NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

SILVER DOLLAR PROPERTY

Revelstoke Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Map Sheet: NTS 82K/13E

Latitude 50°46’53”N / Longitude 117°36’32”W

Prepared For

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Silver Dollar property is an early stage exploration project located in the Revelstoke Mining Division in southeastern British Columbia, Canada and is located 45 kilometers southeast of the city of Revelstoke and 15 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Trout Lake, British Columbia. The Silver Dollar property consists of 28 contiguous Mineral Titles-Online claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land. The claims are located on Mineral Titles map sheet 82K/13E and are centered at 50°46'53" N Latitude and 117°36'32" W Longitude. The Silver Dollar claims are in good standing to at least November 1, 2019. On July 11, 2018, Explorex Resources Inc fulfilled all of its obligations under the May 15, 2016 option agreement with Happy Creek Minerals Ltd to purchase 100% interest in Happy Creeks Silver Dollar project. Happy Creek Minerals Ltd will retain a 1% NSR on the property pursuant to a royalty agreement dated May 11, 2016 between Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. and Explorex Resources Inc. On August 14, 2018 Explorex Resources Inc signed an Option Agreement with Mariner Resources Corp whereby Mariner Resources Corp can acquire a 75% interest in the Silver Dollar property by incurring cash payments of $425,000, the completion of $1,000,000 in exploration work expenditures and issuing 900,000 common shares of Mariner Resources Corp. over a four-year term.

The Silver Dollar property is located in the historic Beaton-Camborne mining camp and lies within the Kootenay Arc, a 400 kilometer long curving belt of early Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks. Metasedimentary rocks of the Lardeau Group underlie the majority of the Silver Dollar claims. The Lardeau group consists of 6 conformable Lower Paleozoic units named the Index, Triune, Ajax, Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview formations. The Jowett Formation is a greenstone unit intercalated with the Broadview Formation and consists of volcanic breccias and pillow lavas altered locally to chlorite schist. The dominant lithology of the Broadview Formation is grey-green, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllite interbeds.

The property covers geologically prospective ground along a 10km section of the 40km long Camborne Fault. This regional scale structure bisects the property from north to south. The main Camborne Fault is at the core of a broad shear zone; numerous quartz veins are associated with graphite-chlorite schists or contain graphite-chlorite partings. A number of the quartz veins host significant concentrations of precious and base metals. The property covers 11 MINFILE Occurrences consisting of five showings, two prospects and four past producers namely the Beatrice mine (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101), Gillman (082KNW127), and the Mohawk (082KNW041) MINFILE Occurrences. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any of the historical activities. There are no

other known significant factors or risks that affect title or the right or ability to perform work on the Silver Dollar property.

From September 26 to October 5, 2016, Explorex Resources Inc. completed a ten day prospecting and sampling program on the Silver Dollar property following an extensive in-house compilation program of historical exploration results across the property. The field program was designed to locate and sample known mineral occurrences, to obtain a general overview of the property, to obtain a better understanding of the stratigraphic and structural setting of any metallic mineralization and to assess the exploration potential, logistics and exploration techniques to advance the property. The ten-day field program evaluated the Goldfinch, Gillman, Silver Dollar and Wheelbarrow Minfile occurrences.

A total of 26 rock samples were collected during the program and submitted for analysis. Best results are reported from a grab sample at the Gillman occurrence returning 57.1g/t Au, 108g/t Ag, 0.59% Zn, 2.8% Pb and 0.11% Cu and from the Silver Dollar occurrence a grab sample returned 43.54g/t Au, 257g/t Ag, 0.29% Zn and 0.6% Pb. High silver and base metal values were also obtained from the Silver Dollar, Gillman and Goldfinch occurrences with results reporting up to 1,818g/t Ag, 32.46% Zn, 49.81% Pb and 0.84% Cu.

The results of the 2016 reconnaissance prospecting and sampling program confirmed the Camborne Fault structure plays an important role for the localization of gold, silver and base metals enrichment.

Explorex Resources completed an exploration program on the Silver Dollar property from September 29 to October 6, 2017. A compass and GPS soil survey grid was established to evaluate the potential for extending base and precious metal signatures in soils from the Silver Dollar Occurrence through the Beatrice Mine site and southward beyond the Rainy Day Occurrence, a distance of 2.3km covering an area measuring 207 hectares of land. A well defined anomalous silver, lead, zinc and antimony soil anomaly measuring 1.4km in length with widths from 50m to 350m was outlined by the soil survey, extending from the Beatrice Mine to the south of the Rainy Day showing. The anomaly is open to extension to the southeast. A second parallel soil anomaly elevated in copper, lead, zinc and antimony was outlined over 400m in length, both single and multi line anomalous results suggest possible extensions of the zone to the northwest and southeast. A major northwest-southeast fault structure separates the two anomalies. A prospecting program uncovered a number of historical undocumented trenches. A total of twelve grab samples and three chip samples were collected during the prospecting program with a total of 10 rock samples collected from the Beatrice Mine site. A composite grab from a large open cut above the Beatrice Upper Adit returned anomalous results of 0.24% Pb, 3.53% Zn, 152g/t Ag and 1.45g/t Au. Selected grab samples from muck piles located around the Upper, Middle and Lower

adits all returned anomalous results. A selected grab sample from the Beatrice Upper Adit returned 17.72% Pb, 18.91% Zn, 1,991g/t Ag and 4,003.44ppm Sb. The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

The author concludes that the property merits further exploration and recommends extending the existing soil sample grid south of the Rainy Day showing towards the Mountain Goat Creek drainage further to the south. Grid lines will be established at 100m centres with samples collected at 25m intervals resulting in the collection of 573 B horizon soil samples. In addition, prospecting, sampling and mapping should be completed covering the area of anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Sb soil geochemical results from the 2017 soil sampling program and other areas of interest resulting from the extended 2018 soil grid. This program is estimated to cost $119,500.00.

Contingent on the results from Phase 1, a $251,600 Phase 2 diamond drill program is proposed to follow up on significant soil and rock sample results from Phase 1.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by Mariner Resources Corp. to complete this report on the Silver Dollar property located in south eastern British Columbia. Mariner Resources Corp. has optioned the Silver Dollar property from Explorex Resources Inc. for the purpose of mineral exploration. The purpose of this report is to summarize the work completed on the property, to make recommendations for further work, and to provide a Technical Report that conforms to the format and content standards of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report is written for filing purposes on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author has based this report on:

1. Publicly available technical data surrounding the Silver Dollar property, specifically that of the ARIS Assessment Reports and BC Government Publications listed in section 27.0 of this report.
2. Data from work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd on the property for Explorex Resources Inc from September 26 to October 5, 2016.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Mariner Resources Corp. The author has no interest in the Silver Dollar property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. The author J Chapman P. Geo. visited the property on June 27 and 28th, 2018.

Throughout this report an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia was typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grades in ounces per short ton. More recent explorations and mining data is generally expressed in metric units with length as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix I. All costs are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report the author has reviewed the ownership information provided by Explorex Resources Inc. which to the author's knowledge is correct. A search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) web site on June 27, 2018 conforms to the data supplied. This dependence only applies to the title information in Section 4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Silver Dollar property is located on NTS map sheet 82K/13E and is centered at 50°46'53"N Latitude and 117°36'32"W Longitude, 45 kilometers southeast of the city of Revelstoke and 15 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Trout Lake, British Columbia (Figure 1). The Silver Dollar property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver mining camp and includes several past producing mines and developed prospects and showings of silver, gold, lead and zinc. The Silver Dollar property consists of 28 contiguous mineral claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land. There are 11 Minfile Occurrences located on the property consisting of (5) Five showings and (2) two prospects. There are (4) four past producers with limited historical production from the Beatrice (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101), Gillman (082KNW127) and Mohawk (082KNW041) Minfile Occurrences (Figure 9). Minfile Occurrences contain geological, location and economic information on more than 14,750 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits and occurrences in British Columbia. The data base is used by government, industry and academia for resource management, land use planning, exploration and research. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any of the historical activities. There are no other known significant factors or risks that affect title or the right or ability to perform work on the Silver Dollar property.

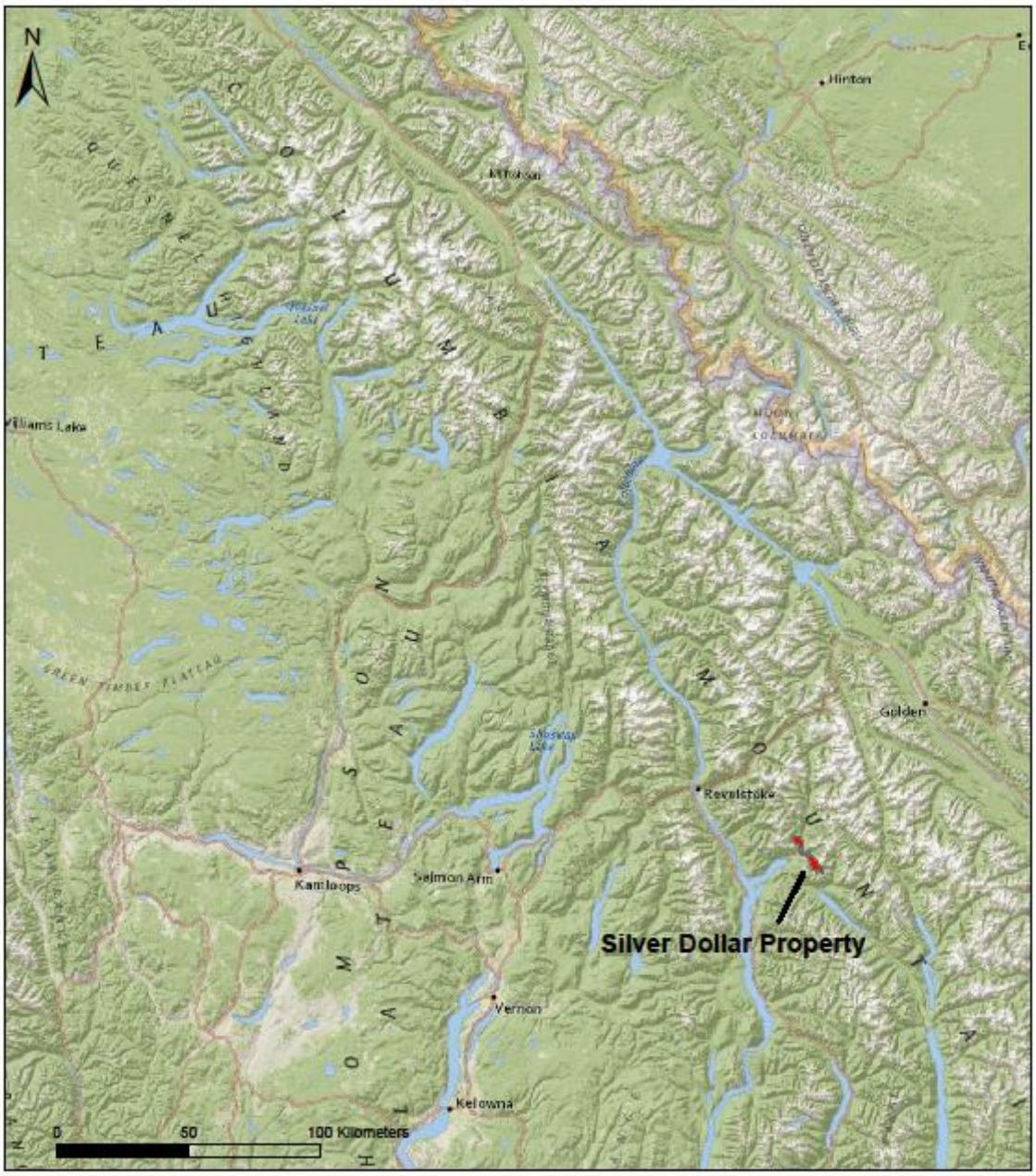

Figure 1
Location Map

Mariner Resources Corp.		
Silver Dollar Property Revelstoke Mining Division		
NTS 82K/L	Scale: 1:2,000,000	Date: Oct 26, 2017 UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

Access to the property is currently controlled by Jazz Resources Inc who maintain a section of road located at the Incomappleux River Canyon, located to the west of the Silver Dollar property. Access across this narrow portion of the road along the edge of the Incomappleux River is controlled by a locked gate. Access can be gained by contacting Jazz Resources Inc.

4.1 Mineral Tenure

The Silver Dollar claim group consists of 28 contiguous Mineral Title Online (MTO) mineral claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land and two (2) crown grants ie the Beatrice (DL4586) and the Folsom (DL4587) crown grants located within the Revelstoke Mining Division. The mineral claims are currently in good standing until at least November 1, 2019 (Figure 2, Table1).

On July 11, 2018, Explorex Resources Inc fulfilled all of its obligations under the May 15, 2016 option agreement with Happy Creek Minerals Ltd to purchase 100% interest in Happy Creek's Silver Dollar project. Happy Creek Minerals Ltd retains a 1% NSR on the property.

On August 14, 2018 Explorex Resources Inc signed an Option Agreement with Mariner Resources Corp (the "Option Agreement") where Mariner Resources Corp has the option to acquire a 75% interest in the property subject to the following terms and conditions as follows.

1. $25,000, payable in cash within five (5) days of signing of the Option Agreement;
2. Completion of $75,000 exploration work program before the first anniversary of the date that is five (5) days after the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin giving notice of the approval by the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "Effective Date");
3. Completion of $150,000 exploration work program, $50,000 payable in cash or common shares at the option of Mariner and the issue 100,000 Common Shares on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date;
4. Completion of $350,000 exploration work program, $100,000 payment in cash and issue 300,000 Common Shares on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
5. Completion of $425,000 exploration work program, $250,000 payment in cash and issue 500,000 shares on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date.

At the southern end of the Silver Dollar claim group are two contiguous patented claims ie the Beatrice (DL4586) and Folsom (DL4587) crown grants. The Beatrice crown grant covers the past producing Beatrice Mine. On August 27, 2017, Explorex Resources Inc entered into a purchase and sale agreement with arm's length vendors to acquire 100% of the Beatrice and Folsom crown grants from private owners. Pursuant to the agreement, the vendors agreed to sell and Explorex agreed to purchase the crown grants for a cash payment of $12,000 (paid). The Beatrice and Folsom crown grants form a part of the Silver Dollar property and are included in the Option Agreement.

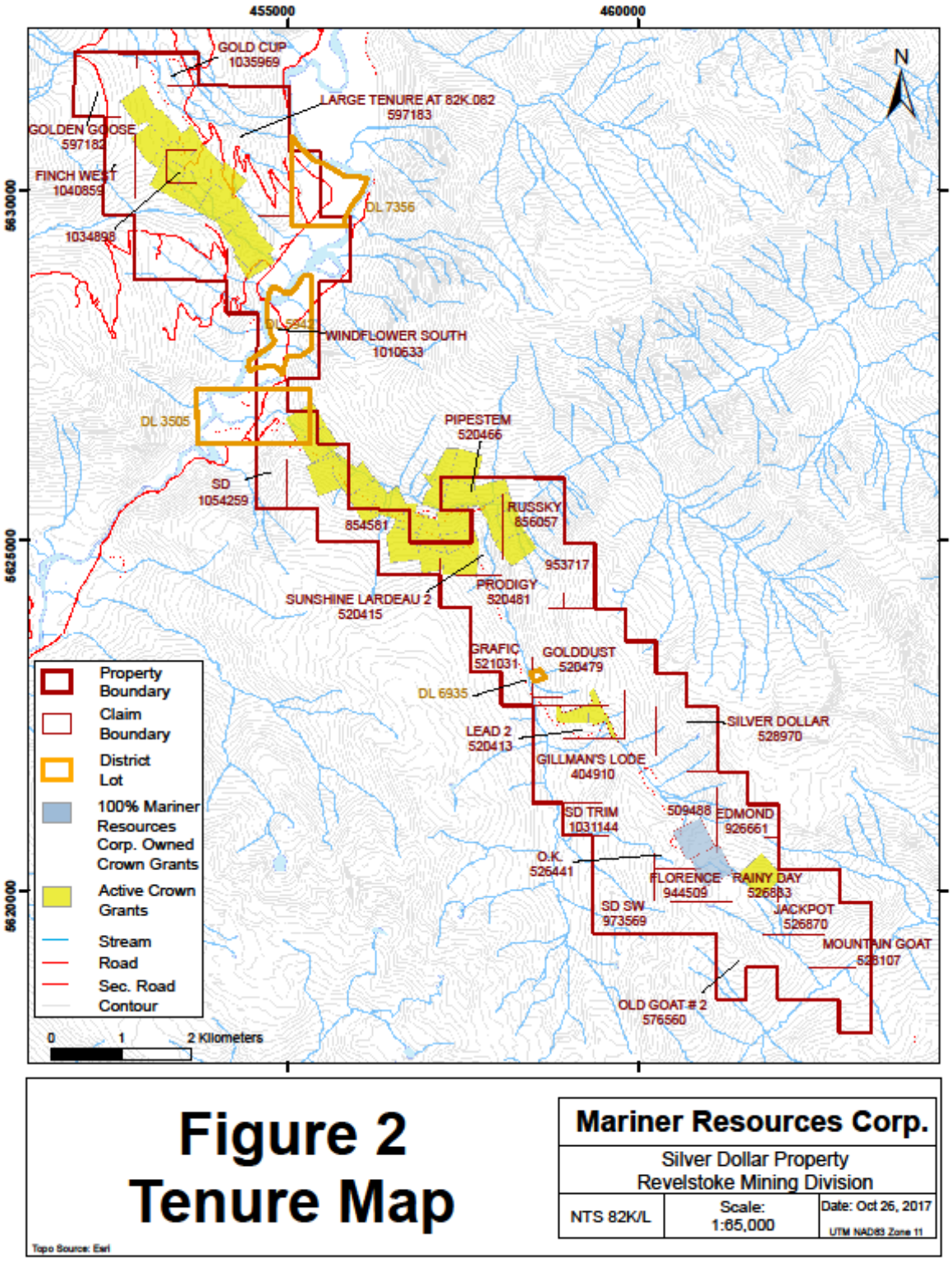

Figure 2: Tenure Map

The claims forming the Silver Dollar property have not been legally surveyed. Although most crown grants have reverted, several small lots or fractions may still exist within the claims and the current status of these crown grants are unknown. Within the confines of the Silver Dollar property are several groupings of active crown grants (Figure 2) which are not included in the Explorex Resources Inc. / Mariner Resources Corp. Option Agreement. The crown grants which do not form a part of the Silver Dollar property are as follows. At the north end of the Silver Dollar claim group is the past producing Goldfinch Minfile occurrence. Covering this location are fourteen (14) active crown grants (DL12479 to DL12483, DL5653 to DL5661) which extend to the southeast. These fourteen active crown grants do not form part of the Silver Dollar property. To the north of the Gillman Minfile occurrence are four active crown grants (DL3615, DL6935, DL10373, and DL9132) covering the Del Ray Minfile occurrence. These crown grants are held in estate and do not form part of the Silver Dollar property. At the southern end of the Silver Dollar property is the Maymie Mack (DL8291) crown grant which is covered by the Rainy Day mineral claim 526833. The Maymie Mack crown grant does not form part of the Silver Dollar property subject to the Option Agreement.

The Silver Dollar property is located on Crown Land. Explorex Resources holds the mineral rights only. There are four separate District Lots with surface rights which overlap the Silver Dollar property (Figure 2). District Lot 3505 (129.5ha) is held by Jazz Resources Inc located along the Incomappleux River and overlaps portions of mineral claims 1010633 and 854581. The district lot covers Jazz Resources mill and tailings site facility as well as the old Camborne town site and the start of the south mine access trail which leads to the Beatrice Minfile Occurrence. District Lot 5942 (76.1ha) is located along the southeast side of the Incomappleux River immediately north of DL3505 and overlies mineral claim 1010633 and Forest Service Roads 3397 sections 01 and 02. The Forest Service Roads provide access to logging roads leading to the northern portions of the claim group. To the North of DL5942 is District Lot 7356 (85.6ha). District Lot 7356 overlaps the northern portion of mineral claim 1010633 and Forest Service Road 3397 Sec 01 which provides access to logging roads and the northern portions of the claim group. To the south is District Lot 6935 (2.0ha) which overlies the Golddust mineral claim 520479. District Lot 6935 is located along the east side of Mohawk Creek approximately half way between the Del Ray and Homestead Minfile Occurrences. To the best of the author's knowledge there are no factors limiting access, title or the ability to perform appropriate work.

A District Lot is a type of primary land division or description, which defines a parcel of land that has been surveyed. Unless otherwise excluded in the property title, the District Lot owner is entitled to the soil and the sand and gravel on the property.

A free miner who is exercising a right under the Mineral Tenure Act, is entitled to enter private lands, provided those lands are mineral lands. The Mining Right of Way Act provides for the right of a recorded holder to use access roads owned by a person or to use existing roads on Crown Land or private land for the purpose of gaining access to a mineral title. As stated above, a major Forest Service Road 3397 sections 01 and 02 follows the Incomappleux River up stream to the east which crosses both Crown Lands and District Lots providing access to mineral claims and other stakeholders. Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the claim. New regulations regarding work obligations to maintain tenure came into effect on July 1, 2012. As of that date, annual work requirements are determined as follows:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4.
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6.
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

All claims in the province were set back to the year 1 requirement in 2012, regardless of the number of years which had lapsed since the claim acquisition, so that the next time a filing of assessment is made after July 1, 2012, the claim is treated as if it is year one. Thereafter the work commitment increases according to the above schedule. Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited to future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash in lieu of requirements have been established at two times the requirement for assessment work.

A Notice of Work permit from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. Reclamation bonds are generally required before final permit approval is granted. A separate permit is required for timber disturbance necessary to carry out the work program. A Notice of Work permit has not been required for the programs described in this report.

Southeast of the Incomappleux River, the Silver Dollar claim group overlies Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) #U-4-014 (Central Kootenay) for the Mountain Caribou. As part of the Mountain Caribou Recovery Implementation Plan, the Ministry of Environment has implemented Government Actions Regulation orders for wildlife habitat areas, ungulate winter ranges and associated general wildlife measures. These measures are designed to reduce the impact from timber harvest and road construction on mountain caribou and their habitat, minimize predator and human access to identified mountain caribou habitat and to minimize disturbance and

displacement of mountain caribou from occupied habitat. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources have developed permit conditions and operational guidance when considering Notice of Work permit applications that will provide direction and guidance to mineral tenure holders operating in identified mountain caribou habitat. General Wildlife Measures within UWR U-4-014 include:

Table 1: Mineral Claim Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
404910	Gillman's Lode	82K/13E	Sept 9, 2003	Nov 01, 2019	300.0
509488		"	Mar 23, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	102.24
520413	Lead 2	"	Sept 25, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	40.89
520415	Sunshine Lardeau 2	"	Sept 25, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	61.30
520466	Pipestem	"	Sept 27, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	40.86
520479	Golddust	"	Sept 27, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	183.97
520481	Prodigy	"	Sept 27, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	122.62
521031	Grafic	"	Oct 12, 2005	Nov 01, 2019	81.76
526441	O.K.	"	Jan 26, 2006	Nov 01, 2019	40.90
526833	Rainy Day	"	Jan 31, 2006	Nov 01, 2019	81.81
526870	Jackpot	"	Feb 01, 2006	Nov 01, 2019	102.27
528107	Mountain Goat	"	Feb 12, 2006	Nov 01, 2019	61.37
528970	Silver Dollar	"	Feb 25, 2006	Nov 01, 2019	122.66
576560	Old Goat #2	"	Feb 18, 2008	Nov 01, 2019	163.67
597182	Golden Goose	"	Jan 9, 2009	Nov 01, 2019	81.64
597183	Large Tenure At 82K.082	"	Jan 9, 2009	Nov 01, 2019	510.35
854581		"	May 16, 2011	Nov 01, 2019	204.32
856057	Russky	"	Jun 01, 2011	Nov 01, 2019	81.73
926661	Edmond	"	Oct 31, 2011	Nov 01, 2019	61.35
944509	Florence	"	Jan 31, 2012	Nov 01, 2019	40.91
953717		"	Mar 01, 2012	Nov 01, 2019	61.31
973569	SD SW	"	Mar 28, 2012	Nov 01, 2019	204.54
1010633	Windflower South	"	Jul 03, 2012	Nov 01, 2019	367.57
1031144	SD Trim	"	Sept 24, 2014	Nov 01, 2019	40.90
1034898		"	Mar 22, 2015	Nov 01, 2019	20.41
1035969	Gold Cup	"	May 07, 2015	Nov 01, 2019	61.23
1040859	Finch West	"	Jan 01, 2016	Nov 01, 2019	61.24
1054259	SD	"	Aug 25, 2017	Nov 01, 2019	40.86
DL 4586*	Beatrice Crown Grant	"		July 2, 2019	20.93
DL 4587*	Folsom Crown Grant	"		July 2, 2019	20.92
				Total Hectares	3344.68

*The Folsom and Beatrice Crown Grants are covered by Mineral Claim Titles 509488, 526441, 944509 and 526833 and as such the area covered by the two crown grants are not included in the Property's total hectares.

a) Exploration activities occur outside of the peak calving period of May 15 to June 15.
b) Exploration activities shall use existing clearings, trails and roads unless impractical to do so.
c) New roads and trails are not built in areas closed to snowmobiles.
d) Any necessary tree harvesting avoids mature stands >80 years old and avoids removal of lichen-bearing trees.
e) An individual forest opening is not greater than 1ha.
f) The total of individual forest openings including those created for road and trail construction do not exceed 10% of the mineral cell or 10% of any defined aggregate of mineral cells up to a maximum of 25 mineral cells.
g) New trails and roads do not have a running width of >6m.
h) Actions are taken on newly constructed or reconstructed trails and roads to restrict access ie signage, berms or gates.
i) If caribou are encountered during exploration activities, avoidance actions shall be taken at all times to avoid disturbance and displacement of caribou.
j) Fixed wing and helicopters; a minimum of a 500m line of sight from caribou shall be maintained at all times.

Where either the conditions outlined above or associated Notice of Work conditions cannot be met, an exemption will be required from the Ministry of Environment prior to work proceeding.

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands, or treaty related lands on or in the vicinity of the Silver Dollar property. The province is legally obligated to consult and accommodate (where required) First Nations on land and resource decisions that could impact their Aboriginal interests. While the province is responsible for ensuring adequate and appropriate consultation and accommodation, it may involve the proponent in the procedural aspects of consultation. Proponents are encouraged to engage with First Nations as early as possible in the planning stages to build relationships and for information sharing purposes. The Silver Dollar property is located in the Ktunaxa First Nations traditional territory. The Kitunaxa First Nation consists of four bands residing in Southeastern British Columbia. The Yaqan Nukiythe or Lower Kootenay First Nation is located in Creston, BC. The St Mary's First Nation is located along the St Mary's River near Cranbrook with tribal offices located on the Kootenay #1 reserve. The Tobacco Plains First Nation band live near Grasmere on the east shore of lake Koocanusa below the mouth of

the Elk River and the Columbia Lake Indian Band are located in Akisqnuk south of Windermere, British Columbia.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Silver Dollar property is centered at 50°46'53" N Latitude and 117°36'32" W Longitude. The claim group covers an area of 3,344.68 hectares measuring 17.1km long X 3.12km at its widest point, trending in a Northwest – Southeast direction. The property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver mining camp and includes many past producing mines and developed prospects of silver, gold, lead and zinc.

The property is accessible via paved road (Highway 23) from Revelstoke to Shelter Bay on Upper Arrow Lake and then by ferry to Galena Bay. An all-weather road, part paved part gravel road (Highway 31) provides further access 30km to the south to the hamlet of Trout Lake. Approximately 18km west of Galena Bay is the Beaton/Camborne junction and turn off. From this junction, a gravel road makes its way east up the Incomappleux River to the historic town site of Camborne, a distance of approximately 18.5km. The Silver Dollar property crosses the Incomappleux River just east of the old Camborne town site. From this point the property may be accessed by a series of logging roads and historic mine access trails. The Goldfinch zone located to the northwest of the Incomappleux River is road accessible by four-wheel drive vehicles. Access to other Minfile Occurrences in the northern portion of the claim group may be gained by ATV access only utilizing abandoned and overgrown logging trails. The central and southern portions of the claim group may be gained by ATV access only utilizing historic mine access trails east along Poole Creek past the old producing Spider Mine and then north following Mohawk Creek past the Gillman and Silver Dollar Minfile Occurrences to the past producing Beatrice Mine at the southern end of the property.

Weather patterns in the area can fluctuate over short distances and change suddenly depending on altitude, wind flow, proximity to lakes and rain shadow effects on high mountains. During spring conditions, snow pack from the higher elevations melt into cascading creeks through narrow incised creek valleys. Daytime highs average 17°C dropping to 4°C in the evenings. Access to higher elevations is restricted due to snow pack conditions. In the summer months, valley temperatures through July and August can reach average daytime highs of 25°C while the alpine areas may see temperatures to 15-20°C. In the autumn average daytime temperatures are 10-12°C with temperatures dropping down to near freezing at night. Snow can be seen at higher elevations as early as mid September. Winter months typically range from lows of -5 to -11°C to

highs around the freezing mark. Precipitation falls mostly as snow reaching depths of up to 5m and covers the ground from late November to late May of the following spring.

The Silver Dollar property is located in the Duncan Range of the Selkirk Mountains. Topography is rugged and elevations vary from about 2600m in the northern portions of the claim group to 1500m in the southern portion of the claim group. The lowest elevations are noted in the Incomappleux River valley at 500m above sea level.

Vegetation in the Duncan Range can be differentiated vertically into three main forest zones

a) Interior western hemlock-western red cedar forest zone.
b) Subalpine Engleman spruce-alpine fir forest zone.
c) Alpine tundra zone.

The interior western hemlock-western red cedar zone is the most extensive zone in the area. It extends from the valley bottoms to an upper limit of 1370m to 1700m, depending on precipitation, latitude, air drainage and aspect. Vegetation varies from almost pure stands of western hemlock on acid soils in well drained, cool sites to a variable mixture of western hemlock and western red cedar on warmer sites with weakly acidic soils. At the uppermost elevations of the interior western hemlock-western red cedar zone, alpine fir and Engleman spruce may be present. In this zone nearly pure stands of Engleman are restricted to wetter locations, while alpine fir often dominates the drier sites. The subalpine Engelman spruce-alpine fir forested subzone extends from the upper limit of the western hemlock-western red cedar zone to about 2400m. The alpine tundra zone is found on exposed mountain slopes generally above 2500m and may extend below 2000m in snow chutes and on sites affected by cold air draining glaciers. The Alpine-tundra zone is characterized by the absence of alpine fir, Engleman spruce, western hemlock or other trees. In many locations, exposed rock with glaciers and talus predominate.

Revelstoke is a regional centre and can readily supply many of the services and supplies required for an exploration program. The community of Trout Lake is the closest community to the property where room and board is available at the Windsor Hotel and regular gas and limited grocery supplies can be purchased.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Regional Exploration History

The Silver Dollar property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver mining camp and includes several historical past producing mines and developed prospects. The property covers

over 17km of the 40km long Camborne fault structure containing several past producers and developed prospects of silver, gold, lead and zinc.

The Camborne mining district dates back to the early 1900's. Most of the mineral claims were Grants or leases that are much smaller in size than today's claims and were owned by numerous individuals and private companies. The early miners worked hard to find and develop their "ore" which was in part hand-cobbled, milled on site and shipped by horse to the smelter. There were two basic types of mineralization ie gold and silver or base metal (Pb, Zn, Cu) rich with some appreciable gold-silver values. The mines were developed on veins and shoots containing the highest grade they could find. The complex historical ownership and patchwork of small claims limited a systematic approach to exploration. The prospecting tools were basic and effective for the near surface mineralized zones, and efforts were placed on mining high grade gold and silver, as smelters charged penalties for zinc. Most of the development work was performed between 1900 and the 1920's. Periods of exploration were performed during the 1950's and in the mid 1980's when several shallow drill holes were completed. For ease of discussion the Silver Dollar property has been subdivided into three distinct areas ie the Goldfinch area in the north, the Mohawk area in the central portions of the claim group and Silver Dollar-Gillman area to the south (Figure 2).

6.2 Goldfinch Area

The Goldfinch area is located in the northwest portion of the Silver Dollar property, northwest of the Incomappleux River and 3.7km north-northwest of Camborne. The Goldfinch group of claims consist of mineral claims 597182, 597183, 1010633, 1034898, 1035969 and 1040859 and covers the Nelson (082KNW138) and Lost Cup (82KNW195) Minfile Occurrences. These claims also surround the Goldfinch (82KNW076) Minfile Occurrence which is located on active Crown Grants which do not form a part of the Silver Dollar property. Most of the historical work completed in the northern portions of the Silver Dollar property focused primarily on ground covered by the 14 active crown grants which do not form a part of the Silver Dollar property (Figure 2). The following Assessment Reports document the work completed on the crown grant claims and are listed here as some of the described work programs extend onto the Silver Dollar claim group.

The Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) is the collection of technical assessment reports and data from mineral exploration and development properties across British Columbia. Filed by the exploration and mining industry since 1947, assessment reports document geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling, and other exploration related activities. Once approved, assessment reports are kept confidential for one-year from the date that the exploration and development work was registered. Newly public assessment reports are made available on a monthly basis.

Ministry of Mines Reports 1903 to 1904, Northwest Mining Company, Limited: Northwest Mining Company, Limited optioned the Camborne group of claims and purchased the Goldfinch claim in 1902. A hydro plant, 1460m tramline and 10-stamp mill were installed on Mehinick Creek in 1902-1903. Northwest Mining Company, Limited became insolvent and the Gold Finch Mining Company was formed to continue with the operation. The mill operated for a short while until a forest fire destroyed the tram line. Most of the development work was completed on the Goldfinch claim. Two adits were driven on the Goldfinch ie the upper adit (1023 level) and a lower adit (1003 level). In 1903 production of 726 tonnes yielded 16.2kg of gold and 4.98kg of silver and in 1904 an additional 590 tonnes yielded 4.67kg of gold and 633gm of silver.

1980, Eaton Mining and Exploration Ltd. (AR.9137): Nearly all of the historical data was found missing or incomplete including historical drill logs, maps and documents from the underground operations. A land survey was completed to tie in underground and surface workings, drill hole collars and surface showings to the crown grants. Prospecting uncovered additional zones of quartz veining. A subsidiary of Canadian Mine Services was contracted to re-open the Lower 1023 adit for surveying, mapping and sampling. In 1980, a 309.7 short ton ore shipment of gold bearing quartz vein was shipped to the Trail smelter averaging 0.41opt Ag and 0.316opt Au resulting in 98.14 troy ounces of gold and 129.01 troy ounces of silver. Much of the work outlined is on active crown grants which do not form part of the Silver Dollar property. A reconnaissance style soil sampling program and regional mapping program extend beyond the limits of the active crown grants onto ground covered by the Silver Dollar project.

1987, Granges Exploration Ltd. (AR16,582): Granges completed a regional soil sampling program collecting 435 B horizon soil samples which were analyzed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. Approximately 50% of the soil grid extends beyond the active crown grants onto the Silver Dollar property.

1988, Granges Exploration Ltd. (AR17,929): In 1988 Granges completed an underground exploration program. This work was preceded by surface diamond drill programs completed in 1985, 1986 and 1987 totalling approximately 13,940.6m of drilling in 120 NQ drill holes. Drilling identified a well mineralized quartz vein system extending over a strike length of 400m with widths between 1.82m and 9.14m. Drilling has tested the zone to a vertical depth of 91.4m. The quartz vein system consists of quartz with minor disseminated siderite pods. The veins are mineralized with 5% to 30% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold was found to be associated with the pyrite mineralization. Visible gold is rare but present throughout the vein. The underground exploration program completed in 1988 consisted of 1,206.0m of development, the bulk of which included 653.0m in the decline, 307.0m drifting on mineralization and 122.5m in crosscuts. A total of 53 underground diamond drill holes were completed totalling

2,197.0m. Drifting and raising indicated that shrinkage mining was the preferred mining method and that ground conditions contributed 10% dilution. The report states that a 9,675-tonne bulk sample was extracted from the underground workings, details regarding the bulk sample results are lacking. Approximately 90% of the diamond drilling and underground development was completed on the active crown grants. The report entitled "Diamond Drilling and Physical Report on the Dorothy, Independence, Golden Eagle, Lost Cup, Goldfinch, Phyllis and Nina Claims" dated October 20, 1988 states that 1,654.12m of surface diamond drilling was completed outside of the active crown grants on ground covered by the Silver Dollar property.

1999, Cascadia International and MagAlloy Corp. of America Inc. (AR26,115): Mapping and prospecting program evaluating the magnesium rich Sable Dyke.

2016, Explorex Resources Inc.: In 2016, Explorex Resources Inc. spent three (3) days in the Goldfinch area, located at the north end of the Silver Dollar property, assessing road access and locating drill hole collars, historical grids and old workings for the purpose of target generation. One rock panel sample (#128264) measuring 1.0m x 1.8m was collected from a quartz vein exposure located along the surface trace of the Dorothy vein trend. The outcrop exposure hosts up to 10% pyrite as pods and coarse aggregates, no attitude of the vein was available. Assay results from the panel sample returned 0.506g/t Au and 0.7g/t Ag. During the course of the evaluation several underground workings were located as were pickets marking the location of historical soil geochemical grids. Drill core from Granges Exploration Ltd.'s field programs from the mid 1980's was located and reviewed.

6.3 Mohawk Area

The Mohawk area consists of 5 mineral claims (854581, 520415, 520466, 856057 and 1054259), and covers one showing (Yellowjacket 82KNW199) and one past producer (Mohawk 82KNW041) located in the central portions of the Silver Dollar property, to the southeast of the Incomappleux River (Figure 2). The Mohawk area borders the western and southern margins of crown granted mineral claims held by Manson Creek Resources Ltd and the southern boundary of mineral claim 1042495 held by Jazz Resources Inc. Collectively these crown grants and mining claim cover 2 prospects, 7 showings and 7 past producers namely the Eva (82KNW066), Cholla (82KNW143), Criterion-Oyster (82KNW065), Lucky Jack (82KNW187), Meridian (82KNW064), Spider (82KNW045) and Eclipse (82KNW044). The most notable is the past producing Spider Mine which was brought into production in 1952 and continued operations until 1958. Total production to the end of 1958 was 371kg of gold, 53,481kg of silver, 85 tonnes of copper, 10,845 tonnes of lead, 11,519 tonnes of zinc, 60 tonnes of cadmium and 4 tonnes of antimony from 128,063 tonnes

of ore with a recovery grade of 0.086 oz Au/ton, 12.2 oz Ag/ton, 8.6% Pb and 9.14% Zn (Minfile 82KNW045). The author has been unable to verify the historical production and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report. The vein was developed from surface to a depth of 200m. The bulk of the historical work in the Mohawk area focused in and around the above prospects, showings and past producers.

Historical work completed on the Silver Dollar group of claims in the Mohawk area is as follows:

1983, Westmin Resources Limited (AR11,756): Westmin completed a follow up and infill soil sampling program on soil results obtained in 1982 as well as a minor chip sampling program on several small adits. The 1983 program focused on the Moscow grid, Red Horse grid and adit and the Harvey adit. Results show that the location of the Moscow soil anomalies coincide with the on strike projection of the Eclipse vein. At the Red Horse a small grid was established over the Red Horse adit. Several anomalies were noted yet failed to outline a target of interest. A total of five panel samples measuring 1m X 2m were taken on the Red Horse vein which is 5m wide striking 165° with near vertical dips. Composite chip samples were taken from each panel with best results reporting 1.38oz/ton Ag. A selected grab from a 10cm band of massive pyrite returned 0.138oz/ton Au and 4.66oz/ton Ag. The Harvey adit is located at the junction of Poole and Harvey creeks. Here a vein 1.0-1.5m wide is exposed striking 360° with a vertical dip. The vein is mineralized with massive to coarse grained pyrite hosted by siliceous sediment and phyllite. Four samples were taken from the vein with best results reporting 0.118oz/ton Au.

1989, Ram Explorations Ltd. (AR18,836): Three AQ sized drill holes were collared SE of the Excise workings totalling 272.8m located on Hazel 1 and 2 claims. Drilling designed to test the inferred NW extension of mineralization exposed in the Excise workings. No significant results reported.

1989, Royal Crystal Resources Ltd. (AR19018): Royal Crystal Resources carried out additional geological mapping within the claim area, reviewed available exploration data and prepared a new compilation geological map. The report describes results of the 1989 field mapping and summarized all available rock sample and drill core data and analysis obtained by Westmin Resources, Triple M. Mining Corp. and Royal Crystal Resources between 1980 and 1988. A geological plan map is the first complete compilation of Royal Crystal Resources exploration data for the Pool/Mohawk Creek area including the Eclipse and Excise-Mohawk veins.

2016, Explorex Resources Inc.: In 2016, Explorex Resources Inc spent one field day in the Mohawk area following up on historical sample results in the area of the Wheelbarrow Minfile occurrence. While no historical workings were located, mineralized quartz vein float material was

located on a steep slope in the vicinity of three (3) historical rock grab samples. A selected grab sample of the quartz vein float sample returned 6.508ppm Au, 78.5ppm Ag and 2.81% Pb.

6.4 Gillman – Silver Dollar Area

The Silver Dollar-Gillman area is located at the southern end of the Silver Dollar property (Figure 2) and encompasses one prospect (Mountain Boy 082KNW131), three showings ie Homestead (082KNW001), Iron Dollar (082KNW136) and Rainy Day (082KNW149) and three past producers namely the Beatrice (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101) and the Gillman (082KNW127) MINFILE Occurrences (Figure 9). Historical work in the Gillman-Silver Dollar area is as follows:

Ministry of Mines Reports Early 1900's: The historic Camborne mining camp dates to the early 1890's with the discovery of gold mineralization on the historic Eva and Iron Dollar claims. The Silver Dollar mine was in production from 1898-1914, several hundred meters of underground development had been completed from two separate adit entrances, 65 metres apart vertically. A 50 ton mill was installed and limited production of gold and silver was recorded. Production ceased due to hanging wall dilution of the recovered ore.

Ministry of Mines Reports 1899-1914: Reported production from the Beatrice Mine included 588gm Au, 1832kg Ag, 182,939kg of Pb and 10,894kg of Zn from 618 tonnes of ore. The author has been unable to verify the historical production and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Ministry of Mines Report 1938: A four man crew from the Silver Dollar mine stripped and exposed the Gillman vein to the north and south of the main access road over a strike length of 60m. Government geologists took 15 samples along the surface exposure of the vein, within a 4m adit at the southern end of the vein close to Mohawk creek and from an adit which had been driven under the main part of the vein at some time prior to 1938. Most samples were channel samples across the vein measuring up to 1.8m in length. Gold values varied from trace to 1.34opt Au.

Ministry of Mines Report 1947: Silver Pass Development Syndicate processed 6 tonnes of ore and recovered 9,860gms silver, 1,378kg Pb, 1,009kg Zn from the Silver Dollar Mine site.

Ministry of Mines Report 1951-1952: Kootenay Mining Company Ltd repaired the access road and drilled a few holes to test the veins to the north of the underground workings. Kootenay Mining Company Ltd returned to the property in 1957 and drifted on the vein as an extension of the northwest drift in the lower adit. An additional 1,934 feet of drilling was also completed.

1974, Resoursex Ltd. (AR5,209): A two day property examination of the Iron Dollar and Carbonate Hill claims focusing on the historical Silver Dollar workings. A description of the surface and underground workings state that there are three surface prospect trenches and two adit openings leading to the underground workings. The portal to the Upper Adit opens into a crosscut of 92ft with drifts along the vein from its intersection for 100ft to the NW and 375ft to the southeast. The Lower Adit has a 259ft crosscut which intersected the vein and passed beyond for 180ft of its length. Drifts from the vein intersection ran northwest for 325ft and southeast for 375ft. Two raises from this level to the upper were driven in 1957 and additional 464ft of drifting and cross-cutting was done to the northwest.

1979, Arch Mining and Milling Ltd. (AR7,207): Soil grid geochemical survey of the Beatrice Mine. Soil line spacing at 120m with samples collected at 30m intervals along 6,380m of survey line. Soils were analyzed for copper, lead and zinc. Lead results produced a narrow strong zone on the Mamie Mack claim area which widens on the Mina R and Folsom crown grants. These two zones are contained within a wider and more continuous silver anomaly. Geochem results indicate a zone lies south of the Beatrice mine leading towards it striking NW with a width in excess of 120m at its widest point.

The Beatrice and Folsom claims were originally staked in 1897 and crown granted in 1902. In 1898 approximately 200 tons of ore, argentiferous galena, grey copper and sphalerite were hand mined. The mineralized outcrop was reported to be 9 feet in width as indicated in the 1898 Minister of Mines Report. The 1900 Ministry of Mines Report states that in the upper adit there is a continuous body of ore over an average width of 18 inches. Some 70 tons of this ore was shipped to Trail but much is scattered along the trail to Camborne. From 1901 to 1907 the property was operated by Beatrice Mines Limited and it is reported that 225 tons of ore had been shipped since operations commenced. It was found that the fine grained association of galena and sphalerite made a poor concentrate as the smelters extracted a heavy penalty for the zinc content. In 1914 government geologist Newton Emmons found that there are two veins on the Beatrice, one from 2-5 feet carrying fine grained galena, zinc blende, pyrite and grey copper assaying 0.25opt Au, 120.72opt Ag, 17.42% Pb and variable zinc from 10% to 23%. In 1918 New Era Mines did some additional work, however the high zinc content made marketing difficult and discouraged further work. In 1954, private company Beatrice Mines Ltd rehabilitated the mine and access road with little additional work. In 1964 the property was optioned by Dakota Silver Mines Ltd (N.P.L.). Limited work was completed. The Beatrice property lay dormant until 1974.

1980, Prospecting Report. (AR7,924): The purpose of the field program was to locate the extension of the Beatrice vein onto the Goat 1-8 claims and Double 1 to 8 claims. Four test pits and 1 bulldozer trench was completed. No extension to the Beatrice Mine was uncovered.

1980, C. Graff; Prospecting, Soil Geochemical, Geological Mapping. (AR8,491): Work completed to define zones of gold enrichment extending southward from the Sunshine-Lardeau gold mine. Claims located along the upper portions of the east fork of Mohawk Creek and extend northward to the junction of Mohawk and Pool creeks. A total of 43 soil samples collected, mapping completed at 1:10,000 scale. Prospecting located several quartz veins and rusty zones. Soil sampling show weakly anomalous gold values on Hawk 3 above the road as well as along the west side of Hawk 1 claim further south.

1980, Westmin Resources Ltd. (AR9,146): Grid controlled soil sampling program on two grids. The Mohawk grid is located immediately southwest and west of the Beatrice crown grant and the Fissure grid is located to the south off the property close to the True Fissure Minfile Occurrence. A total 910 B horizon soil samples collected, 310 soil samples from the Beatrice Mine area on the Mohawk grid. A total of six anomalous zones identified, many of which are elongated down slope and appear due to hydromorphic accumulation of metal. Anomaly 10 is a bedrock source with elevated Cu to 96ppm, Pb 184ppm and silver 3.6ppm. Conclusions state that many of the Mohawk anomalies may be transported or are hydromorphic accumulations.

1983, B & B Mining Ltd. (AR11,532): A program of bulldozer trenching and geological mapping of the Gillman claims was carried out. Trenching extended the vein to the north over a strike length of 170m. Samples taken confirm the presence of ore grade gold values of 1.63opt Au and 1.84opt Au. A grab sample from a 2m deep shaft returned 3.5opt Au, 6.1opt Ag. In 1933 a 16 ton Ore shipment returned 2.04opt Au, 2.6opt Ag, 2.98% Pb and 3.1% Zn.

1983, Fleck Resources. (AR12,016): Grid established over which surface mapping, sampling and soil geochem completed over the Carbonate Hill and Iron Dollar Claims. The upper adit on the Iron Dollar claim was dewatered, mapped and sampled. Assay results from Trenches 1 and 2 were better than expected returning values up to 0.166opt Au, 37.9opt Ag, 28.8%Zn, 16.1% Pb and 0.94% Cu. The Silver Dollar vein was traced on surface over a distance of 130m and was lost in overburden to the south. Soil geochemical results on steep slopes note there is a high degree of solifluxtion which mixes the A, B and C soil horizons. Due to the high mobility there is little correlation between mineralized showings and anomalous results in soils.

1984, Minerex Resources Ltd. (AR13,202): Soil geochemical survey and the re-opening of an old adit on the Del Ray Fraction claim. Historically the Del Ray group hosted a 6 foot wide quartz vein at 6000ft elevation trending to the NW with a steep NE dip. In 1905 to 1915 an open cut at 5,900ft elevation was sampled over a 20ft width returning 0.14opt Au, 2.3opt Ag and described as a banded structure containing little pyrite. An adit was driven 100ft vertically below the intersected vein. No assays were available and the adit has since collapsed. A soil geochemical survey was completed over north-south grid lines established 100m apart with sample stations at 50m

intervals. A total of 128 soils were collected and analyzed for silver. Background was established at 1.2ppm Ag with anomalous values >1.8ppm Ag. No obvious trends noted. The old Del Ray workings were re-opened and sampled. No significant results were obtained. The soil geochemical survey failed to identify any anomalies or trends.

1986, Bryndon Ventures Inc. (AR15,946): A soil geochemical grid established at the Gillman property with 100m spaced survey lines and 25m sample intervals. Geology mapped at 1:2500 scale, showings were sampled. Five samples from the Gillman showing had specks of visible gold. A VLF-EM survey was completed over the grid, results were issued in a separate report. Six short drill holes totalling 315.8m were drilled on the Gillman vein. Best results returned 1.073opt Au over 0.5m in DDH86-1 and 1.108opt Au over 0.7m in DDH86-2 and 0.525opt Au over 1.0m in DDH86-6. The drill program covered a 60m strike length along the Gillman trend which remains open to depth and to the south. The geochemical survey outlined the Silver Dollar vein indicating a strike length in excess of 500m. Geochemical anomalies C, G and H represent the Gillman vein and could be drilled with a series of 5 drill holes at 100m each to test the vein at depth.

1997, LMX Resources Ltd. (AR25,031): Prospecting report covering the Mohawk 1 and 6 claims. Evaluated the main showings at the Silver Dollar, Mountain Boy and Gillman showings. No significant results due to poor exposure and snow cover. Good historical perspective and property geology.

2006, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR29,005): Prospecting program evaluating the Gillman-Silver Dollar-Iron Dollar area. A total of 27 chip and grab samples were collected with reported gold values in excess of 2.0g/t Au and 16 samples reported values in excess of 10.0g/t Ag. Some samples collected from the Wheel Barrow adit located in the Mohawk area.

2008, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR30,609): Prospecting and sampling report on the Old Goat mineral claim to obtain a better understanding of the geological setting and to assess the exploration potential. Two traverses completed across the property which discovered new gossan zones related to the Camborne Fault. A total of 11 rock, soil and stream sediment samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Elevated base metals were obtained with gold to 20ppb and silver to 1.7ppm. More work recommended

2008, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR30,629): Geological prospecting on the Gillman claim group. A total of 8 rock and one soil sample collected. A new gossan zone measuring 20m X 30m was discovered along a creek hosting a single boulder of quartz vein material with 5.5gmt Ag, 7454ppm Cu, 2886ppm Pb and 1.32% Zn. Source of quartz vein boulder undetermined. A soil sample from the kill zone returned 894ppm Zn, >1000ppm Mn, 585ppm Ba, 4222ppm cobalt and 136ppm strontium.

2009, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR31,264): Prospecting on the Prodigy claim. Only limited outcrop was located and three grab samples collected reporting background values. Detailed prospecting and soil sampling recommended.

2012, Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. (AR33,523 A-H): Geological and airborne geophysical surveys. In 2012, a Lidar topographic survey and a Heli-GT three axis magnetic gradient and spectrometer survey were completed totalling 345.5-line kilometers of survey. Geological evaluations of the Gillman and Wheelbarrow areas were completed. A total of 38 rock samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Results show 12 rock samples returned silver values in excess of 200g/t Ag and four returned gold values in excess of 35g/t Au. A Silver Dollar chip sample returned 16.8% Zn, 3.92% Pb, 1.67g/t Au and 241g/t Ag and 1g/t Indium and 842g/t Cadmium. The airborne magnetic survey outlines important under-lying geological structures and features. Magnetics illustrate a major NW trending structure ie the Camborne Fault where several historical mines and prospects occur proximal to the structure. Other lineaments may reflect other fault structures for follow up. The airborne survey also shows elevated potassium occurs along the Camborne Fault in proximity to the Gillman, Silver Dollar and Beatrice Minfile Occurrences.

2014, Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. (AR35,310): Geological prospecting and sampling at both the Windflower and Silver Dollar areas. A total of 55 rock samples collected. Four rock samples returned positive Ag values including 6.17ppm Ag and 49ppm Ag from the Goldfinch and Gillman prospects, three samples returned Cu values >50ppm Cu to 4480ppm Cu and six samples returned zinc values >100ppm Zn to 17.7% Zn. Rock samples from the Gillman prospect returned values of 0.13% Pb and 8.29g/t Au.

2016, Explorex Resources Inc.: A six (6) day field program was completed in the Silver Dollar – Gillman Minfile areas. During the course of the field program, road and cat trail access routes were located and tracked by GPS as were historical drill hole collars, trenches, muck piles and adits. During the course of the six day evaluation, a total of 24 rock samples were collected from outcrop exposures and muck piles consisting of 11 channel samples and 13 rock grab samples. Elevated and anomalous chip and rock grab sample results were received with a grab sample from the Gillman Minfile Occurrence reporting up to 57.1g/t Au, 108g/t Ag and 2.8% Pb while a chip sample across a 30cm quartz vein exposure at the Gillman Occurrence returned 13.01g/t Au, 18.5g/t Ag and 0.545% Pb. A selected grab sample of mineralized quartz vein material from the Silver Dollar Lower Adit muck pile returned 43.54g/t Au, 257g/t Ag, 2865ppm Zn, 6000ppm Pb and 673ppm Cu.

2017, Explorex Resources Inc: From September 29 to October 6, 2017, a four man field crew from Coast Mountain Geological Ltd collected 377 B horizon soil samples and 15 rock samples on behalf of Explorex Resources Inc. The soil grid was established with the aid of hand held GPS and

compass. Grid lines were oriented at 50°/230° azimuth with a line spacing of 100m. Stations were established along the survey lines at 50m intervals and marked with winter grade orange flagging tape. The 2017 soil grid was designed to evaluate the potential for extending lead, zinc, silver mineralization from the Silver Dollar Minfile Occurrence through the Beatrice Minfile Occurrence and beyond to the Rainy Day Minfile Occurrence, a distance of approximately 2.3 kilometers. The 2017 soil grid on the Silver Dollar property covers approximately 207ha of land (Figures 5-9).

Field crew members walked each survey grid line and noted any outcrop or historical workings encountered recording rock types and alteration, structural features and the presence of sulphides. The spot locations of outcrop exposures and historical workings were identified using a handheld Garmin GPS60 or GPS62. Outcrop exposure on the property is variable to < 25%.

6.5 Geochemical Surveys

A total of 377 B horizon soil samples were collected from the Beatrice soil grid along with 15 rock samples from the prospecting program. Soil samples were collected along compass and GPS survey lines oriented at 50° azimuth, samples were collected at 50 meter intervals. A total of 19.05km of soil geochemical surveying was completed over the Beatrice soil grid (Figures 5 to 9). At each of the soil sample sites, a hole was dug with a Geo Tool to depths varying from 5cm to 25cm to collect a B Horizon soil sample. The sample site is marked by flagging tape and inscribed with the line and station number for future reference. A standard Kraft soil sample bag was used for sample collection. The soil was placed in the Kraft sample bag, folded closed and secured by flagging tape. The station and line number were recorded on the outside of the bag along with a unique sample tag number with an indelible magic marker. Notes were taken at each soil sample site recording the samples line and station number, unique sample tag number, its GPS location, depth of sample, soil color, % silt and clay and the soil horizon sampled. General notes document slope direction, topography and any features which may influence the sample results ie proximity to muck piles and trenches etc. A number of sample sites were omitted from the survey due to down slope contamination from mine waste and tailing dumps. Along the west side of the grid, sharp and steep sided slopes prevented the collection of soils further to the southwest in the central and southwest part of the grid. The soil samples were allowed to air dry and then securely packed for transport back to Vancouver.

The 2017 Beatrice soil grid covers ground extending from the Silver Dollar occurrence through the Beatrice Occurrence and southward beyond the Rainy Day Occurrence, a distance of approximately 2.3 kilometers. The soil grid was designed to extend across two flanking fault structures located along the southwest and northeast sides of the grid. The northeast fault is interpreted to be the controlling structure for mineralization encountered at the Gillman, Silver

Dollar and Beatrice occurrences while little is known about the fault structure on the southwest side of the grid.

The results of the 2017 soil sampling program (Figures 3 to 7) show good correlation between Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver and Antimony. The main soil anomaly extends from the Beatrice workings to the southeast beyond the Rainy Day Occurrence. The anomaly measures over 1.4 kilometers long and is from 50m to 350m wide. The anomaly is open to extension to the southeast. To the northwest the anomaly is less coherent with scattered clusters of anomalous results suggesting a possible extension to the northwest of the Beatrice Mine site.

To the northeast of the main anomalous trend there appears to be a second parallel anomaly with anomalous coincident results in Cu, Pb, Zn and Sb. This anomaly is centered at the northeastern end of lines 12 to line 17 and may extend to line 20 as indicated in the Cu soil plot. This coincident anomaly suggests a parallel trend to the main anomalous zone and appears to extend along the northeast side of the grid from the Beatrice Mine to the Silver Dollar occurrence. This anomaly is locally open to extension up slope to the northeast. Along the southwest side of the grid there are single and multi line clusters of anomalous results with good correlation between Cu and Sb. The linear nature of these scattered results perhaps suggests the close proximity to the bounding fault trace along the southwest side of the soil geochemical grid.

Table 2: Soil Geochemical Statistics

Element	Minimum Value (ppm)	Maximum Value (ppm)	Anomalous (ppm)	Moderately Anomalous (ppm)	Strongly Anomalous (ppm)
Ag	0.05	30.24	0.51-0.76	0.77-1.73	>1.73
Cu	4.0	234.5	50.0-58.6	58.7-78.7	>78.7
Pb	2.7	858.0	48.1-63.3	63.4-113.8	>113.8
Zn	7.0	536.0	85.9-106.2	106.3-160.0	>160.0
Sb	0.13	46.43	1.54-2.07	2.08-4.49	>4.49

Table 3: Significant Rock Sample Results

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au Ppm
1752201	1.5m Chip	82.2	0.12%	149	184.0 g/t	281.74	0.17
1752202	0.4m Chip	88.5	0.25%	1735	31.46 g/t	58.8	0.20
1752203	0.5m Chip	69.5	0.29%	513	57.76 g/t	66.14	0.42
1752204	Composite Grab*	382.6	0.24%	3.53%	152.0 g/t	255.41	1.45
1752205	Grab*	12.8	33.0	320	1.58	2.52	0.002
1752206	Grab*	5.9	7.3	87	0.37	0.52	<0.0005
1752207	Grab*	39.7	11.5	61	0.16	0.25	<0.0005
1752208	Grab*	841	1.85%	32.90%	151.0 g/t	294.19	0.33
1752209	Grab*	347.1	831.9	23.33%	50.29 g/t	102.08	0.27
1752210	Composite Grab*	29.3	20.1	951	0.34	0.76	<0.0005
1752211	Composite Grab*	28.2	13.2	148	0.11	0.39	<0.0005
1752212	Grab*	0.53%	13.44%	16.41%	1,378.0 g/t	3,366.77	0.07
1752213	Grab*	78.8	986.4	5.31	19.08 g/t	24.43	0.05
1752214	Grab*	0.60%	17.72%	18.91%	1,991 g/t	4,003.44	0.02
1752215	Grab*	573.5	0.30%	15.06%	145 g/t	280.72	0.21

*Grab and composite grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

Table 4: Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	UTM Coordinates			Comments
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	
1752201	460740	5620605	2157	Qtz vn (042°-70°) and alt'd wallrock 0.5% Py
1752202	460740	5620605	2157	Qtz vn with 5%Py
1752203	460740	5620605	2157	Qtz vn with boxwork, 6% Py, <1% dissem galena.
1752204	460740	5620605	2157	Boxwork Structure with 15% to semi massive Py.
1752205	460180	5621381		Old trench with 20cm qtz vn at 135°, rusty wallrock
1752206	460364	5621184	1924	Old trench, quartz vn with 3% f.g. dissem py
1752207	460368	5621179		Old trench with cm scale qtz vn with semi massive Py
1752208	460699	5620589	2141	Upper adit sample, semi massive Pb, Zn with quartz
1752209	460699	5620589	2141	Upper Adit, semi massive Zn, 2% Pb, 8% Py
1752210	460320	5620821	2118	Three 5-10cm quartz veins in old trench. No sulphide.
1752211	461120	5620571	2188	Gossanous phyllite and qtz vein float. Tr Py
1752212	460710	5620737	2100	Middle Adit. Massive fine grained Pb and Py
1752213	460685	5620839	2042	Lower adit, Massive Py, 3-8% Pb,
1752214	460699	5620589	2141	Upper adit massive f.g. Pb, Py +/- Zn.
1752215	460699	5620589	2141	Upper Adit Quartz Breccia semi massive Py, Pb, Zn

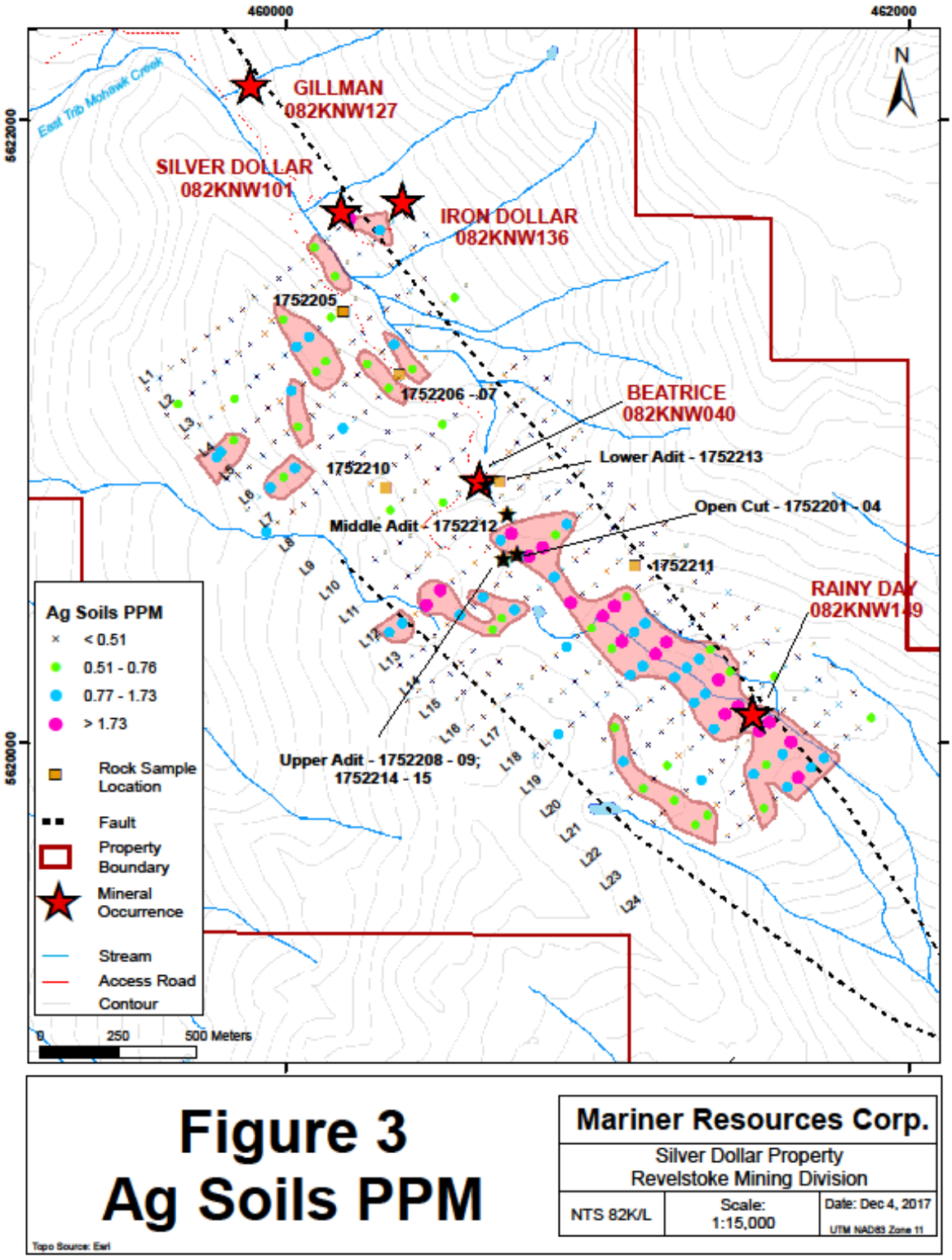

FIGURE 3: SILVER SOIL RESULTS

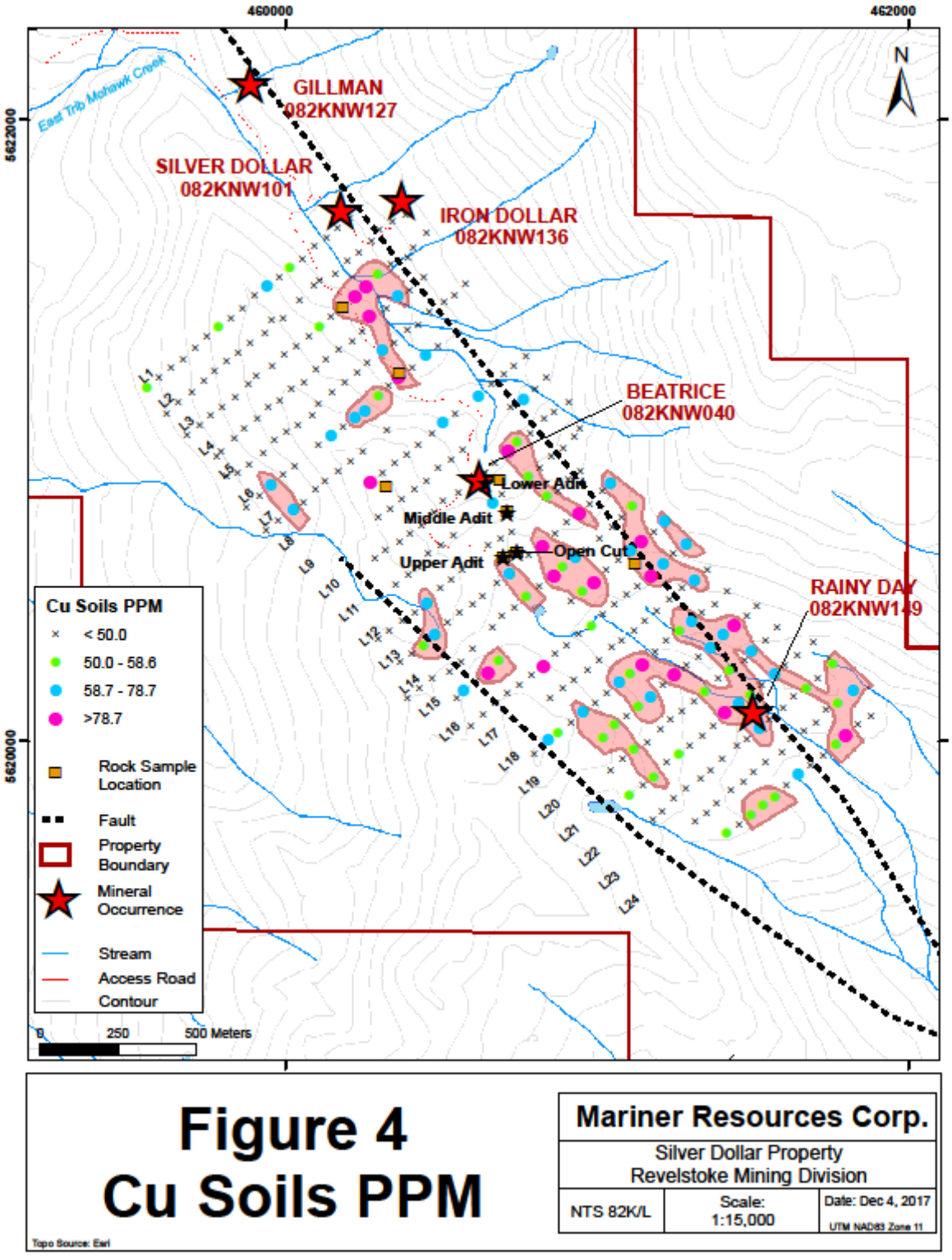

FIGURE 4: COPPER SOIL RESULTS

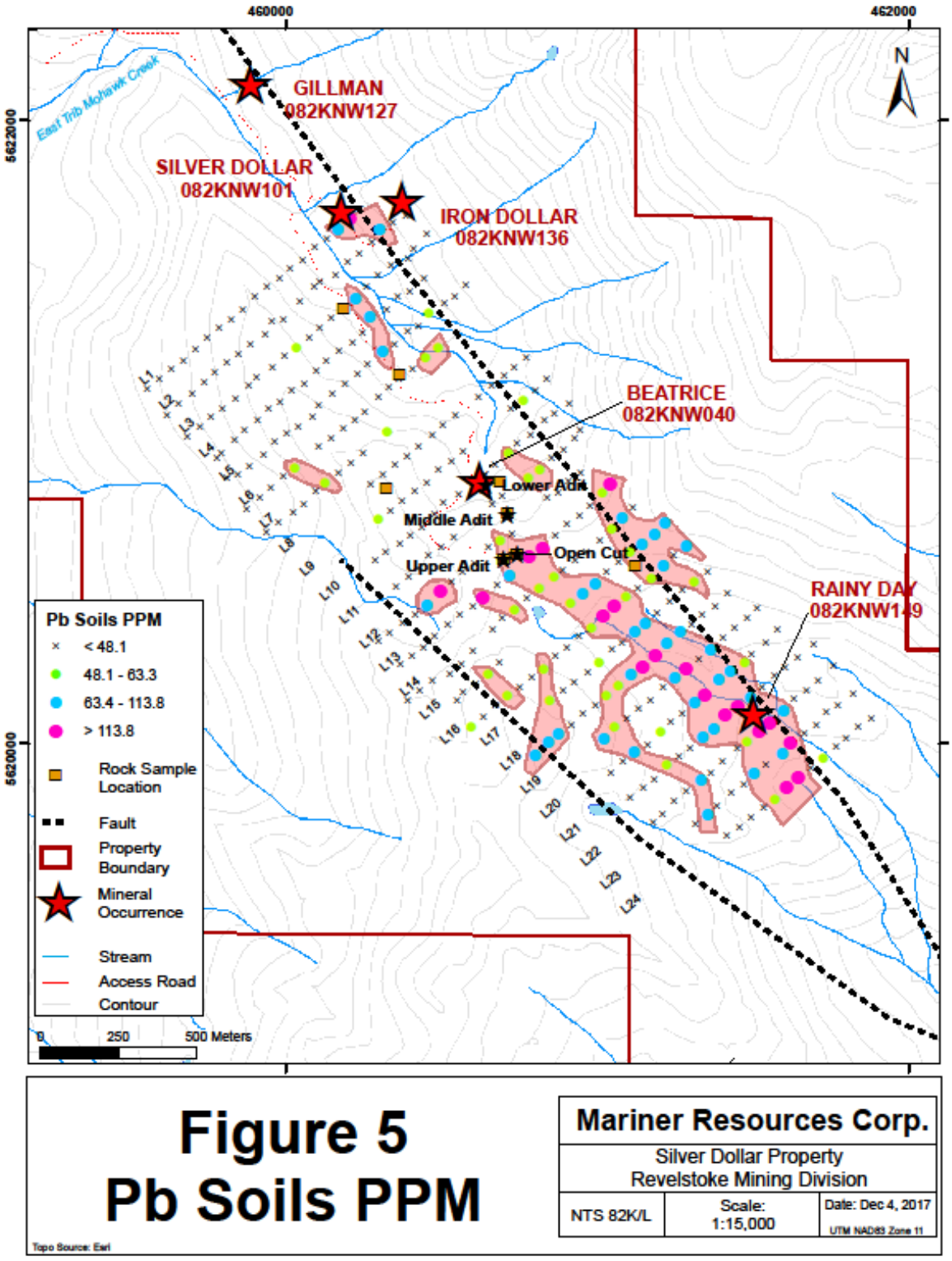

Figure 5: Lead Soil Results

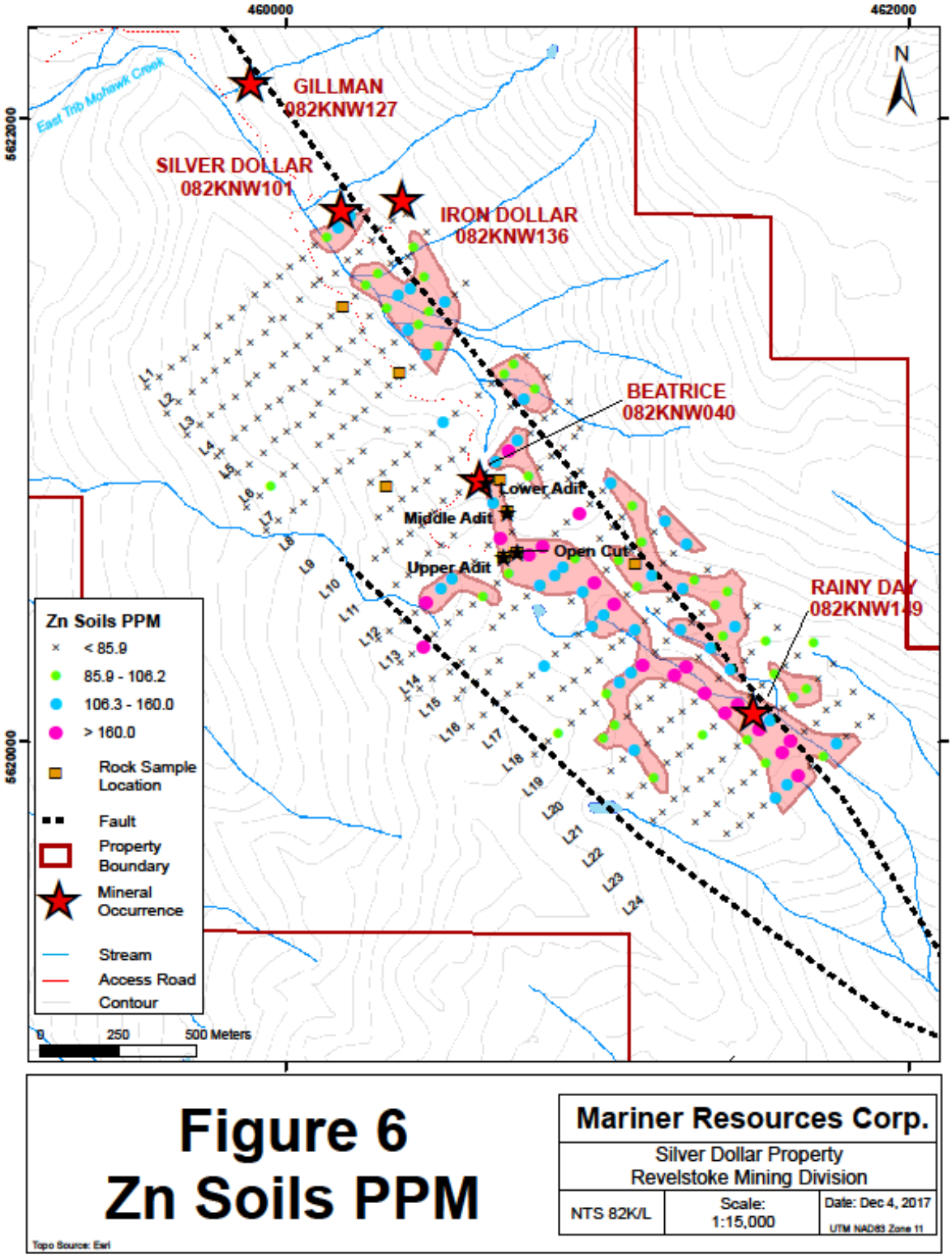

FIGURE 6: ZINC SOIL RESULTS

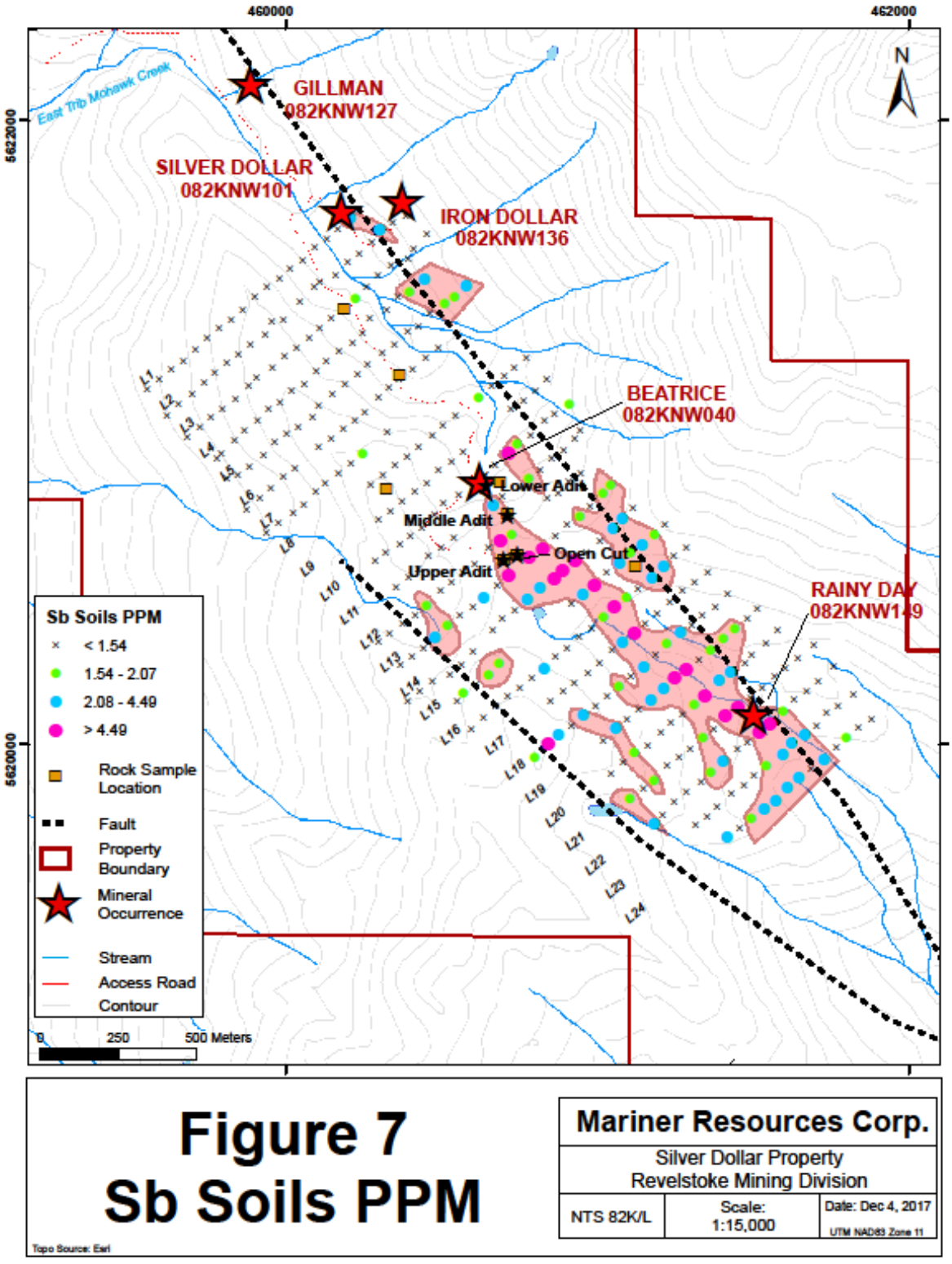

FIGURE 7: ANTIMONY SOIL RESULTS

6.6 Prospecting Program

During the course of the soil geochemical survey a total of 15 rock samples, including three chip samples and 12 grab samples, were collected for analysis. The reader should be aware that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. The locations of the rock samples are illustrated in Figure 3 with sample descriptions listed in Table 5 and rock sample results listed in Table 4. A total of 10 rock samples were collected from various sites around the Beatrice mine site. Samples 1752202 to 1752204 were collected from a large open cut located immediately up slope of the Upper Adit entrance. The open cut marks the location of the initial discovery of the Beatrice Vein in 1897 where 200 tons of ore consisting of argentiferous galena, grey copper and sphalerite were hand mined in 1898. The exposed Beatrice vein at this location strikes N50°E and dips 65° to the south east, which is across the main strike of the controlling syncline structure. The mineralization exposed in the open cut was reported to host a massive quartz vein 52cm wide of primarily ZnS. The hanging wall is a siliceous zone approximately 2.5m wide hosting disseminated sulphides of galena, sphalerite and pyrite (Ashton, 1977). Little of the original vein and mineralization is present in the open cut however a composite grab sample of the hanging wall (1752204) and a 0.5m chip sample across the footwall (1752203) to the mined-out mineralization was sampled. A small quartz vein located on the foot wall side of the open cut was chip sampled across 0.4m (1752202). Best results from the open cut are reported from composite grab sample 1752204 returning 0.24% Pb, 3.53% Zn, 152g/t Ag, 255.41ppm Sb and 1.45g/t Au. To the immediate south of the open cut is a quartz vein exposed on a west facing slope. The vein sub parallels the Beatrice vein at N42°E dipping 70° to the southeast. A 1.5m chip sample (1752201) was taken across the exposed quartz vein and altered wall rock returning 184g/t Ag, 281.74ppm Sb and 0.17g/t Au.

Immediately down slope of the open cut is the Upper Adit entrance. The adit is open and appears to trend towards the overlying open cut. In the immediate vicinity of the Upper Adit entrance are several waste dumps and muck piles. A total of four grab samples (1752208, 1752209, 1752214, and 1752215) of sphalerite/galena/pyrite mineralization were collected from the various piles to characterize the mineralization. In a report written by A.S. Ashton for Arch Mining and Milling on the Beatrice Mine in 1977, he states that extensive workings had been carried out on the upper level. Above the level the vein appears to have been mined for a vertical distance of about 18 metres over a horizontal distance of 20m and a further 12m long section had been underhand stoped to a depth of 2m. He states the ore was hand cobbed in the stope and back filled with good grade zinc rock while the galena ore was shipped. Mineralization consists of a solid streak of fine grained massive sulphides, galena, sphalerite and grey copper. The massive zone appears to pinch and swell both on strike and dip from a few centimeters to 50cm wide. Results from the four grab samples returned highly anomalous results with values from 831.9ppm Pb to 17.72%

Pb, 15.06% Zn to 32.9% Zn and 145g/t Ag to 1,991g/t Ag. It should be noted that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. Further down slope the Middle and Lower Adits were located, the Middle Adit is somewhat open to investigation with some cave noted near the adit entrance. A grab sample (1752212) was collected at the adit entrance returning ore grade results of 13.44% Pb, 16.41% Zn and 1,378g/t Ag. At the Lower Adit the portal entrance has collapsed and is not accessible. A grab sample of mineralization (1752213) located at this site returned 986.4ppm Pb, 5.31ppm Zn and 19.08g/t Ag.

To the southeast of the Beatrice Mine a composite grab sample (1752211) was collected over a distance of 10m across slope in an area of quartz veining and gossanous phyllite with iron carbonate alteration. Pyrite was noted in trace amounts. This sample is located in an area of anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn and Sb soil geochemical results. Low level results were reported from the rock sample, however, in light of its coincidence with a multi element soil anomaly and the presence of gossans and iron carbonate alteration, additional work is warranted in this area.

During the soil sampling program, old hand dug and cat excavated trenches were noticed along a prominent ridge extending from L9 to approximately L2 located to the northwest of the Beatrice Mine workings and southeast of the main access trail. The excavations are old and quite extensive, oriented in a near east-west direction. No appreciable sulphides or quartz veining were noted in the trenches examined. A 90cm composite grab sample (1752210) was taken from a trench where three; cm scale quartz veins were exposed. Aside from scattered single point and clusters of anomalous silver in soil results, no other elevated or anomalous results were detected in the area. There are no historical records of the trenching completed in this area.

A series of old hand excavated trenches were located immediately up and down slope of the main access trail between the Silver Dollar Mine and the Beatrice Mine site. The trenches are sloughed in and little to no outcrop exposure was noticed. Grab samples (1752205, 1752206 and 1752207) were collected of gossanous phyllite and pyritic veinlets found on the side cast waste piles along the edge of the trenches. No anomalous results were obtained. Of interest here is a mention by A.S. Ashton in his 1977 report on the Beatrice Mine that a third vein, known as the Gold Vein, had been traced over several hundred feet by open cuts which lie roughly parallel to the incoming road and below it. Additional work is warranted in this area as the samples are located in a cluster of anomalous Cu, Pb and Ag in soils.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Beaton-Camborne mining camp is located within the Kootenay Arc which lies between the Windermere-Purcell anticlinorium on the east and the Monashee and Shuswap metamorphic complexes to the west and northwest (Reesor, 1973).

The Kootenay Arc is a 400km long curving belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks. The belt trends northeast across Washington State into British Columbia and then north along Kootenay Lake and northwest to Arrow Lake and Revelstoke.

Along Kootenay Lake the arc succession comprises the Hamil, Badshot, Lardeau, Milford, Kaslo, Slocan and Rossland Groups. The Hamil, Badshot and Lardeau constitute the early Paleozoic pericratonic Kootenay terrane, the Milford and Kaslo groups belong to the accreted late Paleozoic Slide Mountain terrane. The Hamil is mostly quartzite; the Lardeau comprises a lower calcareous section overlain by phyllitic schists, quartzites and greenstone formations. The Milford and Kaslo groups are metamorphosed oceanic assemblages that include phyllites, calc-silicates, chert beds, basic volcanic rocks and serpentinites (Fyles, 1967).

The Kaslo and Rossland volcanics and Slocan argillites, slates and limestones are important units in this terrane and contain significant silver-lead-zinc deposits typical of the Lardeau and Slocan mining districts.

Many batholiths and small stocks interrupt the continuity of the older deformed stratigraphic succession throughout the arc. The Kuskanax and Nelson Batholiths are the largest intrusions. They are predominately granite to granodiorite in composition although diorite, monzonite and syenite are locally important phases. The age of these rocks are generally considered to be middle or late Jurassic in age (Armstrong, 1988).

The Lardeau Group in the Fergusson area consists of six conformable Lower Paleozoic units named the Index, Triune, Ajax, Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview Formations. This succession was believed to be an upright stratigraphic sequence with the Index Formation at the base and the Broadview Formation at the top (Figure 8).

The Index Formation is the most extensive unit in the Lardeau Group. The Index Formation consists of a thick sequence of grey, green and black phyllite, limestone and thick calcareous phyllite, tuff, tuffaceous greywacke, pillow basalt and rare quartzite and sandstone. In the vicinity of McDougal Creek and the Incomappleux River, the formation consists of crystalline limestone and interbanded slates and phyllites. The index Formation is overlain by a conformable

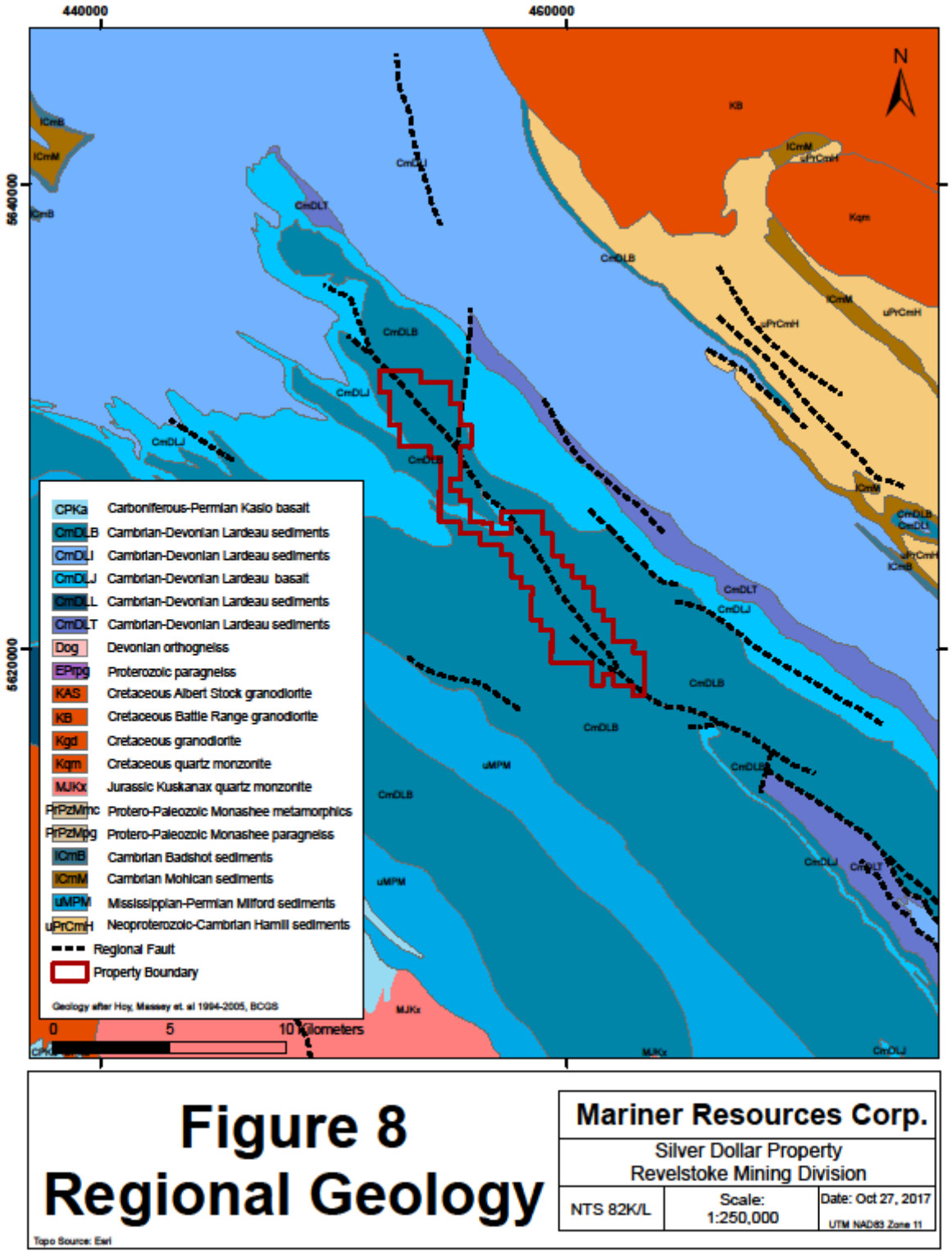

FIGURE 8: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

assemblage of black siliceous argillite, grey quartzite and black siliceous argillite known as the Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek Formations. The Jowett Formation consists of volcanic breccias and pillow lavas altered locally to chlorite schists. The predominate lithology of the Broadview Formation is grey green, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllitic interbeds.

7.2 Property Geology

The Silver Dollar property is located at the northern end of the Kootenay Arc. The area is part of the Selkirk Allocthon, a large east directed thrust sheet between the Upper Arrow Lake and the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Selkirk Allocthon contains rocks of ancient North American affinity in its east part and rocks of the suspect Kootenay Terrane of the old Kootenay Arc in its west part. The Mehinick Creek area in the northern portion of the property is underlain by rocks of the Lardeau Group which are the oldest stratigraphic unit of the Kootenay Terrane.

The Lardeau group ranges in age from Lower Cambrian to Upper Devonian or Lower Mississippian. It is subdivided into three main formations. The Index Formation is a black slate at the base overlain by the Jowett Formation consisting largely of chloritic greenstone, metatuff and other pyroclastic rocks. These are overlain by the Broadview Formation which consists of a fine grained clastic unit composed mainly of phyllite and grit with minor dolomitic horizons (Figure 9).

The Incomappleux River cuts through several NW trending upright folds that appear to result from a NE-SW compression by the mid Jurassic aged Galena Bay and Kuskanax Plutons to the SW and the Battle Range Batholith to the NE.

The stratigraphy in the northern parts of the Silver Dollar Property, local to the Goldfinch Minfile Occurrence, can be grouped into two main units ie a series of silver to grey to dark grey gritty phyllite with local carbonaceous seams and layers of carbonate-sericite rock and a second unit of a medium grained green, non bedded to streaky phyllitic greenstone with dark green clasts and local pyroclastic silicic pebbles.

The major deformation events appear to have been during the mid-Jurassic. The mineralized zones appear to have accompanied the last phase of folding. The main zone at the Goldfinch occurrence appears to be associated with an axial plane shear. The zones are in the shape of elongated, flattened pods or lenses, and terminate with abrupt pinch outs. The veins consist of quartz, quartz carbonate +/- fuchsite with minor disseminated siderite pods and contain 5% to 30% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold and silver mineralization is generally associated with sulphide enrichment. Visible gold has been noted.

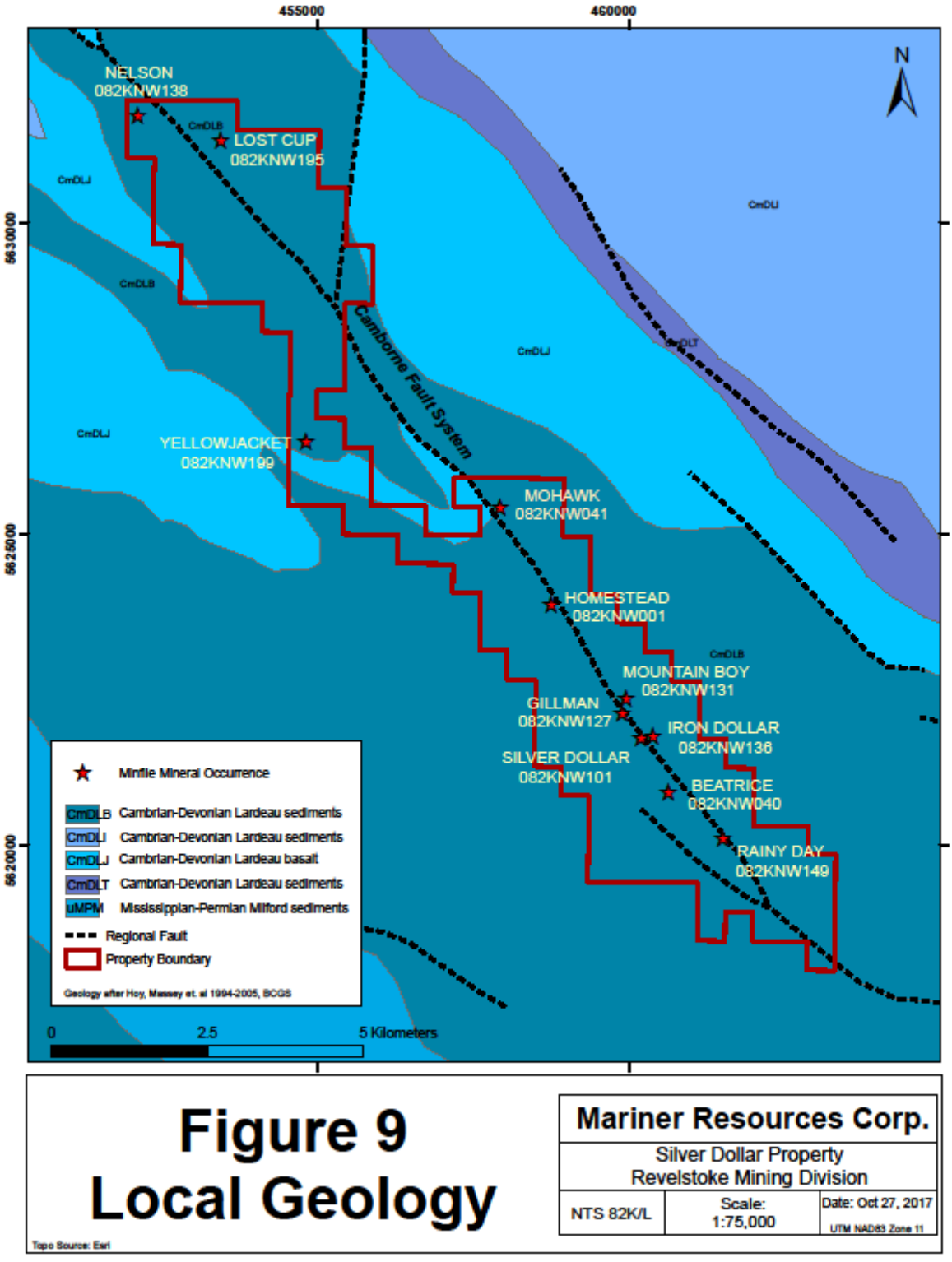

FIGURE 9: LOCAL GEOLOGY

The central Mohawk area and the southern Silver Dollar – Gillman portion of the Silver Dollar property are situated within the Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Arc and are primarily underlain by northwest-southeast trending metasedimentary rocks of the Lardeau Group, Broadview Formation. The Broadview Formation consists of black slates, carbonaceous schists, grey and reddish-brown weathering grits and quartzites and greenish grey talcose schist. Locally metavolcanic rocks of the Jowett Formation occur near the north end of the property. The metasedimentary stratigraphy typically displays a northwest-southeasterly strike of 140° with dips from 50° to 80° to the northeast. The stratigraphy has been folded such that dip angles show considerable variation.

The Silver Dollar property covers a broad shear zone known as the Camborne fault which trends between 140° and 160° azimuth with dips of 50° to the NE. The various quartz veins exposed on the property are developed parallel to sub-parallel to the fault as does the foliation. The quartz veins developed proximal to the Camborne fault have been locally exposed over widths varying from 0.5m to 3.0m and are locally boudinaged. Quartz veins are also noted some distance from the main fault as well. Quartz veining is often associated with graphite-chlorite schist partings and locally host significant concentrations of precious and base metals.

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization on the Silver Dollar property is related to the Camborne fault/shear zone, which is host to quartz veins, a number of which contain significant concentrations of base and precious metals. Quartz veins are variable and occur from several centimeters to several meters in width. The quartz veins developed as discreet veins and en-echelon sets are commonly associated with graphite-chlorite schist or contain fine laminae of these sheared minerals. Quartz veins occur as open-space filling in zones of intense fracturing and wall rock alteration. Base and precious metal mineralization occur in both the quartz veins and /or along the vein selvage. Locally massive sulphide zones appear to have replacement character where abundant carbonate occurs. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and fine to coarse grained galena. Argentiferous tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite are noted locally as is native silver. Gold is present in small quantities and is rarely seen as native gold or electrum.

There are 11 BC Minfile Occurrences located within the Silver Dollar property. These occurrences include two prospects, four past producers and five showings, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 9. A summary of the Minfile occurrences are outlined in Table 2.

Table 5: MINFILE Occurrences

Minfile Name	Minfile #	Status	Mineralization	Details
Nelson	082KNW138	Prospect	Pyritic quartz vein in carbonaceous Phyllite	A short adit on a quartz vein trending 120°, dipping 50° South
Yellowjacket	082KNW199	Showing	Quartz Vein hosted Chalcopyrite, Galena	Quartz Vein located on edge of Camborne townsite contains disseminated galena and chalcopyrite
Mohawk	082KNW041	Past Producer	Quartz vein hosted Silver, Galena, Sphalerite	Mohawk vein 1.2m wide strikes 155° dipping 72°E. Samples assayed up to 1,738gmt Ag, 3.4gmt Au, 65.3% lead. Production 8 tonnes recovering 13,499gm Ag, 1,699kg Zn and 1,358kg Pb.
Homestead	082KNW 001	Showing	Quartz vein hosted Pyrite, Galena	Series of well defined quartz veins from 1 to 2.4m wide striking NNW contain minor galena and pyrite. Best results report 284gmt Ag, 17gmt Au
Mountain Boy	082KNW131	Prospect	Quartz vein hosted Silver, Galena	27m tunnel completed in 1899. Quartz vein hosted argentiferous galena
Gillman	082KNW127	Past Producer	Quartz Vein hosted Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc	NW striking, east dipping quartz vein to 2m wide. In 1933 a tonne of ore returned 62gm Ag, 62gm Au, 22kg Pb and 23kg of Zn.
Silver Dollar	082KNW101	Past producer	Quartz vein hosted Galena, Tetrahedrite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Sphalerite.	In 1947, 6 tonnes of ore recovered 9,860gm Ag, 1,378kg Pb, 1,009kg Zn. A 1984 drill hole returned 2.1m grading 229g/t Ag, 1.0g/t Au, 10.95% Zn, 4.04% Pb, 0.29% Cu.
Iron Dollar	082KNW136	Showing	Quartz Vein hosted Lead, Gold, Silver and Copper	A 3.6m wide NW trending, east dipping qtz vein contains galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite
Beatrice	082KNW040	Past Producer	Quartz vein hosted silver, lead, zinc, gold	Ore occurs in irregular veins in shear zones and cross cutting faults. Veins range from a few cm to a few metres wide. From 1899 to 1917 and 1984, 618 tonnes of ore was shipped from the property yielding 558gm Au, 1,832kg Ag, 182,930kg Pb and 10,894kg Zn
Rainy Day	082KNW149	Showing	Vein hosted chalcopyrite, pyrite	A large iron capping contains small quantities of chalcopyrite.
Lost Cup	082KNW195	showing	Pyrite, Galena	Quartz vein containing pyrite and galena within phyllite

Brief descriptions of the four Past Producing MINFILE Occurrences located on the Silver Dollar property are as follows:

BEATRICE: The Beatrice Past Producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW040**) is located at the south end of the Silver Dollar claim group at the headwaters of the east fork of Mohawk Creek. The Beatrice mine is located above tree line at 2,103m. The Beatrice and adjoining Folsom claim were staked in 1897 and crown granted in 1902. The property was worked continuously from 1898 to 1906 and intermittently with minor production to 1964. During the original discovery, a 10 meter shaft was sunk on ore, which was further developed by a 60m adit known as the No.1 level. The No.2 level was driven to a vertical depth of 46m below the No.1 level. Underground workings by 1920 included several hundred meters of drifting, crosscuts and raises on three levels. In 1921 a two bucket tramway was installed to connect the No.2 level with ore bins on the main trail.

Black slates, carbonaceous schists, grey and reddish-brown weathering grits and quartzites and greenish grey talcose schists underlie the property with an average strike of 140° dipping 65° to the northeast.

Mineralization is associated with irregular veins in shear zones, on bedding plane slips and crosscutting faults. Veins vary from a few centimeters to a few meters wide hosting sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite in a gangue of quartz. Replacement is considered to be an important factor in the formation of the ore. The mine workings were developed on two principal veins ie the Beatrice and Main veins. The Beatrice vein strikes at 050°, dipping 65° to the southeast across the axis of the controlling synclinal structure. The main vein is found only on the lower levels of the mine and strikes 140° dipping 65° to the northeast. The No.1 adit was crosscut to the Beatrice vein where considerable stoping was done. Above the level the vein was mined for a vertical distance of about 18 meters and 20 meters horizontally. Mineralization consists of a solid band of pinching and swelling massive sulphides up to 50cm wide. In the hanging wall, disseminated sulphides are hosted by a two meter wide siliceous zone. Sampling at the face of the No.1 level across 0.6m returned 0.3g/t Au, 450g/t Ag, 5.2% Pb and 7.8% Zn. The Main vein on the No.2 level consists of solid sulphide bands and disseminations up to three meters wide in a graphitic shear. The third vein referred to as the Gold Lode vein has been traced for a few hundred meters in open cuts below the main road. The vein is 1.2m to 1.8m wide and strikes 155° with steep dips to the northeast. Assay results returned 5.1g/t Au and 32.5g/t Ag. Between 1899 and 1917, 618 tonnes of hand sorted ore was shipped from the property yielding 558gms Au, 1,832kg Ag, 182,930kg Pb and 10,894kg Zn (Minfile 082KNW040).

SILVER DOLLAR: The Silver Dollar past producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW101**) is located on the north side of the East fork of Mohawk Creek, at an elevation of 1860m to 2130m elevation.

The Silver Dollar vein was accessed by two connected adits developed 15 meters apart vertically. In 1947 Silver Pass Development syndicate processed 6 tonnes of ore and recovered 9,860gm Ag, 1,378kg Pb and 1,009kg Zn. Between 1952 and 1957 Monteray Mining Company Limited completed a 590 meter exploration diamond drill program and carried out 197m of underground development work. In 1984 Fleck Resources Ltd carried out a diamond drilling and sampling program on the property. The most significant drill intersection included 2.10 meters grading 229g/t Ag, 1.0g/t Au, 10.95% Zn, 4.04% Pb and 0.29% Cu. In 1986, a drill hole intersected 0.7m grading 38.0g/t Au. The historical drilling is relatively shallow in depth and selectively sampled with positive grade intervals open in width, mineralized zones remain open to depth. The drilling also intersected mineralized zones that do not outcrop on surface which indicates that blind or hidden mineralized zones also occur (MINFILE 082KNW101).

GILLMAN: The Gillman past producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW127**) is located on the north side of the east fork of Mohawk Creek at an elevation of 1800 meters.

The area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, which includes medium grey to greenish quartzites, greywackes, carbonaceous phyllites and quartz sericite schist.

The first mention of the Gillman showing is in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the years 1901 and 1903. In the 1914 Annual Report it states that exploration completed to date on the property was restricted to a few shallow surface cuts, a prospect shaft 2m deep and a short cross cut close to the Mohawk creek level. In the 1915 Annual Report a well defined quartz vein is described with a width just under 2.0 meters hosting galena, pyrite and sphalerite striking 345°, dipping 35° to the northeast. A grab sample taken from the prospect shaft returned 3.9opt Au and 6.1opt Ag. In 1933 a hand cobbed shipment of undisclosed tonnage locally reported from 1 to 16 tons shipped to Trail, BC assayed 2.04opt Au, 2.6opt Ag, 2.9% Pb and 3.1% Zn. In 1938 a crew of four men from the Silver Dollar property stripped the Gillman vein north and south of the access road over a strike length of 60 meters. BCDM geologists at the time took over 15 samples along the surface exposure of the vein, within the 4 meter adit at the south end of the vein close to Mohawk Creek and within an adit which has been driven under the main part of the vein at some stage before 1938. Most of the samples taken were channel samples across the vein up to 1.8 meters in length. Gold values varied from trace to 1.34opt Au. In 1981 the main access trail was repaired and some excavation work on the vein completed. A percussion drill hole oriented down the vein averaged 0.4opt Au. In 1986, Bryndon Ventures completed a comprehensive exploration program at the Gillman occurrence including geological mapping with location of historical drill holes, geochemical sampling, a VLF-EM survey and six BQ drill holes. Best results from drilling are reported in drill hole 86-2 returning 1.1opt Au and 2.63opt

Ag over 0.7 meters. A property examination in 1994 state that a stockpile of approximately 1500 tonnes of vein material blasted from a open cut on the vein sits down slope of the main access road, some of which averaged 0.223opt Au (MINFILE 082KNW127).

MOWHAWK: The Mohawk Past Producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW041**) is located 4 kilometers southeast of Camborne and east of Mohawk and Pool Creeks at an elevation of 944m. The Mohawk–Excise vein system consists of several short adits and test pits driven along a complex, north-northeast trending zone of faulting and fracturing.

The area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, Broadview Formation and includes grey to greenish quartzites, greywackes, carbonaceous phyllites and quartz sericite schist. Two veins ie the Mohawk and Fresno veins cut metasediments and contain galena, sphalerite and pyrite. The Mohawk vein is up to 1.2m wide, strikes 155° and dips 72° to the east. Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Annual Report for 1914 states samples of the Mohawk vein returned values up to 1,738g/t Ag, 3.4g/t Au and 65.3% Pb. The Fresno vein strikes 160° dipping 80° to the east. Samples returned trace in gold and silver.

In 1963, Dakota Silver Mines Ltd recovered 13.5kg Ag, 1,358kg Pb and 1,699kg of zinc from 8 tonnes of crude ore. In 1980/1981 Westmin Resources cleaned out and re-sampled the oxidized Mohawk showing. The results from the sampling program indicated significant though erratic mineralization at several localities along a strike length of some 200 meters. Sample results from the program report 0.088opt Au, 10.42opt Ag, 11.8% Pb and 3.65% Zn/0.5m with grab samples reporting to 0.332opt Au, 6.57opt Ag, 7.84% Pb and 6.62% Zn. Between 1985 and 1987, Triple M sampled the Eclipse mine workings, upgraded the road access, completed detailed VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and completed four diamond drill holes for a total of 608m on the Eclipse vein. From 1986 to 1988 Royal Crystal Resources Ltd optioned the Marlow claims, constructed log bridges to cross Pool and Mohawk Creeks and drilled 14 drill holes for a total of 1,167.6m to test the Excise-Mohawk vein systems.

Mineralization in the Mohawk area has been noted to occur in several ways. Mineralization is associated with propylitized or silicified rock in the hangingwall and less commonly in the footwall of the bedding plane faults. Galena and sphalerite occur in quartz-siderite stringers and lenses which form an anastomizing stockwork within the propylitic alteration zone. Along the Mohawk-Excise vein system, the majority of the fractures are orientated north to north-east with steep easterly dips. In the Mohawk area this mineralization was intersected at a depth of 19m in DDH M87-02 reporting 1.78g/t Au, 13.03g/t Ag, 0.29% Pb and 1.65% Zn over 0.7m. Mineralization also occurs within the footwall of the bedding plane faults. Galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite is localized within thin concordant bands in contorted phyllite and argillites and also along jointing and fracture planes within the host rock. This type of mineralization is characterized by

the absence of quartz-siderite as the gangue. This style of mineralization was intersected at a depth of 75m in DDH M86-1 returning 0.48g/t Au, 48.69g/t Ag, 1.18% Pb and 2.0% Zn/1.0m. Mineralization is also reported in north-northeast trending quartz veins and stockwork zones that transect all structures (MINFILE 082KNW041).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The dominant characteristics of the mineralized showings located to date on the Silver Dollar property belong to Mineral Deposit Profile IO5 - Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au as described by Lefebure and Church, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposits Profiles, Volume 2-Metallic Deposits, Lefebure and Höy., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment Open File 1996-13, pages 67-70.

Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn veins are the most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2000 occurrences and were a significant source of Ag, Pb, and Zn until the 1960's. These sulphide rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, and silver +/- copper, gold, manganese are hosted in carbonate and quartz gangue. Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control, the polymetallic quartz veins are usually associated with second order structures. The deposits typically form steeply dipping, narrow tabular to splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins may vary from a few centimeters up to 3m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000m in length and depth and may widen to tens of meters in stockwork zones. These veins can occur in virtually any host.

A striking feature of the Ore Deposits in the Beaton-Camborne camp is that they occur in well defined linear mineral belts trending northwest parallel to the regional strike of the formations. The mineral belts are referred to as the Central, Northeast and Southwest belts. The Silver Dollar property is located in the Central belt and consists of an alignment of properties that extends southeasterly from Scott and Mehinick creeks across the Incomappleux River valley near Camborne to the southwest slopes of Lexington Mountain and beyond to Pool and Mohawk Creeks.

The belts are clearly controlled by regional structures and the physical characteristics of the deformed rocks. The central belt follows the axis of the Silvercup anticline and the trend of the Cup Creek fault from the Ferguson camp. It appears that the favourable zones of mineralization along the central belt developed at sites of intense fracturing where the fault approaches the crest of an anticline-local structures having formed subsequent to the folding.

Silver, lead, zinc ores are typical of the central belt and occurrences to the northeast. The ore minerals are mainly pyrite, galena, sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Silver is the

most important commodity and it occurs in argentiferous tetrahedrite, galena and less commonly as native silver. Gold is present in small quantities and is rarely seen as native gold or electrum. Quartz is the dominate gangue mineral, but carbonates such as ankerite, calcite and/or dolomite are significant gangue components in some veins. The deposits are characterized by open space fillings with limited wall rock replacement.

Based on the geological model, the exploration programs designed for the Silver Dollar property are appropriate for the evaluation of Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Cu, Au, Mn type vein deposits.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The most recent exploration program completed on the property was by Explorex Resources Inc. in 2017. Full details of the 2017 field program are provided under section 6.4 Gillman and Silver Dollar Area. Mariner Resources Corp has not completed an Exploration program on the property.

10.0 DRILLING

Mariner Resources Corp. has not completed any drilling on the Silver Dollar property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All of the samples collected during the 2017 field program were securely stored at Coast Mountain Geological Ltd's field facilities and were hand delivered by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd staff to MS Analytical Services in Langley BC for Multi element ICP-AES/MS, ultra trace level analysis for both rock and soil samples. MS Analytical is an ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC17025 certified commercial laboratory. MS Analytical is a Canadian company with over 25 years of experience analyzing geological material and is independent of the issuer and the vendor.

The submitted soil samples were dried at the lab and then screened to -80 mesh size. The undersized fraction was analyzed and the oversize fraction is discarded. The soil samples were analyzed using MS Analytical package ICP-IMS-117 (39 element) trace level analysis with dilute aqua regia.

The submitted rock samples were first crushed to 70% passing 2mm, and then a representative split is taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. The pulverized rock samples were analyzed using MS Analytical package ICP-IMS-111 (51 elements) Ultra trace level analysis with dilute aqua regia. Over limit results for silver, lead and zinc were reanalyzed using analytical procedure ICP-ES Ore Grade analysis using a 4-Acid or near total digestion. Only the most resistant minerals will not be dissolved using this analysis. Any over limit silver analysis following the ICP-ES ORE Grade

analysis were reanalyzed using MS Analytical procedure FAS-418 Fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Due to the early stage of the exploration work and the medium being sampled, controls and standards were not inserted into the sample stream; MS Analytical provided in house QA/QC with suitable blanks, standards and duplicates which were inserted into the sample stream every 12 samples with the results evaluated and reviewed prior to release.

Both of these analytical methods use an aqua regia digestion which acts as an oxidizing agent to dissolve most of the oxides, sulphide and carbonate minerals and is therefore an excellent trace level exploration tool. This procedure is a partial digestion ideal for early stage green fields exploration since more resistant minerals including silicates are not significantly digested. By leaving the matrix undissolved, mobile pathfinder elements produce greater anomaly to background contrast.

Rock samples collected from either outcrop or angular float during the 2017 field program were placed in clear, heavy gauge plastic sample bags along with a unique sample tag number for identification. The sample tag number was also inscribed by an indelible black marker on the outside of the plastic bag for identification. The bag was tightly sealed using flagging tape. Field notes were kept recording the rock sample number, the samples location in NAD 83, Zone 11 UTM coordinates provided by a hand held GPS and notes describing the rock type encountered, identify and estimate the percent sulphides contained in the rock sample, the attitude of any structural components i.e. fault and shears, bedding, schistocity, quartz vein attitude etc. General comments regarding the presence of any historical workings, access etc was also recorded.

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Silver Dollar property has several zones of known mineralization that were explored in the early 1900's. Some of this historical work is not documented, and most of the old workings are badly sloughed so that mineralization is not well exposed. Very little modern exploration work has been completed on the property. The available data from these past exploration programs have been reviewed by the author. Most of this historical work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time, although none conforms to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. None of the previous sampling programs employed any internal quality control or quality assurance program.

Jim Chapman visited the property on June 27 and 28, 2018 to examine accessible showings, verify the locations of the claims and the access to them. No samples were collected. The available information summarized in Section 6 (History) was examined and is believed to be credible as described in this report. Work carried out by Coast Mountain Geological was also evaluated and in the author's opinion has been carried out to current industry standards.

It is the opinion of the author that the adequacy of the data obtained is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Mariner Resources Corp. has not performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on samples from the Silver Dollar property.

14.0 MINERALRESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Silver Dollar property.

15.0 – 22.0 For Advanced Properties – Not Required

These sections have been omitted from the report since the property is not considered an "Advanced Property".

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The author has nothing to report regarding adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Silver Dollar property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

25.1 Interpretation

The Silver Dollar property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver, lead, zinc mining camp. The property covers over 17km of the 40km long Camborne fault structure which contains several past producers and developed prospects of silver, gold, lead and zinc.

The Silver Dollar property consists of 28 contiguous mineral claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land and includes 11 Minfile Occurrences comprising (5) five showings and (2) prospects. There are (4) four past producers located on the property with limited historical production from the Beatrice (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101), Gillman (082KNW127) and Mohawk (082KNW041) Minfile Occurrences.

From September 26 to October 5, 2016, Explorex Resources Inc. completed a ten day prospecting and sampling program on the Silver Dollar property following an extensive in-house compilation program of historical exploration results across the property. The field program was designed to locate and sample known mineral occurrences, to obtain a general overview of the property, to obtain a better understanding of the stratigraphic and structural setting of any metallic mineralization and to assess the exploration potential, logistics and exploration techniques to advance the property. The ten-day field program evaluated the Goldfinch, Gillman, Silver Dollar and Wheelbarrow Minfile occurrences.

A total of 26 rock samples were collected during the program and submitted for analysis. Best results are reported from a grab sample at the Gillman occurrence returning 57.1g/t Au, 108g/t Ag, 0.59% Zn, 2.8% Pb and 0.11% Cu and from the Silver Dollar occurrence a grab sample returned 43.54g/t Au, 257g/t Ag, 0.29% Zn and 0.6% Pb. High silver and base metal values were also obtained from the Silver Dollar, Gillman and Goldfinch occurrences with results reporting up to 1,818g/t Ag, 32.46% Zn, 49.81% Pb and 0.84% Cu.

The results of the 2016 reconnaissance prospecting and sampling program confirmed the Camborne Fault structure plays an important role for the localization of gold, silver and base metals enrichment.

Explorex Resources Inc completed an exploration program on the Silver Dollar property from September 29 to October 6, 2017. A compass and GPS soil grid was established to evaluate the potential for extending base and precious metal signatures in soils from the Silver Dollar occurrence through the Beatrice Occurrence and southward beyond the Rainy Day Occurrence, a distance of approximately 2.3 kilometers covering 207 hectares of land. Survey lines were established at 100 meter intervals oriented at 50° azimuth. Soil samples were collected along the

survey lines at 50 meter intervals to depths varying from 5cm to 25cm. The soil grid was designed to extend across two flanking fault structures located along the southwest and northeast sides of the grid. The northeast fault is interpreted to be the controlling structure for mineralization encountered at the Gillman, Silver Dollar and Beatrice occurrences while little is known about the fault structure on the southwest side of the grid.

Both single and multi-line anomalous soil sample results for silver, lead, zinc and antimony are closely associated and together define a soil geochemical anomaly extending from the Beatrice Mine to the south of the Rainy Day showing. The anomaly measures 1.4km in length with widths from 50m to 350m. The anomaly is bounded on the northeast side by a regional fault structure. The anomaly is open to extension to the southeast. Scattered clusters and single point anomalies are noted to the northwest of the anomaly suggesting a potential extension of the zone in this direction. To the northeast of this soil anomaly is a copper, lead, zinc, antimony anomaly located on the northeast side of the regional fault structure from L13 to L17 and is noted to occur in an area of gossanous phyllite with iron carbonate alteration and scattered quartz veining. Both single and multi line anomalous results suggest possible extensions of the zone to the northwest and southeast. These on trend anomalous results suggest this anomaly may be an extension of the Silver Dollar mineralized structure. The anomaly remains opens to extension upslope to the northeast; several of the on trend anomalies are open to extension to the northwest and southeast. On the southwest side of the soil grid, scattered single point and multi line clusters of anomalous copper, lead, silver and antimony geochemical results suggests a close proximity to the southeast bounding fault structure.

During the prospecting program a total of 6 rock grab samples were collected from several old muck piles clustered around the upper, middle and lower adits located at the Beatrice Mine site. The results from these grab samples suggest that ore grade mineralization had been encountered during the historical underground operations as noted from grab sample 1752214 from the Upper Adit location reporting 17.72% Pb, 18.91% Zn and 1,991g/t Ag. The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being sampled. Soil geochemical results from L2 to L9, over an area of historical hand and bull dozer trenching located to the northwest of the Beatrice mine site, show scattered clusters of anomalous silver in soil results only. A series of trenches located immediately down slope of the access trail between the Silver Dollar and Beatrice mine site lie in an area of elevated and anomalous Cu, Pb and Ag in soil results.

25.2 Conclusion

The soil sampling program was effective in outlining two significant soil geochemical trends. A silver-lead-zinc and antimony anomaly extending 1.4km in length from the Beatrice Mine to the

south of the Rainy Day showing remains open to extension beyond the limits of the 2017 soil grid to the southeast of L24. A parallel copper, lead, zinc and antimony soil geochemical anomaly is located between lines 13 to line 17 on the northeast side of the grid and is separated from the aforementioned geochemical anomaly by the northwest trending regional fault structure. This structure is thought to be the same controlling structure for mineralization encountered at the Gillman and Silver Dollar occurrences to the northwest.

Based on the review of historical data and the results from the current field program, it is concluded that the Silver Dollar property is a property of merit and possess good potential for the discovery of lead, zinc, silver and other mineralization. Good road access and availability of exploration and mining services in the region makes it a worthy exploration target.

The property is in its early stage of exploration. The significant risk for the Silver Dollar property is the same as all early stage exploration properties and that is there may be no mineral resource in economic quantities. As of the effective date of this report, the author is not aware of other significant risks that could affect the viability of the property.

26.0 Recommendations

Based on the results obtained during the 2017 field program, further work is warranted to advance the Silver Dollar project.

The recommended field program for 2019 includes the extension of the 2017 field grid an additional 800m to the SE towards Mountain Goat Creek with survey lines established at 100m intervals. The extended grid will cover 14.0km of soil line coverage. The survey lines will extend over 1000m in length to the northeast and southwest to sufficiently cover the inferred fault zone structures bounding the geochemical grid. Soil samples will be collected at 25m intervals resulting in 573 B horizon soil samples. The soil samples collected from the extended grid will be field tested with a portable NITON XRF Analyzer to provide preliminary field results. These preliminary field results will provide an early indication of any base metal enrichment which could then be followed up in the field while on site.

In addition to the soil sampling program, it is further recommended that a mapping, prospecting and rock sampling program be completed in the area of anomalous soil geochemical results covered by the 2017 soil geochemical grid, an area covering 150 ha. A prospecting, mapping and rock sampling program will also be completed over the extended 2019 grid to Mountain Goat Creek which covers an area of approximately 80ha of land. Access to the 2017 grid is limited with trail access ending at the Beatrice Mine site located at the northern limits of the anomalous 2017 soil results.

The proposed field program is beyond the limits of current access trails and as such the field program will be helicopter supported from bases located in Revelstoke, British Columbia.

A phase 2 diamond drill program is designed to test significant results obtained from the combined 2017 and 2019 field programs.

26.1 Cost Estimate

Based on the above recommendations, the following two-phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is contingent on results from Phase 1.

Table 6: Phase 1 Recommended Exploration Budget

Room and Board: ($100/day/person x 4 people) x 8 days	$ 3,200
Wages (4): 3 Technicians + 1 Geologist @ $1950/day x 8days	$ 15,100
Field Gear and Supplies	$ 2,100
Soil Geochemistry (573 samples): 573 samples @ $22/sample	$ 12,600
Rock Geochemistry (40 samples): 40 samples @ $32.50/sample	$ 1,300
NITON XRF Analyzer: @ $125/day	$ 1,100
Truck: @$150/day	$ 1,400
Helicopter: AS350 B2 Helicopter (wet) from Revelstoke 24 hrs @ $2025/hr	$ 48,600
MEMPR Road Access Annual Rent (10.19ha @ $70/ha)	$ 700
MEMPR Special Use Road Permit (10.2km @$1000/km)	$ 10,200
Mob/Demob	$ 4,300
Report	$ 8,000
Sub Total	$108,600
10% Contingency	$ 10,900
Total	$119,500

Table 7: Phase 2 Recommended Exploration Budget

Drilling (450m/3 holes @$120/m)	$54,000
Logging, Sampling, Supervision: (Technician + Geologist @ $1050/day)	$20,000
Assays (30 element ICP + Overlimits Pb, Zn) 126 samples @ $36.34/sample	$4,600
Room & Board: ($100/day/person x 7 people) x 17 day	$11,600
Helicopter (Drill program, Pad Building, Support, Fuel): 49hrs x $2052 (wet)	$100,500
Transportation (Truck, Fuel): Truck @ $150/day	$3,000
Field Equipment and Supplies	$5,000
Preparation, Report, Drafting	$15,000
Pad Building, Lumber (3 pads): $5000/pad x 3 pads	$15,000
Sub Total	$228,700
Contingency 10%	$22,900
TOTAL	**$251,600**

TOTAL Phase 1 and Phase 2 **$371,100**

Signed and sealed by

"James Chapman"

Jim Chapman, P. Geo.

Dated March 20, 2019

27.0 REFERENCES

Federal and British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Websites:

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http://empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/aris

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Jim Chapman, P.Geo, of 2705 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am:

- a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #19871.
- a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison.

In the course of my career I have carried out numerous exploration programs on polymetallic vein projects in British Columbia, Chile, Argentina, and the USA.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT, On the SILVER DOLLAR PROPERTY, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada,." dated July 15, 2018 and amended on March 20, 2019. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am independent of Mariner Resources Corp, as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

As stated in the "Report" I have conducted a site visit to the subject property on June 27, 28th, 2018.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge,

information, and belief, the technical report, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the subject property described in this report, and have no direct or indirect interest in Mariner Resources Corp. or Explorex Resources Inc. I have had no prior involvement with any exploration work on the subject property.

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

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of March 2019.

"James Chapman"

Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres