ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **Geochemical Sampling & Prospecting Report On the GRIZZLY LAKE ZINC PROPERTY**

TOTAL COST: $4280.56

AUTHOR(S):

SIGNATURE(S): 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SoW Event 5620322

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Grizzly Lake Zinc

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1034026, 1035135, 1035134, 1043201

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: -Zn-Ag-Pb

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION:
NTS / BCGS:
LATITUDE: ____52_____° ___48_____' ____30_____"
LONGITUDE: _____120_____° ____58_____' _____30_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 11 EASTING: 637000 NORTHING: 5855000N

OWNER(S): CRAIG A LYNES

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 131, Grindrod BC

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Rich River Exploration Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 131, Grindrod, BC V0E1Y0

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**) Cunningham Formation Quesnel Trough and is underlain by northwesterly trending stratified rocks of Hadryrian (upper Proterozoic)-Cambrian (sediments) to Permian-Triassic age which are referred to as Cariboo Terrane.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Rept. 23995, Assessment Rept. 24805, 25324, 25824, 26176, **Geology and Mineralogy of Carbonate-Hosted Nonsulphide Zn-Pb Mineralization in Southern (NTS 082F/03) and Central (NTS 093A/14E, 15W) British Columbia** S. Paradis, Natural Resources Canada,

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	10	1034026, 1035134 1035135, 1043201	$1,766.92
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			$746.72
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	10 Hectares	1034026, 1035134 1035135, 043201	$1,766.92
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 COST	$4280.56

Geochemical Sampling & Prospecting Report

On the

GRIZZLY LAKE ZINC PROPERTY

Caribou Mining Division British Columbia, Canada

Latitude 52” 48’ N. and Longitude 120’ 58’ W

UTM: 5855000N, 637000E) on NTS maps 93A/14E, 15W - BCGS Map 93A076

by:

Craig A. Lynes

Prospector

For

Rich River Exploration Ltd.

December -15 - 2016

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INTRODUCTION

The Grizzly Lake mineral property consists of 13 MTO located mineral tenures (ID numbers 1034026, 1041985, 1043205, 1035135, 1035153, 1034027, 1035138, 1035139, 1043204, 1035134, 1043201, 1035136, 1043206.

The property covers an area of 401.46 hectares, or 992.03 acres
The mineral tenures are within the Caribou Mining Division N.T.S.: NTS Map 93A/14E, 15W. BCGS Map 93A076.

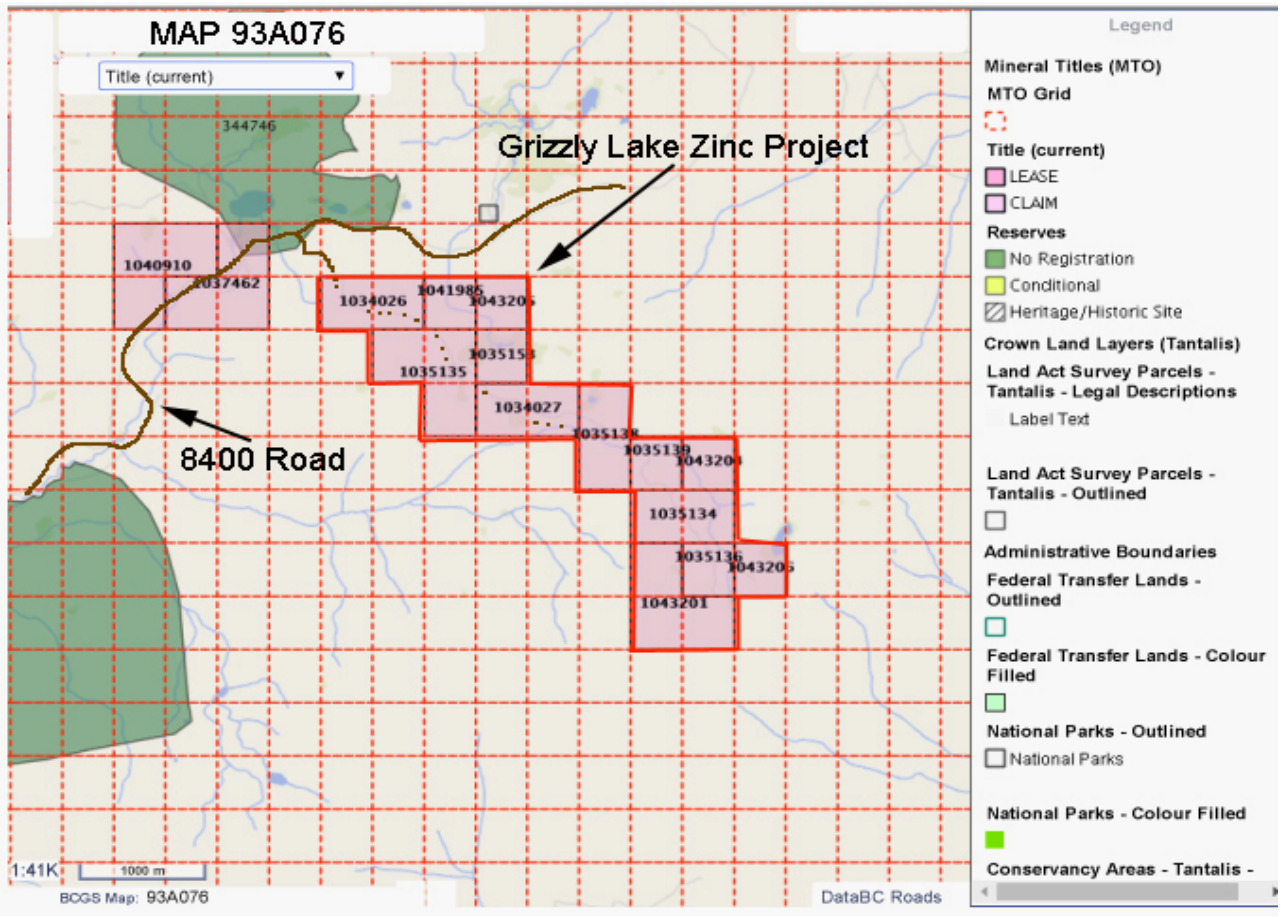
Mineral tenures are registered 100% to FMC # 116233, Craig A Lynes, Box 131, Grindrod, British Columbia, V0E 1Y0. (Source: BC government mineral titles website https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do)

The Grizzly Lake Zn-Pb property is located 65 airmiles (105 km) east-southeast of Quesnel, B.C. and northeast of Williams Lake, B.C. The claim area is located at latitude 52" 48' N. and 120' 58' W. (U.T.M. Grid Coordinates approx. 5855000N, 637000E) on NTS maps 93A/14E, 15W.

Access to the property is gained by traveling to the northeast of the Town of Likely, B.C. for 39 miles (65 km) on a good gravel surfaced logging road (Weldwood 8400 Road) which also provides access to the historical mining towns of Barkerville and Wells, British Columbia.
The entire property is afforded road access from the 8400 road by traveling 8 km east or 3km west on old mining property roads. The 2016 sampling program was undertaken in areas to the east of the 8400 forest service road.

Zinc-lead mineralization occurs over 8 kilometres of strike length in favourable dolomitic carbonates of the Cunningham Formation. It is mainly confined to a 200 metre wide stratabound zone trending roughly northwest, and occurs in several forms: as disseminated clots, as veins and narrow breccia zones, as zones of strong fracturing, and as irregular pods and masses with sharp replacement-type contacts.

High grade zinc is known to occur in numerous showings over an 8 Km strike length. The area is known to contain in excess of 65 separate? Mineral occurrences, some of which display considerable aerial extent as revealed by surface stripping.



*New Good Until Date; Pending acceptance of this report

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1034026	Mineral	ZINC-OX	20190331	39.0831
1034027	Mineral	ZN-OX MAIN	20190331	39.0899
1035134	Mineral		20190331	39.0966
1035135	Mineral	MA GRIZZ	20190331	58.6315
1035136	Mineral	GUNN	20190331	19.5501
1035138	Mineral	ZN-OX	20190331	39.0915
1035139	Mineral		20190331	19.5466
1035153	Mineral	DOLOMITE FLATS	20190331	19.5432
1041985	Mineral	ZNOX	20190331	19.5415
1043201	Mineral	ZINC OX	20190331	58.6538
1043204	Mineral		20190331	19.5465
1043205	Mineral		20190331	19.5415
1043206	Mineral	QUE-E	20190331	19.55

Total Area: 410.4658 ha

BC General Location Map

LOCATION – ACCESS – PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is gained by traveling to the northeast of the Town of Likely, B.C. for 39 miles (65 km) on a good gravel surfaced logging road (Weldwood 8400 Road) which also provides access to the historical gold mining towns of Barkerville and Wells, British Columbia. Exploration roads constructed in 1990 extend from the 8400 road to the main showings and provide rough 4-wheel drive or ATV access.
The entire property is afforded road access from the 8400 road by traveling 8 km east or 3 km west on mining property roads.

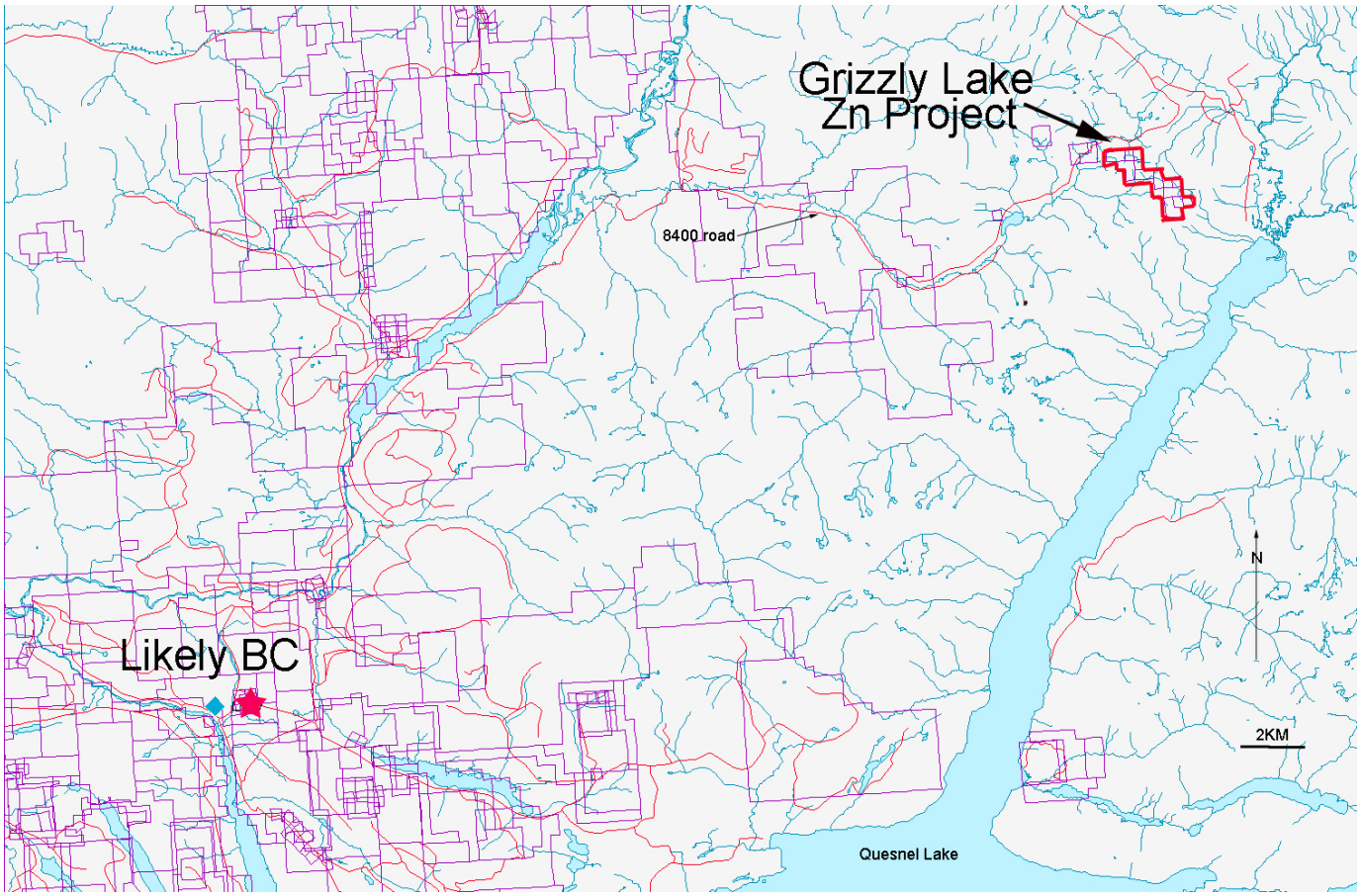
Climate and Vegetation

The property lies in the sub-alpine biotic zone in the Quesnel Highlands on the east side of the Interior Plateau. The claim area is open, sparse conifer covered by spruce and pine with much of the area covered by buck brush and grasses. The property may be described as more of a mountainous plateau lying above and to the northwest of the north-arm of Quesnel Lake. The property lies in moderately steep mountainous terrain and ranges in elevation from 4,200 to 6,000 feet (1,280 to 1,830 metres) mean sea level.
The property area generally experiences a cool, wet climate with approximately 35 inches (90 cm) of annual precipitation of which 30’ 40% may occur as snow.

Local Resources

Likely is the closest rural centre with a population around 350 people. Facilities include a: school, community hall, museum and visitor centre, chapel, library, and post office. Amenities offered to visitors are general store, cafe, Laundromat, pub, hotel, motel; B & B’s and lodges.

PROPERTY ACCESS LOCATION MAP



PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated in the central part of the Quesnel Highland between the eastern edge of the Interior Plateau and the western foothills of the Columbia Mountains. This area contains rounded mountains that are transitional between the rolling plateaus to the west and the rugged Cariboo Mountains to the east. Pleistocene and Recent ice sheets flowed away from the high mountains to the east over these plateaus and down to the southwest (Cariboo River), west (Little River) and northeast (Quesnel Lake), carving U-shaped valleys.
The elevation ranges from 700-1650 m. Precipitation in the region is heavy, as rain in the summer and snow in the winter. Drainage is to the west via the Cariboo, Little and Quesnel Rivers to the Fraser River. Quesnel Lake, the main scenic and topographic feature in the region, is a deep, long, forked, glacier-carved lake with an outlet at 725 m elevation. Vegetation is old-growth spruce, fir, pine, hemlock and cedar forest in all but the alpine regions of the higher mountains (mainly above 1400 m elevation). Weldwood has been actively logging fir, spruce and pine in the area.

Typical Physiography of the Grizzly Zinc project area

Shot is taken near the (main) Zinc showing area on the Grizzly Zinc Project looking NE

Photo taken By A. Kikauka September 2016

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION HISTORY

Lead-zinc showing associated with carbonates in the Grizzly Lake area have been known for decades, but the only previous significant work was carried out during 1969-1972. Access at that time was by helicopter, so operating costs were relatively expensive. Although the road connecting Likely to Wells was opened in 1973, no appreciable new showings were discovered or worked because of it, until 1989. During that year, R.E. Mickle, of Likely, discovered a significant showing of lead and zinc by following up encouraging "dithazone" anomalies. The original property was acquired by "TSA" who formed a joint venture with Teck
Corporation in October, 1989. Teck immediately embarked on a trenching program to further evaluate the property, and acquired additional adjacent ground by staking. The trenching discovered galena in a breccia zone and a parallel was drawn with Mississippi Valley type deposits. This justified a larger evaluation and test in 1990

Although the Grizzly Lake area has been staked and restaked several times, the only significant exploration apparently occurred during the 1969-1972 period.
On the west side of the property, Cream Silver carried out geochemical surveying in 1971. Their report lists several showings in the area north and east of DeBasher Lake. Hand trenching, possibly by Cream Silver, revealed showings of sphalerite and galena that were further trenched this year. Central to the property, an unknown company (probably Morocco Mines) conducted a drill program in late 1971. About 600 metres were drilled in what is now termed the "Flipper Creek" showings area. The east end of the property, which contains the Gunn showing, was investigated first by Canex and later by Canadian Superior. They conducted widespread (approx. 200 m. x 50 m.) geochemical surveying and local I.P. surveying.

The Grizzly Lake Zn-Pb property historical events are listed as follows:

Year	Company	Work Performed and Results	Cost-Present Value (est.)
1969	Canex Aerial Explorations Ltd. (now Placer Dome)	Silting creek draining into North-Arm Quesnel Lake, got high base metal values, follow-up soils reveal anomalous values. No EM response.	$60,000
1972	Canadian Superior Explorations	Extend Canex work to west and outline several IP, EM, soil and Zn-Pb anomalies. Drill helicoptered in - three scout holes completed for 1,157 feet. Two holes test soil anomaly - one cuts 60 feet of 0.6% Zn and 400 ppm Pb. Third hole - IP anomaly, only encounters weak Zn-Pb and pyrite-pyrrhotite in argillaceous phyllite.	$100,000
1969-1972	Cream Silver and Morocco Mines?	Performed some geochemistry and hand trenching in Zn-Pb mineralization in the DeBasher Lake area. And Drilled 4 holes totaling 1,968'(600 m) near Flipper Ck. (Center Grid area), scattered core indicates predominance of phyllitic-argillaceous carbonates.	$100,000
1989	R.E. Mickle	Prospected, "Zinc-Zapped" 10 km. long, northwest trending carbonate-hosted zinc trend. Galena was found to occur with many of the 65+ discovered showings with sphalerite and smithsonite. Many of the mineralized areas were found to be areally extensive by mechanized stripping.	$25,000

