

NI43-101 Technical Report

**On the
Lucifer Copper Gold Property
British Columbia, Canada
NTS Map sheet 104G/02**

Latitude: 57° 05' 59", Longitude: -130° 33' 11"



**For
International Samuel
Exploration Corp .**

**By
Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.**

September 11 , 2017

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by International Samuel Exploration Corp. and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support a property acquisition on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Lucifer Property consists of 12 non-surveyed mineral tenures (4588.44 hectares) which form an irregular shaped block extending northwards from More Creek in northwestern BC's prolific Golden Triangle. The Property is approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Imperial Metals' Red Chris copper gold mine and 50 kilometres east of the Teck Resources Limited's Galore Creek Project. Previous exploration work by Noranda Inc. (1990-1991) identified a 400 metre wide, 1.2 kilometre long, north-northeast trending zone of hydrothermal alteration associated with gold and base metal geochemical anomalies (Baerg and Wong 1991). Several widely spaced soil samples collected by Noranda within the alteration zone returned strongly anomalous gold values (50 to 500 ppb) including spot highs of up to 1,230 ppb (equivalent to 1.23 g/t gold). According to the BC Ministry of Mines database one of two shallow drill holes completed in 1991 intersected 15.1 g/t gold over 1.36 metres and 0.7 g/t gold over 5.70 metres. Close spaced geochemical sampling carried out between 2010 and 2013 by Unique Resources confirmed the elevated gold contents in soils reported by Noranda Inc. however the overall extent of the geochemical anomalies has not been determined and the project is considered a promising, gold-copper prospect.

Access to most of the Property is via helicopter from the government maintained airstrip at Bob Quin approximately 30 kilometres to the southeast; however, an access road constructed in 2006 to the Galore Creek Project (constructed along More Creek from Highway 37A) crosses the southeastern corner of the Property and provides effective road access. The BC Government has extended the provincial power grid north along Highway 37A to service the Red Chris mine and local communities. Additionally, in 2015 Sigma Energy submitted a proposal on behalf of Alaska Power Corp. for construction of a conventional hydro-electric dam facility and reservoir along More Creek. It is unknown at this time whether or not the hydro-electric dam application will be approved.

Since 2005 infrastructure throughout the area called the Golden Triangle has steadily improved and several of the known porphyry copper gold prospects including Red Chris, Galore Creek, and the KSM Project (Seabridge Resources) have either made production decisions or reported positive feasibility studies. The recent production decision for the Brucejack Gold Deposit (Pretivm Resources) combined with the commencement of production at Red Chris, and a resurgence of exploration activity has re-established the Golden Triangle as one of BC's most important and active mining districts.

The Property is believed to be prospective for gold-copper porphyry deposits as well as related proximal or distal epithermal mineralization, which may be related to porphyry-style mineralizing events. This is supported by the proximity of the Red Chris mine and the Galore Creek/Schaft Creek projects. In this respect, the large surficial extent of the Stuhini and Hazelton Groups present on the Property is also relevant, as the Eskay Creek deposit is hosted in the Upper

Hazelton, and Pretivm Resources metallogenic model for their Brucejack gold deposit associates its emplacement to the Stuhini-Hazelton unconformity. In north-western B.C. alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits are generally related to north and northeast trending fault zones within Triassic aged volcanic assemblages intruded by Jurassic aged felsic intrusive rocks belonging to the Texas Creek Intrusive complexes.

It is important to note that previous exploration work completed between 1984 and 1996 on an adjoining property (referred to as the Voigtberg property) identified several target areas including a 400 metre x 650 metre gold in soil anomaly (referred to as the Gold Zone - 300 ppb cut off) that is approximately five kilometres north west of the alteration zone identified by Noranda. Preliminary drill testing completed by BC Gold Ltd. in 2006 and 2007 returned broad intervals of gold-copper mineralization including: VGT06-05 with 51.15 metres averaging 1.03 g/t gold and VGT07-08 with 76.6 metres of 0.22 g/t gold and 488 ppm copper. Coates (2010) interpreted the Gold Zone as a pyrite-gold halo associated with a porphyry copper system and recommended additional surface sampling and drilling to delineate the extent of the Gold Zone. The author has been unable to verify the foregoing information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property

According to Ney and Hollister (1976) alkalic porphyry deposits in the Canadian Cordillera appear to have formed only in the interval from 205 to 170 million years and invariably, co-magmatic volcanic rocks appear with the mineralized intrusions. During the Triassic and Lower Jurassic (referred to as the Vancouver metallogenic epoch) the Nicola, Takla, Hazelton, Bonanza and Lewes River groups (equivalent to the Stuhini Group) were formed and are the host rocks for all of the known alkalic porphyry deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. The mineralized plutons associated with these rocks are intrusive into at least some of the co-magmatic volcanic rocks. According to Seraphim and Hollister (1976), some of the alkalic porphyry deposits in the cordillera appear to be related to separate north and northeast trending fault zones which are interpreted as possible zones of continental rifting. In the Stikine District Seraphim and Hollister further note that several of these regional breaks are accompanied by linear belts containing numerous lithologically similar syenite porphyries. According to Barr, Fox, Preto and Northcote (1976), the association of magnetite with alkalic intrusions suggests that magnetic surveys may be useful in defining target areas.

The most recent exploration work completed on the Lucifer property consists of an evaluation of available hyperspectral alteration data (ASTER) which is available from the BC Ministry of Mines database. The Hyperspectral (ASTER) data defines an elongate, moderate to strong sericite-illite anomaly extending for approximately 3,000 metres along the projected strike of the zone identified by Noranda Inc.

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential Lucifer Copper Gold Property, two phase exploration program is warranted. Phase one: follow up program of soil sampling, rock sampling and alteration mapping be carried out to evaluate the possible extensions of the hydrothermal alteration zone that was initially identified by Noranda and sericite-illite anomaly. This is expected to cost \$79,000. Phase two; is contingent on results of phase one and should include Induced polarization geophysical survey and up to a 2000-meter drill program.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by International Samuel Exploration Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an property acquisition on the TSX Venture Exchange.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- GeoscienceBC - www.geosciencebc.com

And the mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Lucifer Copper Gold Property area that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 18 of this report.

The author visited the Lucifer Copper Gold Property on August 26, 2017 during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commission in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and the TSX Venture Exchange.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by International Samuel Exploration, Carl Von Einsiedel, Jerry Bradley and Leigh Ivancoe (collectively the “Vendors”).

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Annum (year)	a	Miles per hour	Mph
Billion years ago	Ga	Milligram	Mg
Centimetre	cm	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Cubic centimetre	cm ³	Millilitre	mL
Cubic metre	m ³	Millimetre	Mm
Day	d	Million	M
Days per week	d/wk	Million tonnes	Mt
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Minute (plane angle)	'
Dead weight tonnes	DWT	Minute (time)	Min
Degree	°	Month	Mo
Degrees Celsius	°C	Ounce	oz.
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per billion	Ppb
Diameter	∅	Parts per million	Ppm
Gram	g	Percent	%
Grams per litre	g/L	Pound(s)	lb.
Grams per tonne	g/t	Power factor	pF
Greater than	>	Specific gravity	SG
Hectare (10,000 m ²)	ha	Square centimetre	cm ²
Gram	g	Square inch	in ²
Grams per litre	g/L	Square kilometre	km ²
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square metre	m ²
Greater than	>	Thousand tonnes	Kt
Kilo (thousand)	k	Tonne (1,000kg)	T
Kilogram	kg	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m ³	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilometre	km	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Kilometres per hour	km/h	Total suspended solids	TSS
Less than	<	Week	Wk
Litre	L	Weight/weight	w/w
Litres per minute	L/m	Wet metric tonne	Wmt
Metre	m	Yard	yd.
Metres above sea level	masl	Year (annum)	A
Metres per minute	m/min	Year	yr.
Metres per second	m/s		
Metric ton (tonne)	t		

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by International Samuel Exploration Corp., which to the author's knowledge is correct. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website confirms the data supplied.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lucifer Property is located approximately 50 kilometres east of Teck Resources Limited's Galore Creek Project. The nearest road accessible community is Stewart BC located 207 kilometres to the southwest on Highway 37 and 37A. The Lucifer Property consists of twelve non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 4,588.44 hectares located on NTS map sheet 104G02, centered at Latitude 57° 05' 59" and Longitude -130°33' 11". The claims are located within the Liard Mining Division, of British Columbia. The mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table (Table 2):

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Claim No.	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area Ha
511113		19/04/2005	26/01/2021	439.78
504674	nnmt2	23/01/2005	26/01/2021	404.30
504675	nnmt3	23/01/2005	26/01/2021	422.05
504676	nnmt4	23/01/2005	26/01/2021	439.67
665924	LUCIFER EAST	06/11/2009	26/01/2021	439.41
665925		06/11/2009	26/01/2021	140.67
665963		06/11/2009	26/01/2018	351.52
692543		01/01/2010	26/01/2018	421.69
692563		01/01/2010	26/01/2018	421.98
692583		01/01/2010	26/01/2018	369.37
1049494	LUCIFERNORTH	25/01/2017	26/01/2018	316.18
1053494	LUCIFER_EAST	28/07/2017	30/07/2018	421.83
			Total	4588.44

BC Mineral Titles Online indicates that Carl Von Einsiedel is the current registered owner of all Lucifer Copper Gold Property claims.

There has been no historical production on the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical exploration activity. The author has been informed by the Company that permits are in place for Induced Polarization ("IP") ground geophysics, drill pad construction building and drilling on the Property. The Property is located on open crown land.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the property ownership as of September 7 2017.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location, and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim).

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either:

- (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or
- (b) pay cash in lieu of work.

The amount of work required in years one and two is \$5 per hectare per year, years three and four is \$10 per hectare, years five and six is \$15 per hectare, and \$20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

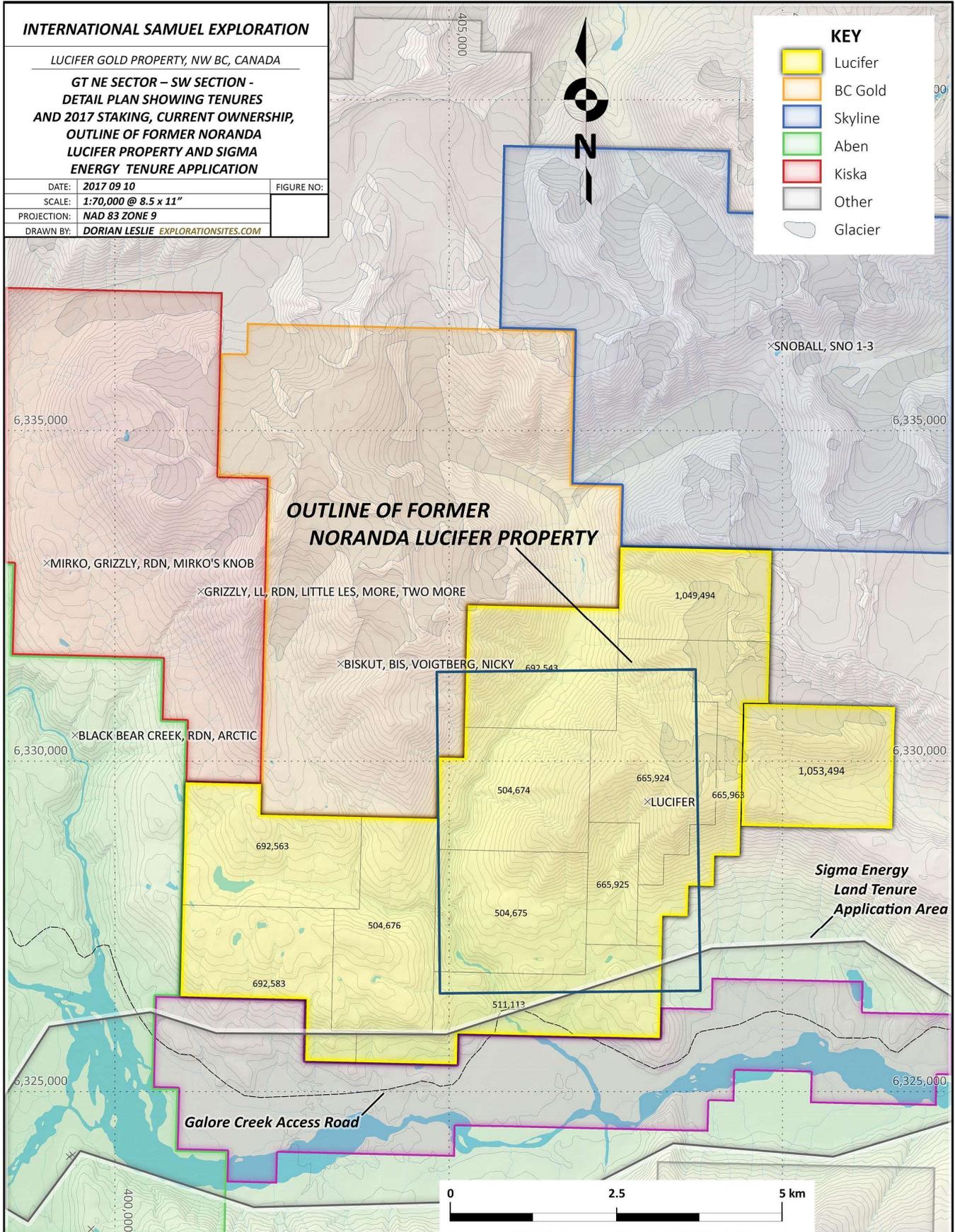
The Company and Vendor have informed the author that they are both unaware of any significant factors or risks, beside what is noted in the technical report that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

There is an agreement dated August 21 2017 between International Samuel Exploration Corp. (TSXV-ISS) and Carl Von Einsiedel, Jerry Bradley and Leigh Ivancoe (the "Vendors"). International Samuel Corp. can earn a 100% undivided interest in the Property from Vendors through the issuance of 3,000,000 shares of International Samuel Exploration Corp. to the Vendors. A total of 2,000,000 shares are due upon TSX Venture Exchange approval of the agreement no later than October, 31, 2018. The Property has a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") of which 1.5% that may be purchased by International Samuel Exploration Corp. for \$500,000 per 0.5%.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



Figure 2: Property Claim Map



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

The Property can be accessed by helicopter from a government maintained airstrip at Bob Quinn approximately 30 kilometres southeast of the Property. Figure 2 shows the recently constructed Galore Creek access road. During 2007, the road to the Galore Creek project was partially completed, however at present, there is no public access permitted on the new road.

Crews travelling to and from the site can stay at the Forrest Kerr hydro site or at facilities in Bob Quin. Driving time to Bob Quin from Terrace or Smithers is approximately five to six hours. Experienced field personnel and drilling contractors are available in the communities of Dease lake, Iskut, Stewart, Terrace and Smithers.

As shown in Figure 2 the Property covers the north side of the More Creek valley with elevations ranging from 500 masl to almost 2,000 masl. The western part of the Lucifer Property and the lower elevations of the eastern part of the Lucifer Property are covered by dense forest comprising fir, spruce and cedar and exhibits variable overburden conditions including glacial till, pediment, organic mat and typical "B" and "C" horizon development. In the northeastern part of the Lucifer Property the higher elevations are relatively well exposed but are partially covered by receding glaciers and show limited soil profile development.

There are abundant water sources within and adjacent to the Lucifer Copper Gold Property. At present there are no power sources available at the property however the BC Government has approved construction of a power line along Highway 37 and it is possible that a transmission line could be extended along the Galore Creek access road at some point in the future. Although no detailed assessment has been undertaken to determine if there are areas within the Property that could be used for tailings and or waste disposal the physiography of the southeastern and southwestern parts of the Lucifer Property may be permissible for such uses. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the Lucifer Property.

The project area is in the rain shadow of the Coast Range Mountains and annual precipitation is 500 mm, including average snowfall of 258 cm. The Lucifer Property is generally free of snow for approximately six months of the year. In general, exploration work in this area may be carried out from late May until October annually.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Regional

The Lucifer Copper Gold Property is located in the Golden Triangle region of British Columbia that dates back to 1861 when placer gold was discovered at the confluence of the Stikine and Anuk rivers sparking the Stikine Gold Rush. Large-scale lode mining first took place at the Premier Mine located north of Stewart in 1918. In 1964, Cominco discovered the Snip deposit, which commenced operation in 1991; ultimately producing over 1.1 million ounces at an average grade of 27.5 g/t. Eskay Creek was discovered in 1988 and ultimately produced in excess of 3 million ounces of gold and 160 million ounces of silver, in addition to appreciable lead and zinc. Pretivm Resources in June, 2014 announced updated proven and probable mineral reserves at Valley of the Kings Mine containing 6.9 million ounces of gold from 13.5 Mt grading 15.7 g/t gold, with commercial production scheduled for 2017 (Figure 3).

6.2 Property Specific

Previous exploration work was carried out within the boundaries of the current Lucifer Copper Gold Property between 1990 and 1992 by Keewatin Engineering on behalf of Skeena Resources Ltd. (eastern part of the former Arctic property - in the central parts of the current Property) and by Noranda Exploration Inc. ("Noranda") and Akiko-Lori Gold Resources Ltd. and Koala Ventures ("ALK Ventures") in the eastern part of the current Property. The previous exploration work consisted of airborne geophysical surveys (total field magnetic and EM), prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, ground geophysical surveys (IP, total field magnetic and EM) and a limited drill program in 1991.

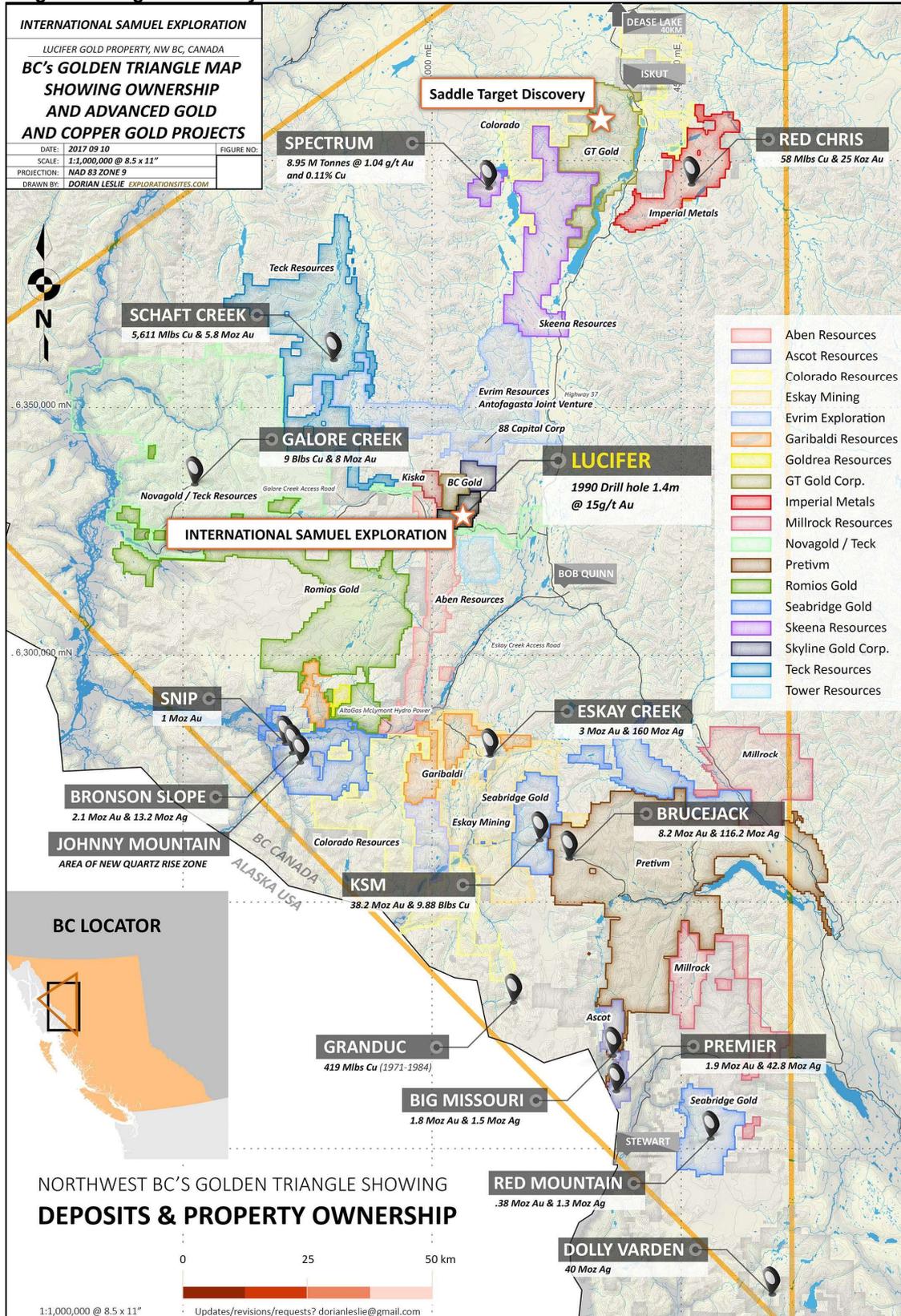
Noranda

In 1990 Noranda commenced reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling on the eastern part of the Lucifer Property. Results of Noranda's program identified numerous multi-element geochemical anomalies and a large area of hydrothermal alteration coincident with a number of these precious and base metal anomalies (Figure 4).

Available historic technical data reported by Noranda identified a high priority target area in the southeastern part of the Lucifer Property as defined by several widely spaced soil samples collected by Noranda in 1991 (Baerg and Wong 1991). There were three samples noted by Noranda including: Sample No.131339 that returned 1,240 ppb gold; Sample No.131340 that returned 670 ppb gold; and Sample No.131423 that returned 1,000 ppb gold.

In 1991 Noranda optioned the Lucifer Property to a venture between Akiko-Lori Gold Resources Ltd. and Koala Resources. ALK Ventures carried out an IP survey and tested a porphyry target carrying anomalous gold mineralization, with two-hole drill program. According to a Stockwatch news release issued by ALK Ventures on October 21, 1991, one of the two holes drilled intersected 15.1 g/t Au over 1.36 metres and 0.7 g/t Au over 5.7 metres designed to partially test a large porphyry target carrying anomalous gold mineralization.

Figure 3: Regional History



The author has been unable to verify the foregoing information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property.

with coincident IP chargeability, over an area measuring over 1 km long and over 200 metres in width.

The objectives of the 1990 and 1991 programs were to assess the significance of the known alkalic porphyry copper occurrences identified by the B.C. Government database and to evaluate the surrounding areas using reconnaissance geochemical sampling methods. Details of this exploration program found in Bobyne 1990, and Bobyne 1991 titled "Summary Report on Geologic Mapping, Prospecting and Geochemistry of the Arctic / Upper Claim Group". And also in Baerg, R. and Wong T., 1990 and 1991 titled "Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Devil 1-4 Claims". There is no published record of the drill results described in news releases pertaining to the Akiko Lori – Koala Ventures joint venture. Verification mapping and sampling must be carried out to verify these drill hole locations and the reported results.

Paget Resources Corporation

In 2006, Paget Resources Corporation ("Paget") acquired parts of the present Lucifer Property by staking and carried out a limited verification program between 2006 and 2008. Between 2006 and 2009 Paget and Ruby Creek Resources completed several small exploration programs designed to verify or evaluate previous exploration (Figure 4).

Ruby Creek Resources Inc.

During 2006 to 2008 Ruby Creek Resources Inc. compiled all available technical data for the Lucifer Copper Gold Property and completed a preliminary exploration program consisting of helicopter supported sampling in the western part of the current claim area. In total 167 soil, stream and rock samples were collected. The combined dataset provides a reconnaissance scale sample coverage of the western and central parts of the Lucifer Property. (Von Einsiedel and Nicholson 2009) (Figure 4).

In October 2009, Ruby Creek Resources relinquished their option agreement on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property.

Unique Resources Inc.

On June 1, 2011, Unique Resources Inc. entered into the Property Option Agreement where Unique Resources Inc. was granted an option to acquire a 100% legal and beneficial ownership interest in the Lucifer. Between 2011 and 2014 Unique Resources completed soil sampling programs designed to confirm the high gold in soil samples reported by Noranda in 1990.

The sampling program was conducted using conventional soil augers and trenching tools. Sampling was completed at 25 metre intervals along irregular elevation contour lines that crossed the area where high gold in soil samples were reported by Noranda. Samples were collected from immature soil profiles at depths of between 0.2 and 0.5 metres. A total of 530 samples were collected over an area of approximately 800 metres by 400 metres. One hundred and fifty-seven of the samples collected returned anomalous gold values greater than 100 ppb (equivalent to 0.100 g/t gold). Anomalous gold values ranged from 0.100 g/t to 1.321 g/t gold with spot highs of

up to 3.383 g/t gold. A total of seven samples returned values greater than 1.0 g/t gold. In the author's opinion, the spacing of the samples collected was sufficient to delineate the extent of the anomalous area. It is unknown at this time if the gold concentrations contained in the soil samples are representative of the gold content of any underlying bedrock mineralization (Von Einsiedel, 2014).

The results of the field work completed by Unique on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property confirmed the presence of strongly anomalous gold values in soils in the area identified by Noranda and have defined an anomalous zone approximately 250 metres in width and 300 metres in length. This zone is interpreted as the outcrop of a strongly altered and mineralized, northeast trending structural corridor or shear zone. No previous systematic exploration work appears to have been carried out in the area of the anomalous soil samples and potential extensions of the zone do not appear to have been tested (Von Einsiedel, 2014).

2016

During November and December of 2016 the Vendors of the Lucifer Copper Gold Property reviewed the technical data for the Quartz Rise Prospect and the published exploration model for the KSM Project and subsequently undertook a comparative evaluation of the available hyperspectral (ASTER alteration) imagery available from the BC Ministry of Mines for the Quartz Rise area and the Lucifer project area (Figure 5).

It is important to note that the porphyry lithocap reported by Seabridge at the KSM project exhibits a sericite–illite ASTER alteration response which is typical of many exposed, porphyry copper occurrences. Results of the comparative review showed that there is a similar sericite–illite anomaly, associated with the alteration zone and geochemical anomalies reported by Noranda, and that there are similar hyperspectral anomalies associated with the Gold Zone and the other target areas identified on the adjoining Voigtberg Property. The available hyperspectral data indicates potential to extend the strike length of the hydrothermal alteration zone identified by Noranda by approximately 3,000 metres into an area of remnant glaciers which may have receded significantly since 1991. An additional claim was staked to cover the most northerly portions of the new sericite–illite alteration target area.(Figure 5).

Figure 4: Historical Work Map

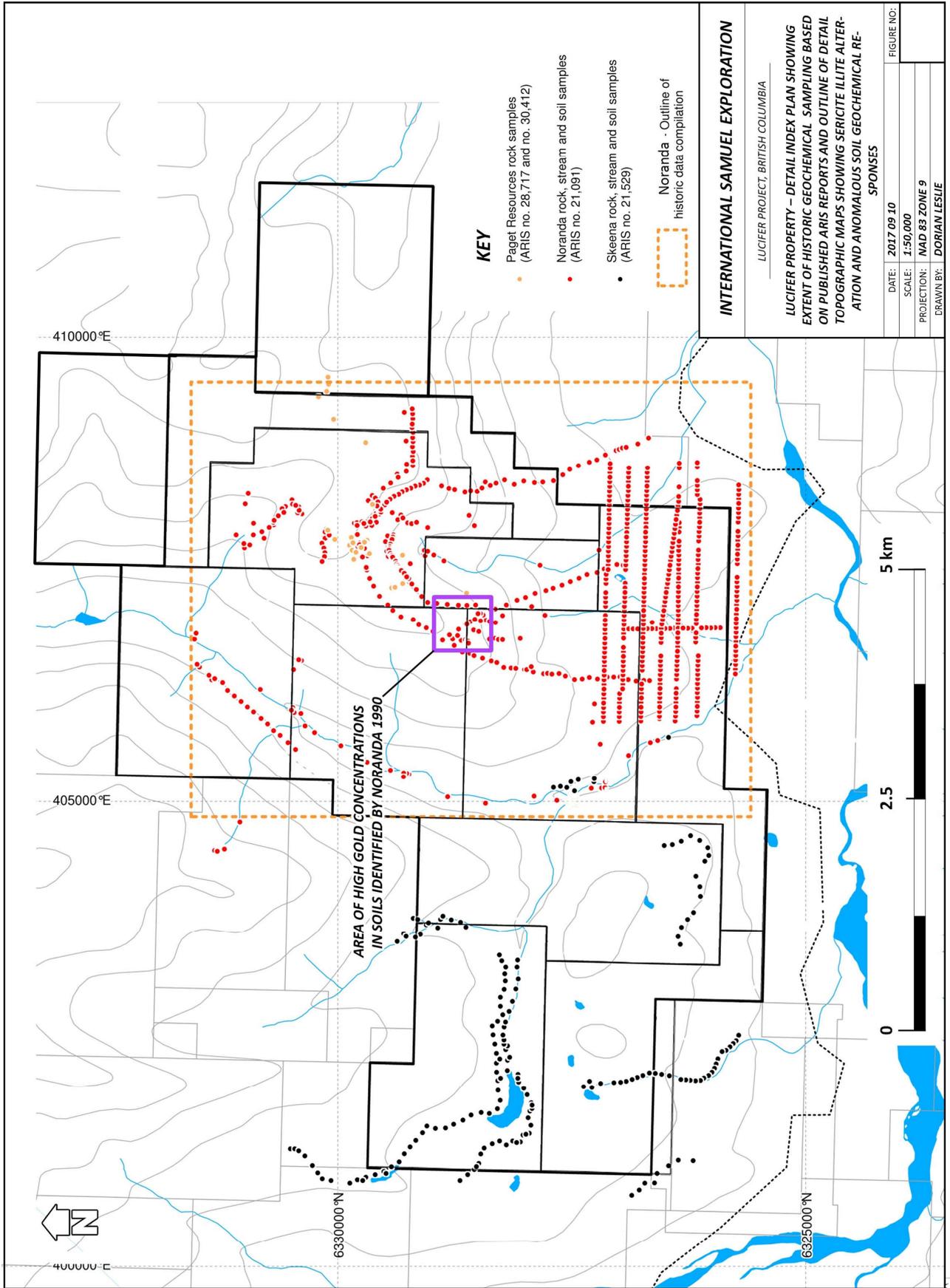
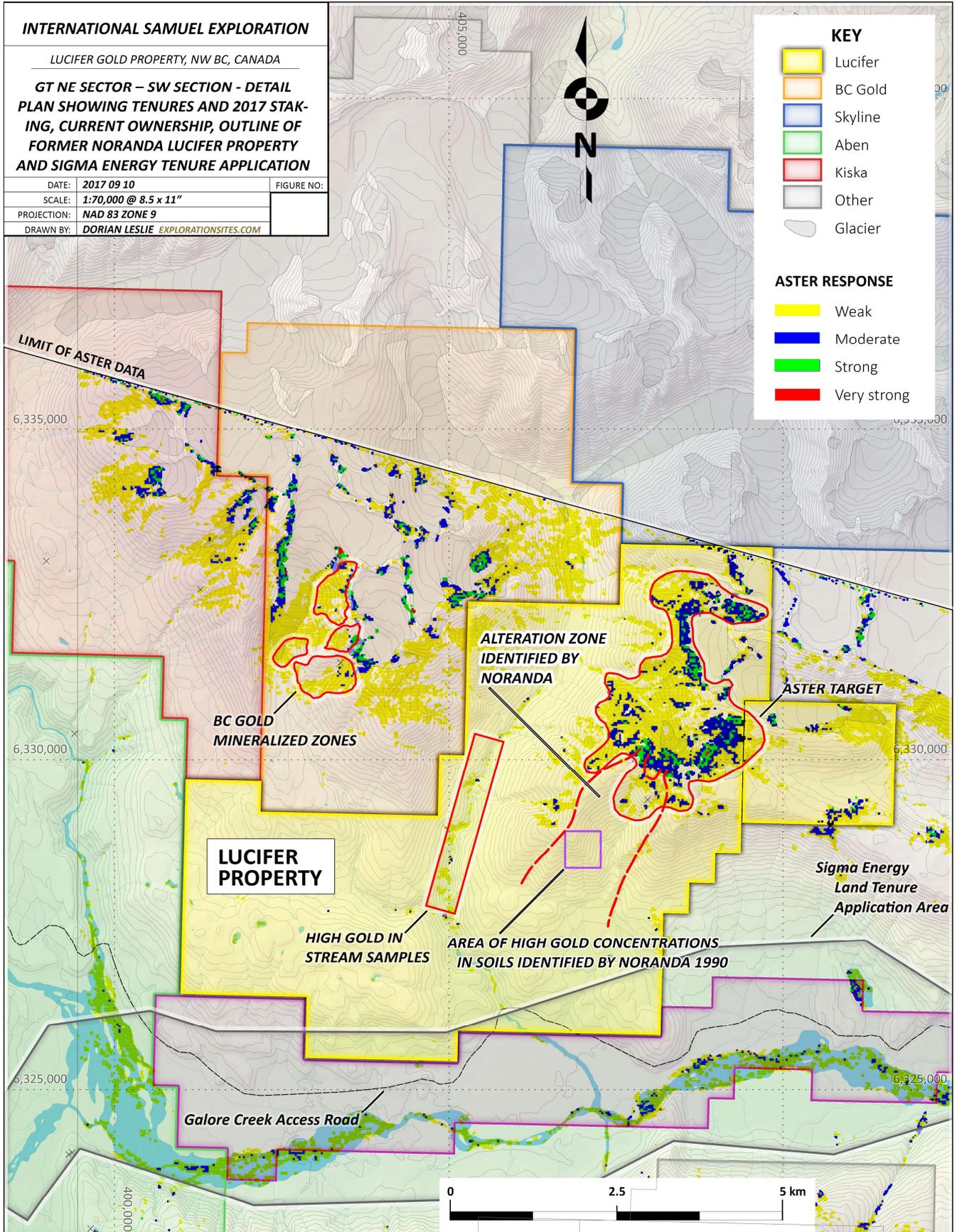


Figure 5: Lucifer Property Alteration (ASTER) and Target Map



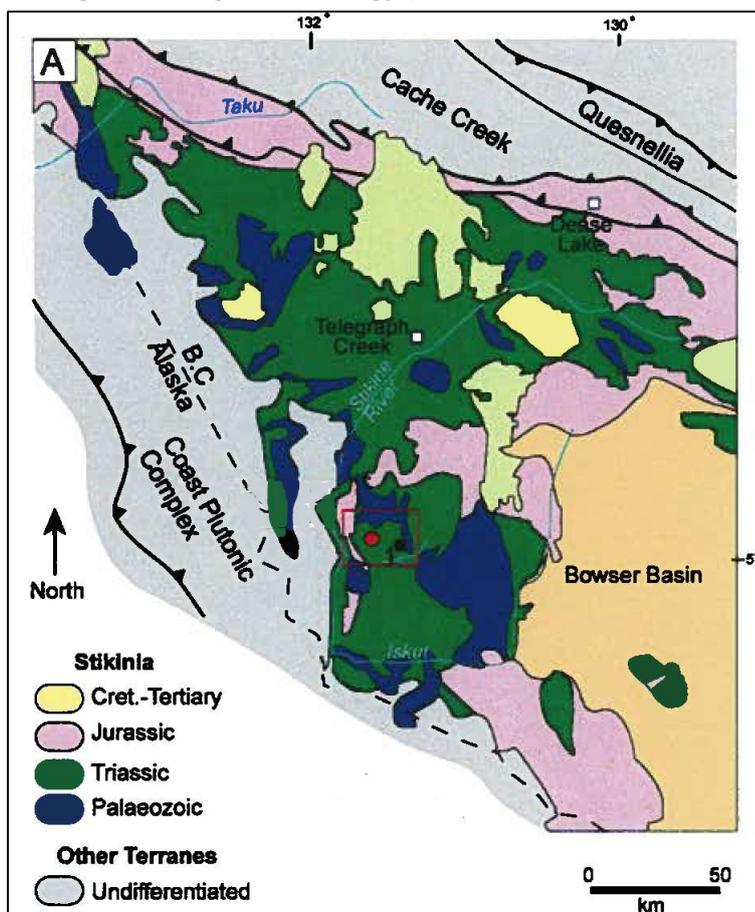
7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

After (Gill et al 2011)

During the Late Palaeozoic to Late Mesozoic, the Canadian Cordillera was formed as an assemblage of oceanic and near-continental terranes accreted onto the western margin of the North American craton. The accreted terranes form five morphogeological belts, namely the Foreland, Omineca, Intermontane, Coast, and Insular belts. The Intermontane belt consists of the Stikinia, Cache Creek, Slide Mountain and parts of Quesnellia and Yukon-Tanana terranes (McMillan, 1991). Similarities in rock type and geological history between the Stikinia and Quesnellia terranes have led a number of researchers to consider that the two terranes are segments of the same Triassic arc (e.g. Wernicke and Klepacki, 1988; Nelson and Mihalynuk, 1993; Mihalynuk et al., 1994). The Galore Creek district is one of seven major mineralized alkalic porphyry systems in the Stikinia–Quesnellia arc. The Stikinia terrane consists of four early Devonian to middle Jurassic arc-related mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, co-eval plutons, and sedimentary rock sequences that are separated by unconformities (Figure 6) as follows: •

Figure 6: Regional Geology (Modified after Gill et al., 2011)



- Late Palaeozoic to Middle Jurassic island arc volcano-plutonic and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine assemblage, the Stuhini Group and Hazelton Group
- Middle Jurassic to early Upper Cretaceous basin sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group
- Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary continental arc volcanic rocks of the Sloko Group
- Late Tertiary to Recent post-orogenic plateau basalts of Edziza and Spectrum

Ney and Hollister (1976) stated the alkalic porphyry copper gold deposits in the Canadian Cordillera appear to have formed only in the interval from 205 to 170 million years, and invariably co-magmatic volcanic rocks appear with the mineralized intrusions. During the Triassic and Lower Jurassic periods (referred to as the Vancouver metallogenic epoch) the Stuhini, Nicola,

Takla, Hazelton, Bonanza and Lewes River groups were formed and became the host rocks for all of the known alkalic porphyry deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. The mineralized plutons associated with these rocks are intrusive into at least some of the co-magmatic volcanic rocks.

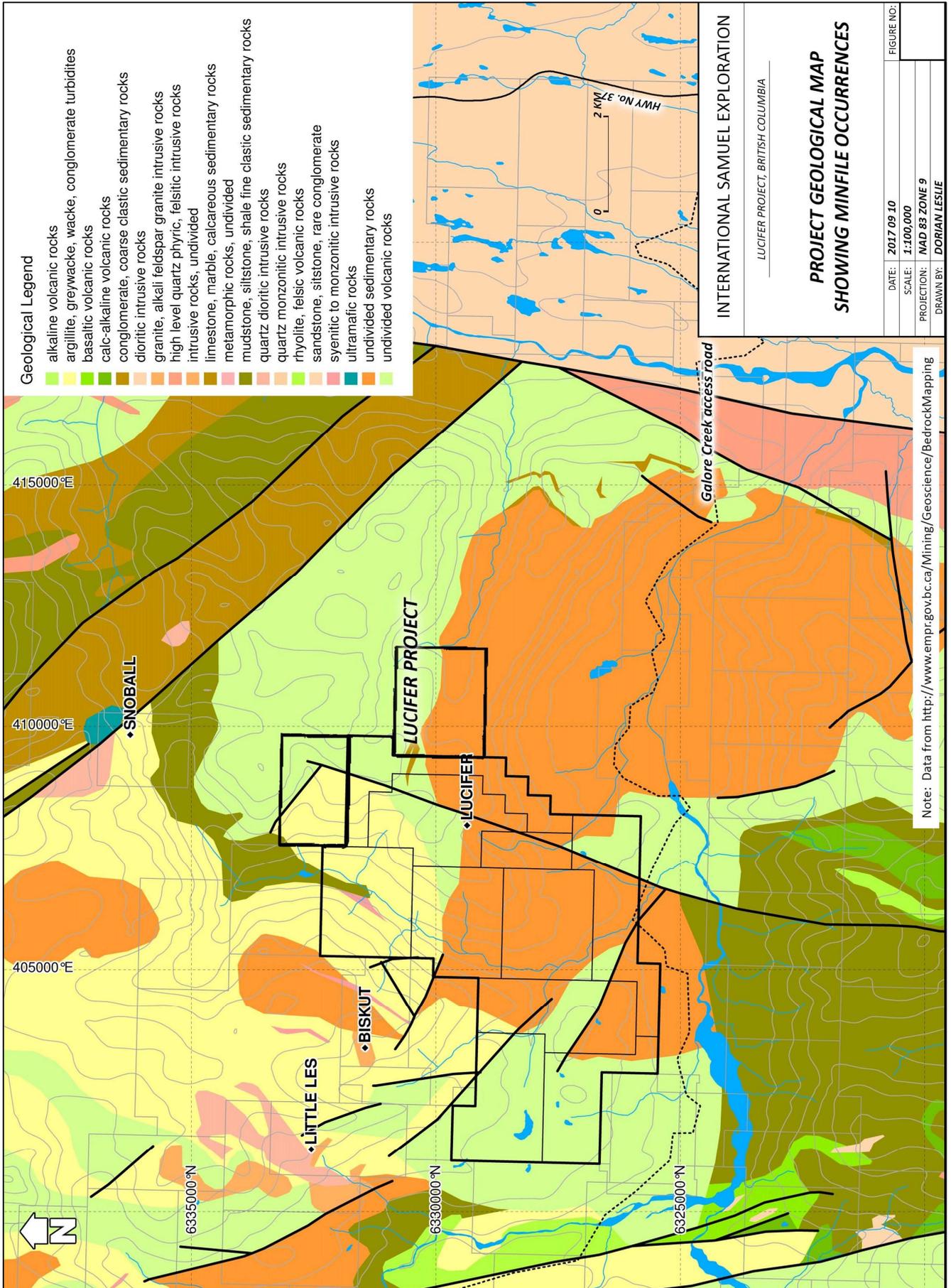
Noranda reported the Lucifer Copper Gold Property is underlain by interbedded Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group sediments and volcanics. Rock units mainly comprise grey-brown-black siltstones, conglomerates fine grained andesites locally cut by megacrystic feldspar porphyry dykes. Prominent north east trending linears are interpreted as the main direction of faulting and may be related to observed alteration and mineralization (Baerg and Wong, 1991).

There are several known copper-gold occurrences located in close proximity to the Lucifer Copper Gold Property. These include the Little Les, Lucifer, Biskut, and Hank Prospects, all of which exhibit outcropping gossan zones that consist of hydrothermally altered rocks typical of the higher levels of alkalic porphyry systems.

According to Seraphim and Hollister (1976), some of the alkalic porphyries in the Stikine District are accompanied by linear belts containing numerous lithologically similar syenite porphyries. Although little detailed geological mapping has been completed on the Lucifer Property claims, the BC Minfile summary for the Little Les Prospect (located approximately 3 kilometres to the north of the Lucifer Property) notes that distinctive, coarse syenite dykes are associated with mineralization.

The Stikine Arch in northwestern B.C. comprises Late Triassic and Early Jurassic aged volcanic island arc assemblages, which are the host for all of B.C.'s alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits. It is generally believed that these alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits are related to north and northeast trending fault zones (which are interpreted as possible zones of continental rifting).

Figure 7: Geology



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

After Gill et al 2011

Alkalic porphyry copper deposits tend to form in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly oceanic volcanic island arcs overlying oceanic crust. In British Columbia, the deposits are restricted to the Late Triassic/Early Jurassic (215–180 Ma), and have only been identified to date in the Stikinia and Quesnellia Terranes.

Host rocks range from fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to coarsely porphyritic and occasionally pegmatitic, high-level stocks and dyke complexes of gabbro to syenite composition. The intrusive rocks frequently display multi-phase emplacement, and produce a wide range of breccias. Coeval volcanic rocks are basic to intermediate alkalic varieties of the high-K basalt and shoshonite series.

Deposits can form as stockworks and veinlets, minor disseminations and replacements throughout large areas of hydrothermally-altered rock. They are frequently co-incident either wholly, or partly, with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias. Deposit boundaries are normally based on economic criteria, as large areas of low-grade, laterally-zoned mineralization are common.

Typical alteration minerals include biotite, K-feldspar, sericite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, hematite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote and carbonate. Garnets, if present, are typically Ti-enriched. Mineralization typically forms with early-stage potassic alteration. This central potassic zone commonly contains K-feldspar and generally abundant secondary biotite and anhydrite. Zones with relatively high-temperature calc-silicate minerals such as diopside and garnet can form within the potassic zone. Outwards from the potassic zone can be flanking zones in basic volcanic rocks that contain abundant biotite which grades into extensive, marginal propylitic zones. Older alteration assemblages can be overprinted by phyllic sericite–pyrite alteration and, less commonly, sericite–clay–carbonate–pyrite alteration.

Mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite, with lesser bornite, and chalcocite. Pyrite is less abundant than chalcopyrite in most mineralized zones. Rare mineral assemblages include galena, sphalerite, tellurides, tetrahedrite, gold and silver. The deposits are characteristically enriched in silver and gold, and are particularly silver-rich in comparison with calc-alkaline porphyry deposits (Sinclair et al., 1982). Gangue minerals associated with the sulphides include biotite, K-feldspar and sericite, garnet, clinopyroxene (diopsidic) and anhydrite.

Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits occur throughout the length of the Intermontane Belt in both Stikinia (Stikine Arch) and Quesnellia (north-western and central B.C.). These deposits occur either within intrusive rocks or in volcanic and sedimentary rocks associated with the intrusive bodies. These types of deposits are common in the Iskut River District, comprising over 25% of the reported mineral occurrences. In these deposits, chalcopyrite and other copper minerals, pyrite and molybdenite occur in low-grade fracture fillings and in disseminated form. Gold may be a minor but still significant component.

9 EXPLORATION

International Samuel Exploration Corp. has not undertaken an exploration program on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property.

10 DRILLING

International Samuel Exploration Corp. has not performed drilling on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property to date. Any drilling that has been performed on the Property is described in the history section of this report.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

The author is unable to discuss sampling by International Samuel Exploration Corp. owing to fact that company has not yet undertaken an exploration program on the Property.

All samples from the Unique Resources program were delivered to the Acme Labs sample prep facility in Smithers, B.C. and samples were transferred by Acme to the Acme facility in Vancouver for analysis. All samples were analyzed by conventional ICP analysis for gold and a suite of 40 elements, which is typical for these types of exploration programs.

The -80 micrometer mesh sieved fraction of the soil samples was dissolved in an aqua regia solution (3:1 mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid) and analyzed for the series of elements listed in the Acme assay reports. The elements analyzed for and the detection limits are listed in the assay reports. Acme employs standard Quality Control ("QC") and Quality Assurance ("QA") protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analysis in every twenty samples analyzed. No additional QA and QC procedures were implemented as part of the program.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

At this early prospective stage of the project, rigorous quality control was not required. The laboratories used for sample analysis are accredited and have their own QC and QA protocols for sample preparation and assaying.

In the author's opinion, the sample security employed by the field personnel involved in the sample collection and the sample preparation and analytical procedures employed by the analytical laboratories are adequate for the historical exploration programs carried out on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the historical samples on the Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Property.

The author examined the Property on August 26, 2017 with to determine the overall geological setting. During the authors site visit, the author observed historical soil samples sites and the remnants of Noranda drill road that was put in place in 1991.

The author reviewed the historical assessment reports and corresponding assays certificates contained in those assessment reports. The author determined that several of the historical gold anomalies were resampled numerous times in the past did not required resampling. The author is of the opinion that previously report sampling program on the property is more than sufficient for the current stage of exploration.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Since the completion of significant exploration activity in the early 2000s, the Golden Triangle area has seen major infrastructure improvements including roads associated with the construction of the Forrest Kerr and McLymont Creek hydro-electric facilities near the southern boundary of the property and the construction of the 287KV Northwest Transmission Line. Development of the Galore Creek Project has also provided road access to parts of the Lucifer Project, which greatly improves access in addition to new exposures made by road-cuts.

Although the lack of access roads into the general More Creek area limited previous exploration efforts, it is interesting to note that technical data available from the B.C. Government Minfile Database shows that there are several known zones of hydrothermal alteration and porphyry related gold and copper gold mineralization (referred to as the Little Les, Biskut and Hank Prospects) interpreted as alkalic porphyry copper occurrences located within eight kilometres of the Lucifer Property claims.

It is also important to note that an extensive “gold in soil anomaly” (referred to as the “Gold Zone”) identified on an adjoining property (referred to as the Voigtberg property) has been interpreted as a pyrite–gold halo associated with a porphyry system and that follow up exploration work was recommended to test the extent and grade of the zone (Simmons, 2006). For reference the “Gold Zone” is located approximately 5 kilometres northwest of the alteration zone identified by Noranda

on the Lucifer property and is one of several mineralized zones that comprise the “Biskut” Prospect documented in BC Minfile records.

According to a press release issued September 21, 2010, BC Gold Corp. has incurred in excess of \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the Voigtberg property including diamond drilling in 2006 and 2007. The focus of BC Gold Corp.’s exploration work was the “Gold Zone” which is a northeast elongated area measuring 400 metres by 650 metres coincident with a >300 ppb gold (0.3 g/t gold) and an induced polarization (IP) chargeability high (Simmons, 2006).

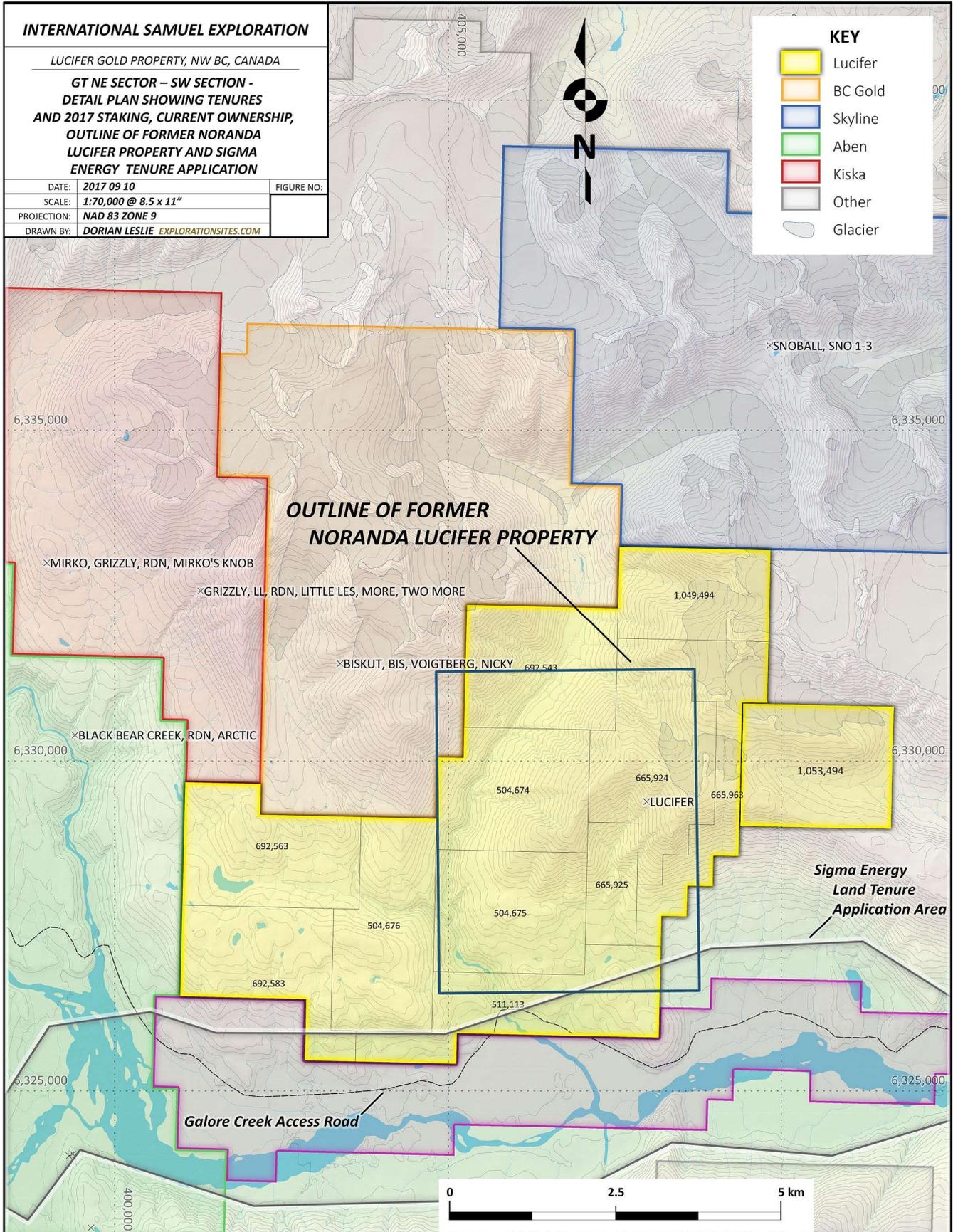
In 2006 BC Gold Corp. reported that drill hole VGT-06-05 returned a near surface intercept of 51.15 metres grading 1.03 g/t gold and 18.17 metres grading 1.87 g/t gold. According to BC Gold Corp. the “Gold Zone” represents a gold rich “halo” (Simmons, 2006).

On September 1, 2017 88 Capital Corp announced the completion of a 5.24 million dollar private placement to undertake exploration on 2017 exploration program on the Hank gold-silver-copper project that is located approximately eight kilometres north of Lucifer Copper Gold Property.

15 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production on the Property. The author was informed by Vendors and International Samuel Exploration Corp. there are no environmental liabilities associated with the Property. International Samuel Exploration Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of BC concerning environmental compliance.

Figure 8: Adjacent Properties



16 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The geological setting of the Lucifer Copper Gold Property is prospective for the occurrence of alkalic, porphyry style copper-gold mineralization. The historical results of the exploration work and geochemical sampling, completed by previous operator Noranda, identified several areas, which exhibit elevated gold levels in soil and/or rock samples and in the author's opinion these areas warrant additional exploration.

The primary target area identified by Noranda in 1991 (Baerg and Wong 1991) was defined by several widely-spaced soil samples. There were three samples noted by Noranda returned 1,240 ppb gold; 670 ppb gold; and 1,000 ppb gold.

In 2011, consultants for Unique Resources reviewed all available technical data for the project area and completed a systematic verification sampling program designed to confirm the high gold in soil values reported by Noranda (1991).

The Unique Resources soil survey/verification sampling program was conducted along irregular elevation contour lines that crossed the high gold in soil samples reported by Noranda. One hundred and fifty-seven of the samples collected returned anomalous gold values greater than 100 ppb (equivalent to 0.100 g/t gold). Anomalous gold values ranged from 0.100 g/t to 1.321 g/t gold with spot highs of up to 3.383 g/t gold. A total of seven samples returned values greater than 1.0 g/t gold.

It is important to note that an extensive "gold in soil anomaly" identified on an adjoining property (referred to as the Voigtberg property) has been interpreted as a pyrite-gold halo associated with a porphyry system, and that follow up exploration work was recommended to test the extent and grade of the zone (Simmons, 2006). The author of this report has been unable to verify the foregoing information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucifer Property.

Results of the 2016 alteration study completed by the vendors suggests potential to significantly increase the main target area identified by Noranda. The available hyperspectral data indicates potential to extend the strike length of the hydrothermal alteration zone identified by Noranda by approximately 3,000 metres into an area of remnant glaciers which may have receded significantly since 1991.

In summary, reconnaissance sampling carried out on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property by previous operators has identified several anomalous areas in the north western, north central, south central and east central parts of the property. These areas exhibit either elevated gold, copper and/or arsenic values in soils, stream or rock samples and may be indicative of the presence of buried gold mineralization and/or alkalic porphyry type copper gold mineralization.

17 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Lucifer Copper Gold Property is sufficient to merit a two phased work program

Phase One

It is recommended that a follow up program of soil sampling, rock sampling and alteration mapping be carried out to evaluate the possible extensions of the hydrothermal alteration zone that was initially identified by Noranda. The Hyperspectral (ASTER) data defines an elongate, moderate to strong sericite–illite anomaly extending for approximately 3,000 metres along the projected strike of the zone identified by Noranda.

Table 3: Proposed Budget

Engineering and supervision	\$ 10,000
Crew mobilization	5,000
Helicopter support (A-Star)	
-allow approx. 12 hours @ \$1,750	21,000
Geological personnel, technicians (2 man crew)	21,000
-allow 12 crew days @ \$1,750 inclusive	
Camp Costs	8,000
Reporting	7,000
Contingency 10%	7,200
	<hr/>
Total estimated costs:	\$ 79,000

Phase Two

Phase two; is contingent on results of phase one and should include Induced polarization geophysical survey and up to a 2000-meter drill program.

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19 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property, British Columbia NTS 104G02 Latitude:57° 05' 59", Longitude: -130° 33' 11" dated September 11, 2017.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993.

I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993, and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metal, and coal mineral exploration, throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan.

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 organization (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

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lucifer Copper Gold Property, British Columbia NTS 104G02 Latitude:57° 05' 59", Longitude -130° 33' 11" dated September 11, 2017. I visited the Lucifer Copper Gold Property on August 26, 2017.

I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I am independent of International Samuel Exploration Corp and Carl Von Einsiedel, Jerry Bradley and Leigh Ivancoe in applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, I do hold shares of International Samuel Corp. which was purchased several years ago for investments purposes. I do not expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Lucifer Copper Gold Property. The Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with International Samuel Exploration and Carl Von Einsiedel, Jerry Bradley and Leigh Ivancoe nor do I to the best of my knowledge hold any securities in any corporate entity within a two (2) kilometre distance of any part of the subject Property.

To the best of my knowledge, I have no prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

This report was prepared as part of a TSXV transaction which will result in the acquisition of the Lucifer Copper Gold Property. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and attest that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the use of extracts, or summary of this Technical Report.

20 SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated this 11th Day of September, 2017

Original Signed and Sealed

Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.