NI 43-101 Technical Report

ON THE

Indata Project

OMENICA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS: 093N034 and 093N044
UTM 351900E / 6141200N (NAD 83 Zone 10)
Latitude 55^0 23' N, Longitude 125^0 19' W
(centre)

On Behalf Of

Prophecy Potash Corp.

Suite 800 – 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3T5

by

B. L. Laird P.Geo.

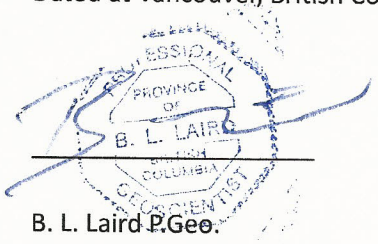
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Suite 110 – 325 Howe Street
Vancouver BC
V6C 1Z7

August 6, 2018

Date and Signature Page

The "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Indata Property, Omenica Mining Division, British Columbia" was prepared for Prophecy Potash Corp. by B.L. Laird P.Geo. The report is effectively dated August 6, 2018.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 7th day of February 2019.



B. L. Laird P.Geo.

Certificates of Author

I, Bruce Lawrence Laird, do hereby certify that;

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist contracting with Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. with a business address at Suite 110, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC. Canada, V6C 1Z7.

I am a graduate of University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science, 1984, in Geology.

I am a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 21581.

I have practised my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America. I have worked extensively in central British Columbia exploring for massive sulfide base and precious metals and copper (gold, molybdenum) porphyry mineralization. Exploration techniques that I have utilized include geological mapping, geochemical surveying and geophysical surveying (both ground based and airborne). I have worked at various times both as an employee of major and junior mining companies and as a consultant. Companies that I have been employed by include BHP Minerals and Rio Algom Exploration. I have extensive experience in the British Columbia exploration permitting process.

I supervised work on the Indata Project in 2008, 2011 and 2013. A current site visit was performed on July 9, 2018.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a "qualified person". I have authored the technical report titled **NI 43-101 Technical Report On the Indata Project, Omenica Mining Division BC**, effectively dated August 6th, 2018.

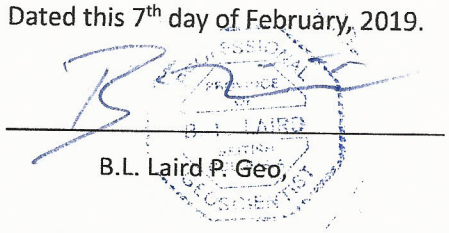
I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report I was independent of the property optionor (Eastfield Resources Ltd.) and independent of the property optionee (Prophecy Potash Corp.) as defined under NI 43-101 guidelines and section 1.5 of those guidelines.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which makes the Technical Report misleading.

To the best of my knowledge and information this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading. I take responsibility for all sections of this Technical Report.

Dated this 7th day of February, 2019.



B.L. Laird P. Geo.

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1.0 Summary

The Indata property is located approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia and is owned 91.2% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") and 8.8% by Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial"). Prophecy Potash Corp. ("Prophecy Potash") has an option agreement with Eastfield that grants it the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by paying to Eastfield the aggregate sum of $250,000, by issuing and allotting to Eastfield an aggregate of $150,000 of fully paid shares of Prophecy and by expending an aggregate of $2,000,000 on the Indata Property over a five-year period ending on the 5th anniversary of the agreement.

Table 1 Terms of the Agreement

Date	Cash Payment	Shares (Value)	Work Commitment
Upon Signing	$20,000.00		
1st Anniversary	$20,000.00	$10,000.00	$75,000.00
2nd Anniversary	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$225,000.00
3rd Anniversary	$50,000.00	$20,000.00	$300,000.00
4th Anniversary	$70,000.00	$40,000.00	$400,000.00
5th Anniversary	$70,000.00	$60,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Total	**$250,000.00**	**$150,000.00**	**$2,000,000.00**

The Indata property consists of 16 claims comprising 3,189 hectares (7880 acres) and is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the oceanic derived Cache Creek Terrane and mafic volcanic, island arc derived, Quesnel Terrane.

Approximately $2,640,000 has been spent exploring the Indata property since 1984, with the most recent work completed from 2007-2013. Exploration has included the collection of over 4,700 soil samples, the completion of over 70 kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetics, VLF and induced polarization, 595 line kilometres of airborne magnetics and VLF, over three kilometres of excavator trenching, and over 7,300 metres of core drilling. The most recent work has focused on areas to the south and northwest of the earlier work in the central part of the property.

Porphyry copper style mineralization at Indata is associated with copper in soil anomalies and coincident broad chargeability highs. There is known mineralization in the Lake Zone, located on the northwest corner of Albert Lake. This zone occurs at the north end of a two kilometre long copper in soil anomaly which also contains strong broad chargeability highs, most of which has yet to be drill tested.

The known mesothermal polymetallic precious metal veins occur 500 metres east of the Lake Zone porphyry mineralization, within a north-south trending zone that extends for 1,200 metres. These veins occur within coincidental arsenic-antimony in soil anomalies and show up as strong discrete chargeability highs on the induced polarization surveys.

A total of 73 diamond drill holes comprising 7,377 metres have been completed on the property, targeting both mineralization types. Significant copper intercepts include hole 98-I-04, 148.2m, starting at 12.2m downhole, of 0.2%Cu (Yorston, 1998), hole 96-I-1, starting at 11.3m, 97.5 metres grading 0.12% Cu (Bailey, 1996) and 47.26 g/t Au over 4.0 metres in hole 88-I-11 (Bailey, Garratt, Morton, 1989). To date there have been a total of 24 drill intersections of the polymetallic veins which have returned >1.0 gram per tonne (g/t) gold. To date the drill programs have tested only a small portion of the property.

The author is unaware of any estimates of mineral resources or reserves carried out on the Indata property.

A two phase exploration program is proposed for the under explored southern part of the Indata property where recent work has discovered indications of both porphyry copper and polymetallic vein mineralization. The first phase should entail Induced Polarization (IP) and magnetics and contingent upon favourable results of Phase I, a second Phase of diamond drilling of the most prospective targets. The Phase I surface work is budgeted at a cost of $102,790, the Phase II drilling at $355,810. The terms of the agreement between Prophecy and Eastfield calls for a minimum $75,000 exploration program during the first year.

2.0 Introduction

Prophecy Potash Corp is a private company looking to complete an initial public offering. They have optioned the Indata property from Eastfield Resources Ltd.

The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo., has been commissioned by Prophecy Potash Corp., to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Indata property located in north central British Columbia to facilitate the option agreement and initial public offering.

The author is a "Qualified Person", as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo., is independent of Eastfield Resources Ltd. (optionee), the vendor of the property and Prophecy Potash Corp. (optionor). B.L. Laird is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (member number #21581).

B.L. Laird P.Geo. has conducted and managed gold and copper mineral exploration programs in Canada, United States, the Caribbean and Central America since 1984 and has conducted field work (drilling, mapping, prospecting sampling) at the Indata property.

Information sources for this report draw on reports written for/by Eastfield Resources Ltd and by assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Author conducted a site visit on July 9, 2018. New logging access roads were observed in the southern portion of the property exposing new outcrops. Access to the northern portion of the Property was limited by abundant windfall blocking the road. The Author does not believe there has been any material changes to the property since the last reported fieldwork.

B.L. Laird P.Geo. is responsible for all sections of this report.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report except those that are referenced herein.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Property is situated in north-central British Columbia on the east side of Albert Lake, two kilometres west of the north end of Indata Lake. It is approximately 130 kilometres northwest of the community of Fort St. James and 230 kilometres northwest of the city of Prince George. The Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division.

The Property is roughly centred on UTM coordinates 351900E / 6141200N (NAD 83 Zone 10) and 55^0 23'N / 125^0 19'W (latitude / longitude) on NTS sheets 093N034 and 035. The Property location is shown in Figure 1.

The Property consists of 16 mineral claims totalling 3,188 hectares and is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes. All of the claims that comprise the Property are in good standing according to Mineral Titles Online (British Columbia's internet-based electronic mineral titles administration system), with Eastfield listed as the owner of record.

All of the land within the Property is held by the Crown, and there are no permanent structures in the area. A holder of mineral claims in British Columbia is not entitled to surface rights. Details of the 18 claims, currently owned by Eastfield (as to 91.2%) and Imperial (as to 8.8%), are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Indata Claim Status

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good To Date	Owner	Hectares
240192	INDATA 3	October 18, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	500
362576	IN-6	December 31, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
362578	IN-8	December 31, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
362582	IN-10	December 31, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
239379	INDATA 2	October 18, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	375
362577	IN-7	December 31, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
362579	IN-9	December 31, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
362583	IN-11	December 20, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
238860	SCHNAPPS #4	October 18, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	250
238722	SCHNAPPS #1	October 18, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	500
238893	SCHNAPPS #5	October 18, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	100
1060201	LIMESTONE	April 21, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	514.9
1060206	LMY	April 21, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	73.6
362575	SCHNAPPS 6	December 31, 2023	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	25
238859	SCHNAPPS #3	October 20, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	200
238723	SCHNAPPS #2	November 14, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	500

Mineral Titles in British Columbia are renewable by performing work commitments on the property or through cash payments. Eastfield has committed to maintaining all the mineral titles in good standing through 2019.

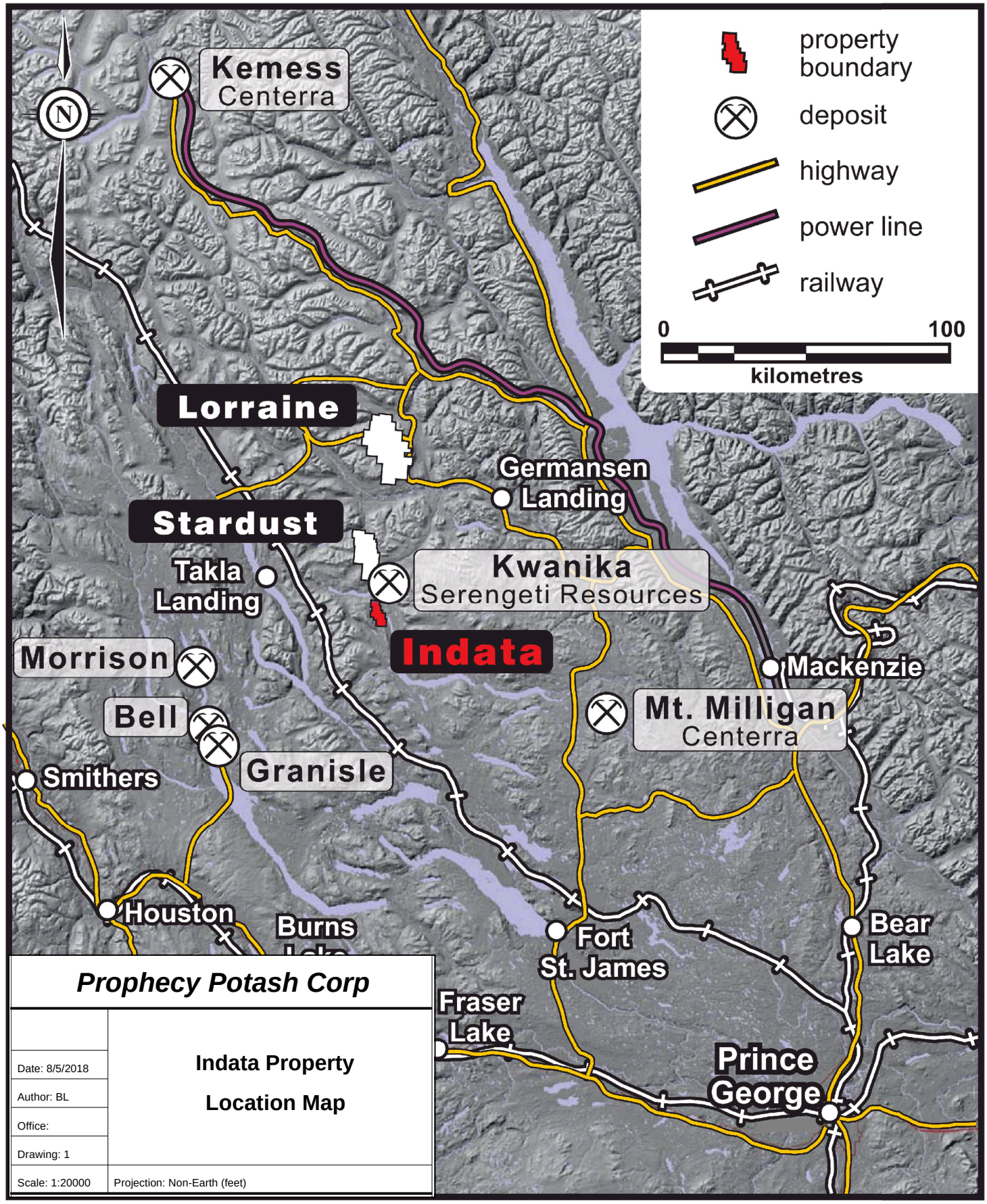
The Nation Lakes Provincial Park abuts the Property on its north and east sides and partially overlaps the claims. However, the claims were staked prior to the creation of the park and the entirety of the claims area remains valid. The Protected Areas of British Columbia Act, Schedule D specifically excludes the Schnapps #1 (238722), Schnapps #2 (238723), Schnapps #4 (238860), Indata #2 (239379) and Indata #3 (240192) mineral claims from the park. The claims with park boundaries are shown in Figure 2.

In British Colombia, Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. The most recent Notice of Work expired in December 2017 and a new application for a multi year permit was submitted in April 2018. Approval of the new permit is pending.

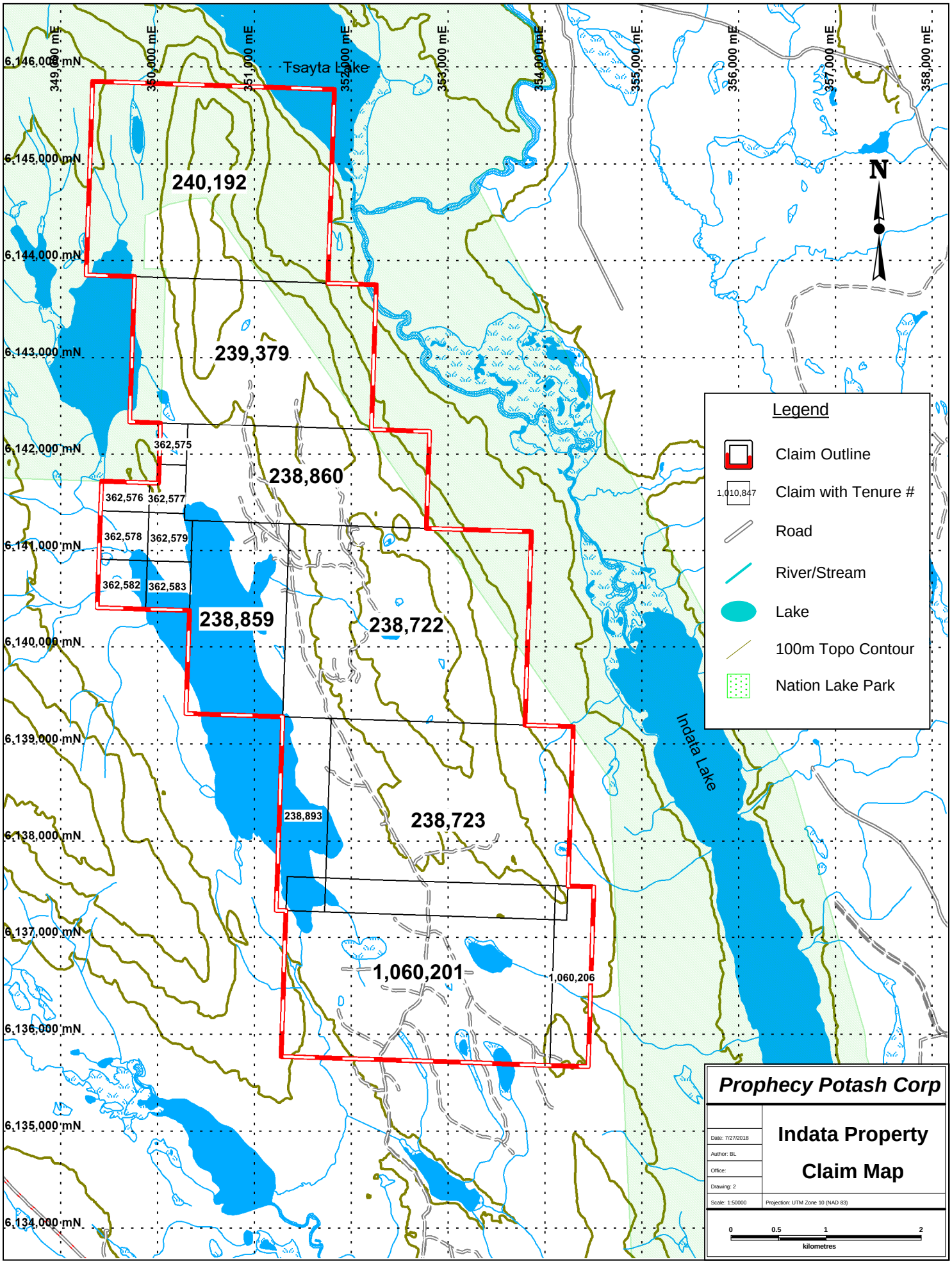
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Property is from Fort St. James via the Leo Creek Forestry Road to 68.5km mark and then to 16km mark on the Driftwood Forest Service Road to the Tchentlo Forest Service Road for5.6km to the Sawtooth Forest Service Road. The southern limit of the property begins near the 12km mark on the Sawtooth Road. of the Property. Driving time from Fort St. James to the Property is approximately two hours. Smaller tote roads and ATV trails have been constructed from the main road to other areas of the Property.



Prophecy Potash Corp	
	Indata Property Location Map
Date: 8/5/2018	
Author: BL	
Office:	
Drawing: 1	
Scale: 1:20000	Projection: Non-Earth (feet)


Tsayta Lake
Indata Lake
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238,723
1,060,201
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N
Legend
Claim Outline
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Claim with Tenure #
Road
River/Stream
Lake
100m Topo Contour
Nation Lake Park
Prophecy Potash Corp
Indata Property
Claim Map
Date: 7/27/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 2
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
0.5
1
2
kilometres

5.2 Climate

The Property is located within a continental cool temperate climatic zone typified by moderately warm moist summers and cold winters. Permanent snow is usually on the ground from the middle of November until the beginning of May and can accumulate up to 1.5 metres in depth.

5.3 Local Resources

The nearest BC Hydro power grid is located approximately 60 kilometres to the south of the Property.

The nearest railway in current use is in Fort St James, approximately 130 kilometres southeast of the Property. The rail bed of the uncompleted Canadian National Railway's Dease Lake extension line is located 30 kilometres to the west of the Property.

General supplies can be obtained in Fort St. James. The City of Prince George is located 230 kilometres southeast of the Property and has significant industry and industrial suppliers to the mining and forestry sectors along with highway, rail and daily air links to Vancouver.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is road access on the southern and eastern side of the Property and tote trails from to parts of the eastern and northern areas. There are no permanent dwellings on the Property.

5.5 Physiography

The Property covers an upland area between Indata Lake to the east and Albert Lake to the west (see Figure 2). Whereas the central part of the Property is of relatively low relief, the topography slopes steeply down towards Albert and Indata Lakes. The area is covered by thick spruce, balsam and pine, in places of commercial grade, although low lying areas are usually swampy with a dense cover of alder and poplar. Elevations on the claims range from 1,000 metres (3,280 feet) to 1,290 metres (4,230 feet).

6.0 History

The initial claims on the Property were staked by Imperial in 1983, and in 1984, Imperial began to explore the Property. Following initial soil sampling and the staking of additional claims, a four-hole diamond drilling program was completed in 1985 to explore copper mineralization observed in outcrop near the northeast side of Albert Lake (the Lake Zone). This program resulted in the discovery of low grade chalcopyrite mineralization including 5.6 metres of 0.44% Cu (from 57.4 metres) in hole I-85-1 (Pesalj, 1985). Hole depths were relatively shallow; to a maximum of 76.8 metres.

Note, drill intercept lengths may not be indicative of true thickness.

On March 3, 1986, Imperial sold the claims to Eastfield pursuant to a sale agreement that also covered the sale of other of Imperial properties, for a total sum of $1, subject to a number of terms that included the right of Imperial to acquire up to a 30% interest in the Property at a later date.

In 1986, Eastfield undertook a program of grid establishment, soil sampling, hand trenching and geophysical surveying. This was followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted backhoe in 1989. The drilling programs resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins some 500 metres east of the copper mineralization. These veins contained elevated precious metal values over narrow intervals highlighted by holes 87-I-4 (1.2m from 29.9m at 9.8g/t Au and 0.51% Cu), 87-I-5 (1.2m from 44.5m at 5g/t Au and 0.35% Cu), 88-I-11(4m from 76m at 47g/t Au), 89-I-9 (0.5m from 172.2m at 7.2g/t Au and 0.67% Cu), and 89-I-13 (1.1m from 108.2m at 5.2g/t Au) (Bailey, Garratt, Morton, 1989). The veins generally strike north and dip to the east, and are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks.

On February 25, 1988, Imperial acquired a 30% interest in the Property from Eastfield and the two parties entered into a joint venture. Imperial has not participated in exploration funding in recent years and its interest in the joint venture has therefore been diluted. As of the date of this reports, it stands at 8.8%, while Eastfield retains the remaining 91.2%.

In 1988 a heavy mineral sampling program was conducted on streams on the claims. Most results were unimpressive, even those that drained the area of the precious metal bearing polymetallic vein mineralization, except for an east draining creek which returned a value of 3360 ppb Au in the southeast corner of the Property (Morton, 1989).

In 1989 an area of high grade copper and copper-gold mineralization was identified in the northeastern sector of the property with only minimal follow-up. Here, a cluster of select grab samples from mineralized basaltic to andesitic flows, flow breccias and tuffs returned a number of high grade results from an open-ended area of approximately 250 m in a north-south orientation (east-west width unknown). Details of the samples are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Northeast Copper Anomaly

Sample #	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
89-DO-12	351661	6142078	1115	15
89-DO-13	351677	6142159	7834	52
89-DO-15A_60cm	351587	6142795	26165	18
89-DO-15B_50cm	351587	6142795	1954	2
89-DO-15C_100cm	351587	6142795	35959	38
89-DO-15D_75cm	351587	6142795	5366	35
89-DO-16	351616	6142817	11647	85
89-DO-17	351653	6142640	6746	39
21-DR-09	351529	6143190	1812	15
DT-89-06	351659	6142630	13783	54
DT-89-05	351655	6142571	15476	86
DT-89-04	351664	6142584	32984	575

Note UTM NAD83 Zone 10

In 1995, after construction of an access road through the southern part of the Property, built to standards for log haulage, a trenching program was completed near the northeast corner of Albert Lake, over the copper zone previously defined by soil sampling and the 1985 drilling. One of these trenches (T-7) returned analyses which averaged 0.36% copper over length of 75 metres (Morton, 1996).

In 1996, Clear Creek Resources Limited (“Clear Creek”) carried out a small diamond drilling program in the copper zone northeast of Albert Lake. Results confirmed the existence of copper mineralization identified in the 1985 drilling and encountered mineralization over significantly larger intervals: up to 97.5 metres (from 11.3m) of 0.12% Cu in drill hole 96-I-1, and 21.0 metres (from 17m) of 0.23% Cu in drill hole 96-I-3 (Bailey, 1996). This program tested only a very small part of the area covered by anomalous soil copper geochemistry.

Clear Creek returned with another drill program in the copper zone area in 1998 which confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also identified an altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. Holes: 98-I-4 (148.2m starting at 12.2m of 0.2% Cu), and 98-I-9 (58.3m starting at 19.2m of 0.18% Cu) (Yorston, 1988). Road construction in 1998 exposed silicified volcanic rocks in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid where grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold values (sample 10-23-5 with 0.36% Cu, 0.44g/t Au, sample 10-23-7 with 0.39% Cu, 0.18g/t Au, sample 10-23-8 with 1.4% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, sample 10-23-9 with 6.7% Cu, 1.7g/t Au), demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold on the Property (Morton, 1999).

In 2000, a helicopter borne very low frequency (VLF) and magnetic survey was flown across the Property. A total of 595 east-west line kilometres were flown by Aerodat Ltd. The data was later reprocessed by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. No new exploration targets were derived from this work.

A program of linecutting, soil sampling and IP surveying was completed in 2003, funded by Castillian Resources Corp. ("Castillian"), with 11.2 line kilometres of IP survey completed and 16 line kilometres of soil grid expansions established, and 304 soil samples collected. The bulk of this work was completed in the northwestern side of the currently explored area. New anomalies consisting of anomalous arsenic (>20ppmAs) and/or antimony (20ppm Sb) soil values associated with a moderate induced polarization ("IP") chargeability response were defined (Morton, 2004).

In 2005, two diamond drill holes were completed (262 metres) in a program funded by Aberdeen International Inc. ("Aberdeen"). The first hole of the 2005 program, hole 2005-I-1, was designed to test below hole 98-I-4 which returned 148.2 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37% (Yorston, 1998). Unfortunately, significant drilling difficulties were encountered and this hole was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The rest of the 2005 drilling was located approximately 1,400 metres to the south where hole 2005-I-03 encountered 12.4m starting at 18.4m of 0.12% in a dioritic intrusive. Another hole designated 2005-I-02, located adjacent to 2005-I-03, was abandoned without successfully setting casing Morton, 2005).

Soil sampling was conducted in 2007 to extend the grids to the west and north in the area north of the Lake Zone. A zone of anomalous gold (detectable), arsenic (>20ppm As), and antimony (>20ppm Sb) in soils was located in the northwest corner of the new sampling in an area underlain by recrystallized limestone which is in fault contact with volcanic rocks to the south (the "Northwest Soil Anomaly"). A short excavator trenching program targeting 2003 IP and soil anomalies discovered a new polymetallic quartz vein well to the west of those previously known. The 10 centimetre vein returned assay values of 17.16 and 7.84 g/t Au. This work was funded by Redzone Resources Ltd. ("Redzone") (Morton, 2008).

Max Resource Corp. ("Max Resource") optioned the property in 2008 and funded a five hole 1056.2 metre diamond drill program, focusing mostly on the polymetallic vein zone. Highlights included hole 08-I-2, which returned 7.9g/t Au over 0.3 metres starting at 76.5 metres and 08-I-3 which returned 209g/t Ag over 0.5 metres starting at 37.2 metres (Morton, 2009).

Table 4 Historical Drill Holes

Hole #	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Elev (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
85-1	351135	6141037	1024	60	-45	63.1
85-2	351168	6141042	1049	90	-45	76.8
85-3	351654	6140719	1121	90	-45	57
85-4	351837	6140721	1169	90	-45	33.5
87-I-1	351926	6140813	1174	295	-45	50.6
87-I-2	351926	6140813	1174	0	-90	46.6
87-I-3	351926	6140813	1174	325	-45	52.7
87-I-4	351926	6140813	1174	265	-45	53.6
87-I-5	351936	6140720	1189	295	-45	54.3
87-I-6	351936	6140720	1189	0	-90	47.5
88-I-1	351926	6140770	1179	270	-45	51.5
88-I-2	351926	6140770	1179	0	-90	54.6
88-I-3	351900	6140649	1196	270	-45	79.6
88-I-4	351900	6140649	1196	0	-90	21.6
88-I-5	351900	6140649	1196	270	-65	84.4

Hole #	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Elev (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
88-I-6	351962	6140904	1183	270	-45	114
88-I-7	351911	6141121	1210	260	-56	110.3
88-I-8	351911	6141121	1194	260	-75	150
88-I-9	351933	6141165	1202	270	-46	122.2
88-I-10	351933	6141165	1202	270	-65	128.6
88-I-11	351933	6141165	1202	0	-90	103
88-I-12	351942	6141205	1202	270	-45	85.3
88-I-13	351942	6141205	1202	0	-90	81.4
88-I-14	351976	6141244	1204	270	-45	91.7
88-I-15	351946	6141300	1195	270	-45	110
88-I-16	351767	6140098	1143	290	-45	119.2
88-I-17	351821	6140184	1160	290	-45	61.3
88-I-18	351821	6140184	1160	290	-75	60.4
88-I-19	351924	6140334	1184	290	-45	76.5
88-I-20	351223	6141555	1110	240	-45	67.4
88-I-21	352034	6140898	1190	270	-45	111.6
88-I-22	351999	6140822	1188	265	-55	137.5
88-I-23	351868	6140176	1156	290	-45	76.5
89-I-1	351983	6141161	1212	0	-90	122.2
89-I-2	351949	6141356	1203	270	-60	103.9
89-I-3	351949	6141356	1203	0	-90	110
89-I-4	352037	6141162	1211	0	-90	152.7
89-I-5	352068	6141223	1217	0	-90	154.2
89-I-6	352068	6141223	1217	270	-60	140.5
89-I-7	352017	6141113	1210	0	-90	183.2
89-I-8	352017	6141113	1210	270	-60	138.6
89-I-9	352051	6141057	1206	0	-90	209.1
89-I-10	352357	6140321	1234	295	-60	83.2
89-I-11	352357	6140321	1234	0	-90	91.7
89-I-12	351983	6141161	1212	270	-60	175.6
89-I-13	351983	6141161	1212	230	-62	152.7
96-I-1	351118	6141118	1024	45	-60	151.5
96-I-2	351159	6141126	1024	45	-60	151.5
96-I-3	351086	6141161	1036	315	-50	73.2
96-I-4	351472	6140921	1086	60	-45	78.6
96-I-5	351472	6140921	1086	60	-75	84.2
96-I-6	351615	6140805	1122	90	-47	26.5
96-I-7	351615	6140805	1122	120	-50	26.5
96-I-8	351615	6140805	1122	60	-50	17.7
96-I-9	351472	6140921	1086	120	-60	83.8
98-1	351019	6141009	1036	90	-60	96.3
98-2A	350912	6141089	1034	60	-70	42.4
98-3	350961	6141316	1035	60	-60	80.5
98-4	351001	6141137	1031	90	-60	162.5

Hole #	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Elev (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
98-5	350965	6141662	1079	235	-70	64
98-6	351672	6140961	1160	0	-90	99.4
98-7	351658	6140865	1135	0	-90	88.4
98-8	351386	6140861	1052	270	-60	77.4
98-9	350962	6141116	1031	105	-60	149.4
98-10	351703	6138795	1055	0	-90	67.1
05-I-1	350980	6141146	1031	90	-60	99.1
05-I-2	351661	6139652	1064	115	-45	8.8
05-I-3	351661	6139652	1064	115	-45	154
08-I-01	351131	6141193	1041	250	-65	280.42
08-I-02	351946	6141152	1204	0	-90	156.36
08-I-03	351947	6140829	1183	0	-90	85.96
08-I-04	352126	6141091	1207	0	-90	274.32
08-I-05	352006	6139982	1184	0	-90	259.11

Note: UTM NAD83 Zone 10

In 2010, the Property was optioned to Oceanside Capital Corporation (“Oceanside”). During that year a program of ground geophysics and soil sampling was conducted. Four north-south lines totalling 5.4 kilometres were emplaced and an IP and magnetic survey was run along these. One of the lines ran along the east side of the north end of Albert Lake across the area of the previously known copper in soil anomaly and where previous porphyry copper mineralization encountered in the 2005 drilling (the Lake Zone). The other three lines tested the area of the strong gold, arsenic, antimony and bismuth in soil anomaly discovered in 2007 in the Northwest Soil Anomaly.

A strong chargeability high was returned from the Lake Zone area, coincidental with the copper in soil anomaly. Chargeability highs were also discovered in the northwest and southeast areas of the other three lines in the Northwest Soil Anomaly, roughly flanking a prominent ridge of recrystallized limestone (Morton, 2011).

A total of 471 soil samples were collected in 2010. The four IP lines were sampled and three other widely spaced reconnaissance type east-west lines were emplaced and sampled in the southern part of the Property to the south of the existing grids. The multi-element “epithermal-type” soil anomaly in the northwest part of the Property was confirmed and spotty gold and copper anomalies were discovered on the southern lines.

The 2011 program was made up of an IP/magnetics survey along the three southern 2010 soil lines, which totalled 8.1 line kilometres. Two north-south trending chargeability highs were encountered near the eastern end of the two northern lines (L100N and L300S). A strong copper in soil anomaly (>200ppm Cu) coincides with the western chargeability high on L100N. The southernmost line (L1850S) is 1,550 metres south of the other two lines and has three prominent chargeability highs (Morton, 2012).

In 2012, Oceanside and Eastfield constructed 3.2 kilometres of drill road access along with the construction of six drill sites. Eighteen rock samples were collected during this work, one of which returned an analysis of 0.78% copper in dacitic volcanic float from a new road in the southern part of the Property, in the area of the 2010-2011 soil sampling and geophysical work (Morton, 2013a).

The 2013 program was focused on the southern part of the property in the area where the copper bearing float was discovered in 2012. Minor prospecting and rock sampling was conducted and additional mineralized float and rubble was found in the area. Three 1,000 metre east-west soil lines were emplaced in the same area with samples collected at 50 metre intervals, to a total of 62 samples. A number of localized copper anomalies were discovered. As well, 17 silt samples were taken from a number of areas of the Property. Two rubble samples

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
N
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
Northeast Copper Target
Lake Zone Copper Target
Southern Copper Target
Anomalous Float 0.78% Cu
Copper In Soils (ppm)
500 to 10,000
250 to 500
100 to 250
Prophecy Potash Corp.
Indata Property
Copper In Soils
Date: 7/30/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 3
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 200 400 800
metres

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
N
Polymetallic Au Vein
Exploration Area
Gold in Soils (ppb)
>100
25 to 100
10 to 25
Prophecy Potash Corp
Indata Property
Gold In Soils
Date: 7/27/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 4
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 200 400 800
metres

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
355,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
N
Polymetallic Au Vein
Exploration Area
Arsenic In Soils (ppm)
<500
200 to 500
100 to 250
Prophecy Potash Corp.
Indata Property
Arsenic In Soils
Date: 7/28/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 5
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
200
400
800
metres

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN

N

Northeast Copper Target

Lake Zone Copper Target

Polymetallic Au Vein Exploration Area

Southern Copper Target

Anomalous Float
0.78% Cu

Antimony In Soils (ppm)
- >100
- 50 to 100
- 20 to 50
- >20

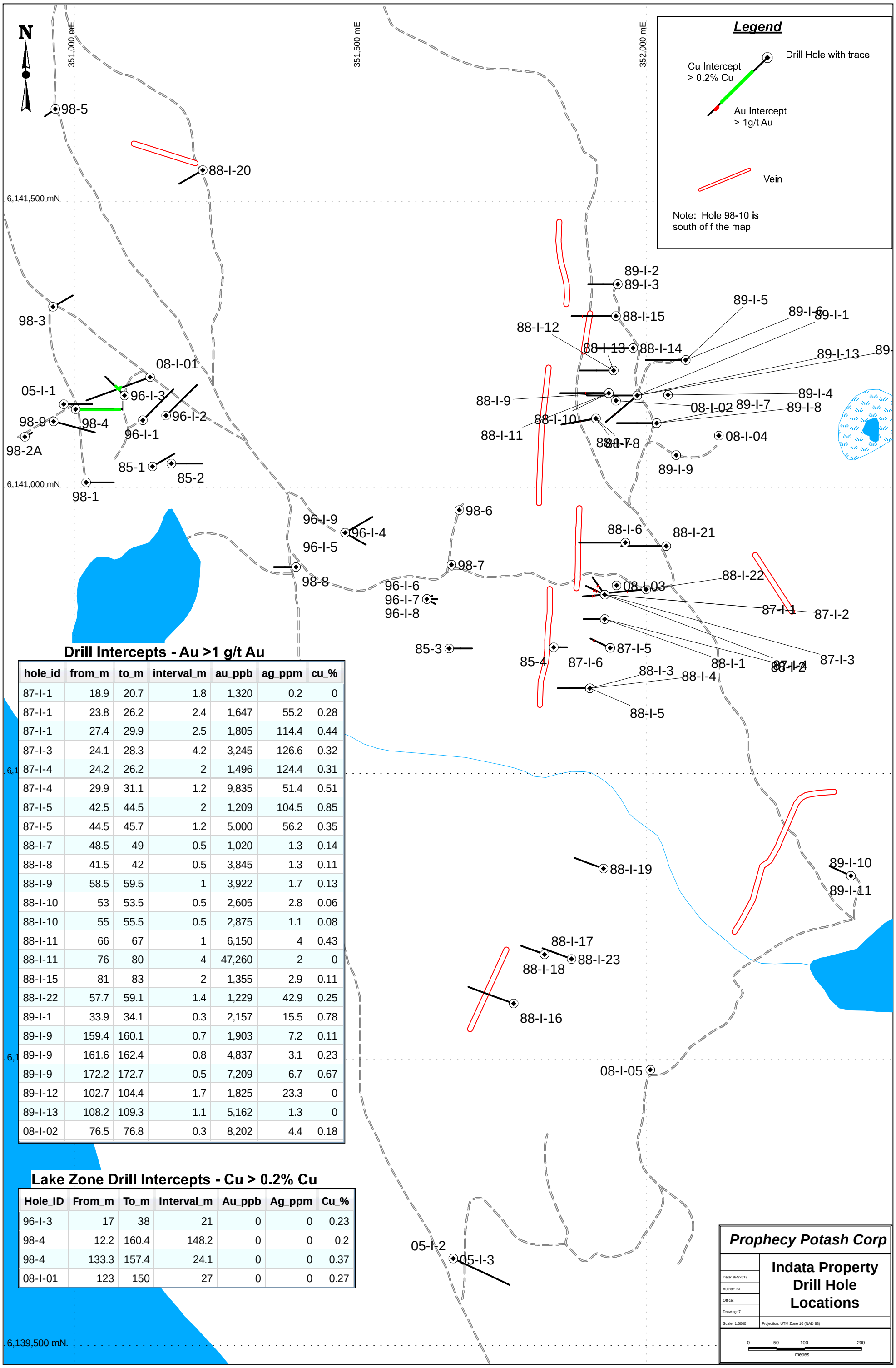
Prophecy Potash Corp

Indata Property

Antimony In Soils

Date: 7/28/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 6
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres



Drill Intercepts - Au >1 g/t Au

hole_id	from_m	to_m	interval_m	au_ppb	ag_ppm	cu_%
87-I-1	18.9	20.7	1.8	1,320	0.2	0
87-I-1	23.8	26.2	2.4	1,647	55.2	0.28
87-I-1	27.4	29.9	2.5	1,805	114.4	0.44
87-I-3	24.1	28.3	4.2	3,245	126.6	0.32
87-I-4	24.2	26.2	2	1,496	124.4	0.31
87-I-4	29.9	31.1	1.2	9,835	51.4	0.51
87-I-5	42.5	44.5	2	1,209	104.5	0.85
87-I-5	44.5	45.7	1.2	5,000	56.2	0.35
88-I-7	48.5	49	0.5	1,020	1.3	0.14
88-I-8	41.5	42	0.5	3,845	1.3	0.11
88-I-9	58.5	59.5	1	3,922	1.7	0.13
88-I-10	53	53.5	0.5	2,605	2.8	0.06
88-I-10	55	55.5	0.5	2,875	1.1	0.08
88-I-11	66	67	1	6,150	4	0.43
88-I-11	76	80	4	47,260	2	0
88-I-15	81	83	2	1,355	2.9	0.11
88-I-22	57.7	59.1	1.4	1,229	42.9	0.25
89-I-1	33.9	34.1	0.3	2,157	15.5	0.78
89-I-9	159.4	160.1	0.7	1,903	7.2	0.11
89-I-9	161.6	162.4	0.8	4,837	3.1	0.23
89-I-9	172.2	172.7	0.5	7,209	6.7	0.67
89-I-12	102.7	104.4	1.7	1,825	23.3	0
89-I-13	108.2	109.3	1.1	5,162	1.3	0
08-I-02	76.5	76.8	0.3	8,202	4.4	0.18

Lake Zone Drill Intercepts - Cu > 0.2% Cu

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Cu_%
96-I-3	17	38	21	0	0	0.23
98-4	12.2	160.4	148.2	0	0	0.2
98-4	133.3	157.4	24.1	0	0	0.37
08-I-01	123	150	27	0	0	0.27

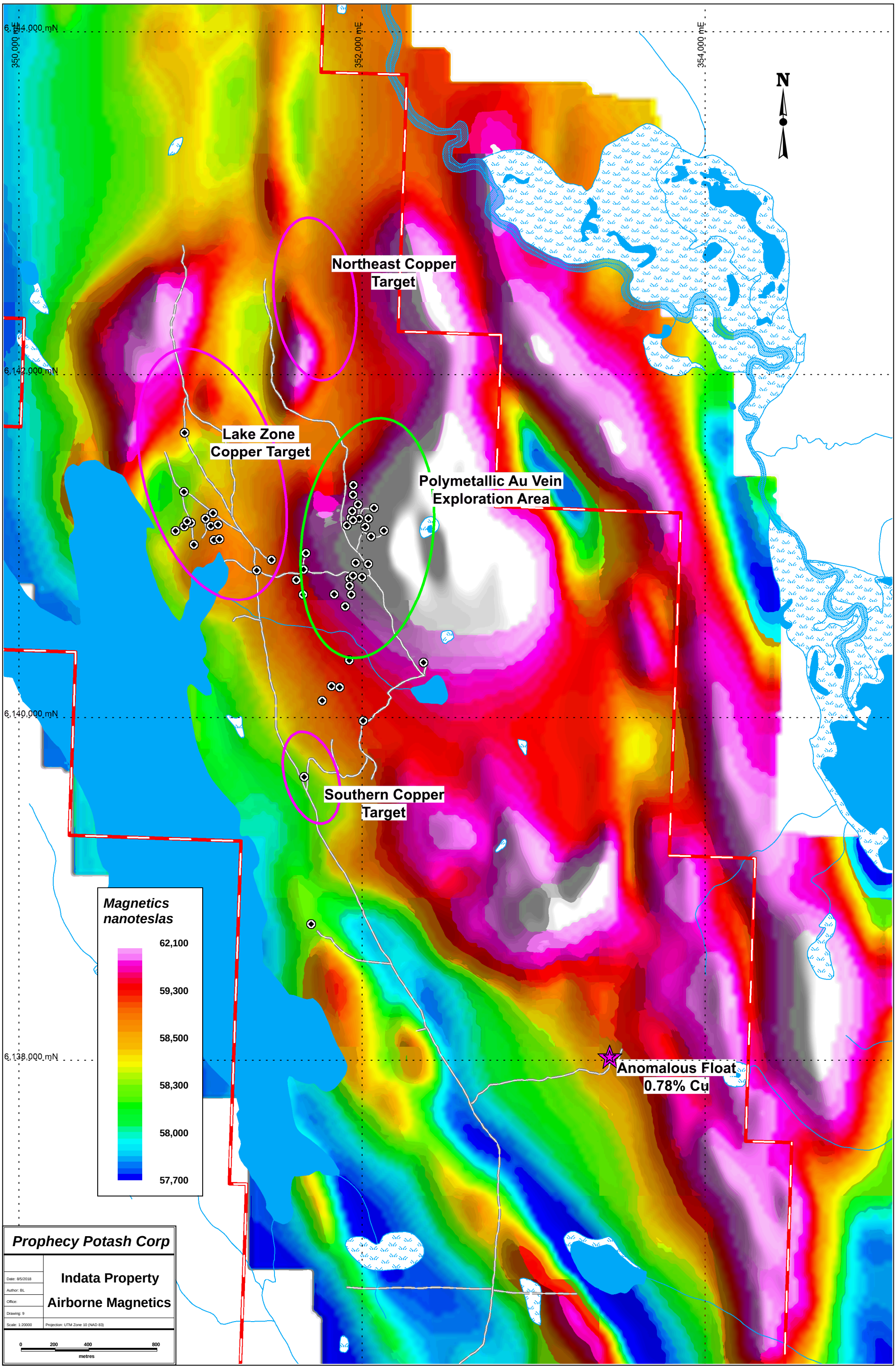
Prophecy Potash Corp

Indata Property Drill Hole Locations

Date: 8/4/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 7
Scale: 1:6000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 50 100 200
metres

6,144,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
N
Northeast Copper Target
Lake Zone Copper Target
Polymetallic Au Vein Exploration Area
Southern Copper Target
Anomalous Float 0.78% Cu
Legend
Proposed IP Line
v/mv
50
15
12.5
7.5
5
4
3
2
1
Prophecy Potash Corp
Indata Property
IP (50m slice)
Date: 8/5/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 8
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 200 400 800
metres


6,144,000 mN
350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
N
Northeast Copper Target
6,142,000 mN
Lake Zone Copper Target
Polymetallic Au Vein Exploration Area
6,140,000 mN
Southern Copper Target
Magnetics nanoteslas
62,100
59,300
58,500
58,300
58,000
57,700
6,138,000 mN
Anomalous Float 0.78% Cu
Prophecy Potash Corp
Indata Property
Airborne Magnetics
Date: 8/5/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 9
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
200
400
800
metres

returned 0.38% Cu with 71 ppb Au and 0.32% Cu with 210 ppb Au respectively from the general vicinity of where a similar sample had returned 0.78% Cu in 2012. Subsequent to this work, Oceanside terminated its option on the Property in October 2013 (Morton, 2013b).

7.0 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies west of and along splay faults related to the contact of two major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera: the Quesnel and Cache Creek Terranes. The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault of regional extent, and associated splay faults where Cache Creek strata to the west have been thrust over Takla strata to the east. The fault zone is up to 10 kilometres in width. The regional geology of the Property area is shown in Figure 10.

The Quesnel Terrane consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by the Hogem Batholith, which is composed of intrusive phases which range in composition from granite to monzonite to quartz syenite, which range in age from Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous.

The Cache Creek Terrane in the region comprises mainly argillaceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by diorite to granodiorite plutons (which may be pre-Triassic or Lower Cretaceous in age) and by small ultramafic stocks. Some of these latter intrusions may be of ophiolitic origin.

A northwest-striking fault bounded block situated between the two terranes (within the Pinchi Fault Zone) underlies the Property. This block is underlain largely by limestone within which a sliver of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks is preserved. Both the limestone and volcanic rocks are considered here to be part of the Cache Creek Group but the evidence for this is equivocal as similar strata occur within the Takla Group elsewhere in the region. As well, the volcanic rocks in this block have been subjected to greenschist facies metamorphism, similar to what is normally found in Cache Creek rocks, whereas generally the metamorphic grade of the Takla Group volcanic rocks is rarely higher than zeolite facies. But the area's proximity to such a major fault may locally have raised the metamorphic grade as has been demonstrated further to south along the Pinchi fault at Pinchi Lake where metamorphic grade increases to blueschist grade at the fault. It is also possible that the major fault movements along the Pinchi Lake Fault have juxtaposed Cache Creek limestone against Takla volcanic rocks within this fault block.

In summary, it is not definitely known to which terrane the various rock types on the Property belong.

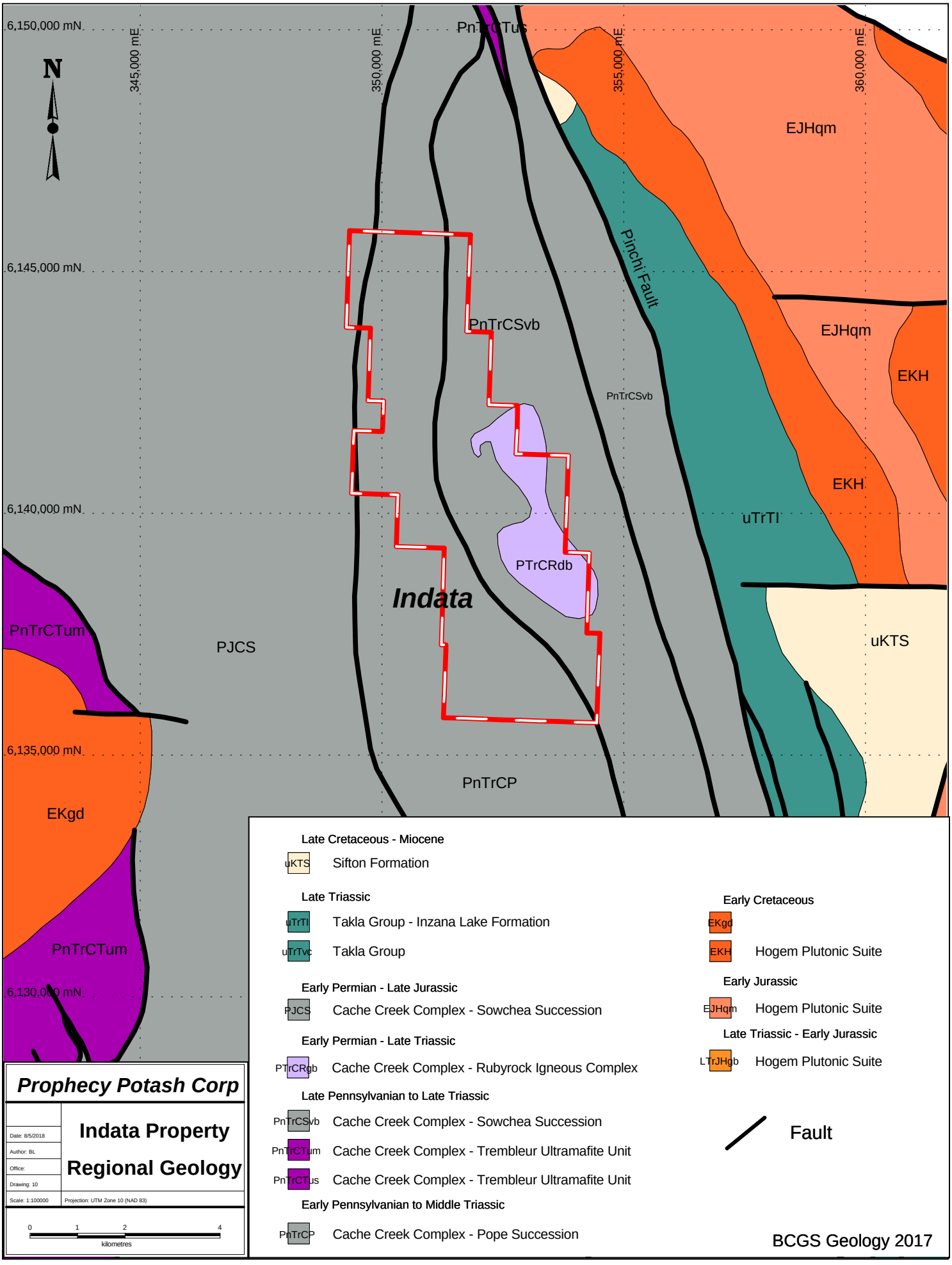
The dominant structural style of the Takla Group is that of extensional faulting, mainly to the northwest. In general Takla Group rocks are tilted but not folded. In contrast, strata of the Cache Creek Group have been folded and metamorphosed to lower to middle greenschist facies and a penetrative deformational fabric has been preserved in argillaceous rocks. Extensional faults are also common within the Cache Creek Group and probably represent the effects of post-collision uplift.

7.2 Property Geology

Generalized property geology has been derived from various phases of outcrop sampling and the top lithology of drill holes and is shown in Figure 11.

7.3 Lithologies

The Property is underlain by two main supracrustal assemblages: limestone with minor intercalated shale; and andesitic volcanic rocks that were deposited under marine conditions. As discussed above, it is uncertain whether these rocks belong to the Cache Creek or Quesnel Terranes. Local bodies of serpentinite on the Property are thought to be intruded into the Pinchi Fault Zone.


6,150,000 mN
6,145,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,135,000 mN
6,130,000 mN
345,000 mE
350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
N
PnTrCTus
EJHqm
Pinchi Fault
PnTrCSvb
EJHqm
EKH
PnTrCSvb
EKH
uTrTl
PTrCRdb
Indata
PnTrCTum
PJCS
uKTS
PnTrCP
EKgd
PnTrCTum
Late Cretaceous - Miocene
uKTS Sifton Formation
Late Triassic
uTrTl Takla Group - Inzana Lake Formation
uTrTvc Takla Group
Early Permian - Late Jurassic
PJCS Cache Creek Complex - Sowchea Succession
Early Permian - Late Triassic
PTrCRdb Cache Creek Complex - Rubyrock Igneous Complex
Late Pennsylvanian to Late Triassic
PnTrCSvb Cache Creek Complex - Sowchea Succession
PnTrCTum Cache Creek Complex - Trembleur Ultramafite Unit
PnTrCTus Cache Creek Complex - Trembleur Ultramafite Unit
Early Pennsylvanian to Middle Triassic
PnTrCP Cache Creek Complex - Pope Succession
Early Cretaceous
EKgd
EKH Hogem Plutonic Suite
Early Jurassic
EJHqm Hogem Plutonic Suite
Late Triassic - Early Jurassic
LTrJHgb Hogem Plutonic Suite
Fault
BCGS Geology 2017
Prophecy Potash Corp
Indata Property
Regional Geology
Date: 8/5/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 10
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 1 2 4
kilometres

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
000 mE
000 mE

N

6,144,000 mN
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
6,136,000 mN

Legend

- Granodiorite
- Serpentine
- Gabbro/Peridotite
- Andesite - Pillow Basalt Pyroclastics
- Volcaniclastics Andesite - Dacite
- Limestone
- Vein

Johnston, 2015

Prophecy Potash Corp

Indata Property
Generalized Local Geology

Date: 8/2/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 11
Scale: 1:25000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 250 500 1,000
metres

Limestone outcrops as prominent hills and bluffs in the northern, western and southern parts of the area. Although generally massive, in places bedding is defined by thin shaley partings and by intraformational limestone conglomerate. Breccias formed by carbonate dissolution are displayed within karst topography in the southwestern part of the Property at the southern end of Albert Lake.

Volcanic rocks underlying the Property are of andesitic composition and can be subdivided into two broad units. In the western part of the Property, volcanic rocks consist of pillow lava, pillow breccia, coarse tuff breccia and fine-grained crystal lithic tuff. The dominant mafic mineral in these rocks is amphibole, now represented by tremolite/actinolite but was probably hornblende prior to alteration. The second volcanic unit consists of massive to poorly bedded volcanic tuff with variable amounts of amphibole phenocrysts. Although commonly poorly bedded, bedding planes and fining upwards sequences can be recognized in places.

Intrusive rocks recognized on the Property range in composition from ultramafic to granite and underlie the central part of the Property area. Hornblende diorite occurs as a pluton which extends along part of the eastern side of the central part of the property and as dykes. The bulk of this pluton has a fine to medium-grained hypidiomorphic granular texture although both marginal phases of the pluton and the dykes are porphyritic. A small part of the pluton is of quartz diorite composition although primary quartz is generally absent. While diorite dykes are common within the volcanic rocks of the property, no diorite intrusions have been observed within the limestone unit, suggesting that the diorite and volcanic rocks are of similar age and are either older than the massive limestone or that the limestone is allochthonous with respect to the volcanics and was emplaced adjacent to the volcanic strata after volcanism and plutonism had ceased.

Intruding both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinite to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rocks were peridotite and pyroxenite. Cross fibre chrysotile veins and veinlets occur throughout these bodies. To the south of Radio Lake a differentiated and zoned ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of a coarse-grained clinopyroxenite core, surrounded by peridotite and, in turn, enclosed by medium to coarse-grained hornblende-clinopyroxene gabbro.

The youngest intrusive rocks on the Property consist of medium to coarse-grained grey and reddish grey biotite quartz monzonite and granite. Whereas all other intrusive rocks in the area have been emplaced only into volcanic strata, this unit also intrudes limestone of the Cache Creek Group.

A large part of the Property is covered by glacial and fluvioglacial deposits. Extensive areas of glacial derived clay in low-lying areas complicate geochemical soil results.

7.3 Structure and Metamorphism

The area covered by the Property can be divided into two structural domains: (i) the area underlain by carbonate rocks which is characterized by concentric folds and the development of a penetrative fabric in finer grained clastic interbeds; and (ii) that area underlain by volcanic strata which has undergone brittle deformation only. Contacts between carbonate and volcanic strata are obscured by young cover but are inferred to be northwesterly-striking faults. Drilling and geological mapping in the central part of the Property has indicated the presence of a number of westerly-striking faults which show normal displacements of up to a few tens of metres.

Carbonate rocks have generally been recrystallized with the common development of sparry calcite while fine grained clastic interbeds display a greenschist facies mineral assemblage. The assemblage actinolite/tremolite-chlorite-epidote within the matrix of volcanic rocks also suggests the attainment of greenschist grade of regional metamorphism in these strata.

7.4 Mineralization

Exploration on the Property has resulted in the discovery of a number of metallic mineral occurrences which can be divided into two main types: porphyry copper mineralization and quartz-carbonate polymetallic vein mineralization.

The currently known area of porphyry copper mineralization occurs on the east side of the north end of Albert Lake (Lake Zone). Here a strong and consistent >250 ppm Cu in soil anomaly often coincides with chargeability anomalies from the induced polarization surveys. This soil anomaly is approximately 2,000 metres north to south and averages 400 to 600 metres east to west. Porphyry copper style mineralization is known at the north end of this feature in outcrops, trenches and drill core occurring as disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite in volcanic and granodiorite rock units. The best drill results from this area have been 148.2 metres, starting at 12.2 metres, averaging 0.20% copper, including 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu in drill hole 98-I-4 (Yorston, 1998). Minor work has been conducted in the southern part of the soil anomaly/chargeability high where exploration work in 2012 and 2013 has discovered similar mineralized rubble 3,800 metres to the south indicating that the area of porphyry copper mineralization may extend across a considerable area.

Table 5 Significant Lake Zone Copper Intercepts

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
96-I-3	17	38	21	0	0	0.23
98-4	12.2	160.4	148.2	0	0	0.2
Including	133.3	157.4	24.1	0	0	0.37
08-I-01	123	150	27	0	0	0.27

Polymetallic veins have been recognized in the central part of the Property to the east of the porphyry copper mineralization within andesitic volcanic rocks and serpentinized ultramafics. The veins generally occupy a northerly-striking fault zone dipping shallowly to the east. Within ultramafic rocks, the veins are accompanied by zones of intense carbonate and talc alteration zones which range in width from a few metres to over 50 metres in deeper and more easterly parts of the fault. Proximal to the veins in volcanic rocks, especially adjacent to ultramafic contacts, alteration is dominated by silicification and the formation of quartz-carbonate veinlets but silicification is not common within ultramafic rocks.

To date, a number of separate mineralized polymetallic veins have been located on the Property. Most of these are in the central part of the Property on top of the ridge between Indata and Albert Lakes, and all have general north-south orientations. The longest of these has been traced in drilling for over 450 metres. Another vein occurs to the northwest, halfway towards the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization. It was discovered in 2007. This vein is 10 centimetres in width and has an east-west orientation (Morton, 2008).

Polymetallic veins often exhibit a subtle banded appearance with bands of quartz dominant material interrupted with sulphide rich sections where the sulphide content can exceed 50%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Veins average approximately 1.5 metres in width but vary between 0.5 and 5.6 metres. Trace amounts of gersdorffite (a nickel arsenide), bismuthinite (a bismuth telluride), pentlandite (a nickel sulphide) and free gold have been documented in petrographic samples taken from high-grade intercepts.

Table 6 Polymetallic Gold Vein Intercepts

Hole #	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Au (ppb)*	*Ag (ppm)*	*Cu (%)*
87-I-1	18.9	20.7	1.8	1320	0.2	0
87-I-1	23.8	26.2	2.4	1647	55.2	0.28
87-I-1	27.4	29.9	2.5	1805	114.4	0.44
87-I-3	24.1	28.3	4.2	3245	126.6	0.32
87-I-4	24.2	26.2	2	1496	124.4	0.31
87-I-4	29.9	31.1	1.2	9835	51.4	0.51
87-I-5	42.5	44.5	2	1209	104.5	0.85

Hole #	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Au (ppb)*	*Ag (ppm)*	*Cu (%)*
87-I-5	44.5	45.7	1.2	5000	56.2	0.35
88-I-7	48.5	49	0.5	1020	1.3	0.14
88-I-8	41.5	42	0.5	3845	1.3	0.11
88-I-9	58.5	59.5	1	3922	1.7	0.13
88-I-10	53	53.5	0.5	2605	2.8	0.06
88-I-10	55	55.5	0.5	2875	1.1	0.08
88-I-11	66	67	1	6150	4	0.43
88-I-11	76	80	4	47260	2	0
88-I-15	81	83	2	1355	2.9	0.11
88-I-22	57.7	59.1	1.4	1229	42.9	0.25
89-I-1	33.9	34.1	0.3	2157	15.5	0.78
89-I-6	19.6	22.8	3.2	0.01	354.1	0.12
89-I-7	110.4	112.4	2	1335	1.7	0.12
89-I-9	159.4	160.1	0.7	1903	7.2	0.11
89-I-9	161.6	162.4	0.8	4837	3.1	0.23
89-I-9	172.2	172.7	0.5	7209	6.7	0.67
89-I-12	102.7	104.4	1.7	1825	23.3	0
89-I-13	108.2	109.3	1.1	5162	1.3	0
08-I-02	76.5	76.8	0.3	8202	4.4	0.18
08-I-03	37.2	37.7	0.5	400	209.0	0.13

Antimony, arsenic and gold are the best soil geochemical pathfinders for the polymetallic veins. The high sulfide content of the veins also makes them a good target for closely spaced IP surveys.

The relationship between the porphyry copper mineralization and the polymetallic veins has yet to be established although it is possible that the polymetallic vein mineralization represents an outer zone to a central, copper-dominated part of the same hydrothermal system. The host volcanic rocks of the porphyry copper mineralization exhibit a mineral assemblage consistent with both propylitic hydrothermal alteration and greenschist faces regional metamorphism and could be a result of either one of, or both processes. Because of poor outcrop and the paucity of drilling within the copper zone and in areas away from the polymetallic veins, a regional hydrothermal zonation has not been adequately interpreted within the Property. Alternatively, the veins and porphyry copper style mineralization may be unrelated and are present together as coincidence, centered on the strong structural provenance of the Pinchi Fault Zone.

8: Deposit Types

The Property is host to mineralization of two deposit types: polymetallic precious metal veins and porphyry copper. Porphyry copper mineralization is known on the Property from the Lake Zone on the east side of Albert Lake, some 500 metres west of the area of the polymetallic veins. Drill results here include hole 98-I-4 which returned 148.2 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37% Cu. There are a number of other porphyry copper occurrences in the area. The Central Zone of Serengeti Resources' Kwanika Project, located 14 kilometres north of the Property, contains an indicated 57.7 million tonnes grading 0.48% copper and 0.55 g/t gold at a 0.4% copper equivalent cut-off (*SRK, 2016*).

"Homestake" style gold mineralization, similar to the Property vein occurrences, occurs at the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region, and at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of the

Property. Arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at these occurrences at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Drill results from polymetallic veins on the Indata Property include 4.0 metres of 46.20g/t Au and 2.0g/t Ag in hole 88-I-11, and 3.2 metres of 0.01 g/t Au and 354.1 g/t Ag in hole 89-I-6.

Other mineralization styles are known from elsewhere in the region. Epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury Mine, located 26 kilometres north of the Property, and Pinchi Mine, located 100 kilometres to the southeast. The Stardust skarn deposit (previously known as Lustdust) is located 1.5 kilometres west of the Bralorne-Takla Mine with an indicated mineral resource of 985,000 tonnes grading 1.34 % Cu, 1.59 g/t Au and 36.8 g/t Ag above a copper equivalent cut-off grade of 1.5%. An additional 1,985,000 tonnes grading 1.24%Cu, 1.72 g/t Au and 30.5 g/t Ag is classified as inferred (Simpson, January, 2018).

9: Exploration

Prophecy Potash has not conducted any exploration activities on the Indata property.

Previous workers have used a variety of exploration techniques and found that soil geochemistry and IP geophysics have useful tools for the discovery of the two main types of mineralization (porphyry copper and polymetallic veins).

Copper in soil anomalies have worked well in outlining buried porphyry copper mineralization at the Lake Zone, and arsenic and antimony have proved to be good pathfinders for the polymetallic vein occurrences.

The IP also works well for locating both types of mineralization. The broad zones of disseminated sulfides of the porphyry copper mineralization show as broad areas of anomalous chargeability, and the high concentrations of sulfides in the polymetallic veins show as strong, discrete spikes in the chargeability plots.

10: Drilling

Prophecy Potash has not conducted any drilling activities on the Indata property.

11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample preparation prior to shipment to the analytical laboratory is limited to drying of soil and silt samples only. Rock and core samples are subject to no preparation in camp.

Historical samples from work at the Indata project were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (now Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd). and Chemex Labs Ltd. (now ALS Laboratory Group), both of which operate ISO 9001:2000 certified facilities in Vancouver BC. Internal standards were routinely inserted by Acme Analytical Laboratories who completed the preponderance of analytical work. No external standards were inserted into the sample stream by any of the operators excepting during the 2008 program in which external standards were introduced into the drill core sample stream on a ratio of one standard per 30 samples and were reviewed and determined to have acceptable corresponding analytical results. A summary of drill core analysis labs and techniques are as follows:

Table 7 Analytical Procedures

Year	Laboratory	Technique
1985	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
1987	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
1988	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. Checks by Chemex Labs Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
1989	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy),

Year	Laboratory	Technique
	Checks by Chemex Labs Ltd.	gold by fire assay/AA
1996	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold fire assay/AA
1998	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
2005	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-MS
2008	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by ICP-ES fusion
2011	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis (30g), Fire Assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES (30g)
2012	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis (0.5g), Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES (30g)
2013	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis

Soil samples for all the programs were analysed by Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver. Multi element techniques including either ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (inductively coupled mass spectrometer) methods were used. Gold was routinely analysed separately using geochemical-assay techniques.

The author believes sample handling preparation and security have been conducted to industry standards and finds no issue with the work.

12: Data Verification

The author supervised and conducted fieldwork at Indata in during the 2008 drill program and fieldwork in 2011 and 2013. The author has examined analytical certificates produced by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. (later Bureau Veritas Minerals) and checked the replicability of internal standards inserted into the sample stream. The internal lab standard sample replicability was consistent. The author is satisfied that the sampling procedures and data are reliable.

Commercially purchased reference standards were submitted at a frequency of 1 per 30 samples during the 2008 drill program. The author has examined these results and they have maintained a consistent return from the lab and were consistent with published values for the standards.

The author has completed random checks of soil, rock and drill core lab assay results to those results quoted in the Eastfield database.

B.L. Laird P.Geo completed a field inspection of the property on July 9, 2018 and is satisfied that the data is representative of the samples collected.

13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

14: Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no mineral resource estimates on the mineralization found at the Indata Property.

15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no mineral reserve estimates on the mineralization found at the Indata Property.

16: Mining Methods

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

17: Recovery Methods

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

18: Project Infrastructure

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

19: Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

First Nation land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archaeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located predominantly on provincially owned land. In British Colombia Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. A multiyear exploration permit for the project is in the application process.

21: Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

22: Economic Analysis

Not applicable to the Indata property at this time.

23: Adjacent Properties

Serengeti Resources' Kwanika Project is located 10 kilometres north of Indata. It hosts significant porphyry copper mineralization in two zones. The Central Zone of Serengeti Resources' Kwanika Project, located 14 kilometres north of the Property, contains an indicated 57.7 million tonnes grading 0.48% copper and 0.55 g/t gold at a 0.4% copper equivalent cut-off (*SRK, 2016*). The author cautions that the results from the Kwanika Property are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Indata Property.

24: Other Relevant data and Information

Not applicable.

25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Exploration on the Indata Property starting in 1983 and continuing to present day has identified the existence of three mineralization target types; mesothermal polymetallic precious metal veins, porphyry copper mineralization and ophiolite hosted nickel. Porphyry copper is known on the north and east sides of Albert Lake, and the vein mineralization occurs some 500 metres east of this, in the north central part of the property while the ophiolite hosted gold is located in the southern region of the claim group on the eastern side.

The polymetallic vein gold and silver mineralization at Indata is localized within fault zones which are thought to be related to the Pinchi Fault system which is a major structural feature and terrane boundary in central British Columbia. Quartz veins with up to 50% sulfides as pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrrhotite occur within north-south trending shear zones within both mafic volcanic and ultramafic rocks. In the latter setting the veins are associated with carbonate and talc alteration and often accompanied with quartz-carbonate veins. Silicification of the host rocks is common within the mafic volcanic lithologies.

The veins range in size from centimetres up to 5.6 metres in width. Drill results to date have produced two exceptionally high results; 47.26g/t Au from hole 88-I-11, and 351.1g/t silver from hole 89-I-6. Mineralization has so far been traced discontinuously for 1200 metres in a north-south direction

Anomalous arsenic and antimony soil geochemistry is a good pathfinder to locating these zones of mineralization, though there is no direct correlation between the soil values and that of the gold and silver in the veins. Chargeability highs from induced polarization surveys often reflect the high sulfide contents of the mineralized veins, and coincidence of these two methods are a good targeting method in the exploration for such mineralization.

Soil sampling in 2007 discovered an area of strong coincidental arsenic-antimony bismuth in soil results in the northwest part of the sampled area, located two kilometres northwest of the known polymetallic vein mineralization. The anomaly is largely underlain by recrystallized limestone. Regional geological maps and airborne magnetic data interpretation indicate a northeast rending fault underlying this area. An IP survey completed in 2010 in the NW Soil anomaly has defined two compelling drill targets in this area, I.) at approximately 400N on line 670E and ii.) at approximately 800N on line 170E. Another area of silicified limestone exists on the extreme southeastern side of the claim group.

Porphyry copper mineralization has been known on the northeast side of Albert Lake since 1985 where it is hosted in dioritic and granodioritic intrusives and in volcanic rocks and associated sediments. Disseminated and vein chalcopyrite occurs with pyrite and pyrrhotite and has been located over an area of 200 by 200 metres near the lake, with drill results as high as 148.2m starting at 12.2m of 0.2% Cu, including 24.1 metres averaging 0.37% Cu (hole 98-I-4). Additional mineralization was also discovered in 1996, some 350 metres to east, toward the polymetallic veins area. The copper mineralization is associated with anomalous copper in soil values as well as chargeability highs from the induced polarization surveys. The known mineralization occurs at the north end of two kilometre long anomaly that runs along the east side of Albert Lake, very little of which has been drill tested. Additional induced polarization, oriented north-south, rather than previously tested east-west directed lines, further to the south along the east shore of the lake, was completed in 2010 and confirms a substantial untested chargeability anomaly exists in this area.

The copper anomalous rock samples collected in 1989 in the northeast portion of the claims require additional follow up.

In 2012 3.2 kilometers of drill access and six drill sites were constructed on induced polarization targets developed in 2010 and 2011. Rock sampling completed coincidently with this work identified significant mineralization (0.78% Cu) in volcanic rock (dacite). This area should be further explored.

26: Recommendations

A two-phase program is proposed: an initial phase of surface work to cover the area IP-magnetics survey. This initial phase is budgeted at $102,790.

For Phase I, a 11 kilometre IP-Magnetic survey program is proposed for the under-explored southern part of the Indata Property where recent exploration has discovered indications of porphyry mineralization. These indicators include coincidental copper in soil-chargeability anomalies, float rock samples with of 0.78% Cu, and the existence of intrusive rocks in outcrop. An additional 4 kilometres survey is proposed over the Northeast Copper anomaly. Proposed lines are shown on Figure 8.

Should appropriate targets be discovered during the Phase I program, it should be followed up by diamond drilling of the best targets. A Phase II, 1,200 metre program costing $355,810 is proposed. This program would include drill access, site preparation drilling, sampling and reporting and would be consistent with the multi-year permit in the application process.

Table 8 Proposed Budget Phase I

Year 1 - Phase I - Induced Polarization Ground Magnetics (15 Km)		
Field Assistants (Line cutting)	4 for 15 days @ $450 day	$27,000.00
IP Contractor	15 days @ $2100 day	$31,500.00
Field Assistants (IP Crew)	3 for 15 days @ $450	$20,250.00
Room and Board	60-man days @ $110 day	$6,600.00
Trucks	2 for 34 days @ $80 day	$5,440.00
Supervising Geologist	1 for 15 days @ 800 day	$12,000.00
Total		**$102,790.00**

Table 9 Proposed Budget Phase II (contingent upon Phase I)

Year 2 - Phase II - Drilling (1,200 m)		
Project Geologist	1 (for 21 days) @$800 day	$16,800.00
Contract Drilling	1,500 meters @$120 meter	$180,000.00
Extra Costs	$20 per meter (1,500 meters)	$30,000.00
Field Assistants	2 (for 21 days) @$450 day	$18,900.00
Room and Board	7 men for 21 days @$110 day	$16,170.00
Truck Costs	3 Vehicles, 21 days @80 day	$5,040.00
Drill Samples	750 (2 m intervals) @ $30 sample	$22,500.00
Excavator Costs	50 hours @ $160 per hour	$8,000.00
Consumables including fuels		$5,000.00
Supervising Geologist	1 (for 10 days) @ $800 day	$2,400.00
Reporting		$15,000.00
Contingency	@10%	$36,000.00
Total		**$355,810.00**

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