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BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 37745

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geologic Mapping, Geochemical, Prospecting **TOTAL COST:** $34857.17

AUTHOR(S): Mr.Kristopher J. Raffle **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5720503 (November 23, 2018), 5709128 (August 27, 2018)

PROPERTY NAME: Robocop

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Robocop, Robocop4, Robocop5, Rainbow1, Phillips1

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper-Cobalt

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082GSE001, 082GSE009, 082GSE010, 082GSW019, 082GSW020, 082GSW0

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele **NTS/BCGS:** NTS:82G02 and 03 BCGS:82G005 and 006

LATITUDE: 49 ° 1 ' 39 " **LONGITUDE:** 114 ° 59 ' 24 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) GRIZZLY DISOCVERIES INC. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Suite 363-9768 170 St. NW
Edmonton, Alberta, T5T 5L4

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

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Conglomerate, Proterozoic, Sheppard Formation, Manganese/limonite, Copper/Cobalt

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 22644, 23083, 29941, 27690, 30693, 20700, 19898, 19913, 01023, 33286, 33676, 35523, 36067, 36484

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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	5km2	1054436	16932.19
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	39	1054436,547692,557543,55744	992.8
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	39	1054436,547692,557543,55744	16932.19
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	20km2		
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:	$34857.17

NTS 82G 02 and 03
BCGS 82G005 and 006

Assessment Report for the Robocop Property, South-Eastern British Columbia

Claims: 547692, 557543, 557544, 1054436, 1054437

Approximate Location:
Latitude 49° 1' 39" N
Longitude 114° 59' 24" W
Fort Steele Mining Division

Prepared For:
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November 21, 2018
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

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1 Summary

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) was retained in 2018 by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (Grizzly) to complete a field program and an assessment report (the Report) on the Robocop Property (the Property). The Property is located in south-eastern British Columbia and is immediately north of the Canada-USA border. It is located approximately 50 kilometres (km) south of Fernie and 70 km southeast of Cranbrook. The Property comprises 5 mineral claims totalling 4,002 hectares (ha) which are held by Grizzly Discoveries Inc.

The Robocop Property is an exploration stage Property within the Fort Steele Mining District. The geological and stratigraphic setting of the Property is favourable for sediment hosted copper mineralisation. The Property is largely underlain by the Late Proterozoic Sheppard Formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The Sheppard Formation is comprised of a lower-basal conglomerate and an upper section composed of fine crystalline to silty-sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite. The Sheppard Formation is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanics consisting mainly of basalt and associated pyroclastics. The copper and cobalt mineralisation of interest at the Robocop Property occurs within coarse clastic sediments (arkosic conglomerate and arkosic grit) of the Sheppard Formation either adjacent to or immediately below the lowermost dolomite unit. This mineralised layer has historically been referred to as the Roo Horizon, which straddles the contact between the Upper Sheppard Formation (Pighin, 2009) and the Lower Sheppard Formation (Thomson, 1990).

Previous exploration in the area was focused on strata bound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation and also led to the discovery of massive barite-rich veins that cross cut the Sheppard Formation. Five historic mineral occurrences are known to exist on the Robocop Property. Of particular interest is the mineralisation associated with the Green and Roo occurrences both of which are characterized by sediment hosted copper (Cu), silver (Ag) ± cobalt (Co) mineralisation contained within the Roo Horizon of the Sheppard Formation. The Roo Horizon can be traced along a northwest – southeast trend in sporadic outcrop for over 2 km. Copper, cobalt, hematite and associated mineralisation has also been recognised in the underlying sequence of Nicol Creek volcanics. Historically barite has been mined from quartz barite veins that occur within the lowermost stromatolite unit of the Sheppard Formation. These veins often contain associated copper, silver and cobalt.

The 2018 exploration program consisted of rock sampling and geologic mapping. The rock sampling program targeted the strata bound copper mineralization within the Sheppard Formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The work was conducted during August 2018. A total of 39 rock samples were collected, returning 11 samples with anomalous copper values ranging from 689 ppm to >10000ppm, and four samples with greater than 2650 ppm Cu (the 95th percentile). Analysis of cobalt returned one anomalous sample with greater than 335.8 pm Co (97.5th percentile). Rock sample 18KRP501 (1.46 Cu) was collected approximately 80m WNW of the historic Green showing and fits with previously identified trends potentially extending the mineralization. Sample 18MAP020 also returned a value > 1% Cu from the northern claim approximately 3.5 km north of

previously identified mineralization. Local outcrop mapping was done on the northern claim to see if the prospective Lower Sheppard formation and the underlying contact, the Nicol Creek formation, could be identified and a northern extension of the units mapped.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This assessment report is written to present the results of, and expenditures related to, exploration work conducted on the Robocop Property (The Property). The Property is located within the Fort Steele Mining District in south-eastern British Columbia (BC). The Property encompasses five (5) mineral claims covering an area of approximately 4,002 ha.

APEX Geoscience Limited ("APEX") was retained by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. during 2018 as consultants to complete a field program and a report specific to the Property. Mr. Kristopher J. Raffle, P.Geo., Principal and Consultant of APEX and a Qualified Person, supervised the program. Mr. Raffle is the author of this report. The 2018 field program, which is the subject of this report, comprised rock sampling and geologic mapping.

Unless otherwise indicated, all coordinates are referenced to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 11 coordinate system. All dollar amounts referred to in this report are in Canadian currency.

3 Disclaimer

The author, in writing this report, uses sources of information as listed in the references. The report written is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information as well as information obtained during the field program. Government reports were prepared by qualified persons holding post-secondary geology, or related university degree(s), and are therefore deemed to be accurate. For those reports, which were written by others, whom are not qualified persons, the information in those reports is assumed to be reasonably accurate, based on the data review and Property visit conducted by the author, however, they are not the basis for this report.

4 Property Description and Location

The Robocop Property comprises five mineral claims, totalling 4,002 ha (Table 1), extending from the Canada-United States border (at the 49th parallel) northward approximately 8 km in the Phillip's Creek drainage basin (Figure 1). The Property lies approximately 50 km due south of the municipality of Fernie, and approximately 70 km southeast of Cranbrook. It is centered at a latitude of 49° 1' 39" and a longitude of 114° 59' 24" and spans NTS Sheets 82G02 and 03. All claims are 100% owned by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (Table 1).

4.1 Purchase Agreement

The arm's length vendors and Grizzly Discoveries Inc. signed a Purchase Agreement for the 5 mineral claims comprising the Robocop property on May 11, 2018. Grizzly acquires a 100% interest in the property subject to a 3% net smelter royalty (NSR), by issuing the Vendors 2,000,004 units, with each unit consisting of one common share of Grizzly and

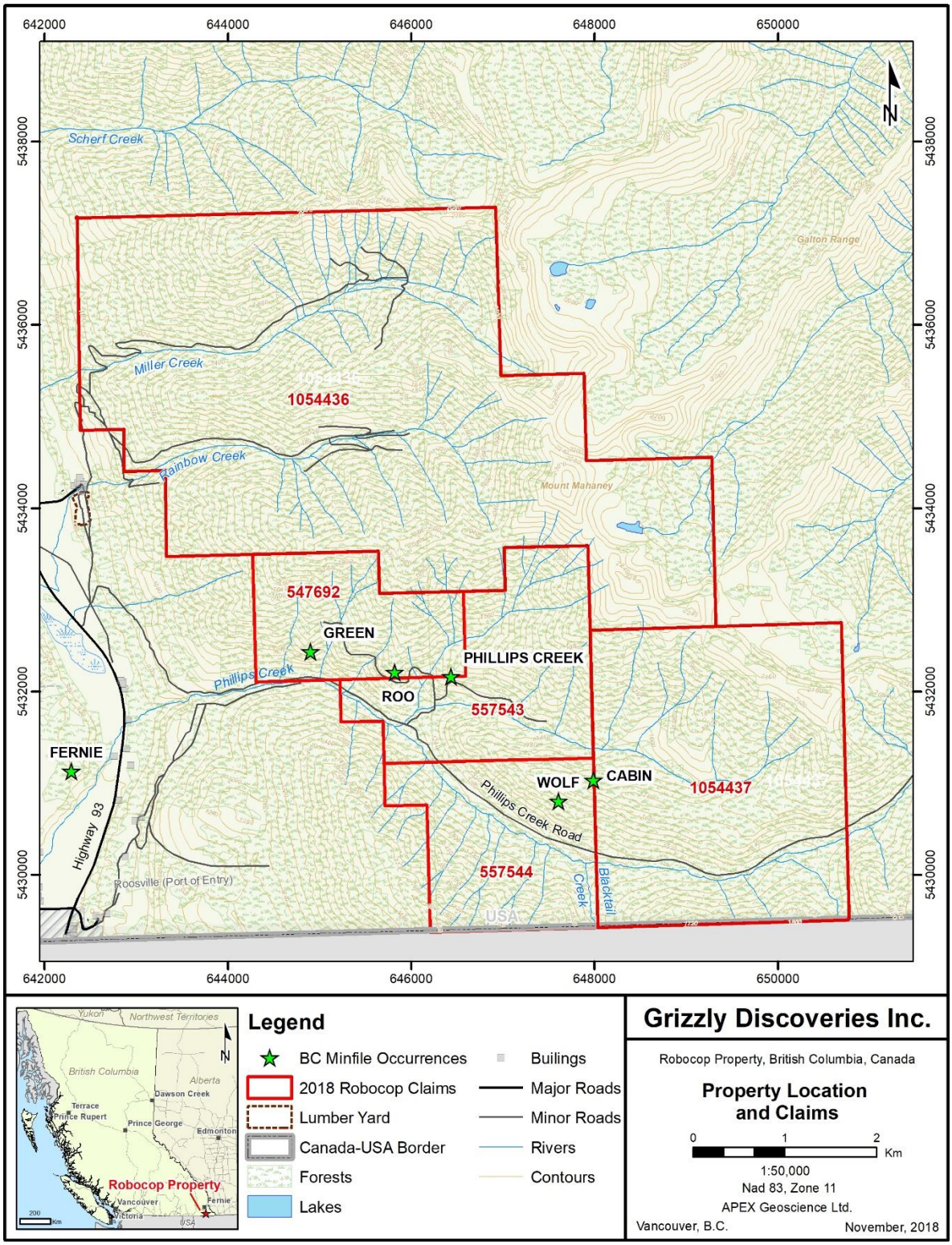
one transferrable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one further common share of GZD at an exercise price of $0.14 for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance.

The Robocop Property carries a 3% NSR in favour of certain of the vendors, and under the terms of the Agreement, Grizzly has the right to purchase up to 2% of the NSR (down to 1% NSR) within two years after the delivery of a positive Feasibility Study for the Property, for the amount of $1,500,000.

Table 1 Tenure List of the 2018 Robocop Property Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
547692	ROBOCOP	2006/Dec/19	2019/Dec/19	275
557543	ROBOCOP4	2007/Apr/24	2019/Nov/24	402
557544	ROBOCOP5	2007/Apr/24	2019/Apr/24	360
1054436	RAINBOW1	2017/Aug/31	2019/Nov/30	2075
1054437	PHILLIPS1	2017/Aug/31	2019/Nov/30	890

Figure 1 Property Location and Claims



5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Robocop claims are located east of the Canada-US border crossing at Roosville. Highway 93 runs north-south <1 km west of the Property. Approximately 24 km north of the Property, Highway 93 joins Highway 3. From this junction Fernie lies along Highway 3 to the northeast (~50 km north of the Property) and Cranbrook lies along Highway 93/3 to the northwest (~70 km northwest of the Property). The Property can be accessed by limited access logging roads that are accessible from Highway 93 at McDonald's Lumberyard at the north western edge of the Property; permission to cross their land should be acquired. The southern part of the Property can be accessed by an old forestry road that branches off of Highway 93 and parallels Phillips Creek (Figure 1). Spur roads, occurring off of the logging roads, provide additional access to the mineral claims and historic showings. An old exploration trail provides further access to historic showings, old trenches and drill sites.

6 History

Exploration activities in the region of the Robocop Property began in the early 1900's and have been sporadic since. Cominco Ltd. (Cominco) was the first large company to work on the claims in the late 1960's and investigated copper occurrences. The next generation of exploration on the Robocop claims wasn't until the late 1980's and included road building and trenching. Active exploration ventures since then continued every few years up until the present and included expansion of the claims group, drilling, and finally a property assessment by APEX in 2012. The historical exploration work carried out on the Robocop claims group is described in detail below (Figures 2 and 3).

Historical work from the early 1900's in the vicinity of Phillip's Creek is summarized by Wolfhard and Richardson (1967). Around 1900 quartz veins were discovered that yeilded minor high grades. Work prior to 1940 (likely also around 1900) included four shafts, four adits, and six open cuts driven into the quartz veins. Additionally, in the 1920's or 1930's a carload of barite was shipped from the area.

In 1967, Cominco Ltd. conducted exploration on the Phillips's Creek claims (on the north side of Phillips Creek largely overlapping the current Robocop claims). A soil survey was completed with samples collected from the top of the B-horizon. It was highlighted that chalcopyrite of significant concentration occurred at the upper contact of the lower Sheppard Formation (Wolfhard and Richardson, 1967). Thompson (1990b) reports that in 1967 Cominco additionally conducted a bulldozer-type trench program consisting of 5 trenchs to re-evaluate copper occurrences. Thompson (1990b) concluded the mineralisation to be attributed to synkinetic dyking however this information was not included in the orginal Cominco report.

In 1989, Teck Exploration Ltd. (Teck), conducted exploration activities on the Roo 1-3 claims (which were staked by and under option from Equity Engineering Ltd.). The work conducted is within the current Robocop Property. The program consisted of mapping, soil sampling (114 samples) and eight backhoe trenches (totalling 250 m) aimed at evaluating sediment hosted copper-silver-cobalt showings (Thompson, 1990b; Kemp,

1992). Four individual trenches and four interconnected trenches investigated copper mineralisation previously highlighted by Cominco; these were backfilled at the end of the program. The showings were noted to be located at the base of a stromatolitic dolomite horizon. The best assays results included 1.93% Cu and 579 ppm Co over 6 metres (m) (Thompson, 1990b; Kemp, 1992). Diamond drilling was recommended (Thompson, 1990b).

In 1990, an eight-hole (R-90-1 to R-90-8) diamond drilling program totalling 605.6 m (NQ-sized) was conducted by Teck on the Roo 1-3 claims (all of the historic drill holes are located on the current Property; Figure 3). The drill program covered three sites spaced approximately 570 m apart, based on the 1989 Tech exploration program. A total of 29 drill core samples were sent for analysis and it was noted that copper occurrences were concentrated at the top of a sequence of quartzo-feldspathic wackes, beneath a stromatolitic horizon. Copper grades from 4 of the drill holes returned approximately 1-2% Cu (Kemp, 1992). Highlights include a best assay of 0.806% Cu over 11 m and a mineralized zone ranging from 1-5 m was intersected. Mineralisation was noted along fracture surfaces and in voids as malachite or chalcocite. Additionally, 28 soil samples were collected from three different areas: along the base of the stromatolitic horizon, from the west extension of the 1989 soil survey, and from southwest (SW) corner of the Property. It was concluded that samples (SS-29, 30, 31, 32, 34) taken from the SW corner of the Property yielded the best results. Further exploration was recommended along the Sheppard Formation sequence (Thomson, 1990a). The following year in 1991 Equity Engineering Ltd., added the Roo 4-7 claims to the Roo Claims Group (Kemp, 1992).

In 1992, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda), undertook exploration activities on the Roo 1-7 claim group (which largely overlaps the current Robocop Property). Exploration included 11.2 km of mapping focused on the Lower Sheppard horizon to get a better understanding of the stratigraphy that hosts mineralisation and to highlight any controls on mineralisation. Mapping identified a north trending normal fault interpreted to be active during the deposition of the Lower Sheppard Formation and thought to be a rift related structure along the north trending graben. The 1992 exploration program also included a small rock sampling program (16 samples); the best results were returned from the Roo Horizon and included chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and chalcocite mineralisation. The mapping program also highlighted a notable sulphide-oxide trend that runs perpendicular to the Lower Sheppard basin for over 1200 m and found chalcopyrite to be present in many outcrops in the Phillips Creek area. The soil sampling program consisted of 103 samples (from the B-horizon) mainly taken in the area south of Phillips Creek with anomalies yielding from 51 ppm Cu to 578 ppm Cu. Further work was recommended (Kemp, 1992).

Figure 2 Historical Work – Trench, Rock and Soil Sampling

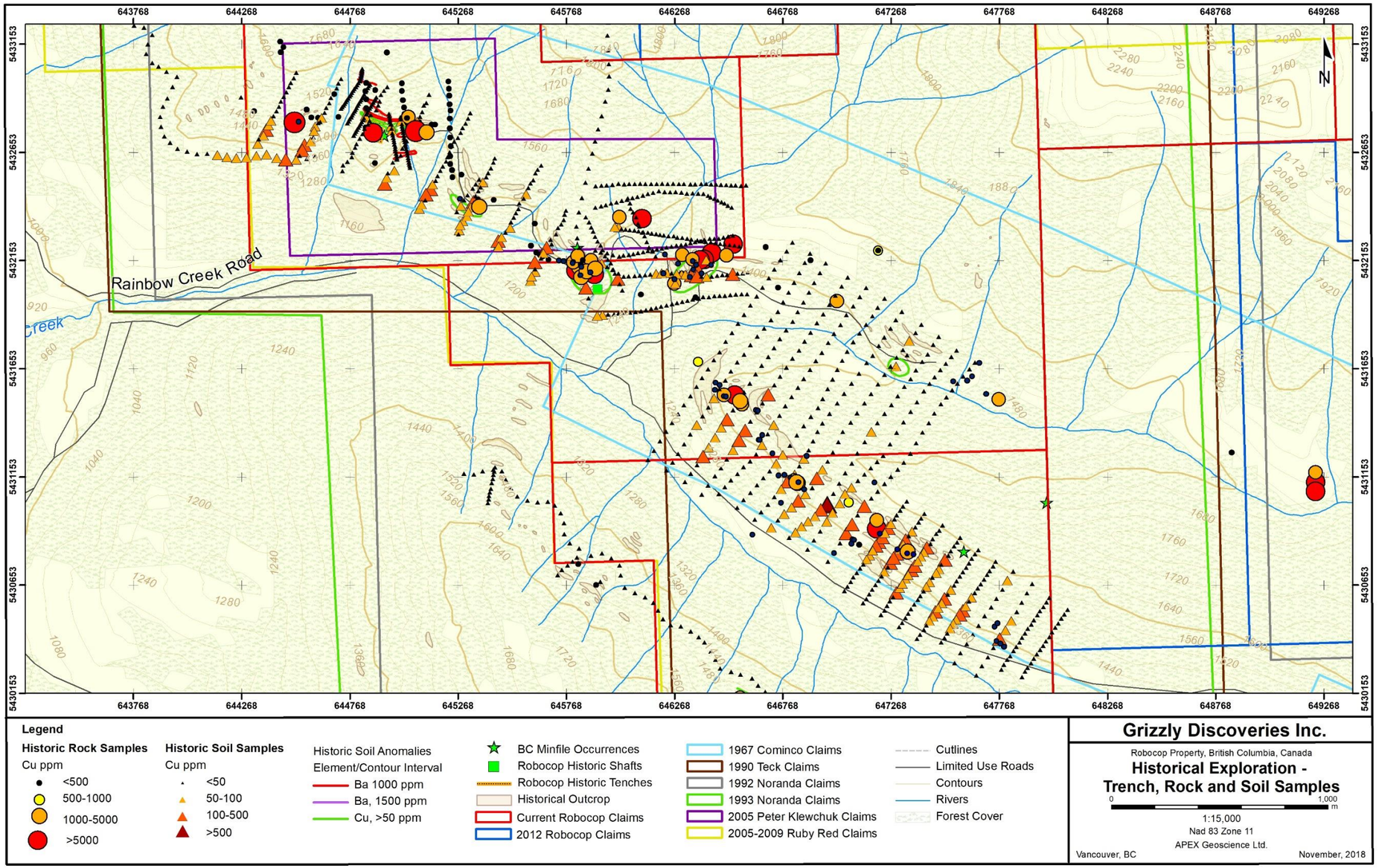
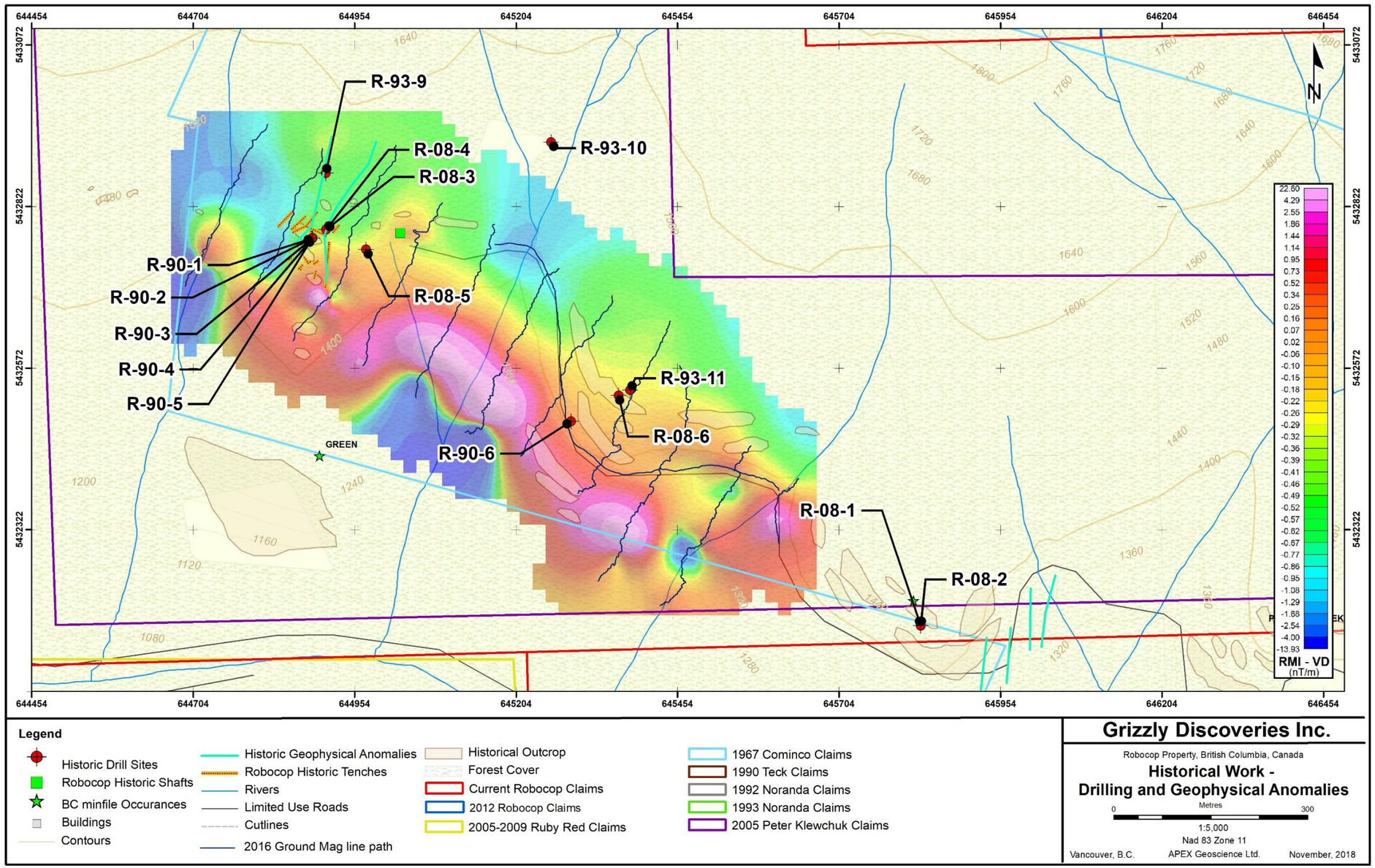


Figure 3 Historical Work – Drilling and Geophysics



In 1993 Noranda held the Roo 1-7 claims as well as surrounding claims (Surf, Surf-1 and Mill claims) and conducted a three hole diamond drilling program totalling 475.5 m (NQ-sized core) on the Roo Belt claim group. The program was designed to assess the dip and strike extension of the known Cu-Co-Ag mineralisation highlighted by Teck's previous drilling (1990). The drill holes lie within the current Robocop Property (Figure 3). Results identified the Roo Horizon to be an arkosic pebbly-sandstone within the upper portion of the Lower Sheppard Formation overlain by a purple mudstone identified to be a volcanic flow unit and bounded below by an intrusive sill. The best assay from the 1993 drill program from the Roo Horizon was 674 Cu ppm, 239 ppm Co over 1.4 m from drill hole R93-9. It was concluded that the potential for a sizeable deposit of sufficient tonnage and grade was small (Kemp, 1993).

In 2004 operator Peter Klewchuck commissioned a reconnaissance VLF-EM survey over the Robocop Property (then comprised of 6 claim blocks that lie within the extent of the current Property; Figure 2) to identify possible fault structures related to Cu mineralisation. Two anomalies were identified in the vicinity of known occurrences of Cu mineralisation. The anomalies were interpreted to highlight growth fault(s) that may have influenced Cu-Co deposition and/or mineralisation. Further work was recommended (Klewchuk, 2005).

In 2007 Ruby Red Resources undertook exploration activities on the Robocop Property including mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, and trenching. The 2007 rock sampling program (70 samples) focused on mineral occurrences in the Phillips Creek area. The main Cu-Co showings on the Property are located within the Roo Horizon but the sampling program uncovered mineral showings within quartzites and stromatolites above the Roo Horizon and in volcanic stratigraphy below the Roo Horizon. The soil sampling program consisted of three lines of contour soil samples with the majority of the sampling conducted within the current Property (Figure 2). The second line showed a significant anomaly running over a kilometre in length with values up to 313 ppm Cu. The third soil sample line showed a moderate anomaly, trending over 700 m, and is potentially related to the Miller Creek showing in the vicinity. The 2007 trenching program was designed to re-assay the Roo showing and assess the style of mineralisation. Five historic trenches were reopened and Trench number 5 was noted to display Cu-bearing barite veins (Kennedy, 2007). All trenches to date have been completed in the same vicinity and lie within the current Property (Figure 2).

In 2008 Ruby Red Resources drilled 6 diamond drill holes (R-08-1 to R-08-6) totalling 868.5 m on the Robocop Property to test a sediment-hosted Cu-Co deposit. All six holes lie within the current Property (Figure 3). Anomalous results were reported from 4 holes with the best results from hole R-08-3 which returned 0.48% Cu, 2.7 g/t Ag and 0.021% Co over 7 m. Mineralisation in the hole was identified as limonite, pyrolusite, black copper oxide, malachite, pyrite and rare chalcopyrite occurring as disseminations and fracture filling in the arkosic conglomerate. Exploration activities also included surface geological mapping in the area of drilling as well as a soil sampling program that identified a Cu-Co anomaly 1.7 km in length southeast of the historical drilling. Drill-testing of the soil anomaly, further mapping and prospecting efforts, as well as, additional reconnaissance soil geochemical surveys were recommended (Pighin, 2009).

In 2012, APEX was commissioned by Peter Klewchuk to complete a thorough data compilation for the Robocop Property and provide a 3-D model and geologic interpretation of the area. The data compilation database was assembled through all available historic drill hole, trench, rock sample and soil sample information, as well as all geological and assay data formatted for use in Micromine and ArcGIS software. The drill database was comprised of 15 historic drill holes including 325 samples assayed for Au, AG, Cu, Co, Mn, Hg and S. Due to the various lithological descriptions and unit names used over time, correlation of the detailed geological units was impossible. One sample was collected during a field visit (12MDP100), which returned an assay of 1.63% Cu, 4.1 g/t Ag and 1,010 ppm Co, confirming historic results from the area.

The 2014 and 2015 exploration programs comprised prospecting and gps mapping of the stratabound copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation. A total of 69 rock samples were collected throughout the property, of which eight returned values greater than 0.1% Cu (Table 2). Sample 15MGP024 was collected 550 m to the NW of the Green prospect and returned an assay of 0.92% Cu significantly extending the known mineralised zone.

Table 2. 2012, 2014 and 2015 Rock Sampling Highlights

Sample	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Cu PPM	Co PPM
12MDP100	644875	5432745	Arkosic Grit	16,300	1,010
14CLP214	646836	5431125	Arkose Sandstone	4,640	174
14BBP008	646570	5431504	Quartz Vein	3,410	2
14BBP017	645861	5432103	Arkosic Grit	1,610	128
14BBP019	645836	5432076	Arkosic Grit	2,870	33
15MGP022	645901	5432116	Quartzite	4,510	44
15MGP023	645365	5432402	Qtz vein	1,650	26
15MGP024	644511	5432792	Quartzite	9,160	246
15MGP028	646831	5431129	Andesite	3,520	106
16KRP601	647346	5430808	Trachyte	4,120	810
16KRP605	645072	5432752	Stromatolite Dolomite	5,850	23

In 2016, APEX conducted rock and soil sampling and survey programs targeting the Sheppard Formation. A total of 173 soil samples were collected, 5 of which returned anomalous Cu values between 55 ppm and 121 ppm. The results of the soil geochemistry show the anomalous Cu and Co results at or below the Roo Horizon on eight of the ten sampling lines. 7 rock samples were collected, two of which returned assay values of 0.44% and 0.59% Cu. The latter was the highest value of the 2016 samples, which extended to the known mineralization of the Green prospect 200m east.

A 4.56 line-km ground magnetic survey was conducted to help better define the Nichol Creek Formation (Figure 3). The resulting survey grid could be generally divided into two domains likely due to the difference in depth to the Nichol Creek volcanics. The northern

domain showed a relatively constant magnetic response, while the southern domain showed a major curvilinear body measuring nearly 1 km in length. At the western edge of the grid, the offset and discontinuity in the magnetics support the faulting as seen in the previous Green prospect trenching. The Nichol Creek fault, present as discontinuous and offset rocks in the Sheppard Formation, is not seen in the ground magnetic results.

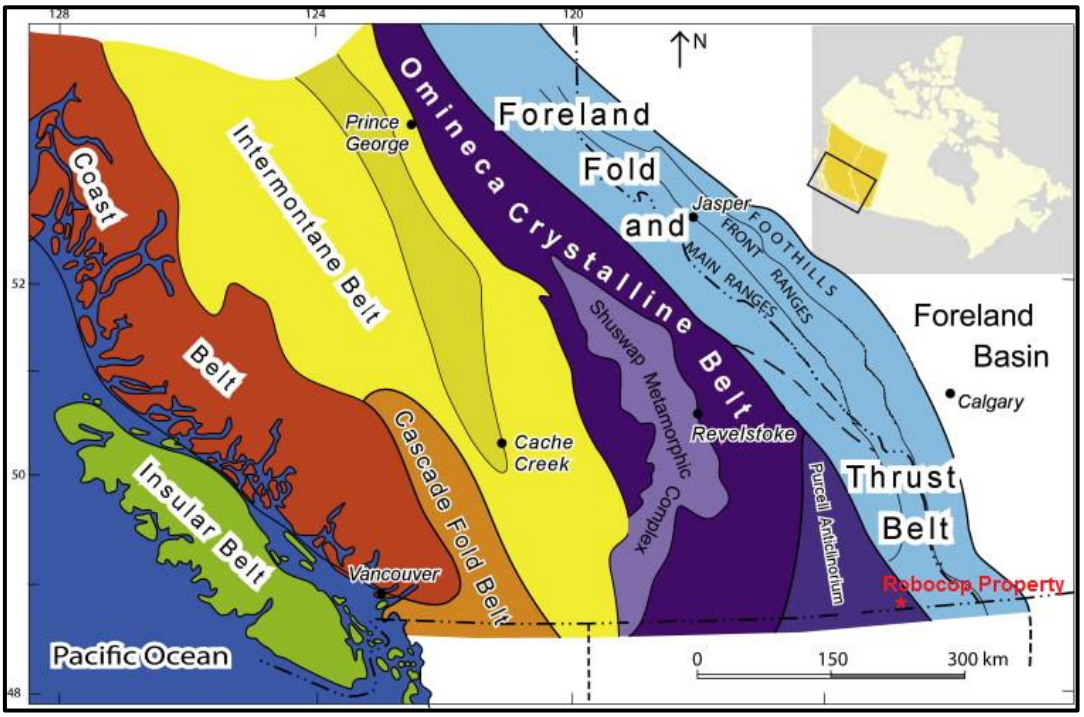
A drone survey was also completed over 144 ha of the Property, resulting in a high resolution orthoimage.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

7.1 Regional Geology

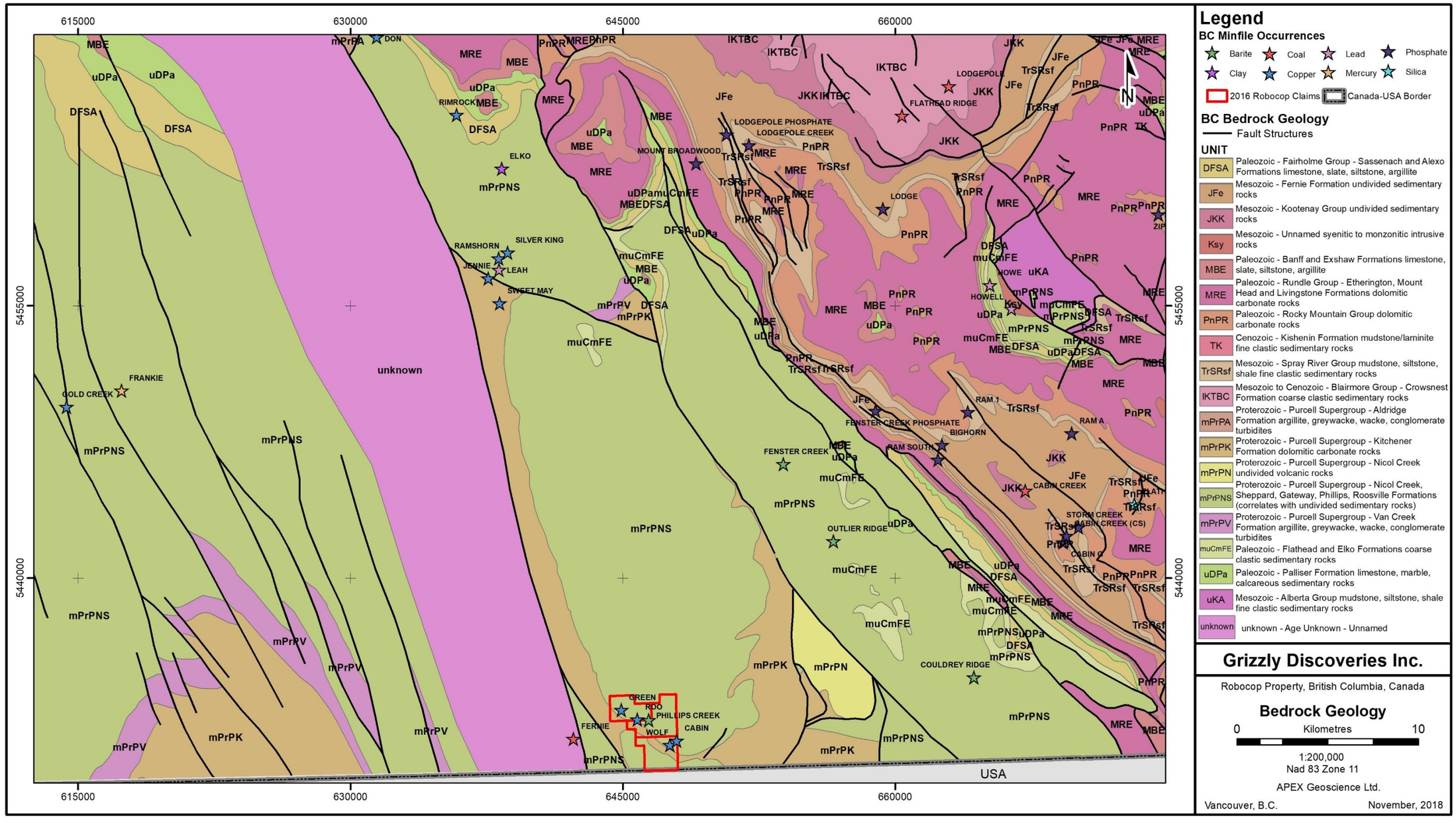
The Robocop Property is dominantly underlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Purcell Supergroup which correlate to the Belt Supergroup in the United States (Hoy, 1993). The Belt-Purcell Supergroup is composed of clastic and carbonate sequences deposited within an intracratonic basin that is interpreted to have formed as a rift-fill sequence of rocks during the Mid – Late Proterozoic. Regionally it extends over the south-eastern portion of British Columbia and covers parts of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Alberta. The Purcell Supergroup is exposed in the Purcell, Hughs, Lizard and Galton ranges of the Kootenays, east of the Rocky Mountain Trench (Thomson, 1990a; Hoy, 1993; Gardner, et al., 2007). Regionally, the Property is located within the *Foreland fold and thrust belt* in the western extent of the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains – a notable area of thrust sheets and intense deformation. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) noted that features in the Property area were more similar to the characteristics of the Main Ranges, including normal faults, thrust faults and a lesser degree of deformation than the Front Ranges (Wolfhard and Richardson, 1967; Hoy, 1993; Figure 3). The structure of the western part of the Foreland thrust belt is dominated by the Purcell anticlinorium: a large regional structure, which contains northeast trending right-lateral reverse faults, easterly verging thrust faults and tight folds. Normal faults trending parallel to the Rocky Mountain Trench intersect earlier faults and folds in the region (Hoy, 1993; Figure 4).

Figure 4 Regional Geology of British Columbia. Adapted from Vandienste et al. (2012).



The Property is largely underlain by the Sheppard Formation of the Purcell Supergroup which contains the Cu-Co occurrences of economic interest. Unconformably underlying the Sheppard Formation is the Nicol Creek Formation (Price, 1962; Hoy, 1993; Figures 5 and 7). The Nicol Creek Formation is comprised of a sequence of amygdaloidal basaltic flows, tuffs and interbedded siltstone and sandstone. The flood basalts are dominated by vesicular and amygdaloidal flows and contain disseminated chalcopyrite. The Nicol Creek Formation has a sharp contact with the lower Van Creek Formation and is regionally thickest in the Hughs and Baker Ranges (Hoy, 1993; Hartlaub, et al., 2011). The Sheppard Formation is comprised of a lower-basal conglomerate and an upper section composed of fine crystalline to silty-sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite (Thomson, 1990a; Hoy, 1993; Figure 6). Regionally, the thickness of the

Figure 5 Bedrock Regional Geology



Legend

BC Minfile Occurrences

Barite, Coal, Lead, Phosphate, Clay, Copper, Mercury, Silica

2016 Robocop Claims; Canada-USA Border

BC Bedrock Geology

Fault Structures

UNIT

- DFSA — Paleozoic - Fairholme Group - Sassenach and Alexo Formations limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- JFe — Mesozoic - Fernie Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- JKK — Mesozoic - Kootenay Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- Ksy — Mesozoic - Unnamed syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
- MBE — Paleozoic - Banff and Exshaw Formations limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- MRE — Paleozoic - Rundle Group - Etherington, Mount Head and Livingstone Formations dolomitic carbonate rocks
- PnPR — Paleozoic - Rocky Mountain Group dolomitic carbonate rocks
- TK — Cenozoic - Kishenin Formation mudstone/laminite fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- TrSRsf — Mesozoic - Spray River Group mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- IKTBC — Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Blairmore Group - Crowsnest Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- mPrPA — Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Aldridge Formation argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- mPrPK — Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Kitchener Formation dolomitic carbonate rocks
- mPrPN — Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Nicol Creek undivided volcanic rocks
- mPrPNS — Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Nicol Creek, Sheppard, Gateway, Phillips, Roosville Formations (correlates with undivided sedimentary rocks)
- mPrPV — Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Van Creek Formation argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- muCmFE — Paleozoic - Flathead and Elko Formations coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- uDPa — Paleozoic - Palliser Formation limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- uKA — Mesozoic - Alberta Group mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- unknown — unknown - Age Unknown - Unnamed

Grizzly Discoveries Inc.

Robocop Property, British Columbia, Canada

Bedrock Geology

0 Kilometres 10

1:200,000
Nad 83 Zone 11

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. November, 2018

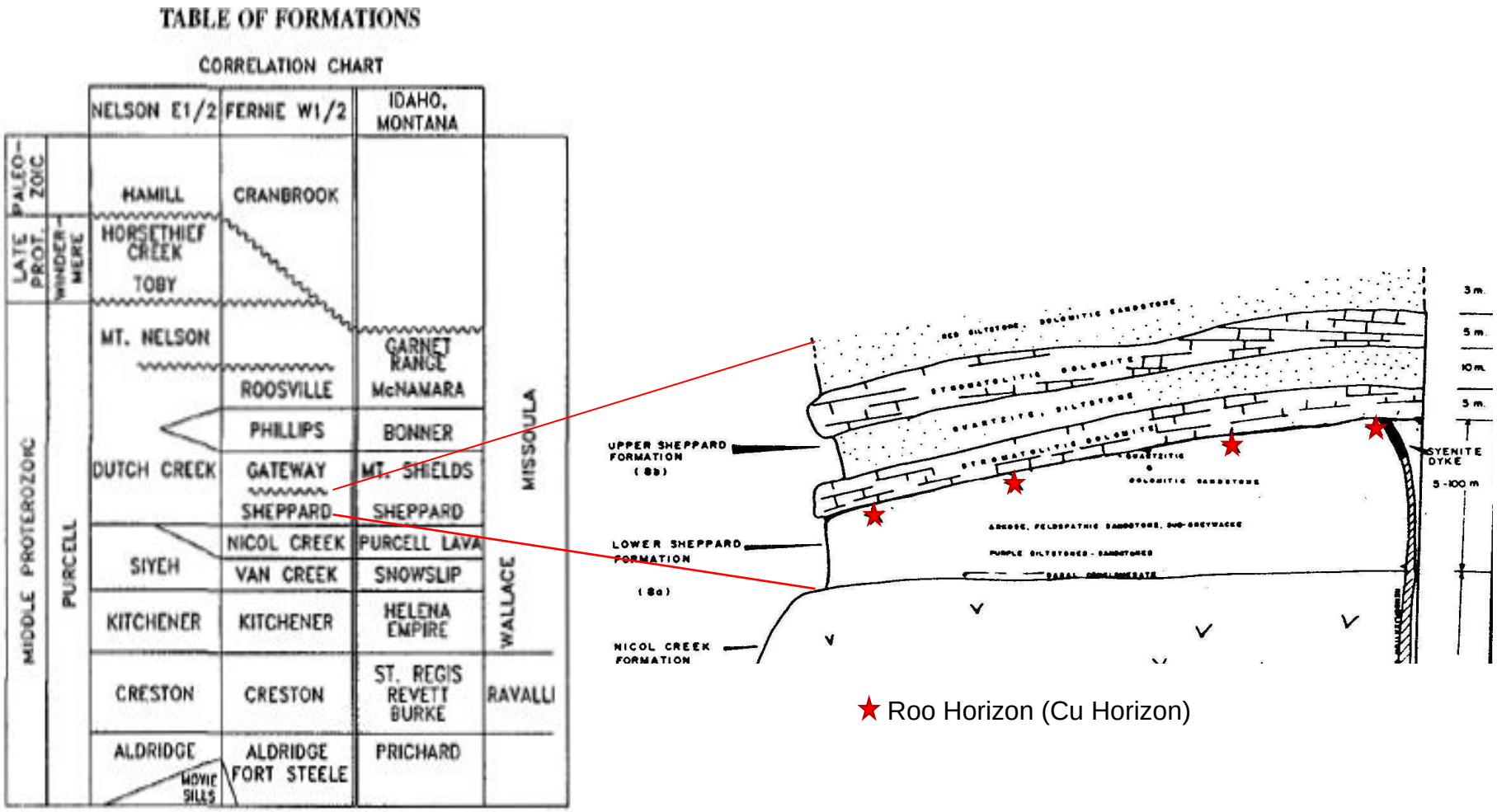


Figure 6 Regional Correlative Stratigraphic Units.

The Table of Formations (left side of Figure) is reproduced from Hoy (1993) and illustrates the stratigraphic units of the Purcell Supergroup in three regional areas. Historic reports use a combination of the regional names given in the table. The middle column is relevant to the Robocop Property. The right side of the figure is adapted from Thomson (1990 a, b) and illustrates the Upper and Lower units of the Sheppard Formation as outlined by Wolfhard and Richardson (1967)

Sheppard Formation ranges from <100 m to 1,500 m and is correlated with prominent facies changes. Southeast of Cranbrook, the Sheppard conglomerate unit is noted to have locally removed up to several hundred metres of the Nicol Creek Formation. The conglomerate may lie unconformably on the Nicol Creek Formation but is commonly underlain by several tens of metres of purple to green siltstone and minor quartzite. In other regions the Sheppard Formation is comprised mainly of a stromatolitic – sediment sequence. Sedimentary structures including desiccation cracks, mud breccias and ripple marks indicate periods of cyclical subaerial exposure (Hoy, 1993). The Formation is interpreted to have been deposited in a marine shelf or shallow lacustrine environment. The Gateway Formation unconformably overlies the Sheppard Formation (Figure 6). The Gateway Formation is composed of green siltstone with minor dolomite and is approximately 300 to 900 m thick. It is overlain by a transition zone into the red and green siltstones of the Phillips Formation (Thomson, 1990a; Hoy, 1993; Figure 6).

In the area of the Property Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) divided the Sheppard Formation into the Upper and Lower Sheppard Formation. The Lower Sheppard Formation ranges in thickness from 5 to 91 m and is comprised of basal conglomerates overlain by purple siltstones and sandstones with some dolomitic sandstones. Up section the unit grades to sub greywackes, arkose, feldspathic sandstones, and quartz sandstone. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) define the Upper Sheppard Formation to begin at the base of the first stromatolitic dolomite package above the top of the Purcell Lavas which are correlated to the Nicol Creek Formation (Kennedy, 2007). This basal stromatolite is 1.5 – 5 m thick and overlain by 6 – 12 m of grey quartzite followed by another 1.5 – 5 m package of a stromatolitic dolomite overlain by >3 metres of red siltstone and dolomitic sandstones (Figure 6).

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Purcell Supergroup and more specifically the Sheppard Formation (Figure 7). The Sheppard Formation contains sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) divided the Sheppard Formation into an upper and a lower member as described above (Figure 6). The Sheppard Formation was further subdivided by Pighin (2009), into 16 sub-stratigraphic units summarized in (Table 3).

Pighin (2009) noted that the sediments on the Property dip moderately to the northeast at 10° to 25°. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) provided the following observations about the structure of the Property area:

1. A gentle (amplitude [150 m] wavelength [>1.5 km]) anticlinal structure in the Purcell, which may be depositional or tectonic.
2. Very gentle warping (dips to 15°) in the Sheppard Formation, interpreted as tectonic because the sediments are mainly shallow water types, probably deposited in a plane, with low initial dips.
3. A few northerly striking normal faults with vertical displacements in the order of [1 to 6 m].
4. One thrust fault, dipping about 10° to 15° to the west, which has a maximum horizontal movement of [30 m].

Table 3 Substratigraphic Members of the Sheppard Formation (adapted from Pighin, 2009)

Member	Sheppard Unit	Thickness	Mineralogy	Consistency and Colouring
1	Top of Upper Sheppard	10m	Dolomitic quartzite	Mature unsorted quartz sand; weak dolomitic matrix
2	Upper	7-8m	Micritic stromatolitic dolomite; some quartzite lenses or beds	Amount of quartzite varies between drill holes; dolomite is thin-medium bedded, commonly wavy with sharp bedding contacts; some oolitic dolomite beds range up to 1 m thick
3	Upper	9-25m	Quartzite; local dolomite and hematite; thin beds of oolitic dolomitic-quartzite	Quartzite is massive bedded, mostly ungraded quartz sand; rock is grey with purple hematite bands
4	Upper	2m	Siltstone interbedded argillite, interbeds of mud chips and rare dolomite	Distinct wavy bedding, purply rock
5	Upper	4-10m	Quartzite, weakly dolomitic	Mostly immature quartz sand; massive, generally light grey on fresh surface- to lightly weathered, can be locally absent
6	Upper	2-18m	Micritic stromatolitic dolomite; some thin arenaceous beds	Thin beds; weathers dark orange, fresh rock is white-pinky with some green lineations, wavy bedding planes. Contains thin-lense siltstone/quartzite
7	Upper	2-10m	Amygdaloidal andesite; minor dolomite/calcite amygdules	browny-purply grey andesite, aphanitic matrix with red/white dolomite filled amygdules/veinlets; local red/white calcite forming crackle breccia
8	Upper	2-2.5m	Dolomitic, silty argillite with thin interbeds of grit/quartzite.	Layered green, pink and mauve; disrupted by soft sediment deformation
9	Upper	2-4m	Dolomitic, sericitic, arenaceous siltstone	Thick beds. On fresh surfaces rock is light grey with brown, orange and pink speckles
10	Upper	1-2m	Siltstone and arenaceous siltstone	Thin beds, wavy/wispy bedding planes: lower section is green-mauve, upper section is pink with brown speckles
11	Upper	Upper Conglomerate 0.5-1m Lower Conglomerate (within Member 12's litho unit) 2-3 m thick [Beds 3-4 m apart]	Arkosic conglomerate (quartz, quartzite, acid volcanics, argillite, siltstone clasts with quartz-feldspar grit matrix) **The conglomerate beds host copper and cobalt mineralisation	Two conglomerate beds: Upper 0.5-1.0m marks the top of Member 12's arkosic grit; the Lower conglomerate bed occurs within Member 12's arkosic grit and is 2-3m thick. Clasts between 5 - 40mm, well rounded to angular, matrix supported. Matrix is altered (sideritic and limonitic).

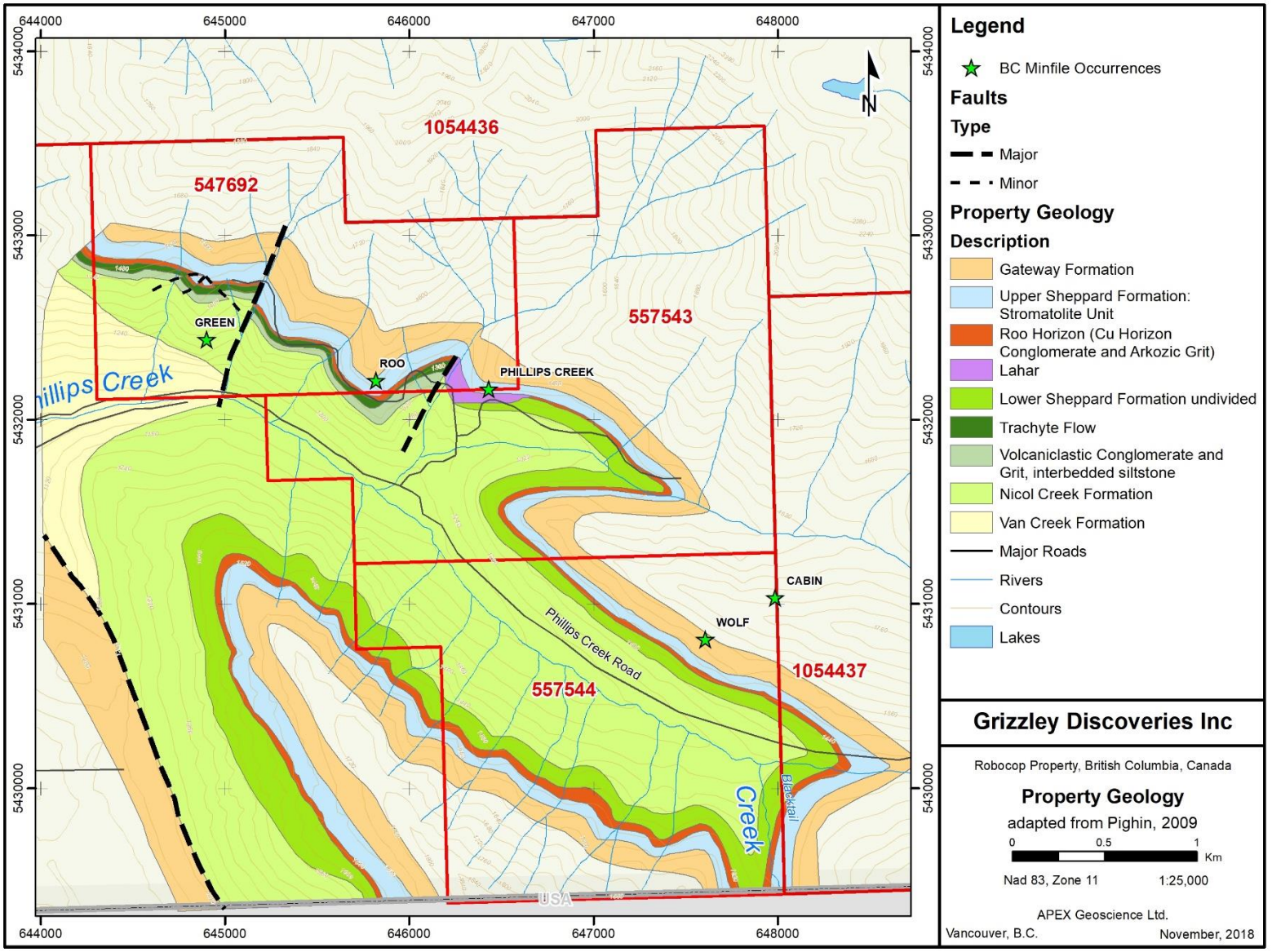
12	Upper	?	Arkosic grit **This Member can host copper and cobalt mineralisation	Immature-mature quartz sand, detritus (similar to clasts in Member 11's conglomerate beds). Matrix is mainly carbonate-iron carbonate and minor sericite. Weathers strongly limonitic
13	Top of Lower Sheppard Formation	14-46 m	Trachyte flow	Apple-green, massive, aphanitic with scattered amygdules filled with sericite, chlorite siderite or locally hematite. Weathers brown at surface
14	Lower	15 m	Pyroclastics interbedded with siltstone	Medium-thick bedding, basalt detritus with lesser feldsite, quartzite, quartz, siltstone, argillite, hematite. Siltstone interbeds are dark purplish
15	Lower	3 m	Volcanic conglomerate with amygdaloidal basalts clasts and lesser siltstone clasts	Clasts: 1-7 cm with some 10 cm+. Clasts are matrix supported, locally clast supported, rounded-angular. Colours: grey with speckles of white, purple, black, grey and green
16	Lower	?	Siltstone (thin beds)	Thin beds, wavy bedding, laminated. Undergone soft sediment deformation (ball and pillow) *Not always in stratigraphy, but if present always unconformably above the Nicol Creek basalts.
17	Lower	Top of Nicol Creek Volcanics	Amygdaloidal basalt	Massive basalts

Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) also noted that foliation on less competent beds, striking 170°-180° and dipping steeply west, are likely fracture cleavages associated with bed deformation. One half of the quartz veins on the Property exhibit the same strike, while the other half of the quartz veins strike 90°-120° and dip steeply west or nearly vertically. Wolfhard and Richardson (1967) suggested that the orientation of the bedding, veining, faulting, shearing and foliation indicate a period of deformation along a N-S axis following a minor tilting event in the area on a E-W axis. Pighin (2009) noted that quartz – dolomite veins containing copper, on the Property, generally strike and dip parallel to the dominant foliation (strike 010° dip 74° W, and strike 310° dip 80°W and 75°E). Ruby Red Resources identified two minor normal faults and verified a NW trending normal fault with 30 m dip slip (Pighin, 2009; Figure 7).

7.3 Historical Mineral Occurrences

On the Property copper, cobalt and silver mineralisation has been identified principally in the coarse clastic sediments of the Roo Horizon, and the quartzites and stromatolites above the Roo Horizon within the Sheppard Formation and in the underlying volcanics within the Nicol Creek Formation. Additionally, massive barite veins have been identified cross cutting the Sheppard Formation.

Figure 7 Property Geology



From the BC Minfile database 5 mineral occurrences are recognised on the Property: Green, Roo, Phillips Creek, Wolf and Cabin (Figure 7). Numerous explorers working in the area have identified additional occurrences and used alternate names for some of the occurrences listed in the BC Minfiles database. Specifically Ruby Red outlined the Roo, Copper Corner, Green Economy and Miller Time showings (Kennedy, 2007).

7.4 Mineralisation

Several modes of mineralisation occur on the Property which are classified differently by historic authors (see Thomson, 1990 and Pighin 2009) and summarized below.

The principle exploration target is sediment-hosted copper, silver and cobalt mineralisation that is hosted in coarse clastic sediments (arkosic conglomerate and arkosic grit) of the Sheppard Formation. This coarse clastic sediment unit has historically been referred to as the Roo Horizon. The Roo Horizon was identified to be an arkosic pebbly-sandstone located within the upper portion of the Lower Sheppard Formation; it is overlain by a purple mudstone identified to be a volcanic flow unit and bounded below by an intrusive sill. The Roo Horizon lies below the basal stromatolitic dolomite of the Sheppard Formation (Thomson, 1990b). The mineralisation consists of heavily disseminated and fracture-controlled limonite, black copper (potentially tenerite), pyrolusite, malachite, minor pyrite, rare chalcopyrite and locally minor barite. The mineralisation has been intercepted in drilling along a 1.1 km long strike length but is open in both directions (Thomson, 1990,a, b; Pighin, 2009). Copper mineralisation has also been noted above the Roo Horizon, in the purple siltstone, basal stromatolite and some of the upper quartzite bands of the Sheppard Formation. Historically it has been noted that copper mineralisation that occurred below the stromatolitic sequence was the most economically viable (Thomson, 1990a).

Thomson (1990a) proposed a model for the copper mineralisation of the Sheppard Formation that suggested the source of the copper was the underlying Nicol Creek Formation. He proposed that the Nicol Creek volcanics were emplaced with a high copper content and the subsequent deposition of the clastic lower Sheppard unit included copper sulphide detrital grains trapped within the sediment matrix. A later stage remobilization process, possibly caused by a syenite intrusive, resulted in the scavenging of copper from surrounding sediments by quartz-barite veins. Finally copper mineralisation was concentrated through faulting and later stage ground water infiltration. Hartlaub et al., (2011), have subsequently suggested that the copper mineralisation within the Sheppard Formation may be the result of hydrothermal fluid circulation associated with the emplacement of the Nicol Creek Formation. The presence of abundant barite, which is interpreted to be a sandstone cementing agent, and the stromatolitic packages are interpreted as further evidence supporting the presence of an active hydrothermal system (Hartlaub et al., 2011).

Quartz barite veins and breccias with associated copper, silver and cobalt are found within the lowermost stromatolite unit of the Sheppard Formation. The copper bearing veins are thin, rarely more than 1 centimetre (cm) in width and overall the veins are relatively rare. Some veinlets of quartz-barite occur in association with syenite dykes (Thomson, 1990a). One occurrence of mineralized breccia measuring 3 m width has been

developed in an old shaft. This occurrence consists of weakly fractured stromatolitic dolomite, healed by quartz and dolomite with scattered chalcopyrite and associated malachite (Pighin, 2009). The quartz-barite veins, and associated copper mineralisation, are interpreted to have formed as a result of the remobilization of primary mineralisation from sandstone horizons. The heat source inducing such remobilization may have been a deeper seated syenitic intrusive body with copper sourced from the Nicol Creek volcanics (Thomson, 1990a).

Ruby Red Resources additionally identified copper mineralisation within the Nicol Creek Volcanics at the Miller Time and Green Economy showings. At the Miller Time occurrence mineralisation includes disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, limonite, pyrite and sphalerite as well as massive hematite veins (± Cu and Zn mineralisation) and smaller mineralized veins. The area also contained a basalt flow that contained copper mineralisation with chalcopyrite and malachite amygdules (Kennedy, 2007). At the Green Economy mineralisation includes copper, cobalt, hematite and associated mineralisation that may be related to a slump feature associated with Nicol Creek venting processes (Kennedy, 2007).

8 2018 Exploration

The 2018 exploration program comprised of rock sampling and geologic mapping. The sampling program targeted the strata bound copper mineralization within the Sheppard Formation. The program had multiple objectives; to test for anomalous cobalt values near the main showing, to sample and map the newly added claim to the north of the main showing, and to visit and sample near the southern showing (Wolf) for the first time since 1985. A total of 39 rock samples were collected. Local geologic mapping was done on the northern claim, to identify and map an extension of the boundary between the Nicol Creek formation and the Lower Sheppard formation, and possibly the prospective Roo horizon.

A summary of results is provided below. Full rock descriptions along with laboratory results and certificates are provided in Appendix 1 and 2 respectively. A description of the outcrop mapping is provided in Appendix 3.

The work was conducted between August 11 and August 16, 2018. The total cost to complete the 2018 exploration program was $34,857.17. A breakdown of expenditures is presented in Appendix 4.

8.1 Rock Sampling Results

A total of 39 rock samples were collected by APEX Geoscience personnel during the 2018 exploration program. A complete map of the 2018 rock sampling program can be seen in appendix 4. Rock grab samples were collected from felsenmeer, outcrop, and float throughout the Property. From the 39 samples collected, anomalous assays for copper (up to 1.46%, three greater than 0.4%), silver (up to 5.2 ppm) cobalt (0.036%) and barium (up to 0.746%) were returned (Figures 8 and 9)

The goal of the 2018 rock sampling program was to reproduce the mineralization identified in the previous exploration programs at the main showing, identify anomalous

Cobalt values in the area, and test stratigraphy to the north and south. Sample collection was primarily focused on the Sheppard Formation stromatolitic dolomite and associated copper, cobalt, and silver bearing quartz-barite veins, as well as the sediment-hosted copper, silver and cobalt mineralization found within the coarse clastic sediments of the Roo Horizon. The rock geochemical results for Cu and Co are calculated into breakdowns of the 70th, 90th, 95th and 97.5th percentiles (Table 4). The 2018 rock sampling returned four anomalous samples with greater than 2650 ppm Cu (>90th percentile), and up to 14,650 ppm Cu. Three of the samples were collected near the main showing, however sample 18MAP020 from the northern claim (Figure 9, Miller Creek showing) returned values of 14,100 ppm Copper. Analysis for cobalt returned one anomalous sample with greater than 356 pm Co (97.5th percentile) near the main Robocop showing. Moderate Cobalt values (70th percentile) were found in the Miller Creek showing and in the southern claim (Figure 8). The geochemical samples collected near the main showing correlate well with those of the 77 rock samples collected during the 2012 through 2016 APEX work. Additionally this work correlates well with previous work done in the area in 2005 by Ruby Red Resources, where similar anomalous copper results were reported from rock samples (AR 29941). The copper cobalt mineralization identified and sampled in the Miller Creek showing and the southern showing indicate the potential for lateral continuity of mineralization within the Sheppard Formation sediments. There is also a strong correlation between anomalous Cu and Co soil geochemistry results.

Table 4 Element Percentile Calculations for 2018 Rock Sample Geochemistry vs. Historic APEX Rock Geochemistry Results

ROBOCOP	2018 Rock Geochemistry		Historic APEX Rock Geochemistry	
	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Count	39	39	77	77
Min	2	1	0.9	0
Max	354	14650	1010	16300
Mean	65.1	1178.5	69.04	848.69
Median	45	44	33.6	31.6
70th Percentile	63	185	49.88	62.6
90th Percentile	148	2650	137.2	3640
95th Percentile	255	14100	249.9	4761
97.5th Percentile	356	14650	631.5	8034.6
70th Percentile Count	11	11	23	23
90th Percentile Count	3	4	7	7
95th Percentile Count	1	1	3	3
97.5th Percentile Count	1	1	2	2

Figure 8 2018 Rock Sampling Program- Central and Southern Claims

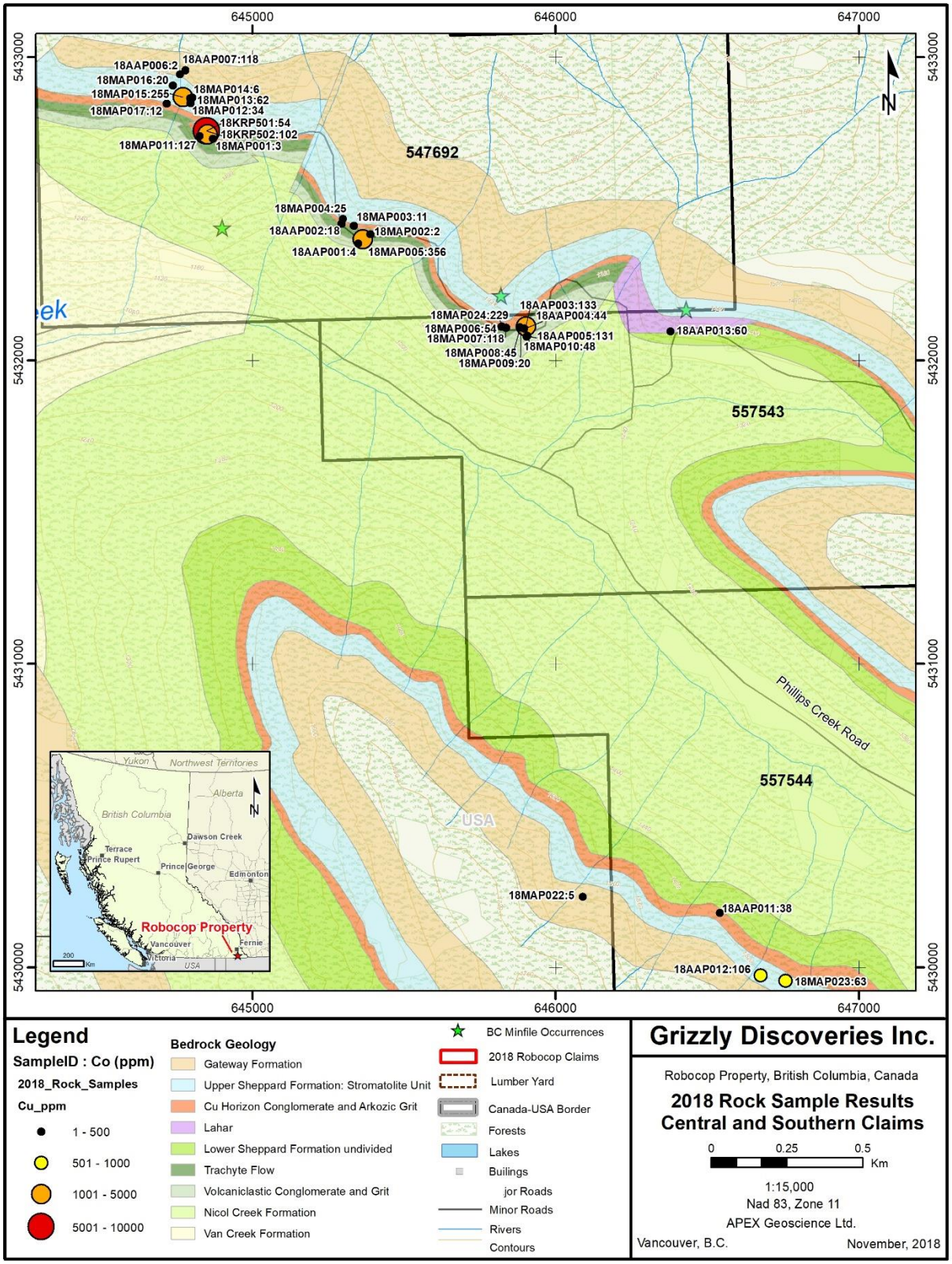
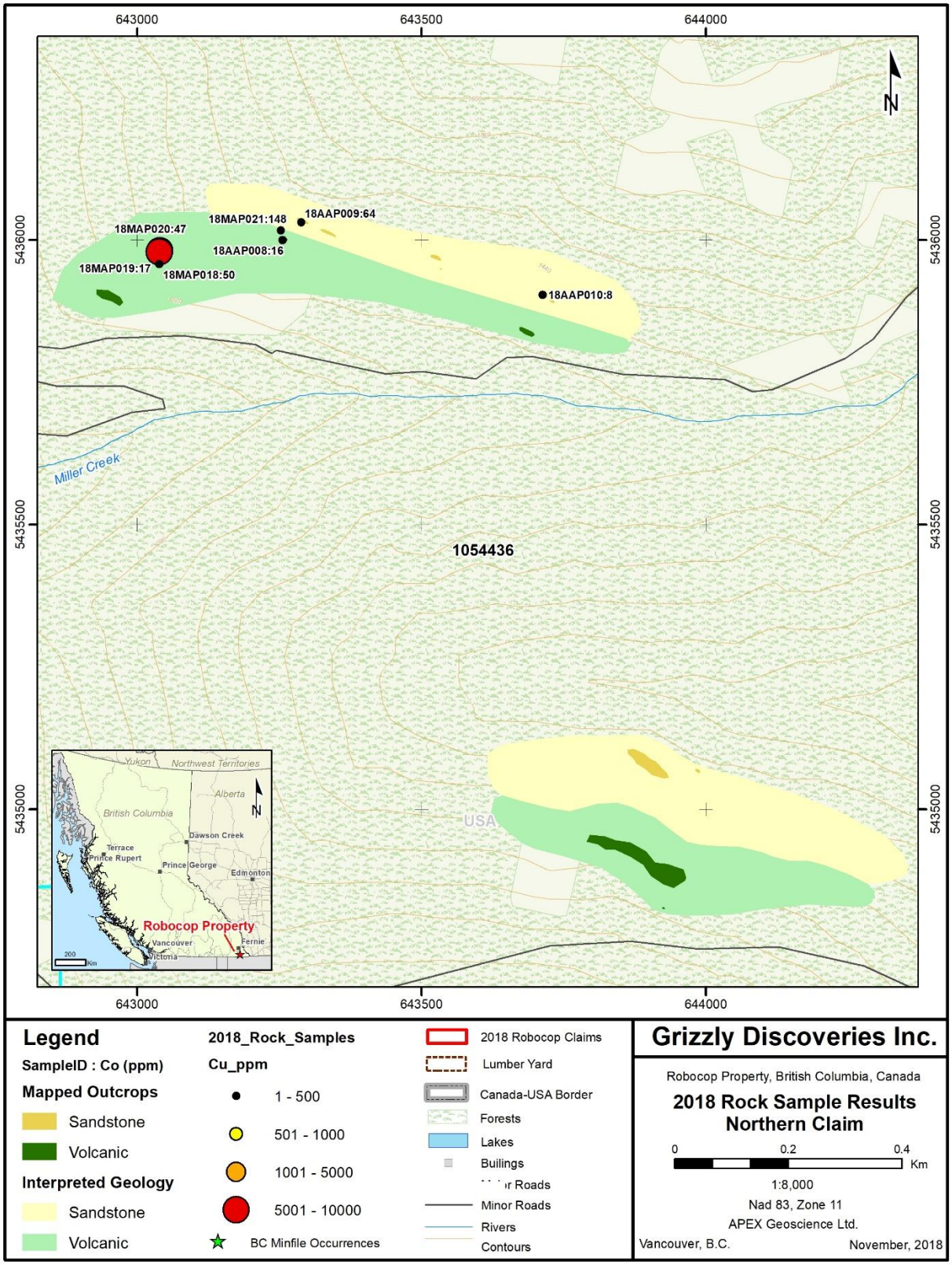


Figure 9 2018 Rock Sampling Program on Northern Claim and Interpreted Geology and Mapping



Rock samples 18MAP020 and 18KRP501 returned assay values > 1% Cu. Sample 18MAP020 is basalt with a stockwork of quartz veins of the mm to cm scale. The sample was collected near 2 shafts in the northern claim and in an area of moderate copper in soils and rocks. Rock sample 18KRP501 is an arkose/grit siltstone collected about 80m WNW of the Green showing. Samples 18MAP005, 18MAP015 and 18 MAP024 were above the 95th percentile for Co (255 ppm). Sample 18MAP005 (0.036% Co) was collected approximately 500m north of the Roo showing and is a medium- to coarse-grained sandstone. Sample 18MAP015 (0.026% Co) was collected 150m to the north of the Green showing, in a medium- to coarse-grained sandstone. Sample 18MAP024 is a medium- to coarse-grained sandstone found near the Roo showing. The sample returned 0.023% Co. The results of this sampling program are consistent with results obtained from the 2016 Apex program and indicate some potential areas of interest in the northern claim and the southern showing.

8.1.1 Rock Sample Preparation and Analysis

The 39 rock samples collected on the Property were sent to ALS Minerals (ALS) for laboratory analysis. The sample preparation procedure includes weighing, drying, and fine crushing the sample so 70% of the crush passes through a 2 millimetre (mm) sieve. Then a 250 grams (g) split (or up to 1, 000g) of the 2 mm crush is pulverized to 85% or better, to pass through a 75 micron sieve (ALS, 2012). The ALS equipment is cleaned between each sample with compressed air and brushes. The prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite cooling block and diluted with 12.5 ml of deionized water. The sample then undergoes inductively coupled atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) analysis to measure 35 elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences (ALS, 2009).

8.2 Geologic Mapping

The 2018 mapping program sampled rocks primarily from the northern claim, attempting to identify the boundary between the Lower Sheppard Formation and the Nicol Creek Formation and extend the prospective stratigraphy. A total of 29 outcrops samples were collected. The mapping work encountered volcanic and sedimentary outcrop interpreted to be Nicol Creek and Sheppard, respectively. Outcrops of the two lithologies were traced to provide a general interpretation of the units and the boundary between them (Figure 8). It can be seen that the prospective stratigraphy mapped near the Roo and Green showings can be continued into the northern claim 2 km north of the previous mapping done by Ruby Red Resources (AR 30693). A summary of the outcrop mapping program is presented in Appendix 3.

9 Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2018 exploration program targeted the strata bound copper cobalt mineralisation within the Late Proterozoic Sheppard Formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The goal was to identify anomalous Cobalt values within the area of previous showings, and to extend the mapped contact of the Sheppard Formation and the Nicol Creek Formation. The Sheppard Formation comprises a lower-basal conglomerate and an upper section,

composed of fine crystalline to silty-sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite. The Sheppard Formation is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanics consisting mainly of basalt and associated pyroclastics. The copper and cobalt mineralisation of interest on the Property occurs in the Sheppard Formation specifically in the arkosic conglomerate and arkosic grit either adjacent to or immediately below the lowermost dolomite unit. Depending on the historical stratigraphy used the mineralized unit belongs either to the base of the Upper Sheppard Formation (Pighin, 2009) or the top of the Lower Sheppard Formation (Thomson, 1990). Historic exploration in the area focused on the strata bound copper mineralization within the Sheppard Formation. Five historic mineral occurrences are known to exist on the Robocop Property. Of particular interest is the mineralization associated with the Green and Roo occurrences both of which are characterized by sediment hosted copper (Cu), silver (Ag) ± cobalt (Co) mineralization contained within the so called Roo Horizon of the Sheppard Formation. The Roo Horizon can be traced along a northwest – southeast trend in sporadic outcrop for over 2 km. Sampling along the folded and faulted Roo Horizon during the 2014 through 2018 Apex programs confirmed the grades reported from historic exploration as well as discovered new mineralized zones and extensions to known zones. The 2018 program sampled near the Roo and Green showings to identify anomalous Cobalt values near the showings. The program also explored the newly added northern claim as well as an old showing in the southern claim. High copper values were found near the old showings, confirming results of the previous exploration programs, and sample 18MAP020 which returned 1% Cu was collected in the northern claim, identifying it as a potential area of interest. Moderate to high Cobalt values were found at all three sites of the exploration program, the highest of which (18MAP005, 0.036% Co) was found approximately 500m south of the Roo showing. Samples above the 90th percentile (148 ppm) were concentrated near the Green and Roo showings, while samples above the 70th percentile (63 ppm) were identified in the northern claim and near the southern showing.

Local outcrop mapping on the northern claim identified and traced the contact of the Lower Sheppard formation and the Nicol Creek formation in two new locations almost 2 km north of previous mapping. The confirmation of the continuation of these horizons and the 2018 sampling results indicates the potential for the extension of significant mineralization into the northern and southern areas of the Robocop Property.

10 Recommendations

The results of the 2018 program indicate that significant potential exists to expand the known extent of the copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation on the Property. The fact that there are areas with significant copper-cobalt in soil anomalies, as well as drilling to date having intersected grades approaching the required economic values, the Robocop Property is considered a high priority project that requires follow-up exploration.

An initial Time Domain Electromagnetics should be completed over the Cu-bearing horizon and overlying units of the Property. The area of the survey would consist of approximately 500 line km. At an all-in cost of $200 per line km, the total expenditure for the airborne survey is estimated to be approximately $100,000.

A Phase 2 field program consisting of ground geophysical surveying, prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and drilling is then warranted in order to follow-up on anomalies identified from the airborne geophysical survey and past work. The 2016 ground magnetics survey over the curvilinear body was limited over many of the lines and would benefit from extending certain lines and some infill, allowing for a more accurate 3D magnetic susceptibility model to be generated. Geological prospecting and mapping should be focused along the edges of the Roo Horizons's magnetic response and within the curves themselves. An infill soil sampling program to further expand and delineate the anomalous areas is also warranted. Finally, drilling should consist of 4 to 6 holes targeting the Phillips Creek and Green prospect soil anomalies, with final collar locations being revised with the use of the geophysical data. Any high priority targets identified from the geophysics should be drilled with 2 to 4 holes. The cost to complete the prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and ground geophysics is estimated at $100,000. Approximately 1,000 m of drilling is recommended at an all-in cost of $300/m, totalling $300,000. The total cost to complete the field program would be approximately $400,000. The total expenditure to complete the proposed Phase 1 and 2 work programs is estimated at $500,000.

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12 Certificate of Author

1. I, Kristopher J. Raffle, residing at 1155 Seymour Street, Vancouver British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that: I am a senior geologist at APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

2. I am the author of this Technical Report entitled: *"Assessment Report for the Robocop Property, South-Eastern British Columbia"*, and dated December 15, 2016 (the "Assessment Report").

3. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2000) and have practiced my profession continuously since 2000. I have supervised exploration programs specific to gold and base metals. I have completed National Instrument 43-101 reports for projects in British Columbia and Ontario. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGA (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta), and APEGBC (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia).

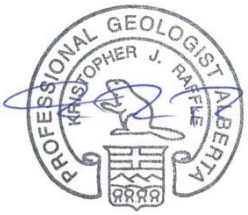
5. I am responsible for all sections of the Assessment Report titled *"Assessment Report for the Robocop Property, South-Eastern British Columbia"*, and dated December 15, 2016. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Property. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.

8. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Assessment Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Assessment Report not misleading.

9. I consent to the filing of the Assessment Report with the regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites.

Dated this December 15, 2016

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix 1 – 2018 Robocop Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample ID	X_N83Z11	Y_N83Z11	Rock Type	Alteration	Comments	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm
18AAP001	645349	5432385	Sandstone	Ox, Chl	Moderate oxide alteration and weak chlorite alteration. Vertical to sub-vertical parallel fracturing.	4	27
18AAP002	645294	5432451	Sandstone	Ox	Weak oxide alteration	18	3
18AAP003	645902	5432112	Sandstone	Ox	Fine to medium grain size sandstone with moderate oxide alteration. Fine grain cpy with black halos	133	1320
18AAP004	645897	5432105	Sandstone	Ox	Mostly clean sandstone, very weak and local oxide alteration. Sample is located about 10m away from previous sample within same lithology	44	185
18AAP005	645905	5432079	Sandstone		O/c of sandstone sample comes mostly from a qtz+flds+cpy. Outcrop shows intense fracturing from sub-vertical to vertical	131	225
18AAP006	644761	5432943	Sandstone	Ox	Float with cubic crystals of a black mineral from 1mm to 1cm. Banded with red oxide	2	13
18AAP007	644779	5432957	Sandstone	OX	Minor oxide alteration. Sample comes from o/c where the base is thinly bedded siltstone/mudstone	3	2
18AAP008	643256	5436000	Sandstone	Ox	Weakly oxidized sandstone. Sulphides are gone leaving cubic voids behind	16	13
18AAP009	643289	5436031	Tuff	Chl	Very fine grain pyr in a chlorite altered volcanic rock	64	44
18AAP010	643713	5435904	Conglomerate/ Grit	Ox	Minor oxide alteration. Pyr is pretty much gone	8	5
18AAP011	646542	5430179	Volcanic Tuff	Chl	Chlorite altered and slightly weathered. Disseminated sulphides from fine to medium grain size	38	30
18AAP012	646677	5429973	Sandstone	Ox	Float sample with cpy and red oxidation bands	106	930
18AAP013	646379	5432096	Sandstone		Gritty Sandstone with cubic py from fine to medium grain size. Both black and metallic colour py.	60	130
18MAP001	644869	5432731	Siltstone	Si	Very fine to fine grained siltstone with pink purple hue with mm- 0.5cm trace sulphides (py) parallel to bedding. Sample taken from a very angular talus / boulder. Weakly silicified and barely weathered. Low relief.	3	12
18MAP002	645389	5432416	Qtz vein	Hem, Si	A small quartz boulder/talus with moderate to strong hematite / FeOxides. The sample is vuggy (cubic in shape) possibly after pyrite. 80% quartz. Moderate relief	2	4
18MAP003	645334	5432443	Sediments	Si	Strongly brecciated, fine - medium grained, pink with trace fine-medium grained rusty spots (possibly relict sulphides). Sample is weakly silicified with quartz-carbonate veining. Sample taken from a very angular boulder near outcrop (stromatolites and sediments). Low veining and moderate alteration. No 'fresh' sulphides observed.	11	1
18MAP004	645298	5432466	Siltstone	Si	Weakly silicified, weakly bedded, fine grained, grey siltstone with minor medium grained sandstone. Medium pink - red alteration in foliation planes (Fe oxides) and disseminated cubic in shape - after pyrite!. Rusty red halos throughout the sample. Samples taken from talus, moderate silica alteration.	25	5
18MAP005	645363	5432399	Sandstone	Si	A small, very angular talus (medium to coarse-grained sandstone) near the road with small staining of malachite and very fine to medium-grained chalcopyrite (3%) + weathered dark grey to black mineral (sphalerite!). Strong malachite - silica alteration.	356	2650
18MAP006	645836	5432108	Sandstone	FeOx, Ser	Fine to medium grained, brown - rusty sandstone (+ odd seritized plagioclase), moderately altered with sericite + rusty halos -FeOxides. The sandstone is interbedded with fine-grained light green chert. Rustiness is also due to weathered sulphides (trace pyrite). Sample contains up to 3% chalcopyrite.	54	88
18MAP007	645837	5432108	Sandstone	Si	Strongly silicified and mineralized sandstone with patches of weak silicification. Sulphides (py) is very fine to medium grained + cubic in shapes ~ 20% in light grey zones (lightly vuggy). Moderate relief, no silica veining seen within sample, found near mineralised outcrop.	118	32
18MAP008	645882	5432109	Sandstone	Si, Chl	Light brown - light green, moderately altered with up to 1% sulphides (very fine-grained cubic pyrite -1% and fine fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite - 1%). Some sulphides are rusty giving a brownish colour to the rock. Alteration and sulphides are locally-developed - zone dies out after 20 - 30cm.	45	73
18MAP009	645882	5432109	Sandstone	Si	Medium to coarse-grained sandstone with red rusty weathering surfaces. Trace to < 1% chalcopyrite - moderately weathered to black, and trace pyrite. The rock is collected from a 320 / 85 sheared zone (over 30cm) x-cutting the siltstone - sandstone - conglomerate (bottom to top) package to test if mineralisation is associated with these shear zones. Weak pink colour - potassic or weak FeOx alteration?	20	13
18MAP010	645907	5423081	Sandstone	FeOx	Fine to medium grained, very rusty brown, weakly-altered, tan - pink sandstone within 30cm of a secondary structure (S1, S2 - similar to previous sample). Sulphides are disseminated and some are weathered out to dark grey - black. Some brown spots are possibly after weathered pyrite and/or FeOxides.	48	288
18MAP011	644826	5432739	Sandstone	Si, FeOx	Weakly altered siltstone with cubic, fine to medium-grained, rusty and sometimes vuggy pyrite. Sample found near the bottom of a trench (talus), low relief	127	92
18MAP012	644795	5432847	Sandstone	Si, FeOx	A small, sub-angular boulder of moderately altered sandstone with trace, disseminated, rusted pyrite. The sample is brown - red - pinkish due to weathering.	34	25
18MAP013	644794	5432864	Sandstone	Si	A sub-rounded, small, red - pink boulder, nearly 5m above elevation of the last sample with > 3% pyrite (fine-medium grained, cubic - anhedral and rusty, vuggy and weathered out - disseminated and along tiny, trace silica veining. Darker metallic, black sulphides are possibly weathered pyrite or CPY. A deep green / black along moderately brecciated domains is possibly after sulphides (?). Low quartz veining; trace cpy, moderate silica alteration and elevation at 1445m	62	100
18MAP014	644801	5432867	Sandstone	Si	Medium to coarse-grained sandstone with trace silica alteration. Sulphides is seen as clusters of pyrite and disseminated ~ 0.5% and trace chalcopyrite (2-3 minor weathered clusters of dark grey - black cpy). The rock is slightly pinkish on surface but light pink + light grey + light green on fresh cut. Sample taken from a talus, 2-3m above last sample - seems to be a trail of these samples along this traverse line.	6	2
18MAP015	644770	5432868	Sandstone	Si, Mal, FeOx	Medium to coarse-grained sandstone, light grey - tan in colour with brownish hue, moderately altered and mineralized (1-2% medium-grained, rusted and vuggy pyrite) + 1% chalcopyrite (fine-grained, dark grey - black - weathered! - and brass yellow - light green when fresh) + trace malachite between quartz quartz grains. Besides this sample, chips of similar samples to 18MAP013 and 14. Sample taken from talus/boulder. Elevation at 1465m	255	2500
18MAP016	644737	5432906	Sandstone	Si, FeOx	A coarse-grained, moderately altered sandstone with dark grey to black staining and dark brownish weathering (after sulphides). Pyrite ~ 2% is mainly rusted out and vuggy while dark grey - black clusters might be Cpy (?). This sample is similar to the rocks at the trenches and last sample. Elevation at 1490m.	20	9
18MAP017	644717	5432846	Sandstone	Si	A medium-grained quartz (20%) + seritized plagioclase (60%) . The rock is weakly silicified and brownish - pods possibly after sulphides - and rusty. Estimated rusted sulphides is ~ 10%. Samples is collected from a boulder - no veining.	12	6

Sample ID	X_N83Z11	Y_N83Z11	Rock Type	Alteration	Comments	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm
18MAP018	643039	5435958	Gabbro	Si, Carb	A small, angular, medium-grained, moderately altered, weakly weathered and rusted igneous rock (weathered gabbro) with 50 - 60% feldspars + minor quartz + relict chloritized mafics (20%) and weathered pyrite (<5%) and trace very fine-grained cpy. Black - dark grey staining is seen on surface. No veining, moderate silica and weak carbonate alteration.	50	6
18MAP019	643039	5435979	Qtz vein	Chl, Si veining	A stockwork of quartz veins (mm - cm scale) crosscutting the host rocks (mafic/Basalt) near 2 shafts. Sample is strongly rusty with malachite staining and fresh medium-grained cpy and rusted dark grey cpy (total of 3% cpy) as well as rusty relict trace pyrite. A cm wide vein contain up to 10% cpy crosscut the sample.	17	6170
18MAP020	643040	5435981	Mafic unit	Si	Same as previous sample (18MAP019) but sulphides are 10 - 15% cpy - medium to coarse grained found in clusters. The Basalt is moderate - strong altered with moderate quartz veining.	47	10000
18MAP021	643253	5436017	Sandstone	FeOx	A medium-grained , light green (fresh) to brown (weathered) sandstone with up to 1cm wide sulphide vein (py, very coarse-grained - 5mm to 1cm - cubic, little rusty. The rest of the sample is weakly altered, no veining, contains trace rusty zones (weathered pyrite / FeOx?).	148	40
18MAP022	646090	5430232	Siltstone / Sandstone		A fine to medium-grained sandstone, light brown - tan with up to 1% pyrite (cubic, fine grained, weakly rusted, disseminated). Sample is taken above horizon of stromatolites to test if this unit is mineralized at all. NO veining.	5	108
18MAP023	646758	5429955	Quartz Diorite	Si, Ser	Medium-grained plagioclase (60%) and quartz with minor mafics, +/- orthoclase, and minor pyrite (rusty, cubic, <1%) and trace cpy (brass yellow, fresh, disseminated). The sample is moderately altered, no veining.	63	689
18MAP024	645822	5432112	Sandstone	Si	A medium to coarse-grained, altered and mineralized sandstone found on the road beneath hole R-08-02 (60m). The sample is strongly rusty with medium green - grey patches representing elevated % of sulphides (pyrite - cubic, fine-medium grained, rusted. ~ 3%). The sample is very angular and small pieces of the same rock found nearby and a mineralized outcrop - 1m by 1m - is half a meter east of the sample. Trace veining, silica strongly alters this sandstone.	229	86
18KRP501	644848	5432757	Arkose/Grit Siltstone	Si	Red/pink banding hoping for co bloom, f.g lam. Cm-scale layeing, bedding // malachite, blue c.g. secondary Cu mineral (bornite/chalcocite?)	54	10000
18KRP502	644852	5432746	Arkose/Grit Siltstone	Si	same as 18KRP501, f.g. silicic, // lam. Silt/mudstone w/ some 1-5mm grit	102	1285

Appendix 2 – 2018 Robocop Rock Sample Assay Certificates

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Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2018
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE VA18213882

Project: Robocop

This report is for 39 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 29-AUG-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CHERRY WILLIAMS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
EXTRA-01	Extra Sample received in Shipment
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2018
Account: TTB

Project: Robocop

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18213882

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
	LOD	0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01
18AAP001		0.96	<0.5	6.57	<5	680	2.4	<2	2.41	<0.5	4	2	27	6.40	30	4.30
18AAP002		1.16	<0.5	7.17	<5	1150	2.9	<2	0.83	<0.5	18	1	3	7.42	30	4.27
18AAP003		1.30	3.1	4.96	21	470	2.0	7	0.52	<0.5	133	20	1320	3.85	20	4.27
18AAP004		1.78	0.7	4.35	7	420	2.2	<2	0.62	<0.5	44	17	185	2.64	10	3.35
18AAP005		1.40	<0.5	2.73	<5	1140	1.3	<2	1.50	<0.5	131	17	225	1.95	10	2.27
18AAP006		1.46	<0.5	2.86	<5	6310	1.1	<2	1.31	<0.5	2	17	13	0.92	10	1.60
18AAP007		1.54	<0.5	1.39	<5	2460	0.7	<2	6.58	0.5	3	12	2	1.35	<10	0.82
18AAP008		1.74	<0.5	5.28	<5	980	1.6	<2	2.35	<0.5	16	21	13	2.63	10	4.61
18AAP009		1.98	<0.5	8.21	<5	430	0.7	3	2.64	0.8	64	26	44	9.89	20	1.09
18AAP010		1.88	<0.5	6.11	<5	860	1.5	<2	1.08	<0.5	8	8	5	3.15	20	4.48
18AAP011		0.64	<0.5	7.53	5	2630	2.2	<2	2.66	<0.5	38	23	30	6.38	20	4.21
18AAP012		0.76	<0.5	2.98	15	460	0.8	<2	5.46	<0.5	106	15	930	2.00	10	2.75
18AAP013		1.40	<0.5	6.96	<5	440	1.9	<2	3.55	0.5	60	33	130	9.12	30	4.58
18MAP001		1.38	<0.5	1.56	<5	1980	0.6	<2	1.03	<0.5	3	14	12	0.65	<10	1.01
18MAP002		0.78	<0.5	0.22	<5	4030	<0.5	<2	0.07	<0.5	2	15	4	0.40	<10	0.12
18MAP003		1.14	<0.5	6.41	8	520	3.0	2	6.32	1.1	11	20	1	9.25	20	4.19
18MAP004		1.16	<0.5	7.93	8	810	3.6	<2	2.98	0.9	25	26	5	9.07	20	4.28
18MAP005		1.26	1.7	3.24	53	780	1.4	<2	3.01	<0.5	356	12	2650	3.34	10	2.03
18MAP006		1.86	<0.5	4.23	9	1140	1.9	<2	5.61	0.5	54	19	88	4.03	20	3.28
18MAP007		1.36	4.5	4.46	35	150	1.7	<2	0.02	<0.5	118	18	32	8.42	10	3.62
18MAP008		0.78	0.5	3.32	8	320	1.4	2	2.63	<0.5	45	14	73	2.45	10	2.96
18MAP009		1.28	<0.5	3.99	5	390	1.9	<2	1.63	<0.5	20	25	13	3.50	10	3.33
18MAP010		0.94	1.2	8.74	26	700	3.9	<2	0.04	<0.5	48	20	288	3.98	30	4.02
18MAP011		0.76	<0.5	8.56	41	7460	3.1	<2	0.31	<0.5	127	3	92	5.93	40	4.12
18MAP012		1.10	1.3	5.12	10	1360	2.3	5	0.02	<0.5	34	10	25	1.84	20	3.22
18MAP013		0.52	<0.5	3.58	7	1140	1.4	<2	0.14	<0.5	62	16	100	2.31	10	2.19
18MAP014		1.22	<0.5	4.45	5	740	1.8	<2	0.65	<0.5	6	27	2	2.24	10	2.89
18MAP015		0.64	5.2	3.32	110	560	1.3	6	0.03	<0.5	255	17	2500	5.65	10	2.49
18MAP016		0.76	<0.5	4.62	9	1410	2.0	2	0.10	<0.5	20	26	9	2.13	10	3.77
18MAP017		0.52	<0.5	7.14	<5	690	1.8	<2	0.86	<0.5	12	3	6	6.28	30	4.16
18MAP018		0.74	<0.5	7.49	<5	740	1.2	<2	0.75	0.5	50	56	6	11.95	30	1.36
18MAP019		0.96	0.9	2.49	5	400	<0.5	<2	0.16	<0.5	17	24	6170	4.26	10	0.38
18MAP020		0.58	2.4	4.34	14	800	0.5	3	0.41	0.5	47	69	>10000	6.89	10	1.21
18MAP021		0.80	<0.5	6.02	9	710	2.2	<2	0.04	<0.5	148	16	40	5.88	30	4.15
18MAP022		1.08	<0.5	2.82	<5	340	1.0	<2	0.78	<0.5	5	20	108	1.30	10	2.10
18MAP023		0.88	<0.5	6.39	10	2890	<0.5	<2	2.45	<0.5	63	6	689	2.81	10	4.08
18MAP024		0.78	3.0	4.79	48	710	1.6	<2	0.07	<0.5	229	16	86	8.01	10	4.08
18KRP501		0.82	1.6	6.97	23	1000	3.6	<2	0.22	<0.5	54	41	>10000	2.60	30	4.75
18KRP502		0.58	0.5	7.99	89	1610	4.2	<2	0.23	<0.5	102	44	1285	3.24	30	3.89

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Robocop

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18213882

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10
18AAP001		40	1.07	865	12	1.09	2	1230	2	0.01	<5	16	52	<20	0.32	<10
18AAP002		60	0.58	958	<1	0.04	9	1190	24	<0.01	<5	18	14	<20	0.42	<10
18AAP003		80	0.35	136	12	0.04	70	350	40	1.02	<5	4	17	20	0.15	<10
18AAP004		60	0.49	406	1	0.03	20	340	34	0.19	<5	3	12	<20	0.16	<10
18AAP005		30	0.51	583	2	0.02	35	160	11	0.27	<5	3	865	<20	0.14	<10
18AAP006		20	0.58	229	<1	0.01	4	300	3	0.16	<5	2	249	<20	0.06	<10
18AAP007		10	3.59	727	<1	0.01	3	140	2	0.06	<5	1	83	<20	0.03	10
18AAP008		80	0.35	643	<1	0.05	8	320	6	0.01	<5	6	21	20	0.40	<10
18AAP009		10	4.29	1030	<1	2.58	63	1160	5	0.01	<5	20	114	<20	0.71	<10
18AAP010		100	0.31	304	1	0.06	7	410	6	0.03	<5	5	15	20	0.24	<10
18AAP011		70	3.65	223	5	0.19	12	2600	18	1.02	<5	23	175	<20	0.33	<10
18AAP012		40	2.89	1035	1	0.04	15	270	8	0.19	<5	4	68	<20	0.14	<10
18AAP013		30	3.27	1025	1	0.02	38	3030	3	0.68	<5	21	57	<20	0.63	<10
18MAP001		10	0.22	154	1	0.01	4	180	4	0.06	8	1	63	<20	0.04	<10
18MAP002		<10	0.03	69	1	<0.01	2	80	5	0.15	<5	<1	1005	<20	0.01	<10
18MAP003		10	3.48	1290	2	0.02	23	510	10	<0.01	<5	16	41	<20	0.77	<10
18MAP004		10	1.86	1090	2	0.02	62	1530	3	0.01	<5	21	40	<20	0.65	<10
18MAP005		40	1.16	1180	11	0.01	97	420	20	0.68	<5	3	31	<20	0.12	<10
18MAP006		50	1.93	1920	1	0.02	32	470	17	0.58	<5	5	60	<20	0.23	10
18MAP007		60	0.35	51	4	0.02	113	150	453	7.44	5	4	7	20	0.13	<10
18MAP008		50	1.10	1115	4	0.02	20	260	34	0.20	6	3	22	<20	0.13	<10
18MAP009		50	0.67	981	2	0.02	15	430	21	0.01	<5	5	11	<20	0.14	<10
18MAP010		60	0.78	43	<1	0.04	182	560	3	0.22	<5	9	17	20	0.38	<10
18MAP011		40	0.66	739	2	0.04	28	1540	10	0.16	<5	22	30	<20	0.20	<10
18MAP012		60	0.45	38	3	0.02	36	280	65	0.03	<5	4	9	<20	0.18	<10
18MAP013		50	0.30	1710	1	0.02	41	750	40	0.01	<5	3	11	<20	0.17	<10
18MAP014		30	0.51	432	<1	0.02	13	390	<2	<0.01	<5	5	6	<20	0.16	<10
18MAP015		40	0.25	491	11	0.02	109	320	57	0.04	<5	3	7	<20	0.10	<10
18MAP016		60	0.36	217	2	0.02	25	480	17	0.03	<5	3	9	20	0.19	<10
18MAP017		50	0.47	389	4	0.46	3	1230	2	0.01	<5	14	10	<20	0.21	<10
18MAP018		30	3.05	748	<1	3.10	44	3410	4	<0.01	<5	20	115	<20	1.48	<10
18MAP019		10	1.25	427	1	0.77	16	740	<2	0.28	5	5	29	<20	0.23	<10
18MAP020		20	1.21	200	3	1.81	19	2030	10	0.45	<5	8	52	<20	0.85	<10
18MAP021		80	0.48	115	6	0.04	30	360	35	0.08	<5	5	14	20	0.23	<10
18MAP022		20	0.58	229	1	0.02	9	300	9	0.02	6	4	14	<20	0.07	<10
18MAP023		110	0.99	584	7	0.08	30	1410	10	0.12	<5	11	116	<20	0.30	<10
18MAP024		70	0.32	175	14	0.04	94	310	422	1.63	<5	5	10	20	0.10	<10
18KRP501		50	0.61	65	<1	0.04	76	1130	7	0.07	<5	15	17	<20	0.30	<10
18KRP502		50	0.70	26	1	0.04	100	1260	17	0.08	<5	16	21	<20	0.33	<10

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
UNIT 110
8429-24 STREET NW
EDMONTON AB T6P 1L3

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2018
Account: TTB

Project: Robocop

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18213882

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Cu-OG62 Cu % 0.001
18AAP001		<10	2	<10	66	
18AAP002		<10	<1	<10	30	
18AAP003		<10	30	<10	8	
18AAP004		<10	29	<10	9	
18AAP005		<10	18	<10	7	
18AAP006		<10	17	<10	7	
18AAP007		<10	11	<10	6	
18AAP008		<10	38	<10	11	
18AAP009		<10	151	<10	139	
18AAP010		<10	23	<10	10	
18AAP011		<10	148	<10	30	
18AAP012		<10	24	<10	10	
18AAP013		<10	131	<10	12	
18MAP001		<10	10	<10	4	
18MAP002		<10	2	<10	<2	
18MAP003		10	92	<10	13	
18MAP004		<10	137	<10	30	
18MAP005		<10	30	<10	15	
18MAP006		<10	35	<10	9	
18MAP007		<10	42	<10	5	
18MAP008		<10	23	<10	7	
18MAP009		<10	34	<10	11	
18MAP010		<10	65	<10	16	
18MAP011		<10	30	<10	23	
18MAP012		<10	32	<10	11	
18MAP013		<10	25	<10	22	
18MAP014		<10	34	<10	9	
18MAP015		<10	20	<10	11	
18MAP016		<10	44	<10	12	
18MAP017		<10	1	<10	41	
18MAP018		<10	156	<10	186	
18MAP019		<10	47	<10	68	
18MAP020		<10	56	<10	65	1.410
18MAP021		<10	34	<10	13	
18MAP022		<10	22	<10	5	
18MAP023		<10	24	<10	9	
18MAP024		<10	39	<10	6	
18KRP501		<10	111	<10	13	1.465
18KRP502		<10	135	<10	16	

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
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8429-24 STREET NW
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Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2018
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Project: Robocop

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18213882

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
CRU-31	CRU-QC	Cu-OG62	EXTRA-01
LOG-22	ME-ICP61	ME-OG62	PUL-31
PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Appendix 3 – 2018 Outcrop Mapping

Sample_ID	X_N83Z11	Y_N3Z11	Rock Type	Sample	Structure	Strike	Dip	Comments
18AAOC001	643925	5434825	Andesitic tuff					South side slope. Volcanic unit, spinifex texture in and Andesitic(?) tuff from the road to this point. Sporadic outcrops up to 10m wide and 3-4m tall of mostly fresh rock with some local weathering. Spinifex texture is not present in every outcrop.
18AAOC002	643939	5434867	Andesitic tuff					Outcrop 30m wide by 10m tall. Volcanic unit with more plagioclase crystals visible. Qtz+carb veins are present sub-horizontal and cut perpendicular by more qtz+carb veins.
18AAOC003	643985	5435065	Sandstone		Bedding	340	22NE	Bedded sandstone outcrop, 10m wide by 5m tall. Tan colour rock and unaltered, bedding ranges from <1cm to 50cm thick. Local silica (chert?) lenses. Bedding: 340°/22°NE.
18AAOC004	643903	5435076	Sandstone					Sandstone outcrop, tan colour rock and unaltered. Local silica (chert?) lenses. Bedding: 340°/22°NE.
18AAOC005	643985	5435065	Sandstone	18AAP001				Small outcrop(?) 5m wide by 2m tall, midslope and south from the road. Red to orange colour rock with high density of sub-vertical to vertical fracturing and few qtz+carb veins up to 3cm thick. Rock is fine to medium grain size sandstone with moderate oxide alteration, only qtz is recognizable.
18AAOC006	645294	5432451	Sandstone	18AAP002				Outcrop on a slope NE from the road. Grey, massive sandstone with minor oxidation and very fine grain sulphides (Py?) 2-5%.
18AAOC007	645902	5432112	Sandstone	18AAP003-004				Outcrop on the W side of the road, grey to brown rock. Rock is sandstone comprised of fine to medium grain size qtz (90-95%). Oxide alteration is pervasive and weak to moderate throughout the outcrop. Sulphide mineralization is very localized and discontinuous. Local malachite patches. Sample 18AAP004 was collected about 10m away from sample 18AAP003 along same lithology.
18AAOC008	644779	5432957	Sandstone	18AAP006				Outcrop 5m wide by 3m tall. Thinly bedded mudstone/siltstone at the base and for about 1.5m, then it transitions into Qtz rich sandstone. Sample was taken from sandstone. Sandstone is massive and about 98% qtz, weak oxide alteration on the surface and some illite alteration as well.
18AAOC009	642947	5435894	Lapilli	18AAP007				Outcrop of chlorite altered volcanic rock. Lapilli(?) with some spinifex texture and qtz+carb veins as thick as 5cm. Outcrop is about 10m tall. Talus field of volcanic rock, the slope is littered with outcrops, from 1m by 1m to 30m by 10m from point E 0642947, N 5435894 to E 0643256, N 5436000.
18AAOC009	643256	5436000	Lapilli					Outcrop of chlorite altered volcanic rock. Lapilli(?) with some spinifex texture and qtz+carb veins as thick as 5cm. Outcrop is about 10m tall. Talus field of volcanic rock, the slope is littered with outcrops, from 1m by 1m to 30m by 10m from point E 0642947, N 5435894 to E 0643256, N 5436000.
18AAOC010	643289	5436031	Sandstone	18AAP009				Outcrop of gritty sandstone and conglomerate with local weathering. Sandstone is fine to medium grain size, some chlorite and epidote and weak oxide alteration.
18AAOC011	643335	5436010	Sandstone					Outcrop (30m wide by 5m tall) of gritty sandstone and conglomerate with local weathering. Sandstone is about 80% qtz from fine to medium grain size, some chlorite and epidote alteration as well as weak oxide alteration.
18AAOC012	643522	5435967	Sandstone		Bedding	0	60W	Outcrop 20m wide by 7m tall. Gradating bottom to top from siltstone to sandstone and gritty sandstone. Bedding at 0°/60°W
18AAOC013	643534	5435948	Conglomerate		Bedding	4	54W	Outcrop of bedded, polymictic conglomerate with pebbles up to 20cm, some of which show oxide alteration and some chlorite alteration. Matrix is sand from very fine to coarse. Bedding at 4°/54°W
18AAOC014	643713	5435904	Sandstone	18AAP010	Bedding	6	76W	Small outcrop (5m wide to 2m tall) of gritty sandstone.
18AAOC015	643728	5435891	Sandstone/Siltstone					Outcrop 10m wide by 5m tall of interbedded sandstone and siltstone. Bedding at 6°/76°W
18AAOC016	643682	5435834	Lapilli Tuff					Volcanic, non mineralized lapilli tuff(?). Weakly weathered. Outcrop is 30m wide by 10m tall.
18AAOC017	643988	5430326	Quartz Sandstone					Outcrop of Quartzite(?) meta-sandstone(?). Very clean, white qtz sandstone with parallel vertical fracturing.
AB1-1	642949	5435905	Amygdaloidal Basalt					Amygdaloidal basalt. 15m wide * 5m thick. Greenish with clasts (trachyte!)
AB1-2	642959	5435909	Amygdaloidal Basalt					End of Amygdaloidal basalt outcrop
AB2-1	642965	5435918	Amygdaloidal Basalt					Amygdaloidal basalt
SB2-1	642986	5435939	Amygdaloidal Basalt					AB2-1 transition into Spenifix texture. 10m above this outcrop, there are intermitted 2*2m outcrops and 5*5 talus @ bottom. Small outcrop extend ~25m uphill.
UKN-1	643285	5436037	Sandstone					An outcrop (5m thick * 20m wide) with trace cubic pyrite.
SS1	643371	5436010	Sandstone					Sandstone (+/- siltstone) outcrop ~ 10m thick * 25m wide
SS2	643508	5435977	Sandstone					Sandstone outcrop (~5m thick * 20m wide)
UKN-2	643525	5435961	Sandstone					End of SS2
SS3	643525	5435961	Conglomerate/Sandstone					Contact between conglomerate and sandstone -5m from end of SS2.
SS4	643691	5435928	Sandstone					East point of sandstone outcrop - 5m high * 10m long
ARK1	643721	5435967	Stromatolite/Siltstone					An arkosic outcrop (3m*5m) overlain by 1m of stromatolites that is overlain by 5-8m of fine-grained sandstone - siltstone, 3m of stromatolites, 1m of arkose and 3m of stromatolites. All lithologies are horizontal to each other but shallowly dips to the north (5-10 degrees).
STR1	643817	5435899	Stromatolite/Siltstone					A stromatolite outcrop (3m thick * 10m wide) in contact with well bedded siltstone (340 / 20). Other scattered outcrops north of it too (stromatolites, sandstone...etc).

Appendix 4 – 2018 Robocop Expenditures

	Date	Num	Memo		Amount
APEX Geoscience Personnel					
Michael Dufresne - office					
	05-31-2018	2018-236	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (Feb 22-March 21/18)		340.00
	05-31-2018	2018-236	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (March 22-April 21/18)		969.00
	05-31-2018	2018-236	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (April 22-May 21/18)		680.00
	06-30-2018	2018-272	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (May 22-June 21/18)		280.50
	07-31-2018	2018-332	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (June 22-July 21/18)		110.50
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (July 22-Aug 21/18)		1,360.00
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		850.00
	10-31-2018	2018-513	Principal Directly Involved Office - Michael Dufresne (Sept 22-Oct 21/18)		59.50
				Total:	4,649.50
Geological field work					
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Geological Services Performed Field - Andres Acevedo (July 22-Aug 21/18)		6,000.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Geological Services Performed Field - Mo Asmail (July 22-Aug 21/18)		6,000.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Geological Services Performed Field - Kris Raffle (July 22-Aug 21/18)		800.00
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Geological Services Performed Field - Andres Acevedo (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		500.00
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Geological Services Performed Field - Mo Asmail (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		500.00
				Total:	13,800.00
Geological office work					
	06-30-2018	2018-272	Geological Services Performed Office - Tara Gunson (May 22-June 21/18)		509.25
	07-31-2018	2018-332	Geological Services Performed Office - Tara Gunson (June 22-July 21/18)		1,575.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Geological Services Performed Office - Kris Raffle (July 22-Aug 21/18)		856.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Geological Services Performed Office - Andres Acevedo (July 22-Aug 21/18)		750.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Geological Services Performed Office - Mo Asmail (July 22-Aug 21/18)		701.25
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Geological Services Performed Office - Tara Gunson (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		262.50
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Geological Services Performed Office - Kris Raffle (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		104.00
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Geological Services Performed Office - Mo Asmail (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		926.25
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Geological Services Performed Office - Andres Acevedo (Aug 22-Sept 21/18)		1,125.00
	10-31-2018	2018-513	Geological Services Performed Office - Tara Gunson (Sept 22-Oct 21/18)		278.25
				Total:	7,087.50
Overhead & management fee					
	08-31-2018	2018-384	Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)		176.70
	09-30-2018	2018-453	Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)		150.22
				Total:	326.92
Rentals & other project income					
	08-31-2018	2018-384	APEX rental - truck		1,200.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	APEX rental - quad (1 week)		655.00
	08-31-2018	2018-384	APEX rental - radios, GPS, inReach, laptop & software		500.00
	09-30-2018	2018-453	APEX rental - truck		100.00
				Total:	2,455.00
3rd Party Expenses					
Assays & related costs					
	09-17-2018	4429216	ALS Canada: assay analysis, certificate VA18213882, Sept 17/18, inv 4429216		936.68
	09-18-2018	4429228	ALS Canada: assay analysis, certificate VA18213885, Sept 18/18, inv 4429228		56.12
				Total:	992.80
Field supplies					
	08-08-2018	25401	Deakin Industries: supplies, Aug 8/18, inv 25401		380.78
	08-08-2018	25406	Deakin Industries: supplies, Aug 8/18, inv 25406		20.33
	08-31-2018		Mo Asmail: supplies, Aug 9-17/18		383.84
				Total:	784.95
Travel - accommodations					
	08-24-2018		Andres Acevedo: hotel, Fernie, Aug 12-19/18		1,072.55
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: hotel, Cranbrook, Aug 9-10/18		128.76
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: hotel, Andres Acevedo, Cranbrook, Aug 9-12/18		386.28
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: hotel, Mo Asmail, Cranbrook, Aug 9-12/18		386.28
				Total:	1,973.87
6440 · Travel - airfare/bus fare					

	Date	Num	Memo		Amount
	08-24-2018		Andres Acevedo: bus fare, Vancouver/Squamish (ret), Aug 8, 9/18		47.62
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: airfare, Vancouver/Cranbrook (ret), Aug 9, 10/18		789.25
Travel - airfare/bus fare				Total:	836.87
Travel - food					
	08-24-2018		Andres Acevedo: food, Aug 9-18/18		151.46
	08-31-2018		Mo Asmail: food, Aug 9-20/18		737.33
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: food, Aug 10/18		127.40
	09-26-2018		Andres Acevedo: food, Aug 22/18		13.51
Travel - food				Total:	1,029.70
Travel - fuel					
	08-24-2018		Andres Acevedo: fuel, Aug 9-13/18		156.86
	08-31-2018		Mo Asmail: fuel, Aug 13-19/18		237.15
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: fuel, Aug 10/18		159.00
Travel - fuel				Total:	553.01
Travel - taxi, parking & other					
	08-24-2018		Andres Acevedo: taxi, Aug 12/18		28.50
	09-17-2018		Kris Raffle: taxi, Aug 9/18		21.05
Travel - taxi, parking & other				Total:	49.55
Automotive expenses					
	08-31-2018		Mo Asmail: tire replacement, 2017 Toyota Tundra, Aug 14/18		317.50
				Total:	317.50
				Total Expenditures	$34,857.17