500 - 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- > 10000

474,350 mE | 474,400 mE | 474,450 mE | 474,500 mE | 474,550 mE | 474,60

1,650 mN | 1,600 mN | 1,550 mN | 1,500 mN | 1,450 mN | 1,400 mN | 1,350 mN | 1,300 mN

SK14-003

0

0.01 0.8 112
1.2 271
0.25 0.8 204
0.14
0.02 0.7 183
0.01 0.9 190
0.01 1 248
0.5 272
0.6 235
0.01 0.8 185
0.01 0.8 166
0.04 0.6 199
0.09 0.8 218
0.4 227
0.5 313
0.01 1 70
0.01 0.7 37
0.02 0.6 273
0.01 0.8 397
0.02 1 428
0.01 0.7 190
0.01 0.7 301
0.01 0.5 297
0.3 254
0.01 0.7 301
0.01 0.8 437
0.01 0.8 239
0.01 0.5 100
0.01 0.7 31

100

1 49
0.4 47
0.4 46
0.4 19
0.08 0.6 29
0.01 0.6 68
0.02 1 36
0.01 1.1 57
0.02 0.5 62
0.01 0.4 60
0.01 1 45
0.01 0.9 15
0.01 0.5 51
0.01 0.5 182
0.01 0.6 76
0.03 0.4 148
0.01 0.5 103
0.5 148
66.9 348
0.01 0.4 164
0.01 0.4 76
0.6 45
0.01 0.3 210
0.01 0.3 99
0.01 0.6 65
0.6 61
1.6 48
0.02 0.7 88
0.01 0.6 59
0.9 116
0.01 0.3 93
0.01 0.5 132
0.7 121
0.3 92
0.01 0.3 105
0.01 0.3 85
0.01 0.4 169
0.03 0.3 135
0.03 0.6 81

200

0.2 10
0.2 9
0.2 122
0.2 67
0.01 0.3 84
0.01 0.3 98
0.01 0.3 96
0.01 0.2 71
0.2 106
0.01 0.2 141
0.01 0.2 201
0.2 77
0.3 146
0.01 0.2 83
0.01 0.2 89
0.01 0.2 115
0.4 67
0.7 135
0.01 0.3 134
0.2 124

EOH SK14-003

Valterra Resource Corporation

Figure 16
Swift Katie Project
Salmo, BC
Section across SK14-003
Looking North

Date: 14/12/2015
Author: Geo
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

0 7.5 15 30
metres

HoleID
Cu (ppm) Text
Ag (g/t) Text
Au (g/t) Text
Lithology TraceShade
EOH

Legends

Lithology
- Syenite
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Monzonite
- Gabbro
- Diorite
- Hornblende Microdiorite
- Lamprophyre
- Diabase
- Argillite
- Basalt
- Andesite
- Heterolithic Agglomerate
- Lapilli Agglomerate
- Augite Porphyry
- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Aplite
- Latite
- Casing
- Fault
- Gouge
- Contact Breccia
- Fault Breccia
- Feldspar Hornblende Porphyry
- Volcanogenic Siltstone
- Chert

Au (g/t)
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 10
- > 10

Ag (g/t)
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 30
- 30 - 300
- > 300

Cu (ppm)
- 250 - 1000
- 1000 - 2500
- 2500 - 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- > 10000

474,350 mE | 474,400 mE | 474,450 mE | 474,500 mE | 474,550 mE | 474,60

475,150 mE | 475,200 mE | 475,250 mE | 475,300 mE | 475,350 mE | 475

1,550 mN | 1,500 mN | 1,450 mN | 1,400 mN | 1,350 mN | 1,300 mN | 1,250 mN | 1,200 mN

SK14-004

0

0.04 0.5 153
0.02 0.3 108
- 0.7 69
0.01 0.6 163
0.01 0.2 43
0.01 0.2 75
0.01 0.3 167
0.01 0.1 54
0.01 0.3 197
0.02 0.2 98
0.03 0.2 63
0.01 0.1 55
0.02 0.3 232
0.01 0.3 200
0.01 0.2 98
0.01 0.3 44
0.01 0.3 176
0.01 0.1 42
0.01 0.6 112
0.02 0.1 42
0.01 0.1 101
0.01 0.1 48
0.01 0.1 69
0.01 0.3 100
0.02 0.4 167
0.01 0.4 146
0.01 0.4 183
0.01 0.4 240
0.01 0.4 266
0.02 0.3 156
0.01 0.4 148
0.02 0.4 205
0.02 0.4 256
0.02 0.3 224
0.02 0.7 490
0.01 0.3 97
0.05 0.5 83
0.01 0.2 45
0.01 0.1 37
0.01 0.2 91
0.01 0.7 225
0.01 0.7 213
0.03 0.4 233
0.02 0.5 234
0.06 0.8 482
0.02 0.5 294
0.02 0.4 270
0.02 0.4 245
0.02 0.4 241
0.02 0.4 285
0.02 0.3 160
0.01 0.4 338
0.01 0.4 354
0.01 0.5 274
0.63 0.4 210
0.05 0.4 214
0.03 0.4 178
0.04 0.3 169
0.02 0.8 215
0.03 0.6 238
1.25 0.3 197
0.01 0.6 407
0.03 0.5 261
0.15 0.9 266
0.65 0.6 336
0.23 0.7 494
0.08 0.9 184
0.82 0.5 213
0.13 0.4 274
0.07 0.3 221
0.02 0.3 157
0.08 0.4 163
0.12 0.3 191
0.05 0.5 205
0.02 0.3 210
0.03 0.4 219
0.1 0.4 158
0.05 0.4 235
0.05 0.6 60
0.01 0.2 60
0.01 0.2 113
0.06 0.2 42
0.01 0.1 30
0.01 0.2 61
0.04 0.6 437
0.07 0.4 349
0.01 0.2 113
0.01 0.2 145
0.03 0.3 130
0.05 0.4 190
0.06 0.2 96
0.01 0.2 116
0.01 0.2 111
0.01 0.1 61
0.01 0.2 159
0.01 0.3 208
0.02 0.2 94
0.01 0.2 86
0.03 0.7 310
0.14 0.3 145
0.02 0.2 98
0.02 0.2 111
0.04 0.5 154
0.14 0.5 378
0.04 0.5 143
0.16 0.5 249
0.09 0.5 309
0.03 0.9 663
0.28 0.5 258
0.05 0.3 264
0.01 0.4 368
0.03 0.4 299
0.06

100

200

EOH SK14-004

Valterra Resource Corporation

Figure 17
Swift Katie Project,
Salmo, BC
Section Across SK14-004
Looking North

Date: 15/12/2015
Author: Geo
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

0 7.5 15 30
metres

HoleID
Cu (ppm) Text
Ag (g/t) Text
Au (g/t) Text
Lithology TraceShade
EOH

Legends

Lithology
- Syenite
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Monzonite
- Gabbro
- Diorite
- Hornblende Microdiorite
- Lamprophyre
- Diabase
- Argillite
- Basalt
- Andesite
- Heterolithic Agglomerate
- Lapilli Agglomerate
- Augite Porphyry
- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Aplite
- Latite
- Casing
- Fault
- Gouge
- Contact Breccia
- Fault Breccia
- Feldspar Hornblende Porphyry
- Volcanogenic Siltstone
- Chert

Au (g/t)
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 10
- > 10

Ag (g/t)
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 30
- 30 - 300
- > 300

Cu (ppm)
- 250 - 1000
- 1000 - 2500
- 2500 - 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- > 10000

475,150 mE | 475,200 mE | 475,250 mE | 475,300 mE | 475,350 mE | 475

474,700 mE | 474,750 mE | 474,800 mE | 474,850 mE | 474,900 mE

1,550 mN | 1,500 mN | 1,450 mN | 1,400 mN | 1,350 mN | 1,300 mN | 1,250 mN | 1,200 mN

SK14-005

0 | 100 | 200

EOH SK14-005

Valterra Resource Corporation

Figure 18
Swift Katie Project,
Salmo, BC
Section Across SK14-005
Looking North

Date: 15/12/2015

Author: Geo

Office:

Drawing:

Scale: 1:500

Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

0 7.5 15 30

metres

HoleID

Cu (ppm)
Text

Ag (g/t)
Text

Au (g/t)
Text

Lithology
TraceShade

EOH

Legends

Lithology
- Syenite
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Monzonite
- Gabbro
- Diorite
- Hornblende Microdiorite
- Lamprophyre
- Diabase
- Argillite
- Basalt
- Andesite
- Heterolithic Agglomerate
- Lapilli Agglomerate
- Augite Porphyry
- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Aplite
- Latite
- Casing
- Fault
- Gouge
- Contact Breccia
- Fault Breccia
- Feldspar Hornblende Porphyry
- Volcanogenic Siltstone
- Chert

Au (g/t)
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 10
- > 10

Ag (g/t)
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 30
- 30 - 300
- > 300

Cu (ppm)
- 250 - 1000
- 1000 - 2500
- 2500 - 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- > 10000

474,700 mE | 474,750 mE | 474,800 mE | 474,850 mE | 474,900 mE