1989	James J. McDougall, P.Eng.	Recognized pervasive and widespread Zn-Pb mineralization. Arranged Winston Management-Mickle option. Winston Management-T.S.A. Explorations Ltd. Option transfer.	N/A
1989-1990	T.S.A.-Teck Corporation joint venture on R.E. Mickle claims	Teck assumes initial management and funding and undertakes large grid installation, soil and rock geochemistry, rock trenching and stripping, geological mapping, limited VLF-EM, four shallow Winkie drill holes and completes a reclamation program.	$400,000
1990	Richard Lonsdale as Cariboo Highland Metals (CHM)	Option on former Canex and Canadian Superior ground where shallow trenching reveals numerous Zn-Pb occurrences.	N/A
1992-1993	CHM-Golden Kootenay Resources Inc. joint venture	Larger land position acquired and VLF-EM orientation survey undertaken. Detailed VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys undertaken over three main areas on re-done Teck grid (West-Center-East). Results provide what is thought to be a reliable outline of the underlying structure and certain patterns related to geology and mineralization.	$89,000
1994-1995	Golden Kootenay Resources Inc. (GKK) acquires 100% interest in Grizzly Lake Zn-Pb property	The property undergoes considerable road rehabilitation. Rock trenching and 2x three hole diamond core drill programs test the down-dip extension of several areas of surface Zn-Pb mineralization and their VLF-EM and magnetometer expression. The Main zone (Center Grid area) is drilled to test for a north-northeast dip to the large surface mineralized area, two holes confirm that it does not dip in this direction, i.e. not in the same direction as the zone confirmed by DDH 94-1.	$192,000

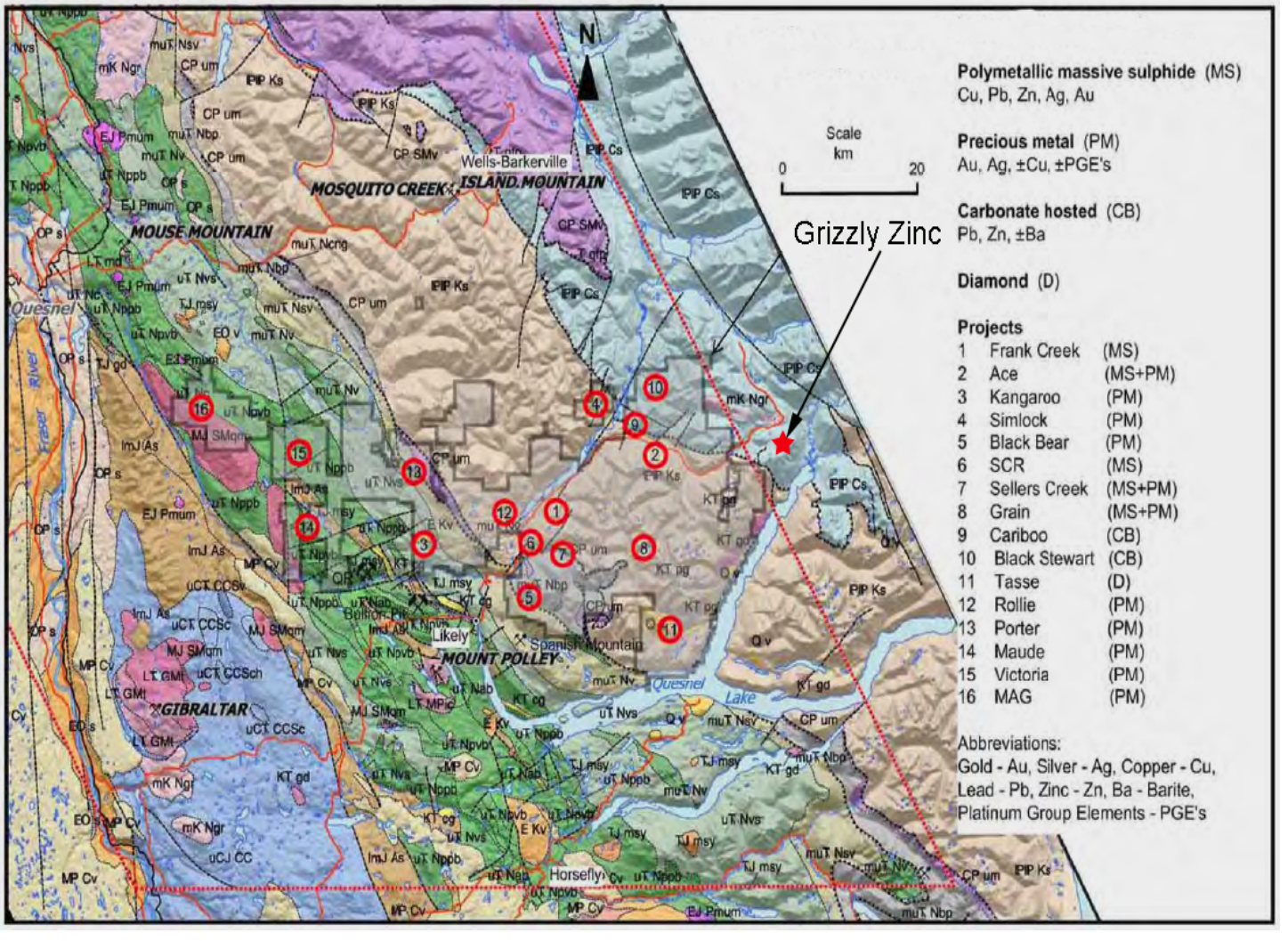
During 1996 the area was outlined and Mr. J.F. Graflin, rehabilitated the grid Geotronics Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. subsequently conducted a gravity survey over these selected lines. These lines and the length of the surveys were chosen to cover as many geological (mineralized) features as possible while emphasizing cost effectiveness.
3,200 metres of baseline and 8,125 metres of grid line were installed for a total of 11,325 metres of line. The gravity survey was conducted over four areas, three were in the Center Grid Area and one was in the East Grid Area.

The 1999 drilling program was conducted in two separate areas near two priority gravity anomalies. The holes were drilled to crosscut the high gravity zones. The gravity "highs" may have been caused by an underlying close at hand intrusive mineral occurrence which metamorphosed the carbonate rocks to a marblized, iron-sulphide mineral occurrence. The current drilling program failed to establish a relationship between the two anomalous? Gravity zones and zinc -lead sulphide mineralization. The higher gravity responses in this Central Grid area, Anomaly "B's" apparently are caused by marblization and (silicification) with a corresponding increase in rock density which is probably related to closer-at-hand (contact metamorphic) intrusive activity and accompanying hydrothermal alteration. The East Grid area anomaly "A" which was drilled in 1998 with a small diameter core drill encountered zinc sulphide mineralization in the higher gravity area, but this zone appears too narrow to offer much size potential and the drill hole DDH 98-l was too short to accurately determine if the gravity response was due to sulphide mineralization. Therefore a program of vertical drill test holes is planned near the mineralized sections encountered in previous diamond core drill holes, i.e. Canadian Superior, 1972 and Golden Kootenay, 1994.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting of the area has been described by a number of parties (see References). Generally the area with which we are concerned lies immediately east of the Quesnel Trough and is underlain by northwesterly trending stratified rocks of Hadryrian (upper Proterozoic)-Cambrian (sediments) to Permian-Triassic (mainly elastics) age which are referred to as Cariboo Terrane. The succession consists of grit, pelites, marble, quartzite, limestone, phyllite and shale.

The lower portion of this succession which hosts the Grizzly Lake Zn-Pb property consists of the lower Isaac Formation and the upper Cunningham Formation which are gradational at the contact and which exhibits an inter-fingering (facies change) pattern. Intrusive activity is evident regionally as Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusives of granodiorite and quartz monzonite which are referred to locally as the Little River stocks.



Regional Geology and Mineral Occurrences Map

Property Geology and Mineral Occurrences Map

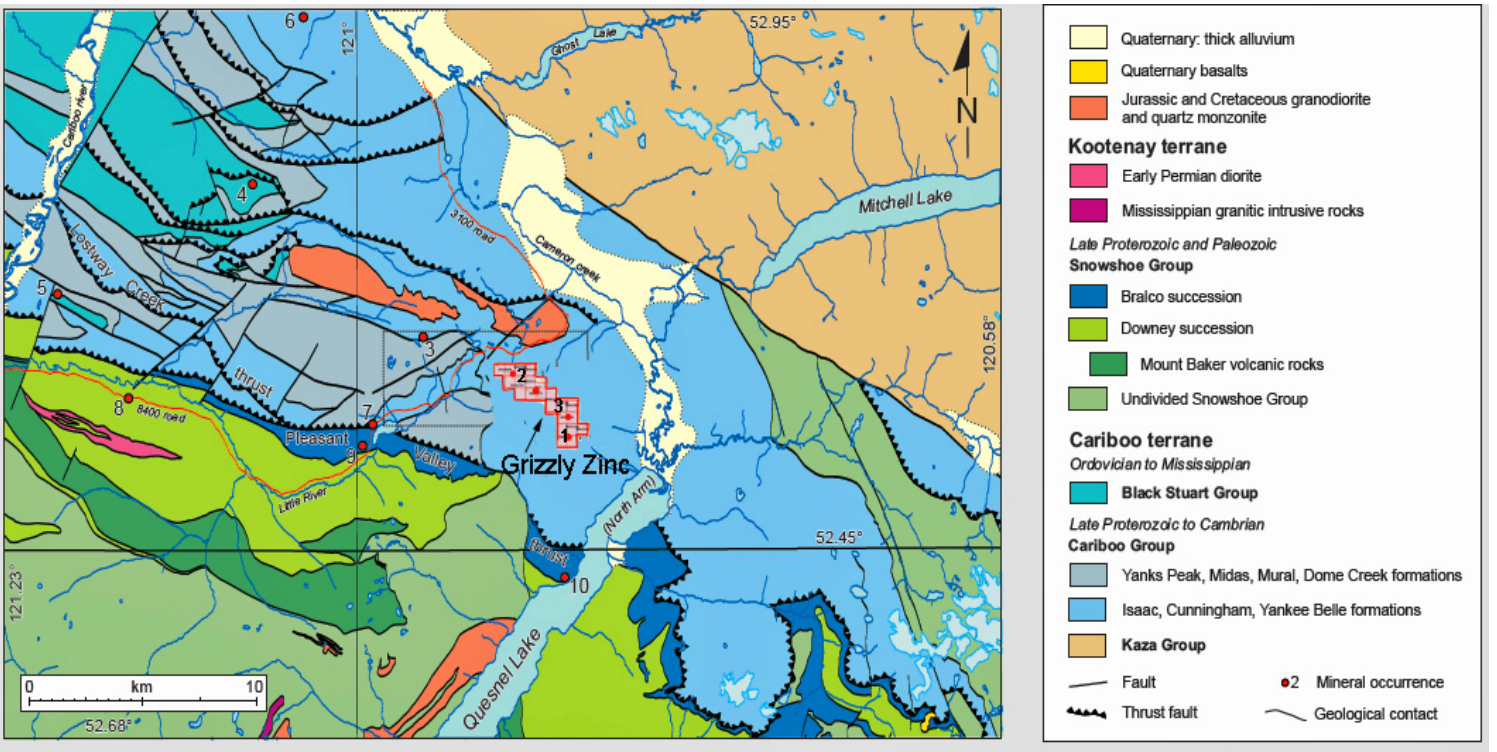


Figure 2. Regional geological setting of the study area (after Campbell, 1978; Struik, 1983a, b, 1988; Ferri and O'Brien, 2003), east-central BC. The dotted rectangle is the area covered by Figure 3. Mineral occurrences, according to BC MINFILE (BCGS, 2009): 1 - Sil (corresponds to the Gunn and Que showings in this study), 2 - Grizzly Lake (corresponds to the Flipper Creek, Dolomite Flats, and Main showings in this study), 3 - Lam (corresponds to the DeBasher showing in this study), 4 - Comin Throu Bear, 5 - Maybe, 6 - Mt Kimball, 7 - Maeford Lake, 8 - Ace, 9 - Mae, 10 - Cariboo Scheelite. Occurrences 1, 2, and 3 form the Cariboo Zinc property.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is generally seen to be underlain by a thick carbonate succession which is locally seen to trend in two general directions. The west side of the property area, west of the 8400 road) exhibits a northeast trending and most often northerly dipping series of carbonates and phyllites. The central and eastside of the area (Center and East of the 8400 road) are underlain by a northwesterly trending and northerly dipping, thicker series of carbonates and phyllites. In both cases the carbonate - phyllite relationship appears to be in places of an interfingered nature which suggests various facies fronts. The carbonates are divisible visually into a number of limestone-dolomite units on the basis of estimated purity and fracturing or brecciation.

Further, it may be that the structurally prepared (increase in porosity), altered (dolomitized) and mineralized (zinc and lead) zones, generally with accompanying silicification are confined to the Isaac Formation and occurs as a result of classical replacement related to a close-at-hand hydrothermal source, such as the locally observed Little River stocks. At any rate there appears to be a controlling influence of the proximity between the dolomite-phyllite units to the strength of mineralization, particularly zinc-lead sulphide mineralization.

These relationships appear essential to seeking economic concentrations of zinc-lead (sulphides) and the gravity survey results indicate areas which while in close proximity to previous core drilling have not been drill tested.

Examination of the drill log cross section superimposed on the gravity profile shows several possibly correlating features. Structural preparation, such as folding, fracturing and faulting, is probably due to regional crustal movement and local intrusive activity which afforded the style of alteration and mineralization observed at the Grizzly Lake Zn-Pb property.

The mineralization including **smithsonite** and **cerrusite** being the carbonates of zinc and lead, respectively and limonite which was observed in a number of drill core sections.

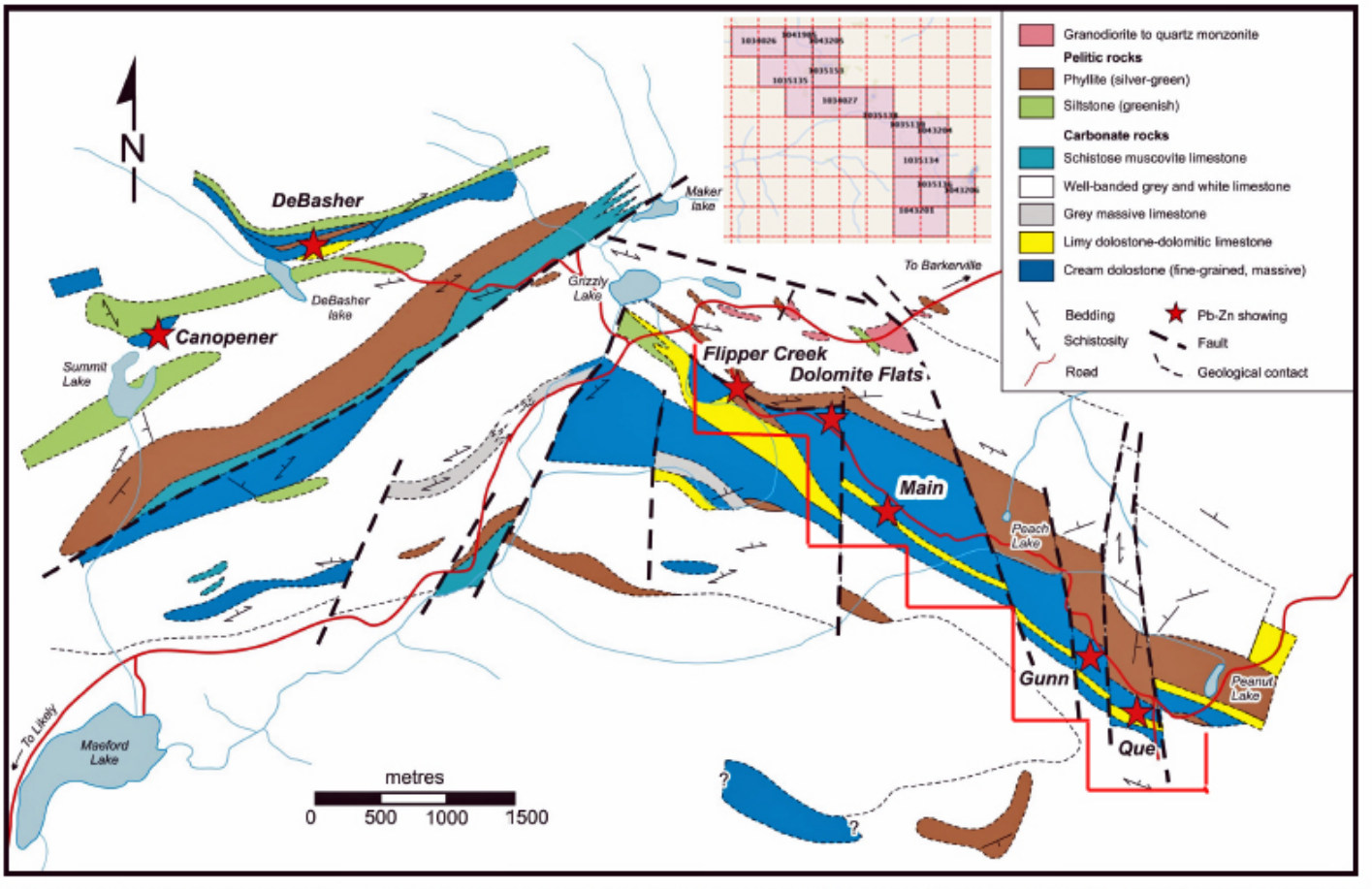


Figure 12. Regional geology of the Cariboo Zinc property area, Quesnel Lake area, east-central British Columbia (from Lormand and Alford, 1990). Lake names with the generic in lowercase are unofficial.

Property Geology Map Modified from...

