Technical Report

-- on the --

MELBA PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia

-- for --

Essex Minerals Inc.
3750 West 49th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6N 3T8

Prepared By:

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July 25, 2014 – Effective Date
(Signature Date: January 15, 2016)

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SUMMARY

Essex Minerals Inc. (Essex) has entered into an agreement with Grant F. Crooker, whereby Essex can earn up to a 100% interest in the ***Melba Property****, an early stage exploration project with no known resource. This report summarizes all available data on the property. The property consists of 8 mineral claims (3,966.1 hectares), located in the Kamloops Mining Division, 20 km south of Kamloops, British Columbia. The Coquihalla highway (#5) traverses the property north-south in the east-central portion of the property. The Lac le Jeune interchange in the southern portion of the property provides access to several logging and dirt roads that lead to all corners of the property. Some of these roads are in need of repair.*

The earliest exploration in the vicinity of the claims was the search for porphyry deposits in the early 1970s in the eastern portion of the claims. Exploration in the mid-1970s identified an intermediate to basic calc-alkalic intrusion, similar in nature to the Iron Mask batholith, located 15 kilometers to the north. This became the focus of exploration in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s for porphyry copper/gold deposits, similar to Afton Mines. During the 1990s, a chalcedonic breccia zone, containing gold was discovered indicating the presence of low-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization. The focus of exploration in the early 2000s was for epithermal gold deposits..

The property is located in the Interior Plateau belt of Triassic volcanic rocks in central British Columbia. The eastern and central phases of the Nicola Group of volcanic rocks are the principal rocks located on the property. These rocks are intruded by late Cretaceous alkalic granodiorite and small Jurassic alkalic diorite/gabbro stocks related in composition to the Iron Mask batholith in the central portion of the claims. Calc-alkalic granodiorite/quartz-monzonite intrusive bodies are located in the eastern portion of the claims. All known showings are located in, or associated with the contact of the intermediate/basic alkalic batholith.

Two principle mineral showings are documented on the property. Others are identified as float occurrences of copper and precious metals. The Melba and Tent showings are low-sulphidation epithermal gold in a prominent north-south brecciated silicified (chalcedony) structure, cutting the contact area of the main intermediate/basic intrusive body. This structure is identified by a prominent north-south magnetic lineament and to a lesser extent by a VLF-EM lineament, both detected from airborne geophysics.

Work in the 1970s and 1980s focused on porphyry copper(gold) and molybdenum deposits, and then shifted to discovery and identification of epithermal gold structures in the late 1990s and 2000s. There is sufficient evidence of this style of mineralization from float and soil geochemistry. The early drilling completed in the late 1980s and early 1990s for porphyry deposits covered only a small portion of this interpreted stock. Recent exploration for porphyry copper (gold) deposits has not taken place since the early 1990s. Utilizing new sophisticated exploration techniques capable of looking under deep overburden cover, it is recommended the main priority of future exploration to alkali porphyry copper/gold deposits, associated with the intermediate/basic intrusion in the central portion of the property. The importance of the porphyry deposits associated with the Iron Mask batholith justifies the importance of ongoing work in this smaller similar stock.

Essex carried out the initial phase of an exploration program on the property during January, 2013. The program consisted of a 702 kilometer airborne geophysical survey, consisting of magnetics, a VLF-EM survey and a radiometric survey. The survey was completed by Canadian Mine Geophysics (CMG) Ltd., of Rockwood, Ontario. In addition, Essex provided a geophysical interpretation of this data by an independent geophysicist.

In March, 2014, Essex completed a 10 km ground magnetic/VLF-EM survey over the showing areas and a small portion of the large magnetic anomaly interpreted to be the ultimate size of the intermediate/basic intrusive body. Results of this survey provided much more detail than the airborne magnetic survey, therefore the recommendations for follow-up ground geophysics is to incorporate continued ground magnetic surveys.

Results of the airborne geophysical data indicate the presence of a 10-12 square kilometer alkali intrusive body, much larger than originally mapped (1.5 square kilometers). Magnetic and VLF-EM lineaments also provide targets within this intrusion for further exploration. Therefore a 1200 hectare area warrants detailed follow-up exploration and has been selected for detailed grid-work. In total, a 40 kilometers grid is recommended for 3D induced polarization, magnetic survey, geochemical soil and rock-chip sampling, and geological mapping as a ***Phase I*** *exploration program. Included in this program is some regional prospecting and sampling of the entire claim block. The program is estimated to cost* ***$230,000(Cdn)****.*

Kilometres

0 50

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 1

INTRODUCTION:

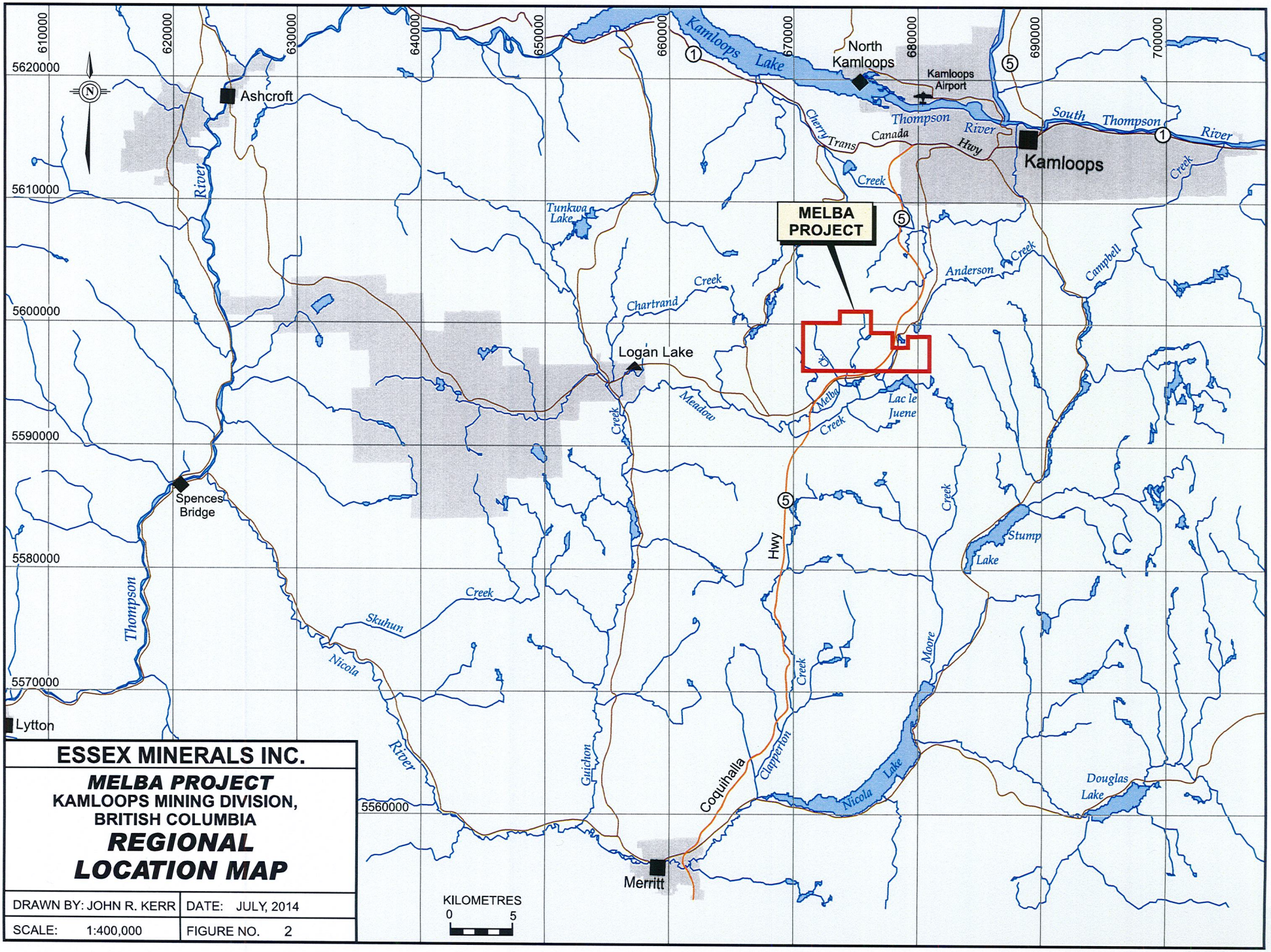
General Statement and Terms of Reference:

Grant F. Crooker, the beneficial owner of 8 claims in the Kamloops MD, British Columbia, has entered into an option agreement with Essex Minerals Inc. (Essex), dated December 18, 2012, to sell 100% interest in his claims. The 8 claims comprise the Melba Property. Mr. Chris Dyakowski, President of Essex, requested that I examine the property, compile all available data and prepare this report to NI43-101 standards. The report is being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of Essex. I visited the site on March 5, 2013, July 22, 2013, July 9, 2014 and July 19, 2015 and was a **Qualified Person**, as defined in NI 43-101, at the time of all property examinations. Data used for preparation of this report is information gleaned from the site inspections, a 2013 airborne geophysical survey, a 2014 ground geophysical survey and references listed. The main purpose of the July, 2015 examination was to establish that no additional exploration has been conducted on the property other than that described in this report, and since completion of the 2014 Geophysical Survey.

The porphyry copper (gold, molybdenum) deposits of south-central British Columbia have been the main base/precious metal mining operations of the province for the past six decades. The Iron Mask batholith and related Afton and Ajax deposits, is located 15 – 20km to the north. The Highland Valley area (Guichon Batholith), located 40 kilometers west of the Melba Property has been the principal copper producing area of British Columbia since Bethlehem Copper commenced operations in the mid-1960s. Currently copper is being produced from the large Valley Copper deposit at an annual production exceeding 150,000 tonnes/year. Copper has also been recovered from skarn deposits located in the Triassic Nicola Group, along the geological contacts of favorable intrusive rocks. The Melba property is underlain by rocks of the Nicola Group, in contact with two intrusive stocks and/or batholiths.

RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

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



ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: 1:400,000	FIGURE NO. 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

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

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

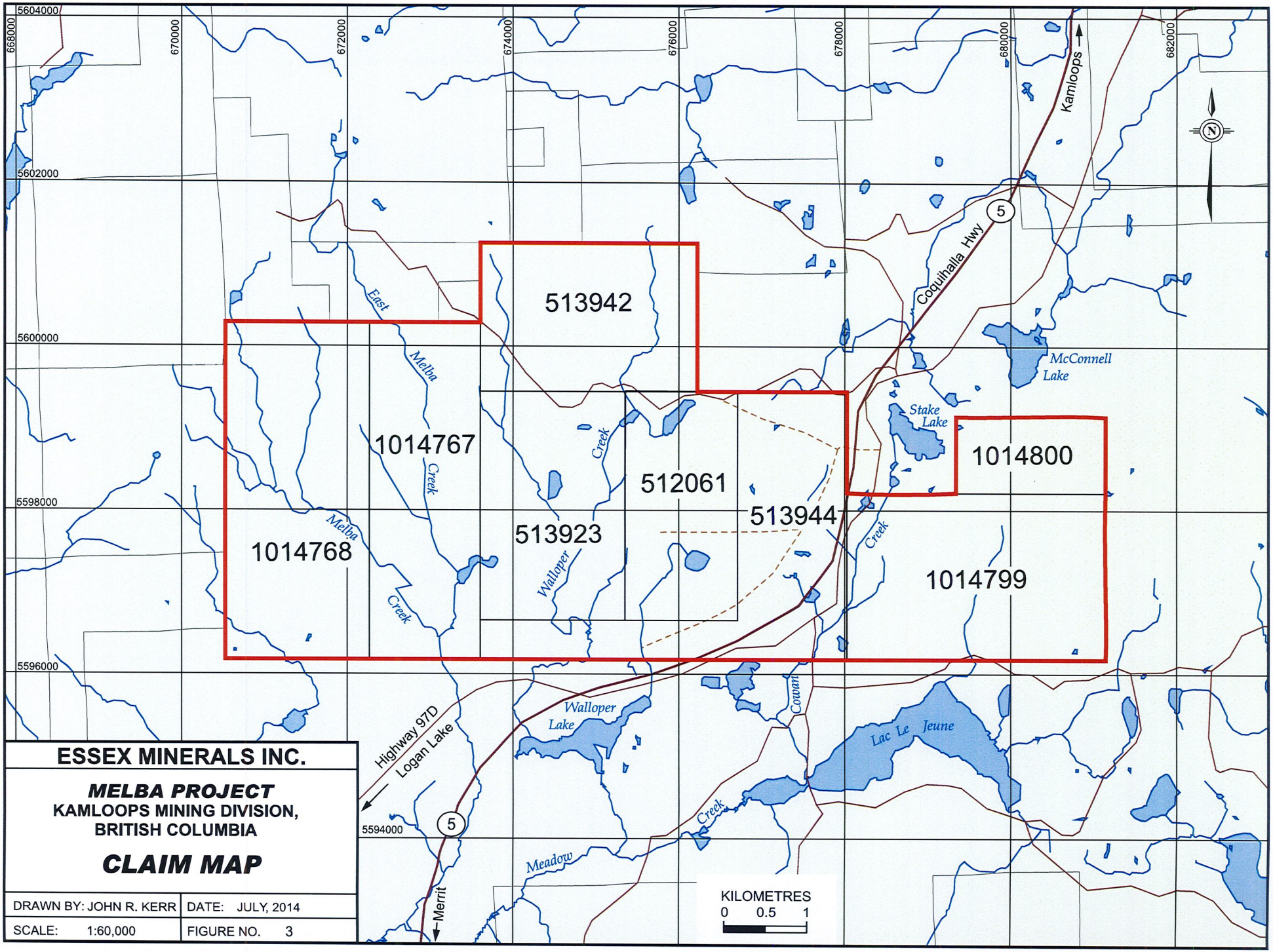
The Melba property (Property) consists of eight contiguous mineral claims located in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, in compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) of the Province of British Columbia, comprising 3,966.1 hectares (see Figure 3 for details).

All of the claims are recorded in the name of Grant F. Crooker, who is also the beneficial owner. Mr. Crooker has entered into an option agreement dated December 18, 2012 with Essex Minerals Inc., whereby Essex can earn a 100% unconditional interest in the property by paying $120,000 and issuing 100,000 shares to the vendor, and completing $350,000 of valid exploration expenditures over the option period. The claims are subject to a 2%NSR interest, which can be purchased at any time by Essex for $2.0 million. All payments and other terms within the agreement are current. The following is a list of the eight claims, with pertinent information regarding title, ownership, current term and size:

Tenure No	No Cells	Area (h/a)	Expiry Date
512061*	18	369.9	Nov 15, 2018
513923*	24	493.2	Nov 15, 2018
513942*	24	493.0	Nov 15, 2018
513944*	28	575.5	Nov 15, 2018
1014767	27	554.8	Nov 25, 2018
1014768	36	739.8	Jan 25, 2018
1014799	28	575.5	Nov 26, 2018
1014800	8	164.4	Nov 26, 2018
Total	193	**3,966.1**	

Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records on January 4, 2016
All claims held under current Cell Grid System (CGS - online paper staking). *Claims originally located on the ground in 1995 and 1996 and converted to CGS in 2005.

Surface rights do not directly affect the property. The Lac Le Jeune cross-country ski lodge is located 1.5 km south of the property, and several private lots exist on the lake shore. There are private lots on Walloper Lake, located 500 meters southwest of the property. Areas around Stake Lake and McConnell Lake are designated as protected areas and are not available for claim location.



ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: 1:60,000	FIGURE NO. 3

The Melba Property is located in the Interior Plateau area of South Central British Columbia, 30 kilometers south of Kamloops, about 20 kilometers east of Logan Lake and 40 kilometers north of Merritt (see Figure 2). The property is located in NTS sheet 92I/7E, 9W and 10E, and has geographic coordinates 50 degrees 31.5 minutes north and 120 degrees and 32.2 minutes east. The property is situated north of Lac Le Jeune and Walloper Lakes.

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

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Coquihalla Highway #5 transects the eastern portion of the property in a north-south direction. Access to all areas of the property is possible by the Highway #97D and by well-maintained logging roads to all corners of the property. Highway #97D leaves the Coquihalla Highway at Lac Le Jeune, 20 kilometers south of Kamloops. The main mineral showing areas are accessed by forest access roads, leaving the old Lac Le Jeune highway 3 kilometers north of Lac Le Jeune at Stake Lake, and then west along the Lodgepole Lake road for 0.5 km and then south along the Walloper Creek road for 1.2 km. A 4X4dirt road heads west 2.5 – 3 kilometers to the Tent, Melba and Vein showings. All access roads are open, public, and require no special permits for use.

The terrain on the Melba Property is moderate, with gentle rolling topography, cut by a few steep sided gullies formed as melt-water channels in glacial overburden. Total property relief is about 450 meters, ranging from 1325 meters along the southern boundary of the property to 1775 meters in the two small knolls in the central and eastern portion of the property. Forest cover was originally nearly complete, made up almost exclusively of lodge-pole pine with local spruce, fir and balsam and willows, and a few scattered aspen groves. A large proportion of the claim area has been clear cut logged within the last several decades. There are several small streams, some of them ephemeral, and small lakes on the property.

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

Infra-structure, including power, water, and labour are all located within a radius of 50 kilometers of the property in the small interior cities and towns. The nearest center with significant services is Kamloops, served by the main lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and has a well-facilitated airport, with regular airline service to Vancouver. Merritt and Logan Lake also provide services and labor common to the mining industry.

The property is well-facilitated for all aspects of a mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailing disposal, and other recovery designs. There are no apparent environmental concerns. Large-scale mining is common to the area, as the world class mines of the Highland Valley are situated 30 – 40 kilometers to the west and the Afton mine is located 20 kilometers to the north.

There are no permits required to complete the proposed program.

HISTORY

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Kamloops-Ashcroft-Merritt area over the past 100 years. The first recorded exploration on the Melba Project property was the early 1970's. However, several old hand dug pits have been found on the property indicating prospecting in earlier years.

1970 – 1971: Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited carried out an extensive exploration program on the eastern portion of the property. This work program consisted of grid preparation, electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveying, eight line miles of induced polarization surveying, collection of 1,084 soil and 98 twig samples (ash) and two diamond drill holes, totaling 458 meters. The objective of the drilling was to test molybdenum soil and biogeochemical anomalies. The drill results indicated only anomalous contents of molybdenum.

1976 – 1978: Cominco Ltd carried out extensive work programs on the claim area. The area was staked to explore a previously unrecognized alkaline stock, similar to the Iron Mask batholith. A sulphide zone, consisting of mainly pyrite, with traces of chalcopyrite, was discovered in an area of extensive overburden. Cominco's programs consisted of a 71 kilometer magnetic survey, geological mapping, prospecting and induced polarization surveying, delineating eight chargeability anomalies.

1987 – 1994: Afton Operating Company staked the ground in 1987 and completed exploration consisting of soil geochemical surveying, percussion drilling, consisting of twelve holes totaling 840 meters and diamond drilling, consisting of three holes totaling 384 meters. The objective of the drilling was to test potential porphyry copper targets. Results indicated anomalous to threshold values of copper, similar in nature to Afton style of mineralization.

1995 – 2001: The area was staked by Grant F. Crooker in 1995. Walloper Gold Resources Corporation optioned the property in 1996. The Company conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical (magnetic and EM) surveys over the entire property. In 2001, seven trenches were excavated, collecting 217 rock chip samples and 11 diamond drill holes totaling 484.6 meters were drilled on the Melba and Tent showings. Samples indicated anomalous values of copper, silver and gold, however alteration and pyrite mineralization are described as strong and widespread.

1995 – 2001: The area was staked by Grant F. Crooker in 1995. Walloper Gold Resources Corporation optioned the property in 1996. The Company conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical (magnetic and EM) surveys over the entire property. In 2001, seven trenches were excavated, collecting 217 rock chip samples and 11 diamond drill holes totaling 484.6 meters were drilled on the Melba and Tent showings. Samples indicated anomalous values of copper, silver and gold, however alteration and pyrite mineralization are described as strong and widespread.

2008 – 2010: HTI Venture Corp. optioned the property in 2008, and completed 8 diamond drill holes, totaling 780.7 meters on the Melba and Tent showings later in the same year. Samples indicated anomalous gold, silver and copper values.

2013 – 2014: Essex Minerals Inc. completed a 702km airborne geophysical survey in January, 2013 and a 10km ground geophysical survey in March, 2014.

In total, historical records indicate 33 holes have been drilled on the property, totaling 2,563 meters. 9 of these holes were percussion (840m) and 24 were diamond drill (1,723m) holes. The nature and size of diamond drill cores obtained from these programs vary in size from NQ (2"diam) to HQ (2.5"diam). The data is compiled in several referenced assessment reports. 14 of the diamond drill holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Melba showing, 8 were drilled in the vicinity of the Tent showing and 2 were drilled in the extreme eastern portion of the property following up Mo geochemical anomalies. The percussion drill holes tested geochemical targets in the northern and southern area of the claims, in areas of deep overburden.

This report integrates the historical work and the results of a 2013 and 2014 airborne and ground geophysical surveys completed by Essex Minerals Inc.

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting

The Melba Project property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera and is part of Quesnellia Plate, consisting of volcanic and intrusive rocks that range in age from Triassic to Miocene. The main structural feature on the property is the Clapperton fault, which is a northeast trending structure that separates the Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks to the west and the Jurassic intrusive and metamorphic rocks to the east. The eastern portion is referred to as the Nicola Horst, a complex of metamorphic Nicola Group rocks and intrusions. The metamorphic rocks are amphibolites, foliated diorite, mylonite and chlorite schist. The intrusive rocks are granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, gabbro and ultramafic rocks (dunite, wehrlite, pyroxenite). The western portion is the Nicola Group of volcanic rocks, consisting of intermediate to mafic breccias and tuffs containing augite. The volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group have been intruded by gabbro and granodiorite. The overlapping rocks are Miocene basalts. Thick accumulations of unconsolidated overburden cover much of the Melba Project property area.

Property Geology

The Melba Project property surface geology is shown on Figure 4. Outcrop on the Melba Project property is generally sparse and exists along some logging roads and in areas of higher relief. The property is mainly covered with accumulations (up to 40 meters) of overburden and glacial till.

The principal rock types underlying the property are the eastern facies volcanic and minor sediments of the Triassic Nicola Group. Rocks are an irregular zoned schistose tuff unit, grey to green in color. Thin section studies indicate the rock to be made up of a very fine-grained, foliated mixture of biotite, quartz-carbonate, muscovite (sericite) and minor alkali feldspar. The foliation within the tuff unit is predominately north-south. A secondary rock of the Nicola Group is a grey to green, carbonate-silica altered sedimentary unit. It is an aphanitic, light grey-green to beige rock that occasionally has a breccia texture and shows variable alteration varying from strong silicification to strong carbonate alteration. A lapilli tuff unit and is a grey to grey-green weakly foliated tuff has been logged in drill core.

The intrusive rocks on the Melba Project property range in age from the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. The late Triassic calc-alkalic quartz diorite intrusion is a coarse-grained, grey, metamorphosed intrusion and intrudes the Nicola Group rocks along the eastern boundary of the property, east of the Clapperton fault and within the Nicola Horst.

The smaller Late Triassic/Early Jurassic alkalic intrusions, located on the west side of the Clapperton fault, have a variable composition range from gabbro to diorite to monzonite to chalcedonic quartz breccia. From geological mapping, the main intrusion appears to be some 1.5 - 2 square kilometres in area and is located in the central portion of the property. Interpretation of the airborne magnetic data suggests this intrusion is much larger than mapped (extending to the west in areas of overburden), having a possible surface area of 12 square kilometers. The intrusion appears as a fine to coarse grained, dark green gabbroic/dioritic rock, with strongly saussuritized matrix of sericite and epidote. The finer grained rock is a dark green gabbro with minor saussuritization of feldspar. Most of the intrusion is strongly magnetic, containing varying concentrations of magnetite. Accompanying the widespread sericite, epidote, and saussuritized alteration are zones of strong secondary silicification, with 5 – 50% quartz veinlets. These are more common along the intrusive contact.

The diorite, occurring as small stocks, is a grey-green homogenous fine – medium grained intrusive rock, containing weak propylitic alteration consisting of pyrite, epidote and chlorite. The plagioclase feldspars are commonly saussuritized. The monzonite is a medium grained leucocratic intrusive composed of alkali feldspar and minor mafic minerals. The monzonite occurs in outcrop on the west of the north grid and on the south grid, and has been found as float and outcrop in the southern area of the claims.

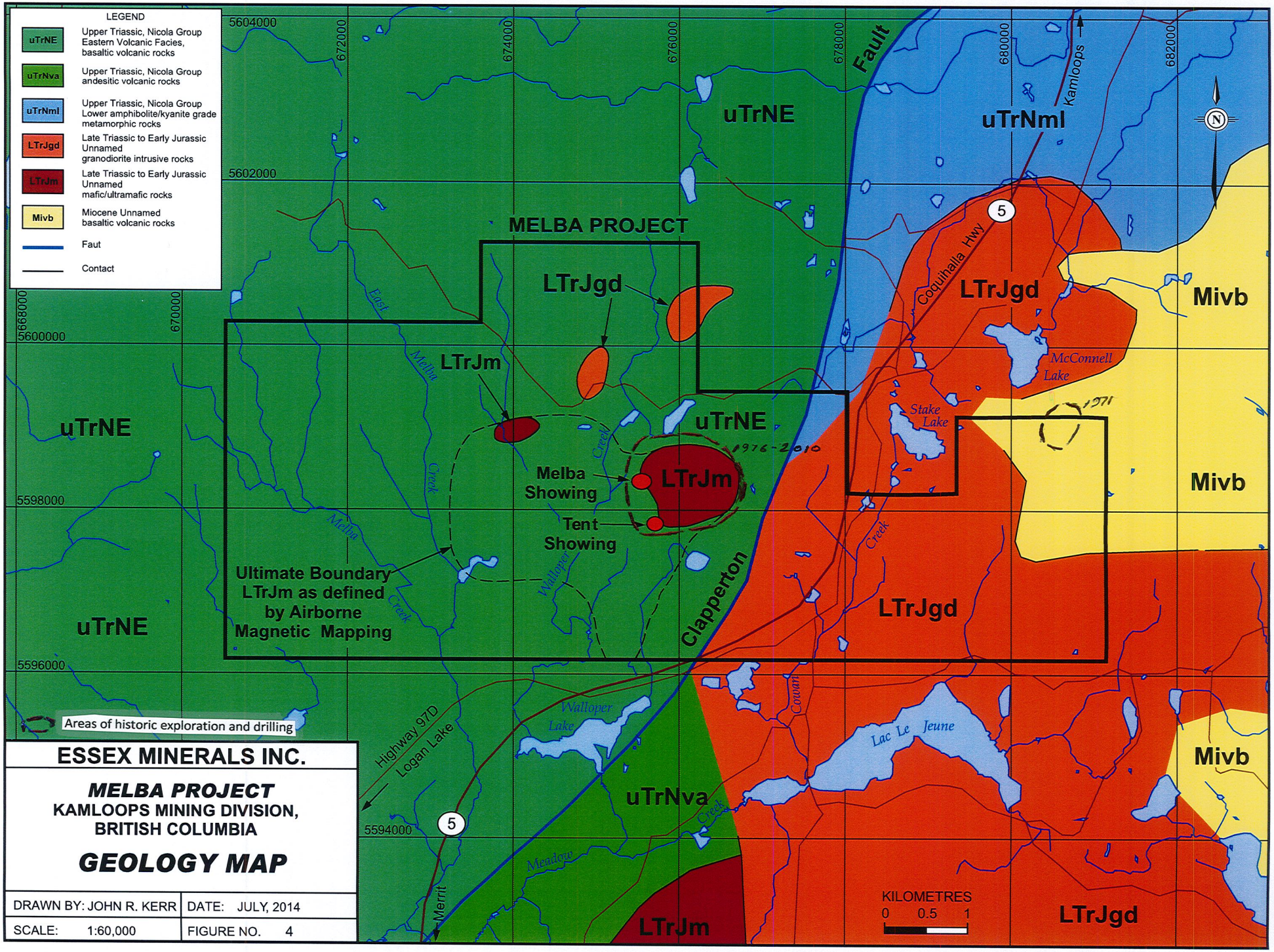
The chalcedonic quartz breccia is an intrusive and/or a structural-related feature, consisting of fine-grained carbonate, intergrown with minor fine-grained (chalcedonic) quartz, chlorite, and scattered detrital grains of quartz. The breccia is cut by well-defined network of fine-grained quartz and minor carbonate veinlets.

Overlying all rocks are Miocene basalts. The dominant areas of these are in the north-eastern corner of the claims covering the Triassic calc-alkalic granodiorite. Drilling through the Tertiary volcanic rocks (1971) indicate thickness of 150 – 250 meters. They are exposed as a fine-grained basalt flow sequence, with some evidence of pillow lavas.

Structural Geology

The main structural feature transecting the Melba property is the N-S trending Clapperton fault in the eastern portion of the property. It divides the property into two geological terranes: to the west the claims are underlain by eastern facies Nicola volcanics intruded by alkali intermediate to basic intrusions. To the east of the fault, the claims are underlain by middle facies Nicola volcanics intruded by large calc-alkalic intermediate batholiths. The age of the fault is uncertain, however is believed to be early Tertiary.

Several smaller N-S trending structures have been mapped on the property, including the structural zone hosting the quartz breccia zone, which is associated with mineralized structures of the Melba Showing. Interpretation of airborne and ground magnetic data confirms the presence of these north/south structures, including the one hosting the main quartz breccia. The geophysical surveys have interpreted several other similar N-S trending lineaments, possibly being similar structures.


LEGEND
uTrNE
Upper Triassic, Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies, basaltic volcanic rocks
uTrNva
Upper Triassic, Nicola Group andesitic volcanic rocks
uTrNml
Upper Triassic, Nicola Group Lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks
LTrJgd
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Unnamed granodiorite intrusive rocks
LTrJm
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Unnamed mafic/ultramafic rocks
Mivb
Miocene Unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks
Faut
Contact
MELBA PROJECT
Ultimate Boundary LTrJm as defined by Airborne Magnetic Mapping
Melba Showing
Tent Showing
1976-2010
1971
Areas of historic exploration and drilling
Fault
Clapperton
Kamloops
Coquihalla Hwy
Highway 97D
Logan Lake
Merritt
McConnell Lake
Stake Lake
Walloper Lake
Lac Le Jeune
Cowan
Meadow
East Melba Creek
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ESSEX MINERALS INC.
MELBA PROJECT
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGY MAP
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR
DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: 1:60,000
FIGURE NO. 4

Mineralization

Four mineral showings are identified on the property, although several other potential zones have been identified by soil and silt geochemistry. Only the Melba Showing was examined during the July 22, 2013, and July 9, 2014 site visit. The other showing areas could not be located and examined on the ground. The following is a brief description and summary of sampling of each showing area:

1) The Melba Showing: The Melba showing was exposed in a series of trenches in the chalcedonic breccia. Mineralization is described as epithermal gold in a silicified (chalcedony) north-south trending structure. One trench (35x10 meters) exposes 28 meters of the silicified breccia. The structure ranges three to five meters, strikes northerly and dips 45° to 60° west. Fifteen channel samples, collected in 2008 from this trench, returned gold values averaging 53 ppb and ranging from 5 to >1000 ppb and silver averaged 0.6 ppm and ranged from 0.1 to 5.8 ppm (reference 2009 Botel report). The showing is the most northern showing on the property, located at the northwestern end of the mine access road.

   The Melba showing area was examined by the writer in July, 2013. Two samples were collected from the showing, confirming the presence of anomalous to low-grade content of gold. The following table describes these samples:

Sample No.	GPS Coords	Sample Description	Analytical Results
M-01	5598005N: 675659E	Chip sample/3 meters (South end o/c) Silicified breccia zone at contact basic/inter intrusion. Weak disseminated pyrite	29 ppb Au 96 ppm As 70 ppb Hg 37 ppm Mo
M-02	5598018N; 675661E	Chip sample/3.5 meters (North end o/c) Silicified breccia zone, as above. Moderate disseminated pyrite	111 ppb Au 189 ppm As 160 ppb Hg

   The presence of anomalous As and Hg in both samples and vuggy nature of quartz confirm the nature of epithermal mineralization of the Melba Showing. The significance of relatively anomalous Mo is not understood.

2) The Tent Showing: The Tent showing is located 350 meters south of the Melba Showing and is exposed in a 38.5 meter trench as carbonate altered, Nicola Group. The fracturing in the trench exposure of the east section contains strong chlorite alteration and weak chalcedonic brecciation within a quartz vein stock-work. Pyrite and fuchsite are present in minor concentrations. The Tent showing sampling of bedrock in trenches returned gold values that ranged from 4 to 335 ppb (reference 2009 Botel report).

   At the time of the writer's examinations, the trench area was located, however is 100% filled in, with no outcrop exposures, and subsequently could not be sampled.

3) The Vein Showing: The Vein Showing is located 100 meters southwest of the Melba showing. A poorly exposed outcrop of quartz and a significant amount of quartz vein float was found at the Vein showing. One sample of the quartz float gave a gold value of 755 ppb. Scattered pieces of quartz vein float have been found over a north-south strike length of 150 meters. The outcrop of the Vein showing varies from 30 to 70 centimeters wide, strikes 207° and appears to be vertical (reference 2009 Botel report).

   The showing outcrop could not be located, and is believed sloughed. Quartz was observed as float, however was not sampled, as the location could not be verified.

4) The Galena Showing: The Galena showing is located approximately 700 meters east of the Melba Showing as a chalcedonic breccia float-train having a significant amount of galena bearing quartz vein in boulders. Most of the float occurs in a 400 meter square area. The pieces of quartz contain up to 3% galena with traces of pyrite and sphalerite. Selected float samples of the vein material gave assays up to 40 ppb gold, 94.2 ppm silver, 2 ppm arsenic, 30 ppm copper, >10000 ppm lead and 5901 ppm zinc (reference 2009 Botel report).

   As the reported showing area is confined to float boulders, the general area was examined, however mineralized boulders were not located.

Several other areas of exploration interest have been found as mineralized float, however deep overburden has limited the success of historical exploration. Float samples located by Cominco in the late 1970s are described to be typical Iron Mask type of copper/gold porphyry style mineralization. These samples have not been located in recent programs.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The geological environment is suited to host four different types of potential mineral deposits, the order described offering a priority for future exploration programs:

1) Porphyry copper (Au) deposits associated with alkalic stocks, similar to those found in the Iron Mask batholtith (Afton, Ajax, Rainbow), 15 kilometers to the north. These deposits will likely occur west of the Clapperton fault associated with the intermediate to basic intrusions. Early programs conducted by Afton and Cominco were specifically exploring for these types of deposits.

   The writer believes this type of deposit is the most significant for discovery and development of mineral resource on the property. The intermediate/basic intrusion at Melba is probably the only satellite intrusion that relates in composition to the Iron Mask batholith. The fact that the airborne magnetic survey has effectively increased the size of the intrusion 6 fold (to > 12 sq km) has significantly expanded the area of potential exploration. Limited geochemistry has revealed unexplained copper and gold anomalies in this area of the property.

2) Porphyry copper (Mo) deposits associated with calc-alkalic stocks, similar to Highland Valley deposits, 40 kilometers to the west. These deposits will likely occur east of the Clapperton fault. Early programs by Canadian Johns-Manville were exploring for these types of deposits.

3) Skarn copper/magnetite deposits associated with the contact phase of the intrusive rocks, similar to the Craigmont deposit located 35 kilometers to the southwest. Skarn mineralization has yet to be identified on the property.

4) Low sulphidation epithermal gold veins and structures. The Melba and Tent showings have previously been described as this style of mineralization (Botel, 2009).

EXPLORATION

Pre – 2013 Exploration Programs:

Exploration Programs were conducted on the property during the period 1971 – 2008 by several unrelated operators, and are detailed in the History of Exploration and Drilling sections of this report. In summary, 33 drill holes were completed totaling some 2,563 meters. Limited geochemistry, geophysical and geological mapping programs were also completed. Results of all programs are well documented as assessment reports. Most historical work of any significance (drilling and trenching) was completed on the Melba and Tent showings.

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

1) Most work was very well done by very competent exploration teams.
2) Historic drilling has not indicated the presence of an economic mineral resource.
3) Except for the 2013 airborne geophysical program, there is no documented data regarding large-scale, historical geophysical surveys having been completed on the property. Cominco(1978) and Canadian Johns-Manville(1972) completed some limited IP surveys.
4) It is the writer's opinion that ongoing work programs should focus in other areas of the property that have had rather limited exploration, guided by interpretation of airborne geophysical survey.
5) Historical drill hole data and locations are well-documented in government assessment reports, and report no significant content of mineralization.

2013 Field Program:

In January, 2013, Essex Minerals Inc. commissioned a 702 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey to Canadian Mine Geophysics (CMG) of Rockwood, Ontario. The survey covered all of the property area (shown on Figure 5 A - E) and was flown on lines spaced at 75 meter intervals. Collected data includes magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometrics (Uranium, Thorium and Potassium).

The purpose of the survey was to determine the geophysical signatures over known mineralized showings, to detect other areas of potential mineralization, and to provide data that may be useful in the interpretation of geology, including lithologies, structures and alteration zones. The interpretation of magnetic data is useful for understanding lithologies and structures as well as identifying potential, unmapped intrusive bodies. The interpretation of radiometric data is useful in identifying areas of high secondary potassic alteration and supporting interpreted airborne magnetic lineaments. The VLF-EM survey assists in the interpretation of structures.

The CMG magnetic gradiometer is based on GEM System potassium magnetometers. These sensors are preferred over the cesium optically pumped sensors because they have a lower effective noise level (better for gradient measurements) and a much lower heading error (less absolute correction required from line to line). Three sensors are also preferred over the normal four sensor arrays featured on systems that measure all three magnetic gradients. CMG measures the vertical gradient from the top sensor and the average of the two bottom sensors located 2.95 m apart and the cross-line (or transverse) gradient from the two side sensors located 3.45 m apart. The in-line gradient is actually calculated from successive measurements of the average of the two side sensors given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at approximately the same distance as the sensor separation of the bird.

The revolutionary RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer is designed for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The spectrometer was built by and purchased from Radiation Solutions Inc. The RSX-5 is a fully integrated system that includes an individual Advanced Digital Spectrometer (ADS) for each crystal within the box. The ADS records high resolution, 1024 channel, digital data of naturally occurring radioactive elements. Uranium, Thorium and Potassium radioactivity were read during this survey.

The CMG gradiometer contains two VLF (very low frequency) EM receivers that can be tuned to any of the operational VLF transmitters worldwide. In general, two orthogonal stations are chosen such as Cutler Maine (24.0 kHz) and Jim Creek Seattle (24.8 kHz). Measurements of the in-phase, quadrature-phase and total field are taken at a 10 Hz sample rate. The in-phase measurement is easily affected by variations in the sensor orientation and may not be useful in areas of rugged topography or where bird movement is significant. The quadrature-phase measurements are dependent on bird direction so alternating lines are sign inverted. The results can be gridded and provide the locations of weak conductors, given the high relative frequency of the transmitter station.

The measured VLF components are converted into a digital signal and then appended to the data string in the main magnetometer console. This entire data string is then transmitted up the tow cable to the data acquisition system in the helicopter.

Lines were spaced at 75 meters intervals and oriented in an east/west direction. This direction crosses all of the major structures of the project area, and was considered the best optimum survey orientation for the property.

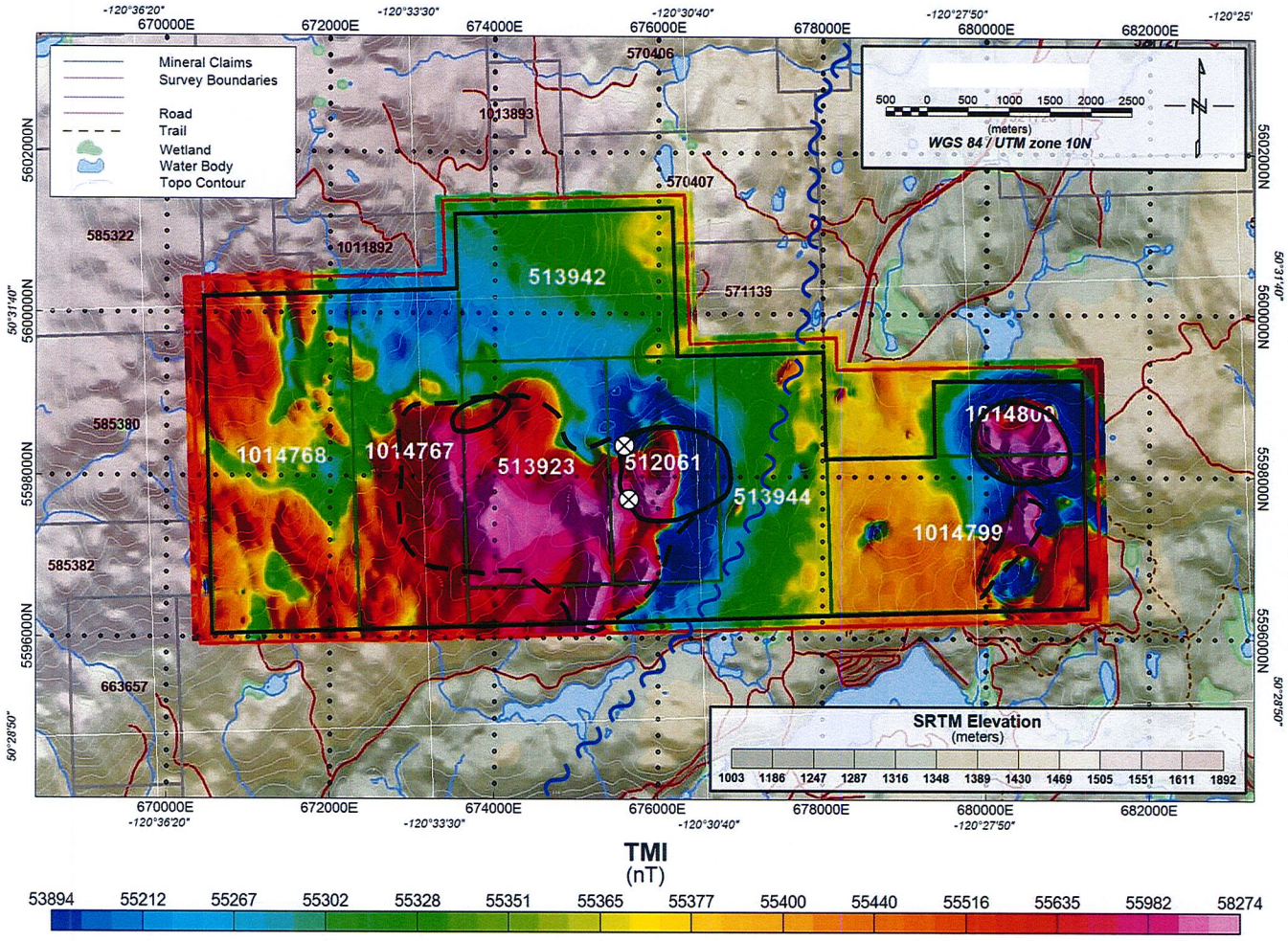
The survey data were processed and compiled in the CMG office. Map products were provided indicating magnetic, VLF electromagnetic and radiometric data, all with lineament and structural interpretation. The full comprehensive geophysical report by CMG and dated February 12, 2013 is the basis of this interpretation.

Two geophysical maps are included with this report (Figures 5a and 5b), that detail the magnetic results. Magnetic lineaments (faults?) and magnetic bodies have been interpreted from these maps. One radiometric map (Figure 5c) indicates the Potassium radiation, which may, in part, reflective areas of secondary potassium alteration. One VLF-EM map (Figure 5d) indicates some EM lineaments and areas of high conductivity.

2013 Program Results:

The resolution and clarity of data from the airborne geophysical survey has given credence to a revised interpretation of potential mineralized targets within the property boundary. There is a reasonable correlation of the geophysical properties to the known mineral occurrences, and a good correlation of geophysical properties to geological features. Therefore this data provides a reasonable ability to focus on areas with good exploration potential. Mr. Todd Ballantyne, P.Geo, specializing in geophysical interpretation, has presented a draft report dated March 21, 2013, summarizing the geophysical interpretation of the airborne survey. The following summarizes the combined interpretations of CMG, Ballantyne, and the writer:

1) The magnetic survey has revealed two very significant airborne magnetic anomalies, one in the central portion of the property and the other in the eastern portion of the property.
2) The central magnetic anomaly is a circular feature of some 2.5 – 3.5 kilometers in diameter and includes the two outcrop areas of intermediate to basic calc-alkalic intrusions and all mineral showings located on the property to date. This magnetic feature possibly defines the full extent of the intrusion, and becomes the principal target for future exploration, see Figure 5a.
3) The eastern magnetic anomaly is 2 kilometers in a N-S direction and up to 1 kilometer wide. This was the area focused on early exploration for molybdenum in the early 1970s. It reflects the alkalic granodiorite and possibly an overlying Tertiary basalt, see Figure 5a.
4) One north-south lineament interpreted from the In-Line Magnetic Gradient coincides with the Melba and Tent zones of silicified and mineralized breccia. Other lineaments from this same survey provide excellent targets for future exploration programs, see Figure 5b.
5) There is always concern of radiometric response in areas of snow-cover, and the results of the radiometrics are treated with caution. There is some radiometric relief in all measurements, therefore there is definitely an escape of radioactivity through the 1 – 2 foot snow pack. Radioactivity from this survey is probably a measurement of the radioactivity of overburden and boulders. Therefore interpretation should allow for glacial dispersion of the overburden.
6) The total count Gamma Ray Spectrometry (and to a lesser extent the Th, U and K) defines in detail the lineation of the Clapperton Fault, see Figure 5c. A very weak northeasterly magnetic lineament also probably defines the location of this fault. Although the radiometric anomaly does not coincide exactly with the fault, radiometrics probably expresses a glacial dispersion of radioactive boulders in soil.



TMI
(nT)

53894 55212 55267 55302 55328 55351 55365 55377 55400 55440 55516 55635 55982 58274

Clapperton Fault

Mapped int/mafic intrusions

Interpreted extent of int/mafic intrusions

Melba & Tent Showings

From Airborne Geophysical Report
Canadian Mine Geophysics, February, 2014

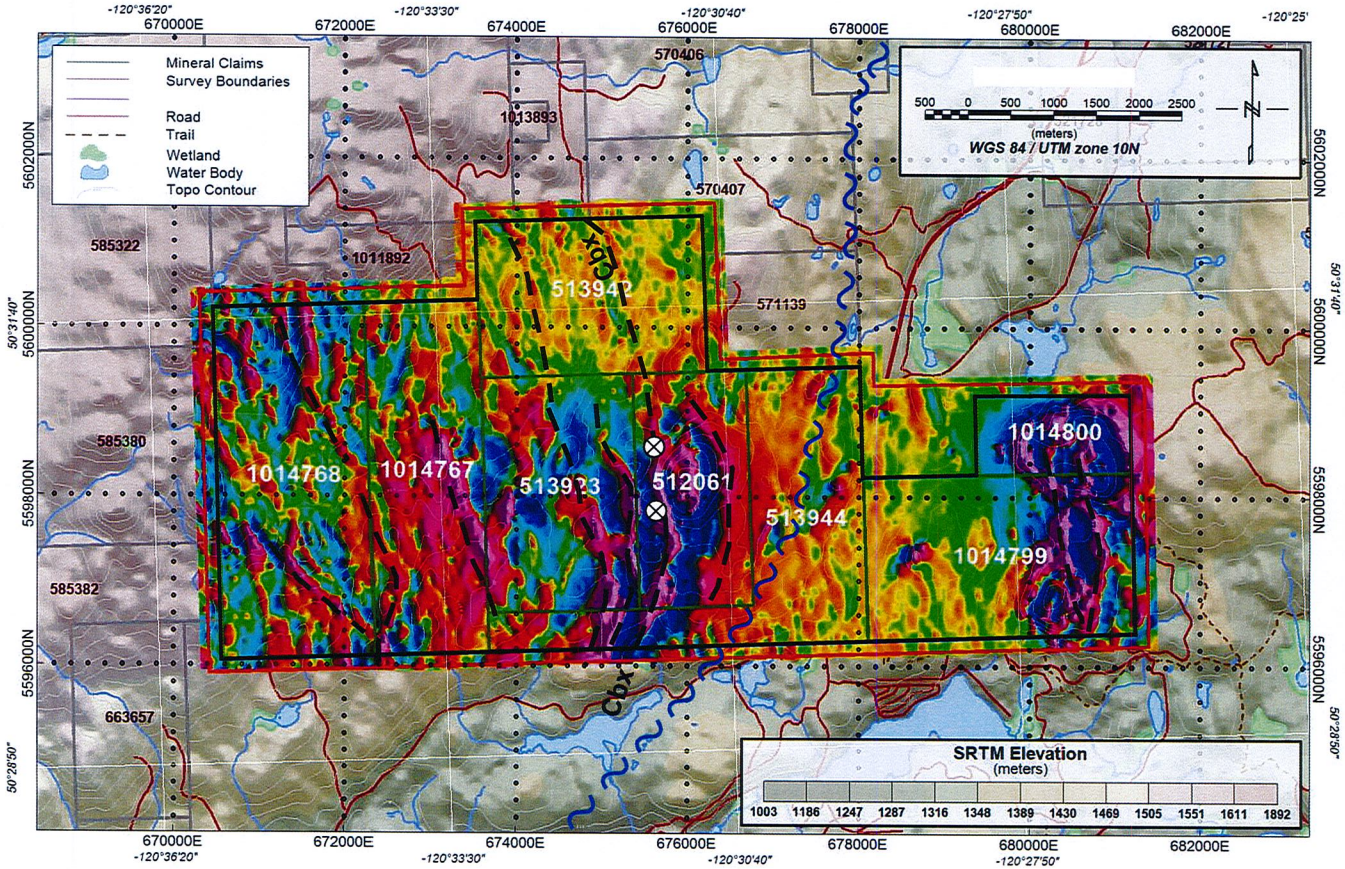
ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

AIRBORNE TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5-a



MI-HMG
(nT/m)

-40.50 -0.94 -0.55 -0.33 -0.20 -0.11 -0.06 -0.02 0.01 0.03 0.05 0.07 0.11 0.15 0.21 0.32 0.49 0.75 1.32 27.77

~~~ Clapperton Fault

– – – – Interpreted Magnetic Lineaments

Cbx Trace of Chalcedonic Breccia

⊗ Melba & Tent Showings

From Airborne Geophysical Report
Canadian Mine Geophysics, February, 2014

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Airborne In-Line Gradient Magnetic Plan

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5-b
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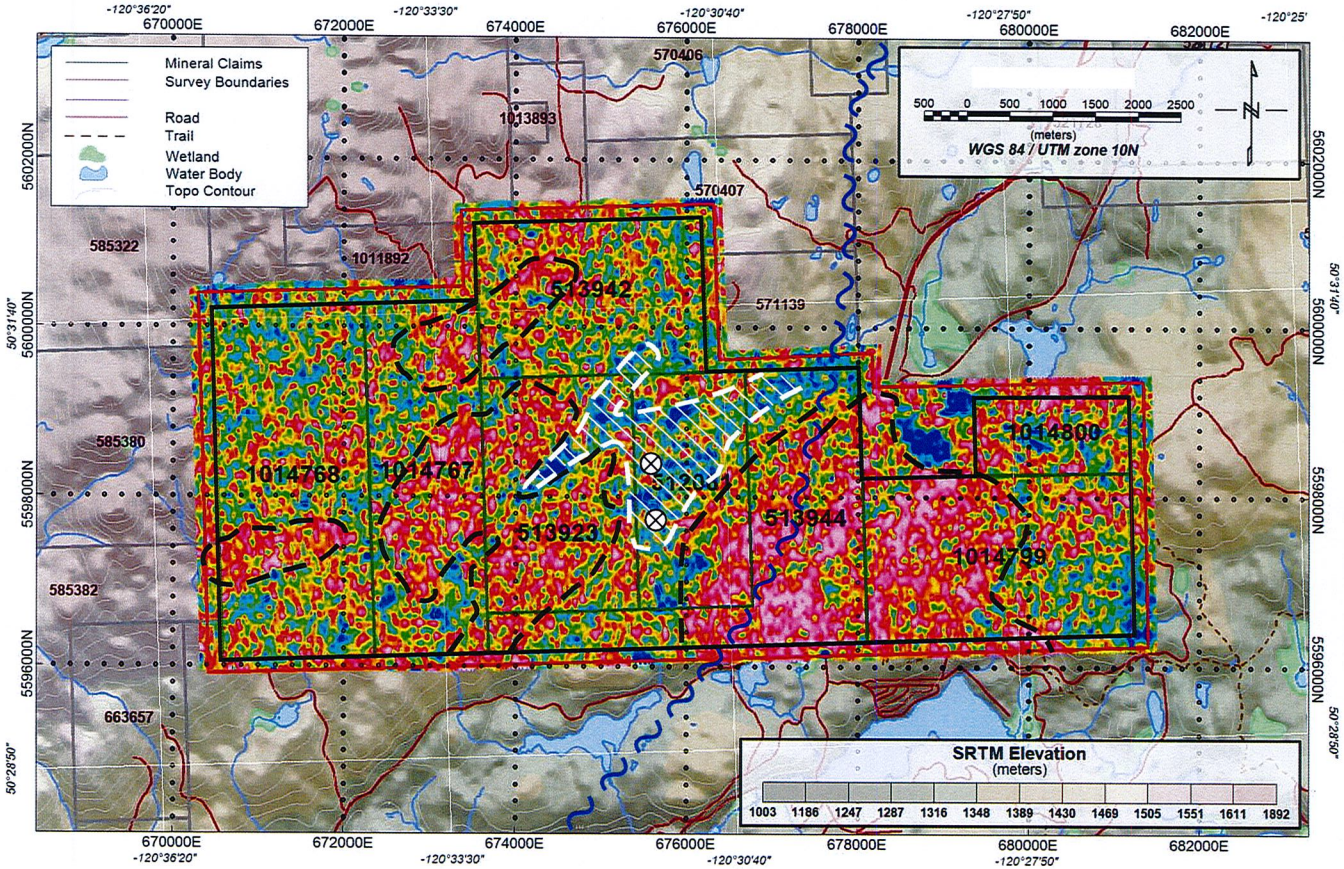


GRS-K
(cps)

7 22 24 25 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 30 31 31 31 32 32 32 33 33 33 34 34 34 35 35 35 36 36 37 38 38 39 40 60

Clapperton Fault

Interpreted areas of Elevated Radioactivity (Potassium)
Possible areas of secondary Potassic Alteration

Area of General Radioactive Low

Melba and Tent Showings

From Airborne Geophysical Report
Canadian Mine Geophysics, February, 2014

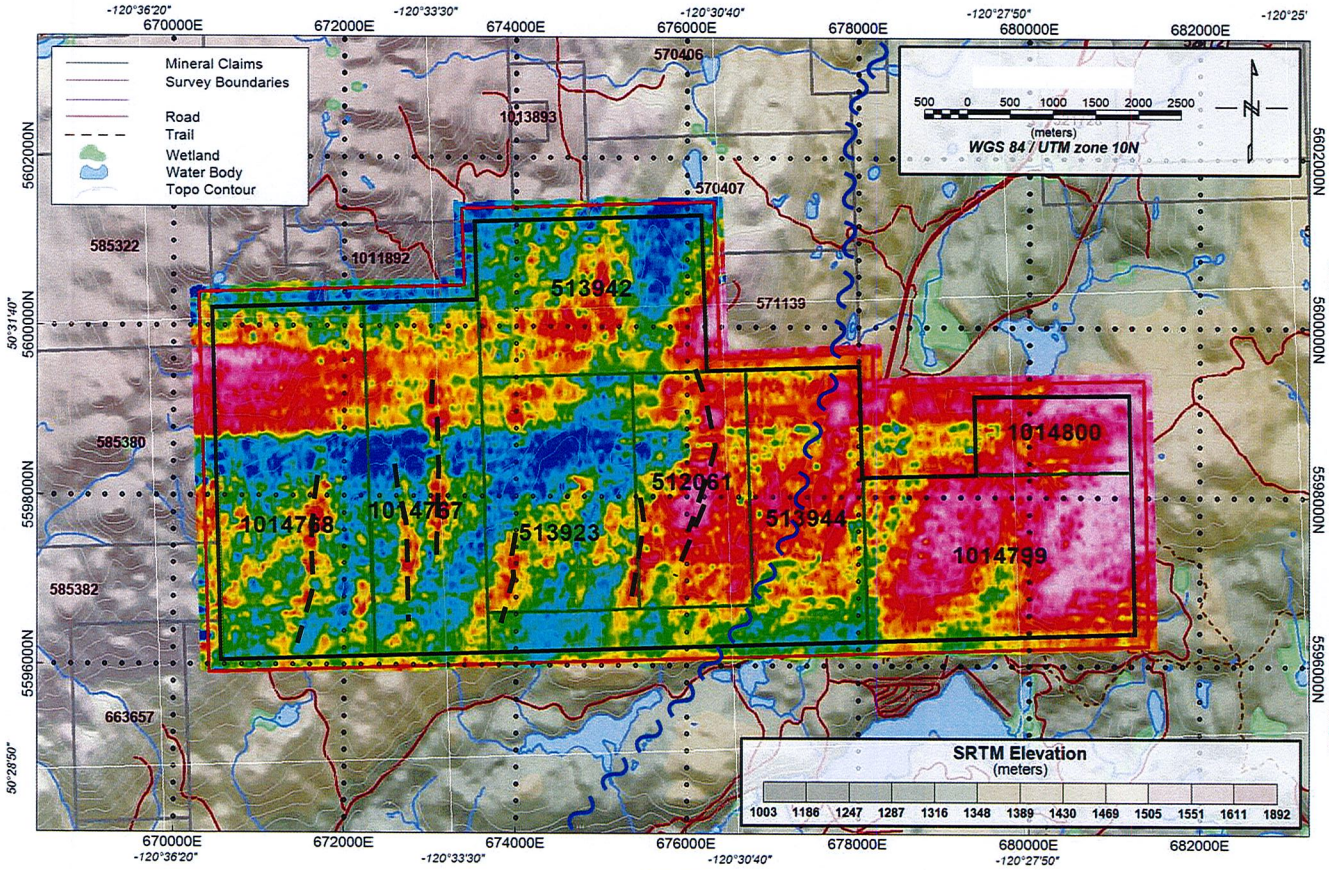
ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Airborne Radiometrics, GRS Potassium Plan

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5-c



VLF
(%)

-48.3 -1.7 -0.8 -0.2 0.3 0.7 1.0 1.3 1.6 1.9 2.1 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.9 4.2 4.5 4.8 5.2 5.6 6.0 6.4 6.9 7.5 8.1 8.9 9.7 10.8 23.4

~ ~ ~ Clapperton Fault

– – – – Interpreted VLF-EM Lineaments

From Airborne Geophysical Report
Canadian Mine Geophysics, February, 2014

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOTAL FIELD VLF PLAN (AIRBORNE)

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5-d

7) The Tent and Melba showings are located in an area of radioactive low. The significance of this is unknown, however may be used as a guide for continued exploration.
8) The conventional method of detecting secondary K-feldspar is the study of the Thorium/Potassium (Th/K) ratio of radiometric data. For this survey, the Th/K ratio indicated very little response. This may be a function of the snow-pack. Notwithstanding, the K CPS-count will give some indication of areas of high potassium, which may be in part related to secondary K-feldspar, see Figure 5c.
9) The VLF-EM survey has also defined north-south trending lineaments. One of these lineaments coincides with the Melba and Tent showing areas, and possibly reflects the chalcedonic breccia (CBx), see Figure 5d.
10) Transmitting channels used for the VLF-EM survey varied due to one of the transmitting channels being shut down during the flying schedule. This has created superfluous major east-west trending features on the VLF map, and therefore the results of the VLF-EM are not solely being relied on for future exploration, see Figure 5d.

2014 Field Program:

In March, 2014, Essex Minerals Inc. commissioned a 10 line kilometer ground geophysical survey to SJ Geophysics Ltd. of Surrey, B.C. The survey covered a small portion of the property and airborne geophysical survey, covering the immediate vicinity of the known showings (see Figure 6b for details). Lines were spaced at 100 meter intervals, readings taken at 25 and 50 meter intervals along all lines. Collected data include magnetic and VLF-EM.

For the magnetometer and VLF-EM survey, the crew used two GEM Magnetometer units, a proton precession unit used as base station and an Overhauser unit with a VLF antenna used as a rover. For the magnetometer survey a stationary base unit was used to record the diurnal variations in the total magnetic field at 5 second intervals. Each field day calibration points were measured in the morning and in the afternoon using the rover unit.

For the VLF survey measurements were taken at the same locations as the mag readings and each reading was at least 2 seconds long. A total of three frequencies were used over the course of the survey: 24 kHz (Cutler, Maine, USA), 21.4 kHz (Lualualei, Hawaii, USA) and 24.8 kHz (Jim Creek, Washington, USA).

2014 Program Results:

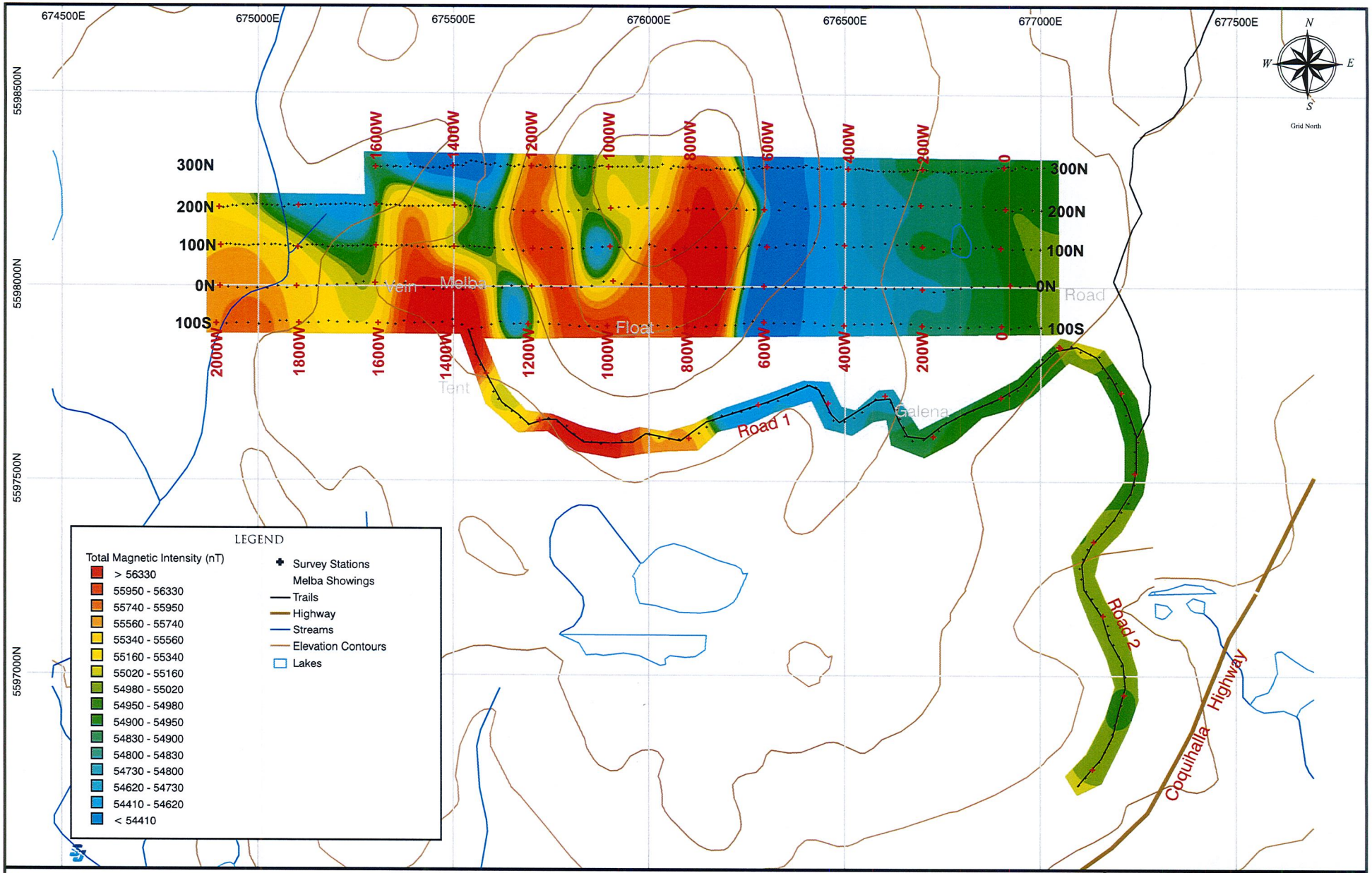
The purpose of the survey was to establish if ground magnetics and VLF-EM would provide sufficient detail to warrant ground geophysics being employed in future programs. The following summarizes the results and conclusions:

1) The ground magnetometer data successfully outlined a portion of the central magnetic intensity anomaly detected by the 2013 airborne survey. Figure 6a indicates the results of the Total Magnetic Intensity over the grid area.

2) The detail of the ground magnetics is sufficiently more complex (providing refined targets) to justify continued ground magnetics over a larger area interpreted by the 2013 airborne survey. Figure 6b shows the relationship of the airborne magnetic results to the ground magnetic results, indicating the refined detail of the ground results.
3) Detailed lineaments are apparent and can be interpreted from ground magnetic survey data.
4) The ground VLF-EM data was very similar to airborne data and did not add too much more detail. Although lineaments can be interpreted, they correlate with airborne lineaments.

In summary, continued ground magnetics is being recommended in future programs.

The site visit completed on July 19, 2015 has established that no field work has been completed on the property since the 2014 geophysical program.



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM-19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Modified Equal Area
Mapping Date: 04-Apr-2014

Ground Magnetic Survey

Total Magnetic Intensity Map

0 200 400 600 800 1000
meters

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com

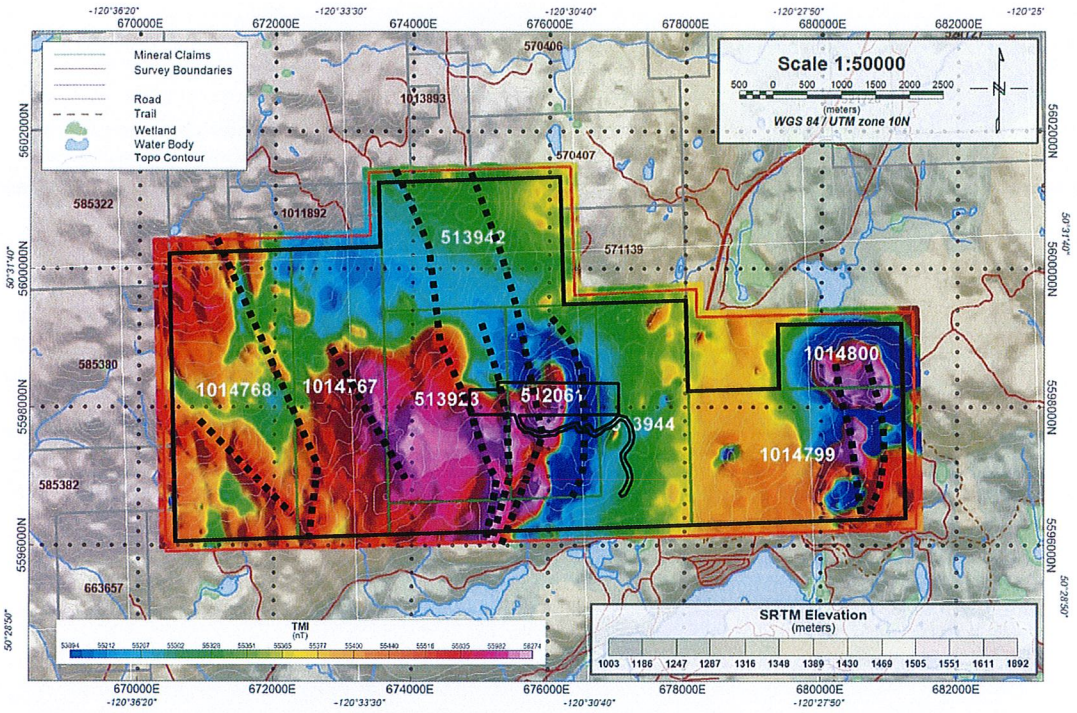
ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

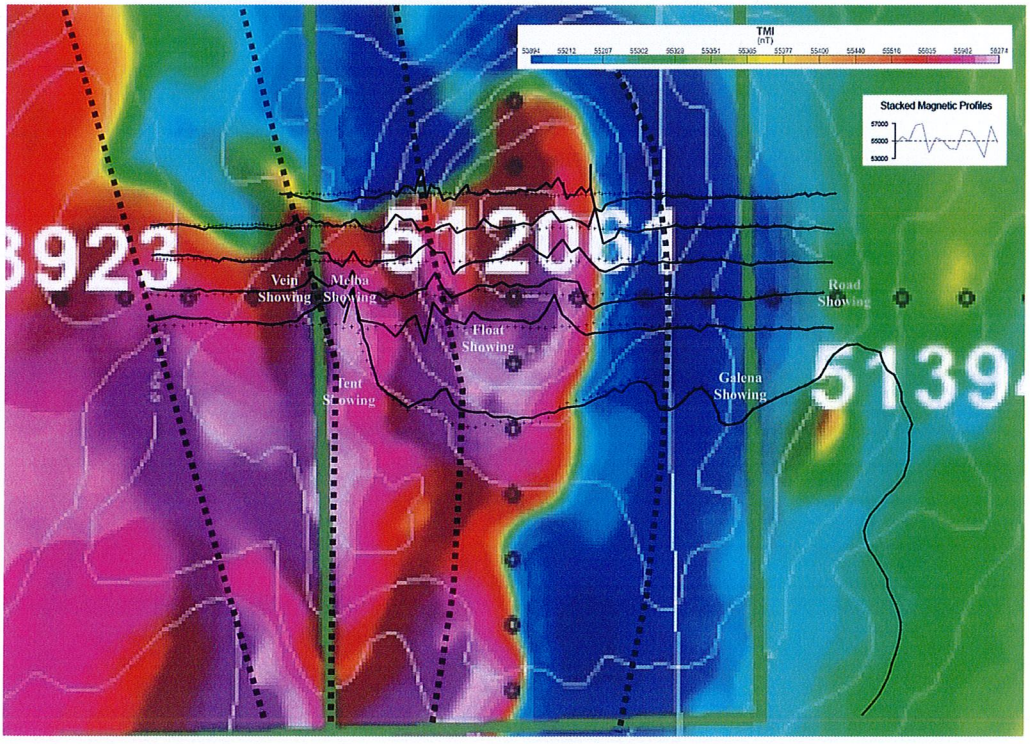
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY PLAN (GROUND)

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 6-a



Outline of the 2014 ground magnetometer survey over the 2013 airborne TMI map.

(The black dashed lines represent the magnetometer lineaments previously interpreted.)



Ground magnetometer profiles over a portion of the 2013 airborne TMI map.

From Ground Geophysical Report
SJ Geophysics Ltd., April, 2014

ESSEX MINERALS INC.	
MELBA PROJECT KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA	
GROUND MAGNETIC PROFILES SUPERIMPOSED ON AIRBORNE MAGNETIC PLAN	
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 6-b

DRILLING

All drilling on the property is historical and is detailed in the HISTORY section of this report. The following summarizes these drill campaigns and results.

There is recorded reference of historical diamond and percussion drilling having been completed on the Melba property. It is believed that 24 diamond drill holes (1,723m) and 9 percussion drill holes (840m) have been drilled on the property totaling some 2563 meters.

1972, 1988 and 1991 drill programs (14 holes) were oriented at discovery of porphyry style mineralization, the work of Teck in 1988 and 1991 locating similar style mineralization to the Afton deposit in the Iron Mask batholith. Results were reviewed and indicate anomalous to threshold values of copper. The location and condition of drill core and cuttings from these programs is unknown, however is believed destroyed.

2001 and 2008 drill programs (19 holes) were oriented at discovery of epithermal style gold deposits. The results have been reviewed and indications that intersected bodies of mineralization have not yielded economic contents of valuable minerals, therefore a resource in compliance with NI43-101 standards has not been discovered on the property to date. The best intersections were located on the Tent showing reporting .171g/tAu over 44 meters and .248g/tAu over 18 meters. All the remaining drill core and cutting did not contain values of economic significance. The drill core from these drill programs is currently in a storage facility in Keremeos, B.C.

SAMPLE METHOD and APPROACH

As the records of early sampling and drill programs cannot be reviewed in detail at this time, the results cannot be used for future resource estimates. Descriptions provided of the 2001 and 2008 diamond drill programs appear conventional and of good quality.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

Details of 2001 and 2008 diamond drill programs are summarized as follows. The core was split by diamond saw and shipped to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for sample preparation, and analysis. Gold content was determined by normal assay procedures and a 36 element ICP analysis was completed on all samples. Details of earlier programs are not available.

The samples collected by the writer were submitted to the laboratories of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for MS-1DX analysis of 36 elements. A description of this sample and analytical results are included as Appendix A. The analytical results presented by the laboratory document the processes used.

DATA VERIFICATION

The assay and analytical data presented in old assessment reports are only partially completed, and cannot at this time be verified. Analytical results are presented by lab sheets prepared by competent and qualified laboratories (of today's standards) and are believed to be reliable. However, as results are only partially complete, they will never be permissible for resource estimates.

The drill core from the 2001 and 2008 drill program is maintained in Keremeos, B.C. and is reported to be in very good shape. The writer did not have the opportunity to examine this core. Location of the drill core from the 1972 and 1991 programs is unknown and is believed to be destroyed. The location of early percussion samples from 1980s drill programs are unknown and are believed to be destroyed.

A meeting was convened on February 22, 2013 with Mr. Steve Balch, President of CMG Airborne and geophysicist, Mr. Chris Dyakowski, President of Essex and the writer to review the geophysical data, collection and interpretation. The discussion was very detailed in reviewing methodology of the airborne geophysical system as it pertains to the quality of data collected. From these discussions, the writer was satisfied that the magnetic and radiometric data is verified and is of high quality. Due to one of the transmitting VLF channels being shut down during the schedule of the survey, some erroneous east-west trending lineaments are interpreted from the results. The results of the VLF-EM survey are therefore not solely being relied on for future exploration. Mr. Balch compiled most of the data and authored the geophysical report.

On July 7, 2014, I discussed the QA/QC of the data collected for the ground geophysical survey by SJ Geophysics Ltd. with Mr. Sean Rustad, General Manager of operations. A section of the Geophysical Report concerns itself with quality of data, discussing such details as solar activity, diurnal variation, signal quality used for VFL data, and the rationale for the choice of signal choice. On the completion of the survey, Mr. Rustad assured me that on completion of the survey, the QA/QC of the collected data was reviewed by him and met all accepted standards of the industry. I therefore have no concerns regarding the conclusions and recommendations mentioned in this report, as they relate to the ground geophysical survey.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Kamloops-Ashcroft-Merritt area over the past 100 years. The mineral deposits and occurrences in the region surrounding the Melba Project property are the Highland Valley and Iron Mask porphyry deposits. The Highland Valley district is located 40 kilometres west of the Melba Project property. The past and present producing deposits associated with the Highland Valley porphyries are the Valley, Lornex, Bethlehem and Highmont. Other significant occurrences in the area are JA, Krain and South Seas. Exploration which developed the Highland Valley into the copper producing region it is today was initiated by ASARCO Inc. in 1956 at Bethlehem (mined out, 1982). Teck/Cominco is currently producing approximately 160,000 - 200,000 tonnes of copper from the Valley Copper Mine.

The Iron Mask district is located 15 kilometres north-east of the Melba property. Production from this district first occurred in 1904 to 1928 from underground operations at the Iron Mask and Erin deposits. The Iron Mask district was revived with the discovery of the Afton copper-gold porphyry deposit in the early 1970s. The Afton deposit produced copper, gold and silver from 30.8 million tonnes grading 1.00% copper, 0.58 gram/tonne gold and 4.2 gram/tonne silver from 1977 to 1990. DRC Resource Corp. acquired the Afton project in 1999 and conducted large scale drilling programs starting in 2000. In 2007, New Gold Inc. took over control of the project and announced the Main Zone underground mineral reserve of 42,026,000 tonnes grading 0.84% copper, 0.56 gram/tonne gold and 2.3 grams/tonne silver (Source – Technical Report on the New Afton Mine, Rocoe Postle Associates and dated March 23, 2015). New Gold is currently producing at a rate of 4 – 5 million tonnes per year.

Mr. Charles Boitard of Langley, B.C. holds a significant block of claims to the north of the Melba property. It appears that sufficient work has been applied to these claims to hold them until 2015. Tower Resources Ltd. holds the claims adjoining the west side of the Melba property. These claims are due to expire in December, 2014. There appears to be only limited exploration activity on any of these claims in recent years. Boitard filed geological and geophysical work on his claims in 2012.

MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

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

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

A mineral resource has not been discovered on the property. For this reason, the property is considered an early stage exploration project, with excellent potential of discovering a resource.

Historical drill results indicate only low-grade contents of valuable metal in areas of known showings, well below the threshold of economic content, both in trenches and in drill core. For this reason, a grass-roots approach to exploration is being recommended for ongoing work on the property, based mainly on the magnetic results of the airborne and ground geophysical surveys. Some of the recommended work overlaps previously executed programs, however it would be impossible to correlate the results of older programs into a new grass-roots approach.

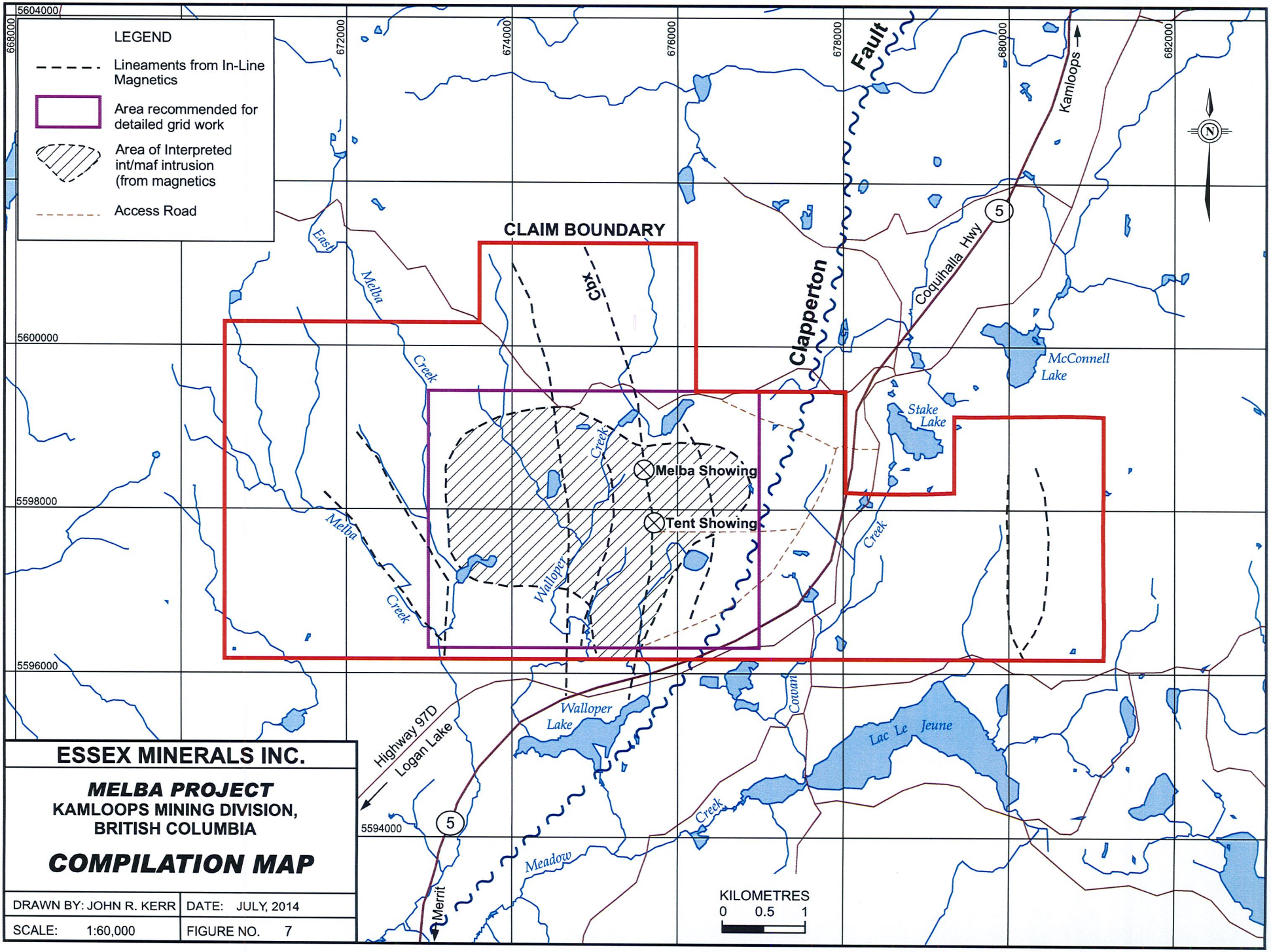
Previous exploration has identified the potential geologic setting for a resource. The evidence of mineralization in a favourable host rock is sufficient to warrant ongoing work programs. The intermediate/basic intrusive body identified in outcrop is analogous to the Iron Mask batholith, 15 kilometers to the north. The Iron Mask batholith hosts the major alkalic porphyry gold/copper deposits such as Afton, Ajax, Rainbow and Iron Mask. The alkalic intrusion on the Melba property has similar potential. Of secondary interest will be skarn deposits near the contact of this intrusion, calc-alkalic copper/molybdenum deposits in the eastern portion of the property and low-sulphidation, structurally controlled, epithermal gold deposits.

The airborne geophysical survey provides a substantial 10 – 12 square kilometer magnetic anomaly that likely defines the ultimate size of the intermediate/basic intrusive body. This is the primary target of further exploration.

One large grid area has been selected in the western and central portion of the property covering all known showing areas and interpreted intrusive body (see Figure 6 for details). Based on historical data and the airborne geophysical results, a 3D – induced polarization survey, soil and rock geochemical surveys and geological mapping are being recommended over this grid. In addition, some reconnaissance prospecting and sampling is being recommended in the eastern portion of the property.

Interpretations and conclusions derived from the airborne geophysical survey are discussed in detail in the "**EXPLORATION RESULTS**" section of this report. There are no uncertainties regarding the reliability of this data. The completed program met its original objectives. This report is partially based on technical data that was collected in the 1970s through 1990s, and maintained by various property owners throughout the past 40 years. The writer relies on the quality of work of previous operators, their integrity of reporting, and has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the historical data. There would be minimal risk or impact derived from use of this data, as most historical work is part of ongoing recommended programs.

The writer believes the porphyry style of mineralization is most significant for discovery and development of mineral resource. The intermediate/basic intrusion at Melba is probably the only satellite intrusion that relates in composition to the Iron Mask batholith. In summary, the Melba property is considered a property of merit, and is worthy of a significant initial phase of exploration.



ESSEX MINERALS INC.

MELBA PROJECT
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPILATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JULY, 2014
SCALE: 1:60,000	FIGURE NO. 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

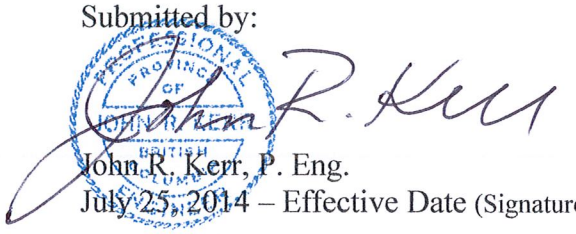
It is recommended that continued work on the property consist of ground surveys to establish suitable drill targets over a 10 square kilometer area as shown on Figure 7 and covering the interpreted calc-alkalic intrusion hosting all mineral showings on the property. Grid lines are to run east-west 3.5km at 200 meter intervals. Surveys are to include a 3D – induced polarization survey, with dipole spacing of 50 meters; a ground magnetic survey; a geochemical sampling program, samples collected at 50 meter intervals along all lines; and geological mapping. In addition, silt sampling is recommended in all areas of the property, with high density sampling in the eastern portion. Some reconnaissance prospecting and mapping in the area of the eastern magnetic anomaly is also recommended.

Costs of the recommended Phase I exploration program are estimated to be **$230,000**, and are detailed as follows:

Research and Program Planning	$ 5,000
Grid Preparation: 36 km @ 250/km	9,000
3D IP Survey and Ground Magnetic Survey: 36km @ $4,000/km	144,000
Supervision and Geological Mapping	12,000
Geochemical Survey: Soil Collection - $ 5,000 Analysis - 15,000	18,000
Room and Board	6,000
Truck Rentals and Miscellaneous Supplies	6,000
Compilation of Data and Report	10,000
Contingency (~10%)	20,000
Total Phase I Costs	**$ 230,000**

Phase II would incorporate exploration drilling, to test priority targets delineated from the Phase I program. Additional expanded IP surveys may also be recommended in other areas of the property. As the amount and location of work is contingent on the results of Phase I, costs and details of the Phase II program are not estimated at this time.

Submitted by:



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
July 25, 2014 – Effective Date (Signature Date: January 15, 2016)

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CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

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

1) I graduated with a BASc degree in geological engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1964.
2) I am a consulting, contract geologist, with my address of business 1100 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3V6. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#6858).
3) I have worked as a geologist continuously for 50 years since graduation, all related to mineral exploration in the field and having considerable experience in porphyry copper, gold and molybdenum deposits.
4) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5) I am responsible for the content and preparation of the entire report entitled **TECHNICAL REPORT on the Melba Property, British Columbia,** (Technical Report) for Essex Minerals Inc. and dated July 25, 2014 (Signature Date: January 15, 2016), relating to the Melba mining claims. I visited the property on March 5, 2013, July 22, 2013, July 9, 2014 and July 19, 2015. The purpose of these visits was for a site examination, assessment of various mineral showings, observe evidence of recent work programs and a general overview of property logistics.
6) There have been no material changes on the property since these inspections.
7) On July 25, 2014, the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8) The author has had no prior direct involvement in work programs on the property.
9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10) I am independent of the vendor and issuer applying all tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
11) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and form.

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

Certified Correct:

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JOHN R. KERR

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
Date: July 25, 2014 (Signature Date: January15, 2015)

APPENDIX – Analytical Results

AcmeLabs™
A Bureau Veritas Group Company

www.acmelab.com

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**
215 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Submitted By: John Kerr
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: July 25, 2013
Report Date: August 10, 2013
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13002866.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Geoff
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 2

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	2	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX2	2	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.
215 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
Country Manager - Canada

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

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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**
215 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: Geoff
Report Date: August 10, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13002866.1

Method		WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
M-01	Rock	0.30	37.1	12.4	2.4	8	2.6	24.5	9.2	174	2.79	96.4	28.9	<0.1	7	0.2	7.4	0.1	120	0.17	0.008
M-02	Rock	0.22	7.3	4.0	5.0	25	3.0	63.2	30.9	180	6.99	189.4	110.7	<0.1	9	<0.1	2.1	<0.1	233	0.19	0.010

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Method		1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
M-01	Rock	<1	105	1.22	11	<0.001	<1	0.91	<0.001	<0.01	0.4	0.07	11.4	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
M-02	Rock	<1	143	1.52	60	0.003	<1	1.34	<0.001	0.02	1.2	0.16	24.0	<0.1	0.28	13	<0.5	<0.2