BRITISH COLUMBIA The face from the first	
Ministry of Energy and Mines BC Geological Survey	Assessment Report Title Page and Summary
TYPE OF REPORT Bype of survey[s]: TOTAL	COST: 6,128.17
AUTHORISIE C. VON EINSIGDEL SIGNATURE(S):	and -
	YEAR OF WORK: 2015
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 557/697 (SOW)	
PROPERTY NAME: SERICITE EAST PROPERTY CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done):	
COMMODITIES SOUGHT: COPPER GOLD	
MINING DIVISION: L IA2) NTS/BCGS: /04 B LATITUDE: 56 ° 35 ° " LONGITUDE: /30 ° 53 ° " (at centre of the second	and the second se
1) FORTIFY RESOURCES 2)	
MALING ADDRESS: BB88 SHOOK FORD MUSION BC V2V-7NJ	
OPERATOR(S) (who paid for the work): 1)2)2)	
MAILING ADDRESS	
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (Istrology, egs. stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitu SEUT PINGE DETRICT, PORTHYRY COPPER -	do): GOLD
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:	

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		ALC: NO.	
Ground, mapping		A THE ARRING	
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			-
Electromagnetic			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne		and the second second	
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soil			
5it			
Rock	(3)	889451	1 120 12
Other			6,128.17
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sempling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL	-		
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Roed, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)	les		
Underground dev. (metros)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	6.128.17
	States and the		168.17

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE SERICITE EAST PROPERTY (2015)

ISKUT RIVER DISTRICT SKEENA (FORMERLY LIARD) MINING DISTRICT NORTH WESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS MAPSHEET NO.S: NTS 104B/10 Claims centred at latitude 56° 35' north and longitude 130° 53' west

LIARD MINING DIVISION

Prepared for FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

Author C. VON EINSIEDEL, P.GEO.

Effective Date: December 30, 2015

SOW No: 5571697

Sow 5571697 Technical Report

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APPENDIX 2: ALS CHEMEX ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Certificate VA15166022

Item 1: Summary

Fortify Resources Inc. (the "Company") holds a 100% interest in the Sericite East Property ("the Property") located in the Iskut River District, north western B.C. approximately 90 kilometers north of the community of Stewart. The Property was acquired by staking after a technical review of several potential projects in the Iskut District.

The Iskut River District forms part of northwest B.C.'s Golden Horseshoe and has been a focus for gold and copper exploration since the discovery of the Snip and Eskay Creek deposits in the mid 1980's. Exploration work by various previous owners including Western Canadian Mining Corp. in the late 1980's identified multiple target areas in the general area of the Property that have undergone limited follow-up work. Figure 1 and 2 are regional scale maps showing the location of the Property relative to the mineral claims, access roads, mines and advanced exploration prospects within northwest B.C.'s Golden Horseshoe. Figure 4 is a current property ownership map of the project area showing the active junior mining companies. The Property is considered an early stage exploration prospect that has potential to host both porphyry type copper – gold mineralization and vein type gold mineralization.

The Property comprises a rectangular shaped block of ground approximately 2 kilometers long and 1.5 kilometers wide (436.80 ha.) that straddles the west fork of Snippaker Creek approximately 12 kilometers south of the Iskut River. There are no existing access roads and the only way to access the Property is by helicopter from the government maintained airstrip at Bob Quin on Highway 37 approximately 45 kilometers to the east or from the Bronson airstrip (air access only) located on the south side of the Iskut River approximately 10 kilometers to the west.

Previous work done by Western Canadian Mining Corp. on the former Gossan Property identified several mineralized areas including an area referred to as the Sericite East prospect. According to the B.C. Minfile database the area surrounding the Sericite East prospect is underlain by Triassic and younger intrusive rocks with a lessor amount of Triassic to Jurassic aged sediments and volcanics belonging to the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. In the Iskut River District these assemblages are the host rocks for alkalic type copper-gold porphyry occurrences (ie. the Bronson Slope porphyry deposit located 15 kilometers to the west) and for structurally controlled gold mineralization (ie. SNIP deposit located 18 kilometers to the west).

According to the B.C. Minfile database the Sericite East Prospect comprises an east-west trending, hematite and limonite stained interbedded volcaniclastic unit up to 20 meters in thickness which exhibits anomalous gold, silver and copper values. Geological maps prepared by Western Canadian Mining indicate that there are several favourable rock unit intermittently exposed over a strike length of approximately 500 meters. Limited rock chip sampling within the volcaniclastic units (approximately 10 samples) reported by Western Canadian Mining returned moderate gold contents (peak value of 450 ppb (0.45 g/ton) gold) and anomalous concentrations of other elements (Butterworth, 1987). The highest values reported were a grab sample from an intensely sericitized volcanic rock with disseminated pyrite and

chalcopyrite which assayed 450 ppb (0.45 g/t) gold, 9.9 g/t silver and 0.83% copper. The Property owned by the Company straddles the boundary of the former Gossan Property and covers potential extensions of the Sericite East Zone. In 1987 Western Canadian Mining Corp. completed a geochemical survey to test for potential extensions of the zone to the east.

According to Butterworth, 1987, soil sampling completed by Western Canadian Mining over the Sericite East grid generally yielded a number of isolated, erratically distributed gold, silver and copper anomalies. In one area however, a group of highly anomalous copper (up to 1552 ppm) and moderately anomalous gold and silver values produced a northeast trending anomalous zone centred at L4+00E 2+00S (Note: this grid co-ordinate is located approximately 200 meters to the west of the western boundary of the Property). As the dominant structural trend throughout the area is 005° to 020° the anomaly may represent a mineralized shear zone in the underlying intrusive.

The technical data available on the B.C. Minfile database and the technical data published by Western Canadian Mining Corp. indicate that the Property covers significant soil geochemical anomalies that are open to the east and northeast within the current Property boundaries. The adjoining Property which covers the western part of the Sericite East prospect has been maintained in good standing continuously since 1987 and is currently owned by Imperial Metals Corp. Anomalous gold values in soil samples ranging from 136 ppb to 350 ppb straddle the western boundary of the current Property and there are no published reports of any follow up work completed by other operators on the Sericite East prospect. Based on the Author's review of the historic technical data the Property is considered a promising, early stage prospect with potential to host vein type and porphyry copper type mineralization.

During June 2013 the author made a reconnaissance helicopter flight and was able to recognize the gossan zones associated with the Sericite East Minfile occurrence located on the adjoining property and also observed extensive gossan development straddling the southwestern and southern boundary of the subject property. A suitable landing site was identified within the gossan zone that straddles the southern boundary of the subject property immediately south of the claim boundary and the author collected a profile line of soil samples spaced at roughly 10 meter intervals as far as was permitted by local terrain. A total of seven samples were collected. All samples returned weakly anomalous gold and copper values and it was recommended that a follow-up sampling program be carried out to delineate the extent of anomalous gold and copper values and to determine if the gossan zone represents the surface expression of buried porphyry copper-gold occurrence.

In August 2015 the author made a follow-up site visit utilizing the same helicopter landing site and traversed the subject claim area immediately north of the 2013 soil profile line. Although weather limited the amount of time spent onsite the author was able to collect several samples of highly pyritized and sitic volcanic rocks which support the conclusion that the exposed gossan zones may represent the pyritic alteration halo surrounding buried porphyry copper-gold mineralization similar to that reported by Colorado Resources to the west and southeast of the Sericite East Property.

Item 2: Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Author was retained by the Board of Directors of the Company to review historic technical reports related to the Property, design and supervise a preliminary exploration program to verify the historic data and if warranted, outline recommendations for a follow-up exploration program.

This Report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The Qualified Person who is the Author of this Report has supervised various exploration projects in the Province of British Columbia. The Author visited the Property on August 21, 2015 by helicopter from the McLymont Creek power station constructed by Alta Gas. The Author conducted an online title search on December 30, 2015 to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Property are in good standing with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines ("BCMEM").

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has prepared this Report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The available technical data for the Property consists of regional geological information compiled by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines and documentation regarding field investigations completed within the project area by various previous operators including Western Canadian Mining Corp. Sources are listed in the References section of this Report and are cited where appropriate in the body of the Report. The technical reports listed in the References section of this Report of this Report appear to have been completed by professional geologists without any promotional or misleading intent and the Author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

To the best of the Author's knowledge at the time of writing of this Report, the Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances other than as disclosed in section 6 of this Report. To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Iskut River area is situated in north western British Columbia approximately 90 km north of the town of Stewart and 55 kilometres southwest of the Stewart Cassiar Highway. The Property is situated south of Iskut River near the west fork of Snippaker Creek. The claims are in the Liard Mining Division, NTS 104B/10, and are centred at latitude 56° 35' north and longitude 130° 53' west.

The Company holds a 100% interest in two adjoining mineral tenures comprising 436.80 ha. The claims which comprise the Property were staked pursuant to the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines MTO system (Mineral Titles Online System). The earliest expiry date of the claim package is June 30, 2013. The location of the Property relative to other mining claims, local communities, parks and access roads is shown in Figure 1. The individual claim tenure numbers are shown in Figure 5.

The Property comprises a rectangular shaped block of ground approximately 2 kilometers long and 1.5 kilometers wide (436.80 ha.) that straddles the west fork of Snippaker Creek approximately 12 kilometers south of the Iskut River. There are no existing access roads and the only way to access the Property is by helicopter from the government maintained airstrip at Bob Quin on Highway 37 approximately 45 kilometers to the east or from the Bronson airstrip (air access only) located on the south side of the Iskut River approximately 10 kilometers to the west.

