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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)]: Technical Work

TOTAL COST: 160727.00

AUTHOR(S): Wanjin Yang

SIGNATURE(S): Wanjin Yang

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-1-964 /Jun 23, 2016

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW 5660369 / Aug 14, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Tatsamanie Lake property, Tat zone

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): IMGM15, IMGM16, IMGM17, IMGM18, IMGM19, IMGM20, IMGM21, IMGM22, IMGM23, IMGM24, IMGM25, IMGM26, IMGM27,IMGM28, IMGM29 (Geophysical work on IMGM 25-ID1021969, History Data research on IMGM15, IMGM17, IMGM18, IMGM20, IMGM24)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 104K070

MINING DIVISION: Atlin Mineral Division, NWBC

NTS/BCGS: 1/50 NTS 104k08, 104k09, 104k10, 104k11

LATITUDE: 58 ° 27 '29 " LONGITUDE: W132 ° 07 '59 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) IMGM International Mining Canada Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
1383 Lynn Valley Rd, North Vancouver
BC, Canada V7J2A7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) IMGM International Mining Canada Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
1383 Lynn Valley Rd, North Vancouver
BC, Canada V7J2A7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Stikine terrane is Carboniferous to Early Jurassic island arc. After early to mid Jurassic, there are related magmatic activities continued into the Tertiary. Late Triassic through Tertiary plutons intrude structurally imbricated Stikine Terrance.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

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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	DCIP traverse line survey	IMGM 25, the ID 1021969	160727.00
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			
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	Historical data research		
		TOTAL COST:	160727.00

Claims Assessment Report on

Geophysical IP Line Survey at the Tat Target

and Geology, Grid Soil and Rock Sample Geochemistry Research within

MGM Tatsamenie Lake Property

Tenures IMGM16--IMGM29

(1:50,000 NTS 104K08, 104K09, 104K10, 104K11)

Atlin Mineral Division, North Western British Columbia

Center Latitude: 58° 27′ 29″ N, Longitude: 132° 7′ 59″ W

For IMGM International Mining Inc.

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Report by:

Wanjin Yang BSc. Geology

IMGM International Mining Canada Inc.

Report date: Dec 30th 2017

Claim Names, Tatsamenie lake Property

Claims name: IMGM15-IMGM29, total 15 claims with Area sum up to 247.22 square Km.

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1.0 Summary

The IMGM claims are located in the Tatsamenie Lake area in Atlin Mineral Division, northwestern B. C., Canada, about 135 km west of Dease Lake City, where some grocery and food supplies. The property is within 1: 50,000 scaled NTS map sheet 104K/08, 104K/09, 104K/10, 104K/11 and is made up of 15 Claims totaling 24722 hectares (or 247.22 square km). IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. 100% owned these claims and they were first staked in 2013.

Work have done in 2016 fall was covered a rectangular shaped area along northern slope of Metlatulin Mtn, where defined for Geophysical IP traverse line survey. Field work have consisted by Aurora Geosciences and representative agent in between Sep 2rd to Sep 14th. The last specimen specimen physic test come up at end of the December of 2016. Work have done in 2016 fall field season list in table 1 as reference.

Table 1. 2016 Tat zone Geophysical exploration work list

Program	Tat zone work
Geophysical IP survey Line 2 (m)	1130 m
Geophysical IP survey Line 3 (m)	1150 m
Geophysical IP survey Line 4 (m)	1150 m
Physic specimen samples tested 5 of total 17 samples	5 of 17 samples
Historical data analysis areas AS01, AS03 and AS05	3 areas

The Tatsamenie Grid displayed a strong chargeable anomaly towards the northwest end of all three lines. It begins as a small, shallow, weaker anomaly and broadens into a deeper stronger towards the NW.

The large chargeability high, however, does not correspond with a resistivity high. There is some relation between the narrow, shallow chargeability anomalies, but towards the northwest end of the lines, there is a pronounced resistivity low.

5 specimen samples taken along IP survey lines and adjacent area to the II-1 Cu, Au, Ag mineralization zone, physics testing results helps interpretation of the 2D IP survey sections and related High chargeability and overprinting low and high resistivity anomalies along the section lines.

Historical data research work, related with 5 historical reports. Attractive related geology and geochemistry data for comprehensive study for mineralization and exploration potential of the studied area.

This assessment report encloses 2016 fall work expenditure. Report period supposed set in between Sep 1st to July 1st 2017. The expenditure for this assessment report sum up to CAN$**160727.00** in all.

2.0 Introduction

IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. initiated claim staking in the Tatsamenie lake area in August of 2013, the Tatsamenie Lake Project consisted of 15 claims covering over 24722 hectares that are 100% owned by IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. through staking (Figure 1).

The Tatsamenie Lake Project is an early exploration stage gold-base metal project located in northwest of British Columbia, approximately 135 kilometers west of Dease Lake, British Columbia (Figure 2). The Tatsamenie lake Project covers parts of NTS (1:50,000 scale) map sheets 104 K/08, 104 K/09, 104K/10 and 104K/11.

Based on previous work have done within Tatsamenie Lake area, 2016 fall – early 2017 field exploration work focus on North part of Tat zone was defined by 2015 grid soil working. This year's main work include Geophysical traverse line IP survey aims to define chargeability high and resistivity low zone in which possibility contain sulfide mineralization may contain tonnage Copper, Gold and Silver mineralization.

The major Geophysical IP survey work is limited within Claim of IMGM 24, (ID number1021969); other historical data research work has reached to 5 more claims; the rest claims are renewable by spread expenditures to group claims. The report was prepared following the general guidelines set forth by the Mineral Tenure ACT Regulation and Mineral Tenure ACT from the Government of British Columbia.

This report covers the following aspects of the projects:

- Topography, landscape and access

- Regional and local geology, and mineralization
- Exploration history
- Summary of 2016 Fall geophysical IP survey exploration expenditures by IMGM International Mining Canada Inc.

Author Mr. Yang Wanjin is director and chief geologist employed by IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. managed and conducted whole field work and monitored the data validation procession. The exploration data presented in this assessment report is believed to be reliable, and the author have no doubt as to the reliability of the historical data present in this report.

Table 2. IMGM Tatsamenie Lake Project - Quartz Mining Claims

Claim ID	Claim name	First issue	Good to date	SQKm
1021959	IMGM15	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.90
1021960	IMGM16	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.23
1021961	IMGM17	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.23
1021962	IMGM18	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.08
1021963	IMGM19	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.60
1021964	IMGM20	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.75
1021965	IMGM21	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.60
1021966	IMGM22	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.59
1021967	IMGM23	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.93
1021968	IMGM24	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.93
1021969	IMGM25	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.94
1021970	IMGM26	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.95
1021971	IMGM27	2013/AUG/29	2018/Jul/29	16.95
1021978	IMGM28	2013/AUG/30	2018/Jul/30	16.46
1021979	IMGM29	2013/AUG/30	2018/Jul/30	14.09
Area：			247.22	Sqkm

Note: IP survey Working claims showing in Red text and history data research in green in this claims table

3.0 Property Description and Location

3.1 Land Tenure

IMGM Tatsamenie Lake Project claim block consists of 15 registered quartz mining claims covering 24722 hectares (or 247.22 square km) at Tatsamenie lake area. The property is within NTS map sheet 104 K08, 104 K 09, 104K10, 104K11. IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. 100% owned and first staked in August of 2013. The boundary of the claim block is shown in Figure 1. The boundaries of the individual claims have not been legally surveyed. A list of the mining claims is given in Table 2 and the claims are graphically presented in Figure 1.

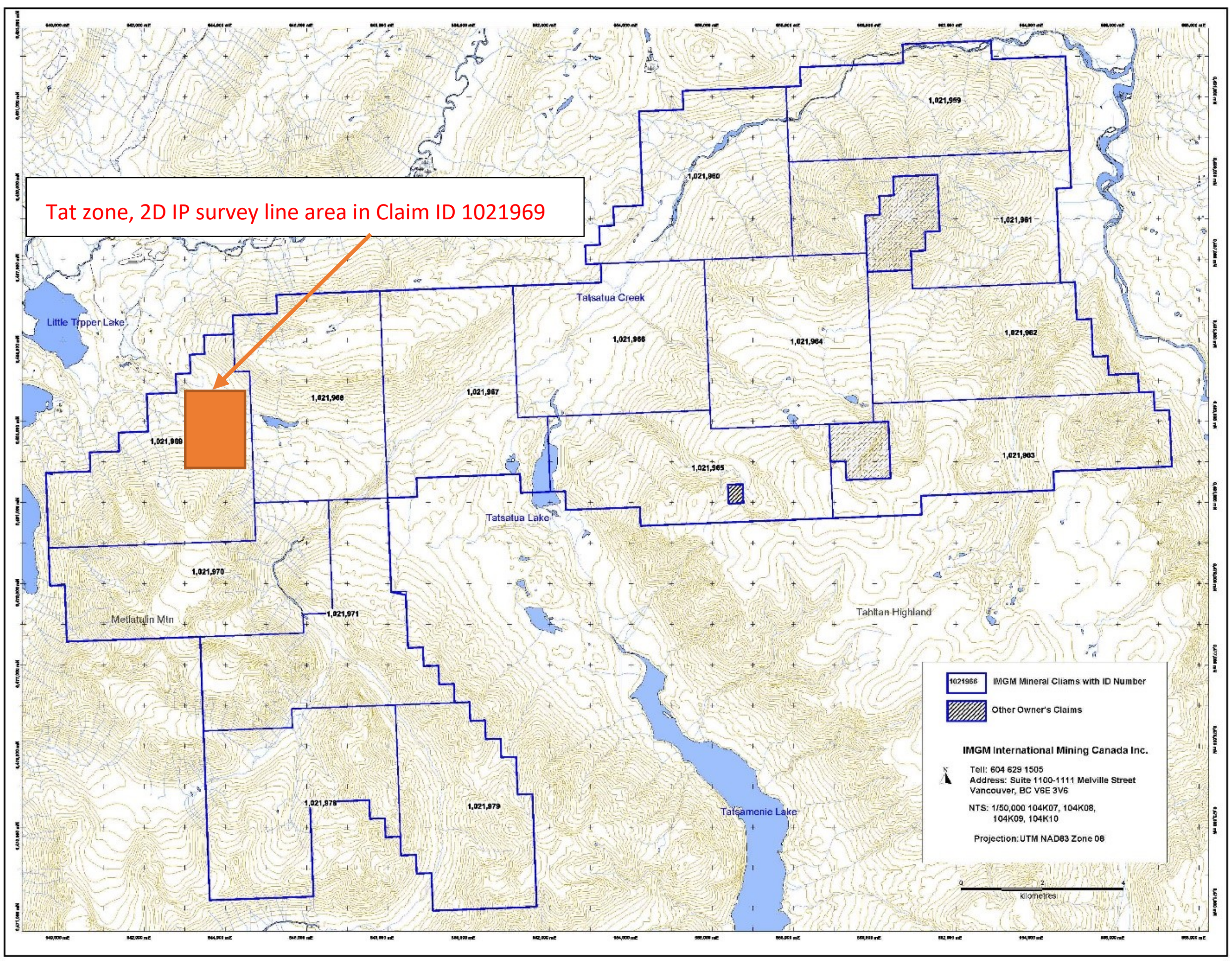


Figure 1. IMGM Tatsamenie Lake Claims Location Map (with 2016 fall IP survey lines work area in orange block in Claim ID 1021969)

