NI 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

Mt. MERVYN GOLD PROJECT

Located in the Rakla Gold Belt, Mayo Region
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS Map Sheet 106 D/01
UTM Coordinates NAD83, Zone 8
548000E, 7110000N

Prepared for

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
#304 – 595 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2T5
CANADA

January 31, 2015

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1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1.1 Introduction

Expedition Mining Inc. has contracted the author to prepare a 43-101 compliant technical report on the Mt. Mervyn gold project, located in the Yukon Territory, Canada. The project area has no recorded exploration prior to the involvement of Expedition Mining. Expedition Mining Inc. conducted an airborne geophysical survey and two ground based sampling and mapping programs during 2011, and a limited soil sampling program in 2012.

1.2 Location and Ownership

The Mt. Mervyn property is located approximately 105kms northeast of Mayo, within the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory. Access to the property area is by helicopter from Mayo, or fixed wing aircraft to the Rakla strip located approximately 45kms northeast of the property. The claims lie along the southern edge of the area known as the Rakla Gold Belt. The Mount Mervyn property consists of 314 claims staked in March 2011, which are active until March 15, 2017. All claims are owned by Amritpaul Dadwal.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Mt. Mervyn property located on NTS Map Sheet 106D/ 01 has only been mapped at the 1:250K scale by the Yukon Geological Survey. Regional geology indicates that the Mt. Mervyn block is located south of the Dawson Thrust and is mainly comprised of Devonian-Mississippian limestones. The Mount Mervyn map sheet is underlain by Proterozoic and Paleozoic siliciclastic and carbonate rocks that have been deformed into an east-trending fold-and-thrust belt. Regional soil geochemical data coupled with bedrock observations highlight new areas of mineral potential (i.e., Ni and Au) that have not been previously identified.

1.4 Historic Exploration and Data

In 2010, a regional ridge and spur soil sampling campaign was carried out by the Yukon Geological Survey in parallel with bedrock mapping in Mount Mervyn map area (106C/04) known as the South Wernecke mapping project (SWP). No other work is known for the property.

Prospecting, stream, soil and rock sampling carried out by Aurora Geosciences on behalf of Expedition during 2011 identified gold/mercury/arsenic/antimony anomalies potentially associated with Carlin type formations. An initial stream sampling program was carried out from June 9 to July 2, 2011, and a soil sampling program between August 3 and September 18, 2011. Prospecting was carried out in conjunction with both programs and a total of 60 rock samples collected. Sixty nine stream samples were collected along with 1778 soil samples.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Multi element geochemical anomalies have been identified on the Mt. Mervyn property that may indicate the presence of Carlin style gold mineralization. Permissive calcareous rocks were identified during the mapping portion of the field program. Additional detailed mapping, grid soil sampling and trenching would be required to follow up the preliminary findings of the 2011 work programs.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This report was prepared for Expedition Mining Inc., ("Expedition" or the "Company") a public company trading on the TSX Venture exchange, registered in British Columbia, to provide an up-to-date review of the gold potential of the Mt. Mervyn property. Expedition retained the author to review reports and other data relating to exploration on the Mt. Mervyn Project, and to prepare a report to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The work included reviewing technical reports and other data, along with academic papers covering the project area. The geological setting of the property, mineralization style, occurrences, and exploration history are described based on reports, government and other publications as listed in Section 26, References. The author, J. Chapman P. Geo, spent 3 days on the property on September 5th to 7th 2011.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the preparation of the report the author has relied on information believed to be accurate. The technical information presented in this report is derived from government, academic and corporate reports. Land tenure information is derived from the Yukon government website, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, at miningyukon.ca. While the content of the historic material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data.

In the opinion of the QP, the available historic data is sufficiently detailed and appears credible to represent the project. J. Chapman, P.Geo. is an independent "Qualified Person" by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

