BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Prospecting, historic drill compilation TOTAL COST: $6501.29

AUTHOR(S): Jeff Clarke, Nader Mostaghimi SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): YEAR OF WORK: 2016

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

PROPERTY NAME: Port Hardy

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

IC1 (1045496); IC2 (1045497); IC6 (1046255)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu-Mo-Au-Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092L061; 092L135; 092L159; 092L318; 092L315; 092L316; 092L209

MINING DIVISION: Nanaimo NTS/BCGS: 092H/10, 092L/11, 092L/12

LATITUDE: 50 ° 37 '57 " LONGITUDE: 127 ° 32 '11 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Tech-X Resources Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2386 East Mall Suite 112B
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Tech-X Resources Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2386 East Mall Suite 112B
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Calc-alkalic porphyry, skarn, Island plutonic suite, Bonanza Group volcanics, Karmutsen Formation, Quatsino Formation
granodiorite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, limestone, basalt,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 710,738,9305,11366,12271,13346,13536
14084,14169,14777,16152,16687,17580,17581,18744,18805,23268,29895,2381,8284,9853,11407,17029

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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			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic	Historic drilling compilation and model	1045496	$2519.79
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	2.75 km2	1045496, 1045497, 1046255	$3981.50
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:	$6501.29

Assessment Report on the 2016 Prospecting and Geologic modelling at the Port Hardy claims

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

Tenure Numbers:

1045496, 1045497, 1045665, 1046255, 1046256, 1046431, 1046432

NTS MAP 092H/10, 092L/11 and 092L/12
Centre of Work
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 N 603500 mE / 5610000 mN
$50^0$37'57''N, $127^0$32'11'' W

Owner: Tech-X Resources Inc.

Operator: Tech-X Resources Inc.
Suite 2600, 595 Burrard St.
Vancouver, BC
V7X 1L3

Report by:
Jeff Clarke, MSc., P.Geo

Nader Mostaghimi, MSc., GIT

Submitted: August 20th, 2017

Summary

This report summarizes the field and data compilations conducted by Tech-X Resources Inc. (Tech-X) at the Port Hardy property, centred 10 km to the south of Port Hardy. Tech-X acquired the claims in 2016 and conducted preliminary field reconnaissance and prospecting, as well as compilation and modelling of the historic drilling data. The property is located near adjacent to the past-producing Island Copper mine. The claims were acquired based on its prospectivity for both porphyry and skarn style mineralization wth extensive historic drilling on the property.

The 2016 field program was designed to assess the property access and to locate and prospect near the known minfile occurrences. Several of the skarn showings are well exposed as magnetite lenses near or at the contact of limestone of the Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation with granodioritic intrusive stocks and sills of the Jurassic aged Island plutonic suite. Mineralization at these showings typically occurs as massive to blebby chalcopyrite, pyrite and lesser bornite.

A desktop study of the extensive drilling data of targets near the historic Island Copper mine was also undertaken to build a geologic model. Historic drill testing during near mine exploration of the Island Copper mine returned intervals with elevated Cu and Mo in both porphyry and skarn altered zones. The desktop compilation and 3D modelling study aimed to unravel the spatial relationship between the skarn and porphyry style alteration to refine potential drill targets.

This report is in support of statement of work (SOW) submitted on July 14, 2017 (Event #5656410). The total value of work described in this report is $6,501.29.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the 2016 work program completed by Tech-X at the Port Hardy property. During the 2016, Tech-X completed the following work on the property:

- 2 days of field prospecting
- Compiling historic drill data on the property and building 3D geologic model

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Port Hardy property is centred approximately 10 km to the south of the town of Port Hardy and 4 km to the northeast of Coal Harbour on northern Vancouver Island (Fig. 1). The property is accessed from Port Hardy by following the paved Coal Harbour road to the south which connects the towns of Port Hardy and Coal Harbour. The property is well connected by forest survey roads and the historic access road to the Island Copper mine which are accessed off of the Coal Harbour road.

3. CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project is located within the coastal temperate rain forest in northern Vancouver Island. The area is characterized by gently rolling hills with an elevation range from approximately 300 m in the northwestern portion of the claims near the Caledonia showing to approximately 60 m within the southern portion of the Coal Harbour access road which transect the claims. Quatse lake is a major lake which partially located within the western claims. The region is covered by logging cut blocks with various ages of growth of mostly cedar and spruce. The climate is typical of the coastal setting with heavy rainfall in the winters with variable dry to wet summers.

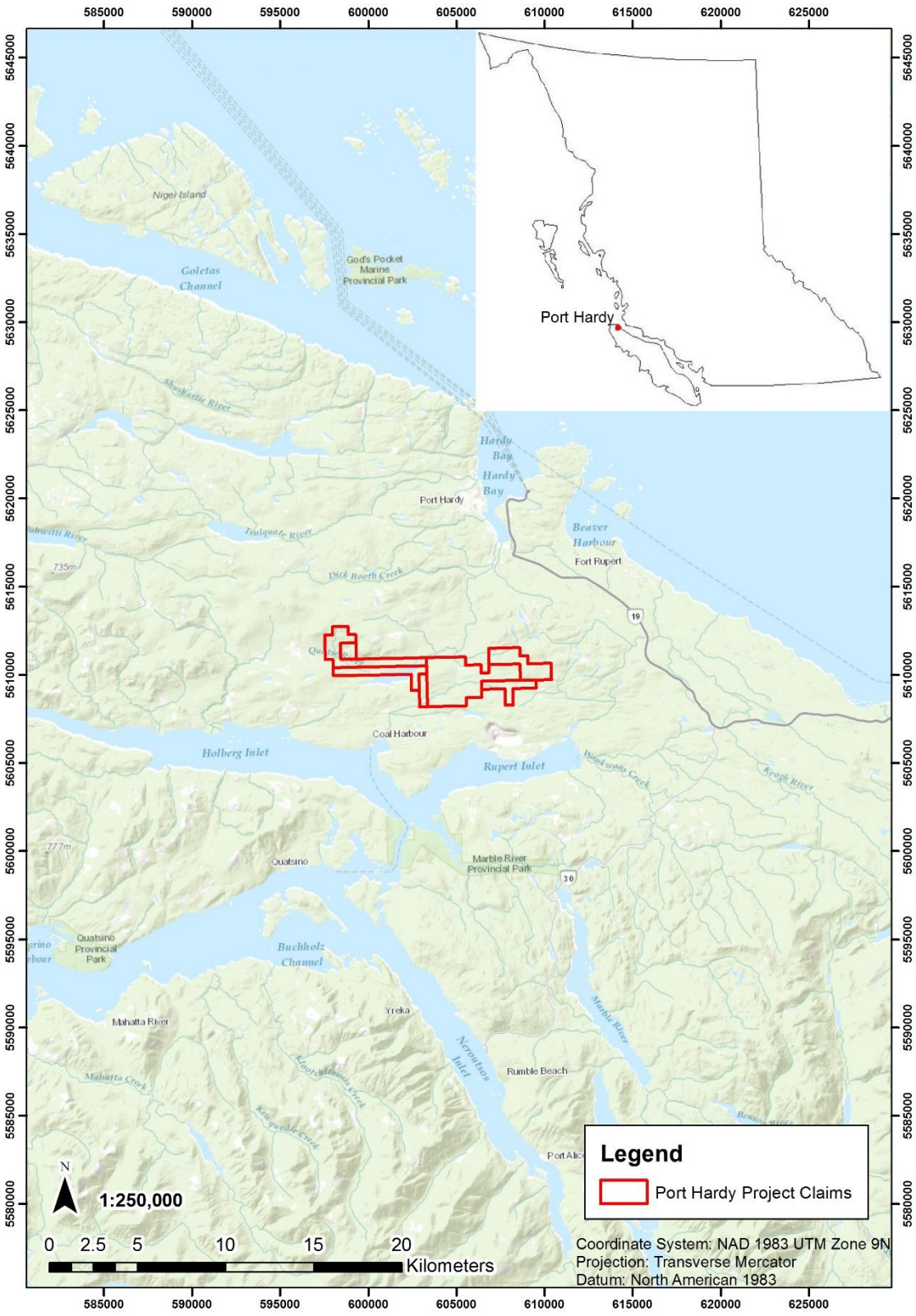

Figure 1: Port Hardy Claims Location

4. CLAIMS

Tech-X holds 100% interest on all claims within the Port Hardy property which totals 2,398.1197 Ha in 7 contiguous mineral claims.

Table 1: List of Mineral Tenures, Port Hardy Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1045496	IC1	092L/12 & 92L/11	2016/Jul/21	2018/May/15	963.4391
1045497	IC2	092L/12	2016/Jul/21	2018/May/15	81.968
1045665	IC5	092L/12	2016/Jul/29	2018/May/15	82.0037
1046255	IC6	092L/11	2016/Aug/25	2018/May/15	348.4149
1046256	IC7	092L/12	2016/Aug/25	2018/May/15	450.8365
1046431	IC8	092L/12	2016/Sep/02	2018/May/15	286.9557
1046432	IC9	092L/12	2016/Sep/02	2018/May/15	184.5018
				Total	**2,398.1197**

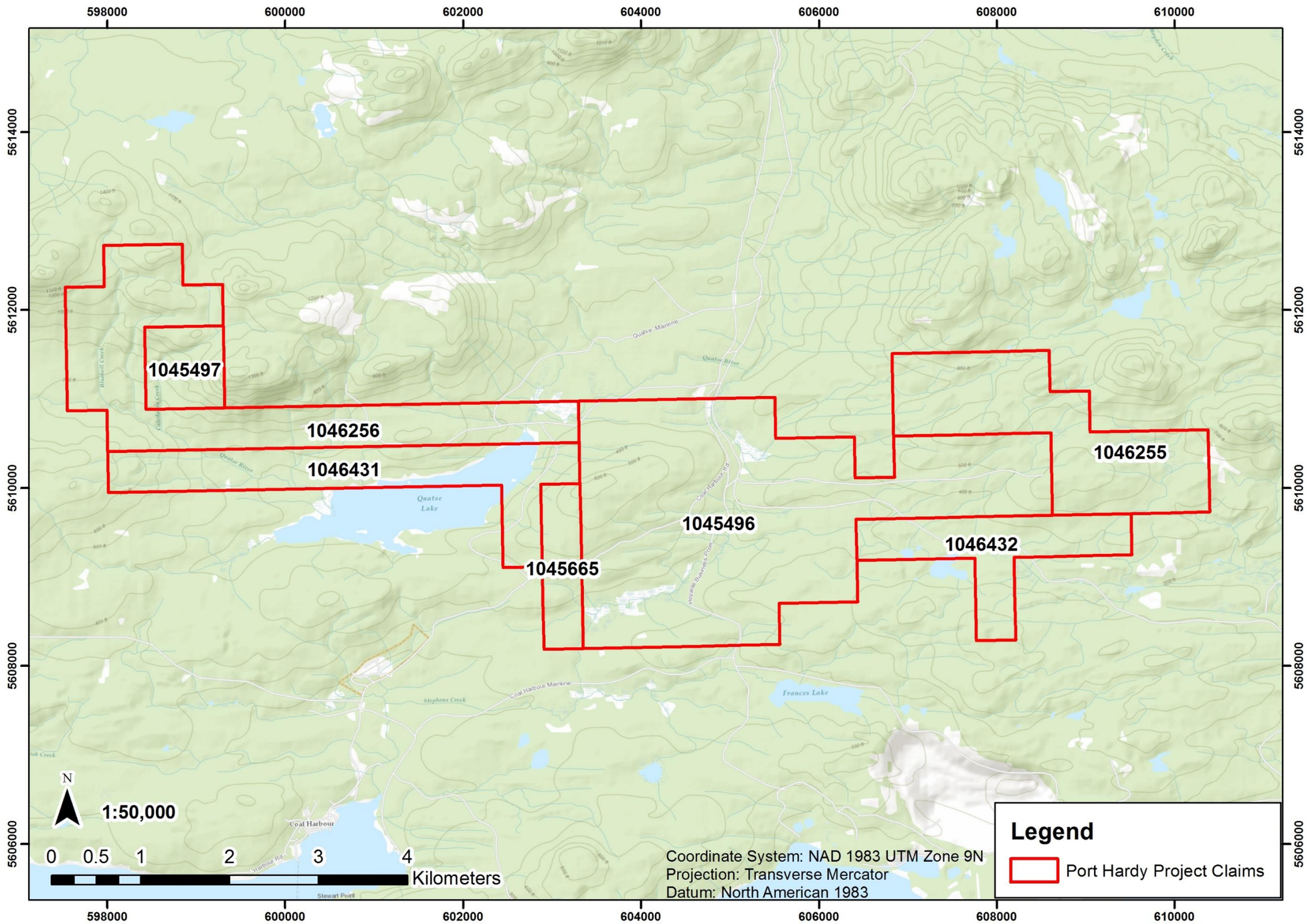

Figure 2: Port Hardy project claims

5. EXPLORATION HISTORY

The property has been explored since the 1960s with various soil sampling, ground magnetometer and drilling surveys during exploration that led to the discovery of Island Copper. The property was intermittently explored by Utah Construction and Mining Co., Utah Mines Ltd. and BHP-Utah Mines in to the late 1980s as near mine exploration, exploring for mine mill feed.

The first documented work on the claims is from 1965, where the Utah Construction and Mining Co. completed preliminary soil geochemistry, geologic mapping, ground magnetometer and IP surveying were completed (AR0710) which confirmed the presence of fracture controlled Cu mineralization in Bonanza group volcanics. Utah Construction and Mining Co. followed this work up with further soil sampling (AR0738).

Starting in 1979, Utah Mines Ltd., which held the Island Copper property, began surface near mine exploration. The property was first gridded (AR9305) with detailed geologic mapping completed over the Sunset group of claims located to the immediate northeast of the Island Copper mine (AR11366). Between 1984 and 1989, various drill programs were undertaken by Utah Mines Ltd. and Later BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. over the current Port Hardy claim boundary (AR12271, 13346, 13536, 14084, 14169, 14777, 16152, 16687, 18744, 18805). This drilling involved both percussion and diamond drilling and intersected both skarn and porphyry style alteration with encouraging Cu-Mo assays including 117 m @ 0.44 % Cu from hole E69 in skarn type alteration.

A regional 2631 sample soil geochemical survey (AR17581) was completed by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. in 1988, which identified several single and multi-element geochemical anomalies. That same year BHP-Utah Mines completed a regional 390 line km airborne magnetometer and VLF survey (AR17580) which identified several magnetic and conductive anomalies of interest.

The first recorded exploration work at the skarn showings within the eastern claims by Yellowknife Bear Mines Ltd. in 1969 where a total of 31 miles were gridded with a ground magnetometer and B horizon soil geochemical survey completed over the grid (AR2381). Strongly elevated Cu and Zn are coincident with skarn mineralization and occur in proximity to magnetic highs from the magnetometer survey. The prospector John M. McAndrews completed detailed mapping of the skarn occurrences in the eastern claims in 1979 which were previously named the Cliff claims (AR8284). This eastern portion of the claims was also included in a regional helicopter EM and magnetometer survey by Energex Minerals Ltd. in

partnership with John M. McAndrews in 1981 (AR9853). In 1983, Energex minerals Ltd. completed a shallow 8 diamond drill hole program totalling 232.4 m on the Cliff claims and the adjoining Swamp showing targeting skarn mineralization (AR11407). This drilling returned narrow high grade mineralization including drill hole DDH83-3 which returned 2 m of 5.07 % Cu. In 1987, John M. McAndrew continued exploration with 170 of silt and soil sampling, geologic mapping and 10.6 km of ground magnetometer surveying over the Pick and Cliff claims (AR17,029).

The Caledonia skarn occurrence located in the far western claims was previously mined. The BC mineral inventory reports that in 1929, a total of 0.9 tonnes of ore shipped from the property which graded 514.2 g/t Ag and 7.3 % Cu. Underground development continued at the property which identified 68,000 tonnes of ore grading 704.2 g/t Ag, 6.1 % Cu, 7.45 % Zn, 0.6 % Pb and 0.34 g/t Au in a 3-5 m thick horizon with a strike length of 100 m. Exploration resumed on the property in following the discovery of Island Copper in 1967 with a 2,300 ft drilling camping and geochemical survey. The property changed hands with no substantial work until 1993 when Winfield Resources Ltd. completed a 249 soil sampling survey, ground magnetometer and IP survey over the Quatse claims with the survey centred to the north of Quatse lake and to the east of the Caledonia showing (AR23,268). In 2007, Quatse Silver Resources Inc. completed 119 m of trenching near the Caledonia showing and sampling of the historic workings which returned up to 581.7 g/t Ag, 4.42 % Cu, 0.13 % Pb, 8.97% Zn from skarn mineralization from an upper adit raise (AR29,895). Metallurgic test work with three rougher flotation cell test were also completed from ore from the Caledonia showing, which returned high recovery (AR29,895).

6. GEOLOGY

The region was last mapped by the BCGS in 2006, with the described regional geology summarized from Nixon et al. (2006).

The project area is located with the Wrangellia terrane, a tectonostratigraphic terrane which continues northward in to central Alaska. The Wrangellia terrane, which was amalgamated with the Alexander terrane in the Carboniferous, and subsequently accreted to North America between the middle Jurassic and the mid-Cretaceous (Nixon et al., 2006).

Volcanic and sedimentary units of the Mesozoic Vancouver Group are deposited by accretionary and are represented by basaltic flows with a minor sedimentary component of the upper Triassic Karmutsen formation which is interpreted to be sourced from a mantle plume tapping an oceanic plateau (Greene et

al., 2006). The Karmutsen formation is conformably overlain by shallow marine sediments as limestone of the upper Triassic Quatsino formation. The upper Triassic Parson Bay formation is poorly exposed within the region and is composed of sedimentary units including micritic limestone, shale, siltstone and sandstone. The Parsons Bay formation conformably overlies the Quatsino formation limestone.

The lower Jurassic Bonanza group volcanics conformably overlie all the shallow marine sediments of the Quatsino and Parson Bay formations. The Bonanza group volcanics were deposited as part of the formation of the Bonanza arc, a volcanic arc forming along the length of Vancouver Island during the accretion of Wrangellia.

The granitoid intrusions of the Jurassic aged Island Plutonic Suite occur as plugs, dikes and sills. The intrusions of the Island Plutonic Suite are typically felsic to intermediate intrusives including granodiorite and tonalite with accessory biotite and hornblende, quartz diorite, diorite, granite and quartz-feldspar and K-feldspar megacrystic porphyry.

The region is prospective for both skarn and porphyry mineralization. Skarn mineralization occurs at or near the contact of Island Plutonic Suite rocks with calcareous rocks of the Parsons Bay and Quatsino formations. Skarn mineralization typically occurs as calc-silicate magnetite skarns with Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization.

Calc-alkaline Cu-Mo porphyry mineralization occurs in association with the Island Plutonic Suite, which is the host intrusion of the Island Copper mine. The Island Copper porphyry is a 377 Mt @ 0.41% Cu, 0.017% Mo and 0.19 ppm Au, calc-alkalic porphyry deposit (Arancibia and Clark, 1996). A major felsic porphyry dike of the Island Plutonic Suite is the main mineralizing phase, with strong grades hosted within the brecciated zones and Bonanza Group volcanic rocks (Arancibia and Clark, 1996).