The mineral cell title claim statistics are summarized in Table 1; note that this claim information is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the Author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights inquiry website (B.C. Mineral Titles October 04, 2012). The mineral claims do not have to be legally surveyed since they are B.C. Government established cell claims.

Table 1. List of mineral tenures Note: Mineral tenure information updated December 30, 2015 to reflectBCMEM filing SOW No: 5571697.

Sericite East Property

Tenure No.	Registered Owner	Area (in ha.)	Expiry Date
889451	Fortify Resources Inc.	365.50	January 30, 2017
938504	Fortify Resources Inc.	71.30	January 30, 2017

The Property is owned 100% by the Company and is not subject to any royalties, back in rights, payments or other agreements. Prior to July 1, 2012 BC Ministry of Mines regulations required that title to the claims be maintained through the performance of annual assessment work filings and payment of required fees. For the first three years after a claim was staked a minimum of \$4.00 per hectare in eligible exploration and development expenditures needed to be incurred. In subsequent years, a total of \$8.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenses needed to be incurred. Effective July 1, 2012 new regulations came into effect that changed the requirements from a 2-tier system to a 4-tier and have significantly increased the minimum eligible exploration expenditures that are required to maintain

mineral tenures in good standing. Under the new regulations all mineral tenures are deemed to be in their first anniversary year and the new minimum exploration expenditures will be \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2, \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4; \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6 and \$20.00 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Prior to July 1, 2012 holders of mineral tenures had the option of making payments equivalent to the minimum exploration and development expenditures (referred to as PIED) required to the Ministry of Mines instead of incurring the required expenditures. Under the old regulations a minimum of one day and a maximum of one year of PIED could be applied to mineral tenures. Under the regulations which come into effect July 1, 2012 the holders of mineral tenures will still have the option of making payments instead of exploration and development work however, the new PIED rate will be set at double the value of the minimum exploration and development expenditures required. In addition to the changes in the PIED rate tenure holders who elect to make payments instead of incurring expenditures will need to pay for a minimum of 6 months which under the new regulations will be equivalent to the minimum expenditures for an entire year. Similar to the assessment work requirements, if a recorded holder wishes to register PIED, the claim will also be treated as if it is in its first anniversary year for the purpose of calculating the assessment requirement, as of the date of implementation (July 1, 2012).

To the best of the Author's knowledge the surface rights to the Property are currently held by the Province of British Columbia. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified an application that includes detailed environmental impact studies must be made to the B.C. Land Title and Survey Authority (LTSA) for surface rights prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject Property.

Item 5: Access, Physiography, Infrastructure

The claims are situated within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. This geographic province consists of a mountainous and glaciated terrain. Tree-line varies from 1000-1200 metres above sea level and is marked by a thick, intertwined growth of one to two metre tall stunted spruce. Below this point, particularity within the lower valleys, vegetation predominantly consists of a dense growth of coniferous forest and slide alder. Active glaciation is prevalent in the district, these occur as caps over areas of higher elevation, notably above 1500 metres, and have impressive valley glaciers.

As noted above access to the property is only by helicopter. Overall relief is 880 meters, from 780 meters a.s.l. at the base of the valley in the western part of the Property to 1,580 meters a.s.l. in the eastern part of the Property. Vegetation is alpine to sub-alpine at elevations above 1,200 m. The main work area within the Property is located in the west central part of the claim area as shown in Figure 5.

There are abundant water sources within and adjacent to the Property. At present there are no power sources available at the Property however it may be technically feasible at some point in the future to construct an access road from the Iskut River. No engineering studies have been undertaken to determine costs or potential environmental impacts.

Although no detailed assessment has been undertaken to determine if there are areas within the Property that could be used for tailings and or waste disposal the physiography of the central parts of the west central part of the Property may be permissible for such uses. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the Property.

Item 6. History

Interest in the Iskut River area dates back to 1907 when gold, silver, and base metal mineralization was discovered near Johnny Mountain (approx. 15 km west of the Property) by the Iskut Mining Company. Only limited information is available covering subsequent activities until 1954-61, when Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting carried out drilling programmes in the same area. Since then the district has been explored for base and precious metals at both regional and property scales by various mining companies, including Skyline Explorations Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Silver Standard Mines Ltd., Texasgulf Inc., Great Plains Development, Teck Corporation and Dupont Canada Ltd.

In 1983 Lonestar Resources Ltd. commissioned Active Mineral Exploration Ltd. to carry out a reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling programme on the former Gossan Mineral Claims (Bending, 1983). A number of the properties were optioned to Brinco Mining Ltd. in 1985 arid subsequently transferred to Western Canadian Mining Corp. In 1986 exploration was continued in the immediate area of the Gossan mineral claims, notably by Skyline Explorations Ltd. and by Cominco Ltd. In 1987 Western Canadian Mining Corporation conducted an exploration programme consisting of geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling.

The most relevant historic exploration work is a soil geochemical survey completed by Western Canadian Mining that straddles the western boundary of the current property. According to Butterworth, 1987, soil sampling completed by Western Canadian Mining over the Sericite East grid generally yielded a number of isolated, erratically distributed gold, silver and copper anomalies. In one area however, a group of highly anomalous copper (up to 1552 ppm) and moderately anomalous gold and silver values produced a northeast trending anomalous zone centred at L4+00E 2+00S (Note: this grid co-ordinate is located approximately 200 meters to the west of the western boundary of the Property). As the dominant structural trend throughout the area is 005° to 020° the anomaly may represent a mineralized shear zone in the underlying intrusive.

Based on the Author's review of the technical data available on the B.C. Minfile database and the technical data published by Western Canadian Mining Corp. the Property covers significant soil geochemical

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anomalies that are open to the east and northeast within the current property boundaries. The adjoining Property which covers the western part of the Sericite East prospect has been held continuously since 1987 and is currently owned by Imperial Metals Corp. Anomalous gold values ranging from 136 ppb to 350 ppb straddle the western boundary of the current Property and there are no published reports of any follow up work completed in the area of the Sericite East prospect.

Item 7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

The regional geology in the Iskut River areas has been mapped by Kerr (1948) and recently by Grove (1986). The Property lies at the eastern edge of the Coast Plutonic Complex, near the western boundary of the Bowser basin. The claims are at the northern end of the belt of rocks described by Grove (1971) as the Stewart Complex. The complex consists of an undivided group of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic and Jurassic age, which are intruded by Middle Mesozoic marginal phases of the Coast Range intrusions. The stratified rocks are composed of submarine to sub-aerial fragmental volcanic rocks that are interlayered with sequences of argillite, banded siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate and minor impure limestone, most of which are believed correlative with the lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. Structurally, rock units have a general northwest trend and have locally, been regionally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies and strongly deformed. According to Grove (1979) the Iskut River marks a major east-west trending thrust fault that has resulted in Paleozoic strata being pushed southerly across Mesozoic units. Numerous north to northeasterly trending faults and fractures offset units throughout the region. The stratigraphy is intruded by subvolcanic intrusive and by mid to late Mesozoic and Cenozoic plutonic rocks. These include stocks and dykes of granodiorite, quartz monzonite and feldspar porphyry, as well as late Tertiary dykes and plugs of basalt and diorite.

Previous work done by Western Canadian Mining Corp. on the former Gossan Property identified several mineralized areas including an area referred to as the Sericite East prospect. According to the B.C. Minfile database the area surrounding the Sericite East prospect is underlain by Triassic and younger intrusive rocks with a lessor amount of Triassic to Jurassic aged sediments and volcanics belonging to the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. In the Iskut River District these assemblages are the host rocks for alkalic type copper-gold porphyry occurrences (ie. the Bronson Slope porphyry deposit located 15 kilometers to the west) and for structurally controlled gold mineralization (ie. SNIP deposit located 18 kilometers to the west).

According to the B.C. Minfile database the Sericite East Prospect comprises an east-west trending, hematite and limonite stained interbedded volcaniclastic unit up to 20 meters in thickness which exhibits anomalous gold, silver and copper values. An intensely sericitized volcanic rock with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite assayed 0.45 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver and 0.83% copper. The Property owned by the Company straddles the boundary of the former Gossan Property and covers potential extensions of the Sericite East Zone. In 1987 Western Canadian Mining Corp. completed a geochemical survey to test for potential extensions of the zone to the east.

Mineralization

According to Butterworth, 1990 the area which hosts the Sericite East prospect is underlain by quartz monzonite and related hypabyssal rocks and lesser amounts of andesite tuffs, greywackes and siltstones. Schists and phyllites derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks overlie most of the intrusive body. Geological mapping of the former Gossan property in 1987 was concentrated on the east slope of Sericite Ridge and to a lesser degree, along the southern end of Sericite Ridge. Pale to medium green, medium grained monzonite to quartz monzonites intrusive rocks crop out in many of the creek beds draining the east slope of Sericite Ridge. A penetrative foliation in and around major structural features generally varies between 005° and 020° with 28° to 76° dips. Several dykes of varying composition, related to both the monzonites pluton and a later dyke forming event, occupy fractures in the intrusive and in the overlying volcano/sedimentary unit.

