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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: 2015 Assessment Report on the Copper King Property **TOTAL COST:** $32,840.00

AUTHOR(S): Rory Ritchie P.Geo & Brad Peters **SIGNATURE(S):** Rory Ritchie P.Geo Digitally signed by Rory Ritchie P.Geo DN: cn=Rory Ritchie P.Geo, o, ou=Pacific Empire Minerals Corp., email=rory@pemcorp.ca, c=CA Date: 2015.12.07 15:39:09 -08'00' Brad Peters Digitally signed by Brad Peters DN: cn=Brad Peters, o=Pacific Empire Minerals Corp., ou, email=brad@pemcorp.ca, c=CA Date: 2015.12.07 15:39:33 -08'00'

Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5571442 September 22, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Copper King

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Copper King 1-3 and CK_FRAC

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper-Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093D 004 - DS Showing, 093D 037 - Bornite Showing, 093D 149 - Copper Kin

MINING DIVISION: Omineca Mining Division **NTS/BCGS:** 094D 9 &10

LATITUDE: 55 ° 9 '36 " **LONGITUDE:** -126 ° 27 '0 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

211 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

211 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1

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

Stikine Terrane, Late Triassic Takla Group Volcanics, Savage Mountain and Moosevale Formations, Copper, Gold, Early Juras

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 00474, 00650, 04593, 05255, 05256, 05662 06034, 21064, 22835, 24737, 35402

Next Page

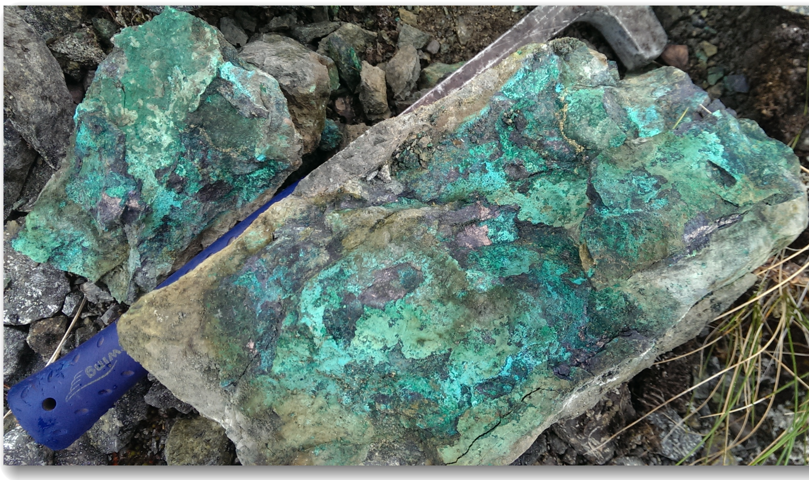
TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	4 line - kilometers	1025584, 1025583	$23,635.00
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	15 rock samples	1025584, 1025583	$5,005.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	12 sq km	1026629, 1025584, 1025583	$4,200.00
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:	$32,840.00

GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

COPPER KING PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
656,000 E / 6,283,000 N
Longitude -126.45°/ Latitude 56.16°
(NAD 83 - Zone 9) NTS: 094D / 9 & 10



Mineral Tenures:
Copper King 1-3 claims
CK Frac claim

Prepared by

Brad Peters, B.Sc. (Geology)
Rory Ritchie, H.B.Sc.(Chem), P.Geo.

PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS

November 26, 2015

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Summary

The Copper King property is located in north-central British Columbia, approximately 385 km northwest of Prince George and 140 km northwest of the community of Germansen Landing. The property is located on NTS map sheets 094D 9 & 10, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Omineca Mining Division. The property can be accessed from Fort St. James and Mackenzie via well-maintained roads.

The property can be accessed by vehicle via the Omineca Resource Access Road (ORAR), which extends from Mackenzie to beyond the Kemess Mine 42 km north of the property, and is suitable for large vehicles and machinery. Both the ORAR and a 230-kV transmission line owned by AuRico Gold Inc. cross the property. The property is located at UTM coordinates 656,000 E / 6,283,000 N (NAD 83 Zone 9).

The Copper King property has seen intermittent exploration dating back to the early 1960's, consisting of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, limited ground-based geophysical surveys and drilling.

The property is situated at the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane, and is underlain by Late Triassic Takla Group volcanics, pyroclastics and lesser epiclastic sediments belonging to the paraconformable Savage Mountain and Moosevale Formations. These formations have been intruded by Early Jurassic diorite, monzonite and granodiorite intrusions, occurring as plugs and dikes. Lesser Late Triassic augite porphyry dikes locally intrude Moosevale Formation pyroclastics.

Copper mineralization encountered at surface and in drilling consists primarily of bornite-chalcocite-chalcopyrite disseminations and fracture infill, and is associated with NNW- and NE-trending epidotized fracture zones. Mineralization is predominantly hosted in Takla Group volcanic flows and pyroclastics, but is also locally found within dioritic dikes. Elevated gold and silver values are typically associated with copper mineralization.

During 2015, two separate exploration programs were completed on the Copper King property. The initial exploration was conducted from July 18th to July 24th, and consisted rock chip sampling and prospecting. The second exploration program was carried out from August 31st to September 5th, and consisted of an IP survey over the main target area.

The widespread occurrence of copper ± gold ± silver mineralization, anomalous copper geochemistry, favourable geology and underlying IP chargeability anomalies suggest one or more porphyry systems may exist at depth on the property.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended. The objective of the Phase 1 program is to further refine target areas and identify high priority drill targets. An airborne Mag-EM survey is recommended to develop a more robust dataset and delineate drill targets, in addition to further induced polarization (IP) surveys are recommended to detect buried zones of sulfide mineralization and should be followed by a Phase-Two 2,500 diamond drilling program to test the highest ranking targets.

2 Introduction

This non-independent report on the Copper King property, an exploration stage property in the Omineca Mining Division of north-central British Columbia, Canada, was prepared by Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. ("PEMC"). The purpose of this report is to summarize 2015 exploration activities carried out on the Copper King property by PEMC.

3 Property Description & Location

3.1 Property Location

The Copper King property is located in north-central British Columbia (Figure 3.1), approximately 385 km northwest of Prince George and 140 km northwest of the community of Germansen Landing. The property can be accessed from Fort St. James or Mackenzie via well-maintained roads.

The property is located along the Omineca Resource Access Road, which extends from Mackenzie to the Kemess Mine 42 km north of the property and is suitable for large vehicles and machinery. The property is located at UTM coordinates 656,000 E / 6,283,000 N (NAD 83 Zone 9). The property is located on NTS map sheets 094D 9 & 10, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Omineca Mining Division.

3.2 Property Description

The 4,178 ha Copper King property is comprised of the Copper King 1-3 and CK FRAC claims (Figure 3.2) and was acquired through staking on January 30, 2014 and March 12, 2014. The claims are owned 100% by PEMC. All claims are on Crown Land and administered by the Government of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online system ("MTO"). Claim data is summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Copper King Claim Details

Tenure #	Tenure Name	Owner	Good to Date	Area(ha)
1025583	Copper King 1	PEMC (100%)	Mar 20, 2017	1778.62
1025584	Copper King 2	PEMC (100%)	Mar 20, 2017	1759.38
1025585	Copper King 3	PEMC (100%)	Mar 20, 2017	604.68
1026629	CK FRAC	PEMC (100%)	Mar 20, 2017	35.53
				4178.21

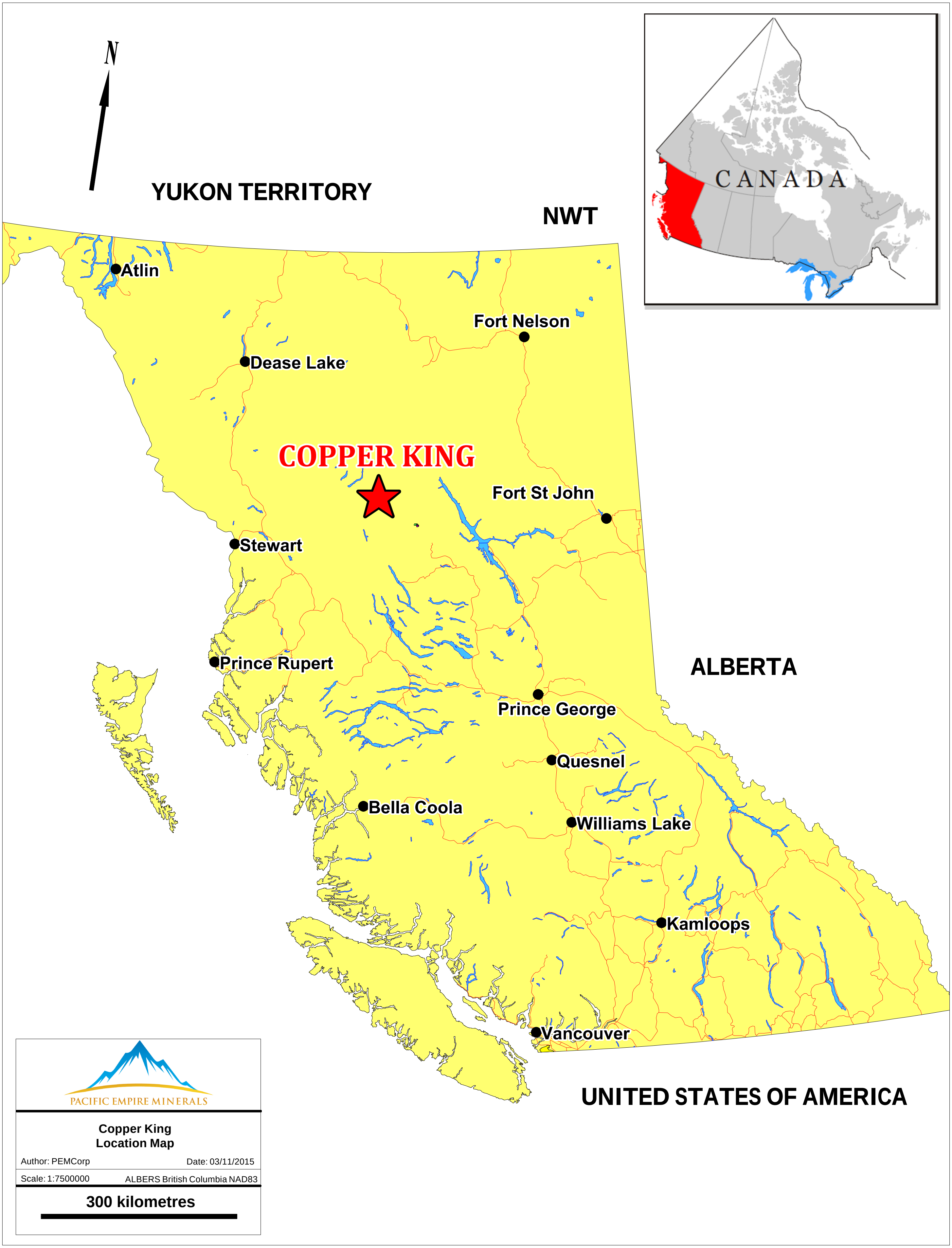


Figure 3.1: Location Map

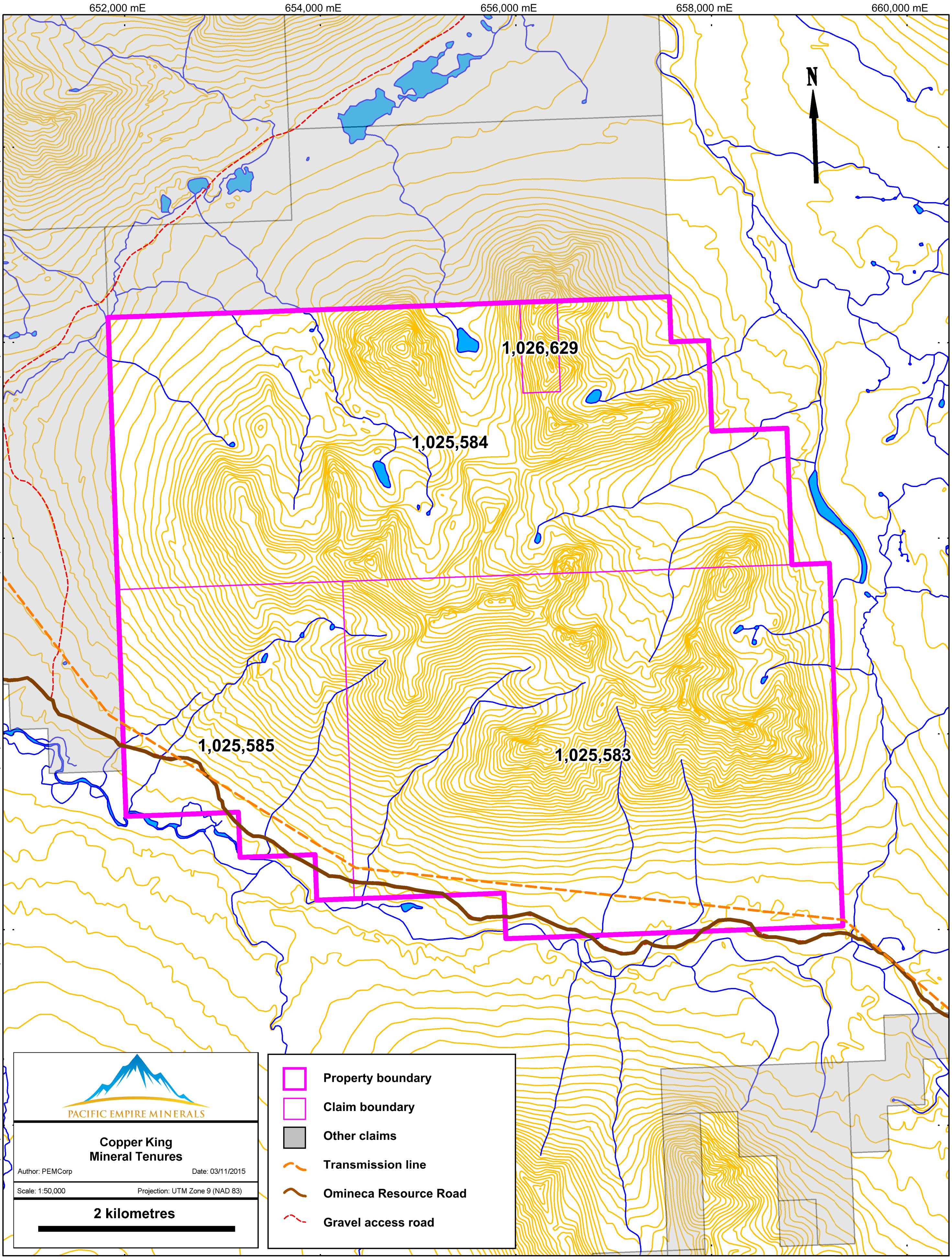


Figure 3.2: Claim Map

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The property can be accessed by vehicle via the Omineca Resource Access Road ("ORAR"), which extends from Mackenzie to beyond the Kemess Mine Site which is 42 northwest of the Copper King property. The ORAR traverses the southwestern portion of the property and the McConnell Creek Road ("MCR") branches off of the ORAR and traverses the northwestern corner of the property. Most of the property, which includes the areas that have seen the vast majority of historical exploration, must be accessed by helicopter.

Access by fixed wing aircraft is facilitated by the Moose Valley airstrip, located adjacent to the ORAR approximately 10 km northwest of the property. These airstrips can be used by commuter-type, turbo-prop aircraft based in Smithers and Vancouver. Driving time from Fort St. James is approximately 5 hours.

If traveling from Fort St. James, the Germansen North road is travelled until it meets the ORAR. It is roughly a 5 hour drive from Fort St. James to the Copper King property.

4.2 Climate

The climate is generally moderate although variable. Temperatures range from +30°C to -35°C. Precipitation is usually moderate and more or less uniformly distributed throughout the year. The property is typically snow covered from October to early June.

4.3 Local Resources

Labour and services are readily available from Mackenzie, Fort St. James and Vanderhoof. Trucking, expediting, industrial supply, heavy machinery and operators are available in Fort St. James and Mackenzie, as are personnel for line-cutting, core-cutting and other exploration services.

British Columbia has a long and rich mining history, and skilled miners and mining professionals reside throughout the province and are available for employment.

4.4 Infrastructure

There are no permanent structures or facilities located on the property.

Infrastructure on the property consists of the ORAR and a 230-kV transmission line which both traverse the southwestern corner of the property. A mine access road that extends from the ORAR to the placer operations at McConnell Creek comes within 200 m of the northwestern corner of the property, and an exploration trail branches off to the site of the Goldvale historical drilling that lies on the property. The condition of these subordinate roads is not known by the authors at this time, and vehicle access to the northwestern corner of the property cannot be confirmed.

The proposed Stewart Omineca Resource Road ("SORR") would provide a new east-west connection between Stewart, which offers pacific tidewater access, and the ORAR. The SORR would intersect the ORAR roughly 5 km to the west of the Copper King property. The community of Stewart in conjunction with several partners commissioned an impact study on this proposed road, but firm commitments as to when or if this project will take place have not been set.

4.5 Physiography

The topography is moderate to steep with elevations ranging from 1200 meters to 2000 meters above sea level. The treeline is at approximately 1600 meters with alpine meadows extending beyond. Bedrock exposure below 1200-1600 meters is sparse and between elevations of 1600-2000 meters bedrock exposure is moderate to good. Steep terrain exists on the property, where talus slopes are common.

5 History

The first white men in the area are thought to have been trappers for the Hudson's Bay Company, which established Fort Connelly at Bear Lake in 1826. The McConnell Creek gold placer was discovered by P. Jensen, operating out of Takla Landing during the Manson Creek gold rush. Jensen returned to the area in 1906 and located more productive ground, leading to the McConnell Creek gold rush of 1907, 1908 and its rapid demise. The placer was visited by Douglas Hay of the B.C. Department of Mines in 1932 and had a brief flurry of activity in 1932, subsequently becoming dormant yet again (Bradley, 1991).

Cominco prospectors mobilized by canoe and pack horse, supported by float planes, exploring the Aiken Lake (94C) map sheet for gold in the 1930's and 1940's. The Croydon Group (Cu, Au, Ag in pyritic quartz veins within sheared hornblende diorite) adjacent to Kliyul Creek, was discovered in the early 1930's by Cominco.

C.S. Lord of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) conducted geological mapping of the 94D sheet in 1941, 1944 and 1945, locating the Cu, Ag, Au occurrences at Menard Creek (Minfile #5-Marmont), 11 km north of Asitka Peak (Minfile #4-DS. Sixty, Z. Copper King: Minfile #37-ARN-Z) and in the vicinity of Asitka Peak (Minfile #ll-Arjay: #87, 94-99 Asitka, Bob). Gold in quartz vein occurrences near Goldway Peak (Minfile #12-S010, #13-Bruce, #5-Ginger) and Cu-Au bearing sulphide veins northeast of Kliyul Creek (Minfile #15-Shell), were explored by Springer Sturgeon Gold and Goldway Peak Mines from 1946 to 1950.

The area was little explored in the 1950's but interest intensified in the 1960's with initial investigation of the copper potential of the dS/Sixty, Arjay and Marmont occurrences.

In 1971 Falconbridge Nickel, (Wesfrob Mines) discovered the Sustut Copper deposit (Minfile #63-indicated 60 million tons at 1.25% Cu - 1972) and exploration interest exploded. Numerous junior and major resource companies acquired ground, looking either for Sustut-style replacement or porphyry copper mineralization.

In the mid-1970's, Canadian Superior and BP Minerals explored the Z claims, over what is now the Copper King #2 claim and adjacent ground to the south, for Sustut-style copper replacement in porous Takla Group tuffs. Geological mapping, geochemical sampling (Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn), IP and ground magnetic surveys were conducted over the claims and three short diamond drill holes completed in two areas. While extensive soil/talus fine copper anomalies and several shear, disseminated or intrusive-related epidote-bornite-chalcocite showings were located, the drill tests were deemed negative and the claims were allowed to lapse. In 1973 to 1974, Nomad Mines drill tested a porphyry copper prospect (Asitka, Bob) on the northeast flank of the Asitka Peak, 6 km south of the Z claims. These claims were subsequently allowed to lapse.

In the 1980's several of the porphyry copper prospects in the Johanson Lake area were evaluated for gold potential and this process continues to the present.

In the fall of 1989 A. Whaley was hunting with his son in a valley west adjacent to BP's lapsed Z claims and noticed heavily malachite-stained talus blocks. A small selection of these rocks were taken to Arbor Resources who had them analyzed, returning; 39.6% Cu and 192 ppm Ag (5.6 oz/ton) in one sample of malachite stained massive bornite-chalcocite and 5.8 g/t Au (0.17 oz/ton) in a separate epidote rich sample.

The Esther 1 and 2 claims were subsequently staked in October, 1989, followed by the Copper King #1 and #2 claims in December, 1989.

The southern McConnell Range mapping program, consisting of 1:20,000 scale mapping by BCGS geologist Andrew Legun, was initiated in 1996 as part of the Toodoggone-McConnell mapping project (Legun, 1997). A finalized geologic map was released in 2001.

5.1 Work Filed for Assessment Purposes

A summary of work filed for assessment purposes is presented in Table 5.1. Descriptions are outlined below, locations of reported work presented in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1: Summary of Work Filed for Assessment Credit

Year	Operator	ARIS #	Work Performed
1962	Westgate	00474	Prospecting & trenching
1965	Montgomery	00650	Ground EM, trenching & mapping
1973	Canadian Superior	04593	Mapping & geochemical sampling
1974	BP Minerals	05255	Ground Mag & IP
1974	BP Minerals	05256	Mapping & geochemical sampling
1976	BP Minerals	05662	Drilling (1 hole)
1976	BP Minerals	06034	Drilling (2 holes)
1990	Arbor Resources	21064	Mapping & prospecting
1992	Arbor Resources	22835	Mapping & prospecting
1996	Consolidated North Coast	24737	Drilling (6 holes)
2014	PEMC	35402	Geochemical & prospecting

5.1.1 1962 Menard Syndicate - AR#00474

In 1962, the Menard Syndicate conducted limited prospecting and surface trenching on the Arjay property consisting of DS claims 1-20. This work was successful in locating interesting copper mineralization associated with some silver in a strong 40 to 50 foot-wide shear zone. The shear zone was reported to be traceable on surface for over 3,500 feet (Holbrooke, 1962, AR#0474).

Mineralization was reported to occur within lenticular areas within the shear zone with lenses having a width of approximately seven feet. Assays of representative grab samples of oxidized vein material returned copper values from 0.5% to over 3.0% with low silver values on the order of 1 oz/ton. Further exploration was recommended.

5.1.2 1965 J.H. Montgomery - AR#00650

An electromagnetic ground reconnaissance survey, in conjunction with a trenching, geological mapping and sampling program was completed in 1965 on the Sixty Claim Group (Cochrane, 1965, AR#0650).

The report concluded that small, high grade copper bearing veinlets and veins are common in and around the Sixty Group. Metallic mineralization was reported to be related to acidic intrusive rocks which have produced small skarn-type vein deposits and alteration in the volcanic-sedimentary host rock.

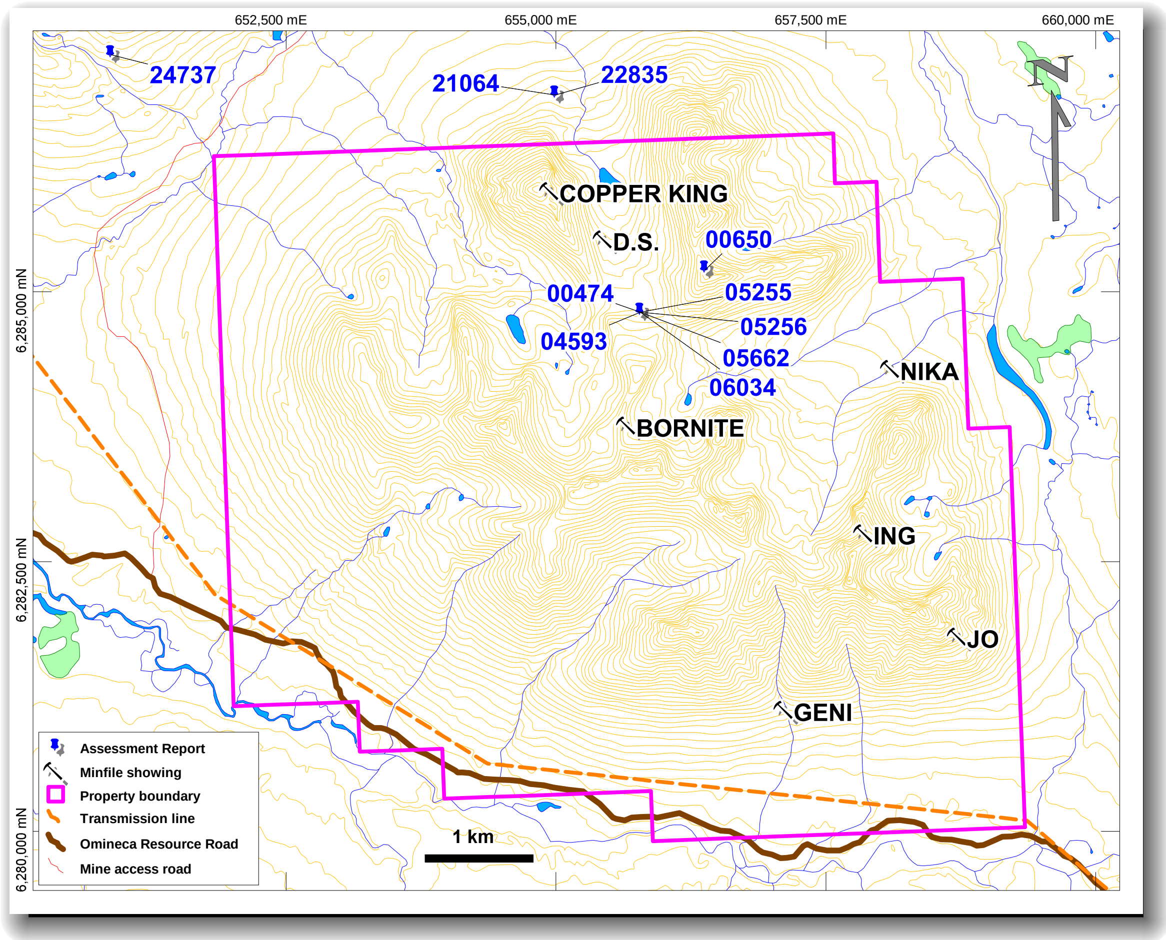


Figure 5.1: Location of work filed for assessment (in blue), and Minfile showings

5.1.3 1973 Canadian Superior Exploration - AR#04593

In 1973, Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd. conducted prospecting and geological mapping on the Z Group of claims. Numerous copper occurrences as narrow, discontinuous epidote/chalcocite/bornite veins were reported.

A total of 40 silt samples were collected at a reconnaissance scale from drainages within the claim area. Silt geochemistry showed generally high copper background values in the 200-500 ppm Cu range (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). Numerous creeks were anomalous, particularly in the east-central and north-west portion of the Z claims. In addition, 80 soil samples were collected at 200 foot intervals along 5 reconnaissance lines and the samples were analyzed for copper.

The results showed widespread copper mineralization and it was noted that this made it difficult to establish a meaningful background for the property. Copper values ranged from 15 ppm to 660 ppm with the anomalous threshold at 100 ppm Cu.

Further exploration work was recommended, with a focus on sampling of the pyroclastic units.

5.1.4 1974 BP Minerals - AR#05255

BP Minerals, in August of 1974, completed a geophysical work program consisting of a time domain Induced Polarization (IP) survey and a ground magnetometer survey on the Z claims (Lloyd, 1974, AR#5255).

The report outlined the survey data and concluded that the IP anomaly identified in the northwest corner of the grid that was probably not caused by pyritic and/or graphitic shales or by disseminated magnetite alteration and may be caused by disseminated bornite and hematite.

5.1.5 1974 BP Minerals - AR#05256

Assessment report #5256 describes the results of geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysical work on the Z claims by BP Minerals in 1974 (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). From July 22 to August 28, 1974 a crew of sixteen field personnel completed grid preparation, geological mapping, geochemical, magnetometer and IP surveys.

Results from the talus sampling survey indicated a marked regional trace element zonation with copper enrichment to the east and lead-zinc enrichment to the west. Results from talus, soil, spring seepage, stream sediment and bog sediment sampling surveys defined five zones of anomalous copper; these zones were characterized by more intensely sheared and mineralized lithologies.

5.1.6 1975 BP Minerals - AR#05662

The assessment report describes a one-hole diamond drill program completed on the Z claims in 1975 (Mustard and Bates, 1975, AR#5662). A 150 m BQ sized diamond drill hole was drilled to test the margins of an IP chargeability anomaly outlined the previous year. A narrow zone of disseminated chalcocite and bornite associated with an epidotized fracture zone was encountered between 125 m and 128 m, which graded 0.34% copper.

5.1.7 1976 BP Minerals - AR#06034

In 1976, two additional holes were drilled by BP Minerals (Bates, 1976, AR#6034). DDH ZD76-1 (106.1 m) and ZD76-2 (18.6 m). ZD76-1 was collared within a unit mapped as the Basal Moosevale Formation consisting of epiclastic sediments overlying the reddened top of Savage Mountain Formation feldspar porphyry. Although assay results were not published for assessment purposes, the drill logs describe an approximately 45 m interval from 61 m to 106 m of continuously mineralized bladed feldspar porphyry volcanics. Descriptions in the drill logs note disseminated and fracture fill chalcopyrite ± bornite ± chalcocite mineralization estimated at between 0.5% and 1.0% from 150' to the end of the hole at 106 m. Mineralization was associated with epidote ± carbonate alteration.

5.1.8 1990 Arbor Resources - AR#21064

In October of 1990, Arbor Resources conducted a 4-day reconnaissance mapping and prospecting program on the Copper King #1 & #2 claims (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064). Although snow covered the ground the program was successful in locating three new showings of fracture-controlled epidote-malachite ± bornite ± chalcocite mineralization. Up to 0.76% Cu, 7.9 g/t Ag and 115 ppb Au was assayed over a 40 cm wide interval.

One rock chip sample of high grade float material graded 2% Cu, 10.8 g/t Ag and 198 ppb Au.

5.1.9 1992 Arbor Resources - AR#22835

In late September of 1993, two prospectors visited the property with the intention of mapping and sampling outcrop areas above copper anomalies located in the 1990 survey. A storm dropped 10 cm of snow, limiting traverses to the north slope of the Copper King #1 claim. A total of 11 rock ship samples were collected from bedrock, returning values up to 0.35% Cu, 75 ppb Au and 1.8 g/t Ag (Bradley, 1993, AR#22835).

5.1.10 1996 Consolidated North Coast Industries - AR#24737

In 1996, Consolidated North Coast Industries Ltd. conducted an exploration program consisting of six diamond drill holes on the Goldvale property (Potter and Haslinger, 1997, AR#24737). Drilling in six holes totaled 915 m and was focused on Induced Polarization targets. Anomalous copper mineralization was not encountered within the boundaries of the current Copper King property, although several discrete intercepts exhibiting elevated gold-silver-zinc intercepts were reported with values up to 294 ppb Au, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.2% Zn over 3.05 m from GV9602.

5.1.11 2014 Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. - AR#35402

In 2014, a reconnaissance exploration program was conducted at the Copper King property that consisted of rock sampling for verification purposes. One day was spent on the property at various locations. Access was via helicopter from the Kemess Mine site.

The 2014 work program confirmed the presence of Cu-Au-Ag mineralization on the property and the presence of widespread, propylitic alteration. Furthermore, the geology encountered is similar to that of the Kemess Project, which provided insight into a viable exploration model applicable to the area.

Table 5.2: 2014 Rock sample details

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
2086913	656282	6285471	6860	0.052	4.25
2086914	656160	6286175	5430	0.037	3.04
2086915	658790	6281813	30600	0.446	21.4

Table 5.3: 2014 Rock sample descriptions

Sample ID	Description
2086913	Takla volcanics, snowflake lath porphyry. Strong calc-silicate (ep-grt-px) alt'n with mod-strong kaolinite overprint. Abundant malachite and chalcocite, minor magnetite.
2086914	Calc-silicate (diopside-garnet) alt'd Takla volcanics. Trace malachite and chalcocite.
2086915	Fine grained mafic volcanics with up to 2% bornite blebs and dissems. Mod chl-ep alt'n, mod malachite and chrysocolla.

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1 Regional Geology

6.1.1 Regional Lithology and Stratigraphy

The property lies along the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities, and oceanic plates, which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period (Figure 6.1).

The Stikine Terrane formed along or near the western North American continental margin and accreted to the margin in the late Early Jurassic (186-181 Ma). Stikinia is found along most of the length of the Canadian Cordillera and in the property area is characterized by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island arc affinity (Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

World class gold-rich copper deposits are associated with the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic intrusive suites in NW Stikinia.

Stikinia is comprised of three overlapping island arc assemblages spanning 200 m.y.:

- Stikine Assemblage - Late Paleozoic
- Stuhini or Takla Groups - Middle to Late Triassic
- Hazelton Groups - Early to Middle Jurassic

These rocks are cut by coeval plutons which include, but are not limited to:

- Stikine & Copper Mountain Intrusive Suites - Late Triassic
- Texas Creek & Black Lake Intrusive Suites - Early Jurassic
- Three Sisters Intrusive Suite - Middle Jurassic

The Stikine Terrane is in contact to the east with the Quesnel terrane. The boundary between the Stikine and Quesnel terranes lies immediately to the northeast of the property and separates the Mesozoic arc components. The boundary between the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes is a complex structural zone that includes late Early Jurassic east-directed thrust faults that juxtapose the Quesnel Terrane above the Cassiar Terrane.

In the area of the property the Stikine Terrane is dominated by Triassic volcanics intruded by Early Jurassic quartz dioritic, monzodioritic and gabbroic rocks. Early Jurassic Hazelton Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks unconformably overlie Late Triassic volcanics.

In the McConnell Creek map-area, Monger has subdivided the Upper Triassic Takla Group into 3 distinct formations: An upper sequence of volcanic pyroclastics and epiclastics of Norian age named the Moosevale Formation, a middle division of basic tuffs and flows termed the Savage Mountain Formation and a lower division of tuffaceous sandstone and argillite called the Dewar Formation, which is Karnian in age (Monger and Church, 1977). In the Quesnel Terrane, the Takla Group comprises undivided volcanics as basic to intermediate flows, breccias and tuffs.

uTrTM
Takla Group - Moosevale Formation
Mafic to intermediate, largely subaerially deposited reddish pyroclastics and epiclastics. Generally massive green and red volcanic breccia with interbedded sandstone, mudstone and lahar layers. Localized polymictic conglomerates, especially at base of Moosevale Formation. Formation generally records a transition from marine to non-marine when moving up stratigraphy, with the composition of units becoming less mafic in

composition.

uTrTSa

Takla Group - Savage Mountain Formation

Submarine to locally subaerial basaltic volcanic rocks consisting of basic augite porphyry flows and breccias, pillow breccia, tuffs, and interbedded bladed feldspar porphyry.

uTrTD

Takla Group - Dewar Formation

Thin to medium-bedded, dark-grey or greenish grey, brown weathering volcanic sandstone or bedded tuff, siltstone and interbedded argillite. The base of the formation comprises graphitic and pyritic argillite with siltstone laminae, as well as lesser argillaceous limestone pods and cherty argillite beds. The Dewar Formation is the distal, basinward equivalent of the volcanic edifice represented by the Savage Mountain Formation.

uTrTv

Takla Group - Unnamed

Undivided volcanic rocks consisting of basic to intermediate flows, breccias and tuffs; probably includes intrusive members (LTrgb), green phyllite and phyllitic schist and minor sediments.

It has been proposed by previous operators (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#04593), and is suggested by the most recent BCGS compilation (Massey et al., 2005) that a regional unconformity between Late Triassic Takla Group volcanics and overlying Early Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics exists on the property. Regional mapping in 1997 by A. Legun suggested otherwise, concluding that the unit of mention actually belonged to the Moosevale Formation, the uppermost unit of the Late Triassic Takla Group. As the former interpretation can not be completely ruled out at this time, a description for these Early Jurassic volcanics is provided below. Regional unconformities have been interpreted as providing important structural and tectonic controls for the localization of significant mineralizing systems (Kyba, 2014).

lJHT

Hazelton Group - Telkwa Formation

Calc-alkaline volcanic rocks consisting of maroon, green and purple subaerial andesitic to dacitic feldsparphyric flows, pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, augite phyric to aphyric basalt, breccia, welded tuff.

To the north, in the area of the Kemess mines, Late Paleozoic Asitka Group siltstone and limestone are in fault contact with Late Triassic Takla Group basalt, both of which are unconformably overlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Along the southwest margin of the property a wedge of Mid- to Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group sediments extends to the northwest. Sustut group rocks consist of a fining upward sequence of chert and quartz pebble conglomerate interlayered with felsic ash tuffs that is overlain by a mudstone-siltstone sequence with coal layers.

Intrusive rocks in the area of the property belong to the Early Jurassic Black Lake Plutonic Suite, with lesser Late Triassic and mid-Cretaceous intrusions and intrusive complexes. At the Kemess Mine, the Black Lake Plutonic Suite is comprised of equigranular and porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite. The Darb Lake stock has been mapped within the property boundary and is described as quartz diorite, while the Asitka Peak stock, which is also quartz diorite, has been mapped to the south. To the north of the property, Black Lake Plutonic Suite intrusions include the Jensen Peak Batholith, Johanson Lake Stock, McConnell Range Stock and Fredrikson Peak Stocks.

Localized and sporadic Late Triassic intrusive rocks exist in the area, the most significant of which is the Menard Complex to the north of the property, a mafic to ultramafic complex dominated by gabbro and pyroxenite. Mid-Cretaceous stocks also occur in the area, the nearest of which is the Johanson Creek stock immediately to the east of the property.

MKqd
Johanson Creek stock
Quartz diorite, granodiorite, leuco-granodiorite, minor granite.

EJqd
Darb Lake & Asitka Peak Stocks
Quartz dioritic intrusive rocks.

EJdg
Various intrusives
Monzodioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks of the Jensen Peak Batholith, Johanson Lake Stock, McConnell Range Stocks and Fredrikson Peak Stocks.

LTrum
Menard Complex
Alaskan-type ultramafics, gabbro, hornblendite, pyroxenite and dunite.

6.1.2 Regional Mineral Occurrences

The economic importance of the Stikine Terrane is demonstrated by its rich endowment of porphyry copper-gold mineral deposits. The Copper King property is located in an area with abundant porphyry showings and prospects, along with significant copper-gold deposits.

The Kemess Underground Project is located approximately 5.5 km north of the past producing Kemess South mine in north-central British Columbia (Figure 6.1). During its mine life the Kemess South mine produced close to 3 million ounces of gold and over 300 million pounds of copper.

Results from the Kemess Underground feasibility study outline the development of an underground block cave operation with annual production of 105,000 ounces of gold and 44 million pounds of copper at cash costs of $213 per ounce gold, net of by-product credits, over a mine life of approximately 12 years (SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2013).

The Kliyul Copper Gold Porphyry project is located approximately 23 km to the southeast of the Copper King property and is owned 100% by Kiska Metals Corp (Figure 6.1). Currently partnered with Teck Resources Ltd. the 6,537 ha property is considered to have the potential to host a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

Gold and copper mineralization in the Kliyul Zone appears to be associated with multiple phases of magnetite breccia and quartz-chalcopyrite veining within and adjacent to diorite porphyry intrusive rocks. Recent exploration work has identified a 2.8 km long IP chargeability high anomaly centered on the Kliyul Zone that is coincident with mapped phyllic alteration in intrusive and volcanic rocks.

In 2013, Kiska completed an exploration program funded under an option agreement with Teck Resources Ltd. The program totaled approximately $500,000 and was comprised of surface geophysics, property scale geological mapping, and core re-logging in the Kliyul Zone.

Kiska holds a 100% interest in the 6,537 ha Kliyul property, subject to a 1.5% NSR. Teck Resources Inc. can earn a 51% interest by spending $5.5 million in exploration expenditures by January 31, 2018. Subsequently, an additional 14% interest may be earned by spending an additional $6.5 million before the 3^{rd} anniversary of the exercise of First Option.

Table 6.1: Kemess Underground Mineral Reserve & Resource Estimate

Reserves (February 2013)							
Category	**Tons (millions)**	**Cu (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu lb (million)**	**Au oz (million)**	**Ag oz (million)**
Proven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probable	100.37	0.28	0.56	2.05	619.15	1.805	6.608
Total	100.37	0.28	0.56	2.05	619.15	1.805	6.608

Resources[1](February 2013)							
Category	**Tons (millions)**	**Cu (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu lb (million)**	**Au oz (million)**	**Ag oz (million)**
Measured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicated	65.4	0.24	0.41	1.81	346.55	0.854	3.811
Measured + Indicated	65.4	0.24	0.41	1.81	346.55	0.854	3.811
Inferred	9.97	0.21	0.39	1.57	46.1	0.125	0.503

[1] *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

Source: From 43-101 Technical Report dated April 1st, 2013 (SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2013).

6.2 Property Geology

The Copper King property is located along the eastern boundary of the Stikine Terrane in a fault-bounded wedge consisting primarily of Late Triassic Takla Group volcanic rocks intruded by Early Jurassic stocks and plutons. To the west, the Moose Valley Fault marks the western contact with mid- to Upper Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Sustut Group. To the east, the Ingenika Fault juxtaposes the Stikine Terrane against the Quesnel Terrane, although the units on either side of this terrane boundary belong to the Takla Group and are both compositionally and texturally similar. Mapping by government geologists (Figure 6.3) in 1997 describes three distinctive volcanic units in the area of the property that are interpreted as belonging to the Late Triassic Takla Group. This mapping also identified basal conglomerates of the Moosevale Formation as overlying the reddened top of the underlying Savage Mountain which may represent a localized paraconformity.

Volcanic rocks identified on the property are the Late Triassic Moosevale and Savage Mountain Formation volcanics and related sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by Late Triassic augite porphyry dikes and Early Jurassic granodiorites, diorites and monzonites of the Black Lake Intrusive Suite.

The Savage Mountain Formation underlies the Moosevale Formation and is comprised of massive basalt, basaltic flows and minor tuff, and also includes pillowed basalt, and reddish and rubbly amygdaloidal flows. On the Copper King property, the majority of Savage Mountain Formation exists as feldspar and augite porphyry basalt, feldspar lath porphyry basaltic andesite, and volcanic breccia. However, there does exist a locally mappable lithic tuff and breccia unit in the northern portion of the property which has been described as having an unusual geometry and lithic composition. Fragments of diorite have been noted to occur within this tuff and breccia unit in addition to clasts of augite porphyry, lath porphyry, green siltstone, dark and

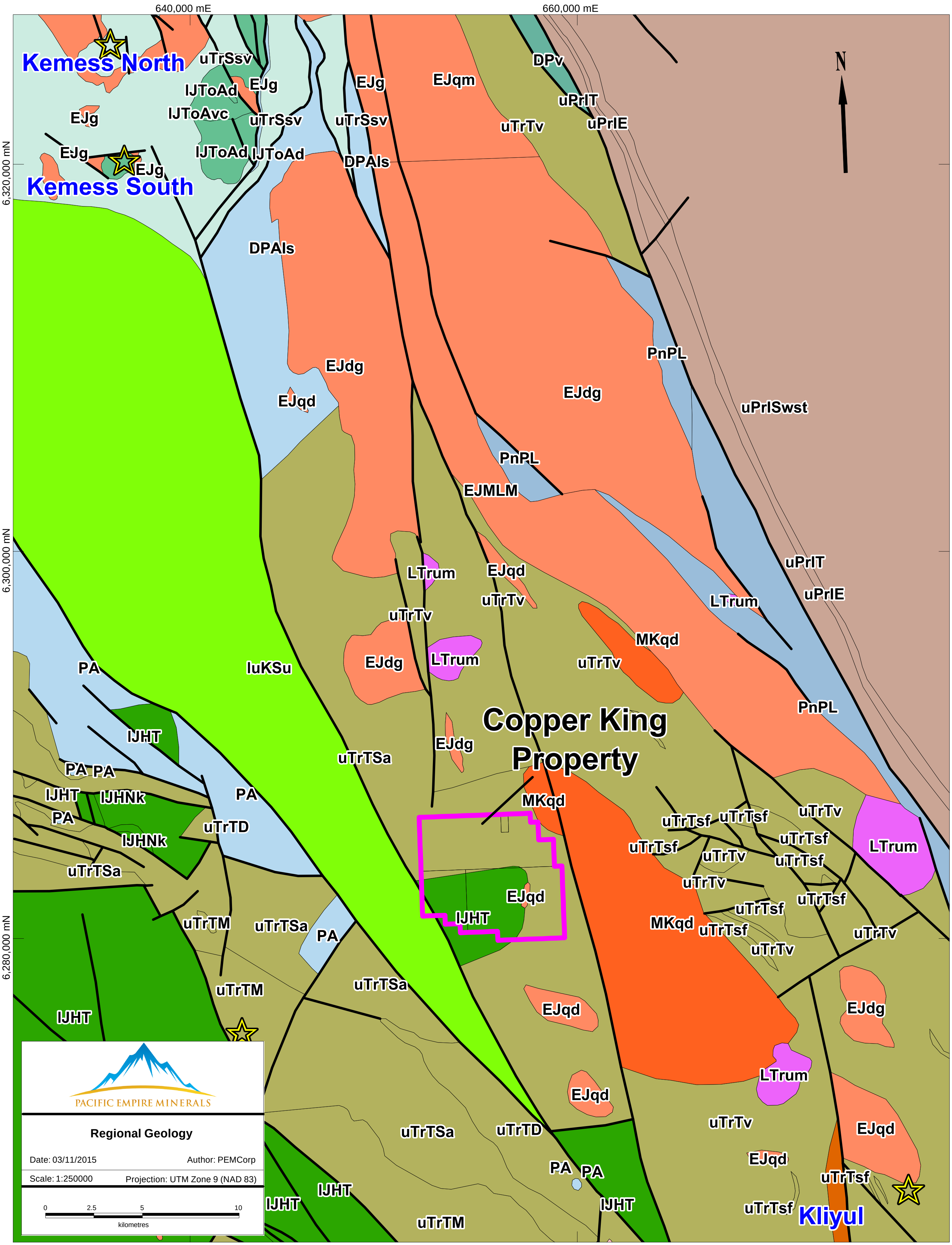


Figure 6.1: Regional Geology

Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks

luKSu
Mid-Cretaceous to Upper Cretaceous
undivided sedimentary rocks

lJHT
Lower Jurassic
calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

lJHNk
Lower Jurassic
undivided sedimentary rocks

lJToAcg
Lower Jurassic
conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

lJHT
Lower Jurassic
calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

lJToAd
Lower Jurassic
dacitic volcanic rocks

lJToAdqp
Lower Jurassic
high level quartz phyric, felsitic intrusive rocks

uTrSsv
Upper Triassic
marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

uTrTSa
Upper Triassic
basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrTsf
Upper Triassic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sed rocks

uTrTM
Late Triassic
argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

uTrTv
Upper Triassic
undivided volcanic rocks

uTrTD
Upper Triassic
coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

DPAls
Devonian to Permian
limestone bioherm/reef

PA
Permian
bimodal volcanic rocks

PnPL
Pennsylvanian to Permian
marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

DPAls
Devonian to Permian
limestone bioherm/reef

uPrlE
Upper Proterozoic
limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

uPrlT
Upper Proterozoic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uPrlS
Upper Proterozoic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uPrlSwst
Upper Proterozoic
argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

Intrusive Rocks

MKqd
Mid-Cretaceous
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

EJqm
Early Jurassic
quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

EJg
Early Jurassic
intrusive rocks, undivided

EJqd
Early Jurassic
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

EJMLM
Early Jurassic
monzodioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

EJdg
Early Jurassic
monzodioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

EJqd
Early Jurassic
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

LTrgb
Late Triassic
gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks

LTrum
Late Triassic
ultramafic rocks

Figure 6.2: Regional Geology Legend

maroon tuff, white chert, microdiorite and pale sericitized fragments. It was also noted that the distribution of clasts within this unit is not uniform and that clasts of the lath porphyry were abundant near the margin, but uncommon elsewhere. It was postulated that this tuff breccia unit may represent a vent breccia or a diatreme (Legun, 1997).

Overlying the Savage Mountain Formation is the uppermost unit of the Late Triassic Takla Group, the Moosevale Formation. This formation comprises crystal lithic tuff and volcanic breccia, andesitic tuff, volcanic greywacke, which are locally intruded by sills of megacrystic augite porphyry. The heterolithic breccias contain clasts derived from the Savage Mountain Formation but an additional felsic component is suggested by a few grey dacitic-andesitic clasts with amphibole (Legun, 1997). The lower part of the sequence includes matrix supported conglomerates and graded, stratified conglomerates with large slabs of transported red siltstone.

A unit within the Moosevale Formation has been designated by Legun as the Basal Moosevale Facies, which occurs locally along the contact between the Savage Mountain and Moosevale formations. This unit is described as a lens of bedded epiclastic sediments lying on the reddened top of the uppermost lath porphyry flow of Savage Mountain and consists of cross-bedded tuffaceous sandstones, sandy conglomerate, red and green siltstones, very thin beds of brown limy siltstone, and laminated cherty siltstone (Legun, 1997). This basal coarse epiclastic unit may represent a paraconformity on the property, and may have a control on the spatial distribution of some of the mineralization encountered on the property to date.

Intrusive rocks encountered on the property to date are dominantly feldspar-phyric monzonite and lesser diorite and granodiorite, which intrude the Takla volcanic sequence as plugs, dikes and sills (Lloyd, 1974, AR#05255). The dominant phase has been described as a greyish crowded feldspar porphyry, with blocky euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts and locally, accessory hornblende and magnetite (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#04593). Another intrusion observed in the northern portion of the property comprises a coarse granitic core grading outward to a porphyritic margin with several feldspathic and locally pegmatitic dike-like masses occurring within the plug (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#04593).

In the northwestern portion of the property, intrusives encountered to date consist of northeast trending dikes of feldspar-phyric diorite that are often associated with copper mineralization and presumed to be of Early Jurassic age (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064).

A few localized dikes of augite porphyry, up to 100 m in width, occur in the southeastern portion of the property. These dikes trend in an east-west direction, are characterized by large phenocrysts up to 2 cm and have been designated as Late Triassic in age (Legun, 1997).

6.2.1 Property Structure

Located in a fault-bounded wedge with the Ingenika Fault to the east and the Moose Valley Fault to the west, the property is centered on a magnetic anomaly that appears to be cut by a NE trending structure. Mesozoic strata comprise a gently west to southwestward dipping (15° to 20°) sequence interrupted by several minor faults of apparently little displacement. Folding is limited to gentle warping, possibly related to intrusion (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#04593).

The dominant joint attitude is 45°/85° NW with a secondary set at 340°/75° W. Major faults mapped on the property generally trend north and northeast. The majority of dikes on the property trend east to northeast, and are steeply dipping.

