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TECHNICAL REPORT

SILVER VISTA PROPERTY

Located in the
Smithers Area, British Columbia

Omenica Mining Division
Map Sheets 093M017, 093M025, 093M026, 093M027, 093M035, 093M036 and 093M037
UTM ZONE 9 639000E 6124000N (NAD 83)

FOR

Glacier Lake Resources Inc.
Suite 2000 – 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X1

R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
March 16, 2017

SUMMARY

Glacier Lake Resources Inc. is earning a 100% interest, subject to 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty, in the Silver Vista Property by making cash payments of $230,000, issuing 750,000 shares and completing $600,000 in exploration over the next three years. Silver Vista is road accessible, lying 55 kilometres northeast of Smithers, British Columbia in the central interior of the province. The property consists of forty nine map claims totaling 24,048 hectares.

The Silver Vista property lies within the Stikine Terrane, in this area comprised of a Hazelton Group early to middle Jurassic island-arc to continental-arc assemblage of andesitic volcanic, volcaniclastic and related marine sedimentary rocks. The Stikine Terrane is overlain by marine to non-marine clastic sedimentary strata of the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake and Early Cretaceous Skeena groups. Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions and Eocene Babine intrusions can be found throughout the claim area together with associated continental arc volcanics (Late Cretaceous Kasalka and Eocene Ootsa Lake Group). While the Hazelton Group is divided into four formations, the key host rock for Silver Vista mineralization is the Smithers formation, a middle Jurassic fossiliferous medial- and distal-facies sandstone and siltstone.

The primary mineralization on the Silver Vista property is the MR zone, a silver – copper mineralized sandstone of the Smithers formation. Surface trenching in 1990 located: 10.5 metres at 0.22% Cu and 38 gpt Ag; 16.5 metres at 0.43% Cu and 74 gpt Ag; and 15 metres at 0.53% Cu and 28 gpt Ag within a 900 metre by 100 metre Ag-in-soil anomaly. Follow-up diamond drilling in 1990/1991 located Cu-Ag mineralization in 9 of 14 holes and included a highlight intersection of 0.11% Cu and 40.5 gpt Au over 91.91 metres. Silver mineralization consists of very fine-grained native silver, argentite/acanthite, argentiferous chalcocite/digenite and trace Ag-tennantite, while copper-mineralization consists of fine grained, disseminated, commonly intergrown chalcocite /digenite, bornite, trace chalcopyrite and covellite.

Amarc Resources Ltd. acquired the MR showing (Silver Vista 1) and completed a large staking program over the Smithers Formation rocks in the general area in 2012. They completed stream sediment sampling, rock sampling, reconnaissance and grid soil sampling, and airborne magnetics between 2012 and 2014, identifying three additional target zones with the claim block: Silver Vista 2, Silver Vista 3 and Copper Vista.

Glacial Lake Resources subsequently completed a VTEM airborne survey over the Silver Vista 1 and Silver Vista 3 areas in March 2017, identifying several conductors for follow-up.

The author feels the three Silver Vista zones and the Copper Vista zones make the Silver Vista property of merit warranting of further exploration.

However, while the other target zones on the property warrant follow-up; the initial exploration should focus on drilling the MR deposit in the Silver Vista 1 zone. Initially, two or three holes should be drilled to twin the existing holes to confirm the earlier exploration drilling. Then a series of holes should be drilled to test the zone along strike and down dip. This will require 4500 feet (1,372 metres) of NQ diamond drilling at an estimated cost of $240,000.

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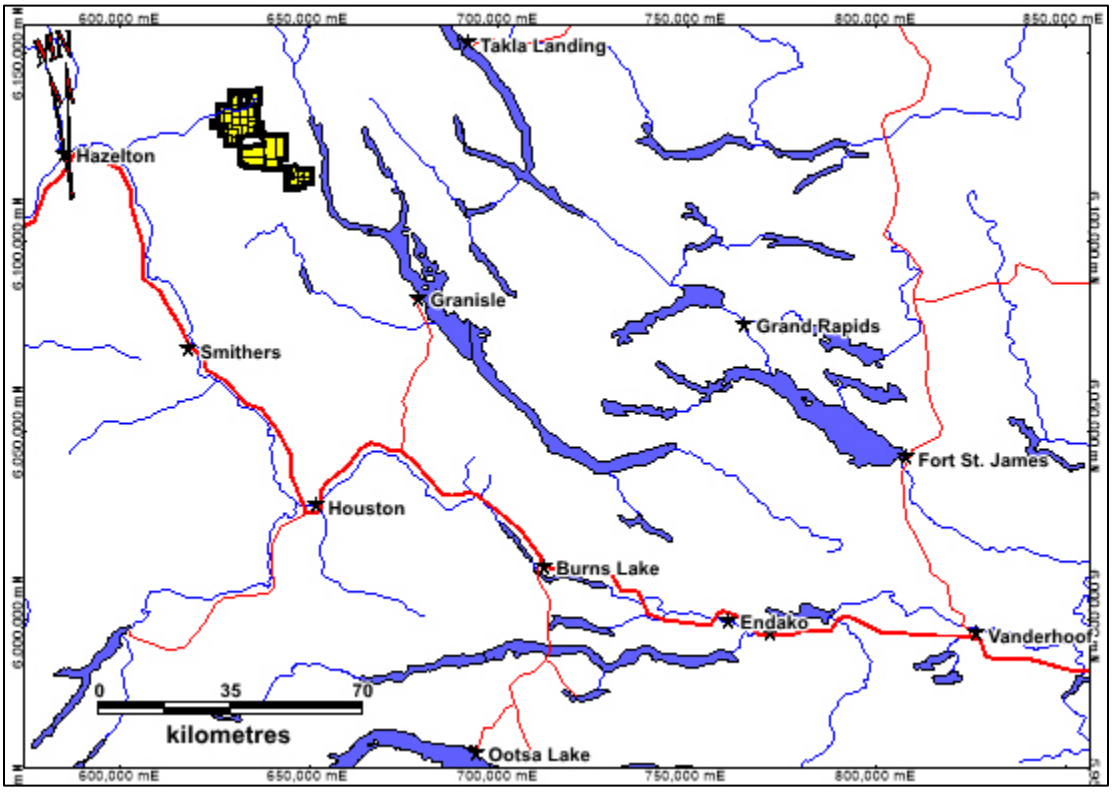
INTRODUCTION

This purpose of this technical report is to support the acquisition of the Silver Vista property by Glacier Lake Minerals Inc. as detailed in the News Release dated 16-March-2017. This report was commissioned by Mr. Saf Dhillon, President of Glacier Lake. This report is relying on information from the numerous assessment report listed in the references and the data files on the project obtained from the Amarc Resources Ltd. Silver Vista data room. The author visited the property on 08-February-2017 for one day.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 1. Location Map

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct and was last checked on January 30, 2017.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Silver Vista property lies on TRIM claim sheets 093M017, 093M025, 093M026, 093M027, 093M035, 093M036 and 093M037 in the Omenica Mining Division of British Columbia. The property consists of forty nine map claims totaling 24,048 hectares. The geographic center of the property is approximately UTM ZONE 9 639000E 6124000N (NAD 83). The claims are on crown land so there are no legal access issues.

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
568283	BOB 1	146093 (100%)	093M	2007/OCT/19	2024/JUN/25	184.68
568284	BOB 2	146093 (100%)	093M	2007/OCT/19	2024/JUN/25	18.47
586388	SV9	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/JUN/16	2017/JUN/30	443.19
586512	SV10	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/JUN/18	2017/JUN/30	461.92
856772	FALL	146093 (100%)	093M	2011/JUN/12	2024/JUN/25	92.34
995325	HAZEL 26	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	462.04
995328	HAZEL 25	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	443.23
995387	BULK 32	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.48
995390	BULK 27	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	386.78
995391	BULK 30	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	442.04
995398	BULK 31	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.30
995401	BULK 40	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	442.26
995403	BULK 21	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.19
995405	BULK 08	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	459.63
995409	BULK 22	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	386.53
995410	BULK 28	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	405.23
995413	BULK 09	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	404.55
995415	BULK 41	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.71
995417	HULK 01	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	350.42
995420	BULK 05	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	385.93
995425	BULK 25	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	441.90
995427	BULK 11	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	349.44
995429	BULK 29	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	442.01
995434	BULK O6	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	441.06
995438	BULK 24	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	386.60
995439	BULK 10	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	404.47
995442	BULK 20	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.19
995444	BULK 16	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.09
995445	BULK 12	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	423.07
995446	BULK 15	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	460.09
995448	BULK 19	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	423.18
995450	BULK 13	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	459.87
995452	BULK 18	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	459.96
995455	BULK 17	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	459.96
995458	BULK 14	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	459.87
995461	BULK 07	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUN/08	2017/JUN/30	459.48

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures (Continued)

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1011344	HULK 02	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUL/20	2017/JUN/30	922.84
1011461	HAZEL 55	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUL/25	2017/JUN/30	1806.95
1011465	HAZEL 56	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUL/25	2017/JUN/30	1806.98
1011492	BULK 43	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUL/26	2017/JUN/30	1770.41
1011493	BULK 44	146093 (100%)	093M	2012/JUL/26	2017/JUN/30	1642.33
1029183	SV11	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/APR/15	2017/JUN/30	147.75
1029184	SV3	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/APR/15	2024/JUN/25	295.50
1029186	SV12	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/APR/15	2017/JUN/30	221.73
1029187	SV5	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/APR/15	2024/JUN/25	221.71
1029188	SV13	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/APR/15	2017/JUN/30	221.77
1029189	SV4	146093 (100%)	093M	2008/APR/15	2024/JUN/25	221.70
1049299	PRIME CONNECTROR	146093 (100%)	093M	2017/JAN/17	2018/JAN/17	110.54
1049300	BETA CONNECTOR	146093 (100%)	093M	2017/JAN/17	2018/JAN/17	55.38
Total	**49**	**Claims**				**24047.75**

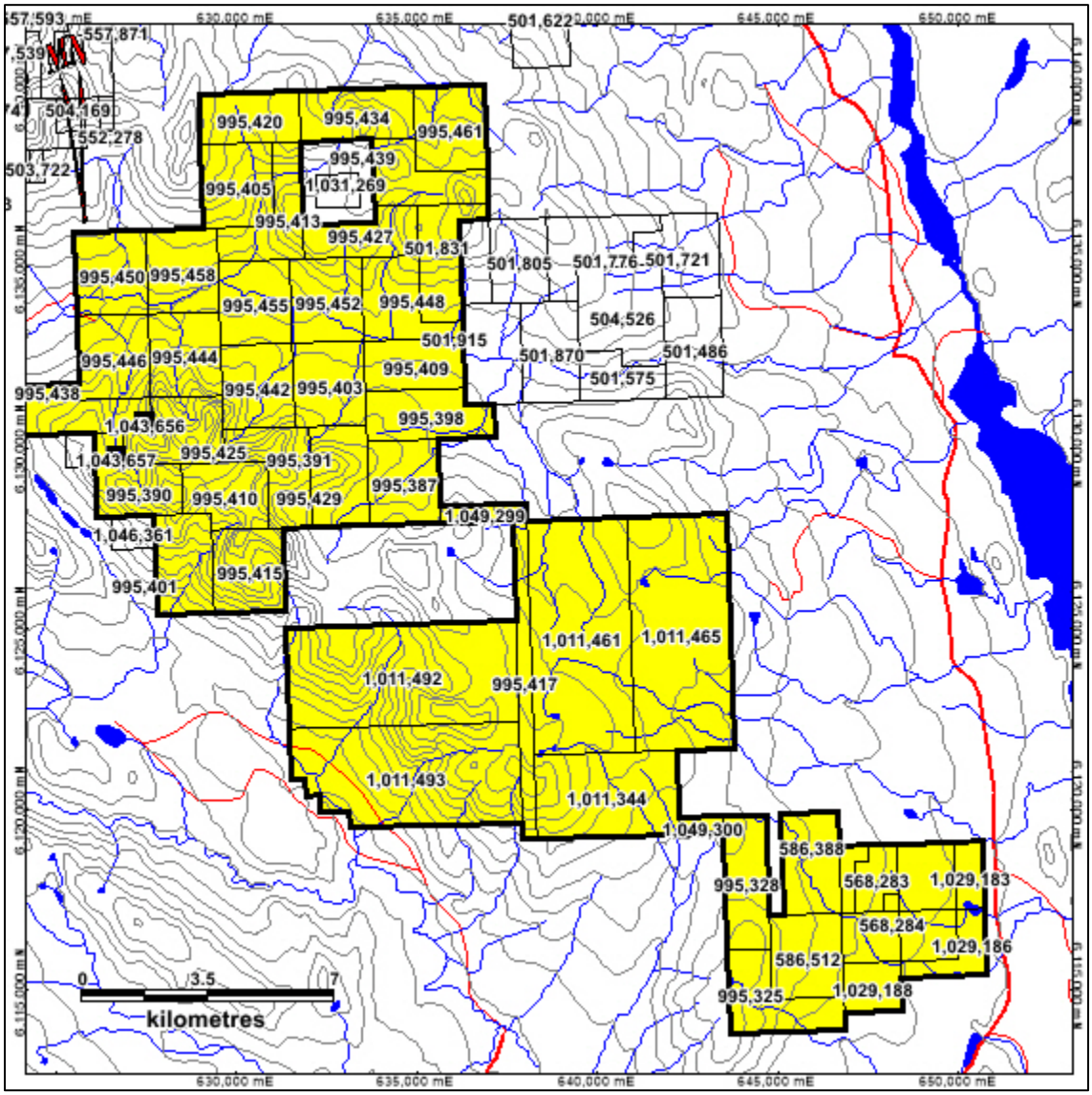
The claims are currently registered in the name of Amarc Resources Ltd. (Owner 146093 in Table 1). Multiple Metals Resources Ltd. and Amina Weicker are obtaining a 100% interest in the Silver Vista property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty in Amarc's favour, by completing a minimum of 3,000 metres of NQ diamond drilling or 6,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling on or before December 31, 2019. In addition, if Multiple Minerals and Amina Weicker enter in any corporate transaction within 5 years of 21-December-2016 agreement date, Amarc is entitled to 25% of the cash, securities or and any other compensation derived from the transaction.

Multiple Metals and Amina Weicker subsequently entered into an agreement with Glacier Lake Resources Inc. dated 15-March-2017 to acquire Multiple and Weicker's 100% interest in the claims, subject to the underlying Amarc NSR and a further 0.5% NSR royalty in favour of Multiple Metals and Amanda Weicker. The terms of the Multiple / Glacier Lake agreement are as follows:

(a) A cash payment of Cdn$10,000 upon the grant of the Option, pursuant to the terms of the Definitive Agreement (as defined below).
(b) A cash payment of Cdn$10,000 on or before the six (6) month anniversary of completion of the payment set forth in Paragraph (a) above.
(c) A cash payment of Cdn$25,000, and the completion of expenditures of not less than $150,000 on the Property, on or before the one (1) year anniversary of completion of the payment set forth in Paragraph (a) above.
(d) A cash payment of Cdn$10,000 on or before the eighteen (18) month anniversary of completion of the payment set forth in Paragraph (a) above.
(e) A cash payment of Cdn$50,000, the issuance of 350,000 Consideration Shares, and the completion of expenditures of not less than $200,000 on the Property, on or before the two (2) year anniversary of completion of the payment set forth in Paragraph (a) above.

(f) A cash payment of Cdn$125,000, the issuance of 400,000 Consideration Shares, and the completion of expenditures of not less than $250,000 on the Property, on or before the three (3) year anniversary of completion of the payment set forth in Paragraph (a) above.

As per the underlying agreement 25% of the cash and shares derived from the Glacier Lake agreement will be due and payable to Amarc Resources Ltd.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 2. Claim Map

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities associated with the Silver Vista property. To the best of the author's knowledge, the last drilling permit for the Silver Vista property expired last year. The vendor is in the process of applying for a new drilling permit, expected to take approximately 6 months.

The only risk or significant factor to the right or ability to perform work on the property would be the ability to obtain a drilling permit. Amarc was granted a permit in the past, so there appears to be a reasonable likelihood a new permit will be granted.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Silver Vista property is situated in central British Columbia, approximately 55 kilometres northeast of the town of Smithers, a regional population centre of 15,000, served daily by Air from Vancouver. The town is located on both the Canadian National Railway line to the deep water port of Prince Rupert and on provincial Highway 16 connecting Prince George and Prince Rupert. Labour, shops, supplies, and government offices are available in Smithers.

Silver Vista is accessible by road from Smithers via the Babine Lake Forest Service Road (FSR) east from Smithers to the Nilkitwa FSR. The Nilkitwa FSR parallels the claim block and multiple lesser forestry roads can be taken onto the claim block.

Silver Vista is located in the Skeena Stikine Forest District of the Northern Interior Forest Region. The topography is dominated by gently rolling hills, with numerous lakes, rivers and marshes. Elevations range from 480 metres to 2,340 metres above sea level. The area is forested primarily with Lodgepole Pine, White Spruce, Subalpine Fir (balsam), Douglas fir, Black Spruce and Trembling Aspen (poplar).

The area has a moderate climate with an average annual precipitation of approximately 510 mm and annual snowfall of approximately two metres. The area is usually free of snow from June to mid-October with temperatures ranging from a low of -40°C in December and January to a high of 28°C in July and August and averaging 21°C in summer and -11°C in winter.

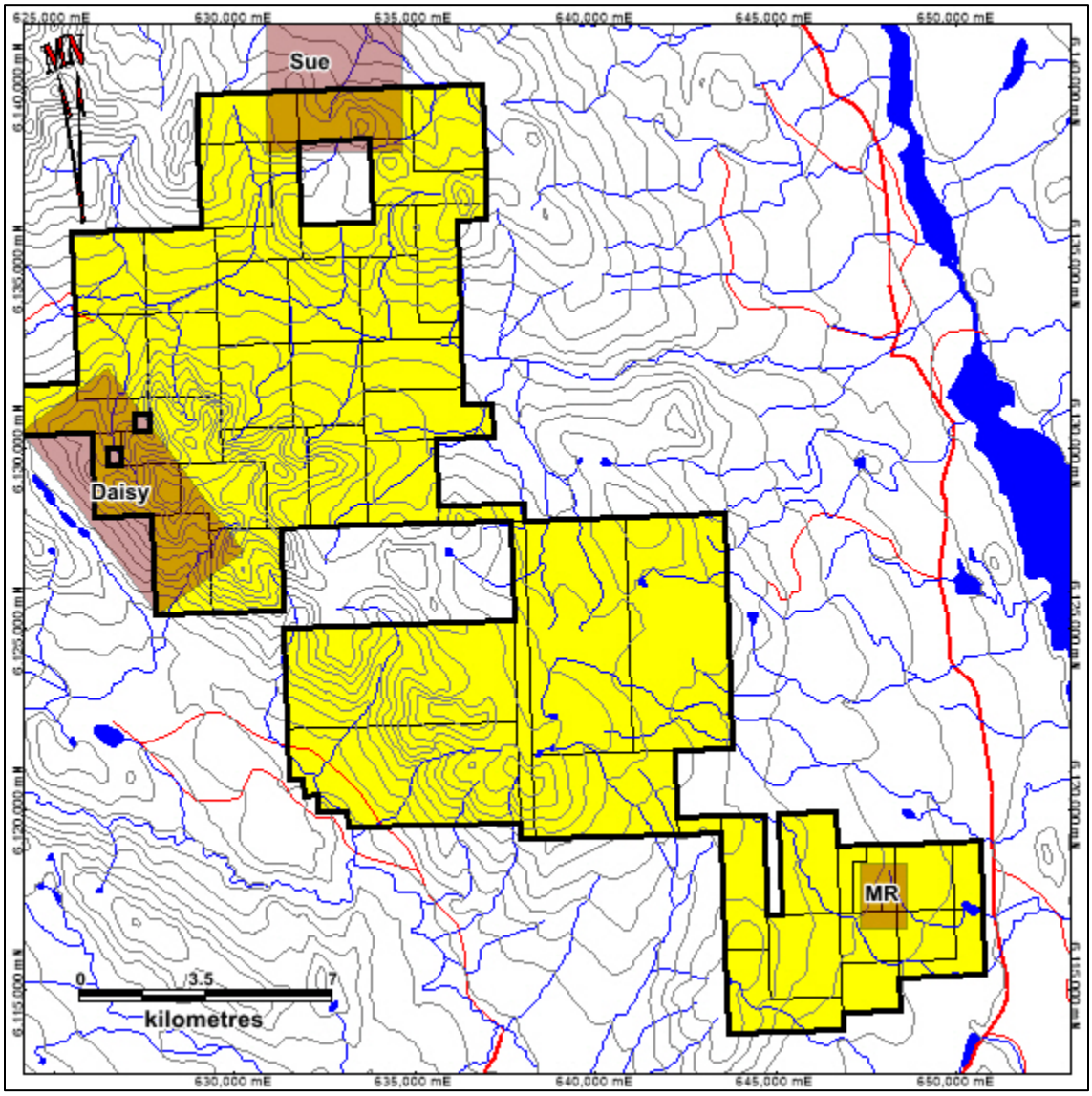
As this is a greenfields exploration project, detailed surveys with respect to potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas or potential processing plant areas have not been undertaken. The claims are on crown land, so the surface rights are held by the crown. Power would need to be generated on site. Water is available from the numerous creeks throughout the claim block. Mining personnel, accommodation, heavy equipment, supplies and fuel are readily available locally in Smithers.

HISTORY

Prior to acquisition and consolidation of a large land package by Amarc Resources Ltd. in 2011, sporadic exploration programs were completed in three key areas within the current Glacier Lake claim block: the Sue property at the extreme north end of the north block of the current claim group, the Daisy at the extreme southwestern end of the north block of current claim block, and the MR in the centre of the southern block of the current claim group.

Sue

The original eight two-post claims of the Sue property lie just to the north of the Glacier Lake property. Canadian Superior Exploration Limited completed property wide soil sampling at 100 foot centres on lines spaced at 400 foot intervals. The survey did not locate any anomalies along the suspected fault zone where a selected grab sample ran 12.9 opt Ag, 0.005 opt Au, 0.33% Cu and 0.11% Zn. (Baker, 1973).



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 3. Pre-Amarc Resources Ltd. History

Ryan Exploration Co. Ltd. completed a two year program on the RCM claim, covering the southern end of the old Sue claims and extending south onto the present Glacier Lake property. A prospecting program in 1984 included silt and rock sampling, yielding 27 samples. A select grab sample returned 7.05 ppm Au and 700.8 ppm Ag. (Hooper, 1984). Subsequently, a 6.15 line kilometre soil grid was established in 1985 and 234 soil samples and 65 rock samples were taken. A total of 6.25 line kilometres of VLF EM surveying was also completed along two north south and two east lines. (Hooper, 1985).

Goldpac Investments Ltd. put together a significantly larger land package and completed a prospecting and geological mapping program resulting in the location of two showings outside the present Glacier Lake boundary. A zone of massive to disseminated sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and gold-silver mineralization 200 metres long by 200 to 20 centimetres wide was mapped and sampled, along with a zone of stockwork mineralization previously know. In addition, 12 stream sediment samples were taken. (Leask, 1991).

Robin Day (2000) acquired the key claim and completed a small program of wide spaced soil sampling in existing trenches and rock sampling for petrological analyses. The soil sampling confirmed earlier results and Day felt the property had porphyry potential.

Daisy

Twin Peaks Mines Ltd. completed two airborne and one ground geophysical survey over the Daisy claims, lying both within and outside of the present Glacier Lake boundary at the southwest corner of the current north block. An 88 line mile helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic survey was flown in August 1969. Three of the 28 conductors located were considered of prime interest and a further 3 were considered of secondary interest. A 4,000 foot diameter semi-circular magnetic low partly surrounded by an irregular magnetic high with accompanying zones of conductivity was thought to suggest the existence of porphyry mineralization. (Woolverton, 1970). Fifteen line kilometres of ground magnetic and EM surveying was completed in 1971, following up on the magnetic low from the previous survey. An area of magnetic interest was identified by the magnetics survey and two anomalies were identified by the EM survey. (Woolverton, 1971a). Later in 1971 a larger airborne magnetic survey totaling 642 line miles was completed, largely covering ground to the south and west of the Glacier Lake claim group. Several identified anomalies lie outside of the present claim group. Woolverton, 1971b).

Atna Resources Ltd. completed a small helicopter supported prospecting program including 10 rock samples on the Bana and Lett claims. Mineralized samples included float with chalcopyrite and molybdenite in quartz veins and quartz veins with galena and sphalerite. (Harivel, 1985). Atna subsequently added the Ellen claims to the block and completed a similar sampling program, taking a total of 29. Prospecting located banded veins up to one metre in width containing quartz, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, and pyrite associated with sheeted fracture and shear zones in the granodiorite. Values ranged from background to 3150 ppb gold and 28.3 ppm to 76.76 opt silver from 15 samples. Veins and masses up to one metre in width, consisting of quartz, arsenopyrite, galena and pyrite, were also located in the altered sedimentary rocks. Values ranged from background to 3290 ppb gold and 0.7 ppm to 10.26 opt silver from 14 samples. (Reid, 1985).

Logan Miller-Tait completed a prospecting program on the Nat Group, encompassing much of the southwest section of the current northern Glacier Lake claim block in 2010. Twenty two rock samples and 6 silt samples were taken. A fracture controlled shear zone in granodiorite returned >10,000 ppm in copper and lead, >100 ppm silver and 2598 ppb gold. (Warren and Warren, 2010).

MR property

Local prospector Ralph Keefe staked a malachite- azurite showing discovered during a regional exploration program funded by a Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources prospecting grant in 1990. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. optioned the claims and completed 8.5 line kilometres of grid soil sampling at 50 metre spacing along 200 metre lines later in the year. A 900 metre by 100 metre Ag-in-soil and Zn-in-soil anomaly was located 300 metres downslope from the known showings. Six trenches totaling 295 linear metres were excavated, highlighting a zone of silver copper mineralization at least 100 metre long by 17 metres wide. The 28 samples taken were confined to three of the trenches and yielded the following weighted average grades: Trench 2 – 10.5 metres at 0.22% Cu and 38 gpt Ag; Trench 3 – 16.5 metres at 0.43% Cu and 74 gpt Ag; and Trench 4 – 15 metres at 0.53% Cu and 28 gpt Ag. Follow-up diamond drilling was recommended. (Hanson, 1991).

In 1991 and 1992, Equity completed 14 diamond drill holes totalling 1252.5 metres. Although there were a number of significant intersections obtained in the drilling, Equity concluded that the copper-silver grades were sub-economic. Equity did recommend additional drilling to follow-up a high grade intersection in hole MR 92-02. The drilling summary is shown in Table 2. (Hanson, 1992).

Table 2. 1991-1992 Drilling Summary

							Intersections				
Hole #	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Grid N	Grid E	Elevation	m from	m to	m width	ppm Ag	% Cu
MR 91-01	160	-50	67.06	50	50	1062	34.19	67.06	32.87	34.8	0.19
MR 91-02	160	-50	100.58	100	50	1060	nothing of significance				
MR 91-03	160	-50	67.06	25	0	1070	3.99	65.9	61.91	40.5	0.11
MR 91-04	160	-50	85.34	25	50	1068	41.16	64.12	25.9	62.6	0.08
MR 91-05	160	-50	60.96	0	-100	1066	24.38	38.71	14.33	114	0.15
MR 91-06	160	-50	76.2	25	100	1062	20.73	40.85	20.12	14.6	0.3
MR 92-01	340	-60	129.54	-58	50	1062	48.77	79.25	30.48	34.6	ns
MR 92-02	343	-60	213.36	-108	50	1064	176.78	213.36	36.58	26.8	0.49
						including	192.62	195.46	2.84	195.7	3.65
MR 92-03	341	-50	86.87	-50	-50	1062	nothing of significance				
MR 92-04	340	-50	80.87	-50	-200	1065.5	nothing of significance				
MR 92-05	340	-50	76.2	-50	250	1056.5	30.48	57.91	27.43	14.3	ns
MR 92-06	340	-50	79.25	-50	300	1055	21.34	38.51	17.17	22.2	ns
MR 92-07	341	-50	76.2	-72	350	1053	nothing of significance				
MR 92-08	340	-50	79.25	-75	400	1050.5	nothing of significance				

In 1997 Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Limited conducted 2.4 line kilometres of ground EM and magnetic surveys over the area of the earlier drilling. No geophysical anomalies were identified. (Bidwell, 1998).

Metal Mountain Resources Inc. conducted 20.1 line kilometres of grid soil sampling at 50 metre spacings along 100 metre lines over the area of the earlier drilling. A silver-in-soil anomaly 1200 metres long by 50 to 300 metres wide was identified. (Hanson, 2009).

Amarc Resources Ltd. optioned the key claims hosting the MR deposit and blanket staked the favourable horizons over a northwest trending area approximately 47 kilometres long by 7 to 20 kilometres wide. They completed program of helicopter borne magnetics (Jensen and Rebagliati, 2012); stream sediment sampling, rock sampling, and reconnaissance and grid soil sampling over a wide area of the property, along with an IP survey over select areas of the property (Jensen and Rebagliati, 2013); and follow up grid soil sampling over selected areas of the property (Galicki, Jensen and Rebagliati, 2014). Total expenditures filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for assessment credits between 2012 and 2014 was respectively $220,076, $723,993.36 and $152,246.71 for a total of $1,096,316.07.

The property wide stream sediment sampling results are shown in Figure 3b, Figure 3c and Figure 3d. A total of 693 samples were collected across the entire property, concentrating in areas with anomalous Regional Geochemistry Survey values and/or streams draining the Smithers Formation, the host of the MR deposit. Silt samples were collected at 200m intervals along the stream and at every tributary.

The stream sediment survey identified four areas for follow up:

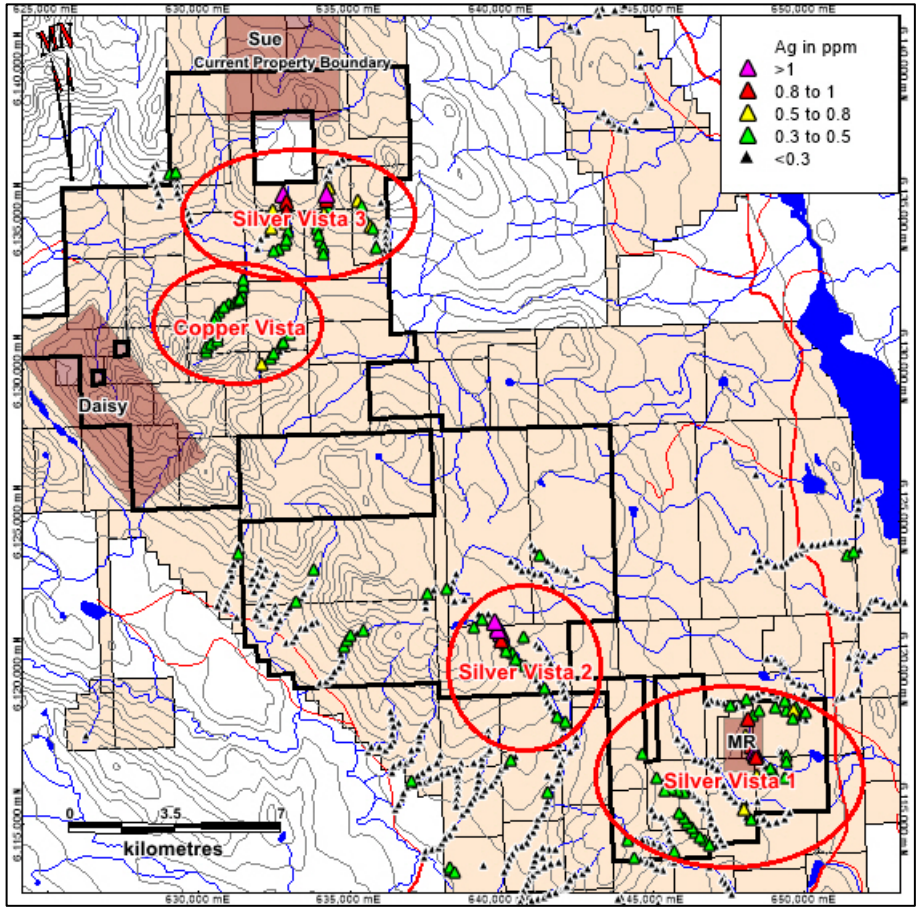
Silver Vista 1 is the immediate area around the MR deposit. A south-draining stream and a north-draining stream from the area of the MR deposit are anomalous on silver, but surprisingly not in copper.

Silver Vista 2 underlies a second area of known Smithers Formation rocks, 8.5 kilometres northwest of the MR deposit. One south-draining creek is strongly anomalous in silver, but weakly anomalous in gold and copper.

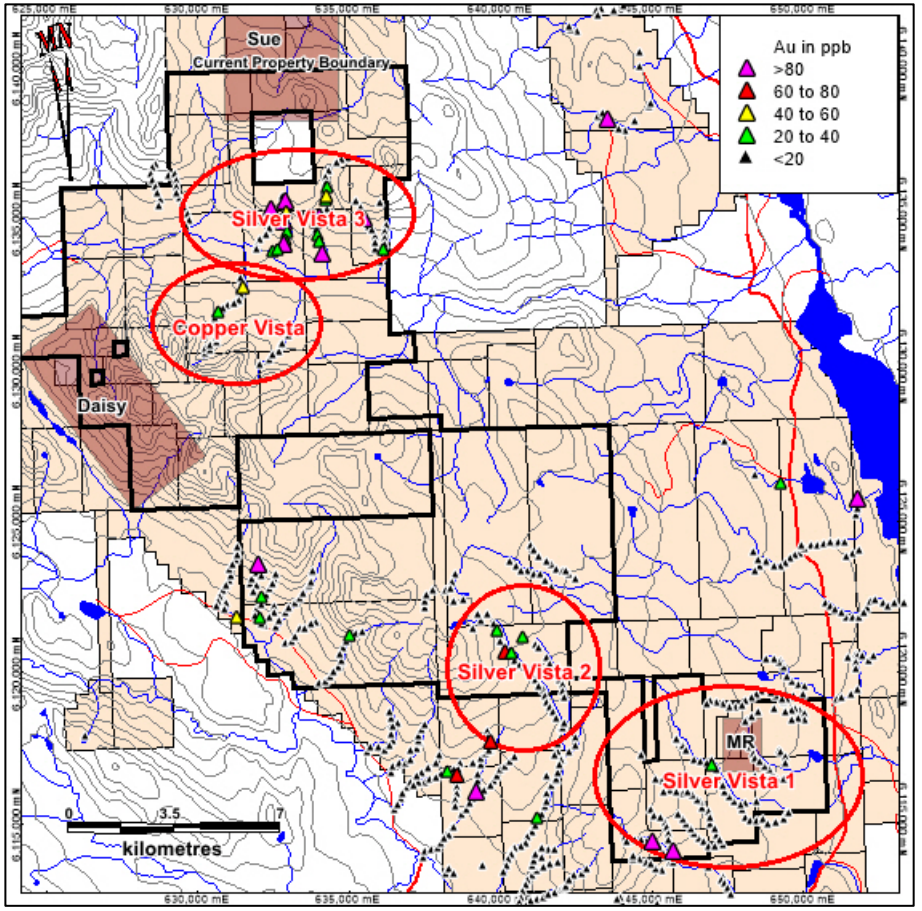
Silver Vista 3 lies in the northern section of the claim block, between Grizzly Discoveries Inc.'s French and the Peak claims, where porphyry mineralization and polymetallic veins are associated with Bulkley Intrusions. Numerous streams are anomalous in silver and gold, and to a lesser extent copper.

Copper Vista lies to the southwest of Silver Vista 3. The highest copper concentrations of the entire survey were encountered over a 3 kilometre stretch of one stream. Silver is consistently weakly anomalous as well. The setting, middle Jurassic to late Cretaceous sediments intruded by late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, makes this area an attractive porphyry copper target.

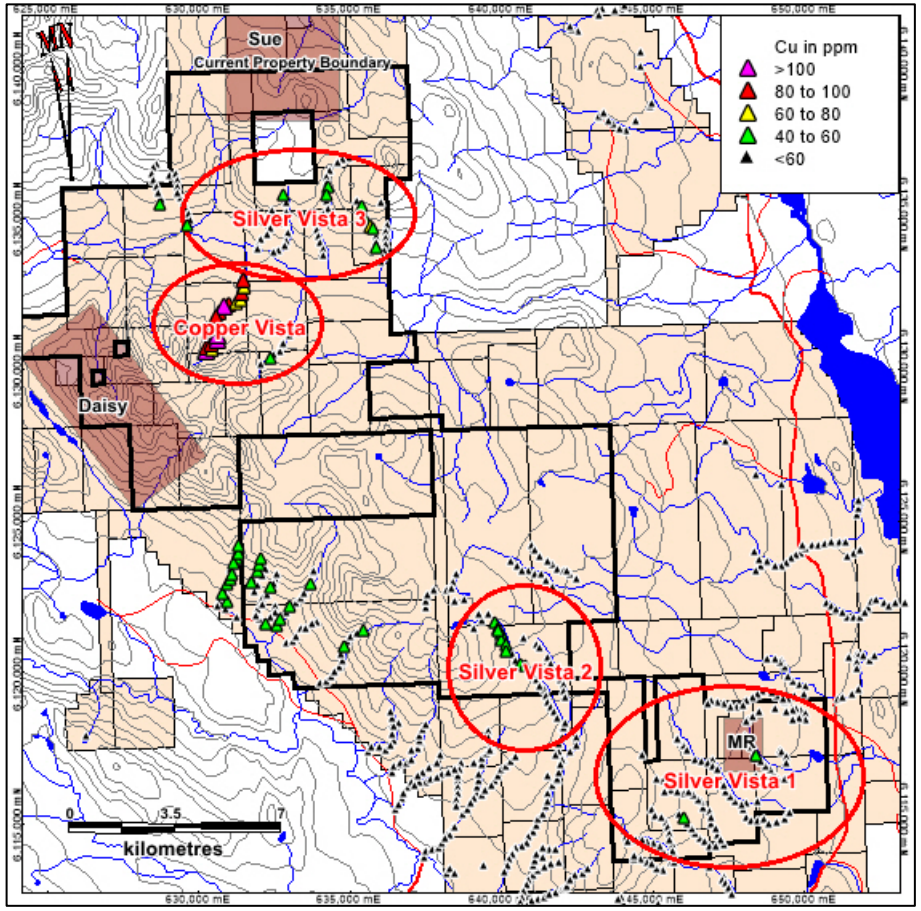
The rock samples results are shown in Figure 3e, Figure 3f and Figure 3g. A total of 404 rocks samples were collected across the property largely concentrating in the Silver Vista 1, Silver Vista 3 and Copper Vista areas. Sample descriptions, including sample type, for the most part were included in the data files supplied to Glacier Lake by Amarc.



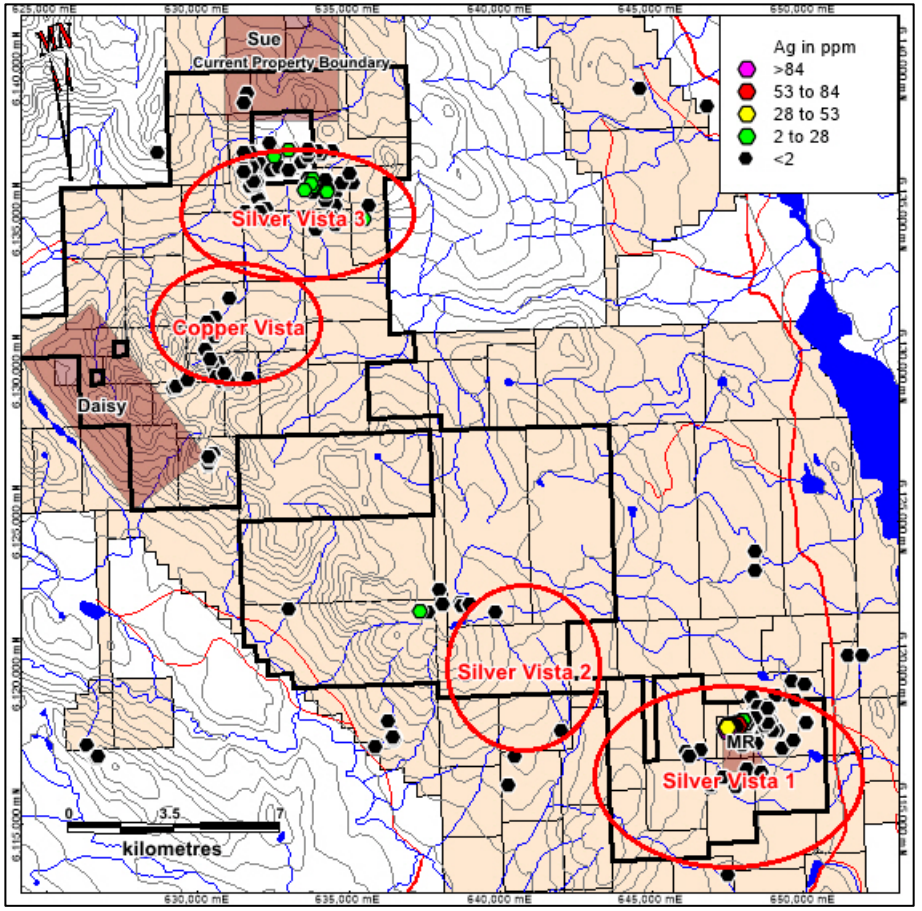
Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3b. Amarc Silt Sampling ppm Ag**



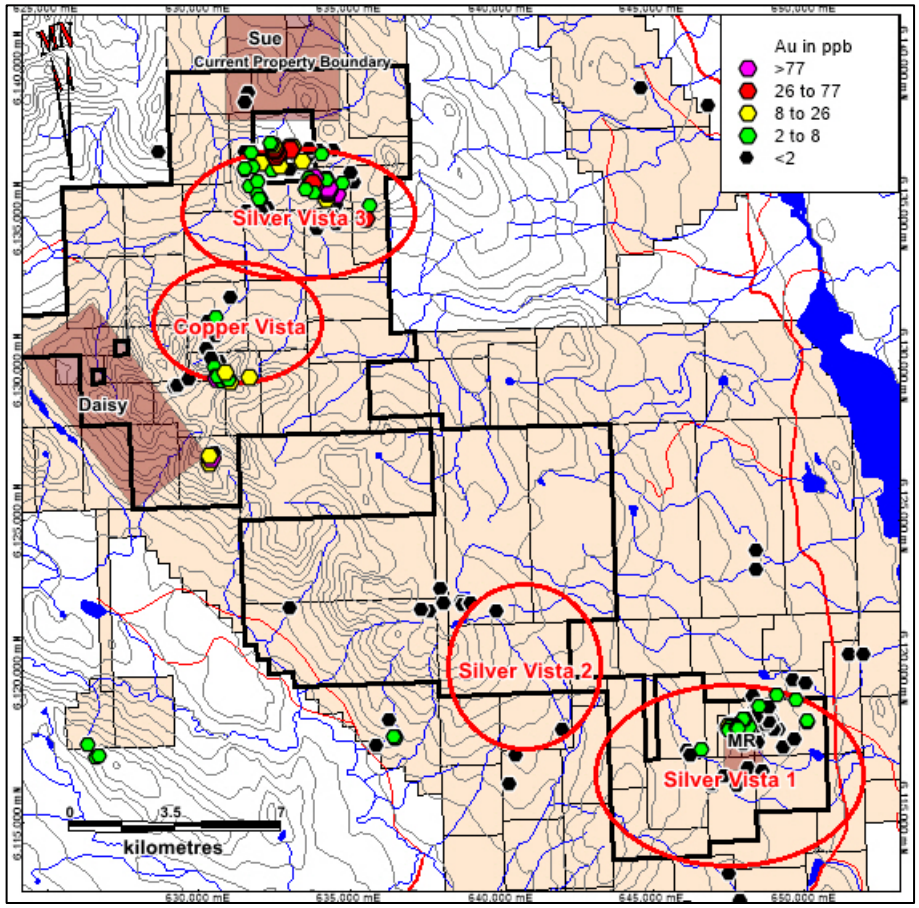
Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3c. Amarc Silt Sampling ppb Au**



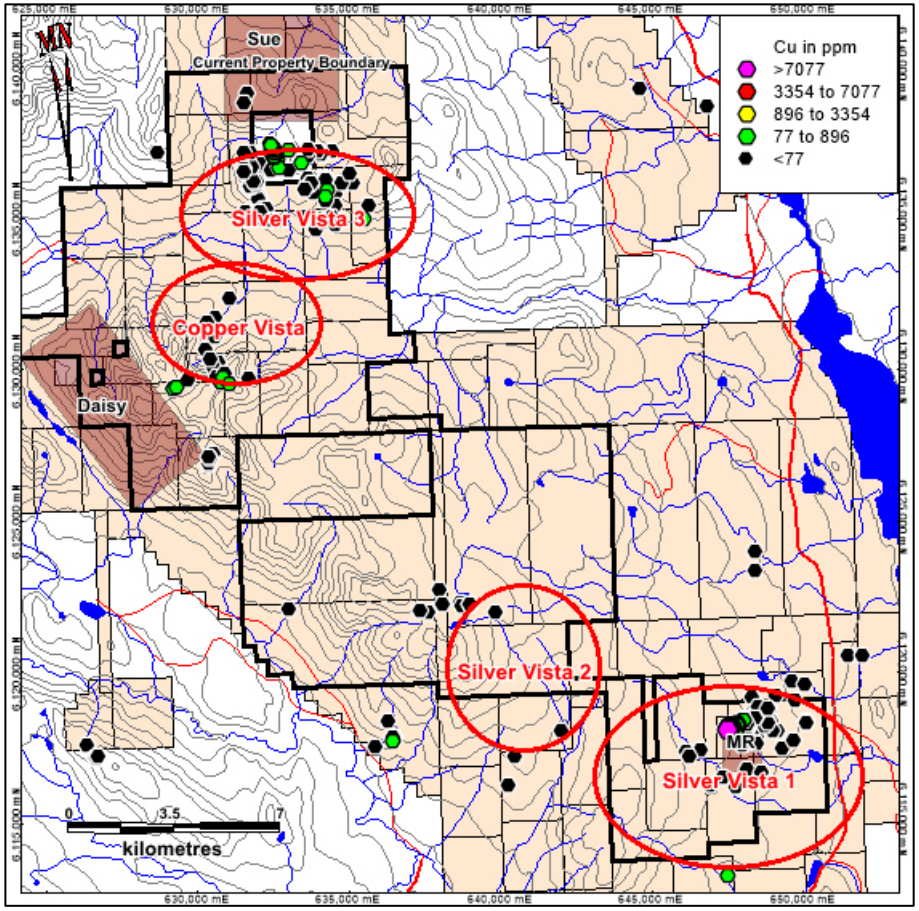
Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3d. Amarc Silt Sampling ppm Cu**



Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3e. Amarc Rock Sampling ppm Ag**



Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3f. Amarc Rock Sampling ppb Au**



Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3g. Amarc Rock Sampling ppm Cu**

The bulk of rocks anomalous in silver are found in the general area of the MG deposit in the Silver Vista 1 area, as expected. Eighty-nine samples returned values in excess of 1.9 ppm Ag, with 39 of them returning values in excess of 31 ppm Ag to a maximum of 269 ppm Ag. Only eleven anomalous samples were taken in the Silver Vista 3 area with values ranging from 1.9 to 9.9 ppm Ag.

The bulk of the rocks anomalous in gold were found in the Silver Vista 3 area, as expected based on the stream sediment geochemistry. Fifty-seven anomalous rock samples were taken, ranging from 1.8 to 1593.7 ppb Au. A further 12 anomalous samples were found in the Copper Vista area with values ranging from 2.4 to 653.7 ppb Au.

The anomalous copper rocks were concentrated in the Silver Vista 1 area and to a lesser extent in the Silver Vista 3 and Copper Vista areas. Seventy four rocks were strongly to weakly anomalous in the Silver Vista 1 area with values ranging from 18 to 16,150 ppm Cu, with 25 samples in excess of 1,000 ppm and 19 of those in excess of 5,000 ppm. Nineteen rocks were weakly to moderately anomalous in the Silver Vista 3 area with values ranging from 78 to 1418 ppm Cu. Six rocks were weakly anomalous in the Copper Vista area with values ranging from 77 to 299 ppm Cu.

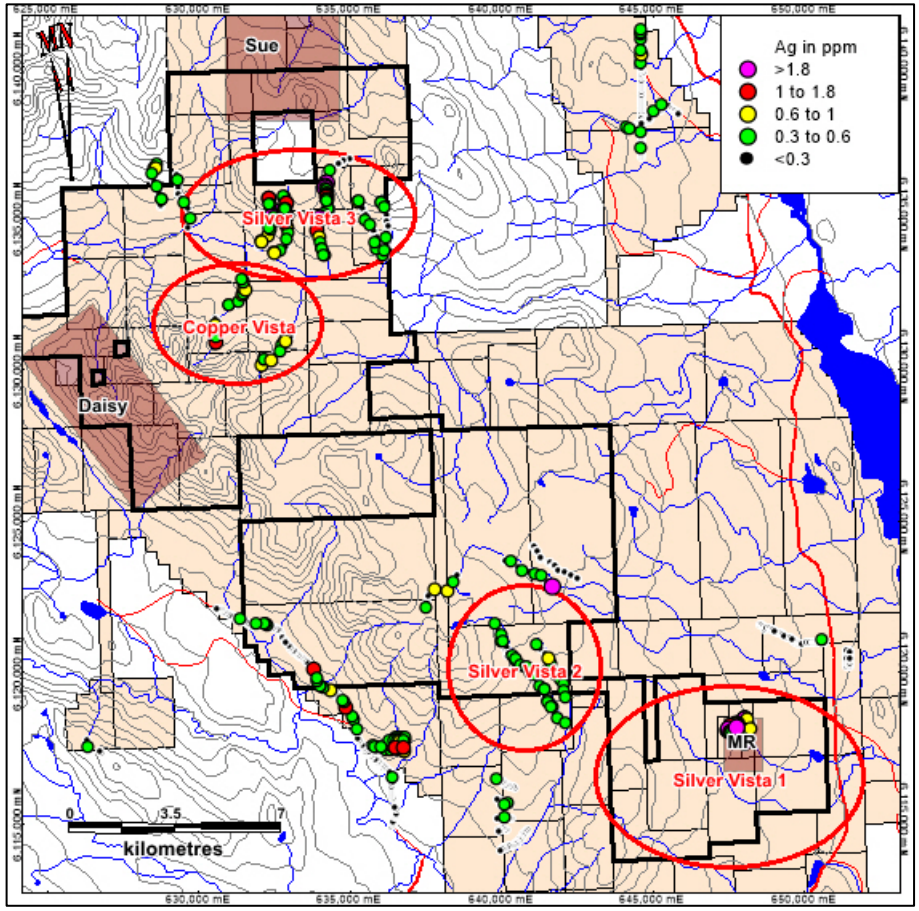
Amarc completed two phases of soil sampling, one more a reconnaissance program concentrating on selected logging roads, selected cross country soil lines, and stream bank soil sampling at each stream sediment locations. The second phase concentrated on grid sampling within the four main zones: Silver Vista 1, Silver Vista 2, Silver Vista 3 and Copper Vista.

Table 3. Amarc Soil Geochemistry Statistics

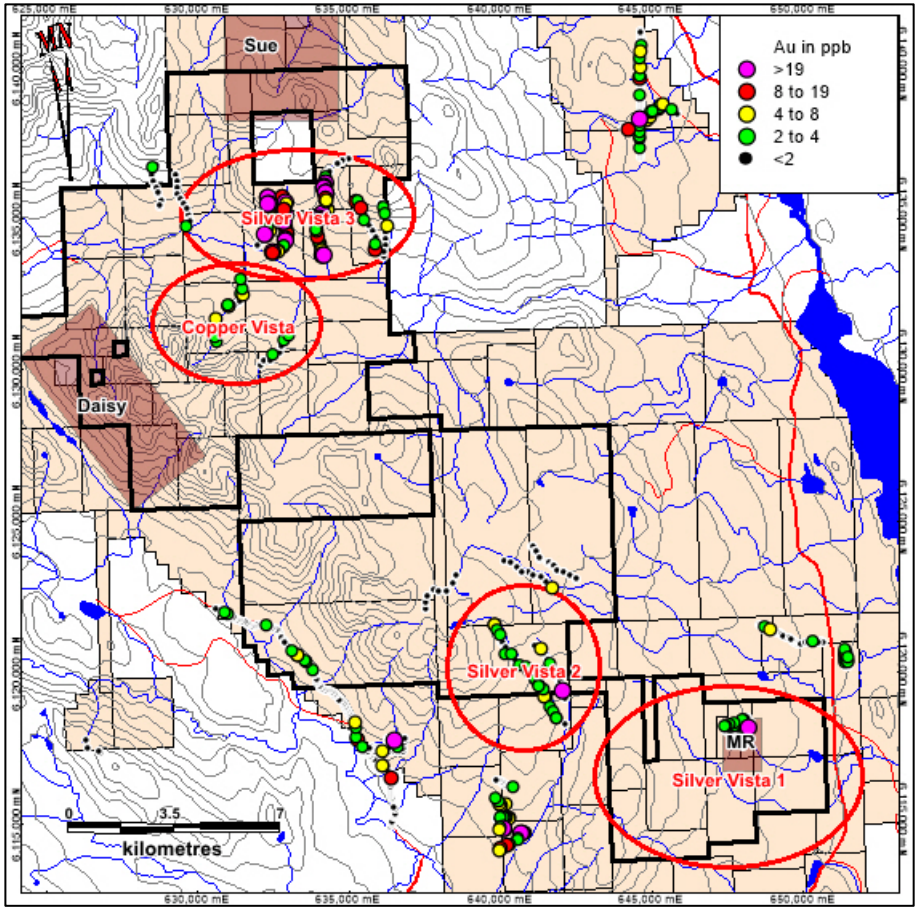
		ppm Ag					ppb Au					ppm Cu				
			percentile					percentile					percentile			
location	count	max	75th	90th	95th	98th	max	75th	90th	95th	98th	max	75th	90th	95th	98th
combined	7219	93.2	0.3	0.6	1	1.8	6334	2	4	8	19	1084	19	28	36	52
property	1342	17.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	275	1.6	3.8	7.5	19.5	213	23	32	41	63
SV1	4987	78.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	3060	1.2	2.2	3.3	6.1	1025	17	24	31	44
SV2	225	2.8	0.6	0.8	1	1.8	854	2.1	5.2	8.9	34	75	19	25	31	35
SV3	526	93.2	0.8	1.7	2.8	4.6	6334	11.9	27.1	60.1	132.7	1084	30	49	90	187
CV	139	2.7	0.65	1	1.2	1.7	11	2.4	3.6	4	5.6	51	22	28	31	39

The property wide soil sampling results are shown in Figures 3h through 3j. The silver plot (Figure 3h) shows elevated values throughout the property, with the largest concentrations in the four key zones. The gold plot (Figure 3h) appears to mirror the silver results, again with the largest concentrations in the four key zones. The copper plot (Figure 3i) again appears to mirror the silver and gold results.

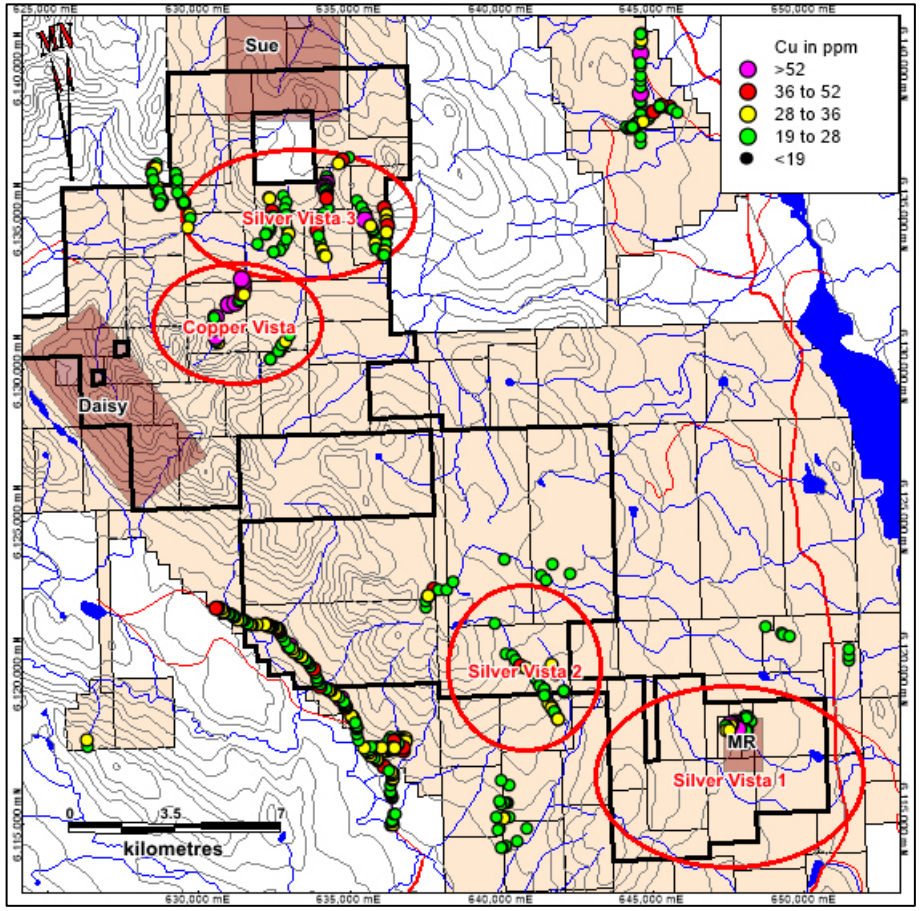
Figure 3j shows the location of the soil samples for each of the four key grid areas.



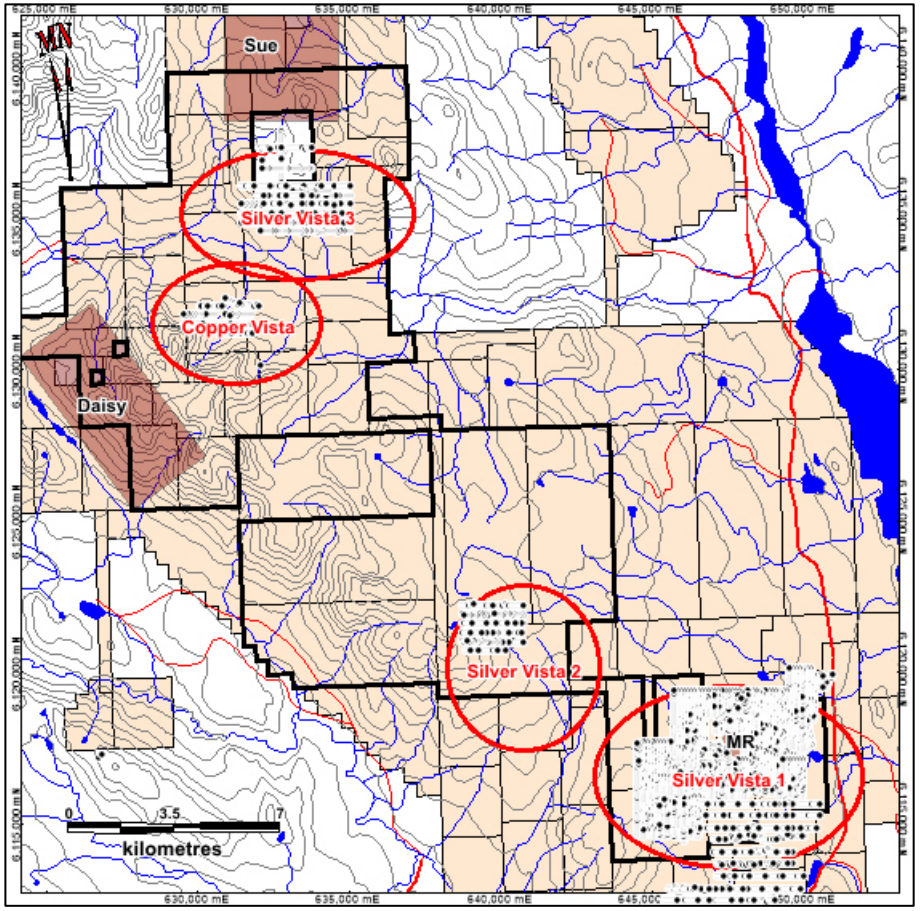
Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3h. Amarc Property Soils ppm Ag**



Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3i. Amarc Property Soils ppb Au**

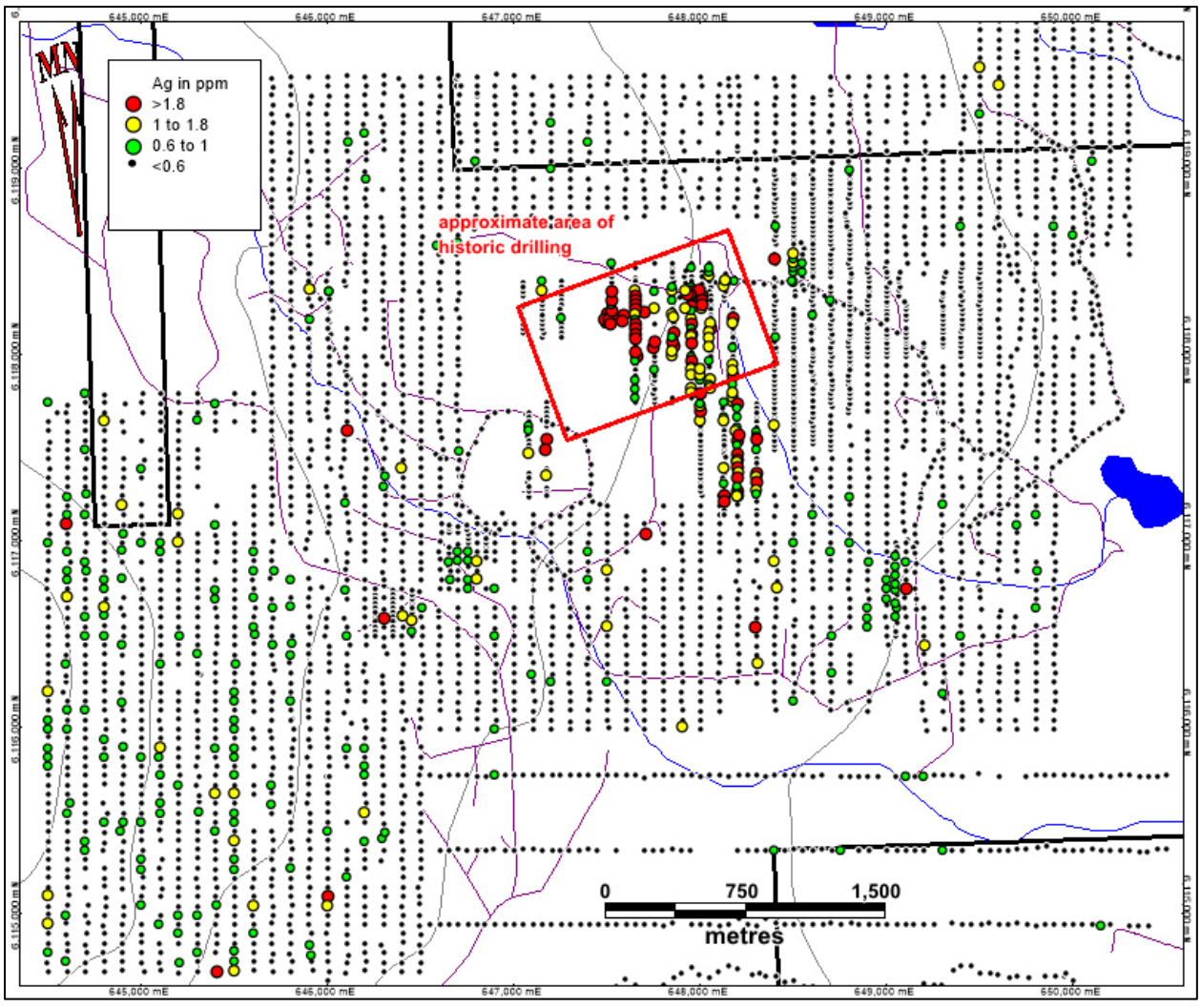


Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3j. Amarc Property Soils ppm Cu**



Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 3k. Amarc Soil Sampling Zones**

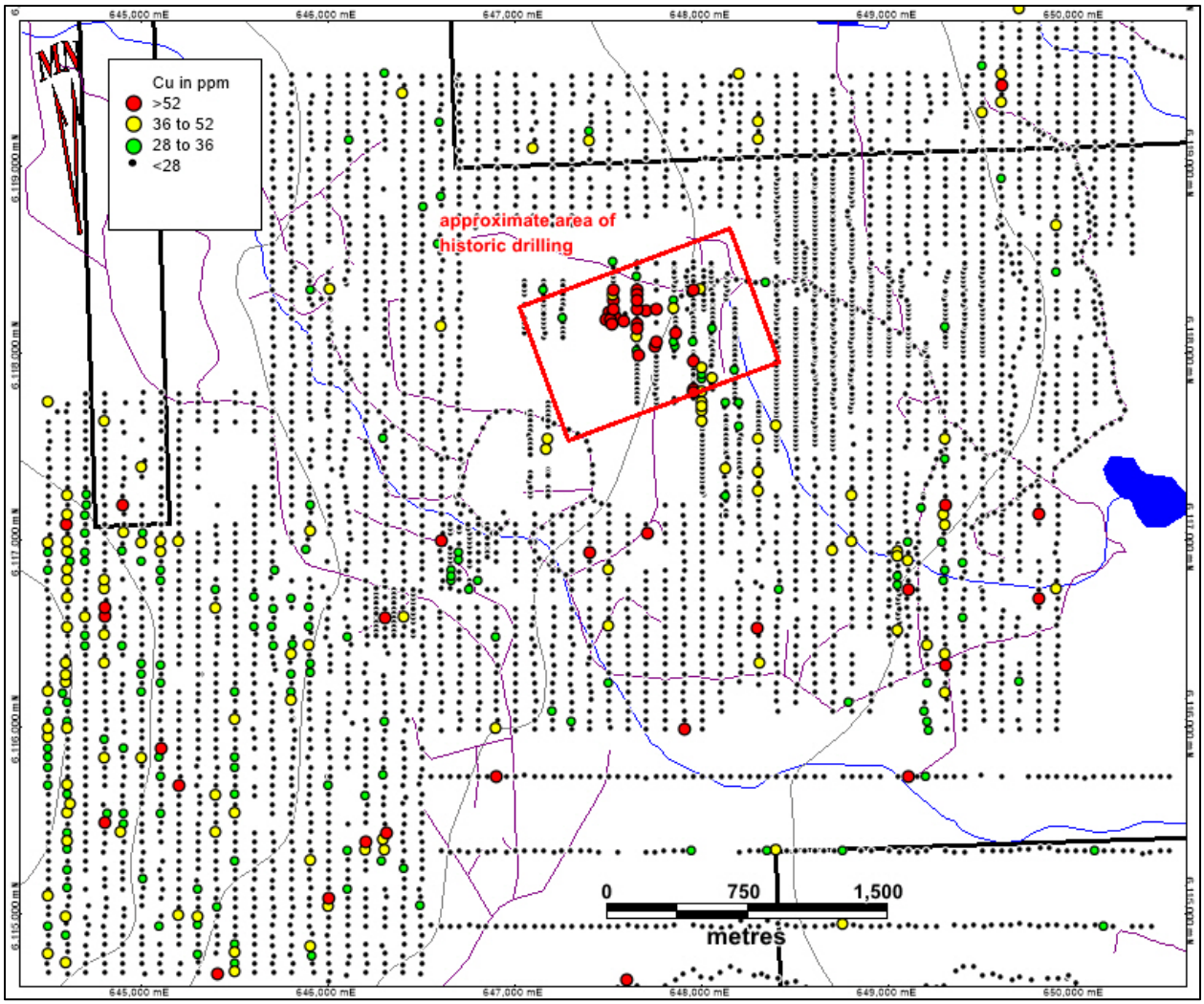
Figure 4a and Figure 4b show the silver-in-soil and copper-in-soil plots for the Silver Vista 1 Grid. The approximate location of the 1991/1992 drilling area is shown in red on these two figures. The silver plot appears to highlight the main drilling area containing the original showing as expected. There is a second area that needs to be followed up to the south of the drilled area that may be suggesting a second or parallel structure, or a faulted extension of the main structure. Further exploration is very much warranted. There also appear to be spot anomalies or short anomalous zones through the area to the south, while the area to the north seems to be devoid of silver.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 4a. Silver Vista 1 Ag-in-Soils

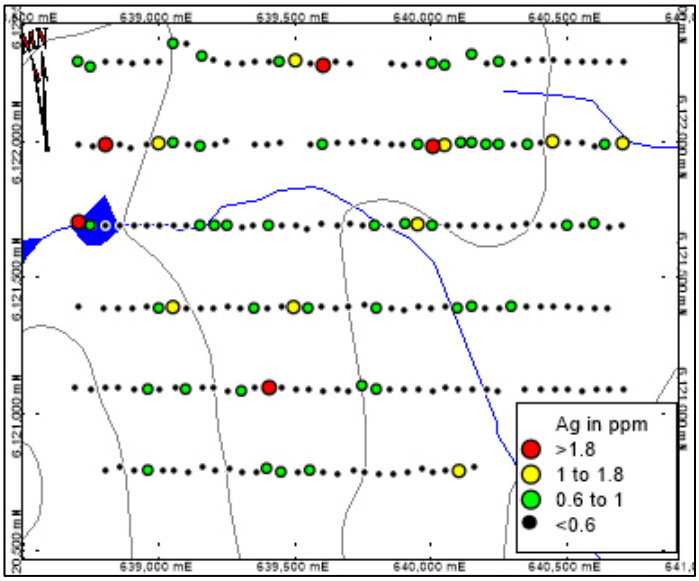
The copper-in-soil plot (Figure 4b) also highlights the drilling area, though the area immediately south is only weakly anomalous in copper. As with the silver, copper anomalies appear to be scattered through the southern part of the grid, while again the area to the north appears to be devoid in copper.



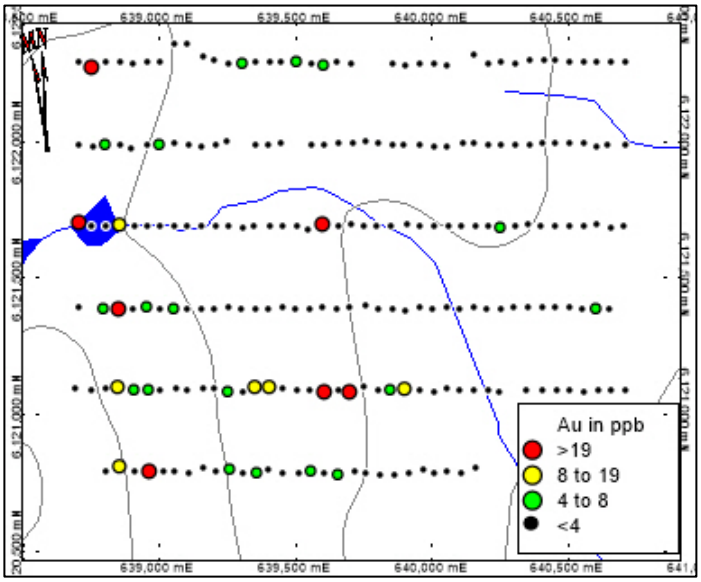
Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 4b. Silver Vista 1 Cu-in-Soils

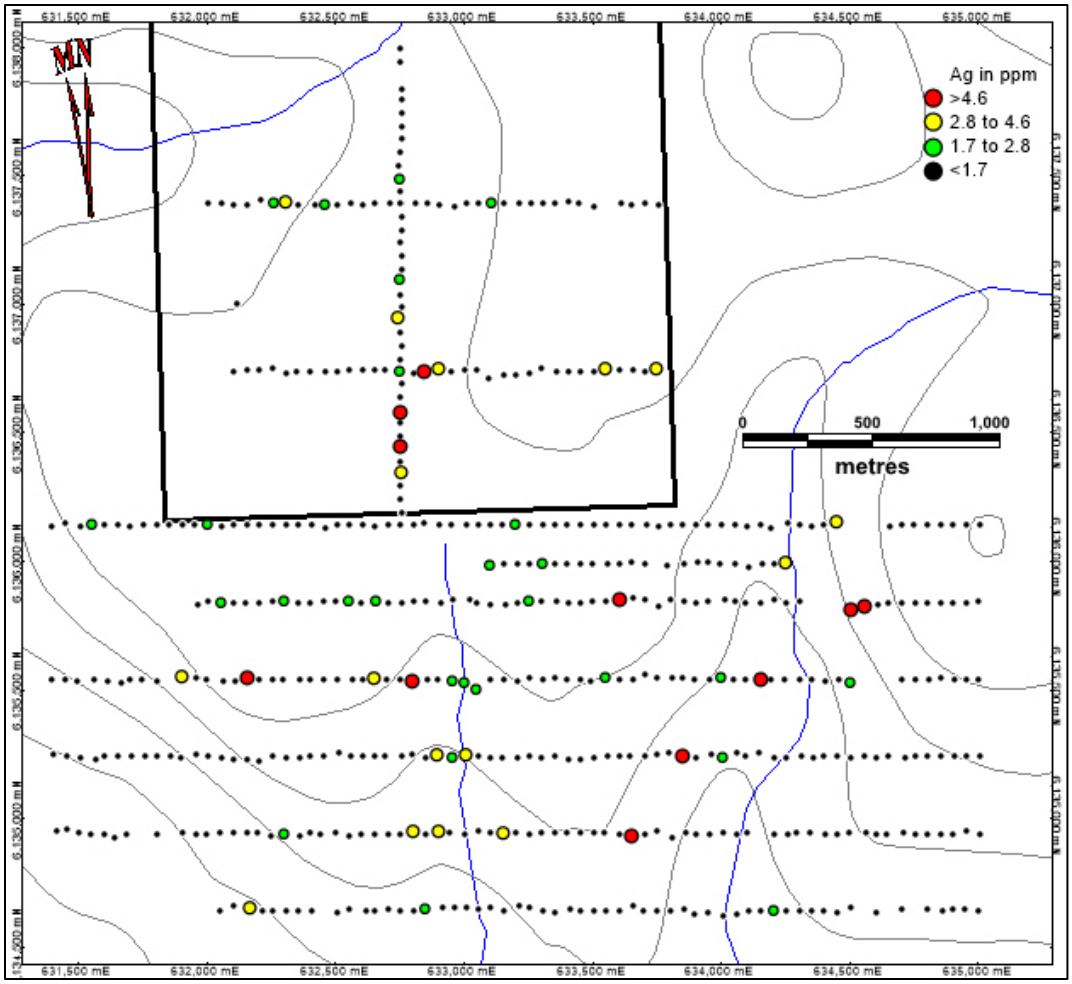
The Silver Vista 2 plots for Ag-in-soil (Figure 4c) and Au-in-soil (Figure 4d) show scatter anomalies that for the most part do not appear to correlate. At this stage, there do not appear to be any distinct linear or cluster anomalies. This area will require further exploration to explain the silver stream sediment anomalies.



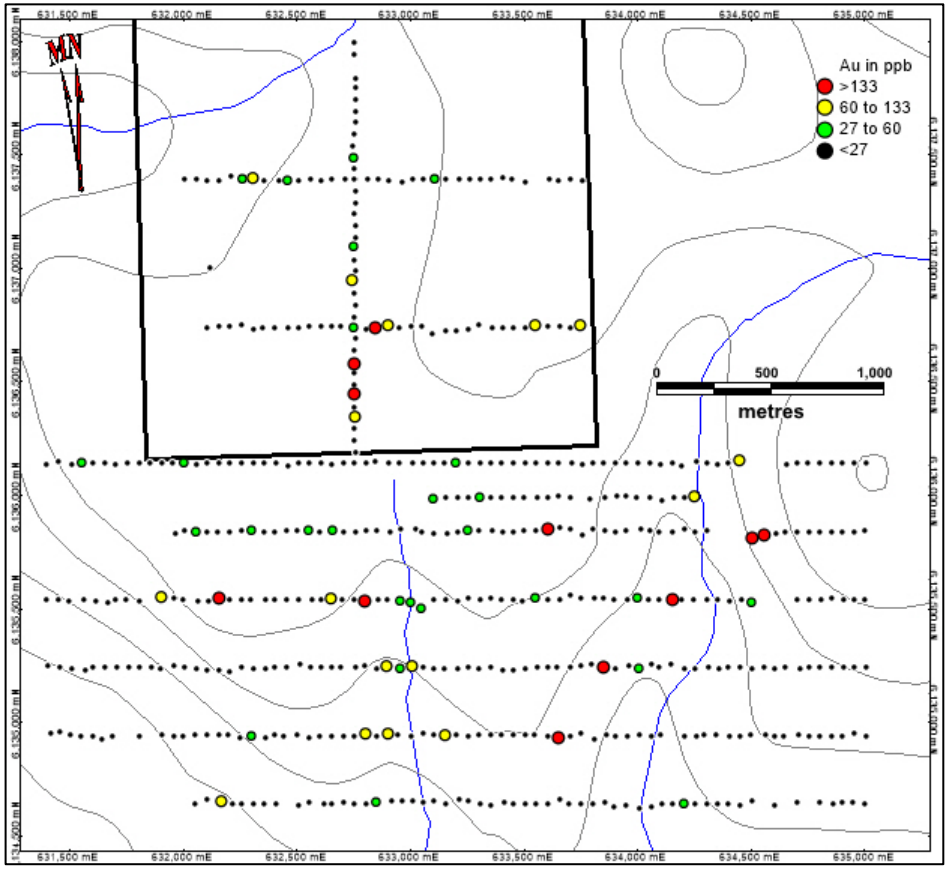
Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 4c. Silver Vista 2 Ag-in-Soils**



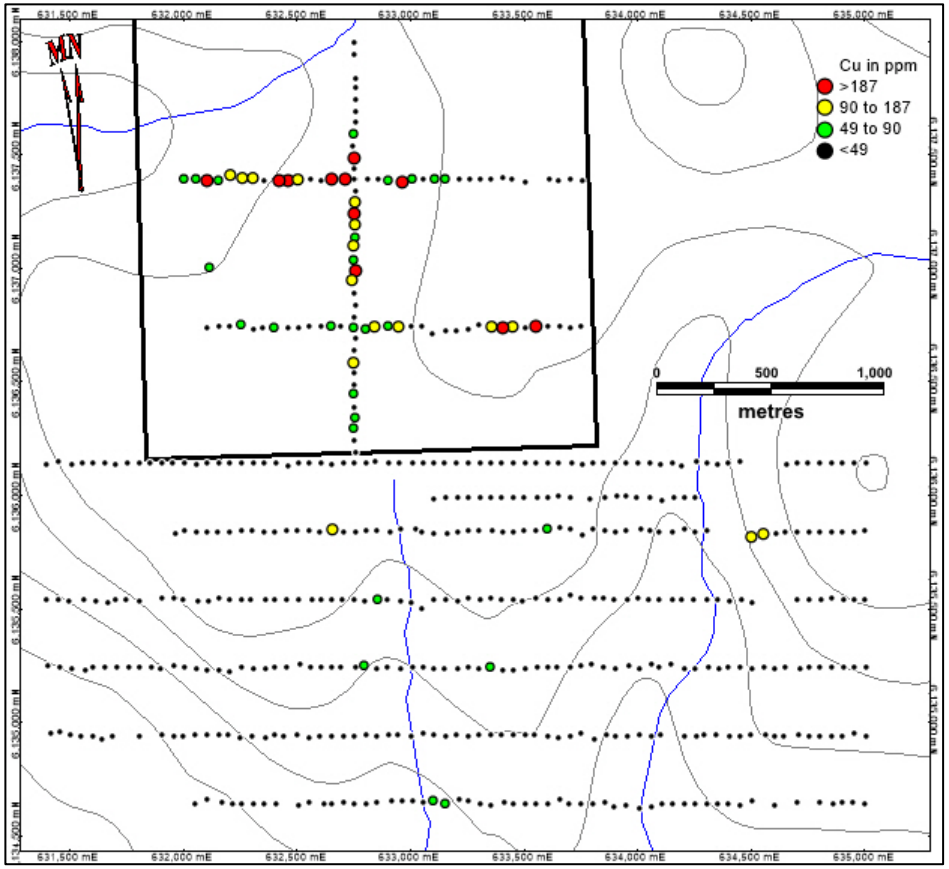
Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 4d. Silver Vista 2 Au-in-Soils**



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9 **Figure 4e. Silver Vista 3 Ag-in-Soils**

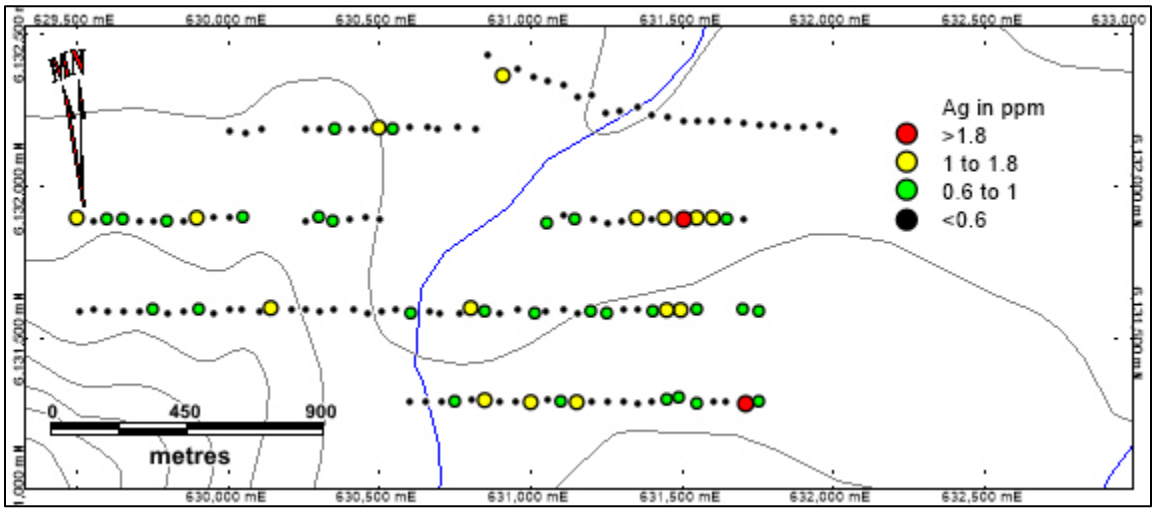


Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 4f. Silver Vista 3 Au-in-Soils**

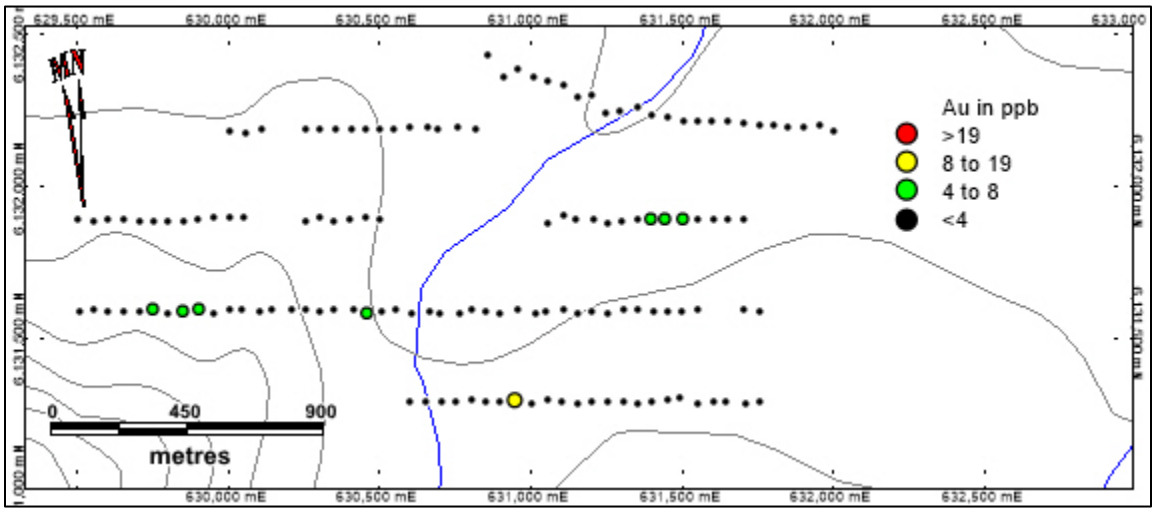


Projection NAD83 Zone 9 **Figure 4g. Silver Vista 3 Cu-in-Soils**

The Silver Vista 3 zone has a considerably high background and anomaly threshold values for silver, gold and copper. This may be a function of the underlying geology. There appears to be reasonable correlation between the precious metal plots, Figure 4e for silver and Figure 4f for gold. However, there is little correlation with copper.



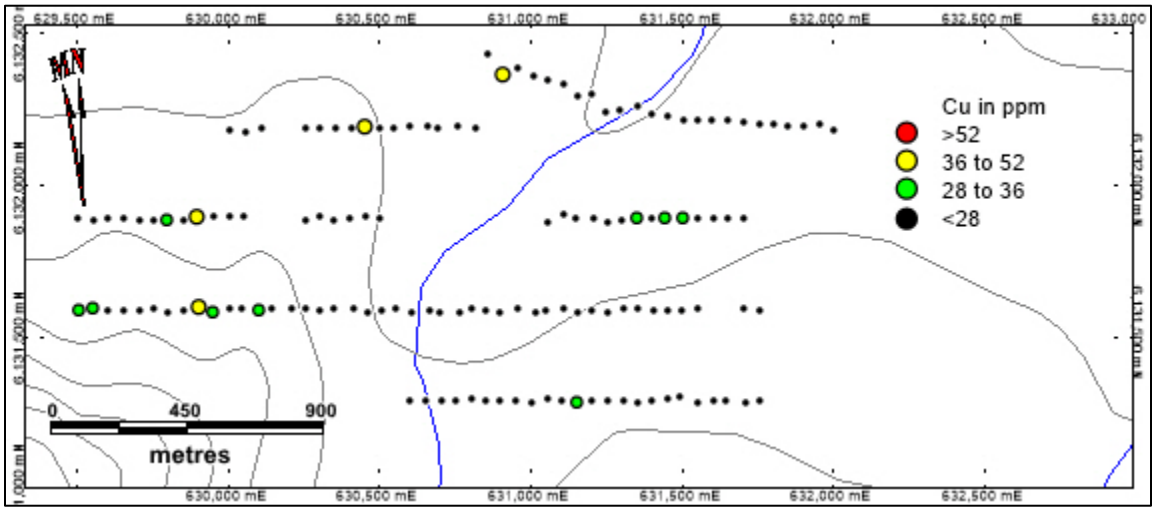
Projection NAD 83 Zone 9 **Figure 4h. Copper Vista Ag-in-Soils**



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9 **Figure 4i. Copper Vista Au-in-Soils**

The Copper Vista is surprisingly low in copper (Figure 4j) and gold (Figure 4i) especially when compared to the stream sediment results. The silver-in-soil (Figure 4h) appears to be elevated in the eastern half of the grid. Again, follow-up is required to adequately explain the stream sediment results.

The author felt it was pertinent to include a brief discussion on exploration procedures and parameters, sampling methods and quality and sample preparation, analysis and security for the Amarc programs as the report is based largely on these work programs. The discussion is taken from the two assessment reports filed by Amarc to support the exploration expenditures for assessment credits: Jensen and Rebagliati (2013); and Galicki, Jensen and Rebagliati (2014).



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9 **Figure 4j. Copper Vista Cu-in-Soils**

The Amarc programs were regional reconnaissance geochemical surveys followed by more detailed preliminary widely spaced soil grids over the anomalous zones. The first reconnaissance survey consisted of stream sediment sampling covering over 130 kilometres of stream across the entire property, crossing various lithological boundaries. However, this survey focussed largely on streams with anomalous values from the Provincial Regional Geochemical Survey and streams draining areas underlain by the Smithers Formation, the known host of the MR Deposit. Silt samples were collected at 200m intervals along the stream and at every tributary. Stream sediment samples are blind samples taken from the various streams, so there is no chance of bias, and therefore the samples must be considered representative.

Soil samples, primarily from the "B" horizon, were collected via several different sampling parameters.

- Bank soil sampling was completed in conjunction with the stream sediment sampling. A soil sample was taken on each bank of the stream at the location of the stream sediment sample.
- Road soil sampling was completed where soil samples were taken at 25 metre to 50 metre intervals along the high bank side of active to deactivated logging roads throughout the property.
- Reconnaissance soil lines were run on azimuth in areas lacking logging roads.
- Grid soil samples were collected at 25 metre to 50 metre intervals depending on the grid, concentrating in zones of anomalous stream sediment values.

As with the stream sediment samples, soil samples are blind samples taken at various intervals along predetermined lines, logging roads or stream sediment sample locations, so there is no chance of sample bias and the samples must be considered representative. The stream sediment and soil samples were marked by flagging in the field and UTM coordinates were recorded with Garmin GPS units.

Rock samples were mainly collected in the area of historical drilling around the MR prospect, but several reconnaissance samples were collected where outcrop was encountered while soil sampling. Sample sites were flagged and UTM coordinates were recorded with Garmin GPS units. The details on sample bias and sample representativeness were not provided in the Amarc assessment reports, so this author cannot offer comment.

All samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia, where they were dried and sieved (stream sediments and soils) or crushed (rocks) and analyzed. Acme during the 2012 through 2013 Amarc programs was an ISO 9001:2000 certified facility. All samples were analyzed for 37 elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry.

There were no comments on any quality control measures prior to shipments made to Acme in the assessment reports reviewed. The quality control procedures appear to have been left to Acme and appear to consist of duplicates and laboratory blanks and standards.

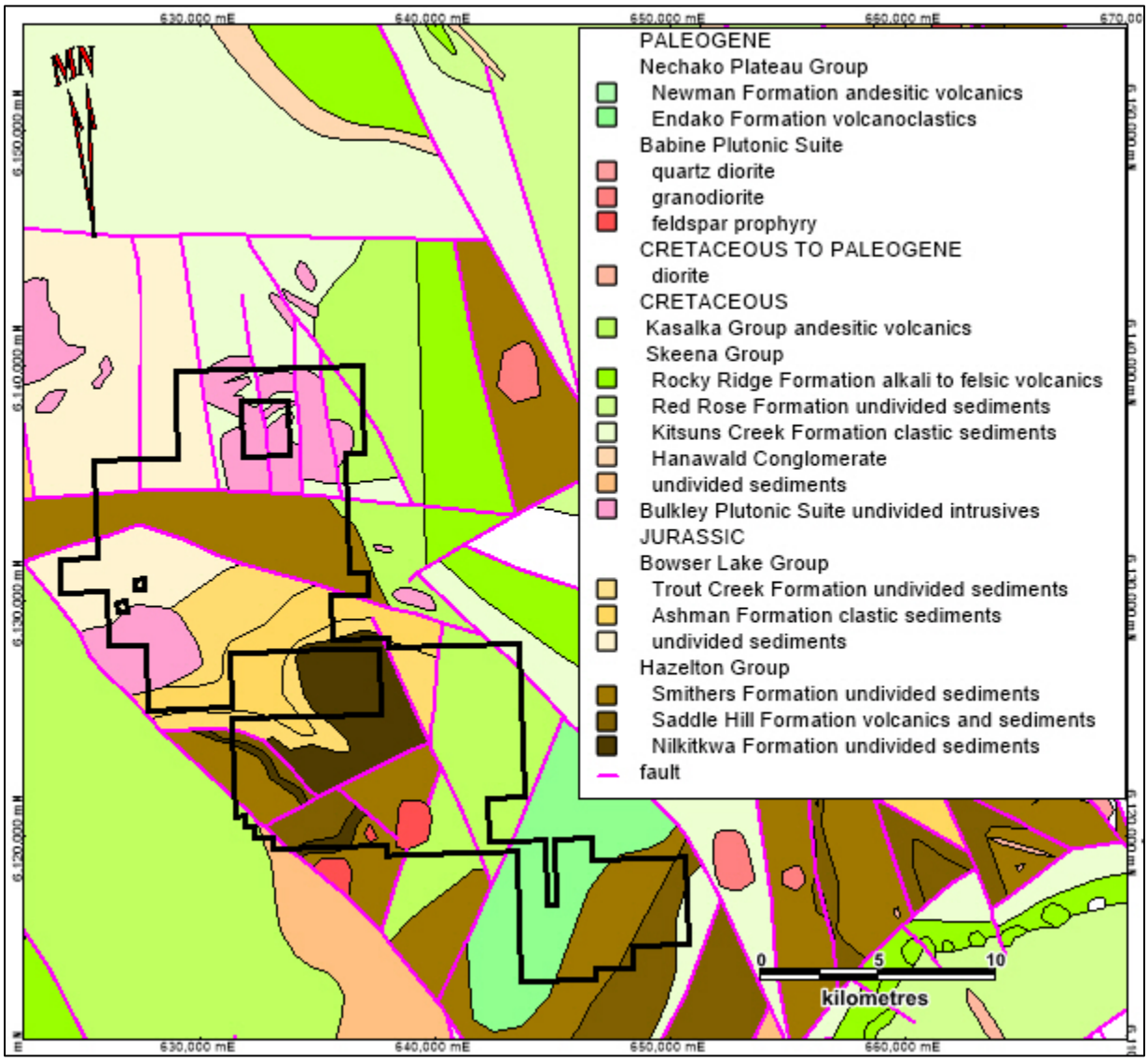
Since these were preliminary reconnaissance and exploration surveys the author feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for the Amarc exploration programs they support.

In addition to the geochemical surveys, Amarc also completed a 2012 property wide helicopter magnetics survey over the entire claim block (Jensen and Rebagliati, 2012). A total of 4729 line kilometres were flown at a line spacing of 200 metres. Several magnetic features were identified throughout the property and the reconnaissance stream sediment and soil sampling programs were initiated based on the airborne survey. The geotiff files for the Total Field Magnetics and Magnetic First Vertical Derivative were not provided to the author and hence, they have not been included in this report.

Amarc also completed an orientation induced polarization-resistivity survey over the MR deposit itself and also over an area 2 kilometers southwest of the MR deposit within a broad Ag-in-soil anomaly. A total of 7 line kilometres over the MR deposit returned low chargeability and resistivity readings lacking features associated with the MR Ag-Cu mineralization and alteration. Three lines totaling 4.8 line kilometres to the southwest of MR yielded a similar low chargeability results. The induced polarization survey method is inadequate to detect the type of Ag-Cu mineralization and alteration at MR. (Galicki, 2013).

There are no historical mineral resource estimates associated with the Silver Vista property to the best of the author's knowledge. There has not been any production from the Silver Vista property to the best of the author's knowledge.

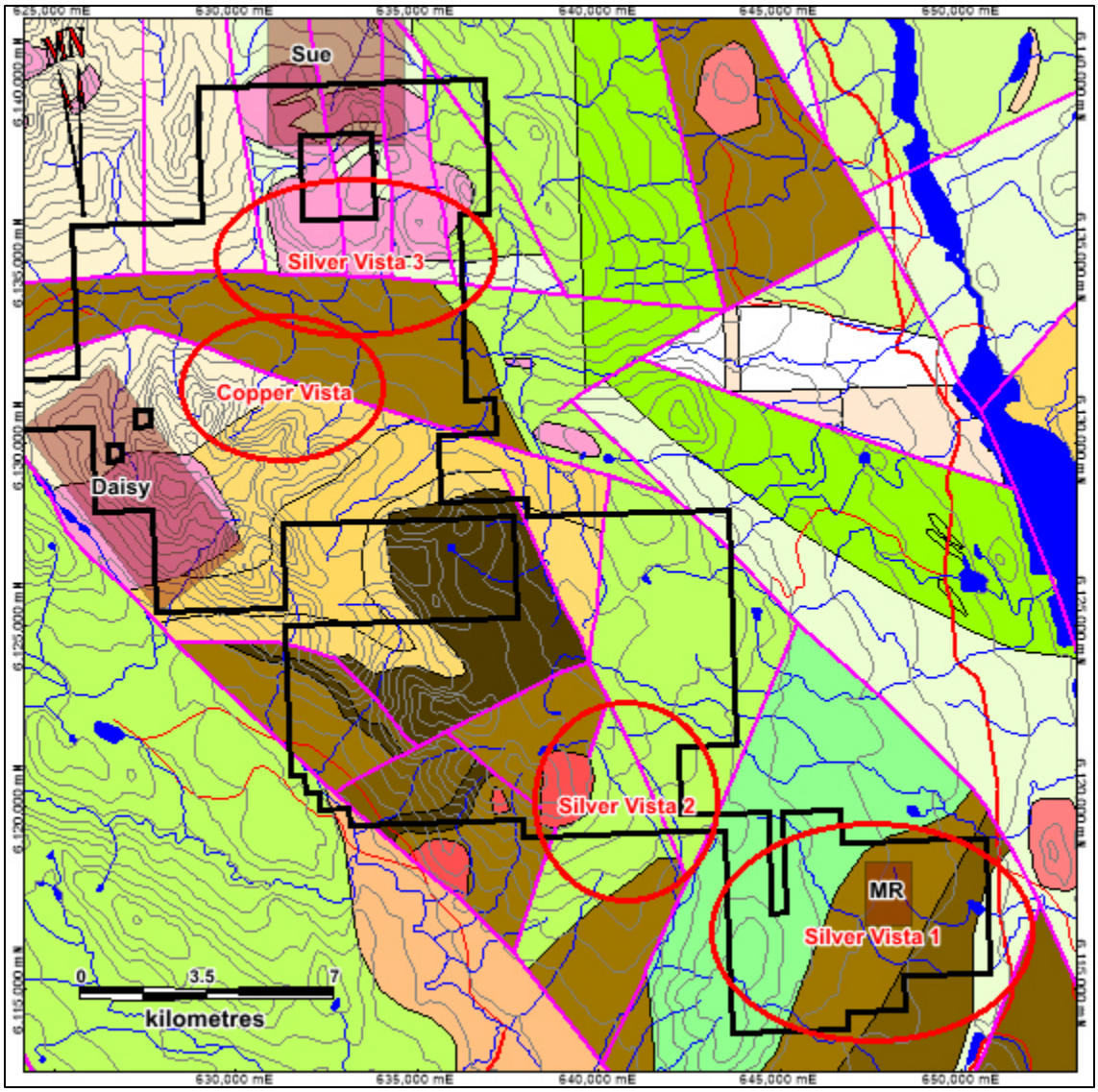
The Silver Vista property is underlain by the Stikine Terrane. The following discussion is summarized from Galicki et al (2014), who derived the geology of the claim group from Massey et al (2005). The Stikine Terrane in the Silver Vista Area is comprised of Early to Middle Jurassic andesitic volcanic, volcaniclastic and related marine sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group island-arc to continental-arc assemblage. The Stikine Terrane is overlain by marine to nonmarine clastic sedimentary strata of the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake and Early Cretaceous Skeena groups. Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions and Eocene Babine intrusions can be found throughout the claim area together with associated continental arc volcanics (Late Cretaceous Kasalka and Eocene Ootsa Lake Group). Significant porphyry copper deposits such as the Bell and Granisle porphyries are associated with Eocene Babine Lake intrusions.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 5. Regional Geology

The Hazelton Group, the key host rock for the mineralization associated with the Silver Vista property, is divided into the Telkwa, Nilkitkwa, Saddle Hill and Smithers formations. The lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation is the most extensive and consists of green and maroon, submarine and subaerial pyroclastic and lava flow volcanic rocks ranging in composition from andesite to rhyolite. It does not outcrop in the Silver Vista area. The Telkwa Formation is conformably overlain by marine sedimentary and submarine volcanic rocks of the lower Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation. These rocks are in turn overlain by lower to middle Jurassic subaerial mafic to felsic pyroclastic and lava flow volcanic Saddle Hill Formation rocks. Middle Jurassic fossiliferous medial- and distal-facies sandstone and siltstone of the Smithers Formation are the youngest of the Hazelton Group rocks.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 6. Property Geology

Plate 1. Legend for Property Geology and Mineralization Maps

The Silver Vista Property has not been mapped. There has been mapping completed in the area of the MR showing and the geology of the MR area is taken from Galicki et al (2014).

The area of the historic drilling and trenching at the MR Silver showing is underlain by a predominantly sedimentary sequence of immature, fossiliferous sandstones, siltstones and very minor conglomerate of the Smithers Formation. The sediments are tuffaceous in part and are interbedded with a thin ash/lapilli tuff which can locally, be used as marker horizon. Fossils found belong to the class of gastropods, cephalopods (most commonly bivalves and ammonites) and pelecapods (trigonia). The stratigraphy is intruded by rare andesite, microdiorite and feldspar porphyry dykes of unknown age. During the Amarc core-relogging in July 2012, only the feldspar porphyry dyke has been noted. Andesite and microdiorite are reported in Equity Silver core logs from the 1990s.

The vast majority of rocks consist of grey-green, locally reddish mature to immature sandstones. The arenites are poorly to well sorted, sub-rounded to angular grains, <2-15%, matrix component, <2-10% fine grained lithic and other fragments like bitumen or organic matter. The grain-size ranges from fine to coarse and displays normal graded bedding with locally interbedded 1-10cm thick mature conglomerate and fine-bedded siltstone. Carbonized and carbonate-replaced remains of gastropods, cephalopods and pelecapods are common, but their abundance generally decreases with increasing depth; pyritized remains of gastropods and bivalves have been noted in boulders at the MR showing.

The dominant alteration of the sandstones is glauconite, giving the rock its characteristic green colour. Hematite pigmentation is rare, but has been noted and is likely related to weathering during core storage. Ag-Cu mineralized sandstone commonly displays weak to intense carbonate-quartz alteration characterized by matrix/cement replacement by carbonate+/-quartz and quartz-carbonate veining and locally brecciation. Ag-Cu mineralized intervals are commonly proximal to strong-intense carbonate-quartz veining/brecciation accompanied by a weak-moderate carbonate+/-quartz alteration of the sandstone matrix/cement.

Bedding plane orientations range between 020°-035° to the core-axis with all holes drilled at - 60° and - 50°. The interpreted dip of the sandstone beds at the MR silver showing have a strike of 060° and dip 45° to the NW. The interpreted strike is consistent with strike measurements of fossiliferous sandstone 1.5km SW of the MR silver showing, however the dips are slightly shallower. Overall, the full known extend of fossiliferous sandstone at and proximal to the MR silver showing has a mean orientation of 055o strike with dips varying between 20° and 45°.

Five drill holes intersected a dark grey lapilli-tuff, which can be used as a marker horizon. It is found interbedded with the aforementioned sandstone. This unit is very poorly sorted, very immature and contains a very fine-grained, shardy groundmass. Feldspar fragments and crystals ranging from sub-mm to multi-cm are noted within this unit. Its average thickness is approximately 1 m and commonly is coarsest at its basal contact. Some fragments in the lapilli-tuff appear stretched giving it a 'pseudo'-welding textures. The tuff is commonly weakly sericite altered and not Ag-Cu mineralized.

Two km south of the MR showing and drill area, felsic quartz-feldspar crystals tuffs have been found in various outcrops. They are commonly white to grey in colour, contain ~5% 1-4mm large quartz crystals, 5-10% angular feldspar crystals, <1% lithic fragments. The groundmass is aphanatic to very fine-grained and shardy. The crystal tuffs are not welded, and display weak sericite alteration with locally trace disseminated pyrite or hematite.

Mineralization

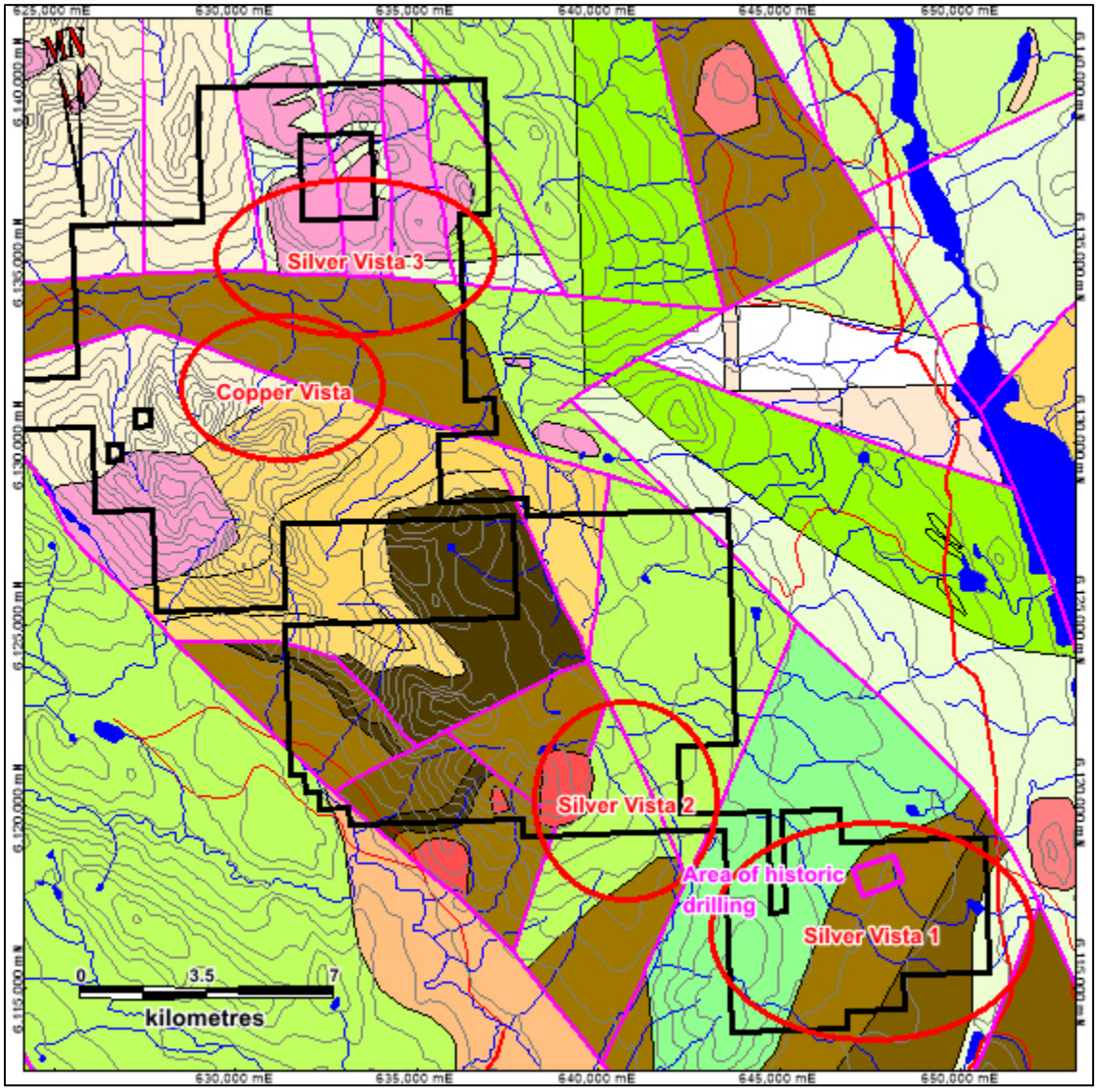
The primary mineralization on the Silver Vista property is the MR zone, the silver – copper mineralized sandstone, within a semi-continuous zone 300m metre long by 50 metres wide and 3 to 150 metres deep . The silver mineralization consists of very fine-grained native silver, argentite/acanthite, argentiferous chalcocite/digenite and trace Ag-tennantite. Copper-mineralization consists of fine grained, disseminated, commonly intergrown chalcocite /digenite, bornite, trace chalcopyrite and covellite. Locally, Ag-Cu mineralization can be found in patches and veins, most notably a 1-2 cm thick semi-massive sulfide vein @193.68m containing 569 g/t Ag and 14.7% Cu (predominantly chalcocite with trace bornite) which was intersected in hole MR 92-02. Most Ag-Cu mineralization is very fine-grained and disseminated with no apparent vein or fracture control (Figure 13a-b). Overall, total sulphide concentrations are low ranging from trace up to 2%, averaging approximately 0.5%.

Table 4. 1991-1992 Drilling Highlights

Hole #	m from	m to	m width	ppm Ag	% Cu		Hole #	m from	m to	m width	ppm Ag	% Cu
MR 91-01	34.19	67.06	32.87	34.8	0.19		MR 92-01	48.77	79.25	30.48	34.6	ns
MR 91-03	3.99	65.9	61.91	40.5	0.11		MR 92-02	176.78	213.36	36.58	26.8	0.49
MR 91-04	41.16	64.12	25.9	62.6	0.08		including	192.62	195.46	2.84	195.7	3.65
MR 91-05	24.38	38.71	14.33	114	0.15		MR 92-05	30.48	57.91	27.43	14.3	ns
MR 91-06	20.73	40.85	20.12	14.6	0.3		MR 92-06	21.34	38.51	17.17	22.2	ns

Trenching sampling in 1990 returned the following results: Trench 2 – 10.5 metres at 0.22% Cu and 38 gpt Ag; Trench 3 – 16.5 metres at 0.43% Cu and 74 gpt Ag; and Trench 4 – 15 metres at 0.53% Cu and 28 gpt Ag. These trenches were located within a 900 metre by 100 metre Ag-in-soil and Zn-in-soil anomaly. (Hanson, 1991).

Diamond drilling in 1991 and 1992 intersected silver-copper mineralization in 9 of the 14 holes completed. , Equity completed 14 diamond drill holes totalling 1252.5 metres. Although there were a number of significant intersections obtained in the drilling, Equity concluded that the copper-silver grades were sub-economic. Equity did recommend additional drilling to follow-up a high grade intersection in hole MR 92-02. The drilling summary is shown in Table 2. (Hanson, 1992).



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9 **Figure 7. Mineralization**

The subsequent property wide exploration by Amarc Resources Ltd. identified three zones of potential mineralization of the property in addition to the Silver Vista 1 zone which hosts the MR deposit. These zones were originally identified from the property wide stream sediment sampling and subsequently followed up with soil grids of varying sizes:

Silver Vista 1 is the immediate area around the MR deposit. A south-draining stream and a north-draining stream from the area of the MR deposit are anomalous on silver, but surprisingly not in copper. Subsequent soil sampling confirmed the MR anomaly but also identified a second zone to the south.

Silver Vista 2 underlies a second area of known Smithers Formation rocks, 8.5 kilometres northwest of the MR deposit. One south-draining creek is strongly anomalous in silver, but weakly anomalous in gold and copper. Subsequent soil sampling did not adequately explain the stream sediment anomalies.

Silver Vista 3 lies in the northern section of the claim block, between Grizzly Discoveries Inc.'s French and the Peak claims, where porphyry mineralization and polymetallic veins are associated with Bulkley Intrusions. Numerous streams are anomalous in silver and gold, and to a lesser extent copper. Spot gold anomalies were found throughout the soil grid.

Copper Vista lies to the southwest of Silver Vista 3. The highest copper concentrations of the entire survey were encountered over a 3 kilometre stretch of one stream. Silver is consistently weakly anomalous as well. The setting, middle Jurassic to late Cretaceous sediments intruded by late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, makes this area an attractive porphyry copper target. While the soil copper values were generally low, the eastern half of the grid is definitely elevated in silver.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The MR silver-copper zone can best be described as sediment hosted copper deposit. The following summary of these deposits is taken from Cox (1996).

Sediment hosted copper deposits occur in the middle Proterozoic and Permian and early Mesozoic, though deposits of other Phanerozoic ages are possible. They are stratabound deposits consisting of disseminated copper sulfides in reduced beds or red-bed deposits. Sediment hosted copper deposits are typically found in epi-continental shallow-marine basin environments near the paleo- equator in areas of high evaporation rates. The sediments are typically highly permeable.

Sediment hosted copper deposits lie near intracontinental rift zones at passive continental margins. They typically lie in red-bed sequences containing green or gray shale, siltstone, and sandstone, along with thinly laminated carbonate and evaporite beds and local channel conglomerate. Some deposits area associated with thinly laminated silty dolomite. Common textures include: algal mat structures, mudcracks, crossbedding and scour-and-fill structures with fossil wood common in channels.

The ore mineralogy consists of chalcocite and other Cu_2S minerals + pyrite ± bornite ± native silver. Cu_2S replacement of early fine-grained pyrite is common. Deposits may be zoned with centers of chalcocite ± bornite, rims of chalcopyrite, and peripheral galena + sphalerite . Some deposits contain carrollite and Co-pyrite and Ge minerals.

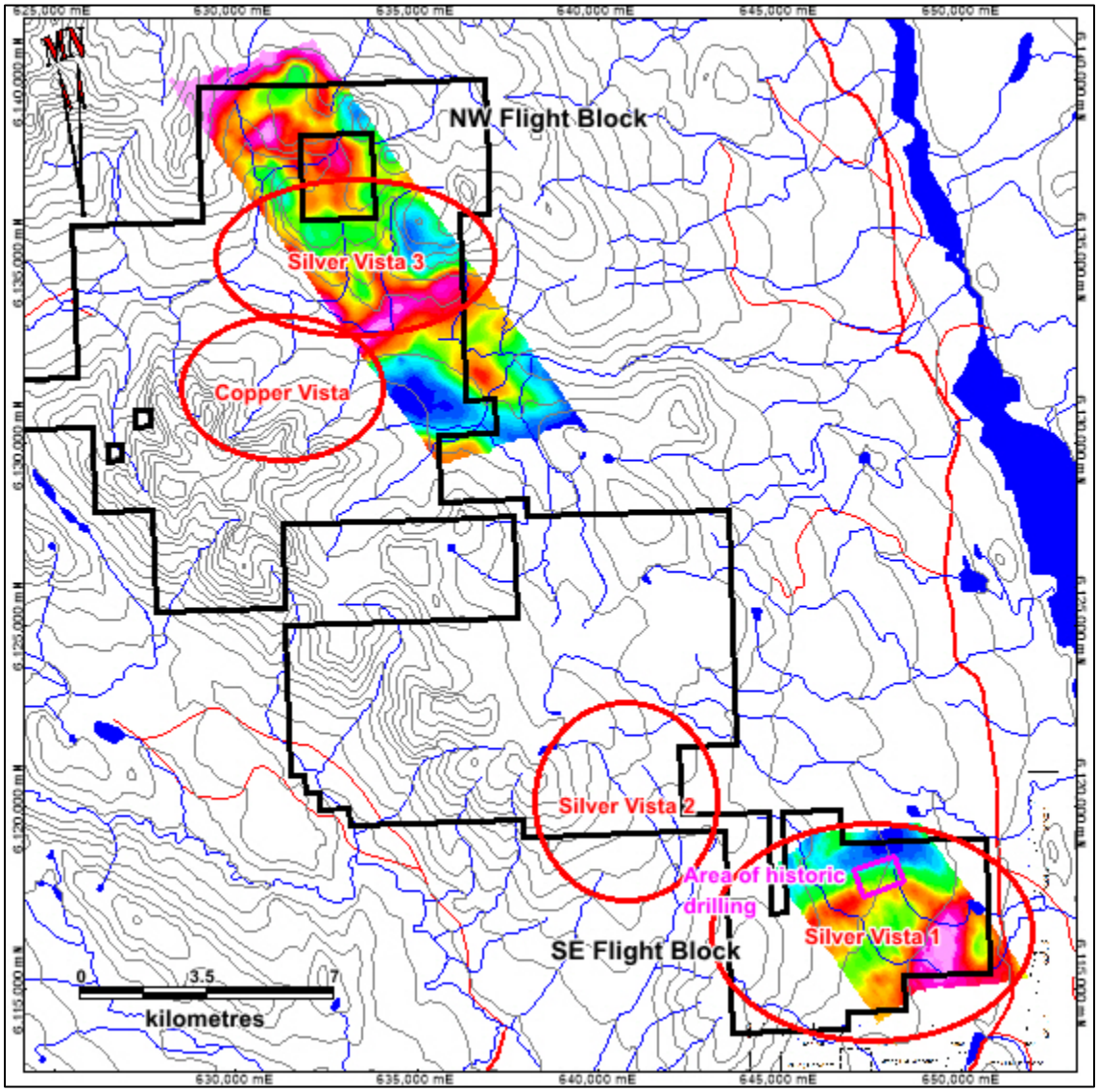
Mineralization is finely disseminated, stratabound and locally stratiform. Framboidal or colloform pyrite is commonly found. Cu minerals replace pyrite and cluster around carbonaceous clots or fragments. Mineralization is believed to be controlled by a reducing low-pH environment such as fossil wood or algal mat in an area of abundant biogenic sulfur. High permeability of footwall sediments is critical, with mineralization occurring at the boundaries between oxidized and reduced sediments.

Sediment hosted copper deposits exhibit alteration as green, white, or gray (reduced) color in red beds. Regionally metamorphosed red beds may have a purple color.

Surface exposures may be completely leached, while secondary chalcocite enrichment down dip is common. Sediment hosted copper deposits are typically anomalous in Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn (Mo, V, U) (Co, Ge), making them good pathfinder elements in regional geochemical surveys. Some deposits show weak radioactivity.

EXPLORATION

Glacier Lake Resources Inc. completed a VTEM airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey on the Silver Vista property during March 2017. The VTEM survey lines were flown at 325˚ and the line km total is 470 km. It consists of the NW and SE blocks. The NE block's survey line spacing is 250 m with a line km total of 216 km, and the SE blocks line spacing is 125 m with a line km total of 178 km. They are separated by approximately 13.5 km and tied together by four 1250 m spaced survey lines approximately 35 km long.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

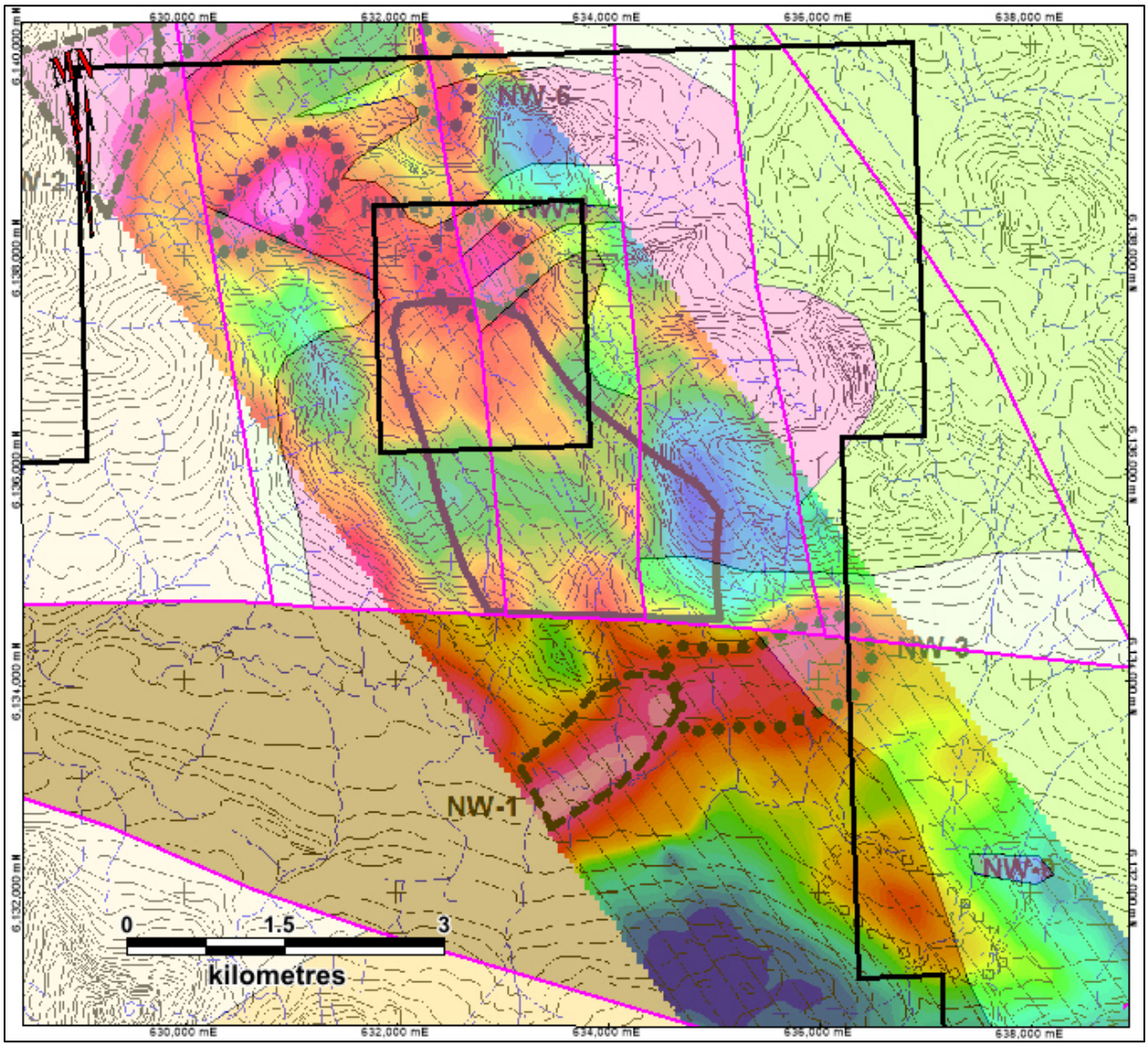
Figure 8. 2017 Airborne Flight Blocks

The North Block VTEM SF Z component channels 25 colour image is shown in Figure 8a Nine anomalies (NW-1 through NW-9) were defined as strong, moderate or weak EM response. Prospecting, soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys are recommended for each of the nine anomalies.

NW-1 anomaly is a 1700 by 400 metre east-northeast trending strong EM response open to west. It is located close to a magnetic gradient interpreted to be associated to an unconformable fault related contact. The profile shapes are characteristic of a broad north dipping body.

NW-2 anomaly is an east-northeast trending strong complex EM response displaying several closely spaced conductors in the northwest corner of the survey grid. This 1150 by 1000 metre anomaly is open to the north and west and is interpreted as a steeply dipping contact zone.

The NW-3 anomaly is a 1700 by 400 metre east west trending moderate EM response, adjacent to NW-1. NW-3 also has very similar characteristics to NW-1, located close to a magnetic gradient interpreted to be associated to an unconformable fault related contact. The profile shapes are characteristic of a broad north dipping body.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure 8b. NW Block VTEM SF Z Channel 25

NW-4 anomaly is a circular moderate EM response with a diameter of approximately 850 meters lying within the Grizzly block that is not part of the Silver Vista property.

NW-5 anomaly is a 1400 by 650 metre east-northeast trending moderate EM response located to the northwest of the Grizzly block. NW-5 covers a magnetic area that shows strong faulting, possibly creating a dilation zone. The profile shapes suggest a broad steeply north dipping body, making its structural setting interesting.

NW-6 anomaly is a north south trending moderate EM response that measures approximately 700 by 400 meters, straddling the northern boundary of the property. NW-6 is coincident with a north south trending fault. The profile shapes suggest a broad steeply dipping body, again making the structural setting interesting.

NW-7 anomaly is a 2600 by 225 metre east-northeast trending moderate EM response, open to the east and north. The bulk of this anomaly is outside of the current northern property boundary. NW-7 is adjacent to and extends east-northeast from east side of NW-2 anomaly. Its southern boundary is interpreted from the magnetic as coinciding with a contact. The profile shapes are characteristic of broad, steeply dipping bodies.

NW-8 anomaly is a 1200 by 400 metre east-northeast trending weak EM response, lying at the extreme southern end of the survey block. NW-8 is open to the west and south and appears to be located immediately south of a contact interpreted from the magnetic data. The profile shapes suggest a broad steeply dipping body.

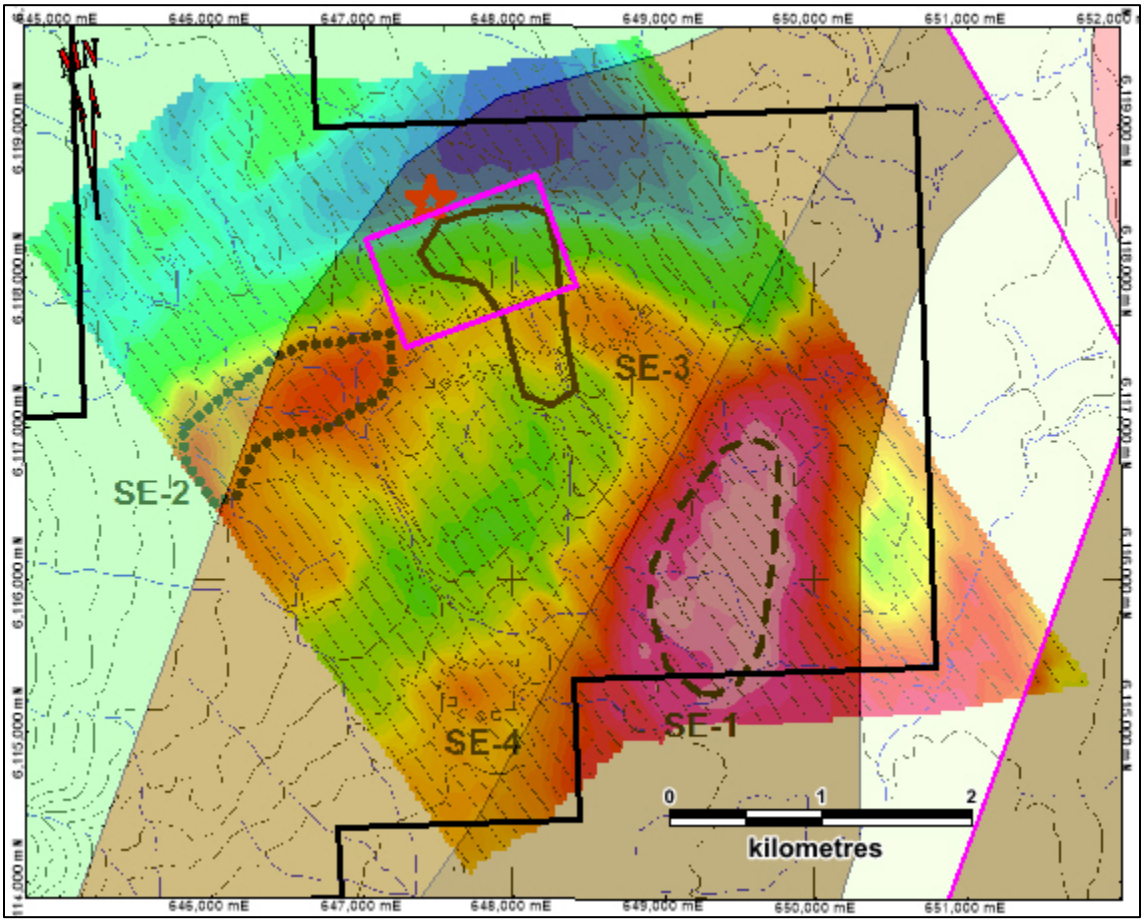
NW-9 anomaly is a southeast trending weak EM response measuring approximately 1800 by 750 meters. NW-9 abuts an interpreted major unconformable fault contact to the north. It also abuts an important fault tangent on its southwest side. The profile shapes suggest a broad steeply dipping body.

The Southeast Block VTEM SF Z component channels 25 colour image is shown in Figure 8b Four anomalies have been defined as either strong, moderate or weak EM response.

SE-1 anomaly is a large strong EM response that trends northwest and measures approximately 1700 by 700 meters. It is located in a low mag amplitude area that has two weak linear mag highs trending north south though the anomaly. The profile shapes are characteristic of a broad thick body. The northern half of the SE-1 anomaly is covered by a dense soil geochemistry grid, and it southern half has two soil geochemistry lines. The soil results did not highlight any anomalies.

SE-2 anomaly is a 1500 by 500 metre elongated east-northeast trending moderate EM response open to the west-southwest. About three quarters of the anomaly on its east side is coincident with a broad mag. The profile peaks migrate to the north as the move towards the later channels, which suggest a possible northerly dip. Anomalous soil geochemistry is present at its eastern and southern border. Additional exploration consisting of mapping and a ground magnetic survey is recommended.

The SE-3 anomaly is an elongated E-W trending weak EM response measuring approximately 1500 by 350 metres, adjacent to the eastern side of SE-2. Its western side is located over low magnetic amplitudes, and its eastern side over high magnetic amplitudes. The SF Z profiles are characteristic of a broad zone of weakly elevated conductivities. Although it crosses the soil geochemistry anomaly extending south from the MR prospects, its lack of magnetic coherence suggest a surficial source.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 9 **Figure 8c. SE Block VTEM SF Z Channel 25**

SE-4 anomaly is a 450 by 300 metre small circular weak EM response located over low to moderate magnetic amplitude, except for the east side that lies over high magnetic amplitude. The SF Z profiles are characteristic of a broad zone of weakly elevated conductivities. Limited soil geochemical coverage shows no anomalous response.

DRILLING

Glacier Lake Resources Inc. has not untaken any drilling on the Silver Vista property. The only drilling was completed in 1991 and 1992 and these results have been disclosed in the History Section of this report.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Glacier Lake Resources Inc. has yet to complete any sampling on the Silver Vista property so this section is not applicable at this time.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author reviewed the historical data and various reports in the public domain. The author accessed the Amarc Resources Ltd. data room on the Silver Vista property and reviewed the geophysical reports and geochemical databases and assay certificates.

The author was not able to review outcrops due to heavy snow cover during the property visit. The author was not able to access the 1991/1992 core during the property visit.

The author reviewed the preliminary data sets from the airborne Electro-magnetics survey completed for Glacier Lake Resources Inc.

The author feels the historic exploration completed was adequately reviewed by Amarc during their compilation prior to commencement of their 2012 and 2013 exploration programs. The author is satisfied with this historic review and is further satisfied with his review of the Amarc exploration data and therefore feels the data as reviewed and detailed in this technical report is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Silver Vista property to the best of the author's knowledge.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Silver Vista property.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Silver Vista property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Silver Vista property lies in a prospective part of the Canadian Cordillera. There are several known deposits in the general Babine Lake area, including the past producing Bell and Granisle Mines and the Morrison deposit.

The regional exploration programs carried out by Amarc Resources Ltd. during the 2012/2013 period was successful in identifying four primary target areas that only received minimal follow-up. These include the Silver Vista 2, Silver Vista 3 and the Copper Vista.

The Glacial Lake airborne EM survey was successful in identifying several high to low priority targets for ground follow up.

Most importantly, the MR deposit has not yet been closed off and remains the highest priority target on the property. The fact a definite geophysical signature was not associated with the deposit itself is a positive as well as it further supports the deposit remaining open in both directions.

There can be no doubt the Silver Vista Property is a property of merit and warranting of further exploration.

The initial exploration should focus on drilling the MR deposit. Initially, two or three holes should be drilled to twin the existing holes to confirm the earlier exploration drilling. Then a series of holes should be drilled to test the zone along strike and down dip.

In addition, some exploration effort should be directed at the Silver Vista 3 zone to explain the anomalous gold values in the area.

Finally, ground truthing of the EM anomalies should also be initiated.

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration is very much recommended for the Silver Vista property.

While the other target areas on the property warrant exploration, the initial exploration program should be focused on the MR showing. A total of 4500 feet (1,372 metres) of NQ diamond drilling is recommended at an estimated cost of $240,000.

Table 5. 2017 Budget

Budget						
Geologist	30	days	@	$600	/day	$18,000
Assistant	30	days	@	$400	/day	$12,000
Room & Board	60	days	@	$125	/day	$7,500
Vehicle + Fuel	30	days	@	$200	/day	$6,000
Cat mob / demob						$1,000
Cat (all in)	50	hours	@	$135	/hour	$6,750
Drilling Mob / Demob						$1,500
Drilling (all in)	4500	feet	@	$27	/foot	$121,500
Analysis - rock & core	1000	samples	@	$35	/sample	$35,000
Data verification	50	sample	@	$30	/sample	$1,500
Sundries						$5,000
Documentation						$7,500
Contingency						$16,750
Total						**$240,000**

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CERTIFICATE FOR R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., a consulting geologist with offices at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 and 704 – 1060 Alberni Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4K2 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Glacier Lake Resources Inc.
Suite 2000 – 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X1

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 37 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 37 years of exploration experience in the western Cordillera of Canada and the United States
- Periodic exploration on various projects in the Smithers area over the last 30 years

I am responsible for the entire technical report titled "Technical Report Silver Vista Property" and dated March 16, 2017, relating to the Silver Vista Property. I visited the Silver Vista property on February 8, 2017 for one day.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of March 16, 2017, 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.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am also independent of the vendor.

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

I make this Technical Report effective March 16, 2017.

R Tim Henneberry

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R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo