TECHNICAL REPORT

THE ASPEN PROJECT

Central British Columbia, Canada

Centre of Project Area
53° 23' 28" N 125° 05' 00" W

Prepared for:
J. Bond Capital Corporation
580 Hornby Street, Suite 750
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3B6

Prepared by :
Ian C.L. Webster P.Geo. and Gerald E. Ray Ph.D., P.Geo.
British Columbia, Canada

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1 Summary

The Aspen claim block is a 1,292 hectare, early stage, prospective mineral exploration property located on the Nechako Plateau near the geographic centre of British Columbia, approximately 162 kilometres west-southwest of Prince George. J. Bond Capital Corp. acquired the property in 2017 by staking it and is 100% the owner. The company's offices are located at 750-850 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3B6.

The Nechako Plateau occupies the northern most portion of the Interior Plateau and is considered to have high exploration potential. It hosts a variety of deposit types including Late Cretaceous and Eocene epithermal gold and silver deposits (e.g., Blackwater, Capoose and Wolf) and Late Jurassic to Eocene porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits (e.g., Endako and Chu). The project area is located along the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane, west of the structural contact with the Cache Creek Terrane and south of the Skeena Arch and accessed by a Provincial Forest Service Roads. This area of the Nechako Plateau is an emerging mineral district where considerable recent government studies and industry exploration programs have resulted in significant new mineral discoveries.

There is no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates for the Aspen property. It is an early stage property that received limited exploration during the early 1980's when mineralization was discovered containing up to 30.1 g/t silver and 0.16% zinc in outcrop. The anomalous area spanned approximately 1.1 kilometres east-west and 0.5 kilometres north-south. The host rocks are generally quartz-eye bearing rhyolite and lesser andesite and basalt that are cut in a number of areas by significant amounts of jasper and quartz veins. The veins generally carry low amounts of sulphide mineralization and magnetite. A large magnetic anomaly is centred over the Aspen claims (Figure 5).

J. Bond Capital Corp. mobilized a field crew in August, 2017 and resampled the anomalous area discovered in 1980 and expanded the claims, with additional geological mapping and sampling to the north. The values and extent of the silver, lead and zinc mineralization has been confirmed during this program and include rock samples returning up to 29.5 g/t silver and 0.14% zinc. This mineralization appears to be related to low sulphidation epithermal mineralization in a rhyolite dome complex. In additional, mineralized mudstone float rock was recently discovered at the Bruin in the northeast of the claim block. Assays show elevated gold, up to 0.23 g/t, and zinc that is greater than 1%. It differs in its mineralogy, chemistry and host-rocks from the rhyolite-hosted mineralization further south, and the Bruin may be part of a volcanogenic-massive-sulfide (VMS) system.

New Gold Inc.'s Blackwater deposit lies 29 kilometres south-southwest of the Aspen and New Gold Inc.'s Capoose property lies 13 kilometres to the south-southwest. The Aspen forms part of a recently discovered, approximately 10-kilometre long east-west belt of mineralized occurrences including the Liesegang Redbed, Old Crow, The Cub and Sugar Bear.

The Aspen property has a potential for hosting either epithermal or VMS-type hydrothermal systems and there are excellent chances that additional mineralization will be found. This report recommends that an induced polarization (IP) survey be conducted over the known anomalous areas and if there are positive geophysical results, a drill program will be completed on targeted areas.

2 Introduction

This technical report on the Aspen mineral property was prepared on behalf of J. Bond Capital Corporation to be used in a prospectus and for the company's listing on the TSX Venture Exchange. The report presents data concerning the mineral exploration program, during which approximately $96,000 was spent, at the property during 2017. The recommendations within will influence future work. J. Bond Capital Corporation contracted the authors, Ian Webster P.Geo. and Gerry Ray, P.Geo., to prepare this report. The authors have no beneficial interest in J. Bond Capital Corp. or the Aspen property, and fees

for this report are not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report.

In preparing this Technical Report, the authors relied on geological maps, reports and technical data listed in the references. The authors' understanding of the regional and property geology comes from the work of Diakow L. J. and Levson V.M., (1997), Angen et al., (2016) and Jago C.P. (2017). In addition, Ian Webster P.Geo. was a member of the British Columbia Geological Survey mapping project during 1993 and 1994 and has actively explored for minerals in the area since 2011.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors have relied on Province of British Columbia databases and online electronic maps, including British Columbia Mineral Titles Online (www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca), for the mineral rights and land status.

4 Property Description and Location

The Aspen mineral property is a 1291.7485-hectare (212.9 square kilometres) mineral claim property owned by J. Bond Capital Corp. The property is centred at approximately 53° 23' 28" North latitude and 125° 05' 00" West longitude on National Topographic System map sheet 093F/06 and BCGS TRIM Maps 093F.035 and 093F.045. The centre of the property is approximately 100 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof and 162 west-southwest of Prince George, British Columbia (Figure 1). It is situated on the Nechako Plateau in the northern reaches of the greater Central (Interior) Plateau, roughly at the northeast terminus of the Fawnie Range. It is bounded on the north by Natalkuz Lake, an arm of the Nechako Reservoir. The property falls within the Omineca Mining District and the Vanderhoof Forest District.

Figure 1. Property Location map.

4.1 Mineral Claims

The 1,291.7485 hectares Aspen property is contains three mineral claims. The 24-cell Aspen claim, title number 1051825, is 462.80 hectares and was staked in May 5, 2017. The 37-cell Aspen 2 claim, title number 1053447, is 713.2475 hectares and was staked in July 27, 2017. The 6-cell Aspen 3 claim, title number 1056484, is 115.6997 hectares and was staked in November 18, 2017. The claims are owned 100% by J. Bond Capital Corporation, which has British Columbia Mineral Titles owner number 284275.

Table 1 lists the Aspen minerals claims including claim name, number, owner number (J. Bond) title type, title sub-type, date of issue, good to date, status and area in hectares (ha). This table was downloaded from British Columbia Mineral Titles Online web site (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) January 13, 2018. These data are believed to be accurate but do not express a legal opinion. Figure 2 is a map showing the distribution of the three contiguous mineral claims.

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1051825	ASPEN	284275 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2017/MAY/05	2025/MAY/01	GOOD	462.8013
1053447	ASPEN 2	284275 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2017/JUL/27	2025/MAY/01	GOOD	713.2475
1056484	ASPEN 3	284275 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2017/NOV/18	2018/NOV/18	GOOD	115.6997

Table 1. List of mineral claims

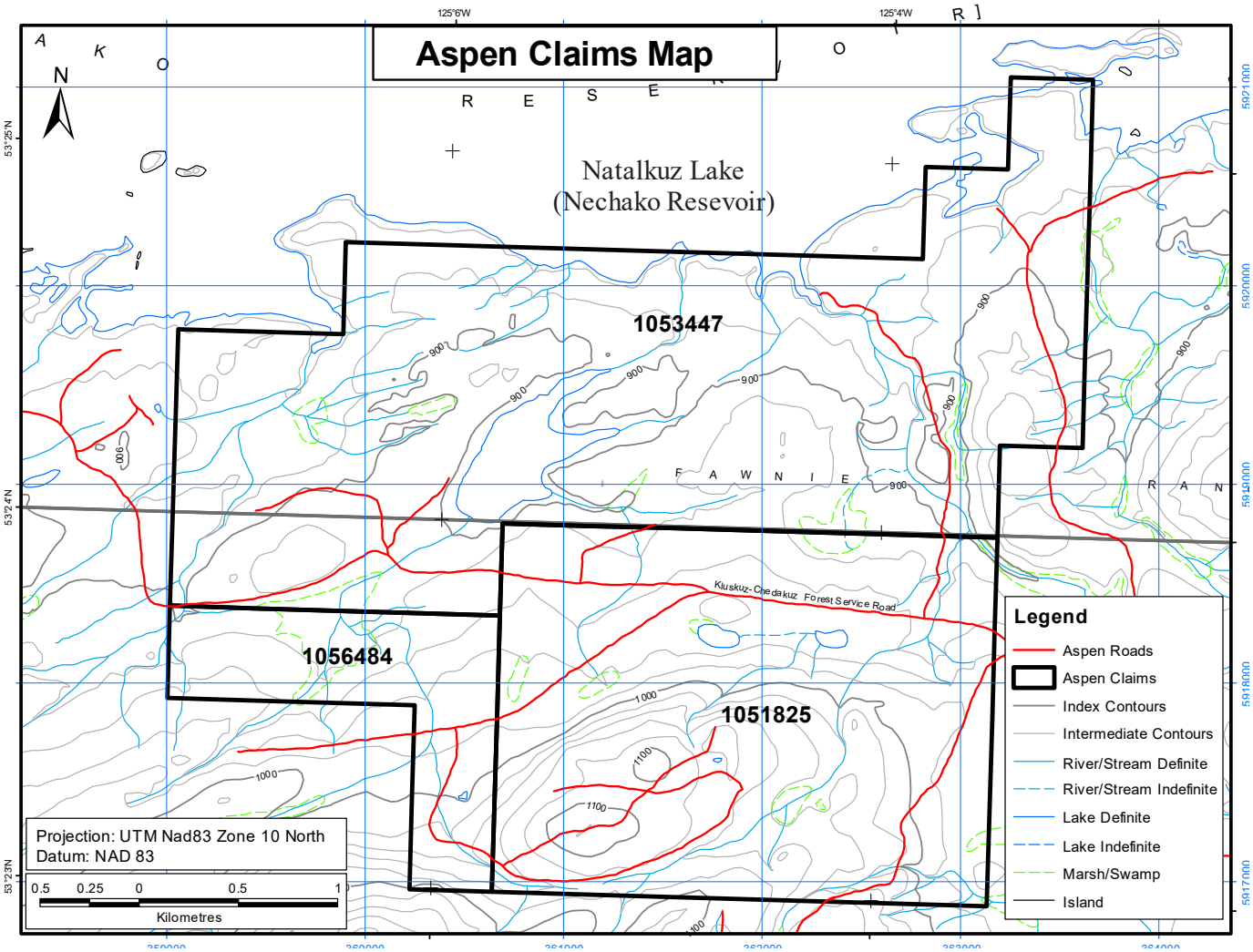


Figure 2. Aspen property claim map (source: https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) January, 2018.

4.2 Extent of Interest

J. Bond Capital Corp. owns 100% interest in Aspen mineral claims. The claims are situated on Crown Land. A Statement of Work was submitted to the British Columbia Mineral Titles Branch in January 12, 2018 outlining the technical work performed and expenditures on Aspen claims 1051825 and 1053477 during 2017. This advanced these claims to May 1, 2025. Beyond that date, exploration work required to keep the claims in good standing will be $20.00 per hectare. An Assessment Report for the work performed will be submitted to the British Columbia Mineral Titles Branch within 90 days of the Statement of Work and will include all of the assay certificates from the laboratory and a property-scale geological map. Claim 1056484 was staked after the 2017 fieldwork. Work must be performed, on or adjacent to this claim, in the amount of $5.00 per hectare, for a total of $578.50 before November 18, 2018. Exploration expenditures for years 1 and 2 is $5.00 per hectare per year, years 3 and 4 is $10.00, 5 and 6 if $15 and year 7 and beyond is $20.00 per hectare per year. Cash paid in lieu of work on the property is at twice these rates.

A large portion of the northern claim 1053477 and very limited amounts of claims 1051825 and 1056484 is within a Conditional Mineral Reserve (Site Number ID 332561; February 16, 1960). This reserve is part of the Eutsuk-Kimsquit Hydro Project and the requestor is Alcan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd. (Rio Tinto Alcan) – Lawson Lundell LP. The authors understand that mineral exploration work in this area must not impede the Nechako Reservoir, which feeds the power turbines at the aluminum smelter in Kitimat, BC. The original reserve restriction “Release Required” is now treated as Conditional Reserve and there was no requirement for a signed release when the claims were staked. Details about the 1960 restriction can be found at the Province of British Columbia website BC Laws: http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/oic/arc_oic/0396_1960. Canfor Corp. maintains Tree Farm Licences in this part of the Vanderhoof Forest District. A road use agreement is required to use their forest roads for industrial purposed such as drill rig transport. There are no known placer claims in the area.

The Aspen claims overlap with areas of legal and administrative interests of several First Nations, namely the Lhoosk’uz Dene, Skin Tyee, Cheslatta Carrier and Ulkatcho.

4.3 Royalties, back-in rights, payments, encumbrances

J. Bond Capital Corp. acquired the Aspen (Title No. 1051825) and Aspen 2 (Title No. 053447) claims from Ian Webster P.Geo. on August 14, 2017 and Aspen 3 (Title No. 1056484) was acquired from Ian Webster on November 23, 2017. There are no royalties, back-in rights, payments or encumbrances. J. Bond Capital Corp. owns and holds 100% interest in the claims.

4.4 Environmental liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities to which the property is subject. There are no reclamation responsibilities resulting from mineral exploration work. The property does not overlap with ungulate winter range or other specific wildlife habitat areas.

4.5 Permits

J. Bond Capital Corp. does not hold a British Columbia Mines Act permit or any other permits for mineral development-related activities on the property at the time of this report. The company does plan to make application for a Mines Act permit in 2018.

4.6 Other significant factors and risks

There are no known significant factors or risks that could negatively affect exploration work or development on the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography and Vegetation;

The property is characterized as forested, rolling hills of the northern Nechako Plateau. Elevations range from 860 to 1100 metres above sea level. An extensive veneer of glacial deposits cover the project area with bedrock exposures generally restricted to higher elevations. Vegetation in the project area is predominantly lodgepole pine. However, the very large Chelaslie Arm Wildfire of middle to late 2014 killed the majority of the trees, which are for the most part still standing. Prior to the fire, pine beetle infestations had affected the forests in the area resulting in considerable road building and large cut block activity aimed at timber salvage. Almost one third of the Aspen property has been harvested.

5.2 Access to the property;

Access to the Aspen project area is southward from the town of Vanderhoof via the Kenny Dam road. Twenty-five and one half kilometres from Vanderhoof, the Kenny Dam road intersects the all season Kluskus Forest Service Road system. The Kluskus FSR system extends southward towards the Blackwater (West Road) River. At 128.5 kilometres on the Kluskus FSR the Kluskus-Chedakuz FSR cuts northerly to the approximate centre of the property at 21 km, near the Nechako Reservoir. Secondary logging roads provide access to many other areas of the property.

5.3 Population Centre Proximity

Vanderhoof is the closest population centre, which serves approximately 10,000 people in the region. The 153 km road distance from the property to the Town of Vanderhoof takes approximately two and one half hours driving time. Vanderhoof is situated on Provincial Highway 16 (Yellowhead Highway) 99 kilometres or one hour's drive west of Prince George. The main Prince George – Prince Rupert rail line and the Nechako River also run through Vanderhoof. Commercial helicopter service is available in Vanderhoof and the Prince George airport has several daily flights to Vancouver and other points.

New Gold Inc.'s Blackwater camp is situated on the north flank of Mount Davidson 29 km south-southwest of the Aspen. The camp access road leaves the Kluskus-Ootsa FSR at kilometre 146. A cell tower has been installed at the camp and provides a signal over a considerable radius, including the higher elevations of the Aspen claims. Kluskus logging camp is at 102 km on the Kluskus road, TTM Resource's idle Chu exploration camp is located at 110.5 km and Tatelkuz Lake Ranch is located at the 118 km mark.

5.4 Climate

The climate is characterized by 3 to 4 month-long summers that have approximately 15 degrees Celsius daily mean temperatures. Winters have daily mean temperatures of about -8 degrees C but temperatures can reach as low as -45 degrees C. The area receives, on average, 50 cm of precipitation per annum. Snowfall can attain 2 metres at higher elevations. The mineral exploration period is generally between early June and late October; however drilling is possible throughout most of the year given a suitable supply of water.

5.5 Rights Sufficient for mining

The Aspen project area is well situated for mineral exploration and mining. Access to the area is excellent due to the extensive logging road network and large cut blocks that have been created relatively recently. Access can also be gained by water on the very large Nechako Reservoir. The entire project area is Crown land. Power is available at Kenny Dam, approximately 21 kilometres to the north-northwest. The property has a sufficient large size that it can accommodate all aspects of an underground or open-pit mining operation, including areas for potential tailings storage, waste disposal, heap leach pads and

processing plants. The near-by population centres of Vanderhoof and Prince George can provide mining personnel requirements.

6 History

British Columbia geological Assessment Report records indicate that Gordon G. Richards P.Eng. staked the area of the Aspen August 7, 1980 (Richards, G.G., 1981). Assessment Report 32207 indicates that Gordon Richards did not hold claims in the area between Aug 7, 1989 and January 20, 2010 (Richards, G.G., 2011) and it is believed the ground was open to staking during that time. New claims were staked by Gordon Richards (Numbers 702543 and 702544) January 20, 2010 and covered roughly the same area as the earlier claims. They forfeited Jan 20, 2012. These claims covered the area that is now held by J. Bond Capital Corp. under claim number 1051825. During the time that the claims were owned by Gordon Richards approximately 576 soil and rock samples were collected and anomalous areas A, B & C were determined. British Columbia Assessment Reports 9503, 10319, 14701 and 32207 describe the work that was performed during these years. Rock samples collected ranged as high as 30.1 g/t silver and soil samples ranged as high as 5.7 g/t. Zinc in soils ranged up to 0.16 % with anomalous lead and copper.

Derrick Strickland P.Geo. acquired claim number 1016195 in January 21, 2013 covering the Aspen area. The claim forfeited Jan 21, 2014 and it does not appear that any work was registered for this property at that time.

During the late 1960's Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. carried out stream and lake sediment sampling surveys throughout the Nechako Plateau. Granges Exploration Ltd. undertook a regional stream sediment survey in 1973 that led to the discovery of mineralization at Blackwater on Mount Davidson. The BC Geological Survey undertook regional mapping, till sampling and regional lake sediment sampling programs throughout portions of NTS map sheet 93F during 1992, 1993 and 1994 (Diakow *et al*.; 1993, 1994, 1997).

In October 2010 Greencastle Resources Ltd. undertook an exploration program across claims that bordered to the south of the Aspen. It consisted of an airborne DIGHEM electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic surveying over 1,450 line kilometres on 132 lines (Strickland 2011). Flight lines were flown east west with a line separation of 100 metres. Tie lines were flown orthogonal to the traverse lines with a line separation of 1000 metres. The services of Intrepid Geophysics Ltd. of North Vancouver, BC were engaged to undertake a detailed analysis of data collected during the survey conducted by Fugro and these data identified thirteen conductive areas. One of these conductive areas occurs on the Aspen property where a flight line overlapped the Aspen claims. During 2012, Deveron Resources Ltd. developed soil sample grids over targets identified during the airborne survey (Strickland, 2013). The Old Crow mineral occurrence, which lies approximately 2 kilometres to the east of the Aspen, was discovered during this program (Strickland, D., 2011). Ian Webster P.Geo., consulting to Parlane Resource Corp., discovered two new mineral occurrences in 2016 that are to the northeast of the Aspen, namely; The Cub, which is 3.3 km distant and The Sugar Bear, which is 4.4 km distant.

Geoscience BC discovered a native copper mineral occurrence in 2015 approximately 4.8 kilometres west of the Aspen during the TREK 2 mapping project (Angen *et al.,* 2016). The occurrence was named the Liesegang because it is hosted by volcanic rocks containing large, irregular concentric rings known by that name. The deposit type is considered to be volcanic redbed.

There are no historical mineral resource or reserve estimates for the Aspen property and there has not been any mineral production.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Setting

The regional geology presented in the following is largely from Geoscience BC's 2016 publication by J.J Angen, J.M. Logan, C.J.R. Hart, and R. Kim titled "TREK geological mapping project, year 2: update on bedrock geology and mineralization in the TREK project area, central British Columbia (parts of NTS 093B, C, F, G)". It is published in Geoscience BC Summary of Activities 2015, Geoscience BC, Report 2016-1 pages 1–16. TREK is an acronym for Targeting Resources through Exploration and Knowledge.

The Aspen property lies along the eastern margin of the island-arc Stikine Terrane, west of the structural contact with the oceanic Cache Creek Terrane and south of the Skeena Arch (Figure 3). Overlap assemblages mantle both of these terranes extensively. The tectonic domains are separated by metamorphic complexes and major faults: the Tatla Lake metamorphic complex (TLMC in Figure 3) and Yalakom fault in the west, and the Vanderhoof metamorphic complex (VMC in Figure 3) and Bobtail shear zone in the east. The volcanic and sedimentary sequences that occur within the TREK study area (red polygon in Figure 3) are: Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, Middle to Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, Early to Late Cretaceous Skeena Group, Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group, Eocene Ootsa Lake Group, Eocene Endako Group; Neogene Chilcotin Group; and Neogene Anahim Volcanics (Angen *et al.,* 2016).

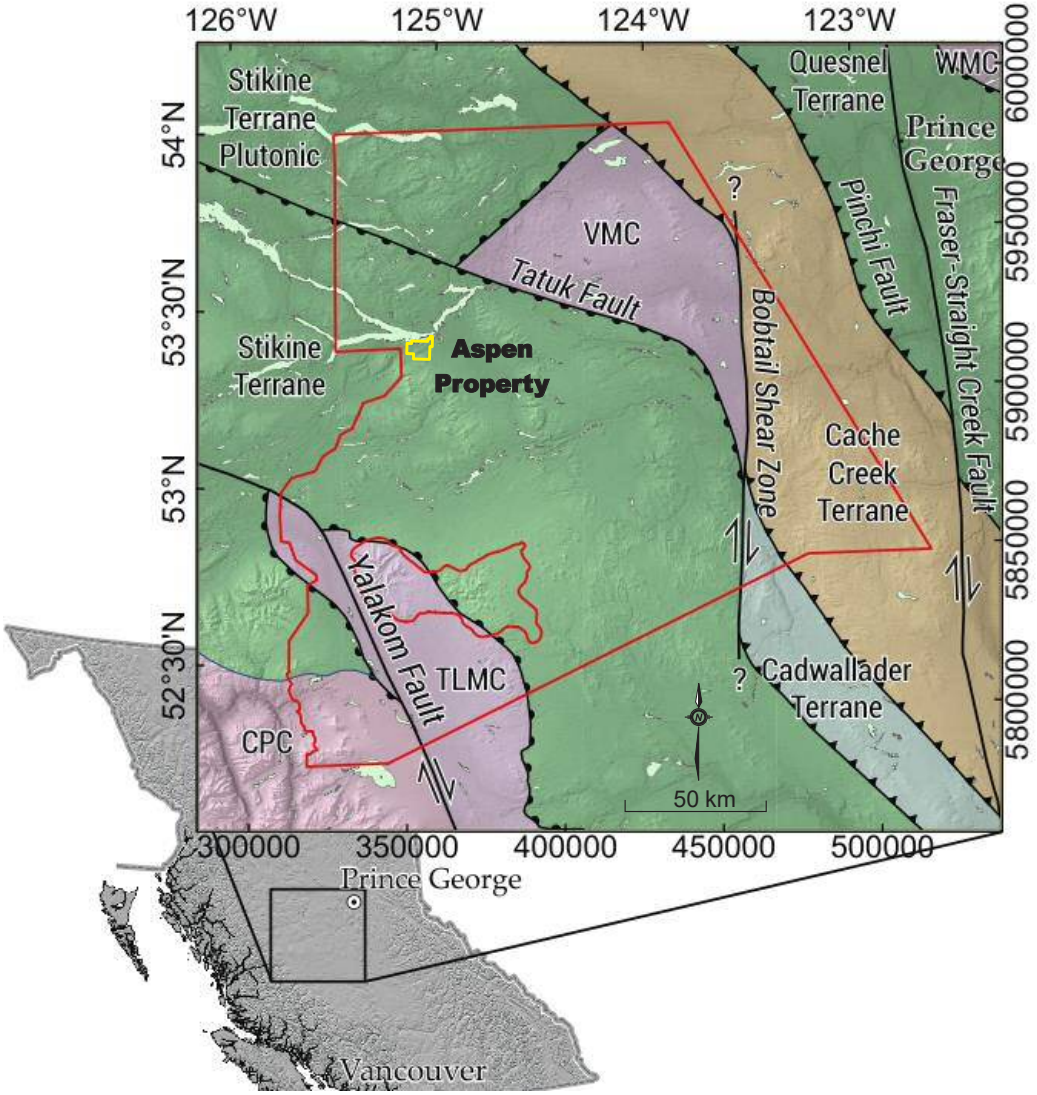


Figure 3. Regional Geology (Angen et al., 2016).

7.2 Local Geology

The local and property geology presented in the following is largely from Geoscience BC's 2016 publication by J.J Angen, J.M. Logan, C.J.R. Hart, and R. Kim titled "TREK geological mapping project, year 2: update on bedrock geology and mineralization in the TREK project area, central British Columbia (parts of NTS 093B, C, F, G)". It is published in Geoscience BC Summary of Activities 2015, Geoscience BC, Report 2016-1 pages 1–16. TREK is an acronym for Targeting Resources through Exploration and Knowledge.

The Aspen project area is underlain by the volcanic and sedimentary sequences: Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, Middle to Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group; Early to Late Cretaceous Skeena Group; possible Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group and Eocene Ootsa Lake Group (Figure 4). The Eocene Endako and Neogene Chilcotin group flood basalts have not been encountered in the project area. Small dioritic plugs intrude these sequences locally.

The Lower Hazelton Group comprises volcanic rocks of Hettangian-Sinemurian age (Tipper and Richards, 1976; Gagnon et al., 2012) that are locally represented by the Telkwa Formation. It is composed of maroon and green andesitic lapilli tuff with abundant plagioclase (up to 40%) ±pyroxene±hornblende phenocrysts. Volcanic boulder conglomerate with a red tuffaceous matrix and well-rounded clasts occurs locally. Anderson et al. (1998) report planar crossbeds, flame structures, and cut-and-fill structures in rich bedded tuffs north of the Nechako Reservoir, indicating shallow, subaqueous deposition. Similar andesitic lapilli tuffs and reworked crystal tuffs are observed south of the Nechako Reservoir and northeast of the Capoose prospect (MINFILE 093F 040; BC Geological Survey, 2015).

The Upper Hazelton Group comprises sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Pliensbachian through Callovian age (Tipper and Richards, 1976; Gagnon et al., 2012). Locally, thick sections of lava flows and volcaniclastic rocks are not well age-constrained either by fossils or isotopic means. Following Diakow et al. (1997), the Upper Hazelton Group is subdivided into the Entiako and Naglico formations in this region.

Entiako Formation

The Entiako Formation consists of a lower marine tuffaceous sedimentary unit of Toarcian to Bajocian(?) age and an upper unit of intermediate to felsic volcanic and epiclastic members (Diakow and Levson, 1997; Diakow et al., 1997). Included with the undifferentiated Entiako Formation are thin-bedded variegated siltstone, fine lithic sandstone and ash tuff.

Angen *et al.* (2016) identified the Liesegang unit within the Entiako Formation. It is characterized by abundant flattened amygdules, and hematitic Liesegang rings. Coherent flow units (2.5–4 m thick), commonly with brecciated flow-tops or bases are locally separated by intraflow fragmental lapilli tuffs, and block breccias occur rarely. The flows are aphyric, sparsely plagioclase-phyric to crowded (1–2 mm, 20–35%) to trachytic with variably hematized and chloritized pyroxene and/or hornblende phenocrysts (2 mm, 2–5%). The upper and lower contacts of the unit are not exposed but it is stratigraphically above rocks tentatively assigned to the Telkwa Formation south of the Nechako Reservoir in a shallow west-dipping sequence. The unit also occurs stratigraphically below quartz-feldspar lapilli tuff of the Entiako Formation in two localities where it is close to the brick-red ash-lapilli lithic tuff and flow-banded rhyolite-dacite units described (below).

The Entiako Formation's Red Tuff unit is a non-welded, brick-red lithic lapilli tuff and ash tuff is best exposed south of the Key stock (Figure 4). Fine-grained bedded ash horizons are defined by abundance and crystal size of white feldspar. Lapilli up to 10 cm are predominantly of purple plagioclase-phyric andesite with lesser red dacite and beige rhyolite. This unit may correspond to the Toarcian Eagle Peak Formation defined in the Skeena-Nass area (MacIntyre et al., 1994), formerly the Red Tuff Member of the Nilkitkwa Formation (Tipper and Richards, 1976).

The Entiako Formation's Red Dacite unit which is white, grey, purple and red flow-banded dacite and spherulitic rhyolite is traced around the southern margin of the Key stock. Some occurrences were previously mapped as Ootsa Lake Group and Entiako Formation. Flow bands are contorted and locally

exhibit quartz filled vugs. A similar maroon flow-banded dacite occurs below Entiako Formation quartz-feldspar lapilli tuff along the Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service road, ~1 km south of the Blackwater access road and on the western flank of Fawnie Dome.

The Entiako Lapilli Tuff is a white-weathering quartz-feldspar crystal-lithic lapilli tuff. It is conspicuous by the presence of lithic clasts of maroon/red tuff, and flow-laminated and quartz eye–bearing rhyolite clasts. It crops out south of the Key stock, on the western flank of Fawnie Dome, and at the Entiako Formation type section (5 km marker on the Kluskus-Malaput Forest Service road (Diakow et al., 1997). Red tuff clasts indicate that this distinctive lapilli tuff postdates the brick-red ash tuff described above.

Naglico Formation

Overlying the Entiako felsic tuffaceous units, apparently unconformably (Diakow et al., 1997), are pyroxene-phyric coherent basalt, breccia, conglomerate and pyroxene-rich sandstone and epiclastic deposits. Age constraints include a probable early Bajocian fossiliferous limestone (south of the Capoose pluton) and latest early Bajocian, or early late Bajocian, bivalves and ammonites from siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate southeast of the 3TS prospect (MINFILE 093F 055, 093F 068). Interlayered and graded coarse plagioclase and pyroxene crystal sandstone, lithic conglomerate and plagioclase pyroxene–phyric basalt overly parallel-laminated, variegated beds of cherty siltstone and sandstone at the Entiako Formation type section (Diakow et al., 1997). On Fawnie Dome, pink K-feldspar–phyric dacite of the Entiako Formation is overlain by massive, amygdaloidal pyroxene plagioclase–phyric coherent basalt. The basalt is characterized by stubby white plagioclase laths (1–3 mm, 30%) and sparse, equant, pyroxene phenocrysts (2–4 mm, 10–12%) within a fine-grained matrix of plagioclase, pyroxene and disseminated magnetite. Chlorite and spotty epidote alteration is ubiquitous.

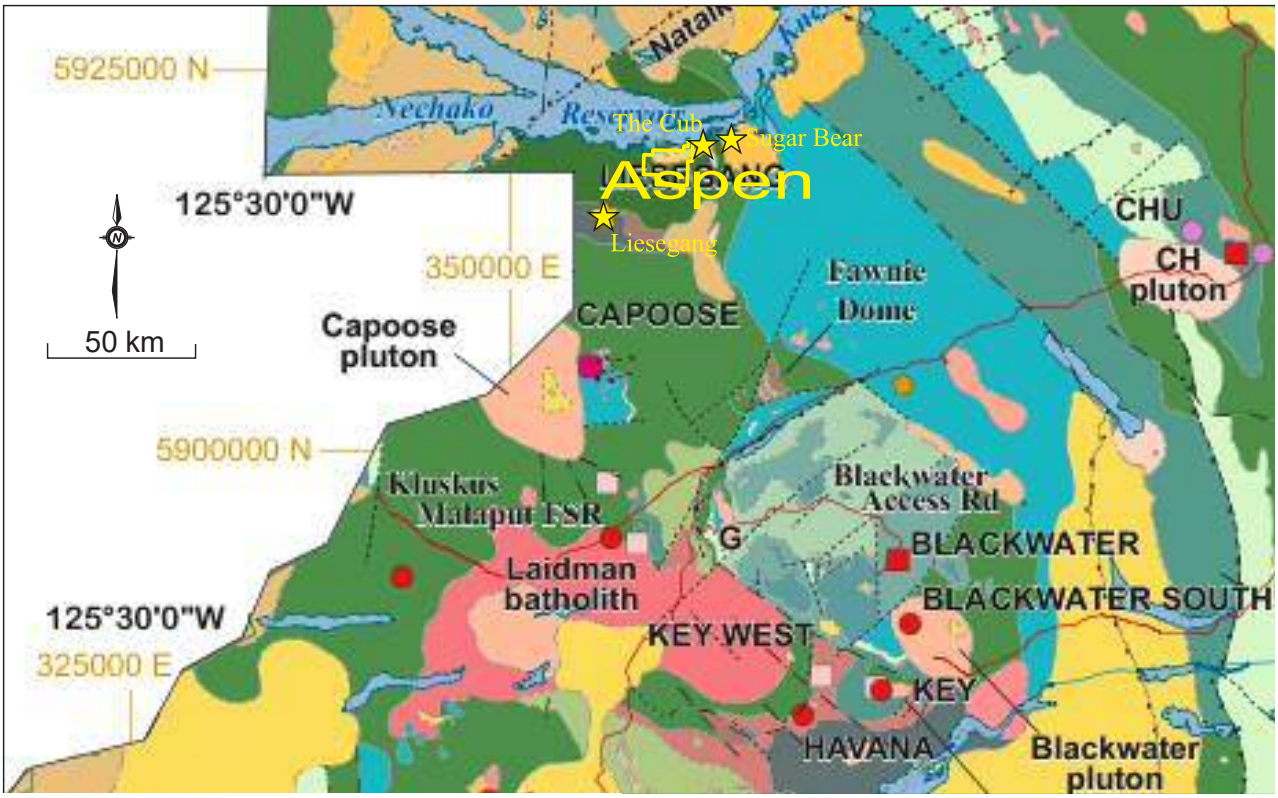
Bowser Lake Group Ashman Formation: Middle Jurassic clastic rocks of the Ashman Formation in the TREK study area comprise a deep-water facies of fine-grained mudstone and siltstone with limy lenses and an overlying eastward-thickening wedge of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone (Diakow et al., 1997). Black shale interbedded with fine sandstone and fossiliferous greywacke is exposed at the Buck showing (MINFILE 093F 050), on the Blackwater mine access road (kilometre 0.5 to 2.5) and west of Chedakuz Creek (Diakow and Levson, 1997). At the Buck showing, black mudstone, parallel-laminated argillite and siltstone comprise an upward-facing sedimentary panel ~50 m thick that grades upward into pyroxene-porphyry basalt and volcaniclastic rocks of the Nechako Formation. An isolated outcrop of white-weathering chert pebble–granule conglomerate and lithic sandstone, crops out north of Fawnie Dome (Diakow and Levson, 1997). The conglomerate is well sorted, massive or thickly bedded and clast-supported. It is composed of white, grey, black and pale green subangular to well-rounded chert pebbles (4–15 mm). The conglomerate has been silicified, probably due to the pyroxene diorite intrusion that forms the hilltop 300 m to the south. Ashman Formation conglomerate is well exposed in the Nechako Range (Diakow et al., 1997).

Nechako Formation

Coarse pyroxene-phyric basalt breccia, pyroxene-phyric clast-dominated polymict conglomerate and rare fine grained bedded epiclastic units underlie the area north of Top Lake, south of the Capoose prospect (Fawnie Nose), and the western flank of the Nechako Range (Diakow and Levson, 1997). North of Top Lake, the fault-bounded unit includes a dominantly effusive lower member of coarse pyroxene-phyric basalt with stubby to equant euhedral black pyroxene phenocrysts (0.5 by 1 mm, up to 10 mm, 15–20%) and white tabular, subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts (2–3mm, 20%) within a black, green or red hematitic fine-grained matrix. This is overlain by an upper member of pyroxene dominated polymict fragmental and epiclastic rocks that fine upward into well-bedded fossiliferous siltstone, sandstone and wacke. Contacts are not exposed but sedimentary facing directions suggest the sedimentary units overlie the pyroxene basalt. The volcanic rocks are intruded by coarse crowded pyroxene-plagioclase sills (2–4 m thick) and fine-grained equigranular pyroxene diorite dikes (1–2 m wide). The dikes display vesicular margins. Thickly bedded, chaotic matrix-supported polymict volcanic boulder conglomerate, with rare well-bedded normal graded sandstone and siltstone intervals, dominate the upper member. These units are exposed along the Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service road, south of Fawnie Dome, and in drilling northwest of the Black Bear prospect (MINFILE 093F 075; Webster, 2013). Lithic clasts include

intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks that are black, green and maroon; aphyric to plagioclase, plagioclase+hornblende and plagioclase+pyroxene–phyric; and weather white. Matrix to the conglomerate is a pyroxene crystal–rich litharenite derived primarily from volcanic sources. Up section, the volcanic stratigraphy fines and is replaced by thinly bedded, interlayered sandstone and siltstone, calcareous fossiliferous wacke and argillaceous mudstone. Calcareous centimetre-thick beds of quartz, plagioclase and chert/rhyolite lithic wacke weather yellow and contain abundant belemnoids, bivalves and coaly plant fragments. Early Callovian ammonites and numerous other less diagnostic fossils were reported from similar sedimentary rocks located 800 m southeast (Collection GSC C-143395, as discussed in Diakow et al. 1997).

Kasalka Group: The stratigraphy of the Kasalka Group is described in detail by Kim *et al*. (2016). It is composed of a basal conglomerate, felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks, flow banded rhyolite, and locally columnar-jointed andesite flows. It is well exposed in the vicinity of the Blackwater mine, including a prominent ridge that follows the eastern faulted(?) contact with the Laidman batholith. Observations from drill core at the Blackwater mine indicate that the Kasalka Group was deposited unconformably on the Ashman Formation (Looby, 2015). This is in contrast with observations along the Blackwater access road where the Ashman Formation is overlain by Nechako Formation basalt, suggesting that the Kasalka Group was deposited onto a significant erosional surface (Angen *et al.,* 2016).



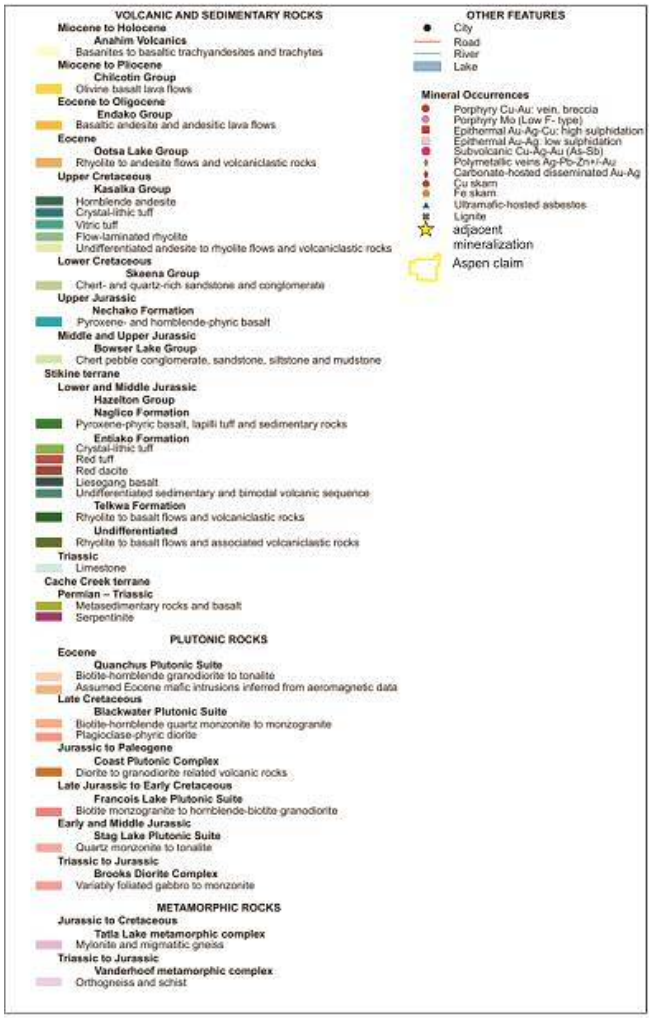


Figure 4. Local geology (after Angen et al., 2016).

7.3 Property Geology

More than 90% of the property is underlain by a variety of igneous rocks that include a bimodal suite of volcanic flows as well as coarser-grained bodies that are believed to represent sub-volcanic intrusions emplaced at shallow depth. In addition, there are massive to weakly bedded ash and lapilli tuffs as well as lesser quantities of tuff breccia with heterolithic clasts exceeding one metre in diameter; these were probably laid down relatively close to their source volcanic vents. In a small area in the extreme northeast part of the property there is mineralized float of a dark colored, fine grained rock that is thought to represent mudstones and ash tuffs; these could be a northern extension of the Old Crow occurrence which lies just east of the Aspen block. All rocks on the property have a very low metamorphic grade and are not overprinted by any regional planar fabrics.

The sub-volcanic intrusives range from narrow dikes to larger bodies that are several hundreds of metres in diameter. They occur predominately in the northern half of the claim block and range compositionally from highly leucocratic rhyolite, often containing large quartz phenocrysts, to more mafic, andesitic rocks. Most of these intrusive rocks have massive textures, except in rare instances where a flow layering is preserved. Most of the igneous subvolcanic rocks in the northern portion of the property show no significant hydrothermal alteration.

The volcanic flows predominate in the southern half of the claims where they are well exposed as a succession in cliffs and hilltops. They are sub-horizontal to moderately inclined with most flows dipping southerly at between 5 and 25 degrees. They mostly comprise mafic andesite-basaltic rocks with individual flows being between 30 and 60 meters in thickness. They often contain vesicles and in some cases, there are well developed, monomictic flow top breccias. This volcanic succession also has at least two units of altered rhyolite. The lowermost of these is thought to be a flow but the higher unit may represent a rhyolite dome that was intruded up into the andesite package. However, no rhyolite dikes from the dome have been identified in the adjacent andesite flows, although close to the presumed dome the andesite has abundant jasper veining and is pervasive altered by epidote; the jasper and epidote presumably came from the nearby dome alteration. Like the lower rhyolite, the dome too is highly silicified and hydrothermally altered, but differs from the lower flow in being associated with abundant veins and irregular masses of jasper-quartz that can exceed 1 metre in width. It occupies the summit of a knoll and has an outcrop diameter that exceeds 100 meters in extent. The dome rocks range from massive to clastic, the latter containing angular to rounded, generally small (<2 cm) fragments that range from monomictic to heterolithic. It is uncertain whether these are volcanic or hydrothermal breccias.

HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION

At least two distinctive styles of alteration and mineralization are identified on the Aspen property, namely:

(1) Massive silicified rhyolite that may contains up to 4 % pyrite which is fine to coarse grained and disseminated. It is often associated with abundant jasper veining and contains vugs lined with small euhedral quartz crystals. In very rare instances, magnetite is present. This style is confined to the rhyolite units in the southern half of the claim block and is best developed in what is believed to be an intrusive dome. Soil and rock samples shows this style is marked by weak to moderate zinc and silver anomalies with sporadic mercury enrichment. One jasper-magnetite-bearing rock sample (2948130) assayed 29 g/t silver.

(2) Veins up to 5 cm thick containing coarse grained pyrite and black sphalerite with very trace amounts of arsenopyrite. This “Bruin” mineralization has only been seen in roadside float in the extreme eastern portion of the property, north and northwest of the Old Crow showing, which lies immediately east of the Aspen claim block. The mineralized float includes both highly altered mudstone-siltstone as well as some bleached and strongly altered igneous rocks of unknown composition. It is uncertain whether this mineralized float comes from buried outcrops on the Aspen claims or represents material transported from the Old Crow showing. Assays show it is high in zinc (>1% Zn) as well as being strongly anomalous in silver, mercury, and manganese and weakly anomalous in gold (up to 235 ppb Au).

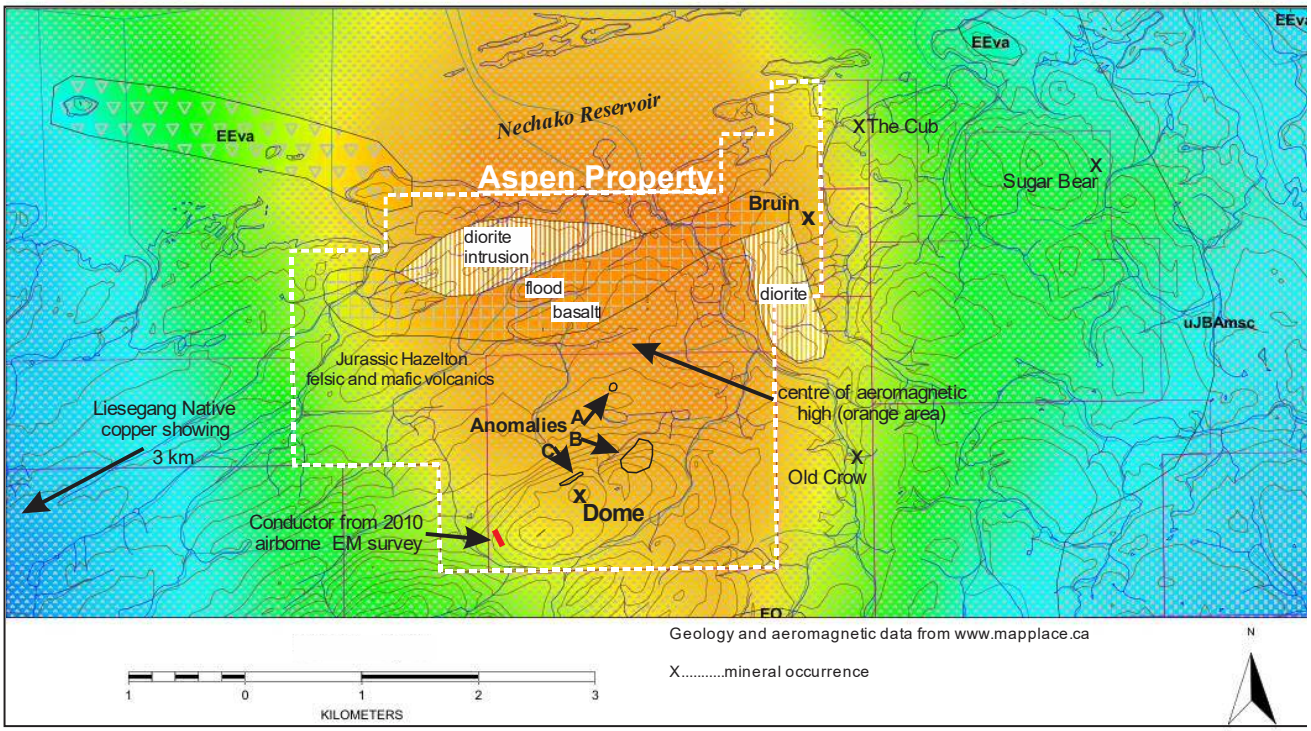


Figure 5. Property geology, aeromagnetic data and mineral occurrences.

7.4 Significant mineralized zones

Figure 5 illustrates the location of significant mineralized zones on the Aspen property. Three areas; Anomaly A, B and C, were found to be anomalous during the early 1980's and have been confirmed by J. Bond Capital Corp. during 2017. The nomenclature from the original Assessment Reports has been maintained, hence A, B & C. Immediately to the south of the triangle formed by the three known anomalous areas, a newly recognized rhyolite dome-like feature was sampled and returned encouraging results. It has been named the "Dome". These four areas are recognized as probably being part of the same mineralized system. In addition, a prospective area in the northeast corner of the property was discovered by J. Bond Capital Corp. in 2017 and it was named the Bruin. Mineralized float samples found along the road and in the ditch line comprise the Bruin at this time: no mineralized outcrop has been located in this area to date.

7.4.1 Anomaly A

Anomaly A is the discovery anomaly made in June 1980 near the southwest side of a small lake near the centre of the property (Figure 5). Quartz-eye rhyolite outcrops and sub-crops over an area of approximately 30 by 40 metres. It is whitish weathering with a reddish brown rind. The rock contains up to 7%, 2 mm diameter quartz-eyes and up to 5%, 2 mm subhedral to rounded pits that often contain jarosite. Thin brownish veinlets cut the rock and there is a pinkish maroon alteration in places. Sulphide mineralization is rare with disseminated pyrite crystals being less than 1 mm in diameter. A sample (2948101) taken on the north side of the anomaly assayed 1.7 g/t silver and anomalous molybdenum. An assay sample (2448005) taken from a very large, angular boulder on the side of the road north of the A anomaly assayed 1.1 g/t silver and was anomalous in copper, antimony and manganese (Photograph 1).

Photograph 1. Anomaly A rhyolite breccia.

7.4.2 Anomaly B

Anomaly B is approximately 530 m southeast of Anomaly A on the north flank of what has been termed the Dome. Quartz-eye rhyolite is cut by jasper and vuggy quartz veins, up to 5 cm wide, that contain rare sulphides (Photograph 2). Assay sample 2948130 returned 29.4 g/t silver, 0.14% zinc and manganese while another (2948122) assayed 2.5 g/t silver and 926 ppb mercury. A sample collected in 1980 to the west of this sample assayed 30.1 g/t silver (Richards G., 1981). In another area of the anomaly, approximately 125 m east, whitish altered rhyolite is exposed on the side of a fire block road. Sample 2948127 assayed 3.6 g/t silver and had elevated lead. A sample from this area collected in 1980 assayed 3.7 g/t silver (Richards G., 1981). A soil sample (2948437) collected from this area in 2017 assayed 12.1 g/t silver and 0.35% lead. Another soil sample (2948438), collected 50 m to the south, assayed 10 g/t silver, 0.1% zinc and greater than 1% manganese (Appendix 2).

Photograph 2. Jasper and quartz veining.

7.4.3 Anomaly C

Anomaly C is located approximately 870 m southwest of the small lake at Anomaly A and is higher in elevation than both A and B (1060 m above sea level). Jasper and quartz veins cut grey andesitic volcanic rocks. Small, 0.5 to 1.5 cm masses of a euhedral honey brown mineral rimmed by a thin jasper layer occur in the rock (black circle in Photo. 3) but is not observed in the veins. This mineral was initially thought to be Fe-poor sphalerite but an assay value of only 1403 ppm Zn suggest it is not. Attempts will be made later to correctly identify this mineral by XRD methods. Rock assays from this area did not return strong results but soils samples assayed anomalous in zinc and lead (Appendix 3).

Photograph 3. Anomaly C with quartz and jasper with honey brown mineral.

7.4.4 The Dome

The Dome is a prominent round-top hill that lies adjacent to Anomalies B and C. Soil cover is very thin across the hilltop and there are numerous outcrops of either massive, layered or brecciated rhyolite; these are cut by irregular and discontinuous quartz and jasper veins (Photograph 4). In addition to small amounts of pyrite, the quartz and jasper veins may carry trace magnetite masses to 2 cm in width. Soil samples collected across the Dome assayed between 0.2 to 0.9 g/t silver. Rock sample 2948112 assayed 9.1 g/t silver, 127 ppm antimony, 80.3 ppm arsenic and 195 ppb mercury. Three samples assayed greater than 1 g/t silver. This rhyolite dome appears to lie higher in the volcanic stratigraphy than the quartz-eye rhyolite located lower on the north slope at Anomaly A, and to the south. The two rhyolite packages are separated by intervening andesitic flows. The Dome may be a rhyolite dome or laccolith that intruded the andesitic volcanics.

A valley separates the Dome from another rounded prominent knoll lying approximately 450 m to the south. This roughly east–west trending valley is where 6 of the 7 anomalous (greater than 95th percentile) gold in soils occur and they extend for approximately 1 kilometre (Appendix 2). In addition, a conductor was identified on the west side of this southerly knoll during an airborne EM survey in 2010 (Strickland D., 2011). A small soil grid was placed over the area of the conductor in 2017 and a single gold anomaly (2.8 ppb) was returned. J. Bond Capital Corp. acquired the claim to the west of this conductor in November 2017 and plans to continue soil sampling in this area during 2018.

Photograph 4. The Dome: layered and brecciated rhyolite with jasper.

7.4.5 Bruin

The Bruin was discovered by J. Bond Capital Corp.'s 2017 program along a north trending road in the northeast corner of the property. Numerous examples of mineralized angular float were found along the ditch line of the road. The rock is medium to dark grey mudstone and carries veins up to 1 cm wide of coarse pyrite and black sphalerite (Photograph 5). Selected mineralized hand samples assayed up to 0.23 g/t gold, 9.4 g/t silver, greater than 1% zinc (over-value for assay method), and had elevated quantities of lead, copper, mercury and arsenic. Mineralized float was found along the road for a distance of 1.2 kilometres. However, it is uncertain whether this float came from buried outcrops on the Aspen property or from a road building pit further south where a new mineral occurrence, Old Crow, was discovered in 2012. Further work is required in this area to confirm the source of this rock and determine the potential.

Photograph 5. Bruin mineralized veins.

7.5 Mineral deposit types

The Interior Plateau region of British Columbia is considered to have high exploration potential as it hosts a variety of deposit types including Late Cretaceous and Eocene epithermal Au and Ag deposits (e.g., Blackwater, Capoose and Wolf) and porphyry Cu and Mo deposits (e.g., Endako and Chu) ranging in age from Late Jurassic to Eocene (Angen *et al.* 2016). R. A. Lane and T.R. Schroeter (1997) documented mineral occurrences in the northern Interior Plateau in order to determine their characteristics and to establish local geologic setting and controls. The publication is titled: "A Review of Metallic Mineralization in the Interior Plateau, Central British Columbia (Parts of 93B, C & F)". Figure 6 is a schematic cross section showing mineral deposit settings, spatial relationships and ages.

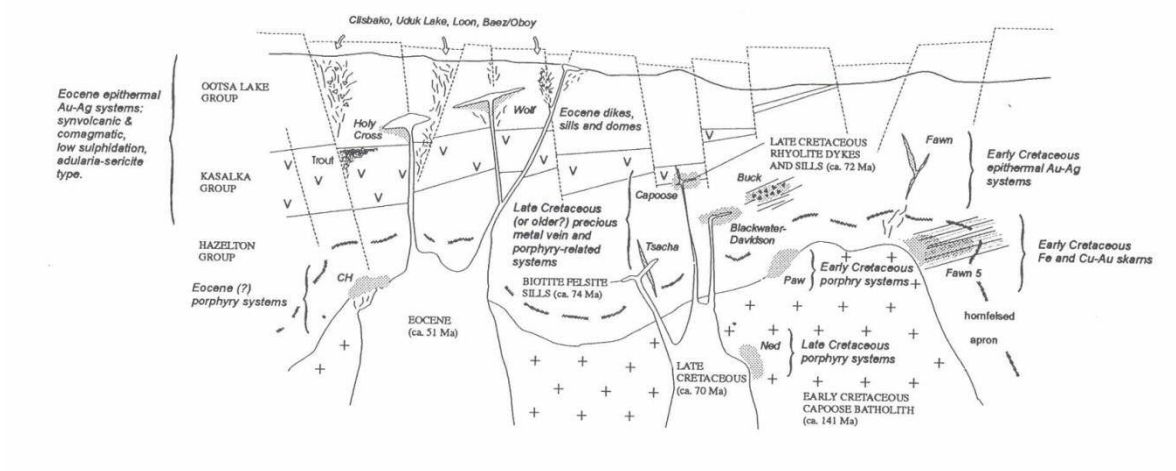


Figure 6. Schematic section showing location of mineralization and spatially or genetically related intrusions (Land & Schroeter, 1997).

Mineralization and work at the New Gold's Blackwater property is described C.P. Jago (2017) in the following: *The Blackwater deposit is interpreted as an intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system hosted by Kasalka Group volcanic rocks (Late Cretaceous; Christie et al., 2014; Looby, 2015). The volcanic section includes andesite flows, latitic lapilli tuffs and volcanic breccias, flow-banded and tuffaceous rhyodacites, heterolithic breccia containing altered fragments of other units, and silicified hydrothermal breccias. The volcanic sequence unconformably overlies Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks at depth. Alteration and mineralization associated with the deposit define a continuous 1300 x 950 m west-striking, shallowly north-northwest plunging feature that is bounded by east-northeast trending normal faults. A fragmental zone with an average vertical extent of 350 m tapers downward to 600 m vertical extent in a low-grade core. It contains pervasive muscovite-illite±silica, smectite, biotite, and chlorite alteration accompanied by disseminated, replacement and veinlet-hosted pyrite-sphalerite-marcasite-pyrrhotite±chalcopyrite, galena, and arsenopyrite. Native gold and electrum that occur as micron-scale grains (ranging from about 30 µm up to 200 µm) are spatially associated with sulphide and silicification. The timing of main stage mineralization is interpreted to be earliest Paleogene (Looby, 2015). Steep, north-plunging higher-grade ore shoots are thought to be influenced by subvertical fault intersections. Highest gold grades returned in drilling (up to 47.49 g/t Au over 15 m) are along the margins of silicified breccia bodies. Local Mn-rich spessartine garnet, an important indicator mineral, occurs with pyrrhotite-bearing potassic alteration in the western part of the deposit, and may be related to a separate Late Cretaceous barren hydrothermal system. Illite and rare buddingtonite alteration suggests a late volatile phase common to shallow hydrothermal systems (Krohn et al., 1993).*

New Gold continued engineering and environmental studies in 2016 to support provincial and federal environmental assessments that were under review, and to advance further permitting requirements; capital expenditure was US$7 million to the end of September 2016. A 2014 feasibility study describes an open-pit mining operation with a 60,000 tonnes-per-day processing plant and a 17-year mine life. Life-of-mine average annual production would be 12.8 t (413,000 ounces) of gold and 54.1 t (1.74 million ounces) of silver. Total metal production would be 217 t (7.0 million ounces) of gold and 920 t (29.6 million ounces) of silver. The mine, with total development capital costs estimated at $1.576 billion, would create an average 1,200 jobs during construction and a permanent workforce of over 500 employees. The 180 day provincial EA review process was suspended twice during the year for development and review of suggested project design changes. Exploration of significant porphyry copper-molybdenum-silver and epithermal gold- silver targets within several kilometres to the south and west of the proposed mine area was temporarily suspended by New Gold due to challenging market conditions and allocation of financial resources to other projects (Jago, 2017).

Angen et al., (2016) suggests that mineralization at the Liesegang occurrence, west of the Aspen, could be analogous with volcanic redbed copper deposits. He also believed that the ubiquitous presence of Liesegang rings in the basalt unit, but not in the younger Naglico Formation or Nechako volcanics, suggests that a large hydrothermal system was active shortly after deposition. The volcanic redbed model has not been recognized in this region and indicates there may be potential for other deposit type to be recognized. In addition, it is noted by that there are geochemical similarities at the Liesegang to the crustally contaminated rift related basalts of the Iskut River Formation (Angen *et al.* 2016). Other mineralization adjacent to Aspen including Old Crow, The Cub and Sugar Bear should be considered to have the potential to be analogous to volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization such as the Eskay Creek deposit in the Iskut River area.

Exploration on the Aspen property is at an early stage and various geological models are being considered. The proximity to Blackwater and Capoose properties suggest there is a potential for intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposit potential on the Aspen property. A significant number of the Aspen rock and soil samples are anomalous in silver, mercury, arsenic and antimony, elements that characterize the upper-level portions of many epithermal deposits. This, together with the possible presence of a highly silicified rhyolite dome or laccolith with abundant jasper and some magnetite suggests that the Aspen property has a very high mineral potential.

8 Exploration – soil, stream sediment and rock sampling

Exploration began in late July 2017 at the Aspen and a property wide reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program was conducted first. Eighteen pan concentrate samples were collected from stream sediment (Fig. 7) This was followed by a soil sampling program over an area found to be prospective during the early 1980's. One hundred seventy-eight soil samples were collected over a grid on the southern claim. Geological mapping and rock sampling over the entire claim block occurred during and after the soil sampling program. Eighty-four rock assay samples were collected. A two-person crew carried out the stream and soil sampling and the authors performed the geological mapping and rock sampling.

The stream sediment sampling program concentrated on two northerly flowing streams; one in the northeast part of the claim block and the other in the northwest. Streams in other areas of the property were not productive for silt sampling due to the high organic content. Samples were collected approximately 200 m apart along the streams. The sediment was collected from the bottoms and sides of the stream and panned in a gold pan for 10 to 15 minutes. The resulting fine material was transferred into a cloth "Hubco" sample bag and labelled and a sample booklet tear-off tab was also placed into the sample bag. The sample site was noted as way point into a handheld GPS unit and the coordinates were entered into a field notebook. Notes on the sample site, including stream width, depth, banks, bottom and energy level were also written into the field notebook and the sample site was clearly marked with orange flagging tape indicating the sample number.

Soil samples were collected at 50 metre centres along north-south lines that were spaced 250 metres apart (Figure 7). Soil was taken from the B horizon: 178 samples were collected over an area of about 1.5 by 1.5 kilometres. Small sampling shovels or hand trowel were used and the samples were placed in Kraft paper bags. A sample number from the sample book was written on the bag and the sample tear-off tab was placed into the bag. The site was marked with orange flagging with the sample number written on it. The sample site locations were entered into a hand-held GPS and written into field notebooks. In addition, the depth, colour, texture, percentage of clasts, clast size and clast shape were also recorded.

Rock sampling utilized a similar system as soil sample. However poly bags were used and aluminum "butter-soft" tags were either nailed into the outcrop or wood, or tied nearby with orange flagging. Rock samples generally represented selected mineralized grab samples. Rocks that contained sulphide minerals or exhibited strong hydrothermal alteration and veining were selectively sampled to determine what material carried mineralization.

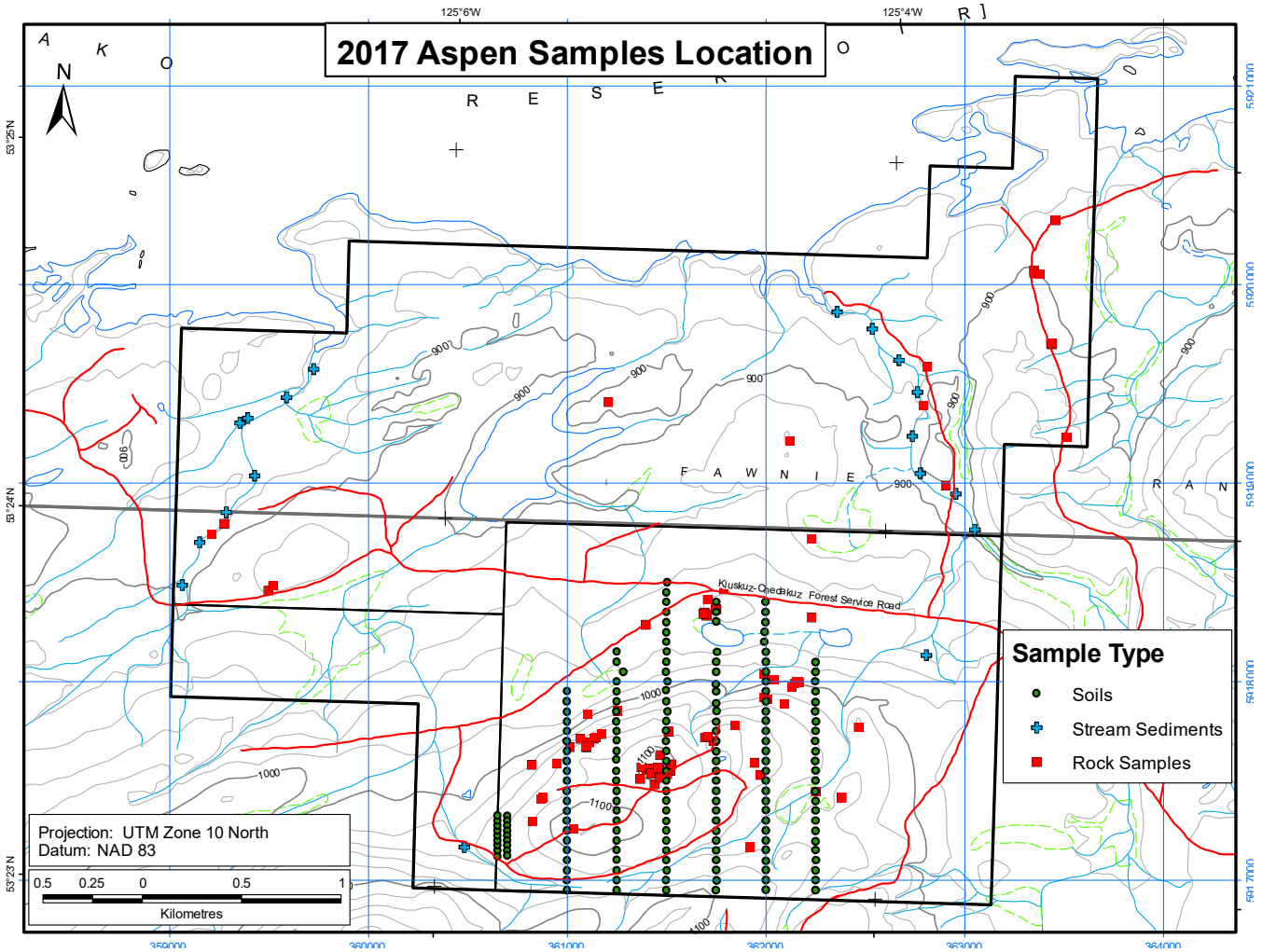


Figure 7. Soil, stream and rock sample locations.

8.1 Significant results and interpretation

Anomalous soil samples were defined as those having values greater than the 95th percentile. J. Bond Capital Corp. collected 178 soil samples during the 2017 exploration program and these data were used to determine the 95th percentile for soils. There were no significant results from stream sediments.

9 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The soil, stream sediment and rock samples were securely stored at camp, after which they were couriered directly to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. for analyses. The laboratory is located at 9050 Shaughnessy Street, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6E5. The company was formerly known as Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. and the name is still in use.

Soil and stream sediment sample preparation (package SS80) involved drying <1 kg sample at 60°C, sieve up to 100 g to -180 µm (80 mesh) and aqua regia digestion. The analysis method (package AQ251) involved ICP-MS on 15 grams; 37 elements.

Rock sample preparation (package PRP70-251) involved crushing <1 kg to ≥70% passing 2 mm. Pulverize 250 g ≥85% 75µm. The rock analysis method was also AQ251. Gold was by fire assay (package FA330) on 30 g with AA finish (detection limits 0.005 - 10 ppm).

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. holds global certifications for Quality ISO9001:2008. There is no relationship between J. Bond Capital Corp. and Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. other than requesting the analyses of samples that it submits to the laboratory.

Quality control measures such as inserting duplicate samples, blanks and standards into the sample stream was not undertaken during this early stage of exploration. A large part of the program involved resampling an area that had been sampled by G. Richardson P.Eng. during the 1980's. The 2017 program found that there was reproducibility in that early data and they can confidently be uses in future exploration. It is the authors' opinion that the security, sample preparation and sample analyses are fully adequate for this early stage exploration program.

10 Data Verification

The authors were present on the property when sample collection occurred and were also present when the samples were couriered to the laboratory. The authors believe that the data is adequate to support this early stage exploration program.

11 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has not been any mineral processing or testing at the Aspen property.

12 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates for the Aspen property.

13 Adjacent Properties

Known mineral properties lying less than 5 kilometres from the Aspen include the Liesegang, Old Crow, Sugar Bear and The Cub. These properties were discovered recently and their potential has not been fully tested. Mineralization at The Cub, Old Crow and Sugar Bear appears to be somewhat similar, in terms of host rock and metal content, to the Bruin at Aspen.

New Gold Inc.'s Blackwater and Capoose developed prospects lie respectively 29 and 13 km distant from the Aspen (Figure 4). Blackwater is currently subject to a coordinated federal and provincial environmental review by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the BC Environmental Assessment Office.

Reserves		Blackwater	Capoose
	Gold	8.2 million ounces	-
	Silver	60.8 million ounces	-
Resources		**Blackwater**	**Capoose**
	Gold	1.1 million ounces	0.3 million ounces
	Silver	7.0 million ounces	12.6 million ounces

Table 2. Blackwater and Capoose contained metal.

Cautionary statement: the potential quantity indicated above has not been verified by the authors and may not be indicative of the Aspen property, the subject of this report. It has been provided (http://www.newgold.com/projects/blackwater/default.aspx) only for illustration purposes.

The CHU molybdenum and copper developed prospect is 34 kilometres southeast of the Aspen. The British Columbia mineral inventory database MINFILE lists CHU as containing measured and indicated reserves of 370,640,000 tonnes at 0.059% molybdenum and 0.035% copper.

14 Other Relevant Data and Information

J. Bond Capital Corp. recognizes the importance of engaging and communicating with communities and individuals in the area about all aspects of the exploration program. Ian Webster engaged people from the immediate area in mineral exploration activities during 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2017 and looks forward to continued, mutually beneficial arrangements in the future.

15 Interpretation and Conclusions

Exploration work performed by J. Bond Capital Corporation during 2017 has confirmed the existence of a mineralized area discovered during the early 1980's and has expanded it to the south. The Aspen claim block is centred on a large aeromagnetic anomaly around which at least 5 new mineral occurrence discoveries have recently been made. The possible presence of a highly altered rhyolite dome or laccolith with abundant jasper at the centre of the geochemically anomalous areas suggests the potential for precious-metal-bearing epithermal mineralization. Anomalous values in elements such as silver, mercury, arsenic and antimony suggest the altered rocks lie close to the top of the hydrothermal system. This raises exciting possibilities that economic mineralization may exist at drillable depths; hence the need to complete an IP survey and then drill any identified targets.

The Bruin mineralized float recently discovered in the northeast shows many differences in its character, chemistry and host rocks from the rhyolite-hosted mineralization further south. The Bruin float comprises highly altered mudstones-siltstones that appear to have been intruded by a bleached, pyritic igneous rock of unknown composition. No significant work has been done in the Bruin area so the nature and origin of its mineralization are unknown, However, given the bimodal nature of the volcanic succession on the property, Bruin could represent part of volcanogenic-massive-sulfide (VMS) system. Thus, exploration should continue because the Aspen property has the potential for hosting either epithermal or VMS deposits.

16 Recommendations

Two phases of exploration are recommended. Expenditure for Phase 1 is estimated to be $134,000 and Phase 2 is estimated to be $379,000.

16.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 would include infill soil sampling on the Dome to 100 metre line spacing and some soil sampling in the Bruin area. This work would be followed by an induced polarity (IP) geophysical surveying over the Dome area, including the airborne EM conductor. An IP survey would also be completed over the Bruin area. If shallow IP targets are identified, these will be tested by mechanical trenching. Geological mapping and prospecting will continue during the soil sampling and IP survey.

16.2 Phase 2

The Phase 2, drilling, will be dependant in part on the results of Phase 1. The area is amenable to drilling owing to the excellent road access, burn areas or cut blocks and availability of water. Consequently the known target areas are very accessible.

	Program work	Budget
Phase 1		
	geophysical surveying	$42,000
	analytical / soil & rock	$15,000
	camp and logistics	$29,000
	personnel	$48,000
	Total	**$134,000**
Phase 2		
	trenching	$25,000
	6 core drill holes	$225,000
	analytical	$45,000
	camp and logistics	$29,000
	personnel	$55,000
	Total	**$379,000**

Table 3. Proposed budgets for Phase 1 and 2

17 References

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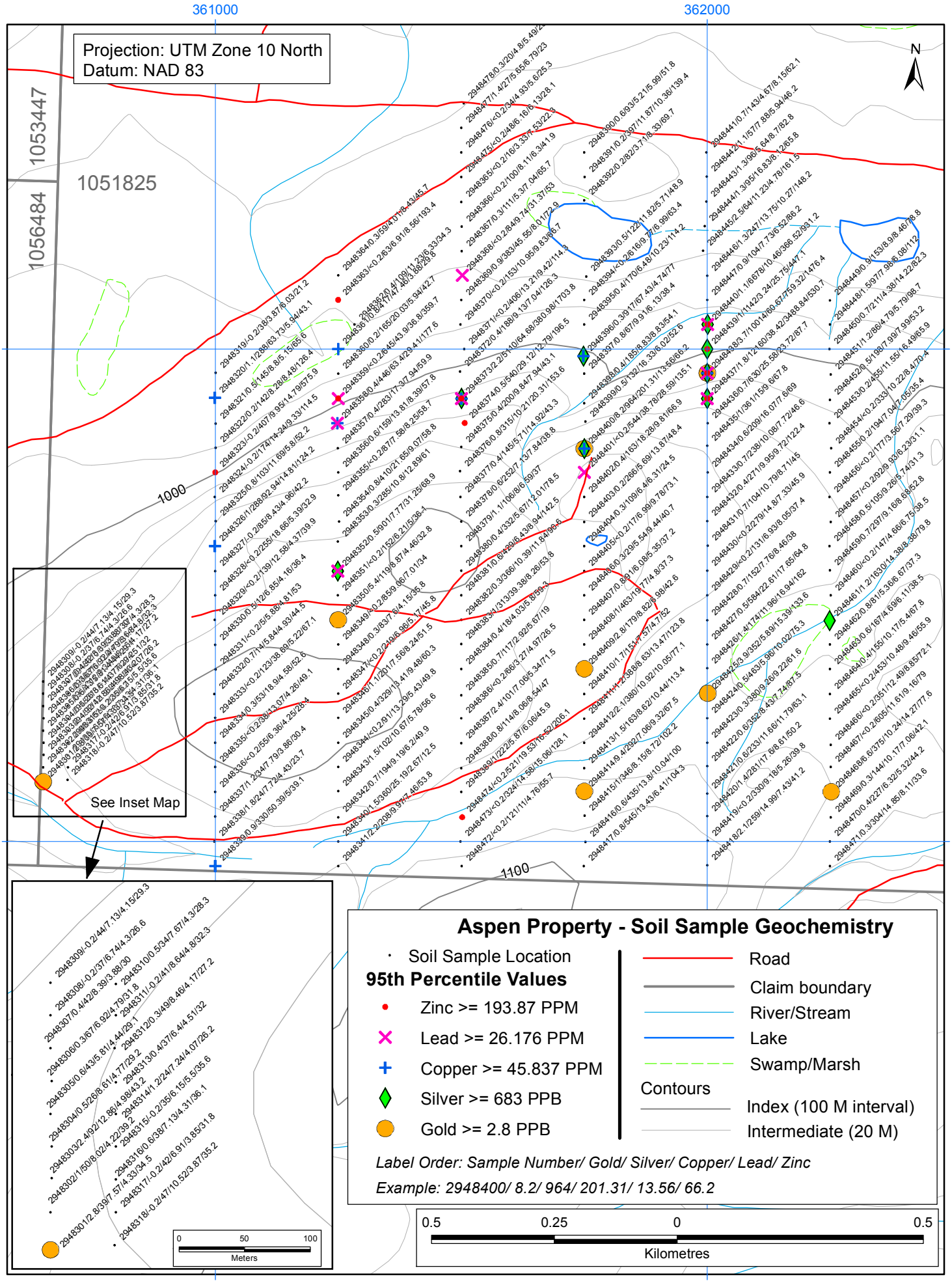
Appendix 1

Map: Aspen Soil Sample Locations, Results and Anomalies


Projection: UTM Zone 10 North
Datum: NAD 83
N
361000
362000
5918000
5917000
1053447
1056484
1051825
1000
1100
See Inset Map
Aspen Property - Soil Sample Geochemistry
Soil Sample Location
95th Percentile Values
Zinc >= 193.87 PPM
Lead >= 26.176 PPM
Copper >= 45.837 PPM
Silver >= 683 PPB
Gold >= 2.8 PPB
Road
Claim boundary
River/Stream
Lake
Swamp/Marsh
Contours
Index (100 M interval)
Intermediate (20 M)
Label Order: Sample Number/ Gold/ Silver/ Copper/ Lead/ Zinc
Example: 2948400/ 8.2/ 964/ 201.31/ 13.56/ 66.2
0.5 0.25 0 0.5
Kilometres
0 50 100
Meters

Appendix 2

Map: Aspen Rock Sample Locations and Results

Aspen Property - Rock Sample Geochemistry

Rock Sample Location

Label Order: Sample Number/ Gold/ Silver/ Copper/ Lead/ Zinc
(Values for: Gold & Silver in PPB; Copper, Lead, Zinc in PPM)
Example: 2948400/ 8.2/ 964/ 201.31/ 13.56/ 66.2

Road
Claim boundary
River/Stream
Lake
Swamp/Marsh

Contours
Index (100 M interval)
Intermediate (20 M)

Projection: UTM Zone 10 N
Datum: NAD 83

125°6'W 125°4'W 125°2'W
53°25'N 53°24'N 53°23'N
359000 360000 361000 362000 363000 364000 365000 366000
5921000 5920000 5919000 5918000 5917000

N

R E S E R V O I R

F A W N I E R A N G E

1053447
1051825
1056484

2948020/9/1216/128.71/99.24/2666.7
2948014/46/5684/724.93/31.45/0
2948137/137/1586/440.07/16.11/8793
2948138/62/2473/156.51/76.93/5859.5
2948140/102/3565/459.31/35.01/6672.7
2948141/13/699/40.35/109.62/401.6
2948142/5/149/18.28/5.69/127
2948015/39/1833/340.73/30.78/0
2948021/2/26/40.77/3.08/46.4
2948143/5/85/28.21/3.73/77.2
2948124/2/67/3.06/8.97/79.6
2948009/<2/21/0.43/5.35/18
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2948105/<2/288/74.68/13.98/104.4
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2948103/3/253/9.42/12.15/64.3
2948104/<2/1121/4.81/6.84/136.3
2948122/3/2587/3.63/323.9/389.2
2948130/7/29469/384.36/893.81/1389.8
2948125/<2/630/9.2/84.05/156.7
2948145/<2/203/28.47/3.67/61
2948010/<2/23/1.8/4.43/46.7
2948257/<2/32/3.5/3.52/83.3
2948258/<2/395/5.83/12.07/30.3
2948256/<2/121/53.32/4.18/75.2
2948146/4/14/5.25/2.59/104
2948255/<2/201/25.59/6.03/107.1
2948003/<2/423/88.1/8.53/31
2948254/<2/78/7.07/7.38/39.7
2948017/<2/245/104.65/2.62/116.1
2948018/<2/17/13.36/0.92/13.5
2948149/<2/617/16.53/11.24/62.8
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2948023/2/787/8.26/20.44/53.5
2948134/<2/206/9.94/7.71/70.2
2948148/<2/31/1.54/4.47/58.5
2948147/<2/61/29.62/3.08/76.7
2948111/<2/4/4.4/0.66/15.1
2948259/3/6070/413.47/5.16/61.5
2948022/2/142/78.49/5.5/50.6
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2948251/4/2012/3369.72/1.44/26.7
2948011/<2/140/48.03/2.94/54.5
2948012/<2/53/24.2/0.99/21.5
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2948019/<2/155/84.08/37.44/49.7
2948024/<2/35/8.76/3.5/11.8
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2948150/<2/206/31.94/2.42/8.1
2948004/2/2903/27.68/346.19/91.8
2948127/2/3589/20.05/148.06/81.7
2948128/5/2126/28.62/95.87/69.3
2948129/<2/96/3.06/7.64/34.5
2948144/<2/1540/20.46/92.15/69.9

900 1000 1100

INSET MAP

Kluskuz Creek

INSET MAP

N

2948121/ 2/335/3.21/12.32/25.9
2948253/<2/448/4.2/15.31/17.8
2948112/<2/9138/69.96/118.77/156.4
2948252/<2/779/6.74/12.59/23.4
2948008/<2/31/2.13/1.24/4.9
2948113/ 3/910/5.62/20.21/28.3
2948007/<2/116/1.56/6.03/35.7
2948115/<2/376/3.17/11.86/22.6
2948116/<2/465/4.75/29.82/23.7
2948114/ 2/1231/9.46/27.37/40
2948120/<2/170/4.06/10.94/16
2948119/<2/857/7.92/12.7/89.1
2948117/<2/297/5.26/18.59/32.7
2948118/ 4/1091/4.41/32.7/11.6

0 12.5 25 50
Metres

1 0.5 0 1
Kilometres

Appendix 3

Certificates of Qualified Persons

Gerald E. Ray, Ph.D., P.Geo.
2243 McNeill Avenue, Victoria, BC, CANADA V8S 2Y7
Telephone 1 250 507 7655. Email: geray@shaw.ca

I, Gerald Edwin RAY, P.Geo., P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

(i) I was contracted by geologist Ian Webster with J, Bond Capital Corporation of 580 Hornby Street, Suite 750 Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3B6 to work as an independent consulting geologist and be a joint author of this NI 43-101 technical report.

(ii) I graduated with a B.Sc., degree in Geology from the University of Bristol (UK) in 1966 and obtained a Ph.D., from the "Research Center for African Geology" at the Leeds University (UK) in 1970.

(iii) I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of British Columbia (License # 19503) and the Association of Professional Engineers of Saskatchewan (Member No. 2888).

(iv) I have worked as a field and economic geologist for a total of 45 years since my graduation from university. This has involved employment with government geological surveys (Malawi, Saskatchewan and British Columbia) and with junior and major exploration companies including Rio Tinto Zinc, Falconbridge and Billiton Minerals. This work included exploration for Archean and Proterozoic greenstone-hosted gold, Cu-Au skarns, IOCG's, Cu porphyries and Au-Ag epithermal and mesothermal deposits.

(v) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that due to my education, affiliation with professional associations (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.

(vi) I, together with the co-author Ian Webster, am fully responsible for all items in this document and for the preparation of all sections of this document titled "The Aspen Project" by Ian Webster and Gerald Ray dated 17th January, 2018 (the "Technical Report").

(vii) During the 2017 field season I spent 3.5 weeks on the Aspen property (13th -27 Aug and 28th Sept to 9th Oct) completing geological mapping and collecting rock samples for assay.

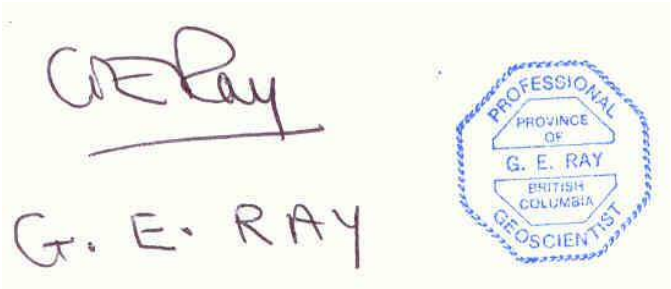
(viii) I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

(ix) As of 17th January, 2018, I am not aware of any material fact or material changes with respect to the subject matters of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

(x) I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.

(xi) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101FI, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

(xii) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.



G. E. RAY

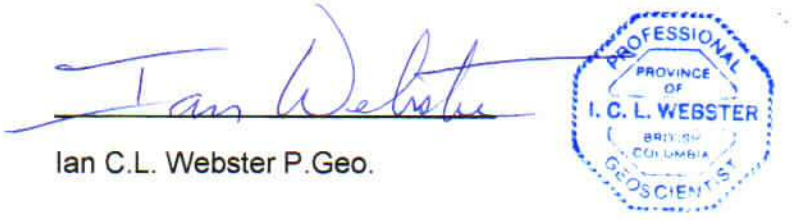
17th January, 2018

Date & Signature page, Certificate of Qualified Person and Consent: Ian Webster P.Geo.

1. I, Ian C.L. Webster P.Geo., with a business address at 526 Joffre Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V9A 6C9, am a Consulting Geologist.
2. This Technical Report is titled "Technical Report, The Aspen Project" and is dated January 17, 2018, which is the effective date of this report.
3. I am a graduate of Brock University, Ontario, Canada with a B.Sc. (Hon) Geology (1988). I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992 (No. 19859). I have been practicing my profession as a Geologist for over 25 years and as a Consulting Geologist since April 2010. I have authored qualifying exploration reports and 19 professional publications. I have work experience on gold deposits in British Columbia and Manitoba, Canada, and Colombia S.A. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
4. I worked on the Aspen property during August, September and October, 2017. October 9, 2017 was my most recent property visit.
5. I am responsible for Items 1 through 17 in this report.
6. I am independent of the issuer in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
7. I have been involved in all aspects of exploration on this property since July 30, 2017.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report is in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
9. Effective the date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
10. I, Ian C.L. Webster consent to the public filing of "Technical Report, The Aspen Project" that is dated January 17, 2018.
11. 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.
12. I confirm that I have read the document and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the technical report.

Dated January 17, 2018.

Effective date of this document: January 17, 2018



Ian C.L. Webster P.Geo.