BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment Report for the Robocop Property, South-Eastern British Columbia

TOTAL COST:$12,524.98

AUTHOR(S): Bryan Atkinson, B.Sc., P. Geol., MAusIMM, Michelle Gabereau, B.Sc.

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5588341, 29 Jan 2016

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Robocop

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Robocop, Robocop4, Robocop5

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 082GSE001, 082GSE009, 082GSE010, 082GSW019, 082GSW020, 082GNW066

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele
NTS / BCGS: NTS: 82G 02 and 03, BCGS: 82G005 and 006
LATITUDE: ____49_____° ____1_____' ____39_____"
LONGITUDE: ___114_____° ____59_____' ____24_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: NAD83, Zone 11 EASTING: 646 500 NORTHING: 5 431 500

OWNER(S): Robert Andrew Klewchuk

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

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. Do not use abbreviations or codes)

Conglomerate, Proterozoic, Sheppard Formation, Warped anticline, Manganese/limonite, Copper/cobalt, 2 km, 10 to 25 deg NE.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 22644, 23083, 29941, 27690, 30693, 20700, 19898, 01023

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	1:10 000, 1038.06 ha	547692, 557543, 557544	928.39, 1357.03, 1214.58
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	21	547692, 557543, 557544	928.39, 1357.03, 1214.58
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL		547692, 557543, 557544	281.43, 750.47. 938.09
Sampling / Assaying	21 51 elem ICPMS, FA-ICP		
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	1038.06 ha	547692, 557543, 557544	942.98, 1378.35, 1233.66
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COSTS	12524.98

NTS 82G 02 and 03
BCGS 82G005 and 006

Assessment Report for the Robocop Property, South-Eastern British Columbia

Claims: 547692, 557543, 557544

Approximate Location:
Latitude 49° 1' 39" N
Longitude 114° 59' 24" W
Fort Steele Mining Division

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1 Summary

The Robocop Property is an exploration stage project within the Fort Steele Mining District of south-eastern British Columbia. The geological and stratigraphic setting of the Property is favourable for sediment hosted copper mineralisation. The Property is largely underlain by the Late Proterozoic Sheppard Formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The Sheppard Formation is comprised of a lower-basal conglomerate and an upper section composed of fine crystalline to silty-sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite. The Sheppard Formation is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanics consisting mainly of basalt and associated pyroclastics. The copper and cobalt mineralisation at Robocop occurs within coarse clastic sediments (arkosic conglomerate and arkosic grit) of the Sheppard Formation either adjacent to or immediately below the lowermost dolomite unit. This mineralised layer has historically been referred to as the Roo Horizon. The mineralised Roo Horizon straddles the contact between the Upper Sheppard Formation (Pighin, 2009) and the Lower Sheppard Formation (Thomson, 1990).

APEX Geoscience Ltd. was retained in 2015 by Robert Andrew Klewchuck to complete a field program and an assessment report on the Robocop Property (the Property). The Property is located in south-eastern British Columbia and is immediately north of the Canada-USA border. It is located approximately 45 kilometres (km) south of Fernie and 70 km southeast of Cranbrook. The Property comprises 3 mineral claims totalling 1,038.06 hectares (ha) which are held by Robert Andrew Klewchuk.

Previous exploration in the area was focused on stratabound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation and also led to the discovery of massive barite-rich veins that cross cut the Sheppard Formation. Five historic mineral occurrences are known to exist on the Robocop Property. Of particular interest is the mineralisation at the Green and Roo occurrences both of which are characterised by sediment hosted copper (Cu), silver (Ag) ± cobalt (Co) mineralisation contained within the Roo Horizon of the Sheppard Formation. The Roo Horizon can be traced along a northwest – southeast trend in sporadic outcrop for over 2 km. Copper, cobalt, hematite and associated mineralisation have also been recognised in the underlying sequence of Nicol Creek volcanics. Historically barite has been mined from quartz barite veins that occur within the lowermost stromatolite unit of the Sheppard Formation. These veins often contain associated copper, silver and cobalt.

The 2015 exploration program comprised a small prospecting and gps mapping program centered on the stratabound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation. A total of 21 rock samples were collected throughout the property, of which four returned values greater than 0.1% Cu. Samples were collected from the Roo, Wolf and green prospects as well as throughout the property. Sample 15MGP024 was collected 550 m to the NW of the Green prospect and returned an assay of 0.92% Cu significantly extending the known mineralised zone. The total expenditure to complete the 2015 program was $12,524.98.

The Phillips Creek soil anomaly is considered a high quality anomaly that is a minimum of 1.5 km in length and warrants drill testing in the near future. The limited historic soil sampling to date has yielded only a few sporadic comparable anomalies, indicating the copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation could be locally structurally controlled, as confirmed by recent modelling completed by APEX. The elevated copper and cobalt values in these areas also indicate the geology and stratigraphy are permissive for higher grade copper-cobalt-silver deposits than what has been indicated by historic drilling.

An analogy with the mineralisation style associated with Revett Minerals Ltd.'s Troy Mine and the Rock Creek Deposit in western Montana can be drawn. The disseminated stratabound hydrothermal mineralisation at the Troy Mine and the Rock Creek Deposit is found within the Proterozoic Revett Formation. Although the Sheppard Formation is stratigraphically higher in the middle Proterozoic stratigraphy than the Revett Formation in western Montana, the geological setting and the style of copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation is very similar. These deposits contain more than 2.5 billion pounds of copper and 300 million ounces of silver. The results of the 2015 sampling indicate that significant potential exists to significantly expand the known extent of the copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation along strike within the Property. The fact that there are areas with significant copper-cobalt in soil anomalies, as well as anomalous historic drill intersects, the Robocop Property is considered a high priority project that requires further detailed follow-up exploration.

A Time Domain Electromagnetic and magnetic survey should be completed over the Cu-bearing Roo horizon and surrounding mineralised units of the Property. A second phase field program consisting of prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and drilling designed to follow-up on coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies would be warranted. Drilling should consist of 4 to 6 holes targeting the current Phillips Creek soil anomaly, with final collar locations being revised with the use of the geophysical data. High priority targets identified from the geophysics should be drilled with 2 to 4 holes each as these may represent blind mineralised targets. The total expenditure to complete the proposed Phase 1 and 2 work programs is estimated at $500,000.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Robocop Property (the Property) is located within the Fort Steele Mining District in south-eastern British Columbia (BC). The Property comprises 3 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 1,038.06 ha. APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) was retained during 2015 by Robert Andrew Klewchuk to conduct a field exploration program followed by an assessment of the potential of the Robocop Property for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. The 2015 work completed by APEX comprised a 2-day field program, as well as a desktop assessment of the property. Mr. Bryan Atkinson, B.Sc., P. Geol., MAusIMM the lead author, a senior geologist with of APEX visited the Property during the 2015 field program.

3 Disclaimer

The author, in writing this report, uses sources of information as listed in the references. The report written by Mr. Atkinson, P.Geol., a Qualified Person, is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information as well as information obtained during the field visit. Government reports were prepared by qualified persons holding post-secondary geology, or related university degree(s), and are therefore deemed to be accurate. For those reports, which were written by others, whom are not qualified persons, the information in those reports is assumed to be reasonably accurate, based on the data review and Property visit conducted by the author, however, they are not the basis for this report.

4 Property Description and Location

The Robocop Property comprises three mineral claims totalling 1,038.06 ha (Table 1) extending from the Canada-USA border (at the 49th parallel) northward over four kilometers in the Phillip's Creek drainage basin (Figure 1). The Property lies approximately 45 km due south of the municipality of Fernie, and approximately 70 km southeast of Cranbrook. It is centered at a latitude of 49° 1' 39" and a longitude of 114° 59' 24" and spans NTS Sheets 82G02 and 03. All claims are 100% owned by Robert Andrew Klewchuk (Table 1).

Table 1 Tenure List of the 2014 Robocop Property Claims

Tenure Number	Owner Number	Owner Name	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to date	Area (ha)
547692	208886	Robert Andrew Klewchuk	Robocop	19/12/2006	31/01/2017	275.35
557543	208886	Robert Andrew Klewchuk	Robocop4	24/04/2007	31/01/2017	402.48
557544	208886	Robert Andrew Klewchuk	Robocop5	24/04/2007	31/01/2017	360.23
					Total Area: 1038.06	

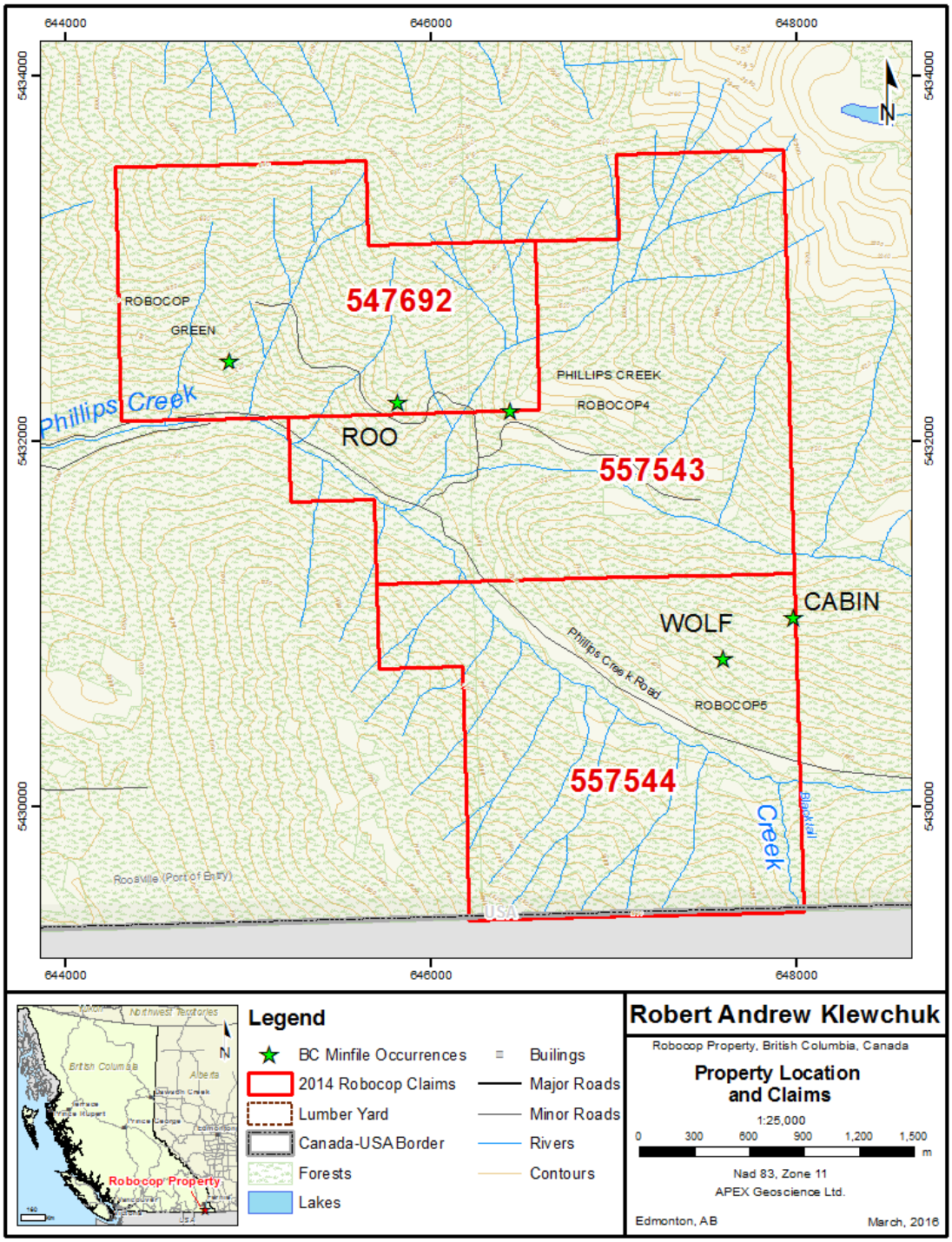


Figure 1: Property Location and Claims

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Robocop claims are located east of the Canada-US border crossing at Roosville. Highway 93 runs north-south <1 km west of the Property. Approximately 24 km north of the Property, Highway 93 joins Highway 3. From this junction Fernie lies along Highway 3 to the northeast (~45 km north of the Property) and Cranbrook lies along Highway 93/3 to the northwest (~70 km northwest of the Property). The Property can be accessed by limited access logging roads that are accessible from Highway 93 at McDonald's Lumberyard at the north western edge of the Property; permission to cross their land should be acquired. The southern part of the Property can be accessed by an old forestry road that branches off of Highway 93 and parallels Phillips Creek (Figure 1). Spur roads, occurring off of the logging roads, provide additional access to the mineral claims and historic showings. An old exploration trail provides further access to historic showings, old trenches and drill sites.

