TECHNICAL REPORT

Skyfire Mineral Property
Central British Columbia
Canada

NTS 93A/7 - BCGS 93A.036, 037
Location coordinates for the Skyfire showing
52°20' 18" N Latitude 120°46' 35" W Longitude
UTM Zone 10 651,483E, 5,800,992N

Cariboo Mining Division

Prepared for:

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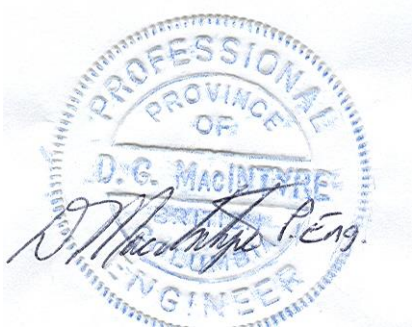
Effective Date of this Report: February 9, 2017

Date and Signature Page

Effective date of this report: February 90, 2017

Date of signing: February 9, 2017



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

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1 Summary

This technical report describes and evaluates historical and recent work on the Skyfire mineral property (the “Property”) and makes recommendations for future work based on the results of the work done to date. The report was commissioned by Mansa Exploration Inc. (“Mansa”), a private company seeking listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). The Property is centered approximately 95 kilometres east-northeast of the town of Williams Lake and 86 kilometres northeast of the town of 100 Mile House, in central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The Property is located in the Cariboo Mining Division. It covers a northwest trending ridge bounded by McKusky Creek and the Horsefly River. The Property is accessible via all weather forest service roads that connect to the towns of Horsefly and 100 Mile House. The Property consists of seven contiguous mineral titles covering 1,896.44 hectares. The registered owners of the mineral titles are C. Paul and D. Rishy-Maharaj. M. Blady is a beneficial owner. Each owner has a one third interest in the property. Mansa can earn a 100% undivided interest in the claims under the terms of an option agreement with the claim owners.

In 2016, Mansa conducted a program of geological mapping and prospecting, soil and silt geochemical sampling and a ground magnetometer survey targeting base and precious metal bearing sulphide mineralization (Paul, in preparation). This work was contracted to Ridgeline Exploration Services. A total of 309 soil and 26 rock samples were collected and a ground magnetometer geophysical survey was conducted over 540 hectares of the Property. A Statement of Work was filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on January 19, 2017 by D. Rishy-Maharaj claiming $98,982.40 in assessment credit for the work done in 2016 (Event No. 5634118).

In the writer’s opinion, based on geological setting and the results of exploration work done to date, the Skyfire Property can be considered prospective for sediment hosted mineral occurrences. The geological setting is similar to that of the nearby Frasergold property at Eureka Mountain. Prospecting, soil geochemistry and a ground geophysical survey done by Mansa in 2016 identified several new targets that need to be further evaluated. Based on these positive results it is recommended that Mansa implement a 2 stage work program to further explore the Property for additional targets. In view of the relatively thin overburden cover and extensive road network, a program of trenching and bedrock sampling using a truck mounted reverse circulation drill is recommended. This work would be followed by detailed geologic mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys over selected target areas. Depending on the results of this work, the best targets could then be tested by diamond drilling as part of a Stage 2 exploration program. The

estimated cost of the proposed Stage 1 program would be $102,000. If warranted the Stage 2 program would cost an additional $84,000 for 500 metres of diamond drilling.

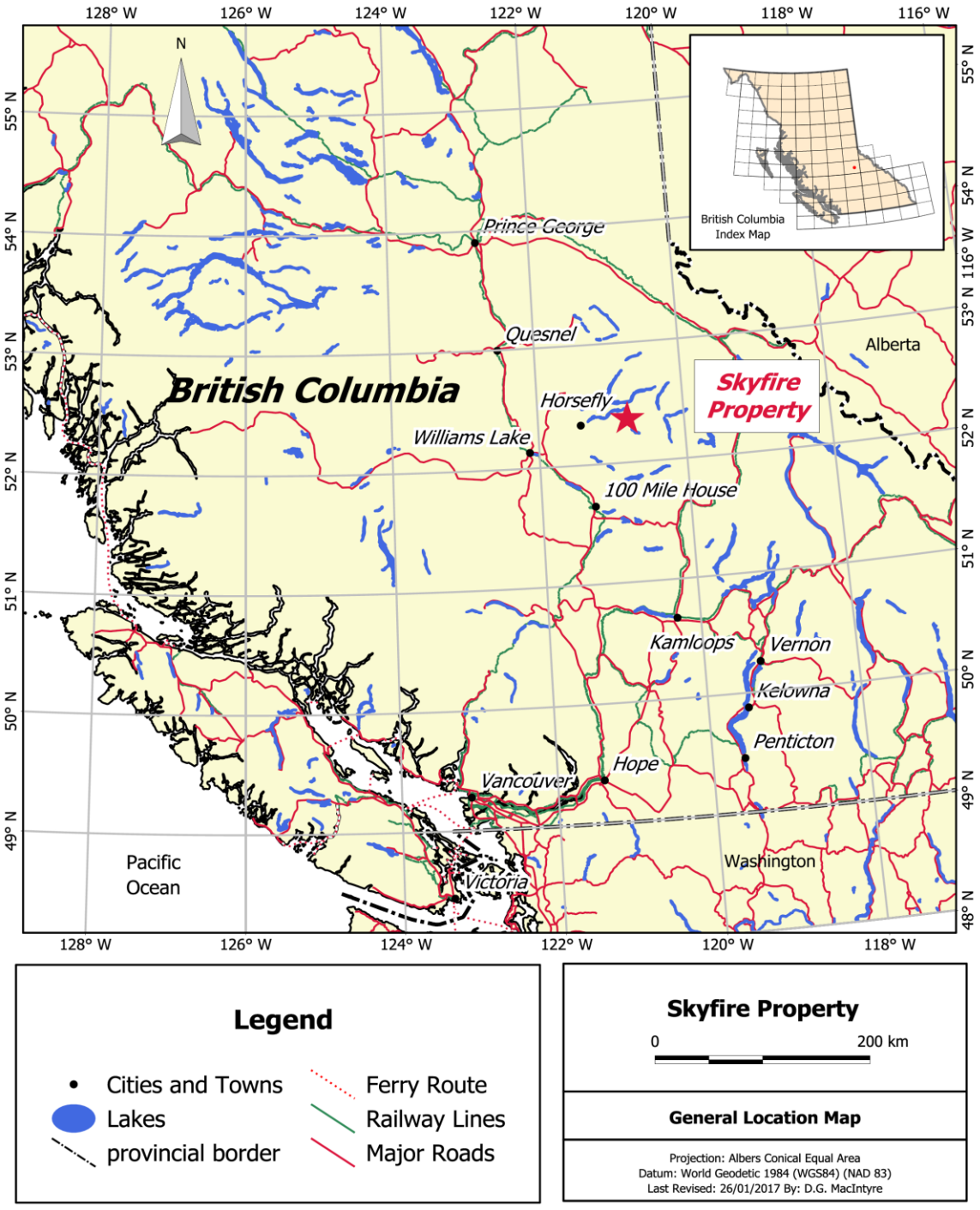

Figure 1. Location map, Skyfire Property, central British Columbia.

Photo 1. View to the north across the central part of the Skyfire Property. Photo taken by D.G. MacIntyre, October 24, 2016.

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Mansa Exploration Inc. The writer has been asked to prepare a technical report that describes the results of historical work completed on the Property and work done by Mansa in 2016. Much of the information contained in this report is derived from assessment reports filed with the Province of British Columbia by previous operators. The 2016 work described in this report was done under the supervision of Chris Paul, owner of Ridgeline Exploration and one of the property vendors. A Statement of Work was filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on January 19, 2017 by Mr. Rishy-Maharaj on behalf of Mansa claiming $98,982.40 in assessment credit for the work done in 2016 (Event No. 5634118). Field work on the Property was conducted in October 2016. The writer visited the Property on October 24, 2016, the last day of the 2016 work program.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Form 43-101F1 and

is intended to be used as supporting documentation to be filed by Mansa with the Securities Commissions in connection with an initial public offering of its common shares and the listing thereof on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE").

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

The property vendors have provided a copy of the underlying option agreement with Mansa. This agreement defines the conditions under which Mansa can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Property. The agreement was drafted by legal professionals and in the writers opinion is a sound, legally binding document.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars. All maps with the exception of general location map (Figure 1) are in Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 10N and are based on the North American 1983 datum (NAD83) or World Geodetic 1984 datum (WGS84).

3 Reliance on other Experts

The writer has not relied on the opinions of non-qualified persons in the preparing of this report. All opinions expressed in this report are those of the writer based on a review of historical work done on the Property.

4 Property Description and Location

The Skyfire Property is centered approximately 95 kilometres east-northeast of the town of Williams Lake and 86 kilometres northeast of the town of 100 Mile House, in central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The Property is located in the Cariboo Mining Division. It covers a northwest trending ridge bounded by McKusky Creek and the Horsefly River, in the Quesnel Highland physiographic region of central British Columbia (Figure 2). The Property is accessible via all weather forest service roads that connect to the towns of Horsefly and 100 Mile House (Figure 2). The Property consists of seven contiguous mineral titles covering 1,896.44 hectares (Figure 3). The registered owners of the mineral titles are C. Paul and D. Rishy-Maharaj. M. Blady is a beneficial owner. Each owner has a one third interest in the property. Mansa can earn a 100% undivided interest in the claims under an option agreement with the claim owners.

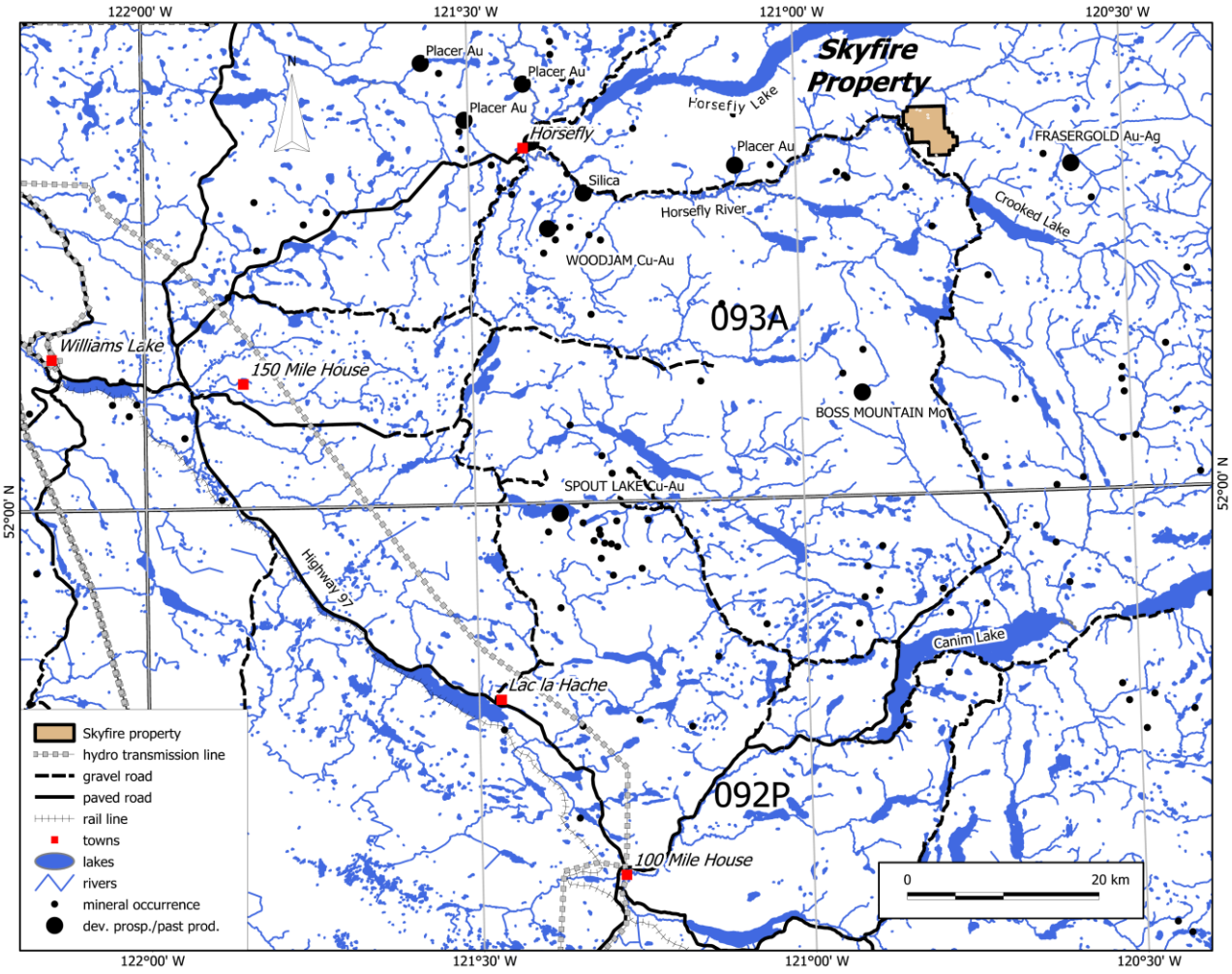

Figure 2. Detailed location and infrastructure map, Skyfire Property. Map prepared by the writer from government geospatial data.

The Skyfire Property covers a northwest trending ridge bounded by McKusky Creek and the Horsefly River valleys in central British Columbia (Figure 3). No parts of the Property cover private land and there are no First Nations reserve lands on or adjoining the Property. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these mineral titles and there is no record of any historical production on Property. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity that could potentially be a liability to Mansa. To date permits have not been required for the type of work done on the Property. However, a "Notice of Work and Reclamation Program" application will be required to get a permit before any physical disturbance such as line cutting, diamond drilling or trenching can be done on the Property.

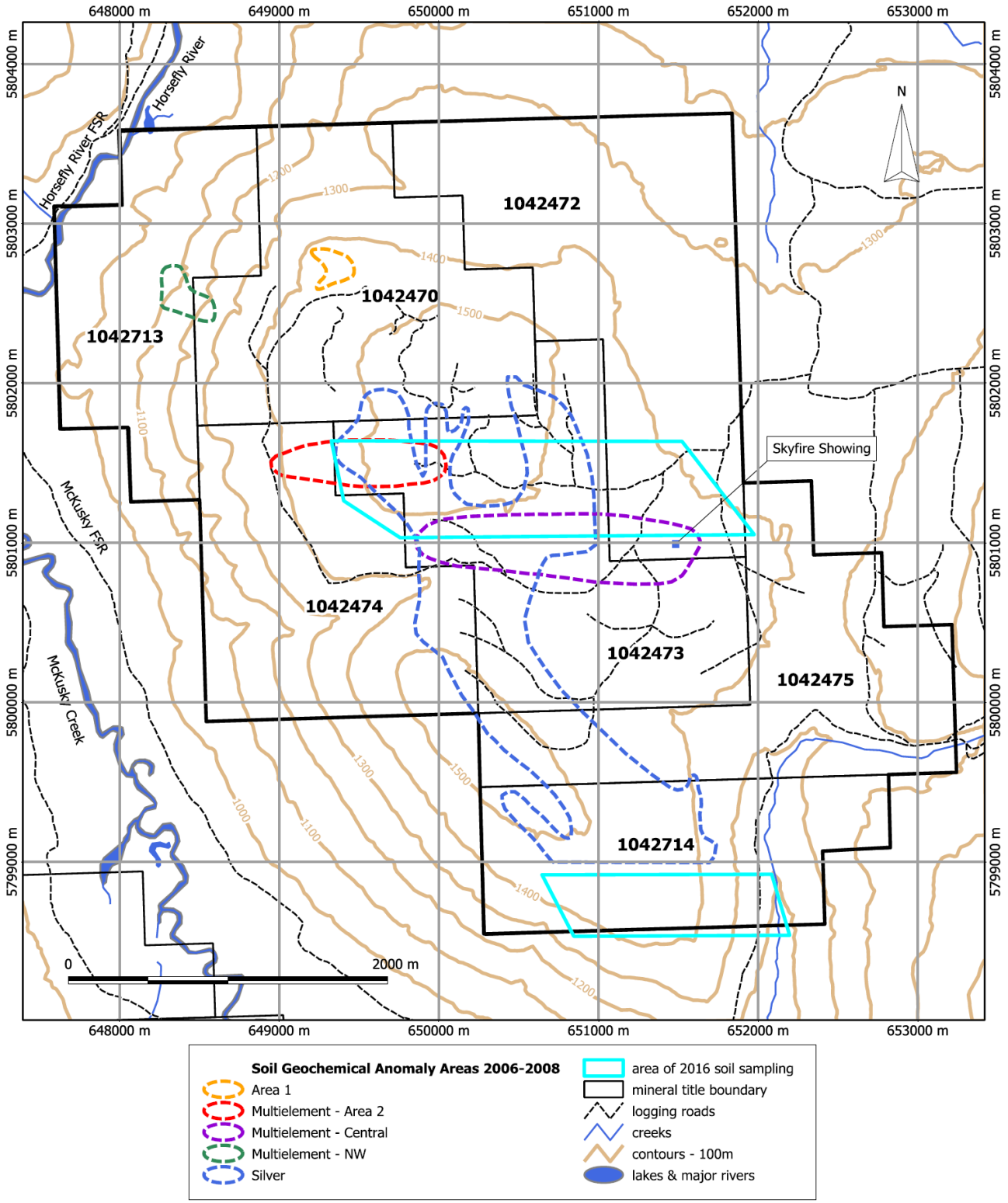

Figure 3. Mineral title map, Skyfire Property as of Jan. 21, 2017. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre from B.C. Ministry of Energy & Mines geospatial data.

4.1 Mineral Titles

The Skyfire Property consists of seven contiguous mineral titles covering 1,896.44 hectares (Table 1). A map showing title boundaries (Figure 2) was produced by the writer from geospatial data downloaded from the Province of B.C. GeoBC digital data repository. These geospatial layers are generated by the Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral titles in British Columbia. The mineral title boundaries have not been surveyed because these boundaries are defined by lines of longitude and latitude that are part of the MTO staking grid, not by physical features on the ground.

Table 1. List of Mineral Titles, Skyfire Property

Title Number	Claim Name	Registered Owners (50% each)	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1042470	Cutty 2	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/JAN/25	2022/AUG/02	296.27
1042472	Cutty 3	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/JAN/25	2022/AUG/02	355.51
1042473	Cutty	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/JAN/25	2022/AUG/02	316.11
1042474	Cutty 4	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/JAN/25	2022/AUG/02	256.85
1042475	Cutty 5	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/MAR/01	2022/AUG/02	256.84
1042713	Cutty 6	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/MAR/10	2022/AUG/02	197.51
1042714	Cutty 7	C. Paul, D. Rishy-Maharaj	2016/MAR/10	2022/AUG/02	217.36
					1896.44

4.2 Claim Ownership

The author did a search of the title data for the Skyfire Property using the British Columbia government's MTO web site. The results of this search are summarized in Table 2. According to the MTO website, the recorded owners of the mineral titles listed in Table 2 are Christopher Ryan Paul (client no. 269478) and Dev Rishy-Maharaj (client no. 281925). Together with Michael Blady they are beneficial owners, each with a 33.3% interest in each of the mineral claims comprising the property. The mineral titles currently comprising the Property were acquired in January and March 2016 using the MTO electronic staking system. These mineral titles are in good standing until August 2, 2022 as a result of a Statement of Work filed by Mr. Rishy-Maharaj on January 19, 2017 claiming $98,982.40 of assessment credit for the work done in 2016. A technical report describing the results of this work must be submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Mines by April 25, 2017.

4.3 Underlying Option Agreement

The mineral titles listed in Table 1 are under option to Mansa Exploration Inc. ("the Optionee") through an Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated the 15th of June, 2016.

Mansa is a private company registered in the Province of British Columbia and with a registered office at 725 Evans Court, Kelowna, British Columbia. Mansa intends to become listed on the CSE Exchange and this technical report is intended to become part of a Prospectus in support of an Initial Public Offering ("IPO)".

A copy of the original option agreement, dated the 2nd day of May, 2016 between Peter Cunningham, 2411763 Ontario Inc., Jordan Trimble and James Pettit, collectively the "Optionees" and Michael Blady, Christopher Paul and Dev Rishy-Maharaj, collectively the "Optionors" was provided to the writer. As mentioned above, a subsequent Assignment and Assumption Agreement transferred responsibility for the terms of this option agreement from the original Optionees to Mansa Exploration Inc. The assigned option agreement specifies the terms whereby Mansa can earn a 100% interest in the Skyfire Property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty. Section 4 of the option agreement specifies the Optionee shall pay the Optionors $10,000.00 within thirty days of the date of the Option Agreement and commit to exploration expenditures totalling $1,250,00 prior to October 31, 2019 as follows;

- Expenditures totalling $100,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2016;
- Expenditures totalling $150,000 to be incurred on or before October 31, 2017;
- Expenditures totalling $250,000 to be incurred on or before October 31, 2018;
- Expenditures totalling $750,000 to be incurred on or before October 31, 2019.

The Optionors also granted to Mansa the sole and exclusive right to purchase one half of the Net Smelter Royalty (i.e. 1%) at a purchase price of $1,000,000.

4.4 Required Permits and Reporting of Work

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

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

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

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, the title holder or agent may advance the title forward to any new date. With a payment instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a mineral title must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their mineral titles in MTO. The following are the costs required to maintain a mineral title for one year:

Mineral Title - Work Requirement:

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

Mineral Title - Cash-in-lieu of work (PIED):

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

To maintain a title in good standing the title owner must, on or before the anniversary date of the title, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that title during the current anniversary year (Statement of Work); or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral title may be applied toward that title. A report detailing work done and expenditures made must be filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines within 90 days of filing of a Statement of Work ("SOW"). After the report is review by ministry staff it is either approved or returned to the submitter for correction. Failure to produce a compliant report could result in loss of assessment credit and the mineral titles to which the credit was applied.

In the case of the Skyfire Property, Mr. Paul, on behalf of Mansa, filed a Statement of Work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on January 19, claiming $98,982.40 in assessment credit for the work done in 20164 (Event No. 5634118).

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

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

Road access from 100 Mile House is provided by Highway 97 to Canim Lake/ Hendrix Lake Road and the McKusky Creek Road to Crooked Lake. Access is also available from Williams Lake via the Village of Horsefly and the Horsefly Forest Service Road (FSR) which connects to the McKusky Creek Road near the confluence of the Horsefly River and McKusky Creek. Access onto the property in 2016 was good using a secondary logging road branching southwards off the main logging road in the Horsefly River valley. Unfortunately this road was subsequently made impassable because a bridge was barricaded by the local logging company.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Skyfire Property lies within the Southern Interior Climatic Region. Tree-line is at approximately 2000 metres, below which the area is covered by moderate to densely grown stands of spruce, fir, pine, larch, cedar and cottonwood trees. Dense secondary growth covers an old forest fire burn over a large portion of the central part of the Property. There has been extensive clear cut logging on about half of the Property. Between clearcuts there are stands of mature spruce, and fir. Ponds and swamps occur in small depressions and in areas of subdued topography above 1,560 metres elevation. Overburden is generally less than one metre, except in swampy areas where it is known to be thicker. Rainfall is about 1 metre per year. Winters are cold with abundant snowfall. The mean annual precipitation is 75 to 100 centimetres. Mean daily temperatures range from -10°C to -15°C in January and less than 14°C in July.

Although significant snow and cold weather can be expected from November through to April, it should still be possible to operate on the property year round with appropriate winterization of equipment and use of appropriate snow removal techniques. From a

practical point of view however, doing so may significantly increase the cost of exploration during the winter months.

5.3 Local Resources

The towns of Williams Lake and 100 Mile House have accommodation and logistical support including helicopters. The nearest hospital is in Williams Lake which also has numerous resources such as equipment and professional services for mining and mineral processing.

5.4 Infrastructure

The property is well situated with regard to local infrastructure. Paved highway 97, the BC rail line and a B.C. Hydro transmission line are all located west of the property near the towns of 100 Mile House and Williams Lake (Figure 2). Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn by gravity from a number of creeks in the vicinity of the property. The nearest railway is the B.C. Railway which parallels Highway 97 and has sidings both at Williams Lake and 100 Mile House. This leads to the nearest port at Vancouver, B.C. The total distance to Vancouver is approximately 500 kilometres.

5.5 Physiography

The Skyfire Property is located in the Quesnel Highland on the eastern side of the Interior Plateau physiographic region. The property is situated mainly on a northwest trending plateau-like ridge northwest of Eureka Peak that drops off gently to the north into the Horsefly River valley, and steeply to the southwest into the McKusky Creek / Crooked Lake valley and to the northeast into the Mackay River valley. This ridge was given the name Eureka Ridge by Jenkins (2008). Elevations in the area reach a high of approximately 2300 metres at the top of Eureka Mountain and a low of approximately 1000 metres in the river valleys. Elevations on Eureka Ridge, in the centre of the Property, range from about 1200 to 1500 metres.

Several creeks drain the Property in a south to southwesterly direction from Eureka Ridge. These creeks drain into McKusky Creek which flows northwesterly into the Horsefly River. Other creeks drain the northern side of Eureka Ridge into the MacKay River and thence into the Horsefly River. The westerly edge of the property is drained by the Horsefly River. There are sufficient timber and water resources available for exploration and development purposes.

Table 2. List of Assessment Reports, Skyfire Property

Report No.	Year	Title	Author	Pages	Property Name	Operator
12231	1983	Geochemical Report on the CL Claim Group, Horsefly Lake area	Rowe, Jeffrey D.	19	CL	Regional Resources Ltd.
12232	1983	Geochemical Report on the JB Claim Group, Horsefly Lake area	Rowe, Jeffrey D.	22	JB	Regional Resources Ltd.
13313	1984	Geologic and Geochemical Report on the Phyl Claim	Turner, James A.	25	Phyl	Newmont Ex. of Can.
15363	1986	Report on the Topper Property	Freeze, J.C.	41	Topper	World Cement Industries Inc.
29856	2008	Geophysical Report of Exploration on the Addie 2 Property	Jenkins, David M.	80	Addie 2	Dajin Resources Corp.
30540	2009	Geochemical and Geological Report on the Addie 2 Property	Saghezchi, Mahdad	404	Addie 2	Dajin Resources Corp.
32745	2011	Till Geochemistry and Ice Flow Investigations on the Addie 2 Property	Levson, Vic	82	Addie 2	Dajin Resources Corp.

6 History

6.1 Regional Studies

A number of regional surficial geology and till geochemical studies have been conducted in the region around the Skyfire property. These include surficial geology mapping to the west and south by Tipper (1971a, b, and c) and Plouffe (2009a, b) and Quaternary stratigraphy work by Clague (1987, 1988).

Methods of till geochemistry for mineral exploration in the Cordillera are described by Levson (2001) and a number of till geochemical studies conducted for mineral exploration purposes in surrounding areas of the Interior Plateau are described by Levson and Giles (1997). Plouffe et al. (2009, 2010) discuss the ice flow history and regional geochemistry, including gold grain content of tills, in the Bonaparte Lake map area to the southwest of the Addie 2 property. Regional bedrock geology mapping has been conducted by Bloodgood (1990), Panteleyev (1996) and Struik (1988).

6.2 Early Exploration

Previous exploration work was conducted by a number of authors in the 1980's and early 1990's on the former Toppergold claims, located on the southernmost part of the Skyfire property. This work resulted in several geological, geochemical and geophysical reports by Kregosky (1984a, b, 1985), Freeze (1987), Symonds (1988, 1989a, b, 1991) and Borovic (1990, 1992, 1993). Geochemical work relevant to the Skyfire property was summarized by Jenkins (2007).

6.3 Regional Resources – 1983

The first reported exploration work on the Property was done by Regional Resources in 1983 (Rowe, 1983, 1982a). This work involved geochemical sampling on the CL and JB claims which were located in the southwest and northwest corners of the current Skyfire Property. A total of 40 soils samples and 2 silt samples were collected on the CL claims and 144 soil and 7 rock samples were collected from the JB claims. Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, As and Fe. Several weakly anomalous silver and gold values were detected (Rowe, 1983, 1983a).

6.4 Newmont Exploration Inc. – 1984

In 1984, Newmont Exploration did geological mapping and collected 314 soil samples on the Phyl claim (Turner, 1984). This claim covered the central part of the current Skyfire Property. Soil samples returned moderately high values for Ag, ranging from 0.1 to 8.6 parts per million. The highest values occurred within a northwest trending area 1 kilometre wide by 1.2 kilometres long. There was a general correlation between elevated Ag and elevated As values. Some samples were also weakly anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn, and Au. Turner (1984) suggested that the anomalous soil samples might correlate with the extent of underlying sedimentary units but that overburden cover in some areas might also be limiting the effectiveness of soil sampling to detect subsurface mineralization. Trenching in anomalous areas was recommended (Turner, 1984)

6.5 World Cement Industries – 1986

In 1986 World Cement Industries did geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling and heavy mineral concentrate sampling of silt samples on the Topper 5 mineral claim. This claim covered the southern part of the current Skyfire Property. A soil sampling grid was established with 193 samples collected at 50 metre intervals on lines spaced 200 metres apart. This grid covered the upper parts of the Spin Creek drainage basin and tied into an earlier grid done in 1985 that covered the area east of the current property boundary

(Kregosky 1984a, 1984b, 1985). The 1986 program also involved rock chip sampling of quartz sweats, veins, and stockworks and all pyritic rocks and the collection of 5 heavy mineral concentrate samples from creeks draining the south part of the ridge currently covered by the Skyfire Property. Freeze (1986) reported that two of the sites on Spin Creek contained visible gold in the concentrate samples. Anomalous levels of Ag and Au were also reported for several soil samples collected on the Topper 5 claim.

6.6 Dajin Resources – 2006-2008

Previous geochemical work on the Skyfire property included a soil sampling program in the summer of 2006 by Dajin Resources Corp. (Jenkins, 2007). Soil samples were collected along 9 sample lines spaced at 500 metres, covering more than 25 square kilometres. Three anomalous gold trends were identified. A stream sampling program also found gold on several streams draining the relatively steep slopes on the claims. This work led to a large soil, stream sediment and rock sampling program in 2007 by Dajin Resources Corp. (Saghezchi, 2008). A total of 4,490 soil samples were collected on the property on a line spacing of 100 metres. The main objective of the program was to better define the anomalous gold and arsenic areas found in the previous soil and stream sediment sampling. An anomalous trend of gold and arsenic striking about 300° was reported on the western side of the property. On the eastern side a second area of high gold and arsenic values (values to over 1500 ppb Au) with a similar trend was identified.

Channel samples from knotted graphitic phyllite in the area yielded up to 140 ppb gold (Saghezchi, 2008). Geological mapping was also completed by Saghezchi (2008) and a petrologic report on selected samples was provided by Payne (2007). A helicopter-borne AeroTEM System (electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric) survey was flown on part of the Property by Aeroquest International in 2007 (Garrie, 2007; Jenkins, 2008).

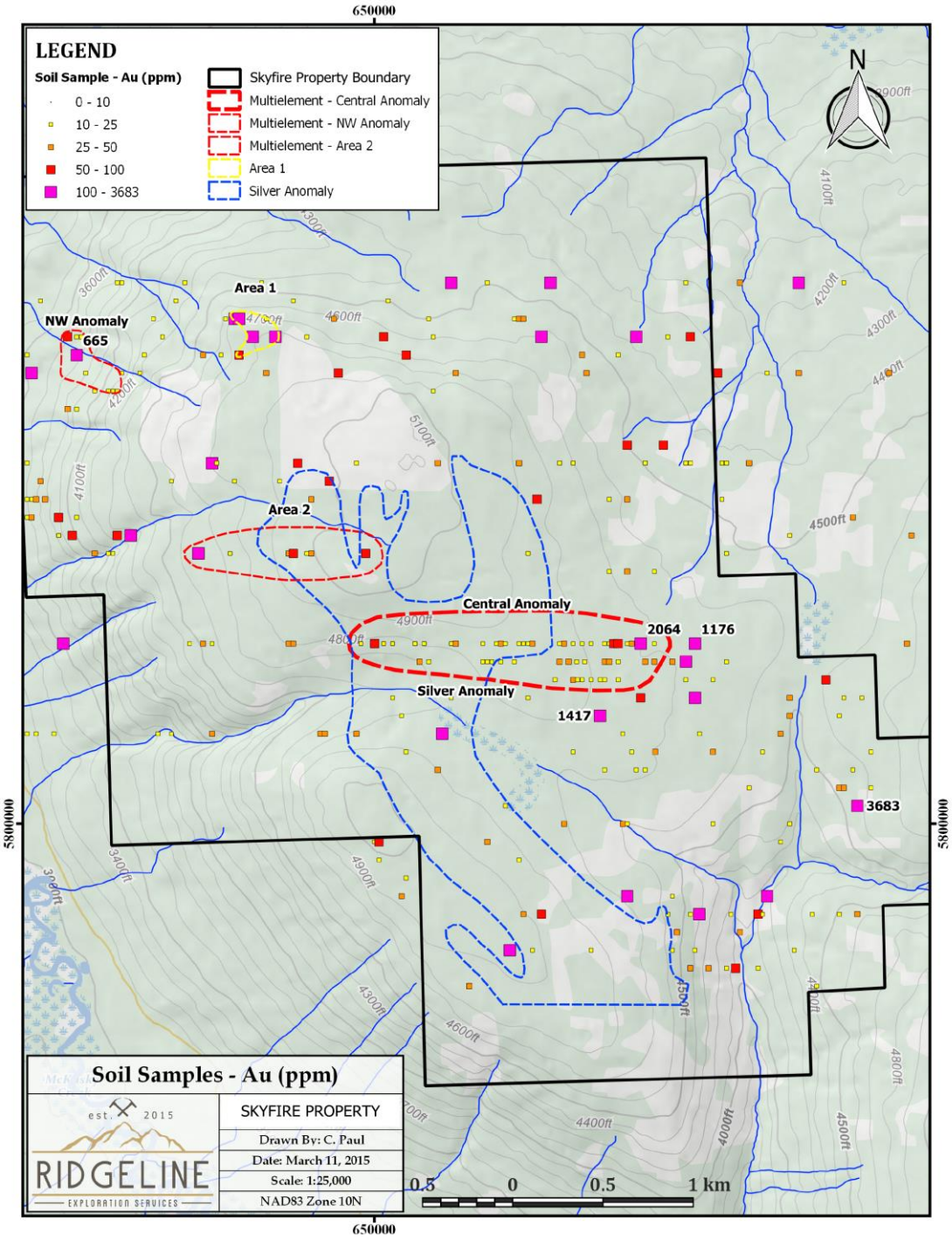

Figure 4. Au anomalies in soil. Source: Ridgeline Exploration Services. Data from Dajin Resources, 2006 and 2007 soil sampling surveys (Jenkins, 2006, Saghezchi, 2008).

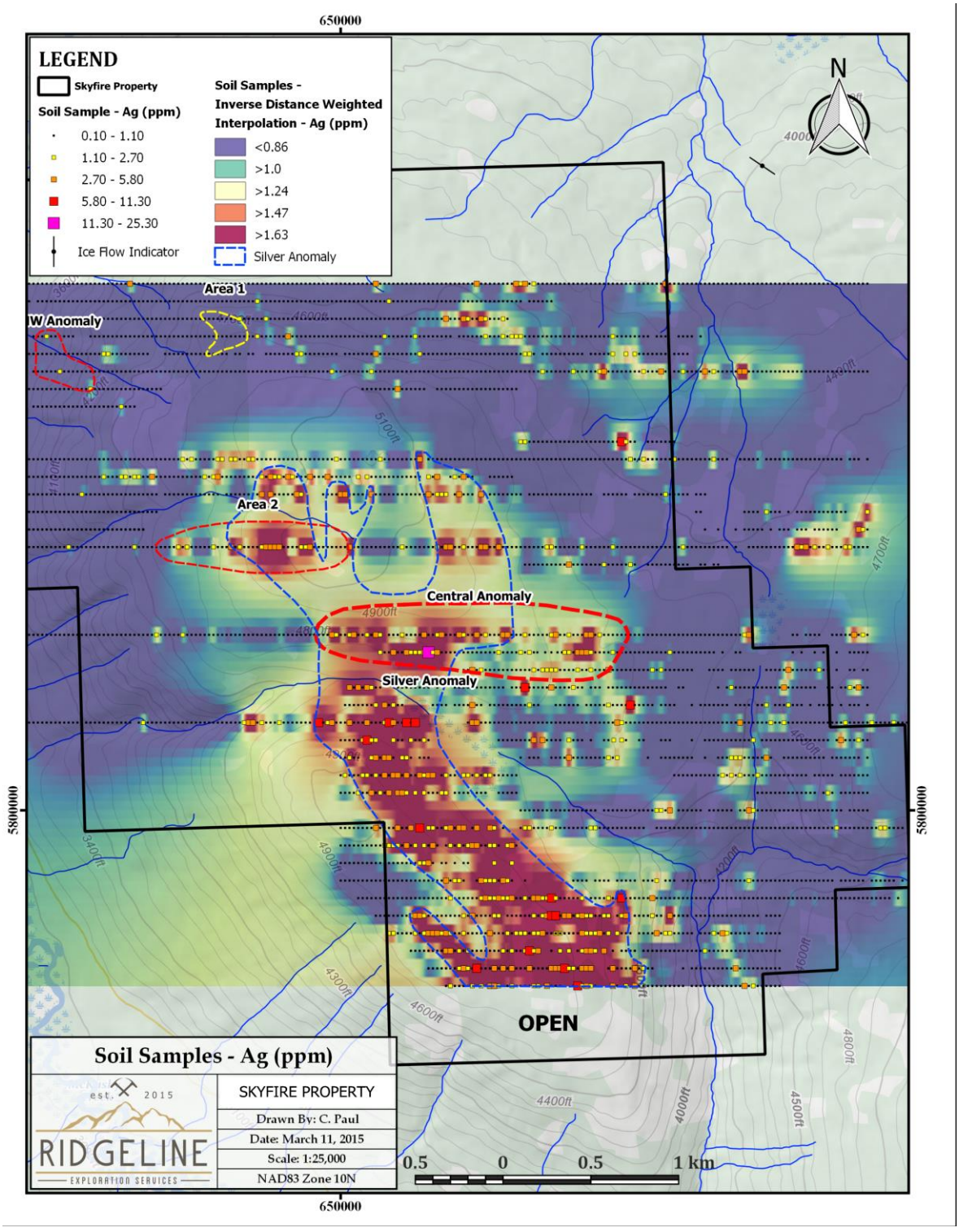

Figure 5. Ag anomalies in soil. Source: Ridgeline Exploration Services. Data from Dajin Resources, 2006 and 2007 soil sampling surveys (Jenkins, 2006, Saghezchi, 2008).

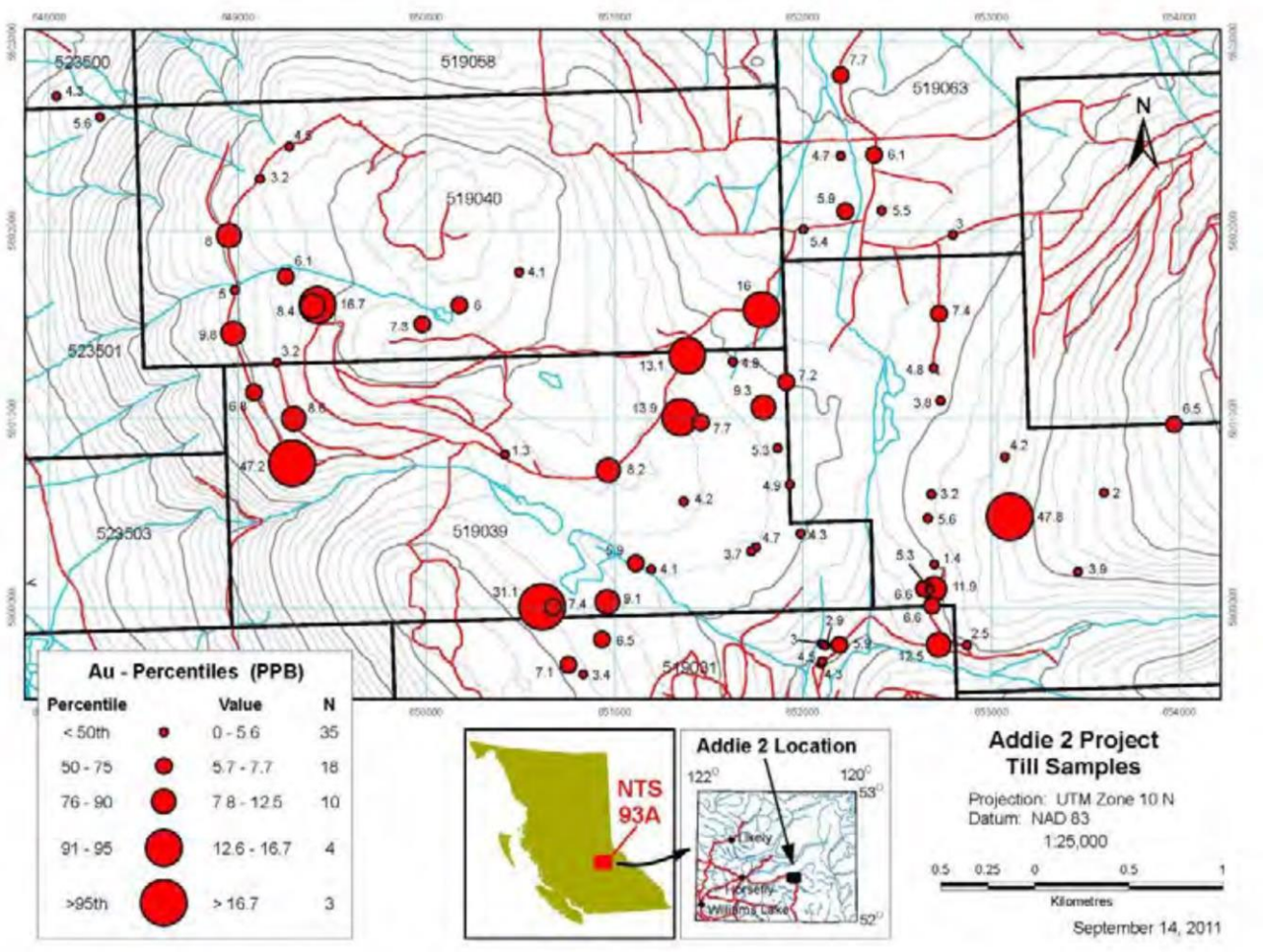

Figure 6. Au in till samples. Source: Levson, 2011.

6.7 Dajin Resources – 2011

In 2011 Dajin Resources Corp. implemented a Quaternary geology study to follow-up on results of previous soil geochemical sampling programs (Jenkins, 2007, Saghezchi, 2008). The main purpose of the follow-up work was to determine the origin of the high gold concentrations in soils in various parts of the property (Levson, 2011). The work focused on determining the types of sediments that the original soil anomalies were developed in, re-sampling of sites to replicate results and up-ice sampling in till covered areas. Primary target areas for the detailed follow-up work were identified from existing soil geochemistry and geological data compiled in ArcGIS format. At total of 130 till samples were collected in June 2011. Spatial analysis of the geochemical data, including mapping of coincident multi-element, multi-site geochemical anomalies, was conducted. The results of the geochemical analyses were compared with surficial geology data to further refine target areas. Air photo

interpretation was conducted to identify regional ice flow patterns, surficial material types, outcrop locations and areas with thin versus thick cover.

Levson (2011) concluded that the highest anomalous gold values in soils investigated on the property were found to be in colluvial or residual soils on relatively steep slopes. Two gold exploration target areas with multi-element, multi-site anomalies in colluvial sediments were identified. Levson (2011) recommended further exploration, including detailed mapping, sampling, trenching and/or drilling, in both areas. In addition, elevated metal concentrations were found in several till covered areas indicating the presence of a number of potentially significant gold source areas in up-ice locations. Levson (2011) recommended more detailed till sampling and exploration be conducted to evaluate the prospectivity of these areas.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Eureka Peak and Spanish Lake areas lay within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt, adjacent to the Omineca Belt - Intermontane Belt tectonic boundary. It represents a convergent zone between the arc related Quesnel Terrane and parautochthonous Barkerville Terrane. The boundary is defined by the Eureka thrust (Bloodgood, 1990). Correlation of features across the boundary has established the structural continuity in the region and recognition of structural features common to both terranes which developed in response to plate convergence. The deformational history involves two phases of coaxial folding, accompanied by extensive pressure solution, and later overprinting by northeast trending fractures. Synchronous with first phase deformation, thrust faults and detachment surfaces developed, primarily along stratigraphic contacts due to contrasting rheologies of the adjacent lithologies. Second phase deformation established the regional map pattern, folding both the fault surfaces and the tectonic boundary.

Synchronous to the deformation, regional metamorphism is evidenced by the growth of minerals characteristic of amphibolite facies in the Barkerville Terrane and greenschist facies in the Quesnel Terrane. Cleavage surfaces have acted as a locus along which pressure solution occurred, providing a pathway for the migration of fluids generated during regional metamorphism.

The bedrock geology of the region around the Skyfire claims was mapped by Campbell (1963, 1978) and Bloodgood (1990). This work defined a large northwest trending syncline that occurs on the east side of the property and an anticline extends northwesterly onto the west side of the property from the Crooked Lake area (Figure 7).

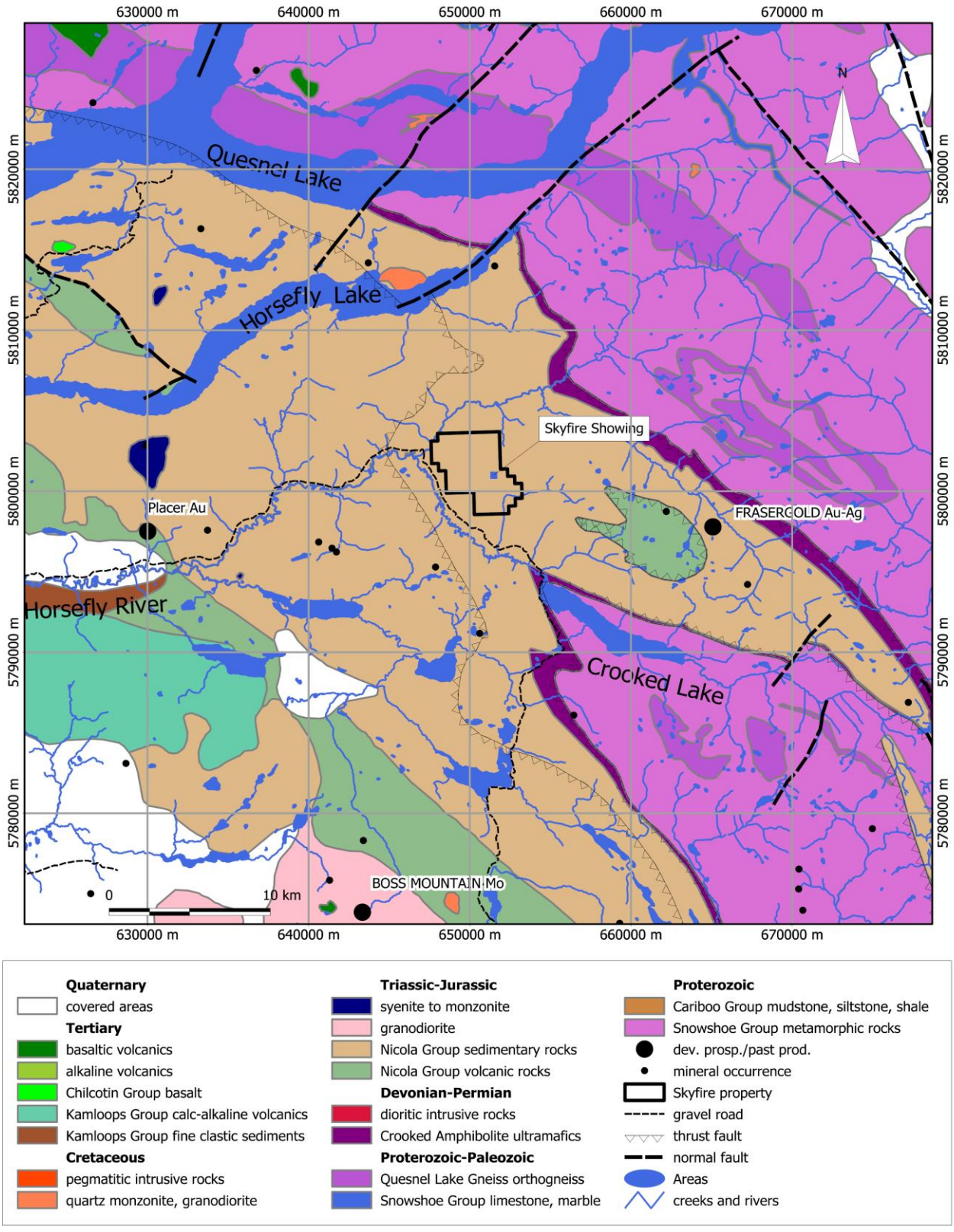

Figure 7. Regional geological setting, Skyfire Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines geospatial data.

Much of the Skyfire property is underlain by Middle to Upper Triassic Nicola Group banded slates and tuffs with minor fissile phyllites and limestone that correlate with Unit TRb of Bloodgood (1990). Gold mineralization in the region is known to occur in quartz veins within dark fine-grained rocks often referred to as the black phyllite (Unit TRa of Bloodgood, 1990). These rocks occur in the core of the large anticline described above and are in part believed to be correlative with Bloodgood's unit 4 which hosts the Frasergold prospect (Borovic, 1990).

The regional geology of the area around the Skyfire Property is dominated by Middle Triassic to Early Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks, represented by the Quesnel River Group and the Nicola Group, respectively (Figure 7). Petrologic and geochemical studies suggest protoliths of island arc and marginal basin affinities (Bloodgood, 1987a). The Quesnel Terrane structurally overlies the Barkerville Terrane, represented by Hadrynian to early Paleozoic metasediments of the Snowshoe Group and the Late Devonian to Middle Mississippian Quesnel Lake gneiss. The base of the Quesnel Terrane is marked by mylonitized mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Crooked amphibolite.

Mineral exploration within the Triassic black phyllites has been ongoing since the Barkerville gold rush. Three mineral deposit types have been recognized within the area, all of which have important structural and stratigraphic controls. Remobilization of gold and sulphide minerals during regional metamorphism is characteristic of syngenetic lode gold mineralization. Porphyry copper mineralization occurs in association with alkalic stocks within the metavolcanic Nicola succession. Vein mineralization associated with zones of intense listwanite and carbonate-silica alteration has also been recognized. In each case, fracture formation and cleavage development accompanying regional metamorphism and deformation have provided the pathway for the migration of hydrothermal and mineralizing fluids.

7.2 Property and Local Geology

Property scale geological mapping covering part of the current Skyfire Property (Figure 5) was conducted by Saghezchi (2008). Most of the area mapped is underlain by middle to late Triassic Quesnel River group black phyllites (Bloodgood, 1990). Saghezchi (2008) mapped a chlorite schist unit in close contact with graphitic phyllites and siltstones on the property. In addition, a 300 metre by 4 kilometre band of metavolcanic tuffs was mapped just north of the chlorite schist unit and a metadacite unit occurs on the eastern part of the Property.

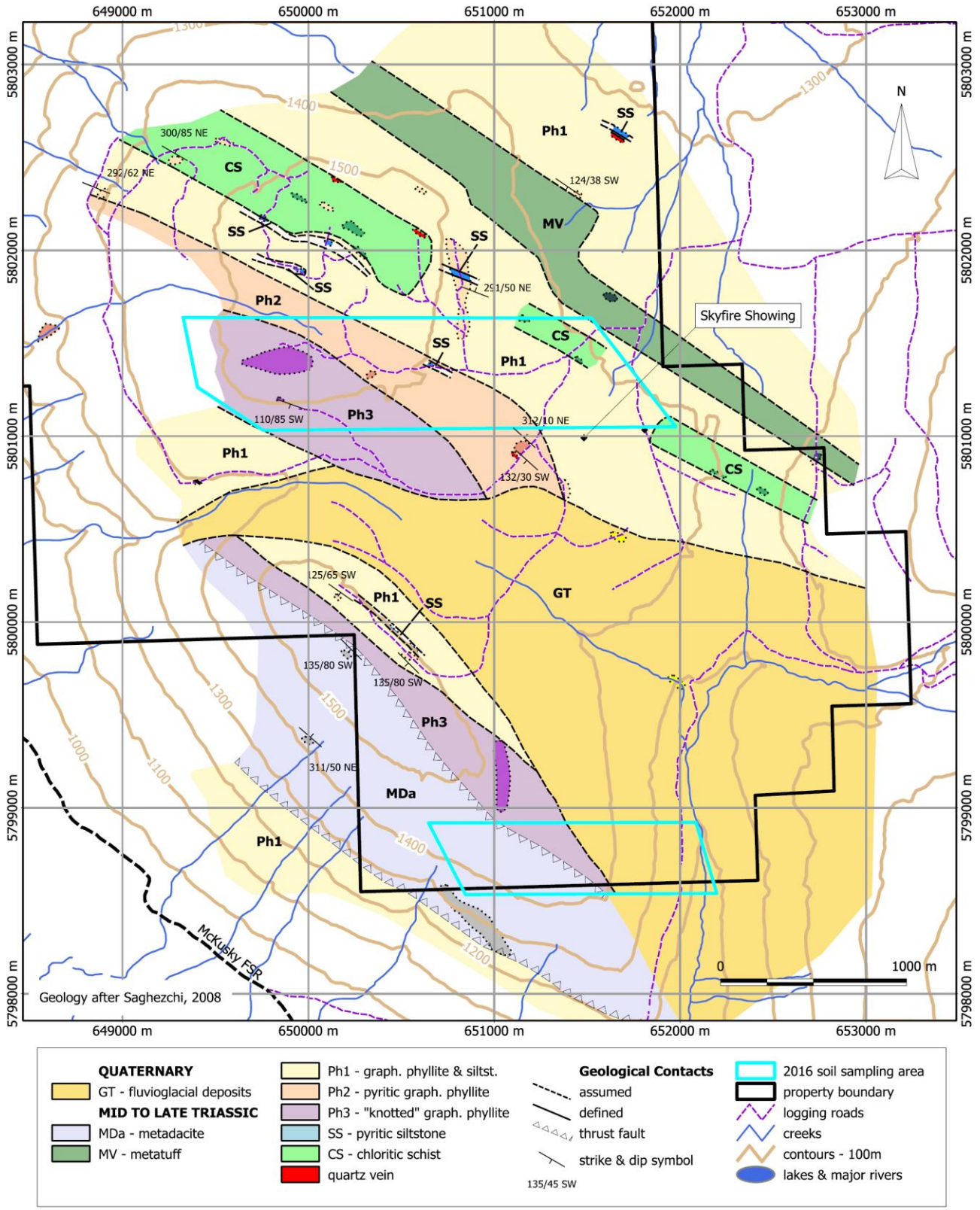

Figure 8. Geology of the Skyfire Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using geologic data from Saghezchi, 2008.

7.2.1 Phyllites

Most of the Skyfire property is underlain by graphitic phyllites, which range from less than 1 centimetre laminations of graphitic phyllite/argillite with highly oxidized partings between bedding planes (unit Ph1) to laminated pyrite bearing graphitic phyllites (unit Ph2), to knotted phyllites with porphyroblasts of iron oxide (unit Ph3). Locally the Ph1 unit is comprised of laminated graphitic phyllites with quartz veinlets and stockworks. Geochemical sampling of these phyllites and quartz veins by Dajin in 2006 and 2007 did not detect any anomalous metal concentrations. This phyllite unit strikes northwest and dips steeply to moderately to the NE and SW as a result of internal folding. In a few localities this unit appears with less than 1centimetre pyrite cubes which in most parts are partially oxidized.

Outcrops of phyllite in the west central part of the property locally contain porphyroblasts of weathered iron oxides that range in size from a few millimetres to 1 centimetre. This phyllite unit (Ph3) is commonly referred to as the “knotted “phyllite. Similar rocks elsewhere are known to host gold bearing quartz veins and veinlets. On the Skyfire property, several anomalous soil samples with Au values over 90 ppb were collected near outcrops of this unit. Dajin carried out a program of channel sampling of “knotted” phyllite (Saghezchi, 2008). One sample returned a moderately anomalous value 140.9 ppb Au. Like other lithologic units on the property, the “knotted” phyllite strikes northwest and dips moderately to steeply northeast and southwest. The unit underlies an area at least 700 metres long by 400 metres wide (Figure 8). The northwestern and southeastern extents of this unit are unknown due to thick bush and overburden cover.

7.2.2 Siltstone

Siltstone on the Skyfire property (unit SS) occurs mainly within unit Ph1 (Figure 8). These outcrops range from thin 1 centimetre interbeds in phyllite to massive pyrite bearing beds up to 30 centimetres thick. The siltstone typically contains a few veinlets of quartz with low sulphide content. Chip sampling by Dajin from this unit did not produce any encouraging result (Saghezchi, 2008). Where the siltstone is in contact with chlorite schist it often contains 3-5% secondary pyrite as cubes up to 1 centimetre in diameter.

7.2.3 Chlorite Schist

Massive light green chlorite schist (unit CS), in part interbedded with graphitic phyllite and siltstone of unit Ph1 crops out in a northwest striking, steep northeast dipping discontinuous bands or lenses that vary from 250-350 metres wide(Figure 8). The schist hosts abundant veinlets of milky quartz with no apparent sulphides (Saghezchi, 2008). Sampling by Dajin

did not return any anomalous gold values. Saghezchi (2008) suggests this unit might correlate with the Chlorite Schist/ Crooked Amphibolite unit which elsewhere hosts gold bearing quartz veins.

7.2.4 Metavolcanics

Two hundred to three hundred metres north of the Chlorite Schist unit, there is a band of chloritic metatuffs (unit MV). The metamorphic grade is greenschist. To the south in thrust contact with phyllite unites Ph3 and Ph1 is northwest trending band of metadacite (unit MDa). This unit overlies the graphitic phyllite (Ph1) unit. Few outcrops of metadacite have been observed. Chip samples from this rock type did not produce encouraging results (Saghezchi, 2008). Petrographic analyses of samples from this unit were described as a metamorphosed dacite tuff that contains minor megacrysts of plagioclase in a well foliated groundmass dominated by plagioclase with lesser sericite and quartz. Ankerite forms abundant disseminated subhedral to euhedral porphyroblasts (Saghezchi, 2008).

7.2.5 Quartz veins

Quartz veins with iron oxide stains and sulphides, sometimes as wide as 2-3 metres have been observed in outcrop on the Property. Two such veins occur along the northeast contact between chlorite schist and phyllite (Figure 8). A quartz vein also occurs parallel to a band of siltstone within unit Ph1 in the northeast corner of the property and within unit Ph2 northeast of the “knotted” phyllite unit (Ph3).

7.2.6 Glacial till

Most of southeast slopes of the Skyfire Property are covered by a layer of glacial till which has a thickness of up to 5 to 6 metres (unit GT).

7.3 Mineral Occurrences

There are no documented MINFILE mineral occurrences on the Skyfire Property. However, prospecting in 2016 did locate mineralized subcrop with significant Ag values and this occurrence is referred to in this report as the Skyfire showing.

8 Deposit Types

Mineral exploration within the Triassic black phyllites in the study area has been ongoing since the Barkerville gold rush began in the 1850’s (Bloodgood, 1990). Two main mineral deposit types are the target of exploration efforts in the Eureka Peak area: vein mineralization, possibly associated with listwanite and carbonate-silica alteration, and

syngenetic lode gold mineralization reflecting remobilization of gold during regional metamorphism. Both mineral deposit types have strong structural and stratigraphic controls with fracture formation and cleavage development providing the pathway for the migration of hydrothermal and mineralizing fluids (Bloodgood, 1990).

Sediment hosted vein deposits (gold in quartz veins hosted by shale and siltstone) host large gold deposits in many parts of the world. The geologic setting of this type of deposit is similar to that observed in the Eureka Peak area including the presence of passive margin shales deformed in a thrust and fold belt, quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, sericitic alteration, bleaching of host rocks, abundant fine to coarse pyrite cubes, and trace to minor amounts of arsenopyrite and stibnite, W, Bi, and Te. Sediment hosted gold occurrences hosted in black phyllitic metasediments are currently being explored in the region at the Spanish Mountain and Frasergold prospects. Mineralization at the Frasergold deposit occurs in quartz veins with coarse particulate gold in segregations of stringers, veins, boudins and mullions. Pervasive low grade gold mineralization is also found within the knotted phyllite strata where quartz is absent (Campbell and Giroux, 2009).

9 Exploration

In 2016, Mansa conducted a program of prospecting, soil and rock geochemical sampling and a ground magnetometer survey targeting areas of previously determined soil geochemical anomalies (Paul, in preparation). This work was contracted to Ridgeline Exploration Services and was under the supervision of C. Paul. A total of 309 soil and 26 rock samples were collected and a ground magnetometer geophysical survey was conducted over 540 hectares of the Property. A Statement of Work was filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on January 19, 2017 by C. Paul claiming $98,982.40 in assessment credit for the work done in 2016 (Event No. 5634118).

9.1 Soil Geochemistry

The results of the 2016 soil sampling program are presented in Figures 9-12. The sampling was done in two grids referred to here as the North and South Grids. Plots of Ag and Au values using colour coded and proportional symbols to highlight anomalies are presented in Figures 9 and 10. Anomaly levels are based on standard deviations from the mean as calculated by the author using Manifold GIS software. As shown in Figure 9, Ag is moderately to strongly anomalous,especially within previously defined anomaly areas. As shown in Figure 10, Au soil anomalies are more widely scattered in the North Grid, and only a few isolated samples are anomalous in the South Grid.

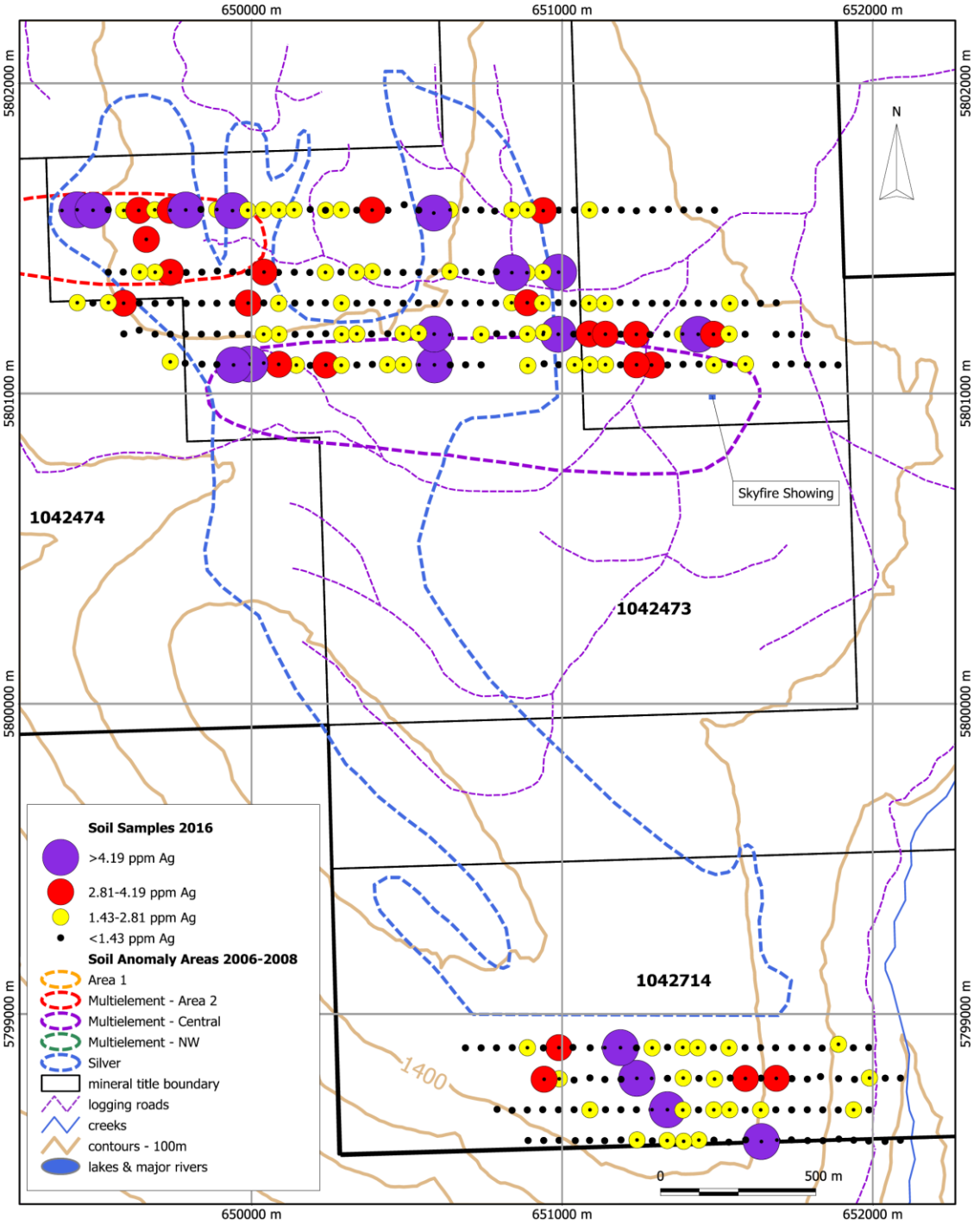

Figure 9. Map showing colour-coded proportional symbols for Ag in soil samples. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using 2016 geochemical data provided by Ridgeline Explorations Services.

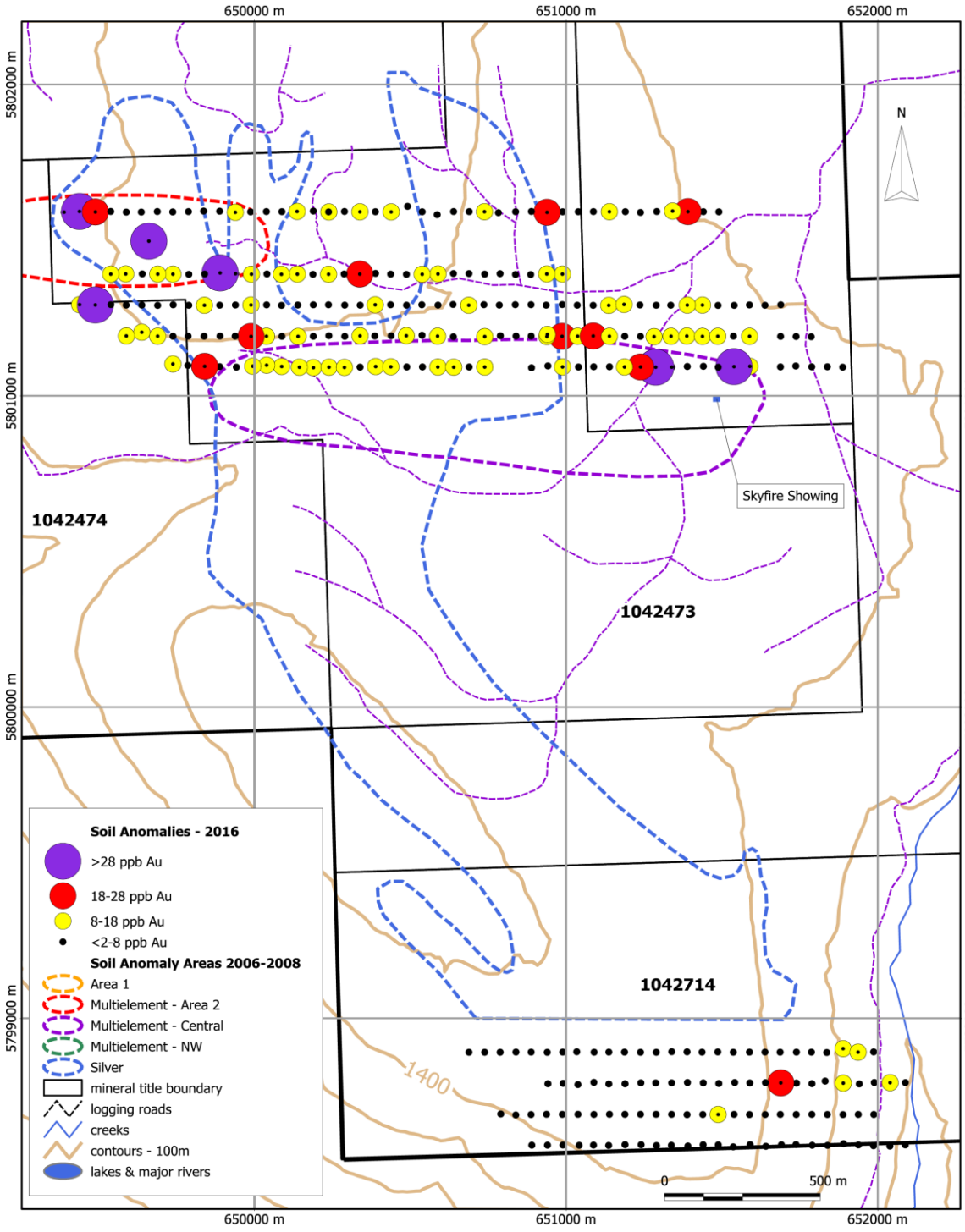

Figure 10. Map showing colour coded proportional symbols for Au in soil samples. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using2016 geochemical data provided by Ridgeline Explorations Services.

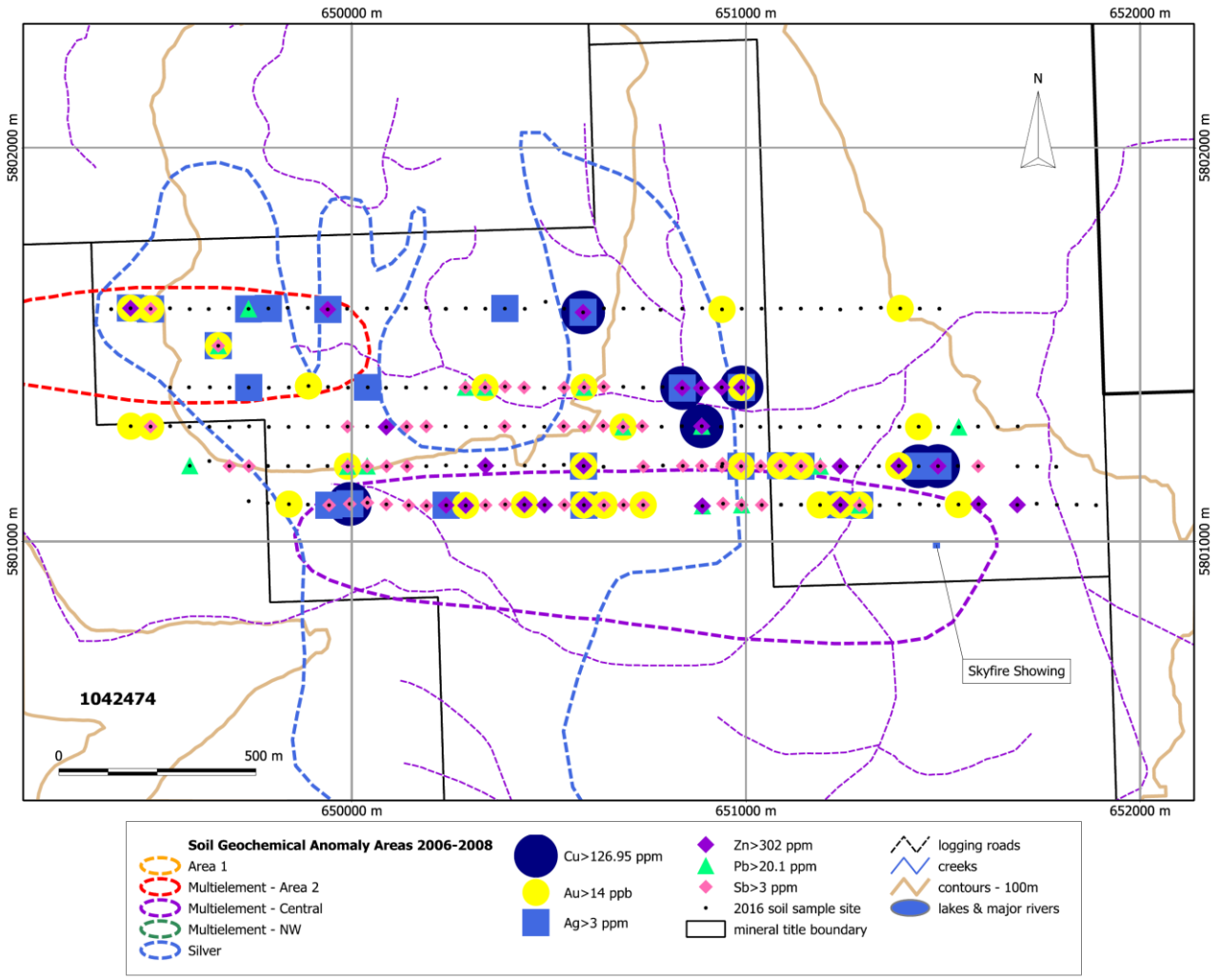

Figure 11. Map showing soil samples with Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb or Sb values > the 95th percentile, North Grid. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using geochemical data provided by Ridgeline Explorations Services. 95th percentile values calculated from combined dataset of 2006-2007 (4501) and 2016 (310) soil samples.

Figures 11 and 12 show multielement soil anomalies for the North and South Grids respectively using 95th percentiles thresholds for Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb and Sb. These percentiles were calculated by the author using the 4501 samples collected by Dajin between 2006 and 2008 and the 309 samples collected by Mansa in 2016. A number of strong, multielement anomalies occur on both the North and South Grids. Of particular interest are coincident Cu-Ag-Sb anomalies as these elements are also anomalous in rock samples from the new Skyfire showing. Two such soil anomalies occur approximately 200 metres north of the Skyfire showing (Figure 11).

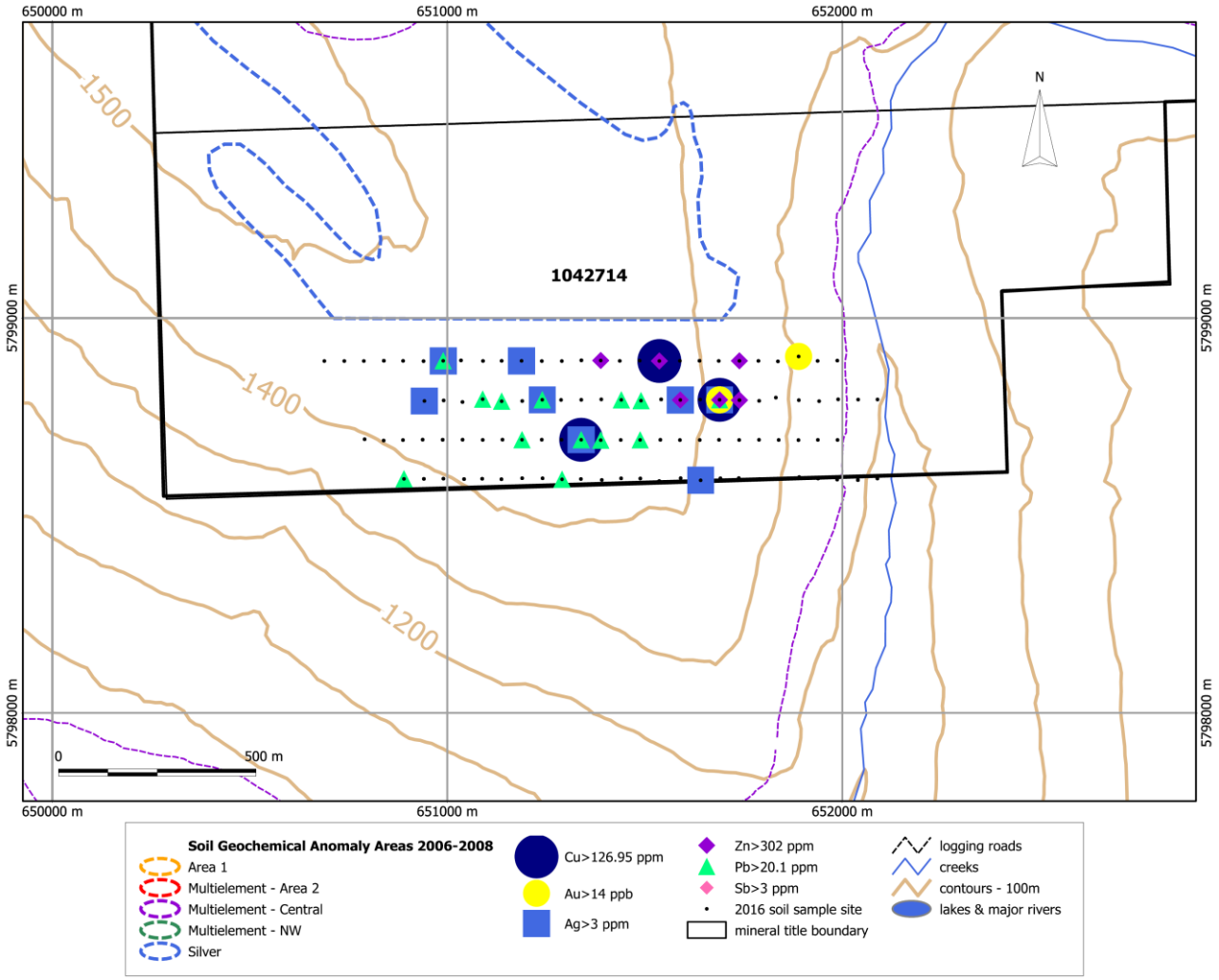

Figure 12. Map showing soil samples with Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb or Sb values > the 95th percentile, South Grid. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using geochemical data provided by Ridgeline Explorations Services. 95th percentile values calculated from combined dataset of 2006-2007 (4501) and 2016 (310) soil samples.

Three strong multielement anomalies were also identified on the South Grid. The presence of anomalous Ag values in a number of samples indicates that the Ag soil anomaly delineated by previous work continues further south (Figure 12).

9.2 Rock Geochemistry

A total of 26 rock samples were collected in 2016. Results for Ag, Au, Cu, Zn, As and Sb are given in Table 3. Sample locations are shown on Figure 12. Samples were analyzed by MS Analytical Laboratories located in Langley B.C. Only one sample, CP-CUT-014, contained significant metal concentrations returning 262 ppm Ag, 0.195 ppm Au, 1013.4 ppm Cu, 386 ppm Zn, and 859.65 ppm Sb. This sample was collected by C. Paul from subcrop exposed at the base of an overturned tree (Photo 2). The sample is described as

containing milky to glassy quartz veins cutting pyritic black shale (Photo 3). Sulphide minerals tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite were observed in the sample. Subcrop of gossanous black graphitic phyllite that is pitted with centimeter scale oxidized pyrite cubes has been exposed at the base of the overturned tree (Photo 2). A sample of this phyllite (CP-CUT-015) did not contain significant metal values (Table 3).

Table 3. Analytical results for 2016 rock geochemical samples, Skyfire Property.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Occurrence	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
A2018563	651013	5798402	Float	0.06	0.0025	3.8	20	1.8	0.025
A2018564	650737	5798572	Float	0.08	0.0025	9	13	4.3	0.28
CP-CUT-001	650942	5798699	Float	0.08	0.0025	29.9	19	0.9	0.025
CP-CUT-002	651393	5798697	Float	0.28	0.0025	17	275	38.6	0.21
CP-CUT-003	649659	5801499	Subcrop	0.26	0.0025	29	171	54.7	3.33
CP-CUT-004	649555	5801483	Outcrop	0.07	0.0025	3	134	57.3	1.1
CP-CUT-005	649557	5801478	Outcrop	0.14	0.0025	6.2	149	144.7	3.08
CP-CUT-006	649555	5801479	Outcrop	0.18	0.0025	6.8	90	62.8	1.91
CP-CUT-007	649569	5801489	Outcrop	2.81	0.0025	27.3	109	105.1	1.67
CP-CUT-008	649570	5801493	Subcrop	0.39	0.0025	42.1	159	90.5	1.24
CP-CUT-009	649568	5801509	Outcrop	0.63	0.0025	17.3	44	5.6	3.61
CP-CUT-010	649569	5801502	Outcrop	0.51	0.0025	93.1	154	129	1.7
CP-CUT-011	649579	5801516	Float	0.63	0.073	54.4	152	60.4	3.51
CP-CUT-012	651804	5801047	Subcrop	0.14	0.005	71.8	72	12.6	0.45
CP-CUT-013	651438	5800916	Float	1.61	0.0025	55	148	7.3	1.52
CP-CUT-014	651490	5800994	Subcrop	262	0.195	1013.4	386	53.2	859.65
CP-CUT-015	651488	5800993	Subcrop	1.61	0.007	11.9	187	128.6	7.8
CP-CUT-016	651597	5800954	Float	1.51	0.0025	8.9	8	7.2	7.04
CP-CUT-017	651806	5801046	Float	0.05	0.0025	2.5	23	103.4	1.12
CUT-DR-001	650372	5800482	Subcrop	0.1	0.0025	3.1	25	3.3	0.29
CUT-DR-002	650373	5800529	Float	0.37	0.0025	66.1	229	28.3	0.39
CUT-DR-003	655224	5794235	Float	0.26	0.0025	23	74	11.7	0.87
CUT-DR-004	651816	5801015	Outcrop	0.16	0.0025	124.9	20	5.8	0.51
CUT-SD-001	650359	5800524	Subcrop	0.28	0.0025	6.6	21	4.5	0.27
OF-CUT-001	651804	5801049	Float	0.05	0.0025	2.8	27	96.9	0.64
OF-CUT-002	650269	5799237	Subcrop	0.72	0.0025	2.9	34	3.4	0.3

As shown in Table 3, sample CP-CUT-014 contained 262 ppm Ag (7.64 ounces per ton). It is assumed that the Ag is contained in the mineral tetrahedrite. This locality has been designated as the Skyfire Showing (Figure 12).

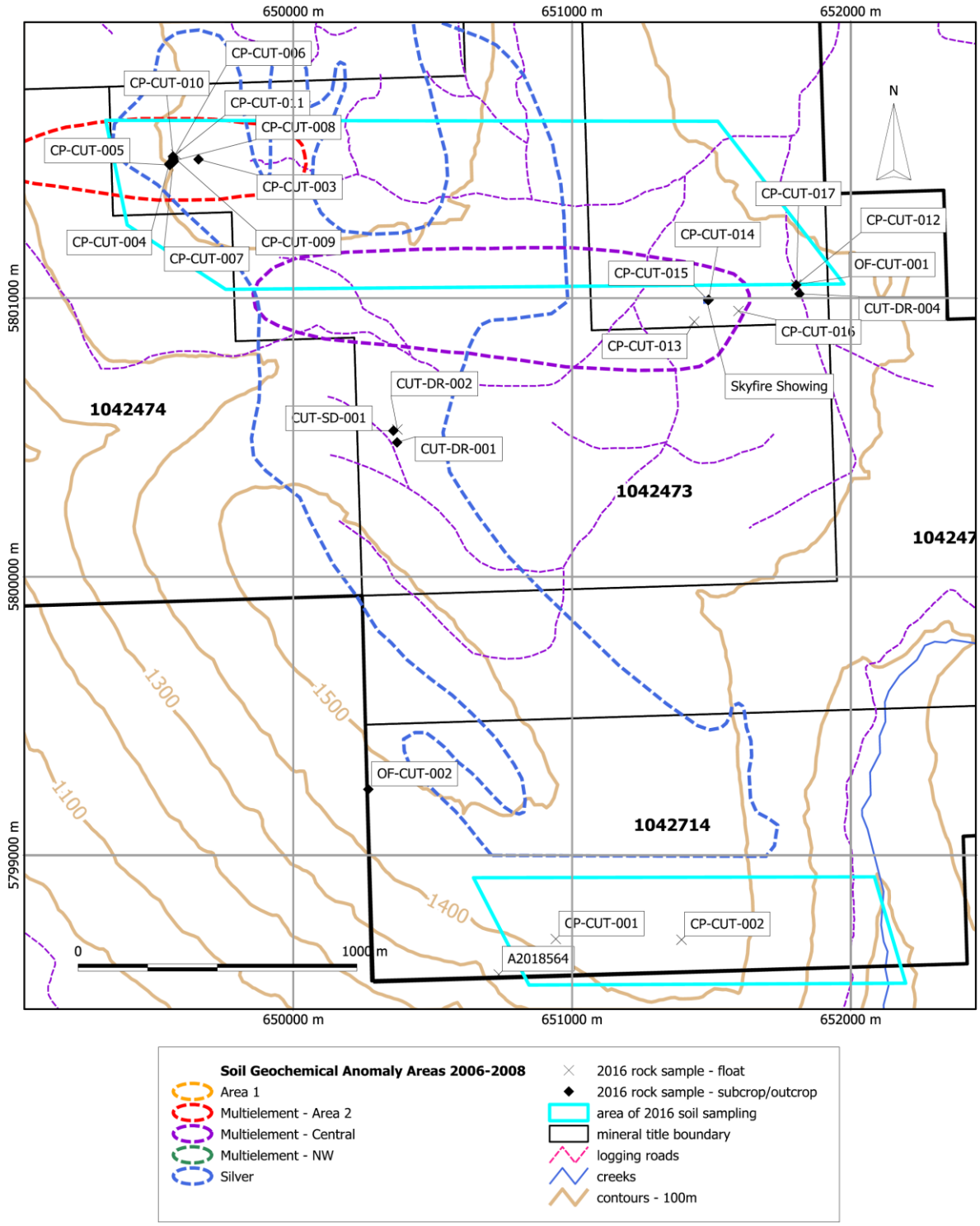

Figure 13. Location of rock samples collected in 2016. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from GPS sample location data provided by Ridgeline Exploration Services.

Photo 2. The writer and Dev Rishy-Maharaj at the new Skyfire showing. Photo taken by Chris Paul, October 24, 2016.

Photo 3. Angular quartz float with tetrahedrite at the new Skyfire showing. Photo taken by the writer, October 24, 2016.

9.3 Magnetometer Survey

A ground magnetometer survey was done on the Skyfire property in 2016. A colour contoured map of the total magnetic intensity (TMI) in nanoteslas (nT) superimposed on bedrock geology is shown in Figure 14. The 1st vertical gradient of this data (nT/m) is shown in Figure 15. The survey covered an area of 540 hectares along southwest-northeast trending survey lines (Figure 14). The survey was done by Ridgeline Exploration Services under the supervision of D. Rishy-Maharaj.

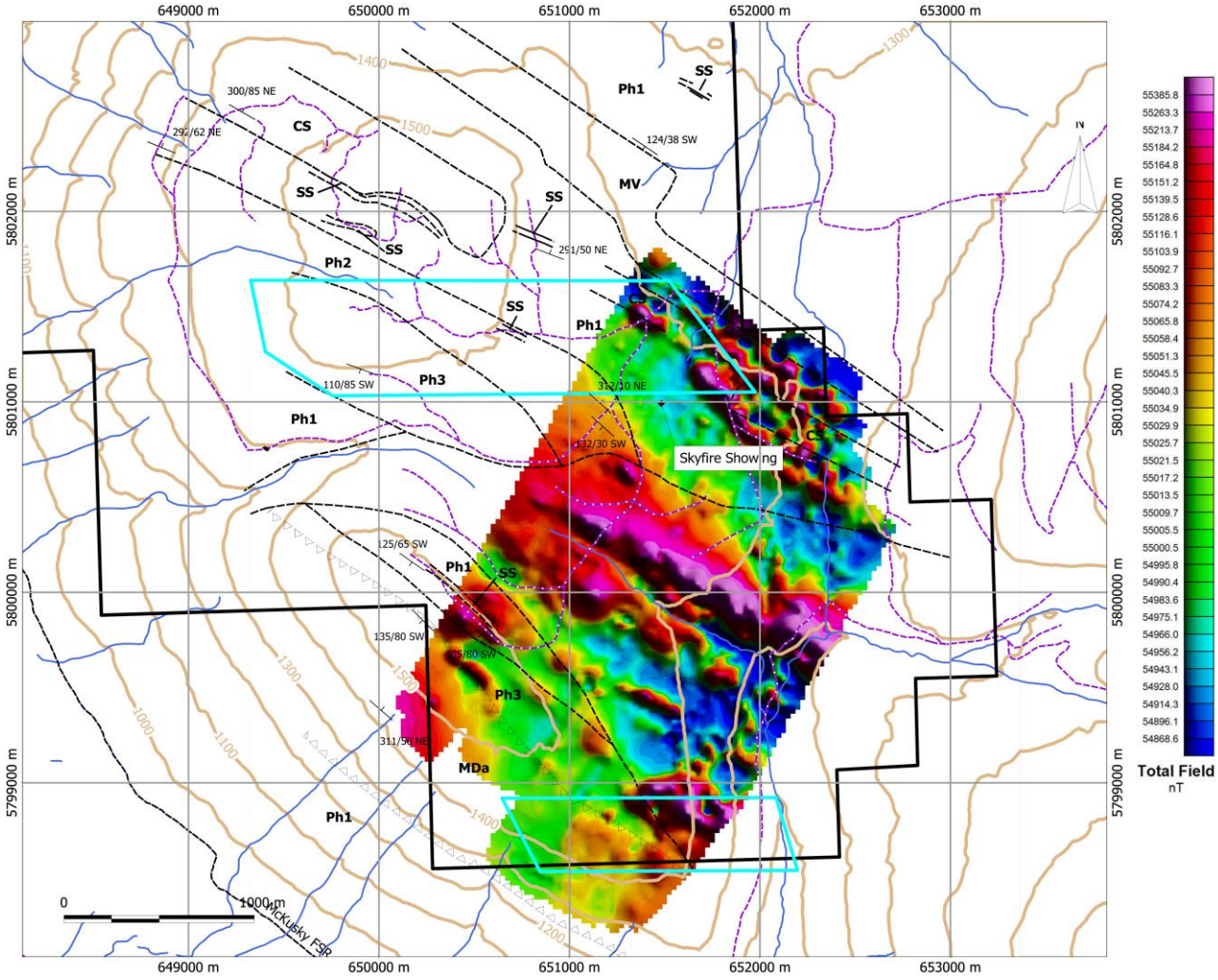

Figure 14. Map showing contoured Total Magnetic Intensity superimposed on bedrock geology. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using data provided by Ridgeline Explorations Services. See Figure 8 for geology and base map legend.

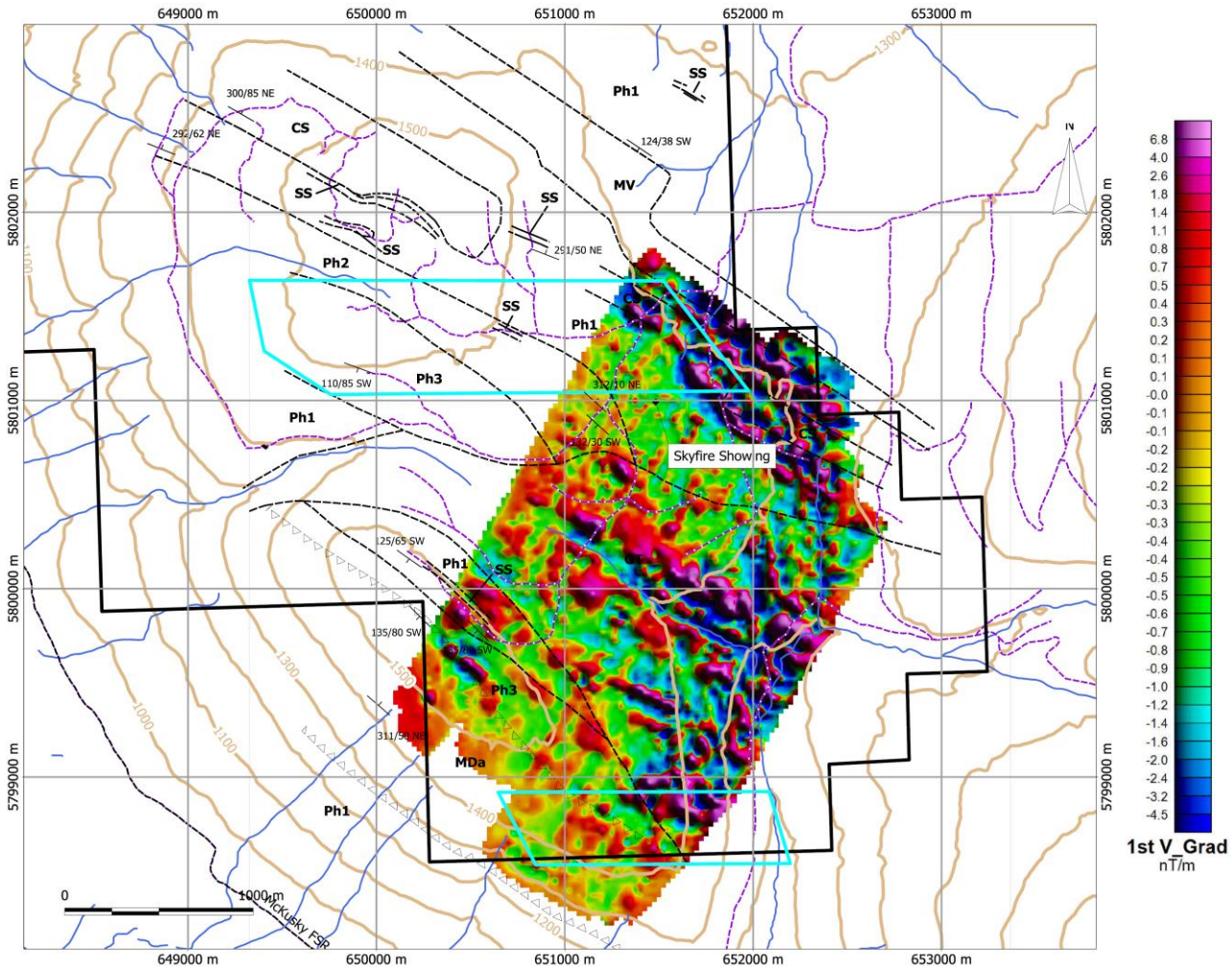

Figure 15. Map showing contoured 1st vertical gradient magnetic intensity superimposed on bedrock geology. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using data provided by Ridgeline Explorations Services. See Figure 8 for geology and base map legend.

As shown in Figure 14 magnetic highs in the northeast part of the survey grid appear to be associated with the occurrence of chlorite schist. Magnetic lows appear to be associated with the phyllite unit. The source of the strong northwest trending magnetic high in the center of the grid is not known. This area is covered with glacial till. This magnetic high may be due to a belt of metavolcanics (chlorite schist?) that underlie the covered area.

10 Drilling

No drilling has been done on the Skyfire Property which is still in the early stages of exploration.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The evaluation of the Skyfire Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Reports and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is described in the assessment reports. This work was done by reputable exploration companies that followed industry best practises in the collection and preparation of samples.

The following information regarding sample preparation, analyses and security procedures used for geochemical surveys conducted on the property is from Paul (personal communication).

All soil sample sites were marked in the field with labelled pink flagging tape. Field notes for each sample site were logged and recorded using QGIS software running on LG™ GPad tablets, with onboard GPS and GLONASS capabilities. As a backup, waypoints were also marked and labelled by Sample ID for each station using Garmin GPSmap62s handhelds. The Garmin UTM coordinates for each station were also hand-written in sample booklets as an extra backup. All digital data were backed up daily to PC and compiled in a database.

Soil samples collected in 2016 were analyzed by MS Analytical, Langley, B.C., an accredited analytical laboratory. Samples were dried and screen to 80 mesh. A 15 gram subsample of the screened material was then weighed and digested under heat in a 3:1 Aqua Regia solution. Following digestion, the sample was made up to volume with deionized water. The sample solution was then analyzed by both ICP-AES and ICP-MS.

The rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 millimetres, and then passed through a riffle splitter to obtain a homogenized 250 gram split. This sub-sample was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron. A 30 gram subsample of the prepared sample was weighed and digested under heat in a 3:1 aqua regia solution. Following digestion, the sample was made up to volume with deionized water. The sample solution was then analyzed by both ICP-AES and ICP-MS.

The collection and shipping of samples was done by Chris Paul. The writer is confident that the samples were kept secure by Mr. Paul and that they were not tampered with prior to arriving at the ALS Minerals laboratory.

A GEM Systems GSM-19 high-precision Overhauser Magnetometer and GSM-19 base station with GPS were utilized in conducting the ground magnetometer survey. The GSM-19 measures directly in nanoTeslas (nT) to a resolution of ±0.01 nT, with a sensitivity of 0.022

nT @ 1Hz, over a dynamic range of 20,000 – 120,000 nT and has a gradient tolerance of >10,000nT/m. The operating temperature range is -40° to +50° C.

The instrument has an integrated GPS and is time synchronized with the base station, allowing for diurnal corrections of positioning and magnetic readings for highly accurate data. The internal memory stores more than 5,000 readings in survey mode keeping track of time, date, station number, line number, magnetic field reading, and quality of the magnetic field reading. In base station mode the magnetometer stores up to 12,000 readings.

The data from the 2016 survey was input into a database and subsequently corrected for diurnal variation. Using Geosoft software, the 2016 corrected data along with the 1995/1996 corrected data was interpolated using various processing techniques including: analytical signal, first horizontal gradient, first vertical derivative and reduced-to-pole. Images of the processed and interpolated magnetic data were then exported in GeoTiff format.

12 Data Verification

The writer has examined the data collected by Ridgeline in 2016 and confirms that the data collection procedures are appropriate for current level of exploration being conducted on the Property. Sample collection and shipping procedures used by Ridgeline follow current industry best practises. The writer also examined original analytical certificates issued by MS analytical laboratory. The certificates indicate that MS performs internal checks and standard sample inserts and duplicate sampling in order to verify data.

Table 4. Analytical results for samples from the Skyfire Property.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au PPB	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Te PPM
SF16-001	651482	5800991	19.3	9.3	135	0.9	45.7	2	<0.2
SF16-002	651483	5800992	809.5	2103.5	696	>100.0	112.5	>2000.0	4.3
SF16-003	651809	5801034	3.5	66.2	26	1.2	<0.5	3.9	<0.2
CP-CUT-014	651490	5800994	195	1013.4	386	262	53.2	859.65	0.02

The writer collected three grab samples from the Skyfire Property during his visit on October 24, 2016. These samples were sent by the writer to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Vancouver B.C. for ICP-MS analyses (analytical certificate VAN16002210). The results for selected elements are presented in Table 4. Samples SF16-001 and SF16-002 are from the new Skyfire showing. SF16-001 is a sample of black phyllite exposed under an overturned tree. Sample SF16-002 is from an angular block caught up in the roots of the same tree. This sample was predominantly quartz with visible chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and possibly tetrahedrite mineralization. This is the same material sampled by Ridgeline (CP-CUT-014).

The angular nature of the material sampled suggests it has not been transported very far and is most likely close to its source. As such it could be considered subcrop.

Table 4 shows a comparison of the results for the sample collected by the writer (SF16-002) and the sample collected by Ridgeline (CP-CUT-014). The results are comparable although the values contained in SF16-002 are significantly higher for Au, Cu, Zn, As and Sb. The Ag value is reported as >100 ppm for this sample which is the upper limit of the analytical technique used. The 262 ppm Ag reported for sample CP-CUT-014 is using a different analytical technique involving heating of the sample and acid digestion followed by ICP-MS analyses. Regardless, both samples indicate that the mineralized quartz from the Skyfire showing contains significant Ag, Au, Cu, Zn and Sb. These metals are probably carried by the mineral tetrahedrite. Sample SF16-003 was collected from a boulder of oxidized quartz-sericite schist exposed by road construction 326 metres east of the Skyfire showing. This sample did not return any anomalous values.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Mineral processing and metallurgical testing have not been done on the Skyfire Property which is in the early stages of exploration.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There have not been any mineral resource estimates done for the Skyfire Property. The property is at an early stage of exploration and there is no drill information upon which to base a resource estimate.

15 Adjacent Properties

The nearest property of significance is Frasergold which is situated approximately 14 kilometres east-southeast of Skyfire (Figure 16). At the Frasergold property gold was discovered in a phyllite unit on the eastern limb of the same syncline that occurs on the Skyfire Property (Figure 16). At Frasergold visible gold has been reported in quartz sweats across a 39 meter wide zone within the 'Knotted Phyllite' unit. A resource estimate for the deposit is presented in an NI43-101 technical report prepared by Campbell and Giroux (2009) for Hawthorne Gold Corp. and Eureka Resources Inc. (Hawthorne News Release, November 18, 2009). The report is filed on SEDAR under Eureka Resources Inc.

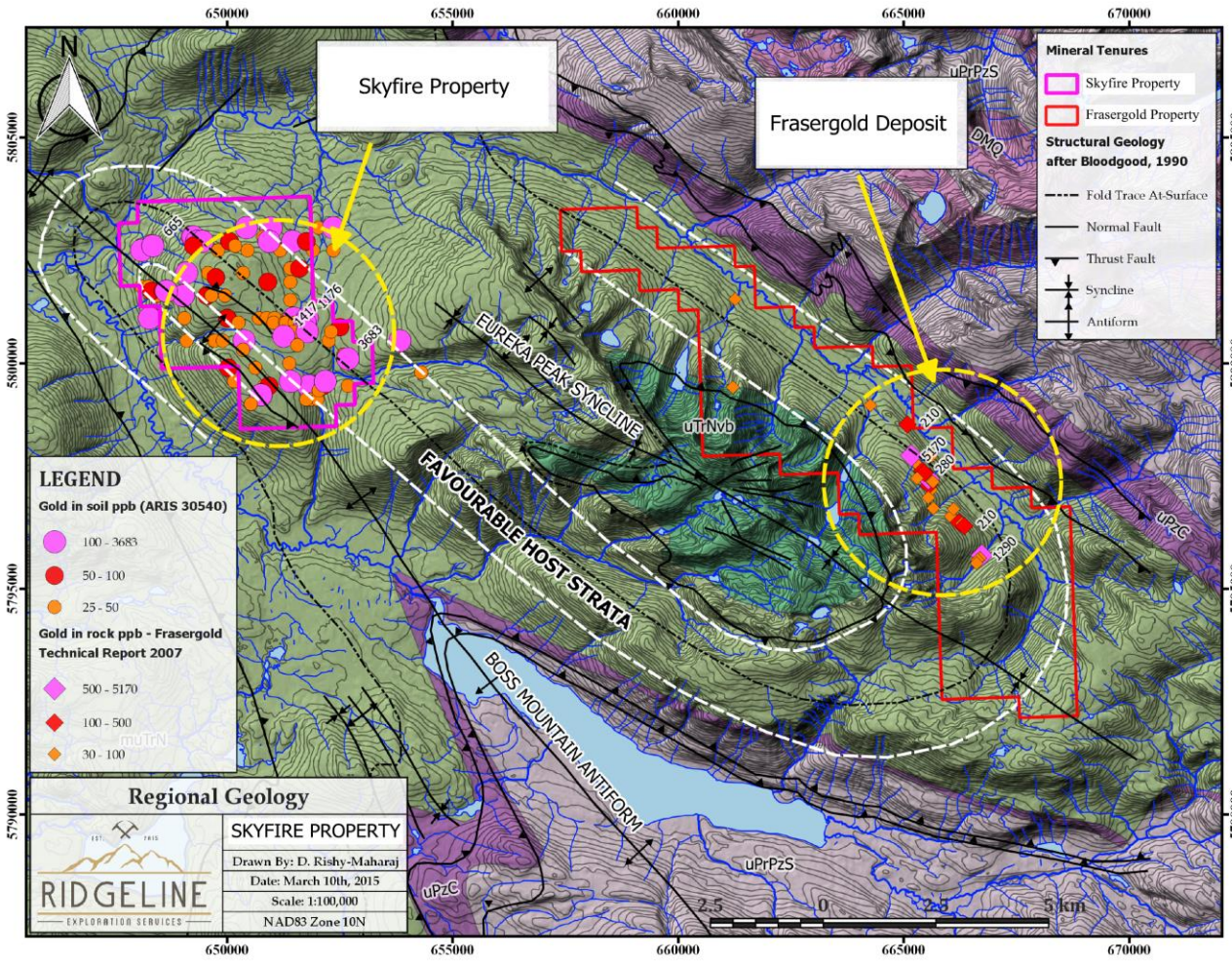

Figure 16. Gold anomalies Skyfire and Frasergold properties. Source: Ridgeline Exploration Services.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author has reviewed all publically available reports pertaining directly to the Property. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

In the writer's opinion, based on exploration work carried out in 2016, previous historical exploration, and the favourable geological setting the Property can be considered prospective for sediment hosted Au and/or Ag deposits. The Property has a similar geological setting to the Frasergold property where significant Au occurs in quartz hosted by a "knotted" phyllite unit. Similar rocks crop out on the Skyfire property although to date no Au bearing quartz veins have been located in the limited number of outcrops on the

Property. However, the occurrence of numerous soil and till samples with anomalous Au and Ag values recorded in historical and current geochemical surveys is encouraging. To date the source of these anomalies has not yet been located, in part because of the extensive overburden cover on the property. Although anomalous soil and till samples do not prove the existence of subsurface mineralization, the discovery of mineralized quartz veins in subcrop at the new Skyfire showing is the first indication that such mineralization may be present on the property. Samples from this showing have returned significant Ag and anomalous Au, Cu and Sb values. Of particular significance are two soil samples that returned anomalous concentrations of these same elements within 200 metres of the showing. Trenching at these anomalies could help determine if they are related to bedrock mineralization.

Table 5. Projected costs for a proposed two stage exploration program, Skyfire Property

Stage 1

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Ground EM/magnetometer survey	200	line-km	$300	$60,000
Geologist/prospector	20	person days	$600	$12,000
Field assistant/technician	20	person days	$300	$6,000
Trenching, till and soil sampling	15	line-km	$1,200	$18,000
Geochemical analyses	100	analyses	$30	$3,000
Report preparation/data compilation	5	days	$600	$3,000
			Total	$102,000

Stage 2

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Rock/drill core analyses	200	analyses	$30	$6,000
Reverse circulation drilling	500	metres	$120	$60,000
Accommodation/food per diem	120	person days	$100	$12,000
Report preparation	10	days	$600	$6,000
			Total	$84,000
			S1+S2=	$186,000

18 Recommendations

In the writer's opinion, the Skyfire Property is a property of merit and additional exploration work is justified. The main focus of this work should be to determine the source of the soil and till geochemical anomalies that exist on the Property. To date the source of these anomalies is unknown. Additional soil and till sampling combined with geological mapping and shallow trench prospecting is recommended. In conjunction with this work a property wide VLF-EM/Magnetometer ground survey could be done that might help further delineate

stratigraphic or structural boundaries that could potentially host mineralization. If this work is successful in defining potential target areas then a Stage 2 program would involve bedrock sampling using a truck mounted reverse circulation drill capable of drilling through the overburden.

A proposed, success contingent, two stage work program is presented in Table 17. The Stage 1 program is estimated to cost $102,000 and the Stage 2 program an additional $84,000.

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20 Certificate of Author

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

1. I am an independent consulting geologist providing services through D.G. MacIntyre & Associates Ltd. a wholly owned company incorporated December 10, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia (registration no. BC0710941). My residence and business address is 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V8N 6G7.
2. I have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia obtained in 1971, and M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario obtained in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer (P.Eng.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 11970. Initial registration occurred in September, 1979, and has been maintained in good standing since that date .
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 35 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. As a project geologist with the B.C. Geological Survey, I directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I take full responsibility for all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report: Skyfire Property, Central British Columbia, Canada" dated February 9, 2017 (the "Technical Report"). The effective date of this Technical Report is February 9, 2017.
7. I visited the Skyfire Property on October 24, 2016.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer, the property vendors and the property applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 9th day of February, 2017

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