NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION

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

On Behalf of

Rise Resources Inc.

by

R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo.

19 May, 2015

(Revised August 17, 2015)

Property Ownership:
Eastfield Resources Ltd, 91.1%
Imperial Metals Corp, 8.9%

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1.0 Summary

The Indata property, located in central British Columbia approximately 130 kilometres northwest of Fort St. James, is owned 91.1% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. and 8.9% by Imperial Metals Corp. Rise Resources Inc. has an option agreement with Eastfield that grants it the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by paying to Eastfield the aggregate sum of $350,000 and by expending the aggregate sum of $2,000,000 in exploration work on the Indata property over a four year period ending on April 3, 2019. Rise may acquire a further 15% by making a $100,000 cash payment to Eastfield within 90 days of the earning the 60% interest, and by making minimum $500,000 annual exploration expenditures on the Indata property until such time as a Feasibility Study is completed.

The Indata property consists of 18 claims comprising 3,170.03 hectares and is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes. Two types of mineralization have been discovered on the property; porphyry style copper mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions as well as mesothermal polymetallic gold-silver veins.

Approximately $2,640,000 has been spent exploring the Indata property since 1984, with the most recent work completed from 2007-2013. Exploration has included the collection of over 4700 soil samples, the completion of over 70 kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetics, VLF and induced polarization, 595 line kilometres of airborne magnetics and VLF, over three kilometres of excavator trenching, and over 7300 metres of core drilling. The most recent work has focused on areas to the south and northwest of the earlier work in the central part of the property.

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

The known mesothermal polymetallic precious metal veins occur 500 metres east of the Lake Zone porphyry mineralization, within a north-south trending zone that extends for 1200 metres. These veins occur within coincidental arsenic-antimony in soil anomalies and show up as strong discrete chargeability highs on the induced polarization surveys.

A total of 73 diamond drill holes comprising 7376.59 metres have been completed on the property, targeting both mineralization types. Significant copper intercepts include 145.5 metres grading 0.20% Cu in hole 98-I-1, 97.5 metres grading 0.12% Cu in hole 96-I-1 and 47.26 g/t Au over 4.0 metres in hole 88-I-11. To date there have been a total of 24 drill intersections of the polymetallic veins which have returned >1.0 gramme per tonne (g/t) gold. The average grade of these intercepts is 8.41g/t Au and 52.43g/t Ag over an interval of 1.54 metres. To date the drill programmes have tested only a small portion of the property.

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

A two phase exploration programme is proposed for the underexplored southern part of the Indata property where recent work has discovered indications of both porphyry copper and polymetallic vein mineralization. The first phase should entail surface grid work; soil sampling, Induced Polarization (IP) and magnetics, along with mapping, prospecting and rock sampling which should be followed by diamond drilling of the most prospective targets. The surface work is budgeted at a cost of C$270,000, the drilling at C$270,000, to a total of $540,000. The terms of the agreement between Rise and Eastfield calls for a minimum $50,000 exploration programme during the first year.

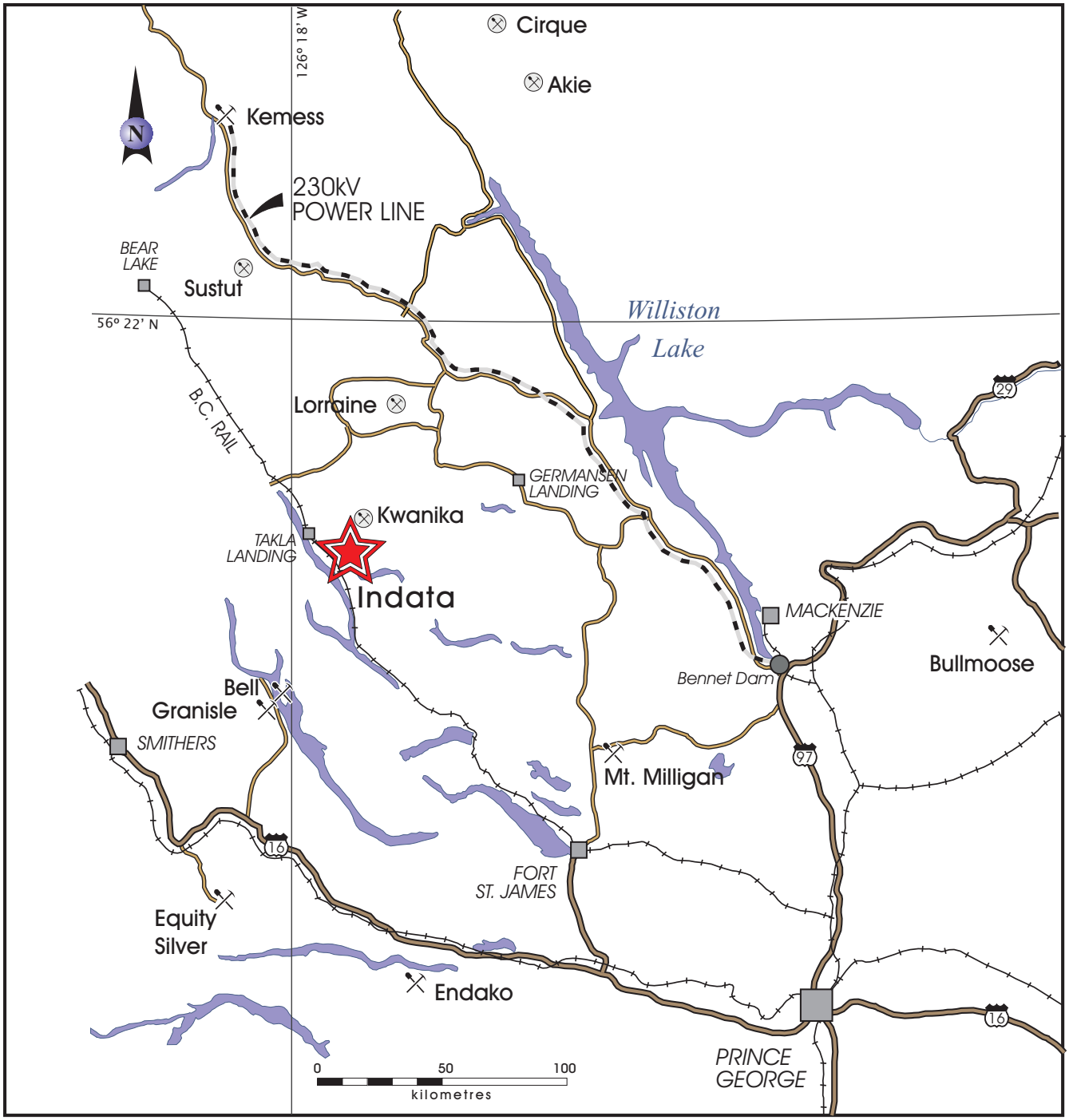
2.0 Introduction

The author, R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Geo., has been commissioned by Rise Resources Inc. to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Indata Property which is located in north central British Columbia. This is being done for the purpose of listing Rise Resources Inc. on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author is a "Qualified Person" as defined by the definitions of Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author is independent of the Issuer and Property Owner of the Indata property. The author is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC, #19253.

The author last visited the property on May 26, 2010, accompanied by J.W. Morton, P.Geo, who has supervised much of the prior exploration on the Indata property. As well, the author participated in and managed the August-September portion of the 2007 exploration programme on the Indata property, and so is familiar with the property and the areas of mineralization there.

The vast majority of the exploration work on the Indata property was conducted prior to the author's last site visit in 2010. This prior work included all of the drilling and trenching conducted to date on the property, the collection of over 4200 soil samples, an airborne geophysical survey and over 30 kilometres of ground geophysics. In the period since the author's last visit, exploration work has totaled 523 soil samples, 47 rock samples and 61 silt samples, 13.5 kilometres of ground geophysics and 3.2 kilometres of road construction. Since the vast majority of the exploration work on the Indata property was conducted before the author's last visit, and since the more recent programmes were limited to surface work and road construction, the author feels that this recent work is not material, and that a further site visit is not required.



LEGEND

- Existing mine
- Developed prospect
- Railway
- Highway
- Power line

Rise Resources Inc

Indata Property
British Columbia, CANADA

General Location Map

Date	Dec. 2012	NTS	Fig 1
Scale	as shown	By	

Sources for information in this report include company reports held by Eastfield and assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Natural Gas. A previous 43-101 report on the Indata property, co-authored by the author and Colin Russell P.Geo., prepared for Oceanside Capital Corp. dated June 10, 2010, is a major source of information. Another, earlier 43-101 report on the Indata property, filed on December 11, 2006 by Redzone Resources Ltd. and authored by David G. Bailey P.Geo, PhD., is another source of information for this report.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report other than those that are referenced herein, with the exception of various summaries and discussions of the Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia court case discussed in 4.5.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Indata Property is located in north-central BC situated on the east side of Albert Lake, two kilometres west of the north end of Indata Lake. It is approximately 130 kilometres northwest of the community of Fort St James and 230 kilometres northwest of the city of Prince George. The property is roughly centered on UTM coordinates 351900E / 6141200N (datum NAD 83 Zone 10) and 55 23'N / 125 19, West latitude / longitude on NTS sheets 093N034 and 035. The Indata property location is shown in Figure 1.

4.2 Property Description

The Indata property is composed of 18 Mineral Claims totalling 3170.03 hectares, located within the Omineca Mining Division. The author has checked the status of these claims on the Government of British Columbia Mineral Titles Online Website and has verified that the claims are valid and in good standing. All of the Indata property claims are in good standing until 2018 and 2019 and all are in the name of Eastfield Resources Ltd. The claim boundaries are defined by UTM grid coordinates and these have been taken from the Mineral Titles Online website.

The holding of Mineral Claims in British Columbia does not entitle the holder to surface rights. All of the known zones of mineralization on the Indata property are within the boundaries of the property. As there is no private land in the area, there is no impediment to legal access. The holding of Mineral claims in British Columbia obliges the holder to conduct a prescribed amount of exploration work on the property (defined by dollar value) and to submit reports on such work to the Mineral Titles Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The current annual expenditure requirement for the Indata Mineral Claims is $20/hectare, which is the maximum rate. Exploration work expenditures can be carried forward to a maximum of ten years. At present the various Indata Mineral Claims are in good standing until 2018 and 2019, as shown in Table 1 below.

A reclamation bond is required to be posted with the Mineral Titles Branch to cover rehabilitation costs on Mineral Claims in British Columbia. There is currently a bond (#MX-13-111) of $16,000 posted for the Indata claims.

Details of the claims are shown in Table 1 and a map of the claims is shown in Figure 2.

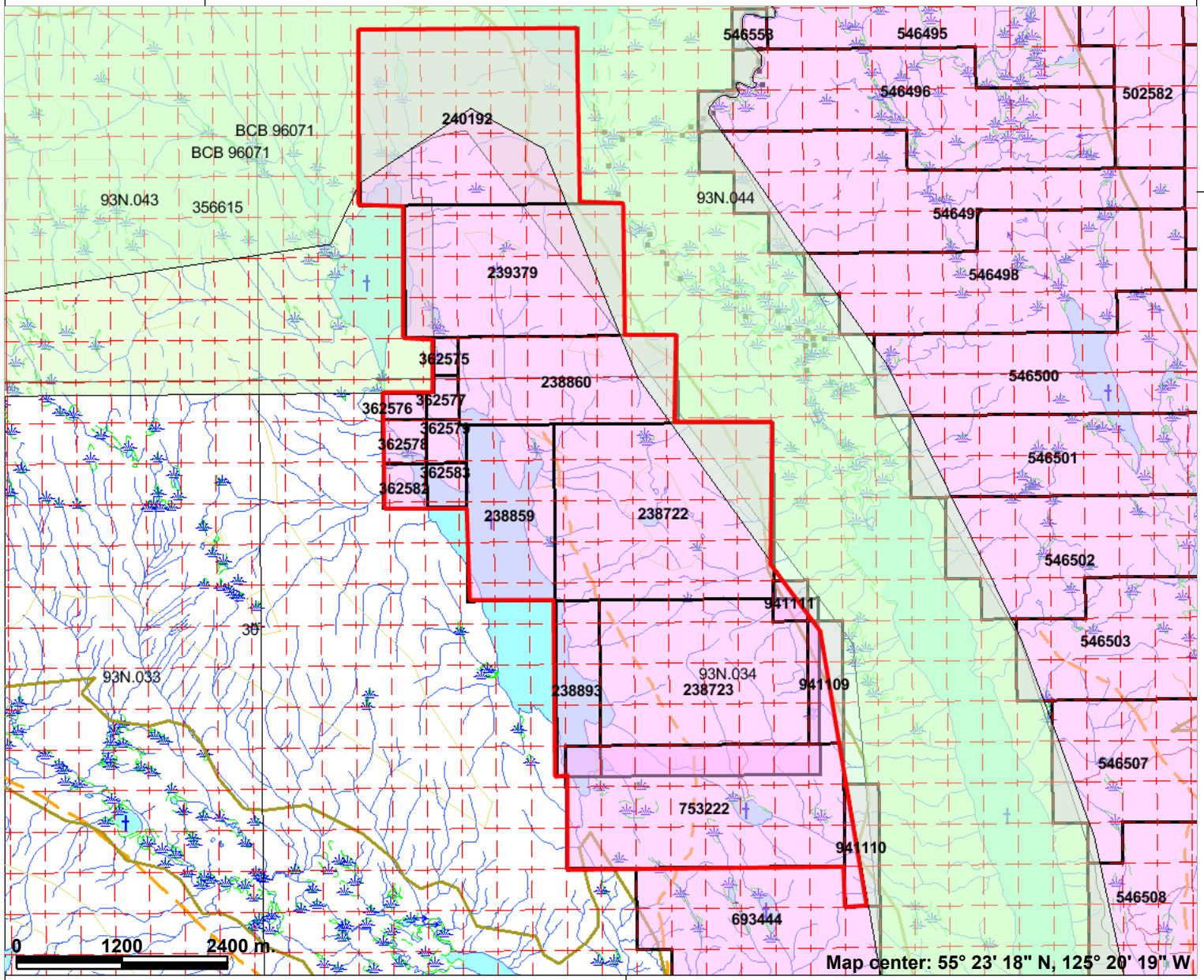
The Nation Lakes Provincial Park abuts the Indata property on its north and east sides and partially overlaps the claims. However the claims were staked prior to the creation of the park and their entirety of the claims area remains valid. On June 29, 2000 the Order in Council creating the Nation Lakes Park (published on April 9, 2003) specifically excluded the Schnapps #1 (238722), Schnapps #2 (238723), Schnapps #4 (238860), Indata #2 (239379) and Indata #3 (240192) mineral claims from the park. The author has confirmed that this is stipulated in the current Protected Areas of British Columbia Act, Schedule D. The park boundaries are included in Figure 2.

The author is unaware of any other significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property with the exception of the Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia court case, discussed below in 4.5.

Table 1 Indata Property Claim Status

Claim Name	Record #	Owner	Area (Hectares)	Issue Date	Expiry Date
Schnapps 1	238722	Eastfield Resources	500	14-Nov-83	18-Oct-19
Schnapps 2	238723	Eastfield Resources	500	14-Nov-83	14-Nov-19
Schnapps 3	238859	Eastfield Resources	200	20-Aug-84	20-Oct-19
Schnapps 4	238860	Eastfield Resources	250	20-Aug-84	18-Oct-19
Schnapps 5	238893	Eastfield Resources	100	13-Sep-84	18-Oct-19
Indata 2	239379	Eastfield Resources	375	03-Feb-87	18-Oct-19
Indata 3	240192	Eastfield Resources	500	22-Oct-88	18-Oct-19
Schnapps 6	362575	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	31-Dec-18
IN-6	362576	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	31-Dec-18
IN-7	362577	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	31-Dec-18
IN-8	362578	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	31-Dec-18
IN-9	362579	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	31-Dec-18
IN-10	362582	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	31-Dec-18
IN-11	362583	Eastfield Resources	25	07-May-98	20-Dec-18
Limestone	753222	Eastfield Resources	441.33	20-Apr-10	20-Apr-18
Triangle A	941109	Eastfield Resources	55.15	16-Jan-12	16-Jan-18
Triangle B	941110	Eastfield Resources	55.17	16-Jan-12	16-Jan-18
Triangle C	941111	Eastfield Resources	18.38	16-Jan-12	16-Jan-18
Total			**3,170.03**		

Indata Claims, March 2015



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- MTO Grid (MTO)

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

Scale: 1:67,935

Rise Resources Inc. Fig 2

4.3 Agreements

The initial claims at Indata were staked by Imperial Metals Corp. in 1983. These claims were sold by Imperial to Eastfield under the terms of an agreement dated March 3, 1986, which also included the sale of other of Imperial Metals properties, for a total sum of $1.00, subject to a number of terms, which included the right of Imperial to acquire up to a 30% interest in the property at a later date.

On February 25, 1988 Imperial Metals did acquire a 30% interest in the Indata Property from Eastfield and the two parties entered into a Joint Venture. Imperial Metals has not participated in exploration funding in recent years and its interest in the Indata Joint Venture has been diluted. As of March 2015, it stands at 8.9%, while Eastfield retains the remaining 91.1%.

On April 3, 2015, Eastfield entered into an option agreement with Rise Resources Inc. which grants Rise the exclusive right to earn a 60% interest in the Indata property by expending an aggregate sum of $2,000,000 on exploration on the property within a four year period, ending on April 3, 2019, As well, Rise must pay to Eastfield an aggregate sum of $350,000 in cash payments, also by April 3, 2015. Upon earning the initial 60% interest, Rise may acquire a further 15% by making an additional cash payment of $100,000, making minimum annual exploration expenditures of $500,000, and the completion of a Feasibility Study.

4.4 Permits

In British Columbia a “Notice of Work”, filed with the Department of Energy and Mines, is generally required in order for exploration work to be carried out, though exceptions can be made for small programmes with limited surface disturbance. There is a current Notice of Work (#100038) filed on the Indata property which allows for the installation of “Grids, Camps and Helicopter Pads”, “Access Construction, Modification or Reclamation”, and seven holes of “Surface Drilling”. An Archeological Review was requested as a condition of this Notice of Work. The review was conducted and the Notice of Work granted. This Notice of Work is valid until December 15, 2015.

4.5 First Nations

In 2014 the Supreme Court of Canada made a decision in the Tsilhqot’in Nation v. British Columbia court case which confirmed Aboriginal title over part of the area defined by the Tsilhqot’in. The area of the Tsilhqot’in claim, located in the Chilcotin region 350 kilometres south of the Indata property, is an area containing permanent population and current economic activity (ranching), in contrast to the complete lack of such in the area of the Indata property.

The author has read a number of discussions of this matter, which opine that provincial laws continue to apply to lands for which Aboriginal title has been recognized, and that governments can infringe proven Aboriginal title.

Mineral resource development has proceeded successfully in recent times within the area which includes the Indata property. The Mount Milligan Mine, located 90 kilometres southeast of Indata commenced operations in February 2014, and, in spite of a legal challenge by the local

First Nation, the Endako Mine successfully completed a mine expansion in 2012. Endako is located 150 kilometres south of the Indata property.

To date there have been no legal challenges to mineral holdings in the Indata area, though this is not to say that such may not occur in the future.

At Indata, the most recent Notice of Work, issued in 2012 and amended in 2013, was circulated to the local First Nations community (Takla Band) as part of the permitting process. An archeological survey was requested by the band and was completed by ECOFOR Natural and Cultural Consultants (Report 2012-1032-001 dated September 27, 2012). No archeological sites of significance were found and the full request for activities was granted in the subsequent permit.

The author recommends that First Nations consultation continue with this and all subsequent exploration programmes on the Indata property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the property is from Fort St. James via the Leo Creek Forestry Road to near Tchentlo Lake and thence on a road built by Eastfield to the northern part of the property. This road was built to Ministry of Forests logging road standards and provides good access for trucks and heavy machinery such as drill rigs and bulldozers. Driving time from Fort St James to the Indata Property is approximately two hours. Smaller haul and tote roads have been constructed from the main Eastfield road to other areas of the property. Away from the roads access is on foot only except for a few areas where helicopter-landing sites have been prepared.

All of the land within the Indata property is held by the Crown, and there are no permanent structures in the area. Field work can generally be conducted between June and October.

5.2 Climate

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

5.3 Local Resources

The nearest BC Hydro power grid is located approximately 60 kilometres to the south. The relatively flat to rolling nature of the landscape would offer numerous options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites, and numerous sources of water are readily available.

The nearest railway in current use is in Fort St James, 125 kilometres to the southeast. The rail bed of the uncompleted Canadian National Railways' Dease Lake extension line is located 30 kilometres to the west of the Indata property.

General supplies can be obtained in Fort St. James. The City of Prince George is located 230 kilometres southeast of the Indata property, and has significant industry and industrial suppliers with good road, rail and daily air links.

5.4 Infrastructure

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

5.5 Physiography

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

6.0 History

6.1 Chronological History

The Indata property has been explored intermittently from 1984 to 2014. There no estimates of mineral reserves or resources from the property and neither are there any records of mineral production from the property.

Exploration of the Indata property began in 1984 by Imperial Metals after staking part of the area during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone. Following initial soil sampling and the staking of additional claims, a four-hole diamond drilling programme was completed to explore copper mineralization observed in outcrop near the northeast side of Albert Lake (Lake Zone). This programme resulted in the discovery of low grade chalcopyrite mineralization including 9.3 metres of 0.20% Cu in hole DDH-1. Hole depths were relatively shallow; to a maximum of 76.8 metres.

In 1986, Eastfield Resources entered into an agreement with Imperial Metals to acquire the Indata property and undertook a programme of grid establishment, soil sampling and hand trenching and geophysical surveying. The 1986 agreement was revised into a Joint Venture in 1988. This was followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted backhoe in 1989. The drilling programmes resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins some 500 metres east of the copper mineralization. These veins contained elevated precious metal values (commonly in the range of several hundred parts per billion gold to 6 grams/tonne with the most significant intercept

being 47 grams/tonne gold over 4 metres). The veins generally strike north and dip to the east, and are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks.

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

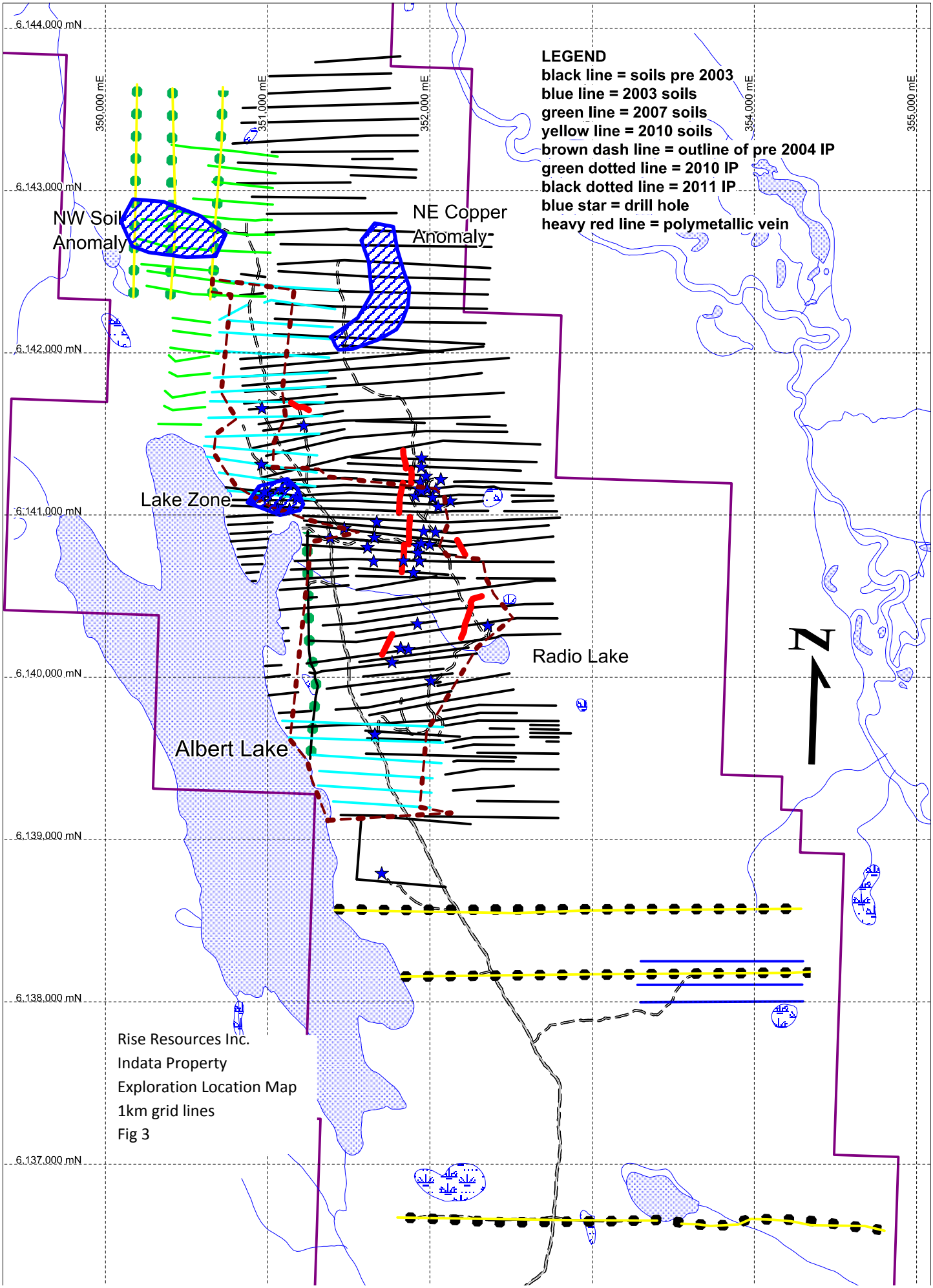
In 1995, after construction of an access road through the southern part of the Indata property, built to standards for log haulage, a trenching programme was completed near the northeast corner of Albert Lake, over the copper zone previously defined by soil sampling and the 1985 drilling. One of these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

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

Clear Creek returned with another drill programme in the copper zone area in 1998 which confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also identified an altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. A new zone of copper mineralization was also discovered in a fan of three holes; 98-I-4, 5 and 9, located 350 metres southeast of the previous drill intercepts, halfway to the zone of polymetallic veins. Road construction exposed silicified volcanic rocks in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid where grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold values, demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold at Indata.

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

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


LEGEND
black line = soils pre 2003
blue line = 2003 soils
green line = 2007 soils
yellow line = 2010 soils
brown dash line = outline of pre 2004 IP
green dotted line = 2010 IP
black dotted line = 2011 IP
blue star = drill hole
heavy red line = polymetallic vein
NW Soil Anomaly
NE Copper Anomaly
Lake Zone
Radio Lake
Albert Lake
N
6,144,000 mN
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
355,000 mE
Rise Resources Inc.
Indata Property
Exploration Location Map
1km grid lines
Fig 3

In 2005, two diamond drill holes were completed with a total meterage of 262 metres in a programme funded by Aberdeen International Inc. The first hole of the 2005 programme, hole 2005-I-1, was designed to test below hole 98-I-4 which returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately, significant drilling difficulties were encountered and this hole was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The rest of the 2005 drilling was located approximately 1400 metres to the south where hole 2005-I-03 encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization in a dioritic intrusive. Another hole, designated 2005-I-02, located adjacent to 2005-I-03 was abandoned without successfully reaching bedrock.

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

Max Resource Corp. optioned the property in 2008 and funded a five hole 1056.2 metre diamond drill programme, focusing mostly on the polymetallic vein zone. Highlights included hole 08-I-2, which returned 8.20g/t Au over 0.3 metres and 08-I-3 which returned 209g/t Ag over 0.5 metres.

In 2010 the Indata property was optioned to Oceanside Capital Corporation. During that year a programme of ground geophysics and soil sampling was conducted. Four north-south lines, totaling 5.4 kilometres were emplaced and an induced polarization (IP) and magnetic survey was run along these. One of the lines ran along the east side of the north end of Albert Lake across the area of the previously known copper in soil anomaly and where previous porphyry copper mineralization encountered in the 2005 drilling (the Lake Zone). The other three lines tested the area of the strong gold, arsenic, antimony and bismuth in soil anomaly discovered in 2007 in the northwest part of the property. (Northwest Soil anomaly)
A strong chargeability high was returned from the Lake Zone area, coincidental with the copper in soil anomaly. Chargeability highs were also discovered in the northwest and southeast areas of the other three lines in the Northwest Soil Anomaly, roughly flanking a prominent ridge of recrystallized limestone.

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

The 2011 programme was made up of an IP/magnetics survey along the three southern 2010 soil lines, which totaled 8.1 line kilometres. Two north-south trending chargeability highs were encountered near the eastern end of the two northern lines (L100N and L300S). A strong copper in soil anomaly coincides with the western chargeability high on L100N. The southernmost line (L1850S) is 1550m south of the other two lines and has three prominent chargeability highs.

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

The 2013 programme was focused on the southern part of the property in the area where the copper bearing float was discovered in 2012. Minor prospecting and rock sampling was conducted and additional mineralized float and rubble was found in the area. Three 1000 metre east-west soil lines were emplaced in the same area with samples collected at 50 metre intervals, to a total of 62 samples. A number of localized copper anomalies were discovered.

As well, 17 silt samples were taken from a number of areas of the property. A single high gold value was returned from a sample in the southeast corner of the property. Subsequent to this work, Oceanside terminated its option on the Indata property in October 2013.

6.2 Summary of Work and Discussion of Results

A considerable amount of exploration has been carried out on the Indata property since the first work in 1984, all of having been done prior to the involvement of Rise Resources. During this time over 4700 soil samples have collected and over 70 line kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetometer, VLF, and induced polarization surveys have been conducted. A 1990 airborne geophysical survey measured VLF and magnetic along 595 kilometres of flight line. Approximately 3000 metres of hand and excavator trenches have been constructed, mapped and sampled, and 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7376.59 metres have explored for mineralization on the property.

Much of the work up to 2007 was conducted within a 4.7 x 2.5 kilometre area in the north central part of the present property which hosts the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization and the polymetallic veins. Work in recent years has been focused on the northwestern and southern parts of the property.

Soil sampling works well in identifying areas of both porphyry copper and polymetallic vein mineralization and chargeability is also useful; discrete strong highs indicating the high sulfide content of the polymetallic veins, and broad anomalies showing the large disseminated areas of porphyry type mineralization.

Anomalous copper in soils (>100ppm) occur over a large area on the east side of Albert Lake. The Lake Zone mineralization occurs at the north end of this copper in soil anomaly, which extends for over 2000m to the south to the end of the existing grid there. The anomaly extends for up to 1000m to the east, indicating the potential for other zones of porphyry style mineralization.

Another area of high copper in soils occurs 1200 metres northwest of the Lake Zone. Within a larger area of >100ppm Cu sits a 700 metre long north south zone with copper in soil values to 1452ppm. Grab select rock samples from this same area in 1989 returned seven samples of >10,000ppm Cu (>1%), to a high value of 35,959ppm. No IP surveys have been conducted in this area and the results have never been followed up. This area is referred to as the Northeast Copper Anomaly.

Gold values in soils are generally subdued, even in the areas of gold bearing polymetallic vein mineralization. Anomalous gold in soil anomalies (>10ppb) are scattered across the grid with no obvious orientation or zoning, though some large anomalies, up to 400 metres in length, occur to the east of the known polymetallic vein zone.

Anomalous arsenic anomalies (>100ppm) occur in linear north-northeast orientations, up to 250 metres wide and 1300 metres in length. They occur across the gridded area but are more common in the central and southern parts. Antimony in soil anomalies (>20ppm) are less linear than the arsenic anomalies and are more common in the northern areas. The precious metal bearing polymetallic vein mineralization the central part of the gridded area is associated with coincidental arsenic and antimony soil anomalies.

The Northwest Soil Anomaly was discovered in 2007 in soil sampling north of the Lake zone. An area measuring 200 x 400 metres contains coincidental anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and copper at the south end of a prominent limestone ridge. The limestone contains only local iron oxide staining and rock sampling has returned no metal values of note. Regional geological maps indicate an east-northeast trending fault cutting through the area, which may serve as a conduit for mineralizing fluids. Additional sampling in 2010 confirmed these results and uncovered similar minor anomalies up to 700 metres to the north.

Soil sampling in 2010 and 2013 in the southern part of the claims discovered local copper in soil anomalies that are locally coincidental with chargeability highs from the 2011 IP survey. Granodiorite outcrops raise the possibility of porphyry type mineralization here.

Plots of copper, gold, arsenic and antimony in soils on the Indata property are shown in Figures 7-10.

Of the ground geophysics work, the induced polarization (IP) surveys appear to be the most useful. The high sulfide contents of the polymetallic veins show as strong chargeability highs, which when coincident with arsenic-antimony in soil anomalies are considered likely indicators of polymetallic veins. A number of chargeability highs have been noted in the 2010 and 2010 IP

surveys in the southern part of the property which raises the possibility of further veins in this area which has received little exploration to date.

The increased sulfide content, (chalcopyrite and pyrite) associated with the porphyry copper mineralization shows up as chargeability highs as well, though usually over larger areas, indicating the more widespread nature of this type of mineralization. The Lake Zone is an example of this. A chargeability plot of data from the IP surveys on the Indata Property is shown in Figure 11, and one for resistivity is shown in Figure 12.

The 2000 airborne geophysical survey measured VLF and magnetics but did not yield any targets for exploration. A plot of drill holes on airborne magnetics is shown in Figure 13.

Excavator trenching has been used to explore for both polymetallic vein and porphyry copper mineralization. In total, over 3000 metres of trenches have been excavated, the vast majority of which have been dug in the Lake Zone and polymetallic vein mineralization areas. A major programme in 1989 constructed 42 trenches, to a total of 2211 metres, targeting anomalous soil geochemistry in the polymetallic vein zone area. In most cases, where bedrock was exposed, the anomalies were found to have been caused by sulfide mineralization with elevated precious metal values in quartz veins. Trenching in 1995 in the Lake Zone area uncovered porphyry copper mineralization, including 75 metres averaging 0.36% Cu.

To date a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7376.59 metres, have been drilled on the Indata Property. The vast majority of these targeted the two main areas of mineralization; the polymetallic veins in the central part of the property, and the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization on the northwest corner of Indata Lake. In the area of the polymetallic veins, the drill holes were located on the basis of known mineralization, as exposed in trenches, and on combinations of arsenic/antimony soil geochemistry and chargeability highs from the IP surveys. Drilling was also used to extend to trace mineralization along strike and down dip.

Drilling to date has delineated five mineralized polymetallic vein zones, located in the central part of the property. The veins range in width from centimetres to a maximum of four metres, and have been traced for up to 450 metres along strike. Grades from these veins are as high as 47.260 g/u Au, and local silver grades to 354 g/t. **(Note that lengths described are along the core and may not represent true widths.)**

In the Lake Zone, the drill locations have been based on the high copper in soils and trenches. The best results to date have come from hole I-98-7, which returned 145.4 metres of 0.2% Cu, including 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu, both intervals continuing to the end of the hole. Drill hole locations on the Indata property are shown in Figure 6.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Indata property lies west of and along splay faults related to the contact of two major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera; the Quesnel and Cache Creek Terranes. The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault of regional extent, and associated splay faults where Cache Creek strata to the west have been thrust over Takla strata to the east. The fault zone is up to ten kilometres in width. The regional geology of the Indata Property area is shown in Figure 4.

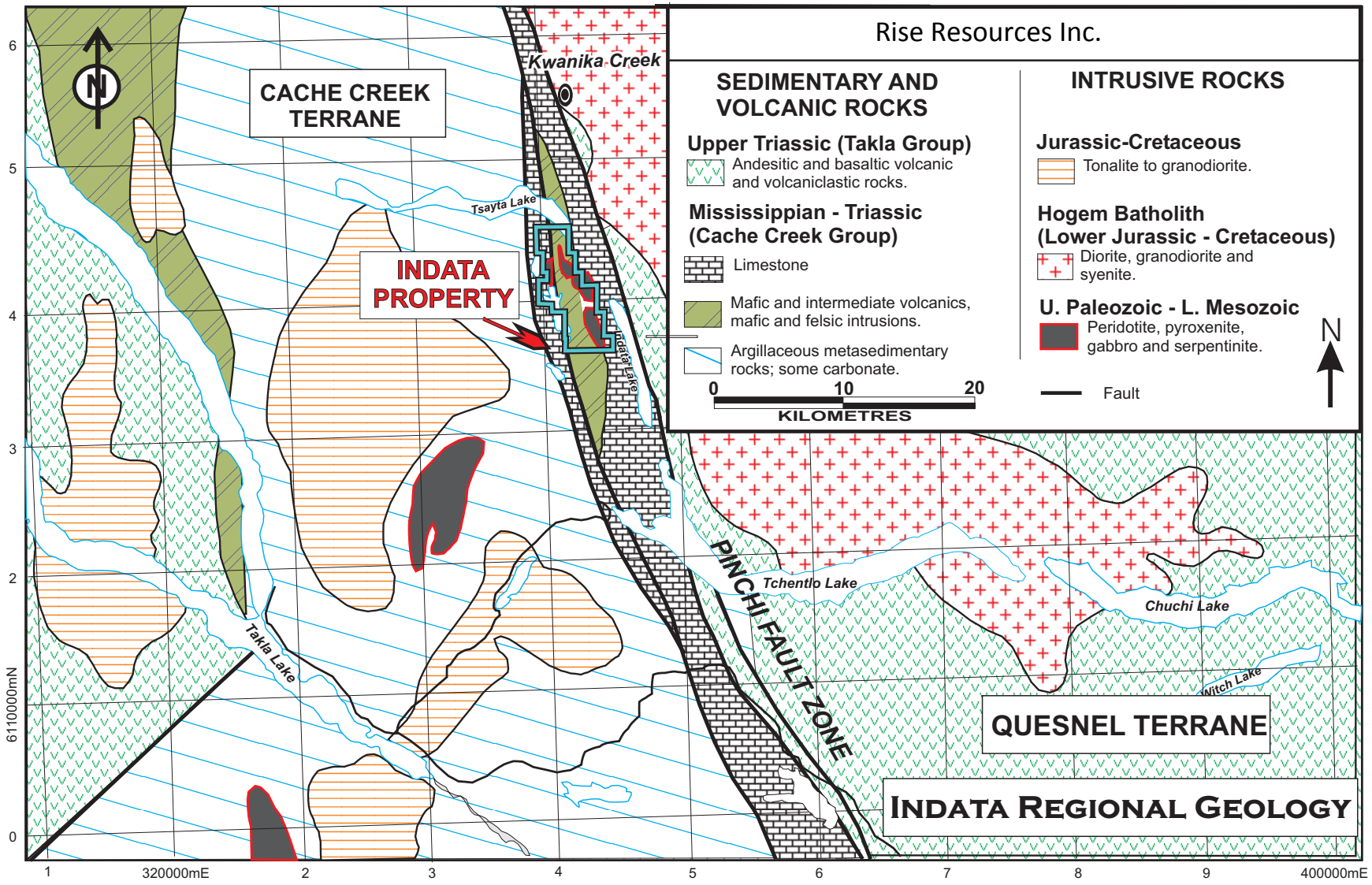
The Quesnel Terrane consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by the Hogem Batholith, which is composed of intrusive phases which range in composition from granite to monzonite to quartz syenite, which range in age from Lower Jurassic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

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

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

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

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



Generalized Regional Geological Setting of the Indata Property.

Fig 4

7.2 Property Geology

There are no comprehensive geological maps of the Indata property. A generalized map showing outcrop locations of the various lithologies is shown in Figure 5.

7.2.1 Lithologies

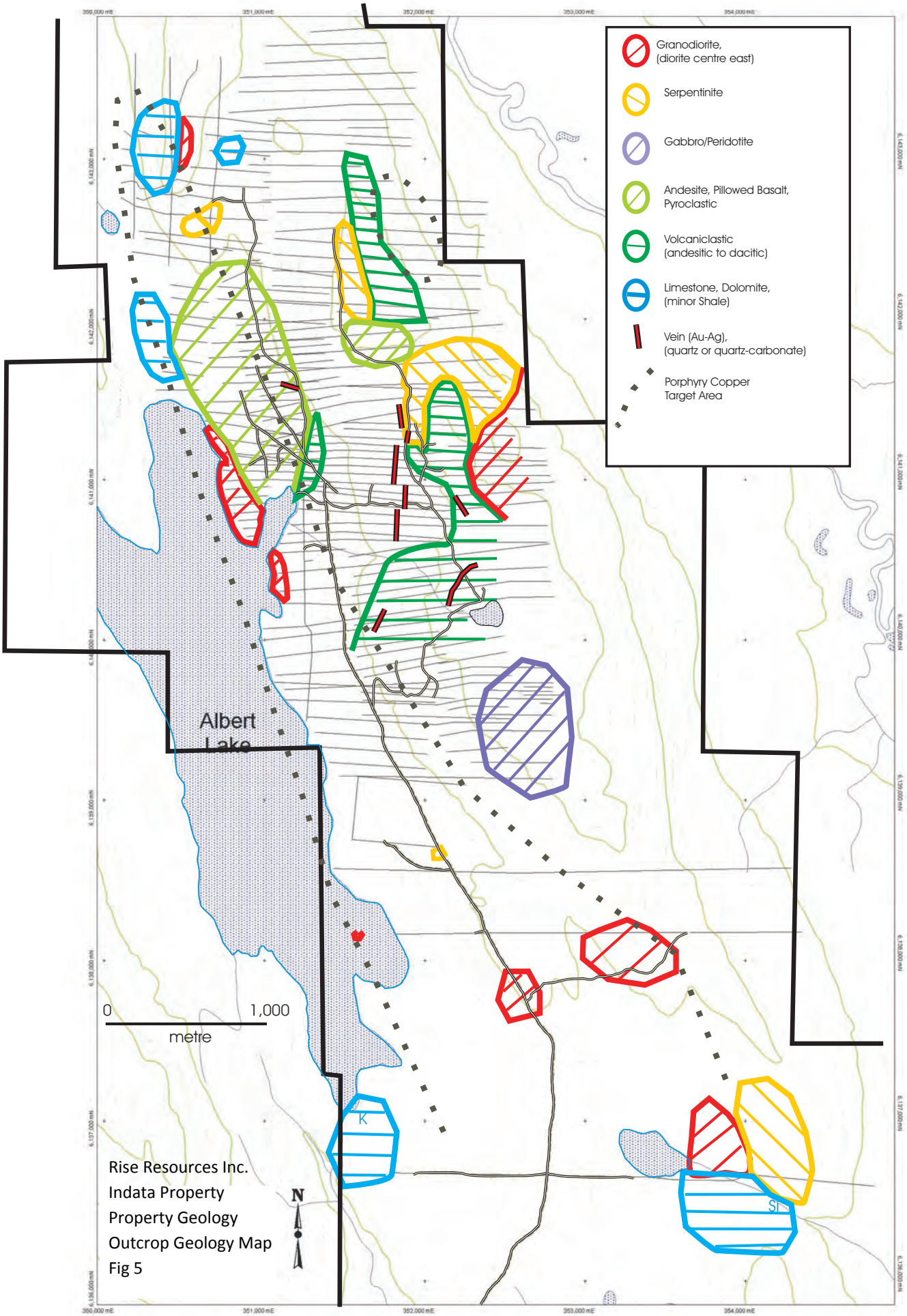
The Indata property is underlain by two main supracrustal assemblages; limestone with minor intercalated shale; and andesitic volcanic rocks that were deposited under marine conditions. As discussed above, it is uncertain whether these rocks belong to the Cache Creek or Quesnel Terranes. Local bodies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

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

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

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

Intruding both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinite to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rocks were peridotite and pyroxenite. Cross fibre chrysotile veins and veinlets occur throughout these bodies. To the south of Radio Lake (see Figure 5) a differentiated and zoned ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of a coarse-grained clinopyroxenite core, surrounded by peridotite and, in turn, enclosed by medium to coarse-grained hornblende-clinopyroxene gabbro.



Rise Resources Inc.
Indata Property
Property Geology
Outcrop Geology Map
Fig 5

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

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

7.2.2 Structure and Metamorphism

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

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

7.3 Mineralization

Exploration on the Indata property has resulted in the discovery of a number of metallic mineral occurrences which can be divided into two main types; porphyry copper mineralization and quartz-carbonate polymetallic vein mineralization. The location of these zones of mineralization is shown in Figure 3.

The currently known area of porphyry copper mineralization occurs on the east side of the north end of Albert Lake (Lake Zone). Here a strong and consistent >250 ppm Cu in soil anomaly often coincides with chargeability anomalies from the induced polarization surveys. This soil anomaly is approximately 2000 metres north to south and averages 400 to 600 metres east to west and sometimes attains soil copper values in excess of 7,000 ppm. Porphyry copper type mineralization is known at the north end of this feature in outcrops, trenches and drill core occurring as disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite in volcanic and granodiorite rock units. The best drill results from this area have been 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% copper, including 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu in drill hole 98-4. Minor work has been conducted in the southern part of the soil anomaly/chargeability high where exploration work in 2012 and 2013 has discovered similar mineralized rubble 3800 metres to the south indicating that the area of porphyry copper mineralization may extend across a considerable area.

Note that the reported interval widths are along the drill core orientation and may not represent true or actual widths of mineralization.

Polymetallic veins have been recognized in the central part of the property to the east of the porphyry copper mineralization (see Figures 3, 5 and 6) within andesitic volcanic rocks and serpentinized ultramafics. The veins generally occupy a northerly-striking fault zone dipping shallowly to the east. Within ultramafic rocks, the veins are accompanied by zones of intense carbonate and talc alteration zones which range in width from a few metres to over 50 metres in deeper and more easterly parts of the fault. Proximal to the veins in volcanic rocks, especially adjacent to ultramafic contacts, alteration is dominated by silicification and the formation of quartz-carbonate veinlets but silicification is not common within ultramafic rocks.

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

Polymetallic veins often exhibit a subtle banded appearance with bands of quartz dominant material interrupted with sulphide rich sections where the sulphide content can exceed 50%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Veins average approximately 1.5 metres in width but vary between 0.5 and 5.6 metres. Trace amounts of gersdorffite (a nickel arsenide), bismuthinite (a bismuth telluride), pentlandite (a nickel sulphide) and free gold have been documented in petrographic samples taken from high-grade intercepts. A review of 24 diamond drill intercepts grading at least 1.0 g/tonne gold indicates that the average vein intercept is 1.54 metres wide with an average grade of 8.41 g/tonne gold and 52.43 g/tonne silver. It must however be pointed out that one very high grade intercept in hole 88-11 biases this number such that if it is removed from the calculation then the remaining 23 drill intercepts have an average thickness of 1.43 metres with an average grade of 3.06 g/tonne gold and 59.40 g/tonne silver. The author believes that these drill intercepts are generally close to true thicknesses (grams per tonne have been converted from parts per billion).

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

The relationship between the porphyry copper mineralization and the polymetallic veins has yet to be established although it is possible that the polymetallic vein mineralization represents an outer zone to a central, copper-dominated part of the same hydrothermal system. The host volcanic rocks of the porphyry copper mineralization exhibit a mineral assemblage consistent with both propylitic hydrothermal alteration and greenschist faces regional metamorphism and could be a result of either one of, or both processes. Because of poor outcrop and the paucity of drilling within the copper zone and in areas away from the polymetallic veins, a regional hydrothermal zonation has not been adequately interpreted within the Indata property.

Alternatively the veins and porphyry copper style mineralization may be unrelated and are present together as coincidence, centered on the strong structural provenance of the Pinchi Fault Zone.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Indata property is host to mineralization of two deposit types; polymetallic precious metal veins, and porphyry copper. Porphyry copper mineralization is known on the Indata property from the Lake Zone on the east side of Albert Lake, some 500 metres west of the area of the polymetallic veins. Drill results here include 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% Cu, which includes a higher grade interval of 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu.

“Homestake” style gold mineralization, similar to the Indata vein occurrences, occurs at the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region, and at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of Indata. Arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at these occurrences at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Drill results from polymetallic veins on the Indata property have reached as high as 4.0 metres of 46.20g/t Au and 2.0g/t Ag in hole 88-I-11, and 3.2m of 0.01g/t Au and 354.1g/t Ag in hole 89-I-6.

Note that the reported interval widths are along the drill core orientation and may not represent true or actual widths of mineralization.

Soil geochemistry and induced polarization (IP) geophysics have been well documented as useful tools for the discovery of the two main types of mineralization (porphyry copper and polymetallic veins), both industry wide and on the Indata property.

Copper in soil anomalies have worked well in outlining buried porphyry copper mineralization at the Lake zone, and arsenic and antimony have proved to be good pathfinders for the polymetallic vein occurrences, which have been confirmed by later drilling.

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

Other mineralization styles are known from elsewhere in the region. Epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury Mine, located 26 kilometres north of Indata, and at the Pinchi Mine, located 100 kilometres to the southeast. The Lustdust skarn deposit is located 1.5 kilometres west of the Bralorne-Takla Mine, and has reportedly returned drill results including 0.80% copper and 0.67g/tonne gold over 59 metres and 2.19% copper and 24.04 g/tonne gold over 15 metres.

9.0 Exploration

The issuer has conducted no exploration work on the Indata property to date.

10.0 Drilling

From 1985 to 2008 a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7376.59 metres have been drilled on the Indata Property, all prior to the involvement of rise Resources. Programmes in 1985, and 1987-89 were helicopter supported while the 1996, 1998 and 2005 programmes were bulldozer supported. In the 2008 programme drill moves were done by helicopter, but shift changes were done via roads and trails. All of the logging of the drill core was carried out by accredited geologists and sampling was conducted according to industry standards. Geochemical analyses of the drill samples were conducted by Acme Analytical Laboratories (now BV Upstream Minerals) and Chemex Labs (now ALS Chemex), both of which were accredited and respected analytical facilities during this period of time. Drill core from all of the programmes has been stored on the property, generally at the drill sites, but only that from 2005 and 2008 is of much use.

A map showing the drill hole locations on the Indata property, and relationships to geology and mineralization is given in Figure 6.

Note that the reported interval widths are along the drill core orientation and may not represent true or actual widths of mineralization.

The first drilling on the present Indata property was carried out in 1985, and consisted of four diamond drill holes totaling 230.72 metres. Core size was BQ (36.5mm). The first two holes, DDH-1 and 2, tested a coincident copper in soil-chargeability high on the northeast side of Albert Lake which would later be known as the “Lake Zone” porphyry copper target. These two holes encountered mafic volcanic rocks with minor intrusive and sedimentary intervals, with local disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Intervals of anomalous copper values were obtained from both holes, including 9.3 metres of 0.2% Cu in DDH-1 and 2.55m of 0.62% Cu in hole DDH-2. Holes DDH-3 and 4 were drilled to the east of the first two, targeting chargeability highs with minor accompanying soil anomalies but did not return any significant results. Hole DDH-4 actually tested the western part of the zone of polymetallic vein mineralization, but did not penetrate deep enough to reach the veins.

In 1987 six diamond drill holes, which totaled 305.4 metres, were emplaced in the area of the polymetallic vein mineralization, some 500 metres east of the Lake Zone. The core size is unknown. The target was a strong north-south trending coincident chargeability-gold-arsenic-antimony in soil anomaly. A “quartz-massive sulfide” zone, consisting of pyrite-arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and stibnite in fractures and quartz veins, was encountered in five of the six holes. These veins were hosted in chlorite altered andesite and diorite rocks within zones of silicification. High gold and silver results were obtained over narrow intervals in these holes;

including 4.2 metres of 3245ppb Au, 126.6ppm Ag and 0.32% Cu in hole 87-I-3, and 1.2 metres of 9835ppb Au, 51.4ppm Ag and 0.51% Cu from hole 87-I-5.

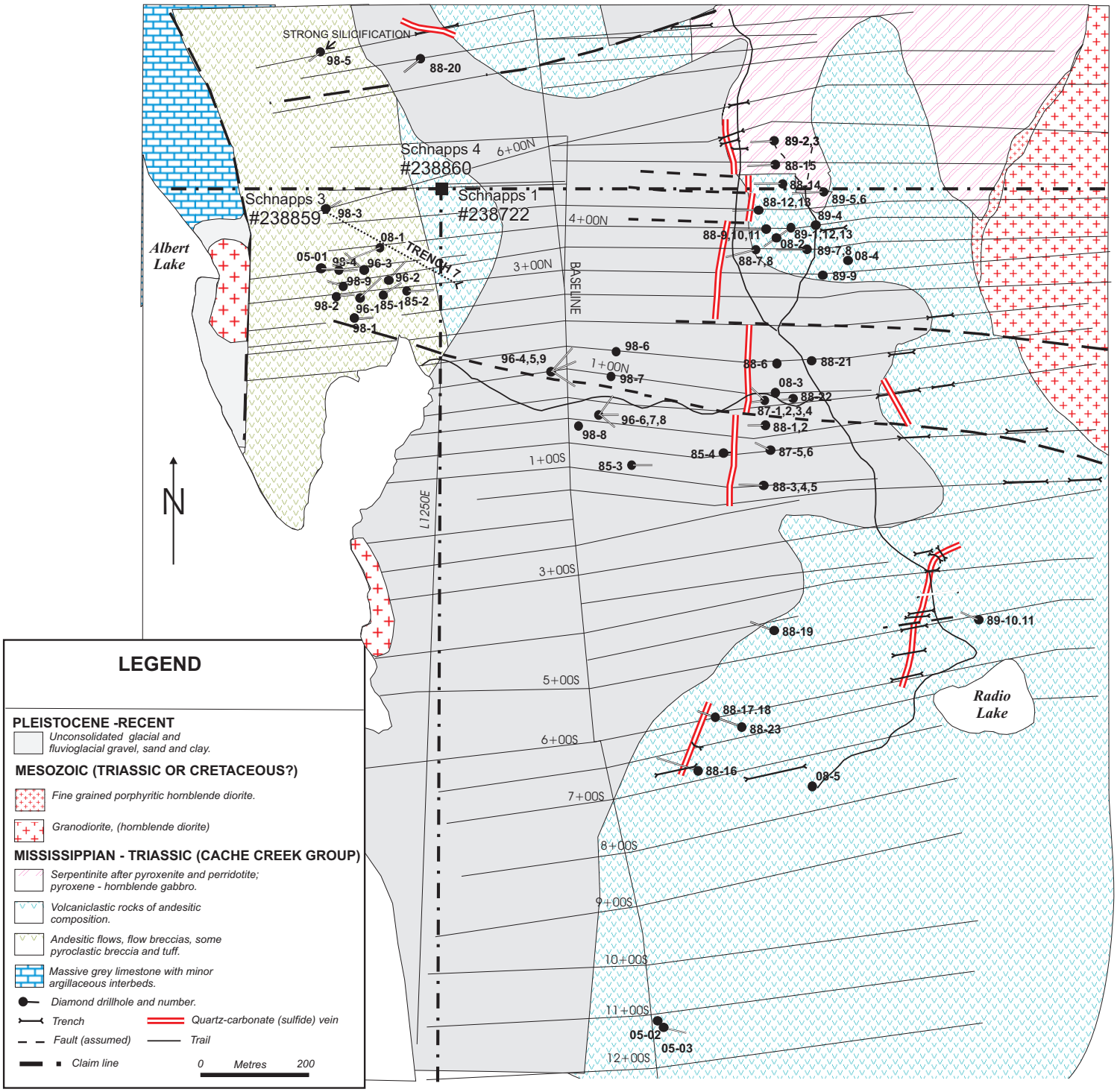
1988 was the start of the largest exploration programme carried out on the Indata Property to date. In that year 23 diamond drill holes totaling 2098.6 metres were drilled, all but one targeting the polymetallic vein zone.

The central and northern parts of zone were tested with 22 holes, drilling NQ (47.6 millimetre) diameter core. Multiple holes were drilled from a number of the sites, at different dips, in order to learn the attitude of the mineralized veins and hosting structures. Structures in the central area were hosted in andesitic volcanics in zones of clay and quartz alteration, while the northern holes intersected ultramafic rocks with talc-carbonate alteration around the structures. Mineralization occurred in quartz-sulfide veins in the structures to a high value of 47.260g/t Au over 4.0 metres in hole 88-I-11. One hole, 88-I-20, was drilled to the north of the Lake Zone copper target but returned no results of note.

In 1989 Eastfield continued their exploration of the polymetallic vein area which included more diamond drilling; 1817.78 metres in 13 holes, again using NQ core. Eleven of these tested the north trend of the area targeting zones of talc-carbonate alteration, while the other two holes tested another area near Radio Lake, which was discovered in the 1989 excavator trenching programme. The first eleven holes encountered a talc-carbonate altered shear zone in an ultramafic body which contained narrow quartz-sulfide veins with arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. Results included 1.335g/t Au and 1.7g/t Ag from hole 89-I-7, and 0.8 metres of 4.837g/t Au and 3.1g/t Ag in hole 89-I-9. The best result for the Radio Lake area was 1.7 metres of 1.825g/t Au and 3.1g/t Ag from hole 89-I-12 from quartz-sulfide veins in a zone of quartz-carbonate-fuchsite alteration. Silver values from the 1988 and 1989 drill programmes were markedly lower than in the 1987 drilling, declining from values in the hundreds of ppm to values generally less than 10ppm.

The next drilling on the property, in 1996, was conducted by Clear Creek who drilled nine holes, totaling 650.99 metres in the Lake Zone area, following up on the discovery of copper mineralization in the 1995 trenching. Core size was NQ. The drill holes encountered mostly andesitic volcanic rocks with mineralization occurring as pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite as disseminations and fracture fill. Poor drilling conditions resulted in three holes; 98-I-6, 7 and 8 not being completed. Large intervals of low grade copper were intersected in the drill holes, including 21.0 metres of 0.23% Cu in 96-I-3, and 148.5 metres of 0.09% Cu in 98-I-2 confirming the results from the original 1985 Imperial Metals drill holes.

Drill Hole Location Plan



LEGEND

PLEISTOCENE -RECENT

Unconsolidated glacial and fluvioglacial gravel, sand and clay.

MESOZOIC (TRIASSIC OR CRETACEOUS?)

Fine grained porphyritic hornblende diorite.

Granodiorite, (hornblende diorite)

MISSISSIPPIAN - TRIASSIC (CACHE CREEK GROUP)

Serpentinite after pyroxenite and perridotite; pyroxene - hornblende gabbro.

Volcaniclastic rocks of andesitic composition.

Andesitic flows, flow breccias, some pyroclastic breccia and tuff.

Massive grey limestone with minor argillaceous interbeds.

Diamond drillhole and number.

Trench

Quartz-carbonate (sulfide) vein

Fault (assumed)

Trail

Claim line

0 Metres 200

Rise Resources Inc
Indata Property
Drill Hole Location Map
Fig 6

Drill hole and trech locations shown with geology of the central part of the Indata property (hole 98-10 located south of this figure is not shown).

Clear Creek did another campaign of drilling in 1998, with nine of ten holes targeting the Lake Zone to the west of the previous holes, drilling a total of 955.1 metres of NQ2 core (50.6 millimetres in diameter). Drilling in the Lake zone was again difficult due to badly fractured ground conditions. The highlight of the programme was hole 98-I-4 which returned 145.4 metres of 0.20% Cu, with the bottom 24.1 metres running 0.37% Cu. The final hole of the programme was collared south of the Lake Zone soil grid to target an aeromagnetic high. A review of the this drill core in 2010 noted that only four samples had been collected from the hole and that weak copper mineralization occurring with magnetite was common in the un-sampled intervals.

A short diamond drill programme was funded by Aberdeen International Inc. in 2005. Three NQ holes were collared, and a total of 261.83 metres was drilled. The first hole was located in the Lake Zone and was lost well short of its target. The other holes were located 1600 metres to the south. The second hole was lost at 8.8 metres of overburden and the third hole was abandoned before completion. The only significant result of this programme was 18.4 metres of 0.12% Cu from the final hole.

Max Resource Corp. funded a five hole 1056.1 metre drill programme in 2008, focusing mainly on the polymetallic vein mineralization. Highlights of these holes included hole 08-I-2, which returned 8.20g/t Au over 0.3 metres and 08-I-3 which returned 209g/t Ag over 0.5 metres. The first hole of the programme targeted the Lake Zone and the strong copper mineralization encountered in hole 98-I-4; (0.35% Cu in the bottom 29.2 metres). The 2008 hole returned 163.4 metres of 0.14% Cu along its length. Core size was BTW (42.0 millimetres in diameter).

Table 2 is a summary of all of the Indata drilling to date with hole locations and orientations as well as notable mineralized intercepts.

Table 2; Indata Property Summary of Drill Holes and Mineralized Intercepts

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
1985	DDH-1	63.09	-45	60	350N/400W	1024	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15
	and						37	46.3	9.3			0.2
	and						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
	and						57.1	63.1	5.6			0.22
	DDH-2	76.81	-45	90	345N/350W	1049	12.2	14.7	2.5			0.1
	DDH-3	56.99	-45	90	050S/150E	1121		No Intercept				
	DDH-4	33.83	-45	90	047N/343E	1169		No Intercept				
1987	87-I-1	50.6	-45	295	075N/425E	1174	18.9	20.7	1.8	1320	0.2	<0.05
	and						23.8	26.2	2.4	1647	55.2	0.28
	and						26.2	27.4	1.2	500	41.8	0.31
	and						27.4	29.9	2.5	1805	114.4	0.44
	87-I-2	46.63	-90	-	075N/425E	1174		No Intercept				
	87-I-3	52.73	-45	325	075N/425E	1174	24.1	28.3	4.2	3245	126.6	0.32
	87-I-4	53.64	-45	265	075N/425E	1174	24.2	26.2	2.0	1496	124.4	0.31
	and						27.7	28.3	0.6	950	51.3	0.19

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
	and						29.9	31.1	1.2	9835	51.4	0.51
	87-I-5	54.25	-45	295	050S/440E	1189	42.5	44.5	2.0	1209	104.5	0.85
	and						44.5	45.7	1.2	5000	56.2	0.35
	and						45.7	46.6	0.9	510	48.1	0.3
	87-I-6	47.55	-90	-	050S/440E	1189	41.9	44.5	2.6	761	52.9	0.51
1988	88-I-01	51.51	-45	270	025N/422E	1179	31.7	33.2	1.5	309	69.9	0.22
	88-I-02	54.56	-90	-	025N/425E	1179	33.5	35	1.5	310	49.2	0.12
	88-I-03	79.55	-45	270	100S/422E	1196		No Intercept				
	88-I-04	21.64	-90	-	100S/423E	1196		No Intercept				
	88-I-05	84.43	-65	270	100S/423E	1196	37.0	38.0	1.0	443	21.6	0.13
	and						40.0	41.0	1.0	524	0.1	<0.05
	88-I-06	114	-45	270	150N/449E	1183		No Intercept				
	88-I-07	110.34	-56	260	350N/417E	1210	48.5	49.0	0.5	1020	1.3	0.14
	88-I-08	149.96	-75	260	350N/419E	1194	41.5	42.0	0.5	3845	1.3	0.11
	88-I-09	122.22	-46	270	400N/449E	1202	44.8	45.3	0.5	320	1.3	0.06
	and						55.5	56.5	1.0	548	1.9	0.16
	and						58.5	59.5	1.0	3922	1.7	0.13
	and						59.5	60.5	1.0	347	1.6	0.16
	88-I-10	128.62	-65	270	400N/450E	1202	53.0	53.5	0.5	2605	2.8	0.06
	and						53.5	54.5	1.0	470	6	0.43
	and						55.0	55.5	0.5	2875	1.1	0.08
	and						56.0	58.0	2.0	677	0.7	0.09
	88-I-11	103	-90	-	400N/451E	1202	66.0	67.0	1.0	6150	4	0.43
	and						76.0	80.0	4.0	47260	2	<0.05
	88-I-12	85.34	-45	270	450N/431E	1202	54	54.5	0.5	653	5.9	0.08
	and						61.1	61.6	0.5	462	1.9	0.15
	and						64.3	65.0	0.7	372	1.7	0.19
1988	88-I-13	81.38	-90	-	450N/436E	1202		No Intercept				
	88-I-14	91.74	-45	270	510N/495E	1204	59.5	60.3	0.8	358	21.6	1.32
	88-I-15	110	-45	270	550N/481E	1195	20.4	21.4	1.0	494	0.9	0.05
	and						81.0	83.0	2.0	1355	2.9	0.11
	88-I-16	119.2	-45	290	700S/200E	1143		No Intercept				
	88-I-17	61.26	-45	290	605S/269E	1160		No Intercept				
	88-I-18	60.4	-75	290	605S/270E	1160		No Intercept				
	88-I-19	76.5	-45	290	470S/395E	1184	26.0	26.7	0.7	420	9.2	0.17
	88-I-20	67.35	-45	240	808N/247E	1110		No Intercept				
	88-I-21	111.6	-45	270	150N/525E	1190	81.8	82.3	0.5	270	34.3	0.1
	88-I-22	137.5	-55	265	062N/485E	1188	57.7	59.1	1.4	1229	42.9	0.25
	88-I-23	76.5	-45	290	620S/307E	1156	32.7	33.1	0.4	585	41	<0.05

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %
1989	89-I-01	122.22	-90	-	402S/503E	1212	33.9	34.1	0.3	2157	15.5	0.78
	and						106.0	107.0	1.0	576	1.4	<0.05
	89-I-02	103.94	-60	270	600N/480E	1203	93.8	95	1.2	559	1.6	<0.05
	89-I-03	110.03	-90	-	600N/480E	1035		No Intercept				
	89-I-04	152.7	-90	-	404N/553E	1211		No Intercept				
	89-I-05	154.22	-90	-	468N/580E	1217		No Intercept				
	89-I-06	140.51	-60	270	468N/580E	1217	19.6	22.8	3.2	10	354.1	0.12
	89-I-07	183.18	-90	-	417N/350E	1210	110.4	112.4	2.0	1335	1.7	0.12
	and						138.8	139.4	0.6	988		0.98
	89-I-08	138.68	-60	270	417N/349E	1210	106.1	107.0	0.9	653	1.1	0.07
	and						125.1	126.1	1.0	872	0.2	
	89-I-09	209.09	-90	-	290N/550E	1206	133.9	134.2	0.3	429	1.3	0.11
	and						159.4	160.1	0.7	1903	7.2	0.11
	and						161.6	162.4	0.8	4837	3.1	0.23
	and						172.2	172.7	0.5	7209	6.7	0.67
	89-I-10	83.21	-60	295	505S/322E	1234	188	200.8	12.8	269	0.2	<0.05
	89-I-11	91.74	-90	-	505S/322E	1234	48.8	49.8	1.0	138	10.5	<0.05
	89-I-12	175.56	-60	270	402N/503E	1212	98.0	99.0	1.0	331	28.4	<0.05
	and						102.7	104.4	1.7	1825	23.3	<0.05
	89-I-13	152.7	-62	230	398N/505E	1212	92.7	93.7	1.0	261	0.5	0.06
1996	96-I-1	108.8	-60	48	255N/420W	1024	11.3	108.8	97.5			0.12
	incl.						11.3	57.3	46			0.17
	and						87.3	108.8	21.5			0.15
	96-I-2	151.5	-60	45	350N/380W	1024	3.0	151.5	148.5			0.09
	incl.						17.0	38.0	21.0			0.13
	96-I-3	73.15	-50	315	350N/450W	1036	5.2	73.2	68.0			0.1
	incl.						17.0	38.0	21.0			0.23
	96-I-4	78.6	-45	60	100N/025W	1086	8.2	78.6	70.4			0.09
	incl.						14.0	43.6	29.6			0.15
	96-I-5	84.42	-75	60	100N/025W	1086	6.1	54	47.9			0.1
	96-I-6	26.52	-47	90	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-7	26.5	-50	120	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-8	17.7	-50	60	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-9	83.8	-60	120	100N/025W	1086	11.2	48.0	36.8			0.09
1998	I-98-1	96.3	-60	90	150N/450W	1036	18.0	58.2	40.2			0.09
	I-98-2	27.7	-60	90	300N/625W	1036		No Intercept				
	I-98-2A	42.4	-70	60	300N/613W	1034	30.5	36.5	6.0			0.13
	I-98-3	80.5	-60	60	500N/525W	1035		No Intercept				
	I-98-4	162.5	-60	90	350N/525W	1031	12.2	157.4	145.4			0.2
	incl.						133.3	157.4.	24.1			0.37
	I-98-5	64	-70	235	1000N/510W	1079	15.0	18.0	3.0			0.12
	I-98-6	99.4	-90	-	180N/120E	1160		Not sampled				
	I-98-7	88.4	-90	-	050N/160E	1135		No Intercept				
	I-98-8	77.4	-60	280	050N/125W	1052		No Intercept				
	I-98-9	149.4	-60	285	320N/563W	1031	29.2	87.5	58.3			0.23
	I-98-10	67.1	-90	-	1980S/100E	1055		No Intercept				

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %
2005	2005-I-1	99.11	-60	90	350N/575W	1031		No Intercept				
	2005-I-2	8.8	-45	115	1105S/110E	1064		Hole	lost			
	2005-I-3	153.92	-45	115	1110S/135E	1064	18.4	30.8	12.4			0.12
2008	08-I-1	280.42	-65	250		1041	18.3	181.7	163.4			0.14
	Incl.						123.0	150.0	27.0			0.27
	08-I-2	156.36	-90	-		1204	76.5	76.8	0.3	8200	4.4	0.18
	08-I-3	85.96	-90	-		1183	36.7	38.3	1.6	420	79.9	0.14
	including						37.2	37.7	0.5	400	209	0.13
	08-I-4	274.32	-90	-		1207		No Intercept				
	08-I-5	259.11	-90	-		1184		No Intercept				
Total metres		**7376.59**										

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Numerous exploration programmes have been conducted on the Indata property, many of which transpired prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. Details do not exist of the exact procedures, but it is felt by the author that sampling was conducted as per the Standard Industry Procedures discussed below.

Soil and silt samples are collected in Kraft paper bags and tied shut with flagging tape. In camp it is usually necessary for them to be dried before shipment and they are laid out in rows or strung on wires for this purpose. The reliability of soil sampling is greatly enhanced by training the field-crew to collect samples in a consistent and standardized way. The soil samples are taken from holes dug with a tree planting shovel or mattock from approximately 30 to 40 cm depth. In forested areas where soil horizons have developed, an attempt is made to always sample the “B” horizon. By limiting the organic content in samples through deep sampling it is possible to reduce the variability at a site. On the Indata Property soil samples were generally collected at 25 or 50 metre intervals along east-west lines that were generally 100 metres apart.

Rock samples are bagged in heavy plastic bags and closed with a wire or plastic tie and sample numbers are written on the outside of the bag. Each geologist has a unique number sequence so that they are not mixed up with other samples. The geologist collecting the sample writes field descriptions on site. In general, only the geologist takes rock samples so that the field relationships of the sample can be properly described. Samples may be collected as representations on a large exposure, or specific to a particular geological feature. Often a duplicate sample is taken so that it can be referred to at a later time for description under better conditions, or for referral after analytical results are received. Rock sample density on the Indata Property is low, as altered outcrops are not common, though copper mineralization near Albert Lake has been known since the early days of exploration there.

Trenching on the property has been done with an excavator or backhoe, which is used to dig down to reach bedrock. In areas of thick overburden it is often not possible reach bedrock.

Exposed bedrock is cleaned by hand, generally using a shovel, and the trench is chained and measured, obtaining a GPS location as a start point. A geological map is made of the trench and it is generally sampled after this. Sample length and density depends on what is found in the trench, but the overall approach is similar to that of drill core; samples are collected over 1-5 metre widths based on rock type, alteration and mineralization, with more detailed samples collected in zones of significant geological features such as sulfide content, veining or strong alteration. Samples are collected in plastic bags and stored at camp prior to shipment to the analytical laboratory. In total, over 3000 metres of trenches have been excavated on the Indata Property, the vast majority of which have been dug in the Lake Zone and polymetallic vein mineralization areas.

Drill core is placed in numbered core boxes at the drill site by the driller's helper whenever the core tube is pulled up and it contains core. A wooden run block marks the bottom end of the core recovered in the box each time the tube is pulled. The driller keeps track of the footage/depth by counting the number of ten-foot rods in the hole. The "zero" point, usually the top of the casing or the surface of the drill-deck is discussed and agreed upon by the driller and the geologist prior to the first hole being drilled. Core is generally transported twice a day from the drill site to a core storage and splitting facility constructed near the camp. Here the core is laid out, metric conversions of the run-blocks footages are carried out and the core boxes are labeled with a weather-proof metal tag. The laid-out core is examined by the project geologist who does a preliminary evaluation of the hole's potential, identifies the main rock types, estimates recoveries, marks the contacts and divides the core into sample intervals. Any mistakes made by the driller or helper in marking the boxes or run blocks are caught at this stage.

The core is then split, generally using a mechanical core splitter, with half the sample bagged and the other half left in the core boxes for detailed logging and stacking on site. Books of pre-printed, numbered assay tags are filled in by the core splitters as they work. In each heavy-duty poly sample bag they place a uniquely numbered tear-off section from the assay book. A corresponding number is stapled into the core box and it is noted in the drill-log. No other number or mark is made on the core samples and from that point on no person handling the core when it is shipped, received at the lab or when it is being analyzed can identify the hole or property that the core is from. The poly sample bags are closed with a cinch strap and bundled in groups of 5 or 6 (weighing 20 to 30 kg.) into an opaque rice-sack which is sealed.

In current Standard Industry Practice, sample standards, with known metal values, and sample blanks, with no detectable metal values are introduced into the sample stream as a check on the laboratory analyses. The standards are generally inserted at a ratio of one standard to 20 to 30 core samples. At Indata the insertion of these sample standards only occurred in the 2008 drill programme.

Samples are stored in a secure location, such as the exploration office prior to shipment. During the core splitting there are normally several people present, and none of the core-splitters wear jewelry.

Not all core recovered was sampled. Exactly what core was sampled was the decision of the geologist logging the core, based on alteration and mineralization observed. Core without alteration or significant sulfide content was generally not sampled. In the porphyry copper mineralization of the Lake Zone, characterized by “low- grade” copper mineralization over wide lengths, sample intervals would be in the two – three metre range. The polymetallic vein zone mineralization is the opposite; with high grade gold and silver values occurring over narrow widths, generally in quartz-carbonate veins. Here the sample interval would be narrower, as low as 0.3 metres, in order to discern the gold and silver values from the veins, as the wall rock does not generally carry significant values. A summary of core sample interval from the various programmes is given in Table 3 below.

A summary of sample intervals and analytical values from the Indata drill programmes is shown in Table 2. The author has concluded that the values and widths are valid and that there is no “stretching” of high grade values over large intervals. Because the drill holes were oriented across the known zones of mineralization it is believed that the widths described are close to true widths.

Table 3: Drill Hole Sampling Intervals

Year	**Drill Holes**	**Predominant Sample interval (metres)**
1985	85-DDH-1 to 4	0.5-1.5
1987	1987-I-1 to 6	0.6-1.5
1988	1988-I-1 to 23	0.5-2.0
1989	1989-I-1 to 13	1.0-2.0
1996	1996-I-1 to 9	3.0
1998	1998-I-1 to 10	3.0
2005	05-I-1 & 3	3.0
2008	08-I 1 to 6	2.0-3.0

It is the opinion of the author that the programmes run by Imperial Metals, and by Eastfield Resources on their own behalf and on behalf of the various optionees, from which this report draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and work conducted according to accepted industry standards. The author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors, or sampling bias that could have materially impacted the accuracy and reliability of the results. It is believed that the samples collected were representative of the rocks and mineralization that was encountered.

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

The issuer plans to use only certified Canadian laboratories for analytical work it completes on the Indata project. Occasional samples should be submitted to alternate facilities for comparison. Historical samples from work at the Indata project were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (now BV Upstream Minerals) and Chemex Labs Ltd. (now ALS

Laboratory Group), both of which are ISO 9001:2000 certified facilities. Internal standards were routinely inserted by Acme Analytical Laboratories who completed the preponderance of analytical work. No external standards were inserted into the sample stream by any of the operators excepting during the 2008 programme in which external standards were introduced into the drill core sample stream on a ratio of one standard per 30 samples and were reviewed and determined to have acceptable corresponding analytical results. A summary of drill core analysis is as given in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Drill Core Analytical Laboratories

Year	Laboratory	Analytical Method
1985	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
1987	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
1988	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
	Checks by Chemex Labs Ltd.	
1989	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
	Checks by Chemex Labs Ltd.	
1996	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold fire assay/AA
1998	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by fire assay/AA
2005	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-MS
2008	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy), gold by ICP-ES fusion

Soil samples for all of the programmes were analyzed by Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver (now BV Upstream Minerals). Multi element techniques including either ICP-ES (inductively coupled emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (inductively coupled mass spectrometer) methods were used. Gold was routinely analyzed separately using geochemical-assay techniques. The author is familiar with Acme Analytical and believes that the results are valid.

Acme Analytical Laboratories is now known as BV Upstream Minerals, and Chemex Labs is now known as ALS Laboratory Group.

12.0 Data Verification

This report draws on much information from work completed prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101, although standard quality control procedures are believed to been in place during this time. These included the use of (lab inserted) standards in much of the analytical work, professional core handling procedures including retaining half of the core (a replicate sample) on site and including field inserted standards in the 2008 drill programme. An inspection of the core during the May 2010 field tour revealed that most of the footage markers for the core drilled in 1985 to 1989 were indiscernible although many of the metal hole identifiers are still attached to the boxes such that the core still has some value for the identification of broad scale lithological and alteration mapping. Core originating from the 1996-2008 drill programmes are also stacked on site and is in much better shape with many of the footage markers still discernible.

During the data review that accompanied the preparation of this report many of the original lab certificates were reviewed and cross referenced against drill logs. Results for company standards for the 2008 drilling were tabulated and reviewed. Two different standards were utilized in the 2008 programme. The first standard has a low gold content and negligible molybdenum while the second standard contains a higher gold content and significant molybdenum content. Results for the first standard were very consistent with a gold valiance of 5.2% from the mean and a copper variance of 3.7% from the mean. The second standard did not perform as well and produced a gold variance of up to 26.3% from the mean and a copper variance of up to 5.7%. Future programmes should monitor lab quality control data carefully and ensure that procedures are adequate to constrain analytical results of standards within a tight statistical range.

The author participated in and supervised part of the 2007 exploration programme and can confirm that this work was conducted in a professional manner and up to Standard Industry Practices. In the opinion of the author, the other programmes run by Eastfield Resources Ltd., Clear Creek Resources Ltd., Castillian Resources Corp., Aberdeen International Inc., Redzone Resources Ltd., Max Resource Corp. and Oceanside Capital Corp., from which this report largely draws upon for information, were also professionally managed and the programmes conducted according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. The author confirms that the data referred to in this report can be relied on.

The author has checked the status of the claims on the BC. Mineral Titles Online system and has confirmed their validity.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The author is not aware of any Mineral Processing or Metallurgical Testing of any material from the Indata property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

The author is not aware of any Mineral Resources on the Indata property or of any Resource Estimates.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

Serengeti Resources' Kwanika Project, located 14 kilometres north of Indata, hosts significant porphyry copper mineralization in two zones. In 2013 Serengeti released a 43-101 compliant resource estimate of Indicated Mineral Resource of 244 million tonnes averaging 0.23% Cu, 0.21 grammes/tonnes Au and 0.69 grammes/tonne silver in the Central Zone, and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 240 million tonnes of 0.20%Cu, 0.09g/t Au and 1.49g/t Ag in the South Zone. (*Roscoe Postle and Associates NI 43-101 Technical Report for Kwanika Property Preliminary Economic Assessment 2013 filed on SEDAR March 4, 2013*).

The author of this report is unable to verify the information supplied by Serengeti Resources, and caution that the results from the Kwanika Property are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Indata Property.

16.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other relevant data of information that should be in this report.

17.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Exploration on the Indata property has identified the existence of two mineralization target types; porphyry copper and mesothermal polymetallic precious metal veins. The porphyry copper is known in the Lake Zone on the northeast side of Albert Lake, and the vein mineralization occurs some 500 metres east of this, in the north central part of the property. Exploration work has been conducted on the property periodically since 1985. It is the opinion of the author that the work has been carried out in a professional manner, and that the sampling methods and density are adequate to support the observations and recommendations made in this report.

The porphyry copper mineralization consists of disseminated and vein chalcopyrite occurs with pyrite and pyrrhotite in dioritic intrusives and in volcanic rocks and associated sediments. Drill hole intercepts to date include 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% copper, including 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu from hole 98-4. This known mineralization occurs at the north end of a two kilometre area which contains strong copper in soil anomalies and strong, broad chargeability highs, including a 1200 long high (CT-1 on Figure 14) from the 2010 survey. Most of this anomalous area has yet to be drill tested and is a strong exploration target, shown as Area A on Figure 14.

Recent work in the southern part of the property has discovered mineralized rubble which contains up to 0.78% Cu. Copper in soil anomalies from the limited work done here are

localized, but some are coincident with chargeability highs from the 2011 IP survey in the eastern part of the area. There is also a broad chargeability high (CT-2) in the southwest part of this area. The discovery of intrusive outcrop raises the possibility of the porphyry copper mineralization in this area as well, nearly four kilometres southeast of the Lake Zone. This target is shown in Figure 14 as Area B. A programme of prospecting and rock sampling, soil sampling and ground geophysics (IP and magnetics) is recommended for this area.

A further zone of copper interest is located 1200 metres northwest of the Lake Zone where a 700 metre long north south zone of >500ppm Cu (up to 1452ppm) is present. Selective rock sampling in this area 1989 returned seven copper values over >10,000ppm (>1%) up to a high of 35,959ppm (3.6% Cu). No follow up work was ever carried out in this area and there have been no ground geophysical surveys here. This is referred to as the NE Copper Anomaly. (Area C, Figure 14)

The widespread disseminated sulfide mineralization indicative of porphyry copper mineralization is targeted well with Induced Polarization (IP) surveys and is a tried and tested method for exploration worldwide. The zones of mineralization generally show up as broad consistent zones of anomalous chargeability. Previous IP surveys at Indata have uncovered such anomalies in the Lake Zone area, and subsequent drilling has confirmed the presence of porphyry style copper mineralization.

Soil sampling is another useful tool in searching for these deposits, and the broad copper in soil anomalies at the Lake Zone show that this method works well at Indata.

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

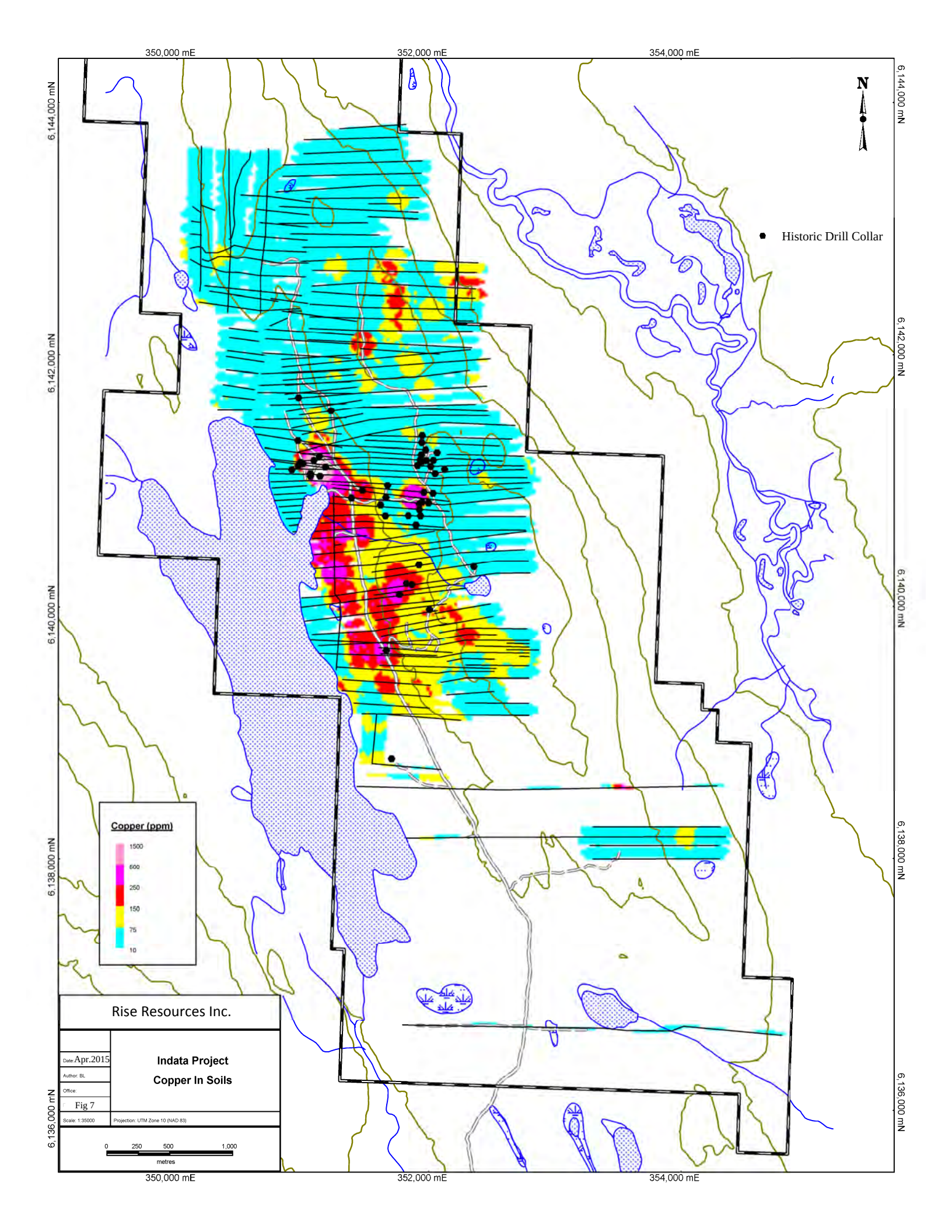
The veins range in size from centimetres up to 5.6 metres in width. Drill results to date have produced two exceptionally high results; 47.26g/t Au from hole 88-I-11, and 354.1g/t silver from hole 89-I-6. Omitting these results, the average drill intercept for 23 mineralized intervals is 3.06g/t gold over a thickness of 1.43 metres. Mineralization has so far been traced discontinuously for 1200 metres in a north-south direction in a zone up to 150 metres wide.

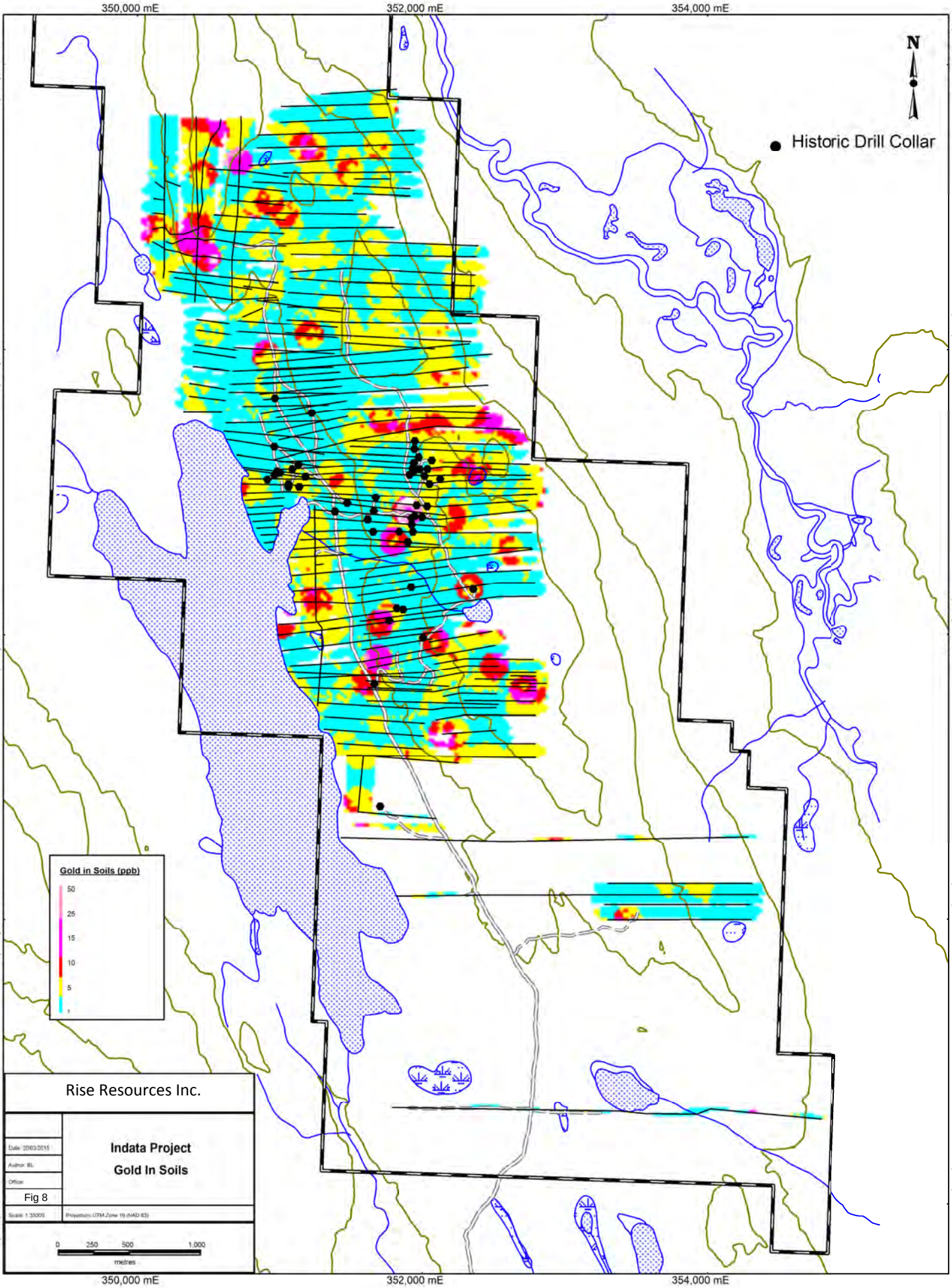
Note that the reported interval widths are along the drill core orientation and may not represent true or actual widths of mineralization.

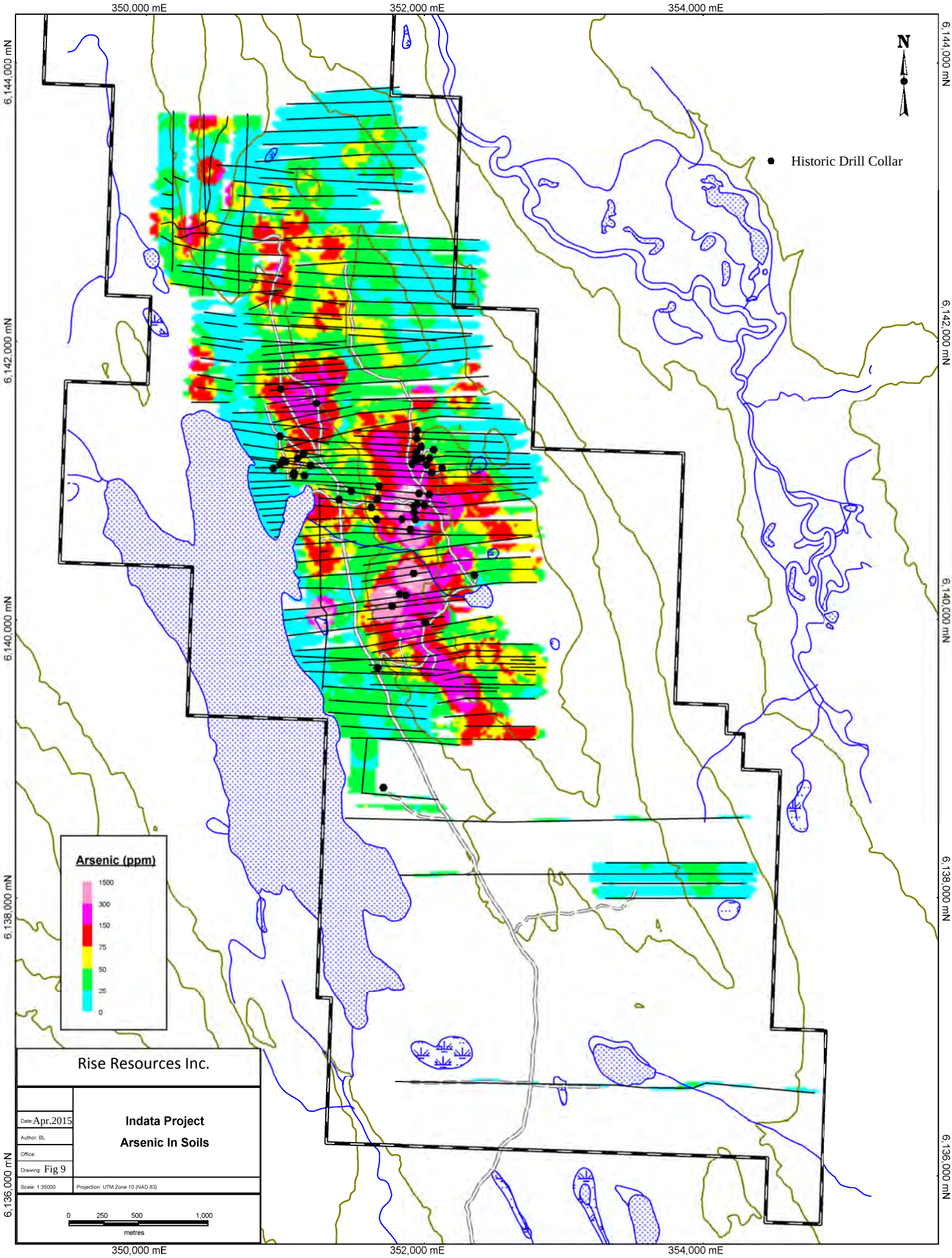
Anomalous arsenic, antimony and gold in soil geochemistry is a good pathfinder to locating the polymetallic veins, though there is no direct correlation between the soil values and that of the gold and silver in the veins. Discrete and sharp chargeability highs from induced polarization

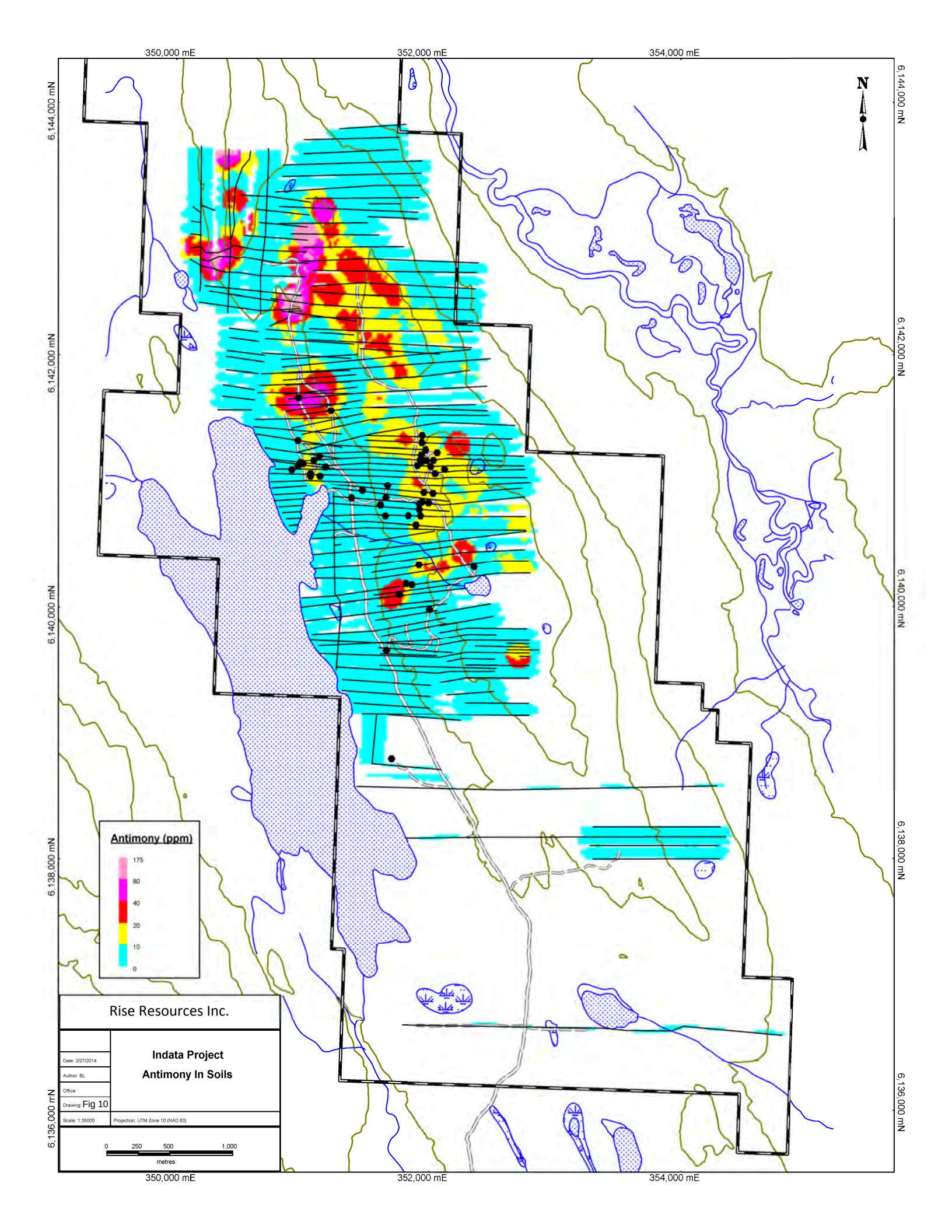
surveys often reflect the high sulfide contents of the mineralized veins, and coincidence of these two methods are a good targeting method in the exploration for such mineralization.

A number of such discrete strong chargeability highs noted on recent surveys have been identified as viable polymetallic vein targets. Five of these targets; VT-2 to VT-6, are in the southern part of the property, while VT-1 is in the north, on the eastern edge of the Northwest Soil Anomaly. These targets are shown in Figure 14.


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,136,000 mN
N
Historic Drill Collar
Copper (ppm)
1500
600
250
150
75
10
Rise Resources Inc.
Date Apr.2015
Author: BL
Office:
Fig 7
Indata Project
Copper In Soils
Scale: 1:35000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,136,000 mN
N
Historic Drill Collar
Gold in Soils (ppb)
50
25
15
10
5
Rise Resources Inc.
Indata Project
Gold In Soils
Fig 8
0
250
500
1,000
metres


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,136,000 mN
N
Historic Drill Collar
Arsenic (ppm)
1500
300
150
75
50
25
0
Rise Resources Inc.
Date: Apr.2015
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: Fig 9
Indata Project
Arsenic In Soils
Scale: 1:35000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,144,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,136,000 mN
N
Antimony (ppm)
175
80
40
20
10
0
Rise Resources Inc.
Indata Project
Antimony In Soils
Date: 2/27/2014
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: Fig 10
Scale: 1:35000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres

352,000 mE

354,000 mE

N

6,142,000 mN

6,140,000 mN

6,138,000 mN

6,136,000 mN

IP Chargeability
(mV/V)

30
25
20
17.5
15
12.5
10
7.5
5
4
3
2
1
0

Rise Resources Inc.

Indata Project
IP Chargeability (-50m)
Drill Collars

Date: 27/06/2013
Author: B.L.
Office:
Drawing: Fig 11 Pole-Dipole 2D Inversion
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 16 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

352,000 mE

354,000 mE

352,000 mE

354,000 mE

N

6,142,000 mN

6,140,000 mN

6,138,000 mN

6,136,000 mN

Resistivity (ohm m)

7,000
5,000
3,000
2,000
1,500
1,000
700
500
300
200
150

Rise Resources Inc.

Indata Project
Resistivity (-50m)
Drill Collars

Date: 27/06/2013
Author: B.L.
Office:
Drawing: Fig 12 Pole-Dipole 2D Inversion
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

352,000 mE

354,000 mE

6,142,000 mN

6,140,000 mN

6,138,000 mN

6,136,000 mN

N

Rise Resources Inc.

Indata Project
Airborne Magnetics
Drill Collars

Date: 27/06/2013
Author: B.L.
Office:
Drawing: Fig 13
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

18.0 Recommendations

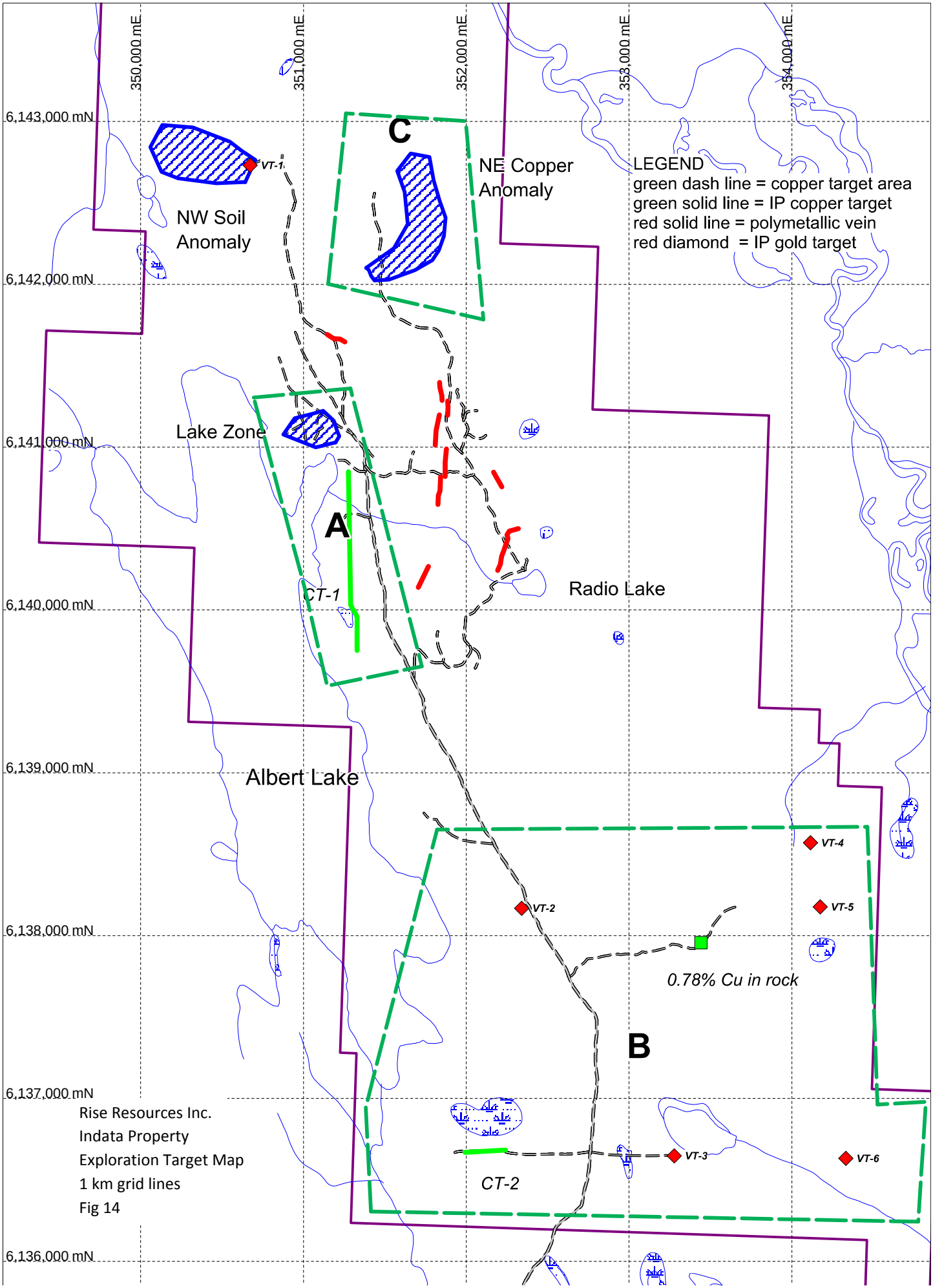
A programme is proposed here to explore the underexplored southern part of the Indata property (Area B of Figure 14), where recent exploration has discovered indications of porphyry mineralization. These indicators include coincidental copper in soil-chargeability anomalies, float rock samples with up to 0.78% Cu, and the existence of intrusive rocks in outcrop.

A two phased programme is proposed; an initial phase of surface work to cover the area with soil sampling and an IP-magnetics survey, along with prospecting, mapping and rock sampling. This phase is budgeted at C$270,000. Should appropriate targets be discovered during the surface programme, it should be followed up by diamond drilling of the best targets. A 2000 metre programme, costing C$270,000 is proposed for this, bringing the total budget to C$540,000.

Under the terms of the agreement between Rise Resources and Eastfield Resources, Rise is obliged to make $50,000 in exploration expenditures during the first year of the agreement. A breakdown of the Proposed Budget is given below.

Table 5; Proposed Exploration Budget for the Indata Property

Phase 1: Surface Exploration Programme			
Field Supervision / Mapping / Sampling	60 days at $680		$40,800
Line Cutting, Personnel Costs	30km	120 man days x $425/man day	$51,000
Line Cutting, Room and Board		120 x $100/day	12,000
Line Cutting Trucks		2 x 45 days x $80/day	$7,200
Line Cutting ATVs		4 x 45 days x $80/day	$16,200
Soil Sampling, Personnel Costs	50m sample spacing (640 samples @ 60/day)	12 man days x $425/day	$5,100
Soil Sampling, Room and Board		12 man days x $100/day	$1,200
Soil Sampling Trucks		2 x 6 days x$80/day	$960
Soil Sampling ATVs		4 x 6 days x $80/day	$1,920
Analytical Costs	600 soil samples, 200 rock samples	800 samples x $25/sample	$20,000
Geophysical Contractor (IP, magnetics)	30km @ 1.5km/day	20 days x $3400/day (full crew)	$68,000
Geophysical Trucks		4 x 20 days x $80/day	$6,400
Geophysical ATV's		4 x 20 days x $80/day	$6,400
Geophysical Room and Board		6x x20 days x $100/day	12,000
Reporting and Drafting			$10,000
Contingency			10,820
Phase 1 Total			**$270,000**
Phase 2: Drilling			
Drilling 2,000 metres at C$80/m			$160,000
Site Preparation			$10,000
Sample Analyses			$10,000
Geologist / Supervisor			$30,000
Field Crew			$12,000
Truck Rental			$10,000
Travel			$3,000
Room and Board			$20,000
Consumables, Field Equipment			$5,000
Data Compilation, Report			$10,000
Phase 2 Total			**$270,000**
Total Exploration			**$540,000**



Rise Resources Inc.
Indata Property
Exploration Target Map
1 km grid lines
Fig 14

19.0 References

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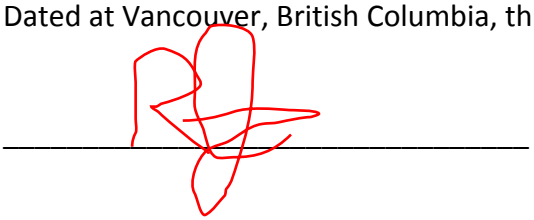
20.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE

The “NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE INDATA PROPERTY, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION” was prepared for Rise Resources Inc. by R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 19th day of May, 2015



21.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Geo., do hereby certify that;

I am a Consulting Geologist residing at 8-3789 Oak St, Vancouver, BC Canada V6H 2M4.

I have written the technical report titled NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Indata Property, Omineca Mining Division With Recommendations For Continuing Exploration ("the Technical Report" relating to the Indata property), dated 19 May 2015.

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. (Advanced) 1982, in Geological Science, and have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, Cyprus, Mexico and Central America on mineral exploration projects exploring for various base and precious metals in a number of geological settings. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 19253. 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 visited the Indata property on May 26, 2010.

I am responsible for all of the items of this Technical Report.

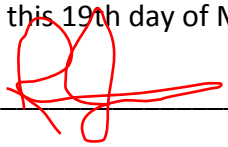
At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report I was and am independent of the property vendor (Eastfield Resources Ltd), and of the issuing company (Rise Resources Ltd.) as defined under NI 43-101 guidelines and section 1.5 of those guidelines. I do not hold, or expect to receive, any securities or other interests in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the companies or property that are the subject of this report.

I participated in and supervised part of the 2007 exploration programme at the Indata property.

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

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 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.

Dated this 19th day of May, 2015



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R.J. Johnston, P.Geo.

22.0 CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

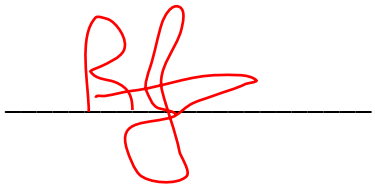
R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo.
8-3789 Oak St. Vancouver BC, V6H 2M4

I, R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo., consent to the filing of the technical report titled **NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Indata Property, Omineca Mining Division With Recommendations For Continuing Exploration,** and dated 19 May, 2015 (the "Technical Report") by Rise Resources Inc.

I also consent to any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the Prospectus of Rise Resources Inc.

I certify that I have read the Prospectus and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible.

Dated 19 May, 2015



R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo.