August 10, 2016

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

SHOTGUN PROPERTY

Located in the Lillooet Mining Division,
Pemberton, British Columbia, Canada

NTS: 092J 011

Information as of : 31 July, 2016

Certification Date: August 15, 2016

LOCATION

UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 N, 480500 E, 5600650 N
123° 16' 31.0 North latitude and 50° 33' 26.8 West longitude.

FOR

4D Virtual Space Ltd.
(to be known as
Supreme Metals Corp.)
545 Granite Street
Sudbury, ON, Canada
P3C 2P4

Prepared by:

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Address:
Vancouver, BC, Canada,

David Hladky
10th August, 2016
(Signed) David Hladky Date: August 10, 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Above Sea Level.....ASL
4D Virtual Space Ltd.....”4D” or “Optionee”
Annual Advance Minimum Royalty.....AAMR
Atomic Absorption Spectonomy ..... AA
Copper ……..…...Cu
Electromagnetic.....EM
Gold .....Au
Inductively Coupled Plasma- Atomic Emission Spectroscopy ……...……ICP-AES
Inductively Coupled Plasma- Emission Spectroscopy ……...……ICP-ES
Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry.....ICP-MS
Kilometers…….....…km
Mineral Titles Online……..…..MTO
Molybdenum.....Mo
National Instrument NI 43-101 .....NI 43-101
Net Smelter Royalty.....NSR
Qualified Person .....QP
Quality Assurance/Quality Control .....QAQC
Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc…….....the “Company” or ”Optionor”
Silver .....Ag
Standard Deviation .....Std Dev
Total Magnetic Intensity.....TMI
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinate System.....UTM
X-Ray Fluorescence …….XRF

1. SUMMARY

The Shotgun Cu-Au property ("Property") consists of 3 mineral titles covering 492.73 hectares, located approximately 60 km north-west of the town of Pemberton, British Columbia, Canada. David Hladky (the "Author") was contracted by Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. (the "Company") to be the Qualified Person (as defined by NI 43-101) and author of this Technical Report.

There is no record of any historical work on the property, and it is the belief of the client and the Author that this is a new discovery of mineralization. This report describes the reconnaissance stream sediment prospecting that lead to the new discover, followed by the staking and initial exploration of the property, including further geochemical sampling and ground geophysics.

The geology of the Shotgun claims is quite rudimentary at this time, and consists of a variety of intrusive bodies that are dioritic, granodioritic and monzonitic in composition, of the Mesozoic Coast Plutonic Complex. The nature of the mineralization within these lithologies consists of weakly to moderately oxidized zones of quartz veining in shear to fault zones, hosting Cu-Mo-Au mineralization associated with granodiorite, at this time located within and adjacent to the discovery creek zone. This creek also hosts a variety of additional lithologies such as a hornblende-diorite, aplite dikes, and a calcareous zone believed to either be limestone, or the result of alteration due to metamorphism.

On July 31, 2016, the Owners (1/3 ownership to each of Mr. Dev Rishy-Maharaj, Christopher Ryan Paul and Michael Adam Blady) optioned the property to 4D Virtual Space Ltd., whereby 4D could earn a 100% interest in the Shotgun Property subject to a 3 % NSR Royalty, by completing $1,000,000 in exploration over 4 years, making cash payments of $10,000 and issuing 10,200,000 in common shares.

It is in the Author's opinion that the recent sample results from the property indicate the presence of anomalous Copper mineralization, and that further work including detailed mapping and sampling are warranted to determine the nature of the mineralization, and the extent of the mineralized zones. The Author believes that the latest phase of soil sampling, having exhibited the extension of the anomalous zone up the ridge to the south, shows the potential for a large zone of potentially significant mineralization. A Phase 1 work program is proposed to investigate the nature and extent of the mineralization on surface and delineate drill targets, followed by a Phase 2 program consisting of trenching and a drill program to test these targets at depth.

2. INTRODUCTION

David Hladky, P. Geo. (the "Author"), at the request of Mr. Chris Paul, Consultant Geologist with Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc., was contracted to review all data pertaining to the property, prepare a technical report, and make any recommendations for further work if warranted. The effective date of this report is July 31, 2016.

The report reviews all available published information relating to the Property, as well as the exploration data completed by Ridgeline during the 2015-2016 exploration seasons.

References to various sources of information are listed in the References section at the conclusion of the report.

David Hladky, P. Geol., serves as the Qualified Person (QP) responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report. The author has reviewed the data from the Company's programs, examined mineralized outcrops and noted sample locations on the property. Mr. Hladky is not employed by either Ridgeline or 4D Virtual Space Ltd., and is considered to be independent.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on the opinions of other experts in the preparation of this report, and all interpretations and conclusions contained within this report are based on the writer's geological expertise and knowledge of the property.

The Author has relied upon Mr. Chris Paul and Mr. Dev Rishy-Maharaj for the soil sample locations, XRF data, and general description of the property outside the area investigated by the author. Mr. Blady provided the details of the option agreement with 4D Virtual Space Ltd.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Shotgun Property consists of 24 claims in 3 mineral titles, totaling 492.73 hectares located approximately 60 km North-West by road from the town of Pemberton, B.C. which is approximately 153 km north of the city of Vancouver. The property is on the south side of the Pemberton Meadows Valley, beneath Mt. Morrison, and across the valley from Face Mountain.

There is no record of active exploration on the property, and at this time the geology consists of a series of igneous dikes of granodioritic, dioritic and monzonitic composition, with a zone of carbonate and mafic basalt. The mineralization consists of quartz veining associated with the intrusive lithologies in the middle of the main creek on the property. Copper mineralization is evident in the form of chalcopyrite and malachite, with minor molybdenum, gold and silver evident from the assays.

The zones of mineralization are evident in outcrop as zones of moderate oxidation, and occur as pods or lenses of quartz veining and silicification up to 15 meters long and 3 meters wide, associated with the intrusives of granodioritic to dioritic composition. In the northern part of the creek, the author observed that these zones trend at ~140 degrees, parallel to the orientation of the drainage, and dip steeply (70-80 deg) to the south. Due to the number of lithologies observed, and the presence of the drainage, it is reasonable to suggest that this is an active structural and intrusive corridor that has resulted in fault and/or intrusion-related mineralized quartz veining and silicification.

4.1 Mineral Tenure

The details of the status of tenure ownership of the Shotgun property were obtained from the Mineral Tenures Online (MTO) database system managed by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The system allows access to mineral tenures acquired electronically on-line using a grid cell selection system.

4.2 Claim Ownership

The information posted on the MTO website indicates that ownership of the 3 claims listed in Table 1 is divided equally between 3 people: 34% by Mr. Dev Rishy-Maharaj (Free Miners

Certificate No. 281925); 33% by Mr. Christopher Ryan Paul (Free Miners Certificate No. 269478); and 33% by Michael Adam Blady (Free Miners Certificate No. 278776).

Table 1: List of Mineral Tenures for the Shotgun Property, B.C.

Title No.	Claim Name	Owners	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1042883	SHOTGUN	281925 (34%); 269478 (33%); 278776 (33%)	Mineral	2016/mar/16	2017/Mar/16	GOOD	246.33
1045114	SHOTGUN2016A	281925 (34%); 269478 (33%); 278776 (33%)	Mineral	2016/jul/03	2017/Jul/03	GOOD	20.53
1045682	SHOTGUN2016B	281925 (34%); 269478 (33%); 278776 (33%)	Mineral	2016/jul/30	2017/Jul/30	GOOD	225.86
							492.73

The original Shotgun claim was staked was as a result of anomalous stream sediment samples in what became known as "Anomaly Creek". This was followed by Shotgun2016A to cover the northern extension of the anomalous zone as outlined by preliminary soil and rock sampling, and by Shotgun2016B to further cover the anomalous zone upstream to the southwest, as outlined by further soil sampling.

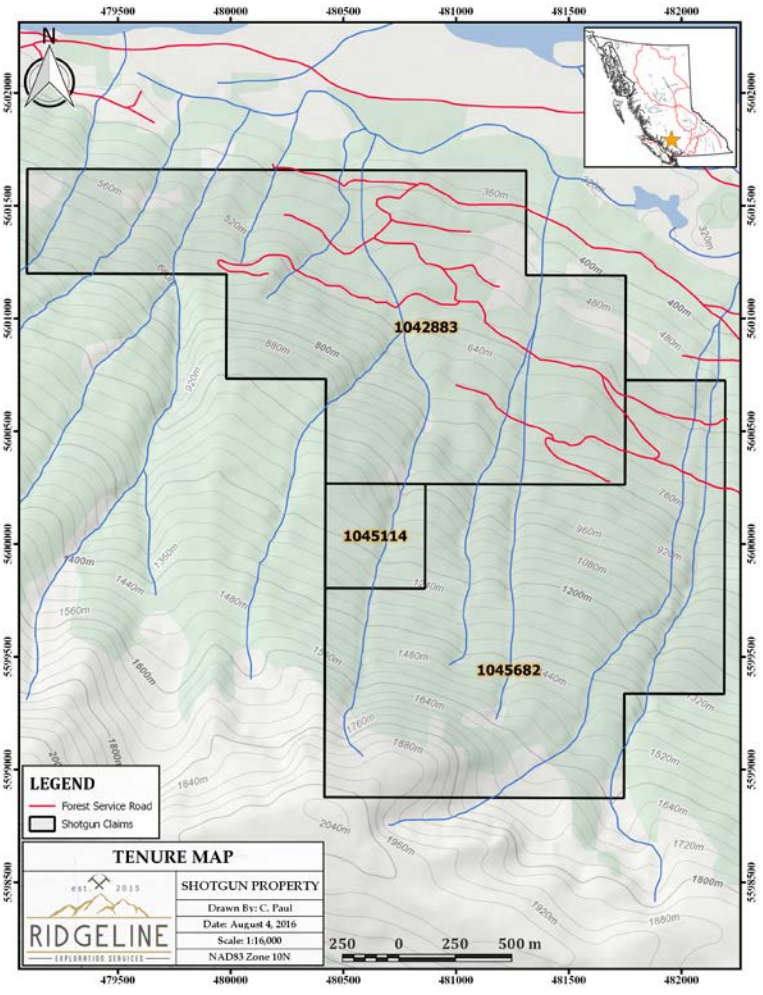

Figure 1: Map of the Mineral Tenures for the Shotgun Property, B.C. (Scale 1:16,000; Drawn by C. Paul, 2016)

4.3 Claim Acquisition and Work Requirements

Mineral and Placer Claims in British Columbia can be acquired and maintained using the MTO online system. The initial fee for a selected cell is $1.75 CDN per hectare for the registration, and results in a tenure number for the registered claim, and a commencement date ("Date of Issue") coincident with the date the claim was registered, and is good until the "Expiry Date" that is one year.

