NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
BULLARD PASS PROPERTY
Wickenburg Area
Arizona, USA

Image illustrating typical landscape and vegetation at the Bullard Pass Property (Image by P. O'Hara)

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1.0 Summary

The Bullard Pass Property is located approximately 25 miles west of Wickenburg, Arizona within the Pierce mining district. The property currently consists of 171 unpatented claims (3,533 acres). The claims are 100% owned by IMC International Corp

The claim block comprising the Bullard Pass Property lie along the Bullard detachment fault in the Bullard Mining District at the southern end of Harcuvar metamorphic core complex. The Bullard detachment fault is a portion of the regional Buckskin-Rawhide-Bullard detachment fault in west central Arizona, striking approximately N55-60E and with a moderate dip to the south. Three specific blocks of claims are illustrated in this report summarizing various geological and geochemical aspects of the property. The SW Block and SE Block are underlain by Quaternary alluvium but appear to lie over the down dip extension of the Bullard detachment fault. The NW Block lies over the lower slope of Bullard Peak and is underlain by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Bullard Detachment Fault crops put on the NW Block.

Mineralization is theorized to consist of detachment fault related gold. Small showings of quartz veins and breccias have been mapped locally on surface on the NW Block and have returned grades ranging from background to 2965 ppb Au. Enzyme leach soil geochemistry over the three blocks identified preliminary drill targets. A diamond drill program consisting of 6 vertical holes ranging from 468 to 504 feet was completed over the three grids area.

Previous to the 1980's exploration in the area, a number of reports were written on the area of the patented claims which are currently not a part of the Bullard Pass Property. Spencer and Reynolds (1992) report that during the 1980's, eight different companies outlined several different areas with anomalous gold concentrations. Apparently two major drill programs were conducted during this time as Spencer and Reynolds (1992) report that Freeport McMoran drilled twelve holes and Cominco drilled forty-two holes. Based on a preliminary review of a drill hole location map in Reynolds and Spencer (1992), and the current property boundary of the mineral rights holdings of Canadian Mining, it appears that eighteen of the Cominco holes and two of the Freeport holes lay within the Bullard Pass Property. Spencer and Reynolds (1992) suggest that mineralogical and structural similarities between the Bullard district and Copperstone district suggest that potential exists for a major gold deposit in the Bullard district. Copperstone produced over 500,000 ounces at a grade of 0.11 oz/ton (3.8 g/t) gold.

Basement rocks in the vicinity of the property are 1.7-1.4Ga gneissic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks intruded by Proterozoic to early Tertiary granitoids. Extensional mid-Tertiary tectonics associated with the formation of the Basin and Range province in central and western Arizona are responsible for focusing hydrothermal fluid-flow through the host rocks. During this period of rapid extension hot deep crustal rocks were rapidly uplifted causing large low angle detachment faults to form at the brittle-ductile boundary. Based on chlorite-epidote hematite alteration assemblages in the immediate footwall to the detachment faults the temperatures along these structures was estimated by Spencer and Reynolds (1989) to be approximately 300^{o}C. This compressed temperature gradient may have heated and driven mineralized basinal brines upward along the top of the detachment surface into the faults and fractures of the upper plate rocks. Therefore, these upper-plate structures and intersections between these structures and the detachment fault are considered the primary targets for precious and base metal mineralization. Quaternary to Holocene erosion and transportation of sediments has created a series of upper plate erosional remnants with preserved mineralization locally within upper plate faults. Assuming that larger structural zones would erode faster and now be covered by gravels, larger fault zones hosting potentially large tonnage targets are interpreted to be located under the gravels.

Pre-1980 era reports concentrated on the small tight veins and structures located within the Bullard Peak patented claims. During the late 1980's Freeport-McMoran attempted to target mineralization along the Bullard detachment fault and the upper plate rocks immediately above the detachment fault. Cominco-American followed Freeport McMoran with an exploration program that attempted to target mineralization on the fringes of the erosional remnants and the immediate Quaternary gravels by extrapolating known mineralized structures and using a CS-AMT geophysical model targeting conductors associated with these trends under the gravels.

Using modern selective extraction geochemical techniques on soil samples, Canadian Mining has delineated elemental anomalies suggesting the presence of structural patterns in areas covered by Quaternary gravels and a potential multi- element anomaly in upper plate rocks above the detachment surface suggesting the presence of a blind structural intersection target. Portions of these targets were tested with an eight hole-3,964 foot drill program in the spring of 2010.

Total 2007-2008 expenditures on the property are $288,874.94C (Section 18.0).

Drill hole BP10-03was drilled in the area of the Unity mine on the NW Block and intersected four 5 foot intervals in excess of 100 ppb Au from a total of 100 intervals, with a maximum value of 785 ppb Au. Drill holes BP10-04 and BP10-05 were drilled in the SW Block and encountered short horizons of weakly anomalous gold values. Drill hole BP10-06 was drilled in the same area and intersected several weakly to moderately anomalous gold values in the 92 samples taken, with a high of 66 ppb Au over 5 feet. Drill hole BP10-07 encountered short horizons of weakly anomalous gold values in the SE Block while BP10-08 intersected several moderately anomalous gold values in the 97 samples taken, with a high of 116 ppb Au over 5 feet, again in the SE Block.

There has been no exploration completed on the property since 2010.

The author suggests that the Bullard Pass property is a property of merit and further exploration is warranted. An exploration program consisting of 3,500 feet of HQ diamond drilling is recommended for the Bullard Pass property. At an average depth of 500 feet seven drill holes, seven holes are recommended at this timed. Four holes will be drilled on the NW block following up the results of BP10-03, two holes will be drilled on the SW Block and one hole will be drilled on the SE block. The cost of this program is estimated at $375,000.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Plates

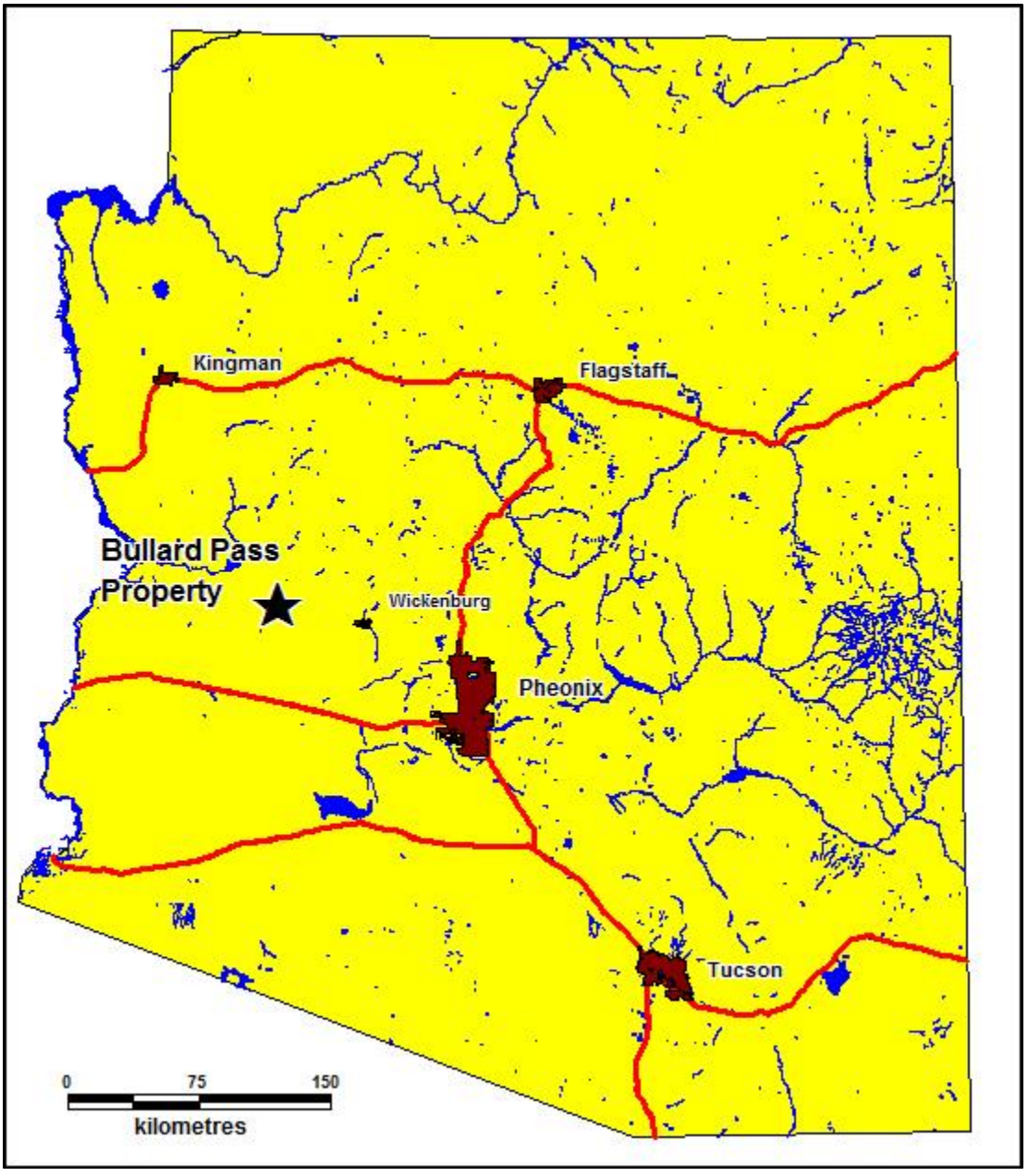
2.0 Introduction

This technical report was commissioned by Mr. Brian Thurston of IMC International Mining Corp. to support the acquisition of the Bullard Pass Property from Canadian Zeolite Corp. Canadian Zeolite was known as Canadian Mining Company Limited in the 2007 through 2010 period and operated through its wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, Canadian Mining of Arizona, Inc. These various company names are used interchangeably throughout this technical report.

Table 1. Canadian Zeolite Corp. 2007 through 2010 Bullard Pass Expenditures in U.S. dollars

	31-Dec-07	31-Dec-08	31-Dec-09	31-Dec-10	Totals
BLM Fees	$57,909.53	$23,452.00	$34,421.57	$14,403.31	**$130,186.41**
Geological	$61,364.66	$46,679.07	$17,914.59	$71,739.09	**$197,697.41**
Staking, Acquisition	$27,140.14			$3,019.38	**$30,159.52**
Drill Program					
Drilling				$157,741.42	**$157,741.42**
Vehicles				$6,474.27	**$6,474.27**
Core cutting, storage				$6,138.98	**$6,138.98**
Supplies				$10,866.83	**$10,866.83**
Assays	$21,768.01	$77,471.80	$415.30	$33,787.13	**$133,442.24**
Travel, accommodation, transport			$237.13	$9,829.85	**$10,066.98**
Reclamation bond	$3,156.30		$22,283.42	-$19,804.25	**$5,635.47**
Totals	**$171,338.64**	**$147,602.87**	**$75,272.01**	**$294,196.01**	**$688,409.53**

This technical report is essentially an update of an earlier technical reports prepared to document the Canadian Mining of Arizona Inc. February 2007 to March 2010 exploration program and the data is exclusively derived from that report. The company spent over $688 thousand on the Bullard Pass property during that period as detailed in Table 1.



Datum NAD 83 Zone 12 **Figure 1. Location Map**

The author undertook the various exploration programs during the 2007 to 2011 period and recently completed a current property visit on February 7, 2017.

3.0 Reliance on other experts

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any expert. The ownership and active status of the claims can be verified within the Bureau of Land Management LR2000 online database. BLM maintenance fees have been paid for these claims for 2019. The author has relied on George E. Ryberg, an independent contractor, for assistance in the field studies, and to conduct a VLF-EM survey during the orientation survey. Mr. Ryberg has almost sixty years' experience conducting exploration programs for industry in the United States, Mexico, and Central America, and approximately forty years conducting VLF-EM surveys for industry. Carlin Trend Mining Services, Inc., an independent company, staked the unpatented claims and collected the soil geochemical samples during both soil geochemical programs on the property.

4.0 Property description and location

The Bullard Pass property consists of 22 unpatented BLM claims totaling 454 acres in three small blocks: NW Block, SW Block and SE Block. The NAD 83 Zone 12 locations of the three blocks are: NW Block 289200E 3770822N, SW Block 288200E 3768900N and SE Block 291400E 3769000N.

The Bullard Pass property is in west–central Arizona within the Pierce mining district (Bullard mineral district; Keith and others, 1983) as illustrated in Figures 1 and Figure 2. The current claims lie with Sections 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 in Township 8 North, Range 10 West. They lie on the Prescott 1^{o} x2^{o} quadrangle, the Alamo Lake 30'x60' quadrangle, and the Smith Peak 7.5' quadrangle in southern Yavapai county, Arizona.

Table 2. List of Current Tenures

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number
DB 16	AMC 385418
DB 18	AMC 385420
DB 38 – 47	AMC 385440 – 385449
DB 64 – 69	AMC 385466 – 385471
DB 100 – 103	AMC 385502 – 385505
DB 1 – 15	AMC 445664 – 445678
DB 17	AMC 445679
DB 19 – 37	AMC 445680 – 445698
DB 48 – 63	AMC 445699 – 445714
DB 70 – 99	AMC 445715 – 445744
DB 104 – 171	AMC 445745 – 445812

The obligation to maintain unpatented federal mining claims is the annual assessment fee, currently standing at $155 per claim. The fee is due by September 1 of each year. The fee has been paid to maintain the claims until September 1, 2019 as shown in Table 2.

Canadian Mining Company Inc. (CMIC) was acquired a 100% interest in Canadian Mining of Arizona Inc. (CMAI) through a plan of arrangement dated February 17, 2017. CMAI held a 100%

interest in the Bullard Pass claims. CMAI is became a 100% owned subsidiary of Canadian Zeolite Corp. As per the plan of arrangement, CMAI issued to Canadian Zeolite Corp. the equivalent number of common shares to the issued and outstanding of Canadian Zeolite Corp. at the Share Exchange Record Date divided by 5. These shares were then be issued pro rate to the current Canadian Zeolite Corp. shareholders. The Bullard Pass claims were transferred to IMC International Corp. in 2018. The surface rights on the unpatented claims are held by the Federal Government (US). The author is not aware of any impediments to legal access to the property. 171 unpatented mining claims currently comprise the Bullard Pass Property. The area of the unpatented claims is approximately 3,533 acres.

The unpatented mining claims are federal mineral rights and may be held as long as IMC International Corp. pays the maintenance fees by August 31 of each calendar year. All surface disturbance-based permits are managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Potentially any surface disturbance that affects a stream or wash may require permitting by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers through the navigable waterways legislation. Property boundaries of each of the federal unpatented mining claims were located using GPS and marked with a 2"x2"x5' wooden stake in accordance with federal and state regulations and guidelines.

To the best of the author's knowledge, the Bullard Pass property is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

A permit is required to undertaken mechanical exploration or drilling on the claim group. Application is made to BLM for the permit. A drilling permit will need to be obtained.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no undisclosed significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Bullard Pass property.

5.0 Accessibility, climate, local resources, Infrastructure, and physiography

The Bullard Pass property is accessible from Wickenburg, Arizona (Figure 2) by traveling west on U.S. 60 twenty-five miles to the town of Aguila. Eagle Eye Road crosses the railroad tracks in town and heads north for 3.6 miles where it intersects the county line road (Figure 2). Turn west on the county line road and drive 3.2 miles west to an unmarked road, heading roughly north. Take this road north 2.7 miles to a fork in the road with a U.S. Bureau of Land Management activities sign in a kiosk at the road intersection. Numerous dirt roads access the property from this location by driving northward on either of the two roads.

The property lies between elevations 2300 feet and 3100 feet within the northeast trending Harcuvar and Harquahala mountain ranges, with the claims lying on the south flank of the Harcuvar range. Pediment gravels cover most of the area, with isolated bedrock outcrops forming low hills through the gravels. Vegetation is typical of the lower Sonoran Desert: saguaro cactus, prickly pear, brittlebush and other hardy plants.

The nearest town is Aguila, a town of 796 people. The local centre is Wickenburg 25 miles to the east with a population in excess of 6,363. Both towns are road accessible.

Operations can be conducted throughout the year, although the summer months can be hot with peak daily temperatures greater than 100^{o}F (37.8^{o}C) nearly every day. Monsoon storms occur from late June to late August with intense rainfall during late afternoons potentially creating flash floods making roads locally impassible. Winters are moderate, although winter storms potentially can

create excessively muddy roads locally limiting access.

Power lines extend along the county line road, and numerous irrigation wells are present on farmland north of Aguila suggesting that water is available. Aguila, Arizona is the nearest railhead, and supplies and lodging are available in Wickenburg, Arizona.

A number of shafts, prospect pits, trenches, adits and stockpiles exist on the patented claims and a few old mine workings and prospect pits exist on the unpatented claims. No mining infrastructure exists on the Bullard Pass Property as it is is an exploration property.

The N60E trending Harcuvar and Harquahala mountain ranges are the predominant geomorphologic features in the vicinity of Aguila, Arizona. The area of exploration interest lies on the south flank of the Harquvar Range where pediment gravels cover most of the area. A number of hills exist as isolated bedrock outcrops within the gravels.

Aguila and Wenden are nearby farming towns located along Route US 60 and a rail line extends westward from Phoenix through Wickenburg and through Parker, Arizona to California. Rail access is available in Aguila. Wickenburg is the nearest town with modern facilities to support exploration activities. Phoenix Arizona is located approximately fifty miles southwest of Wickenburg and is the capitol of Arizona. The Arizona State Land Department, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, and the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources are located in Phoenix. The Arizona Geological Survey and a U.S. Geological Survey branch office are located in Tucson, Arizona approximately 100 miles southeast of Phoenix.

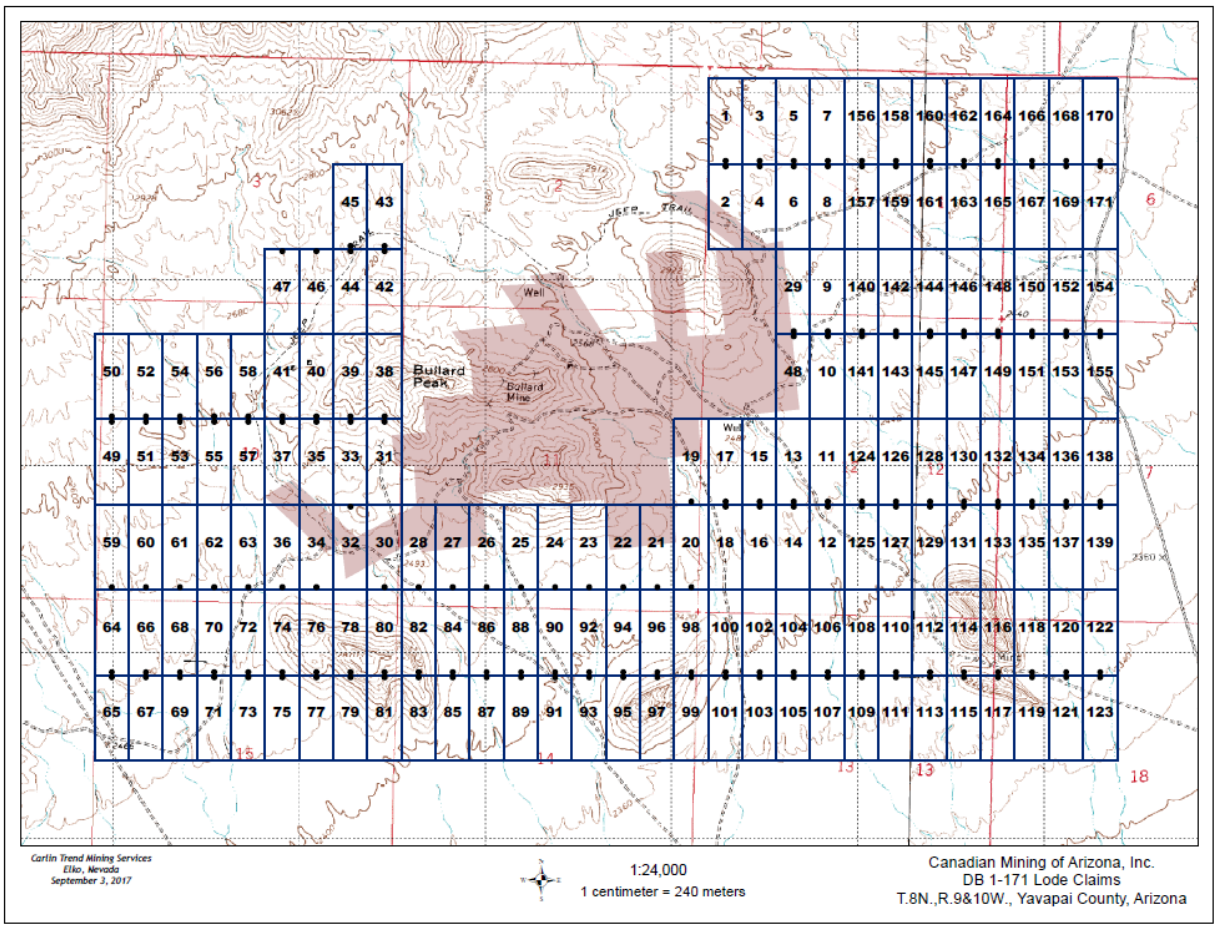


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Figure 2. Claim Map

The Bullard Pass Property is an exploration project so planning has not yet been directed toward potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pads or potential processing plant sites. The surface rights are held by the Federal Government and permits to conduct exploration or mining would be obtained through the Bureau of Land Management. Power lines extend along the county line road, and numerous irrigation wells are present on farmland north of Aguila suggesting that water is available. Aguila, Arizona is the nearest railhead, and supplies, lodging and personnel are available in Wickenburg, Arizona.

6.0 History

A long and varied ownership existed with control of the various mineral rights switching between various unpatented claim owners over the years. Around the current unpatented claims and the state section where IMC International Corp. controls the mineral rights the history of ownership is a moot point since all previous unpatented claims were dropped before Canadian Mining, Inc. originally staked the mineral rights. The report by Smith and Berridge (2000) located at the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources (now Arizona Geological Survey) contains a detailed property history prior to 1980.

Previous modern exploration work on the current Bullard Pass Property consisted of geological

mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, and several Reverse Circulation drill holes. Most of the exploration centered on the patented claims and on extensions of mineralized structures from the patented claims into the unpatented claims and state section.

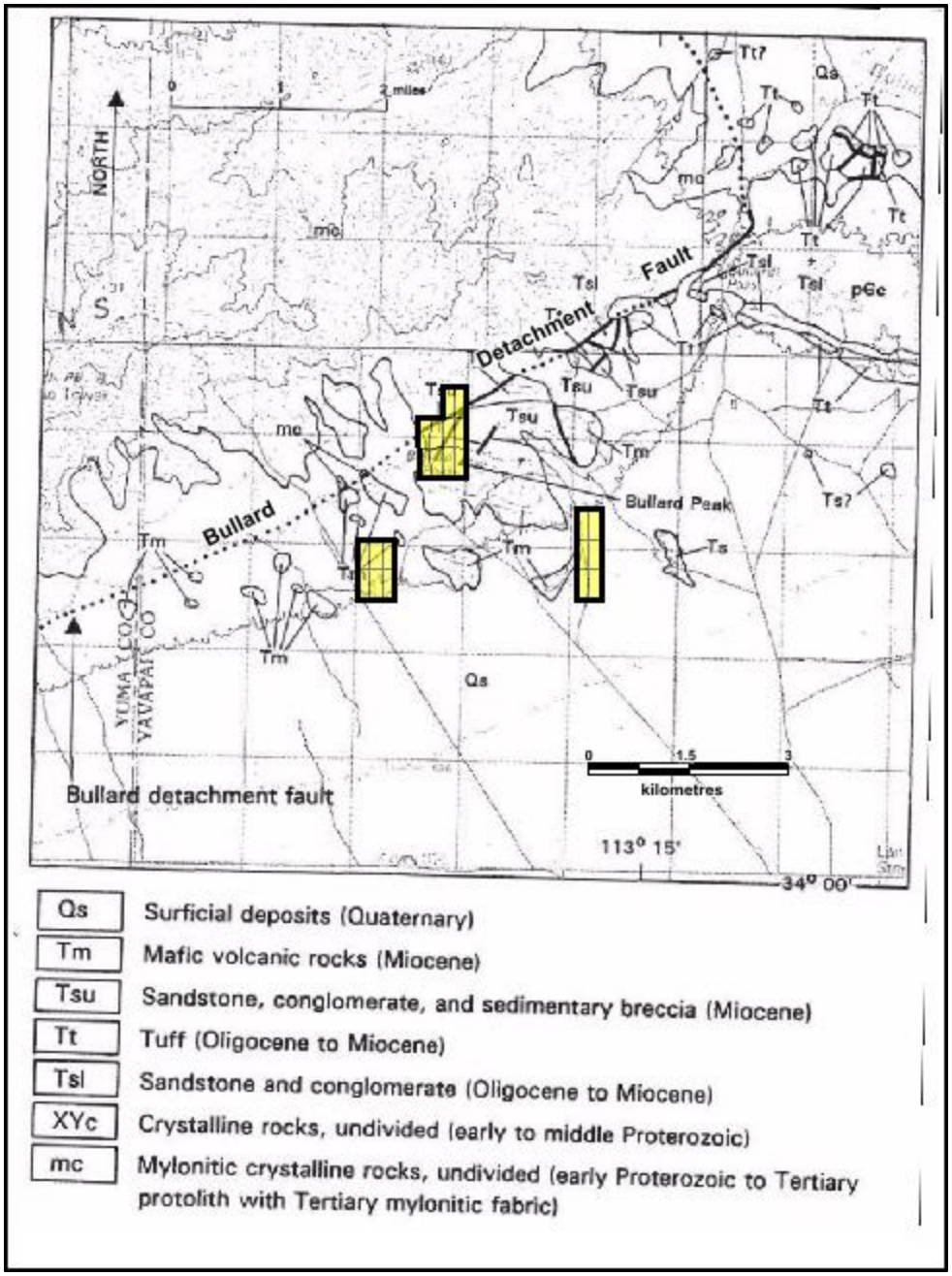
It is unknown if any resource or reserve was calculated in the modern era on the observed mineralization located on the state section or the unpatented claims.

District production totals were 614,000 pounds of copper, 3,600 ounces of gold, and 15,000 ounces of silver from 17,000 tons mined that occurred between 1933 and 1956 (Keith and others, 1983). Spencer and Reynolds (1992) report that 90% of the production in the Bullard District was from the Bullard Mine located on the neighboring patented claim block.

The history of the Bullard District and hence the Bullard property is largely divided by the recognition of the Bullard Fault as large displacement, low angle normal fault, a displacement fault, in the mid to late 1980's. Prior exploration was centred largely on the Bullard Mine patents themselves until 1978, with exploration occasionally spilling off the patents onto the surrounding ground. Subsequent to 1978, the patents and the surrounding area were explored several times for gold mineralization. However very little exploration took place on the three current claim blocks.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Bullard (Pierce) mining district is located on the southern edge of the Harcuvar metamorphic core complex (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992) (Figure 4). The Harcuvar metamorphic core complex is associated with Tertiary zone of extension in a north-south zone in the western United States. This tectonic framework is present in western and west-central Arizona. Two sequences of rock separated by a detachment fault characterize this tectonic environment. Lower plate rocks (below the detachment fault) are generally composed of variably mylonitized crystalline rocks ranging from Proterozoic to Mesozoic in age. Above the detachment fault (upper plate rocks) are usually composed of severely tilted Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks plus basement rocks, locally.



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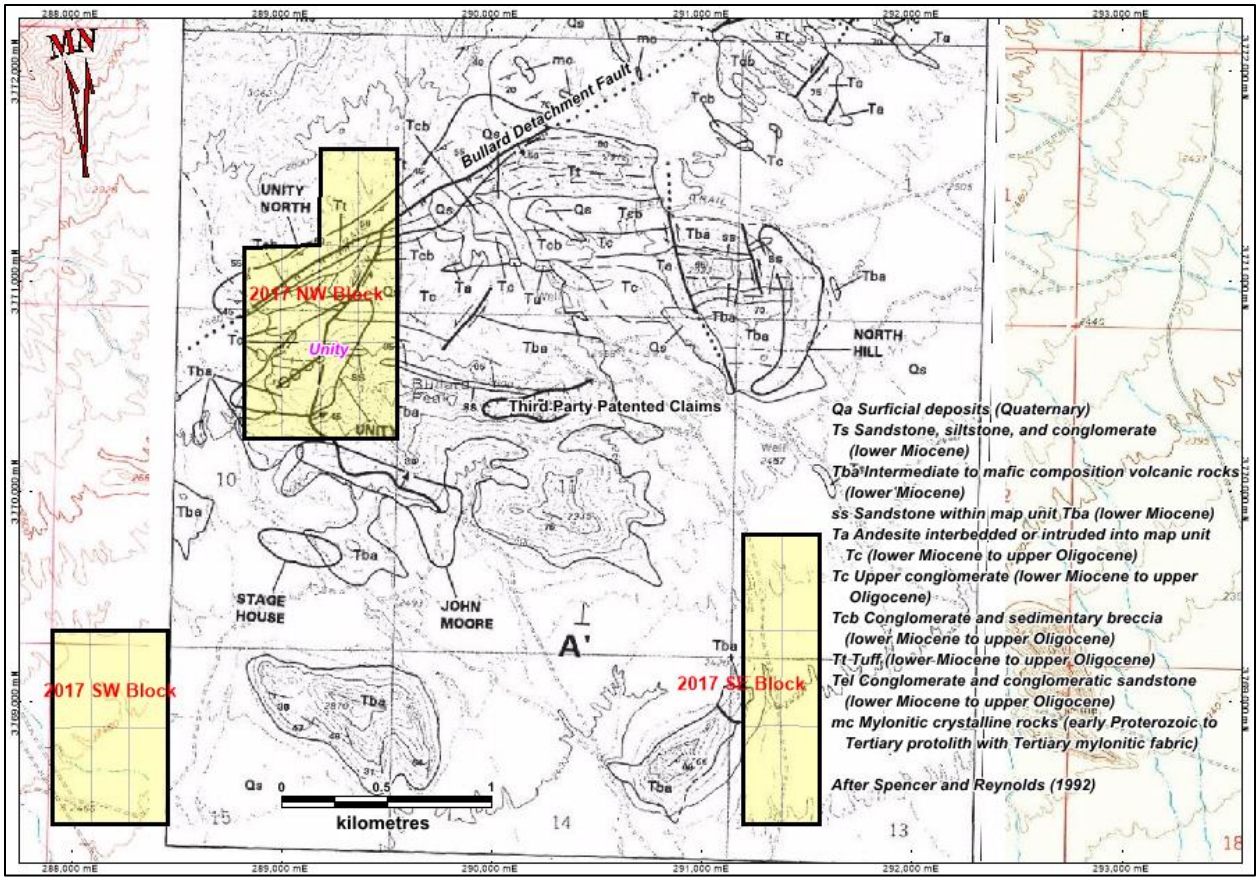
After Spencer and Reynolds (1992)

Figure 3. Bullard Pass Regional Geology



Datum NAD 83 Zone 12 **Figure 4. Bullard Pass Mineral District Geology overlain by 2017 claim blocks**

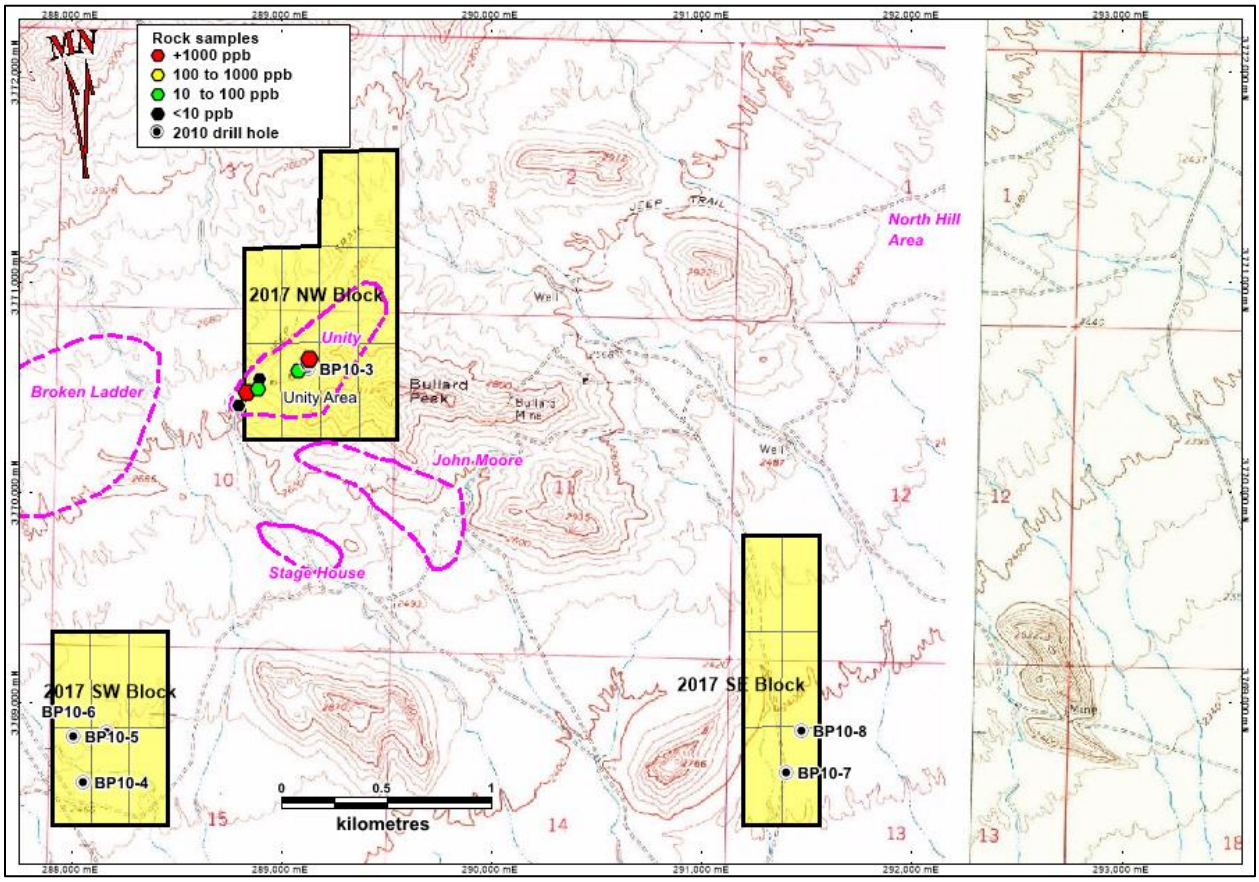
The Bullard detachment fault is a portion of the regional Buckskin-Rawhide-Bullard detachment fault in west central Arizona (Figure 3). The Bullard detachment fault strikes approximately N55-60E and with a moderate dip to the south (Figure 4). Minor mylonitic foliation within the fault zone has dips ranging from approximately 30^{o} to vertical averaging approximately 60^{o} south, as reported in various previous property reports and observed by the author of this report. Near the property, the lower plate rocks appear to be mylonitized granitoids or granitic gneisses of early Proterozoic and Cretaceous age (Bryant, 1995). Upper plate rocks are primarily Miocene mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with interbedded sandstone resting on conglomerate, sedimentary breccia, and tuff (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992). Spencer and Reynolds (1992) indicate that these rocks strike predominantly E-W with a steep dip to the south (Figure 4). Locally erosional remnants of upper plate rocks have northeast or northwest striking rock units suggesting that a number of covered upper plate faults have rotated various blocks relative to one another. These upper plate structures and their structural intersections between either the detachment fault or each other are the primary targets of interest, because of the fault-controlled mineralization in small shear zones observed on the erosional remnants (Figure 6). Other than erosional remnants and occasional outcrop near the trace of the Bullard detachment fault, the area of exploration interest for Canadian Mining Company Inc. (2011) is covered with Quaternary gravels (Figure 4).

Property Geology

The Bullard pass property has not been mapped. The geology map of the Mineral Pass Mineral District (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992) is shown in Figure 4. The three claims blocks were staked to

cover the down dip extension on the Bullard detachment fault. The two southern blocks are for the most part underlain by the Quaternary Surficial deposits.

The NW Block is underlain by lower Miocene intermediate to mafic volcanics (Tba). The intercalated sandstone unit (ss) within these volcanics was mapped throughout the unit. Lower Miocene to upper Oligocene conglomerates (Tc) outcrop to the north of the intermediate to mafic volcanics. The conglomerate hosts local intercalated andesite units (Ta). Lower Miocene to upper Oligocene conglomerate and sedimentary breccia (Tcb) outcrop to the north of the conglomerate. Lower Miocene to upper Oligocene tuff (Tt) outcrop to the north of the conglomerate / sedimentary breccia.



Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 5. Lithogeochemistry samples and Canadian Mining drill holes within the 2017 claim blocks**

The Bullard Fault lies to the north of Bullard Peak and trends northwest through the map area and also trends through the NW Block. The SW and SE Blocks lie to the southeast of the fault, covering its down dip extension.

Mineralization

The target mineralization on the Bullard Pass property is detachment fault hosted gold within the Bullard Pass Detachment Fault. The mineralization is typically located at depth along the down dip extension of these regional detachment faults.

Mineralization on the present Bullard Pass property is suspected based on multi-element anomalies located through the author's proprietary statistical analysis of the enzyme leach soil survey data.

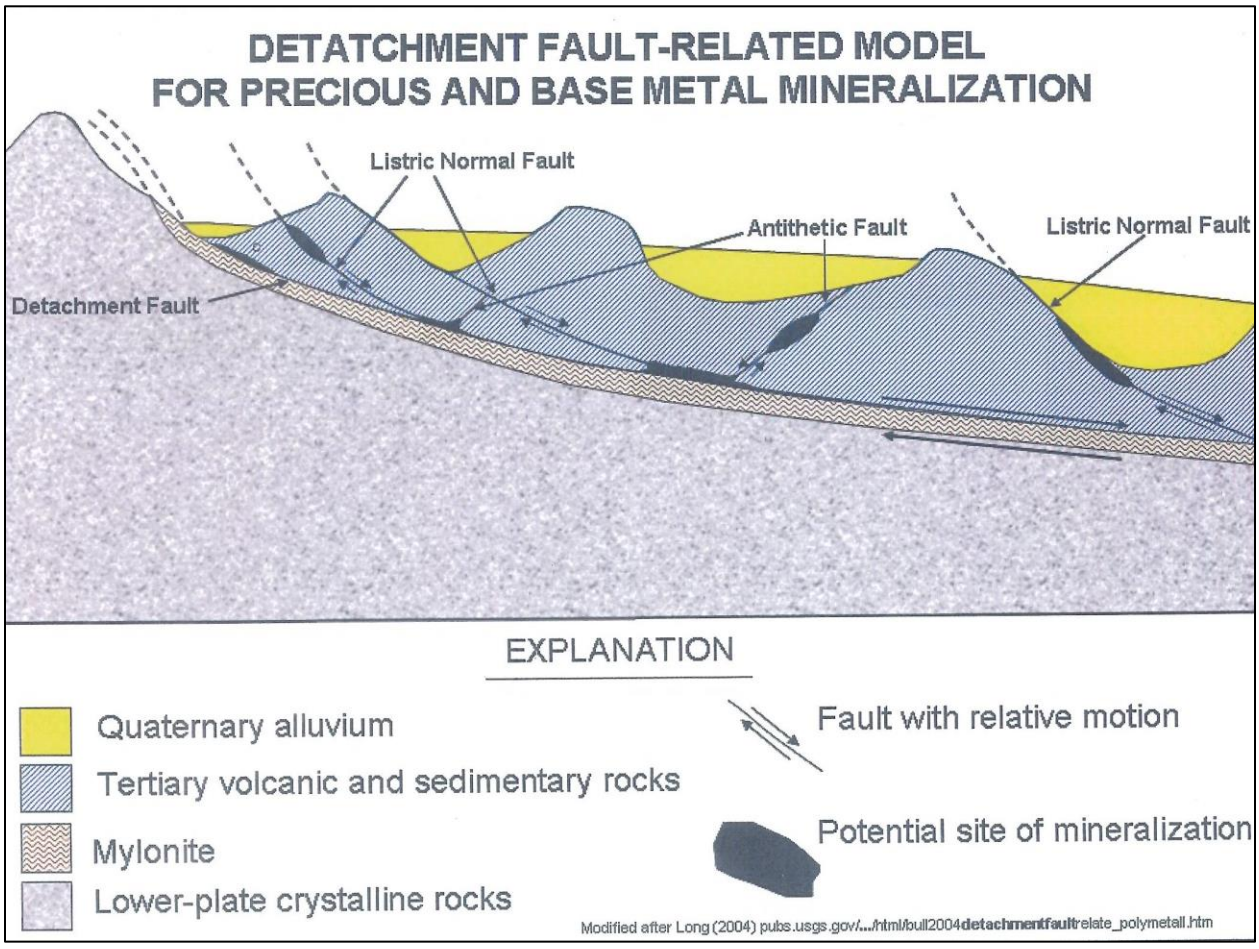


Figure 6. Schematic of Detachment Fault and Mineralization

Surface rock sampling concentrated in the NW Claim Block, the Unity area. The Unity Area hosts several thin discontinuous veins near the Unity mine in both outcrop and workings. In addition, a series of quartz carbonate veinlets were located in a stream west of the Unity mine. Eight samples taken from the area ranged from <5 to 2965 ppb Au, with a 1700 ppb Au values also recorded.

The enzyme leach soil geochemistry located a series of anomalies that were followed up with 6 diamond drill holes. Drill hole BP10-03was drilled in the western Unity grid in the area of the Unity mine and intersected four 5 foot intervals in excess of 100 ppb Au, with a maximum value of 785 ppb Au. Drill holes BP10-04 and BP10-05 were drilled in the Southwest Corner grid and encountered short horizons of weakly anomalous gold values. Drill hole BP10-06 was drilled in the same area and intersected several weakly to moderately anomalous gold values, with a highlight of 66 ppb Au over 5 feet. Drill hole BP10-07 encountered short horizons of weakly anomalous gold values in the Access Road grid while BP10-08 intersected several moderately anomalous gold values, with a highlight of 116 ppb Au over 5 feet.

8.0 Deposit type

During the mid-1970's a new tectonic model (Rehrig and Reynolds, 1977 and Reynolds and others, 1978) and associated mineralization model (Wilkins and others, 1986) was developed for the Basin and Range Province in central and western Arizona. Metamorphic core complexes were proposed to explain the uplift of hot basement rocks in an extensional regime. Associated with this uplift major low angle faults formed at the top of a mylonitic surface at the ductile-brittle deformation boundary. These major faults were termed detachment faults, where pre- to syn-tectonic rock units lying above the detachment fault (upper plate) were transported and rotated to present day positions with shallow to steep dips of bedding and locally overturned bedding. The transport mechanism suggested for these orientations required curvilinear listric normal faults that flattened with depth and merged with the major detachment fault. Various orientations of major upper plate blocks required the re-interpretation of other upper plate faults as tear faults or antithetic faults that terminate at the detachment surface.

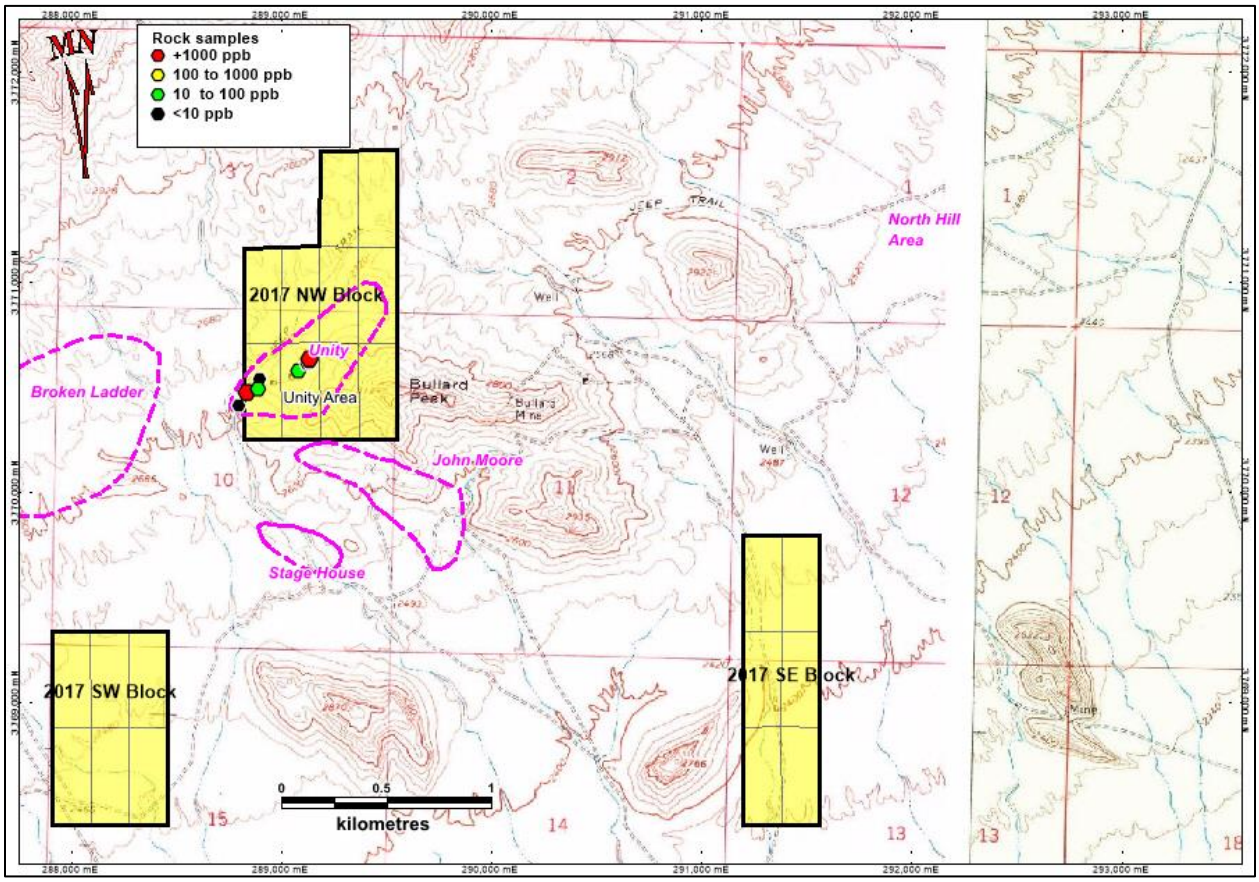
Industry geologists such as W. Rehrig in the 1970's, plus J. Wilkins and T Hydrich developed the concepts of host rock preparation in the upper plate, and the mineralogy and mineralization zoning, and source of hydrothermal fluids (Wilkins and others, 1986). During the 1980's and early 1990's many areas in the core complex terrain of Arizona were explored for mineralization using the detachment model and the concepts were extended northward through the western United States from Arizona to Idaho. An excellent summary of the major criteria for detachment fault-based mineralization (Figure 10) exists as a U. S. Geological Survey online publication by Long (2004). http://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/b2004/html/bull2004detachmentfaultrelated_mineraliz.htm

O'Hara and others (1989) compiled a Metallogenic map of Arizona summarizing Metallogenic province boundaries throughout the state. O'Hara and others (1991a, 1991b, and 1991c) completed the metallogenic map series for the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources (ADMMR) with primary commodity zonation maps established for each of the state provinces. These maps are part of an open-file map series available through the ADMMR library. The Bullard detachment fault is an extension of the Buckskin-Rawhide detachment fault where Niemuth and others (1989) suggested that mineralization was zoned from gold outward through copper + other base metals to fluorine, and distal manganese.

Shear zones ranging in length from 200 feet to 1700 feet and ranging between ten to twenty feet thick in outcrops hosting quartz and quartz-calcite veins and fracture fillings in the well indurated conglomerates located in erosional remnants of the upper plate. In the Bullard district Spencer and Reynolds (1992) report that local copper minerals associated with veining are predominantly chrysocolla and brochantite with less abundant malachite and chalcopyrite. Native gold is associated with iron oxides. Roddy and others (1988) indicate that gangue minerals are earthy and specular hematite, pyrite, quartz and calcite with minor barite, and fluorite. Also, gangue minerals and alteration locally present on the property include clay minerals and silicification. Manganese oxides are locally present as replacements in the less indurated sandstones, and are interpreted to be distal to disseminated gold mineralization in this host rock unit.

9.0 Exploration

Canadian Mining Company Limited was first drawn to the Bullard Mine area in 1999. They entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the 25 of the patented claims and subsequently commissioned Berridge and Smith (2000) to review the historic information on the patents and the area and make recommendations. These recommendations included a series of drill holes to test the known veins. To the best of the author's knowledge these holes were never drilled and the option on the patents eventually expired.



Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 7. CMC Rock Sample Locations within 2017 claim blocks**

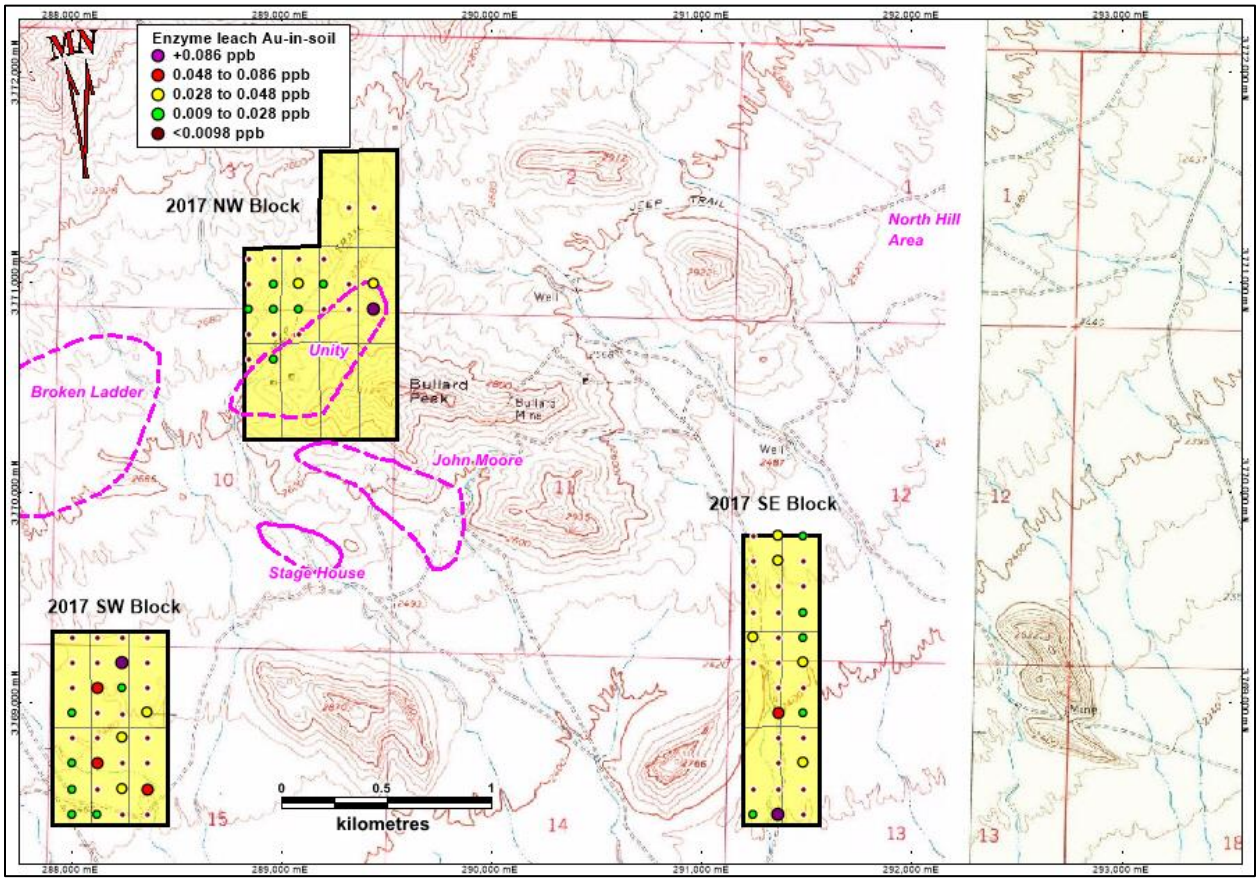
Table 3. 2007 – 2008 Lithogeochemical Rock Samples

Zone	Sample	ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppm Cu
Unity	E501	2965	42.9	>10000
Unity	E502	5	0.7	694
Unity	E503	<5	0.5	332
Unity	E504	15	0.9	423

Zone	Sample	ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppm Cu
Unity	E505	10	4.3	2691
Unity	E506	<5	0.5	157
Unity	E507	1700	6.6	3335
Unity	E508	<5	0.6	147

Canadian Mining Company Limited acquired 171 unpatented federal lode claims, the Bullard Pass property, during the first half of 2007. After a series of exploration programs: lithogeochemical sampling, orientation, Phase I and Phase II enzyme leach soil sampling and diamond drilling they eventually reduced the property to the current 22 claims to reduce holding costs.

Eight lithogeochemical samples were collected during 2007 and 2008 on the Canadian Mining Company Limited Bullard Pass property. The samples were chip samples over a specified channel length or a rectangular area approximating average composition of the outcrop. Analysis was performed at Skyline Assayers and Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited facility. All samples were analyzed for gold using Fire Assay with an AA finish. In addition, they received aqua regia digestion ICP analysis for the 47 elements in the Skyline multi-element package. The samples were taken by or under the supervision of the author.



Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 8. CMC Phase I Soil Locations within 2017 claim blocks**

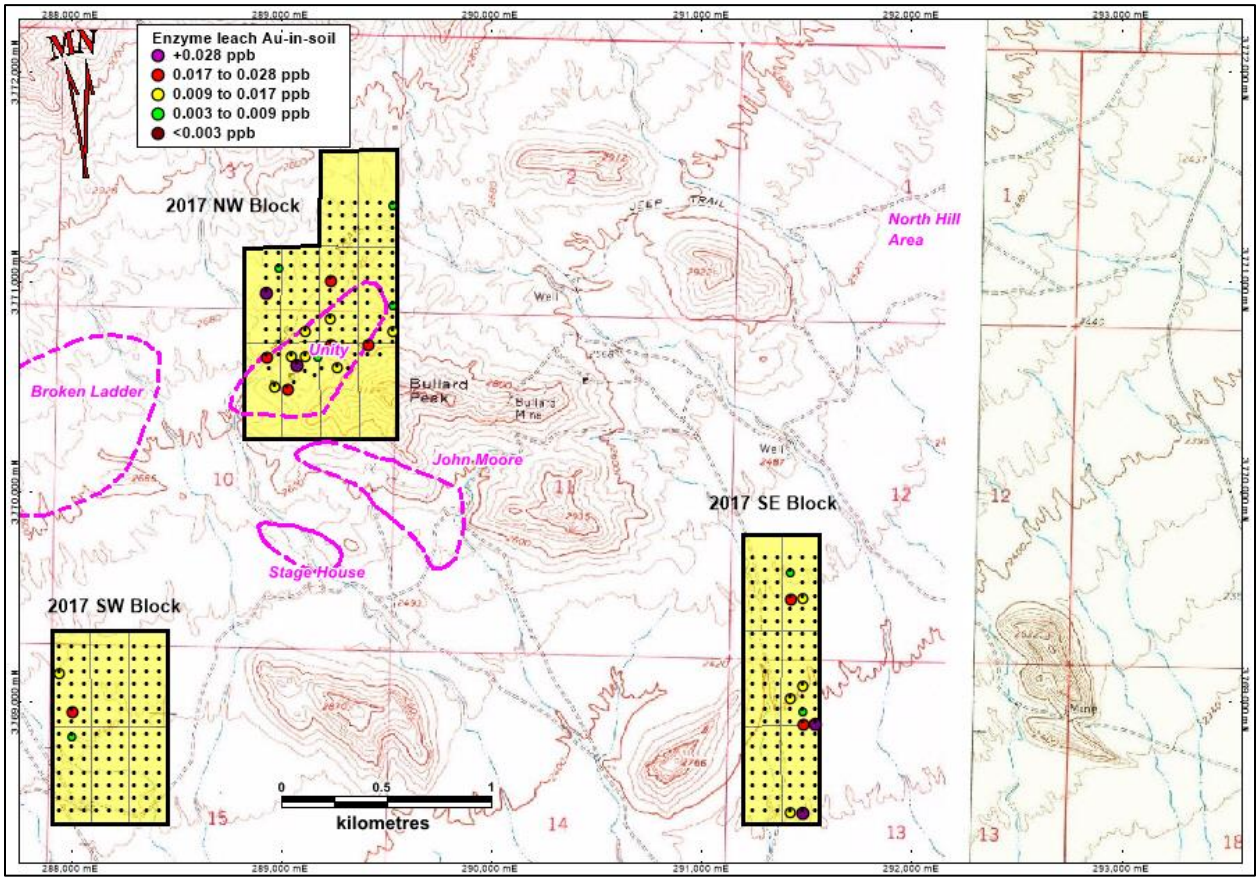
The Unity Area hosts several thin discontinuous veins near the Unity mine in both outcrop and workings. In addition, a series of quartz carbonate veinlets were located in a stream west of the Unity mine.

Table 4. 2007 – 2008 Enzyme Leach Gold-in-Soil Statistics

			percentile			
	No of samples	maximum	75th	90th	95th	98th
Phase I	938	0.510	0.009	0.028	0.048	0.086
Phase II	936	0.083	0.003	0.009	0.017	0.028

The author feels the samples are representative of the mineralization and does not feel there was any sample bias in the rock sampling program. As shown in Table 3, most of the samples proved to be anomalous in gold.

Two stages of enzyme leach soil geochemistry were subsequently completed. Table 4 shows the gold-in-soil statistics for the entire surveys, which are required for determining anomalous values.



Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 9. CMC Phase II Soil Locations within 2017 claim blocks**

A 120 metre by 120 metre property wide Phase I enzyme leach soil grid was completed in the spring of 2007. While a total of 938 samples were taken, only 87 lie with the current three blocks as shown in Figure 8. Subsequently, three smaller detailed 60 metre by 60 metre grids were completed as Phase II over key anomalous areas. While a further 936 samples, only 382 were taken within the current three blocks. The Enzyme Leach soil samples are blind soil samples taken at regular grid intervals so the samples can be considered both representative and unbiased.

The soil samples were collected by an independent contract field crew using the rigorous Enzyme Leach sampling protocol recommended by Skyline laboratory. The depth of sample needs to be 5 to 8 inches below ground level. A minimum of 50 millilitres is taken with a spade, trenching shovel or other tool and placed in a 50 millilitre dark amber plastic centrifuge tube or a medium size freezer Ziploc bag and all the air is squeezed out before sealing. Each tube or bag is marked with a unique sample number and the waypoint is recorded in a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit to be matched with the sample number once the information is recorded nightly in an excel spreadsheet.

Skyline Assayers and Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited facility performed Enzyme Leach selective extraction protocol geochemical analyses on the samples. Field standards and blanks designed by the author were inserted at regular intervals into the sample stream for QA/QC.

The Phase I soil program results indicated that precious metal, base metal, and hydrothermal element anomalies with geologically reasonable patterns were present in the soils over both the pediment gravels and over exposed Tertiary volcanic rocks, utilizing the author's proprietary geostatistical treatment of the assay data. Only the raw gold-in-soil values are shown in Figure 8, however as Canadian Mining wishes to keep the author's subsequent proprietary statistical treatment of the assay data confidential. The geostatistical treatment of the data yielded three areas for Phase II follow up.

The Phase II soil program followed up the Phase I results. A suite of eleven elements previously determined to be associated with hydrothermal mineralization in the Bullard Pass area were treated using proprietary statistical methods to create a set of elemental contour maps for each grid. Again, only the raw gold-in-soil is shown in Figure 9 as Canadian Mining wishes to keep the author's subsequent proprietary statistical treatment of the assay data confidential

The NW Block overlies near vertically dipping Tertiary volcanic rocks above the Bullard detachment fault. A variety of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins crop out, with quartz-carbonate veins are observed in outcrops in the southwest corner. The proposed disseminated mineralization target in this area is structurally controlled at the intersection of the Bullard detachment fault and potential high angle upper plate faults. O'Hara (2008b) identified anomalies within the grid for diamond drilling follow-up, resulting in the subsequent drilling of one hole.

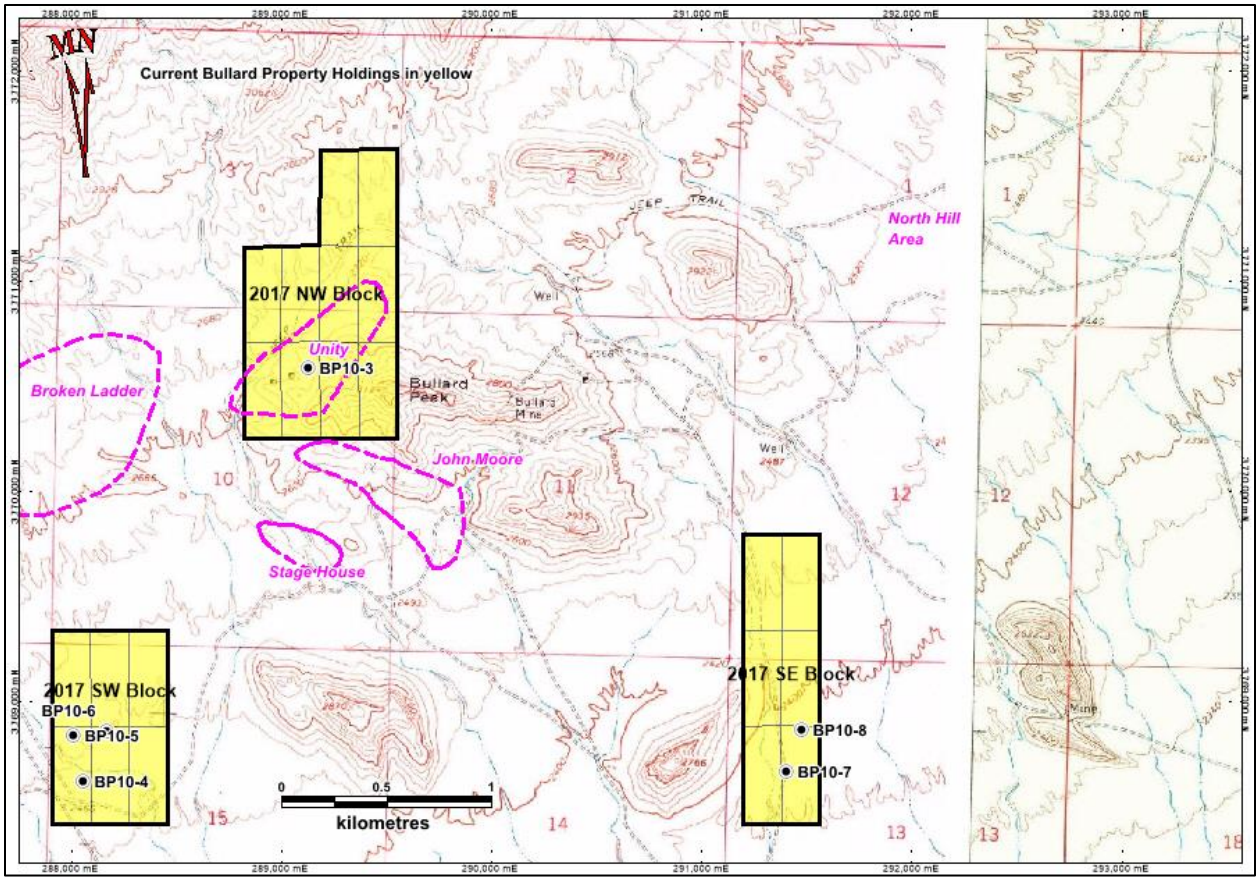
The SW Block contains no outcrops and is completely covered by Quaternary gravels. O'Hara (2008b) felt his proprietary statistical treatment of the elemental data identified potential northwest trending faults and the potential presence of northeast-trending mineralized fractures or fault sets. This resulted in the subsequent drilling of three diamond drill holes.

The SE Block is entirely covered by Quaternary gravels. Geologic mapping indicates that known northwest-trending structures, one of which is known to be mineralized, project into this area. Hypothesized north-south trending faults projected from the North Hill area, and northeast trending structures based on weak geomorphologic evidence are interpreted to intersect in the area covered by the SE Block. O'Hara (2008b) identified proprietary anomalies within the grid for diamond drilling follow-up, resulting in the subsequent drilling of two holes.

10.0 Drilling

Spencer and Reynolds (1992) report that during the 1980's, eight different companies outlined several different areas with anomalous gold concentrations using the detachment fault model and geological similarity of the property to the Copperstone gold mine in western Arizona. Apparently two major drill programs were conducted during this time as Spencer and Reynolds (1992) report that Freeport McMoran drilled twelve holes and Cominco drilled forty-two holes. Based on a preliminary review of a drill hole location map in Reynolds and Spencer (1992), and the current property boundary of the mineral rights holdings of Canadian Mining it appears that eighteen of the Cominco holes and two of the Freeport holes lay within the Bullard Pass Property. At present the author has only compiled a cursory review of the drilling methods and analytical results due to time constraints. Telford (1990) indicates that over two years both down-the-hole hammer drills and reverse circulation rigs were used. Freeport used Reverse Circulation rigs for at least ten of the holes drilled as reported in Telford (1990). Cominco reclaimed all roads and pads to U.S. Bureau of Land Management specifications and hired a contractor to reclaim all drill holes to Arizona Department of Water resources standards (Telford, 1990).

A drill program consisting of 8 HQ Diamond drill holes was undertaken between February 26 and April 26, 2010. Six of the holes lie within the current three blocks as shown in Figure and the collar details are shown in Table 5. Complete sample details for BP10-03 through BP10-08 are shown in Tables 6a through 6f. The author supervised the drilling program and is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could marginally impact the accuracy and reliability of the results. The relationship between sample length and true thickness is unknown at this time. The orientation of the mineralization is also unknown at this time.



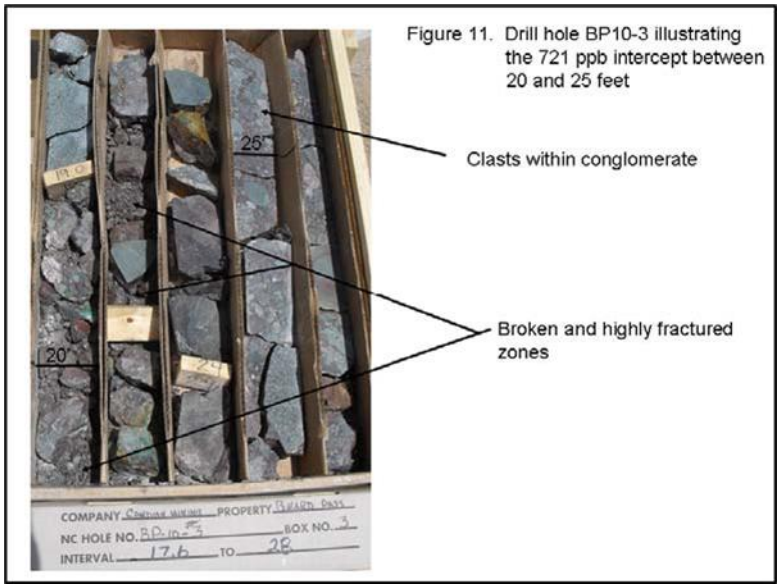
Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 10. CMC Drill Hole Locations within 2017 claim blocks**

Table 5. 2010 Drilling Program Details

Hole	27Z12E	27Z12N	Elevation	Length
BP10-03	289125	3770599	2602	501
BP10-04	288056	3768628	2470	504
BP10-05	288011	3768846	2480	503.2

Hole	27Z12E	27Z12N	Elevation	Length
BP10-06	288165	3768867	2480	474.5
BP10-07	291399	3768678	2470	468.5
BP10-08	291471	3768874	2480	504.2

Plate 1. Drill Hole BP10-03



Hole BP10-3 is located at the Unity Mine site to potentially intercept the Bullard Detachment Fault at depth, a low angle fault above the detachment fault identified previously as the Unity Fault Berridge and Smith (2000), the Unity gold-copper vein, and a high angle structure. These structures are positive pathways for hydrothermal fluid flow and potential sites for deposition of mineralization. Also, BP10-3 was sited away from the old workings to avoid drilling open underground workings. Hole BP10-3 contained three five foot intercepts of >100 ppb gold the highest of which is five feet of 785 ppb (Plate 1A).

Five other intercepts that are 2.5 to 46 feet thick have gold averaging from 28 ppb to 402 ppb. 57% of the samples throughout the entire hole have detectable gold. Fifteen intercepts from five to forty feet thick contain detectable gold. Copper as copper oxides average 128 ppm throughout the hole with the top 100 feet averaging 454 ppm copper.

Table 6a. Drill Hole BP10-03 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-5	8	100-105	55	200-205	29	300-305	< 5	400-405	9
5-10	< 5	105-110	< 5	205-210	7	305-310	< 5	405-410	9
10-15	< 5	110-115	< 5	210-215	12	310-315	< 5	410-415	< 5
15-20	< 5	115-120	6	215-220	< 5	315-320	9	415-420	9
20-25	721	120-125	< 5	220-225	5	320-325	5	420-425	8
25-30	< 5	125-130	< 5	225-230	7	325-330	5	425-430	6
30-35	< 5	130-135	10	230-235	379	330-335	8	430-435	< 5
35-40	< 5	135-140	10	235-240	10	335-340	< 5	435-440	< 5
40-45	< 5	140-145	16	240-245	5	340-345	8	440-445	5
45-50	14	145-150	25	245-250	< 5	345-350	6	445-450	< 5
50-55	5	150-155	5	250-255	< 5	350-355	8	450-455	< 5
55-60	< 5	155-160	< 5	255-260	< 5	355-360	< 5	455-460	14
60-65	785	160-165	< 5	260-265	< 5	360-365	< 5	460-465	20
65-70	18	165-170	6	265-270	5	365-370	< 5	465-470	7
70-75	< 5	170-175	< 5	270-275	6	370-375	7	470-475	36
75-80	38	175-180	6	275-280	< 5	375-380	6	475-480	106
80-85	5	180-185	< 5	280-285	< 5	380-385	5	480-485	12
85-90	< 5	185-190	< 5	285-290	46	385-390	5	485-490	17
90-95	< 5	190-195	< 5	290-295	< 5	390-395	9	490-495	31
95-100	21	195-200	< 5	295-300	5	395-400	5	495-501	6

BP10-4 through BP10-6 were drilled through a thick sequence of Quaternary gravels in the Southwest target area. The primary objective for this hole was to drill through the gravels at a site with anomalous soil Enzyme Leach anomalies of anomalous gold, silver, arsenic, barium, and molybdenum with nearby lead, zinc, and antimony anomalies. The secondary objective was to drill through the Bullard Detachment Fault, if possible with a five hundred-foot vertical hole. The top 100 feet comprised of Quaternary gravels. Below 100 feet the hole intercepted a Tertiary upper plate conglomerate-redbed unit younger than the conglomerate drilled in holes BP10-1 through BP10-3.

Table 6b. Drill Hole BP10-04 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-14	< 5	120-125	< 5	220-225	< 5	320-325	< 5	420-425	< 5
14-19	< 5	125-130	10	225-230	< 5	325-330	< 5	425-430	5
19-25.5	< 5	130-135	< 5	230-235	< 5	330-335	< 5	430-435	< 5
25.5-29	< 5	135-140	< 5	235-240	< 5	335-340	< 5	435-440	6
29-34	< 5	140-145	< 5	240-245	< 5	340-345	< 5	440-445	6
34-39	7	145-150	< 5	245-250	< 5	345-350	< 5	445-450	6
39-46	< 5	150-155	< 5	250-255	< 5	350-355	< 5	450-455	< 5
46-54	< 5	155-160	< 5	255-260	< 5	355-360	< 5	455-460	9
54-64	< 5	160-165	< 5	260-265	< 5	360-365	< 5	460-465	9
64-71.5	6	165-170	< 5	265-270	< 5	365-370	< 5	465-470	< 5
71.5-75	< 5	170-175	< 5	270-275	5	370-375	< 5	470-475	< 5
75-80	5	175-180	< 5	275-280	< 5	375-380	< 5	475-480	< 5
80-85	9	180-185	< 5	280-285	< 5	380-385	8	480-485	< 5
85-90	6	185-190	< 5	285-290	< 5	385-390	< 5	485-490	< 5
90-95	6	190-195	< 5	290-295	< 5	390-395	< 5	490-495	< 5
95-100	< 5	195-200	< 5	295-300	< 5	395-400	< 5	495-500	8
100-105	< 5	200-205	< 5	300-305	< 5	400-405	6	500-504	6
105-110	< 5	205-210	< 5	305-310	< 5	405-410	5		
110-115	< 5	210-215	< 5	310-315	< 5	410-415	< 5		
115-120	< 5	215-220	< 5	315-320	< 5	415-420	5		

Table 6c. Drill Hole BP10-05 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-19.2	< 5	125-130	< 5	225-230	< 5	325-330	< 5	425-430	< 5
19.2-24.2	< 5	130-135	< 5	230-235	8	330-335	< 5	430-435	< 5
24.2-29.2	7	135-140	< 5	235-240	< 5	335-340	6	435-440	< 5
29.2-34.2	< 5	140-145	< 5	240-245	< 5	340-345	< 5	440-445	< 5
34.2-41	< 5	145-150	< 5	245-250	< 5	345-350	< 5	445-450	< 5
41-48	< 5	150-155	< 5	250-255	< 5	350-355	< 5	450-455	< 5
48-54.2	< 5	155-160	5	255-260	< 5	355-360	6	455-460	< 5
54.2-64.2	6	160-165	< 5	260-265	< 5	360-365	< 5	460-465	< 5
64.2-69.2	< 5	165-170	< 5	265-270	< 5	365-370	13	465-470	< 5
69.2-75	< 5	170-175	< 5	270-275	< 5	370-375	< 5	470-475	6
75-81.8	8	175-180	6	275-280	< 5	375-380	< 5	475-480	< 5
81.8-84	6	180-185	< 5	280-285	< 5	380-385	< 5	480-485	< 5
84-89.2	< 5	185-190	< 5	285-290	< 5	385-390	< 5	485-490	5
89.2-97.7	5	190-195	< 5	290-295	< 5	390-395	< 5	490-495	< 5
97.7-100	< 5	195-200	6	295-300	< 5	395-400	< 5	495-500	< 5
100-105	8	200-205	< 5	300-305	< 5	400-405	< 5	500-503.2	< 5
105-110	< 5	205-210	5	305-310	< 5	405-410	< 5		
110-115	< 5	210-215	< 5	310-315	< 5	410-415	6		
115-120	6	215-220	6	315-320	< 5	415-420	< 5		
120-125	< 5	220-225	< 5	320-325	< 5	420-425	< 5		

Plate 2. Drill Hole BP10-06

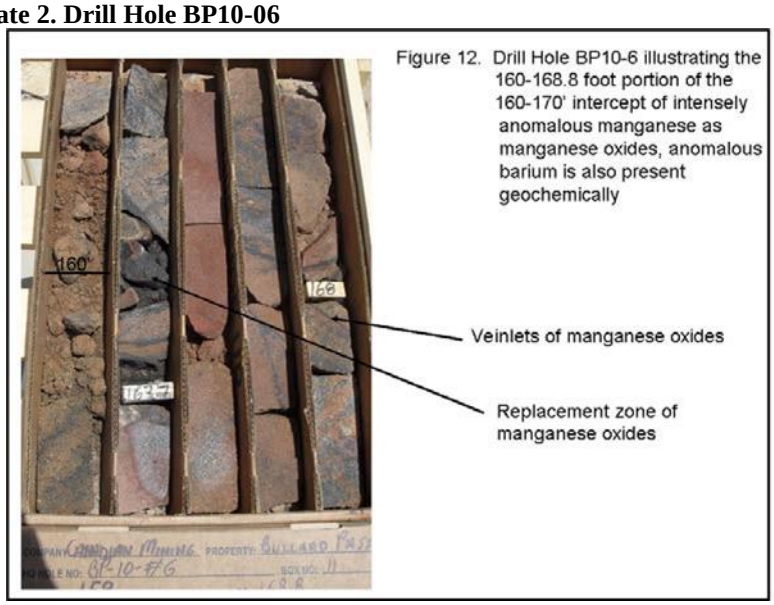


Figure 12. Drill Hole BP10-6 illustrating the 160-168.8 foot portion of the 160-170' intercept of intensely anomalous manganese as manganese oxides, anomalous barium is also present geochemically

These holes contain anomalous arsenic, barium, manganese, lead and zinc locally. BP10-4 contained eleven intercepts ranging from five to fifteen feet thick with detectable gold. BP-5 intercepted eighteen five to twenty foot-thick intercepts with detectable gold. BP10-6 contained seven intercepts ranging from five to ten feet thick with detectable gold and one five-foot intercept with 66 ppb gold. An intensely anomalous manganese intercept between 160 and 168.8 feet is illustrated by Plate 2.

Table 6d. Drill Hole BP10-06 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-3.5	< 5	108.2-115	< 5	205-210	< 5	300-305	< 5	395-400	< 5
3.5-7.0	< 5	115-120	< 5	210-215	< 5	305-310	< 5	400-405	< 5
7.0-14.5	< 5	120-125	< 5	215-220	< 5	310-315	< 5	405-410	< 5
14.5-24.5	< 5	125-130	7	220-225	< 5	315-320	< 5	410-415	< 5
24.5-30.5	< 5	130-135	< 5	225-230	< 5	320-325	< 5	415-420	< 5
30.5-37.9	< 5	135-140	< 5	230-235	< 5	325-330	< 5	420-425	< 5
37.9-44.5	< 5	140-145	7	235-240	< 5	330-335	6	425-430	< 5
44.5-50.5	< 5	145-150	< 5	240-245	< 5	335-340	5	430-435	66
50.5-59.5	< 5	150-155	< 5	245-250	< 5	340-345	< 5	435-440	< 5
59.5-69.5	< 5	155-160	< 5	250-255	< 5	345-350	< 5	440-445	< 5
69.5-74.5	< 5	160-165	< 5	255-260	< 5	350-355	< 5	445-450	< 5
74.5-79.5	10	165-170	< 5	260-265	< 5	355-360	6	450-455	< 5
79.5-85.4	< 5	170-175	< 5	265-270	< 5	360-365	9	455-460	< 5
85.4-89.5	< 5	175-180	< 5	270-275	< 5	365-370	< 5	460-465	< 5
89.5-91	< 5	180-185	< 5	275-280	< 5	370-375	5	465-470	< 5
91-94.5	< 5	185-190	< 5	280-285	< 5	375-380	5	470-474.5	< 5
94-.5-99.5	< 5	190-195	< 5	285-290	8	380-385	21		
99.5-104.5	< 5	195-200	< 5	290-295	6	385-390	27		
104.5-108.2	< 5	200-205	< 5	295-300	< 5	390-395	32		

Drill holes BP10-7 and BP10-8 tested gold enzyme leach annular and apical anomalies in the Access Road target area. BP-7 intercepted sixteen five to thirty foot-thick intercepts with detectable gold and one five foot intercept with 45 ppb gold.

Table 6e. Drill Hole BP10-07 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-3.5	< 5	105-110	< 5	200-205	< 5	290-295	< 5	385-390	< 5
3.5-7.0	< 5	110-115	< 5	205-210	5	295-300	10	390-395	< 5
7.0-18	< 5	115-120	< 5	210-215	< 5	300-305	< 5	395-400	< 5
18-23.5	5	120-125	< 5	215-218.5	< 5	305-310	< 5	400-405	< 5
23.5-28.5	< 5	125-130	< 5	218.5-222.5	8	310-315	< 5	405-410	< 5
28.5-37.9	< 5	130-135	< 5	222.5-225	< 5	315-320	< 5	410-415	< 5
37.9-45	< 5	135-140	< 5	225-230	8	320-325	8	415-420	< 5
45-50	< 5	140-145	< 5	230-235	8	325-330	8	420-425	5
50-55	6	145-150	< 5	235-240	< 5	330-335	7	425-431	< 5
55-60	< 5	150-155	< 5	240-245	< 5	335-340	5	431-435	5
60-65	< 5	155-160	< 5	245-250	5	340-345	< 5	435-440	7
65-70	8	160-165	< 5	250-255	10	345-350	< 5	440-445	8
70-75	7	165-170	< 5	255-260	6	350-355	7	445-450	10
75-80	< 5	170-175	< 5	260-265	< 5	355-360	11	450-455	6
80-85	< 5	175-180	< 5	265-270	45	360-365	7	455-460	12
85-90	10	180-185	< 5	270-275	< 5	365-370	< 5	460-465	< 5
90-95	< 5	185-190	< 5	275-280	5	370-375	5	465-468.5	< 5
95-100	< 5	190-195	< 5	280-285	18	375-380	8		
100-105	< 5	195-200	< 5	285-290	14	380-385	< 5		

BP10-8 contained seven intercepts ranging from five to thirty-five feet thick with detectable gold plus one one-hundred and eight-foot intercept with 26 ppb gold, and a 4.1 foot intercept with 48 ppb gold.

Table 6f. Drill Hole BP10-08 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-4	12	119.2-124.2	8	220-225	< 5	320-325	11	420-425	11
4-8.5	23	124.2-129.2	< 5	225-230	< 5	325-330	7	425-430	15
8.5-14.2	12	129.2-135.9	< 5	230-235	< 5	330-335	28	430-435	21
14.2-19.2	14	135.9-140	48	235-240	< 5	335-340	20	435-440	12
19.2-24.2	22	140-145	< 5	240-245	< 5	340-345	116	440-445	9
24.2-29.2	25	145-150	6	245-250	< 5	345-350	16	445-450	7
29.2-34.2	11	150-155	6	250-255	< 5	350-355	16	450-455	5
34.2-43.3	8	155-160	8	255-260	< 5	355-360	19	455-460	6
43.3-47.2	9	160-165	< 5	260-265	< 5	360-365	20	460-465	< 5
47.2-51.8	18	165-170	< 5	265-270	< 5	365-370	10	465-470	7
51.8-59.2	22	170-175	10	270-275	< 5	370-375	11	470-475	< 5
59.2-66.8	21	175-180	6	275-280	< 5	375-380	14	475-480	9
66.8-73.2	12	180-185	6	280-285	8	380-385	31	480-485	10
73.2-83.2	16	185-190	8	285-290	< 5	385-390	27	485-490	< 5
83.2-88.8	10	190-195	6	290-295	< 5	390-395	17	490-495	< 5
88.8-94.2	6	195-200	6	295-300	< 5	395-400	11	495-500	6
94.2-102.1	11	200-205	6	300-305	< 5	400-405	22	500-504.2	< 5
102.1-108	8	205-210	< 5	305-310	< 5	405-410	24		
108-113.2	< 5	210-215	< 5	310-315	5	410-415	20		
113.2-119.2	5	215-220	< 5	315-320	7	415-420	14		

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The analytical and QC procedures for the Freeport drill program are not known. Cominco submitted standards and duplicates in the data stream at random intervals, and submitted the drill samples for analysis to Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corp. in Salt Lake City, Utah. Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corp. used one assay ton splits that were fire assayed with a gravimetric finish.

All samples whether collected by the author or geological crew members under the supervision of

the author followed a rigorous sampling protocol to remove external contamination from personal jewelry, sampling instruments, and collection technique. All samples were collected at each site, where an initial pit was used to dry wash sampling tools and a second pit was used to collect the sample from 12" to 18" deep. The sample was then screened through a 1/8 inch screen and the – 1/8 inch fraction placed in an air-tight container supplied by the Laboratory.

Lithogeochemical samples and core samples were analyzed at Skyline Assayers and Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited facility. Skyline is independent of Canadian Mining Company Limited. Gold was analyzed by Fire Assay with an AA finish and the remaining elements were analyzed using ICP after an aqua regia digestion. Therefore, the non-gold results are partial if they are in refractory minerals. Soil analyses were performed using the enzyme leach protocol where elements above the local anomalous threshold may generate apical or halo patterns when contoured. Potential anomalous areas were generated for blind and hidden targets using industry-standard map pattern interpretive techniques.

All samples were in the possession of the author once collected in the field and reviewed to determine if any samples were missed. Samples were then boxed and carried to the laboratory in the author's pick-up truck where chain of custody was handed over to the laboratory. All core samples were sawed longitudinally and sample splits were selected based on a pre-logging determination by the project geologist with guidance from the author. One half portion of the core remains in the core box for future confirmation analysis, if necessary. All of the core boxes were photographed. The samples were in the possession of the project geologist and/or the author or locked in a secure building with a watchman, at night. The only variance to the chain of custody described above was that the laboratory personnel used a large truck to transport the samples from the secure building to the laboratory.

All Canadian Mining Company Limited lithogeochemical samples from outcrop and core and all soil samples were submitted with field blanks and field standards within the sample stream. Once the analytical results were reported, the field standards and field duplicates were mathematically analyzed using statistical and graphical techniques to determine field-based precision (reproducibility) and relative field accuracy. Laboratory duplicates and standards were reviewed where reported do determine laboratory-based precision and accuracy for each portion of the data stream.

Since the author undertook the exploration programs of Canadian Mining Company Limited, he feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for their exploration programs detailed in this technical report.

12.0 Data verification

The author applied minimal verification procedures to the exploration results as he undertook all of the Canadian Mining Company Limited exploration programs documented in this report. He reviewed each set of analyses as they were received from Skyline Assayers and Laboratories. The author is satisfied the data is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical testing

This section is ot applicable at present, as Canadian Mining Company Limited is not currently at the stage of exploration where mineral processing or metallurgical testing are required.

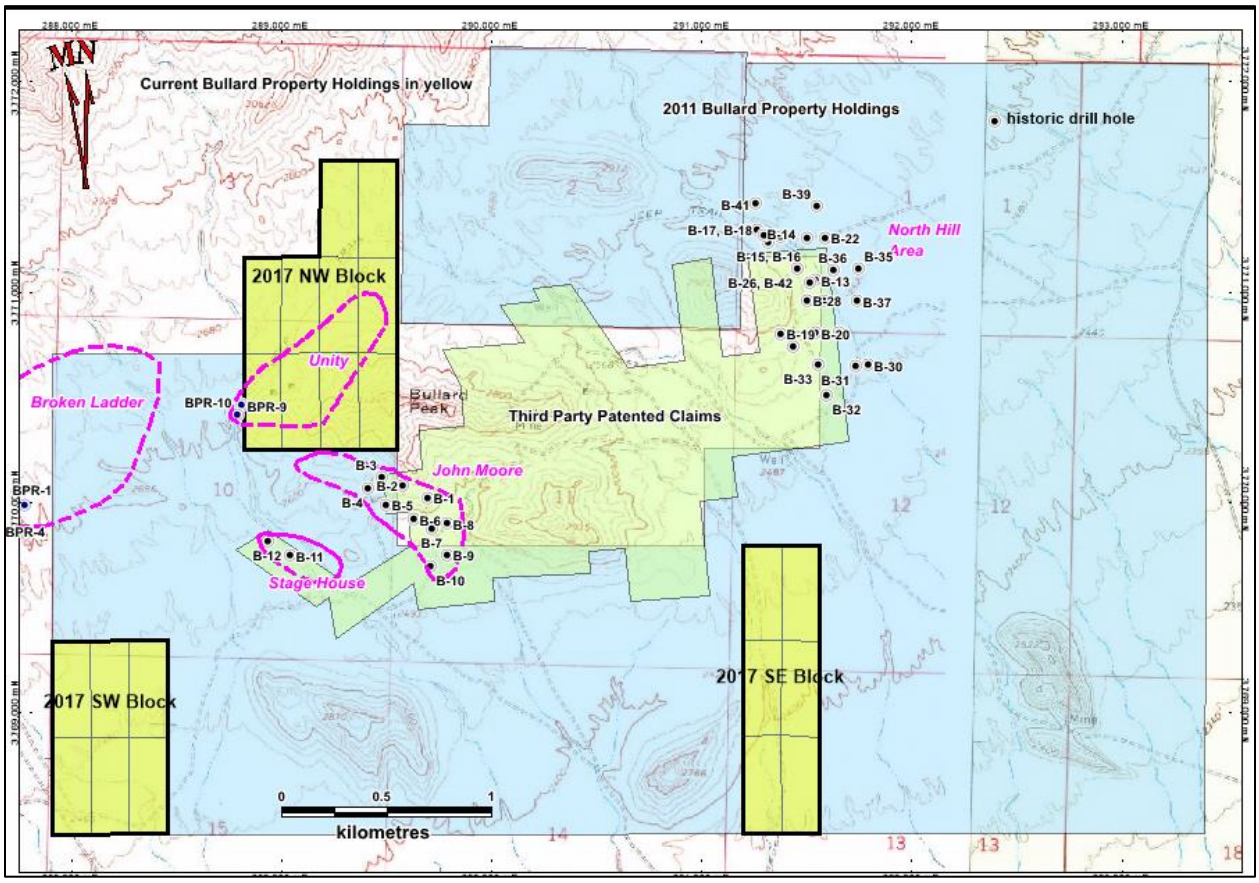
14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are currently no mineral resource estimates for the Bullard Pass property.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

This technical report is not relying on any information from adjacent properties.

The Bullard Pass area has been subject to historic exploration up to the late 1970's when the potential to host detachment fault gold deposits was recognized. Most of the pre-detachment exploration was focused on the Third Party Patented Claims (Figure 12), and is summarized from Smith and Berridge (2000).



Datum NAD 83 Zone 12 **Figure 11. Historic Exploration Outside 2017 claim blocks**

The ground underlying the patents was explored prior to the granting of the patents in 1907, however documented exploration is minimal prior to 1907. Durfee (1907-1910?) collected approximately 70 samples at 15 foot intervals along the western ½ of the Bullard vein as exposed in surface outcrops and limited underground workings. The results were plotted on a longitudinal section, not available to the author. He stated average grades were 2.94% copper and $7.53 per ton gold (0.364 opt Au at $20.67 per ounce).

Sansone (1984?) reported that A.S. & R. Co. (now ASARCO) reported grades of 0.25 opt Au and 2.67% Cu from a sampling program detailed on a 1 inch to 40 feet map. No other details were provided.

Flagg (1941) documented shipments of 5,500 tons from the Bullard mine to a smelter at Hayden, Arizona. The recovered grades were 0.34 opt Au, 0.26 opt Ag and 2.2% Cu.

Maitland (1943) took 34 channel samples and 1 grab sample on the Bullard vein. Weighted average of the sampling was 0.25 opt Au and 3% Cu with a highlight of 0.50 opt Au and 9.25% Cu over a 6 foot vein width. The vein average width was 3.2 feet.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines drilled four "A" size (30mm diameter) core holes into the Bullard vein from the ridge above the vein. Maximum hole depth was 92 feet. Two holes intersected the vein and returned values of 0.20 opt Au and 1.3% Cu over 5.2 feet and 0.07 opt Au and 2.9% Cu over 2.8 feet respectively. (USBM, 1944).

Bombardieri (1957) completed a property examination for Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation taking a 40 inch sample at a depth of 70 feet in the Wooten Shaft. The sample assayed 0.05 opt Au and 2.5% Cu.

Contract Mining Corporation leased 25 of the Bullard patents and commenced mining a 4 to 20 foot wide vein in the footwall of the Bullard vein at a rate of 20 tons per day for silica flux. Approximately 4,000 tons were shipped during the 1980-1981 period. No grades were disclosed. (Delise, 1981).

NRG Resources acquired a 60% interest in the patents from Contact Mining and completed an assessment of both the patents and the surrounding ACM claims. No details on sampling were provided, though he identified five potential areas on the property. (DeLise, 1981).

The ground surrounding the Third Party Patented Claims was staked by Sansone as the ACM lode claims in 1978, 166 in total. The claims were subsequently leased to Unity Mining Company who completed limited surface excavation on the veins at the west end of Bullard Peak. No sampling details were provided. (Sansone, 1984).

Riggs (1984) completed a sampling program on the ACM claims for Sansone, collecting 29 samples from veins located in the Unity area, the John Moore vein, the Owl vein, the Broken Ladder area and the Accident Hill area. The samples came from discrete veins with some assays in excess of 1 opt Au. No other details were provided. Geise (1984) subsequently completed a second report on the ACM claims, recognizing the detachment fault setting of the property. No sampling details were provided.

Resource Exploration and Development Co. (REDCO) conducted a reconnaissance sampling program in the areas west and southwest of the Bullard Peak, concentrating on the southwestern portion of the ACM claim group. REDCO confirmed the presence of narrow, high grade veins, returning highlighted grades of 1.54 opt Au. At the Broken Ladder prospect they obtained grades between 0.08 and 0.21 opt Au, in three sub-adjacent samples, representing zones 5 to 10 feet wide. A five foot channel sample at Unity, in the hanging wall of a vein assayed at 0.27 opt Au. Hanging wall mineralization at the John Moore vein assayed 0.11 opt Au. No other sampling details were provided.

Two drilling campaigns followed: Freeport McMoRan in 1987 and Cominco American on 1989-1990. The collar locations are shown on Figure 11 and the results are shown in Tables 7a and 7b.

Table 7a. Historic Freeport McMoRan Gold Co. Drilling (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992).

Hole	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Zone (ft)	opt Au		Hole	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Zone (ft)	opt Au
BPR-1	345	-80	300	0-15	0.0057		BPR-3	340	-60	305	140-145	0.007
				65-70	0.009		BPR-4	345	-60	400	20-25	0.006
				150-155	0.007		BPR-5	335	-60	200	---	---
BPR-2	355	-60	305	50-55	0.009		BPR-6	330	-60	300	---	---
				60-65	0.007		BPR-7	320	-60	200	---	---
				75-85	0.0055		BPR-8	0	-90	385	---	---
				90-95	0.008		BPR-9	45	-60	300	---	---
				105-120	0.0087		BPR-10	10	-60	305	45-50	0.089

Freeport McMoRan Gold Co. drilled four holes in the Broken Ladder area, four holes in the Accident Hill area and 2 holes in the Unity area, all in the southwestern portion of the ACM claims in 1987. The best intersection was 0.089 opt Au over 5 feet in BPR-10 at the Unity area, just above the Bullard fault. (Figure 3a, Table 2). (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992).

Cominco American Resources Inc. drilled 30 holes in the North Hill (B-13 to B-42) and 10 holes in the John Moore (B-1 to B-10) and two holes in the Stage House area (B-11 to B-12) in 1989 and 1990. Highlight grades of 0.247 opt Au over 5 feet in the North Hill area, where several holes hit gold mineralization. Most of the holes in the John Moore area subsequently appear to have been drilled in the unaltered footwall of the vein, as opposed to the silicified wall rocks on the hanging wall. A few drill holes were located in the hanging wall of the John Moore vein, but only slightly anomalous Au values were intercepted. All of their drill holes were structurally high above the Bullard fault. (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992).

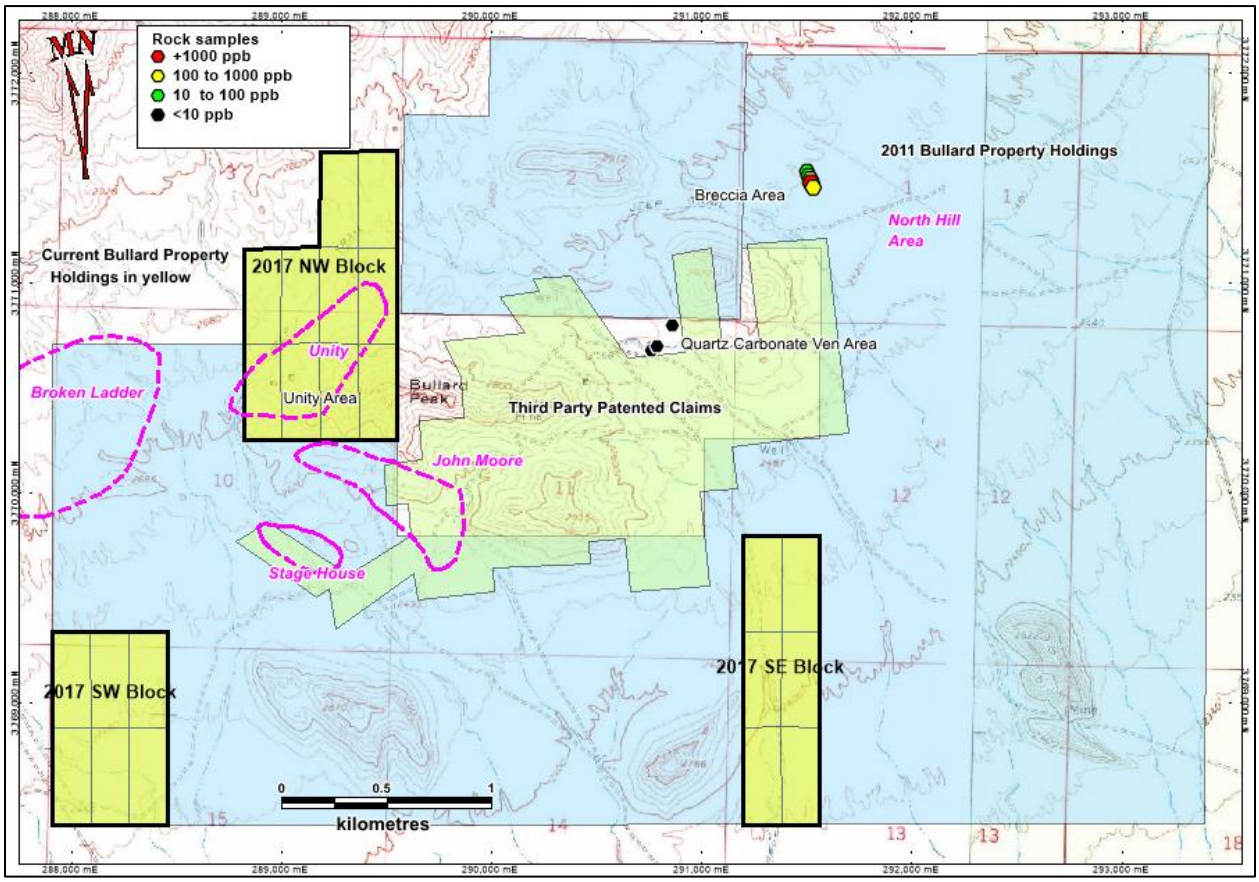
Canadian Mining Company Limited acquired the bulk of the ground held by the former ACM claims in 2007. They completed lithogeochemical sampling, orientation, Phase I and Phase II enzyme leach soil sampling and diamond drilling between 2007 and 2010.

Table 7b. Historic Cominco American Resources Inc. Drilling (Spencer and Reynolds, 1992).

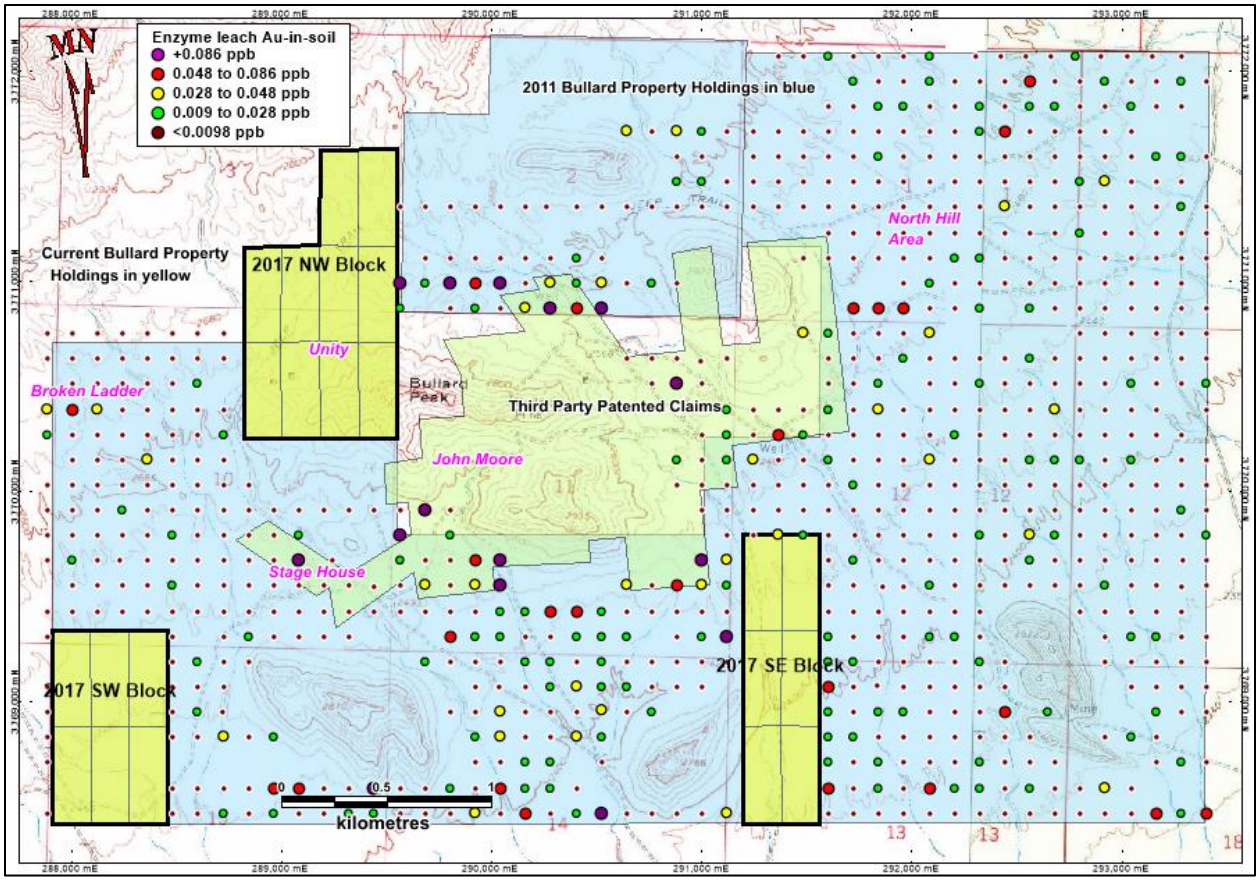
Hole	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Zone (ft)	opt Au
B-1			300	255-260	42
B-2			300	65-70	280
B-3			250	40-45	6965
B-4			250	45-50	585
B-5			250	---	---
B-6			250	---	---
B-7			250	---	---
B-8			155	30-35	250
				35-60	79
B-9			250	135-140	256
B-10			250	35-40	290
B-11			250	45-50	775
B-12			250	---	---
B-13	0	-90	200	---	---
B-14	0	-90	95	55-85	0.187
B-15	270	-45	225	85-110	0.197
				125-145	0.029
B-16	270	-65	350	100-105	0.038
				115-130	0.052
				130-160	0.018
				170-175	0.015
				190-195	0.049
				200-205	0.247
B-17	90	-45	225	75-100	0.078
				100-120	0.023
B-18	90	-65	350	105-115	0.051
				150-155	0.012
B-19	90	-90	735	165-205	0.013
				2015-250	0.021
				545-550	0.024
				575-590	0.013

Hole	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Zone (ft)	opt Au
B-20	270	-60	550	130-155	0.016
B-21	270	-60	560	510-515	0.01
				535-540	0.025
B-22	90	-60	500	---	---
B-23	90	-60	750	15-35	0.123
				220-225	0.021
B-24	0	-90	400	---	---
B-25	90	-60	400	---	---
B-26	90	-60	400	---	---
B-27	90	-60	400	---	---
B-28	90	-60	400	---	---
B-29	90	-60	400	45-50	0.008
B-30	90	-60	400	---	---
B-31	270	-60	400	---	---
B-32	90	-60	400	300-305	0.005
B-33	90	-60	500	105-110	0.031
B-34	90	-60	420	55-60	0.045
				350-355	0.012
B-35	90	-60	400	5-10	0.002
B-36	90	-60	400	---	---
B-37	90	-60	400	85-110	0.033
				120-125	0.019
				300-305	0.09
B-39	90	-60	420	10-15	0.016
				45-90	0.011
				105-110	0.008
				135-185	0.01
B-41	90	-60	400	335-350	0.003
B-42	0	-90	800	---	---

The lithogeochemical sampling concentrated on two areas outside of the 2017 claim blocks: Breccia Area and Quartz Carbonate Area (Figure 12a). The Breccia Area is underlain by Tertiary brecciated mafic volcanic rocks containing fragments variably altered to hematite and cemented with multiple episodes of vein-quartz deposition. Copper oxide mineralization forms a coating on the outcrops in the southern portion of the outcrops. The Quartz Carbonate Area hosts quartz carbonate veins similar to the veins west of the Unity mine in a major creek and its tributaries. The five samples from the Breccia area ranged from 20 to 1405 ppb Au and 547 to 6526 ppm Cu. The four samples from the Quartz Carbonate area ranged background in gold to 129 to 509 ppm Cu.



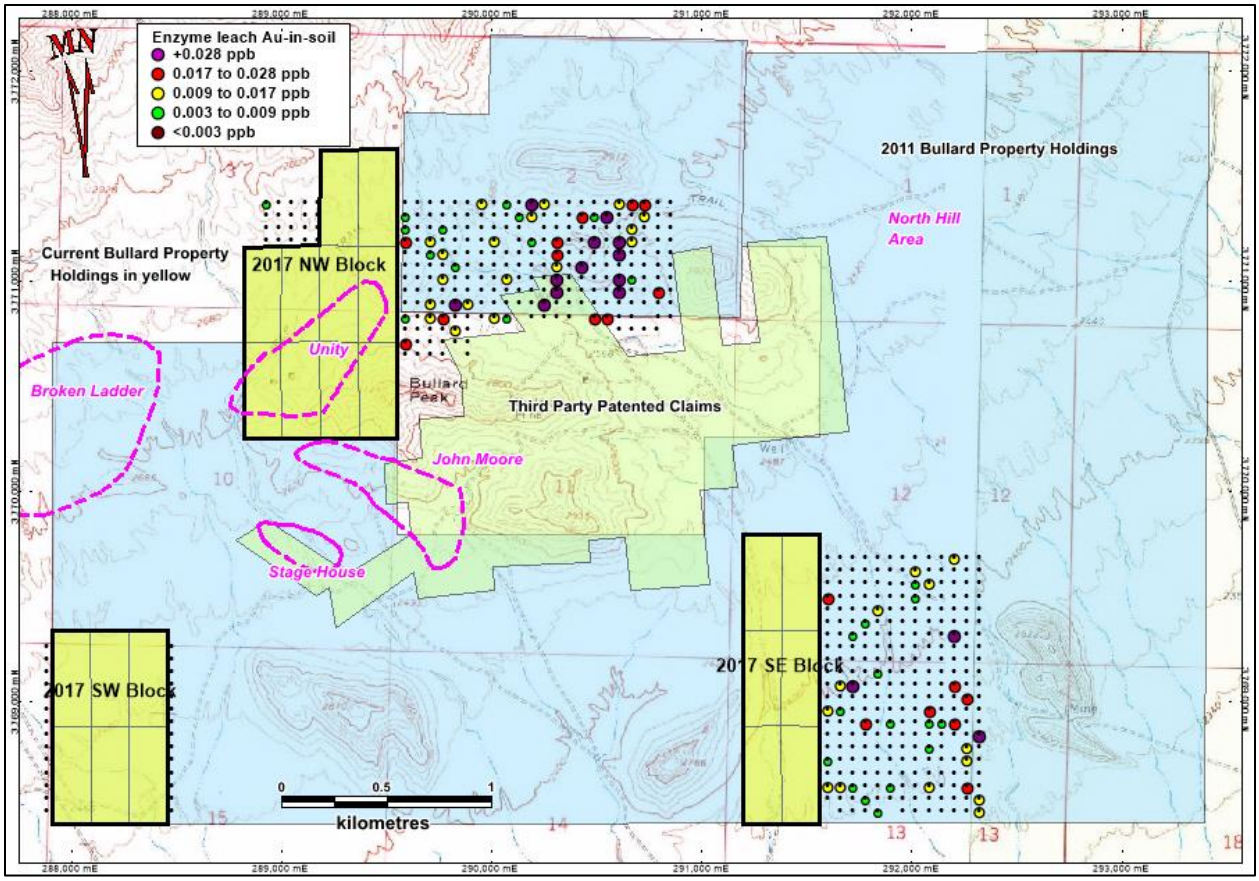
Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 12a. Historic Rock Sample Locations Outside Claim Blocks**



Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 12b. Phase I Soil Locations Outside Claim Blocks**

Canadian Mining Company Limited next completed two phases of enzyme leach soil sampling, a Phase I program at 120 metres by 120 metres line spacing totaling 938 samples; and a Phase II program consisting of three 60 metre by 60 metre detailed grids over the anomalous areas from the Phase I program adding an additional 936 samples. The statistics for both surveys are shown in Table 4.

The Phase I soil program results indicated that precious metal, base metal, and hydrothermal element anomalies with geologically reasonable patterns were present in the soils over both the pediment gravels and overlying exposed Tertiary volcanic rocks. The raw gold-in-soil values are shown in Figure 12b. Several cluster anomalies were noted throughout the grid.



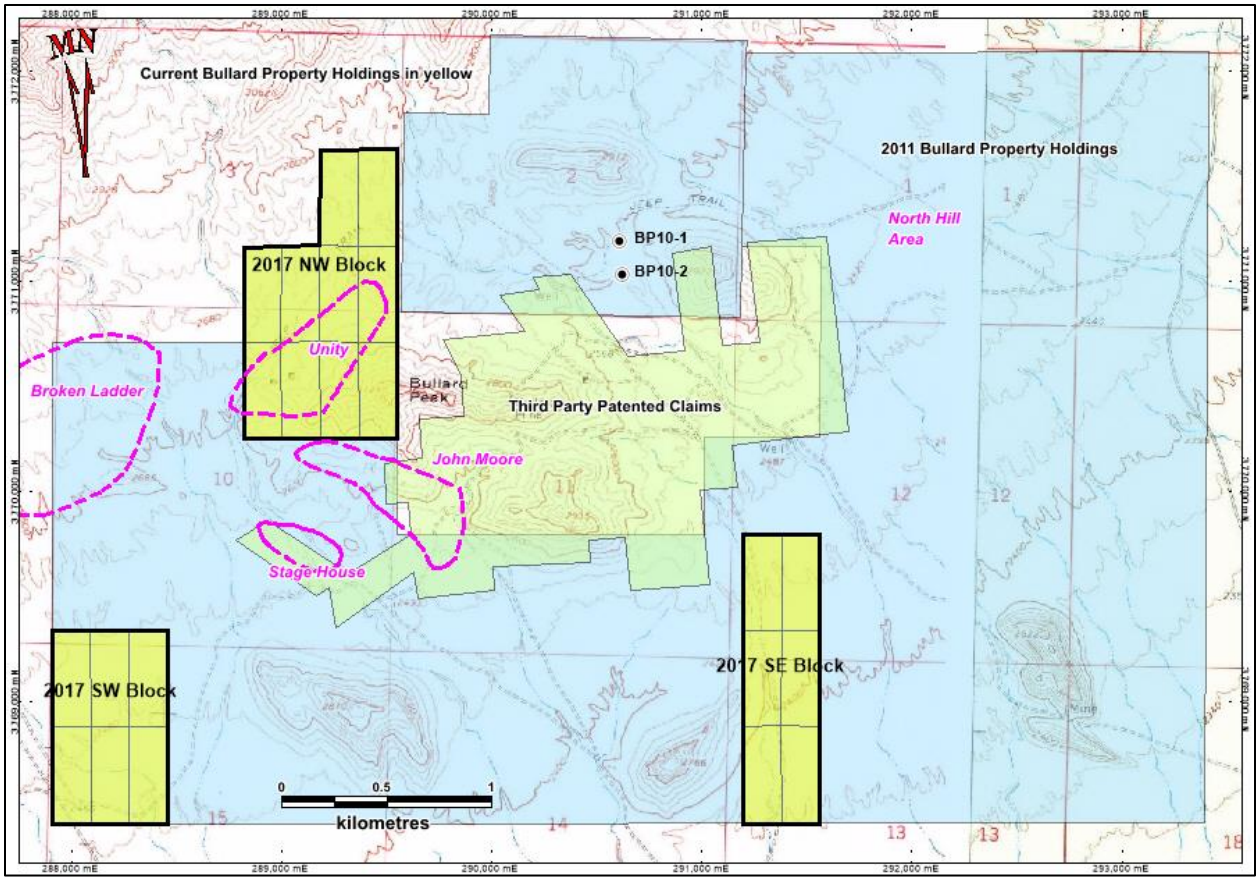
Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 **Figure 12c. Phase II Soil Locations Outside Claim Blocks**

The Phase II soil program concentrated in three areas of the Phase I grid. The raw gold data is shown in Figure 12c, Aside from the key areas with the three current claim blocks, several cluster anomalies were located outside of the SE and NW current claim blocks.

Table 8. 2010 Drilling Program Details Outside Claim Blocks

Hole	27Z12E	27Z12N	Elevation	Length
BP10-01	290607	3771200	2500	504.5

Hole	27Z12E	27Z12N	Elevation	Length
BP10-02	290623	3771036	2475	504.5



Datum NAD 27 Zone 12

Figure 12d. Drill Hole Locations Outside Claim Blocks

Table 9a. Drill Hole BP10-01 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-4.5	< 5	100-105	10	195-200	5	300-305	< 5	405-410	6
4.5-6	8	105-110	< 5	200-205	< 5	305-310	< 5	410-415	< 5
6-10	< 5	110-115	< 5	205-210	5	310-315	< 5	415-420	< 5
10-15	< 5	115-120	7	210-215	< 5	315-320	6	420-425	< 5
15-20	< 5	120-125	5	215-220	< 5	320-325	5	425-430	5
20-25	< 5	125-130	6	220-225	5	325-330	5	430-435	6
25-30	< 5	130-135	5	225-230	< 5	330-335	< 5	435-440	< 5
30-35	< 5	135-140	< 5	230-235	< 5	335-340	5	440-445	14
35-40	< 5	140-145	7	235-240	< 5	340-345	10	445-450	5
40-45	< 5	145-147.5	6	240-245	< 5	345-350	5	450-455	10
45-50	< 5	147.5-151	10	245-250	5	350-355	< 5	455-460	7
50-55	< 5	151-154.5	11	250-255	< 5	355-360	5	460-465	< 5
55-60	< 5	154.5-158	5	255-260	6	360-365	< 5	465-470	< 5
60-65	< 5	158-161.5	9	260-265	< 5	365-370	< 5	470-475	< 5
65-70	< 5	161.5-165	5	265-270	< 5	370-375	< 5	475-480	< 5
70-77	< 5	165-169.5	6	270-275	5	375-380	5	480-485	< 5
77-79	< 5	169.5-176	< 5	275-280	< 5	380-385	< 5	485-490	< 5
79-85	< 5	176-180	< 5	280-285	< 5	385-390	6	490-495	< 5
85-90	< 5	180-185	< 5	285-290	6	390-395	6	495-500	< 5
90-95	< 5	185-190	8	290-295	8	395-400	< 5	500-504.5	< 5
95-100	6	190-195	< 5	295-300	8	400-405	12		

The objectives for drill holes BP10-1 and BP10-2 included testing the mineral favorability of the upper plate Tertiary conglomerate that was previously untested by drilling and to attempt to drill through the upper plate and the Bullard Detachment Fault into the lower plate. Holes BP10-1 and BP10-2 are located within the center of a large annular gold anomaly associated with anomalous silver, arsenic, barium, copper, lead, antimony, and zinc annular anomalies. All these anomalies are based on interpreting contoured soil data generated by using the Enzyme Leach technique. Hole BP10-2 is also sited over an apical anomaly for gold. Detectable gold (average = 5 to 20 ppb) in eighteen separate intercepts that range from five to twenty feet thick is associated locally within the pathfinder element intercepts in BP10-1.

In the upper 300 feet of BP10-2, 62% of the samples have detectable gold. In the entire 500 foot hole twenty-three separate intercepts range from five to twenty feet thick. The detachment fault was not reached in either hole indicating that its dip is greater than 15°.

Table 9b Drill Hole BP10-02 Gold Assay Results

Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au	Footage	ppb Au
0-9.5	10	100-105	8	205-210	7	310-315	5	415-420	< 5
9.5-11	13	105-110	< 5	210-215	11	315-320	5	420-425	< 5
11-13.5	5	110-115	< 5	215-220	7	320-325	< 5	425-430	< 5
13.5-16.5	7	115-120	5	220-225	< 5	325-330	< 5	430-435	< 5
16.5-20	7	120-125	5	225-230	8	330-335	6	435-440	< 5
20-25	< 5	125-130	< 5	230-235	6	335-340	< 5	440-445	< 5
25-30	7	130-135	< 5	235-240	6	340-345	5	445-450	< 5
30-35	5	135-140	6	240-245	5	345-350	< 5	450-455	< 5
35-40	6	140-145	< 5	245-250	< 5	350-355	< 5	455-460	< 5
40-45	6	145-150	< 5	250-255	8	355-360	5	460-465	< 5
45-50	< 5	150-155	7	255-260	5	360-365	5	465-470	7
50-55	9	155-160	6	260-265	< 5	365-370	6	470-475	< 5
55-60	5	160-165	< 5	265-270	6	370-375	< 5	475-480	< 5
60-65	5	165-170	8	270-275	< 5	375-380	< 5	480-485	< 5
65-70	6	170-175	< 5	275-280	< 5	380-385	< 5	485-490	< 5
70-75	< 5	175-180	< 5	280-285	9	385-390	5	490-495	< 5
75-80	7	180-185	< 5	285-290	< 5	390-395	< 5	495-500	< 5
80-85	8	185-190	5	290-295	< 5	395-400	< 5	500-504.5	< 5
85-90	7	190-195	< 5	295-300	10	400-405	6		
90-95	16	195-200	7	300-305	< 5	405-410	< 5		
95-100	7	200-205	10	305-310	< 5	410-415	< 5		

16.0 Other relevant data and Information

There is no additional relevant data or information that is not disclosed on the Bullard Pass property to the best of the author's knowledge.

17.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

A preliminary geological review of the various data packages in the vicinity of the Bullard Pass Property that are currently available indicates that the property is located in an area with gold mineralization associated with the detachment fault model. Previous work concentrated on the Bullard Peak Property where gold-bearing veins are located in discontinuous fault zones and small shear zones cropping out in erosional remnants surrounded by pediment gravels. Besides confirming that mineralization is fault controlled in this area, Cominco's geophysical work on the flank of North Hill and subsequent drilling indicated that fault controlled mineralization exists under pediment

gravels. This lead to the 2007 staking and is the geological model on which the current claims are staked. A review of the geologic map by Smith and Berridge (2000) indicated the detachment fault underlies the property, and based on the orientation of Tertiary volcanic rock units in separate isolated hills that major upper-plate structures are buried under the gravels. Potentially, it can be inferred that these large structures enhanced erosion and therefore these pre- or syn-mineralization structures may host larger zones of mineralization than the small tight shear and fault zones on the resistant erosional remnants.

The Phase I and Phase II enzyme leach soil programs were successful in highlighting area for drilling follow-up utilizing the author's proprietary treatment of the data. The 6 holes completed to date were successful in location anomalous gold values and geochemical signatures that warrant further drilling.

The author feels the Bullard Pass property is a property of merit and further exploration is warranted.

A 3,500 foot drill program should be undertaken to follow up on the earlier exploration programs.

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could be reasonably expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

18.0 Recommendations

An exploration program consisting of 3,500 feet of HQ diamond drilling is recommended for the Bullard Pass property. At an average depth of 500 feet this budget will be sufficient for seven drill holes. Four holes will be drilled on the NW block following up the results of BP10-03, two holes will be drilled on the SW Block and one hole will be drilled on the SE block. The cost of this program is estimated at $373,100 as detailed in Table 8.

Table 10. 2017 Exploration Budget

Breakdown of Budget

Allow 32 days to drill 3500 feet

Contract geologist core drilling	32	days	@	$1,000	/day	$32,000
Sampler	32	days	@	$450	/day	$14,400
Room & Board	64	days	@	$150	/day	$9,600
Vehicle + Fuel	32	days	@	$200	/day	$6,400
Drill Mob / Demob						$2,500
Footage (all in)	3500	feet	@	$75	/foot	$262,500
Analysis - rock	700	sample	@	$50	/sample	$35,000
Data verification	28	sample	@	$25	/sample	$700
Documentation						$10,000
Contingency						
Total Budget						**$373,100**

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20.0 Date and signature page

CERTIFICATE FOR PATRICK F. O'HARA, Ph.D.

I, Patrick F. O'Hara, CPG, a consulting geologist with offices at 1739 Tatum Place, Prescott AZ 86301 USA and 1555 Iron Springs Road., Prescott, AZ 86305 USA do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

IMC International Corp.
Suite 2710 - 200 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6E 1S4
Canada

I graduated with Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Queens College, CUNY, and a Ph.D. from Arizona State University, all in geology.

I am a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG-09527) and a SME Registered Member (2407050)

I have worked as a geologist in the mineral industry for thirty-eight years since receiving my Ph.D.

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 requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 38 years of exploration experience in the southwestern United States, in all numerous types of mineral deposits, including base and precious metals

I am responsible for the entire technical report titled TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BULLARD PASS PROPERTY dated October 16, 2018. I last visited the Bullard Pass Property on February 7, 2017.

I undertook the 2007 through 2010 exploration programs on the Bullard Pass Property, so I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of October 16, 2018, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of both Canadian Mining Company Inc.(CMCI), Canadian Zeolite Corp. (CZC), and IMC International Corp. after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101:

- I am not an employee, insider, director, or related party of either the CMCI, CZC, or IMC International Corp. nor do I expect to be.
- I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive any securities, either directly or indirectly in either CMCI, CZC, IMC International Corp., or any related party to either CMCI, CZC, or IMC International Corp.
- I am not an employee, insider or director of any issuer that has any interest, either direct or indirect in the property, either CMCI, CZC, INC Corp., or in an adjacent property.
- I do not have or expect to receive, either directly or indirectly, an ownership, royalty or other interest in the Bullard Pass Property or an adjacent property.
- I have not received the majority of my income from CMCI, CNZ, IMC International Corp., or any related companies over the last three years.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this revised Technical Report effective October 16, 2018

Patrick F. O'Hara

Patrick F. O'Hara, CPG

Patrick F. O'Hara

SME
Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration
Patrick F. O'Hara
SME Registered Member No. 2407050
Signature Patrick F. O'Hara
Date Signed 11/30/18
Expiration date 12/30/18