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)]: Technical Assessment Report

TOTAL COST: $35,983.95

AUTHOR(S): Kristian Lorne Whitehead, P. Geo.

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5634755

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): July 1 - August 9, 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Frasergold

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): MAC 204214, KK 1035771, IMPERIAL 517996, CREEK 1041968

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

NTS/BCGS: 093A02, 07

LATITUDE: 52 ° 19 ' 06 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 35 ' 25 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Eureka Resources Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
#1100 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V6

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Eureka Resources Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
#1100 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Knotted Phyllites, Syncline, Lower Green Schist, Orogenic Lode Gold.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other	Reinterpretation		$14,154.00
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	94 for Au	204214, 1035771,517996,1041968	$21,729.95
Silt			
Rock	2 for Au	204214	$100.00
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:	$35,983.95

Geochemical Sampling & Geophysics Interpretation Program
Assessment Report for 2016,
Frasergold Property, Williams Lake Area, British Columbia

Prepared For:

EUREKA RESOURCES INC.
#1100 – 1111 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3V6

Event Numbers: **5634755**
Mine Permit No: MX-10-216

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
Property location approximately 50 km east of Horsefly, BC, 100 km east of William Lake, BC, & 230 km southeast of Prince George, BC.

NTS Map Sheet 093A02, 07
UTM Coordinates NAD 1983, Zone 10N
52° 19' 06" North Latitude and 120° 35' 25" West Longitude

Dates of Work: July 1st – August 9th, 2016

Operator: Eureka Resources Inc.

Owner of Claims: Eureka Resources Inc.

Prepared by: Kristian Whitehead, BSc., P.Geo., Consulting Geologist for Eureka Resources Inc.

Supervised by: Micheal Sweatman, President & Director, Eureka Resources Inc.

Date Submitted: Feb 26th, 2017

Table of Contents **Page**

Figures

Tables

Appendixes

1. Introduction, Property Location, Access, Property Agreements and Mineral Claims

Introduction

Planning for the 2016 geological exploration program began with continued compiling of digital data, map generation and logistics planning. The 2016 exploration field season began on July 3rd with crew mobilization to the property and was concluded July 9th, with remaining data compilation and assay evaluation office work ongoing throughout July and early August. The field program included field reconnaissance in areas geophysical work had defined as prospective as well as collected soil samples focused on the northwest extension area from the main deposit area of the property. Post field season work included data compilation, assay and geological interpretation and planning for future program work.

This report summarizes the entirety of the fall 2015 Frasergold exploration program along with the compilation work conducted and displays the results of such work.

All full size maps pertaining to this report are contained within the appendices of this report.

Property Location

The Frasergold Property claims are located approximately 50 kilometers east of the village of Horsefly, BC and 100 kilometers east northeast of city of Williams Lake, BC located on NTS map sheets 093A02, 07 at approximately 52° 19’ 06” North latitude and 120° 35’ 25” West longitude. The property outlined for assessment comprises 33 contiguous quartz mining claims covering approximately 10,400.61 hectares within the Mackay River valley and spanning across towards the west to the shores of Crooked Lake.

Access

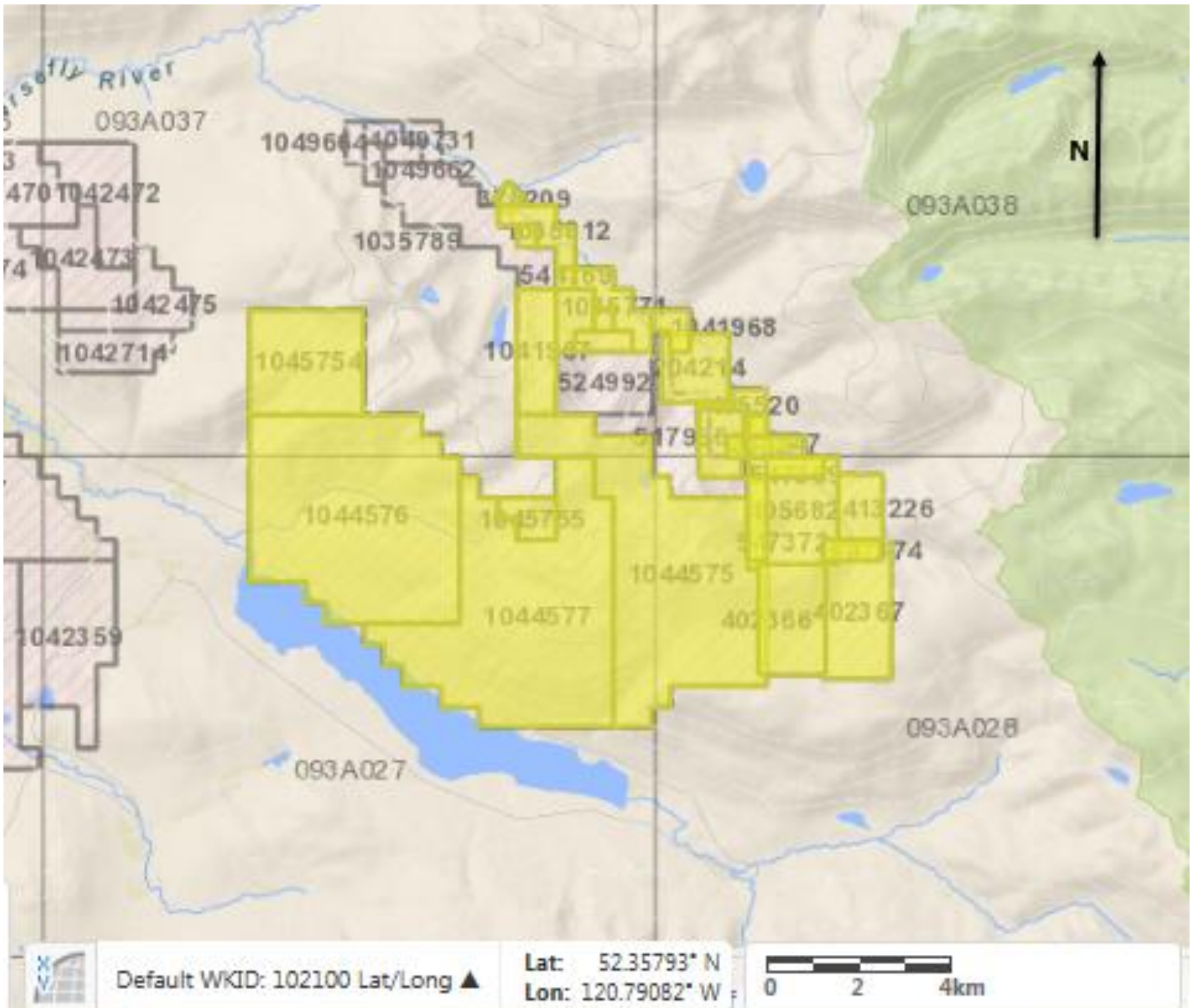
The property is road accessible by a series of paved and gravel surfaced roads that lead east northeast from Williams Lake to the village of Horsefly and along the Horsefly River to Mackay River. Recent logging activities have provided a series of tracks that provide good access to most of the exploration areas on the property.

Figure 1. Property Location

Property Agreements and Mineral Claims

There are no currently existing agreements in place with the below listed claims.

Figure 2. Frasergold Property Claim Map



The claims and registered owners are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. **Frasergold Claims**

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
204214	MAC	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	225
204347	KAY #10	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	150
204348	KAY #11	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	50
204887	MAC 9 FR.	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	25
204896	MAC 11 FR	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	25
378209	L-1	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	25
402366	KAY #10	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	375
402367	KAY #11	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	450
405520	J#1	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	100
405682	KAY #9	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	500
413226	J#2	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	150
517995	NUGGET	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	59.31
517996	IMPERIAL	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	494.31
524992	EUREKA	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	296.52
544763	EUREKA	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	98.81
544765	MISSING	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	59.29
544767	ADD ON	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.76
544769	ANOTHER	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.76
547367	H#1	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.77
547369	H#2	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	59.32
547372	H#3	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	79.11
547374	H#4	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	59.34
548514	EUR #1	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.77
1035771	KK	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	138.32
1035812	EXT	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	118.5
1037119	GAP	107887 100%	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.75
1041967	EUREKA PEAK	107887 100%	2018/OCT/01	GOOD	237.17
1041968	CREEK	107887 100%	2018/OCT/01	GOOD	59.29
1044575	KUSK EXPLORE	107887 100%	2018/OCT/01	GOOD	1820.1
1044576	2ND LIMB	107887 100%	2018/OCT/01	GOOD	1977.25
1044577	CENTRAL SYNCLINE	107887 100%	2018/OCT/01	GOOD	1978.56
1045754	SOUTHLIMB2	107887 100%	2017/AUG/03	GOOD	592.71
1045755	SOUTHLIMB3	107887 100%	2017/AUG/03	GOOD	98.89

2. History, Economic and General Assessment, and Adjacent Properties

Most of the following information was derived from technical reports supplied by Hawthorne Gold Corporation, including the March 2007 and January 2008 NI 43-101 reports.

History, Economic and General Assessment

The first record of work being conducted in the vicinity of the Frasergold property was in the late 1970's by Clifford E. Gunn who prospected the area after researching historic references to the placer gold potential of the region. During 1978 and 1979 he staked claims and prospected the area to cover a panned gold anomaly discovered in Frasergold Creek, from 1980 to 1982 the ground was optioned by Keron Holdings Ltd. and NCL Resources Ltd. A geology map was produced after preliminary soil and rock geochemical surveys were completed over the property, with results revealing a 10 kilometer long zone containing anomalous gold values from soil samples that was suspected to have a stratigraphic control.

In 1983 Eureka acquired the property and optioned it to Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd. ("Amoco"), during 1983 and 1984 Amoco collected rock and soil geochemical samples and conducted limited electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. Amoco also drilled 14 diamond drill holes totaling 4,519 meters, with 12 of the drill holes producing coarse visible gold. Anomalous intersections had values ranging from 0.023 oz Au /t over 7.5 meters to 0.342 oz Au /t over 1.5 meters, Amoco terminated the option agreement at the end of these programs and returned the property to Eureka.

Eureka continued exploring the Frasergold property in 1985 and 1986 and completed further soil and rock chip geochemical sampling, trenching and bulk sampling, reverse circulation and diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and an I.P. survey. Four holes totaling 406.5 meters were completed by reverse circulation drilling, and eighteen diamond drill holes, totaling 2,021 meters were completed in three areas. Twelve of the 18 holes had sections with visible gold and anomalous values ranged from 0.057 oz/t over 39.0 meters (hole 86-2) to 1.311 oz Au /t over 1.5 meters (hole 86-18).

A surface bulk sampling program was completed in 1985 by selecting eight sites for excavation. A total of 56 samples were collected and analyzed for gold content by fire assay. One sample, 86-12-2A from the Jay Zone, was submitted to Coastech Research Inc. who milled the material and completed cyanidation testing on the sample. Results from the cyanidation work were compared to the standard fire assay analyses. The mean fire assay (FA) values from the 56 samples varied from 0.06 oz Au/t to 0.128 oz Au/t. Coastech split bulk sample 86-12-2A into 24 composites and completed cyanidation leach metallurgical work on the samples. Leishman and Campbell (1986) report that the bulk sample FA assay results varied from 0.150 oz Au/t to 1.021 oz Au/t, with a weighted average of 0.479 oz Au/t. The gold content of bulk sample 86-12-2A was determined to be 0.137 oz Au/t (Marchant, 1985).

Eureka constructed a core storage facility to securely store all core from the 1986 and previous programs. The core storage building was located at a logging camp on the Horsefly River at the junction of the Horsefly River road and the road to Crooked Lake.

In 1987 Southlands Mining Corporation ("Southlands") undertook an option on the Frasergold property, with Eureka as operator. Southlands constructed and sampled eight trenches totaling 660 meters, and completed 21 reverse circulation holes totaling 1,710 meters.

In late 1987, Southlands optioned a portion of their interest to Sirius Resources Corp. ("Sirius"). Sirius completed 17 diamond drill holes totaling 1,536 meters, drilled 37 reverse circulation holes totaling 2,456 meters, and excavated 184 meters of underground workings to provide 524 tonnes of material for bulk sampling.

In the fall of 1988 Sirius completed work in the Eureka Peak zone, collecting 478 soil samples over a closely spaced grid, collecting 27 rock chip samples from hand trenches and drilling six diamond drill holes totaling 862 meters producing varying anomalous gold assay results.

In August 1989 a legal dispute between Eureka and Southlands over the validity of the option and joint venture agreement was resolved. During September, 1989, Eureka completed a program of underground channel sampling (284 samples), muck sampling (74 samples) from untested rounds, drill core sampling (297 samples) and relogging and geological mapping of underground workings.

In 1990, Eureka entered into a joint venture agreement with Asarco Company of Canada Ltd. (Asarco). During the period 1990 and 1991, Asarco drilled 25 diamond drill holes totaling 4,687.2 meters, and 156 reverse circulation holes totaling 15,720 meters. Four 1.25 ton bulk samples were collected in 1990 for metallurgical testing by Bacon, Donaldson and Associates Ltd. The average composite grade of these bulks samples was 0.068 oz Au/t while preliminary tests indicated gold recoveries ranging from 87 to 92%.

In 1991 the underground workings were lengthened by 114 meters, these workings produced 1,591 tons of material that was divided into nine lots for off-site milling. The calculated average grade of this material was 0.027 oz Au/t. By utilizing the drill hole and underground sample data K.V. Campbell, W. Gruenwald, L. Walters and M. Schatten prepared a 1991 report for Asarco Inc. and Eureka Resources Inc. which stated there is an “in situ resource” of 3,396,970 tons at an average grade of 0.05 oz Au/t within the Main Zone portion of the Frasergold property. The figures presented above do not conform to currently accepted CIM standards or NI43-101 Standards of Disclosure for mineral exploration projects, and should not be relied upon. Campbell et al (1991) emphasize that this is not an estimate of “ore reserves”, which require detailed engineering and cost estimation. The exploration work completed to provide data for the above resource estimation was conducted using then acceptable industry best practices by professional people and recognized laboratories. This work would require confirmation testing to determine the validity of the results reported. However the work provides relevant data on the Frasergold project and is provided from sources believed to be reliable. The figures are presented here for historical context only and have not been relied upon by the authors as the sole means of determining the merits of the Frasergold property.

In January, 1991, the mining, geological and geotechnical engineering firm James Askew Associates, Inc. of Englewood, Colorado was commissioned by Asarco to conduct a pre-feasibility study of the Frasergold project. This study does not conform to the current usage of a pre-feasibility study as defined by NI43-101, and should not be relied upon. The Askew report does not take into account economic, mining, metallurgical, environmental, social or governmental factors. As part of this study, Askew completed “In Situ Reserves/Resources” for the project using hand drawn polygonal methods. The basis for drawing these mineralized envelopes was data collected by Asarco and others which is believed to be reliable. Askew used a 0.03 oz Au/t cutoff with a minimum true width thickness of three meters. Assays greater than 0.60 oz Au/t were cut to 0.60 oz Au/t. Zones of gold mineralization were extended half way to the adjacent section and were extended 75 meters downdip. A specific gravity of 2.7 was used in the calculations.

Based on these parameters, Askew (1991) summarized the gold mineralization at the Frasergold property as 6,612,675 tons of mineralized material at an average grade of 0.055 oz Au/t to represent 362,825 ounces of gold. Askew (1991) does not categorize the mineralized material due to “the comparatively small amount of geological and assay data for such a long strike length”. The volume and gold content estimates used by

Askew (1991) do not conform to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines", issued in 2000 and modified with adoption of the "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" in 2005. The resource estimate provided by Askew (1991) does not use CIM compliant calculations and therefore do not fulfill NI 43-101 reporting standards, and should not be relied upon. However the Askew (1991) report is relevant to the current review of the Frasergold property as it provides an indication of the scope and depth of exploration conducted on the project.

A Qualified Person has not conducted sufficient work to classify the above noted historical estimate as current mineral resources, the authors and Hawthorne are not treating the historic estimate as current mineral resources and the historic resources should not be relied upon.

In 2007 Hawthorne conducted a major exploration program on the property. The 2007 drill program was laid out to test four previously defined zones of interest; including the Main Zone, the Grouse Creek West Zone, the Grouse Creek East Zone and the Frasergold Zone. A total of 16 HQ core size diamond drill holes totaling 3,615 meters and were drilled over a period of 3 ½ months, with an average depth of 226 meters.

Between 1980 and 2007 it is estimated that $11.26 million has been expended on the exploration of the Frasergold property. A total of 39,582 meters of drilling in 344 holes has been completed on the property, along with 298 meters of underground drifts to provide access for bulk sampling and metallurgical testing.

The Frasergold 2008 exploration program was initiated on May 15th, 2008 with the crew mobilizing into camp and preparing for the drill program. SCS Drilling Ltd. of Merrit, BC mobilized two diamond drills onto the property on May 28th and began drilling shortly thereafter. Drilling utilizing two Boyles B15 drills continued until the July 17th whereby only a single drilled continued until completing the program on Aug 6th. SCS demobilized both drills and ancillary equipment on August 8th and was completed the same day. Hawthorne Gold geological crew remained in camp and continue to process to remaining unprocessed core. In addition to core logging duties the crew participated in several regional programs including soil sampling and mapping. The geological crew field season was concluded on August 24th with only a few crew members remaining to begin preparing the Atco trailer camp to be demobilized. Demobilization of the camp supplies and inventory as well as Atco trailers was concluded on September 26th. Both 2007 and 2008 split core was labelled and stacked within the large metal storage shed on the property and secured.

In 2011 Teslin Resources conducted a modest exploration program which began on October 10th and was concluded October 21st, with data compilation and assay evaluation office work ongoing through to the end of December. The field season included 565 soil samples, 7 rock grab samples and 6 silt samples over three main locations on the property. Post field season work included data compilation, assay and geological interpretation and planning for future programs.

A spring 2015 program utilized a Bell 206 helicopter from Highland Helicopters based in William's Lake, BC. The crew was composed of two geologists, one senior field man and a helicopter pilot. The field program was completed in 2 days from April 27 – 28th. The priority was to conduct a soil sampling program extension grid running N-NW of the 18 ppm soil grid to follow up on an anomalous gold and copper trend. The ultimate objective was to assist the planning of an exploration drill program for 2015 summer/fall, in an area of the property which was selected on the basis it may offer high grade mineralization, adding substantial value to the overall project. The area has been previously drill tested to a very limited extent, and the historical geochemical results for targeting drill holes are considered somewhat unreliable. It was therefore recommended to complete a detailed geochemistry program to evaluate the worth of this target area:

1) 18ppm Au Grid: An 18,000ppb gold soil sample assay value was detected by the Hawthorne crew in 2008/09/11 just northwest of the Main Zone. One hole drilled in 1986 probably was drilled too far down-slope from the bedrock origin of this sample, and consequently only intersected low-grade gold values. A 9.5km grid was recommended in this area, collecting 190 soil samples. The grid area is accessible by road.

Work Program Description:

18ppm Extension Grid: 9.5 line km and 190 soil samples proposed.

In total, approximately 4 line kilometers of the 9.5 line kilometers planned were traversed with 71 soil samples collected of the 190 planned due to time and weather constraints. Snow hindered the collection of the entirety of the proposed samples. The 71 samples were collected on claim # 204214.

Camp Claim Sampling: Six soil samples were collected on claim # 378209 which is used for camp and core storage. No positive results were derived from these soil samples.

A fall 2015 program utilized logging roads whereby crew drove daily via 4X4 vehicles to the property and subsequently utilized deactivated roads and trails via ATV vehicles to support the work campaign. The crew was comprised of three geologists, and 1 senior field man. The field program was completed in 13 days and was conducted Oct 5 – 17th. The soil sampling program sampled an area N-NW of the 18 ppm and Eureka Bowl soil grids as well as between both soil grids in an effort to explore for anomalous gold mineralization along currently observed trends.

The Objective was to assist the planning of an exploration drill program for 2017 summer/fall, an area of the property was selected on the basis it may offer high grade mineralization, adding substantial value to the overall project. The area has been previously drill tested to a very limited extent, and the historical geochemical results for targeting drill holes are considered somewhat unreliable. It was therefore recommended to complete a detailed geochemistry program which was previously commenced in the spring to evaluate the worth of this target area. A total of 527 soil samples were collected due to accessibility and budget constraints, however 510 samples were of a suitable quantity or quality for subsequent assay analysis. Additionally, 66 rock samples were collected along a deactivated logging road which had exposed outcrop of knotted phyllite. The rock samples collected failed to contain significant gold quantities.

Adjacent Properties

There are no active mines in the immediate vicinity of the Frasergold Property. The closest operating mine is Imperial Metal Corporation's Mount Polley copper-gold porphyry deposit located 30 kilometers to the northwest. Numerous gold and copper prospects are located throughout the region, including the Woodjam property 15 kilometers south of the village of Horsefly, Spanish Mountain 40 kilometers to the north by the town of Likely and QR past producing mine site 50 kilometers northwest.

3. Geological, Structural Description and Deposit Model of Project Area

Geological and Structural Description

The Frasergold property straddles the boundary between two major tectonic belts of the Canadian Cordillera; the Omineca Tectonic belt lies on the east side of the property while the Intermontane Belt occupies the west and central portions of the property. Three regional tectonostratigraphic terranes are present; Kootenay, Slide Mountain and Quesnellia terranes. The Slide Mountain and Quesnellia terranes are part of the Intermontane Belt which has been accreted eastward onto the Kootenay terrane of the Omineca Belt. The Eureka Thrust forms the tectonic boundary between these two Belts.

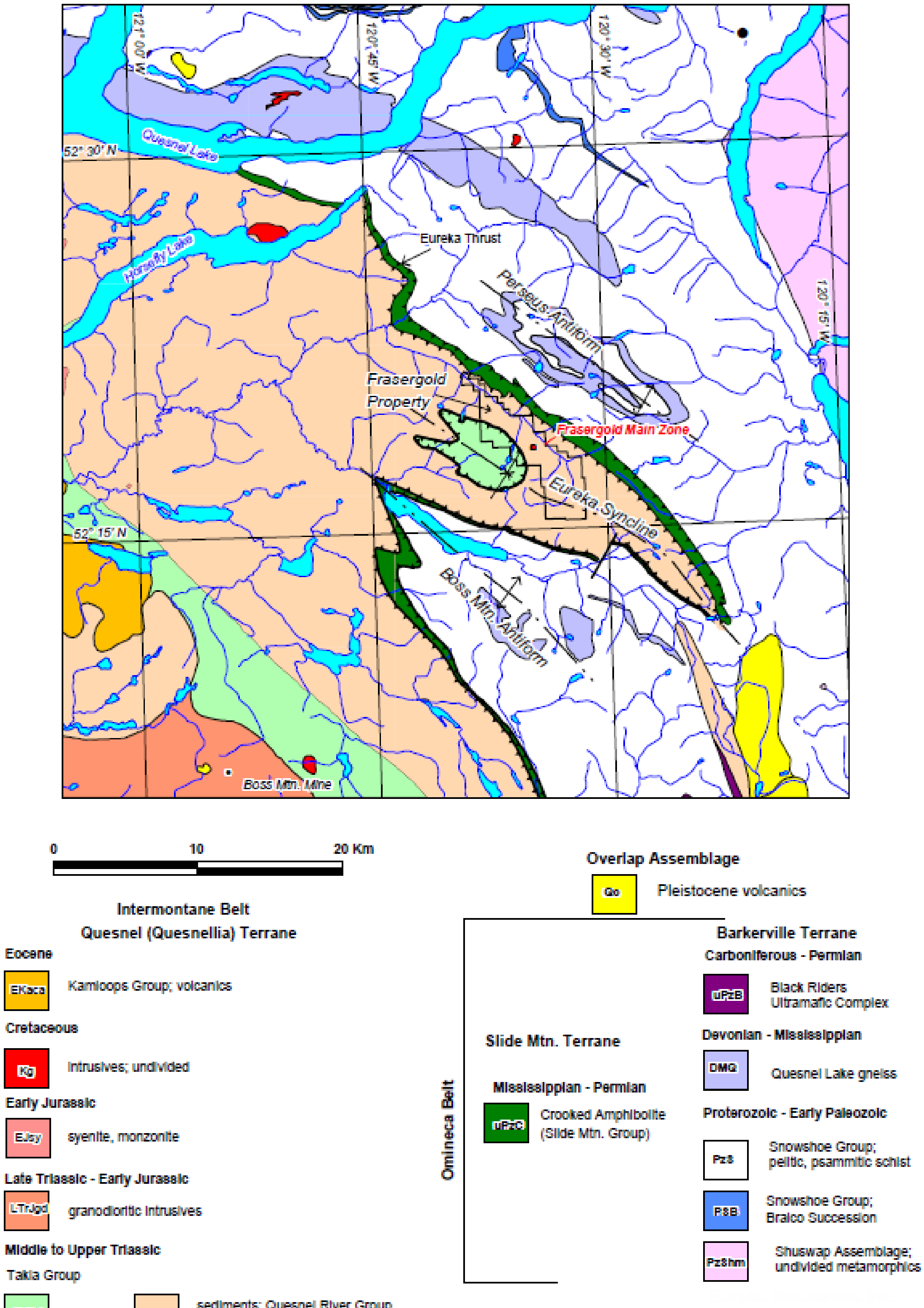
In the project area the Omineca Tectonic Belt is represented by Hadrynian to early Paleozoic quartz-mica schists and gneisses of the Snowshoe Group. These make up part of the Kootenay terrane; pericratonic, intensely deformed, variably metamorphosed rocks which appear to be stratigraphically related to ancestral North America. The Omineca Tectonic Belt is known for its prevalence of gold and tungsten mineral occurrences such as those in the Barkerville gold mining camp to the north of the property. The Quesnellia Terrane is composed of metavolcanic and phyllite rocks of Permian to Jurassic age. Numerous copper and gold deposits occur within this package of rocks, including the Mt. Polley mine 40 kilometres north of Frasergold.

The northwest trending, shallowly plunging, Eureka Syncline and Perseus Anticline are the dominant interpreted structures in the region. Well developed, northeast striking, near vertical extension joints are clearly manifested in the drainage pattern of the Eureka syncline. Towards the nose of the syncline, southeast of the project area, the syncline becomes overturned to the southwest with axial planes dipping steeply northeast, northeast of the MacKay River the northeast limb is also overturned to the southwest, however the syncline is upright in the area of the property. The core of the Eureka Syncline is occupied by Takla Group basic volcanic rocks consisting of basalt, augite porphyry flows, tuffs and volcanic breccias that have been metamorphosed to a low grade. The contact with the underlying sediments of the Quesnel River Group has been interpreted as a fault.

All of the pre-Tertiary rocks in the area are affected by regional dynamothermal metamorphism, with the lowest grades exposed along the Horsefly River road where clastic textures are preserved. In the Eureka Syncline, the metamorphic grade of all units increases towards the Perseus and Boss Mountain anticlines. Large areas reach medium grade amphibolite facies metamorphism and some rocks in the cores of the nearby anticlines reach the kyanite-staurolite-fibrolite zone and are associated with pegmatites. The age of the folding and metamorphism is considered to be Jurassic to early Cretaceous.

The northwest trending MacKay River valley appears to mark a major zone of vertical or near vertical fracturing. At this location the upper Triassic Quesnel River Group is sandwiched between two more competent units; younger intrusives and volcaniclastics to the south and older amphibolites, schists and gneisses to the north and east. Shearing and faulting appears to have been concentrated in the incompetent phyllite units striking along the valley.

Figure 3. General Geological Map of the Property



Regional Geology

Geological Model

The mineral claims are centred on Eureka Peak and the Eureka Peak syncline. Two styles of gold mineralization are known within this portion of the syncline. The Frasergold gold-quartz zone is hosted within graphite rich (5-40%) phyllitic sediments and is located on the east limb of the syncline, whereas the Eureka Peak gold-sulphide mineralization is found closer to the core of the fold, near the base of volcanics that overlay the sediments. Both styles of gold mineralization fit within the Orogenic Gold model currently being applied to mineralization within the Cariboo Gold Belt. Deposits within the Orogenic Gold model range in size up to multi-million ounce deposits and include such noted examples as McRaes Flat (New Zealand), Paracatu (Brazil) and Sukhoi Log (Russia). The Frasergold zone mineralization appears to fit the orogenic lode-gold deposit type; gold tends to occur in quartz veins with coarse particulate gold occurring in segregations of stringers, veins, boudins and mullions. Gold has also been commonly observed as fine anhedral grains set in quartz often near the margins of veins. The gold also appears to be associated with sulphides, including pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Petrographic studies show that a major part of the gold occurs with medium to coarse grained pyrite and pyrrhotite aggregates throughout the mineralized zone. Overall the sulphide content of the Frasergold zone varies from Tr-12% sulphides, and averaging about 2-3% sulphides. Pervasive low grade gold mineralization is also found within the knotted phyllite strata where quartz is absent, however the gold also appears to be associated with sulphides within the phyllitic strata. In most or all cases the phyllitic metasediments are graphite rich, with Tr-3% chlorite alteration.

4. Generalized Description of Exploration Program

The 2016 field program utilized logging roads whereby crew drove daily via 4X4 vehicles to the property and subsequently utilized deactivated roads and trails via ATV vehicles to support the work campaign. The crew was comprised of three geologists, and 1 senior field man. The field program was completed in 7 days and was conducted July 3 – 9th. The soil sampling program sampled a small area immediately west of the northwest extension soil grid in an effort to explore for anomalous gold mineralization along recently interpreted geophysical structural trends.

<u>Objective:</u> To assist the planning of an exploration drill program for 2017 summer/fall, an area of the property was selected on the basis it may offer high grade mineralization, adding substantial value to the overall project. The area has been previously drill tested to a very limited extent, the historical geochemical results for targeting drill holes purposes were considered somewhat unreliable. It was therefore recommended to complete a detailed current geochemistry program to evaluate the worth of this specific target area.

Appendix C displays the gold assay values for the samples that were submitted for analysis at Activation Laboratories located in Kamloops, BC and ALS Minerals of North Vancouver, BC.

Sampling Method and Approach

The sampling method and approach used by the Eureka Resources exploration team were based on sampling protocols and procedures commensurate with industry standard practice. All samples were collected under the supervision of an experienced Professional Geologist.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sample preparation completed in 2016 by Eureka Resources included the collection of representative samples and conducting sampling in accordance to industry standards. During the field season geologists collected rock chip and soils samples as representative as possible, sample sites were recorded with GPS tools and flagged. Individual samples were placed in individual poly plastic or craft sample bags along with their corresponding sample tag. Samples were then placed in rice bags with assay instructions, sealed with a ziptie and subsequently transported to the lab preparation facility. All field notes were transferred from paper records to a digital template and reviewed for discrepancies.

Sampling Procedures and Protocols

The sampling procedures and protocols were as follows:

1) Soils were collected primarily from the B Horizon with approximately 0.5kg worth of soil material obtained at depths which ranged from 10 – 18 inches.
2) Standard preparation for soils < 0.5kg
3) Dry, manually disaggregate and sieve 50 grams to -80 mesh, discard reject.
4) Analyze for gold via Aqua Regia digestion & Atomic Absorption analysis. Detection limits for Au are 5 – 5000 ppb.
5) Import digital data received by Activation Laboratories' analytical lab into Eureka Resources' digital database. No samples bags were reported missing or tampered with and thus all samples were deemed legitimate and accepted for assay.
6) Rock samples were collected from exposed outcrop or subcrop of knotted phyllite within an area interpreted to be fault zone. Representative samples were chipped along a length of exposed bedrock by rock hammer with a typical robust sample of greater than 2 kilograms of bedrock.
7) Standard preparation for rock ~ 2kg
8) Dry, crush and manually disaggregate to 50 gram sample, discard reject.
9) Analyze for gold and multi elements via Aqua Regia digestion & Atomic Absorption analysis (Au-AA23 and ME-ICP61. Detection limits for Au are 0.005 – 10 ppm.

Field Work Program Description:

1) Soil Grid: 94 soil samples were collected which are highlighted by red dots in Figure 4a.
2) Outcrop Rock Sampling: 2 rock samples were collected along a deactivated logging trench which exposed outcrop of knotted phyllite which are highlighted by blue dots in Figure 4a.

Figure 4a. **Soil & Rock Sample Map**

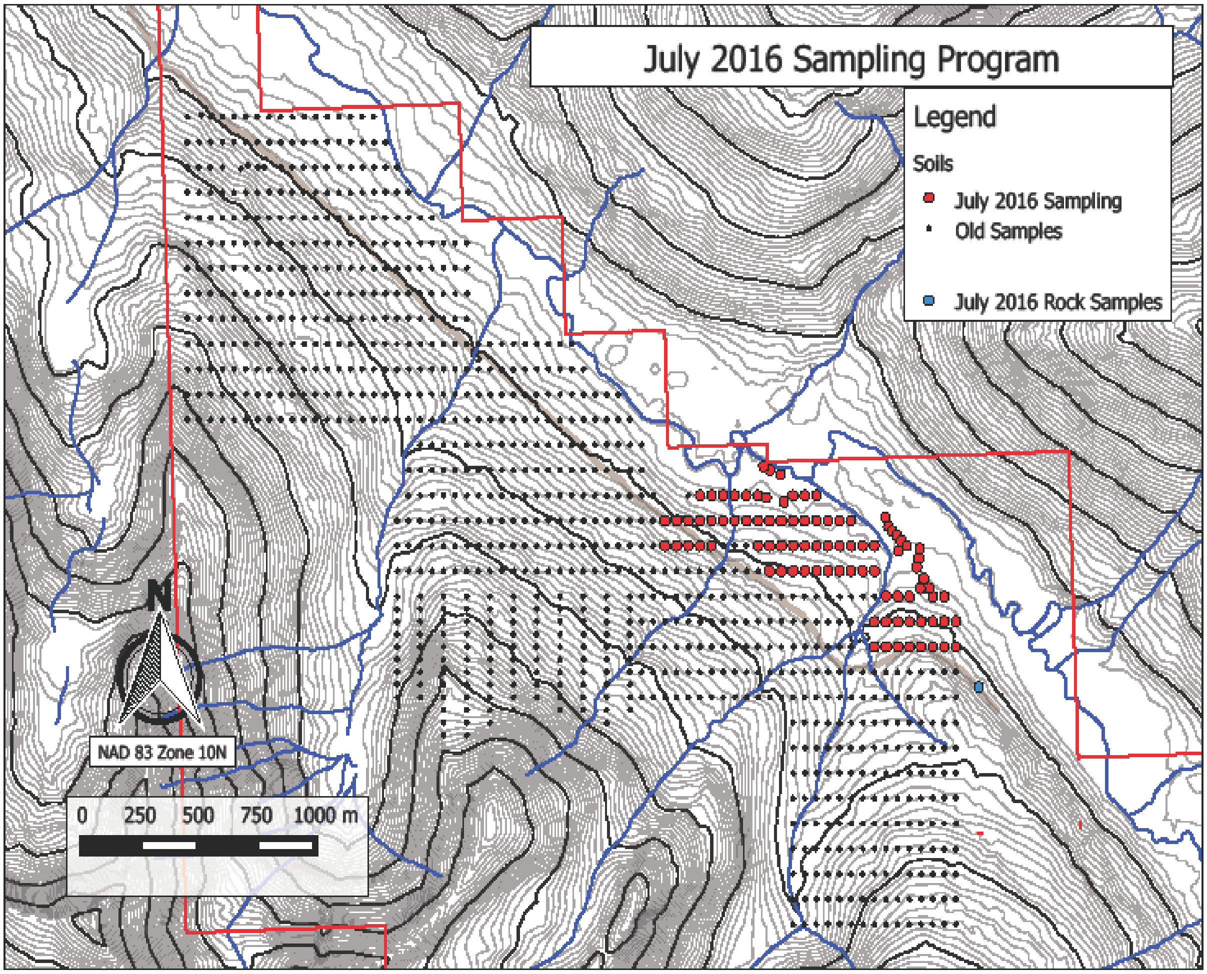
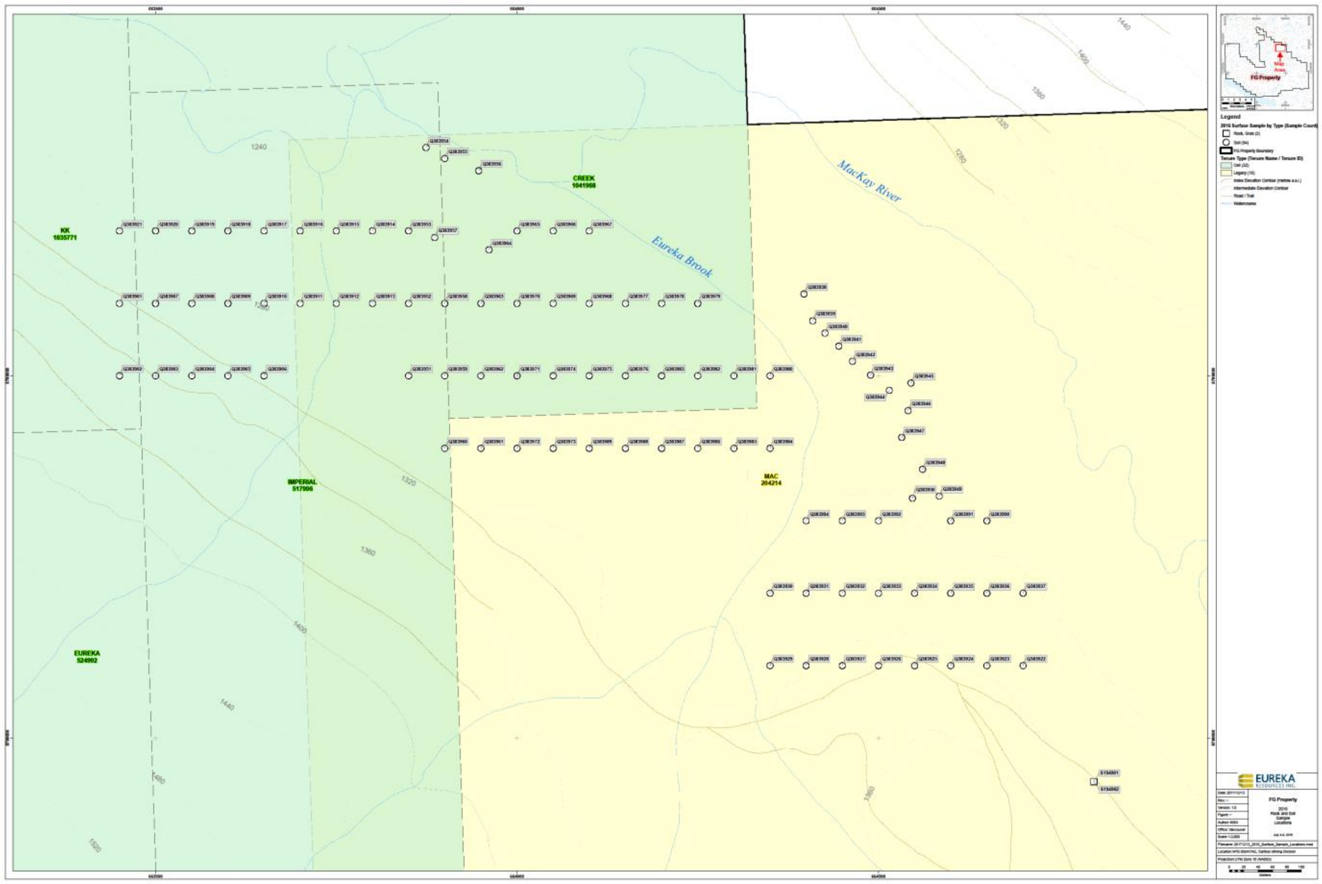


Figure 4b. **Soil & Rock Sample Map**



Refer to Appendices for full size map

<u>Summary of Field Results:</u>

1) <u>Soil Grid</u>

Several soils collected duplicated earlier historical soil results as well as demonstrated additional anomalous zones at higher elevations not previously sampled on the property. The grid area is predominantly underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Quesnel River Group, therefore similar style gold mineralization found in the Main Frasergold resource is anticipated to be the cause. Highlights include: 6 gold in soil anomalies of greater than 100 ppb were reported with the highest value of gold being 1100 ppb. The nearly completed sampled soil grid to date has demonstrated a NW trending anomaly coincident with geophysical interpretations to be discussed later in this report.

Figure 5a. Collected Soil Samples Gold Results Map

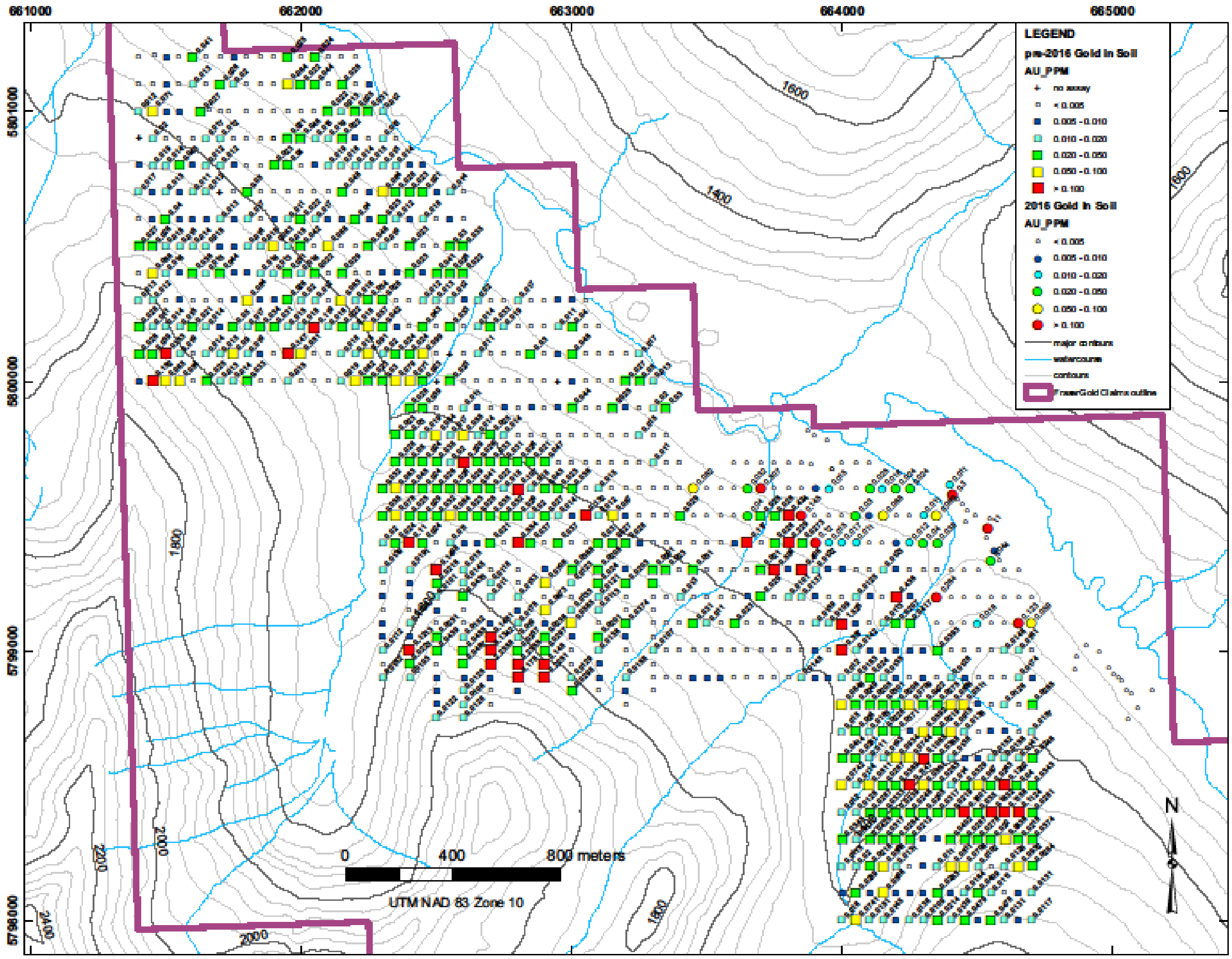
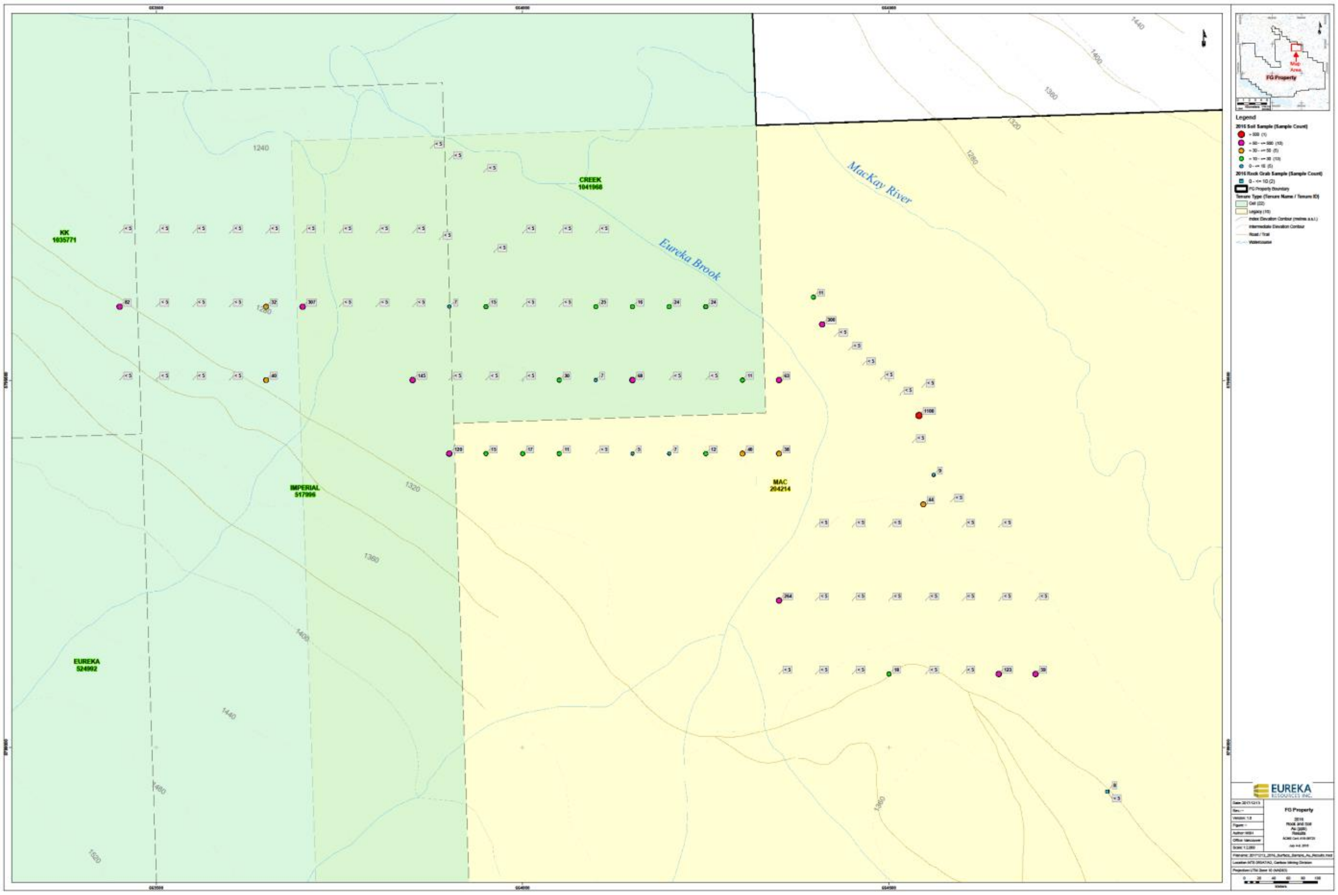


Figure 5b. **Collected Soil Samples Gold Results Map**



Refer to Appendices for full size map

2) Rock Samples

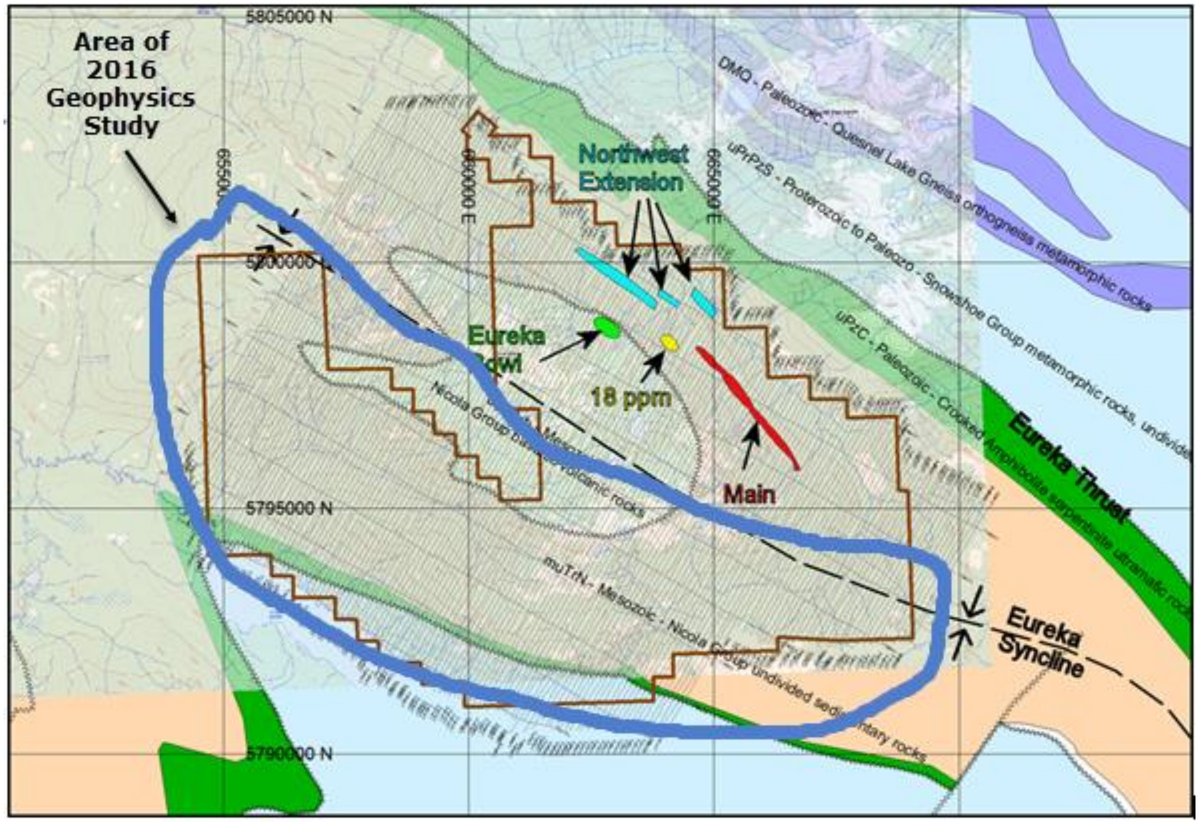
The 2 rock samples collected 2 meters apart from an exposed unit of knotted phyllite failed to yield any significant gold mineralization.

Geophysical Work Program Description:

In July, 2016, SJ Geophysics was contracted to review and interpret data from an Aeroquest AeroTEM survey flown in 2007 as an additional study to the 2015 study. The objective of the additional study was to interpret the geophysical data to identify structural features and conductive trends on southwestern limb of the Eureka syncline which may have similar features to features observed in the main zone deposit contained within the northeast limb of the syncline.

Appendix A contains the SJ Geophysical Report.

Figure 6. Geophysical Processing and Interpretation Area Map



Summary of Geophysical Results:

In general, a graphitic conductive package can be seen to mark the lower unit of the current resource and extends both towards the northwest and southeast. It is interpreted that several faults intersecting along the northwest of the Main zone may be easterly offsetting the strike of the mineralized unit. It is inferred that this offset is of a magnitude of several hundreds of meters which may explain why prior historical drilling failed to intersect significant mineralization along the strike of the Main zone. It is thus recommended that future soil sampling be conducted over the anticipated area displaced towards the east and subsequently drill tested where coincident anomalies are determined.

Summary of Results:

In summary, several coincident geophysical and geochemical targets were derived from the fall field season work. It is recommended that these targets be drill tested in future programs. It is further recommended that a subsequent soil sampling program be conducted in areas not currently covered under favorable geophysical targets. Soil sampling would be recommended to be completed at the same spacing as the recent sampling programs utilizing identical method of assay and collection techniques.

5. Statement of Expenditures

Table 2: Statement of Expenditures

Site	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
Infiniti Drilling, Consulting	232	K.Whitehead P. Geo	7.0		800.00	$ 5,600.00	
Westcove Consulting	232	B. Collum, Sampler	6.0		585.00	$ 3,510.00	
Dasha Duba, Geologist Consultant	July 10th	Geologist	2.0		562.50	$ 1,125.00	
Doug Leishman	July 10th	Geologist	5.0		500.00	$ 2,500.00	
							$ 12,735.00
Off-site (Prep and Result Evaluation)	**Invoice #**		**Days**	**Hrs**	**Rate**	**Total**	
Infiniti Drilling, Consulting	232	K.Whitehead, P. Geo	3.0		666.67	$ 2,000.00	
Larry Mireku, GIS Consulting	28-Aug		1.0		500.00	$ 500.00	
							$ 2,500.00
Assaying	**Invoice #**				**Rate**	**Total**	
Activation Laboratories assays & processing (Soils1&2)	A16-06725				Total job	$ 1,227.00	
							$ 1,227.00
Geophysics (Processing & Interpretation)	**Invoice #**				**Rate**	**Total**	
SJ Geophysics	SJV161992				Total job	$ 14,154.00	
							$ 14,154.00
Transporation	**Invoice #**		**Days**		**Rate**	**Total**	
Tacoma Truck (13 days)	232		6.0		161.66	$ 970.00	
Side by side, ATV & Trailer (13 days)	232		6.0		150.00	$ 900.00	
Fuel	232					$ 498.06	
4x4 Truck Rental	Dasha Duba		4.0		100.00	$ 400.00	
Fuel	Dasha Duba					$ 240.48	
							$ 3,008.54
Accomodation & Food	**Invoice #**				**Rate**	**Total**	
Crooked Lake Meal & Accomodations					Total job	$ 2,133.08	
							$ 2,133.08
Miscellaneous	**Invoice #**				**Rate**	**Total**	
Supplies, Telephone, Courier , Shippers, etc.					Total job	$ 126.33	
Field Equipment Rental (Radios's & GPS's)					Total job	$ 100.00	
							$ 226.33
							$ 35,983.95

Total Eureka Resources Expenditure: **$35,983.95**

6. Certificate of Author

I, Kristian Lorne Whitehead, B.Sc., P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist for:
   Eureka Resources Inc.
   #1100 – 1111 Melville Street
   Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3V6

2. I am a graduate of the University of Victoria (B.Sc. Earth and Ocean Science 2004).

3. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member # 143255).

4. I have practiced my profession in the mineral exploration continuously since April 2002. I have worked as an exploration project geologist with StrataGold Corporation based in Vancouver, BC from April 2003 to February 2008. February 2008 to January 2010 Hawthorne Gold Corporation as a Senior Project Geologist. January 2010 to January 2011 Fire River Gold Corporation as a Senior Project Geologist. January 2011 to May 2011 as a Project Manager for Copper Creek Gold Corporation. May 2011 to November 2011 as a Senior Advisor, Hunter Dickinson Inc., November 2011 to 2013 as VP of Exploration Copper Creek Gold Corporation, July 2015 to Current as VP of Exploration Eureka Resources.

5. I have been involved with the exploration of the property that is the subject of the Assessment Report since mid-February 2008. During the period of mid February 2008 until current I have overseen the exploration programs on the property, reviewed and interpreted data, and recommended future plans and budgets for the property. My last visit to the property was on August 17, 2016.

6. I have had prior involvement with the property that is subject of the Assessment Report.

7. I am responsible for the assessment report titled "**Geochemical Sampling & Geophysics Interpretation Program**
8. **Assessment Report for 2016 Frasergold Property, Williams Lake Area, British Columbia**" and dated February 26th, 2017.

9. As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information and belief, this Assessment Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the assessment report not misleading.

10. I am currently independently employed as a professional geologist, and own shares of Eureka Resources Inc.

Dated this _26_ day of _February_ , 2017.

"Kristian Whitehead"

____
Signature

Kristian Lorne Whitehead, Bsc., P.Geo.

7. Bibliography

Dave Rhys, Panterra Geoservices inc., Memo to Michael Redfearn, Gordon Addie, Sheri Burt and Sam Slaney regarding Frasergold property field observations and report review, September 10, 2007.

Geoffrey Goodall, Global Geological Services Incorporated, and K.V. Campbell, Earth Resource Surveys Incorporated. NI 43-101 Technical Report SUMMARY REPORT AND EXPLORATION PROPOSAL ON THE FRASERGOLD PROJECT, Cariboo Mining Division, BC, January 29, 2007 amended March 27, 2007.

Eureka Resources Inc. website, news releases and property descriptions.

J. Sparling, Hawthorne Gold Corporation, and K.V. Campbell, Earth Resource Surveys Incorporated. NI 43-101 Technical Report SUMMARY REPORT AND EXPLORATION PROPOSAL ON THE FRASERGOLD PROJECT, Cariboo Mining Division, BC, January 31, 2008.

SJ GEOPHYSICS
Science on Target

11966 – 95A Avenue,
Delta, BC V4C 3W2 Canada
Tel +1 (604) 582-1100
www.sjgeophysics.com

MEMORANDUM

Date: August 9, 2016

From: E. Trent Pezzot

To: Eureka Resources Inc.

SUBJECT: Interpretation of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey data on the Frasergold Exploration Project.

Last year, SJ Geophysics was contracted to review and interpret data from an Aeroquest AeroTEM survey flown in 2007 that included coverage across Eureka Resources Inc's Frasergold project in central B.C. This study was restricted to analyzing data along the northeastern arm of the Eureka syncline formation that hosted known orogenic lode gold deposits, with the intention of identifying geophysical signatures to assist geological mapping along strike of the known deposits. Both magnetic and electromagnetic responses were observed to map both the regional fold structure associated with the Eureka syncline and the geological sequence associated with the known mineralization. Results from that study were discussed and documented in a memorandum dated December 8, 2015.

This summer, Eureka Resources requested that SJ Geophysics extend the study to search for similar geophysical signatures along the nose and southwestern limb of the Eureka syncline to help direct grass roots exploration to areas with the best potential for similar mineralization. This study focused on analysis of the magnetic and electromagnetic components of the AeroTEM survey. Radiometric data was not reviewed at this time.

The BC geology map shows 4 geological units underlying the property. They are formed into a regional syncline (Eureka Syncline) with the central axis striking SE. From oldest to youngest these are the Snowshoe Group, Crooked Amphibolite, Nicola Group sedimentary rocks and Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The Eureka Thrust fault separates the Snowshoe and Crooked Amphibolite units.

Previous documents identified nine separate gold mineralization targets within the Nicola sedimentary package, traced along a 10 km strike length, 700-900 metres upslope to the southwest from McKay Creek, some 1.5 to 2.5 km southwest from the Eureka thrust fault. The five middle sections (Northwest, Main, Grouse Creek East, Grouse Creek West and Frasergold Creek) host known gold mineralization. The remaining sections are considered primary target areas based on geological, geochemical and geophysical data. The five known gold zones have been merged and are now referred to as the Main zone. In this Main zone gold mineralization is found in the bottom 80-100 metres of the Knotted Phyllite (a thick sequence of phyllites with iron-bearing carbonate porphyoblasts) and the top 20 metres of the underlying Black Banded Phyllite (containing bands of graphite). These units dip to the southwest, along the northeastern limb of the northwest striking Eureka syncline. Recent exploration has downgraded and removed the Southeast extension (in some documents referred to as the Kusk zone) and remapped the Northwest extension into three fault displaced sections. Two isolated target areas, the Eureka Bowl and the 18 ppm zones are located upslope, to the southwest of the larger trend.

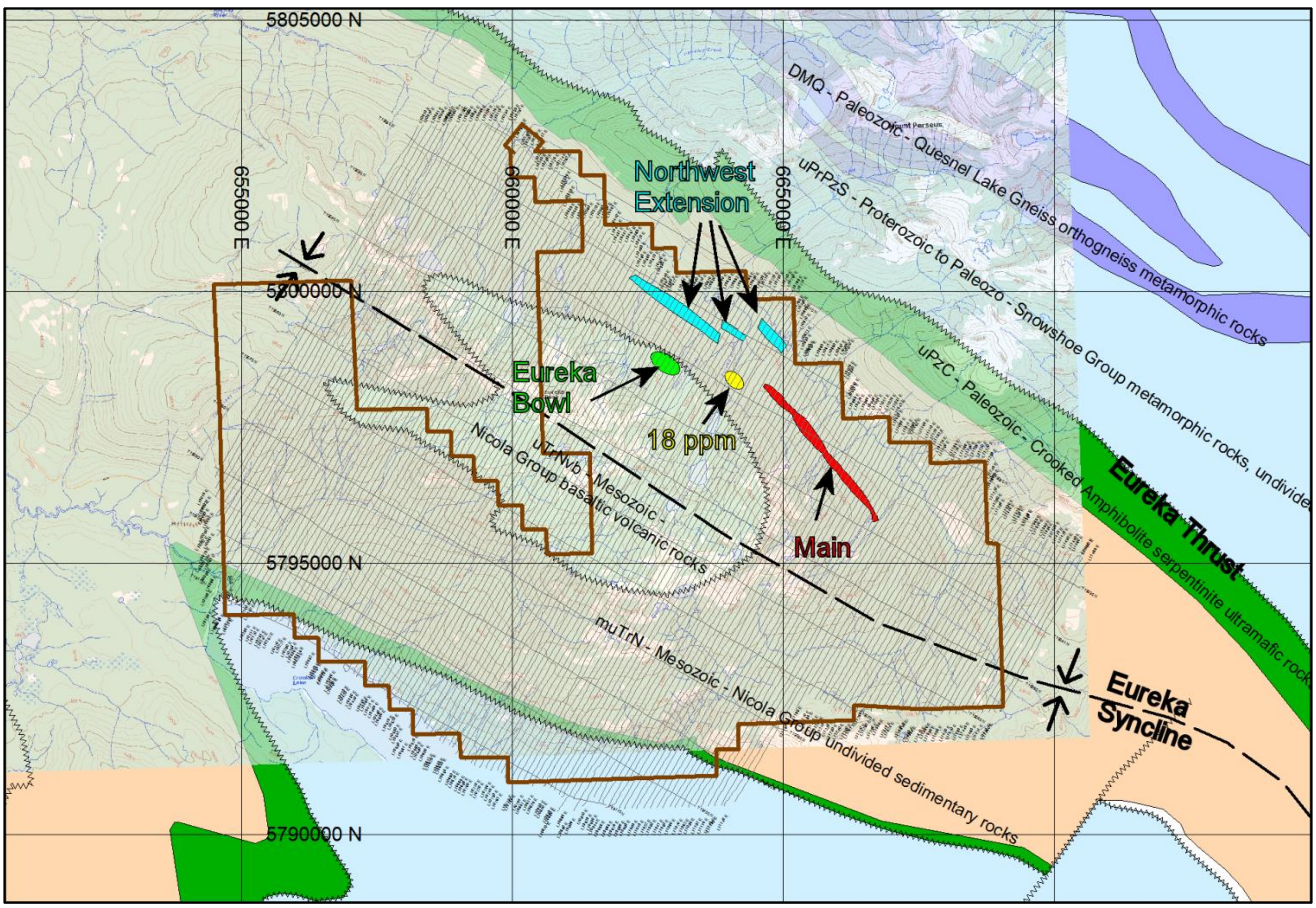


Figure 1: Composite map of Frasergold Project geology, topography, known and target mineralized zones.

Continuing on last year's study, the magnetic and electromagnetic data along the nose and southwestern limb of the Eureka syncline was analysed by examining stacked profile maps, various filtered colour contour maps, 3D magnetic inversions and 2.5D electromagnetic inversions. Both the magnetic and electromagnetic data provide signature responses that can be used to map the surface expression of geological units. Inversion analysis helps to delineate the size, shape and geometry of those structures as they extend to depth. The magnetic inversions effectively map structures to several kilometres depth. The EM inversion models are typically confined to 100 to 200 metres depth, depending on the bulk conductivity of the rocks.

A colour contour map of the magnetic amplitude shows this response is dominated by two large, high amplitude magnetic bodies located along the northeastern arm of the Eureka syncline. The strongest of these is interpreted as reflecting a deep seated, near vertical intrusive body below Eureka Peak. The weaker (to the northeast) may also represent an intrusion but this one appears to show a near vertical, plate-like body that wraps around a low susceptibility core. There are no indications of either of these structures on the government geology maps.

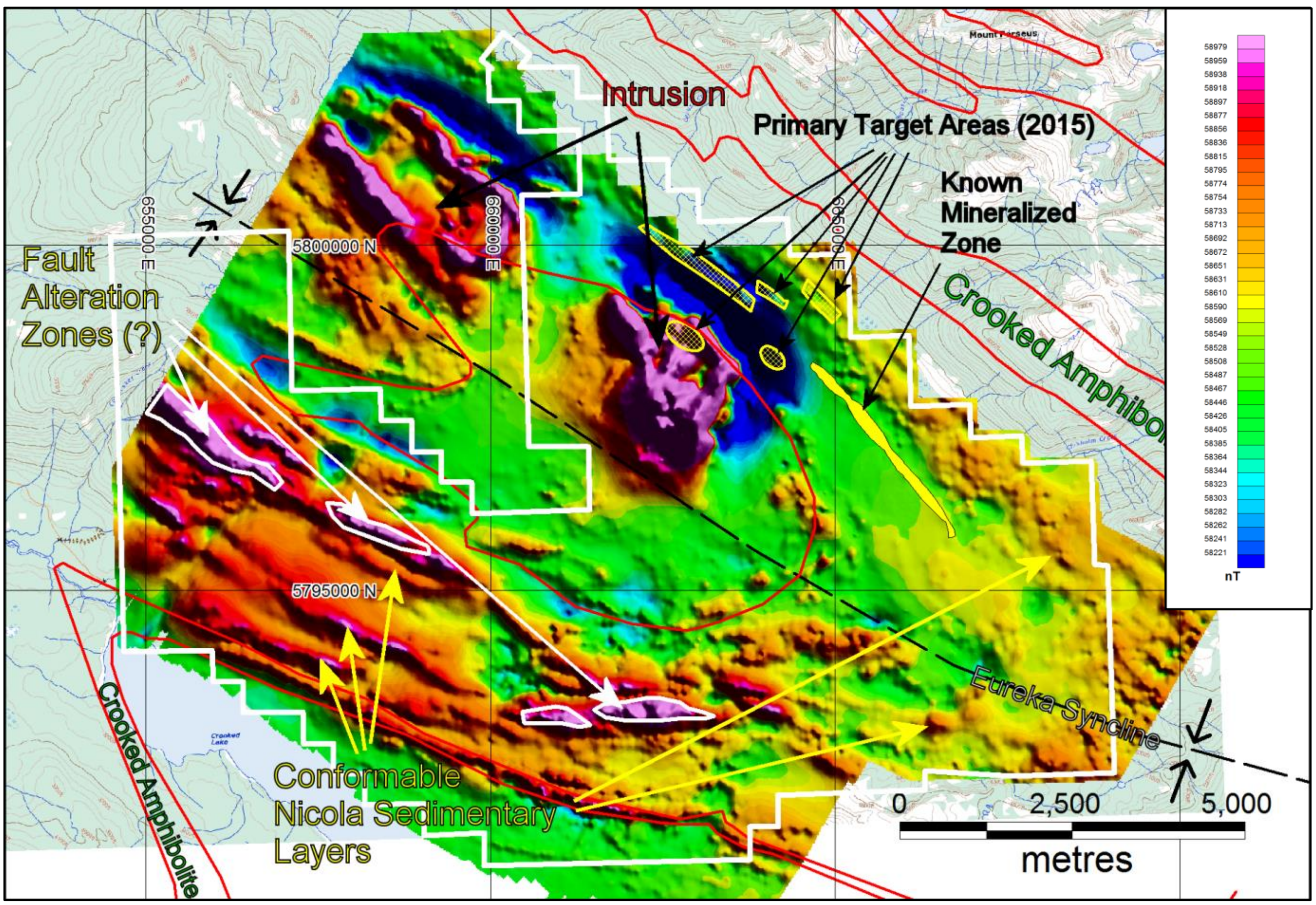


Figure 2: Total magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map

Lower amplitude magnetic trends along the southwestern arm of the Eureka syncline trace narrow, southeasterly striking lenses of varying strike length. The most southerly of these magnetic highs directly coincides with the Crooked Amphibolite horizon and the rest are located within the undivided Nicola Group sedimentary rocks. These trends can be divided into two classes based on amplitude. Most of them are lower amplitude and reflect thin, plate-like bodies that dip at moderate (65° – 45°) angles to the NE. These anomalies can only be reliably tracked to depths of around 200 metres. Three anomalies exhibit much higher amplitudes. These features appear to be dipping more steeply (80° to 85°) to the NE and are traced to depths of over 1000 m. The weaker trends are interpreted as mapping different facies within the Nicola Group sedimentary sequence. The stronger trends are suspected of reflecting alteration zones along faults.

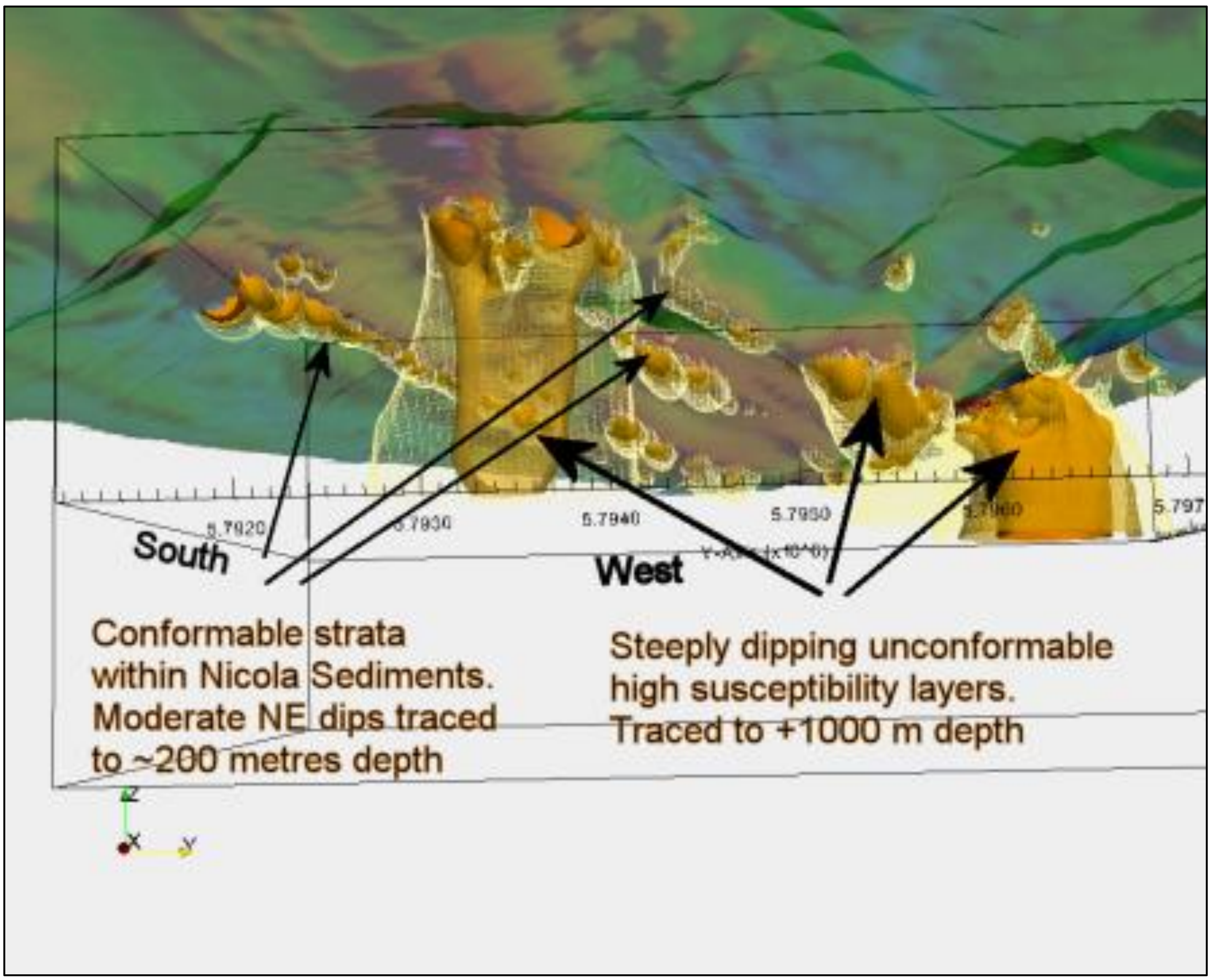


Figure 3: 3D perspective of Magnetic Inversion model (SE limb of Eureka Syncline) – Side view from East looking up towards surface. Total magnetic field intensity colour contour map draped over topography. Isosurface contours 0.02 (dark brown), 0.015 (translucent brown), 0.10 (yellow mesh) show shallow, formational strata and steep northeasterly dipping high susceptibility (alteration ?) zones, possibly associated with faulting.

Trends in the EM data reflect similar structures to those mapped by the magnetic data. Narrow conductive lineations of varying strike length merge and align to trace the regional arcuate folding associated with the Eureka syncline. These EM lineations occur both as narrow, isolated lenses and as wide zones comprised of numerous, complexly inter-fingered conductors. Last year's study showed the wide conductive zone along the northeast arm of the Eureka syncline maps a moderately SW dipping Black Banded Phyllite zone containing multiple graphitic lenses. Similar EM patterns are observed along the southwestern arm of the syncline suggesting the source rocks dip moderately to the northeast. Wider and more complex conductivity patterns around the nose of the syncline likely reflect more horizontally oriented strata.

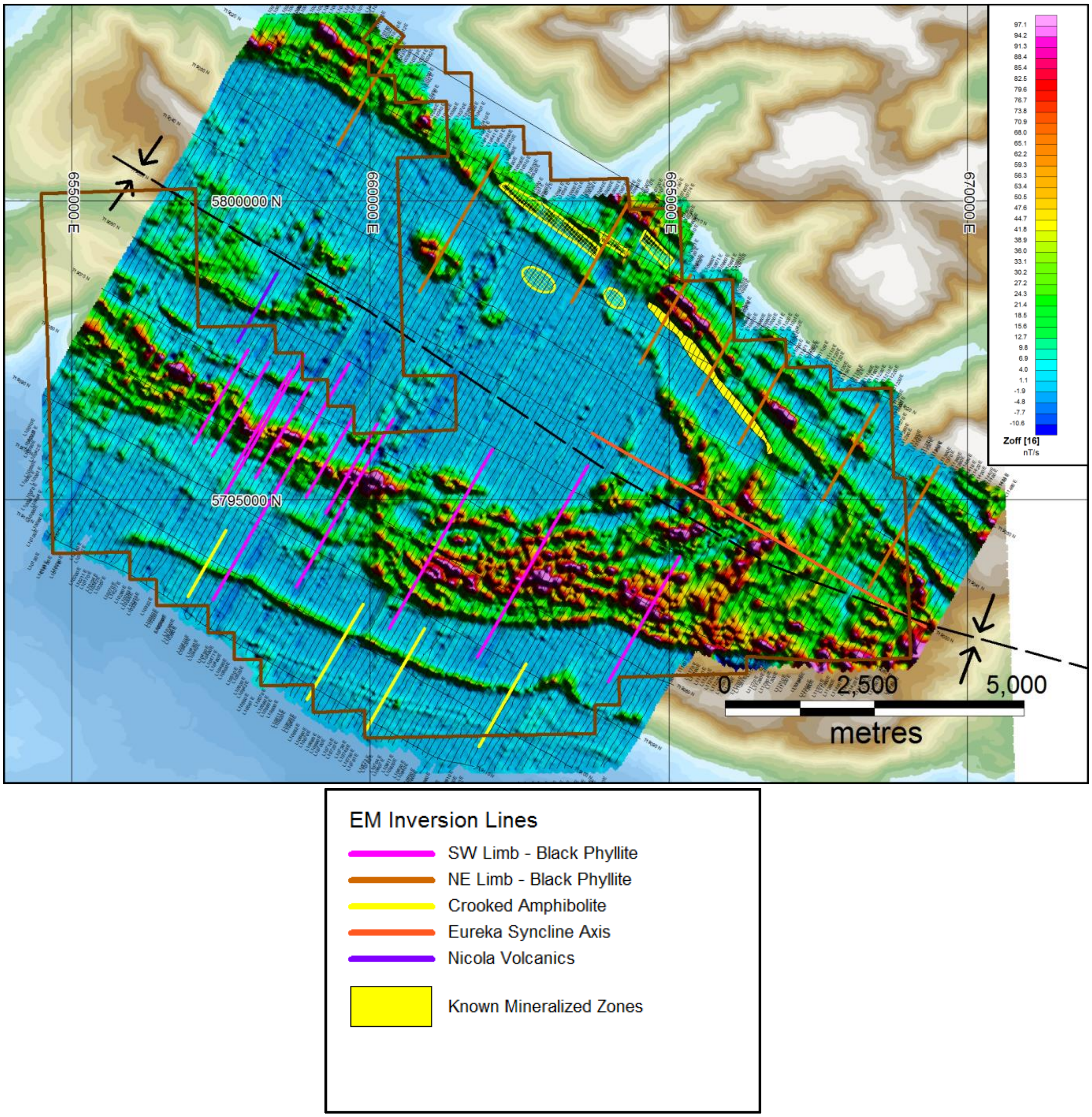


Figure 4: Zoff[16] amplitude map. Highlighted Lines analyzed with ArjunAir 2.5 D EM algorithm.

Discontinuities and breaks disrupting both the magnetic and EM trends are interpreted as reflections of faulting. These structures primarily strike northerly and northeasterly.

Inversion analysis was applied to both the magnetic and EM data. A block window covering the southwestern arm of the Eureka syncline overlapped with the three windows inverted last year. The EM analysis was focused on three trends. The NE limb (hosting known Au mineralization) was studied in December, 2015. This latest effort focused primarily on the highly conductive response along the SW limb that exhibits similar geophysical characteristics to the Black Banded Phyllite zone. Secondary attention was afforded to the weaker conductor and strong magnetic horizon following the Crooked Amphibolite zone and tracing the Eureka thrust fault. Inversions across two single lines were also studied: a cross-section along the Eureka syncline axis and a weak conductive zone near the Nicola sedimentary/Nicola volcanic contact.

The results from these inversion studies are best viewed in a 3D visualization program that reveals the topographic influences and line to line correlations of the inversion models. Selected results are presented below as individual coloured cross-sections, along with similar cross-sections extracted from the 3D magnetic inversion analysis.

The oldest rocks in the area are the Snowshoe Group which is comprised of undivided metamorphic rocks and are exposed at lower elevations along the SW edge of the survey block. They reappear some 10 km to the northeast, on the northeast arm of the syncline, to the east of the airborne survey block. The general characteristics of this unit are:

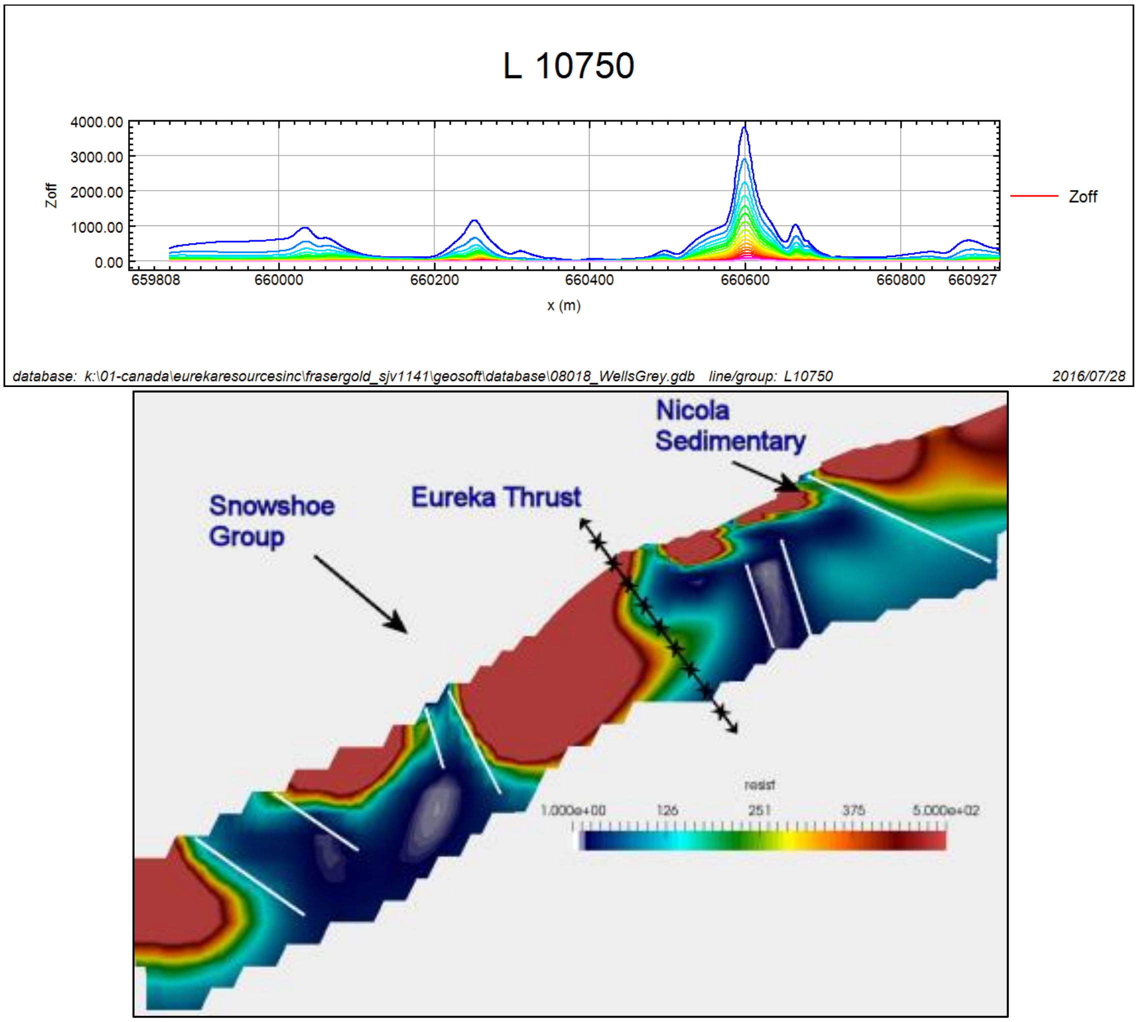
- Moderate mag intensity.
- Resistive zone.
- Contain thin, weakly conductive layers that trace the regional strike.

The Crooked Amphibolite (serpentinite ultramafic rocks) forms a thin layer immediately above Snowshoe group. The contact between these two units is identified as the Eureka Thrust fault. Like the Snowshoe group, these rocks re-surface some 9 km to the northeast, east of the airborne survey coverage. This unit:

- is directly mapped by a thin magnetic high lineation.
- is also traced by thin conductive unit that lies immediately above it. This conductor may reflect alteration along the contact or a thin conductive layer within the Nicola sediments.

EM analysis of the Snowshoe and Crooked Amphibolite units were modelled across 4 lines and all showed similar results. The results associated with one of these lines (10750) are presented below.

Both magnetic and EM analysis shows the rocks in this area dip around 60° to the NE along its mapped strike length. Some of the conductive layers may contain more horizontally layered lenses.



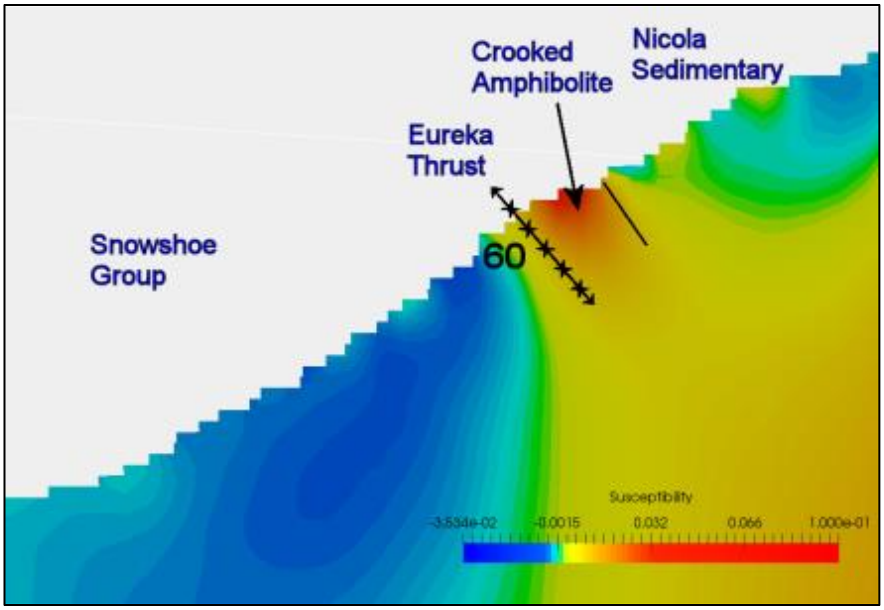


Figure 5: Line 10750- EM Profiles (Zoff), EM Inversion model, Mag inversion model cross-sections. Line 10750 crosses the weak conductor and magnetic high signature associated with the Eureka Thrust Fault.

Nicola Group undivided sedimentary rocks (sandstone, siltstone, shale, slate, phyllite) underlie most of the survey grid. While the BC geology maps display this as a single unit, extensive drilling along the Au mineralized zones along the NE arm of the syncline shows this unit contains at least three discrete layers. The basal unit is referred to as the Lower Phyllite and consists of a 300 – 500 metre thick, non-descript phyllite with no unusual characteristics. This is overlain by the 150 to 300 metre thick Black Banded Phyllite which contains bands of black graphite. The upper unit is identified as the Knotted Phyllite which is 400 – 600 metres thick and distinguished by carbonate-rich porphyroblasts. To date, gold mineralization is found in the bottom 80 metres of the Knotted Phyllite and top 20 metres of the Black Banded Phyllite.

The EM data maps two distinct resistivity regimes within this unit. High resistivity rocks comprise the bulk of the sequence and correlate with the Lower Phyllite and Knotted Phyllite lithologies. High conductivity responses are primarily associated with the Black Banded Phyllite unit but are also mapped as thin, isolated layers within the more resistive rocks. As mentioned above, one of these layers lies at the base of the Nicola sedimentary sequence, directly above the Crooked Amphibolite. Another is mapped above the Knotted Phyllite close to and in some cases coincident with the contact with the overlying Nicola volcanic unit. This may represent a distinct unit within the Nicola sedimentary rocks or a contact zone. These conductive responses can be used to track the target Knotted Phyllite / Black Banded Phyllite contact zone around the Eureka syncline.

EM data from 8 survey lines were inverted to examine the response associated with the known and target mineralized zones along the northeastern arm of the Eureka syncline.

Figure 6 provides a 3D perspective view of the inversion cross-sections. The EM data maps a clear difference between the high conductivity Black Banded Phyllite and the more resistive Knotted Phyllite.

Figure 7 compares the EM and magnetic responses along line 10954, which crosses southern end of the Main zone and are typical of those seen along strike. This line shows a weak magnetic low associated with the Black Banded Phyllite however this characteristic is not as pronounced or consistent along strike. Both the magnetic and EM data suggests that on average, these units dip around 50° to the southwest along this arm of the Eureka syncline.

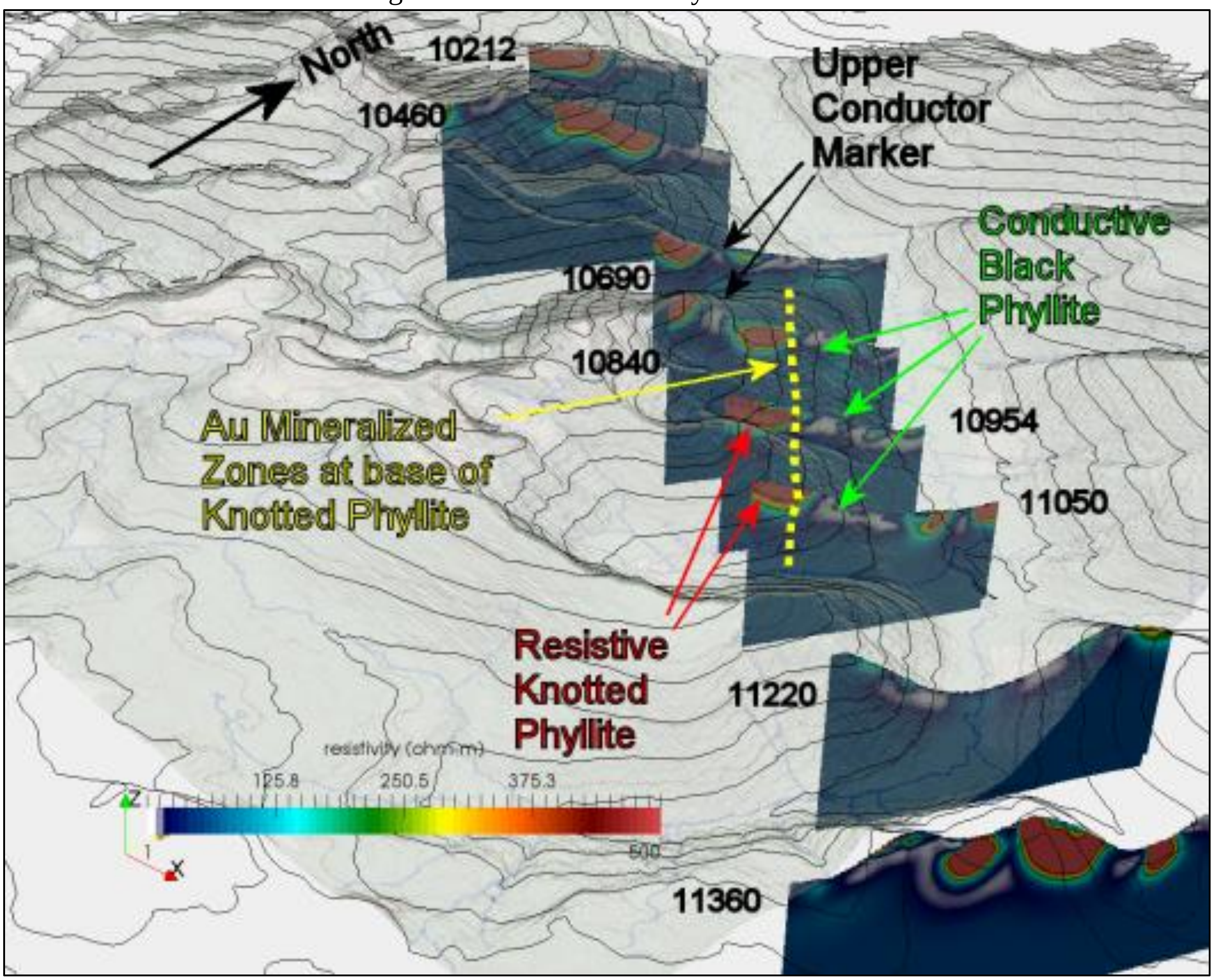


Figure 6: EM Inversion Cross-sections along NE arm of Eureka Syncline. 3D perspective view from SE.

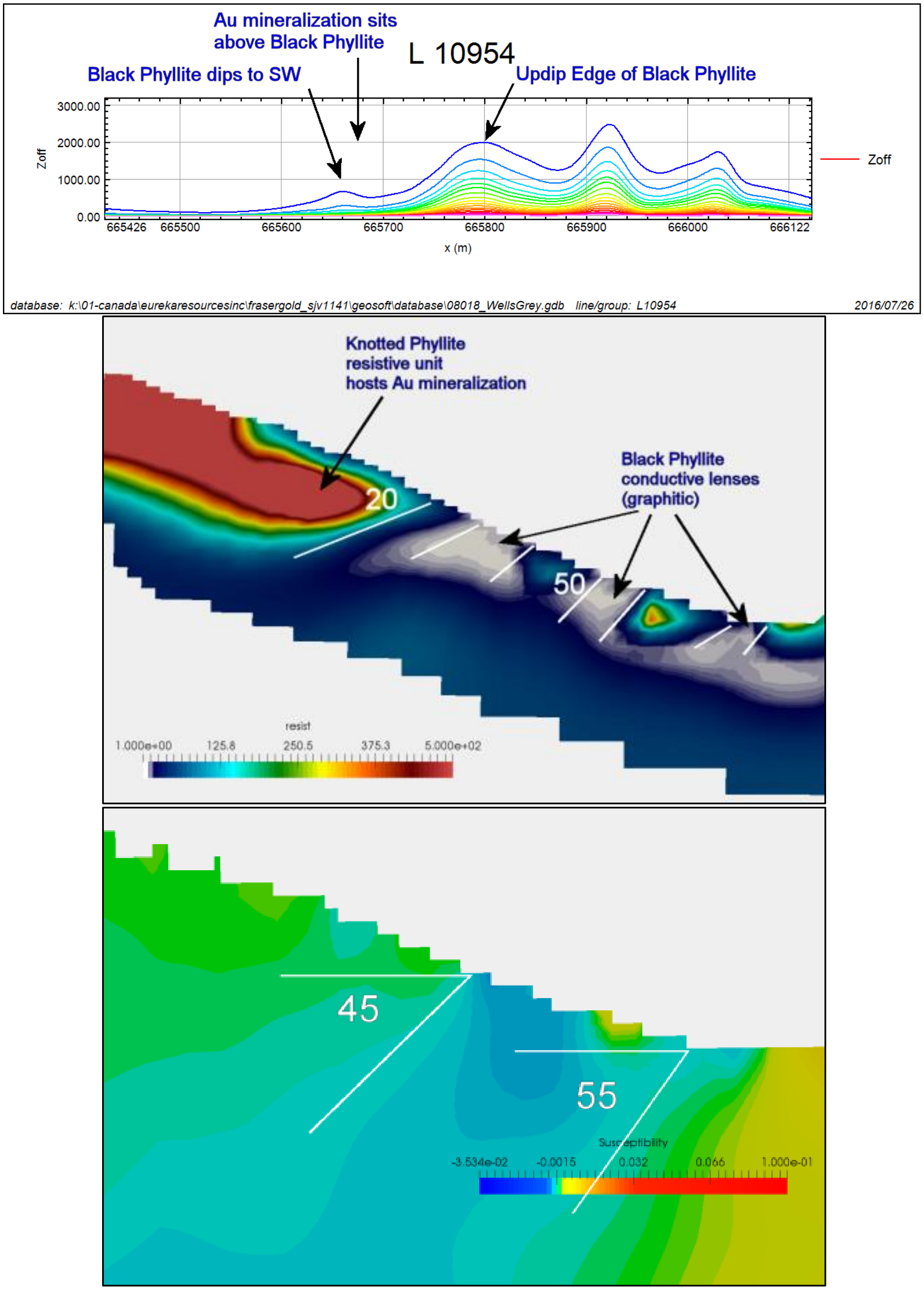


Figure 7: Line 10954 - EM Profiles (Zoff), EM Inversion model, Mag inversion model cross-sections.
Line 10954 crosses Main Au mineralized zone. EM and Mag map differences between lower Black Banded Phyllite (high conductivity, low magnetic susceptibility) and Knotted Phyllite (high resistivity, weak magnetic susceptibility). Close agreement suggests the contact between these units dips around 50° to the southwest in this area. Shallower dips are mapped further to the northwest.

Inversions completed over high conductivity responses along the southwestern arm of the Eureka syncline show a similar geophysical signature to that observed on the northeastern arm. Profiles for Line 10510 are presented below for comparison to those from Line 10954.

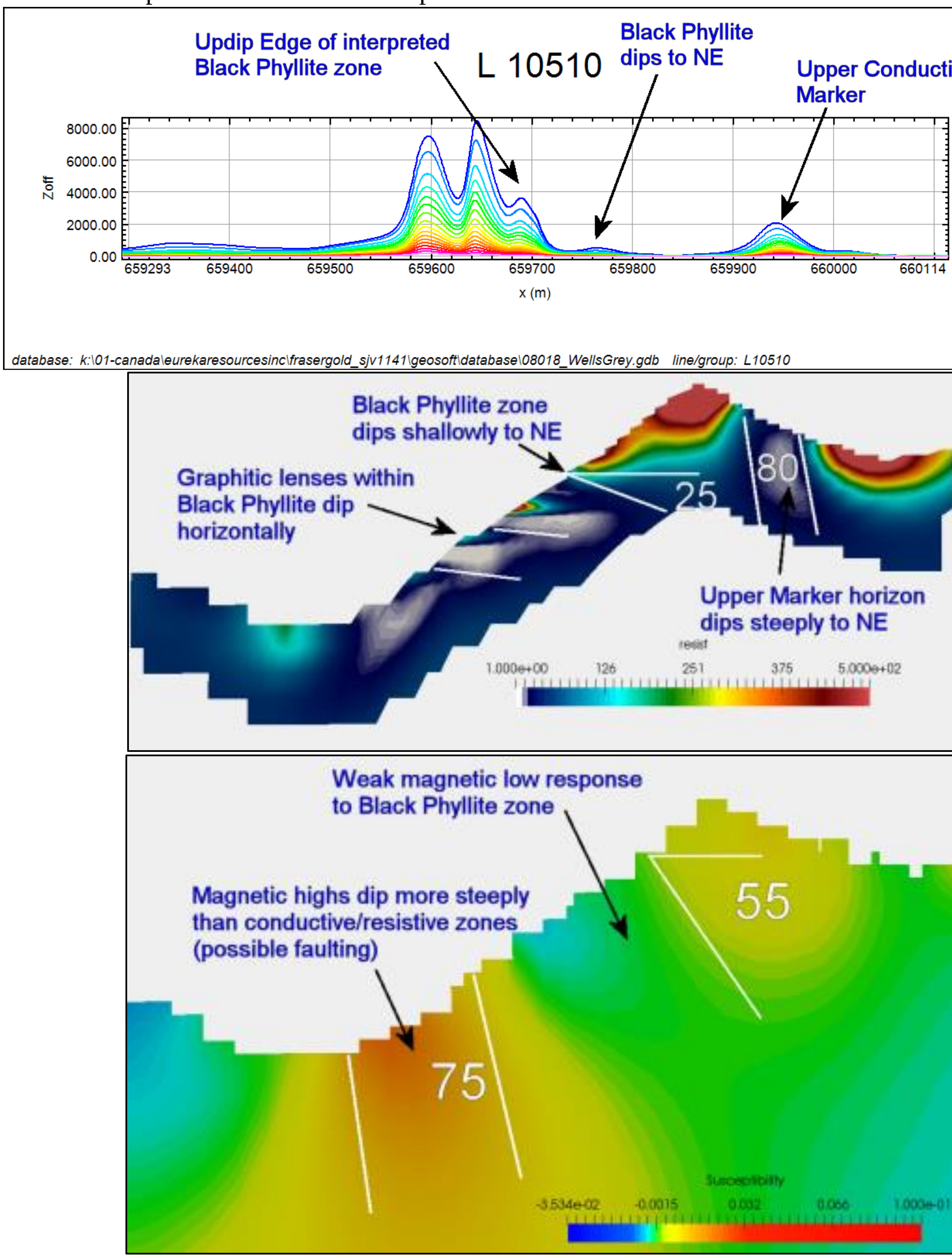


Figure 8: Line 10510 - EM Profiles (Zoff), EM Inversion model, Mag inversion model cross-sections.

While individual graphitic lenses within what is interpreted as the Black Banded Phyllite zone appear close to horizontal across much of this trend, the upper edge of the zone generally dips moderately to the northeast. Dip angles appear to be steeper on the north-westernmost lines (typically around 70° to 60°) and get progressively shallower as you follow the trend to the southeast. Dip angles approach 20° to 30° as the trend arcs eastward near the synclinal axis. As seen on the northwestern arm, the magnetic inversions delineate a weak, low susceptibility layer coincident with and showing similar geometry to the high conductivity response (Black Banded Phyllite).

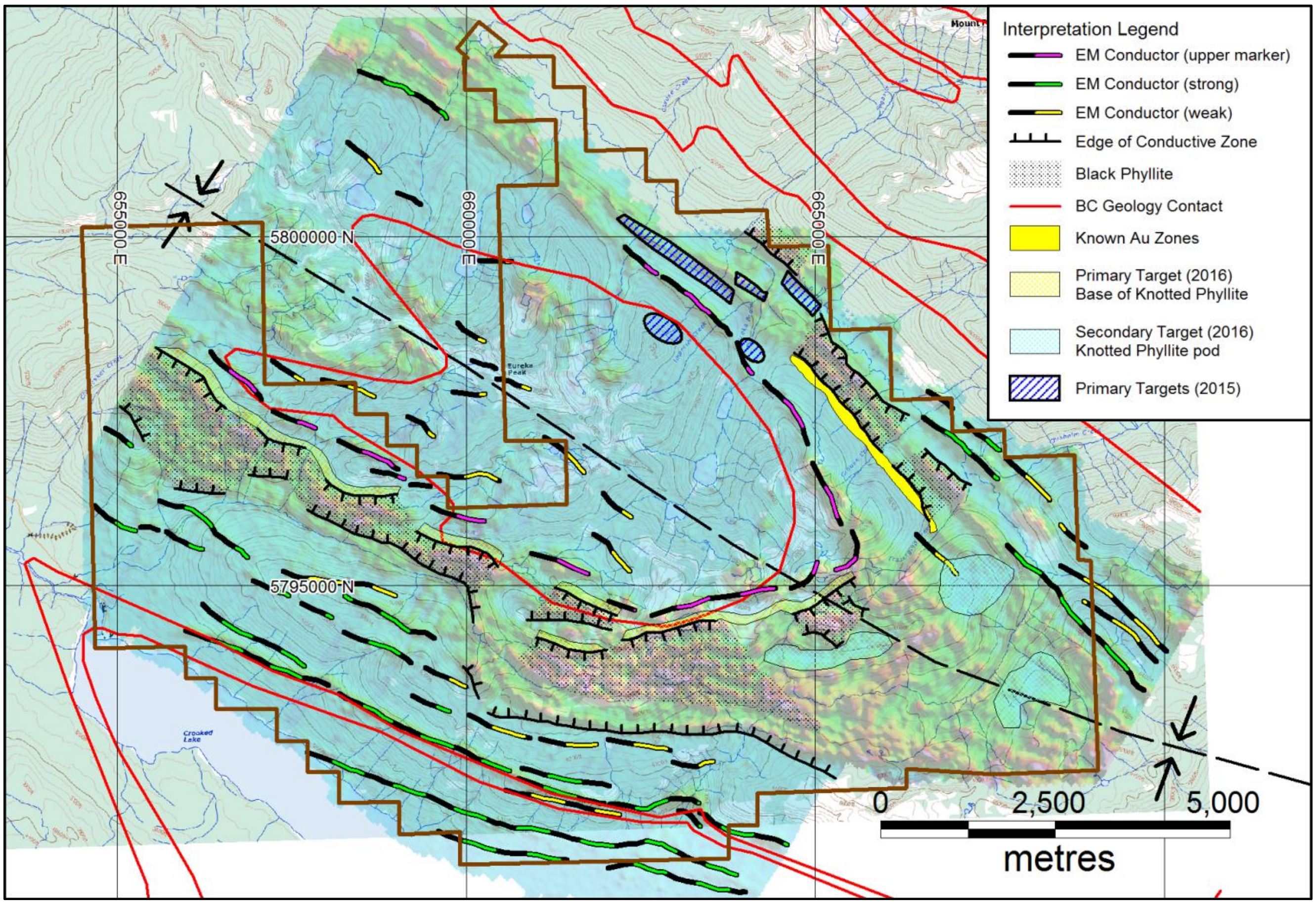


Figure 9: EM Interpretation Map – Background Zoff[16] amplitude map.

The EM data maps numerous narrow, conductive lineations across the property as shown on Figure 9. These include both broad zones containing multiple conductors (interpreted as instances of the Black Banded Phyllite zone) and isolated conductors, such as the response referred to as the upper conductor marker.

Across the southwestern arm of the syncline, the surface expression of the Nicola sedimentary sequence is mapped by the EM survey as an approximately 3.4 km wide zone comprised of a thick basal unit of resistive rocks, overlain by approximately a 400 m to 1200 m wide conductive layer

(Black Banded Phyllite). This sequence is overlain by a 300 m to 800 m wide resistive zone that likely includes the Knotted Phyllite and is capped by a thin conductive layer (upper marker conductor) near the overlying Nicola volcanic contact. Along strike to the SE (near UTM coordinate 661,000E) the Nicola sedimentary sequence abruptly narrows to approximately 2.8 km width. This is accompanied by a displacement and widening of the conductive response and is interpreted as reflecting a NNW striking fault. Similar offsets in the magnetic trends suggest a possible 1.9 km right lateral throw along this fault.

There are several high magnetic susceptibility units mapped below the Black Banded Phyllite horizon on this SW limb that are not seen on the NE limb. It may be that, to the northeast, these units have been displaced or removed by the Eureka Thrust fault. Another possibility is that they may originate from alteration zones along steep to near vertical faults. This second hypothesis is supported by the observation that the stronger magnetic trends typically strike at acute angles to the conductivity/resistivity defined layers, suggesting they are not associated with conformable bedding within the Nicola sedimentary sequence.

Across the nose of the syncline the Nicola sediments are mapped as a moderately conductive unit, containing numerous thin, highly conductive lenses showing similar conductivities to those associated with the Black Banded Phyllite unit. Magnetic intensity is significantly lower than seen to the northwest with only one high amplitude anomaly indicative of a steeply dipping plate like source. Both the magnetic and EM data map arcuate lineations that trace the structure across the nose of the syncline fold. EM inversions across this area suggest the conductive zones are generally horizontal. Several resistive pods are mapped within the conductive background. It is postulated that this area is underlain by a gently folded layer of Black Banded Phyllites and that the resistive pods may represent depressions where this layer is covered by the more resistive Knotted Phyllite horizon. These areas might hold potential for similar mineralization to that occurring to the northwest. The easterly arcing linear in the magnetic data discussed in the December memorandum as a possible fault zone that truncates the southeastern end of the known mineralized trend (near the Frasergold Creek zone) may also be responsible for the differences in structure across the nose of the syncline.

Nicola Group volcanics (basalts) lie above the Nicola Group sediments and form a bowl-shaped cap approximately 4 km wide at higher elevations along the Eureka syncline axis. The unit is reflected by relatively quiet magnetic responses with moderate amplitude. However, the two very high amplitude magnetic anomalies interpreted as intrusions (December 8 Memorandum) are located along the northeastern edge of this unit. This unit is mapped as a relatively uniform, high resistivity body. There is no clear difference between this response and the resistive facies of the Nicola Group sediments.

Recommendations

The primary exploration target along the southwest arm of the Eureka syncline is a continuation or re-occurrence of same stratigraphic sequence hosting the known mineralization. Specifically, this is the base of the Knotted Phyllite zone and top of the Black Banded Phyllite zone. The geophysical study shows this sequence can be traced by the AeroTEM EM data.

Figure 10 below provides a compilation of the geophysical interpretation across the property. The EM interpretation maps two main instances of the primary response along the southwestern limb of the Eureka syncline that are recommended as high priority target areas.

- **Instance 1** extends for ~ 3.0 km strike length along the northeastern edges of the 1044576 and 1044577 claim blocks (656600E/5797800N to 659800E/5795800N). The zone may continue another 500 m to the northwest off the claims. While the conductive lenses within the Black Banded Phyllite zone appear to dip ~ 30° NE the sequence itself dips much steeper, up to 80° NE at the northwest end and ~ 60° NE at southeast end.
  - The abrupt widening of the conductive trace near UTM coordinate 661,000E is interpreted as a northerly trending fault that displaces the zone approximately 1 km in the manner of right lateral fault.
- **Instance 2** is to east of this fault where the geology arcs to east and folds around the Eureka syncline axis. (661100E/5794500N to 665600E/5795200N). As seen to the north, the high conductivity lenses within the Black Banded Phyllite zone appears to dip very shallowly to north and northeast while the broader zone dips from 60° NE to 45° NE. The surface exposure of the Black Banded Phyllite zone appears to be much wider here than seen to the NW (instance 1) and along the NE limb of syncline. At the eastern end of this section, the survey lines run at approximately 45° to the contact strike so the apparent dips seen on the inversion cross-sections appear shallower than the actual dips.

Exploration efforts should concentrate on geological prospecting and mapping across these two areas with the primary goals of:

  - Identifying the source rocks of EM conductive responses interpreted as Black Banded Phyllite, Knotted Phyllite and upper marker horizons.
  - Determining if these are the same stratigraphic sequence that hosts the known gold mineralization along the NE limb of the syncline.
  - Geochemical sampling to test for presence of gold mineralization.

Based on these results, additional claims have been staked to cover the northwesterly extension of this trend as mapped by the geophysical survey.

Three lower priority exploration targets are also recommended across the southeastern portion of the property, along the axis of the Eureka syncline. This area is interpreted as being underlain primarily by a relatively flat-lying occurrence of the Black Banded Phyllite horizon. Higher resistivity lenses mapped in this area may represent pods of knotted phyllites, present in localized basins created by folding. Prospecting and geochemical sampling should be run across these areas.

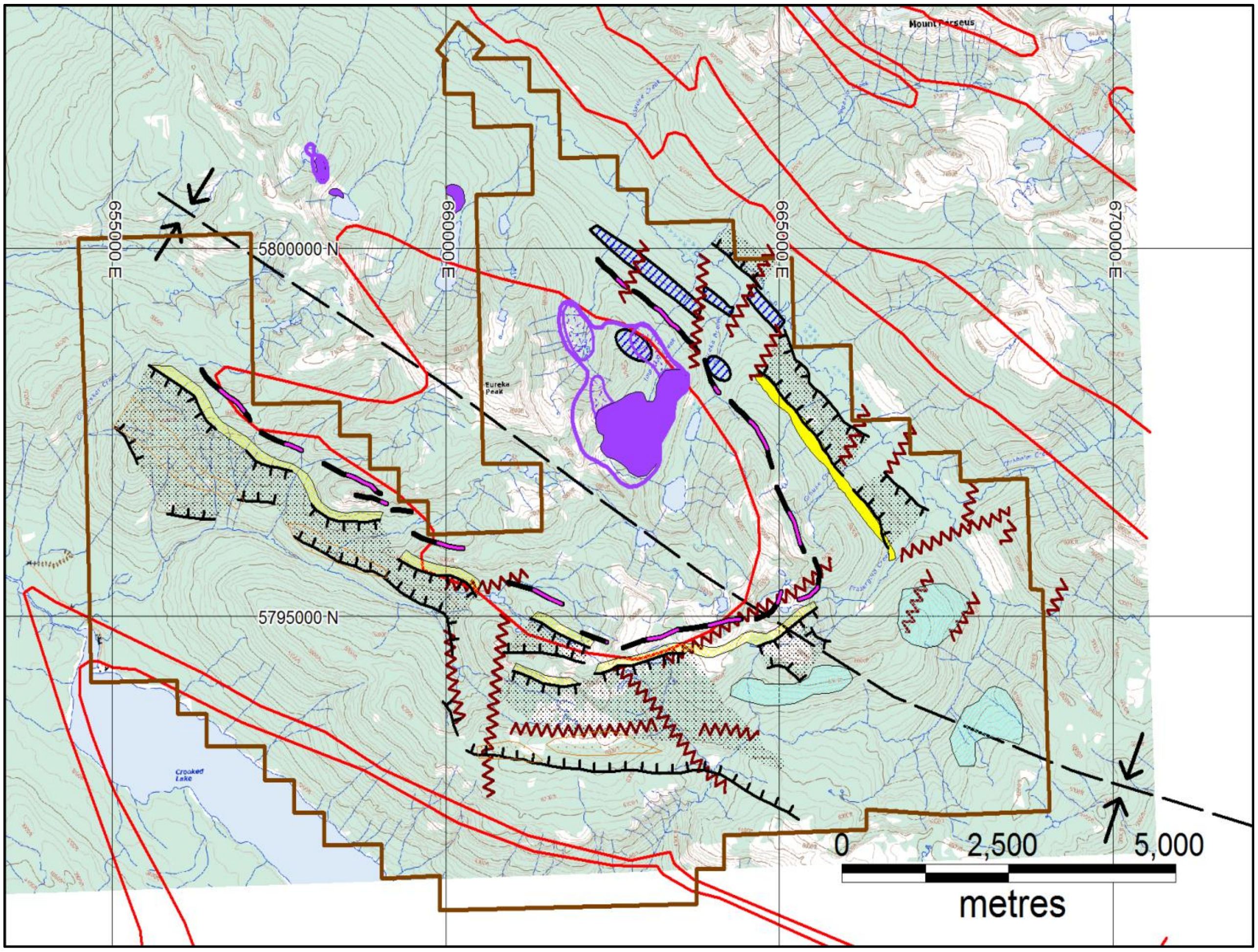


Figure 10: Geophysical Compilation and Recommendation Map

Appendix B: Activation Laboratories, Soil & Rock Sampling Program Assay Certificates

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	14-Jul-16
Invoice No.:	A16-06725
Invoice Date:	27-Jul-16
Your Reference:	Frasergold

Eureka Resources Inc
Suite 1100 - 1111 Melville Street
Vancouver BC V6E 3V6

ATTN: Kristian Whitehead

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

112 Soil samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 1A2-Kamloops Au - Fire Assay AA

Code Weight Report-Kamloops (Rcv'd) Received(kg) weights

REPORT A16-06725

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
9989 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, V2C 6T4
TELEPHONE +250 573-4484 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Kamloops@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Page 1/5

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
Q383901	82
Q383902	< 5
Q383903	< 5
Q383904	< 5
Q383905	< 5
Q383906	40
Q383907	< 5
Q383908	< 5
Q383909	< 5
Q383910	32
Q383911	307
Q383912	< 5
Q383913	< 5
Q383914	< 5
Q383915	< 5
Q383916	< 5
Q383917	< 5
Q383918	< 5
Q383919	< 5
Q383920	< 5
Q383921	< 5
Q383922	59
Q383923	123
Q383924	< 5
Q383925	< 5
Q383926	18
Q383927	< 5
Q383928	< 5
Q383929	< 5
Q383930	264
Q383931	< 5
Q383932	< 5
Q383933	< 5
Q383934	< 5
Q383935	< 5
Q383936	< 5
Q383937	< 5
Q383938	11
Q383939	300
Q383940	< 5
Q383941	< 5
Q383942	< 5
Q383943	< 5
Q383944	< 5
Q383945	< 5
Q383946	1100
Q383947	< 5
Q383948	9

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
Q383949	< 5
Q383950	44
Q383951	145
Q383952	< 5
Q383953	< 5
Q383954	< 5
Q383955	< 5
Q383956	< 5
Q383957	< 5
Q383958	7
Q383959	< 5
Q383960	120
Q383961	15
Q383962	< 5
Q383963	15
Q383964	< 5
Q383965	< 5
Q383966	< 5
Q383967	< 5
Q383968	25
Q383969	< 5
Q383970	< 5
Q383971	< 5
Q383972	17
Q383973	11
Q383974	30
Q383975	7
Q383976	68
Q383977	16
Q383978	24
Q383979	24
Q383980	63
Q383981	11
Q383982	< 5
Q383983	< 5
Q383984	38
Q383985	40
Q383986	12
Q383987	7
Q383988	5
Q383989	< 5
Q383990	< 5
Q383991	< 5
Q383992	< 5
Q383993	< 5
Q383994	< 5
S194901	8
S194902	< 5

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
S195280	< 5
S195281	< 5
S195282	< 5
S195283	< 5
S195284	< 5
S195285	< 5
S195286	< 5
S195287	< 5
S195288	< 5
S195289	< 5
S195290	< 5
S195291	< 5
S195292	< 5
S195293	< 5

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
SF67 Meas	824
SF67 Cert	835
SF67 Meas	856
SF67 Cert	835
SF67 Meas	852
SF67 Cert	835
SF67 Meas	836
SF67 Cert	835
SE68 Meas	587
SE68 Cert	599
SE68 Meas	573
SE68 Cert	599
SE68 Meas	621
SE68 Cert	599
SE68 Meas	603
SE68 Cert	599
Q383905 Orig	< 5
Q383905 Dup	< 5
Q383924 Orig	< 5
Q383924 Dup	19
Q383929 Orig	31
Q383929 Dup	< 5
Q383940 Orig	< 5
Q383940 Dup	< 5
Q383959 Orig	9
Q383959 Dup	< 5
Q383964 Orig	< 5
Q383964 Dup	18
Q383975 Orig	9
Q383975 Dup	5
Q383994 Orig	7
Q383994 Dup	< 5
S195280 Orig	< 5
S195280 Dup	< 5
S195291 Orig	< 5
S195291 Dup	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5

Appendix C: Soil & Rock Sample Assay Results

Report Number: A16-06725								
Report Date: 27/7/2016								
Analyte Symbol	Au			Au			Au	
Unit Symbol	ppb			ppb			ppb	
Detection Limit	5			5			5	
Analysis Method	FA-AA			FA-AA			FA-AA	
Q383901	82	Soil	Q383942	< 5	Soil	Q383983	< 5	Soil
Q383902	< 5	Soil	Q383943	< 5	Soil	Q383984	38	Soil
Q383903	< 5	Soil	Q383944	< 5	Soil	Q383985	40	Soil
Q383904	< 5	Soil	Q383945	< 5	Soil	Q383986	12	Soil
Q383905	< 5	Soil	Q383946	1100	Soil	Q383987	7	Soil
Q383906	40	Soil	Q383947	< 5	Soil	Q383988	5	Soil
Q383907	< 5	Soil	Q383948	9	Soil	Q383989	< 5	Soil
Q383908	< 5	Soil	Q383949	< 5	Soil	Q383990	< 5	Soil
Q383909	< 5	Soil	Q383950	44	Soil	Q383991	< 5	Soil
Q383910	32	Soil	Q383951	145	Soil	Q383992	< 5	Soil
Q383911	307	Soil	Q383952	< 5	Soil	Q383993	< 5	Soil
Q383912	< 5	Soil	Q383953	< 5	Soil	Q383994	< 5	Soil
Q383913	< 5	Soil	Q383954	< 5	Soil	S194901	8	Rock
Q383914	< 5	Soil	Q383955	< 5	Soil	S194902	< 5	Rock
Q383915	< 5	Soil	Q383956	< 5	Soil	S195280	< 5	Soil
Q383916	< 5	Soil	Q383957	< 5	Soil	S195281	< 5	Soil
Q383917	< 5	Soil	Q383958	7	Soil	S195282	< 5	Soil
Q383918	< 5	Soil	Q383959	< 5	Soil	S195283	< 5	Soil
Q383919	< 5	Soil	Q383960	120	Soil	S195284	< 5	Soil
Q383920	< 5	Soil	Q383961	15	Soil	S195285	< 5	Soil
Q383921	< 5	Soil	Q383962	< 5	Soil	S195286	< 5	Soil
Q383922	59	Soil	Q383963	15	Soil	S195287	< 5	Soil
Q383923	123	Soil	Q383964	< 5	Soil	S195288	< 5	Soil
Q383924	< 5	Soil	Q383965	< 5	Soil	S195289	< 5	Soil
Q383925	< 5	Soil	Q383966	< 5	Soil	S195290	< 5	Soil
Q383926	18	Soil	Q383967	< 5	Soil	S195291	< 5	Soil
Q383927	< 5	Soil	Q383968	25	Soil	S195292	< 5	Soil
Q383928	< 5	Soil	Q383969	< 5	Soil	S195293	< 5	Soil
Q383929	< 5	Soil	Q383970	< 5	Soil			
Q383930	264	Soil	Q383971	< 5	Soil			
Q383931	< 5	Soil	Q383972	17	Soil			
Q383932	< 5	Soil	Q383973	11	Soil			
Q383933	< 5	Soil	Q383974	30	Soil			
Q383934	< 5	Soil	Q383975	7	Soil			
Q383935	< 5	Soil	Q383976	68	Soil			
Q383936	< 5	Soil	Q383977	16	Soil			
Q383937	< 5	Soil	Q383978	24	Soil			
Q383938	11	Soil	Q383979	24	Soil			
Q383939	300	Soil	Q383980	63	Soil			
Q383940	< 5	Soil	Q383981	11	Soil			
Q383941	< 5	Soil	Q383982	< 5	Soil			

Appendix D: Soil & Rock Sample Details and Coordinates

SampleID	East83Z10	North83Z10	SampType1	Au_ppb_Cert	Cert	Lab
Q383901	663450	5799600	Soil	82	A16-06725	ACME
Q383902	663450	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383903	663500	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383904	663550	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383905	663600	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383906	663650	5799500	Soil	40	A16-06725	ACME
Q383907	663500	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383908	663550	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383909	663600	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383910	663650	5799600	Soil	32	A16-06725	ACME
Q383911	663700	5799600	Soil	307	A16-06725	ACME
Q383912	663750	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383913	663800	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383914	663800	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383915	663750	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383916	663700	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383917	663650	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383918	663600	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383919	663550	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383920	663500	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383921	663450	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383922	664700	5799100	Soil	59	A16-06725	ACME
Q383923	664650	5799100	Soil	123	A16-06725	ACME
Q383924	664600	5799100	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383925	664550	5799100	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383926	664500	5799100	Soil	18	A16-06725	ACME
Q383927	664450	5799100	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383928	664400	5799100	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383929	664350	5799100	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383930	664350	5799200	Soil	264	A16-06725	ACME
Q383931	664400	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383932	664450	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383933	664500	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383934	664550	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383935	664600	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383936	664650	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383937	664700	5799200	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383938	664397	5799613	Soil	11	A16-06725	ACME

Q383939	664409	5799576	Soil	300	A16-06725	ACME
Q383940	664426	5799559	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383941	664445	5799541	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383942	664464	5799520	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383943	664489	5799501	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383944	6644515	5799480	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383945	664545	5799490	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383946	664541	5799452	Soil	1100	A16-06725	ACME
Q383947	664532	5799415	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383948	664561	5799371	Soil	9	A16-06725	ACME
Q383949	664584	5799334	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383950	664547	5799331	Soil	44	A16-06725	ACME
Q383951	663850	5799500	Soil	145	A16-06725	ACME
Q383952	663850	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383953	663850	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383954	663874	5799815	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383955	663900	5799800	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383956	663947	5799783	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383957	663886	5799691	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383958	663900	5799600	Soil	7	A16-06725	ACME
Q383959	663900	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383960	663900	5799400	Soil	120	A16-06725	ACME
Q383961	663950	5799400	Soil	15	A16-06725	ACME
Q383962	663950	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383963	663950	5799600	Soil	15	A16-06725	ACME
Q383964	663961	5799674	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383965	664000	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383966	664050	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383967	664100	5799700	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383968	664100	5799600	Soil	25	A16-06725	ACME
Q383969	664050	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383970	664000	5799600	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383971	664000	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383972	664000	5799400	Soil	17	A16-06725	ACME
Q383973	664050	5799400	Soil	11	A16-06725	ACME
Q383974	664050	5799500	Soil	30	A16-06725	ACME
Q383975	664100	5799500	Soil	7	A16-06725	ACME
Q383976	664150	5799500	Soil	68	A16-06725	ACME
Q383977	664150	5799600	Soil	16	A16-06725	ACME
Q383978	664200	5799600	Soil	24	A16-06725	ACME
Q383979	664250	5799600	Soil	24	A16-06725	ACME

Q383980	664350	5799500	Soil	63	A16-06725	ACME
Q383981	664300	5799500	Soil	11	A16-06725	ACME
Q383982	664250	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383983	664200	5799500	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383984	664350	5799400	Soil	38	A16-06725	ACME
Q383985	664300	5799400	Soil	40	A16-06725	ACME
Q383986	664250	5799400	Soil	12	A16-06725	ACME
Q383987	664200	5799400	Soil	7	A16-06725	ACME
Q383988	664150	5799400	Soil	5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383989	664100	5799400	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383990	664650	5799300	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383991	664600	5799300	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383992	664500	5799300	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383993	664450	5799300	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
Q383994	664400	5799300	Soil	< 5	A16-06725	ACME
S194901	664798	5798940	Rock	8	A16-06725	ACME
S194902	664798	5798940	Rock	< 5	A16-06725	ACME

Appendix E: Soil & Rock Sample Maps


663500
664000
664500
5799500
5799000
KK
1035771
CREEK
1041968
IMPERIAL
517996
EUREKA
524992
MAC
204214
Eureka Brook
MacKay River
1240
1260
1280
1320
1360
1400
1440
1480
1520
Q383901
Q383902
Q383903
Q383904
Q383905
Q383906
Q383907
Q383908
Q383909
Q383910
Q383911
Q383912
Q383913
Q383914
Q383915
Q383916
Q383917
Q383918
Q383919
Q383920
Q383921
Q383922
Q383923
Q383924
Q383925
Q383926
Q383927
Q383928
Q383929
Q383930
Q383931
Q383932
Q383933
Q383934
Q383935
Q383936
Q383937
Q383938
Q383939
Q383940
Q383941
Q383942
Q383943
Q383944
Q383945
Q383946
Q383947
Q383948
Q383949
Q383950
Q383951
Q383952
Q383953
Q383954
Q383955
Q383956
Q383957
Q383958
Q383959
Q383960
Q383961
Q383962
Q383963
Q383964
Q383965
Q383966
Q383967
Q383968
Q383969
Q383970
Q383971
Q383972
Q383973
Q383974
Q383975
Q383976
Q383977
Q383978
Q383979
Q383980
Q383981
Q383982
Q383983
Q383984
Q383985
Q383986
Q383987
Q383988
Q383989
Q383990
Q383991
Q383992
Q383993
Q383994
S194901
S194902
Map Area
FG Property
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers
1:250K
UTM Z10 (NAD83)
665000
Legend
2016 Surface Sample by Type (Sample Count)
Rock, Grab (2)
Soil (94)
FG Property Boundary
Tenure Type (Tenure Name / Tenure ID)
Cell (22)
Legacy (10)
Index Elevation Contour (metres a.s.l.)
Intermediate Elevation Contour
Road / Trail
Watercourse
EUREKA RESOURCES INC.
Date: 2017/12/13
Rev.: --
Version: 1.0
Figure: --
Author: WSH
Office: Vancouver
Scale: 1:2,000
FG Property
2016
Rock and Soil
Sample
Locations
July 4-9, 2016
Filename: 20171213_2016_Surface_Sample_Locations.mxd
Location: NTS 093A7/A2, Cariboo Mining Division
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD83)
0 20 40 60 80 100
Meters


CREEK
1041968
KK
1035771
IMPERIAL
517996
EUREKA
524992
MAC
204214
Eureka Brook
MacKay River
Map Area
FG Property
Kilometers
UTM Z10 (NAD83)
1:250K
Legend
2016 Soil Sample (Sample Count)
> 500 (1)
> 50 - <= 500 (10)
> 30 - <= 50 (5)
> 10 - <= 30 (13)
0 - <= 10 (5)
2016 Rock Grab Sample (Sample Count)
0 - <= 10 (2)
FG Property Boundary
Tenure Type (Tenure Name / Tenure ID)
Cell (22)
Legacy (10)
Index Elevation Contour (metres a.s.l.)
Intermediate Elevation Contour
Road / Trail
Watercourse
EUREKA RESOURCES INC.
Date: 2017/12/13
Rev.: --
Version: 1.0
Figure: --
Author: WSH
Office: Vancouver
Scale: 1:2,000
FG Property
2016
Rock and Soil
Au (ppb)
Results
ACME Cert: A16-06725
July 4-9, 2016
Filename: 20171213_2016_Surface_Sample_Au_Results.mxd
Location: NTS 093A7/A2, Cariboo Mining Division
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD83)
Meters