

**Form 51-102F3**  
**Material Change Report**

**Item 1.        Name and Address of Company**

Irving Resources Inc. (the “Company”)  
999 Canada Place, Suite 404  
Vancouver, BC V6C 3E2

**Item 2.        Date of Material Change**

April 22, 2019

**Item 3.        News Release**

News release dated April 22, 2019 was disseminated through Globe Newswire.com.

**Item 4.        Summary of Material Change**

The Company provided an update on drilling at its 100%-controlled Omu Gold Project in Hokkaido, Japan.

**Item 5.1      Full Description of Material Change**

The Company provided an update on drilling at its 100%-controlled Omu Gold Project in Hokkaido, Japan. To date, approximately 786 meters of diamond core drilling have been completed in two holes at Omu Sinter (also known as Otoineppu Mine), the highlights of which are listed below.

**Highlights:**

- Hole 19OMS-001, oriented northwest with an inclination of -45 degrees, reached a depth of 515 meters.
  - Rhyolite and lesser andesite and volcanoclastic intervals were encountered. Rhyolite commonly displays flow-banding and spherulitic textures.
  - Oxidation persists to 76.5 m.
  - Hydrothermal alteration includes: intense silicification (top of bedrock to 49 m), mixed intense silicification and intense clay alteration (49-91 m), moderate clay alteration and/or silicification (91-227 m), weak to moderate clay alteration and/or silicification (238-327 m and 334-370 m) and moderate to strong clay alteration and/or silicification (370-515 m, end of hole).
  - Notable zones of disseminated and/or veinlet sulfide (pyrite) mineralization include: relict (top of bedrock to 76.5 m), weak to moderate (76.5-88 m), moderate to heavy (88-119 m), weak to moderate (119-210 m), moderate (210-227 m), weak to moderate (238-327 m), weak to moderate (334-359 m), moderate to heavy (359-467 m), weak (467- 479 m) and moderate to heavy (479-515 m, end of hole).
  - Hole 19OMS-001 tested the full width of the targeted N-S-trending magnetic low at Omu Sinter. The persistent nature of alteration, silicification and sulfide mineralization in this hole confirms the presence of a significant hydrothermal

system measuring at least 350 m wide. The Company believes the intense silicification and clay alteration at the top of this hole represents a high level expression of a feeder system at depth. Hole 19OMS-002, currently in progress, is testing deeper parts of this area.

- Several small, but significant silica-pyrite veins present near the end of hole 19OMS-001 might suggest proximity to a feeder in this area. Given the length and increasing cost of this hole, the decision was made to further drill test this area from a different vantage at a later date.
- Hole 19OMS-002, collared 210 northwest of hole 19OMS-001 and oriented southeast with an inclination of -60 degrees, is currently in progress at a depth of approximately 271 m. This hole is designed to test deeper areas under a zone of intense silicification and clay alteration encountered in hole 19OMS-001.
  - Like hole 19OMS-001, rhyolite is the predominant rock type.
  - Oxidation persists from the top of bedrock to 19.5 m.
  - Hydrothermal alteration includes: moderate to strong silicification and/or clay alteration (top of bedrock to 116.5 m), strong to intense silicification and lesser clay alteration (116.5-172 m), moderate to strong clay alteration and/or silicification (172-182.5 m), strong to intense silicification and/or clay alteration (182.5-271 m, current depth of hole).
  - Notable zones of disseminated and/or veinlet sulfide (pyrite) mineralization include: relict (top of bedrock to 19.5 m), weak to moderate (19.5-129 m), moderate to heavy (129-169 m), weak to moderate (169-182.5 m), moderate to heavy (182.5-271 m, current depth of hole).
  - Several narrow intervals of banded quartz vein occur between 185-189.5 m. Some dark grey bands display appreciable sulfide minerals, although too fine grained to identify. The Japanese term “ginguro” is commonly used to describe banded quartz-sulfide epithermal veins. At present, exact orientation of these veins and their true thickness are unknown. Broken fragments of vein material sporadically occur within the interval from 189.5-271 m, current depth of hole.
  - The Company believes the zone of silicification and sulfide mineralization beginning at 182.5 m and continuing to the present end of hole may be a significant feeder zone to the Omu Sinter.

Drilling at Omu Sinter is expected to continue over the next few weeks. Eight holes are planned as a first test. Beyond the initial eight holes, fifteen additional drill holes have been permitted within the target area. Logging and sawing of core is underway. Because there are no rock sample preparation laboratories in Japan, all drill samples must be shipped overseas for processing resulting in additional time required to generate assays.

Quinton Hennigh (Ph.D., P.Geo.) is the qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 responsible for, and having reviewed and approved, the technical information contained in this material change report. Dr. Hennigh is a technical advisor and director of the Company.

## **Item 5.2 Disclosure of Restructuring Transactions**

Not applicable.

**Item 6. Reliance on subsection 7.1(2) of National Instrument 51-102**

*If this Report is being filed on a confidential basis in reliance on subsection 7.1(2) of National Instrument 51-102, state the reasons for such reliance.*

Not applicable.

**Item 7. Omitted Information**

Not applicable

**Item 8. Executive Officer**

Lisa Sharp, Chief Financial Officer

Telephone: (604) 682-3234

**Item 9. Date of Report**

April 24, 2019