3.2 Underlying Agreements

IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. 100 % owns these IMGM 15-IMGM29, 15 claims, which were first registered in august 2013.

3.3 Environmental Considerations

IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. conducts all exploration activities in a manner to minimize all environmental impacts to land, water, wildlife and cultural resources. All IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. Tatsamenie Project employees and sub-contractors were required to use best practice procedures for minimizing environmental impact due to exploration activities, and to ensure safe working conditions for all persons.

IMGM Tatsamenie Lake 2016 fall program is composed of Geophysical IP survey program, specimen physics test program, and target historical data research work at Tat zone II-1 Cu, Au, Ag mineralization zone and Silt anomaly of AS01, AS03 areas.

4.0 Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

IMGM Tatsamenie lake Property is located 135 km west of Dease Lake twon. Base at Dease lake access property by 40 minutes helicopter flight. Sheslay airstrip is about 10 km south east of property, the only direct access to the Tatsamenie Lake area is by helicopter. Another nearest community to the property is the Town of Atlin Lake, is 140 km to the north. Groceries, gas and basic supplies can be bought in Dease lake at east and Atlin Lake at north. The climate of the Tatsamenie Lake area is defined as sub-arctic. The mean summer and winter temperatures are in the range of 15" C and -24" C respectively and the mean summer and winter precipitation average for northern B.C. are in the range of 25 cm and 22 cm respectively with a majority of the winter precipitation being in the form of snow. Main drainages that flow from the property Tatsatua creek that flow towards northeast cross whole property and merge into Sheslay River. It is understood that have year round water. There is no infrastructure on the property. The styles and types of vegetation through the property are spruce trees and willow dominated sub alpine wood and bush. Refer to Access map figure 2.

Figure 2. Tatsamenie Lake Property Claims location and access

5.0 Exploration History

The exploration history of the IMGM Tatsamenie Lake area is relatively well documented by historical assessment reports. Six exploration programs selected are known to have been carried out within the current claim area since the early 1980's as follows in three areas, AS01, AS03 and AS05 are three targets area generated by IMGM technical team in 2014:

Northeast AS01 area –claims of (was Chevron property by Chevron Canada)

ARIS Report No. 11497 dated October 1983 describes the 1983 work program carried out by Chevron Canada as consisting of geological mapping and prospecting in conjunction with 100 meter soil sampling. A total of 549 soil samples and 71 rock samples were collected. Their conclusion was that a gold bearing arsenopyrite-stibnite quartz-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena vein system was crosscutting the local country rocks.

ARIS Report No. 17910 dated March, 1988 and describes the 1987 work program carried out by Stetson Resource Management and Waterford Resources Ltd. as consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. A total of 401 soil samples were collected at 25 meter intervals along grid lines in the central part of the property and along two soil lines. In addition a total of 141 rock samples were collected of which 124 samples were sent for analysis.

ARIS Report No. 21779 dated October 1991 describes the 1991 work program carried out by Waterford Resources Inc. as consisting of geological mapping, grid based soil geochemistry and geophysics comprising ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys. A total of were collected from various mineralized zones and a total of 667 soil samples and were collected at 25 meter spaced intervals on flagged grid lines used for 23.8 km of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

ARIS Report No.27761 dated December 2004 describes a small work program carried out in

2004 consisting of rock sampling and soil sampling consisting of 16 rock and 63 soil samples.

The limits and gridded areas of the various work programs that have been carried out are color coded and shown in figure no.4.

Stetson Resources (1988) outlined that mineralization primarily occurs within two main zones referred below as the Big Onion-Vein Zone and the Cold Creek Zone. The Big Onion-Vein Zone contains a series of quartz-carbonate veins with gold- silver- copper-lead-zinc-antimony-arsenic. The mineralized veins outcrop in Vein Creek and in Big Onion Tributary, 1 km apart and on strike. A gold and copper soil geochemical anomaly also occurs on the plateau between the two creeks. Stetson obtained 11.25 g/t gold over 15 cm in Vein Creek (Chevron obtained 7.54 g/t Au) and 2.72 g/t gold over 20 cm in Big Onion Tributary. We did not observed any of these mentioned mineralization at AS01 area. Freeze (P.Geo) in 1987 concluded that mineralization on the Vine property fit Lindgren's (1933) criteria for a mesothermal ore deposit, as is the case with the Golden Bear Deposit.

Tat Zone-AS03 area- west part of Tatsamenie Lake property (was Sure property by Maple Resources Corp.)

ARIS Report No. 22204 dated Feb 1992 describes exploration program including contour soil 26.59 km long about 388 soil sample collected, some areas of geology mapping at scales of 1: 5,000 and 1: 10,000 respectively, 32 rock sample and 19 silt samples taken during the same season. This work reports two float rock samples returned 0.233 oz/t gold, 5.59 oz/t Ag in sample 18198 and 0.782 oz/t Au, 1.40 oz/t Ag in sample 18199.

AS05 area- central part of IMGM Tatsamenie Lake property (was Rush property by Tack Corp)

ARIS Report No. 19259 describes a geochemistry program conducted on this area including 42 silt samples, 24 rock samples collected during Teck’s 1989 summer assessment program. Rock float sample returned 370 ppb Au, 1.23 % Cu and 5.8 g/t Ag.

ARIS report No. 21718 report describes a 50 meter interval contour soil program and prospecting rock sample program conducted in 1991 including 194 soil samples 5 rock chip samples collected in this field program. A quartz carbonate chalcopyrite vein float returned 1%+ Cu and one 10 cm quartz carbonate vein outcrop trending 30 degree NE dips SE at 52 degree returned 0.46% Cu.

Jason Zone-AS06 area- Southwest part of IMGM Tatsamenie Lake property (was Melta east and Rod occurrence by Solomon’s exploration in 2005)

ARIS Report No.27771 dated May 2005 describes a work program carried out in 2005 summer consisting of rock and soil sampling programs of 24 rock grab samples and 117 contour soil samples both at Melta east and Rod occurrence (Claim 1021978 area) by Solomon Resources Limited. Melta east is an outstanding reddish gossan area, soil sample resulted Mo high to 118 ppm and high Arsenic value to 3751 ppm as well more locally Cu and Zn. rock samples returned high to 84 ppb Au. Only six rock chip samples taken from Rod occurrence returned high siver to 35.3 g/t and high Cu value to 7819 ppm.

6.0 Geologic Setting and Mineralization

6.1.1 Regional Geology

Tatsamanie Lake property is regionally located within Stikine Terrane of intermountain belt of west Canadian Cordillera geographic Orogenic Belt. Stikine Terrane is Carbonaferous to Early Jurassic (320-190 Ma) island Arc. After early to Middle Jurassic (190-178 Ma), there are related magmatic activities continued into the Tertiary. Late Triassic through Tertiary plutons intrude structurally imbricated Stikine and Cathe Creek Terranes.

The Tulsequah and Juneau map area, a 1/250,000 scaled geological map (published in 1971) of which is represented in Figure 3, features the rock originally defined as Stikine Arc and now referred to by the terrane assemblage term “Stikinia”. Stikinia includes four tectonostratigraphic assemblages, namely the Paleozoic-ages Stikine assemblage, several Triassic to Jurassic volcanic-plutonic arc complexes, the Middle to Late Jurassic Bowser ocerlap assemblage, and the tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. All are well represented in the Tulsequah map area except for the Bowser assemblage, which is thought to be represented by an equivalent unit called the Laberge Group (refer to GSBC Website description).

Within the immediate project area, regional mapping (figure 3) has indicated a complex distribution of Upper Paleozoic rocks. All units are poorly age-constrained and revisions to the statigraphic ordering will likely be made as a result of future mapping programmers (description refer to Blackwell’s (1991) report on Galico’s Metla Property)

The oldest map units (including legend symbols 1, 2, and 3,) in the area are Permian or older limestone, mudstone, and chert, probably equivalent to the Stikine assemblage, expsed to the southeast in the Golden Bear Mine area. These units area complexly folded and faulted, and are also cut by numerous intrusive (?) bodies of periodotite, serpentine, gabbro, and pyroxenite.

Lower Triassic units (legend symbol 4) include mudstone, cherts, subordinate limestone and mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (, greenstone). Small bodies of perodotite, serpentit and other mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks may be locally abundant.

Large stocks and batholiths of diorite, quartz diorite, and granodiorite (legend symbols 6), of probable lower or Middle Triassic age have been observed to intrude the older rock units.

The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Legend symbols 7 and 8) comprises a monotonous sequence of greenstone, either basalt or andesite flows and pyroclastic breccia, tuff plus minor interbedded mudstone, wacke and chert. Stuhini Group units are thought to be the major unit underlying the Metla Property.

Northeast of the Metla is an isolated klippe (?) of Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation (legend symbol 9). This unit is a valuable regional marker, being distinct in its appearance and composed to thin-bedded limestone, chert and sandstone.

Lower and Middle Jurassic laberge group, takwahoni Formation (legend symbol 11) is present north of Trapper Lake, Part of a regionally extensive unit trending both to the northwest and southeast. The Takwahoni comprises conglomerate, sandstone, and greywacke.

Upper Jurassic to Early Augite Diorite is noted south of the property, near Tatsamenie Lake (Legend symbol 14). This unit comprises an extensive unit of subaerial rhyolite, dacite and trachyte pyrochlastic breccia, tuff and subordinate flows. Possibly co-magmatic quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and dykes (legend symbol 15), and stocks of quartz monzonite (legend symbol 16) are also present, notably east and southeast of the Metla Property.

The significant of Stikinia lies in the fact that it hosts mines and mineral deposits throughout northwestern British Columbia including the Premier and Big Missouri gold deposits and the Granduc copper massive sulphide deposits (Stewart area), the Jonny Mountain and Snip gold mines and the Esky Creek gold-rich polymetallic massive sulphide deposits (Iskut River and Unik Rivers areas), and bulk tonnage copper-gold deposits (galore creek area, Schaft Creek Area), Closer to the project area the golden bear mine (gold) and former producers Polaris Taku (gold), Tulsequah Chief, and Big Bull mine copper.

6.1.2 Regional structure

The regional structure is dominated by a broad open fold trending southerly from Tatsamenie Lake, affecting Lower Triassic and Paleozoic units in the south, and a strongly developed units in the south, and a strongly developed northwest trending fold sequence affecting Cretaceous and older units. The older north-trending pattern of folding is thought to be the result of the Tahltania Orogeny, which left a marked hiatus or unconformity at the base of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The Younger northwest-trending pattern of period of southeast-directed thrust faulting along the king salmon Fault. This latter period of deformation occurred at the close of the “Jurassic”.

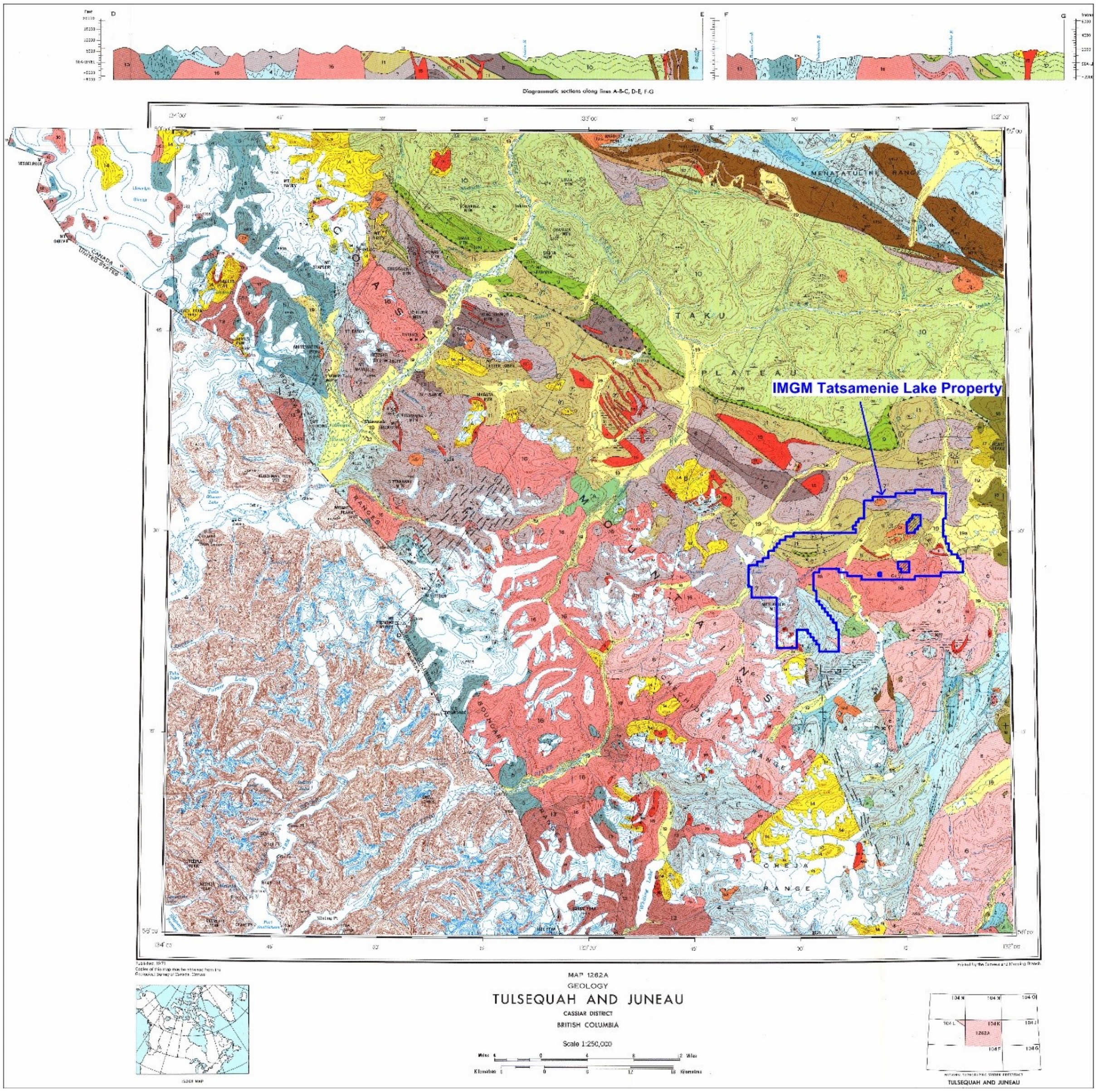


Figure 3-1 Regional Geology Map

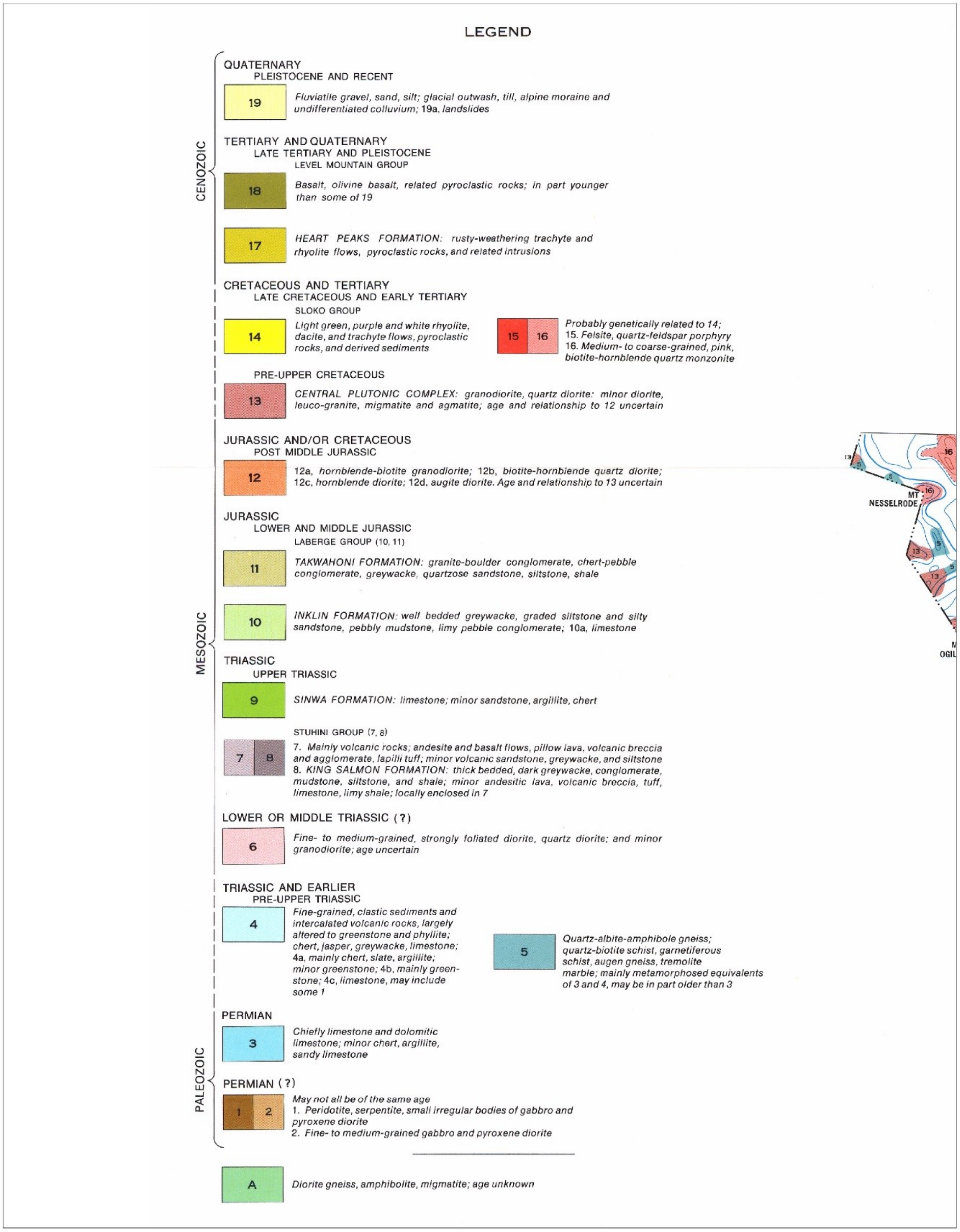


Figure 3-2 Regional Map-lithology Legend

Structure Legend

- *Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)*
- *Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)*
- *Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)*
- *Primary flow structures in igneous rocks (inclined, vertical)*
- *Schistosity, gneissosity (inclined, vertical)*
- *Lineation (inclined)*
- *Trend of complexly folded beds*
- *Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)*
- *Thrust fault (defined, assumed)*
- *Major dyke swarm*
- *Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)*
- *Syncline*
- *Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization*
- *Fossil locality*
- *Landslide scar*
- *Self-dumping ice-dammed lake* ..... SDL
- *Mineral occurrence*
- *Mineral property*

MINERALS
(Lode occurrences only)

Antimony	Sb	*Molybdenum*	Mo
Asbestos	asb	*Nickel*	Ni
Copper	Cu	*Silver*	Ag
Gold	Au	*Zinc*	Zn
Lead	Pb		

INDEX TO MINERAL PROPERTIES

1.	Polaris Taku	8.	Bing
2.	Tulsequah Chief	9.	FAE
3.	Big Bull	10.	Nan
4.	Ericksen-Ashby	11.	Elaine
5.	Red Cap	12.	Surveyor
6.	B.W.M.	13.	Council
7.	Thorn	14.	Baker

Geology by J.G. Souther 1958, 1959, 1960

To accompany G S C Memoir 362 by J.G. Souther

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1969

- *Road, dry weather*
- *Trail*
- *Building*
- *Horizontal control point*
- *Boundary monument*
- *International boundary*
- *Intermittent stream*
- *Alkali flat*
- *Marsh*
- *Contours (interval 500 feet)* 5000
- *Sand*
- *Glacier*
- *Height in feet above mean sea-level* ..... +5255

Topographic base-map at the same scale published by the Army Survey Establishment in 1950-54

Names in quotation marks are in local usage but are subject to revision

Magnetic declination 1968 varies from 29°20′ easterly at centre of west edge to 29°26′ easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change decreasing 3.9′

Figure 3-3 Regional Map-Structure Legend

6.2 Property geology

The Tatsamenie Lake property is centered over a Jurassic to Cretaceous aged hornblende diorite which has intruded sediments of the Lower to Mid Jurassic Takwahoni Group (Laberge Group), Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and pre-Upper Triassic Classic-volcanic units. The sedimentary rocks have also been intruded by a series of dykes and sills that are probably Tertiary in age.

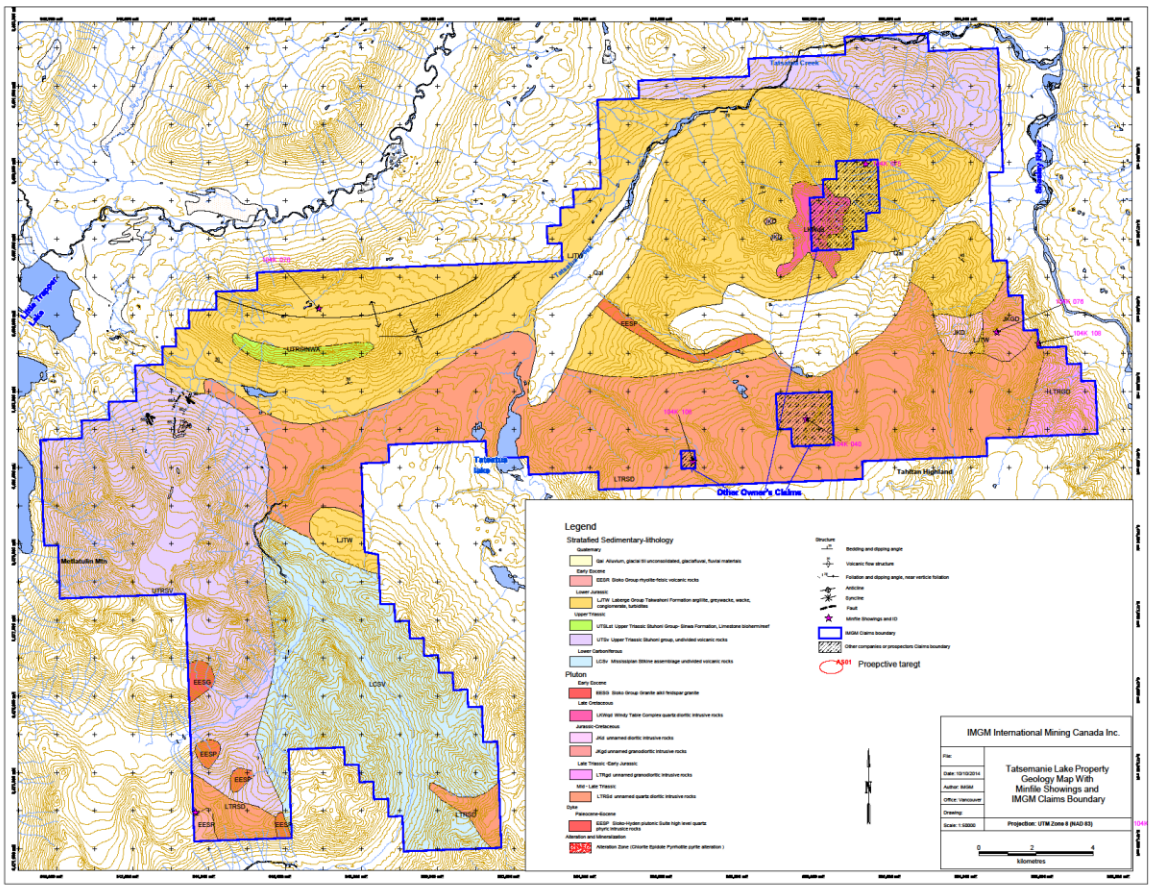


Figure 4 Tatsamenie Lake property Geology map (compiled based on GSBC Database and field observation)

Mississippian Stikine assemblage (?) (Legend code **LCSv)** describes as undivided volcanic rocks was defined as Lower Triassic units (legend symbol 4 in 1/250,000 scaled geologic map published in 1971) include mudstone, cherts, subordinate limestone and mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (greenstone). Small bodies of perodotite, serpentit and other mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks may be locally abundant. Large stocks and batholiths of diorite, quartz diorite, and granodiorite of probable lower or Middle Triassic age have been observed to intrude the older rock units.

The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Legend code UTSv) comprises a monotonous sequence of greenstone, either basalt or andesite flows and pyroclastic breccia, tuff plus minor interbedded mudstone, wacke and chert. Stuhini Group units are thought to be the major unit underlying the Metla Property.

Northwest of the Property is an isolated klippe (?) of Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation (legend code UTSLst). This unit is a valuable regional marker, being distinct in its appearance and composed to thin-bedded limestone, chert and sandstone.

Lower and Middle Jurassic laberge group, takwahoni Formation (legend code LJTW) is present north of Tatsamenie lake Property, Part of a regionally extensive unit trending both to the northwest and northeast. The Takwahoni comprises conglomerate, sandstone, and greywacke.

Upper Jurassic to Early Triassic augite diorite is noted south of the property, near Tatsamenie Lake (Legend code LTRSD). This unit comprises an extensive unit of subaerial rhyolite, dacite and trachyte pyrochlastic breccia, tuff and subordinate flows. Possibly co-magmatic quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and dykes (legend symbol EESP), and stocks of quartz monzonite (legend symbol LKWqd) are also present.

6.3 Mineralization

The mineralization within the Chevron property (now owned by Von Einsiedel and Carl Alexander) locate at northeast Tatsamenie property was described in the 1983 assessment report as "The mineralization consists of veins of massive arsenopyrite, stibnite, quartz, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. The veins vary from 2-50 cm in width, and are easily traceable over one hundred and fifty meters. In most cases they disappear under talus cover. Some veins are very consistent in width with limited changes while others have lensoid shape. The strike of the veins is a consistent 080 degrees with a steep variable dip. An apparent zoning has been established both along and across strike. Along strike, going from east to west, the vein mineral assemblage changes from arsenopyrite-stibnite-quartz to galena-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-quartz. Across the strike of the veins, the mineralogy of the veins is consistent but once outside the zone that contains the vein the same orientation of fractures have been infilled with black calcite. This black calcite is vary indicative of approaching or moving away from mineralization".

Assays from rock samples taken of the vein observed by IMGM staffs indicate strongly anomalous Au grades (0.5 gram/ton). The vein is primarily 10-15 cm width located in fracture in the sedimentary. IMGM staffs did not observed the above described mineralization veins within IMGM property.

The mineralization locate at west Tatsamenie property where in history work named as Sour property by Maple Resources Corp. at AS03 prospective area (II-2 by IMGM) showing vein type precious – base metal quartz carbonate vein type mineralization, this mineralization is structure controlled and host in intermediate to mafic volcanic breccia, tuff in Stuhini Group. In 2014, three rock sample collected from a 5 m by 5 m gossanous outcrop in sub alpine bush area returned Au high to 10.05 g/t, and silver high to 249 g/t, Cu, Pb and Zn returned around 0.4% to 1.26% generally, detailed assay for precious and base metal assay refer to Table 3 and Appendix A for Assay certificates.

In 2015 and 2016 summer, IMGM has discovered II-1 Cu, Au, Ag mineralization site at northwest of Tat zone, where the mineralization explored with in a north to south creek, is described as disseminated to massive sulfide mineralization within a broad structure zone in andesite. Grab rock samples returned Au high to 0.78 g/t, Ag high to 129g/t, Cu high to 0.74%. Shovel and pickaxe work has explored a 10 meter cross area shows the mineralization that is widely spread and still covered at its four orientations.

7.0 Deposit types

7.1 Vein type precious- base metal mineralization

At this early stage of exploration, the visible exploration targets within the Chevron claims (now owned by Von Einsiedel and Carl Alexander) within AS01 area of Tatsamenie lake property are for a discrete set of gold bearing arsenopyrite-stibnite+ quartz –chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena veins. IMGM property adjacent Chevron property shows the similar features of geology structure and mineralization. The AS03 prospective area at west of IMGM Tatsamenie Property observed vein type Au, Ag and base metal mineralized outcrops contain higher grade Au Ag and base metal minerals, Au high to 10.05 g/t, Ag high to 249 g/t; Cu, Pb, Zn returned range 0.4% to 1.26%, that is considered a kind of vein type precious- base metal mineralization. This mineralization fit in part of porphyry Cu, Au Ag, Mo mineralization system. Structure and mineralization features observed in IMGM Tatsamenie Lake property considerably fit the mineralization features in Golden Bear type sedimentary hosted structure controlled Au mineralization.

7.2 Porphyry type Cu-Au (Ag, Mo) mineralization

The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic sequence host bulk tonnage porphyry Cu, Au, (Ag and Mo) mineralization in porphyry copper gold system similar to that at Firesteel Resources Copper Creek property at 30 km south east of Tatsamenie Lake Property. Tatsamenie Property Stuhini Group host vein type precious and base metal mineralization that could be part of the porphyry mineralization system ever observed in other known porphyry deposit along Stikinia Terrane. Galore creek and Schaft porphyry type copper and gold mineralization.

8.0 2016 Exploration Data

This section describes a 2D resistivity & induced polarization (2D-IP) survey conducted by Aurora Geo-sciences and representative agent on one of IMGM International Mining Canada Inc.'s targets in the Fall of 2016. The four person IP crew mobilized from Whitehorse to Telegraph Creek where a float plane and helicopter were used to access the target locations. The camp on the Tats grid was roughly 1.2km east of the grid due to limited camping locations. For five days at the end of the project, the crew was stranded on the grid due to bad weather which prevented flying till 14th of September. Whole this work has left behind Line 1, Line 4 and Line 5 behind by discussion through phone call during the field work on going by weather and thick vegetable growing along a couple of the left behind lines.

A full crew log describing daily production is included with the digital version of this report.

The project consisted of 3.43 km of 2D-IP performed over three target areas. A grid map showing the survey lines and topography is included in this report.

Raw and processed data are included with this report in both ASCII and CSV formats. Plotted pseudosec-tions for each line are also included

2D inversions were performed on all three surveyed lines. Composite sections showing recovered resistiv-ity and chargeability, predicted resistivity and chargeability from the models and observed resistivity and chargeability from the survey are provided in PDF maps. Images of both sections are attached in the ap-pendix as JPEGs.

8.1 Crew and Equipment

The following personnel conducted the survey:

Crew Member	Job Role
Mac Clohan	Crew chief
Alicia Cannata	Field Hand
Heiko Mueller	Field hand
Joe Dwyer	Field hand

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

IP receivers:	1 – Elrec Pro receivers
IP transmitters:	1 – GDD 3600 w TX-II transmitters
Other:	4 – Garmin 62csx non-differential GPS receivers

4 – Handheld VHF radios
6Km – 18 Gauge wire
30 – 10 conductor 50 m IP cables
1 - Honda 5 Kw generator
1 - Laptop computer with Prosys II and Geosoft Oasis Montaj
1 – Satellite Phone

8.2 Survey Location and grid

The Tats target was north of the cob target by roughly 120 km and 100 km WNW of Telegraph Creek. Camp located at Zone 8N UTME 643375 UTMN 6482035. Six lines were planned, but only three were surveyed by snow storm and thick vegetation area. Refer to figure 5 2D IP Survey Line Location Map

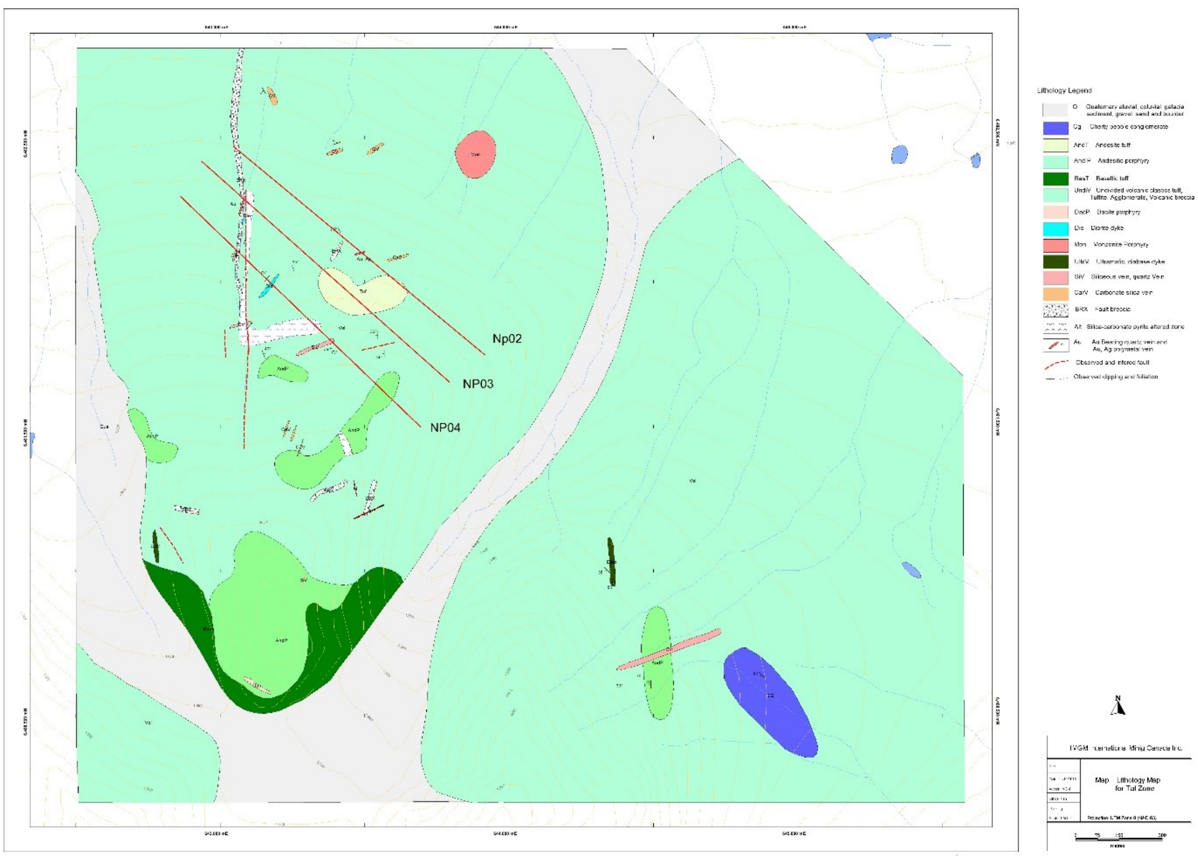


Figure 5. 2D IP Survey Line Location Map in Tat Zone with Brief Geology

8.3 Survey Specifications

IP surveys

The IP surveys were conducted according to the following specifications:

Array	2D 10 channel IP arranged in lines over areas of interest with an expanding pole dipole configuration
Dipole Spacing	50 m
Line Spacing	Variable
Current Locations	Same locations as potential electrodes.
Infinite Locations	Set back at least 100m from start of line. Relocated for every line.
TX	Time domain, 50% duty cycle, reversing polarity, 0.125 Hz.
Stacks	Minimum 15, more as required to minimize noise.
RX error	Standard deviation of 5 mV/V or less, otherwise repeated several times until repeatability assured.
Gates	20 gates spaced semi-logarithmically, 40 ms measurement delay, seven 40 ms gates, six 80 ms gates and six 160 ms gates for the Elrec Pro IP receiver.
Grid registration	Handheld GPS points were used, GPS grid only. NAD83, UTM. No line cutting was required.

8.4 Data Processing

IP Surveys

IP data were downloaded nightly from the receivers. The data were inspected for typographic errors, merged, and sorted using Microsoft Excel then imported into the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Every reading was inspected and poor quality readings or those which did not repeat were rejected from the database. The apparent resistivity is recalculated using a four electrode equation assuming a homogeneous earth using georeferenced coordinates. The apparent resistivity and total chargeability are averaged in the final databases.

The Tat target had very high data quality with low errors. A small hole in the data on Line 4 on the Tat target is due to wet cables. However, as the hole was small and over an area of lesser chargeability, it was not re-surveyed for time constraint reasons.

Station coordinates were provided at the beginning of the survey and the crew navigated to those stations using handheld non-differential GPS units. Crew members recorded the locations of the current and receiver electrodes at every location. Elevations were determined from a digital elevation model of the area.

Below is a table 3 listing descriptions of the data channels in the databases.

Table 3. List and description of the channels in the final databases.

Channel Name	Description
X	Local Coordinate Plot point - Station
Y	Local Coordinate Plot point - Line
Z	Local Coordinate Plot point - Depth
Stn	Stn, defined by Geosoft as the midpoint between RX1 and TX1
Stn_UTME	Easting of Stn
Stn_UTMN	Northing of Stn
Topo	Elevation of Stn
T1X	Local Coordinate of T1X (roving current electrode) or T1X designation
T1_UTMN	UTM Easting Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of T1X
T1_UTME	UTM Northing Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of T1X
T1_Z	Elevation of T1X
T1_Z_Surface	Surface Elevation at T1
T2X	Dummy value local coordinate of infinite electrode
T2_UTME	UTM Easting Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of T2X
T2_UTMN	UTM Northing Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of T2X
T2_Z	Elevation of T2X
T2_Surface	Surface Elevation at T2
R1X	Local Coordinate of potential electrode 1
R1_UTME	UTM Easting Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R1X
R1_UTMN	UTM Northing Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R1X
R1_Z	Elevation of R1X
R2X	Local Coordinate of potential electrode 2
R2_UTME	UTM Easting Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R2X
R2_UTMN	UTM Northing Nad 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R2X
R2_Z	Elevation of R2X
Date	Date of data acquisition
DayTime	Time of data acquisition
Type	Geosoft indicator of array type
Time	Length of the reading window (ms)
Stack	Number of transmitter cycles measured during the course of the reading
Name	Receiver S/N used for acquisition (programmed by operator)
RsCheck	Contact resistance of potential electrodes (kOhm)
IP_Index	Necessary channel for Geosoft Database
IP_Mask[0]	Geosoft mask value in the 40-80 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[1]	Geosoft mask value in the 80-120 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[2]	Geosoft mask value in the 120-160 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[3]	Geosoft mask value in the 160-200 ms off-time window (mV/V)

IP_Mask[4]	Geosoft mask value in the 200-240 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[5]	Geosoft mask value in the 240-280 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[6]	Geosoft mask value in the 280-360 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[7]	Geosoft mask value in the 360-440 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[8]	Geosoft mask value in the 440-520 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[9]	Geosoft mask value in the 520-600 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[10]	Geosoft mask value in the 600-680 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[11]	Geosoft mask value in the 680-760 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[12]	Geosoft mask value in the 760-840 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[13]	Geosoft mask value in the 840-1000 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[14]	Geosoft mask value in the 1000-1160 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[15]	Geosoft mask value in the 1160-1320 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[16]	Geosoft mask value in the 1320-1480 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[17]	Geosoft mask value in the 1480-1640 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[18]	Geosoft mask value in the 1640-1800 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[19]	Geosoft mask value in the 1800-1960 ms off-time window (mV/V)
Sp	Spontaneous potential (mV/V)
ResCalc	Apparent resistivity calculated by Geosoft (without correction for proximal infi-nite) (Ohm*m)
ResMeas	Apparent resistivity calculated by the receiver (local coordinate) (Ohm*m)
Vp	Primary voltage measured 1260 into the on-time window (mV)
VP_Final	Primary voltage normalized by the current then averaged between repeated read-ings weighted according to their standard deviation. (mV/mA)
QC_RES	Quality control for the resistivity channel
Calcappres	Resistivity calculated using four electrode equation.
Final_Res	Final Calculated Resistivity averaged between repeated readings weighted according to their standard deviation. (ohm.m)
Ima	Transmitter current (mA)
I	Transmitter current (A)
Chg	Average chargeability calculated by the receiver
IP[0]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 40-80 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[1]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 80-120 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[2]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 120-160 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[3]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 160-200 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[4]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 200-240 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[5]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 240-280 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[6]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 280-360 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[7]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 360-440 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[8]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 440-520 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[9]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 520-600 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[10]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 600-680 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[11]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 680-760 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[12]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 760-840 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[13]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 840-1000 ms off-time window (mV/V)

IP[14]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1000-1160 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[15]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1160-1320 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[16]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1320-1480 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[17]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1480-1640 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[18]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1640-1800 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP[19]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1800-1960 ms off-time window (mV/V)
IP_Avg	Average Chargeability calculated by the receiver
Avg_Val	Final Apparent chargeability averaged between repeated readings. (mV/V)
Avg_Err	Final Chargeability error averaged between repeated readings. (mV/V)
MF	Calculated Metal Factor
N	The dipole number in the array (calculated in geosoft)
Q	Standard deviation of the average chargeability during the reading (mV/V)
QC	Quality control for IP_Avg Channel

8.5 2D DCIP Inversions

2D inversions were performed on every line using DCIP2D; a Program Library for Forward Modeling and Inversion of DC Resistivity and Induced polarization Data over 2D Structures developed at the University of British Columbia – Geophysical Inversion Facility. The software inverts the final resistivity and IP data on a line by line basis and produces 2D models of true resistivity and chargeability in section view.

The final voltages, currents, and chargeabilities exported from the final databases were used in the UBC DCIP2D inversion. 5% +0.01 V/A errors were assigned to the potential data since the measured resistivity errors are not recorded. The DC inversion was performed first using a chi-fact, a parameter which balances goodness of fit to model structure, that produces a good model that adequately fits the data. The IP inversion was performed next using the resistivity model as an input file, as well using a chi-fact, producing a good model that adequately fits the data. The chi-fact values used for all the inversions are described in Table 4. Images of the models and predicted versus the observed are appended to this report The resistivity and chargeability models were imported into Geosoft as grid files with padding cells removed and were imported into 3D map view for interpretation.

Table 4. Inversion parameters.

Line Name	# of readings	Dipole Length	# of Dipoles	Array type	Chifact Res	Chifact IP	VP Error (mV)	IP error (mV/V)

Tats L2	19	50	10	Expanding pole-dipole	0.25	0.25	5%+0.01	IP*(VP_err/VP)
Tats L3	20	50	10	Expanding pole-dipole	2	2	5%+0.01	IP*(VP_err/VP)
Tats L4	20	50	10	Expanding pole-dipole	0.25	2	5%+0.01	IP*(VP_err/VP)

Tatsamenie Grid

The Tatsamenie Grid location refer to figure 5, displayed a strong chargeable anomaly towards the north-west end of all three lines. It begins as a small, shallow, weaker anomaly and broadens into a deeper stronger towards the NW.

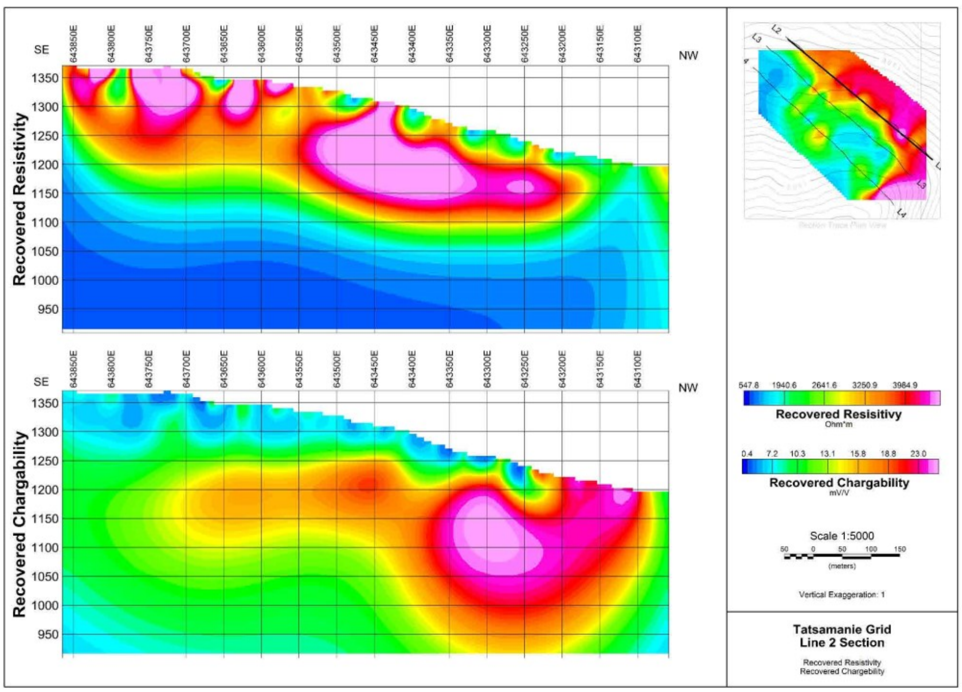


Figure 6. Tat Zone Line 2 (NP02) Section showing Resistivity low, with Chargeability high.

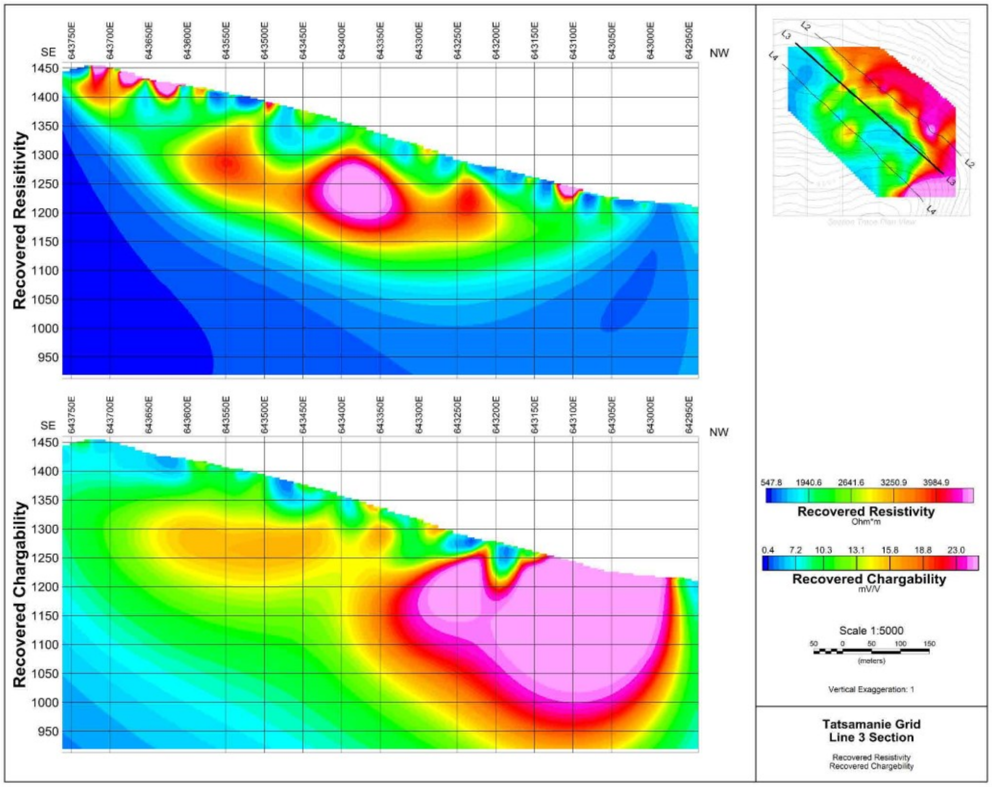


Figure 7. Tat Zone Line 3 (NP03) Section showing Resistivity low, with Chargeability high

This resistivity low overlaps with a chargeability high most strongly on Line 4. This is clearly seen in the section view below.

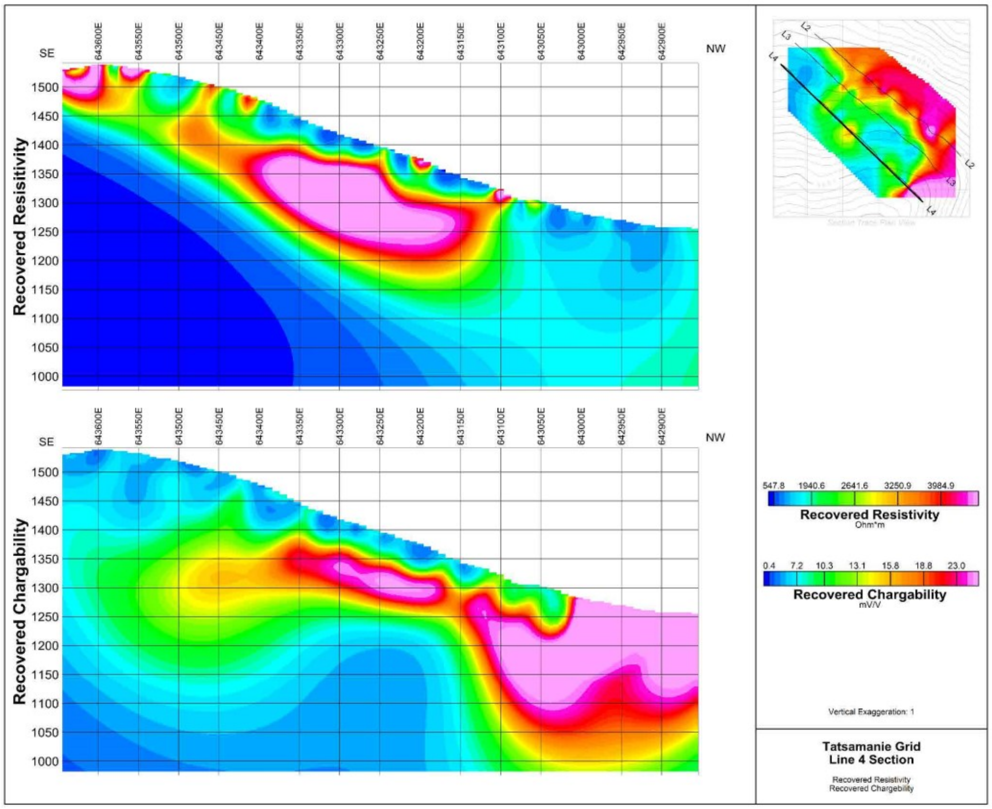


Figure 8. Tat Zone Line 4 (NP04) Section showing Resistivity low, with Chargeability high

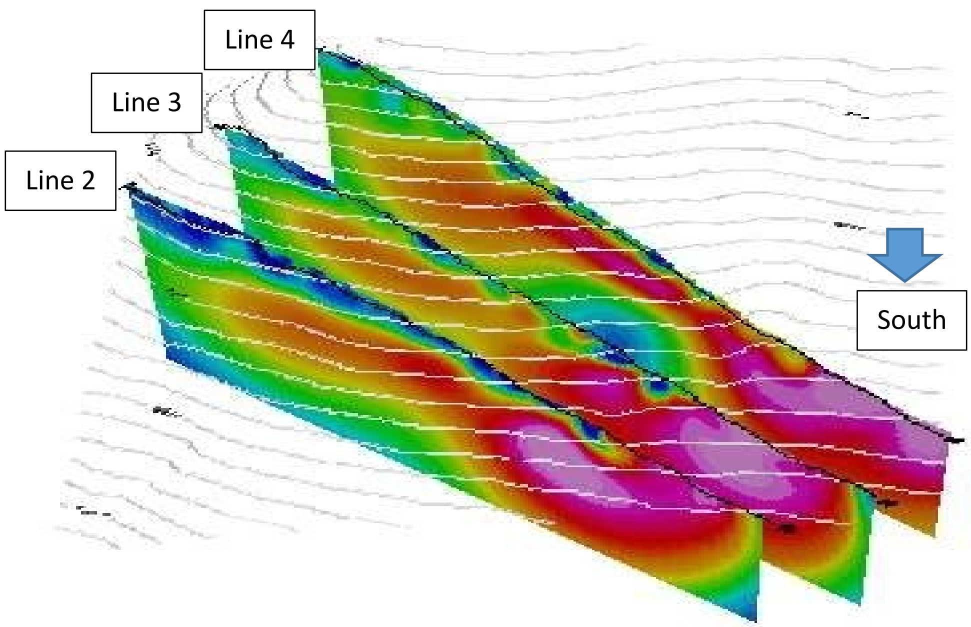


Figure 9. Recovered chargeability on Tatsamenie grid, Lines 2-4

The large chargeability high, however, does not correspond with a resistivity high. There is some relation between the narrow, shallow chargeability anomalies, but towards the northwest end of the lines, there is a pronounced resistivity low.

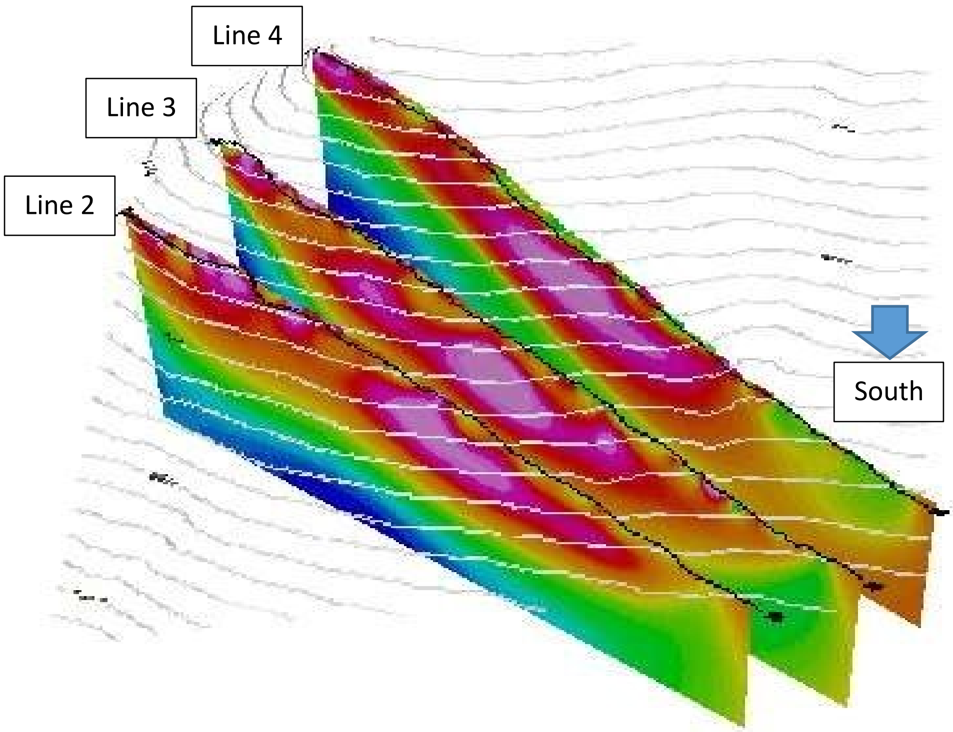


Figure 10. Recovered resistivity on Tatsamenie Grid Lines 2-4

8.6 Recommendations

The results of the survey and modelling show significant variations in both resistivity and chargeability on the Tatsamenie Grid.

The Tatsamenie grid delivered strong anomalies along all three lines and displayed good data quality. More IP surveying is recommended centered along the northwest section of the lines to better define the anomalous zone and see how far it extends NE-SW. The thick vegetation in this area would slow down the survey considerably, and as such some line cutting might be cost effective.

9.0 Nearby Property

9.1 North American Corp -The Golden Bear Mine

The Golden Bear Mine (see figure 2) is located approximately 10 km south of the Tatsamenie Lake Property. Approximately 380,000 tonnes of ore were mined in 2000, the final year in which underground mining took place. There was limited production reported in 2001 and 2002 estimated to total 1040 kilograms of gold production that came from stockpiles and residual leaching. The mine closed in 2002.

The geology of the Golden Bear Mine is described in the B.C. MINFILE records as: "Mineralization consists of pyrite, trace arsenopyrite and scorodite, native gold, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite in amygdules in lapilli and altered fuchsite-bearing(?) tuff, stibnite, tetrahedrite and hessite. Pyrite occurs as late stage veinlets and as earlier breccia matrix filling, fragments within breccias, wispy rims on silicified limestone fragments in breccia, and local laminations in fine bleached tuff. Locally, gypsum is associated with mineralization.

One deposit, the Bear Main, and two showings, the Fleece Bowl (104K 087) and the Totem Silica (104K 088) zones, occur along the major north trending structure. The deposits are about 1.5 kilometres apart and exploration and development is progressing from the south to north deposit. The Bear Main zone is a pod composed of silicified dolomitized limestone and brecciated and altered tuffs. The zone has been traced by drilling along a length of 1 kilometre, across a width of 10 metres and to a depth of at least 200 metres. The dolomite locally displays a quartz stockwork with resistant veinlets of quartz. Heterolithic and monolithic breccias occur between the silicified dolomite and altered tuff. The hanging wall Bear fault cuts the tuffaceous rocks and is marked by a zone of black gouge. A thick section of ash, lapilli and crystal tuffs and mafic flows occur above the hanging wall. The lapilli tuff contains a chalcopyrite marker zone. A one metre wide dyke of black basalt (Tertiary) intrudes the mineralized zone.

Alteration minerals in the zone include quartz, dolomite and pyrite within the limestones and dolomite, kaolinite, sericite, illite, chlorite and pyrite in the metavolcanics. Age dating of sericite from the alteration zone, which gave an apparent age of 204 Ma plus or minus 7 Ma, suggests the main period of mineralization occurred in Early Jurassic (Fieldwork 1986)."

9.2 Firesteel Resources Ltd – Copper Creek Target

The Copper Creek property, owned by Firesteal Resources Inc. is located approximately 30 km southeast of the Tatsamanie lake Property. The property was optioned to Prosper Gold Ltd that carried a drilling program in 2014 defined 107 m grading 0.77% copper, 0.407 g/t gold and 1.02 g/t silver for a copper equivalent of 1% in drill hole S045 at Star targets, an earlier copper gold discovery was declared years ago. The property is described in the Firesteel Resources website as:

The 4000 Hectare property is situated 50 km northwest of Telegraph Creek and 6 km southeast of the Sheslay airstrip. The access road to the Golden Bear Mine is located 8 km to the southeast. The property covers an alklic porphyry copper gold target in the Stikine Arch area and is analogous to that which hosts the Galore creek (284 million tonnes of 0.67% copper. Red-Crish (120 million tonne of 0.58 % copper and 0.47 g/t goldand the GJ property owned by International Curator. The Copper Canyon deposit, which was recently optioned to Spectrum Resources, is in the same belt. A portion of the central Zone at copper Canyon hosts an estimated inferred of 35.7 million tonnes grading 0.75% copper 1.17 gram per tonne gold and 17.2 grams per tonne silver.

A unique characteristic of the porphyry (large low grade copper/gold deposit) system at copper Creek is that the parent rocks have been weathered through water and atmospheric exposure such that a 50-55 meter blanket overlays the parent rocks (hypogene sulphides). The blanket is called a supergene zone and the zone contains favorable copper/gold mineralization. Frequently supergene enrichment occurs at the base of the supergene zone being redeposit at the top of the present hypogene sulphides.

The supergene zone when mined in conjunction with the underlying hypogene zone can provide substantial economic benefits to an overall mining operation.

Previous work on the Copper creek Property has identified several significant targets. The Copper Creek target comprises a 530 by 940 meter Cu in soil anomaly (larger than 350 ppm) with coincident gold values up to 230 ppb. An open ended IP chargeability anomaly and magnetic anomaly is coincident with this Cu-in soil anomaly. Six holes were drilled in this area pror to 1970. The best intersection graded 0.49% copper over 43.6 meters including a 1.37 meter intersection of 2.6% copper and 4 g/t gold. The geochemical and geophysical anomalies are open to the south.

9.3 Brixton Metals Ltd -Thorn Project

Brixton is an exploration company focused on Thorn Project advancement of high-grade precious metal assets to feasibility. Brixton’s Thorn project hosts a district scale Triassic to Cretaceous volcano plutonic complex with several styles of mineralization related to porphyry and epithermal environments. Thorn target include sediment hosted gold, high-grade silver-gold-lead-zinc-bearing diatreme-breccia zones, high-grade gold-silver-copper veins and porphyry copper-gold-silver. The 28,000-hectare Thorn Project is located in the Sutlahine River area of northwestern British Columbia, Canada, approximately 105 km ENE from Juneau, AK. About 15 km northwest of Tatsamenie Lake property.

The resources model is based on 35 historical drill holes and 64 recent drill holes completed by Brixton. Most of the drilling by Brixton has concentrated on the Oban Zone with the majority of this taking place during the 2012-2013 exploration programs. Of the total drilling, 11,000 meters was directed to the Oban deposit, 2,160 meters was within the Talisker Zone and 2000 meters in the glenfiddich Zone.

Drill results in the Oban breccia zone have included 95.08m of 904 g/t AgEq and surface samples have returned 6,149 g/t Ag.

Highlights of Brixton Metals 2014 Results

- The 3 zones combined total 21.5 Moz Ag EQ of inferred resources,
- All mineralized zones remain open pit expansion,
- Most of the inferred resources is open pit material,
- The sediment-hosted gold discovery in 2014 provides significant upside potential,
- Abundant high-grade gold-silver targets remain to be tested.

10.0 Expenditures

The 2016 Fall and early 2017 exploration program at Tat zone in Tatsamenie Lake Property has defined large areas of high chargeability and low resistivity anomalies that deserve further exploration and may be diamond drilling testing sulfide mineralization beneath. Previous geology and prospecting work suggesting by soil, and rock geochemistry in geological settings favorable for Vein type Precious-Base Metal mineralization systems and VMS (Porphyry copper gold silver, moly) mineralization system. The results of the exploration work by IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. over the 2016 fall field seasons and early 2017 history data research work are of sufficient merit to continue exploration expenditures on the Tatsamenie Lake Property in 2017 and further. Total expenditure for this assessment report sum up to CAN$**160727.00.** Expenditure details are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Tat zone exploration program expenditure in 2016 fall to early 2017

IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. 2016 fall program--Tat zone Property expenditure						
Items	**Date**	**details**	**Rate$/Unit**	**Unit**	**Number**	**Subtotal $**
Salaries - Yang	History data research July 2017	Monthly salary for report	8,333.30	unit	0.5	4166.65
wages						**4,166.65**
Mob in - helicopter	September 01 2016	$1627.5./hour, total 4 hours	1,627.50	Hour	4.00	6510
Mob in - helicopter (fuel)	September 01 2016	$269.33/hour, total 4 hours	269.33	Hour	4.00	1077.32
Mob in - helicopter	September 14 2016	$1596.5./hour, total 3 hours	1,596.50	Hour	3.00	4789.5
Mob in - helicopter (fuel)	September 14 2016	$264.42/hour, total 3 hours	264.41	Hour	3.00	793.23
Transportation						**13170.05**
IP Survey, Traverse line at Tat	Field work, September 01 to September 14; data and report in November and Decemmer in 2016	finished 3 traverse Lines across Tat zone, by planned 6 lines. Weather stucked team for mob out postponyed the schedule.	Contract		1	136263.8
Physics Specimen test	Physics sample test November 2016	Physics test and report share with Cob zone expenditure (total 17 samples cost $6550)	385.30	samples	5	1926.5
Geophysics						**138190.3**
Financial accountant	**Field work expenditure accounting**					**2000.0**
ata ,GIS, mapping procession	**Assessment report**	plotting				**3200**
Miscellaneous						
Tat project Total		**Expenditure $**				**160727.00**

11.0 References

ALS Laboratory Group, 2014. ALS Website showing ISO 9001:2000 accreditation, http://www.alsglobal.com/mineralQualityAssurance.aspx.

BC Ministry of Energy and Mines online database and BCMEM Minfile Listing: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/geoData/Pagers/default.aspx

Brixton Metals Thorn property description
http://www.brixtonmetals.com/

Firesteel Resources Ltd Star Property at Sheslay area description
http://www.firesteelresources.com/#!sheslay-property/cszc

Minfile No. 104K 079

ARIS Report No. 11497: Brown, D. and Walton, G. October, 1983. Assessment Report, Geological and Geochemical Survey. Vein claims, Atlin Mining Division, Tatsamenie Lake Area, B.C. Chevron Canada Resources Limited.

ARIS Report No.17910: Freeze, J.C., Robb, W.D., Weatherill, J.F/, Dynes, W.J., dated March, 1988 and describes the 1987 work program carried out by Stetson Resource Management and Waterford Resources Ltd. as consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. A total of 401 soil samples were collected at 25 meter intervals along grid lines in the central part of the property and along two soil lines. In addition a total of 141 rock samples were collected of which 124 samples were sent for analysis.

ARIS Report No.21779: Kiesman, W., dated October 1991 describes the 1991 work program carried out by Waterford Resources Inc. as consisting of geological mapping, grid based soil geochemistry and geophysics comprising ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys. A total of were collected from various mineralized zones and a total of 667 soil samples and were collected at 25 meter spaced intervals on flagged grid lines used for 23.8 km of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

ARIS Report No.27761: Aspinall, C. dated December 2004 describes a small work program carried out in 2004 by Solomon Resources Ltd. consisting of 16 rock and 63 soil samples.

ARIS Report No. 32358: C. Von Einsiedel detaed Jun 30th 2011 describes a 2007-2011 five years historical data compilation, 12 rock and silt sample were collected and a technical report produced.

ARIS Report No. 19259: Gary SChellenberg dated October 1989 describes an exploration program including 42 silt samples and 24 rock samples. Reported for Teck Corporation.

ARIS Report No. 21718: A.I. Betmanis dated October 1991describes a contour soil program that collected 194 soil samples. 5 rock chip samples collected with one returned elevated Cu to 1+% occur in a 10 cm quartz carbonate vein.

Internal Memorandum report. Tatsamenie 2016 2D DCIP survey field and 2D DCIP inversion report. Date: November 9 2016 by Mac Clohan, report for IMGM International Mining.

Internal Memorandum report. Rock Physics report. Date: November 9 2016 by Mac Clohan, report for IMGM International Mining.

Appendix A

A.1 Statement of qualifications, Wan Jin Yang B Sc in Geology

I, Wan Jin Yang, B. Sc. in Geology, an employee of IMGM International Mining Canada Inc. Resident at 236 East 17th St. North Vancouver BC, do hereby certify that:

- I have worked primarily in geochemistry, geology survey, mineral exploration, mining, geological service in China, Australia and Canada since 1990.

- I am a registered Senior Geologist in China mining association system and a candidate for registration membership of Association of Professional Geoscientists of British Columbia with ID 164672.

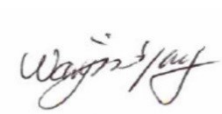
- I graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology from China University of Geoscience, 1990. I have ten years of exploration geochemistry, mineral exploration experience in China government geology, geochemical survey system and more than twelve years of commercial mineral exploration experience at Canadian mining industry.

- I have upgraded my knowledge in geoscience and mineral exploration technology by domestic and international short study courses, tour and widely involving in mineral exploration since I graduated from university.

- I have read the definition of Quartz Mining Act and certify that by reason of my education, my past relevant work experience in Canadian mining industry. I fulfil the requirements to be a geologist for the purposes of dedicating my work in this assessment report.

- I am responsible for this assessment report dated December 30th, 2017.

- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portion of the report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portion of the Assessment Report for which I am responsible not misleading.



Wan Jin Yang
Bachelor Science
Dated this 30th day of December 2017