TECHNICAL REPORT

BOOMERANG
GOLD-SILVER-LEAD-ZINC PROPERTY
SOUTH-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA

Location of Boomerang showing:

49°15’05”N Latitude, 119°00’56”W Longitude

UTM Zone 10, 353325E 5457357N (NAD83)

NTS MAP SHEETS 82E/6; BCGS 082E 025

Greenwood Mining Division

Prepared for:

Carrara Exploration Corp.

200-551 Howe St.

Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6C 2C2

Prepared by:

Don MacIntyre, Ph.D., P. Eng.

D.G. MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.

4129 San Miguel Close,

Victoria, B.C., Canada, V8N 6G7

Effective Date of Report: November 10, 2016

Date and Signature Page

Effective Date of this Report: November 10, 2016

Date of Signing: November 10, 2016

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.

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1 Summary

This technical report describes and evaluates historical and recent exploration work done on the Boomerang Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper mineral property. The report has been prepared at the request of Carrara Exploration Corp. ("Carrara"), a private company seeking listing on a Canadian stock exchange. The qualifying property consists of 7 mineral tenures covering an area of 738.01 hectares within the Greenwood Mining Division of south central British Columbia, Canada. Showings on the property were first discovered in the late 1880's and have been intermittently explored by a number of operators. The current claims are held by Craig Lynes and cover a number of reverted Crown Granted mineral claims. Carrara has entered into an option agreement with Mr. Lynes whereby it can earn an undivided 100% interest in the property.

The property is accessible by road via a network of logging and mining access roads westerly from the West Kettle River valley along Highway 33 and the Blythe-Rhone Road. The access roads to the property are suitable for ATV's and 4WD vehicles. The Boomerang Property occupies the east and northeast facing slope of a mountainous area of the Okanagan Highlands. The property is located west of the West Kettle River, and south of Nelse Creek. The property is vegetated by pine and fir trees which are in various states of growth.

The Boomerang Property is underlain largely by Middle Jurassic granite and alkali feldspar granite with minor Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith Ladybird and Valhalla intrusives in the northeast portion of the property. A roughly circular, 700 metre diameter Eocene outlier of Penticton Group volcanic rocks occurs in the north-central and southwest part of the property. Lithologic units are part of Okanagan Highlands intrusive complex, and occur as north- northeast trending exposures of granite, alkali feldspar granite, granodiorite, diorite, and quartz diorite. The younger volcanic rocks are accompanied by fault structures and related felsic dykes (rhyolitic), mafic dykes (basaltic) along and adjacent to faults.

Mineralization on the property consists of polymetallic quartz-sulphide veins, and breccia that occupy north, northeast and east trending fault zones hosted in altered Middle Jurassic granite. These quartz-sulphide fissure veins are classified as polymetallic veins. The sulphide minerals present on the Boomerang Property consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and rare tetrahedrite in quartz veins that trace steeply dipping fissures, fracture and fault zones. Sulphides are associated with alteration assemblage minerals on the Boomerang Property which consist of quartz (ribbon texture), chlorite, kaolinite, montmorillonite, pyrolusite, hematite and carbonate. The quartz-sulphide veins on the WC,

Boomerang, Eagle Fraction and BC reverted Crown Grants have a traceable length of 450 metres, and an interpreted strike length of approximately 800 metres.

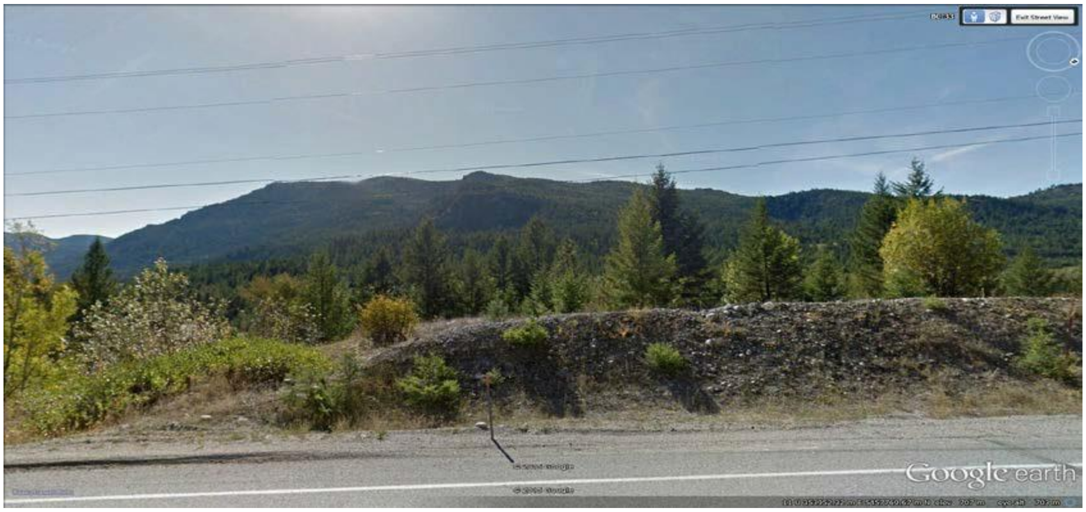

Photo 1. Boomerang Project area looking west from Highway 33.

Additional quartz-sulphide vein occurrences on the Iconoclast, Chaperone, Richelieu and Teresa Fraction Reverted Crown Grants are located approximately 500 to 2,000 metres west of the Boomerang showings.

Quartz-sulphide veins and breccia associated with fault zones cut Middle Jurassic granitic, and alkali feldspar granite (porphyritic texture) intrusive rocks. The majority of quartz-sulphide fissure veins trend northeast and have steep dips. Historic work done on the veins have led to shipments of quartz- sulphide vein material from Boomerang to smelters in 1939 (33 short tons with average grade of 0.212 troy ounces/short ton Au, and 1.66 troy ounces/short ton Ag) and 1962 (24 short tons at 0.227 troy ounces/short ton Au, and 1.78 troy ounces/short ton Ag). Sampling by Kikauka in 2015 has confirmed the presence of locally high grade concentrations of Au and to a lesser extent Ag in quartz veins on the property. The best Au grades appear to be associated with the presence of a telluride mineral.

It is recommended that a 2 phase work program is implemented. Recommended fieldwork for phase 1 includes geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and prospecting in conjunction with electromagnetic VLF-EM and magnetometer geophysical surveys conducted over the area of reverted Crown Grants. Contingent on positive results from phase 1 exploration a second phase of development and exploration is proposed to include 500 metres of core drilling, detailed geological mapping, and geochemical sampling. This 2 phase program of proposed mineral exploration and development is designed to facilitate identification of the attitude, extent, and probable comparative thickness of copper-lead-zinc-silver-gold bearing mineralization on the Boomerang Property. Proposed fieldwork budgets are estimated at $100,000.00 to complete phase 1, and $100,000.00 to complete phase 2 on the Boomerang Property.

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Carrara Exploration Corp. (“Carrara" or the “Company”), the property operators. The author has been asked to review all data pertaining to the property and to prepare a technical report that describes the historical work completed on the property, reviews the results of prior surveys and makes recommendations for further work, if warranted.

This technical report is based on an assessment report filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines by Carrara for work done in 2015 (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015) and a draft report currently being prepared for work done in 2016 by Craig Lynes, Rich River Exploration. Sections of this report that are extracted or modified from these assessment reports are noted in the text.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Form 43-101F1 and is intended to be used as supporting documentation to be filed by Carrara with the Securities Commissions in connection with an initial public offering of its common shares and the listing thereof on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE").

In preparing this report, the author has reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in the References section. Of particular value are a number of publically available assessment reports and property files recording work done by previous operators on the Boomerang Property. These reports contain detailed information on the results of work done on the property since its initial discovery.

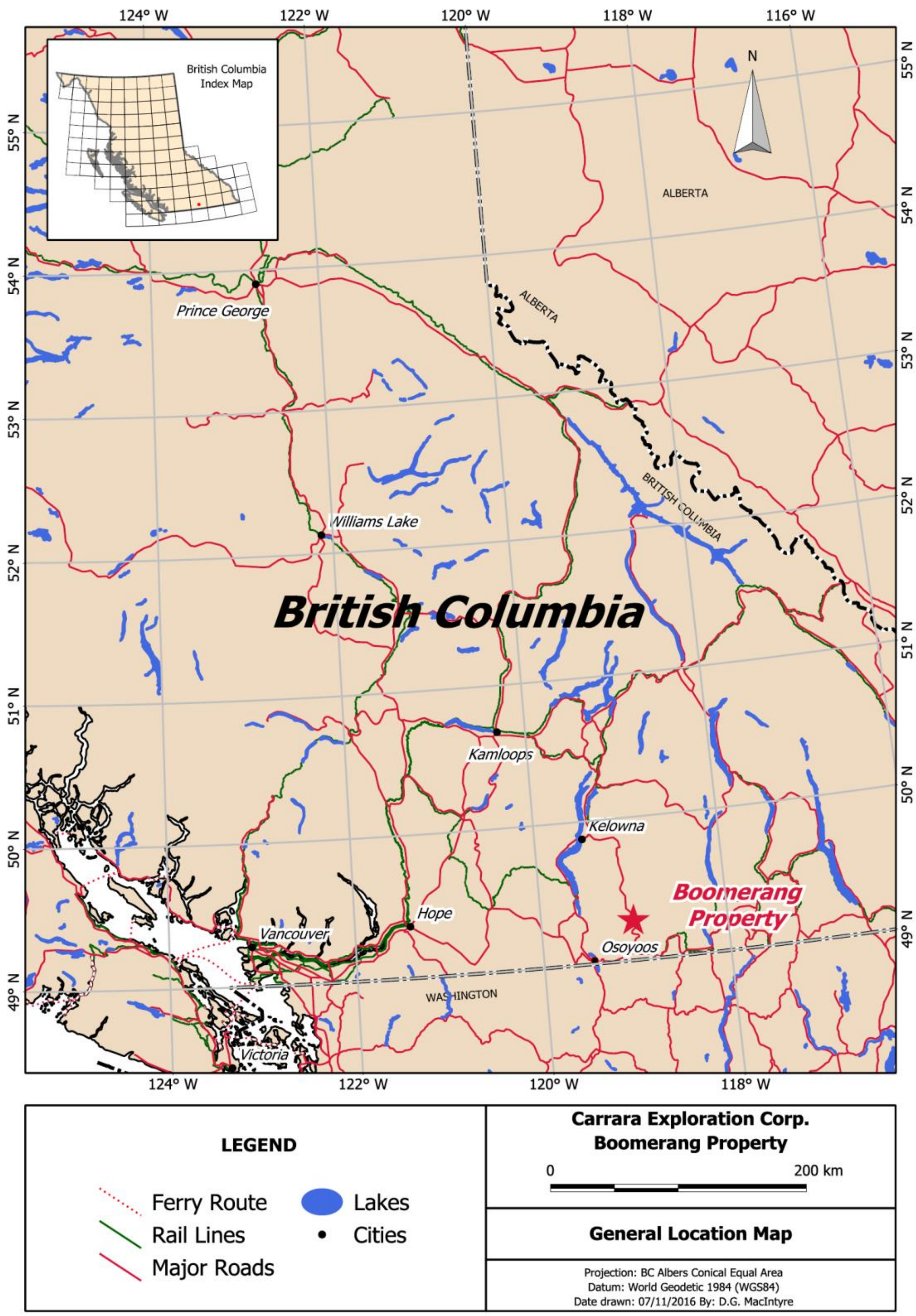

Figure 1. General location map, Boomerang Property, south central British Columbia.

The writer visited the Boomerang Property on November 4, 2016. This visit involved examination of 2015 and 2016 sample sites at the BC, WS and Boomerang showings.

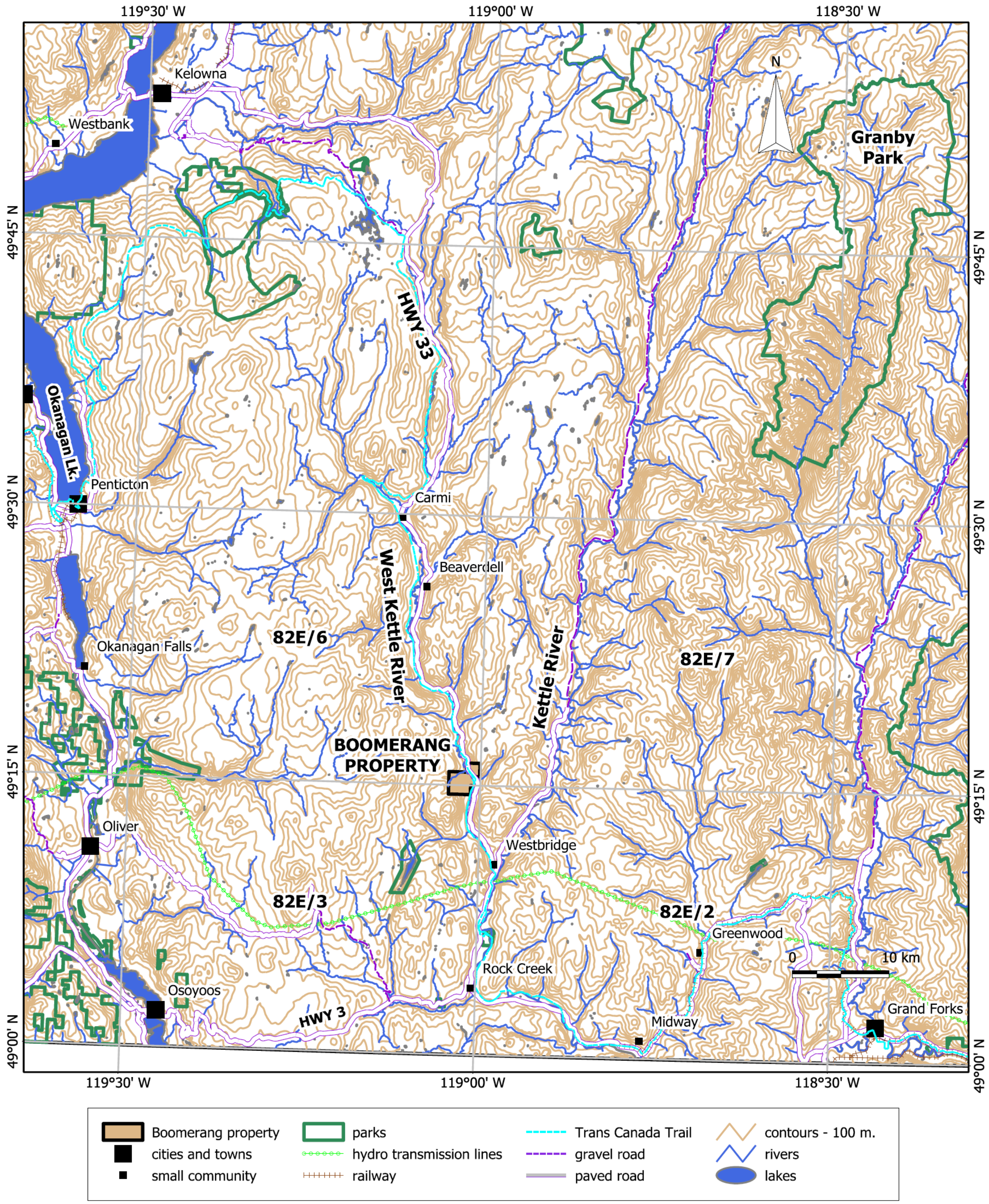

Figure 2. Detailed location and infrastructure map, Boomerang Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2016.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars. All maps with the exception of general location map (Figure 1) are in Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 11N and are based on the North American 1983 datum (NAD83) or World Geodetic 1984 datum (WGS84).

Photo 2. The writer at sample site 20855, Boomerang Property, November 4, 2016

3 Reliance on other Experts

The writer has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparing of this report. All opinions expressed in this report are those of the writer based on a review of historical work done on the property including work done in 2015 and 2016 by Andris Kikauka, a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) in the province of British Columbia and Craig Lynes, prospector and owner of Rich River Exploration Ltd.

4 Property Description and Location

The Boomerang Property is located approximately 100 kilometres southeast of Kelowna, BC, 65 kilometres northeast of Osoyoos, and 25 kilometres north of Rock Creek, in south-central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 2). The property is accessible via a network of logging and mining roads west of Blythe-Rhone Road that parallels the west bank of the West Kettle River.

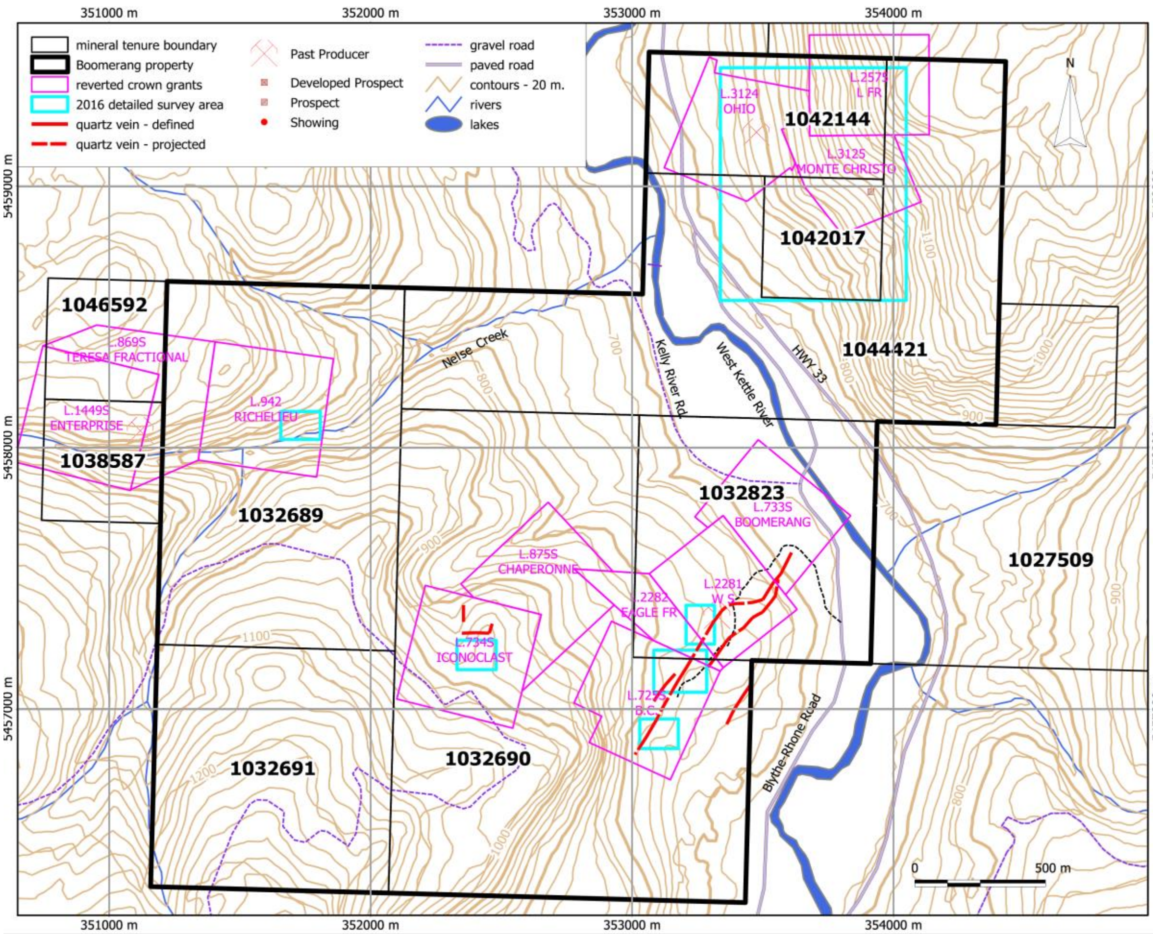

Figure 3. Mineral tenure map, Boomerang Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2016. Mineral tenure boundaries were generated using Mineral Titles-on-Line geospatial data.

4.1 Mineral Tenures

The Boomerang Property consists of 7 contiguous mineral tenures covering a total area of approximately 738.01 hectares. The claims straddle the West Kettle River and Highway 33 and are centred approximately 20 kilometres south of the community of Beaverdell and 9.6 kilometres north of the community of Westbridge. The tenures are located in the Greenwood Mining District of south central British Columbia, Canada (Figures 2 and 3).

Details of the status of tenure ownership for the Boomerang 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 Boomerang claims have not been surveyed.

The mineral tenures comprising the Boomerang 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 the same as those incorporated into 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 Greenwood Mining Division, straddling the boundary between NTS map sheets 82E/2, 82E/3, 82E/6 and 82E/7.

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures, Boomerang Property

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1032689	TERESA	116233 (100%)	2014/ Dec /12	2023/ Dec /31	126.5135
1032690	ICONOCLAST	116233 (100%)	2014/ Dec /12	2023/ Dec /31	210.8834
1032691	SOUTH RICHELIEU	116233 (100%)	2014/ Dec /12	2023/ Dec /31	84.3582
1032823	BOOMERANG	116233 (100%)	2014/ Dec /19	2023/ Dec /31	84.3461
1042017	MONTE CHRISTO	116233 (100%)	2016/ Feb /13	2017/ Feb /13	21.0823
1042144	OH - HIGH - AU	116233 (100%)	2016/ Feb /17	2017/ Feb /17	42.1611
1044421	MONTE CHRISTO	116233 (100%)	2016/ May /29	2017/ May /29	168.6652
					738.01

The total area of the mineral tenures that comprise the property is 738.01 hectares.

4.2 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the MTO website indicates that all of the claims listed in Table 1 are owned 100% by Craig A. Lynes (FMC # 116233). Mr. Lynes holds these claims on behalf of his company, Rich River Exploration Ltd. ("Rich River").

The mineral tenures that comprise the Boomerang Property were acquired by staking. These tenures cover the reverted Crown Granted mineral claims located within the Boomerang Property, including: Boomerang (L 733S), W.S. (L 2281), B.C. (L 725S), Iconoclast (L 734S), Chaperone (L 875S), Balzac (L 876S), Tuck (L 877S), Eagle Fr (L 2282), Rhone Grp, Dogan Grp, L.G., Teresa Fr (L 869S), Richelieu (L 942) and Paddy.

4.3 Option Agreement

The Boomerang mineral tenures 1032689, 1032690, 1032691, 1032823, 1042144, 1042017 and 1044421 are subject to an option agreement dated December 15, 2014 between Carrara, Craig A. Lynes and Rich River whereby Carrara was granted an irrevocable and exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the property. Details of this agreement are described in greater detail below.

To exercise its option, Carrara is required to (i) pay an aggregate $105,000 in cash payments to Rich River; (ii) issue an aggregate 800,000 common shares to Rich River; and (iii) incur an aggregate minimum of $400,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, in accordance with the following schedule:

Table 2. Option Agreement Terms

Date for Completion	Cash Payment	Number of Common Shares to be Issued	Minimum Exploration Expenditures to be Incurred
Upon execution of property option agreement	$5,000	Nil	Nil
Upon the closing of Carrara's initial public offering	Nil	300,000	Nil
On or before the 1st anniversary of the listing of Carrara's common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange	Nil	100,000	Nil
On or before the 2nd anniversary of the listing of Carrara's common shares on the CSE	Nil	100,000	Nil
On or before the 3rd anniversary of the listing of Carrara's common shares on the CSE	$20,000	100,000	$100,000
On or before the 4th anniversary of the listing of Carrara's common shares on the CSE	$30,000	200,000	$100,000
On or before the 5th anniversary of the listing of Carrara's common shares on the CSE	$50,000	Nil	$200,000

In accordance with the terms of the property option agreement, Rich River and Mr. Lynes will retain a 3% net smelter returns royalty (the "NSR") on the Boomerang Property. Carrara will have the right to purchase 1% of such NSR for $750,000 and the remaining 2% of such NSR for $1,000,000. Otherwise, once Carrara exercises its option to acquire a 100% interest in the Boomerang Property and upon the commencement of commercial production thereon, the NSR is payable to Rich River and Mr. Lynes on all base, rare earth elements and precious metals upon receipt by Carrara of payment from the smelter refinery or other place of treatment of the proceeds from the sale of the minerals, ore, concentrates or other products from the Boomerang Property. Carrara will be the operator of the Boomerang Property during the term of the Property Option Agreement and Rich River Exploration Ltd., will be the primary contractor when possible. Carrara will also pay any rates, taxes, duties, royalties, assessments or fees levied with respect to the Boomerang Property or Rich River and Mr. Lynes' operations thereon and will apply and pay for assessment credits for the mineral claims comprising the Boomerang Property for all the work and expenditures conducted on all or any part of the Boomerang Property.

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. The amount required is specified by Section 8.4 of the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act Regulation.

Up to 10 years of work or cash in lieu 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 Boomerang Property, Carrara 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 June 27, 2012, the Province of British Columbia increased the assessment work required to maintain a mineral tenure in good standing. The tiered increases for mineral claims were revised and expanded, while the single tier for placer claims remained the same. For mineral claims, the assessment work requirement changed from a 2-tier to 4 tier structure. 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.

To aid in the adjustment to the new work requirements, all claims will be treated as if they are in their first anniversary year for assessment purposes as of the date of implementation (June 27, 2012). In other words, regardless of the age of the claim, the next time work is registered on or after June 27, 2012, the assessment work requirement for a mineral claim will be $5.00 per hectare per year.

Payment instead of exploration and development work (PIED) amounts have also increase and a minimum time period for use of PIED has been established.

The old PIED rate was equivalent to the value of exploration and development work. The new PIED rate has been set at double the value of the corresponding assessment work requirement.

Previously, a minimum of one day of PIED could be applied to the expiry date of a mineral tenure. The new minimum requirement for PIED is now 6 months. The 12 month (1 year) maximum still remains in place.

Similar to the assessment work requirements, if a recorded holder wishes to register PIED, the claim will also be treated as if it is in its first anniversary year for the purposes of calculating the assessment requirement, as of the date of implementation (June 27, 2012). PIED will be $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2 for mineral claims (double the work amount).

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.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are a number of areas with historical development work including a flooded shaft, surface trenches and underground workings on the property that may require maintenance in a manner that minimizes any danger to the public. With the exception of the foregoing, the author is not aware of any environmental issues or liabilities related to this 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

The Boomerang Property is located approximately 25 kilometres north-northwest of the town of Rock Creek and is accessible via a network of logging and mining roads west of Blythe-Rhone Road that parallels the west bank of the West Kettle River (Figures 2 & 3). The Boomerang Property occupies a prominent ridge that separates West Kettle River and Nelse Creek (Figure 3). The property is located in the Okanagan Highlands of south central British Columbia in the Greenwood Mining Division. The east portions of the Boomerang Property cover private land in the West Kettle River valley. There is no known aboriginal traditional territory on or adjoining the property. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure of any value on the claim.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Boomerang Property covers a portion of the West Kettle River Valley and extends over the mountain ridge flanking the west side of the valley and a small portion on the east side (Figure 3).

Elevations on the Boomerang Property are between 650 and 1,350 metres. From the half-kilometre wide valley floor the slope rises fairly gradually to about 900 metres before becoming steep with bluffs and cliffs in places. At about 1200 metres, it flattens out into a plateau (Figure 3).

The Boomerang Property is located roughly between the temperate rainforests of coastal British Columbia and the world's only temperate forest inland on the western slopes of the Columbia Mountains. Vegetation ranges from cactus and sagebrush in the south, to cedar and hemlock trees in the north.

When the writer visited the property on November 4, 2016, it was observed that survey ribbons marking the limits of a future clear cut have been placed in the vicinity of the main Boomerang showings. This suggests at least part of the property will be logged in the future.

The area is characterized by a variation of the continental climate, with warm to hot dry summers with daytime highs occasionally surpassing 40 degrees Celsius and fairly cold winters, though no month of the year has an average high temperature below 0 degrees Celsius. Precipitation during the year is low. Snow accumulation in the lower regions is low, but on the higher portions of the Boomerang Property it commonly reaches about a metre deep.

5.3 Local Resources

The City of Kelowna, located approximately 100 kilometres southwest of the Boomerang Property, has good accommodation and logistical support including a source of supplies helicopters and a hospital. Kelowna has a population of approximately 107,000 and equipment and supplies needed to support mine development are available.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Boomerang Property is well situated with regard to local logging road infrastructure. Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn from West Kettle River (and tributaries) from a location on the east limit of the property. There is a hydro transmission line located approximately 10 kilometres south of the property (Figure 2).

5.5 Physiography

The dominant physiographic feature of the area surrounding the Boomerang Property is mountainous terrain of the Okanagan Highlands. The Boomerang Property features a prominent northeast trending ridge axis with steep cliff areas that occur on the southeast facing slope of the ridge (towards West Kettle River), and more moderate slope on the northwest facing slope of the ridge (towards Nelse Creek). The steeper terrain is commonly underlain by Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusive rocks, and the moderate sloping terrain is partly underlain by Eocene volcanic rocks.

6 History

The following summary of historical work on the Boomerang property is modified from Kikauka and Lynes (2015).

6.1 1899 – Early Recorded Activity

Earliest recorded activity on the current location of mineral property took place in 1899. Work carried out on the Iconoclast, Boomerang, W.S., and B.C. mineral claims between 1899 and 1914 consisted of prospecting and trenching that led to sinking of an 18 meter deep shaft on the W.S. claim in 1914 from quartz veins in granite, porphyry, or other igneous rock. Quartz veins carrying iron sulphides with gold values said to amount to about $11 per ton, with occasionally some free gold showing. The average price of gold in 1901 was $18.98 per troy ounce. These results are historic (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1901). Analytical results are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards and are not to be relied upon.

6.2 1913 – Minister of Mines Report

A report to the Minister of Mines summarized the Boomerang Property as follows: The main rock formation is granite intruded here and there by dykes and small bosses of porphyritic rock. The veins are well defined fissure-veins varying from a few inches to several feet in width. The vein-filling being quartz with sparse galena and iron-pyrites. The values are chiefly in gold associated with the galena. Quartz veins lie at contacts between granite and porphyry. The ore taken from the shaft on the south part of the W.S. Crown Grant has been piled in 3 dumps. To the east of the shaft, it is covered with wash (overburden), while to the west it is apparently capped by the porphyry. Approximately 500 feet (152.4 metres) to the west a small vein crops out, which is probably an extension of the main one and is entirely within the granite. This small showing is prospected by some open cuts and a 15 foot (4.57 metres) shaft, the cuts showing the vein to be faulted, while in the shaft the vein pinched to two seams about 18 inches apart, and in between is a filling of kaolin. Two other leads are exposed on the property, paralleling the main lead, and north and south respectively from it.

6.3 1939 – Arthur Miller and Associates Extractions

Arthur Miller and Associates shipped 33 tons of ore from the Boomerang Property (W.S. Crown Grant) which yielded 7 troy ounces of gold and 55 troy ounces of silver. Based on the recovered gold and silver, the average grade extracted is approximately 0.212 troy ounces per short ton (7.27 grams per ton) Au, and 1.66 troy ounces per short ton (56.9 grams per ton) Ag. These results are historic (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1939). Historic results are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards and are not to be relied upon.

6.4 1946 - Pinecrest Gold Mines Ltd. Exploration

Pinecrest Gold Mines Ltd. acquired the Boomerang, W.S., B.C., Eagle Fraction, Chaperone, Iconoclast, and Balzac Crown-granted claims, and claims near Rhone, on the Kettle Valley Railway. Work done during 1946 was confined to clearing a site for development and general exploratory work on the surface (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1946).

6.5 1962 – S. Ruzicka Operations

S. Ruzicka operated the Paddy reverted crown grant in this area, and shipped 24 tonnes yielding 187 grams gold, 1,462 grams silver, 24 kilograms lead and 24 kilograms zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1962). Based on the recovered gold and silver, the average grade extracted is approximately 0.227 troy ounces/short ton (7.79 grams per ton) Au, and 1.78 troy ounces/short ton (60.92 grams per ton) Ag. These results are historic (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1962). Historic analysis results are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards and are not to be relied upon.

6.6 1974 – Doug Hopper Acquisition and Sampling

The property was acquired by Doug Hopper who performed line cutting and soil sampling on the Boomerang, W.S., B.C., Chaperone, and Iconoclast reverted Crown Grants. This work is described in EMPR assessment report 05621 (Hopper, 1975). Cu, Ag, and Au geochemical analysis was performed on 200 soil samples covering an area of approximately 100 hectares (247.1 acres). Results indicate above average values for copper and silver in soil were located near the old workings as well as outside of the area of historic workings. Gold values in soil indicated that isolated anomalies appear to be restricted to areas near old workings. In 1976, a total of 17 rock chip samples were taken on the Boomerang, W.S., B.C. and Iconoclast Crown Grants.

These results are historic. Analyses are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards, and are not to be relied upon.

6.7 1978 – Dayton Silver Mines Ltd. Mapping

Dayton Silver Mines Ltd. acquired the Richelieu (L 942), and Teresa Fraction (L 869S) and performed geological mapping in the northwest part of the Boomerang Property. An old working with a tunnel was located in the east part of Richelieu (L 942) as well as quartz float north of Nelse Creek across from the mouth of Kamloops Creek (Allen, 1978).

Table 3: Rock samples with fire assay results > 0.200 troy ounces/short ton (source: Hopper, 1976)

Rock sample no.	Location, Description	Sample Type	Length	Troy ounces per Short Ton Ag	Grams per Tonne Ag	Troy ounces per Short Ton Au	Grams per Tonne Au
4001	S portion of	grab		3.4	116.6	0.370	12.69

Rock sample no.	Location, Description	Sample Type	Length	Troy ounces per Short Ton Ag	Grams per Tonne Ag	Troy ounces per Short Ton Au	Grams per Tonne Au
	W.S., qtz vein						
4004	NE portion, W.S., qtz vein	outcrop	91.4 cm	2.7	92.6	0.338	11.59
4005	NE portion, W.S., qtz vein	outcrop	91.4 cm	1.6	54.9	0.207	7.10
930	NE portion, W.S., qtz vein	outcrop	121.9 cm	4.1	140.6	0.350	12.00
931	N portion Iconoclast, qtz vein	outcrop	91.4 cm	2.5	85.7	0.318	10.90
682	E central portion, W.S., qtz vein	outcrop	182.9	2.82	96.7	0.454	15.57
1R	S portion B.C., qtz vein in dump	grab		0.1	3.4	0.324	11.11
2R	S portion B.C., qtz vein in dump	grab		1.8	61.7	0.324	11.11

6.8 1980 – Zeron Resources Ltd. Trenching

Zeron Resources Ltd. acquired the property and carried out a program of bulldozer trenching on the Boomerang (733S), W.S. (L 2281), Eagle Fraction (L 2282), B.C. (L 725S) and Iconoclast (L 734S) Crown Grant mineral claims located within the northeast and central area of the Boomerang Property. A total of 6 trenches were excavated taking out approximately 6,150 cubic metres (8,044 cubic yards). Also, 1,100 metres of access road was cleared (Tully, 1981). Vein structures were located in 2 of 6 trenches. Vein material as float (located in overburden, not in outcrop) was found in other trenches. The veins are of the porcelaneous variety, and have been ribbon-fractured and re-fractured carrying abundant limonite, minor pyrite, fine galena and tetrathedrite. Veins were observed up to a meter in width but are not well exposed and may be wider (Tully, 1980).

6.9 1981 – Dayton Silver Mines Ltd. Sampling

Dayton Silver Mines Ltd. performed geochemical analysis of soil samples and geological mapping on the Richelieu (L 942), and Teresa Fraction (L 869S) within the northwest part of the Boomerang Property. The area north and west of the mouth of Kamloops Creek contains several isolated As-Pb-Cu in soil anomalies in an area that is underlain by granite and rhyolite porphyry (Allen, 1978). Mapping of this area identified zones of quartz vein material found in overburden. Follow up exploration on this area was recommended.

6.10 1986 – John Visser Surveys

John Visser acquired the Boomerang (733S), W.S. (L 2281), Eagle Fraction (L 2282), B.C. (L 725S) and Iconoclast (L 734S) Crown Grant mineral claims, and SJV Geophysics performed magnetometer and self-potential geophysical surveys. A zone of low magnetic intensity appears to have the same north east trend as the quartz veins. More work should be done to correlate the magnetic data to the geology and extend the survey. The self-potential results did not show any response. Logan Mines completed 1,744 feet (531.6 metres) of NQ core drilling.

A total of 7 drill holes were collared from 5 different locations focusing primarily on two mineralized structures identified on the Boomerang, W.S., Eagle Fraction, and B.C. Reverted Crown Grants (Figure 3). Mafic dykes trending northeast are located approximately 225 metres uphill, to the northwest, from mineralized structures on the WS reverted Crown Grant L 2281. The northeast trending dykes have been cut northwest trending faults that appear to have displaced the mafic dykes approximately 20 to 60 metres horizontally. The drill logs and analysis results for 1986 drill holes by Logan Mines Ltd. (assessment report 16,671) were not reported.

6.11 1987 – Logan Mines Ltd./Tinto Gold Corp. Trenching and Fieldwork

During the period of July 1 to 7, 1987, limited bulldozer trenching and sampling was conducted on the on the Boomerang (733S), W.S. (L 2281), Eagle Fraction (L 2282), B.C. (L 725S) and Iconoclast (L 734S) Crown Grant mineral claims. Fieldwork was financed through a joint venture between Logan Mines Ltd. and Tinto Gold Corp. The property is underlain by intrusive rocks of the Nelson Formation with intrusions of porphyritic rocks; the picture of their interrelationship is not yet clear. A strong northeast-southwest shear zone is cutting through the property containing at least two almost parallel quartz veins with gold and silver values, which could be merging at their northeast end. Explored so far is a strike length of about 450 metres, but the zone could possibly extend its length to over 800 metres (Hopper, 1987). As follow up work on two targets selected on the basis of high assays obtained in 1986, the first target area was line 240 south 200 west, where a narrow silicified structure, enveloped by two mafic dikes assayed 4.944 ounces per ton (169.51 grams per ton) Au over 0.15 metres. Trench G returned three samples assaying .021, .086 and .037 ounces per ton (0.71, 2.95, and 1.27 grams per ton) gold. The average from these samples is 0.047 ounces per ton (1.61 grams per ton) gold over 5.5 feet (1.68 metres). These values are historic. Analytical results are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards and are not to be relied upon.

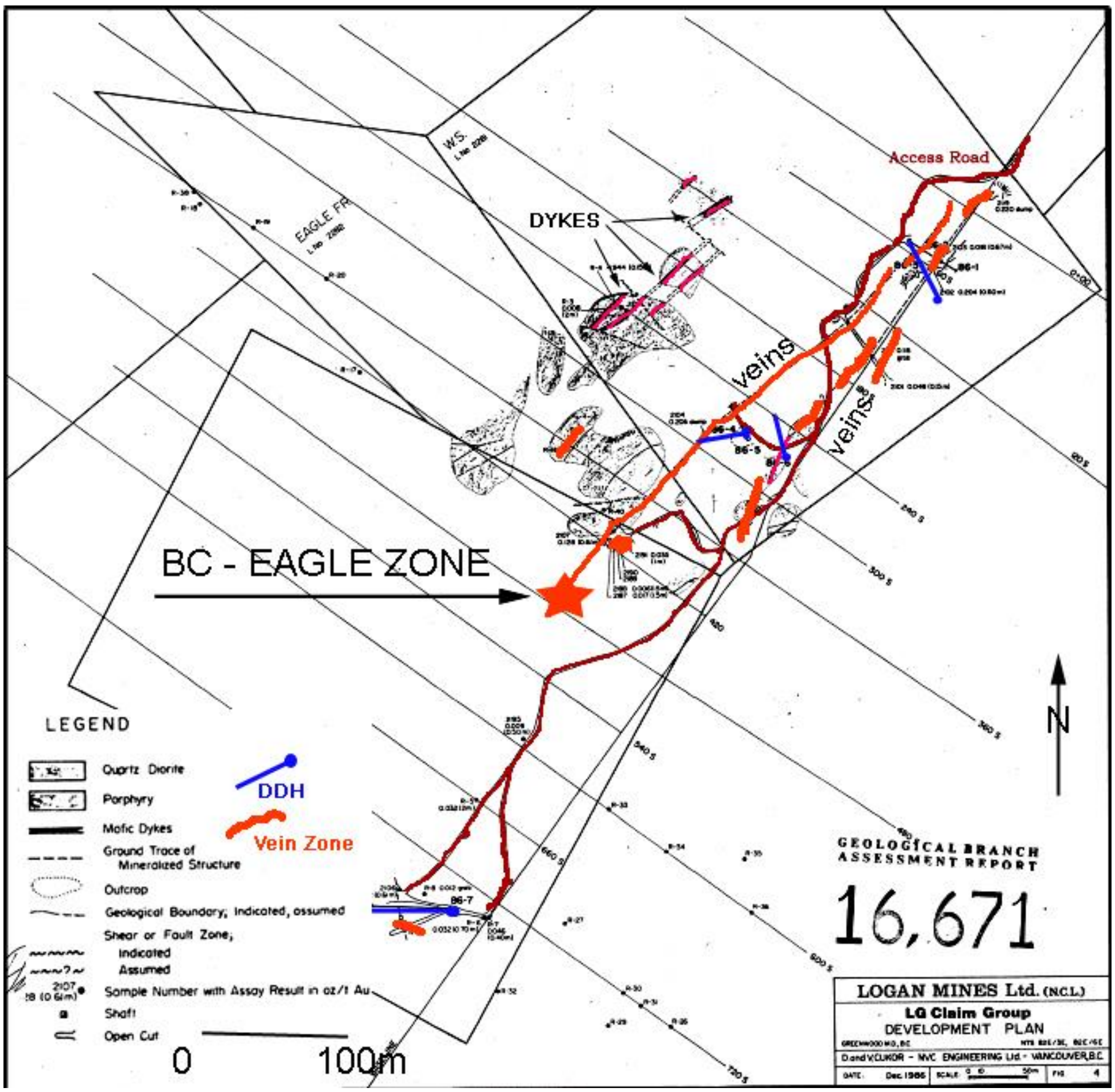

Figure 4. Logan Mines Ltd. Assessment Report 16,671, showing geology, mineralization and diamond drill hole locations (Hopper, 1988). Location of the BC-Eagle zone discovered in 2015 is also shown (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015).

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The following description of the geology of the Boomerang Property is modified from Kikauka and Lynes (2015).

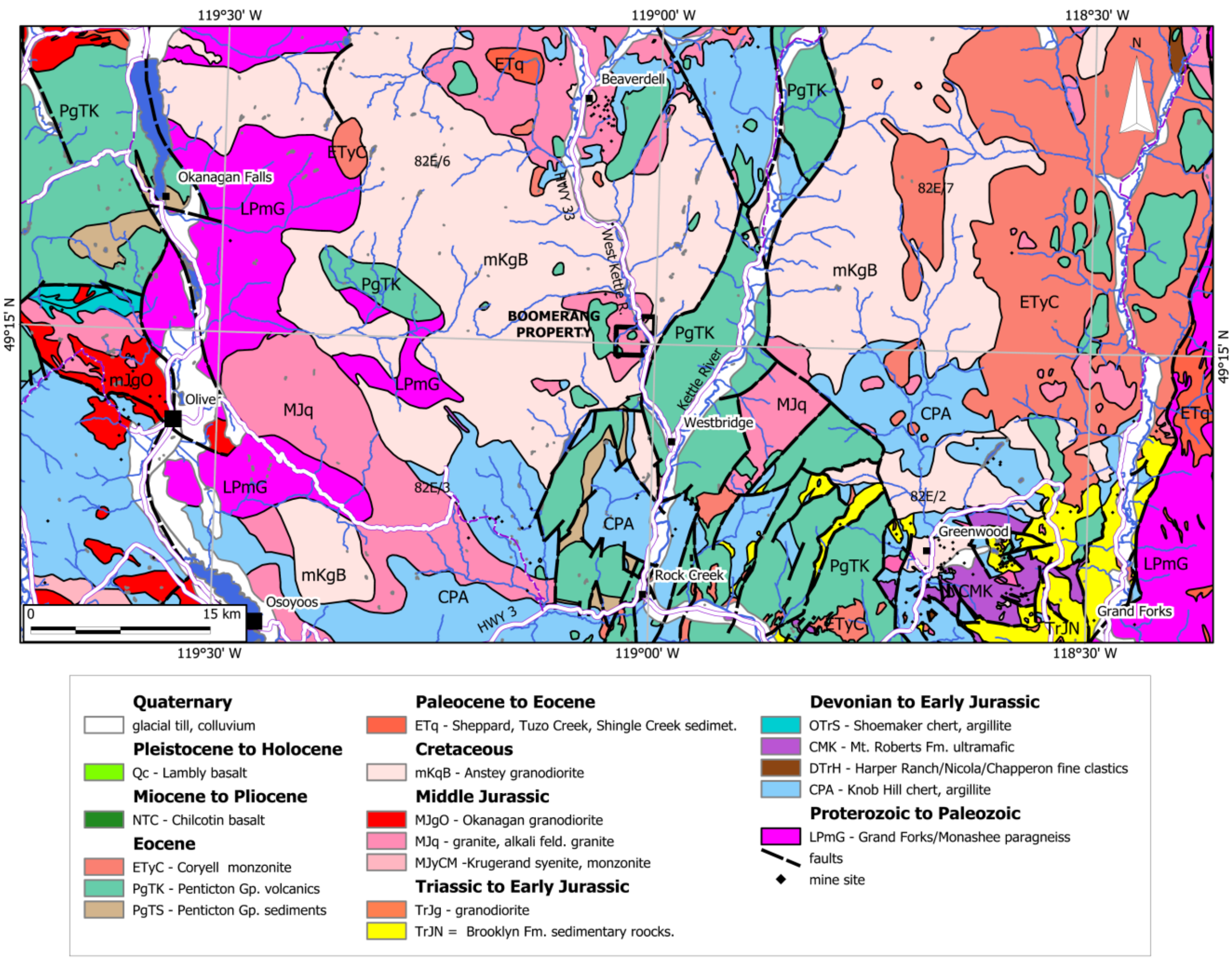

Figure 5.Regional geology, Boomerang Property. Geology after Massey et al., 2005. Map created by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2016.

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geological setting of the Boomerang Property is shown is Figure 5. The Beaverdell-Rock Creek area is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rocks that are correlative with the Valhalla and Ladybird intrusions of the Okanagan Batholith (mKgB). Within the batholith are roof pendants of an older, Middle Jurassic intrusive phase (mJq) comprised of alkali feldspar bearing granitic rocks and Carboniferous to Permian metamorphic rocks correlative with the Anarchist Schist (CPA). These older rocks are intruded by Eocene age monzonite and syenite of the Coryell intrusions (ETyC). Overlying these intrusive rocks are Eocene age volcanics of the Kettle River formation of the Penticton Group. These rocks are preserved in fault bounded, north tending grabens (Figure 6).

Tertiary hydrothermal activity has mineralized older rocks of the Okanagan Plutonic Complex along or adjacent to fault and dyke structures. Eocene Penticton Group lava and intercalated epiclastic rock accumulations form 0.5 to 5 kilometer diameter domes and elongated north, east and northeast trending belts of undivided volcanic rocks within and adjacent to the Boomerang Property (Figure 6). Tertiary outliers have been influenced by major normal faults some of which show vertical displacement in the order of several hundreds of metres. In general, structural control of the Tertiary outliers seems to relate to a herringbone pattern of conjugate faults of northeast and northwest orientation (Church, 1985). The polymetallic vein type mineralization that occurs on the Boomerang Property is interpreted as Tertiary age.

Mineralization at the nearby Beaverdell Camp Highland Bell-Wellington-Lass polymetallic vein is also Tertiary age, and both Beaverdell and Boomerang are hosted in older Jurassic intrusive rocks. Tertiary volcanism and accompanying shallow felsic intrusive emplacement appear to be important elements in a north-south stress scheme responsible for the many northerly trending graben structures, and northeast trending conjugate extensional tectonics across the interior of the Province of British Columbia from the Fraser River lineament to the Rocky Mountain Trench. The period 45 to 53 Ma witnessed intense volcanic and tectonic activity that coincides with northerly movement of the Pacific plate.

Table 4. Table of Formations

Terrane	Age	Unit	Unit	Rock Type
Younger Volcanics	Pleistocene to Holocene	Qc	Lambly Creek Basalt	basaltic volcanic rocks
	Miocene to Pliocene	NTC	Chilcotin Group	basaltic volcanic rocks
Post Accretionary	Eocene	ETyC	Coryell Plutonic Suite	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
Overlap		PgTK	Penticton Group - Marron, Kettle River, Springbrook, Marama and Skaha Formations	undivided volcanic rocks
		PgTS	Penticton Group - Kettle River and Springbrook Formations	mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
Post Accretionary	Paleocene to Eocene	ETq	Sheppard, Tuzo Creek, Shingle Creek Intrusions	granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
	Cretaceous	mKgB	Okanagan Batholith – Valhalla and Ladybird intrusions	granodioritic intrusive rocks
	Middle Jurassic	MJd	Providence Lake Complex	dioritic intrusive rocks
		MJgN	Nelson Batholith	granodioritic intrusive rocks

Terrane	Age	Unit	Unit	Rock Type
		MJgO	Okanagan Batholith	granodioritic intrusive rocks
		MJgS	Similkameen Batholith	granodioritic intrusive rocks
		MJq	Unnamed	granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
		MJyCM	Krugerand	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
Quesnel	Late Triassic to Early Jurassic	TrJg	Unnamed	granodioritic intrusive rocks
	Triassic	TrJN	Brooklyn Formation	undivided sedimentary rocks
	Permian to Triassic	OTrS	Shoemaker Formation	chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks
	Carboniferous to Permian	CMK	Mount Roberts Formation	ultramafic rocks
	Devonian to Triassic	DTrH	Harper Ranch and Nicola Groups; Chapperon Gp.	mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	Devonian to Permian	CPA	Knob Hill Group	chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks
	Proterozoic	LPmG	Grand Forks Gneiss / Monashee Complex	paragneiss metamorphic rocks
Kootenay	Proterozoic to Paleozoic	LPm	Unnamed	orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
		LPnM	Shuswap Assemblage	metamorphic rocks, undivided
		LPmMO	Monashee Complex	metamorphic rocks, undivided

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Boomerang Property is mainly underlain by intrusive rocks consisting of Middle Jurassic granite, alkali feldspar granite and quartz diorite (MJq), with minor Cretaceous to Tertiary Okanagan Batholith Ladybird and Valhalla intrusive rocks (mKgB) in the northeast portion of the property (Figure 6). Approximately 15% of the Boomerang Property is underlain by Eocene Penticton Group volcanic rocks (PgTK).

On the Boomerang property, the main host rock is a quartz diorite of probable Mid Jurassic age. It is medium grained and contains hornblende or biotite. The quartz diorite is most intensely altered adjacent to rhyolite dikes and along shear zones. Alteration consists of silicification as flooding, stockworks and narrow veins. Locally, quartz appears as a breccia cement. Pyritization is also widespread as disseminated pyrite and as fracture filling. The pyrite itself has been strongly oxidized to hematite, locally. Chloritic alteration comprises a regional alteration. Penticton Group volcanics include rhyolite porphyry with a predominance of plagioclase phenocrysts and locally hornblende or biotite. The rhyolite porphyry is seen as dikes in diorite, locally on the property. Mafic dikes are also present with alteration envelopes up to 10 metres wide.

A roughly circular, 700 meter diameter volcanic rock unit occurs in the north-central and southwest part of the property (Figure 6). Lithologic units MJq and mKgB are part of Okanagan Highlands intrusive complex, and occur as north-northeast trending emplacement of granite, alkali feldspar granite, granodiorite, diorite, and quartz diorite composition plutonic rock. Younger Penticton Group volcanic rocks (PgTK) occur as outliers (younger rock surrounded by older rocks), and are accompanied by north-northeast, northwest to east trending (herringbone pattern) fault structures and related felsic dykes (rhyolitic), mafic dykes (basaltic) adjacent to faults.

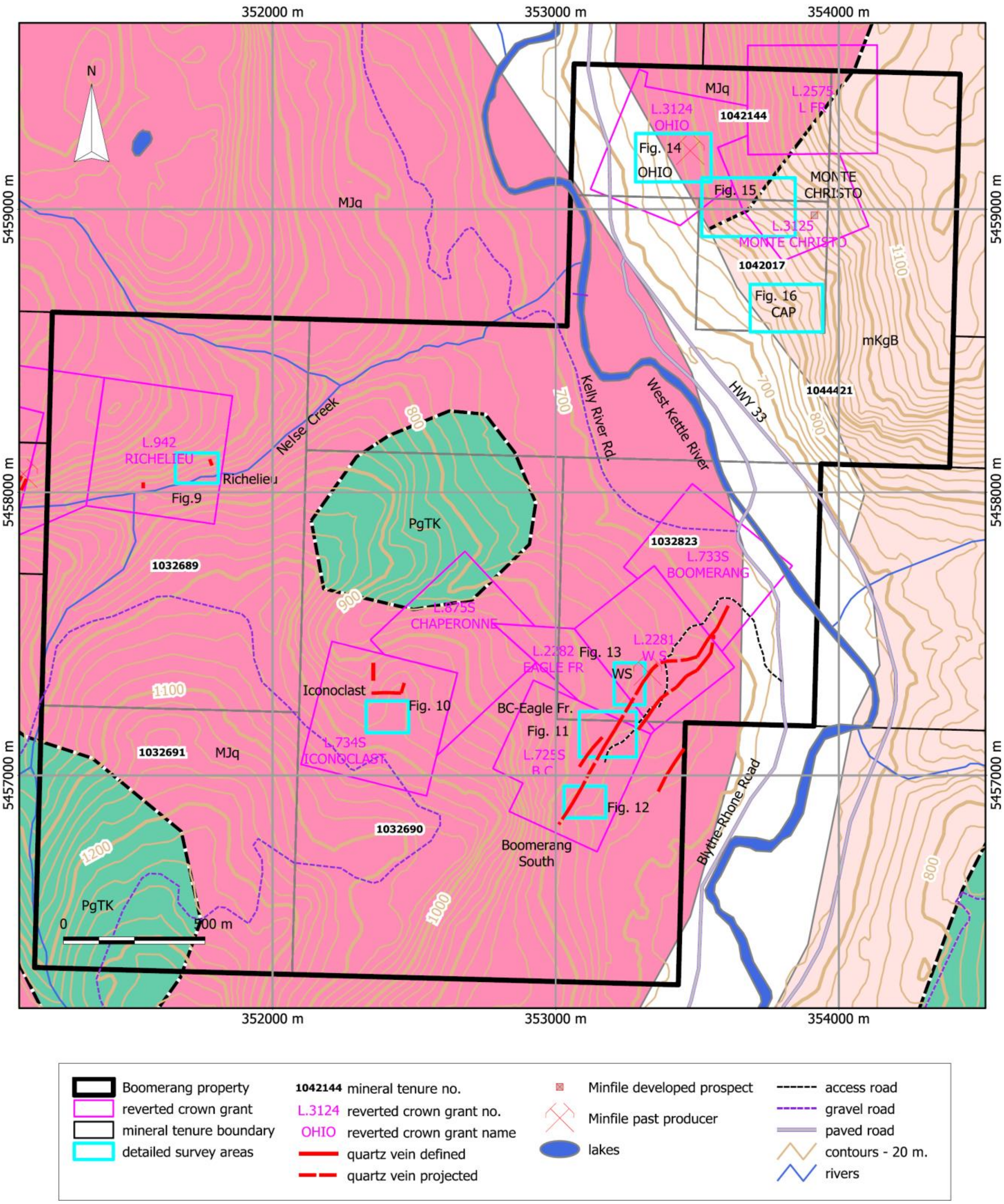

Figure 6. Geology and location of detailed survey areas, Boomerang property. See Figure 5 for geology legend. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2016. Geology after Massey et al. 2005 and Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

Mineralization is hosted by two near parallel east trending quartz veins within a pyritic, chloritic and brecciated quartz diorite. The veins have been traced from the northeast corner of the Boomerang claim, southwesterly across the W.S., Eagle Fraction and B.C. claims. The veins which range in width from a few centimetres to two metres, are reported to outcrop over a distance of 600 metres on the Boomerang and W.S., and possibly up to 800 metres more including outcrops on the Eagle Fraction and B.C. The veins strike 030 to 047 degrees.

Mineralization present on the Boomerang Property consists of quartz-polymetallic sulphide veins that contain variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and rare tetrahedrite. Gold is found in quartz veins along shear zones and in quartz breccia, locally extending into host quartz diorite. Gold content is reported to increase with the galena content of the veins. The ore in general is irregularly disseminated in pockets and shoots. In general, the veins are steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed occurring as sets of parallel and offset veins. The quartz-sulphide fissure veins present on the Boomerang Property trace steeply dipping fissures and faults that are mainly northeast trending. A small portion of polymetallic vein mineralization trends north and east with steep dips.

8 Deposit Types

The main deposit type sought in the exploration of the Boomerang Property is polymetallic veins. Polymetallic veins are sulphide-rich containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt (e.g. tetrahedrite) minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The latter type of mineralization is typically contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion. These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings, except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences (Lefebure, 1996).

Polymetallic veins typically occur in country rock marginal to an intrusive stock. Typically veins crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano- tectonic structures, such as caldera ring-faults or radial faults. In some cases, such as the Boomerang Property, the veins cut older intrusions. Typically polymetallic veins are steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 metres wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 metres in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones. Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. The veins display a wide variety of textures, including cockade, colloform banding and crustifications and locally drusy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarsegrained sulphides as patches and pods, and fine-grained disseminations are confined to veins. Minerals found in polymetallic veins include galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, other sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Native gold and electrum occur in some deposits. Rhythmic compositional banding in sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.

Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. In igneous rocks the faults may relate to volcanic centers. Significant deposits are restricted to competent lithologies. Dykes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits (Lefebure, 1996). Historically these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic, groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma. Strong structural control on veins and common occurrence of deposits in clusters can be used to locate new veins.

9 Exploration

Carrara Exploration Corp. began work on the Boomerang property in late 2014. Follow up geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling, and a ground magnetometer survey were done in 2015. Additional geologic mapping and rock sampling was done in 2016, mainly around the Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap showings in the northeast portion of the property. Field work was contracted to Rich River Exploration and supervised by A. Kikauka P. Geo. The main purpose of the work done by Carrara to date has been to determine the extent of base and precious metal bearing mineralization on the property. The following descriptions of geologic mapping and geochemical sampling programs completed to date are from an assessment report prepared by Kikauka for work done in 2015 (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015) and from an assessment report in preparation for work done in 2016. Mr. Lynes filed a Statement of Work with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines on November 18, 2015 (MTO Event 5579271) claiming $55,392.96 in assessment credit for the work done in 2014-2015. At the time of writing a Statement of Work had not yet been filed for the work done in 2016.

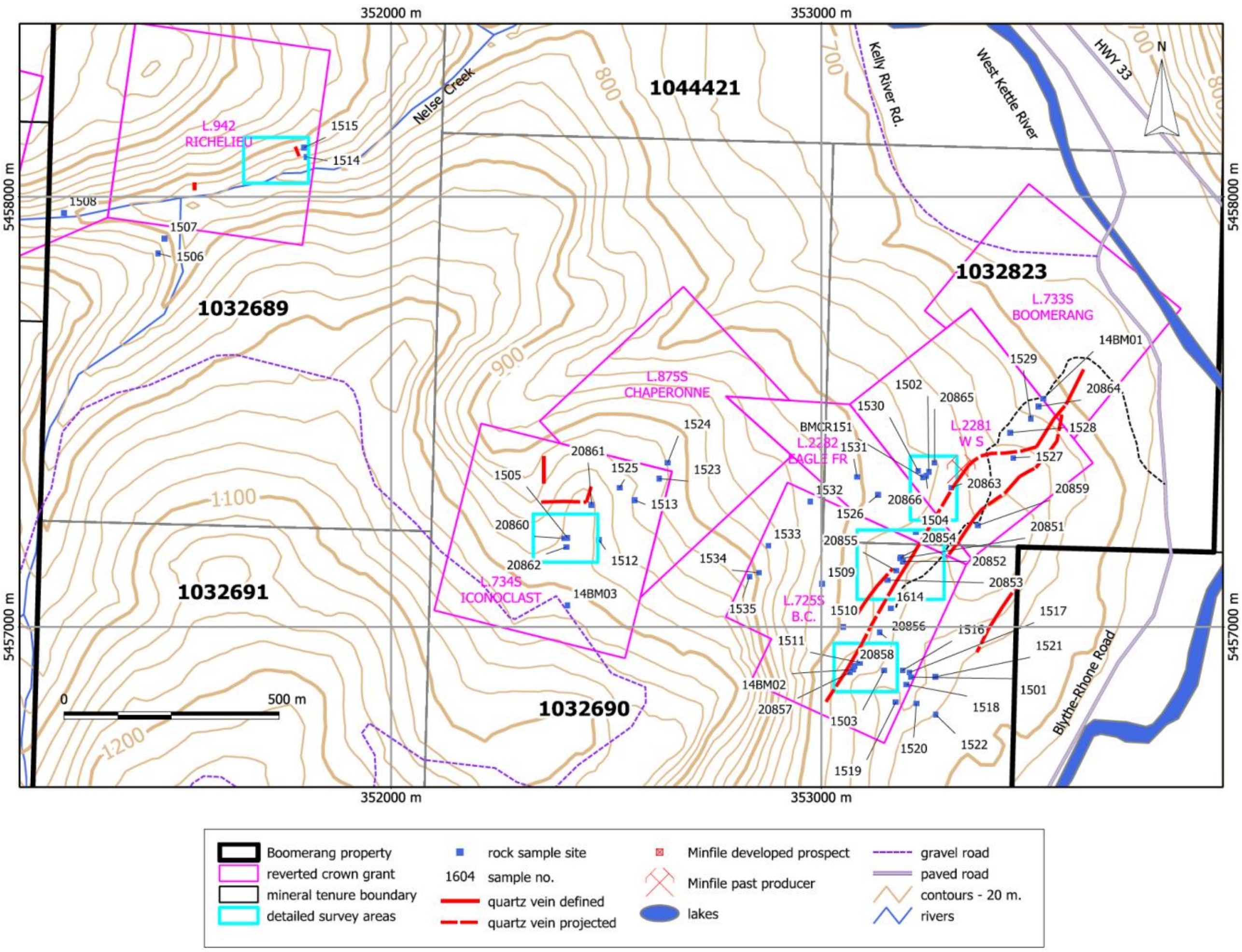

Figure 7. Rock sample locations, central Boomerang Property. Sample locations plotted by D.G. MacIntyre from GPS data collected by Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

9.1 Geological Mapping and Mineralization Sampling:

A program of geologic mapping and rock geochemical sampling was initiated in 2014 and continued in 2015 and 2016. The locations of rock samples collected on the western half of the property are shown in Figures 7. Location of samples collected in 2016 in the northeast portion of the property near the Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap showings are shown on Figure 8. At each site geological features such as strike and dip of lithological contacts, and alteration mineral assemblages were recorded, as well as sulphide mineralization (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015). In most cases rock samples were taken as chip samples although some samples are grab samples of float (Table 5). Sulphide mineralization is hosted in quartz veins and lesser quartz breccia zones with minor carbonate, chlorite, kaolinite, hematite, pyrolusite gangue minerals. Quartz-sulphide veins and breccia are associated with fault and fracture zones cutting Middle Jurassic granitic intrusive rocks. The majority of quartz-sulphide fissure veins trend northeast and have steep dips. Some veins on the Iconoclast exhibit east and north strike with moderate to steep dips. According to Kikauka and Lynes (2015), a historic working on the Richelieu reverted Crown Grant L942 is reported to trend north-northwest. Quartz-sulphide veins identified on the Boomerang Property are tabular and/or splayed and occur as sets of parallel and offset veins.

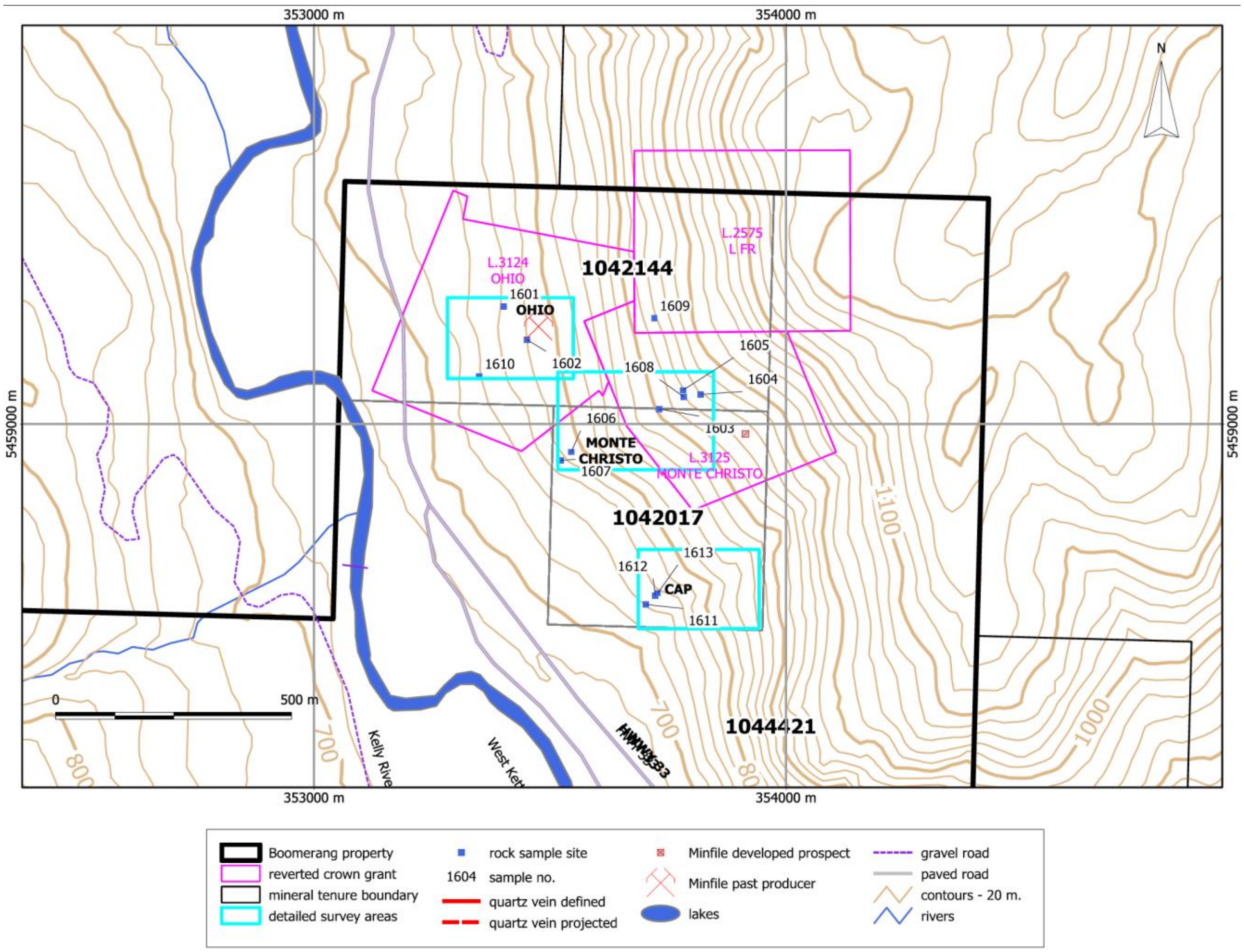

Figure 8. Rock sample locations, Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap areas. Sample locations plotted by D.G. MacIntyre from GPS data collected in 2016 (Lynes, in prep.)

In order to minimize sampling biases, approximately 1 to 2 kilograms of acorn sized rock chips were collected from bedrock exposures of outcrop and are representative of the sampled interval. Most intervals were sampled perpendicular to the strike of mineralization, however sample interval length is not true width. Additional work is required to estimate true width. Rock chip samples were placed in a marked poly ore bag and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, British Columbia, an accredited laboratory, for multi-element ICP-MS and gold geochemical analysis (Pioneer Labs, Reports 2141428, 2151510 and 2161573).

Initial work by Carrara in late 2014 involved geologic mapping of 4 hectares at a scale of 1:5,000 and the collection of 3 rock chip samples on the east-central parts of property (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015). Sample 14BM-01 was collected in the south portion of Boomerang reverted Crown Grant (L733S), sample 14BM-02 was collected on the south portion of the B.C., reverted Crown Grant (L725S) and rock sample 14BM-03 was collected on the south portion of Iconoclast reverted Crown Grant (L734S).

Table 5. Rock geochemical samples, Boomerang Property (2014-2016)

Year	Sample ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Zone Name	Sample Type	Sample Width (cm)	Vein Azimuth	Vein Dip
2014	14BM01	353516	5457531	WS	outcrop	125	36	75 SE
2014	14BM02	353074	5456901	BC	outcrop	120	38	80 SE
2014	14BM03	352410	5457050	Iconoclast	outcrop	50	348	88 E
2015	1501	353209	5456883	BC	outcrop	110	62	87 SE
2015	1502	353250	5457361	WS	outcrop, old trench	90	227	88 NW
2015	1503	353146	5456899	BC	outcrop, roadcut	110	209	69 NW
2015	1504	353220	5457221	Eagle Fraction	angular float, old trench			
2015	1505	352410	5457207	Iconoclast	outcrop	45	49	49 SE
2015	1506	351458	5457869	Richelieu	angular float, sloughed adit			
2015	1507	351473	5457903	Richelieu	outcrop, old trench	40		
2015	1508	351239	5457963	Richelieu	angular float			
2015	1509	353002	5457100	BC	angular float			
2015	1510	353051	5457000	BC	angular float			
2015	1511	353090	5456917	BC	angular float, old trench	30		
2015	1512	352483	5457202	Iconoclast	outcrop	36	224	55 NW
2015	1513	352566	5457295	Iconoclast	outcrop	22	228	74 NW
2015	1514	351803	5458093	Richelieu	angular float			
2015	1515	351798	5458115	Richelieu	outcrop	20	220	70 NW
2015	1516	353189	5456899	BC	outcrop	22		
2015	1517	353205	5456894	BC	outcrop	33		
2015	1518	353198	5456866	BC	outcrop	30		
2015	1519	353173	5456825	BC	outcrop	42	48	66 SE
2015	1520	353221	5456822	BC	outcrop	60	240	78 NW
2015	1521	353265	5456884	BC	outcrop	50	199	68 W
2015	1522	353266	5456796	BC	angular float			
2015	1523	352623	5457345	Iconoclast	outcrop	25	233	55 NW
2015	1524	352643	5457382	Iconoclast	outcrop	24	210	77 W
2015	1525	352531	5457324	Iconoclast	outcrop	18	224	62 NW
2015	1526	353132	5457307	Eagle Fraction	outcrop	18	209	70 NW
2015	1527	353446	5457393	WS	angular float, old trench			
2015	1528	353439	5457452	WS	outcrop, old trench	35	195	86 W
2015	1529	353487	5457485	WS	outcrop, old trench	55	14	88 E
2015	1530	353225	5457363	WS	outcrop, old trench	19	222	86 NW

Year	Sample ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Zone Name	Sample Type	Sample Width (cm)	Vein Azimuth	Vein Dip
2015	1531	353083	5457349	Eagle Fraction	angular float			
2015	1532	352975	5457291	BC	angular float			
2015	1533	352877	5457189	BC	outcrop	15	218	61 NW
2015	1534	352855	5457126	BC	outcrop	23	209	73 NW
2015	1535	352833	5457117	BC	outcrop, old trench	20	225	80 NW
2015	BMCR151	353236	5457348	WS	angular float, dump			
2015	20851	353183	5457159	BC	outcrop, old trench	30		
2015	20852	353190	5457152	BC	outcrop			
2015	20853	353154	5457109	BC	subcrop			
2015	20854	353185	5457162	BC	outcrop, chip	30		
2015	20855	353174	5457131	BC	outcrop, chip	30		
2015	20856	353136	5456987	BC	outcrop			
2015	20857	353067	5456894	BC	outcrop, chip	100		
2015	20858	353077	5456909	BC	outcrop			
2015	20859	353364	5457236	WS	outcrop, old trench			
2015	20860	352403	5457206	Iconoclast	angular float, dump			
2015	20861	352466	5457284	Iconoclast	subcrop			
2015	20862	352408	5457186	Iconoclast	outcrop			
2015	20863	353302	5457324	WS	outcrop, chip	40		
2015	20864	353505	5457513	WS	outcrop			
2015	20865	353263	5457382	WS	outcrop	10		
2015	20866	353244	5457351	WS	outcrop	20		
2016	1601	353402	5459249	Ohio	outcrop	6	228	85 NW
2016	1602	353451	5459179	Ohio	angular float, old trench			
2016	1603	353731	5459032	Monte Christo	angular float			
2016	1604	353819	5459063	Monte Christo	outcrop	20	227	69 NW
2016	1605	353782	5459072	Monte Christo	outcrop	110		
2016	1606	353545	5458941	Monte Christo	angular float, sloughed adit	28	227	62 NW
2016	1607	353523	5458923	Monte Christo	outcrop, old trench			
2016	1608	353783	5459058	Monte Christo	angular float			
2016	1609	353721	5459224	Ohio	angular float			
2016	1610	353350	5459101	Ohio	angular float, old trench			
2016	1611	353703	5458618	Cap	angular float, old trench			
2016	1612	353723	5458637	Cap	outcrop, old adit	10	226	67 NW
2016	1613	353728	5458642	Cap	angular float, old trench			
2016	1614	353162	5457043	BC	outcrop	12	56	44 SE

Sample ID 14BM01 contained approximately 0.3% pyrite, 0.5% sphalerite and 0.8% galena, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and trace amounts of tetrahedrite. Sample ID 14BM02 contained approximately 0.3% pyrite, 0.2% sphalerite and 0.4% galena. Sample ID 14BM03 contained approximately 1% pyrite and 10% quartz as 1 to 5 millimeter wide veinlets.

Table 6. Analytical results for rock samples described in Table 5.

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Fe %	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Te ppm	Mn ppm
14BM01	708	4465	2153	66.2	6950							
14BM02	173	2180	1147	9	1480							
14BM03	52	20	33	0.2	42							
1501	20	23	63	0.8	165	2.04	8	3	<10	1	<5	257
1502	5	3774	23	57.2	18000	1.77	12	4	40	3	62	91
1503	31	78	64	1.3	60	4.17	9	<2	<10	2	<5	409
1504	789	7542	325	59.7	8125	1.21	15	<2	16	25	60	259
1505	52	498	414	24.4	1940	2.81	10	2	<10	54	21	374
1506	12	215	48	11	1525	2.47	38	7	<10	2	8	968
1507	510	40	140	4.7	100	12.2	69	<2	<10	9	6	109
1508	115	62	50	9.3	1030	3.59	12	<2	<10	3	<5	383
1509	48	438	41	8.7	40	2.08	7	35	<10	4	9	350
1510	20	23	67	0.5	80	2.57	8	<2	<10	2	6	445
1511	67	11	59	0.5	45	4.12	6	<2	<10	4	<5	223
1512	72	17	28	0.8	105	4.12	7	<2	<10	3	<5	131
1513	4	7	54	0.2	85	3.65	5	5	<10	3	<5	505
1514	60	664	72	50.3	25000	12.7	12	8	<10	23	162	744
1515	26	2149	141	39.5	252000	5.27	32	<2	<10	12	231	515
1516	65	54	32	2.4	300	2.03	10	8	<10	2	<5	326
1517	9	13	36	0.2	46	1.27	8	<2	<10	1	9	313
1518	34	4	50	0.4	48	1.79	13	5	<10	2	6	467
1519	46	26	18	0.7	145	4.56	15	<2	<10	3	<5	58
1520	59	26	44	0.3	42	2.6	7	<2	<10	2	<5	497
1521	26	25	30	0.2	26	1.96	6	5	<10	3	<5	228
1522	155	32	19	1	21	4.71	10	<2	<10	1	7	92
1523	9	59	34	1.9	145	2.72	8	<2	<10	2	<5	402
1524	9	18	61	0.2	42	4.19	7	5	<10	1	8	628
1525	7	13	55	0.3	23	3.17	6	6	<10	2	<5	769
1526	5	5	7	0.2	21	0.01	5	4	<10	3	6	49
1527	444	287	17	30.9	4500	0.9	10	3	<10	2	23	282
1528	12	20	45	24.4	11000	2.05	18	7	<10	2	<5	1904
1529	9	236	36	21	220	1.37	7	<2	<10	3	19	726
1530	116	44	30	0.8	265	4.25	74	3	<10	2	<5	364
1531	54	11	26	0.3	40	2.83	16	<2	<10	1	<5	379
1532	22	146	57	0.5	21	2.91	8	<2	<10	2	<5	337
1533	26	32	17	0.3	23	2.13	7	<2	<10	1	<5	221
1534	43	130	88	1	42	3.82	8	3	<10	2	<5	678
1535	31	34	54	1	120	3.02	23	<5	<10	1	<5	475
BMCR151	274	9865	7	65.4	49500	0.77	9	2	10	2	378	162
20851	10	234	12	51.9	423000	3.48	19	<2	<10	2	609	295

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Fe %	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Te ppm	Mn ppm
20852	48	61	51	2.6	1325	5.15	12	<2	<10	1	<5	810
20853	96	42	8	37.4	21600	4.98	15	9	<10	2	13	55
20854	13	293	10	67.8	148000	2.31	19	5	<10	1	68	323
20855	31	376	9	53.1	23600	3.08	12	5	<10	2	82	136
20856	5	25	17	1.4	240	1.76	8	13	<10	2	<5	181
20857	14	90	113	6.5	860	1.34	7	8	<10	5	<5	331
20858	3	20	63	0.8	220	5.38	15	<2	<10	3	<5	600
20859	5154	70656	3730	70.6	9900	1.85	97	3526	38	494	29	197
20860	26	710	58	7.6	700	3.08	54	15	<10	4	<5	500
20861	45	453	53	6.4	220	4.52	24	42	<10	2	6	551
20862	875	419	39	85.1	157000	2.58	20	22	<10	3	135	276
20863	1653	16728	770	70.3	195000	2.1	6	22	39	99	194	230
20864	48	105	33	8	925	1.26	15	14	<10	3	<5	390
20865	416	84	60	2.5	60	4.89	8	12	<10	3	<5	659
20866	1503	18414	18	69.7	18100	1.09	12	12	88	6	571	185
1601	33	254	3019	45.7	2360	1.49	12	5	<10	243	<5	249
1602	69	1425	810	5.3	105	1.97	38	11	<10	46	<5	723
1603	11	41	135	3.8	150	.51	21	7	<10	2	<5	82
1604	24	225	102	4.1	180	.66	45	8	<10	<1	<5	34
1605	23	136	153	2.1	510	.65	11	7	<10	1	<5	33
1606	53	304	428	13.8	705	1.75	201	<2	<10	4	<5	436
1607	50	4209	105	2.0	180	1.39	36	11	<10	3	<5	40
1608	12	66	43	1.0	105	.31	15	9	<10	<1	<5	39
1609	46	139	51	2.8	1090	1.98	23	5	<10	<1	<5	53
1610	21	1368	351	10.1	1600	.89	25	7	<10	13	<5	257
1611	18	141	109	2.0	6400	1.38	31	6	<10	<1	<5	345
1612	296	13587	3263	26.1	1060	3.49	86	12	<10	70	<5	495
1613	13	77	82	1.2	1080	.77	37	4	<10	<1	<5	230
1614	24	52	29	1.7	110	2.28	15	12	<10	<1	<5	214
1514B	12	315	22	.5	10	1.66	7	<2	<10	<1	<5	65
1514B	13	10	14	18.1	1040	1.34	9	10	<10	<1	<5	303

Fieldwork carried out in May of 2015 on the Boomerang Property consisted of a total of 200 hectares of geological mapping at a scale of 1:2,500 (Figures 9-12), 7.6 line kilometres of magnetometer surveying, and the collection of 52 rock chip samples (Tables 5 and 6 - 1501-1535; BMCR151; 20851-20866).

The purpose of the survey was to identify, sample and describe gold and silver bearing mineralization as well as alteration, lithology and structure related to mineralization. As shown in Table 6, samples from historical workings returned anomalous Au and Ag values. Of the 69 samples collected from the property, 27 contained 1000 ppb or greater Au. The highest value was 423,000 ppb Au for sample 20851 from the newly discover BC-Eagle showing (see below).

Vein structures were located and prospected along strike for further signs of mineralization. Two such areas were located in a forested area just south of some old workings. Small test holes were dug in areas of angular rusty, vuggy quartz sub-crop and float.

This resulted in the discovery of a new showing of high grade gold in quartz vein outcrop. This new zone is dubbed the BC-EAGLE after the old Reverted Crown Grants on which the showings occur.

Photo 3. The BC-Eagle showing Sample 20851– Photo by Craig A. Lynes May 9, 2015.

Sample 20851 ran 423,000 ppb gold over 30 cm. Additional work will be needed to determine the significance of this discovery.

Photo 4. Flooded shaft, WS zone.

Gold is commonly associated with silver within argentiferous galena on the Boomerang Property although sample 20851 which has the highest Au content, as mentioned above, is not associated with galena as indicated by the low Pb value of 234 ppm. Rather, gold in this case, appears to be associated with the presence of a telluride mineral as indicated by a Te value of 609 ppm (Table 6).

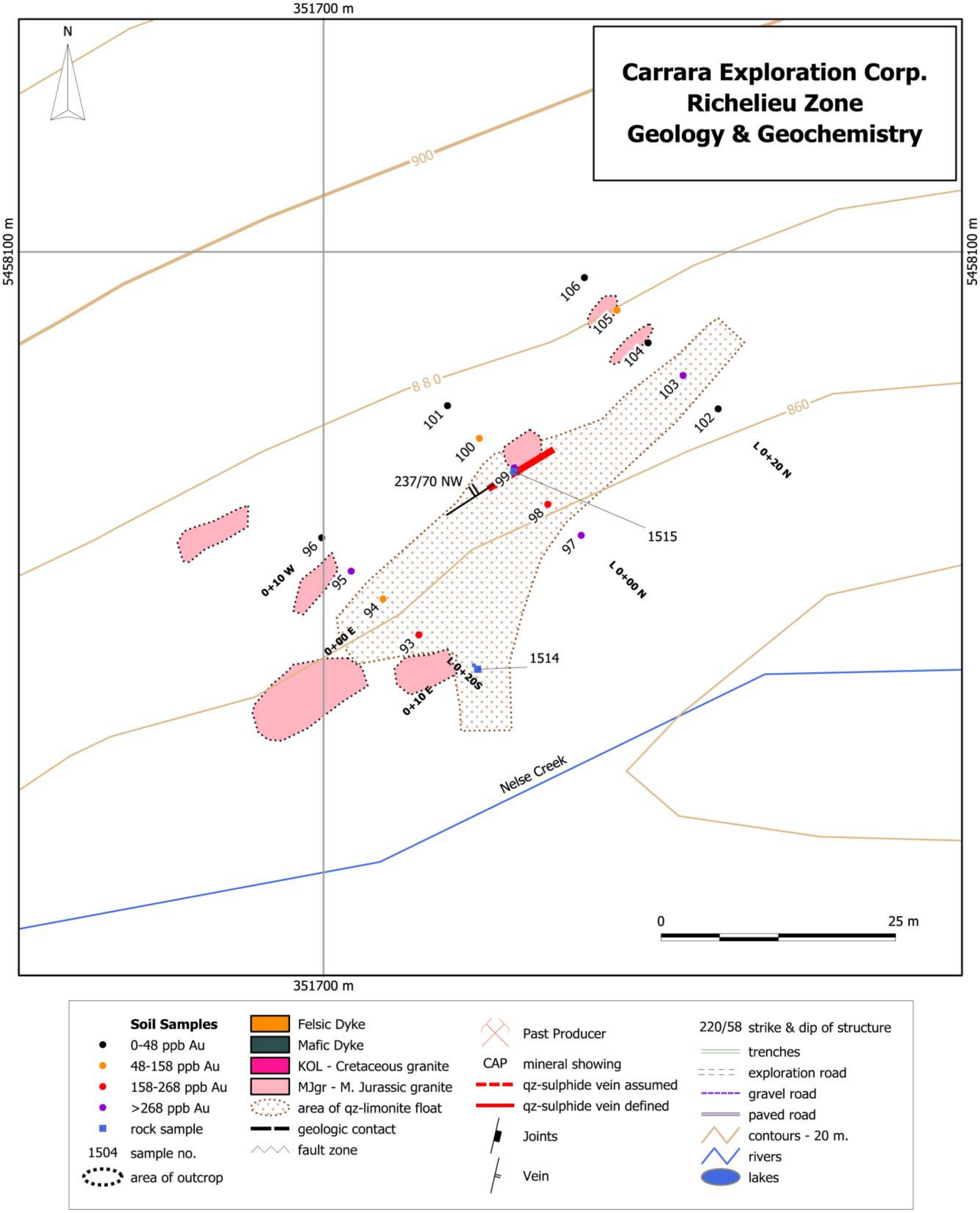

Figure 9. Geology and sample locations, Richelieu Zone. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

9.1.1 Richelieu Zone

Detailed geological mapping of the Richelieu Zone (Figure 9) identified a northeast trending, 70 degrees northwest dipping localized quartz- pyrite-trace telluride bearing vein (sample 1515, 252,000 ppb Au, 39.5 ppm Ag, 2149 ppm Pb). Approximately 30 metres south of the Richelieu Zone (rock sample 1504), there is a 30 by 30 meter zone of angular shaped quartz-limonite float that appears to be cut-off to the west by a series of 2 to 6 meter relief cliffs that consist of silicified granite that contains minor amounts of secondary limonite-muscovite alteration.

The Richelieu Zone consists of northeast trending quartz-sulphide veining that is traced for approximately 5 metres in strike length in well exposed outcrop located approximately 30 metres north and 20 metres elevation above Nelse Creek. According to Kikauka and Lynes (2015) the Richelieu (rock samples 1514, 1515) has some mineralogical similarities to Boomerang BC North Zone (rock samples 20851, 20852) in so far as both exhibit precious metal values associated with trace amounts of telluride.

The Richelieu appears to be an example of telluride mineralization that has erratic and unpredictable areal distribution within quartz-sulphide veins that contain 0.1 to 1% pyrite, and are void of chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite. Therefore these veins should probably be classified as Gold-Quartz Veins with subordinate telluride minerals (Au/Ag /Te) rather than as polymetallic veins.

Table 7. Comparison of results for re-sampling of sites 1514 and 1515 , Richelieu

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Fe %	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Te ppm	Mn ppm
1514	60	664	72	50.3	25000	12.7	12	8	<10	23	162	744
1515	26	2149	141	39.5	252000	5.27	32	<2	<10	12	231	515
1514B	12	315	22	.5	10	1.66	7	<2	<10	<1	<5	65
1515B	13	10	14	18.1	1040	1.34	9	10	<10	<1	<5	303

Samples 1514 and 1515 (Figure 9) were collected in 2015 and returned 25,000 and 252,000 ppb Au, 162 and 231 ppm Te, 50.3 and 39.5 ppm Ag and 664 and 2149 ppm Pb respectively (Table 7). These sites were resampled by Kikauka in 2016 and returned much lower values (1514B and 1515B, Table 7). It is not clear if this discrepancy represents the erratic distribution of gold and telluride minerals in the quartz vein, the so called “nugget” effect or if there was some kind of analytical error. The later seems unlikely since the original samples were clearly mineralized and the results are consistent with the observed mineralogy. Obviously the samples collected in 2016 were not as well mineralized as indicated by their lower base metal values. In the writers opinion the samples collected in 2016 to check the high gold values were probably not comparable to those collected in 2015 in terms of sulphide or telluride content. More follow up work is needed to verify the high Au values here and at other localities on the property.

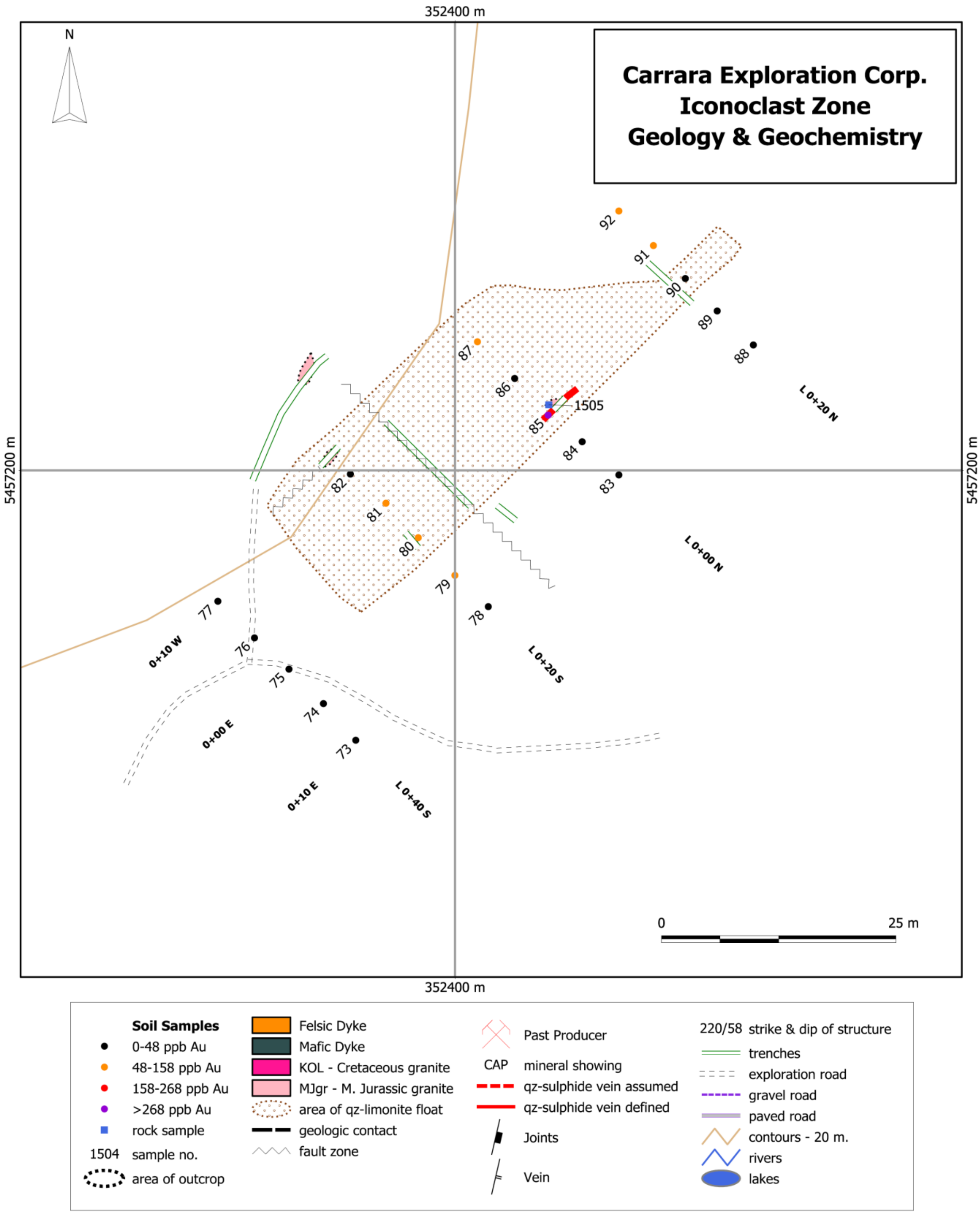

Figure 10. Geology and sample locations, Iconoclast zone. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

9.1.2 Iconoclast Zone

Detailed geological mapping of the Iconoclast Zone by Kikauka and Lynes (2015) identified a northeast trending, 70 degrees to the northwest dipping localized galena-chalcopyrite bearing quartz-sulphide vein (sample 1505, 1940 ppb Au, 24.4 ppm Ag). Approximately 12 metres southwest of the Iconoclast Zone is a southeast trending fault gully that is centered on an elongated 20 by 50 meter, northeast trending area of angular shaped quartz-limonite float (Figure 10).

The Iconoclast Zone consists of northeast trending quartz-sulphide veining that is traced intermittently for approximately 200 metres along strike to the northeast of the old workings. The close proximity of the Iconoclast Zone to the southeast trending gully suggests the gully fault should be mapped in detail to identify localized structure to identify extensions of Iconoclast galena-chalcopyrite bearing quartz-sulphide Zone. Previous trenching did not reach bedrock at a depth of 1 meter, and based on exposures of bedrock in a trenched area located 20 metres northwest of the Iconoclast Zone, Kikauka estimates that approximately 2.5 to 3.5 meter deep trenches are required to reach bedrock in this area.

9.1.3 Boomerang, WS, Eagle Fraction, & BC Zones

The Eagle Fraction and north portion of BC Zone consists of northeast trending quartz-sulphide veining that is traced for approximately 140 metres along strike (Figure 11).

This zone is bisected by a southeast trending fault gully that has several 5 to 10 meter diameter flat spots that form swampy, marshy areas. The southeast trending fault gully appears to offset the quartz-sulphide veining approximately 5 to 10 metres, however there is very little outcrop exposed to verify this (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015). The outcrop exposure (rock sample 20851 & 20852) located approximately 25 metres southwest of the southeast trending fault gully exhibits a re-fractured sawtooth shaped, sharp contact with secondary muscovite altered granite. As mentioned earlier, sample 20851 represents a new discovery (BC-Eagle) and returned and impressive 423,000 ppb gold over 30 cm.

The re-fractured quartz-sulphide vein (rock sample 20851 and 20852 southwest of the gully fault), exhibits 10 to 15 centimeter dextral horizontal displacement, and the mineralogy of this vein consists of pyrite and trace amounts of telluride minerals. The quartz vein outcrop exposure (rock sample 20851 and 20852) does not contain galena-chalcopyrite, however chalcopyrite and minor galena occurs with large 2 metres sized blocks of angular float located 20 to 50 metres northwest of the fault gully (an area that has historic trenching).

The Eagle Fraction and north portion of BC Zone also features a 140 by 30 meter area (elongated northeast) that contains quartz-limonite angular float and disseminated pyrite in granitic country rock (Figure 11).

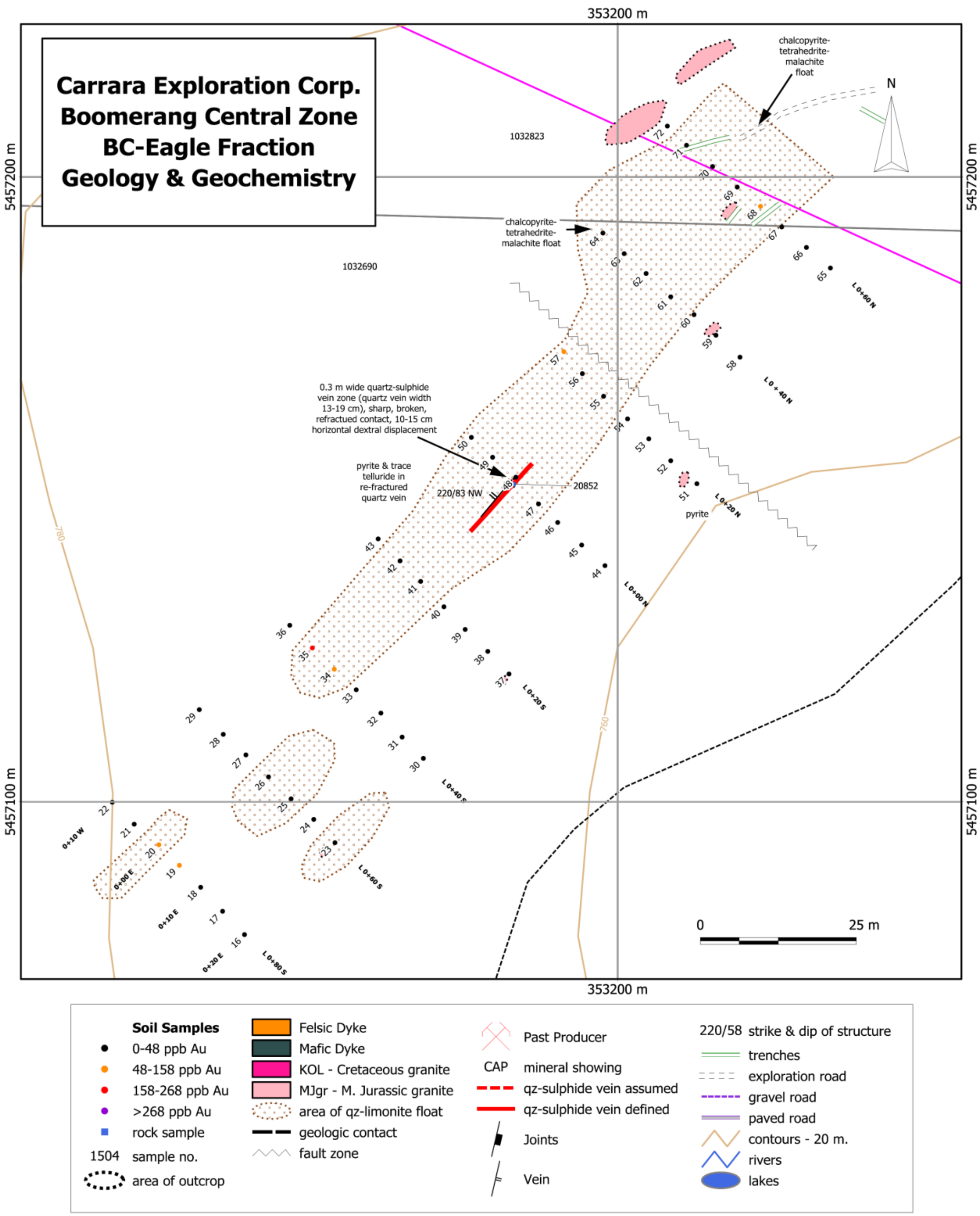

Figure 11. Geology and sample locations, Boomerang Central (BC & Eagle Fraction) Zone. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

The south portion of BC Zone also features a southeast trending gully that appears to the locus of disseminated pyrite hosted in quartz-carbonate-muscovite altered granite, as well as northeast and north-northeast trending, steeply dipping polymetallic (galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite bearing) quartz veins adjacent to the fault gully (Figure 12). The south portion of BC Zone also features breccia textures associated with quartz-carbonate veining in a strongly altered 30 by 50 meter area centered on the galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite bearing quartz veins adjacent to the fault gully.

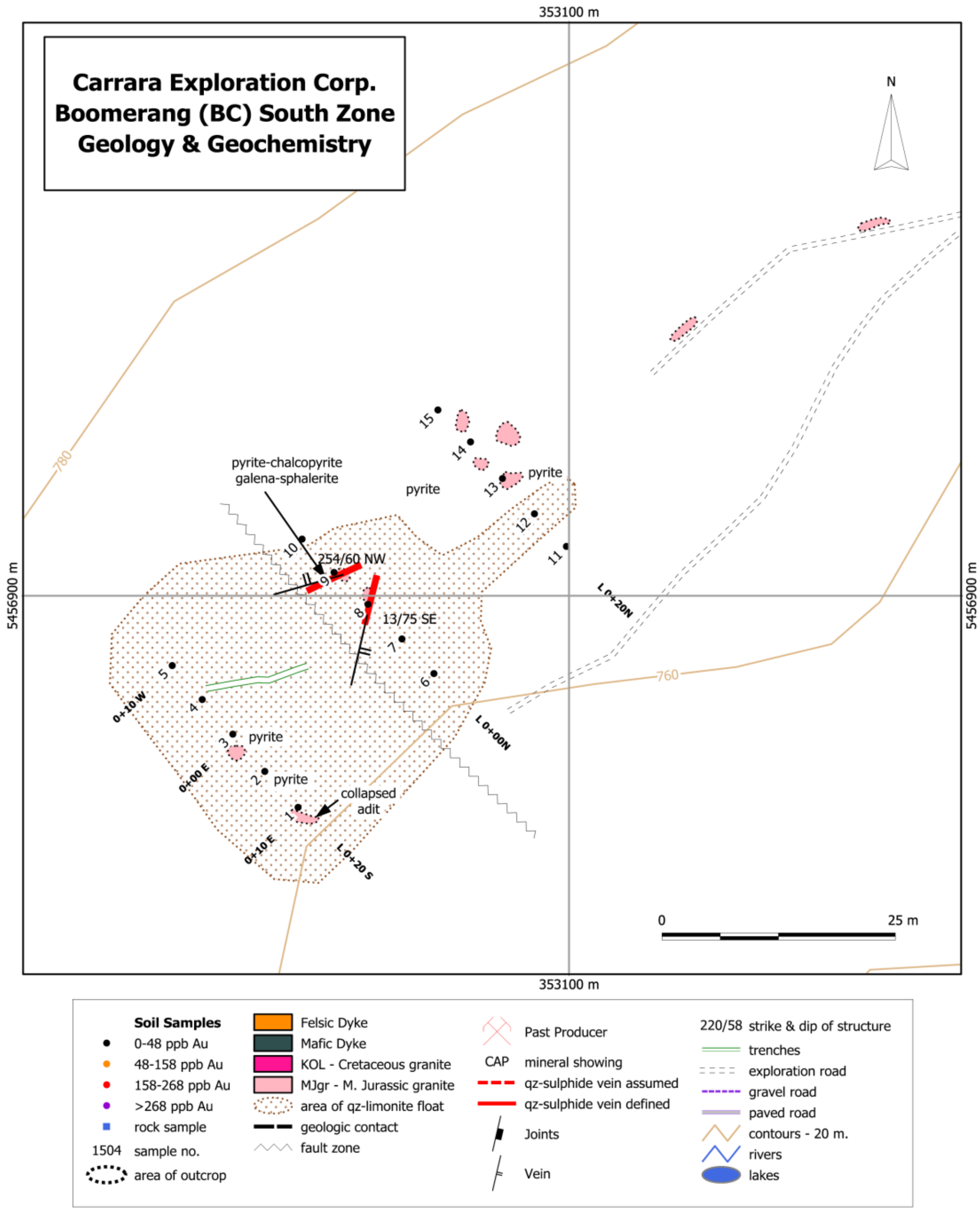

Figure 12. Geology and sample locations, Boomerang South (BC) Zone. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

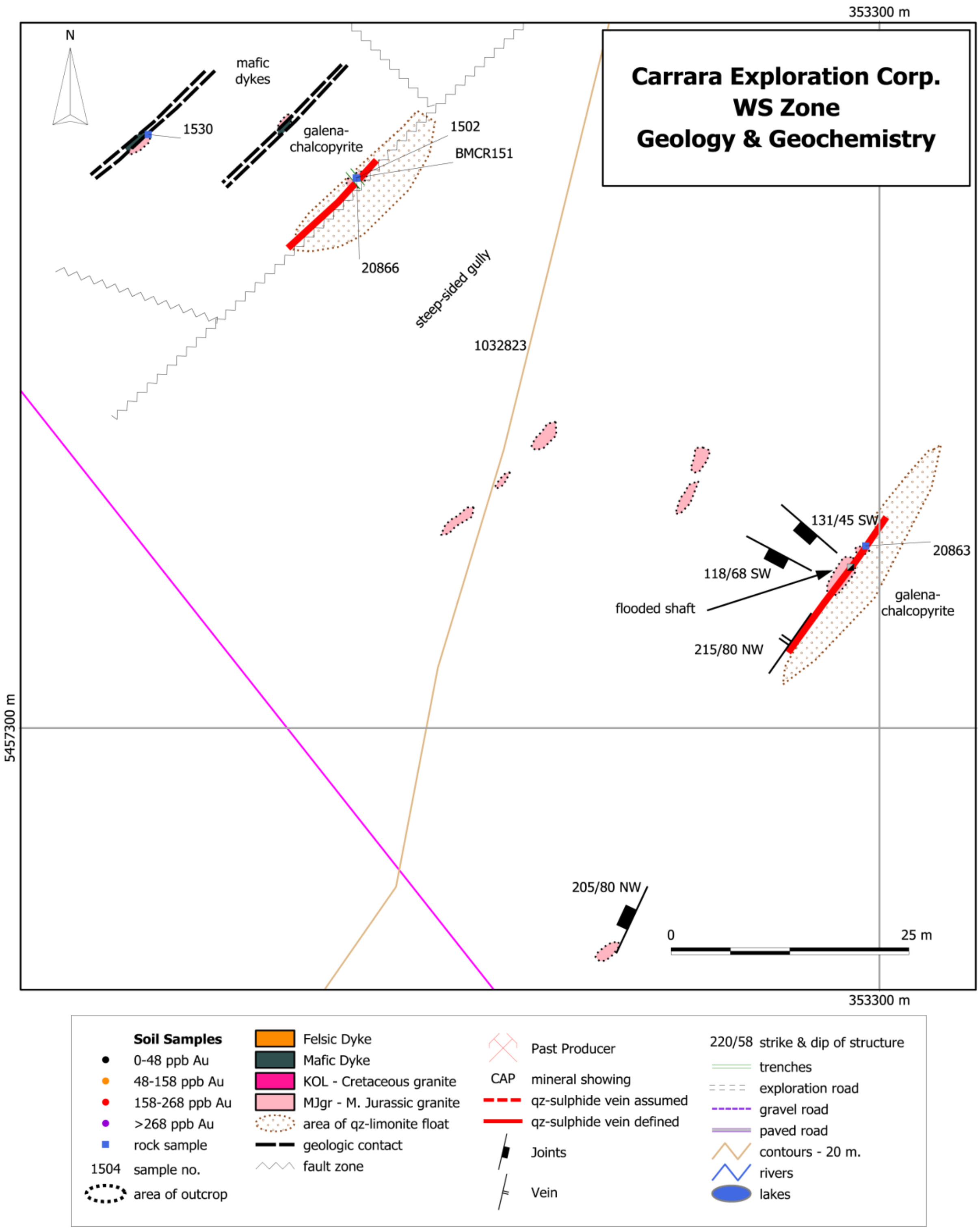

Figure 13. Detailed geology of the Boomerang and WS shaft areas. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

Detailed geological mapping of the WS Zone (near shaft) by Kikauka and Lynes (2015) identified northwest trending, steep to moderate southwest dipping jointing in the granitic country rock. This jointing appears to align with northeast trending, steep dipping fault structures that parallel localized quartz-sulphide (galena-chalcopyrite) veining located 20 metres northwest and 50 metres southeast of a steep-sided gully that steepens in the area of the mineral occurrences as a result of increased silicification (Figure 13). Sample 20863 collected from a quartz vein exposed in a trench immediately northeast of the flooded shaft returned 195,000 ppb Au, 70.3 ppm Ag and 1.67% Pb (Figure 13). The distribution of quartz-sulphide veining on WS suggests that there may be parallel quartz-sulphide vein structures adjacent and close to mafic dykes. The mafic dykes at the northwest portion of WS Zone are related to Eocene Penticton Group volcanic rocks, which are interpreted to be related to precious metal bearing quartz-sulphide veining. This genetic model is similar to Beaverdell polymetallic quartz veins located approximately 20 kilometres north of Boomerang Property.

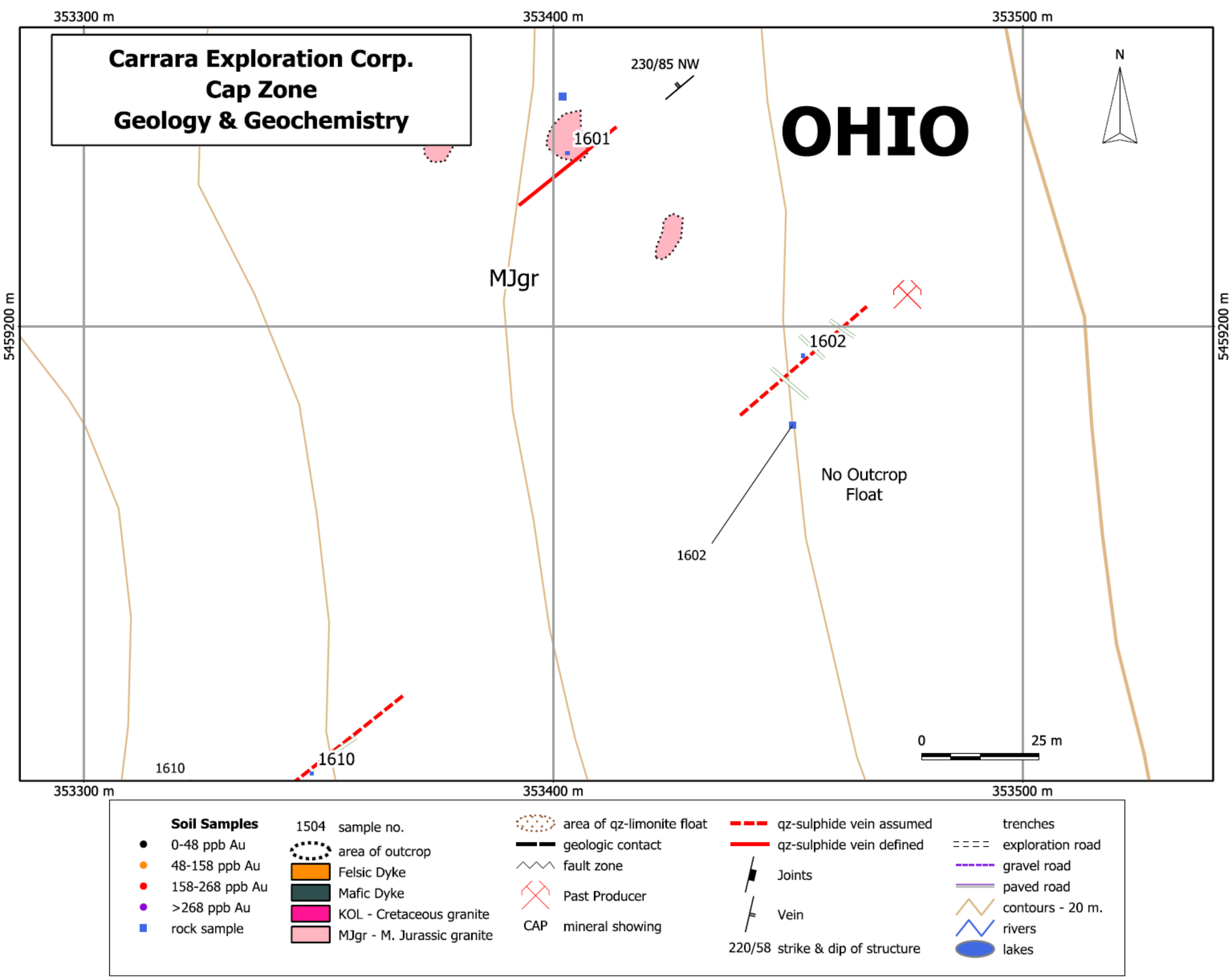

Figure 14. Geology and sample locations, Ohio area. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

9.1.4 Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap Zones

The Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap Zones occur in the northeast corner of the Boomerang Property (See Figure 8 above). Two of these zones - the Ohio and Monte Christo – are located within reverted crown grants and/or mineral claims of the same names. The Cap Zone is a trenched area located within the Monte Christo mineral claim (claim number 1042017, as per Table 1 above) that was historically known as the "Cap showing".

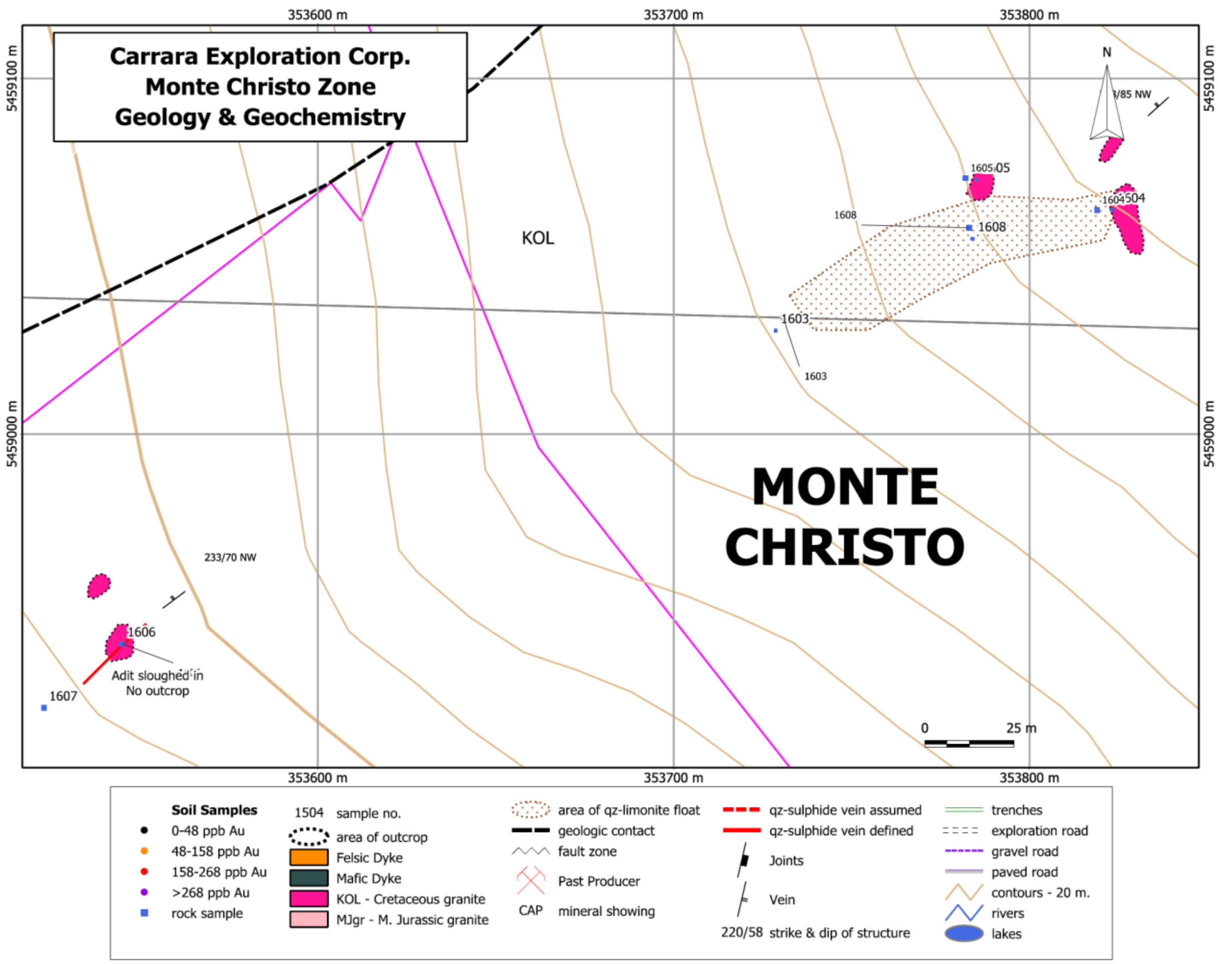

Figure 15. Geology and sample locations, Monte Christo area. Source: Lynes, in prep..

Geological mapping of the Ohio (Figure 14), Monte Christo (Figure 15), and Cap (Figure 16) Zones in 2016 (Lynes, in prep.) identified NE trending, steeply NW dipping quartz-pyrite veining associated with minor sphalerite-galena mineralization. The granitic country rock is the same Jurassic granite in the north where the Ohio Zone occurs, but to the south where the Monte Christo and Cap Zones are located, are underlain by Cretaceous intermediate composition intrusive rocks.

The distribution of quartz-sulphide veining appears to be similar to Boomerang, Iconoclast and Richelieu Zones to the west (Lynes, in prep.). Northeast trending, steeply dipping fractures and faults are important for conduits of Eocene age hydrothermal solutions. The Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap Zones are located in the east portion of the property and differ from the Boomerang, Iconoclast and Richelieu showings in mineralogy. The Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap showings contain galena and sphalerite, and the Boomerang, Iconoclast and Richelieu showings do not contain sphalerite. The Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap Zones do not contain tellurium bearing minerals, and the Boomerang, Iconoclast and Richelieu showings do.

The relatively low precious metal values (compared to other zones on the property such as BC, WS, Richelieu, and Iconoclast Zones), narrow width of mineral zones present on the Ohio, Monte Christo and Cap Zones, and close proximity to Highway 33 indicate that this area is a low priority exploration target (Lynes, in prep.).

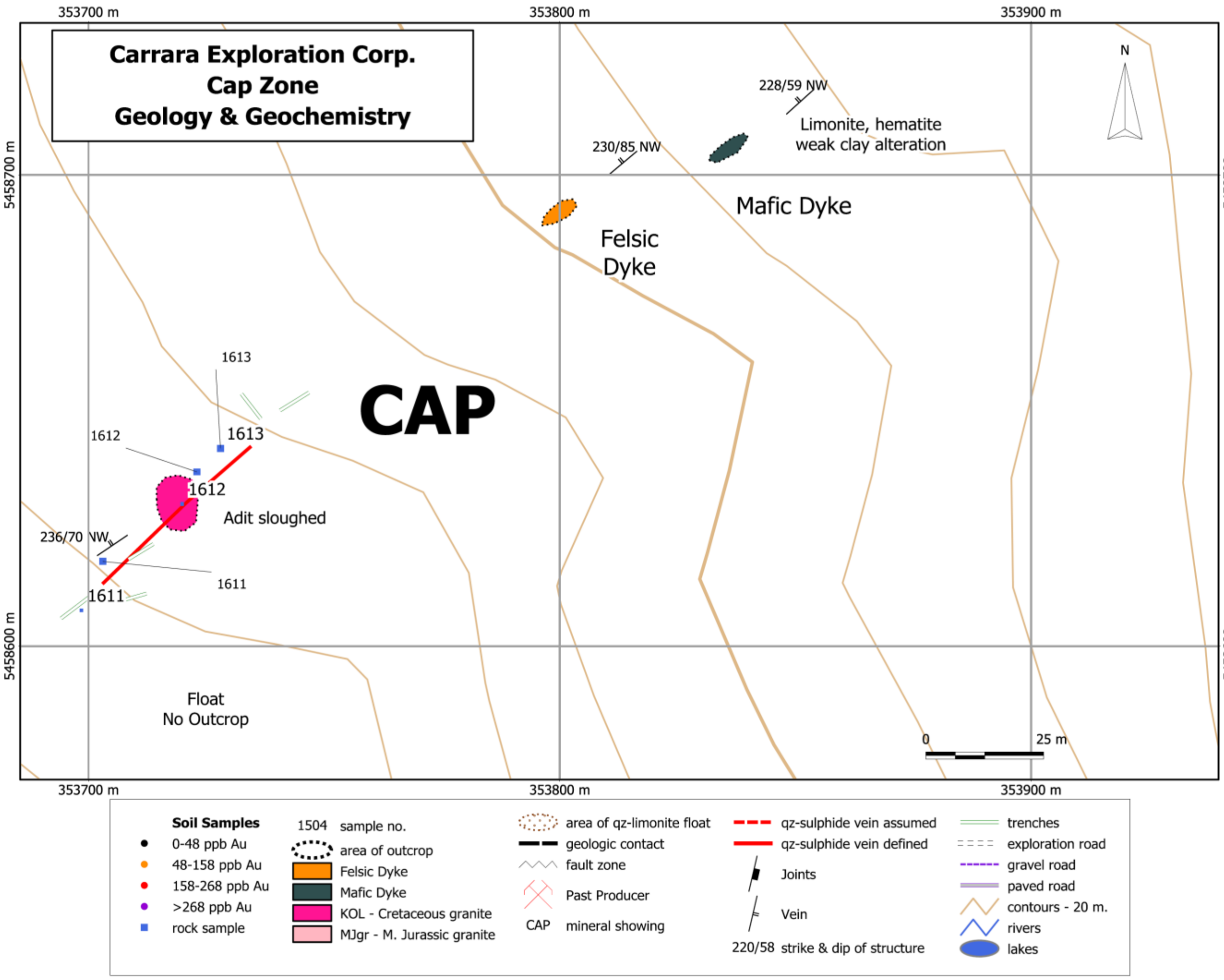

Figure 16. Geology and sample locations, Cap area. Source: Lynes, in prep.

9.2 Soil Geochemistry

Detailed geochemical analysis of 106 soil samples was carried out over four separate areas that includes the Eagle Fraction, BC, Iconoclast, and Richelieu Zones (Figures 9-12). Surveying with tight chain and compass with slope corrected horizontal distance established four separate grids with northeast trending baseline at 20 meter line spacing, and northwest trending tie lines at 5 meter soil sample spacing. Each soil sample was taken with grubhoe from a depth of 10 to 30 centimetres and approximately 500 grams of 'B' horizon, brown to red-brown coloured soil was placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Pioneer Labs for multi-element geochemical analysis. Sample sites were marked with orange flagging tape. Analytical results are summarized in Table 8.

Details of each of the four grid areas are listed as follows:

1. The Richelieu soil grid, covers an area of 20 by 40 metres (0.08 hectares). Total 14 samples, Map Nos. 93-106, Table 8, Figure 9.
2. The Iconoclast soil grid covers an area of 20 by 60 metres (0.12 hectares). Total 20 samples, Map Nos. 73-92, Table 8, Figure 10.
3. The Boomerang Eagle Fraction-BC soil grid covers an area of 30 by 140 metres (0.42 hectares). Total 57 samples, Map Nos. 16-72, Table 8, Figure 11.
4. The Boomerang South (Figure 12) soil grid covers an area of 20 by 40 metres (0.08 hectares). Total 15 samples, Map Nos. 1-15, Table 8, Figure 12.

The soil survey objective was to identify geochemical patterns of known surface mineralization and locate areas of below surface mineral potential.

A comparison of soil geochemical analysis results from these four soil grids is discussed for selected elements:

9.2.1 Copper

Comparing data, the Boomerang South BC Zone contains the highest Cu in soil values. Elevated values of 330, 240, & 208 ppm Cu in soil are located at the east and west portion of the Boomerang South BC grid. The Richelieu grid contains elevated Cu in soil located at rock sample 1515 (158 ppm Cu). Chalcopyrite and malachite occur in quartz veins on the Boomerang Property, however Cu soil geochemistry suggests copper mineralization is localized and does not correlate with precious metal content.

9.2.2 Lead

The Iconoclast and Richelieu Zones contain single elevated Pb in soil values. Iconoclast has a soil sample containing 1,092 ppm Pb and Richelieu 957 ppm Pb. High Pb in soil from Iconoclast and Richelieu occur at rock sample 1505 and 1515 which contain elevated precious metal values. There is a correlation between increased Pb in soil to increased Au and Ag in soil. Galena occurs in quartz veins on the Boomerang Property, and increased galena content generally correlates with precious metal content, however elevated lead in soil with relatively low Au-Ag values occur in the south portion of South BC Zone grid (sample site L 0+20S, stn 0+05 E, 305 ppm Pb, 0.9 ppm Ag, 3 ppb Au). Pb and to a lesser degree Te, are considered to be the best pathfinder elements for the detection of Au-Ag bearing mineralization on the Boomerang Property.

Table 8. 2016 soil geochemical results, Boomerang Property. Source: Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

Map No	Lab. No.	Ag ppm	*Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
1	20858 L0+20S 0+10E	.2	5	19	10	146	18	3	1.58
2	20858 L0+20S 0+05E	.9	3	13	305	21	13	<2	1.72
3	20858 L0+20S 0+00E	.3	5	109	23	206	7	<2	4.81
4	20858 L0+20S 0+05W	1.4	39	240	21	253	104	<2	7.10
5	20858 L0+20S 0+10W	.9	8	208	26	247	40	<2	7.03
6	20858 L0+00N 0+10E	.3	8	111	72	119	23	7	4.52
7	20858 L0+00N 0+05E	.5	10	79	43	91	<5	<2	3.96
8	20858 L0+00N 0+00E	.3	3	32	17	120	27	<2	2.26
9	20858 L0+00N 0+05W	.3	2	38	23	104	30	<2	2.64
10	20858 L0+00N 0+10W	.2	8	20	16	85	33	<2	1.53
11	20858 L0+20N 0+10E	.7	3	93	20	128	31	<2	3.52
12	20858 L0+20N 0+05E	.3	5	330	61	317	90	<2	7.95
13	20858 L0+20N 0+00E	.2	2	32	14	99	25	4	2.41
14	20858 L0+20N 0+05W	.7	5	105	26	110	20	<2	4.37
15	20858 L0+20N 0+10W	.6	21	87	18	118	36	<2	4.10
16	20852 L0+80S 0+20E	.5	4	44	39	116	40	<2	2.10
17	20852 L0+80S 0+15E	.4	17	35	29	94	19	<2	2.01
18	20852 L0+80S 0+10E	.3	10	25	16	157	10	<2	2.57
19	20852 L0+80S 0+05E	.2	62	14	14	51	12	<2	1.42
20	20852 L0+80S 0+00E	2.0	109	30	20	122	36	<2	2.00
21	20852 L0+80S 0+05W	.2	9	21	7	79	25	4	1.30
22	20852 L0+80S 0+10W	.3	5	56	121	79	20	<2	2.52
23	20852 L0+60S 0+20E	.3	2	34	13	107	32	<2	2.16
24	20852 L0+60S 0+15E	.5	3	85	16	99	6	<2	3.62
25	20852 L0+60S 0+10E	.4	2	49	15	81	29	<2	2.36
26	20852 L0+60S 0+05E	.3	2	46	36	80	13	<2	2.31
27	20852 L0+60S 0+00E	.5	2	26	24	100	18	4	1.91
28	20852 L0+60S 0+05W	.2	2	22	13	79	20	2	1.53
29	20852 L0+60S 0+10W	.3	3	45	25	108	19	5	2.49

Map No	Lab. No.	Ag ppm	*Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
30	20852 L0+40S 0+20E	.4	2	25	15	55	18	3	1.42
31	20852 L0+40S 0+15E	.5	3	61	18	111	25	<2	2.85
32	20852 L0+40S 0+10E	.3	2	28	20	104	38	3	1.73
33	20852 L0+40S 0+05E	.5	11	32	16	125	21	5	6.97
34	20852 L0+40S 0+00E	.3	110	53	17	133	20	15	2.98
35	20852 L0+40S 0+05W	.3	213	36	17	146	21	12	3.52
36	20852 L0+40S 0+10W	.2	15	25	13	90	8	<2	2.46
37	20852 L0+20S 0+20E	.4	27	39	18	146	41	<2	2.88
38	20852 L0+20S 0+15E	.2	10	37	19	71	9	<2	2.29
39	20852 L0+20S 0+10E	.6	2	35	20	81	8	<2	1.94
40	20852 L0+20S 0+05E	.2	17	27	13	76	9	16	1.75
41	20852 L0+20S 0+00E	.6	2	86	16	98	37	<2	3.25
42	20852 L0+20S 0+05W	.4	3	45	22	105	20	<2	2.87
43	20852 L0+20S 0+10W	.2	20	72	15	114	37	12	3.36
44	20852 L0+00N 0+20E	.3	10	54	24	233	32	<2	3.20
45	20852 L0+00N 0+15E	3.2	3	55	71	100	12	<2	3.34
46	20852 L0+00N 0+10E	.8	1	63	22	77	10	<2	2.87
47	20852 L0+00N 0+05E	.3	18	42	21	121	27	<2	2.97
48	20852 L0+00N 0+00E	2.6	47	43	52	92	17	<2	2.80
49	20852 L0+00N 0+05W	2.2	10	65	47	116	25	<2	6.21
50	20852 L0+00N 0+10W	.2	5	55	15	82	14	7	2.64
51	20852 L0+20N 0+20E	.4	2	54	33	104	24	<2	3.17
52	20852 L0+20N 0+15E	.2	3	30	21	100	10	<2	1.06
53	20852 L0+20N 0+10E	.3	18	43	33	91	12	<2	1.77
54	20852 L0+20N 0+05E	.2	9	41	10	93	13	<2	2.57
55	20852 L0+20N 0+00E	.5	22	113	48	133	109	<2	5.33
56	20852 L0+20N 0+05W	.2	16	27	31	102	38	<2	2.56
57	20852 L0+20N 0+10W	.3	73	25	32	39	40	<2	.62
58	20852 L0+40N 0+10E	1.8	25	33	18	143	32	3	3.17
59	20852 L0+40N 0+05E	.8	9	56	16	130	31	<2	3.70
60	20852 L0+40N 0+00E	.2	2	4	5	43	30	3	1.63
61	20852 L0+40N 0+05W	.2	11	33	7	92	12	<2	1.64
62	20852 L0+40N 0+10W	.5	3	31	31	87	10	<2	2.19
63	20852 L0+40N 0+15W	1.1	9	27	24	65	22	<2	2.42
64	20852 L0+40N 0+20W	1.5	8	55	27	163	10	5	3.53
65	20852 L0+60N 0+10E	.3	12	35	17	115	43	4	2.90
66	20852 L0+60N 0+05E	.2	1	31	18	85	19	12	3.14
67	20852 L0+60N 0+00E	.3	6	26	19	88	10	<2	2.12
68	20852 L0+60N 0+05W	.4	60	112	81	171	55	8	2.77
69	20852 L0+60N 0+10W	.7	12	26	18	86	24	<2	1.79
70	20852 L0+60N 0+15W	.8	4	76	68	156	10	<2	2.55
71	20852 L0+60N 0+20W	.4	5	41	39	126	13	<2	1.82
72	20852 L0+40N 0+25W	2.2	10	69	26	154	12	<2	3.69
73	1505 L0+40S 0+10E	.2	6	21	15	82	51	5	1.69
74	1505 L0+40S 0+05E	.5	18	57	17	107	45	6	2.99
75	1505 L0+40S 0+00E	8.2	10	53	19	119	12	<2	2.35
76	1505 L0+40S 0+05W	.2	15	28	20	141	10	<2	1.84

Map No	Lab. No.	Ag ppm	*Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
77	1505 L0+40S 0+10W	.3	8	16	11	95	21	2	1.06
78	1505 L0+20S 0+10E	.3	6	27	12	104	15	9	1.41
79	1505 L0+20S 0+05E	.5	90	20	7	80	9	<2	1.71
80	1505 L0+20S 0+00E	.3	56	17	5	56	26	5	1.60
81	1505 L0+20S 0+05W	.3	95	18	5	45	11	<2	1.42
82	1505 L0+20S 0+10W	.2	33	19	3	58	12	7	1.62
83	1505 L0+00N 0+10E	.4	2	19	10	104	19	<2	1.49
84	1505 L0+00N 0+05E	.3	3	16	28	82	8	<2	1.48
85	1505 L0+00N 0+00E	9.8	725	49	1092	180	45	4	2.41
86	1505 L0+00N 0+05W	.6	27	92	82	149	10	<2	2.11
87	1505 L0+00N 0+10W	.4	55	76	35	83	12	<2	3.57
88	1505 L0+20N 0+10E	.4	26	30	14	81	15	<2	1.76
89	1505 L0+20N 0+05E	.3	10	15	10	49	40	<2	1.14
90	1505 L0+20N 0+00E	.5	24	41	28	107	20	6	2.28
91	1505 L0+20N 0+05W	.2	75	16	2	102	20	<2	1.30
92	1505 L0+20N 0+10W	.3	80	15	9	67	21	<2	1.06
93	1515 L0+20S 0+05E	2.4	205	59	37	89	28	<2	6.34
94	1515 L0+20S 0+00E	43.8	120	118	159	92	80	<2	5.09
95	1515 L0+20S 0+05W	11.6	275	31	14	105	32	<2	1.84
96	1515 L0+20S 0+10W	5.8	20	57	45	106	20	<2	4.33
97	1515 L0+00N 0+10E	9.5	480	62	93	100	46	<2	3.48
98	1515 L0+00N 0+05E	12.2	215	80	24	90	21	<2	3.68
99	1515 L0+00N 0+00E	59.8	480	158	957	379	62	<2	3.27
100	1515 L0+00N 0+05W	1.4	150	45	7	65	6	<2	3.14
101	1515 L0+00N 0+10W	.3	18	35	2	66	12	<2	2.15
102	1515 L0+20N 0+10E	.8	10	44	20	120	16	4	3.85
103	1515 L0+20N 0+05E	8.6	440	93	25	138	36	5	4.62
104	1515 L0+20N 0+00E	.9	8	80	11	113	18	2	4.67
105	1515 L0+20N 0+05W	1.8	51	33	17	109	12	<2	2.99
106	1515 L0+20N 0+10W	1.0	41	27	14	103	15	<2	2.68

9.2.3 Zinc

The Richelieu Zone contains single elevated Zn in soil (379 ppm Zn) at rock sample site 1515. There is rare sphalerite present on the Boomerang Property and there is no correlation between increased Zn in soil to increased Au and Ag in soil.

9.2.4 Silver

Geochemical analysis of soil from the Richelieu Zone reveals 7 of 15 samples contain elevated Ag in soil values that range from 5.4 to 59.8 ppm Ag (7 samples average 21.6 ppm Ag). This is a significant Ag in soil anomaly, and is open in all directions. The Iconoclast soil grid identified 2 of 20 samples which contain elevated Ag in soil values that range from

8.2 to 9.8 ppm Ag. There is a weak correlation between increased Ag in soil and increased Pb, but it appears that the elevated Ag in soil content on the Richelieu and Iconoclast correlate with increased Au-Ag bearing telluride minerals, as opposed to galena.

9.2.5 Gold

Geochemical analysis of soil from the Richelieu Zone reveals 8 of 15 samples contain elevated Au in soil values that range from 120 to 480 ppb Au (8 samples average 296 ppb Au). This is a significant Au in soil anomaly, and is open in all directions. One sample from the Iconoclast soil grid contains 725 ppb Au, and it was taken at rock sample 1515, and is a multi-element soil anomaly. There is a correlation between increased Au in soil with increased Pb, but it appears that the elevated Ag in soil content on the Richelieu and Iconoclast correlate with increased Au-Ag bearing telluride minerals, as opposed to galena.

9.2.6 Arsenic

Arsenic in soil values range from 6 to 104 ppm As. Overall, the arsenic values are interpreted as background range and arsenopyrite is not associated with precious metals.

9.2.7 Tellurium

All 106 soil samples taken from 4 grids contain <5 ppm Te. This negative result is partly explained by the rare occurrence of telluride minerals and nugget effect size distribution of tellurium bearing minerals. It is assumed by the author that telluride minerals present on the Boomerang are classified as sub-ordinate, whereas galena is classified as principal mineralization.

9.3 Magnetometer Survey

A total of 7.6 line km of field magnetometer surveying (4.5 km Boomerang grid, 3.1 km Iconoclast grid) was carried out over the central and east portions of the Boomerang property (Figure 17) during May 12-15, 2015 (Kikauka and Lynes, 2015). The instrument used is a GEM GSM-19T v 7.0 proton precession magnetometer. The geophysical instrument recorded total field data at 12.5 meter intervals for a total of 608 readings. The lines were surveyed using a Garmin 60Cx GPS for grid location. Raw data was corrected for diurnal variation by looping. This was done by returning to a common point and verifying reading over time intervals of 20-120 minutes, and verifying the correction with diurnal changes recorded by magnetic observatories run by Natural Resources Canada. All values recorded are absolute and not relative values (the GEM GSM-19T automatically tunes itself to absolute nT value after each reading, with approximately 1 nT accuracy). The sensor ‘scribe line’ for the GEM GSM-19T was oriented vertically in order to measure the vertical component of total field.

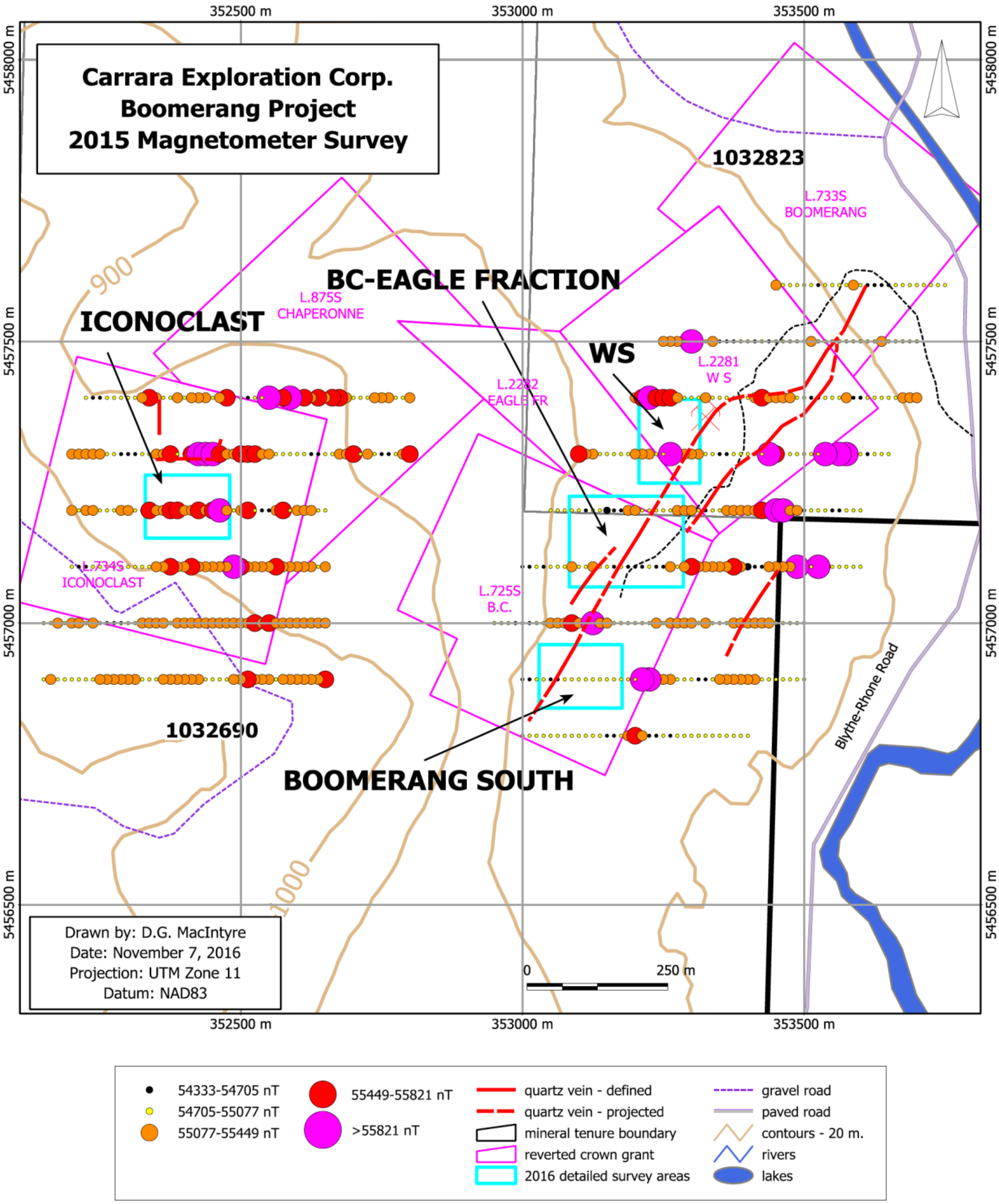

Figure 17. 2015 ground magnetometer survey. Data from Kikauka and Lynes, 2015.

Magnetometer total field values from the Boomerang grid range from 54,103.69 to 57,073.83 nT. Results from ground magnetometer surveying of the Boomerang grid indicate narrow (12.5-25 m width) zones of >55,600 nT total field magnetic highs are associated with 1-5 meter wide Eocene mafic dykes. Boomerang grid magnetometer reading highs are flanked by magnetometer lows (>54,750 nT) trending northeast and in the order 12.5-50 m in width. The areas of magnetometer reading lows contain lesser amounts of magnetite and increased amounts of clay alteration (kaolinite, montmorillonite, & illite). East, northeast and northwest trending structural lineaments occur in the west portion of the Boomerang grid and roughly coincide with magnetometer lows and gullies or topographic depressions.

Magnetometer total field values from the Iconoclast grid range from 54,398.82 to 58,028.67 nT. Results from ground magnetometer surveying of the Iconoclast grid indicate wider (12.5-125 metre width) zones of >55,600 nT total field magnetic highs are associated with 30-60 meter wide northeast trending, silicified, and ridge forming alkali feldspar porphyry. The magnetic total field high on the Iconoclast grid is flanked on either side by 12.5-50 m wide zones of total field lows (>54,750 nT). These magnetic lows occur in northeast and north trend gullies (areas of low relief).

10 Drilling

In 1986, Logan Mines Ltd acquired historic mineral claims that covered the Boomerang Crown Grant and drilled seven holes for a total of 531.6 meters. Six of the seven drill holes are located on the WS reverted Crown Grant L 2281, and one drill hole was collared on BC reverted Crown Grant L 725S (Figure 3). Core logging description and geochemical analysis of these seven drill holes from 1986 drilling are not available in the public domain.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The following information on sample preparation, analyses and security is provided by A. Kikauka who supervised the work done on the Boomerang property in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Rock chip samples taken on the Boomerang Property were shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, BC. Samples were dried and subjected to a 4 inch wide jaw crusher in order to achieve -6 millimeter sized material, and then split into sub-samples using a riffle splitter creating a 250 gram representative sample that is pulverized to 75 micron (0.075 millimeters) size material using a ring and puck style steel grinding mill. The pulverized sample is reduced to 0.5 grams used for multi-element ICP and 20 grams used for Au geochemical analysis. QA/QC procedures were applied to all geochemical data documented, and all instrumentation was operated in accordance with operating instructions as supplied by manufacturer. Equipment checkout and calibration activities occurred prior to sampling/operation. All calibration was documented. Pioneer Lab is independent of the issuer. The manager at Pioneer Labs has a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry and is recognized as a certified British Columbia assayer with over 30 years of experience in geochemical analysis.

According to A. Kikauka P.Geo., samples collected on the property were secured with nylon cable ties and were not tampered with and that samples were secure during shipment to Pioneer Labs. Quality assurance and quality control of sample data was acted upon in order to generate representative quantitative geochemical analysis results. The author believes that adequate preparation, security and analytical procedures have been applied with regard to rock samples collected on and shipped from the property.

12 Data Verification

Pioneer Labs performs quality assurance and quality procedures that include repeat sampling and insertion of blank and/or standard samples for the purpose of data verification.

The writer has reviewed the original analytical certificates issued by Pioneer Labs for samples collected by Carrara in 2014, 2015 and 2016. The analytical procedure used is appropriate for determining the concentrations of base and precious metals in the samples submitted. The quality control employed by Pioneer indicates a high level of precision and accuracy in the analytical results. However, since some samples returned very high Au values some of these samples should be reanalyzed using a different analytical technique such as Fire Assay for comparative purposes.

The writer has also done a search of the Mineral Titles Online website to confirm the current ownership of the claims comprising the Boomerang Property.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has not been any mineral processing or metallurgical testing done on mineral samples from the Boomerang Property.

14 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

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

15 Adjacent Properties

Important polymetallic vein deposits in British Columbia include Beaverdell Highland Bell Mine located approximately 30 kilometres north of the Boomerang Property. The following geological information, while considered accurate, has not been independently verified by the author and is not indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

The Beaverdell deposit was mined from 1913 to 1991, and the mill put through a total of 1,170,226 tonnes resulting in recovery of 1,076,005,759 grams Ag, 520,197 grams Au, 13,900,078 kgs Zn, 11,598,238 kgs Pb (source: Minfile). The Beaverdell Ag-Au-Pb-Zn is hosted in altered Middle Jurassic Westkettle granodiorite and the polymetallic veins are interpreted as Eocene age cutting older country rock. Beaverdell polymetallic veins correlate in age with the Carmi stock, an Eocene quartz monzonite, which hosts a low F type porphyry Mo deposit located 10 kilometers north of Beaverdell Highland Bell.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Boomerang Property has been the subject of historic exploration/development work that has identified several zones of gold and silver bearing ribbon-fractured and re-fractured quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation. Historic shipments of quartz-sulphide vein material from the Boomerang (WS reverted Crown Grant L 2281) to smelters in 1939 (33 short tons at 0.212 troy ounces per short ton Au, and 1.66 troy ounces/short ton Ag) and 1962 (24 short tons at 0.227 troy ounces per short ton Au, and 1.78 troy ounces per short ton Ag), resulted in similar precious metal grade values.

Kikauka and Lynes (2015) sampled a 125 centimetre interval across a quartz-sulphide vein (14BM-01) located on south portion of Boomerang reverted Crown Grant L 733S that returned geochemical analysis results of 66.2 ppm Ag and 6,950 ppb Au (0.203 troy ounces/short ton Au, and 1.93 troy ounces/short ton Ag). Current precious metal geochemical analysis values of sample 14BM-01, and historic 24 and 33 short tons shipments to smelters, are similar in tenor for gold and silver.

Based on historic data and geological mapping and geochemical sampling done in 2014, 2015 and 2016, the Boomerang Property should be considered a property of merit worthy of additional exploration for base and precious metal bearing minerals. The main targets for future exploration are extensions to known gold and silver bearing quartz veins located on the Boomerang, WS, Eagle Fraction and BC reverted Crown Grants (east limit of the Boomerang Property). Additional targets for follow up exploration include the Iconoclast, Chaperone, (near the center of the property), and the Richelieu and Teresa Fraction reverted Crown Grants (west and north limit of the property).

18 Recommendations

An understanding of structural/lithological controls of base and precious metal enriched hydrothermal systems is important in order to define optimum exploration targets on the Boomerang Property. Further detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying is required to identify additional Au-Ag bearing mineralization on the Boomerang Property.

A two phase exploration program is recommended. The first phase consists of geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling, and geophysical magnetometer surveying on the Boomerang, WS, Eagle Fraction, and BC reverted Crown Grants, as well as geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling on the Iconoclast, Chaperone, Richelieu, and Teresa Fraction. Phase 1 has a proposed budget of $100,000. Contingent on positive results from phase 1, a second phase of exploration is recommended that includes 500 meters of core drilling and geochemical analysis with a proposed budget of $100,000.00. The total of phase 1 and 2 proposed budget is $200,000.

Budget details for the recommended 2 phase exploration program are listed in Table 9 and 10:

Table 9. Proposed Phase 1 Budget for the Boomerang Property.

Geologist, & 2 Geotechnicians, 45 days	$64,000
Analysis & assays soil, rock samples	$9,500
Geophysical equipment rental	$2,950
Equipment and Supplies	$4,500
Communication	$900
Meals & Accommodations	$4,250
Transportation	$3,900
REPORT	$5,500
Contingencies	$4,500
Total	$100,000

Table 10. Proposed Phase 2 Budget for the Boomerang Property (Contingent on results from phase 1)

Geologist, 2 geotechnicians, 18 days	$14,000
Core drilling 500 meters	$50,000
Assays & analysis 180	$5,900
Equipment and Supplies	$3,000
Communication	$1,000
Meals & Accommodations	$4,600
Transportation	$4,000
Report	$2,500
Contingencies	$15,000
Total	$100,000

TOTAL PHASE 1 and 2: $200,000.00

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20 Certificate of Author

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: Boomerang Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc Property, Southern Central British Columbia, Canada” dated November 10, 2016 (the “Technical Report”). The effective date of this Technical Report is November 10, 2016. Sections not written by myself are noted in the text.
7. I visited the Boomerang property on November 4, 2016.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. 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.
10. I am independent of the issuer, the property vendors and the property applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. 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.
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 10th day of November, 2016

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D. P.Eng.