BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $13,088.96

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka **SIGNATURE(S):** A. Kikauka

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5605495

PROPERTY NAME: Red Bird

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 510491

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Mo-Cu-Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093E 026

MINING DIVISION: Skeena **NTS/BCGS:** 093E 06/E, 093E.025

LATITUDE: 53 ° 17 ' 57 " **LONGITUDE:** 127 ° 00 ' 37 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) W.E. Pfaffenberger 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
4-4522 Gordon Point Dr
Victoria, BC V8N 6L4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Same 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Cretaceous Kasalka Group volcanics are cut by Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite Red Bird quartz monzonite stock with concentric ring-dykes in the north contact. Multiple stages of quartz-calcite-sulphide have formed near intrusive contacts and core (Central Zone). Contact zones include Main, SE, SW, and NW, mineralization consists of molybdenite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, fluorite, gypsum

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
8349, 27306, 28288, 28692

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:5,000 12 hectares	510491	4,356.89
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	11, analysed for multi-element ICP	510491	3,751.30
Silt			
Rock	16, analysed for multi-element ICP	510491	4,980.77
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$13,088.96

NTS 93 E 06/E, TRIM 093E.025

LAT. 53 17' 57" N

LONG. 127 00'37" W

GEOLOGICAL, & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON MINERAL TENURE 510491 RED BIRD CLAIM HAVEN LAKE, (WEST OF EUTSUK LAKE), B.C.

Skeena Mining Division

by

Andris Kikauka, P.Geo.
4199 Highway 101, Powell R, B.C.
V8A 0C7

May 28, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS AND LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

The Red Bird mineral property consists of MTO tenures within the Skeena Mining Division located north of Haven (Bone) Lake and southwest of Red Bird Mountain. Haven Lake is 12 km west of Pondosy Bay on Eutsuk Lake. Access to the property is by air (float plane in June-October) and by helicopter in winter from the south via Nimpo Lake and Bella Coola, from the north via Burns Lake or Houston.

Mineral tenure 510491 is bound to the north by the boundary of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. All known resource estimates of molybdenum bearing mineral zones (made by Phelps Dodge in the 1960's, Craigmont Mines in 1980, and Torch River Resources Ltd in 2008) are located on the staked portion of the Red Bird property and are not located in Tweedsmuir Park. A portion of the proposed open pit waste block (east portion of Main Zone) is located in the west portion of upper Bone Creek drainage, which has been designated as Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, however the park boundary is based on the watershed (i.e. all waters draining to Eutsuk Lake are within Tweedsmuir Park and all waters draining into Salhagen Creek are not), and the upper portion of Bone Creek actually has a split drainage (into both watersheds) that is not recognized by the present park boundary.

At the present time, there are logging roads up the Kimsquit River valley (which connects to tidewater on the Dean Channel) that are less than 20 kilometres southwest of and about 500 metres in elevation from the Red Bird property. This alternate tidewater access route via the Kimsquit River valley to the Dean Channel does not involve crossing parks or designated environment conservancy areas.

The Red Bird claim features a quartz monzonite porphyry forming the shape of an irregular elliptical cylinder with a semi-circle concentric ring-dyke around the northern circumference (Sutherland-Brown, 1966). Zones of molybdenite-bearing mineralization are also concentric and are contained within a peripheral ring of the main mass of the pluton, but extending a variable amount into the walls. Beyond the ore zones most veins are barren quartz with some scattered pyrite and a few quartz veins contain minor molybdenite, as well as galena, sphalerite, pyrite, fluorite and calcite. In the ore zone, barren quartz veins predate mineralized veins and 3 stages of barren quartz veins are recognizable. Three stages of quartz-molybdenite-pyrite are present, with banded and drusy quartz occurring as the dominant textures. In general drusy quartz may be younger and both drusy and banded quartz veins may be cut by late barren quartz with minor pyrite. Geological and geochemical data compilation has identified two areas of interest. Potential exists for discovering additional economic concentrations of molybdenite close to the marginal phase of the Nanika quartz monzonite stock along its contact with the Kasalka Formation intermediate-felsic volcanic rocks. This is where the main zone of known molybdenite mineralization occurs. The other potential area of porphyry style molybdenum mineralization is the boss of Nanika quartz monzonite located in the north edge of claim 510491.

The Red Bird property has a history of molybdenum and copper exploration by numerous mining companies. In 1937 several claims were located near Red Bird Mountain. Phelps Dodge prospected the area in 1958, and located claims in 1959. From 1960 to 1962 work consisted of geological mapping, trenching and geophysical surveys. Drilling started in 1963 and by 1966 a

total of 58 diamond drill holes produced 45,299 ft (13,807 m) of core. In 1966, a 2 mile (6.7 km) long drill/trench access road was constructed from 3,400 feet elevation to the main mineral zone at 4,800 feet elevation, as well as an 11 mile (17.7 km) long road that was constructed east of the property to connect to the mouth of Bone Creek at Eutsuk Lake. A barge across Eutsuk Lake gives access to the existing forestry road network. In addition to the roads, a 2,500 ft (762 m) long airstrip was cleared in 1964. In 1967, Ashfork Mines Ltd (a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge) completed a total of 15 diamond drill holes for a total depth of 11,626 feet (3,544 m). Ashfork completed 2 diamond drill holes (total depth 940 ft., 286.5 m) and 3,300 ft (1,005 m) of crawler dozer trenching and blasting in 1968. In 1979-80, Craigmont Mines Ltd carried out additional work that included 45,887 ft (13,990 m) of diamond drilling. This work outlined possible open pit zones with preliminary estimates of 33.6 million tonnes at 0.18% MoS_2, at a cutoff grade of 0.1% MoS_2 (Craigmont Mines Annual Report, 1980). An additional 29.9 million tonnes at 0.16% MoS_2 with a similar cutoff grade would require underground mining. The molybdenum bearing mineral zone is located between 1,500 to 1,720 meters (4,921 to 5,643 feet) in elevation within the northeast portion of the Red Bird (402146) mineral tenure. Drilling performed by Torch River Resources Ltd during July 18-Sept 10, 2006 consisted of 1,942.95 meters of NQTW core from 7 drill stations (drill holes vary from 167.03-443.50 meters deep). The objective was to test for extensions of Mo/Cu bearing mineralization in 3 zones (Main, Southeast and Southwest Zones). The following table summarizes results from diamond drilling carried out in 2006:

DDH No.	Zone Name	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	% Mo	% Cu
RB06-132	Main	198.0	232.0	34.0	0.024	0.030
RB06-132	Main	238.0	286.0	48.0	0.050	0.047
RB06-132	Main	286.0	386.0	100.0	0.152	0.063
RB06-132	Main	386.0	443.48	57.48	0.031	0.164
RB06-133	Main	56.0	78.0	22.0	0.025	0.034
RB06-133	Main	126.0	148.0	22.0	0.018	0.012
RB06-133	Main	252.0	288.0	36.0	0.018	0.019
RB06-133	Main	294.0	431.29	137.29	0.051	0.065
RB06-134	Southeast	4.0	142.65	142.65	0.047	0.074
RB06-135	Southeast	0.58	243.02	243.02	0.019	0.089
RB06-136	Southwest	8.0	167.03	159.03	0.042	0.067
RB06-137	Southwest	6.0	251.16	245.16	0.046	0.030
RB06-138	Southwest	6.0	261.21	255.21	0.046	0.041

A technical report entitled 'Preliminary Resource Estimation on the Red Bird Porphyry Mo/Cu Deposit', by G.Giroux, D. MacIntyre and A.Kikauka, (January, 2006 and amended May, 2006), was prepared to evaluate the results of 1,569 ICP 30 element geochemical analysis, 23 Mo assays and 202 Au geochemical analysis performed in 2005. This 47 page report uses 1979 and 1980 data (Craigmont Mines Ltd) as well as the 2005 (Torch River Resources Ltd) data to generate a resource estimate. The following table highlights results from this 'indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate'. The results are presented below in Tables at a variety of Mo % cutoff values to show the effects on tonnes and grade. The 1981 Craigmont study (Farnsworth, 1981), used an economic cutoff of 0.05 MoS_2 which would equate to a 0.03 % Mo

cutoff so this cutoff has been highlighted for reference. **RED BIRD INDICATED & INFERRED RESOURCE (Giroux, 2007):**

2007 RED BIRD INDICATED RESOURCE

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade>Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %	Cu %	Pounds Mo
0.01	53,840,000	0.056	0.065	66,500,000
0.02	49,910,000	0.059	0.066	64,900,000
0.03	**43,340,000**	**0.064**	**0.066**	**61,200,000**
0.04	34,410,000	0.071	0.064	53,900,000
0.05	25,990,000	0.080	0.064	45,800,000
0.06	19,990,000	0.087	0.060	38,300,000
0.07	13,440,000	0.099	0.057	29,300,000
0.08	9,700,000	0.108	0.057	23,100,000
0.09	7,390,000	0.115	0.055	18,700,000
0.10	5,410,000	0.122	0.055	14,600,000
0.11	3,640,000	0.130	0.058	10,400,000
0.12	2,400,000	0.138	0.063	7,300,000
0.13	1,630,000	0.145	0.065	5,200,000
0.14	840,000	0.155	0.081	2,900,000

2007 RED BIRD INFERRED RESOURCE

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade>Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %	Cu %	Pounds Mo
0.01	88,640,000	0.050	0.064	97,700,000
0.02	80,990,000	0.054	0.067	96,400,000
0.03	**70,480,000**	**0.058**	**0.070**	**90,100,000**
0.04	53,310,000	0.065	0.070	76,400,000
0.05	38,540,000	0.073	0.073	62,000,000
0.06	25,930,000	0.082	0.076	46,900,000
0.07	17,050,000	0.091	0.076	34,200,000
0.08	12,040,000	0.098	0.078	26,000,000
0.09	7,780,000	0.105	0.082	18,000,000
0.10	4,490,000	0.113	0.081	11,200,000
0.11	2,210,000	0.122	0.077	6,000,000
0.12	890,000	0.134	0.079	2,600,000
0.13	470,000	0.142	0.069	1,500,000
0.14	190,000	0.153	0.073	600,000
0.15	104,000	0.160	0.074	370,000

The grade distribution for molybdenum in estimated blocks is presented in a series of level plans, kriged blocks colour coded by molybdenum grade. The drill hole composite are projected 20 m above and below the bench.

*Note- To convert Mo to MoS_2 multiply by 1.61881

Fieldwork carried out by Fundamental Res Corp in 2015 included geochemical analysis of rock chip samples (total 16 rock samples), analysis of soil samples (total 11 soil samples), and geological mapping of 12 hectares on MTO tenure 510491. Fieldwork in 2015 was carried out on the SE, NW, and Main Zones at elevations ranging from 1,100 to 1,770 meters elevation. The objective of the exploration carried out in 2015 was to investigate copper-silver bearing mineral zones adjacent to known molybdenum-copper bearing mineralization zones.

Results from 2015 fieldwork outlined 3 showings in bedrock with geochemical analysis returning values > 1% Cu:

1)Sample RB 15-3 (SE Zone): 10,541 ppm Cu
2)Sample RB 15-10 (Central Cu Bx Zone): 11,430 ppm Cu
3)Sample RB 15-12 (NW Zone): 13,050 ppm Cu

Results from 2015 fieldwork outlined 3 showings in bedrock with geochemical analysis returning values > 10 ppm Ag:

1)Sample RB 15-1 (SE Zone): 11.0 ppm Ag
2)Sample RB 15-11 (NW Zone): 10.1 ppm Ag
3)Sample RB 15-14 (NW Zone): 14.4 ppm Ag

Results from 2015 fieldwork identified 2 soil samples with geochemical analysis returning values > 1,000 ppm Cu:

1)Sample S10, L 09900 E, 10500 N (NW Zone): 1,032 ppm Cu
2) Sample S11, L 09900 E, 10525 N (NW Zone): 1,097 ppm Cu

Geological mapping identified NNW trending, steeply east dipping bedding in the Main Zone, and NNE trending, steeply west dipping bedding in the SE Zone (Fig 4, 5). Geological mapping identified NE trending, steeply northwest dipping fractures in the Main Zone, NE to NW trending, steeply west dipping fractures in the SE Zone, N, NW & NE trending, steeply west dipping fractures in the NW Zones, and NNE, steeply west dipping fractures in the Central Zone (Fig 4, 5). Faults mapped in the Main, Central and SE Zones all trend NE and dip sub-vertical. Copper-silver bearing sulphide mineralization is associated with quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite veins that contain minor molybdenite, as well as fluorite and calcite. In the ore zone, barren quartz veins predate mineralized veins and 3 stages of barren quartz veins are recognizable. Three stages of quartz-molybdenite-chalcopyrite-pyrite occur, with banded and drusy being the most likely to occur. In general, the drusy textured quartz may be younger and both drusy and banded quartz veins may be cut by late barren quartz with minor pyrite.

Results suggest that further development work is recommended which includes diamond drilling to test the depth extension of the Main Zone as well as west and east lateral extensions, including the NW, SE, SW, and Central Zones. The West lateral extension of the Main is not clearly defined because of Big Creek valley is steep-sided and with limited road access there has been no diamond drilling in this area. A program of helicopter assisted diamond drilling is recommended to test the west lateral extension of the Main Zone located in the Big Creek valley.

In addition to helicopter assist drilling, a series of deep drill holes are recommended for the central portion of the Main Zone, as well as several step-out drill holes accessible by road and helicopter adjacent to the Southeast, Central, Northwest and Southwest Zones. Recommendations from this technical report include infill drilling, required to bring this inferred resource to a measured and indicated status.

In order to complete follow-up exploration work on molybdenum-bearing mineral zones, and to a lesser extent copper-bearing mineralization present on the subject property, a 2 phase fieldwork program is recommended. Phase 1 recommendations include core drilling, geological and geochemical core and rock chip sampling with a proposed budget of $500,000.00. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a second phase of underground development work (750 meter long adit with drill station cut-outs and bulk sampling access), core drilling, rock sampling and geological/geochemical surveys is recommended. The estimated total budget for phase 2 is $2,000,000.00.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Assessment work carried out on mineral tenure 510491 (July 2-6, 2015) is summarized in this report. A total of 16 rock chip samples, and 11 soil samples were submitted for ICP 30 element geochemical analysis performed by contract (Pioneer Labs, Report Number 2151452, Appendix A). This report summarizes geological fieldwork carried out on the Red Bird claim and evaluates economic mineral potential of molybdenum and copper bearing mineral zones situated within the subject property. The purpose of the report is to qualify targets for future mineral exploration and development on the subject property. The fieldwork carried out in 2015 focused on copper-silver bearing sulphide mineralization adjacent to molybdenum-copper bearing mineralization

Grade and tonnage figures quoted for Red Bird are referenced from previous work (Craigmont Mines Ltd Annual Report, Vollo, 1980). The 1980 grade and tonnage estimates are not in accordance with National Instruments 43-101. The Red Bird grade and tonnage figures referenced by Torch River Resources (Giroux, 2006) for Torch River Resources are in compliance with NI 43-101 and closely resemble previous estimates by Craigmont Mines.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

This report is partly based on published and unpublished fieldwork reports carried out by various private sector mining company personnel and public sector government personnel as well as fieldwork carried out by the writer (July 2-6, 2015). This report is comprised of a compilation of data based in part on documents and technical reports prepared by various authors. The portions of this report that give information gathered from various authors are referenced. The documents and technical reports from various authors were used to compile the Red Bird property history.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Red Bird claim is located north of Haven (Bone) Lake and southwest of Red Bird Mountain. Haven Lake is 12 km west of Pondosy Bay on Eutsuk Lake. Access to the property is by air (float plane in June-October) and by helicopter in winter from the south via Nimpo Lake and

Bella Coola, from the north via Burns Lake or Houston. Sharpwings Air Services flying out of Nimpo Lake and Lakes District Air/Ootsa Air out of Burns Lake are recommended for heavy loads as their floatplanes can carry well over 1,000 lbs. Alternate access is via helicopter from the northwest side of Whitesail Lake (Storm Point to the property is about 0.3 hours flying time), and the Whitesail Lake staging area is accessible via the Tahtsa Reach ferry.

Details of Red Bird claim are listed in the table as follows:

Claim Name	Hectares	Tenure ID No.	Mining Division	Record Date	Expiry Date*
No name	405.968	501914	Skeena	July 7, 2005	*July 7, 2016
No name	811.716	510491	Skeena	July 7, 2005	*July 7, 2016

* extended expiry dates are not shown in the above table

The claims are registered to W.E. Pfaffenberger (director of Fundamental Resources Corp.) FMC No. 143363.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is by air (float plane in June-October) and by helicopter in winter from the south via Nimpo Lake and Bella Coola, and from the north via Burns Lake or Houston. Float planes flying out of Burns Lake or Nimpo Lake, are recommended for heavy loads as their floatplanes can carry approximately 1,000 lbs. In 1966, a 14 kilometre access road was built by Phelps Dodge which connects to Eutsuk Lake via the lower Bone Creek valley. At the same time, an airstrip was built near Eutsuk Lake and a barge was used to haul equipment and supplies from logging roads via Vanderhoof or Quesnel. At the present time this 14 kilometre access road is grown over and is within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, as is Pondosy Bay and all of Eutsuk Lake.

In 1966, a 14 kilometre access road which connects to Eutsuk Lake via the Bone Creek valley. At the same time, an airstrip was built near Eutsuk Lake and a barge was used to haul equipment and supplies from a logging road that connects to Vanderhoof or Quesnel. At the present time this 14 kilometre access road is grown over and is within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, as is most of Eutsuk Lake. Located at the north end of the claim, about 3% of the 1.5 X 2.0 kilometre Red Bird property is designated as a protected area and is located within the boundary of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. All known resource estimates of molybdenum bearing mineral zones (made by Phelps Dodge in the 1960's and Craigmont Mines in 1980) are located on the staked portion of the Red Bird property and are not located in Tweedsmuir Park. At the present time, there are logging roads up the Kimsquit River valley (which connects to tidewater on the Dean Channel) that are less than 20 kilometres southwest of and about 500 metres in elevation from the Red Bird property. This alternate tidewater access route via the Kimsquit River valley to the Dean Channel does not involve crossing parks or designated environment conservancy areas.

The Red Bird property has cool/cold moderately wet winters and warm relatively dry summers. Total yearly rainfall on the property is estimated at between 35-45 inches (88.9-114.3 cm). At higher elevations of 1,300-1,700 meters above sea level, work could be carried out between June and October, whereas snowfall and cold weather would hamper activity in the winter months.

The Red Bird property is located on the east edge of the Coast Range plutonic complex where the mountain shape is massive and abrupt, with numerous cliff and steep sections on the typical Coast Range mountain peak area. Radial drainage patterns are common and the primary vegetation is mixed fir-hemlock-cedar-spruce. Continuing eastwards the physiography changes a foothills semi-arid vegetation (increased pine and birch) and the drainage patterns are more complex often following trellis patterns that are typical of Intermontane (Interior) landforms.

6.0 RED BIRD (CAFB) PROPERTY HISTORY

The Red Bird property has a history of molybdenum and copper exploration by numerous mining companies. In 1937 several claims were located near Red Bird Mountain. Phelps Dodge prospected the area in 1958, and located claims in 1959. From 1960 to 1962 work consisted of geological mapping, trenching and geophysical surveys. Drilling started in 1963 and by 1966 a total of 58 diamond drill holes produced 45,299 ft (13,807 m) of core. In 1966, a 2 mile (6.7 km) long drill/trench access road was constructed from 3,400 feet elevation to the main mineral zone at 4,800 feet elevation, as well as an 11 mile (17.7 km) long road that was constructed east of the property to connect to the mouth of Bone Creek at Eutsuk Lake. A ferry service across Eutsuk Lake gave access to the existing forestry road network. In addition to the roads, a 2,500 ft (762 m) long airstrip was cleared. In 1967, Ashfork Mines Ltd (a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge) completed a total of 15 diamond drill holes for a total depth of 11,626 feet (3,544 m). Ashfork completed 2 diamond drill holes (total depth 940 ft., 286.5 m) and 3,300 ft (1,005 m) of crawler dozer trenching and blasting in 1968. Prior to 1979, Phelps Dodge had drilled a total of 30,000 feet (9,144 meters). In 1979-80, Craigmont Mines Ltd carried out additional work that included 45,887 ft (13,990 m) of diamond drilling. This work outlined three possible open pit zones with preliminary estimates of 33.6 million tonnes at 0.18% MoS_2, at a cutoff grade of 0.1% MoS_2 (Craigmont Mines, Annual Report, 1980). An additional 29.9 million tonnes at 0.16% MoS_2 with a similar cutoff grade would require underground mining. Contingent on confirmation and identification of additional Mo-Cu resources on the Red Bird claim, the property could be considered for a feasibility study. If Craigmont Mines preliminary estimates of 33.6 million tonnes at 0.18% MoS_2, at a cutoff grade of 0.1% MoS_2 (Craigmont Mines, Annual Report, 1980), with an additional 29.9 million tonnes at 0.16% MoS_2 as an underground is used, then the Red Bird deposit contains approximately 108,320,000 Kg (238,800,070 lbs) of molybdenite. Grade and tonnage figures quoted for Red Bird are referenced from previous work (Vollo, 1980).

Zone	N.B. Vollo's resource calculation (1980)						Computer Estimate Farnsworth, 1981	
	>0.10% MoS_2		0.05-0.10% MoS_2		Total		Above 0.05% MoS_2cut-off	
	tonnes	grade	tonnes	grade	tonnes	grade	tonnes	grade
Main Pit	12,650,000	0.20	3,800,000	0.08	16,450,000	0.17	39,981,000	0.121
SW Pit	14,400,000	0.18	7,700,000	0.09	22,100,000	0.15	21,586,000	0.13
SE Pit	6,700,000	0.14	4,800,000	0.08	11,500,000	0.11	19,910,000	0.097
Sub total	33,750,000	0.18	16,300,000	0.08	50,050,000	0.15	81,477,000	0.118
Main UG	30,350,000	0.16	21,200,000	0.08	51,550,000	0.13	-	-
Total	64,100,000	0.17	37,500,000	0.08	101,600,000	0.14	81,477,000	0.118

UG=underground; all grades are given as weight percent MoS_2

The 1980-81 grade/tonnage estimates are not in accordance with National Instruments 43-101.

In 2003, the property was staked by Fundamental Resources Corp. In 2004, Fundamental Resources performed ¼ split sampling of several sections of drill core that was present on the property (from Craigmont Mines 1979-80 drilling program). The presence of 0.2% apatite is noted from core samples sent to Vancouver Petrographics. Their report on sample #20552 in DDH 79-95 @ 58.7 m, over a 5.0 m width (at interval 55.0-60.0 m) #20552 returned a geochemical analysis of 1,440 ppm Mo and 203 ppm Cu. The other petrographic sample #20560 was taken near the intrusive-volcanic contact in DDH 79-95 @ 96.1 m. and is noticeably depleted in Mo-Sr-Rb-Ce, but elevated in Cu-Ag-Fe geochemical values. Geochemical values in DDH 79-95 @ 95.0-100.0 m depth returned 3,010 ppm Cu, 4.06 ppm Ag and 7.13% Fe. Petrographic studies of the Red Bird Plutonic Complex indicate there are early veins of quartz (with lesser calcite and kaolinite), with later molybdenite bearing quartz-potassium feldspar, and even later phase of quartz-pyrite-calcite. This confirms the presence of multi-phase overprinting and repeated pulses of hydrothermal activity. The Hazelton Group volcanic rocks are andesitic with lesser quartz-molybdenite, and the older volcanic country rock contains abundant chalcopyrite-pyrite (with minor bornite). The country rock hosts significant values in copper. It is likely that further exploration along the margins of the Red Bird Plutonic Complex will yield zones of concentrically zoned Mo-Cu bearing mineralization.

In 2005, Red Bird Resources Ltd options the property from Fundamental Resources Corp

In 2005, Torch River Resources Ltd optioned the property from Red Bird Resources Ltd. Torch River carried out a program of verification sampling in 2005 resulting in a Technical Report entitled 'Preliminary Resource Estimation on the Red Bird Porphyry Mo/Cu Deposit', by G.Giroux, D. MacIntyre and A.Kikauka, (January, 2006 and amended May, 2006), was prepared to evaluate the results of 1,569 ICP 30 element geochemical analysis, 23 Mo assays and 202 Au geochemical analysis performed in 2005, and uses 1979 and 1980 data (Craigmont Mines Ltd) as well as the 2005 (Torch River Resources Ltd) data to generate a resource estimate.

The assessment work performed by Torch River Resources Ltd during July 18-Sept 10, 2006 consisted of 1,942.95 meters of NQTW core drilling from 7 drill stations (drill holes vary from 167.03-443.50 meters deep). The following table summarizes the 2006 drilling:

DDH #	Zone Name	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total # of samples	Collar elevation
RB06-132	Main	443.5 m	000	-65	243	1,515.22 m
RB06-133	Main	434.3 m	354	-60	232	1,486.48 m
RB06-134	Southeast	142.6 m	081	-70	76	1,285.83 m
RB06-135	Southeast	243.8 m	090	-70	142	1,311.62 m
RB06-136	Southwest	167.03 m	000	-45	97	1,285.65 m
RB06-137	Southwest	250.2 m	310	-45	128	1,284.05 m
RB06-138	Southwest	261.52 m	268	-55	117	1,286.53 m

The objective was to test for extensions of Mo/Cu bearing mineralization in 3 zones (Main, Southeast and Southwest Zones). The following table summarizes results from diamond drilling carried out in 2006:

DDH No.	Zone Name	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	% Mo	% Cu
RB06-132	Main	198.0	232.0	34.0	0.024	0.030
RB06-132	Main	238.0	286.0	48.0	0.050	0.047
RB06-132	Main	286.0	386.0	100.0	0.152	0.063
RB06-132	Main	386.0	443.48	57.48	0.031	0.164
RB06-133	Main	56.0	78.0	22.0	0.025	0.034
RB06-133	Main	126.0	148.0	22.0	0.018	0.012
RB06-133	Main	252.0	288.0	36.0	0.018	0.019
RB06-133	Main	294.0	431.29	137.29	0.051	0.065
RB06-134	Southeast	4.0	142.65	142.65	0.047	0.074
RB06-135	Southeast	0.58	243.02	243.02	0.019	0.089
RB06-136	Southwest	8.0	167.03	159.03	0.042	0.067
RB06-137	Southwest	6.0	251.16	245.16	0.046	0.030
RB06-138	Southwest	6.0	261.21	255.21	0.046	0.041

The central portion of the Main Zone was the location of RB06-132 which returned the highest Mo assays. The abundance of molybdenite-bearing stockwork quartz veins coincides the highest Mo assays (0.152% Mo occurring between 286.0-386.0 meters depth on diamond drill hole RB06-132). There was no attempt to calculate true width of this impressive Mo intercept because there are no drill holes immediately below this intercept to interpret the true strike and dip of this zone. A fence of diamond drill holes with 50 meter spacing of pierce points of this high grade zone would help to interpret the extent of mineralization that appears to be at depths that would likely be extracted by long-hole underground mining methods.

The following table highlights results from this 'inferred mineral resource estimate':

RED BIRD INFERRED RESOURCE (Giroux, 2006)

Mo Cutoff %	Tonnes	Mo %	Cu %	Pounds Mo
0.03	75,290,000	0.065	0.070	107,900,000
0.06	37,600,000	0.085	0.069	70,500,000
0.09	12,480,000	0.109	0.064	30,000,000

*Note- To convert Mo to MoS_2 multiply by 1.61881

The Red Bird grade and tonnage figures referenced by Torch River Resources (Giroux, 2006) for Torch River Resources are in compliance with NI 43-101 and closely resemble previous estimates by Craigmont Mines.

Recommendations from this technical report include infill drilling, required to bring this inferred resource to a measured and indicated status.

7.0 RED BIRD PROPERTY FIELDWORK 2015

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The writer sampled bedrock across the exposed width of mineralized and altered-silicified zones by collecting about 2 kg of 2-5 cm sized rock chips using a rock hammer. Rock chips were placed in a marked poly ore bag (avoiding contamination) and shipped to Pioneer Labs for 30 element ICP analysis. Geochemical analysis methods and procedures used by Pioneer Labs are described in Appendix A (Geochemical analysis certificate 2151452). Soil samples were taken with a grubhoe from a depth of 20-25 cm from a poorly developed 'B' horizon in the soil profile. Soil samples were placed in marked kraft bags, dried and shipped to Pioneer Labs for 30 element ICP geochemical analysis.

The writer has mapped geological features such as bedding, fractures, faults and lithology contacts over an area of approximately 12 hectares and mapped the results at a scale of 1:5,000 (Fig 4, 5).

7.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Lithologies found in the area of the Red Bird mineral property are summarized as follows (see Fig 3, Source: BCGS, Mapplace BC):

Red Bird Regional Geology-Lithology Legend

ENqm Eocene Nanika Plutonic Complex-
Red Bird Stock quartz monzonite

uKK Cretaceous Kasalka Group
andesitic volcanic rock

lJHT Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group
Telkwa Fm calc-alkaline volcanics

The Eocene Red Bird Stock (and associated Nanika Plutonic Complex) features early veins of quartz (with lesser calcite and kaolinite), with later molybdenite bearing quartz-potassium feldspar, and even later phase of quartz-pyrite-calcite. This confirms the presence of multi-phase overprinting and repeated pulses of hydrothermal activity. The Kasalka Group volcanic (Cretaceous) country rocks are andesitic with lesser quartz-molybdenite, and the older volcanic country rock contains abundant chalcopyrite-pyrite (with minor bornite). Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group Telkwa Formation is exposed in abundant bedrock outcrop located south of Haven Lake.

The Cretaceous Kasalka Group volcanic country rock adjacent to Eocene Red Bird Stock (Nanika Plutonic Suite) quartz monzonite hosts significant values in copper. It is likely that further exploration along the margins of the Red Bird Plutonic Complex will yield zones of concentrically zoned Mo-Cu bearing mineralization.

Zones of Mo-Cu bearing sulphide mineralization located within the subject property are hosted in the following lithologies and alteration zones:

	EOCENE
2	Nanika Plutonic Suite, quartz monzonite (lies in the quartz + plagioclase rich portion of the quartz monzonite ternary chart) accessory minerals include apatite (coarse grain), rutile, & sphene
2a	Aplite
2b	Diorite
2c	Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry
	CRETACEOUS
1	Kasalka Group, intermediate-felsic tuffs/flows, characterized by induration, hornfels with abundant secondary biotite
1a	Andesite
1b	Rhyolite (occurring as tabular, sub-vertical dykes)
1c	Agglomerate
1d	Breccia
1e	Hornfels
1f	Argillite

The Red Bird claim features quartz monzonite porphyry forming the shape of an irregular elliptical cylinder with a semi-circle concentric ring-dyke around the northern circumference (Sutherland-Brown, 1966). Zones of molybdenite-bearing mineralization are also concentric and are contained within a peripheral ring of the main mass of the pluton, but extending a variable amount into the walls. Beyond the ore zones most veins are barren quartz with some scattered pyrite and a few quartz veins contain minor molybdenite, as well as galena, sphalerite, pyrite, fluorite and calcite. In the ore zone, barren quartz veins predate mineralized veins and 3 stages of barren quartz veins are recognizable. Three stages of quartz-molybdenite-pyrite are likely, with banded and drusy being the most likely to occur. In general, the drusy textured quartz may be younger and both drusy and banded quartz veins may be cut by late barren quartz with minor pyrite.

7.3 **ROCK CHIP SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY**

A total of 16 rock chip samples were taken from MTO tenure 510491, & are described as follows:

sample no	zone name	northing	easting	elev m	lithology	alteration
15AR-01	SE	5906569	632826	1238	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-02	SE	5906608	632935	1259	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-03	SE	5906700	633004	1280	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-04	SE	5906850	633084	1301	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-05	Cu Breccia	5907147	632495	1394	quartz monzonite	qtz, limonite, chlorite, K-feldspar
15AR-06	Main	5907721	632820	1740	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-07	Main	5907738	632893	1755	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-08	Main	5907664	632982	1725	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-09	Main	5907646	633010	1743	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-10	Cu Breccia	5907162	632611	1407	quartz monzonite	qtz, limonite, chlorite, K-feldspar
15AR-11	NW	5907665	632357	1531	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-12	NW	5907682	632274	1526	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-13	NW	5907709	632236	1540	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-14	NW	5907595	632219	1469	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-15	NW	5907403	632235	1420	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
15AR-16	SW	5906961	632184	1242	quartz monzonite	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay

sample no	zone name	minerals	fract strike	fract dip	qtz-py vein strike	qtz-py vein dip	Width m
15AR-01	SE	py, cpy, MoS2	47	67 NW			0.8
15AR-02	SE	py, MoS2	163	71 W			0.35
15AR-03	SE	py, cpy, MoS2			41	74 NW	0.75
15AR-04	SE	py, cpy			31	68 NW	0.4
15AR-05	Cu Breccia	chalcocite, py, cpy					0.3
15AR-06	Main	py, cpy, MoS2					0.35
15AR-07	Main	py, cpy, MoS2					0.3
15AR-08	Main	py, MoS2	42	70 NW			0.4
15AR-09	Main	py, MoS2	31	65 NW			0.5
15AR-10	Cu Breccia	chalcocite, py, cpy	41	74 NW			0.3
15AR-11	NW	py, cpy, MoS2, magnetite					0.4
15AR-12	NW	py, cpy, magnetite					0.4
15AR-13	NW	py, cpy					0.4
15AR-14	NW	py, MoS2, tetrahedrite	142	70 SW			0.4
15AR-15	NW	py, cpy	162	74 W			0.4
15AR-16	SW	chalcocite, py, cpy	173	69 W			0.4

sample no	zone name	% sulphides	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
15AR-01	SE	5%	1814	59	139	11.0	324	<2	21	5.21	78	77
15AR-02	SE	6%	136	13	38	.6	263	<2	9	5.39	50	34
15AR-03	SE	6%	10541	87	152	6.2	127	<2	36	11.25	9	11
15AR-04	SE	6%	3323	7	100	7.2	24	8	92	6.72	30	16
15AR-05	Cu Breccia	3%	235	19	35	1.1	279	<2	9	6.12	27	37
15AR-06	Main	5%	901	11	46	1.8	733	5	71	4.76	87	20
15AR-07	Main	6%	1474	10	117	2.5	2966	31	770	18.19	23	5
15AR-08	Main	4%	109	17	34	.8	756	9	13	1.66	161	7
15AR-09	Main	5%	141	8	22	.4	1267	<2	14	1.63	131	5
15AR-10	Cu Breccia	2%	11430	10	56	8.4	32	2	10	1.88	224	11
15AR-11	NW	5%	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
15AR-12	NW	6%	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
15AR-13	NW	6%	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
15AR-14	NW	5%	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	13.25	30	5
15AR-15	NW	3%	260	68	82	.9	165	2	25	3.53	128	95
15AR-16	SW	5%	1796	28	47	1.0	95	<2	11	1.55	35	5

Results from bedrock sampling (2015 fieldwork) outlined 3 showings in bedrock with geochemical analysis returning values > 1% Cu:

1)Sample RB 15-3 (SE Zone): 10,541 ppm Cu
2)Sample RB 15-10 (Central Cu Bx Zone): 11,430 ppm Cu
3)Sample RB 15-12 (NW Zone): 13,050 ppm Cu

Results from 2015 fieldwork outlined 3 showings in bedrock with geochemical analysis returning values > 10 ppm Ag:

1)Sample RB 15-1 (SE Zone): 11.0 ppm Ag
2)Sample RB 15-11 (NW Zone): 10.1 ppm Ag
3)Sample RB 15-14 (NW Zone): 14.4 ppm Ag

Results from 2015 fieldwork outlined 4 showings in bedrock with geochemical analysis returning values > 1,000 ppm Mo:

1)Sample RB 15-7 (Main Zone): 2,966 ppm Mo
2)Sample RB 15-9 (Main Zone): 1,267 ppm Mo
3)Sample RB 15-11 (NW Zone): 1,440 ppm Mo
4)Sample RB 15-14 (NW Zone): 3,301 ppm Mo

These geochemically anomalous rock chip samples from the SE, NW, Main and Central Cu Bx Zones are site specific follow-up targets for copper-silver-molybdenum bearing mineralization. The SE Zone features Cu-Ag targets, the Main Zone features Mo targets, the Central Zone features Ag targets, and the NW Zone features Cu-Ag-Mo targets. The NW zone also features elevated iron, barium and vanadium values, suggesting this portion of the Kasalka Group has a

sulphate/vanadate affinity. The Kasalka Group has been identified as a key lithology hosting the Blackwater-Davidson Au deposit (located approximately 75 km NE of Red Bird). It is unclear whether there are any regional chemical affinities of Kasalka Group volcanics.

7.4 SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sampling (total of 11 samples) was carried out over Kasalka Group altered country rock that is exposed in Big Creek valley between 1490-1579 m elevation. Three N-S oriented lines were located to coincide with a strong (>1,000 nT total field) magnetometer positive anomaly (Kikauka, 2007). A description of soil samples taken adjacent to Big Creek positive magnetometer anomaly are listed as follows

ID No	Grid E	Grid N	UTM E	UTM N	Elev (m)	depth cm	colour	texture	organics	comments
S-1	L 09700	10550	632175	5907700	1544	20	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-2	L 09700	10575	632175	5907725	1561	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-3	L 09800	10500	632275	5907650	1490	20	lt brown-red	sandy-silt	low	Big Ck
S-4	L 09800	10525	632275	5907675	1500	18	lt brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-5	L 09800	10550	632275	5907700	1514	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-6	L 09800	10575	632275	5907725	1523	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-7	L 09800	10600	632275	5907750	1541	20	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-8	L 09800	10625	632275	5907775	1559	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-9	L 09800	10650	632275	5907800	1579	24	lt brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-10	L 09900	10500	632375	5907675	1539	20	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-11	L 09900	10525	632375	5907700	1545	18	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree

ID No	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	387	23	49	2.2	585	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.89	945	311
S-4	289	6	52	1.8	174	5	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	641	322
S-6	301	14	47	1.8	155	<2	12	8.84	708	305
S-7	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	254
S-8	247	14	48	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

Samples S-1 to S-11 averaged 467.6 ppm Cu, 2.24 ppm Ag, 228.3 ppm Mo, 246 ppm V, and 641.5 ppm Ba. Two soil samples that were taken furthest west (on L 9900 E) averaged 1,064.5 ppm Cu, 3.0 ppm Ag, and 515 ppm Mo. The high values found to the west of the soil grid are of interest because there is no outcrop in that area, and represent a high priority follow-up target.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Red Bird quartz monzonite plutonic complex hosts a well defined molybdenite resource. Historic core drilling has thoroughly examined the northeast Main Zone contact. Even though drilling is relatively "pin cushioned" in the Main Zone, there has not been a series of fence pattern drill holes perpendicular to the tabular west-northwest trend of the main molybdenite zone (which is roughly 50-100 m wide and 725 m long and occurs along the Red Bird Pluton's northeast contact). A certain amount of fence pattern infill drilling would elevate the status of the known molybdenite resource and additional drilling along the northwest edge of the pluton (along Big Creek) would test for the extensions of contact related porphyry mineralization.

The Red Bird porphyry molybdenum/copper deposit is noted for containing coarse grain apatite, minor rutile and sphene. Calcite is present in the quartz veins (natural acid buffer) and the Red Bird porphyry molybdenite deposit contains low total sulphide (approximately 0.5-1.5%). Lower total sulphides result in less acid rock drainage from mine waste compared to high sulphide tailings. In addition to naturally buffered mine waste, the Red Bird molybdenite deposit contains relatively low As, Bi, Cd, Pb, and/or Sb values, which if present in appreciable quantity, could devalue the concentrate. Although some fluorite is present on the property, the Red Bird is classified as a low F-type porphyry Mo (as opposed to a high F-type porphyry Mo such as the Adanac deposit in the Atlin Mining Division of northwest British Columbia).

The Red Bird quartz monzonite stock (part of the Eocene Nanika plutonic complex) hosts a well defined molybdenite resource and has been thoroughly examined along it northeast contact. Geological and geochemical data compilation has identified five areas of interest. Potential exists for discovering additional economic concentrations of molybdenum-copper bearing mineralization close to the marginal phase of the Nanika quartz monzonite stock along its contact with the Telkwa Formation intermediate-felsic volcanic rocks. These five areas are all within claim 510491 and are described as follows:

Main, Southeast and Southwest Zones which is located in the east-central portion of claim 510491. These areas have been the focus of most of the previous diamond drilling programs (1963-66, and 1979-80).

Big Creek (NW Zone) and adjacent terrain between 1,400-1,600 meter elevation that contains elevated Cu-Ag-Mo-V-Ba.

Results suggest that further development work is recommended which includes diamond drilling to test the depth extension of the Main Zone, as well as west and east lateral extensions. The West lateral extension of the Main is not clearly defined because of Big Creek valley is steep-sided and with limited road access there has been no diamond drilling in this area. A program of helicopter assisted diamond drilling is recommended to test the west lateral extension of the Main Zone located in the Big Creek valley. In addition to helicopter assist drilling, a series of deep drill holes are recommended for the central portion of the Main Zone, as well as several step-out drill holes accessible by road and helicopter adjacent to the Southeast and Southwest Zones. Contingent on the results of this proposed helicopter and road access drilling, a proposed follow-up phase 2 program would include a 750 meter long adit and cut-outs (portal would

located at 10600 E and 10050 N at 1,450 meters elevation) to accommodate underground drill stations and give access to the Main Zone for taking bulk samples for metallurgical testing

Based on the targets outlined in this sampling program and previous work, a 2 phase program consisting of preliminary geological mapping, trenching and litho-geochemical sampling followed by a series of diamond drill holes, proposed 750 meter long adit and further detailed geological mapping are recommended to test the depth extension of mineralization. Concurrent with diamond drilling, a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock chip sampling is required to outline further extensions of known mineral trends adjacent

The Kasalka Group has recently been identified as an 'isolated inlier' lithology hosting the Blackwater-Davidson Au deposit (located 75 km NE of Red Bird). The Blackwater-Davidson deposit is approximately 1000 X 400 m area (elongated NNW), and extends about 100-150 m depth boasting resource estimate 'Indicated' 53,000,000 tonnes @ 1.06 g/t Au, and 'Inferred' 75,500,000 tonnes @ 0.96 g/t Au (associated with elevated Ag, Zn, Pb, Mn and As). Kasalka Group is present at Red Bird as the host rock with potential to host Cu-Mo-Ag (Fe-Ba-V) bearing mineralization adjacent to the multi-phase, hydrothermally altered Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite.

9.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Red Bird porphyry molybdenite is hosted by Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite that lies in the quartz-rich and plagioclase-rich field of quartz monzonite suggesting the magma has calc-alkaline affinities. The calc-alkaline porphyry molybdenum intrusions are characterized by multi-stage quartz-sulphide and sulphide fracturing, veining, and alteration envelopes that contain variable quartz-sericite (kaolinite)-pyrite-chlorite.

The Red Bird porphyry molybdenite is hosted by Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite lies in the quartz-rich and plagioclase-rich field of quartz monzonite suggesting the magma has calc-alkaline affinities. Typically the calc-alkaline porphyry molybdenum intrusions are characterized by multi-stage quartz-sulphide and sulphide fracturing, veining, and alteration envelopes that contain variable quartz-sericite (kaolinite)-pyrite-chlorite.

It is envisioned that molybdenum-bearing magmas of the Naninka Plutonic Suite formed deep in the crust or upper mantle and rose to high levels in the crust where volatile elements, including molybdenum, were concentrated in late-stage felsic differentiates, leading to hydrothermal activity and the formation of porphyry molybdenum deposits. The "annular" shape of the distribution of higher MoS_2 values along the edges of the quartz monzonite stock, and highly silicified sulphide-rich country rock are consistent with other Eocene stocks with porphyry-type molybdenite mineralization, e.g. the Lucky Ship molybdenum property, located near the Morice River, approximately 50 km southwest of Houston, BC.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

Based on the tonnage and grade estimates for Mo outlined by previous core drilling, there is potential to outline further economic concentrations of molybdenite (and chalcopyrite) mineralization present on the subject property. A two phase program consisting of the following:

Phase 1) Geological mapping, trenching, and a fence pattern of road access diamond drilling on the depth extension of RB06-132 and west extension of the Main Zone with helicopter access diamond drilling. A proposed budget for this would be approximately $500,000.00 and would have to be done during the summer season.

Phase 2) A proposed follow-up phase 2 program would include a 750 meter long adit and cut-outs (portal would located at 10600 E and 10050 N at 1,450 meters elevation) to accommodate underground drill stations and give access to the Main Zone for taking bulk samples for metallurgical testing. A fence pattern of underground diamond drill holes and further detailed geological mapping are proposed to test the depth extension of surface and previous diamond drill hole intercepts of mineralization. These proposed drill holes are targeting the intrusive-volcanic contact near the northeast and northwest edge of the Red Bird Pluton. The objective of these drill holes is to confirm the known grade and tonnage and attempt to define additional molybdenite and/or chalcopyrite-bornite bearing mineralization. Concurrent with drilling, a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock chip sampling is required to outline further extensions of known mineral trends.

The Red Bird Mo/Cu deposit is of reasonably grade for open pit methods of extraction. Considering the properties location, the total tonnage figures for ore (molybdenite >0.1% MoS_2 cutoff) are relatively low. If the size of this resource could be boosted 25-50% it would make the high capitalization cost of establishing mining and milling facilities in this remote location more attractive, however the close proximity to tidewater. Preliminary geological, geotechnical and environmental studies to evaluate mine opening, mining, mine life, economics and closure are recommended to enhance development potential of the mineral property.

11.0 REFERENCES

Clark, K.J., 1972, Stockwork Molybdenum Deposits in the Western Cordillera of North America, Econ. Geol. Volume 67, pp. 731-758

Craigmont Mines Ltd., Vollo, N., 1980, Annual Report, Grade and Tonnage Estimates for Red Bird Porphyry Molybdenum Deposit.

EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp 155-168

EMPR Bulletin 64, pp 132-133

Kirkham, R.V., 1972, Intermineral Intrusions and their Bearing on Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum Deposits, Econ Geol., Volume 66, 1244-1249

Kikauka, Andris, 2007, AR 28,692 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report, Torch River Res Ltd.

Soregaroli, A.E., 1976, Characteristics of Canadian Cordillera Molybdenum Deposits, CIM Special Volume 15

Sutherland-Brown, A., 1972, Red Bird Prospect, 24th Intl. Geol. Congress Guidebook, Field excursions, pp. 24-26

CERTIFICATE AND DATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4199 Highway, Powell River, BC am a self-employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property during which time a technical evaluation consisting of geological mapping, surveying, geochemical rock sampling of mineralized zones carried out July 2-6, 2015.
6. I have a direct interest in the Red Bird Property and Fundamental Resources Corp The recommendations in this report cannot be used for the purpose of public financing.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. This technical work report supports requirements of BCEMPR for Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

May 28, 2016

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-
Red Bird MINERAL TENURES 510491, 513729, & 501914
FIELDWORK PERFORMED July 2-6, 2015,
WORK PERFORMED ON MINERAL TENURE 510491
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, NTS 093E 6 (TRIM 093E 025)

FIELD CREW:

A. Kikauka (Geologist) 6 days (surveying, mapping)	**$**	**3,000.00**
K. Neill (Geotechnician) 6 days (surveying, mapping)	**$**	**2,400.00**
M. Harms (Geotechnician) 5 days (surveying, mapping)	**$**	**2,000.00**

FIELD COSTS:

Mob/demob/preparation	**371.22**
Meals and accommodations	**587.90**
Truck mileage & fuel	**1,239.80**
Charter Flights	**2,677.50**
ICP geochemical analysis (16 rock samples)	**278.43**
ICP geochemical analysis (11 soil samples)	**154.43**
Sat phone	**379.68**
Report	**950.00**
Total=	**$ 13,088.96**

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103 - 2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604) 231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fundamental Resources Corp.

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Al, B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na and K.

Analyst R Sequin

Project: Red Bird
Sample Type: Rocks and Soils

Report No. 2151452
Date:July 28, 2015

ELEMENT / SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
RB 15-1	11.0	2.01	21	<5	78	<10	.71	2	17	41	1814	5.21	.30	1.63	674	324	.10	21	.06	59	2.70	<2	<2	28	<5	.03	<5	77	139
RB 15-2	.6	.65	9	<5	50	<10	.17	3	12	58	136	5.39	.36	.43	71	263	.05	9	.03	13	4.89	<2	<2	9	<5	.05	<5	34	38
RB 15-3	6.2	.41	36	<5	9	<10	.12	2	10	42	10541	11.25	.17	1.50	137	127	.03	4	.06	87	11.60	<2	<2	7	<5	.02	<5	11	152
RB 15-4	7.2	.25	92	<5	30	<10	.07	3	55	57	3323	6.72	.13	.03	84	24	.02	2	.05	7	4.74	8	<2	6	<5	.03	<5	16	100
RB 15-5	1.1	.58	9	<5	27	<10	.16	2	38	72	235	6.12	.38	.46	142	279	.04	14	.03	19	7.24	<2	<2	7	<5	.05	<5	37	35
RB 15-6	1.8	.50	71	<5	87	<10	.08	2	14	83	901	4.76	.27	.23	58	733	.03	8	.05	11	1.78	5	<2	6	<5	.03	<5	20	46
RB 15-7	2.5	.46	770	<5	23	<10	.02	3	6	31	1474	18.19	.06	.02	13	2966	.02	2	.08	10	.31	31	<2	2	<5	.02	<5	5	117
RB 15-8	.8	.53	13	<5	161	<10	.08	4	5	70	109	1.66	.32	.31	69	756	.03	8	.05	17	.55	9	<2	6	<5	.02	<5	7	34
RB 15-9	.4	.51	14	<5	131	<10	.05	2	6	49	141	1.63	.33	.28	37	1267	.02	9	.04	8	.56	<2	<2	9	<5	.03	<5	5	22
RB 15-10	8.4	.28	10	<5	224	<10	.26	3	5	57	11430	1.88	.15	.14	69	32	.03	3	.05	10	1.07	2	<2	7	<5	.02	<5	11	56
RB 15-11	10.1	.22	24	<5	66	<10	.01	2	13	44	913	20.84	.10	.03	10	1440	.01	2	.01	61	3.06	55	<2	3	<5	.03	<5	5	155
RB 15-12	7.9	.21	32	<5	12	<10	.06	3	21	69	13050	20.11	.12	.07	13	118	.02	4	.08	7	25.88	<2	<2	2	<5	.02	<5	10	33
RB 15-13	4.5	.68	43	<5	59	<10	.20	4	27	48	2974	6.76	.35	.58	155	387	.05	6	.18	6	4.76	<2	<2	3	<5	.10	<5	130	50
RB 15-14	14.4	.17	9	<5	30	120	.01	3	3	43	181	13.25	.08	.02	18	3301	.02	2	.03	210	.64	467	<2	2	<5	.02	<5	5	18
RB 15-15	.9	1.12	25	<5	128	<10	.08	2	13	64	260	3.53	.50	.42	122	165	.04	22	.09	68	.35	2	<2	9	<5	.07	<5	95	82
RB 15-16	1.0	.36	11	<5	35	<10	.08	3	26	63	1796	1.55	.09	.04	442	95	.03	8	.03	28	.15	<2	<2	7	<5	.02	<5	5	47
L09700E 10550N S1	1.7	3.95	67	<5	662	<10	.04	4	16	42	690	11.74	.89	1.43	215	105	.04	13	.34	21	.72	<2	<2	36	<5	.16	<5	123	55
L09700E 10575N S2	2.2	2.22	43	<5	342	<10	.02	2	5	8	387	7.71	.34	.58	149	585	.03	5	.24	23	.33	55	<2	27	<5	.04	<5	63	49
L09800E 10500N S3	2.3	2.09	9	<5	945	<10	.05	2	5	9	311	8.89	.85	1.78	252	180	.02	7	.19	17	.38	<2	<2	9	<5	.28	<5	311	64
L09800E 10525N S4	1.8	1.84	14	<5	627	<10	.02	3	5	10	289	8.18	.76	1.65	262	174	.04	2	.15	6	.30	5	<2	7	<5	.27	<5	273	52
L09800E 10550N S5	2.6	1.77	26	<5	641	<10	.04	3	4	14	257	9.16	.93	1.80	233	129	.03	3	.16	16	.83	<2	<2	7	<5	.29	<5	322	47
L09800E 10575N S6	1.8	1.87	12	<5	708	<10	.04	2	5	11	301	8.84	.80	1.65	242	155	.04	2	.18	14	.44	<2	<2	8	<5	.26	<5	305	47
L09800E 10600N S7	3.2	1.30	30	<5	344	<10	.06	3	3	8	229	11.39	.97	1.53	223	71	.02	4	.25	7	1.38	<2	<2	5	<5	.26	<5	254	54
L09800E 10625N S8	1.5	2.24	40	<5	957	<10	.04	4	4	6	247	7.76	.93	2.03	255	103	.03	3	.13	14	.39	<2	<2	8	<5	.31	<5	331	48
L09800E 10650N S9	1.6	2.45	13	<5	1043	<10	.04	2	5	9	304	8.78	.98	2.16	292	132	.02	4	.14	21	.42	7	<2	9	<5	.32	<5	362	54
L09900E 10500N S10	2.8	2.02	15	<5	381	<10	.06	3	11	29	1032	7.64	.73	1.57	393	462	.02	10	.15	41	.19	18	<2	7	<5	.29	<5	268	108
L09900E 10525N S11	3.1	2.12	40	<5	407	<10	.06	2	12	30	1097	8.21	.76	1.62	415	568	.02	10	.14	42	.17	25	<2	8	<5	.30	<5	278	123

sample no	zone name	northing	easting	elev	lithology	alteration
RB15AR-01	SE	5906569	632826	1238 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-02	SE	5906608	632935	1259 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-03	SE	5906700	633004	1280 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-04	SE	5906850	633084	1301 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-05	Cu Breccia	5907147	632495	1394 m	quartz monzonite	qtz, limonite, chlorite, K-feldspar
RB15AR-06	Main	5907721	632820	1740 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-07	Main	5907738	632893	1755 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-08	Main	5907664	632982	1725 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-09	Main	5907646	633010	1743 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-10	Cu Breccia	5907162	632611	1407 m	quartz monzonite	qtz, limonite, chlorite, K-feldspar
RB15AR-11	NW	5907665	632357	1531 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-12	NW	5907682	632274	1526 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-13	NW	5907709	632236	1540 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-14	NW	5907595	632219	1469 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-15	NW	5907403	632235	1420 m	hb-plag pheno andesite flow/tuff	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay
RB15AR-16	SW	5906961	632184	1242 m	quartz monzonite	qtz, limonite, epidote, chlorite, pyrolousite, clay

sample no	minerals	fract strike	fract dip	qtz-sulphide vein strike	qtz-sulphide vein dip	width	% sulphides
RB15AR-01	py, cpy, MoS2	47	67 NW			0.8 m	5%
RB15AR-02	py, MoS2	163	71 W			0.35 m	6%
RB15AR-03	py, cpy, MoS2				41 74 NW	0.75 m	6%
RB15AR-04	py, cpy				31 68 NW	0.4 m	6%
RB15AR-05	chalcocite, py, cpy					0.3 m	3%
RB15AR-06	py, cpy, MoS2					0.35 m	5%
RB15AR-07	py, cpy, MoS2					0.3 m	6%
RB15AR-08	py, MoS2	42	70 NW			0.4 m	4%
RB15AR-09	py, MoS2	31	65 NW			0.5 m	5%
RB15AR-10	chalcocite, py, cpy	41	74 NW			0.3 m	2%
RB15AR-11	py, cpy, MoS2, magnetite					0.4 m	5%
RB15AR-12	py, cpy, magnetite					0.4 m	6%
RB15AR-13	py, cpy					0.4 m	6%
RB15AR-14	py, MoS2, tetrahedrite	142	70 SW			0.4 m	5%
RB15AR-15	py, cpy	162	74 W			0.4 m	3%
RB15AR-16	chalcocite, py, cpy	173	69 W			0.4 m	5%

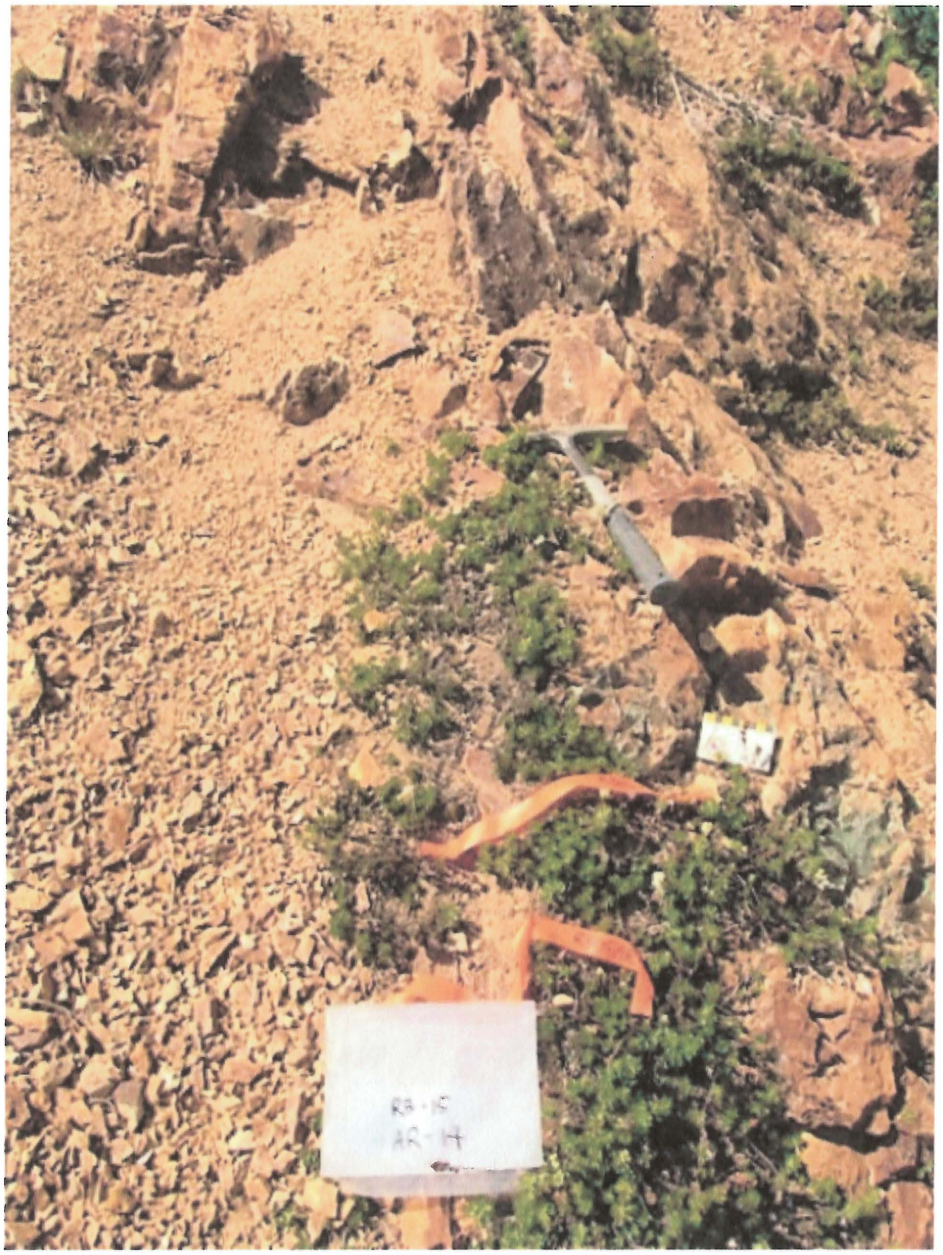
sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-01	1814	59	139	11	324	<2	21	5.21	78	77
RB15AR-02	136	13	38	0.6	263	<2	9	5.39	50	34
RB15AR-03	10541	87	152	6.2	127	<2	36	11.25	9	11
RB15AR-04	3323	7	100	7.2	24	8	92	6.72	30	16
RB15AR-05	235	19	35	1.1	279	<2	9	6.12	27	37
RB15AR-06	901	11	46	1.8	733	5	71	4.76	87	20
RB15AR-07	1474	10	117	2.5	2966	31	770	18.19	23	5
RB15AR-08	109	17	34	0.8	756	9	13	1.66	161	7
RB15AR-09	141	8	22	0.4	1267	<2	14	1.63	131	5
RB15AR-10	11430	10	56	8.4	32	2	10	1.88	224	11
RB15AR-11	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
RB15AR-12	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
RB15AR-13	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
RB15AR-14	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	13.25	30	5
RB15AR-15	260	68	82	0.9	165	2	25	3.53	128	95
RB15AR-16	1796	28	47	1	95	<2	11	1.55	35	5

ID No	Grid E	Grid N	UTM E	UTM N	Elev (m)	depth cm	colour	texture	organics	comments
S-1	L 09700	10550	632175	5907700	1544	20	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-2	L 09700	10575	632175	5907725	1561	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-3	L 09800	10500	632275	5907650	1490	20	lt brown-red	sandy-silt	low	Big Ck
S-4	L 09800	10525	632275	5907675	1500	18	lt brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-5	L 09800	10550	632275	5907700	1514	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-6	L 09800	10575	632275	5907725	1523	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	rusty andesite
S-7	L 09800	10600	632275	5907750	1541	20	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-8	L 09800	10625	632275	5907775	1559	22	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-9	L 09800	10650	632275	5907800	1579	24	lt brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-10	L 09900	10500	632375	5907675	1539	20	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree
S-11	L 09900	10525	632375	5907700	1545	18	dk brown-red	sandy-silt	low	scree

ID No	Grid E	Grid N	UTM E	UTM N	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	L 09700	10550	632175	5907700	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	L 09700	10575	632175	5907725	387	23	49	2.2	585	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	L 09800	10500	632275	5907650	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.89	945	311
S-4	L 09800	10525	632275	5907675	289	6	52	1.8	174	5	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	L 09800	10550	632275	5907700	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	641	322
S-6	L 09800	10575	632275	5907725	301	14	47	1.8	155	<2	12	8.84	708	305
S-7	L 09800	10600	632275	5907750	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	254
S-8	L 09800	10625	632275	5907775	247	14	48	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	L 09800	10650	632275	5907800	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	L 09900	10500	632375	5907675	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	L 09900	10525	632375	5907700	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

Rock Chip Sample # RB15AR-10 across 30 cm, 1.14% Cu, 8.4 g/t Ag

Rock Chip Sample # RB15AR-12 across 40 cm, 1.31% Cu, 7.9 g/t Ag



Rock Chip Sample # RB15AR-14 across 40 cm, 0.33% Mo, 14.4 g/t Ag

Fig 4 Red Bird 2015 Geology & Mineralization

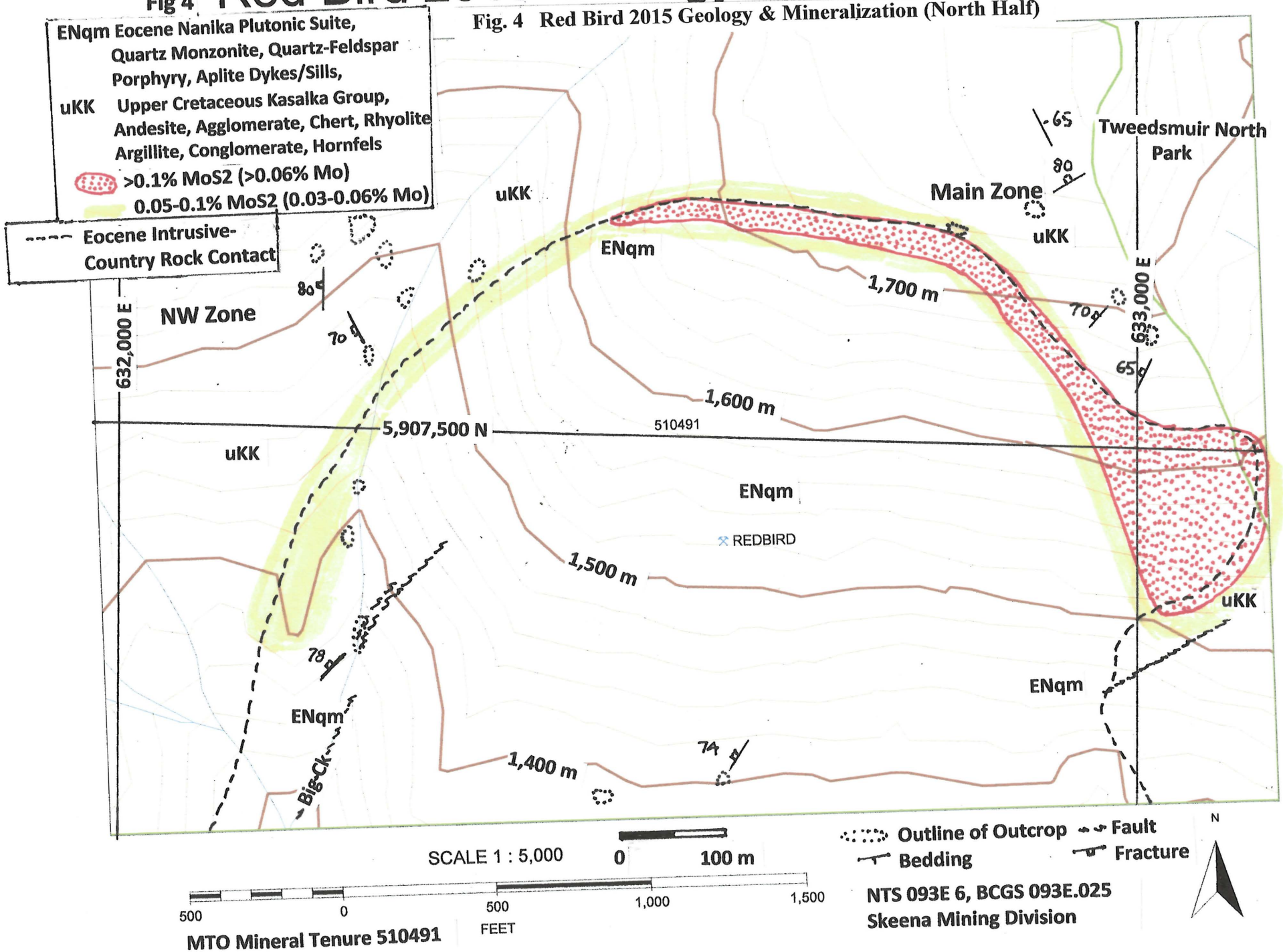


Fig 5 Red Bird 2015 Geology & Mineralization

Fig. 5 Red Bird 2015 Geology & Mineralization (South Half)

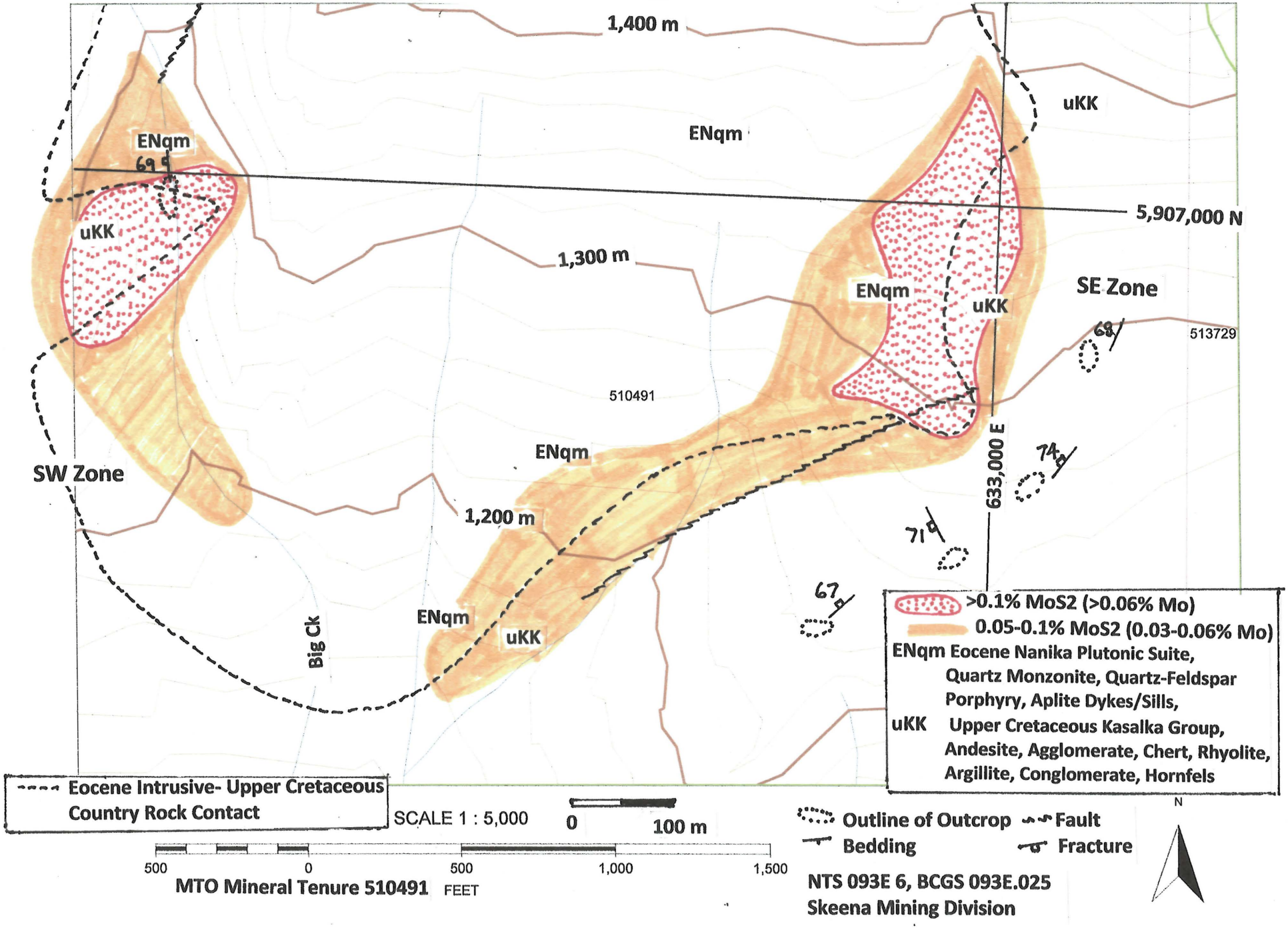


Fig 6 Red Bird 2015 Geology (& 2006 IP-Mag Geophysics)

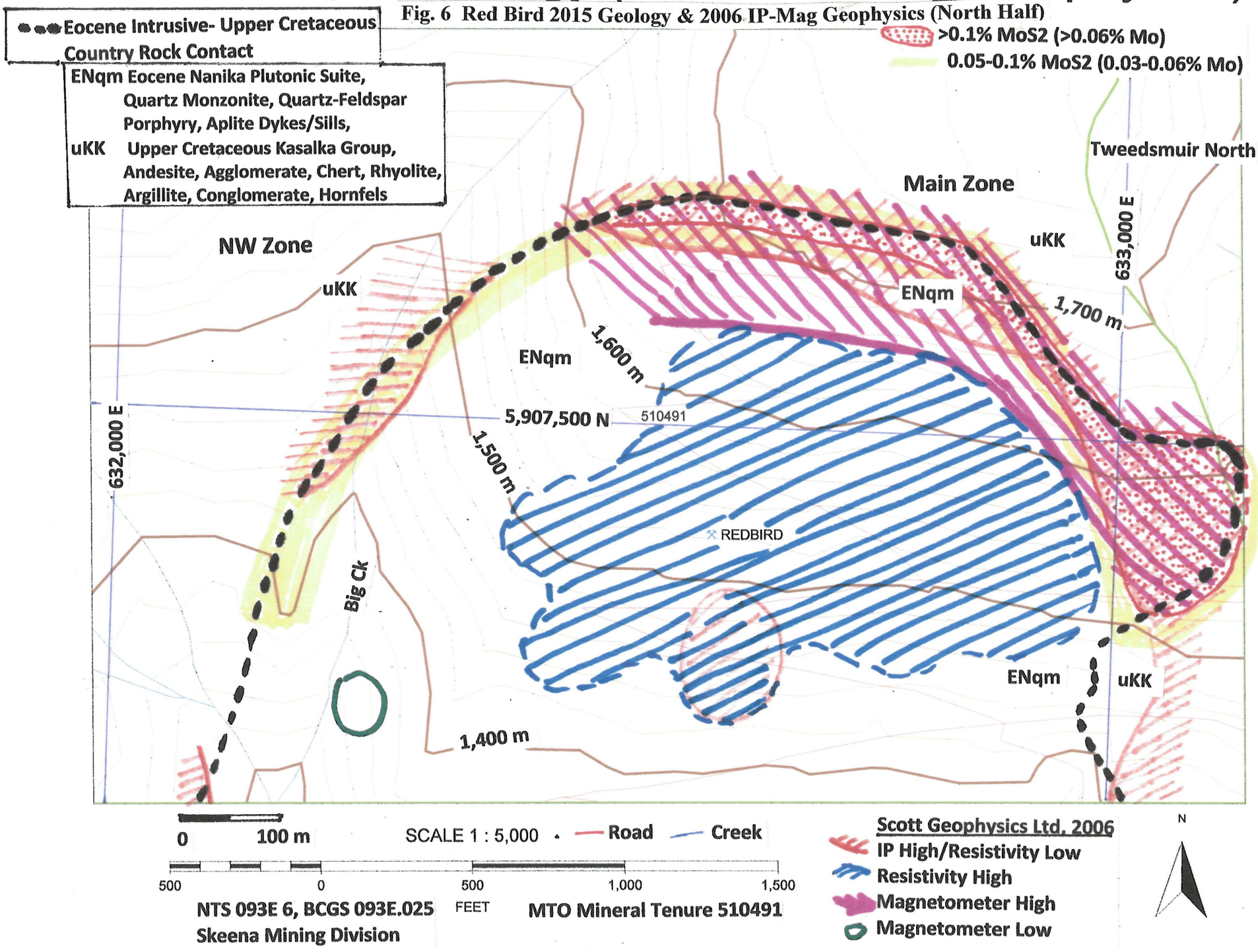
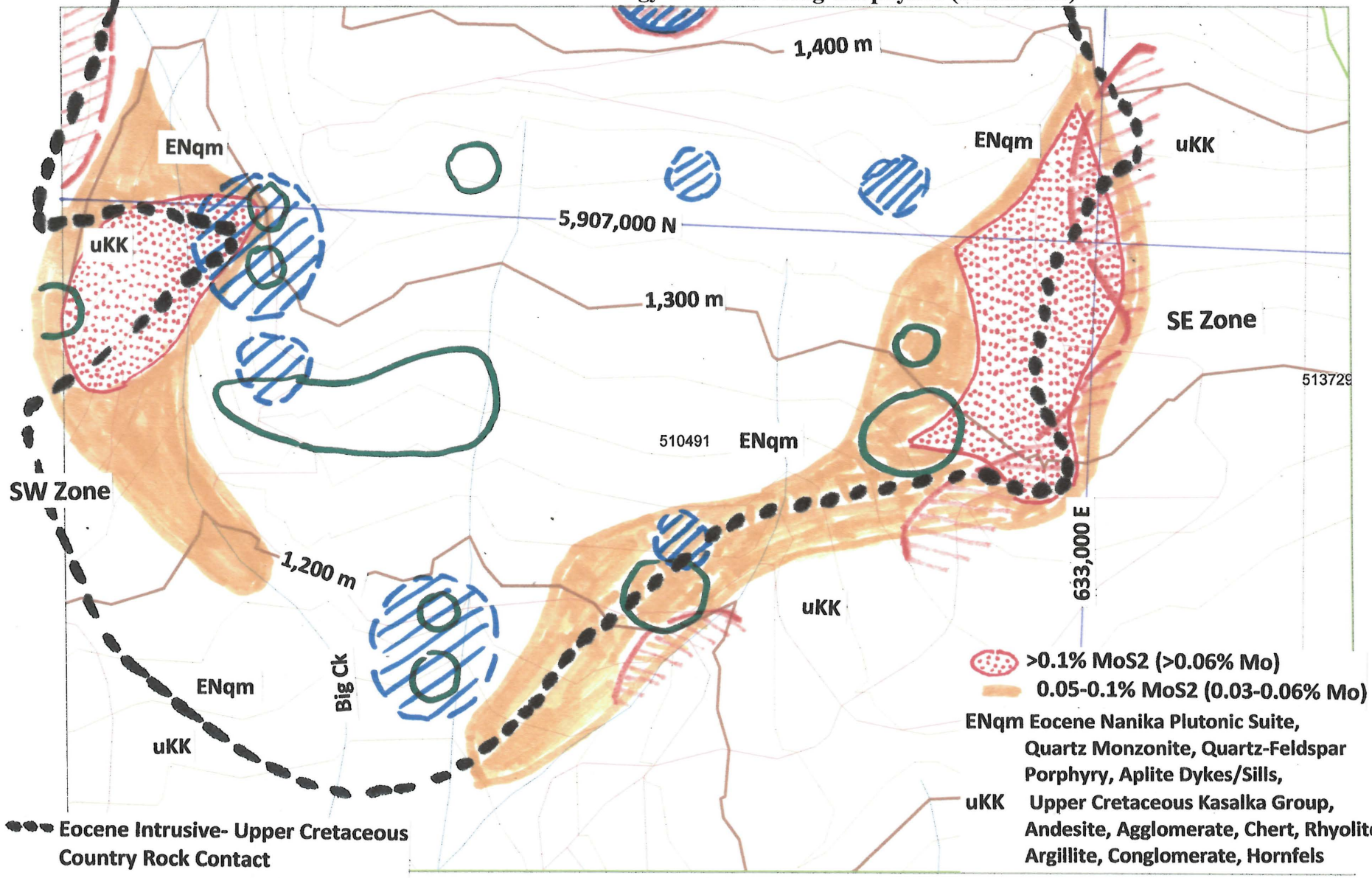
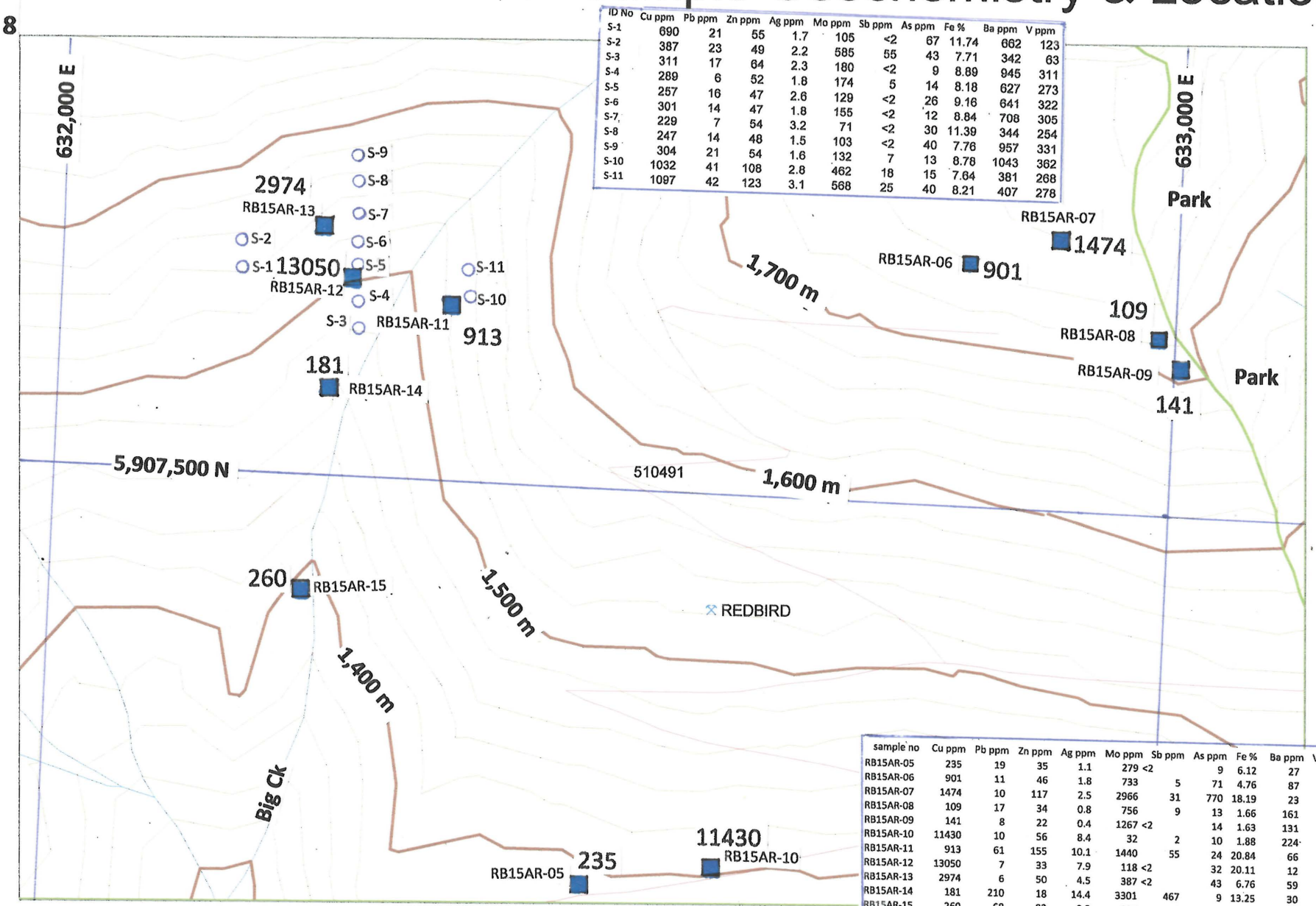


Fig 7 Red Bird 2015 Geology (& 2006 IP-Mag Geophysics)



Red Bird 2015 Rock & Soil Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 8



ID No	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	387	23	49	2.2	585	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.89	945	311
S-4	289	6	52	1.8	174	5	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	641	322
S-6	301	14	47	1.8	155	<2	12	8.84	708	305
S-7	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	254
S-8	247	14	48	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-05	235	19	35	1.1	279	<2	9	6.12	27	37
RB15AR-06	901	11	46	1.8	733	5	71	4.76	87	20
RB15AR-07	1474	10	117	2.5	2966	31	770	18.19	23	5
RB15AR-08	109	17	34	0.8	756	9	13	1.66	161	7
RB15AR-09	141	8	22	0.4	1267	<2	14	1.63	131	5
RB15AR-10	11430	10	56	8.4	32	2	10	1.88	224	11
RB15AR-11	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
RB15AR-12	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
RB15AR-13	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
RB15AR-14	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	13.25	30	5
RB15AR-15	260	68	82	0.9	165	2	25	3.53	128	95

0 100 200 m SCALE 1 : 5,000 **MTO Mineral Tenure 510491**

500 0 500 1,000 1,500 FEET

Rock sample PPM Cu

Soil sample

Road **Creek**

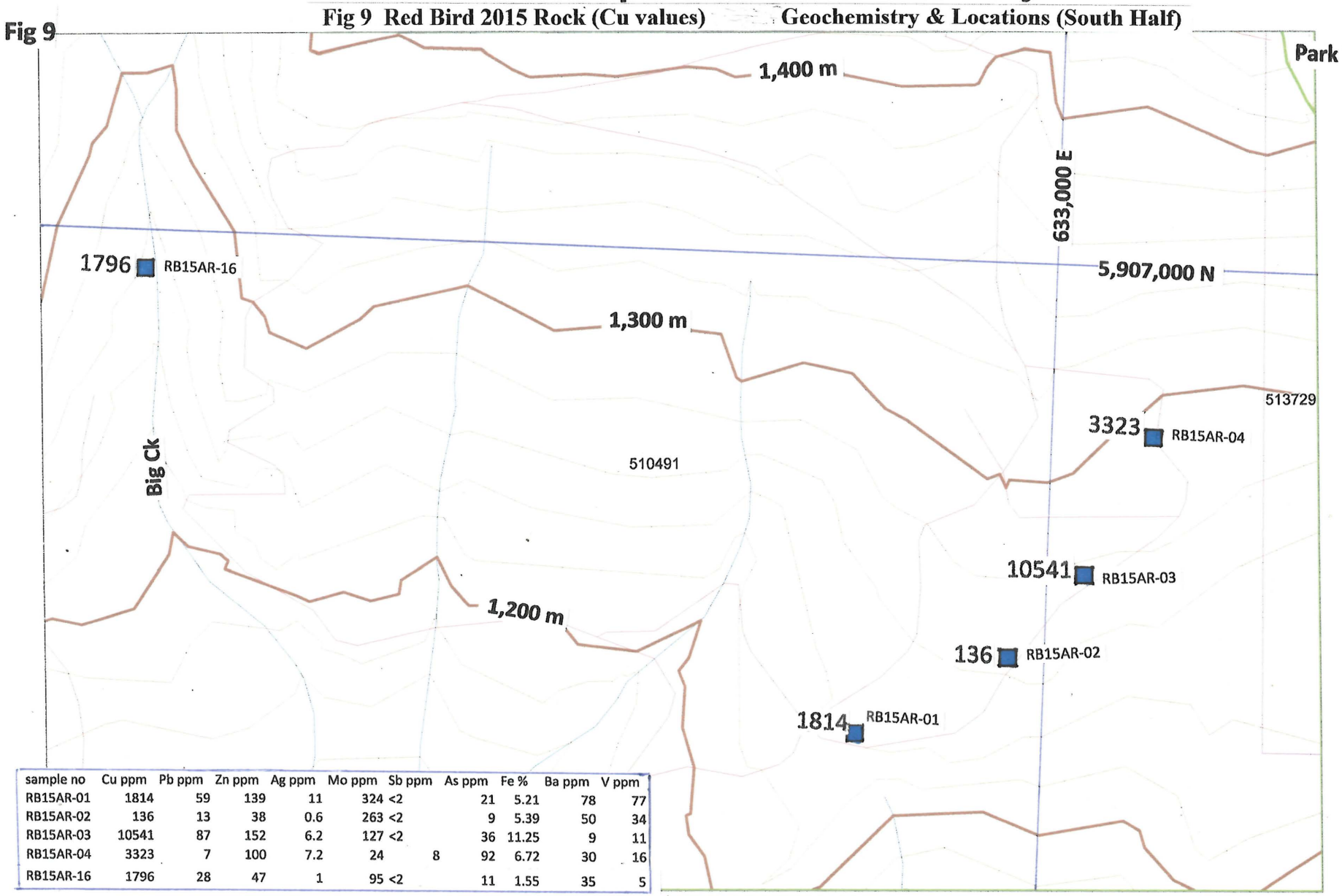
NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025

Skeena Mining Division

Fig 8 Red Bird 2015 Rock (Cu values) & Soil Geochemistry & Locations (North Half)

Red Bird 2015 Rock Sample Geochemistry & Locations

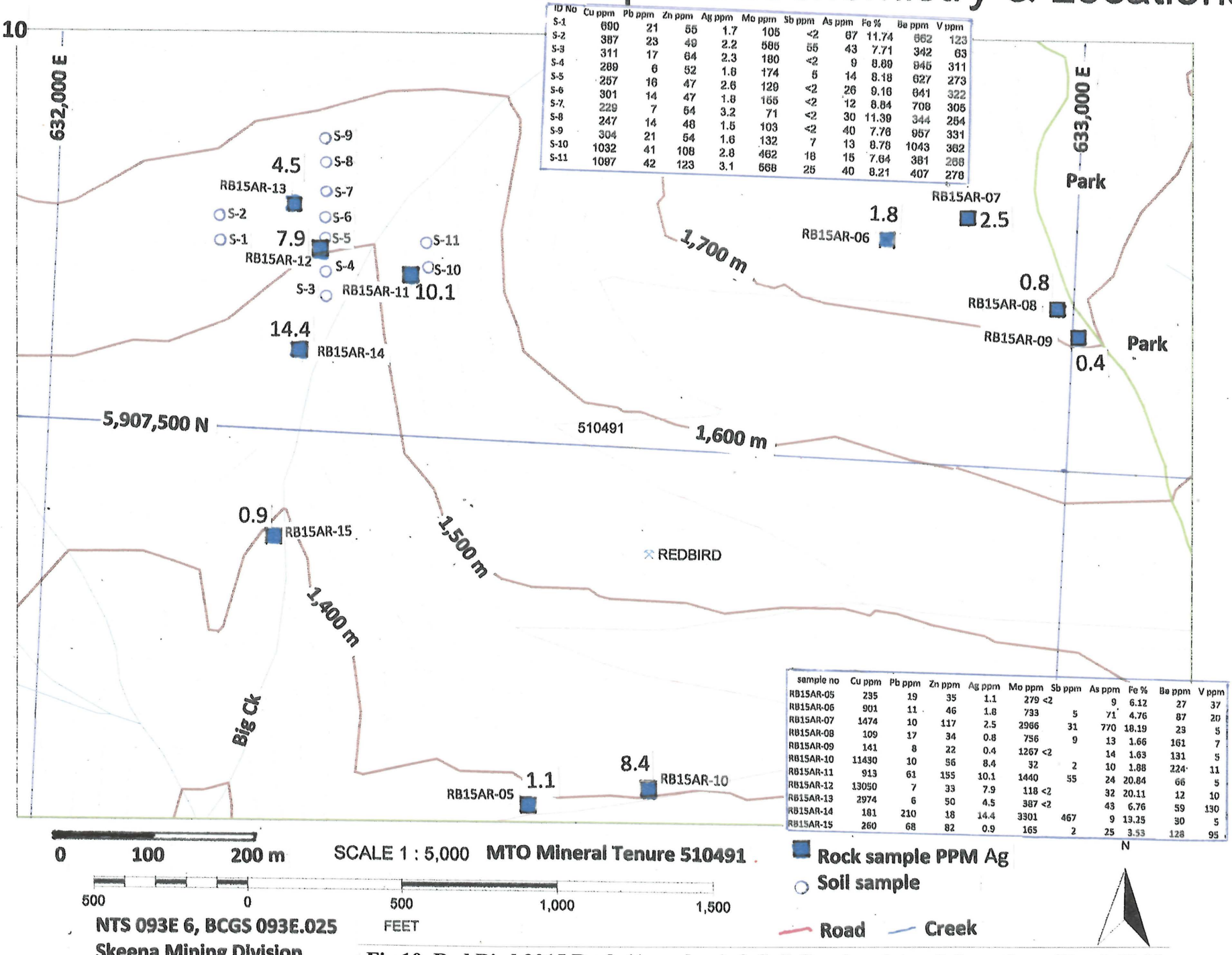
Fig 9



sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-01	1814	59	139	11	324	<2	21	5.21	78	77
RB15AR-02	136	13	38	0.6	263	<2	9	5.39	50	34
RB15AR-03	10541	87	152	6.2	127	<2	36	11.25	9	11
RB15AR-04	3323	7	100	7.2	24	8	92	6.72	30	16
RB15AR-16	1796	28	47	1	95	<2	11	1.55	35	5

Red Bird 2015 Rock & Soil Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 10



ID No	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	387	23	49	2.2	585	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.89	945	311
S-4	289	6	52	1.8	174	6	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	841	322
S-6	301	14	47	1.8	155	<2	12	8.84	708	305
S-7	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	254
S-8	247	14	48	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

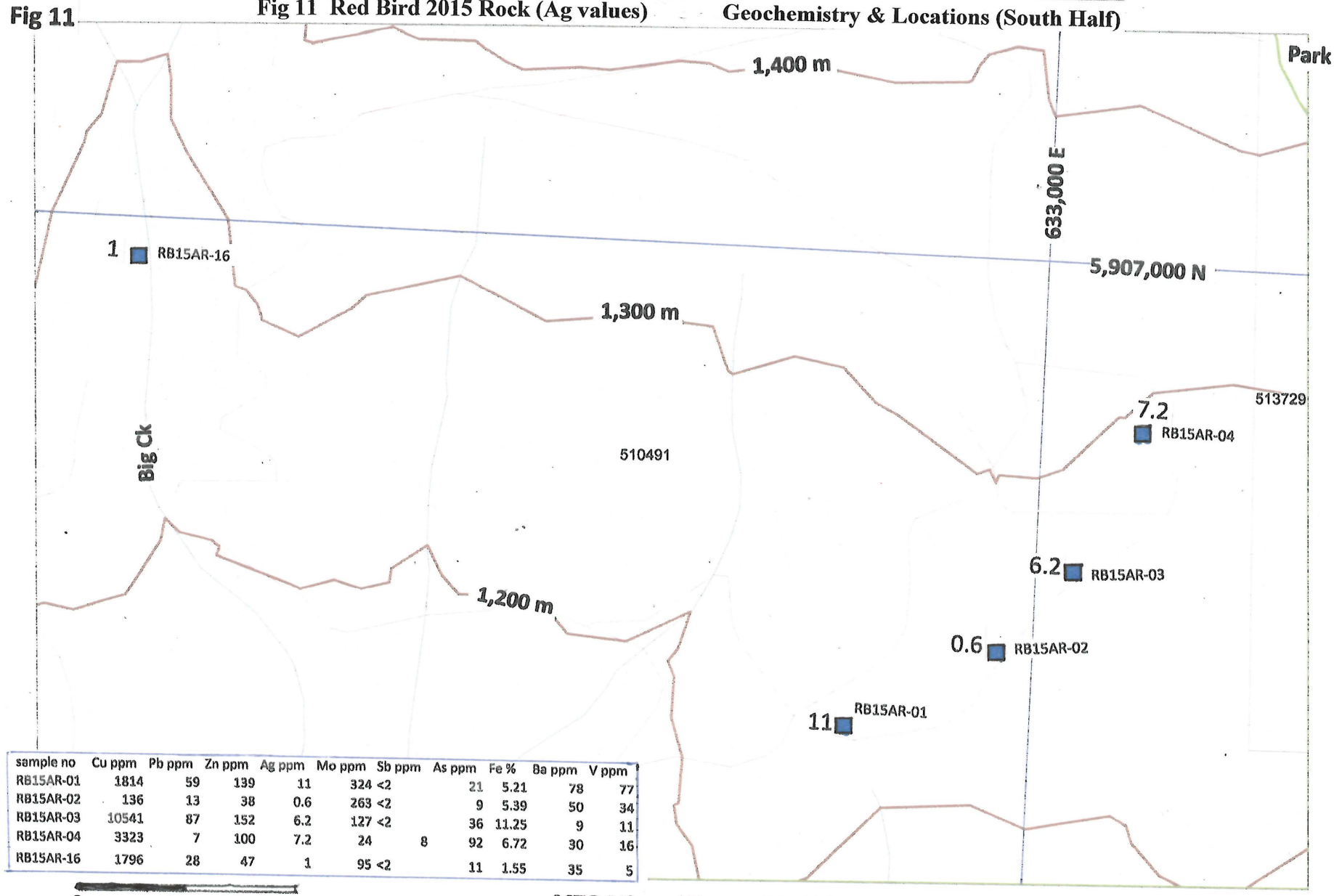
sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-05	235	19	35	1.1	279	<2	9	6.12	27	37
RB15AR-06	901	11	46	1.8	733	5	71	4.76	87	20
RB15AR-07	1474	10	117	2.5	2966	31	770	18.19	23	5
RB15AR-08	109	17	34	0.8	756	9	13	1.66	161	7
RB15AR-09	141	8	22	0.4	1267	<2	14	1.63	131	5
RB15AR-10	11430	10	56	8.4	32	2	10	1.88	224	11
RB15AR-11	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
RB15AR-12	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
RB15AR-13	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
RB15AR-14	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	19.35	30	5
RB15AR-15	260	68	82	0.9	165	2	25	3.53	128	95

NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025
Skeena Mining Division

Fig 10 Red Bird 2015 Rock (Ag values) & Soil Geochemistry & Locations (North Half)

Red Bird 2015 Rock Sample Geochemistry & Locations

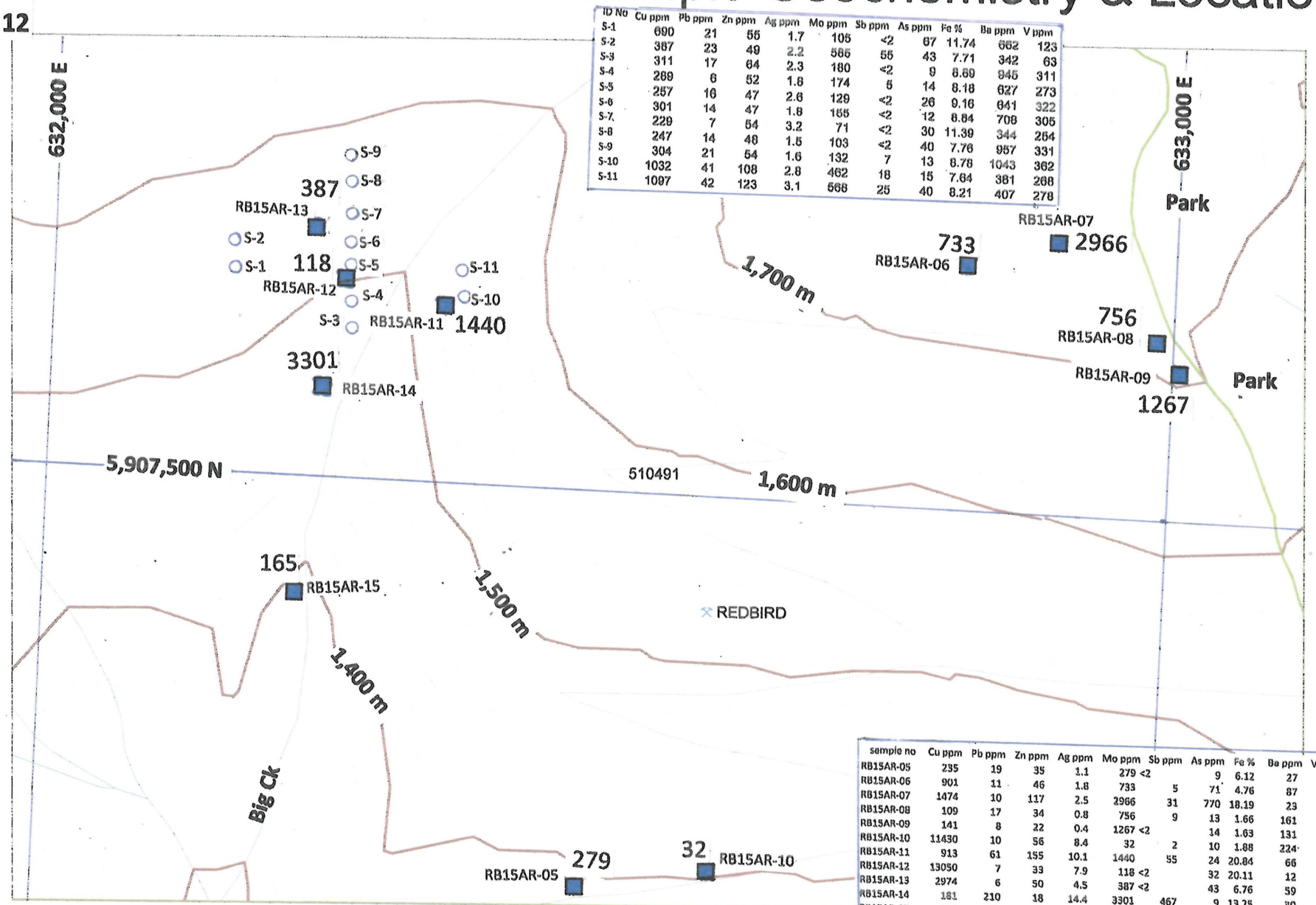
Fig 11



sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-01	1814	59	139	11	324	<2	21	5.21	78	77
RB15AR-02	136	13	38	0.6	263	<2	9	5.39	50	34
RB15AR-03	10541	87	152	6.2	127	<2	36	11.25	9	11
RB15AR-04	3323	7	100	7.2	24	8	92	6.72	30	16
RB15AR-16	1796	28	47	1	95	<2	11	1.55	35	5

Red Bird 2015 Rock & Soil Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 12



ID No	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	387	23	49	2.2	586	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.69	945	311
S-4	269	6	52	1.8	174	5	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	641	322
S-6	301	14	47	1.8	155	<2	12	8.84	709	305
S-7	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	264
S-8	247	14	48	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-05	235	19	35	1.1	279	<2	9	6.12	27	37
RB15AR-06	901	11	46	1.8	733	5	71	4.76	87	20
RB15AR-07	1474	10	117	2.5	2966	31	770	18.19	23	5
RB15AR-08	109	17	34	0.8	756	9	13	1.66	161	7
RB15AR-09	141	8	22	0.4	1267	<2	14	1.63	131	5
RB15AR-10	11430	10	56	8.4	32	2	10	1.88	224	11
RB15AR-11	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
RB15AR-12	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
RB15AR-13	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
RB15AR-14	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	13.25	30	5
RB15AR-15	260	68	82	0.9	165	2	25	3.53	128	95

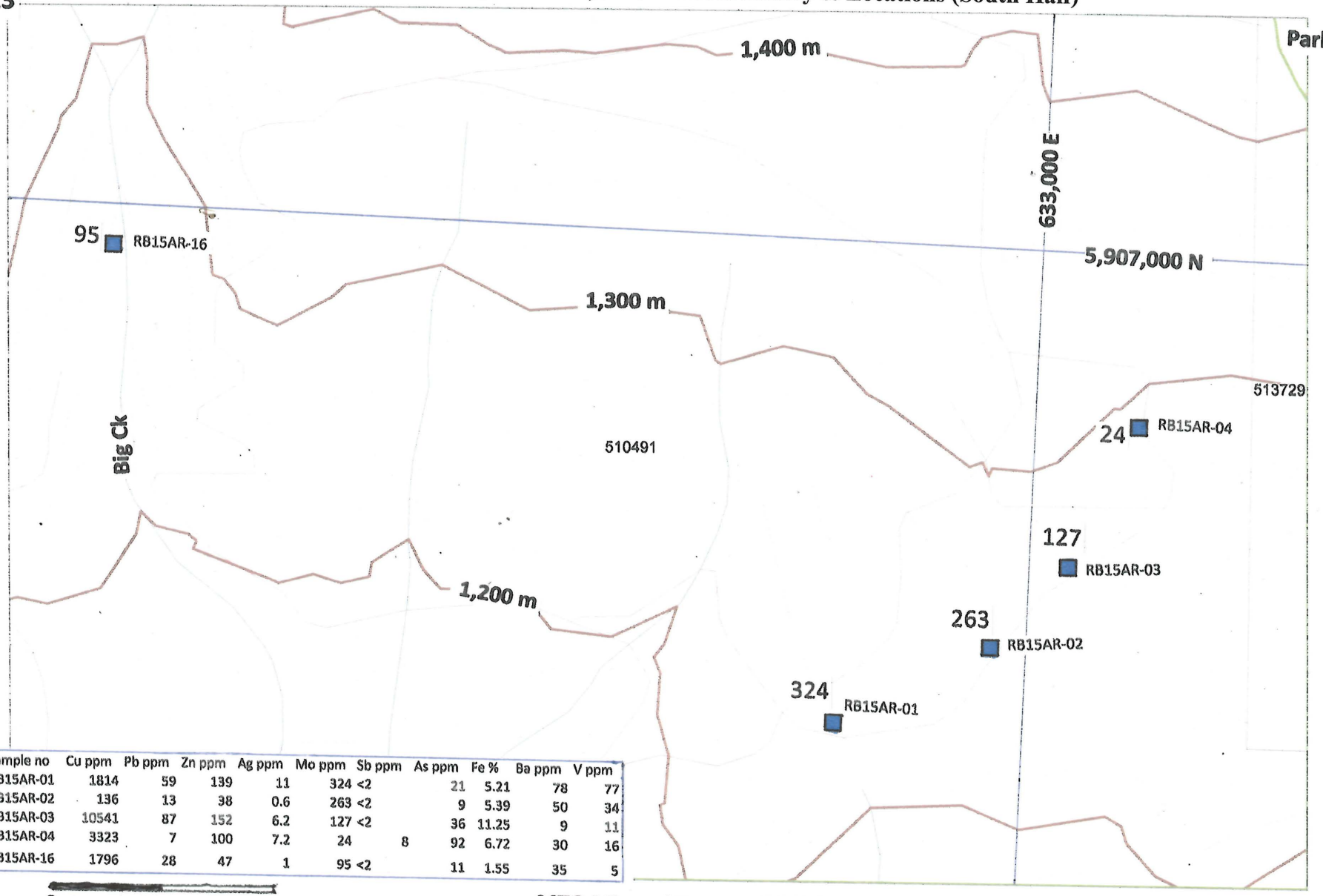
NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025
Skeena Mining Division

Fig 12 Red Bird 2015 Rock (Mo values) & Soil Geochemistry & Locations (North Half)

Red Bird 2015 Rock Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 13

Fig 13 Red Bird 2015 Rock (Mo values) Geochemistry & Locations (South Half)



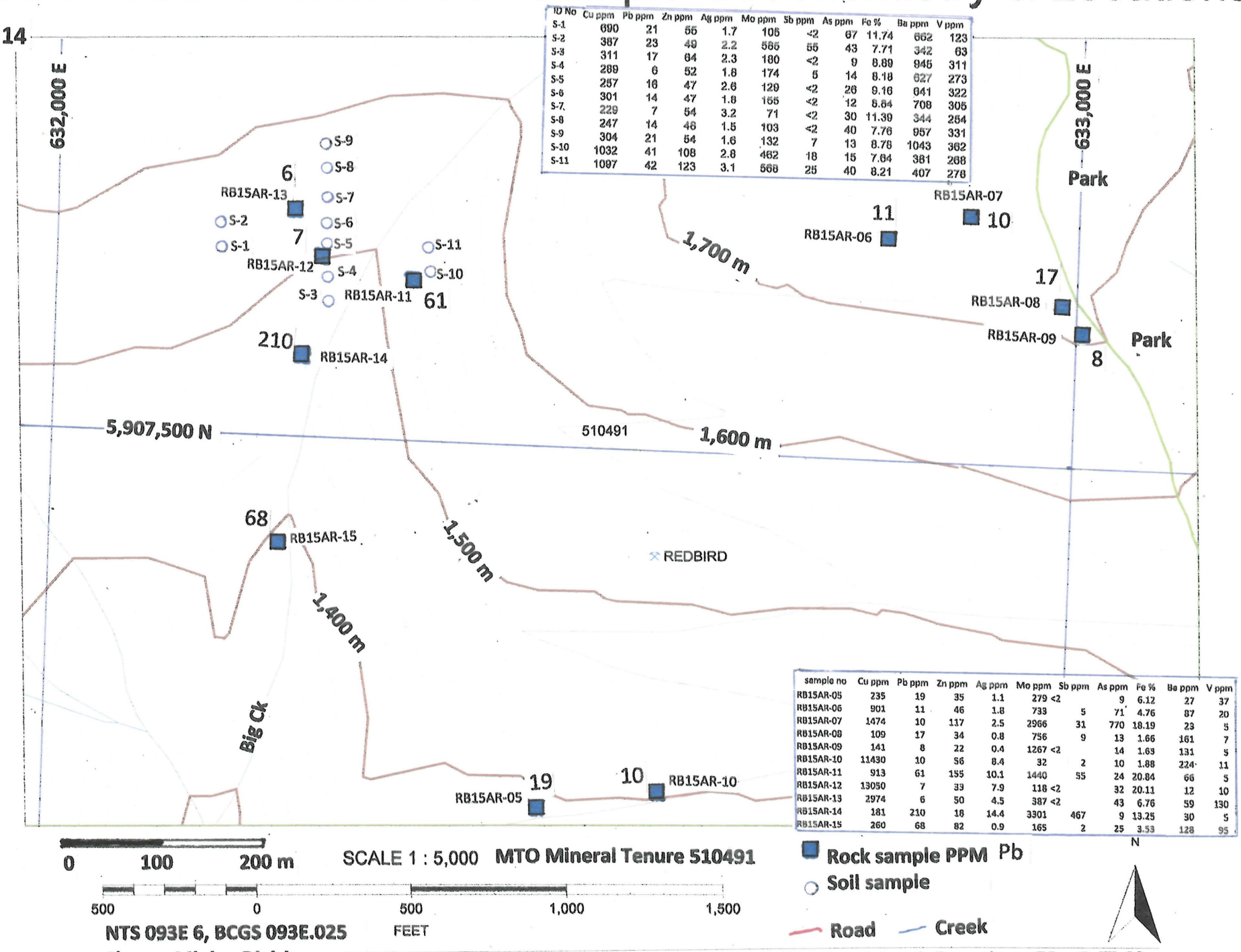
sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-01	1814	59	139	11	324	<2	21	5.21	78	77
RB15AR-02	136	13	38	0.6	263	<2	9	5.39	50	34
RB15AR-03	10541	87	152	6.2	127	<2	36	11.25	9	11
RB15AR-04	3323	7	100	7.2	24	8	92	6.72	30	16
RB15AR-16	1796	28	47	1	95	<2	11	1.55	35	5

NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025

Skeena Mining Division

Red Bird 2015 Rock & Soil Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 14



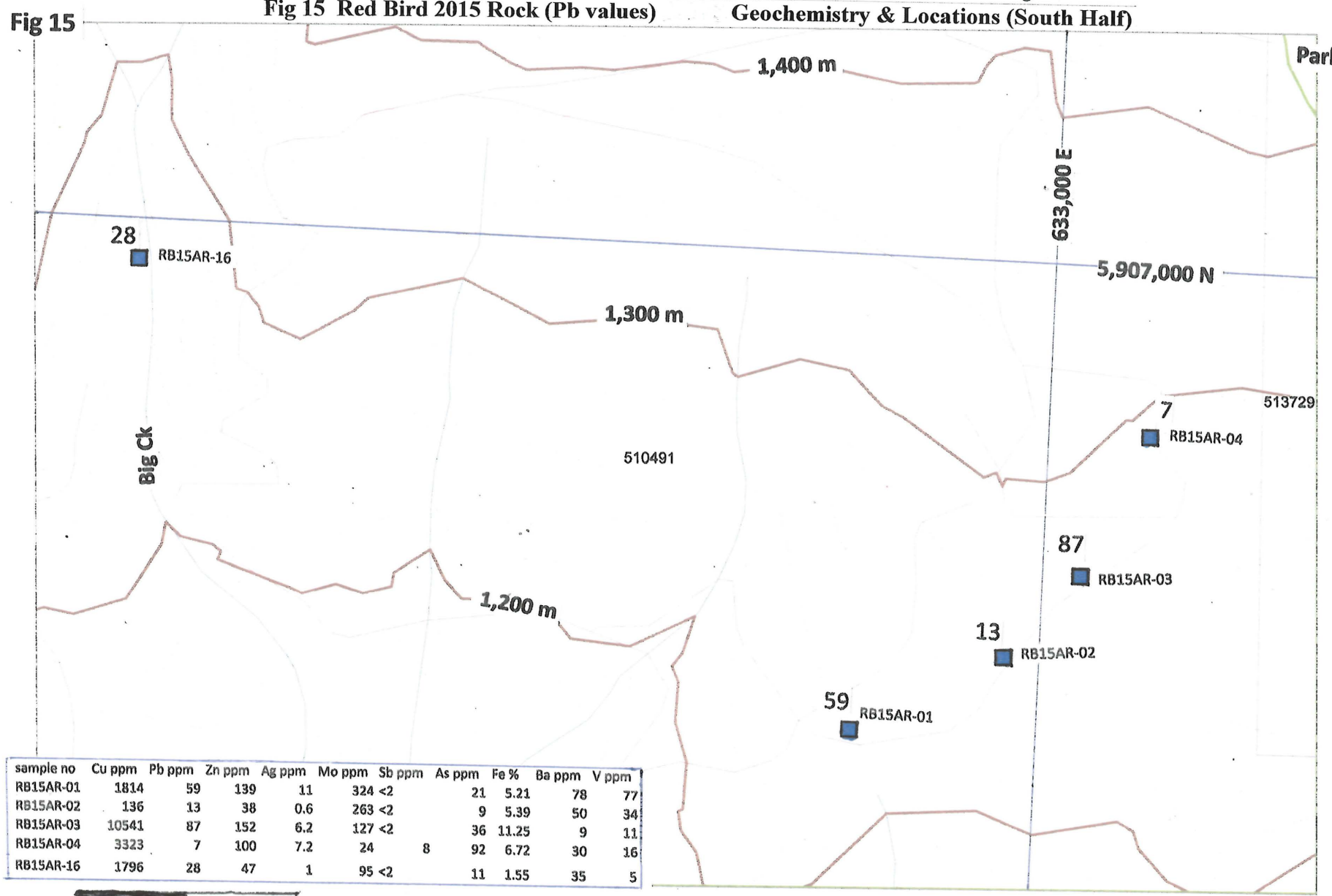
ID No	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	387	23	49	2.2	585	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.89	945	311
S-4	289	6	52	1.8	174	5	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	641	322
S-6	301	14	47	1.8	165	<2	12	8.64	708	305
S-7	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	264
S-8	247	14	46	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-05	235	19	35	1.1	279	<2	9	6.12	27	37
RB15AR-06	901	11	46	1.8	733	5	71	4.76	87	20
RB15AR-07	1474	10	117	2.5	2966	31	770	18.19	23	5
RB15AR-08	109	17	34	0.8	756	9	13	1.66	161	7
RB15AR-09	141	8	22	0.4	1267	<2	14	1.69	131	5
RB15AR-10	11430	10	56	8.4	32	2	10	1.88	224	11
RB15AR-11	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
RB15AR-12	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
RB15AR-13	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
RB15AR-14	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	13.25	30	5
RB15AR-15	260	68	82	0.9	165	2	25	3.53	128	95

Fig 14 Red Bird 2015 Rock (Pb values) & Soil Geochemistry & Locations (North Half)

Red Bird 2015 Rock Sample Geochemistry & Locations

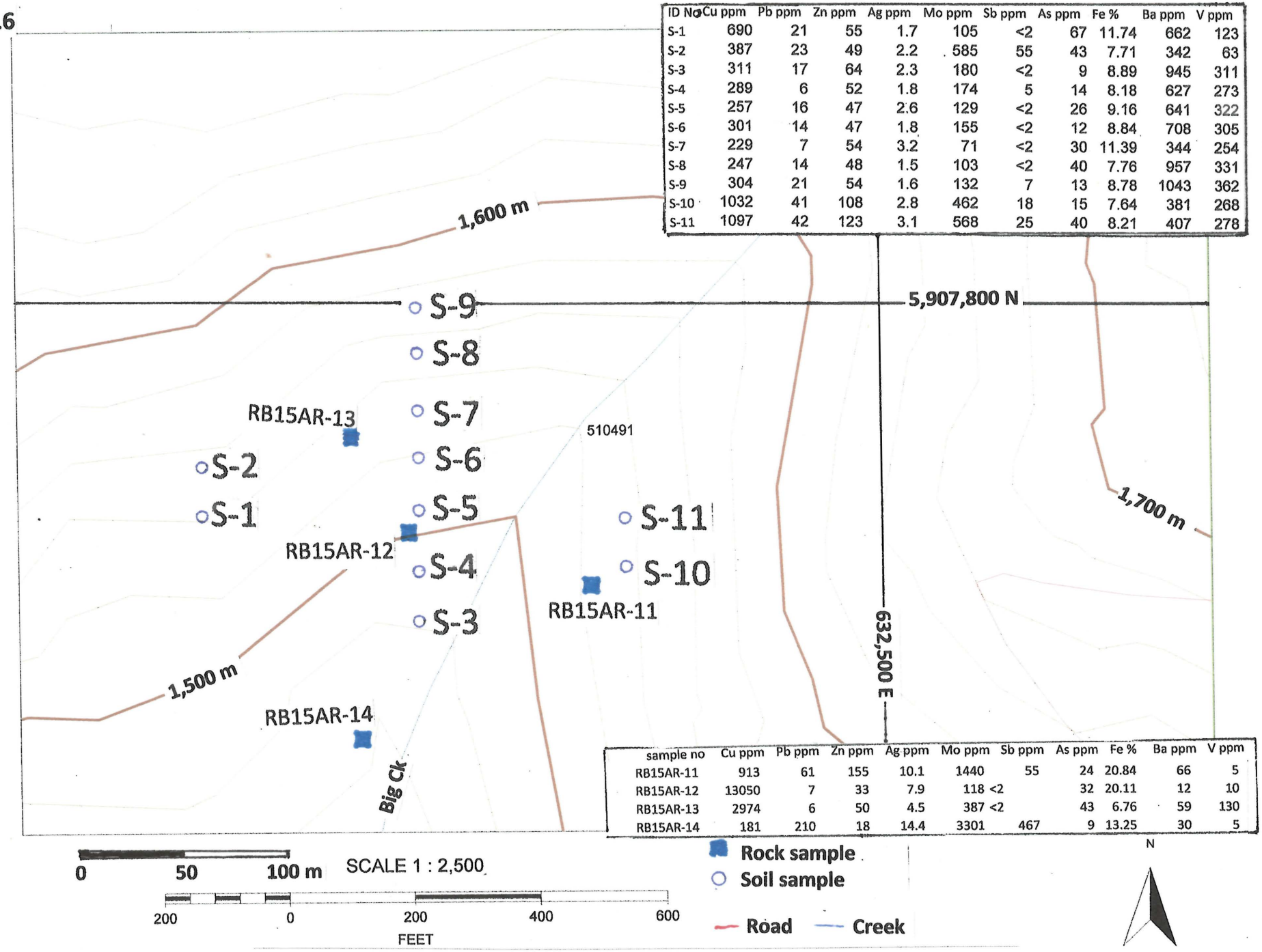
Fig 15



sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-01	1814	59	139	11	324	<2	21	5.21	78	77
RB15AR-02	136	13	38	0.6	263	<2	9	5.39	50	34
RB15AR-03	10541	87	152	6.2	127	<2	36	11.25	9	11
RB15AR-04	3323	7	100	7.2	24	8	92	6.72	30	16
RB15AR-16	1796	28	47	1	95	<2	11	1.55	35	5

Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Rock & Soil Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 16



ID No	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
S-1	690	21	55	1.7	105	<2	67	11.74	662	123
S-2	387	23	49	2.2	585	55	43	7.71	342	63
S-3	311	17	64	2.3	180	<2	9	8.89	945	311
S-4	289	6	52	1.8	174	5	14	8.18	627	273
S-5	257	16	47	2.6	129	<2	26	9.16	641	322
S-6	301	14	47	1.8	155	<2	12	8.84	708	305
S-7	229	7	54	3.2	71	<2	30	11.39	344	254
S-8	247	14	48	1.5	103	<2	40	7.76	957	331
S-9	304	21	54	1.6	132	7	13	8.78	1043	362
S-10	1032	41	108	2.8	462	18	15	7.64	381	268
S-11	1097	42	123	3.1	568	25	40	8.21	407	278

sample no	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Fe %	Ba ppm	V ppm
RB15AR-11	913	61	155	10.1	1440	55	24	20.84	66	5
RB15AR-12	13050	7	33	7.9	118	<2	32	20.11	12	10
RB15AR-13	2974	6	50	4.5	387	<2	43	6.76	59	130
RB15AR-14	181	210	18	14.4	3301	467	9	13.25	30	5

Fig 16 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Rock &'Soil Sample Geochemistry & Locations

Fig 17 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Cu Soil Geochemistry

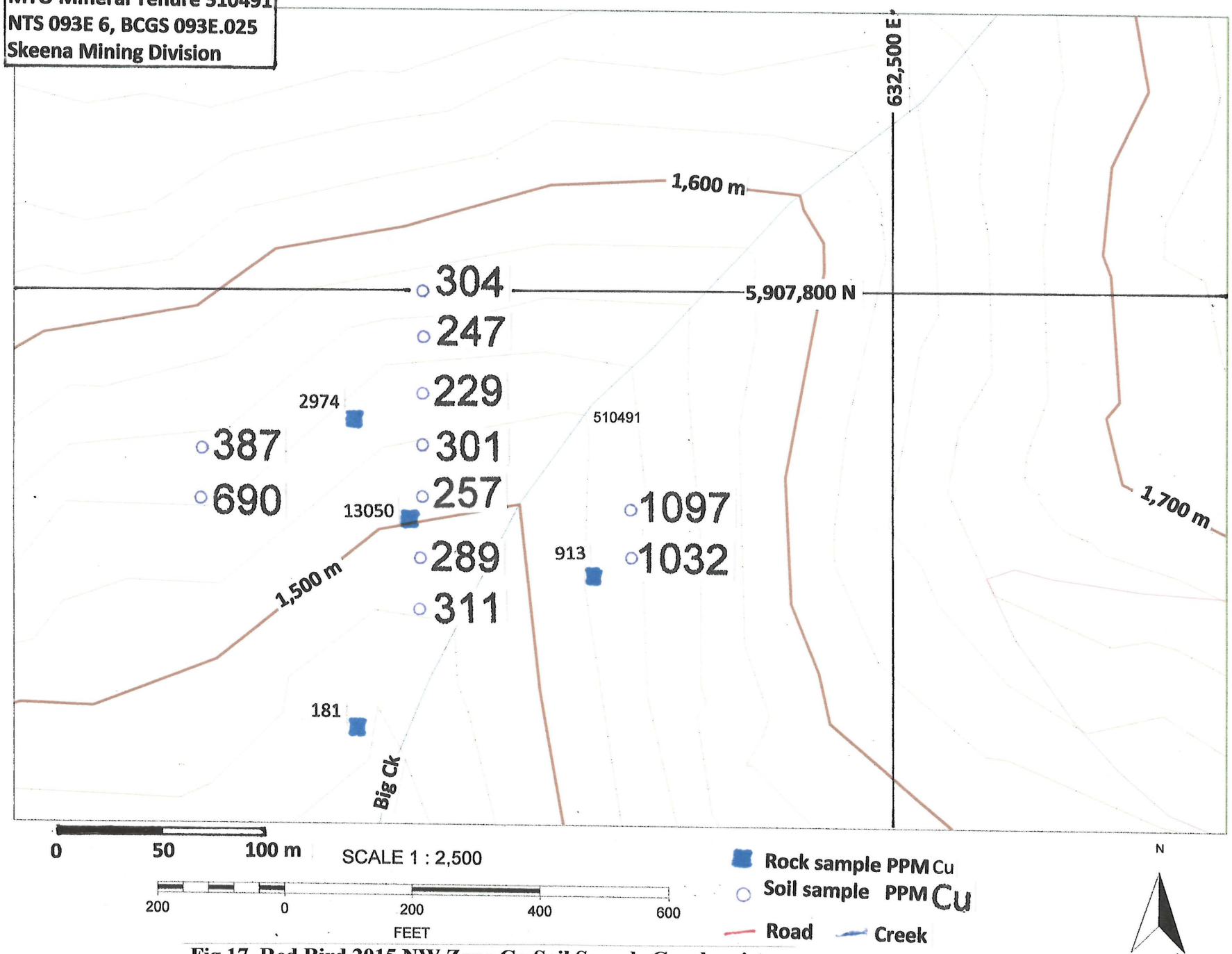


Fig 17 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Cu Soil Sample Geochemistry

Fig 18 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Ag Soil Geochemistry

Fig 18 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Ag Soil Sample Geochemistry

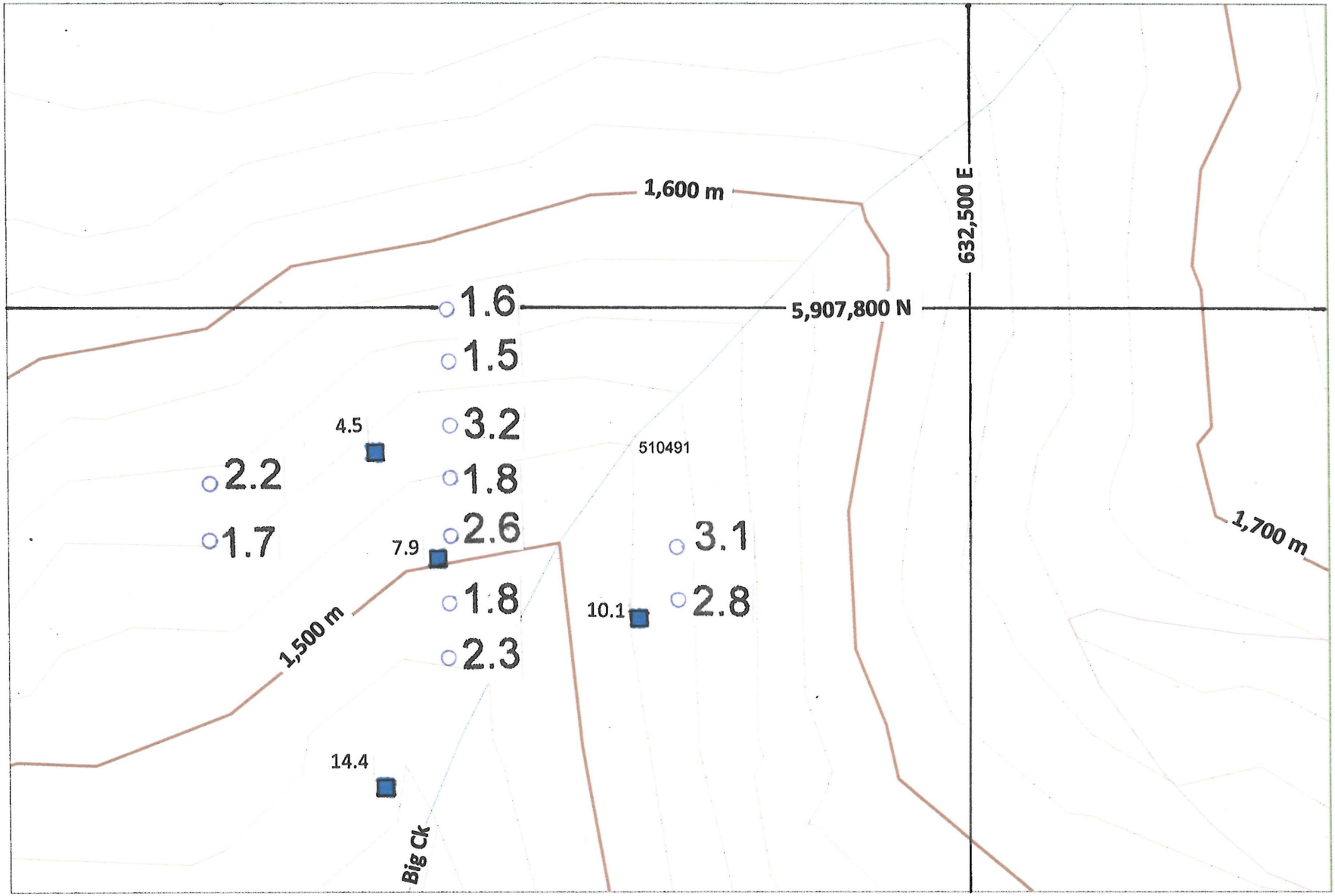


Fig 19 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Mo Soil Geochemistry

Fig 19 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Mo Soil Sample Geochemistry

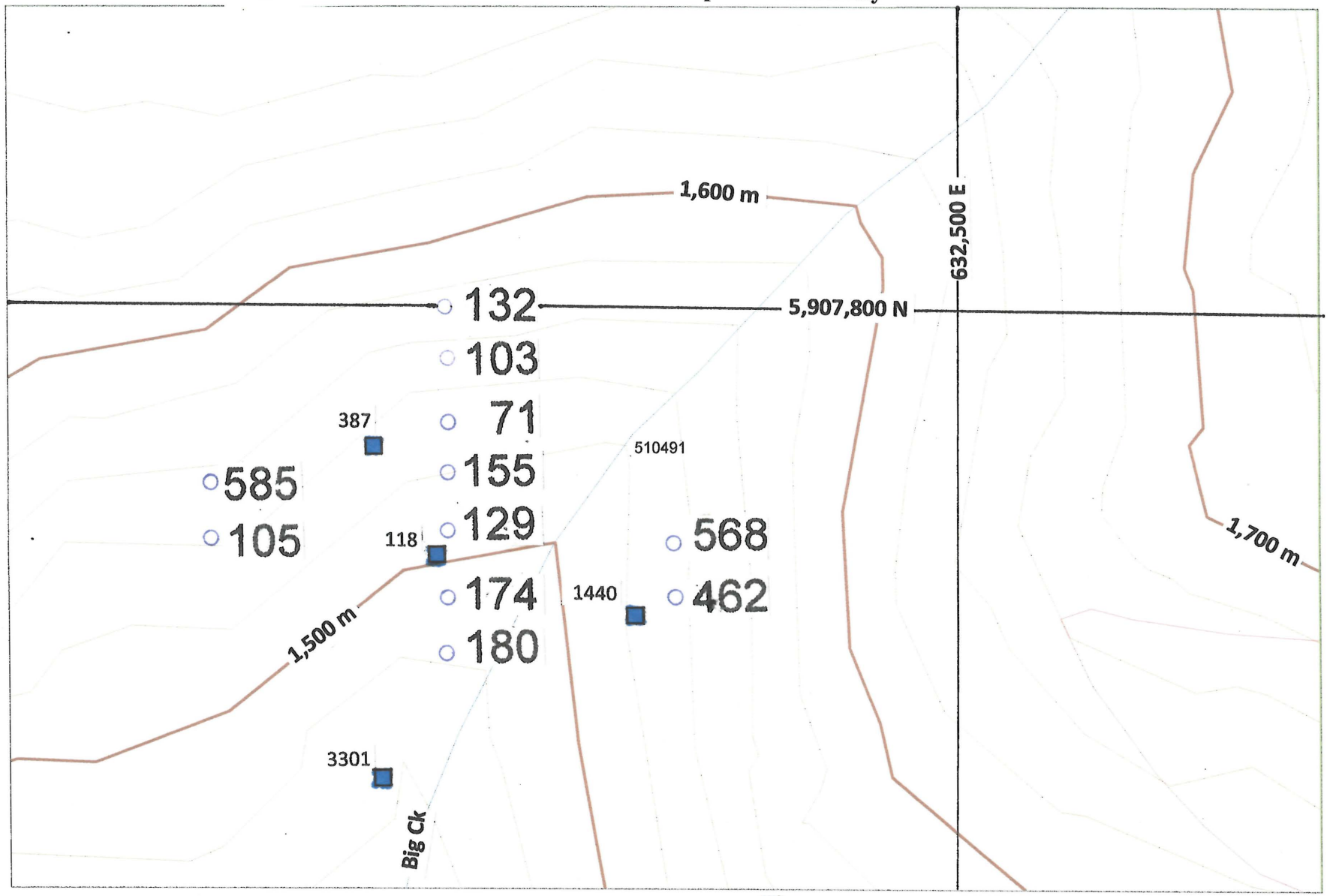


Fig 20 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Ba Soil Geochemistry

Fig 20 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone Ba Soil Sample Geochemistry

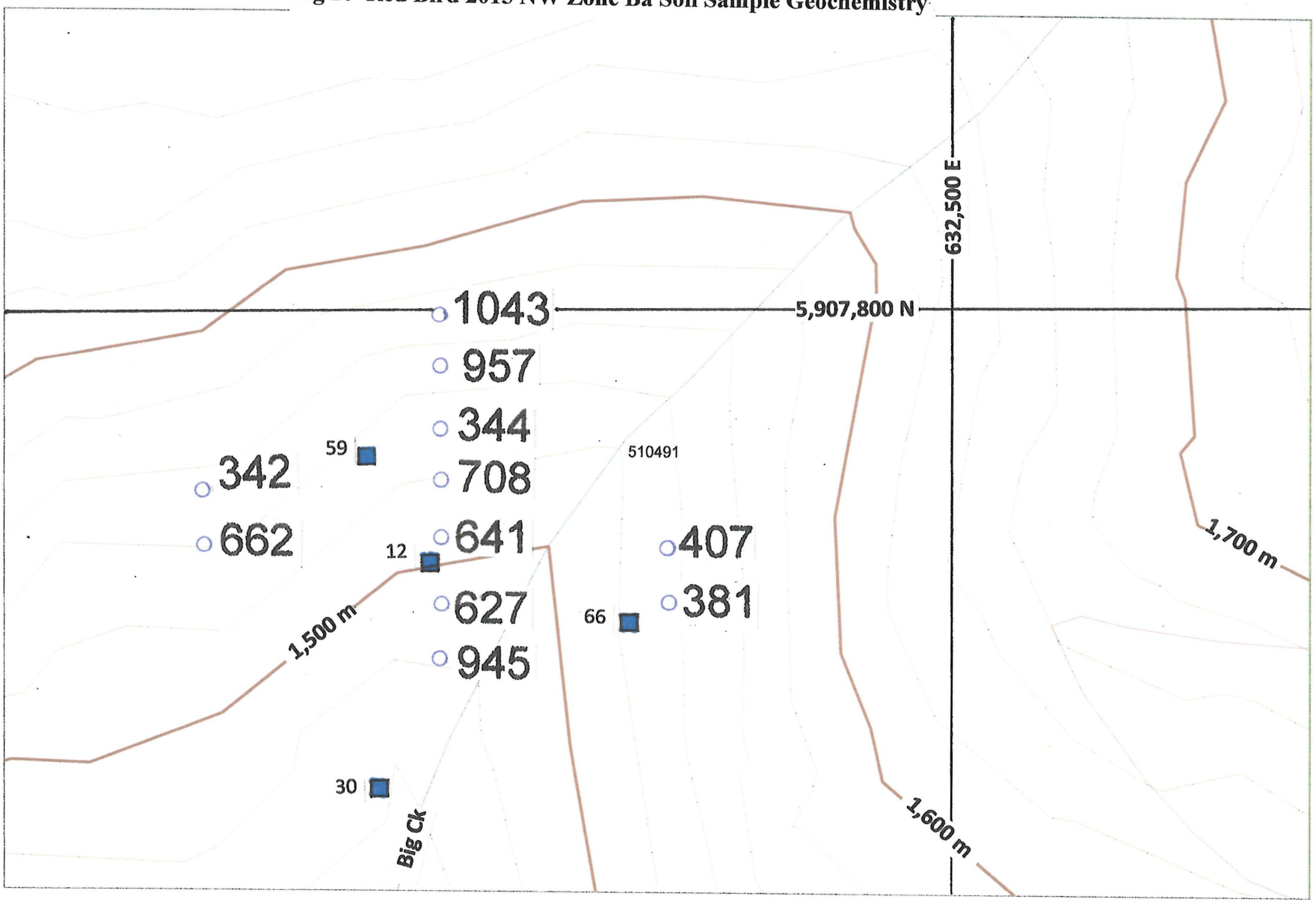
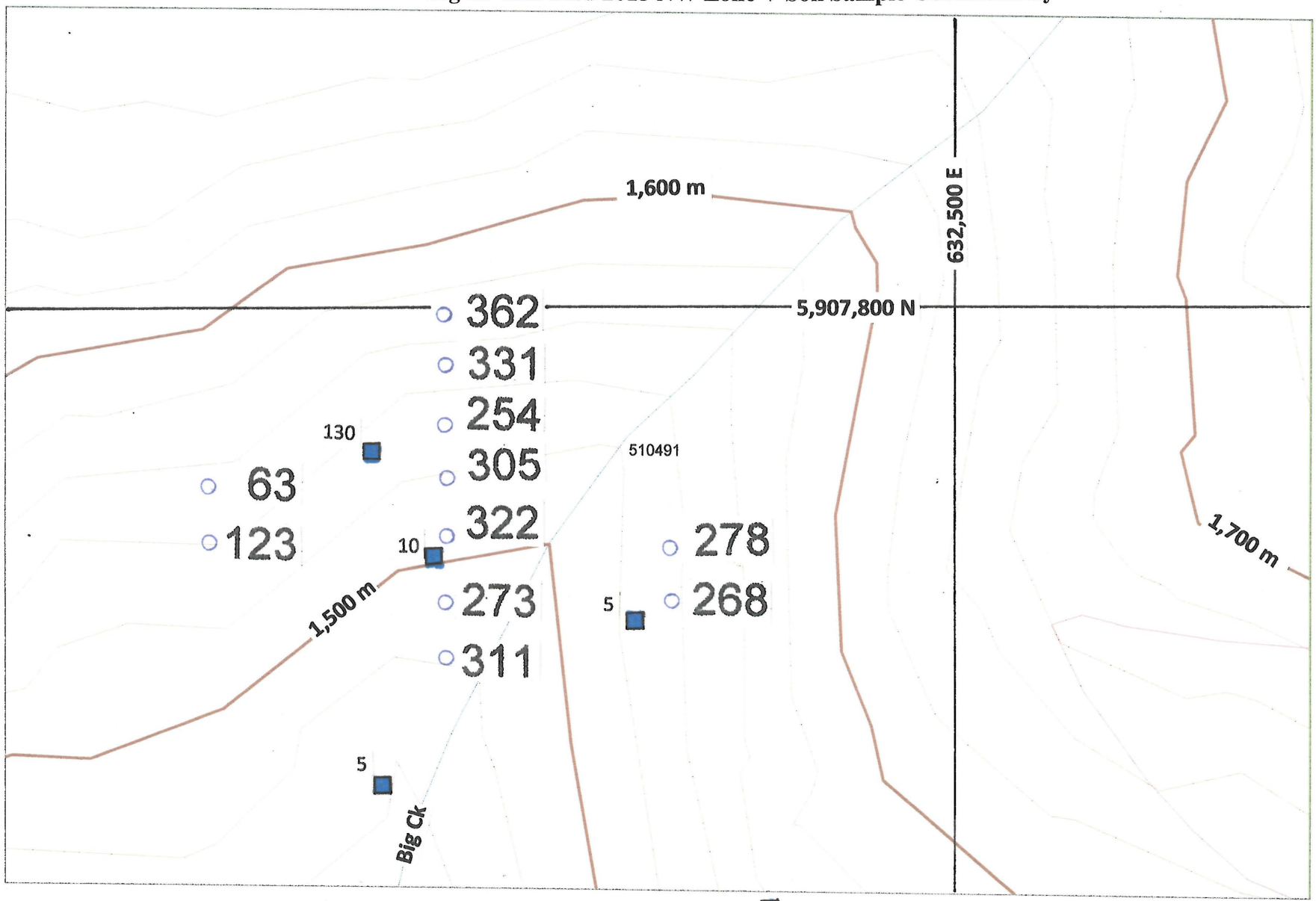


Fig 21 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone V Soil Geochemistry

Fig 21 Red Bird 2015 NW Zone V Soil Sample Geochemistry



Google earth

miles 1

km 1

Fig 22

MTO Mineral Tenure 510491
NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025
Skeena Mining Division

Fig 22 Google Earth Rock Sample Locations (South Half)

Google earth

feet 3000
meters 900

MTO Mineral Tenure 510491
NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025
Skeena Mining Division

Fig 23

Fig 23 Google Earth Rock & Soil Sample Locations (North Half)

Google earth

feet 900
meters 300

MTO Mineral Tenure 510491
NTS 093E 6, BCGS 093E.025
Skeena Mining Division

Fig 24

Fig 24 Google Earth Rock & Soil Sample Locations (Northwest Zone)