To maintain a claim beyond the expiry date, an amount of exploration and development or cash-in-lieu must be performed on and registered on or before the expiry date for the claim. Failure to maintain a claim in good standing results in the forfeiture of the claim at the end of the day noted as the expiry date.

The costs required to maintain a claim in good standing for one year are detailed below:

Mineral Claim – Work Requirement

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6;
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Mineral Claim – Cash-in-lieu of work

- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6;
- $40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

4.4 Underlying Option Agreement

On July 31, 2016, the "Optionor" (collectively, Mr. Dev Rishy-Maharaj, Mr. Christopher Ryan Paul and Mr. Michael Adam Blady) of the property entered into a mineral property option agreement with 4D Virtual Space Ltd. (the "Optionee"). Under the terms of the agreement, 4D Virtual Space Ltd. may earn a 100% interest in the three mineral titles of the Shotgun Property subject to a 3% NSR Royalty, by completing $1,000,000 in exploration, making cash payments of $10,000 and issuing 10,200,000 common shares on or before May 31, 2020 ("Exercise of Option"). Note, all funds described are in Canadian Dollars (CDN), with the details described further in the following paragraphs.

The Optionor grants to the assigned Optionee the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in and to the Property, free and clear of all charges, encumbrances and claims. The assigned Optionee may acquire this interest by paying to the Optionor the aggregate sume of $10,000 in cash, incurring a total of $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures, and issuing to the Optionor an aggregate of 10,200,000 common shares in the capital of the assigned Optionee.

Payment of the aggregate sum of $10,000 to the Optionor is to be made within 7 days of the exchange approval.

Exploration Requirements

The details of the $1,000,000 in exploration requirements are as follows:

Completed By:	Exploration
May 31, 2017	$50,000
December 31, 2018	$100,000
December 31, 2019	$300,000
December 31, 2020	$550,000
Total	**$1,000,000**

Excess expenditures from one year are able to be applied to the next year, and in the case of any shortfall in exploration expenditures from a given year the Agreement can be maintained in good standing through making a payment equivalent to the shortfall to the Optionor.

Shares of Optionee

The Optionee will issue 10,200,000 shares to the Optionor, to be issued upon the signing of the agreement. Shares will be issued as 400,000 to Mr. Rishy-Maharaj, 400,000 to Mr. Paul and 400,000 to Mr. Blady. Additionally, shares will be issued as 5,000,000 to David Stadnyk, 2,000,000 to George Tsafalas and 2,000,000 to Jonathan Lareau,

Payments to Optionor

The Optionee will make a $10,000 cash payment to the Optionor upon the signing of the agreement.

NSR Royalty and Advance Minimum Royalty Payments

The Optionor will retain a 3% NSR Royalty on the Property, of which the Optionee will have the right to purchase 1% of this royalty for $1.0 million at any time prior to the commencement of Commercial Production. Beginning on May 31, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Optionee will be required to make an Annual Advance Minimum Royalty (AAMR) payment of $100,000. The AAMR and NSR buyout payments will be adjusted annually according to the CPI with a base of May 31, 2020. The AAMR are deductible from future NSR payments.

Termination

The agreement will terminate if the Optionee fails to make any of the required payments, or to issue any of the required shares by the dates

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Figure 2: Location Map of Shotgun Property, British Columbia (1:6,000,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj)

The Shotgun property is accessible from Vancouver, B.C. via paved Highway 99 (The Sea-To-Sky Highway) to Pemberton, B.C. (153.4 kms), followed for 60 kms by the Pemberton Farm Road and the South Lillooet River Forest Service Road. The Pemberton Farm Road is a paved road serving a number of rural residences, which leads into a well-maintained gravel Forest Service road leading to the Mount Meager massif. At the 11.8 km point, a turn off to the south leads up to the Property. Continued logging in the area has meant the service road is well maintained, and assures continuous access to the northern margin of the property. On the property, a network of de-activated spur roads are accessible by 4 x 4 vehicle, and lead up the mountain to cover parts of the central parts of the claims block. Additionally a few overgrown skidder roads are also present and allow walking access for exploration crews.

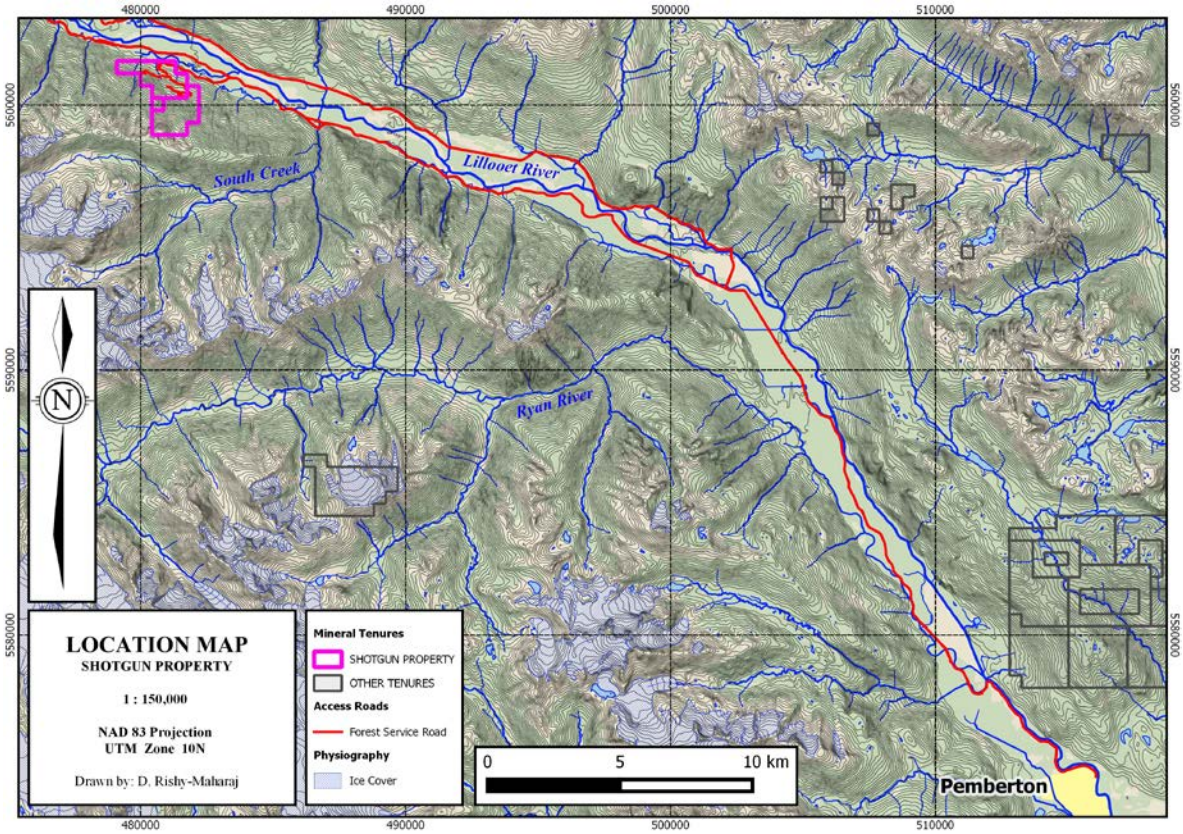

Figure 3: Location Map of Shotgun Property, Pemberton (1:150,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj)

The terrain on the property is steep, and consists of northward facing slopes leading to the Lillooet River. The elevation is 360 meters ASL closest to the river at the north end, to 1980 meters ASL at the southern-most extent of the claims approaching the uppermost ridgelines. There are several incised drainage canyons leading to the river, making contouring east-west difficult, and locally some steeper slopes and bluffs would require mountaineering equipment to safely access. While the winters are mild, due to the high amount of precipitation the mountains in the form of snow fall, melting in the spring can be hazardous due to the increased meltwater in the drainages.

The Pemberton Valley is a unique weather system, and is typically warmer than the surrounding centers such as Whistler. The total average annual precipitation is 954 mm, with the average precipitation in the summer months (July – September) of 210 mm and in the winter months (November through March) of 550 mm. The average high/low temperature in July is 20 deg Celsius, and in January of -3.3 deg Celsius. The average annual snowfall is 169 mm. (Farmzone Website, July, 2016).

Multiple generations of tree harvesting on the Property have led to a variable forest density, with thick regrowth present in some areas, and old-growth cedar forest cover in others. There is evidence of large landslides and winter avalanches with fresh failure surfaces, boulder fields, fallen trees and large debris-flow deposits visible throughout the Lillooet River Valley.

The central area of the Property consists of a fault-controlled bedrock-confined creek, containing mixed gravels of fluvial and colluvial sediments in a thin to several meters cover over the

bedrock. The steeply banked slopes of the creek zone funnel rain water and winter melt water carrying rock and sediments from above into the central drainage, and evidence of locally catastrophic amounts of material coming down are evident by striations in the mud and rock well above the creek bottom.

In between the central canyonized zones the topography is less steep, and covered with variably thick, well-developed colluvial soils with significant ash beds and lamillae believed to have derived from the active Mount Meager volcanic complex ~19 km to the west. Ash deposited has been observed up to 50 cm (0.5 m) in thickness on the property, and has complicated the acquisition of soil samples in some areas.

The Town of Pemberton, B.C., located approximately 60 km south west or one hour drive from the Property, has a year round population of ~2,500 though is located on the Highway 99 and a popular tourist location in the summer and winter in association with nearby Whistler. As such, there is available year-round lodging and full service fuel, food, labour and supplies. High tension power lines run all along the Pemberton Meadows Road to within 21 km from the Property boundary. Charter helicopter services are available in Whistler, with an estimated flight time of half an hour. Telephone and internet reception are not presently available on the Property. Exploration and drilling are limited by winter weather conditions, with the ideal periods between mid-June to late-October.

6. HISTORY

There has been no documented exploration on the property. The nearest MINFILE/ARIS reports (AR04664, AR08220, AR09712, AR10905, AR11410) are plotted approximately 20 km to the southeast in the Ryan River drainage system, detailing a possibly comparable intrusive-hosted Cu-Mo-Au-Ag Porphyry System.

Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling in late 2015 identified surface oxidation and altered granitic float boulders occurring over a zone within and adjacent to the main creek on the property. Silt (stream sediment) sampling returned values of 807 ppm Cu and follow up work resulting in the discovery of mineralized outcrop containing up to 0.77 % Copper and 0.22 g/t Au within the main creek zone. The initial claims covering the anomalous creek were staked in March 2016 in addition to further follow up sampling detailed in Section 9. Exploration.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

There are no detailed geological maps of this area, and there is only basic coverage by government geological maps, as detailed below.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Shotgun property lies within the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC), a long narrow belt of plutonic and metamorphic rocks extending from northern Washington through the Coast Mountains of western B.C. into southeast Alaska and the Yukon Territory (Woodsworth and Roddick, 1977). Closer to the Property, the CPC is described by Woodsworth (1977) and Cairnes (1925) as of Mesozoic age, and consisting largely of plutonic rocks of granitic composition, including predominantly granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite. The plutonic rocks enclose north-west trending pendants of varying sizes, composed of older metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks partially attributed to the Gambier Group of the lower Cretaceous.

Numerous exposures of unmetamorphosed volcanic rock may be remnants of a formerly extensive volcanic cover (Roddick, J. A. And Woodsworth, G.J., 1974). The most proximal age date reported from the CPC in this area is from a Hornblende Diorite in Callaghan Creek, located approximately 20 km south-west of Pemberton, which gave an age of 128 +/- 8 Ma (K-Ar, Hb) (Cui and Russell, 1995).

Lower Cretaceous aged, highly deformed and stratified rocks are common, with metavolcanics predominating over meta-sedimentary strata. The volcanic rocks are mainly pyroclastic and comprised of greenish tuffs and breccias, reddish brown to maroon breccias-conglomerates, and purplish breccias.

The dominant structural trend is north-westerly, and foliation in plutonic rocks are generally steeply dipping and oriented to the north-west. Schistosity and fracturing in the pendants is usually parallel or sub-parallel to the contacts. Deformation, found locally as fault and/or shear zones, may be concentrated in narrow north-west trending zones and are revealed in drainages, with the transitional zones relatively well preserved with original textures, suggesting that the deformation may be controlled by deeper structural features.

Due to multiple deformational events, the relationship and origin of rock types can be difficult to determine, as most of the rocks are schistose and tightly compressed in complex repetitive folds, obscuring rock type differences, bedding and facies changes. As well, local variation in the intensity of hydrothermal alteration adds silicification and intense quartz veining in some areas.

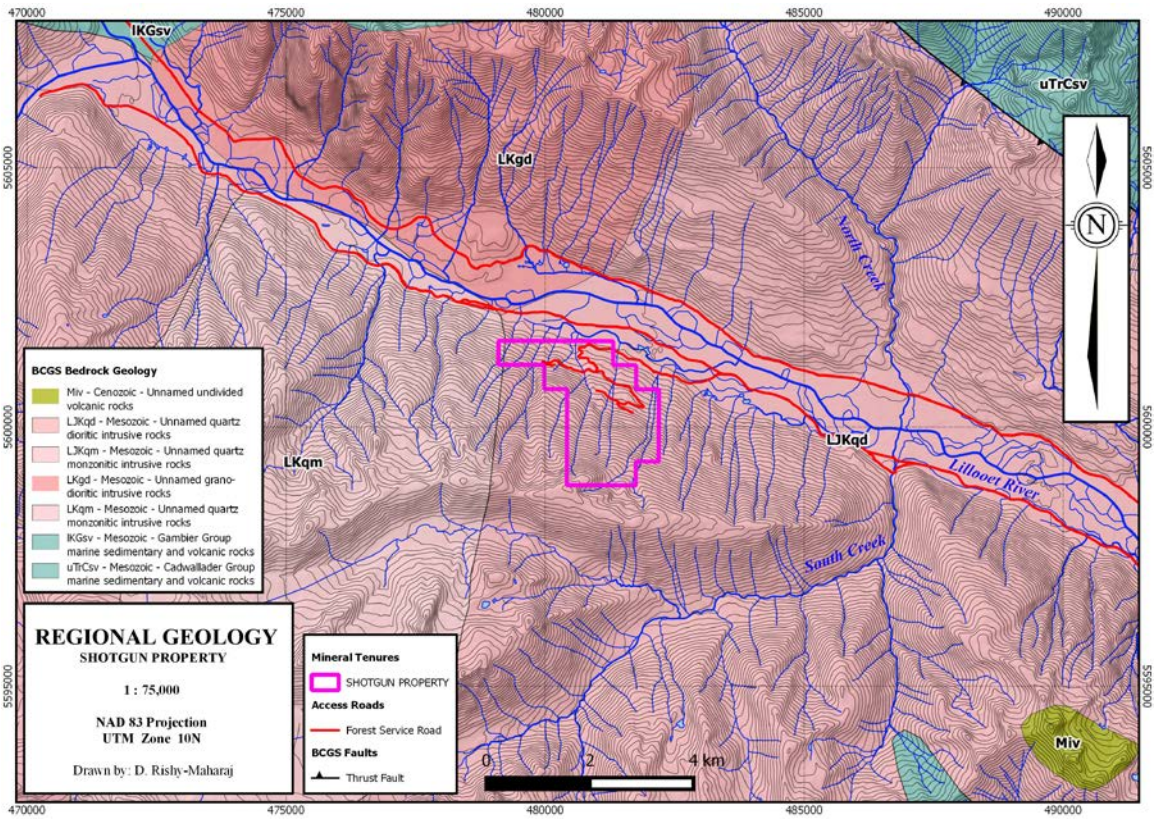

Figure 4: Regional Geology of the Shotgun Property(1:75,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj; Geology from Woodsworth, 1977)

7.2 Property Geology

At the Shotgun Property and belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC), medium-grained, variably equigranular biotite-granodiorite of likely late Jurassic to early Cretaceous age predominates. This is seen intruding into an older schistose to gneissic intermediate rock also of the CPC. Composed predominantly of foliated and deformed quartz, feldspar, biotite and magnetite with relict igneous textures, and is likely an uplifted block of the older deformed basement of the CPC.

A traverse along "Anomaly Creek", the main drainage in the center of the Property, revealed several younger and unaltered meter-scale dikes of varying lithology, oriented at ~140 deg, and dipping steeply to the south. These were oriented parallel to the orientation of the creek, and likely represent a significant structural break on the property. Similarly, mineralization in the form of elevated oxidation and alteration were noted to be oriented in the same direction.

The intrusive rock units considered part of the Coast Plutonic Complex are the dominant lithologies on property. These include 1) A medium grained and equigranular biotite granodiorite, locally containing pink potassium(k)-feldspar crystals. This is unfoliated, unaltered and locally with trace pyrite and hairline veinlets of magnetite with pink k-feldspar selvages.; 2) A Biotite Schist, the most common rock type observed on the property, is magnetic with abundant light colored pyrite and dark chlorite. Chalcopyrite can be found locally as disseminations and in vein hosted mineralization; 3) A Leucocratic Granodiorite, which is foliated and well silicified and has a low mafic content (chlorite). This unit is the most common host to mineralization with disseminated and bleb chalcopyrite and pyrite. Malachite is locally found on the fractures, with oxide minerals such as hematite and limonite; 4) A very coarse grained quartz-muscovite-k-feldspar dike was located with a gossanous zone at the south end of the property within Anomaly Creek. At this time only one exposure occurs, and a timing relationship nor extent of this lithology could not be established, though no mineralization was observed.

A weakly skarnified limestone was located within Anomaly Creek, and occurred as a highly altered, light-brown colored and foliated calcareous rock composed of calcite, quartz, ankerite and siderite with trace pyrite. This unit is locally cross-cut by thin (sub-centimeter) quartz-carbonate-limonite stockwork veinlets, with associated light green sericite alteration.

A number of dikes have been observed on the property, including: 1) a Porphyritic andesite with abundant mm-scale hornblende phyric diorite (?) with a dark grey-brown aphanitic matrix. These appear to occur as north-west striking, planar, undeformed dikes generally 1 to 5+ meters in width and intruding both the Biotite-Schist and the Leucocratic Granodiorite. These are moderately magnetic, and no alteration or mineralization has been observed; 2) Andesite with mm-scale light green feldspar phenocrysts. These are also magnetic with trace disseminated pale pyrite and saussuritization of feldspars as well as weak pervasive chlorite and silica alteration. These similarly occur as north-west orientated dikes up to several meters thick; 3) Dark grey-black, aphanitic basalt. This occurs as planar, undeformed dikes up to a few meters in width, with north-west jointing developed similarly to the orientation of the strikes of the dikes. Intensely magnetic, no alteration or mineralization has been observed; 5) Aplite dikes were observed cross cutting all lithologies in the creek. These were a felsic, sugary-textured rock occurring as 1-3 meters dikes oriented parallel to the shearing observed in the creek.

7.3 Mineralization

Pyrite is common throughout the Property as disseminated grains, with the degree of content varying with the lithology. Unaltered tuffs and intrusive may contain trace + pyrite, though the more siliceous intrusives and in particular the granodiorite and diorites may contain a few percent Pyrite. Significant mineralization consists of disseminated to blebs of pyrite+/-chalcopyrite+/-chalcocite within quartz veins and silicified zones of granodiorite. Locally malachite is present on fracture surfaces adjacent to the presence of copper-bearing minerals within the rock. Locally alteration minerals consist of hematite and locally limonite. Magnetite is also commonly present.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Based on the information gathered thus far, the deposit type is considered to be porphyry-related, veining and re-mobilization of mineralization due to shearing and faulting, with the potential for a Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au-Ag style deposit. It is possible that economically important veins can occur in both the plutonic rock and pendants, where the sulphide mineralogy of the veins consists simply as pyrite with chalcopyrite, sphalerite (Woodsworth and Roddick, 1977).

Porphyry deposits are not common in this under-explored part of the CDC, however the potential for copper-molybdenite deposits is noted, with the plutonic rocks, predominantly granodiorite and quartz diorite bearing the highest potential for mineralization (Woodsworth and Roddick, 1977). Similar deposit types are being explored to the north-west, as outlined in section 14. Adjacent Properties.

Additionally, due to presence of a limestone unit on the Property, there is the potential for skarn type mineralization to occur at least locally at the contacts with younger intrusives. The most likely location for sulphide-bearing skarns would be near northwest trending lineaments, presumed to represent faults along the many contacts between the pendants and the plutons (Woodsworth and Ruddick, 1977).

9. EXPLORATION

9.1 Geochemical Sampling

All of the documented exploration on the Property has occurred between late 2015 and mid 2016 by Ridgeline Exploration. The prospect was located through a reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program in late 2015, which resulted in 4 samples taken from the property, resulting in the identification of a copper anomaly on what has become known as “Anomaly Creek”, a large drainage of a north-facing slope adjacent to the Lillooet River and six kilometers west of South Creek.

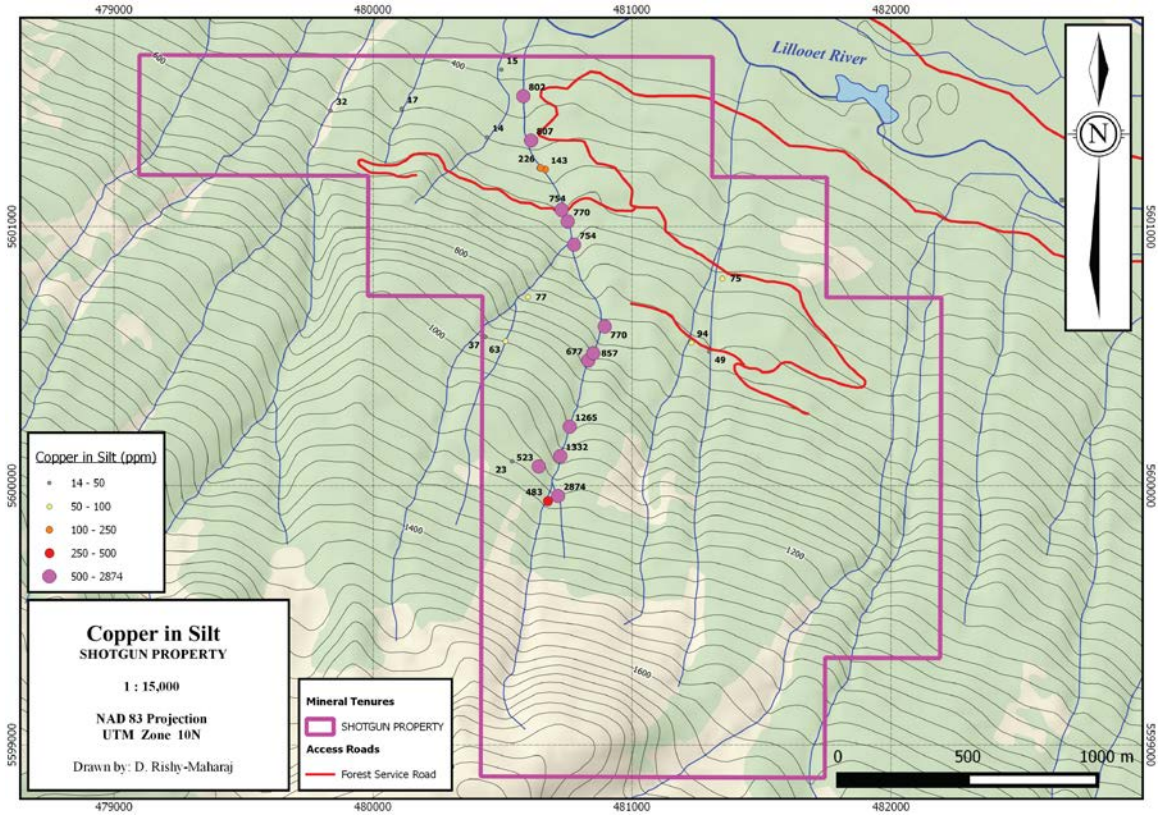

Figure 5: Copper in Silt (Stream Sediment) Samples, Shotgun Property (1:15,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj, 2016)

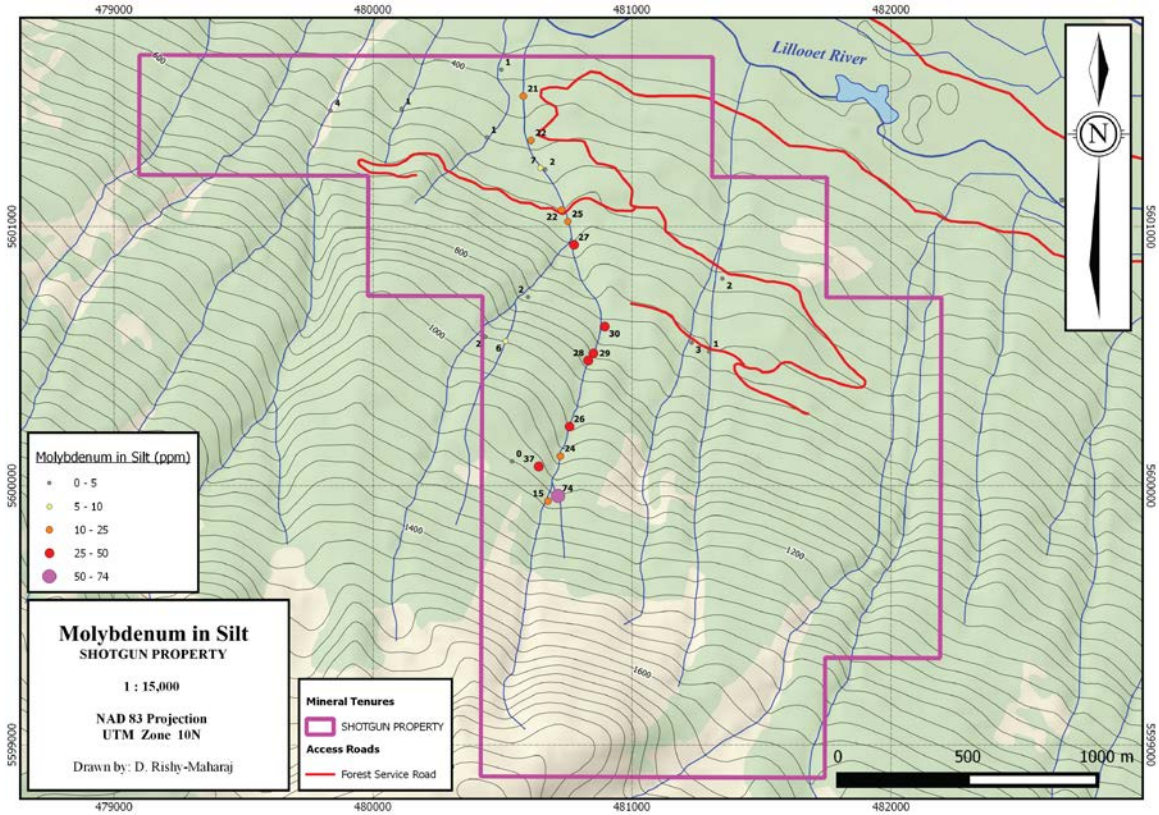

Figure 6: Molybdenum in Silt (Stream Sediment) Samples, Shotgun Property (1:15,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj, 2016)

The property was subsequently staked in March of 2016 and followed up with a further 26 stream sediment samples covering the upper tributaries of the drainage. These results included up to 2874 ppm copper, and extended the copper-in-silt anomaly up the creek by approximately 1.8 kms up Anomaly Creek. Preliminary rock sampling within the creek returned values ranging up to 0.77 % copper, 3.93 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold.

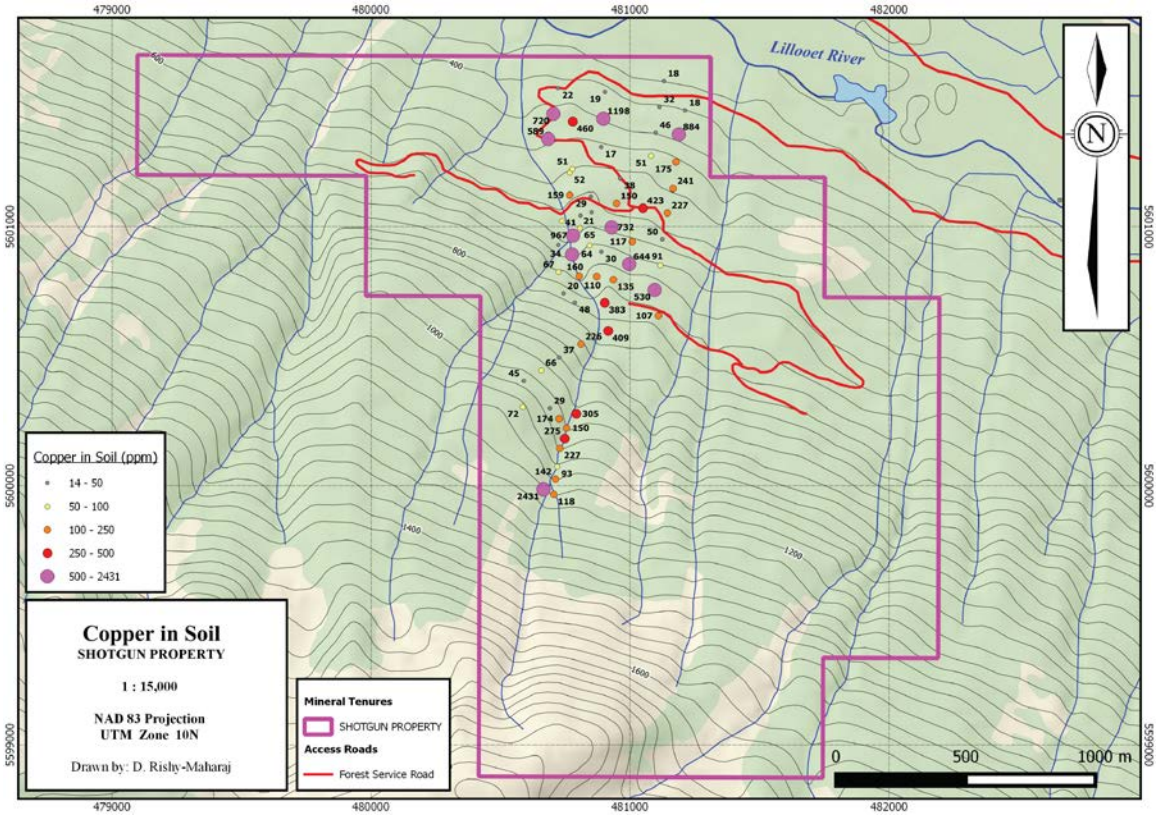

Figure 7: Copper in Soil Samples, Shotgun Property (1:15,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj, 2016)

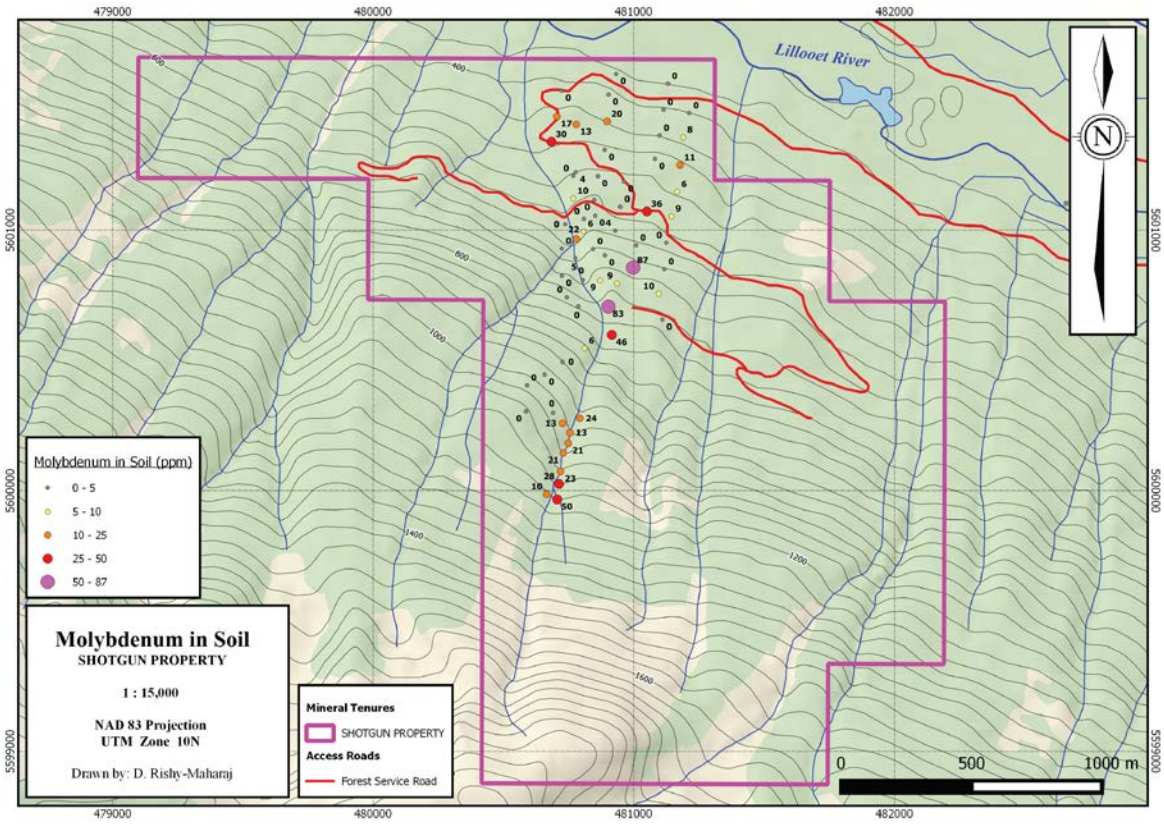

Figure 8: Molybdenum in Soil Samples, Shotgun Property (1:15,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj, 2016)

In July, 2016, both a 65 sample soil grid as well as an 8 km magnetic survey was conducted to cover the Anomaly Creek drainage. During this month the Author also visited the property and traversed up Anomaly Creek, taking a total of 7 rock chip-grab samples of various outcrops to sub-crops of mineralization.

9.2 Geophysics

A ground magnetometer survey was completed on the property at the end of July, 2016. This was along 100 and 150 meter spaced lines following the geochemical grid, using a GSM-19W Overhauser "Walking" magnetometer as a rover unit, with a sampling frequency of 1 measurement per second (1 Hertz). A second GSM-19 Overhouser "base" unit was set up near the corner of the grid (see Figure 9), to take readings every 5 seconds of the diurnal variation to allow for correction of the rover values. This brush and terrain issues caused some variation from the intended grid, so additional readings were taken along the forest service roads to improve the coverage. A total of 8 line-kilometers of magnetic surveying was completed.

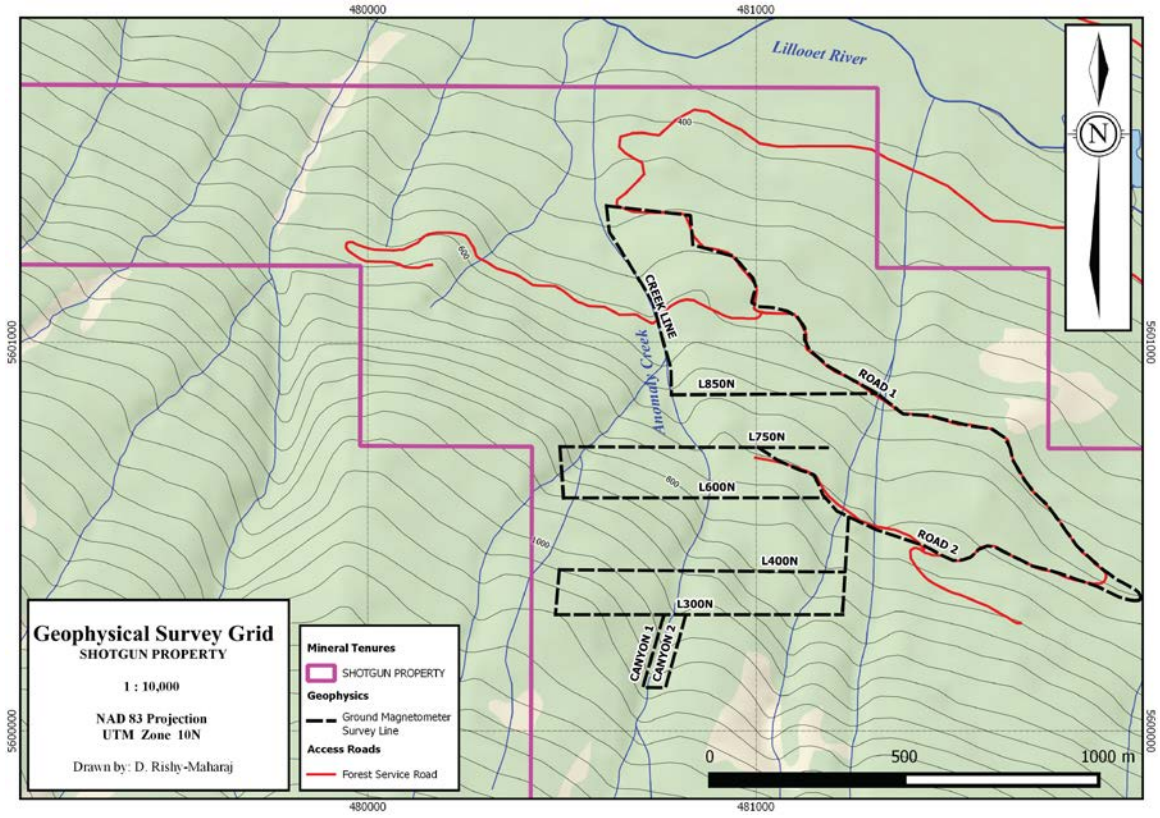

Figure 9: Geophysical Survey Grid of the Shotgun Property (1:10,000; Drawn by D. Rishy-Maharaj, 2016)

Coordinates for the rover unit were obtained using a handheld GPS, and all field data was corrected using GemLink software to remove any diurnal variation to define the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) for each sample location. The positioning data and magnetometer readings were combined and the data was gridded using a minimum-curvature method using Surfer 13 mapping software, and plotted into a colour-coded TMI map (Figure 10).

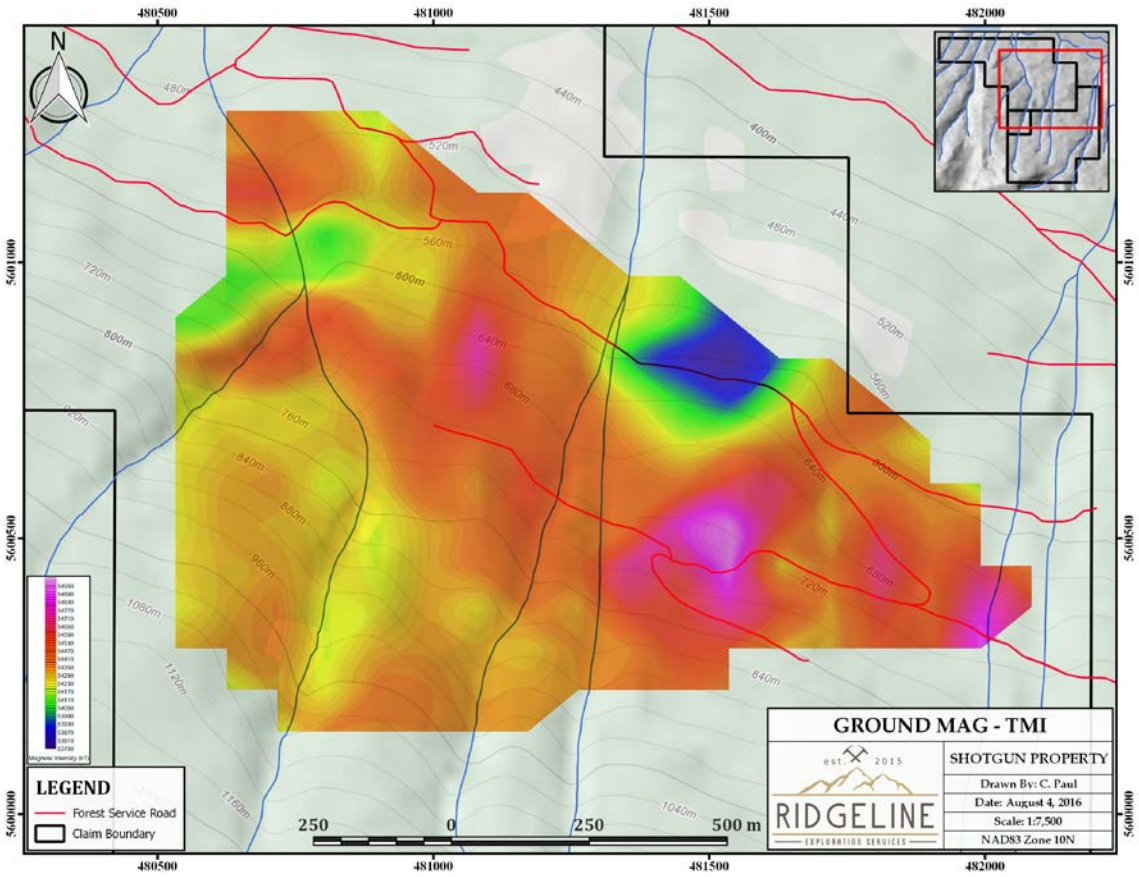

Figure 10: Ground Mag TMI Map of the Shotgun Property (1:7,000; Drawn by C. Paul, 2016)

10. DRILLING

No drilling has occurred on the property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

A variety of sample preparation, analyses and approaches have been used by Ridgeline Resources in their preliminary exploration of the property. These include X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) technology for analysis of Soil and Silt samples, and Certified Laboratory geochemical analysis for a percentage of these soils as well as all rock samples.

A total of 26 Stream Sediment Samples, or silt samples, were taken using a “Prospector Pro” shovel. These were taken as close to the center of the streams as possible, along low energy segments with pockets of fine sediment. The sample was not sieved in the field, though care was taken to avoid organic material, coarse clasts and other debris. The sample was placed into Kraft paper bags, hand squeezed to drain excess water and then placed into plastic sample bags for transportation to Vancouver. Sample locations were marked with flagging and the UTM coordinates recorded along with notes regarding the sample and stream details.

A total of 65 Soil Samples were taken using a handheld “Dutch” soil auger, at 100 meter spacing on north-south lines spaced 100 meters apart. Effort was made to auger completely through the

light colored volcanic ash horizon to collect samples from the C-horizon. Sample depth varied as the ash horizon was thin (several centimeters) on steep slopes, though grew quite thick (greater than 1 meters in locations) on flatter slopes. Where the ash was thickest it was the most difficult to achieve a quality sample not containing ash, and in some cases, due to time, a poorer quality sample or no sample at all was taken. The samples were placed into Kraft soil sample bags, and each location was marked with flagging and sample details and location were recorded. Following completion of the field work, the soil samples were transported to Burnaby, B.C. and dried on drying racks in a secure facility, to remove any further moisture.

A total of 15 Rock Samples have been taken on the property, including the 7 samples taken by the Author. Chip samples were taken of outcrop and sub-cropping exposures generally along the main Anomaly Creek. The samples were collected and sealed in plastic sample bags, the location was flagged, and the details of the sample location and lithology were noted.

Samples were then transported back to Langley, B.C. where they were either prepped for XRF analysis or taken to Met-Solve Laboratories for analytical analysis.

11.1 X-Ray Fluorescence Analyses

Soil and Stream Sediment samples were sieved to -80 mesh, compacted into soil cups, and analyzed for 21 elements with a Niton XL3T GOLDD+ handheld XRF. A number of the XRF samples were also sent to Met-Solve Laboratories for analysis (detailed below), the results which compared very well, such that the XRF methodology applied here can be considered a valid exploration tool for future soil and silt sampling.

11.2 Certified Laboratory Geochemical Analyses

All of the samples taken before May 13th, 2016, were sent to Met-Solve Laboratories Inc., an ISO 9001:2008 certified lab in Langley, B.C. The analytical package consisted of a sample split of 15 g for multi-element, aqua regia digestion and 51-element ICP-AES/MS finish at the ultra trace level. All subsequent soil and stream sediment samples were initially sampled by handheld XRF (as above), and 9 of these soil samples were sent to Met-Solve Laboratories for confirmation analysis by the analytical process detailed above.

The author collected 7 rock samples during the field visit, and these were sent to ISO 9001:2008 certified Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (formerly ACMELabs) of Vancouver B.C., Canada. These samples were personally delivered, and the analytical package consisted of initially being crushed to >70% passing 2mm, followed by a 250 g split pulverized to >85% passing 75 um (analytical code PRP70-250). This was followed by a sample split of 15 g for aqua regia digestion and 36 element ICP-ES/MS finish (analytical code AQ201). No fire assaying for gold was performed.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

On July 21, 2016 the author and a representative of Ridgeline made a day trip to the Shotgun property. The author collected 7 samples from outcrop and sub-crop showings in the creek, a number of which were to duplicate past sampling by Ridgeline, as well as to investigate outcrops of mineralization not yet tested by the company. The samples were chip-grab samples of quartz veining and silicification in dioritic to granodioritic lenzoidal or pod-shaped zones in or adjacent to the creek, containing variable amounts of pyrite+/-chalcopyrite+/-chalcocite+/-malachite

mineralization. Commonly these zones exhibited weak to moderate surface oxides such as limonite and hematite. Silica was present as clear to grey quartz veins and/or silicification. The rocks were also commonly magnetic, and it is inferred that this was due to magnetite as no pyrrhotite was observed.

The 7 rocks samples were submitted with 1 multi-element pulp standard and 1 blank standard and were taken directly to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboraties (formerly ACME Labs) for analysis. The QAQC samples compared well to the certified values, and showed anomalous Copper up to 1402.5 ppm, with most between 300 – 600 ppm. There was no significant Mo-Au-Ag. While these results were less than expected based on the mineralization observed in the field, the sampling and analysis did show that anomalous Copper mineralization is present.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Author is not aware of any environmental studies, permitting or social or community impact assessments having been conducted on the Shotgun property, nor is the Author aware of any potential implications during these stages of exploration activities.

14. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties directly adjacent to the Shotgun property. The nearest mines are gold-quartz vein systems of the historic Bralorne and Minto Gold mines, located approximately 45 kms to the north east, and held by Avino Silver and Gold Mines Ltd. The Bralorne mine has been operating under trial production status since 2010, and though producing an estimated 3,482 ounces in fiscal 2014, is considered to still be in the exploration and evaluation stage. Historically, Bralorne produced more gold than anywhere else in Canadian Cordillera, at 4.15 M oz's at 163 g/t (Avino Website).The Minto property was reported to have last been in production between 1934 and 1940 (according to Infomine.com's property database) and the last reported exploration was conducted in 2006 (Avino Website).

To the north-east approximately 65 to 85 kms, a cluster of Porphyry Cu-Au-Ag-Mo and Porphyry related projects are currently being explored. These include; Carube Copper's Salal Project and Mackenzie Project; Cresval Capital Corp.'s MIKE Project; and Amarc/Thompson Creek's IKE Project.

The closest of these is Carube Copper's Salal Project where they are investigating the potential of a low-fluorine type, Porphyry-Mo deposit, consisting of stockworks of Mo-bearing quartz veinlets and fractures in the intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks and associated country rocks. Work to date has received surface sampling results for the Mud Lake target area of up to 1.155 % Mo and 2.11 ppm Ag (Carube Copper Corp. Website)

Also of Carube Copper, the Mackenzie Project is focused on delineating a mineralized environment associated with the Miocene Age Bridge River Pluton, to date several mineralized areas have been discovered, including: the Breccia Trend, a deeply weathered, silicified, series of gossanous breccias with values up to 0.211 % Cu; the Tillworth Trend of quartz-chalcopyrite+/-bornite+/-molybdenite veins and stringers up to 30 cm wide along strike to the northwest and southeast, and spatially associated with younger, fine-grained granodioritic and dioritic rocks. Grab samples have received results up to 17 % Cu, 1.46 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag; and the Bornite Trend which consists of scattered quartz-bornite-chalcocite-magnetite+/-chalcopyrite+/-

tetrahedrite veins and stringers up to 20 cm wide. Results from grab samples have copper values in excess of 0.25% Cu with a maximum of 4.34 % Cu, with up to 0.445 g/t Au and 4,170 g/t Ag (Carube Copper Corp. Website).

Immediately to northwest of Carube Copper is Cresval Capital Corp.'s MIKE Project (formerly the Bridge River/Copper claims) where exploration is for a bulk-mineable, Cu-Mo-Au deposit. A number of showings, hosted by the granitic Bridge River Pluton have revealed significant results, including: the Nichol showing, a 600 x 400 m zone with copper bearing quartz-sulphide and sulphide veins, pods and fracture fillings and disseminations hosted by phyllic and locally potassic altered granite. Results include 4.74% Cu, 32.8 g/t Ag, 0.16% Au and 0.015% Mo over 1 m from Vein (Cresval Website); and the Russnor Breccia Intrusive Body, where sampling of historic underground exploration work has revealed economic grades, such as an average of 1.38 % Cu over the inner 30.5 m of the adit. Recent (2011) drilling intersected 0.043 % Cu over 189 m from the southern extension of the zone (Cresval Capital Corp.Website; Pautler, 2012).

Directly north of Carube Copper is Amarc/Thompson Creek's IKE Project, a bulk-tonnage porphyry copper (+/- Au +/- Mo +/- Ag) target where recent drilling within a large barren cirque has intercepted up to 591.5 m of 0.44 CuEQ (2014/2015 Drilling). Mineralization is disseminated throughout the intrusion with lesser amounts associated with fractures and veins. Airborne magnetic and ground induced polarization geophysical surveys are currently being integrated with the geology to outline further target zones (Amarc Website)

The nearest MINFILE data comes from the Ryan River area, approximately 20 kms to the south-east of the Property, by Great Western Petroleum Corporation in the early 1980's (Eccles, 1980; Caira, 1981; Eccles, 1982). These detail mapping and surface geochemical sampling in a number of occurrences including: copper and sphalerite in what was believed to be a roof pendant of metasedimentary and/or metavolcanic rocks; molybdenite and chalcopyrite with quartz in highly altered and silicified zones; and a Au-Ag gossanous shear zone, locally anomalous with copper and molybdenum. An Airborne VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey was conducted over the gossan (Pezzot and White, 1983), though no distinctive magnetic anomaly appeared to correlate with the zone, numerous magnetic features were identified and believed to represent volcanic roof pendants surrounded by dioritic pluton or batholith. Strong variations within the magnetic anomalies were interpreted to represent areas of increased chemical activity or alteration, having a higher concentration high magnetic susceptibility materials. No significant VLF-EM anomalies were observed.

15. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author has reviewed all available information concerning the property. Unfortunately there is little information available concerning the detailed geology, and while the adjacent properties discussed are within the CPC, they provide only distal mineralogical or deposit analogies. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this report.

16. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Shotgun property is an excellent example of grassroots prospecting locating a new mineral showing. Through geochemical sampling, exploration to date has revealed anomalous copper mineralization within and continuing up the main "Anomaly Creek". This appears to be fault related copper bearing (+/-molybdenum+/-gold+/-silver) quartz veining and silicification. It

appears that the mineralization is structurally controlled, though may be found to be related to a Copper-bearing Porphyry (+/- Mo-Au-Ag) with further exploration.

The samples taken by the Author contained significant amounts of pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization (~5%) mineralization, however upon assaying were only found to be anomalous in Copper, with the highest grade sample containing 1402.5 ppm. None of the sample contained significant amounts of Molybdenum (highest 12.4 ppm), Silver (highest 0.4 ppm) or Au (highest 35.4 ppb, though fire assaying was not conducted).

Sampling to date is limited, though does show an anomalous zone over an area of approximately 660 meters along the slope in the north-west to south-east direction, and approximately 1,500 meters from the lowermost anomaly to the uppermost anomaly in “Anomaly Creek” (see Figures 11 and 12). The mineralized zones within this are lenzoidal or pod-like in shape, with variable amounts of Pyrite-Chalcopyrite-Molybdenite, with surface oxides and locally malachite. These zones were observed to be up to approximately 15 meters long and 3 meters wide, an orientation of ~140 degrees, similar to the number of intrusive units observed, fracturing in the host rock as well as the orientation of the creek. Further up Anomaly Creek, the orientation of the creek as well as the anomalous samples taken within and adjacent to it, is observed to shift to an orientation of ~10 degrees. The nature of the incised gullies here indicates that this could be related to a change in the fault direction, and more work is warranted to evaluate the structural nature and relationship to mineralization.

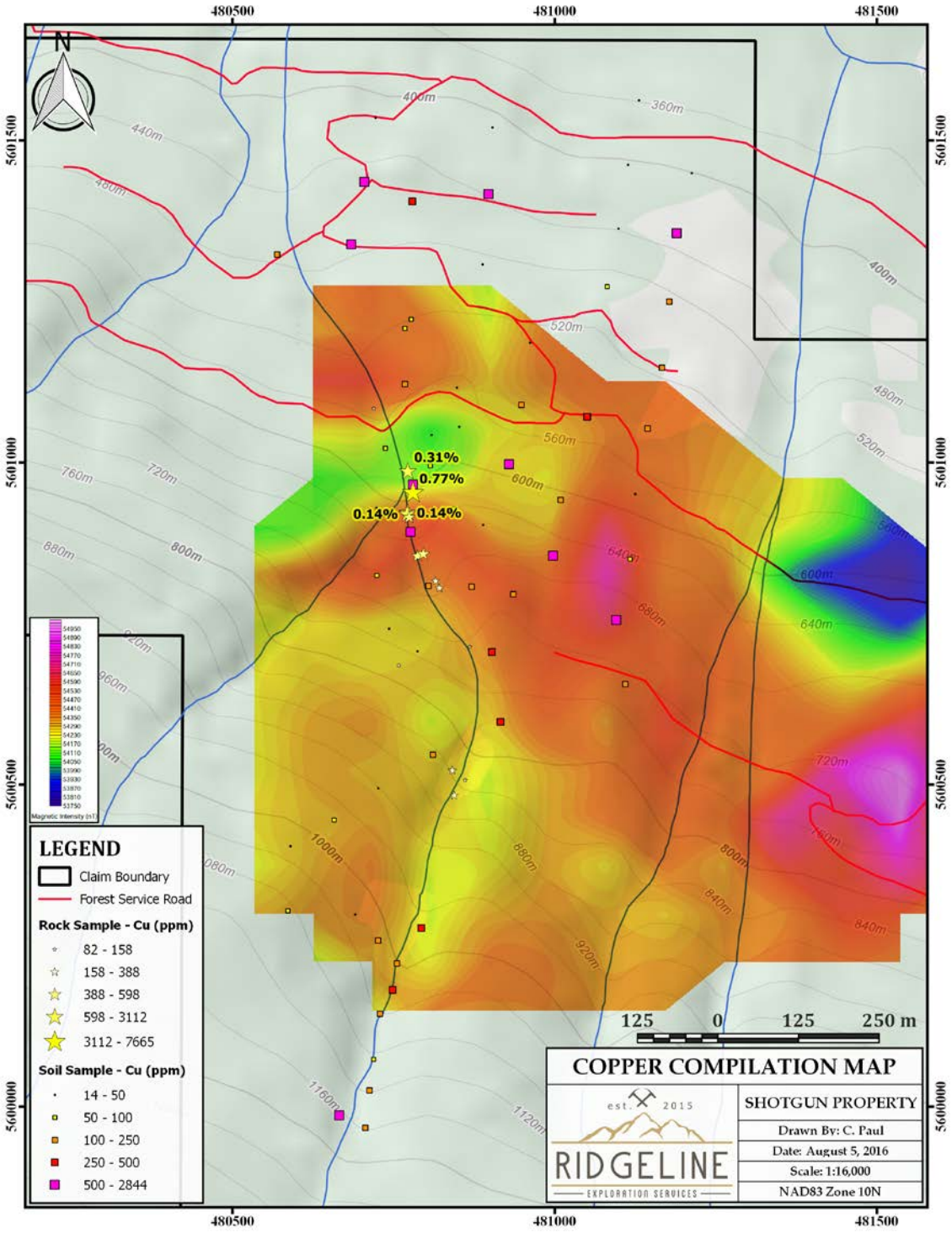

Figure 11: Copper in Soil and Rock Samples with TMI Geophysics Map, Shotgun Property (1:16,000; Drawn by C. Paul, 2016)

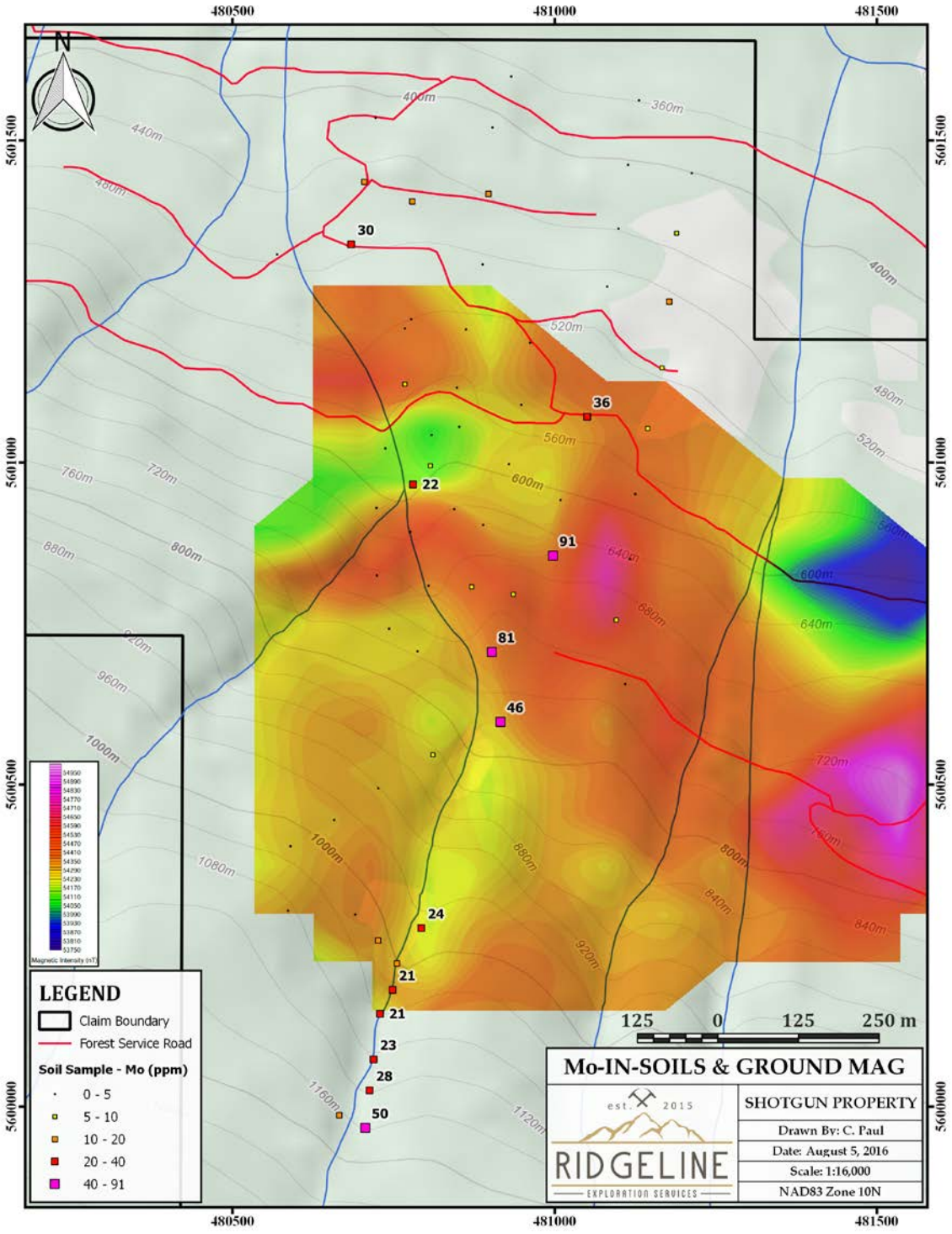

Figure 12: Molybdenum in Soil and Rock Samples with TMI Geophyiscs Map, Shotgun Property (1:16,000; Drawn by C. Paul, 2016)

17. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is in the Author's opinion that based on the number and extent of anomalous samples taken on the Shotgun Property, that the property represents a viable target for further exploration and additional work is warranted. The work conducted thus far in 2016 has resulted in the location of multiple mineralized outcrop and sub-crop zones along Anomaly Creek, with increasingly anomalous values obtained further up stream. There is a reasonable chance that if the nature of the mineralization is structurally controlled, that there could be multiple of these zones present under the overburden. The origin of the mineralization has also yet to be determined.

A Phase 1 program involving detailed mapping and further geochemical sampling of the property is warranted, working towards understanding the nature of the mineralization, and in particular, determining whether the mineralization is dominantly structurally (fault or shear related veining) or lithologically (derived from a mineralized porphyry) controlled. Ideally soil sample grid would be conducted, however due to the topography and difficulty in penetrating the ash layer in some locations, as well as the network of logging roads available, the sampling could initiate on and as extensions of the roads, and be followed up by infill sampling around anomalous zones where necessary. A motorized auger would be particularly useful in obtaining a deeper sample to penetrate through the ash layer in a shorter amount of time that would be required with a hand auger. The magnetic geophysics should also be extended along all the accessible logging roads and trails, as well as across as many drainages as possible. Emphasis should then be placed on comparing the detailed mapping and sampling with the geophysical anomalies, and evaluating whether there is any relationship to mineralization to help in predicting other mineralized zones.

A Phase 2 program is proposed to involve further mapping and sampling through trenching with an excavator, with a series of shallow drill holes to test target zones. These zones may be accessible from the present road network, or may require extension of these roads using the excavator to clear a path through the cut block.

Without the results from Phase 1 it is difficult to estimate how many meters would be sufficient to test the targets, however since there is surface mineralization present, it is estimated that 5-6 holes of 100 meters, initially oriented as shallowly as possible, would be sufficient to test 3 to 6 target zones.

17.1 Recommended Phase I Exploration Budget
Program: Geological mapping, rock, soil and silt sampling, extend geophysical grid

	Rate	Units	Totals
Program planning			$2,000
Field Crew (4)	$1800/day	14 days	$25,200
Geochemical Sampling	$30/sample	300 samples	$9,000
Equipment (Auger) Rental	$200/day	14 days	$2,800
Accommodation/Meals/Fuel	$400/day	14 days	$5,600
Geophysics - Magnetic Survey	$600/day	4 days	$2,400
Data interpretation and reporting			$3,000
Contingency – 10%			$5,000
		Total	**$55,000**

17.2 Recommended Phase I Exploration Budget
Program: Trench Sampling and Core Drilling

	Rate	Units	Totals
Program planning			$5,000
Field Crew (4)	$1800/day	20 days	$36,000
Excavator Rental	$1000/day	5 days	$5,000
Geochemical Sampling - Rock Trench	$30/sample	100 samples	$3,000
Drilling	$80/meter	600 meters	$48,000
Geochemical Sampling - Core	$30/sample	300 samples	$9,000
Sampling Equipment			$2,000
Accommodation/Meals/Fuel	$200/day	20 days	$4,000
Data interpretation and reporting			$5,000
Contingency - 15%			$11,700
		Total	**$128,700**

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21. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

David Hladky, P. Geol.
312-2770 Sophia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V5T 0A4
Ph: 778 686 9440
Email: dhladky@hotmail.com

I, David Hladky, P. Geol., do hereby certify that:

I am a consulting geologist in mineral exploration, based out of #312 – 2770 Sophia Street, Vancouver, B.C, V5T 0A4

I graduated with a B. Sc. in Honours Geology from the University of Alberta in December, 1997.

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1999, and have been involved in mineral exploration for a total of 17 years since my graduation from university. This has involved working in Canada, Australia, Alaska, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Mexico.

I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (# 61413).

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for the preparation of all of the sections of the technical report titled NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT SHOTGUN PROPERTY, and dated August 10, 2016 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Shotgun Property of Pemberton, B.C. I visited the Shotgun Property for one day, July 21, 2016.

As of July 31, 2016, 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 am independent of both the vender and the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I have not had any prior involvement in the Shotgun Property or surrounding area.

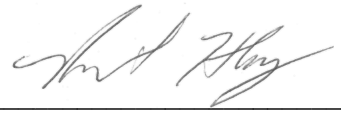
I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

I make this Technical Report effective as of the 31st day of July 2016.

"signed and sealed" _____
David Hladky, B. Sc., P. Geol.

24. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

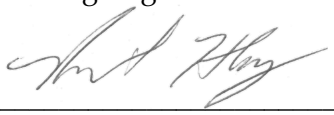
Effective Date:



David Hladky, P.Geol.

July 31, 2016

Date of Signing:



David Hladky, P.Geol.

August 10, 2016