Geological maps prepared by Western Canadian Mining indicate that there are several favourable rock unit intermittently exposed over a strike length of approximately 500 meters. Limited rock chip sampling within the volcaniclastic units (approximately 10 samples) reported by Western Canadian Mining returned moderate gold contents (peak value of 450 ppb (0.45 g/ton) gold) and anomalous concentrations of other elements (Butterworth, 1987). A grab sample collected from an intensely sericitized felsic volcaniclastic rock (Sample G87-R- 527) with up to 3% disseminated pyrite and intense pervasive iron oxide staining had the highest gold content, 450 ppb. However, the great majority of similar rocks in the area did not contain more than 50 ppb gold. Sample 087R-060, representing a quartz stockwork infilling a sheared zone in laminated siltstone contained anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc values of 395 ppb, 16.8 ppm, 3,148 ppm, 252 ppm, and 637 ppm, respectively

Rock samples from the Sericite East area represent coarse grained plutonic and hypabyssal intrusive rocks that have intruded and intensely altered a sequence of interbedded volcaniclastics and siltstones. The volcaniclastic sequence is commonly intensely altered to sericite and locally chlorite and epidote. Siltstone in close proximity to intrusive rocks shows pervasive silicification and biotization. Alteration of both the volcaniclastic and sedimentary succession has yielded impressive colour anomalies however, precious metals concentrations are quite low.

Soil sampling over the Sericite East grid generally yielded a number of isolated, erratically distributed gold, silver and copper anomalies. In one area however, a group of highly anomalous copper (up to 1552 ppm) and moderately anomalous gold and silver values produced a northeast trending anomalous zone centred at L4+00E 2+00S. As the dominant structural trend throughout the area is 005° to 020° the anomaly may represent a mineralized shear zone in the underlying intrusive.

Item 8: Deposit Types

8.1 Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits

Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits occur throughout the length of the Intermontane Belt in both Stikinia (Golden Horseshoe) and Quesnellia (north-western and central B.C.). These deposits occur either within Triassic aged intrusive rocks or in volcanic and sedimentary rocks associated with the intrusive bodies. These types of deposits are common in the Iskut River District, comprising over 25% of the reported mineral occurrences. These types of deposits tend to occupy brecciated and faulted zones related to extensively altered subvolcanic intrusions and their volcanic host rocks. Alteration patterns for alkalic type porphyry deposits are distinctly different from those of classic calcalkaline deposits, which are characterized by concentric phyllic-argillic-propylitic zones. The alkalic deposits typically have a central potassic or sodic plagioclase zone, which passes outward into a propylitic zone. These often overlap and are overprinted by retrograde metasomatic alteration. Disseminated pyrite and minor copper mineralization mantle the propylitic alteration zone.

8.2 Shear hosted Gold-Silver (± polymetallic) Vein deposits (Snip Type gold deposits)

Mineralization in structurally controlled Au and polymetallic veins is epigenetic and is formed by structurally focused hydrothermal fluids. These types of deposits are normally associated with regional faults, fault sets and fractures; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. Veins typically occur in the central parts of discrete shear zones within a larger regional fault, where the rotational or simple shear strains predominate. Vein systems are tabular, sub vertical structures of varying thickness and lateral extent.

Item 9.1: 2013 Exploration Program

During June 2013 the author supervised acquisition of topographic contour maps (TRIM mapping) to support a planned helicopter supported site visit (SOW No:5456207). On August 19, 2013 the Author made a helicopter assisted visit to the site and made an aerial reconnaissance of the western and southern parts of the subject property (SOW No:5469184).

Based on the reconnaissance flight the Author was able to recognize the gossan zones associated with the Sericite East Minfile occurrence located on the adjoining property and also observed extensive gossan development straddling the southwestern and southern boundary of the subject property.

A suitable landing site was identified within the gossan zone that straddles the southern boundary of the subject property immediately south of the claim boundary. To assess the gossan zone the Author collected a profile line of soil samples spaced at roughly 10 meter intervals as far as was permitted by local terrain. A total of seven samples were collected. All samples returned weakly anomalous gold and copper values and it is recommended that a follow-up sampling program be carried out to delineate the extent of anomalous gold and copper values and to determine if the gossan zone represents the surface expression of buried porphyry copper-gold occurrence.

Al samples were submitted to the ALS Global assay facility in North Vancouver. Samples were analyzed for gold and a suite of 35 elements as shown in Appendix 2: Assay Certificate VA13165937. The locations and sample reference numbers are shown in Figure LF-1 at a scale of 1:5,000. Values for gold in ppb were plotted on previous figure LF-2 at 1:5,000 scale and values for copper in ppm were plotted on previous Figure LF-3 also at 1:5,000 scale.

Item 9.2: 2015 Follow-up Exploration Program

In August 2015 the author made a follow-up site visit utilizing the same helicopter landing site and traversed the subject claim area immediately north of the 2013 soil profile line. Although weather limited the amount of time spent onsite the author was able to collect several samples of highly pyritized andesitic volcanic rocks which support the conclusion that the exposed gossan zones may represent the pyritic alteration halo surrounding buried porphyry copper-gold mineralization similar to that reported by Colorado Resources to the west and southeast of the Sericite East Property.

Table 2 lists the sample UTM locations, rock types and gold, copper and iron concentrations. The samples that were collected represent the rock types present along the southern boundary of the subject claim area. Overall gold and copper values were low but one sample, Fortify-001 returned over 12% iron (see photograph). Sample locations are shown on Figure LF-01. Assays are included in Appendix 2.

SAMPLE	East	North	Au(ppb)	Cu(ppm)	Fe(%)
FORTIFY 001	386,565	6,270,670	0.046	64	12.05
FORTIFY 002	386,565	6,270,685	0.005	10	2.47
FORTIFY 003	386,560	6,270,697	0.02	20	5.65

Sample Description

- Fortify-001 -grab sample from sub-crop / float of strongly pyritized, dark green volcanic (andesite?) (approximately 30% fine grained pyrite), epidote alteration along fractures with extensive iron staining on the weathered surface
- Fortify-002 -grab sample from sub-crop / float of iron stained, dark green volcanic (andesite?), epidote alteration along fractures
- Fortify-003 -grab sample from sub-crop / float of pyritized, dark green volcanic (andesite?) (approximately 10% fine grained pyrite), epidote alteration along fractures with extensive iron staining on the weathered surface

Include copy of photograph

Item 9A: Statement of Costs

The site visit to the Sericite East Property was completed as part of a larger regional exploration program carried out during August of 2015. Only direct costs related to the Sericite East property were included in the Statement of Costs.

Mobilization costs (pro-rated)\$ 1,208.30(Costs of mobilizing and demobilizing field personnel were pro-rated from the costs incurred to complete
an additional program in the Iskut River District during the same time period)1,600.00Charges for geologist and technician (pro-rated)1,600.00

C. von Einsiedel – August 21, 2013 - \$800 per field day rate incl. half day standby August 20

Ian Somers – August 21, 2013 - \$400 per field day rate incl. half day standby August 20	
Helicopter charges (pro-rated)	
Helicopter charters – Dena Cho Aviation Invoice No.2548	
August 21: 0.7 hours	1,165.00
Fuel charged at 0.7 x 215	150.50
Charges for field supplies and crew onsite accommodation (pro-rated)	
-crew accommodation charges applied to SOW 5571697	450.00
-field supplies, GPS, satellite comm., etc.	
Assay Charges (VA15166022)	104.37
Preparation of technical report	
-technical mapping 6 hours @ \$65	390.00
-report preparation 9 hours @ \$90	810.00
Total costs allocated to Sericite East Property:	\$ 6,128.17

Item 10: Drilling

No diamond drilling was carried out by the Company on the Property. According to published technical reports no previous operators have completed any drilling within the current Property.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The soil samples collected as part of the 1987 exploration program completed by Western Canadian Mining Corp. were collected using conventional soil augers and trenching tools. Sampling was completed along 100 meter spaced north-south traverse lines that crossed the potential extensions (to the east) of the Sericite East prospect. The -80 micrometer mesh sieved fraction of the soil samples was dissolved in an aqua regia solution (3:1 mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid) and analyzed for the series of elements listed in the ACME Laboratories assay reports. The elements analyzed for and the detection limits are listed in the assay reports. ACME Laboratories employs standard QA and QC protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analysis in every twenty samples analyzed. No additional QA and QC procedures were implemented as part of the program. Sample Certificates from the 1987 exploration program are included in the report prepared by Butterworth. In the Author's opinion, the sample security employed by the field personnel involved in the sample collection and the sample preparation and analytical procedures employed by ACME Laboratories were adequate for the exploration program carried out by Western Canadian Mining on the former Gossan Property.

Soil samples from the 2013 filed program and rock samples from the 2015 program were submitted to ALS Global's assay facility in North Vancouver. Specifications are listed on the lab report in Appendix 2.

Item 12: Data Verification

As noted, the main areas of interest within the Property are soil geochemical anomalies located on the west side of west fork of Snippaker Creek.

Verification sampling to confirm historic gold and copper in soil anomalies identified by Western Canadian Mining Corp. will be the main priority of the proposed Stage 1 program.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

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

Item 14: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimate

No defined body of potentially commercial mineralization has been identified to date on the Property and therefore no resource or mineral reserve estimate has been completed.

Item 15 -22: Advanced Property Disclosure

(NOT REQUIRED)

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

According to the B.C. Minfile the Sericite East Prospect comprises an east-west trending, highly hematite and limonite stained interbedded volcaniclastic unit up to 20 meters in thickness which exhibits anomalous gold, silver and copper values. An intensely sericitized volcanic rock with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite assayed 0.45 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver and 0.83% copper. The Property owned by the Company straddles the boundary of the former Gossan Property and covers potential extensions of the Sericite East Zone. In 1987 Western Canadian Mining Corp. completed a geochemical survey to test for potential extensions of the zone to the east.

According to Butterworth, 1987, soil sampling completed by Western Canadian Mining over the Sericite East grid generally yielded a number of isolated, erratically distributed gold, silver and copper anomalies. In one area however, a group of highly anomalous copper (up to 1552 ppm) and moderately anomalous gold and silver values produced a northeast trending anomalous zone centred at L4+00E 2+00S (Note: this grid co-ordinate is located approximately 200 meters to the west of the western boundary of the Property). As the dominant structural trend throughout the area is 005° to 020° the anomaly may represent a mineralized shear zone in the underlying intrusive.

Based on the Author's review of the technical data available on the B.C. Minfile database and the technical data published by Western Canadian Mining Corp. the Property covers significant soil geochemical anomalies that are open to the east and northeast within the current property boundaries. The adjoining Property which covers the western part of the Sericite East prospect has been held continuously since 1987 and is currently owned by Imperial Metals Corp. Anomalous gold values ranging from 136 ppb to 350 ppb straddle the western boundary of the current property and there are no published reports of any follow up work completed by other operators in the area of the Sericite East prospect. **The Author of this Report has been unable to verify the foregoing information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.**

Figure 4 is a current property ownership map of the project area showing the active junior mining companies. Colorado Resources has reported porphyry copper type mineralization and strongly anomalous gold and copper anomalies within several hundred meters to the west and to the southeast of the subject property. The Property is considered an early stage exploration prospect that has potential to host both porphyry type copper – gold mineralization and vein type gold mineralization.

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information available for the Property. There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Previous work done by Western Canadian Mining Corp. on the former Gossan Property identified several mineralized areas including an area referred to as the Sericite East prospect. According to the B.C. Minfile database the area surrounding the Sericite East prospect is underlain by Triassic and younger intrusive rocks with a lessor amount of Triassic to Jurassic aged sediments and volcanics belonging to the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. In the Iskut River District these assemblages are the host rocks for alkalic type copper-gold porphyry occurrences (ie. the Bronson Slope porphyry deposit located 15 kilometers to the west) and for structurally controlled gold mineralization (ie. SNIP deposit located 18 kilometers to the west).

During June 2013 the author made a reconnaissance helicopter flight and was able to recognize the gossan zones associated with the Sericite East Minfile occurrence located on the adjoining property and also observed extensive gossan development straddling the southwestern and southern boundary of the subject property. A suitable landing site was identified within the gossan zone that straddles the southern boundary of the subject property immediately south of the claim boundary and the author collected a profile line of soil samples spaced at roughly 10 meter intervals as far as was permitted by local terrain. A total of seven samples were collected. All samples returned weakly anomalous gold and copper values and it was recommended that a follow-up sampling program be carried out to delineate the extent of anomalous gold and copper values and to determine if the gossan zone represents the surface expression of buried porphyry copper-gold occurrence.

In August 2015 the author made a follow-up site visit utilizing the same helicopter landing site and traversed the subject claim area immediately north of the 2013 soil profile line. Although weather limited the amount of time spent onsite the author was able to collect several samples of highly pyritized andesitic volcanic rocks which support the conclusion that the exposed gossan zones in the southern part of the property may represent the pyritic alteration halo surrounding buried porphyry copper-gold mineralization similar to that reported by Colorado Resources to the west and southeast of the Sericite East Property.

Item 26: Recommendations

Based on the Author's review of the historic technical data the Property is considered a promising, early stage prospect with potential to host vein type and porphyry copper type mineralization. In the Author's opinion the Property is of sufficient merit to warrant additional exploration.

It is recommended that the next stage of exploration work (Stage 1) at the Property consist of additional detailed soil and rock sampling in the southwestern, western and central part of the Property to assess the target areas identified during 2013 and the target areas identified by Western Canadian Mining Corp. The total estimated cost of the proposed Stage 1 program is \$55,000. In the event that significant gold and copper geochemical anomalies are identified in Stage 1, a follow up program of detailed geological mapping, trenching and rock sampling (Stage 2) would be warranted at a cost of \$140,000.

Proposed Stage 1 Exploration Program

Engineering and project supervision, reports	\$ 7,500
Field costs, vehicle rentals, helicopter	12,500
Crew travel expenses, accommodation	5,000
Reconnaissance soil surveys -soil sample collection for 200 samples -soil sample assays	20,000 5,000
Contingency	5,000
Total estimated cost of Stage 1	\$ 55,000

Proposed Stage 2 Exploration Program

Engineering, permitting and project supervision, reports	\$ 25,000	
Field costs, vehicle rentals, accommodation	25,000	
Geological mapping, supervision of trenching program -collection of fill-in soil samples as required (including provisions for up to \$15,000 in helicopter costs)	75,000	
Contingency @ 10%	15,000	
Total estimated cost of Stage 2	\$140,000	

Item 27. References

- Bending, D.A. 1984: 1983 Summary Report of the Snippaker Creek Area, British Columbia. Report for Lonestar Resources Ltd.
- Butterworth, B.P, Petersen, D. B. 1987: Geological and Geochemical Report of the Gossan6, 9-13, 21 Claim Group. Liard Mining Division. Assessment Report No.16931.
- Grove, E.W. 1971: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, British Columbia. B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 58.
- Grove, E.W. 1986: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River Anyox Area. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources., Bulletin No. 63.
- Kerr, F.A. 1948: Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas, British Columbia, Geology Survey. Can. Memoir 246.
- Meyers, R.E. 1986: 1986 Geochemical Sampling and Reconnaissance Mapping on the Gossan 1-4, 7 Claim Group and Gossan 14-17, 23 Claim Group. Assessment Report.
- Petersen, D.B., Woodcock, J.R., Gorc, D. 1985: Geological, Trenching and Diamond Drilling Report on the Gossan 11 Claim . British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report.

ITEM 28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON, CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL

I, Carl A. von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

- 1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at #8888 Shook Road, Mission, BC, V2V-7N1.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- 3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico.
- 5) I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.
- 7) I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 9) I am fully independent of the Company applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report for regulatory purposes provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.
- 12) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

"Carl von Einsiedel"

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 30st day of December, 2015















ALS Canada Ltd. 2103 Dollarton Hwy North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7 Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Page: 1 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 7- NOV- 2015 This copy reported on 16- DEC- 2015 Account: PJA

CERTIFICATE VA15166022

Project: SERICITE EAST

This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 29- OCT- 2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CARL VON EINSIEDEL

	SAMPLE PREPARATION					
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION					
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight					
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode					
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test					
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm					
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter					
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um					

	ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE	S
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP- AES	ICP- AES
Au- AA23	Au 30g FA- AA finish	AAS

To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. ATTN: CARL VON EINSIEDEL 8888 SHOOK ROAD MISSION BC V2V 7N1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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Page: 2 - A Total # Pages: 2 (A - C) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 7- NOV- 2015 Account: PJA

Project: SERICITE EAST

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME- ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME- ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP41 As ppm 2	ME- ICP41 B ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Fe % 0.01
Sample Description FORTIFY 001 FORTIFY 002 FORTIFY 003	LOR															



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Page: 2 - B Total # Pages: 2 (A - C) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 7- NOV- 2015 Account: PJA

Project: SERICITE EAST

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME- ICP41 K % 0.01	ME- ICP41 La ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP41 P ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP41 S % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME- ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Sr ppm 1
Sample Description FORTIFY 001 FORTIFY 002 FORTIFY 003	Units LOR															



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Page: 2 - C Total # Pages: 2 (A - C) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 7- NOV- 2015 Account: PJA

Project: SERICITE EAST

Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP41 Th ppm 20	ME- ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME- ICP41 TI ppm 10	ME- ICP41 U ppm 10	ME- ICP41 V ppm 1	ME- ICP41 W ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Zn ppm 2	
	<20 <20 <20	0.01 0.22 0.29	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	9 53 110	<10 <10 <10	9 37 84	
	Analyte Units	Analyte Th Units ppm LOR 20 <20	Analyte Units Th Ti LOR 20 0.01 <20	Analyte Units Th Ti TI Upits ppm % ppm LOR 20 0.01 10 <20	Analyte Units Th Ti TI U LOR 20 0.01 10 10 <20	Analyte Units Th Ti Tl U V Units ppm % ppm ppm ppm LOR 20 0.01 10 10 1 <20	Analyte Units Th Ti Tl U V W Units ppm % ppm ppm ppm ppm LOR 20 0.01 10 10 1 10 <20	Analyte Units Th Ti TI U V W Zn Units ppm % ppm qpm



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Page: Appendix 1 Total # Appendix Pages: 1 Finalized Date: 7- NOV- 2015 Account: PJA

Project: SERICITE EAST

		CERTIFICATE CON	IMENTS								
Applies to Method:	LABORATORY ADDRESSESProcessed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.Au- AA23CRU- 31ME- ICP41PUL- 31PUL- 31SPL- 21WEI- 21										