TECHNICAL REPORT

Hanson Property
Central British Columbia
Canada

NTS Map Sheet 93K/ 6, parts of 3 & 7

BCGS Map Sheet 93K025, parts of 93K026, 93K015

Center of Claim Block

54°13' 14” N Latitude 125°02' 45” W Longitude

UTM ZN10 366619 E, 6010026 N

Omineca Mining Division

Prepared for:

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Effective Date of This Report: January 22, 2016

Date and Signature Page

Effective Date of this Report: January 22, 2016

Date of Signing: January 22, 2016

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1 Summary

The Hanson Property is located immediately south of Hanson Lake, approximately 26 km northwest of the town of Fraser Lake in north central British Columbia. The Property is accessible via logging roads from the town of Endako.

The Hanson claims that are the subject of this report are owned 50% by John A. Chapman and 50% by Gerald G. Carlson, the latter on behalf of KGE Management Ltd. (“Vendors”) and are under option to Stone Ridge Exploration Corp. (“Stone Ridge” or the “Corporation”). According to the terms of an option agreement between the Vendors and Stone Ridge, the latter can earn a 100% interest in the Hanson Property by spending $2,600,000 on exploration, making payments of $161,220 and issuing 630,000 Stone Ridge shares to the Vendors within four years from the date of listing on a Canadian stock exchange. The Vendors will retain a 3% net smelter return royalty.

The Hanson Property lies within the Cache Creek terrane, approximately 15 km north of the Endako molybdenum mine. Located within rocks of the Francois Lake intrusives (host to the Endako deposit; Carter, 1976), the Property has good potential for mineralization. Uplift related to the formation of the northeast trending Skeena Arch has shown a possible correlation with porphyry deposits in the region, many of which are concentrated along this major crustal break (Bissig, 2012).

A helicopter-borne Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic (ZTEM) and aeromagnetic geophysical survey was conducted over the Hanson Lake area including the area now comprising the Hanson Property in late May, 2012. This survey was done by Geotech Ltd. on behalf of Stone Ridge. The total area covered by the airborne geophysical survey was 288 line kilometres. The airborne geophysical survey identified several areas of weak to moderately anomalous conductivity and areas of both high and low magnetic responses. In some, but not all cases these anomalies can be attributed to lithologic variations. Several anomalies were identified that could potentially be related to metallic mineral concentration or magnetite destructive alteration.

In 2014 a prospecting and soil sampling program was conducted by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd to follow up on previous work. This was done in conjunction with the property scale structural study conducted the year before and was correlated with historical work. Several days were spent prospecting and soil sampling the area on the south side of Hanson Lake. A total of 16 rock samples and 33 soil samples were collected (Struyk and Kemp, 2014).

In September 2015 a follow up program of geochemical sampling was conducted on the Hanson property. This work involved the collection of deep, near bedrock till samples using a hydraulic auger drill, above and "up-ice" from the Buckley and Wilson zones, and over coincident geophysical anomalies from a circa 1970's IP chargeability anomaly by Endako Mines Ltd. and a 2012 VTEM and aeromagnetic survey by Stone Ridge. In addition to the bedrock till sampling, soil samples were collected from a staggered 200m. spaced grid covering an area of historic gold-in-soil reported by Cazador Explorations Inc. in 1989.

During the 2015 sampling program, a zone of anomalous to high-grade (1.8% Cu, 1.4% Mo) float and subcrop was found near the southeast corner of the soil sampling grid. Although lack of time and active road access restricted follow-up investigation during the 2015 program, several mineralized rock samples were collected. The samples were anomalous in Cu, Mo, Zn and Ag. The rocks were collected from an angular boulder field near a height-of-land and it is believed that the samples are located very close to their bedrock source.

A two stage, success contingent, exploration program is recommended to follow up rock and soil geochemical anomalies detected in 2014 and 2015. Stage 1 would involve extension of the 2015 soil sampling grid and an induced polarization survey over the target areas identified in 2014 and 2015, particularly the area of mineralized float. The projected cost of this work is $27,500. Depending on the results of the Stage 1 program, the next stage would involve a diamond drilling program to test the best targets

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Mr. Robert Coltura, President of Stone Ridge Exploration Corp. ("Stone Ridge" or the "Issuer") a private company seeking listing on a Canadian stock exchange. The authors have been asked to review all data pertaining to the Property and to prepare a technical report that describes historical work completed on the Property, reviews the results of recent geophysical and geochemical surveys and makes recommendations for further work if warranted. The effective date of this report is January 22, 2016.

The authors prepared all sections of this report. Where noted parts of this report are modified from publically available assessment reports. Information from a recent independent geophysical survey and follow up geochemical sampling is also included as supporting documentation for the next phase of mineral exploration on the Property.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and is intended to be used as supporting documentation to be filed with the Canadian Securities Commissions and the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). The purpose of this filing is to support the listing of Stone Ridge Resources Inc. on CSE.

This report is based on a review of previous reports filed by a number of operators who have conducted exploration programs within and around the current boundaries of the Hanson Property. Most of the work done to date on the Hanson Property has been filed for assessment credit and much of this information is available as free downloadable Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS). The authors are satisfied that the information contained in publicly available assessment reports and internal company reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the Property.

In preparing this report, the authors have reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in the References section at the conclusion of this report. Information used in the preparation of this report includes a number of publically available reports filed by various companies for assessment credit with the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. These reports contain information on the results of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying, trenching and limited diamond drilling conducted in the area of the Hanson Property.

The Hanson Property ("Property") was staked by Carlson and Chapman on October 17, 2014 and consists of two contiguous mineral tenures that cover an area of 3,554.8 hectares immediately south of Hanson Lake. These claims cover the Wilson and Buckley zones south of Hanson Lake. Total road distance from Endako to the center of the claims is approximately 28 kilometres.

D.G. MacIntyre visited the original Hanson claim area on September 18, 2011 and independently collected samples from trenches located in the Kimura zone. R. Kemp conducted a site visit to the Hanson Property from May 26 to June 10, 2014. In the authors opinion the work done in 2015, which focused on known areas of anomalous geochemistry and mineralized float, did not result in new material scientific or technical information that would significantly change the status of the property. Therefore, the authors are of the opinion that another site visit should not be required as per section 6.2 of 43-101CP (companion policy) and section 6.2 of NI43-101.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

3 Reliance on other Experts

Information presented in this report is based on the authors personal knowledge of the property and the area in question. Although this report cites the work of other experts who would also be considered qualified persons, the interpretation of this information and the conclusions and recommendations made in this report are based on the writers personal knowledge of the Hanson property and are the sole responsibility of the writers.

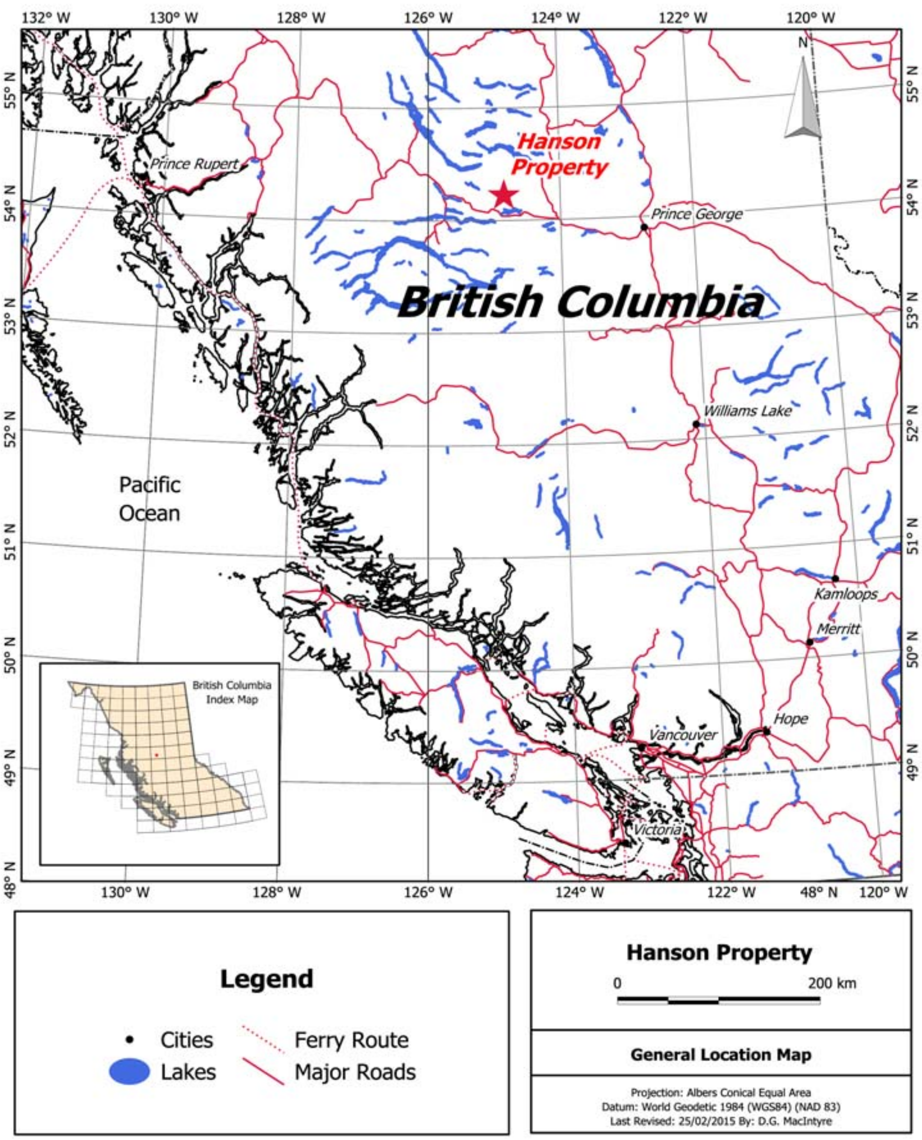

Figure 1. Location map, Hanson Property, central British Columbia.

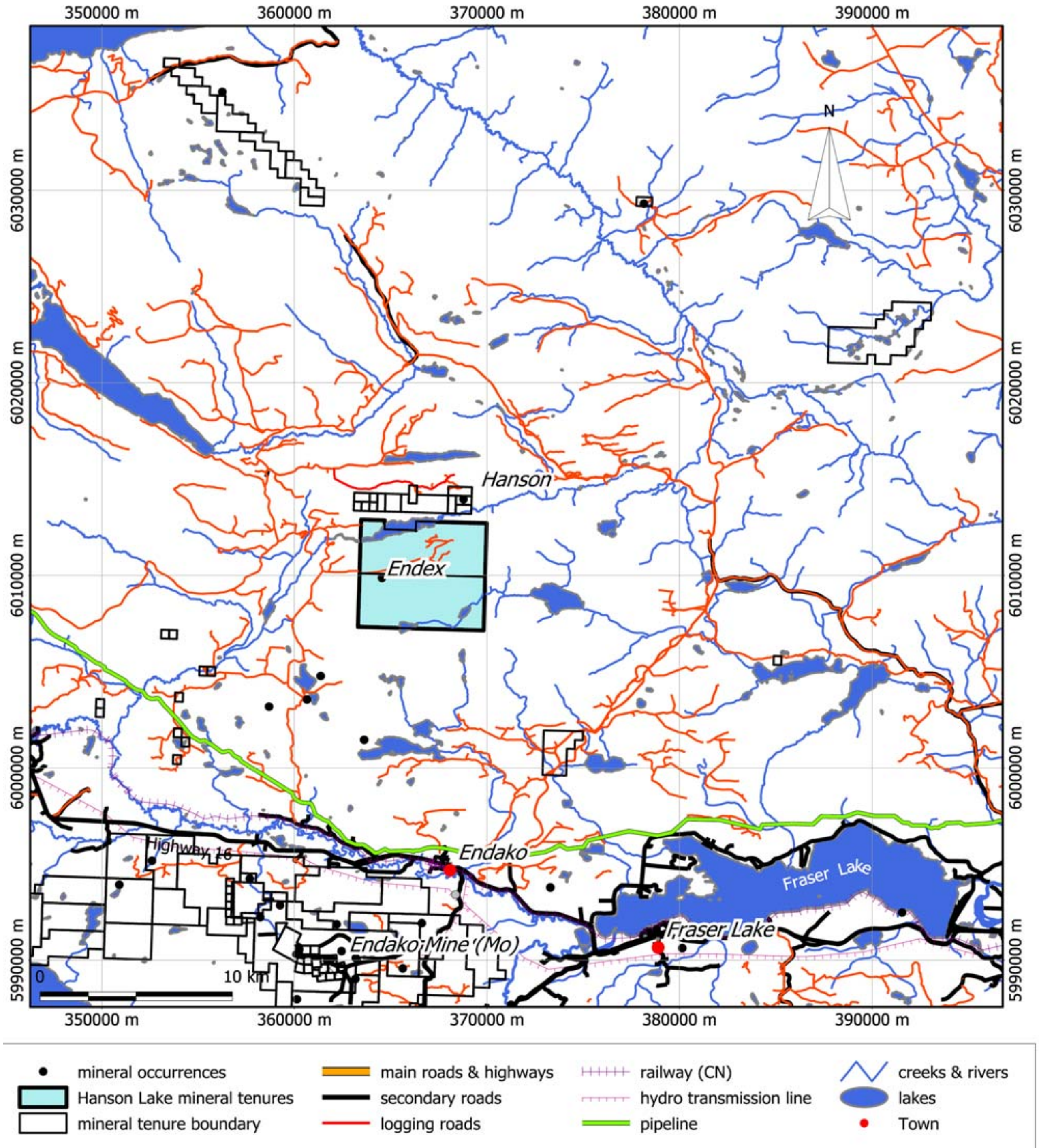

Figure 2. Access and infrastructure map, Hanson Property.

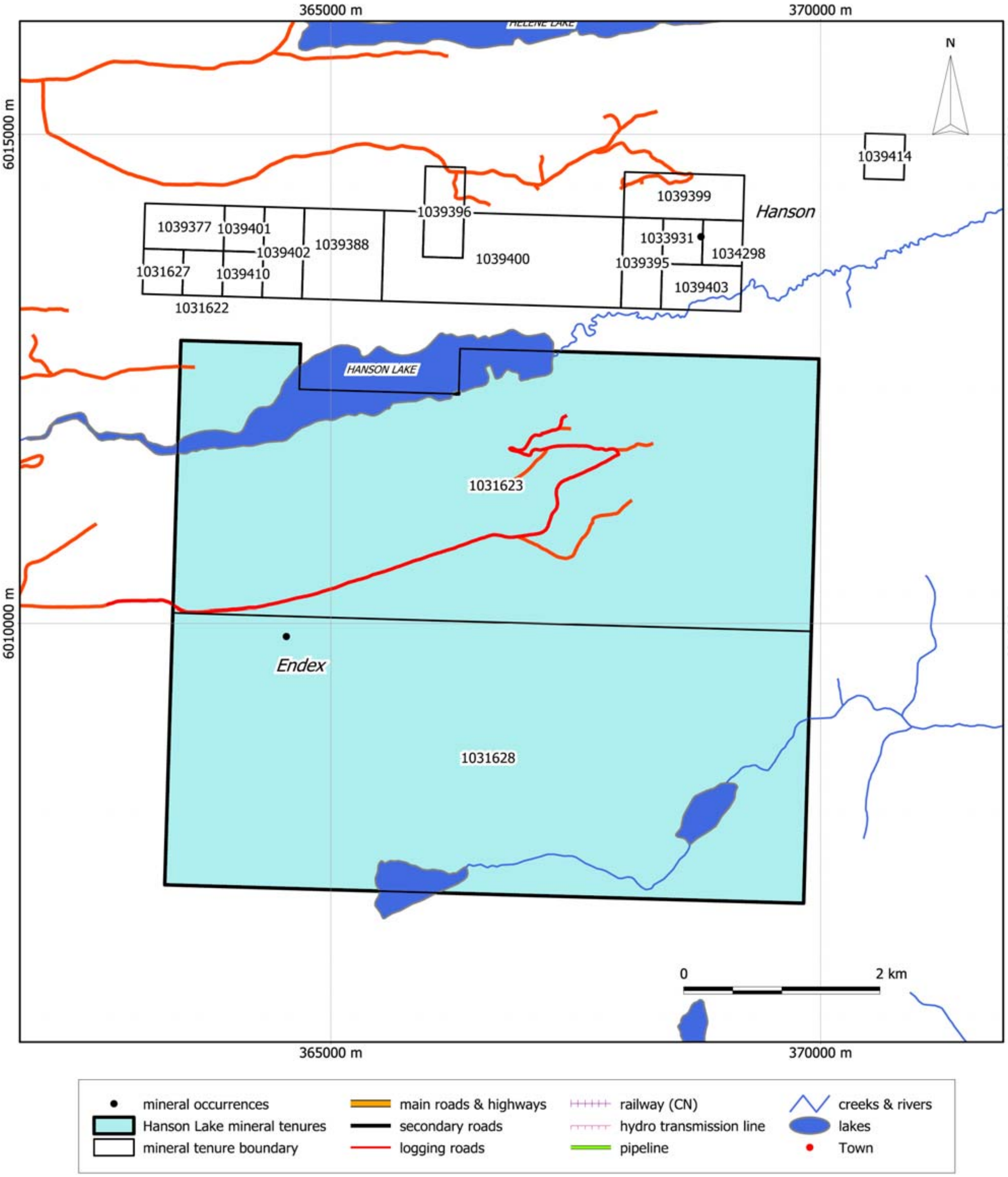

Figure 3. Mineral tenure map, Hanson property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using MTO geospatial data. Tenure boundaries current as of January 22, 2016.

4 Property Description and Location

The Hanson Property is located approximately 26 km northwest of the town of Fraser Lake in north central British Columbia and is accessible via logging roads from the town of Endako; Fraser Lake is on Highway 16 between the towns of Burns Lake and Vanderhoof. The Property lies within the Cache Creek terrane, approximately 15 km north of the Endako molybdenum mine (see Figures 1 and 2).

The Hanson Property consists of two contiguous mineral tenures covering 3,554.8 hectares lying south of south of Hanson Lake (Figure 3) centred at 54°13' 14” North Latitude 125°02' 45” West Longitude. The tenures are largely in the southeast corner of NTS map sheet 93K/6.

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures, Hanson Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1031623	HAN1401	2014/Oct/17	2018/Apr/15	1739.06
1031628	HAN201402	2014/Oct/17	2017/Sep/04	1815.74
				3554.79

4.1 Mineral Tenures

Details of the status of tenure ownership for the Hanson Property were obtained from the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system managed by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Province of British Columbia. This system is based on mineral tenures acquired electronically online using a grid cell selection system. Tenure boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude. There is no requirement to mark claim boundaries on the ground as these can be determined with reasonable accuracy using a GPS. The Hanson claims have not been surveyed.