Geology and Mineralogy of Carbonate-Hosted Nonsulphide Zn-Pb Mineralization in Southern (NTS 082F/03) and Central (NTS 093A/14E, 15W) British Columbia

S. Paradis, Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada–Pacific, Sidney, BC, suparadi@nrcan.gc.ca

H. Keevil, Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

G.J. Simandl, British Columbia Ministry of Forests Mines and Lands, Victoria, BC

M. Raudsepp, Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Mineralisation

A short distance to the west of the Grizzly Zinc property lays the Pleasant Valley Thrust.
This is a major thrust fault which marks the division between the Cariboo Terrane to the east and the Barkerville Terrane to the west. The Cunningham Formation is characterized by limestone, dolostone and fine-grained marble and is in gradational contact with the underlying, dominantly clastic rocks of the Issac Formation and the overlying clastic Yankee Belle Formation. These three formations are all considered to be of the Upper Proterozoic Cariboo Group.

Zinc-lead-Silver mineralization occurs over 8 kilometres of strike length in favourable dolomitic carbonates of the Cunningham Formation. It is mainly confined to a 200 metre wide stratabound zone trending roughly northwest, and occurs in several forms: as disseminated clots, as veins and narrow breccia zones, as zones of strong fracturing, and as irregular pods and masses with sharp replacement-type contacts.

Mineralization occurs as primary sulphides and as superficial oxidized zones containing smithsonite and cerussite. Galena ranges from very fine to very coarse grained and ductile deformation textures seen locally suggest that it is pre-regional deformation. Sphalerite is generally medium to coarse grained, ranging in colour from honey yellow to yellow-green to reddish orange. Very little pyrite generally accompanies mineralization. Quartz veins are widespread, and locally attain widths well in excess of one metre. Locally quartz and quartz-carbonate veins contain significant galena and sphalerite.

The area is seen to contain in excess of 65 separate? Mineral occurrences, some of which display considerable aerial extent as revealed by surface stripping. Galena was found to be present in many locations throughout the property. High grade zinc is known to occur in numerous showings over an 8 Km strike length.

Carbonate-hosted, non sulphide base-metal (CHNSBM) deposits form in supergene environments from sulphide deposits such as Mississippi Valley–type (MVT), sedimentary exhalative–type (SEDEX), Irish-type and vein-type deposits and, to lesser extent, skarns.

Several carbonate hosted sulphide deposits in the Kootenay terrane, adjacent Cariboo terrane and, elsewhere in BC, have near-surface Zn- and Pb-bearing iron-ox ide gossans (Simandl and Paradis, 2009; Paradis et al., 2010).
Such gossans form when carbonate hosted base-metal sulphide mineralization is subject to intense weathering and metals are liberated by the oxidation of sulphide minerals. The metals can be trapped locally, forming direct-re placement, non-sulphide ore de posits, or they can be transported by per collating waters down and away from the sulphide protore (primary ore), forming wallrock-re placement CHNSBM de posits (Heyl and Bozion, 1962; Hitzman et al., 2003; Simandl and Paradis, 2009).

Historically, it was assumed that British Columbia did not have significant potential to host economic CHNSBM deposits because it had been subjected to several periods of glaciation. It is now well established, that given favourable morphology and orientation, CHNSBM deposits can survive glaciations (Simandl and Paradis, 2009; Paradis et al., 2010), making these deposits legitimate exploration targets in the province of BC.

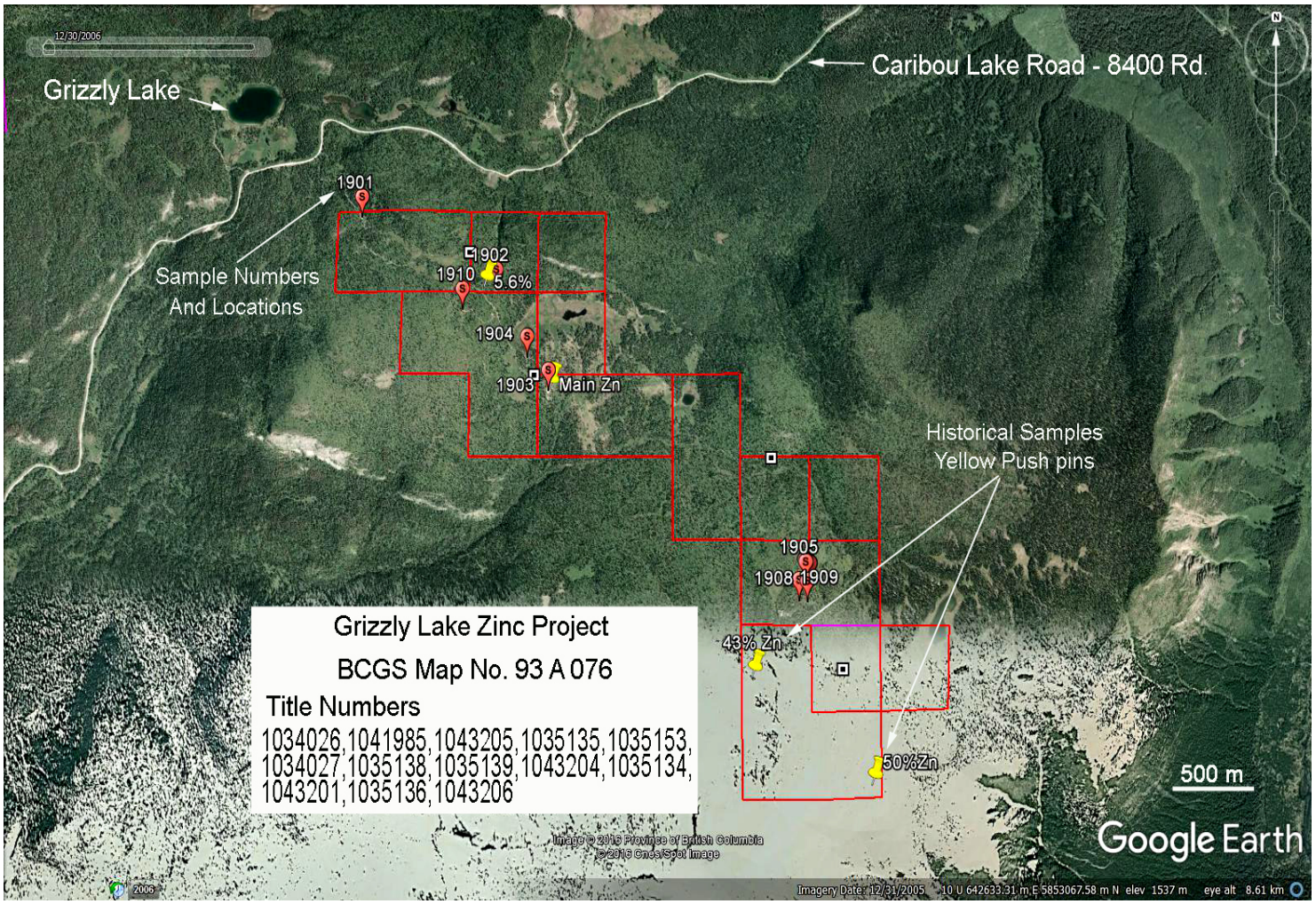
Exploration

On September 24th-26th 2016 the Grizzly Lake Zinc property was prospected by Mr. Andris Kikauka P. Geo. and samples were taken of prospective looking material located on the property. Road cuts and showings along the old W. Mickle exploration road were examined and 10 samples were taken of mineralised rocks both in outcrop and in float.

Sample numbers and descriptions

Sample No.	MTO tenure	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Sample Type	Zone Name	Lithology
1901	1034026	640730	5854347	1480	outcrop	Flipper Ck	quartzite, schist
1902	1035135	641594	5853952	1536	outcrop	Dolomite Flats	quartzite, schist
1903	1034027	641935	5853395	1524	outcrop	Main	quartzite, schist
1904	1034027	641798	5853581	1539	outcrop	Main N	quartzite, schist
1905	1035134	643555	5852376	1688	outcrop	Gunn Zone	quartzite, schist
1906	1035134	643548	5852387	1692	outcrop	Gunn Zone	quartzite, schist
1907	1035134	643581	5852368	1689	outcrop	Gunn Zone	phyllite, quartzite, greenstone
1908	1035134	643566	5852272	1692	outcrop	Gunn Zone	phyllite, quartzite, greenstone
1909	1035134	643516	5852276	1697	outcrop	Gunn Zone	phyllite, quartzite, greenstone
1910	1035135	641390	5853835	1551	outcrop	Dolomite Flats	phyllite, quartzite, greenstone

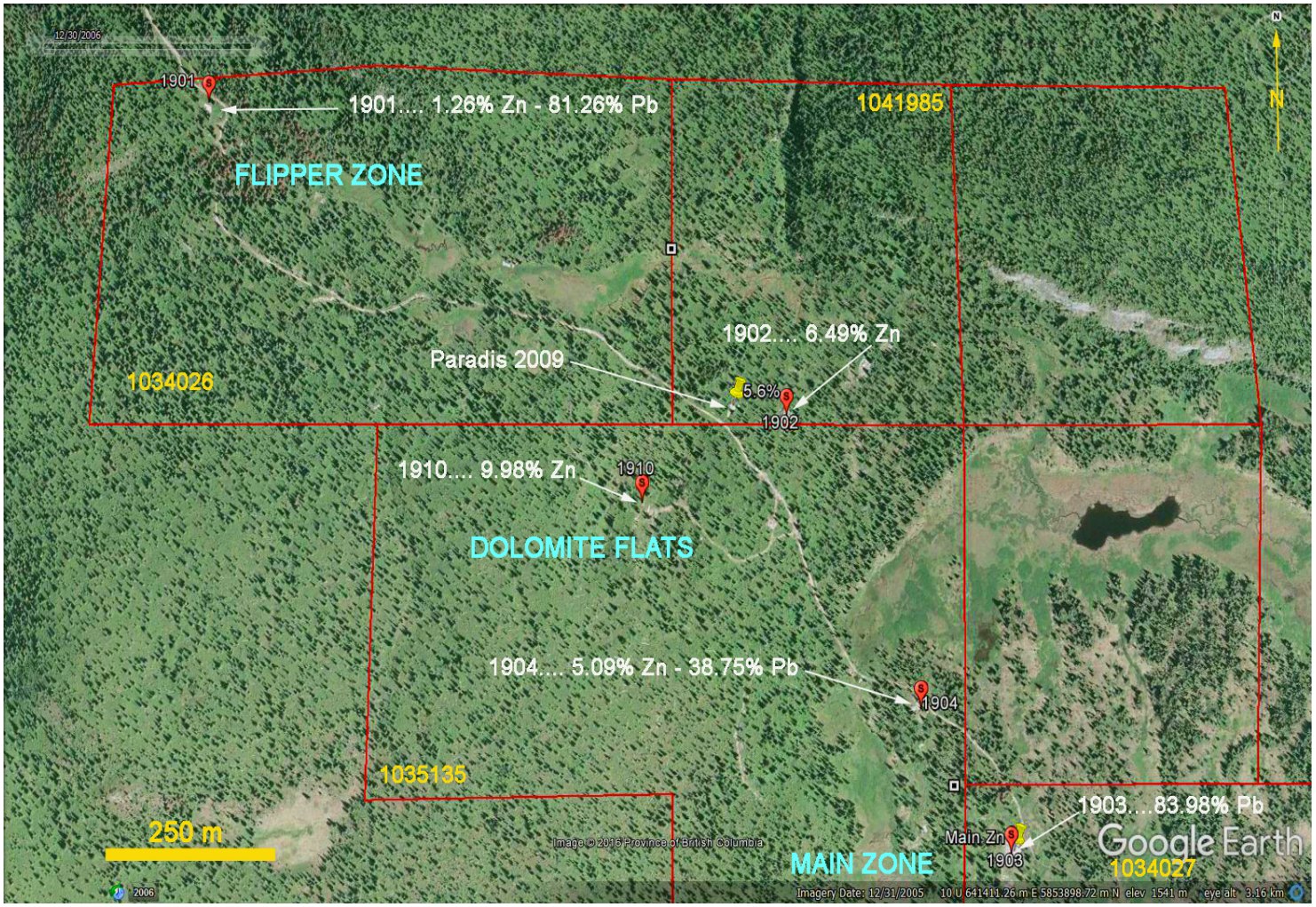
Alteration	Mineralization	Comments
1901 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite, fuchsite	pyrite, chalcopyrite	limonitic boulder,
1902 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	old trench NE trending gully
1903 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	roadcut, 1-5 cm wide vns, minor black graphitic streaks
1904 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	qtz-carb vns, wk ank-lim alt, 0.1% py in qtz,
1905 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	roadcut, qtz-limonite-py
1906 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite, sphalerite	old trench on road, qtz-limonite-py
1907 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	increased chlorite, greenstone country rock
1908 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	banded quartz-chlorite, 0.1% py, 0.3% lim
1909 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	glassy qtz, 0.1% fracture filling py, trace cpy
1910 quartz, chlorite, sericite, limonite, pyrolusite, calcite	pyrite	glassy qtz, 0.1% fracture filling py, trace cpy



Significant Results and locations

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62	Pb-VOL70	Zn-VOL50
	Analyte	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Pb	Zn	Pb	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%
	LOR	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01
1901		<0.1	0.1	>10000	<0.5	>20.0	1.260	81.26	
1902		0.1	0.7	>10000	<0.5		6.49		
1903		<0.1	0.1	6760	<0.5	>20.0		83.97	
1904		0.1	1.0	>10000	2.0	>20.0	5.09	38.75	
1905		0.1	0.8	>10000	1.9	2.71	7.86		
1906		<0.1	0.1	>10000	<0.5	>20.0	1.960	80.44	
1907		<0.1	0.8	>10000	2.6	16.25	22.3		
1908		0.1	1.3	>10000	2.6	10.35	3.99		
1909		0.1	0.4	>10000	1.3	>20.0	>30.0	25.99	29.87
1910		0.1	1.8	>10000	1.5		9.98		

Flipper and Dolomite Flats Zones (Detail)

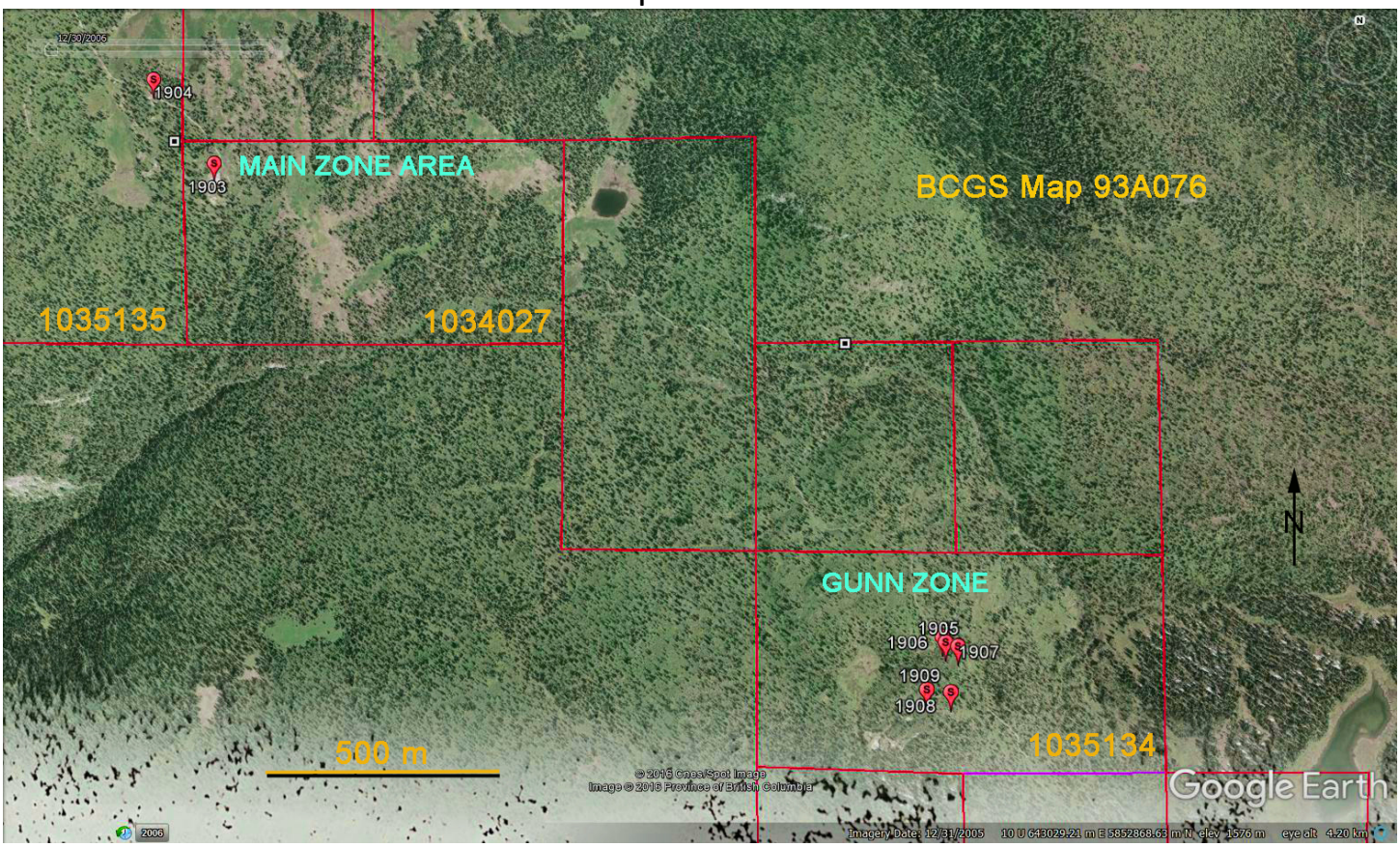


Mineralization of the **Flipper Creek** prospect, hosted by medium-grained white dolostone, consists of clots and pods of sphalerite, veins, and distinctive breccia zones approximately 0.5 m thick containing barite, galena and sphalerite. The breccia is crosscut by a white, fine- to coarse-grained barite vein trending 185°, which has seams and pods of galena and sphalerite within and along the mar- gin of the vein. Barite-associated mineralization postdates some earlier sphalerite- and galena-bearing veinlets.

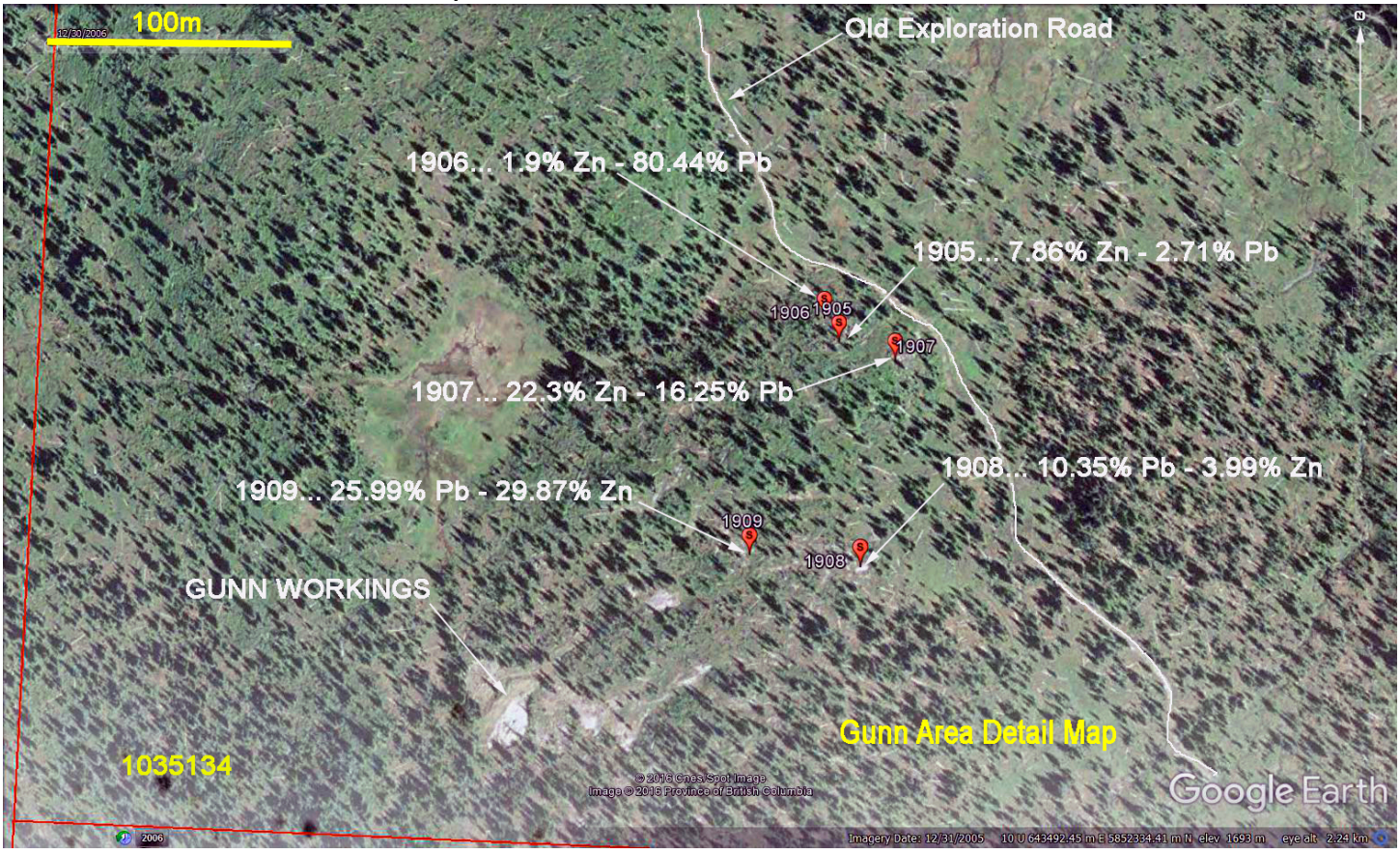
The **Dolomite Flats** prospect is located approximately 800 m east-southeast of the Flipper Creek occurrence and 600 m northwest of the Main zone. The mineralization is present in several low-relief dome-shaped outcrops, up to 40 by 20 m in size, along the main access road. White to cream, fine- to medium-grained crystalline dolostone is the dominant rock type. The dolostone is characterized by low response to 'Zinc Zap' (zinc indicator solution) and weak acid reaction (largely limited to calcite microfracture coatings). The base-metal (Zn-Pb) sulphide and non sulphide mineralization are confined to the dolostone. The main sulphide minerals are orange-brown to dark grey sphalerite and pyrite

The **Main** prospect is exposed in a trench approximately 48 m long and 28 m wide. Another smaller trench is located 230 m northwest of the main trench. Mineralization consists of numerous intersecting 2–3 cm wide quartz veins containing galena and lesser sphalerite and non sulphide minerals. Mineralization is largely fracture controlled. The main quartz-galena (±sphalerite ± non- sulphides) vein system strikes 300–360 and dips east at 60–90. It crosscuts barren quartz veins (2–3 cm wide) with orientations of 150 /80 W, 135 /50 S and 120 /45 S.

Gunn Zone General Location Map



Gunn Zone Detail Map



In the **Gunn** area numerous small trenches and larger trenches occur over a 350 by 125 m area south of the dirt road, approximately 150 m southeast of the Main occurrence. Mineralization consists of quartz-galena (± sphalerite ± non sulphides) veins and fracture fillings, barite-galena-sphalerite veins, pods and irregular replacement zones of oxidized sulphides, and disseminated fresh and oxidized sphalerite. The carbonate host is a fine- to medium-grained recrystallized white dolostone.

The principal Gunn excavation, located 250 m west of the road, shows a complex network of quartz-galena (± sphalerite ± non sulphides) veins enclosed in siliceous cream-coloured dolostone that also locally hosts fine-grained, disseminated, dark grey sphalerite and encloses irregular zones of non sulphide Zn-Pb mineralization. The veins generally trend north to northwest and dip moderately to steeply. One set of mineralized veins trends 040° and dips 60°SE. Most of the veins are less than 5 cm thick and vary in mineralogy and mineral proportions along strike. They consist of quartz and galena with subordinate amounts of calcite, sphalerite and non sulphide minerals.
At two locations within the main excavation, Pembrook Mining Corporation and Zincore Metals Inc., geologist's reported grades of 16–30% Zn with much lower Pb values across widths of 3–6 m. These zones most likely sampled a combination of vein-type and non sulphide replacement-type

Interpretation and Conclusions

There have been previous drilling programs in two separate areas of the property near two priority gravity anomalies. The holes were drilled to crosscut the high gravity zones. The gravity "highs" may have been caused by an underlying intrusive mineral occurrence which metamorphosed the carbonate rocks to a marbleized, iron-sulphide mineral occurrence.

The drilling program failed to establish a relationship between the two anomalous? Gravity zones and zinc lead sulphide mineralization. The higher gravity responses in this Central Grid area, apparently are caused by marblization and (silicification) with a corresponding increase in rock density which is probably related to closer-at-hand (contact metamorphic) intrusive activity and accompanying hydrothermal alteration.

The East Grid area anomaly "A" which was drilled in 1998 with a small diameter core drill encountered zinc sulphide mineralization in the higher gravity area, but this zone appears too narrow to offer much size potential and the drill hole DDH 98-l was too short to accurately determine if the gravity response was due to sulphide mineralization. **Therefore a program of vertical drill test holes is recommended near the mineralized sections encountered in previous diamond core drill holes, i.e. Canadian Superior, 1972 and Golden Kootenay, 1994.**

It appears premature to conclude that economic grade zinc and lead sulphide mineralization does not occur on this property which exhibits such pervasive and widespread mineralization including some subsurface drill intersects of considerable thickness and anomalous, albeit not ore grade mineralization.
The 2008 ground gravity survey on the Grizzly Zinc Property resulted in four zones of higher density rock being interpreted from the 3D inversion. Some correlation between known mineralized showings and anomalous gravity values was noted.
It is recommended that Unit 1 in the West area be investigated to determine whether there is strong mineralization at surface and that several infill gravity readings be taken in the vicinity to determine if there is a data problem. Confirmation of the anomaly should be followed up by trenching or drilling of both units.

RECCOMENDATIONS

The 2016 prospecting program confirmed the tenure of the high grade base metal mineralisation previously located on the Grizzly Zinc Project. Further prospecting in the south claim (GUNN & QUE) area is warranted to follow-up on galena float found in creeks draining this area.

SUMMARY OF EXPENCES AND COST STATEMENT

Personnel / Position	Field Days	Days	Rate	Sub Total	Total
Andris Kikauka / Geologist	**Sep. 24-Sep. 26 2016**	**3 days**	**$600.00**		
LABOUR					**$1,800.00**
EXPENCES					
Meals /Accommodation Travel- 02 person days	**Sep. 25-Sep. 26 2016**	**02 person Days**	**$120.00**		**$240.00**
Truck Rental 1 4x4 vehicle		**03 Days**	**$200.00**		**$600.00**
Fuel					**$233.84**
Assay Costs - ALS Labs plus shipping					**$ 746.72**
Equipment rental Chainsaws, Radios etc.		**02 days**	**$75.00**		**$150.00**
Consumables Bags, Tags Batteries etc.					**$10.00**
Data Compilation and Reporting					**$500.00**
Total					**$4,280.56**

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: **RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.**
PO BOX 131
GRINDROD BC V0E 1Y0

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2016
This copy reported on
15-DEC-2016
Account: RCHRIV

CERTIFICATE KL16167716

Project: Grizzly Lake

This report is for 10 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 30-SEP-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA	CRAIG LYNES	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

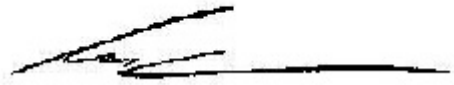
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Pb-OG62	Ore Grade Pb - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Pb-VOL70	Pb by Titration	
Zn-VOL50	Zn by titration	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	

To: **RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.**
ATTN: ALS MINERALS

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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Project: Grizzly Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL16167716

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.01
1901		1.61	38.2	0.03	4.8	50	<0.05	0.24	0.05	100.0	0.59	0.4	1	<0.05	42.6	0.06
1902		0.94	0.40	0.06	2.3	40	0.05	0.08	18.70	211	1.38	4.9	1	0.05	12.1	0.42
1903		1.42	44.4	0.01	1.5	70	<0.05	0.11	0.28	79.4	0.35	0.3	1	<0.05	30.2	0.05
1904		1.45	56.6	0.10	2.3	10	<0.05	182.0	6.93	196.5	3.21	1.1	3	0.05	19.3	0.30
1905		0.77	1.71	0.14	1.9	30	0.05	0.64	11.95	303	2.53	0.7	3	<0.05	13.5	0.45
1906		1.14	38.8	0.02	1.6	50	<0.05	0.95	0.05	122.0	0.34	0.2	1	<0.05	22.4	0.12
1907		0.83	20.7	0.12	9.3	150	0.08	1.56	0.32	871	2.22	0.9	2	0.11	72.8	0.45
1908		0.85	3.60	0.11	5.0	260	<0.05	0.27	4.88	153.5	3.31	0.6	8	0.06	36.3	0.40
1909		0.85	74.0	0.09	0.8	50	0.14	2.41	2.44	>1000	0.74	1.2	1	0.05	77.0	0.37
1910		0.95	0.34	0.09	5.4	20	0.06	0.14	15.95	318	3.67	4.2	1	0.07	25.7	0.48

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Project: Grizzly Lake

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	Analyte	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	0.5
1901		2.41	0.06	<0.1	0.017	0.01	<0.5	0.5	0.03	8	0.33	<0.01	<0.1	0.3	10	>10000
1902		4.64	<0.05	<0.1	0.213	0.02	0.6	1.9	11.65	1200	0.24	0.01	<0.1	1.2	150	3600
1903		0.87	0.05	<0.1	0.015	<0.01	<0.5	0.2	0.15	39	0.45	<0.01	<0.1	0.6	10	>10000
1904		6.64	0.07	0.1	0.026	0.03	1.6	1.6	3.97	684	0.67	0.01	0.2	1.1	70	>10000
1905		5.93	0.05	0.1	0.021	<0.01	1.2	2.4	7.49	494	0.33	<0.01	0.2	0.8	310	>10000
1906		2.15	0.05	<0.1	0.018	<0.01	<0.5	0.3	0.03	16	0.17	<0.01	<0.1	0.4	30	>10000
1907		29.4	0.05	0.1	0.121	0.01	1.1	1.3	0.13	66	4.31	<0.01	0.2	1.2	750	>10000
1908		5.16	0.06	0.1	0.020	0.02	1.2	1.4	2.72	258	0.74	<0.01	0.3	1.2	840	>10000
1909		48.7	0.05	<0.1	0.043	0.03	0.5	1.0	1.37	125	0.25	<0.01	0.1	0.8	120	>10000
1910		14.25	<0.05	<0.1	0.088	0.02	1.3	2.0	9.86	701	0.19	0.01	0.1	0.7	790	829

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	Analyte	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1	1
1901		0.3	<0.002	>10.0	55.4	0.1	1	0.7	21.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.04	<0.005	0.28	0.8	1
1902		0.8	<0.002	0.10	0.96	0.1	1	1.5	84.9	<0.05	<0.05	0.04	<0.005	0.02	0.3	2
1903		0.1	<0.002	>10.0	129.0	<0.1	5	3.0	12.6	<0.05	0.09	0.03	<0.005	0.45	0.3	<1
1904		1.3	<0.002	5.88	96.9	0.2	10	11.8	61.1	<0.05	12.35	0.27	<0.005	0.85	1.0	1
1905		0.3	<0.002	0.32	4.14	0.4	2	0.8	70.8	<0.05	0.08	0.41	<0.005	0.03	0.9	2
1906		0.1	<0.002	>10.0	59.8	<0.1	1	2.6	5.5	<0.05	0.20	0.04	<0.005	0.53	0.2	<1
1907		0.7	<0.002	2.62	28.8	0.1	4	3.0	16.1	<0.05	0.13	0.59	0.005	0.12	1.8	1
1908		0.9	<0.002	1.96	9.79	0.3	1	0.5	50.0	<0.05	<0.05	0.62	0.005	0.08	0.2	1
1909		1.1	<0.002	>10.0	155.0	0.1	5	4.6	37.6	<0.05	3.47	0.17	<0.005	0.44	0.5	1
1910		1.5	<0.002	0.11	1.76	0.3	2	1.4	71.1	<0.05	<0.05	0.49	<0.005	0.02	0.3	2

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62	Pb-VOL70	Zn-VOL50
	Analyte	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Pb	Zn	Pb	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%
	LOR	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01
1901		<0.1	0.1	>10000	<0.5	>20.0	1.260	81.26	
1902		0.1	0.7	>10000	<0.5		6.49		
1903		<0.1	0.1	6760	<0.5	>20.0		83.97	
1904		0.1	1.0	>10000	2.0	>20.0	5.09	38.75	
1905		0.1	0.8	>10000	1.9	2.71	7.86		
1906		<0.1	0.1	>10000	<0.5	>20.0	1.960	80.44	
1907		<0.1	0.8	>10000	2.6	16.25	22.3		
1908		0.1	1.3	>10000	2.6	10.35	3.99		
1909		0.1	0.4	>10000	1.3	>20.0	>30.0	25.99	29.87
1910		0.1	1.8	>10000	1.5		9.98		

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL16167716

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-31
PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

ME-MS61	ME-OG62	Pb-OG62	Pb-VOL70
Zn-OG62	Zn-VOL50		

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2011: "Geology and mineralogy of carbonate-hosted nonsulphide Zn-Pb mineralization in southern and central British Columbia"

B.Sc. Honours Thesis - H.A. Keevil
Mineralogical and Geochemical Characterization of Supergene Carbonate-hosted Nonsulphide Zn-Pb Mineralization in Southern and Central British Columbia - University of British Columbia, 2011

Geology and Mineralogy of Carbonate-Hosted Nonsulphide Zn-Pb Mineralization in Southern (NTS 082F/03) and Central (NTS 093A/14E, 15W) British Columbia
S. Paradis, Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada–Pacific, Sidney, BC, suparadi@nrcan.gc.ca H. Keevil, Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC G.J. Simandl, British Columbia Ministry of Forests Mines and Lands, Victoria, BC M. Raudsepp, Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Statement of Qualifications

I Craig A. Lynes am the author of this report titled Geochemical Sampling & Prospecting Report On the GRIZZLY LAKE ZINC PROPERTY. Field Data and pictures were provided by Andris Kikauka P. Geo

I have completed college courses in mineral exploration, mineralogy and earth sciences at Selkirk College in Castlegar BC.
I have worked in the mineral exploration industry as an independent prospector and exploration contractor since 1975.
I retain an excellent working relationship with many professional mining engineers, mining company presidents, geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, geological technicians, prospectors, drillers and miners.

I have gained a great deal of my exploration knowledge from working very closely with many professional Geologists and Professional Mining Engineers over the years.

I also continually study the geology, genesis and deposition of numerous different mineral deposit types.
I have conducted exploration programs and prospected in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah USA, as well as in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario the Yukon and NWT Canada.

I'm the president and head prospector for Rich River Exploration Ltd., a contract mineral exploration service company that has been in continual successful operation since 1999…

Web-site: www.richriver.bc.ca

Respectfully Submitted by

Prospector

RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.

SELKIRK COLLEGE

CASTLEGAR, B. C., CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

CRAIG LYNES

HAS PARTICIPATED IN

"MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS"

120 Hour Course

Sponsored by: Ministry of Mines & Petroleum Resources & Ministry of Education

May 2 - May 13, 1977

INSTRUCTOR/PROGRAM COORDINATOR

CHAIRMAN OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

Property Pictures