NI 43-101 Technical Report

ON THE

Iron Lake Project

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS: 092P096
Latitude 51^0 57' N, Longitude 120^0 54' W
UTM 645500E, 5757000N (NAD 83Zn10)

On Behalf Of

GK Resources Ltd

Suite 800 – 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3T5

by

B. L. Laird P.Geo.

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Suite 110 – 325 Howe Street
Vancouver BC
V6C 1Z7

July 18, 2018

Date and Signature Page

The "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Iron Lake Property, Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia" was prepared for GK Resources Ltd. by B.L. Laird P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of July 2018.

B. L. Laird P.Geo.

Certificates of Author

I, Bruce Lawrence Laird, do hereby certify that;

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

I am a graduate of University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science, 1984, in Geology.

I am a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 21581.

I have practised my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America. I have worked extensively in central British Columbia exploring for massive sulfide base and precious metals and copper (gold, molybdenum) porphyry mineralization. Exploration techniques that I have utilized include geological mapping, geochemical surveying and geophysical surveying (both ground based and airborne). I have worked at various times both as an employee of major and junior mining companies and as a consultant. Companies that I have been employed by include BHP Minerals and Rio Algom Exploration. I have extensive experience in the British Columbia exploration permitting process.

I supervised work on the Iron Lake Project in July of 2013. A current site visit was performed on July 11, 2018.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” as set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a “qualified person”. I have authored the technical report titled **NI 43-101 Technical Report On the Iron Lake Project, Clinton Mining Division BC**, dated July 18th, 2018.

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

At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report I was independent of the property optionor (Eastfield Resources Ltd.) and independent of the property optionee (GK Resources Ltd.) as defined under NI 43-101 guidelines and section 1.5 of those guidelines.

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

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

Dated this 18st day of July, 2018.

B.L. Laird P. Geo.

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1: Summary

The Iron Lake Project, located in south central British Columbia, comprised of 21 mineral claims, is a regionally distinct copper, cobalt, gold and platinum group elements project encompassing an area of 8,035 hectares (19,855 acres) 45 kilometres northeast of the City of 100 Mile House, BC.

GK Resources Ltd has proposed an option agreement with Eastfield Resources Ltd to earn a 60% interest in the Iron Lake Property. To earn the 60% interest GK is required to complete $3,000,000 in exploration, pay $400,000 in cash and $250,000 in cash/share equivalents over a 5 year term. A minimum $100,000 program is required in the first year.

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

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

In 2000 mineralized olivine pyroxenite rubble was discovered while prospecting a 1989 soil site which had returned a value of 392 ppb Pd (Buskas, 1989). In 2001, prospecting initiatives had located mineralized float returning 0.59% Cu, 0.53g/t Au, 0.31g/t Pd+Pt and 377 ppm Ni (Morton, 2001). The bedrock source has not yet been identified.

In 2004 a helicopter borne airborne survey was completed over much of the claim group and a number of conductors identified some of which were further detailed by a 2006 UTEM ground survey. Targets from both surveys were drill tested in 2005 and 2006 with two 1.4 metre intervals (holes 05-I-02 and 05-I-03) (Morton 2006) and one 2.3 metre interval (hole IL-06-05) (Morton and Carter, 2007) of pyrrhotite dominant massive sulfide being intersected. Base metal values, while low to moderate in grade indicate that the sulfide mix includes copper, nickel and cobalt consistent with a magmatic sulfide model. Drill intercepts may not be indicative of true thickness.

Table 1: Significant Massive Sulfide Drill Results

Hole	From (metres)	Interval (metres)	Cu (%)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	Fe (%)	Mg (%)
05-I-02	75.2	1.4	0.66	299	1349	23	47.5	0.05
05-I-03*	32.9	17	0.34	362	270	24	23.7	1.1
Including	47.8	1.4	0.95	927	836	5	55.7	0.1

Hole	From (metres)	Interval (metres)	Cu (%)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	Fe (%)	Mg (%)
IL-06-05	73.5	2.3	0.54	170	366	13	0.3	0.8
IL-06-06	136.2	2.1	1.4	125	246	24	9.3	0

*** interval contains 60% discrete massive sulfide sections interspersed with pyroxenite**

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

In 2016 claims were added on the southeastern side of the property to capture an area of arsenical gold mineralization associated with megacrystic feldspar porphyry intruding Jurassic age mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Soil values in this area reach 12 grams per tonne gold and select rock samples reach 74.9 grams per tonne gold. In 2016 ten kilometres of flagged geochemical grid line was established and soil sampled. Results included up to 31.22 g/t gold in rock (grab sample from historical Cate Showing) and up to 1.21 g/t gold with 5,013 ppm arsenic in soil (Johnston, 2017).

2: Introduction

The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo. has been commissioned by GK Resources Ltd., to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Iron Lake Project located in south central British Columbia. The author is a “Qualified Person”, as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author is independent, of both the Optioner, Eastfield Resources Ltd. and the Optionee, GK Resources Ltd.

B.L. Laird has conducted field work (mapping, prospecting sampling) at the Iron Lake Project, most recently on July 28, 2013 and conducted a site visit of the project area on July 11, 2018. The Author has been involved in the porphyry copper and massive sulfide exploration field work in British Columbia, the United States, the Caribbean and Central America since 1984. Information sources for this report draw on reports written by Eastfield Resources and by assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

B.L. Laird is responsible for all sections of this report.

3: Reliance on Other Experts

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

0 100 200
kilometres

GK Resources Ltd

Iron Lake

CLINTON M.D., B.C.

Location Map

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

4: Property Description and Location

The Iron Lake property, covering some 8,035 hectares, is located in the Clinton Mining Division of southern British Columbia (Drawing 1). The property is situated 45 kilometres northeast of the City of 100 Mile House at latitude 51^0 57'N longitude 120^0 54'W (UTM 645500E 575700N NAD83 Zone 10). The Iron Lake property is comprised of 21 mineral claims owned 100% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. subject to a 1.5% NSR (reducible to 0.5%). Claims are shown on Drawing 2 and listed in Table 3.

To earn the 60% interest, GK is required to complete $3,000,000 in exploration, pay $400,000 in cash and $250,000 in cash/share equivalents over a 5 year term. A minimum $100,000 program is required in the first year. The terms of the option agreement with cash payments, share payments and work commitments are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Option Agreement Terms

Term	Cash	Shares*	Work Commitment
Upon Signing	$20,000		
1st Anniversary	$30,000		$100,000
2nd Anniversary	$50,000	$25,000	$300,000
3rd Anniversary	$75,000	$50,000	$600,000
4th Anniversary	$100,000	$75,000	$1,000,000
5th Anniversary	$125,000	$100,000	$1,000,000

*Shares will be evaluated at the average closing price of the shares for ten business days immediately preceding the anniversary date.