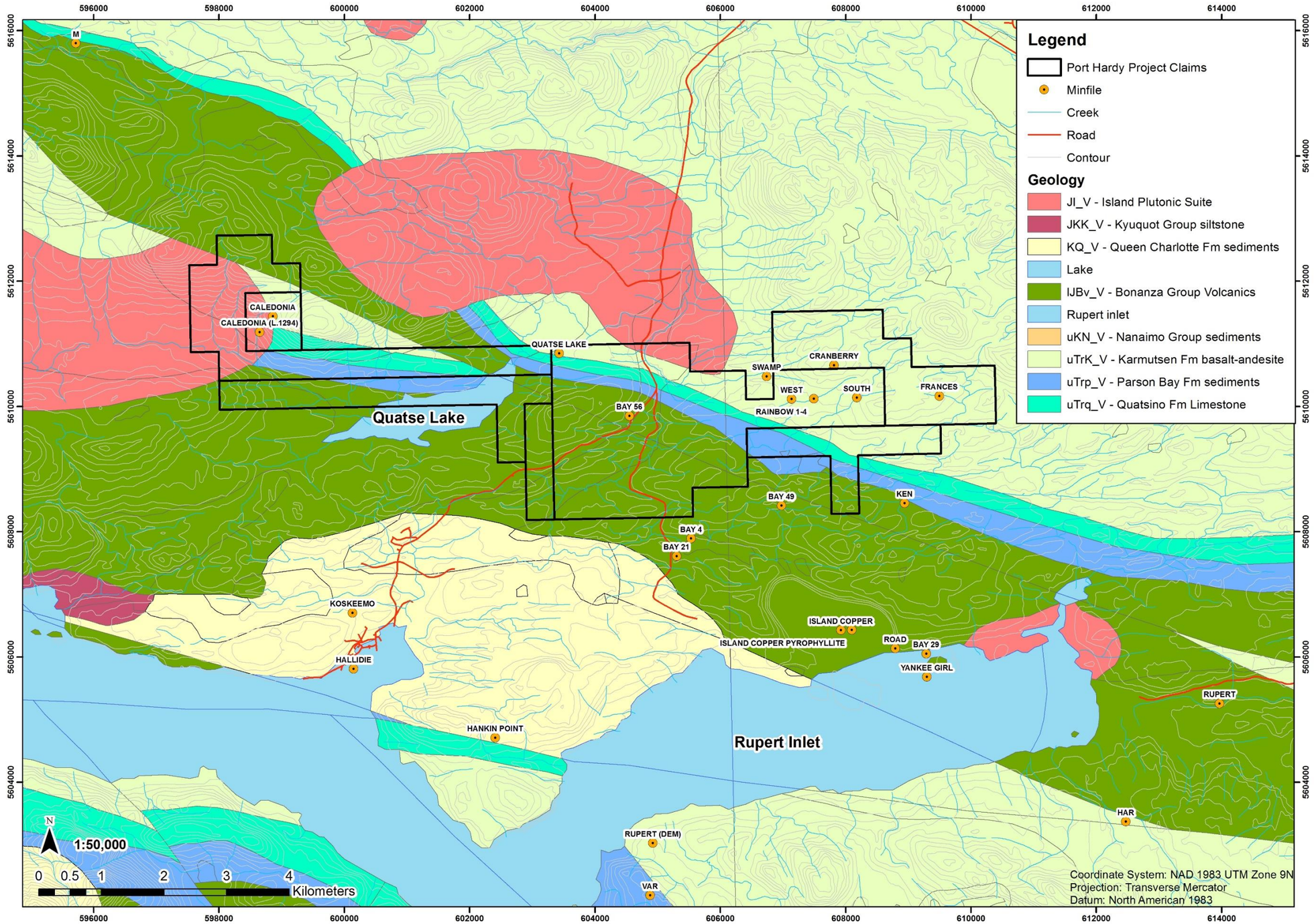

Figure 3: Port Hardy project regional geology

7. 2016 WORK PROGRAM

7.1. Prospecting

A two-day prospecting campaign was completed by geologists Jeff Clarke and Laurel Clarke from September 3rd-4th, 2016. The prospecting was focused on locating and prospecting near the known showings, assessing the extent of outcrop over the zone in the centre of the claims with extensive drilling, as well to assess road and track access.

The Caledonia minfile showing was located within the northwest portion of the claims as a historic small scale mine operation. Mineralization at Caledonia is hosted as massive and disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena within a thin, gently north to northeast dipping magnetite skarn lens at the contact of crystalline marble of the Quatsino formation with a medium to coarse grained granodiorite plug of the Island Plutonic Suite. The skarn lens is exposed over approximately 30 m within the quarry and pinches and swells from 20-50 cm in thickness.

Figure 4: Magnetite skarn lens hosting disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite at the Caledonia showing

Figure 5: Exposed magnetite skarn lens within the Caledonia historic working

The skarn minfile showings located within the northeastern claims were also prospected during this work program. The skarn occurrence at the West showing was located which occurs as a massive 1.5 m thick magnetic skarn horizon hosting disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite with secondary Cu-oxide staining. The West showing is locally exposed in a small trench where the magnetite lens is exposed within fine micritic limestone of the Quatsino formation.

Figure 6: Magnetite skarn lens hosting disseminated and blebby pyrite and chalcopyrite at the West showing

Approximately 500 m to the north of the West showing the Rainbow group of skarn showings. The Rainbow showings occur along a ENE trend with exposed skarn mineralization sporadic over 4 distinct mineralized zones over 400 m of strike length. The skarn lenses typically occur as distinct magnetite+actinolite+garnet skarn lenses within micritic limestone. Mineralization occurs as disseminated, blebby to semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite within skarn lenses. The exposed skarn lenses is up to 2 m in thickness in outcrop.

Figure 7: Blebby pyrite and chalcopyrite in subcropping calc-silicate skarn located along the Rainbow skarn trend

Outcrop is sparse over the central claims which hosts the majority of the historic drill testing. However, a small grouping of road cut outcrops immediately to the south of the claim margins was prospected. The outcrops from this area were moderate to strongly altered as silica+pyrite with variable sericite after feldspar within a pale grey to beige volcaniclastic horizon of the Bonanza group volcanics. This style of alteration may be representative of phyllic alteration on the margins of a porphyry system and is of interest requiring follow up work.

Figure 8: Strongly silicified and pyritic beige to grey fine grained volcaniclastic