6 History

Exploration activities in the region began in the early 1900's and has continued sporadically since. Cominco Ltd. (Cominco) was the first large company to work on the claims exploring for copper in the late 1960's. The next generation of exploration on the Robocop claims wasn't until the late 1980's and included road building and trenching. Exploration since the late 1980's continued every few years up until the present and included expansion of the claims group, drilling, and finally a property assessment by APEX in 2012. The historical exploration work carried out on the Robocop claims group is described in detail below and shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Historical work from the early 1900's in the vicinity of Phillip's Creek is summarised by Wolfhard and Richardson (1967). Around 1900 quartz veins were discovered that yeilded moderate copper grades. Work prior to 1940 (likely also around 1900) included the construction of four shafts, four adits, and six open cuts along the known quartz veins. Additionally, in the 1920's or 1930's a carload of barite was purportedly shipped from the area.

In 1967, Cominco Ltd. conducted exploration on the Phillips's Creek claims (on the north side of Phillips Creek largely overlapping the current Robocop claims). A soil survey was completed with samples collected from the top of the B horizon. Significant chalcopyrite mineralisation was identified at the upper contact of the lower Sheppard Formation (Wolfhard and Richardson, 1967). Thompson (1990b) reports that in 1967 Cominco conducted a bulldozer-type trench program consisting of 5 trenchs to re-evaluate several of the historic copper occurrences. Thompson (1990b) interpretted the mineralisation identified by Cominco to be associated with syngenetic dyking.

In 1989, Teck Exploration Ltd. (Teck) conducted exploration activities on the Roo 1-3 claims (which were staked by and under option from Equity Engineering Ltd.). The work program consisted of mapping, soil sampling (114 samples) and eight backhoe trenches (totalling 250 m) aimed at evaluating sediment hosted copper-silver-cobalt showings (Thompson, 1990b; Kemp, 1992). Four individual trenches and four interconnected

trenches investigated copper mineralisation previously highlighted by Cominco; these were backfilled at the end of the program. The identified mineralisation was located at the base of a stromatolitic dolomite horizon. Assay results included 1.93% Cu and 579 ppm Co over 6 m (Thompson, 1990b; Kemp, 1992).

In 1990, an eight-hole (R-90-1 to R-90-8) diamond drilling program totalling 605.6 m was conducted by Teck on the Roo 1-3 claims (Figure 4). A total of 29 drill core samples were sent for analysis and it was noted that copper mineralisation was concentrated at the top of a sequence of quartzo-feldspathic wackes, underlying a stromatolitic horizon. Assays between 1 and 2% Cu were returned from four of the eight drill holes, including 0.806% Cu over 11 m (Kemp, 1992). Mineralisation was described as occurring along fracture surfaces as well as in voids as malachite or chalcocite.

Additionally, during the 1990 program, 28 soil samples were collected from three different areas: along the base of the stromatolitic horizon, the west extension of the 1989 soil survey, and the southwest (SW) corner of the Property. Several samples collected from the SW corner of the Property yielded the best results. Further exploration was recommended along the Sheppard Formation sequence (Thomson, 1990a).

In 1991 Equity Engineering Ltd., added the Roo 4-7 claims to the Roo Claims Group (Kemp, 1992).

In 1992, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda), undertook exploration activities on the Roo 1-7 claim group (which largely overlaps the current Robocop Property). Exploration included 11.2 km of mapping focused on the Lower Sheppard horizon to further delineate the horizon and to identify controls on mineralisation. Mapping identified a north trending normal fault interpreted to be active during the deposition of the Lower Sheppard Formation and thought to be a rift related structure along the north trending graben. The 1992 exploration program also included a small rock sampling program (16 samples); the best results were returned from the Roo Horizon and included chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and chalcocite mineralisation. The mapping program also highlighted a notable sulphide-oxide trend that runs perpendicular to the Lower Sheppard basin for over 1200 m and found chalcopyrite to be present in many outcrops in the Phillips Creek area. The soil sampling program consisted of 103 samples (from the B' horizon) mainly taken in the area south of Phillips Creek with anomalies yielding from 51 ppm Cu to 578 ppm Cu (Kemp, 1992).

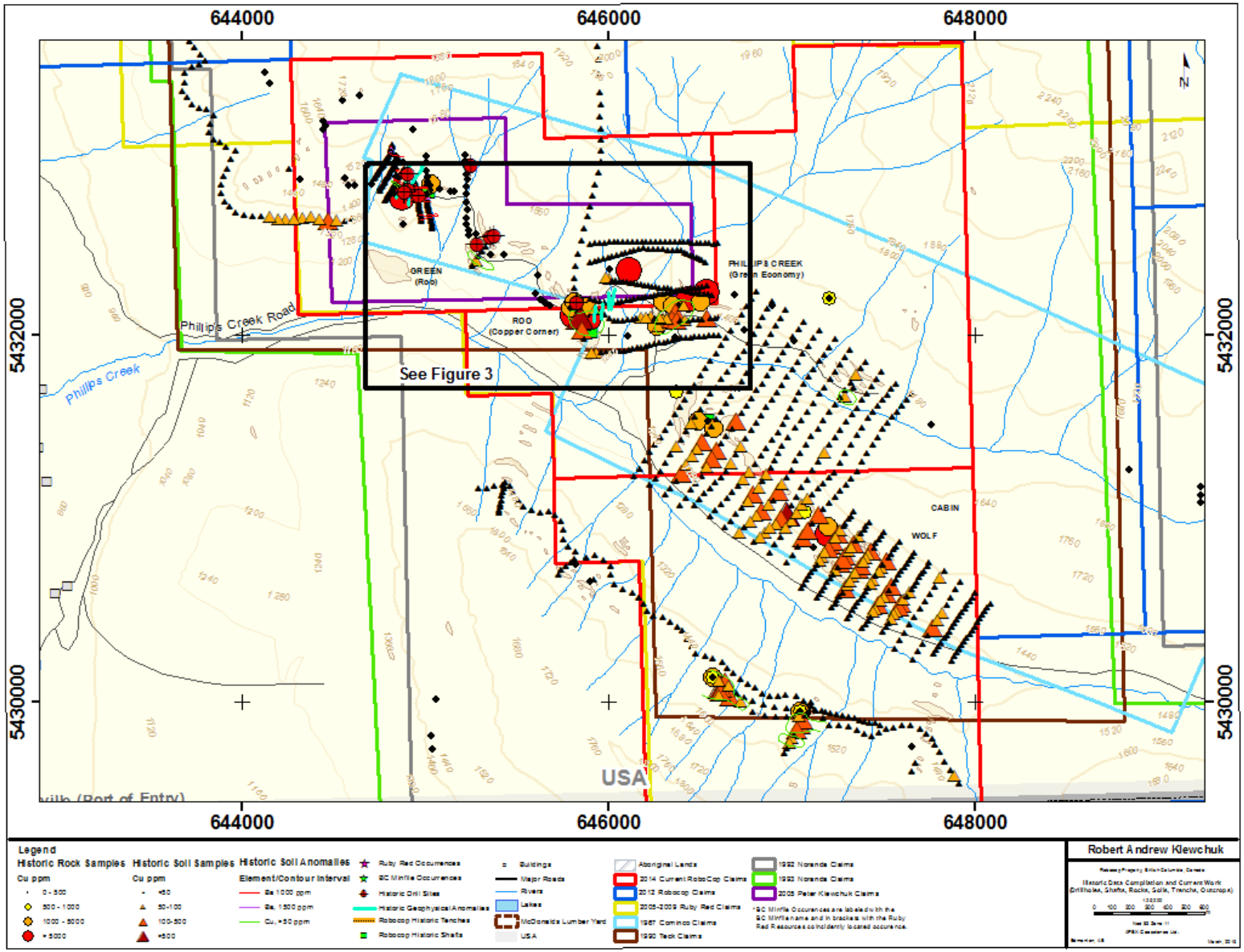


Figure 2: Historical work - Overview

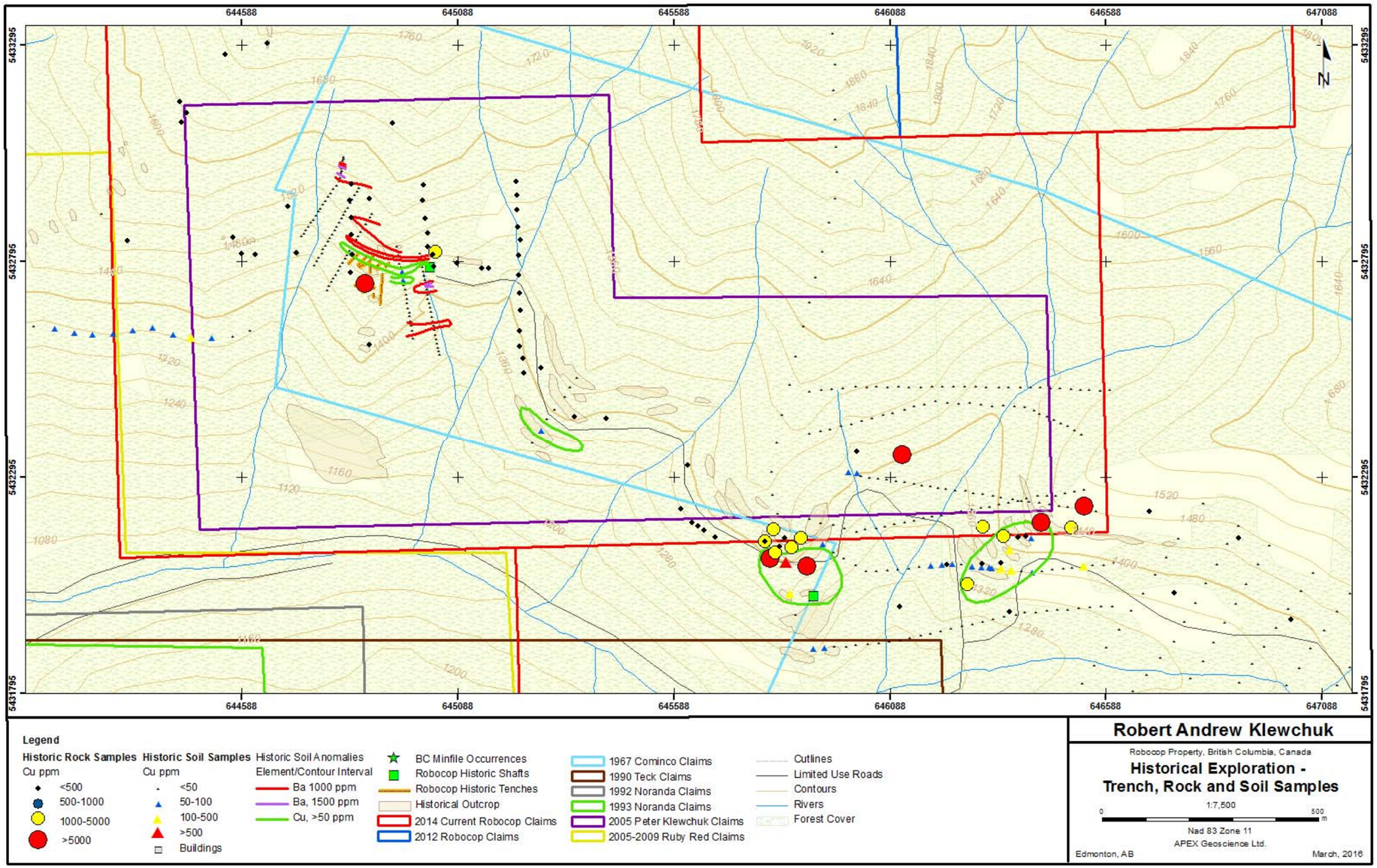


Figure 3: Historical Work – Trench, Rock and Soil Sampling

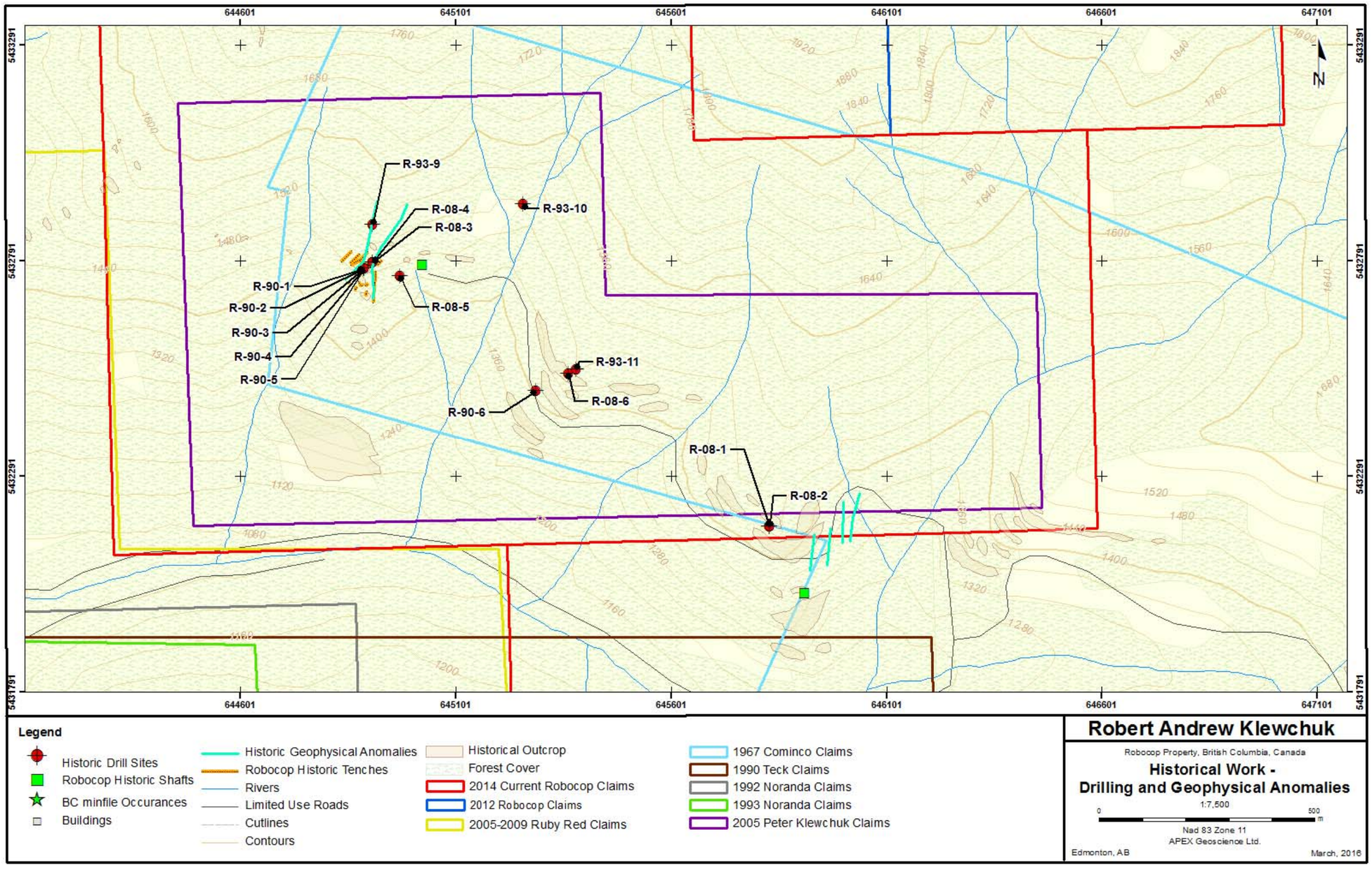


Figure 4: Historical Work - Drilling and Geophysical Anomalies

In 1993 Noranda held the Roo 1-7 claims as well as surrounding Surf, Surf-1 and Mill claims. Noranda completed 475.5 m of drilling in three holes designed to assess the dip and strike extension of the known Cu-Co-Ag mineralisation (Figure 4). The drilling further refined the definition of the Roo Horizon as an arkosic pebbly-sandstone within the upper portion of the Lower Sheppard Formation. Additionally, the drilling refined the stratigraphy in the area identifying a purple volcanic mudstone bounded by a sill directly overlying the Roo Horizon. Highlights from the 1993 drill program include 674 ppm Cu and 239 ppm Co over 1.4 m from drillhole R93-9.

In 2004 operator Peter Klewchuck commissioned a reconnaissance VLF-EM survey over the Property (then comprised of 6 claims that lie within the extent of the current Property) to identify favourable structures for copper mineralisation (Figure 2). Two high priority anomalies were identified in the vicinity of known copper mineralisation. The anomalies were interpreted as growth fault(s) which potentially control the copper – cobalt mineralisation (Klewchuk, 2005).

In 2007 Ruby Red Resources undertook exploration activities on the Property that included mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, and trenching. The 2007 rock sampling program (70 samples) focused on mineral occurrences in the Phillips Creek area. The main Cu-Co showings on the Property are located within the Roo Horizon but the sampling program uncovered mineral showings within quartzites and stromatolites above the Roo Horizon and in volcanic stratigraphy below the Roo Horizon. The soil sampling program consisted of three lines of contour soil samples (Figure 3). The second line showed a significant anomaly running over a kilometre in length with values up to 313 ppm Cu. The third soil sample line showed a moderate 700 m anomaly potentially related to the nearby Miller Creek showing. The 2007 trenching program was designed to further investigate the mineralisation identified to date within the Roo Horizon. Five historic trenches were reopened and Trench number 5 was noted to display Cu-bearing barite veins (Kennedy, 2007 and Figure 3).

During 2008 Ruby Red Resources drilled 6 diamond drill holes (R-08-1 to R-08-6) totalling 868.5 m on the Robocop Property to test for sediment-hosted Cu-Co mineralisation (Figure 4). Anomalous results were reported from 4 holes including 0.48% Cu, 2.7 g/t Ag and 0.021% Co over 7 m from R-08-3. Mineralisation was described as limonite, pyrolusite, black copper oxide, malachite, pyrite and rare chalcopyrite occurring as disseminations as well as infilling fractures in the arkosic conglomerate. Exploration activities also included surface geological mapping in the area of drilling as well as a soil sampling program that identified a Cu-Co anomaly 1.7 km in length southeast of the historical drilling (Pighin, 2009).

In 2012, APEX was commissioned by Peter Klewchuk to complete a thorough data compilation for the Robocop Property and provide a 3-D model and geologic interpretation of the area. The data compilation included all available historic drill hole, trench, rock sample and soil sample information. The resulting geological database was formatted for use in Micromine and GIS software. The drill database was comprised of 15 historic drill holes including 325 assays for Au, Ag, Cu, Co, Mn, Hg and S. Due to

the various lithological descriptions and unit names used over time, correlation of the detailed geological units was not attempted. A 3-D model of the geological formations, faults, and mineralisation underlying the areas of historic drilling on the Property was constructed. In the northern extent of drilling, low grade mineralisation was found to be associated with high angle faulting. These faults are likely planes of weakness reactivated during subsequent tectonic activity, acting as conduits for mineralising fluids, thus confirming a structural component to the copper mineralisation.

The historic soil sampling results highlighted an excellent copper and cobalt soil anomaly southeast of the historic drilling, the Phillips Creek soil anomaly, approximately 1.5 km in length. Several other copper in soil anomalies were identified throughout the Property, indicating potential local structural and stratigraphic controls for copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation.

During a field visit in 2012, a single rock sample was taken from roadside rubble in a historic trench area on claim 547692, which had targeted the mineralised “Roo” horizon. Assay results returned values of 1.63% Cu, confirming historic results in the area.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

7.1 Regional Geology

The Robocop Property is predominantly underlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Purcell Supergroup, namely the Sheppard Formation, which correlate to the Belt Supergroup in the United States (Hoy, 1993). The Belt-Purcell Supergroup is composed of clastic and carbonate sequences deposited within an intracratonic basin that is interpreted to have formed as a rift-fill sequence of rocks during the Mid – Late Proterozoic. Regionally it extends over the south-eastern portion of British Columbia and covers parts of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Alberta. The Purcell Supergroup is exposed in the Purcell, Hughs, Lizard and Galton ranges of the Kootenays, east of the Rocky Mountain Trench (Thomson, 1990a; Hoy, 1993; Gardner, et al., 2007). Regionally, the Property is located within the *Foreland fold and thrust belt* in the western extent of the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains – a notable area of thrust sheets and intense deformation. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) noted that features in the Property area were more similar to the characteristics of the Main Ranges, including normal faults, thrust faults and a lesser degree of deformation than the Front Ranges (Wolfhard and Richardson, 1967; Hoy, 1993; Figure 4). The structure of the western part of the Foreland thrust belt is dominated by the Purcell anticlinorium: a large regional structure, which contains northeast trending right-lateral reverse faults, easterly verging thrust faults and tight folds. Normal faults trending parallel to the Rocky Mountain Trench intersect earlier faults and folds in the region (Hoy, 1993; Figure 5).

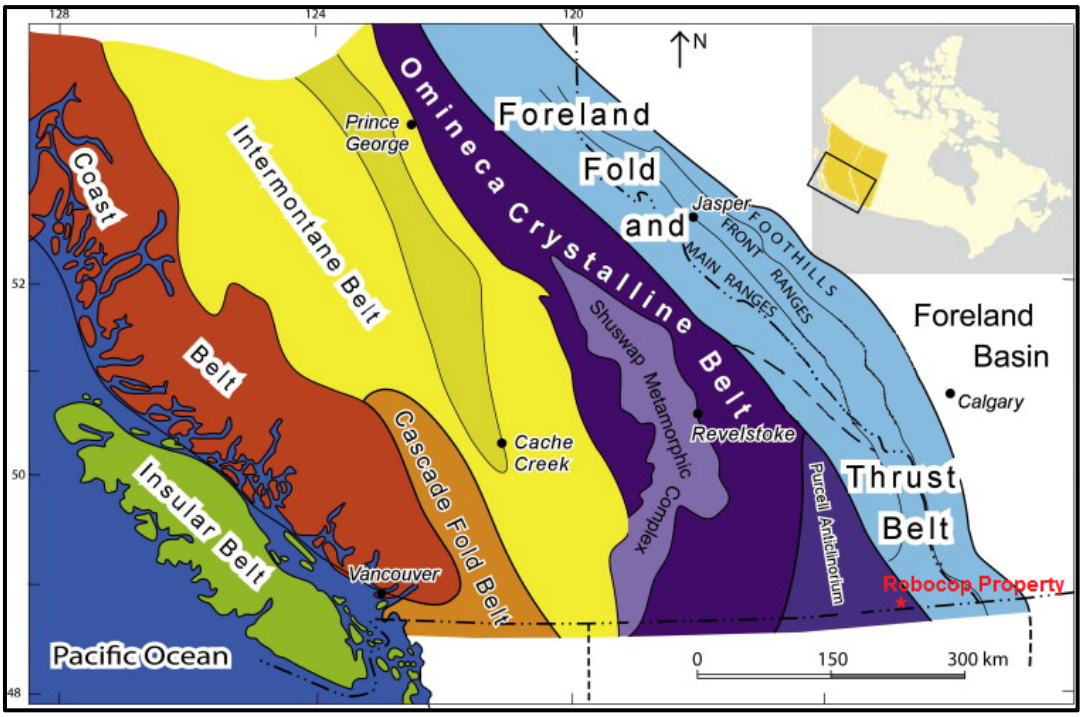


Figure 5: Regional Geology of British Columbia. Adapted from Vandienste et al. (2012).

The Sheppard Formation contains the majority of the Cu-Co occurrences in the area. Unconformably underlying the Sheppard Formation is the Nicol Creek Formation (Price, 1962; Hoy, 1993; Figures 6 and 7). The Nicol Creek Formation is comprised of a sequence of amygdaloidal basaltic flows, tuffs and interbedded siltstone and sandstone. The flood basalts are dominated by vesicular and amygdaloidal flows and contain disseminated chalcopyrite. The Nicol Creek Formation has a sharp contact with the lower Van Creek Formation and is regionally thickest in the Hughs and Baker Ranges (Hoy, 1993; Hartlaub, et al., 2011). The Sheppard Formation is comprised of a lower-basal conglomerate and an upper section composed of fine crystalline to silty-sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite (Thomson, 1990a; Hoy, 1993; Figure 7). Regionally, the thickness of the Sheppard Formation ranges from <100 m to 1,500 m and is correlated with prominent facies changes. Southeast of Cranbrook, the Sheppard conglomerate unit is noted to have locally removed up to several hundred metres of the

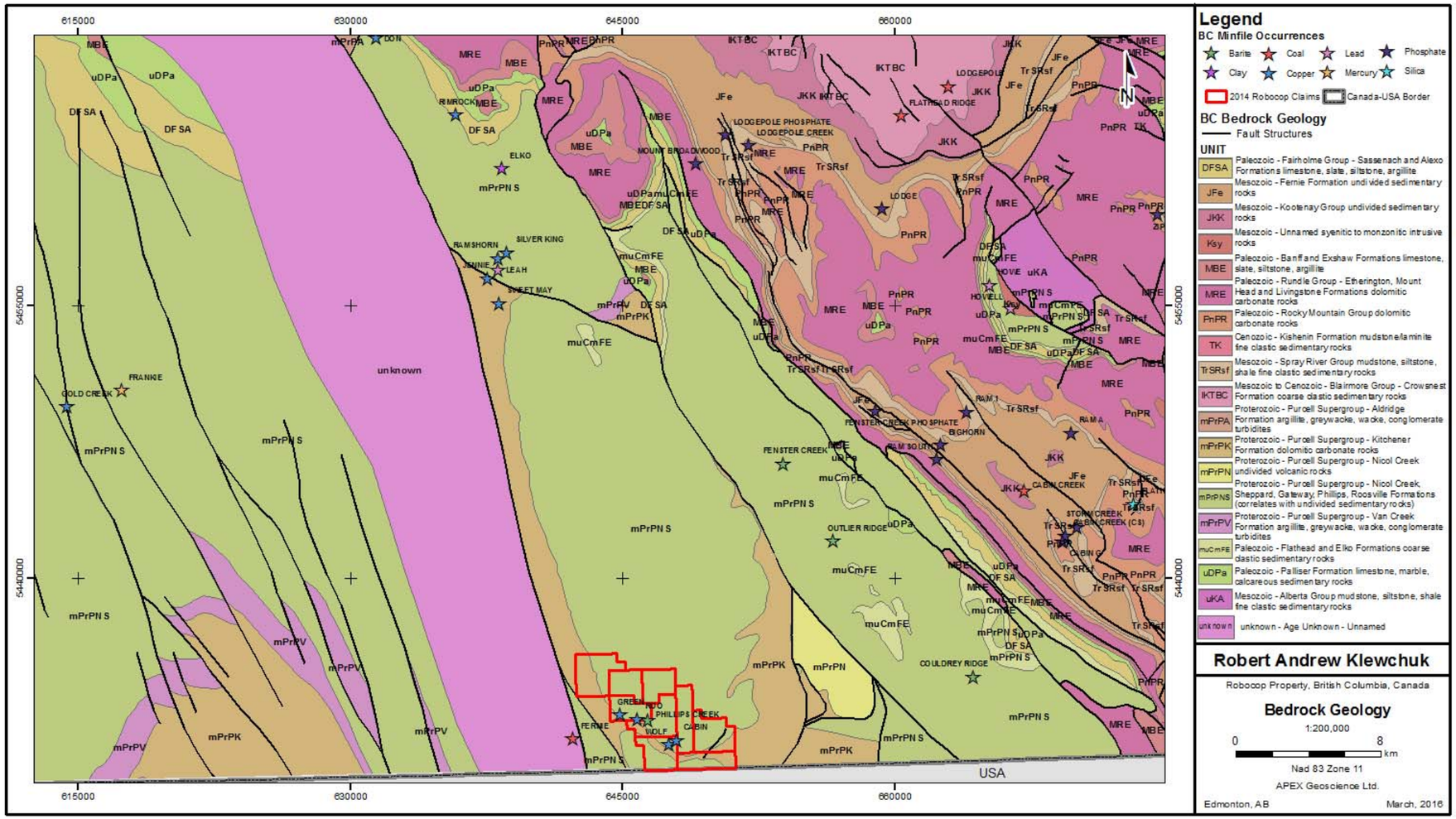


Figure 6 Bedrock Regional Geology

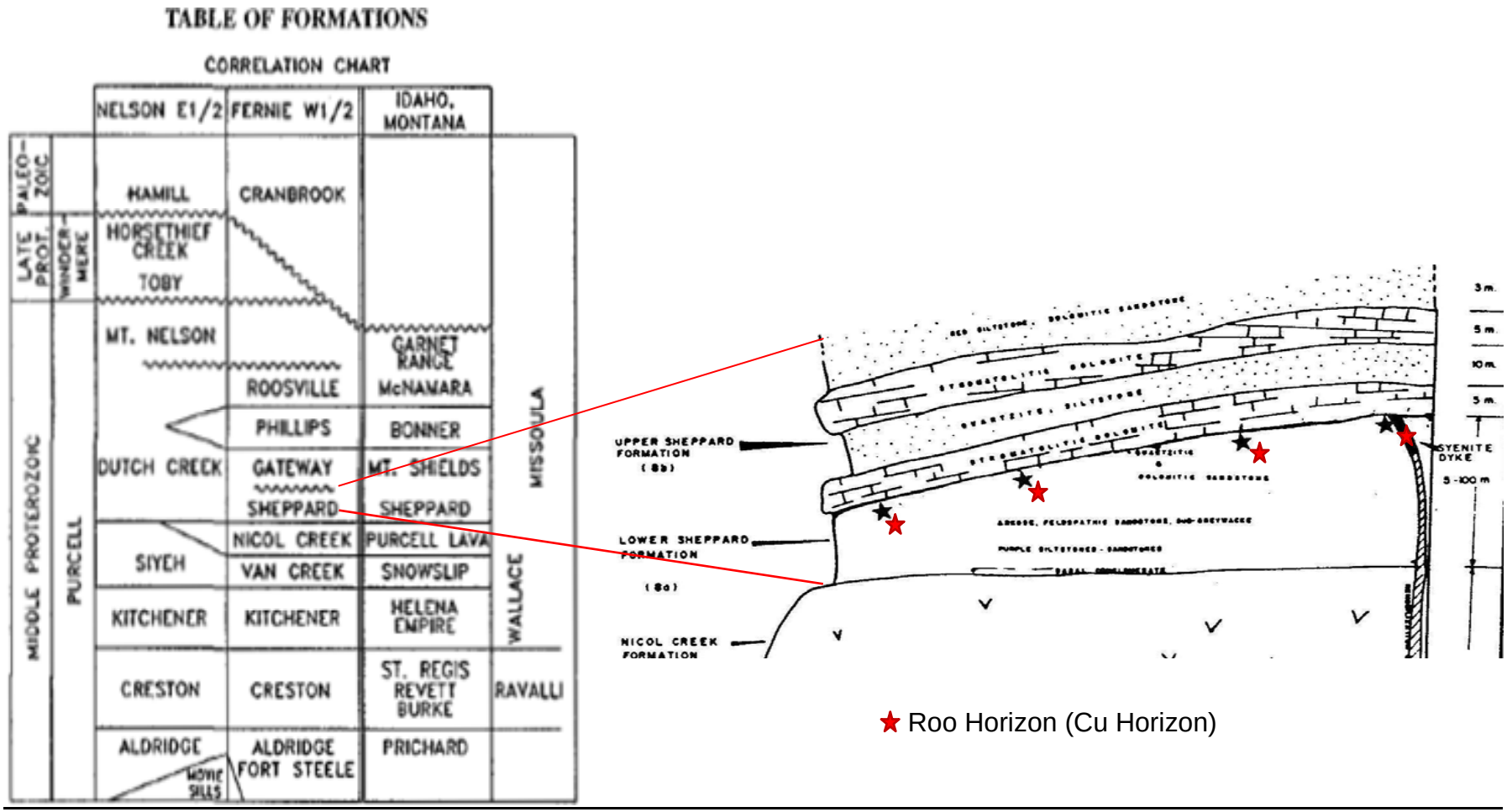


Figure 7 Regional Correlative Stratigraphic Units.

The Table of Formations (left side of Figure) is reproduced from Hoy (1993) and illustrates the stratigraphic units of the Purcell Supergroup in three regional areas. Historic reports use a combination of the regional names given in the table. The middle column is relevant to the Robocop Property. The right side of the figure is adapted from Thomson (1990 a,b) and illustrates the Upper and Lower units of the Sheppard Formation as outlined by Wolfhard and Richardson (1967).

Nicol Creek Formation. The conglomerate may lie unconformably on the Nicol Creek Formation but is commonly underlain by several tens of metres of purple to green siltstone and minor quartzite. In other regions the Sheppard Formation is comprised mainly of a stromatolitic – sediment sequence. Sedimentary structures including desiccation cracks, mud breccias and ripple marks indicate periods of cyclical subaerial exposure (Hoy, 1993). The Formation is interpreted to have been deposited in a marine shelf or shallow lacustrine environment. The Gateway Formation unconformably overlies the Sheppard Formation (Figure 7). The Gateway Formation is composed of green siltstone with minor dolomite and is approximately 300 to 900 m thick. It is overlain by a transition zone into the red and green siltstones of the Phillips Formation (Thomson, 1990a; Hoy, 1993; Figure 7).

In the area of the Property Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) divided the Sheppard Formation into the Upper and Lower Sheppard Formation. The Lower Sheppard Formation ranges in thickness from 5 to 91 m and is comprised of basal conglomerates overlain by purple siltstones and sandstones with some dolomitic sandstones. Up section the unit grades to sub greywackes, arkose, feldspathic sandstones, and quartz sandstone. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) define the Upper Sheppard Formation to begin at the base of the first stromatolitic dolomite package above the top of the Purcell Lavas which are correlated to the Nicol Creek Formation (Kennedy, 2007). This basal stromatolite is 1.5 – 5 m thick and overlain by 6 – 12 m of grey quartzite followed by another 1.5 – 5 m package of a stromatolitic dolomite overlain by >3 metres of red siltstone and dolomitic sandstones (Figure 7).

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Purcell Supergroup and more specifically the Sheppard Formation (Figure 8). The Sheppard Formation contains sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) divided the Sheppard Formation into an upper and a lower member as described above. The Sheppard Formation was further subdivided by Pighin (2009), into 16 sub-stratigraphic units summarized in (Table 2).

Pighin (2009) noted that the sediments on the Property dip moderately to the northeast at 10° to 25°. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) provided the following observations about the structure of the Property area:

1. A gentle (amplitude [150 m] wavelength [>1.5 km]) anticlinal structure in the Purcell, which may be depositional or tectonic.
2. Very gentle warping (dips to 15°) in the Sheppard Formation, interpreted as tectonic because the sediments are mainly shallow water types, probably deposited in a plane, with low initial dips.
3. A few northerly striking normal faults with vertical displacements in the order of [1 to 6 m].
4. One thrust fault, dipping about 10° to 15° to the west, which has a maximum horizontal movement of [30 m].

Table 2 Substratigraphic Members of the Sheppard Formation (adapted from Pighin, 2009)

Member	Sheppard Unit	Thickness	Mineralogy	Consistency and Colouring
1	Top of Upper Sheppard	10m	Dolomitic quartzite	Mature unsorted quartz sand; weak dolomitic matrix
2	Upper	7-8m	Micritic stromatolitic dolomite; some quartzite lenses or beds	Amount of quartzite varies between drillholes; dolomite is thin-medium bedded, commonly wavy with sharp bedding contacts; some oolitic dolomite beds range up to 1 m thick
3	Upper	9-25m	Quartzite; local dolomite and hematite; thin beds of oolitic dolomitic-quartzite	Quartzite is massive bedded, mostly ungraded quartz sand; rock is grey with purple hematite bands
4	Upper	2m	Siltstone interbedded argillite, interbeds of mud chips and rare dolomite	Distinct wavy bedding, purply rock
5	Upper	4-10m	Quartzite, weakly dolomitic	Mostly immature quartz sand; massive, generally light grey on fresh surface- to lightly weathered, can be locally absent
6	Upper	2-18m	Micritic stromatolitic dolomite; some thin arenaceous beds	Thin beds; weathers dark orange, fresh rock is white-pinky with some green lineations, wavy bedding planes. Contains thin-lense siltstone/quartzite
7	Upper	2-10m	Amygdaloidal andesite; minor dolomite/calcite amygdules	browny-purply grey andesite, aphanitic matrix with red/white dolomite filled amygdules/veinlets; local red/white calcite forming crackle breccia
8	Upper	2-2.5m	Dolomitic, silty argillite with thin interbeds of grit/quartzite.	Layered green, pink and mauve; disrupted by soft sediment deformation
9	Upper	2-4m	Dolomitic, sericitic, arenaceous siltstone	Thick beds. On fresh surfaces rock is light grey with brown, orange and pink speckles
10	Upper	1-2m	Siltstone and arenaceous siltstone	Thin beds, wavy/wispy bedding planes: lower section is green-mauve, upper section is pink with brown speckles
11	Upper	Upper Conglomerate 0.5-1m Lower Conglomerate (within Member 12's litho unit) 2-3 m thick [Beds 3-4 m apart]	Arkosic conglomerate (quartz, quartzite, acid volcanics, argillite, siltstone clasts with quartz-feldspar grit matrix) **The conglomerate beds host copper and cobalt mineralisation	Two conglomerate beds: Upper 0.5-1.0m marks the top of Member 12's arkosic grit; the Lower conglomerate bed occurs within Member 12's arkosic grit and is 2-3m thick. Clasts between 5 - 40mm, well rounded to angular, matrix supported. Matrix is altered (sideritic and limonitic).

12	Upper	?	Arkosic grit **This Member can host copper and cobalt mineralisation	Immature-mature quartz sand, detritus (similar to clasts in Member 11's conglomerate beds). Matrix is mainly carbonate-iron carbonate and minor sericite. Weathers strongly limonitic
13	Top of Lower Sheppard Formation	14-46 m	Trachyte flow	Apple-green, massive, aphanitic with scattered amygdules filled with sericite, chlorite siderite or locally hematite. Weathers brown at surface
14	Lower	15 m	Pyroclastics interbedded with siltstone	Medium-thick bedding, basalt detritus with lesser feldsite, quartzite, quartz, siltstone, argillite, hematite. Siltstone interbeds are dark purplish
15	Lower	3 m	Volcanic conglomerate with amygdaloidal basalts clasts and lesser siltstone clasts	Clasts: 1-7 cm with some 10 cm+. Clasts are matrix supported, locally clast supported, rounded-angular. Colours: grey with speckles of white, purple, black, grey and green
16	Lower	?	Siltstone (thin beds)	Thin beds, wavy bedding, laminated. Undergone soft sediment deformation (ball and pillow) *Not always in stratigraphy, but if present always unconformably above the Nicol Creek basalts.
17	Lower	Top of Nicol Creek Volcanics	Amygdaloidal basalt	Massive basalts

Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) also noted that foliation on less competent beds, striking 170°-180° and dipping steeply west, are likely fracture cleavages associated with bed deformation. One half of the quartz veins on the Property exhibit the same strike, while the other half of the quartz veins strike 90°-120° and dip steeply west or nearly vertically. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) suggested that the orientation of the bedding, veining, faulting, shearing and foliation indicate a period of deformation along a N-S axis following a minor tilting event in the area on a E-W axis. Pighin (2009) noted that quartz – dolomite veins containing copper, on the Property, generally strike and dip parallel to the dominant foliation (strike 010° dip 74° W, and strike 310° dip 80°W and 75°E). Ruby Red Resources identified two minor normal faults and verified a NW trending normal fault with up to a 30 m dip slip (Pighin, 2009; Figure 8).

7.3 Historical Mineral Occurrences

On the Property copper, cobalt and silver mineralisation has been identified principally in the coarse clastic sediments of the Roo Horizon, and the quartzites and stromatolites above the Roo Horizon within the Sheppard Formation and in the underlying volcanics within the Nicol Creek Formation. Additionally, massive barite veins have been identified which cross cut the Sheppard Formation.

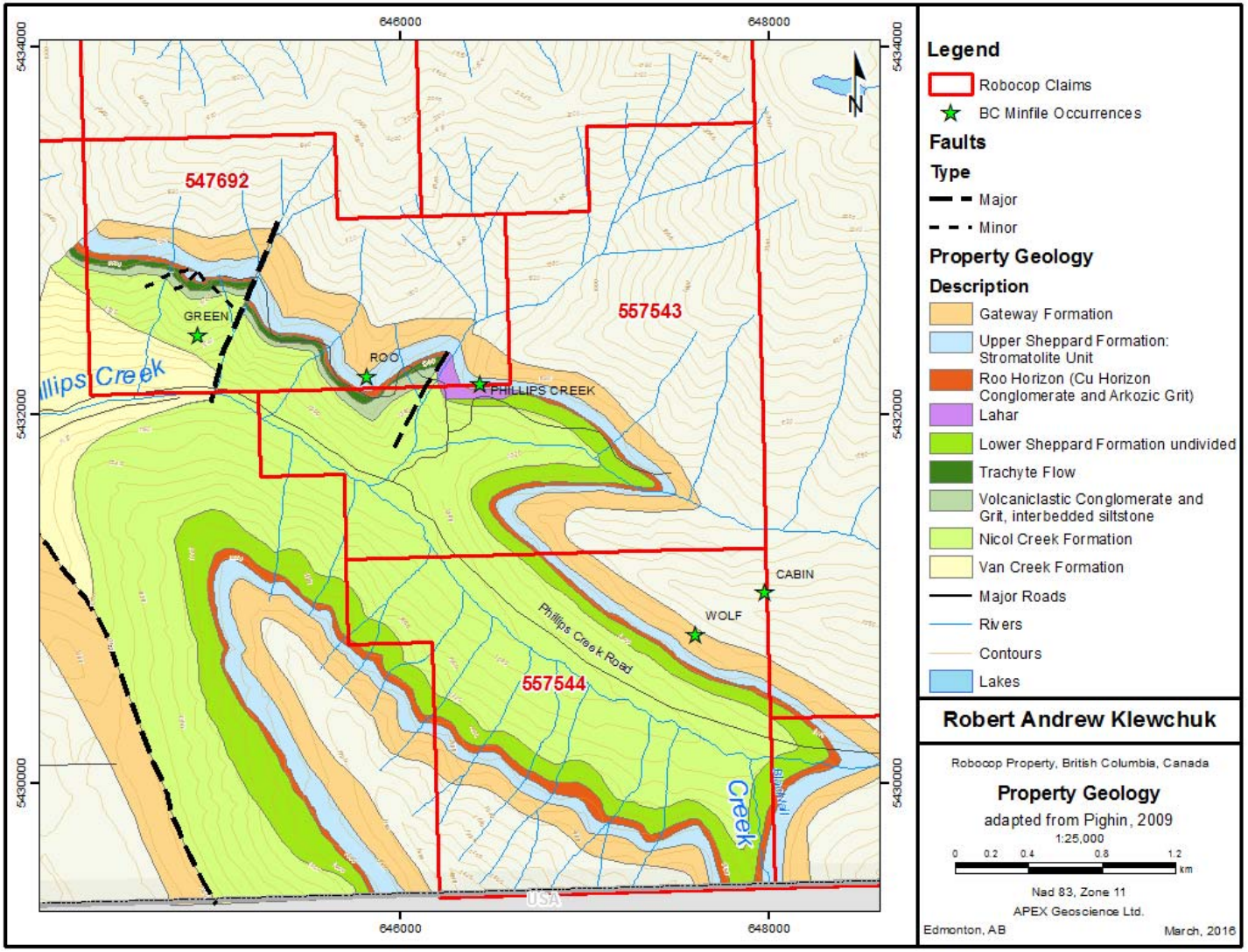


Figure 8 Property Geology

From the BC Minfile database 5 mineral occurrences are recognised on the Property: Green, Roo, Phillips Creek, Wolf and Cabin (Figure 8). Numerous explorers working in the area have identified additional occurrences and used alternate names for some of the occurrences listed in the BC Minfiles database. Specifically, Ruby Red outlined the Roo, Copper Corner, Green and Miller Time showings (Kennedy, 2007).

7.4 Mineralisation

Several styles of mineralisation have been identified within the Robocop property which are classified differently by historic authors (see Thomson, 1990 and Pighin 2009) and summarised below.

The principle exploration target is sediment-hosted copper, silver and cobalt mineralisation that is hosted in coarse clastic sediments (arkosic conglomerate and arkosic grit) of the Sheppard Formation. This coarse clastic sediment unit has historically been referred to as the Roo Horizon. The Roo Horizon was identified to be an arkosic pebbly-sandstone located within the upper portion of the Lower Sheppard Formation; it is overlain by a purple mudstone identified to be a volcanic flow unit and bounded below by an intrusive sill. The Roo Horizon lies below the basal stromatolitic dolomite of the Sheppard Formation (Thomson, 1990b). The mineralisation consists of heavily disseminated and fracture controlled limonite, black copper oxide (potentially tenorite), pyrolusite, malachite, minor pyrite, rare chalcopyrite and locally minor barite. The mineralisation has been intercepted in drilling along a 1.1 km long strike length and remains open in both directions (Thomson, 1990a, b; Pighin, 2009). Copper mineralisation has also been noted above the Roo Horizon, in the purple siltstone, basal stromatolite and some of the upper quartzite bands of the Sheppard Formation. Historically it has been noted that copper mineralisation that occurred below the stromatolitic sequence was the most economically viable (Thomson, 1990a).

Thomson (1990a) proposed a model for the copper mineralisation of the Sheppard Formation that suggested the source of the copper was the underlying Nicol Creek Formation. He proposed that the Nicol Creek volcanics were emplaced with a high copper content and the subsequent deposition of the clastic lower Sheppard unit included copper sulphide detrital grains trapped within the sediment matrix. A later stage remobilisation process, possibly caused by a syenite intrusive, resulted in the scavenging of copper from surrounding sediments by quartz-barite veins. Copper mineralisation was concentrated through faulting and later stage ground water infiltration. Hartlaub et al., (2011), have subsequently suggested that the copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation may be the result of hydrothermal fluid circulation associated with the emplacement of the Nicol Creek Formation. The presence of abundant barite, which is interpreted to be a sandstone cementing agent, and the stromatolitic packages are interpreted as further evidence supporting the presence of an active hydrothermal system (Hartlaub et al., 2011).

Quartz barite veins and breccias with associated copper, silver and cobalt are found within the lowermost stromatolite unit of the Sheppard Formation. The copper bearing veins are thin, rarely more than 1 cm in width and overall the veins are relatively rare. Some veinlets of quartz-barite occur in association with syenite dykes (Thomson,

1990a). One occurrence of mineralised breccia measuring 3 m in width has been developed in an old shaft. This occurrence consists of weakly fractured stromatolitic dolomite, healed by quartz and dolomite with scattered chalcopyrite and associated malachite (Pighin, 2009). The quartz-barite veins, and associated copper mineralisation, are interpreted to have formed as a result of the remobilisation of primary mineralisation from sandstone horizons. The heat source inducing such remobilisation may have been a deeper seated syenitic intrusive body with copper sourced from the Nicol Creek volcanics (Thomson, 1990a).

Ruby Red Resources additionally identified copper mineralisation within the Nicol Creek volcanics at the Miller Time and Green Economy showings. At the Miller Time occurrence mineralisation includes disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, limonite, pyrite and sphalerite as well as massive hematite veins (± Cu and Zn) and smaller mineralised veins. A basalt flow that contained copper mineralisation as chalcopyrite and malachite amygdules was identified in the area (Kennedy, 2007). At Green Economy copper, cobalt and hematite mineralisation may be related to a slump feature associated with Nicol Creek venting processes (Kennedy, 2007).

8 Exploration

8.1 2014 Exploration

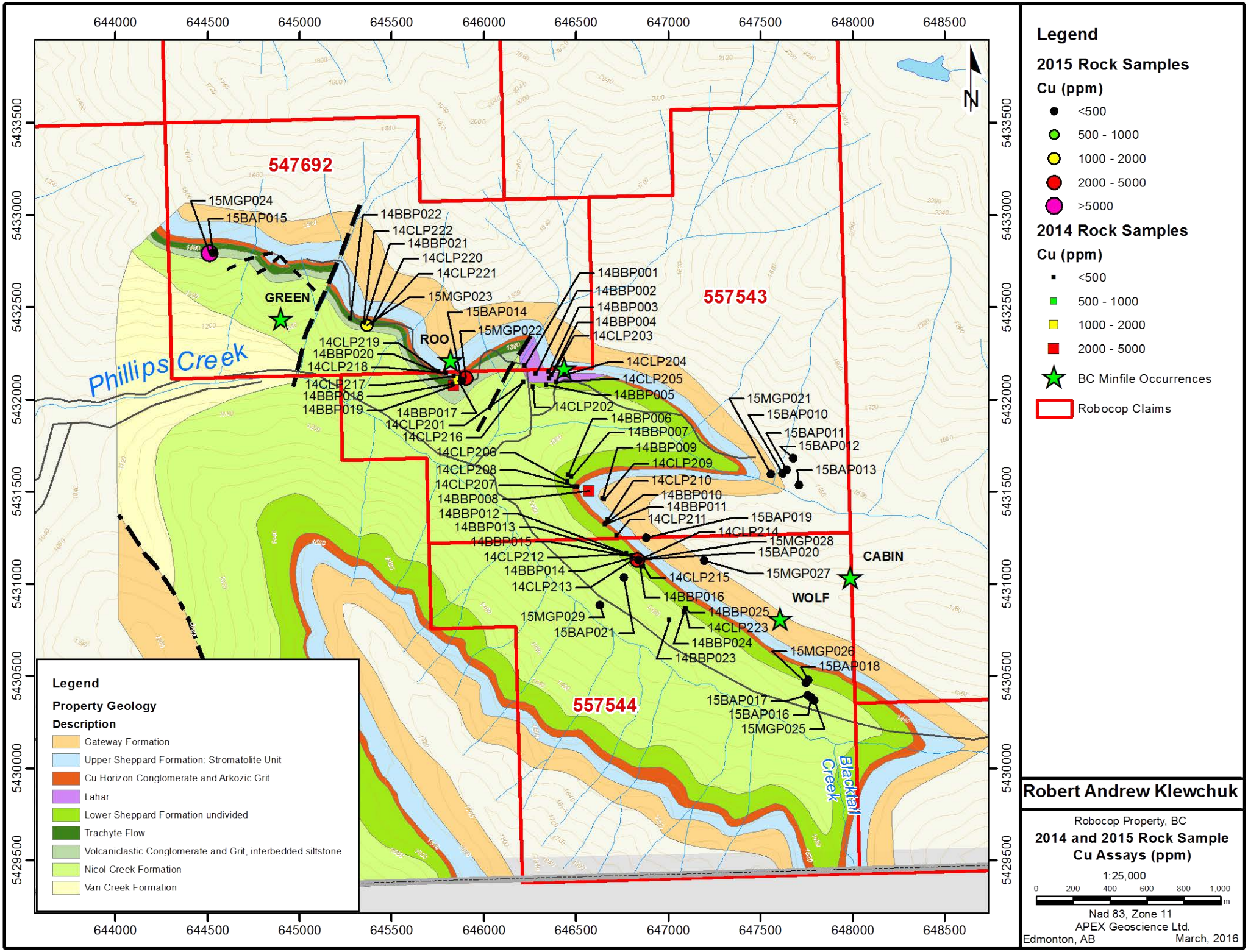
The 2014 exploration program comprised rock sampling, centered on sampling the strata bound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation (Figure 9). A total of 48 rocks were collected, of which four returned values greater than 0.1% Cu (Table 3, Figure 9).

8.1.1 Rock Sampling Results

Several samples were collected from the Green, Roo, and Phillips Creek showings to verify the historic results. Areas with historic elevated Cu values in soil anomalies were also targeted for sampling.

Table 3 2014 Rock Sample Highlights

Sample	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Cu PPM	Co PPM
14CLP214	646836	5431125	Arkose Sandstone	4640	174
14BBP008	646570	5431504	Quartz Vein	3410	2
14BBP017	645861	5432103	Arkosic Grit	1610	128
14BBP019	645836	5432076	Arkosic Grit	2870	33


644000
644500
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5432500
5432000
5431500
5431000
5430500
5430000
5429500
N
547692
557543
557544
Phillips Creek
Blacktail Creek
GREEN
ROO
CABIN
WOLF
15MGP024
15BAP015
14BBP022
14CLP222
14BBP021
14CLP220
14CLP221
15MGP023
15BAP014
15MGP022
14CLP219
14BBP020
14CLP218
14CLP217
14BBP018
14BBP019
14BBP017
14CLP201
14CLP216
14BBP001
14BBP002
14BBP003
14BBP004
14CLP203
14CLP204
14CLP205
14BBP005
14CLP202
14BBP006
14BBP007
14BBP009
14CLP209
14CLP210
14BBP010
14BBP011
14CLP211
14CLP214
15MGP028
15BAP020
15MGP027
14CLP215
14BBP016
14BBP025
14CLP223
14BBP024
14BBP023
15MGP029
15BAP021
15MGP021
15BAP010
15BAP011
15BAP012
15BAP013
14CLP206
14CLP208
14CLP207
14BBP008
14BBP012
14BBP013
14BBP015
14CLP212
14BBP014
14CLP213
15BAP019
15MGP026
15BAP018
15BAP017
15BAP016
15MGP025
Legend
Property Geology
Description
Gateway Formation
Upper Sheppard Formation: Stromatolite Unit
Cu Horizon Conglomerate and Arkozic Grit
Lahar
Lower Sheppard Formation undivided
Trachyte Flow
Volcaniclastic Conglomerate and Grit, interbedded siltstone
Nicol Creek Formation
Van Creek Formation
Legend
2015 Rock Samples
Cu (ppm)
<500
500 - 1000
1000 - 2000
2000 - 5000
>5000
2014 Rock Samples
Cu (ppm)
<500
500 - 1000
1000 - 2000
2000 - 5000
BC Minfile Occurrences
Robocop Claims
Robert Andrew Klewchuk
Robocop Property, BC
2014 and 2015 Rock Sample Cu Assays (ppm)
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0 200 400 600 800 1,000
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Nad 83, Zone 11
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
March, 2016

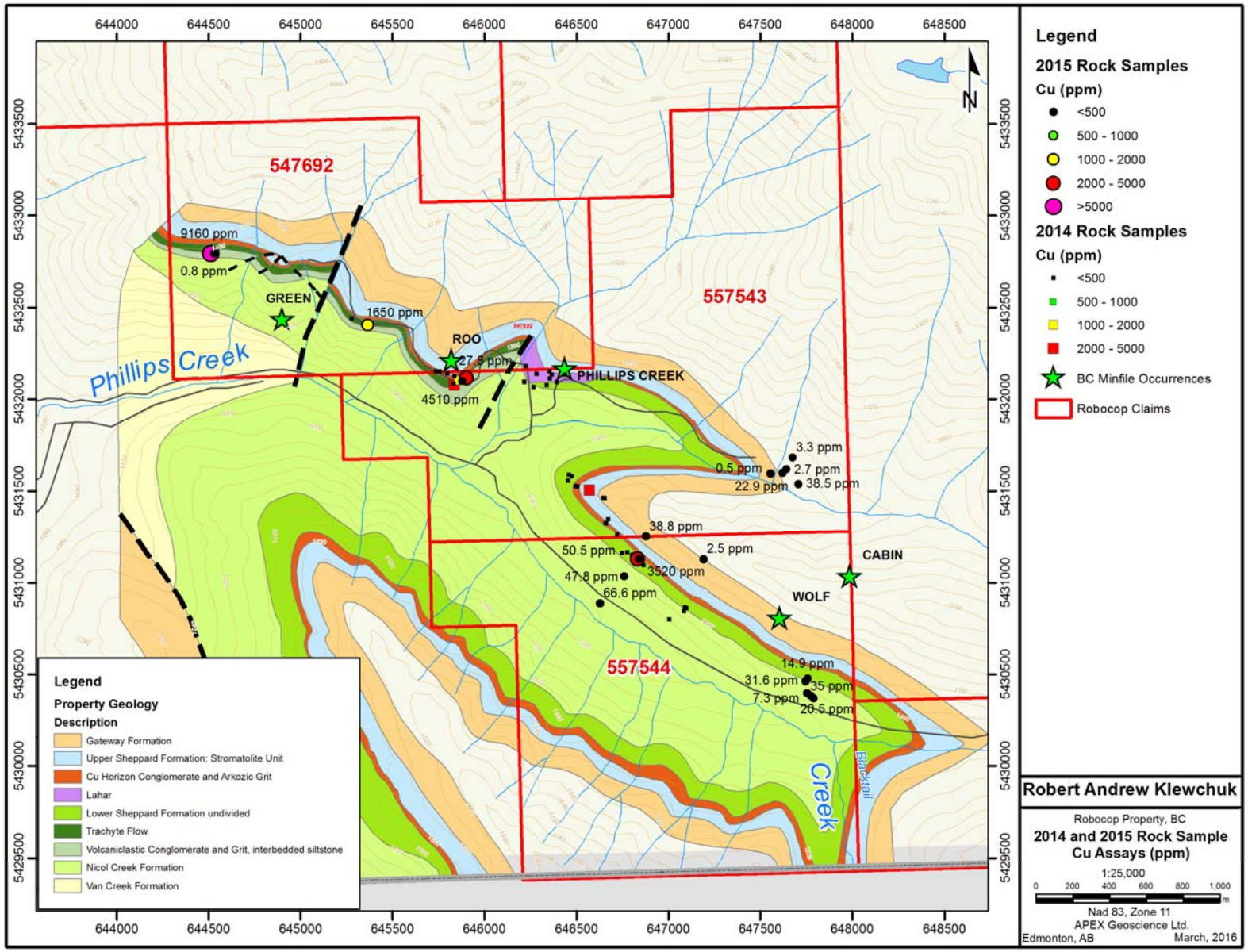

Figure 9: 2014 and 2015 Rock Sample Cu Assays (ppm)

Rock sample 14CLP214, an Arkosic Sandstone outcrop, was collected from an area of moderate Cu in soil anomaly 1 km southeast of Phillips Creek returned an assay of 0.46% Cu. No other rock samples were collected within 250 m of this area historically (Figure 9). Sample 14BBP008 was a quartz float sample collected near a historic adit to the south of Phillips Creek, which returned an assay grade of 0.34% Cu. Two arkosic grit outcrop samples, 14BBP017 and 14BBP019, were collected from the Roo showing, coinciding with a strong Cu in soil anomaly, returned an assays of 0.16% and 0.29% Cu respectively.

8.2 2015 Exploration

The 2015 exploration program comprised a small prospecting and gps mapping program centered on the stratabound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation. A total of 21 rock samples were collected throughout the property, of which four returned values greater than 0.1% Cu. Samples were collected from the Roo, Wolf and Green prospects as well as throughout the property. Sample 15MGP024 was collected 550 m to the NW of the Green prospect and returned an assay of 0.92% Cu significantly extending the known mineralised zone. The total expenditure to complete the 2015 program was $12,524.98.

8.2.1 Rock Sampling

Rock and sampling was conducted by APEX Geoscience personnel under the supervision of Bryan Atkinson, B.Sc., P.Geol., MAusIMM. Rock grab samples were collected from talus, felsenmeer, and outcrops throughout the property. At total of 21 rock samples were collected (Figure 9; Table 4).

The 2015 rock sampling program focussed on confirming and extending the stratabound copper mineralisation identified during previous programs as well as along structures which have been identified as potential controls on mineralisation. From the 21 samples anomalous assays for copper (up to 0.92%), silver (up to 5.41 g/t) and barium (up to 0.16%) were returned (Table 4).

The 2015 rock sampling program resulted in extending the Green prospect over 500 m to the NW. This significant extension to known mineralisation within the Property proves that the potential of the property to host as of yet undiscovered high grade copper mineralisation is high.

Table 4: 2015 Rock Samples

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Comments	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
15BAP010	647620	5431599	mafic volcanic	vuggy dark green. Vugs are the result of weathering siderite and sulphides.	<0.001	0.01	120	22.9
15BAP011	647642	5431618	mafic volcanic	chlorite rimmed vugs. Carbonate >> quartz amygdoules. Trace disseminated chalcosite	<0.001	<0.01	50	2.7
15BAP012	647676	5431680	volcanic breccia	vugs infilled and rimmed with quartz. Abundant rusty siderite eyes.	<0.001	<0.01	120	3.3
15BAP013	647707	5431537	mafic volcanic	Boulder on road side. Amygdaloidal (filled with carbonate and siderite. Earthy hematite on weathered face.	<0.001	0.06	480	38.5
15BAP014	645878	5432099	conglomerate	clast supported sand to gravel. Earthy hematite and limonite staining.	0.001	0.25	900	27.8
15BAP015	644530	5432795	andesite	purple fine grained bedded andesite.	<0.001	0.01	290	0.8
15BAP016	647773	5430383	volcanic breccia	moderately patchy prop alteration. Thin (1-2cm) vuggy quartz veins. Large talus fan.	<0.001	0.01	680	7.3
15BAP017	647755	5430395	andesite	carbonate infilled amygdoules. Trace medium grained chalcopyrite clots.	<0.001	0.01	420	35
15BAP018	647759	5430477	volcanic breccia	structural zone running through. Manganese and limonite stained with remnant pyrite and cubic vugs.	0.004	0.07	1480	14.9
15BAP019	646878	5431251	Quartzite	rusty bedded (2-5cm beds) light grey quartzite. Fine grained disseminated pyrite and coarse grained euhedral pyrite in milky white beds.	0.004	0.13	340	38.8
15BAP020	646839	5431129	volcanic breccia		<0.001	0.03	280	50.5
15BAP021	646759	5431033	volcanic breccia	Manganese and limonite stained. Patchy prop alteration. Highly fractured / blocky outcrop.	<0.001	0.12	690	47.8
15MGP021	647555	5431595	quartzite	grey quartzite with red laminated layers, black mn staining and red, yellow Fe oxidiation on fracutred surfaces, local cubic py, scree slope no o/c	<0.001	<0.01	80	0.5
15MGP022	645901	5432116	quartzite	white quartzite with Fe alterted cbnt clasts, tr-1% malachite and chalcocite, Fe oxidation on surface	0.002	5.41	300	4510
15MGP023	645365	5432402	qtz vein	white qtz barite vein, with orange Fe oxidation on fractures, 5% chalcocite, 5% malachite on fractures, taken from boulder on roadside beside an o/c	<0.001	0.97	1610	1650
15MGP024	644511	5432792	quartzite	white quartzite, dk red and yellow Fe oxidation on fractures, 5-10% disseminated malachite, tr chalcocite, black mn staining on fractures, small boulder on hillside no o/c	0.012	2.78	1520	9160
15MGP025	647790	5430368	andestie	dk grey andesite with white and pink ryholite vein/clasts?, orange, red Fe oxididation on fractures, tr py cubes associated with clasts, purple-black mn staining possibly chalcocite on fractures	<0.001	0.01	460	20.5
15MGP026	647746	5430462	andestie	dk grey andesite with white qtz veinlets, adjacent to 5 cm white qtz vein, tr bo, very hard	<0.001	0.01	140	31.6
15MGP027	647192	5431127	slate	dk greenish grey slate with dk red hematite altered laminated layers, NVS	<0.001	<0.01	190	2.5
15MGP028	646831	5431129	Andesite	white qtz and barite vein in dk green andesite with rhyolite clasts, bornite associated with chalcocite, py on vein/host contact, orange and red Fe oxidation on fractures	<0.001	1.57	60	3520
15MGP029	646628	5430886	andestie	dk green grey andesite with altered amphibole porphyrobasts, py and cpy bleps and py cubs, malachite associated with fractures, taken from boulder near culvert off of road	<0.001	0.22	120	66.6

8.3 Sampling Methodology

Individual rock samples were collected in the field by placing approximately 1-2 kg of material into a heavy duty poly sample bag. The sample bags were then secured with tie-straps. Sample locations were marked and descriptions were noted in the field. The sample data was subsequently entered into a digital database at the end of each day. Samples were then placed in rice bags for transportation.

8.3.1 Sample Shipping and Handling

The rice bags containing the rock grab samples were transported from the property to APEX's office in Edmonton, AB where they were catalogued, sealed and labelled for shipping. The samples were shipped via commercial carrier to ALS Minerals (ALS) in Vancouver, British Columbia for geochemical analysis. The shipment was verified and accepted by laboratory personnel.

8.3.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

At the ALS laboratory, the samples are logged into a computer-based tracking system, then weighed and dried. The entire sample is crushed so that more than 70% passes through a 2 mm screen. A split up to 1000 g is then selected and pulverized to better than 85% passing through a 75-micron screen. The resulting pulp is retained for analysis (ALS Minerals, 2012).

A 30 g aliquot is extracted from the pulp and is analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish (ALS Minerals, 2006b). Samples were also analyzed for a suite of 51 other elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) following aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 g prepared sample (ALS Minerals, 2006a).

9 Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2014 and 2015 prospecting and gps mapping programs targeted stratabound copper mineralisation within the Late Proterozoic Sheppard Formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The Sheppard Formation is comprised of a lower-basal conglomerate and an upper section composed of fine crystalline to silty-sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite. The Sheppard Formation is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanics consisting mainly of basalt and associated pyroclastics. The copper and cobalt mineralisation of interest on the Property occurs in the Sheppard Formation specifically in the arkosic conglomerate and arkosic grit either adjacent to or immediately below the lowermost dolomite unit. Depending on the historical stratigraphy used the mineralised unit belongs either to the base of the Upper Sheppard Formation (Pighin, 2009) or the top of the Lower Sheppard Formation (Thomson, 1990).

Historic exploration in the area focused on stratabound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation and also led to the discovery of massive barite-rich veins that cross cut the Sheppard Formation. Five historic mineral occurrences are known to exist on the Robocop Property. Of particular interest is the mineralisation associated with the Green and Roo occurrences both of which are characterised by sediment hosted copper (Cu), silver (Ag) ± cobalt (Co) mineralisation contained within the so called Roo Horizon of the Sheppard Formation. The Roo Horizon can be traced along a northwest – southeast trend in sporadic outcrop for over 2 km. Sampling along the folded and faulted Roo horizon in both 2014 and 2015 has confirmed the grades reported from historic exploration as well as discovered new mineralised zones and extensions to known zones. Samples of arkosic grit (quartzite) collected near the Roo showing returned assays of up to 0.45% Cu and 5.41 ppm Ag.

Rock sample 14CLP214 was collected from an arkosic sandstone outcrop in an area of a moderate Cu in soil anomaly 1 km southeast of Phillips Creek. The sample returned an assay grade of 0.46% Cu which was confirmed by sample 15MGP028 in 2915 which returned an assay of 0.35% Cu. No other samples have been collected within 250 m of these historically.

During the 2015 field program the mapped extension of the Roo Horizon to the northwest of the Green occurrence was investigated. Sampling was able to extend the

known mineralisation at Green 550 m to the northwest with a high grade copper sample (15MGP024) which returned an assay of 0.92% Cu, 2.78 ppm Ag and 0.15% Ba. This significant extension of the known mineralised zone highlights the potential for the property to host as of yet undiscovered high grade copper mineralisation.

The Phillips Creek soil anomaly is considered a high quality anomaly that is a minimum of 1.5 km in length and warrants drill testing. The limited historic soil sampling to date has yielded only a few sporadic comparable anomalies, indicating the copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation could be locally structurally and stratigraphically controlled. The elevated copper and cobalt values in these areas also indicate the geology and stratigraphy are permissive for higher grade copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation than has been identified by historic drilling.

An analogy with the mineralisation style associated with Revett Minerals Ltd.'s Troy Mine and the Rock Creek Deposit in western Montana can be drawn. The disseminated stratabound hydrothermal mineralisation at the Troy Mine and the Rock Creek Deposit is found within the Proterozoic Revett Formation. Although the Sheppard Formation is stratigraphically higher in the middle Proterozoic stratigraphy than the Revett Formation in western Montana, the geological setting and the style of copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation is very similar. These deposits contain more than 2.5 billion pounds of copper and 300 million ounces of silver.

10 Recommendations

The results of the 2014 and 2015 prospecting and gps mapping programs indicate that significant potential exists to expand the known extent of the copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation on the Robocop Property. The fact that there are areas with significant untested copper-cobalt in soil anomalies paired with historic drilling results in other areas of the Property indicates the Robocop Property is a high priority project that requires further in-depth exploration.

An initial Time Domain Electromagnetics and magnetics survey should be completed over the Cu-bearing Roo Horizon as well as the overlying and underlying units which historic exploration has identified as hosting anomalous copper mineralisation. The survey should consist of approximately 500-line km, at an all in cost of $200 per line km, the total expenditure for the airborne survey is estimated to be approximately $100,000.

A Phase 2 field program consisting of prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and drilling is then warranted in order to follow-up on anomalies identified from the airborne geophysical survey particularly those with coincident geochemical anomalies. Drilling should consist of 4 to 6 holes targeting the current Phillips Creek soil anomaly, with final collar locations being revised with the use of the geophysical data. High priority targets identified from the geophysics should be drilled with 2 to 4 holes each as these may represent blind mineralised targets. The cost to complete the prospecting, geological mapping and soil sampling is estimated at $100,000. Approximately 1,000 m of drilling is recommended at an all in cost of $300/m, totalling $300,000. The total cost to complete the Phase 2 field program would be approximately

$400,000. The total expenditure to complete the proposed Phase 1 and 2 work programs is estimated at $500,000.

Bryan R Atkinson, B.Sc., P.Geol., MAusIMM

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12 Certificate of Author

I, Bryan Atkinson, B.Sc., P.Geol., MAusIMM., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a project geologist with: APEX Geoscience Ltd.,
   Suite 110, 8429 – 24th Street, NW
   Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6P 1L3.
   Phone : 780-439-5380

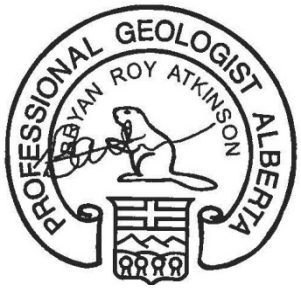
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 2004.

3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 2008.

4. I have worked as a geologist and practiced my profession for more than ten years since my graduation from university and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology and operations and mineral resource estimations on numerous projects and deposits in Canada, the United States, Mexico, South America, Africa, Australia, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

5. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report during October 2015.

Dated this 25th Day of April, 2016
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Bryan R. Atkinson, B.Sc., P.Geol., MAusIMM

Appendix 1 – Exploration Expenditures

ITEM	Position	Rate	Days	AMOUNT	SUBTOTALS	TOTALS
APEX Direct Costs						
1. 2015 Reporting, Landuse, Data Interpretation and Field Preparation Costs						
Principals directly involved - Field and Office Work						
Michael Dufresne Office (Jan 22 - Oct 21, 2015)	Principal	850.00	1.73	$1,470.50		
Michael Dufresne Office (Dec 22, 2015 - Jan 21, 2016)	Principal	850.00	0.50	$425.00		
Geological Staff - Office Work						
Bryan Atkinson (Sept 22 - Nov 21, 2015)	Geologist	650.00	1.40	$910.00		
Michelle Gabereau (Sept 22 - Nov 21, 2015)	Geologist	375.00	3.27	$1,226.25		
2. 2015 Fieldwork						
Geological Staff - Field Work						
Bryan Atkinson (Sept 22 - Oct 21, 2015)	Geologist	650.00	4.00	$2,600.00		
Michelle Gabereau (Sept 22 - Oct 21, 2015)	Geologist	475.00	4.00	$1,900.00		
3. APEX Rentals & Fees						
APEX field gear				$500.00		
APEX truck rental				$400.00		
			Subtotal APEX Direct Costs		**$9,431.75**	
APEX Third Party Reimburseable Expenses						
Assays (ALS Canada)				$1,969.99		
Field Supplies				$100.00		
Travel accomodations				$400.00		
Travel food				$250.00		
Travel fuel				$250.00		
Telephone				$25.00		
Freight				$98.24		
			Subtotal APEX Third Party Reimburseable Costs		**$3,093.23**	
TOTAL EXPLORATION COSTS FOR ASSESSMENT REPORT						**$12,524.98**

Appendix 2 – Analytical Assay Certificate

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: APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.
200- 9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

Finalized Date: 3- NOV- 2015
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE VA15161967

P.O. No.: 99120

This report is for 40 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 22- OCT- 2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

B ATKINSON	MIKE DUFRESNE	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
BAG- 01	Bulk Master for Storage
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME- MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	
Au- ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP- AES finish	ICP- AES

To: APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.
ATTN: MIKE DUFRESNE
200- 9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

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.

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 3- NOV- 2015
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15161967

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- ICP22 Au ppm 0.001	ME- MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Al % 0.01	ME- MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 B ppm 10	ME- MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Cr ppm 1
[redacted]																
15MGP021		0.78	<0.001	<0.01	1.05	0.4	<0.2	<10	80	0.56	0.17	0.18	<0.01	91.4	5.1	17
15MGP022		0.58	0.002	5.41	0.18	14.8	<0.2	<10	300	0.22	2.17	0.03	0.01	78.3	44.0	9
15MGP023		2.38	<0.001	0.97	0.03	0.9	<0.2	<10	1610	<0.05	0.07	0.13	0.01	2.63	25.7	11
15MGP024		1.48	0.012	2.78	0.22	102.0	<0.2	<10	1520	0.33	9.73	0.12	0.03	56.9	246	8
15MGP025		1.62	<0.001	0.01	2.02	1.0	<0.2	<10	460	0.62	0.03	0.61	0.04	58.0	34.8	32
15MGP026		1.24	<0.001	0.01	4.79	0.7	<0.2	<10	140	0.48	0.02	0.64	0.01	33.7	50.5	36
15MGP027		1.76	<0.001	<0.01	1.19	0.2	<0.2	<10	190	0.63	0.13	1.12	0.03	75.3	8.4	16
15MGP028		2.90	<0.001	1.57	0.32	15.8	<0.2	<10	60	0.40	0.60	3.48	0.14	20.9	105.5	3
15MGP029		0.62	<0.001	0.22	2.74	22.8	<0.2	<10	120	0.66	1.12	0.78	0.02	48.0	71.6	18
[redacted]																
15BAP010		1.54	<0.001	0.01	2.95	0.4	<0.2	<10	120	0.61	0.02	2.37	0.01	34.6	39.1	13
15BAP011		1.08	<0.001	<0.01	4.27	0.4	<0.2	<10	50	0.80	0.02	0.72	0.02	71.0	49.7	33
15BAP012		1.98	<0.001	<0.01	2.88	0.4	<0.2	<10	120	0.91	0.01	1.49	0.02	56.0	38.3	34
15BAP013		1.60	<0.001	0.06	2.20	0.9	<0.2	<10	480	0.45	0.07	0.91	0.01	36.9	57.6	14
15BAP014		1.42	0.001	0.25	0.26	4.5	<0.2	<10	900	0.32	1.09	0.19	0.02	108.5	33.6	6
15BAP015		1.36	<0.001	0.01	0.32	0.4	<0.2	<10	290	0.62	0.03	0.14	0.05	139.0	0.9	7
15BAP016		1.58	<0.001	0.01	2.40	0.9	<0.2	<10	680	0.50	0.01	0.41	0.03	55.4	25.5	24
15BAP017		1.62	<0.001	0.01	2.87	0.9	<0.2	<10	420	0.42	0.02	0.55	<0.01	69.3	38.3	33
15BAP018		1.48	0.004	0.07	1.37	3.7	<0.2	<10	1480	0.23	0.32	0.28	0.01	40.4	52.9	12
15BAP019		1.74	0.004	0.13	0.22	0.1	<0.2	<10	340	0.39	0.01	11.30	0.04	16.15	4.4	4
15BAP020		1.26	<0.001	0.03	0.47	2.1	<0.2	<10	280	0.47	0.05	2.35	0.02	41.3	21.3	11
15BAP021		0.68	<0.001	0.12	3.61	2.0	<0.2	<10	690	0.55	0.49	0.47	0.01	52.0	40.2	8

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

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15161967

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
[redacted]																
15MGP021		0.39	0.5	1.43	3.05	0.09	0.24	<0.01	0.008	0.27	46.4	26.9	0.98	76	0.12	0.01
15MGP022		0.28	4510	2.75	0.98	0.10	0.12	1.57	0.086	0.15	37.4	1.3	0.02	129	6.83	<0.01
15MGP023		0.07	1650	1.07	0.15	<0.05	<0.02	0.10	0.028	0.02	1.5	0.4	0.01	282	0.89	0.01
15MGP024		0.23	9160	1.70	0.87	0.06	0.28	0.10	0.054	0.17	30.8	1.5	0.02	174	21.0	<0.01
15MGP025		0.25	20.5	8.47	8.26	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.016	0.29	26.9	69.0	1.91	183	0.51	<0.01
15MGP026		0.18	31.6	9.89	12.95	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.017	0.15	14.9	184.0	4.46	226	0.14	<0.01
15MGP027		0.36	2.5	1.68	3.41	0.08	0.27	<0.01	0.025	0.24	37.1	31.1	1.81	335	0.09	<0.01
15MGP028		0.50	3520	2.61	1.06	<0.05	0.02	0.30	0.277	0.23	7.9	6.3	1.47	1240	17.40	<0.01
15MGP029		0.43	66.6	10.85	13.40	0.09	0.04	0.16	0.094	0.19	21.8	93.3	2.63	710	2.06	<0.01
[redacted]																
15BAP010		0.19	22.9	8.54	14.10	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.054	0.10	14.9	83.0	3.60	878	0.14	<0.01
15BAP011		0.31	2.7	11.00	23.3	0.28	0.08	0.01	0.078	0.05	33.2	94.6	4.30	645	0.31	0.02
15BAP012		0.34	3.3	11.10	16.95	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.059	0.09	25.0	80.6	2.80	618	0.17	0.02
15BAP013		0.27	38.5	5.76	9.46	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.015	0.22	16.8	80.0	2.45	236	0.19	<0.01
15BAP014		0.29	27.8	4.83	1.32	0.12	0.04	0.18	0.039	0.27	51.4	2.4	0.08	342	1.11	<0.01
15BAP015		0.25	0.8	2.17	1.85	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.009	0.29	70.5	2.9	0.03	195	0.26	<0.01
15BAP016		0.28	7.3	6.71	6.78	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.010	0.28	26.1	88.2	2.30	155	0.11	<0.01
15BAP017		0.24	35.0	8.93	10.95	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.015	0.24	32.2	106.0	2.79	112	0.72	<0.01
15BAP018		0.26	14.9	6.96	5.17	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.013	0.21	18.7	35.7	1.15	191	1.15	<0.01
15BAP019		0.18	38.8	1.66	0.67	<0.05	0.15	0.05	0.042	0.16	7.3	4.3	6.27	1040	<0.05	0.01
15BAP020		0.40	50.5	6.58	1.87	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.082	0.37	17.3	5.4	0.92	1100	0.14	<0.01
15BAP021		1.28	47.8	7.62	13.85	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.024	0.25	24.0	94.4	3.42	185	1.17	0.01

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200- 9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

Finalized Date: 3- NOV- 2015
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15161967

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 P ppm 10	ME- MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME- MS41 S % 0.01	ME- MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Th ppm 0.2
[redacted]																
15MGP021		<0.05	12.8	610	2.7	11.2	<0.001	<0.01	0.19	1.7	0.4	0.3	4.7	<0.01	0.01	9.9
15MGP022		0.09	25.6	180	30.1	3.7	0.032	0.73	0.13	0.9	0.3	0.2	8.7	<0.01	<0.01	8.6
15MGP023		0.09	5.7	50	2.4	0.6	<0.001	0.07	0.05	0.4	0.2	<0.2	281	<0.01	0.02	<0.2
15MGP024		0.12	88.4	370	16.1	3.7	0.051	0.16	0.13	0.7	0.3	<0.2	12.5	<0.01	0.02	6.8
15MGP025		0.05	34.7	2770	4.3	6.4	<0.001	0.05	0.40	4.0	0.7	0.2	26.5	<0.01	0.01	1.8
15MGP026		<0.05	75.7	1700	3.0	3.3	<0.001	<0.01	0.12	7.1	0.3	<0.2	19.7	<0.01	<0.01	1.7
15MGP027		<0.05	20.7	530	2.9	9.9	<0.001	<0.01	0.18	2.5	0.2	0.2	9.0	<0.01	0.02	9.8
15MGP028		<0.05	108.0	1810	6.8	5.4	0.010	0.99	0.17	6.1	0.7	<0.2	282	<0.01	0.01	0.4
15MGP029		<0.05	35.9	2760	10.1	4.0	<0.001	0.90	0.55	12.7	1.1	0.2	44.9	<0.01	0.01	1.0
[redacted]																
15BAP010		<0.05	29.6	2440	2.3	2.2	<0.001	<0.01	0.28	14.2	0.6	0.3	30.9	<0.01	<0.01	1.1
15BAP011		0.05	33.0	3210	3.0	1.7	<0.001	<0.01	0.09	21.0	1.2	0.4	13.8	<0.01	<0.01	1.4
15BAP012		0.07	32.1	2950	5.8	2.6	<0.001	<0.01	0.38	14.9	1.3	0.4	25.7	<0.01	0.02	1.6
15BAP013		<0.05	25.8	2020	4.2	5.3	0.001	0.50	0.16	5.4	0.4	0.3	28.4	<0.01	0.01	1.6
15BAP014		0.08	14.3	340	54.5	5.3	<0.001	0.28	0.11	1.6	0.5	0.2	15.1	<0.01	0.02	13.0
15BAP015		0.21	1.0	400	5.0	8.1	<0.001	<0.01	0.15	1.1	0.5	0.3	11.2	<0.01	0.01	12.3
15BAP016		<0.05	34.2	760	5.4	6.5	<0.001	0.01	0.26	3.6	0.3	0.2	27.8	<0.01	0.01	2.4
15BAP017		<0.05	42.1	2730	3.2	4.8	<0.001	0.05	0.25	4.4	0.8	0.2	34.1	<0.01	<0.01	1.8
15BAP018		0.09	15.1	1460	8.1	3.8	0.001	0.17	0.21	4.3	0.5	<0.2	63.0	<0.01	<0.01	2.0
15BAP019		<0.05	4.4	280	2.0	5.3	<0.001	0.05	0.05	3.0	0.5	<0.2	51.3	<0.01	0.09	2.9
15BAP020		0.13	7.3	2840	3.0	9.3	<0.001	0.02	0.37	7.2	0.9	0.2	52.7	<0.01	<0.01	1.2
15BAP021		<0.05	23.7	2380	5.3	6.5	<0.001	0.05	0.18	3.9	0.4	<0.2	31.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.9

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

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To: APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.
200- 9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15161967

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS41 Tl % 0.005	ME- MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 V ppm 1	ME- MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME- MS41 Zr ppm 0.5
[redacted]									
15MGP021		0.007	0.05	1.10	10	0.08	7.93	15	9.2
15MGP022		<0.005	0.03	0.33	2	0.06	2.56	2	3.9
15MGP023		<0.005	<0.02	0.14	<1	<0.05	0.80	<2	<0.5
15MGP024		<0.005	0.03	1.07	2	<0.05	3.45	4	10.1
15MGP025		0.079	0.02	0.19	56	<0.05	9.81	23	3.2
15MGP026		0.039	<0.02	0.08	45	<0.05	5.17	40	2.2
15MGP027		0.007	0.05	1.26	9	0.05	6.94	25	10.1
15MGP028		<0.005	0.06	<0.05	18	<0.05	8.32	6	1.1
15MGP029		0.011	0.11	0.11	45	<0.05	9.27	33	2.2
[redacted]									
15BAP010		0.075	<0.02	0.10	65	<0.05	8.81	28	2.1
15BAP011		0.078	<0.02	0.14	122	<0.05	23.2	171	2.6
15BAP012		0.114	<0.02	0.15	91	<0.05	17.55	101	3.7
15BAP013		0.031	0.02	0.09	53	<0.05	6.07	31	1.2
15BAP014		<0.005	0.03	0.21	6	<0.05	3.41	4	2.0
15BAP015		0.023	0.03	0.27	7	<0.05	4.85	6	2.0
15BAP016		0.056	0.02	0.15	31	<0.05	3.60	29	3.3
15BAP017		0.076	0.02	0.14	61	<0.05	9.50	29	3.2
15BAP018		0.031	0.02	0.11	24	<0.05	3.61	16	1.5
15BAP019		<0.005	0.02	0.63	5	<0.05	8.44	5	5.6
15BAP020		0.042	0.04	0.11	25	<0.05	10.30	6	2.4
15BAP021		0.017	0.05	0.05	34	<0.05	6.99	36	1.0

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

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15161967

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Applies to Method: ME- MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
Au- ICP22	BAG- 01	CRU- 31	CRU- QC
LOG- 22	ME- MS41	PUL- 32	PUL- QC
SPL- 21	WEI- 21		