The presence of conglomerates and sedimentary units within the Basal Moosevale Facies that separate different volcanic units on the property suggests that an unconformity or a paraconformity may exist on the property. The age of such an unconformity is debatable as previous mapping has assigned the age of

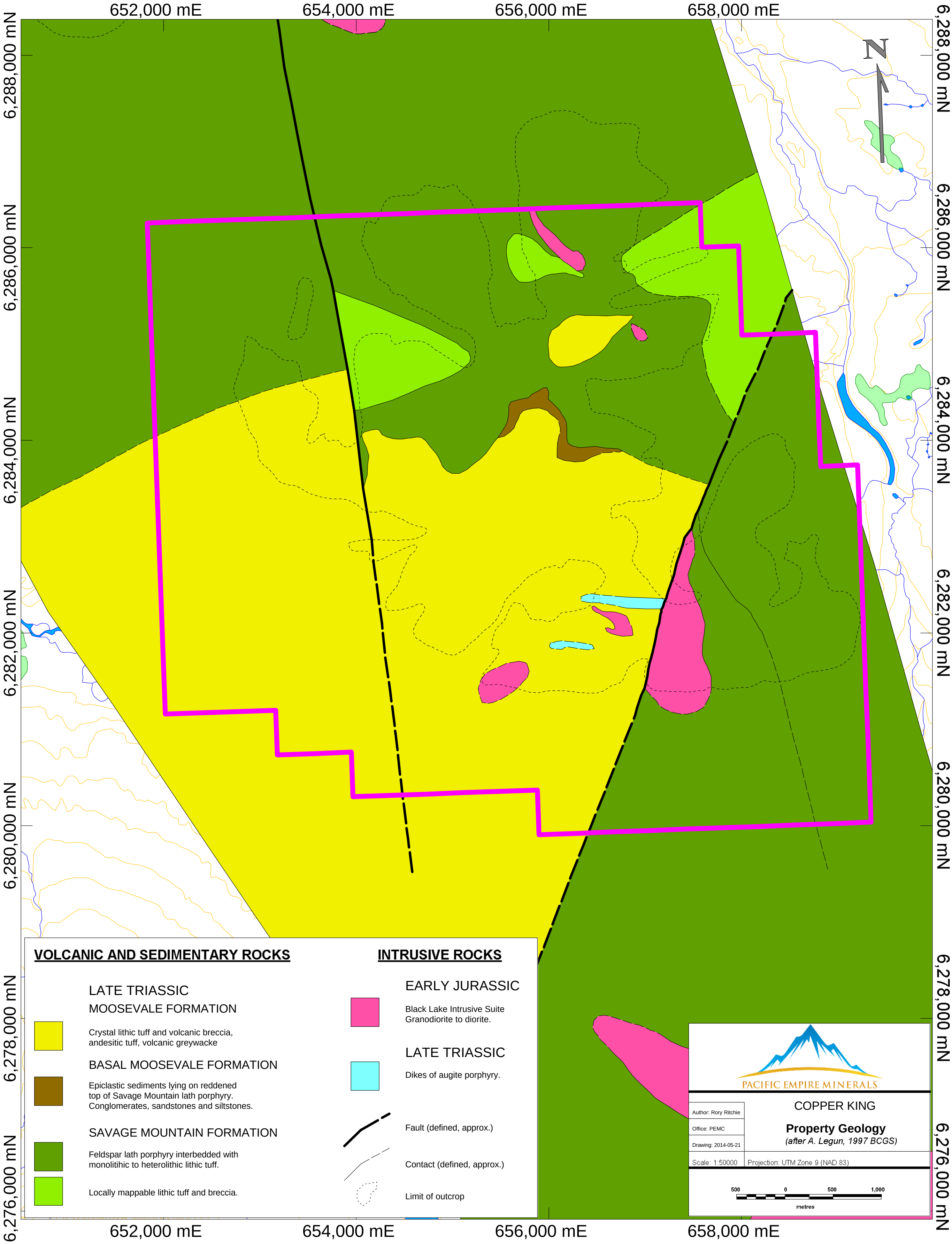


Figure 6.3: Property Geology *(modified from A. Legun, BCGS, 2001.)*

non-deposition as Jurassic-Triassic (Massey et al., 2005) or Late Triassic (Legun, 1997). For the scope of this report, the authors have decided to use the 1997 mapping of Legun, which suggests a Late Triassic age. Regardless of the absolute age, a paraconformity could provide for a significant conduit and structural corridor that might have a control on magmatic intrusion, hydrothermal fluid flow, and subsequent mineralization.

6.2.2 Property Mineralization

Copper mineralization identified by previous operators is generally associated with epidotized fracture zones, and consists of bornite-chalcocite-chalcopyrite as disseminations, fracture fill and locally replacing amygdules. It occurs in both intrusive and volcanic rock, most commonly in bladed feldspar porphyry, often with accessory hematite, magnetite, and pyrite. Malachite and azurite staining is common in mineralized outcrop and boulders. Rock samples returning anomalous copper (>0.1% Cu), as well as surface mineralization occurrences documented in various Assessment Reports, are outlined in Figure 6.4. Elevated gold and silver values commonly coincide with anomalous copper values.

In the northwestern portion of the property, west of the Copper King showing, disseminated copper sulphides found in diorite feldspar porphyry dikes have returned values up to 0.14% Cu, 1.6 g/t Ag with trace amounts of Au. Chalcocite-bornite as fracture fill in a strongly epidotized fine-grained basalt talus block found in this area returned values of 1.99% Cu, 198 ppb Au and 10.8 g/t Ag (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064).

In the central and eastern portion of the current Copper King claims, rock sampling has returned copper values up to 6.9% Cu, but more typically are in the range of 0.1 to 0.3% (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#05256). Mineralization is, with only a few exceptions, found in veined shear zones and on joint and fracture surfaces, and associated with secondary epidote. Exceptions to this shear zone mineralization were found on the southern corner of the main northeast ridge where mineralization occurs as disseminated and fracture filling bornite and chalcocite in green tuff and where chalcopyrite and pyrite disseminations are found in cherty tuff (Cochrane, 1965, AR#00650).

Mineralization intersected in drilling consists of chalcopyrite-bornite ± chalcocite as disseminations, fractures fill, and replacing amygdules. Diamond drill hole ZD-1 encountered disseminated chalcocite and minor bornite as replacements and fracture fill in epidote altered polylithic tuffs grading 0.34% Cu over 10 feet (Mustard and Bates, 1975, AR#05662). Diamond drill hole ZD76-1 intersected a mineralized zone beginning at 61.3 m and continuing to the end of hole depth of 106.1 m. Mineralization consisted of chalcocite-chalcopyrite-bornite disseminations and fracture fill, and was associated with epidote ± calcite alteration. Assays values from this drill hole were not provided in the accompanying work report (Bates, 1976, AR#06034).

6.2.3 Property Alteration

Alteration on the property is generally restricted to sheared, fractured and veined zones, and consists of a propylitic assemblage of epidote-chlorite ± calcite ± quartz. This alteration assemblage can be found in all rocks types, and is occasionally accompanied by minor hematite and/or magnetite. Mineralized zones are generally epidotized but the reverse in not necessarily true.

Localized potassic alteration as secondary K feldspar has been recognized in drilling by previous operators, but significant potassic alteration has not been observed to date. Weak to moderate quartz-sericite alteration of feldspar-phyric diorite dikes and wallrock volcanics was observed by Arbor Resources in the area immediately west of the Copper King showing (Bradley, 1993, AR#22835).

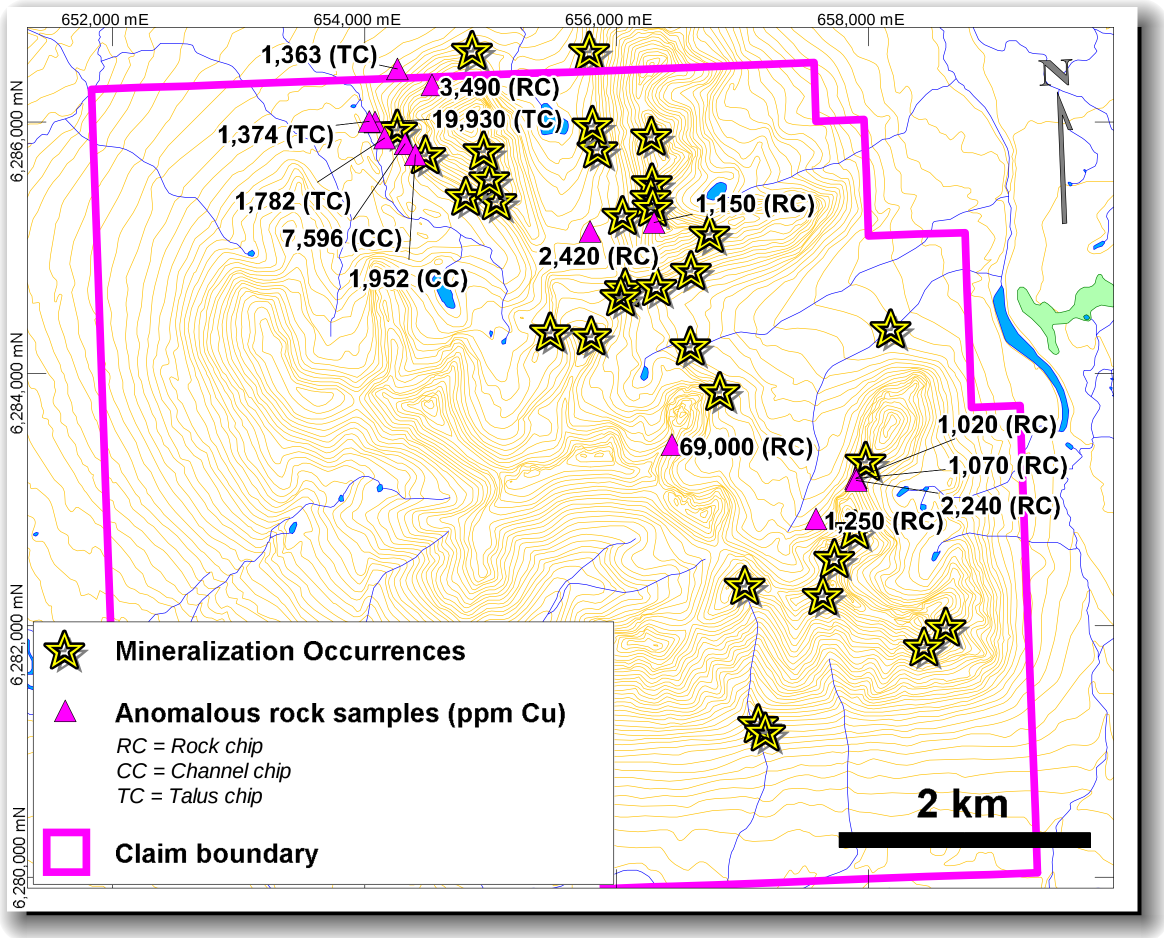


Figure 6.4: Location of anomalous rock samples and mineralization occurrences from various Assessment Reports.

6.2.4 Property Minfile Occurrences

A total of 7 Minfile occurrences exist on the Copper King property, although surface mineralization documented in various assessment reports indicate that copper mineralization is more extensive. Locations of Minfile occurrences outlined below are presented in Figure 5.1.

6.2.4.1 The DS Showing 093D 004

The D.S. occurrence, located on the 1975 ZD-1 diamond drill hole, is located west of the Ingenika River approximately 18 km northwest of Johanson Lake (BC Geological Survey, 2013b).

Stratigraphically, the oldest rocks in the area are pyroxene porphyry flows overlain by bladed feldspar porphyry flows, both of the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation (Takla Group). These are overlain by a mixed package of pyroclastics, possibly of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). The pyroclastics consist of a well-bedded waterlain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). These successions are intruded by an unnamed Early Jurassic quartz diorite. The flows are moderately fractured and jointed. Local faulting and shearing generally trends northeast and west.

The ZD-1 drill hole intercepted bladed feldspar porphyry and lapilli tuffs. Some of the lapilli tuffs are waterlain and exhibit graded bedding. The tuffs and porphyry flows contain disseminated hematite and magnetite in varying concentrations, up to an estimated 3%. Epidote and zeolite commonly occur in fracture fillings and, where the rock is porphyritic, in amygdules.

Disseminated native copper and possibly minor cuprite occurs in bladed feldspar porphyry (Assessment Report 5662). In the tuffs, chalcocite and minor bornite are associated with an epidote-altered zone. A 3 m drill interval, from this altered zone, assayed 0.34 per cent copper (Mustard and Bates, 1975, AR#5662).

Surface mineralization occurs in numerous locations within 1 km east of the drill hole. Mineralization consists of bornite, chalcocite and minor chalcopyrite in veinlets, fractures and shears. These mineralized structures occur in pyroclastics, porphyritic flows and intrusives. The intrusive rocks are locally malachite-stained.

6.2.4.2 The Bornite Showing 093D 037

The Bornite occurrence, located on the 1976 ZD76-1 diamond drill hole (Bates, 1976, AR#6034), is approximately 7.3 km north northeast of Sustut Lake.

The oldest rocks are pyroxene porphyry flows and bladed feldspar porphyry flows of the Savage Mountain Formation. These are overlain by a mixed package of pyroclastics which include a well-bedded waterlain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs of the Moosevale Formation (Takla Group). The flows are moderately fractured and jointed. These flows are intruded by an unnamed Early Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion.

The diamond drill hole intersected Moosevale lapilli tuffs, breccias and ash tuffs of the Moosevale Formation lying on a mixture of Savage Mountain rocks consisting of alternating bladed feldspar porphyry and hornblende porphyry flows. Both the tuffs and porphyry flows contain disseminated hematite and magnetite.

Alteration minerals include epidote, carbonate, zeolite, sericite and chlorite. The sericitic alteration is weakly pervasive within the bladed feldspar porphyry and the other alteration minerals are common as fracture fillings or in amygdules (Bates, 1976, AR#6034).

Chalcopyrite occurs in carbonate-filled fractures in the pyroclastic unit and as discrete disseminations in clasts of bladed feldspar porphyry in the tuffs. Pyrite commonly occurs with the chalcopyrite.

Mineralization within the bladed feldspar porphyry consists of chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite. Mineralization occurs in amygdules associated with calcite and in fracture fillings associated with epidote and pumpellyite (Bates, 1976, AR#6034). Chalcopyrite also occurs disseminated in the porphyry and is found with lesser amounts of chalcocite in fracture fillings. Minor malachite staining is associated with fractures and trace amounts of molybdenum have been noted (Bates, 1976, AR#6034).

Surface mineralization, approximately 1 km to the north, is restricted to small shears and veinlets. These contain chalcopyrite, chalcocite and bornite associated with epidotization of these structures. This zone includes the siliceous zone referred to by Legun, which is located in a ridge notch and called the Bornite North zone (Open File 2001-2). These structures cut the updip extension of the rock types described in the ZD76-1 diamond drill hole.

6.2.4.3 The Copper King Showing 093D 149

The Copper King occurrence is located on a northwest trending ridge between a fork in the upper Ingenika River. The original showing is close to the ridge top while subsequent showings (No. 2 showing) are on the west flank (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064).

Pyroxene porphyry flows are overlain by bladed feldspar porphyry flows. These volcanics belong to the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation and are overlain by a mixture of pyroclastics which include a well-bedded waterlain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs that belong to the Upper Triassic Moosevale Formation of the Takla Group (BC Geological Survey, 2013a).

These rocks are intruded by feldspar diorite porphyry dikes. The flows are moderately fractured and jointed. The structures strike 155° to 80° with sub-vertical dips (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064). Amygdules within the flows are filled with feldspar, epidote, zeolite, carbonate, chlorite and rarely quartz. Weak to moderate, pervasive epidotization and weak pervasive chloritization of mafic minerals is common within the volcanics. Intense epidotization appears to be most common on fractures which strike 80° (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064). Magnetite is also a common constituent in the hairline fractures.

Regionally the Takla Group has undergone regional greenschist metamorphism, includes fault bounded masses of ultramafic rock, and is intruded by Early Jurassic quartz diorite to granitic bodies.

Structurally, the area lies west of the north-northwest trending Ingenika-Findlay fault and east of the north-northwest trending Moose Valley fault.

The original showings consists of 2 silica-rich veins at a tuff/andesite contact. These were identified by Legun in 2000 and are also reported in ARIS#4593 and maps of Canadian Superior Exploration. Some mineralization is also apparently found in adjacent tuffs.

More recently discovered showings include the No. 2 showing, the No. 1 showing (located approximately 250 m to the north-northeast of the No. 2 showing) and the Al showing (located approximately 100 m to the south of the No. 2 showing (Assessment Report 21064) (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064).

The No. 1 showing consists of a 0.3 m wide fracture zone striking 80 degrees and dipping 80 degrees to the south in pyroxene basalt porphyry. The porphyry has been epidotized and the fracture zone extends for 6 m in a cliff exposure. The fracture zone is malachite stained, epidote filled and contains a disseminated black mineral (possibly chalcocite) (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064). A chip sample across 0.3 m assayed 0.0937 per cent copper (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064).

The No. 2 showing is described as a 0.4 m wide fracture zone striking 80 degrees and dipping 75° to the north. The zone cuts an epidotized pyroxene basalt porphyry and extends for more than 4 m. Malachite and azurite staining are prominent along the epidote fracture-filled zone. The zone contains irregular disseminations of bornite. A composite of two 0.4 m wide chip samples across the fracture zone assayed 0.76% copper, 7.9 g/t silver and 0.115 g/t gold.

The Al showing consists of a strongly limonite-stained and vuggy zone of intensely epidotized pyroxene basalt porphyry. The zone, 4.5 to 2.7 m wide, is malachite and azurite stained. The zone contains a disseminated black, earthy mineral (possibly chalcocite) (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064). A 4.5 m chip sample across a strongly malachite stained portion of the zone assayed 0.1952 per cent copper and 0.048 gram per tonne gold (Bradley, 1991, AR#21064).

6.2.4.4 The Nika Showing 093D 150

The Nika occurrence is located on a northeast flowing tributary of the Ingenika River (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593) approximately 15 km northwest of Johanson Lake.

Locally, the area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation (Takla Group) which is overlain by the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). These successions of predominantly volcanic rocks are intruded by an unnamed Early Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion. Stratigraphically, the oldest rocks are pyroxene porphyry flows overlain by bladed feldspar porphyry flows. These volcanics belong to the Savage Mountain Formation and are overlain by a mixed package of pyroclastics which include a well-bedded waterlain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs which may belong to the Telkwa Formation (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). These rocks are cut by quartz diorite intrusive bodies.

The strata dip gently to the west and are moderately fractured and jointed. The dominant joint attitude is 45 degrees, dipping 85° to the northwest with a secondary pattern trending 160 degrees, dipping 75° to the west (Assessment Report 4593). Local faulting and shearing generally trends northeast and west.

Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite in a 0.6 m wide epidote vein cutting either the bladed feldspar porphyry or pyroclastic rocks (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). There is very little information available on this occurrence.

6.2.4.5 The ING Showing 093D 151

The Ing occurrence is located on a north-northeast trending ridge at the headwaters of the Ingenika River (Property File - Canadian Superior Exploration Limited, Maps from Company Files, c. 1973), approximately 14 km west-northwest of Johanson Lake (BC Geological Survey, 2013d).

Locally, the area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation (Takla Group) which is overlain by the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). These successions of predominantly volcanic rocks are intruded by an unnamed Early Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion. Stratigraphically, the oldest rocks are pyroxene porphyry flows overlain by bladed feldspar porphyry flows. These volcanics belong to the Savage Mountain Formation and are overlain by a mixed package of pyroclastics which include a well-bedded waterlain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs which may belong to the Telkwa Formation (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). These rocks are cut by quartz diorite intrusive bodies.

The strata dip gently to the west and are moderately fractured and jointed. The dominant joint attitude is 45°, dipping 85° to the northwest with a secondary pattern trending 160°, dipping 75° to the west (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). Local faulting and shearing generally trends northeast and west.

At the location, mineralization occurs as chalcocite in a 10 cm wide epidote vein, cutting bladed feldspar porphyry (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). This type of mineralization is typical for the ridge. A drill hole tested a narrow, discontinuous, mineralized shear zone filled with narrow, erratic, chalcocite-bearing carbonate and epidote veinlets (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). The drill hole is located approximately 900 m along the ridge from the vein.

6.2.4.6 The Geni Showing 093D 152

The Geni occurrence is located on a south flowing tributary of Johanson Creek (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593), approximately 15 km west of Johanson Lake.

The regional geology is similar to that of the Copper King occurrence (094D 149) which lies approximately 5 km to the northwest (BC Geological Survey, 2013c). Locally, the area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation (Takla Group) which is overlain by the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). These successions of predominantly volcanic rocks are intruded by an unnamed Early Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion. Stratigraphically, the oldest rocks are pyroxene porphyry flows overlain by bladed feldspar porphyry flows. These volcanics belong to the Savage Mountain Formation and are overlain by a mixed package of pyroclastics which include a well-bedded waterlain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs which may belong to the Telkwa Formation (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). These rocks are cut by quartz diorite intrusive bodies.

The strata dip gently to the west and are moderately fractured and jointed. The dominant joint attitude is 45°, dipping 85° to the northwest with a secondary pattern trending 160°, dipping 75° to the west (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). Local faulting and shearing generally trends northeast and west.

At the location, mineralization occurs as disseminated native copper within bladed feldspar porphyry. It is estimated to contain 0.1% copper (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593).

Chalcopyrite within epidote veinlets also occurs in a basalt unit just to the south of the basalt-porphyry contact (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593).

6.2.4.7 The Jo Showing 093D 153

The Jo occurrence is located north of Johanson Creek, near the headwaters of the Ingenika River (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). It lies approximately 13 km west-northwest of Johanson Lake. This occurrence has similar regional geology to that of the Copper King occurrence (094D 149) which lies approximately 6 km to the northwest (BC Geological Survey, 2013e).

Locally, the area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation (Takla Group). It is overlain by the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). These successions of predominantly volcanic rocks are intruded by an unnamed Early Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion. Stratigraphically, the oldest rocks are pyroxene porphyry flows overlain by bladed feldspar porphyry flows. These volcanics belong to the Savage Mountain Formation and are overlain by a mixed package of pyroclastics which include a well bedded water lain sequence, agglomerates, breccias and lapilli tuffs which may belong to the Telkwa Formation (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). These rocks are cut by quartz diorite intrusive bodies.

The strata dip gently to the west and are moderately fractured and jointed. The dominant joint attitude is 45° dipping 85° to the northwest with a secondary pattern trending 160° dipping 75° to the west (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593). Local faulting and shearing generally trends to the northeast and to the west.

At the plotted location, copper mineralization occurs as bornite in epidote veins (Mustard and Bates, 1974, AR#5256). The veins are hosted in bladed feldspar porphyry. Other epidote veins and epidote shears within 300 m to the east of this occurrences contain chalcocite and bornite (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#4593).

7 Exploration

7.1 Historical Exploration

Historical work conducted on the property is outlined in Section 6 - History, above. Several separate geologic mapping and geochemical sampling campaigns have aided in outlining areas of anomalous geochemistry that correspond with favourable geologic environments that may have undiscovered Cu ± Au ± Ag porphyry potential.

Historical IP, ground magnetic, and VLF-EM surveys were limited in size and scope. The data retrieved from these surveys provides little insight into the potential for sulphide mineralization on the property as a whole, but an open-ended chargeability anomaly was identified in the northern portion of the property (Lloyd, 1974, AR#05255), the margins of which were subsequently drilled by BP Minerals in 1975 (Figure 7.1).

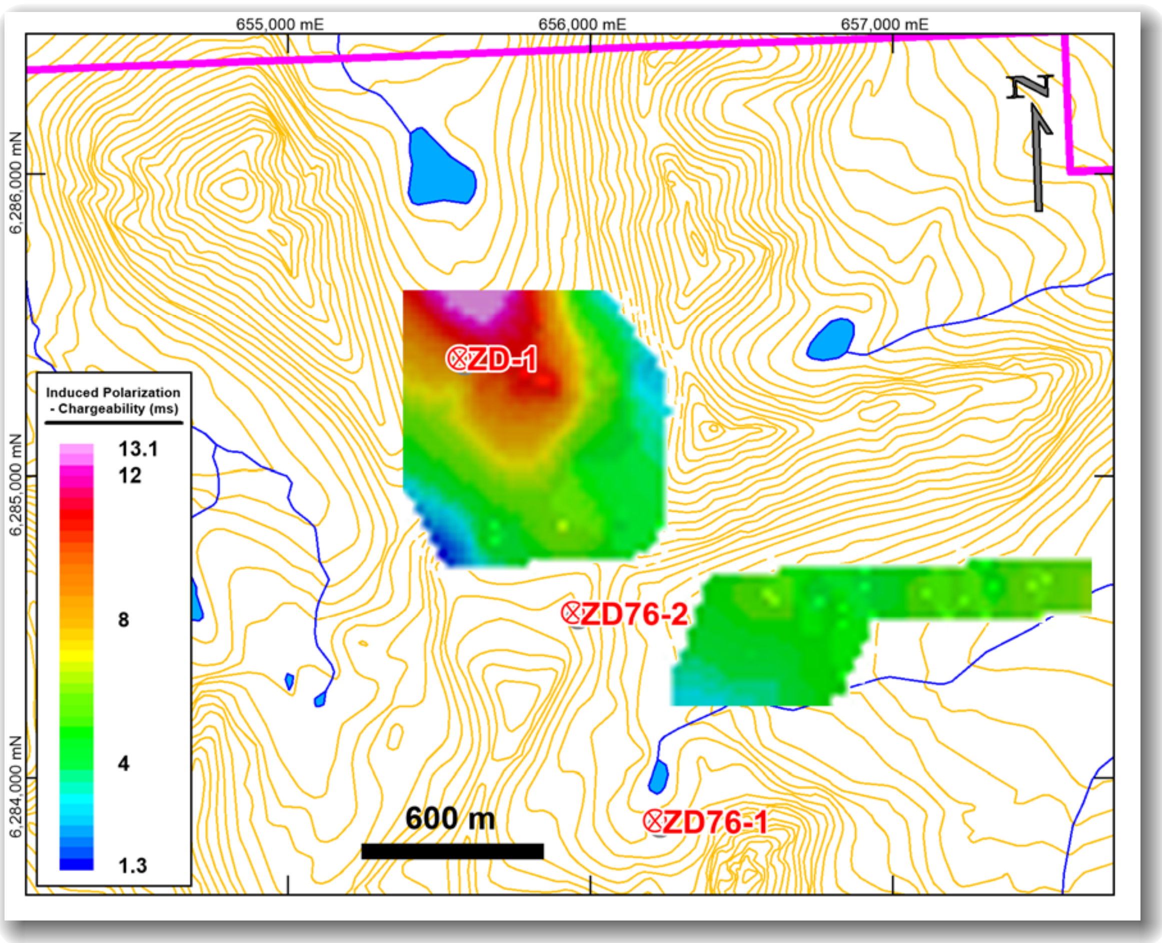


Figure 7.1: Digitized Induced Polarization survey performed by BP Minerals in 1974.

Surface mineralization has been discussed in Section 7.2.2 with locations presented in Figure 6.4. A compilation of rock, soil, sediment and talus geochemistry data collected in 1973 and 1974 by Canadian Superior and BP Minerals, respectively, is presented in Figure 7.2.

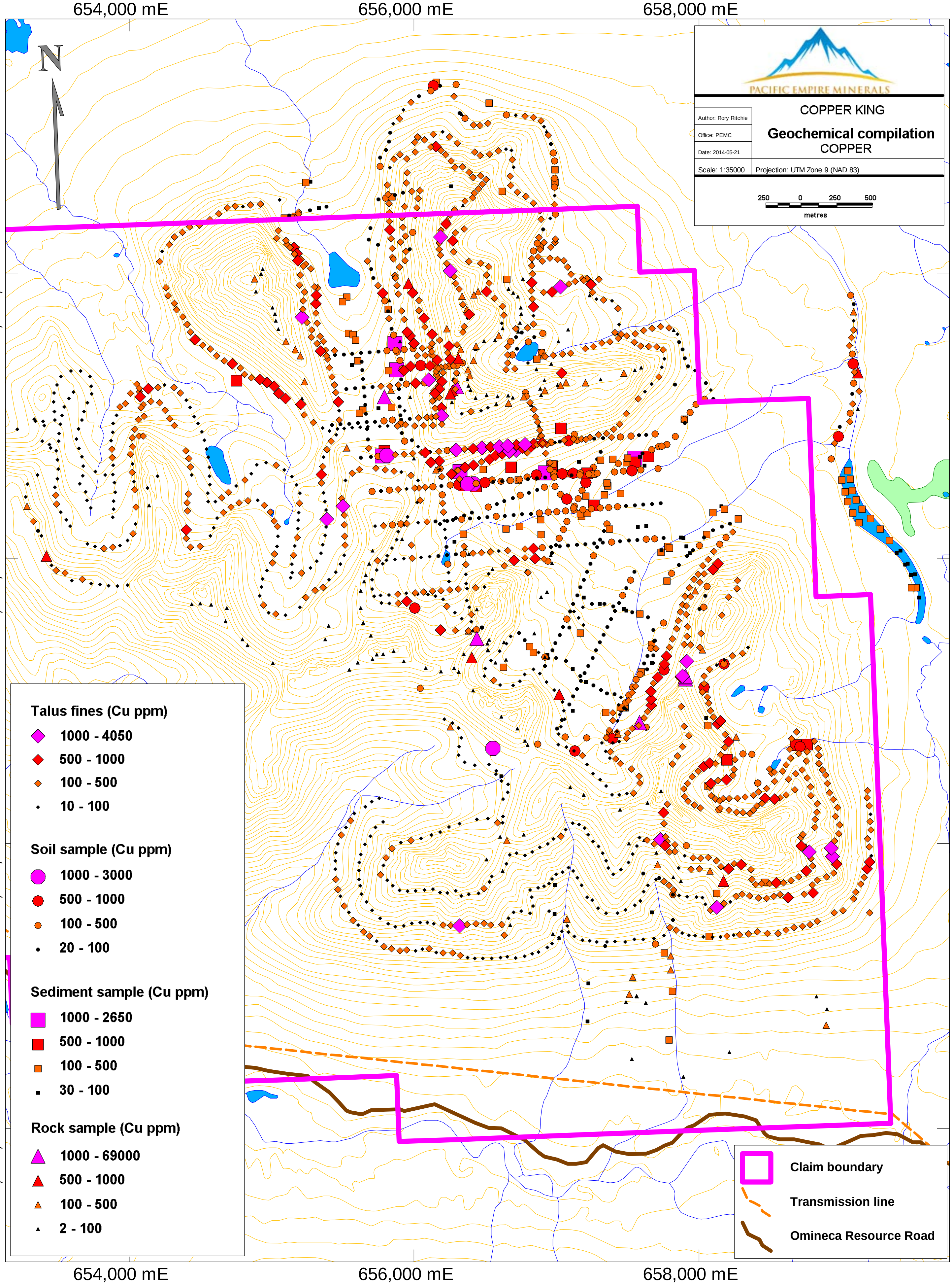


Figure 7.2: Compilation map of copper geochemistry

7.1.1 Diamond Drilling

Six diamond drill holes have been drilled on the property, the details for five of these drill holes are summarized in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Summary of Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	Year	Company	Depth (m)	Summary
ZD-1	1975	BP Minerals Ltd.	151	3.05m @ 0.34% Cu
ZD76-1	1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	106.1	44.8m of 0.5 to 1% Cu sulphide (est.)
ZD76-2	1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	18.6	Trace chalcopyrite
GV9601	1996	Consolidated North Coast	152.4	No visible copper, propylitic alt'n
GV9602	1996	Consolidated North Coast	152.4	3m @ 0.2% Zn, 7 g/t Ag, 0.3 g/t Au
Total (m)			**580.5**	

Drilling to date on the Copper King property includes 2 small drilling campaigns by BP Minerals in 1975 and 1976, and 2 holes from a drilling program undertaken by Consolidated North Coast in 1996. One other drill hole is plotted in a historical compilation map, but no details are available (Baker and Rainboth, 1973, AR#04593). Historical drill collars are plotted in Figure 7.3, the locations of which have not been verified on the ground by the authors.

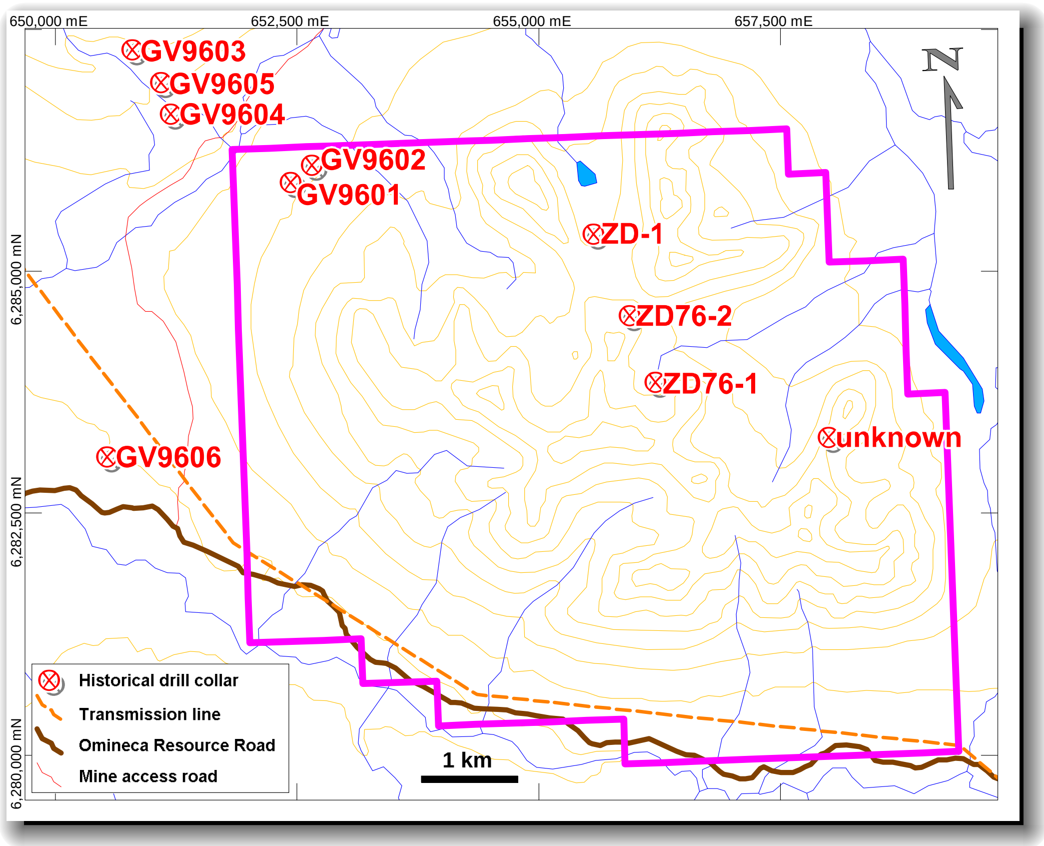


Figure 7.3: Locations of historical diamond drill holes.

Three holes were drilled by BP Minerals between 1975 and 1976, totaling 275.7 m. Interbedded lapilli tuff/breccia and bladed feldspar porphyry flows were encountered in all holes. Tuff units were compositionally variable, typically oligomictic and texturally varied as well. Clast sizes ranged from lapilli to agglomerate, consisting predominantly of bladed feldspar porphyry and fine grained tuff with rare red siltstone clasts.

Sparse copper mineralization was encountered in ZD-1, as disseminated chalcocite and minor bornite associated with epidote altered fracture zones. A 3 m interval from 125 m to 128 m assayed 0.34% Cu.

Mineralization encountered in ZD96-1 consisted mainly of chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite disseminations and lesser fracture fill. The bottom 44.8 m of the 106 m hole was visually estimated and documented to contain 0.5 to 1.0% Cu sulphide associated with epidote altered and fractured zones, but assay results were not disclosed (Bates, 1976, AR#06034). Localized disseminated chalcopyrite was also encountered in the upper portions of this hole.

Consolidated North Coast drill two diamond drillholes near the northwest boundary of the property in 1996. These two drillholes were completed during a 6-hole drilling campaign which tested several IP targets outlined the previous year. Drilling encountered augite porphyry basalt, dioritic feldspar porphyry and andesitic fragmental rocks cut by feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. No visible copper mineralization was noted in either hole, though GV9602 intersected anomalous Zn-Au-Ag from 33.5 m to 36.6 m associated with epidote and lesser K feldspar altered and brecciated andesite (Potter and Haslinger, 1997, AR#24737).