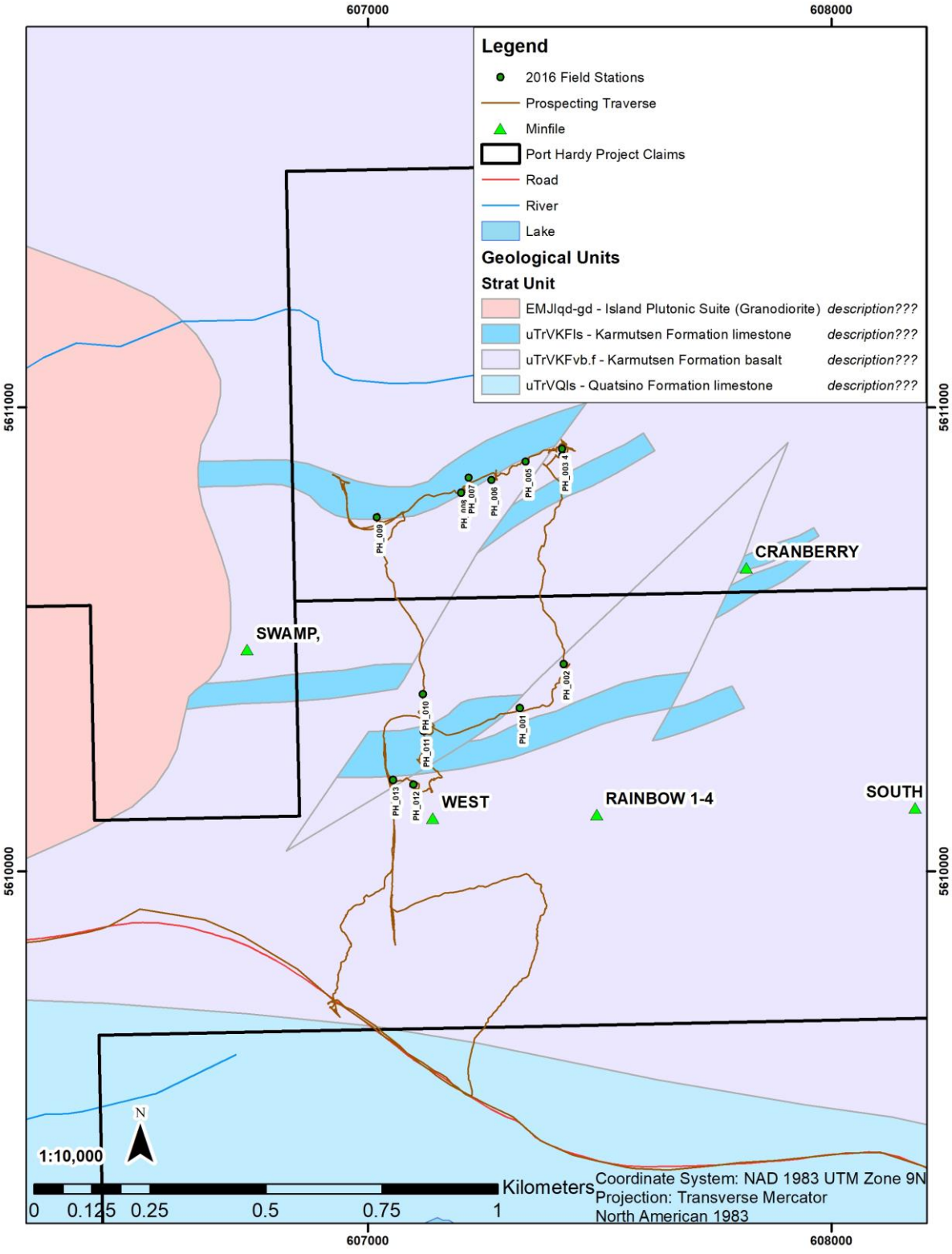

Figure 9: Eastern claims prospecting traverse and field stations

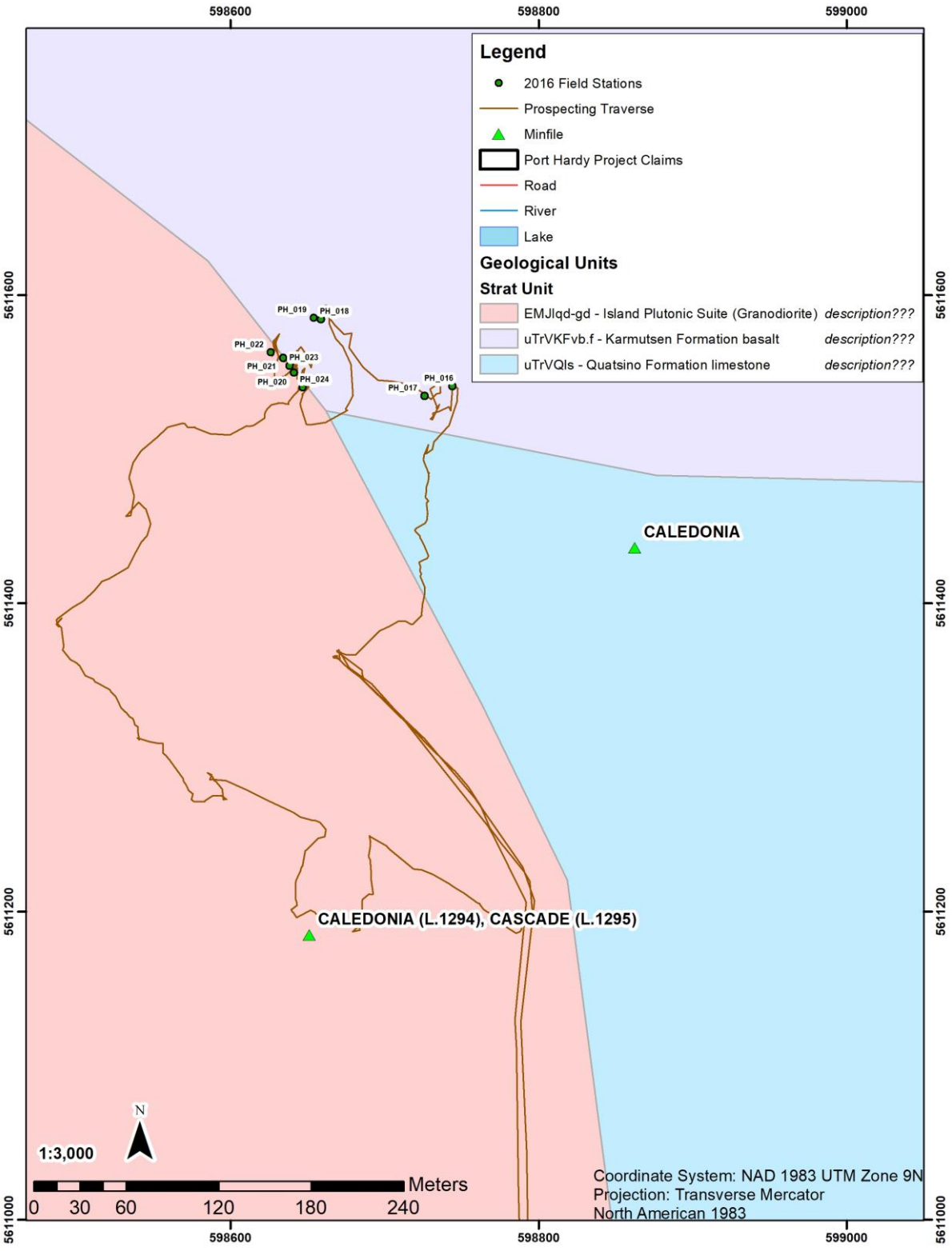

Figure 10: West claims prospecting traverses and field stations

Table 2: 2016 field station description

StationID	Easting (NAD83 Zone 9N)	Northing (NAD83 Zone 9N)	Structure	Dip	Strike	Lith ID	Description
PH_001	607328	5610353	Joint	77	256	Basalt	Fresh augite+feldspat phyric basalt
PH_002	607422	5610447				Basalt	Moderately magnetic dark grey basalt. Clotty and disseminated pyrite.
PH_003	607420	5610897	contact	54	205	Limestone	Limestone overlying skarn lens.
PH_004	607419	5610912	Joint	32	227	Skarn	2 m thick skarn lens in cliff face with limestone overlying. Actinolite epidote calcite and garnet skarn with oatchy magnetite. Local blebby and clotty chalcopyrite
PH_005	607340	5610883				Limestone	Subcropping of fresh limestone
PH_006	607267	5610844	contact	48	118	Skarn	1 m thick actinolite calcite skarn lens at contact with limestone.
PH_007	607218	5610849	Joint	57	270	Limestone	
PH_008	607202	5610817				Skarn	Massive skarn boulders from rubble pile in old trench at rainbow 2 showing. Magnetite+actinolite skarn with massive and blebby chalcopyrite
PH_009	607020	5610763	Joint	88	240	Skarn	Magnetite+calcite+epidote skarning pids with Cu-oxide, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization
PH_010	607119	5610382				Limestone	
PH_011	607120	5610302	Joint	55	206	Skarn	Grey green felds+augite phyric basalt. Weakly magnetic.
PH_012	607099	5610187	Bedding	35	165	Skarn	1.5m magnetite skarn lens. Massive magnetite with minor blebby chalcopyrite and moderate malachite staining
PH_013	607055	5610198	Bedding	49	73	Limestone	Massive micritic limestone from small quarry. Weak local epidote. Trace pyrite.
PH_014	604741	5607958	Joint	85	66	Breccia	Light grey to pink strongly silicified volcanic breccia with strong disseminated pyrite (3%). Cross cutting qtz carbonate veinlets
PH_015	604636	5607953	Joint	18	132	Breccia	Outcrop off of road
PH_016	598744	5611541				Basalt	Dk grey basalt.
PH_017	598726	5611535				Basalt	Subcrop of dark grey basalt
PH_018	598659	5611584	Joint	14	249	Limestone	Gently dipping ?bedding
PH_019	598654	5611585	Joint	25	233	Limestone	Fresh marble
PH_020	598641	5611550	contact	20	110	Granodiorite	Flat lying contact of granodiorite with limestone
PH_021	598634	5611559	contact	33	123	Granodiorite	Contact of granodiorite with limestone.
PH_022	598626	5611563	Joint	74	324	Granodiorite	Strong jointing in gramite to granodiorite near contact with limestone. Minor epidote alteration
PH_023	598638	5611554	Bedding	41	275	Limestone	20 cm thick folded magnetote skarn lens in marble. Strong chalcopyrite mineralization
PH_024	598647	5611540	Bedding	58	328	Skarn	Relict bedding in crystalline marble at the caledonia mine. Unmineralized

7.2. Drill Data Compilation and 3D Modelling

Efforts were made to locate the historic drill core from the property, however discussions with local service providers and other local exploration companies confirmed that much of the near mine drill core was likely buried by BHP following closure and remediation of the mine site. A review of the geologic model was therefore based on the extensive historic drill data available. The historic logs and assays from 29 holes over the central claim area, near the Bay 56 showing, were first digitized as part of a data compilation and 3D modelling using GoCad software. The aim of this compilation was to better constrain the controls of mineralization and the spatial distribution of alteration and their association with mineralization. The alteration and mineralization from the drilling over the central claims is similar to the alteration and mineralization at the Island Copper porphyry.

7.2.1 Main Findings from Drill Compilation and 3D GoCad Modelling

The complete findings and methods of the drill data compilation and 3D geologic modelling are included in appendix 3. The following is a summary of the main findings from this report.

A distinct difference between the Island Copper porphyry and the porphyry at the Bay 56 minfile is the size of the main intrusive phase. The main mineralizing quartz-feldspar porphyry phase at the Island Copper porphyry is a tabular body approximately 200 m in thickness, whereas at the Bay 56 minfile porphyry occurrence, the quartz-feldspar porphyry body is smaller, varying between 60-75 m in thickness and dipping sub-parallel to local fabric towards the south. 3D modelling with GoCad highlight the quartz-feldspar porphyry body at the Bay 56 porphyry showing to be traceable for approximately 250-350 m where the Cu grade intercepts are the highest.

However, similarly to the Island Copper porphyry, the Bay 56 porphyry hosts a brecciated zone which is strongly sericite altered and proximal to skarn alteration as epidote and minor secondary biotite. The skarn alteration zones are spatially related to quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. Similarly to Island Copper, the skarn and breccia zones host sulphide mineralization near the Bay 56 porphyry occurrence.

As part of the GoCad 3D geologic modelling, the historic drill logs and assay results were reviewed to better understand the geologic controls and associations with mineralization. The strongest mineralized zones are noted to occur in association with epidote alteration. Elevated Cu grades also occur in association or proximal to secondary biotite, chlorite and sericite alteration assemblages.

Notable structures and trends of interest from this modelling are also noted. The mineralizing quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes typically occur at a strike of N70W and dip at ~50^{o} NE which cross-cuts the Jurassic Bonanza volcanics which are trending at N70W and dip at ~25-30^{o} SW. Mineralization occurs in association with the quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, both in the footwall and hanging wall. The dykes are also haloed by a marginal breccia unit which is often mineralized.

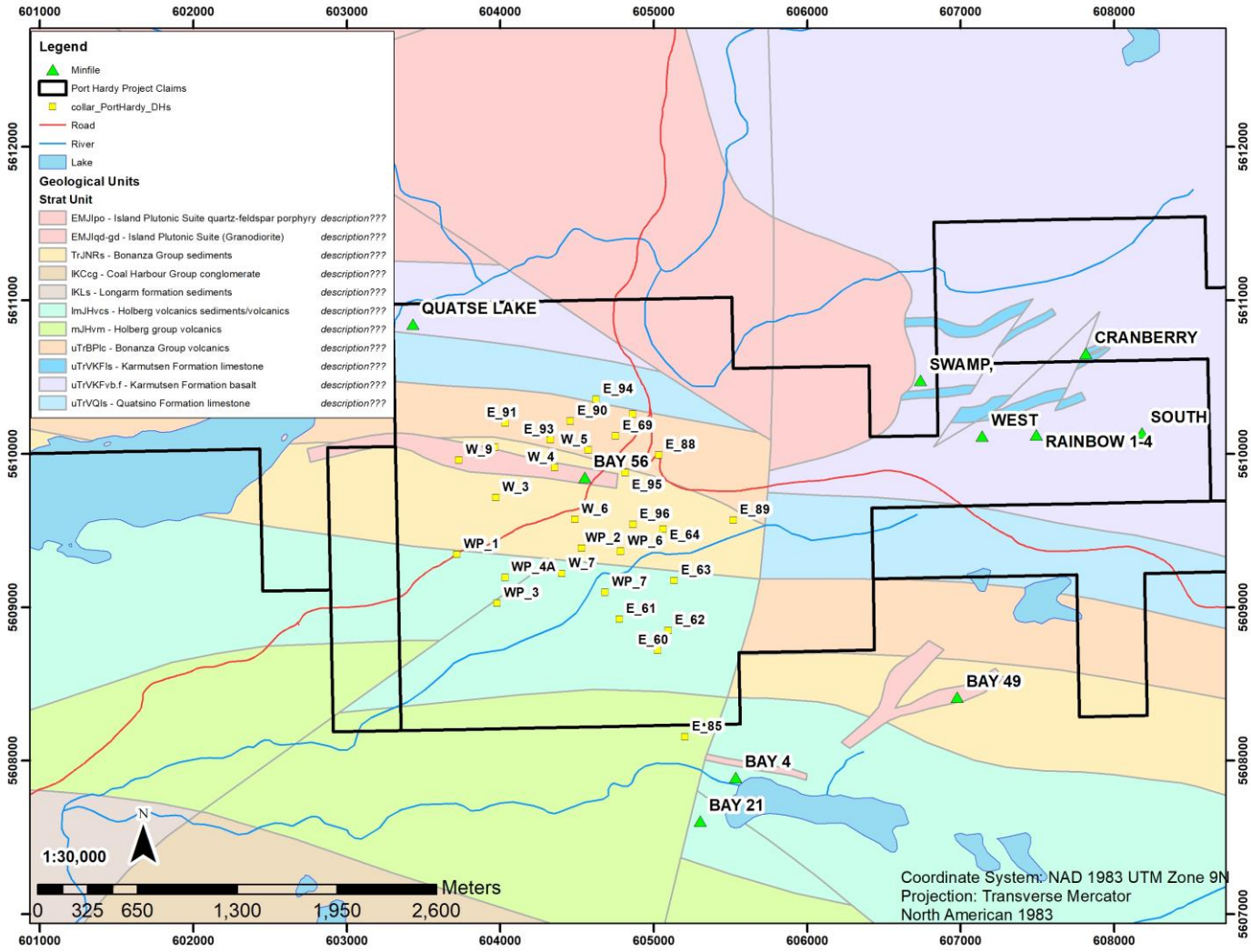

Figure 11: Selected historic drill holes used in 3D GoCAD geologic modelling over the Bay 56 porphyry occurrence

8. Discussions and Recommendations

The 2016 work program at the Port Hardy project confirmed that the property is prospective for both skarn and porphyry style mineralization. The prospecting campaign was successful in locating the skarn minfile showings on the property with further prospecting near the showings. First pass prospecting highlighted that the skarn lenses are typically narrow yet continuous and, variably mineralized with chalcopyrite+pyrite+/-galena. Considering the thickness of the skarn lenses, this target type is likely to be high grade and low tonnage.

The central claims are prospective for porphyry style mineralization, being along strike of the historic Island Copper mine and having confirmed porphyry style alteration and mineralization from historic drilling. This area remains as the primary area of interest within the claims. However, with limited outcrop exposure over this area, and no drill core to re-log, the geologic model is based on historic drill logs and assays. The recent geologic modelling highlighted similarities to the geologic and structural controls of mineralization the Bay 56 showing to the Island Copper porphyry. Porphyry mineralization at the Bay 56 showing occurs in association and proximity to quartz-feldspar porphyry, similarly to the Island Copper deposit.

Continued recommended work includes;

1 - Continued compilation of the large drilling data available to further strengthen the geologic model and build preliminary drill targets for both porphyry and skarn mineralization

2 – Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling over the skarn target areas, and detailed prospecting over the central claims to identify any outcrop over the buried porphyry target area within the central claims.

3 – Following mapping, consider ground IP survey over the main porphyry showing with historic drilling to further aid in drill targeting.

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APPENDIX 1: STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**	**2**	
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***
Jeff Clarke / Geologist	September 3-4, 2016	2	$450.00	$900.00
Laurel Clarke / Field Assistant	September 3-4, 2016	2	$250.00	$500.00
				$1,400.00
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**			
Literature search	Jeff Clarke	1.0	$450.00	$450.00
Historic drill compilation and 3D modelling	Nader Mostaghimi	8.0	$450.00	$3,600.00
Report preparation	Jeff Clarke	1.0	$450.00	$450.00
				$4,500.00
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Truck Rental		2.00	$100.00	$200.00
Ferry				$176.90
Fuel				$162.39
				$539.29
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**			
Accomodation		2.00	$31.50	$62.00
				$62.00
15% Overhead				$975.19
TOTAL Expenditures				**$6,501.29**

APPENDIX 2: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jeff Clarke hereby certify that:

1) I am an independent contract project geologist for Tech-X Resources

2) This statement of qualification applies to the 2016 assessment filing for the Port Hardy property on northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia and held by Tech-X Resources

3) I was directly involved in field prospecting at the Port Hardy project in 2016

4) I have been active in mineral exploration seasonally from 2005-2007 and continuously since 2008 performing field studies and project management for various companies within British Columbia, Australia, Chile, Mexico, the Northwest Territories and Alaska.

5) I graduated from the University of Victoria, with a Bachelors of Science Degree in Earth and Ocean Sciences in 2007; and Queen's University with a Master's of Science in applied Geology in 2017

6) I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia

7) I am the author of the Assessment Report entitled "Assessment Report on the 2016 Prospecting and Geologic modelling at the Port Hardy Claims"

8) That this report is based on publically available reports and exploration work by Tech-X on the Port Hardy property, and I was actively involved in the planning and execution of exploration work on the property during 2016.

Jeff Clarke, B.Sc, P.Geo (license #41581)

August 7th, 2017

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Nader Mostaghimi hereby certify that:

1) I am an independent contract project geologist for Tech-X Resources

2) This statement of qualification applies to the 2016 assessment filing for the Port Hardy property on northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia and held by Tech-X Resources

3) I have been active in mineral exploration seasonally in 2011 and 2013 and continuously since 2016 performing field studies and project management for various companies within Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Chile.

4) I graduated from the University of Waterloo, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Earth Sciences with a specialization in Geology/Co-op program in 2012; and the University of British Columbia with a Master of Science in Geological Sciences in 2016

5) I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia

6) I am the second author of the Assessment Report entitled "Assessment Report on the 2016 Prospecting and Geologic modelling at the Port Hardy Claims"

7) That this report is based on publically available reports and exploration work by Tech-X on the Port Hardy property, and I was actively involved in the planning and execution of exploration work on the property during 2016.

Nader Mostaghimi, M.Sc, G.I.T.

August 7th, 2017

APPENDIX 3: DRILL COMPILATION AND GOCAD ANALYSIS REPORT

Port Hardy Report
February, 2017

GOCAD Analysis of the Port Hardy site NW of Island Copper Mine

Prepared for

TECH-X Resources Inc.

2386 East Mall Suite 112B
Vancouver, BC
V6T 1Z3
Canada

By

Nader Mostaghimi, MSc
Matías Sánchez, PhD, MSc
Fault Rocks Inc.

Nader Mostaghimi, MSc
Structural Geologist

Progress Report –February, 2017

GOCAD Analysis of the Port Hardy site NW of Island Copper Mine

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Date: February 3rd, 2017

From: Nader Mostaghimi and Matías Sánchez

To: Elliot Holtham

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the Island Copper Mine, there is a large, tabular ~200 m wide QFP dyke that is in contact with a ~20-25 m wide marginal breccia and capped by a pyrophillitic breccia. This dyke intrudes southwest-dipping volcanics at a right-angle, and parallel to the northwest striking End Creek Fault. The volcanics ~200-400 m normal to the dyke in either direction are destructively altered to skarn. The orebody at Island Copper is constrained within this strongly altered zone. The alteration and mineralization at the "PH" site are similar to the style at Island Copper Mine. The main difference between the mineralization/alteration at Island Copper Mine and the PH site is the relative sizes of the intrusive body and orebody intercepts where the PH site is smaller. The orebody has an apparent thickness of ~60-75 m and dips sub-parallel to the local fabric towards the south, and is traceable along strike for ~250-350 m where the Cu grade intercepts are the highest.

Similar to Island Copper Mine geology, breccia is strongly altered with sericite in proximity to skarn that is comprised of epidote and minor secondary biotite. The skarn is spatially associated with QFP dykes. Like the Island Copper Mine, sulphides are strongly associated with skarn and breccia units. Cu and Mo are both located in the centre of the selected drill holes and are spatially associated with each other, however there are drill holes that contain anomalously high copper grades that do not contain anomalously high molybdenum grades, and vice versa.

Silica alteration is pervasive and difficult to discern between specific lithologies. Potassium feldspar (Kspar) alteration is rare and does not provide much assistance in this analysis.

The PH site under analysis is in the west block of a large N-S fault of unknown dip direction/slip and apparent dextral strike-slip movement (Figure 1). The east block contains the Island Copper mine situated in similar Bonanza volcanic units. It is possible that the E-W striking Island Plutonic Suite dyke just north of the 'Bay 4, Island Copper, Bay Lake' showing correlates with the QFP observed at the PH site, however a detailed structural analysis is recommended.

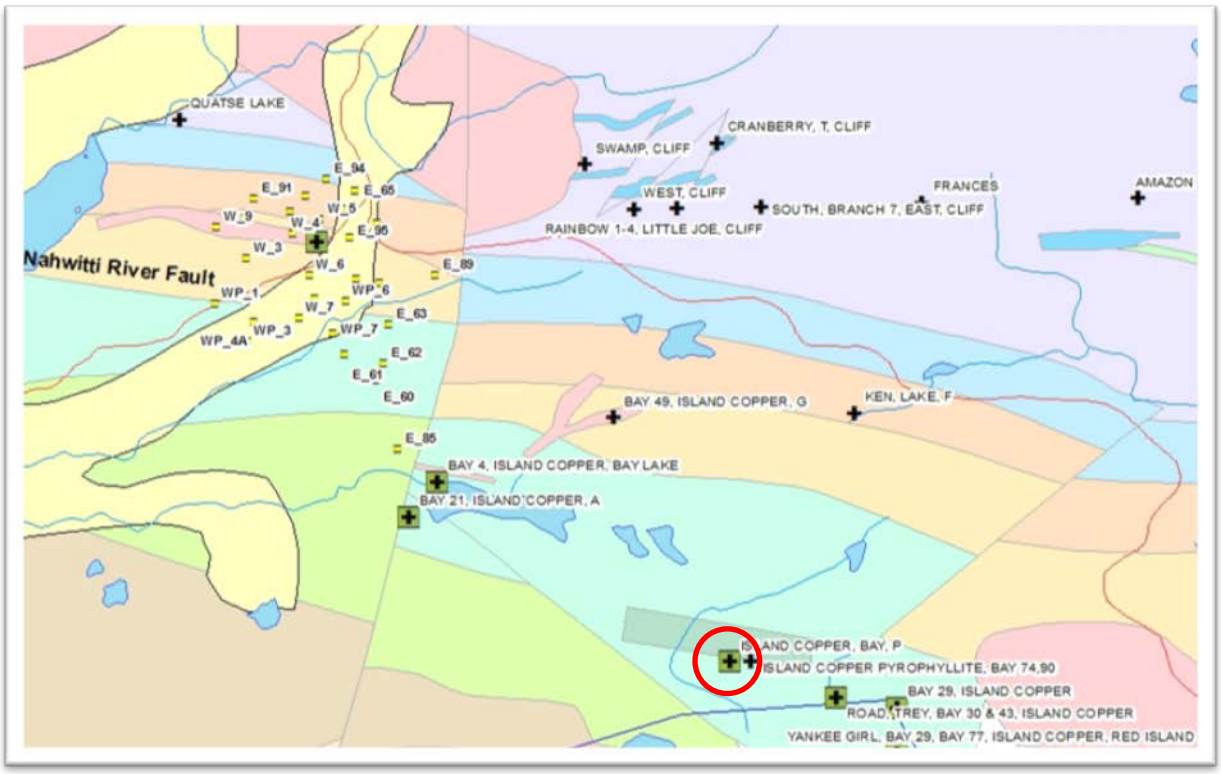


Figure 1. Island Copper Mine and Port Hardy Drill Hole Map Area. Island Copper Mine is circled in red.

2. RESULTS

2.1 Methodology

Intensity scale used for comparative purposes:

None	0
V. Weak	1
Weak	2
Weak to Moderate	3
Moderate	4
Moderate Strong	5
Strong	6
V.Strong	7

Refer to Appendix A for screen shot images from GOCAD that depict alteration, Cu%, Mo%, sulphide% and geology down DDHs.

2.2 Cu% vs. Mo%

Cu is typically associated with Mo – except for DDH W-6, where there are anomalous Mo grades.

2.3 Structure vs. Cu%

The Multi-Lithic Breccia (MLBx) and Breccia Volcanics (BxV) in DDH W-6 are spatially associated with high concentrations of Mo.

2.4 Structure vs. Mo%

DDH E-86 contains high Mo grades associated with MLBx drill hole intercepts. E-86 is located ~1600 m from W-6, the DDH with the highest Mo grades.

2.5 Geology vs. Alteration

Chlorite: Chlorite alteration is moderately to strongly associated with Bonanza volcanics, Parson Bay (PB) Sediments.
Epidote: Epidote alteration is moderately to strongly associated with skarn, PB Sediments, and moderately to Bonanza Volcanics.
Kspar: Not enough K-spar data.
Sec_Bio: Secondary biotite is weakly associated with skarn, and weakly to moderately associated with Bonanza volcanics.
Silica: Silica is too pervasive to associate with a specific lithological unit.
Sericite: Sericite is moderately to strongly associated with brecciated units.

2.6 Alteration vs. Cu%

Chlorite: 0 – Chlorite is located on peripheries of high grade Cu.
Epidote: 4 - DDH W-5 contains high concentrations of epidote (4 near the bottom of the drill hole) that are associated with high Cu grades. However, there is no direct correlation and the high grade Cu is not associated with epidote at the 6 – intensity.
Kspar: 0 – K-spar concentrations are generally low in all drill holes.
Sec_Bio: 0 – High concentrations of secondary biotite occur on the peripheries of the high grade Cu, and are not spatially associated with the ore.
Silica: 1 – Silica alteration is widespread and varies in intensity. No spatial relationship between Cu and silica alteration is apparent.
Sericite: 1 – Weak, indirect spatial relationship between sericite alteration and high Cu concentrations. Sericite is generally weakly higher in concentrations in proximity to the high Cu grades.

2.7 Alteration vs. Mo%

Chlorite: 1 – no direct association between the pervasive chlorite alteration and Mo concentrations.

Epidote: 5 – level 3, and seldom 4 intensity epidote alteration is associated with high Mo grades. This spatial relationship is prevalent in DDH W-6, the drill hole with the highest concentrations of Mo.
Kspar: 0 – K-spar concentrations are generally low.
Sec_Bio: 3 – There is a weak to moderate relationship between secondary biotite and Mo concentrations. This relationship is observed best in DDHs: W-5, W-7, WP-6, WP-7, E-64, E-61, and E-95. This spatial relationship is absent however in W-6, the DDH with the highest Mo grades.
Silica: 3 – High concentrations of Mo from 228-372 m in DDH W-6 are associated with level 3-4 intensity silica alteration.
Sericite: 0 – No substantial spatial relationship between Mo concentrations and sericite alteration.

2.8 Alteration vs. Sulphides%

Chlorite: 3 - Generally a very weak relationship. DDHs E-85 and E-60 contain a moderate spatial correlation between chlorite alteration up to levels 4 and 5 in intensity and sulphides up to 10%, and 15% in E-85.
Epidote: 0 – No spatial relationship.
Kspar: 0 – No spatial relationship.
Sec_Bio: 2 - W-7, E-60, and E-85 contain intercepts of ≥10% sulphides that are weakly to moderately associated to levels of 4-6 intensity secondary biotite alteration.
Silica: 4 – Most DDHs with high concentrations of sulphides (≥10%) are associated with levels of silica >3.
Sericite: 2 – There is generally no spatial correlation between sericite alteration and sulphides, except in DDH E-85, which contains intercepts of level 3 (weak to moderate) sericite alteration with anomalous sulphides (>10%).

2.9 Geology vs. Sulphides%

Sulphides >10% are moderately to strongly associated with Skarn and proximal QFP, as well as breccia units (MLBx and BxV).

2.10 Summary of Findings

	Breccia (MLBx & BxV)	Skarn	Bonanza Volcanics	PB Sediments	QFP	Sulphides	Cu%	Mo%
Chlorite	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	1
Epidote	0	5	4	5	0	0	4	5
Kspar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sec_Bio	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	3
Silica	0	5	5	5	5	4	1	3
Sericite	5	0	2	0	2	2	1	0
Sulphides	6	5	1	1	4			
Cu%	5	6	1	1	3			
Mo%	5	6	1	1	1			

3. LOCAL NOTABLE STRUCTURES FOR FUTURE WORK

Some of the principal deliverable products for the Independence-Lawless area are:

- Normal fractures at Island Copper mine are dipping 60 degrees towards E and W.
- The Bonanza Volcanics are generally striking N 70 W, and dipping 25-30 degrees towards SW.
- The QFP dyke is at a right angle to this fabric, striking N70 W, and dipping ~50 degrees towards NE.
- Mineralization occurs in the footwall and hanging wall of the QFP dykes. The QFP dyke contains a halo of marginal brecciation, and is capped by a pyrophyllite breccia.

4. REMAINING QUESTIONS

1. Does the orebody continue to the south, beneath DDH W-6? How does the high grade Mo in W-6 genetically relate to the copper ore?

2. What is the type and dip orientation of the N-S fault that cross cuts and offsets the Bonanza Volcanics? Is it possible that the ore body at the Island Copper Mine is cross cut and occurs in the west fault block?

3. Are the Quaternary sediments that are NNE trending associated with QFP/ Island Plutonic Suite/ a fault/ or any breccia units?

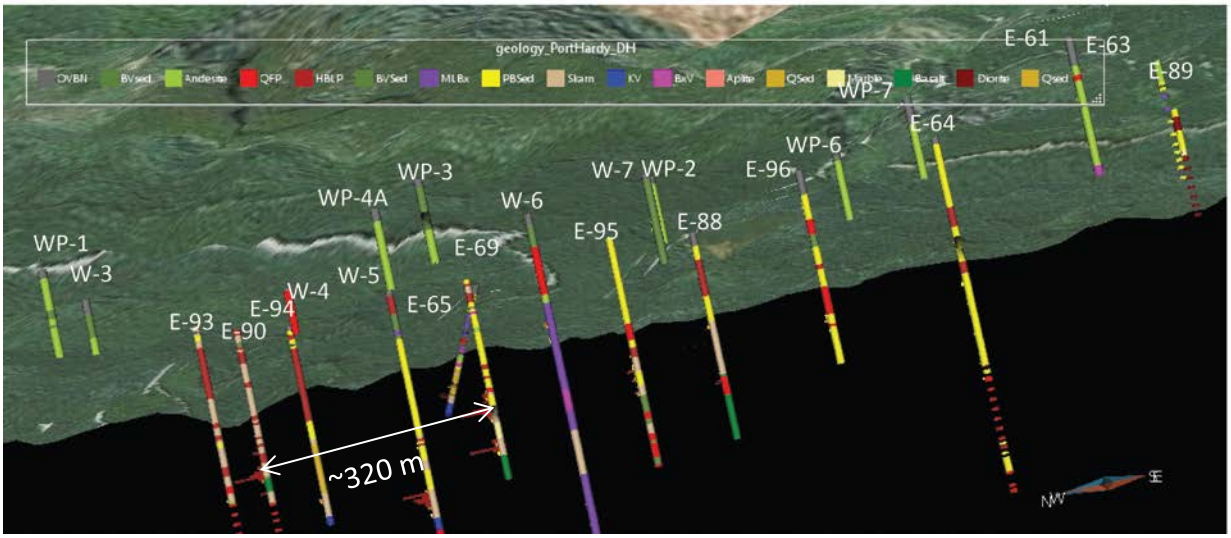
ACKNOLEDGMENTS

Many thanks to Jeff Clarke for his assistance in the early stages of this project enabling me to get started on the right foot.

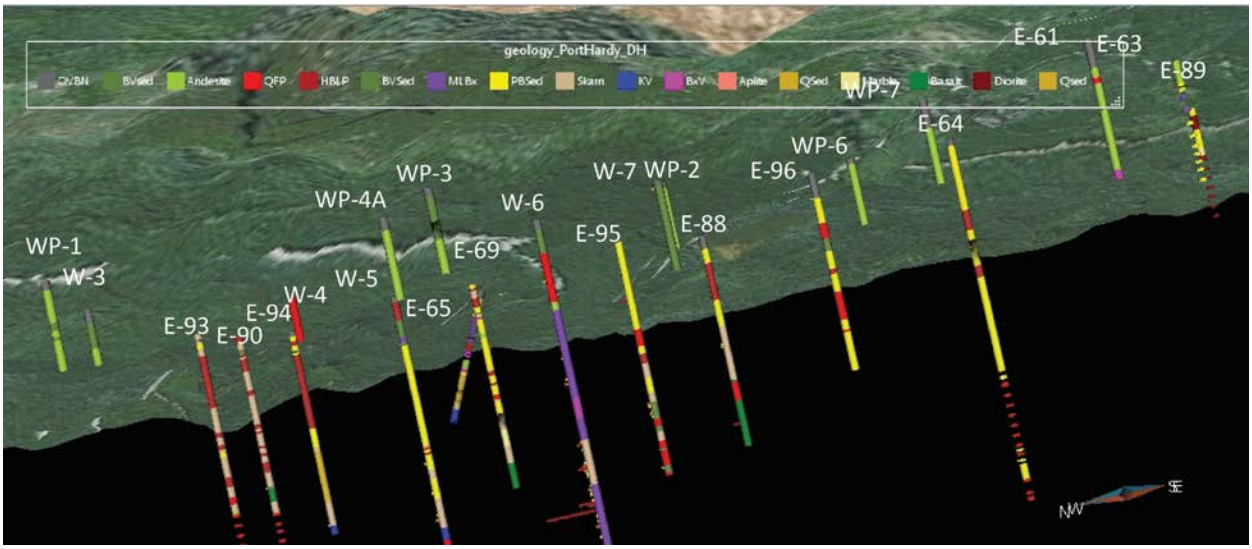
REFERENCES

Sanchez and Mostaghimi, 2016, Structural and Geophysical Framework for Porphyry Cu-Mo Exploration, Lawless Project, BC, GIS files and Technical Presentation, 69 pages, 14th of November, 2016.

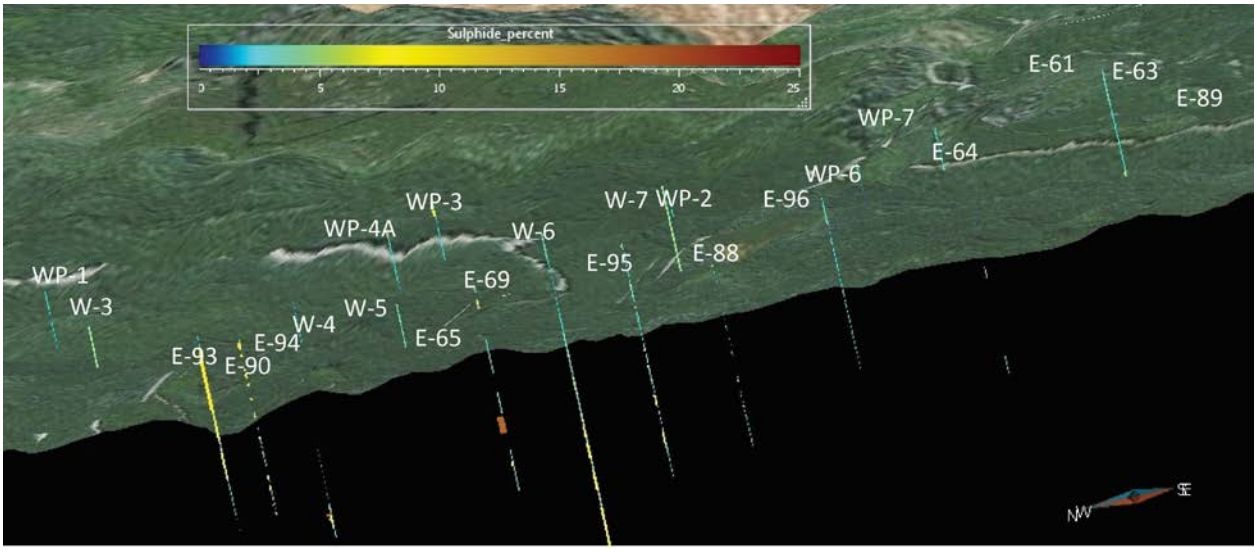
APPENDIX A



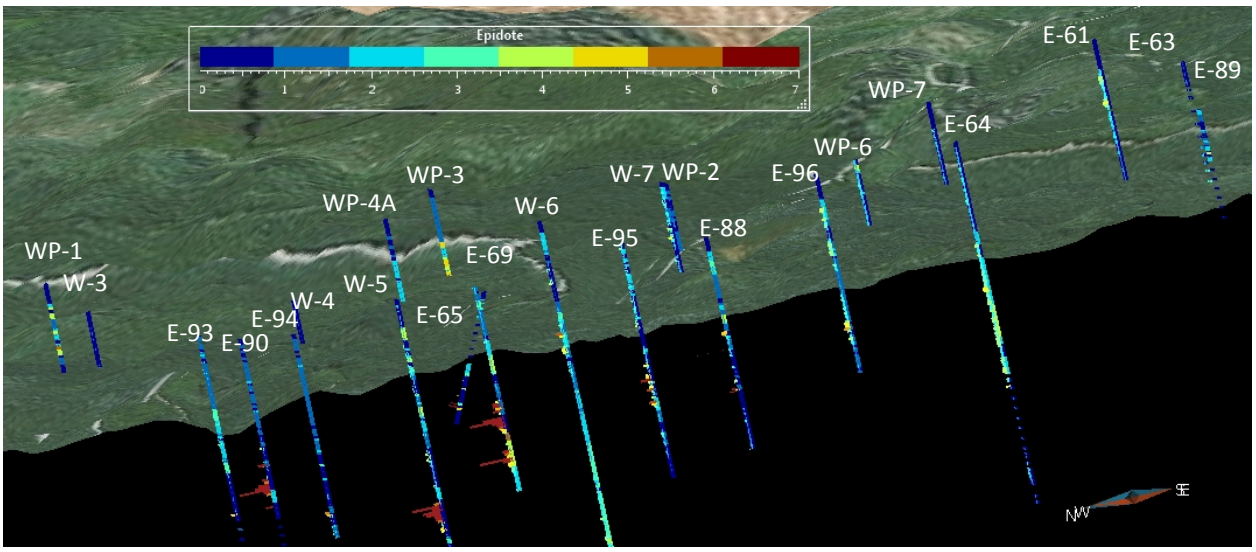
A1. Down-hole geology and Cu%. Looking towards northeast.



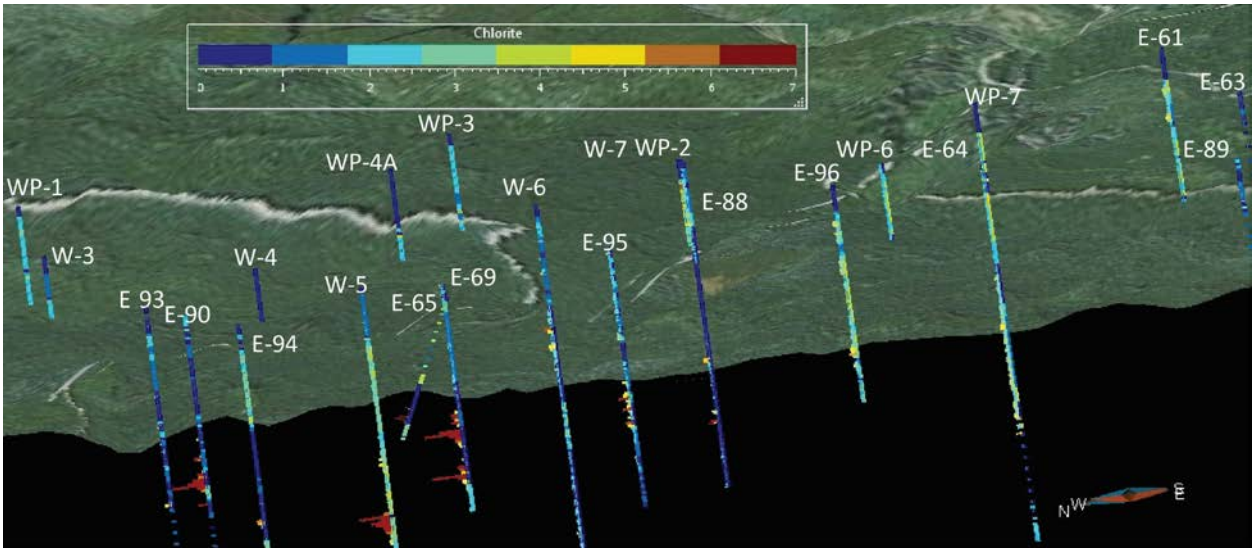
A2. Down-hole geology and Mo%. Looking towards northeast.



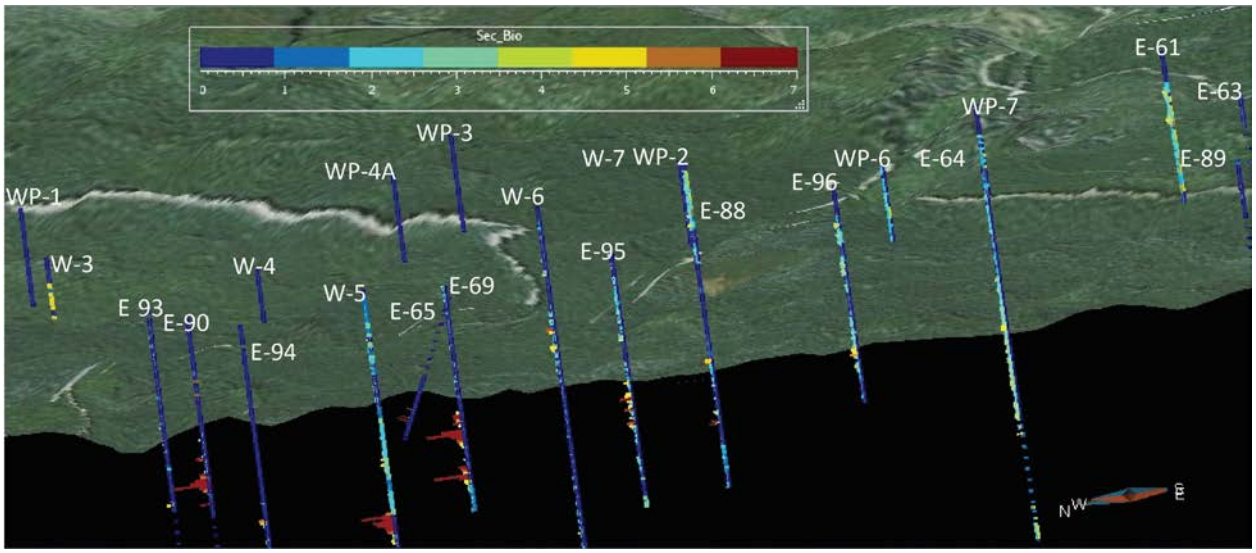
A3. Down-hole sulphides%. Looking towards northeast.



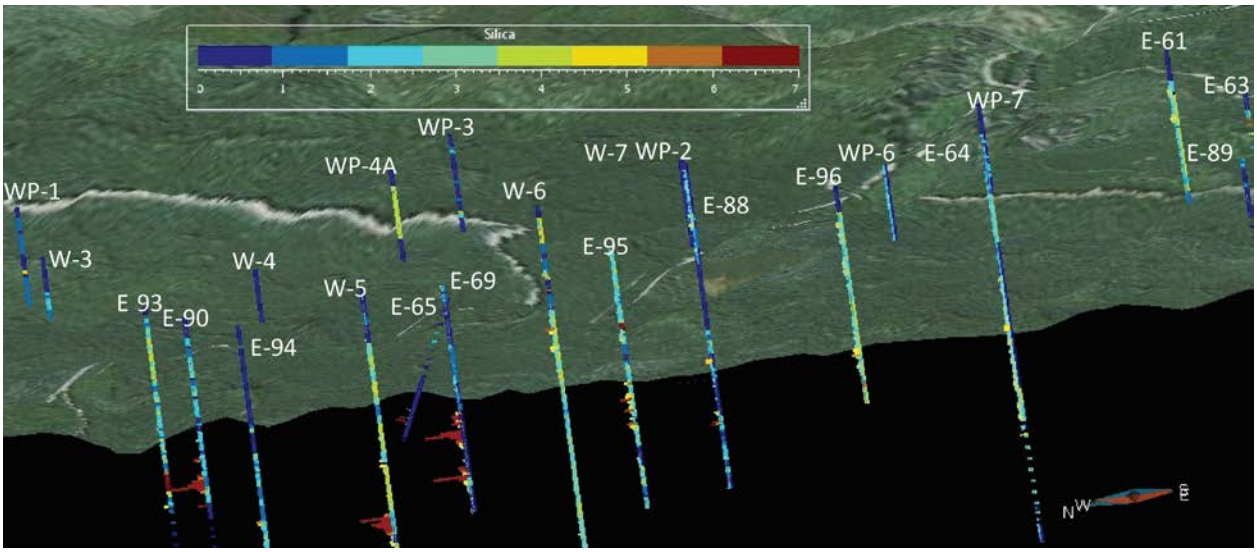
A4. Down-hole epidote and Cu%. Looking towards northeast.



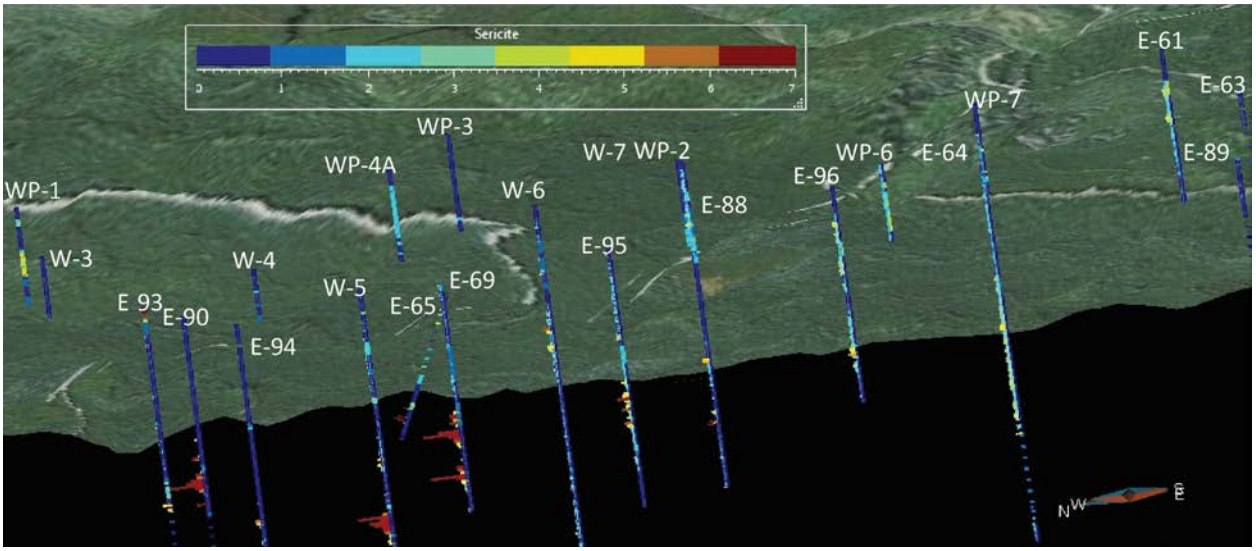
A5. Down-hole chlorite and Cu%. Looking towards northeast.



A6. Down-hole secondary biotite and Cu%. Looking towards northeast.



A7. Down-hole silica and Cu%. Looking towards northeast.



A8. Down-hole sericite and Cu%. Looking towards northeast.

Nader Mostaghimi, MSc
Structural Geologist

Associate Consultant
Fault Rocks Inc.
Vancouver, BC
Canada