

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

Ominica and Skeena Mining Divisions, British Columbia

NTS. Map No. 103I 15
North Latitude 54.87°
West Longitude -128.63°

Prepared for
Goliath Resources Inc.

Prepared by:
Rein Turna, P.Geo.

Effective Date: August 31, 2017



Figure. No. 1 Prosperity Trend. Polymetallic quartz vein with gold, silver and massive sulphides.



Figure. No. 2 Prosperity Trend. Granodiorite intrusive.

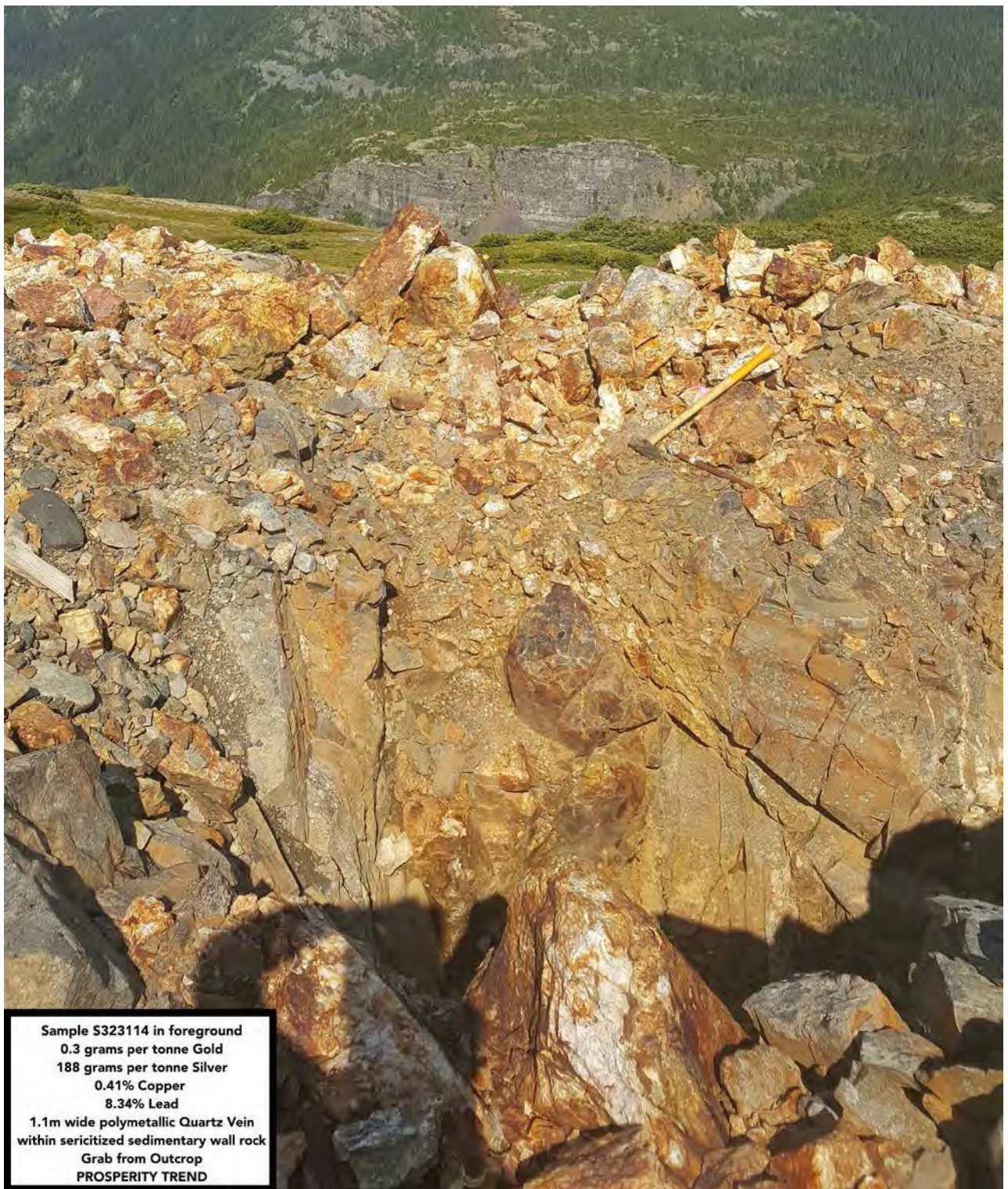


Figure No. 3 Prosperity Trend. 1.1 metre wide polymetallic quartz vein in intensely altered sedimentary rock.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ITEM 1 SUMMARY	1
1.1 Property Description and Ownership	1
1.2 Geology and Mineralization	1
1.3 Historic Placer Mining and Recent Sampling Results	1
1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations	2
ITEM 2 INTRODUCTION	2
ITEM 3 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS	3
ITEM 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION	3
4.1 Ownership	5
ITEM 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY	6
ITEM 6 HISTORY	6
6.1 Work done in 1979	8
6.2 Work done in 1980	8
6.3 Work done in 1981	9
6.4 Work done in 1988	9
6.5 Work done in 1989	9
6.6 Work done in 1990-91	9
6.7 Work done in 1991	9
6.8 Work done in 1996	12
6.9 Work done in 1998	12
6.10 Work done in 2002	13
6.11 Work done in 2006	13
6.12 Work done in 2007	13
6.13 Work done in 2007	14
6.14 Work done in 2010	14
6.15 Work done in 2011	15
6.16 Work done in 2013	15
ITEM 7 GEOLOGY	15
7.1 Regional Geology	15
7.2 Local and Property Geology	17
ITEM 8 DEPOSIT TYPES	17
8.1 Orogenic Epigenetic Veins	17
ITEM 9 EXPLORATION	19
9.1 Economic Target and Work Done	19
9.2 Sampling Results in 2016	20
Prosperity Trend	20
Eureka Zone	22
Tellurium as a Pathfinder	22
ITEM 10 DRILLING	23

ITEM 11	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY	23
11.1	Security	23
11.2	Assay Procedures	24
11.3	Rock Sampling Protocol	25
11.4	Silt Sampling Protocol	25
ITEM 12	DATA VERIFICATION	25
ITEM 13	MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING (not applicable)	26
ITEM 14	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (not applicable)	26
ITEMS 15 to 22	(not applicable)	26
ITEM 23	ADJACENT PROPERTIES	26
ITEM 24	OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION (not applicable)	26
ITEM 25	INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS	27
ITEM 26	RECOMMENDATIONS	27
26.1	Recommended Budget	28
ITEM 27	REFERENCES	29
ITEM 28	GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	32
Date and Signature		
	Certificate of Author	34
	Consent of Author	36

LIST of TABLES

Table No. 1	Lucky Strike Property Mineral Claims	4
Table No. 2	Lucky Strike Area Historical Cost Summary	8
Table No. 3	Highest grab samples – Lucky Strike Prosperity Trend	21
Table No. 4	Lucky Strike Property Recommended Budget	28

LIST of FIGURES

	Page
Figure No. 1 Prosperity Trend. Polymetallic quartz vein with gold , silver and massive sulphides	i
Figure No. 2 Prosperity Trend. Granodiorite intrusive	i
Figure No. 3 Prosperity Trend. 1.1 metre wide polymetallic quartz vein in strongly altered sedimentary rock	ii
Figure No. 4 Lucky Strike Property Location in British Columbia	3
Figure No. 5 Lucky Strike Property Mineral Claims	after pg. 3
Figure No. 6 Lucky Strike and Surrounding Infrastructure	after pg. 3
Figure No. 7 Headwaters of Lorne Creek and Douglas Creek Historical Prospects	7
Figure No. 8 Lucky Strike Property Notable Historical Work Locations	after pg. 7
Figure No. 9 Lucky Strike, 2007 South Lorne Creek, Magnetic Intensity	after pg. 14
Figure No. 10 Lucky Strike Property in Stikinia Terrane	16
Figure No. 11 Lucky Strike Property Regional Magnetic 1 st Vertical Derivative	after pg. 16
Figure No. 12 Lucky Strike Property Local Geology	after pg. 16
Figure No. 13 Tectonic settings	17
Figure No. 14 Orogenic gold deposits	18
Figure No. 15 Schematic model of an epithermal gold system	19
Figure No. 16 Lucky Strike Property	after pg. 20
Figure No. 17 Lucky Strike Property Prosperity Trend	after pg. 20
Figure No. 18 Lucky Strike Property Sample Locations	after pg. 22
Figure No. 19 Lucky Strike Property Gold Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 20 Lucky Strike Property Silver Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 21 Lucky Strike Property Copper Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 22 Lucky Strike Property Lead Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 23 Lucky Strike Property Zinc Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 24 Lucky Strike Property Tellurium Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 25 Eureka Zone Sample Locations	after pg. 20
Figure No. 26 Eureka Zone Gold Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 27 Eureka Zone Silver Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 28 Eureka Zone Copper Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 29 Eureka Zone Lead Values	after pg. 22
Figure No. 30 Eureka Zone Zinc Values	after pg. 22

ITEM 1: SUMMARY

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Lucky Strike Property mineral claims are located in the Ominica and Skeena Mining Divisions in British Columbia. The Property is approximately 40 km north of the City of Terrace. The Lucky Strike Property covers 16,173 hectares in 17 mineral claims.

J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd. is the registered owner (100%) of all the claims of the Lucky Strike Property as bare trustee for the J2 Syndicate, a prospecting syndicate comprised of sixteen individuals and companies. Goliath Resources Inc. (“Goliath” or the “Company”) has been granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lucky Strike Property, subject to a net smelter returns royalty, as described in detail in Item 4.1 - “Ownership”.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The property is underlain by a sequence of stratified argillites, sandstones and conglomerates of the Bowser Lake Group. These are intruded by granodiorite. Hornfels alteration halos are seen around the intruding granodiorite bodies. The 2016 reconnaissance of the Lucky Strike Property identified Au-Ag polymetallic quartz veins in both the sedimentary and granitic units.

The Prosperity Trend is a newly discovered prospect on the Lucky Strike Property; the Trend is located at the centre of the headwaters of two historic productive gold placer streams. A geophysical magnetic anomaly and the discovery by J2 Syndicate of granodiorite, not indicated on a BCGS geologic map, suggests a probable buried intrusion associated with the Prosperity Trend.

1.3 Historic Placer Mining and Recent Sampling Results

The central portion of the Lucky Strike Property is situated at the headwaters of two prolific placer creeks, Lorne Creek draining eastward, and Douglas Creek draining westward. Coarse gold was recovered from Douglas Creek which had a production period of 1886 to 1940. The source of the placer gold is believed to be attributed to erosion of local auriferous quartz veins in the surrounding bedrock including sedimentary rocks and granodiorite intrusions.

	production	largest nugget
Lorne Creek	412,800 g (13,272 oz)	46.7 g (1.5 oz.)
Douglas Creek	10,937 g (352 oz)	195 g (6.27 oz)

Fifty five rock samples and 4 stream silts were collected on the Lucky Strike Property during 2016. The highest gold and silver results were 24.7 g/t Au and 188 g/t Ag, occurring in polymetallic quartz veins in the Prosperity Trend.

1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

There is potential for the discovery of the bedrock source of the historic gold placers which surround Lucky Strike's Prosperity Trend. The possible source is considered to be a porphyry deposit and associated skarn and polymetallic veins.

A systematic exploration program consisting of prospecting, geologic mapping, hand trenching and rock chip/channel sampling is recommended to follow up on the 2016 discoveries in the Prosperity Trend. An airborne geophysical electromagnetic and magnetic survey is recommended over the Lucky Strike Property. Additional prospecting and sampling will be done in the headwaters area of the historic placer gold drainages and subsequently across anomalies produced by the airborne geophysical survey. Exploration will focus on underlying porphyry potential. The objective is to expand on known mineralization and continue to explore the Lucky Strike Property through a comprehensive exploration program that will define targets for drilling.

The recommended exploration budget for exploration in 2017 on the Lucky Strike Property is \$200,000.

ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Mr. Roger Rosmus, President and Chief Executive Officer of Goliath Resources Inc., the issuer for whom this report is prepared. The Lucky Strike Property was initially staked to cover an area of gossanous altered volcanic rocks where historical assessment reports described the occurrence of high grade gold mineralization in quartz veins. The purpose of the report is to provide the current status of the Property, to review historical geological geochemical and geophysical data available in Ministry of Energy and Mines' mineral claim assessment reports and to report on the examinations of the geology, prospecting and rock sampling done by the J2 Syndicate (J2), the vendor of the Property, during 2016.

This author visited the Lucky Strike Property on March 21, 2017 to verify evidence of rock sampling done by the J2 Syndicate in 2016. All J2's sampled showings are located in the alpine and are accessible only by helicopter. These were under significant snow at the time of the this writer's site visit. Though the showings could not be examined, an outcrop of granodiorite intrusive protruding from a snow bank near to J2's Sample No. S323115 (reported as granodiorite) within the Prosperity Trend was examined and sampled. A further description of the site visit is in ITEM 12 in this report.

The primary sources of information for the historical work are the Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment reports. Results of the 2016 work program are from the J2 Syndicate's internal reports. A detailed list of all references cited is in ITEM 27 in this report.

Chemical abbreviations are used in this report for the elements discussed. These abbreviations and others are defined in ITEM 28 – Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations.

ITEM 3: RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

Information regarding the mineral claims making up the Lucky Strike Property was obtained from the BC Government Ministry of Energy And Mines, from their website front counter, Map Place (maplace.ca) and from their online mineral claim staking system Mineral Titles Online (mtonline.gov.bc.ca). The mineral claim information is provided in ITEM 4 in this report.

ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

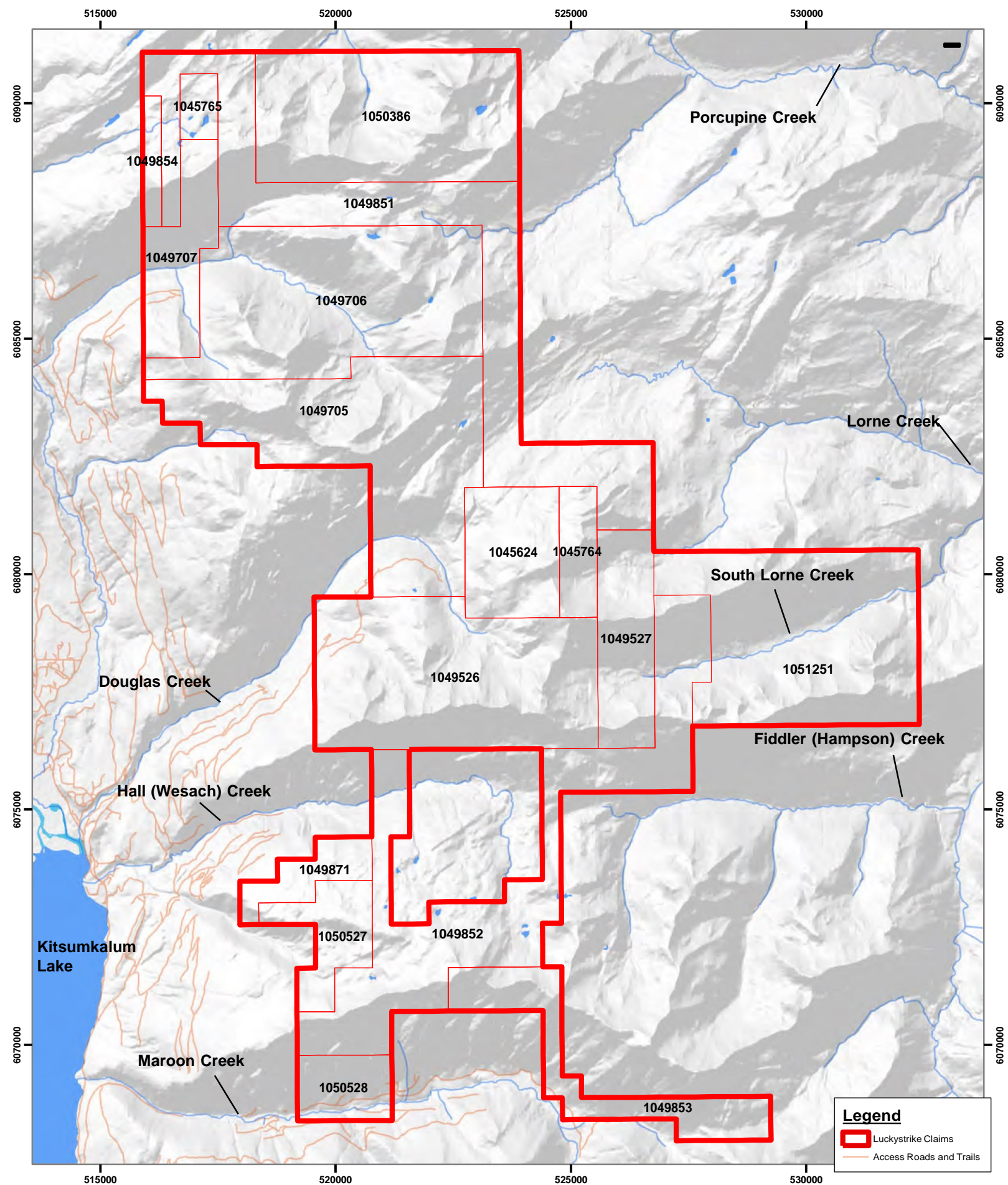
The Lucky Strike Property mineral claims are located in the Ominica and Skeena Mining Divisions in northwestern British Columbia approximately 40 kilometers north of Terrace. The Property covers 16,173 hectares

The geographic coordinates of the Lucky Strike Property are:

54.87° North Latitude and -128.63° Longitude or
524000 m E and 6080000 N UTM coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 9).
The relevant map is: N.T.S. Map No. 103I 15.

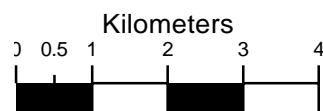


Figure No. 4 Lucky Strike Property Location in British Columbia.



LUCKYSTRIKE PROPERTY

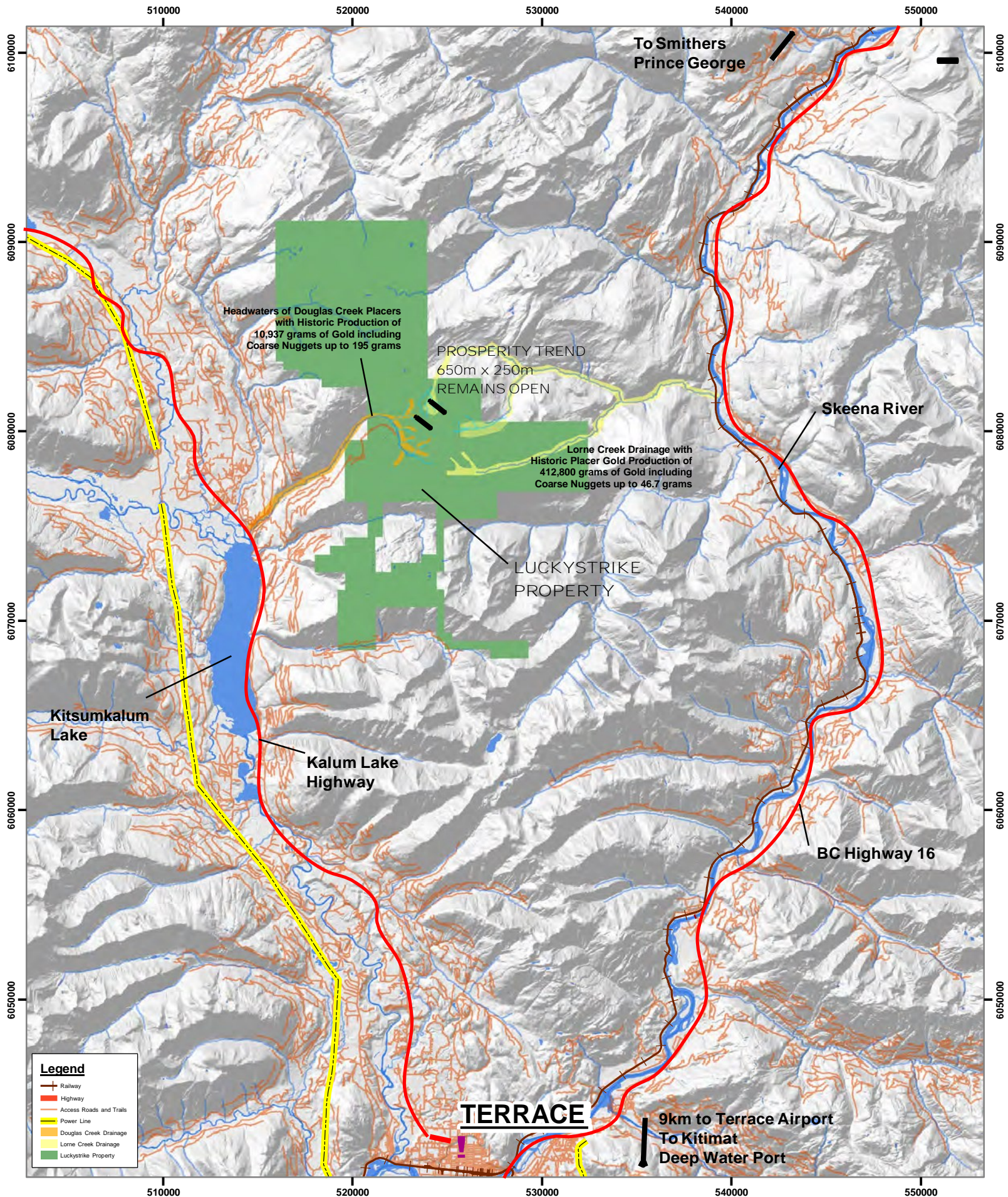
Claims



1:100,000

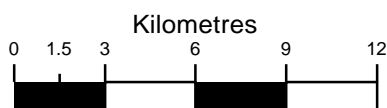
FIGURE NO. 5

NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 9N
 Prepared by Jarod Lapp, GIT for J2 Syndicate
 April 3, 2017



LUCKYSTRIKE PROPERTY

And Surrounding Infrastructure



1:250,000

FIGURE NO. 6

NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 9N
Prepared by Jarod Lapp, GIT for J2 Syndicate
April 18, 2017

The Lucky Strike Property consists of the mineral claim tenures listed in Table No. 1 below, acquired and maintained under Mineral Titles Online (MTO), British Columbia's internet-based mineral titles administration system.

The Property covers 16,173 hectares. Figure No. 5 illustrates the configuration of the Lucky Strike Property mineral claims. Table No. 1 provides the list of Lucky Strike mineral claims. J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd. (MTO Client ID 283406) is the registered owner (100%) of all the claims.

Lucky Strike tenure nos. 1049526 and 1049852 surround the Maroon claim group, approximately 3.0 km by 3.5 km in area, owned by Angel Jade Mines Ltd. The Maroon claims in turn surround three Crown Grant claims, named Black Wolf, owned by a private person and which have been in good standing for many years.

<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>(Good to Date)</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1045624	Lucky Strike	2017/Jul/26	Good	558.46
1045764	Lucky Strike	2017/Aug/04	Good	223.38
1045765	Eureka	2017/Aug/04	Good	111.45
1049526	Lucky Strike	2018/Jan/26	Good	1825.25
1049527	Lucky Strike	2018/Jan/26	Good	558.69
1049705	Lucky Strike	2018/Jan/31	Good	1860.45
1049706	Lucky Strike	2018/Jan/31	Good	1859.23
1049707	Lucky Strike	2018/Jan/31	Good	501.86
1049851	Lucky Strike	2018/Feb/06	Good	1859.09
1049852	Lucky Strike	2018/Feb/06	Good	1864.05
1049853	Lucky Strike	2018/Feb/06	Good	615.78
1049854	Lucky Strike	2018/Feb/06	Good	111.48
1049871	Lucky Strike	2018/Feb/07	Good	242.30
1050386	Lucky Strike	2018/Feb/27	Good	1560.52
1050527	Lucky Strike	2018/Mar/03	Good	354.24
1050528	Lucky Strike	2018/Mar/03	Good	279.86
1051251	Lucky Strike	2018/Apr/06	Good	<u>1787.83</u>
Total area =				16,173.93

Table No. 1 Lucky Strike Mineral Claim Details.

There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Lucky Strike Property is subject. This author is not aware of any liabilities that may have potentially resulted from any historical activity, nor any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. A Notice of Work and Reclamation application is not necessary to acquire a permit for the work program recommended in this report. If positive results are made and future drilling warranted the necessary permits will be required.

The owner of a mineral claim gains the right to sub-surface minerals covered by that mineral claim as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Subject to the Mineral Tenure Act, a free miner or an agent of a free miner may legally enter mineral lands to explore for minerals. A free miner may be a company or an individual.

Mineral claims are valid for one year after staking. To maintain the mineral claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay a prescribed recording fee and record the exploration and development work that was carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year or pay cash in lieu of work.

The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least:

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

Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied to future anniversary years to a maximum of ten years.

An assessment report describing the work done and associated expenditures must be filed, and approved by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines.

4.1 Ownership

A binding option agreement dated April 18, 2017 was signed by Goliath Resources Inc. granting it to acquire 100% right, title and interest to the Lucky Strike Project within 6 years. The option is maintained by an initial cash payment of CDN\$75,000 and 3,000,000 shares and 3,000,000 warrants with cash and exploration expenses to be paid over 6 years. "Resource Bonuses" will be paid upon the NI43- 101 mineral reserves (proven and probable) and mineral resources (measured, indicated and inferred) meet the following equivalents of ounces of gold: US\$1,000,000 for the first 2,000,000 gold equivalent ounces, US\$1.00 per gold equivalent ounce for greater than 2,000,000 gold equivalent ounces, and 10,000,000 shares for 3,000,000 gold equivalent ounces. A 3% royalty of net smelter return and other returns from all production will be payable, however, Goliath has the right and option to reduce the royalty from 3% to 2% by paying US\$1,500,000 no later than the fifth anniversary of the option agreement. A 20 km area of interest is also part of the option agreement where any claims acquired by Goliath wholly or partially within the area of interest and any claims outside the area of interest that are contiguous will become part of the Lucky Strike Property and subject to the royalty. In the event of termination of the option agreement, Goliath will perform and pay for all required reclamation work within 24 months and maintain the Property in good standing for a minimum of 12 months after the termination.

ITEM 5: ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lucky Strike Property is mountainous with elevations ranging between approximately 800 m and 2,100 m. Much of the Property is alpine where topography is variably moderate and rugged with patchy low vegetation. The climate is west coast rainforest. Lower elevation vegetation is characterized by dense coniferous forest. Precipitation in the region is heavy, as rain in the summer and snow in the winter. The Property lays astride a mountain range such that westward flowing streams drain the western portion of the property and eastward flowing streams drain the eastern portion of the property.

The project is located approximately 40 km north of the City of Terrace, BC and 7 km east of a major highway (Highway 37) and power line. Work areas on the Property are accessed by helicopter from the City of Terrace. Old logging roads along Douglas Creek come to within 2 km of the west side of the Prosperity Trend. The condition of these roads for driving on is unknown at this time. Patches of forest have been clear cut adjacent to these roads. The operating season is during the period of minimum snow cover in the alpine portions of the Lucky Strike work area; this occurs in spring and summer.

ITEM 6: HISTORY

This author cannot verify the quality or accuracy of historic geochemical results or descriptions quoted in this History section. The historical recommendations made by others do not necessarily accord with this author's.

The BC Ministry of Energy and Mines' approved mineral exploration Assessment Reports are filed by the exploration and mining industry on completion of an exploration program. These reports provide information on geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other exploration-related activities throughout BC. The reports are scanned and available for viewing or printing from the British Columbia Geological Survey website:

<http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx>

The central portion (Prosperity Trend) of the Lucky Strike Property is situated at the headwaters of two prolific placer creeks, Lorne Creek draining eastward, and Douglas Creek draining westward. Gold-bearing placers were discovered in Lorne Creek in 1884. Coarse gold was recovered from Douglas Creek which had a production period of 1886 to 1940. The source of the placer gold is believed to be attributed to erosion of local auriferous quartz veins in the surrounding bedrock including sedimentary rocks and granodiorite intrusions.

Information regarding total gold production and largest nugget size from Lorne Creek and Douglas Creek are derived from the BCGS Minfile 103I 050 and Minfile 103I 204, respectively.

	production	largest nugget
Lorne Creek	412,800 g (13,272 oz)	46.7 g (1.5 oz.)
Douglas Creek	10,937 g (352 oz)	195 g (6.27 oz)

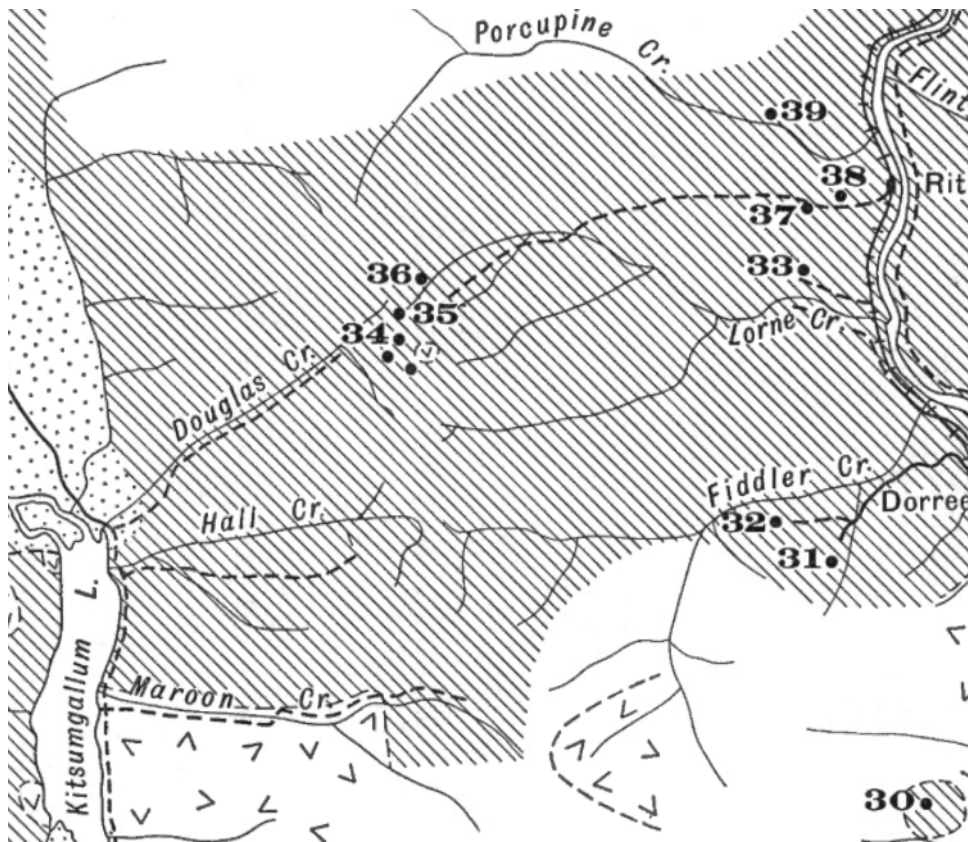
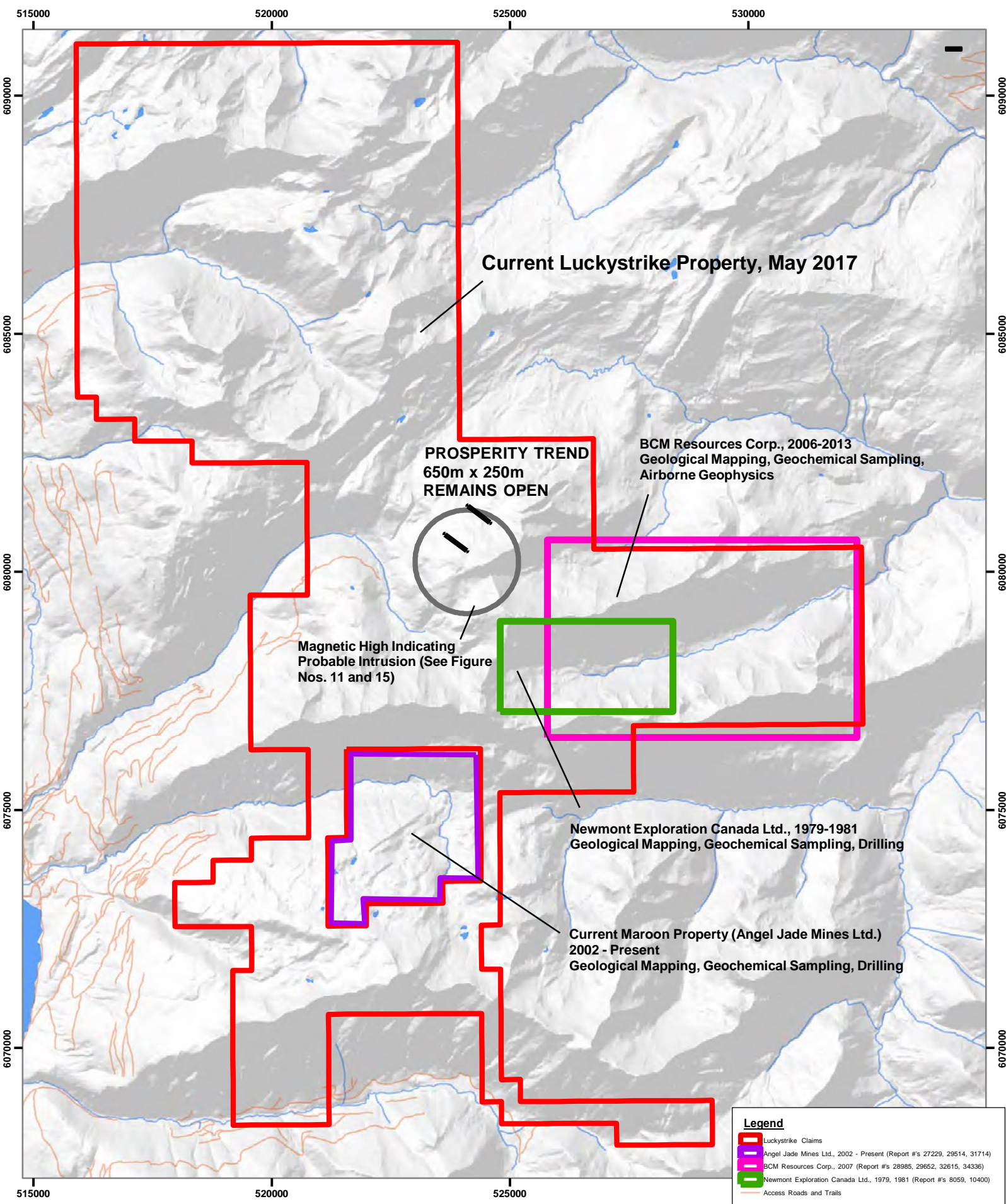


Figure No. 7 The headwaters of Lorne Creek and Douglas Creek, from fig. no. 10 in GSC Memoir 212 (Kindle, 1937), shows historical mineral prospects 34, 35 and 36 located where the Lucky Strike mineral claim no. 1045624 covers the area of these headwaters. Prospect 34 (Bermaline Group) was described as partly underlain by granodiorite stocks (Kindle, 1937, pg. 45-46).

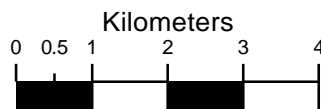
Located approximately 7 kilometers south-southwest of the Lucky Strike Prosperity Trend, at the headwaters of Hall (Wesach) Creek, the Black Wolf property had production in 1928 where mineralization occurred in polymetallic quartz veins. This included approximately 23 tonnes with 1,151 grams (37 oz) of gold, 3,577 grams (115 oz) of silver, 1,103 kilograms of lead and 1,905 kilograms of zinc. Recorded mineralization in a granitic unit approximately 5 kilometers southeast located along the Lorne Creek headwaters returned 9.8 g/t gold, 214 g/t silver, 3.4 per cent copper and 0.15 per cent lead in polymetallic veins (Minfile 103I 027).

Located approximately 300 meters to the southwest of the Prosperity Trend, historic chip samples taken during the 1930s yielded 20.6 g/t gold, 103 g/t silver, 3 percent lead across 1.0 meter; and 2.1 g/t gold, 108 g/t silver, 4.44 percent copper, 9.06 percent lead and 0.4 percent zinc over 1.2 meters (Minfile 103I 026).



LUCKYSTRIKE PROPERTY

Notable Historical Work Locations



1:100,000

FIGURE NO. 8

NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 9N
Prepared by Jarod Lapp, GIT for J2 Syndicate
April 3, 2017

Between 1979 and 2013 over half a million dollars worth of exploration work have been spent on the area of the Lucky Strike Property. Table No. 2 describes the year of work, owners of the mineral claims, Assessment Report number, type of work and expenditures. Details about each of the historical work programs are on the following pages.

Luckystrike Historical Work Cost Summary					
Report Year	Company	Report #	Report Type	Expenditures (\$CAD)	
1979	Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd.	8059	Geological/Geochemical	8477.70	
1980	Falconbridge Nickel Mining Ltd.	8315	Geochemical	3461.52	
1981	Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd.	10400	Drilling	105095.00	
1988	EA Shaede	17976	Prospecting	3194.02	
1989	EA Shaede	19405	Geochemical	2250.00	
1990-91	HV Smith	21445	Prospecting	200.00	
1991	Skeena Resources	21742	Geological/Geochemical	23634.30	Phase I
				20067.96	Phase II
				1768.00	Staking
1996	RT Heard	24545	Geochemical	10290.00	
1998	RT Heard	25636	Geological/Geochemical	6150.00	
2002	Angel Jade Mines Ltd	27229	Drilling	67276.56	
2006	BCM Resources Corp.	28985	Geological/Geochemical	8026.95	
2007	Angel Jade Mines Ltd	29514	Geological	31528.15	
2007	BCM Resources Corp.	29652	Geophysical	48135.00	
2010	Angel Jade Mines Ltd	31714	Drilling	216044.71	
2011	BCM Resources Corp.	32615	Geochemical	3903.50	
2013	BCM Resources Corp.	34336	Geochemical	5442.11	
				564,945.48	Total

Table No. 2 Lucky Strike Area Historical Cost Summary.

6.1 Work Done in 1979

The relevant report is Assessment Report 8059 by CM Lalonde.

Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. did geological mapping and soil sampling on the SLC property. Seventy nine rock and 216 soil samples were collected on the south facing slope of South Lorne Creek. They were analysed for Cu, Mo and Pb. The geological map created showed argillite strata intruded by a monzonite porphyry stock with peripheral dikes and sills, and areas of hornfels "cut by numerous quartz veins." The work targeted a large area of gossan. Several periods of quartz veining, with chalcopyrite and galena were discerned in hornfels rocks. The soil sampling defined a 800m by 1,000 m area of anomalous Mo, with smaller Cu and Pb anomalous locations within. No recommendations were made.

6.2 Work Done in 1980

The relevant report is Assessment Report 8315 by BW. Downing.

Falconbridge Nickel Mining Ltd. did geochemical sampling on the Frankie Blue claim, an area now occupied by J2 Syndicate's claim tenure no. 1045624. Twenty four rock, 13 stream silt and 11 water samples were collected, mostly along the claim boundary. These samples were variously analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo, Mn and fluorine. Though there were some anomalies no recommendations were made.

6.3 Work Done in 1981

The relevant report is Assessment Report 10400 by D. Visagie.

Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. drilled two holes (664 m) on the SLC property on the south facing slope of South Lorne Creek. Targets of the drilling were showings of molybdenite in quartz vein stockwork in quartz-monzonite and granodiorite and Mo anomalies in soils. Short sections of anomalous Mo and Cu were encountered. No recommendations were made.

6.4 Work Done in 1988

The relevant report is Assessment Report 17976 by EA. Shaede.

Owner Shaede did prospecting work on the DX claimgroup on the north facing slope of South Lorne Creek. Ten rock and three stream silt samples were collected. The prospecting work discovered several mineralized quartz boulders. Several float specimens returned fire assay results of 9.8 g/t, 7.7 g/t and 2.3 g/t of gold, and 213.6 g/t, 186.1 g/t and 88.1 g/t of silver. This location is presently covered by Lucky Strike tenure no. 1051251. It was recommended the DX claimgroup should be enlarged and further prospecting and geochemical and geophysical surveys be done.

6.5 Work Done in 1989

The relevant report is Assessment Report 19405 by EA. Shaede.

Work was done by owner Shaede on an enlarged DX claimgroup. Eight rock, 2 stream silt and 2 pan concentrate samples were collected uphill, toward the south of the previous year's prospecting. The purpose was to determine the source location of gold-high grade quartz boulders discovered previously. A quartz vein, at least 1 metre wide, was discovered in outcrop, containing massive pockets of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor galena. Though some of the samples were highly anomalous in base and pathfinder elements, the gold results were all low. Further follow up work was recommended to include soil sampling, a VLF-EM geophysical survey and geological mapping.

6.6 Work Done in 1990-91

The relevant report is Assessment Report 21445 by HV. Smith.

Owner Smith did prospecting work on the Sight claim on a south-facing slope between Maroon Creek and Hall Creek. The prospecting traverse targeted rusty outcrops. No significant mineralization was discovered and no samples were collected. Soil sampling was recommended for follow up work.

6.7 Work Done in 1991

The relevant report is Assessment Report 21742 by MD. Jamieson and CH. Aussant.

Skeena Resources Ltd. and Leeward Capital Corp. did geological mapping, VLF-EM and magnetometer geophysical surveys and soil and rock sampling on the Berma claims. The Berma claim group occupied a large area corresponding approximately with the central one-third of the J2 Syndicate's current Lucky Strike Property. The southern end of the Berma claim

group covered the area of the Black Wolf crown grants and current Maroon property owned by Angel Jade Mines Ltd.

Seventy two rocks, 100 soils, 11 stream silts and 26 core samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The 1991 work area is presently covered by the Maroon property owned by Angel Jade Mines Ltd. The Maroon property is surrounded by the J2 Syndicate's Lucky Strike mineral claims.

The 1991 sampling was done over known historic occurrences near Black Wolf and northeastward from there. The core examined was from that left on site by Newmont in 1981. Many of the rock samples were collected from seven hand-excavated trenches extending over a 350 m section of a mineralized shear zone. It was concluded the results of the soil geochemical and geophysical surveys indicated the mineralized structure continued beyond the survey area.

Extensive follow up was recommended to include prospecting, geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, trenching and geophysical surveys. The focus of this exploration was to trace the northeastern extent of the shear-controlled mineralization which was associated with a thrust fault. Systematic sampling of this thrust fault was recommended.

Astute observations and conclusions were drawn in 1991 by Jamieson and Aussant, both P.Geol., in Assessment Report 21742. An extensive quote is provided *in italics* below:

EXPLORATION MODEL

Any exploration model proposed for the gold mineralization found in the southern part of the BERMA claims must take into consideration the following facts:

- 1. the mineralization is stratabound, located stratigraphically below a prominent conglomerate marker horizon*
- 2. in outcrop-scale, mapping of the mineralization shows it to be controlled by a bedding plane shear or shears*
- 3. the mineralization has a great areal extent, in that occurrences within this stratigraphic horizon extend continuously for kilometres*
- 4. various penecontemporaneous dykes appear parallel to sub-parallel to the mineralized zone and locally cross-cut the mineralization*
- 5. the mineralization is locally offset by north trending faults*
- 6. the axes of folds in the area trend east-west*
- 7. an east-west trending thrust fault is mapped immediately north of Wesach Creek*
- 8. gold mineralization is hosted by sheared quartz veins or dykes, or by the sheared argillite*

The best model to explain all of the above observations is that the gold mineralization is related to a major folded thrust fault which has been mineralized and intruded by sills. The north - south faults which affect this mineralization are viewed as tear faults. Gold occurrences and showings related to the thrust located just beneath the resistant conglomerate unit can be traced for a minimum distance of 10 km, extending from the Marmot showing to the Berma and beyond to the Scenic showing south of the current property.

The thrust fault has been cut through by erosion along the east-west trending anticline along Wesach Creek, exposing mineralization on either side of the valley and toward the east where the fold plunges. Because of the highly resistant nature of the conglomerate unit, this erosion has resulted in the inversion of the topography, i.e., the axis of the anticline being a valley with the paired synclines being located in the upland.

The ultimate source of mineralization would be one or more of the porphyry intrusives known in this area. The intersection of mineralized fluids with the overlying thrust sheet allowed the migration of these fluids along the thrust plane over a considerable distance. The presence of multiple mineralized zones would indicate that there may be several fault planes in close proximity within this stratabound interval. In addition, felsic sills would be injected along these faults, which would account for the observed dyke association both during and after the mineralizing event.

The implications of this ore deposit model are that there exists a very large area of potential gold mineralization. In addition, given the stratigraphic location of this mineralization with regard to a prominent stratigraphic marker unit (i.e., the conglomerate), following the trend of this mineralized trend should not be difficult.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 property exploration program consisted of sampling the known occurrences and establishing a grid over a gold zone previously delineated. Geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed on the grid.

Channel sampling was completed at seven trench locations extending along a 350 m section of the shear zone. The results of this channel sampling are as follows:

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Au oz/ton</i>	<i>Ag oz/ton</i>
<i>A- 1</i>	<i>0.7 m</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.74</i>
<i>T- 1</i>	<i>1.5 m</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.49</i>
<i>T-2</i>	<i>0.5 m</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>1.19</i>
<i>T-3</i>	<i>< no significant results ></i>		
<i>T-4</i>	<i>} same</i>	<i>3.0 m</i>	<i>0.30</i>
<i>T-4A</i>	<i>} location</i>	<i>4.0 m</i>	<i>0.279</i>
<i>T-5</i>	<i>2.0 m</i>	<i>0.203</i>	<i>0.52</i>
<i>T-6</i>	<i>< no significant results ></i>		

The results of the soil geochemical and geophysical surveys indicate that the structure and gold mineralization continue beyond the survey area. Investigation of an anomalous gold- in-soil sample site, on the eastern edge of the grid, located a 0.5 m quartz vein, from which a continuous chip sample yielded 0.111 oz/ton Au.

The recommendations made by Jamieson and Aussant for the Berma claims at the time are also relevant to the current Lucky Strike Property and should be considered. They wrote:

Further work on the property should consist of extensive prospecting and geological mapping, combined with lithogeochemical sampling, trenching, soil geochemistry, and geophysical surveying, if warranted. The existing grid should be extended to the northeast. The focus of this exploration should be to trace the extent of shear controlled mineralization associated with the folded thrust fault. Tracing the approximate stratigraphic interval using the conglomerate marker bed should be relatively easy. Systematic sampling of this thrust fault should result in the identification of the most prospective gold mineralization.

The above sounds much like the favourable Triassic-Jurassic contact described by BCGS geologists Kyba and Nelson (2015). They also described this structure as mineralized closely proximal to a major contact characterized by a conglomerate marker unit and associated with a major fault (see ITEM 7.1, this report).

6.8 Work Done in 1996

The relevant report is Assessment Report 24545 by NC. Carter.

Three rock, 3 stream sediment and 17 soil samples were collected by owner RT Heard during prospecting of the Maroon property. The Maroon property, at the time, occupied the divide between Wesach Creek, flowing west, and Hampson Creek, flowing east. On older maps these creeks were named Hall and Fiddler, respectively. The samples were collected at the bend in Wesach (Hall) Creek and 2.0 km west. Extensive snowpack hampered the collection of samples.

Carter re-iterated the observations of previous writers that *“virtually all of the known veins are developed immediately below a 35 to 70 metres thick conglomerate bed, a feature first noted by Hanson (1923)...the conglomerate horizon has been traced a considerable distance both east and west of Maroon Mountain. More recent work (Jamieson and Aussant, 1991) suggests the control for vein mineralization is a thrust sheet developed at the base of the conglomerate horizon.”*

Carter concluded *“Work to date within the area of the present Maroon claims indicates the presence of significant gold values in quartz veins developed marginal to a thrust fault of regional extent. Only a limited portion of this structure has been investigated to date and additional work is warranted.”*

6.9 Work Done in 1998

The relevant report is Assessment Report 25636 by NC. Carter.

Nine rock samples were collected by owner RT Heard during prospecting of the Maroon property. The 9 samples ranged in gold from 10.73 g/t to 106.10 g/t Au and 17.6 g/t and >200.0 g/t Ag. The samples were collected intermittently over the Bear vein, approximately 1.5 km southwest of the bend in Wesach Creek and 1.0 km northeast of the 1928 Black Wolf past producer. This vein structure, approximately one metre wide, had been exposed in

several adits and trenches along a strike length of approximately 365 metres. Additional surface sampling and drilling were recommended without any specifics given.

6.10 Work Done in 2002

The relevant report is Assessment Report 27229 by NC. Carter.

Angel Jade Mines Ltd. drilled two holes (189 m) on the Maroon property to test the Bear vein at depth. Twenty one drill core samples were assayed. The first hole (79 m length) had 26.06 g/t Au and 32.6 g/t Ag over 0.63 m. The second hole (109 m length) did not encounter the targeted Bear vein, due, it was considered, to steepening of the vein's dip.

It was felt the drill program confirmed the persistence of high grade gold values to depth in the southwest part of the Bear vein. Additional drilling was recommended, with no specifics given. Additional prospecting, hand trenching and sampling were recommended. A number of other known quartz-sulphide veins were warranted for further investigation. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling were also recommended.

6.11 Work Done in 2006

The relevant report is Assessment Report 28985 by M. Venable and L. Bottomer.

BCM Resources Corp. collected 20 rock samples and 13 pine bark biogeochemical samples on the Lorne property. The Lorne property was located astride the western portion of South Lorne Creek. The highest values returned in rock were: Au (194 ppb) and Cu, Pb, Mo, W were 899, 800, 610, 32 ppm, respectively. The biogeochemical samples were also strongly anomalous in these elements but the small number of samples ruled out meaningful statistical treatment of the results.

It was deemed confirmed that anomalous Cu and Mo existed over a wide area within a contact zone between granitoid intrusives and hornfelsed sedimentary rocks. It was recommended induced polarization and magnetometer geophysical surveys be conducted over the target zone. Geological mapping and rock and soil sampling were recommended to cover the full claim block to discover other areas of mineralization.

6.12 Work Done in 2007

The relevant report is Assessment Report 29514 by NC. Carter.

Angel Jade Mines Ltd. did geological sampling on the Maroon property. Eleven rock samples were collected from widely scattered locations around the headwaters of Wesach Creek. Nine of these samples had gold values higher than 10 g/t, up to 66.08 g/t Au. Seven of the samples were higher than 40 g/t in silver, up to 108.4 g/t Ag. The analytical results of these were deemed to confirm the presence of high gold grades in the Bear vein at depth and along strike. Closely spaced drilling was said to be scheduled for 2008.

6.13 Work Done in 2007

The relevant report is Assessment Report 29652 by M. Venable and L. Bottomer.

BCM Resources Corp. did an airborne geophysical survey (total magnetic intensity) over 326 line-kilometres over the Lorne property. The lines were oriented north-south and spaced 400 m apart. The purpose of the magnetic survey was to define areas of hydrothermal alteration associated with magnetite destruction and structural features which might act as controls for mineralization. The survey defined areas of lower magnetic intensity and several linear features trending NW and ENE. The results of the airborne geophysical survey, within the current Lucky Strike boundary, are shown in Figure No. 9, next page. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling was recommended to follow up on these magnetic anomalies.

6.14 Work Done in 2010

The relevant report is Assessment Report 31714 by D. MacGearailt.

Angel Jade Mines Ltd. did drilling (6 holes, 600 m) and rock sampling on the Maroon property. The purpose program was to evaluate the Bear vein system. Nine trenches were dug, from which 22 rock samples were collected. Ten rock samples were collected at historical showings. The best results from the drilling were:

First hole - 18.9 g/t Au and 117 g/t Ag over 0.3 m

Second hole - 5.7 g/t Au and 51.1 g/t Ag over 0.44 m

Sixth hole - 5.9 g/t Au and 56.1 g/t Ag over 0.43 m

The third, fourth and fifth holes had no significant assays.

The best results from the trench sampling were:

18.5 g/t Au and 31.8 g/t Ag over 0.85 m

14.8 g/t Au and 114 g/t Ag over 0.85 m

12.2 g/t Au and 42.9 g/t Ag over 0.15 m

and three other samples had between 1.0 and 2.0 g/t Au and between 2.0 and 20.0 g/t Ag.

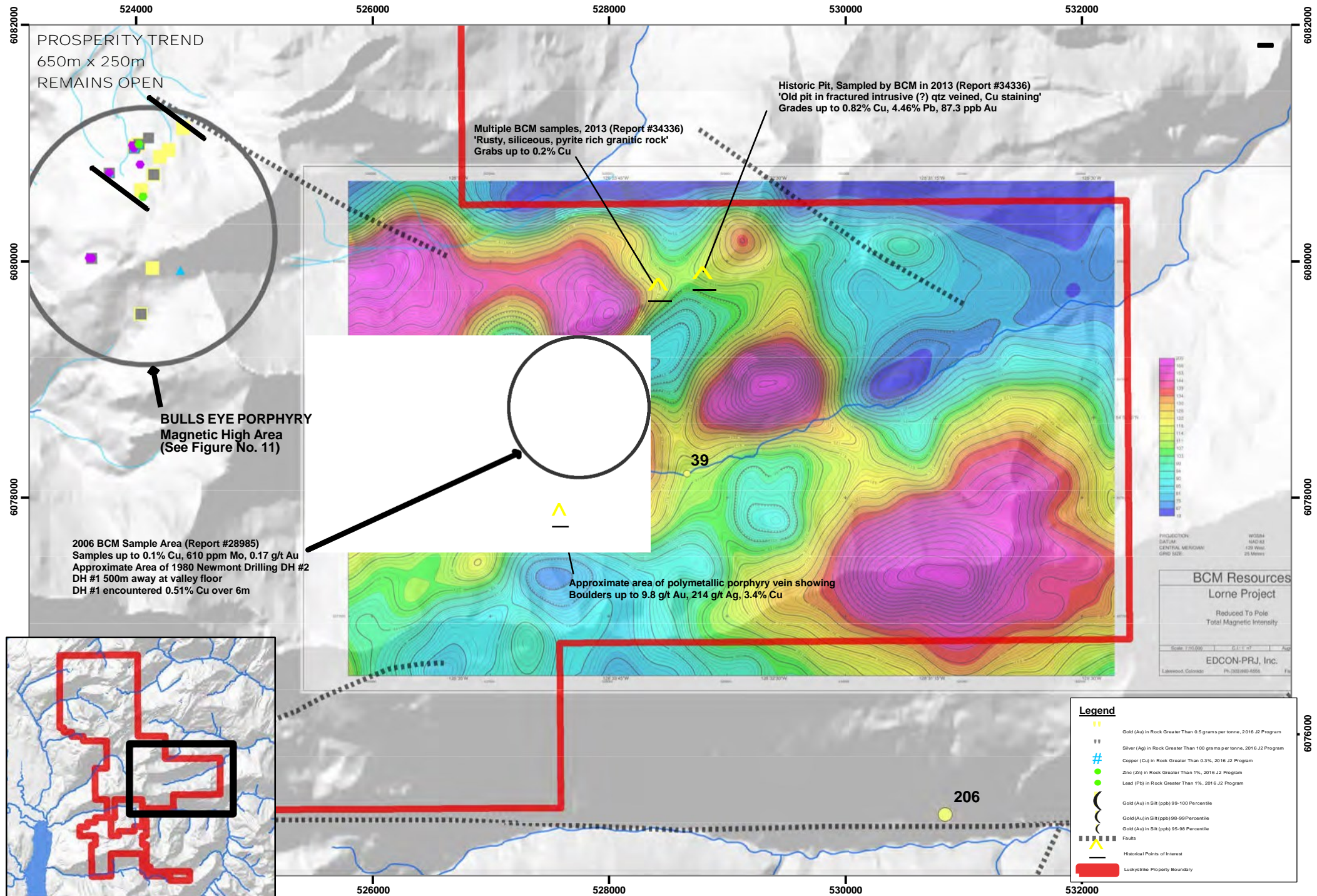
The re-sampling of historic showings returned:

gold results between 8.5 and 192 g/t Au

silver results between 24.3 and 347 g/t Ag

The core and rock samples usually had high values of Cu, Pb and Zn together with the precious metals.

It was deemed the Bear vein maintained its thickness along strike and depth. Geological mapping and soil sampling were recommended for the entire Maroon property. A number of known mineral showings and quartz sulphide veins were recommended to be investigated.



LUCKYSTRIKE PROPERTY

Historical Work in the South Lorne Creek Area
Including 2007 Magnetic Survey
(Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity)

FIGURE NO. 9

NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 9N
Gold in Silt data from BC Geological Survey
Faults from Massey et al., 2005
Prepared by Jarod Lapp, GIT for J2 Syndicate
April 7, 2017

6.15 Work Done in 2011

The relevant report is Assessment Report 32615 by NC. Carter.

BCM Resources Corp. did rock sampling on the Lorne property. Five rock samples were collected from rusty float on South Lorne Creek. Detailed geological mapping was recommended.

6.16 Work Done in 2013

The relevant report is Assessment Report 34336 by NC. Carter.

BCM Resources Corp. did rock sampling on the Lorne property. Thirteen rock samples were collected on the ridge top between South Lorne Creek and Lorne Creek to the north. The sample sites were evidently at an old showing as there were also two old hand dug pits. BCM's rock samples were highly anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo though Au and Ag results were weakly anomalous at best. It was deemed the mineralization observed was typical of polymetallic mineralization marginal to a porphyry molybdenum-copper system. Detailed geological mapping was recommended.

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Lucky Strike Property is situated within the Stikine tectonic terrane (Stikinia). The Property area is underlain primarily by stratified sedimentary rocks of the Middle Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous age Bowser Lake Group. These rocks are intruded by granitic rocks of the Mesozoic age Coast Plutonic Complex, located 20 km southwest of the Property.

Kyba and Nelson (2015) emphasized the importance the Triassic-Jurassic unconformity contact in northern British Columbia as favourable toward the occurrence mineral deposits. They described the contact as being marked by a distinctive siliciclastic conglomerate unit and by significant faults.

Nelson (2017) stated *"Northerly and westerly fault and lineament sets...are characteristic of, and are apparently confined to, Stikinia. They appear to have exerted strong spatial and, in many cases, genetic control on mineral deposits, by creating conduits for magmas and hydrothermal fluids....Long-lived recurrent uplift of the Stikine and Skeena arches was triggered by differential movement across these deep crustal discontinuities. These discontinuities also likely provided conduits at times of high magmatic flux....Early Jurassic intrusions are interpreted as having evolved...in a structurally controlled permeability corridor corresponding to the Skeena Arch."*

Figure No. 10 is after a map from the article by J. Nelson in the BCGS publication, Paper 2017-1 (Geological Fieldwork, 2016). It shows the locations of the J2 Syndicate's Lucky Strike Property (as a red star added to Nelson's map) in central Stikinia. The Lucky Strike Property is well situated in Stikinia relative to the Skeena Arch, the Eskay Rift and several well known porphyry, volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and epithermal mines and deposits.

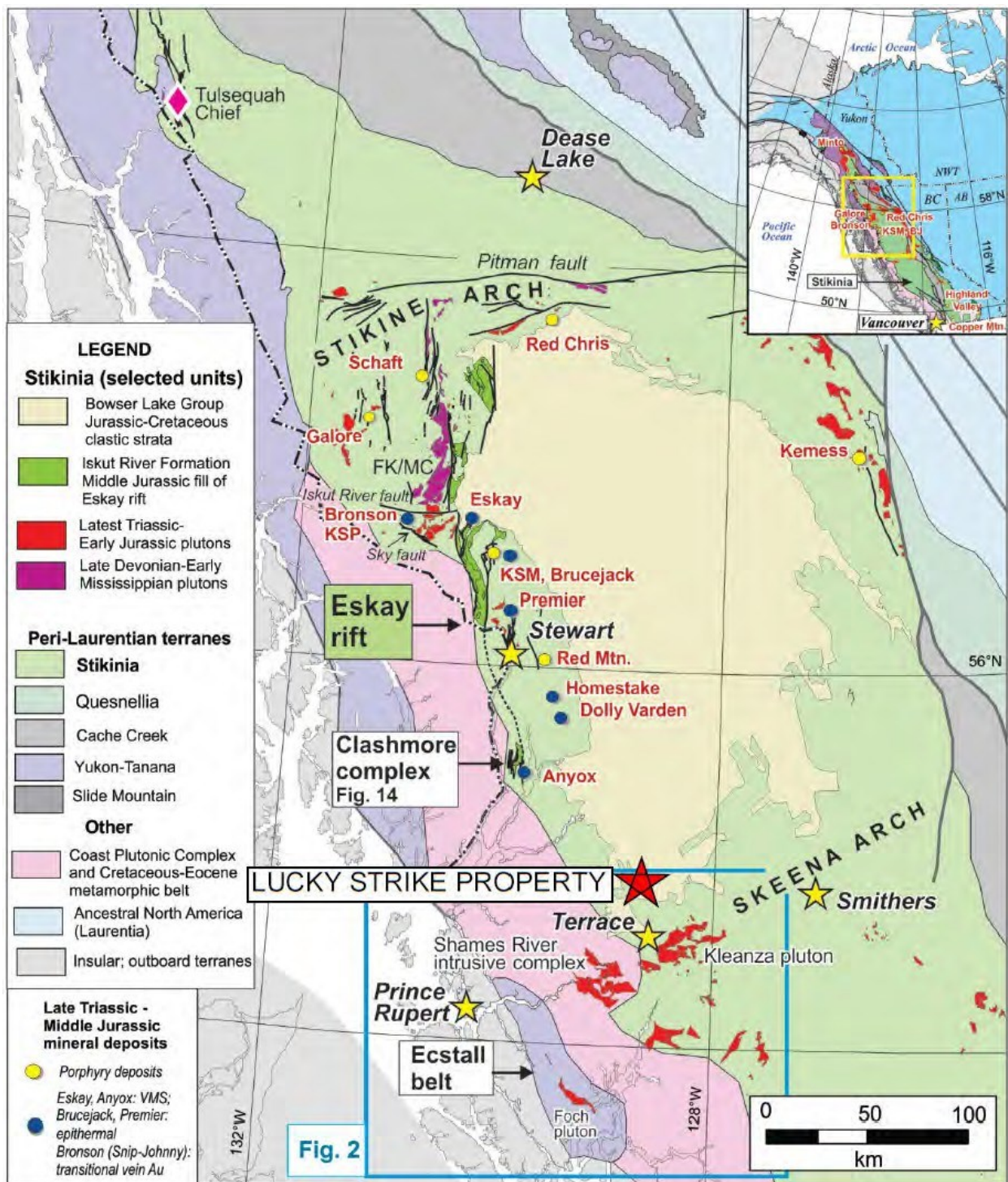


Figure No. 10 Lucky Strike Property location in Stikinia Terrane. The map shows Triassic and Jurassic geology and several major porphyry and epithermal occurrences in northern Stikinia. (Map from J. Nelson, 2017)

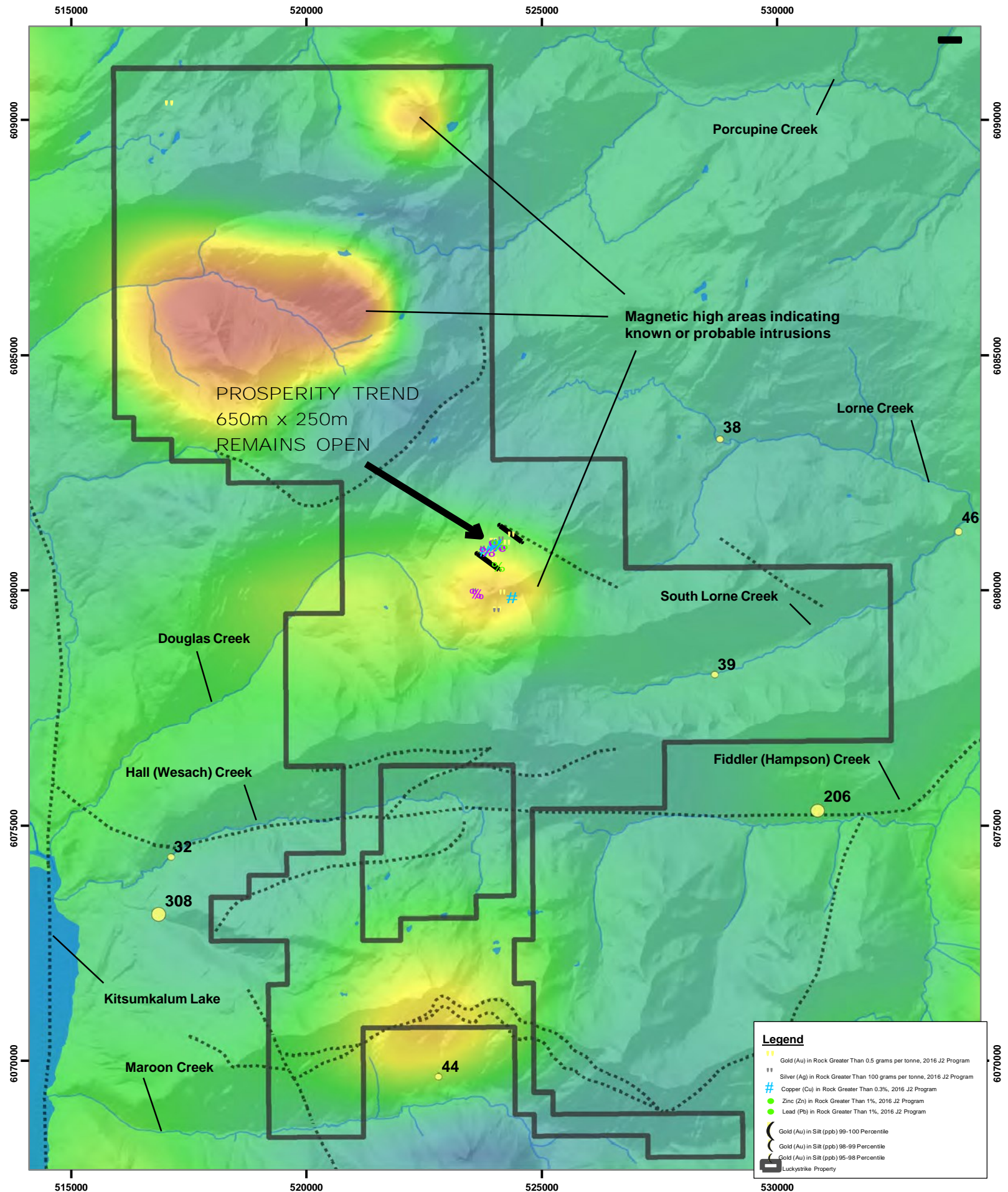
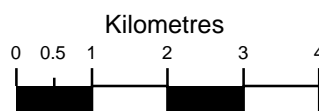


FIGURE NO. 11

NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 9N
Geophysics from Government of Canada 200m Magnetics Survey 1947-2010
Faults from Massey et al., 2005
Prepared by Jarod Lapp, GIT for J2 Syndicate
April 7, 2017

LUCKYSTRIKE PROPERTY

Magnetics First Vertical Derivative



1:100,000

51 8000

524000

530000

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Legend



----- 1m Boundary

Local Geology

granite, granodiorite, diorite

granodiorite

granodiorite, tonalite, granite

4

rhyolite

5

dacite, rhyolite

8

dacite tuff

7

sandstone, siltstone

8

sandstone, siltstone, argillite, conglomerate, basalt

9

sandstone, siltstone, shale, coal

10

sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate

11

radiolarian chert, tuff, siltstone

12

conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone

13

sedimentary rocks, undivided

14

perm. snow & ice

--- Fault

NAD 13
Zone 16
N 103 16
1:100,000

LUCKY STRIKE
PROPERTY

Kilometers

Figure No. 12

51 8000

524000

530000

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Lucky Strike Property is underlain by a sequence of stratified argillites, sandstones and conglomerates. These are intruded by granodiorite. Hornfels alteration halos are seen around the intruding granodiorite bodies. An east-west trending fault following Hall (Wesach) Creek and Fiddler (Hampson) Creek is described by the BCGS as an extensional fault, and by Jamieson and Aussant (1991) as a thrust fault. The 2016 reconnaissance of the Lucky Strike Property identified Au-Ag polymetallic quartz veins in both the sedimentary and granitic rocks. The vein widths were up to two meters containing sulphide disseminations or globules of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. The continuity of the veins and mineralization were not determined during the 2016 reconnaissance.

ITEM 8: DEPOSIT TYPES

The Lucky Strike Property is being explored for a potential porphyry deposit and associated skarn and polymetallic veins within an orogenic geological environment.

8.1 Orogenic Epigenetic Veins

The orogenic class of gold deposit is defined here as syn-tectonic quartz-carbonate veins and wall rock replacement associated with regional-scale faults. Orogenic ores form at convergent plate margins in accretionary and collisional orogens. Orebodies are surrounded by carbonate-sericite-pyrite alteration. Gold, silver, antimony and arsenic occur in the ore fluids along with tungsten, boron, tellurium and bismuth.

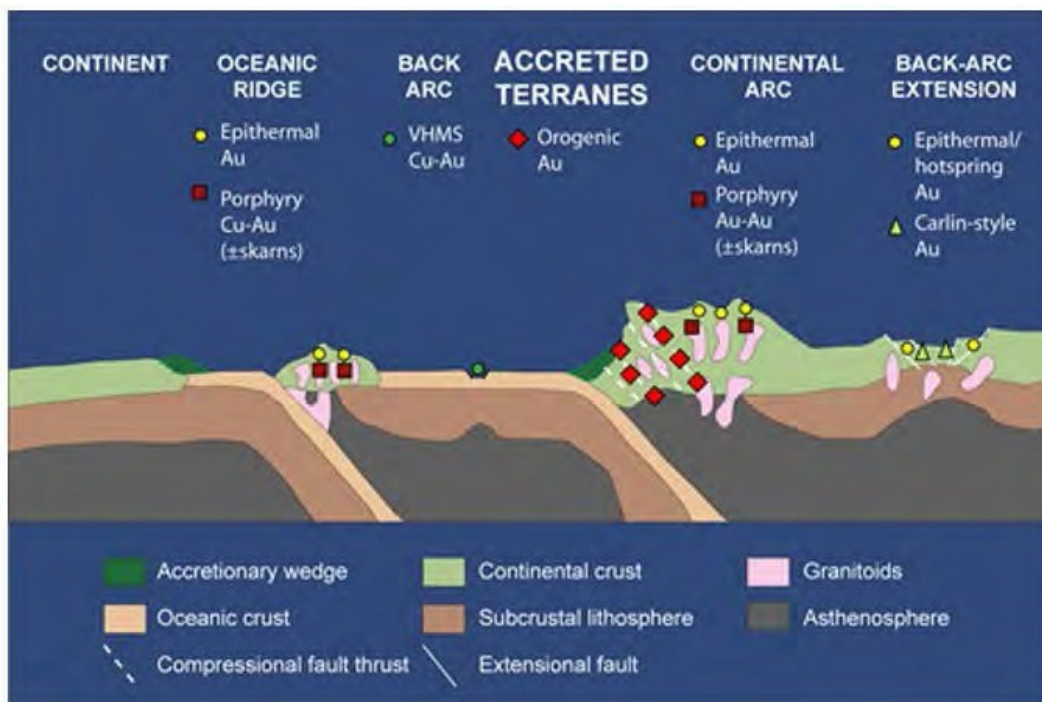


Figure No. 13 Tectonic settings of locations of various types of gold deposits. Orogenic Au deposits (red symbols in above illustration) occur in accretionary tectonic terranes in the western North American Cordillera.

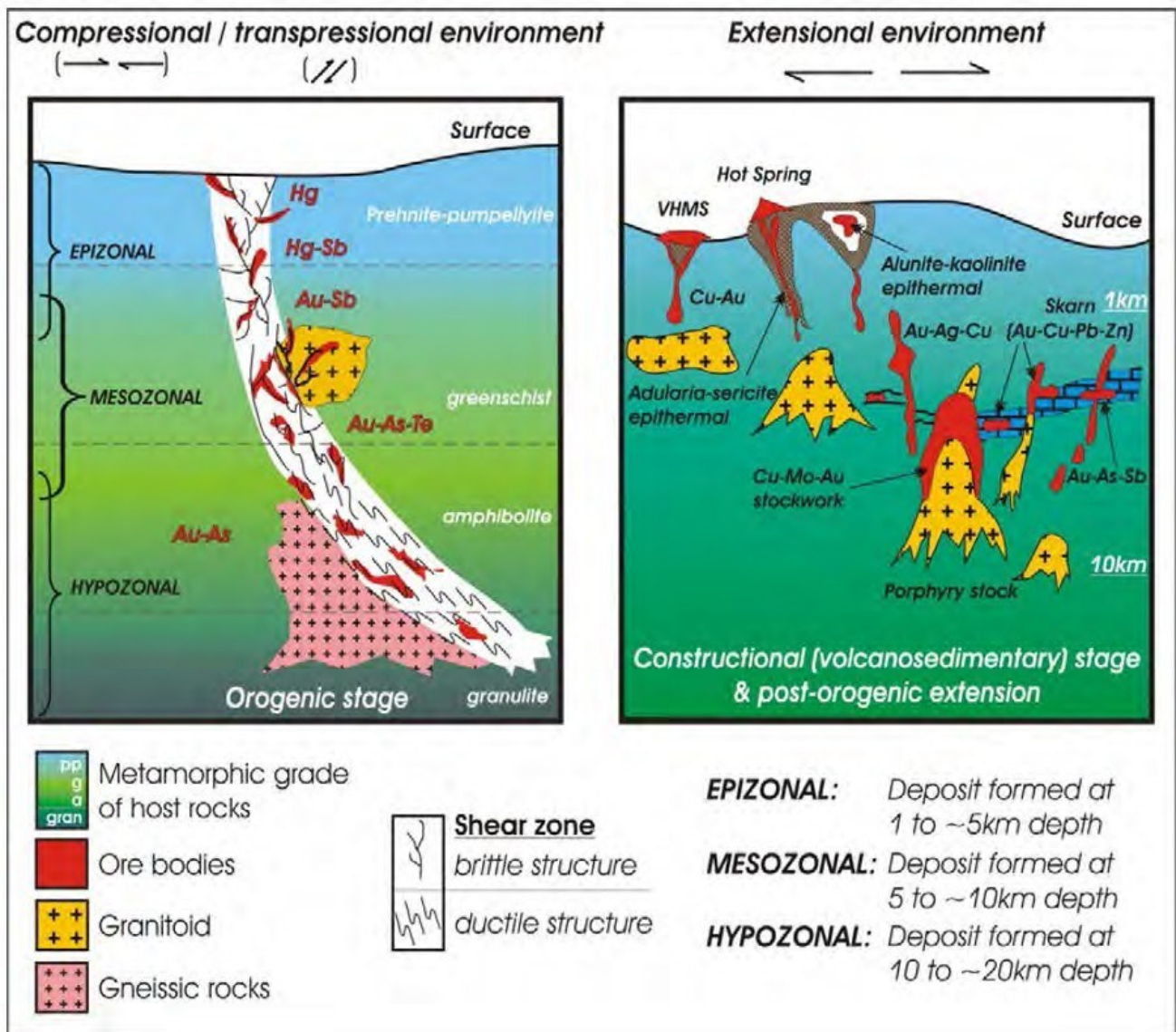


Figure No. 14 Orogenic gold deposits had previously mainly been called epithermal gold deposits. The newer concept is that these and related ore bodies occur throughout the middle to upper crust and are related to major shear zones. "Orogenic" is now somewhat an umbrella term for different depth-related gold deposits from intrusion related, mesothermal, shear zone hosted to epithermal. As such, orogenic gold deposits include porphyry, volcanogenic massive sulphide, epithermal and other sub-classes, potentially large deposits which include gold.

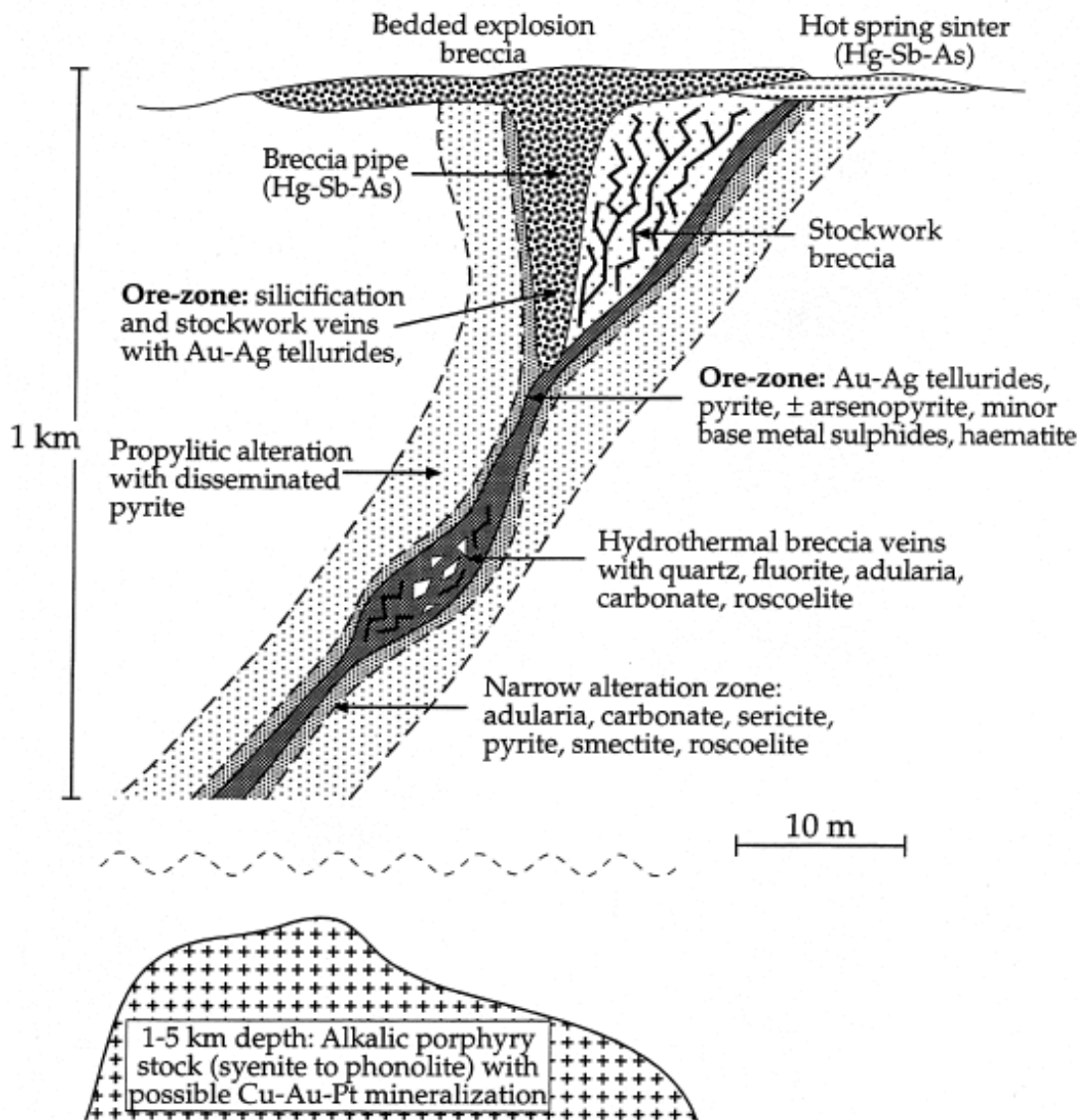


Figure No. 15 Schematic model of an alkalic-type epithermal epigenetic gold system. As suggested above, the gold mineralized veins observed on the Lucky Strike Property may be anomalous in tellurium or tellurides.

ITEM 9: EXPLORATION

9.1 Economic Target and Work Done

The majority of historic exploration done in the area of the Lucky Strike Property has included the mining of placer gold in Lorne and Douglas Creeks. Historic exploration outlined in Item 6 of the report determined the existence of polymetallic veins throughout the placer area and the presence of granodiorite stocks, which suggest the potential for porphyry-style mineralization. In 2016, the J2 Syndicate explored the headwaters of the gold placer bearing streams surrounding the Prosperity Trend. Prospecting focused around bedrock exposures in the upper alpine regions of the Prosperity Trend and around receded permanent snow packs.

Mineralized quartz veins bearing pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena were observed in bedrock and sampled. The rock samples were for the most part grab-type taken at spot locations or continuously across larger veins and where pervasive alteration zones with disseminated sulphides were encountered. Twenty seven talus rock samples were taken where bedrock was obscured by snow or rubble. A total of 55 rock samples and 4 stream silts were taken on the Lucky Strike Property in 2016. The economic targets are gold-bearing porphyry and intrusion-related polymetallic veins.

Grab-type rock samples are selective by nature, and are unlikely to represent average grades on the property. There may also be a coarse gold “nugget effect” where gold assay results may be either too high or too low to be representative of the average value over any given area. Though high grade results in rocks were achieved in 2016, the number of samples collected were relatively few. More extensive and intensive rock sampling over defined lengths would tend to suggest what the average grade may be in an area or a rock type.

9.2 Sampling Results in 2016

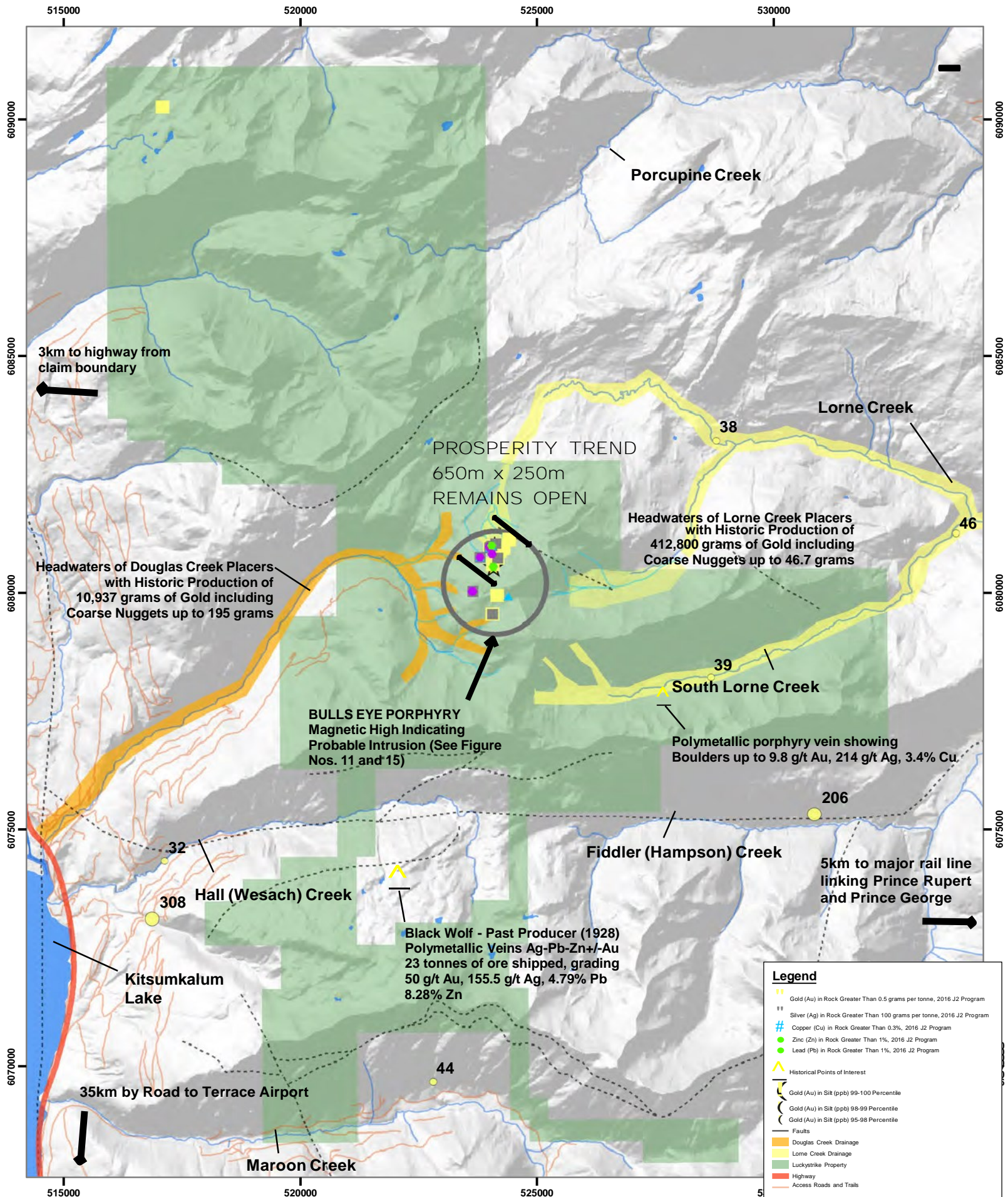
Prosperity Trend

The 2016 exploration program resulted in the discovery of the Prosperity Trend. This Trend is approximately 7 kilometers north-northeast of a group of three Crown Grant mineral claims named Black Wolf and encompassed by the Lucky Strike Property. Black Wolf produced approximately 23 tonnes of ore in 1928.

The Prosperity Trend was discovered where bedrock had been exposed due to receding snowpack which had hampered past exploration efforts. The Prosperity Trend is situated at the headwaters of Douglas and Lorne Creeks, two historic placer gold producing drainages. The source of the placer gold is considered to be eroded gold-mineralized bedrock in the surrounding area. A Government of Canada regional airborne geophysical magnetic survey and granodiorite sub-outcrop observed indicates a probable buried intrusion under the Prosperity Trend. The next phase of exploration will be focused on delineating drill targets through comprehensive systematic exploration.

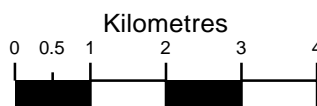
The Prosperity Trend’s present known dimensions are 650 meters by 250 meters. Altogether, 41 rock grab samples were collected over the Trend in 2016. Eight of the rock samples assayed between 0.5 and 24.7 g/t gold; eleven grab samples assayed between 50 and 188 g/t silver. The most significant base and precious metal assays from the Prosperity Trend are shown on Table No. 3. The highest values in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were 24.7 g/t Au, 188 g/t Ag, 2.04% Cu, 8.34% Pb and 6.3% Zn; these were from quartz veins containing massive pyrite.

The majority of polymetallic quartz veins observed during the 2016 program were hosted in argillite or sandstone; vein widths were up to two meters containing disseminations or sulphide globules of pyrite-galena-chalcopyrite. Generally, the mineralized veins occur in or parallel to northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest trending faults and shear zones. The wall rock adjacent to the structures is silicified with rusty brown weathering and limonitic clots in weathered vein material. The mineralization is considered to be possibly related to local



LUCKYSTRIKE PROPERTY

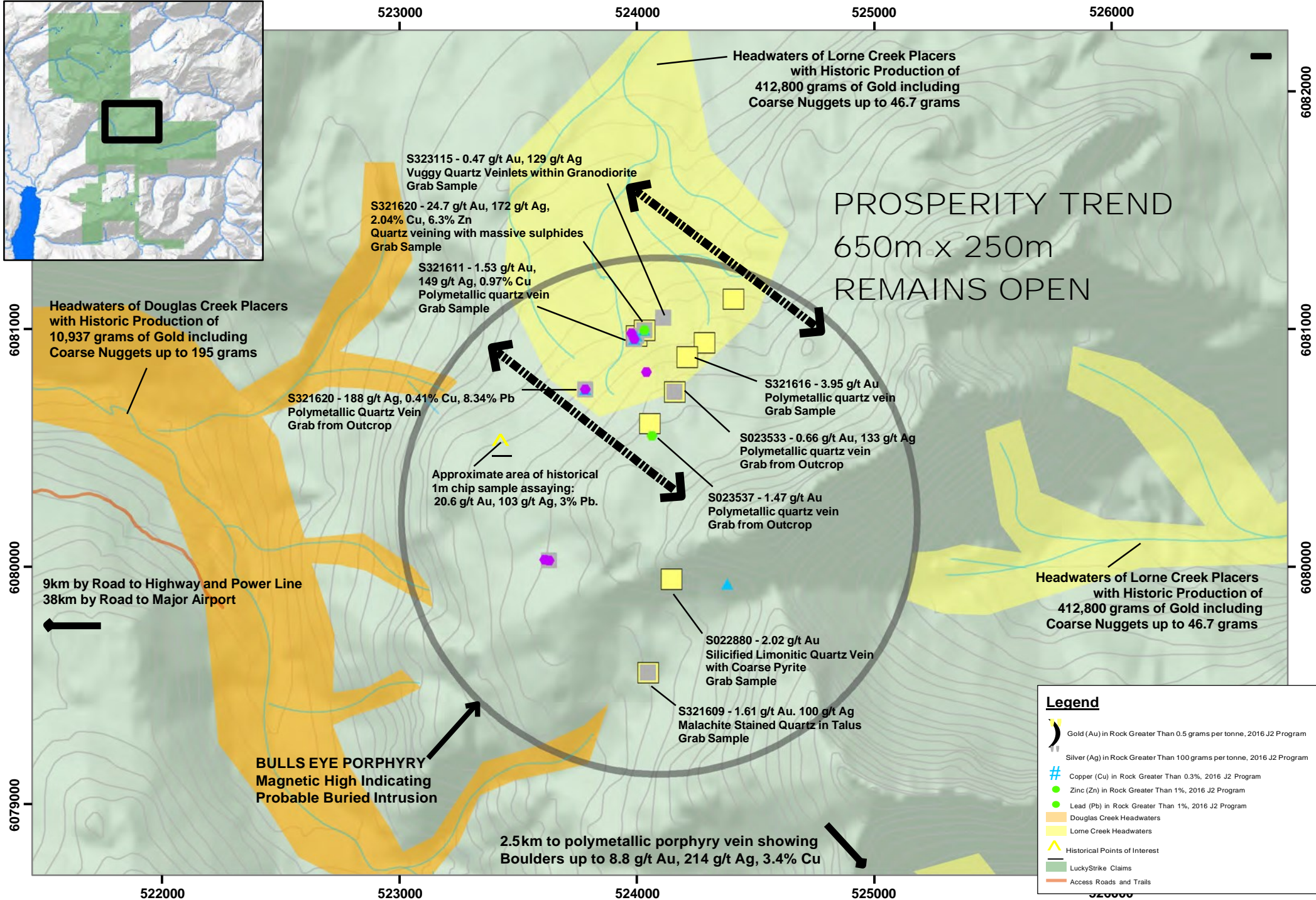
161.7 Square Kilometres
16173.9 Hectares



1:100,000

FIGURE NO. 16

NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 9N
Prepared by Jarod Lapp, GIT for J2 Syndicate
April 3, 2017



intrusive activity with mineralizing fluids infiltrating overlaying sediments, faults and contact zones. The quartz veins tended to also be anomalous in arsenic and bismuth.

Several small granodiorite intrusive plugs and stocks intrude the overlying sediments within the Prosperity Trend, producing hornfels alteration areoles variably silicified and with sericite and clay alteration. The granodiorite contains local disseminated pyrite and has a white leached appearance due to extensive surface weathering. Sample No. S323115, of altered and oxidized granodiorite containing quartz veinlets returned 0.469 g/t gold, 129 g/t silver, 2,580 ppm copper, 4,940 ppm lead and 4,160 ppm zinc.

Regional Government of Canada airborne magnetic data displays a magnetic high through the Prosperity Trend that extends 3 kilometers westward to a corresponding granodiorite stock mapped by the BCGS. It indicates a potential for a buried intrusion within the Prosperity Trend.

650 meters south of the Prosperity Trend, grab Sample No. S022880 from talus of a silicified limonitic vein with pyrite assayed 2.02 g/t gold and 20.7 g/t silver. Grab Sample No. S321609, containing malachite-stained quartz in talus, was taken approximately 1.0 kilometer south of the Trend. This yielded 1.61 g/t gold, 99.7 ppm silver and 1,260 ppm copper.

Table No. 3 Highest grab samples – Lucky Strike Prosperity Trend
Cu, Pb and Zn value are in ppm unless stated in %.

Sample ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm or %	Zn ppm or %	Sample description
S321620	24.7	172	219	1675	2.04%	5100	6.3%	Grab, float
S022880	2.02	20.7	296	80	318	160	11	Grab, talus
S022881	0.078	10.3	32	2	3010	4010	607	Grab, sub-outcrop
S022883	0.061	122	12	177	645	4.65%	9020	Grab, outcrop
S022884	0.049	47.2	8	69	109	1.025%	343	Grab, outcrop
S022885	0.023	20	16	40	187	1485	5210	Grab, outcrop
S023533	0.664	133	14	2030	237	1200	8	Grab, outcrop
S023536	0.273	36.8	33	61	1435	9800	1.98%	Grab, outcrop
S023537	1.47	6.1	1	42	18	374	15	Grab, outcrop
S321609	1.61	99.7	52	1	1260	99	173	Grab, float
S321610	0.274	70.3	19	40	1.31%	1.31%	102	Grab, sub-outcrop
S321611	1.535	149	1000	68	9760	2950	740	Grab, sub-outcrop
S321612	0.389	140	77	44	3240	2.15%	693	Grab, sub-outcrop
S321614	0.609	83.8	33	527	1825	371	24	Grab, talus
S321616	3.95	6.9	14	12	10	9440	66	Grab, talus
S321623	0.066	61.7	3	44	377	2.75%	16	Grab, float
S323114	0.309	188	3	188	4140	8.34%	2330	Grab, outcrop
S323115	0.469	129	21	190	2580	4940	19	Grab, float
S323116	0.398	19.2	21	89	356	475	4160	Grab, float

Eureka Zone

In 2016, one day of prospecting was spent in the northwest corner of the Lucky Strike property on the Eureka Zone. Multiple quartz veins containing arsenopyrite, pyrite and galena were discovered. The most significant base and precious metal assays in the Eureka Zone are tabulated below.

Individual veins ranged from under 1 cm to one meter in width, often parallel to sub-parallel with foliation and bedding or locally as large stockworks up to 3 meters wide in sedimentary units. Sample No. S022874 was from paralleling quartz arsenopyrite veinlets. Grab Sample No. S022877 was from disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite in a metasedimentary unit. Altogether, 14 rock grab and chip samples were collected across a one kilometer long area. Seven had strongly elevated values in As over the detection limit (>1,000 ppm). Several of the samples also had elevated values in Co, Mo and Sb.

Highest grabs and chip samples – Lucky Strike Eureka Zone

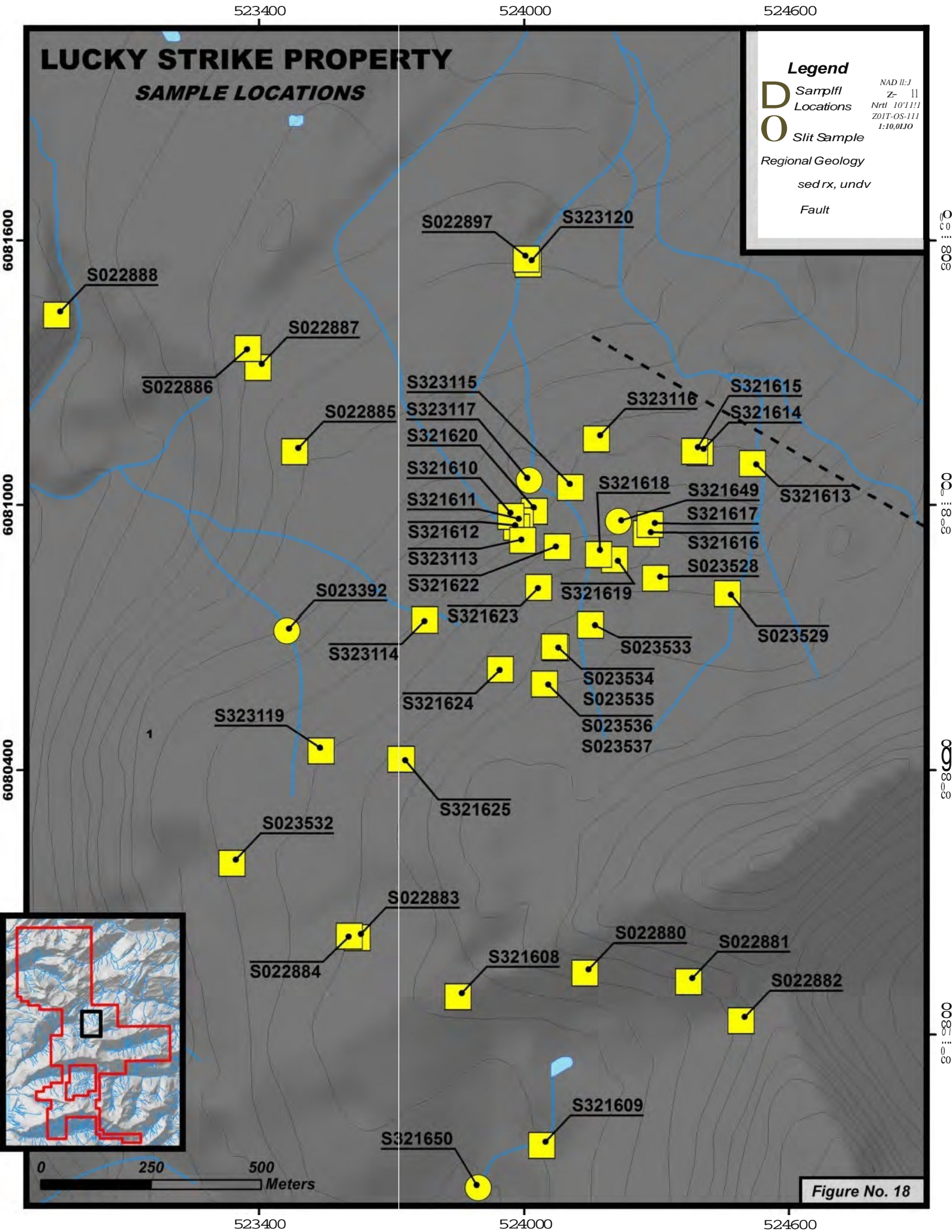
<u>Sample ID</u>	<u>Au (g/t)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Sample description</u>
S022872	0.17	3950	Chip sample over 50 cm
S022873	0.186	4250	Grab over 1.0 m
S022874	0.326	1725	Grab over 1.0 m
S022875	0.221	2830	Grab over 1.0 m
S022877	0.133	2310	Grab over 5.0 m
S022878	0.579	10001	Chip sample over 40 cm
S321605	0.057	3780	Grab

Tellurium as a Pathfinder for Alteration and Mineralization at Lucky Strike

Tellurium is a rare and immobile metal and thus a good indicator of proximity to a hydrothermal system. Values greater than 1.00 ppm Te are considered anomalous. Tellurium values from rock samples within the Prosperity Trend are tabulated below. The anomalous Tellurium values bodes well for the usefulness of Te as a pathfinder element for hydrothermal alteration and gold and base metals mineralization on the Lucky Strike Property. Gold tellurides are a minor ore of gold.

Highest Grabs – Lucky Strike Tellurium Values

<u>Sample ID</u>	<u>Te (ppm)</u>
S321620	26.1
S023533	21.2
S321611	1.22
S323612	5.11



LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Legend

D Sample Locations
O Slit Sample

Regional Geology
sed rx, undv
Fault

NAD 83
Zone 11
Nrd 10°11'11"
2011-OS-111
1:10,000

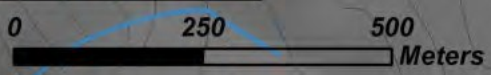
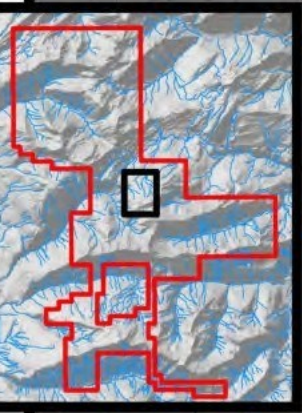


Figure No. 18

523400

524000

524600

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

GOLD VALUES 2016

Legend

Au ppm

O -0.1

0.11-0.5

D 0.51-1

1.1-24.7

0.001-0.006

Regional Geology

sed rx, undv

-- Fault

&

NAD 13

NT8103/16

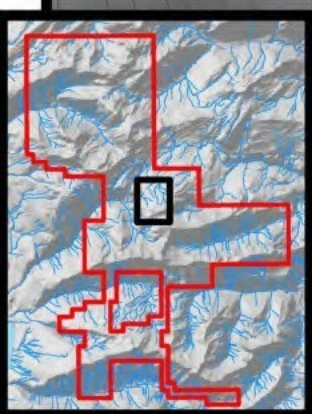
ZON 16

E:10,000

6081600

6081000

6080400



0 250 500 Meters

523400

524000

524600

Figure No. 19

523400

524000

524600

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

SILVER VALUES 2016

Legend

Ag ppm



02 - 10



10.1 - 50



50.1 - 100



100.1 - 188

ilt Ag ppm



0 - 0.2

Regional Geology

sed rx, undv

- - - alt



N/10113

2017-06-16

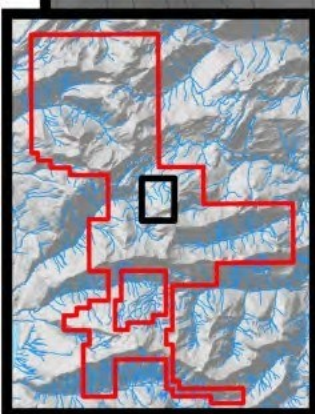
NTII 10.16

1:10000

6081600

6081000

6080400



0 250 500 Meters

Figure No. 20

523400

524000

524600

523400

524000

524600

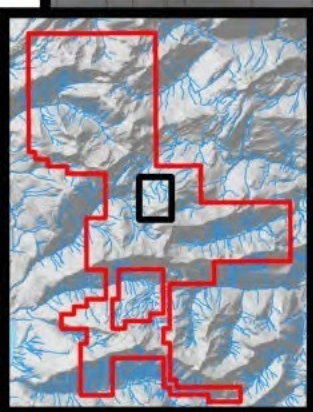
LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

COPPER VALUES 2016

6081600

6081000

6080400

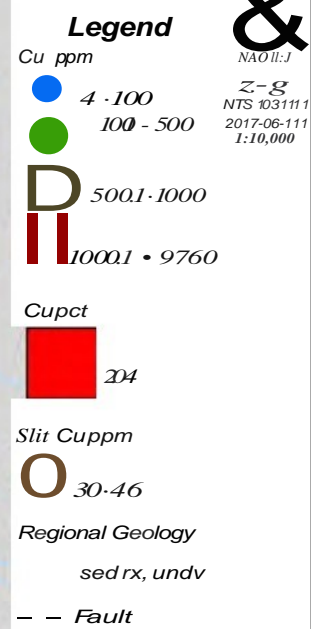


0 250 500 Meters

523400

524000

524600



6081600

6081000

6080400

6080000

6079600

6079200

Figure No. 21

523400

524000

524600

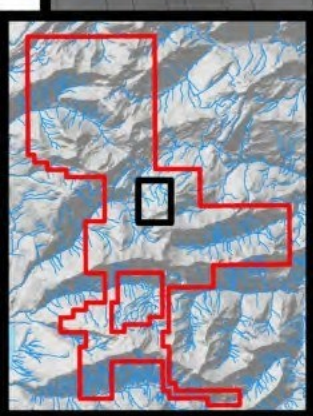
LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

LEAD VALUES 2016

6081600

6081000

6080400



0 250 500 Meters

Legend

Pb ppm

4 - 50

50.1 - 100

1001 - 1000

1000.1 - 9800

Pbpct

0.3 - 8.34

Slit Pb ppm

7 - 16

Regional G-logy

sedrx, undv

-- Fault

&

NAD113

2011-03-16

2017-06-16

1:10000

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

US

Figure No. 22

523400

524000

524600

523400

524000

524600

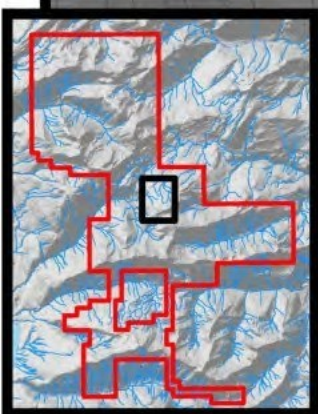
LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

ZINC VALUES 2016

6081600

6081000

6080400



0 250 500 Meters

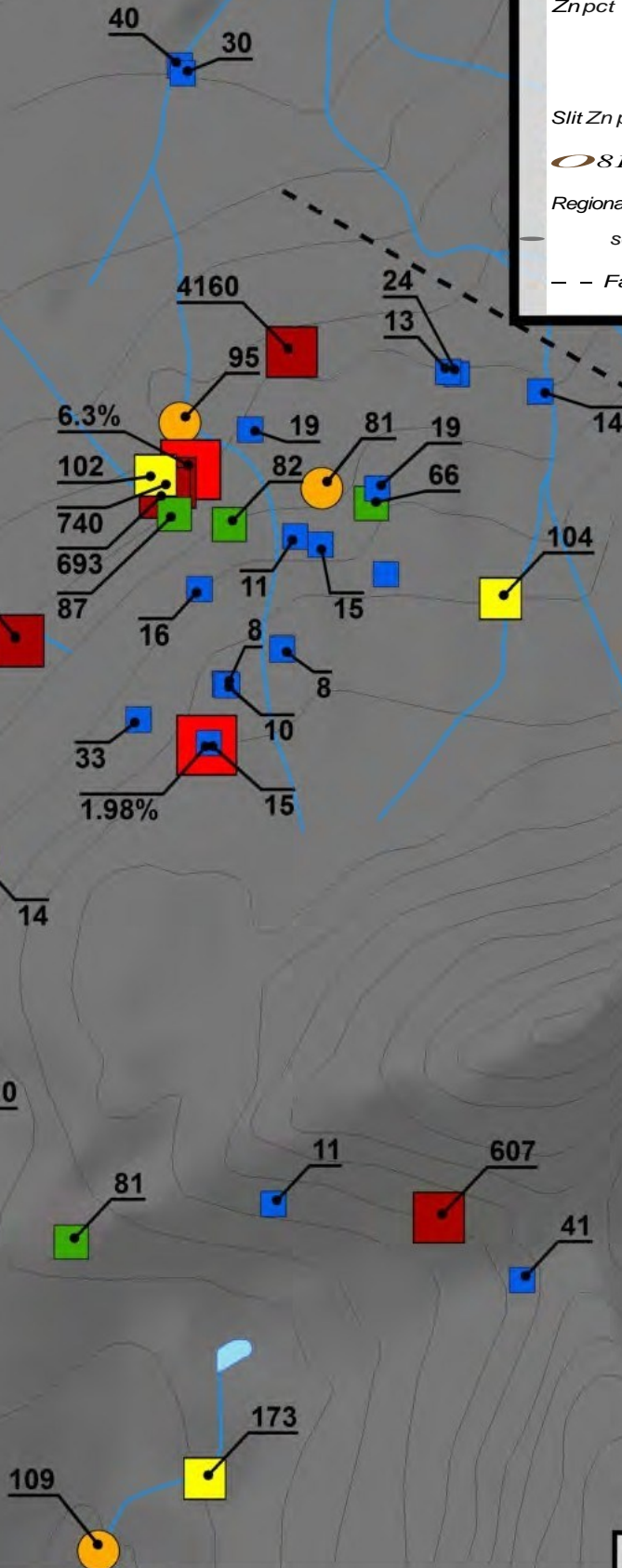


Figure No. 23

523400

524000

524600

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY

TELLURIUM VALUES 2016

Legend

Teppm

D 0-5

11 s. 1- 10

0.1 - 26.1

Regional Geology

sedrx, undv

-- Fault

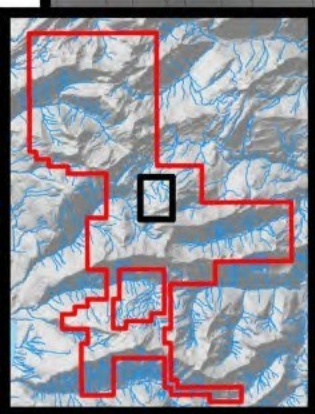
&

NAO /13
Z-11
NTU 10311S
2017/1-1S
1:10,000

6081600

6081000

6080400



0 250 500 Meters

Figure No. 24

523400

524000

524600

51 700 0

51 7250

51 7500

51 7750

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY EUREKA SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Lt1gt1nd



Sample Location

Local Geology

1

sed rx, undv

2

perm. snow & ice

NAD 83
Zone 9
NTS 103115
2017-05-15
1:5,000

S321602

S321603

S321604

S022876

S022873

S321605

S022875

S022872

S022874

S022878

S022877

S321606

S022879

S321607

2

0 250 500 Meters

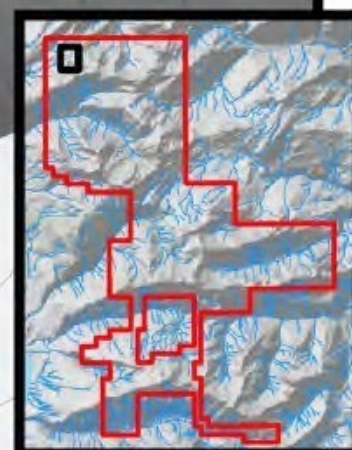


Figure No. 25

51 700 0

51 7250

51 7500

51 7750

51700 0

517250

517500

517750

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY EUREKA GOLD VALUES 2016

6090500

6090250

6090000

6089750

6089500

6089250

0.170
0.008
0.057
0.579
0.186
0.008
0.326
0.221
0.133

0.005

0.018

0.001

0.003

0.101

0 250 500 Meters

Legend



A''ppm

0.001- 0.01

D 0.011-0.05

0.111-0.579

Local <hology

sed rx, undv

2 ,,,-m.snow & Ju

NAD83
NTF16311-
24HT.OIJ.16
'116-000

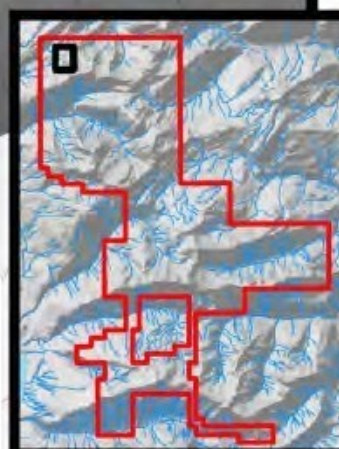


Figure No. 26

51700 0

517250

517500

517750

51700 0

51 7250

51 7500

51 7750

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY EUREKA SILVER VALUES 2016

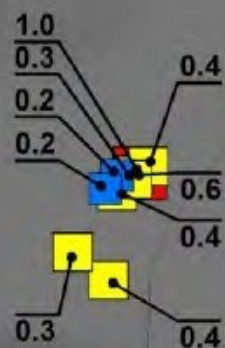
6090500

6090250

6090000

6089750

6089500



Ag ppm

0.0 - 0.2

0.3 - 0.6

0.7 - 1.0

Local Geology

1 sed rx, undv

2 perm. snow & lc11

Legend

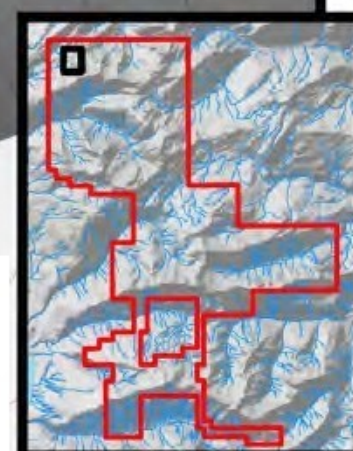
A

NT 103111
21HT.OJ.L16
116-000

6090250

6090000

6089750



2

0 250 500 Meters

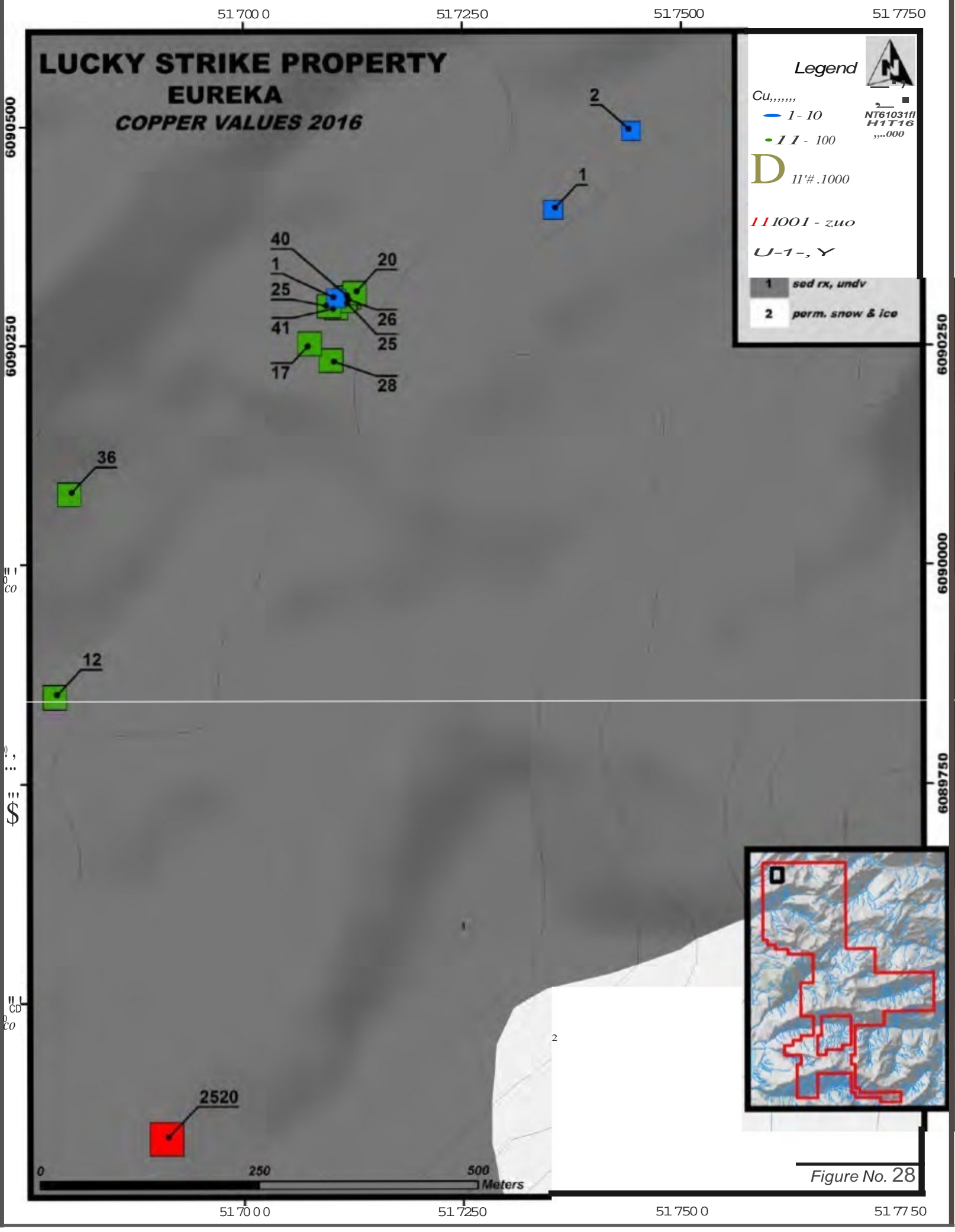
51700 0

51 7250

51 7500

51 7750

Figure No. 27



LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY EUREKA LEAD VALUES 2016

Legend

Pb ppm
2-5
D
11.30
a.o./Ofly
perm. snow & ice

NT-103111
24HT.O.I.J.16
15,000

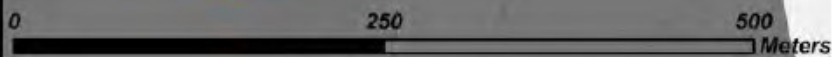
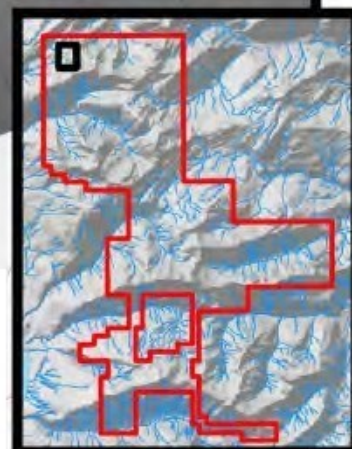
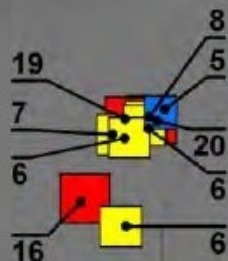
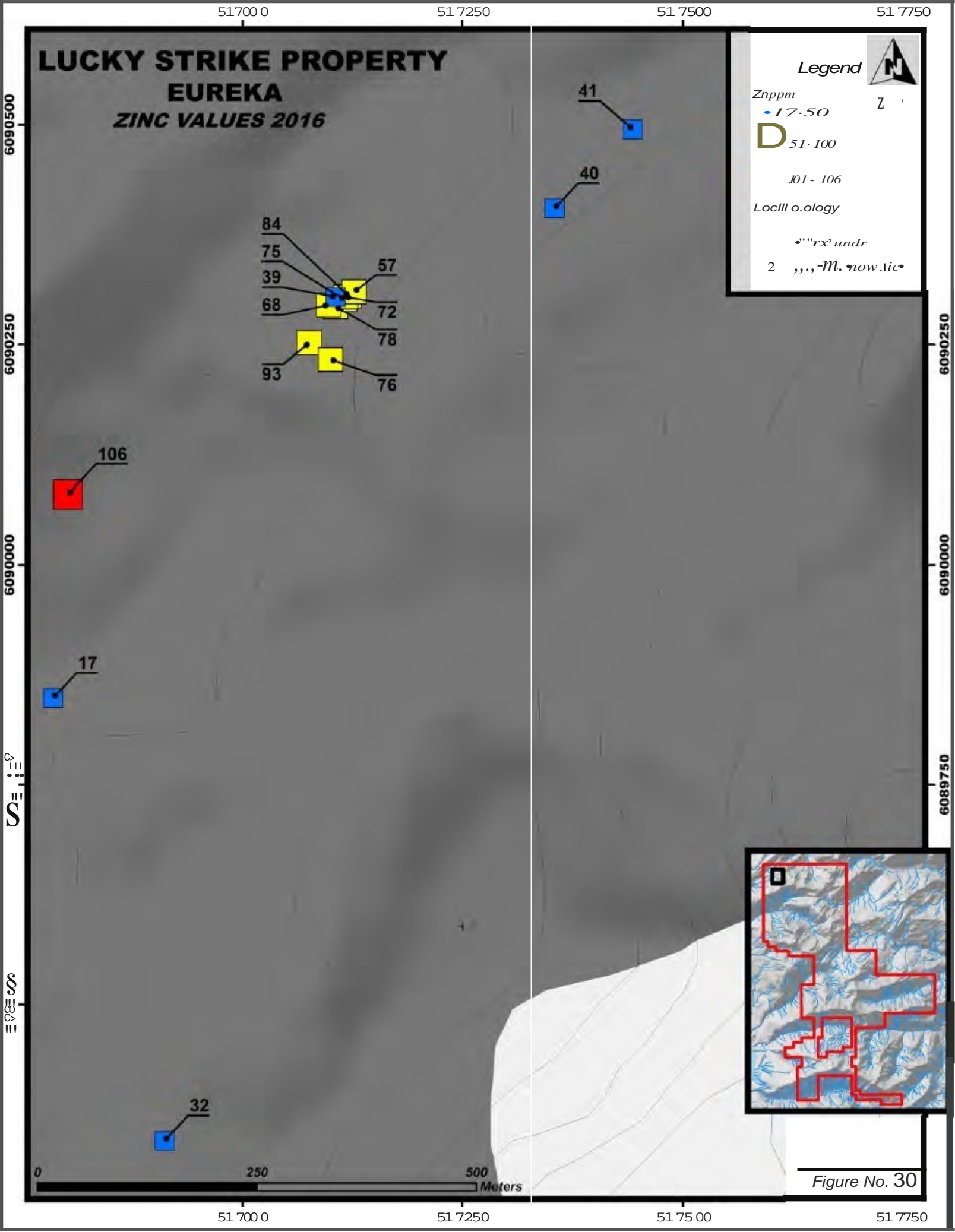


Figure No. 29

LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY EUREKA ZINC VALUES 2016



ITEM 10: DRILLING

Drilling was done in 1981 (2 holes, 664 m), 2002 (2 holes, 189 m) and 2010 (6 holes, 600m). These programs are described in the History subsections 6.3, 6.10 and 6.14, respectively.

ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

All the samples, collected by the J2 Syndicate during the 2016 field season, were selected, sealed, shipped and analyzed at ALS Environmental Laboratories in Vancouver, BC., an independent third party.

The quality control measures used by the J2 Syndicate on the Property are adequate at the present stage of exploration. This author has relied on the internal quality control procedures of ALS Laboratories. The author has examined the results of the geochemical analysis certificates to ensure the values presented in this Report are consistent with the laboratory certificates.

Rock and stream sediment samples were collected on the Lucky Strike Property in 2016. The emphasis of the collection techniques was to collect geological material using standardized sample procedures. ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, BC is ISO accredited for ISO 14001, ISO 17025 and ISO 9001. These accreditations mandate the principles and disciplines that are accepted and recognized worldwide as a sound basis for quality management systems, environmental management systems, as well as testing and calibration laboratory activities. A rigorous quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program including blanks, standards and duplicates was not conducted for the 2016 sampling program due to the reconnaissance nature of the exploration program.

In the author's opinion, the samples appear to be representative of their immediate locations and are considered to be representative of the polymetallic quartz vein type mineralization.

11.1 Security

Individual rock, chip-channel and silt samples were placed in labeled polythene (rock) or Kraft (silt) sample bags, sealed with a cable tie and stored on-site before transport. In the field camp, samples were monitored by the geologist but not stored in a locked facility due to the remoteness of the camp location. Groups of rock, chip-channel or silt samples were then placed into sturdy, labeled, woven-polyethylene bags, sealed with a cable tie and stored for shipping to a secure location in Terrace, BC or directly to an ALS Labs facility in Terrace, BC. All sample packaging for transport was overseen by the site geologist and documented with sample names, sample type, assay type, shipping date, shipping ID, and the number of woven-polyethylene bags. Upon receipt at the laboratory, the chain of custody passes to the assayer. Samples received at the ALS Lab in Terrace were transported to the ALS Laboratory in Vancouver, BC for analytical analyses. Following assay, the remaining material is stored under secure conditions at the laboratory facilities. In general, industry best practices with respect to chain of custody procedures are followed on site, however, the weakest point in any chain of custody is during transport.

The absence of tamper proof fastenings on the samples has been noted, but due to the remote nature of the camp, the author considers the security protocols adequate.

11.2 Assay Procedures

All rock and channel samples were crushed, pulverized and the resulting sample pulps were analyzed by ALS Environmental Laboratories in Vancouver, BC (see Table 1) by crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The soil samples were dried at <60°C/140°F, sieved to -180 micron (80 mesh) and both fractions were retained. The remaining coarse reject portions of the samples remain in storage at the ALS Labs storage facility in Vancouver, BC and are scheduled for return to a secure facility in Terrace, BC.

All the samples were analyzed using the ALS Labs assay procedure ME-ICP41, an aqua regia digestion with an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish and Au-ICP21 30g lead-collection fire assay (FA) fusion procedure with an inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish or Au-AA23 30 g FA fusion with and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. For the ME-ICP41 method, a prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by ICP-AES. The analytical results are then corrected for inter-element spectral interferences. Selected samples were also analysed by Te-MS42 which is an additional analysis of the processed sample by ICP-MS for Te. In the FA methods, a prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at lower power. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by AAS or ICP-AES against matrix-matched standards. Over limit samples for Au were analyzed by Au-GRA21 30 g FA-Gravimetric finish. During the Au-GRA21 procedure, a prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. If the Ag weight is requested, the difference in weights is used to determine the Ag content. Samples with over-limit values for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were analysed by an OG46 method where the sample is digested in 75% Aqua regia for 120 minutes. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to volume (100 mL) with de-ionized water, mixed and then analyzed by ICP-AES or by AAS at the lab's discretion.

This author considers that the sampling and storage methods by the J2 Syndicate have been in accordance with normal practice in the mineral exploration industry and have been done in an ethical manner. In the author's opinion, all samples were prepared and assayed using appropriate techniques at the laboratories.

11.3 Rock Sampling Protocol

All rock samples were selected by J2 Syndicate site geologists, photographed in situ and collected as a hand sample of approximately 0.5 to 2.0 kg prior to sealing in a sample bag. Representative rock samples were also selected by the site geologist for future reference.

Rock samples are collected during traverses on foot with helicopter assistance. The rock sampling locations are chosen by geologists based on the potential source areas of MINFILE locations, placer creek occurrences and regional silt anomalies. The tops of ridges are typically chosen for the easier location of rock outcrops, sub-outcrops, talus and float. The sample sites are chosen in the field by a geologist or prospector based on changes in lithology and/or the potential for mineralization.

The rock grab samples are selective in nature and extracted using a rock hammer to expose fresh surfaces and to acquire a sample. All sample sites are flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. All sample sites are recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy 1-10 m) and the following information is recorded on all-weather paper: sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, type of sample (outcrop, subcrop, float), and a brief description.

11.4 Silt Sampling Protocol

Silt samples are collected during foot traverses with helicopter assistance. The silt sampling locations are chosen by geologists and prospectors based on the potential source areas of MINFILE locations, placer creek occurrences and regional silt anomalies. Rusty-coloured streams with a well-developed bed are typically chosen for silt sample collection sites.

The silt samples are extracted to ensure the largest amount of silt is collected, based on the sampler's desired method: pan-heavy mineral concentrate, moss-sediment or grab. All sample sites are flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. All sample sites are recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy 1-10 m) and the following information is recorded on all-weather paper: sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, sampling method, sample site description and sample characteristics.

ITEM 12: DATA VERIFICATION

This writer has compared the analytical results from the 2016 exploration program as presented by the J2 Syndicate on the geochemical maps in this Technical Report with the ALS certified laboratory analytical results. This writer considers that the data as presented by the J2 Syndicate accords with the ALS certificates.

All J2's sampled showings are located in the alpine and are only accessible by helicopter. These were under significant snow at the time of the this writer's site visit on March 21, 2017. Though the showings could not be examined, an outcrop of granodiorite intrusive protruding from a snow bank near to J2's sample no. S323115 (granodiorite) within the Prosperity Trend

was examined and sampled. The lab analysis results were low, as expected, as this sample was not from any mineral showing. The results included 0.005 ppm Au, <0.2 ppm Ag and 127 ppm Cu.

Figure No. 2 provides a photo of this rock. The presence of intrusive rock, not previously mapped at that location, suggests the possibility of a porphyry-related source to the past multi-metal veins and placer deposits that surround the Prosperity Trend.

ITEM 13: MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

This Item is not applicable.

ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This Item is not applicable.

ITEMS 15 to 22:

These Items are not applicable.

ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several mineral claims (Maroon property, 1,096 ha) cover the area of the headwaters of Hall Creek and the former producer. All of these claims are completely surrounded by the claims of the Lucky Strike Property. This area occurs approximately 4 km south of the known location of the Prosperity Trend on the Lucky Strike Property. The past producer was the Black Wolf mine, with 23 tonnes of ore mined in 1928, which produced 1,151 grams gold and 3,577 grams silver along with lead and zinc from polymetallic quartz veins. This author has been unable to verify the quantities in the historical information on the Black Wolf mine and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucky Strike Property. The current claims are mostly owned by Angel Jade Mines Ltd., whose claims expire in 2020. A small mineral claim (37 ha) adjacent to the Black Wolf mine site is owned by an individual.

A small mineral claim (354 ha) adjoins the southeast corner of the Lucky Strike Property. There is no record of assessment work done on this property. Its current expiry date is in 2018.

The lower portions of Douglas, Lorne, Hall and Maroon Creeks currently have placer claims on them.

Certain past production results referred to above are historical in nature and were compiled before NI 43-101. The J2 Syndicate has not independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration therefore the historical results should not be relied upon. The author believes these historical results provide an indication of the potential of the properties and are relevant to ongoing exploration. The author has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucky Strike Property.

ITEM 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

This Item is not applicable.

ITEM 25: INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The Lucky Strike Property covers the headwaters of two highly productive placer streams. Lucky Strike's Prosperity Trend is surrounded by the headwaters of Lorne Creek (historic production 412,800 grams gold) and Douglas Creek (historic production 10,937 grams gold). There is good potential for the discovery of the bedrock source of the historic gold placers which surround Lucky Strike's Prosperity Trend. The potential source is considered to be a porphyry deposit and associated skarn and polymetallic veins. The failure of 1930's prospectors to discover the hardrock source of the gold placers suggests the source may be a porphyry-type deposit of insufficient grade to be economic then. As well, porphyry-type deposits were an unrecognized type of ore deposit in the 1930's.

The prospecting work that was done on the Lucky Strike Property in 2016 was reconnaissance in nature. The grab-type rock samples that were collected are unlikely to represent average ore grades at this early stage in exploration. The number of samples collected in 2016 were relatively few and no general conclusion can be made at this time with respect to the potential economic viability of the project. Comprehensive exploration, including more extensive and intensive geochemical sampling is needed before an average grade can be determined in an area or a rock type and whether the mineral prospect may continue to be viable.

All ground work on the Lucky Strike Property would be helicopter-supported.

ITEM 26: RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended to follow-up the discovery, by the J2 Syndicate in 2016, of wide-spread gold-silver and base metals mineralization and the presence of granodiorite intrusive in the Prosperity Trend.

A systematic exploration program consisting of prospecting, geologic mapping, hand trenching and rock chip/channel sampling is recommended to follow up on 2016 discoveries through the Prosperity Trend and to investigate recorded historic work. An airborne geophysical electromagnetic and magnetic survey is recommended across the Lucky Strike Property. Additional prospecting and talus fines sampling will be directed through the headwaters of historic placer gold drainages and subsequently across anomalies produced by the airborne geophysical survey. Regional geological mapping indicate several thrust faults marked by conglomerate beds occur on the Lucky Strike property and offer excellent targets for exploration. At the adjacent Black Wolf past producer high grade gold-silver polymetallic mineralization is hosted in a similar geological setting. Exploration will focus on underlying porphyry potential with mapping and sampling recommended over identified granitic units and associated alteration haloes. The objective is to expand on known mineralization and continue to explore the Lucky Strike Property through a comprehensive exploration program that will define targets for drilling.

The recommendations made by Jamieson and Aussant (1991) for the Berma claims at the time are also relevant to the current Lucky Strike Property and should be considered. Their recommendations are presented in ITEM 6.7 in this report.

26.1 Recommended Budget

As of August 31, 2017, the company has completed some work on the Lucky Strike Property that includes airborne geophysics, grabs and channel sampling. Assays are pending and work continues on the property. Based on the work completed thus far, the recommended budget for the 2017-2018 exploration programme is \$200,000. The budget incorporates field personnel, post-season compilation, wages, helicopter, analytical costs, and field supplies/equipment rentals. The recommended exploration budget for 2017-2018 is on Table No. 4, below.

Lucky Strike Property Recommended Budget	
Description	
Field Personnel	
Personnel to include Project Geologist, Mapping Geologist, GIS Tech., Prospectors, Labourers	84,000
Personnel (Post-season)	
Description	
Post-season data compilation, GIS drafting and report writing	\$15,000
Gear and Transportation	
Task	
Helicopter	\$45,000
Expeditor	\$4,000
Rentals, camp, food and field supplies	\$25,000
Disposables	\$5,000
Analytical Costs	
Description	
Assays for rock, talus fines, soil and silt samples	\$22,000
Total:	\$200,000

Table No. 4 Lucky Strike Property recommended exploration budget for 2017-2018.

ITEM 27: REFERENCES

Assessment Reports listed below are available for free download at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' website for the Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS). <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx>

Carter, NC., Geochemical Report on the Maroon Mineral Claims, September 3, 1996. (Assessment Report 24545).

Carter, NC., Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Maroon #1 Mineral Claim, August 20, 1998. (Assessment Report 25636).

Carter, NC., Diamond Drilling Report on the Maroon #1 Mineral Claim, Bear Gold-Silver Vein, August 25, 2003. (Assessment Report 27229).

Carter, NC., Geological Sampling Report on the Maroon gold-Silver Property, November 23, 2007. (Assessment Report 29514).

Carter, NC., Geochemical Sampling Report on the Lorne Molybdenum-Gold Property, December 6, 2011. (Assessment Report 32615).

Carter, NC., Geochemical Sampling Report on the Lorne Molybdenum-Gold Property, November 27, 2013. (Assessment Report 34336).

Downing BW., Geochemical Report on the Frankie Blue Claim, September 5, 1980. (Assessment Report 8315).

Holland, SS., Placer Gold Production of British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum resources, Bulletin No. 28, 1950, reprinted 1983.

Jamieson MD. and Aussant, CH., Geological and Geochemical Sampling Report on the Berma 1 to 9 Claims, October 15, 1991. (Assessment Report 21742).

Kindle, ED., Usk to Cedarvale, Terrace Area, Coast District, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 212, 1937.

Kyba, J. and Nelson, J., Stratigraphic and Tectonic Framework of the Khyber-Sericite-Pins Mineralized Trend, Lower Iskut River, Northwestern British Columbia, from Geological Fieldwork 2014, BCGS Paper 2015-1.

Lalonde, CM., Geological and Geochemical Survey on the SLC Claims, May 28, 1980. (Assessment Report 8059).

MacGearailt, D., 2010 Diamond Drilling, Trenching and Rock Sampling Report on the Maroon #1 Claim, September 25, 2010. (Assessment Report 31714).

Nelson, J., Composite pericratonic basement of west-central Stikinia and its influence on Jurassic magma conduits: Examples from the Terrace-Ecstall and Anyox areas, from Geological Fieldwork 2016, BCGS Paper 2017-1.

Shaede, EA., Prospecting Report on DX Claim, October 20, 1988. (Assessment Report 17976).

Shaede, EA., Geochemical Report on DX Claim Group, November 30, 1989. (Assessment Report 19405).

Smith, HV., no title, prospecting on Sight claim, November 22, 1991. (Assessment Report 21445).

Venable, M. and Bottomer, L., Lorne Property Assessment Report on Geological Reconnaissance and Geochemical Sampling, January 15, 2007. (Assessment Report 28985).

Venable, M. and Bottomer, L., Lorne Property Assessment Report on 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey, December 15, 2007. (Assessment Report 29652).

Visagie, D., Drilling Report, SLC Claims, March 29, 1981. (Assessment Report 10400).

BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Mineral Deposit Models:

Deposit Type I01 - Au-quartz veins

Deposit Type I05 – Polymetallic veins

Deposit Type K02 – Pb-Zn skarn

Deposit Type K04 – Au skarn

Deposit Type L04 – Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au

BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Minfile Mineral Inventory:

Below are listed the BCGS Minfiles relevant to the Lucky Strike Property area. The past producers (Black Wolf, Lorne Creek, Douglas Creek) are highlighted and Detail Reports are on the following pages.

MINFILE 103I 024 – September

MINFILE 103I 025 - July

MINFILE 103I 026 - Bermaline, Granite, Frankie Blue

MINFILE 103I 027 - South Lorne Creek, Hart

MINFILE 103I 028 - Gold Cap, Golden Eagle, Gold Cup

MINFILE 103I 029 - Bear, Black Bear Hawk

MINFILE 103I 030 - Black Wolf (past producer)

MINFILE 103I 031 - Motherlode

MINFILE 103I 032 - Lucy ONiel, Keystone

MINFILE 103I 050 - Dry Hill, Lorne Creek (past producer)

MINFILE 103I 116 - Marmot, Sunlight

MINFILE 103I 127 - Scenic, Log Cabin

MINFILE 103I 134 - Black Bear

MINFILE 103I 135 – Goat

MINFILE 103I 181 Guld, Alice

MINFILE 103I 187 - Comstock, Virginia

MINFILE 103I 204 - Douglas Ck (past producer)

ITEM 28: GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ag	Silver.
Anomalous	Chemical and mineralogical changes and higher than typical background values in elements in a rock resulting from reaction with hydrothermal fluids or increase in pressure or temperature.
Anomaly	The geographical area corresponding to anomalous geochemical or geophysical values.
As	Arsenic.
Au	Gold.
Background	The typical concentration of an element or geophysical response in an area, generally referring to values below some threshold level, above which values are designated as anomalous.
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey
Bi	Bismuth
Cd	Cadmium.
cm	Centimetre
Co	Cobalt
Cu	Copper.
DDH	Diamond drill hole.
EM	Electromagnetic.
Float	Loose rocks or boulders; the location of the bedrock source is not known.
Grab sample	A sample of a single rock or selected rock chips collected from within a restricted area of interest.
g/t	Grams per tonne (metric tonne). 34.286 g/t (grams per metric tonne) = 1.00 oz/T (Troy oz per short ton)
Ha	Hectare - an area totalling 10,000 square metres, e.g., an area 100 metres by 100 metres.
Heavy mineral concentrate	A 10 kg sample is sieved and submitted to heavy liquid separation. The resultant heaviest concentrate is then separated into magnetic and non-magnetic portions. These are then examined under microscope or assayed.
Hectare	An area of 10,000 square metres.
HLEM	Horizontal loop electromagnetic.
Intrusive	A magmatic rock that cuts into and alters older rocks and may be the source of minerals deposited into the rocks intruded, creating skarn or porphyry type mineral deposits.
IP	Induced polarization geophysical survey.
kg	Kilogram.
km	Kilometre.
m	Metre.
Mag/vlf	Magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys.
Max-min	An HLEM technique to test for resistivity and conductivity of rocks.
µm	micron, micro-metre, one millionth of a metre.
Mn	Manganese
Mo	Molybdenum.
NW-SE	Northwest - southeast.

Orogenic	The physical manifestations of the process of mountain building. Orogens are usually long, thin, arcuate tracts of rock that are geologically active and have a pronounced linear structure resulting in terranes.
oz/T	ounces per short ton (Imperial measurement). 34.286 g/t (grams per metric tonne) = 1.00 oz/T (Troy oz per short ton)
oz/st	ounces per short ton (Imperial measurement, same as oz/T). 34.286 g/t (grams per metric tonne) = 1.00 oz/T (Troy oz per short ton)
Pathfinder	Elements that occur in anomalous amounts together with the economic element being explored for.
Pb	Lead.
Porphyry	A deposit where primarily Cu-bearing minerals occur in disseminated grains or veinlets through a large volume of rock within or in close association with intrusive igneous rocks. Au and Mo are also important products of porphyry deposits.
Propylitic alteration	Alteration of rocks due to hot fluids that have a high sodium ion composition. It typically results in epidote–chlorite– albite alteration with pyrite.
Potassic alteration	Typical of porphyry copper and lode gold deposits, results in production of micaceous, potassic minerals such as biotite in iron-rich rocks, muscovite mica or sericite in felsic rocks, and orthoclase (adularia) alteration, often quite pervasive and producing distinct salmon-pink alteration zones.
ppb	Parts per billion.
ppm	Parts per million (1 ppm = 1,000 ppb = 1 g/t)
Skarn	Forms by chemical metasomatism of rocks in the contact zone of intrusive rocks with rocks often containing carbonate minerals. Skarns in the igneous environment are associated with hornfels and wider zones of calc-silicate rocks. Skarns are often hosts for copper, lead, zinc, iron, gold, molybdenum, tin, and tungsten ore deposits.
Sb	Antimony.
Talus	A collection of rock fragments at the base of crags or mountain cliffs, that has accumulated through rockfall from adjacent cliff faces. Also called scree.
Te	Tellurium
Terrain	An arbitrarily defined geographic location.
Terrane	A major crustal block with a particular geologic history.
VLF-EM	Very low frequency electromagnetic.
VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide.
VHMS	Volcanic-hosted massive sulphide. Same as VMS.
Zn	Zinc

Certificate of Qualified Person

To accompany the report titled: "Technical Report on the Lucky Strike Property, Ominica, Skeena Mining Divisions, British Columbia" dated effective August 31, 2017 (the "Technical Report").

I, Rein Turna, B.Sc., P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant, independent of the issuer, Goliath Resources Inc. as described in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am also independent of the optionors of the Lucky Strike Property, collectively carrying on business as the J2 Syndicate ("J2").
2. My address, telephone and email are:

5818 Falcon Road
West Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7W 1S3
Telephone: (604) 921-8908 Email: geocon002@shaw.ca
3. I graduated with a degree Bachelor of Sciences in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1975.
4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I have worked as a geologist, in field and office, over 40 years since graduation from university. I worked primarily in British Columbia, Yukon and Ontario and also in Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Arizona. The work involved exploration for precious and base metals in epithermal, sedimentary exhalative, volcanogenic massive sulphide, skarn, porphyry and shear zone-hosted deposits.
6. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I visited the Lucky Strike Property on March 21, 2017 to verify evidence of rock sampling done by the J2 Syndicate in 2016. One sub-outcrop of granodiorite was examined within the Prosperity Trend, confirming the presence of an intrusive body within the Prosperity Trend which does not appear on government geology maps. All J2's sampled showings are located in the alpine elevations only accessible by helicopter and were under significant snow at the time of the visit and could not be examined.
8. I am responsible for all Items of the Technical Report.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

-- Signed and Stamped --

Dated this 19th Day of September, 2017

["signed and stamped"]

Signature: Rein Turna, B.Sc., P.Geo.

September 28, 2017

To: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
Autorité des marchés financiers du Québec (Principal Regulator)
TSX Venture Exchange

CONSENT of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Rein Turna, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lucky Strike Property, Ominica and Skeena Mining Divisions, British Columbia" dated effective August 31, 2017 (the "Technical Report") and to the written disclosure of the Technical Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the written disclosure in the Filing Statement of Bitumen Capital Inc. dated September 28, 2017 (the "Filing Statement").

I also certify that I have read the Filing Statement being filed, and the disclosure in the Filing Statement fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure. I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report, or that the written disclosure in the Filing Statement contains any misrepresentations of the information contained in the Technical Report, or that are within my knowledge, as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Technical Report.

Dated this 28th day of September, 2017.

[“signed and sealed”]

Rein Turna, B.Sc., P.Geo (#20010)