7.2 2015 Exploration

An initial exploration program was conducted from June 1st to June 5th, 2015. The purpose of this work was to confirm previous geological mapping, rock chip sampling and conduct additional prospecting. A total of 15 rock samples were collected from outcrop and submitted to Met-Solve Analytical Services for ICP-MS analysis, as well as fire assayed for gold. A summary of the work conducted in 2015 is presented in Figure 7.4.

The second phase of exploration in 2015 was conducted from August 31st to September 6th, 2015 and consisted of a reconnaissance pole-dipole induced polarization ("IP") survey with 200 m A-spacing. A 4 km line was completed over the highest priority target area.

In both cases a camp was setup on the property and mobilization/demobilization was from the McConnell Creek access road via helicopter.

A summary of the rock samples collected is presented in Table 7.2. Further details including assay certificates and rock descriptions are provided in Appendix A & B, respectively. The inverted pseudosection from the IP survey is presented in Appendix C.

8 Interpretations and Conclusions

8.1 Interpretation

The Copper King property exhibits signs of a large hydrothermal system, and the magnetic signature and geology suggest that porphyry Cu ± Au ± Ag mineralization may exist. Widespread Cu ± Au ± Ag mineralization predominantly associated with epidote alteration exists on the property and has been encountered in limited drilling, but no significant potassic alteration has been found to date. The causative intrusions associated with copper mineralization have not been identified, although porphyritic intrusions have been

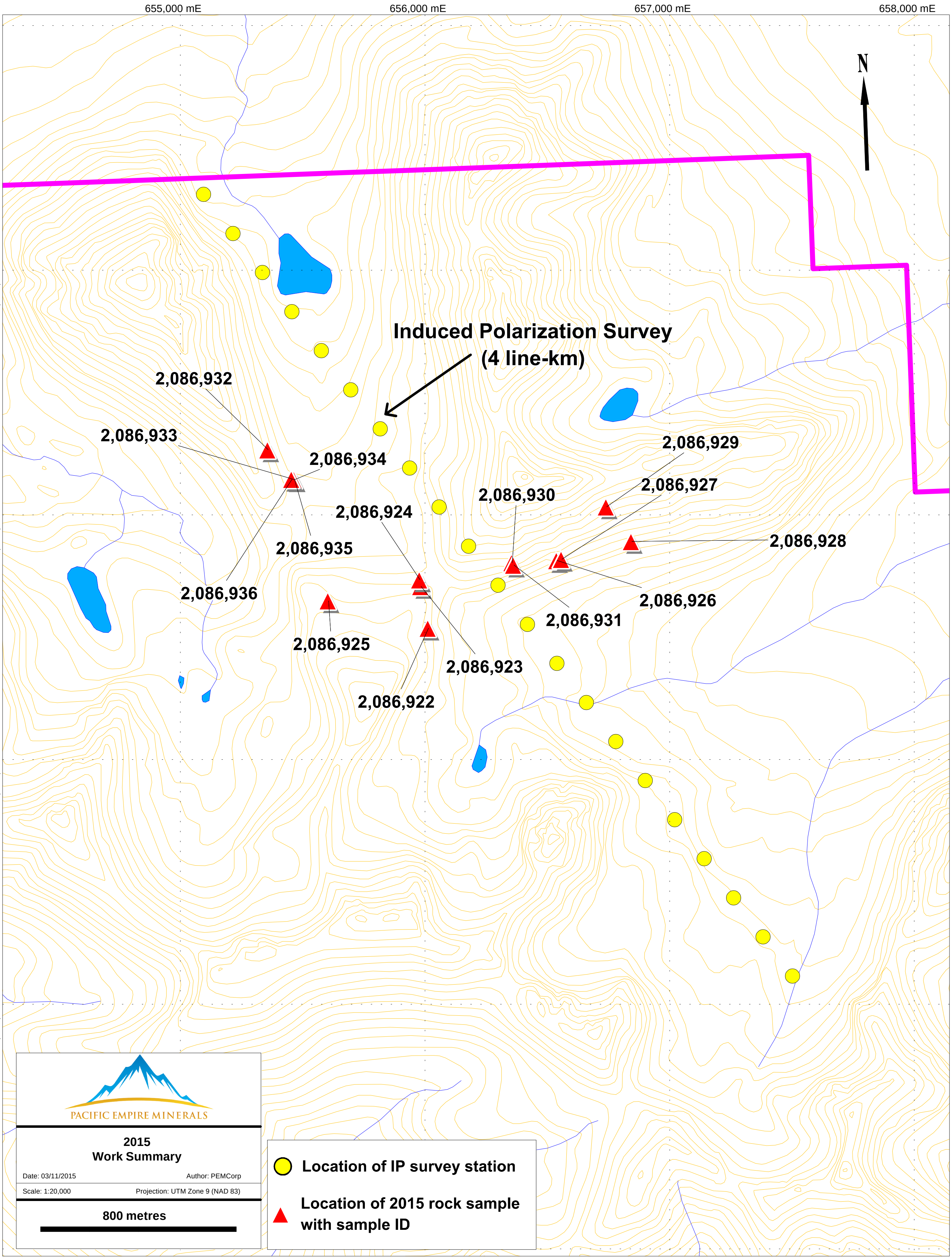


Figure 7.4: 2015 Work Summary

Table 7.2: Summary of 2015 Rock Sampling

Sample ID	utm East	utm North	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2086922	656015	6284537	0.033	40.56	31,246
2086923	655984	6284708	0.019	89.01	96,316
2086924	655980	6284735	0.112	18.14	22,551
2086925	655606	6284649	0.011	0.88	11,668
2086926	656540	6284814	0.034	7.22	14,421
2086927	656560	6284819	1.813	29.79	35,407
2086928	656845	6284892	0.123	1.6	3,008.4
2086929	656743	6285033	0.029	8.33	18,172
2086930	656357	6284805	0.051	13.98	9,581.4
2086931	656364	6284795	0.3	220	397,000
2086932	655360	6285266	0.029	2.87	6,028.8
2086933	655467	6285144	0.036	4.66	6,258.6
2086934	655467	6285144	0.047	39.92	59,156
2086935	655467	6285144	1.51	57.68	75,679
2086936	655457	6285146	0.06	2.11	1,588.9

mapped in the vicinity of observed surface mineralization. Several areas of anomalous copper geochemistry have not been adequately explained or investigated.

Exploration during 2015 was successful in identifying a pronounced IP chargeability anomaly extending from station 1600 to 2200 at the northwestern extent of the survey. This anomaly is associated with both resistivity and conductivity features and is located in a valley bottom where outcrop is absent. The inverted pseudosection shows a roughly 700 m chargeability anomaly cored by a 300 m 12 mV/V chargeability response. The presence of a resistive feature overlying a pronounced conductivity feature is intriguing and may represent a concealed intrusion related hydrothermal system. Numerous mineralized talus boulders exist in the immediate area of this anomaly.

At the southern extent of the IP survey a broad zone of anomalous chargeability was identified at depth from station 4000 to 4600. This broad zone of chargeability remains open to the south and is associated with a broad zone of resistivity. The scale of this anomaly has yet to be determined, however the location in a topographic low is consistent with the potential for concealed sulphide mineralization.

8.2 Conclusions

The 4,178 ha Copper King property lies in an area with favourable geology and infrastructure for exploration and potential development of a possible Cu ± Au ± Ag porphyry deposit.

The Late Triassic Takla Group volcanics are known to host porphyry copper-gold deposits in the immediate area, most notably the Kemess South and Kemess North deposits roughly 40 km and 45 km to the north-northwest, respectively. The causative intrusions of the deposits belong to the Early Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite, which have been mapped as intruding the Copper King property in several areas.

Existing infrastructure on the property includes Aurico Gold's 230-kV transmission line and the Omineca Resource Access Road, both of which traverse the southwestern portion of the property. The proposed Stewart Omineca Resource Road would provide a new east-west connection between Stewart, which offers pacific tidewater access, at the Omineca Resource Access Road beginning roughly 5 km to the west of the

Copper King property boundary.

Widespread copper mineralization exists at surface on the property, and has been intersected in limited drilling that took place in the mid 1970's. Mineralization is locally associated with dioritic intrusions, as dikes up to 100 m across. Associated alteration is dominated by an epidote ± chlorite ± carbonate assemblage and localized quartz-sericite alteration has been observed, but no significant potassic alteration has been encountered to date. These aspects, along with anomalous copper geochemistry in soils, talus and spring seepage sediments lead the authors to postulate that a mineralized porphyry system may exist at depth on the Copper King property.

The widespread occurrence of copper ± gold ± silver mineralization, anomalous copper geochemistry, favourable geology and underlying IP chargeability anomalies suggest one or more porphyry deposits may exist at depth on the property.

9 Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is recommended. Proposed Phase 1 exploration includes completion of an Airborne Mag-EM survey and additional IP survey lines to further delineate drill targets. Further prospecting and geochemical sampling should be completed towards the northern end of the 2015 IP line to follow up on a near surface chargeability anomaly. Additional IP survey lines at the southern end of the survey are recommended to determine the extent of the southern IP anomaly. The second phase of exploration should involve drill testing of high ranking drill targets outlined in the first phase of exploration. A cost estimate is provided in Table 9.1.

9.1 Cost Estimate

Table 9.1: Cost Estimate

Item	Description	Cost
Phase 1 Exploration		
Airborne Mag-EM survey	200 line-km	$80,000
Ground geophysics IP	24 line-km	$65,000
Stage 1 Total		**$145,000**

Stage 2 Exploration		
Diamond Drilling	2,500 m, all-in (heli-assisted)	$800,000
Stage 2 Total		**$800,000**
	Stage 1 & 2 Total	**$945,000**

10 Statement of Costs

Table 10.1: Statement of 2015 Costs

	Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
	Personnel / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
	Rory Ritchie / Geologist	Jul 18-24, 2015.	7	$400.00	$2,800.00	
Brad Peters	Rory Ritchie / Geologist	Jul 18-24, 2015.	7	$400.00	$2,800.00	
	Rory Ritchie / Geologist	Aug 31 to Sept 5, 2015.	6	$400.00	$2,400.00	
	Brad Peters / Geologist	Aug 31 to Sept 5, 2015.	6	$400.00	$2,400.00	
					$10,400.00	**$10,400.00**
	Ground geophysics	**Walcott and Associates**				
	IP	*4 line-km*			$14,500.00	
					$14,500.00	**$14,500.00**
	Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
	Rock	15	15.0	$35.00	$525.00	
					$525.00	**$525.00**
	Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
	fuel		1.00	$600.00	$600.00	
	Helicopter (hours)		3	$1,575.00	$4,725.00	
	Fuel (litres/hour)		3.00	$240.00	$720.00	
					$6,045.00	**$6,045.00**
	Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
	Hotel		4.00	$150.00	$600.00	
	Meals	day rate	26.00	$40.00	$1,040.00	
					$1,640.00	**$1,640.00**
	Miscellaneous					
	Telephone	Iridium Satellite		$200.00	$200.00	
					$200.00	**$200.00**
	Equipment Rentals					
	Field Gear (Specify)	Sampling bags, etc.		$100.00	$100.00	
					$100.00	**$100.00**
	Freight, rock samples					
				$30.00	$30.00	
					$30.00	**$30.00**
	TOTAL Expenditures					**$32,840.00**

11 Statement of Qualifications

I, Rory R. Ritchie, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of Rory Ritchie Geological Consulting located at 1553 Woods Dr., North Vancouver, B.C., Canada;
2. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from The University of Western Ontario, completed in 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth Sciences at Simon Fraser University by 2008. I am a Licensed Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
3. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 2007, for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist;
4. I completed a personal inspection of the Copper King property from July 18$^{\text{th}}$ to July 24$^{\text{th}}$, 2015 and from August 31$^{\text{st}}$ to September 5$^{\text{th}}$, 2015;
5. I have co-authored the report entitled "Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Copper King Property". The report is based on compilation of historical data from BC assessment reports and other sources, as well as exploration conducted by the authors;
6. I am non-independent using the definition in Section 5.1 of National Instrument 43-101;
7. I am the Vice President of Exploration for Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.;
8. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 26th day of November, 2015.

Rory R. Ritchie H.B.Sc., P.Geo.

I, Brad J. Peters, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of BJP Consulting located at 411-801 Klahanie Drive, Port Moody, BC, Canada;
2. I have a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of British Columbia (Geology), completed in 2009;
3. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 2007, for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist;
4. I completed a personal inspection of the Copper King property from July 18th to July 24th, 2015 and from August 31st to September 5th, 2015;
5. I have co-authored the report entitled "Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Copper King Property". The report is based on compilation of historical data from BC assessment reports and from other sources, as well as exploration conducted by the authors;
6. I am non-independent using the definition in Section 5.1 of National Instrument 43-101;
7. I am the President of Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.;
8. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 26th day of November, 2015.

____

Brad J. Peters B.Sc.

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A 2015 Rock Sample Descriptions

Table A.1: 2015 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Sample Type	Description
2086922	Rock chip	Strongly epidote altered and sheared crystal lithic ash tuff with 1% chalcocite over 0.5 m.
2086923	Rock grab	5 cm chalcocite-epidote vein with malachite in volcanics.
2086924	Rock grab	Epidote altered, sheared bladed feldspar porphyry ("BFP") andesite with chalcocite and bornite.
2086925	Rock grab	Shear zone at contact between BFP and crowded monz porphyry dike, 1% dissem. pyrite and 1% chalcocite as blebs.
2086926	Rock chip	Augite-phyric Savage Mountain basaltic andesite with 2% chalcocite as blebs and fracture fillings in shear zone - 30 cm.
2086927	Rock grab	Strongly epidote and clay altered augite-phyric basaltic andesite. 1.5% combined chalcocite and bornite blebs.
2086928	Rock grab	Chalcocite blebs in epidote-diopside-quartz alt'd "shear vein", hosted in BFP
2086929	Rock grab	Epidote altered shear vein, 35 cm width, with BFP basaltic andesite.
2086930	Rock grab	Malachite along fractures and as localized chalcocite lenses and in sporadic qtz-carb veins. Lack of epidote, basaltic andesite.
2086931	Rock grab	Shear vein with epidote and bornite over 4 cm width.
2086932	Rock grab	Epidote-quartz vein with 3% bornite and chalcocite blebs and semi-massive in BFP.
2086933	Rock grab	Bornite veins and fracture coatings within feldspar-augite porphyry. Pervasive chlorite-magnetite alteration.
2086934	Rock grab	Chlorite-actinolite-bornite vein and bornite in fractures in feldspar-augite porphyry andesite. Vein orientation is 130/67 SW.
2086935	Rock grab	Chlorite-actinolite-bornite vein and bornite in fractures in feldspar-augite porphyry andesite. Vein orientation is 196/34 SW.
2086936	Rock chip	Magnetite ± bornite veins (x3). Approximately 30 cm in width. Sampled across vein and wallrock.

B 2015 Assay Certificates

Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc.
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.**
Suite 211-850 West Hastings St
Vancouver B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name:	Copper King
Job Received Date:	05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date:	18-Aug-2015
Report Version:	Final

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-910	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 250g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-111	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Trace Level
ICI-6Ag	Ag, 0.2g, 3:1 Aqua Regia, ICP-AES, Ore Grade
ICF-6Cu	Cu, 0.2g, 4-Acid, ICP-AES, Ore Grade
STI-8Cu	Cu, 0.3g-1g, Titration
IMS-230	Multi-Element, 0.2g, 4-Acid, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace Level

COMMENTS:

Test results reported relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "preliminary" are subject to change, pending final QC review. Please refer to Met-Solve Analytical Services' *Schedule of Services and Fees* for our complete Terms and Conditions

Signature:

Jimbo Zheng BSc., PChem, BC Certified Assayer

Senior Analytical Chemist

Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc.

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Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.**
Suite 211-850 West Hastings St
Vancouver B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

	Sample	PWE-100	Method	FAS-111	ICI-6Ag	ICF-6Cu	STI-8Cu	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230
	Type	Rec. Wt.	Analyte	Au	Ag	Cu	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be
		kg	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID		0.01	LOR	0.005	1	10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05
2086922	Rock	1.62		0.033		31246		40.56	7.10	24.4	103	0.78
2086923	Rock	0.49		0.019		96316		89.01	5.85	15.7	407	0.61
2086924	Rock	0.52		0.112		22551		18.14	7.07	22.1	132	1.08
2086925	Rock	1.56		0.011		11668		0.88	7.26	21.6	20	1.42
2086926	Rock	0.44		0.034		14421		7.22	9.88	21.0	29	1.20
2086927	Rock	0.96		1.813		35407		29.79	11.08	21.9	<10	1.31
2086928	Rock	0.60		0.123				1.60	5.70	20.7	66	0.99
2086929	Rock	0.54		0.029		18172		8.33	8.65	22.7	135	0.97
2086930	Rock	1.05		0.051				13.98	8.58	19.1	294	1.28
2086931	Rock	0.57		0.300	220		39.70	>100.00	1.73	2.0	20	0.16
2086932	Rock	0.56		0.029				2.87	8.48	23.1	17	1.59
2086933	Rock	1.21		0.036				4.66	8.40	23.8	3914	1.21
2086934	Rock	0.27		0.047		59156		39.92	7.80	22.9	198	1.02
2086935	Rock	0.32		1.510		75679		57.68	6.35	27.5	495	0.97
2086936	Rock	1.31		0.060				2.11	5.36	28.0	62	1.68

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this certificate. ***

Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc.
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.**
Suite 211-850 West Hastings St
Vancouver B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name:	Copper King
Job Received Date:	05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date:	18-Aug-2015
Report Version:	Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-111 Au ppm 0.005	ICI-6Ag Ag ppm 1	ICF-6Cu Cu ppm 10	STI-8Cu Cu % 0.01	IMS-230 Ag ppm 0.01	IMS-230 Al % 0.01	IMS-230 As ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Ba ppm 10	IMS-230 Be ppm 0.05
DUP 2086930				0.057								
DUP 2086923								88.89	5.92	16.5	417	0.82
DUP 2086931							39.78					
DUP 2086931					217							
DUP 2086923						96762						
STD BLANK				<0.005								
STD BLANK								<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<10	<0.05
STD BLANK					<1							
STD BLANK						<10						
STD OxC129				0.194								
STD OREAS 24b								0.16	8.09	21.7	694	3.12
STD CCU-1d							23.88					
STD CDN-ME-1206					273							
STD MP-1b						30535						

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230
	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	1	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1
2086922	1.12	7.86	1.46	26.30	23.85	92	0.09	>10000.0	6.54	18.27	0.79	2.2
2086923	2.22	8.85	2.25	21.10	20.51	56	0.08	>10000.0	7.98	19.78	0.74	1.0
2086924	0.52	9.22	2.05	35.82	7.27	98	0.08	>10000.0	6.31	27.80	0.97	2.0
2086925	1.92	10.31	0.51	49.89	16.72	66	0.25	>10000.0	9.44	26.58	1.17	3.6
2086926	0.23	7.77	1.49	40.09	18.27	72	0.29	>10000.0	6.89	25.58	1.04	3.3
2086927	0.28	13.90	3.67	14.42	1.63	86	<0.05	>10000.0	8.29	43.38	2.47	1.2
2086928	0.07	7.39	0.19	27.58	12.06	142	0.07	3008.4	5.44	20.03	0.78	1.5
2086929	0.08	11.05	0.86	37.84	6.19	134	0.44	>10000.0	6.45	29.87	0.77	2.3
2086930	0.22	2.38	2.78	10.35	28.82	26	1.81	9581.4	3.87	19.35	0.37	1.6
2086931	8.74	2.07	2.71	2.14	3.19	105	0.15	>10000.0	7.51	6.89	0.61	0.2
2086932	0.06	11.76	0.63	37.21	12.82	61	0.06	6028.8	6.80	46.18	1.07	2.8
2086933	0.18	4.63	0.95	35.69	17.64	36	0.86	6258.6	3.82	16.63	0.58	3.2
2086934	0.59	7.65	2.37	57.62	28.48	24	0.71	>10000.0	6.22	27.11	0.64	2.2
2086935	0.71	6.84	3.51	35.27	33.35	29	0.71	>10000.0	5.91	19.73	0.17	2.0
2086936	0.26	7.59	1.55	22.90	32.00	61	0.14	1588.9	21.21	28.59	0.70	1.3

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Vancouver B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-230 Bi ppm 0.01	IMS-230 Ca % 0.01	IMS-230 Cd ppm 0.02	IMS-230 Ce ppm 0.01	IMS-230 Co ppm 0.01	IMS-230 Cr ppm 1	IMS-230 Cs ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Fe % 0.01	IMS-230 Ga ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Ge ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Hf ppm 0.1
DUP 2086930												
DUP 2086923	2.36	8.97	2.46	21.53	22.76	61	0.09	>10000.0	8.11	22.01	0.85	1.0
DUP 2086931												
DUP 2086931												
DUP 2086923												
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<1	<0.05	<0.2	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK												
STD OxC129												
STD OREAS 24b	0.61	1.07	0.09	85.45	17.55	120	10.71	37.7	4.39	21.46	0.88	4.0
STD CCU-1d												
STD CDN-ME-1206												
STD MP-1b												

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V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-230 In ppm 0.005	IMS-230 K % 0.01	IMS-230 La ppm 0.5	IMS-230 Li ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Mg % 0.01	IMS-230 Mn ppm 5	IMS-230 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Na % 0.01	IMS-230 Nb ppm 0.1	IMS-230 Ni ppm 0.2	IMS-230 P ppm 10	IMS-230 Pb ppm 0.5
2086922	0.055	0.34	11.2	9.2	1.79	2857	1.29	0.19	5.9	15.1	1586	39.5
2086923	0.101	0.02	9.5	1.0	1.32	1807	0.93	0.07	2.6	14.2	916	22.7
2086924	0.092	0.11	15.8	2.3	0.36	1456	1.29	0.23	6.6	8.6	1735	17.8
2086925	0.139	0.01	21.8	2.5	0.53	1654	1.62	0.02	11.5	15.0	2813	12.7
2086926	0.112	0.26	17.3	11.6	1.62	1789	1.63	2.35	10.3	25.5	2174	22.3
2086927	0.090	0.03	4.9	0.8	0.09	2699	1.12	0.06	3.1	7.4	753	107.0
2086928	0.147	0.14	12.1	4.4	0.66	1239	2.27	0.25	5.9	11.7	1519	10.7
2086929	0.205	0.92	16.4	2.3	0.25	1228	3.65	0.16	9.5	15.8	2095	16.3
2086930	0.033	0.99	4.6	24.3	2.15	1118	1.49	4.36	3.1	28.1	729	9.7
2086931	<0.005	0.02	0.9	2.4	0.18	320	1.76	0.01	0.6	6.4	187	33.5
2086932	0.117	0.09	15.8	2.1	1.15	2080	2.05	0.17	8.7	10.4	1793	10.1
2086933	0.054	3.45	15.0	6.7	1.27	1031	1.98	2.37	9.2	13.4	1213	14.4
2086934	0.095	0.52	26.5	3.4	2.16	1528	1.02	2.11	6.0	19.8	1357	14.2
2086935	0.061	0.67	15.5	5.7	2.81	1625	1.31	1.30	5.6	22.6	1236	15.1
2086936	0.333	0.11	10.5	2.6	0.96	1554	8.20	0.24	4.0	24.6	891	12.2

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To: **Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.**
Suite 211-850 West Hastings St
Vancouver B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-230 In ppm 0.005	IMS-230 K % 0.01	IMS-230 La ppm 0.5	IMS-230 Li ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Mg % 0.01	IMS-230 Mn ppm 5	IMS-230 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Na % 0.01	IMS-230 Nb ppm 0.1	IMS-230 Ni ppm 0.2	IMS-230 P ppm 10	IMS-230 Pb ppm 0.5
DUP 2086930												
DUP 2086923	0.113	0.02	9.8	1.3	1.33	1842	1.09	0.08	2.9	16.2	927	23.3
DUP 2086931												
DUP 2086931												
DUP 2086923												
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK	<0.005	<0.01	<0.5	<0.2	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<0.2	<10	<0.5
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK												
STD OxC129												
STD OREAS 24b	0.078	2.81	42.3	56.7	1.65	428	3.98	0.87	14.9	64.7	687	21.7
STD CCU-1d												
STD CDN-ME-1206												
STD MP-1b												

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230
	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.5	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.01
2086922	5.6	<0.002	0.67	1.9	24.4	<1	0.9	594.1	0.28	0.38	1.8	0.65
2086923	0.5	<0.002	0.39	1.9	7.9	7	<0.2	894.4	0.14	0.37	1.0	0.25
2086924	1.9	<0.002	0.26	3.1	13.1	6	0.9	1095.7	0.35	0.08	1.6	0.43
2086925	1.0	0.002	0.19	4.4	21.9	2	4.0	858.6	0.56	0.20	2.7	0.73
2086926	11.7	<0.002	0.26	1.9	22.3	<1	1.1	1029.4	0.64	0.87	2.9	0.73
2086927	0.6	<0.002	0.21	3.8	7.8	4	0.4	2478.8	0.77	0.70	1.0	0.21
2086928	2.8	<0.002	0.33	1.4	12.8	<1	0.5	737.5	0.29	<0.05	1.7	0.41
2086929	17.7	<0.002	0.25	1.2	20.2	<1	1.0	873.0	0.59	<0.05	2.8	0.63
2086930	27.2	0.012	0.44	<0.5	10.4	3	<0.2	116.6	0.15	0.13	0.9	0.35
2086931	0.9	<0.002	9.27	<0.5	2.5	47	<0.2	802.4	<0.05	3.58	<0.2	0.06
2086932	2.4	0.003	0.11	0.9	21.1	<1	1.1	1198.8	0.51	0.19	1.8	0.55
2086933	61.8	0.002	0.44	<0.5	22.0	<1	1.4	271.9	0.41	0.06	4.0	0.45
2086934	19.1	<0.002	2.13	1.1	25.5	6	4.1	451.8	0.28	0.13	1.7	0.52
2086935	20.3	<0.002	2.62	0.6	21.8	9	2.7	256.6	0.28	0.38	1.6	0.50
2086936	3.2	0.003	0.01	4.0	17.3	<1	1.0	645.5	0.17	0.16	1.1	0.34

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Vancouver B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-230 Rb ppm 0.1	IMS-230 Re ppm 0.002	IMS-230 S % 0.01	IMS-230 Sb ppm 0.5	IMS-230 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-230 Se ppm 1	IMS-230 Sn ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Sr ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Ta ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Te ppm 0.05	IMS-230 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-230 Ti % 0.01
DUP 2086930												
DUP 2086923	0.6	<0.002	0.40	1.9	9.3	4	<0.2	906.6	0.15	0.16	1.0	0.25
DUP 2086931												
DUP 2086931												
DUP 2086923												
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK	<0.1	<0.002	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	<0.01
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK												
STD OxC129												
STD OREAS 24b	165.9	<0.002	0.23	1.0	15.3	<1	4.6	123.5	1.34	0.07	15.8	0.43
STD CCU-1d												
STD CDN-ME-1206												
STD MP-1b												

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230	IMS-230
	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.02	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5
2086922	0.05	0.9	268	1.4	22.3	154	69.8
2086923	0.02	1.2	137	<0.1	14.9	90	23.3
2086924	<0.02	1.8	168	0.4	24.4	32	62.2
2086925	<0.02	4.3	167	1.4	43.2	72	161.4
2086926	0.04	1.6	214	1.4	28.7	77	140.8
2086927	<0.02	0.6	319	1.9	11.0	20	38.8
2086928	<0.02	1.0	129	2.0	18.8	58	45.2
2086929	0.03	1.6	218	1.9	26.4	32	69.0
2086930	0.19	1.1	129	1.0	14.0	142	59.5
2086931	0.03	0.3	119	3.7	1.6	36	5.4
2086932	<0.02	1.0	252	2.5	30.9	60	104.5
2086933	0.26	1.1	139	0.5	31.7	62	111.9
2086934	0.07	1.0	267	0.4	25.9	79	74.3
2086935	0.08	0.7	230	0.5	20.0	104	61.4
2086936	<0.02	0.9	284	10.3	20.3	82	45.0

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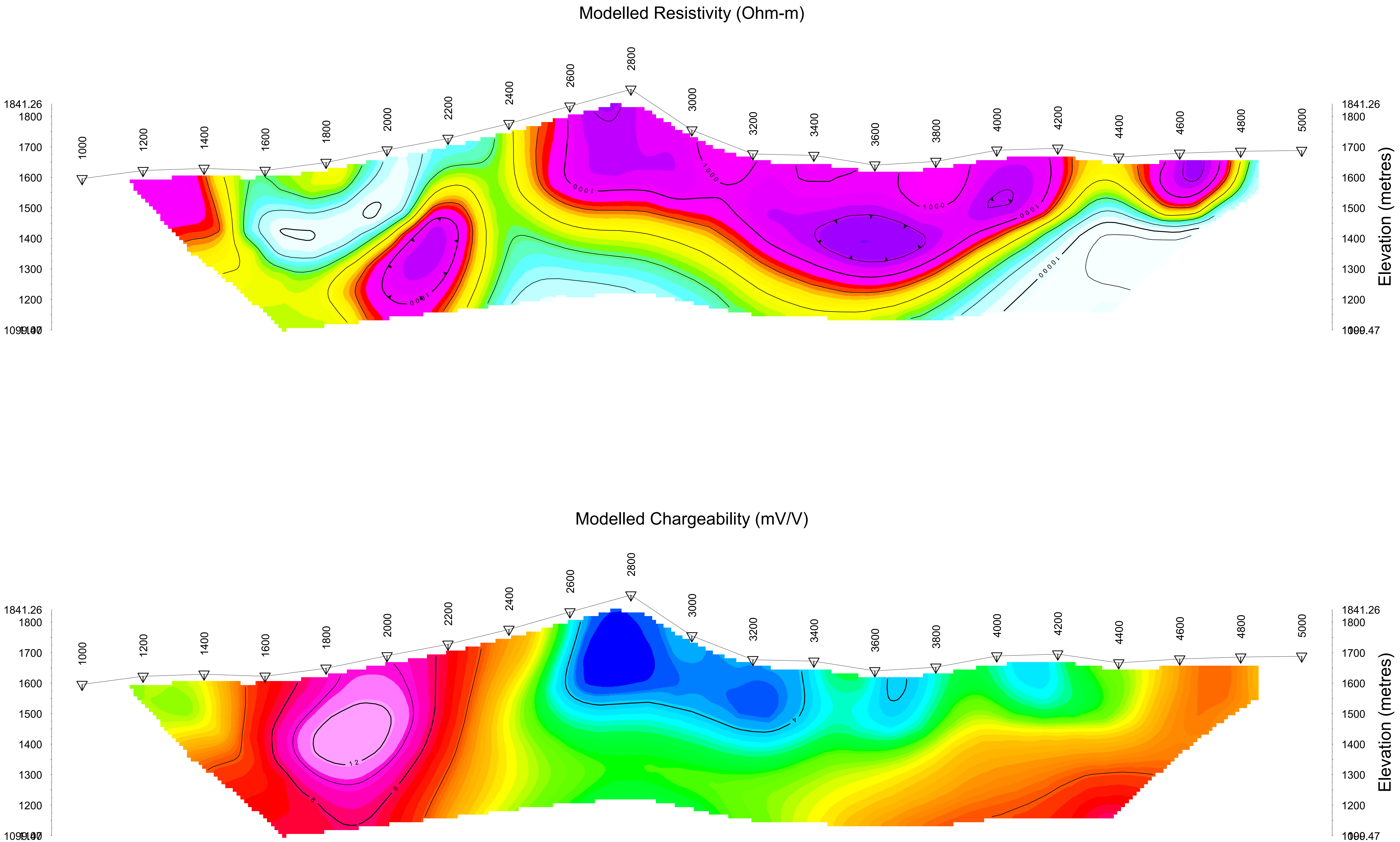
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0010-AUG15

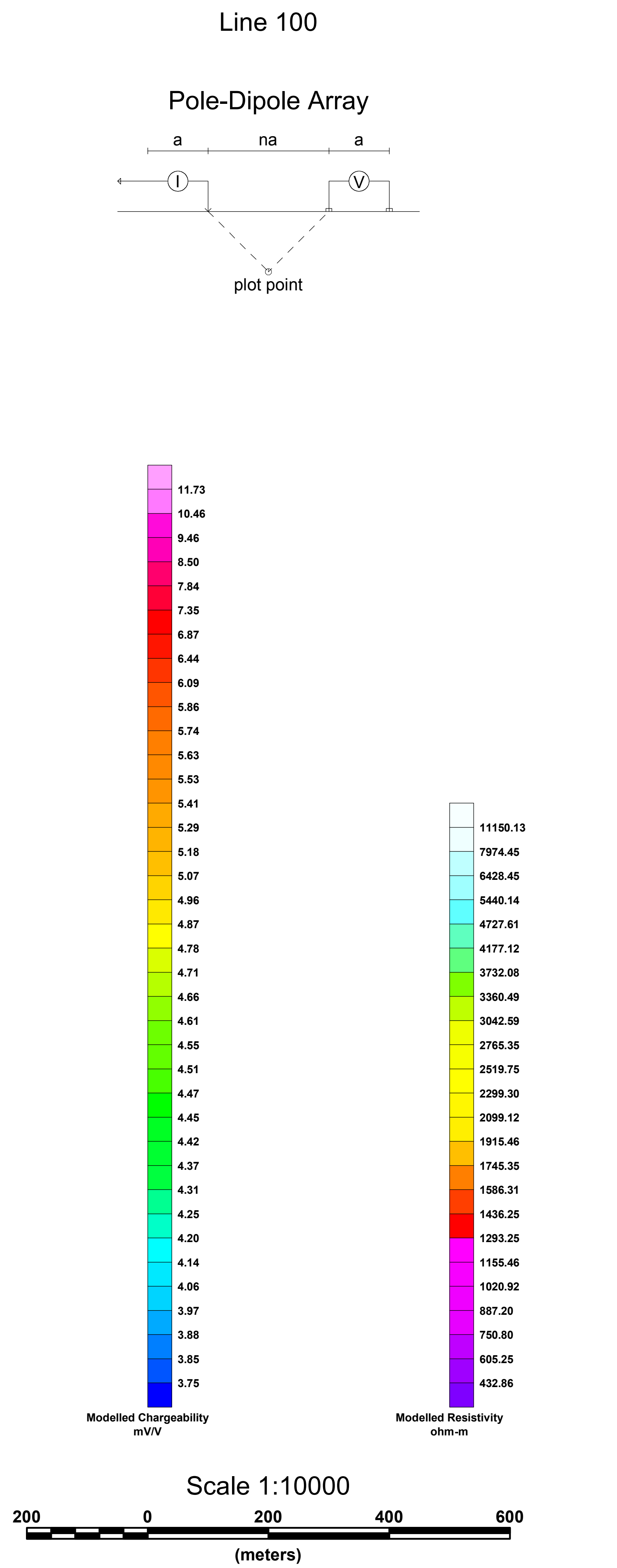
Project Name: Copper King
Job Received Date: 05-Aug-2015
Job Report Date: 18-Aug-2015
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-230 Tl ppm 0.02	IMS-230 U ppm 0.1	IMS-230 V ppm 1	IMS-230 W ppm 0.1	IMS-230 Y ppm 0.1	IMS-230 Zn ppm 2	IMS-230 Zr ppm 0.5
DUP 2086930							
DUP 2086923	<0.02	1.1	137	<0.1	16.8	102	28.5
DUP 2086931							
DUP 2086931							
DUP 2086923							
STD BLANK							
STD BLANK	<0.02	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.5
STD BLANK							
STD BLANK							
STD OxC129							
STD OREAS 24b	0.86	2.9	104	3.6	19.7	103	145.7
STD CCU-1d							
STD CDN-ME-1206							
STD MP-1b							

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this certificate. ***

C 2015 Induced Polarization





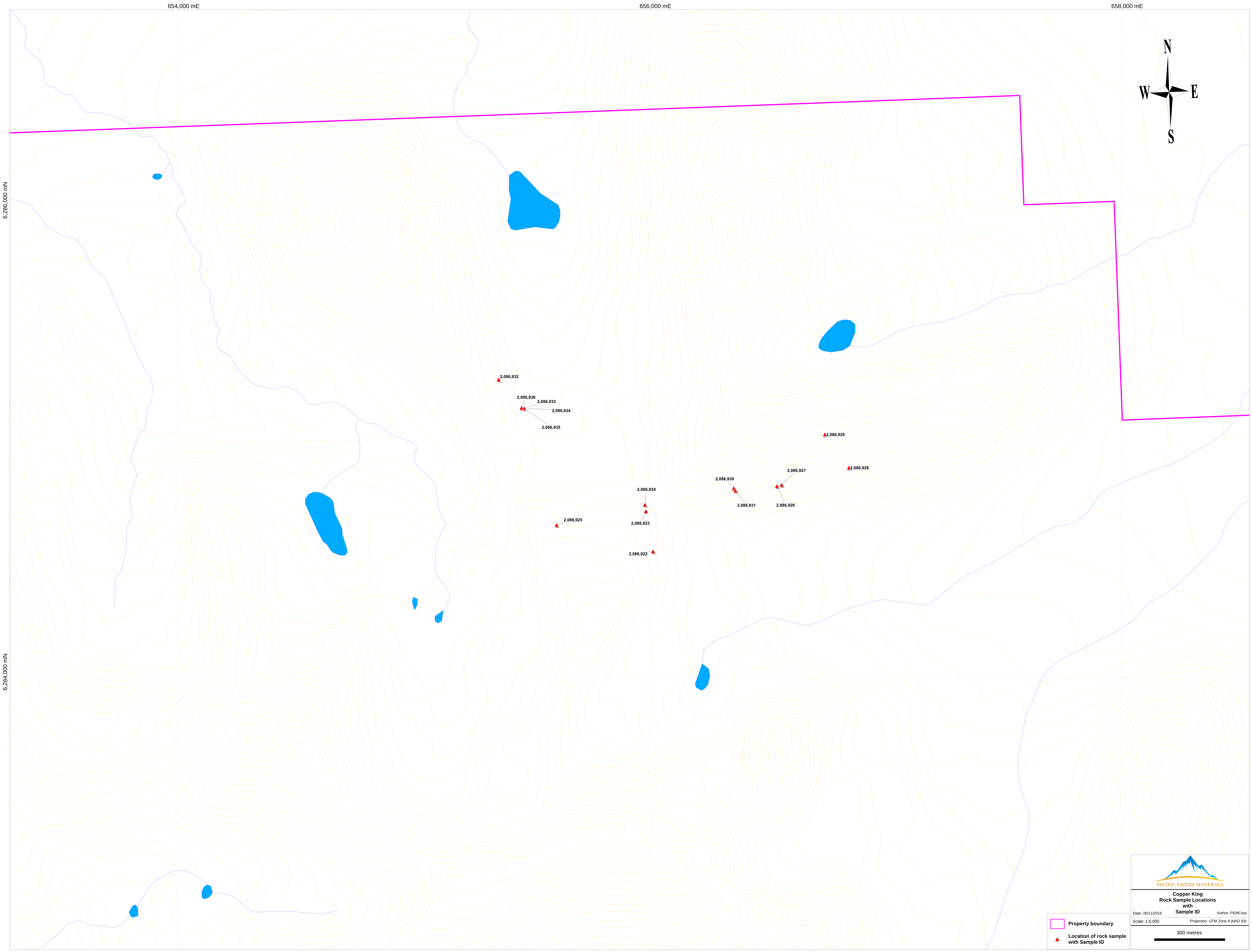
PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
COPPER KING PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Date: AUGUST 2015
RES2DINV

Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

D 2015 Rock Geochemistry Maps



654,000 mE
656,000 mE
658,000 mE
6,286,000 mN
6,284,000 mN
N
W
E
S
2,086,932
2,086,936
2,086,933
2,086,934
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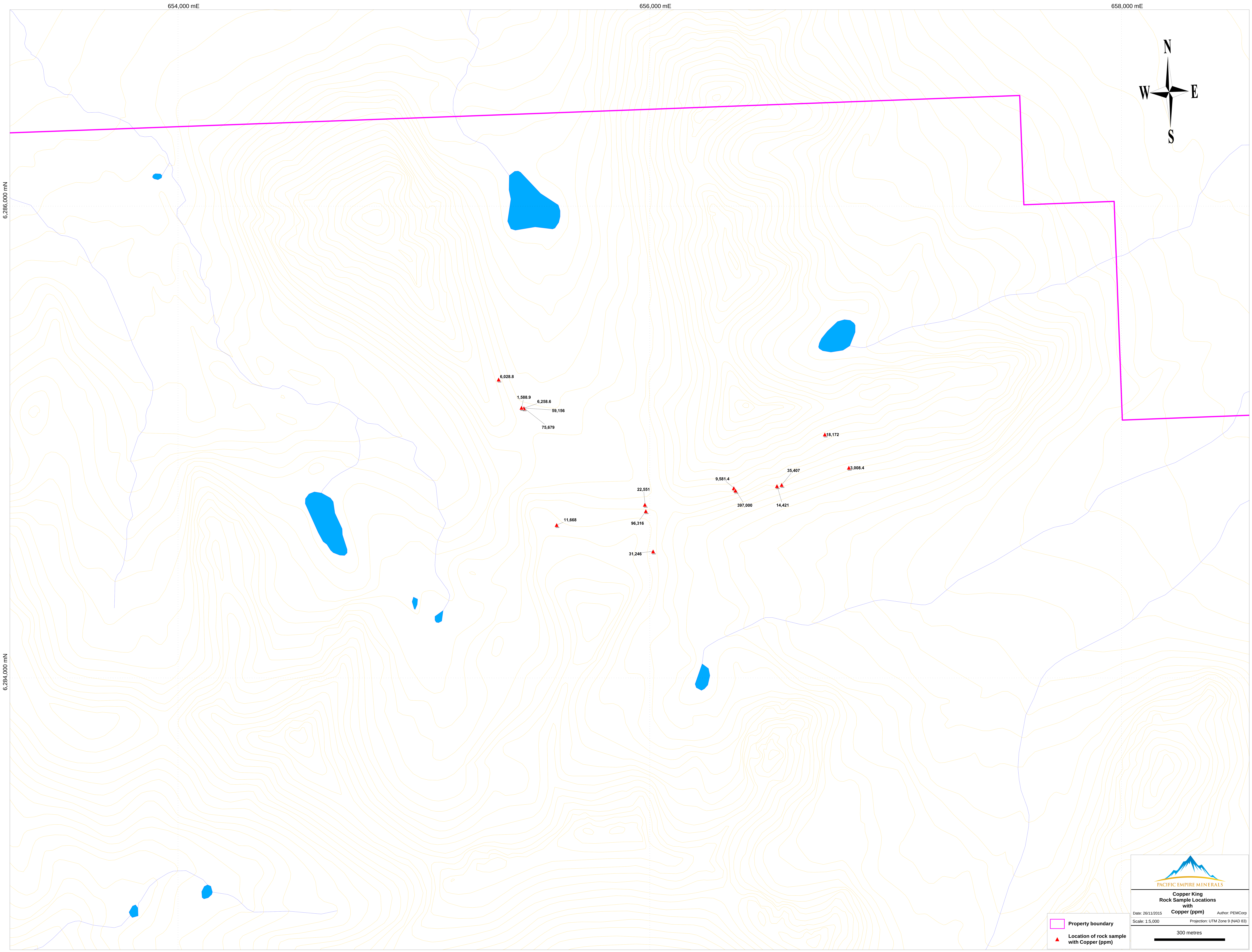
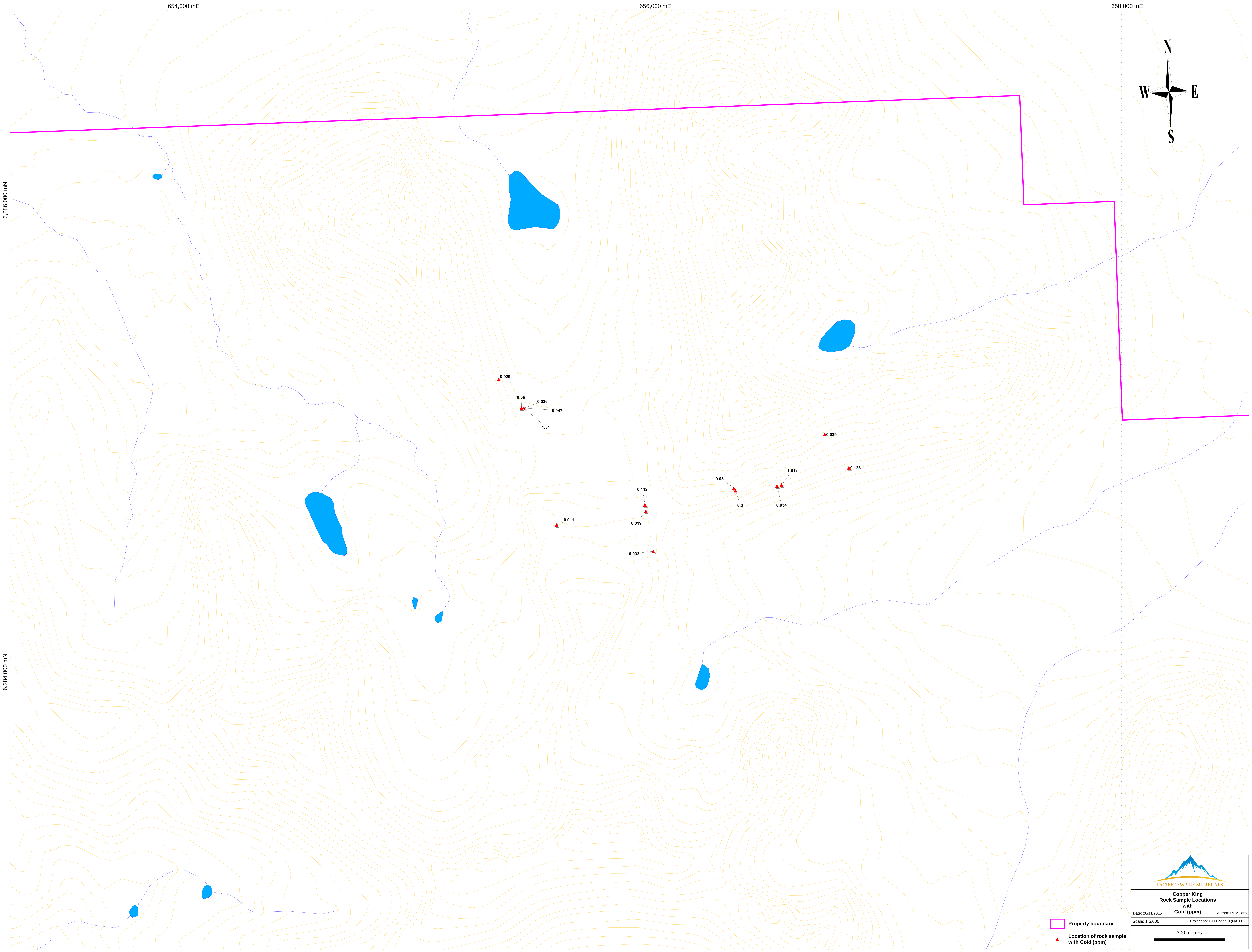
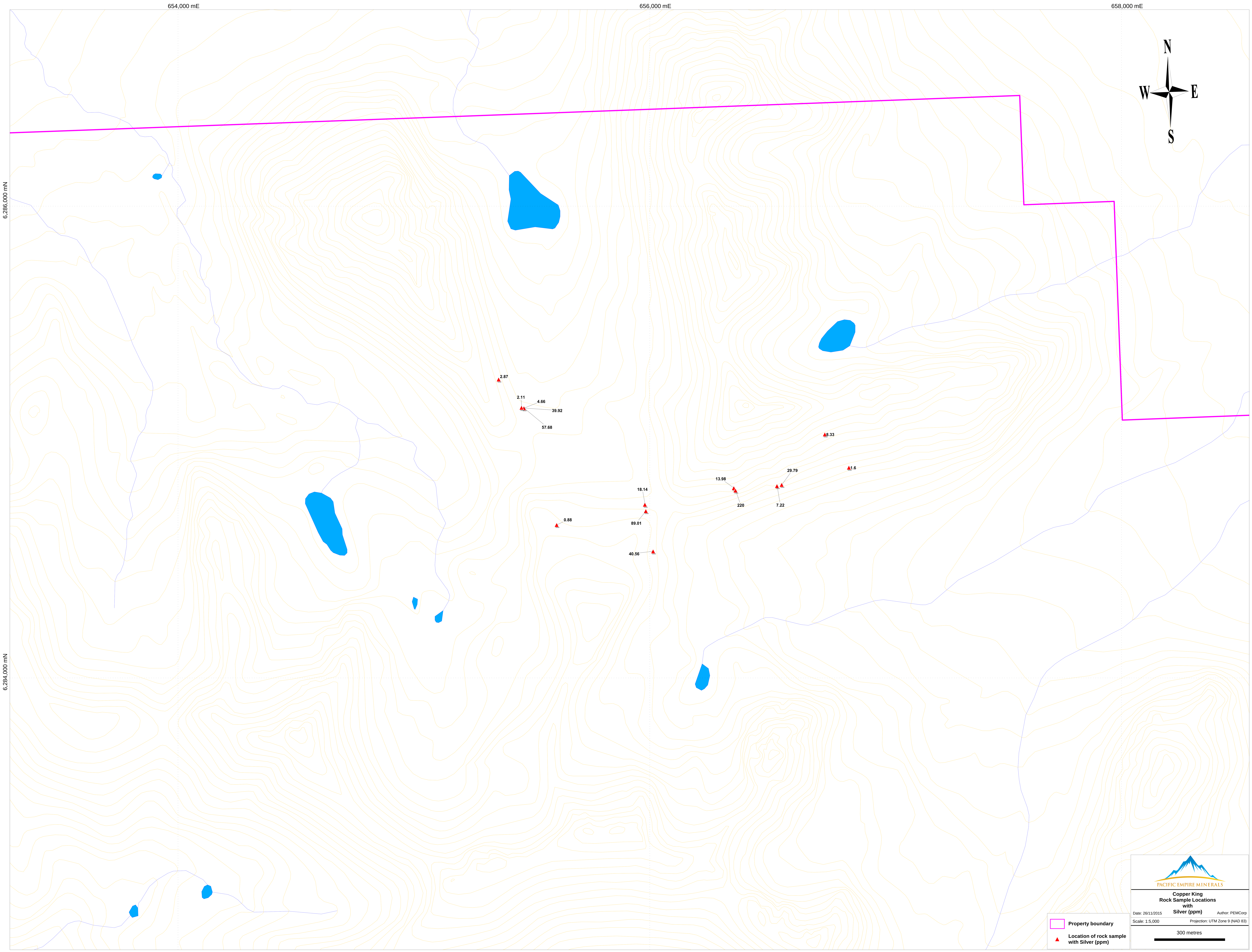
2,086,927
2,086,928
2,086,930
2,086,924
2,086,931
2,086,926
2,086,925
2,086,923
2,086,922
Property boundary
Location of rock sample with Sample ID
PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS
Copper King
Rock Sample Locations
with
Sample ID
Date: 26/11/2015
Author: PEMCorp
Scale: 1:5,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
300 metres



654,000 mE
656,000 mE
658,000 mE
6,286,000 mN
6,284,000 mN
N
W
E
S
6,028.8
1,588.9
6,258.6
59,156
75,679
18,172
3,008.4
35,407
9,581.4
397,000
14,421
22,551
96,316
11,668
31,246
Property boundary
Location of rock sample with Copper (ppm)
PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS
Copper King
Rock Sample Locations
with
Copper (ppm)
Date: 26/11/2015
Author: PEMCorp
Scale: 1:5,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
300 metres



654,000 mE
656,000 mE
658,000 mE
6,286,000 mN
6,284,000 mN
N
W
E
S
0.029
0.06
0.036
0.047
1.51
0.029
1.813
0.123
0.051
0.112
0.3
0.034
0.011
0.019
0.033
PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS
Copper King
Rock Sample Locations
with
Gold (ppm)
Date: 26/11/2015
Author: PEMCorp
Scale: 1:5,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
300 metres
Property boundary
Location of rock sample with Gold (ppm)


654,000 mE
656,000 mE
658,000 mE
6,286,000 mN
6,284,000 mN
N
W
E
S
2.87
2.11
4.66
39.92
57.68
8.33
29.79
1.6
13.98
220
7.22
18.14
89.01
0.88
40.56
PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS
Copper King
Rock Sample Locations
with
Silver (ppm)
Date: 26/11/2015
Author: PEMCorp
Scale: 1:5,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
300 metres
Property boundary
Location of rock sample
with Silver (ppm)