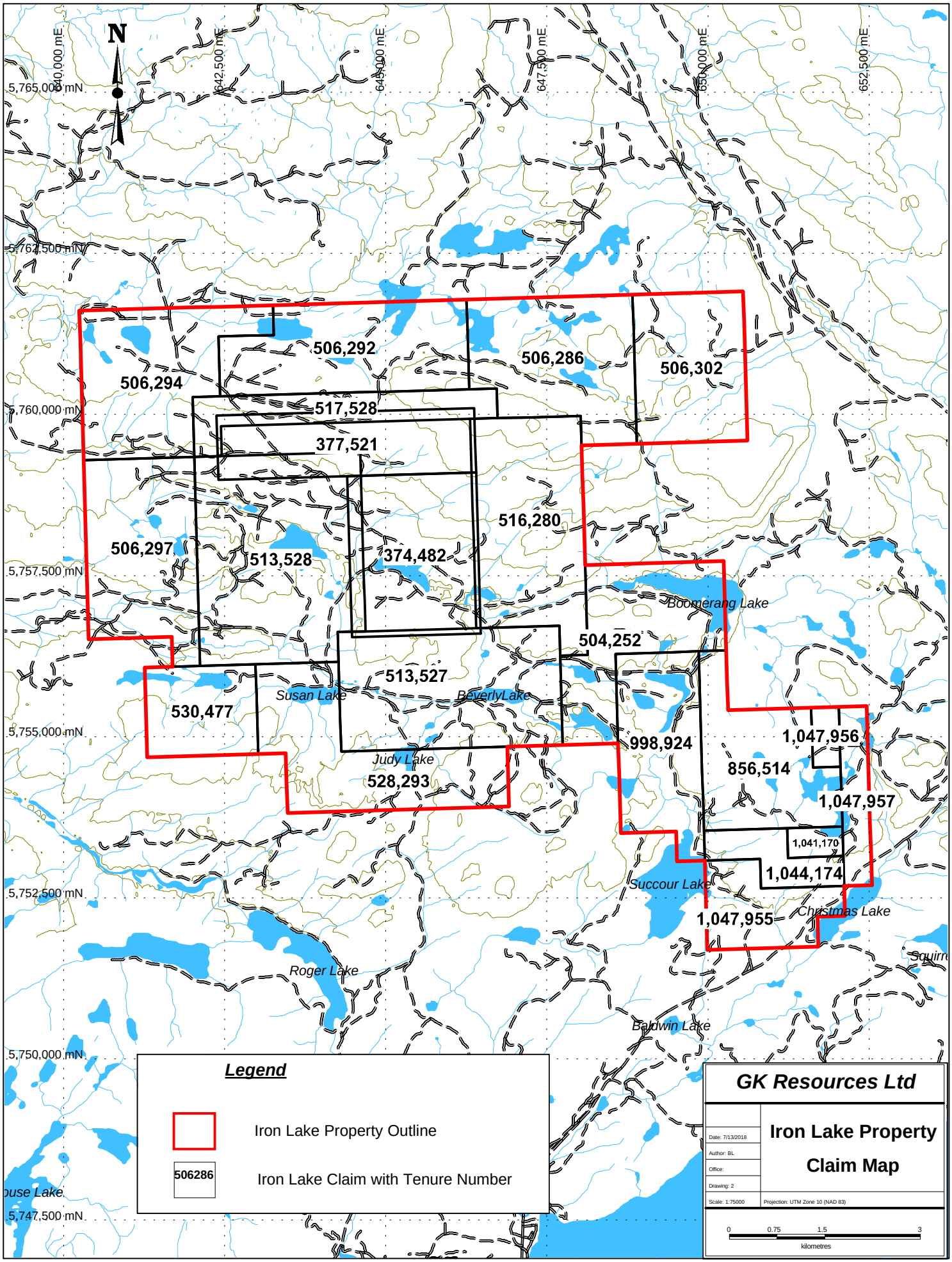
Table 3: Iron Lake Tenure Status

Tenure #	Name	Expiry	Area (ha)	Owner
506294	Norilsk 8	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
506292	Norilsk 7	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
506286	Norilsk 1	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
506302	Norilsk 10	2020/Dec/30	398	Eastfield
504252	Iron	2020/Dec/30	418	Eastfield
513527	-	2021/Dec/30	637	Eastfield
513528	-	2021/Dec/30	819	Eastfield
506297	Norilsk 9	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
516280	-	2020/Dec/30	578	Eastfield
374482	Iron Lake 1	2021/Dec/30	500	Eastfield
377521	Norilsk 5	2020/Dec/30	400	Eastfield
517528	Northstrip	2020/Dec/30	239	Eastfield
528293	Susan Lake	2020/Dec/30	498	Eastfield
530477	East Suzan	2020/Dec/30	239	Eastfield
856514	Senicar	2020/Dec/30	399	Eastfield

Tenure #	Name	Expiry	Area (ha)	Owner
998924	Sucitin	2020/Dec/30	379	Eastfield
1041170	Goodasgold	2020/Dec/30	40	Eastfield
1044174	Gold Lake	2020/Dec/30	120	Eastfield
1047955	Cangold	2020/Dec/30	219	Eastfield
1047956	Bingo	2020/Dec/30	40	Eastfield
1047957	Eastside	2020/Dec/30	120	Eastfield

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

Several exploration permits have been issued to Eastfield over a number of years without difficulty allowing Eastfield to conduct a wide range of activities including geophysical surveys, trenching, road construction and diamond drilling. The most recent permit was issued on April 17, 2015, is valid until December 18, 2018, and may be extended an additional two years.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Boomerang Lake
Succour Lake
Christmas Lake
Roger Lake
Baldwin Lake
Legend
Iron Lake Property Outline
506286
Iron Lake Claim with Tenure Number
GK Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Property
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Office:
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0.75
1.5
3
kilometres

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

The Iron Lake property is accessible by paved roads to the settlement of Eagle Creek, then a further 8 kilometres along the all weather Hendrix Lake Road provide access to the southern boundary of the property. Recent logging and previously permitted exploration trails generally provide good access to much of the property area. The climatic statistics for the area indicate annual temperatures ranging from -30°C to +30°C with 100 to 150 centimetres of precipitation as both snow and rain.

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

This region consists of generally broad valleys and gently rolling hills. The elevations in this area range from 3000 feet (915 meters) to 4500 feet (1370 meters) above sea level.

The claims occupy a moist vegetative zone dominated by various coniferous (pine-spruce-fir) and deciduous (birch-poplar) trees combined with variable undergrowth of brush. A significant portion of the Iron Lake property and adjacent lands have recently been clearcut logged in response to a bark beetle epidemic. This logging has been beneficial to the project in terms of improved access and occasionally new bedrock exposure.

6: History

The first documented exploration in the area of the prospect occurred in the early 1970's when Pickands Mather and Company, an American based iron ore company (now Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.), conducted exploration for porphyry copper. The area of the Iron Lake Prospect was targeted because of a 1968 government airborne survey which indicated a very strong airborne magnetic feature. An initial geochemical survey outlined some modest copper anomalies and a six-hole diamond drill program was initiated in 1974. The drill program did not result in significant porphyry copper intercepts being obtained but indicated that the airborne magnetic anomaly was due to heavy accumulations of magnetite. The magnetite was found to occur in mafic to ultramafic rocks (gabbro to olivine pyroxenite) in concentrations high enough to encourage the company to complete a number of Davis Tube iron analyses to evaluate the potential of the property to host a magnetite deposit. The magnetite content was ultimately determined to be too low and the claims were allowed to expire in 1974 (Leonard, 1973).

In 1975 the area was re-staked as the Sheri Claims by geologist/prospector Herb Wahl who had previously managed the Pickands Mather office. Wahl completed additional soil geochemical surveying and minor hand trenching before abandoning the claims (Wahl, 1976).

In the late 1980's Canevex Resources Ltd., controlled by J.W. Morton and G.L. Garratt, staked the area of the current Iron Lake claims. The property was first optioned to a private group and later to a public VSE company, Cepeda Minerals Inc., which completed a program on the claims with an emphasis on gold, particularly around the periphery of the intrusion. Platinum group metals were for the first time included in the analytical suite. This work identified a number of significant palladium and platinum soil and rock anomalies including analysis of 933 ppb platinum from select roadside rubble samples and 392 ppb palladium in soils (Buskas, 1989). Shortly after completing this program Cepeda withdrew from the project and Canevex along with a privately owned company continued exploration and in 1989 completed an induced polarization survey over part of the intrusion. Despite the detection of significant induced polarization anomalies the claims were allowed to expire in 1992.

Eastfield Resources Ltd. acquired the data base for the Iron Lake property and staked the area of the Iron Lake occurrence in February 2000. In October 2000, Eastfield, while investigating soil palladium anomalies from the 1989 soil survey, discovered mineralized olivine-pyroxenite rubble containing significant disseminated bornite and chalcopyrite. Two samples were collected from the rubble field with the first sample grading 0.59% Cu, 0.53g/t Au, 308 ppb Pt + Pd and 0.04% Ni, the second sample 0.56% Cu, 0.54g/t Au, 287 ppb Pt +Pd and 0.04% Ni (Morton, 2001).

In 2001 Eastfield optioned the right to earn a 60% interest in the property to Lysander Minerals Corp who conducted modest surface prospecting programs prior to terminating the option in 2002.

In 2003 Eastfield granted an option to Argent Mining Corp. (later Avion Resource Corp.) to earn an interest in the project. Argent subsequently completed expansions to the 1989 soil grid in 2003 and in 2004 completed 603 line kilometres of helicopter borne geophysical survey including total field magnetics and multi-frequency electromagnetics (DigHem). A large and very strong magnetic anomaly was outlined over an area 5 square kilometres in extent within which 405 conductors were located of which 15 were interpreted to be caused by discrete entities in bedrock (Dewonk, 2004). Airborne Magnects with conductors is shown on Drawing 3.

In 2005 Argent completed four diamond drill holes with two of the holes targeting electromagnetic conductors. A massive sulfide intercept of 1.2 metres was obtained in the hole targeting the first electromagnetic anomaly and an aggregate intercept of 1.4 metres of massive sulfide was obtained (within a 17-metre interval) in the

hole targeting the second electromagnetic anomaly. The massive sulfide intercepts were largely pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite. A 1.4 metre interval starting at 47.8 metres (hole 05-I-03) grades 0.95% copper, 927 ppm nickel and 836ppm cobalt. The fourth hole of the 2005 program targeted an induced polarization response indicated in the 1989 survey. This hole, drilled some distance to the east of the other holes encountered olivine-pyroxenite which is believed to be the important lithology in hosting the platinum group mineralization discovered in rubble in 2000 (Morton, 2006).

In 2006, Argent completed 17 kilometres of ground based UTEM survey. The UTEM survey was completed over a portion of the property to the north and south of the first three 2005 drill holes but did not extend as far east as the fourth hole. The survey was successful in further detailing and extending the lengths of the 2004 airborne anomalies and detecting weaker and deeper conductors missed by the 2004 survey. In May and June 2006 five holes totalling 681 metres were completed in the general area of the 2005 drill holes with the first two holes following up the massive sulfide discovery of 2005. The first of the 2006 holes was lost after the drill string became stuck just as the prospective target zone was reached and the second hole was inadvertently drilled parallel to the strike of the conductor at 90^0 to its design (driller error). Interestingly the second hole never-the-less intersected a narrow zone of massive sulfide (Morton and Carter, 2007).

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

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

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

In 2011 a program of rock sampling and reconnaissance induced polarization and magnetometer surveying was completed over the magmatic sulfide prospective area. The predominant objective of the 2011 geophysical survey was to investigate the contact between the Iron Lake Ultramafic Complex and the Takomkame Batholith. Two new “IP” anomalies with corresponding magnetic anomalies along with several weaker ones were identified (Morton, 2011b).

In 2012 the Hidden_one claims were staked contiguous to the north and west of the Iron Lake claims to cover unexplored areas of the Takomkame Batholith thought to share commonalities with the Woodjam copper gold

project located 40 kilometres to the northwest, currently being explored by Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp. Later in 2012 Calico Resources Corp (formerly Cobre Exploration) withdrew from the project. A program of rock sampling, induced polarization and magnetometer surveying was subsequently completed. A strong and coherent induced polarization anomaly was identified south of the western end of Beverley Lake and a second strong anomaly 1,000 meters further to the north. These anomalies are coincident with an arcuate total field anomaly occurring near the edge of the larger magnetic feature indicated in the 2004 airborne survey (Morton, 2013).

In 2013 further grids were cut and additional rock and soil sampling conducted to fill in and more precisely define anomalies indicated from the 2011 and 2012 geophysical work. IP is shown on Drawing 4.

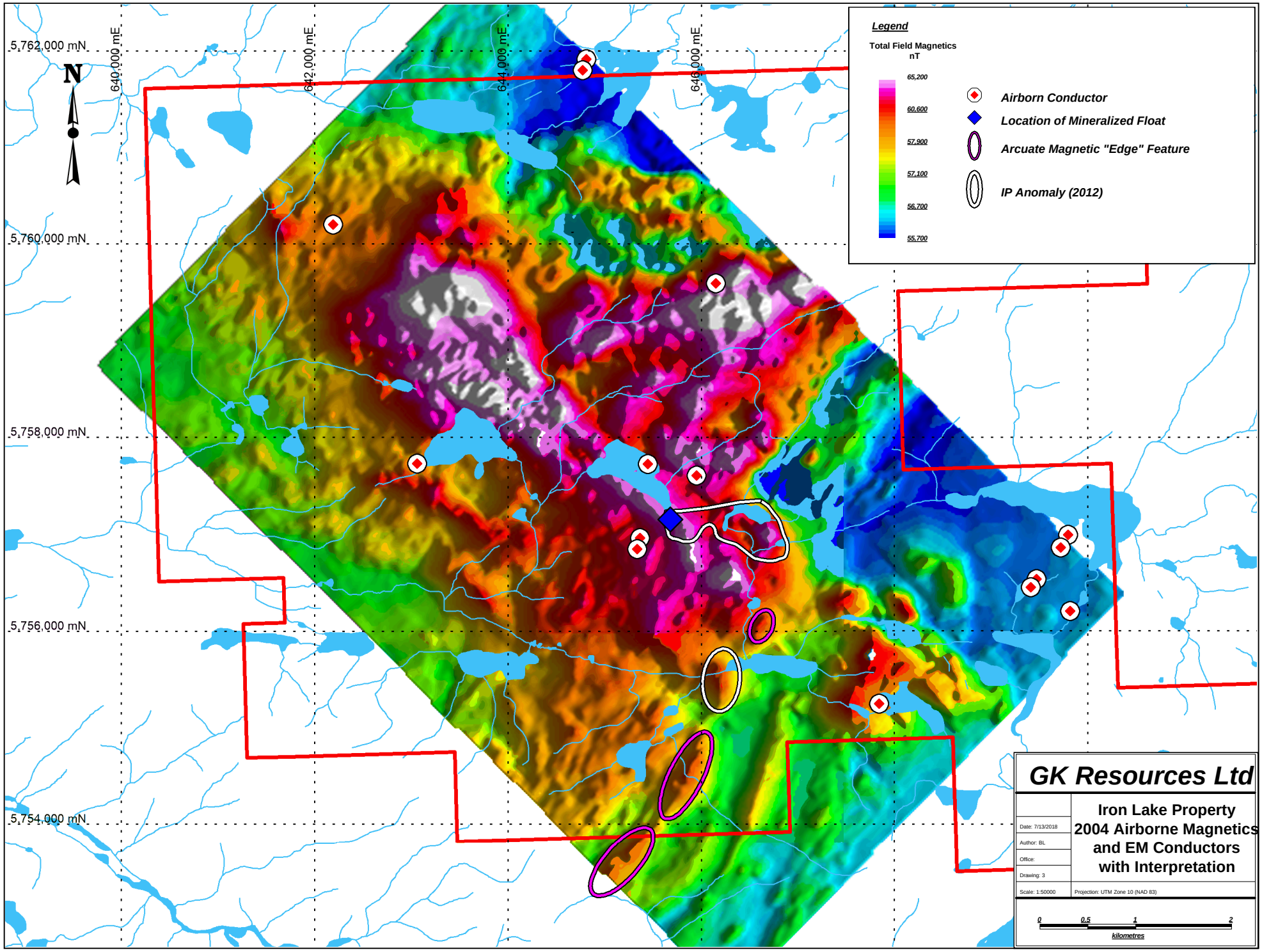
In 2015 new grids were established peripheral to the area of recent exploration on a separate airborne magnetic feature. A previously unknown soil copper anomaly (Cu >200ppm) with possible porphyry copper attributes was discovered (Morton, 2016).

On January 10, 2016 claims were added on the southeast side to capture historical arsenical gold anomalies that became open and which are associated with feldspar porphyry. Soil values in this area include values of 1213ppb Au and a select gold analysis of 74.9 grams per tonne from the 2 centimetre wide historical Cate Showing shear (Johnston, 2017). Soil results are shown on Drawing 5 through Drawing 9.

Table 4 summarizes the results of analysis of eight samples of disseminated mineralization.

Table 4: Disseminated Mineralized Rubble

Date	Cert. #	Sample #	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	Mg%
01-Jun-00	A001668	DICM 10	6,417	571	76	135	377	65	5.2	6.5
21-Jun-00	A001740	05-2000	5,667	540	67	220	395	78	5.7	6.9
07-Nov-0	A004506	03-11-00-08	5,908	535	111	197	377	63	4.8	6.0
04-Sep-01	A102939	I-1	7,170	759	120	189	409	72	5.4	6.2
18-Jul-02	A202114	02-05-10	11,620	1011	127	348	565	90	6.8	8.2
18-Aug-02	A202652	250576	6,257	642	113	167	287	45	4.2	3.9
24-Aug-12	12003982	060687	7,779	739	237	141	540	106	8.4	13.2
12-Sept-12	12003301	1R-10-7-12	6,645	772	159	190	380	65	5.6	7.4
Average			**7,183**	**696**	**126**	**198**	**416**	**73**	**5.8**	**7.3**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Airborn Conductor
Location of Mineralized Float
Arcuate Magnetic "Edge" Feature
IP Anomaly (2012)
GK Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Property
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and EM Conductors
with Interpretation
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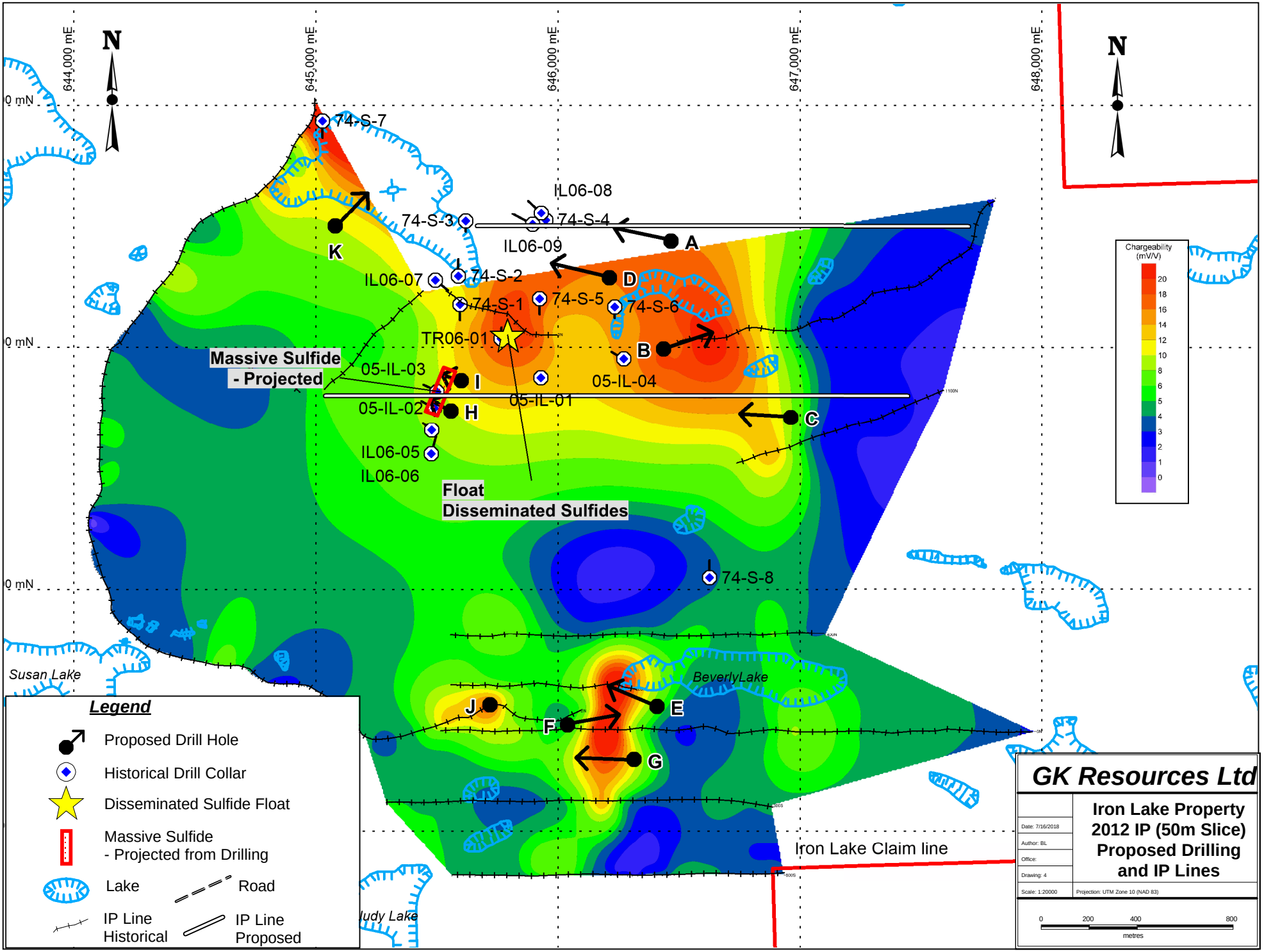
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K
A
IL06-07
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D
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TR06-01
B
Massive Sulfide
- Projected
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H
C
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Float
Disseminated Sulfides
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Susan Lake
BeverlyLake
J
E
F
G
Iron Lake Claim line
Chargeability (mV/V)
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18
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14
12
10
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Massive Sulfide
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Lake
Road
IP Line
Historical
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GK Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Property
2012 IP (50m Slice)
Proposed Drilling
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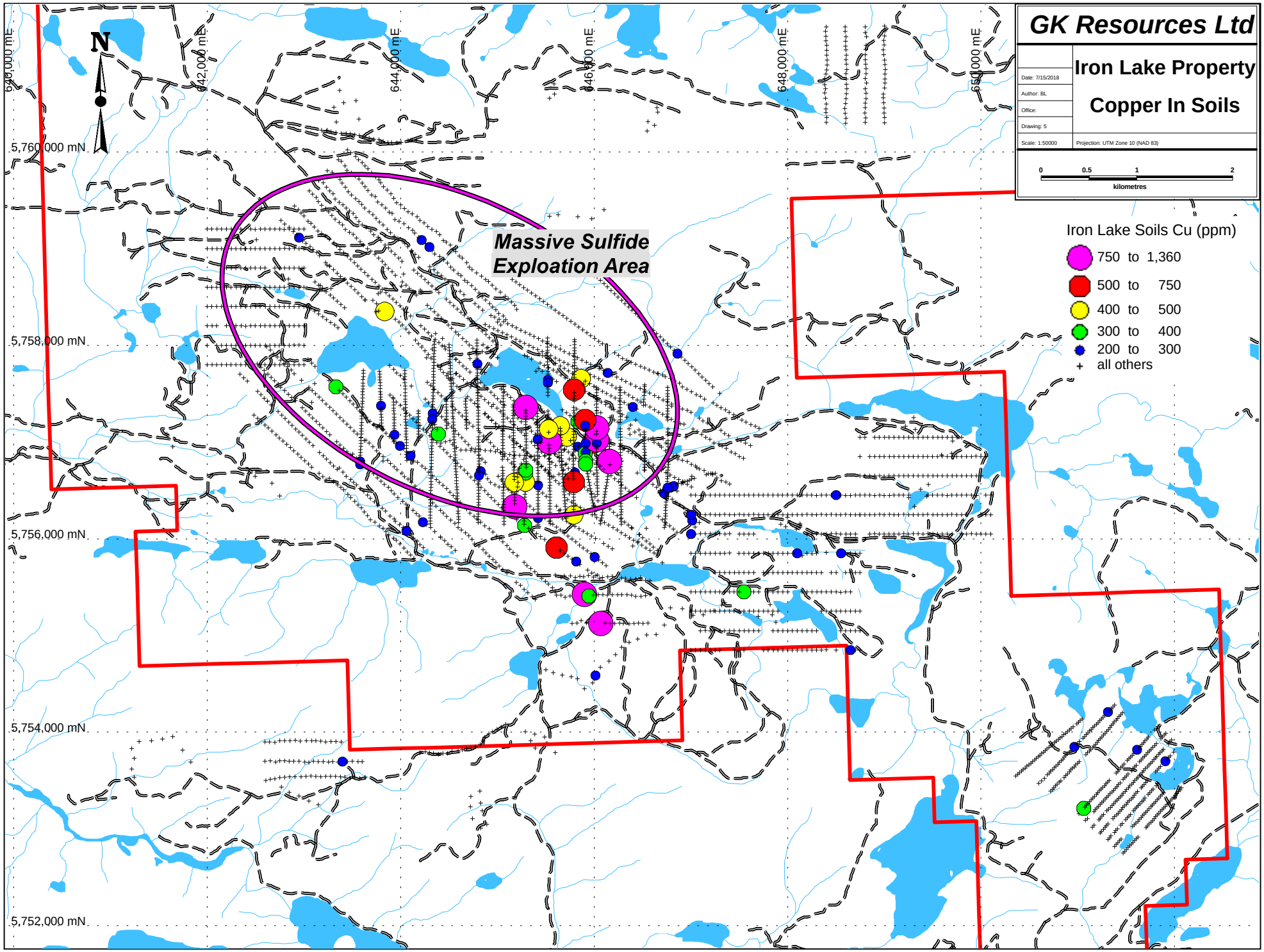
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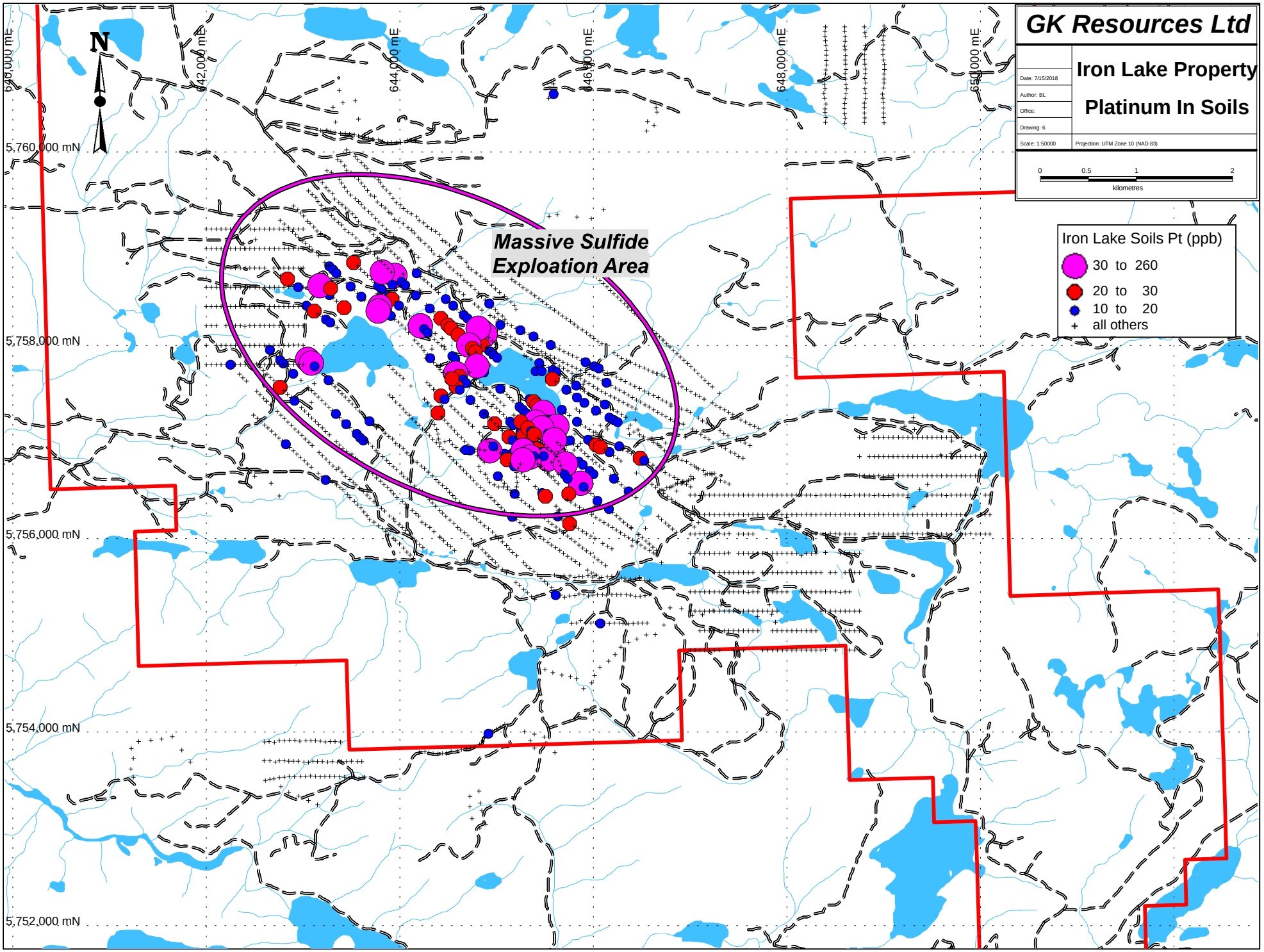
Massive Sulfide
Exploation Area
Iron Lake Soils Cu (ppm)
750 to 1,360
500 to 750
400 to 500
300 to 400
200 to 300
all others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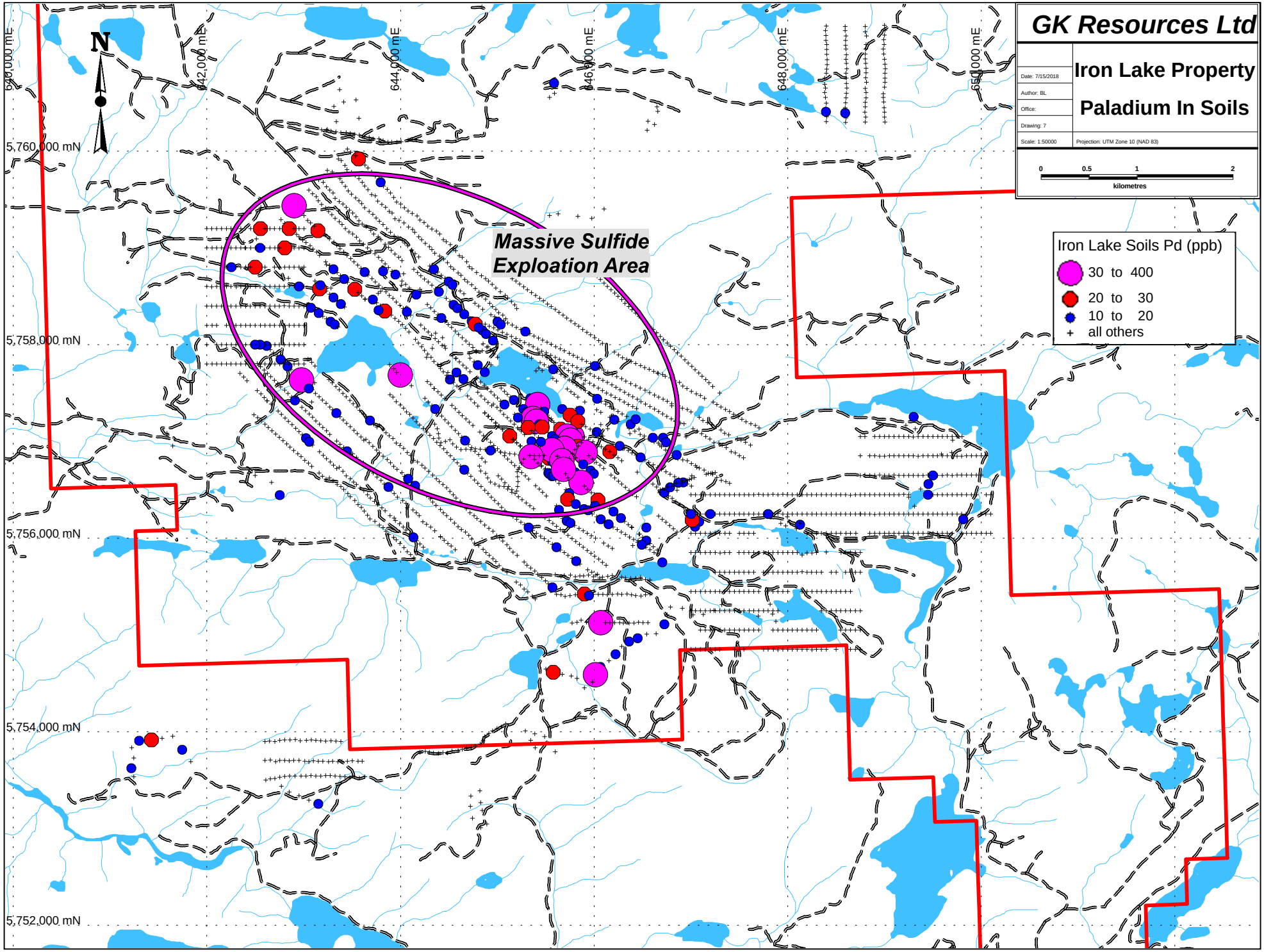
Massive Sulfide
Exploation Area
Iron Lake Soils Pt (ppb)
30 to 260
20 to 30
10 to 20
all others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Iron Lake Property
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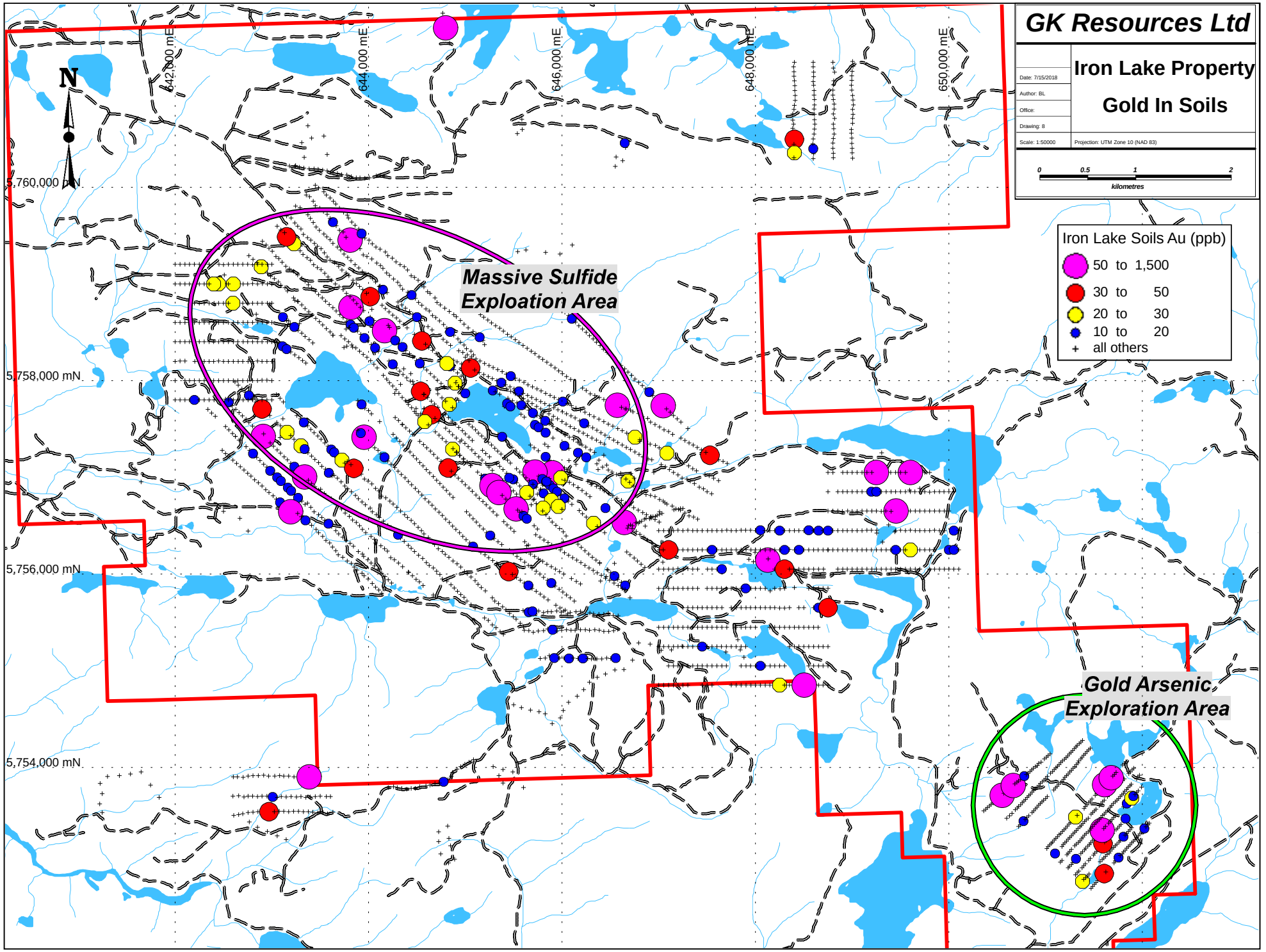
5,760,000 mN
5,758,000 mN
5,756,000 mN
5,754,000 mN
5,752,000 mN
Massive Sulfide
Exploation Area
Iron Lake Soils Pd (ppb)
30 to 400
20 to 30
10 to 20
all others


GK Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Property
Gold In Soils
Date: 7/15/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 8
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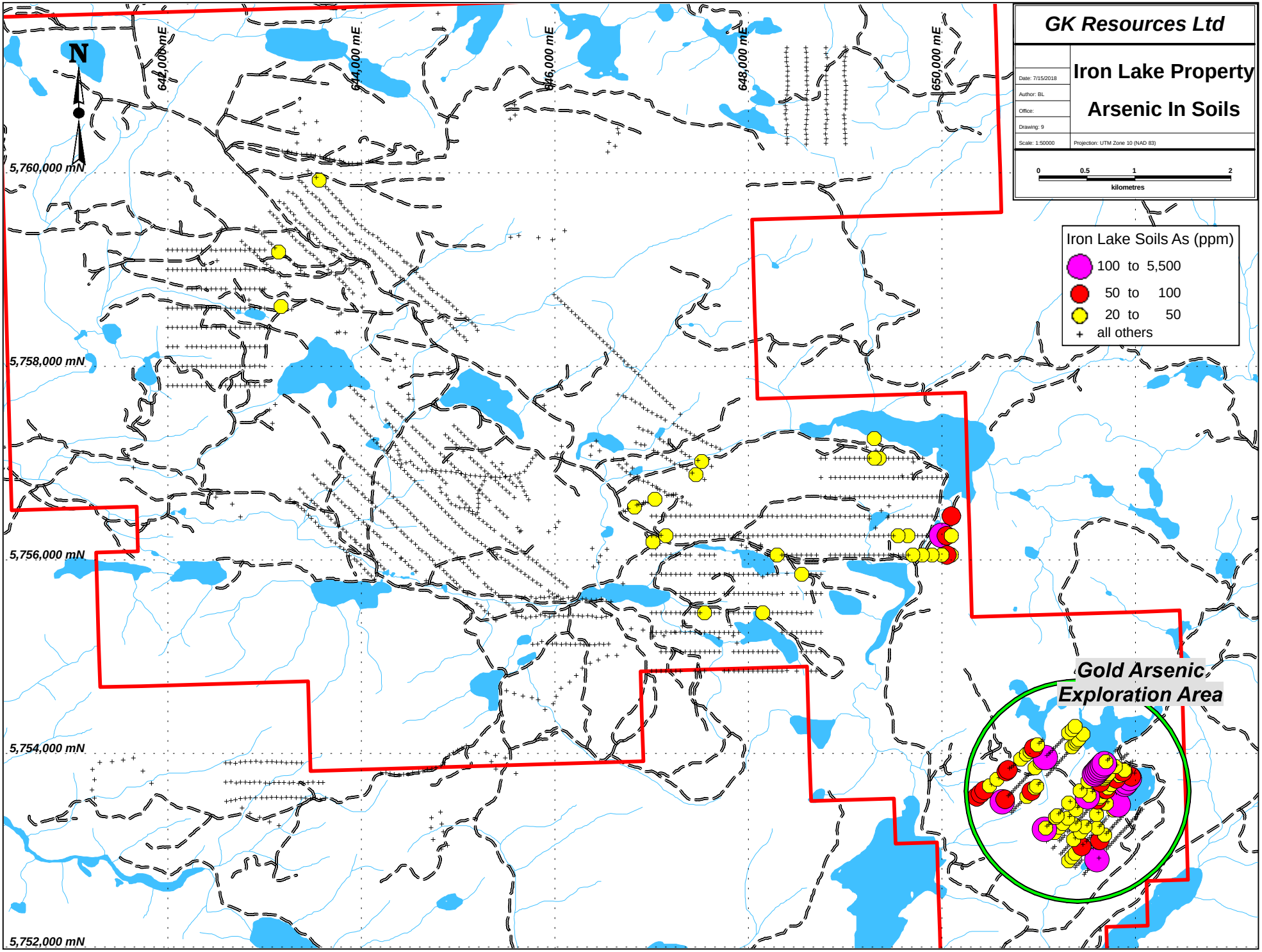
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
0.5
1
2
kilometres
N
642,000 mE
644,000 mE
646,000 mE
648,000 mE
650,000 mE
5,760,000 mN
5,758,000 mN
5,756,000 mN
5,754,000 mN
Massive Sulfide
Exploation Area
Gold Arsenic
Exploration Area
Iron Lake Soils Au (ppb)
50 to 1,500
30 to 50
20 to 30
10 to 20
all others


GK Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Property
Arsenic In Soils
Date: 7/15/2018
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Drawing: 9
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Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
0.5
1
2
kilometres
N
642,000 mE
644,000 mE
646,000 mE
648,000 mE
650,000 mE
5,760,000 mN
5,758,000 mN
5,756,000 mN
5,754,000 mN
5,752,000 mN
Iron Lake Soils As (ppm)
100 to 5,500
50 to 100
20 to 50
all others
Gold Arsenic
Exploration Area

Diamond Drill holes have been completed by Pickands Mather and Company in 1974 and by Argent Mining Corp. in 2005 and 2006. Seventeen holes totalling 1,878 metres have been completed. The 1974 drilling was BQ in diameter while the 2005 and 2006 drilling was NQ. Drill holes are shown on Drawing 10.

Table 5: Drill Hole Locations and Orientations

Hole Name	Azmuth º	Dip º Angle	Length (m)	UTM NAD83Z10 (east)	UTM NAD83Z10 (north)	Elevation (metres)
74-S-1	180	-45	91.3	645596	5757177	1025
74-S-2	360	-50	106.5	645588	5757294	1017
74-S-3	180	-45	60.7	645620	5757520	1003
74-S-4	180	-60	60.7	645950	5757524	1017
74-S-5	180	-45	91.3	645924	5757200	1000
74-S-6	180	-60	91.3	646234	5757167	999
74-S-7	180	-45	99.2	645028	5757936	1003
74-S-8	360	-40	91.3	646625	5756050	982
IL05-01	-	-89	114.9	645929	5756874	1018
IL05-02	298	-62	131.7	645490	5756749	1025
IL05-03	298	-62	133.2	645500	5756817	1025
IL06-04	300	-62	125.0	646272	5756952	1000
IL06-05	309	-60	90.5	645463	5756642	1010
IL06-06	15	-60	151.5	645478	5756569	1005
IL06-07	129	-60	145.4	645496	5757278	1032
IL06-08	313	-62	147.8	645930	5757555	1018
IL06-09	298	-50	145.4	645895	5757507	1010

Table 6: Massive Sulfide Drill Intercepts

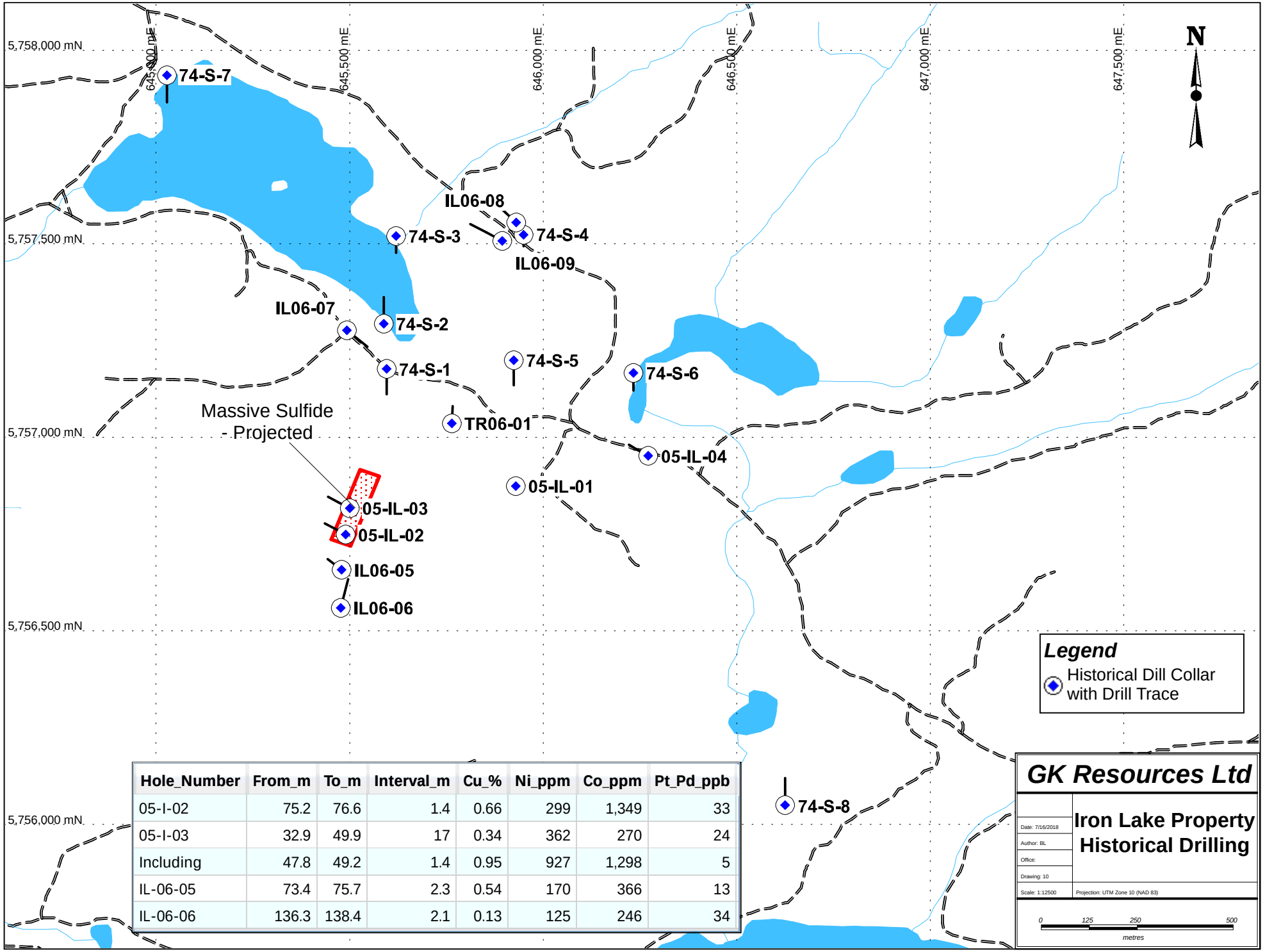
Hole #	Description	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Pd+Pt ppb	Fe %	Mg %
05-I-02	1.4 metres of massive sulfide (75.2-76.6 m).	6,635	299	1,349	33	47.5	0.5
05-I-03	17.0 metres of massive sulfide (32.9- 49.9 m; (60% massive sulfide interspersed with pyroxenite).	3,427	362	270	24	23.7	1.1
Incl.	1.4 metres of massive sulfide (47.8- 49.2 m).	9,525	927	1,298	5	55.7	0.1
06-I-05	2.3 metres of massive sulfide (73.4- 75.7 m).	5,428	170	366	13	31.8	0.8
06-I-06	2.1 metres of massive sulfide (136.2- 138.4 m).	1,363	125	246	34	9.3	0

Drill Intercept Intervals May not be indicative of True Thickness

Table 7: Other Mineralized Drill Intercepts

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

Drill Intercept Intervals May not be indicative of True Thickness



Hole_Number	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Cu_%	Ni_ppm	Co_ppm	Pt_Pd_ppb
05-I-02	75.2	76.6	1.4	0.66	299	1,349	33
05-I-03	32.9	49.9	17	0.34	362	270	24
Including	47.8	49.2	1.4	0.95	927	1,298	5
IL-06-05	73.4	75.7	2.3	0.54	170	366	13
IL-06-06	136.3	138.4	2.1	0.13	125	246	34

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

2013	$52,280
2015	$63,922
2016	$31,000
2017	$64,148
Total	**$211,350**

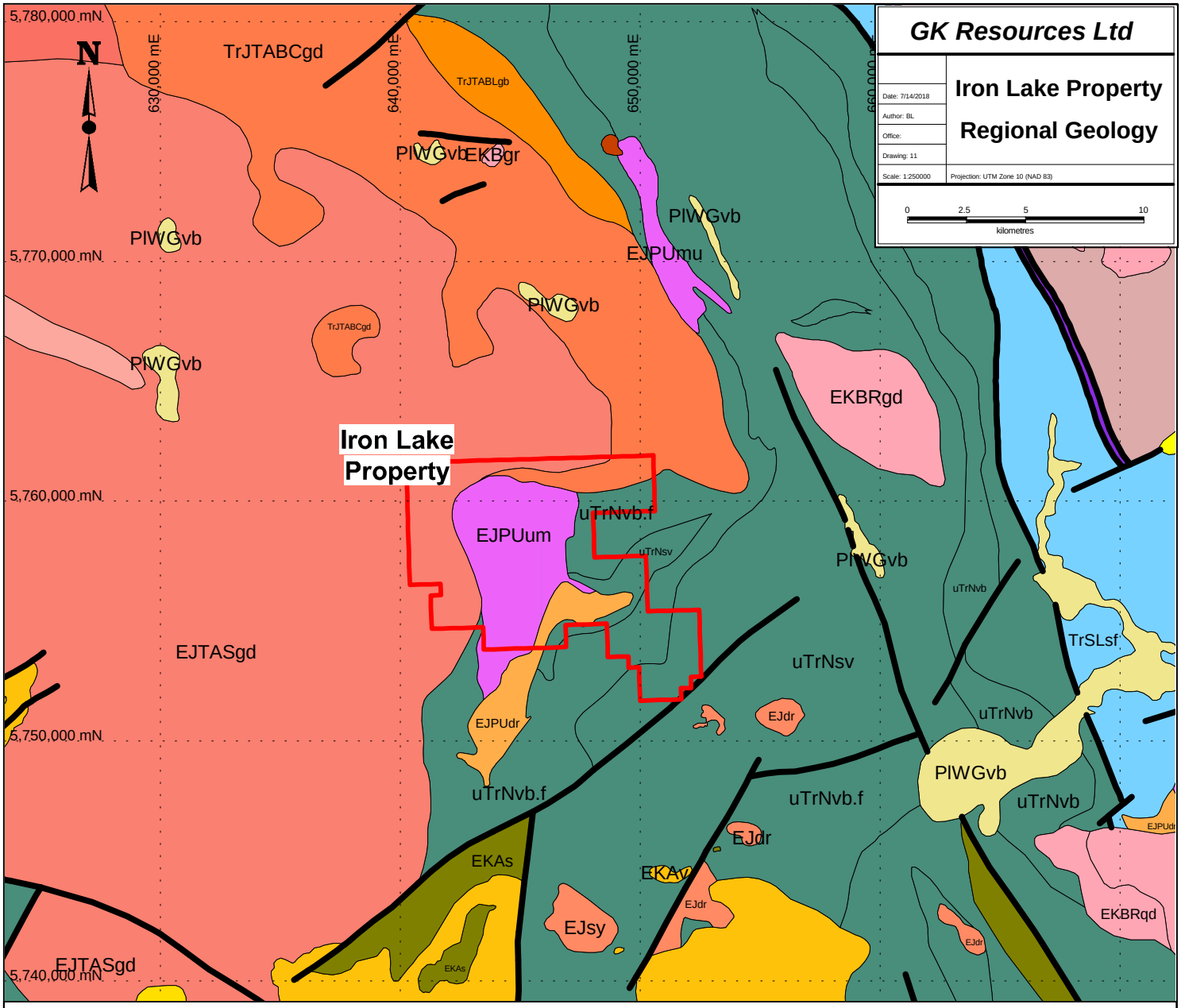
7: Geological Setting

The Iron Lake property is centered on the Iron Lake Complex comprised of ultramafic and mafic plutonic rocks. These rocks intrude the Nicola volcaniclastic succession and are in contact with the Schoolhouse Lake unit of the Takomkane Batholith across poorly exposed but probably intrusive contacts to the north and northwest. The Iron Lake Complex is divided into an ultramafic unit and a mafic unit. Regional geology is shown on Drawing 11.

The ultramafic unit consists mainly of clinopyroxenite and hornblende clinopyroxenite, but also includes olivine clinopyroxenite, wehrlite, hornblendite, gabbro, diorite and intrusion breccia.

The mafic unit consists mainly of medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro to monzogabbro, medium to fine-grained hornblende diorite, microdiorite and albite-hornblende pegmatite including breccias of the same. Melanocratic gabbro from the ultramafic unit of the Iron Lake complex yielded Ar/Ar plateau ages of 187.7 ±1.1 Ma and 186.34 ±0.96 Ma on hornblende and biotite separates, respectively. These Early Jurassic dates are significantly younger than the dates obtained from the Boss Creek and Schoolhouse Lake monzonites (195.0 to 202.0 Ma), indicating that the Iron Lake Complex is younger than the Takomkane Batholith, and has presumably intruded the batholith as well as the Nicola Group.

Near the northwest corner of the ultramafic unit hornblende pyroxenite, hornblende-feldspar pyroxenite, gabbro and diorite have been mapped by the BC Geological Survey as parallel sheets defined partly by modal layering and partly by dikes, giving some evidence of magmatic layering. Property geology is shown on Drawing 12.



Intrusive Rocks

Holocene
- Holocene basaltic volcanic rocks
- Wells Gray - volcanics -post-glacial assemblage

Pleistocene
- Wells Gray volcanics

Miocene - Pleistocene
- Chilcotin Group

Eocene
- Kamloops Group -volcanics
- Kamloops Group -sediments

Lower - Middle Jurassic
- Dragon Mountain succession

Fault

Triassic
- Slocan Group

Upper Triassic
- Nicola Group

Devonian - Permian
- Harper Ranch Group

Carboniferous - Permian
- Fennell assemblage
- Crooked Amphibolite

Upper Paleozoic
- Black Riders -Mafic-Ultramafic Complex

Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic
- Snowshoe Group

Eocene
- Eocene -diorite intrusive rocks

Early Cretaceous
- Bayonne Suite Raft batholith

Early to Late Jurassic
- Ste. Marie Plutonic Suite

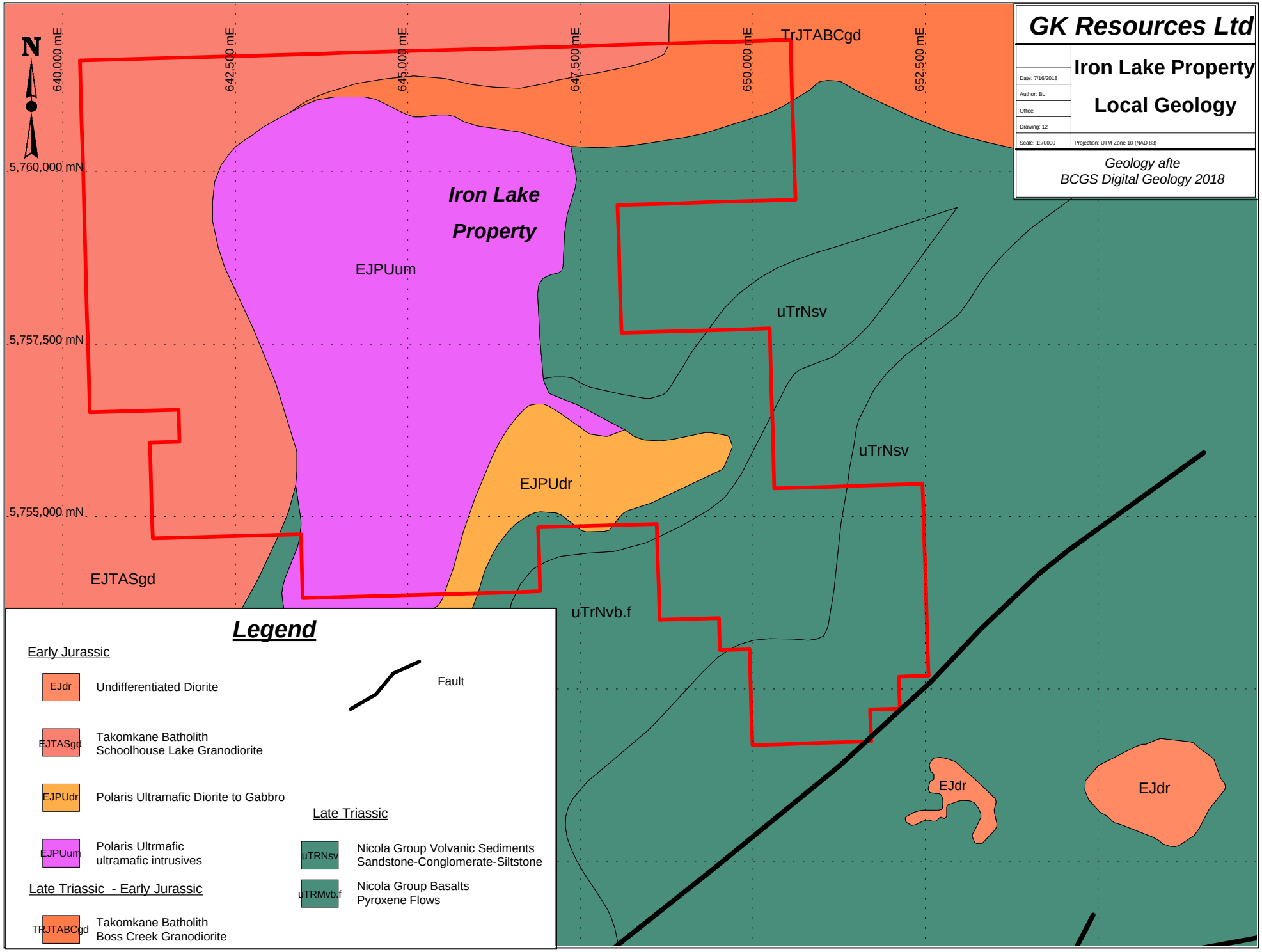
Early Jurassic
- Polaris ultramafic suite
- Early Jurassic -syenite to monzonite
- Polaris ultramafic suite
- Thuya batholith
- Early Jurassic-diorite

- Takomkane batholith -Schoolhouse Lake unit
- Takomkane batholith -quartz-feldspar porphyry
- Takomkane batholith -Woodjam Creek unit

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
- Takomkane batholith -Buster Lake unit
- Takomkane batholith -Boss Creek unit
- Late Triassic to Early Jurassic -dioritic to syenite

Late Triassic
- Copper Mountain Plutonic Suite

Devonian to Carboniferous
- Quesnel Lake Gneiss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652,500 mE
5,760,000 mN
5,757,500 mN
5,755,000 mN
TrJTABCgd
Iron Lake
Property
EJPUum
uTrNsv
uTrNsv
EJPUdr
EJTASgd
uTrNvb.f
EJdr
EJdr
GK Resources Ltd
Iron Lake Property
Local Geology
Date: 7/16/2018
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing: 12
Scale: 1:70000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
Geology afte
BCGS Digital Geology 2018
Legend
Early Jurassic
EJdr
Undifferentiated Diorite
Fault
EJTASgd
Takomkane Batholith
Schoolhouse Lake Granodiorite
EJPUdr
Polaris Ultramafic Diorite to Gabbro
Late Triassic
EJPUum
Polaris Ultrmafic
ultramafic intrusives
uTRNsv
Nicola Group Volvanic Sediments
Sandstone-Conglomerate-Siltstone
Late Triassic - Early Jurassic
uTRMvb.f
Nicola Group Basalts
Pyroxene Flows
TRJTABCgd
Takomkane Batholith
Boss Creek Granodiorite

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

8: Deposit Model:

8.1: Platinum Group Rich Mafic-Ultramafic Hosted Copper-Cobalt-Nickel

In 1987, the "Kevitsa" deposit was discovered in Finland. First Quantum Minerals Ltd. who put the project into production in 2012 and in 2016 sold it to Boliden. Kevitsa is a PGE and gold enriched copper, nickel deposit with proven reserves of 74,400,000 tonnes grading 0.34% copper, 0.21% nickel, 0.10 g/t gold, 0.19 g/t platinum and 0.12 g/t palladium and probable reserves of 62,400,000 tonnes grading 0.34% copper, 0.24% nickel, 0.10 g/t gold, 0.21 g/t platinum and 0.14 g/t palladium (Boliden, 2017). Mineralization is hosted in olivine pyroxenite and is disseminated in style and is considered to be magmatic in origin. Kevitsa shares many attributes with the disseminated mineralized rubble discovered at Iron Lake including the suite of elements (copper, gold, platinum, palladium and nickel) and the host rock to the mineralization which in both cases is olivine pyroxenite. The Kevista deposit is indicative of the quantity of mineralization identified to date at the Iron Lake Property.

8.2 Structurally Controlled Arsenical Gold:

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

9: Exploration

No exploration has been conducted by the issuer GK Resources Ltd. Previous exploration activities are described in Section 6.

10: Drilling

No drilling has been conducted by the issuer, GK Resources Ltd. Previous drilling activities are described in Section 6.

11: Sample Preparation and Analysis

All samples collected in the programs completed at Iron Lake between 1989 and 2016 at were kept in a chain of continuous custody consisting firstly of project personnel and secondly a reputable freight company until delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory conducting the analysis completed all sample preparation without any other party having any part of the sample preparation procedure.

Normal lab procedure for core samples and rock samples was to crush the entire sample and then obtain a sub sample from the larger sample and analyze using ICP/ES MS techniques.

Normal lab procedure for soils was to screen the samples to a minus 80 mesh fraction and to conduct the analysis using the minus 80 mesh fraction.

All analyses for these programs excepting 2009 were completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver; an ISO 9001:2000 certified facility now named Bureau Veritas Minerals. Samples collected in the 2009 program were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratories, located in Kamloops. For the purposes of QA/QC (quality control), external standards were routinely submitted on a ratio of generally one standard per twenty samples during the drill programs of 2005 and 2006. No external standard were submitted with rock or soil samples. The external standards when used were augmented by internal standards and reruns regularly preformed by the labs in question usually with a rerun of the pulp samples completed on a ratio of 1 rerun : 20 samples and a lab standard run on a ratio of 1 standard : 35 samples).

The author is satisfied that the sample preparation, analytical and security procedures adhered to for the Iron Lake Project have been professional and satisfactory and the author is not aware of any irregularities in the data.

12: Data Verification

In the opinion of the author, the programs run by Canevex Resources Ltd., Eastfield Resources Ltd and Argent Mining Corp., which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. External standards were routinely submitted on a ratio of generally one standard per twenty samples during the 2005 and 2006 drill

programs. The external standards were augmented by internal standards and reruns regularly preformed by the laboratories. The author is satisfied and verifies that the quality control procedures adhered to at Iron Lake have been professional and satisfactory and that the data described in this report can be relied upon.

13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

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

14: Mineral Resource Estimates

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

15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

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

16: Mining Methods

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

17: Recovery Methods

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

18: Project Infrastructure

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

19: Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to the Iron Lake Project at this time.

20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

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

of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. A valid multiyear exploration permit (expiring December 18, 2018) exists for the project.

21: Capital Operating Costs

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

22: Economic Analysis

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

23: Adjacent Properties

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

24: Other Relative Data and Information

Not applicable.

25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Starting in the late 1980's Exploration at the Iron Lake project has predominantly focused on magmatic gold and platinum group metal rich copper sulfides associated with ultramafic rocks. The geology of Iron Lake supports this model but also supports other styles of mineralization as a consequence of the project being located at a "geological triple point" where the ultramafic Iron Lake complex intrudes both arc derived intermediate volcanic and related sediments belonging to the Mesozoic aged Quesnel Terrane and the Mesozoic aged Takomkame batholith. Recent exploration beginning in 2011 has focused successfully on developing geophysical targets (induced polarization) targeting massive and disseminated gold and platinum group metal rich copper sulfides (with significant cobalt) hosted in ultramafic rocks. Several drill targets have been defined and permitted. This target area is called "the Magmatic Sulfide Target".

A second target occurs on the extreme southeastern side of the claim group. Here a number of gold-arsenic showings and anomalies have been developed over a distance of 1,500 meters (predominantly in the 1990's). Recently the southern portion of this target came open and was successfully re-staked and added to the Iron Lake property. Soil arsenic values exceeding 500 ppm are common and select rock samples have returned values up to 74.9 g/t gold. Gold mineralization here may be related to pyritic megacrystic porphyry dykes and small stocks that outcrop in this area and which intrude Mesozoic aged Nicola volcanic rocks. A renewed prospecting and geophysical initiative would be a logical next step in the exploration of this target. Access into

this area is via historic logging roads that while in generally good condition, are heavily overgrown and need to be slashed. This target area is called “the Gold Vein Target”.

26: Recommendations and Budgets

Historically two styles of magmatic sulfide mineralization present opportunities for discovery at Iron Lake. The first being disseminated sulfide with economically significant values of copper, gold, platinum and palladium; and the second being massive sulfide with economically significant values in copper, cobalt and nickel. Opportunity exists to follow up to the massive sulfide discovery of 2005 with more drilling and at the same time to complete an initial drill on an undrilled airborne conductor located to the north as well as drill test several discrete and well defined induced polarization anomalies to the east and south (outlined subsequent to 2006).

The objectives of the drilling include testing for sulfide zoning whereby copper, nickel and cobalt sulfides may increase in proportion to massive pyrrhotite along strike and down dip from the initial discovery. Historical records indicate that a narrow massive sulfide intercept in hole 74-S-1, drilled in 1974, approximately 400 metres along strike (north) of the 2005 discovery assayed up to 0.35% cobalt. Other magmatic sulfide targets include an untested airborne conductor located 4,700 metres to the northwest of the 2005 discovery and several discrete induced polarization anomalies outlined in 2011 and 2012 south of the western end of Beverley Lake (approximately 2,000 metres from the 2005 discovery).

Although a number of targets have been adequately developed to proceed to drilling several would benefit from infill induced polarization surveying for further focusing and for this reason, a small component of induced polarization surveying is also recommended.

Table 8: Phase 1 Budget

Induced Polarization (5 Km)		
Field Assistants (Line cutting)	2 for 10 days @ $450 day	$9,000.00
IP Contractor	7 days @ $2100 day	$14,700.00
Field Assistants (IP Crew)	3 for 7 days @ $450	$9,450.00
Room and Board	60 man days @ $110 day	$6,600.00
Trucks	2 for 17 days @ $80 day	$2,720.00
Supervision	1 for 5 days @ 800 day	$4,000.00
Drilling (1,200 m)		
Project Geologist	1 (for 21 days) @$800 day	$16,800.00
Contract Drilling	1,500 meters @$120 meter	$180,000.00
Extra Costs	$20 per meter (1,500 meters)	$30,000.00
Field Assistants	2 (for 21 days)@$450 day	$18,900.00
Room and Board	7 men for 21 days @$110 day	$16,170.00
Truck Costs	3 Vehicles, 21 days @80 day	$5,040.00

Drill Samples	750 (2 m intervals) @ $30 sample	$22,500.00
Excavator Costs	50 hours @160 hour	$8,000.00
Consumables including gasoline		$5,000.00
Supervising Geologist	1 (for 10 days) @800 day	$2,400.00
Reporting	1	$15,000.00
Contingency	@10%	$36,000.00
Total Phase 1		$402,280.00

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