NI 43-101 Technical Report

ON THE

IRON LAKE PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BC.

NTS: 092P096

Latitude 51° 57' N, Longitude 120° 54' W

GPS 645500E, 5757000N (NAD 83)

Prepared for:

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

by:

J.W (Bill) Morton P.Geo.

MINCORD EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

Date: April 18, 2017


Iron Lake Project
Massive
Sulfide
Disseminated
Sulfide

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1: Summary:

The Iron Lake Project, located in south central British Columbia, is a regionally distinct copper, cobalt, gold and platinum group elements project encompassing an area of 8,035 hectares (19,855 acres) 45 kilometers northeast of the City of 100 Mile House, BC.

Iron Lake covers a mafic to ultramafic intrusive body of early Jurassic age occurring in proximity to a slightly older granodiorite batholith that has been determined to be Upper Triassic Early Jurassic. Field relationships support the interpretation that the mafic to ultramafic body, named the Iron Lake Complex, intrudes the granodiorite batholith and presumably also the surrounding volcanic rocks belonging to the Nicola Group, both of which are part of the Quesnel Terrane.

The Iron Lake Complex hosts disseminated and massive sulfide mineralization of a probable magmatic source that is significant for its copper,cobalt, gold, platinum, palladium and to a lesser extent nickel content. A prominent aeromagnetic high covering several square kilometers centered on the complex resulted in exploration starting in the mid 1970's directed at porphyry copper. Significant platinum and palladium anomalies were discovered in soils in the late 1980's.

In 2000 mineralized olivine pyroxenite rubble was discovered while prospecting a 1989 soil site which had returned a value of 392 ppb Pd. By 2012 several prospecting initiatives had located a total of eight samples of this material with an average metal content of 0.72% Cu, 0.70g/t Au, 324 ppb Pd+Pt and 416 ppm Ni. The bedrock source has not yet been identified.

In 2004 a helicopter borne airborne survey was completed over much of the claim group and a number of conductors identified some of which were further detailed by a 2006 UTEM ground survey. Targets from both surveys were drill tested in 2005 and 2006 with significant thicknesses of pyrrhotite dominant massive sulfide being intersected (e.g. an aggregate 6.1 metre massive sulfide interval in hole 05-03 ; massive sulfide being defined as >60% sulfide). Base metal values, while low to moderate in grade indicate that the sulfide mix includes copper, nickel and cobalt consistent with a magmatic sulfide model. Individual sample intervals (1.3 to 1.4 meters) reach 0.95% copper, 0.09% nickel and 0.14% cobalt. (0.35% cobalt in hole 74-S-01)

Two styles of magmatic sulfide mineralization present opportunities for discovery at Iron Lake. The first being disseminated sulfide with economically significant values of copper, gold, platinum and palladium; and the second massive sulfide with economically significant values in copper, nickel and cobalt. A hybrid of the two styles of mineralization with the full suite of elements is also possible.

In 2016 claims were added on the southeastern side of the property to capture an area of arsenical gold mineralization associated with megacrystic feldspar porphyry intruding Jurassic age mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Soil values in this area reach 12 grams per tonne gold and select rock samples reach 74.9 grams per tonne gold. In 2016 ten kilometers of flagged geochemical grid line was established and soil sampled. Results included up to 31.22 g/t gold in rock (grab sample) and up to 1.21 g/t gold with 5,013 ppm arsenic in soil.

2: Introduction

The author, J.W. (Bill) Morton has been commissioned by Eastfield Resources Ltd., to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Iron Lake Project located in south central British Columbia. The author is a "Qualified Person", as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author is not independent, being an officer of Eastfield Resources Ltd. and is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC #18-303. The Author has conducted numerous site visits to the Iron Lake Project most recently on October 20, 2015. Information sources for this report draw on reports written by Eastfield Resources and by assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. J.W. (Bill) Morton is responsible for all sections of the report.

3: Reliance on Other Experts

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

4: Property Description and Location

The Iron Lake property, covering some 8,035 hectares, is located in the Clinton Mining Division of southern British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is situated 45 kilometres northeast of the City of 100 Mile House at latitude 51° 57'N longitude l20°54'W (UTM 645500E 575700N). The Iron Lake property is comprised of 21 mineral claims owned 100% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. subject to a 1.5% NSR (reducible to 0.5%).

The following table details claim information:

Claim #	Name	Expiry	Area	Owner
506294	Norilsk 8	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
506292	Norilsk 7	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
506286	Norilsk 1	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
506302	Norilsk 10	2020/Dec/30	398	Eastfield
504252	Iron	2020/Dec/30	418	Eastfield
513527	-	2017/Dec/30	637	Eastfield
513528	-	2017/Dec/30	819	Eastfield

Claim #	Name	Expiry	Area	Owner
506297	Norilsk 9	2020Dec/30	498	Eastfield
516280	-	2017/Dec/30	578	Eastfield
374482	Iron Lake 1	2020/Dec/30	500	Eastfield
377521	Norilsk 5	2020/Dec/30	400	Eastfield
517528	Northstrip	2020/Dec/30	239	Eastfield
528293	Susan Lake	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
530477	East Suzan	2020/Dec/30	239	Eastfield
856514	Senicar	2017/Dec/30	399	Eastfield
998924	Sucitin	2017/Dec/30	379	Eastfield
1041170	Goodasgold	2017/Dec/30	40	Eastfield
1144174	Gold Lake	2017/Dec/30	120	Eastfield
1047955	Cangold	2017/Nov/18	219	Eastfield
1047956	Bingo	2017/Nov/18	40	Eastfield
1047957	Eastside	2017/Nov/18	120	Eastfield

Total Area 8,035hectares (19,855 Acres)
Clinton mining Division, BC

Several exploration permits have been issued to Eastfield over a number of years without difficulty allowing Eastfield to conduct a wide range of activities including geophysical surveys, trenching, road construction and diamond drilling. The most recent permit was issued on April 17, 2015 and is valid until April 17, 2018.

5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Iron Lake property is accessible by paved roads to the settlement of Eagle Creek, then a further 8 kilometres along the all weather Hendrix Lake Road provide access to the southern boundary of the property. Recent logging and previously permitted exploration trails generally provide good access to much of the property area. The climatic statistics for the area indicate

0 100 200
kilometres

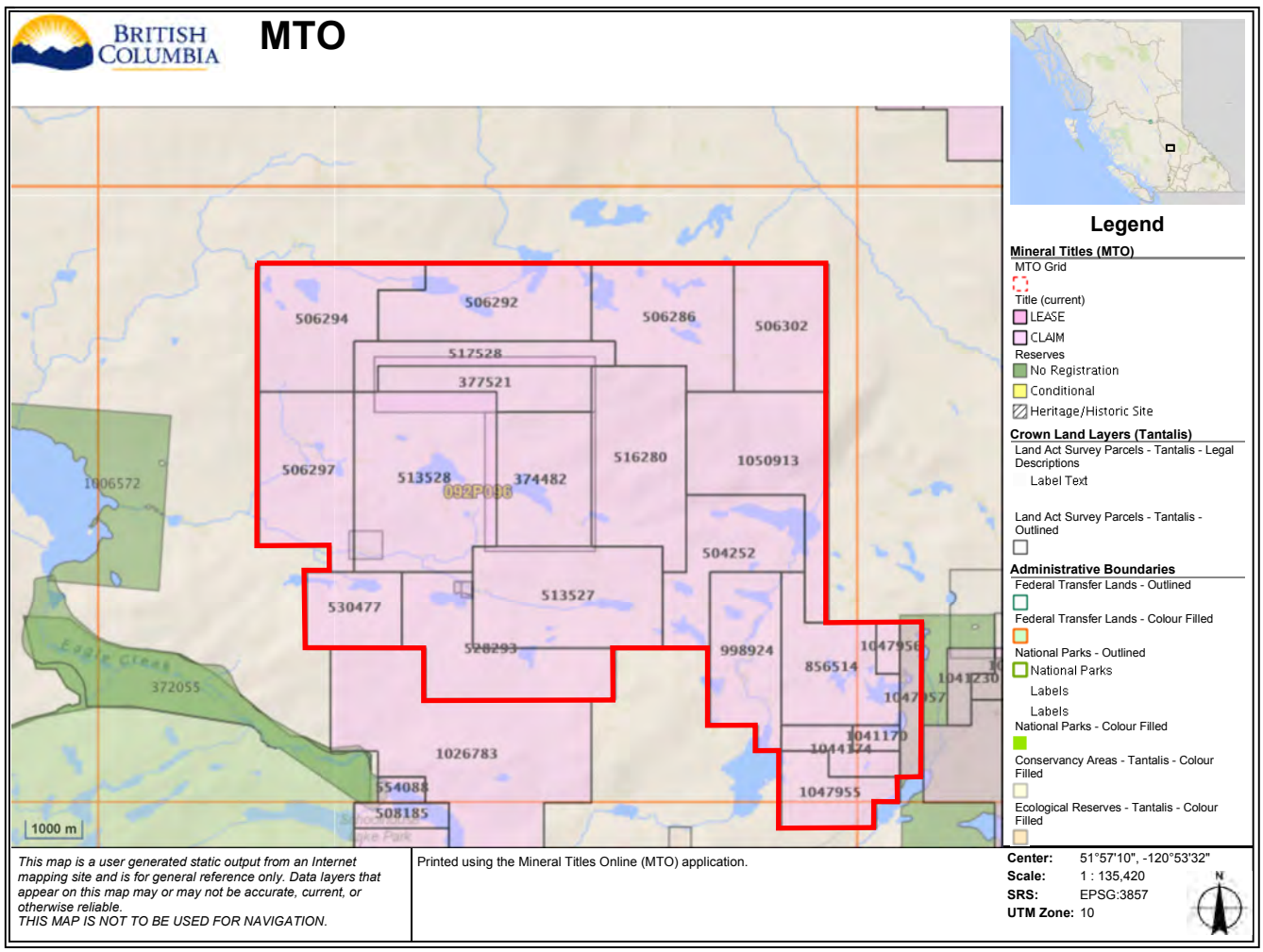
Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Iron Lake

CLINTON M.D., B.C.

Location Map

Date	Jan 2014	UTM NAD 83, Zone 10	Fig 1
Scale	as shown	NTS 092P096	


BRITISH COLUMBIA
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374482
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Mineral Titles (MTO)
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Crown Land Layers (Tantalis)
Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Legal Descriptions
Label Text
Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Outlined
Administrative Boundaries
Federal Transfer Lands - Outlined
Federal Transfer Lands - Colour Filled
National Parks - Outlined
National Parks
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Labels
National Parks - Colour Filled
Conservancy Areas - Tantalis - Colour Filled
Ecological Reserves - Tantalis - Colour Filled
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.
Printed using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) application.
Center: 51°57'10", -120°53'32"
Scale: 1 : 135,420
SRS: EPSG:3857
UTM Zone: 10
N

Fig 2

annual temperatures ranging from -30°C to +30°C with 100 to 150 centimetres of precipitation as both snow and rain.

The infrastructure available from the community of 100 Mile House and its surrounding communities are strongly supported by the forest resource industry and would be expected to support the development of an economic ore body if one was delineated on the Iron Lake property. Hydroelectric lines are in close proximity (±10 km) to the project and there is a significant local supply of water from lakes and creeks on and in proximity to the property.

This region consists of generally broad valleys and gently rolling hills. The elevations in this area range from 3000 feet (915 meters) to 4500 feet (1370 meters) above sea level. The claims occupy a moist vegetative zone dominated by various coniferous (pine-spruce-fir) and deciduous (birch-poplar) trees combined with variable undergrowth of brush. A significant portion of the Iron Lake property and adjacent lands have recently been clearcut logged in response to a bark beetle epidemic. This logging has been beneficial to the project in terms of improved access and occasionally new bedrock exposure.

6: History

The first documented exploration in the area of the prospect occurred in the early 1970's when Pickands Mather and Company, an American based iron ore company (now Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.), conducted exploration for porphyry copper. The area of the Iron Lake Prospect was targeted because of a 1968 government airborne survey which indicated a very strong airborne magnetic feature. An initial geochemical survey outlined some modest copper anomalies and a six-hole diamond drill program was initiated in 1974. The drill program did not result in significant porphyry copper intercepts being obtained but indicated that the airborne magnetic anomaly was due to heavy accumulations of magnetite. The magnetite was found to occur in mafic to ultramafic rocks (gabbro to olivine pyroxenite) in concentrations high enough to encourage the company to complete a number of Davis Tube iron analyses to evaluate the potential of the property to host a magnetite deposit. The magnetite content was ultimately determined to be too low and the claims were allowed to expire in 1974.

In 1975 the area was re-staked as the Sheri Claims by geologist/prospector Herb Wahl who had previously managed the Pickands Mather office. Wahl completed additional soil geochemical surveying and minor hand trenching before abandoning the claims.

In the late 1980's Canevex Resources Ltd., controlled by J.W. Morton and G.L. Garratt, staked the area of the current Iron Lake claims. The property was first optioned to a private group and later to a public VSE company, Cepeda Minerals Inc., which completed a program on the claims with an emphasis on gold, particularly around the periphery of the intrusion. Platinum group metals were for the first time included in the analytical suite. This work indentified a number of significant palladium and platinum soil and rock anomalies including analysis to 933 ppb platinum from select roadside rubble samples and to 392 ppb palladium in soils. Shortly after completing this program Cepeda withdrew from the project and Canevex along with a privately owned company continued exploration and in 1989 completed an induced polarization survey

over part of the intrusion. Despite the detection of significant induced polarization anomalies the claims were allowed to expire in 1992.

Eastfield Resources Ltd. acquired the data base for the Iron Lake property and staked the area of the Iron Lake occurrence in February 2000. In October 2000 Eastfield, while investigating soil palladium anomalies from the 1989 soil survey, discovered mineralized olivine-pyroxenite rubble containing significant disseminated bornite and chalcopyrite. Two samples were collected from the rubble field with the first sample grading 0.59% Cu, 0.53g/t Au, 308 ppb Pt + Pd and 0.04% Ni, the second sample 0.56% Cu, 0.54g/t Au, 287 ppb Pt +Pd and 0.04% Ni.
In 2001 Eastfield optioned the right to earn a 60% interest in the property to Lysander Minerals Corp who conducted modest surface prospecting programs prior to terminating the option in 2002.

In 2003 Eastfield granted an option to Argent Mining Corp. (later Avion Resource Corp.) to earn an interest in the project. Argent subsequently completed expansions to the 1989 soil grid in 2003 and in 2004 completed 603 line kilometers of helicopter borne geophysical survey including total field magnetics and multi-frequency electromagnetics (DigHem). A large and very strong magnetic anomaly was outlined over an area 5 square kilometers in extent within which 405 conductors were located of which 15 were interpreted to be caused by discrete entities in bedrock.

In 2005 Argent completed four diamond drill holes with two of the holes targeting electromagnetic conductors. A massive sulfide intercept of 1.2 metres was obtained in the hole targeting the first electromagnetic anomaly and an aggregate intercept of 6.1 metres of massive sulfide was obtained (within a 17-metre interval that was estimated to consist of greater than 60% sulfide) in the hole targeting the second electromagnetic anomaly. The massive sulfide intercepts were largely pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite grading up to 1.10% copper, 0.09% nickel and 0.13% cobalt over individual 1.1 metre sample intervals. The fourth hole of the 2005 program targeted an induced polarization response indicated in the 1989 survey. This hole, drilled some distance to the east of the other holes encountered olivine-pyroxenite which is believed to be the important lithology in hosting the platinum group mineralization discovered in rubble in 2000.

In 2006, Argent completed 17 kilometres of ground based UTEM survey. The UTEM survey was completed over a portion of the property to the north and south of the first three 2005 drill holes but did not extend as far east as the fourth hole. The survey was successful in further detailing and extending the lengths of the 2004 airborne anomalies and detecting weaker and deeper conductors missed by the 2004 survey. In May and June 2006 five holes totalling 681 metres were completed in the general area of the 2005 drill holes with the first two holes following up the massive sulfide discovery of 2005. The first of the 2006 holes was lost after the drill string became stuck just as the prospective target zone was reached and the second hole was inadvertently drilled parallel to the strike of the conductor at 90° to its design (driller error). Interestingly the second hole never-the-less intersected a narrow zone of massive sulfide.

In 2007 a program of targeted prospecting was completed. A field crew consisting of two field technicians systematically checked a number of anomalies indicated in the data set (predominantly originating from prior geophysical surveys). 143 rock samples and 180 soil samples were collected.

In 2008 Cobre Exploration Corp. (later Calico Resource Corp.) entered into an option agreement with Eastfield Resources Ltd. and the soil grid was expanded. A total of 478 soil samples were collected and analysed.

In 2009 a program of excavator trenching, largely drawing from the 2007 program was completed. The depth of overburden often proved to be deeper than expected and many attempts to reach bedrock failed.

In 2011 a program of rock sampling and reconnaissance induced polarization and magnetometer surveying was completed. The predominant objective of the 2011 geophysical survey was to investigate the contact between the Iron Lake Ultramafic Complex and the Takomkame Batholith. Two new strong "IP" anomalies with corresponding magnetic anomalies along with several weaker ones were identified.

In 2012 the Hidden_one claims were staked contiguous to the north and west of the Iron Lake claims to cover unexplored areas of the Takomkame Batholith thought to share commonalities with the Woodjam copper gold project located 40 kilometres to the northwest, currently being explored by Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp. Later in 2012 Calico Resources Corp (formerly Cobre Exploration) withdrew from the project. A program of rock sampling, induced polarization and magnetometer surveying was subsequently completed. A strong and coherent induced polarization anomaly was identified south of the western end of Beverley Lake and a second strong anomaly 1,000 meters further to the north. These anomalies are coincident with an arcuate total field anomaly occurring near the edge of the larger magnetic feature indicated in the 2004 airborne survey.

In 2013 further grids were cut and additional rock and soil sampling conducted to fill in and more precisely define anomalies indicated from the 2011 and 2012 geophysical work.

In 2015 new grids were established peripheral to the area of recent exploration on a separate airborne magnetic feature. A previously unknown soil copper anomaly with possible porphyry copper attributes was discovered.

On January 10, 2016 claims were added on the southeast side to capture arsenical gold anomalies that became open and which are associated with feldspar porphyry. Soil values in this area include values up to 12 grams per tonne Au and select gold analysis up to 74.9 grams per tonne.

In 2016 10 kilometers of flagged grid was established in the southeastern side of the property targeting arsenical gold. 357 soil samples and 58 rock samples were collected. Results included rock grab samples to 31.22 g/t Au with >10,000 ppm As and soils to 1213 ppb Au with 5,022 ppm As. Additional claims staked in this area near the end of 2016 cover the area of the former Lisa claims from which soil values up to 4,027 ppb gold and rock values to 3,510 ppb gold have been obtained.

Recent Expenditures completed on the Iron Lake Project are as follows:

2013	$52,280
2015	$63,922
2016	$31,000
Total	**$147,202**

7: Geological Setting

Geologically, the Iron Lake property is located within the accreted Quesnel terrane; a narrow, north north-westerly trending disrupted but nearly continuous belt from the southern to northern provincial boundaries. Collision of the Quesnel Terrane with the North American Craton occurred at about 180 Ma with subduction with the North American continent continuous from 180 to 150 Ma. The belt consists of volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks of Triassic to Jurassic Age pre-accretion in age which host alkalic porphyry copper – gold and porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits.

The generalized local geology (Figure 3) is derived after 2006 work by the BC Geological Survey. This work was focused on Mesozoic arc volcanic and plutonic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane in the vicinity of the Takomkane batholith and included the Iron Lake property. The oldest rocks in the property area occur along the eastern edge of the property and are volcanic breccias and volcaniclastics of the Upper Triassic Age Nicola Group. The Late Triassic Early Jurassic Schoolhouse Lake Unit, monzonite and granodiorite, forms the predominant phase of the Takomkame batholith in this area. The Takomkane Suite has intruded the Nicola Group rocks and the Iron Lake ultramafic suite has intruded the Takomkame Suite (based on radiometric age dates).

The Iron Lake property is centered on the Iron Lake Complex comprised of ultramafic and mafic plutonic rocks. These rocks intrude the Nicola volcaniclastic succession and are in contact with the Schoolhouse Lake unit of the Takomkane Batholith across poorly exposed but probably intrusive contacts to the north and northwest. The Iron Lake Complex is divided into an ultramafic unit and a mafic unit. The ultramafic unit consists mainly of clinopyroxenite and hornblende clinopyroxenite, but also includes olivine clinopyroxenite, wehrlite, hornblendite, gabbro, diorite and intrusion breccia. The mafic unit consists mainly of medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro to monzogabbro, medium to fine-grained hornblende diorite, microdiorite and albite-hornblende pegmatite including breccias of the same. Melanocratic gabbro from the ultramafic unit of the Iron Lake complex yielded Ar/Ar plateau ages of 187.7 ±1.1 Ma and 186.34 ±0.96 Ma on hornblende and biotite separates, respectively. These Early Jurassic dates are significantly younger than the dates obtained from the Boss Creek and Schoolhouse Lake monzonites (195.0 to 202.0 Ma), indicating that the Iron Lake Complex is younger than the Takomkane Batholith, and has presumably intruded the batholith as well as the Nicola Group.

Near the northwest corner of the ultramafic unit hornblende pyroxenite, hornblende-feldspar pyroxenite, gabbro and diorite have been mapped by the BC Geological Survey as parallel sheets defined partly by modal layering and partly by dikes, giving some evidence of magmatic layering.

The Takomkame Batholithic rocks on the property, although locally well exposed are also extensively till covered in much of the property. Lithology of these rocks is dominantly granodiorite and varies from equigranular to weakly porphyritic in texture. Mafic minerals are dominated by hornblende with lesser biotite.

8: Deposit Model:

(a.) Platinum group rich mafic-ultramafic hosted copper-cobalt-nickel)

In 1987 the "Kevitsa" deposit was discovered in Finland. First Quantum Minerals Ltd. who put the project into production in 2012 and in 2016 sold it to Boliden. Kevitsa is a PGE and gold enriched copper, nickel deposit with reserves of 157 million tonnes grading 0.41% copper, 0.31% nickel, 0.12 g/t gold, 0.24 g/t platinum and 0.18 g/t palladium. Mineralization is hosted in olivine pyroxenite and is disseminated in style and is considered to be magmatic in origin. Kevitsa shares many attributes with the disseminated mineralized rubble discovered at Iron Lake including the suite of elements (copper, gold, platinum, palladium and nickel) and the host rock to the mineralization which in both cases is olivine pyroxenite.

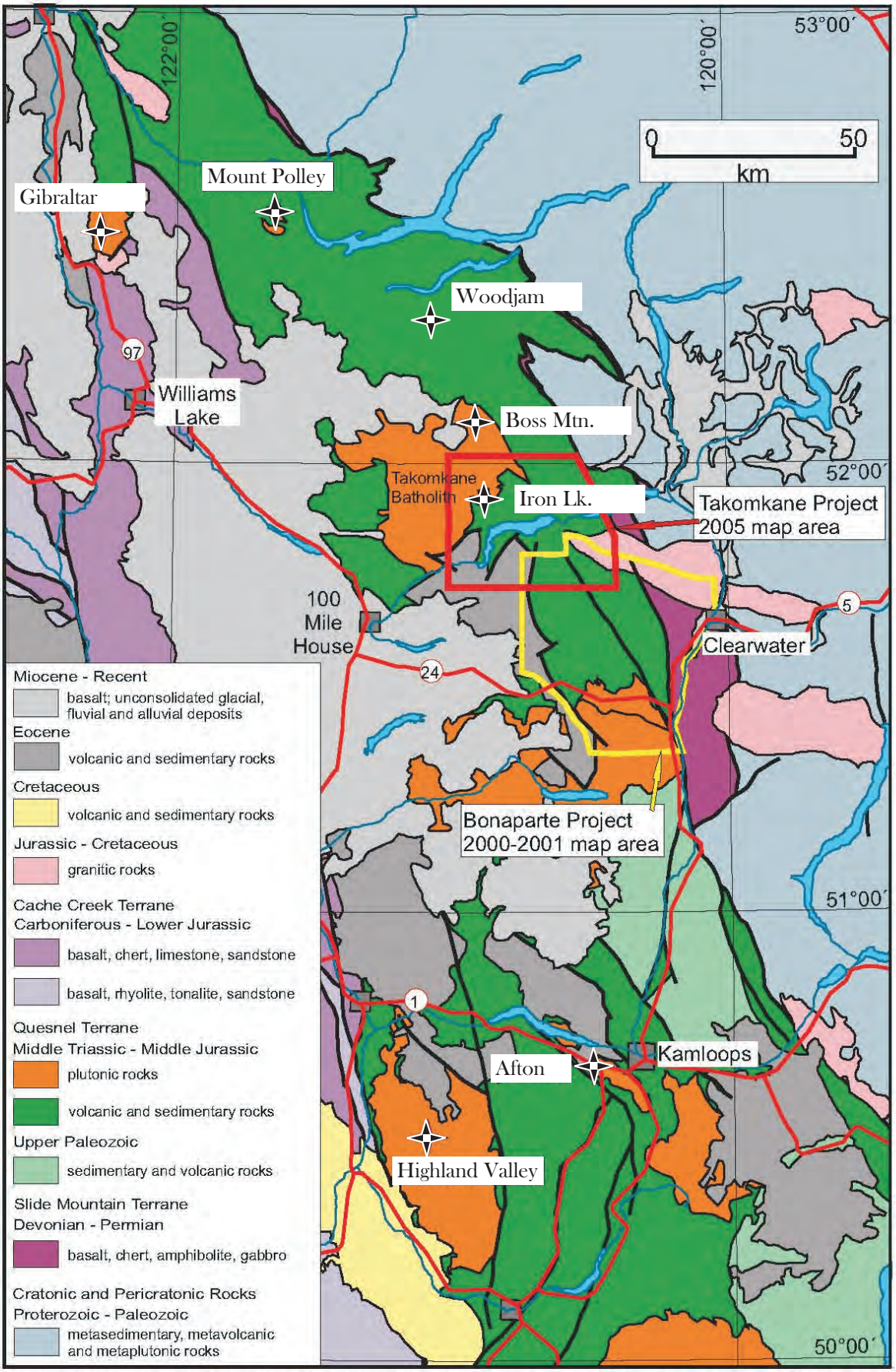
Another possible model for mineralization at Iron Lake is the Aguablanca Ni-Cu-PGE mine located in Spain. At Aquablanca a gabbroic pipe is interpreted to have been emplaced along with and at the edge of a calc-alkaline plutonic complex and hosts a copper and nickel orebody with remaining reserves of 2.8 million tonnes grading 0.60% nickel and 0.40% copper included in remaining resources of 7.4 million tonnes grading 0.70% nickel and 0.60% copper. Aquablanca was discovered by Rio Tinto in 1993 and was placed into production by Rio Narcea Gold Mines in 2003 (now Lundin Mining). The association of the mafic to ultramafic Iron Lake Complex with the granodiorite dominant Takonkame Batholith may be comparable to Aquablanca's setting.

The Iron Lake Complex is also comparable in several respects to the Turnagain Complex in northern BC and the Tulameen Complex in southern BC. Both of these occurrences, as may be the case for Iron Lake may be Alaskan type ultramafic-mafic intrusive complexes. Complexes of this type in Russia host significant deposits of precious metals, particularly platinum with historical alluvial production alone exceeding ten million ounces platinum.

It should also be noted that the prolific Norilsk nickel-copper-PGM deposits also in Russia are hosted in Triassic aged olivine pyroxenite, comparable in age and host rock petrology to Iron Lake.

(b.) Structurally Controlled Arsenical Gold:

British Columbia examples include the mines of Rossland and the Silback Premier. Mineralization in these deposits is structurally controlled within a volcanic-intrusive sequence often in andesitic rocks or porphyritic dykes. Gold occurs with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite in association with quartz and/or massive sulfides. The Fruta Del Norte epithermal deposit located in Equador is of Jurassic age has similar attributes. Here mineralization is largely hosted in andesitic volcanic rocks in association with feldspar porphyry



Location Map with Regional Geology

After Geological Fieldwork 2005, paper 2006-1
BC Geologica Survey

Fig. 3

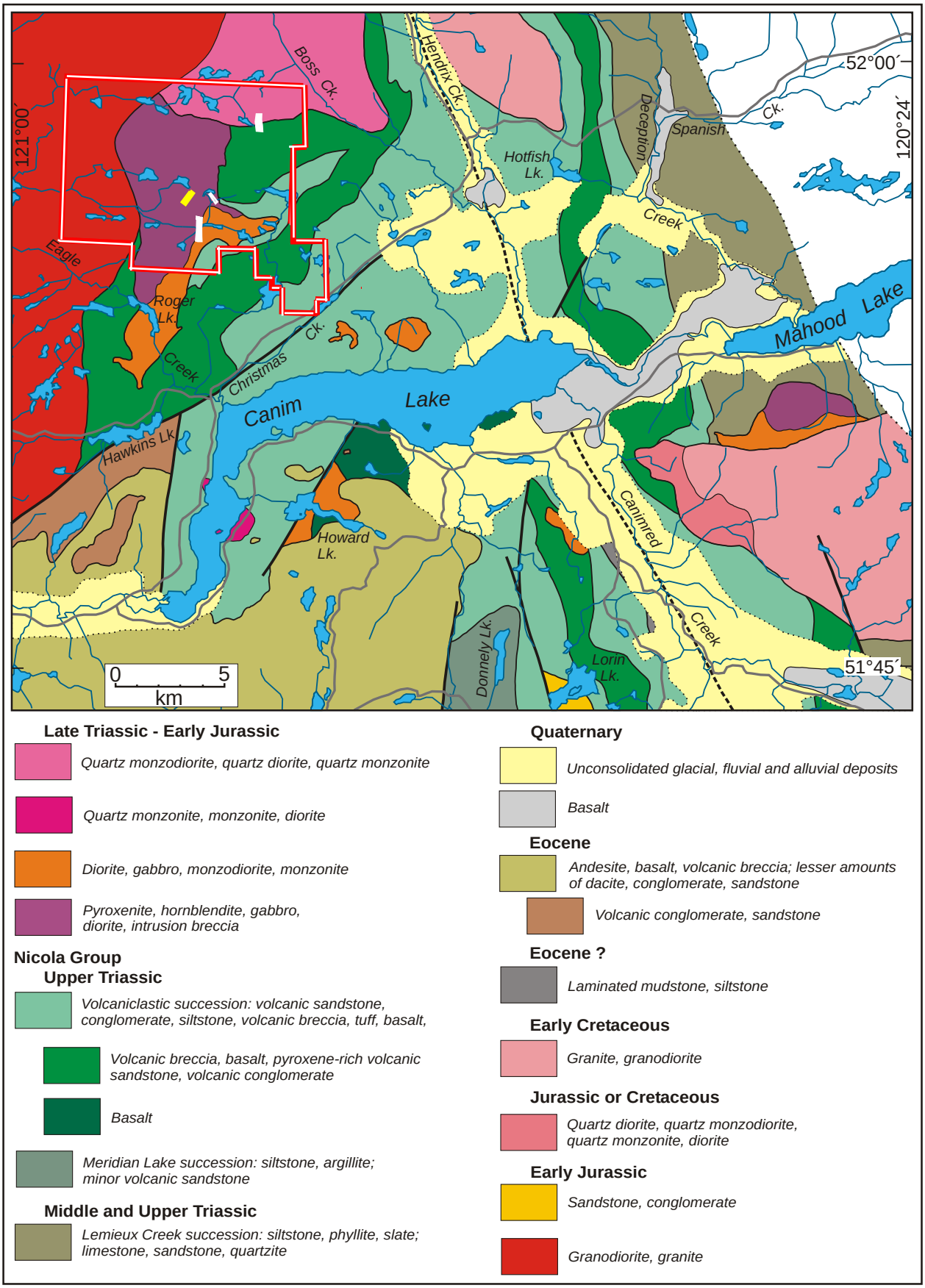


Figure Generalized geology of the Canim Lake map area, based mainly on 2005 fieldwork.

"IP" anomalies discovered after 2012 outlined in white
Area of massive sulfide outlined in yellow

after *British Columbia Geological Survey* paper 2006-1

Fig. 4

dykes and nearby weak porphyry copper mineralization. Gold copper mineralization at Fruta Del Norte is of a low sufidation variety occurring with anomalous concentrations of arsenic and antimony.

9: Exploration
(Within Iron Lake Mafic-Ultramafic Complex)

Exploration of the Iron Lake property area in the mid 1970's (within the Iron Lake Ultramafic Intrusive Complex) identified low grade copper mineralization. Ongoing work by Eastfield has also identified gold, platinum and palladium mineralization (plus minor nickel and semi-massive magnetite) associated with the complex.

The observed opaque minerals in order of abundance are magnetite, pyrite, hematite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and bornite.

Two styles of mineralization are currently the focus of exploration in the Iron Lake Ultramafic Intrusive Complex; the first being disseminated sulfides containing copper, gold and platinum group metals similar to a number of samples of rubble located south of the eastern end of Island Lake and the second as massive sulfide mineralization discovered 250 metres to the southwest by drilling airborne conductors. The disseminated style of mineralization occurs as intergrowths of chalcopyrite and bornite with minor pyrrhotite in a silicate assemblage of interlocking clinopyroxene and lesser olivine. The olivine, which varies between 15-20%, has been partially altered to serpentinite along crystal edges. Approximately 3-4% magnetite is scattered throughout and forms rims around sulfide grains in and around olivine.

Four diamond drill holes (05-IL- 02 & 03 and 06-IL-05 & 06) have intersected massive sulfide mineralization. Observations from this analysis indicate that copper, nickel, gold, palladium and platinum are all positively correlated in the disseminated style of mineralization but not so much so in the massive sulfide style. Cobalt, which is more prevalent in the massive sulfide style of mineralization, is not as correlative in the disseminated style perhaps indicating that the disseminated and massive sulfide styles of mineralization are quite separate.

The anomalous magnesium values in the disseminated style of mineralization (olivine-pyroxenite) are interpreted to be indicative of serpentinization of olivine. The incidence of olivine-pyroxenite, which may be diagnostic to the disseminated style of mineralization, can perhaps therefore be inferred in areas of till cover where high magnesium content is indicated in the soil. The following table summarizes the results of analysis of eight samples of disseminated mineralization:

Disseminated Mineralized Rubble Results

Date	Cert. #	Sample #	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	Mg %
01-Jun-00	A001668	DICM 10	6,417	571	76	135	377	65	5.2	6.5
21-Jun-00	A001740	05-2000	5,667	540	67	220	395	78	5.7	6.9
07-Nov-0	A004506	03-11-00-08	5,908	535	111	197	377	63	4.8	6.0
04-Sep-01	A102939	I-1	7,170	759	120	189	409	72	5.4	6.2
18-Jul-02	A202114	02-05-10	11,620	1011	127	348	565	90	6.8	8.2
18-Aug-02	A202652	250576	6,257	642	113	167	287	45	4.2	3.9
24-Aug-12	12003982	060687	7,779	739	237	141	540	106	8.4	13.2
12-Sept-12	12003301	1R-10-7-12	6,645	772	159	190	380	65	5.6	7.4
Average			**7,183**	**696**	**126**	**198**	**416**	**73**	**5.8**	**7.3**

Massive Sulfide Drill Intercepts

Hole #	Description	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Pd+Pt ppb	Fe %	Mg %
05-I-02	1.4 metres of massive sulfide (75.2-76.6 m).	6,635	299	1,349	33	47.5	0.5
05-I-03	17.0 metres of massive sulfide (32.9- 49.9 m; (≈60% MS interspersed with pyroxenite).	3,427	362	270	24	23.7	1.1
Incl.	1.4 metres of massive sulfide (47.8- 49.2 m).	9,525	927	1,298	5	55.7	0.1
06-I-05	2.3 metres of massive sulfide (73.4- 75.7 m).	5,428	170	366	13	31.8	0.8
06-I-06	2.1 metres of massive sulfide (136.2-138.4 m).	1,363	125	246	34	9.3	0.8

Other Mineralized Drill Intercepts

Hole #	Description	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Pd+Pt ppb	Fe %	Mg %
05-I-04	Elevated Ni to 0.10% Ni per 2.5 m sample (e.g. 23.0-25.5).	67	956	86	12	6.7	12.9
06-I-09	9.7 metres disseminated sulfide (129.6-139.3 m) (Elevated Bi averaging 22.3 ppm)	1,786	54	45	15	8.2	2.6

Airborne Geophysical Surveys

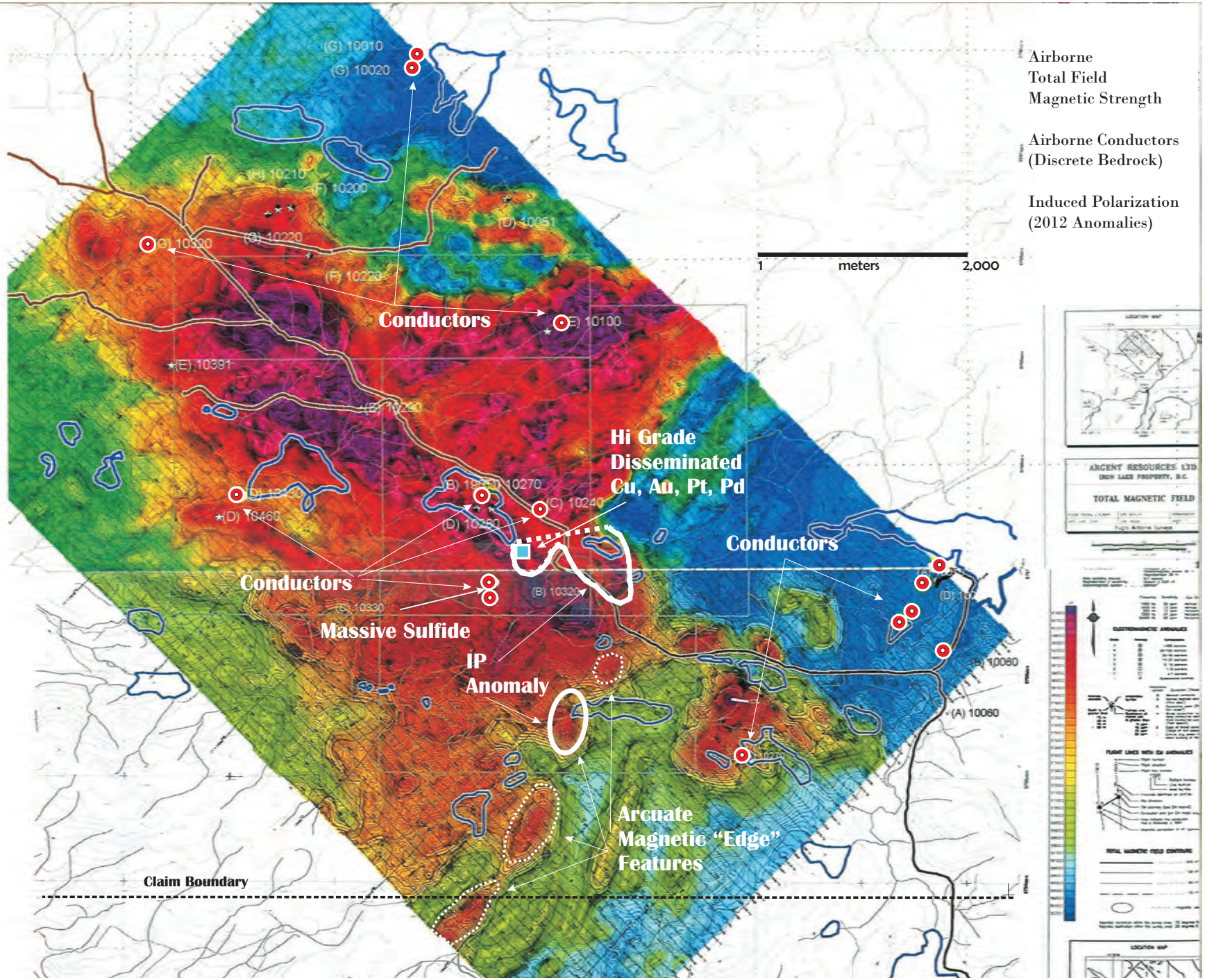
In 2004 Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., on contract to Argent Mining Corp., completed 603 line kilometers of DIGHEM multicoil, multifrequency electromagnetic survey supplemented with a high sensitivity magnetometer survey. The electromagnetic survey identified 405 conductors of which 15 were interpreted to be derived from discrete bedrock sources and one from a conductive bedrock unit with the remaining 389 conductors interpreted to be conductive cover. Two of the 15 discrete conductors were drill tested in 2005 and 2006. The drill testing occurred on adjacent airborne survey lines located approximately 500 metres south of the south-eastern tip of Island Lake. Drill holes 05-IL-2 and IL-05-3 drilled to test these conductors intersected 1.4 and 6.1 meters (within 17 meters of >60% sulfide) of massive sulfide mineralization respectively (pyrrhotite dominant). In 2006 holes 06-IL-05 and 06-IL-06 intercepted narrower zones of mineralization (06-IL-05 was lost prematurely while 06-IL-06 was drilled at an incorrect azimuth).

The coincident 2004 Fugro magnetic survey outlined a large broad and highly magnetic feature with a dynamic magnetic range of 9500 nT, covering an area exceeding 5 km^2.

In 2005 the Geological Survey of Canada released multisensor (gamma ray spectrometric and magnetic) airborne geophysical information covering the Eagle (Murphy) Lake area (Open File 5292). A strong magnetic feature is indicated. This survey superseded an earlier high elevation fixed wing survey completed by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1968 (Geophysics Paper 5231, Canim Lake).

Ground Based Electromagnetic Surveys

In 2006 Argent Mining Corp. completed 17 kilometers of UTEM surface electromagnetic survey (S.J Geophysics Ltd.) over an the area flanking, and drilled in 2005 . This survey confirmed the features in this area indicated in the 2004 airborne survey and detected several weaker features



Magmatic Sulfide Target Map Showing Total Magnetic Field, EM Conductors and IP Chargeable Highs

Fig 5

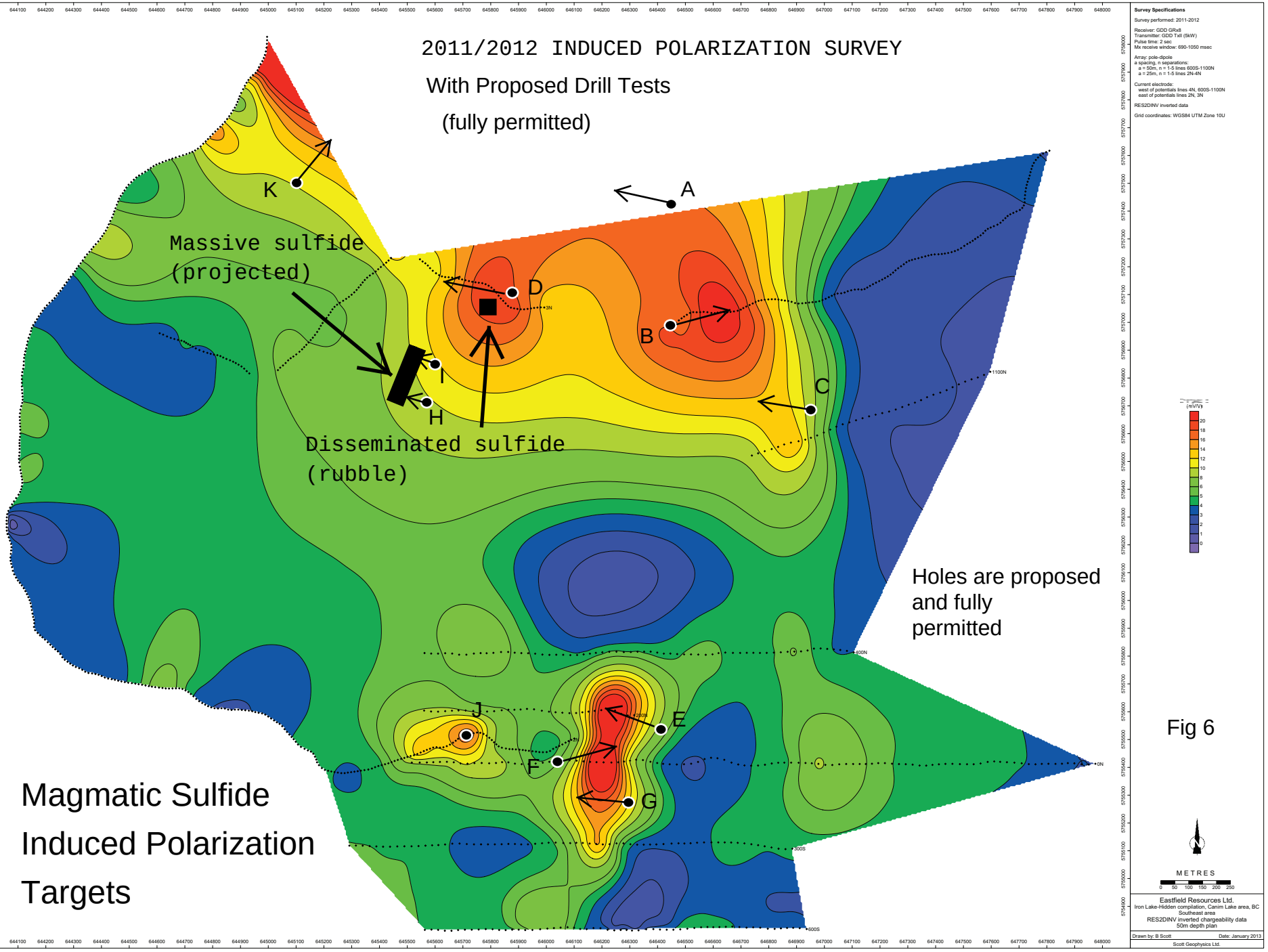

2011/2012 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
With Proposed Drill Tests
(fully permitted)
Massive sulfide
(projected)
Disseminated sulfide
(rubble)
K
A
D
B
C
I
H
J
E
F
G
Holes are proposed
and fully
permitted
Magmatic Sulfide
Induced Polarization
Targets
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: 2011-2012
Receiver: GDD GRx8
Transmitter: GDD Txll (5kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations:
a = 50m, n = 1-5 lines 600S-1100N
a = 25m, n = 1-5 lines 2N-4N
Current electrode:
west of potentials lines 4N, 600S-1100N
east of potentials lines 2N, 3N
RES2DINV inverted data
Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 10U
(mV/V)
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250
Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Iron Lake-Hidden compilation, Canim Lake area, BC
Southeast area
RES2DINV inverted chargeability data
50m depth plan
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: January 2013
Scott Geophysics Ltd.

Fig 6

not detected by that survey. Hole 05-IL-04, which intersected olivine-pyroxenite containing weak nickel mineralization to the east of the disseminated mineralized float, was not included within the area of the UTEM survey.

Induced Polarization Surveys

In 1972 a small area in the southern part of the current claims was surveyed by a junior company, Aragon Exploration Ltd. In 1973 Pickands Mather and Company completed some induced polarization surveying in the vicinity of Iron and Island Lakes. In more recent times (1991) 10.2 line kilometers of induced polarization surveys was completed on a portion of the central region of the claims by Canevex Resources Ltd. Much of the area of the 1991 survey is highly responsive with chargeability commonly exceeding 20 mV/v and sometimes exceeding 70 mV/v. Interpretation of these results is complex due to the large surface extent of the response and the possibility that the high magnetite content may be influencing the results. Changeable features in this survey, as opposed to several anomalies indicted in subsequent surveys, were not “discrete”.

In 2011 reconnaissance induced polarization and magnetometer surveying was completed along several logging roads on the property (12.7 km). The reconnaissance work was successful in indicating several new “discrete” anomalies, particularly one southeast of Island Lake and one immediately east of Beverly Lake.

In 2012 a further 23.9 kilometers of “IP” and “magnetic survey” was completed. Eight kilometers of this work was completed on the original Iron Lake claims while 15.9 kilometers was completed on new claims to the north. Two new discrete strong chargeable and magnetic anomalies were identified in the Iron Lake ultramafic complex while one new discrete strong chargeable and magnetic anomaly and one weaker one was identified within Takomkame intrusive rocks in the northeast sector of the property. A strong and coherent induced polarization anomaly was identified south of the western end of Beverley Lake and a second strong anomaly 500 meters further to the north. Interestingly these anomalies are coincident with an arcuate total field anomaly occurring near the edge of the larger magnetic feature indicated in the 2004 airborne survey. No drilling has yet been completed in these features.

Geochemical Surveys

The initial soil geochemistry completed in by Pickands Mather and Company in 1974 and Wahl in 1975 was superseded with surveys over much of the same area in 1989 which are considered more relevant because of a much larger suite of elements analyzed for including palladium and platinum. The property lies in glaciated terrain and the glaciated expression of mineralized bedrock can be masked or transposed. In the Iron Lake area published ice direction maps suggest that the predicted source of anomalies and float would generally be from the northeast.

The 1989 survey comprised 706 samples (100 meter spaced lines with 50 meter spaced samples)

and was completed by Canevex Resources Ltd. which indicated that a number of platinum group soil anomalies existed. Palladium and platinum are included in all soil surveys starting in 1989. Anomalous soil values reach 392 ppb palladium, 260 ppb platinum and 449 ppb gold.

In 2002 an additional 1.6 kilometer of soil grid was established (16 samples) and in 2003 an additional 10 line kilometers of soil grid was added (216 samples).

In 2007, 180 additional soil samples and 143 rock samples were obtained in a single sampling routine conducted contemporaneously with a targeted prospecting program. In 2008 478 additional samples were collected analysed.

In 2011 two outcrops were noted with apparent glacial striae trending 270° and 250° respectively. A published surficial geology map indicates that striae trending 225° has been mapped northwest of Succour Lake.

In 2012, 108 rock samples were collected and analyzed.

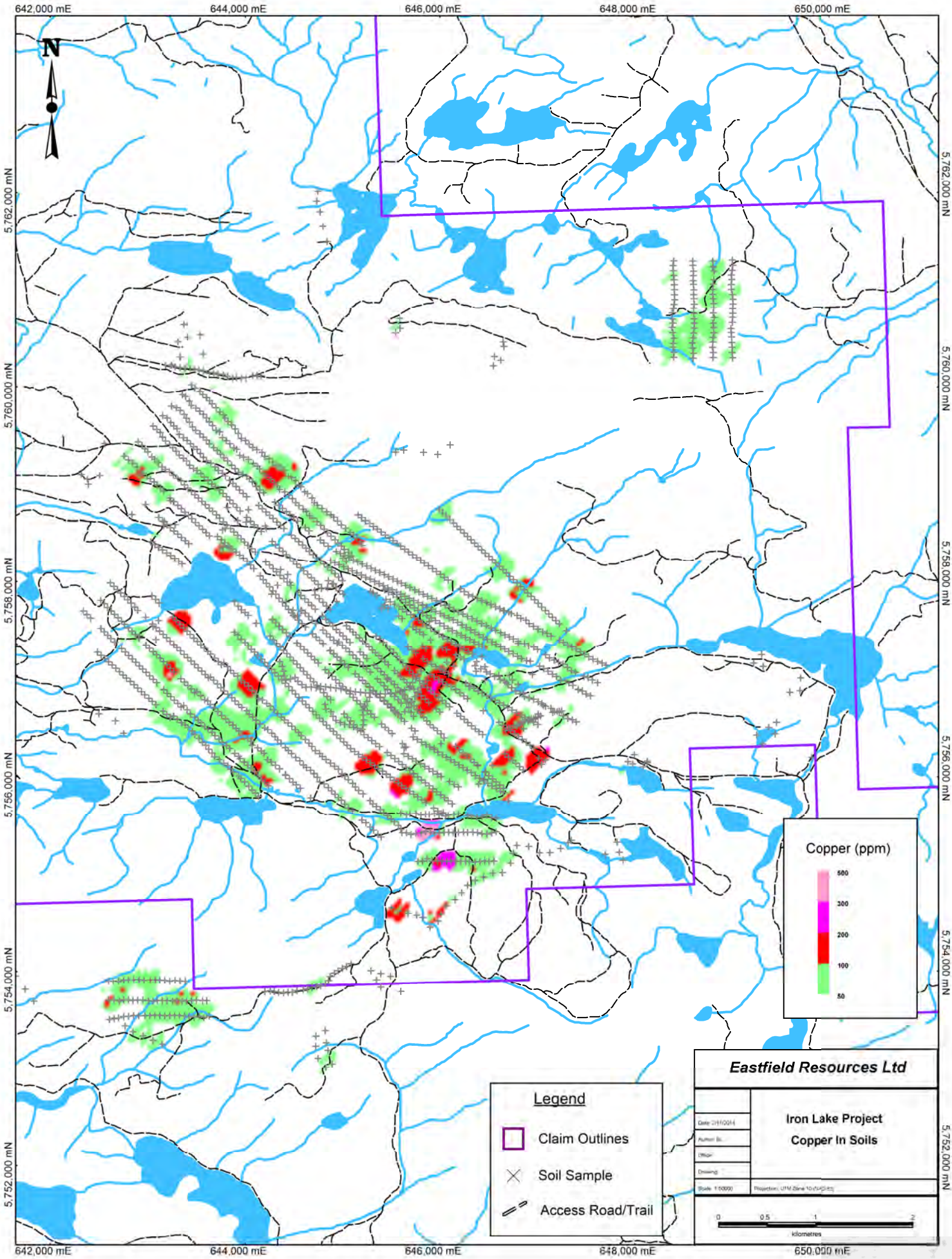
In 2013 a further 261 soils and 50 rocks were collected and analyzed.

In 2015 three new soil grids were established (577 samples). Two of the grids extended the soil coverage over a smaller airborne magnetic feature located to the east of where work has historically been completed. Outcrop in this region is scarce but does include an area of pyritic (and pyrrhotitic) diorite developed as a borrow pit for road construction. Alteration exposed in this pit includes significant garnet in calcareous sediments indicating that skarning has occurred.

In 2016 10 kilometers of flagged grid was established in the southeastern side of the property targeting arsenical gold. 357 soil samples and 58 rock samples were collected. Results included rock grab samples to 31.22 g/t Au with >10,000 ppm As and soils to 1213 ppb Au with 5,022 ppm As. Additional claims staked in this area near the end of 2016 cover the area of the former Lisa claims from which soil values up to 4,027 ppb gold and rock values to 3,510 ppb gold have been obtained.

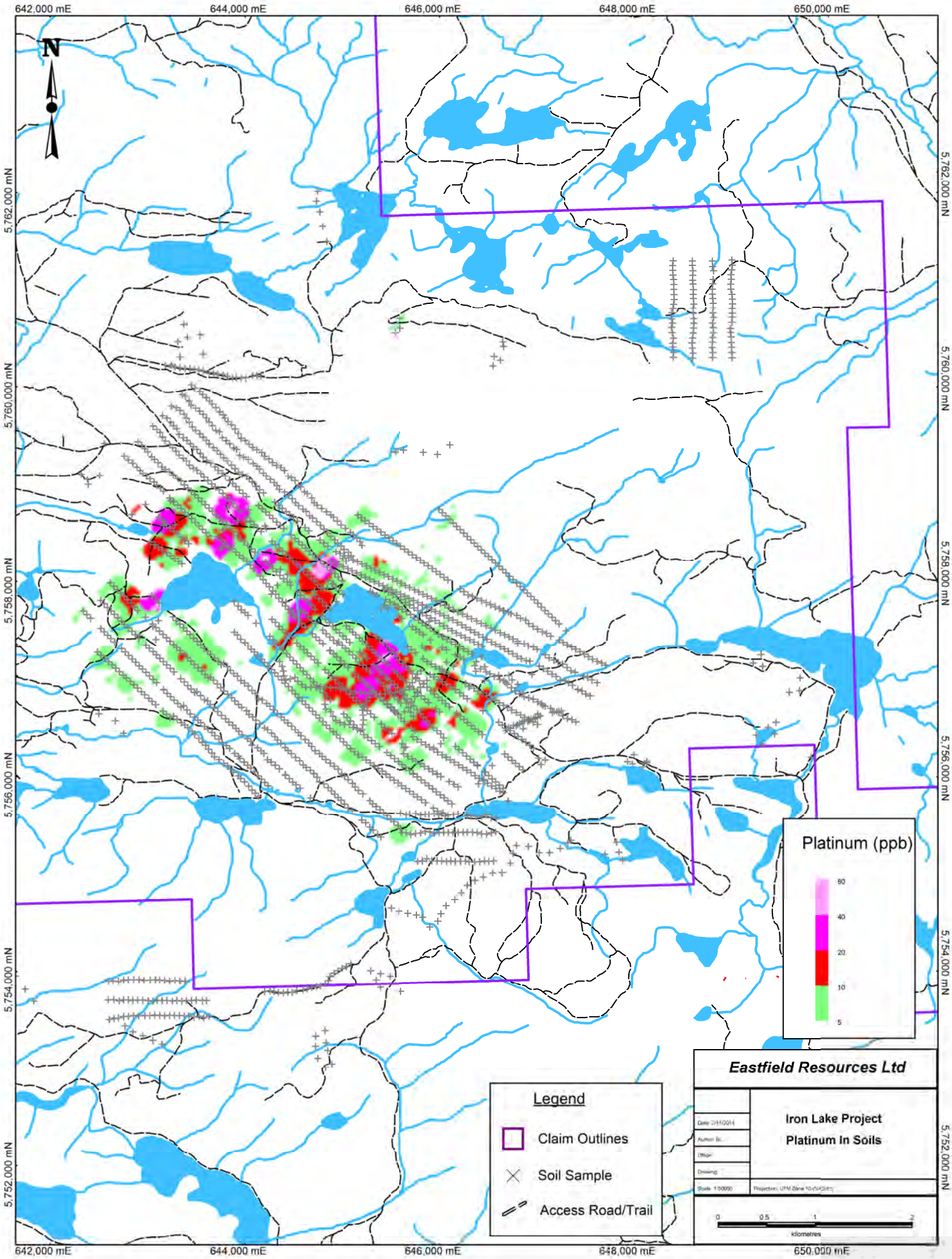
10: Drilling

Diamond Drill holes have been completed by Pickands Mather and Company in 1974 and by Argent Mining Corp. in 2005 and 2006. Seventeen holes totalling 1,878 metres have been completed. The 1974 drilling was BQ in diameter while the 2005 and 2006 drilling was NQ.



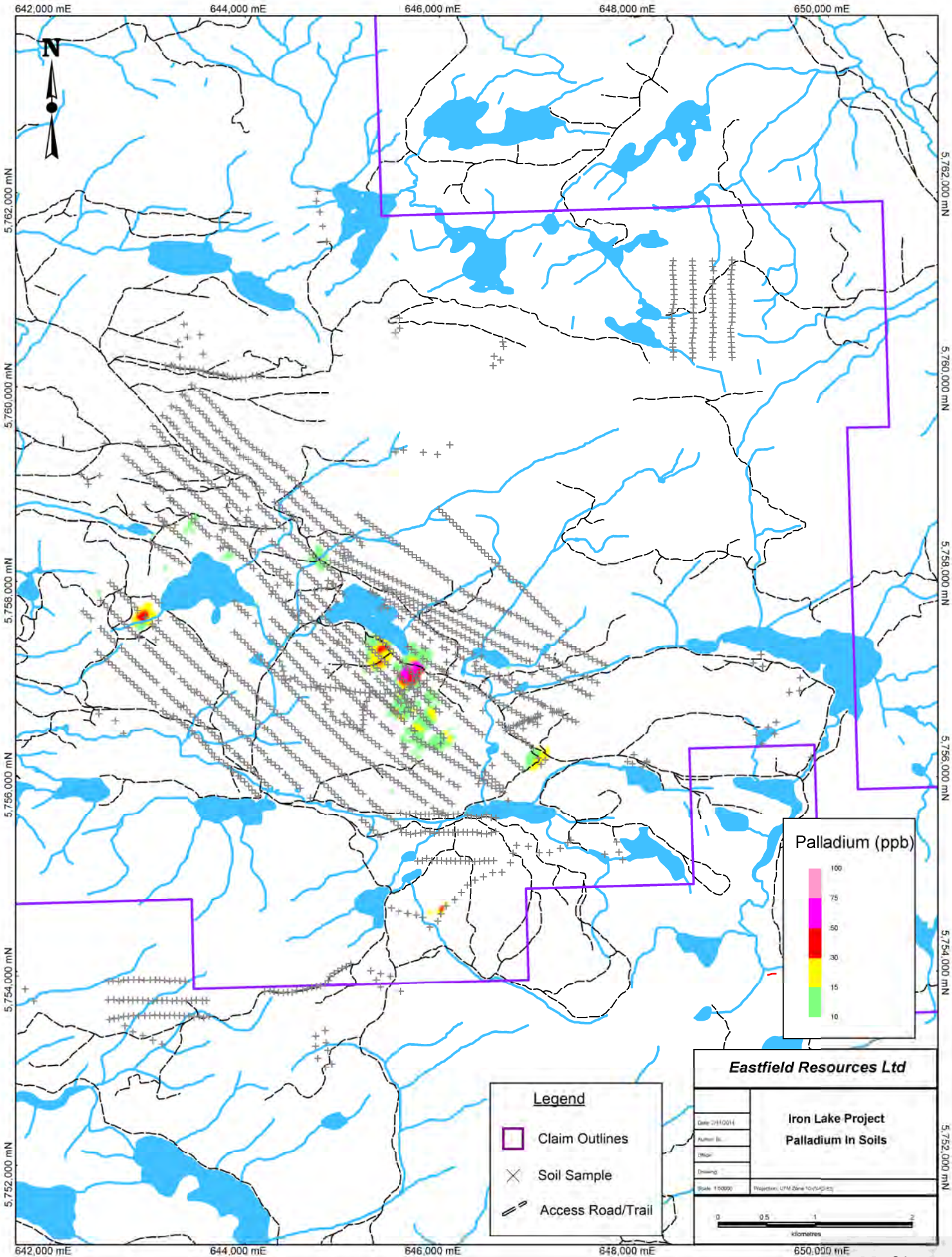
Magmatic Sulfide Target

Fig 7



Magmatic Sulfide Target

Fig 8



Magmatic Sulfide Target

Fig 9

Drill Hole Location and Orientation

Hole Name	Azmuth º (decl. 22.5º)	Dip º Angle	Length (m)	UTM ND83 (east)	UTM ND83 (north)	Elevation (meters)
74-S-1	180	-45	91.3	645596	5757177	1025
74-S-2	360	-50	106.5	645588	5757294	1017
74-S-3	180	-45	60.7	645620	5757520	1003
74-S-4	180	-60	60.7	645950	575524	1017
74-S-5	180	-45	91.3	645924	5757200	1000
74-S-6	180	-60	91.3	646234	5757167	999
74-S-7	180	-45	99.2	645028	5757936	1003
74-S-8	360	-40	91.3	646625	5756050	982
IL05-01	-	-89	114.9	645929	5756874	1018
IL05-02	298	-62	131.7	645490	5756749	1025
IL05-03	298	-62	133.2	645500	5756817	1025
IL06-04	300	-62	125.0	646272	5756952	1000
IL06-05	309	-60	90.5	645463	5756642	1010
IL06-06	15	-60	151.5	645478	5756569	1005
IL06-07	129	-60	145.4	645496	5757278	1032
IL06-08	313	-62	147.8	645930	5757555	1018
IL06-09	298	-50	145.4	645895	5757507	1010

11: Sample Preparation and Analysis

All samples collected in the programs completed at Iron Lake between 1989 and 2016 at were kept in a chain of continuous custody consisting firstly of project personnel and secondly a reputable freight company until delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory conducting the

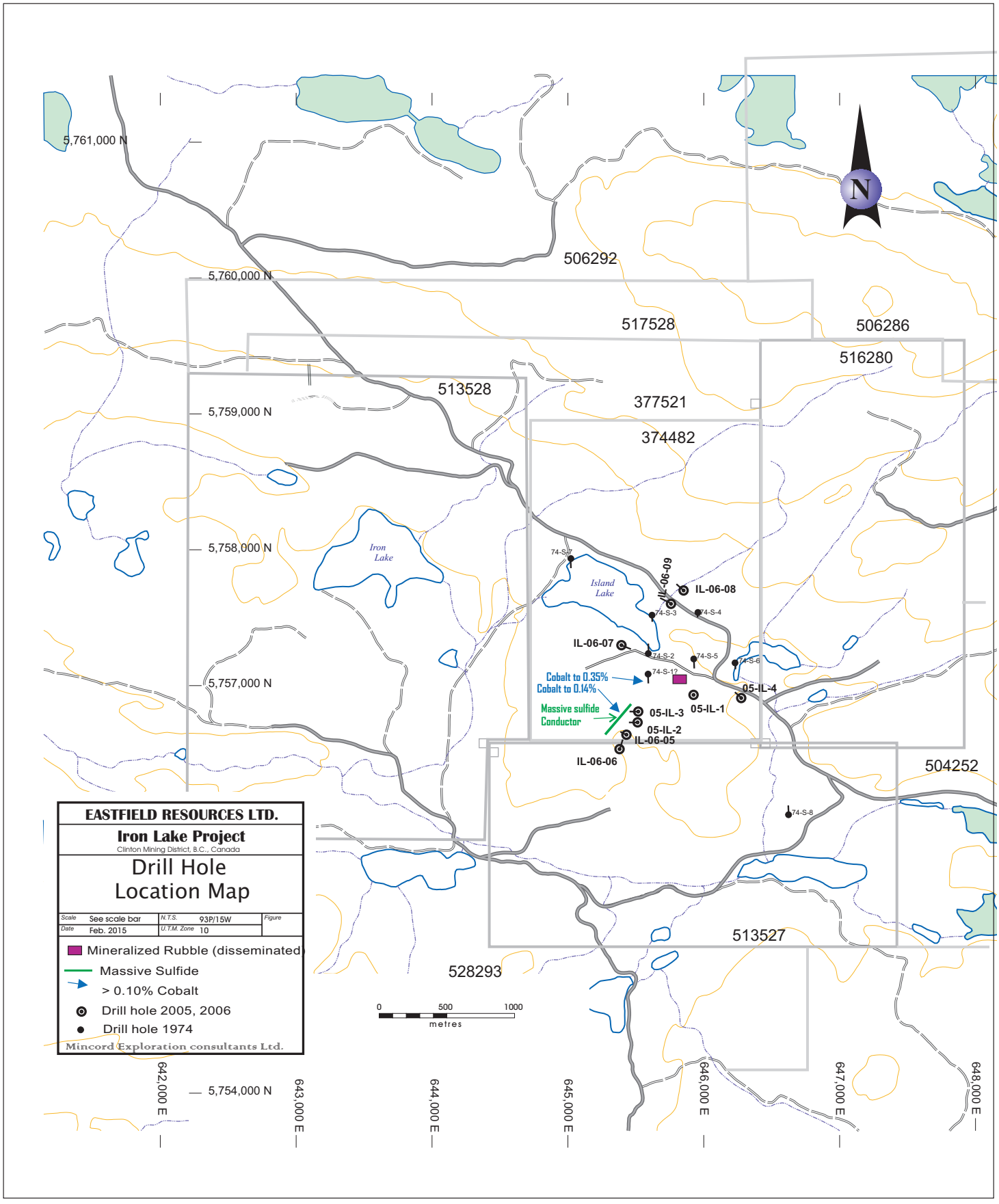

5,761,000 N
5,760,000 N
5,759,000 N
5,758,000 N
5,757,000 N
5,754,000 N
642,000 E
643,000 E
644,000 E
645,000 E
646,000 E
647,000 E
648,000 E
N
506292
517528
506286
516280
513528
377521
374482
504252
513527
528293
Iron Lake
Island Lake
74-S-7
74-S-3
74-S-4
74-S-2
74-S-5
74-S-6
74-S-12
74-S-8
IL-06-09
IL-06-08
IL-06-07
IL-06-05
IL-06-06
05-IL-4
05-IL-1
05-IL-3
05-IL-2
Cobalt to 0.35%
Cobalt to 0.14%
Massive sulfide
Conductor
0
500
1000
metres
EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
Iron Lake Project
Clinton Mining District, B.C., Canada
Drill Hole
Location Map
Scale See scale bar
N.T.S. 93P/15W
Figure
Date Feb. 2015
U.T.M. Zone 10
Mineralized Rubble (disseminated)
Massive Sulfide
> 0.10% Cobalt
Drill hole 2005, 2006
Drill hole 1974
Mincord Exploration consultants Ltd.

Fig 10

analysis completed all sample preparation without any other party having any part of the sample preparation procedure. Normal lab procedure for core samples and rock samples was to crush the entire sample and then obtain a sub sample from the larger sample and analyze using ICP/ES MS techniques. Normal lab procedure for soils was to screen the samples to a minus 80 mesh fraction and to conduct the analysis using the minus 80 mesh fraction. All analyses for these programs excepting 2009 were completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver; an ISO 9001:2000 certified facility now named Bureau Veritas Minerals. Samples collected in the 2009 program were analysed by Eco Tech Laboratories, located in Kamloops. For the purposes of QA/QC (quality control), external standards were routinely submitted on a ratio of generally one standard per twenty samples during the drill programs of 2005 and 2006. No external standard were submitted with rock or soil samples. The external standards when used were augmented by internal standards and reruns regularly preformed by the labs in question usually with a rerun of the pulp samples completed on a ratio of 1 rerun : 20 samples and a lab standard run on a ratio of 1 standard : 35 samples). The author is satisfied that the sample preparation, analytical and security procedures adhered to for the Iron Lake Project have been professional and satisfactory and the author is not aware of any irregularities in the data.

12: Data Verification

In the opinion of the author, the programs run by Canevex Resources Ltd., Eastfield Resources Ltd and Argent Mining Corp., which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. External standards were routinely submitted on a ratio of generally one standard per twenty samples during the 2005 and 2006 drill programs. The external standards were augmented by internal standards and reruns regularly preformed by the laboratories. The author is satisfied and verifies that the quality control procedures adhered to at Iron Lake have been professional and satisfactory and that the data described in this report can be relied upon.

13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The author is not aware of any mineral processing work done on samples from the Iron Lake Project.

14: Mineral Resource Estimates

The author is not aware of any resource estimates made on the Iron lake Project.

15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

The author is not aware of any reserve estimates on the Iron Lake Project.

16: Mining Methods

No mining methods have been determined for the Iron Lake Project.

17: Recovery Methods

No recovery methods have been determined for the Iron Lake Project.

18: Project Infrastructure

A major logging road accesses the Iron Lake from the Hendrix Lake road. Driving time to the property from the regional community of 100 Mille House is approximately 45 minutes. Hydro power lines extend to within 10 kilometers of the claims.

19: Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to the Iron Lake Project at this time.

20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Indian land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located predominantly on provincially owned land. In British Colombia Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are

required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. A valid multiyear exploration permit (expiring April 17, 2018) exists for the project.

21: Capital Operating Costs

This section is not applicable to the Iron Lake Project at this time.

22: Economic Analysis

This section is not applicable to the Iron Lake Project at this time.

23: Adjacent Properties

To the authors' knowledge, there are no relevant adjacent properties.

24: Other Relative Data and Information

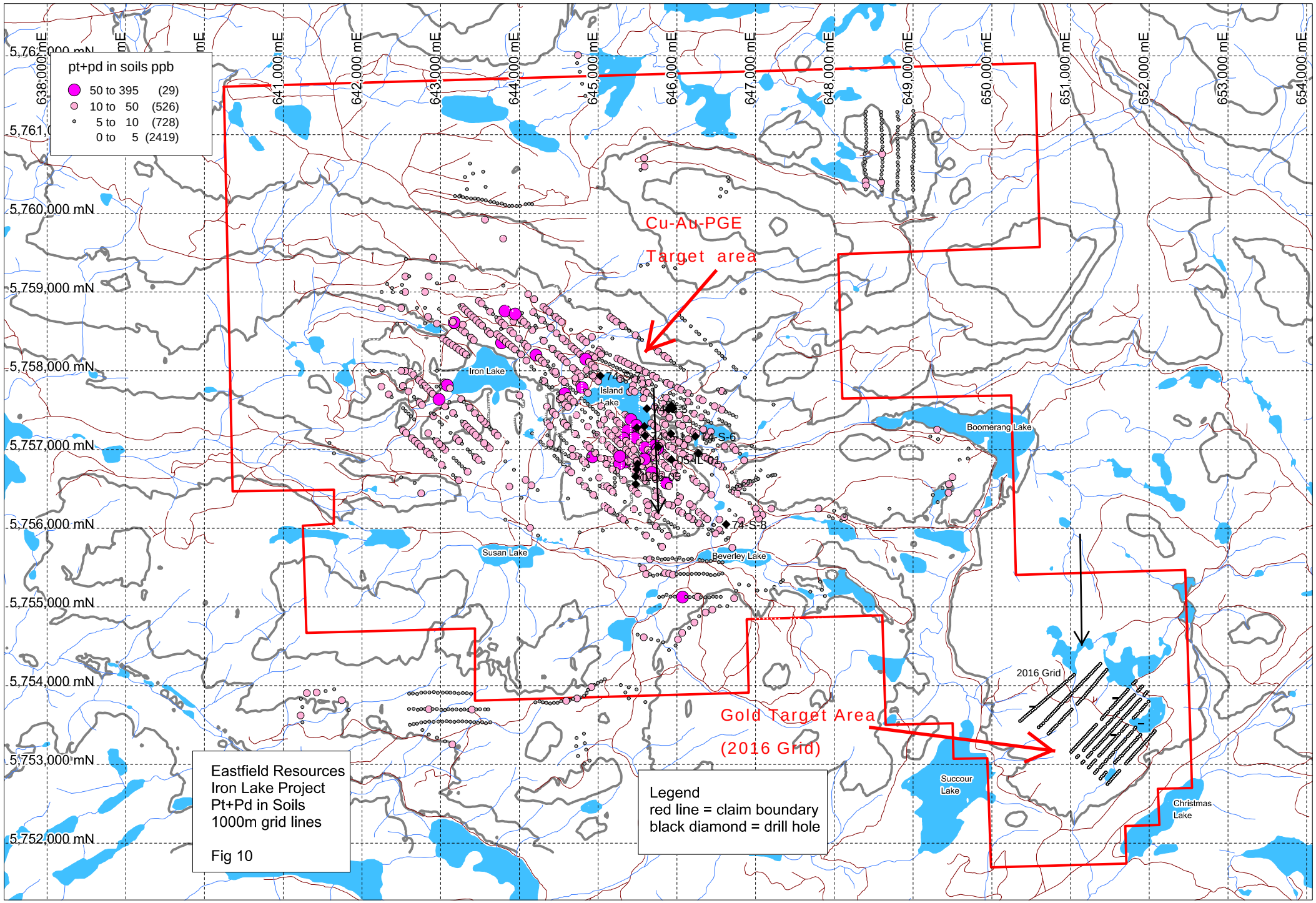
Not applicable.

25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Starting in the late 1980's Exploration at the Iron Lake project has predominantly focussed on magmatic gold and platinum group metal rich copper sulfides associated with ultramafic rocks. The geology of Iron Lake supports this model but also supports other styles of mineralization as a consequence of the project being located at a "geological triple point" where the ultramafic Iron Lake complex intrudes both arc derived intermediate volcanic and related sediments belonging to the Mesozoic aged Quesnel terrane and the Mesozoic aged Takomkame batholith.

Recent exploration beginning in 2011 has focused successfully on developing geophysical targets (induced polarization) targeting massive and disseminated gold and platinum group metal rich copper sulfides (with significant cobalt) hosted in ultramafic rocks. Several drill targets have been defined and permitted. This target area is called "the Magmatic Sulfide Target"

A second target occurs on the extreme southeastern side of the claim group. Here a number of gold-arsenic showings and anomalies have been developed over a distance of 1,500 meters



Map of Iron Lake Grids (Platinum not determined for 2016 Grid)

Fig 11

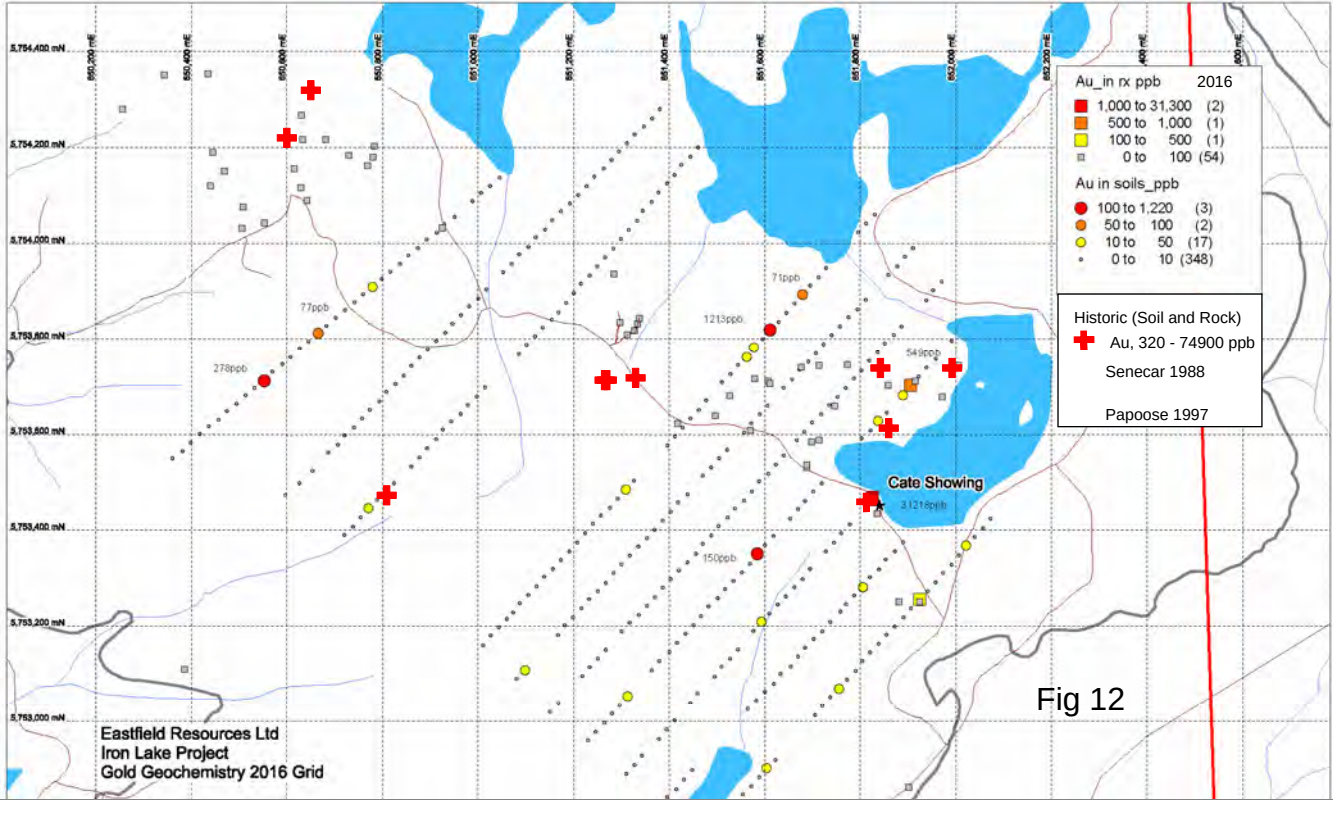

Au_in rx ppb 2016
1,000 to 31,300 (2)
500 to 1,000 (1)
100 to 500 (1)
0 to 100 (54)
Au in soils_ppb
100 to 1,220 (3)
50 to 100 (2)
10 to 50 (17)
0 to 10 (348)
Historic (Soil and Rock)
Au, 320 - 74900 ppb
Senecar 1988
Papoose 1997
Cate Showing
31218ppb
278ppb
77ppb
1213ppb
71ppb
549ppb
150ppb
Eastfield Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Project
Gold Geochemistry 2016 Grid

Fig 12

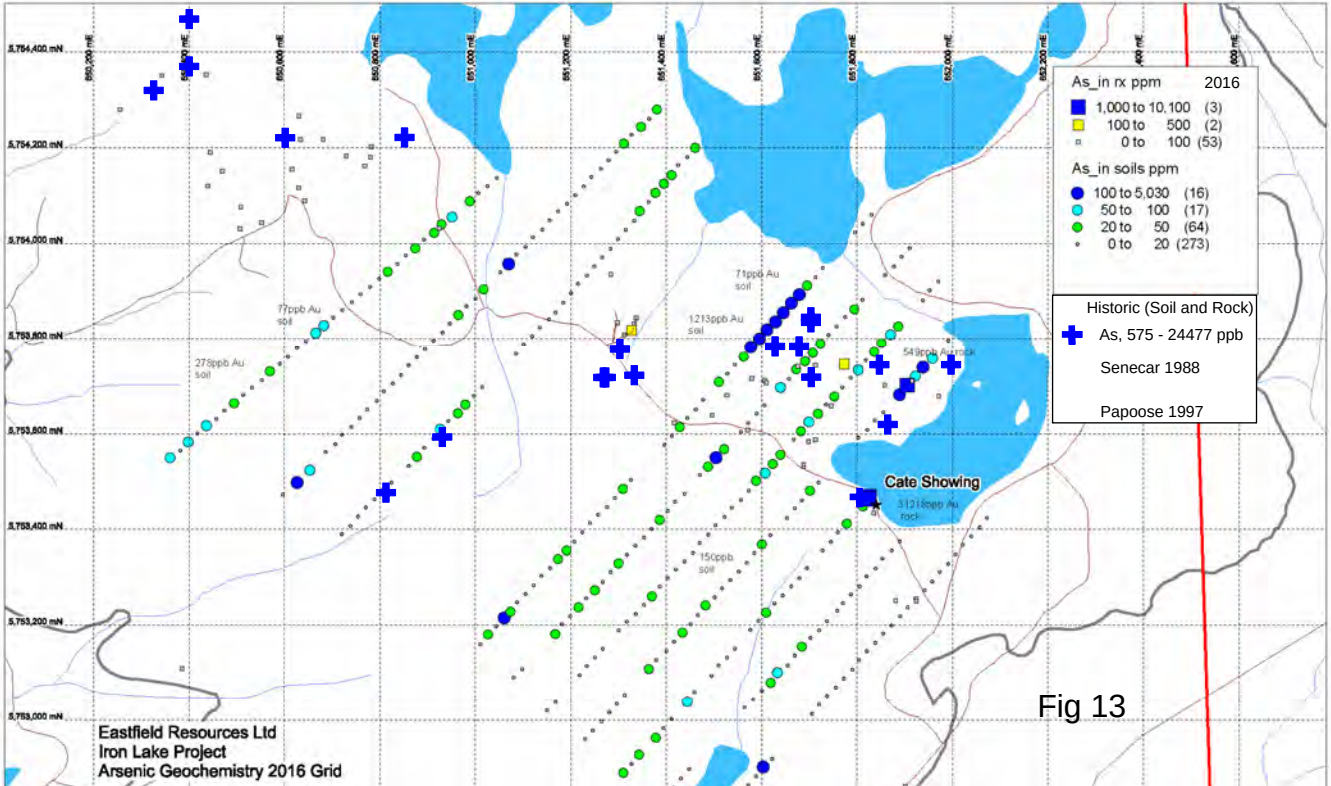
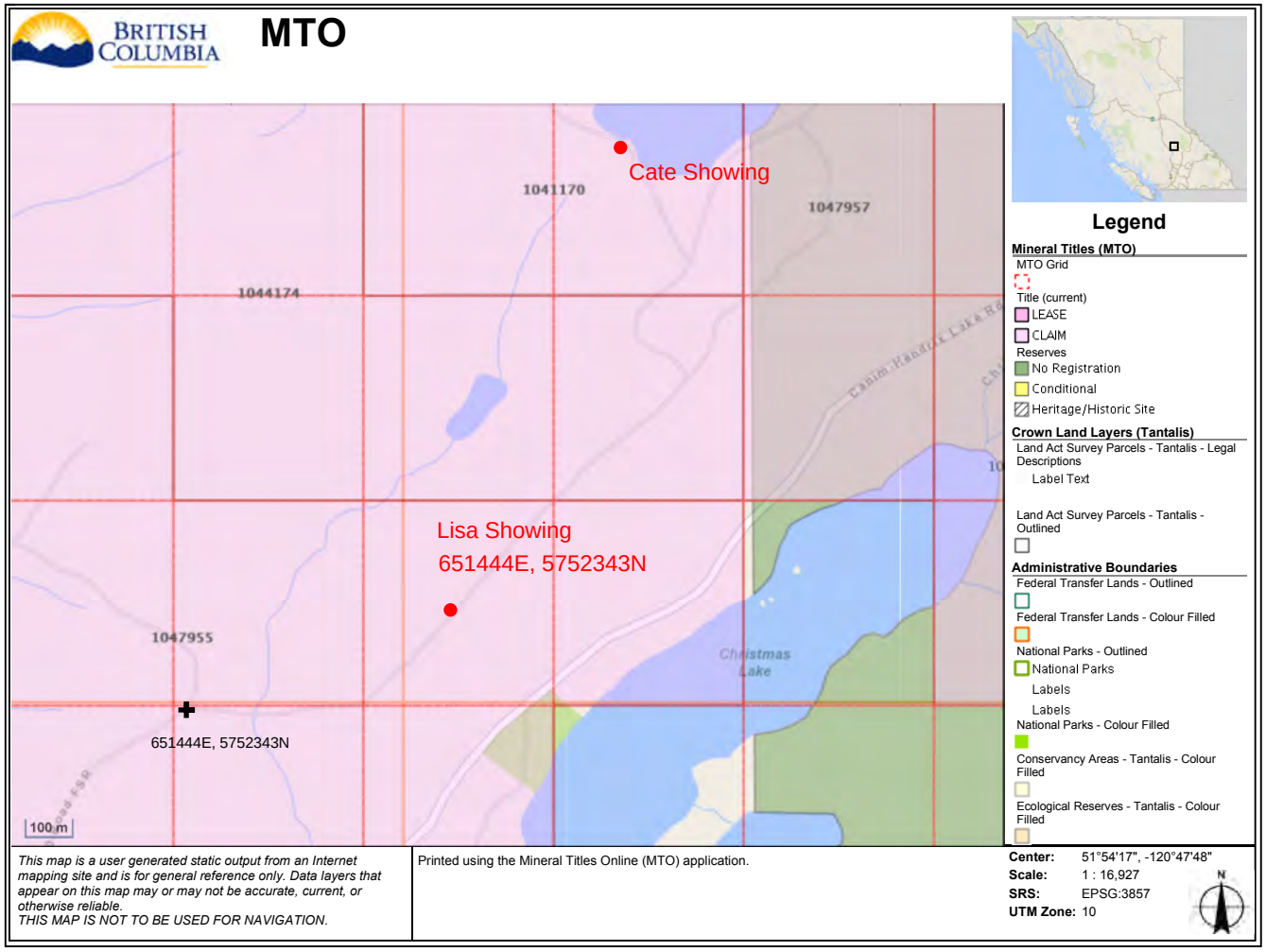

As_in rx ppm 2016
1,000 to 10,100 (3)
100 to 500 (2)
0 to 100 (53)
As_in soils ppm
100 to 5,030 (16)
50 to 100 (17)
20 to 50 (64)
0 to 20 (273)
Historic (Soil and Rock)
As, 575 - 24477 ppb
Senecar 1988
Papoose 1997
Cate Showing
3121ppb Au rock
1213ppb Au soil
71ppb Au soil
77ppb Au soil
275ppb Au soil
150ppb soil
549ppb Au rock
5,754,400 mN
5,754,200 mN
5,754,000 mN
5,753,800 mN
5,753,600 mN
5,753,400 mN
5,753,200 mN
5,753,000 mN
Eastfield Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Project
Arsenic Geochemistry 2016 Grid

Fig 13



Lisa Showing

Rock sample GR-87-4 Au 3,510 ppb Au, As 13,139 ppm. Co 784 ppm, Ca 20%

Rock sample DT-87-19 Au 2,537 ppb Au, As 8,500 ppm, Co 361 ppm, Ca 19%

Soil Sample 0+00W, 0+00N, Au 4,070 ppb, As 7,300 ppm, Co 303 ppm, Fe 10.1%

At approximately 651444E, 5752343N

Fig 14

(predominantly in the 1990's). Recently the southern portion of this target came open and was successfully re-staked and added to the Iron Lake property. Soil arsenic values exceeding 500 ppm are common and select rock samples have returned values up to 74.9 g/t gold. Gold mineralization here may be related to pyritic megacrystic porphyry dykes and small stocks that outcrop in this area and which intrude Mesozoic aged Nicola volcanic rocks. A renewed prospecting and geophysical initiative would be a logical next step in the exploration of this target. Access into this area is via historic logging roads that while in generally good condition, are heavily overgrown and need to be slashed. This target area is called "the Gold Vein Target"

26: Recommendations and Budgets

Historically two styles of magmatic sulfide mineralization present opportunities for discovery at Iron Lake. The first being disseminated sulfide with economically significant values of copper, gold, platinum and palladium; and the second being massive sulfide with economically significant values in copper, cobalt and nickel. Opportunity exists to complete follow up to the massive sulfide discovery of 2005 with more drilling and at the same time to complete an initial drill on an undrilled airborne conductor located to the north as well as drill test several discrete and well defined induced polarization anomalies to the east and south (outlined in 2011 and 2012).

In 2015 competitor claims expired on the southeastern side of the property allowing new claims to be staked in 2016 to capture an area of anomalous gold and arsenic. Geochemical results here include up to 12.4 grams per tonne gold in soil and up to 74.9 grams per tonne gold in rock samples associated with widespread anomalous arsenic and possibly related to pyritic megacrysic feldspar porphyry intruding Mesozoic aged mafic volcanic rocks. In 2016 10 kilometers of soil grid was established and soil sampled. Anomalous results included soil gold values up 5,022 ppm and soil gold values up to 1,213 ppb.

A budget to accomplish these objectives is as follows:

Phase 1

To continue exploring the Magmatic Sulfide Target:

The follow up should focus on drill testing the massive sulfide body discovered in 2005 and drill tested that year and in 2006. Additional drill holes should be completed both along strike and down dip from the discovery. The objectives of the drilling are to test for sulfide zoning whereby copper, nickel and cobalt sulfides increase in proportion to massive pyrrhotite. Historical records indicate that a narrow massive sulfide intercept in hole 74-S-1 drilled approximately 400 metres along strike (north) of the 2005 discovery assayed 0.35% cobalt. Other magmatic sulfide targets include an untested airborne conductor located 7,400 metres to the northwest of the 2005 discovery and several discrete induced polarization anomalies outlined in 2011 and 2012 (particularly one located south of the western end of Beverley Lake)approximately 2,000 metres from the discovery.

Budget:
First Phase
Testing Magmatic Sulfide
Drilling 2500 meters in ten 250 meter deep holes
(Assumption-progress rate 75 meters per day)

Supervising Geologist	1 (for 10 days)	$	8,000.00
Project Geologist	1 (for 35 days)	$	14,000.00
Contract Drilling	2500 meters	$	250,000.00
Extra Costs	$20 per meter	$	50,000.00
Field Assistants	3 (for 35 days)	$	51,450.00
Room and Board	8 men for 35 days	$	30,800.00
Truck Costs	2 Vehicles, 35 days	$	5,600.00
Drill Samples	1250	$	31,250.00
ATV Costs	2 for 35 days	$	5,600.00
Excavator Costs	30 hours	$	45,000.00
Reporting	1	$	5,000.00
Contingency		$	20,000.00
Total Phase 1		**$**	**516,700.00**

Phase 2
To evaluate the Gold Target occurring in the southeast quadrant:
The follow up should include prospecting, infill soil sampling, hand trenching and backhoe trenching. Focus should be on the highly anomalous samples obtained in 2016 as well as in and outbound from the Lisa Showing.
Budget:
Second Phase
Evaluating Southeast Gold Target

Days	10 in field		
Supervising Geologist	1 (for 3 days)	$	2,400.00
Project Geologist	1 (for 12 days)	$	4,800.00
Field Assistants	2 (for 10 days)	$	11,760.00
Room and Board	3 men for 10 days	$	3,300.00
Truck costs 1st	12 days	$	960.00
Truck costs 2nd	5 days	$	400.00
Soil Samples	250	$	6,250.00
Rock Samples	50	$	1,250.00
ATV Costs	2 for 10 days	$	1,600.00
Reporting	1	$	2,000.00
Excavator Trenching		$	10,000.00
Total Phase 2		$	**44,720.00**

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28: Date and Signature Page

April 18, 2017
Date

J. W. (Bill) Morton
Signature J.W. Morton P.Geo

29: Certificate of Author

I, James William Morton, do hereby certify that;

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

I am a graduate of Carleton University of Ottawa with a Bachelor of Science, 1972, in Geology and a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Master of Science., 1976, in Graduate Studies.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 18303.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico and the Republic of the Philippines.

Since graduation I have worked extensively in central British Columbia exploring for both epithermal and mesothermal gold mineralization and copper (gold, molybdenum) porphyry mineralization. Exploration techniques that I have utilized include geological mapping, geochemical surveying and geophysical surveying (both ground based and airborne). I have worked at various times both as an employee of major and junior mining companies and as a consultant. Companies that I have been employed by include Imperial Metals Corporation and Sumitomo Metal Mining. I have extensive experience in the British Columbia exploration permitting process.

I visited the Iron Lake Property most recently on Oct 20, 2015.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a "qualified person" .

I have authored the technical report titled NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Iron Lake Property, Clinton Mining Division BC, dated April 18, 2017.

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

At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report I was not independent of the property owner (Eastfield Resources Ltd) as defined under NI 43-101 guidelines and section 1.5 of those guidelines.

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

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

Dated this 18th day of April 2017.

J.W. (Bill) Morton P. Geo.