TECHNICAL REPORT

Berger-Golden Eagle Mineral Property
South-Central British Columbia
Canada

NTS 82M/3W, 82M/4E - BCGS 82M003

51°02' 10" N Latitude 119°28' 04" W Longitude

UTM Zone 11 326,983E, 5,656,739N (Golden Eagle)

Kamloops Mining Division

Prepared for:

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Date and Signature Page

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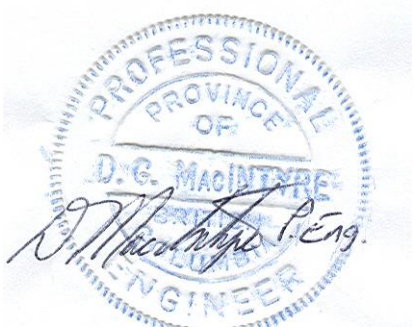

Donald G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Photos

1 Summary

This technical report describes and evaluates historical and recent work on the Berger-Golden Eagle mineral property (the "Property") and makes recommendations for future work based on the results of the work done to date. The report was commissioned by Nexco Resources Inc. ("Nexco"), a private company seeking listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). The Property is centered approximately 43.5 kilometres north-northwest of the town of Salmon Arm and 72.5 kilometres northeast of the City of Kamloops, in south-central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The Property is located in the Shuswap Highlands and is in the Kamloops Mining Division and the Kamloops Land District. It covers a southeast facing slope adjacent to the eastern part of the Adams Plateau. The Property is accessible via all weather forest service roads that leave the paved road along the north shore of Shuswap Lake. The Property consists of two contiguous mineral titles covering 1,178.04 hectares. The mineral titles are owned 100% by Barrie Field-Dyte. Nexco can earn a 100% undivided interest in the claims under an option agreement with the claim owner.

Massive sulphide occurrences of the Adams Plateau are within a Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian sedimentary succession of the Eagle Bay Assemblage ("EBA"). Current geologic mapping in the Kwikoit and Gash Creek area indicates that in this area the Eagle Bay assemblage consists of a succession of interlayered meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks that represent various coeval facies resulting from multiple eruptions into shallow marine basins. Base (Pb-Zn-Cu) and precious (Ag-Au) metal bearing mineralization occur as lenses hosted in carbonaceous, calcareous and sericitic phyllites and gneiss that are in close proximity to chloritic schist and greenstone that are interpreted to be metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks. East-directed, layer-parallel thrust faults imbricate and emplace Fennel Formation rocks that are part of Slide Mountain Terrane, over Eagle Bay assemblage. Syn-metamorphic southwest verging folds and thrust faults followed tectonic emplacement of the Fennel Formation. These folds are the most conspicuous macroscopic folds in the Eagle Bay assemblage, and the associated northeast dipping thrust faults separate the assemblage into the major structural-stratigraphic panels. Late folds are post-metamorphic, generally upright, northwest to west plunging structures with associated crenulation cleavage (Hoy, 1998). These small scale structures do not affect the regional distribution of lithologies.

Interbedded carbonaceous and calcareous phyllites underlie a large part of the Adams Plateau. This unit forms the core of the Nikwikwaia synform and has been identified as the host rocks to mineralization at the Mosquito King Zn-Pb-Ag mineral occurrence. This

occurrence is comprised of a number of thin, laterally extensive massive pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena (+/- chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite) layers, with locally high precious metal content, in a highly deformed and metamorphosed calcsilicate gneiss succession. Disseminated sulphides associated with silicification are common throughout the unit, but particularly in the dark carbonaceous layers, producing very rusty-weathering interbeds. The internal stratigraphy of the host unit is not known, and it is possible that there is considerable infolding and repetition of layers within it. The sulphide layers occur at a number of structural levels, but their exact stratigraphic positions are not known due to the internal complexity of this part of the Eagle Bay assemblage. Thrust faulting after the second phase of folding has resulted in a complex repetition of stratigraphy and contained sulphide-bearing horizons across the Property area.

In 2014, Nexco conducted a program of geological mapping and prospecting, soil and silt geochemical sampling and a ground magnetometer survey targeting base and precious metal bearing sulphide mineralization (Kikauka, 2015). This work was contracted to Rich River Exploration Ltd. A total of 223 hectares was mapped and prospected at a scale of 1:5,000 on parts of both of the claims. A total of 269 soil and 28 stream sediment samples were collected and a ground magnetometer geophysical survey of 652 readings along 8.15 line kilometres was conducted on 250 hectares of the Property. An additional 100 hectares was prospected at various locations throughout the Property (Kikauka, 2015). This program of geological, geochemical and geophysical fieldwork, has shown that the primary target on the Berger-Golden Eagle Property is Pb-Zn-Ag-(Cu-Au) sedimentary-exhalative ("SEDEX") massive sulphide type mineral occurrences. The southeast part of the Property covers the Golden Eagle occurrence, identified as a polymetallic vein occurrence. A Statement of Work was filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on May 12, 2015 by C. Lynes claiming $102,828.12 in assessment credit for the work done in 2014 (Event No. 5554504).

In the writer's opinion, based on geological setting and the results of exploration work done to date, the Berger-Golden Eagle Property can be considered prospective for SEDEX type massive sulphide occurrences. The geological setting is similar to that of the nearby Mosquito King, Lucky Loon and Spar deposits. Previous exploration on the Property has located the Berger (AP98-408) and West Golden Eagle Zones that consist of Pb-Zn-Ag (Cu-Au) bearing massive sulphide mineral occurrences. Prospecting, soil and silt geochemistry and a ground geophysical survey done by Nexco in 2014 identified several new targets that need to be further evaluated. Based on these positive results it is recommended that Nexco implement a 2 stage work program to further explore the Property for additional massive sulphide targets. The first stage would involve an air-borne electromagnetic/magnetic survey designed to identify new massive sulphide targets within areas of favourable geology in the

Berger and West Golden Eagle areas. This would be followed by detailed geologic mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys over selected target areas. Depending on positive results, the best targets could then be tested by diamond drilling as part of a Stage 2 exploration program. The estimated cost of the proposed Stage 1 program would be $102,000. If warranted the Stage 2 program would cost an additional $84,000 for 500 metres of diamond drilling.

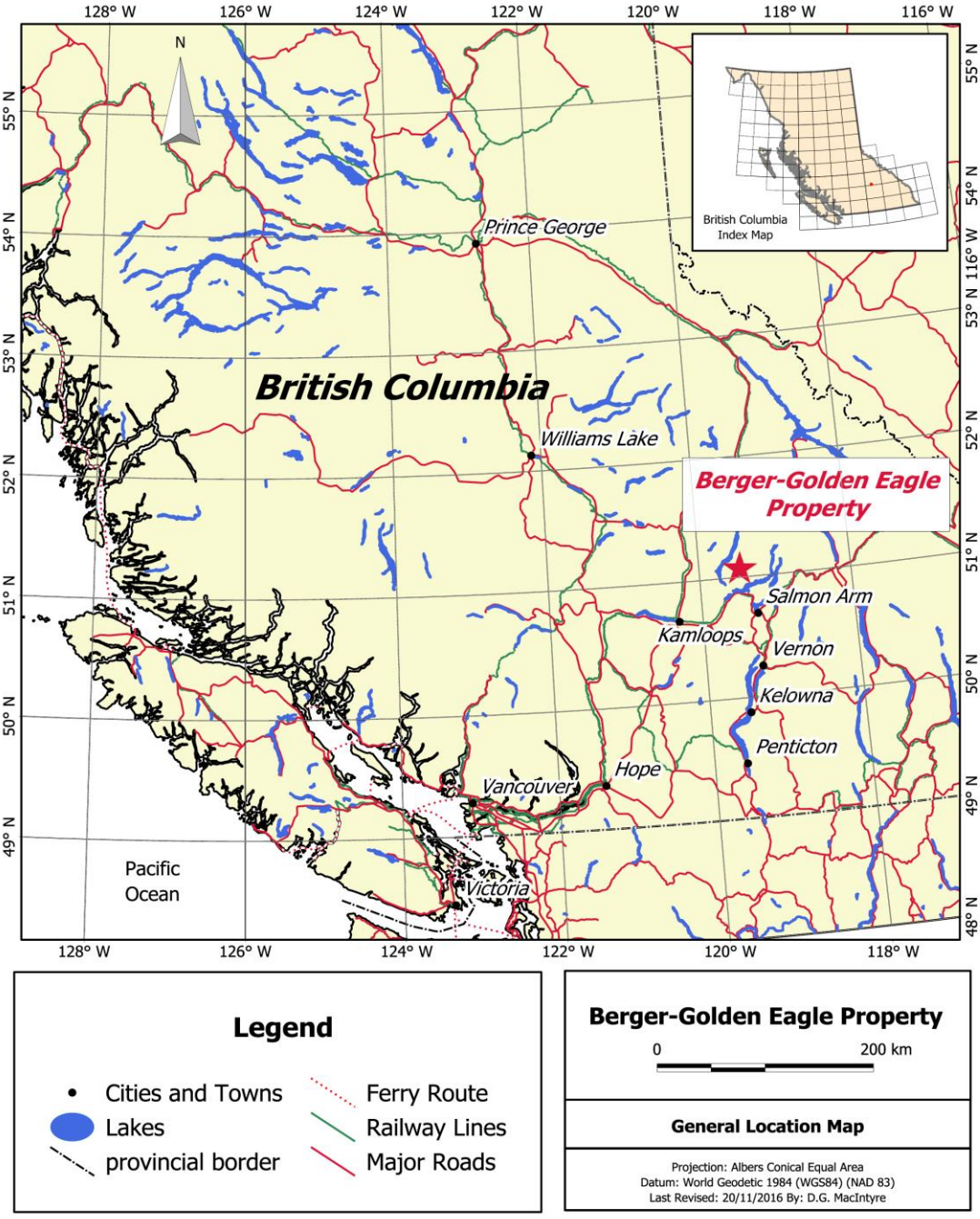

Figure 1. Location map, Berger-Golden Eagle Property, south-central British Columbia. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre.

Photo 1. View south toward the southeast portion of the Property and Scotch Creek valley in the distance. The Gash Creek valley is in the foreground. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Robert Coltura, President and CEO of Nexco Resources Inc. The writer has been asked to prepare a technical report that describes historical work completed on the Property and reviews the results of the 2014 exploration program. Much of the information contained in this report is extracted from an assessment report filed by Nexco in 2015 (Kikauka, 2015). The work described in this report was contracted to Rich River Exploration Ltd. ("Rich River") and was supervised by A. Kikauka (P.Geo.) and C. Lynes, owner and operator of Rich River. A Statement of Work was filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on May 12, 2015 by Mr. Lynes claiming $102,828.12 in assessment credit for the work done in 2014 (Event No. 5554504). Field work on the Property was conducted in August-September, 2014. The writer visited the Property on November 25, 2016. Due to snow cover at higher elevations, only the Golden Eagle showing area could be accessed.

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 Nexco 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 Property. These reports contain detailed information on the results of work done on the Property since its initial discovery.

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 10N and are based on the North American 1983 datum (NAD83) or World Geodetic 1984 datum (WGS84).

3 Reliance on other Experts

The writer has not relied on the opinions 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.

Nexco has provided a copy of the underlying option agreement with Barrie Field-Dyte who holds title to the Berger-Golden Eagle claims. This agreement defines the conditions under which Nexco can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Property. The agreement was drafted by legal professionals and in the writers opinion is a sound, legally binding document. However, an independent third party audit of this document has not been done.

4 Property Description and Location

The Berger-Golden Eagle Property consists of two mineral titles covering 1,178.04 hectares (Table 1) along the southeast flank of the Adams Plateau (Figure 2). These mineral titles are within the Kamloops Mining Division, on National Topographic System map 82M/03W and B.C. Geographic System map 082M 003. The Property is centered approximately 43.5 kilometres north-northwest of the town of Salmon Arm and 72.5 kilometres northeast of the City of Kamloops, in south-central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). Elevations on the Property range from 740 metres to 1,740 metres (Figure 2).

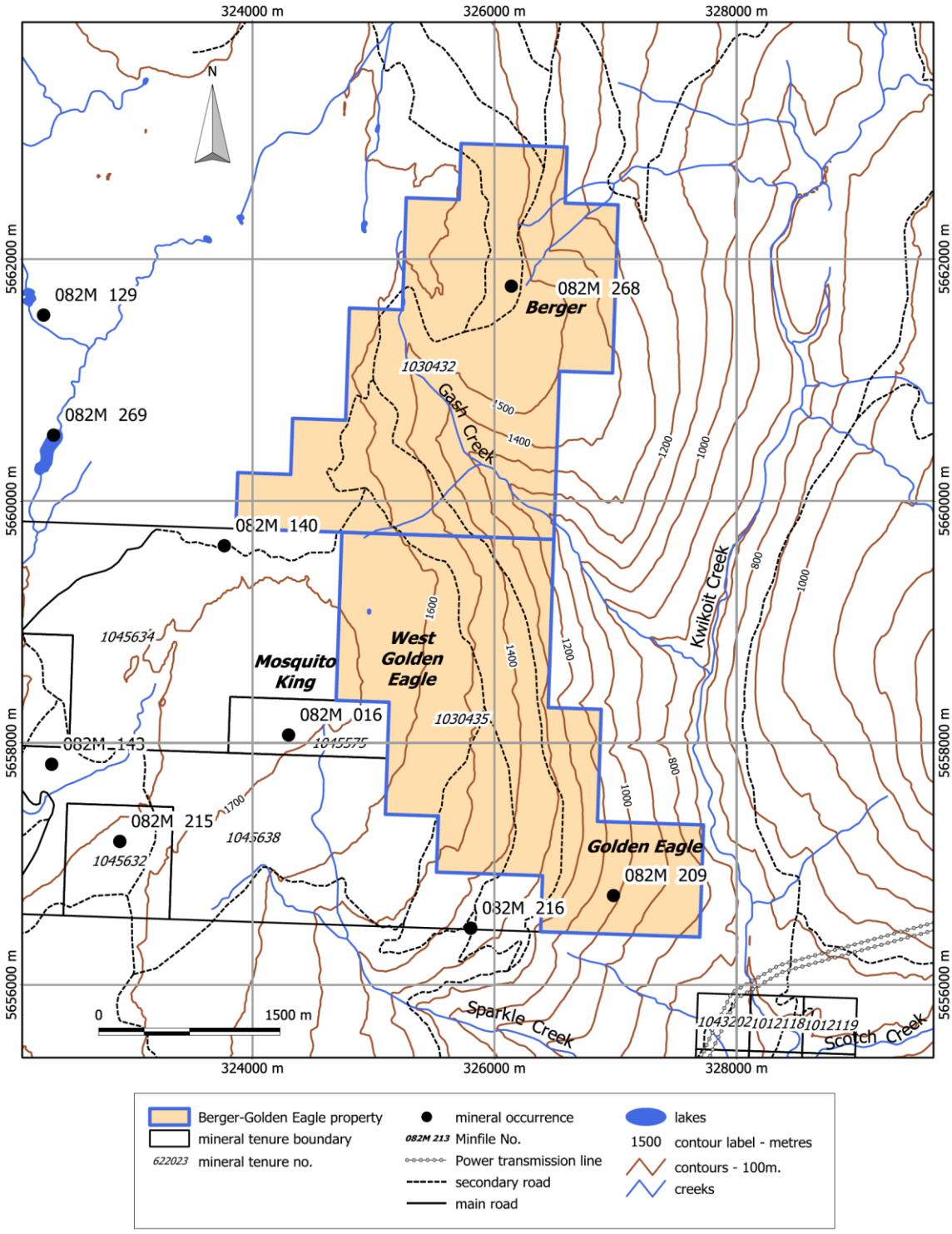

Figure 2. Mineral title map, Berger-Golden Eagle Property as of Nov. 26, 2016. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre from B.C. Ministry of Energy & Mines geospatial data.

The Berger-Golden Eagle Property covers the east edge of the Adams Lake Plateau between Adams Lake and Scotch Creek, north of Shuswap Lake in south central British Columbia.

No parts of the Property cover private land and there are no First Nations reserve lands on or adjoining the Property. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these claims and there is no record of any historical production on Property. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity that could potentially be a liability to Nexco. To date permits have not been required for the type of work done on the Property. However, a "Notice of Work and Reclamation Program" application will be required to get a permit before any physical disturbance such as line cutting, diamond drilling or trenching can be done on the Property.

4.1 Mineral Titles

The Berger-Golden Eagle Property consists of two mineral titles, 103042 (Berger) and 1030435 (Golden Eagle) covering 1,178.04 hectares. A map showing title boundaries (Figure 2) was produced by the writer from geospatial data downloaded from the Province of B.C. GeoBC digital data repository. These geospatial layers are generated by the MTO electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral titles in British Columbia. The claims have not been surveyed because claim boundaries are defined by lines of longitude and latitude that are part of the MTO staking grid, not by physical features on the ground.

Table 1. List of Mineral Titles, Berger-Golden Eagle Property

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area in Ha
1030432	Berger	FMC # 108286, Barrie Field-Dyte	2014/Aug/20	2022/Nov/30	609.16
1030435	Golden Eagle	FMC # 108286, Barrie Field-Dyte	2014/Aug/20	2022/Nov/30	568.88
					1178.04

4.2 Claim Ownership

The author undertook a search of the title data on the British Columbia government's MTO web site. The results of this search are summarized in Table 2. According to data available on the MTO website, the registered owner of mineral titles 1030432 (Berger) and 1030435 (Golden Eagle) is Barrie Field-Dyte, 5541 Broadway Avenue, Burnaby, British Columbia, V7K 1P9, MTO client no. 108286. These mineral titles were acquired by Mr. Field-Dyte on August 20, 2014 using the MTO staking system.

4.3 Underlying Option Agreement

The mineral titles listed in Table 1 are under option to Nexco Resources Inc. ("the Optionee"), a private company registered in the Province of British Columbia and with a registered office in Vancouver, British Columbia. Nexco intends to become listed on the CSE Exchange and this technical report is intended to become part of a Prospectus in support of an Initial Public Offering ("IPO)".

A copy of the option agreement, signed on the 21st day of August, 2014 between Nexco ("the Optionee") and Barrie Field-Dyte ("the Optionor") was provided to the writer. This agreement specifies the terms whereby Nexco can earn a 100% interest in the Berger-Golden Eagle Property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty. Section 3 of the option agreement specifies the Nexco shall pay the Optionor $12,000.00 and issue to the Optionor 100,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares of Nexco no later than 15 days after the date Nexco shares are listed, posted and called for trading on the CSE Exchange. The Optionor also grants to Nexco the sole and exclusive option to purchase the Net Smelter Royalty at a purchase price of $1,000,000.00 per percentage point during the five year period commencing from the date upon which the Property is put into commercial production. Once Nexco has fulfilled all of the requirements of the agreement, it shall be deemed to have earned a 100% undivided interest in the Property, subject only to a 2% NSR on all base and precious metals, gems and rare earth elements.

4.4 Required Permits and Reporting of Work

Staking of mineral titles in British Columbia is done electronically through the MTO website. The electronic map used by MTO allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cells range in size from approximately 21 hectares (457m x 463m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. This is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole. Clients are limited to 100 selected cells per submission for acquisition as one mineral title. The number of submissions is not limited, but each submission for a claim must be completed through to payment before you can commence another registration. No two people can select the same cells simultaneously, since the database is live and updated instantly; once you make your selection, the cells you have selected will no longer be available to another person, unless the payment is not successfully completed within 30 minutes.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral title acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of title acquisition as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Mineral titles are valid for one

year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of recording (the "Issue Date").

A mineral title has a set expiry date (the "Good To Date"), and in order to maintain the title beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the title, or a payment instead of exploration and development ("PIED"). Failure to maintain a title results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the title holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, the title holder or agent may advance the title forward to any new date. With a payment instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a mineral title must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their mineral titles in MTO. The following are the costs required to maintain a mineral title for one year:

Mineral Title - Work Requirement:

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

Mineral Title - Cash-in-lieu of work (PIED):

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

To maintain a title in good standing the title owner must, on or before the anniversary date of the title, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that title during the current anniversary year (Statement of

Work); or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral title may be applied toward that title. A report detailing work done and expenditures made must be filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines within 90 days of filing of a Statement of Work ("SOW"). After the report is review by ministry staff it is either approved or returned to the submitter for correction. Failure to produce a compliant report could result in loss of assessment credit and the mineral titles to which the credit was applied.

In the case of the Berger-Golden Eagle Property, Mr. C. Lynes, on behalf of Nexco, filed a Statement of Work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on May 12, 2015 claiming $102,828.12 in assessment credit for the work done in 2014 (Event No. 5554504). This resulted in a new good-to-date of Nov. 30, 2022 for both titles (Table 2). As required by the regulations, an assessment report documenting this work (Kikauka, 2015) was submitted within 90 days and is currently under review by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

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.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

Access to the property is via all weather forest service roads that leave the Shuswap Lake north shore paved road at Eva Road (3 kilometres north of Squilax) and Scotch Creek Forest Service Road (8 kilometres northeast of Squilax). The Eva Road access is located 2 kilometres west of Lee (Corning) Creek and the Scotch Creek Forest Service road is 5 kilometres east of Lee Creek. These roads have radio-controlled commercial log truck traffic and communication protocol is in effect. Forest Service roads west of Lee Creek give access to the south and west portion of the Property (roads through the Mosquito King workings). Forest Service roads east of Lee Creek give access to the north and east portion of the Property. There are good grade, all weather gravel roads that give access to the mineral occurrences on the property.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

There has been extensive clear cut logging on about half of the Property. Between clearcuts there are stands of mature spruce, and fir. Ponds and swamps occur in small depressions and in areas of subdued topography above 1,560 metres elevation. Overburden is generally less than one metre, except in swampy areas where it is known to be over three metres. Rainfall is about 1 metre per year. Winters are cold with abundant snowfall. The Scotch Creek property hosts a second-growth forest comprised mostly of cedar, spruce, fir, and cottonwood trees which is in various states of growth.

Although significant snow and cold weather can be expected from November through to April, it should still be possible to operate on the property year round with appropriate winterization of equipment and use of appropriate snow removal techniques. From a practical point of view however, doing so may significantly increase the cost of exploration during the winter months.

5.3 Local Resources

The community of Squilax has accommodation and logistical support including helicopters. The nearest hospital is in Salmon Arm. The city of Kamloops has numerous resources such as equipment and professional services for mining and mineral processing.

5.4 Infrastructure

The property is well situated with regard to local infrastructure. Paved highway 1, the CPR rail line and a B.C. Hydro transmission line all follow the course of the South Thompson River and Shuswap Lake shoreline which is located a few kilometres south of the property (Figure 2). Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn by gravity from Gash Creek from the west central part of the property. Two parallel, high-voltage power transmission lines cross lower Scotch Creek. A three-phase power transmission line services residences along Shuswap Lake's north shore, within 12 kilometres from the southern boundary of the property. As mentioned above, there are good grade, all weather gravel roads that give access to the mineral occurrences on the property.

5.5 Physiography

The Berger-Golden Eagle Property is located at the eastern end of the Adams Lake Plateau. The claims lie 1-3 kilometres west of Kwikoit Creek (Upper Scotch Creek). Elevations on the Property range from 740 to 1,740 metres above sea level. There are two terrain domains on the Property. The western part of the Property (above 1,560 metres) is occupied by gentle

slopes generally less than 10 degrees: the central and eastern portion of the Property has moderate slopes 10-30 degrees. Below 1,560 metres elevation slopes average 30 degrees.

6 History

The following information on the history of the Berger-Golden Eagle Property is modified from an assessment report filed by Nexco (Kikauka, 2015).

6.1 1949 – Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd.

Earliest recorded work on the current location of the Berger-Golden Eagle Property took place in 1949, when Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd carried out geological mapping surveys. Geological mapping in the vicinity of the Mosquito King showing noted a constant shallow north dip of the favourable lead-zinc bearing horizon and its lateral and down-dip extensions (Mylrea and Riley, 1949).

6.2 1979 – Alpine Silver Ltd.

In 1979, Alpine Silver Ltd. drilled three vertical holes (depths ranging from 30.5 to 62.5 m,) for a total of 137.5 metres of AX core. It is reported that his core is stored at 1580-1590 metres elevation on the former ASL 100 claim at the headwaters of Gash Creek. All 3 drill holes cut marble and chloritic schist. Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite were encountered, but no significant base metals were present in the core (Crandall, 1979).

6.3 1981 – Corinthian Mines Ltd.

In 1981, Corinthian Mines Ltd. drilled a 46.94 metre (154 foot) vertical hole near the headwaters of Gash Creek on the former Lode claim (Cukor, 1982). The drill hole intercepted silicified and pyritic phyllite, minor calcite bands with fracture filling chlorite and epidote. Three short sections were analyzed and returned low base and precious metal values.

6.4 1983-1984 – Mackenzie Range Gold Inc.

In 1983, Larry D. Lutjen and Richard Lodmell carried out prospecting surveys on the Golden Eagle and reported limonite stained quartz-calcite veins with variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite. In 1984, they performed magnetometer geophysics on the Golden Eagle property and outlined several prominent anomalies for Mackenzie Range Gold Inc.

6.5 1987-1988 Mineta Resources Ltd.

In 1987 and 1988, geochemical prospecting was carried out on the Golden Eagle property for Mineta Resources Ltd. (Wells, 1987, 1988). Disseminated sphalerite and galena is reported to have been found hosted in siliceous phyllite. Soil samples (160 total samples) were taken in the area of the showings and analyzed for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au and numerous anomalies were identified, notably a 400 by 50 metre area that contains >0.5 parts per million ("ppm") Ag. The silver in soil anomaly identified by the 1988 field program also contains elevated Pb-Zn values.

6.6 Historical Work done at the adjacent Mosquito King property

Mosquito King comprises a number of layers of stratabound Pb-Zn mineralization in a carbonaceous, calcareous, and calcsilicate succession of Unit EBG6 of the Eagle Bay assemblage. The northeast limit of the Mosquito King mineral occurrence is located on the Golden Eagle (MTO mineral title # 1030435) and the mineralization situated on title 1030435 is discussed in the Exploration section of this report (referred to as W. Golden Eagle Zone).

Considerable past work has been done in the Mosquito King area, including trenching, sampling, geological mapping, geophysical surveys and limited drilling. Orell Copper Mines Ltd., and Killick Gold Company Ltd., has held the ground since the mid 1970's; in 1976 and 1977 it was optioned to Craigmont Mines Ltd. who drilled a series of short drill holes to test down dip extensions of known sulphide occurrences and geophysical anomalies (Vollo, 1977; 1978). Test ore shipments were sent to the Trail smelter in 1972 and 1980, with recovery of 22,721 kg lead, 18,328 kg zinc, 232 kg of silver and 281 grams of gold from 212 tonnes of mined material. (Source: MINFILE). The approximate grade of milled material is 1,094.3 grams/tonne Ag, 1.33 g/t Au, 10.7% Pb, 8.6% Zn.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. optioned the Mosquito King claims in 1984, and conducted an airborne geophysical survey by Dighem Ltd., followed by considerable mapping, trenching and soil sampling.

6.7 1998 – B.C. Geological Survey

In 1998 the BCGS surveyed the area (Hoy, 1998). As a result, a new Minfile occurrence AP98-408 (082M 268) was recognized on the present location of the Berger (MTO title # 1030432) claim. A small roadcut in the center of the current Berger claim has exposed a massive pyrrhotite layer with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. The sulphide layer has an exposed thickness of 80 centimetres and a length of a few metres. It is within rusted,

siliceous calc-silicate gneiss. Based on its base and precious metal content, and location relative to the projected eastern extension of Eagle Bay Assemblage unit EBG1, it may be at approximately the same stratigraphic level as the Lucky Loon (located 6 kilometres west of Berger AP98-408 massive sulphide zone). The high pyrrhotite relative to pyrite content at Berger AP98-408 massive sulphide zone may reflect higher metamorphic grade.

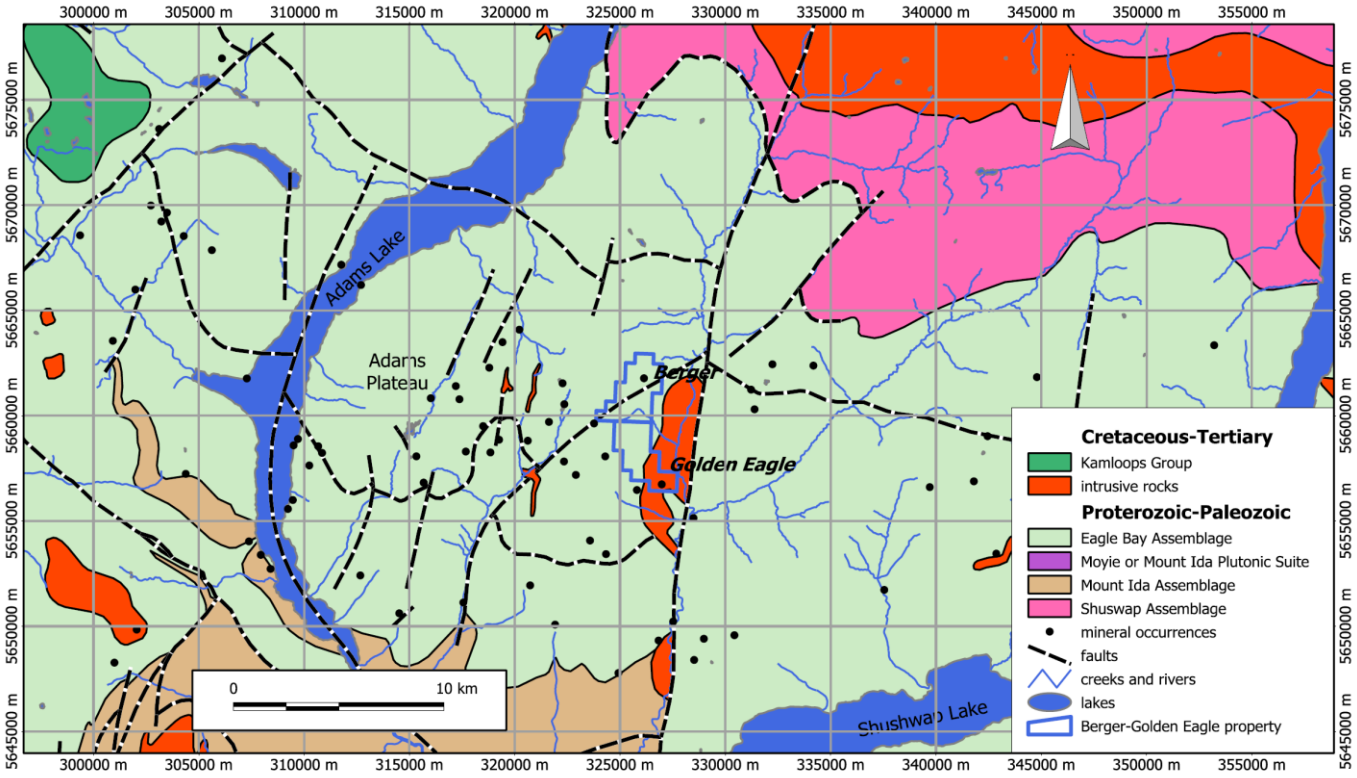

Figure 3. Regional geological setting, Berger-Golden Eagle Property. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The following descriptions of the regional, local and property geology are taken from Kikauka, 2015. The writer has reviewed these descriptions and concurs with the content as it pertains to the geological setting of the Property.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Adams Plateau is underlain by rocks of the Eagle Bay assemblage, Early Paleozoic orthogneiss, Late Cretaceous granites and numerous Tertiary dykes (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). The Eagle Bay assemblage comprises Lower Cambrian to Mississippian metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that have been correlated with the Hamill and Lardeau Groups of the Kootenay arc (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987; Okulitch, 1977) and with

rocks of the Barkerville subterrane in the Cariboo Mountains. Paleozoic rocks of the Eagle Bay assemblage are contained within four west directed thrust slices that collectively contain a succession of Cambrian (and possibly Late Proterozoic) quartzites, grits and quartz mica schists (Units EBH and EBQ), mafic metavolcanic rocks and limestone (EBG), and overlying schistose sandstones and grits (EBS) with minor calcareous and mafic volcanic units (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). These are overlain by a Devono-Mississippian succession of mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (Units EBA and EBF) intercalated with and overlain by dark grey phyllite, sandstone and grit (EBP).

Many of the polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits in the Eagle Bay assemblage, including Rea and Homestake, are within units EBA and EBF whereas the massive sulphide deposits of the Adams Plateau are within a sedimentary succession in Unit EBG (Hoy, 1998). The uppermost stratigraphic succession of Eagle Bay assemblage includes carbonaceous, calcareous phyllite, diopside-amphibole gneiss, minor quartzite and marble.

The earliest recognized structures are east directed, essentially layer-parallel thrust faults that imbricated and emplaced Fennel Formation rocks, part of Slide Mountain Terrane, over Eagle Bay assemblage. Synmetamorphic southwest verging folds and thrust faults followed tectonic emplacement of the Fennel Formation. These folds are the most conspicuous macroscopic folds in the Eagle Bay assemblage, and the associated northeast dipping thrust faults separate the assemblage into the major structural-stratigraphic panels. Late folds are post-metamorphic, generally upright, northwest to west plunging structures with associated crenulation cleavage. In general, they are small structures that do not affect the regional distribution of lithologies (Hoy, 1998).

Potassic and siliceous alteration are reflected in silicified sericitic zones in the immediate hangingwall and footwall. Unit EBG6 records deposition of dark calcareous mudstones and thin limestones with only very minor mafic tuffaceous volcanism resulting in mixed carbonaceous and calcareous phyllites with occasional limestone, calcsilicate or chlorite phyllite layers. At higher metamorphic grades, grey to pale green diopsidic skarn layers and impure calcite marbles are common.

Table 2. Table of Formations

Map code	Age	Formation	Description
Tmd	Tertiary	Unnamed	Mafic dyke
Tqfp	Tertiary	Unnamed	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
Kg	Cretaceous	Unnamed	Granite, granodiorite, minor feldspar porphyry phases
EBA	Devonian	Eagle Bay Assemblage	orthogneiss
EBG6	Early Paleozoic	Eagle Bay Assemblage	Carbonaceous and calcareous phyllite, minor quartzite, diopside calc silicate gneiss, thin marble layers
EBG5	Early Paleozoic	Eagle Bay Assemblage	Sericite and calcareous phyllite, minor marble, chloritic and carbonaceous phyllite
EBG4	Early Paleozoic	Eagle Bay Assemblage	Chloritic schist
EBG3	Early Paleozoic	Eagle Bay Assemblage	Calcareous phyllite, micaceous schist, limestone
EBG2	Early Paleozoic	Eagle Bay Assemblage	Sericitic quartzite
EBG1	Early Paleozoic	Eagle Bay Assemblage	Greenstone, chlorite schist

7.2 Property and Local Geology

Lower Paleozoic Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks are comprised of metasediments and metavolcanics, which are deformed into a shallow north-northeast plunging east trending antiform. Lithologies that host sedimentary exhalative type sulphide include carbonaceous and calcareous phyllite, diopside-amphibole gneiss, quartzite, chlorite- muscovite-quartz schist, quartz-sericite schist, and marble. Stratiform lenses of massive, semi- massive and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur in pyritiferous, carbonaceous, siliceous and recrystallized units EBG5 and EBG6 (Table 2). The stratiform massive sulphide zones occur in the west and north portion of the property. In the southeast part of the claims, the Golden Eagle mineral occurrence consists of north to northeast trending zones of pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite mineralization. The Golden Eagle showings are interpreted as Cretaceous or Tertiary age polymetallic vein occurrences.

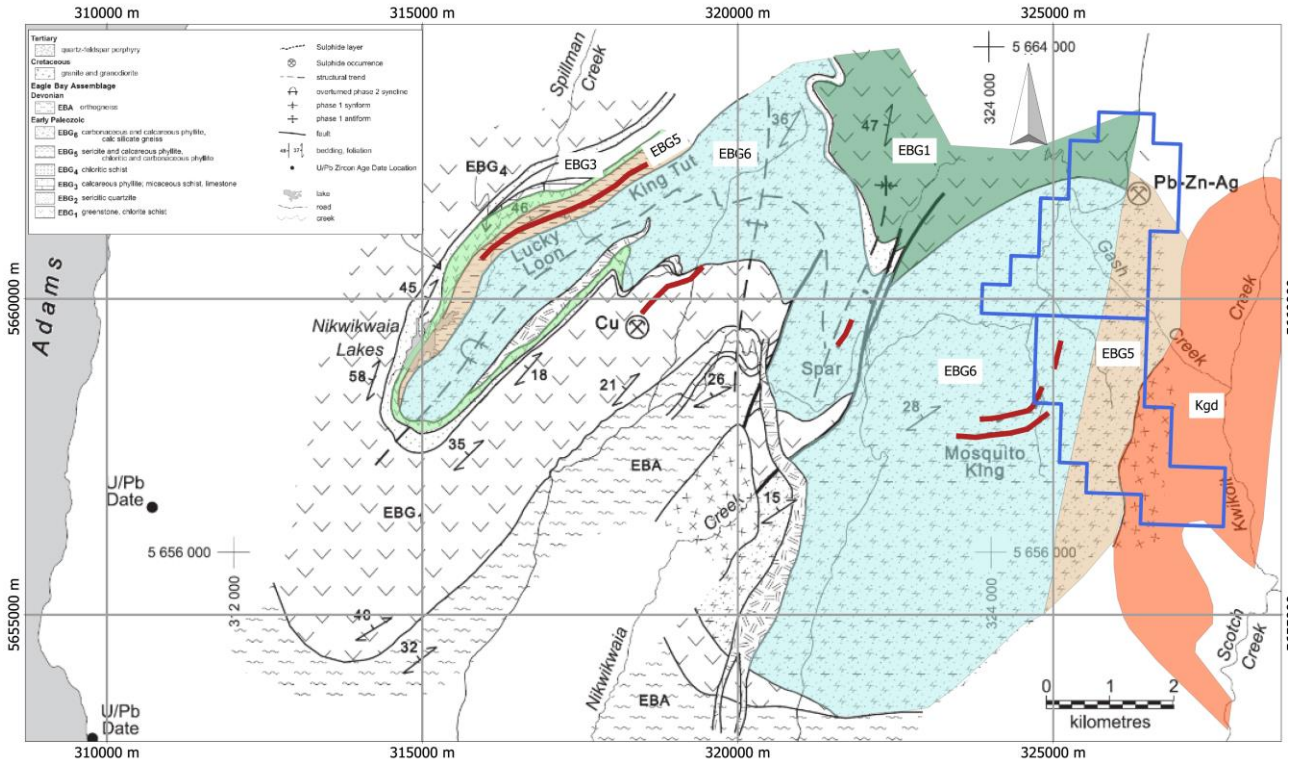

Figure 4. Geology of the Berger-Golden Eagle area (Höy, 1998). Source: Kikauka, 2015. See Table 2 for description of map units.

Table 3. Mineral occurrences, Berger-Golden Eagle property.

Name	Minfile No	Easting	Northing	Commodity	Alteration	Minerals
Golden Eagle	082M 209	326983	5656739	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au	Chlorite, silica, pyrite	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, magnetite
Berger (AP98-408)	082M 268	326139	5661776	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au	Sericite, K-feldspar, chlorite, silica, pyrite	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite

Note: UTM coordinates - NAD83, Zone 11

7.3 Mineral Occurrences

Two Minfile occurrences are located on the Berger-Golden Eagle Property (Table 3), namely the Golden Eagle and the Berger (AP98-408). A third area of base and precious metal bearing mineralization is located in the west portion of the Golden Eagle mineral title (West Golden Eagle) but is not in the Minfile database. This zone appears to be a north-northeast trending extension of the Mosquito King deposit (Minfile 082M 016).

8 Deposit Types

The Berger and West Golden Eagle occurrences are characterized by beds and lenses of massive, semi-massive and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite hosted by pyritiferous, siliceous and recrystallized sedimentary rocks. These mineral occurrences are classified as Sedimentary-Exhalative (SEDEX) in the MINFILE database. According to Hoy (1998), massive sulphide deposits of the Adams Plateau may be related to a period of regional extension, marked by rifting, volcanism and submergence, along the North American continental margin in Late Proterozoic or Early Cambrian time.

Stratiform massive sulphide deposits hosted by marine sedimentary rocks are believed to form on the seafloor where metal bearing hydrothermal fluids are being discharged from a vent. These fluids precipitate sulphide minerals which accumulate as massive sulphide mounds or beds on the seafloor. The size and grade of the deposit that can be formed depends on the length of time venting has occurred and the metal content of the hydrothermal fluids.

SEDEX deposits are characterized by beds and laminations of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare chalcopyrite, with or without barite (MacIntyre, 1995). Deposits are typically tabular to lensoidal in shape and range from centimetres to tens of metres thick. Multiple horizons may occur over stratigraphic intervals of 1000 metres or more.

Airborne and ground geophysical surveys, such as electromagnetics or magnetics should detect deposits that have massive sulphide zones, especially if these are steeply dipping. However, the presence of graphite-rich zones in the host sediments can complicate the interpretation of EM conductors. Also, if the deposits are flat lying and comprised of fine laminae distributed over a significant stratigraphic interval, the geophysical response is usually too weak to be definitive. Induced polarization can detect flat-lying deposits, especially if disseminated feeder zones are present.

The Golden Eagle showings are located at a contact area between granite/feldspar porphyry and indurated metasedimentary country rock. These showings appear to be polymetallic vein occurrences and are probably younger in age than the massive sulphide deposits.

9 Exploration

The following description of the work done by Nexco on the Berger-Golden Eagle Property in 2014 is from an assessment report prepared by Kikauka (2015). The writer has reviewed

this report and believes that the following sections give an accurate and detailed summary of the work done and the results obtained.

Field work done on the Property by Nexco in 2014 was supervised by A. Kikauka (P. Geo.) The work consisted of geological mapping (1:5,000 scale, 223 hectares), geochemical sampling and analysis (65 rock samples, 269 soil samples), ground magnetometer geophysics (652 readings at 12.5 metre spacing along 8.15 line-kms), and prospecting (approximately 100 hectares), carried out on mineral title numbers 1030432 and 1030435 (Figure 5).

The three areas of mineralization on the Property - Berger, Golden Eagle and West Golden Eagle were mapped for geological features such as foliation, quartz vein attitudes, lithology contacts, faults, fold axes, and alteration (Kikauka, 2015). Information was recorded on 1:5,000 scale topographic maps. These features are shown on Figures 6-10.

The Berger-Golden Eagle Property is underlain by Eagle Bay Assemblage unit EBG6 which is comprised of carbonaceous and calcareous phyllite, minor quartzite, diopside-amphibole gneiss, calc-silicate and Eagle Bay Assemblage unit EBG5 which is comprised of sericite and calcareous phyllite, chloritic and carbonaceous phyllite, minor marble. Both of these lithological units (EBG5, EBG6) exhibit shallow dipping foliation with east to northeast strike and 10-30 degree dips to the north to northwest in the area of the Berger (AP98-408) showing (Minfile 082M 268), located in the north-central part of the Berger claim (mineral title no.1030432).

The southeast portion of the Golden Eagle claim (mineral title no. 1030435) is underlain by Middle Jurassic feldspar porphyritic granite, and granodiorite. Rock samples GOL008-013 were taken at 947-1087 metres elevation in the southeast part of the Golden Eagle mineral title, but quartz-pyrite vein material that was sampled returned low base and precious metal geochemical values.

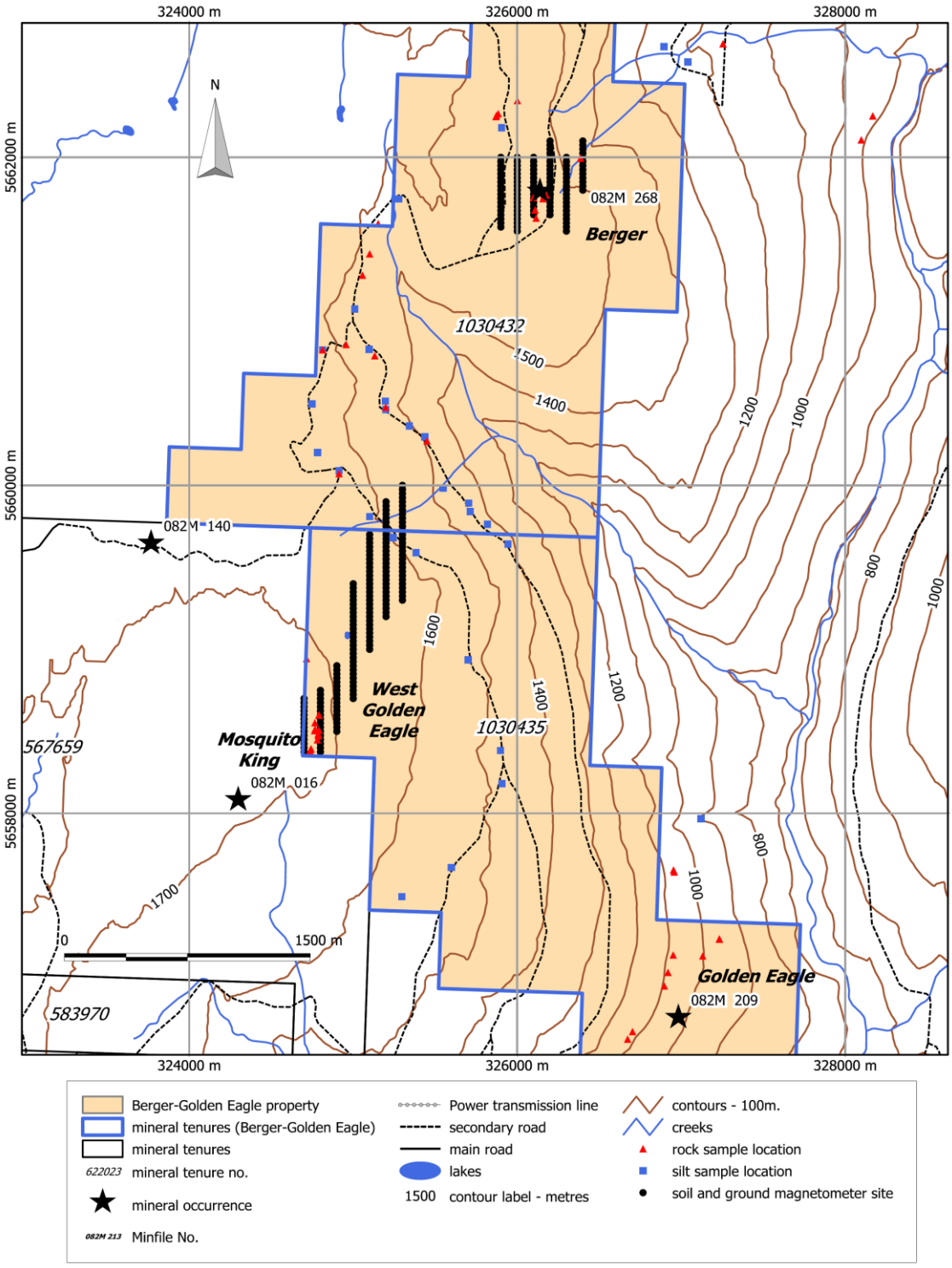

Figure 5. Location of 2014 geochemical samples and ground magnetometer surveys, Berger-Golden Eagle property. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

Table 4: Magnetometer values >56,400 nT Berger (AP98-408) Grid. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To): more than 1 reading	Number of Readings	Zone Name	Width of Zone (m)
L 325,900 E	5,662,137.5 N		1	Berger	12.5
L 325,900 E	5,661,925 N		1	Berger	12.5
L 326,000 E	5,662,050 N		1	Berger	12.5
L 326,100 E	5,661,975 N		1	Berger	12.5
L 326,100 E	5,661,825 N		1	Berger	12.5
L 326,200 E	5,661,562.5 N	5,661,575 N	2	Berger	25
L 326,200 E	5,661,600 N	5,661,612.5 N	2	Berger	25
L 326,200 E	5,661,675 N	5,661,687.5 N	2	Berger	25
L 326,300 E	5,661,625 N		1	Berger	12.5

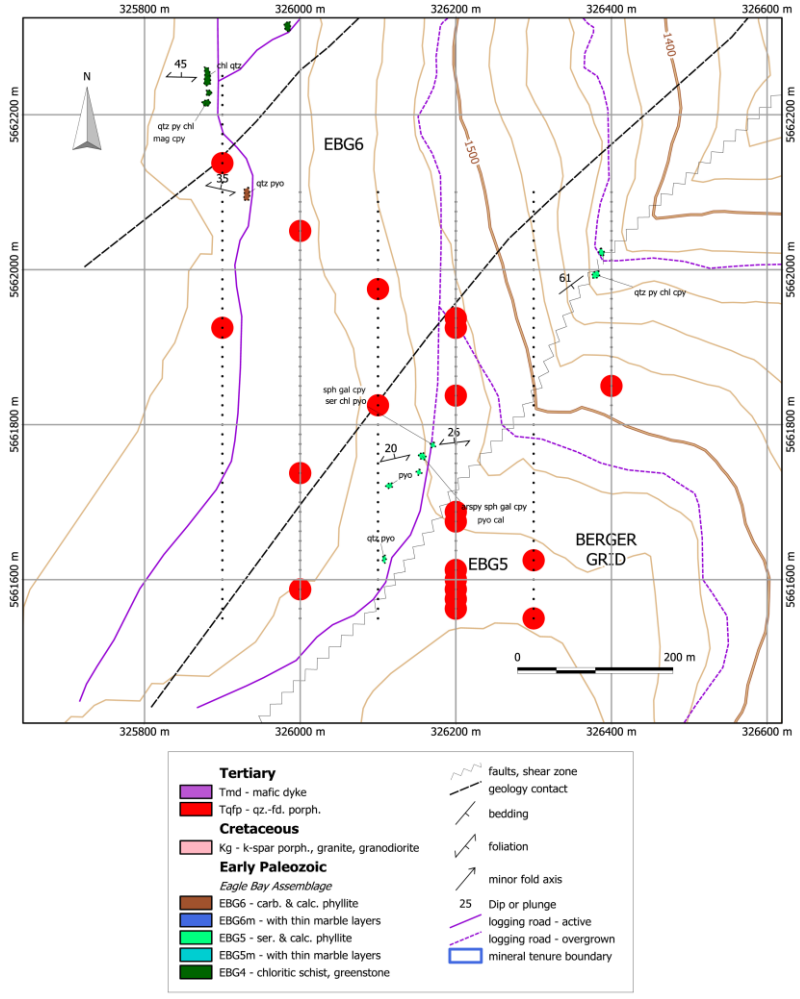

Figure 6. Geology and ground magnetometer anomalies (red circles are >56,400 nT), Berger grid. Source: Kikauka, 2015

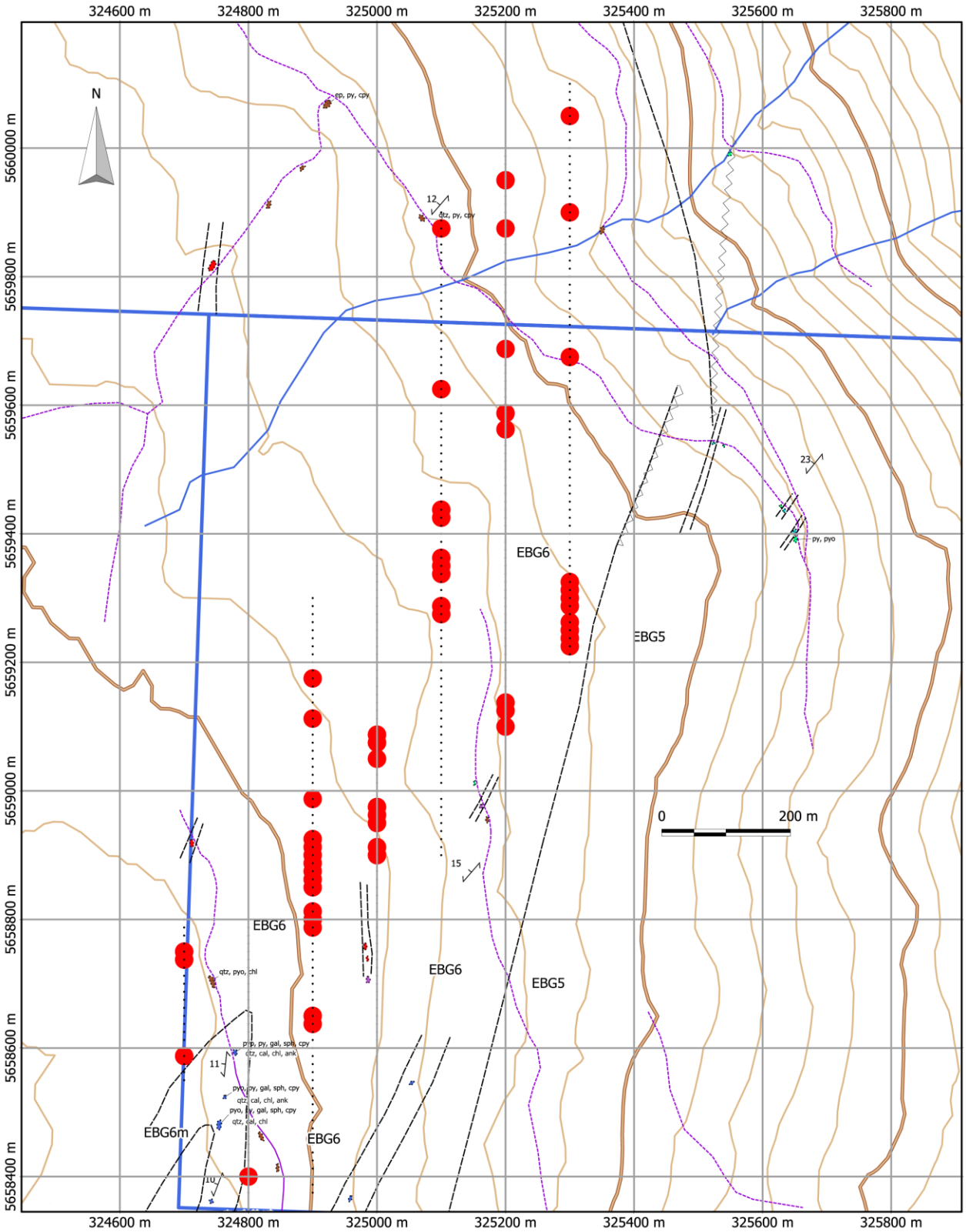

Figure 7. Geology and ground magnetometer survey results, W. Golden Eagle grid. Sites with nT values >54,600 are shown as red circles. See Figure 5 and Table 2 for geology legend. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

9.1 2014 Magnetometer Survey

Magnetometer data was gathered along 13 north-south oriented grid lines (surveyed with Garmin C60 GPS). A total distance 8.15 km of grid lines were surveyed at 12.5 meter intervals for the magnetometer survey. Magnetometer readings were taken with a Gem GSM19T v4 proton precession. Corrections for diurnal variation were done by looping lines to a common station and adjusting data within that loop. Data from field diurnal variations were compared to NRC Canadian magnetic observatory profiles available online at http://www.geomag.nrcan.gc.ca/obs/default-eng.php, and corrected to account for diurnal magnetic field strength variations. Magnetometer ground survey values >56,400 nanotesla (nT) for the Berger and West Golden Eagle grids are shown in Figures 6 and 7 and are summarized in Tables 4 and 5.

Positive magnetometer anomalies may be caused by the presence of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite in underlying rocks. The Berger (AP98-408) showings contain lenses of massive pyrrhotite, and are located 25 metres west of L 326,200 E. There is a positive magnetometer anomaly located approximately 87.5-100 metres to the south (L 326,200E, stn 5,661,675-687.5 N). The survey identified three areas of positive magnetometer readings on L 326,200 E. These areas are deemed high priority follow up exploration targets.

Table 5: Magnetometer values >56,400 nT. West Golden Eagle (NE extension of Mosquito King) Grid. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To): more than 1 reading	Number of Readings	Zone Name	Width of Zone (m)
L 324,700 E	5,658,487.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 324,700 E	5,658,587.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 324,700 E	5,658,737.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 324,900 E	5,658,637.5 N	5,658,650 N	2	West Golden Eagle	25
L 324,900 E	5,658,787.5 N	5,658,812.5 N	3	West Golden Eagle	37.5
L 324,900 E	5,658,850 N	5,658,925 N	7	West Golden Eagle	87.5
L 324,900 E	5,658,987.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 324,900 E	5,659,112.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,000 E	5,659,050 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To): more than 1 reading	Number of Readings	Zone Name	Width of Zone (m)
L 325,000 E	5,658,950 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,000 E	5,658,900 N	5,658,912.5 N	2	West Golden Eagle	25
L 325,100 E	5,659,275 N	5,659,287.5 N	2	West Golden Eagle	25
L 325,100 E	5,659,337.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,100 E	5,659,362.5 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,100 E	5,659,425 N	5,659,437.5 N	2	West Golden Eagle	25
L 325,100 E	5,659,625 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,100 E	5,659,875 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,200 E	5,659,100 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,200 E	5,659,562.5 N	5,659,587.5 N	3	West Golden Eagle	37.5
L 325,200 E	5,659,875 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,200 E	5,659,950 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5
L 325,300 E	5,659,225 N	5,659,262.5 N	4	West Golden Eagle	50
L 325,300 E	5,659,287.5 N	5,659,325 N	4	West Golden Eagle	50
L 325,300 E	5,659,675 N		1	West Golden Eagle	12.5

According to Kikauka (2015), the first 2 magnetometer anomalous readings listed on L 324,700 E are interpreted as relating to known lenses of massive and semi massive pyrrhotite and likely correlate with surface mineralization (rock samples GOL-001 to 006, and GOL-014 to 027, which cover an area of 50 X 225 metres, centered at 324,750 E, 5,658,475 N).

Elevated magnetometer readings occur in numerous locations on the West Golden Eagle grid (Figure 7) suggesting there may be parallel and extension zones to the main mineral zones identified by rock chip and diamond saw cut sampling. Positive magnetometer anomalies on L 324,900 E and L 325,300 E are interpreted as follow up exploration targets.

Kikauka (2015) states that it is unclear how the positive magnetometer anomalies are related to surface mineralization of rock samples GOL-001 to 006, and GOL-014 to 027.

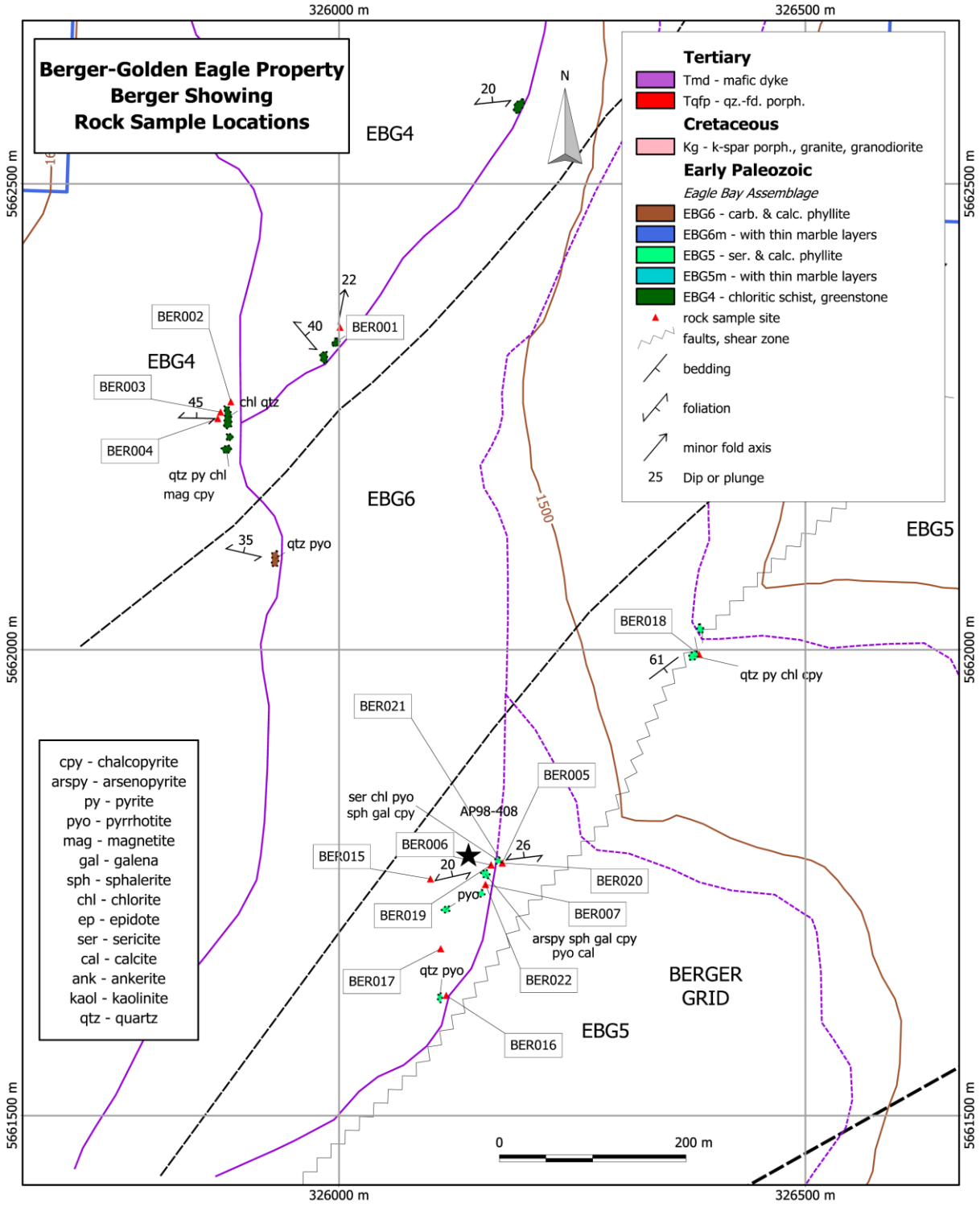

Figure 8. Location of rock samples, Berger showing. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre and included in Kikauka, 2015

9.2 2014 Rock Chip Sample Geochemistry

A total of 66 rock chip samples were taken with hammer and moil producing 1-2 kilogram sized samples of acorn to walnut sized rock chips. Rock chips were carefully sampled to avoid contamination, and taken across widths range from 0.3-2.2 metres. Some of the rock sampled by hammer was extremely indurated and silicified that a diamond saw had to be used to cut an 8 centimetre wide channel sample. A total of 11 diamond saw cuts were made across interval lengths of 15-80 centimetres. All rock samples were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs"), Richmond, B.C., an ISO 17025 accredited analytical laboratory, for multi-element ICP-MS geochemical analysis and 20 gram Au geochemical analysis (Actlabs Reports 2141394, A14-06450). A total of 26 out of 66 rock samples contain elevated base and precious metal values, and these samples were selected for assay (Actlabs Report 2141394A). Original analytical certificates (Reports 2141394, A14-06450) for these analyses are included in Kikauka (2015). A summary of analytical results is given in Table 6.

Table 6. Summary of Analytical Results, 2014 Rock Samples. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Zn %	Pb %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Fe %
14709	326953	5657654	3.4	2.4	0.0031	0.00146	0.3	7	<100	1.19
14710	326957	5657642	13.8	2.3	0.0039	0.013	1.2	3	<100	1.25
14711	326703	5656669	60	8.3	0.0561	0.0191	2.5	2	<100	16.3
14712	326673	5656623	4.1	8.2	0.0035	0.00213	0.6	2	<100	1.48
14713	326951	5657136	21	9.2	0.0028	0.00253	0.8	2	<100	4.52
14714	325505	5654327	3080	8.6	0.0087	0.00062	2	21	<100	22.7
14715	325152	5661595	31.2	5.4	0.0057	0.00098	0.5	2	<100	1.17
14716	325100	5661411	1190	2.1	0.0114	0.0139	3.7	6	<100	14.2
14717	326373	5663064	86.7	5.8	0.003	0.00083	<0.1	1	100	1.85
14718	324956	5660858	59.2	3.5	0.0145	0.00473	0.4	1	<100	4.68
14719	325056	5661281	593	3	0.0645	0.0254	2.6	27	<100	13.8
14720	328168	5662252	212	2.4	0.0189	0.00281	0.4	12	<100	13.3
14721	328098	5662106	459	1.7	0.0034	0.00052	0.8	10	400	25.7
14722	328122	5663321	101	223	0.0025	0.0172	1.1	9	<100	2.89
14723	328119	5663315	54.3	4.4	0.0017	0.00269	0.2	8	<100	2.95
14724	328269	5664914	319	239	0.0041	0.00775	1.1	12	<100	5.19
BER001	326001	5662346	62.2	1	0.0112	0.0211	0.7	3	<100	8.45
BER002	325884	5662266	256	1.6	0.0041	0.00119	0.8	2	<100	5.61
BER003	325873	5662255	329	7.4	0.0013	0.00104	0.3	2	<100	6.33
BER004	325870	5662248	276	1.5	0.0021	0.00098	0.4	2	<100	6.96
BER005	326175	5661771	526	1.8	7.48	4.18	35.8	16	200	9.54
BER006	326163	5661769	1630	1	1.43	1.19	20.7	46	<100	28.8
BER007	326157	5661748	927	1.7	0.578	0.521	14.1	1170	<100	11.2
BER008	327255	5662692	92.2	9.4	0.006	0.00349	0.1	5	100	4.04
BER009	325507	5663011	15.2	0.9	0.0116	0.00829	0.2	12	<100	2.03
BER010	324913	5660071	105	171	0.0123	0.00295	0.4	2	<100	6.32

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Zn %	Pb %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Fe %
BER011	324813	5660826	86.8	2.5	0.0095	0.00949	0.3	2	<100	4.55
BER012	325131	5660790	112	4.9	0.0082	0.00059	0.1	1	<100	9.2
BER013	325198	5660476	95.4	3.3	0.0055	0.00121	0.3	1	<100	6.09
BER014	325450	5660270	65.6	3.8	0.0122	0.00356	1.1	3	<100	7.59
BER015	326098	5661754	70.6	4.1	0.0143	0.00186	0.3	5	<100	5.22
BER016	326115	5661629	89.4	7.3	0.0937	0.00689	2.8	5	<100	3.72
BER017	326109	5661679	1550	0.8	2.49	9.33	113	3890	100	28.3
BER018	326386	5661995	301	7.2	0.0043	0.00441	0.3	8	<100	4.44
BER019	326163	5661769	1500	1.3	0.737	0.864	22.3	357	<100	32.4
BER020	326175	5661771	736	3.9	4.86	3.03	29.3	47	<100	24.6
BER021	326175	5661771	1110	2.5	7.01	3.1	31.3	59	100	14.3
BER022	326157	5661748	661	4.5	0.162	0.0991	4.3	499	<100	7.78
GOL001	324742	5658391	342	2.2	2.79	0.668	10.3	8890	300	10.7
GOL002	342742	5658392	168	0.5	23.3	6.78	99	10000	1000	10.2
GOL003	324736	5658382	101	1.9	19.2	8.85	87.4	467	100	5.25
GOL004	324787	5658474	1410	1.1	7.89	3.15	40	10000	200	9.78
GOL005	324788	5658476	549	1.7	3.39	2.14	43.8	7630	200	15.9
GOL006	324791	5658598	386	1.4	3.65	6.52	78.7	2910	300	9.92
GOL007	324791	5658599	552	4.2	0.0373	0.174	13.7	42	<100	11.5
GOL008	327233	5657232	20.7	3.5	0.0109	0.0125	0.9	14	<100	2.09
GOL009	327233	5657233	158	7.5	0.0041	0.0115	4.2	7	<100	38.3
GOL010	327232	5657234	13.8	2.1	0.0064	0.00357	0.7	7	<100	1.93
GOL011	327131	5657130	39.9	2.8	0.0099	0.00496	0.9	5	<100	2.72
GOL012	326919	5657030	93.7	4.3	0.0134	0.00374	0.5	6	<100	5.5
GOL013	326897	5656947	11.9	16.7	0.008	0.00393	0.5	3	<100	2.71
GOL014	324781	5658448	581	1.5	3.25	0.154	9	7920	200	15
GOL015	324791	5658507	511	1.3	16.6	22.4	138	101	<100	7.82
GOL016	324765	5658504	1550	2.2	4.69	0.723	40.1	2360	300	27.8
GOL017	324767	5658512	1100	1.9	0.802	0.166	11.4	488	100	25.1
GOL018	324715	5658943	60.4	3	0.0311	0.00994	1.1	18	<100	3.75
GOL019	324766	5658552	1220	1	0.0206	0.0233	2.8	18	<100	31
GOL020	324765	5658504	1020	1.6	2.22	0.453	10.3	141	<100	20
GOL021	324767	5658512	1040	2.5	0.623	0.313	25.4	1460	<100	16.4
GOL022	324786	5658484	1200	1.3	3.46	1.95	47.1	2940	300	13.8
GOL023	324791	5658598	435	1.8	2.81	4.02	50.9	350	<100	14.2
GOL024	324791	5658599	265	1.8	0.0368	0.0852	6.4	34	<100	8.7
GOL025	324742	5658391	448	1	0.331	0.0459	2	15	<100	12.9
GOL026	324742	5658392	347	1.4	1.33	0.384	7.2	3110	<100	10.9
GOL027	324743	5658392	66.5	1.8	0.0272	0.0257	0.5	53	<100	4.83

Photo 2 Berger showing rock chip sample BER-005 (1,630 ppm Cu, 4.18% Pb, 7.48 Zn, 35.8 ppm Ag, 200 ppb Au). Source: Kikauka, 2015.

Photo 3. West Golden Eagle showing, diamond rock saw cut sample GOL-023, 22 centimetres interval length (435 ppm Cu, 4.02% Pb, 2.81% Zn, 50.9 ppm Ag, <100 ppb Au), and GOL-024, 42 centimetres interval length (265 ppm Cu, 852 ppm Pb, 368 ppm Zn, 6.4 ppm Ag, <100 ppb Au). Source: Kikauka, 2015.

9.2.1 Berger showing

A total of 22 rocks samples were collected from the Berger mineral title (Table 6). Anomalous samples are listed in Table 7. Sample numbers BER005-7, 17, 19-22 contain massive and semi massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Descriptions of these samples and multi-element ICP analytical results are summarized in Tables 7 and 8. Sample locations are shown in Figure 8.

Table 7. Rock Chip Sample Descriptions, Berger (AP98-408). Source: Kikauka, 2015.

Sample ID	MTO title	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Sample Type	Width (cm)
BER005	1030432	326175	5661771	1534	rock chip	12
BER006	1030432	326163	5661769	1532	rock chip	28
BER007	1030432	326157	5661748	1536	rock chip	20
BER017	1030432	326109	5661679	1548	rock chip	15
BER019	1030432	326163	5661769	1532	diamond saw cut	15
BER020	1030432	326175	5661771	1534	diamond saw cut	33
BER021	1030432	326175	5661771	1534	diamond saw cut	15
BER022	1030432	326157	5661748	1536	diamond saw cut	35

Sample numbers BER005-7, 17, 19-22 contain massive and semi massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Diamond saw cut BER-021 is a duplicate of standard rock chip sample BER-005. The values obtained correspond well (Kikauka, 2015).

Berger (AP98-408) mineral zone rock samples BER-005 to 007 and BER-018 to 020, represent a potential zone of sulphide mineralization approximately 12-33 centimetres in width. Kikauka (2015) suggests this area represents a target area for discovering new mineral resources on the Property. The writer concurs with this conclusion.

Table 8. Berger rock chip sample geochemical results

Sample ID	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag
BER005	526	> 5000	> 10000	35.8	200	4.18	7.48	
BER006	1630	> 5000	> 10000	20.7	< 100	1.19	1.43	
BER007	927	> 5000	5780	14.1	< 100	0.521		
BER017	1550	> 5000	> 10000	> 100	100	9.33	2.49	113
BER019	1500	> 5000	7370	22.3	< 100	0.864		
BER020	736	> 5000	> 10000	29.3	< 100	3.03	4.86	
BER021	1110	> 5000	> 10000	31.3	100	3.1	7.01	
BER022	661	991	1620	4.3	< 100			

Note: analytical code 1EX, Total Digestion ICP/MS analysis. Results compiled from Actlabs Certificate A14-06450.

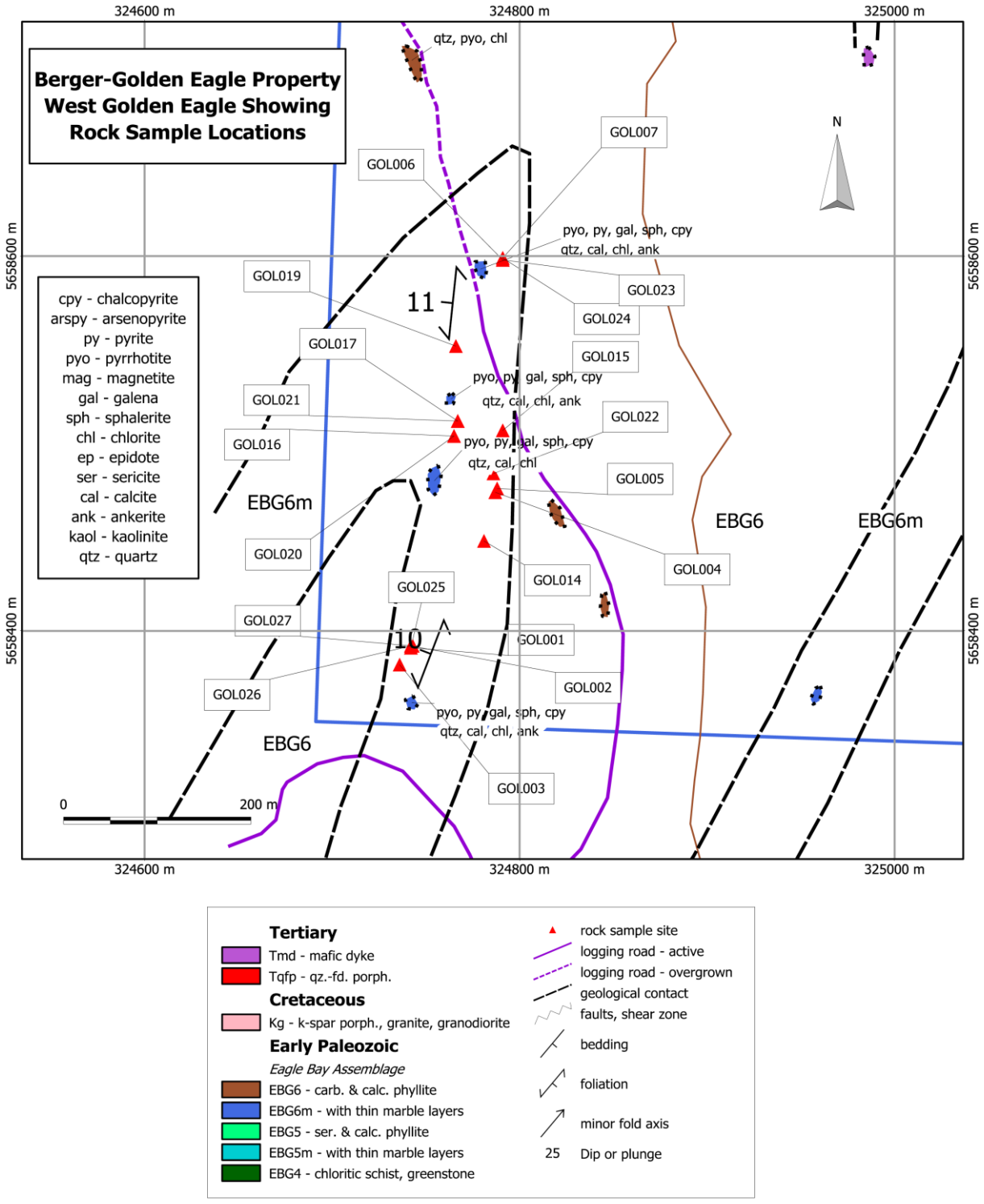

Figure 9. Location of rock samples, West Golden Eagle showing. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

9.2.2 West Golden Eagle

North trending and shallow west dipping foliation occurs in the area of the Mosquito King deposit (Minfile 082M 016). The east extension of the Mosquito King is located approximately 300 metres east-northeast of the main Mosquito King workings. The east extension of Mosquito King is situated on the west edge of Golden Eagle title # 1030435 (Figure 5). Rock samples taken from the west edge Golden Eagle were analyzed by Actlabs. Original analytical certificates (Report A14-06450) for these analyses are included in Kikauka (2015). Sample numbers GOL001-6, 14-17, 20-23, 25, and 26 contain massive and semi massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite and multi-element ICP analysis and sample description is listed in tables 9 and 10 respectively. Sample locations are shown in Figure 9.

According to Kikauka (2015), West Golden Eagle rock samples GOL-001 to 006, represent targets that require detailed follow up mapping, prospecting and exposing bedrock in order to evaluate surface mineralization and target drill holes for depth extensions.

Table 9. Rock Chip Sample Descriptions, West Golden Eagle (northeast of Mosquito King).

Sample ID	MTO title	Easting	Northing	Elev (m.)	Sample Type	Width (cm.)
GOL001	1030435	324742	5658391	1727	rock chip	40
GOL002	1030435	342742	5658392	1727	rock chip	30
GOL003	1030435	324736	5658382	1730	rock chip	30
GOL004	1030435	324787	5658474	1715	rock chip	20
GOL005	1030435	324788	5658476	1715	rock chip	25
GOL006	1030435	324791	5658598	1694	rock chip	22
GOL014	1030435	324781	5658448	1726	grab	
GOL015	1030435	324791	5658507	1730	grab	
GOL016	1030435	324765	5658504	1728	rock chip	38
GOL017	1030435	324767	5658512	1729	rock chip	49
GOL020	1030435	324765	5658504	1728	diamond saw cut	50
GOL021	1030435	324767	5658512	1729	diamond saw cut	68
GOL022	1030435	324786	5658484	1714	rock chip	18
GOL023	1030435	324791	5658598	1694	diamond saw cut	22
GOL025	1030435	324742	5658391	1727	diamond saw cut	45

Table 10. West Golden Eagle rock chip sample geochemical results

Sample ID	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag
GOL001	342	> 5000	> 10000	10.3	300	0.668	2.79	
GOL002	168	> 5000	> 10000	> 100	1000	6.78	23.3	99
GOL003	101	> 5000	> 10000	87.4	100	8.85	19.2	
GOL004	1410	> 5000	> 10000	40	200	3.15	7.89	
GOL005	549	> 5000	> 10000	43.8	200	2.14	3.39	
GOL006	386	> 5000	> 10000	78.7	300	6.52	3.65	
GOL014	581	1540	> 10000	9	200		3.25	
GOL015	511	> 5000	> 10000	> 100	< 100	22.4	16.6	138
GOL016	1550	> 5000	> 10000	40.1	300	0.723	4.69	
GOL017	1100	1660	8020	11.4	100			
GOL020	1020	4530	> 10000	10.3	< 100		2.22	
GOL021	1040	3130	6230	25.4	< 100			
GOL022	1200	> 5000	> 10000	47.1	300	1.95	3.46	
GOL023	435	> 5000	> 10000	50.9	< 100	4.02	2.81	
GOL025	347	3840	> 10000	7.2	< 100		1.33	

Note: Analytical package 1EX, Total Digestion ICP/MS analysis. Results compiled from Actlabs Certificate A14-06450.

Photo 4. Sample site GOL 010, Golden Eagle showing area. Photo taken by the writer, November 25, 2016.

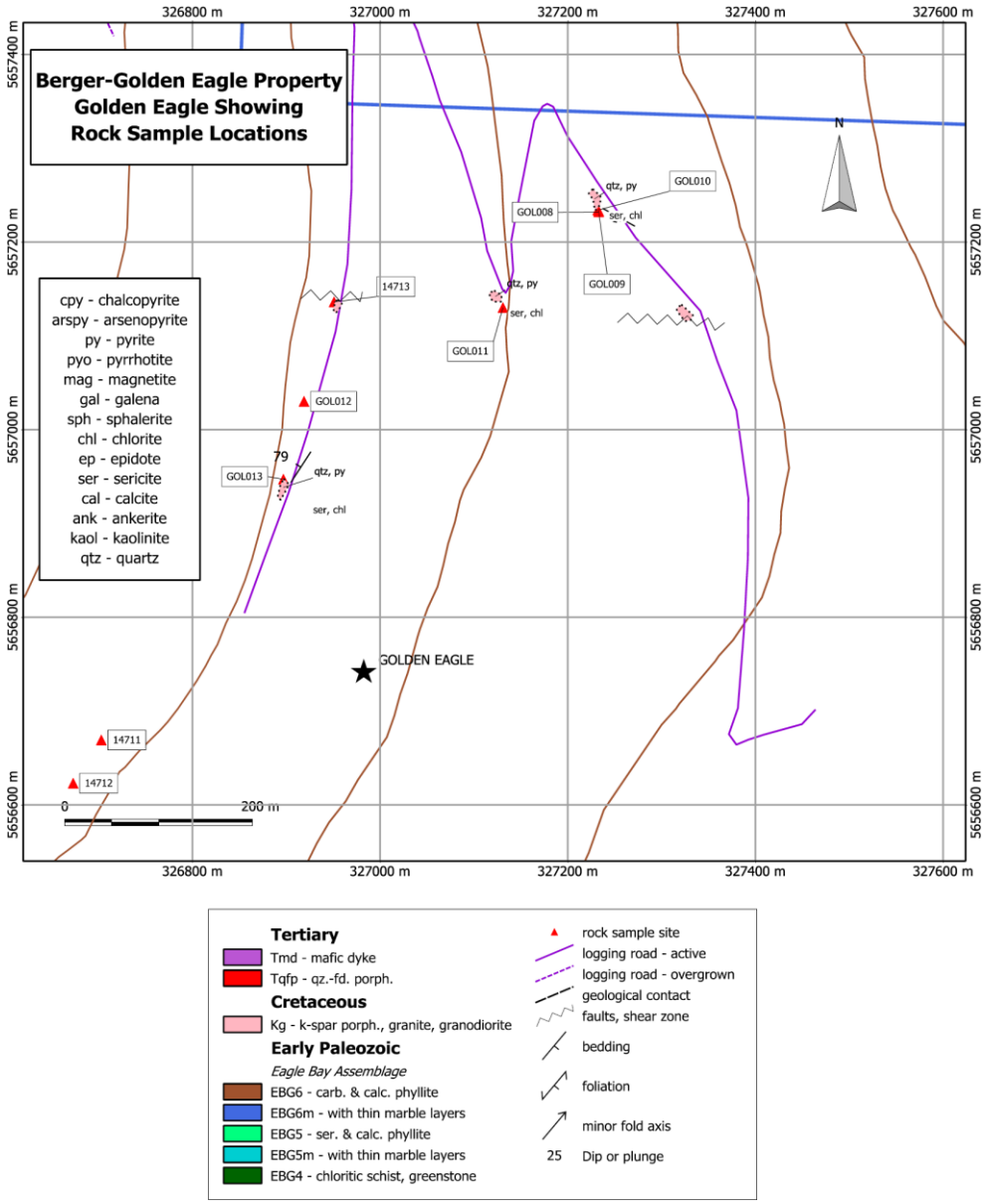

Figure 10. Location of rocks samples, Golden Eagle showing area. Source: Kikauka, 2015

9.2.3 Golden Eagle

The southeast portion of Golden Eagle (mineral title #1030435) is underlain by Middle Jurassic feldspar porphyritic granite and granodiorite (Kikauka, 2015). Rock samples GOL008-013 were taken at 947-1087 metres elevation in the southeast part of the Golden Eagle claim, but results from geochemical analysis of quartz-pyrite veins reveal low base and precious metal values (Kikauka, 2015).

9.3 2014 Soil Geochemistry

A total of 269 soil samples were taken with a mattock from a depth of 20-50 centimetres. Sample size was approximately 450 grams of 'B' horizon soil. Field notes recorded depth, colour, texture, and organic content of each soil sample. Soil samples were put in marked kraft envelopes, air dried and shipped to Actlabs, Kamloops, B.C. for multi-element ICP-MS geochemical analysis and Au geochemical analysis. Original analytical certificates are included in Kikauka, 2015.

Table 11. Summary of >200 ppm Zn soil samples:

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To): more than 1 soil sample	Zn ppm in soil (From):	Zn ppm in soil (To): more than 1 soil sample	Zone Name
L 324,800 E	5,658,450 N		951		West Golden Eagle
L 324,800 E	5,658,500 N		311		West Golden Eagle
L 324,800 E	5,658,600 N		206		West Golden Eagle
L 325,000 E	5,659,200 N		233		West Golden Eagle
L 325,100 E	5,659,050 N		213		West Golden Eagle
L 325,100 E	5,659,700 N		256		West Golden Eagle
L 325,200 E	5,659,400 N		283		West Golden Eagle
L 325,200 E	5,659,775 N		278		West Golden Eagle
L 325,300 E	5,659,750 N		248		West Golden Eagle
L 326,000 E	5,661,625 N		283		Berger
L 326,100 E	5,661,675 N		354		Berger
L 326,100 E	5,661,825 N	5,661,850 N	203	222	Berger

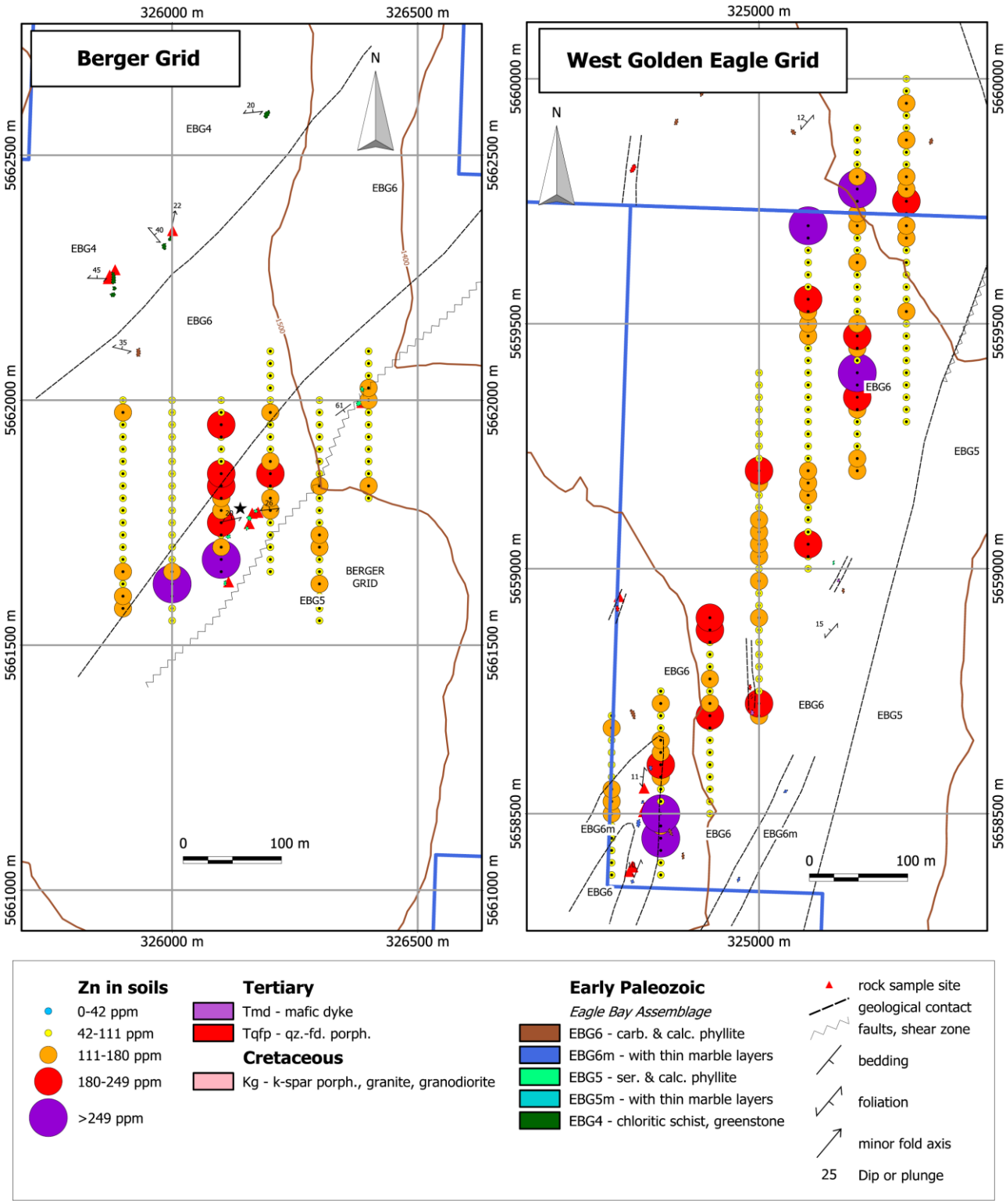

Figure 11. Soil geochemistry, ppm Zn, Berger and West Golden Eagle grids. Source: Kikauka, 2015

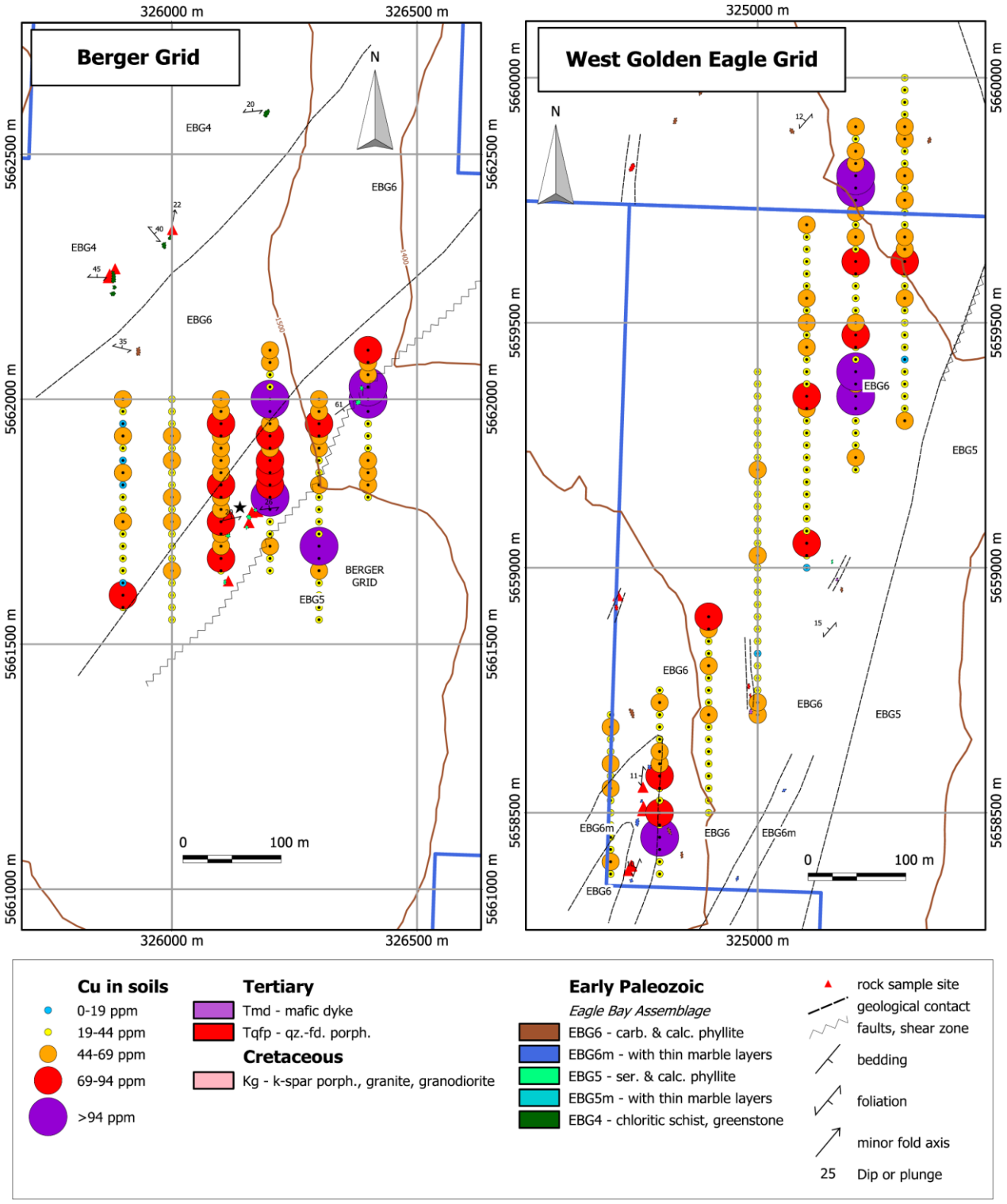

Figure 12. Soil geochemistry, ppm Cu, Berger and West Golden Eagle grids. Source: Kikauka, 2015

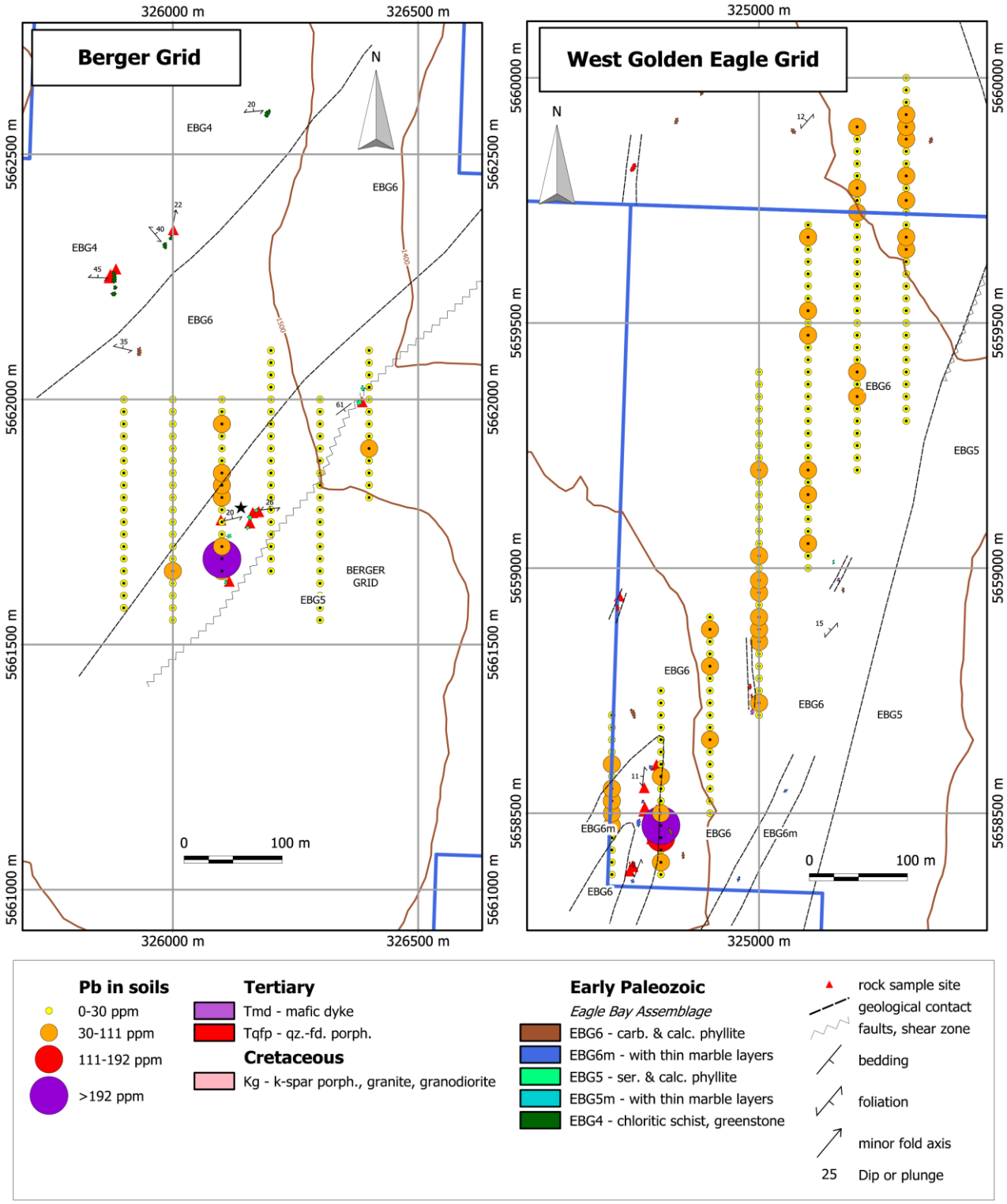

Figure 13. Soil geochemistry, ppm Pb, Berger and West Golden Eagle grids. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Table 12. Summary of >100 ppm Pb in soil samples. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To): (more than 1 soil sample)	Pb ppm in soil (From):	Pb ppm in soil (To): (more than 1 soil sample)	Zone Name
L 324,800 E	5,658,450 N	5,658,475 N	132	234	W. Golden Eagle
L 326,100 E	5,661,675 N		1,320		Berger

Table 13. Summary of >100 ppm Cu soil samples. Source: Kikauka, 2015.

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To): more than 1 soil sample	Cu ppm in soil (From):	Cu ppm in soil (To): more than 1 soil sample	Zone Name
L 325,100 E	5,659,400N		101		W. Golden Eagle
L 325,200 E	5,659,775N	5,659,800N	111	135	W. Golden Eagle

Table 14. Summary of >1 ppm Ag soil samples. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Line Easting	Stn Northing:	Ag ppm	Zone Name
L 325,100 E	5,659,150N	2.1	West Golden Eagle
L 325,200 E	5,659,475N	1.1	West Golden Eagle
L 326,000 E	5,661,675N	1.0	Berger
L 326,100 E	5,661,850N	1.1	Berger

Table 15. Summary of 200* ppb Au soil samples. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Au ppb:	Zone Name
L 324,700 E	5,658,675 N	200	West Golden Eagle
L 324,900 E	5,658,875 N	200	West Golden Eagle
L 325,000 E	5,658,725 N	200	West Golden Eagle
L 325,000 E	5,659,200 N	200	West Golden Eagle
L 325,300 E	5,659,750 N	200	West Golden Eagle
L 325,300 E	5,659,800 N	200	West Golden Eagle
L 326,000 E	5,661,925 N	200	Berger
L 326,400 E	5,661,950 N	200	Berger

**Au detection was done at 100 ppb intervals, thus a value of 200 ppb Au implies a range of 200-299 ppb Au*

Based on results from soil sampling the following areas, outlined in Table 16, were considered by Kikauka (2015) to be high priority targets for base and precious metal exploration. The writer concurs with Mr. Kikauka's conclusions.

Table 16. Summary of Pb-Zn-Ag (Cu-Au) soil sample anomaly follow up targets areas. Source: Kikauka, 2015

Line Easting	Stn Northing (From):	Stn Northing (To):	Length (m) & Width	Comments	Zone Name
L 324,800 E	5,658,450 N	5,658,500 N	50 X 100	Elevated Pb-Zn, close to West Golden Eagle showings	W. Golden Eagle
L 325,000 E	5,659,200 N		25 X 100	Elevated Zn-Au, 725 metres NNE of West Golden Eagle showings	
L 325,200 E	5,659,775 N	5,659,800 N	50 X 100	Elevated Zn-Cu, 1,300 metres NNE of West Golden Eagle showings	
L 325,300 E	5,659,750 N	5,659,800 N	75 X 100	Elevated Zn-Au, 1,325 metres NNE of West Golden Eagle showings	
L 326,000 E	5,661,625 N	5,661,675 N	75 X 100	Elevated Zn-Ag, 175 metres WSW of Berger showings	Berger
L 326,100 E	5,661,675 N		25 X 100	Elevated Zn-Pb, 75 metres SW of Berger showings	Berger

The first soil target area on L 324,800 E, stn 5,659,450-500 N is located approximately 25-65 metres from the West Golden Eagle. There are three areas located 725-1,325 metres north-northeast of the West Golden Eagle showings that are also considered areas for detailed follow up geochemical and geophysical exploration.

The soil sample results for the Berger (AP98-408) showing suggests the area 75 metres southwest and 175 metres west-southwest of the Berger showings is prospective for extensions of massive sulphide mineralization (Kikauka, 2015).

9.4 2014 Stream Sediment Geochemistry

A total of 28 stream sediment samples were taken on the property from 902-1,637 metres elevation (Kikauka, 2015). Approximately 500 grams of sample material with high silt sized fraction was obtained with a plastic shovel in the active channel of small creeks and placed in marked tyvex sample bags. The material was dried and shipped to Actlabs for 1EX multi-element ICP-MS geochemical analysis. Results identified 4 samples with >200 ppm Zn located between 5,659,810-5,660,296 N and 325,100-325,713 E. This zone is south of Gash Creek and approximately half way between West Golden Eagle and Berger (AP98-408) Zones. This area is accessible by a series of overgrown logging roads. Original analytical certificates are included in Kikauka, 2015.

Cu values >100 ppm in stream sediments were obtained from 3 samples (BER-S-001, BER-S-014 and GOL-S-004). These 3 samples are worth investigating for sources for elevated copper values (Kikauka, 2015).

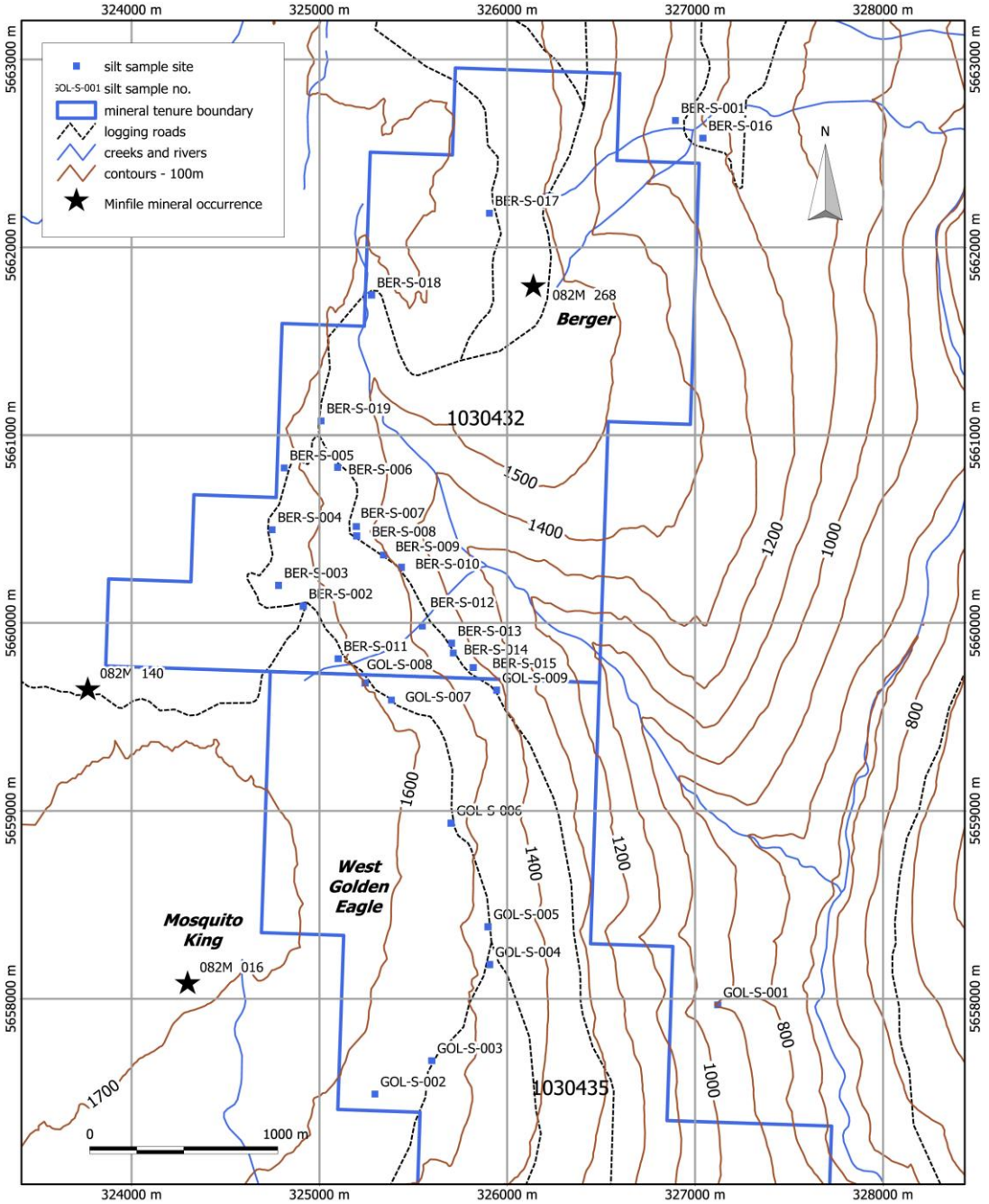

Figure 14. Silt sample locations, Berger-Golden Eagle property. Source: Kikauka, 2015

10 Drilling

Limited diamond drilling has been done on the Berger-Golden Eagle property and this work is described in the History section of this report.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The evaluation of the Berger-Golden Eagle Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Reports and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports. However, most of this work was done by reputable exploration companies that most likely followed industry best practises in the collection and preparation of samples.

The following description of sample preparation, analyses and security followed in 2014 is from Kikauka (2015).

Rock samples collected in 2014 were placed in labelled plastic bags, with a label also placed within the bag and taken directly to Actlabs Laboratories Inc, an ISO 17025 certified lab. In the Kamloops lab, each rock sample was crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250gm split to 95% passing 150 mesh After crushing and sieving, a 250 gram sample at -200 mesh was prepared for analyses. A full suite of 42 elements were determined by ICP Mass Spectrometry following a 4 acid near total digestion (method code 1EX). Actlabs runs standards and provides re-samples at varying intervals for each sample shipment analysed. The samples with above detection limit base and precious metal values from the preliminary geochemical analysis (Actlabs Lab Report A14-06450) were assayed for Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu-Au.

A total of 49 geochemical rock chip samples were collected by Kikauka (2015) between August-September, 2014. These samples were collected from the Berger (AP98-408), Golden Eagle and West Golden Eagle showings. A description of each sample is included in Kikauka (2015). Kikauka used a hammer and chisel to collect rock chips from outcrops samplings. Several samples were twinned using a diamond saw to cut samples from the outcrop. Diamond saw cut sample BER-021 is a duplicate of standard rock chip sample BER-005. Diamond saw cut sample GOL-023 is a duplicate of standard rock chip sample GOL-003. The values correspond well. Kikauka (2015) concluded that either sampling technique can be used to collect rock samples on the property.

The author has no reason to believe that there are any problems or areas of concern with regard to the security, sample preparation or analytical procedures used to evaluate the Property in 2014.

12 Data Verification

The writer has examined original analytical certificates, tables of magnetic data and detailed geochemical sample descriptions and analytical results included in Kikauka (2015) and can verify that the program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics employed to evaluate the potential of the property was appropriate and reasonable for the type of target i.e. SEDEX massive sulphide. The writer can also verify that the sampling and mapping procedures described in Kikauka (2015) follow current industry best practises and are appropriate for the current level of exploration being conducted on the Property.

The writer also examined original analytical certificates issued by Actlabs, an ISO 17025 certified analytical laboratory. The certificates indicate that Actlabs performs internal checks and standard sample inserts and duplicate sampling in order to verify data. The samples with base and precious metal values that were above detection limits (5,000 ppm Pb, 10,000 ppm Zn, and 100 ppm Ag) from the preliminary geochemical analysis (Report 214101) were assayed for Pb-Zn-Ag, Actlabs certificate A14-06450.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no record of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing having been done on samples collected from the Berger-Golden Eagle property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There has not been sufficient drilling to determine the subsurface extent and overall grade of mineralization on the Berger-Golden Eagle property. Therefore, there are no historical mineral resource estimates for the mineral showings that are covered by the mineral titles that currently comprise the Property.

15 Adjacent Properties

The Eagle Bay assemblage of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks in south-central British Columbia hosts numerous polymetallic massive sulphide deposits, including Rea and Homestake which have had limited past production, and others in the Adams Plateau have

undergone extensive exploration and development. The Spar, Mosquito King, Bowler Creek and Lucky Loon mineral properties in the Adams Plateau have published historic mineral resource estimates. These historic resource estimates are included in the provincial MINFILE database.

These deposits are thin sheets of dominantly lead and zinc sulphides within carbonaceous and calcareous phyllites (Figure 15). According to the provincial MINFILE database, test ore shipments from Mosquito King were sent to the Trail smelter in 1972-73, with recovery of 22,721 kg lead, 18,328 kg zinc, 232 kg of silver and 281 grams of gold from 212 tonnes ore. (1,094.3 grams/tonne Ag, 1.33 g/t Au, 10.7% Pb, 8.6% Zn).

Mosquito King is within a succession of calcareous and phyllitic rocks that trend approximately east-west and dip variably to the north (Figure 16). This succession includes mainly dark carbonates. These rocks extend onto the Berger-Golden Eagle property where they host the West Golden Eagle showings. Bedrock geology at Mosquito King includes siliceous phyllite, calcareous phyllite, thin impure grey limestone layers, and calcsilicate gneiss layers. It is not known if there are structural repetitions in the deposit area; where noted, bedding is essentially parallel with schistosity, and minor folds are generally late, affecting both bedding and the earlier foliation (Hoy, 1998).

At least three sulphide layers are recognized at Mosquito King. A Lower zone is exposed in two trenched areas approximately 500 metres apart. It comprises banded, fine-grained galena and sphalerite with minor pyrrhotite in layers up to 30 centimetres in thickness hosted in interlayered diopside-rich calcsilicate gneiss, diopside amphibole gneisses and thin marble layers. The total thickness of the mineralized calcsilicate layers is less than two metres. They are underlain by a grey calcite marble and overlain by calcsilicate gneisses and thin marble. The Main showing consists of two thin sulphide layers, separated by calcsilicate gneiss and a prominent grey marble layer. The showings have been trenched along a strike length of approximately 300 metres, and are projected northeastward towards the Gap showings. The Ballpark showing occurs 400 metres west of the Main Mosquito King showing. The Main Mosquito King and Ballpark Zones are located 200-600 metres west of the Golden Eagle property.

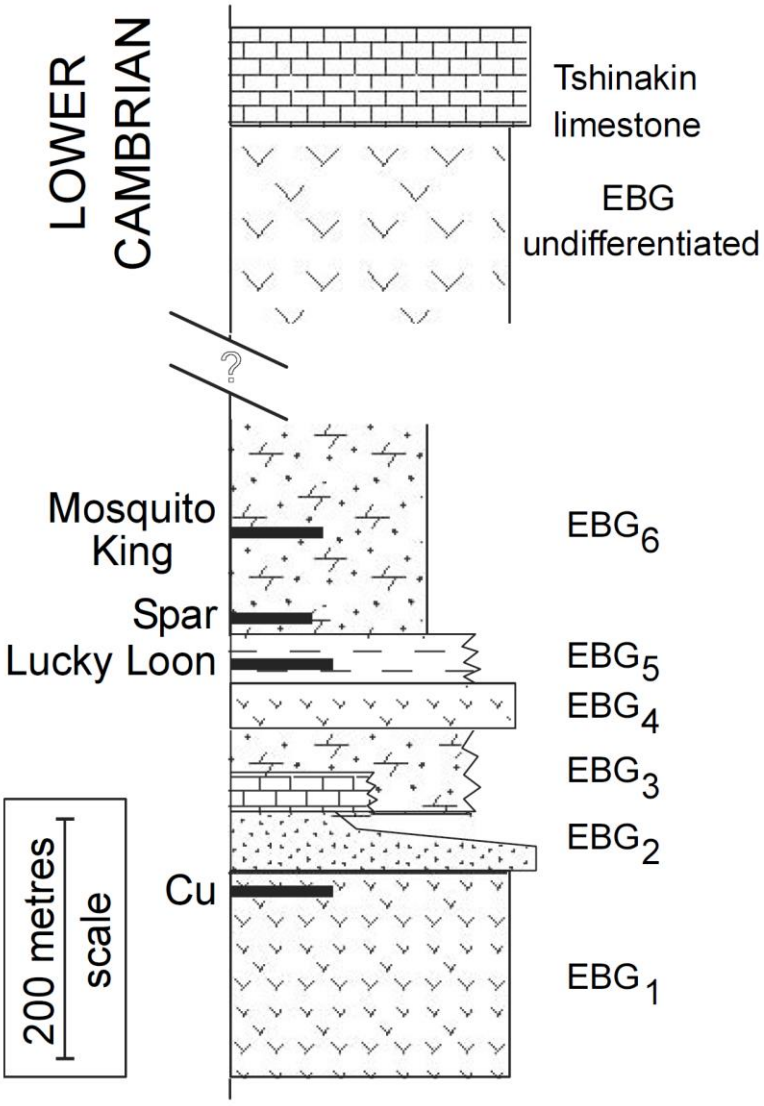

Figure 15. Stratigraphic position of massive sulphide showings in the Eagle Bay Assemblage unit EBG. Source: Höy, 1998.

The Mosquito King layers are separated from the structurally underlying Lower zone by several tens of metres of calcsilicate gneiss, dark carbonaceous and calcareous phyllite and thin limestone layers. They are overlain by less calcareous, dark carbonaceous phyllites. Immediate host rocks contain considerable disseminated pyrrhotite, producing very rusted outcrops. Layers vary from essentially massive, fine grained sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and magnetite, to semi-massive sulphides with variable diopside and quartz gangue, to calcsilicate layers with dispersed to irregularly laminated sulphides.

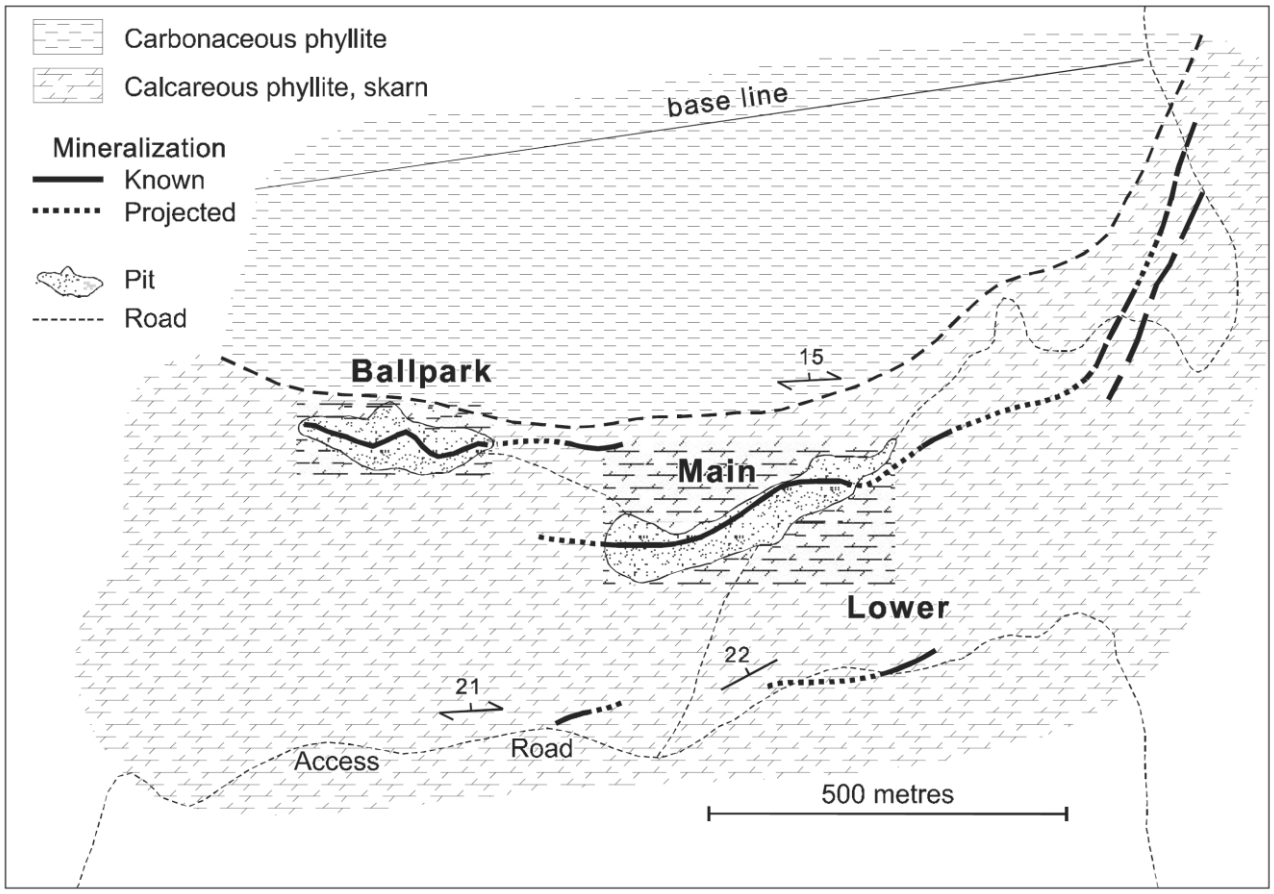

Figure 16. Geological map of the Mosquito King deposit area. Source: Höy, 1998

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author has reviewed all publically available reports pertaining directly to the property. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

In the writer's opinion, based on exploration work carried out in 2014, and previous historical exploration, the Property can be considered prospective for SEDEX type massive sulphide occurrences. The Property has a similar geological setting to other SEDEX deposits located in the Adams Plateau area such as Mosquito King, Spar and Lucky Loon.

Previous exploration on the Property has located the Berger (AP98-408) and West Golden Eagle Zones that consist of Pb-Zn-Ag (Cu-Au) stratabound sulphide, layers in carbonaceous and calcareous marine metasedimentary rocks, characteristics that are consistent with a SEDEX deposit model. These two target areas are 3 kilometres apart. Rock and soil

geochemistry has identified high priority follow up areas near these known massive sulphide showings. The southeast area of the Property contains the Golden Eagle showings, which are classified as polymetallic vein type mineral occurrences. Samples collected from these veins in 2014 returned relatively low base and precious metal values.

Table 17 Projected costs for a proposed two stage exploration program, Berger-Golden Eagle

Stage 1

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Airborne EM survey	200	line-km	$300	$60,000
Geologist/prospector	20	person days	$600	$12,000
Field assistant/technician	20	person days	$300	$6,000
Ground geophysics/soil sampling	15	line-km	$1,200	$18,000
Rock/soil sample analyses	100	analyses	$30	$3,000
Report preparation/data compilation	5	days	$600	$3,000
			Total	$102,000

Stage 2

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Rock/drill core analyses	200	analyses	$30	$6,000
Diamond drilling	500	metres	$120	$60,000
Accommodation/food per diem	120	person days	$100	$12,000
Report preparation	10	days	$600	$6,000
			Total	$84,000
			S1+S2=	$186,000

18 Recommendations

In the writer's opinion, the Berger-Golden Eagle Property is a property of merit. Additional exploration work is justified to fully evaluate the economic potential of the discoveries made to date. The Property is attractive because it is readily accessible and within an area of known SEDEX deposits hosted by the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The primary targets on the Berger-Golden Eagle property are stratabound massive sulphide beds and lenses containing high grade Zn, Pb and Ag values. Because this type of massive sulphide deposit is typically a strong electromagnetic/magnetic conductor it is recommended that before any further ground work is done on the property, a combined airborne EM and magnetics geophysical survey be flown over the West Golden Eagle (northeast extension of Mosquito King) and Berger (AP98-408) zones. Flight lines at 200 metre separation should be oriented approximately northwest-southeast in order to cross the stratigraphy at a right angle. Any strong EM and/or magnetic conductors detected should be followed up with additional prospecting, targeted soil sampling and close spaced ground magnetic, EM and IP surveys.

Any significant EM/Mag conductors with coincident soil and rock geochemical anomalies would be drill tested as part of the Stage 2 exploration program.

A proposed, success contingent, two stage work program is presented in Table 17. The Stage 1 program is estimated to cost $102,000, and the Stage 2 program an additional $84,000.

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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 & 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 have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia obtained in 1971, and M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario obtained in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer (P.Eng.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 11970. Initial registration occurred in September, 1979, and has been maintained in good standing since that date .
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. As a project geologist with the B.C. Geological Survey, I 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 take full responsibility for all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report: Berger-Golden Eagle Property, South-Central British Columbia, Canada" dated November 26, 2016 (the "Technical Report"). The effective date of this Technical Report is November 26, 2016.
7. I visited the Berger-Golden Eagle property on November 25, 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 26th day of November, 2016

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