

Technical Report

-- on the --

OLIVINE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia

-- for --

GSP Resource Corp.
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June 15, 2018 – The Effective Date
October 4, 2018 – The Amended Date

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SUMMARY

*GSP Resource Corp. (GSP) has entered into an agreement with Platinum Belt Resources Inc., whereby GSP can earn up to a 100% interest in the **Olivine Mountain Property**, an early stage exploration project with no known resource. This report summarizes all available data on the property. The property consists of 25 mineral claims (2455.54 hectares), located in the Similkameen Mining Division, 25 km northwest of Princeton, British Columbia. The Tulameen highway provides access to the property to Coalmont, 15 km northwest of Princeton and then a series of logging roads provides access to many areas of the property and most showing areas. Some of these roads are in need of repair.*

The property is located in the Interior Plateau belt of central British Columbia and is underlain mainly by rocks of the Jurassic Tulameen ultramafic complex. The principal mafic and ultramafic units of the Tulameen Ultramafic complex are comprised of dunite/peridotite, olivine clinopyroxenite, hornblende clinopyroxenite, and gabbroic to dioritic rocks. All rock-types except for dunite are found on the property.

Several showing areas of significance are located on the property, four showings identified in minfile data of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR). Because of snow on the ground at the time of the examination, only two of the showings could be examined by the writer Placer gold and platinum was discovered in the Tulameen River and tributaries in the mid-19th century. It is estimated 20,000 ounces of platinum was placer mined from 1885 – 1934. Massive magnetite was identified in the early 1900s, and two historical resources were developed on adjoining properties in the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1980s, interest shifted to focus on exploration for copper, nickel, platinum, palladium and gold in all rock-types of the Tulameen complex up to 2003. Very little exploration was completed from this period to the present.

GSP's prime interest is base/precious metal deposits, therefore carried out the initial phase of an exploration program on the property during May, 2018. The program consisted of a 370 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey, consisting of magnetics and a TEM survey. The survey was completed by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc., of Rockwood, Ontario. The objective of ongoing exploration is identification and discovery of substantial massive sulphide (Cu and Ni) deposits with significant gold, platinum and palladium deposits, similar to Voisey's Bay in Labrador and Norilsk in Russia.

*Results of the airborne geophysical data indicate the presence of a 12 square kilometer area of interest for future exploration warrants detailed follow-up exploration, and has been selected for detailed grid-work. In total, a 180 line kilometer grid is recommended for geochemical soil and rock-chip sampling, and geological mapping. The Phase I program is estimated to cost **\$240,000(Cdn)**.*



 Olivine Mountain Property

 Cities

GSP Resource Corp.

*Olivine Mountain
Property*
Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia
Location Map

Figure 1
March 2018

INTRODUCTION:

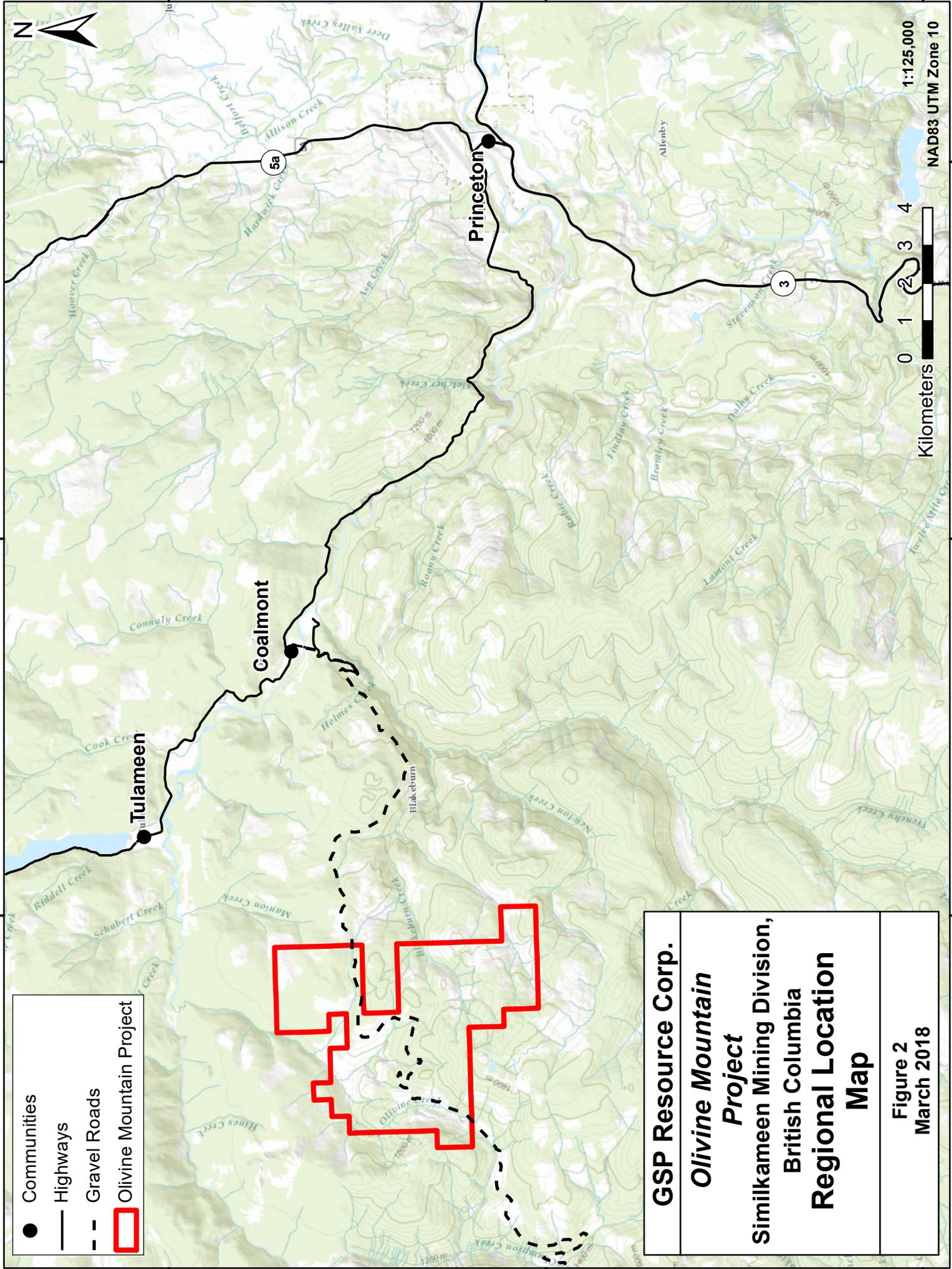
General Statement and Terms of Reference:

Platinum Belt Resources Inc.(beneficial owner Michael Adam), the owner of 25 claims in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, has entered into an option agreement with GSP Resource Corp. (GSP), dated February 23, 2018, to provide GSP with an option to purchase 100% interest in the 25 claims that comprise the Olivine Mountain Property. Mr. Christopher Dyakowski, President of Max Investments Inc. and Director of GSP, requested that I examine the property, compile all available data and prepare this report to NI43-101 standards. The report is being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of GSP. I visited the site on November 1, 2017 for Max Investments Inc. and was a **Qualified Person**, as defined in NI 43-101, at the time of the property examination. Data used for preparation of this report is information gleaned from the site inspection, a 2018 airborne geophysical survey, and references listed. The main purpose of the November 1, 2017 site visit was to examine accessible showing areas, road access and topography. It also established that additional exploration has not been conducted on the property other than that described in this report. At the time of the examination 4 – 12” of snow were on the ground and examination of showings was limited. I remain a Qualified Person as of the Effective Date of this Report

Massive copper/nickel sulphide deposits with significant content of platinum, palladium and gold in mafic to ultramafic rock have been the focus of attention in all areas of the world. Examples are the successes of Voisey’s Bay in Labrador and Norilsk in Russia. The Tulameen ultramafic complex is one of the only locales in southern British Columbia that offers the potential of such deposits. Placer gold, platinum and palladium have been developed in the Tulameen River and tributaries draining the complex since the mid-1800s. Bedrock showings of copper, nickel, gold, platinum and palladium have been discovered, however to date no commercial source of these metals have been developed.

RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

Claim status and title data has been extracted from the Mineral Titles office of British Columbia and there are no apparent environmental concerns. There has never been a legal land title search or environmental evaluation provided to the writer.



GSP Resource Corp.
Olivine Mountain Project
Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia
Regional Location Map

Figure 2
March 2018

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

Mineral tenures in British Columbia are acquired through an internet-based mineral titles administration system. It is assumed, therefore, that the Olivine Mountain property is precisely as shown on the province's mineral tenure map and displayed in Figure 2. The tenures are for mineral rights only and do not include surface rights. Under the current Mineral Tenure Act, maintaining a mineral tenure (claim) in B.C. for the first two years after issuance requires annual exploration expenditures of \$5.00 per hectare. Required annual exploration expenditures increase incrementally every 2 years as follows:

- Years 3 and 4; \$10.00 per hectare per year
- Years 5 and 6; \$15.00 per hectare per year
- Year 7 and beyond; \$20.00 per hectare per year

The Olivine Mountain property consists of 25 contiguous mineral claims located in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, in compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) of the Province of British Columbia, comprising 2455.54 hectares (see Figure 3 for details). Placer mineral rights are not included with the property.

The Olivine Mountain Property is located in the Interior Plateau area of South Central British Columbia, 25 kilometers northwest of Princeton. The property is located in NTS sheets 92H/07 and 92H/10, and has geographic coordinates 49 degrees 28 minutes north and 122 degrees and 50 minutes west. The property is situated 8 kilometers west of the village of Coalmont.

Surface rights do not directly affect the property. Several private lots are located at Coalmont and Tulameen, along the main Tulameen valley 7 km north and east of the property. There are no land tenure conflicts that would affect the ability to perform normal exploration and mine development work. There are no areas designated as protected and are not available for claim location in the vicinity of the claims.

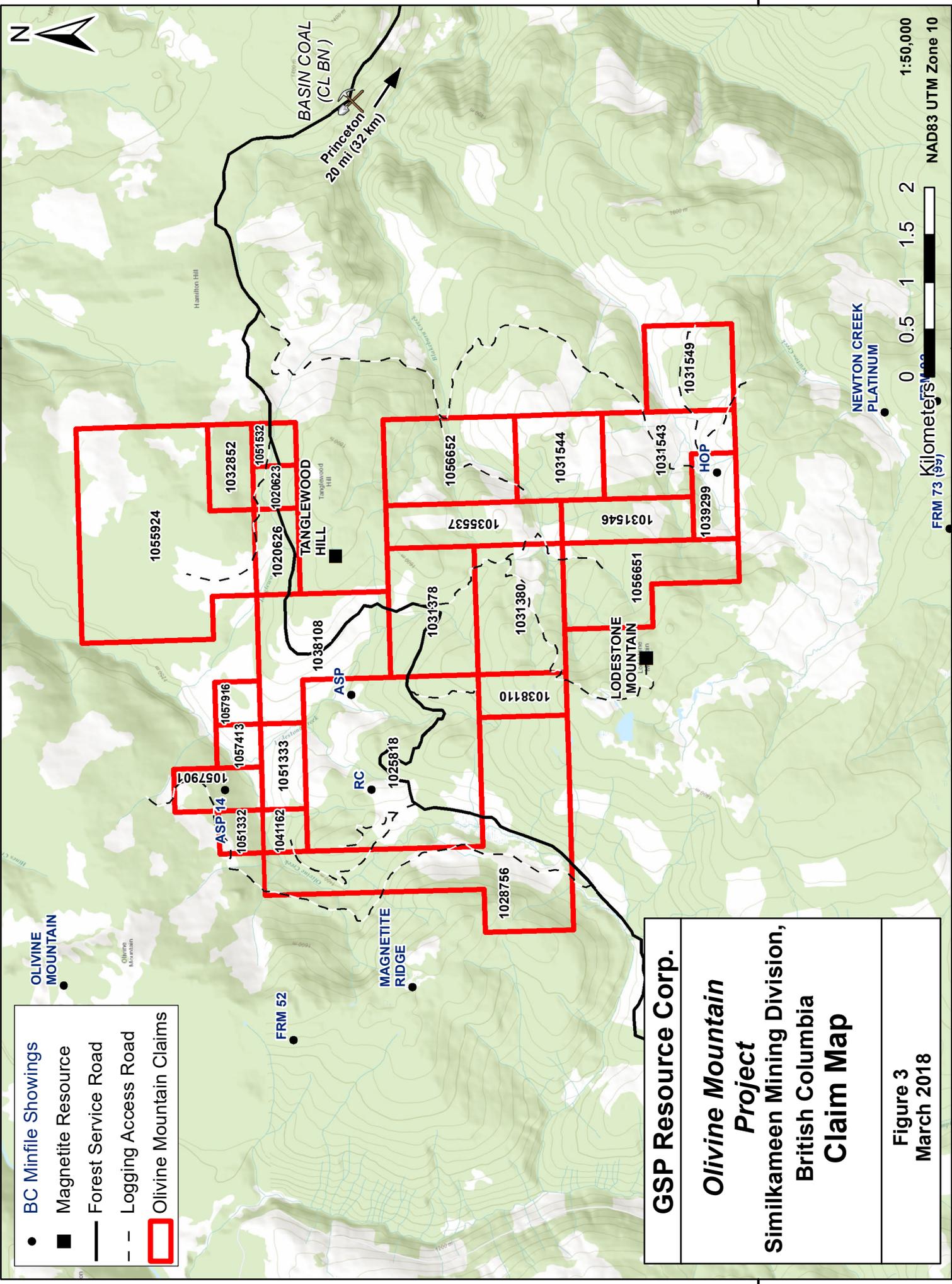
There are no other known risks that may affect access, title or right to perform work on the property.

All of the claims are recorded in the name of Platinum Belt Resources Inc. (Platinum Belt) a company controlled by Michael Adam. Platinum Belt has entered into an option agreement dated February 23, 2018 with GSP Resource Corp., whereby GSP can earn a 100% unconditional interest in the property by paying \$105,000 and issuing 200,000 shares to the vendor, and completing \$300,000 of valid exploration expenditures over the 2 year option period. The claims are subject to a 2% NSR interest, all of the NSR can be purchased at any time by GSP for \$2 million. All payments and other terms within the agreement are current. The following is a list of the twenty-five claims, with pertinent information regarding title, ownership, current term and size:

Tenure No	Name	Area (h/a)	Expiry Date
1020623	(no assigned name)	20.98	2021/June 28
1020626	(no assigned name)	41.96	2021/June 28
1025818	OLIVINE MOUNTAIN	335.79	2022/June 28
1028756	OLIVINE WEST	314.85	2021/June 28
1031378	OLIVINE EAST	125.93	2022/June 28
1031380	OLIVINE EAST	125.95	2021/June 28
1031543	HOP	104.99	2021/July 30
1031544	HOP 2	83.97	2021/July 30
1031546	HOP 3	62.99	2021/July 30
1031549	HOP 4	84.00	2021/July 30
1032852	(no assigned name)	41.96	2021/Aug 30
1035537	(no assigned name)	83.96	2021/Aug 30
1038108	OLIVINE EAST	146.89	2022/June 28
1038110	OLIVINE EAST	41.98	2021/Aug 28
1039299	HOP	42.00	2022/Jan 28
1041162	OLV FRAC	20.98	2022/June 28
1051332	(no assigned name)	20.98	2021/Sept 28
1051333	(no assigned name)	41.96	2021/Sept 28
1051532	TANGELWOOD	20.98	2021/Sept 28
1055924	SLATE 1	356.61	2021/Aug 25
1056651	HOP SOUTH	125.98	2021/Aug 25
1056652	HOP EAST	125.93	2021/Aug 25
1057413	OLIVINE EXT	20.98	2021/June 28
1057901	PLATINUM SUNSET	41.96	2022/June 28
1057916	OLIVINE 2	20.98	2021/July 30
TOTAL		2455.54	

Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records on June 14, 2018
All claims held under current Cell Grid System (CGS - online paper staking).

There are no permits required to complete the proposed program.



GSP Resource Corp.

Olivine Mountain Project

**Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia**

Claim Map

Figure 3

March 2018

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Tulameen highway follows the Tulameen River and is located 7 km north of the property. Access to the property is a well-maintained gravel road leaving this road at Coalmont approximately 15 km northwest of Princeton. This road leads south and west to branch spur logging roads that provide access to all areas of the property (See Figures 2 and 3 for detail). Some of these roads are in need of minor repair. All access roads are open to public, and require no special permits for use.

The terrain on the Olivine Mountain Property is moderate to steep, with rolling topography cut by steep river valleys. Total property relief is about 400 meters, ranging from 1400 meters in the eastern and northwestern portion of the property to 1820 meters near the peak of Lodestone Mountain in the southwest corner of the property. Forest cover was originally nearly complete, made up of mixed fir, balsam, spruce, pine and small local aspen groves. A large portion of the claim area has been clear cut logged within the last several decades. There are many small streams, some of them ephemeral.

Climatic conditions are typical of the southern interior regions. Summers are warm and generally dry; winters are cold but snowfall is light to moderate. Most of the property is snow-free from May to November. Normal surface exploration and drilling programs should be completed during this period. Development drilling and mine development can be completed over a longer period of the year, and mining can be accomplished 12 months of the year.

Infra-structure, including power, water, and labour are all located within a radius of 50 kilometers of the property in the small interior cities and towns. The nearest center with significant population is Princeton which provides services and labor common to the mining industry. Major centers are in the Okanagan Valley, 125 kilometers to the east and Vancouver, 175 kilometers to the west.

The property is well-facilitated for all aspects of a mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailing disposal, and other recovery designs. There are no apparent environmental concerns. Large-scale mining is common to the area, as the world class mines of the Similco mine is located 25 kilometers to the southeast and the mines of the Highland Valley are situated 110 kilometers to the north.

HISTORY

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Tulameen area of British Columbia over the past 170 years. Of significance is the Tulameen Coal deposit located south of the town of Coalmont.

During the late 1800's the Tulameen District was the most important producer of platinum in North America. Platinum was recovered along with the placer gold from the Tulameen River and its tributaries. The platinum occurred as a fine, hard, silver-white lustrous metal with a high specific gravity in the sluice boxes and gold pans, along with the gold and heavy concentrations of black sands (magnetite and chromitite). Total platinum production from the alluvial operations was estimated to be approximately 20,000 ounces from the area between 1885 and 1934 (O'Neil and Gunning, 1934).

Since the presence of semi-massive magnetite was discovered on Lodestone Mountain in the early 1900's, the area has been staked numerous times and early, unrecorded, exploration is indicated by many old trenches on the property. A chronological history is as follows:

1954 - 1955: United States Steel Corporation conducted a dip -needle survey and carried out an exploration program of drilling and trenching.

1962 – 1970: Imperial Metals and Power Limited conducted a series of exploration programs on the property and completed a ground magnetometer survey, trenching, and a total of 1,600 feet of drilling in 60 holes. This work established the existence of the Lodestone Mountain and Tangelwood Hill magnetite resources on properties adjoining the Olivine Mountain Property. Imperial Metals commissioned Wright Engineers Ltd. to conduct a preliminary feasibility study, investigating mining iron at Lodestone Mountain. Neither resource occurs on the Olivine Mountain property, however both are within 500 meters of its boundary.

1973: Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd. (Dofasco) optioned the Lodestone property from Imperial Metals and Power. Dofasco completed nine diamond &ill holes and 17 percussion holes for a total of 10,562 feet of drilling.

1984 – 1987: Imperial Metals Corporation commenced evaluation of the platinum group element (PGE) potential of the property and area. The area was re-mapped and prospected. Silt and concentrate samples were collected from streams draining the property and rock samples were collected and analyzed for platinum, palladium and gold. Imperial undertook a program of soil geochemistry in 1987. Sixty three kilometers of grid line were established and 1,221 soil samples were collected. Grid lines were spaced 200 meters and soil samples were collected at 50 meter intervals along the line and analyzed for gold, platinum, palladium and rhodium. Portions of these surveys cover the existing Olivine Mountain Property.

1987 – 1989: Inter Canadian Development Corp. optioned the Lode I, III and IV claim groups in the northwest portion of the Olivine Mountain Property. Soil, silt and rock-chip sampling and a magnetometer survey was completed on the property.

1989 – 1993: Tiffany Resources Inc. entered into an option agreement with Imperial Metals Corp. Ten diamond drill holes, totaling 1225 meters, were drilled in 1990 and 1991, samples analyzed for platinum group elements. The holes were drilled into the areas of anomalous PGE's in soil. No platinum group anomalies were detected in the drill core. It is believed that all ten exploration holes were drilled in the southern portion of the Lodestone Mountain property, however one of these holes may be on the existing Olivine Mountain (GSP) Property. In 1993, PBK Engineering Ltd was contracted by Tiffany Resources to complete a preliminary evaluation of the Lodestone iron deposit.

1998 – 2000: Aboriginal Investments acquired a 100% interest in claims BJP I, 2 and 3. In the western portion of the Olivine Mountain Property and conducted rock-chip and soil sampling, reporting values ranging to 315 ppb Pt and 633 ppm Ni and anomalous Au and Cu. Trenching was completed over existing coincidental geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Sampling returned values up to 1.5% Cu, 50 ppb Au, 4600 ppb Ag and 30 ppb Pd in the cumulate pegmatite and in narrow, copper-rich quartz veins.

2001 - 2003: Bright Star Ventures Ltd. acquired a large portion of the Tulameen Batholith from the northern to southern extremities, excepting the magnetite resources at Lodestone Mountain and Tanglewood Hill. In 2001, Bright Star completed a wide-spaced 367 kilometer airborne magnetic and EM survey over the entire Tulameen mafic/ultramafic body. Line spacing was 300 meters with some detailed 150 meter spacing in the area of Olivine Mountain. In 2002 and 2003, Bright Star completed extensive grid work on the Buck claims in the eastern portion of the Olivine Mountain Property and on two small grids on the BHP claims in the western portion of the Olivine Mountain Property. In total, 2300 soil samples were collected and 10 kilometers of IP survey were completed. All samples were analyzed for Cu, Ni, Au, Pt and Pd. IP survey was completed on one small grid in the western portion of the property. It is verbally reported that Bright Star drilled one diamond drill hole into an IP anomaly, results not reported or maintained.

2003 – 2004: Sargold Resource Corp optioned the Lodestone property and drilled 1069 metres in 15 holes.

2005 – Present: No reported work has been completed on the Property.

This report integrates the historical work and the results of an airborne geophysical survey completed by GSP Resource Corp. in May, 2018.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The property lies in the Intermontane Belt of the (southern) Canadian Cordillera. This area is dominated by the early Jurassic Tulameen Alaskan-type mafic/ultramafic complex intruding Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. To the west is a large granitic intrusion of Jurassic age and to the east is a mid-Tertiary sedimentary complex, hosting potentially economic coal deposits.

Property Geology

The geology of the claim area is shown on Figure 4. Much of claim area is covered by glacial silts, till, and gravel.

Except for the northeast corner of the property, the claims are underlain by rocks of the Alaskan-type Tulameen Mafic/Ultramafic Complex. The mafic and ultramafic rocks were emplaced into metasedimentary and intermediate metavolcanic rocks belonging to the Upper Triassic Nicola Group during a late Triassic deformational event. This volcanic assemblage evolved during the Late Triassic arc magmatism, and these rocks are considered to be co-magmatic with the rocks of the Tulameen mafic-ultramafic suite. The Tulameen Complex and its host rocks are thought to be unconformably overlain by sedimentary and volcanic assemblages of the Early Tertiary Princeton Group and Miocene plateau basalts.

Regional structures trend roughly north-northwest and are characterized by southwest dipping foliation that parallels the eastern margin of the Eagle Plutonic Complex (Eagle Shear Zone). The Eagle Shear Zone is related to Middle - Late Jurassic contracting deformation. The Tulameen Complex forms an elongate body along the eastern margin of the shear zone and is concordant with the regional structural grain.

The principal mafic and ultramafic units of the Tulameen Ultramafic complex are comprised of dunite/peridotite, olivine clinopyroxenite, hornblende clinopyroxenite, and gabbroic to dioritic rocks.

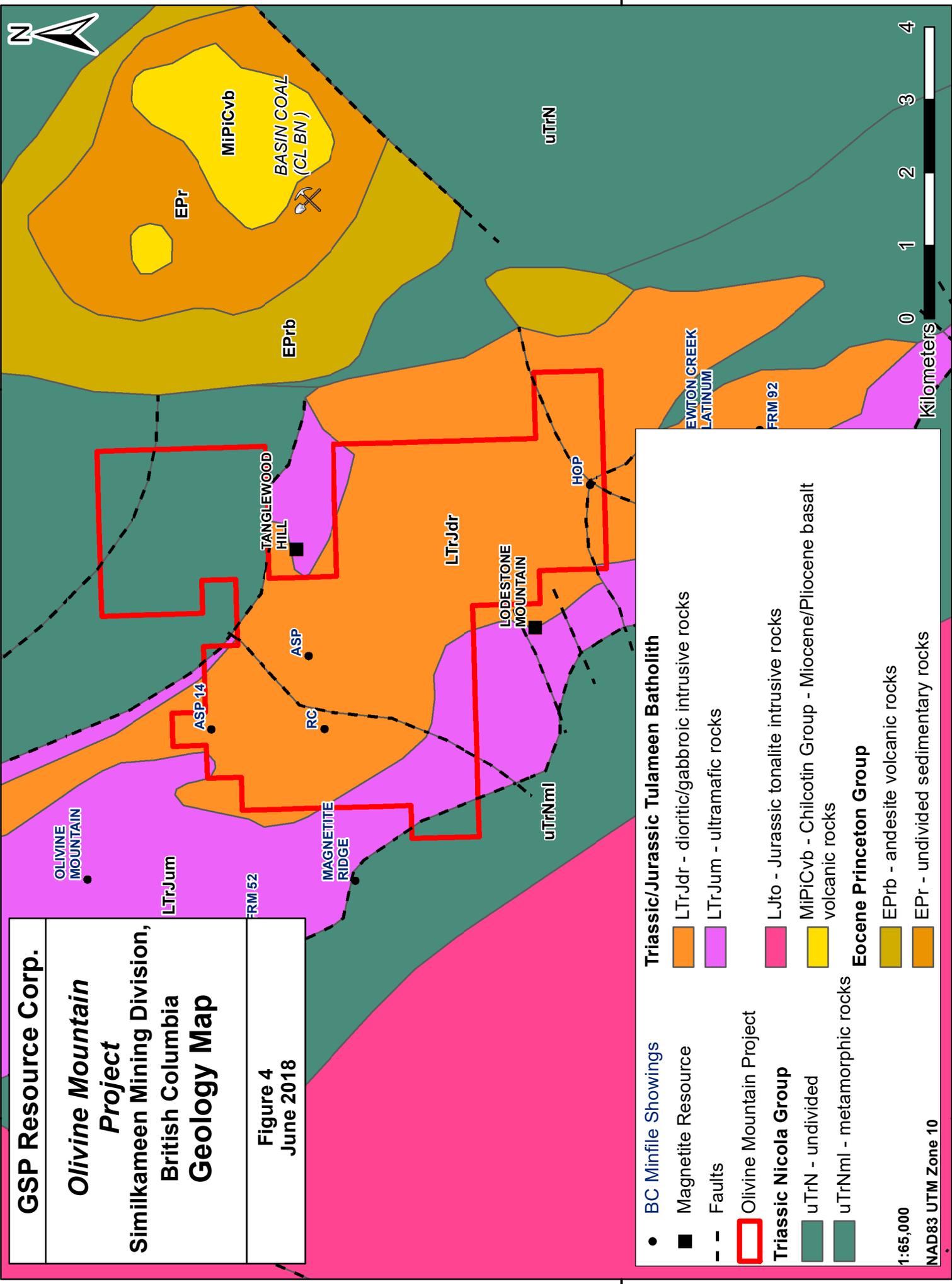
Dunite is generally restricted to the northern portion of the complex, at Grasshopper and Olivine Mountains and is not known to occur on the property. Concentrations of massive chromite appear to be randomly distributed within dunite as discrete layers and irregular masses. Associated with the chromite are microscopic grains of platinum. Olivine pyroxenite envelops the dunite core and extends southwards along the complex central axis and in the western margins of the property. Hornblende clinopyroxenite generally occurs at the periphery of the complex; continuous along the western margin of the complex, however more discontinuous along the east and within outcrops mapped on the property. Massive magnetite mineralization is associated with hornblende clinopyroxenite at Lodestone Mountain and at Tanglewood Hill.

GSP Resource Corp.

Olivine Mountain Project

Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia
Geology Map

Figure 4
June 2018



Triassic/Jurassic Tulameen Batholith

- BC Minifile Showings
- Magnetite Resource
- - - Faults
- Olivine Mountain Project

Triassic Nicola Group

- uTrN - undivided
- uTrNmI - metamorphic rocks

Eocene Princeton Group

- LJto - Jurassic tonalite intrusive rocks
- MiPiCvb - Chilcoot Group - Miocene/Pliocene basalt volcanic rocks
- EPrb - andesite volcanic rocks
- EPr - undivided sedimentary rocks

1:65,000
NAD83 UTM Zone 10

The main mass of gabbroic rocks is distributed on the eastern side of the complex and forms the major rock-type of the property. Gabbroic rocks are commonly in direct contact with olivine clinopyroxenite in the north. Syenodiorite is confined to the southwestern margin of the complex where it is unconformably overlain by Princeton Group sediments.

The Olivine Mountain property is underlain by all of the major rock units of the Tulameen Mafic/Ultramafic Complex with the exception of dunite. Mapping is incomplete due to the extensive amount of overburden cover on the property, and much of the geology has been extrapolated from limited bedrock exposure.

Mineralization

Several mineral showings are identified on the property, however only two could be examined by the author due to extensive snow cover (4 – 10 inches) at the time of the site examination.. The Asp 14 and RC Showings were examined November 1, 2017 site visits. The Asp and Hop showings could not be accessed. Michael Adam, representing the vendor of the property, identified several other areas of mineralization, however could not be examined due to snow. The following is a brief description and summary of sampling of each showing area:

- 1) **The RC Showing:** The RC showing (Minfile 092HSE141) is exposed in a road cut 25 kilometers west northwest of Princeton and 11 kilometers west of Coalmont and was examined by the writer on November 1, 2017. The rock was observed as a medium grained, partially altered olivine pyroxenite of the Tulameen mafic/ultramafic complex. One sample was collected by the writer from the road cut area, confirming significant content of gold and palladium and anomalous contents of platinum and copper.

Minfile reports that Bethlehem Copper Corp. controlled the area of the showing during the period 1968 – 1970, exploring for and developing magnetite. They completed a magnetometer program and drilled two short holes totaling 183 meters. Results are not reported.

- 2) **The Asp 14 Showing:** The Asp 14 showing (Minfile 092HNE201) is exposed in an old road cut approximately 1.8 kilometers north of the RC showing and was examined by the writer on November 1, 2017. The rock was observed as a partially altered fine – med grained olivine gabbro of the Tulameen mafic/ultramafic complex. Minfile reports grab and selected samples from the showing report 2 – 4% copper. One sample was collected by the author from the road cut, confirming the presence of significant contents copper, gold and palladium and anomalous contents of platinum, nickel and cobalt.
- 3) **The Asp Showing:** The Asp showing (Minfile 092HSE095) is located 1.2 kilometers east of the RC Showing and could not be examined by the writer due to access and excessive snow. The rock is describes as an olivine gabbro of the Tulameen mafic/ultramafic complex. The Minfile summary reports 3.51% copper and 11 ppm silver over a sample width of 3.4 meters.

- 4) The Hop Showing: The Hop showing (Minfile 092HSE039) is located in the southern extremities of the property 4.5 kilometers southeast of the RC Showing and could not be accessed due to snow. The showing is described as sporadic chalcopyrite over an outcrop length of 35 meters, in altered syenite of the Tulameen mafic/ultramafic complex. Minfile reports a selected sample of high-grade chalcopyrite stringer assayed 23.0 grams per tonne gold, 89.5 grams per tonne silver and 7.49 per cent copper.

The following table describes the two samples collected by the writer on November 1, 2017 from the RC and Asp 14 Showings:

Sample Number	Geographic Coordinates	Sample Description	Analytical Data
S-01	5483600N; 657312E	RC Showing: Med grained olivine pyroxenite of Tulameen intrusion. >5% sulphides py, cpy, pyrr, born, and mal. Chip sample/3m	1848 ppb gold 107 ppb platinum 971 ppb palladium 6804.8 ppm copper 9.3 ppm nickel 24 ppm cobalt
S-02	5485799N; 655076E	Asp 14 Showing: Fine grained olivine gabbro of Tulameen intrusion. Strong malachite with cpy and py. Chip sample/2m	339 ppb gold 24 ppb platinum 1572 ppb palladium 4.74% copper 54.3 ppm nickel 58.7 ppm cobalt

Samples S – 01 and 02 collected by the author November 1, 2017 (Coordinates read as NAD 83)

Several other areas of exploration interest are noted in the area and on the property, however deep overburden has limited the success of historical exploration. Magnetite resources are reported on the Lodestone and Tanglewood properties within 500 meters of the property boundary and are identified as concentrations of magnetite in contents ranging 24 – 57% magnetite.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The geological environment is suited to host two different types of mineral deposits:

- 1) Massive sulphide (Cu, Ni, Au, Pt, Pd, and Co) deposits in concentrically layered mafic/ultramafic rocks of the Tulameen batholith. The deposits would be due to differential settling of metals during the crystallizing phase of the intrusion. Deposits are related to typical massive copper and nickel deposits in mafic complexes such as at Voisey's Bay (Labrador, Canada) and Norilsk (Russia).
- 2) Massive magnetite deposits similar to Lodestone Mountain and Tanglewood Hill

EXPLORATION

Pre – 2018 Exploration Programs:

Exploration Programs were conducted on the property during the period 1965 – 2015 by several unrelated operators, and are detailed in the **History of Exploration** and **Drilling Sections** of this report. In summary, 10 or 11 drill holes were completed on the property totaling some 1250 meters. Considerable geochemistry, geophysical and geological mapping programs were also completed on small local grids in many areas of the property. Results of all programs are well documented as assessment reports. Most historical work of any significance was completed in the vicinity of the Lodestone Mountain and Tanglewood Hill magnetite deposits.

All historical data collected on this property existing as assessment reports at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources library, has been reviewed in detail by the author. The following summarizes the writer's opinion and conclusions of historical data:

- 1) Most work was very well done by very competent exploration teams.
- 2) Historic drilling has not indicated the presence of an economic mineral resource on the property.
- 3) The principle targets for exploration are massive copper/nickel, with gold, platinum and palladium deposits in the Tulameen ultramafic complex, similar in nature to the Voisey's Bay and Norilsk mine located in Labrador and Russia respectively.
- 4) It is the writer's opinion that ongoing work programs should focus in other areas of the property that have had rather limited exploration, guided by interpretation of airborne geophysical survey, and focusing on mafic rocks of the Tulameen ultramafic complex
- 5) Historical drill hole data and locations are well-documented in government assessment reports, and report no significant content of mineralization.

2018 Field Program:

In April 2018, GSP Resource Corp. commissioned a 370 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey to Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. (BECI) of Rockwood, Ontario. The survey covered the northern portion of the property and was flown on lines spaced 50 m apart. Collected data included magnetic (total magnetic intensity) and a TEM survey.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the geophysical signatures over known mineralized showings, to detect other areas of potential mineralization, and to provide data that may be useful in the interpretation of geology, including lithologies, structures and alteration zones. The interpretation of magnetic data is useful for understanding lithologies and structures as well as identifying potential massive magnetite deposits. The interpretation of electromagnetic data is useful in identifying areas of deep-seated massive sulphide bodies as well as interpreting major structural features

The survey system includes a total field magnetometer located at the end of a boom and fixed to the helicopter. In addition to the magnetometer other ancillary equipment is required to properly locate the helicopter and its distance above ground. The survey system is described below in more detail.

The total field magnetometer is based on the Scintrex Limited CS-3 cesium sensor. These sensors offer a low effective noise level for total field measurements. The sensor is mounted on a 3 m long boom attached to the helicopter. The in-line gradient is calculated from successive measurements of the total field given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at 3 m intervals and are free from heading error.

The electromagnetic system used was developed by Triumph Instruments (Triumph) and is known as AirTEM™, a helicopter time domain electromagnetic (HTEM) system that is designed for mineral exploration, oil & gas exploration and geologic mapping. AirTEM™ is based on the concept of a concentric transmitter and receiver geometry originally developed by Aerodat Limited.

The Triumph Instruments AirTEM™ (TS-150) system features an 8.5 m diameter transmitter weighing approximately 500 Kg and producing up to 150,000 Am² in transmitted power. The system records the full waveform and “X”, “Y” and “Z” coil measurements for improved interpretation of complex conductor responses.

Lines were spaced at 50 meters intervals and oriented in an east/west direction. This direction crosses the major structures of the project area and was considered the best optimum survey orientation for the property.

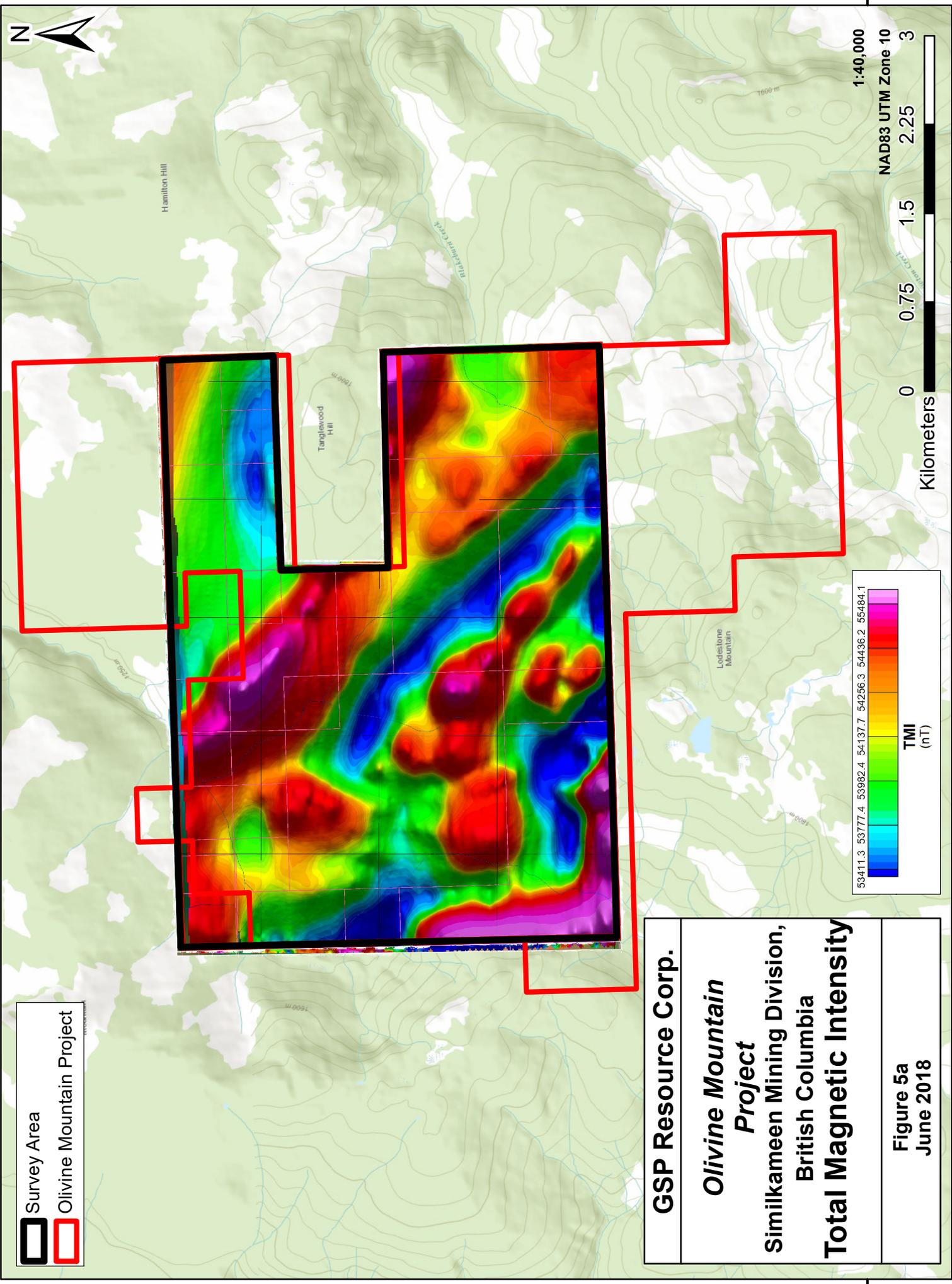
The survey data were processed and compiled in the BECI office. Map products were provided indicating magnetic and electromagnetic data, all with lineament and structural interpretation. The full comprehensive geophysical report by BECI, dated May 31, 2018 is the basis of this interpretation.

Four geophysical maps are included with this report. Figure 5a represents the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) and Figure 5b represents the Horizontal Magnetic Figures 5b and 5c show the electromagnetic crossover picks on lines in the south-central portion of the survey area. Figure 5d represents conductive/resistivity over the entire survey area, and indicates potential conductive bodies.

2018 Program Results:

The resolution and clarity of data from the airborne geophysical survey has given credence to a revised interpretation of potential mineralized targets within the Tulameen Batholith and property boundary. There is a reasonable correlation of the geophysical elements to the known mineral occurrences, and a good correlation of geophysical elements to geological features. Therefore this data provides a reasonable ability to focus on areas with good exploration potential. The following summarizes the combined interpretations of BECI (Stephen Balch), and the writer:

- 1) The two main lithologies of the Tulameen Batholith are identified on the TMI map. The ultramafics (pyroxenite and dunite) are shown in the eastern and western portion of the surveyed area by high magnetic intensity. It is within these areas that the Lodestone Mountain and Tanglewood Hill magnetite deposits occur. The diorite and gabbro occupy the central portion of the property, where the magnetic response is less intense.
- 2) The known showings on the property are in intermediate to mafic rocks of the Tulameen Batholith. Three are located within the northern portion of the survey area and the fourth showing is located outside the survey area in the southern part of the property. One showing is associated with a magnetic high, and the other two showings are associated with magnetic lows.
- 3) It is believed that the magnetic highs within this central portion are associated with gabbros. These highs are lineaments oriented in a NNW direction similar to the main trend of the batholith.
- 4) The most interesting magnetic anomaly is approximately 700 – 800 meters south of the known showings. It is a 1500 x 900 meter magnetic anomaly with a well-defined ridge feature.
- 5) Superimposed on this magnetic anomaly is a strong conductive body with dimensions of 1000 x 900 meters. The cause of this anomaly is unknown however it could be magnetite, sulphides or a combination of both. The fact that it is associated with a magnetic anomaly suggests that magnetite plays a significant role.
- 6) Superimposed upon both the magnetic anomaly and conductive body are an alignment of crossover picks along the ridge of the conductive body, approximately 750 meters long. This is not an overburden feature and is believed due to moderate content of sulphides. It is possibly the cause of the main conductive body.
- 7) The coincident magnetic and conductive body as well as the alignment of crossover picks places this area of the property as a high priority target for further exploration.
- 8) There are three other areas of strong magnetic response in the survey area. The lineal anomaly in the northeastern portion of the property is probably due to an ultramafic band that hosts the Tanglewood magnetite deposit. Causes for the other two anomalies are unknown however may have similar features to the main exploration target.
- 9) Six additional conductive bodies have been interpreted from the electromagnetic survey. Two are associated with the strong magnetic anomaly and may reflect bodies of magnetite similar to Tanglewood Hill. Three bodies have characteristics similar to the main exploration target. The fourth conductive body in the northwest corner of the survey area is underlain by rocks of the Nicola volcanics and may represent sulphide mineralization in the contact phase of the Tulameen batholith.



Survey Area
 Olivine Mountain Project

53411.3 53777.4 53982.4 54137.7 54256.3 54436.2 55484.1
 TMI (nT)

Figure 5a
 June 2018

GSP Resource Corp.
Olivine Mountain
Project
Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia
Total Magnetic Intensity

Kilometers

1:40,000
 NAD83 UTM Zone 10
 0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3

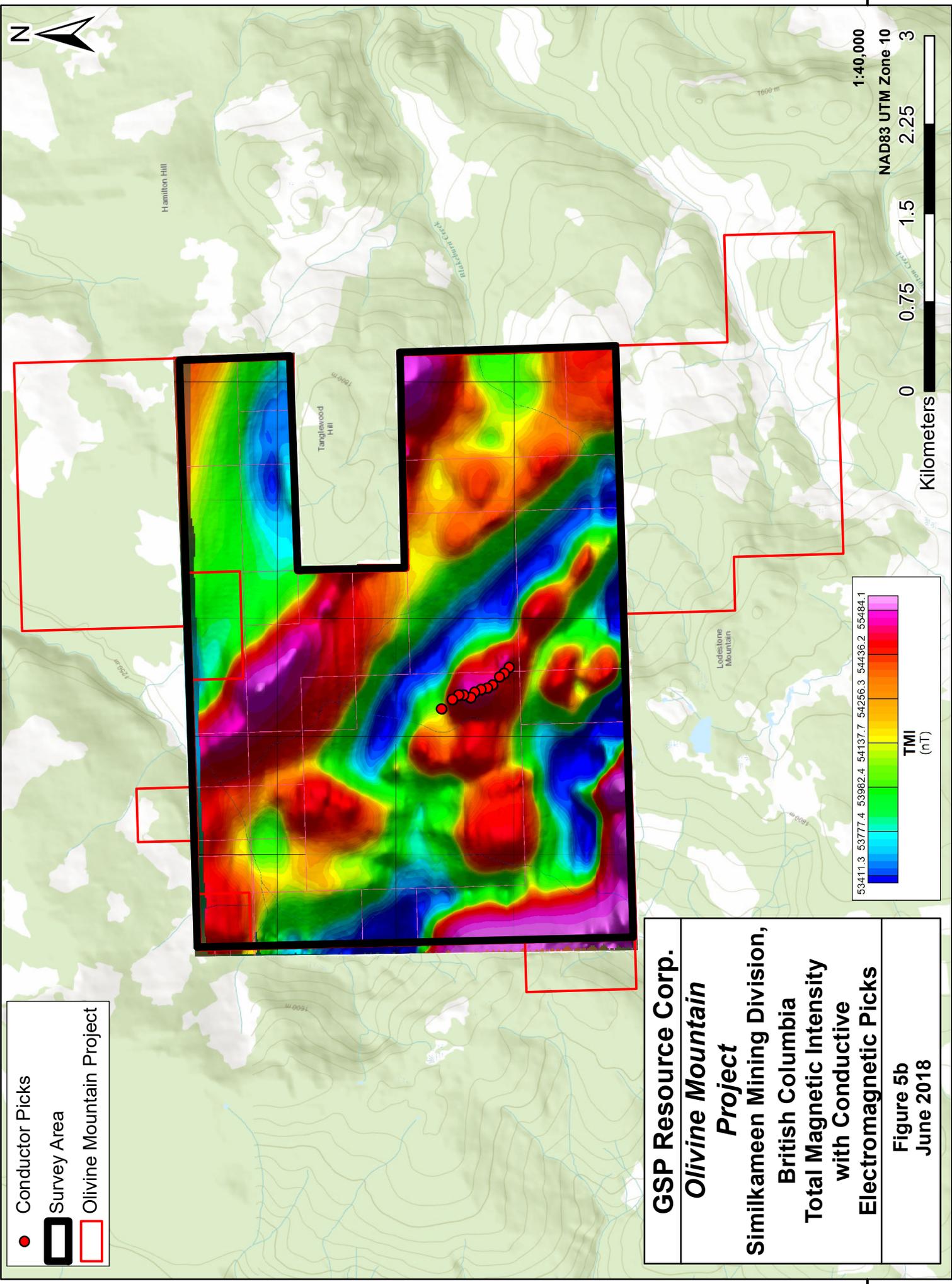


660000

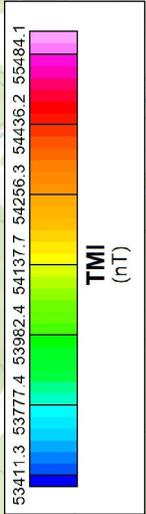
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- Conductor Picks
- ▭ Survey Area
- ▭ Olivine Mountain Project



GSP Resource Corp.
Olivine Mountain Project
 Similkameen Mining Division,
 British Columbia
**Total Magnetic Intensity
 with Conductive
 Electromagnetic Picks**
 Figure 5b
 June 2018

660000

660000

1:40,000

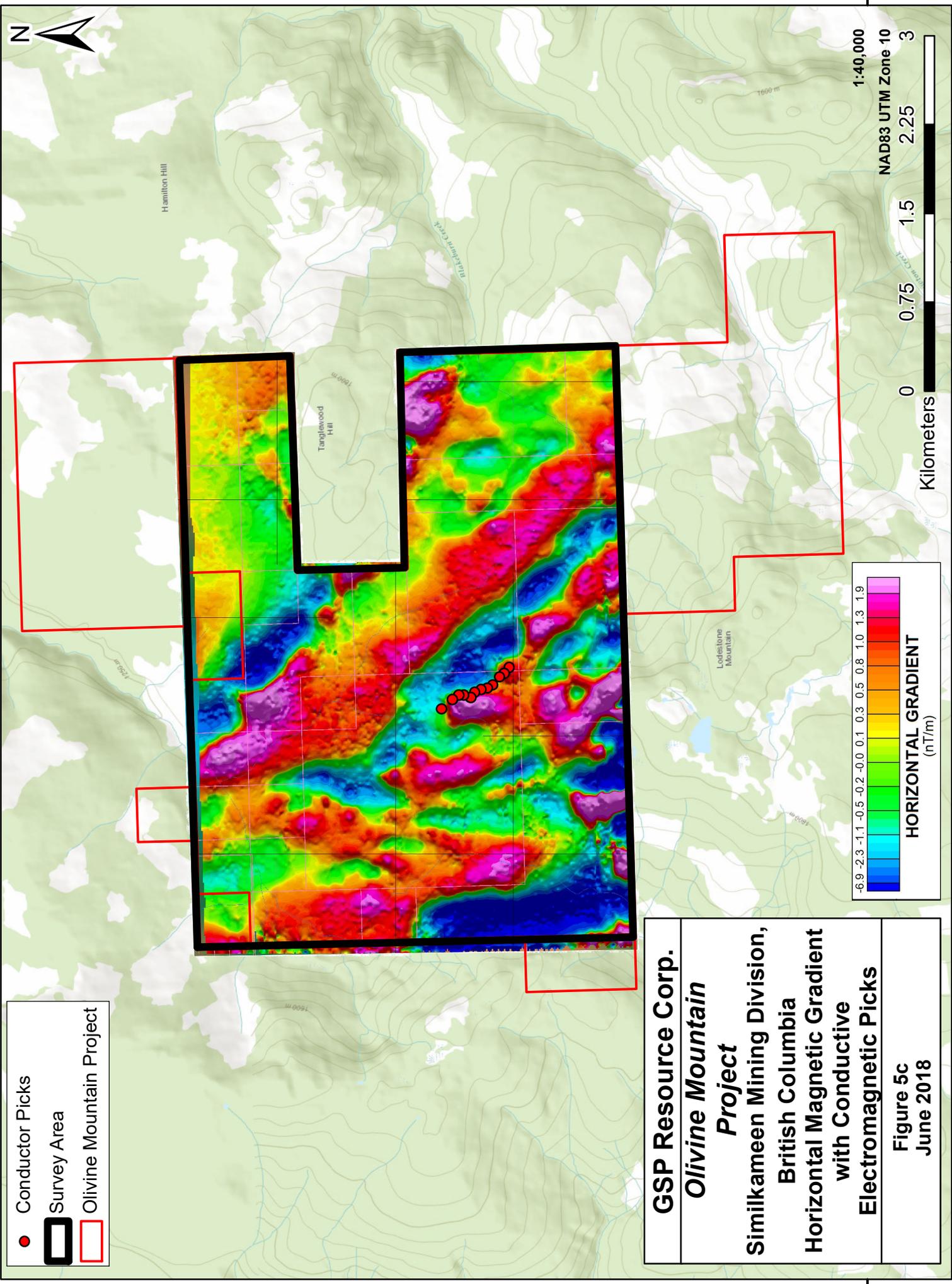
NAD83 UTM Zone 10

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3

Kilometers

5480000

5480000



- Conductor Picks
- ▭ Survey Area
- ▭ Olivine Mountain Project

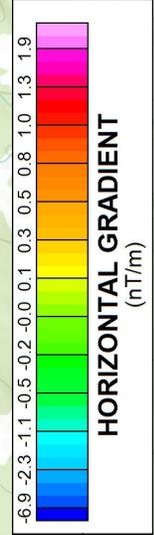


Figure 5c
June 2018

GSP Resource Corp.
Olivine Mountain Project
 Similkameen Mining Division,
 British Columbia
**Horizontal Magnetic Gradient
 with Conductive
 Electromagnetic Picks**



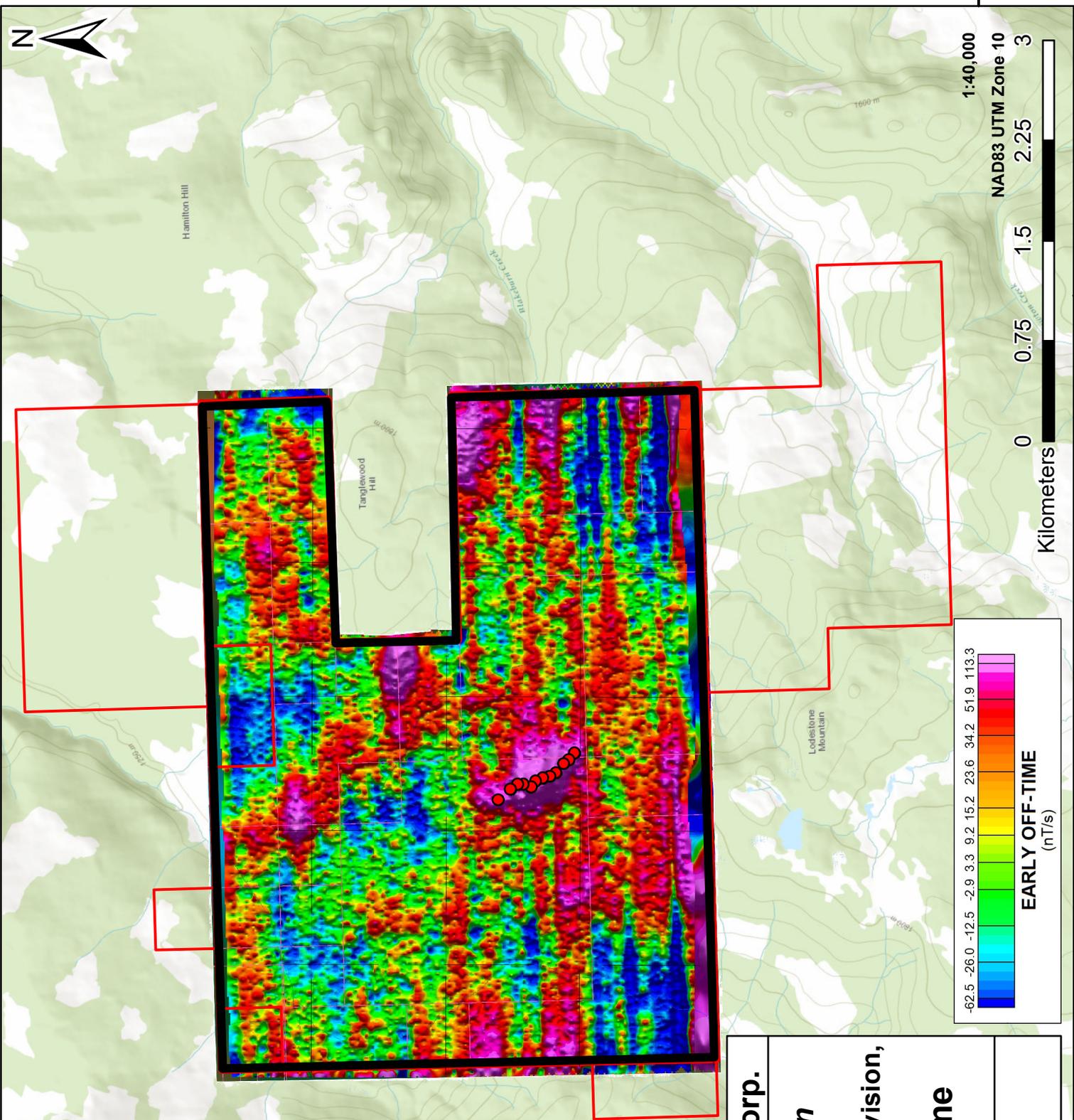
660000

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- Conductor Picks
- Survey Area
- Olivine Mountain Project



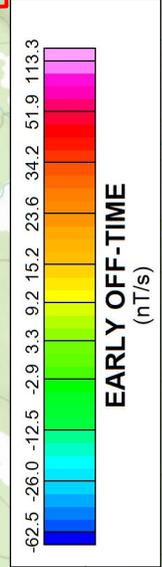
GSP Resource Corp.

Olivine Mountain Project

**Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia**

Early EM Off Time

Figure 5d
June 2018



1:40,000
NAD83 UTM Zone 10
0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3
Kilometers

660000

660000

5480000

5480000

DRILLING

All drilling on the property is historical and is detailed in the HISTORY section of this report. GSP Resource Corp. has not completed any drilling on the property.

As records of historical drilling were not documented, the quality of drilling and sampling is not known.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

The Company has not completed substantial sampling on the property to date. The only samples collected were the two discussed in the next Section.

DATA VERIFICATION

Only two mineral showings could be examined by the author due to extensive snow cover (4 – 10 inches) at the time of the site examination.. The Asp 14 and RC Showings were examined November 1, 2017 site visits. The Asp and Hop showings could not be accessed. Further details of these showings are found in the Mineralization Section of this report

The Asp 14 showing (Minfile 092HNE201), was observed as a partially altered fine – med grained olivine gabbro of the Tulameen mafic/ultramafic complex. Minfile reports grab and selected samples from the showing report 2 – 4% copper. One chip sample over a road cut length of 2 meters was collected by the writer, confirming the presence of significant contents copper, gold and palladium and anomalous contents of platinum, nickel and cobalt.

The RC showing (Minfile 092HSE141) was observed as a medium grained, partially altered olivine pyroxenite of the Tulameen mafic/ultramafic complex. One chip sample over a road-cut length of 3 meters was collected by the writer, confirming significant content of gold and palladium and anomalous contents of platinum and copper.

The two samples were submitted by the writer directly to the laboratories of Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, B.C. for MS 1DX analysis of 36 elements, including gold, platinum and palladium. Analytical results are included as Appendix A, which documents the processes used.

A meeting was convened on June 8, 2018 with Mr. Steve Balch, President of Balch Engineering Consulting Inc. (BECI) and geophysicist, and the writer to review the geophysical data, collection and interpretation. The discussion was very detailed in reviewing methodology of the airborne geophysical system as it pertains to the quality of data collected. From these discussions, the writer was satisfied that the magnetic and electromagnetic data is verified and is of high quality. Mr. Balch compiled all of the data and authored the geophysical report.

MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no documented history of metallurgical testing on mineralized rock collected from the property.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no documented reports of mineral resource estimates ever being completed on this property. A mineral resource has not been confirmed by sampling or drill testing.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Tulameen and Similkameen valleys since discovery of gold and platinum in placers of the Tulameen River in the 1850s. Claims have covered the entire area of the Tulameen batholith since the late 1800s. Previous mineral production has come from several placer mines on the Tulameen River and tributaries. There is no reported production of gold, platinum or palladium from bedrock sources.

Claims exist adjacent to the property on the north, northeast, west, and southwest boundary of the Olivine Mountain Property. Principle owners are Andras Kikauka and John Bakus who collectively own the Lodestone Mountain and Tanglewood Hill magnetite deposits. North America Mining Inc., who owns a large portion of Olivine Mountain and Juliana Grace Silverstone who owns significant holdings near Tanglewood Hill and to the north of the property.

Pacific West Coal Ltd. owns a large claim and lease holding 3 – 7 kilometers east of the property covering most of the known coal resource in the Eocene sedimentary basin.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information pertaining to the property that the writer is aware of.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

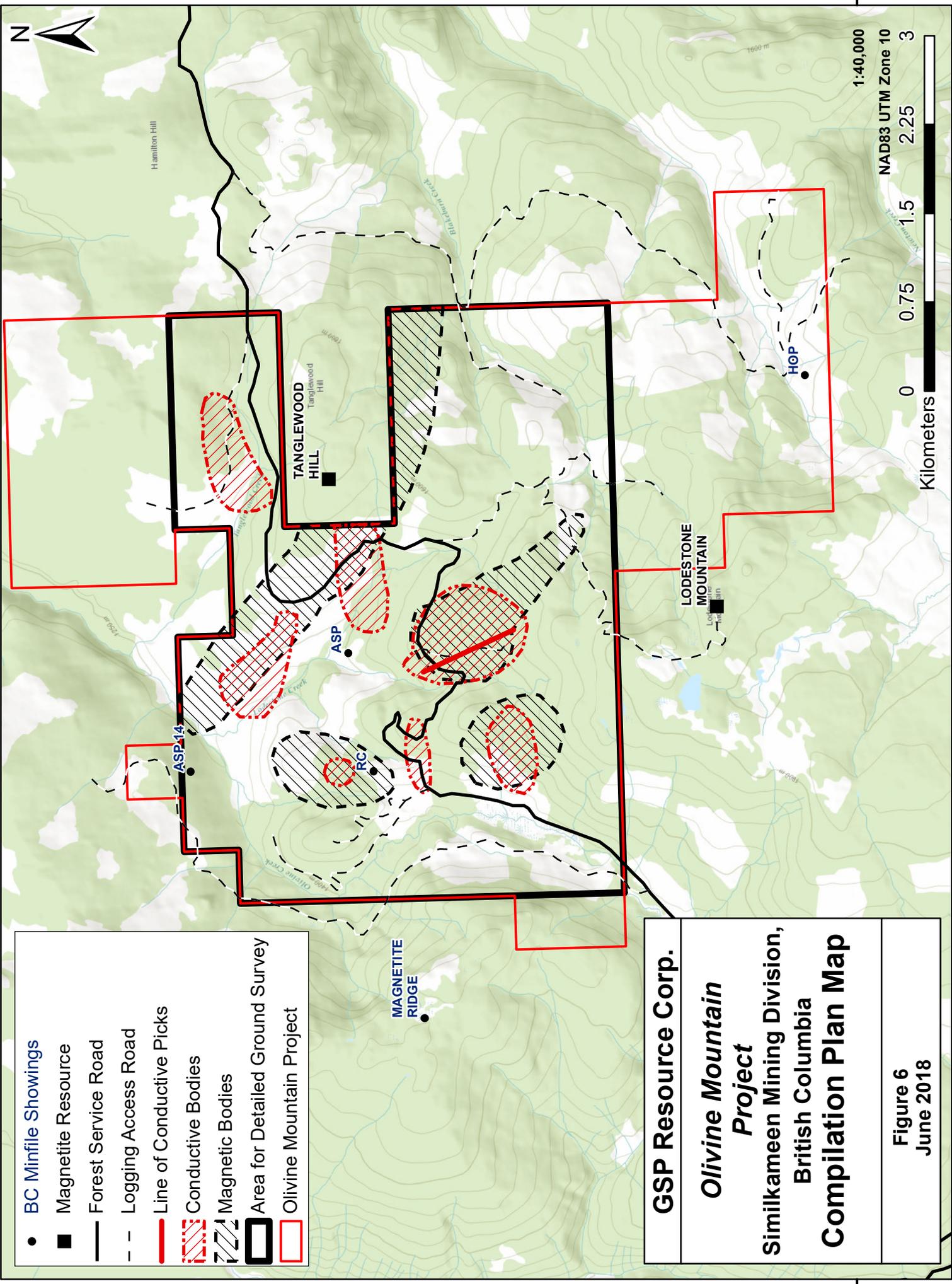
A mineral resource has not been discovered on the property. For this reason, the property is considered an early stage exploration project, with potential of discovering a resource. There are no documented drill or trench sample results that would indicate the presence of economic concentrations of mineralization over substantial areas.

For this reason, a grass-roots approach to exploration is being recommended for ongoing work on the property, based mainly on the magnetic results of the airborne geophysical survey. Some of the recommended work overlaps earlier programs, however it would be impossible to correlate results of older programs into a new grass-roots approach. Previous exploration in other areas of the Tulameen Batholith has identified the potential geologic setting for a substantial Cu(Ni)/PGM/Au resource.

The airborne geophysical survey provides a substantial 12 square kilometer area of magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies associated with the intermediate (diorite) to basic (gabbro) phase of the Tulameen batholith. This area includes three of the known mineral occurrences on the property as well as substantial magnetic EM response. The objective of ongoing exploration is identification and discovery of large scale massive sulphide deposits (Cu/Ni) associated with PGMs and gold similar in nature to Voisey's Bay in Labrador and Norilsk in Russia. One large grid area (180 line kilometers) has been selected in the central portion of the property covering three of the known showings (see Figure 6 for details). Based on historical data and the airborne geophysical results, a 3D – induced polarization survey, soil and rock geochemical surveys and geological mapping are being recommended over this grid.

Interpretations and conclusions derived from the airborne geophysical survey are discussed in detail in the “EXPLORATION RESULTS” section of this report. There are no uncertainties regarding the reliability of this data. The completed program met its original objectives. This report is partially based on technical data that was collected in the 1960s through the early 2000s, and maintained by various property owners throughout the past 70(+) years. The writer relies on the quality of work of previous operators, their integrity of reporting, and has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the historical data. There would be minimal risk or impact derived from use of this data, as most historical work is part of ongoing recommended programs.

The writer believes the massive sulphide style of mineralization is most significant for discovery and development of mineral resource. Vein gold/PGM deposits may also exist on the property, however are secondary targets. In summary, the Olivine Mountain property is considered a property of merit, and is worthy of a significant initial phase of exploration.



- BC Minfile Showings
- Magnetite Resource
- Forest Service Road
- - Logging Access Road
- Line of Conductive Picks
- ▨ Conductive Bodies
- ▧ Magnetic Bodies
- ▭ Area for Detailed Ground Survey
- ▭ Olivine Mountain Project

GSP Resource Corp.

Olivine Mountain Project

**Similkameen Mining Division,
British Columbia**

Compilation Plan Map

**Figure 6
June 2018**

1:40,000
NAD83 UTM Zone 10
0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3
Kilometers

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RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that continued work on the property consist of ground surveys to establish suitable drill targets over a 12 square kilometer area as shown on Figure 6 and covering the diorite, gabbro and ultramafic phases of the Tulameen batholiths, areas hosting three mineral showings and interpreted geophysical anomalies. Grid lines are to run east-west 3 to 4.5 km at 100 meter intervals, totaling approximately 180 line kilometers. A geochemical sampling program is to be completed over the entire grid area, soil samples collected at 50 meter intervals along all lines; accompanied by geological mapping. In addition, silt sampling is recommended in all areas of the property. Samples are to be analyzed for 36 element ICP, including gold and platinum and palladium.

Costs of the recommended Phase I exploration program are estimated to be **\$240,000** and are detailed as follows:

Research and Program Planning		\$5,000
Supervision		\$10,000
Grid Preparation (170 kilometers)		\$30,000
Geological Mapping: Geologist -	\$10,000	\$15,000
Rock-chip Analysis -	5,000	
Geochemical Survey: Soil Collection -	\$ 40,000	\$128,000
Analysis	- \$ 88,000	
Room and Board		\$10,000
Truck Rentals and Miscellaneous Supplies		\$10,000
Compilation of Data and Report		\$10,000
Contingency (~10%)		\$22,000
Total Estimated Program Costs – Phase I		\$240,000

Phase II would incorporate exploration drilling, to test priority targets delineated from the Phase I program. As the amount and location of work is contingent on the results of Phase I, costs and details of the Phase II program are not estimated at this time.

Submitted by:



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

June 15, 2018 (the Effective Date)

October 4, 2018 (the Amended Date)

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CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, **John R. Kerr**, of the City of Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

- 1) I graduated with a BASc degree in geological engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C. in 1964.
- 2) I am a consulting, contract geologist, with my address of business 1100 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3V6. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#6858).
- 3) I have worked as a geologist continuously for 50 years since graduation, all related to mineral exploration in the field and having considerable experience in porphyry copper, gold and molybdenum deposits.
- 4) 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, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 5) I am responsible for the content and preparation of the entire report entitled **TECHNICAL REPORT on the Olivine Mountain Property, British Columbia**, (Technical Report) for GSP Resource Corp. and dated June 15, 2018 relating to the Olivine Mountain mining claims. I visited the property on November 1, 2017. The purpose of this visit was for a site examination, assessment of various mineral showings, observe evidence of recent work programs and a general overview of property logistics.
- 6) There have been no material updates on the property since this inspection. Except for the airborne geophysical data discussed in the report, no other data has been collected on the property since the site examination due to excessive snow pack during the winter months.
- 7) On June 15, 2018, the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- 8) The author has had no prior direct involvement in work programs on the property.
- 9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 10) I am independent of the vendor and issuer applying all tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- 11) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their web-sites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Certified Correct:


 John R. Kerr, P.Eng.

Date: June 15, 2018 (the Effective Date)

October 4, 2018 (the Amended Date)

APPENDIX – Analytical Results



MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**
1100 - 1111 Melville St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3V6 Canada

Submitted By: John Kerr
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: November 03, 2017
Report Date: November 29, 2017
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN17002642.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number: 4
Number of Samples: 4
SAMPLE DISPOSAL
RTRN-PLP Return After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 60 days

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	4	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA330	2	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
EN002	2	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ201	4	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
AQ370	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	1	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**
1100 - 1111 Melville St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3V6
Canada

CC:



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval, preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. * asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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Project: None Given
Report Date: November 29, 2017

Page: 2 of 2
Part: 3 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN17002642.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL
AQ370	Cu	%	0.001
S01	Rock		
S02	Rock		4.735



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Page: 1 of 1 **Part:** 1 of 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN17002642.1

Method Analyte Unit	WGHT	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201									
MDL	kg	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm		
Pulp Duplicates																					
S01	0.45	1848	107	971	0.5	6804.8	1.4	90	12.0	9.3	24.0	799	3.31	1.7	1814.6	<0.1	143	0.4	0.2	1.1	
REP S01		2075	79	1036																	
Reference Materials																					
STD CDN-ME-9A																					
STD CDN-ME-14A																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19		237	103	462																	
STD DS11					13.7	145.4	133.9	337	1.7	73.8	13.2	1022	3.08	44.0	71.0	8.0	72	2.5	8.1	12.4	
STD OXC129					1.2	27.5	5.8	40	<0.1	73.7	19.5	416	2.98	0.7	197.5	1.7	192	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected		230	108	476																	
STD OXC129 Expected					1.3	28	6.2	42.9	1.71	77.7	14.2	1055	3.1	42.8	79	7.65	67.3	2.37	8.74	12.2	
STD DS11 Expected					14.6	149	138	345	1.71	77.7	14.2	1055	3.1	42.8	79	7.65	67.3	2.37	8.74	12.2	
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected																					
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected																					
BLK		2	<3	3																	
BLK					<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
BLK																					
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN		<2	<3	<2	0.9	6.7	0.9	36	<0.1	1.7	4.1	561	1.62	1.6	1.6	1.5	38	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.



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Project: None Given
Report Date: November 29, 2017

Page: 1 of 1 **Part:** 3 of 3

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN17002642.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	Cu	%	MDL
Pulp Duplicates						
S01	Rock					
REP S01	QC					
Reference Materials						
STD CDN-ME-9A	Standard			0.666		
STD CDN-ME-14A	Standard			1.231		
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard					
STD DS11	Standard					
STD OXC129	Standard					
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected						
STD OXC129 Expected						
STD DS11 Expected						
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected				0.654		
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected				1.24		
BLK	Blank					
BLK	Blank					
BLK	Blank					
Prep Wash						
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank					

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.