The mineral tenures comprising the Hanson Property are shown in Figure 3 and listed in Table 1. The claim map shown in Figure 3 was generated from GIS spatial data downloaded from the Government of BC GeoBC website. These spatial layers are generated by the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral tenures in British Columbia.

Claim details given in Table 1 were obtained using an online mineral tenure search engine available on the MTO web site. All claims listed in the table are in the Omineca Mining Division within NTS map sheet 93K. As shown in Figure 3 and summarized in Table 1, the Hanson Property is comprised of two contiguous mineral tenures (1031623 and 1031628) covering an area of 3554.79 hectares. The claims were acquired on October 17, 2014. A search of the MTO website on January 22, 2016 indicates that mineral tenure 1031623 is in good standing until April 15, 2018 and mineral tenure 1031628 is in good standing until September 4, 2017.

4.2 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the MTO website indicates that the two mineral tenures that now comprise the Hanson Property and listed in Table 1 are owned 50% by John A. Chapman (Free Miners Certificate no. 104633) and 50% by Gerald G. Carlson (Free Miners Certificate no. 104271). Carlson's interest is held on behalf of KGE Management Ltd. ("KGE"). KGE and Chapman are collectively the "Optionor" for purposes of the current option agreement.

4.3 Underlying Option Agreement

The mineral tenures listed in Table 1 are under option to Stone Ridge Exploration Corp. ("the Optionee"). The Optionor and Optionee entered into a Letter Agreement ("Agreement") dated January 26, 2012, and amended pursuant to amended agreements dated February 25, 2012, August 13, 2013, and September 19, 2014, (collectively, the "Original Agreement"). An Amended and Restated Agreement was entered into on the 23rd of February, 2015, and subsequently amended on July 23, 2015, November 13, 2015 and January 14, 2016. Stone Ridge provided the writers with a copy of the original Amended and Restated option agreement which specifies the terms whereby Stone Ridge can earn a 100% interest in the Hanson Property, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty. To acquire the property Stone Ridge must complete $2,600,000 in exploration, make cash payments of $161,220 to the Optionor and issuing 630,000 common shares to Optionor on or before the fourth anniversary of the listing of Stone Ridge on a Canadian stock exchange. The schedule of disbursements as outline in this agreement are given below. All cash and share issuances shall be 50% to Chapman and 50% to KGE.

4.3.1 Exploration Requirements:

Stone Ridge will complete exploration on the Property according to the following schedule:

Exploration	Completed By
• $100,000	Listing* (completed)
• $35,000	First Anniversary**
• nil	Second Anniversary
• $1,165,000	Third Anniversary
• $1,300,000	Fourth Anniversary

Total exploration expenditures: $2,600,000

** Listing refers to the date of listing of Optionee on a Canadian stock exchange, but, in any event, no later than April 29,2016 (as per January 14, 2016 amendment).*

*** Anniversary refers to the anniversary of the date of listing.*

Excess expenditures from one year can be applied to the next. If there is a shortfall in exploration expenditures in any one year, the Agreement can be maintained in good standing by making a payment, in the equivalent cash, of the shortfall to Optionor.

4.3.2 Shares of Optionee

The purchaser will pay the share consideration of 630,000 shares as follows:

- 125,000 shares to be issued within 10 days of listing; and
- 90,000 shares upon the second Anniversary; and,
- 100,000 shares upon the third Anniversary; and,
- 315,000 shares upon the fourth Anniversary.

Optionor will receive an additional 600,000 shares upon completion of a positive feasibility study on the Property and an additional 1,000,000 shares upon the Property achieving commercial production. All share quantities in this section are as constituted at time of issuance.

4.3.3 Payments to Optionor

Stone Ridge will make cash payments to Optionor according to the following schedule:

- $10,000 upon execution of the option agreement (paid)
- $26,220 upon listing
- $15,000 first Anniversary
- $15,000 second Anniversary
- $40,000 third Anniversary
- $55,000 fourth Anniversary

All cash paid according to the above is to split equally between Chapman and KGE.

4.3.4 NSR Royalty and Advance Minimum Royalty Payments

Optionor will retain a 3.0% NSR Royalty on the Property. Optionee will have the right to purchase 1.5% points of this royalty for $3 million any time prior to the commencement of

Commercial Production. Beginning on 31 December 2019 and annually thereafter, Optionee will make an Annual Advance Minimum Royalty payment of $25,000. The payments will be adjusted annually each December 31st according to the Consumer Price Index, with a base of December 31, 2015. Annual Advance Minimum Royalty payments are deductible from future NSR Royalty payments.

4.3.5 Termination

The option agreement will terminate if Stone Ridge fails to make any payments, to issue any shares or to complete any work program by the date indicated as set out above provided that, upon written notice of any default, Optionee will have a 30 day period to correct such default.

4.4 Required Permits and Reporting of Work

In British Columbia, an individual or company holds the available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act by acquiring title to a mineral tenure. This is now done by electronic staking as described above. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the surface of the claim or lease for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining providing the necessary permits have been obtained.

In order to maintain a mineral tenure in good standing exploration work or cash in lieu to the value required must be submitted prior to the expiry date. Up to 10 years of work can be applied on a claim. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at anytime and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for the work done on the Hanson Property, Stone Ridge must file a Statement of Work (SOW) and submit an Assessment Report documenting the results of the work done on the property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs.

On July 1, 2012, the Province of British Columbia increased the assessment work required to maintain a mineral tenure in good standing. The new assessment work requirements are;

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Payment instead of exploration and development work (PIED) amounts are double those specified for exploration work. In order to keep the current mineral tenures in good standing, Stone Ridge must do $17,774 worth of work in each of years 1 and 2, $35,548 worth of work in each of years 3 and 4, $53,322 worth of work in each of years 5 and 6 and $71,0956 worth of work in each year thereafter.

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction, access upgrading or construction and geophysical surveys using live electrodes (IP) on a mineral property a Notice of Work permit application must be filed with and approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The filing of the Notice of Work initiates engagement and consultation with all other stakeholders including First Nations. It is the authors understanding that permits were not required for the 2012 airborne geophysical survey and rock sampling program as they did not involve physical disturbances.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There has not been any mining or other exploration related physical disturbances on the Hanson Property to date. Most of the roads built to access forestry cut blocks have been decommissioned and have grown over and are no longer passable. Roads built for logging activities are not the responsibility of the mineral tenure holder. The authors are not aware of any environmental issues or liabilities related to historical exploration or mining activities that would have an impact on future exploration of the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

Road access to the Property is via Augier Road from Highway 16, approximately 20 km east of the town of Burns Lake. Augier Road is followed for 7 km until Hannay Road, then a right hand turn at kilometre 29 onto Hanson Lake Road, and another right hand turn at kilometre 33 for access to the southern portion of the property and the Buckley (Endex occurrence (MinFile 093K081)) and Wilson zones. This road is followed for 4km until Owl Lake Road.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Hanson Property is located within the sub-boreal spruce bioclimatic zone of British Columbia. The sub-boreal spruce zone occupies the terrain of BC’s interior plateau; located in central British Columbia. It extends along the highlands of the Nechako and Quesnel plateaus and the Fraser Basin, with long forested sections into the valley bottoms of mountainous areas to the north, east, and west. Several major lakes and rivers are located in this zone, including the Skeena, Bulkley, Fraser, Babine, and Nechako, as well as lakes such as Stuart, Francois, Burns, Trembleur, and the Nation Lakes. In addition, the flat plateaus in this zone are dotted with a variety of glacial melt water channels, kettle depressions, river oxbows, and lakes that harbour wetland ecosystems which include marshes, fens, and swamps.

Because the sub-boreal spruce zone is located in the British Columbia interior, it has characteristic extremes of temperature. Short, warm and moist summers are combined with temperatures often reaching 30 degrees Celsius. Winters can reach temperatures of -10 degrees, with extremes sometimes at -40 degrees.

The climate of the Hanson Lake area is strongly influenced by its location in the Coast Mountain rain shadow and is characterized by cold, dry winters and warm, dry, short summers. Precipitation is mainly in the form of snow with average annual accumulation of between 1.0 and 2.0 metres. The operating season is generally from early May to late October, although year round operations are possible with appropriate snow removal equipment.

The vast rolling landscape of the sub-boreal spruce zone is lushly covered in coniferous forest. The dominant coniferous species are hybrid white spruce, subalpine fir, and occasionally, black spruce, along with lodgepole pine and occasionally Douglas-fir. Underbrush include: lilies, ferns, blueberries, Devil’s club, black huckleberry, thimbleberry, highbush-cranberry, Sitka alder, velvet-leaved blueberry, black gooseberry, black twinberry, bunchberry, thimbleberry and Queen’s Cup.

The Property area is generally heavily forested with severla tree species occurring on the claims including Aspen, Cottonwood, Spruce, Jackpine and Balsam fir.

5.3 Local Resources

The nearest town is Fraser Lake which is located 26 kilometres to the southeast, along the southern shore of Fraser Lake. This town provides accommodation for workers at the nearby Endako molybdenum mine as well as local tourist facilities and support for the logging industry. There are hardware and grocery stores in town which offer the necessary basic amenities.

The Hanson Lake area is an active logging region with plenty of heavy equipment and operators available for hire. Most of these operators live in the towns of Fraser Lake, Fort

Fraser, Vanderhoof and Burns Lake. Burns Lake and Vanderhoof are major population centres and are within a one to two hour drive of the Property and provide all necessary services including police, medical, fuel and helicopter services, hardware and other necessary items. Drilling companies are located in Smithers and Prince George respectively. Analytical services are available in Smithers (prep lab) and Vancouver.

5.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure in the area is primarily a well maintained network of logging roads that transect the area of the claims. The nearest powerlines, gas pipelines and rail heads are located at Fraser Lake along the Highway 16 corridor.

5.5 Physiography

Topographically, the Hanson Property exhibits a moderate relief with an elevation ranging from 820 to just over 1300 metres above mean sea level over an area of 35.55 square kilometres. There are numerous rivers and streams running through the survey area which connect various lakes and wetlands. There are also some roads and trails throughout the block.

The general landscape within the project area is dominated by the easterly trending Shovel Creek valley. Most of the surrounding terrain has a similar easterly grain. This topographic trend is approximately parallel to known geological structure. In stereoscopic pairs of air photos, it is possible to identify some W.N.W. structures that appear to be sub-parallel to some of the geochemical targets identified in exploration work. Lower valley slopes are moderately steep to extremely steep generally lying between 20 and 40 degrees. Drainage patterns show a marked degree of derangement due to glacial scouring and deposition. Shovel Creek, draining into Hanson Lake from the east, is meandering and swampy. Fine sediment is thought to have been deposited along the valley bottom in glacially formed depressions now demarcated by swamp and muskeg. The valley slopes directly above Shovel Creek and Hanson Lake are moderately well drained by youthful streams. Upland areas are poorly drained by networks of swamps and sluggish creeks. Bedrock exposure is sparse, forming less than 2% of the area.

6 History

Most of the historical work described here was done on the mineral showings north of Hanson Lake, i.e. the Bysouth, Kimura and Cyr zones. The current mineral tenures now under option to the Corporation now only cover the Buckley and Wilson zones, located south of Hanson Lake (Endex Minfile showing).

6.1 1965-1970 AMAX Exploration Inc.

Between 1965 and 1970, AMAX Exploration Inc. was actively exploring for molybdenum in the Endako area, as at that time it's parent company AMAX Inc., was the world's largest molybdenum producer. It conducted silt and soil geochemical programs on the south side of Hanson Lake, discovering a large molybdenum-in-soils anomaly centered some two kilometers due south of the lake. This area is currently part of the Hanson Property as described in this report. D.G. Allen, Geologist reported "Geochemical Soil sampling has revealed a prominent anomalous area approximately 6,000 feet by 4,000 feet on the southern Top claims. Almost no outcrops are present in the anomalous area to aid in interpretation of the anomaly." (Allen, 1970; Assessment Report 2931)

6.2 1971 - 1973 Endako Mines Division

Canadian Exploration Limited, Endako Mines Division (a subsidiary of Placer Development Ltd.) as part of a regional exploration program focused on the Hanson Lake area upon discovering anomalous base and precious metals values in stream silts. A large block of 409 mineral claims were staked, approximately 2,900 soil samples were collected and assayed and 52.8 line-kilometres (33 line-miles) of ground magnetometer survey were conducted (Kimura, 1972; Assessment Report 3645). Several large anomalies were generated with this work. Forty additional mineral claims were staked east of the first area surveyed (known as Cyr Zone) and 216 soil samples were collected and assayed (Bysouth, 1973; Assessment Report 4282). A large lead-zinc anomaly was outlined adjacent to the east end of the Bysouth Zone anomaly discovered the prior year. An additional 20 mineral claims were staked southeast of Hanson Lake (known as Wilson Zone) and 134 soil samples were collected and assayed (Kimura, 1973; Assessment Report 4284). A copper-molybdenum anomaly was defined.

Canadian Exploration Limited, Endako Mines Division, staked 37 mineral claims that overlapped ground previously held by AMAX Exploration Inc. south of Hanson Lake. A total of 399 soil samples were collected and sent for assay. Similar to AMAX, Endako Mines defined a large molybdenum-lead-silver anomaly that extended beyond AMAX's 1970 soils grid towards the south (Cyr, 1973; Assessment Report 4703). Induced Polarization surveys conducted on 29.4 kilometres (18.4 miles) of cut-line extended the 1972 survey over the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr Zones north of Hanson Lake and for the first time tested the Wilson Zone to the southeast of Hanson Lake. Several new chargeability and resistivity anomalies were defined (Cannon 1973; Assessment Report 4758). Although follow-up work was planned for 1974, this program was cancelled due to the introduction of Government Bill #31, the Mineral Royalties Act (Endako Mines internal report).

6.3 1977-1978 Endako Mines Division

In 1977, Endako Mines drilled four inclined BQ wire-line core holes totalling 225 meters to test the Buckley (2 holes – H7, 8) and Wilson (2 holes – H9, 10) Zones. Sub-economic molybdenum and copper were intersected in these short holes (Kimura 1978; Assessment Report 6664).

In 1978 an additional three inclined BQ wire-line core holes totalling 350 meters were drilled in the Buckley Zone (holes 78-1, 2 and 3). Sub-economic molybdenum and copper mineralization was also intersected in these short holes (Kimura, 1979; Assessment Report 7190).

Molybdenum prices collapsed in the early 1980's and Endako Mines Division withdrew from the Hanson Lake area and never returned as the parent company Placer Development Limited shifted all its development to precious metals.

6.4 1987 Metamin Enterprises Inc.

The Hanson Lake area was restaked by Metamin Enterprises Inc. in 1987. Ben Ainsworth and Dave Jenkins, the principals of Metamin, were former Placer Development Limited geologists. Metamin optioned the Hanson property to Cazador Explorations Limited. Placer Development Limited was approached by Cazador management to see if it wished to participate again in the Hanson project through Cazador share placements. Placer decided in favour of this arrangement and also participated in the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the company.

6.5 1988-1993 Cazador Explorations Inc.

Cazador Explorations conducted extensive geochemical soil surveys and ground magnetic surveys north of Hanson Lake followed by trenching and drilling (core and reverse circulation). Also, Placer Development Limited (then Placer Dome Inc.) analyzed old stored sample pulps for precious metals from Endako Mines' 1970's Hanson exploration. This joint work resulted in the discovery of new mineralization in the Kimura, Bysouth and Cyr Zones (Jenkins, 1989, Assessment Report; 18398; Twyman, 1990, Assessment Report 19649; Twyman, 1991; Assessment Report 21187; Ainsworth, 1992, Assessment Report 22499 and Jenkins, 1993, Assessment Report 23042).

6.6 1995 Columbia Yukon Resources

The last significant exploration of the Hanson property was done by Columbia Yukon Resources Ltd. under an option with Metamin Enterprises Inc. Four core holes, totalling 961 meters, were drilled in the Bysouth Zone near Trench T8912.

6.7 2004 Abel Exploration Ltd. – Yekooche First Nation

The Hanson property was restaked by Abel Exploration Ltd. on behalf of the Yekooche First Nation in 2004. A small program focussed on lithogeochemical sampling of historical trenches in the Kimura (18 samples) and Cyr (6 samples) zones was completed in late 2004 (Koyanagi, 2005; Assessment Report 27665).

6.8 2006 G.W. Kurz

The Hanson Lake area was restaked in 2006 by G.W. Kurz to cover several areas of potential molybdenum mineralization. This staking was triggered by rising molybdenum prices. A total of 33 soil and 6 stream samples were collected along the Owl Lake logging road in an area south of Hanson Lake (Bysouth, 2007, Assessment Report 29145). The claims were subsequently allowed to forfeit.

6.9 2010 Chapman and KGE Management Ltd.

The Hanson Property was re-staked in 2010 by John Chapman and KGE Management Ltd. The Property was optioned to the Corporation and during the period 2012 to 2014, the Corporation carried out an airborne ZTEM geophysical survey, a structural analysis and a prospecting and sampling program, as described below under Exploration. Also in 2014, the Hanson Property was reduced from 8,220 ha. to its current two claims (3,555 ha.) on the south side of Hanson Lake to cover the main exploration target area in the vicinity of the Wilson Zone on which the recommended exploration program is to be conducted.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Tectonic Setting

The following description of the tectonic setting of the Hanson property is modified from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

The Hanson Property lies within the Cache Creek terrane, of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, consisting of an oceanic accretion-subduction complex composed of a mixture of oceanic and arc volcanic rocks, pelagic sedimentary rocks, ultramafic bodies and exotic limestone

(Bickerton et al., 2013). The Cache Creek terrane is bounded on either side by arc complexes. The Paleozoic-Mesozoic Quesnel terrane lies to the east across the Pinchi Fault, while the Triassic-Jurassic Stikine terrane lies to the west (Figure 4).

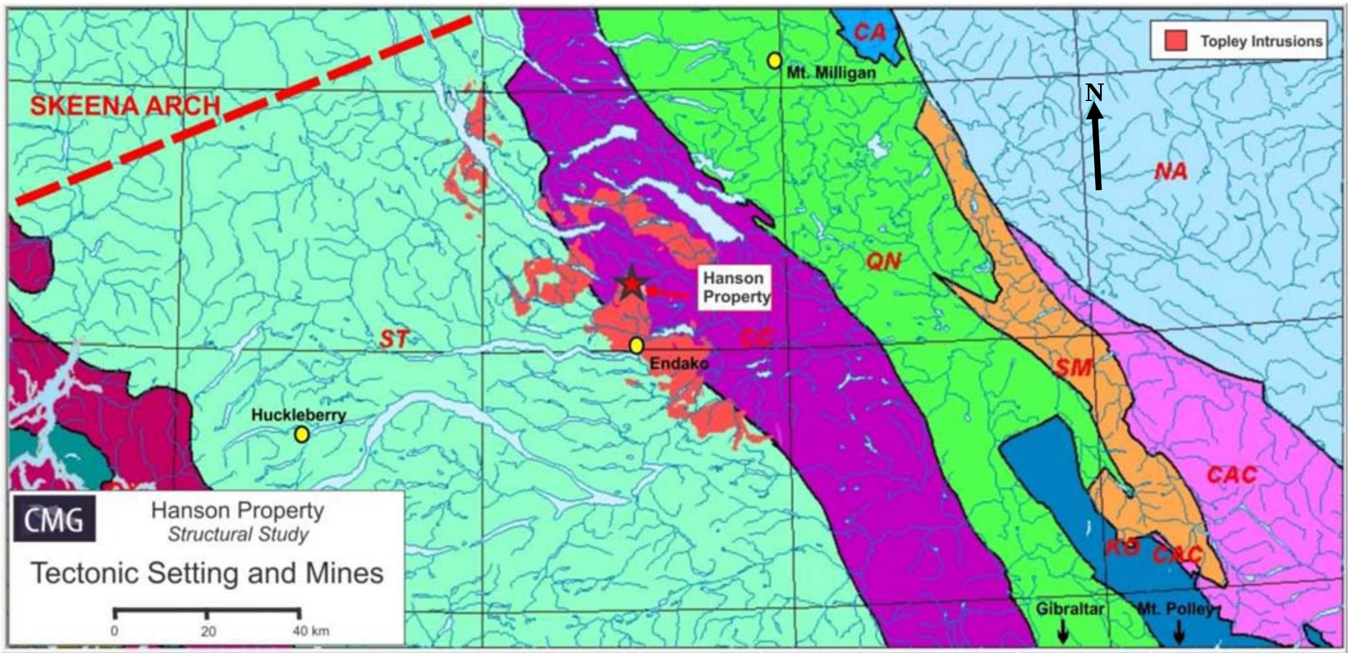

Figure 4. GSC terrane map and significant mines. (ST – Stikine, CC – Cache Creek, QN – Quesnel, SM – Slide Mountain, KO – Kootenay, CA – Cassiar, CAC – Cariboo, NA – North America). Figure from Struyk and Kemp, 2014.

The northwest oriented terrane boundaries, formed in part by compressional normal faulting, are known to have tight characteristics unlikely to facilitate metal-bearing felsic intrusions. During formation of these constricted boundaries strain would have been release via roughly perpendicular extensional faulting. Such structures would consist of dilation jogs and relatively open networks, capable of hosting mineralization which the main northwest structures could not. A number of deposits, including Endako, have been found to be associated with such easterly trending structures adjacent to northwest terrane boundaries.

The Endako molybdenum mine is a calc-alkaline porphyry deposit, hosted within quartz monzonites of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite, variably considered to be a younger phase of the Jurassic Topley intrusions (MinFile 093K 006; Schiarizza and MacIntyre, 1999). The Topley intrusions were thought to have been emplaced during a time of regional tectonic uplift forming the east-northeast trending Skeena Arch (Figure 4; Souther and Armstrong, 1966; Kimura *et al*., 1976). The Endako deposit trends northwest, consisting of north-easterly trending molybdenite quartz veins. Mineralization is thought to be facilitated by the east trending South Boundary Fault (Kimura et al., 1976) directly south of the deposit. The

Hanson Property is situated near the Cache Creek-Stikine boundary, only 15 km north of the Endako mine (Figure 4).

Other significant mines in the area include the alkalic porphyry deposits at Mt. Milligan to the NE and Mt. Polley to the SE (just off the bottom of Figure 4), both found within the Quesnel terrane. The Gibraltar Cu-Mo porphyry deposit, located within rocks of the Cache Creek terrane, lies near the Terrane's eastern boundary (also off the bottom of Figure 4).

7.2 Regional Geology

The regional geological setting of the Hanson Property is shown in Figure 5. This geology is from the digital geology of British Columbia as compiled by the B.C. Geological Survey Branch (Massey et al., 2005). The geology shown is based on mapping that was done in the Fort Fraser (93K) map sheet as part of the Nechako Natmap project (1995-2000). Regional map units conform to those used by Struik et al. (1997, 2007), Whelan et al., (1998) and Hrudey et al. (1999).

The oldest rocks in the Hanson Lake area are the Devonian-Triassic metamorphic rocks of the Taltapin and Cache Creek metamorphic complexes (Figure 5). These rocks are intruded by the Late Triassic Boer and the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Stern Creek plutonic suites. Ultramafic rocks north of Hanson Lake are assigned to the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Butterfield Lake Intrusive Complex. The Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusions are in part coeval with rocks of the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Sitlika Assemblage and the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The area south of Hanson Lake is largely underlain by granitic rocks of the Middle to Late Jurassic Francois Lake and Stag Lake plutonic suites of the Endako batholith. A younger, Early Cretaceous pluton that underlies the area immediately south of Hanson Lake comprises the Hanson Lake phase of the batholith. The Endako batholith and older metamorphic rocks are overlain by the Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Skeena Group and Upper Cretaceous andesitic volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group. Extensive areas northwest and southeast of Hanson Lake are covered by relatively flat lying to gently dipping flows of the Eocene age. These rocks included felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group and overlying basaltic flows of the Endako Group.

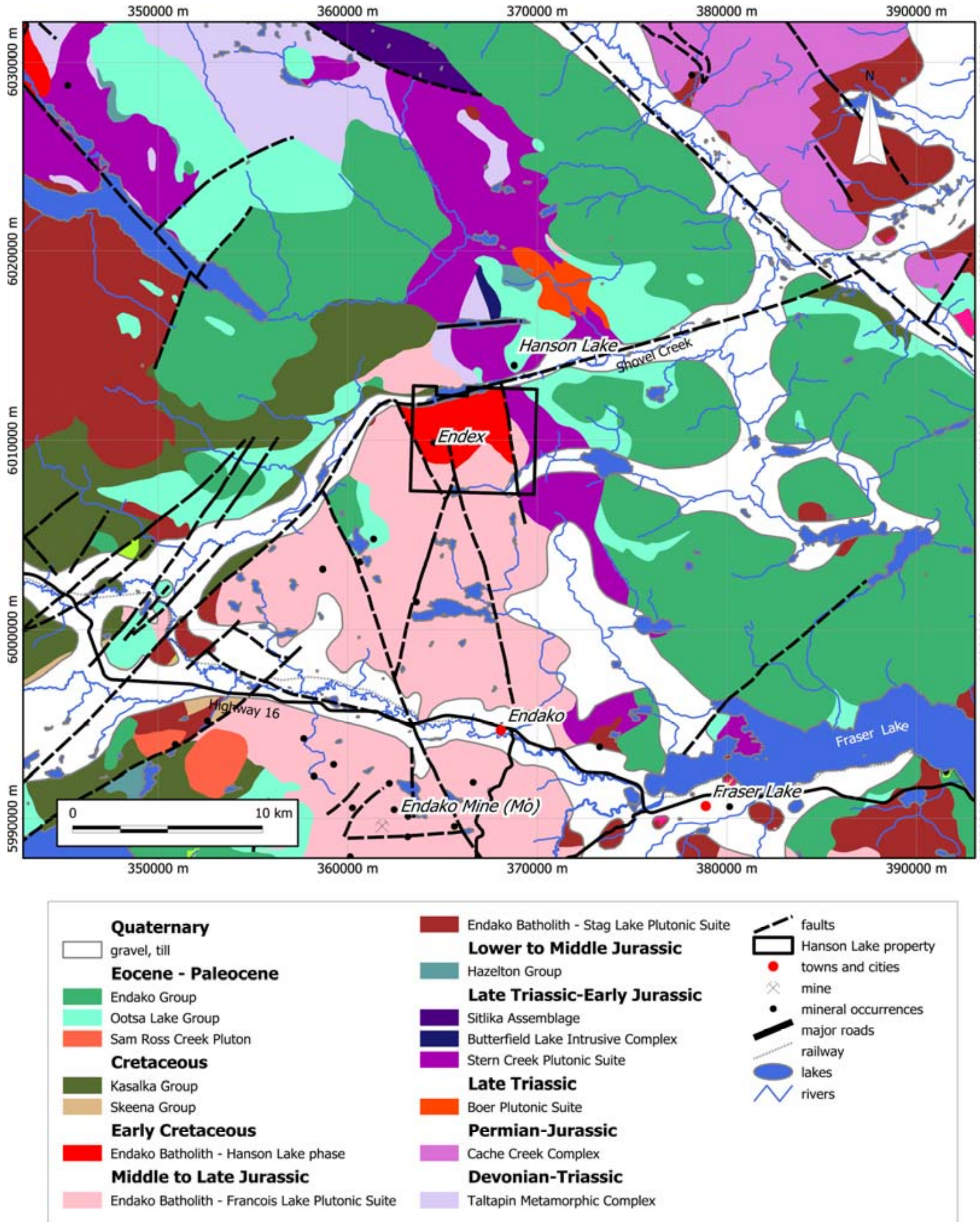

Figure 5. Regional geologic setting of the Hanson Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, February, 2015 from B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines data (Massey et al., 2005).

7.3 Property Geology and Mineral Occurrences

The geology of the Hanson Lake area is shown in Figure 6. This geology is based on geologic mapping done by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) as part of the Nechako Natmap project (Whalen et al., 1998; Hrudey et al., 1999; Struik et al., 1997).

The oldest rocks in the Hanson Lake area are amphibolites that crop out sporadically between Hanson Lake and Helene lakes. Several outcrops also occur north of Helene Lake. These rocks are assigned by the GSC to the Devonian to Triassic Taltapin Metamorphic complex. Early workers on the Property assigned these rocks to the Cache Creek Group (unit CC). The amphibolites are intruded by gneissic quartz diorite and diorite (unit QD). The GSC has assigned these intrusive rocks to the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Stern Creek plutonic suite. North of Helene Lake greenstone basalt breccia is exposed nonconformably overlying Stern Creek orthogneiss. Near the unconformity, which was not directly observed, the basalt is found with rounded gneissic blocks and elongate rounded amphibolite clasts 5 to 20 cm across (Hrudey et al., 1999). These rocks may be the basal member of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group A few sporadic outcrops of ultramafic rocks crop out north of Helene Lake and these are believed to be correlative with the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Butterfield Lake Intrusive Complex (Hrudey et al., 1999). Outcrops of amphibolite and hornblende diorite that crop out northeast corner of Hanson Lake have been mapped by Struik (1998) as part of the Pennsylvanian to Jurassic Babine Metamorphic Complex which may include plutonic rocks of the Boer Suite (hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and biotite granodiorite) and amphibolite of the Cache Creek Group.

Sporadic outcrops of white to pink coarse grained biotite granite to granodiorite (unit QM) crop out northwest and southwest of Hanson Lake. These intrusive rocks are assigned to the Glenannan Phase of the Middle to Late Jurassic Francois Lake plutonic suite of the Endako batholith (Whalen et al, 2001). Outcrops of grey to white weathering medium to coarse grained granite and granodiorite south of Hanson Lake have been dated as Early Cretaceous (Whalen et al., 2001) and comprise the younger Hanson Lake phase of the Endako Batholith. Outcrops of alaskite north of the lake (unit AK) may also be part of this pluton. West of Hanson Lake, the Endako batholith and older metamorphic rocks are overlain by Upper Cretaceous andesitic volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group. Extensive areas northwest and southeast of Hanson Lake are covered by relatively flat lying to gently dipping flows of Eocene or younger age. These rocks included felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group (unit OO) and overlying basaltic flows of the Endako Group (unit E). Early workers on the Property also recognized a younger quartz-feldspar porphyry (unit QFP) that intrudes older rock units. These rocks are similar to quartz phyric flows that are part of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group.

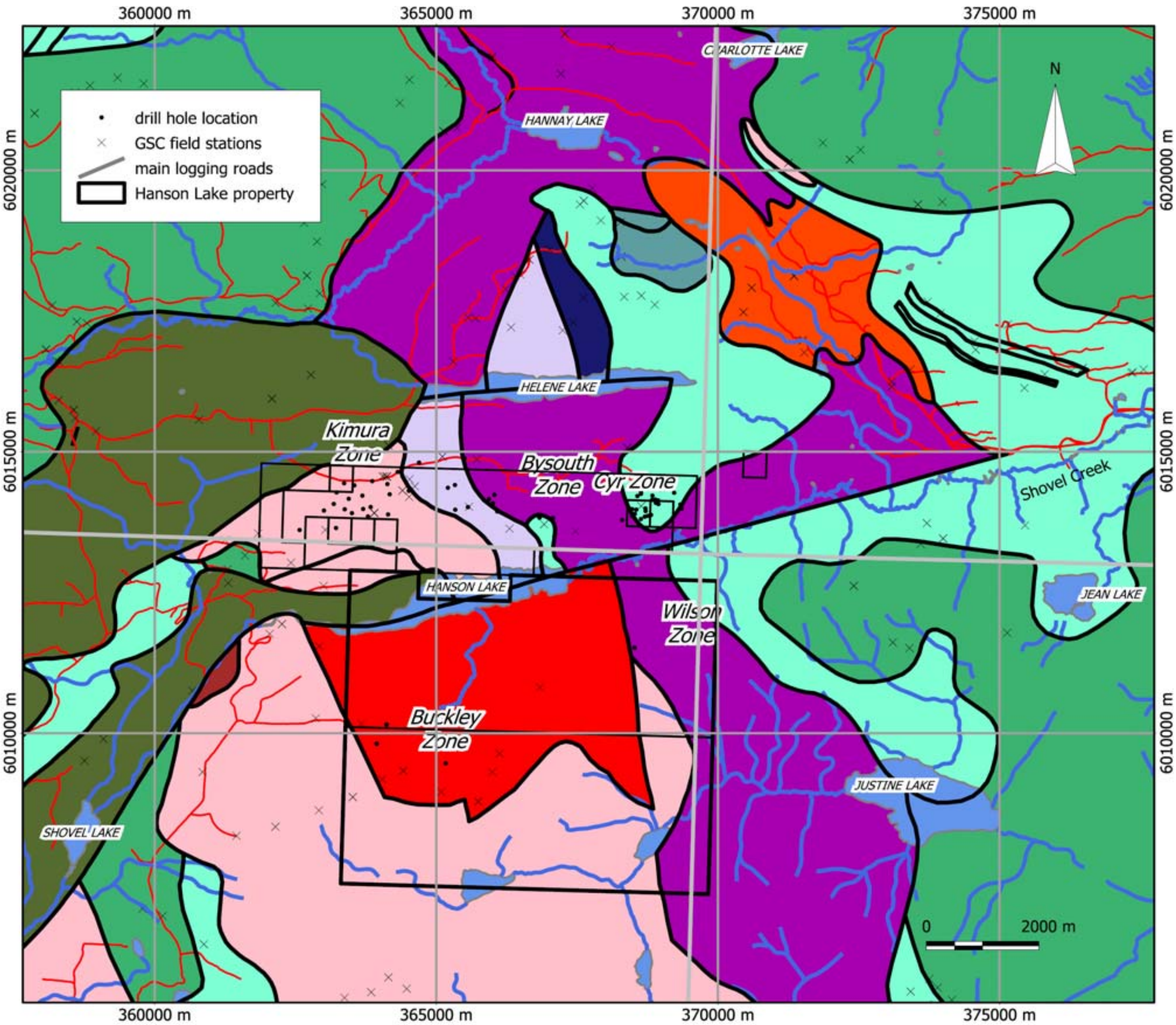

Figure 6. Property geology and mineral occurrences. See Figure 5 for legend and citation.

Historically, claims at Hanson Lake have covered five mineral zones as delineated by previous exploration companies. North of Hanson Lake is the Kimura Zone on the west, the Cyr Zone to the east and the Bysouth Zone occupying the central area of the property (Figure 6). South of Hanson Lake are the Buckley and Wilson zones. The mineral tenures discussed in this report cover these two zones.

Geological mapping by Twyman (1990) and Chapman (1992) is shown on Figure 6. This mapping has the Kimura Zone underlain by Late Jurassic Glenannan quartz monzonite (unit QM). The Bysouth Zone is hosted by amphibolite and biotite-hornblende schist (unit CC) and biotite quartz-feldspar gneiss (unit QD). The Cyr Zone is located within possibly Eocene quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Twyman, 1990; Chapman, 1992).

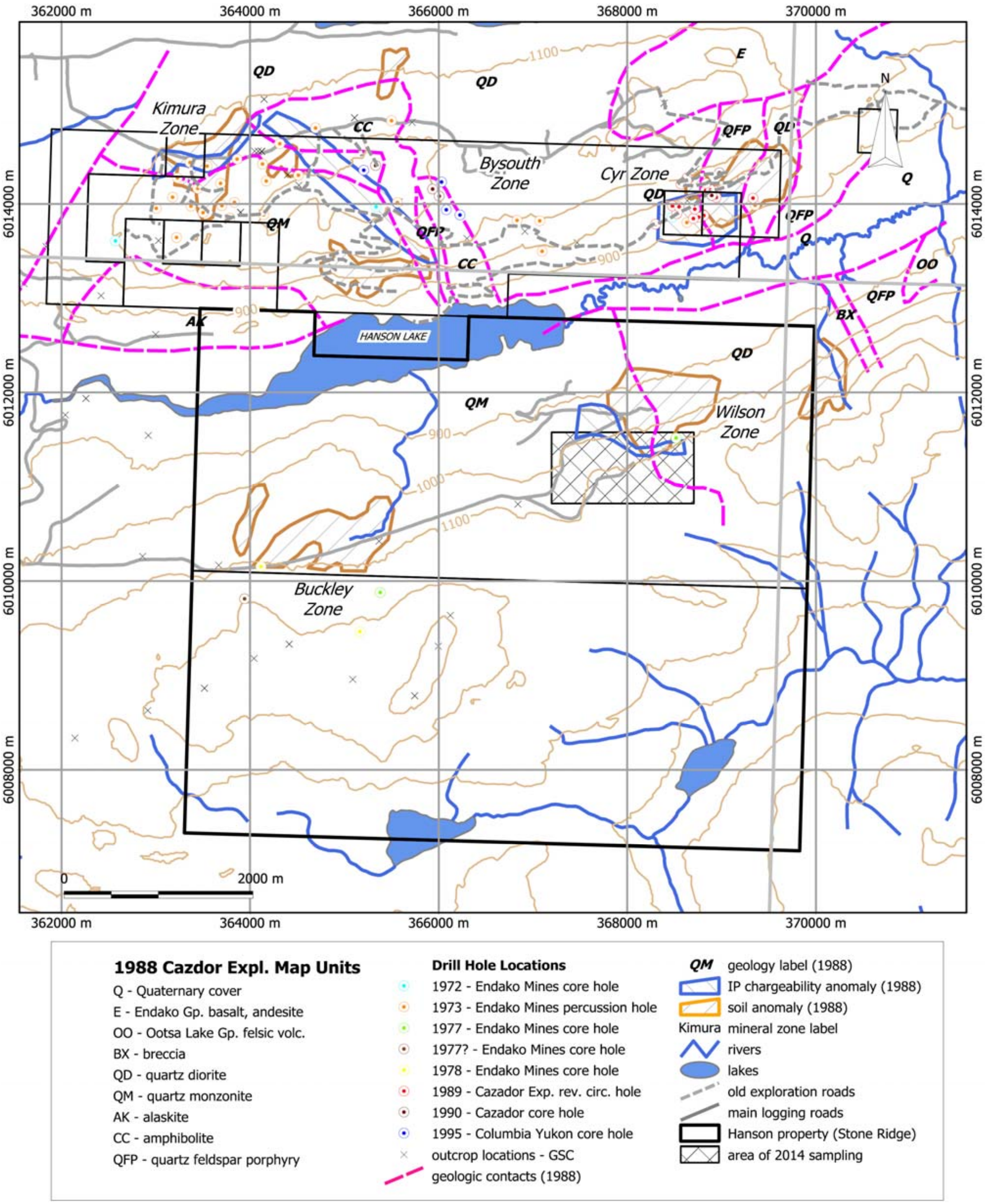

Figure 7. Geology, drill sites and exploration targets on the Hanson Property. Geology and anomaly locations after Twyman (1990) and Chapman (1992). Also shown is the area of 2014 geochemical sampling discussed in this report. Map compiled by D.G. MacIntyre, February 2015.

The Buckley zone is within the Early Cretaceous Hanson Lake phase of the Endako Batholith.; the Wilson zone straddles the contact between the Hanson Lake phase and older gneissic quartz diorites.

8 Deposit Types

Mineralization at the Hanson Lake area is principally within: (1) quartz monzonite as fracture filling stockwork containing copper, molybdenum (Kimura, Buckley and Wilson zones), (2) quartz porphyry/quartz feldspar porphyry with silicified zones carrying gold, silver, zinc, lead values (Cyr zone), (3) acid breccias with silicified zones carrying zinc, lead, gold, silver values (Cyr zone) and (4) quartz diorite/amphibolite shear zones that contain: copper, gold (Bysouth zone). Sulphides occur in all areas principally as chalcopyrite, sphalerite, molybdenite and galena. The first 3 occurrence types are believed to be related to porphyry Cu-Mo type hydrothermal systems. The Kimura, Buckley and Wilson zones are hosted by Early Cretaceous phases of the Endako batholith and may be the same age as mineralization at the Endako Mo mine. The Cyr zone appears to be younger and related to an Eocene age quartz porphyry intrusion. The Bysouth mineralization is in a shear zone of unknown age.

9 Exploration

A helicopter-borne Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic (ZTEM) and aeromagnetic geophysical survey was conducted by Geotech Ltd. over the Hanson Property in 2012. This survey was commissioned by the Corporation and the Optionors. The total area covered by the airborne geophysical survey, which was conducted between May 25th and June 2nd 2012 was 132 km^2. Total survey line coverage was 288 line kilometres.

A structural study was done by Coast Mountain in 2013 (Cross, 2013). This study delineated several prospective linears which formed the basis for the 2014 follow-up program.

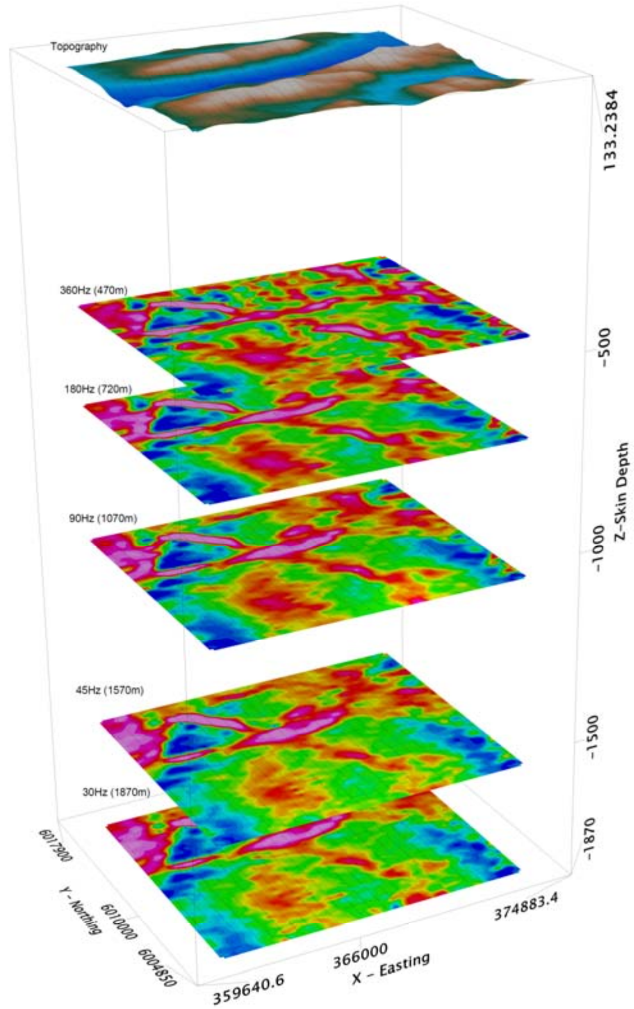

Figure 8. 3D view of In-Phase Total Divergence versus Skin Depth (30-360 Hz). See Figure 9 for scale bar legend.

9.1 2012 Airborne ZTEM and aeromagnetic geophysical survey

The principal geophysical sensors used by Geotech during the airborne survey included a Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic (ZTEM) system, and a caesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter.

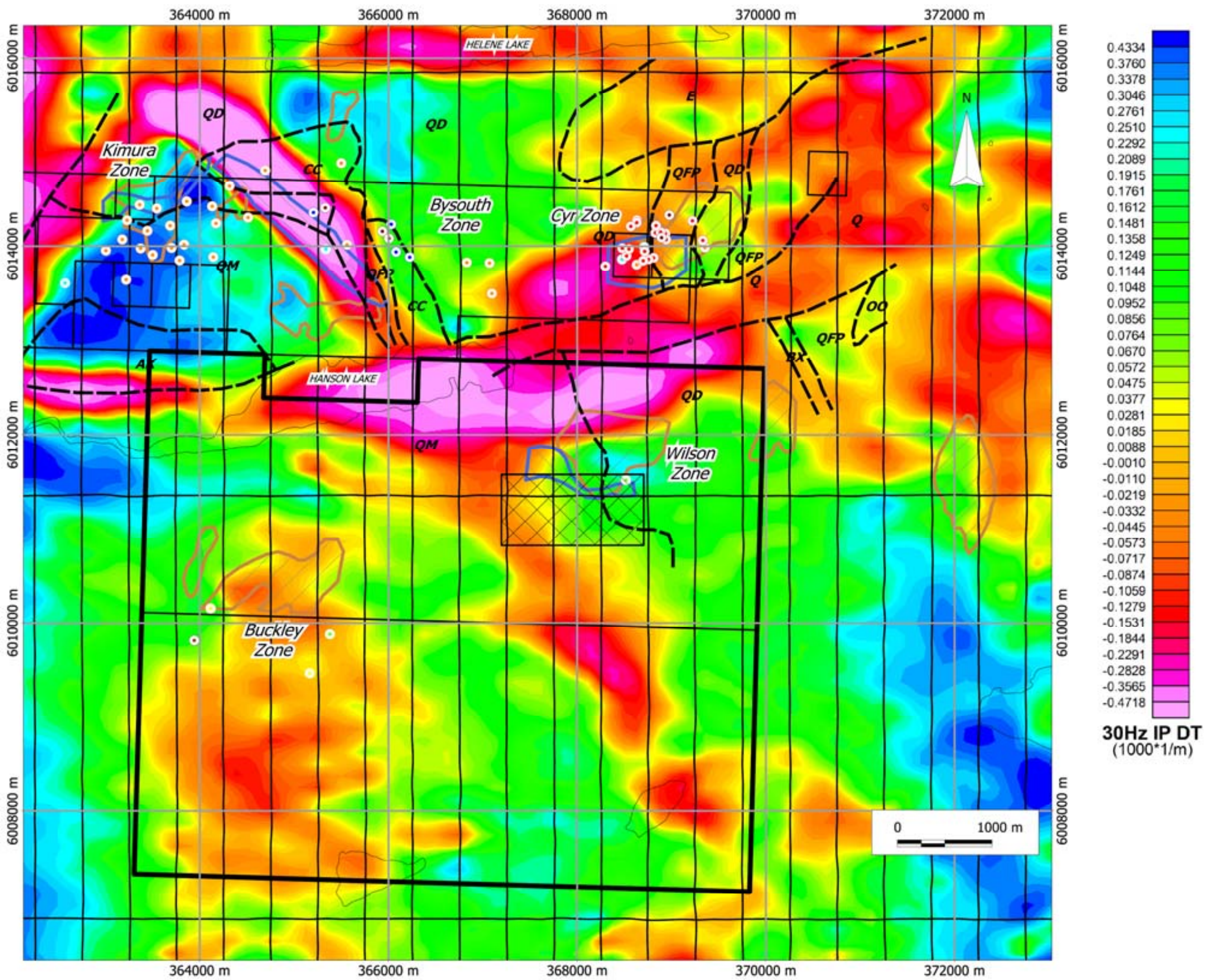

Figure 9. Geology contacts and mineral showings superimposed on ZTEM 30Hz In-Phase Total Divergence Grid map. Vertical and horizontal flight lines are shown. See Figure 7 for legend. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from Geotech airborne geophysical data.

The survey operations were based out of the town of Fraser Lake, BC. In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

A copy of the report submitted to the Corporation was examined by the authors. The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, processing, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set. 2D inversions over two selected lines were performed in support of the ZTEM survey results.

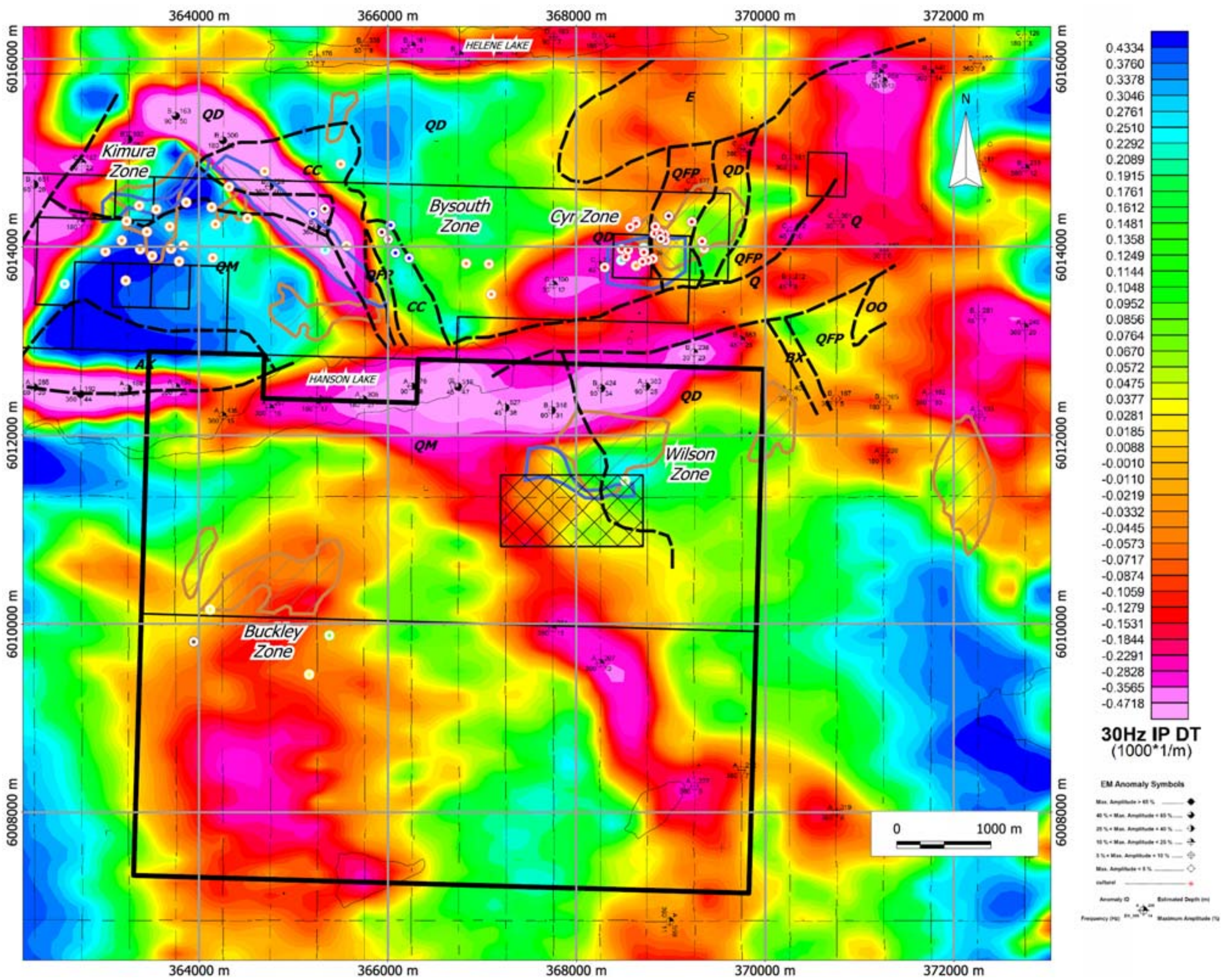

Figure 10. ZTEM anomaly picks and location of known mineral zones. See Figure 7 for legend. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from Geotech airborne geophysical data.

9.1.1 Survey Results

A 3D view of In-Phase Total Divergence versus Skin Depth (30-360 Hz) is shown in Figure 8. Geology contacts and mineral showings are superimposed on a ZTEM 30Hz In-Phase Total Divergence Grid map shown in Figures 9 and 10. Figure 10 also shows the anomaly picks selected by Geotech in the vicinity of the main showings. Figure 11 shows geology contacts and mineral showings superimposed on a Total Magnetic Intensity map.

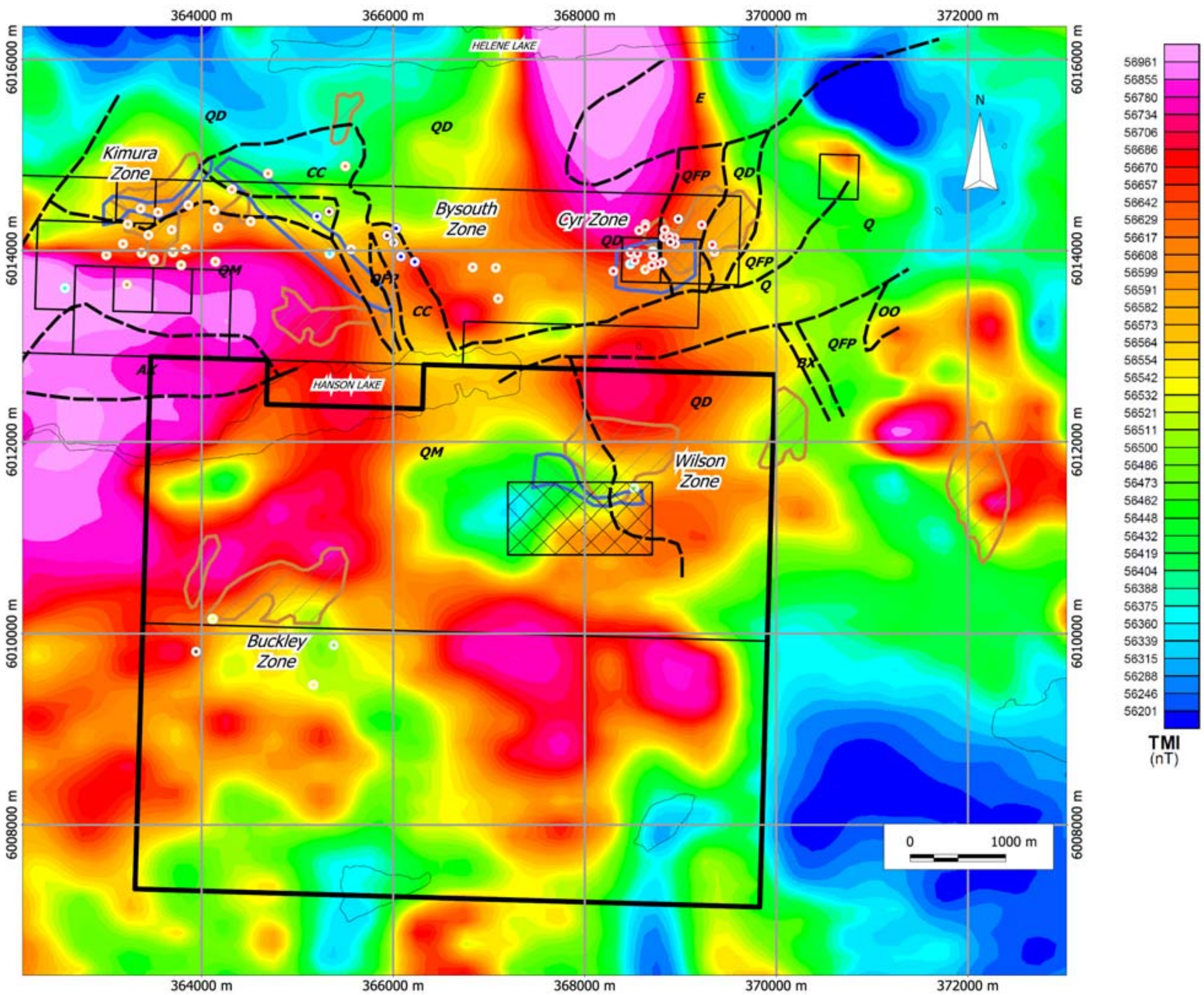

Figure 11. Geology and mineral showings superimposed on Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) map. See Figure 7 for legend. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from Geotech airborne geophysical data.

An examination of these maps suggests the following:

- In the Kimura Zone, a northeast trending belt of elevated ZTEM conductivity roughly corresponds to the contact zone between amphibolite (CC), quartz monzonite (QM) and quartz diorite (QD). There is also a corresponding ground IP anomaly.
- There is an east west trending zone of elevated conductivity that parallels the trend of Hanson Lake and Shovel Creek.
- The main area of historical drilling and trenching within the Kimura Zone is actually an area of low conductivity. This low is bounded to the northwest by an area of high

conductivity that corresponds to an area of Upper Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

- An ovoid shaped area of high conductivity occurs immediately southwest of the area of drilling in the Cyr zone.
- A broad area of moderately elevated conductivity occurs south of the Buckley zone.
- The 5 known mineral zones on the property (Kimura, Bysouth, Cyr, Buckley and Wilson) all occur in areas of moderate magnetic response adjacent to magnetic highs. The magnetic highs appear to correlate with known intrusive bodies.
- There is a strong magnetic low that occurs in the southeast corner of the survey area. Mapping indicates this area is underlain by Triassic diorite which should be strongly magnetic.

9.2 2013 Structural Analysis

In 2013, a structural analysis was conducted by Coast Mountain Geological Limited ("Coast Mountain") at a regional and property scale to locate potential targets on the Hanson Property not necessarily visible to geological mapping programs through the glacial till cover (Cross, 2013) . Utilizing topographic and geophysical data from the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website, and a ZTEM survey conducted on the Hanson Property in 2012 by Geotech Ltd. (MacIntyre, 2012), linear structures were identified and compiled to be compared with known regional structures and faults. Cross (2013) concluded that the Hanson Property showed good potential for mineralization with a number of major east-northeast trending structures crossing the Property, and intersecting with northwesterly linears. Several targets were identified at the intersection of these linears (Cross, 2013).

9.3 2014 Prospecting and Soil Sampling Program

In 2014, Coast Mountain Geological Ltd., on behalf of the Corporation, conducted a six day prospecting and soil sampling program in the area south of Hanson Lake (Figure 7). Three people including two geologists and one geotechnician spent five days on site. A total of 16 rock samples and 33 soil samples were collected between May 28th and June 2nd, 2014. In preparation for the 2014 field program, a small amount of time was spent digitizing historical geochemical and structural data into a GIS database to identify areas of potential interest for further follow up. This data along with the results of the 2014 field program are presented in Figures 12 to 18, inclusive. The results of the 2014 geochemical survey are presented in an assessment report filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

9.3.1 2014 Prospecting and Soil Sampling Methods

A total of 33 soil samples were collected along two NE-SW oriented soil lines. The northern soil line was established along the uphill side of a decommissioned logging road used for site access. Historical soil samples were located along this route and duplicated during the 2014 field program to confirm its location and historical Cu-Mo soil results. A second soil line was established roughly 200 metres to the SE of the northern soil line within forest cover to the north of a clear cut area along a compass, chain and flagged line oriented at 40 degrees azimuth. Soil samples along the two traverses were collected at 25m station intervals marked in the field with blue and red flagging. All samples were taken from the "B" horizon, whenever possible, and placed in Kraft sample bags which were labelled with the sample number using a permanent marker. Where a "B" horizon was not present samples were taken from the "A" and occasionally the "C" horizon.

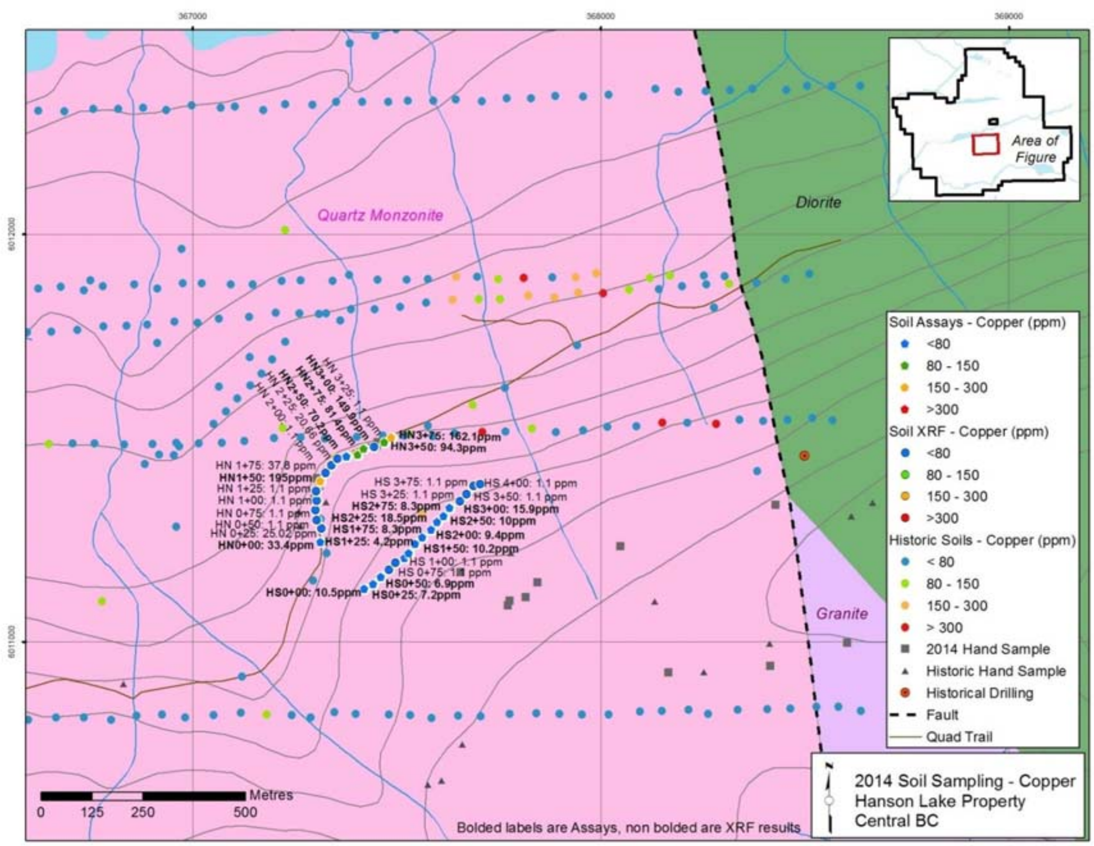

Figure 12. Copper results from 2014 soil sampling program. Map from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

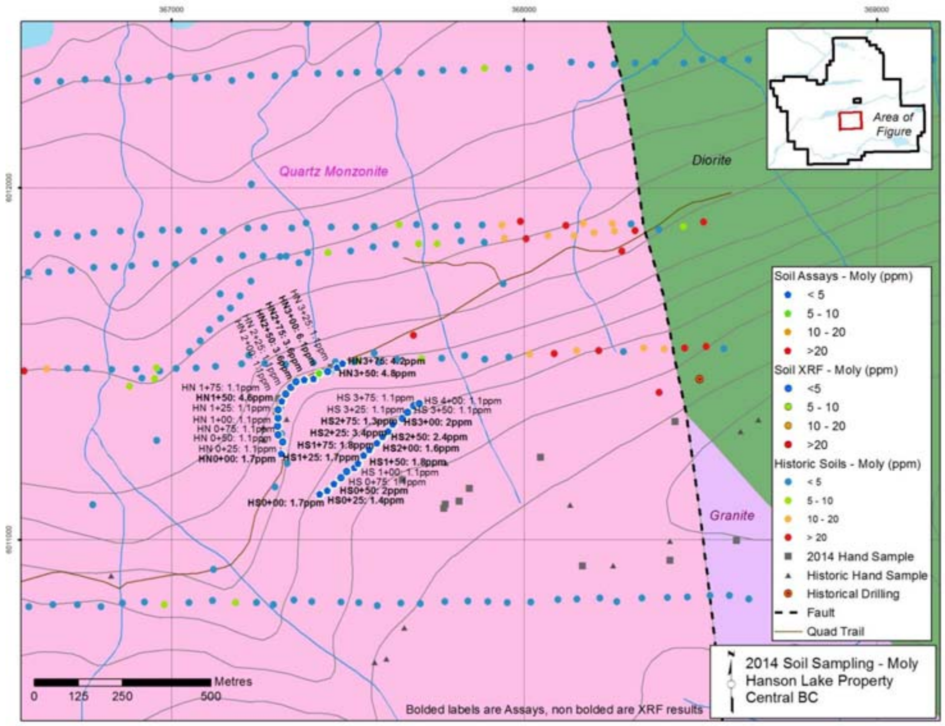

Figure 13. Molybdenum results from 2014 soil sampling program. Map from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

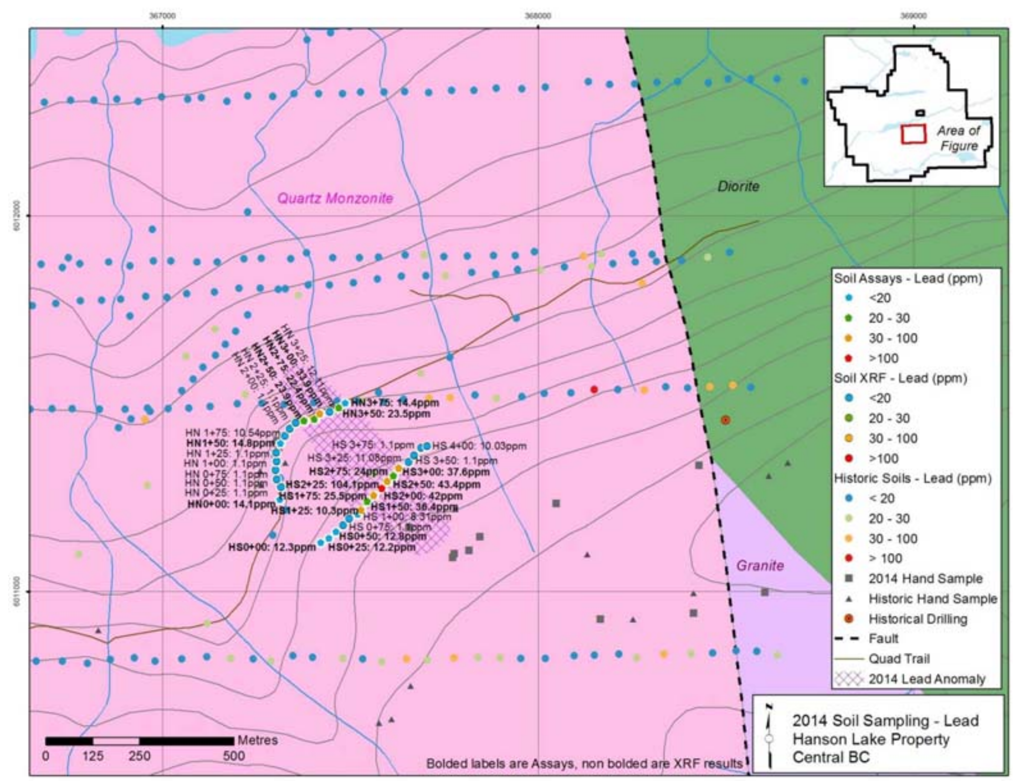

Figure 14. Lead results from 2014 soil sampling program. Map from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

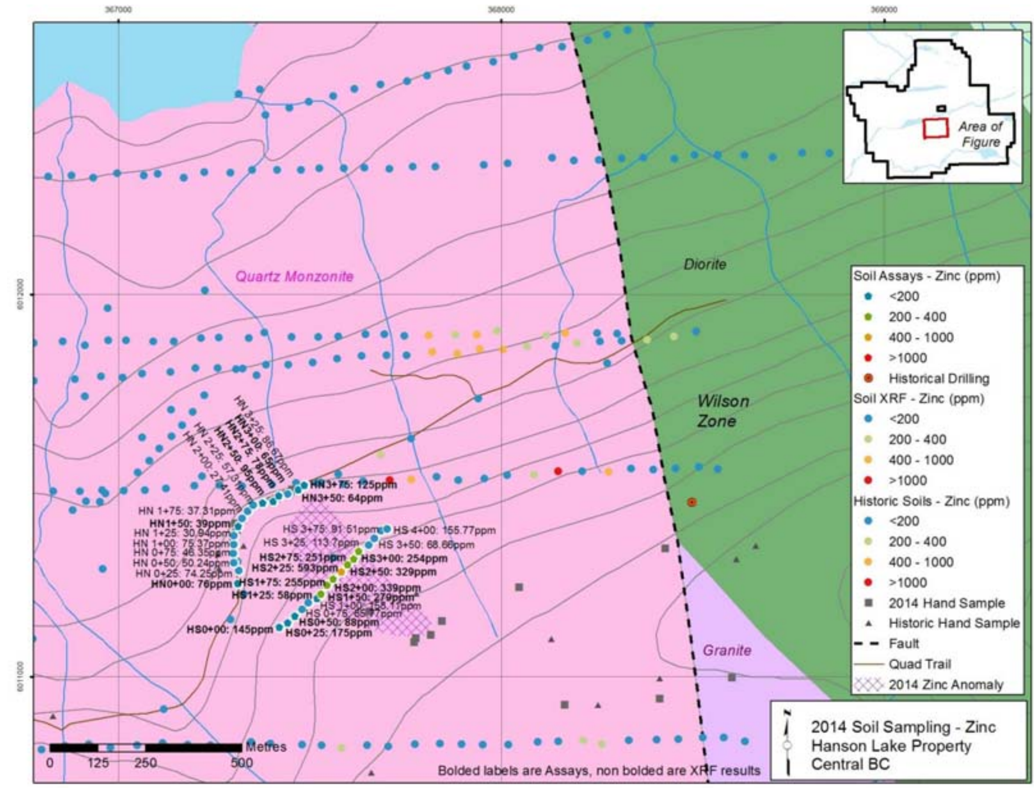

Figure 15. Zinc results from 2014 soil sampling program. Map fron Struyk and Kemp (2014).

Sample notes concerning the samples depth, colour, soil horizon sampled and additional comments, along with the sampler's initials, and GPS coordinates were recorded. This data is included in an assessment report submitted in 2014 (Struyk and Kemp, 2014).

Coast Mountain also collected a total of 16 rock grab samples primarily along decommissioned logging roads, accessible in a clear cut area to the south of the southern soil line. Outcrop exposure in the clearcut area is limited but thought to be near surface with areas exhibiting blocky rubble of frost heaved and angular quartz monzonite subcrop. Samples of weakly altered pyritic and gossanous quartz monzonite float were collected from the area. The results for Cu, Mo, and Pb are shown in Figures 16 to 18 inclusive.

Rock samples were collected in plastic bags, sealed and identified by a unique sample tag number. Sample notes were taken at each station and recorded with a GPS coordinate. The sample locations were marked in the field with flagging and labelled with its unique sample tag number. Field notes and original assay certificates are included in the assessment report submitted in 2014 (Struyk and Kemp, 2014).

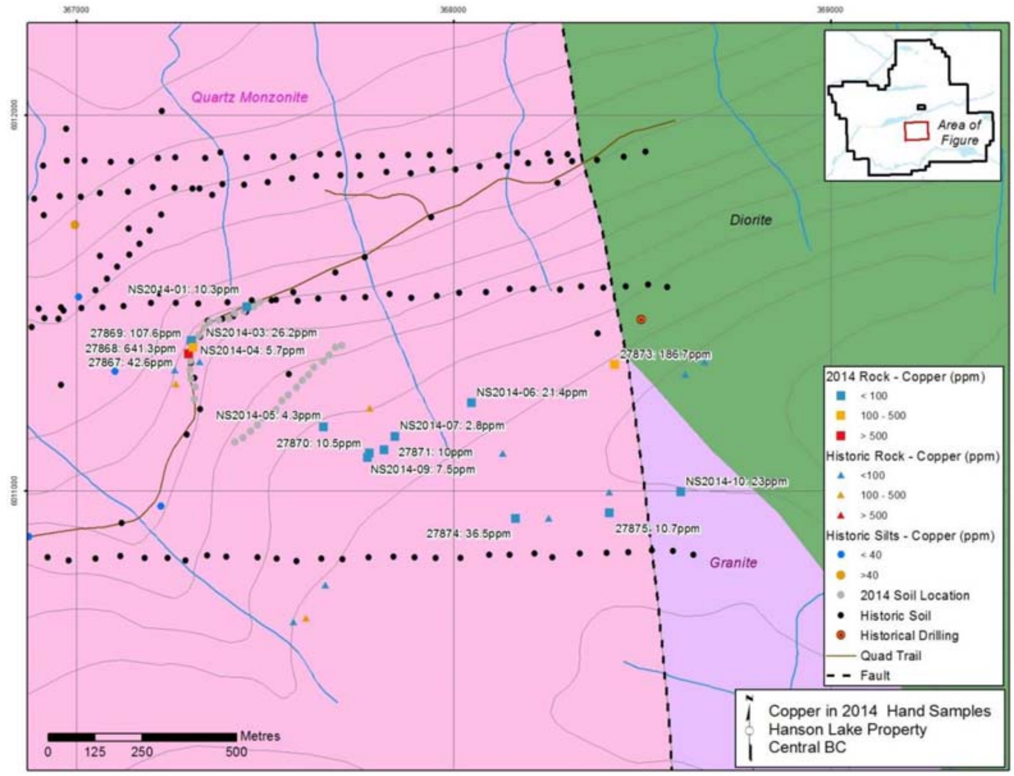

Figure 16. Copper results from 2014 rock samples. Map from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

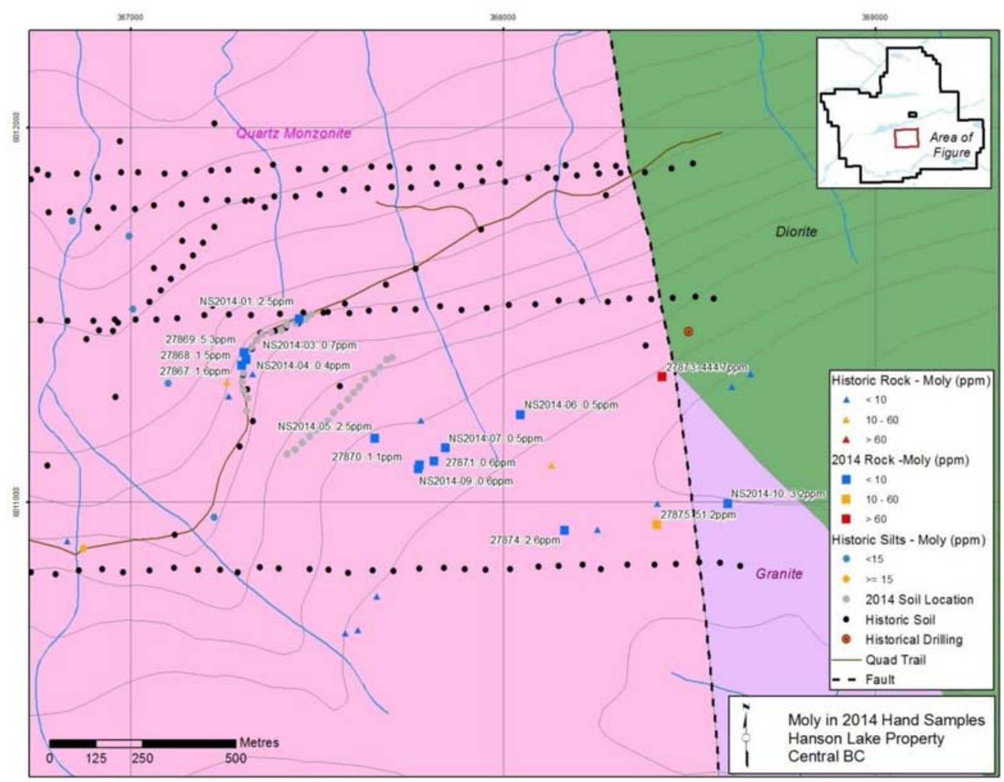

Figure 17. Molybdenum results from 2014 rock samples. Map from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

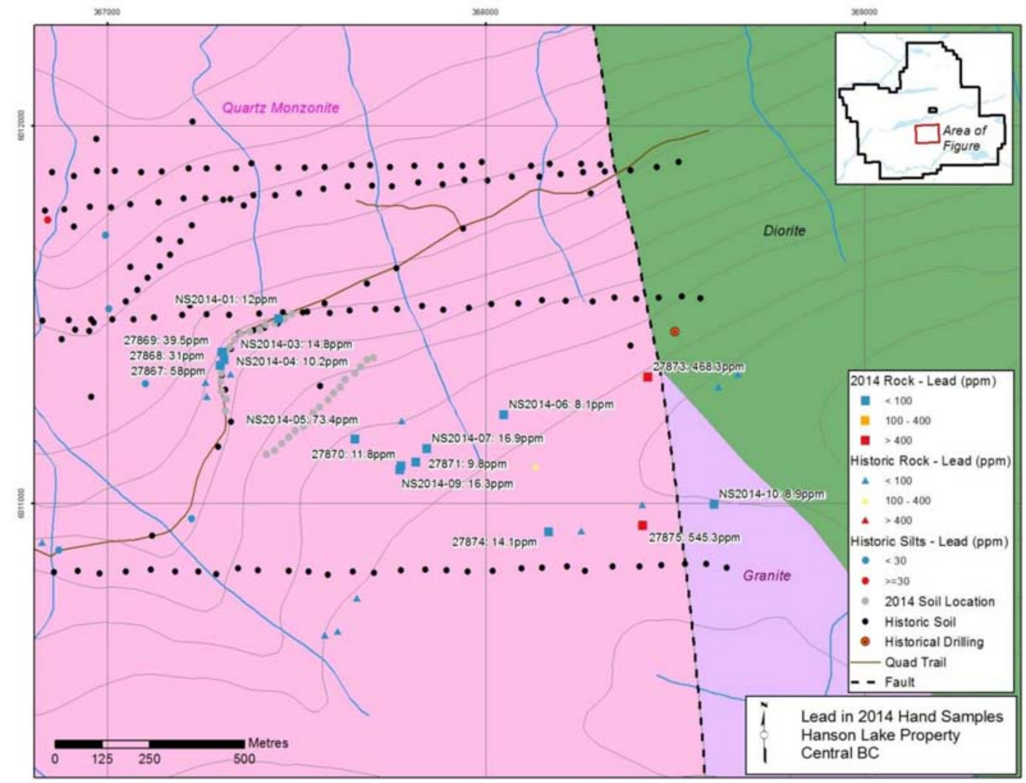

Figure 18. Lead results from 2014 rock samples. Map from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

9.4 2015 Till, Soil and Rock Geochemical Program

A follow-up geochemical sampling program was done on the Hanson property during the period from September 22-29, 2015. The objectives of the work program were as follows:

- Collect deep, near bedrock till samples using a hydraulic auger drill, above and "up-ice" from the Buckley and Wilson zones, and over coincident geophysical anomalies.
- Collect B-horizon soil samples on a staggered 200 m spaced grid to cover an area of historic gold-in-soil reported by Cazador Explorations Inc. in 1989.

Prior to the field program, several days were spent compiling and digitizing historical data on the property, for use with GIS software on field mapping tablets.

Ice-flow indicators on the Hanson property are shown in Figure 19. These symbols are from the Ice-Flow Indicator Compilation of British Columbia as compiled by the BCGS and released as Open File 2013-06 (Ferbey et al., 2013).

It is evident that ice direction during the most recent glaciation was from west-southwest to east-northeast. Therefore, Cu-Mo soil anomalies from the Buckley and Wilson zones were interpreted to be displaced to the east from their bedrock source. Immediately to the west of the Wilson zone is a circular magnetic low from a 2012 aeromag survey, which lies within an overall magnetic high (Figure 19). This feature was thought to potentially indicate magnetite-destructive alteration, which is commonly associated with ore mineralization in many BC porphyry's. Flanking the circular magnetic low on its eastern edge is a historic 1988 IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 19).

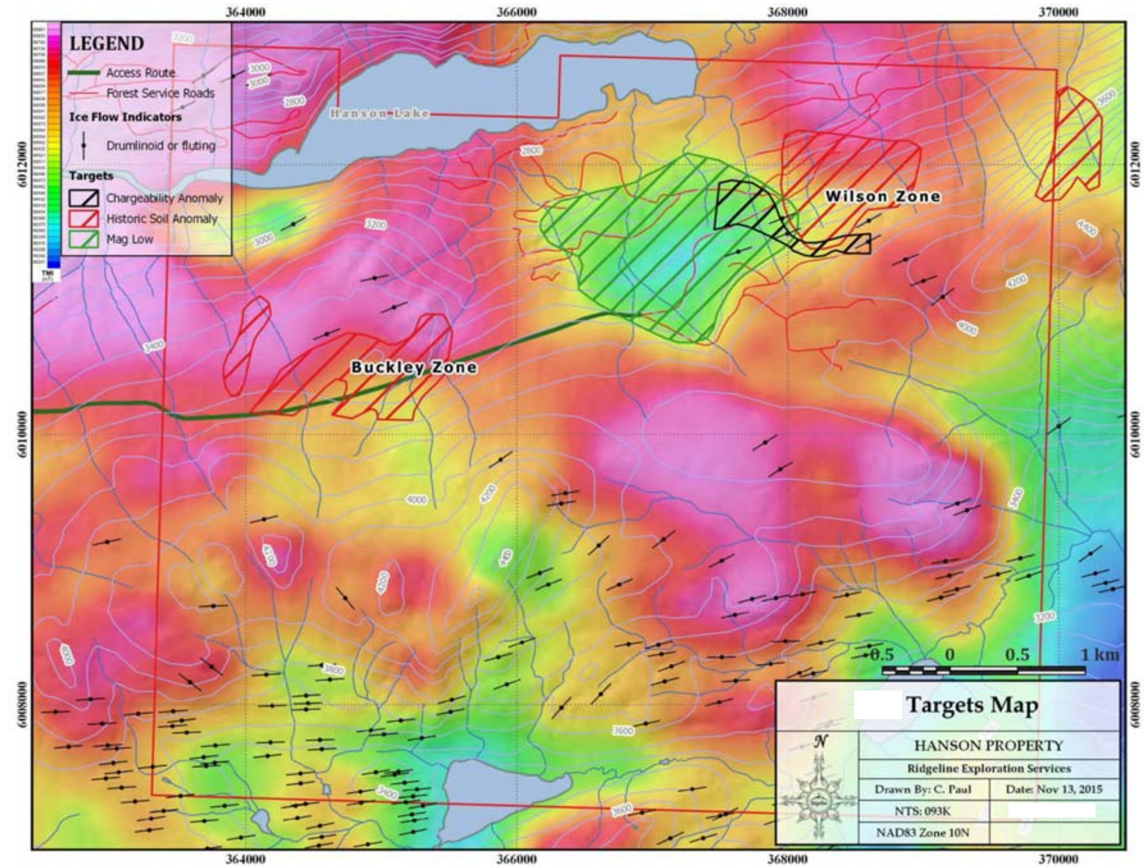

Figure 19. Targets map (Paul, 2015).

9.4.1 2015 Till and Soil Sampling Methods

It was decided to test these geophysical anomalies and other areas of the property by auger drilling through the overburden and collecting till samples from directly above the bedrock. Deep till samples were collected along existing forest service roads using a hydraulic auger drill connected to the excavator arm of a John Deere 301D. All holes were collared in the high side ditch of the logging roads, where overburden thickness is a minimum (Figure 20).

Holes were drilled by the auger until progress was impeded by either a large boulder or the bedrock interface. At this point, the auger was pulled from the hole and a sample of till was collected from the lowermost flights of the auger. Samples were placed in labelled kraft bags and sample sites were labelled with the sample ID using pink flagging tape. Information on the depth of the auger head, colour of the sample, grain size, sample quality, remarks and a sample photo were recorded in the field using tablet-based software. GPS coordinates of sample sites were recorded using a handheld Garmin as well as the tablet. Auger flights were cleaned between sample sites using a wire brush and flathead screwdriver. A pilot hole was drilled first at each site to reduce cross-site contamination.

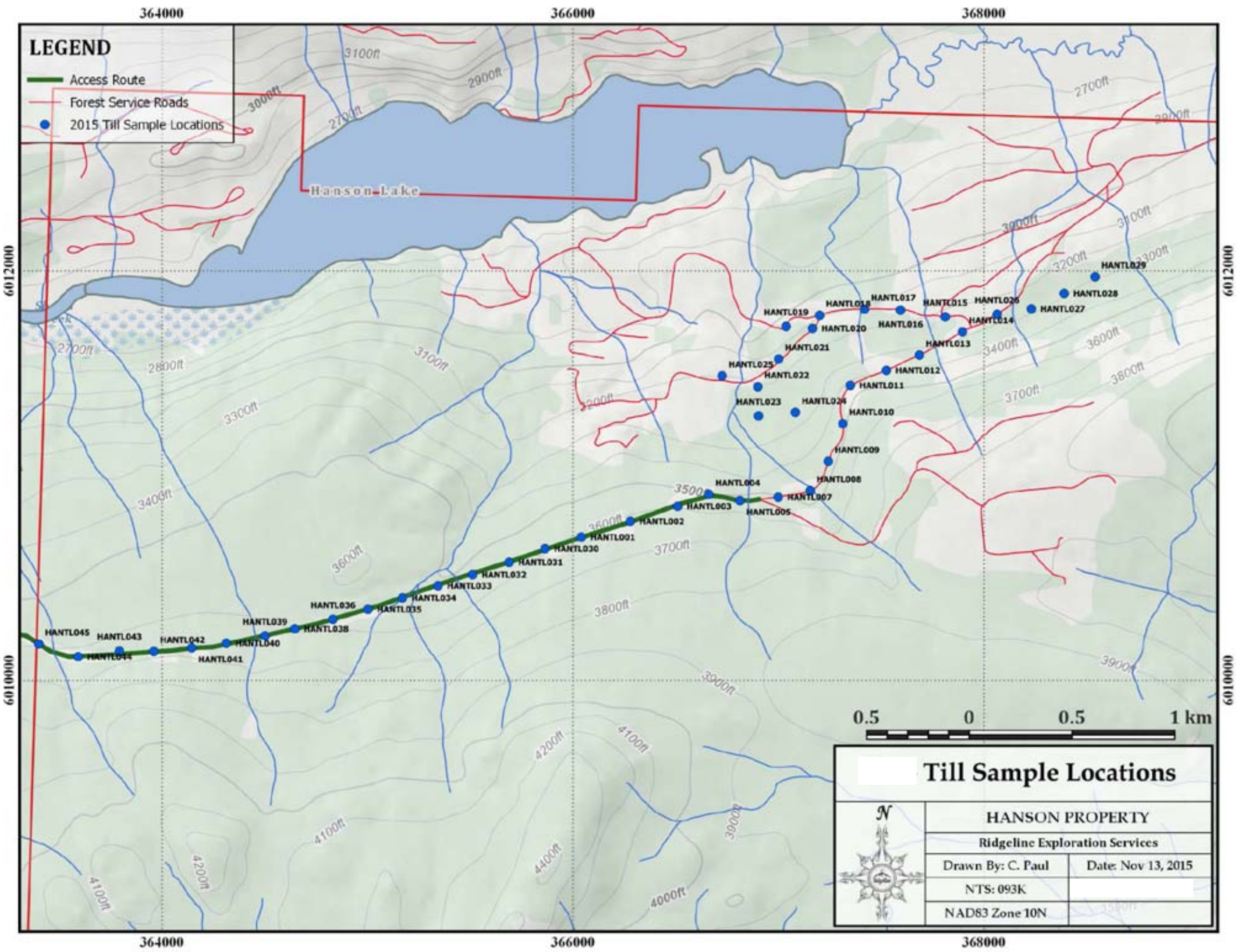

Figure 20. Till sample locations (Paul, 2015)

To test parts of the property which are not cut by logging roads, B-horizon soil sampling was simultaneously conducted on a grid centered on historic gold-in-soil anomalies, with samples collected at 200 meter centers on staggered lines spaced 200 meters apart (Figure 21). Samples were collected from the B-horizon wherever possible using “Bush-Pro®” tree-planting shovels. A-horizon was sampled in swampy areas where the depth to B- or C-horizon was >70 cm. In areas where the B-horizon was thin or absent, C-horizon was sampled. Samples were placed in labelled kraft bags, and sample sites marked with labelled pink flagging. GPS coordinates of sample sites were recorded using handheld Garmin devices and field tablets. Sample information was recorded on tablets, including: sample colour, grain size, depth, horizon, sample quality, remarks and a sample photo.

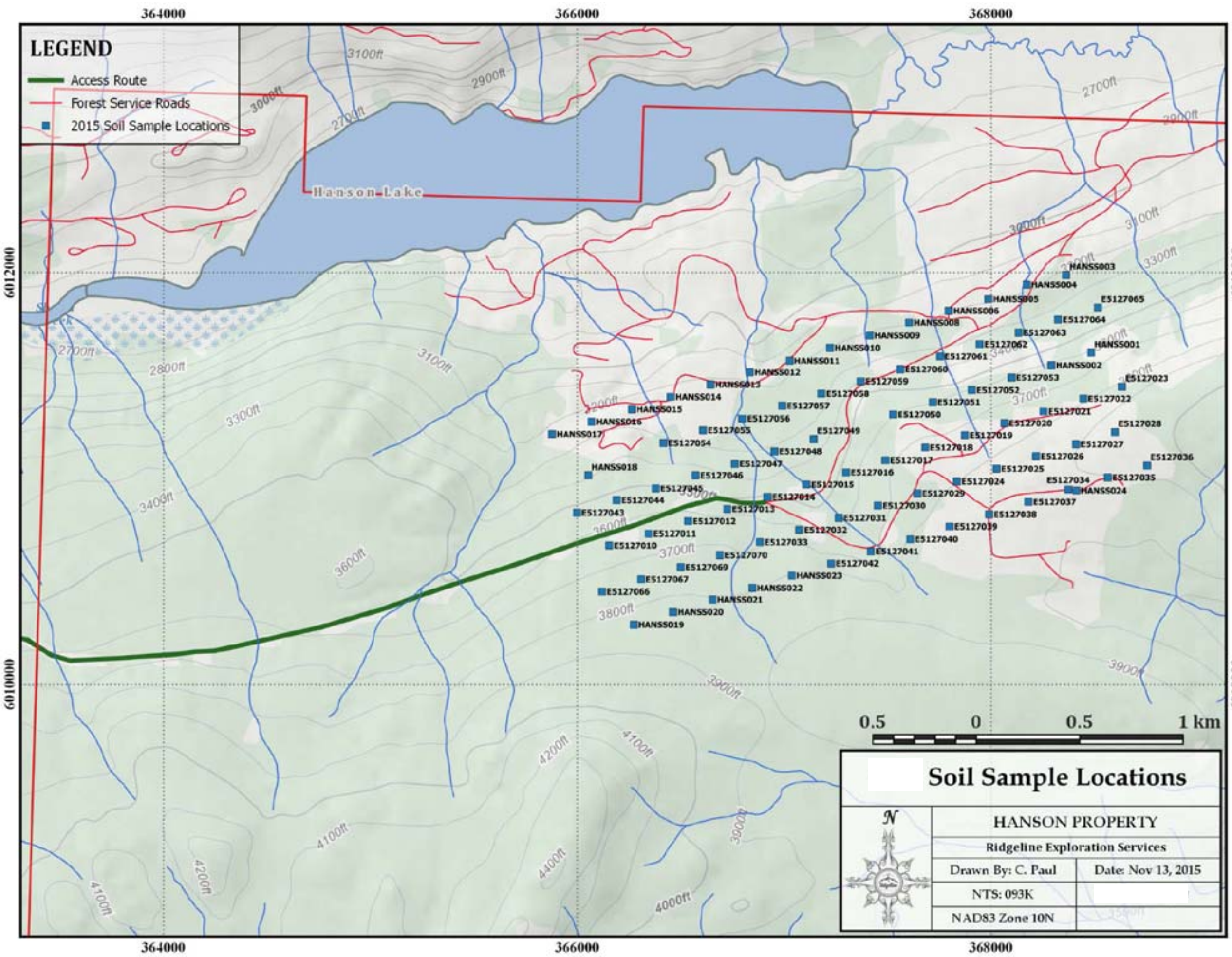

Figure 21. Soil sample locations (Paul, 2015)

While the soil sampling was being carried out, float boulders with abundant visible sulfide mineralization were encountered near the southeast corner of the soil grid. One sample brought back to camp contained so much molybdenite mineralization, it was decided to return to the area, prior to leaving on the final day. The original sample discovered, HANSG001, consists of massive quartz cut by numerous sub-parallel molybdenite laminae. The short follow-up investigation of the zone uncovered additional low-grade Mo mineralization in subcropping Stern Creek diorite (HANSG002), as well as Cu mineralization in the form of bornite and chalcopyrite veins cutting Stern Creek diorite (HANCP004). All mineralized samples occur very close to the contact between Hanson phase and Stern Creek rocks. Rock sample locations are shown in Figure 22.

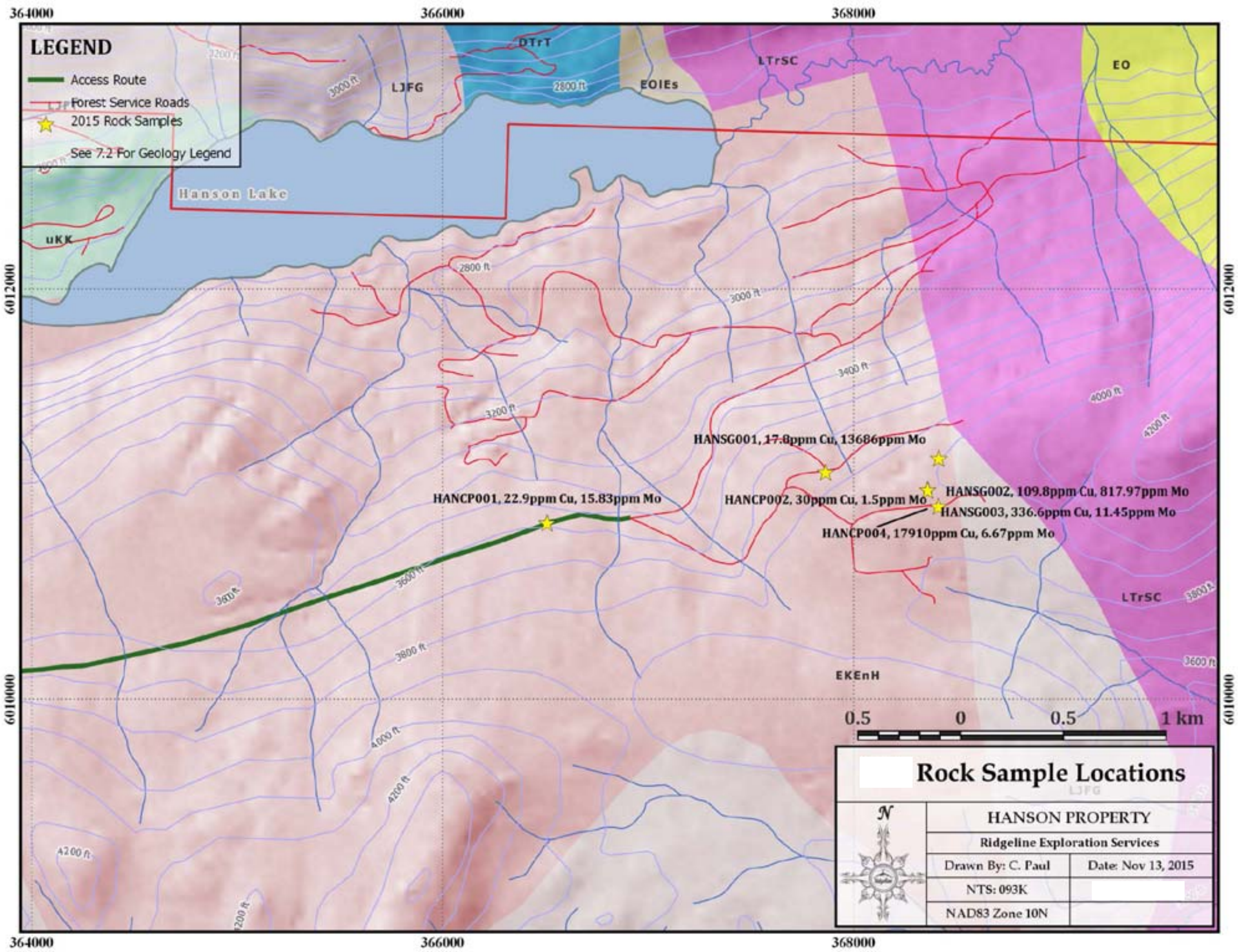

Figure 22. Rock sample locations (Paul, 2015).

9.4.2 Results of 2015 Program

Wilson Zone

The follow up soil and till sampling done in 2015 (Paul, 2015) in the Wilson Zone revealed a very strong, 1.5 km long, N-S trending Mo anomaly, with values up to 155 ppm in B-horizon soil, which follows the contact between Early Cretaceous Hanson Lake phase quartz monzonite on the west and Late Triassic Stern Creek diorite on the east (Figure 23). Paul (2015) speculates that it is very likely that the contact between these two phases is faulted, which may have provided a dilatant zone along which mineralizing fluids travelled. Less widespread, but still anomalous copper-in-soil occurs along this contact as well (Figure 24). This Cu-Mo anomaly is coincident with, but extends further south than the historic “Wilson zone”, outlined by Endako Mines geologists in the 1970’s.

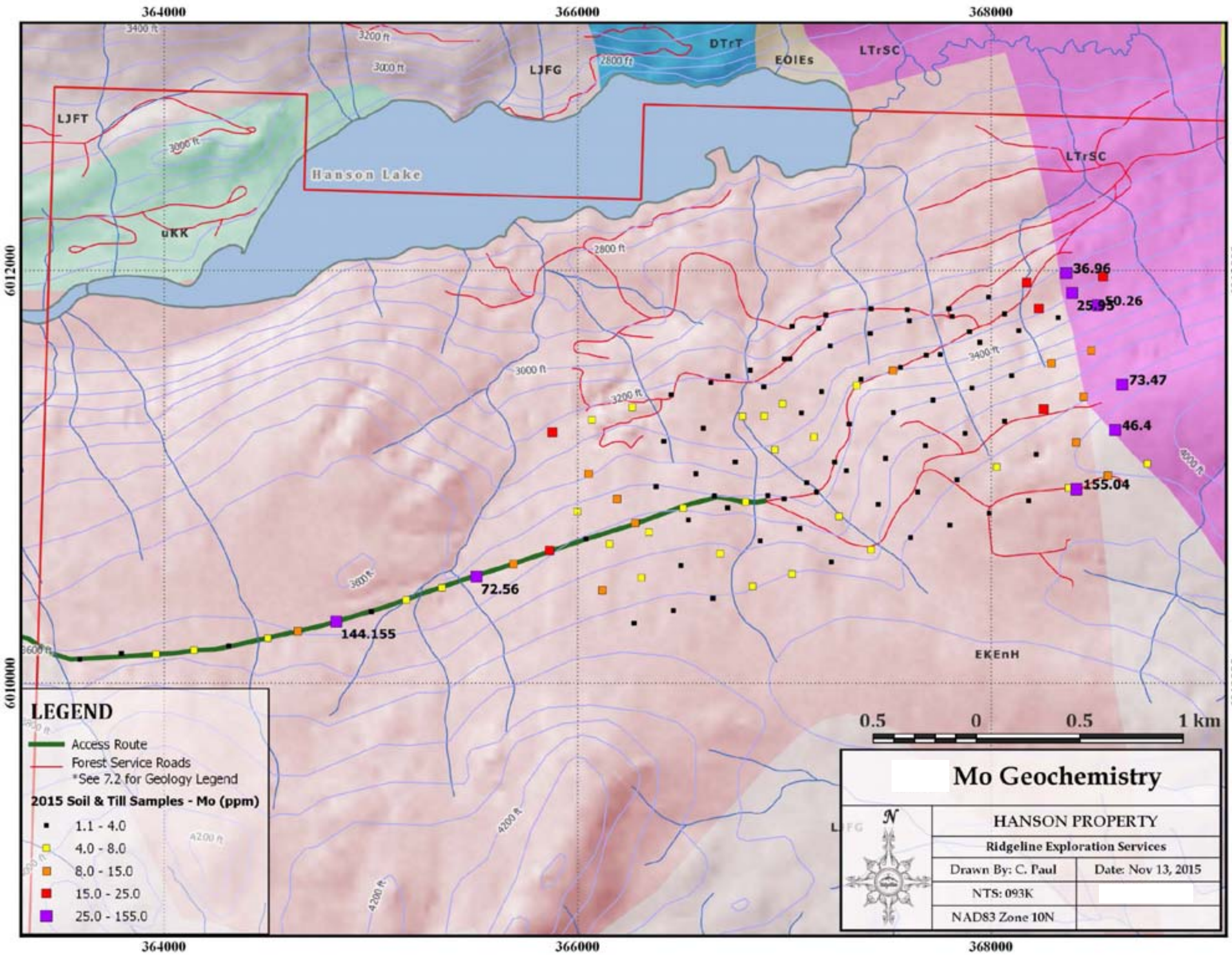

Figure 23. Mo geochemistry (Paul, 2015).

Immediately west of the contact, anomalous Zn-in-soil and till up to 537 ppm follows a similar N-S trend (Figure 25). The entire area surrounding the southern end of the contact has low calcium-in-soil, relative to the central and western parts of the property (Figure 26). Calcium content in the B-horizon soil samples was determined by conventional aqua regia digestion, followed by inductively coupled plasma analysis. The amount of calcium in B-horizon soil is affected by soil pH (Heberlein, 2010). Because calcite is soluble in low pH conditions, low pH soils tend to have lower calcium contents. The calcium-in-soil plot shown in Figure 26 is used as a proxy for soil pH. Low calcium content is inferred to represent low soil pH, and possibly the presence of nearby sulfide mineralization.

The mineralized rock samples collected along the contact south of the Wilson zone, returned very encouraging Cu and Mo grades. The original float boulder discovery, HANSG001, ran an astounding 1.37% Mo. HANSG002, collected from the low-grade boulder field during follow-up, contained 818 ppm Mo, which is significant considering the cut-off grade at

Endako Mine, while in operation was 300 ppm Mo (0.03%). HANCP004, which contained veins of bornite and chalcopyrite cutting Stern Creek diorite, returned a value of 1.8% Cu.

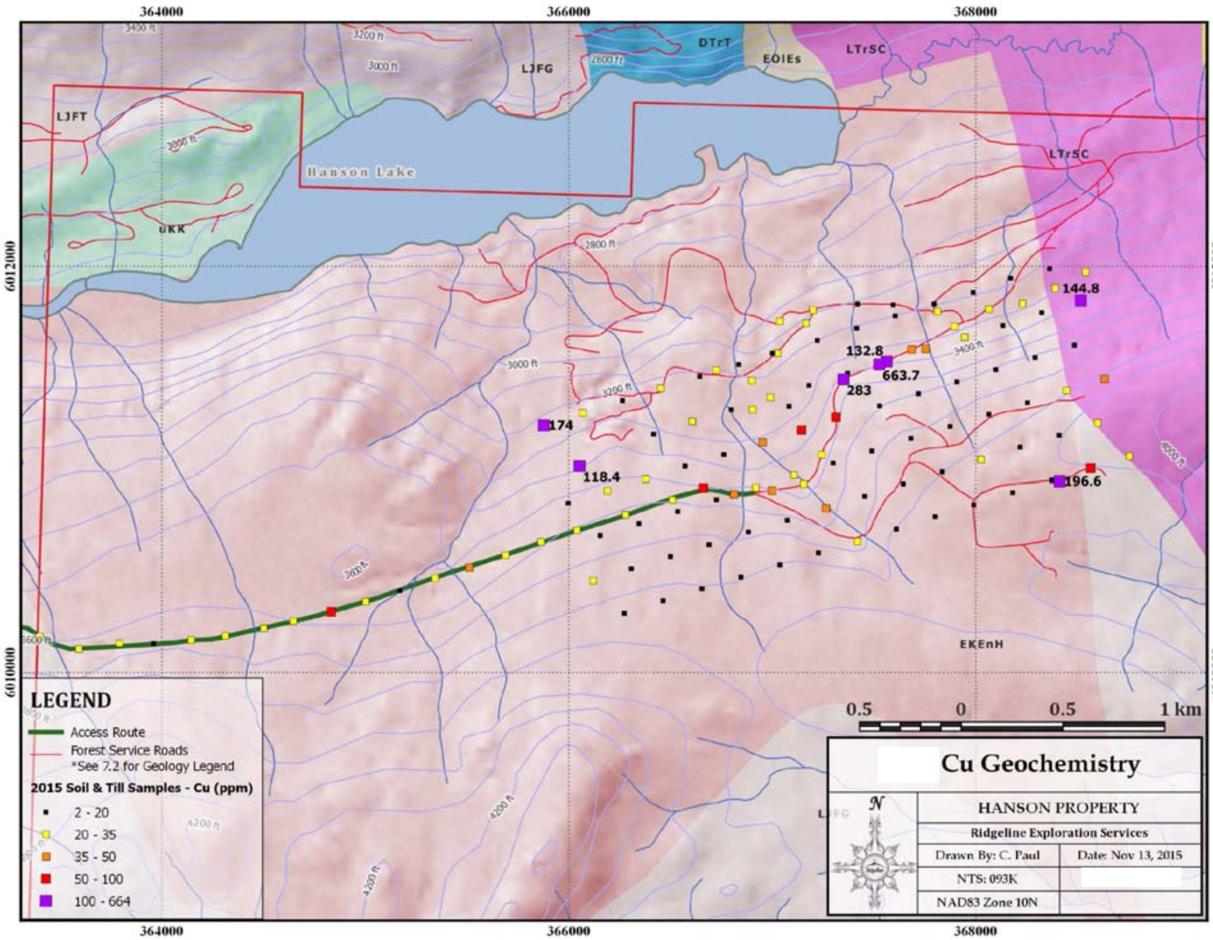

Figure 24. Cu geochemistry (Paul, 2015)

Buckley Zone

Elevated Zn, Cu and Mo in augered till samples was encountered over the historic Buckley zone in 2015 (Paul, 2015). Two Mo spikes in this zone of 74 and 144 ppm are considered highly anomalous. Paul (2015) suggests that because the auger was believed to have reached top of bedrock, the anomaly likely represents underlying or very nearby bedrock mineralization.

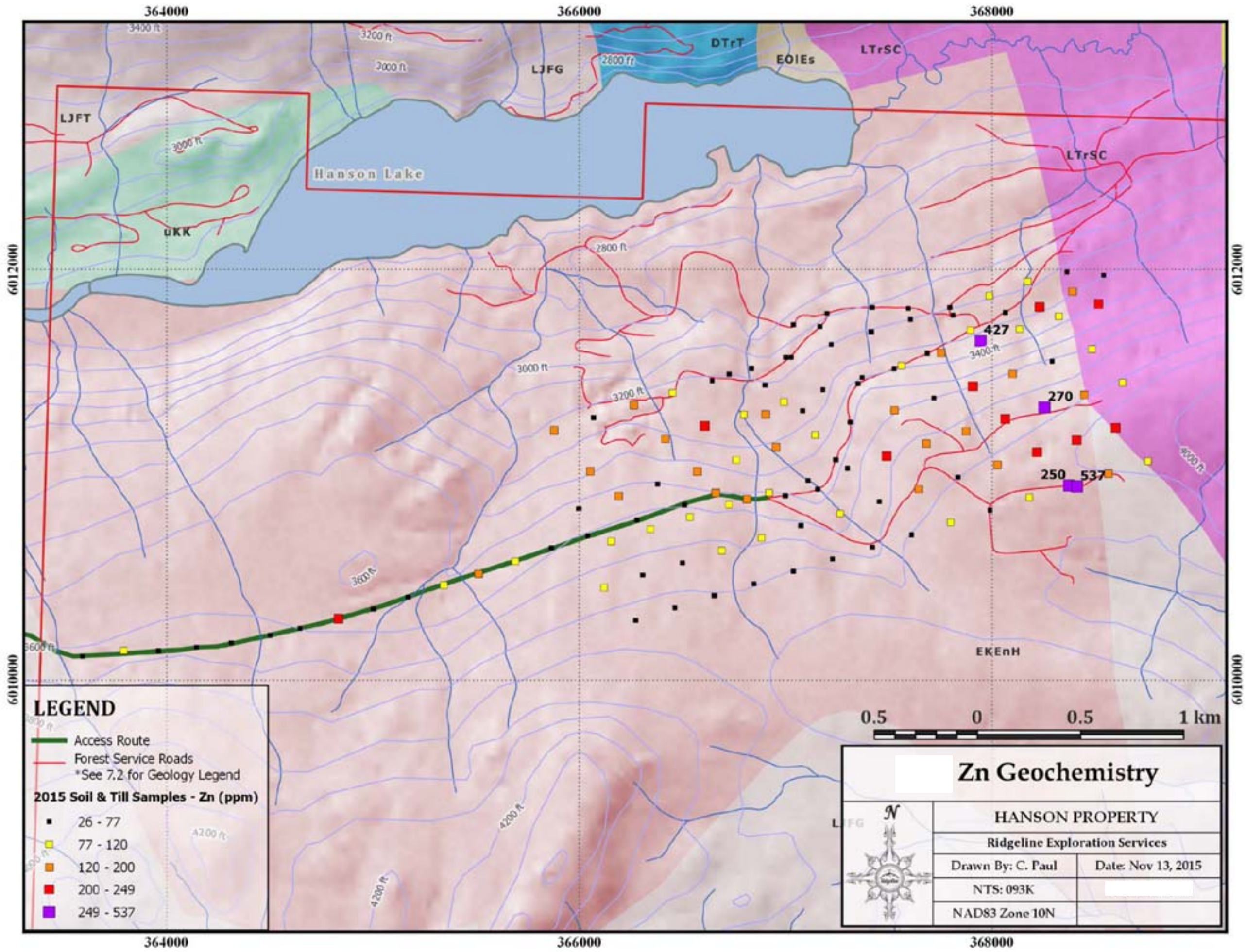

Figure 25. Zn geochemistry (Paul, 2015)

Rempel Zone

Paul (2015) reports that two highly anomalous augered till samples collected in 2015 in the Rempel Zone returned values of 283 and 664 ppm Cu. These samples were 200 meters apart from each other and located immediately east of a bend in Hanson Road (Figure 24). Coincident with these samples is an anomalous B-horizon soil with 133 ppm Cu. The total distance across these three samples is 235 meters. Mapping by Cazador Explorations in 1992 indicates an outcrop of rhyolite porphyry just west of the bend and Hanson phase quartz monzonite just east of the bend and coincident with the 283 ppm Cu sample (Ainsworth, 1992).

Other Anomalies

Copper up to 174 ppm in soil occurs at the northwest edge of the soil grid along with a moderately anomalous Mo. There is no outcrop in this area and it is difficult to speculate on the potential source of the anomaly.

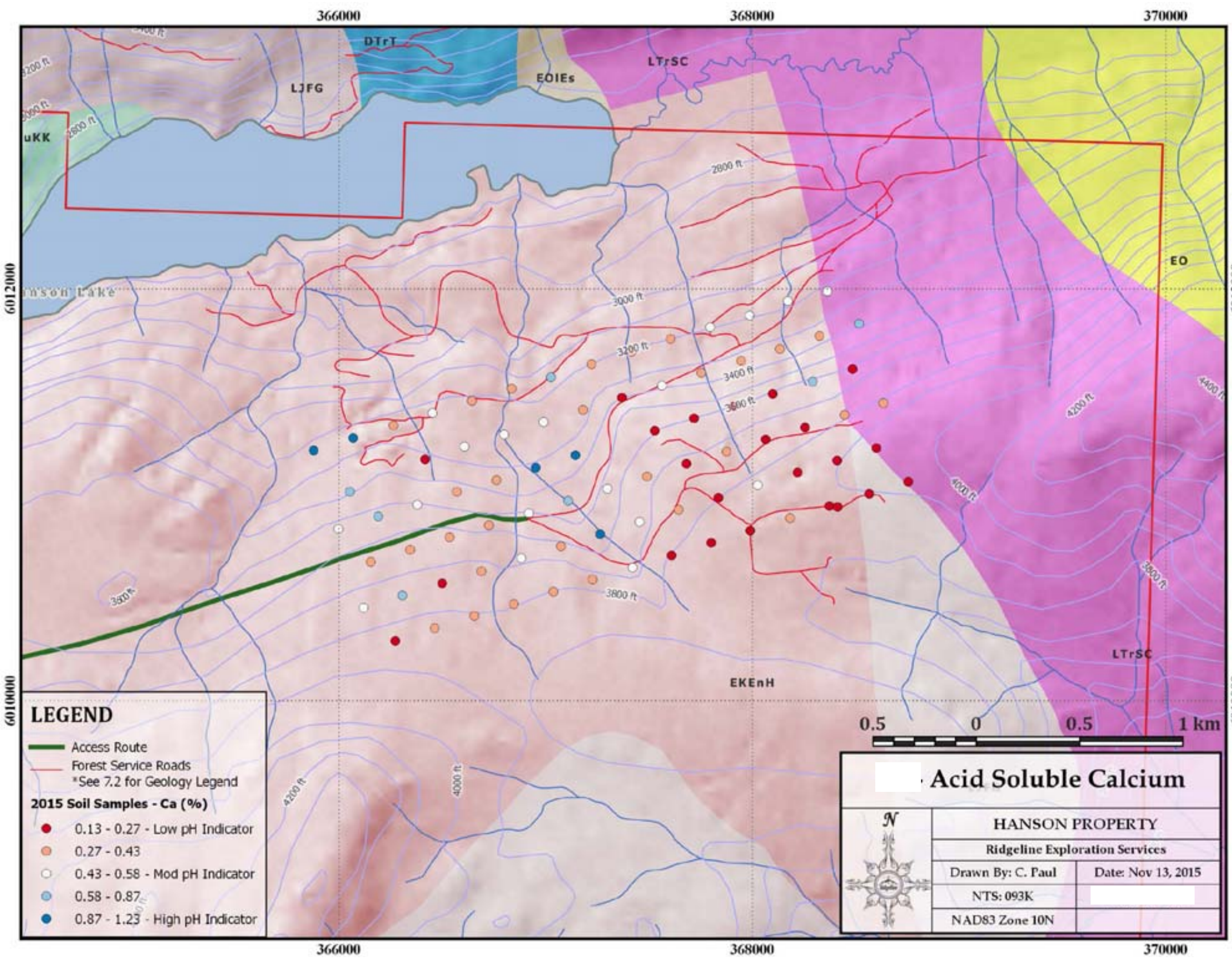

Figure 26. Acid soluble calcium (Paul, 2015)

9.4.3 Gold Geochemistry

One of the objectives of the soil sampling survey done in 2015 was to follow-up on historic soil pulp re-analysis done by Cazador Explorations, which delineated several sites south of Hanson Lake that are highly anomalous in gold (Paul, 2015). Unfortunately, gold was only detected in two of the 84 soils collected. HANSS024 yielded 70 ppb Au, which is anomalous for this area. HANSS023 yielded 6 ppb Au, which is just above the analytical detection limit of 5 ppb. The low value in HANSS023 may have been caused by contamination from HANSS024 in the laboratory, if they analyzed the samples in reverse order, because the two samples were collected in completely separate parts of the soil grid.

Paul (2015) suggests that the lack of gold across the board in the 2015 soils may be due to a “nugget effect”, intensified by the small, 0.5g aliquot size used in the analysis. Complete, fire assay digestion on 30 g aliquots of the 2015 samples may reveal a gold content in the samples, which was not detected by the current analysis.

10 Drilling

Only limited diamond drilling has been done on the Hanson Lake mineral showings and this work is described in the History and Adjacent Properties sections of the Technical Report. No recent diamond drilling has been conducted thereon which is still in the early stages of exploration.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The following information describing sample security and analyses for the 2014 geochemical program is from Struyk and Kemp (2014).

Rock samples collected during the 2014 geochemical program were brought back to town daily, dried and stored in a secure place. At the end of the program, all samples were packed and readied for transport on site by the field crew. A Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. (“CMG”) employee drove the samples directly to CMG’s office facilities in Vancouver, B.C. where they were stored, sorted and dried.

The rock samples were directly submitted to ACME Labs in Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis. Rock samples were prepared using code PRP70-250: crushed to 1kg to greater than 70% passing 2mm. A 250g aliquot was pulverized to greater than 85% passing 75 µm. The sample was then analysed using code MA200: 0.25g aliquot digested in hot HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in HCl and analysed for 45 elements with ICP-ES/MS. Rock sample results are presented in Figures 16 to 18 inclusive for Cu, Mo and Pb and rock descriptions and assay results are found in Struyk and Kemp (2014).

The soil samples (thoroughly dry) were analyzed with a Thermo Scientific NITON® XL3t™ GOLDD+ portable XRF analyzer operated by a certified operator of CMG. The 18 samples that were anomalous in one or more of elements of interest (Ag, Cu, Mo, Zn, Pb) or pathfinders (including As, Sb and Hg) were submitted to ACME Labs in Vancouver, BC for further geochemical analysis. XRF sample preparation included removing a representative column of soil from the sample bag with a clean scoop, and placing the material on a clean (metal-free) paper surface. The soil was then covered with plastic wrap.

The XRF analysis is a spot measurement of the sample, examining an area of approximately 1cm in diameter and 0.1-3mm depth. For each sample analysis the main, low, and high filters of the XRF were activated for 30 seconds each. Results from the XRF analysis are not directly comparable to assays, which measure an average of the entire sample. Nevertheless, XRF analysis is useful in qualitatively identifying anomalous samples from background. For each sample the measurement is accompanied by a variable 2σ error, specific for each element detected, which gives the reliability of the analysis. It is important to note that this error is not only different for each element within a given sample, but varies between samples for the same element. Errors were reduced by drying the samples, as well as pressing the material to eliminate air pockets between grains. Soil samples submitted to ACME Laboratories were prepared using code SS80: they were dried at 60 degrees Celsius, and then subsequently sieved 100g to -180µm. The samples were then analysed using code AQ200: 0.5g aliquot digested in Aqua Regia and analysed for 36 elements with ICP-ES/MS. Soil results are presented in Figures 12 to 15 inclusive for Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn respectively. XRF and assay results are found in Struyk and Kemp (2014).

Although no specific information is provided for the 2015 geochemical sampling program conducted by Ridgeline Exploration Services Ltd. it is assumed that similar sample preparation and security protocols were followed.

In the authors opinion the procedures followed by Coast Mountain (and presumably Ridgeline) are completely adequate and are consistent with current best practises followed by exploration companies conducting geochemical sampling programs.

12 Data Verification

The authors have examined the Geotech, Coast Mountain and Ridgeline reports pertaining to geophysical and geochemical work done in 2012, 2014 and 2015 respectively. It is the authors opinion that the surveys that were conducted were done in a professional manner following industry best practises. Both reports describe in detail the procedures and methodology used to acquire the data. Original data is included with the reports including raw geophysical data, processed geophysical data, original assay certificates and detailed descriptions of the location and nature of the samples collected. Analytical work in 2014 was done by Acme Labs, a well respected, certified laboratory located in Vancouver B.C. Original assay certificates issued by Acme Labs indicate appropriate quality control measures were followed including duplicate and blank sample analyses and comparison of results to known standards. The results indicate high levels of precision and accuracy in the analytical data within the know limits of the XRF analytical technique. Analytical work in 2015 was done at Met-Solve Analytical Inc. located in Langley B.C. Original assay certificates included in Paul (2015) indicate that appropriate quality control procedures were done including duplicate analyses and insertion of standards into the sample stream.

D.G. MacIntyre has not had an opportunity to visit the mineral tenures that now comprise the Hanson Property. However, R. Kemp supervised the collection of samples by CMG in 2014 on the current Hanson Property and can confirm that appropriate sample collection techniques and sample handling protocols were followed.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no record of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing having been done on samples from the Hanson Property.

14 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There has not been sufficient drilling to determine the subsurface extent and overall grade of mineralization on the Hanson Property. Therefore, there are no historical mineral resource estimates for the property.

15 Adjacent Properties

15.1.1 Kimura and Bysouth Zones

The Kimura zone is located in an area that was logged in the 1970's and has since been reforested. The zone occupies ground that gently slopes toward the north and is relatively flat. Outcrop is extremely sparse but the overburden is relatively thin. Endako Mines uncovered the underlying rocks through a series of trenches excavated in the 1970's (Figure 7). The trenches were excavated over 25 years ago and most are now overgrown and some are filled with water or debris. A strong Cu in soil geochemical anomaly is associated with the Kimura Zone (Figure 7).

The majority of the Kimura Zone is characterized by a very coarse-grained quartz monzonite/granite that grades to pegmatite locally with feldspar crystals reaching up to two centimetres. This intrusive phase is distinguished by large, quartz phenocrysts up to 1.0

centimetre in diameter. Andesitic dykes commonly intrude the plutonic rocks. The dykes are massive, fine grained and locally feldspar porphyritic. They commonly contain small amounts of disseminated pyrite and often magnetite. Propylitic alteration, characterized by chloritized mafic minerals, is pervasive throughout the zone. Epidote is seen in several trenches along the west side of the Kimura zone. Silicic alteration appears to form a core within the zone (Koyanagi, 2005). Mineralization in the Kimura zone occurs mainly as disseminated sulphides with locally occurring massive sulphides. Sulphides are mostly pyrite and chalcopyrite with minor amounts of bornite (Koyanagi, 2005).

The Kimura and Bysouth zones have been extensively tested by percussion and diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 7. The target of drilling and trenching done in 1973 and 1990 appears to have been the presence of strong soil geochemical anomalies for Cu and Zn and coincident IP chargeability anomalies (Figure 7).

15.1.2 Cyr Zone

The Cyr Zone is located along the south-facing slope above the north-east end of Hanson Lake (Figure 7). Previous exploration produced a series of trenches, pits and drill hole locations. Access to these workings is via a system of switchback roads. The Cyr zone is underlain by a quartz porphyry unit. This porphyry is commonly clay altered, oxidized and is often leached and vuggy (Koyanagi, 2005). The porphyry appears rhyolitic or dacitic in composition and may be a high level intrusive. The rhyolite may belong to the Eocene Ootsa lake group.

Mineralization in the Cyr zone occurs as disseminated pyrite which is ubiquitous throughout the quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP). Quartz veins and quartz segregations are found locally but do not appear associated with sulphide mineralization (Koyanagi, 2005). Lithogeochemical sampling by Koyanagi (2005) returned high levels of silver (10894 ppb) and significant levels of lead and zinc (1095.92 ppm and 439.5 ppm respectively).

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors have reviewed all public and private reports pertaining directly to the Property. Many of these were provided by the Optionors. The authors are not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this Technical Report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

Struyk and Kemp (2014) state that the 2014 prospecting and soil geochemical sampling program successfully confirmed elevated and anomalous results in both soil and rock grab samples in the area south of the Wilson zone on the Hanson Property. Rock grab sample results show moderate to strong Cu-Mo-Pb mineralization proximal to a N-S trending fault zone contact located immediately to the west of the Wilson Zone. This fault was identified in the structural study as being a prospective structure for mineral enrichment (Cross, 2013). Additional prospecting and soil/till geochemical surveys were done in this area in 2015.

The soil geochemical survey results obtained by Coast Mountain along the northern soil line traverse confirmed the presence of historical Cu-Mo results. Rock grab samples collected along this traverse confirmed elevated and anomalous copper values hosted by altered quartz monzonite with up to 5% fracture healed pyrite. A second soil line traverse located approximately 200 m. to the south of the northern soil line confirmed the extension of anomalous Pb-Zn enrichment over an interval of approximately 150 m. through the central portion of the southern soil line traverse. The Pb-Zn soil anomaly is open to extension to the northwest and southeast. Additional soil line coverage along with mapping and prospecting is warranted in this area to evaluate the potential extension of the Pb-Zn soil anomaly. A second area of interest is located to the northeast of the 2014 field program where historical soil geochemical results identified a broad area of anomalous Cu-Mo-Pb +/- Zn enrichment which is open to extension to the north and south warranting additional soil line coverage, prospecting and mapping.

During the 2015 sampling program, a zone of anomalous to high-grade (1.8% Cu, 1.4% Mo) float and subcrop was found near the southeast corner of the soil sampling grid. Although lack of time and active road access restricted follow-up investigation during the 2015 program, several mineralized rock samples were collected. The samples were anomalous in Cu, Mo, Zn and Ag. The rocks were collected from an angular boulder field near a height-of-land and it is believed that the samples are located very close to their bedrock source. These samples suggest the presence of significant Cu and Mo mineralization might be present in bedrock. Future work should focus on this new target area.

18 Recommendations

In the authors' opinion, the Hanson Property is a property of merit and additional exploration expenditures are warranted based on the results of the 2014 and 2015 geochemical program. Struyk and Kemp (2014) recommended priority be given to drilling the potential targets identified, particularly the IP and ZTEM geophysical anomalies. They suggest that the E-W trending Southern IP anomaly identified during the 1988 geophysical survey which is coincident with the Cu-Mo-Pb +/- Zn soil enrichment to the northeast, is a strong drill target. They also recommend drilling from the road cut where Mo-Cu mineralization was seen in outcrop. Specifically they suggest that several drill holes should be placed in the Southern IP anomaly where it is located within the area of strong mineralization discovered during the 2014 prospecting program on the west side of the Wilson Zone and the N-S fault.

Stone Ridge decided that it would be premature to initiate a diamond drilling program without more extensive geochemical and geophysical survey data. Accordingly, they decided to do a program of till, soil and rock geochemistry targeting anomalous areas from the 2014 program. Follow up sampling at the Hanson property in 2015 resulted in an unexpected, yet highly significant, new geochemical anomaly that follows the western contact of Late Triassic Stern Creek diorite. The contact is believed to be faulted, and Paul (2015) suggests that it may have been the locus for fluid flow during a Jurassic hydrothermal event that endowed the Endako district with molybdenite mineralization. The presence of bornite and high-grade copper mineralization in the Stern Creek rocks suggests there may be an additional mineralizing event that took place, possibly prior to Endako mineralization, during Late Triassic/Early Jurassic time. Elevated Zn-in-soil and a negative calcium anomaly surrounding the Cu-Mo anomalies is supportive of a zoned, sulfide-rich calc-alkalic porphyry copper system.

Other anomalies, such as the till sample returning 664 ppm Cu, the Buckley zone, with up to 144 ppm Mo-in-till, as well as other minor Cu-Mo anomalies suggest the Hanson property may have potential for the discovery of a porphyry style deposit.

Based on the positive results of the 2014 and 2015 geochemical surveys it is recommended that follow-up work in 2016 consist of:

1. Extension of the 2015 soil grid to the east, into Stern Creek phase diorite, and the west to close off the Cu-Mo anomaly at the western edge of the 2015 grid.

2. A coincident IP survey covering the 2015 grid area and 2016 grid extension.

3. Mapping and prospecting along the Stern Creek-Hanson phase contact.

4. Fire assay analysis for Au/Ag of 2015 sample pulps.

Mapping and soil sampling into the Stern Creek rocks would require helicopter support, especially toward the south, where the spur roads off Hanson road are long deactivated and heavily overgrown. Fraser Lake sawmills has aggressive plans for timber harvesting and new road construction in the area south of Hanson Lake. Any new roads established for logging activities in this area should be utilized to the full extent wherever possible to aid with access for future mineral exploration activities.

The purpose of the proposed coincident ground IP survey is to help define potential drill targets. In particular, a 3D IP model along parallel grid lines would help determine the subsurface orientation of any detected chargeability anomaly. The initial grid size should be 2 km by 2 km with survey lines spaced at 200 metre intervals, for a total of 20 line-kilometers.

A two stage, success contingent exploration program is recommended to follow-up rock and soil geochemical anomalies detected in 2014 and 2015. Stage 1 would involve a 3D IP survey and coincident soil sampling. The projected cost of this program is $27,500. Depending on the results of the Stage 1 program, a recommended Stage 2 program would involve diamond drilling to test the best targets.

The estimated budget for the recommended program of work is as follows:

Table 2. Projected costs for proposed exploration program, Hanson Property

Stage 1

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Ground geophysics/ IP survey				$20,000
Soil geochemistry				$5,000
Geologists/project supervisor	5	Person days	$500	$2,500
			Total	$27,500

Stage 2

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Drilling	1000	metres	$120	$120,000
Analytical	100	analyses	$30	$3,000
Geologists/camp manager	30	Person days	$500	$15,000
			Total	$138,000
		Total Phase 1 + 2		$165,500

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20 Certificates of Authors

I, Donald George MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist providing services through D.G. MacIntyre and Associates Ltd. a wholly owned company incorporated December 10, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia (registration no. BC0710941). My residence and business address is 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V8N 6G7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1971. In addition, I obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since September, 1979, registration number 11970.
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 35 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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 requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report: Hanson Property, Central British Columbia, Canada" dated January 22, 2016 (the "Technical Report"). The effective date of this Technical Report is January 22, 2016. Sections not written by myself are noted in the text.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. 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.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 2016

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D. P.Eng.
Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

I Richard (Rick) T. Kemp, do certify that:

1. I reside at 2769 William Ave, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7K 1Z4.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "Hanson Property, Central British Columbia, Canada" dated January 22, 2016.
3. I am a graduate from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario with a B.Sc. Geology degree (1981) and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC with a professional geologist status.
5. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for 33 years and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1976. I have done extensive geological work in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant. My work has included a large variety of deposit styles, including epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver, copper-gold porphyry, molybdenum-copper porphyry, Archean greenstone belt gold, polymetallic veins, transitional porphyry-epithermal, Volcanogenic massive sulphide and Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag deposits. I have worked on properties at all stages of exploration, from grass root, to early stage exploration through advanced stage exploration and active mining.
6. I am responsible for Section 12 of the Technical Report titled "Hanson Property, Central British Columbia" and dated January 22, 2016 (the "Technical Report"). I personally conducted a site visit to the Hanson Property from May 26 to June 10, 2014.
7. I am a Qualified Person and Independent of the issuer, as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 42-101) and past relevant experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
9. 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.
10. I am not aware of any scientific or technical information with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
11. 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. 12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 2016

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Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada