SUMMARY REPORT

on the

ZYMO PROPERTY,

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 93L/13, 103I/16
Latitude 54^0 49 ’53”N, Longitude 127^0 59’30”W

For

Eastfield Resources Ltd.
110-325 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1Z7

By

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March 15, 2019

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1. SUMMARY

The Zymo property is located approximately 45 kilometres west of the town of Smithers in west-central British Columbia. The property is comprised of 34 claims and fractions totaling 9194.9 hectares and is held by Eastfield Resources Ltd. (Eastfield) who first obtained an option on the claims in 2007 and gained 100% ownership in 2012.

The property is underlain by Hazelton, Bowser Lake and Skeena Group sediments which have been intruded by porphyritic diorite and granodiorite, probably of the Cretaceous age Bulkley Plutonic Suite. The main area of interest is the northwest trending Zymo Ridge, which is situated between Mulwain and Red Canyon Creeks. This ridge is rounded and subdued with a maximum elevation of 1,500 metres, in contrast to the ridges to the northeast and southwest which rise as rugged crags to over 2,300 metres. The Zymo Ridge sediments are intruded by diorites, whereas the intrusive rocks north of Mulwain Creek are leucocratic granites, probably of the younger Eocene Nanika Suite.

Porphyry type copper-gold mineralization was discovered on the property in the mid 1980's during follow-up of government regional copper stream sediment anomalies. Freeport Copper Company drilled six diamond drill holes in 1999 which encountered anomalous copper and gold values in phyllic altered intrusive rocks in what is currently referred to as the FM Zone (Main Zone at the time). NDT Resources flew an airborne geophysical survey over the property in 2004, but did not conduct any surface work. The magnetics showed a low magnetic trough that slightly crosscuts Zymo Ridge, which contained a number of discrete magnetic highs, one of which coincides with the Hobbes Zone.

Eastfield Resources optioned the property in 2007 and has held it since, acquiring full ownership in 2012. Between 2007 and 2012 Eastfield and various joint venture partners conducted extensive exploration programmes over the Zymo property, including mapping, prospecting, soil and rock sampling, ground geophysics, and drilled a total of 28 holes totalling 9321.97 metres. At total of C$4.46 million has been spent on exploration of the Zymo property since 1987.

Porphyry type copper-gold mineralization on the Zymo property occurs in porphyritic diorites and adjacent sediments in zones of strong potassic alteration. This mineralization is surrounded by extensive zones of phyllic alteration, which in turn is hosted with a much larger zones of chlorite and iron carbonate alteration.

The most significant mineralization on the Zymo property to date occurs at the Hobbes Zone, a 1.5 x 1.5 kilometre chargeability high with locally strong copper-gold in rocks, soils and silts, discovered by Eastfield in 2007. The mineralization consists of potassic altered diorite porphyry and granodiorite with strong quartz-magnetite alteration, disseminated and stockwork chalcopyrite, and adjacent mineralized hornfelsed sediments. Results of 0.86% copper and 0.56g/t gold have been returned from surface sampling and drill intersections of 72.0 metres of 0.72% copper and 0.54g/t gold in hole ZY08-09 (Johnston, 2008). The hornfelsed sediments and intrusives adjacent to the potassically altered zones have returned intersections such as 78.0 metres of 0.41% copper and 0.26g/t gold in ZY09-16 (Johnston, 2009).

The FM Zone (referred to as the Main Zone in the 2007 Eastfield report), located four kilometres to the east-southeast of Hobbes, is a strongly phyllic altered four square kilometre porphyritic diorite intrusion with local structurally controlled zones of silicification from which copper values of 0.92% have been

obtained in outcrop grab samples. The best drill results from FM have been from magnetic highs including 0.26% copper and 0.2g/t gold over 78.0 metres in ZY11-18 (Laird, 2011).

The RD Zone is located two kilometres southwest of FM and consists of a strong chargeability anomaly coincident with a resistivity high/low and anomalous gold, copper, zinc, lead, arsenic and antimony geochemistry. Auriferous base metal veins, up to 100 metres in length occur to the west of this, containing values up to 17.6g/t gold and 568g/t silver (Johnston, 2008). Limited drilling here has encountered phyllic altered sediments with dykes and minor base metal veins.

The next phase of exploration on the Zymo property should consist of an initial surface program to complete the ground geophysics and soil sampling on Zymo Ridge between the Hobbes and FM Zones, to complete these surveys to the south on the south side of Hobbes and FM, and to extend these grids to the east of FM. These areas of new grids should be mapped and prospected and detailed mapping should be undertaken at Hobbes to get a better grip on the complex geology there. Detailed prospecting should be directed at discrete magnetic highs and chargeability anomalies from past and current IP surveys. The geophysical data from Hobbes should be interpreted with a view to following the mineralization to the west and to depth.

Follow up drilling should target the best of the newly prospected magnetic features and whatever geophysics, prospecting, and geochemistry reveal. As for the known zones of mineralization, drilling at Hobbes should be guided by new concepts from the mapping and reinterpretation of the geophysics, and there are chargeability anomalies at FM that have yet to be tested. Deeper drilling should be conducted at RD to follow up on the strong alteration encountered in the 2012 holes. A programme of C$ 1.51 million is proposed, which includes surface work and 3000 metres of drilling.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

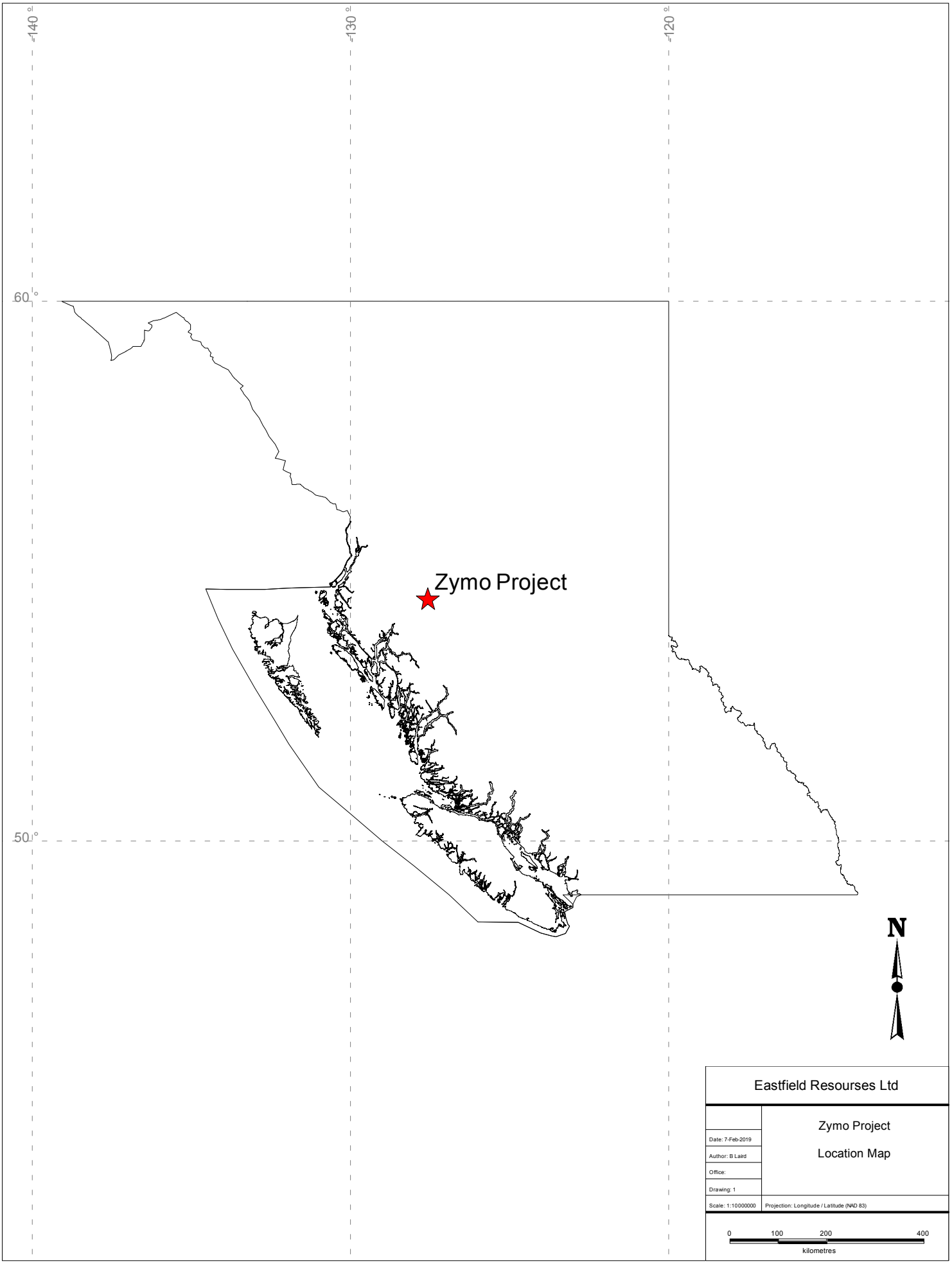
The author, R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Geo., has been commissioned by Eastfield Resources Ltd. to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the current status of the Zymo property which is located in west-central British Columbia.

The author is a “Qualified Person” as defined by the definitions of the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author is a member in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia, #19253.

The author supervised and participated in exploration programmes at Zymo from 2007-2010, was present for the beginning of the 2011 pogramme, and most recently visited and examined Zymo drill core in October of 2016.

Sources for information in this report draw on company reports held by Eastfield Resources Ltd, Scott Geophysics, and assessment reports on file with the Assessment Report Database of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Responsible for Core Review.

Unless otherwise stated, units used in this report conform to the SI (metric system). The following abbreviations have been used in this report and certain others are individually defined where they initially appear in the text. The currency used is the Canadian Dollar.



Eastfield Resourses Ltd

Zymo Project

Location Map

Date: 7-Feb-2019

Author: B Laird

Office:

Drawing: 1

Scale: 1:10000000

Projection: Longitude / Latitude (NAD 83)

0 100 200 400

kilometres

Table 1: Listing of Abbreviations Used in this Report

Au	gold	ppb	parts per billion
Cu	copper	ppm	parts per million
Mo	molybdenum	g/t	grams per tonne
Sb	antimony	cm	centimetre
Bi	bismuth	m	metre
Ag	silver	km	kilometre
IP	induced polarization	L	litre
AA	atomic absorption	MW	megawatt
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer	kV mV	kilovolt millivolt

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

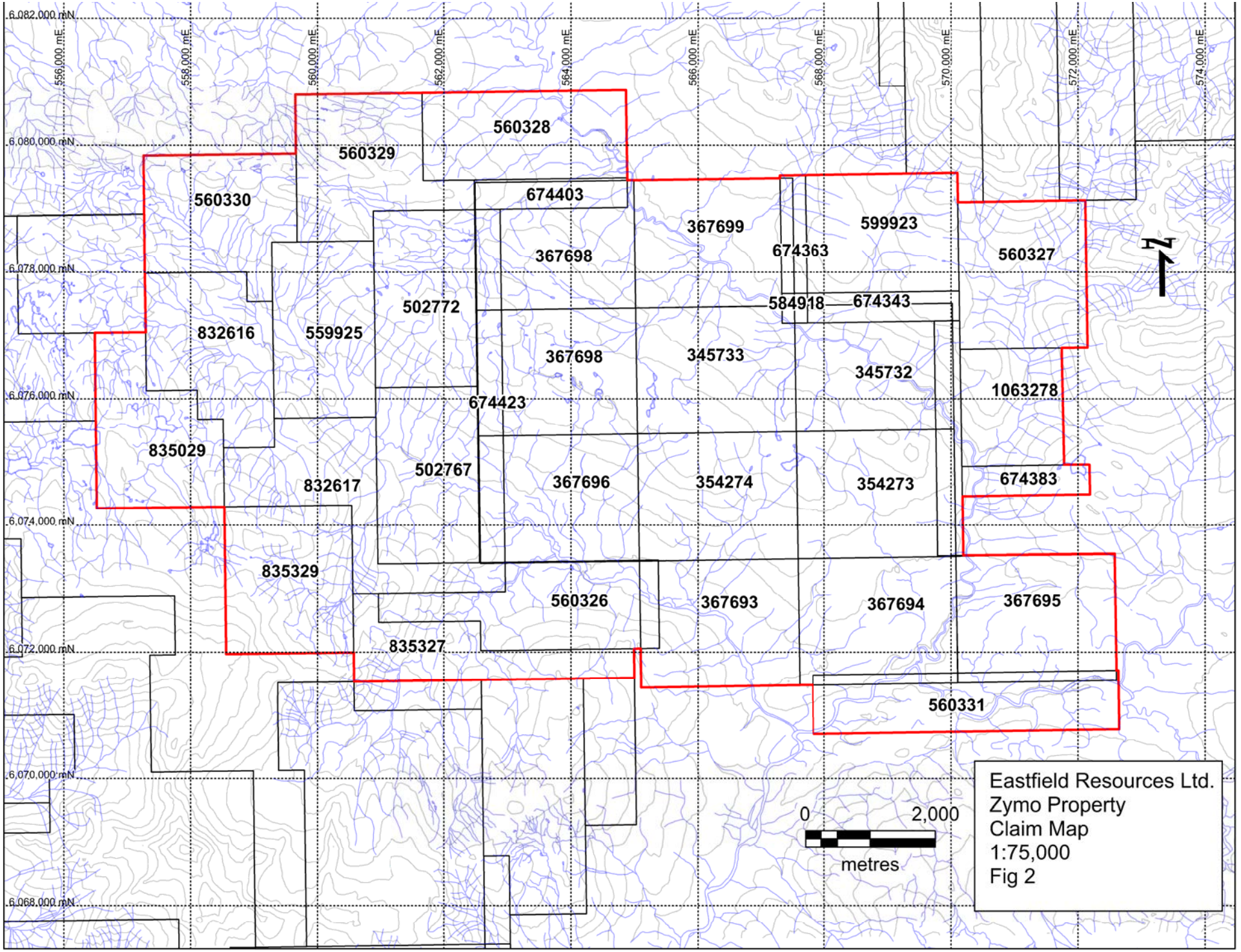
The Zymo property is located in the Omineca Mining Division and is comprised of 34 legacy and cell claims and fractions totaling 9194.9 hectares and is wholly owned by Eastfield Resources Ltd. The property location is shown on Figure 1. Claim data in Table 1 is taken from the Government of British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Responsible for Core Review Mineral Titles Online website, and the Zymo Claims are shown in Figure 2.

Eastfield Resources Ltd. first optioned the Zymo claims in 2007 from 811537 Alberta Ltd. By 2012 Eastfield earned its 100% interest by making a total of $250,000 in cash payments, issuing 600,000 shares and completing $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures. A 3% NSR (Net Smelter Return) is reserved for the vendor, though the NSR on copper production may be reduced to 1.5% by paying the vendors $1,500,000.

A current Mines Act Permit, MX-1-761 is held for the Zymo Property, which is valid until 2024.

Table 2; Zymo Property Claim Status

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
345732	ZYMO-7	Eastfield	1996/MAY/03	2022/FEB/18	500.0
345733	ZYMO-8	Eastfield	1996/MAY/03	2022/FEB/18	500.0
354273	ZYMO-9	Eastfield	1997/MAR/17	2022/FEB/18	500.0
354274	ZYMO-10	Eastfield	1997/MAR/17	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367693	ZYMO-11	Eastfield	1999/JAN/20	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367694	ZYMO-12	Eastfield	1999/JAN/20	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367695	ZYMO-13	Eastfield	1999/JAN/20	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367696	ZYMO-14	Eastfield	1999/JAN/21	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367697	ZYMO-15	Eastfield	1999/JAN/21	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367698	ZYMO-16	Eastfield	1999/JAN/22	2022/FEB/18	500.0
367699	ZYMO-17	Eastfield	1999/JAN/22	2022/FEB/18	500.0
502767	mulwain3	Eastfield	2005/JAN/13	2022/JAN/13	447.29
502772	mulwain4	Eastfield	2005/JAN/13	2022/JAN/13	447.02
559923	ZYMO-19	Eastfield	2007/JUN/05	2022/JUN/05	446.93
559925	ZYMO-20	Eastfield	2007/JUN/05	2022/JUN/05	447.06
560326		Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	447.5
560327	ZYMO	Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	465.62
560328		Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	446.77
560329		Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	465.43
560330		Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	446.88
560331		Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	447.66
560332	Z EAST FRAC	Eastfield	2007/JUN/08	2022/JUN/08	149.08
584918	ZYWHY	Eastfield	2008/MAY/22	2022/MAY/22	18.63
674343		Eastfield	2009/NOV/25	2022/NOV/25	111.76
674363		Eastfield	2009/NOV/25	2022/NOV/25	74.49
674383		Eastfield	2009/NOV/25	2022/NOV/25	93.19
674403		Eastfield	2009/NOV/25	2022/NOV/25	111.71
674423		Eastfield	2009/NOV/25	2022/NOV/25	223.58
832616	ZYMO 25	Eastfield	2010/SEP/02	2022/SEP/02	447.09
832617	ZYMO26	Eastfield	2010/SEP/02	2022/SEP/02	447.33
835029		Eastfield	2010/OCT/04	2022/OCT/04	428.59
835327		Eastfield	2010/OCT/07	2022/OCT/07	317.03
835329		Eastfield	2010/OCT/07	2022/OCT/07	466.09
1063278	ZORRO	Eastfield	2018/SEPT/24	2019/SEP/24	298.14
Total hectares					**9194.9**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Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Claim Map
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Fig 2

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Zymo property is located approximately 45 kilometres west of the town of Smithers, B.C. Smithers is a regional centre with scheduled daily air service from Vancouver and a wide variety of service and equipment suppliers as well as government agencies offices. The property is accessed from Smithers via the Hudson Bay Mountain road and then via the McDonnell Lake Forest Service Road. The latter road currently receives limited winter maintenance by logging companies but could provide year round access. This road follows along the north side of Mulwain Creek into the centre of the Zymo property where a bridge has been built across Mulwain Creek giving access for a possible future road network on Zymo Ridge. Driving time from Smithers to the Mulwain Bridge is approximately one hour. Access to Zymo Ridge and other parts of the property is via helicopter.

The property lies in the Hazelton Mountain Range and is centered on Zymo Ridge, a north-northwest trending feature located between Mulwain and Red Canyon Creeks. This feature (Zymo Ridge) is of subdued topography and elevation, up to 1,500m, and is in sharp contrast to the 2,300+ metre high mountains to the north and south. Zymo Ridge is covered with mature spruce forest but is marked by a large number of grassy bogs that facilitate helicopter access. These bogs are generally elongated parallel to the ridge and its bounding creeks suggesting a structural component to their origins. The Seven Sisters Provincial Park lies to the northwest of the property.

The property is in an area of overlapping claims by two First Nations groups, the Gitxsan (Kitwanga, BC) and the Kitselas (Terrace, BC). The author is not aware of any known archeological sites on the property and none are shown on the Government of British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Responsible for Core Review website.

6. HISTORY

The first record of mineralization in this area was by Corona Corporation in 1988 on the Calvin claim, located near the eastern end of the current Zymo property, east of the FM Zone. In follow up of a government regional geochemical survey gold anomaly on Red Canyon Creek, a modest soil and prospecting programme returned anomalous gold values from a quartz-sericite-pyrite altered intrusion.

Skeena Resources Ltd. acquired the Red 1 and 2 claims in 1990, which covered part of the FM Zone. Silt and rock sampling were conducted which returned anomalous gold in silt values to 650ppb, and gold in rock values to 2760ppb. Narrow calcite veins with massive galena and minor pyrite were also encountered, returning results of 5.3% zinc and 3.7% lead (Jamieson, 1991).

The original claims of the current property were staked by Robin Day and Larry Hewitt in 1996 and 1997. Follow-up soil, silt and rock sampling and prospecting programmes by Robin Day (1996-1998) were conducted across the FM zone. Soil sample results revealed an open ended 1.3 by 1.2 kilometre copper and gold in soil anomaly in the northwest part of the grid, with values to 3870ppm copper and 117ppb gold, Silt samples showed anomalous copper, gold and zinc from streams draining the FM area (Day, 1996, 1997, 1998).

Prospecting discovered a sericite-pyrite (phyllic) altered zone coincident with the soil anomaly extending across diorite intrusives and their host sediments. Pebble dykes, including abundant sulfides and milled clasts were noted on the northern part of the altered zone, and auriferous base metal (galena-sphalerite-pyrite) sulfide veins were discovered on the margins of the main altered zone.

In 1999 the property was optioned by Robin Day to Freeport Copper Company, who conducted a six hole, 1,147.65 metre drilling programme over what is now referred to as the FM Zone, (This area was termed the "Main Zone" at that time.) The drill holes encountered sericite-pyrite and local quartz alteration and long intervals of strongly anomalous copper values. Five of the six holes encountered strongly altered intrusives with 1-5% disseminated pyrite and local chalcopyrite. Copper values encountered in the drilling included 1328ppm copper, 16ppm molybdenum and 190ppb gold (Nelson, 2000). Further work was recommended but the property was subsequently returned to the vendor.

In 2004 NDT Ventures Ltd. optioned the Zymo 7-17 claims from Day, and also staked six additional claims to expand the property to the east and west. An 823 line-kilometre airborne geophysical survey, measuring magnetics, electromagnetics and resistivity, was completed in December, 2004 which covered Zymo Ridge from the FM Zone to as far west as the Hobbes Zone area.

Plots of magnetics showed a magnetic low trough running in northwesterly direction, slightly crosscutting Zymo Ridge. A sharp east-west break occurs near the southern edge of the property, with very low magnetic values occurring on the south side. The FM Zone occurs on the east side of this low, as a number of discrete highs within the overall higher values here. A number of very strong magnetic highs occur in the sediments to the east and north of FM.

A discrete 700 by 300 metre magnetic high located on the western edge of the magnetic trough, four kilometres west-northwest of FM would eventually become the Hobbes Zone. Resistivity showed the same northwest fabric as the magnetics, though the FM Zone area lies within a broad resistivity high. A large number of discrete electromagnetic conductors were also identified during the survey, though no overall patterns were recognized. NDT did not conduct any fieldwork at Zymo and returned the property to Day in 2005.

Eastfield Resources optioned the Zymo property in 2007 from Day, who now held the claims under the name of 811537 Alberta Ltd., and conducted a reconnaissance exploration programme in late September-early October of that year. The 2007 exploration and all subsequent programmes, were conducted by Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver BC. Except for 2007, all of the Mincord work was conducted out of the Copper River Ranch, a lodge located on McDonnell Lake, 20 kilometres southeast of the property, and connected by road to the town of Smithers and to logging roads that access the northern part of the Zymo Property. Access to Zymo Ridge was via helicopter.

The 2007 programme was designed to look at known areas of mineralization in an effort to understand the geology, mineralization and alteration, and to assess the economic potential of the rest of the property. All of the remaining Zymo Ridge drainages were sampled, the existing FM area soil grids were extended to the north and west, reconnaissance soil lines were emplaced, and prospecting and reconnaissance mapping were carried out across large parts of Zymo Ridge and the road accessible areas north of Mulwain Creek.

The silt sampling returned a number of copper-gold anomalies on the Red Canyon Creek (southwest) side of Zymo Ridge, and soil sampling extended the FM Zone copper-gold anomalies to the north and northwest. Prospecting and mapping encountered new areas of intrusive rocks across Zymo Ridge, often correlating with magnetic highs from the 2004 airborne survey.

The FM Zone was mapped and prospected and was found to be a large, strongly phyllic altered intrusive with local silicified zones. The FM showing was chip sampled and returned 0.13% copper and 0.26g/t

gold over 65 metres. A new showing, the 2Bob, was found midway between the 1999 drill holes ZY-99-01 and 05, returning 0.92% copper and 0.26 g/t gold from a silicified structure containing chalcopyrite and bornite (Johnston, 2008). Neither of these showings had been tested in the Freeport drilling.

Follow up on the strong magnetic highs on the north side of Mulwain Creek and the FM Zone discovered widespread iron carbonate alteration in sediments containing local zones of sericite alteration, but only minor altered intrusive float in one drainage.

A new showing, the Hobbes Zone, was discovered four kilometres west-northwest of the 1999 drilling in the follow up of a strong aeromagnetic high revealed in the airborne geophysical survey. Within a strong copper-gold-molybdenum in soil anomaly outcrops of silicified intrusive rock with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite returned values including 0.33% copper and 1.1g/t gold (Johnston, 2008).

In 2008 Eastfield optioned the property to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. (part of the Lundin Mining group), and a major programme of soil sampling, ground geophysics, mapping, prospecting and drilling was carried out covering much of Zymo Ridge. A 44 line-kilometre geophysical (IP and magnetics) survey over the Hobbes and FM Zones revealed a chargeability anomaly that follows Zymo Ridge. The 12.5mV contour was used as the threshold of the anomaly as it is marked by a very steep gradient to lower values outside of the anomaly. The anomaly was up to three kilometres wide and six kilometres long and open ended to the southeast and northwest.

Soil sampling confirmed the extent of the coincidental FM Zone copper, gold, zinc, lead and antimony anomalies and defined the surface extent of the Hobbes Zone, which contains numerous areas of anomalous copper, gold and molybdenum over a 1.5 by 1.5 kilometre area.

Prospecting and mapping at Hobbes discovered a 400 by 250 metre zone of strongly silica-magnetite-k-feldspar (potassic) altered porphyritic diorite containing strong vein and disseminated chalcopyrite, which returned values up to 0.86% copper and 0.56g/t gold (Johnston, 2008).

Follow up of the 2007 stream sediment anomalies on Red Canyon Creek discovered two new zones of interest; the URC and RD Zones. The URC Zone is located two kilometres west of Hobbes and hosts a large area of copper-gold-molybdenum in soil anomalies and silicified intrusive float samples with up to 0.31% copper and 0.15 g/t gold (Johnston, 2008). It has since been concluded that these float samples and soil anomalies were probably glacially transported from the Hobbes Zone or another as yet unknown area.

Four kilometres west-southwest of FM in the Red Canyon Creek drainage, prospecting discovered pyrite+/-sphalerite/galena/chalcopyrite veins up to 100 metres long returning up to 17.6g/t gold and 568g/t silver, hosted in phyllic altered sediments (Johnston, 2008). This is referred to as the RD Showing; the RD zone drilled in 2012 is a coincident chargeability high-resistivity low located two kilometres to the east.

Six diamond drill holes, totaling 1,554.47 metres, were drilled in the Hobbes Zone, which encountered significant intervals of altered and mineralized intrusive rocks within hornfelsed sediments. Results included 72.0 metres of 0.72% copper and 0.54g/t gold in hole ZY08-09 and 158.95 metres of 0.31% copper and 0.21g/t gold in hole ZY08-10 (Johnston, 2008).

In 2009 Canadian Gold Hunter was reorganized into NGEx Resources Inc. and a short exploration programme was conducted during that year. Five holes totaling 1,964.0 metres were drilled and limited soil sampling and prospecting were also carried out. Four of the five holes targeted the Hobbes zone and were successful in extending mineralization to the west and to depth. Results included 66.0 metres of 0.31% copper and 0.18g/t gold in hole ZY09-15, and 79.0 metres of 0.41% copper and 0.26g/t gold from hole ZY09-16 (Johnston, 2009). Soil sampling returned anomalous copper-gold-molybdenum anomalies in the area between the 2008 Hobbes and URC grids.

In 2010 NGEx terminated their option on the property, and in late August-early September Eastfield funded a short programme of IP and soil sampling over the URC Zone. Two new claims were acquired on the west side of the property and reconnaissance prospecting and silt sampling was conducted in this area. Three more claims were added after the end of field work. This programme resulted in better definition of the URC Zone, the discovery of new mineralized float occurrences along the soil geochemical anomaly as well as the discovery of mineralized float one kilometre west of the URC Zone on the southwest side of Red Canyon Creek. The Zymo Ridge chargeability anomaly was also extended by 1.5 kilometres to the west, to a total length of 7.5 kilometres, remaining open to the southeast.

In 2011, Eastfield Resources optioned the property to Bearing Resources Ltd. A programme of surface work was largely directed at the western and southern parts of the property while drilling was performed at the Hobbes, FM, and URC targets.

Reconnaissance prospecting, soil sampling and ground geophysics were conducted on the south side of Red Canyon Creek. Prospecting located float samples containing chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite, which returned assays including 1.72% copper (Laird, 2011). The soil sampling and geophysics did not return any significant results and it was concluded that the mineralized float samples were glacially derived from mineralization on Zymo Ridge, as were those in the URC area. The chalcocite and bornite vein bearing material may have been derived from the high terrain west of the Zymo property.

Eleven drill holes totalling 3,454.5 metres, were drilled on the Zymo project in 2011. Two holes totalling 701.5 metres were drilled on the FM Zone, seven holes totalling 2,372.0 metres were drilled on the Hobbes Zone, and two holes totalling 381.0 metres at the URC Zone.

The two FM drill holes tested two magnetic highs in the western part of the zone. ZY11-18 targeted the northern of these and also drilled below the FM Showing; a zone of strongly sericite-pyrite altered porphyritic diorite with silicification and quartz stockwork, where a 2007 chip sample averaged 0.13% copper and 0.26g/t gold over 65 metres (Johnston, 2008). The drill hole encountered phyllic altered diorite porphyry throughout its length, with strong silicification occurring from 180 metres depth to the end of the hole at 354.0 metres. The upper part of the hole, from 15.0 to 150.0 metres averaged 0.22% copper and 0.15g/t gold (Laird, 2011). ZY11-19 targeted another magnetic high 750 metres to the south and encountered altered porphyritic diorite with local k-feldspar alteration. It averaged 0.11% copper and 0.08g/t gold along its 353.5 metre length (Laird, 2011).

The URC Zone was tested with two drill holes during 2011. This area is located two kilometres west of Hobbes and is defined by a linear zone of anomalous copper-gold-molybdenum and arsenic in soils with coincidental chargeability and airborne magnetic highs. Angular mineralized float from the area has returned a value of 0.31% copper and 0.15g/t gold (Johnston, 2008). The two drill holes encountered locally pyritic siltstones and mudstones and unaltered volcanics. It is believed that the mineralized float

and anomalous soil geochemistry are glacial in origin, and the geophysical anomalies are probably explained by the pyritic sediments.

Seven holes were drilled at Hobbes in 2011, which provided infill within the known mineralization and extended mineralization to the east and west. Highlights from the drilling include 126.0 metres averaging 0.34% copper and 0.28g/t gold from hole ZYZY11-20 on the east side of the zone, and 75.0 metres averaging 0.29% copper and 0.20g/t gold from ZY11-26 Laird, 2011), the westernmost drill hole at Hobbes to date.

The 2012 exploration programme ran from July to October and consisted of a seven hole 2,322.0 metre diamond drill programme. Two holes, (696.0 metres, including one hole lost) were drilled at the FM Zone, two holes (474.0 metres) were drilled at the RD Showing and three holes (1,152.0 metres) were drilled at Hobbes.

The FM Zone drill hole ZY12-29B, was a deep (669.0 metre) test of the phyllic alteration intersected in the previous drilling. The hole encountered phyllic altered porphyritic diorite and intrusive breccia and sericite altered granodiorite dykes, ending in chlorite-epidote altered polylithic volcanic conglomerate. Copper mineralization, associated with potassic alteration, was encountered from 114.0 to 258.0 metres averaging 0.08g/t gold and 0.16% copper, with bornite observed on fractures between 32 and 59 metres (Laird, 2012).

Two holes were drilled in the RD area, targeting the coincidental chargeability and gold-copper in soil anomalies east of the RD Showing polymetallic veins with the idea being that the RD veins were peripheral to porphyry copper-gold mineralization. Both holes encountered local disseminated pyrite in locally phyllic altered sediments and tuffs. Two intercepts of the RD type quartz-carbonate-galena-sphalerite were encountered in ZY12-30 and returned 0.22g/t gold, 47.9g/t silver and 0.19% copper from 177.0-180.0 metres, and 0.99g/t gold, 72.8g/t silver and 0.91% copper from 231.0-234.0 metres (Laird 2012).

Three holes were drilled on the Hobbes Zone with the goal of further understanding the geometry of the mineralized system and testing the eastern and western extents of the zone. The westernmost hole, ZY12-34, was drilled to the southwest and intersected altered siltstones and sandstones intruded by diorite dykes up to 35 metres thick which contained quartz-chalcopyrite sheeted veins and stockworks. The entire hole averaged 0.12% copper and 0.08g/t gold over 297.0 metres (Laird, 2012).

In addition to the drilling, much of the historical Hobbes drill core was relogged to assist with understanding the geology of the zone. Later in 2012 Bearing relinquished its option and the property was returned to Eastfield.

In 2012 Eastfield, having fulfilled its commitments to 811537 Alberta Ltd., acquired 100% interest in the Zymo property.

Total exploration expenditures on the Zymo Project since 1987 have been $C4.46 million.

Table 3; Summary of Zymo Surface Work

Entity	Year	Rock Samples	Soil Samples	Silt Samples	IP	Ground Magnetics
Corona Corporation	1987-8	69	60	3		
Skeena Resources	1990-1	20		77		
Robin Day	1996	74		11		
Robin Day	1997	50	126	37		
Robin Day	1998	42	148	39		
Eastfield Resources	2007	136	264	140		
Canadian Gold Hunter/Eastfield	2008-10	560	1573	86	68.7	68.4
Bearing/Eastfield	2011	112	383	39	31.0	21.7
	Total	**1063**	**2554**	**432**	**99.7 km**	**90.1 km**

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Zymo property is located within the Skeena Arch, an east-northeast trending structure that runs transverse to the axis of the Stikine Terrane (and most of the geology of British Columbia). A paleohigh, the arch is largely made up of lower Jurassic and older units, flanked by middle Jurassic and lower Cretaceous sediments in the Bowser Basin to the north and the Nechako Basin to the south.

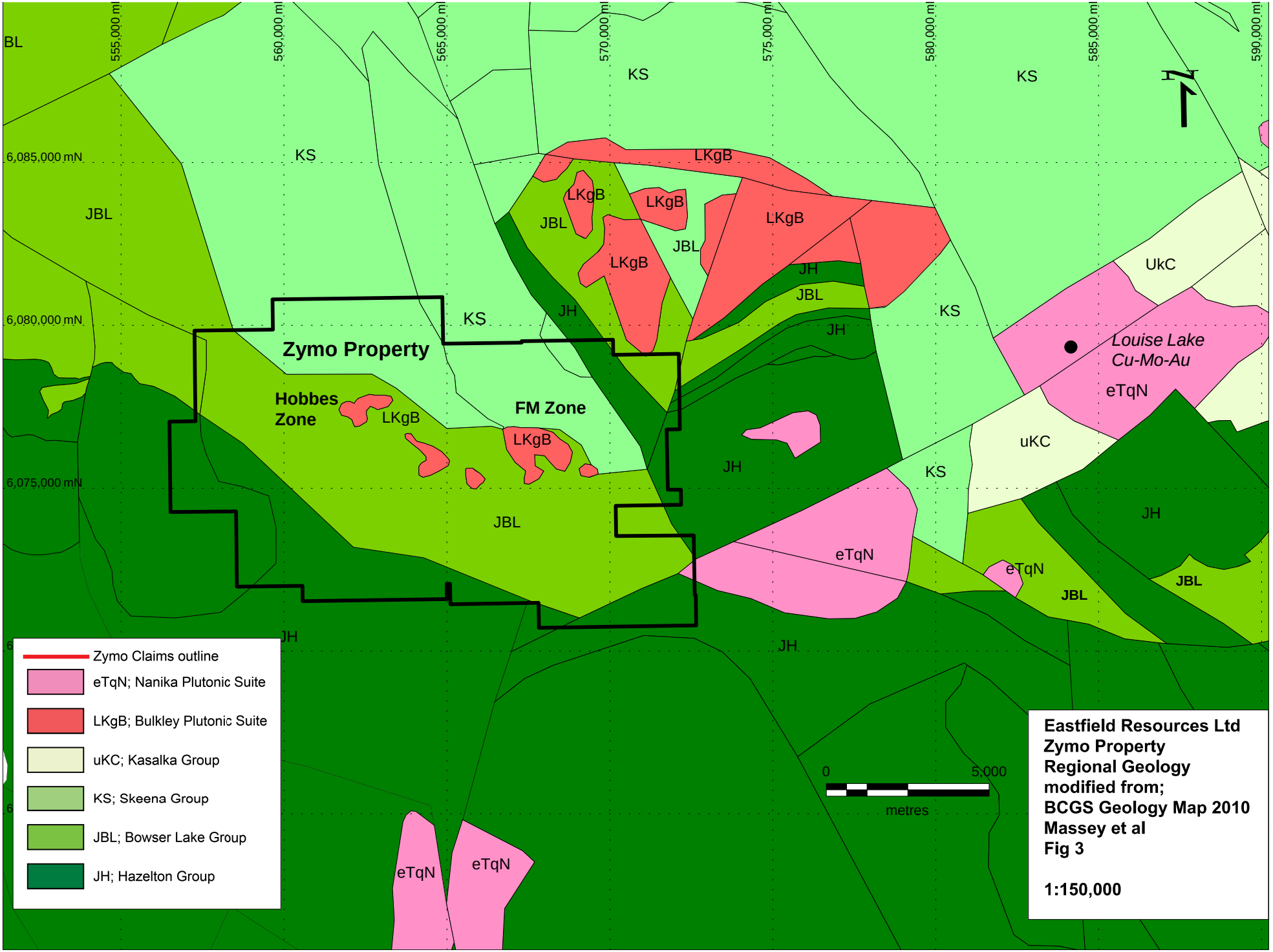
The Zymo property lies at the western end of the Skeena Arch and is underlain by an overall eastward younging sedimentary dominated secession of middle Jurassic to upper Cretaceous rocks. From west to east, this sequence is made up of early-middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, (a lower volcanic unit overlain by clastic sediments), middle-late Jurassic Bowser Lake sediments, early Cretaceous Skeena Group sediments and Kasalka Group sediments. These rocks have been intruded by diorite and granite of the late Cretaceous Bulkley and Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suites.

The Skeena Arch is host to a number of porphyry copper+/-gold+/-molybdenum deposits that extend from Zymo in the west to the past producing Bell and Granisle mines in the east. The Louise Lake porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit is located 20 kilometres to the east of Zymo.

The most recent government mapping of the area was conducted by Nelson and Kennedy in 2006 (Nelson, 2007), and Angen in 2016 (Angen, 2017) on the immediate west side of the property, and by Gagnon (2007) at Ashman Ridge on the immediate east side of the property.

Published maps of the area show disagreement as to the identification of the various sedimentary and igneous units in the Zymo area, and field observations do not agree well with units described in the government mapping. Government maps indicate the intrusions on Zymo Ridge as Eocene Nanika bodies, but age dating of the molybdenite from Hobbes shows the intrusive there to be at least 89ma (Clifford, 2016, pers com), therefore of probable Bulkley affinity.

Regional geology is shown in Figure 3. It is based on the 2010 BC Geological Survey Map of BC. which has been modified within the area of the Zymo claims.


555,000 mE
560,000 mE
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585,000 mE
590,000 mE
6,085,000 mN
6,080,000 mN
6,075,000 mN
N
Zymo Property
Hobbes Zone
FM Zone
Louise Lake Cu-Mo-Au
BL
KS
JBL
JH
LKgB
eTqN
uKC
UkC
Zymo Claims outline
eTqN; Nanika Plutonic Suite
LKgB; Bulkley Plutonic Suite
uKC; Kasalka Group
KS; Skeena Group
JBL; Bowser Lake Group
JH; Hazelton Group
0
5,000
metres
Eastfield Resources Ltd
Zymo Property
Regional Geology
modified from;
BCGS Geology Map 2010
Massey et al
Fig 3
1:150,000

7.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping has defined three distinct units on Zymo Ridge; a weakly altered northern unit of argillite and siltstone, and a central sedimentary unit that is lightly coarser and contains widespread sericite-pyrite alteration and silicification and a southwestern unit composed of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks and interbedded fossiliferous sediments. Diorite to granite intrusions and all of the known mineralization on the property occur in the central unit. A map of the property scale geology is shown in Figure 4.

Earlier reports on the Zymo geology combined the current central and southwestern units into a "southern sediments" unit. For clarity this term will be abandoned.

Strong west-northwest to northwesterly trends reflected in topographic, geophysical and geochemical elements and indicate the general stratigraphy as well as regional structures. Red Canyon and Mulwain Creeks display parallel northwesterly trends which are also very evident in the airborne magnetic survey. Later, east-west trending surface lineaments can be seen in locations on Zymo Ridge.

Porphyry copper-gold mineralization at Zymo is currently known in two areas; the FM Zone on the east side of the property, associated with a large area of strong phyllic alteration, and at Hobbes, four kilometres west-northwest, where mineralization occurs within and adjacent to a strongly potassic altered porphyritic diorite intrusion.

The contact between the north and central units is a distinct coarse quartz cobble conglomerate unit which runs from Mulwain Creek on the north side of the FM Zone west-northwest to the north side of the Hobbes Zone. The conglomerate is made up of well-rounded white-grey quartz fragments that range from pebble to boulder size, hosted in black shale and argillite.

The northern unit is made up of argillites, shales and siltstones and minor tuffs which can probably be assigned to one of the formations of the Skeena Group. Weak local-moderate iron carbonate alteration is widespread, with minor local zones of sericite and clay alteration. Exposures on the Smithers access road in the northeast part of the property are mostly siltstones with widespread iron carbonate alteration. To the west of this, north of the FM-Hobbes area, the unit is predominantly black shales, with local tuff units.

The only intrusives noted within the northern unit occur outside of the Zymo property. These are leucocratic granite bodies that outcrop on Ashman Ridge two kilometres to the north. Published maps show these to belong to be Bulkley Suite, but the author believes that these may be of the Eocene Nanika intrusives. No mineralization has been noted in the northern sediments from within the Zymo property.

The central unit is made up largely of shales and siltstones that outcrop across Zymo Ridge which contain widespread iron carbonate, and more localized sericite alteration as well as zones of silicification. Local tuff beds have been noted in drill core from Hobbes. These rocks probably belong to the Bowser Lake Group, though to which formation is unclear.

Red and maroon exposures of volcaniclastics and pyroclastic volcanics, common in the southern parts of the property in Zymoetz River and in Red Canyon Creek, are referred to as the southwest unit. These are probably assignable to the Hazelton Group. To the southwest of Red Canyon Creek occur large dip slope exposures of tuffs which correlate with the "Pajama Beds" of the Quock Formation of the Hazelton Group.

556,000 mE
558,000 mE
560,000 mE
562,000 mE
564,000 mE
566,000 mE
568,000 mE
570,000 mE
572,000 mE
6,080,000 mN
6,078,000 mN
6,076,000 mN
6,074,000 mN
6,072,000 mN

N

Northern Unit
Central Unit
Southwestern Unit

Mulwain Creek
Red Canyon Creek
Zyometz River

Hobbes
URC
FM
RD

Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Property Geology
1:400,000

Fig 4

0 1,000
metres

LEGEND

- diorite, granodiorite
- northern unit; argillite, siltstone
- central unit; siltstone
- southwestern unit; volcaniclastic,
- sericite-pyrite alteration
- biotite alteration
- silicification
- drill collar
- 12.5 mV chargebility
- lineament
- creek
- road
- property boundary
- base metal vein

contour interval = 100m

Ammonites and belemnites were noted in drill core in the URC holes. Such fauna occur in both Hazelton and Bowser Lake Group rocks. This area is mapped as part of the central unit.

Dioritic intrusive rocks are common across Zymo Ridge as dykes and bodies up to four km^2 at the FM Zone. These rocks are generally porphyritic and commonly chlorite altered, though locally contain much stronger alteration such as quartz-magnetite (potassic) at Hobbes, and (sericite-pyrite) phyllic at FM. A rhenium-osmium age date of 89Ma (million years) has been obtained from molybdenum at the Hobbes showing. This indicates that the host intrusive here is probably of the Bulkley Plutonic Suite, which has an age range of 70-84 million years (Clifford, 2016; pers com).

7.1.1 HOBBES GEOLOGY

The most significant mineralization discovered to date at Zymo occurs in the Hobbes Zone. As with the FM Zone, four kilometres to the east-southeast, it is located near the northern edge of the central unit sediments and at the northern edge of the >12.5mV chargeability anomaly. The creek to the north of Hobbes is a strong east-west linear feature suggesting a structure that may be a factor in the emplacement of the mineralization.

Hobbes is composed of a complex series of earlier porphyritic diorite and granodiorite and later granodiorite and granite bodies which have intruded into a package of fine clastic sediments and minor tuffs. The core of the Hobbes mineralization is a potassically (k-feldspar-quartz-magnetite altered) diorite porphyry and granodiorite unit which is referred to as the Hobbes Intrusive. It outcrops across an area of 250 by 400 metres, and plunges gently to the west, where it has so far been traced for 650 metres. This body is tabular and appears to have the configuration of a dyke/sill or lopolith. Within the core of the mineralized zone the rock is dark green-black with 10-15% disseminated/flooded/fine stockwork magnetite and 3-5% fine black biotite in the matrix with 10% white-pink plagioclase phenocrysts (altered to k-feldspar) to 4 millimetres. Distal from the mineralized core, the unit is grey-green and phyllic (sericite-pyrite) altered. Surface grab samples have returned values to 0.86% copper and 0.56g/t gold, with drill intersections up to 72.0 metres averaging 0.72% copper and 0.54g/t gold in ZY08-10. The entire length of this hole averaged 252.97 metres of 0.32% copper and 0.23g/t gold (Johnston, 2008).

Predating the Hobbes Intrusion are another set of dykes that occur in the strongly hornfelsed sediments. These dykes are also strongly altered making identification difficult, though they appear to be dioritic in composition.

The latest intrusives at Hobbes are post-mineral granite and granodiorite dykes that occur mostly on the north side of the zone, and have been noted both on surface and in drill core. These are much less altered than the earlier intrusions though locally contain sericite and pyrite. Chalcopyrite on dry fractures have been noted in one location on the north side of Hobbes.

The host sediments at Hobbes are composed of siltstones and sandstone and minor tuff, which have been strongly hornfelsed and sericite-pyrite altered such that most original textures have been destroyed, making rock identification very difficult. Skarn beds, up to one metre in thickness have been noted in some of the western drill holes at Hobbes. Outcrops on the top of the hill south of the main showings (Hobbes Knob) are either chert or strongly silicified siltstone and has a distinctive pinkish hue.

In drill core the sediments are variably hornfelsed to a hard dark green-black rock with increasing magnetite and fine grained black mineral. This was originally thought to be biotite but recent XRF scans

of core show there to be little to no biotite present. Local 20-50 centimetre sections of massive magnetite and semi-massive chalcopyrite have been noted showing that the porphyry mineralization extends beyond the intrusives. Chalcopyrite content appears to directly correlate with magnetite though both the sediments and hornfels may also be mineralized with white quartz veins with centreline blebby pyrite and fine chalcopyrite. This quartz veining is more common on the west side of Hobbes. Typically the hornfels return results in the 0.15% to 0.25% copper range though higher values are not uncommon, such as 78.0 metres averaging 0.41% copper and 0.26g/t gold in ZY09-16 (Johnston, 2009).

A detailed map of the Hobbes area of the geology, alteration and drill holes on chargeability is shown in Figure 9, and on ground total field magnetics in Figure 10.

7.1.2 FM GEOLOGY

The FM Zone is underlain by a porphyritic quartz diorite body which measures approximately 1.5 by 1.5 kilometres in size. The Intrusive is strongly sericite-pyrite (phyllic) altered as are the surrounding sediments. The FM Zone is located at the northern edge of the central unit sediments with the conglomerate marker bed outcropping along the northern edge of the intrusive. A detail of the FM and RD Zones area showing geology, alteration, mineralized showings and drill holes on chargeability is given in figure 11.

Areas of intrusive breccia have been noted on surface and in drillholes. Overall the FM intrusion seems more homogenous than the Hobbes intrusive, though granodiorite dykes, similar to those encountered in the Hobbes drilling, have been noted at depth (below 400 metres) in hole ZY12-29B.

Strong and extensive phyllic alteration occurs across the FM porphyritic diorite, with pyrite contents locally to over 10%. Copper values in the phyllic altered zones are generally anomalous, and may reach 0.1% in zones of higher pyrite content. The phyllic alteration has been noted to overprint an earlier potassic (k-feldspar-biotite) alteration in drill holes. In ZY12-28B, the 144 metre potassic altered zone averaged 0.16% copper and 0.08g/t gold, a higher grade than the surrounding phyllic altered rocks (Laird, 2012).

Silicification at the FM zone is generally related to structures and usually comes with increased copper and gold grades, such as at the 2Bob Showing; grab sample of 0.92% copper and 0.26g/t gold, and the FM showing (in the creek immediately east of ZY11-18), which averaged 0.18% copper and 0.26g/t gold across a 35 metre chip sample (Johnston, 2008).

A number of auriferous base metal veins are exposed in the northern part of the FM Zone, both in the intrusive and in the sediments. These are composed largely of pyrite with varying amounts of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite and are up to 0.3 metres in width and have returned values of 0.99% copper and 7.3g/t gold (Johnston, 2008). Similar veins occur on the opposite side of Zymo Ridge in the RD Showing area.

Pebble dykes have been noted at FM within the intrusive near its northern boundary at a lower elevation than most of the rest of the FM Zone. These are made up of milled rock fragments and contain significant sulfides. They have a vertical orientation and are up to 0.3 metres wide. Ferricrete deposits are also common in the FM Zone area, a result of the weathering of the high pyrite contents of the phyllic alteration.

7.2 STRUCTURE

A strong west-northwest fabric is obvious on the property, parallel to the regional structural grain of this part of British Columbia, manifesting itself as topographical and geophysical features and geologic orientations. A number of topographical lineaments occur across the property, which are included in the Figure 4 Property Geology map. The creek to the north of Hobbes is a one of these, suggesting a structure that may be a factor in the emplacement of the mineralization.

Carbonate altered fractures and breccia zones are common in the Hobbes drill core, often marking contacts between rock types, alteration intensities and breaks in mineralization. In drill holes ZY08-10 and ZY09-14 mineralization drops markedly below two to three metre wide broken zones and the best mineralization in ZY09-15 makes its appearance immediately below a broken zone at 86.1 metres. In the western Hobbes drill holes, thick sericite altered fault breccias were noted in the tops of ZY11-26, 27, 28 and 34; with thicknesses of 15 to 58 metres. The offsets on the faults here are not thought to be major as they only juxtapose differing alteration and mineralization intensities without major changes in rock type.

Strongly iron-carbonate altered east-west and north-northwest structures have been noted on the north side of Hobbes, often with impressive chalcopyrite veining. The strong quartz veining and stockworks that occur in the mineralized Hobbes Showings have an east-west bias with a moderate south dip.

The west side of the FM Zone may be a fault. It is marked by a sharp north-south break which offsets the major north-northwest trending geology and chargeability high to the south. The best mineralization in the FM Zone is the 2Bob showing; north-northwest trending fault zone with strong silicification and local bornite and chalcopyrite. A grab sample from here returned 0.92% copper and 0.26g/t gold (Johnston, 2008). This showing was targeted with drill hole ZY09-17 which returned 33.0 metres grading 0.13% copper and 0.11g/t gold (Johnston, 2009).

Another major structure is evidenced by a sharp east-west trending topographic break on the south side of the FM and RD zones. Little work has been done in this area to date, which is a priority for future exploration.

7.3 ALTERATION

The copper mineralization at Zymo exhibits the alteration patterns which are well known from porphyry deposits across the world. At both Hobbes and FM, alteration is centred on potassic (k-feldspar-magnetite-quartz) cores, surrounded by a sericite-pyrite phyllic zones which is contained within a much largest halo of chlorite alteration, with iron carbonate alteration more common in the northern sediments on the north side of the property. The alteration patterns are obvious in geophysics with the phyllic zones showing as widespread chargeability highs and the potassic zones showing as magnetic and resistivity highs.

The strongest mineralization at Hobbes coincides with the strongest potassic alteration, which occurs as pervasive silicification and quartz veining, and magnetite also occurring as disseminations and veins, with chalcopyrite strongly associated with both. Pink k-feldspar haloes occur around stockwork veins and fractures, and staining work indicates that the entire Hobbes Zone has been subjected to k-feldspar alteration. This, combined with the local destruction of magnetite to hematite gives sections of Hobbes a distinctive pink colour. Veins of both white and pink feldspar have been noted in the Hobbes intrusion. The granodiorites in the western part of Hobbes have less silicification and magnetite alteration but have strong k-feldspar alteration.

Phyllic alteration is very widespread at FM, covering most of the area, but is more discrete in the Hobbes area. It is very texture destructive making protolith identification difficult to impossible. The phyllic alteration can be seen to overprint the potassic alteration at both Hobbes and to a much larger extent, at FM.

Around the core intrusions at Hobbes, the surrounding sediments and intrusives are very strongly hornfelsed to black chlorite and magnetite, while sericite and pyrite (phyllic) alteration forms a larger halo. The hornfels was thought to contain abundant biotite, but XRF scans have revealed this not to be the case. Hornfels has not been noted to date at FM.

Other zones of silicification and sericite-pyrite alteration are have been noted on the Zymo property in other areas aside from Hobbes and FM. Some of these are quite extensive, such as the silicification to the west of Hobbes and various sericite-pyrite altered zones on Zymo Ridge between Hobbes and FM. Biotite alteration occurs locally in the FM and Hobbes areas though the largest area occurs two kilometres east of FM in the area of a strong magnetic high from the 2004 airborne survey.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

The best mineralization known to date on the Zymo property is at the Hobbes zone where porphyry type disseminated and vein chalcopyrite is associated with silicification and magnetite in potassically altered diorite porphyry and granodiorite, referred to as the Hobbes Intrusive. This zone outcrops over an area of 250 by 400 metres and plunges gently to the west with the configuration of a lopolith. It has been traced in drilling a total of 650 metres east to west. Surface samples of this material have returned values to 0.86% copper and 0.56g/t gold, with drill intersections up to 72.0 metres averaging 0.72% copper and 0.54g/t gold in ZY08-10 (Johnston, 2008).

Copper and gold mineralization also occurs in the altered and hornfelsed sediments and older dykes that host the Hobbes Intrusive. Disseminated chalcopyrite is seen in diorite associated with biotite alteration, in hornfels and older strongly altered dykes associated with magnetite and biotite and locally within granite. Typically the hornfelsed sediments and dykes return results in the 0.15% to 0.25% copper range though higher values are not uncommon, such as 78.0 metres averaging 0.41% copper and 0.26g/t gold in ZY09-16 (Johnston, 2009).

The vein mineralization at Hobbes is hosted in a number of differing styles. The earliest veins are a fine (one-two millimetre) quartz-magnetite-biotite-chalcopyrite stockwork and are associated with the strongest potassic (magnetite-biotite-k-feldspar) flooding of the matrix. The next stage of veining is a two-four millimetre grey-white quartz stockwork with fine centreline chalcopyrite, fine magnetite selvages and one-three millimetre orange k-feldspar envelopes. Only occasionally noted are sinuous pink-white feldspar quartz veins to three centimetres that crosscut the two earlier stages. These vein sets are confined to the diorite porphyry of the Hobbes Intrusive.

The last set of veins are three-seven millimetre white quartz veins with blebby centreline pyrite and fine chalcopyrite with both pyrite and chalcopyrite finely disseminated along the vein margins. The veins form weak to strong stockworks and locally appear sheeted. These veins, along with local disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite, are found in various intrusions as well as in hornfels, and occasionally in the siltstones and sandstones.

Molybdenum, though of low values, appears to form a halo around the strongest copper mineralization in the Hobbes Intrusion.

The FM is a 1.5 by 1.5 kilometre diorite porphyry that has been very strongly and extensively sericite-pyrite altered. Generally the phyllic altered zones contain anomalous copper values, reaching to 0.1% in areas with high pyrite content. The best mineralization found to date at FM is in zones of silicification, most notably at the 2Bob Showing where a grab sample of a 0.75 metre wide north-northeast trending chalcopyrite-bornite bearing silicified structure returned 0.92% copper and 0.26g/t gold (Johnston, 2008). This showing was targeted by drill hole ZY09-17 which returned 33.0 metres grading 0.13 % copper and 0.11 g/t gold (Johnston, 2009).

The FM showing, located 650 metres to the southeast of 2Bob, is a creek exposure of sericite-pyrite altered intrusive with strong silicification and abundant quartz veining. A chip sample across this averaged 0.18% copper and 0.26g/t gold across 35 metres (Johnston, 2008). The showing was drill tested with ZY11-18 which returned the best drill intersection to date at FM; 78 metres averaging 0.26% copper and 0.2g/t gold (Laird, 2011). The showing and drill hole are located at the southeast end of 350 metre discrete magnetic high.

Auriferous base metal sulfide veins have been noted in a number of locations on the north side of the FM Zone, at a lower elevation than the rest of the zone. These are composed mostly of pyrite with varying amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. They are of differing orientations, though generally steep, ranging in size up 30 centimetres. Values including 3.3g/t gold, 101g/t silver, over 1% lead and zinc, and copper to 0.99% (Johnston, 2008) have been returned from these.

Similar veins have been discovered on the southeast side of Zymo Ridge four kilometres west-southwest of FM. The largest of the veins here in the RD showing which is up to 0.75 metres in width and can be traced for 100 metres. Samples results include 17.6g/t gold, 568g/t silver as well as >1% zinc, lead and copper (Johnston, 2008).

Chalcopyrite-magnetite bearing float was discovered in 2008 on the southwest side of Zymo Ridge two kilometres west of Hobbes in what became known as the URC Zone. Follow up work revealed a chargeability anomaly roughly coincident with a copper-gold-molybdenum in soil anomaly. Drilling in 2011 indicated that the chargeability anomaly was due to pyritic shales, and it was also determined that that the mineralized float and soil anomalies were probably due to glacial dispersion from the Hobbes area or another currently unknown source..

On the slopes on the south side of Red Canyon Creek float of bornite-chalcocite bearing quartz-carbonate veins have been discovered. These veins are narrow; generally one-two centimetres in width, with no significant wallrock alteration, and have returned copper values to 3.8% (Laird, 2011). These are probably derived from the higher terrain of Juggernaut Exploration's Empire property which abuts Zymo on the west side.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold (molybdenum) deposits are a well-documented deposit class that occur throughout the world and are responsible for a large percentage of the worlds' supply of copper. The deposits are associated with calc-alkaline intrusions that are at least in part porphyritic in texture and hence their name. These deposit types are typically large and mined by open pit methods. The deposits are generally amenable to standard recovery processes with high recoveries of metals.

Calc-alkaline porphyry type copper-gold mineralization on the Zymo property occurs in porphyritic diorites and granodiorites, and adjacent sediments associated with potassic quartz-magnetite+/-biotite-k-feldspar alteration and hornfels. This mineralization is surrounded by extensive zones of phyllic sericite-pyrite alteration, which in turn is hosted with a much larger zone of iron carbonate alteration. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations, on dry fractures and in quartz veins. Molybdenite occurs throughout but is slightly stronger peripheral to the better copper-gold mineralization.

9. EXPLORATION

There has been no exploration on the Zymo Property since 2012.

10. DRILLING

Five programmes of drilling have been conducted on the Zymo property to date; by Freeport Copper in 1999, and by Eastfield Resources and various partners in 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012. A total of 10809.62 metres have been drilled, in 36 holes. Most of the drilling targeted the Hobbes and FM Zones while two holes each were drilled at URC and RD.

In the following hole descriptions all downhole measurements refer to core lengths and depths down the hole trace. Intervals may not be indicative of true thicknesses.

A summary of historical drill holes are shown in Table 4 and significant historical drill results are listed in Table 5.

The first drilling on the Zymo Property was carried out by Freeport Copper Co. in 1999, who drilled six widely spaced vertical holes on the FM Zone (referred to as the Main Zone at that time), to a total of 1487.65 metres. The work was helicopter supported, and carried out by Major Drilling Group of Smithers, BC. Holes depths ranged from 35.98 to 307.77 metres. Core size was NQ2 (50.6 millimetres). The core from this drilling was eventually dumped on a logging cut block in the eastern side of the Zymo claims and is useless. Sample analysis was done by Chemex Labs' facility in Sparks, Nevada (now ALS Global).

Five of the six drill holes encountered strongly sericite-pyrite and local quartz altered porphyritic diorite with 1-5% disseminated pyrite and local chalcopyrite. Long intervals of anomalous copper values were returned, to a high of 1328ppm. Anomalous molybdenum, to 16ppm and gold, to 190ppb were also encountered (Nelson, 2000).

Table 4: Zymo Historical Drill Hole Locations

Year	Hole #	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Zone
1999	ZY-99-01	567161	6076291	990	-	-90	307.77	FM
	ZY-99-02	567392	6076671	925	-	-90	301.22	FM
	ZY-99-03	566767	6075801	1165	-	-90	298.17	FM
	ZY-99-04	566747	6076470	1010	-	-90	35.98	FM
	ZY-99-05	567655	6075458	1170	-	-90	289.02	FM
	ZY-99-06	566875	6076653	980	-	-90	255.49	FM
2008	ZY-08-07	562810	6077713	1275	030	-59	252.98	Hobbes
	ZY-08-08	562809	6077709	1275	210	-59	237.74	Hobbes
	ZY-08-09	562942	6077732	1282	027	-59	256.03	Hobbes
	ZY-08-10	562941	6077728	1282	208	-59	266.7	Hobbes
	ZY-08-11	563043	6077610	1290	037	-59	259.08	Hobbes
	ZY-08-12	562172	6077037	1318	040	-59	281.94	Hobbes
2009	ZY-09-13	562639	6077494	1333	000	-60	428.0	Hobbes
	ZY-09-14	562942	6077731	1282	-	-90	345.0	Hobbes
	ZY-09-15	562554	6077628	1320	000	-57	474.0	Hobbes
	ZY-09-16	562464	6077593	1342	002	-59	438.0	Hobbes
	ZY-09-17	567276	6075859	1066	082	-59	279.0	FM
2011	ZY11-18	566834	6076342	1031	040	-60	345.0	FM
	ZY11-19	567040	6075601	1168	010	-60	356.5	FM
	ZY11-20	563044	6077713	1269	030	-60	354.0	Hobbes
	ZY11-21	563039	6077777	1249	030	-60	342.0	Hobbes
	ZY11-22	562739	6077788	1263	030	-60	347.0	Hobbes
	ZY11-23	562673	6077682	1271	030	-60	351.0	Hobbes
	ZY11-24	560800	6077017	1054	225	-60	354.0	URC
	ZY11-25	560550	6077095	1034	225	-60	27.0	URC
	ZY11-25a	560550	6077095	1034	225	-60	27.0	URC
	ZY11-26	562387	6077742	1304	030	-60	348.0	Hobbes
	ZY11-27	562620	6077712	1270	030	-60	366.0	Hobbes
	ZY11-28	562442	6077698	1317	030	-55	264.0	Hobbes
2012	ZY12-29	567106	6075865	1114	-	-90	27.0	FM
	ZY12-29B	567106	6075865	1114	-	-90	669.0	FM
	ZY12-30	565487	6074814	1134	045	-70	312.0	RD
	ZY12-31	565345	6074938	1109	030	-70	162.0	RD
	ZY12-32	562719	6077743	1275	210	-65	582.0	Hobbes
	ZY12-33	563192	6077592	1269	030	-60	264.0	Hobbes
	ZY12-34	562385	6077731	1319	210	-60	306.0	Hobbes
	Total metres						**10809.62**	

UTM coordinates are NAD83 Zone 9

Table 5: Zymo Significant Drill Results

Hole #	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ZY-99-03	FM	12.2	39.02	26.82	0.13	0.20	
ZY-08-07	Hobbes	3.05	252.98	249.93	0.2	0.14	
including		113.0	182.0	69.0	0.33	0.22	
ZY-08-08	Hobbes	3.05	237.74	234.69	0.19	0.12	
including		51.0	111.0	60.0	0.40	0.26	
ZY-08-09	Hobbes	3.05	256.02	252.97	0.32	0.23	
including		15.0	87.0	72.0	0.72	0.54	
ZY-08-10	Hobbes	3.05	198.0	194.95	0.29	0.19	
including		18.0	75.0	57.0	0.43	0.32	
ZY-08-11	Hobbes	6.1	153.00	146.9	0.16	0.01	
ZY-08-12	Hobbes	51.0	150.0	99.0	0.11	0.05	
ZY-09-13	Hobbes	3.0.0	428.0	425.0	0.15	0.09	
including		252.0	381.0	129.0	0.20	0.12	
ZY-09-14	Hobbes	3.0	276.0	273.0	0.23	0.15	
including		21.0	93.0	72.0	0.41	0.29	
ZY-09-15	Hobbes	30	441.0	411.0	0.21	0.11	
including		87	153.0	66.0	0.33	0.20	
ZY-09-16	Hobbes	30.0	369.0	339.0	0.23	0.13	
including		201.0	279.0	78.0	0.41	0.26	
ZY-09-17	FM	9.0	42.0	33.0	0.13	0.11	
ZY11-18	FM	15.0	159.0	144.0	0.22	0.15	
including		15.0	93.0	78.0	0.26	0.20	
ZY11-19	FM	3.0	356.5	353.5	0.11	0.08	
including		3.0	98.0	95.0	0.13	0.09	
ZY11-20	Hobbes	3.0	174.0	171.0	0.29	0.24	
including		3.0	129.0	126.0	0.34	0.28	
ZY11-21	Hobbes	3.0	165.0	162.0	0.18	0.15	
ZY11-22	Hobbes	11.0	47.0	36.0	0.43	0.34	
ZY11-22	Hobbes	191.0	281.0	90.0	0.16	0.08	
ZY11-23	Hobbes	6.0	315.0	309.0	0.21	0.13	
including		6.0	201.0	195.0	0.29	0.18	
ZY11-26	Hobbes	180.0	255.0	75.0	0.29	0.20	
ZY11-27	Hobbes	33.0	156.0	123.0	0.21	0.15	
ZY11-27	Hobbes	183.0	255.0	72.0	0.19	0.11	
ZY11-28	Hobbes	123.0	228.0	105.0	0.20	0.14	
ZY12-29B	FM	114.0	258.0	144.0	0.16	0.08	
ZY12-30	RD	177.0	180.0	3.0	0.19	0.22	47.9
and		231.0	234.0	3.0	0.91	0.99	72.8
ZY12-32	Hobbes	6.3	300.0	293.7	0.21	0.16	
Including		6.3	180.0	173.7	0.26	0.20	
ZY12-34	Hobbes	9.0	306.0	297.0	0.12	0.07	
including		219.0	306.0	87.0	0.15	0.08	

All of the Eastfield era drill programmes, (2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012) were contracted to Driftwood Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC, who used NQ sized rods with a core diameter of 47.5 millimetres. For all of these setups, sumps were dug to capture the water outflow from the holes and platforms were built in order to minimize ground disturbance. All cleared brush was slashed and scattered on the ground to decompose. All of these drill programmes were run under the supervision of Mincord Exploration Consultants who did the core logging and sampling.

All of the analytical work for the Eastfield drilling was carried out by Acme Laboratories (now Bureau Veritas Commodities Ltd.) making use of their sample preparation lab in Smithers and their analytical facilities in Vancouver.

Shift changes and drill moves through the various programmes were done in various seasons by Interior Helicopters Canadian Helicopters and Silver King Helicopters, all based in Smithers. The mob and demob went quickly and smoothly as the drill and equipment could be driven to within five kilometres of the drilling area. Core was flown from the drill to the road daily at morning shift change and was delivered to the MacDonnell Lake camp, where it was logged, sampled and ultimately, stored.

Eastfield's first drilling at Zymo was in 2008, when six holes were emplaced in the Hobbes Zone area, in conjunction with Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. A total of 1554.47 metres was completed. The 2008 holes were oriented parallel to the grid lines (azimuth 030 and 210), inclined to -59 degrees and located in a manner so as to minimize tree cutting.

The first five holes; ZY08-07 to 11, were drilled into the main Hobbes showing area, an area of strongly magnetite-quartz altered diorite porphyry and granodiorite (Hobbes Intrusive) which contains disseminated and stockwork chalcopyrite, and has returned surface sample values of up to 0.86% copper and 0.56g/t gold (Johnston, 2008).

The first four holes, ZY08-07 to 10, were set up in middle of the magnetic high; two holes inclined to the northeast and two drilled to the southwest. The mineralized intrusive was encountered in all of these holes which returned impressive results, to a high of 72.0 metres averaging 0.72% copper and 0.54 g/t gold in hole ZY08-09 (Johnston, 2008). The entire 252.97 metres of this averaged 0.32% copper and 0.23g/t gold. All of the holes bottomed in strongly hornfelsed sediments which contained equally altered dioritic dykes which are believed to predate the mineralized Hobbes intrusive.

ZY08-11 was located 150 metres to the east of the previous holes, also inclined to the northeast. It intersected dykes of biotite+/-chlorite altered diorite porphyry in hornfelsed sediments and returned 146.9 metres of 0.16% copper and 0.1g/t gold (Johnston, 2008).

The final hole of 2008, ZY08-12, targeted a discrete magnetic high one kilometre to the southwest. Though a mineralized intrusive was not encountered, the hole did pass through the strongly hornfelsed sediments and dykes similar to the earlier holes. Pyrite, and lesser chalcopyrite was common in stringers and disseminations and an interval of 51.0 metres averaging 0.11% copper and 0.05g/t gold was returned (Johnston, 2008).

Eastfield and Canadian Gold Hunter (renamed to NGEx Resources) returned in 2009 and drilled a total of five holes, totaling 1964.0 metres. The main focus of this programme was to trace the 2008 Hobbes drill hole mineralization to the west and to depth. Core recoveries were good throughout and overburden was again minimal, to a maximum depth of nine metres in ZY09-17.

The first four holes (ZY09-13-16) were drilled in the Hobbes Zone. Three of these, ZY09-13, 15 and 16 were located to the west of the 2008 drilling to test for mineralization in this direction, all inclined at -60 to the north (azimuth 000). Mineralization was encountered in all of these holes, though it appears that the main mineralized (Hobbes) intrusive is plunging to the west. The Hobbes intrusive was again found to be hosted in strongly hornfelsed sediments and pre-Hobbes dykes. Significant mineralization was returned in these hornfelsed host rocks, including 79.0 metres averaging 0.41% copper and 0.26g/t gold from the westernmost hole, ZY09-16 (Johnston, 2009). This was the best mineralized interval of the 2009 drilling.

Hole ZY09-14 was a vertical hole drilled from the collar location of ZY08-09 and 10 as a test of the orientation of the Hobbes intrusive, as both of the 2008 holes drilled though the intrusive and bottomed in hornfelsed sediments and dykes. ZY09-14 also drilled thorough he intrusive showing it to have a flat bottom, at least in this area. It appears that the Hobbes intrusive is a lopolith, with the roots/main feeder located to the west.

The final hole of 2009; ZY09-17 was located in the FM Zone, targeting the 2Bob Showing; a strongly silicified structure with chalcopyrite and bornite that returned 0.92% copper in the 2007 surface sampling (Johnston, 2008). The entire hole encountered sericite-pyrite altered diorite porphyry with local biotite books and intrusive breccia intervals. The 2Bob structure was encountered at 40 metres depth but was not silicified or mineralized. Above this, the hole averaged 0.13% copper and 0.11g/t gold (Johnston, 2006), while below the structure values dropped sharply and were only weakly anomalous.

In 2011, Eastfield and Bearing Resources drilled 12 NQ sized holes, to a total of 3481.5 metres. Two holes were drilled at FM, three holes in the URC area, with the remaining seven holes drilled at Hobbes.

The first two holes of the programme, ZY11-18 and 19, were drilled at the FM Zone targeting discrete magnetic highs. Both holes encountered long intervals of strongly phyllic altered diorite porphyry with local zones of brecciation and silicification. The best intersection here was 78.0 metres averaging 0.26% copper and 0.20g/t gold from ZY11-18 (Laird, 2011), which is the best drill result to date from the FM Zone. This hole also targeted the FM showing; a creek exposure of sericite-pyrite altered intrusive with strong silicification and abundant quartz veining from which a 2007 chip sample averaged 0.18% copper and 0.26g/t gold across 35 metres (Johnston, 2008).

A total of three holes; ZY11-24, 25 and 25a, tested the URC Zone, a coincidental magnetic-chargeability-soil geochemical anomaly located two kilometres east of Hobbes, where mineralized float had been discovered in previous seasons. ZY11-24 encountered 356 metres of fossiliferous pyritic black siltstone and mudstone with unaltered dioritic dykes. Two attempts were made to drill a second hole at URC but both were lost in overburden. It is thought that the chargeability anomaly is due to the pyritic sediments, and that the mineralized float and anomalous geochemistry is possibly glacially derived from Hobbes or another unknown source.

The remainder of the 2011 drilling was conducted at Hobbes, with all of the holes reverting to the 2008 orientation of azimuth 030. Holes ZY11-20 and 21 were located to the north of the 2008 drill holes in the outcropping area of the Hobbes diorite porphyry-granodiorite intrusive. Both holes were oriented to the northeast and both intersected the mineralized intrusive above silicified and variably mineralized siltstone (hornfels). The central part of the Hobbes intrusive here is strongly quartz-magnetite altered while the margins are more sericitic. The best result here was 126.0 metres averaging 0.34% copper and 0.28g/t gold in ZY11-20 (Laird, 2011).

ZY11-22 and 23 were drilled in a fence approximately 100 metres west of the ZY08-07 and 08, and to the north and downhill from ZY09-13 and 15. As with the other holes these drilled through large intervals of mineralized Hobbes porphyritic diorite and granodiorite before passing into hornfelsed sediments. An intersection of 195 metres of 0.29% copper and 0.18g/t gold was returned from ZY09-23 (Laird, 2011).

Holes ZY11-26, along with ZY12-34, drilled from the same platform, is currently the westernmost hole drilled at Hobbes. It intersected a sericite altered fault-brecciated siltstone/hornfels for the top 38 metres. Below this, it went through variably hornfelsed sediments to 251 metres then passed into weakly altered granite to the bottom of the hole. The hornfels interval contained 75 metres averaging 0.29 copper and 0.2g/t gold (Laird, 2011).

Hole ZY-11-27 was drilled on (azimuth 030) section and 100 metres north-northeast of ZY09-15. Once again sericitic fault-brecciated siltstone was encountered at the top of the hole to 32 metres from where a sericite altered diorite porphyry was cored to 153 metres, with increasing k-feldspar alteration over the last 70 metres. This porphyry interval averaged 0.21% copper and 0.15g/t gold (Laird, 2011). A post-mineral granodiorite dyke, with an eight metre brecciated hangingwall extended to 182 metres. Biotite-magnetite altered hornfels with disseminated and veinlet chalcopyrite was cored to 260 metres with the interval 183 to 255 metre averaging 0.19% copper and 0.11g/t gold (Laird, 2011). This was followed by 21 metres of fault breccia, which was followed by less altered hornfels to 317 metres. A post-mineral chlorite altered granodiorite dyke extended to the end of the hole.

ZY11-28 was located 70 metres east of ZY09-26 and 100 metres north of ZY08-16. As with ZY09-16 the upper part of the hole went through siltstones and hornfels, with the top 45 metres of this fault-brecciated and sericite altered. Below another fault interval, hornfels, with disseminated and veinlet chalcopyrite, and the Hobbes k-feldspar-magnetite altered intrusive were encountered. This interval, from 123-228 metres, averaged 0.2% copper and 0.14g/t gold (Laird, 2011) and corresponds to a similar interval in ZY09-16. The bottom part of ZY11-28 ended in variably altered post-mineral granite and granodiorite units.

Eastfield and Bearing drilled seven holes, totalling 2322.0 metres at Zymo in 2012. The first two; ZY12-29 and 29B, were drilled into the FM Showing area. Holes ZY12-30 and 31 were drilled at the RD Showing and ZY12-32, 33 and 34 were drilled at the Hobbes Zone.

At FM, a deep vertical drill hole was drilled in order to test the depth of the phyllic alteration intersected in 2011 drilling. Hole ZY12-29 was collared 90 metres north of the depth extent of ZY11-19 and 170 metres west of the collar of ZY09-17.

ZY12-29 was lost at a depth of 27 metres due to problems with the drill, and hole ZY12-29B was collared from the same pad. After 2.8 metres of overburden, phyllic altered diorite plagioclase porphyry extended to 110 metres. Between 110m and 154m, the phyllic (sericite-silica-pyrite) alteration appeared to overprint remnant, patchy potassic (K feldspar-biotite) alteration. Potassic alteration with a weak fine quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite stockwork extended to 221 metres. The potassic alteration is again overprinted with phyllic alteration to 265 metres. Strong phyllic altered diorite plagioclase porphyry was cored to 403 metres. Between 403 and 595 metres was a mixed zone of diorite porphyry autobreccia and granodiorite dykes similar those that seen at Hobbes. The longest intrusive breccia interval was 60 metres between 510 and 570 metres but alternating dyke and diorite breccia zones were more commonly three to ten metres in width. The dykes have plagioclase phenocrysts altered to waxy pale

green clay-sericite. From 595 metres to the end of the hole at 669 metres a chlorite-epidote altered volcanic polylithic conglomerate was encountered.

The best copper mineralization is associated with potassic alteration. The 144 metre interval starting from 114 metres averaged 0.16% copper and 0.08g/t gold (Laird, 2012). Bornite was observed on fractures between 32m and 59m.

Two drill holes, ZY12-30 and ZY12-31, targeted the coincidental IP (chargeability) and copper and gold in soil anomalies northeast of the RD Showing polymetallic veins with the idea that the RD veins are peripheral to porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

Hole ZY12-30 collared into phyllic (sericite-pyrite-silica) altered siltstones and sandstones to 241 metres. Pyrite occurred as bands or disseminations aligned along a foliation (bedding?) at ~30^{o} to the core axis. Below this, pale green-yellow quartz eye felsic tuffs with contorted black graphitic shale interbeds, to two metres in thickness extended to 302 metres. Contacts between the tuff and shale were conformable to saw tooth at 45^{o} to core axis. Two 1-2 centimetre quartz-carbonate veins with galena and sphalerite were encountered within this section. The three metre section from 177 metres returned 0.22 g/t gold, 47.9 g/t silver and 0.19% copper, and the second vein returned three metres of 0.99g/t gold, 72.8g/t silver and 0.91% copper from 231 to 234 metres (Laird, 2012). The final 11 metres of the hole, to 312m, cut grey black silty shale with bedding at 45^{o} to core axis.

Due to the phyllic alteration encountered in ZY12-30, hole ZY12-31 was collared 180m to the northwest into a stronger portion of the IP (chargeability) anomaly. Mixed pyritic siltstone and sandstone, foliated (bedding?) at 30^{o}-40^{o} to core axis, were cored to 87 metres with local bands to 0.5 metres containing up to 15% pyrite. From 87 to 124 metres the sediments were cut by a phyllic altered (sericite quartz) plagioclase porphyry dyke, which cut the sediments at ~45^{o} to core axis. At the dyke contacts the sediments were silicified and hornfelsed for 20-50 centimetres. Below the dyke the hole passed through 3.5 metres of siltstone/sandstone before entering 30 metres of quartz eye tuff with graphitic shale interbeds, similar to that noted in ZY12-30. Hole ZY12-31 ended in plagioclase porphyry. No metalliferous veins were encountered in this hole. The highest copper value was 845ppm (Laird, 2012)

The last three holes of the 2012 programme were drilled at the Hobbes Zone with the goal of further understanding the geometry of the mineralized system and testing the eastern and western extents of the zone.

The first of these holes, ZY12-32, was drilled in the central part of the Hobbes zone to test the orientation and depth of mineralization there. It was collared at the midpoint between ZY12-22 and 23 and was oriented to cut through the mineralization encountered in the latter hole, drilled to the south-southwest at an azimuth of 210. The hole collared into an alternating section of mineralized potassic altered diorite porphyry and sericite-clay altered quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veined granodiorite dykes to 122 metres. Between 122 and 230 metres, magnetite altered hornfels with fine disseminated chalcopyrite were encountered. Two biotite-magnetite altered diorite dykes to 35 metres width intruded the hornfels down to 287 metres. The diorite hosts disseminated chalcopyrite associated with biotite. Weakly mineralized sediments occur to 434 metres where a 34 metre thick rhyolite unit was intersected. Below the rhyolite, to the end of the hole is another section of weakly mineralized sandstones/siltstones cut by two propylitic altered diorite porphyry dykes. The hole returned 293.7 metres averaging 0.21% copper with 0.16g/t gold which included the upper 173.7 metres of the hole which ran 0.26% copper and 0.20g/t gold (Laird, 2012).

Hole ZY12-33 is the easternmost hole drilled to date at Hobbes. It was designed to test a satellite ground magnetic anomaly on the northeast side of the Hobbes Zone and was inclined to azimuth 030. The hole cored mainly chlorite-pyrite altered siltstones and sandstones cut by similarly altered diorite dykes. The magnetic anomaly appears to be associated with an increase in pyrite content and a change of alteration from propylitic to phyllic. Copper values here were subdued, with only five samples returning greater than 0.1% copper, to a high of 0.2% (Laird, 2012).

Hole ZY12-34 was drilled to test the western extent of mineralization at Hobbes. It was set up at the ZY11-26 pad, and was oriented in the opposite direction to azimuth 210. The hole collared into a fault zone to 15 metres before cutting 26 metres of a mixed interval of sericite-pyrite-quartz altered diorite porphyry and granodiorite dykes to 41 metres and then quartz-pyrite altered sandstones and siltstones to 75 metres. Below 75 metres to the end of the hole at 306 metres, similarly altered siltstone and sandstones were cut by diorite dykes, to 35 metre thickness, and contains chalcopyrite in white quartz stockwork to sheeted veins. The interval is interrupted by a post mineral plagioclase porphyry dyke between 204 and 219 metres. The entire hole returned a 209.7 metre intersection which averaged 0.12% copper with 0.08g/t gold and included an 87.0 metre interval from 219.0 metre depth of 0.15% copper and 0.08g/t gold (Laird, 2012).

The exploration drilling on the Zymo property is and continues to be of an “early-stage” and as such the orientation of mineralization intersected in drill-holes is unknown.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

A comprehensive system of QA/QC was conducted as an important part of the Eastfield programmes (2007-2102) to ensure the integrity of the results collected. This involved rigorous sample collection and handling procedures. As for the programmes conducted prior to this, 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 which are carried in the field in plastic bags to prevent the wet bags from breaking. 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. Soil samples were taken from holes dug with a tree planting shovel, mattock or auger, from approximately 30 to 40 centimetre depth, attempting to always sample the “B” horizon. At sample stations located in areas of swamps or bogs where no “B” horizon could be reached, or beside creeks where there overbank sediments were present, no sample was collected and this is noted in notes and on maps as a “no sample (NS)”.

Soil samples were generally collected from grids and less often from reconnaissance lines which were emplaced in the early stages of exploration at Zymo, or in areas away from the main zones of interest. Grid line spacing was 200 metres, with 400 metre spacing used in areas away from the main zones of interest. The 1996-1998 and 2007-2012 samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along the lines. The single 1988 Corona Corp. soil line had samples collected at 25 metre intervals.

Rock samples are collected in heavy plastic bags with a numbered sample tag and closed with a plastic tie with the sample number 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. Sample locations are marked using GPS or in reference to a known location.

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 or three-metre long 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 once 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 (if required) 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. Sample intervals were generally three metres, though occasionally shortened to pick out specific geologic features. Any mistakes made by the driller or helper in marking the boxes or run blocks are caught at this stage.

The drill core was longitudinally split in half either using a diamond saw or a mechanical splitter, with half of the core sampled and the other half returned to the core box. Samples were placed in numbered poly sample bags along with sequentially numbered sample tag, sealed with cable ties then placed into numbered rice sacks for shipment to the Acme sample preparation lab in Smithers. All core from 2008 through 2012 is stored at Copper River Ranch at McDonnell Lake. Core from the 1999 drill programme has been dumped and scattered in a logging block on the eastern side of the Zymo Property and has been rendered useless.

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 10 to 30 core samples. Table 6 below shows the particulars of the drill core standards for the Eastfield drilling from 2007 to 2012. No standards were inserted during the 1999 Freeport drilling.

The drill 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.

The Eastfield exploration programmes followed standard mining exploration procedures for logging, splitting, numbering samples for analysis, and shipping and for the storing of logged and split core. Freeport Copper Corp. is believed to have done likewise. The Eastfield exploration programmes on the Zymo property were supervised by registered professional engineers and/or geoscientists who were and continue to be members in good standing of their professional associations. All analyses and assays have been carried out at laboratories using standard industry techniques, including their own in house check assays, repeat analysis and standards analysis, and have been supervised by certified assayers. A summary of the analytical methods used on Zymo samples is given in Table 5.

TABLE 6; Summary of Analytical Procedures on Zymo Property

Year	Operator	Sample types	Laboratory	Procedure	Standards Inserted
1988	Corona Corp	rock, soil, silt	Acme [1]	30 element ICP, Au by AA	no
1991	Skeena Resources	rock, silt	TerraMin [2]	11 elements; AAS	no
1996	Robin Day	rock, silt	IPL [3]	30 element ICP, Au by FA/AA	no
1997, 1998	Robin Day	rock, soil, silt	Min-En [5]	30 element ICP, Au by FA/AA	no
1999	Freeport	drill core	Chemex [4]	7 element AA, Au by FA/AA	no
2007-2012	Eastfield Resources	drill core, rock, soil, silt	Acme [1]	36 element ICP-MS	for drill core only

[1] Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, BC. (now Bureau Veritas Commodities)

[2] TerraMin Research Laboratories Ltd. Calgary AB

[3] International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. Vancouver BC

[4] Chemex Labs Ltd., Sparks NV (now ALS Chemex Labs Ltd.)

[5] Mineral Environments Laboratories Ltd. Vancouver BC

As part of the QAQC procedures of the Eastfield drilling work, commercially prepared analytical standards were inserted into the sample stream to add a further level of confidence in the results. No standards were used during the 1999 Freeport drilling. A summary of the standards used and their frequency is shown in Table 6.

During the 2008 drill programme; a single standard, CDN-CGS-6 (0.318% copper and 0.26g/t gold), was inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately one per thirty samples.

In the 2009 drill programme, two standards; CDN-GS-1C (0.99g/t gold) and CDN-CM-5 (0.319% copper, 0.294g/t gold and 0.050% molybdenum), and 1 laboratory blank CDN-GS-BL-4, were inserted into the sample stream at an average rate of one per sixteen samples.
In the 2011 drill programme two standards were used; CDN-CGS-22; (0.680% copper and 0.505g/t gold) and CDN-CGS-27; (0.372% copper and 0.428g/t gold). A sample blank of commercially available landscaping aggregate was used as a blank. All inserted on an alternating basis at a rate of one per twenty samples, making up 5% of the sample stream.

In the 2012 drill programme 2 standards were used; Cu-183, (0.37% copper and 0.38g/t gold), and Cu-184, (0.192% copper and 0.19g/t gold), both from WCM Laboratories. A sample blank of commercially available landscaping aggregate was used as a blank. All inserted on an alternating basis at a rate of one per twenty samples, making up 5% of the sample stream.

Table 7: Analytical Standards in Zymo Drilling

Year	Standard ID	Values	standards / drill core samples
2008	CDN-CGS-6	0.318% Cu / 0.26g/t Au	1/30
2009	CDN-GS-1C	0.99g/t Au	1/16
	CDN-CM-5	0.319% Cu, 0.294g/t Au	
	CDN-GS-BL-4	laboratory blank	
2011	CDN-CGS-22	0.68% Cu, 0.505g/t Au	1/20
	CDN-CGS-27	0.372% Cu, 0.428g/t Au	
	landscape aggregate	blank	
2012	CU-183	0.37% Cu, 0.38G/t Au	1/20
	CU-184	0.92% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	
	landscape aggregate	blank	
1999	no standards used		

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The author has conducted random checks of data presented in this report; including reported sample values and sample locations. A number of the reported mineralized drill intersections have also been recalculated as well.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is unaware of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing of any material from the Zymo property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resource or reserve estimates computed for the Zymo property.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Louise Lake calc-alkaline copper-molybdenum-gold deposit is located 20 kilometres east of Zymo. It too, is a calc-alkaline deposit, hosted in Skeena and Hazelton Group sediments which have been intruded by Eocene age Nanika porphyritic quartz monzonite. A published resource estimate from 2006 reported an indicated resource of 6 million tonnes grading 0.214% copper, 0.006% molybdenum, 0.20g/t gold and 0.98g/t silver; and an inferred resource of 141 million tonnes of 0.234% copper, 0.009% molybdenum, 0.23g/t gold and 0.94g/t silver (Lee and Nowak, 2006).

(The author notes that the above mineralization is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Zymo property.)

The Empire Property of Juggernaut Exploration is located on the west side of the Zymo property. A number of showings and zones have been reported on the property, including grab samples of 350g/t gold, 8090g/t silver, 20.9% copper, 10.25% lead and 26.1% zinc, and a drill intercept of 1.37g/t gold and 0.51% copper over 15.4 metres in drill hole EM-18-08, both reported in a Juggernaut news release of January 14, 2019.

(The author has not visited the Empire property and does not know the context of these results and how they may or may not relate to the Zymo property.)

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any other data or information that is relevant to this report.

17. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration work to date on the Zymo property has shown that geophysics and geochemical sampling work well in discovering surface mineralization. Much of Zymo Ridge has been covered by these surveys but there are still large areas to be done. As well, all of the known areas of mineralization are marked by zones of alteration, and further work is required to follow up on other less explored zones of sericite-pyrite and silicification that occur on Zymo Ridge.

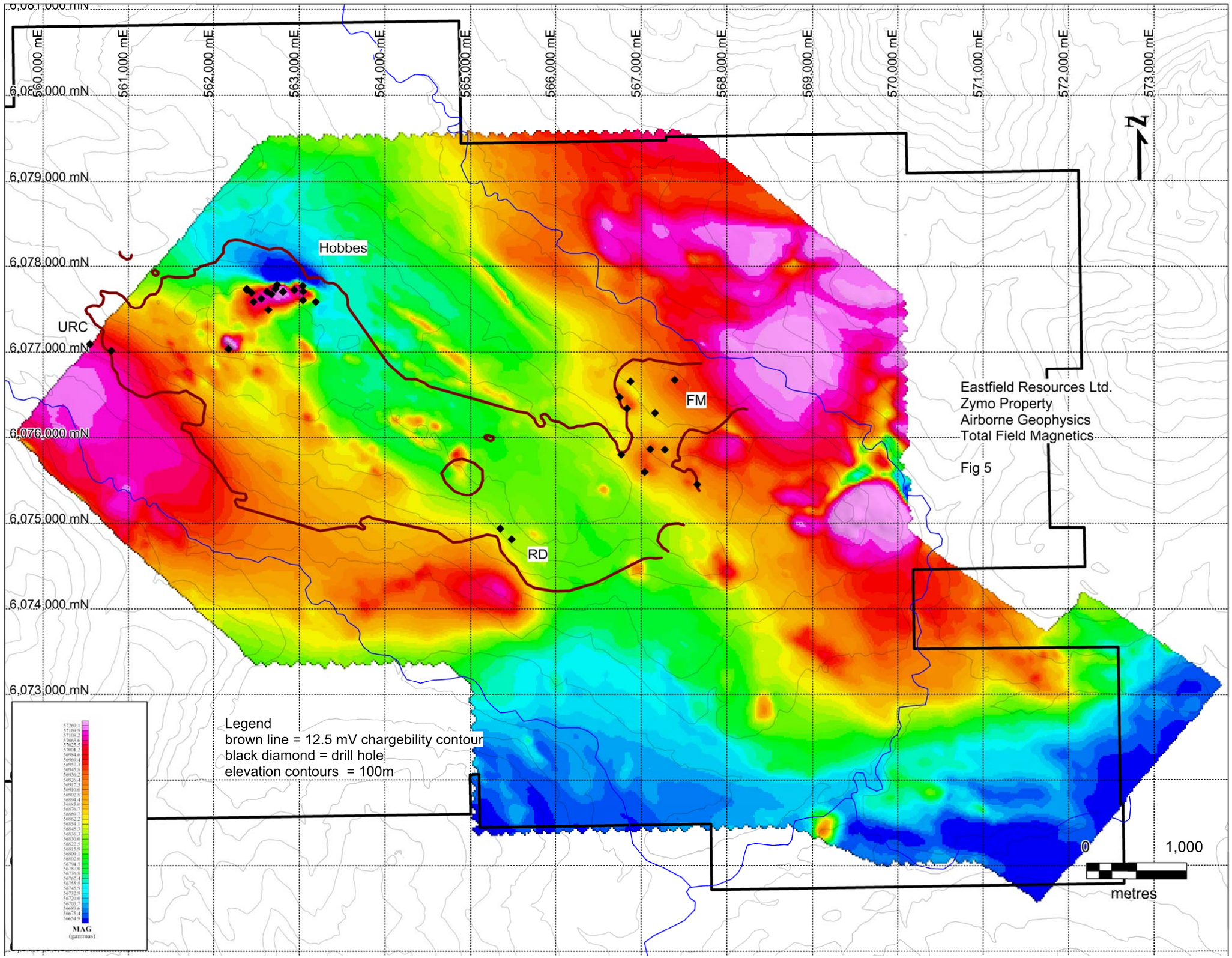
To date, a total of 4909 rock, soil and silt samples have been collected on the property and a total of 823 kilometres of airborne magnetics, EM and resistivity, and 99.7 kilometres of IP and 90.1 kilometres of ground magnetics have been conducted at Zymo. The current known zones of mineralization, Hobbes, FM, RD and URC, all show up as geophysical and geochemical anomalies, though with differing signatures.

Plots of copper, gold, molybdenum, arsenic and zinc appear in Maps 1-5 respectively, as an attachment at the end of this report.

Gold in soil anomalies are scattered across the property though the strongest anomalies cover the four zones. Anomalous gold extends to the south of the URC across Red Canyon creek, though work to has found little of interest in this area. Molybdenum is restricted to a large and strong anomaly over Hobbes and local spotty anomalies over FM. Zinc shows as scattered anomalies across the eastern part of Zymo Ridge including anomalies over FM and RD. Arsenic has scattered anomalies across the property though shows as discrete anomalies over Hobbes, FM and more widespread in the areas between.

Most of Zymo Ridge has been covered by airborne geophysics (magnetics, EM and resistivity), and parts by ground geophysics (IP and magnetics). A notable gap in the ground geophysics occurs between Hobbes and FM and the infill of this is a priority in the next exploration programme. Plots of airborne total field magnetics is given in Figure 5, and a calculated vertical gradient in Figure 6. A chargeability map is shown in Figure 7 and of resistivity in Figure 8.

A 7.5 kilometre long strong and consistent chargeability anomaly runs from Hobbes southeast along Zymo Ridge and is open to the southeast, east of FM. The anomaly is defined by the 12.5mV contour and is marked by a very steep gradient to low values outside of the anomaly. The main zones of mineralization occur at the edges of the 12.5 mV anomaly; Hobbes and FM on the north side, and RD on the south, all indicated by zones of higher chargeability, to over 40mV. A fourth >40mV anomaly occurs between Hobbes and FM, in an area which has had only minor exploration so far. The strongest responses in the chargeability reach 60mV, particularly south of Hobbes. These higher response areas lie along the central axis of the anomaly.


560,000 mE
561,000 mE
562,000 mE
563,000 mE
564,000 mE
565,000 mE
566,000 mE
567,000 mE
568,000 mE
569,000 mE
570,000 mE
571,000 mE
572,000 mE
573,000 mE
6,080,000 mN
6,079,000 mN
6,078,000 mN
6,077,000 mN
6,076,000 mN
6,075,000 mN
6,074,000 mN
6,073,000 mN
N
Hobbes
URC
FM
RD
Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Airborne Geophysics
Total Field Magnetics
Fig 5
Legend
brown line = 12.5 mV chargebility contour
black diamond = drill hole
elevation contours = 100m
MAG
(gammas)
0
1,000
metres

560,000 mE
561,000 mE
562,000 mE
563,000 mE
564,000 mE
565,000 mE
566,000 mE
567,000 mE
568,000 mE
569,000 mE
570,000 mE
571,000 mE
572,000 mE
573,000 mE

6,080,000 mN
6,079,000 mN
6,078,000 mN
6,077,000 mN
6,076,000 mN
6,075,000 mN
6,074,000 mN

N

Hobbes
URC
FM
RD

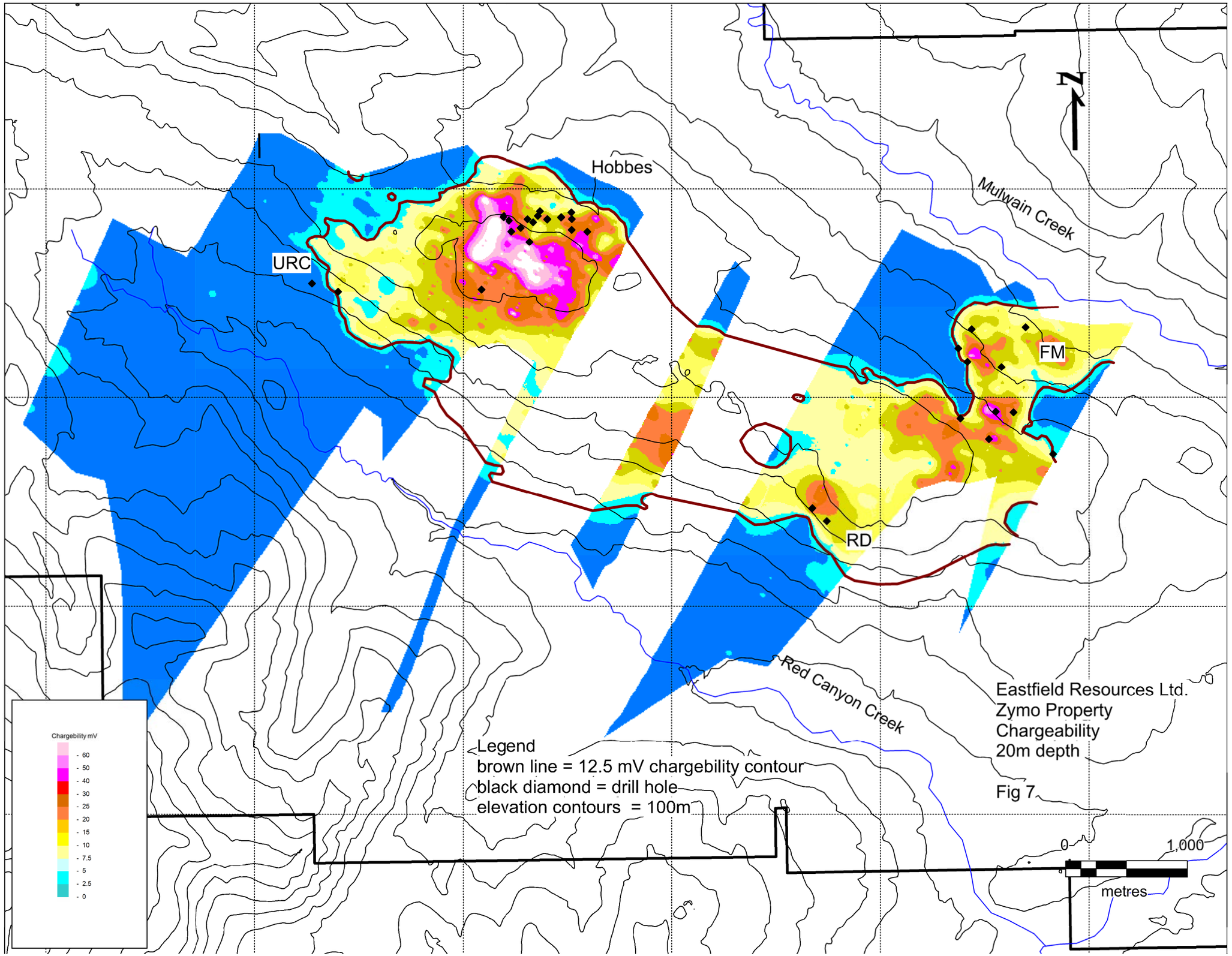
Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Airborne Geophysics
Calculated Vertical Gradient

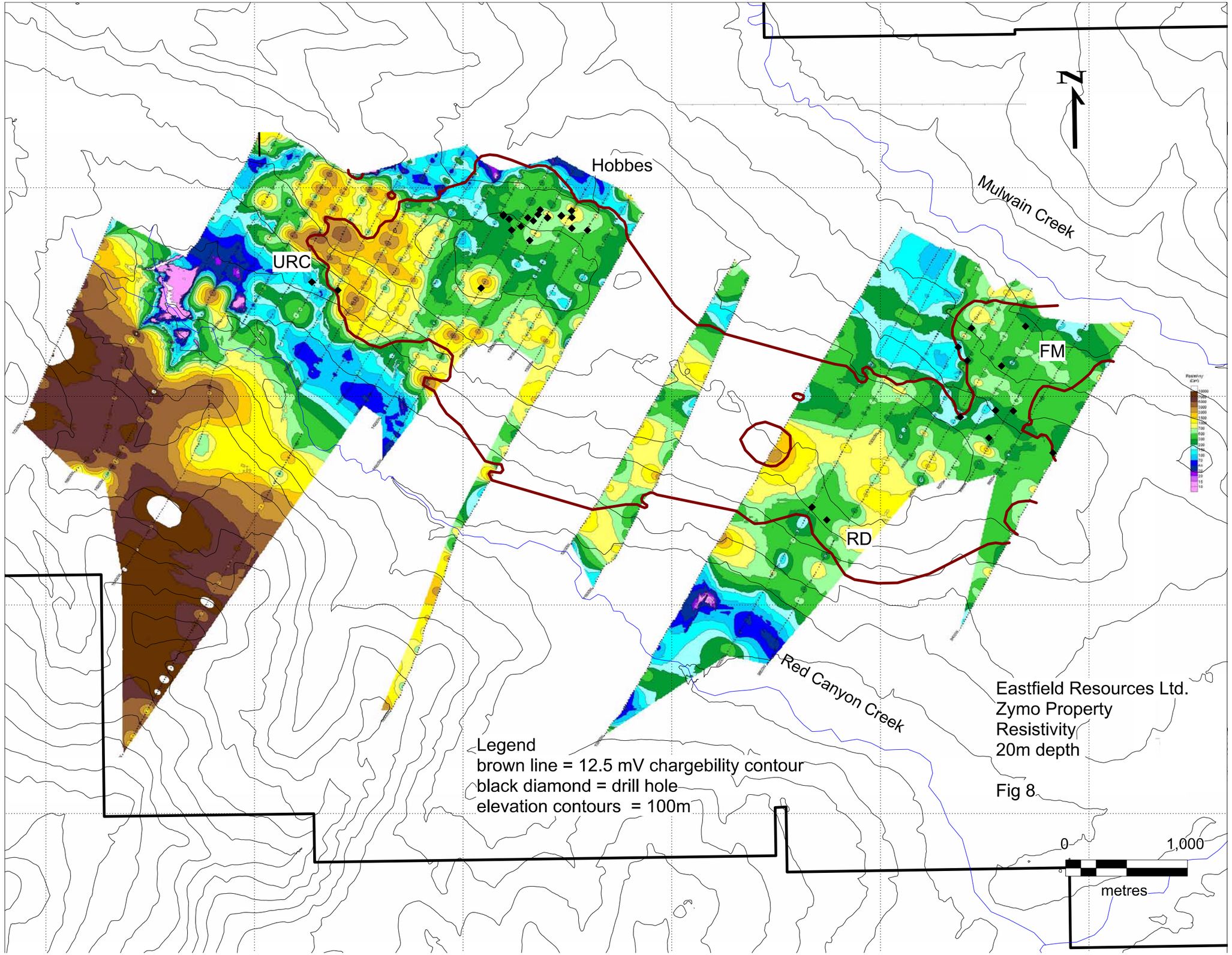
Fig 6

Legend
brown line = 12.5 mV chargebility contour
black diamond = drill hole
elevation contours = 100m

MAG VGI
(gammas/m)

0
1,000
metres


N
Hobbes
URC
Mulwain Creek
FM
RD
Red Canyon Creek
Chargebility mV
60
50
40
30
25
20
15
10
7.5
5
2.5
0
Legend
brown line = 12.5 mV chargebility contour
black diamond = drill hole
elevation contours = 100m
Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Chargeability
20m depth
Fig 7
0
1,000
metres


N
Hobbes
URC
FM
RD
Mulwain Creek
Red Canyon Creek
Legend
brown line = 12.5 mV chargebility contour
black diamond = drill hole
elevation contours = 100m
Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Resistivity
20m depth
Fig 8
0
1,000
metres

Select Drill Results

	interval	Cu%	Au g/t
ZY08-09	72.0 m	0.72	0.55
ZY09-16	78.0m	0.41	0.26
ZY11-20	126.0m	0.34	0.28
ZY11-22	36.0m	0.43	0.34

Northern Unit Sediments; argillite

Southern Unit Sediments; siltstone, wacke

chargeability (mV)
74.2936
66.9029
59.5122
52.1215
44.7308
37.3401
29.9494
22.5586
15.1679
7.77722

Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Hobbes Zone Complilation
Drill Holes on Chargeability, Alteration

Fig 9

0 200
metres

LEGEND
granite
Hobbes Intrusive - potassic alt porhyritic diorite
porphytic diorite, granadiorite
biotite alt
sericite alt
silification
north unit sediments
central unit sediments
drill hole collar
drill hole trace
12.5 mV chargeability contour
creek
100m contour line

Select Drill Results

	interval	Cu%	Au g/t
ZY08-09	72.0 m	0.72	0.55
ZY09-16	78.0m	0.41	0.26
ZY11-20	126.0m	0.34	0.28
ZY11-22	36.0m	0.43	0.34

Northern Unit Sediments; argillite

Southern Unit Sediments; siltstone, wacke

N

Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Zymo Property
Hobbes Zone Complilation
Drill Holes on Magnetics, Alteration

Fig 10

0 200
metres

Select Drill Hole Results

	interval	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t
ZY11-18	78.0m	0.22	0.15	
ZY12-30	3.0m	0.22	0.19	47.9
and	3.0m	0.99	0.91	72.8

chargeability mV
74.2936
66.9029
59.5122
52.1215
44.7308
37.3401
29.9494
22.5586
15.1679
7.77722
0.386509

FM Zone
FM Showing
65m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.26g/t Au
2Bob Showing
0.92% Cu grab
RD Zone
RD Showing
0.75m @ 17.6g/t Au, 568g/t Ag
ZY99-06
ZY99-02
ZY99-04
ZY11-18
ZY99-01
ZY12-29
ZY12-29B
ZY99-03
ZY09-17
ZY11-19
ZY99-05
ZY12-31
ZY12-30
Northern Unit Sediments; argillite, siltstone
Central Unit Sediments; siltstone
Central Unit Sediments
Southwestern Unit tuffs, sediments
563,500 mE
564,000 mE
564,500 mE
565,000 mE
565,500 mE
566,000 mE
566,500 mE
567,000 mE
567,500 mE
568,000 mE
568,500 mE
569,000 mE
569,500 mE
6,077,500 mN
6,077,000 mN
6,076,500 mN
6,076,000 mN
6,075,500 mN
6,075,000 mN
6,074,500 mN
6,074,000 mN
6,073,500 mN
0
500
metres

Eastfield Resources Ltd
Zymo Property
FM-RD Zone Compilation
Drill Holes on Alteration, Chargeability

Fig 11

LEGEND
drill hole trace
drill hole collar
creek
100m contour line
12.5 mV chargeability contour
pebble dyke
Showing
porphyritic diorite
sericite alt
biotite alt
silicification
silicification
base metal vein

Resistivity plots show a moderate high that roughly corresponds with the 12.5 mV chargeability high though with significant highs within this. The north side of the 12.5mV chargeability anomaly coincides with a discrete resistivity low. The area of the highest resistivity occurs in the western part of the property. This area is underlain by tuffs and fossiliferous sediments of the Southwestern Unit. Work conducted here in 2011 did not reveal any explanation for the resistivity high.

The ground and airborne magnetics agree fairly well, showing Zymo Ridge to be a relative magnetic low which is flanked by strong highs. The strongest magnetic highs in the Zymo property area occur to the west of Hobbes in Red Canyon Creek, in area to the north and northwest of FM, and two kilometres east-southeast of FM. The road to the Mulwain Creek Bridge crosses one of these magnetic highs, but nothing was seen on surface to explain the anomaly. The anomaly to the east-southeast of FM is underlain partly by a weakly sericite altered diorite body and strong biotite alteration in the area. Further work in this area is recommended.

Hobbes is marked by a small but strong resistivity high over the silicified Hobbes Intrusive, while FM occurs in a moderate broad resistivity high. RD is a coincident chargeability high-resistivity low which is situated in an embayment within an area of higher resistivity.

In the area south of Hobbes ZY09-12 targeted a resistivity-magnetic high and encountered hornfels with dykes and returned 99.0 metres averaging 0.11% copper (Johnston, 2009). Similar discrete resistivity highs occur to the south and southwest in area containing silicified sediments. Very strong resistivity highs occur to the west of Hobbes and to the south of Red Canyon Creek, for which there are, at present, no obvious geological explanations.

The quartz-magnetite altered Hobbes intrusive shows as a strong magnetic high, and the best drill intercept from FM was in a discrete magnetic high. There are other discrete magnetic highs in the area between Hobbes and FM which are in need of further work.

The Hobbes Zone is a 1.5 by 1.5 kilometre area of anomalous copper, gold and molybdenum geochemistry with is coincident with a chargeability and broad areas of phyllic and hornfels alteration. It is situated on the northern edge of the 12.5mV chargeability anomaly just south of the contact between the northern and central sediments. A prominent east-west lineament follows the creek immediately north of Hobbes.

The best mineralization at Hobbes occurs within an embayment in the north side of a 30mV chargeability high coincident with strong magnetic and resistivity highs, which are underlain by the Hobbes Intrusive; a quartz-k-spar-magnetite (potassic) altered porphyritic diorite-granodiorite body which has returned drill intersections up to 72.0 metres of 0.72% copper and 0.54g/t gold. Sericite-pyrite alteration can be seen overprinting the potassic phase and is associated with destruction of magnetite, a decrease in copper-gold mineralization and an increase in quartz stockwork.

The host rocks to the Hobbes Intrusion are siltstones, wackes and minor tuffs with pre-Hobbes Intrusion porphyritic diorite and granodiorite dykes. All of these have been very strongly hornfelsed and phyllic altered such that proper identification is often difficult and sometimes impossible. The siltstones are often cherty/silicified and have a distinctive pink tinge observed in both core and on surface. Magnetite and chalcopyrite mineralization occurs within the strongest parts of the hornfels zone. Hole ZY-09-16 retuned 78.0 metres of 0.41% copper and 0.26g/t gold from an interval of hornfels and altered porphyritic dykes. Molybdenum occurs locally thorough the zone with higher values occurring outside of

the main copper-gold mineralization. The copper-gold mineralization has so far been traced for 650 metres in an east-west direction and remains open to the west.
The main potassic alteration related mineralization at Hobbes outcrops across an area of 250 by 400 metres and plunges to the west in what appears to be a lopolith geometry. Fresher and presumably later granite and granodiorite are known from the north side of Hobbes on surface and in drill core.

Strong copper, gold and molybdenum geochemistry at Hobbes occurs across a 1.5 by 1.5 kilometre area centred on the top of the hill south of Hobbes (Hobbes Knob), which appears to form a carapace over the main mineralization. Strong copper in silt anomalies on the south and east side of the hill have yet to be explained despite extensive prospecting. The lack of auriferous base metal veins and high zinc geochemistry such that occur at FM, along with the strong molybdenum in soils and strongly developed potassic alteration, indicate that Hobbes may be deeper in the system and more proximal to a large potentially mineralized porphyry system.

The FM Zone is a two by two kilometre strongly sericite-pyrite altered porphyritic, diorite porphyry which is surrounded by similarly altered sediments. The intrusive appears to be more homogenous than that at Hobbes and also contains large zones of intrusive breccia. The area is strongly anomalous in copper, gold and zinc. Auriferous base metal veins have been noted in the north side of the zone within the intrusive, and on the east side in the host sediments. Values in these veins included 7.3g/t gold and 0.9% copper (Johnston, 2008). A number of vertically oriented pebble dykes occur within the intrusive also on the north side of the zone.

Local zones of silicification have returned the best mineralization at FM, with grabs of 0.92% copper from the 2Bob Showing and 65 metres averaging 0.13% copper and 0.23g/t gold from the FM showing. Local magnetic highs have the highest gold values from drilling; 78.0 metres of 0.26% copper and 0.2g/t gold from ZY11-18, adjacent to the FM Showing. Potassic alteration is rare at FM and appears to have overprinted by the strong phyllic alteration there. The high zinc, lead and antimony geochemistry and the presence of the auriferous base metal veins and pebble dykes indicate the FM Zone may be above the zone of mineralization.

The RD Zone is located above Red Canyon Creek two kilometres southwest of the FM Zone drilling. It is located on the southern edge of the 12.5mV chargeability centred on a 40mV chargeability high that is coincident with a resistivity low embayment, in an area of anomalous copper, gold, silver, arsenic, zinc and antimony. Drilling encountered phyllic altered intrusives cutting sandstones, shales and tuffs, with local base metal veins. The RD Showings, a number of auriferous base metal veins, up to one metre wide and over 100 metres in length which have assayed up to 17.6g/t gold and 568 g/t silver (Johnston, 2008), are located one to two kilometres to the west. Similar, narrow veins were encountered in one of the RD drill holes; ZY12-30 returned two mineralized intervals; 3.0 metres of 0.22g/t gold, 47.9g/t silver, 0.19% copper from 177.0-180.0 metres and 3.0 metres of 0.99g/t gold, 72.8g/t silver and 0.91% copper from 231.0-234.0 metres (Laird, 2012).

Aside from the Hobbes and FM areas, the mapping and prospecting work to date has been of a reconnaissance nature. Various zones of sericite-pyrite, biotite and quartz (silicification) alteration have been noted in other areas, but have received little or no followup. Of special interest is the large area of silicification west of Hobbes and locations between Hobbes and FM, where there are also large areas with sericite and pyrite (phyllic) alteration. Locations of strong biotite alteration include an area two kilometres east of FM over a strong magnetic high.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

The next phase of exploration on the Zymo property should start with infilling the gaps in the soil sampling and ground geophysics coverage between the Hobbes and FM Zones and extending the existing coverage to the south from each of these zones to complete coverage of the 12.5mV chargeability anomaly. Line spacing should continue, as with the previous work, at 200 metres. The surveys should also be extended to the east from the FM Zone, though an initial line spacing of 400 metres should be sufficient.

Mapping should be conducted across these areas as well, with detailed work carried out in the Hobbes area, to better understand the geology there. Detailed prospecting should be directed at the discrete magnetic highs and areas of chargeability anomalies. A portable XRF would be useful for clay analysis to locate areas of higher temperature alteration and proximity to mineralization, and location within the porphyry environment.

An assessment of the geophysics of the Hobbes area should be undertaken in order to better direct future drilling there.

Follow up drilling should target the best of the newly prospected magnetic features and whatever the IP, prospecting, and geochemistry reveal. As for the known zones of mineralization, drilling at Hobbes should be guided by new concepts from the mapping and reinterpretation of the geophysics, and there are chargeability anomalies at FM that have yet to be tested. Deeper drilling should be conducted at RD to follow up on the strong alteration encountered in the 2012 holes. A programme of C$1.51 million is proposed, which includes both the aforementioned surface work and 3000 metres of drilling.

A current Mine Permit, #MX-1-761, and Free Use Permit MX-1-176: 2018-2024, are held for the Zymo Property, which is valid until March 21, 2024. It allows for the construction of 30 drill sites and 381m^3 of timber cutting.

Table 8: Proposed Expenditure for 2019 Exploration at Zymo

Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
Surface Work			
Snr geologist	60 days	$800/day	48000
Jnr geologist	50 days	$520/day	26000
Cook/1st aider	50 days	$580/day	29000
Field Technicians	10 x 50 days	$450/day	225000
Helicopter	50 x 3hrs/day	$1200/hr	180000
IP	47 km	$3100 day	146000
Samples	820 samples	$25/sample	22500
Communications	50 days	$20/day	1000
Repeater rental			1000
Accommodations	50 days	$450/day	22500
Chainsaws - rentals	20 days	$50/day	1000
Trucks - rentals	2 x 55 days	$80/day	8800
Fuel			20000
Food			1000
Consumables			15000
Report, supervision			7000
Contingency			16200
Surface Work Subtotal			**770000**
Drilling			
Drill	3000m	$120/m	360000
Helicopter	33 days x 5hrs	$1200/hr	198000
Snr geologist	45 days	$800/day	36000
Field Technicians	5 x 33 days	$450/day	44500
Samples	1000 samples	$25/sample	25000
Trucks - rentals	33 days	$80/day	2700
Fuel			30000
food			9000
Communications	33 days	$20/day	750
Repeater rental			750
Accommodations	33 days	$450/day	14850
Chainsaws - rentals	30 days	$50/day	1500
Consumables			10000
Contingency			6950
Dill Subtotal			**740000**
Total; Surface Work and Drilling			**1510000**

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20. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert J. (Bob) Johnston, do hereby certify that;

1.) I am a Consulting Geologist with office at 110-325 Howe St. Vancouver BC, V6H 2M4

2.) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a degree of B.Sc. (Advanced) in Geological Sciences in 1982.

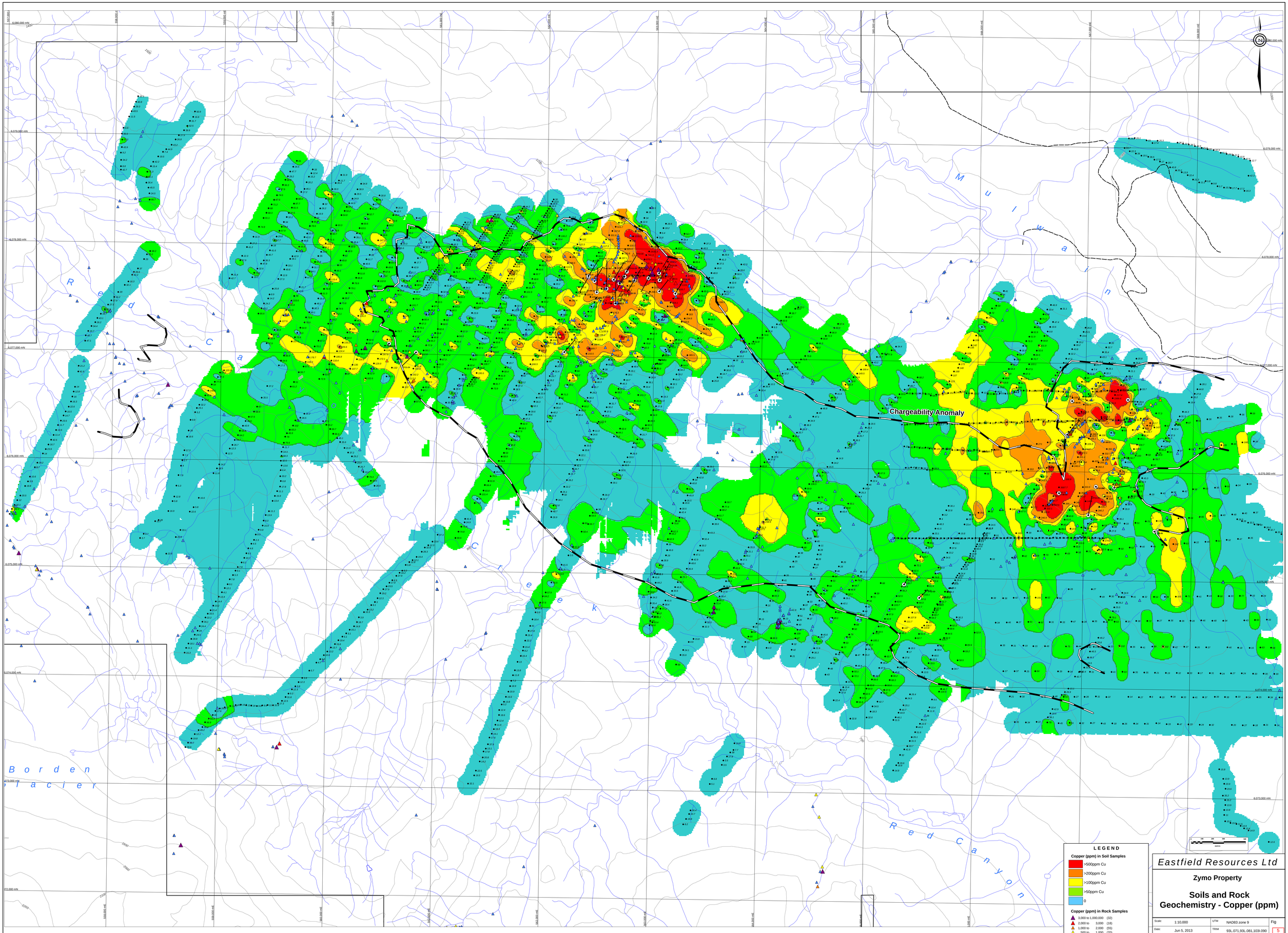
3.) I am a member in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia, number 19253.

4.) I have practiced my profession since graduation in British Columbia, Yukon, Nunavut, Cyprus, Belize, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

5.) I participated in and supervised the exploration programmes at the Zymo Property from 2007 - 2010 and was present for the start of the 2011 progamme. I last visited and inspected the Zymo core in 2016.

Signed this __ day of _____

_____


Chargeability Anomaly
Reed Canyon
Muiwain
Borden Glacier
Reed Canyon
Creek
LEGEND
Copper (ppm) in Soil Samples
>500ppm Cu
>200ppm Cu
>100ppm Cu
>50ppm Cu
0
Copper (ppm) in Rock Samples
3,000 to 1,000,000 (32)
2,000 to 3,000 (18)
1,000 to 2,000 (55)
500 to 1,000 (70)
0 to 500 (665)
Eastfield Resources Ltd
Zymo Property
Soils and Rock
Geochemistry - Copper (ppm)
Scale: 1:10,000
Date: Jun 5, 2013
By: MJD
UTM NAD83 zone 9
TRIM 93L.071,93L.081,103I.090
NTS 93L/13, 103I/6
Fig 5

Chargeability Anomaly

Red Canyon

Red Canyon Creek

Muiwain

Borden Glacier

Trench

LEGEND

Gold (ppb) in Soil Samples

- >50ppb Au
- >20ppb Au
- >15ppb Au
- <15ppb Au

Gold (g/t) in Rock Samples

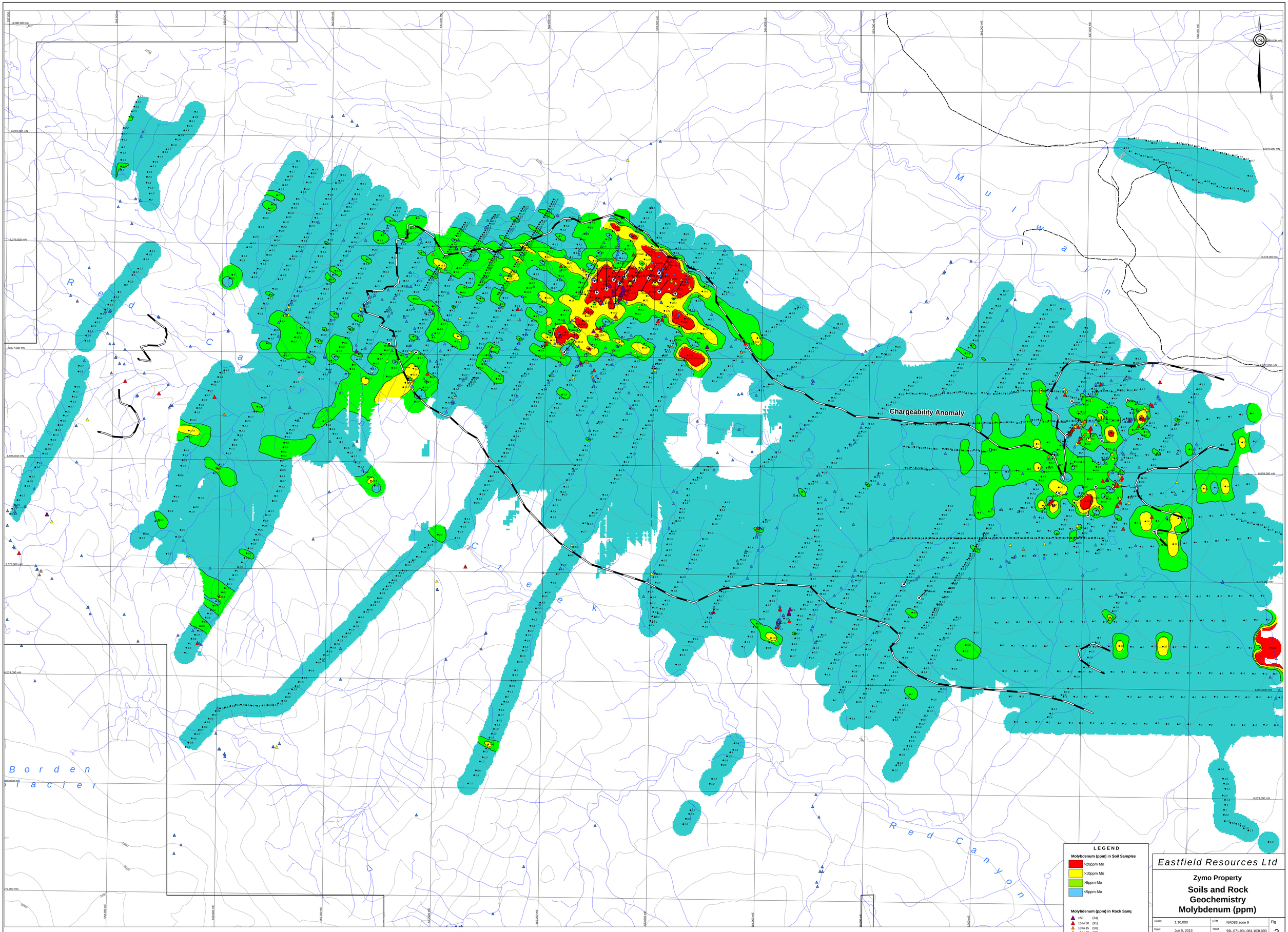
- >0.5 (29)
- 0.3 to 0.5 (15)
- 0.1 to 0.3 (73)
- 0.05 to 0.1 (77)
- 0 to 0.05 (646)

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Zymo Property

Soils and Rock Geochemistry - Gold (ppb)

Scale:	1:10,000	UTM	NAD83 zone 9	Fig
Date:	Jun 4, 2013	TRIM	93L.071,93L.081,103I.090	2
By:	MJD	NTS	93L/13, 103I/6	



Eastfield Resources Ltd

Zymo Property

Soils and Rock Geochemistry Molybdenum (ppm)

Scale:	1:10,000	UTM	NAD83 zone 9	Fig 3
Date:	Jun 5, 2013	TRIM	93L.071,93L.081,103I.090	
By:	MJD	NTS	93L/13, 103I/6	

Chargeability Anomaly

Red Canyon

Red Canyon

Creek

Muiwalin

Borden Glacier

LEGEND

Arsenic (ppm) in Soil Samples

- >200ppm As
- >100ppm As
- >50ppm As
- <.50ppm As

Arsenic (ppm) in Rock Samples

- >500 (34)
- 100 to 500 (57)
- 50 to 100 (44)
- 25 to 50 (91)
- 0 to 25 (614)

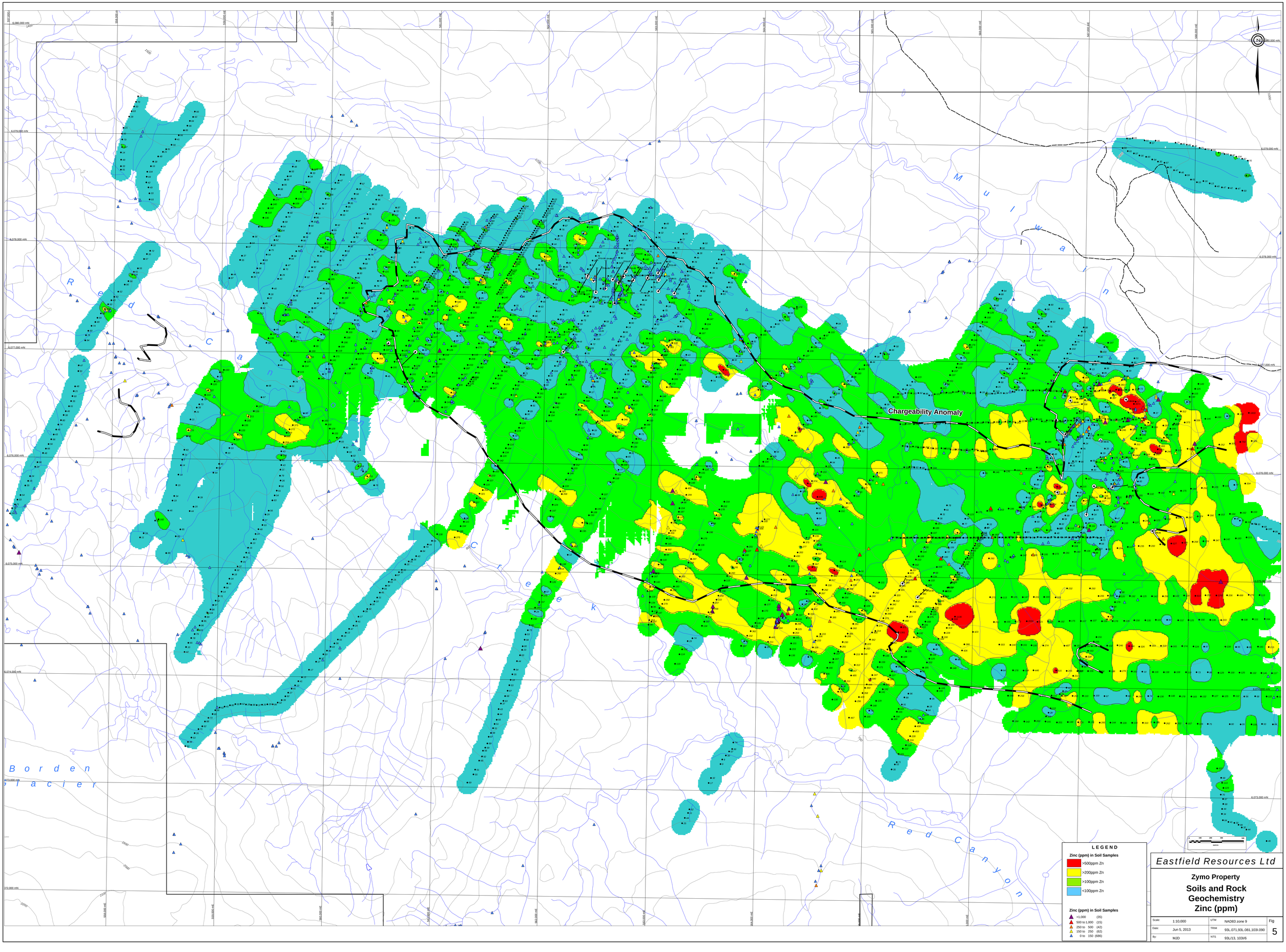
Eastfield Resources Ltd

Zymo Property

Soils and Rock Geochemistry Arsenic (ppm)

Scale:	1:10,000	UTM	NAD83 zone 9
Date:	Jun 5, 2013	TRIM	93L.071,93L.081,103I.090
By:	MJD	NTS	93L/13, 103I/6

Fig 4



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Zymo Property

Soils and Rock Geochemistry Zinc (ppm)

Scale:	1:10,000	UTM	NAD83 zone 9	Fig
Date:	Jun 5, 2013	TRIM	93L.071,93L.081,103I.090	5
By:	MJD	NTS	93L/13, 103I/6	