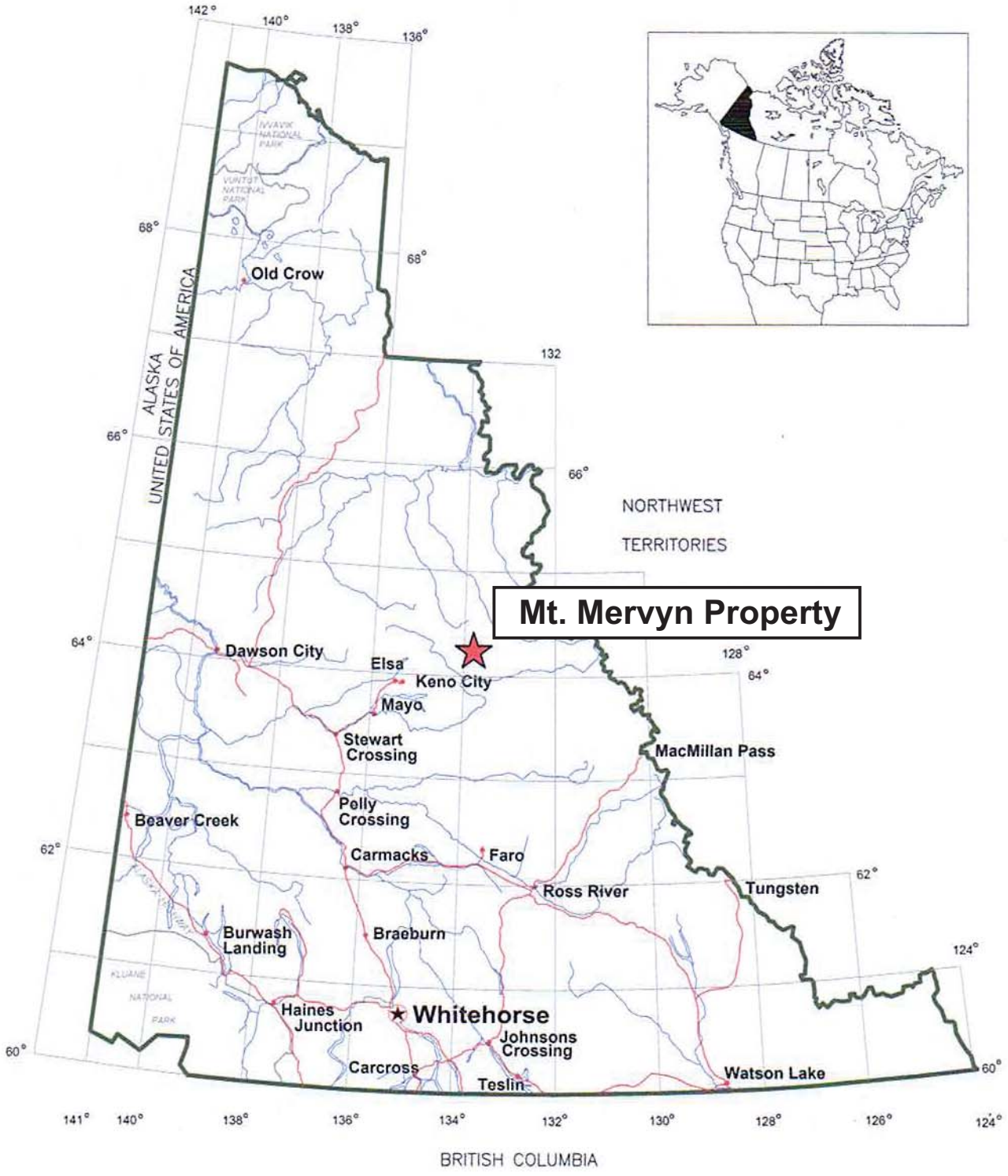
4 Property Location and Description

4.1 Property Location

The Mt. Mervyn claims are located in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, an overview of their location is shown below in Figure 4.1. The closest road access is to the community of Keno City, situated 49 km by road northeast of Mayo and 55 km by air southwest of the Property. Mayo and Keno City can be reached in all seasons by two wheel drive vehicles using the Yukon highway system from Whitehorse, Yukon. The property is located on NTS Map Sheet 106D01, approximately 105kms northeast of the community of Mayo centered on UTM 549000E, 7110000N, Zone 8, NAD 83 Datum.

4.2 Property Description

The Mt. Mervyn block consists of 314 claims. The Mt. Mervyn claims (Figure 4.2) were staked in March 2011 and are active until March 15, 2017. The claims cover an area of approximately 15kms by 4kms, and are contiguous but for a 2km by 2km pre-existing claim in the centre of the property. All claims are registered in the name of Amritpaul Dadwal under option to Expedition



100000 0 100000
(meters)

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

Mt. Mervyn Property

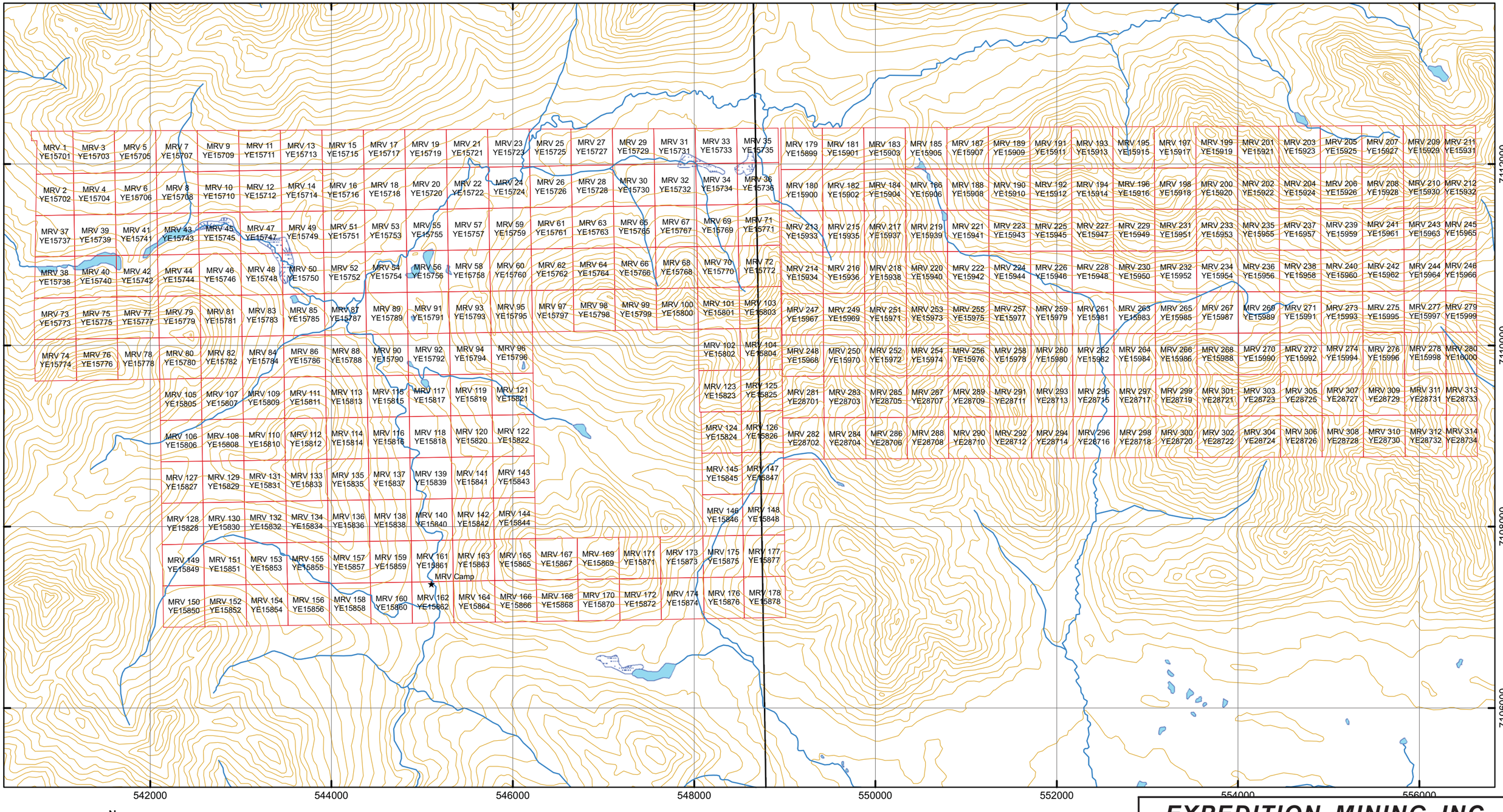
Location Map

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01

Date: Jan 21, 2015

Mayo Mining District

Figure 4.1



N

Legend

★ Camp

Claim Block Outline

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

1:40,000

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

Mt. Mervyn Property

Property Claim Map

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01 — Mayo Mining District

Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 8

Date: Jan 21, 2015

Figure 4.2

Mining. The option agreement called for cash payments of $75,000 and issuance of 250,000 shares of Expedition Mining Inc. All payments and share issuance requirements under the option agreement have been met and no further work programs are required. Expedition Mining has spent a total of approximately $300,000.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Mt. Mervyn property is by helicopter from the town of Mayo, Yukon Territory, or by fixed wing aircraft to the Rakla airstrip then helicopter to the property. A camp was set up at location NAD83, 568000E, 7113750N to support the exploration programs.

5.2 Climate

The climate at Mt. Mervyn is is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, short fall and spring seasons and mild summers. Snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. The claims are mostly snow free from early June to late September.

5.3 Local Resources

There are no resources beyond the camp established by Expedition, and all goods and services are sourced in Mayo or Whitehorse. Whitehorse is a major center of supplies, communications and a source of skilled labor for exploration diamond drilling, construction and mining operations. There is daily jet service to Vancouver, British Columbia and beyond.

5.4 Infrastructure

The nearest infrastructure is the gravel airstrip at Rakla River. Other than that the closest centre for any supplies and services is the community of Mayo.

5.5 Physiography

The Property covers a variety of geomorphological settings, with much of the claim block incorporating low lying vegetated valley bottoms. The central portion of the claim block contains higher ridges and low peaks covered with low lying shrubs and grasses.

Local topography is alpine to sub-alpine and features mostly northwesterly trending rocky spurs and valleys. Elevations range from 990 meters in the valleys to 1,700 m on the higher peaks. Soil development is moderate to poor in most areas.

Valley floors are well treed with mature black spruce. Tree line in the vicinity of the Property is at about 1,500 meters, and slopes above that elevation host mosses and lichen. South facing slopes are typically well drained and are often lightly forested with poplar. Steep, north facing slopes are usually rocky outcrop and talus.

6 History

Other than Yukon Geological Survey mapping and sampling programs no exploration work is known on the property prior to Expedition acquiring the claims. In 2010, a regional ridge and spur soil sampling campaign

was carried out in parallel with the bedrock mapping of Mount Mervyn map area (106C/04). The survey was carried out in order to integrate the soil geochemical data with bedrock mapping information collected at the same site, ii) to examine whether a regional scale soil survey might highlight areas of anomalous metal content that would not otherwise be identified by bedrock mapping, and, iii) to assess whether anomalous soil values might relate to existing anomalies identified within the RGS datasets.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The geological setting of the Mt. Mervyn property is described in general in a number of private and government reports. The following description of the geological setting has been derived from several of these reports all of which are listed in Section 26, References.

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

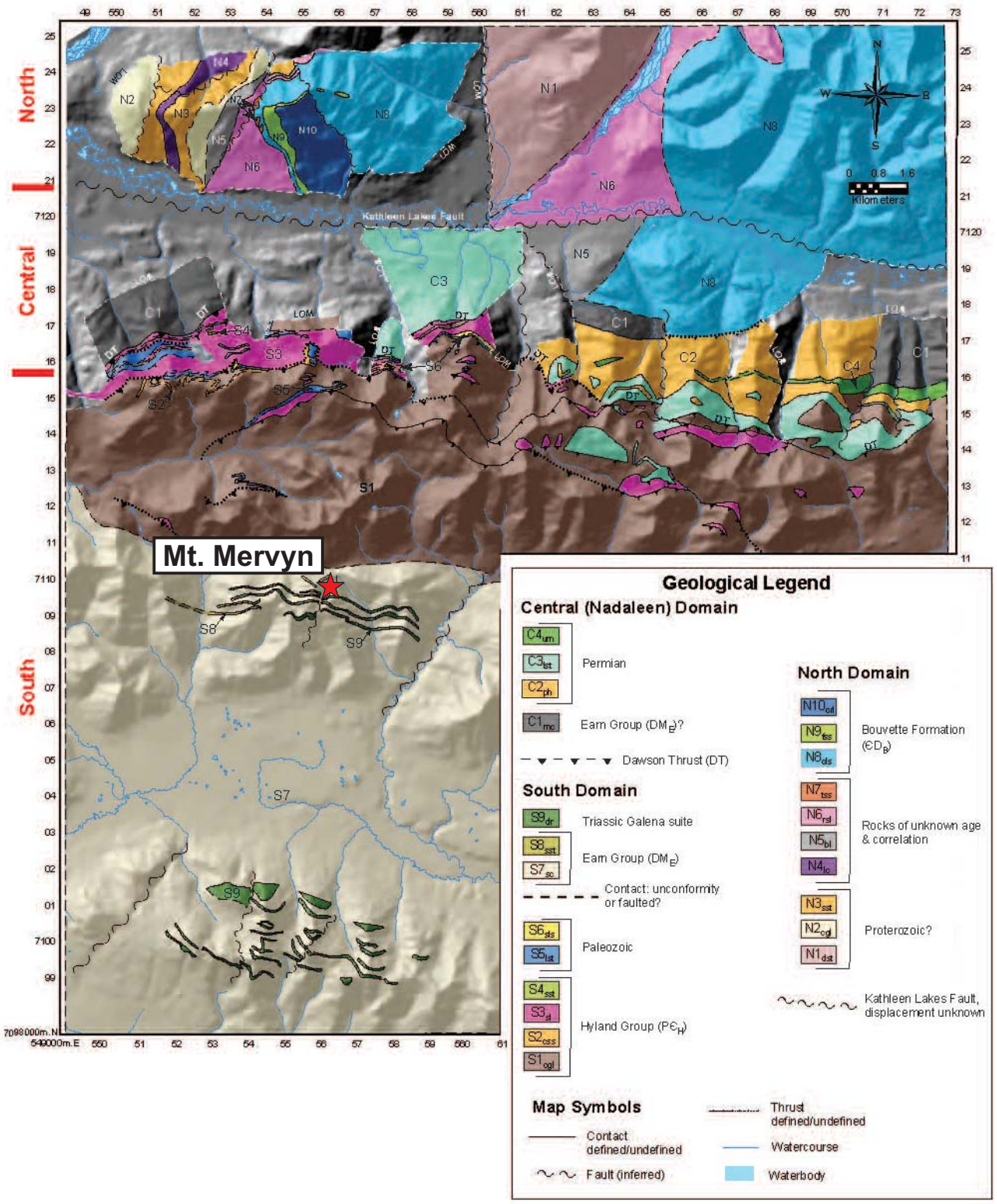
In north and central Yukon, Paleo and Neoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Laurentian affinity are exposed in a series of inliers in the Wernecke and Ogilvie mountains (Figure 7.1). The Selwyn basin, which overlaps the western margin of Laurentia, comprises a sequence of deep-water sediments that range from latest Neoproterozoic to middle Devonian age. Correlative platform rocks associated with the basin unconformably overlie Laurentian basement in the Wernecke and Ogilvie mountains, and give way southward to the deep-water clastic rocks south of the Dawson thrust. Basement rocks on which the deep water sediments of the Selwyn basin have been deposited are unknown. Recent and ongoing research across the northern Yukon permit regional stratigraphic correlations between inliers, except in the south Wernecke Mountains where a lack of data preclude such correlations.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following description of the regional and local geology of the property is taken from the 2011 report of Chakungal, J. and Bennett, V., 2011, YGS p55-87. Field observations permit division of the Mount Mervyn map area into three lithologically and structurally distinct domains referred to as the Southern; Central; and Northern domains. The Mt. Mervyn property falls within the Southern and Central Domains as described by Chakungal and Bennett.

Reconnaissance level geologic mapping carried out concurrently with the rock sampling and prospecting programs provides a coarse division of the property into 3 units. The western portion of the property is underlain by rocks likely belonging to Unit S6. These are separated from Unit S1 rocks in the east by a tabular sill of Unit S9 as shown on Figure 7.2.

Rocks comprising the Southern domain include all rocks south of the Dawson Thrust, covering the Mt Mervyn area. They are exposed along the ridges north of the Stewart River and through much of the Nadaleen Range, where they sit in the hanging wall of the Dawson Thrust.



EXPEDITION MINING INC.

Mt. Mervyn Property

Regional Geology Map

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01

Date: Jan 21, 2015

Mayo Mining District

Figure 7.1

Hyland Group PЄh equivalents

Unit S1 comprises predominantly grey-brown, blocky weathering, thickly bedded (≥1 m) medium to coarse- grained, sandstone and polymictic pebble - cobble conglomerate, with minor carbonate and shale. Unit S2 includes orange-brown, blocky weathering; moderately bedded (≤1 m), fine to coarse grained calcareous to dolomitic sandstone with minor polymictic pebble conglomerate and may be equivalent to unit S1.

Maroon and green, recessive, platy weathering, fine- grained slates comprise unit *S3*.

Unit S4 comprises distinctly green - rusty weathering, fine to medium-grained micaceous sandstones, siltstones and shales. Fine-grained sandstone beds are thick (≤1.5 m) while intervening shale beds are thin (≤10 cm).

Lower Paleozoic

Unit S5 is made up of light grey-brown, blocky weathering, fine to coarse-grained limestone. In places, outcrops are made up of boulder size (>0.5 m) limestone clasts that have a brecciated appearance. Clasts are cemented by sparry dolomite and calcite, locally preserving tabulate corals and grains interpreted to be ooids.

Brown to dark-grey weathering, finely (≤0.25 m) laminated siltstones and phyllites comprise unit S6.

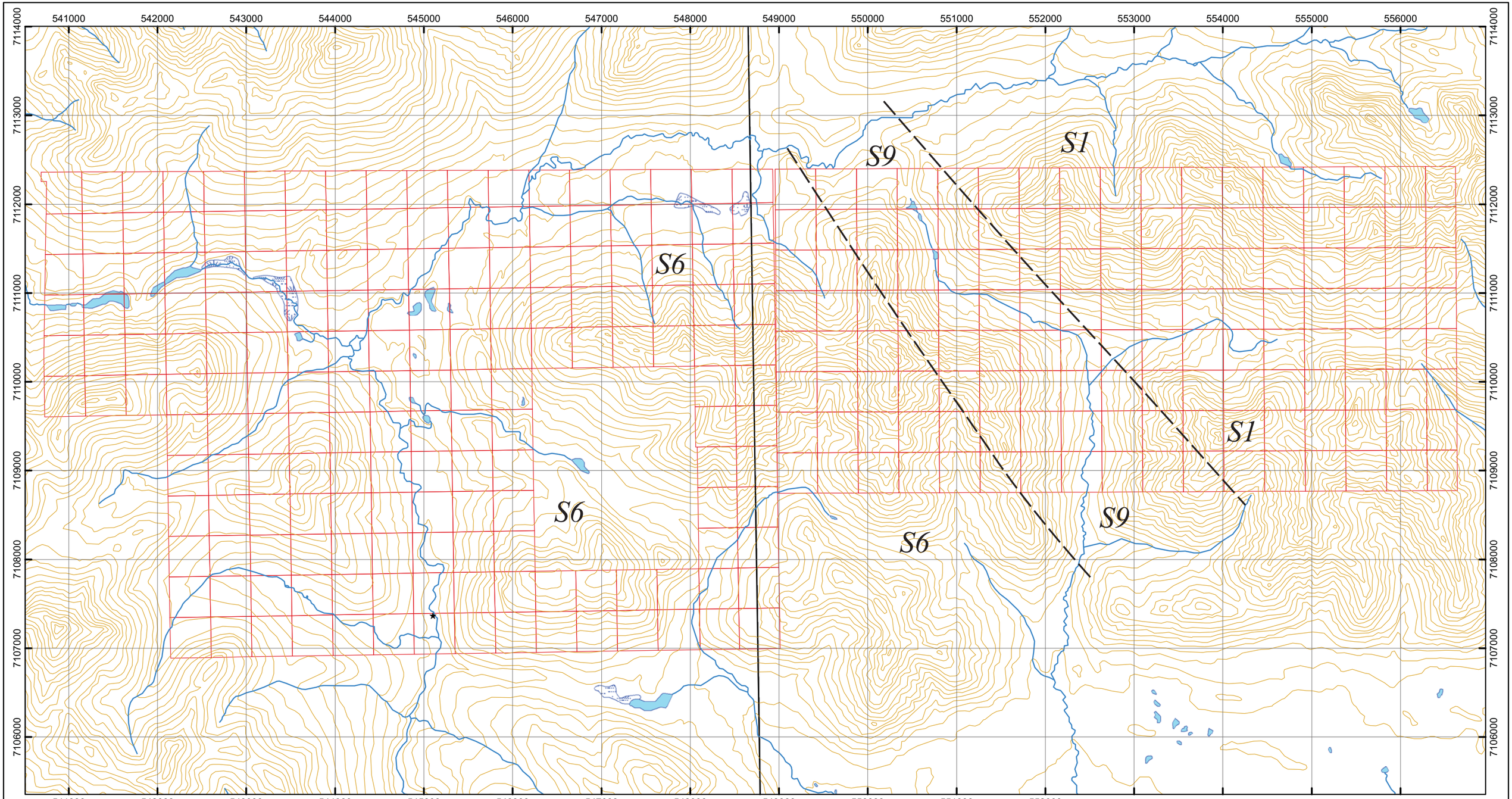
Earn Group (DMe) equivalents

Units S7 and S8 underlie most of the southern half of map sheet 106C/04. Unit S7 includes grey-black-brown recessive-weathering shale and siltstone of varying carbon content, interbedded locally with rare tuffaceous horizons. Siltstone beds are ≤0.25 m and commonly characterized by graded, fining upward sequences. Other lithologies include grey chert beds up to 20 cm thick, minor fine-grained sandstone and rare chert-bearing pebble conglomerate. Sandstone beds are typically less than 1 m thick, but locally may be substantially thicker. The thick bedded sandstones were mapped as unit S8.

Unit S9 includes dark green - rusty orange/brown, blocky weathering, plagioclase porphyritic intrusions ranging in composition from gabbro to diorite. In the southwest corner of the map sheet, the intrusions form tabular bodies that are conformable with bedding in the surrounding sediments. Elsewhere contacts are not as clear and may be discordant with bedding. Mafic rocks of this unit form resistant layers that are visible from kilometres away.

Central Domain

The Central domain includes rocks north of (*i.e.*, in the footwall of) the Dawson Thrust and south of the Kathleen Lakes Fault. It is divided into four, east-striking units (C1-C4) that are tentatively correlated with Devono – Mississippian and younger rocks to the west, as described by Abbott (1990). Unit C1 includes rusty-brown to grey weathering, carbonaceous mudstone, black argillaceous chert with minor siltstones and lesser amounts of light grey weathering limestone.



N

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

1:40,000

Legend

★ Camp

Claim Block Outline

Geology Legend

Unit S1 Predominantly grey-brown, blocky weathering, thickly bedded (⩾1 m) medium to coarse- grained, sandstone and polymictic pebble - cobble conglomerate, with minor carbonate and shale.

Unit S6 Brown to dark-grey weathering, finely (⩽0.25 m) laminated siltstones and phyllites.

Unit S9 Dark green - rusty orange/brown, blocky weathering, plagioclase porphyritic intrusions ranging in composition from gabbro to diorite.

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

Mt. Mervyn Property

Local Geology

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01 Mayo Mining District

Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 8

Date: Jan 21, 2015

Figure 7.2

Unit C2 comprises phyllitic lithologies that show marked similarities to unit S3. Phyllitic rocks of this unit are characterized by brilliant orange and green and lesser maroon weathering colours that are interbedded with orange weathering siltstones. Light grey weathering, dark grey to black, massive limestone comprises unit C3. Locally this unit is brecciated and cemented with calcite. A previously unmapped, apple-green weathering, ultramafic to mafic body comprises unit C4. The rocks weather recessively and are pervasively serpentinized, talc bearing and magnetic. The southern boundary of the unit is marked by the presence of brilliant orange weathering dolo-calcareous sandstone that is currently mapped as part of unit C2. The ultramafic unit extends eastward into 106C/03 correlating nicely with the east trending aeromagnetic high that is associated with this unit.

7.3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Structural elements preserved in the map area vary within and between domains, and are not yet well-understood. Evidence for multiple generations of fabric development are locally recognized in outcrop, however correlation of fabrics noted in units of different age and structural level have not yet been established. References to fabrics are used to describe local overprinting relationships and are not to be applied on the regional scale at this time.

Rocks of the Southern domain make up the hanging wall of the Dawson Thrust. Rocks that occupy the thrust stack are divided into two packages. The oldest of the sedimentary packages is situated immediately above the Dawson Thrust and includes units S1-S6. Structurally above them is a younger package (S7 to S9) that is in direct contact with the oldest stratigraphic unit (*i.e.*, S1). Based on the inferred correlation of S7 and S8 with Earn Group rocks, the juxtaposition of units S1 and S7 suggests either an angular unconformity or a faulted contact.

Immediately above the Dawson Thrust, older rock units in the structurally lower part of the thrust stack are deformed into north-verging folds and faults. Where bedding (S_0) and primary sedimentary structures have been identified, stratigraphic 'up' is most commonly to the south. Isolated occurrences of overturned, northward younging beds have also been documented though their occurrence is relatively minor. The main penetrative foliation (S_1) is best developed in less competent lithologies, and is shallowly to steeply south- dipping. Fold hinges plunge shallowly to moderately to the east and west. Variations in plunge imply more than one phase of folding, although in most outcrops only one penetrative foliation is preserved.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the property boundaries appears to show a variety of associations. Anomalous Au/As/Hg/Tl/Cd zones may be indicative of Carlin style mineralization, and are dominantly observed in the eastern section of the property.

Nickel-chrome/gold anomalies are also present in the east central and southeast portion of the claim block which may indicate the presence of intrusion related mineralization.

A zone of silver-lead anomalies occurs in the north eastern portion of the claims likely reflecting vein mineralization.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The region is host to a diverse range of mineralization styles. Sixty-five Yukon MINFILE showings, drilled prospects and deposits occur within the mapsheet (Yukon MINFILE, 2010). Showings include northeastern extensions of the Ag-Pb-Zn fault veins of the Keno Hill camp (within 106D/03), the Cu-Pb-Ag-Zn Marg deposit (Yukon MINFILE 106D 009), the Pb-Zn-Ag Blende deposit (Yukon MINFILE 106D 064), the past producing polymetallic vein systems of Mckay Hill (Yukon MINFILE 106D 038) and the newly discovered and drilled Au prospect of the Rau property (Yukon MINFILE 106D 098;). Importantly, south and west of the project area (106D/04, 1OSM/13 and 105M/14), the region is host to Au and W deposits at Dublin Gulch, which is at the pre-feasibility stage of project development (Eagle Au deposit, Yukon MINFILE 1060 025, and Mar Tungsten, Yukon MINFILE 106D 027).

Among the MINFILE occurrences three main mineralization styles are recognized and broadly correlate to host lithology. These styles include: (i) Mississippi Valley-type Ag-Pb-Zn occurrences associated with both Proterozoic and Paleozoic carbonate units; (ii) Syngenetic sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) occurrences that are host to significant barite, Pb-Zn-Ag and Cu, and interpreted to have formed in Devonian – Mississippian Earn Group and associated volcanic rocks; and (iii) Intrusion-hosted and related W± Cu skarn occurrences that relate to surface and near surface occurrences of Cretaceous intrusions belonging to both the Tombstone and McQuesten magmatic suites. A fourth mineralization style is not associated with a specific host lithology but rather with numerous epigenetic polymetallic vein systems that postdate the polydeformed stratigraphy in the area.

9 EXPLORATION

Exploration activity in the project area has increased significantly since the discovery of the carbonate replacement Au prospects of the Tiger and the Osiris zones within the Rau property of ATAC Resources (Yukon MINFILE 106D 098). These discoveries have highlighted the high Au potential of Paleozoic carbonate platform rocks that are both stratigraphically and tectonically intercalated with Selwyn basin stratigraphy.

9.1 Geophysics

In 2011 Expedition Mining Inc. contracted SkyTEM Surveys ApS to complete a 1,143.2 line kilometer Airborne Time Domain electromagnetic (TEM) and magnetic (Mag) survey over the Mt. Mervyn claims. The survey was flown between May 15 and June 1, 2011 using a Eurocopter AS350FX2, operated by Abitibi Helicopters Ltd. This survey was followed up with camp based stream, soil and rock sampling, mapping and prospecting.

Flight lines for the Mt. Mervyn grid was oriented North-South with 100m line spacing and tie-lines were oriented East-West with 1000m line spacing. Base stations for both the differential global positioning system (DGPS) and magnetometer were located at the Rakla Airstrip as it was

the closest accessible place to the survey areas. Survey specifications included an average flight speed of 60km/h with nominal terrain clearance of 30-40 m.

SkyTEM Surveys ApS uses a time domain electromagnetic system that includes a data acquisition system, two DGPS', a magnetometer, two inclinometers and two altimeters. All data was processed by SkyTEM using proprietary software called SkyPRO as well as Geosoft's Oasis Montaj. The TEM data corrections include tilt processing, height processing and DGPS processing. The Mag data were corrected for diurnal variations, International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF), heading corrections and leveling between survey and tie-lines. Interpretations of the TEM and Mag data were performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Both TEM and Mag data were used along with known bedrock geology. The Mt. Mervyn property has permissive carbonate geology for Carlin-style gold mineralization as observed at the Osiris Zone on the adjacent ATAC Rau property (ATAC Resources Ltd., 2011).

The magnetic signature of the Mt. Mervyn block is very subtle and did not indicate any structures.

The TEM data indicates several major East-West trending units. The primary area of interest is thought to be between the two major structural features on the property and on the more distinct structural trends on the northern part of the property. Specific target zones can be chosen based on Carlin style gold mineralization as at ATAC's Osiris zone and therefore on breaks in the East-West trending zones defined by mid time channels of the TEM data.

9.2 Geochemistry

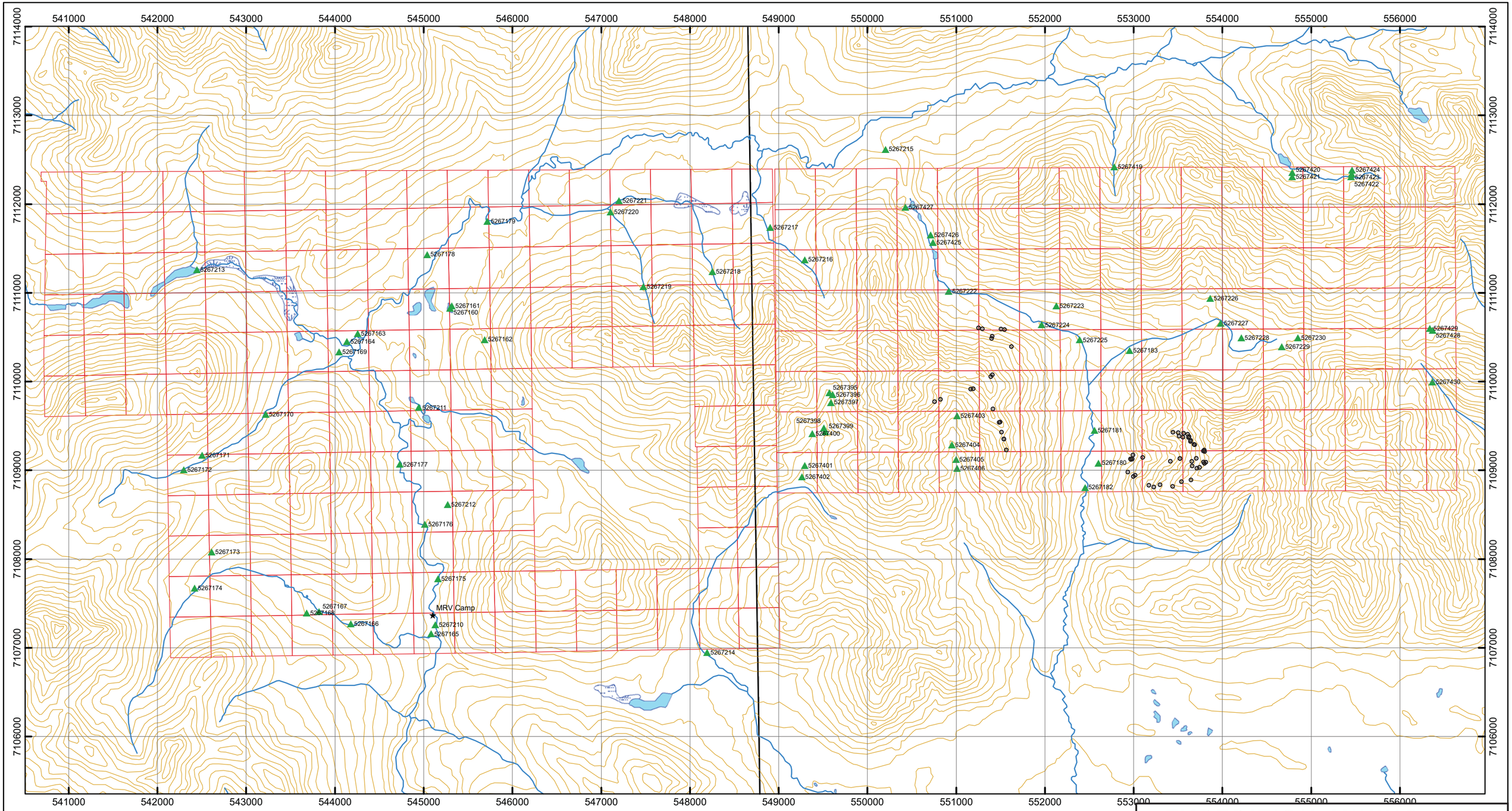
The geochemical surveys were carried out in two phases, an initial stream sampling program from June 9 to July 2, 2011 (Figure 9.2), and a soil sampling program carried out between August 3 and September 18, 2011. An additional short soil and rock sampling program was carried out in July 2012 (Figure 9.3). Prospecting was carried out in conjunction with all programs and a total of 60 rock samples collected. Sixty nine stream samples were collected along with 1778 soil samples. The soil samples were acquired from both contour lines and local grids.

Anomalous As-in-soil values correspond with elevated Au in the southeastern corner of the Mount Mervyn map area (Figure 9.4). Elevated As/Hg/Sb/Cd/Tl values in the west central portion of the claims show a strong spatial correlation with high As in the RGS data. This multi element anomaly covers an area of approximately 2kms by 1.5kms, and is associated with a mid-layer and an upper layer Resistivity Lineament.

Anomalous Ni-in-soil values correlate directly with the occurrence of the mafic-ultramafic layers, and are substantiated by anomalous Ni in the RGS data.

10 DRILLING

There is no record of any drilling having been carried out on the property and none has been done by Expedition.



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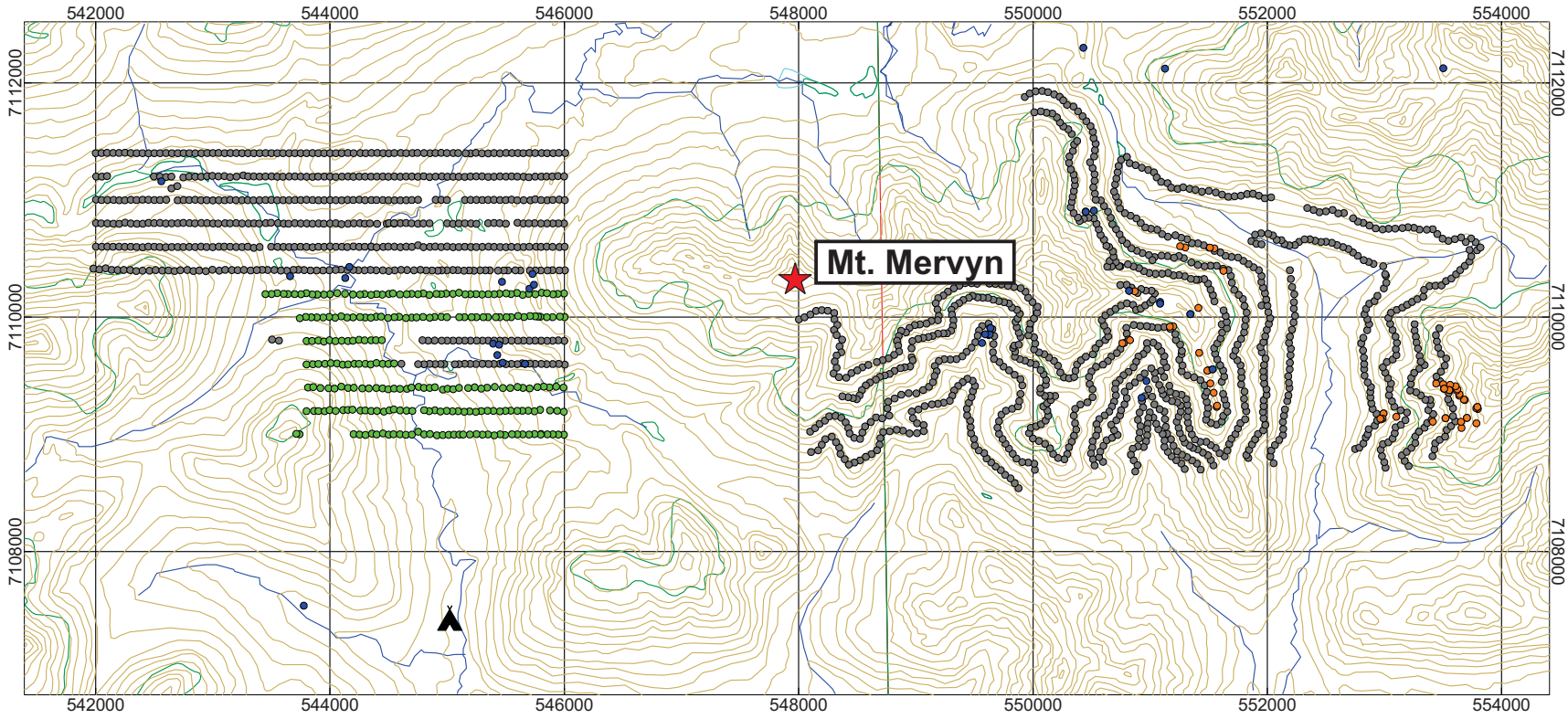
Mt. Mervyn Property

Stream Sediment and Rock Sample Locations

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01
Mayo Mining District
Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 8
Date: Jan 21, 2015

Figure 9.2



Soil Sample (2011)
Rock Sample (2011)
Soil Sample (2012)
Rock Sample (2012)

N

1000 0 1000

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

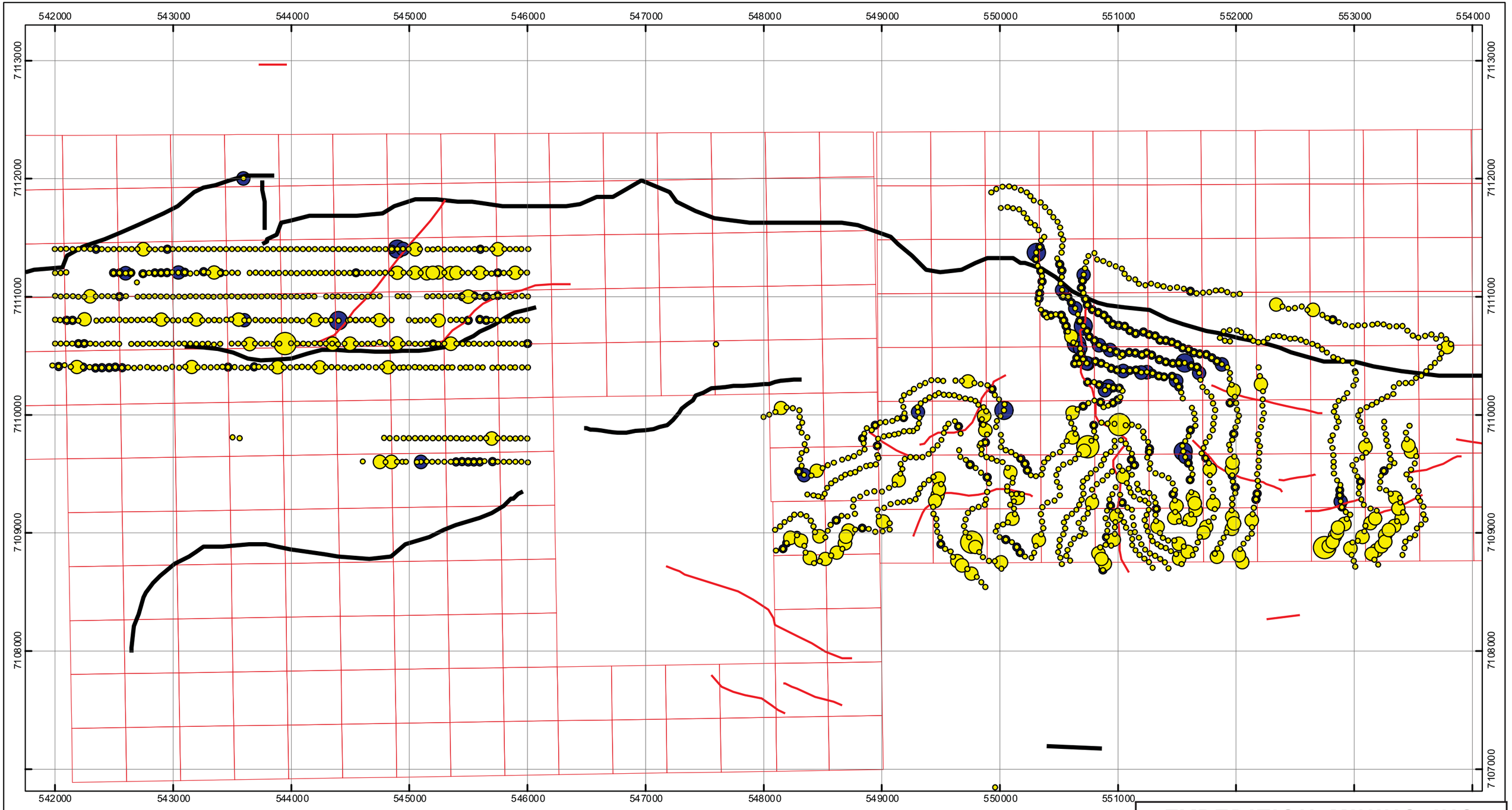
Mt. Mervyn Property

Soil Sample and Rock Sample Location Map

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01
Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 8
Date: Jan 21, 2015

Mayo Mining District

Figure 9.3



N

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

1:30,000

LEGEND

Au in soils

- 0.00 - 6.10 ppb
- 6.15 - 25.45 ppb
- 25.50 - 61.10 ppb

As in soils

- 0.0 - 26.2 ppm
- 26.3 - 43.2 ppm
- 43.3 - 71.0 ppm
- 71.1 - 155.0 ppm

- Mt. Mervyn upper layer resistivity lineaments_ln
- Mt. Mervyn mid layer resistivity lineaments_ln

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

Mt. Mervyn Property

Gold, Arsenic Soil Geochemistry

NTS: 106C 03/04 106D01
Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 8
Date: Jan 21, 2015

Mayo Mining District

Figure 9.4

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No information is available on sample collection, preparation or security for the historical results included in this report. All samples collected by the author and Aurora were retained in the possession of the author or Aurora until delivered to the AGAT Labs in Whitehorse, Yukon for analyses.

Instructions to AGAT consisted of standard 200001 Prep, with 202053 trace level gold fire assay and ICP-MS finish, and 201174 Aqua Regia Digest, ICP/ICP-MS finish 52 element metals package. The Prep 200001 procedure as outlined in the AGAT Service Schedule is as follows. All rock samples are crushed to 75% less than 2mm and riffle split to produce a 250g subsample. The subsample is pulverized to >85% less than 75microns. Stream and soil samples are dried and screened to -80mesh. Analyses by 202053 has a detection range of 0.001 to 1grams, and consists of a nominal sample weight of 30g for fire assay with an MS finish. The 201174 analytical package provides 52 elements at varying detection ranges, through an aqua regia digestion. A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has not attempted to verify the historical data which consists of regional stream sampling by government agencies. Some data is available on-line through the YGS website and other information available through published papers in technical journals as referenced in Section 26.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Expedition Mining Corp. has not undertaken any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Mt. Mervyn property, and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Expedition Mining Inc. has not prepared any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates on the Mt. Mervyn property, and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

15 MINING METHODS

No studies of mining methods have been carried out.

16 RECOVERY METHODS

No studies of recovery methods have been carried out.

17 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No studies of infrastructure requirements have been carried out.

18 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No marketing studies or contract negotiations have been carried out.

19 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been carried out.

20 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating cost studies have been carried out.

21 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis has been undertaken.

22 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information other than that presented in this report and recorded in Section 26 (References).

24. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

24.1 Interpretation

The combination of airborne geophysical surveys with follow up stream, soil and rock sampling, mapping and prospecting is an efficient method of evaluating an area with little or no archived information. The airborne EM data has shown that it may be used as a structural mapping tool in area of little outcrop. Stream sediment sampling can identify anomalous drainages that warrant follow up soil sampling programs. Subsequent to these programs prospecting of the anomalous areas can then be more effectively targeted.

24.2 Conclusions

The 2011 exploration programs were successful in defining a number of areas within the Mt Mervyn property showing multi element geochemical anomalies in conjunction with potential structural breaks and permissive geology for the formation of Carlin style mineralization.

25. RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

A program of mapping, hand trenching and grid based soil sampling is recommended for the Mt. Mervyn property as detailed below.

Detailed Mapping,	30days @ $400/day	$ 12,000
Surface trenching		$ 20,000
Analyses – 500 samples	@ $30/sample	$ 15,000
Support	45 days @ $300/day	$ 13,500
Contingencies @ 10%		$ 6,050
	Subtotal	$ 66,550

Signed by J. Chapman, P Geo., in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 31th day of January, 2015.

___"*James Chapman*"__

James Chapman

26. REFERENCES

ATAC Resources Ltd., 2011. Personal communication between Aurora Geosciences Ltd. personnel and ATAC Resources Ltd. personnel. Summer 2011.

Bezzola, M.2011 Mount Mervyn Phase 2 and Phase 3 Field Reports, Aurora Geosciences memo to Expedition Mining.

Chakungal, J. and Bennett, V., 2011. New bedrock geology of Mount Mervyn map sheet (106C/04) and mineral potential for the South Wernecke mapping project. *In*: Yukon Exploration and Geology.

Kappes D., Giroux G., Hafez S.A., McIntyre R.L., Carlson G., 2014; Preliminary Economic Assessment, NI 43-101 Technical report on the Tiger Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada. Prepared for ATAC Resources Ltd. By Kappes Cassiday & Associates.

2010, K.E. MacFarlane, L.H. Weston and C. Relf (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 55-87.

Wood, L., Hildes, D, April 2012 Assessment Report on the JOY and MT. MERVYN Properties, 2011 Exploration Program, Mayo Mining District, Prepared by Aurora Geosciences.

27. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jim Chapman, P.Geo, of 2705 West 5th Avenue, in the Province of British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am:

- a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License 19871.
- a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report on the Mt. Mervyn Gold Property, Mayo Region, Yukon Territory for Expedition Mining Inc. dated Jan. 31, 2015. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am an independent author as described by Section 1.5 of NI43-101.

As stated in the "Report" I conducted a site visit to the subject property between September 5th and 7th, 2011. Prior to the site visit the author has had no involvement with the subject property.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the subject property described in this report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101FI and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 31th day of January 2015.

" James Chapman"
Qualified Person