TECHNICAL REPORT

STANDFAST-WIGWAM
Zn-Pb MINERAL PROPERTY
SOUTHEAST BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA

50°52’48”N Latitude, 117°58’04”W Longitude

UTM Zone 11 - 431,917E 5,636,927N (NAD83)

NTS MAP 82K/13W; BCGS MAPS 082K.081, 082K.091

Revelstoke Mining Division

Prepared for:

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Effective Date of Report: November 27, 2017

Date and Signature Page

Effective Date of this Report: November 27, 2017

Date of Signing: November 27, 2017

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

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1 Summary

This technical report describes and evaluates historical and recent exploration work done on the Standfast-Wigwam mineral property (the "Property"). The Property, which is road accessible, is located approximately 19 kilometres southeast of the town of Revelstoke in southeast British Columbia, Canada.

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Spey Resources Corp. ("Spey" or the "Company"), a private company seeking listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). The qualifying property consists of 8 contiguous mineral titles covering an area of 1019.43 hectares within the Revelstoke Mining Division of southeast British Columbia, Canada. These mineral titles are held by Craig Lynes on behalf of Rich River Exploration Ltd. ("Rich River"). Spey has entered into an option agreement with Mr. Lynes and Rich River whereby it can earn an undivided 100% interest in the Property.

This report describes the results of the 2017 exploration program completed on the Standfast-Wigwam Property. This program involved brushing out of an old exploration access road and trail to a number of old adits plus prospecting and rock sampling of the main mineralized zone. A total of 51 rock samples, mostly grab samples from outcrop, were collected in September 2017. This work was done by Rich River on behalf of Spey. All samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals Ltd., North Vancouver B.C. On November 27, 2017, Mr. Lynes filed a Statement of Work ("SOW") with the B.C. Mineral Titles Branch claiming $73,279.05 in exploration expenditures for the work done in 2017 (MTO Event 5675569). An additional $31,163.89 was applied from a Portable Assessment Credit ("PAC") account to bring the total work amount applied to $104,442.94. As a result of this filing the mineral titles comprising the Property are now in good standing until April 15, 2023.

The analytical results confirmed the presence of widespread but localized zinc and lead with lesser silver bearing sulphide mineralization, mostly within quartzite and limestone of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation. These showings are best classified as Irish Type Sedex Zn-Pb occurrences similar to others found in the Kootenay Arc. Of the 51 rock samples collected from the Property, 23 samples assayed greater than 1% Pb with two samples exceeding the 20% upper detection limit of the analytical method used and 33 samples assayed greater than 1% Zn.

In the writer's opinion, the Standfast-Wigwam Property continues to be a property of merit and additional expenditure on mineral exploration is warranted. The main focus of this work

should be to locate additional concentrations of massive sulphide within the known zone of mineralization. This will help enhance the economic potential of the property. To date only two thirds of the mineralized zone has been resampled. Additional rock sampling will require brushing out the old foot trail further west from the No. 11 adit. It is important to complete sampling of the entire mineralized zone as this will help identify the best targets for future work. In conjunction with rock sampling, a ground magnetometer and VLF-EM survey should be done on close space lines across the mineralized zone. Depending on the results of this work, a second stage of exploration would involve diamond drilling of the best targets.

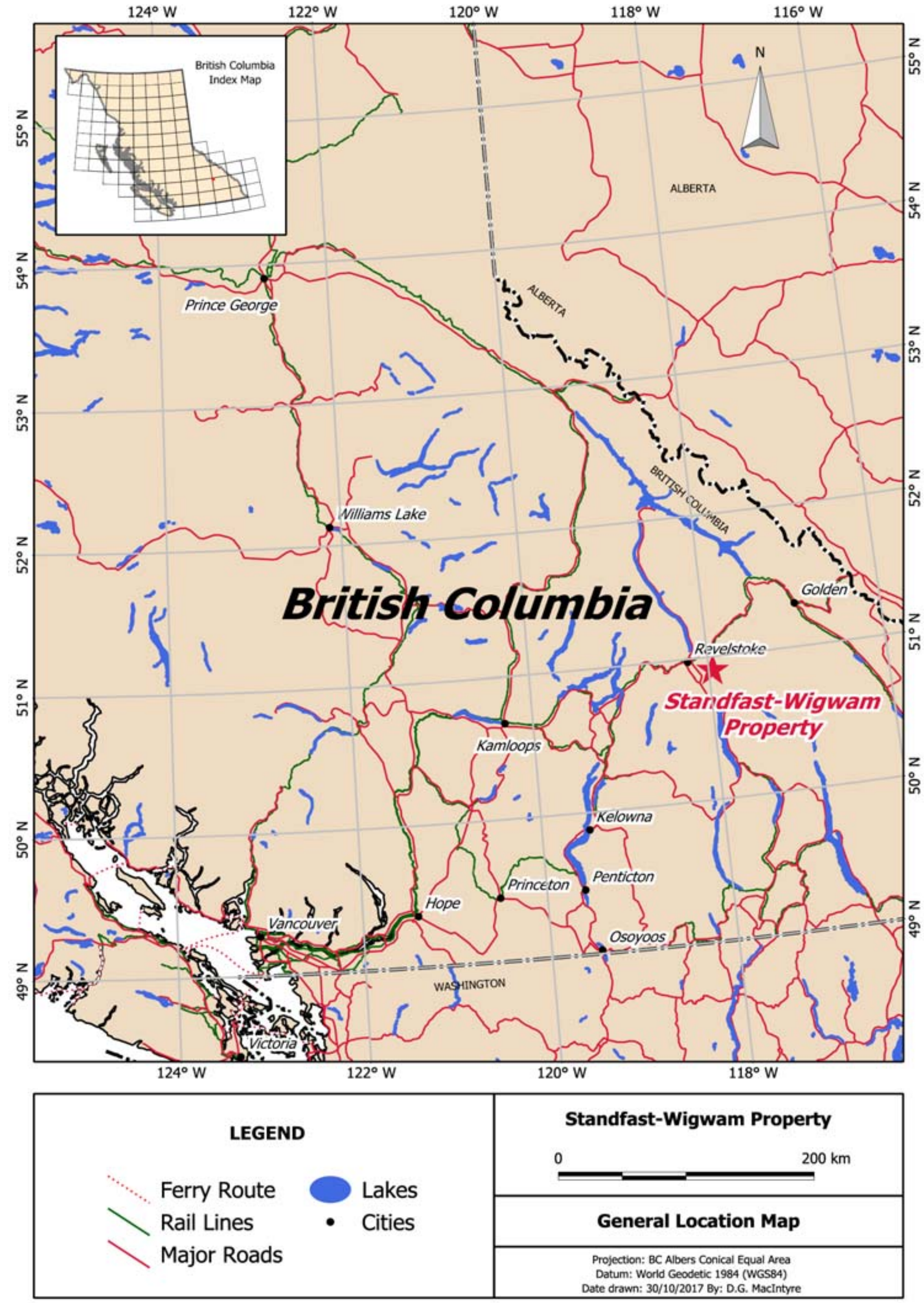


Figure 1. General location map, Standfast-Wigwam Property, southeast British Columbia.

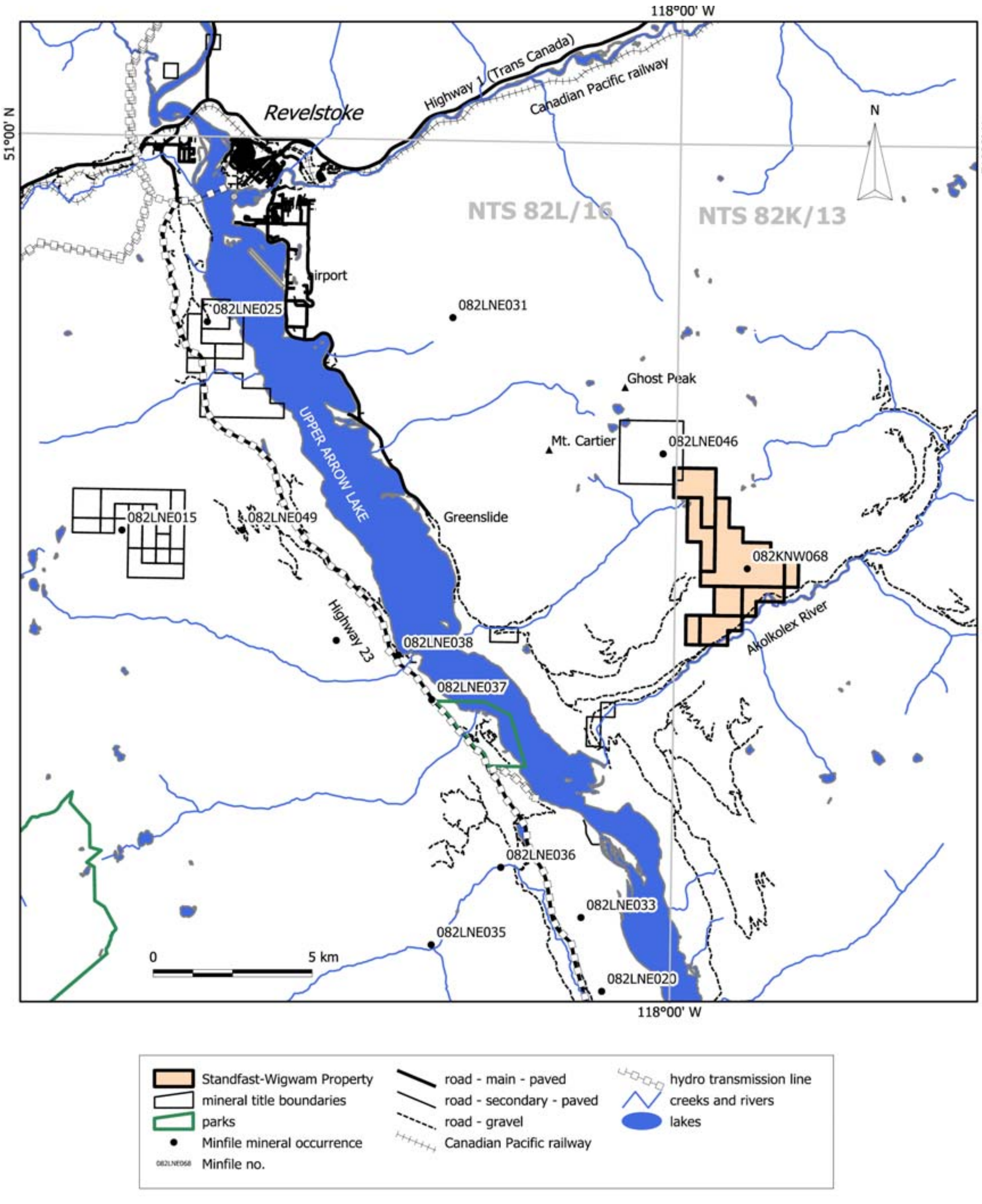


Figure 2. Detailed location and infrastructure map, Standfast-Wigwam Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2017.

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Spey Resources Corp., the property operators. The writer has been asked to review all the data pertaining to the Property and to prepare a technical report that describes the historical work completed on the Property, reviews the results of the 2017 work done on behalf of Spey and makes recommendations for further work, if warranted.

Photo 1. View northwest toward the south central part of the Standfast-Wigwam Property. Old exploration adits are located along the steep south facing slope. Photo taken by the writer, September 27, 2017

This technical report describes the results of geochemical rock sampling done on the Property in September 2017 by Rich River Exploration. Rich River is owned by Craig Lynes who is also the registered owner of the mineral titles that comprise the Standfast-Wigwam Property.

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

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

The writer visited the Standfast-Wigwam Property on September 27, 2017. At the time of this visit Rich River Exploration was conducting a rock geochemical sampling program. The results of this program are documented in this technical report.

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

3 Reliance on other Experts

The writer has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparing of this report. All opinions expressed in this report are those of the writer based on a review of historical work done on the property including work done in 2017 by Rich River.

4 Property Description and Location

The Standfast-Wigwam Property is located approximately 19.5 kilometres southeast of the town of Revelstoke in southeastern British Columbia, Canada (Figures 1 and 2). The property is road accessible from Revelstoke, a driving distance of approximately 35 kilometres. The writer is not aware of any restrictions to access or other factors that could affect the ability to perform work on the property. The property is on Crown Land and is open to mineral exploration providing a Notice of Work is filed with the Province of British Columbia for any physical disturbances and that local First Nations are consulted.

4.1 Mineral Titles

The Standfast-Wigwam Property consists of 8 contiguous mineral titles covering a total area of 1019.43 hectares (Table 1). The northwest corner of the most northerly mineral title (505156) partially overlaps a pre-existing mineral title that is still in good standing. The area of overlap is approximately 15.29 hectares. As shown in Figure 3, the Property covers a steep, southeast facing slope just north of the Akolkolex River. The Property is located in the Revelstoke Mining District of southern British Columbia, Canada.

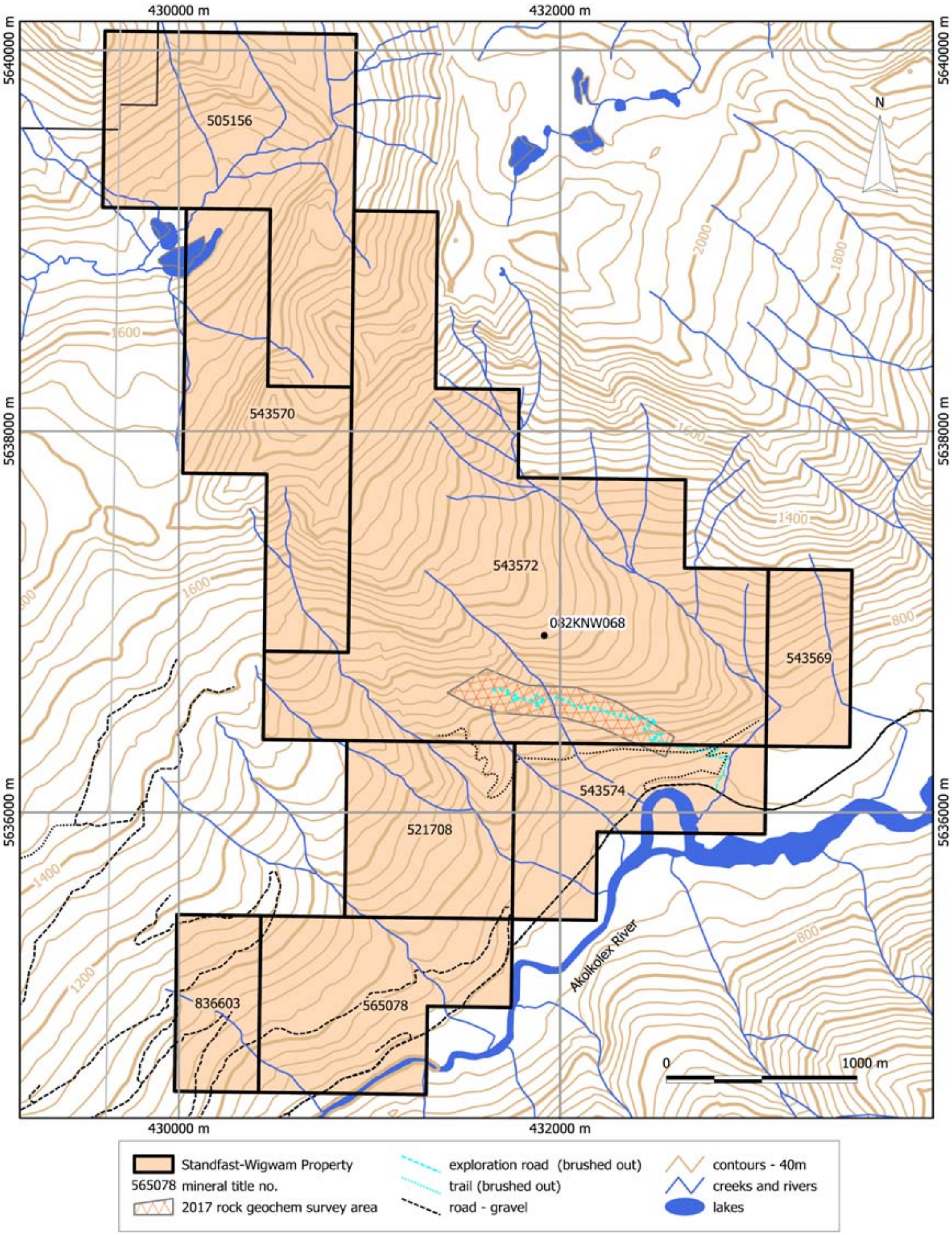


Figure 3. Mineral title map, Standfast-Wigwam Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using Mineral Titles Online geospatial data. Data current as of November 27, 2017.

Details of the status of title ownership for the Standfast-Wigwam Property were obtained from the Mineral Titles On-line (“MTO”) database of the Mineral Titles Branch of the Province of British Columbia. In British Columbia mineral titles are acquired online using a grid cell selection system. Title boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude. There is no requirement to mark title boundaries on the ground as these can be determined using a Global Positioning System (“GPS”). Therefore the Standfast-Wigwam mineral titles have not been survey.

The mineral titles comprising the Standfast-Wigwam Property are shown in Figure 3 and listed in Table 1. The mineral title boundaries shown in Figure 3 were generated from geospatial data downloaded from the GeoBC website. These spatial layers are the same as those incorporated into the MTO electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral titles in British Columbia. The information presented in Table 1 and Figure 3 is current as of November 27, 2017.

The Property is located in the Revelstoke Mining Division, on NTS map sheet 82K/13.

Table 1. List of Mineral Titles, Standfast-Wigwam Property as of November 27, 2017

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
505156		116233 (100%)	2005/JAN/29	2023/APR/15	163.04
521708		116233 (100%)	2005/OCT/31	2023/APR/15	81.57
543569	STANDFAST - BADSHOT	116233 (100%)	2006/OCT/18	2023/APR/15	40.78
543570	UPPER STANDFAST	116233 (100%)	2006/OCT/18	2023/APR/15	122.31
543572		116233 (100%)	2006/OCT/18	2023/APR/15	387.38
543574	STANDFAST-ZINC	116233 (100%)	2006/OCT/18	2023/APR/15	81.57
565078	ROCKY ROAD	116233 (100%)	2007/AUG/27	2023/APR/15	101.98
836603	ROCKY ROAD WEST	116233 (100%)	2010/OCT/25	2023/APR/15	40.79
					1019.43

The total area of the mineral titles listed in Table 1 after subtracting the area of overlap with a pre-exiting mineral title that is still in good standing is actually 1004.14 hectares.

4.2 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the MTO website indicates that all of the mineral titles listed in Table 1 are owned 100% by Craig A. Lynes (FMC # 116233). Mr. Lynes holds these mineral titles on behalf of his company, Rich River Exploration Ltd. (“Rich River”). On November 27, 2017, Mr. Lynes filed a Statement of Work (“SOW”) with the B.C. Mineral Titles Branch claiming $73,279.05 in exploration expenditures for the work done in 2017 (MTO Event 5675569). An additional $31,163.89 was applied from a Portable Assessment Credit (“PAC”) account to bring the total work amount applied to $104,442.94. As a result of this filing the mineral titles comprising the Property are now in good standing until April 15, 2023.

4.3 Option Agreement

The Standfast-Wigwam mineral titles are subject to an option agreement dated July 31, 2017 between Spey, Craig A. Lynes and Rich River whereby Spey was granted an irrevocable and exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the property. Details of this agreement are described in greater detail below.

To exercise its option, Spey is required to (i) pay an aggregate $155,000 in cash payments to Rich River; (ii) issue an aggregate 600,000 common shares to Rich River; and (iii) incur an aggregate minimum of $500,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, in accordance with the following schedule:

Table 2. Option Agreement Terms

Date for Completion	**Cash Payment**	**Number of Common Shares to be Issued**	**Min. Exploration Expenditures**
Upon execution of property option agreement	$5,000	Nil	Nil
Within one year of execution of the option agreement	Nil	Nil	Nil
Upon listing on a Canadian Stock Exchange	Nil	100,000	Nil
On or before the 1st anniversary of Listing	Nil	100,000	Nil
On or before the 2nd anniversary of Listing	$20,000	100,000	$100,000
On or before the 3rd anniversary of Listing	$30,000	100,000	$100,000
On or before the 4th anniversary of Listing	$100,000	200,000	$300,000

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

4.4 Required Permits and Reporting of Work

Acquisition of mineral titles in British Columbia is done electronically through MTO. The electronic map used by MTO allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cells range in size from approximately 21 hectares (457m x 463m) in the south at the 49^{th} parallel to approximately 16 hectares in the north at the 60^{th} parallel. This is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole. Clients are limited to 100 selected cells per submission for acquisition as one mineral title. The number of submissions is not limited, but each submission for a claim must be completed through to payment before another can commence. No two people can select the same cells simultaneously, since the database is live and updated instantly; once you make your selection, the cells you have selected will no longer be available to another person, unless the payment is not successfully completed within 30 minutes.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral title acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of title acquisition as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Mineral titles are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of recording (the “Issue Date”).

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

When exploration and development work or a PIED is registered, the title holder or agent may advance the title forward to any new date. With PIED the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. All recorded holders of a mineral title must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or PIED is registered on a mineral title.

The following are the current exploration expenditure or PIED amounts required to maintain a mineral title in good standing for one year:

Mineral Title - Work Requirement:

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

Mineral Title - PIED

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

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

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction, access upgrading or construction and geophysical surveys using live electrodes (IP) on a mineral property a Notice of Work permit application must be filed with and approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The filing of the Notice of Work initiates engagement and consultation with all other stakeholders including First Nations.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The writer is not aware on any environmental issues or liabilities related to historical exploration or mining activities that would have an impact on future exploration of the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

Access to the property is by an all-weather paved road leading south from Revelstoke on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake for 19.2 kilometres then east along the Akolkolex River logging road for 15.7 kilometres to a bridge crossing a tributary of the Akolkolex River. At this point an old four wheel drive tote road leads north, switch-backing up hill for some 1000 meters terminating at the Ice adit. This adit is located in the southeast portion of the property at an elevation of 785 metres ASL. A marked foot trail branches off from this point and leads northwest and up hill to numerous old workings situated along the steep southeast facing slope. Both the tote road and foot path were brushed out in 2017. A newer logging road accesses the southwestern portion of the property at the 14.5 kilometre mark.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in the vicinity of the Property is typical of the interior British Columbia rain belt with temperatures ranging between -20°C to + 30°C. Annual precipitation averages 1.15 metres. Up to 2-5 metres of snow is not uncommon in the winter months. Although exploration can be conducted on the property at any time during the year, the summer months have the least challenges in terms of keeping the main access road open.

The slopes along the Akolkolex River valley are well forested with cedar, hemlock, and spruce to an elevation of about 1600 metres. Slopes other than south facing slopes have dense underbrush. Areas of dense slide alder occur, especially near creeks at lower elevations which are subject to snow and mud slides. At higher elevations timber becomes scrubby and open grassy areas are common.

The lower levels of the Property are heavily timbered with mature stands of cedar, spruce, balsam and hemlock; where not logged off, and thickly matted with underbrush. Alder, wolf-willow and devil’s club are particularly troublesome in avalanche and snow slide areas. Traverse and line cutting in these areas is difficult and arduous. However, the prevailing terrain in the upper reaches consists of open highland meadows with alpine and sub-alpine conditions and a limited amount of scrub vegetation.

5.3 Local Resources

Mining and the forest industry are mainstays of the local economy. Supplies to sustain such operations are readily available in Revelstoke, a town of approximately 6,700 people.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Standfast-Wigwam Property is well situated with regard to local logging road infrastructure (Figure 2). Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn from the Akolkolex River and its tributaries. There is a hydro transmission line located approximately 10 west of the property on the west side of Lower Arrow Lake (Figure 2). The Canadian Pacific Railway mainline and the paved Trans Canada highway pass through Revelstoke, a distance of 35 kilometres via road from the Property.

5.5 Physiography

The Property is located in the Selkirk Mountain Ranges approximately 19 kilometres southeast of Revelstoke. The Property covers a southeast facing slope about 16 kilometres up the Akolkolex River valley. The terrain along the north side of the valley varies from moderate to steep with a number of shear faced limestone cliffs. Slopes frequently average 40 degrees, and low cliffs are fairly common. Elevations on the property range from 600 to 2000 metres above sea level.

6 History

References to the Wigwam Property are made in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1915, 1921, 1923, to 1931, 1960 and 1961.

6.1 1915-1928 Early Exploration

The Wigwam occurrence has been known since 1915. It was originally owned by A. Kittan and J. Lewis.

In 1921, the property was owned by J. Kirkpatrick and R. Armstrong.

In 1924 the property was acquired by the Wigwam Mining Company of Tacoma, Washington. Over a six-year period, work included diamond drilling, trenching, and open-cutting and underground workings. Thirteen adits were driven along 4,500 feet (1,371 metres) of outcrops. The underground development totalled 1,963 feet (598 metres) of drifts, raises and crosscuts. A geophysical survey was carried out in 1928.

Twenty-eight diamond drill holes were drilled along the mineralized zone. The total footage drilled was 5,877 feet (1,791 metres). Except for a few poor sections showing the relative location of the drill holes, their lengths, limits of mineralized zones intersected, and a few assays for drill hole 20, the information compiled during these years has been lost.

The Schlumberger Electrical Prospecting Co. surveyed the property in 1928.

6.2 1953 – Northwestern Explorations Ltd. (Kennco)

Northwestern Explorations Ltd. (Kennco) optioned the property in 1953 and conducted geological mapping and sampling of surface showings.

6.3 1960-1961 Cominco Explorations Ltd.

Cominco Explorations Ltd. explored the property in 1960-61, completing detailed mapping and sampling. This work suggested that complex folding controlled the localization of replacement sulphides in limestone.

6.4 1968 Parmac Mines Ltd.

In 1968, Parmac Mines Ltd. built 700 metres of road, completed 1,269 feet (387 metres) of diamond drilling in 5 holes and did sampling on several of the surface and underground exposures.

6.5 1969 Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd.

During the summer of 1969 Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. optioned the property from Parmac Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) and undertook a program of geological mapping, sampling, road building and diamond drilling.

6.6 1977 Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp.

In 1977, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. conducted topographic mapping and road building on the Parmac claim for Parmac Mines Ltd. In the same year, Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd. performed a geological study of 1.6 square kilometres north of the Akolkolex River.

6.7 1981-1984 Parmac Mines Ltd.

In 1981 Parmac drilled 684 metres (2,244 feet) of underground diamond drilling in 15 drill holes and in 1984 Parmac conducted a magnetometer survey.

6.8 2002-2016 C. Lynes & Rich River Exploration Ltd.

Mr. C. Lynes acquired the Standfast-Wigwam property in 2002 by staking. The original claims were converted to cell claims in January 2005 when the MTO system was launched. In 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 Mr. Lynes filed Statements of Work claiming expenditures for physical work done on the property, mainly in the form of trenching and digging of pits. In 2012, 2014 and 2016 Statements of Work were filed for prospecting and geochemical surveys, mainly in areas of new logging road access in the southwest corner of the Property (Lynes, 2013, 2015). Some sampling was also done in the vicinity of the Ice adit.

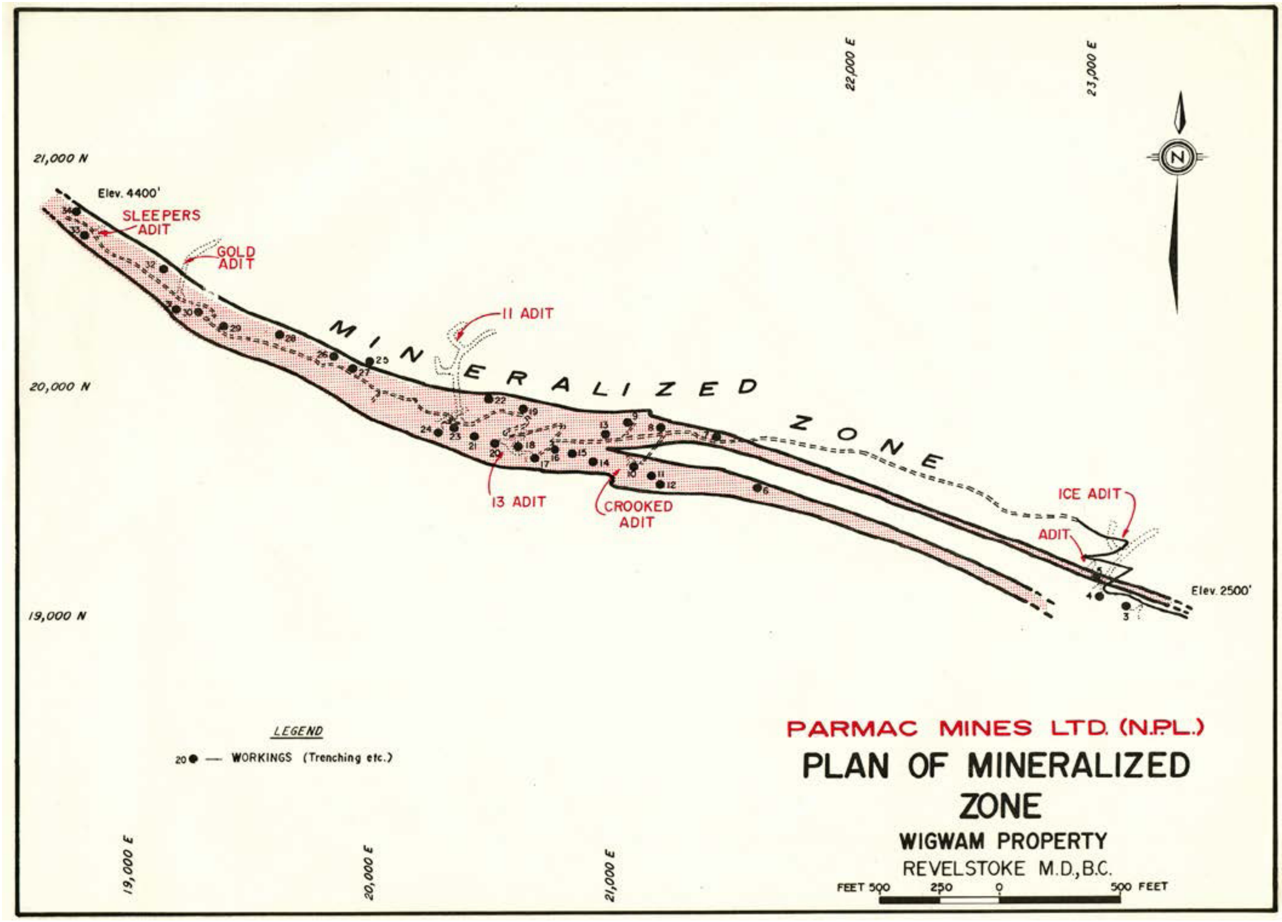


Figure 4. Location of historical workings and Pb-Zn mineral showings, Standfast-Wigwam Property. Illustration from Parmac Resources Ltd.

6.9 Historical Resource Calculations

Tough (1982) reported that based on a total of 4,100 metres of drilling in 56 holes, Parmac Mines had calculated an indicated resource of 632,814 tonnes grading 2.14 per cent lead, 3.54 per cent zinc and 2.0 grams per tonne Ag and an inferred resource of 7,694,028 tonnes grading the same as the indicated ore. This resource calculation was also reported in a Parmac Mines Ltd., Prospectus, June 1972 (EMR Mineral Bulletin MR 223, B.C. 62). It should be noted that these resource estimates are not compliant with current NI43-101 standards for reporting mineral resources and cannot be relied upon. They are reported here because this information already exists as an inventory record in the publically available MINFILE database.

Most of the original drill hole data for the Wigwam deposit has been lost. The only hole for which assays have been recorded is a section across 52 feet (15.8 metres) with a weighted average grade of 9.87% lead and 15.20% zinc. It is not known if this is a true width or not.

The reported tonnages appear to represent only a small portion of the mineralized zone. Additional mineralization may occur along the strike length of the mineralized zone which is open in three directions (Tough, 1982).

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The following descriptions of Regional and Property geology are modified after Thompson (1978). The regional tectonic and geologic setting of the Standfast-Wigwam Property is shown on Figures 5 and 6.

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Standfast-Wigwam Property is located on the western side of the Selkirk Mountains of southern British Columbia (Figure 5). This area represents the northwestern limit of the Kootenay Arc, a narrow arcuate belt of severely deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks that is part of the structural - metamorphic transition between the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex to the west and the Selkirk Mountain Fold and Thrust Belt to the east. The Kootenay arc is a 10 to 50 km wide, and 400 km long arc-shaped belt of rocks that extends from 50 km south of the U.S. border to 100 km north of Revelstoke (Figure 5). Several small to medium size Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, some of which have been mined, as well as numerous showings are scattered along the length of the arc. The Cambrian Badshot Formation, a 50 to 100 m. thick limestone -marble unit extends almost the entire length of the arc, and is host to most of the larger deposits. Throughout the arc, the Badshot Formation is repeated in several isoclinal folds, some of which are recumbent.

The overall structure of the Selkirk Mountain Range is essentially geosynclinal with a northwesterly trend. To the east lies the metamorphosed Lardeau series of the Windermere system of Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian age (Figure 6). The series is composed of schists, phyllites, slates, quartzite and limestone. Conformably underlying the Lardeau series is the Badshot Formation of Lower Cambrian age. The Badshot is a grey, siliceous, crystalline limestone which forms the western limb of the synclinal structure and is overturned to the northeast. The Hamill series of quartzite, schist and limestone is west of, and conformably underlying, the Badshot Formation.

The gneissic granite of the Nelson Batholith which forms the Monashee Range lies west of the Columbia River. The batholith, of Precambrian age, follows the Illecillewaet River

Valley to the north. Post-Triassic granites of the Kuskanax Batholith lie approximately 13 kilometres to the south.

A major N-S fault in the area lies along the Columbia River Valley between Revelstoke and Arrowhead. Three short splays occur to the west.

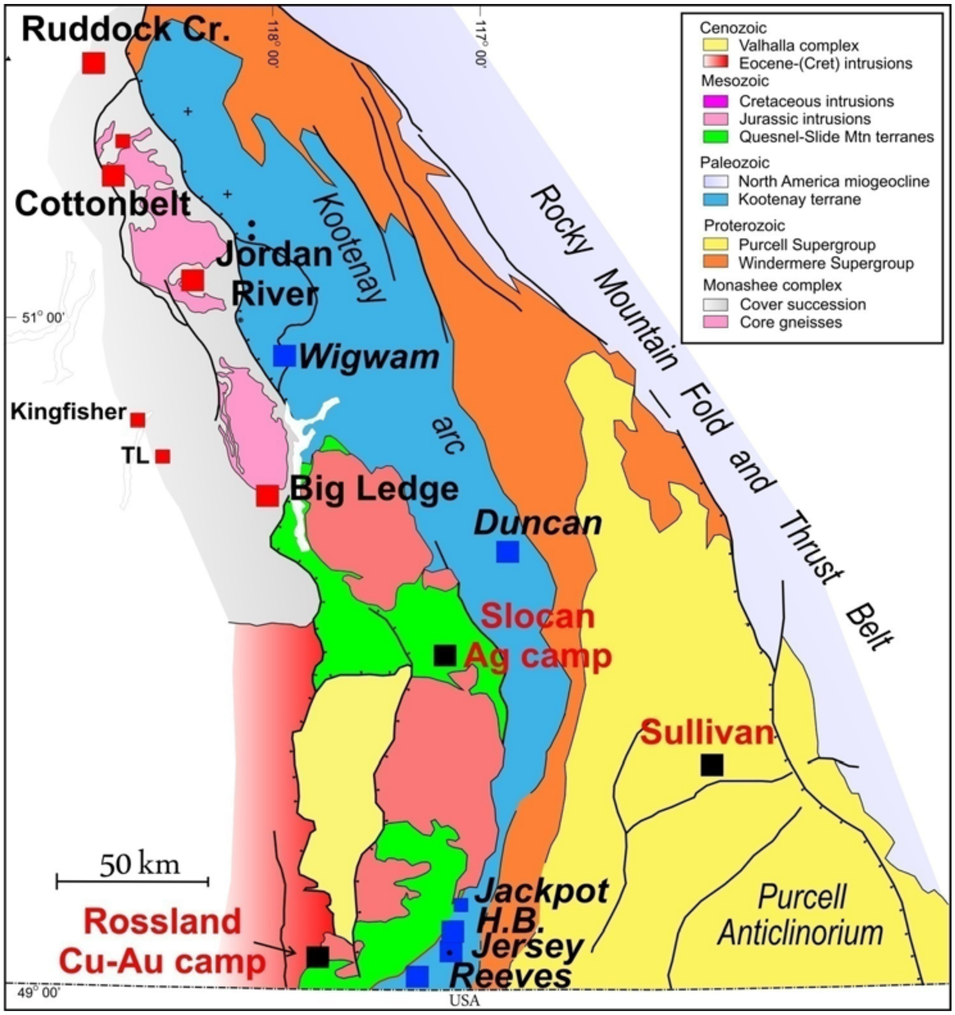


Figure 5. Tectonic setting of the Wigwam deposit and location of other important base metal deposits in southern B.C. Source: Dr. Trygve Höy (personal communication)

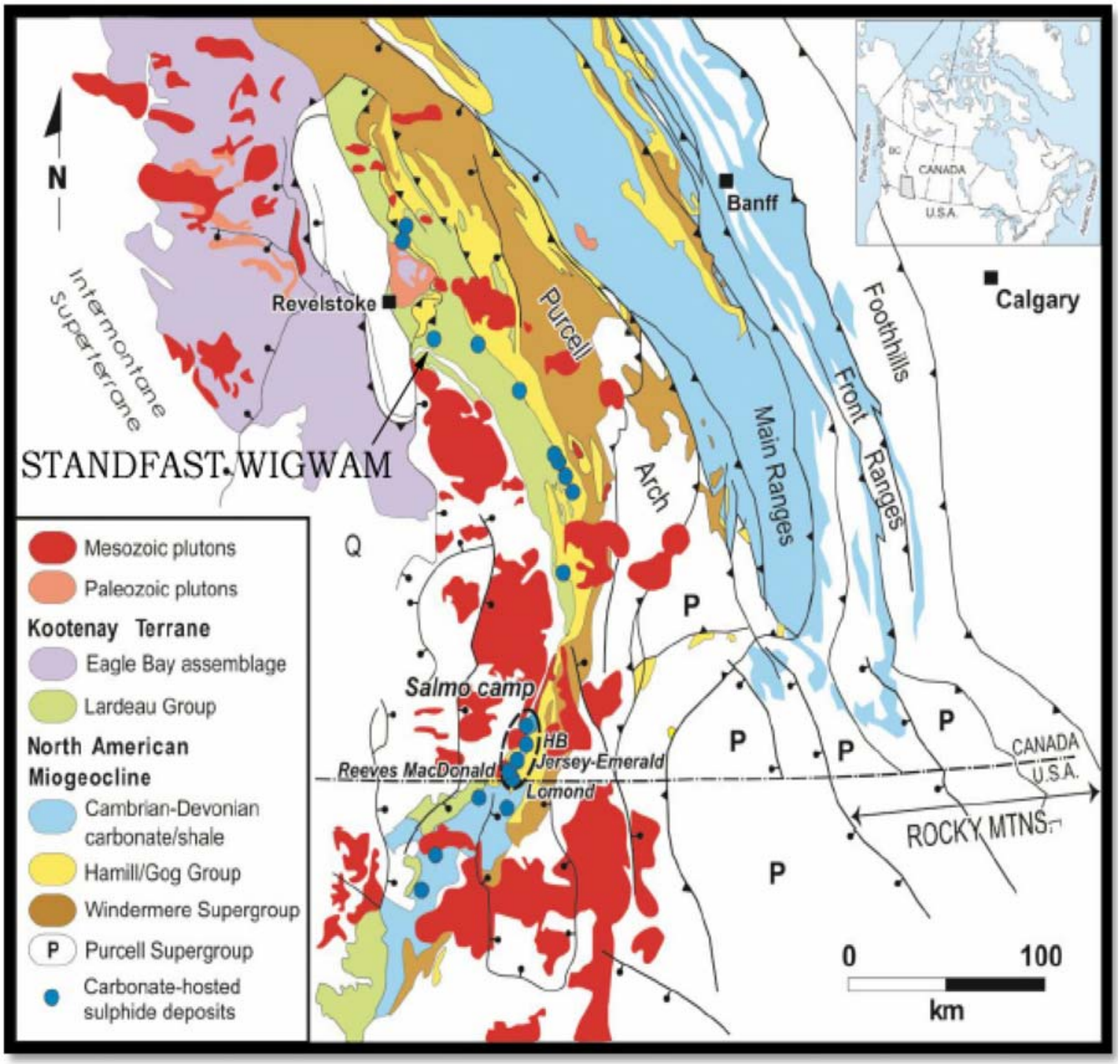


Figure 6. Regional geologic setting of the Standfast-Wigwam Property. Source: Lynes, 2016.

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The geology of the Standfast-Wigwam property is shown in Figure 8. This map is from the B.C. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 60 (Thompson, 1978) which describes the geology of the Akolkolex River area as mapped by Thompson in 1968 and 1969. The following description of the geology of the Standfast-Wigwam property is based on this mapping and earlier work by Parmac Mines Ltd.

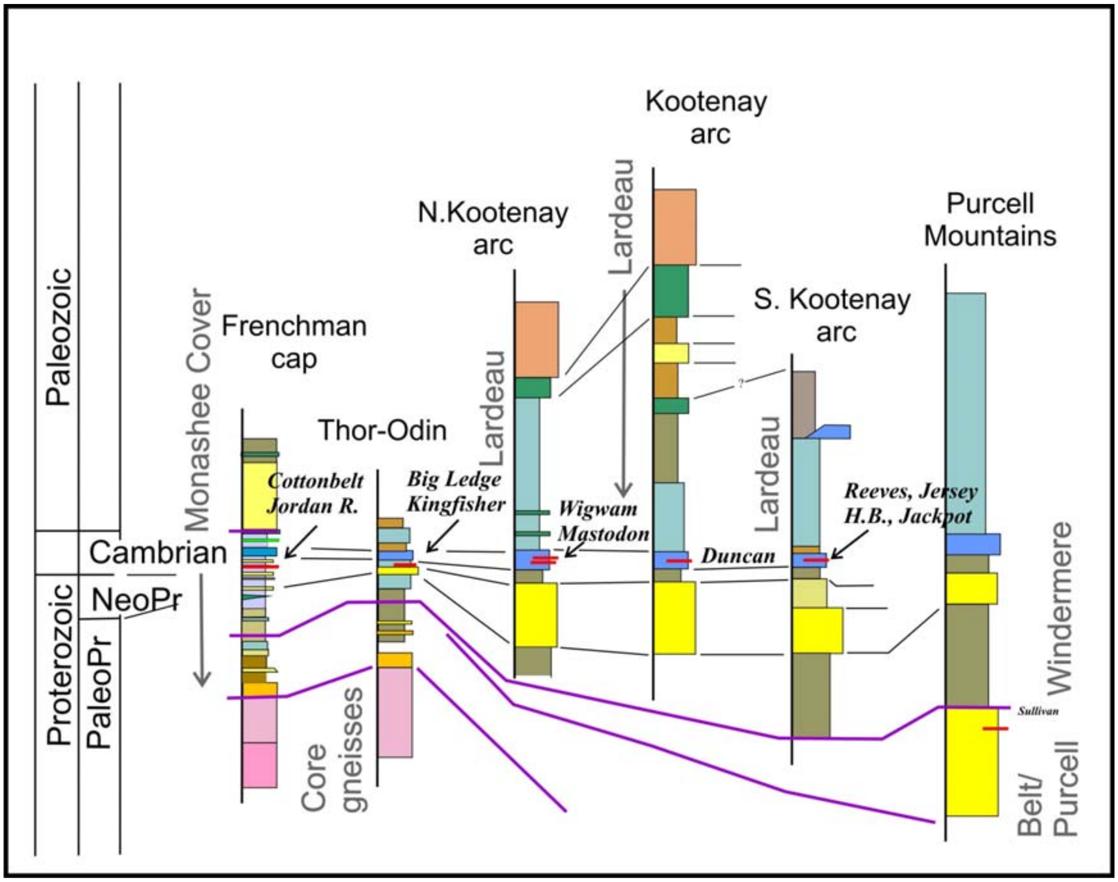
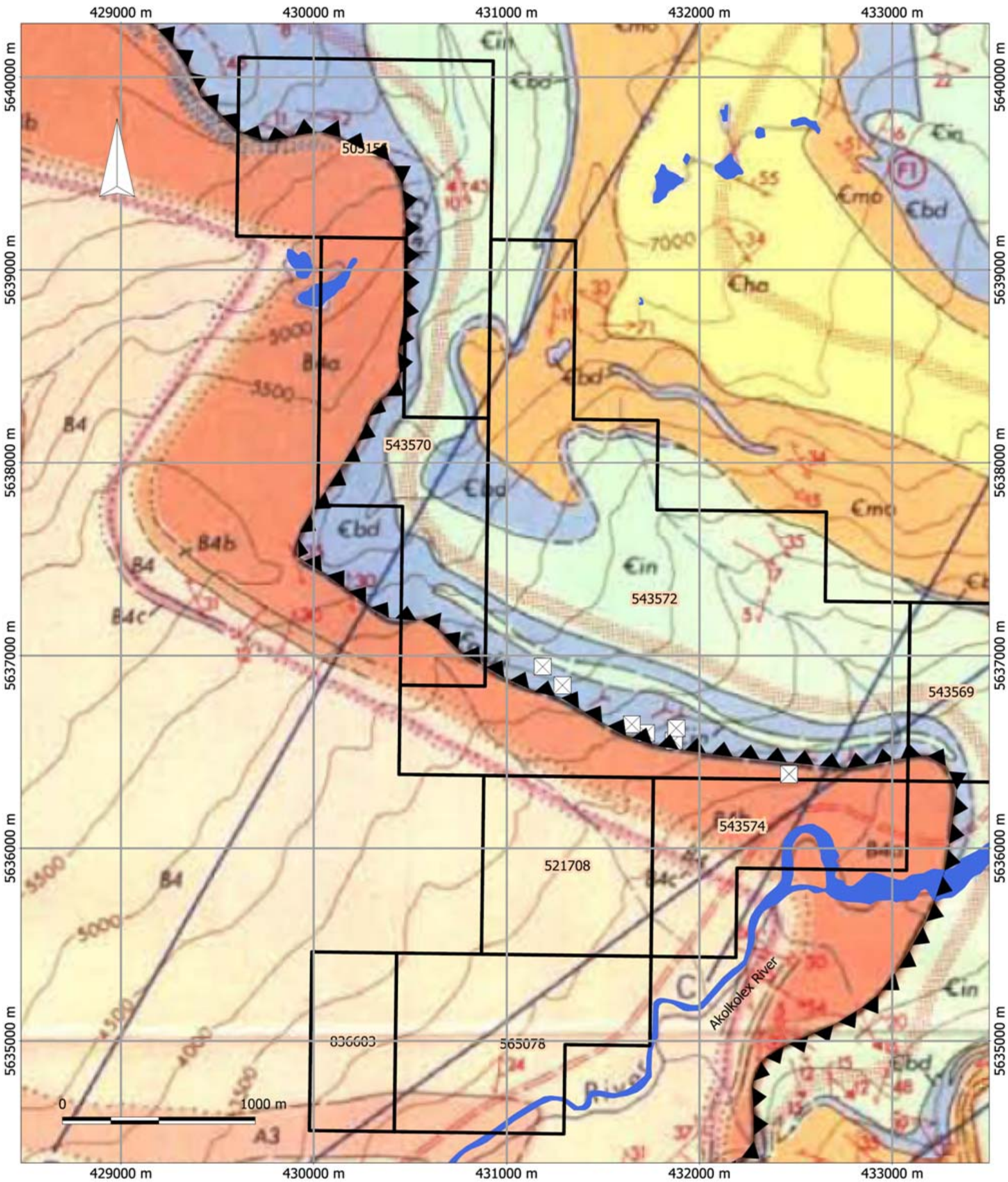


Figure 7. Stratigraphic columns showing position of Sedex mineral deposits in southeastern B.C. Source: Dr. Trygve Höy (personal communication).

According to mapping by Thompson (1978), two structural levels are evident in the Akolkolex River area (Figure 8). They are separated by the Standfast Creek fault, a low-angle fault which cuts obliquely upward through the stratigraphic succession from southwest to northeast. The upper structural level contains quartzite, calcareous phyllite, limestone, and carbonaceous phyllite and argillite of Early Paleozoic age which can be regionally correlated with the Hamill Group, Mohican Formation, Badshot Formation and Index Formation of the Lardeau Group respectively. This succession has been deformed into a pair of large recumbent folds: the Akolkolex anticline and the Drimmie Creek syncline. These nappe-like structures are nearly cylindrical in form and plunge gently in a southeasterly direction (Figure 8). The lower structural level contains quartzite and pelitic schist which appear to be part of the Hamill Group and possibly part of the Horsethief Creek Group of Hadrynian age. According to Thompson (1978) individual structures are difficult to define due to the lack of distinctive stratigraphic markers; however, a large recumbent fold, like that in the upper structural level, is inferred from structural and stratigraphic data. Granodioritic gneiss, which forms a nearly conformable subhorizontal limit to the stratigraphic succession established in the area, contains local tightly appressed infolds of the overlying metasedimentary rocks.



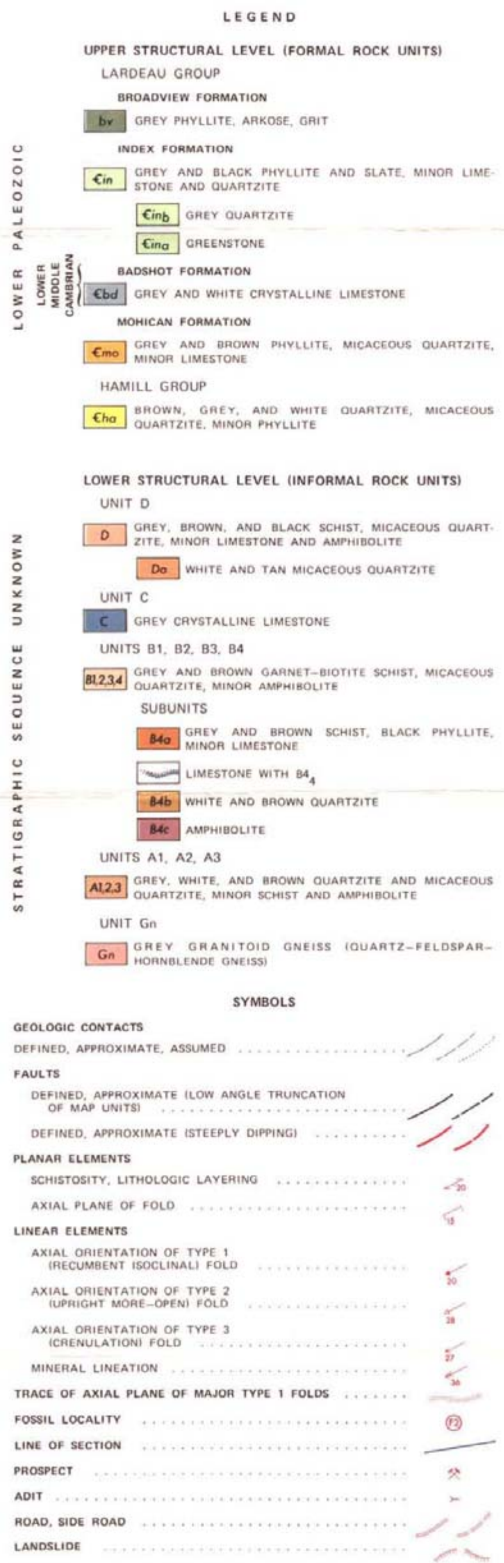


Figure 8. Geology of the Akolkolex River area and Standfast-Wigwam Property. Source: Thompson (1978).

The main structures of the Akolkolex River area appear to be the result of vertical shortening and horizontal extension, like those in the Shuswap Complex, and are in contrast with the upright folding and high-angle faulting of the Selkirk Mountains and Kootenay Arc (Thompson, 1978).

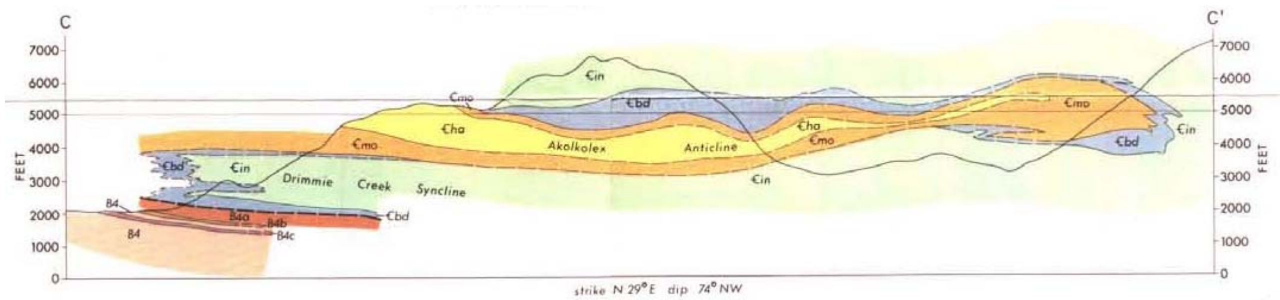


Figure 9. Structural section C-C' through the Standfast-Wigwam Property. See Figure 8 for section location and legend. Source: Thompson (1978).

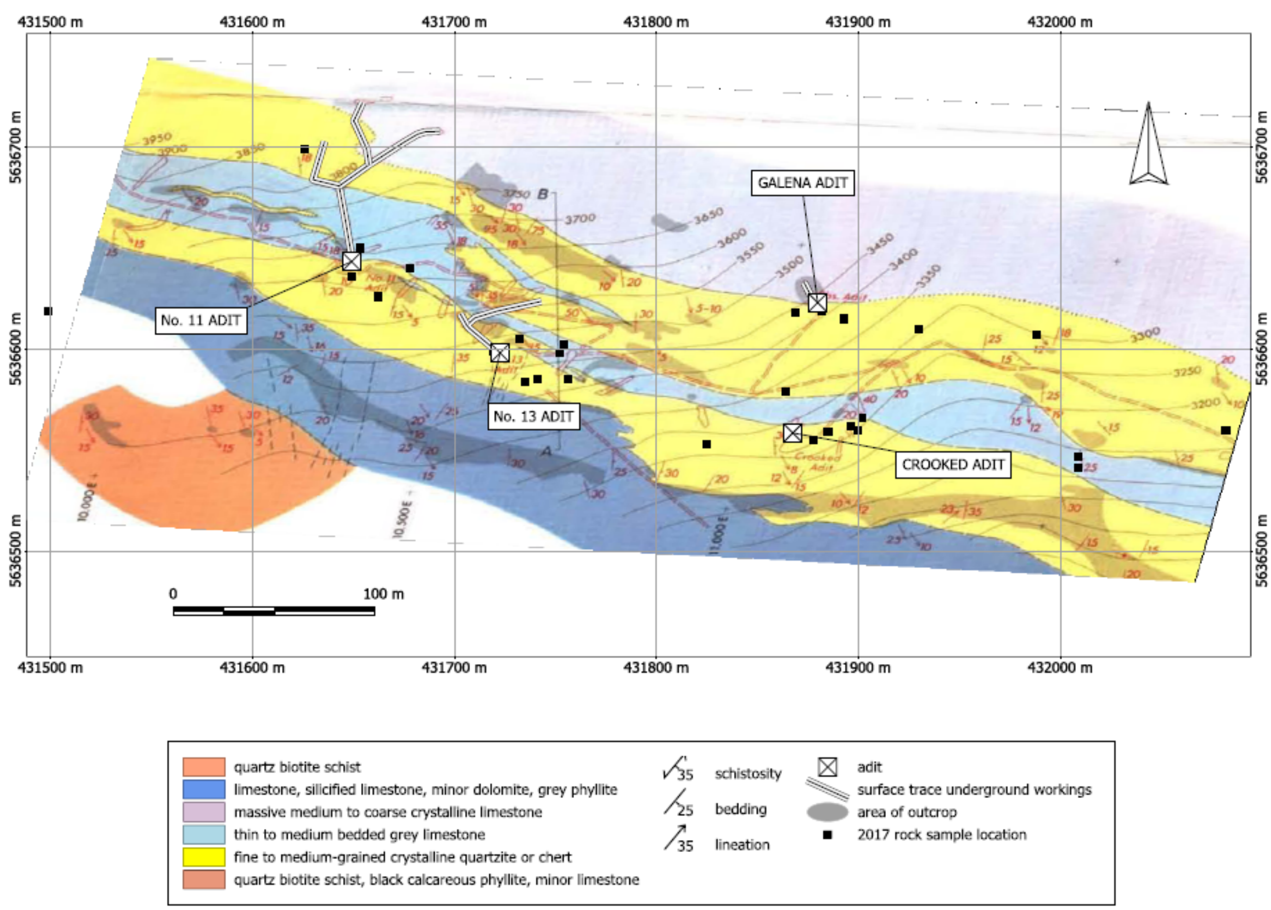


Figure 10. Geology of the central part of the mineralized zone, Standfast-Wigwam Property. Geology after Thompson (1978).

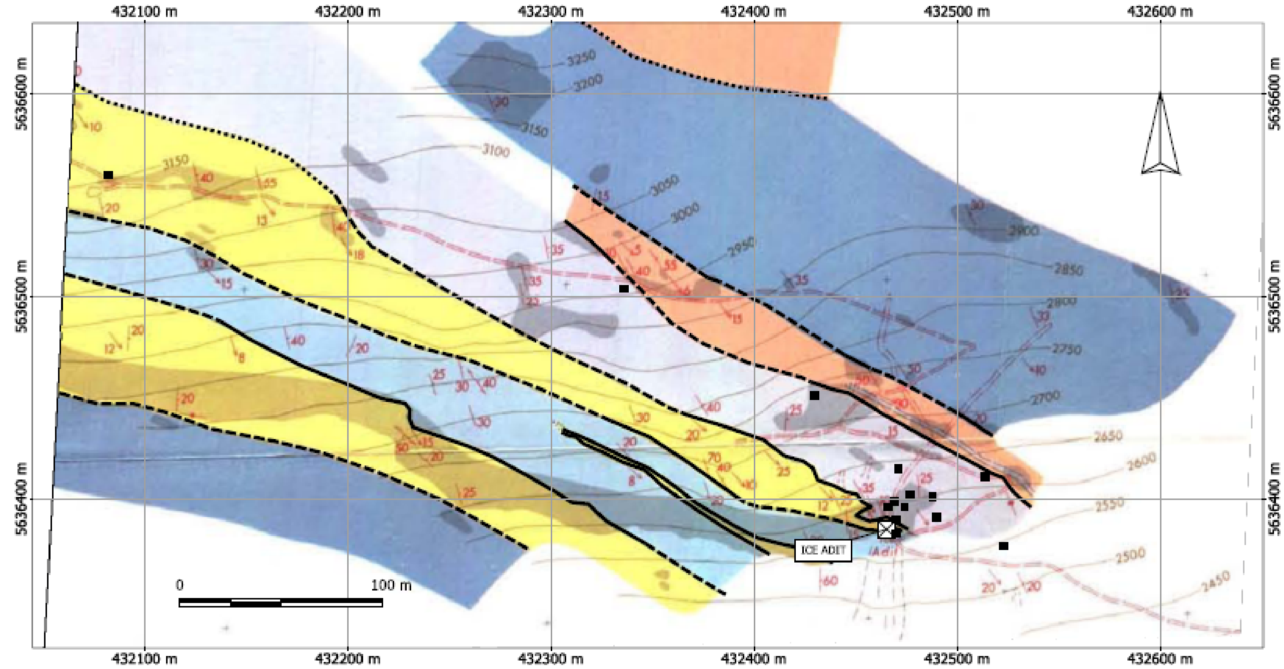


Figure 11. Geology of the eastern part of the mineralized zone, Standfast-Wigwam Property. See Figure 8 for legend. Geology after Thompson (1978).

Photo 2. The writer at the Ice Adit. Flags mark location of samples collected in 2017.

Folds are cylindrical throughout the Akolkolex River area, and a statistical analysis of the orientation of fold axes by Thompson (1978) shows a pervasive southwesterly trend and low plunge which changes progressively to a west-northwesterly trend in the northwestern part of the area. Metamorphic grade increases from chlorite-bearing phyllites in the upper structural level, to staurolite and kyanite-bearing schists close to the gneiss. A large temperature interval at pressures above the alumino-silicate triple point is indicated. Synkinematic metamorphic textures are present throughout much of the lower structural level. Lead-zinc mineralization in the area is restricted to the thickened hinge zone of the Drimmie Creek syncline.

The geology of the central and eastern portions of the mineralized zone is shown in Figures 10 and 11. Also shown are the location of adits, underground workings and rock geochemical samples collected in 2017.

According to Mr. B. Mawer, a geologist for Cominco Ltd. who worked on the Property during 1960 and 1961, a total of 34 showings occur over a strike length of just over 3 kilometres. These showings occur mostly as conformable sulphide rich lenses within fine-grained quartzite and silicified limestone of the Cambrian age Badshot Formation of the Lardeau Group. The total thickness of the Badshot is between 150 to 200 metres. According to Thompson (1978) the mineralized zone within the Badshot is a mappable unit that can be traced for about 1,200 metres northwestward obliquely across the north slope of the Akolkolex River valley. This unit is approximately 60 metres thick at its southern extremity but thins northward to less than 30 metres. Overall the unit strikes about 135 degrees and dips toward the northeast at approximately 20 degrees. Previous operators on the Property have suggested that there may actually be two horizons of the Badshot Formation that carry sulphide mineralization.

The Wigwam deposit is contained within the thickened hinge zone of the Drimmie Creek syncline, a large recumbent isoclinal fold that closes toward the southeast (Figure 9). The limbs of the syncline are very attenuated (and discontinuous in places) adjacent to the hinge zone and this places severe limits on the potential for significant down-dip (into the hillside) extension of the deposit.

As mentioned above, Zn-Pb mineralization on the Standfast-Wigwam Property occurs within the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation. The host rocks are medium grey, banded, and range from fine-grained to cherty quartzite, to quartzitic limestone. Within the mineralized succession are layers of coarse crystalline white to creamy white limestone. The sulphides are mainly pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, sphalerite, and galena; they occur as disseminations and in lenses up to 60 centimetres thick that rarely exceed 3 metres in length.

The sulphides are generally fine grained except for local pockets of massive pyrrhotite. Sphalerite is more abundant than galena, which occurs in occasional isolated pods, and silver content of the sulphides is generally low. Detailed distribution of sulphide layers is complicated by tight recumbent isoclinal folds. Their geometry is consistent with the much larger Drimmie Creek syncline; they plunge at shallow angles to the northwest and southeast, have attenuated and discontinuous limbs, and have somewhat thickened hinge zones. The folded nature of the sulphide layers along with the dominance of pyrrhotite over pyrite indicates that the sulphides predate regional metamorphism and folding in the area (Muraro, 1962)

The sulphides form lensoidal masses of fine-grained, abundance. Extensive exploratory work on the Standfast-Wigwam property has been carried out over the past 50 years, including surface and underground exploration. Limits of the mineralized zone concur closely with those of the fine-grained grey quartzite band which occurs in the middle of the Badshot Formation succession and forms the dominant host rock for the sulphide minerals. The sulphides occur as fine-grained, disseminated to massive attenuated lensoidal masses in the hinge zones of folds, and as coarser crystalline aggregates and streaks in local occurrences of buff-weathering marble. This zone reappears locally further north in the hinge of the Drimmie Creek syncline and has associated with it a thin band of orange-weathering dolomitic limestone.

The character and distribution of the mineralization are intimately related to the regional structure. The Badshot Formation is severely attenuated and somewhat discontinuous away from the hinge zone of the Drimmie Creek syncline.

8 Deposit Types

The Wigwam deposit is one of a group of concordant lead-zinc deposits that occur along the Kootenay Arc from the Metaline district of Northern Washington to north of Ruddock Creek in the Shuswap Complex (Figure 5). Fyles (1967) has classified the Wigwam deposit as Shuswap type; that is, it comprises conformable sulphide layers within calcareous schists and carbonates of high regional metamorphic grade. The Wigwam deposit is unique among this class because it can be demonstrated that it occurs in the Badshot Formation of Lower Cambrian age. This is the only Shuswap-type deposit that can be dated stratigraphically and demonstrates that at least one Shuswap-type deposit occurs in the same time-stratigraphic interval as the concordant Salmo-type deposits further south along the arc.

In the Minfile database the Standfast-Wigwam deposit (Minfile No. 082KNW068) is classified as a Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn deposit. Höy (1996) on the other hand classifies Kootenay Arc deposits such as Standfast-Wigwam as Irish-type sedimentary exhalative (Sedex) deposits. Irish-type carbonate-hosted deposits are stratabound, massive sphalerite, galena, iron sulphide and barite lenses with associated calcite, dolomite and quartz gangue in dolomitized platformal limestones. Deposits are structurally controlled, commonly wedge shaped adjacent to normal faults. Deformed deposits are irregular in outline and commonly elongate parallel to the regional structural grain. The Standfast-Wigwam deposit displays most of these characteristics. The writer concurs with the classification used by Höy (1996).

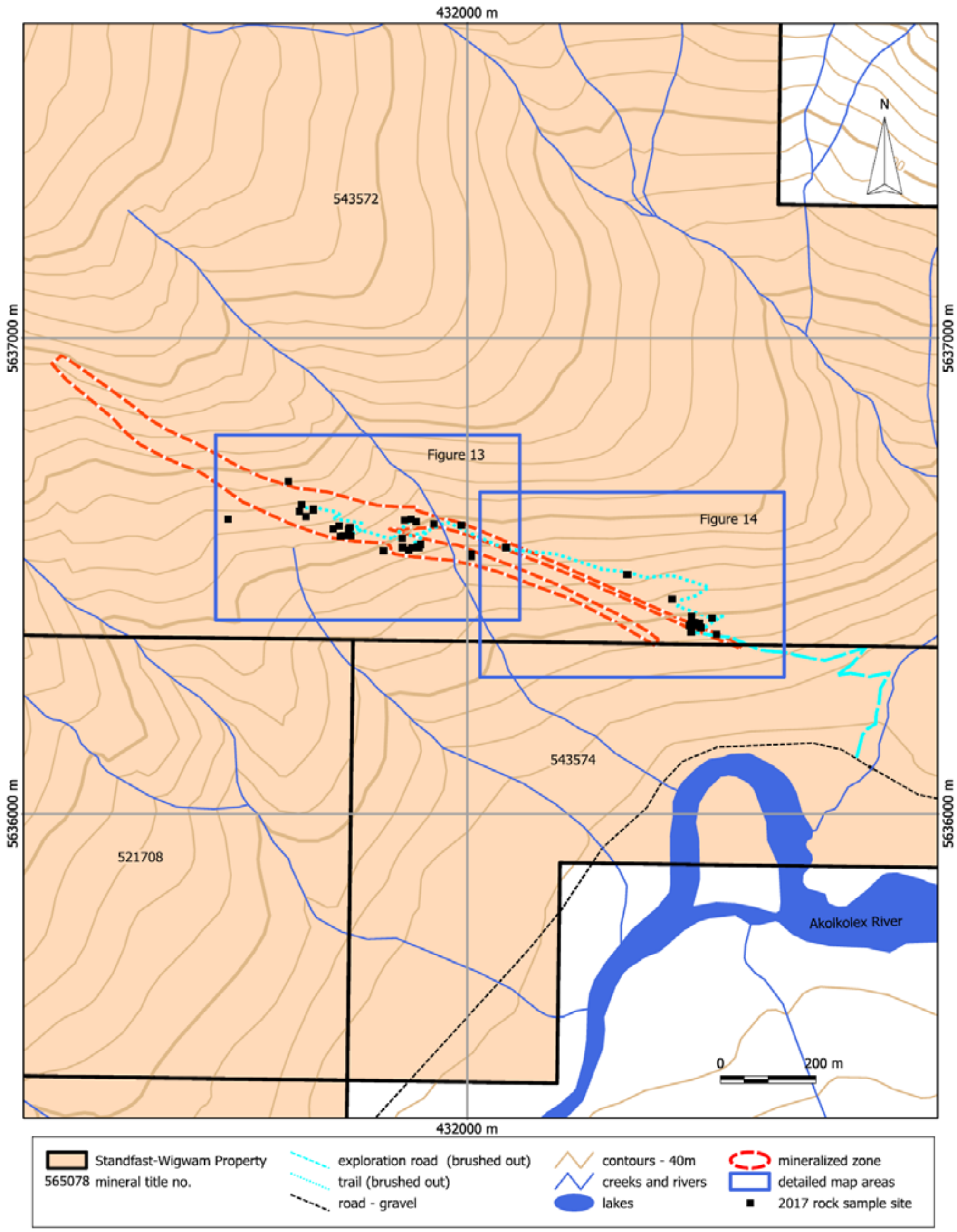


Figure 12. Location of detailed map areas, refurbished roads and trails and 2017 rock sample sites.

9 Exploration

The 2017 exploration program conducted by Rich River Exploration on behalf of the issuer involved prospecting, rock sampling and brushing out of an old exploration tote road and foot trail mostly within the central and eastern parts of the known mineralized zone on Standfast-Wigwam Property. Figures 12 shows the location of the samples collected in 2017 relative to the known extent of the mineralized zone and location of the brushed out tote road and foot trail used to access this area. Sample locations and analytical results for Pb, Zn and Ag are plotted on Figures 13 and 14 covering the central and eastern portions of the mineralized zone respectively. Sample descriptions, UTM location coordinates and analytical results for Pb, Zn and Ag for these samples are given in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. A total of 51 rock samples were collected both as random grab samples and also as chip samples across measure intervals. These samples were shipped to ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver B.C. for analysis.

Most of the samples collected in 2017 were from well mineralized outcrops and trenches in the central and eastern portions of the known mineralized zone. As shown in the following figures and tables many of these samples returned significant values for Zn and Pb. A few samples were also anomalous in Ag and Ba. The best Pb values were for two grab samples of massive sulphide hosted by limestone and marble that were collected near the Galena adit (SF-17R30,31). Each of these samples returned Pb values greater than the 20% upper limit of the analytical technique used. These samples also returned high Ag values of 51.2 and 80.5 ppm respectively. The best Zn values were for grab samples SF-17R22 and SF-17R50 which returned 19.75% and 22.1% respectively. These samples were collected from massive sulphide bands hosted by limestone and marble that crop out near the Ice Adit at the eastern limit of the mineralized zone. These samples returned relatively low Pb and Ag values. In the central zone, sample SF-17R44, a 30 cm chip sample of quartzite with massive sulphide bands that was collected near the No. 13 adit returned 18.8% Zn and 1.685% Pb but only 3.02 ppm Ag.

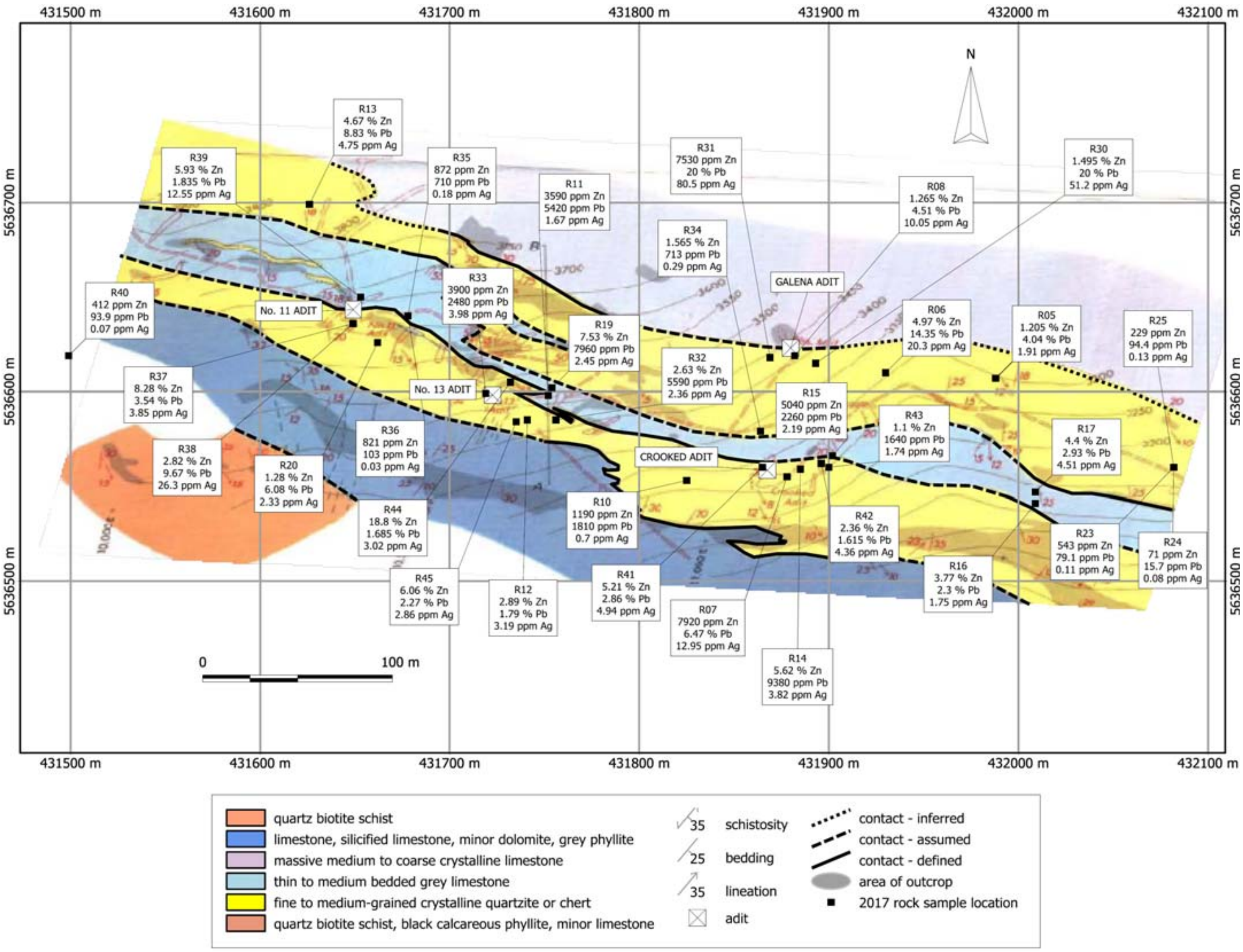


Figure 13. Rock sample locations and Zn, Pb, Ag values, central mineralized zone, Standfast-Wigwam Property. Geology after Thompson (1978).

Table 3. Rocks sample descriptions and analytical results, central mineralized zone.

Map No.	Field/Lab. No.	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock type/host	Minerals	Pb	Zn	Ag
R05	SF-17R05	431988	5636607	grab subcrop	quartzite, sulph. bands	Ga Sp	4.04%	1.205%	1.91
R06	SF-17R06	431930	5636610	grab float	massive sulphide	Ga Sp	14.35%	4.97%	20.3
R07	SF-17R07	431878	5636555	grab outcrop	quartzite?	Po, Ga, (Sp)	6.47%	7920	12.95
R08	SF-17R08	431882	5636619	grab outcrop	siliceous marble	Ga Sp	4.51%	1.265%	10.05
R10	SF-17R10	431825	5636553	50 cm chip	quartzite?		1810	1190	0.7
R11	SF-17R11	431752	5636598	2 m chip	semi massive sulphide	Py (Ga, Sp)	5420	3590	1.67
R12	SF-17R12	431741	5636585	1 m chip	micaceous quartzite	Sp, Ga	1.79%	2.89%	3.19
R13	SF-17R13	431626	5636699	grab outcrop	quartzite	Ga Sp	8.83%	4.67%	4.75

Map No.	Field/Lab. No.	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock type/host	Minerals	Pb	Zn	Ag
R14	SF-17R14	431885	5636559	40 cm chip	semi massive sulphide	Sp, (Ga), Po	9380	5.62%	3.82
R15	SF-17R15	431902	5636566	80 cm chip	banded quartzite	(Sp, Ga)	2260	5040	2.19
R16	SF-17R16	432009	5636541	50 cm chip	calc. ferricrete	Sp, Ga	2.3%	3.77%	1.75
R17	SF-17R17	432009	5636547	80 cm chip	limestone	Sp, Ga	2.93%	4.4%	4.51
R19	SF-17R19	431754	5636602	80 cm chip	micaceous quartzite	Sp, (Ga)	7960	7.53%	2.45
R20	SF-17R20	431662	5636626	60 cm chip	quartzite	Py, Ga, Sp	6.08%	1.28%	2.33
R23	SF-17R23	432082	5636560	40 cm chip	carb. limestone		79.1	543	0.11
R24	SF 17R24	432082	5636560	40 cm chip	graphitic rubble	Py	15.7	71	0.08
R25	SF-17R25	432082	5636560	30 cm chip	carb. limestone		94.4	229	0.13
R26	SF-17R26	431988	5636607	grab outcrop	quartzite	Ga, Sp	1.86%	1.84%	1.99
R27	SF-17R27	431988	5636607	grab outcrop	marble	Ga, Sp	1.695%	1.11%	0.44
R28	SF-17R28	431988	5636607	grab outcrop	quartzite	Ga, Sp	1.79%	1.035%	3.3
R29	SF-17R29	431988	5636607	grab outcrop	quartzite	Ga, Sp	2.86%	1.14%	0.79
R30	SF-17R30	431893	5636615	grab outcrop	limestone, mass. sulph.	Ga	>20%	1.495%	51.2
R31	SF-17R31	431869	5636618	grab subcrop	marble, mass. sulph.	Ga, (Sp)	>20%	7530	80.5
R32	SF-17R32	431756	5636585	grab outcrop	quartzite, limestone?	Sp	5590	2.63%	2.36
R33	SF-17R33	431719	5636599	grab outcrop	quartzite	(Sp, Ga)	2480	3900	3.98
R34	SF-17R34	431864	5636579	chip	quartzite	Sp	713	1.565%	0.29
R35	SF-17R35	431678	5636640	20 cm chip	limestone		710	872	0.18
R36	SF-17R36	431678	5636640	30 cm chip	limestone	Ba?	103	821	0.03
R37	SF-17R37	431649	5636636	50 cm chip	quartzite, semi. mass. sulph.	Sp, Ga, Py, Po	3.54%	8.28%	3.85
R38	SF-17R38	431649	5636636	20 cm chip	quartzite	Ga, Sp, Py, Po	9.67%	2.82%	26.3
R39	SF-17R39	431653	5636650	40 cm chip	quartzite, sulph. bands	Sp, Ga	1.835%	5.93%	12.55
R40	SF-17R40	431499	5636619	grab outcrop	marble	Ba?	93.9	412	0.07
R41	SF-17R41	431865	5636560	50 cm chip	quartzite	Sp, Ga	2.86%	5.21%	4.94
R42	SF-17R42	431896	5636562	40 cm chip	quartzite? mass. sulph.	Sp, Ga, Py, Po	1.615%	2.36%	4.36
R43	SF-17R43	431900	5636560	50 cm chip	limestone	Sp	1640	1.1%	1.74
R44	SF-17R44	431732	5636605	30 cm chip	quartzite, mass. sulph.	Sp, Ga, Py, Po	1.685%	18.8%	3.02
R45	SF-17R45	431735	5636584	grab outcrop	quartzite, sulph. bands	Sp, Ga	2.27%	6.06%	2.86

Note: Pb, Zn and Ag in ppm unless otherwise indicated. Samples returning >10,000 ppm Zn and Pb were reanalyzed using a more complete digestion. Resulting values were reported in %. Location coordinates are UTM Zone 11, NAD83.

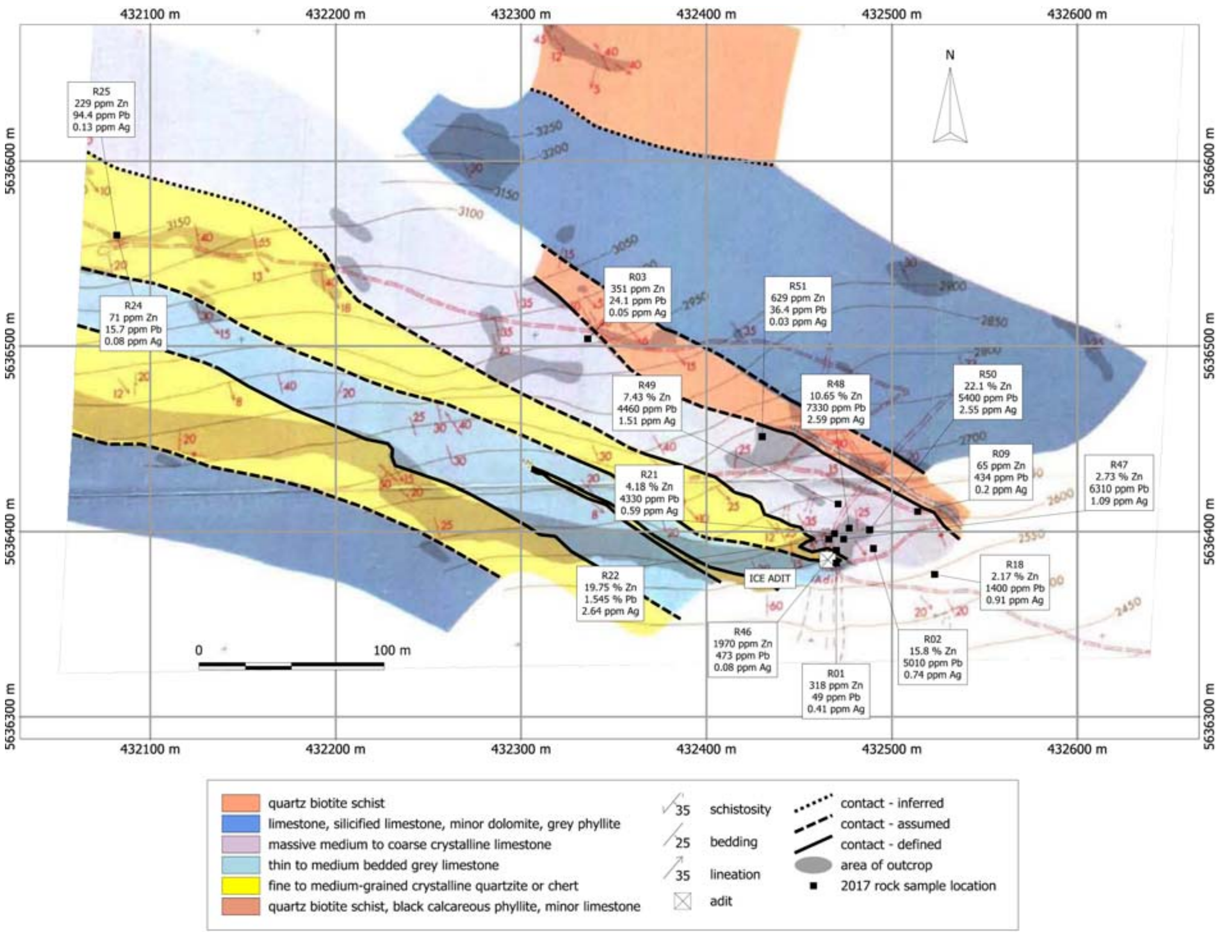


Figure 14. Rock sample locations and Zn, Pb, Ag values, eastern mineralized zone, Standfast-Wigwam Property. Geology after Thompson (1978).

Table 4. Rocks sample descriptions and analytical results, eastern mineralized zone.

Map No.	Field/Lab. No.	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock type/host	Minerals	Pb	Zn	Ag
R01	SF-17R01	432470	5636383	40 cm chip	marble		49	318	0.41
R02	SF-17R02	432490	5636391	grab float	limestone	Sp, (Ga)	5010	15.8%	0.74
R03	SF-17R03	432336	5636504	grab outcrop	biotite schist		24.1	351	0.05
R04	SF-17R04	432336	5636504	20 cm chip	quartzite		19.4	193	0.03
R09	SF-17R09	432514	5636411	grab	mica		434	65	0.2

Map No.	Field/Lab. No.	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock type/host	Minerals	Pb	Zn	Ag
				subcrop	schist				
R18	SF-17R18	432523	5636377	grab outcrop	quartzite	Sp	1400	2.17%	0.91
R21	SF-17R21	432469	5636399	grab outcrop	marble	Sp, (Ga), Py	4330	4.18%	0.59
R22	SF-17R22	432466	5636396	grab outcrop	marble, mass. sulph.	Sp, Ga	1.545%	19.75%	2.64
R24	SF 17R24	432082	5636560	40 cm chip	graphitic rubble	Py	15.7	71	0.08
R25	SF-17R25	432082	5636560	30 cm chip	carb. limestone		94.4	229	0.13
R46	SF-17R46	432470	5636390	70 cm chip	limestone or marble	Py	473	1970	0.08
R47	SF-17R47	432474	5636396	1 m chip	limestone, mass. sulph.	Sp, (Ga), Po	6310	2.73%	1.09
R48	SF-17R48	432477	5636402	1 m chip	sil. limestone, mass. sulph.	Sp, (Ga)	7330	10.65%	2.59
R49	SF-17R49	432471	5636415	30 cm chip	silicified limestone	Sp, (Ga)	4460	7.43%	1.51
R50	SF-17R50	432488	5636401	grab subcrop	limestone, mass. sulph.	Sp, (Ga), Py, Po	5400	22.1%	2.55
R51	SF-17R51	432430	5636451	grab outcrop	limestone	Py	36.4	629	0.03

Note: Pb, Zn and Ag in ppm unless otherwise indicated. Samples returning >10,000 ppm Zn and Pb were reanalyzed using a more complete digestion. Resulting values were reported in %. Location coordinates are UTM Zone 11, NAD83.

10 Drilling

Previous drilling on the Standfast-Wigwam Property is described in the History section of this report. Unfortunately, most of the historical drill hole data is no longer available.

Table 5. Upper and Lower limits for ICP-AES analyses (ALS ME MS41 package)

ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)							
Ag	0.01-100	Cs	0.05-500	Mo	0.05-10,000	Sr	0.2-10,000
Al	0.01-25%	Cu	0.2-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Ta	0.01-500
As	0.1-10,000	Fe	0.01%-50%	Nb	0.05-500	Te	0.01-500
Au*	0.2-25	Ga	0.05-10,000	Ni	0.2-10,000	Th	0.2-10,000
B	10-10,000	Ge	0.05-500	P	10-10,000	Ti	0.005%-10%
Ba	10-10,000	Hf	0.02-500	Pb	0.2-10,000	Tl	0.02-10,000
Be	0.05-1,000	Hg	0.01-10,000	Rb	0.1-10,000	U	0.05-10,000
Bi	0.01-10,000	In	0.005-500	Re	0.001-50	V	1-10,000
Ca	0.01%-25%	K	0.01%-10%	S	0.01%-10%	W	0.05-10,000
Cd	0.01-1,000	La	0.2-10,000	Sb	0.05-10,000	Y	0.05-500
Ce	0.02-500	Li	0.1-10,000	Sc	0.1-10,000	Zn	2-10,000
Co	0.1-10,000	Mg	0.01%-25%	Se	0.2-1,000	Zr	0.5-500
Cr	1-10,000	Mn	5-50,000	Sn	0.2-500		

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Rock samples collected from the Standfast-Wigwam Property in 2017 were placed in labelled plastic bags, with a label also placed within the bag and shipped directly to the ALS Minerals laboratory (“ALS”) in North Vancouver. ALS is an ISO17025:2005 accredited analytical laboratory. At the lab, samples are crushed to 70% less than 2 mm in size. A 250 gram subsample is riffle split off and pulverized to better than 75% passing 75 microns. A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) for 51 elements (ME MS41 package). The upper and lower ranges of values that can be determined by this method are given in Table 5. Ore grade samples containing >10,000 ppm Pb or Zn were also analyzed by ICP-AES to quantify the Pb and Zn content to a percentage level (ME-OG46 assay procedure). For these a prepared sample is digested in 75% aqua regia for 120 minutes. After cooling the resulting solution is diluted to 100 ml with de-ionized water, mixed and analyzed by ICP-AES. The results are reported in percent rather than ppm. The upper limit for this method is 20% for Pb and Zn.

ALS runs standards and provides re-samples at varying intervals for each sample shipment analysed.

12 Data Verification

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

The writer has reviewed the original analytical certificates issued by ALS for rock samples submitted by Rich River Exploration in 2017. In the writer's opinion the analytical procedures used to determine the concentrations of base and precious metals in the samples submitted was appropriate. The quality control employed by ALS indicates a high level of precision and accuracy in the analytical results.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The writer is not aware of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing that has been done on mineral samples from the Standfast-Wigwam Property.

14 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

In the writer's opinion there is not enough available drill hole data to calculate a meaningful, NI43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Standfast-Wigwam Property. An historical resource estimate done by Parmac Resources in 1969 and reported by Tough (1982) is discussed in the History section of this report.

15 Adjacent Properties

The Ghost Peak property is immediately northwest of Standfast-Wigwam. Here, significant levels of zinc are present in a showing discovered in the 1990's. The Ghost Peak discovery area is 100 by 200 metres of ice-heaved blocks that appear to have moved only slightly, probably only a few tens of metres, from their points of origin. The blocks are typically differentially weathered, silicified Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation marble with 20 to 30 per cent limy lenses and layers. Extreme tight folding is apparent in all blocks throughout the discovery area.

Mineralization at Ghost Peak is present in some of the blocks and consists of pale brown, disseminated to clustered-up granular sphalerite, occasionally with minor galena or pyrite. (Assessment Report 26077).

In 1999, selected rock samples were collected in conjunction with soil sampling. Apart from one sample with 215 ppm lead, there is no other significant indication of mineralization. Soil anomalies indicate the mineralization may continue as much as 1.5 kilometres northeast and 1 kilometre south of the discovery area. The anomalous lead (215 ppm) in a rock specimen collected near a southern soil anomaly may be from a halo peripheral to mineralization on strike from the discovery showing.

The reader is cautioned that the results obtained on adjacent properties do not indicate similar results, whether negative or positive, will occur or could be expected to occur on the Standfast-Wigwam property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

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

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The rock geochemical sampling done in 2017 has confirmed the widespread occurrence of zinc and lead massive sulphide mineralization within limestone and quartzite of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation. These mineral occurrences define a zone of mineralization that extends for at least 3 kilometres. The zone is stratabound and is situated in the hangingwall of the Standfast Creek thrust fault. The true thickness of this mineralized zone is difficult to determine because of intense folding and attenuation of the host rocks.

Extensive exploratory work on the Standfast-Wigwam property has been carried out over the past 50 years, including surface and underground exploration. Limits of the mineralized zone coincide closely with those of the fine-grained grey quartzite band which occurs in the middle of the Badshot Formation succession and forms the dominant host rock for the sulphide minerals. The sulphides occur as fine-grained, disseminated to massive attenuated lensoidal masses in the hinge zones of folds, and as coarser crystalline aggregates and streaks in local occurrences of buff-weathering marble.

The geologic setting, the style of mineralization and the age of host rocks is similar to other Kootenay Arc deposits. These deposits are classified as Irish Type Sedex Deposits by Höy

(1996) and others, a classification the writer concurs with. This type of deposit is an important source of Zn and Pb in Ireland. A key feature of Irish Type Sedex Deposits is the presence of growth faults within a subsiding basin. These faults provide a conduit for metal rich brines to move upward and into permeable layers within the sedimentary succession. The style of mineralization observed at the Standfast-Wigwam property suggests metal bearing fluids selectively deposited Zn and Pb sulphides in permeable beds of quartz sand and bioclastic limestone debris. Much of the original textures have been lost due to extensive recrystallization but locally the clastic nature of the host rocks is still observable.

18 Recommendations

In the writer's opinion, based on historical work and the results of the 2017 rock sampling program, the Standfast-Wigwam Property is a property of merit and additional expenditure on mineral exploration is warranted. The main focus of this work should be to locate additional concentrations of massive sulphide within the known zone of mineralization. This will help enhance the economic potential of the property. To date only two thirds of the mineralized zone has been re-sampled. There are several adits further west in the zone (Gold and Sleeper) that were not examined in 2017 and it is important to do some sampling near and possibly within these adits to determine any metal ratio or grade changes toward the western end of the mineralized zone. This will require brushing out the old foot trail further west from the No. 11 adit. It is important to complete sampling of the entire mineralized zone as this will help identify the best targets for future work. In conjunction with rock sampling, a ground magnetometer and VLF-EM survey should be done on close space lines across the mineralized zone. This may not be possible everywhere within the zone due to the steep terrain. Depending on the results of this work, a second stage of exploration would involve diamond drilling of the best targets.

Budget details for a recommended 2 phase exploration program are listed in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 6. Proposed Phase 1 Budget for the Standfast-Wigwam Property.

Item	Est. Cost
Geologist, & 2 Geotechnicians, 45 days	$64,000
Analysis & assays rock samples	$9,500
Equipment and Supplies	$7,450
Communication	$900
Meals & Accommodations	$4,250

Item	Est. Cost
Transportation	$3,900
Report writing	$5,500
Contingencies	$4,500
Total	$100,000

Table 7. Proposed Phase 2 Budget for the Standfast-Wigwam Property (Contingent on positive results from phase 1)

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

TOTAL PHASE 1 and 2: $200,000.00

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19 Certificate of Author

I, Donald George MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist providing services through D.G. MacIntyre and Associates Ltd. a wholly owned company incorporated December 10, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia (registration no. BC0710941). My residence and business address is 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V8N 6G7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1971. In addition, I obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since September, 1979, registration number 11970.
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 35 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report: Standfast-Wigwam Zn-Pb Mineral Property, Southeast British Columbia, Canada" dated November 27, 2017 (the "Technical Report"). The effective date of this Technical Report is November 27, 2017. Sections not written by myself are noted in the text.
7. I visited the Standfast-Wigwam property on September 27, 2017.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer, the property vendors and the property applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 25th day of November, 2017

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