NI43-101 Technical Report

On The

Champ Property

British Columbia

NTS 82F04

-117° 36' Longitude and 49°14' Latitude

For
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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by 66 Resources Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Champ Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange. The author visited the Champ Property on October 4, 2017.

The Champ Property claim consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1054.63 hectares located on NTS maps 82F04 centered at Latitude 49° 14’ 30” N Longitude -117° 36’ 53” W. An agreement dated August 24, 2017(“Agreement) between 66 Resources Corp. and Barrie Field-Dyte (the 100% registered owner) states that 66 Resources Corp. may gain a 100% undivided interest in two of the four claims from Barrie Field-Dyte through the issuance of 300,000 shares and a payment of $10,000 CDN within 15 days after 66 Resources Corp. trading on the CSE Exchange. Two additional claims were staked by 66 Resources Corp. which are included in the Champ Property and governed by the terms of the Agreement.

The Champ Property is located in the Rossland-Nelson map area which is within the Omineca belt. Included in this belt are the North American terrane rocks include the Middle Proterozoic Windermere Supergroup and overlying Lower Cambrian Quartzite Range and Reno formations located in the southeast corner of the map area. To the west, these are structurally overlain by the north-trending Kootenay terrane consisting mainly of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group and Active and Laib formations. The Slide Mountain terrane is represented in the map-area by Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Milfor Group. Early Jurassic Rossland and Ymir group rocks of Quesnellia comprise the thickest stratigraphic package, forming a broad northeast-trending belt in the central portion of the map area. Much of the map area is cut by the Middle to Late Jurassic Nelson and related intrusions, including the important Rossland monzonite. Other intrusive suites.

66 Resources Corp. undertook an exploration program from September 18 to October 11, 2017. The program consisted of the collection of 663 soil samples on two separate grids and the collection of 14 rock samples.

In order to continue to evaluate the potential of the Champ Property, a program of property mapping, and ground geophysics is warranted. The expected cost of the programme is $100,265 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by 66 Resources Corp. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Champ Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Champ Property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

And mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Champ Property area that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 18.

The author visited the Champ Property on October 4, 2017 during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commission in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and the CSE Venture Exchange.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by 66 Resources Corp.

This evaluation of the 66 Resources Corp. Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files 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 and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence. As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Annum (year)	a	Miles per hour	mph
Billion years ago	Ga	Milligram	mg
Centimetre	cm	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Millilitre	mL
Cubic metre	m3	Millimetre	mm
Day	d	Million	M
Days per week	d/wk	Million tonnes	Mt
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Minute (plane angle)	'
Dead weight tonnes	DWT	Minute (time)	min
Degree	°	Month	mo
Degrees Celsius	°C	Ounce	oz.
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per billion	ppb
Diameter	ø	Parts per million	ppm
Gram	g	Percent	%
Grams per litre	g/L	Pound(s)	lb.
Grams per tonne	g/t	Power factor	pF
Greater than	>	Specific gravity	SG
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square centimetre	cm^2
Gram	g	Square inch	in^2
Grams per litre	g/L	Square kilometre	km^2
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square metre	m^2
Greater than	>	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilo (thousand)	k	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilogram	kg	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilometre	km	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Kilometres per hour	km/h	Total suspended solids	TSS
Less than	<	Week	wk
Litre	L	Weight/weight	w/w
Litres per minute	L/m	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Metre	m	Yard	yd.
Metres above sea level	masl	Year (annum)	a
Metres per minute	m/min	Year	yr.
Metres per second	m/s		
Metric ton (tonne)	t		

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by 66 Resources Corp., which to the author's knowledge is correct. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Not applicable

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Champ Property claim consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1054.63 hectares located on NTS maps 82F04 centered at Latitude 49° 14' 30" Longitude -117° 36' 53". The claims are located within the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Claim No.	Claim Name	Issue date	Go to Date	Area (ha)
1051500	CHAMP	2017/APR/20	2021/Jun/25	42.1835
1053425	CHAMP 2	2017/JUL/26	2021/Jun/25	527.3024
1056187	CHAMP 3	2017/Nov/09	2018/Nov/09	63.24
1056188	CHAMP4	2017/Nov/09	2018/Nov/09	421.91

BC Mineral Titles online indicates that Barrie Field-Dyte the current registered 100% owner of all Champ mineral claims above.

There has been no historical production on the Champ Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity. The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Champ Property for the recommend work.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Champ Property ownership as of November 20 2017.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown ground and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to accesses mineral claims

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four $10 per hectare, years five and six $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

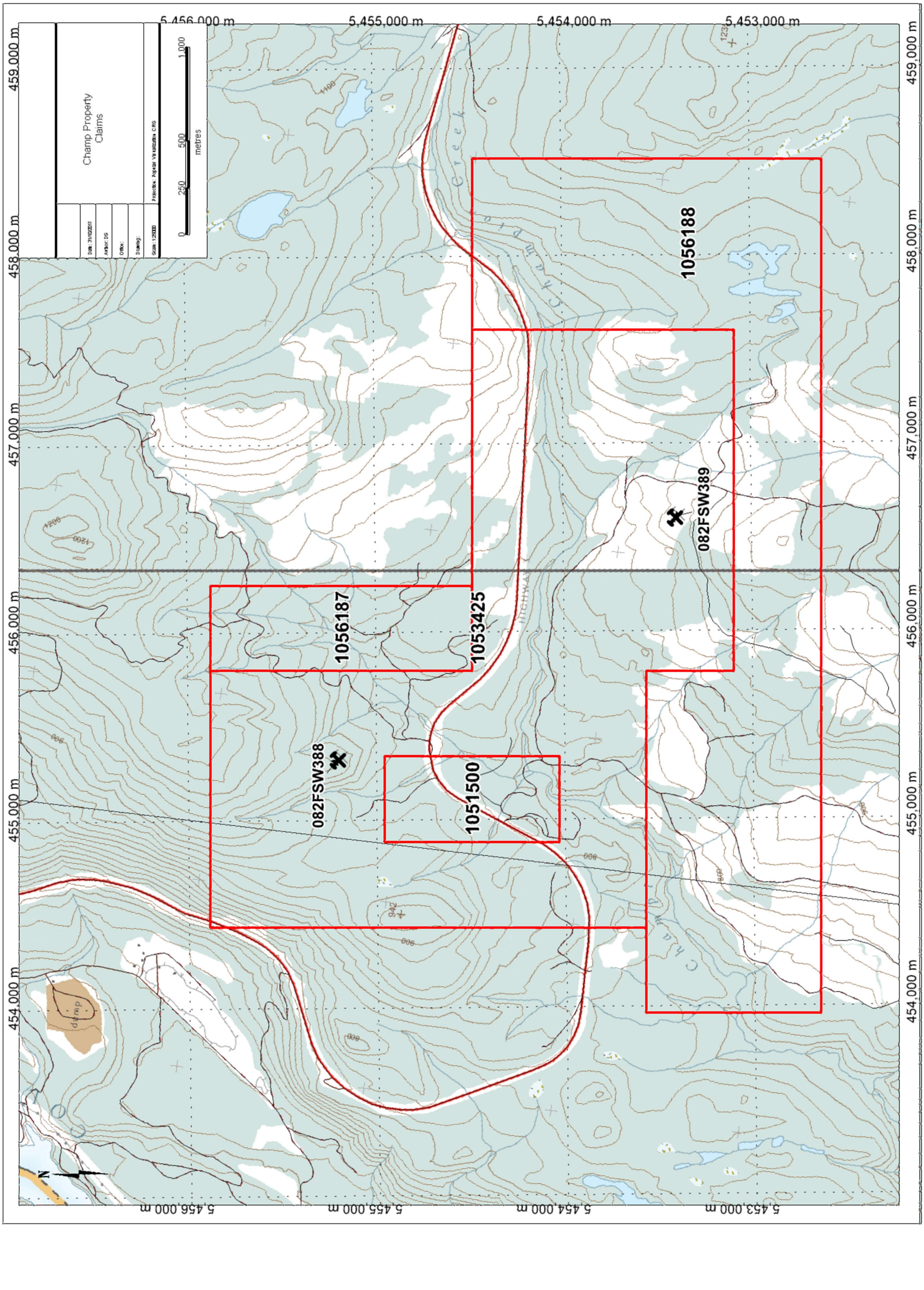
No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program.

The Company is unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Champ Property

The reported historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



An agreement was provided to the author, dated August 24, 2017, between 66 Resources Corp. with office at 200- 551 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2C2 and Barrie Field-Dyte of 22-3096 South Main Street, Penticton, B.C. V2A 8C2. This agreement gives 66 Resources Corp. an opportunity to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Champ Property (mineral claims 1051500 and 1053425) from Barrie Field-Dyte through the issuance of 300,000 shares of 66 Resources Corp. and payment of $10,000 CDN within 15 days after 66 Resources Corp. trading on the CSE Exchange.

The Champ Property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty in respect of all products produced from the Champ Property. One percent can be purchased for $1,000,000 within the first five years of commercial production.

When the author reviewed the historical data on the Champ Property he recommended the Company acquire additional ground to cover some of the areas of historical work. As result mineral claims 1056187 and 1056188 were acquired by Barrie Field-Dyte totaling and extra 485.15 ha.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Champ Property is located approximately 5 km, by paved highway, from the town of Castlegar to the west. Castlegar hosts a range of light industrial services and accommodation options and can be accessed by regularly scheduled flights from Vancouver and Calgary.

The Crowsnest Highway (Hwy 3) provides excellent access to the Champ Property, and bisects the claims from east to west. An extensive network of good quality gravel logging roads provides vehicular access throughout the Champ Property. In some areas, tracks are overgrown though access may be quickly restored with relatively minor maintenance work. Logging has been conducted in many areas on the Champ Property by several companies as recently as 2007.

Average temperatures range from -10ºC in winter to +35ºC in the summer months and Hwy 3 is open year-round. Weather conditions through the spring and summer months vary from clear, sunny and warm to overcast and rainy. Fall is characterized by clear, crisp days with increasing cloud cover bringing rain and snow with the onset of winter. Average precipitation is in the order of 4.0 m of snow and 500 mm of rain.

Elevations at the Champ Property range from 700 m to 942 m above sea level. Most of the, the terrain is characterized by low ridges and hills, with small swamps in local depressions. The southern and western portions of the Champ Property comprise the greatest elevation. Extensive logging in the area has left a patchwork of clear cuts across the Champ Property. Elsewhere, the Champ Property is forested with spruce, pine, fir and larch.

Approximately a third of the claim area is within areas of re-growth old logging with the remainder covered by a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees. Rock exposures are plentiful along the many logging access roads but less common in the forested area, generally restricted to high standing ridges.

6 HISTORY

The surrounding area has had considerable exploration since the late 1890s, with development of many past producing mines in the Rossland area, 25 km to the southeast and the Nelson area, 20 km to the east.

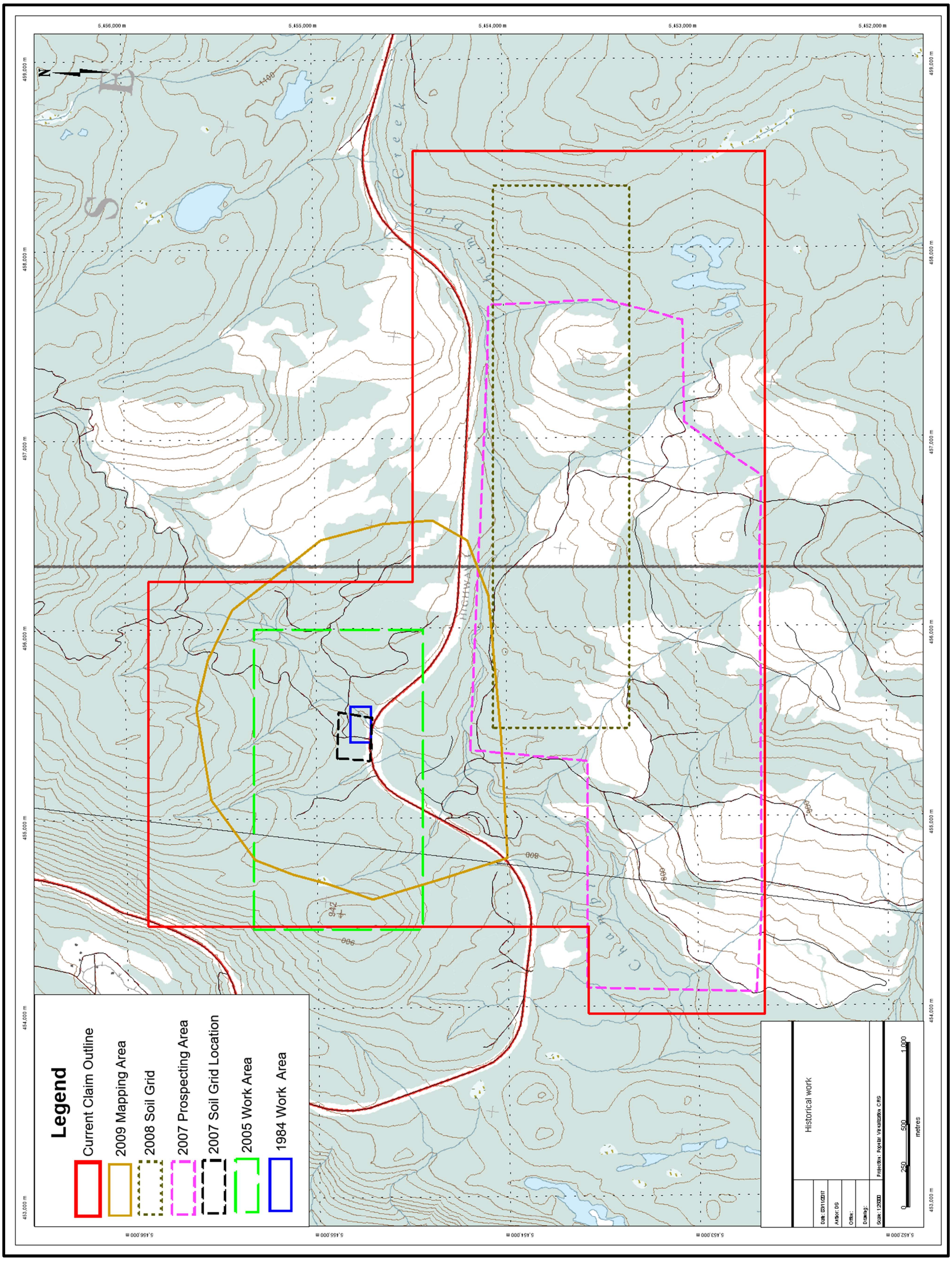
Recorded assessment work on the Champion Creek claim group area is listed below in Table 3. Considerable prospecting, recorded in these reports, has led to the discovery of several styles of unrecognized gold mineralization, first by Gustafson (1984), and then by Tom Kennedy on several of the claims that comprise the Champion Creek property, including the Champ claim (T. Kennedy, 2005, 2007, 2008). Kootenay Gold Inc. conducted a small geochemical soil program on part of the Champ claim in 2008 resulting in the recognition of several northwest-trending, moderately high gold anomalies in the southwest corner of the grid (C. Kennedy, 2008). Exploration work for this report comprised 6 days of geological mapping in the 2008 field season, centered on the Champ claim, where most of the new mineralization reported by T. Kennedy is located.

Table 3: Recorded Assessment Report

Aris Report No.	Operator	Author	Year	Work and Results on the Current Champ Property
12372	A&E Gustafson	E. Gustafson	1984	12 Samples sent for Assay on 3.40 oz./t Au 0.099 oz./t Au
27811	Kootenay Gold	Author	2005	Prospecting
29211	T, Kennedy	Kennedy	2007	64 soil Samples on three lines @ 25 m stations. Gold as high as 316.9 ppb, Arsenic up to 49.3 ppm
29440	T, Kennedy	T. Kennedy	2007	Prospecting
30533	Kootenay Gold	C Kennedy	2008	6 soils anomalies of > 25 ppb Au, 3 soils anomalies >1 ppm Au
30118	T, Kennedy	T. Kennedy	2008	19 rock sample, one rock sample 5157 ppb Au
31027	Kootenay Gold	T. Hoy	2009	Geological Mapping

Only work undertaken on the current Champ Property configuration is in the table above. See Figure 3 for areas of historical work.

Figure 3: Historical Work Map



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

After Hoy and Dunne 2001, Hoy 2009

The Champ Property is in the Rossland-Nelson map area is within the Omineca belt. Rocks of the North American terrane include the Middle Proterozoic Windermere Supergroup and overlying Lower Cambrian Quartzite Range and Reno formations located in the southeast corner of the map area. To the west, these are structurally overlain by the north- trending Kootenay terrane consisting mainly of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group and Active and Laib formations. The Slide Mountain terrane is represented in the map-area by Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Milfor Group. Early Jurassic Rossland and Ymir group rocks of Quesnellia comprise the thickest stratigraphic package, forming a broad northeast-trending belt in the central portion of the map area. Much of the map area is cut by the Middle to Late Jurassic Nelson and related intrusions, including the important Rossland monzonite.

The Rossland-Nelson map area is within the Omineca belt, a zone of variably deformed and metamorphosed Proterozoic to Tertiary rocks along the boundary between accreted terranes and ancestral North America. The Omineca belt developed in Jurassic through Early Cretaceous time as Quesnellia was thrust over marginal North American and Kootenay terrane rocks and subsequently displaced eastward by folding and thrust faulting (Price, 1981; 1986). This Mesozoic compressional deformation was followed by extensional tectonics in Eocene time (Parrish, 1995). Plutonic rocks within the Omineca belt are common, and represent magmatism associated with both compressional and extensional tectonics.

The tectonic boundary between Quesnellia and North American rocks is commonly marked by mafic volcanic rocks and associated ultramafics of the oceanic Slide Mountain terrane. South of Nelson, this boundary is defined by the Waneta and Tillicum fault systems the contact is locally obscured or cut by either Middle Jurassic Nelson batholithic rocks or Late Cretaceous intrusions.

The Rossland Group includes clastic rocks of the Archibald Formation and correlative Ymir Group, dominantly volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation and dominantly fine-grained clastic rocks of the overlying Hall Formation (Frebold and Little, 1962; Little, 1982).

The Archibald Formation comprises a succession of interbedded siltstones, sandstones and argillites with prominent sections of interbedded conglomerate. Its total exposed thickness varies from a few tens of metres of conglomerate near Patterson to more than 2,550 metres of finer grained clastic rocks near Gilliam Creek. Its contact with the overlying Elise Formation varies from abrupt to locally gradational.

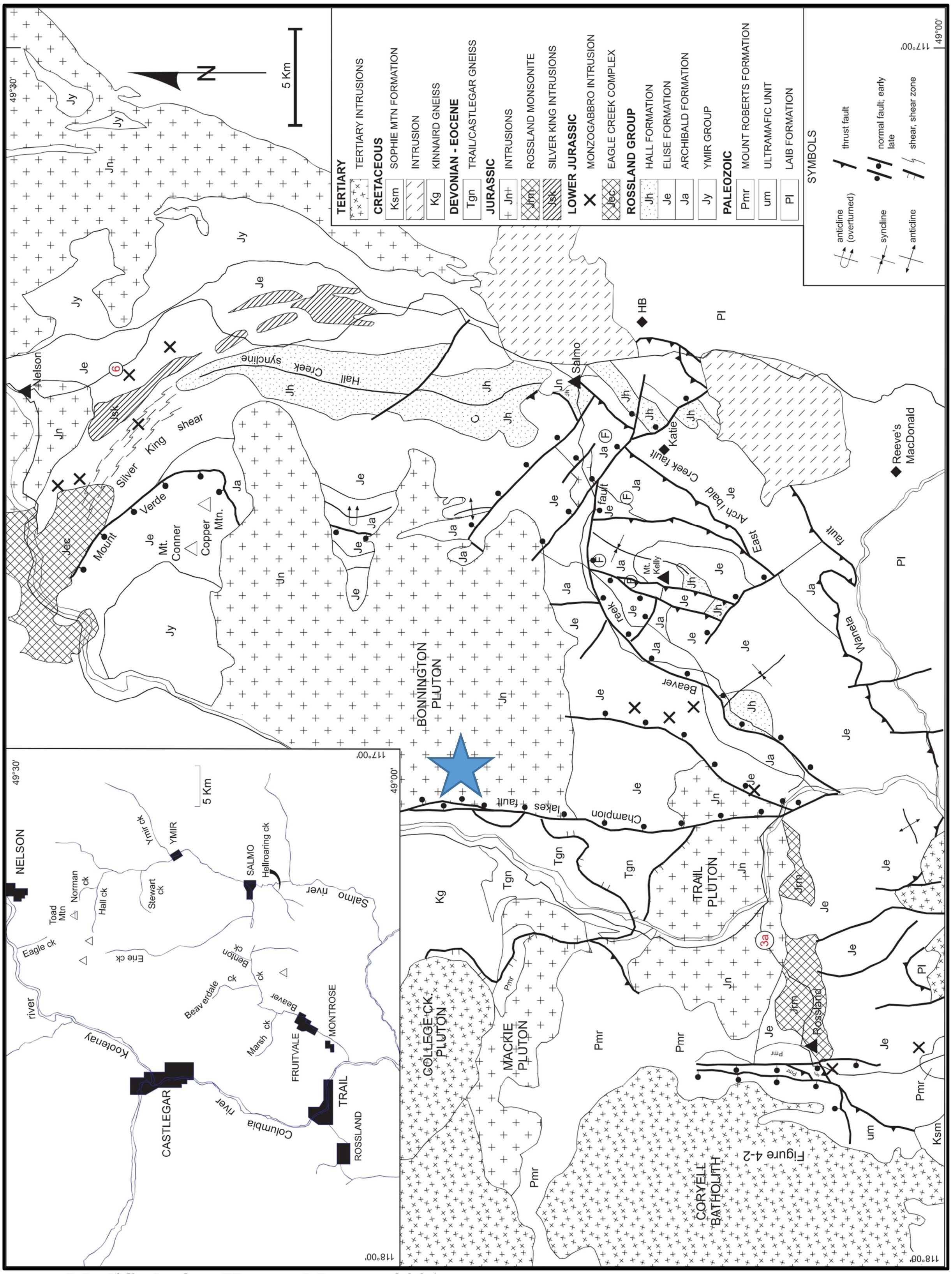
The Elise Formation is mainly in sharp to gradational conformable contact with underlying sedimentary rocks of the Archibald Formation (Höy and Dunne, 1997). However, on the slopes of OK Mountain west of the town of Rossland it rests unconformably on Mount Roberts Formation. In eastern exposures it is overlain conformably by sedimentary rocks of the Hall Formation, whereas in the Rossland area the Hall Formation is missing and conglomerates of the Early Cretaceous Mount Sophie Formation unconformably overlie Elise volcanic rocks (Little, 1982; Höy and Andrew, 1991).

Plutonic rocks are extensive throughout the Nelson-Rossland area. These include mafic sills and stocks interpreted to be Early Jurassic in age and related to Elise arc magmatism, numerous Middle Jurassic batholiths and stocks, including the Silver King plutonic suite and the Nelson batholith, and a number of Late Cretaceous stocks that cut Mesozoic fabrics in the eastern part of the area. Cenozoic plutonic rocks are more abundant in western exposures and many are related to Eocene extension.

A variety of mineral deposits are spatially associated with these intrusive rocks. Deposit types include copper- gold porphyry mineralization within small Early Jurassic stocks and dikes, copper-gold vein mineralization along the margins of the Rossland monzonite, many occurrences of gold and copper skarns, porphyries associated with Nelson age intrusions, lead-zinc-silver veins of the Ymir camp along the margin of the Nelson batholith, and tungsten and gold skarns related to the Late Cretaceous intrusions. Mineralization that can be clearly related to Cenozoic plutonism is more difficult to document, although the unusual Velvet deposit may have formed during intrusion of the Eocene Coryell batholith.

A tectonic model for deposition of the Rossland Group in southeastern British Columbia and subsequent tectonic history has been presented in Höy and Dunne (1997). The Rossland Group, built on deformed and possibly imbricated Permian arc-derived clastic rocks, ophiolitic assemblages and associated sediments, and thin? continental crustal rocks, is the youngest and most eastern of the volcanic arc units of Quesnellia. It is interpreted to have been deposited along the western margin of North America, thrust eastward in late Early Jurassic through Middle Jurassic time, and carried eastward with telescoping of the miogeoclinal prism through Paleocene time.

Figure 4: Regional Geology



Modified after Hoy and Dunne 2001

The star is the Champ Property location

7.2 Property Geology

After Hoy 2009

The Champ Property is within the Nelson 1:250,000 map area (Little, 1960; 1982). There has been little more recent geological mapping in the immediate area, although to the south (Höy and Andrew, 1989) and east (Höy *et al*, 2004) both regional and detailed mapping has been done as part of a large study of the Rossland Group (Höy and Dunne, 2001).

The Champ Property area is within the immediate hangingwall of the east-dipping Slocan Lake-Champion Lake fault, a regional extensional fault that extends for more than a hundred kilometres, from just north of the United States border to at least the north end of Slocan Lake. The fault is part of a number of generally north-trending low-angle faults that represent a period of regional extension in the southern Canadian cordillera in Eocene time (Parrish, 1984; Parrish *et al*., 1988). Considerable work by Beaudoin *et al* (1992a, 1992b) indicates that silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the historical Slocan silver camp, also located in the hangingwall of the Slocan Lake fault, is Eocene in age and related to the fault.

The Champ Property is located 25 km northeast of the Rossland gold-copper camp which produced nearly 3 million ounces of gold from Middle Jurassic age massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins (Fyles, 1984; Höy and Dunne, 2001) and approximately 20 km southwest of the Nelson camp, characterized by a number of past producing, mainly lead zinc- silver veins in Middle Jurassic intrusions and Early Jurassic metasediments and metavolcanics of the Rossland Group. A considerable part of the Champ claim area is underlain by granitic rocks, interpreted by Little (1960; 1982) to be part of the Middle Jurassic Bonnington pluton.

In 2009 a geology map was created by Hoy which covers a select part of the current (Figure 5). The Champion Lake fault is exposed in road cuts west of the Champ claim and its surface trace is inferred to project just south of the claim. As noted above, it is a north-trending normal fault related to regional extension in Eocene time.

The Champ Property is underlain by several phases of dominantly “granitic” rock that intrude mainly metavolcanics of the Early Jurassic Rossland Group. The ages of these intrusive rocks are not known with certainty, nor are their relative ages. They were collectively included in the Middle Jurassic Nelson plutonic suite by Little (1960) and this correlation is preserved in this report. The following descriptions of these intrusive rocks are based on visual field observations; samples have not been analyzed or thin sectioned. Three distinctive intrusive units are differentiated: A large mass of “granodiorite” (mJb) appears to be intruded by small subcircular stock of finer grained “diorite” (mJn1) and, farther south, a massive “granite” (mJn2).

Granodiorite (mJb).

A considerable part of the Champ claim is underlain by a massive, relatively fresh "granodiorite", referred to as the Bonnington pluton. It is typically medium to coarse grained, pale grey in colour (Plate 1). It comprises mainly white plagioclase, minor potassic feldspar, and variable amounts of quartz. Mafic minerals, hornblende and less abundant biotite, typically comprise up to 20 percent of the rock. These are usually fresh, though locally hornblende is altered to a green (chloritic) colour. Little (1960) reports accessory apatite, magnetite and titanite in the Bonnington pluton, and hand specimens are commonly slightly magnetic.

Most of this intrusive unit is massive and non-foliated. Structures in it are not common, though locally, particularly near contacts with the younger(?) diorite intrusions, breccias (described in more detail below) are mineralized. As well, several generally north-trending dykes and faults cut this unit.

Diorite / granodiorite (mJn)
A small subcircular intrusion, approximately 400 x 500 metres in size, straddles Highway 3 in the central part of the Champ claim (Figure 5). Due its finer grain size, and contact zone features, it is interpreted to be younger than granodiorite mJb. Diagnostic features, such as dykes of this unit cutting mJn1 were not observed.

Based on Hoy's 2009 field observations, the intrusion is interpreted to have a diorite to granodiorite composition. It is typically medium to fine grained, rarely porphyritic, and comprising mainly white feldspar (plagioclase?), variable quartz content, and minor to trace pink feldspar (orthoclase?). Hornblende ranges up to 30%. Noted accessory minerals include trace magnetite and occasionally minor disseminated pyrite.

The intrusion is commonly cut by a variety of dykes and locally, by quartz veining, breccia zones and low to relatively high angle faults. As noted below, these fault zones and associated silicification may be associated with both sulphide and gold mineralization. Xenoliths of country rock are locally common.

Several breccia zones, interpreted to be intrusive breccias, occur within this (mJn) unit. As some of these have a matrix of mJn and clasts of mJb, this unit is tentatively interpreted to be younger than, and intrusive into, the "Bonnington" pluton.

Contact zone (mJn-c)
An irregular zone of mixed intrusive rocks occurs along the northeast and southwest side of the granodiorite of mJn. It is interpreted (mainly due to work of T. Kennedy, 2005) to extend several hundred metres west of the mJn diorite (Figure 5). It typically comprises a mixture of fine to medium grained granodiorite and diorite cut by numerous dykes and fault/breccia zones.

Granite (mJg)
An elongate, east-west trending intrusion is exposed immediately south of the diorite of mJn (Figure 5). It intrudes Rossland Group rocks in the south, and is in contact with Bonnington plutonic rocks to the east and an irregular contact zone of intrusion mJn to the north. It is well exposed in numerous prominent road outcrops along Highway 3.

The unit comprises mainly medium grained quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase with variable but typically minor biotite and hornblende. It is classified as granite, ranging in composition to quartz monzonite.

A number of northwest trending dykes cut this intrusion. As well, north to northwest trending fault shear planes and gouge are common, locally associated with brecciation and quartz-sulphide veining. As in unit mJn, country rock xenoliths and brecciation are common near the granite contacts

Rossland Group
Metasedimentary host rocks are exposed as a number of small isolated bodies in the southern part of the map area (Figure 5). Based solely on lithologies, these are interpreted to be part of the Early Jurassic Rossland Group. The Rossland Group has been subdivided into three Formations. The basal Archibald Formation comprises mainly coarse clastic metasediments. It is overlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation, and overlying coarse to fine metasediments of the Hall Formation. Exposures in the Champ area include thin-bedded, fine grained, commonly rusty-weathering argillaceous siltstone and argillite (lJr), and volcanic breccias, minor amphibolites and some fine grained metasedimentary rock (lJe). These are cut by numerous dykes, and a considerable part of area mapped as Rossland Group comprises dyke material

Mineralization and Structure
Mineralization on the Champ Property, and on immediately adjacent claims that comprise the Champion Creek property, has several styles of mineralization, including narrow massive sulphide veins carrying gold values, and minor though variable copper, lead or zinc, and elevated arsenic content. These commonly occur in metasedimentary or metavolcanic rocks, mainly southeast of the Champ claim (e.g., Dirty Jack showing). A second style of mineralization includes quartz veining and stockwork zones with gold values, and commonly occurring in granitic or more mafic intrusive rocks. These are often associated with north to northwest-trending, steeply dipping structures, and locally have evidence of relatively high-level emplacement, such as breccia textures, cavities and druse quartz. Hence, it is significant that the textures and styles of mineralization in the two main mineral occurrence types reflect significantly different structural levels of development.

The mineralization on the Champ Property consists mainly of quartz veining, typically associated with northerly trending structures, and comprising quartz with variable but generally minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or chalcopyrite. These north-trending structural zones are commonly associated with late dykes of variable composition and probable Eocene age. Veins within these zones are generally discontinuous and may locally form stockwork zones that extend several tens of metres in length (Kennedy, 2005). I. Veins of more massive sulphides are less common, occurring within the central diorite/granodiorite unit or in immediate host rocks. They also appear to be structurally controlled and are comprised of quartz with more massive pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Intrusive breccias(?)

Several zones of brecciation that appear associated with magma intrusion are also noted on the Champ claim; their location is shown in (Figure 5). They occur preferentially within the central diorite / granodiorite stock or the granitic stock to the south. An intrusive breccia, exposed on the road cut at station H54 is associated with a shallow dipping, mafic (Tertiary?) dyke approximately 2 metres wide. The dyke grades into a marginal zone characterized by subrounded clasts of both units mJn and mJb in a matrix of the mafic dyke. A similar breccia, also associated with a late mafic dyke, occurs nearly 500 metres to the southwest (Station H58). Several hundred metres to the south (Station H95,) a breccia occurs near the contact of the diorite (mJn) and host? granodiorite (mJb). Subrounded clasts of both these units occur within a dark fine grained matrix, either recrystallized country rock (Rossland Group?) or possibly a mafic Tertiary dyke. Although these breccia bodies are commonly associated with Tertiary dykes, it is suggested that the dykes followed pre-existing magmatic breccias developed in the carapace of the diorite (mJn) intrusion. They are commonly shallow dipping, in contrast to the more steeply dipping Tertiary structures, and at least one has an older “granitic” matrix. Mineralization, mainly quartz-carbonate veining with minor sulphides, that is locally associated with these breccias probably developed during later Tertiary faulting and dyke emplacement, rather than during initial pluton intrusion.

7.3 MINFILE Showings Located on the Property

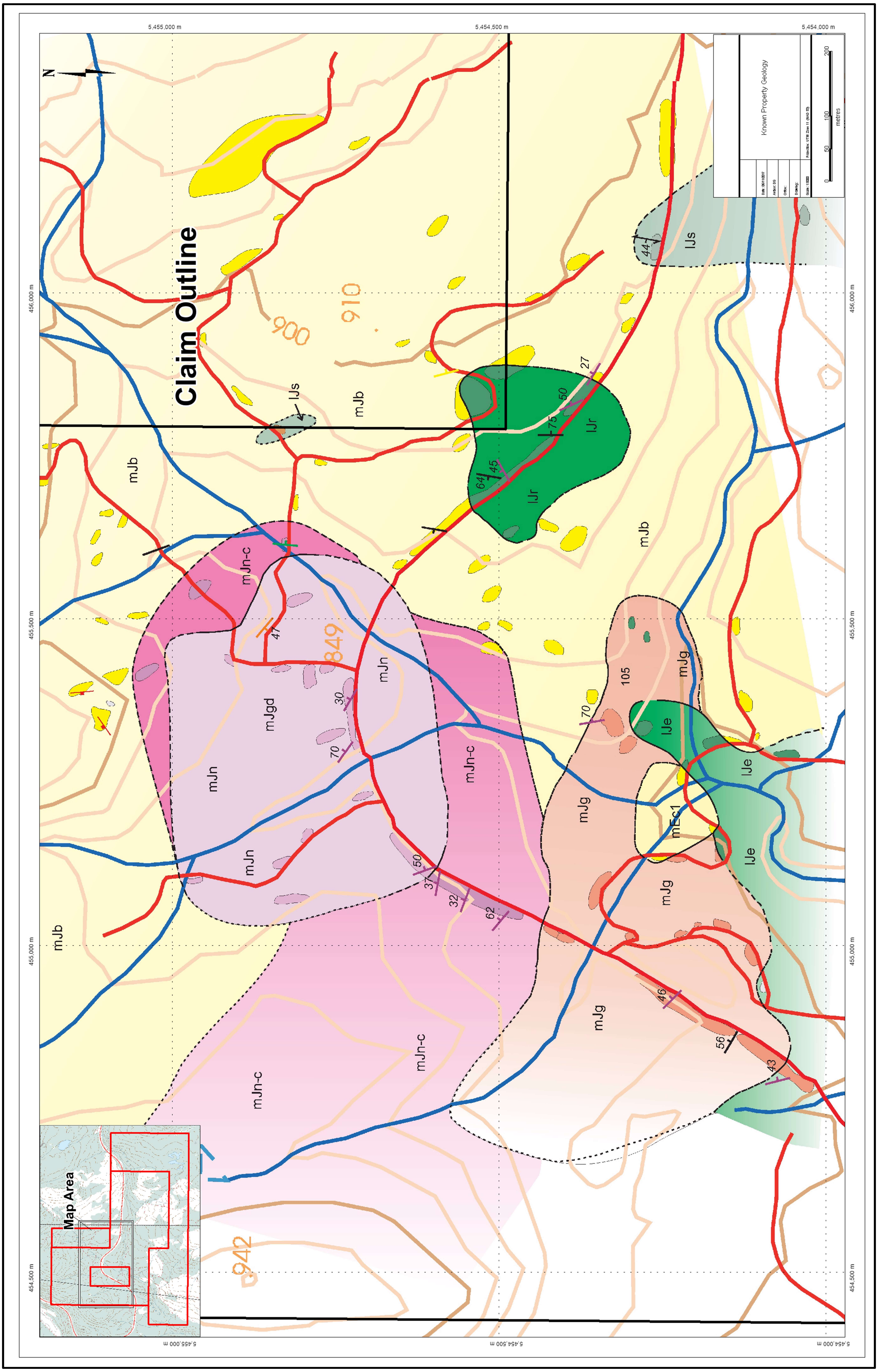
There are two Minfile Showings on the Champ Property (Champ and Dirty Jack see Figure 2).

The Champ showing mineralization (Minfile No. 82FSW388) includes quartz veining and stockwork zones with gold values, and commonly occur in granitic or more mafic intrusive rocks. These are often associated with north- to northwest-trending, steeply dipping structures, and locally have evidence of relatively high-level emplacement, such as breccia textures, cavities and druse quartz. Veins consist of quartz with variable but generally minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or chalcopyrite.

Hand samples of vein material have returned values up to 3353 parts per billion gold (Hoy 2009).

The Dirty Jack showing (Minfile No. 82FSW389), mineralization occurs as massive sulphide fractures and disseminations associated with carbonate slips and hairline fractures occurring in variably calc-silicate–altered rocks with weak sericitic alteration halos. Massive sulphides are composed of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and carry gold values, with minor though variable copper, lead or zinc, and elevated arsenic content. In 2007 a rock geochemical survey was conducted returning up to 5157.0 parts per billion gold (sample CH07-23; Assessment Report 30118).

Figure 5: Known Geology



Modified after Hoy 2008

Figure 6: Known Geology Legend

CHAMP PROPERTY
DETAILED GEOLOGY (Höy 2008)

Quaternary

Qa	sand, gravel, till, overburden

Tertiary (Eocene)

Te	lamprophyre
Tfp	granular feldspar porphyry dike
Tpx	Kspar porphyry dike

Middle Jurassic?

mJg	"granite; quartz monzonite:" medium grained quartz-Kspar-plagioclase "granite" with hornblende + biotite; locally veined, fractured; includes some country rock and undifferentiated mJb and mJg (age unknown) Au veins; locally veined and fractured, some carbonate and propylitic alteration
mJn-c	diorite contact phase?: mixed fine to minor coarse-grained bi monzodiorite; locally intrusive breccias, faulting, veining and xenoliths; locally cut by dikes
mJn	"diorite, granodiorite": typical medium to locally fine-grained hornblende diorite; minor biotite, variable quartz; generally fresh, but locally silicified, veined, local chlorite
mJb	Bonnington pluton(?): leucocratic granodiorite, monzodiorite and quartz diorite; massive, med to coarse grained; 10-20% mafics with Bi > Hb and only minor quartz

Lower Jurassic?

Rossland Group

lJe	Elise Formation metavolcanic rocks cut by numerous dykes of mJb and mJn; some breccia zones, faults and veins
lJr	Undifferentiated Rossland Group; mainly Elise Formation metavolcanics cut by dykes of mEc1 and mJg; some breccia zones, faults and veins.
lJs	Rossland Group?: fine grained, dark, well-layered metasediments; cut by dykes

Symbol Legend

- Geological Contact (known, approximate, assumed)
- Fault (showing dip)
- Bedding, Layering (foliation)
- Dike (see legend for composition)
- Intrusive breccias
- Vein (showing mineralogy)
- Mineral occurrence, pit
- Rock sample (T. Kennedy)
- Rock sample (Au > 100 ppb)
- Station location (Höy, 2008)

Modified after Hoy 2008

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following deposit models are applicable to the Rossland-Nelson Area

1. Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) Model
2. Rossland Gold Copper Vein Model
3. Gold Bearing Skarns

8.1 Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) Model

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits are probably the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposits. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids. The Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model has been proposed for the Red Mountain area and may be applicable to the Champ Property area.

8.2 Rossland Gold Copper Veins Model

The Rossland Gold-Copper Veins are an example of a vein-type mineralization model. A vein-type deposit is a fairly well defined zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth. Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver or metal sulphides, are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot (hydrothermal) fluids rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers and other channels (like a plumbing system), they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

The origin of copper-gold-silver veins at the Velvet Mine in the Property is not well understood. These veins may have formed along structures related to Middle Jurassic thrust faults marginal to ophiolitic crustal and/or mantle lithologies.

It is possible that the veins are related to extension during emplacement of the Middle Eocene Coryell intrusions. Their dominant north-south orientation is parallel to Coryell dikes. Furthermore, the pervasive alteration of the Coryell rocks adjacent to ultramafic rocks that host the veins suggests a syn- to post-Coryell age. However, it is possible that this alteration is simply a contact altered phase of the Coryell, unrelated to mineralization (Höy, P.E. Dunne, 2001).

8.3 Gold Bearing Skarns

Gold-dominant mineralization genetically associated with a skarn is often intimately associated with bismuth (Bi) or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks (calcic subtype). The much rarer magnesian subtype is hosted by dolomites or Mg-rich volcanics. On the basis of gangue mineralogy, the calcic Au skarns can be separated into either pyroxene-rich, garnet-rich or epidote-rich types; these contrasting mineral assemblages reflect differences in the host rock lithologies as well as the oxidation and sulphidation conditions in which the skarns developed.

Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn- to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments (Ray G.E., 1997).

9 EXPLORATION

66 Resources Corp. undertook an exploration program from September 18 to October 11, 2017. The program consisted of the collection of 663 soil samples on separate two grids and the collection of 14 rock samples.

Soil Geochemistry: North Grid

Gold in soil identifies several elevated values, with 3 samples ranging from 41-92 ppb Au, and another grouping of 2 samples ranging from 71-104 ppb Au. Gold shows a correlation with silver in soils. The bedrock locations of these anomalies not been sampled and require follow-up exploration. A 50-ppb gold in soil anomaly coincides with rock chip sample 257625 which returned 357 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag. Two soil samples ranging from 11-61 ppb Au are located 150 meters southwest of rock sample 257625 and considered to be a priority target (Figure 7).

Arsenic Values of 66-242 ppm As occur as a grouping of 4 elevated soil samples. This anomalous arsenic in soil zone coincides with a 1-5 meter wide zone of intermediate to mafic composition dykes and sills. As there are no coincident Au, Ag, or Cu anomalies present is not considered an important target(Figure 8).

Elevated silver values in soil samples reflect areas of anomalous silver present in rock chip samples particularly samples 257630: 711 ppb Au, 14.3 ppm Ag and 257625: 357 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag, with the nearby soil sample returning a value of 3.1 ppm Ag. These two Ag soil anomalies as well as 2 other Ag soil anomalies are located 100 and 250 meters north of Highway 3 are considered important targets for follow-up exploration based on the positive correlation with elevated Ag in soil and Au & Ag in rock chip samples.

Soil Geochemistry: South Grid

Gold: In the south grid, elevated gold in soil with values ranging from 53-60 ppb has a moderate correlation with copper and a minor correlation with zinc, silver, and arsenic. The south grid has potential for polymetallic Cu-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization as evidenced by gold present in rock samples 257632, 257633, and 257635 which returned 52-171 ppb Au. (Figure 7

Arsenic:in the south grid area, arsenic in soil does not correlate well with Au in soil. Arsenic in rock chip samples are also not associated with gold values in rock samples. The erratic distribution of elevated arsenic in soil with 4 values ranging from 144-424 ppm As do not follow identifiable patterns and, as with the north soil grid, arsenic in soil is not considered to be a pathfinder for bedrock base and precious metal mineralization.(Figure 8)

Rock Samples

The 3 rock samples from the roadcut range in value from 52-171 ppb Au, 3.2-3.9 ppm Ag, 464-848 ppm Cu, and 810-4360 ppm Zn. The close proximity of anomalous soil samples containing elevated silver, as well as copper, zinc to the rock sample locations suggest this zone is a high priority target for polymetallic mineralization. Follow - up work is required.

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded. A sample description was completed for each sample in the field, with categories such as sample number, location , sample type, color, depth, texture, photographed etc. In addition, the local site environment was described and the regional setting. This data was transferred from the field sheets to a portable computer in camp. All sampling was performed according to industry standards.

A total of 663 soil samples were taken on the Champ Property during the 2017 programme. Soil samples were taken along the 50 m grid lines every 25 metres from the B Horizon from a consistent depth of 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 54900N 54600E.

The grid lines were located by GPS then compassed and chained for accuracy.

The soil samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008.).

Rock samples were placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC. (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008.)

All the soil and the rock samples underwent a 39 element ICP OES 30g, and Fire assays with AA finish for gold at Activation Laboratories in Kamloops.

A witness sample of each rock sample has been retained as is available for viewing. All rock sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet and is available for viewing.

The QA/QC program was not undertaken by 66 Resources Corp

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by 66 Resources Corp ` during the Champ Property exploration program. The author is satisfied the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on 2017 Champ exploration program

At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken by 66 Resources Corp. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops used for sample analysis is an accredited and have it own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying.

Figure 7: Gold in Soils

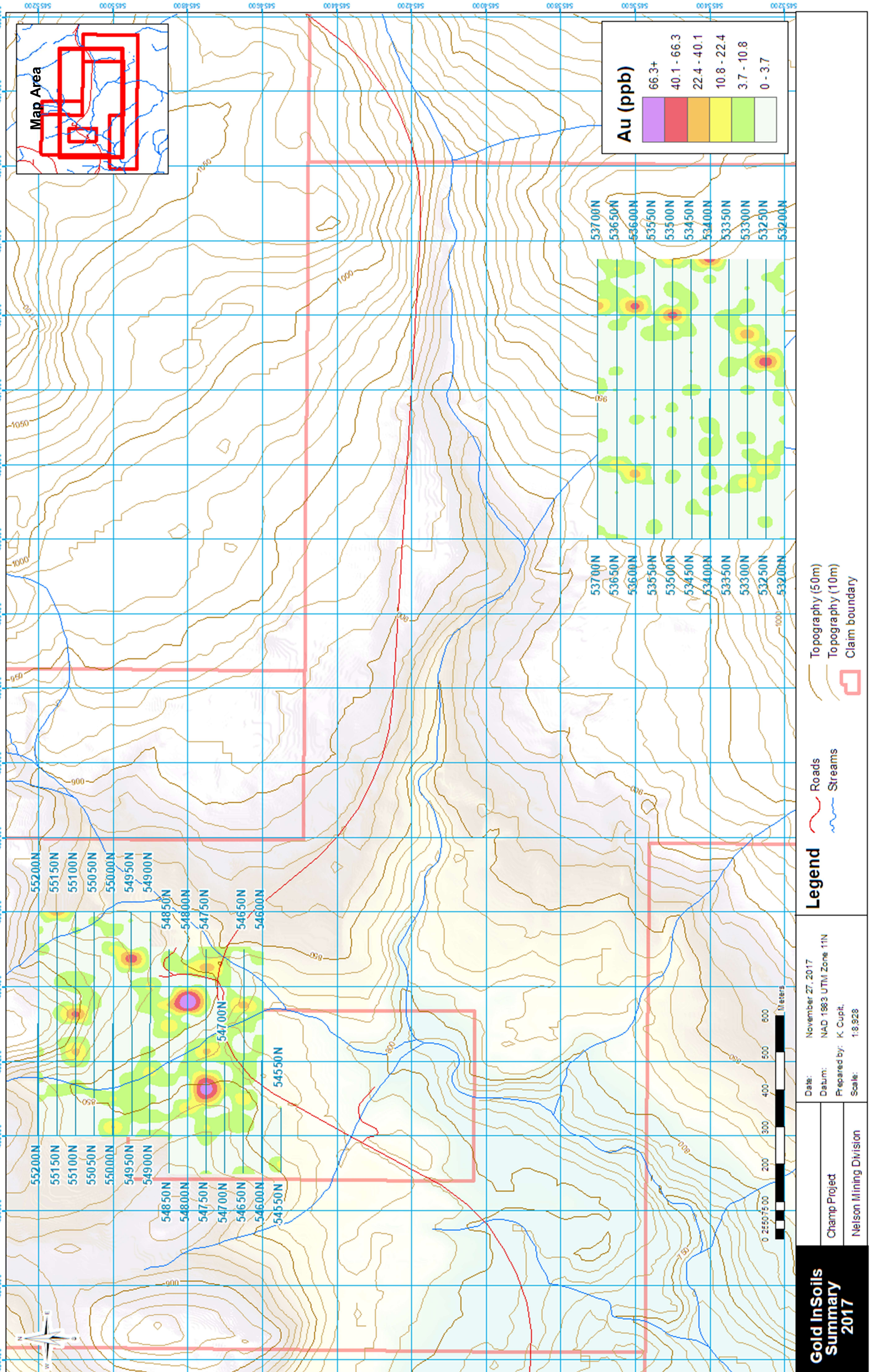


Figure 8: Arsenic in Soils

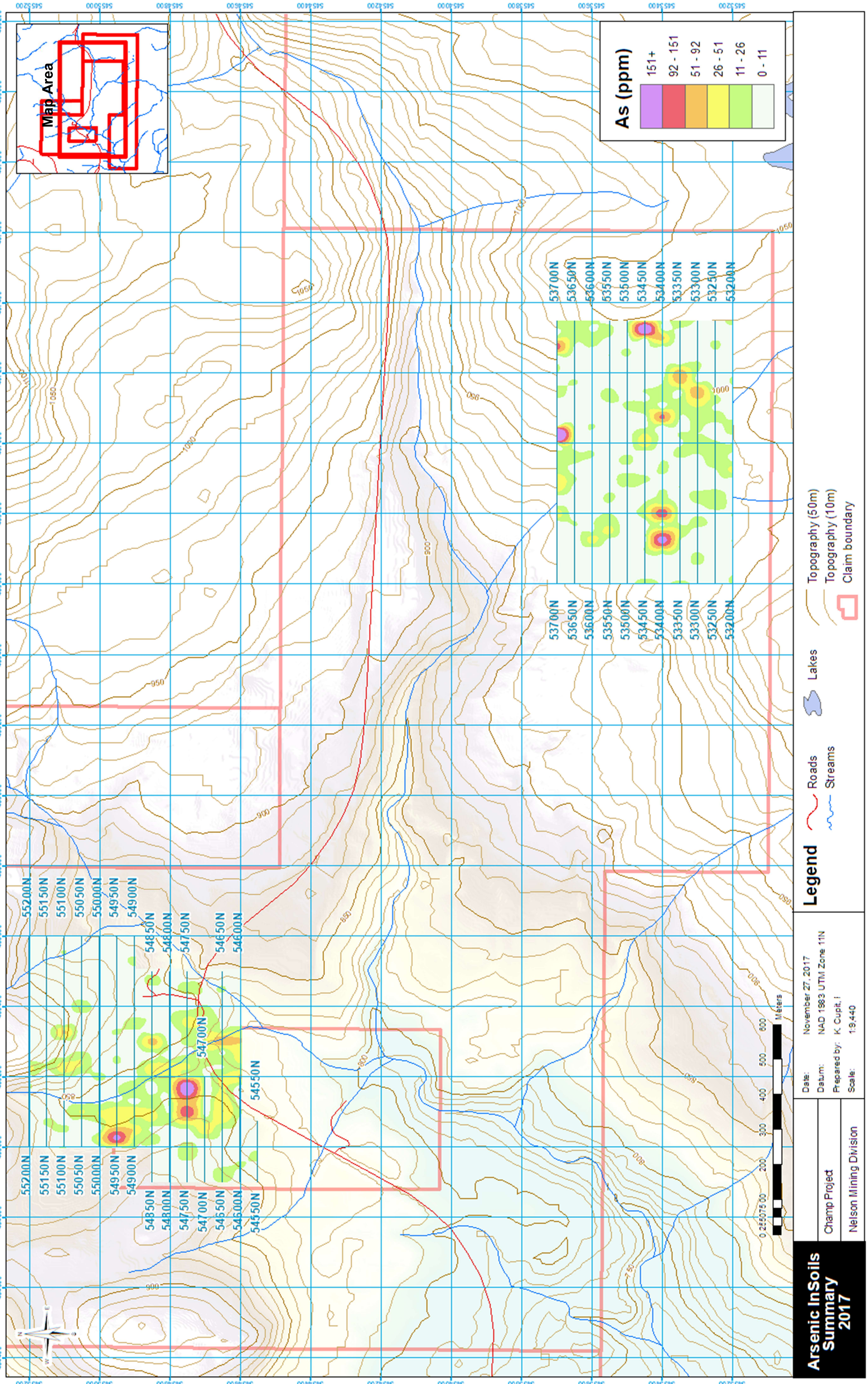
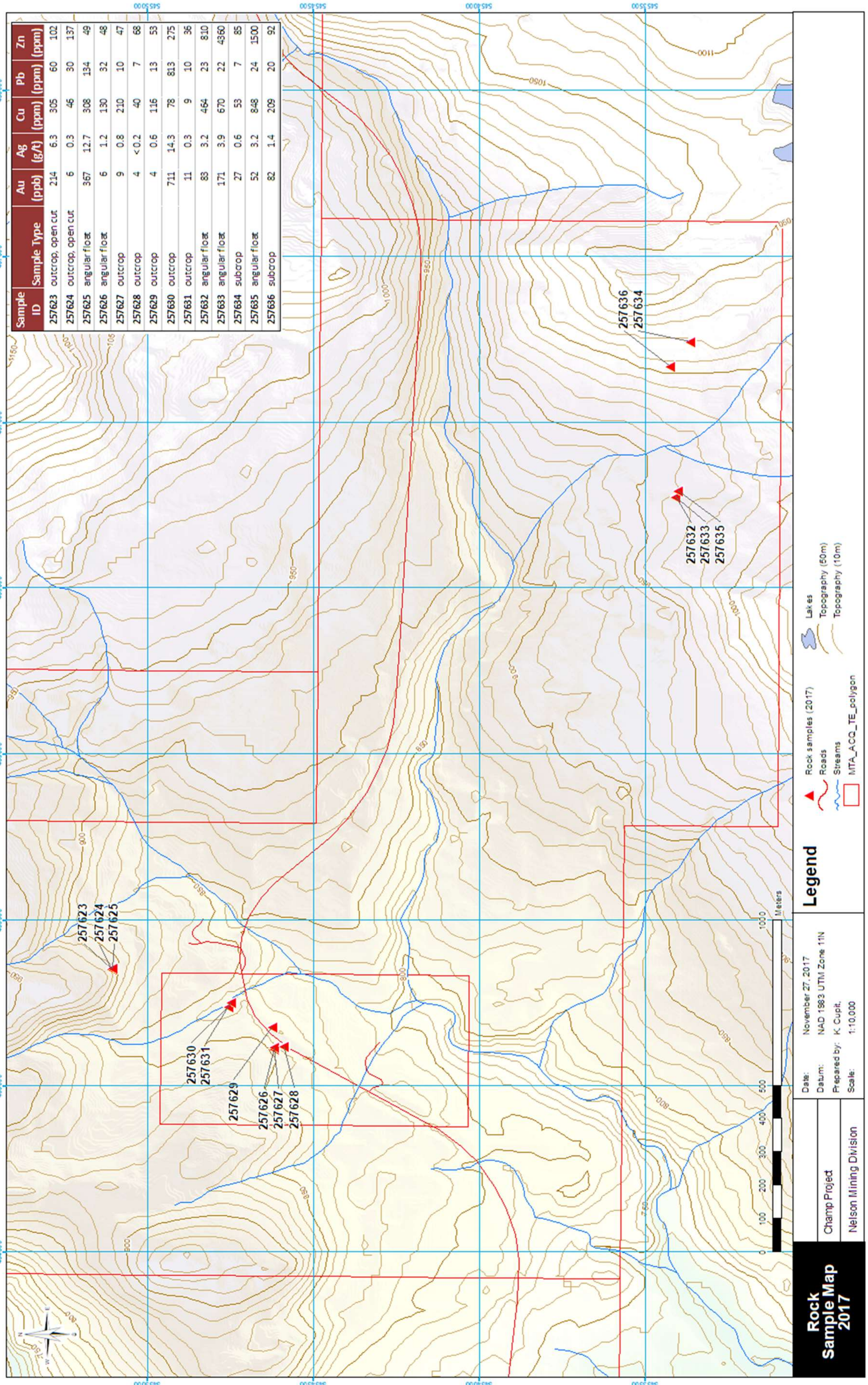


Figure 9: Gold in Rock Samples



Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
257623	outcrop, open cut	214	6.3	305	60	102
257624	outcrop, open cut	6	0.3	46	30	137
257625	angular float	367	12.7	308	134	49
257626	angular float	6	1.2	130	32	48
257627	outcrop	9	0.8	210	10	47
257628	outcrop	4	< 0.2	40	7	68
257629	outcrop	4	0.6	116	13	53
257630	outcrop	711	14.3	78	813	275
257631	outcrop	11	0.3	9	10	36
257632	angular float	83	3.2	464	23	810
257633	angular float	171	3.9	670	22	4360
257634	subcrop	27	0.6	53	7	85
257635	angular float	52	3.2	848	24	1500
257636	subcrop	82	1.4	209	20	92

Figure 10: Historic Pit

Figure 11: Rock Sampling

Figure 12: Soil Sample Site

Figure 13: Author Collected Sample

Figure 14: Rock Sampling

Figure 15: Access

10 DRILLING

66 Resources Corp. has not performed drilling on the Champ Property.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

The 66 Resources Corp. soil and rock sampling program was carried out of town of Castlegar, BC which is located 5 kilometres to the north of the Champ Property. Access to the Champ Property was gained via four-wheel drive truck and ATV. The crew consisted of two soil samplers and one experienced geologist.

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded. A sample description was completed for each sample in the field, with categories such as sample number, location , sample type, color, depth, texture, photographed etc. In addition, the local site environment was described and the regional setting. This data was transferred from the field sheets to a portable computer in camp. All sampling was performed according to industry standards.

A total of 663 soil samples were taken on the Champ Property during the 2017 programme. Soil samples were taken along the 50 m grid lines every 25 metres from the B Horizon from a consistent depth of 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 54900N 54600E.

The grid lines were located by GPS then compassed and chained for accuracy.

The soil samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008.).

Rock samples were placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC. (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008.)

All the soil and the rock samples underwent a 39 element ICP OES 30g, and Fire assays with AA finish for gold at Activation Laboratories in Kamloops.

A witness sample of each rock sample has been retained as is available for viewing. All rock sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet and is available for viewing.

A Q/QC program was not undertaken. The author cannot comment on the quality control measures that may or may not have been taken by other companies during previous sampling programs that are discussed in the history section of this report.

The author does not see any reason to question the quality, accuracy and security of the historical data.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by 66 Resources Corp ` during the Champ Property exploration program. The author is satisfied the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on 2017 Champ exploration program

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken by 66 Resources Corp. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops used for sample analysis is an accredited and have it own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC use by the laboratory is sufficient for the size of the project.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the 66 Resources Corp sampling program on the Champ Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Champ Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed on the Champ Property.

The author examined the Champ Property on October 4, 2017, examined several locations and collected five rock samples on the Champ Property. During the site visit the author also determine the overall geological setting. The author reviewed the sample notes and assays results for the 2017 program and is satisfied that they meet current industry standards

The samples collected by the author C17-01 and C17-05 both have elevated gold of 1,060 and 955 ppb respectively. Theses gold values are sufficiently higher than the ones taken by 66 Resources Corp.

The author took samples on the visit from five locations and these were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia, Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited (Lab 790) by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP-OES analysis and Gold Fire Assay ICP-OES code 1A2-ICP. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of 66 Resources Corp. and the Author.

Table 4: Author Collected Sample

Sample No	Nad83E	Nad83N	Zone	Comments	Resample
C17-01	455355	5455109	11	Adit Sample, 50 cm chip, ~10 cm thick vein, with minor banding, <1% blebs of pyrite. Adit looks 1.5x1.5 x15 in size,	257623
C17-02	455356	5455106	11	Grab Sample Slag heap, baked? Minor pyrite.	
C17-03	455235	5454755	11	Diorite, Trace Arsenio pyrite, fault at 142 ac dipping 60	257631
C17-04	455124	5454618	11	Baked Diorite, chlorite? Py plebs, slightly magnetic 1-6% py, grab	257629
C17-05	456790	5453401	11	Massive sulphide angular float, slightly magnetic, light gray and 10-15 pyrite…	257623

Table 5: Select Author Collected Assays

No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
C17-01	1060	15.3	321	206	1850	58	9
C17-02	53	2.2	43	32	84	15	10
C17-03	273	11.5	27	299	900	2	9
C17-04	4	0.6	119	19	8	19	29
C17-05	955	4.1	891	15	43	28	7

See Page 28 (Figure 9) for the original assays taken by the 66 Resources Corp. The author resampled 22% of the outcrops sampled by 66 Resources Corp and results confirms the presence of mineralization as originally sampled during the 2017 exploration program.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

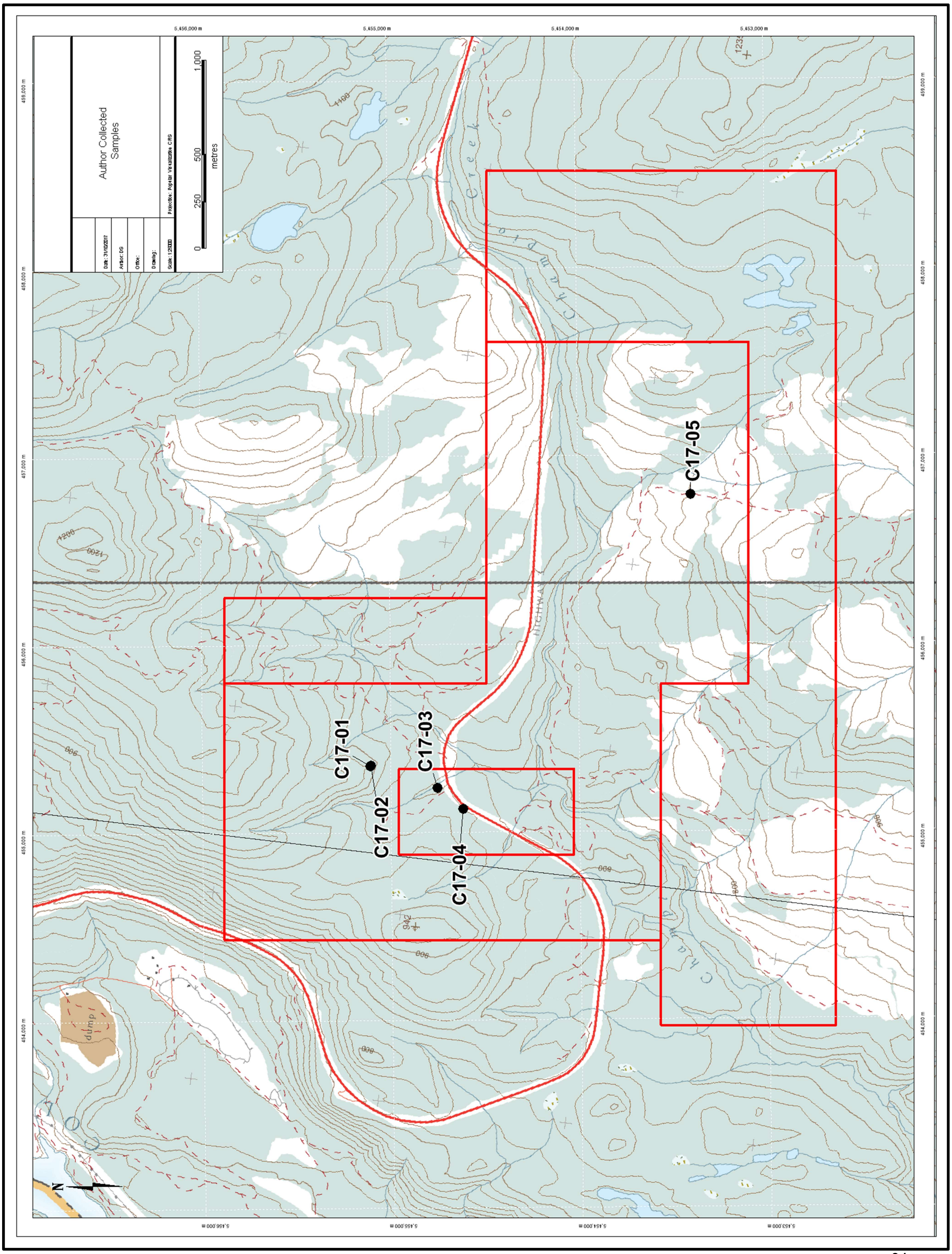
14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of October 31, 2017 a check of mineral title online website indicates there are no adjacent properties to the Champ Property.

15 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production on the Champ Property. The author has not been informed by 66 Resources Corp. of any environmental liabilities associated with the Champ Property. 66 Resources Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of BC concerning environmental compliance.

Figure 16: Author Collected Samples



16 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Champ Property is underlain by a several phases of probable Middle Jurassic plutonism, including the Bonnington batholith and younger stocks that appear related to the Nelson plutonic suite. These younger stocks are intermediate to granitic in composition, subcircular in shape, and are locally brecciated in their more brittle carapaces. North to northwest trending faulting, possibly related to the north trending Champion Lake fault, cuts these units. These faults and structures are commonly marked by Tertiary dykes and locally associated with quartz-sulphide gold veining, as described by Kennedy (2005).

Several styles of gold and gold-sulphide mineralization have been discovered, related to either emplacement of the intermediate Middle Jurassic stocks or to the late Tertiary-age extensional faulting and related dykes.

Structures and intrusion-hosted mineralization related to the middle Jurassic plutons include magmatic and possible hydrothermal breccias in the more brittle carapaces and veins that contain quartz with locally massive sulphides such as arsenopyrite, pyrite/pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and/or sphalerite. These veins have characteristics that are similar to the Rossland massive sulphide veins: association with more mafic phases of the Nelson plutonic suite, gold-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic tenor, structural control, and development in and surrounding the apices of small (mid-level?) intrusions. On the Champion Creek Property, they are more conspicuous in the claims located southeast of the Champ Property.

Quartz veining, with minor sulphides and gold values, is associated with many generally north to northwest trending fault structures on the Champ Property. These structures cut all units and commonly have Tertiary(?) age dykes associated with them. In contrast with the earlier, more sulphide-rich veins, these quartz veins/fracture zones have features indicating much higher levels of emplacement: brittle structures, locally stockwork style mineralization, open spaces and druse quartz.

The mineralization may be related to regional extension that occurred throughout southern British Columbia in middle Eocene time. The Champ Property is in the immediate hangingwall of the Slocan Lake-Champion Lake fault, a major north-trending, east-dipping extensional fault of Eocene age that is argued to locally control the distribution of some base and precious metal mineralization, including the Slocan silver camp at Sandon (Beaudoin, 1992).

Based on the review of the historical data and results of the present study, it is concluded that the Champ Property is a property of merit and possesses good potential for the discovery of gold mineralization.

17 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the limited amount of work done on the Champ Property, and adjacent claims comprising the Champ Property, and on the discovered gold targets more work on the Champ Property is warranted:

The soil survey, restricted to a small part of the claim group needs to be expanded to encompass all areas of known mineralization.

An airborne geophysical survey should help define regional structures related to Tertiary extension and related Tertiary mineralization. These airborne EM/magnetic surveys should also help locate and define Jurassic stocks that may be related to massive sulphide Rossland style veins.

Follow-up ground geophysical surveys (ground magnetics) will help further define and localize controlling structures. And geological mapping should be extended to cover a larger part of the claim group.

In the qualified person’s opinion, the character of the Champ Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Champ Property, and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation.

This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids, samples, trenches, geophysical survey locations, and detailed Champ Property geological maps.

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential of the e Property, a program of property mapping, trenching, and ground geophysics is warranted. The expected cost of the programme is $100,265 CDN.

Table 6: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
Geological mapping and Prospecting 2 person crew	days	$950	16	$ 15,200
Geophysical Survey	line-km	$1,000	30	$ 30,000
Geologist	days	$750	16	$ 12,000
Assaying rock samples	sample	$32	250	$ 8,000
Accommodation and Meals	days	$150	48	$ 7,200
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$150	15	$ 2,250
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$1,500	1	$ 1,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
		Subtotal		$ 91,150
Contingency (10%)				$ 9,115
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				$ 100,265

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19 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champ Property, British Columbia NTS82F04, -117° 36' Longitude and 49°14' Latitude" with an effective date November 27, 2017, Amended date March 19, 2018 .

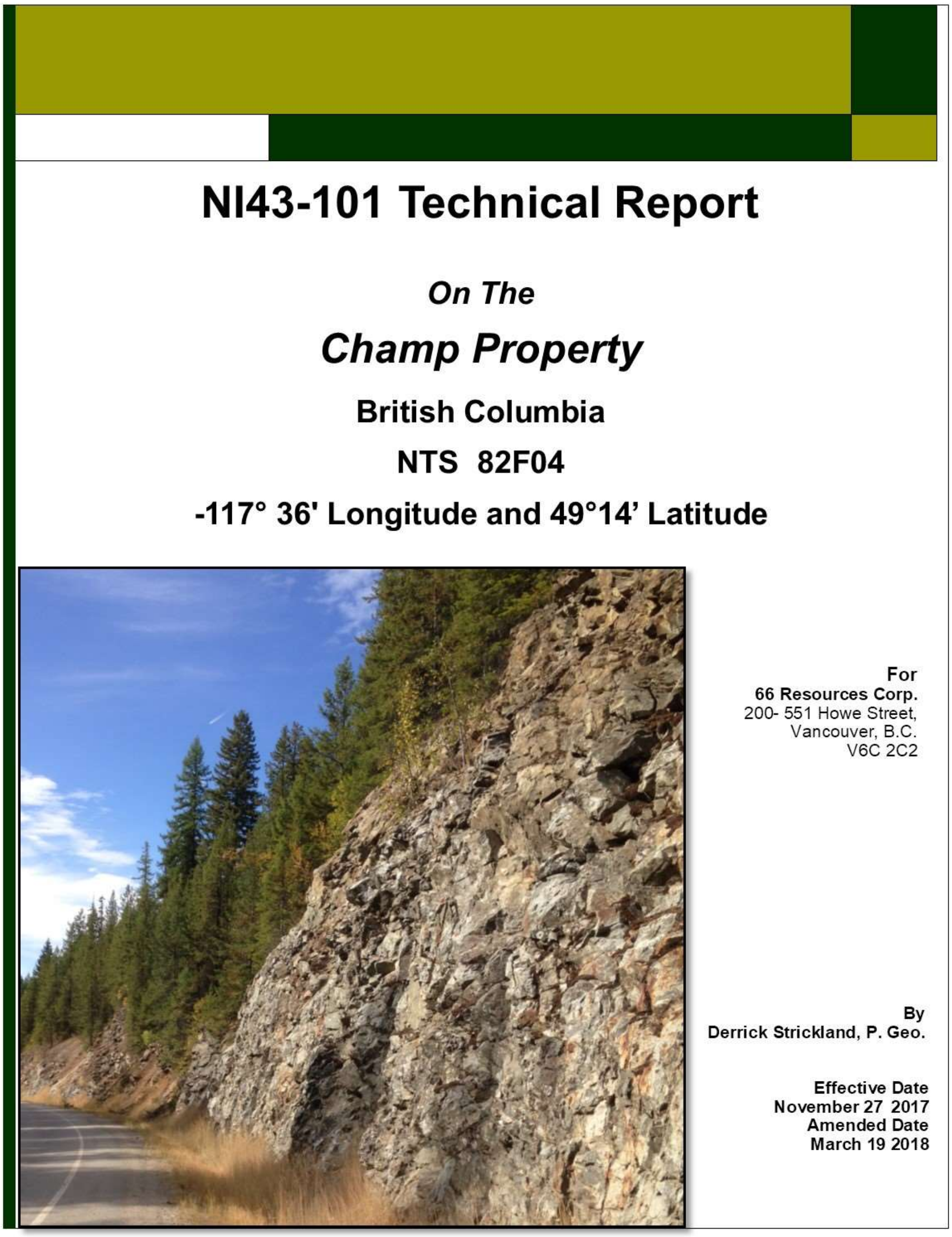
I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientist, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious & base metals, diamonds, potash and coal mineral exploration throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan.

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 organization (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.

I visited the Champ Property on January 20, 2018.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled ""NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champ Property, British Columbia NTS82F04, -117° 36' Longitude and 49°14' Latitude" dated November 27, 2017. Amended date March 19, 2018

I am independent of 66 Resources Corp. and Barrie Field-Dyte, in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Champ


NI43-101 Technical Report

On The

Champ Property

British Columbia

NTS 82F04

-117° 36' Longitude and 49°14' Latitude

For
66 Resources Corp.
200- 551 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2C2

By
Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.

Effective Date
November 27 2017
Amended Date
March 19 2018

Property. The Champ Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Company and Barrie Field-Dyte. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Champ Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Champ Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champ Property, British Columbia NTS82F04, -117° 36' Longitude and 49°14' Latitude" with an effective date November 27, 2017. Amended date March 19, 2018 7 is singed

"Original Signed and Sealed"

On this day March 19, 2018
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.