

TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

SILVER KING NORTH PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

BCGS Map Sheet 93L.016, 017, 018, 026, 027, 028
NTS Map 093L01W, 02E, 02W

Latitude 54° 10' 38" to N
Longitude 126° 39' 20" to W

with
Recommendations
For Further Exploration

For

Cameo Resources Corp.

142-757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1A1

By

A. Koffyberg, PGeo

Discovery Consultants
2916 29th Street
Vernon, BC, V1T 5A6

January 31, 2018

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1.0 Summary

The Silver King North property (the "Property"), is located in the central interior of British Columbia, approximately 600 km north of Vancouver, BC, and 20 km south of the town of Houston. The Property consists of 14 Mineral Tenure Online ("MTO") mineral titles, and form two fairly equal-sized blocks, covering an area of 16,273 hectares. The Property can be reached from Houston via the Morice River Forest Service Road on the west and via the Buck Flats Road on the east.

Cameo Resources Corp ("Cameo") has entered into a Purchase Agreement with arms' length vendors, whereby Cameo can earn a 100% right, title and interest in the Property, subject to a 2% gross royalty, by making various cash payments and issuing common shares, and granting a 2% gross royalty. Mr. Kalt, who is one of the vendors, is listed on MTO as the 100% owner of the Property.

Geologically the Property lies within the Nechako Basin, south of the Skeena Arch. The western part of the Property consists mainly of andesitic volcanic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group, along with subaerial volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group (Telkwa Formation). These rocks consist of dacitic phyric flows, pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, basalt, breccia and welded tuff. Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group rocks occur to a lesser extent, and consist of feldspathic and volcanic sandstone, siltstone and shales of the Kitsuns Creek Formation.

The eastern part of the Property is mainly underlain by Eocene age Endako Group rocks, which consist of rocks of the Buck Creek Formation and the Goosly Lake Formation. Goosly Lake Formation rocks comprise feldspathic andesite and trachyandesite lavas, breccias, sills and stocks. Rocks of the BCF comprise andesite and basalt flows with minor dacite.

Intrusions occur near the southwest corner of the Property. These rocks have been mapped as belonging to the Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite, which consist of granite, quartz monzonite and minor rhyolite.

The Property lies within the Buck Creek Volcanic Complex or basin. It is a block-faulted depression where extensional faulting was broadly coincident with volcanism. The basement of the basin is comprised of greenschist-facies Hazelton and Skeena Groups. Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary volcanic rocks form the centre of the basin and were fed from hypabyssal stocks and dykes of the Buckley intrusions, which are known to be spatially and genetically related to porphyry and epithermal deposits in the area. There are significant mineral deposits in the general vicinity of the

Property, including the Equity Mine and the Silver Queen, both classified as subvolcanic copper-silver-gold deposits.

Previous reconnaissance and orientation mineral exploration has taken place, by various companies, on areas now covered by the Property. The most significant work was done recently by Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd, which carried out an airborne magnetometer survey in 2012 on what are now the western and southern parts of the Property. Northwest of Parrott Lakes, the results reflect a large oval-shaped 12 km by 6 km caldera-like feature, with several internal magnetic highs that may reflect intrusive centres.

In 2013, Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd, as part of a much larger program, carried out reconnaissance exploration on the current south-central part of the Property. Work comprised an induced polarization (IP) survey, two reconnaissance geochemical soil lines and scattered rock sampling. The IP survey was run in part over the southern portion of a caldera-like magnetic response from the 2012 airborne survey. The results show zones of weak to moderate chargeability with high resistivity overlain by low resistivity, indicative of thick overburden. There are no anomalous geochemical results associated with the chargeability.

Because the region is underlain by extensive overburden Eocene volcanic rocks, airborne geophysical tools should be utilized to explore at depth. The work should comprise a geophysical technique that can be used to explore for deeply buried, older than Eocene porphyry hosted and/or structurally controlled targets. A ZTEM airborne survey is proposed, as this method has the advantage of being able to detect conductive targets at depths up to 2,000 m beneath the surface. This is below the depth of conventional EM systems. This type of geophysical survey will be able to explore for variations in resistivity and possibly outline an intrusive target and possible related epithermal mineralization.

A two stage exploration program is recommended to properly assess the exploration potential of the Property. Phase I is a ZTEM airborne survey and is estimated to cost \$122,650. This is based on 200 m east-west lines across the Property.

Phase II should comprise a ground-based Titan-24 DC IP/MT survey to further delineate geophysical targets generated from the results of Phase I. It is contingent on the results of Phase I. The survey should identify targets associated with vein-type mineralization and delineate porphyry targets for any further drill testing. Based on similar surveys in the region, a 20line km ground survey is estimated to cost \$195,800.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This technical report (the "Report") has been prepared at the request of Mr. Akash Patel, president of Cameo Resources Corp ("Cameo"), a British Columbia incorporated company. The author has been asked to review all data pertaining to the Property and to prepare a Report that describes historical work completed on the Property and makes recommendations for further work if warranted. The effective date of this Report is January 31, 2018.

The author, Agnes Koffyberg, MSc, PGeo, a geologist with Discovery Consultants of Vernon, BC, prepared and is responsible for all sections of this Report.

This Report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 in support of the material acquisition by Cameo Resources Corp of the Silver King North Property.

In preparing this Report, the author has reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in the References section of this Report. Information used in the preparation of this Report includes a number of publically available reports filed by various companies for assessment credit with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines ("BCMÉM"). These reports contain information on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveying conducted on the area now covered by the Property. The author was not able to complete a property visit and field examination at the time of the Report, due to winter conditions on the Property that prohibited a productive field examination. An inspection of the Property is planned for some time in May or June 2018 to confirm general property geology.

This Report is based on a review of previous reports filed by a number of operators who have conducted exploration programs within and around the current boundaries of the Property and have filed this work for assessment credit with the BCMÉM. A list of the materials cited is contained in the References section of the Report. The author is satisfied that the information contained in publicly available assessment reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the historical data give an accurate indication of the nature and style of possible mineralization on the Property.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Details of the status of mineral title ownership on the Property were obtained from the BC Mineral Tenures Online ("MTO") database system managed by the BCMEM. This system is based on mineral titles acquired electronically online using a grid cell selection system. Title boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude.

A copy of the Purchase Agreement was provided to the author. Although the author has no reason to believe this information is inaccurate, a detailed audit of the purchase agreement among the Vendors and the Purchaser (Cameo) has not been done and the author is relying solely on the information that has been provided by the various parties.

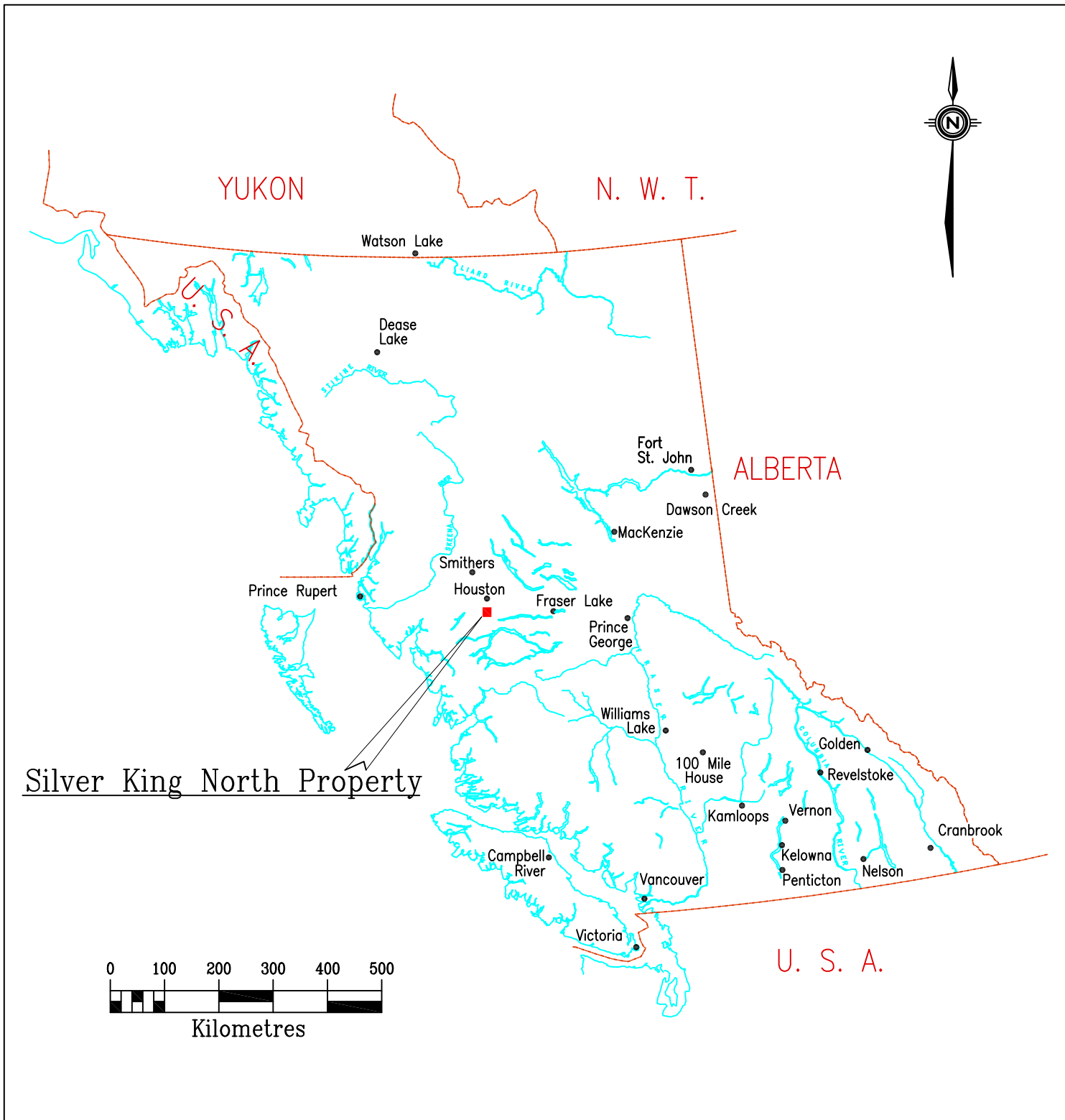
4.0 Property Location and Description

The Property is located in the central interior of British Columbia, approximately 600 km north of Vancouver, BC, and 20 km south of the town of Houston (Figure 4.1). The Property is situated north of Parrot Lakes with the centre at approximate latitude 54° 10' 39" north and longitude 126° 39' 20" west, or in UTM as 653011E, 6005794N.

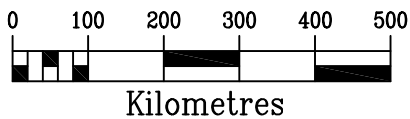
4.1 Location

The Property consists of fourteen MTO mineral titles in the Omineca Mining Division. These titles form two fairly equal-sized blocks, covering an area of 16,273 hectares (Figure 4.2). The titles are on British Columbia Mineral TRIM Map Sheets 093L.016, 017, 018, 026, 027 and 028. Table 4-1 lists the details of the mineral titles.

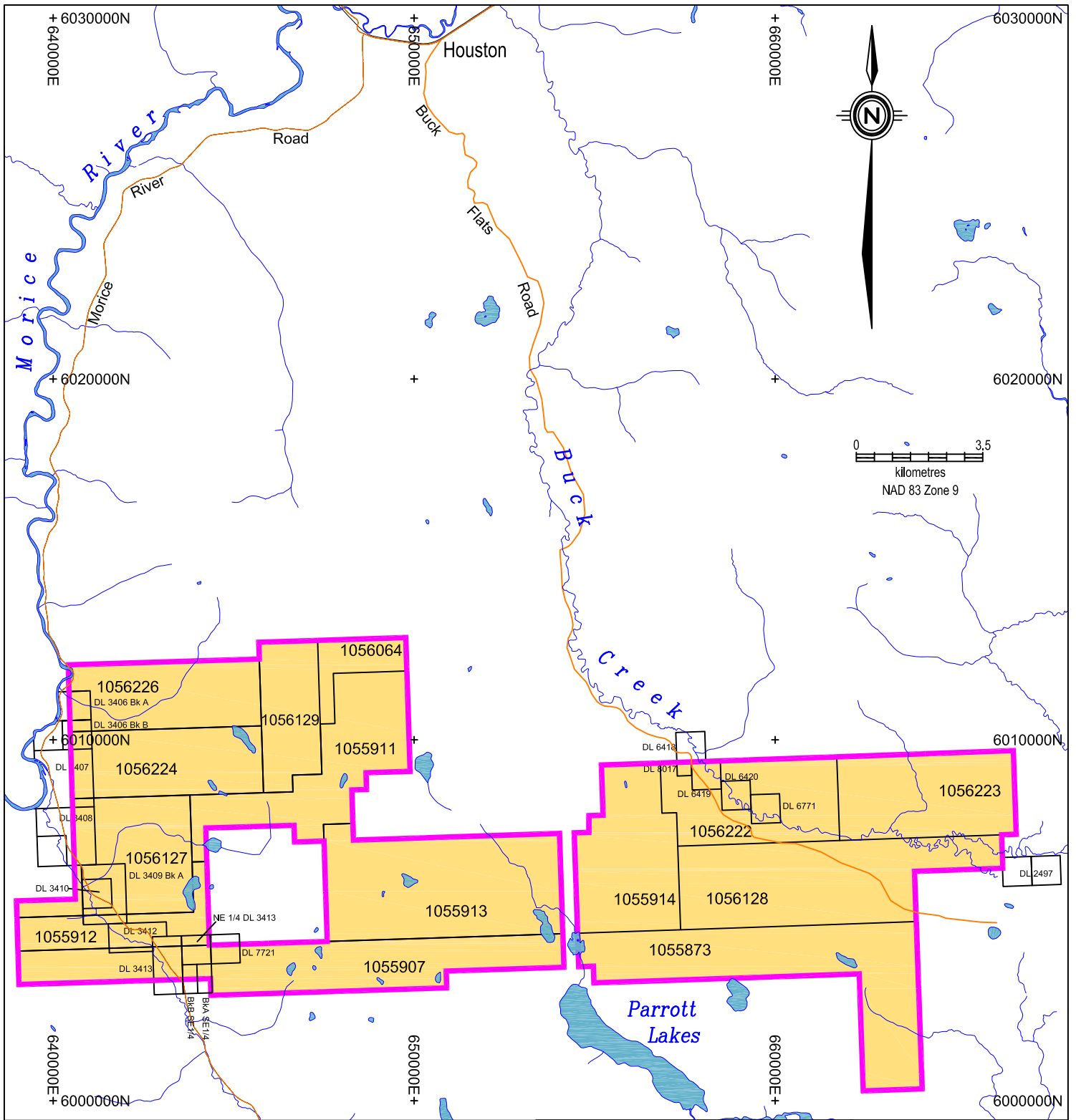
A few District Lots coincide with some titles on the western and northern sides of the Property (Figure 4.2). The owners of these lots own the surface rights.



Silver King North Property



<p>To accompany a report by : A. Koffyberg, PGeo</p> <p>Base map after : B.C. 1:2,000,000</p>	<p>Cameo Resources Corp.</p>	
	<p>Silver King North Property</p> <p>Omineca Mining Division B.C.</p> <p>Property Location</p>	
	<p>Dwg. by: Discovery Consultants</p>	<p>Scale: 1:10,000,000</p>
	<p>Date: January 30, 2018</p>	<p>Figure: 4.1</p>



Cameo Resources Corp.

Silver King North Property

Omenica Mining Division, BC

Mineral Title Locations

To accompany a report by : A. Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : 93L/02 1:50,000

Dwg. by: Discovery Consultants

Scale: 1:150,000

Date: January 30, 2018

Figure: 4.2

Table 4.1: List of Mineral Titles, Silver King North Property

Tenure Number	Owner	Map Sheet	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1055873	Ryan Kalt	093L01, 02	2017/OCT/31	2018/OCT/31	1818.08
1055907	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/OCT/31	2018/OCT/31	1704.17
1055911	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/OCT/31	2018/OCT/31	1210.32
1055912	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/OCT/31	2018/OCT/31	548.95
1055913	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/OCT/31	2018/OCT/31	1854.67
1055914	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/OCT/31	2018/OCT/31	1135.44
1056064	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/NOV/04	2018/NOV/04	283.51
1056127	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/NOV/06	2018/NOV/06	1135.27
1056128	Ryan Kalt	093L01, 02	2017/NOV/06	2018/NOV/06	1741.39
1056129	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/NOV/06	2018/NOV/06	642.77
1056222	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/NOV/10	2018/NOV/10	1097.30
1056223	Ryan Kalt	093L01, 02	2017/NOV/10	2018/NOV/10	1135.16
1056224	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/NOV/10	2018/NOV/10	983.32
1056226	Ryan Kalt	093L01	2017/NOV/10	2018/NOV/10	982.92
				Total hectares	16,273.28

4.2 Ownership

Information posted on the MTO website indicates that all of the mineral titles listed in Table 4.1 are 100% registered in the name of Ryan Kalt.

According to the terms of a Purchase Agreement ("Agreement"), signed on November 27, 2017, among 1061437 BC Ltd, Platinum Capital Corp, Fairview Inc, Kalt Industries Ltd (collectively known as the "Vendors"), Ryan Kalt, and Cameo, Cameo can earn a 100% right, title and interest in the Property, subject to a 2% gross royalty, by making cash payments totalling \$200,000 and issuing four million common shares to the Vendors by the Closing Date of the Agreement. The Vendors and Mr. Kalt are collectively 100% beneficial owners of the Property. Mr. Kalt has been granted as 2.0% gross royalty, as detailed in the agreement. There are no back-in rights on the Property, or other payments, agreements or encumbrances known to the author to which the Property is subject.

4.3 Mineral title acquisition and work requirements

In British Columbia, an individual or company holds the available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act. This is done by electronic staking as described in the Act and Regulations. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the title for the exploration and development of minerals or placer

minerals. A mining lease is required for production and treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining. Permits are necessary for activities that include mechanical disturbance.

In order to maintain a mineral title in good standing, exploration work or payment instead of work to the value required must be submitted prior to the expiry date. The amount required is specified by Section 8.4 of the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. These regulations state that the value of exploration and development work required to maintain a mineral title for one year is at least:

- \$5 per hectare during each of the first and second anniversary years, and
- \$10 per hectare during the third and fourth anniversary years, and
- \$15 per hectare during the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and
- \$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Up to 10 years of work or payment instead of work can be applied on a mineral title. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at any time and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for the work done on the Property, Cameo must file a Statement of Work and submit an Assessment Report documenting the results of the work done on the Property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs.

4.4 Permits and Liabilities

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction and access upgrading or construction, a Notice of Work ("NoW") permit application must be filed with, and approved by, the BCMEM. The permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement of the work and the permit will likely require the posting of a reclamation bond.

The filing of the NoW initiates engagement and consultation with other stakeholders including the First Nations. No NoW is necessary to carry out the work outlined in the recommended exploration program.

In 2018, eligible individual, corporations and partnerships conducting grassroots mining exploration certain areas of British Columbia, including this region, are eligible for a 20% tax credit on eligible exploration expenditures; they include:

- Prospecting
- Carrying out geological surveys
- Trenching

- Digging test pits
- Preliminary sampling
- Environmental studies
- Community consultations

The rate is enhanced to 30% on the Property since it is within prescribed Mountain Pine Beetle affected area.

4.5 Other liabilities

The area lies within the traditional territory of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation, which is in the process of negotiating a treaty with the government of British Columbia.

The author is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property.

5.0 Accessibility, Physiography, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is located about 20 km south of the town of Houston, which has a population of about 3,500. The western block of the Property can be reached via the all-weather Morice River Forest Service Road, which begins about three km west of Houston from Highway 16, then via secondary forestry and logging roads to the central and north parts of the Property. The eastern block is best accessed via the Buck Flats Road from Houston, and along smaller forestry and logging roads.

The Property covers an area of approximately 29 km east to west by 10 km north to south, situated within the Nechako Plateau, a physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau (Holland, 1976) in the central interior of the province. The terrain in the region is gently undulating topography with low relief. Within the Property, elevations range from about 1,300 m in the northwest to relatively flat-lying terrain elsewhere at approximately 900 to 1,000 m.

Drainage on the western and eastern parts of the Property is to the north via the Owen River/Morice River watershed, and the Buck Creek watershed, respectively, which flow into the Skeena River. The central part of the Property drains to the south into the Parrott Lake drainage system, which flows into Francois Lake and eventually the Fraser River.

The region in general is covered by a thick cover of glacial till of one metre or greater (Stumpf, 2012). Rock outcroppings are scarce and typically found along the crest of ridges or in incised river and creek gullies, or on the shores of lakes (Stumpf, 2012).

Vegetation consists of lodgepole pine, spruce, fir, aspen and balsam, as well as shrubs, grassland and marsh. Parts of the Property have been logged at various times. In addition, large sections of the pine forest have recently been affected by mountain pine beetle infestation.

The climate is warm to mild in summer, with average summer temperatures ranging from 10 to 24°C (hellobc.com website). Winters average -5° to -15°C with snow blanketing the region from mid-November through mid-March. Average snowfall in the region is 164 cm per year. Exploration is best undertaken from May to October, as forestry roads become impassable during winter and the spring thaw; and extra costs are incurred for snowplowing, fuel and heating equipment in the event of a drilling program.

The town of Houston has extensive mining and support services, as well as an experienced mining workforce as it is the home community to Huckleberry Mines. In the past it serviced other mines including Granisle, Equity Silver and Endako. It lies along Highway 16, which is the major east-west corridor in central region of the province. In addition, the Canadian National Rail mainline runs through Houston, providing both passenger and freight services. A small airport located 10 km west of town, services small to medium-sized aircraft. The Smithers airport, located 65 km west of Houston, provides passenger and freight services through Air Canada and Hawkair. A major power line runs parallel to Hwy 16 through Houston, and secondary lines run from Houston along the Morice Forest Service road to the Huckleberry Mine, southwest of the Property; and along the Buck Flats road to the Equity Mine. Water needed for exploration drilling programs can be sourced from several small lakes and creeks on the Property.

6.0 History

Some previous reconnaissance and orientation mineral exploration has taken place, by various companies, on areas now covered by the Property.

In 1969, North Pacific Mines Limited carried out an orientation geochemical soil survey on the Doe property (Tully, 1969 – Assessment Report 2566).

In 1970, North Pacific Mines Limited carried out a ground magnetometer survey on the Doe Property (Pringle, 1970 - Assessment Report 2565).

In 1982, Noranda Exploration Company Limited conducted a horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) geophysical survey on the Dick property (Bradish, 1983 – Assessment Report 11214). The

purpose was to follow up the 1982 airborne very-low-frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and magnetometer survey.

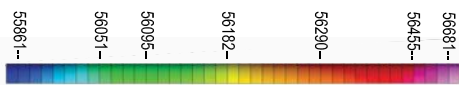
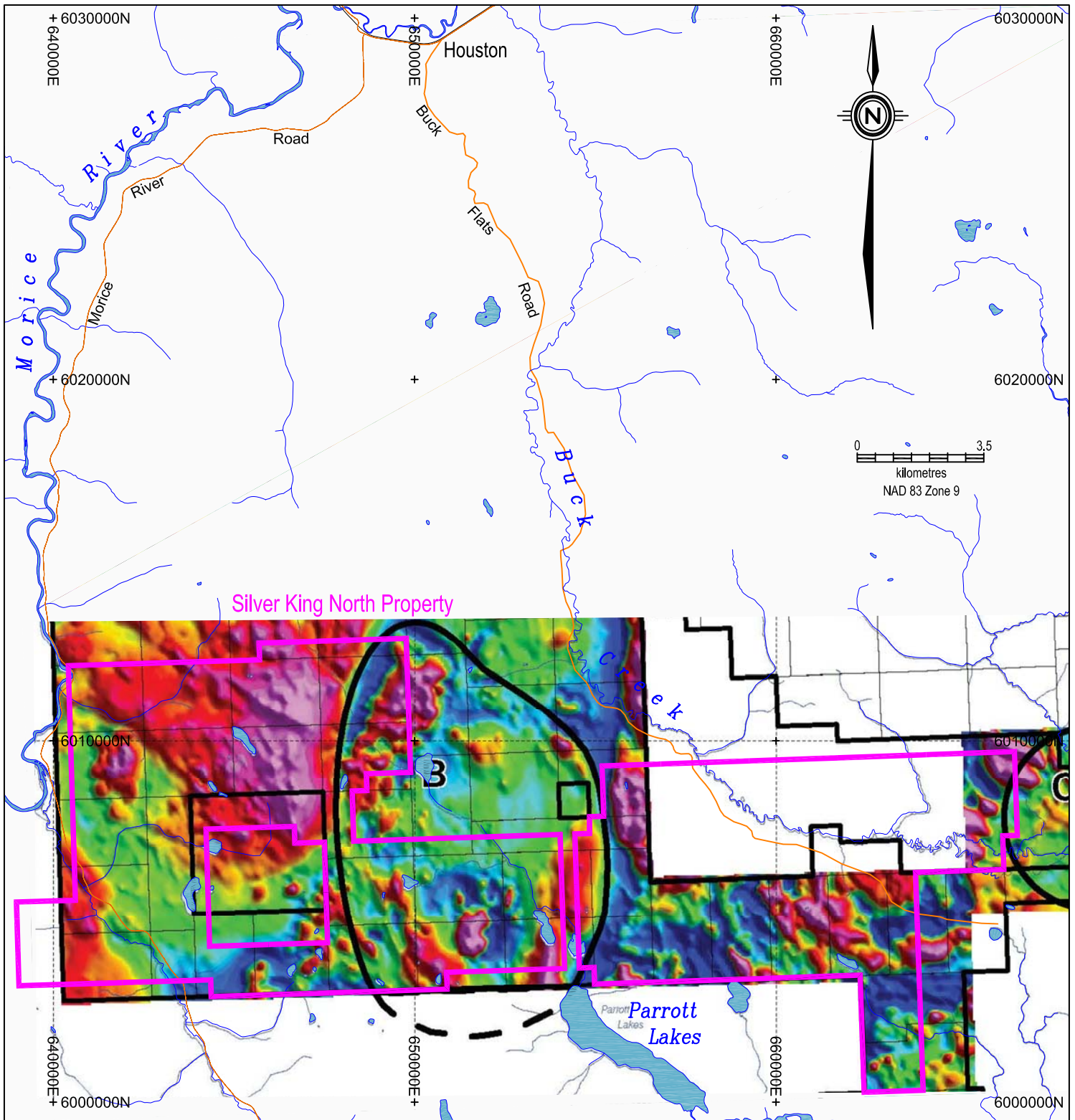
In 1984, Tunstall Resources Inc carried out airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys on the Parrott Lakes property (Mark, 1984 – Assessment Report 12460). This area of work straddles mineral titles 1055873 and 1056128. The exploration target was copper-silver mineralization similar to the Equity Silver deposit.

In 1984, Equity Silver Mines Limited carried out a geochemical soil survey on the Aiven Property (Pease, 1984 – Assessment Report 13267). This area of work, now situated in the northern portion of mineral title 1056127, was reported to follow up a silver-gold stream sediment anomaly. Three low-level copper ± zinc anomalies were reported.

In 1985, Noranda Exploration Company Limited carried out a geochemical soil survey on the Dick Property (Baerg, 1985 – Assessment Report 13899). This area of work, now situated in the eastern portion of mineral title 1056223, was reported to follow up previous airborne VLF-EM, ground HLEM, ground VLF-EM and soil geochemical surveys. No significant geochemical anomalies were reported.

In 2012, Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd, as part of a much larger program, carried out an airborne magnetometer survey (Andrzejewski et al, 2012 – Assessment Report 33176) on areas now covered by title 1055913 and the eastern portions of 1055907 and 1055991. Northwest of Parrott Lakes, the results reflect a large oval-shaped 12 km by 6 km caldera-like feature (Figure 6.1), with several internal magnetic highs that may reflect intrusive centres.

In 2013, Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd, as part of a much larger program, carried out reconnaissance exploration on eastern half of title 1055907 and the southern portion of 1055913 (Takahashi et al, 2013 – Assessment Report 34048). Work comprised an induced polarization (IP) survey, two reconnaissance geochemical soil lines and scattered rock sampling. The IP survey was run in part over the southern portion of a caldera-like magnetic response from the 2012 airborne survey. The results show zones of weak to moderate chargeability with high resistivity overlain by low resistivity, indicative of thick overburden. There are no anomalous geochemical results associated with the chargeability.



Airborne Magnetic Data in nano teslas (nt)
 Data after BC Assessment Report 33176A, Ditson et al, 2012

To accompany a report by : A. Koffyberg, PGeo.
 Base map after : 93L/02 1:50,000

Cameo Resources Corp.

Silver King North Property

Airborne Magnetic Survey

Dwg. by: Discovery Consultants	Scale: 1:150,000
Date: January 30, 2018	Figure: 6.1

7.0 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the Stikine Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia. The Stikine Terrane is characterized by alkaline to subalkaline volcanic arc assemblages of the Upper Triassic Takla Group and the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. These rocks are overlain by a succession of basin sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake, Skeena and Sustuk/Kasalka Groups. Within the Terrane, uplift along the northeast-southwest trending Skeena Arch divided rocks of the Bowser Basin to the north from rocks of the Nechako Basin to the south, in which the Property occurs. In general, the Nechako Basin consist of thick sequences of Middle Jurassic to Tertiary marine and non-marine sediments along with lesser volcanic rocks.

Within the region of the Property, the stratigraphy is predominately volcanic arc assemblages, consisting of subaerial volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group (Telkwa Formation), of Lower Jurassic age, and andesitic volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group of Upper Cretaceous age. Sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group (Kitsuns Creek Formation) occur to a lesser extent.

Eocene volcanic rocks are extensive throughout the region, consisting of andesitic and basalt flows of the Endako Group (Buck Creek Formation) and feldspathic andesite and trachyandesite lavas (Goosly Lake Formation). Church and Barakso (1990) suggested that these volcanic rocks were deposited in a large, resurgent collapsed caldera. The Equity Mine occurs in the approximate centre of this caldera, and gold mineralization at Bob Creek and gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralization at Silver Queen lies along its northern and western edge, respectively.

Regionally, intrusive rocks range from Late Triassic to Eocene ages. Most common are the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic Suite, and the Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite. The Bulkley Plutonic Suite comprises quartz monzonite to porphyritic granodiorite and associated feldspar porphyry dykes. Church and Barakso (1990) suggest that the intrusions acted as feeders for Late Cretaceous to Eocene volcanic rocks in the area.

Intrusive rocks, associated with Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic assemblages, host significant copper and molybdenum deposits (Granisle, Endako and Huckleberry porphyry deposits) as well as subvolcanic copper-gold-silver deposits (Equity Silver).

Faulting in the region are dominantly northwest striking and in many cases has resulted in the formation of down-faulted blocks in which younger volcanic assemblages such as the Skeena Group and Goosly Lake Formation are preserved (Bailey, 2017).

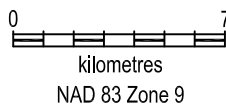
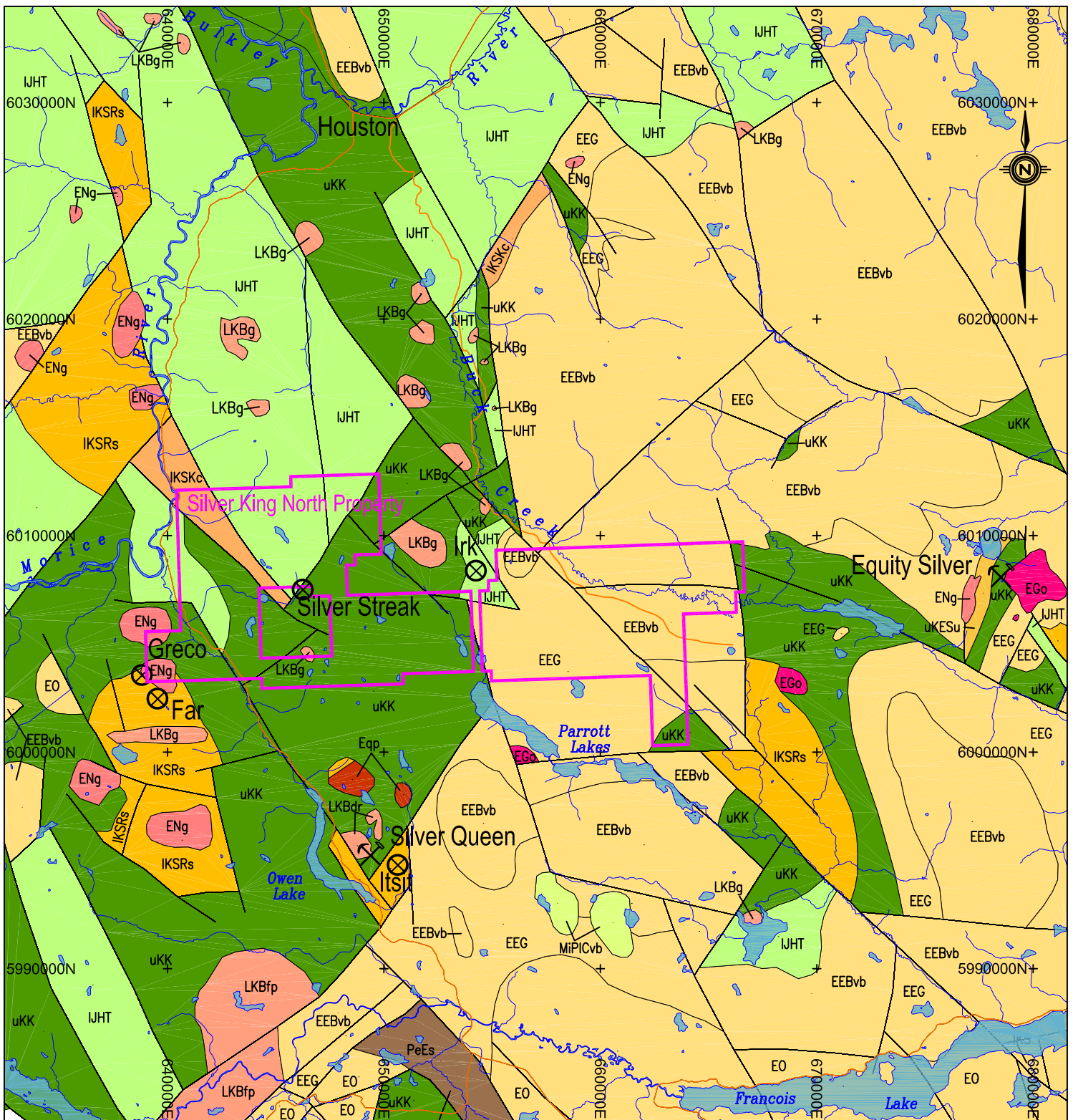
Buck Creek Area

The Buck Creek area, which lies between Highway 16 in the north and Francois Lake in the south, between the towns of Houston on the west and Burns Lake on the east, is described by Church and Bara (1990) as a caldera structure, also known as the Buck Creek Volcanic Complex or basin. It is one of several mid-Cretaceous volcanic centres that have been identified in central part of the province (MacIntyre et al, 2003). It is a block-faulted depression where extensional faulting was broadly coincident with volcanism. The basement of the basin is comprised of greenschist-facies Hazelton and Skeena Groups. Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary volcanic rocks form the centre of the basin and were fed from hypabyssal stocks and dykes of the Buckley intrusions, which are known to be spatially and genetically related to porphyry and epithermal deposits in the area.

The rim of the Buck Creek basin is outlined by the subcircular distribution of rhyolite beds at the base of the Francois Lake Group, with a central resurgent uplifted area near Goosly Lake. Church and Barakso (1990) state that the geological setting is a volcanic basin with some caldera-like features, and is not a true caldera, as this would require a large amount of ash-flow tuffs, which are not present. It resembles more of a cauldron subsidence complete, with radial fractures.

The region is blanketed by extensive glacial till and fluvio-glacial sediments that can be locally up to 20 m in thickness (Church and Barasko, 1990). Rock outcroppings are uncommon or totally absent in many areas (Gruenwald, 2015; Ferbey, 2011).

Regional geological mapping was done by Tipper (1976) of the Geological Survey of Canada. Church and Barakso (1990) of the British Columbia Geological Survey described the geology and mineralization of the Buck Creek area. Studies of the geology and mineral deposits within the Skeen Group, including the Equity Mine, have been done by Alldrick et al (2007).



Geological Data after : BCGS – NN9, 2005
 See Figure 7.2 for Geological Legend

To accompany a report by : A. Koffyberg, PGeo.
 Base map after : 93L/02 1:50,000

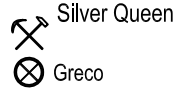
Cameo Resources Corp.

Silver King North Property

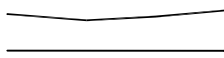
Regional Geology

Dwg. by: Discovery Consultants	Scale: 1:250,000
Date: January 30, 2018	Figure: 7.1

LEGEND



Minfile – Past Producing Mine
Minfile – Mineral Occurrence



Fault location
Geological boundary (contact inferred)

MiPICvb	Miocene–Pleistocene; Chilcotin Group basaltic volcanic rocks
EEBvb	Eocene; Endako Group, Buck Creek Formation, basaltic volcanic rocks
EEG	Eocene; Endako Group, Goosely Lake Formation, alkaline volcanic rocks
Eo	Eocene; Ootsa Lake Group, rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
EGo	Eocene; Goosely Plutonic Suite, monzodioritic – gabbroic intrusive rocks
ENG	Eocene; Nanika Plutonic Suite, undivided intrusive rocks
Eqp	Eocene; unranked high level quartz phyric felsic intrusive rocks
PeEs	Paleocene – Eocene; undivided sedimentary rocks
uKESu	Upper Cretaceous – Eocene; Sustut Group, argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
uKK	Upper Cretaceous; Kasalka Group, andesitic volcanic rocks
LKBfp	Late Cretaceous; Bulkley Plutonic Suite, feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
LKBdr	Late Cretaceous; Bulkley Plutonic Suite, dioritic intrusive rocks
LKBg	Late Cretaceous; Bulkley Plutonic Suite, undivided intrusive rocks
IKSRs	Lower Cretaceous; Skeena Group, Red Rose Formation, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
IKSKc	Lower Cretaceous; Skeena Group, Kitsuns Creek Formation, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
IJHT	Lower Jurassic; Hazelton Group, Telkwa Formation, calc–alkaline volcanic rocks

Geological Data after : BCGS – NN9, 2005
See Figure 7.1 for Regional Geology Map

To accompany a report by : A. Koffyberg, PGeo.
Base map after : 93L/02 1:50,000

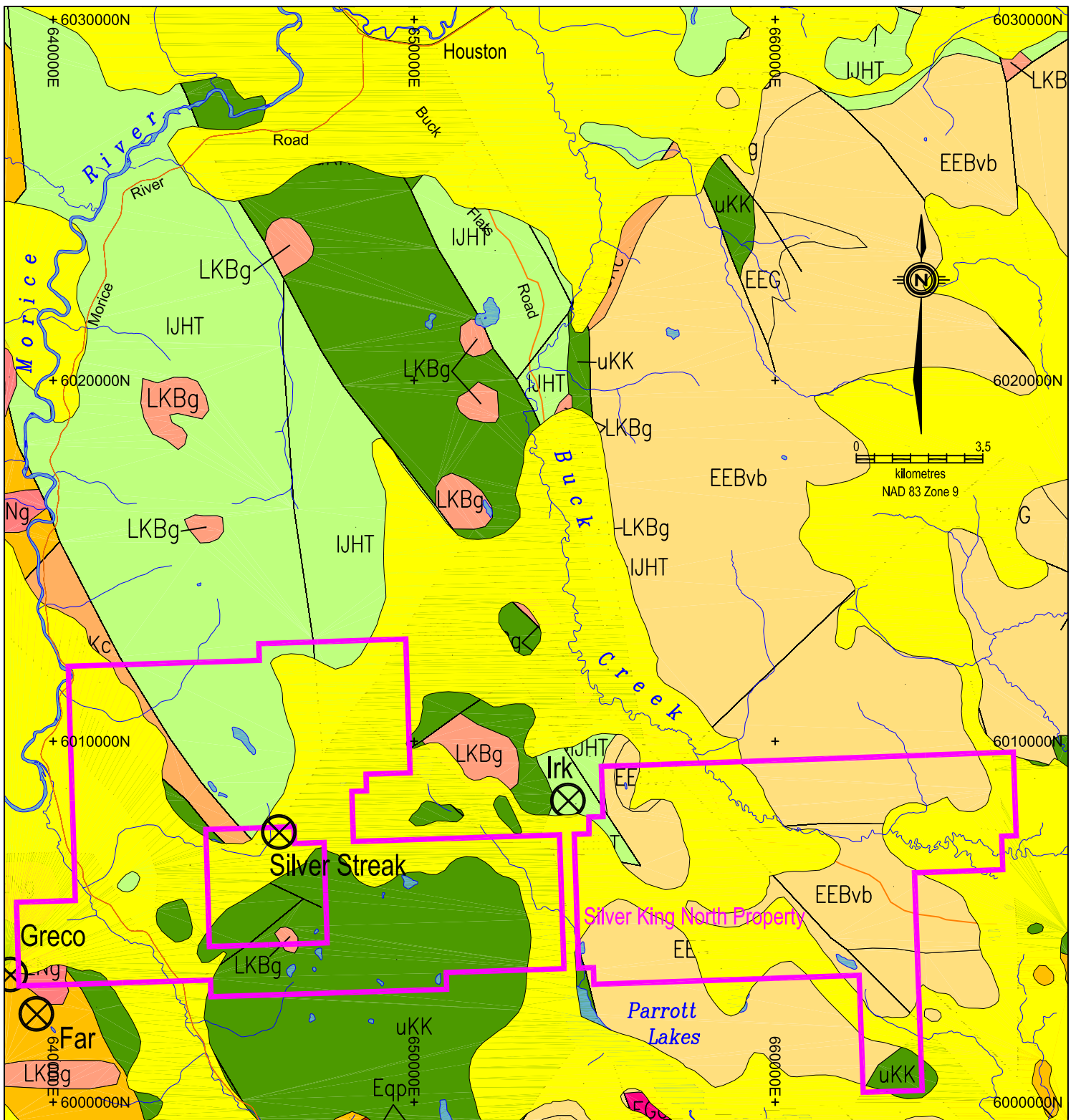
Cameo Resources Corp.	
Silver King North Property	
Regional Geology Legend	
Dwg. by: Discovery Consultants	Scale: 1:250,000
Date: January 30, 2018	Figure: 7.2


7.2 Property/Local Geology

Descriptions of the Property geology are taken largely from Quartz Mountain Resources' assessment reports (2012 and 2013). The western part of the Property consists mainly of andesitic volcanic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group, along with subaerial volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group (Telkwa Formation). These rocks consist of dacitic pyric flows, pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, basalt, breccia and welded tuff. Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group rocks occur to a lesser extent, and consist of feldspathic and volcanic sandstone, siltstone and shales of the Kitsuns Creek Formation.

The eastern part of the Property is mainly underlain by Eocene age Endako Group rocks, which consist of rocks of the Buck Creek Formation and the Goosly Lake Formation. Goosly Lake Formation rocks comprise feldspathic andesite and trachyandesite lavas, breccias, sills and stocks. Rocks of the Buck Creek Formation comprise andesite and basalt flows with minor dacite.

Intrusions occur near the southwest corner of the Property. These rocks have been mapped as belonging to the Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite, which consist of granite, quartz monzonite and minor rhyolite. No significant mineralization has yet been discovered on the Property. The presence of a oval shaped magnetic feature, outlined by previous exploration by Quartz Mountain Resources as a possible caldera, may be a geological control on possible mineralization. The recommended ZTEM survey will map the electromagnetic properties of these magnetic features.



 Quaternary cover
 Geological Data after : BCGS – NN9, 2005
 See Figure 7.2 for Geological Legend

 To accompany a report by : A. Koffyberg, PGeo.
 Base map after : 93L/02 1:50,000

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Cameo Resources Corp.</h2>	
<h1 style="margin: 0;">Silver King North Property</h1>	
<h2 style="margin: 0; color: red;">Property Geology</h2>	
Dwg. by: Discovery Consultants	Scale: 1:150,000
Date: January 30, 2018	Figure: 7.3

8.0 Deposit Types

The main target types on the Property are: subvolcanic copper-silver-gold (arsenic-antimony) [L01], similar to the Equity Mine to the east and the Silver Queen deposit to the south; and porphyry-style copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization [L04], similar to New Nadina's recently discovered Itsit deposit.

8.1. Subvolcanic Copper-Silver-Gold (Arsenic-Antimony)

As described by Panteleyev (1995) and Hutter and Kirkham (2011), these types of deposits (L01 classification) comprise pyritic veins, stockworks and breccias in subvolcanic intrusive bodies, with related hydrothermal breccias, replacement, vein and stockworks in country rocks. These deposits are located near or above porphyry copper hydrothermal systems. Polymetallic mineralization is typically copper-silver-gold with abundant arsenic and antimony. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral and chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite are common. Also present are auriferous pyrite and silver sulphosalts.

The geological setting is in the uppermost levels of intrusive systems and their adjoining fractured and permeable country rocks, commonly in volcanic terrains within eroded stratovolcanic rocks. Subvolcanic domes and flow-dome complexes can also be mineralized, but most commonly host epithermal vein deposits.

Alteration consists of quartz-sericite-pyrite, mainly as pervasive replacement of host rocks. Advanced argillic alteration forms a locally developed overprint, with pervasive kaolinite and veins with quartz-alunite-jarosite assemblages. Widespread propylitic alteration occurs in the host rocks surrounding the mineralized zones.

Vertical zonation is evident and lateral zoning of ore metals may be developed. A progression occurs from shallow to greater depth from gold and silver to increasing copper, zinc, lead, locally molybdenum, bismuth and tungsten, and rarely tin.

8.2 Porphyry-style Copper-Molybdenum±Gold mineralization

As described by Panteleyev (1995), these deposits are associated with emplacement of high level stocks in volcanic-plutonic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island and continental-margin arcs. Although mineralization can occur in any type of country rock, typically it occurs in the stocks and related dikes that intrude the volcanic piles. In BC, the age of mineralization is either Triassic/Jurassic or Cretaceous/Tertiary.

The composition of the host rock ranges from calc-alkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite, with multiple intrusive phases and a variety of breccias. Large zones of hydrothermally altered rock contain quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets, fractures and disseminations, coincident with hydrothermal intrusion breccias and dyke swarms.

These deposits can be very large, on the order of 10 km² with concentric ore zones that become progressively lower grade. Ore minerals include chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bornite and to a lesser extent, bornite, tetrahedrite, enargite and gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral.

Alteration is also typically concentric, having a central potassic zone, flanked by biotite zones that grade outwards into propylitic zones, then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) and advanced argillic (kaolinite-pyrophyllite) alteration.

Numerous examples of these deposits occur in BC, and subtypes have been defined as volcanic type, clastic deposits and plutonic deposits. Examples occurring in the Buckley Valley region include Huckleberry, Bell, Granisle and the Itsit deposit.

Based on nearby mineral occurrences and similar geological setting, the geological model for the Property is also vein and breccia-hosted copper-silver-gold deposits, and associated deeper level porphyry-style copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization. However, because of a mantle of glacial material throughout the area and Eocene volcanic rocks, exploration is hampered because of lack of outcrop or alteration on the surface. Exploration for these types of deposits typically require the use of geophysical methods that explore for buried or deep-seated deposits, which is the basis for the recommended exploration program.

9.0 Exploration

No mineral exploration has been conducted on the Property by Cameo.

10.0 Drilling

There are no reports of drilling being carried out on the Property by Cameo or by other owners/operators.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No sample collection or analysis has been carried out on the Property by Cameo. Only minor soil and rock geochemical surveys have been collected by previous operators on the area of the Property.

12.0 Data Verification

As the geochemical sampling to date has been minimal and is not significant, data verification has not taken place.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no resource or reserve estimates determined for the Property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are several known mineral deposits in the general vicinity of the Property, including subvolcanic and porphyry types, as well as some showings adjacent to the Property.

Equity Silver Mine -Minfile 093L 001

The Equity Silver Mine, about 20 km east of the Property, is a subvolcanic type deposit that was mined from 1980 to 1994 as an open pit and underground mine. In total, 33.8 million tonnes were mined averaging a grade of 0.4% copper, 65 g/t silver and 0.46 g/t gold (Alldrick et al., 2007).

Disseminated and massive sulphide mineralization of Paleocene age (Minfile) consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite with accessory argentite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, pyrargyrite and magnetite adjacent to the stock. Aluminous alteration (andalusite, scorzolite, pyrophyllite and corundum) is associated with much of the mineralization. Weak to pervasive sericite-quartz alteration surround zones of intense fracturing (MacIntyre et al., 2003).

Silver Queen - Minfile 093L 002

The Silver Queen deposit lies 36 km south of Houston and about 9 km southwest of the Property and has also been classified as a subvolcanic type. The majority of the veins are hosted in feldspar porphyry or microdiorite of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic Suite. The microdiorite sill intrudes the dacitic andesites of the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group. These rocks have been subsequently intruded by dykes and sills of porphyritic felsite and by basalt dykes.

There are numerous vein systems in the property; the main ones being the Wrinch, Camp, Portal, Chisholm, George Lake and Cole systems (Hutter, 2012). The veins average 0.9 to 1.2 m in width, with up to 4.6 m locally. The veins occupy northwest striking fractures that cut the volcanic rocks, the microdiorite, the felsite porphyries and basalt dykes. Sulphides within the veins are typically chalcopryrite, sphalerite and galena with tetrahedrite, tennantite and pyrite, within quartz-rhodochrosite-siderite-barite veins. Alteration is intense with argillic alteration (clays and carbonate minerals) surrounding the veins, flanked by a broad zone of propylitic alteration distal to the veins. Widespread alteration on the property consists of numerous limonite and jarosite gossans resulting from pervasive kaolinization - pyritization. The age of mineralization is thought to be Early Tertiary and probably Eocene. The Wrinch vein system was mined in 1972-73 with a total of 181,622 tonnes mined, and production included silver, gold, zinc, lead, copper and cadmium (Hutter and MacIntyre, 2013).

The property is presently being explored by New Nadina Explorations Ltd.

Itsit – Minfile 093L 369

In 2011, New Nadina Explorations Ltd discovered porphyry style mineralization (copper-molybdenum-gold) southeast of the main vein occurrences. Mineralization occurs within a moderate to intense silica-pyrite stockwork, within a feldspar porphyry stock of Late Cretaceous age. Argillic alteration is present further out in volcanic rocks, along with pyrite and chlorite. In drill core, potassic alteration occurs, with potassic feldspar flooding and pervasive fine brown biotite (Hutter and MacIntyre, 2013). The discovery was based on an deep penetrating airborne ZTEM and ground-based Titan 24 DCIP and magnetic geophysical surveys.

Far (Summit) – Minfile 093L 267

The showing lies 2 km south of the southwest corner of the Property (title 1055907), on the flank of Tsalit Mountain. The area is underlain by basaltic lava flows, tuff breccia, flow-banded rhyolite lava, chert and argillite of the Upper Cretaceous Skeena Group. Locally these rocks are intruded by an Eocene Nanika Intrusion comprised of quartz monzonite and porphyritic monzonite. The showing consists of mineralized amygdaloidal basalt that is locally hornfelsed. Fractures and amygdules are filled with quartz, calcite, amphibole, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, pyrite and chalcopryrite.

Greco - Minfile 093L 291

The showing lies about 500 m west of title 1055907, occurring within a medium-grained granite, belonging to the Eocene Nanika Intrusive Complex. It hosts disseminated flakes of molybdenum, specularite and pyrite. It is classified as porphyry molybdenum-type mineralization.

IRK - Minefile 093L 265

The IRK showing lies just north of the Property, between the west and east portions of titles 1055913 and 1055914. Mineralization consists of low grade disseminated galena, sphalerite and pyrite in a calcareous arkose. Also, weak chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs in quartz veinlets in the rhyolitic and andesitic flows. A sample of mineralized andesite assayed 40 g/t silver and 0.28 % zinc (Gale, 1984).

Silver Streak - Minfile 093L 327

The showing lies on titles surrounded by the Property, south of title 1055911. Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks, Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group, Kitsuns Creek Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks underlie the claims. Disseminated pyrite, possible tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite occur in a porous lapilli tuff unit that is approximately 9 m thick and is overlain by argillite.

Drilling and trenching have encountered silver, copper and zinc values. Selective drill results include 8.8 m of 258 g/t silver and 0.49 % copper, and 12.4 m of 38 g/t silver and 0.27 % copper. Selective trench results include 17 m of 191 g/t silver, 0.26 % copper, 0.30 % lead and 0.15 % zinc (Placer Dome Property File 860304).

The Author has been unable to verify the information given above, and the mineralization on an adjacent property is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the technical report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author has reviewed the sources of information cited under References. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

Although no mineral prospects on the Property have been discovered as yet, there are significant mineral deposits in the area.

The prime target deposits are:

- subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb), similar to the Equity Mine and the Silver Queen
- porphyry-style copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization, similar to the Itsit

The 2015 airborne magnetic survey identified a large oval-shaped 12 km by 6 km caldera-like feature, with several internal magnetic highs that may reflect intrusive centres. Several located within the Property warrant follow-up.

26.0 Recommendations

Because the much of the region is underlain by extensive overburden and Eocene volcanic rocks, surface exploration is of limited value. This is because the most important regional deposits are older, Late Cretaceous to Paleocene in age. Airborne geophysical tools are most effective and should be utilized to explore for the targeted Late Cretaceous or Paleocene plutonic suites at depth. Exploration should comprise a geophysical technique that can be used to explore for deeply buried, porphyry hosted and /or structurally controlled targets. A ZTEM airborne survey is proposed, as this method has the advantage of being able to detect conductive targets at depths up to 2,000 m. This is below the depth of conventional EM systems. This type of geophysical survey will be able to explore for variations in resistivity and possibly outline an intrusive target and possible related epithermal mineralization.

A two stage exploration program is recommended to properly assess the exploration potential of the Property. Phase I is a ZTEM airborne survey and is estimated to cost \$122,650. This is based on 200 m east-west lines across the Property.

Recommended Phase I Exploration Budget

Program planning, supervision	\$1,500
ZTEM survey, including:	105,000
mob/demob	
helicopter	
helicopter fuel	
accommodations and meals	

Interpretation		5,000
	Subtotal	111,500
Contingency (10%)		11,150
Total		\$122,650

Phase II should comprise a ground-based Titan-24 DC IP/MT survey to further delineate geophysical targets generated from the results of Phase I. Phase II is contingent on positive results of Phase I. Since any exploration targets delineated by the airborne and ground surveys are most likely to be at depth, the ground IP survey is warranted over other methods such as surficial geochemistry. The survey should identify targets associated with vein-type mineralization and delineate porphyry targets for any drill testing. Based on similar surveys in the region, a 20-line km ground survey is estimated to cost \$195,800.

Recommended Phase II Exploration Budget

Program planning, supervision		\$3,000
Titan-24 DC/IP/MT survey, including:		175,000
mob/demob		
accommodations and meals		
report		
	Subtotal	178,000
Contingency (10%)		17,800
Total		\$195,800

The reader is cautioned that in the event of positive results from the proposed program, more exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the Property.



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Date and Signature

Effective January 31, 2018

A. Koffyberg



A. Koffyberg, PGeo
Discovery Consultants

Certificate of Qualified Person**Agnes M. Koffyberg, M.Sc., P.Geo.****Business Address:**

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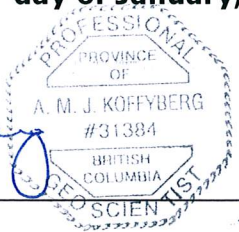
I, Agnes M. Koffyberg, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist in mineral exploration and employed by Discovery Consultants, 2916 29th Street, Vernon, BC., V1T 5A6.
2. I am a 1987 graduate of Brock University of Ontario with a Bachelor of Science degree in combined Geological Sciences/Chemistry. In addition, I have obtained an M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1994.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 31384, and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta, registration number 60148.
4. I have been practising my profession for 20 years since graduation. I have been involved with many projects, primarily in Canada, in both base metals and precious metal deposits. I have worked on early-stage exploration properties up to advanced properties, including sampling and drilling on porphyry copper and SHV deposits.
5. I am author of a Report on the Silver King North Property entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT on the SILVER KING NORTH PROPERTY, OMINICA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA" for Cameo Resources Corporation, and dated January 31, 2018, and am responsible for all Sections of the Report.
6. The Report is based upon knowledge of the Property gained from available documentation. I have not visited the Property due to winter conditions on the Property at the time of the report, which prohibited a productive field examination. An inspection of the Property is planned for some time in May or June 2018 when beneficial information can be obtained.
7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations, and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101.
8. I am independent of Cameo Resources Corporation, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 and hold no interest in the Silver King North Property. I am independent of the Vendors of the Property.

9. As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.
10. I have read National Instrumentation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 31th day of January, 2018

A. Koffyberg



The seal is circular with a double-line border. The outer ring contains the text "PROFESSIONAL" at the top and "GEO SCIENTIST" at the bottom. The inner ring contains "PROVINCE OF" at the top and "BRITISH COLUMBIA" at the bottom. The center of the seal contains the name "A. M. J. KOFFYBERG" and the number "#31384".

Signature of A. Koffyberg, PGeo