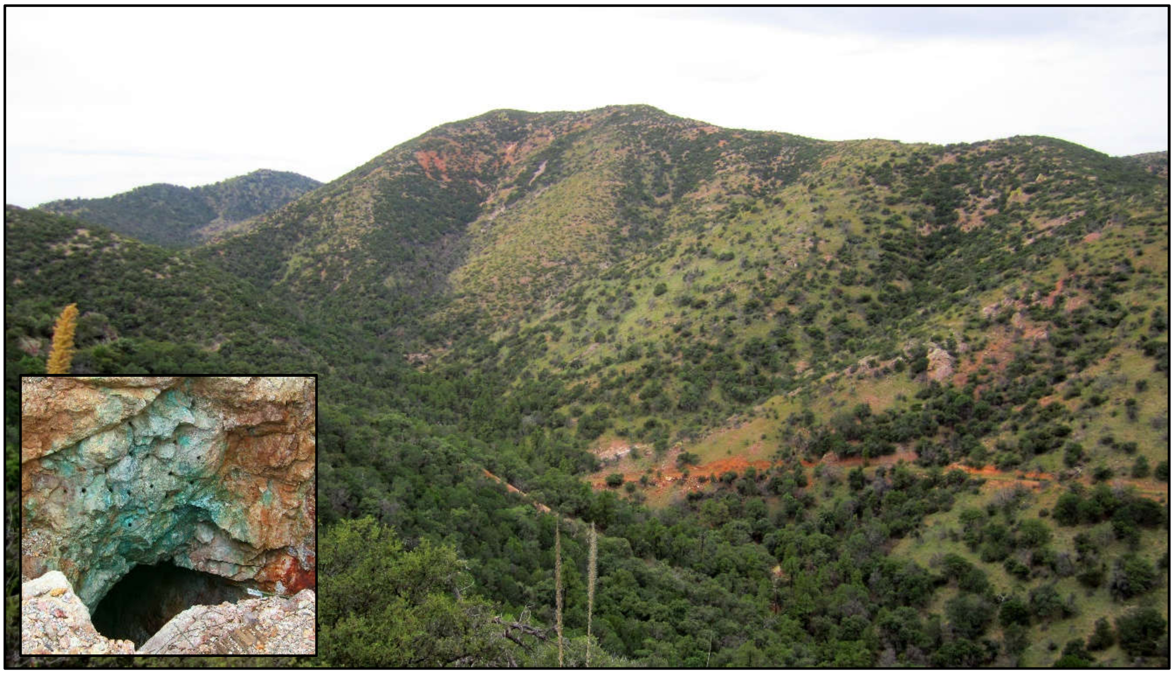
TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUNNYSIDE PROJECT, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, USA



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Effective Date: August 15, 2017
Revised Date: November 10, 2017

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1 Summary

1.1 Property Description

The Sunnyside Project (the “Project” or the “Property”) is located in the Patagonia Mountains, within the Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz County, Arizona (“AZ”). The Project straddles three mining districts, the Palmetto, Harshaw and Patagonia and is situated within the Cananea-Mission Trend, a broad northwest trending corridor of porphyry copper deposits that straddles the United States of America – Mexico border. This corridor is defined by many deposits from La Caridad mine (Groupo Mexico), located in central Sonora, Mexico, through to the Mineral Park mine (Waterton Global Resource Management), located in northwestern Arizona.

The Project consists of 286 contiguous unpatented lode mining claims (the “Claims”). The total area for the Claims is 5,223.71 acres (2,113.96 hectares). The Claims were located on the ground by hand-held Global Positioning System (“GPS”) units and have not been legally surveyed. The Property covers portions of surveyed Sections 35 and 36, Township 22S, Range 15E; portions of surveyed Sections 31 and 32, Township 22S, Range 16E; portions of unsurveyed Sections 1, 2, 12, 13, and 24, Township 23S, Range 15E; and portions of unsurveyed Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, Township 23S, Range 16E, Salt and Gila River Meridian.

The Sunnyside Property is currently owned by Regal Resources Inc. ("Regal") and is held through its wholly-owned Nevada subsidiary, Regal Resources USA, Inc. ("'Regal US"). Regal purchased the Sunnyside Property from Minquest Inc. (“Minquest”) in 2012 (Regal Resources, 2015a), which retains a 1.5% NSR on the entire Property.

On July 6, 2017, Barksdale Capital Corp. (“Barksdale”) entered into an Option Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Regal BC and its wholly-owned Nevada subsidiary, Regal US. The initial Agreement was amended on August 10, 2017. Under the terms of the amended Agreement, Barksdale, through its wholly owned subsidiary Arizona Standard (US) Corp., has the right to acquire up to a 67.5 percent (%) undivided interest in the 286 claims that comprise the Sunnyside (Patagonia) Property.

The Barksdale-Regal Agreement is exercisable in two stages. Barksdale is entitled to initially acquire a 51% undivided interest in the Property by making cash payments totaling CAD$2,950,000 issuing to Regal 10,100,000 shares and by incurring cumulative exploration expenditures of CAD$6,000,000, including a minimum of 25,000 feet (~7, 620 m) of drilling on the Property during the first two (2) years of the Agreement. Subsequently, Barksdale is entitled to increase its undivided ownership interest in the Property to 67.5%, with an additional cash payment of CAD$550,000, by issuing to Regal a further 4,900,000 shares and by incurring additional exploration expenditures of CAD$6,000,000, including an additional minimum of 25,000 feet (~7,620 m) of drilling on the Property within a further two (2)-year period.

Upon execution of the Agreement, Barksdale and Regal will form a Joint Venture (“JV”) for the purpose of jointly continuing the exploration and development of the

Property, where Barskdale will be the initial operator of the JV. The initial two (2)-year period will commence on the date that all the drilling permits for the Year one (1) work have been approved by all government agencies.

Regal is indebted to Russell and Brain Corn in respect to the “Buket” claims (“Corn Debt”) in the amount of US$200,000 due on December 5, 2017. As part of the option agreement Barksdale is responsible for paying the “Corn Debt” when due. This payment will be deducted from, and credited towards, the cash option payment due on or before the end of year one (1) of the Barksdale-Regal Agreement. Russell and Brain Corn retain a 3.0% NSR on the Buket No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 claims.

As the Property is located within the Coronado National Forest, exploration activities at Sunnyside will be conducted under a Plan of Operations (“PoO”) with the U.S. Forest Service (“USFS”), which owns all surface rights at the Property. Access to the Project area and claim block is via public roads and USFS roads. Once the permit is issued, a suitable bond is posted as determined by the USFS and defined disturbances are allowed during the life of the permit.

In August 2014 Regal had announced that it had received formal approval from the USFS to complete a drill program on the Sunnyside Property. The drill program was expected to start in September, 2014, but was delayed due to technical problems related to the USFS completing implementation of the Plan of Operations. The plan of Operations was approved in April, 2015. Subsequently, two environmental groups contested the approval in a United States District Court (Regal Resources, 2015a). In September 2015, the court ruled that the Project should have been subject to an environmental assessment prior to the approval of the PoO, effectively halting all exploration on the Property (Regal Resources, 2015b).

In October 2015, Regal announced that they were proceeding with the completion of an Environmental Assessment moving towards the permit approval process (Regal, 2015c). Baseline studies were completed and submitted to the USFS and the Project was apparently nearing completion of the permitting process when access to the eastern portion of the Property, the site of the proposed exploration outlined in the PoO, was closed by Arizona Mining (see section 15 Adjacent Properties) as it crossed several of their patented claims. Recently, Regal has been negotiating with the USFS with respect to the selection of an alternate access route which is anticipated to facilitate the final approval of the PoO.

The Sunnyside Project is located in the Patagonia Mountain Range, southern Arizona, within the Basin and Range Province. The Basin and Range Province, which covers most of the southwest United States and northwestern Mexico is characterized by linear, faulted mountain chains separated by broad flat valleys, which resulted from extension and thinning that began in the Miocene, approximately 17 million years ago (Ma; USGS 2017).

The Patagonia Mountain Range is cored by a Laramide-age, multi-phase intrusive complex comprising quartz monzonite to granodiorite and lesser quartz-feldspar porphyry (“QFP”). As is typical of the Basin and Range Province, where normal faulting often results in the juxtaposition of differently aged rocks, there is a fault zone along the Patagonia Range that causes Proterozoic crystalline rocks to crop out along the western range front whereas the eastern part of the range exposes complexly faulted Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Laramide intrusions fill the divide between the Precambrian and Paleozoic rocks. Younger Cenozoic-age volcanics were deposited over the northern portion of the range and are likely related to the extension that resulted in the development of the Basin and Range physiography.

The north-west trending Harshaw Creek Fault is the major structural feature in the Patagonia Mountain Range and represents more than 9,840 ft (~3,000 m) of stratigraphic displacement. This fault projects into rocks that comprise the Sunnyside hydrothermal system. A second structure, the Guajolote Fault, may have controlled the emplacement of the north-west trending batholiths, and is well exposed in prominent shears at the Three R Mine. A normal fault represents the third major structural feature and is evident in the stratigraphic displacement of Quaternary colluvial deposits and volcanic on the north-western side of Red Mountain. The alignment of the mountain range, the elongation of the Laramide age batholiths, as well as the strike of the main structural features and mineral deposits of the Cananea-Mission Trend in the Patagonia Mountains imply the presence of a deep crustal structure within the Laramide magmatic arc (Vikre et al, 2014).

The oldest rocks in the Sunnyside area occur along the western edge of the Property and include a package of Proterozoic crystalline rocks described as “meta-intrusive to meta-sediments.” Along the eastern border of the Project area, Cretaceous sediments and volcanics overlay Paleozoic limestone and shale. Historic drilling has indicated complex folding and faulting within the Paleozoic and Cretaceous rocks, which is likely related to Laramide tectonics.

The central portion of the Project area is composed of multiple phases of Laramide intrusives. The Laramide intrusives, which are composed of granodiorite to quartz monzonite with several QFP intrusions, occupy a significant structural zone between the Precambrian rocks on the west and the Paleozoic-Cenozoic rocks on the east. Historic drill programs have shown that the separate intrusions seen at the surface coalesce into a single circular mass, approximately 1 mile (~1.6 km) in diameter (Graybeal, 1996).

Covering the intrusive to the south, north, and east are wide spread Tertiary volcanic and volcanoclastic material described as a lapilli tuff (Graybeal, 1996). This material is believed to be contemporaneous with the intrusive activity and derived from the same material. Much of the rock is highly altered with textures nearly completely replaced by pyrophyllite and silica where it overlies the mineralized intrusive at depth.

The Sunnyside Project exhibits a very complex pattern of intrusive rocks, which represent multiple phases of intrusive activity. Along with several of these phases of intrusion have come different phases of alteration and/or mineralization. The most intense alteration observed at surface appears to be focused around the QFP intrusions. The QFP bodies appear to have been instrumental in the formation of an approximate 0.9 miles (~1.5 km) diameter diatreme overlying the deep porphyry copper system. The diatreme is composed of milled rock that has been described as lapilli tuff. Within the boundary of the diatreme several QFP outcrops present themselves as extrusive flow domes. The lapilli tuff and associated maar are extensively altered to an advanced argillic assemblage containing enargite, covellite and chalcocite. From historical drilling, the advanced argillic alteration grades downward into phyllic and then potassic alteration assemblages, containing chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

Over the last forty (40) years, the mineralization occurring within the Project boundaries has been explored by numerous companies, including ASARCO, Kerr McGee and Anaconda and has been studied by the US Geological Survey. All of the historical work has identified alteration and mineralization at Sunnyside that is consistent with the classic vertically and concentrically zoned porphyry copper system.

Recent work completed by Regal has identified that along with the main deep porphyry system target; there is the potential for porphyry copper mineralization closer to surface. Also, in addition to the main porphyry targets, there is a potential for significant copper mineralization in chalcocite enrichment zones, located relatively near surface, which may represent the result of oxidation of potential shallow mineralization associated with porphyry and/or breccias systems. Finally, there is a potential for significant base-metal skarn mineralization, adjacent to the main porphyry system in calcareous Paleozoic rocks.

In the fall of 2012, Desert Pacific Exploration, Inc. (“DPE”) of Reno, Nevada, was contracted by Regal to conduct an exploration program, which included minor reconnaissance surface mapping, detailed sampling and mapping of underground workings and dump sampling of inaccessible workings. The sampling was conducted at five distinct areas of mineralization at the Property, the Sunnyside, Humboldt, Thunder, Ventura and Omara’s Mine/Soldier Basin areas and totaled 251 samples.

The Sunnyside area retuned a number of anomalous copper results, with 12 samples (10 from the Sunnyside mine and 2 from the Volcano) returning greater than 1% Cu, up to 11.05 % Cu. A number of samples from this area also returned elevated Ag and Pb, with values ranging up to 358 ppm Ag and 1.05% Pb. Highly anomalous As (greater than 10,000 ppm) was associated with the anomalous Cu. At the Sunny Back Shafts and Adits, significant amounts of arsenic (“As”), antimony (“Sb”) and strontium (“Sr”) were identified, including 3 samples yielding greater than 10,000 ppm As and 1 sample greater than 10,000 ppm Sb.

The Humboldt mine was historically mined for “high grade” silver and although this specific mine was unable to be sampled during the 2012 program, a sample from the PA 294 adit, approximately 410 ft (~125 m) to the southwest, returned the highest silver value of the program, at 426 ppm Ag.

Sampling from European Adit, in the Ventura mineralized area, returned highly anomalous gold values, ranging up to 7.23 ppm and samples from the main Ventura mine workings returned anomalous Ag (up to 248 ppm), Cu (up to 2.01%) and Mo (up to 7.63 ppm). A small number of samples (n=5) were collected from the Zinc adit and all retuned anomalous values for Au, Ag, Cu Mo, Pb and/or Zn. Highlight results for these samples included one sample returning 2.83% Zn and another with 5.12% Pb, 6.41 ppm Au and 223 ppm Ag.

All of the Omara's Mine/ Soldier Basin workings were found to be inaccessible; therefore, sampling consisted of trenching the dumps and collecting "high-grade" samples from ore piles. Assay results for this area returned elevated precious metals (up to 2.04 ppm Au and 128 ppm Ag).

DPE reported that from the 2012 sampling program, copper oxide mineralization on the Property was found to extend to the west and south of any known drilling (Duerr and Duerr, 2013).

Finally, historical drilling has intersected significant base metal mineralization both on and immediately adjacent to the Property in the form of high and low temperature replacements within Paleozoic rocks adjacent to the porphyry system at the Property. Recently (over the past 2 years), Arizona Mining Inc. has been aggressively drilling the Taylor base metal replacement deposit immediately east of the Sunnyside Property (see Figure 15.1). Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resource estimates have been completed on the Taylor and Central Deposits as of March 29, 2017 (Methven et al., 2017) and are described in section 15 of this report. The Taylor deposit occurs immediately adjacent to the Sunnyside Property and, from historical drill intersections and the current results published by AZ Mining, it is apparent that the mineralization extends onto the Sunnyside Property and warrants further evaluation and exploration.

In 2016, APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") was retained by Regal to re-evaluate the Property and complete an updated NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report (the "Report"), having completed an earlier Technical Report on the Property (Turner, 2012). The author of this report, Mr. Andrew J. Turner, P.Geol., conducted a site visit on September 20, 2016, having also visited in the Property in 2012. During the 2016 site visit the author collected four grab samples. Highlights from the 2016 sampling include: one sample (16ATP012) collected from below Buckey Breccia, which returned 1.25 ppm Au, while another sample (16ATP010) taken from the Volcano – Cu zone, returned 6.30 % Cu and a third sample (16ATP011) collected from "flux mine or ridge crest" returned 169 ppm Ag and 12.4 % Pb. During the 2012 and 2016 Property visits, the author observed evidence of a significant hydrothermal system on the Property and is therefore of the opinion that the Property warrants a significant exploration program going forward.

1.2 Recommendations

In the opinion of the author, the results generated by the 2012 underground sampling program are sufficiently encouraging to warrant a significant exploration program. Furthermore, the author was impressed by the extent and degree of alteration observed in outcrops at the Property during sites visit conducted in 2012 and 2016, which clearly indicates that a significant hydrothermal system has affected the rocks underlying the Property.

The Property hosts compelling shallow (within ~1,000 m of surface) and deep (below ~1,000 m of surface) Porphyry Cu-Mo targets. In addition, the Property hosts shallow Cu (+/- Ag) targets, comprising mineralization associate with abundant breccias pipe systems that have been mapped throughout the Property and secondary chalcocite enrichment zones. Finally, base metal skarn mineralization has been intersected in several deep drillholes located on the northeastern portion of the Property.

In the opinion of the author, the Cu-Mo porphyry and Cu-Ag breccia and chalcocite targets are the most compelling and warrant further exploration. A phased exploration program is recommended. The Phase 1 exploration program would comprise a large soil sampling and ground geophysical program intended to examine the potential for identifying Cu (+/-Ag) mineralization associated with relatively shallow level breccias and/or chalcocite enrichment zones and the shallow Cu porphyry target.

The author recommends the completion of a large array (deeper penetrating) Induced Polarization ("IP") survey as part of the Phase 1 exploration program. IP geophysical surveying is a technique that is commonly applied to the exploration of porphyry Cu systems due to its ability to highlight disseminated sulphide minerals associated with this deposit model. Modern survey systems, such as the Titan 24 system used by Quantec Geoscience, have the benefit of being able to penetrate to, and generate data from, significant depths and may even be able to provide information applicable to the targeting of the deep porphyry target at the Property. This is the primary reason for phasing the recommended exploration program as this will allow for the completion of such a deep-penetrating geophysical survey that may provide information to assist in the targeting of drilling to test the deep porphyry Cu target at the Property.

Drill testing of shallow breccias zone, chalcocite and porphyry targets, along with drill testing of the deep porphyry target, comprise the second phase of the recommended exploration program at the Property. Obviously, the lower cost of conducting shallow drilling, combined with the benefits of identifying a potentially open-pitable resource at the Property, would lead one to prioritize this effort over deeper drilling. However, a limited deep drilling program is recommended based on the fact that historical drillholes have already identified porphyry copper mineralization at the deep target and thus there exists a significant potential for identifying a potentially economic deposit analogous to that at the Resolution Cu Project, for example, located near Superior, AZ.

With respect to the base metal replacement mineralization potential along the eastern portions of the Property, adjacent to Arizona Mining's Taylor Deposit, the author recommends drill testing with downhole Electromagnetics to help identify possible zones of significant mineralization that may (or may not) extend onto the Sunnyside Property.

In summary, the estimated cost of the Phase 1 soil sampling and geophysical surveying program is approximately US$300,000. The estimated cost of the Phase 2 drilling program is approximately US$2,200,000. As a result, the total cost of the recommended exploration programs at the Property is estimated at US$2.5M. All of the work items listed above are considered by the author to be warranted at this time and none are contingent on the results of any of the others. The porphyry, chalcocite and skarn targets are defined sufficiently at this time to allow for further drill testing. The geophysical and geochemical surveys comprising the Phase 1 program are intended to explore for additional targets on the Property and refine the targeting for a Phase 2 drill program. An estimate of the recommended expenditures is presented in section 18 of this report.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

The Sunnyside Project (the "Project" or the "Property") is located in the Patagonia Mountains, within the Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz County, Arizona ("AZ"). The Project is located approximately 50 miles (~80 km) south of the City of Tucson, AZ and 15.5 miles (~25 km) northeast of the Town of Nogales, AZ. It is approximately centred at 31° 28' north ("N") and 110° 45' west ("W"; NAD 27). The Project straddles three mining districts: Palmetto, Harshaw and Patagonia and is situated within the Cananea-Mission Trend, a broad northwest trending corridor of porphyry copper deposits that straddles the United States of America – Mexico border. This corridor is defined by many deposits from Groupo Mexico's La Caridad mine, located in central Sonora, Mexico, through to Waterton Global Resource Management's Mineral Park mine, located in northwestern Arizona (Figure 2.1).

This Technical Report (the "Report") summarizes historic information as well as recent work completed on behalf of Regal Resources Inc. ("Regal BC") and its wholly-owned Nevada subsidiary, Regal Resources USA, Inc. ('"Regal US").This Report is written on behalf of Regal and Barksdale Capital Corp. ("Barksdale"), which entered into an Option Agreement (the "Agreement") with Regal on July 6, 2017, which was amended August 19, 2017, where Barksdale can acquire up to a 67.5 percent (%) undivided interest in the Sunnyside (Patagonia) Property (Barksdale, 2017).

2.2 Terms of Reference

This Report was written in compliance with the standards set out in National Instrument ("NI") 43-101, its Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 of the Canadian Securities Administration ("CSA"). This Report includes a summary of available geological, geophysical and geochemical information for the Sunnyside Project. The author of this Report, Mr. Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P.Geol., is a Principal and independent geologist with APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") and is a "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101. Mr. Turner has conducted a review of the data discussed in this Report and conducted site visits in 2012 and 2016.

This Report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information. The author, in writing this Report, used sources of information from previous explorers, which appear to have been completed in a manner consistent with normal exploration practices. The supporting documents, which were used as background information are referenced in the 'History', 'Geological Setting and Mineralization', 'Deposit Types', 'Adjacent Properties' and 'References' sections. The author, based upon the Property visits and work performed on the Property to date, believe that work performed by others described in prior reports and listed in the 'References' section are substantially accurate and complete.

2.3 Units of Measure

Units of measure and imperial to metric conversions used throughout this Report are provided in Appendix 1. Since the Sunnyside Project is located in the United States, the

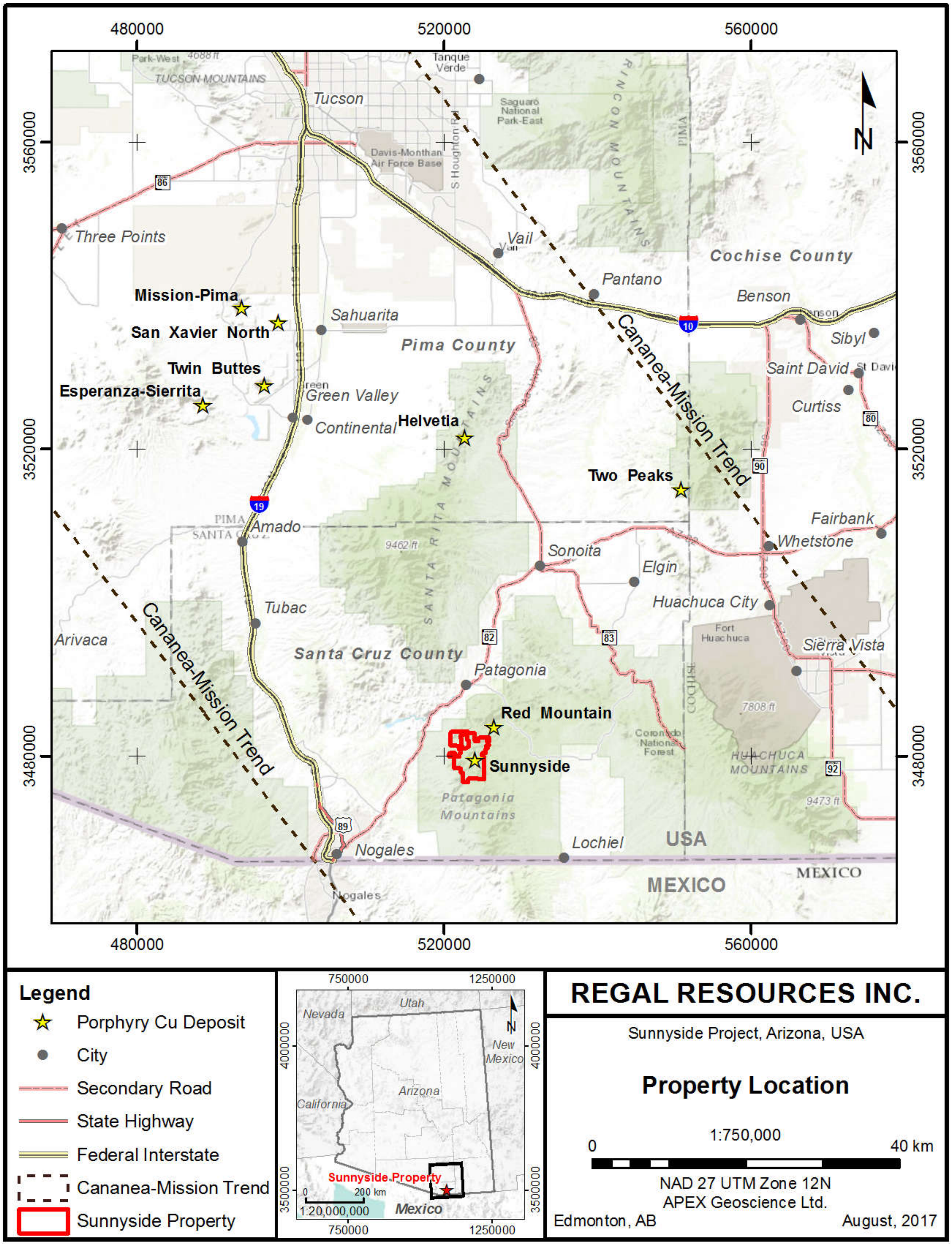


Figure 2.1Sunnyside Property Location.

reader is cautioned that this Report may include references to Standard (or Imperial) units of measurement, most but not all of which will include equivalent values in Metric units.

Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million (“ppm”) or parts per billion (“ppb”). Assay and analytical results for base metals are reported in percent (“%”). Temperature readings are reported in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and Centigrade (°C). Lengths are quoted in miles (“mi”), feet (“ft”), kilometres (“km”), metres (“m”) or millimetres (“mm”). Currency values referenced in this Report may either be in reported in Canadian dollars (“CAD”) or United States dollars (“USD”).

3 Reliance of Other Experts

This Report incorporates and relies on contributions with respect to the details of the surface and subsurface mineral ownership as well as permitting and environmental status from other experts including staff or subcontractors in the employ of Regal. Details of the surface ownership and subsurface mineral ownership have been reviewed by Mr. Jeff Faillers, of Harris, Thompson & Faillers, on behalf of Barksdale, as part of their due diligence work related to the recent (2017) Agreement with Regal described in the following section of this Report. While Mr. Faillers’ has not written a formal Title Opinion, he has performed a thorough investigation of the Property, the results of which were conveyed via personal communications to the author of this Report on August 10, 2017 and form the basis of the Property section of this Report. That being said, on August 4, 2017, the author of this report checked the ownership and status of the majority of the Sunnyside Project unpatented lode mining claims using the US Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) LR2000 system. No significant issues were found with the mineral claims listed in Appendix 2 and the Property review is considered current as of the effective date of this Report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The Sunnyside Project is located in the Patagonia Mountains, within the Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz County, AZ. The Project is located approximately 50 miles (~80 km) south of Tucson, AZ and 15.5 miles (~25 km) northeast of Nogales, AZ (Figure 2.1). It is approximately centred at 31° 28’N and 110° 45’W (NAD 27). The Project straddles three mining districts: Harshaw (northeast), Patagonia (south) and Palmetto (northwest).

The Project consists of 286 contiguous unpatented lode mining claims (the “Claims”; Figure 4.1; Appendix 2). The total area for the Claims is 5,223.71 acres (2,113.96 hectares). The Claims were located on the ground by hand-held GPS and have not been legally surveyed. The Claims are located in portions of surveyed Sections 35 and 36,

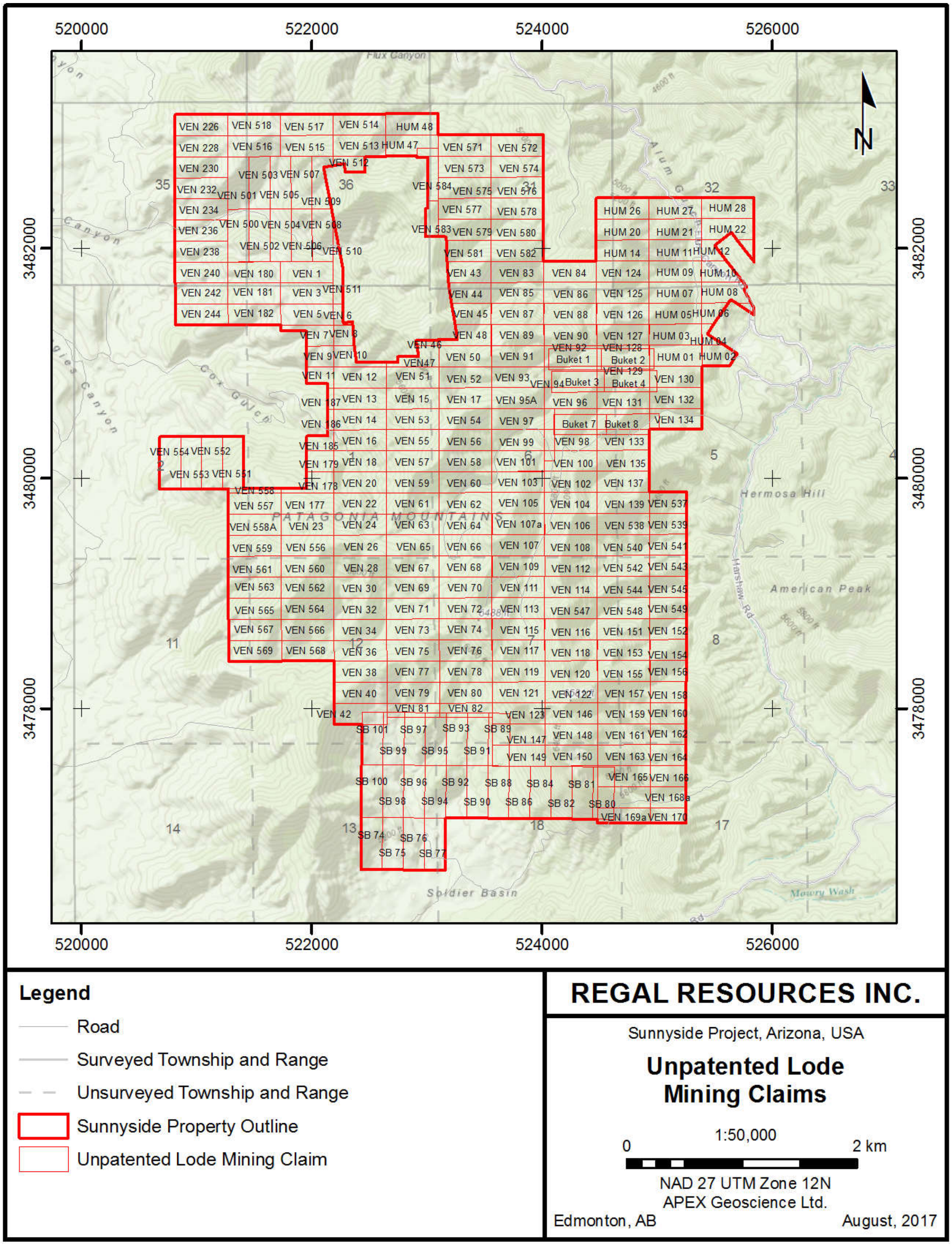


Figure 4.1 Unpatented Lode Mining Claims.

Township 22S, Range 15E; portions of surveyed Sections 31 and 32, Township 22S, Range 16E; portions of unsurveyed Sections 1, 2, 12, 13, and 24, Township 23S, Range 15E; and portions of unsurveyed Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, Township 23S, Range 16E, Salt and Gila River Meridian.

The BLM database was queried by the author on August 4, 2017 in order to confirm the status and ownership of the claims that comprise the Project. However, a more detailed examination of the Sunnyside claim status was recently completed by Mr. Jeff Faillers, LLC of Harris, Thompson & Faillers, of Reno, NV on behalf of Barksdale (August 10, 2017). The following discussion of the Sunnyside Property incorporates information compiled by Mr. Faillers (pers comms, 2017).

All of the claims listed in Appendix 2 are registered with the BLM as "Active" with Regal as their "Claimant" (owner), with the exception of the "Buket" claims that are owned by, and are under option from, Russell and Brian Corn as discussed in the Agreements section below. Maintenance fees are required to be paid annual (prior to September 1) to the United States Bureau of Land Management and Santa Cruz County and total US$44,330 for the 286 claims that comprise the Property. The upcoming maintenance fee payment is due August 30, 2017. All claims are currently in good standing with respect to the filing of annual maintenance fees.

That being said, there is a potential issue related to the patented Bonnie Claire lode mining claim, Patent No. 437958, Mineral Survey No. 2952 (the "Bonnie Claire Claim"). A review of pertinent documents by Mr. Failers failed to clearly identify the location of this claim. The information on the actual survey plat for the claim is inconclusive due to the presence of conflicting hand-written location information. The BLM has used a hand-written notation on the survey plat made by the surveyor, having apparently struck out the original location information for reasons unknown, to locate the claim in Section 5, T. 23 S., R. 16 E. The County has used the original location information and places the claim to the north in the south ½ of Section 32, T. 22 S., R. 16 E. Regal believes that both of these locations are incorrect and believes that the Bonnie Claire Claim sits even further north in the central or north ½ of Section 32, T. 22 S., R. 16 E. Regal is continuing to investigate this issue, which has the potential to affect the validity of several of its unpatented mineral claims in the northeastern portion of the Property. In any event, if the patented claim is found to underlie the current Sunnyside Property it will have no significant effect on the proposed work program recommended in this Report.

4.1.1 Agreements

Regal purchased the Sunnyside Property from Minquest Inc. ("Minquest") in 2012. Through this purchase agreement Minquest retains a 1.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on the Property (Regal Resources, 2015a).

Regal is currently indebted to Russell and Brain Corn in respect to an outstanding cash payment required under its option agreement for the "Buket" claims ("Corn Debt") in the amount of US$200,000, which is due in the fourth quarter of 2017. Under the terms of the new Barksdale–Regal Agreement, Barksdale is now responsible for paying the "Corn Debt" on or before its due date of December 5, 2017. This payment will be deemed to be a Property Maintenance payment, which will be credited towards Barksdale's annual expenditure obligations, as discussed below. Russell and Brain Corn retain a 3.0% NSR on the six (6) Buket claims (Buket No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8).

Barksdale, through its wholly owned subsidiary Arizona Standard (US) Corp, entered into an Option Agreement (the "Agreement") with Regal with respect to the Sunnyside Property, the amended version of which is dated August 10, 2017. Under the terms of the Agreement, Barksdale has the right to earn up to a 67.5% undivided interest in the 286 claims that comprise the Sunnyside Property (Appendix 3), Santa Cruz County, AZ.

The Barksdale-Regal Agreement is exercisable in two stages. Barksdale is entitled to initially acquire a 51% undivided interest in the Property by making cash payments totaling CAD$2,950,000 issuing to Regal 10,100,000 shares and by incurring cumulative exploration expenditures of CAD$6,000,000, including a minimum of 25,000 feet (~7, 620 m) of drilling on the Property during the first two (2) years of the Agreement. Subsequently, Barksdale is entitled to increase its undivided ownership interest in the Property to 67.5%, with an additional cash payment of CAD$550,000, by issuing to Regal a further 4,900,000 shares and by incurring additional exploration expenditures of CAD$6,000,000, including an additional minimum of 25,000 feet (~7,620 m) of drilling on the Property within a further two (2)-year period. The details of the payment/work requirement schedule are outlined in Table 4.1.

Upon execution of the Agreement, Barksdale and Regal will form a Joint Venture ("JV") for the purpose of jointly continuing the exploration and development of the Property, where Barskdale will be the initial operator of the JV. The initial two (2)-year period will commence on the date that all the drilling permits for the Year one (1) work have been approved by all government agencies.

Table 4.1 Barksdale–Regal Agreement Payment Obligations and Work Requirements.

Period	Cash Payments to be Made to Regal	Barksdale Shares to be Issued to Regal	Minimum Work Expenditure Requirements
Phase I (to earn a 51% interest in the Property)			
Immediately upon Execution	CAD$100,000	n/a	n/a
Within 3 business days following TSXV conditional acceptance	CAD$650,000	1,250,000	n/a
on or before the end of Year 1	CAD$1,200,000	3,850,000	CAD$3,000,000
on or before the end of Year 2	CAD$1,000,000	5,000,000	CAD$3,000,000
Phase II (to increase to a 67.5% interest in the Property)			
on or before the end of Year 3	n/a	n/a	CAD$3,000,000
on or before the end of Year 4	CAD$550,000	4,900,000	CAD$3,000,000
Total:	**CAD$3,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**CAD$12,000,000**

4.1.2 Permitting

As the Property is located within the Coronado National Forest, exploration activities at Sunnyside will be conducted under a Plan of Operations ("PoO") with the U.S. Forest Service ("USFS"), which owns all surface rights at the Property. Access to the Project area and claim block is largely via public roads and USFS roads. Once the permit is issued, a suitable bond is posted as determined by the USFS and defined disturbances are allowed during the life of the permit.

In August 2014 Regal announced that it had received formal approval from the USFS to complete a drill program on the Sunnyside Property. The drill program was expected to start in September 2014, but was delayed due to technical problems related to the USFS completing implementation of the Plan of Operations. The plan of Operations was approved in April 2015. Subsequently, two environmental groups contested the approval in a United States District Court (Regal Resources, 2015a). In September 2015, the court ruled that the Project should have been subject to an environmental assessment prior to the approval of the PoO, effectively halting all exploration on the Property (Regal Resources, 2015b).

In October 2015, Regal announced that they were proceeding with the completion of an Environmental Assessment moving towards the permit approval process (Regal, 2015c). Baseline studies were completed and submitted to the USFS and the Project was apparently nearing completion of the permitting process when access to the eastern portion of the Property, the site of the proposed exploration outlined in the PoO, was closed by Arizona Mining as it crossed several of their patented claims. Recently, Regal has entered into negotiations with the USFS with respect to the selection of an alternate access route which is anticipated to facilitate the final approval of the PoO. The delay of the PoO approval will have no effect on the proposed work program recommended in this Report.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property, nor is the author aware of any significant environmental liabilities at the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Sunnyside Property is located in Santa Cruz County, AZ within a broad swath of porphyry copper deposits that can be followed from La Caridad, in Mexico to Mineral Park, located in the northwestern part of Arizona.

5.1 Accessibility

The Sunnyside Property can be accessed by a number of BLM and Forest Service roads along its north, south, east and west sides (Figure 5.1). For the northern and eastern portions of the Property, access is best from the town of Patagonia to the south on Harshaw road. The Property can also be accessed from the west from Patagonia Road (State Route 82) by travelling southeast along a forest road for 2.5 miles (~4 km) through Three R canyon.

The Harshaw Road from Patagonia is partially paved and otherwise a well graded two (2)-lane gravel road suitable for large vehicles or two (2) passenger cars at a time. The

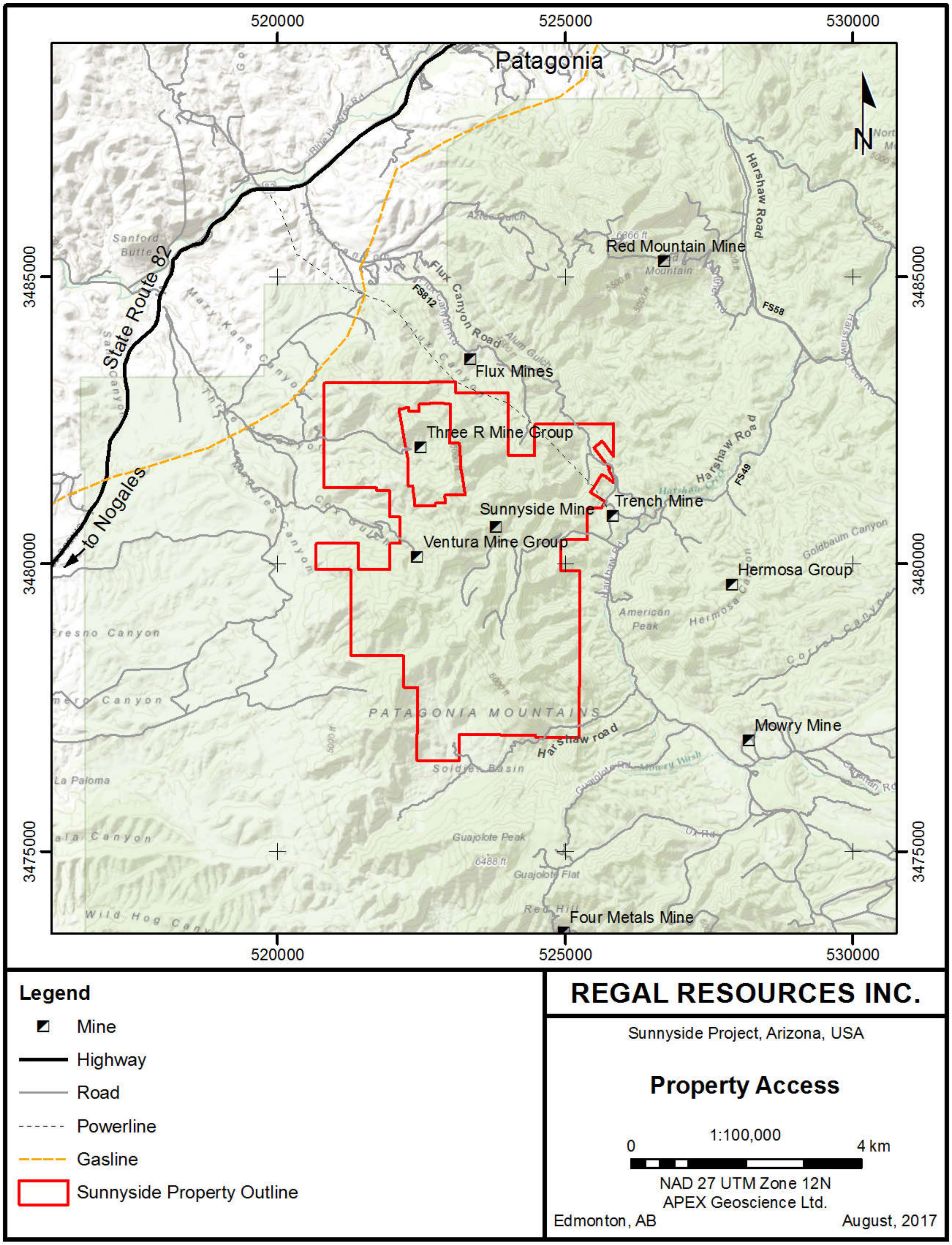


Figure 5.1 Sunnyside Property Access.

Forestry roads and trails on the Property are unmaintained dirt roads suitable for 4x4 vehicles only. Flash-flooding can occur during heavy rainfall events.

5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Sunnyside Project is centrally located roughly along the middle of the Patagonia Mountains. Mount Washington is the highest point in the range at 7,221 ft (~2,201 m) above sea level ("ASL"), and is approximately 5 miles (~8 km) south of the Property. The range is generally steep and rugged on the north and south ends with moderate to steep topography in the center. Elevations vary greatly ranging from approximately 4,595 feet (~1,400 m) in the northwest portion of the Property up to approximately 7,215 ft (~2,200 m) in the southern portion of the Property.

Vegetation is fairly typical for the elevated areas of the Sonoran Desert region where cactus gives way to forest. The Property area includes desert grasses, occasional cacti and thick shrubs and trees comprising manzanita, mountain mahogany, cedar and oak.

5.3 Climate

The climate is arid to semi-arid with daily temperatures averaging approximately 44.5 °F (~7°C) in winter and about 78.5°F (~26°C) in summer. Annual precipitation averages 375-550 millimetre ("mm"; ~15-22 inches), with the bulk of the rain resulting from showers and thundershowers that occur from July to October, referred to locally as the "monsoon season." Occasionally, snow may fall in the winter but field work can usually be undertaken year-round.

Water is not abundant with most of the local supply derived from wells, springs and rivers. Springs are common in the higher canyons. Many of the streams flow intermittently in response to rainfall events. Historically water for drilling was trucked to site. In Humboldt Canyon, a historical drillhole intersected artesian waters and the flow is thought to be sufficient to support a single drill.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Town of Patagonia offers few services, therefore, most supplies and services required for exploration are available in Nogales or Tucson, AZ. A full-scale mining operation would likely draw manpower and other resources from Patagonia, Nogales and Tucson. Power is readily available via a cross county transmission line adjacent to the Property. There is abundant open and relatively flat land both to the east and west of the Project boundaries that would be suitable for tailings, leach pads, and waste storage facilities.

6 History

The Sunnyside Property is located within the margins of the Harshaw (northeast), Patagonia (south) and Palmetto (northwest) mining districts, portions of which were worked as early as the 1850's (Chatman, 1994). However, mining in the Patagonia area dates back to the Spanish missionaries in the 1600's (Chaffe et al., 1981).

The first reported "modern" exploration work started in 1912, when the Magma Copper Company ("Magma Copper") explored and mined the high-grade chalcocite ores at the 3R Mine (Chatman, 1994). The 3R Mine is located on patent claims that are surrounded by, but are not part of, the Sunnyside Property (Figure 6.1). The 3R Mine was incorporated as part of the 3R Mine Group by Keith (1975), and includes the 3R Mine, the West Side Mine, and one other (the Blue Rock No. 8?). Production from the 3R Mine Group ensued in 1912. Approximately 30,000 stone ("st"), or ~190 tonnes, of ore with 9% Cu was shipped from 1912 to 1914 (Chatman, 1994). In the late 1910's, Harrison Interests took over operations and constructed a "semiflotation" mill to work on 3% to 5% Cu ores (Handverger, 1963). An option was taken by Patagonia-Superior Co. (a Magma Copper subsidiary) wherein 10,000 st (~63 tonnes) of 2% to 3% Cu was delineated (Handverger, 1963). During the 1920's, Magma Copper conducted diamond drilling, mining, and mill construction (Chatman, 1994). It is estimated that approximately 4,500 st (~28 tonnes) were mined from 1914 to 1944 (Chapman, 1944). The production figures discussed above are historical production figures reported in the referenced sources from the 3R Mine, which the author of this Technical Report has not visited and verified. The reader is cautioned that the historically reported mineralization at the 3R Mine is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the adjacent Sunnyside Property.

In the early 1900's, the United States Smelting and Refining Company ("USSRC") erected a custom smelter on the site of the Trench patents and proceeded to mine the base and precious metals veins that occur within the Trench Property. The historic Trench Mine is located approximately 650 ft (~198 m) east of the Sunnyside Property (Figure 6.1). This mining and smelting activity took place from 1906 to 1962 (Chatman, 1994). The life-of-mine production (1918 to 1945, as well as the latter half of the 1800's) for the "Trench Mine" was approximately 237,000 st (~1,500 tonnes) of material averaging 8.5% Pb, 6.3% Zn, 13 oz/st (~6.4%) Ag and minor Cu and Au (Kieth, 1975). The production figures discussed above are historical production figures reported in the referenced sources from the Trench Mine, which the author of this Technical Report has not visited and verified. The reader is cautioned that the historically reported mineralization at the Trench Mine is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the adjacent Sunnyside Property.

Kino Copper Co. acquired the '4 Metals Mine' in the early 1920's. The 4 Metals Mine is located approximately 2.5 miles (~4 km) south of the Sunnyside Property (Figure 5.1). Three diamond drillholes, totalling approximately 1,000 feet (~300 m), were completed on the 4 Metals Mine property between 1929 and 1930 by Paul Billingsley (Farnham, 1953). Coronado Mines Inc. took control of the 4 Metals Mine property in 1942 and existing mine workings were sampled by the American Smelting and Refining Co. (Chatman, 1994). Drilling on the 4 Metals Mine property took place once again in 1954 by Potash Co. and Duval Sulfur (AGDC, 1954). From 1963 to 1965, extensive diamond drilling was conducted on the 4 Metals Mine property by Noranda Mines Ltd. and subsidiary West Range Co., however, data is unavailable for this work (Johnson, 1963; Penny 1965). The production figures discussed above are historical production figures reported in the referenced sources from the 4 Metals Mine, which the author of this Technical Report has not visited and verified. The reader is cautioned that the historically reported mineralization at the 4 Metals Mine is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the adjacent Sunnyside Property.

In 1929, Anaconda conducted exploration core drilling at both the 4 Metals and 3R mines. The mineralization was determined to be uneconomic for the time. In the early 1940's to 1958 the American Smelting And Refining Company ("ASARCO," originally the USSRC) explored and mined the Flux Canyon Mine for flux and base metal feed for the smelter. The Flux Canyon Mine is located approximately 985 feet (~300 m) north of the Sunnyside Property (Figure 6.1). In 1948, both Consolidated Copper Mines Co. ("Consolidated Copper") and ASARCO began exploration through drill programs of various breccia pipes and surface copper oxide showings (Wilson, 1951). The site was purchased by ASARCO in 1939 (Chatman, 1994). Mining had been worked to a depth of approximately 430 feet (~ 130 m) by 1944, and deep sulfur ores (Pb-Zn-Ag) were replacing oxide ores as the primary economic target (Kartchner, 1944). Production of 4,000 st/mo (~25 tonnes)/month occurred during the early 1950's (Chatman, 1994). According to ASARCO records with the Arizona Geological Survey, 1.5 million tons was mined from the Flux Canyon area between 1950 and 1962. The average grade was reported to be 7% combined lead-zinc and 4.5 oz/ton silver. The production figures discussed above are historical production figures reported in the referenced sources from the Flux Canyon Mines, which the author of this Technical Report has not visited and verified. The reader is cautioned that the historically reported mineralization at the Flux Canyon Mines is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the adjacent Sunnyside Property.

In 1950, Kennecott Copper Corp. began exploration in the region for (low-grade) high-tonnage copper deposits, which was followed by surface and underground sampling, as well as five (5) diamond drill holes by Consolidated Copper in 1951 (Chatman, 1994). Copper concentrations above the cut-off target were found only in fracture zones, not in bulk-minable zones (Chatman, 1994). Two (2) more lease operations followed up to 1956, where production of approximately 1,100 stone (~7 tonnes) occurred. McFarland and Hullinger LLC leased the site in 1959 and 1962 and conducted a geologic assessment; the site was sold to Anaconda in 1963 (Chatman, 1994). Anaconda entered a joint exploration venture with ASARCO from 1972 to 1979, and drilling was conducted by Anaconda during this period (Pierce, 1979; Chatman, 1994). Total life-of-mine production from the 3R Mine Group (1908 to 1956) is estimated to be 130,000 stone (~825 tonnes) of 4% Cu average, with minor Ag, Pb, Zn, and Au (Keith, 1975). The production figures discussed above are historical production figures reported in the referenced sources from the 3 R Mine, which the author of this Technical Report has not visited and verified. The reader is cautioned that the historically reported mineralization at the 3 R Mine is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the adjacent Sunnyside Property.

In the 1960's Anaconda, Inspiration Mining Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., Kerr McGee Corp. and West Range West Range (now Xstrata) held property positions and conducted drilling within and adjacent to the Property boundaries (Graybeal, 1972; Kurtz, 1972; Sell, 1992; Chatman, 1994). Additional companies involved in exploration of adjacent areas between the 1950’s and 1970’s include Superior Oil Co., Utah Construction Co., Continental Copper, Duval Sulfur and Potash Co., Getty Oil, and others (Chatman, 1994).

From 1971 to 1974, ASARCO consolidated all mineral rights in and around the Sunnyside Project (Graybeal, 1972) through various JV agreements. Although Kerr McGee, West Range and Anaconda had drilled moderate to deep holes (Graybeal, 1972), none had explored the central portion of the current Property because of a confluence of claim boundaries. ASARCO began what turned out to be a drill program that explored both the shallow and deep portions of the Sunnyside porphyry copper-molybdenum system. This drilling was carried out from 1974 to 1988 (Graybeal, 1974a; 1974b; 1974c; 1976; 1980; Koutz, 1981a; 1981b; 1982; 1985; 1986; 1988; Kurtz, 1975). The last known exploration within the boundaries of the claim position occurred in 1993 when Rio Algom Ltd. conducted shallow Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling on the southern portion of the Project area. No significant exploration has been conducted within the Property boundaries since that time.

Reliable records are available for work completed by Anaconda, ASARCO, Kerr McGee, Rio Algom and West Range (Graybeal, 1972). Various areas within and adjacent to the boundaries of the current Property were tested by approximately 125 drill holes between 1951 and 1993. Of these areas, approximately 43 holes tested the Sunnyside, BX, Bucket, and Skarn targets. The bulk of the remaining holes are located adjacent to the northwestern portion of the Property. Available records indicate that all but five (5) intersected significant grades of mineralization in portions of each hole.

Locations of these holes are shown on Figure 6.1 and a summary of significant historical intersections is provided in Tables 6.1 to 6.3. The earlier phases of drilling by mining and exploration companies in the 1950's through the early 1970's revealed the existence of one or more significant, if deep, intrusive porphyry systems (Graybeal, 1972, 2007), including adjacent skarn mineralization. Work by ASARCO in the 1970's further refined and defined the locations of the main mineralized areas that are discussed in later sections of this report.

In 2007, Minquest retained Fritz Geophysics (”Fritz”) of Fort Collins, Colorado to evaluate and interpret all public domain geophysical data available for the Property. The data was obtained from a US Geological Survey project conducted in 1997 by Sial Geosciences, Inc. Unfortunately, the available regional-scale gravity and airborne magnetics data evaluated by Fritz was not sufficiently detailed to support any significant conclusions with respect to the mineral potential of the Sunnyside Property area (Turner, 2012).

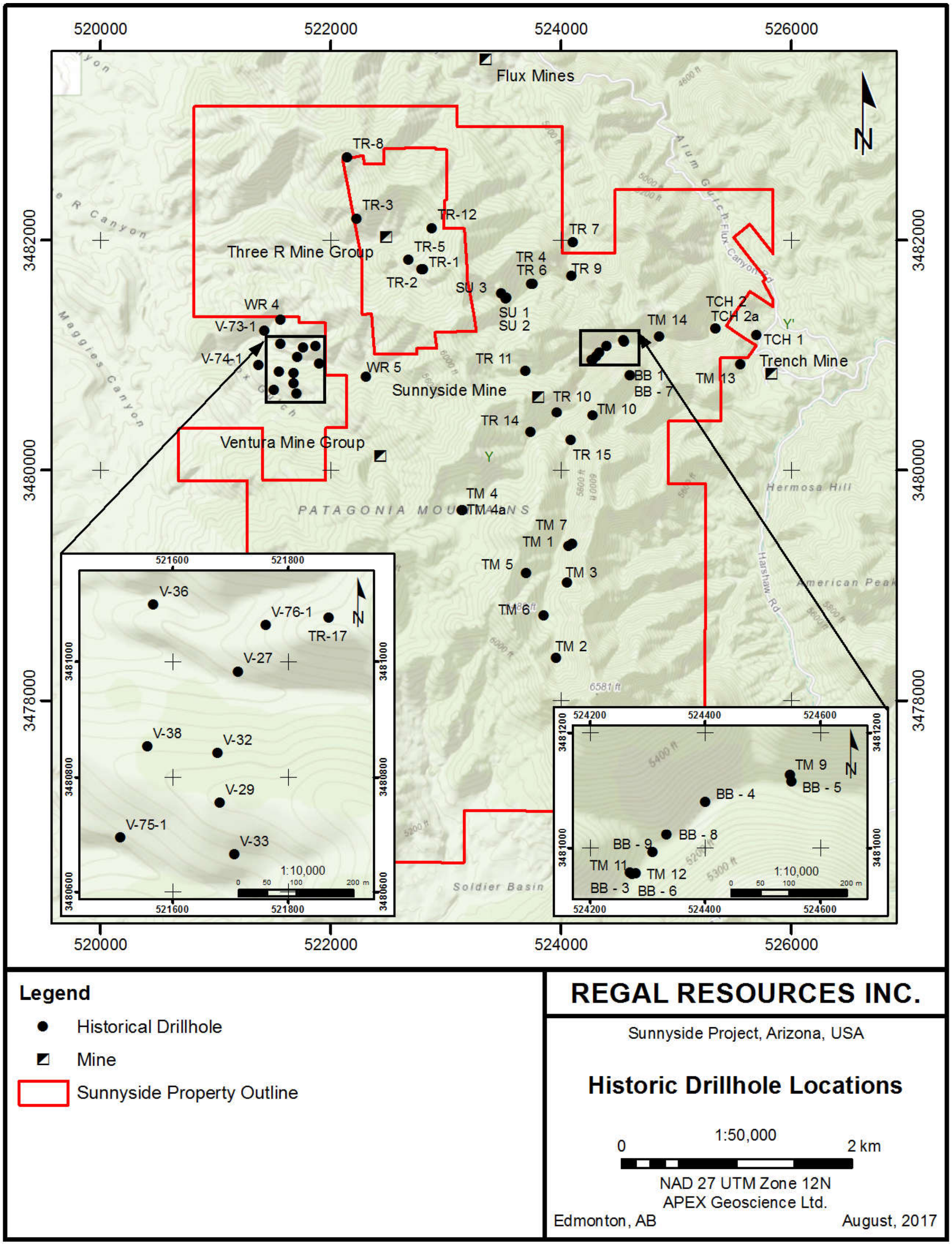


Figure 6.1 Historic Drillhole Locations

Table 6.1 Sunnyside Project Significant Historical Drillhole Intersections – Chalcocite Zones.

Hole No.	Total Depth (ft)	Total Depth (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Interval (m)	% Cu	Ag (oz/ton)
Sunnyside-Bucket Breccia - Chalcocite Zone								
TM-8	5,677	1730.37	200	540	340	103.63	0.46	0.31
TM-9	1,745	531.88	500	900	400	121.92	0.12	0.17
TM-10	567	172.82	190	400	210	64.01	0.02	0.25
TM-11	668	203.61	40	350	310	94.49	0.40	0.33
TM-12	622	189.59	10	570	560	170.69	0.26	0.3
including			10	100	90	27.43	0.41	0.21
TR-10	5,486	1672.15	110	160	50	15.24	0.63	0.21
and			310	360	50	15.24	0.31	0.15
TR-11	5,448	1660.57	20	200	180	54.86	0.27	tr
TR-14	5,407	1648.07	120	190	70	21.34	0.47	0.21
TR-15	5,309	1618.20	40	110	70	21.34	0.12	0.17
BB-1	821	250.24	350	490	140	42.67	0.41	tr
BB-2	517	157.58	40	140	100	30.48	0.60	0.04
BB-3	725	220.98	14	90	76	23.17	0.60	0.04
BB-4	797	242.93	10	190	180	54.86	0.47	0.04
BB-5	800	243.84	230	310	80	24.38	0.15	tr
BB-6	800	243.84	340	450	110	33.53	0.91	0.27
BB-7	736	224.34	340	490	150	45.72	0.03	0.17
BB-8	600	182.88	130	294	164	49.99	0.41	0.27
BB-9	510	155.45	310	410	100	30.48	0.21	0.09
BX Breccia - Chalcocite Zone								
TR-4	1,927	587.36	40	100	60	18.29	0.17	tr
and			540	640	100	30.48	0.37	tr
TR-6	2,106	641.92	360	600	240	73.15	0.17	tr
SU-1	701	213.67	305	551	246	74.98	0.20	0.13
SU-2	890	271.28	341	658	317	96.62	0.67	0.16
SU-3	644	196.29	421	495	74	22.56	0.63	0.35

Table 6.2 Sunnyside Project Significant Historical Drillhole Intersections – Porphyry Targets.

Hole No.	Total Depth (ft)	Total Depth (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Interval (m)	% Cu	% Mo	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)
Porphyry Zone										
TM-8	5,677	1730.37	1350	2710	1360	414.53	0.36	-	-	0.31
and			4300	5500	1200	365.76	0.25	0.017	0.003	0.10
TR-4	1,927	587.36	1360	1780	420	128.02	0.16		(too shallow)	
TR-6	2,106	641.92	1340	1520	180	54.86	0.15		(too shallow)	
TR-10	5,486	1672.15	3700	4600	900	274.32	0.44	0.016	-	0.12
including			3860	4210	350	106.68	0.60	0.033	0.005	0.15
TR-11	5,472	1667.89	4800	5472	672	204.83	0.37	0.010	0.003	0.16
TR-14	5,407	1648.07	4590	4980	390	118.87	0.46	0.015	0.004	0.20
TR-15	5,309	1618.20	4630	5309	679	206.96	0.23	0.011	0.002	0.15

Table 6.3 Sunnyside Project Significant Historical Drillhole Intersections – Skarn Zones.

Hole No.	Total Depth (ft)	Total Depth (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Interval (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag (oz/ton)
Skarn Zone										
TM-13	4,777	1456.05	3977	3979	2	0.61	2.56	8.65	11.60	3.56
TM-14	4,580	1396.00	3700	3710	10	3.05	0.15	-	-	2.20
TCH-1	5,560	1694.71	3907	3911.5	4.5	1.37	2.64	12.68	14.52	1.76
			4846	4847	1	0.30	0.43	1.18	10.95	2.16
TCH-2	5,830	1777.01	1407	1409	2	0.61	2.64	12.68	14.52	1.76
			4030	4037	7	2.13	1.27	0.18	0.60	2.16
			4046	4050	4	1.22	1.59	0.09	0.12	1.24
			4100	4109	9	2.74	0.10	1.02	1.05	1.36
			4127	4166	39	11.89	0.71	0.21	0.12	1.10
			4195	4209	14	4.27	2.32	0.73	0.09	5.86
			4209	4215	6	1.83	0.09	3.35	3.39	1.60
			4243	4312	69	21.03	0.27	2.50	3.12	1.68
			4450	4490	40	12.19	0.11	1.57	1.38	3.35
			4653	4710	57	17.37	1.30	4.97	12.20	10.82
			4767	4891	124	37.80	0.23	0.86	14.10	7.36
			4913	4921	8	2.44	0.04	0.28	3.95	2.30
			5216	5217	1	0.30	0.04	1.70	2.10	1.64
TCH-2A	2,209	673.31	4120	4160	40	12.19	1.50	0.30	0.60	2.20
			4310	4337	27	8.23	1.20	0.70	0.30	4.00

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

Work by Regal Resources at the Sunnyside Project is ongoing and the prospect-scale understanding of the geology and mineralization thus far encountered is evolving as a result of the company's systematic approach to exploration and data analysis. The geological information in the following section is largely derived from previous Technical Reports on the Property by Noland (2011), Turner (2012), and a Technical Report written on Laramide Magmatic-Hydrothermal events by Vikre et al. (2014).

7.1 Regional Geology

The Sunnyside Project is located along the Cananea-Mission Trend, a broad northwest trending corridor of porphyry copper deposits that crosses the US – Mexico border, and straddles three mining districts; Palmetto, Harshaw, and Patagonia. The Canenea-Mission trend is defined by many deposits from Groupo Mexico's La Caridad mine, located in central Sonora, Mexico, through to Waterton Global Resource Management's Mineral Park mine located in northwestern Arizona (Figure 7.1).

Geographically (and geologically), the Sunnyside Project is located in the Nogales quadrangle in southern Arizona within the Basin and Range Province. The Basin and Range Province, which covers most of the southwest United States and northwestern Mexico, is characterized by linear, faulted mountain chains separated by broad flat valleys, which resulted from extension and thinning that began in the Miocene, approximately 17 million years ago (Ma; USGS 2017).

The Sunnyside Project is situated in the Patagonia Mountain Range. The Patagonia Mountains consist of Precambrian, Paleozoic, and Mesozoic sedimentary, granitic, and volcanic rocks, Laramide volcanic rocks, and a core of Laramide intrusions that comprise the Patagonia Mountains batholiths. A regional geological map for the Sunnyside Project is provided (Figure 7.2).

The oldest rocks in the Patagonia Mountain range comprise Proterozoic aged granodiorite. The Abrigo Formation and Bolsa quartzite make up the Cambrian aged lithological units. Sedimentary deposition of the Martin Formation carbonates occurred in the upper Devonian, overlain by the Mississippian aged Escabrosa Limestone (Wilson et al., 2016). In the Nogales quadrangle, the Patagonia Mountains comprise Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlying Cambrian to Permian sedimentary rocks. Tertiary granodiorites have intruded the sediments and are overlain by middle Tertiary to Holocene aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Triassic or Jurassic silicic volcanics comprised of rhyolitic lava, welded tuff, and interlayered tuff make up several structural blocks in the southern region of the range. Sitting in the central region of the range, the Cretaceous aged Bisbee Formation comprises siltstone and mudstone with thin limestone beds and rests discomformably on Triassic and Jurassic silicic volcanic rocks. The youngest rocks in the region are estimated to be late Cretaceous or early Tertiary in age and comprise silicic tuff, tuff breccia, and lava rocks (Simons, 1972).

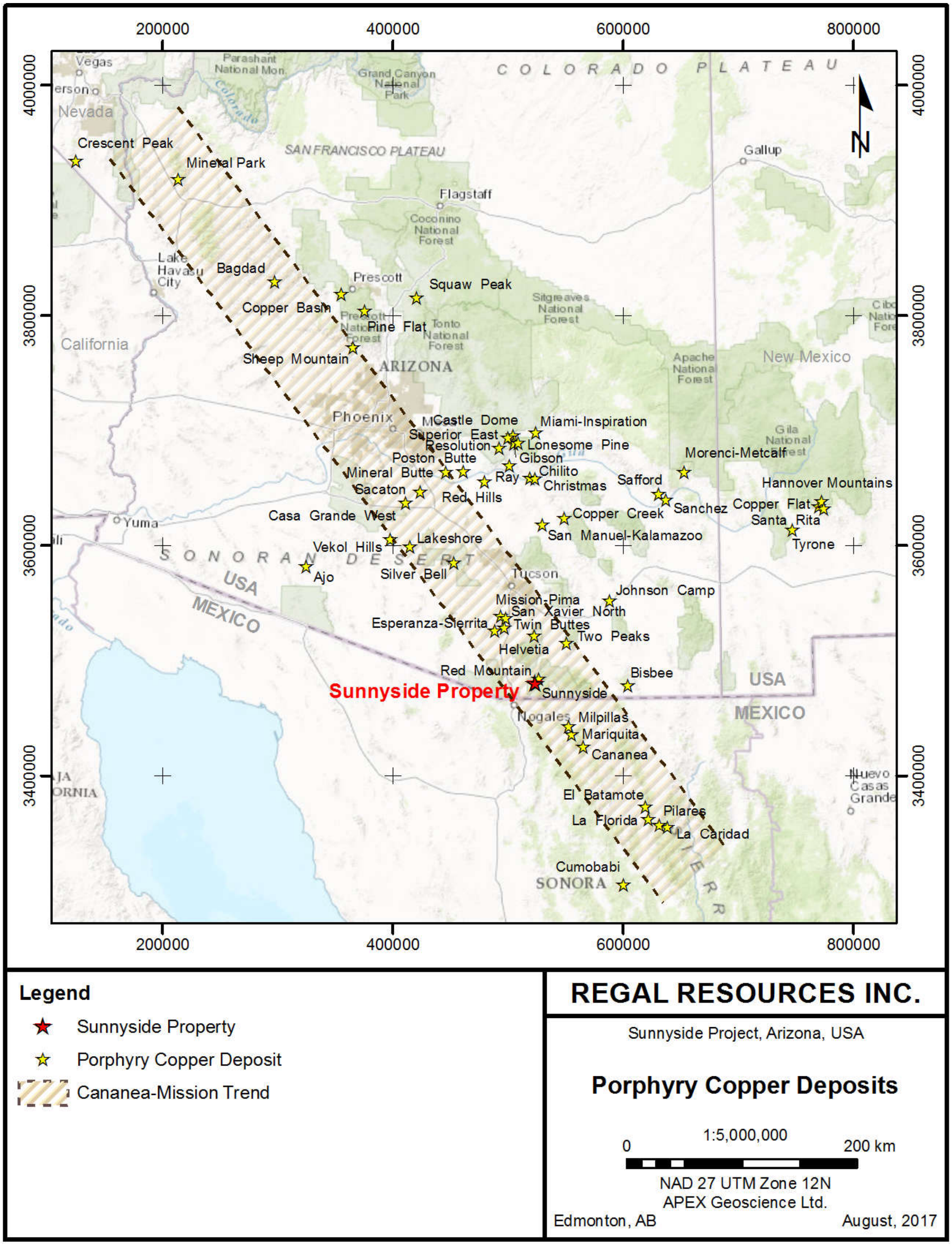


Figure 7.1 Porphyry Copper Deposits of Southwest United States and Northwest Mexico.

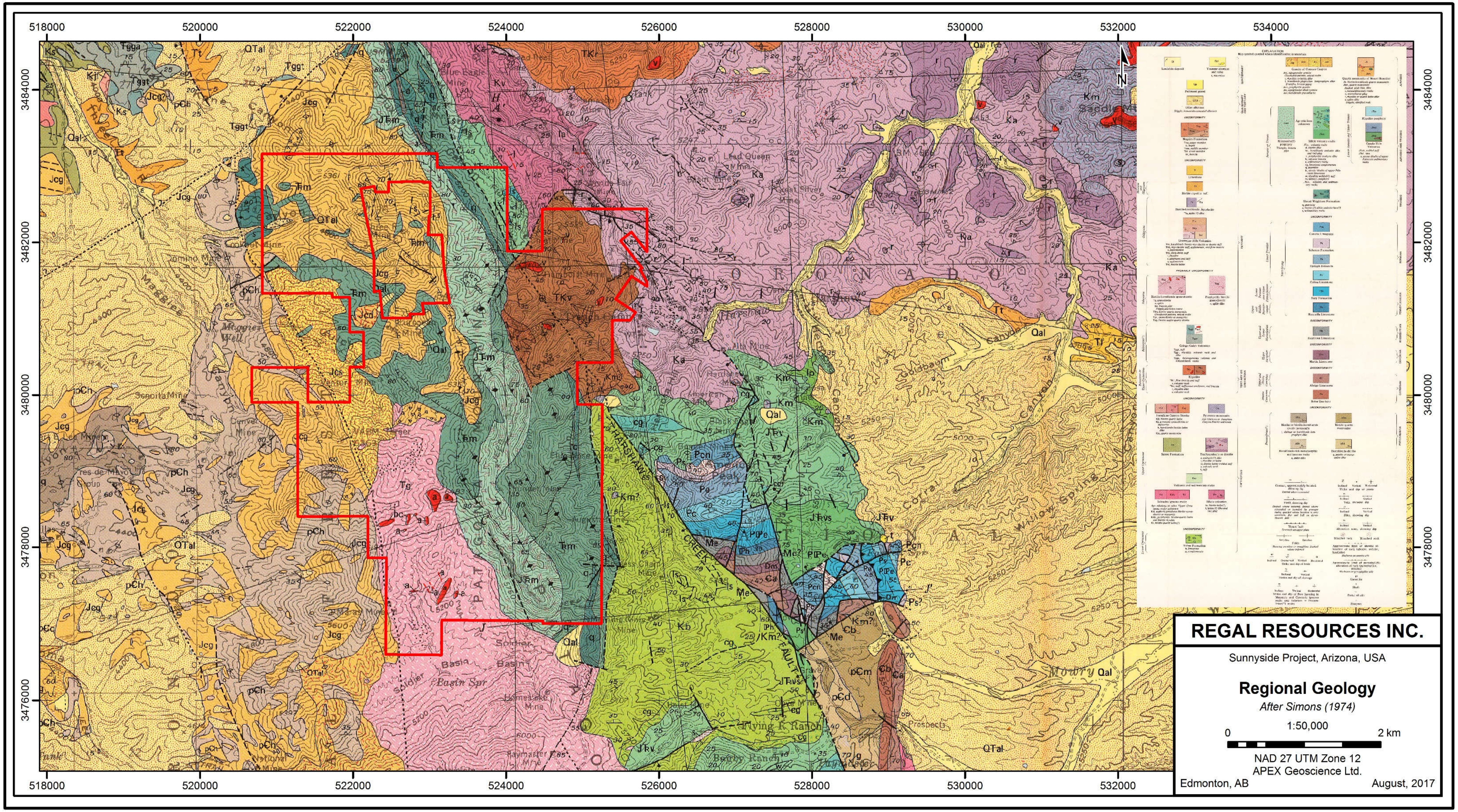


Figure 7.2 Regional Geology (after Simons, 1974).

The Patagonia Mountain Range is cored by a Laramide-age, multi-phase intrusive complex, comprising quartz monzonite to granodiorite and lesser quartz-feldspar porphyry. The Laramide intrusive complex extends 12 miles (~19 km) north of the United States border where it thins and terminates against Mesozoic granitic and volcanic intrusion breccias. Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanics lie along the eastern extent of the batholith, and Precambrian and Mesozoic granitic intrusions lie along the western extent (Vikre et al, 2014). Younger Cenozoic-age volcanics were deposited over the northern portion of the range and are likely related to the extension that resulted in the development of the Basin and Range physiography. Radiometric age dates completed by the USGS and others suggest the emplacement of the batholith occurred in four main magmatic and hydrothermal events between 74 and 58 Ma. Numerous mineral deposits in the Canenea-Mission Trend were formed during the emplacement of the batholith (Graybeal, 2007).

As is typical of the Basin and Range region, where normal faulting often results in the juxtaposition of differently aged rocks, there is a fault zone along the Patagonia Range that causes Proterozoic crystalline rocks to crop out along the western range front, whereas the eastern part of the range exposes complexly faulted Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Turner, 2012). The north-west trending Harshaw Creek Fault is the major structural feature in the Patagonia Mountain Range and represents more than 9,840 ft (~3,000 m) of stratigraphic displacement. This fault projects into rocks that comprise the Sunnyside hydrothermal system. A second structure, the Guajolote Fault, may have controlled the emplacement of the north-west trending batholiths, and is well exposed in prominent shears at the Three R Mine. A normal fault represents the third major structural feature and is evident in the stratigraphic displacement of Quaternary colluvial deposits and volcanic on the north-western side of Red Mountain. The alignment of the mountain range, the elongation of the Laramide age batholiths, as well as the strike of the main structural features and mineral deposits of the Cananea-Mission trend in the Patagonia Mountains imply the presence of a deep crustal structure within the Laramide magmatic arc (Vikre et al, 2014).

7.2 Property Geology

Principal geological elements of the Sunnyside Property are shown in Figure 7.3. The oldest rocks in the Sunnyside area occur along the western edge of the Property and include a package of Proterozoic crystalline rocks described as meta-intrusive to meta-sediments. Along the eastern border of the Project area Cretaceous sediments and volcanics overlay Paleozoic limestone and shale. Drilling has indicated apparent complex folding and faulting within the Paleozoic and Cretaceous rocks that is likely related to Laramide tectonics.

The central portion of the Project area is composed of multiple phases of Laramide intrusive. The Laramide intrusive occupies a significant structural zone between the Precambrian rocks on the west and the Paleozoic-Cenozoic rocks on the east and is composed of granodiorite to quartz monzonite with several QFP intrusions. Historic drill programs have shown that the separate intrusions seen at the surface coalesce into a single circular mass approximately 1 mile (~1.6 km) in diameter (Graybeal, 1996).

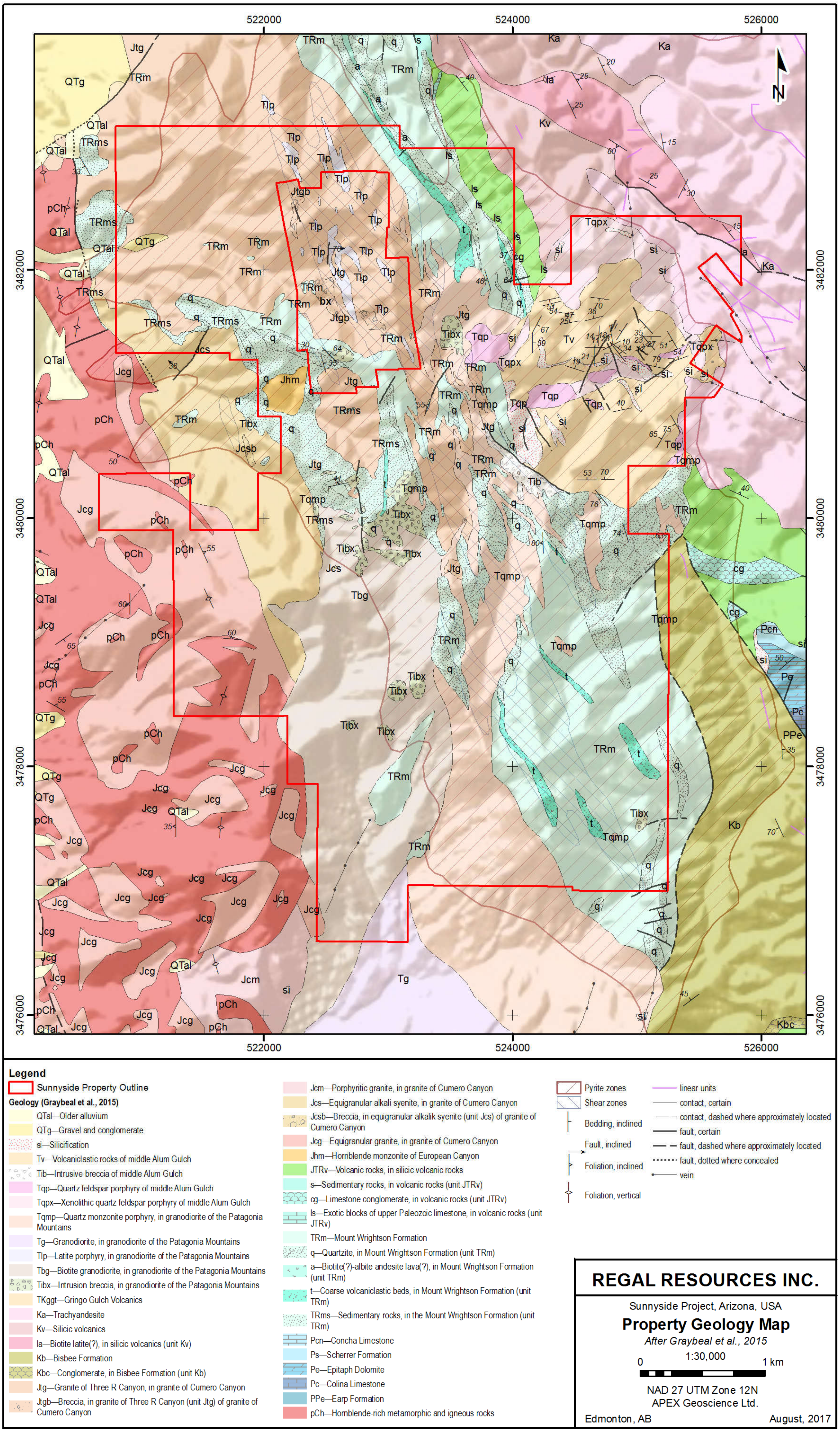


Figure 7.3 Sunnyside Property Geology (after Graybeal *et al*., 2015).

Covering the intrusive to the south, north, and east are wide spread Tertiary volcanic and volcanoclastic material described as a lapilli tuff. This unit is interpreted to occupy a vent formed as a result of explosive fragmentation of rising volatile-rich magma (Graybeal, 1996). This material is believed to be contemporaneous with the intrusive activity and derived from the same material. Much of the rock is highly altered with textures nearly completely replaced by pyrophyllite and silica where it overlies the mineralized intrusive at depth.

The QFP intruded in several phases at approximately 60 Ma resulting in a strong sulfide bearing hydrothermal and alteration system (Figure 7.4) covering an area of 10 square miles (~16.1 km^2). The lapilli tuff was formed concurrent with this intrusive event and formed a circular feature approximately one mile in diameter and further described as a diatreme. The lapilli tuff and associated maar deposits filled the diatreme and breached the northeastern diatreme boundary, as described by Graybeal (2007):

"*When QFP magma rose near the surface it exploded, forming a crater about 1 mile in diameter at current ground level that was immediately filled with a lapilli tuff. Several sills and irregular masses of QFP then intruded the lapilli tuff in a diatreme and associated maar-tuff cone landforms and reached the surface as several QFP extension flow domes. The lapilli tuff overlaps the edge of the crater just west of the Trench mine; the base of the lapilli tuff in this area is interpreted as the Laramide erosion surface when the crater was formed. It is likely there were numerous cycles of pyroclastic eruption and intrusion.*

The lapilli tuff and all wall rocks along the west side of the diatreme were strongly altered to an advanced argillic mineral assemblage containing enargite, covellite, and chalcocite that transitions downward into typical phyllic and, at greater depth, potassic alteration assemblages with chalcopyrite. The alteration and disseminated pyrite zones seen at the surface have a funnel shape that narrows downward where evidence from drilling is present."

7.3 Mineralization

The mineralization occurring within the project boundaries has been explored by various companies such as: Asarco, Kerr McGee, Anaconda and has been studied by the US Geological Survey (Vickre, et al. 2009 and Graybeal and Vikre, 2010) sporadically over the last forty years. A summary of the mineralization of Sunnyside, as described by Graybeal (2007), is as follows:

"An inverted cone of chalcopyrite mineralization 800-1,000 feet thick and 3,000 feet in outside diameter (at the 1,000 ft. elevation), formed below the advanced argillic alteration zone with its apex 3,700 feet below the Sunnyside mine; it contains about 1.5 billion tons averaging 0.33 percent copper at a 0.20 percent copper cut-off with molybdenum and silver and higher grade internal zones. At that depth, drill information indicates that the various QFP masses seen at the surface have coalesced into a single circular pluton about 1 mile in diameter. Sulfide or other types of veins are virtually absent from outcrops over the deep chalcopyrite zone.

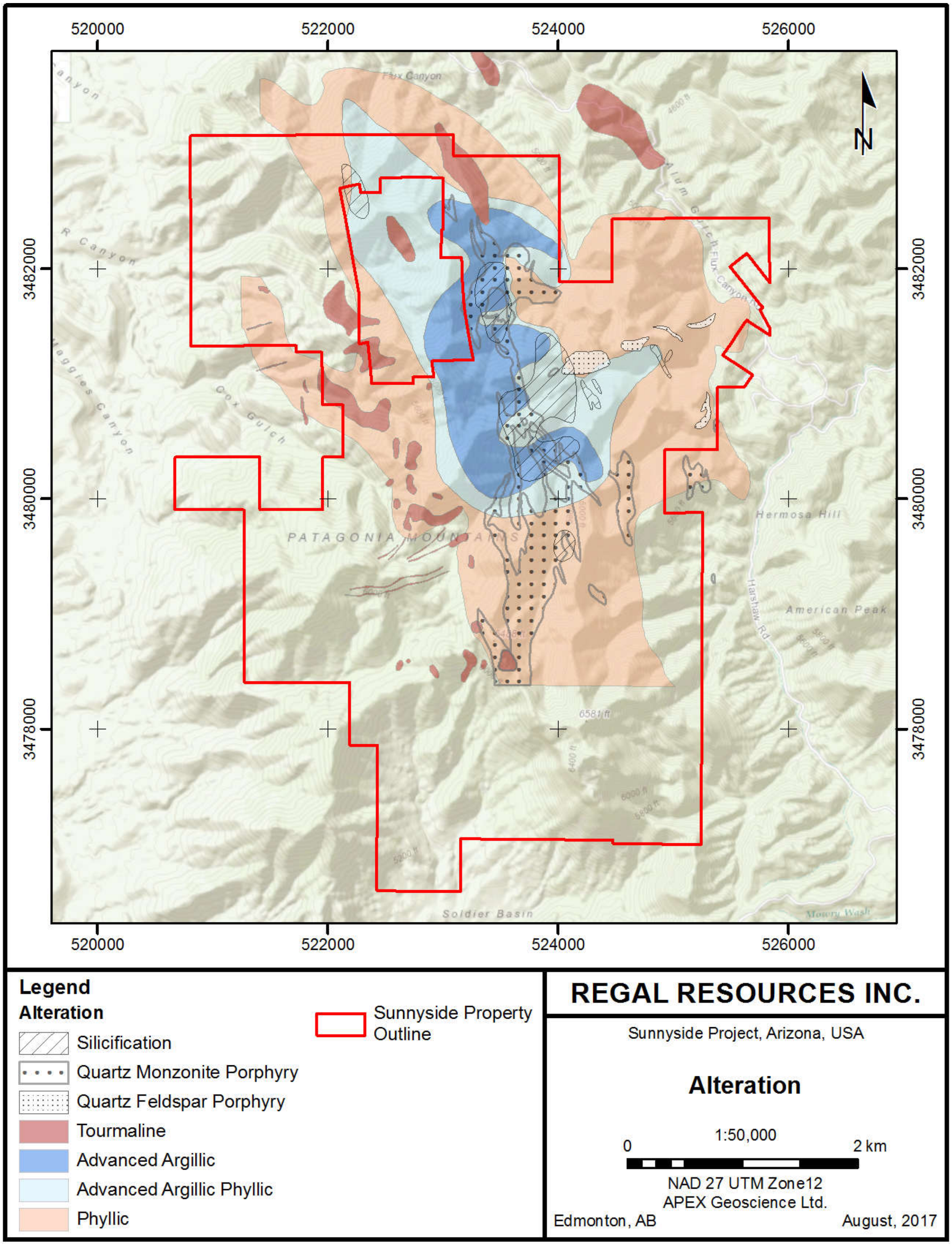


Figure 7.4 Sunnyside Property Alteration.

Sulfide-bearing veins in drill core increase in abundance downward toward the deep chalcopyrite zone."

The reader is cautioned that the resource figures discussed above, as reported by Graybeal (2007), are historical mineral resources and are not to be treated as current mineral resources. Neither Regal Resources Inc. nor Barksdale Capital Corp. are treating this historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource estimate. It is the opinion of the author of this Technical Report that there is insufficient information available to determine the means by which the historical resource was calculated and the criteria by which it was categorized. As a result, further exploration work is required in order to allow for the calculation of a current mineral resource estimate for the Sunnyside Cu Deposit.

The summary of the mineralization of Sunnyside, as described by Graybeal (2007), continues as follows:

"Oxidation from weathering is inches to a few feet deep in the creek beds and tens to 300 feet deep under the ridges. Oxidation within the shear zone near the Three R mine, 1.5 miles north of the Sunnyside mine, has extended to depths of 600-700 feet. In this area a large zone of erratic low grade supergene chalcocite mineralization has formed where the shear zone cuts across a northeast-striking zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite veins. Copper in the chalcocite appears to have been derived from oxidation and leaching of enargite and covellite in the advanced argillic alteration zone. Elsewhere in the Sunnyside system, drill hole intersections of supergene chalcocite are limited to 10-50 feet averaging 0.2-0.5 percent copper or are absent.

Metal zoning patterns, defined by various mineral deposits exposed in the Sunnyside area, are well developed with a central Cu-As zone giving way outward to a Pb-Zn-Ag +/- Sb zone and then to a Mn-Ag zone (Graybeal, 1984). This zoning may be a composite of patterns developed during multiple mineralization events caused by emplacement of both the granodiorite pluton and the younger QFP. The east-west distance across the Sunnyside porphyry copper system, to the approximate outer limit of the Mn-Ag zones, is roughly 7 miles."

The Sunnyside Project exhibits a very complex pattern of intrusive rocks that represent multiple phases of intrusive activity. Along with several of these phases of intrusion have come different phases of alteration and/or mineralization, however, the most intense alteration observed at surface appears to be focused around QFP intrusions, as described in the previous section. All of the historical work has identified alteration and mineralization that is consistent with the classic vertically and concentrically zoned porphyry copper system as illustrated in Figure 7.5 and discussed further in the Deposit Model section of this Report.

7.4 Sunnyside Property Exploration Targets

The following is a summary of several "exploration targets" that have been identified by Regal through a review of historic data as well as from results from recent work conducted on the Property. This discussion is included in this section of the report as it

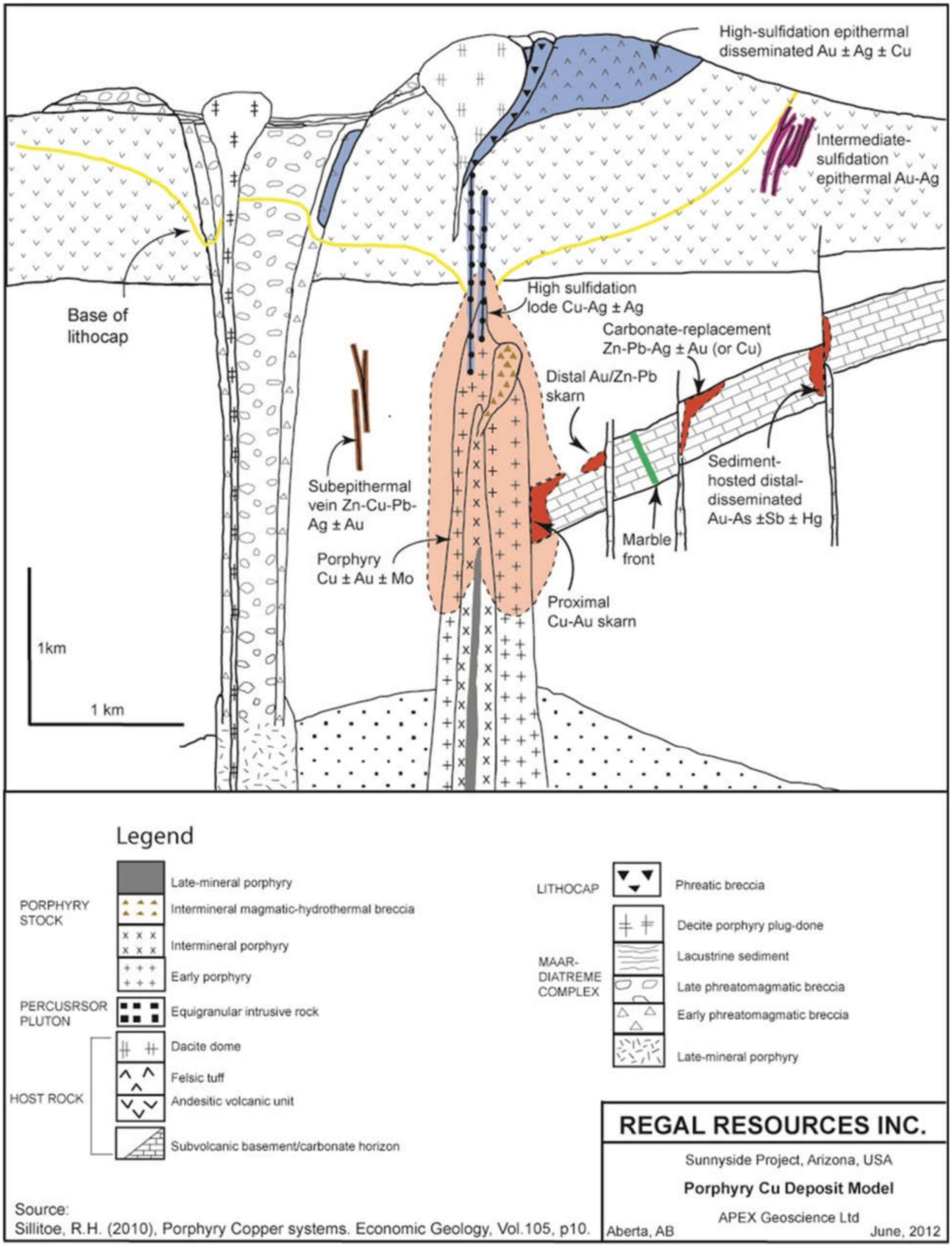


Figure 7.5 Porphyry Copper Deposit Model (after Sillitoe, 2010).

describes several different styles of mineralization that have been identified on the Property.

The primary focus is on the identification of porphyry copper (+/- molybdenum) mineralization. The main porphyry target comprises the deep porphyry system identified in historical drilling. However, analysis of data generated from the examination of historical drill core and recent surface geologic mapping and sampling programs has identified a potential for identifying porphyry copper mineralization closer to surface in the northern part of the Property near drillhole TR-11. In addition to the porphyry targets, there is potential for identifying significant copper mineralization in chalcocite enrichment zones located relatively near surface, which may represent the result of oxidation of potential shallow porphyry mineralization. Potential also exists for a large, multi-metal target disseminated within the diatreme. Finally, there is a potential for identifying significant base-metal skarn/replacement mineralization adjacent to the main porphyry system as evidenced by the recent successes of Arizona Mining Inc. (“Arizona Mining”) with the Taylor and Central deposits (see Adjacent Properties Section). The additional exploration targets identified at the Sunnyside Property are illustrated on Figure 7.6.

7.4.1 Deep Porphyry Targets

The primary mineralization target being examined by Regal at the Property will be the deep porphyry target located in the north-central part of the Property. The QFP intrusion event is related to the emplacement of the Sunnyside intrusive complex and caused a strong hydrothermal system to develop over an area of at least 4 square miles (~6.4 km^2). The intrusions and hydrothermal alteration have been dated between 61 and 59 Ma, with the deposit forming in QFP. It is currently believed that one or more overlapping alteration events may have reset or complicated the dates given for the Sunnyside system (Turner, 2012).

The deep porphyry system at Sunnyside was identified by historical drilling. This drilling identified a target zone of approximately 4,000 feet (~1,200 m) in an east-west direction and 5,000 feet (~1,500 m) in a north-south direction. In the north central portion of the Sunnyside Property an inverted cone, or cupola, of porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization has been identified by drilling, starting at depths of approximately 3,700 feet (~1,100 m) below surface and extending at least 2,700 ft (~800 m+) further in depth. However, recently identified alteration and mineralization in and around Drill Hole TR-11 has indicated the potential for identifying a porphyry system at higher levels immediately west of the main deep porphyry target.

Although the mineralization depths are beyond that normally considered to be economically viable for the open pit mining method, porphyry-style mineralization at such depths (depending on many factors affecting economics) can be amenable to a large–scale underground mining process known as block-caving (Turner, 2012). The following Deep Porphyry Project Analogs section discusses potential deep porphyry deposit analogs.

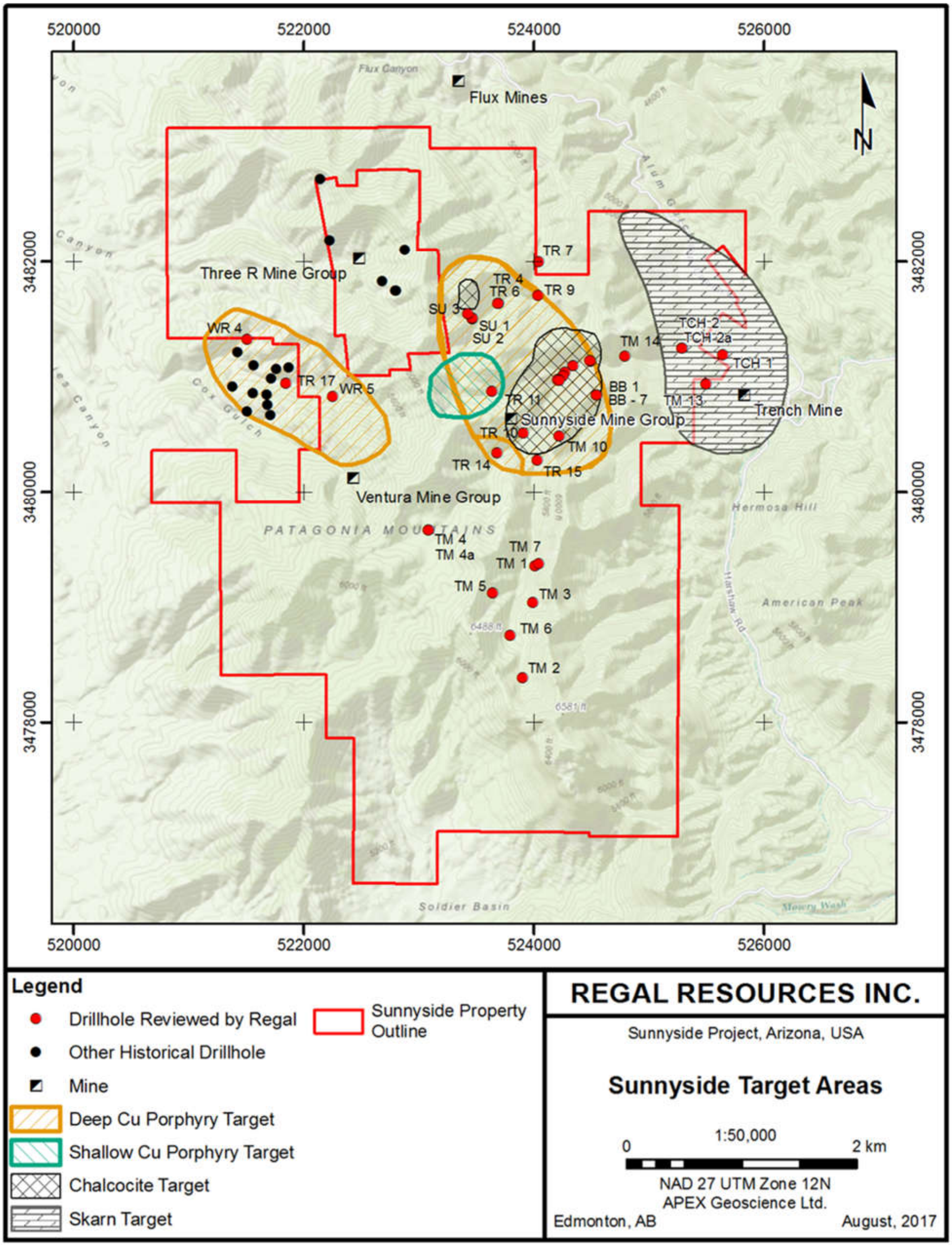


Figure 7.6 Sunnyside Exploration Target Areas.

7.4.1.1 Deep Porphyry Project Analogs

The following section describes two advanced porphyry copper deposits that comprise, or include, mineralization occurring at significant depths below surface that are being developed utilizing, or incorporating, the block-caving mining method (Figure 7.7). No comparisons are made between these projects and the Sunnyside Project other than those related to depth of mineralization, and no inferences are drawn with respect to the potential size, grade or economic factors, between the projects described below and the Sunnyside Project. That being said, the identification of mineralization of this type is Regal's goal with respect to future exploration of the "deep porphyry" target at the Sunnyside Property.

7.4.1.1.1. Resolution Copper Project

The Resolution Copper Project is located approximately 125 miles (~200 km) north of the Sunnyside Property, east of Superior, Arizona. The project is owned by Resolution Copper, a joint venture between Rio Tinto PLC (55%) and BHP-Billiton PLC (45%) and comprises a large, world class copper resource located more than 6,500 ft (~2,000 m) below surface under the historic Magma Mine. In 2008, Rio Tinto reported a JORC compliant Inferred Resource of 1.34 billion tonnes containing 1.51 % Cu and 0.040 % Mo (Resolution Copper Press Release dared May 29, 2008). An underground mining method is planned that will include block caving, a mining process than uses gravity to break up the ore. The project is estimated to produce over 500,000 tons of copper per annum, with production lasting over 40 years. The Mine Plan of Operations was submitted in 2013 and the project is currently in the permitting stage (Figure 7.7).

The author of this Technical Report has not visited or worked at the Resolution Copper Project and has not verified the resource reported by Resolution Copper (2008). The information provided regarding the Resolution Copper Project is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Sunnyside Property.

7.4.1.1.2. Pebble Project

The Pebble Project is owned by the Pebble Partnership, in which Northern Dynasty Minerals Inc. owns a 100% interest. The project is located in Southwest Alaska, approximately 205 miles (~330 km) southwest of Anchorage and 19 miles (~30 km) northwest of the town of Iliamna. The Pebble Project comprises one of the largest concentrations of copper, molybdenum, gold and silver in the world and is currently in the pre-feasibility stage (see the Pebble Partnership link at the Northern Dynasty website www.northerndynastyminerals.com). The high-grade eastern section of the porphyry deposit sits approximately 2,400 to 3,220 miles (~1,500 to 2,000 m) below surface and has the potential for underground bulk mining such as block caving, whereas the lower-grade western part of the deposit is nearer surface and has the potential for open pit mining. A reported mineral resource estimate for the project (Gaunt *et al*, 2014) includes 6.439 billion tonnes in the measured and indicated categories, at 0.40% Cu, 0.34g/t Au, 1.66g/t Ag and 240 ppm Mo, with an additional 4.46 billion tonnes within the inferred category that averages 0.25% Cu, 0.26g/t Au, 1.19g/t Ag and 222 ppm Mo. Technical and engineering studies for mine site facilities and project infrastructure have been completed with an Economic Impact Study released in 2013 (Figure 7.7; Northern Dynasty Minerals, 2015).

The author of this Technical Report has visited the Pebble Project, but has not verified the resource information reported by Gaunt *et al* (2014). The information provided regarding the Pebble Project is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Sunnyside Property.

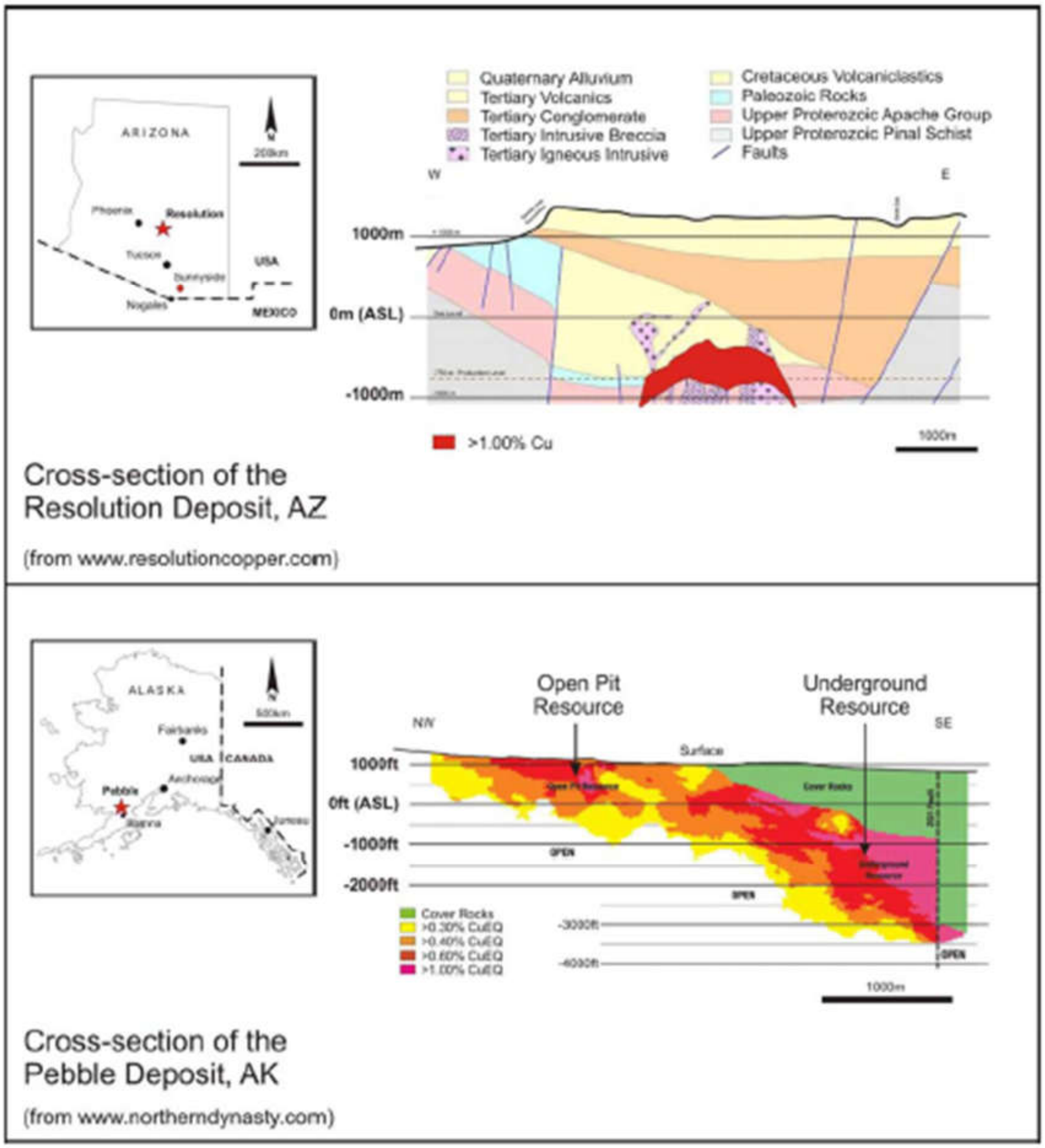


Figure 7.7 Potential Block-Caving Mining Property Examples.

7.4.2 Shallow Porphyry Targets

Gusano or “wormy” textures, often referred to as “patchy” or “mottled” textures, are a distinctive type of alteration often found in high sulfidation epithermal settings and are characterized by irregular patches or hydrous aluminum sulicate/sulphate minerals such as pyrophyllite and alunite (Noble, *et al*, 2011). Such textures have been observed at the Sunnyside Property and are particularly evident in the vicinity of the historic Sunnyside mine. Gusano alteration comprises patchy-looking (or wormy) quartz-pyrophyllite-alunite alteration in the lithocap of shallow porphyry systems and normally occurs in the transition zone between the porphyry and the epithermal systems. The presence of gusano alteration suggests the potential for near surface mineralization to exist within the Sunnyside system, particularly on the western edge of the historical drilling (Figure 7.6).

Gusano texture has been described by Khashgerel, Kavalieris and Hayashi (2008) as underlying the lithocap and immediately overlying the porphyry style mineralization at one of the discoveries at the Oyu Tolgoi porphyry Cu-Au system in the South Gobi Desert, Mongolia.

7.4.3 Chalcocite Enrichment Zone Targets

Above the copper-molybdenum porphyry, phyllic alteration gives way to advanced argillic alteration, hosting poorly delineated zones of chalcocite-enargite mineralization. Historic drilling has identified several zones of chalcocite mineralization from surface to depths of 1,700 ft (~518 m; Figure 7.6). Although the chalcocite “blankets” have been identified by drilling over a large area, the wide spaced drilling will require considerable infilling in order to reasonably establish continuity. The zoned chalcocite “blankets” appear related to the breccia pipes that may emanate from the same source. Breccia pipes occur above and adjacent to the porphyry mineralization at depth. The breccia pipes are often mineralized with copper, molybdenum, silver and gold, although these bodies have not been thoroughly evaluated on the Property. More than thirty breccias pipes have been identified to the south of the porphyry system within the central and southern portions of the claim block (Noland, 2011). Typical chalcocite mineralization intercepts are listed in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Sunnyside Chalcocite Target Confirmation Analyses (from Turner, 2012).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)		Ag (g/t)	
				(Historical)	(Regal)	(Historical)	(Regal)
BB - 2	12.20	42.68	30.48	0.47	0.45	2.2	4.4
BB - 3	4.27	27.44	23.17	0.60	0.27	0.8	4.9
BB - 3	182.93	219.51	36.58	0.32	0.32	2.0	3.2
BB - 4	3.90	57.93	54.03	0.46	0.45	2.1	3.6
BB - 6	6.10	36.59	30.49	0.32	0.34	4.2	8.6
BB - 6	91.46	149.39	57.93	0.64	0.82	4.6	12.8

7.4.4 Skarn/Replacement Style Base Metal Targets

Retrograde skarn alteration hosting massive sulfide mineralization at the Sunnyside Property occurs laterally to the east and north within Paleozoic sediments composed of shale and limestone (Figure 7.6). The skarn mineralization is composed of zinc, lead, silver, copper and molybdenum (and elevated beryllium and rhenium) and is interpreted to be coincident with the adjacent QFP intrusive and copper porphyry mineralization.

Historically, silver and base-metal mineralization has been mined adjacent to (northwest of) the Sunnyside Property at the Flux Canyon Mine (Figure 7.6). Base metal mineralization adjacent to porphyry copper mineralizing systems is well known and forms part of the model of mineralization (discussed further in the following section). In addition, significant skarn mineralization was identified in several of the historical drill holes at the Property at significant depths (Table 7.2). These deep skarn intersections are believed to be hosted by Devonian to Mississippian calcareous rocks; however, the limestone and shale are highly altered to marble, hornfels and retrograde skarn. Bedding is evident within the marble and hornfels suggesting a relatively passive replacement, but very little of the original rock remains.

Skarn mineralization has been encountered in historic drilling at depths below surface ranging from 3,750 feet (~1,143 m) to 5,220 feet (~1,591 m) in holes TCH-1, TCH-2, TCH-2A, and TM-13 (Figure 7.6; Table 7.2). Drillhole TCH-2 exhibited massive to semi-massive base metal sulphide mineralization with dark ("blackjack") sphalerite (up to 50%) with patchy (up to 10-15%) chalcopyrite and lesser (5-10%) galena in a green garnet skarn. The bedding of the skarn was almost completely obscured although presumably represented by banding/layering in the sulphides (observed to be relatively perpendicular to core axis). From the historical drillhole intersections, the lateral extent of the skarn target and known skarn-type mineralization is up to 1,000 feet (~305 m) in both north-south and east-west directions.

Table 7.2 Sunnyside Skarn Target Confirmation Analyses

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (oz/ton)	Source
TCH-2	1418.25	1435.63	17.37	1.20	4.97	12.15	11.00	ASARCO - Historic
			(57ft)	1.17	4.27	10.70	9.86	REGAL (new)
	1453.00	1490.79	37.79	0.23	0.98	14.08	7.36	ASARCO - Historic
			(124ft)	0.23	0.91	13.58	7.36	REGAL (new)
TCH-2A	1255.79	1267.98	12.19	1.48	0.30	0.60	2.20	ASARCO - Historic
			(40ft)	1.42	0.26	0.58	2.41	REGAL (new)

7.4.5 Other Potential Targets

Disseminated Cu-Ag-Mo +/- Au mineralization has been recognized within the Sunnyside diatreme, but was considered to be too low grade to exploit. Recent mining ventures (i.e. Peñasquito, Mexico and Montana Tunnels, Montana) have re-defined the potential for this type of mineralization. The relatively few and widely spaced drillholes within the diatreme indicate significant dispersion of copper, lead, zinc and silver throughout portions of the diatreme. However, gold values were rarely assayed within the diatreme. Further work needs to be completed on the diatreme target in order to determine its potential.

Other possible areas of porphyry type mineralization are theorized for the southern portion of the Property. This area hosts numerous breccia pipes with associated vein mineralization and wide spread advanced argillic alteration. The southern area exhibits many of the same alteration traits as the Ventura and Sunnyside systems. These alteration traits associated with local areas of surface copper and molybdenum mineralization and elevated copper suggest potential for discovery of additional porphyry mineralization.

Additional mineralized systems known to occur within, and adjacent to, the Project area include the Red Mountain porphyry copper system approximately 1.8 miles (~3 km) to the north of the Property, the Ventura porphyry copper-molybdenum system immediately adjacent to the western edge of the Property, and the Four Metals porphyry system approximately 2.5 miles (~4 km) south of the Property boundary (Figure 5.1; Corn, 1975). Disseminated silver is hosted in Paleozoic sediments about 0.6 miles (~1 km) to the east at the Hardshell mine and approximately 3.1 miles (~5 km) southeast at the Mowry Mine (Figure 5.1). And the base metal replacement Taylor Deposit of Arizona Mining occurs immediately east of the Property. These zones of mineralization are believed to be distal products of the large, porphyry-stle, Red Mountain and Sunnyside hydrothermal systems. Production from skarn zones also occurred at Washington Camp approximately 5 miles (~8 km) from the southeast portion of the claim block. The Washington Camp mineralization is believed to be related to a 74 Ma intrusion (Figure 15.1).

This Patagonia area group of copper porphyries was identified by a comprehensive exploration program that included geologic mapping, geochemical sampling and historic drill programs over the last 60 years. Although most have historical geological resources quoted in publications by the U.S. Geological Survey (Singer, et al., 2005), Arizona Geological Society by Graybeal (2007), and Society of Economic Geology (Graybeal, 1996, 2010), no NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources have yet been defined.

8 Deposit Types

Historic work on the Property has identified alteration and mineralization which is consistent with the classic vertically and concentrically zoned porphyry copper system as illustrated in Figure 7.5 (from Sillitoe, 2010). Although the Property has many of the characteristics of this model, there are several complexities, one of which comprises potential overprinting, or overlapping, of adjacent systems/intrusions. The extent of these differing mineralization systems within the Project boundaries was never completely delineated or defined by historic work. Regal Resources currently recognizes three main styles of mineralization within the Sunnyside Project area:

- Classic porphyry copper (+/- molybdenum) mineralization (deep and shallow).
- Chalcocite (+/- enargite) enrichment zones and breccias.
- Skarn-type base metal mineralization.

Classic porphyry copper mineralization systems commonly define linear belts of mineralization, generally associated with intrusions and dykes comprised of diorite to quartz monzonite. The systems are related to underlying plutons representing supply chambers for the intrusions and mineralization and tend to occur in island arc and continental margin settings. Discrete stocks may be emplaced in and above the pluton, resulting in structurally controlled trends or clusters of porphyry copper systems.

Alteration zones associated with porphyry copper systems typically cover a large area, zoning outwards from the intrusion. Mineralization in porphyry copper systems typically occurs in concentric zones related to wall rock alteration. The alteration-mineralization is typically zoned upwards through potassic (chalcopyrite +/- bornite mineralization), chlorite-sericite to advanced argillic alteration (pyrite +/- enargite +/- covellite mineralization). Porphyry copper +/- molybdenum deposits are centered on the intrusions with the wall rocks commonly hosting copper gold skarns and carbonate replacement copper and/or Zn-Pb-Ag +/ Au deposits (Sillitoe, 2010). In addition, blanketed supergene enrichment is common in porphyry copper systems, with chalcocite as the most prevalent supergene mineral.

9 Exploration

Exploration work conducted at the Sunnyside Property on behalf of Regal includes a data compilation effort completed in 2011, the evaluation and relogging of historic drill core, resulting in an interpretive cross-section and an underground mapping and sampling program in 2012, and an internal compilation report completed in 2013. Also discussed herein are the two Property visits that have been completed by the author in 2012 and 2016.

9.1 Previous Exploration by Regal Resources

Regal Resources acquired the Sunnyside Project in 2010. Initial work by Regal in 2011 included data compilation, confirmation of historic sampling and mapping, and target evaluation. The compilation work was conducted by personnel with MinQuest, who were retained by Regal as geological consultants. The data compilation included acquiring and digitizing surface geochemical data, including rock chip samples from the files of US Bureau of Mines (Chatman, 1994), the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources and historical exploration reports (largely unpublished) by companies including ASARCO, Anaconda, Kerr-McGee, West Range and Rio Algom.

The 2011 data compilation included an evaluation of drill logs and core (20+) from historical drillholes completed on the Property, including the cataloguing, logging (re-logging), photographing, and re-assaying of five “deeper” historic drillholes. Previously, without a common framework, it was difficult to compile information from historic drillholes, which were the result of multiple drilling (and logging) programs completed by different workers. The detailed evaluation of the five key drillholes completed by Regal resulted in a consistent nomenclature, which has been able to be applied to other drillholes. The most significant outcome from this work resulted in an interpretive cross-section, which illustrates the geological potential of the Property and provides an excellent geological model for the Property that can be used as a guide for future exploration (Figures 9.1 and 9.2; Turner, 2012).

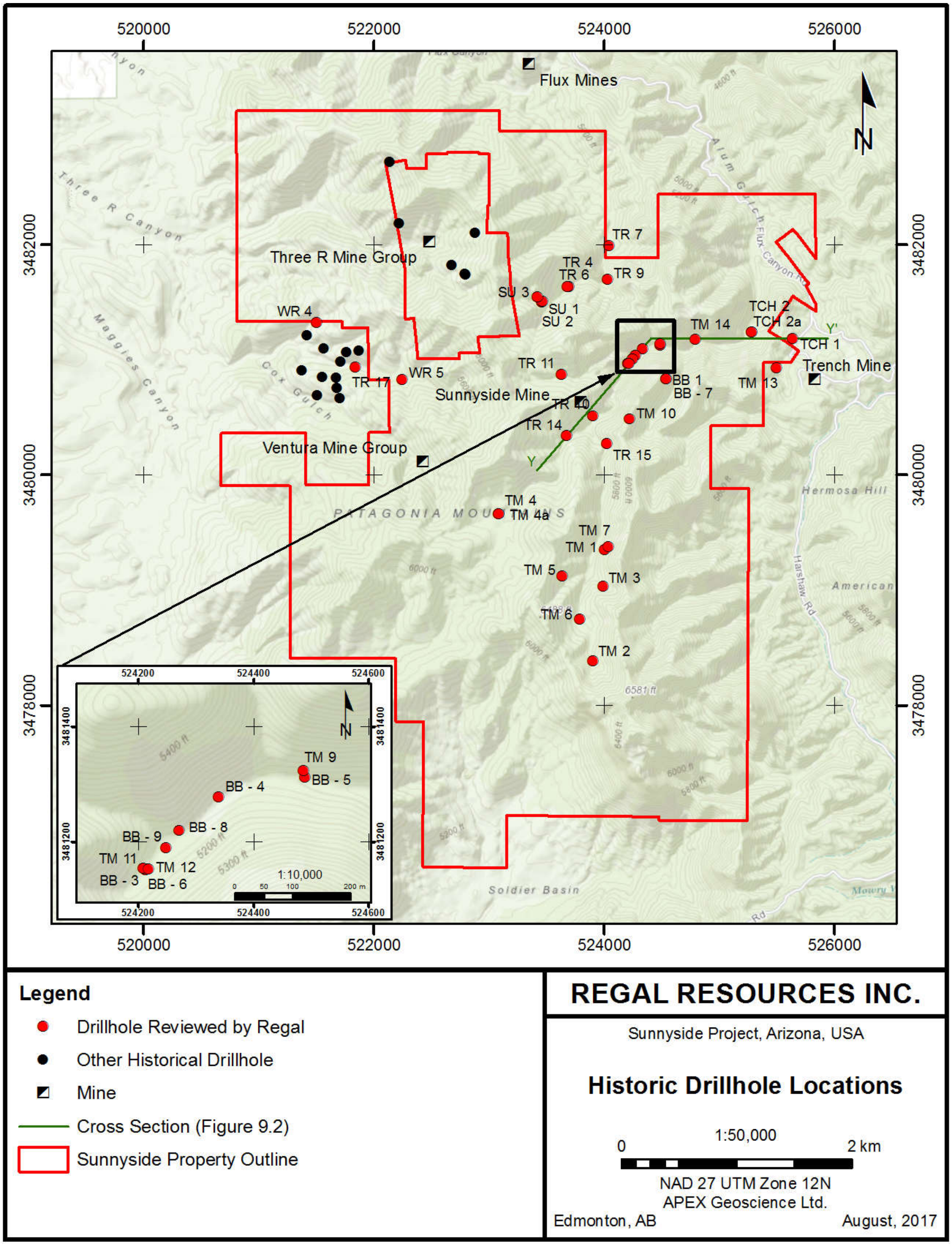


Figure 9.1 Historic Drillhole Locations.

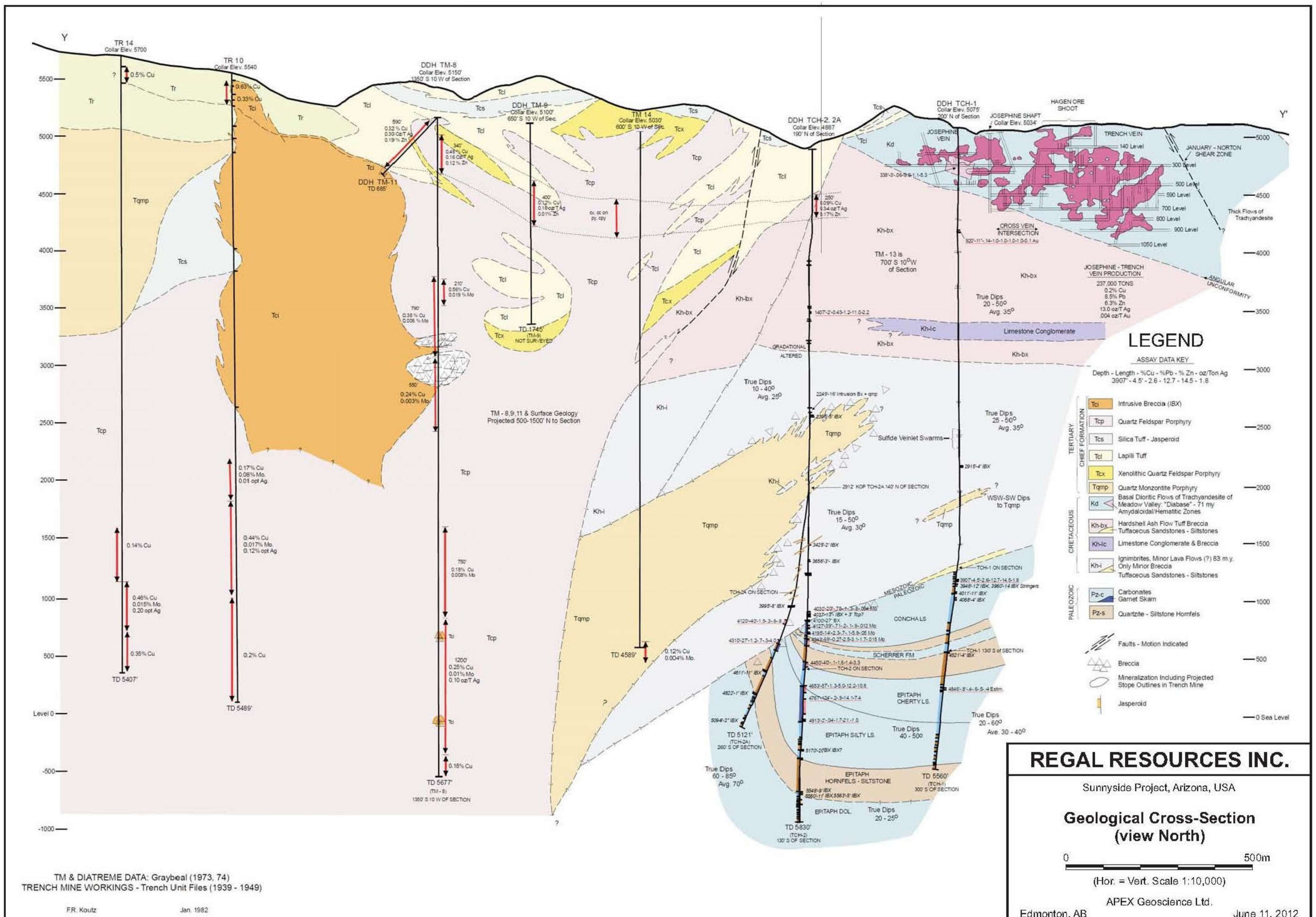


Figure 9.2 Geological Cross section (View North).

In total, 367 core samples were collected, of these, 76 samples were collected from intervals that were not previously sampled. Sampling was conducted either by quartering previously sampled core or by splitting whole core that had not been previously sampled. From the historical core intervals observed by the author, the sampling appears to have been conducted in accordance with industry standards and can be considered representative of the intervals sampled. The samples were submitted to Skyline Assayers & Laboratories (Skyline) in Tucson, Arizona for analysis. Skyline is an ISO 17025:2005 accredited laboratory and is independent of Regal Resources.

The results of the historical core sampling work confirmed that historically reported grades and thicknesses of mineralization within the skarn zone and at least two significant zones of chalcocite-rich mineralization (Tables 9.1 and 9.2). Additionally, this work led to the refinement of the geological model and aided in the mineralization target evaluation at Sunnyside (see Figure 9.2, Turner, 2012).

Table 9.1 Sunnyside Chalcocite Target Confirmation Analyses (2012 re-logging)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)		Ag (g/t)	
				(Historical)	(Regal)	(Historical)	(Regal)
BB - 2	12.20	42.68	30.48	0.47	0.45	2.2	4.4
BB - 3	4.27	27.44	23.17	0.60	0.27	0.8	4.9
BB - 3	182.93	219.51	36.58	0.32	0.32	2.0	3.2
BB - 4	3.90	57.93	54.03	0.46	0.45	2.1	3.6
BB - 6	6.10	36.59	30.49	0.32	0.34	4.2	8.6
BB - 6	91.46	149.39	57.93	0.64	0.82	4.6	12.8

Table 9.2 Sunnyside Skarn Target Confirmation Analyses (2012 re-logging)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (oz/ton)	Source
TCH-2	1418.25	1435.63	17.37 (57ft)	1.20	4.97	12.15	11.00	ASARCO - Historic
				1.17	4.27	10.70	9.86	REGAL (new)
	1453.00	1490.79	37.79 (124ft)	0.23	0.98	14.08	7.36	ASARCO - Historic
				0.23	0.91	13.58	7.36	REGAL (new)
TCH-2A	1255.79	1267.98	12.19 (40ft)	1.48	0.30	0.60	2.20	ASARCO - Historic
				1.42	0.26	0.58	2.41	REGAL (new)

9.2 Underground Mapping and Sampling

In the fall of 2012, Desert Pacific Exploration, Inc. ("DPE") of Reno, Nevada, was contracted by Regal to conduct an exploration program, which included minor reconnaissance surface mapping, detailed sampling and mapping of underground workings and dump sampling of inaccessible workings. The purpose of the 2012 program was to provide additional detailed assays for near-surface mineralization identified through historical exploration and to expand on the geologic understanding of the depositional environment of the mineralization.

During the 2012 program, a small amount of surface mapping was completed around historic workings and in the southeastern portion of the Property. Sampling was conducted at five (5) distinct areas of mineralization at the Property, the Sunnyside, Humboldt, Thunder, Ventura and Omara's Mine/Soldier Basin areas (Figure 9.3).

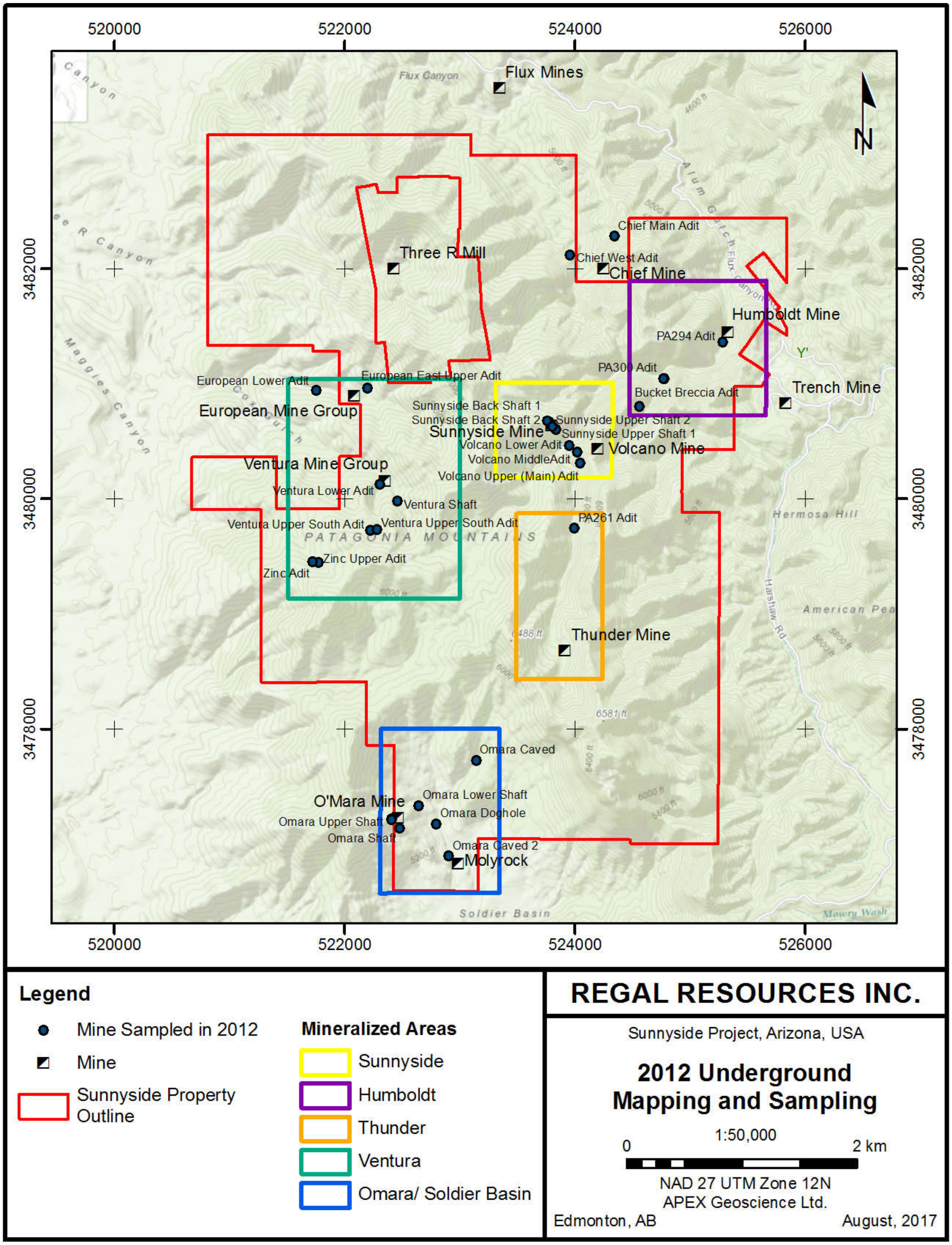


Figure 9.3 2012 Underground Mapping and Sampling.

A total of 15 adits were able to be accessed and subsequently mapped and sampled. A total of 248 rock chip and grab samples were collected from adit walls, dumps and caved workings and an additional three (3) "high grade" samples were collected from distinctly mineralized faults or veins.

The 2012 samples were submitted to ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Reno, Nevada for Au analysis via 30 g Fire Assay Fusion ("FA") with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy ("AAS") finish. Multielement geochemistry was completed with aqua regia (partial) digestion and included analysis of 48 elements via Inductively Coupled Plasma ("ICP") using a Mass Spectrometer (MS) finish. Assays for the evaluation of high-grade base metal values were completed with four acid (total) digestion and analysis via ICP using either an atomic emission spectroscopy ("AES") or AAS finish. Complete rock sample descriptions and sample location illustrations are presented in the Duerr and Duerr (2013) report.

The results of the rock sample geochemical analysis for each of the five (5) distinct areas of mineralization are described below. Table 9.4 summarizes the significant results of the ore elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) from the entire Project area, specifically those samples which returned greater than 1% Cu, Pb or Zn; greater than 1 ppm Au and greater than 100 ppm Ag. Complete analytical results are presented in the Duerr and Duerr (2013) report.

9.2.1 Sunnyside Sampling Results

Sampling from the Sunnyside mineralized area was completed at the Sunnyside Main, Volcano Upper (Main), Volcano Middle and Volcano lower adits and the Sunnyside Back shafts 1 and 2 and Sunnyside upper shafts 1 and 2 (Figure 9.3).

The Sunnyside area retuned a number of anomalous copper results, with 12 samples (10 from the Sunnyside mine and 2 from the Volcano) returning greater than 1% Cu, up to 11.05 % Cu. A number of samples from this area also returned elevated Ag and Pb, with values ranging up to 358 ppm Ag and 1.05% Pb. Highly anomalous As (greater than 10,000 ppm) was associated with the anomalous Cu (Table 9.4).

Associated with the elevated amounts of Ag, Cu, Pb and at the Sunny Back Shafts and Adits, are significant amounts of arsenic ("As"), antimony ("Sb") and strontium ("Sr"). Notable results include three (3) samples yielding greater than 10,000 ppm As and one (1) sample greater than 10,000 ppm Sb.

9.2.2 Humboldt Sampling Results

Sampling from the Humboldt mineralized area was completed at the Bucket Breccia, PA 294, PA 300 and PA 301 adits (Figure 9.3). It was noted in Duerr and Duerr (2013) that an attempt was made to sample multiple adits in Humboldt canyon (Humboldt Mine), but they were found to be collapsed and or reclaimed, with the dumps hauled away. The Humboldt mine was historically mined for "high grade" silver and although this specific mine was unable to be sampled, a sample from the PA 294 adit, approximately 410 feet (~125 m) to the southwest, returned the highest value for the program at 426 ppm Ag (Figure 9.3 and Table 9.4).

Table 9.3 Significant results of 2012 underground sampling program.

Sample	Au* (ppm)	Au* (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Sunnyside Mineralized Area						
SS 002 +00	0.019		14.8	**2.42%**	147.5	16
SS 002 +20	0.021		14.7	**2.40%**	791	1010
SS 003 +00	0.011		0.61	**1.64%**	182.5	8
SS 004 +60	0.016		0.49	**1.22%**	150.5	12
SS U1	0.027		5.53	**11.05%**	142.5	5
SS U2	0.251		25.5	**6.23%**	661	7
Sunny Back Shaft1	0.019		**162**	**1.84%**	1530	26
Sunny Back Shaft2	0.203		**358**	**2.37%**	2170	3
Sunny Back Adit 2A	0.042		41	**3.17%**	418	10
Sunny Back Adit 2B	0.083		93.2	**4.48%**	**1.05%**	11
VOL +280	0.041		1.19	**2.21%**	259	8
VOLD4 Grab Sample	0.12		12.45	**6.49%**	202	11
Humboldt Mineralized Area						
BBS 02	0.055		5.34	**1.73%**	136	10
BBS 03	0.224		32.5	**4.62%**	564	5
BBS 04B	0.059		7.02	**2.59%**	348	11
BBS 07	0.084		2.5	**1.05%**	119.5	6
PA 294-HG-1	0.981		**426**	5370	3810	725
PA 294-HG-2	0.03		9.13	**1.46%**	3720	868
Omara/ Soldier Basin Mineralized Area						
OM Lower Shaft CHN SMP	**1.105**	**0.973**	50.4	1205	4190	225
OM Lower Shaft HG	**2.04**	**0.948**	**131**	**1.83%**	5580	4350
OM Shaft 2	**1.475**	**0.967**	57.5	1630	2600	271
OM Shaft High Grade	**1.545**	**2.05**	60.3	1670	2040	297
OM Shaft 2 High Grade	0.984		**128**	**3.35%**	4400	1680
Ventura Mineralized Area						
VS1 1 +03 HG	0.033		0.72	**3.32%**	17.6	68
E 0 +60	**1.595**	**0.926**	3.78	1350	133.5	170
ED4 +25	**7.23**	**5.32**	13.45	5760	89.5	91
E HG 00 +90	**6.65**	**5.97**	83.2	**4.95%**	2760	5400
Venshaft Herb	0.599		**200**	**2.01%**	779	154
Ven Middle Adit	0.929		**248**	812	**2.81%**	100
VEN Lower Adit	0.556		**180**	6340	6630	861
ZN High Grade 0+39	0.506		42.7	4510	9490	**2.83%**
ZN 2 High Grade 0+20	**6.41**	**6.97**	**223**	1075	5.12	958

*Au analysis was via FA-AAS. Results for Ag which are greater than 100 ppm and Cu, Pb and Zn which are expressed in % were determined via ICP-AES or ICP-AAS. All other results expressed in ppm were analyzed via ICP-MS.

9.2.3 Thunder Sampling Results

Sampling from the Thunder mineralized area was completed at the Thunder and PA 261 adits (Figure 9.3). Most results for this area return only moderately anomalous values, but two (2) samples from the Thunder adit retuned elevated Molybdenum values of 101 and 132 ppm.

9.2.4 Ventura Sampling Results

Sampling from the Ventura mineralized area was completed at the European, Ventura East, Ventura Lower, Ventura Upper and Zinc adits (Figure 9.3). Although copper results were generally only moderately anomalous (greater than 1,000 ppm), a number of samples from the European Adit returned highly anomalous gold values, ranging up to 7.23 ppm (Table 9.4). A total of three (3) samples were collected from inaccessible adits near the main Ventura mine workings. The samples returned anomalous Ag (up to 248 ppm), Cu (up to 2.01%) and Mo (up to 7.63 ppm, Table 9.4)

A small number of samples (n=5) were collected from the Zinc adit and all retuned anomalous values for Au, Ag, Cu Mo, Pb and/or Zn. Highlight results for these samples included one sample returning 2.83% Zn and another with 5.12% Pb, 6.41 ppm Au and 223 ppm Ag (Table 9.4).

9.2.5 Omara's Mine/ Soldier Basin Sampling Results

All of the Omara's Mine/ Soldier Basin workings were found to be inaccessible; therefore sampling consisted of trenching the dumps and collecting "high-grade" samples from ore piles (Figure 9.3). Assay results for this area returned elevated precious metals (up to 2.04 ppm Au and 128 ppm Ag; Table 9.4).

Duerr and Duerr (2013) noted that additional workings were found on the western side of the Project area after the sampling program was concluded and that copper oxide mineralization was found to extend to the west and south of any known drilling.

9.3 2013 Compilation Report

In January of 2013, Mr. Herb Duerr, P. Geo., of MinQuest was commissioned by Regal to conduct an internal compilation report for the Property, which summarized all historic results obtained by various mining companies and more recent work completed by Regal (Duerr, 2013).

The following discussion includes excerpts from a summary report for the Sunnyside Project prepared by Mr. H. Duerr (Duer, 2013) that includes references to various historic mineral resource estimates conducted on target areas within the current Sunnyside Property. Specifically, this section discusses historical resource estimates for the 'Sunnyside Porphyry', and 'Chalcocite Blanket' targets. The author of this Technical Report has reviewed the available information and has determined that it is suitable for disclosure due to the fact that the information was prepared by geologists working for large mining companies and represent estimates prepared in accordance with the standards of that time. However, the reader is cautioned that the historic mineral resource estimates discussed below were calculated prior to the implementation of the standards set forth in NI 43-101 as well as current CIM standards for mineral resource estimation (as defined by the CIM Definition Standard on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves dated November 27, 2010). The author of this Technical Report has referred to these estimates as "historic resources" and the reader is cautioned not to treat them, or any part of them, as current mineral resources. There is insufficient information available to properly assess data quality, estimation parameters and the standards by which the estimates were categorized. The historic resources described below have been included simply to demonstrate the mineral potential of certain target areas at the Sunnyside Project. A thorough review of all historic data performed by a Qualified Person, along with additional exploration work to confirm results, would be required in order to produce a current and compliant mineral resource estimates for the Sunnyside Porphyry and Chalcocite Blanket Targets at the Sunnyside Property.

The report indicated the presence of a number of "target areas" within the Project boundaries. These target areas are illustrated in Figure 9.4 and their descriptions from Duerr (2013) are below:

"*1) Sunnyside Porphyry – The Sunnyside is essentially defined by 5 to 7 widely spaced drill holes (depending on cut off). The drill holes are approximately 1000 to 2000 feet apart. The system is open in all directions and partially to depth. Various numbers exist for the Sunnyside deposit. The numbers range from 450 million tons grading 0.42% Cu, 0.03 Mo, 0.005 Au, and 0.17 Ag to a global resource taking in a much larger area defined by 7 drill holes. The global resource is estimated at 3.5 billion tons grading 0.22% Cu and 0.01% Mo.*

The historical mineral resource estimates for the Sunnyside Porphyry target at the Sunnyside Property discussed above are not CIM compliant resources and were calculated prior to the introduction of the standards set forth in NI 43-101 and by the CIM. The author of this Technical Report considers these estimates to be "historic resources" and the reader is cautioned no to treating them, or any part of them, as current mineral resources. There is insufficient information available to properly assess data quality, estimation parameters and standards by which the estimates were calculated and categorized. The historic resource estimates described above should not be relied upon and have only been included to demonstrate the mineral potential of the Sunnyside Porphyry target at the Sunnyside Project.

2) Ventura Porphyry – The Ventura breccia pipe and deep porphyry system are mostly covered by claims currently held by ASARCO and Xstrata. The Sunnyside claims circle the resource area and may cover as much as 25% of the resource. The Ventura has had significant drilling to depths of 600 feet within the breccia pipe, but very few holes below this point. The deeper resource is defined by 7 to 10 drill holes. The system is reportedly open in all directions.

3) Chalcocite Blankets – Several chalcocite blankets may have 230 million tons or more defined by at least 25 drill holes and mapping of "live" limonite (Tables 1-3). The three separate zones appear to be spatially related to breccia pipes that can either be mapped at surface or are in evidence within the core or underground mapping. The breccia pipes and surrounding areas are mineralized with disseminated chalcocite containing a significant silver credit. Higher grade zones within the breccia pipes can reach 4% copper over 20 foot widths. At least 65 additional pipes have been mapped within the project boundary.

The historical mineral resource estimate for the Chalcocite Blanket targets at the Sunnyside Property discussed above is not a CIM compliant resources and was calculated prior to the introduction of the standards set forth in NI 43-101 and by the CIM. The author of this Technical Report considers the estimate to be an "historic resource" and the reader is cautioned no to treating it, or any part of it, as a current mineral resource. There is insufficient information available to properly assess data quality, estimation parameters and standards by which the estimate was calculated and categorized. The historic resource estimate described above should not be relied upon and has only been included to demonstrate the mineral potential of the Chalcocite Blanket targets at the Sunnyside Project.

4) Chalcocite Veins and Breccias – Drilling within and around the margins of the patented 3R claim group has identified high grade chalcocite veins. The veins trend off the patented claims on the west and north sides into the Sunnyside property. These veins have been intersected in four drill holes and remain open as potential additions to the total resource of the property. Two drill holes contained 10 to 15 feet of + 4% as chalcocite with a high of 9.8% over 6 feet. A significant zone of breccia with chalcocite also occurs within the Sunnyside-Volcano workings. This zone has seen little drilling.

5) Skarn – Skarn mineralization has been intersected within four separate drill holes on roughly 1000 feet spacings. The mineralization encountered varies from a few feet to multiple zones of 50 to 124 feet thick. Grades average +12% zinc, +1% lead, +0.8% copper and + 8 opt silver. A nearby comparable zone of skarn was mined in Flux Canyon. The Flux Canyon zone produced 1.1 million tons of ore at an average grade of 4% lead, 7% zinc and 5 opt silver. The Flux mine was hosted within a rafted block of sediments and truncated at depth by a series of northerly trending faults."

The production figures discussed above with respect to the Flux Canyon Mine are historical production figures. The author of this Technical Report has not visited the Flux Canyon Mine nor verified the historical production figures. The reader is cautioned that the historically reported mineralization at the Flux Canyon Mines is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the adjacent Sunnyside Property.

"6) Breccia Pipes – An additional 65 breccia pipes are located south of Sunnyside. Surface sampling and shallow drilling indicates copper and molybdenum mineralization within several breccia pipes in the southern part of the property.

7) "Penesquito Type" diatreme hosted mineralization – The Sunnyside porphyry system underlies a diatreme at least one mile in diameter. The lapilli tuff composing the diatreme is highly altered and mineralized with enargite. Surface and underground sampling have identified areas of low grade disseminated silver and gold adjacent to the chalcocite areas. However, this sampling is wide spaced and requires additional surface sampling and mapping to define targets.

8) Base and Precious Metals Veins and Shear Zones – The Ventura mine southeast of the Ventura breccia pipe reportedly produced a considerable amount of copper-lead-zinc-gold-silver mineralization from a shear zone some 60 feet wide by 500 feet."

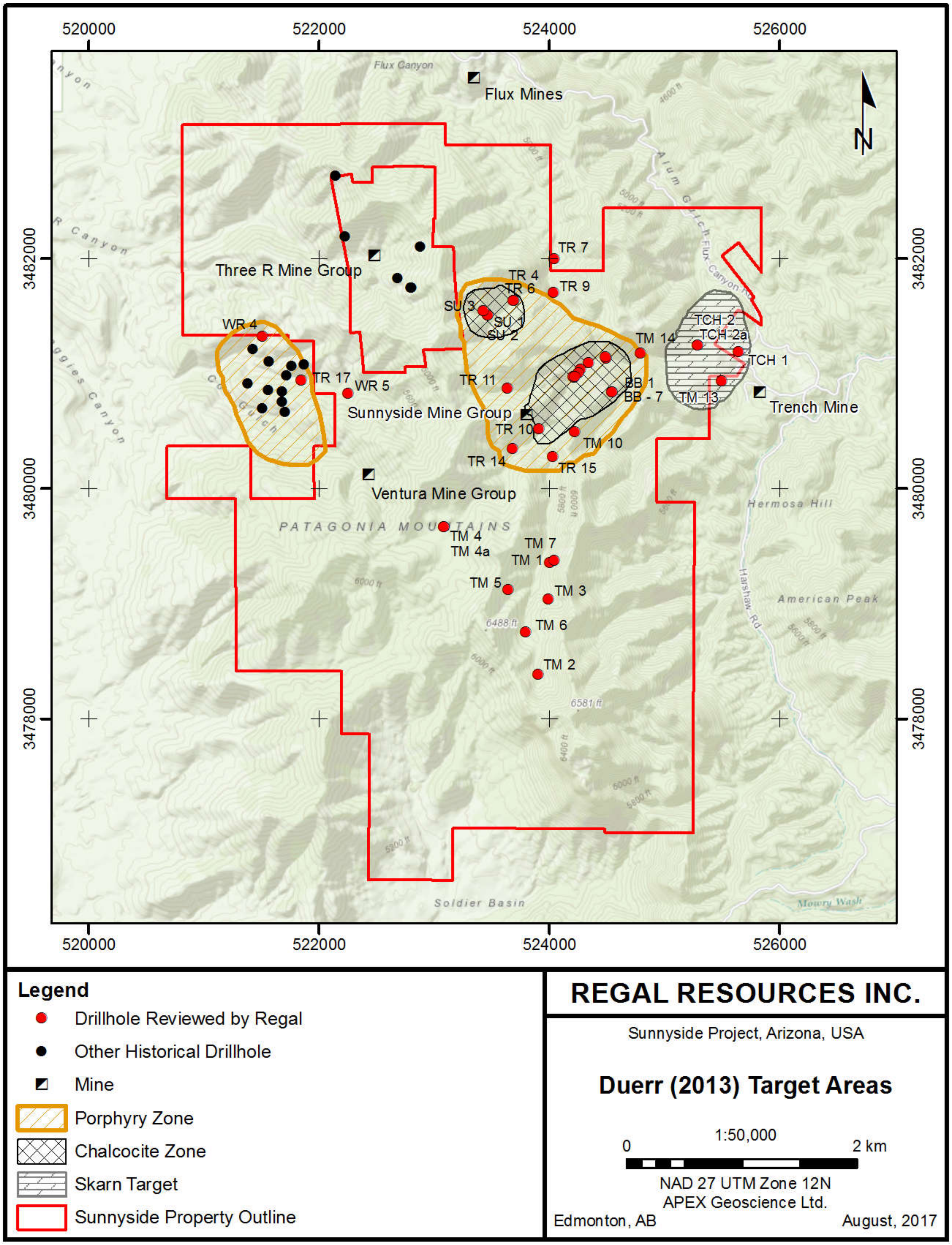


Figure 9.4 Duerr (2013) Target Areas

10 Drilling

To date, there has been no drilling conducted by Regal Resources Inc. on the Sunnyside Property. Historical drilling is discussed elsewhere in this report.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Collection, Shipping and Preparation

The samples discussed in Exploration section of this report were collected by different individuals during several different sampling programs but were treated similarly with respect to Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security. Prior to shipping to a laboratory, the samples were collected by hand and were placed in individual plastic or cloth sample bags marked with their respective sample identification numbers. Samples were then gathered and enclosed within large rice sacks, or similar, and were either submitted, or were shipped, directly to the laboratory for assay and/or geochemical analysis. There were no quality control samples inserted into the any of the sample series. The author has found no reason to suspect any sort of bias in the sampling and, furthermore, the author does not consider the absence of quality control samples in these programs as a significant issue as these values are not being used for any quantitative analyses of mineral deposits (i.e. resource estimation). Instead, the data resulting from these programs is simply intended to verify, in a semi-quantitative fashion, the general values of the historical results as well as to test for new zones of mineralization. The author has no reason to believe that there were any issues with sample security during any of the sampling programs discussed here in.

11.1.1 Underground Sampling Program

A total of 251 rock samples was collected on behalf of Regal during October and November, 2012. DPE subcontracted with Hades Exploration, Inc., of Reno, Nevada and McNeil Geological Consulting, LLC, of Tucson, Arizona, to carry out the data collection portion of the 2012 project. The reconnaissance mapping, some of the sampling, data analysis, geologic interpretation, and report preparation tasks were completed by DPE personnel.

Adits and shafts were initially identified by topographic maps, aerial photos, traversing access roads and by reconnaissance of various drainages. The historic mine workings were located using global positioning system ("GPS") and were then surveyed using compass bearings and tape measure. Claim location monuments and corners were also recorded by GPS when surveying in the claims.

A total of 15 adits were able to be accessed and subsequently mapped and sampled. Metal tags, marking footage intervals, were placed every 20 feet (~6 m) in the underground workings. Structural and lithologic features, rock types, veins, selvages, faults, breccias, and bedding were all recorded and key features were noted and sketched. Photographs were taken of all mineralization, faulting, breccia, and historic workings.

A total of 248 samples was collected from adit walls, dumps and caved workings. Chip samples, collected from adit walls, were generally collected over 20-foot (~6 m) lengths. The walls were first scrapped to remove debris or surface oxidation. A tarp was placed on the ground and the wall was chiseled horizontally at approximately 4 feet (~1.2 m) high. The chip samples were mixed on the tarp to create a homogenous sample, divided as needed to fit a single 18 by 24 inch cloth bag, then placed in the sample bag. The sample bags were labelled with black marker identifying the adit and the footage where taken. The tarp was cleaned thoroughly between each sample to avoid contamination. Where access was not possible, shaft and adit dumps were sampled by "trenching" from the portal to the foot of the dump, approximately 20 to 40 feet (~6 to 12 m). Samples were also collected from caved adits or workings for which the vertical shafts were too dangerous to enter. An additional 3 "high grade" samples were collected of distinctly mineralized faults or veins and marked with an "HG" suffix. These samples were collected directly from a wall or dump and placed into a sample bag (Duerr and Duerr, 2013).

11.1.2 Sampling Program Completed by the Author

All of the samples collected by the Author represent surface grab samples that were shipped by the author directly to ALS Laboratories (Reno – 2012 and Vancouver – 2016) for analysis.

11.2 Sample Analysis

The 2012 Regal samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, for Au analysis via 30 g Fire Assay Fusion ("FA") with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish ("AAS"). ALS is and independent ISO certified laboratory (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015) and is independent both of Regal and Barksdale (and APEX).

Multielement geochemistry was completed with aqua regia (partial) digestion and included analysis of 48 elements via Inductively Coupled Plasma ("ICP") using a Mass Spectrometer ("MS") finish. Assays for the evaluation of ores and high-grade elements was completed with four acid (total) digestion and analysis via ICP using either an atomic emission spectroscopy ("AES") or Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish.

A standard preparation was conducted on all samples comprising the crushing of the entire sample (to 70% less than 2mm) followed by a riffle split of 250g which is pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 30 g aliquot is extracted from the pulp of the prepared rock samples and is analyzed for gold using a FA fusion with ICP-AES finish. The sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma (ALS Minerals, 2005 and 2017).

A 0.25 g sample size was also analyzed for a suite of 48 other elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) and ICP-AES following a four-acid digestion. The sample is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma- atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "near- total" is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted (ALS Minerals, 2006 and 2017).

The author's Property visit samples collected in 2012 were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, while the author's 2016 samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Both sets of samples were sent for Au analysis by 30 g Fire Assay Fusion ("FA") with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish ("AAS") and multi-element geochemistry was completed an ICP analysis following a near-complete 4-acid digestion.

There were no Quality assurance samples submitted with any of the sampling programs discussed in this report. At such an early stage of exploration, the author considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical techniques employed were adequate. A full Quality Control program will be employed by Barksdale going forward.

12 Data Verification

There were no QAQC samples inserted in the 2011 or 2012 samples. The author of this report was unable to verify the sample results directly as many were collected from underground workings on the Property that were not accessible. At such an early stage of exploration, the author considers that the data discussed in this report is adequate for the purpose of verifying the general nature and extents of historically reported data, as well as the exploration for new zones of mineralization.

12.1 2012 Property Visit and Sampling Completed by the Author

The author, Mr. Andrew J. Turner, P.Geol., visited the Property in 2012 along with Mr. Herb Duerr, P. Geo., of MinQuest. The author examined the deep porphyry target and the shallower chalcocite target in the northeast and several breccia pipes in the southern part of the Property. A total of six (6) rock grab samples were collected from outcrops on the Property including samples of diatreme with visible copper staining (12ATP001) as well as preserved sulphide mineralogy – although the majority of the surface outcrops examined were found to be leached of sulphide minerals (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1 Summary of Rock and Core Sample Analytical Results - Author's Property Visit (2012).

Sample	Description	Certificate	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
12ATP001	Cu oxide stained breccia/ diatreme - "Vocano" mine	RE12094708	0.07	8.1	**16300**	156	4
12ATP002	sulphide-bearing breccia (TR-14 pad)	RE12094708	0.01	1.8	153	495	929
12ATP003	Feldspar porphyry in "Humbolt Canyon"	RE12094708	0.01	1	39	81	43
12ATP004	quartz veined QFP in "Humbolt Canyon"	RE12094708	0.15	2.5	237	107	41
12ATP005	sulphide-bearing Qtz vein on dump at "O'Mara" mine	RE12094708	**3.37**	**425**	**14950**	**25400**	1085
12ATP006	sulphide-bearing QFP in small historical dump	RE12094708	0.01	1.7	59	104	15
12ATP007	previously sampled (quartered) drill core (BB-6, box 46, 406')	RE12094708	0.05	7.4	**11950**	43	268

Also in 2012, the author visited Regal's core storage facility in Tucson where core samples from several key drillholes were examined. The historic drill core was found to be in very good condition, and the core was found to be accurate in relation to the drill logs. Core was examined from drillholes that had intersected portions of all of the main proposed targets at the Property (shallow and deep porphyry, shallow chalcocite enrichment and skarn). The author collected one (1) sample of chalcocite mineralized diatreme (QFP auto-breccia?) for confirmation purposes. This sample (12ATP007) yielded a result of 1.2% Cu and was collected from drill hole BB-6 at approximately 406 feet (~125 m) within the chalcocite target zone (Table 12.1). Although no samples were collected, the author also observed significant base metal (Pb/Zn) mineralization in a carbonate replacement zone within drillhole TCH-2.

In short, in outcrop and in drill core, the author observed evidence for a very large hydrothermal system that has produced moderate to intense alteration to a very large package of intrusive, volcanic and sedimentary rocks at the Sunnyside Project (Turner, 2012).

12.2 2016 Property Visit and Sampling Completed by the Author

The author revisited the Property on September 21, 2016 and was accompanied by Mr. Herb Duerr, P. Geo., of MinQuest, and Mr. Gregory Thomas, President of Regal Resources. During the visit, the author was shown zones of interest along the northeast and northwest of the Property and as with the author's earlier Property visit, extensive areas of alteration (+/- mineralization) as evidence of a significant hydrothermal system were observed on the Property. Once again, the author saw zones of Cu mineralization associated with the Chalcocite zones associated with the Cu-Porphyry targets on the Property and base metal mineralization associated with peripheral vein and/or replacement styles of mineralization. The author collected four (4) additional samples from the Property. A summary of the locations and analytical results for the author's 2016 Property visit samples is provided below in Table 12.2 and are illustrated in Figure 12.1 Descriptions and location information for the author's rock samples are presented in Appendix 5 and the ALS Laboratories analytical certificates are presented in Appendix 6.

Table 12.2 Highlights of the 2016 property visit samples

Sample	Location	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
16ATP009	Bucket Breccia - chalcocite	0.04	11	632	195	41
16ATP010	Volcano - Cu zone	0.04	27	**6.30%**	229	16
16ATP011	Flux Mine or ridge crest	0.07	**169**	2890	**12.40%**	4400
16ATP012	Gossan in canyon below Buckey Breccia	**1.25**	6	125	447	37

*Au analysis was via FA-AAS. Results for Ag which are greater than 100 ppm and Cu, Pb and Zn which are expressed in % were determined via ICP-AES or ICP-AAS. All other results expressed in ppm were analyzed via ICP-MS.

Highlights of the sample results from the Property include sample 16ATP012, which was collected from below Buckey Breccia, returned 1.25 ppm Au and sample (16ATP010), taken from the Volcano – Cu zone, returned 6.30 % Cu. A sample 16ATP011, collected from "flux mine or ridge crest," located just north of the Property returned 169 ppm Ag (Table 12.2).

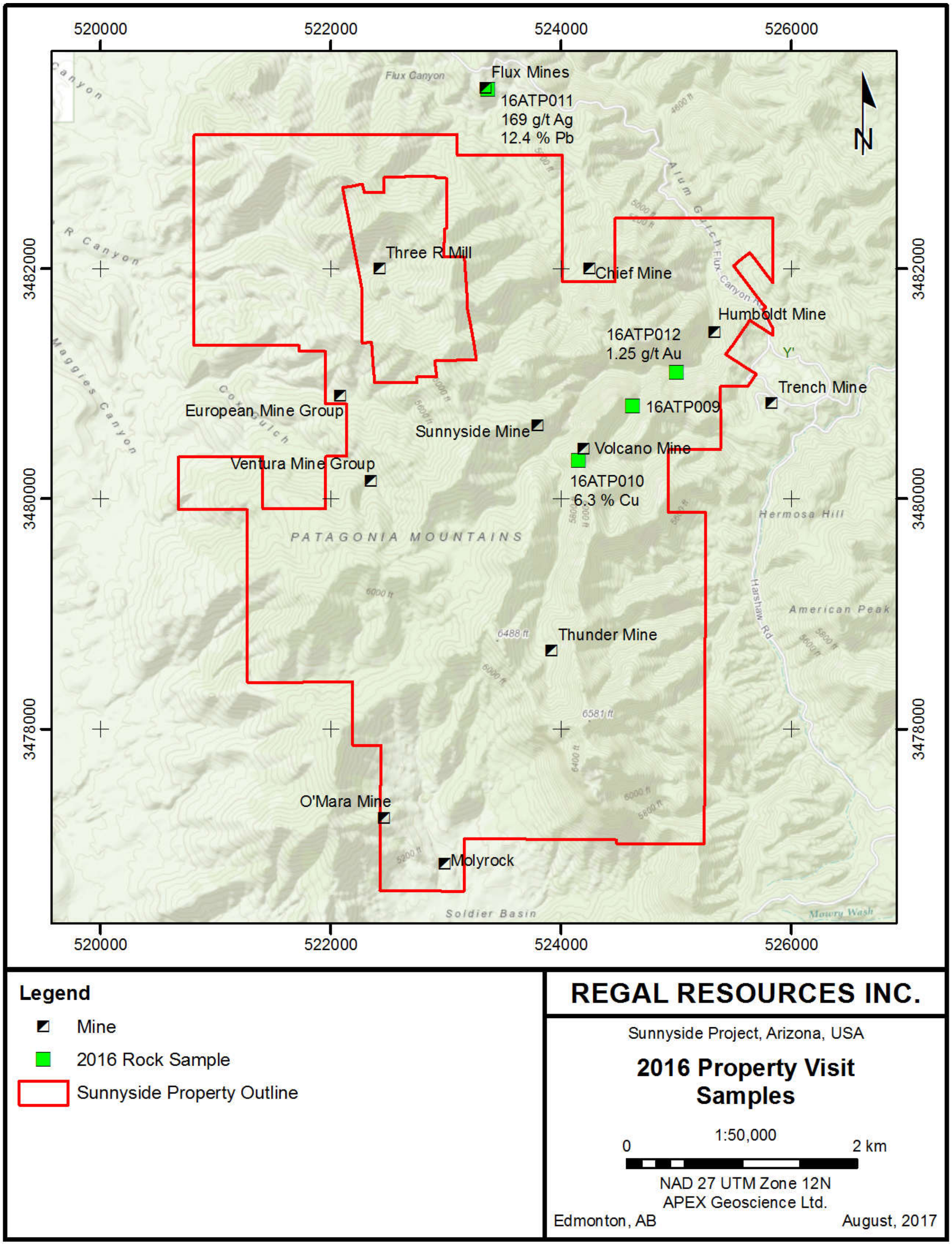


Figure 12.1 2016 Property Visit Samples

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Regal has not conducted any metallurgical and/or processing work for the Property to date.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no historic or National Instrument (NI) 43-101 compliant mineral resources known to the authors for the Sunnyside Property.

15 Adjacent Properties

The Sunnyside Project straddles three mining districts, the Palmetto, Harshaw, and Patagonia and is situated along the north-western portion of the Cananea-Mission Trend. This trend is defined by many porphyry copper deposits from Groupo Mexico's La Caridad mine to Waterton's Mineral Park Mine. Adjacent properties such as the Hermosa Project and Four Metals Property, as well as historic mines such as Flux Canyon Mine, 3R Mine, Red Mountain Mine and Mowry Mine are identified in Figure 15.1. The author of this Technical Report has not visited or worked at any of the adjacent properties listed below and where references are made to past production and/or historic or current mineral resources the author has not verified the information. No inference is made in this report to similarities between the Sunnyside and the adjacent properties described below.

15.1 Hermosa Project – Arizona Mining Inc

Arizona Mining's Hermosa Property hosts two known mineral deposits, the Taylor Deposit and the Central Deposit, situated 0.8 miles (~1.3 km) and 1.2 miles (~1.9 km) east of the Sunnyside Property, respectively (Figures 15.1 and 15.2). The Taylor and Central deposits lie within approximately ½ mile (~800 m) of each other, whereby the Taylor deposit is regarded as the down-dip extension of the Central deposit.

The Taylor deposit was discovered in 2015 and is considered a carbonate replacement deposit where Cretaceous volcanism and tectonism has resulted in sulfide replacement of favourable Paleozoic carbonate stratigraphy (Methven et al., 2017). The Taylor Deposit is comprised of Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu sulphides and reaches significant depths of 3,600 ft (~1,100 m). The sulphide mineralization is developed in two domains, with the upper mineralized domain comprising the Concha, Scherrer, and Epitaph Formations with thickness of mineralization depending on stratigraphic location. Mineralization at the Taylor Deposit also occurs as calc-silicate skarn type and vein-hosted sulphide mineralization occurring in north-west trending structural zones (Figure 15.3).

The Central deposit is considered a Manto-type replacement deposit formed along the stratigraphic contact of Cretaceous volcanic rocks and the underlying Paleozoic carbonate stratigraphy. The Central deposit typically comprises cryptomelane-type manganese oxide minerals which also host minor amounts of silver and base-metals within their lattice structure. The majority of silver and base-metals are hosted within veins and fractures in the overlying Cretaceous volcanic rocks. The host rocks strike

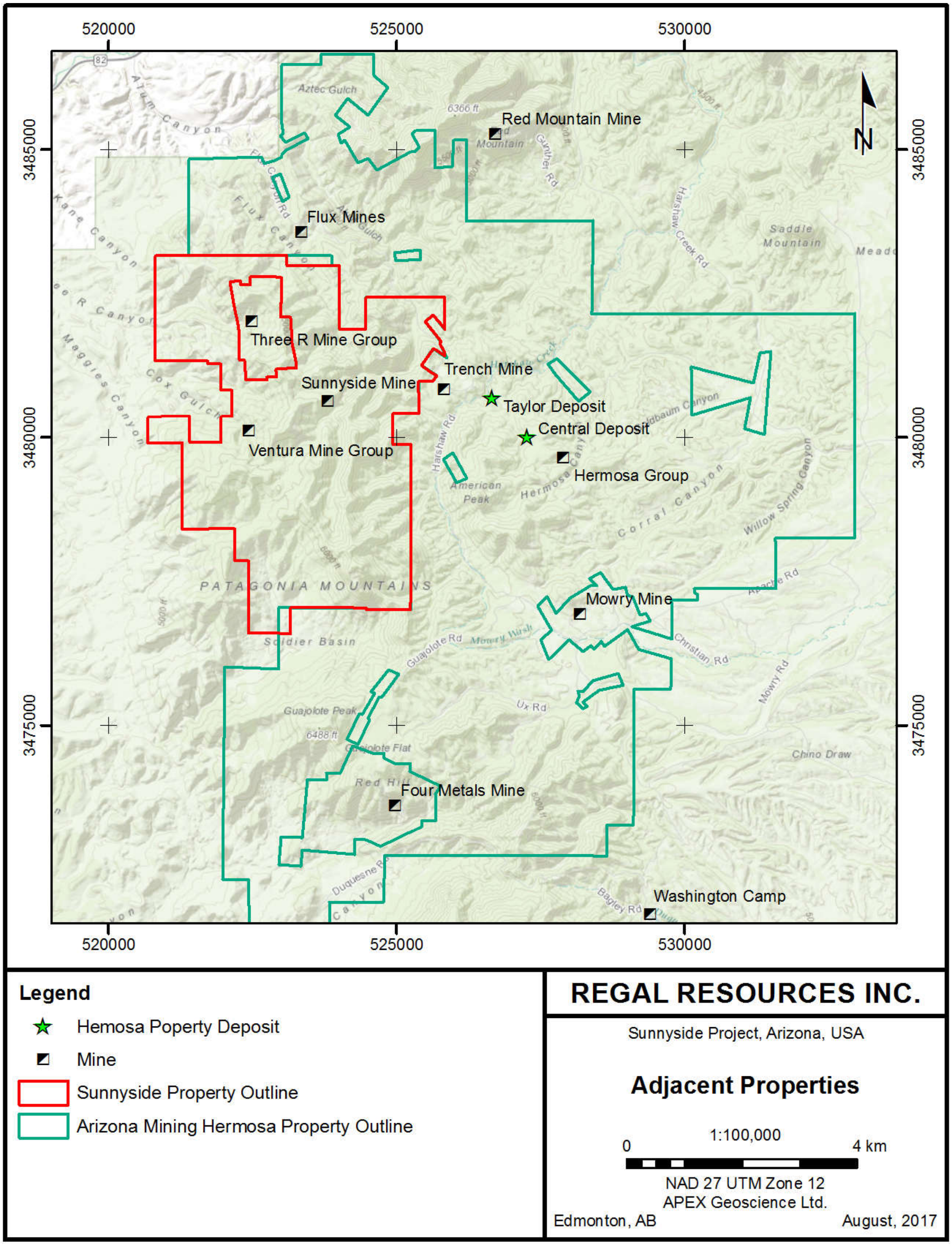


Figure 15.1 Sunnyside Adjacent Properties.

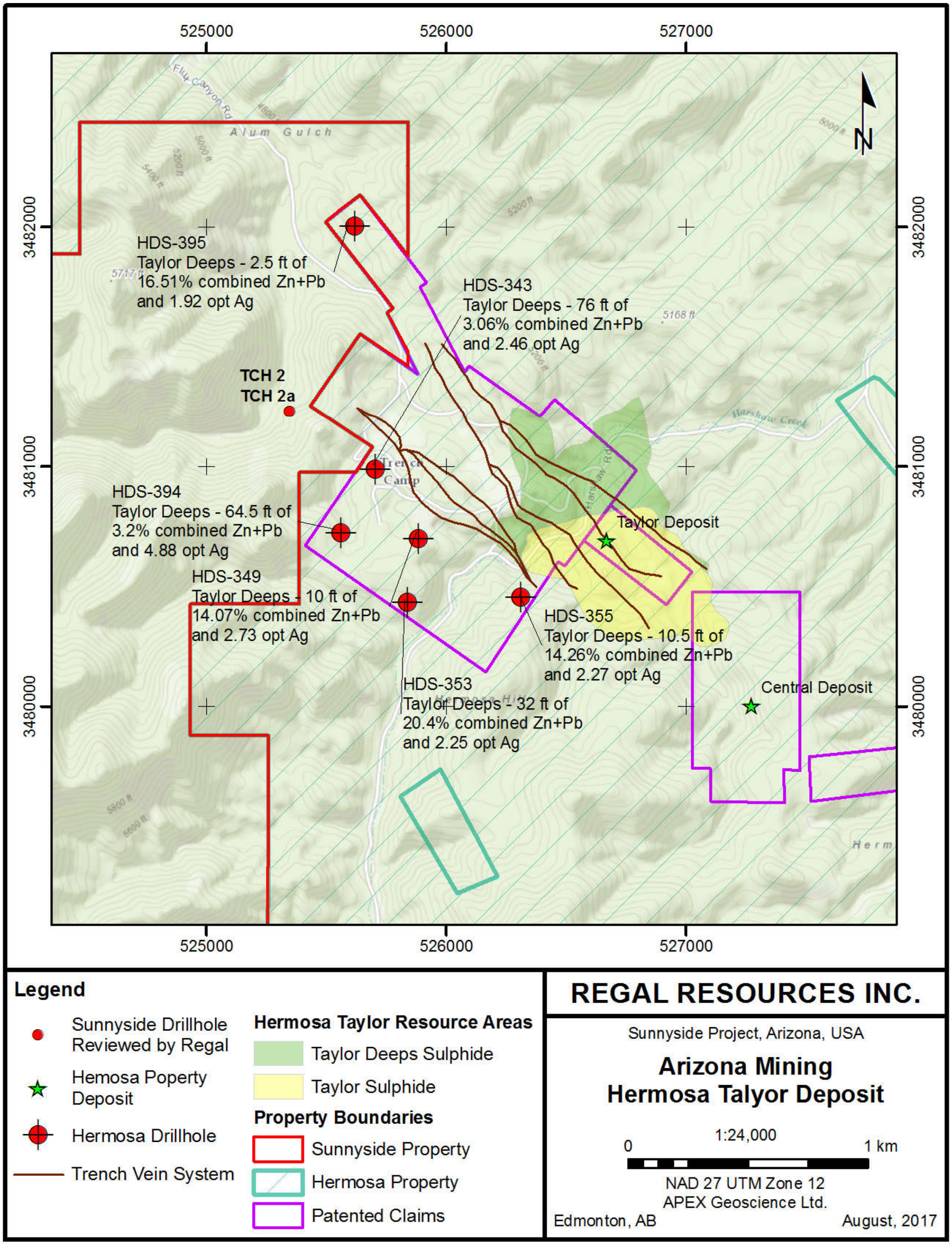


Figure 15.2 Arizona Mining - Hermosa Taylor Deposit

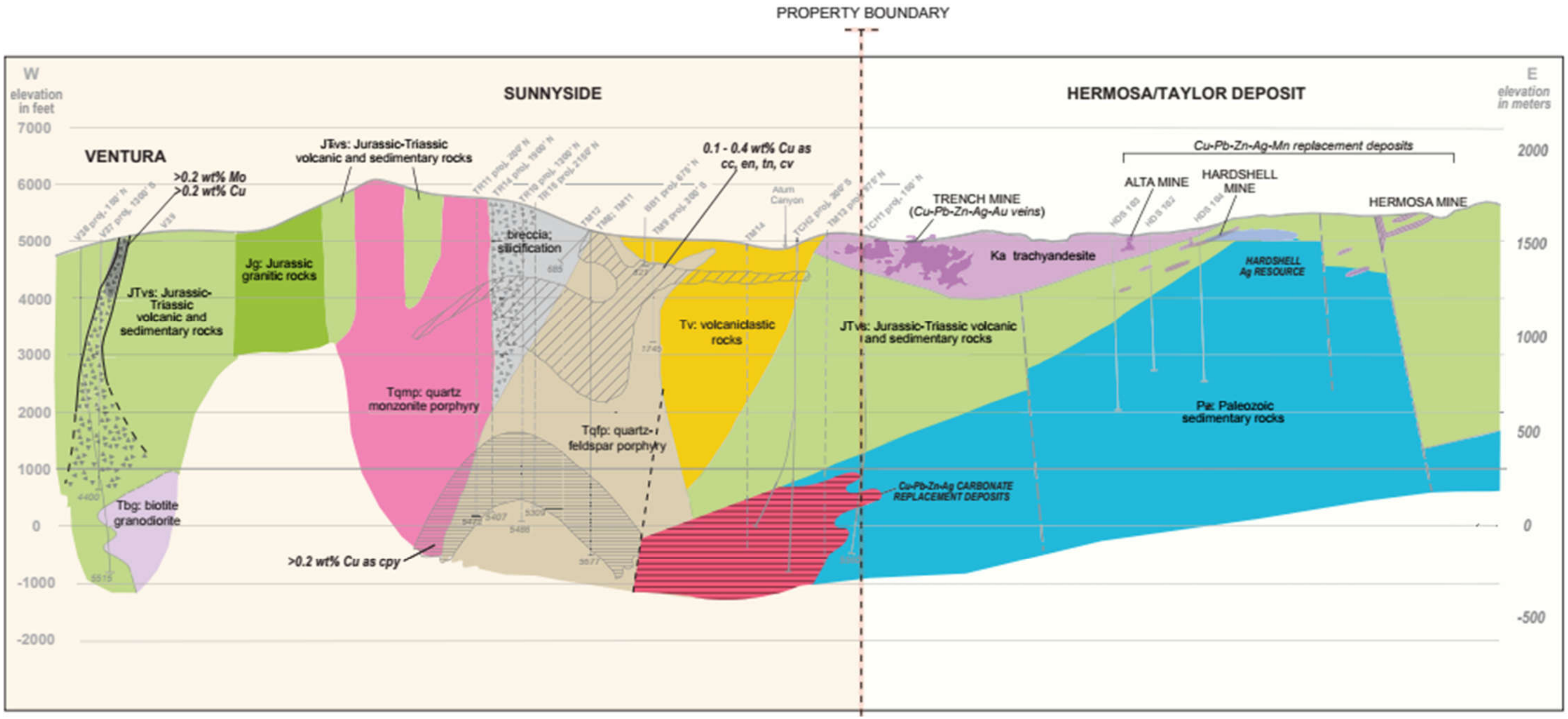


Figure 15.3 Sunnyside – Hermosa Cross-Section.

approximately southwest to northeast and do not appear to be disrupted by post mineralization faulting.

The NI 43-101 reported Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resource estimates for the Taylor and Central Deposits as of March 29, 2017, are listed in Tables 15.1 and 15.2 below (Methven et al., 2017).

Table 15.1Taylor Deposit Mineral Resource (Methven et al., 2017)

Classification	Million Short tons	Zn%	Pb%	Ag oz/ton	ZnEq%
Measured	8.613	4.2	4.0	1.6	9.7
Indicated	63.840	4.5	4.4	1.9	10.6
Measured and Indicated	**72.453**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**1.8**	**10.5**
Inferred	38.627	4.4	4.2	3.1	11.6

Table 15.2 Central Deposit Mineral Resource (Methven et al, 2017)

Classification	Million Short tons	Zn (%)	Ag (opt)	Mn (%)
Measured	20.702	1.8	4.1	9.2
Indicated	49.913	2.3	1.9	9.6
Measured and Indicated	**70.616**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**9.5**
Inferred	0.350	3.2	2.7	7.2

The author of this Technical Report has not visited or worked at the Taylor or Central deposits and has not verified the resources reported by Methven et al. (2017). The information provided regarding the Hermosa Project is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Sunnyside Property.

15.2 Four Metals Property

The Four Metals Property is currently owned by Columbus Gold Corporation and Mr. Herb Duerr. It is located approximately 2.5 miles (~4 km) south of the Sunnyside Property. The Four Metals Property area covers the former Four Metals copper mine that has been explored by a number of mining and exploration companies since the 1960's. Copper mineralization is hosted by a roughly circular 985 ft (~300 m) diameter breccia pipe intruding granitic rocks. The mineralization consists of supergene enriched chalcocite within a shallow zone, underlain by a larger body of primary pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. A resource estimate was completed by Cobre Copper in 1991 that estimated a high-grade resource of 7.583 million tons at 0.83% Cu, and a lower-grade global resource estimated at 23.042 million tons at 0.42% Cu (Columbus Gold Corporation, 2017).

The author of this Technical Report has not visited or worked at the Four Metals Property and has not verified the resource reported by Columbus Gold Corporation (2017). The information provided regarding the Four Metals Property is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Sunnyside Property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any other relevant data and/or information that has not be included in the Technical Report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") was retained by Regal Resources Inc. ("Regal") in September of 2016 and was tasked with the completion of an updated NI43-101 compliant Technical Report on their Sunnyside Project (the "Project" or the "Property") having completed an earlier Technical Report on the Property in 2012 (Turner, 2012). Subsequently, Regal entered into an Option Agreement with Barksdale Capital Corporation with respect to the Sunnyside Property and this Technical Report was prepared on behalf of both companies.

Regal Resources is a Canadian junior exploration company that is currently listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange, formerly the Canadian National Stock Exchange. Barksdale Capital Corp is a Canadian junior exploration company that is currently listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSX-V).

The following is a summary of the review of the Sunnyside Project completed by APEX:

1. Geologically, the Sunnyside Project is situated within a broad northwest trending corridor of porphyry copper deposits that straddles the U.S.–Mexico border.

2. The Project is located in the Patagonia Range of mountains approximately 25km northeast of Nogales, Arizona. The range is cored by a Laramide, multi-phase intrusive complex comprising quartz monzonite to granodiorite and lesser quartz-feldspar porphyry. Radiometric age dates completed by the USGS and others (Graybeal, 2007) suggest the emplacement of the intrusive occurred between 74 and 58 Ma.

3. Historical reports, and a site visit performed by the author on April 25-26, 2012 and September 20, 2916 confirm the presence of a significant hydrothermal alteration system at (and underlying) the Sunnyside Property. In the opinion of the author, the Sunnyside Property is a "Property of Merit" and a significant exploration program is recommended (see the following section of this report).

4. The Sunnyside Project consists of 286 contiguous unpatented lode mining claims. The total area for the Property is 5,223.71 acres (2,113.96 hectares), located within Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

5. Regal Resources Inc. purchased the Sunnyside Property from MinQuest Exploration Inc. (MinQuest) of Reno, Nevada, in February 2012. Minquest retains a 1.5% NSR on the entire Property.

6. Regal has recently entered into an Option Agreement with Barksdale Capital Corp. whereby Barksdale can earn up to a 67.5% interest in the Property by making various cash payments and by completing certain share transfers and work commitments, as specified in Section 4 of this report.

7. In 2010, Minquest, on behalf of Regal, conducted a significant data compilation and sampling program at Sunnyside. Historical drill cores were acquired,

catalogued and re-logged. Sampling was conducted on previously sampled and un-sampled drill core. Surface geological mapping was conducted at the Property. The new data (geological and geochemical) was compiled and lead to the following conclusions;

a. The Sunnyside Project hosts at least one, and possibly other overlapping, porphyry-style alteration systems.

b. The Property hosts porphyry copper mineralization that has been intersected in historical drillholes at depths below surface of approximately 3700’ (~1100m) and extending at least 2700 feet (~800m+) further in depth. Historical drilling suggests that the “deep” porphyry copper mineralization target is approximately 4000 feet (~1200m) in and E-W direction and 5000 feet (~1500m) in a N-S direction and is located in the north central portion of the property (see Figure 7.6).

c. Recent mapping in the vicinity of the west central portions of the Property have identified “Gusano” alteration, comprising distinct patchy silica-pyrphyllite-alunite development that has been observed at many significant porphyry copper deposits around the world in the lithocaps immediately overlying porphyry systems. As a result, a potential “shallow” porphyry target has been identified and sits in the vicinity of historical drillhole TCH-11 (see Figure 7.6).

d. In addition to the porphyry copper targets, the Property hosts Cu (+/-Ag) in the form of chalcocite enrichment zones at relatively shallow levels. As a result of the recent work completed by Regal, two discreet “chalcocite zone” target areas have been identified in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the Property (see Figure 7.6).

e. Finally, historical drilling has intersected significant base metal mineralization both on and immediately adjacent to the Property in the form of high and low temperature replacements within Paleozoic rocks adjacent to the porphyry system at the property. Recently (over the past 2 years), Arizona Mining Inc. has been aggressively drilling the Taylor base metal replacement deposit immediately east of the Sunnyside Property (see Figures 15.1 and 15.2). NI 43-101 compliant Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates have been completed on the Taylor and Central Deposits as of March 29, 2017 (Methven et al., 2017) and are described in section 15 of this report.

8. Although the Property is located within a National Forest on BLM ground and recent permitting of mineral exploration activities at the Project has been contentious, the author of this report is not aware of any significant environmental issues that would affect Regal’s ability to obtain mineral exploration permits and conduct exploration work at the Project.

9. There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves identified at the Property.

Other than the normal risks inherent in mineral exploration, the author of this report is not aware of any other risk factors with respect to the exploration data discussed herein that might materially affect the Property or the Conclusions and Recommendations presented.

18 Recommendations

In the opinion of the author, the results generated by the 2012 underground sampling program are sufficiently encouraging to warrant a significant exploration program at the Sunnyside Property. Furthermore, the author was impressed by the extent and degree of alteration observed in outcrops at the Property during site visits conducted in 2012 and 2016, which clearly indicate that a significant hydrothermal system has affected the rocks underlying the Property.

The Property hosts compelling shallow (within ~1,000 m of surface) and deep (below ~1,000 m of surface) Porphyry Cu (and Cu-Mo) targets. In addition, the Property hosts shallow Cu (+/- Ag) targets, comprising mineralization associate with abundant breccia pipe systems that have been mapped throughout the Property and secondary chalcocite enrichment zones. Finally, there is a significant potential for the recently discovered Taylor base metal skarn/replacement deposit belonging to Arizona Mining Inc. to extend onto the eastern part of the Property as evidenced by intersections within historical drillholes on and immediately adjacent to the Property.

The Cu (+/-Mo) porphyry and the Cu (+/-Ag) breccia and chalcocite targets are compelling and warrant further exploration. A phased exploration program is recommended. The Phase 1 exploration program would comprise a large soil sampling and ground geophysical program intended to examine the potential for identifying Cu (+/-Ag) mineralization associated with relatively shallow level breccias and/or chalcocite enrichment zones and the shallow Cu porphyry target.

The author recommends the completion of a large array (deeper penetrating) IP (Induced Polarization) survey as part of the Phase 1 exploration program. IP geophysical surveying is a technique that is commonly applied to the exploration of porphyry Cu systems due to its ability to highlight disseminated sulphide minerals associated with this deposit model. Modern survey systems, such as the Titan 24 system used by Quantec Geoscience, have the benefit of being able to penetrate to, and generate data from, significant depths and may even be able to provide information applicable to the targeting of the deep porphyry target at the Property. This is the primary reason for phasing the recommended exploration program as this will allow for the completion of such a deep-penetrating geophysical survey that may provide information to assist in the targeting of drilling to test the deep porphyry Cu target at the Property.

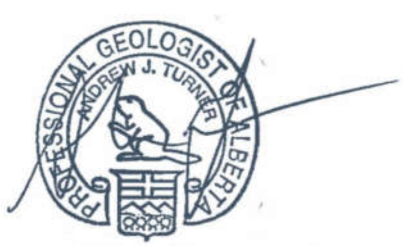
Drill testing of shallow breccias zone, chalcocite and porphyry targets, along with drill testing of the deep porphyry target, comprise the second phase of the recommended exploration program at the property. Obviously, the lower cost of conducting shallow drilling, combined with the benefits of identifying a potentially open-pitable resource at the property, would lead one to prioritize this effort over deeper drilling. However, a limited deep drilling program is recommended based on the fact that historical drillholes have already identified porphyry copper mineralization at the deep target and thus there exists a significant potential for identifying a potentially economic deposit analogous to that at the Resolution Cu Project, for example, located near Superior, AZ (see the Adjacent Properties section of this report).

With respect to the base metal replacement mineralization potential along the eastern portions of the Property, adjacent to Arizona Mining's Taylor Deposit, the author recommends drill testing with downhole Electromagnetics to help identify possible zones of significant mineralization that at least partially extend onto the Sunnyside Property.

In summary, the estimated cost of the Phase 1 soil sampling and geophysical surveying program is approximately US$300,000. The estimated cost of the Phase 2 drilling program is approximately US$2,200,000. As a result, the total cost of the recommended exploration programs at the Property is estimated at US$2.5M. All of the work items listed above are considered by the author to be warranted at this time and none are contingent on the results of any of the others. The porphyry, chalcocite and skarn/replacement targets are defined sufficiently at this time to allow for their drill testing. The work comprising the Phase 1 program is intended to explore for additional targets on the Property and to refine the targeting for the Phase 2 drill program.

Table 18.1 Estimated Costs For The Sunnyside Recommended Exploration Programs.

Item		Unit Cost	Total Cost
PHASE 1			
Wages			
	Project Management/Supervision	20 days @ ~$750/day	$15,000
	Soil Samplers	4 x 20 days @ ~$400/day	$32,000
Geophysical Contractor			
	Contractor	~10 line-km @ est'd $20,000/km	$200,000
Assays			
	soil sample geochemistry	1000 samples @ $45.00/sample	$45,000
Misc.			
	miscelaneous costs		$8,000
	Sub-total		**$300,000**
PHASE 2			
Wages			
	Project Management/Supervision	60 days @ ~$750/day	$45,000
	Geologist and Geotech	60 days @ ~$900/day	$54,000
Drill Contractor			
		~20,000feet @ est'd $100/ft	$2,000,000
Assays			
	core sample analyses	~2000 samples @ $45.00/sample	$90,000
Misc.			
	miscelaneous costs		$11,000
	Sub-total		**$2,200,000**
	Total		**$2,500,000**



Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P.Geol.

APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
August 15, 2017

Revised: Nov 10, 2017

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20 Certificate of Author

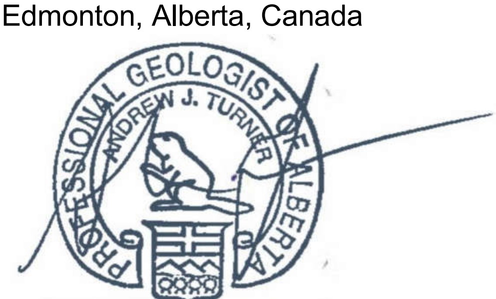
I, Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P.Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal of:

   APEX Geoscience Ltd.
   Suite 110, 8429 – 24th Street NW
   Edmonton, Alberta T6P 1L3
   Phone: 780-467-3532

2. My academic qualification is: Bachelor of Science, (Honors) Geology, received from the University of Alberta in 1989.
3. My professional affiliation(s): member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) since 1994 as well as the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEGG).
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 25 years since my graduation from university and I have extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, Porphyry Cu deposits in Western Canada, the United States and Chile.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for and have supervised the preparation of the entire Technical Report titled *"Technical Report for The Sunnyside Project, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, USA"*, and dated *August ,15 2017, revised Nov. 10, 2017* (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Property on *April 25th and 26th, 2012 and September 20, 2016*.
7. I have had no involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report prior to my initial site visit conducted in 2012.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed so as to make the Technical Report not misleading.
9. I am independent of the Property, the Vendor and the Issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
11. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary 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 website accessible by the public.

Dated: August 15, 2017 Revised: November 11, 2017
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P.Geol.

Appendix 1 - List of Units, Abbreviations and Measurements

~	- Approximately
$	- Dollar amount
%	- Percent
+/-	- Plus/minus
'	- Minutes (in the context of latitude and longitude coordinates)
"	- Seconds (in the context of latitude and longitude coordinates)
°	- Degrees
°C	- Degrees Celsius
°F	- Degrees Fahrenheit
AA/AAS	- Atomic Absorption (Spectrometry)
ac	- Acre (0.0040469 km^2)
Ag	- Silver
ALS	- ALS Global (analytical laboratories)
APEX	- APEX Geoscience Ltd.
As	- Arsenic
ASARCO	- American Smelting and Refining Company
Au	- Gold
AZ	- Arizona
Ba	- Barium
BC	- British Columbia
Barksdale	- Barksdale Capital Corporation
BLM	- Bureau of Land Management, US Department of the Interior
B.Sc.	- Bachelor of Science
CAD	- Canadian Dollar
cm	- Centimeter (0.3937 in)
Corp.	- Corporation
Cu	- Copper
DPE	- Desert Pacific Exploration, Inc.
E	- East
et al.	- and others
FA	- Fire Assay
FA-AA	- Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption (Spectrometry) finish
Fm	- Formation
ft	- Feet (0.3048 m)
g	- Gram
g/t	- Grams per tonne (equivalent to ppm, 1 g/t Au = 0.29167 oz/ton Au)
GIS	- Geographic Information System
GPS	- Global Positioning System
ha	- Hectares
ICP	- Inductively Coupled Plasma geochemical analysis (ICP-AES, Atomic Emissions Spectrometry and ICP-MS, Mass Spectrometry)
in	- Inch (2.54 cm)
Inc.	- Incorporated
IP	- Induced Polarization
JV	- Joint Venture
kg	- Kilogram (2.2046 lbs)

km	- Kilometers (0.6214 mi)
km²	- Square Kilometers (247.105 acres)
lb(s)	- Pound(s)
LLC	- Limited liability company
m	- Meter (3.2808 ft)
M	- Million
Ma	- Million years ago
mi	- Mile (1.6093 km)
mL	- Milliliters
mm	- Millimeters
Mo	- Molybdenum
Mt	- Million tonnes
MX	- Mexico
N	- North
NAD	- North American Datum (NAD27 – 1927 datum, NAD83 – 1983 datum)
NI	- National Instrument
NSR	- Net Smelter Royalty
oz	- Ounce (always referring to troy ounce when referring to gold grade)
oz/st	- Ounces (eg. Gold) per short ton (equivalent to ounce per ton – opt or 1 oz/st = 34.286 g/t or ppm)
P.Geol	- Professional Geologist
Pb	- Lead
PLSS	- Public Land Survey System
PoO	- Plan of Operations
ppb	- Parts per billion (0.001 ppm)
ppm	- Parts per million (equivalent to grams per tonne, 1 g/t Au = 0.29167 oz/ton Au)
QAQC	- Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QFP	- Quartz-feldspar-porphyry
R	- Range (as in T30N, R53E)
RC	- Reverse Circulation Drilling
Regal	- Regal Resources Inc. and Regal Resources USA, Inc.
S	- South
Sb	- Antimony
SD	- Standard Deviation
SG	- Specific Gravity or Density
Sr	- Strontium
st	- Stone (0.00635029 tonne)
t	- Metric tonne (1,000 kg = 2,204.6 lbs)
T	- Township (as in T30N, R53E)
ton	- Imperial ton or short ton (1.01605 tonne)
US	- United States of America
USA	- United States of America
USD	- United States Dollar
USFS	- United States Forestry Service
USGS	- United States Geological Survey
UTM	- Universal Transverse Mercator
W	- west
Zn	- Zinc

Appendix 2 - Detailed Property Description

				LEGAL DESCRIPTION						
Claim Name/Number	Serial No	Claimant	Area (Acres)	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Location Date	Maintenance fee (US$)
VEN 1	AMC370789	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	SW	2006-04-01	155
VEN 3	AMC370790	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36; 1	SW; NW	2006-04-01	155
VEN 5	AMC370791	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NW	2006-04-01	155
VEN 6	AMC370792	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE,NW	2006-05-01	155
VEN 7	AMC370793	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NW	2006-05-01	155
VEN 8	AMC370794	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE,NW	2006-05-01	155
VEN 9	AMC370795	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NW	2006-05-01	155
VEN 10	AMC370796	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE,NW	2006-05-01	155
VEN 11	AMC372233	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NW	2006-03-03	155
VEN 12	AMC370797	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE,NW	01/19/2006	155
VEN 13	AMC370798	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE,NW	01/19/2006	155
VEN 14	AMC370799	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE,NW,SW,SE	01/19/2006	155
VEN 15	AMC370800	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E;0160E	1;6	NE; NW	01/19/2006	155
VEN 16	AMC370801	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW,SE	2006-06-01	155
VEN 17	AMC370802	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 18	AMC370803	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW,SE	2006-06-01	155
VEN 20	AMC370804	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	1	1	1
VEN 22	AMC370805	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW,SE	2006-06-01	155
VEN 23	AMC372234	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW	2006-04-03	155
VEN 24	AMC372235	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW,SE	2006-02-03	155
VEN 26	AMC372237	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW,SE	2006-02-03	155
VEN 28	AMC413398	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NE,NW	11/17/2011	155
VEN 30	AMC413399	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NE,NW	11/17/2011	155
VEN 32	AMC413400	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NE,NW	11/17/2011	155
VEN 34	AMC413401	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NE,NW	11/17/2011	155
VEN 36	AMC413402	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NE,NW,SW,SE	11/17/2011	155
VEN 38	AMC413403	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	SW,SE	11/17/2011	155
VEN 40	AMC413404	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	SW,SE	11/16/2011	155
VEN 42	AMC413405	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	SW,SE	11/16/2011	155
VEN 43	AMC370174	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW	11/27/2005	155
VEN 44	AMC370175	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S; 0230S	0160E	31; 6	SW; NW	11/27/2005	155
VEN 45	AMC370176	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NW	11/28/2005	155
VEN 46	AMC376879	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	NE; NW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 47	AMC376880	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	NE; NW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 48	AMC370177	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NW	11/28/2005	155
VEN 50	AMC370178	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NW	11/28/2005	155
VEN 51	AMC370806	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NE	01/19/2006	155
VEN 52	AMC370807	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 53	AMC370808	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	NE,SE; NW, SW	01/19/2006	155
VEN 54	AMC370809	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NW,SW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 55	AMC370810	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SE	2006-07-01	155
VEN 56	AMC370811	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 57	AMC370812	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	NE,SE; NW, SW	2006-07-01	155
VEN 58	AMC370813	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 59	AMC370814	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	SE; SW	2006-06-01	155
VEN 60	AMC370815	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/21/2006	155

VEN 61	AMC370816	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	SE; SW	2006-06-01	155
VEN 62	AMC370817	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 63	AMC370818	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	SE; SW	01/20/2006	155
VEN 64	AMC370819	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/20/2006	155
VEN 65	AMC370820	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1; 6	SE; SW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 66	AMC370821	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 67	AMC370822	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	1, 12; 6, 7	SE, NE; SW, NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 68	AMC370823	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6 ,7	SW, NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 69	AMC370824	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	NE; NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 70	AMC370825	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	NE; NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 71	AMC370826	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	NE; NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 72	AMC370827	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 73	AMC370828	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	NE; NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 74	AMC370829	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 75	AMC370830	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	NE,SE; NW,SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 76	AMC370831	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NW,SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 77	AMC370832	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	SE; SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 78	AMC370833	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 79	AMC370834	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 80	AMC370835	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 81	AMC370836	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E; 0160E	12; 7	SE; SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 82	AMC370837	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 83	AMC370179	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW,SE	11/27/2005	155
VEN 84	AMC370180	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SE	11/25/2005	155
VEN 85	AMC370181	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31; 6	SW,SE; NE, NW	11/27/2005	155
VEN 86	AMC370182	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31; 6	S; NE	11/25/2005	155
VEN 87	AMC370183	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE,NW	11/28/2005	155
VEN 88	AMC370184	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE	11/25/2005	155
VEN 89	AMC370185	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE,NW	11/28/2005	155
VEN 90	AMC370186	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE	11/26/2005	155
VEN 91	AMC370187	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE,NW	11/28/2005	155
VEN 92	AMC370188	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE	11/26/2005	155
VEN 93	AMC370838	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE,NW	01/21/2006	155
VEN 94	AMC371457	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE	01/23/2006	155
VEN 95	AMC376881	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW; NE	2006-12-10	155
VEN 96	AMC370189	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE	11/26/2005	155
VEN 96A	AMC371456	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE, NE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 97	AMC370840	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	NE,NW,SW,SE	01/21/2006	155
VEN 98	AMC371458	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 99	AMC370841	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW,SE	01/21/2006	155
VEN 100	AMC370190	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 101	AMC370842	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW,SE	01/21/2006	155
VEN 102	AMC370843	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 103	AMC370844	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW,SE	01/21/2006	155
VEN 104	AMC370845	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 105	AMC370846	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW,SE	01/21/2006	155
VEN 106	AMC370847	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 107	AMC370848	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW,SE	01/23/2006	155

VEN 107A	AMC370849	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW,SE	01/23/2006	155
VEN 108	AMC370850	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SE	01/23/2006	155
VEN 109	AMC370851	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6;7	SW,SE; NE,NW	01/23/2006	155
VEN 111	AMC370852	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE,NW	01/23/2006	155
VEN 113	AMC370853	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE,NW	01/23/2006	155
VEN 115	AMC376882	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE,NW	10/26/2006	155
VEN 116	AMC376883	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 117	AMC376884	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE,NW,SW,SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 118	AMC376885	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE,SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 119	AMC376886	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SW,SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 120	AMC376887	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 121	AMC376888	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SW,SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 122	AMC376889	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 123	AMC376890	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SW,SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 124	AMC370191	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31; 32	SE; SW	11/25/2005	155
VEN 125	AMC370192	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31; 32; 5; 6	SE; SW; NW; NE	11/25/2005	155
VEN 126	AMC370193	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW; NE	11/25/2005	155
VEN 127	AMC370194	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW; NE	11/26/2005	155
VEN 128	AMC370195	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW; NE	11/26/2005	155
VEN 130	AMC370854	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	NW	2006-03-02	155
VEN 131	AMC370196	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW; NE	11/26/2005	155
VEN 131A	AMC371459	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW,SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 132	AMC370855	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	NW	2006-03-02	155
VEN 133	AMC371460	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	SW; SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 134	AMC370856	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	SW; NW	2006-03-02	155
VEN 135	AMC370197	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	SW; SE	01/22/2006	155
VEN 137	AMC370857	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	6	SW	01/22/2006	155
VEN 146	AMC376891	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	SE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 147	AMC376892	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 18	SE; NE,NW	10/29/2006	155
VEN 148	AMC376893	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 18	SE; NE	10/29/2006	155
VEN 149	AMC376894	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	18	NE,NW	10/29/2006	155
VEN 150	AMC376895	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	18	NE	10/29/2006	155
VEN 151	AMC376896	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	NE; NW	10/25/2006	155
VEN 152	AMC376897	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	NW	10/25/2006	155
VEN 153	AMC376898	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	NE,SE; NW,SW	10/25/2006	155
VEN 154	AMC413406	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	NW,SW	2011-03-11	155
VEN 155	AMC376900	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	SE; SW	10/25/2006	155
VEN 156	AMC413407	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	SW	2011-03-11	155
VEN 157	AMC376902	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	SE; SW	10/25/2006	155
VEN 158	AMC413408	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	SW	2011-03-11	155
VEN 159	AMC376904	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	SE; SW	10/25/2006	155
VEN 160	AMC413409	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	SW	2011-03-11	155
VEN 161	AMC376906	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8; 17; 18	SE; SW; NW;NE	10/24/2006	155
VEN 162	AMC413410	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8; 17	SW; NW	2011-03-11	155
VEN 163	AMC376908	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17; 18	NW; NE	10/24/2006	155
VEN 164	AMC413411	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17	NW	2011-03-11	155
VEN 165	AMC413412	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17; 18	NW; NE	2011-02-11	155
VEN 166	AMC413413	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17	NW	2011-02-11	155

VEN 167	AMC376912	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17; 18	NW; NE	10/24/2006	155
VEN 168	AMC376913	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17	NW	10/24/2006	155
VEN 169	AMC376914	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17; 18	NW; NE	10/24/2006	155
VEN 170	AMC413414	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	17	NW	2011-02-11	155
VEN 177	AMC372246	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW	2006-04-03	155
VEN 178	AMC372247	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW	2006-04-03	155
VEN 179	AMC372248	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW	2006-04-03	155
VEN 180	AMC370861	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35; 36	SE; SW	2006-04-01	155
VEN 181	AMC370862	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35; 36; 1; 2	SE; SW; NW; NE	2006-04-01	155
VEN 182	AMC370863	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2	NW; NE	2006-04-01	155
VEN 183	AMC372249	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2	NW; NE	2006-03-03	155
VEN 184	AMC372250	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	NW,SW	2006-04-03	155
VEN 185	AMC372251	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW	2006-04-03	155
VEN 226	AMC410051	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	NE	05/27/2011	155
VEN 228	AMC410052	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	NE	05/27/2011	155
VEN 230	AMC410053	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	NE	05/27/2011	155
VEN 232	AMC410054	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	NE,SE	05/27/2011	155
VEN 234	AMC410055	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	SE	05/27/2011	155
VEN 236	AMC372257	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	SE	2006-05-03	155
VEN 238	AMC372258	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	SE	2006-05-03	155
VEN 240	AMC372259	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35	SE	2006-05-03	155
VEN 242	AMC372260	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S; 0230S	0150E	35; 2	SE; NE	2006-05-03	155
VEN 244	AMC372261	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	2	NE	2006-05-03	155
VEN 254	AMC372262	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	2	NE	2006-03-03	155
VEN 500	AMC372263	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35; 36	SE; SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 501	AMC410056	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35; 36	NE,SE; NW,SW	05/27/2011	155
VEN 502	AMC372265	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 503	AMC372266	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NW,SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 504	AMC372267	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 505	AMC372268	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NW,SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 506	AMC372269	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 507	AMC372270	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NW,SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 508	AMC372271	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 509	AMC372272	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NW,SW	2006-02-04	155
VEN 510	AMC372273	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	SW,SE	2006-04-04	155
VEN 511	AMC372274	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36; 1	SW,SE; NE,NW	2006-04-04	155
VEN 512	AMC372275	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NE,NW	2006-07-04	155
VEN 513	AMC372276	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NE,NW	2006-07-04	155
VEN 514	AMC372277	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NE,NW	2006-07-04	155
VEN 515	AMC372278	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NW	2006-08-04	155
VEN 516	AMC413415	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35; 36	NE; NW	11/29/2011	155
VEN 517	AMC372280	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	36	NW	2006-08-04	155
VEN 518	AMC413416	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E	35; 36	NE; NW	11/29/2011	155
VEN 530	AMC410060	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW	05/29/2011	155
VEN 531	AMC410061	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW,SE	05/29/2011	155
VEN 533	AMC410062	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW	05/29/2011	155
VEN 534	AMC410063	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW,SE	05/29/2011	155
VEN 535	AMC410064	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW	05/29/2011	155

VEN 536	AMC410065	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW,SE	05/29/2011	155
VEN 537	AMC413417	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW	10/19/2011	155
VEN 538	AMC376923	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	SW; SE	10/22/2006	155
VEN 539	AMC413418	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW	10/19/2011	155
VEN 540	AMC376925	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6	SW; SE	10/22/2006	155
VEN 541	AMC413419	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	SW	10/19/2011	155
VEN 542	AMC376927	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 6; 7; 8	SW; SE; NE; NW	10/22/2006	155
VEN 543	AMC413420	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5; 8	SW; NW	10/20/2011	155
VEN 544	AMC376929	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	NE; NW	10/22/2006	155
VEN 545	AMC413421	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	NW	10/20/2011	155
VEN 547	AMC376932	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7	NE	10/26/2006	155
VEN 548	AMC413422	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	7; 8	NE; NW	10/19/2011	155
VEN 549	AMC413423	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	8	NW	10/20/2011	155
VEN 551	AMC376935	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	2	NE,SE	2006-07-11	155
VEN 552	AMC376936	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	2	NE,SE	2006-07-11	155
VEN 553	AMC376937	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	2	NE,SE	2006-07-11	155
VEN 554	AMC376938	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	2	NE,SE	2006-07-11	155
VEN 556	AMC413424	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1	SW	11/19/2011	155
VEN 557	AMC413425	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2	SW; SE	11/19/2011	155
VEN 558	AMC376942	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2	SW; SE	2006-07-11	155
VEN 558A	AMC413426	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2	SW; SE	11/19/2011	155
VEN 559	AMC413427	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2	SW; SE	11/19/2011	155
VEN 560	AMC413428	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 12	SW; NW	11/23/2011	155
VEN 561	AMC413429	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	1; 2; 11; 12	SW; SE; NE; NW	11/23/2011	155
VEN 562	AMC413430	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NW	11/23/2011	155
VEN 563	AMC413431	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	11; 12	NE; NW	11/23/2011	155
VEN 564	AMC413432	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NW	11/23/2011	155
VEN 565	AMC413433	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	11; 12	NE; NW	11/23/2011	155
VEN 566	AMC413434	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NW	11/25/2011	155
VEN 567	AMC413435	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	11; 12	NE; NW	11/25/2011	155
VEN 568	AMC413436	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	12	NW,SW	11/25/2011	155
VEN 569	AMC413437	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0150E	11; 12	NE,SE; NW, SW	11/25/2011	155
VEN 571	AMC376955	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	NW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 572	AMC376956	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	NE,NW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 573	AMC376957	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	NW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 574	AMC376958	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	NE,NW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 575	AMC376959	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	NW,SW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 576	AMC376960	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	NE,NW,SW,SE	10/28/2006	155
VEN 577	AMC376961	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 578	AMC376962	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW,SE	10/28/2006	155
VEN 579	AMC376963	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 580	AMC376964	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW,SE	10/28/2006	155
VEN 581	AMC376965	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 582	AMC376966	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0160E	31	SW,SE	10/28/2006	155
VEN 583	AMC376967	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E; 0160E	36; 31	SE; SW	10/28/2006	155
VEN 584	AMC376968	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0220S	0150E; 0160E	36; 31	NE,SE; NW, SW	10/28/2006	155
HUM1	AMC368735	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	NE	09/24/2005	155
HUM 02	AMC413394	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14	0230S	0160E	5	NE,NW	10/17/2011	155

HUM 03	AMC413395	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	5	NW	10/17/2011	155
HUM4	AMC368738	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	4; 5	NW; NE	09/24/2005	155
HUM5	AMC368739	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	5	NE	09/24/2005	155
HUM6	AMC368740	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	4; 5	NW; NE	09/24/2005	155
HUM7	AMC368741	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32; 5	SW; NE	09/24/2005	155
HUM8	AMC368742	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32; 4; 5	SW,SE; NW; NE	09/24/2005	155
HUM9	AMC368743	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW	09/24/2005	155
HUM10	AMC368744	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SE	09/24/2005	155
HUM 11	AMC370864	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW	2006-04-01	155
HUM 12	AMC410048	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW,SE	05/29/2011	155
HUM 14	AMC370865	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	31; 32	SE; SW	12/18/2005	155
HUM 20	AMC370866	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	31; 32	SE; SW	12/18/2005	155
HUM 21	AMC370867	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW	2006-04-01	155
HUM 22	AMC410049	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW,SE	05/29/2011	155
HUM 26	AMC370868	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	31; 32	SE; SW	12/18/2005	155
HUM 27	AMC370869	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW	2006-04-01	155
HUM 28	AMC410050	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0160E	32	SW,SE	05/29/2011	155
HUM 47	AMC413396	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0150E; 0160E	36; 31	NE; NW	11/30/2011	155
HUM 48	AMC413397	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0220S	0150E; 0160E	36; 31	NE; NW	11/30/2011	155
SB 74	AMC368784	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 75	AMC368785	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 76	AMC368786	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 77	AMC368787	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E; 0160E	13; 18	SE; SW	09/23/2005	155
SB 80	AMC370870	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NE	12/17/2005	155
SB 81	AMC370871	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NE	12/17/2005	155
SB 82	AMC370872	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NE	12/17/2005	155
SB 84	AMC370873	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NE	12/17/2005	155
SB 86	AMC370874	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NE,NW	12/17/2005	155
SB 88	AMC370875	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NW	12/17/2005	155
SB 89	AMC370876	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	7; 18	SW; NW	12/17/2005	155
SB 90	AMC370877	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NW	12/17/2005	155
SB 91	AMC370878	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	7; 18	SW; NW	12/17/2005	155
SB 92	AMC368788	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NW,SW	09/23/2005	155
SB 93	AMC368789	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	18	NW	09/23/2005	155
SB 94	AMC368790	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E; 0160E	13; 18	NE,SE; NW,SW	09/23/2005	155
SB 95	AMC368791	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E; 0160E	13; 18	NE; NW	09/23/2005	155
SB 96	AMC368792	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	NE,SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 97	AMC368793	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	NE	09/23/2005	155
SB 98	AMC368794	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	NE,SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 99	AMC368795	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	NE,SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 100	AMC368796	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	NE,SE	09/23/2005	155
SB 101	AMC368797	REGAL RESOURCES USA INC	20.66	14 0230S	0150E	13	NE	09/23/2005	155
BUKET NO. 1	AMC371758	CORN BRIAN F; CORN RUSSELL M	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	6	NE	2006-02-04	155
BUKET NO. 2	AMC371759	CORN BRIAN F; CORN RUSSELL M	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW; NE	2006-02-04	155
BUKET NO 3	AMC367729	CORN BRIAN F; CORN RUSSELL M	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	6	NE,SE	2005-06-10	155
BUKET NO 4	AMC367730	CORN BRIAN F; CORN RUSSELL M	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	5; 6	NW,SW; NE,SE	2005-06-10	155
BUKET NO. 7	AMC371760	CORN BRIAN F; CORN RUSSELL M	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	6	SE	2006-02-04	155
BUKET NO. 8	AMC371761	CORN BRIAN F; CORN RUSSELL M	20.66	14 0230S	0160E	5; 6	SW; SE	2006-02-04	155

Appendix 3 - Barksdale/Regal Option Agreement

The Option Agreement is on file at Barksdale Capital Corp. and Regal Resources Inc. and is available upon request.

Appendix 4 - 2012 Underground Mapping and Sampling Report

The 2012 Underground Mapping and Sampling report Prepared by Desert Pacific Exploration, Inc. is on file at Regal Resources Inc. and is available upon request.

Appendix 5 - 2016 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	UTM NAD 27 (Conus)			Material Sampled	Disposition	Date Collected	Description
	East (m)	North (m)	Zone				
16ATP009	524622	3480805	12	Bucket Breccia - chalcocite	talus	20-Sep-16	talus of/below outcrop of coarse quartz monzonite porphyry with what was believed to be 2-3% chalcocite but was probably biotite, abundant malchite also observed but not sampled.
16ATP010	524152	3480332	12	Volcano - Cu zone	outcrop	20-Sep-16	outcrop of coarse quartz monzonite porphyry breccia (diatreme?) with 1-10cm scale clasts in a fine grained matric with abundant copper oxides (also sampled in 2012)
16ATP011	523367	3483555	12	Flux Mine or ridge crest	ore stockpile	20-Sep-16	base metal skarn (5-10% gal +/- sphal), silicified host rock
16ATP012	525000	3481100	12	gossan in canyon below Buckey Br	outcrop	20-Sep-16	pyrite gossan developed in quartz monzonite, 3-5% fnly dis py

Appendix 6 - 2016 Rock Sample Laboratory Certificates

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
UNIT 110
8429- 24 STREET NW
EDMONTON AB T6P 1L3

Page: 1
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 31- OCT- 2016
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE VA16176459

Project: Patagonia
P.O. No.: 99824
This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 13- OCT- 2016.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDREW TURNER		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME- MS61	48 element four acid ICP- MS	
Ag- OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	ICP- AES
ME- OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP- AES
Cu- OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	ICP- AES
Pb- OG62	Ore Grade Pb - Four Acid	ICP- AES
Au- AA23	Au 30g FA- AA finish	AAS

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Project: Patagonia

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16176459

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
16ATP009		1.82	0.036	11.10	5.15	1620	230	0.42	7.33	0.07	0.07	56.1	0.5	15	0.60	632
16ATP010		1.06	0.036	27.0	2.95	163.0	320	0.17	6.89	0.13	0.10	87.6	0.2	22	0.39	>10000
16ATP011		1.86	0.070	>100	2.64	190.0	50	1.88	49.3	3.59	11.20	31.0	46.8	11	2.58	2890
16ATP012		1.60	1.250	5.58	3.89	220	310	0.25	4.87	0.05	0.10	49.5	1.7	74	0.98	125.0

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Patagonia

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16176459

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME- MS61 Ca ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Ce ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS61 K % 0.01	ME- MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME- MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME- MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME- MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Na % 0.01	ME- MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 P ppm 10
16ATP009		5.12	18.00	0.08	1.0	0.328	1.50	28.1	0.5	0.01	92	6.77	0.16	4.2	2.1	430
16ATP010		0.57	16.00	0.10	1.4	0.102	0.09	42.8	0.7	0.01	27	13.35	0.44	8.2	0.8	670
16ATP011		7.20	6.58	0.14	0.6	0.493	0.27	14.7	17.0	1.63	21700	19.00	0.03	4.0	12.7	140
16ATP012		5.43	11.20	0.09	1.9	0.852	0.84	23.9	2.7	0.01	142	35.7	0.34	4.5	3.6	850

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Project: Patagonia

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16176459

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1
16ATP009		195.0	77.1	<0.002	3.04	154.5	1.8	3	9.1	319	0.32	0.86	8.28	0.079	0.73	3.7
16ATP010		229	15.7	0.061	2.25	50.6	2.2	18	6.9	534	0.49	0.82	11.40	0.331	4.34	4.0
16ATP011		>10000	24.0	0.007	4.59	196.0	2.9	45	1.5	43.6	0.28	4.48	4.20	0.066	2.57	1.6
16ATP012		447	42.8	0.010	2.86	24.7	1.9	14	2.6	1230	0.40	2.31	15.75	0.236	1.93	3.5

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16176459

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	Ag- OG62	Cu- OG62	Pb- OG62
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag	Cu	Pb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.001	0.001
16ATP009		23	43.2	2.6	41	24.2			
16ATP010		31	22.9	3.2	16	50.6		6.30	
16ATP011		23	1.9	11.2	4400	15.4	169		12.40
16ATP012		65	28.7	2.4	37	68.1			

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Project: Patagonia

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16176459

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.

Applies to Method: ME- MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:

Ag- OG62	Au- AA23	CRU- 31	Cu- OG62
LOG- 22	ME- MS61	ME- OG62	Pb- OG62
PUL- 31	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	