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TECHNICAL REPORT

BLEIBERG PROPERTY

Located in the
(Bad Bleiberg Area, Southern Austria)

Map Sheet BLEIBERG FB050
WGS 84 Zone 33N 394000E 5164500N

FOR

Tasca Resources Ltd.
Suite 830 – 1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4A6

R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
February 15, 2017
Revised May 8, 2017

SUMMARY

The Bleiberg property consists of 116 exploration licenses totaling 6,582.4 hectares, 130 kilometres southeast of the city of Salzburg, Austria. Tasca Resources Ltd. is earning a 100% interest in 116 exploration licenses from Samarium Borealis Corporation of Vancouver, British Columbia by making a $60,000 cash payment on TSX Venture Exchange approval and a further $60,000 cash payment within two years of TSX Venture Exchange approval. There are no additional payments or royalties.

The Bleiberg property is one of four major lead zinc deposits associated with the Periadriatic Lineament, a regional suture stretching from Italy through Austria and Slovenia to Romania. These deposits are hosted in Triassic lagoonal sediments. In the Bleiberg area these consist of the Wetterstein Formation, a dolomitic carbonate platform and the overlying Raibl Group, an alternating sequence of three 10 to 40 metre thick terrigenous clastic and 30 to 70 metre thick carbonate evaporate units. Mineralization is largely confined to the upper 60 metres of the 300 metre thick Wetterstein Formation and the first or lowermost carbonate evaporate unit in the overlying Raibl Group. Mineralization consists of classic stratabound mineralization in the upper 60 metres of the Wetterstein; the Kalkscholle, Josefischolle, Riedhardscholle breccia bodies also in the upper Wetterstien; and stratabound mineralization in the overlying Raibl Formation.

Tasca Resources Ltd. has yet to undertake any exploration on the Bleiberg property as this technical report is provided to support its acquisition. The Bleiberg mine ran from the 1300's through to 1993, when it closed as part of a larger bankruptcy of the Austrian state owned mining conglomerate.

The Bleiberg property is a project of merit and further exploration is warranted. The initial step will be a review and compilation of the voluminous historical data. This will need to be accomplished in Austria as the data is stored in country at various government agencies throughout the country. The objective of the program will be to confirm the volume of unmined mineralized material remaining and to define targets for initial exploration, expected to consist of underground drilling.

A two phase exploration program is recommended for the Bleiberg project. The first phase is a first pass review of the voluminous exploration data at the various government agencies in Austria. This will require two experienced Canadian geologists with some mining production experience to undertake the review. An experienced Austrian geologist somewhat fluent in English will also be required to translate both in Austrian government offices and the documents and maps in German. This is estimated to cost $200,000.

The second stage will consist of first pass underground drilling in the order of 1,500 metres, at an all in estimated cost of $340,000.

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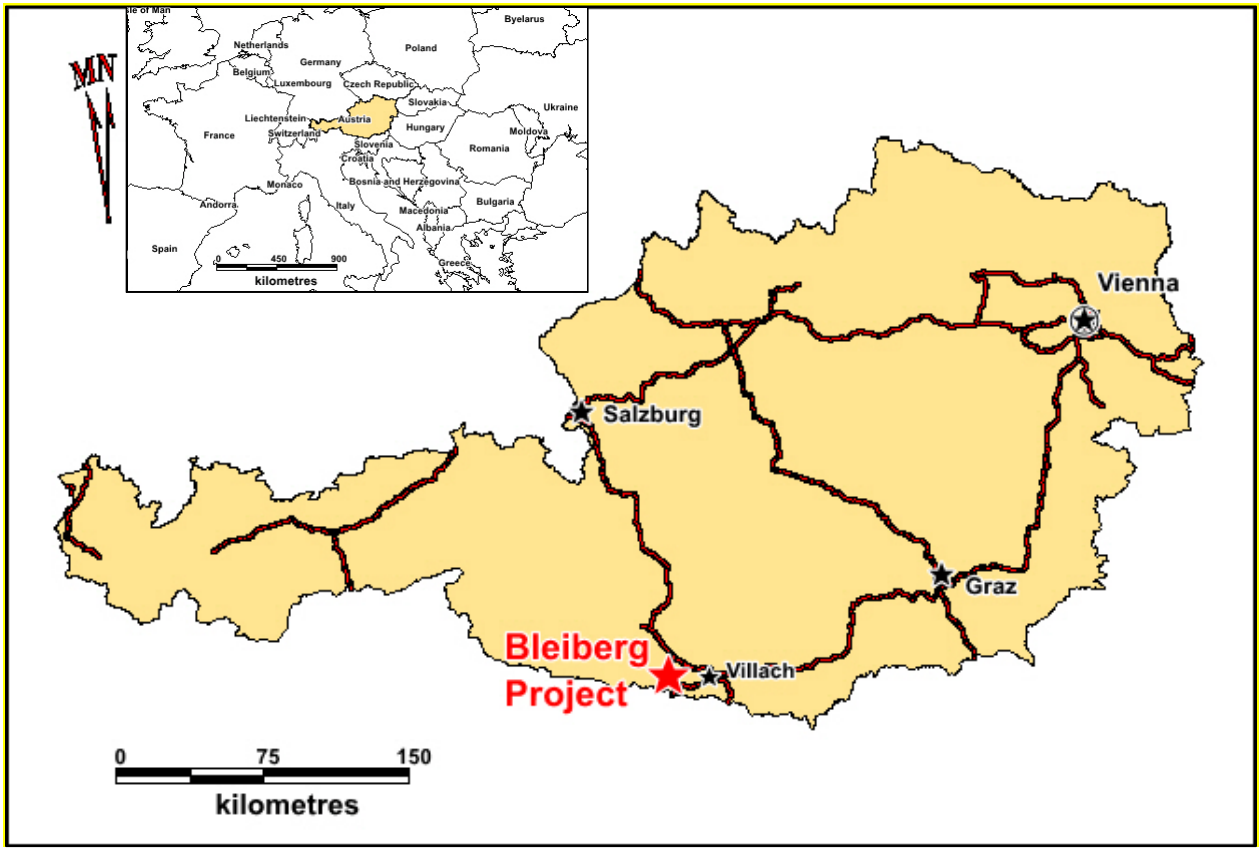
INTRODUCTION

This technical report is was commissioned by Mr. Clive Massey, the CEO of Tasca Resources Ltd. to support the acquisition of the Bleiberg project as announced in Tasca's October 18, 2016 News Release. The information contained in this technical report has come from the sources cited in the References Section of this technical report. The translations of the German documents to English were largely taken from the online German to English Google translator with assistance from the property vendor and his geologist.

The author visited the Bleiberg property on October 20, 2016. The author toured the surface of the key concessions and also toured the accessible portion of the underground workings.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The author is relying on the opinion of Dr. Oskar Winkler of DLA Piper Weiss-Tessbach Rechtsanwälte GmbH of Vienna, Austria for a title opinion as it pertains to Item 4(c) and Item 4(d). Dr. Oskar Winkler of DLA Piper Weiss-Tessbach Rechtsanwälte GmbH has reviewed the staking and title records and confirms the mining concessions are in good standing and owned and beneficially held by Samarium Borealis Corporation (SBC) in a letter dated 16-December-2016.



Projection is Lat/Long WGS 84

Figure 1. Project Location

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bleiberg Project consists of 116 exploration licenses totaling 6,582.4 hectares as detailed in Table 1. All licenses are 100% held by Samarium Borealis Corporation of Vancouver, B.C. The claims lies on sheet Bleiberg fb050. The centre of the property is 394000E 5164500N in UTM Zone 33N in the datum of WGS 84.

Table 1. List of Exploration Licenses

Name	Number	Good to Date	Land Register Municipalities	Circumference	Hectares
(BB1)	331/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB2)	332/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB3)	333/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB4)	334/14	31.12.2018	Saak, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB5)	335/14	31.12.2018	Saak, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB6)	336/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB7)	337/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB8)	338/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB9)	339/14	31.12.2018	Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB10)	340/14	31.12.2018	Saak, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB11)	341/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB12)	342/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB13)	343/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, St. Georgen	2670.45	56.75
(BB14)	344/14	31.12.2018	St. Georgen, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB15)	345/14	31.12.2018	Saak, St. Georgen, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB16)	346/14	31.12.2018	Saak, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB17)	347/14	31.12.2018	Saak, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB18)	348/14	31.12.2018	Saak, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB19)	349/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB20)	350/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB21)	351/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB22)	352/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, St. Georgen	2670.45	56.75
(BB23)	353/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, St. Georgen, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB24)	354/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB25)	355/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Bleiberg, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB26)	356/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Saak	2670.45	56.75
(BB27)	357/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB28)	358/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB29)	359/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB30)	360/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75

Table 1. List of Concessions (Continued)

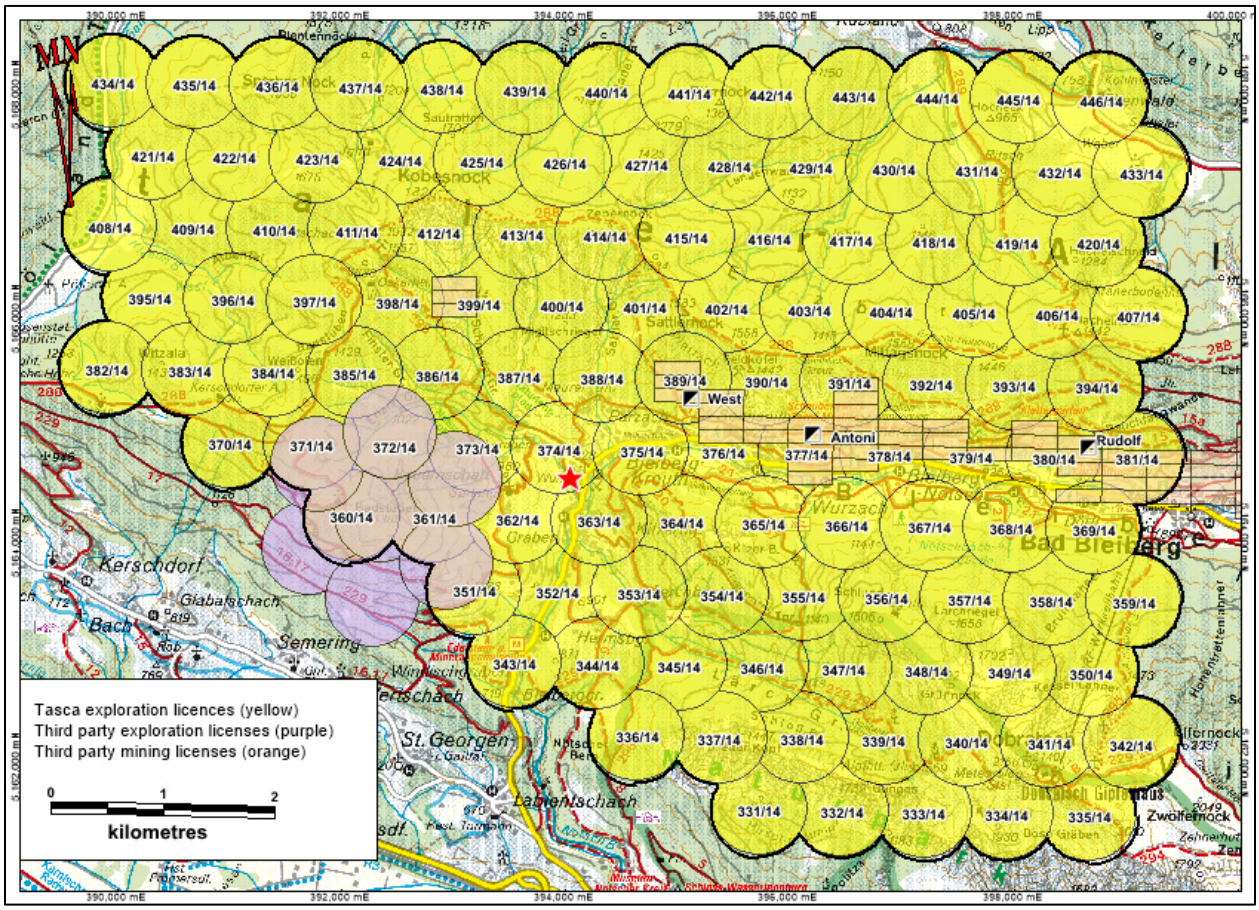
Name	Number	Good to Date	Land Register Municipalities	Circumference	Hectares
(BB31)	361/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB32)	362/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB33)	363/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, St. Georgen	2670.45	56.75
(BB34)	364/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB35)	365/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB36)	366/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB37)	367/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB38)	368/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB39)	369/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB40)	370/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB41)	371/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB42)	372/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB43)	373/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB44)	374/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB45)	375/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB46)	376/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB47)	377/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB48)	378/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB49)	379/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB50)	380/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB51)	381/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg	2670.45	56.75
(BB52)	382/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Matschiedl	2670.45	56.75
(BB53)	383/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB54)	384/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB55)	385/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB56)	386/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB57)	387/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB58)	388/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB59)	389/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB60)	390/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB61)	391/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Bleiberg, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB62)	392/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB63)	393/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB64)	394/14	31.12.2018	Bleiberg, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB65)	395/14	31.12.2018	Matschiedl, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB66)	396/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Matschiedl	2670.45	56.75
(BB67)	397/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB68)	398/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB69)	399/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75

Table 1. List of Concessions (Continued)

Name	Number	Good to Date	Land Register Municipalities	Circumference	Hectares
(BB70)	400/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB71)	401/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth,	2670.45	56.75
(BB72)	402/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB73)	403/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth,	2670.45	56.75
(BB74)	404/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth,	2670.45	56.75
(BB75)	405/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth,	2670.45	56.75
(BB76)	406/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth,	2670.45	56.75
(BB77)	407/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth,	2670.45	56.75
(BB78)	408/14	31.12.2018	Matschiedl	2670.45	56.75
(BB79)	409/14	31.12.2018	Matschiedl, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB80)	410/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB81)	411/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB82)	412/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Kreuzen, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB83)	413/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB84)	414/14	31.12.2018	Kreuth, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB85)	415/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB86)	416/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB87)	417/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB88)	418/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB89)	419/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB90)	420/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB91)	421/14	31.12.2018	Matschiedl, Kreuzewn	2670.45	56.75
(BB92)	422/14	31.12.2018	Matschiedl, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB93)	423/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB94)	424/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB95)	425/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB96)	426/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB97)	427/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB98)	428/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB99)	429/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB100)	430/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB101)	431/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB102)	432/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB103)	433/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB104)	434/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen, Matschiedl	2670.45	56.75
(BB105)	435/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen, Matschiedl, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75

Table 1. List of Concessions (Continued)

Name	Number	Good to Date	Land Register Municipalties	Circumference	Hectares
(BB106)	436/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen, Kreuth	2670.45	56.75
(BB107)	437/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB108)	438/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB109)	439/14	31.12.2018	Kreuzen, Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB110)	440/14	31.12.2018	Rubland, Kreuzen	2670.45	56.75
(BB111)	441/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB112)	442/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB113)	443/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB114)	444/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB115)	445/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75
(BB116)	446/14	31.12.2018	Rubland	2670.45	56.75



Projection is WGS 84 Zone 33N

Figure 2. Exploration License Locations

The following summary of Austrian Mining Law is taken from the Title Opinion provided by Dr. Oskar Winkler of DLA Piper Weiss-Tessbach Rechtsanwälte GmbH of Vienna, Austria.

Austrian mining Jaw is governed by the Mineralrohstoffgesetz (Mineral Raw Materials Act, herein referred to as MinroG). MinroG regulates the prospecting, exploration and mining of all mineral raw materials and contains detailed regulations concerning exploration and mining licences, operating plans, mining installations, supervision etc. In addition, there are detailed provisions governing areas where mining is prohibited, as well as provisions on protected areas.

Open-cast mining of grundeigene mineral raw materials (belonging to the owner of the land) is supervised by the District Administration (first instance), appeals against such decisions brought before the Provincial Governor as the second and last instance. All other forms of mineral raw material exploration and mining are administered by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour ***("Mining Authority").***

According to the MinroG, mineral ores are categorised in three groups: bergfreie mineral resources (i.e. free for exploitation by persons who are not necessarily owner of the land on which it is found) (Sec 3 MinroG, e.g. iron, lead, zinc, gold, copper, silver, tungsten, gypsum, anhydrite, graphite, talcum, kaolin, limestone, magnesite, dolerite, oil shale, etc.); bundeseigene mineral resources or state-owned (Sec 4 MinroG, rock salt, hydrocarbon, uranium, thorium) and grundeigene mineral resources i.e. owned by the land owner (all mineral raw materials not listed in Sec 3 and 4 MinroG, e.g. quartz, brick clays, dolomite, marl, feldspar, basaltic rock etc.).

The mere search (without exploration works) for bergfreie and grundeigene mineral raw materials has to be notified to the Mining Authority. At the end of each calendar year a report on the search and its results has to be submitted to the Mining Authority (Sec 6, 7 MinroG).

The exploration of bergfreie mineral raw materials is subject to an exploration licence (Schurjberechtigung) granted by the Mining Authority (Sec 8 MinroG). For the granting of an exploration licence the holder has to pay a fee (Frdschwfgebühr) which amounts at present to EUR 8,72 per exploration license.

An exploration licence gives the holder the exclusive right to explore natural resources of bergfreie mineral raw materials for the purpose of determining the worthiness of mining within an area forming a circle with a radius of 425m (Sec 9 para 1 MinroG). For the avoidance of doubt, the term exploration licence means (and is used hereinafter exclusively within this meaning) a licence for the search for bergfreie mineral deposits up to discovery including delineation of the deposits by means of drilling and sampling. An exploration licence gives the holder also the right to exclude the granting of a mining licence to others within a rectangle of 48.000m^2 , the central point of which is identical with the central point of the exploration licence circle (Vorbehaltsfeld, i.e. reservation area). The right to a reservation area (one per exploration licence) has to be claimed vis-a-vis the Mining Authority at the latest on the occasion of the in situ hearing for the granting of a mining licence to another patty (Sec 9 para 2 MinroG).

The geographical location of an exploration licence is defined by the coordinates of its central point in the cadastral survey system.

According to Sec 21 MinroG the holder of an exploration licence acquires ownership to the bergfreie mineral raw materials found during exploration works (with the exception of magnesite, limestone, basaltic minerals, quartz sand and clay). However, this does not include the right to conduct mining operations.

It is not permitted to lease exploration licences to third parties or to have third parties exercise the exploration licences.

An exploration licence does not entitle the holder to mining, exploiting, extracting or processing activities. For these activities a mining licence has to be obtained (Bergwerksberechtigung). Holding an exploration licence does not guarantee the granting of a mining licence. The granting of a mining licence is a separate legal proceeding. In order to be granted a mining licence, amongst other conditions the profitable mineability of mineral deposits and sufficient financial funds have to be evidenced to the Mining Authority.

An exploration licence is granted by the Mining Authority upon application for an initial term of the calendar year in which it is granted plus four subsequent years.

Precondition for the prolongation of exploration licences for further 5 years is to perform exploration of mineral raw materials at least once within the 5 years for which the exploration licences have been granted. Performing exploration works in the area of one exploration licence (Freischurf) is sufficient for the prolongation of for up to 100 exploration licences (section 13, para 2 MinroG).

According to Sec 14 7 MinroG both for prospecting and exploration activities the right to access and use the surface of the land on which prospecting and exploration works are to be carried out has to be obtained from the respective land owners. Such access and usage agreements do not create either rights in rem or registered rights, these are merely agreements under civil law in a two party relationship.

Precondition for performing the exploration works is the submission of a Work Programme to the Mining Authority and its approval by formal written decision. No exploration works may be undertaken without the approval of the Work Programme by the Mining Authority. A Work Programme has to specify in detail the exploration works to be carried out, the time schedule for the works, the exact location of the works undertaken (specifying the exploration licences concerned), the measures to protect the ground surface and the approval of the land owners for the use of their prope1ties. A responsible person has to be nominated who supervises the works and has a permanent residence close to or on the site. Only after the formal approval of the Work Programme by the Mining Authority exploration works may be undertaken. The works have to be in accordance with the approved Work Programme. Changes regarding the area where the works are carried out and substantial changes of the type and extent of the works undertaken require a new approval by decision of the Mining Authority. At the end of each calendar year a report on the works performed and the results has to be submitted to the Mining Authority.

In addition to the Mineralrohstoffgesetz, a number of Jaws, acts and regulations govern impact upon or limit SBC's use of the exploration licences, amongst which are both federal and provincial laws, acts and regulations. Examples are laws and regulations on water protection, worker protection, environmental protection, nature and landscape protection, forestry, land use and zoning.

During the approval proceedings for a Work Programme, the Mining Authority involves other authorities - both federal and provincial - such as the worker protection, forestry, water protection, environmental and nature protection authorities. These authorities might decide that in addition to the approval from the Mining Authority other approvals might be required or they consent to the works, but stipulate conditions for their execution, or they deny their consent.

Which permits and approvals are required is determined on a case by case basis by the Mining Authority together with the other competent authorities depending on the actual works to be unde1taken, their type (e.g. drilling), extent and the exact area (e.g. in a nature or landscape protection area, in a forestry area) and location (e.g. open cast) where such works are to be effected. Required permits may include forestry law (Forstgesetz) authorisations, authorisations according to the law relating to water protection and water use (Wasserrechtsgesetz) as well as other permits and approvals. In case the exploration area is in a protected area according to Federal Law (Nationalpark) or according to Provincial Law within a Nature Protection Area (Naturschutzgebiet), or Landscape Protection Area (Landschaftschutzgebiet), it is uncertain whether or not exploration works may be performed. In any case, additional permits according to these laws are in most cases required for the performance of exploration works.

The mining of bergfreie mineral raw materials is subject to a mining licence (Bergwerksberechtigung) granted by the Mining Authority (Sec 22 MinroG). Mining licences are granted for either a Grubenmaß (mining license) or for an Überschar (Sec 23 no l and 2 MinroG). Both refer to a certain volume of matter for which a mining licence is granted. For the granting of a mining licence the holder has to pay a fee (Maßengebühr) which amounts at present to EUR 26 per Grubenmaß and to EUR 13 per Überschar. The law entitles the Federal Minister of Economy and Labour in coordination with the Federal Minister of Finance to add a surcharge to the listed amounts as far as such surcharge is necessary to adapt the listed amounts to the changes in the economic environment. In addition to these fees and the surcharges, if any, for the time being there are no other fees or royalties payable to the Authorities for the granting of a mining licence.

As per the DLA Piper Title Opinion, the 116 exploration licenses are registered in good standing in the name of Samarium Borealis Corporation. Tasca Resources Ltd. is earning a 100% interest in the 116 exploration licenses by making a cash payment of $60,000 on TSX Venture Exchange approval and a further payment of $60,000 within two years of TSX Venture Exchange approval. There are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject according to the Option Agreement.

There are 90 mining licenses registered in the name of GKB-Bergbau GmbH that have prior rights to the exploration licenses as shown in Figure 2. GKB is a company owned by the Austrian government that has been inactive for the last 25 years. They previously ran the Bleiberg until shutdown in 1992. Samarium representatives have had preliminary discussions with GKB representatives about access through the mine to the potential exploration area that appears to lie largely outside of the mining licenses. In addition, there are 7 exploration licenses with prior rights to the Samarium licenses. They appear to be acquired for road construction materials and are registered in the name of Modre Bergbau GmbH. They lie to the southwest of the potential exploration area.

To the best of the author's knowledge, the 116 exploration concessions are not subject to any environmental liabilities. According to the DLA Piper Title Opinion, the 116 exploration licenses are valid until 31-December-2018. Exploration work will need to be completed prior to 31-December-2018 to maintain the 116 exploration licenses in good standing for a further 5 years.

As per the summary of Austrian Mining Law in the DLA Piper Title Opinion, the proposed work program must be submitted to the Mining Authority for approval prior to the commencement of exploration work. Email correspondence with Dr. Winkler of DLA Piper suggests the approval process is 3 to 5 months depending on the complexity of the submission. A submission of a work program has not yet been made to the Mining Authority.

The only other risk to the project is the possibility that individual land owners may not allow access to their land to carry out exploration activities. The planned exploration will be underground drilling so permission from surface land owners will not be required. However, underground access will be required through historic workings to access the target areas. Samarium representatives have been in contact with the company holding the mining leases and Samarium representatives do not foresee any problems obtaining access.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bleiberg property lies in the Austrian Alps and encompasses the villages of Bleiberg Notch and Bleiberg Kreuth is southwestern Austria. Elevations range from 800 metres in the valley bottom to over 1800 metres at the peaks of the individual mountains. The topography ranges from valley floors through to steeper mountain tops. The areas around the villages are developed, while the lower and middle slopes are forested with deciduous oak and beech forests in some areas and more mixed beech and fir forests and upper slopes more fir, larch and pine.

The Bleiberg area includes the villages of Bad Bleiberg on the eastern edge of the property and Bleiberg Notch and Bleiberg Kreuth within the property itself. The larger regional centre of Villach lies 10 kilometres to the east and the city of Salzburg lies approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest. The centre of the claims are served by paved road connecting the various towns and villages, while some of the outer edges of the claim block are difficult to access.

Temperatures range from an average high of 11^{o}C in July and August to an average low of -8^{o}C in January and February. Annual precipitation is 1180 millimetres with a low of 70 millimetres in February and a high of 130 millimetres in June. Precipitation through the winter is larger snow. Surface surveys would be restricted to the summer months, while underground exploration would be available year round.

Surface rights are not included with the exploration licenses. They are obtained from the individual land owners. Power is readily available as all villages are served by electricity. Water is readily available throughout the area. Mining personnel are available from the local villages and larger towns as the area has a rich mining history.

Since the operation was in production in the past, tailings storage areas and waste disposal areas currently exist within the claims. Heap leach pads are not required. The mill buildings and mine buildings remain from the shutdown of operations though their present suitability and operational status remain to be ascertained.

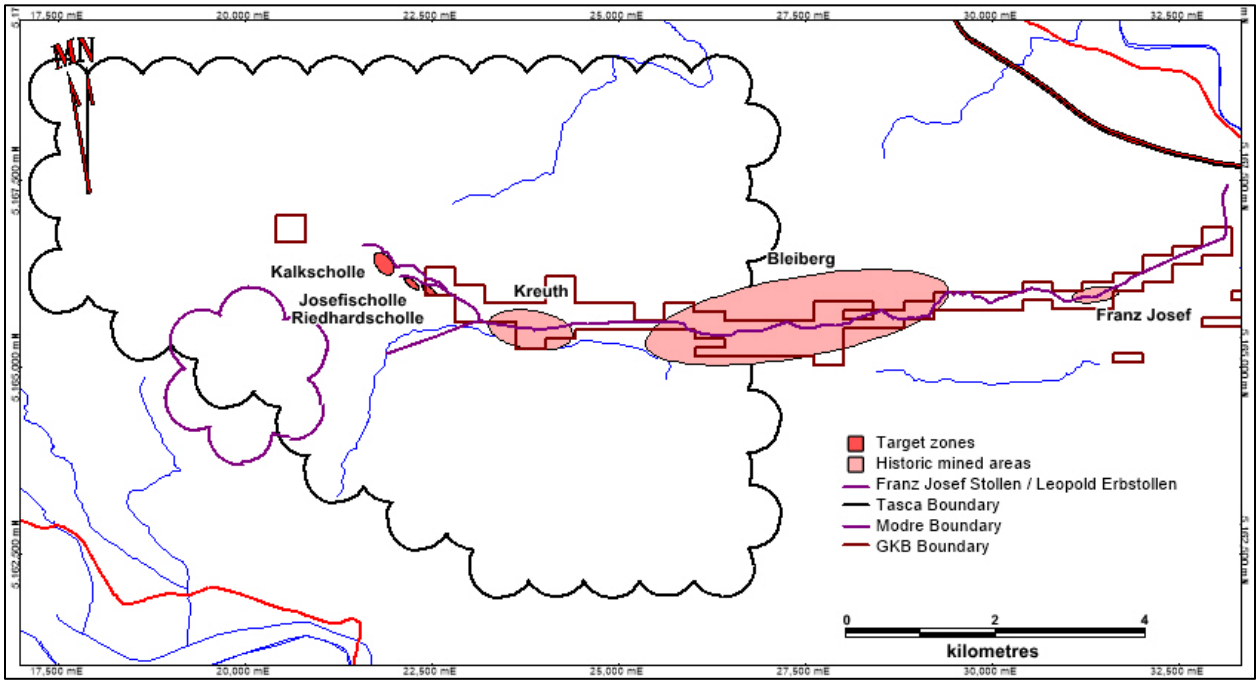
HISTORY

The Bleiberg property was acquired as part of an 1867 consolidation of six large and eighty small mines by Bleiberger Bergwerksunion. This company was subsequently nationalized in 1946 and operated until 1993 when it finally closed due to a combination of low metal prices and the bankruptcy of the state owned conglomerate that included Bleiberger Bergwerksunion.

The Austrian government held the ground underlying the Bleiberg property from 1993 until granting the current concessions to Samarium Borealis Corporation May 7, 2014. To the best of the author's knowledge and the best of the Samarium's knowledge there has been no exploration or mining undertaken in this intervening period between 1993 and 2014.

The deposit has been developed by various adits and by five shaft systems, Antoni, Max, Stefanie, "West-Shaft" and Rudolf, to a depth of 900 m below surface. The lateral and vertical extent of the mineralization is best demonstrated by the glass model at the mine office. The underground workings are linked by the 8,2 km long Leopold Erbstollen and by the 12,6 km long Franz Josef-Stollen. The total length of underground tunnels, levels and crosscuts exceeds 1000 km. (Holzer and Stumpl, 1980).

The Bleiberg mine was in production from the 1333 until its shutdown in 1993. Production up to 1951 was concentrated on the metal-rich stratabound mineralization of the uppermost Wetterstein Formation. Approximately 3 million tons of zinc and lead metal were produced at an average grade of 1% Pb and 5% Zn. Mineralization consisted of sphalerite, galena and pyrite in oval-shaped ore bodies subparallel to the bedding and also within discordant fissures and veins. These ore bodies reached maximum sizes of 60 to 80 m². (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994).



Projection is Gauss-Kruger M31

Figure 3. Historic Zones and Targets

After 1951, production shifted to the western section of the mine to develop and mine the Kalkscholle, a stock-shaped mineralized body of about 2 million m³. Within this body, the zinc rich mineralization occurs as networks and within breccias, and in some areas as coarse masses of sphalerite. The average grade was 0.5% Pb and 4.5% Zn. Two additional mineralized bodies, Josefischolle and Riedhartscholle were subsequently discovered. The average grade of the 3 bodies is 6% combined Pb and Zn with Zn/Pb ratios of 6:1 to 10:1, suggesting the three bodies contained a combined 8 million tonnes. The amount of material mined and remained was not disclosed. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994).

Tasca cautions investors it is not relying on this 8 million tonne historic estimate. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify this as a current mineral resource and therefore Tasca Resources is not treating this historic estimate as a current mineral resource. Tasca has not yet been able to review the assay plans and sections, drill logs and production data to document the historic tonnages and grade and therefore cannot comment on the assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historic estimate. Without this information Tasca cannot determine what resource category this historic estimate is equivalent to. In addition, Tasca has not yet been able to review the production data to determine how much of the 8 million tonnes has been mined and how much remains.

The exploration data for the three target zones: Kalkscholle, Josefischolle and Riedhardscholle is located within the voluminous historic records from the mining operation stored either in Vienna and at the Bleiberg site. The first step of the recommended exploration program will be to review and compile this data. The limited information provided earlier in this section and in the mineralization section on these three zones is taken from the numerous publications written on the Bleiberg deposit by Cerny, the mine geologist during the latter years of production, or by other authors who reviewed various parts of the data set.

The approximate location of the historic workings and three target zones are shown in Figure 3. The Franz Josef Stollen is the main access tunnel through the entire mine, while the Leopold Erbstollen appears to provide a second access and also access into the area of the Kalkscholle.

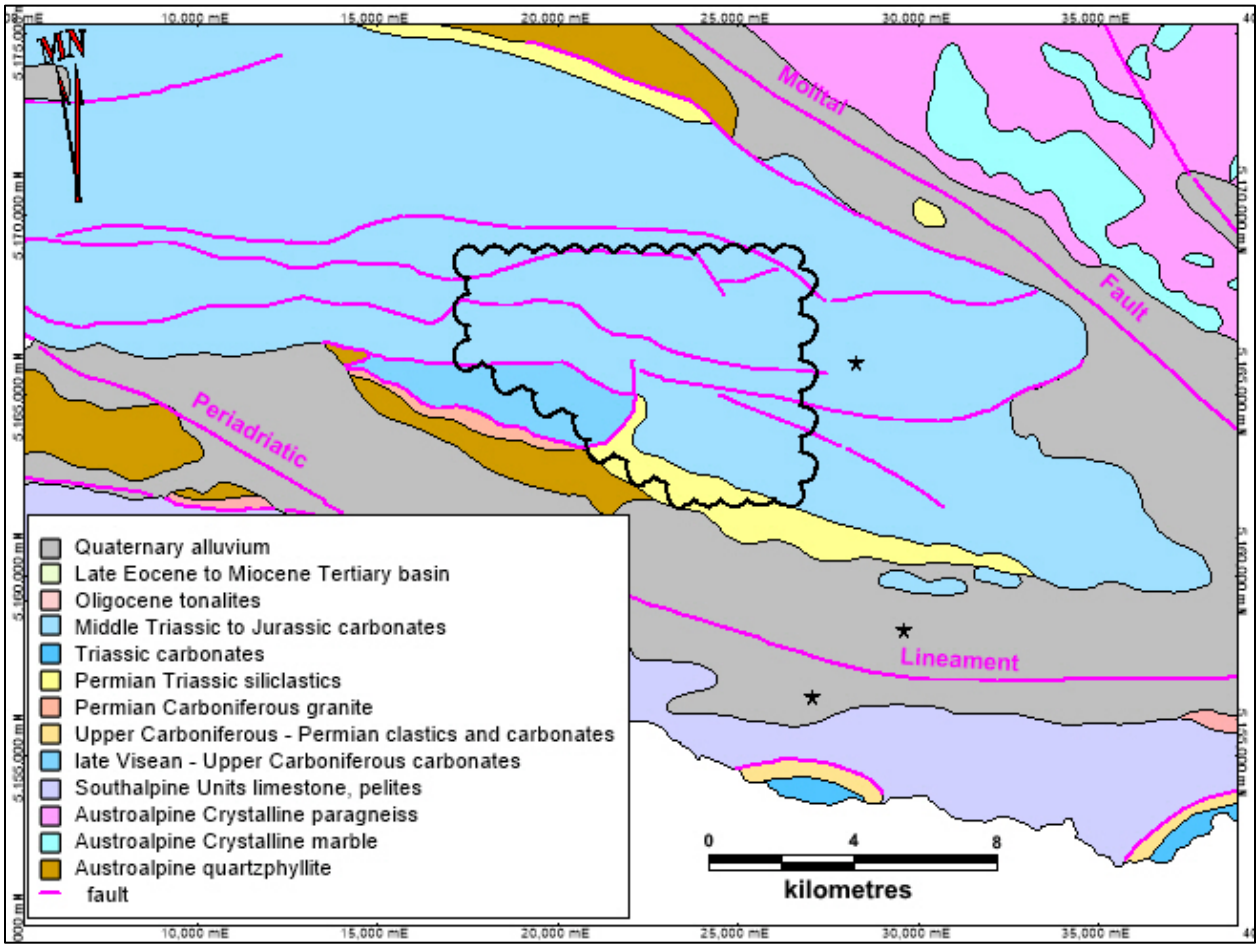
Three various historic zones locations are taken from an undated plan and long section. While the Franz Josef is a more or less continuous zone 450 metres along strike and 215 metres down dip, the Bleiberg and Kreuth zones are more a series of individual smaller deposit scattered through the 4 kilometre strike length and 1.25 kilometre strike length respectively. The Bleiberg zone shows multiple zones spread through 400 metres of stratigraphy and show mineralization over a total depth of 850 metres. **Note only the extreme western end of the Bleiberg zone lies within the current Tasca property boundary.** The Kreuth zone also show multiple zones spread through 700 metres of stratigraphy over a total depth of 750 metres. More detailed maps were not made available to the author. This same plan and long section appears to indicate some mining took place in the Josefischolle and the Riedhardscholle to the west of the Max Schact.

Table 2. Annual Production from Bleiberg Mine 1990-1993

	Mined (tonnes)				Milled (tonnes)			
year	**wet**	**dry**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Pb con**	**Pb**	**Zn con**	**Zn**
1990	274,203	265,977	2,187	17,661	2,012	1,494	29,301	16,727
1991	253,859	246,375	1,915	16,354	1,504	1,152	25,664	14,827
1992	232,664	225,759	1,715	15,787	1,228	920	23,700	13,511
1993	253,822	246,969	2,047	20,014	1,814	1,340	33,219	18,983
total	**1,014,548**	**985,080**	**7,864**	**69,816**	**6,558**	**4,906**	**111,884**	**64,048**

The annual production data throughout the life of the mine is not readily available. The production data for the last 4 years of productions is shown in Table 2. This data is taken from the annual Austrian Mining Compilation.

Schroll (2006) gave the following historic production figures: 1.1 million tonnes of lead and zinc (2.2 million tonnes in total), 500 tonnes of molybdenum, 993 tonnes of cadmium and 172 tonnes of germanium.



Projection is Gauss-Kruger MGI (31)

Figure 4. Regional Geology

Several references reviewed for this technical report provide historic tonnage and grade production figures and historic tonnage and grade estimates. The hard geological data supporting these historic tonnage and grade estimates, namely: assay plans, drill logs, property geological maps, etc. are not readily available as they are archived in various government locations within Austria. A brief description of each estimate follows. Tasca has chosen to utilize the limited data used to derive each estimate to define a geological target.

(Cerny, 1989a) discusses the potential in the western part of the mine. He describes the three paleostructures: Josefischolle, Riedhartscholle and Kalkscholle forming the historic estimate, documented earlier in this section.He also describes massive stratabound zones of from 1 to 5 metres thick, situated to the west of the Cardita mineralization. He provides a figure of 2 million tons but provides no other information.

(Cerny, 1989b) indicated approximately 3 million tonnes of metal had been identified within the mine area during the last 700 years, but did not state how much had been mined or how much remains. He felt a total of 5 million tonnes is geologically possible.

(Cerny, 1991) stated the mining industry of Bleiberg Kreuth has a potential of more than 50 million tonnes of Pb and Zn mineralization. He felt the total potential of 1200 kilometre belt of Triassic rocks was 3 million tonnes of Pb and Zn metal. His grades ranged from 3% Pb and Zn to 40% Zn (+Pb), but averaged 1% Pb and 6% Zn. He did not give an estimate on how much of this 50 million tonnes was mined nor an estimate of how much remains.

(Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994) concentrated on the three post 1951 mineralized bodies: Kalkscholle, Josefischolle and Riedscholle. They report these three zones contain a combined estimated 8 million tonnes at 6% combined Pb and Zn with Zn/Pb ratios of 6:1 to 10:1. The amount of this material mined subsequent to 1984 and amount remaining was not disclosed.

(Cenry and Schroll, 1995) reported approximately 3 million tonnes of Pb and Zn metal are accounted for by the Bleiberg-Kreuth deposit with 2 million tonnes of Pb and Zn metal still present in the Bleiberg-Kreuth area. The lead and zinc grades were not provided so a potential tonnage can only be estimated based on the historic ratio of 6 to 1 to 10:1. Actual grades of the lead and zinc were not provided.

The previous paragraphs show a wide range of estimates with none of the estimates appearing to be clear or concise. They do definitely indicate considerable potential remains in the Bleiberg Kreuth deposits, however.

Tasca feels a geological target can be delineated based on these estimates. Cerny (1989b) estimated 3 million tonnes of lead and zinc metal was identified in the mine area as a result of the last 700 years of activity. Schroll (2006) stated total production was 2.2 million tonnes of combined lead and zinc metal. That would leave an estimate in the range of 800,000 tonnes of combined lead and zinc metal. Utilizing the Zn to Pb ratio of 6 : 1 to 10 : 1 would break the 800,000 tonnes of metal to:

> 800,000 tonnes of metal at a 6:1 ratio would yield 83.33% or 666,640 tonnes of zinc and 16.67% or 133,360 tonnes of lead.
> 800,000 tonnes of metal at a 10:1 ratio would yield 90% or 720,000 tonnes of zinc and 10% or 80,000 tonnes of lead.

Cerny (1991) estimated average grades of 1% Pb and 6% Zn.

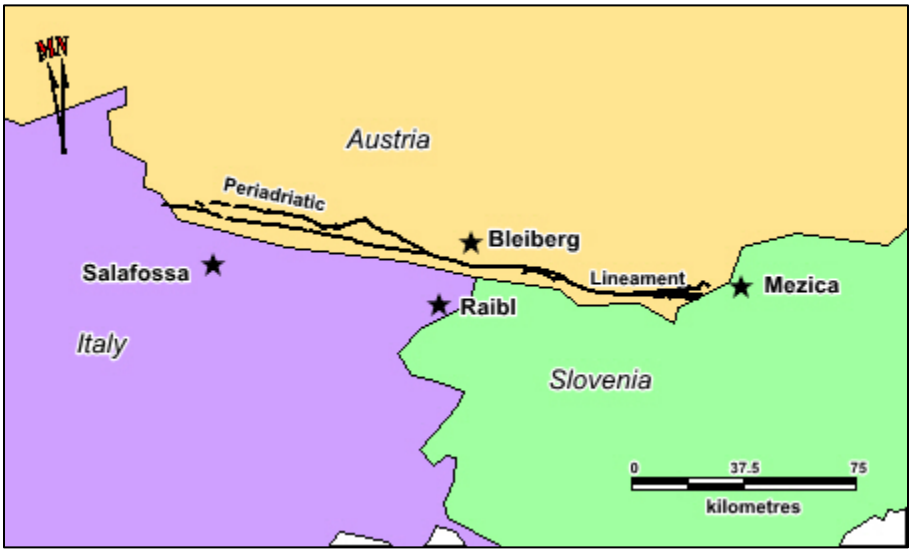
> One metric tonne at 6% zinc yields 120 pounds of zinc, so 12, 247,399 metric tonnes at 6% zinc would be required to produce 666,640 tonnes of zinc metal.
> One metric tonne at 6% zinc yields 120 pounds of zinc, so 13,227,720 metric tonnes at 6% zinc would be required to produce 720,000 tonnes of zinc metal.

Based on the estimates and data provided by Cerny (1989b), Cerny (1991) and Schroll (2006) Bleiberg Kreuth has a geological target in the range of 12.25 million tonnes to 13.23 million tonnes at a grade in the order of 1% lead and 6%to 10% zinc.

Tasca Resources Ltd. cautions investors the potential quantity and grade of the geological target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and Tasca is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Bleiberg area lies in southern Austria within the eastern Alps region of Europe. The following generalized summary is taken from Schuster et al (2013).



Projection is Lat/Long WGS 84 **Figure 5. Periadriatic Lineament Deposits**

The Alps themselves formed during the convergence of the African and European plates commencing in the Cretaceous and continuing more or less through to today. This makes the geology of the entire Alpine –Mediterranean area extremely complex due to the existence of more than one oceanic realm and several plates between Africa and Europe. The European continent consists of a deeply eroded Late Devonian to Carboniferous metamorphic continental crust, rich in plutonic rocks and covered by Carboniferous to Eocene sedimentary sequences.

The area of southern Austria hosting the Bleiberg area was described in detail in Schuster et al (2013) article. From SSW to NNE, respectively from bottom to the top the following units are present:

- The rocks at the southern border of Austria are the Southalpine unit limestones and pelites forming part of Adriatic microcontinent along with the Austroalpine Crystalline units consisting of quartzphyllites, marbles and paragneisses. The older Austroalpine units are separated from the younger Southalpine units by the Periadriatic lineament.
- Also forming part of the Adriatic microcontinent and overlying the Austroalpine and Southalpine units are the Carboniferous to Permian carbonates and Permian to Triassic siliclastic sediments along with the middle Triassic to Jurassic carbonates. The middle Triassic to Jurassic carbonates are the host of the Beliberg deposits.
- The Millstatt Complex is bordered to the southwest by the Mölltal fault. The dominant lithologies are the north dipping monotonous metapelites and metapsammites of the Southalpine units. Locally, calcsilicate rocks and massive marbles with intercalation of amphibolite lenses occur in this southern part, the Austroalpine Crystalline units. Permian pegmatites are common in the Millstatt Complex as well.

The Periadriatic lineament is an important structural feature that also appears to have localized several key lead zinc deposits along a 170 kilometre section stretching from Italy in the west through Austria and Slovenia to Romania in the east. These include: the Italian Salafossa and Raibl deposits in the west, the Austrian Bleiberg deposit in the central area and the Slovenian Mezica deposit in the east. According to Ebner et al (2000) these four deposits have accounted for more than 10 million tons of Pb Zn metal. All deposits are associated with mid-Triassic carbonates (Holzer and Stumpfl, 1980). In addition to these four deposits, more than 200 similar Pb-Zn occurrences are known in the Eastern Alps (Ebner et al, 2000).

These deposits are hosted in Triassic lagoonal carbonate sediments. In the Bleiberg area, these sediments exceed 300 metres in thickness and overlie the Permian Gröden sandstone (Holzer and Stumpfl, 1980). The Gröden sandstones are estimated at 100 metres in thickness, vary in colour from red, yellow and purple to greenish-brownish, range from clay poor to clay rich and are fine through coarse grained greywackes. (Sudar et al, 2016).

The descriptions of the remaining units are summarized from Zeeh and Bechstadt (1994). Overlying the Gröden sandstone are 50 metres of gypsum-bearing red and green marly and sandy sedimentary rocks of the Werfen Formation. Two hundred metres of Alpine Muschelkalk marly limestones, deposited in a shallow water marine environment, overlie the Werfen rocks.

The key unit is the Wetterstein Formation, a dolomitic carbonate platform exhibiting different lithologies. Based on a south to north transect through the formation in the Bleiberg-Kreuth area the dolomites show the following environments: a basal reef facies characterized by corals, sponges and microproblematicum; a back reef facies consisting of fine reef debris; a near reef lagoonal to tidal flat facies exhibiting alternations of sub-tidal and inter-tidal to supra-tidal sediments; a far reef lagoonal facies dominated by sub-tidal carbonates and alagaes; the main Bleiberg facies, consisting of cyclic sequences of alternating sub-tidal and inter-tidal to supratidal carbonates; and a central lagoonal to tidal flat facies. The inter-fingered sub-tidal and inter-tidal to supra-tidal carbonates are interpreted as the product of a restricted sedimentary environment, located behind areas of small topographic relief. The entire formation ranges from 970 to 1120 metres in thickness.

The Bleiberg facies, host to the bulk of the Pb-Zn mineralization, consists of cyclic sequences of alternating subtidal and intertidal to supratidal carbonates. Emersion layers are frequently found intercalated and are characterized by microkarst as weIl as calcretes, greenish marls and lithoclastic-wackestones / floatstones with black pebbles. Syn-sedimentary or early diagenetic evaporites, including grey anhydrite and barite, are sometimes finely dispersed within the carbonate rocks. The Bleiberg facies is interpreted to represent a cyclically exposed paleo-topographic high, paralleling the platform margin for several kilometres. The Kalkscholle, Riedhartscholle and Josefischolle paleo-topographic highs occur in the vicinity. These possible horst blocks consist of sub-tidal to inter-tidal carbonates, and were mostly sub-aerially exposed, were deeply karstified, and were affected by massive dolomitization. The four topographic highs form the major lead-zinc bearing rock types of the upper Wetterstein Formation.

The Raibl Formation overlies the Wetterstein Formation and consists of three 10 to 40 metre thick terrigenous clastic and 30 to 70 metre thick carbonate evaporate units. These are interpreted as alternating carbonate and clastic third-order cycles caused by sea-level fluctuations. Mineralization is confined to the carbonate units, especially the lowermost carbonate interval with occasionally rich stratabound ores in the western part of the Bleiberg deposit.

The 1000 metre thick Hauptdolomit overlies the Raibl Group with the contact marked by a breccia horizon at the base of the Hauptdolomit.

The Bleiberg property is underlain predominantly by the Wetterstein Formation carbonates with the exception of the southeast corner, which is underlain by the Gröden sandstone. Mineralization is associated with more or less, east-west trending faults that appear to be splays related to the Periadriatic lineament.

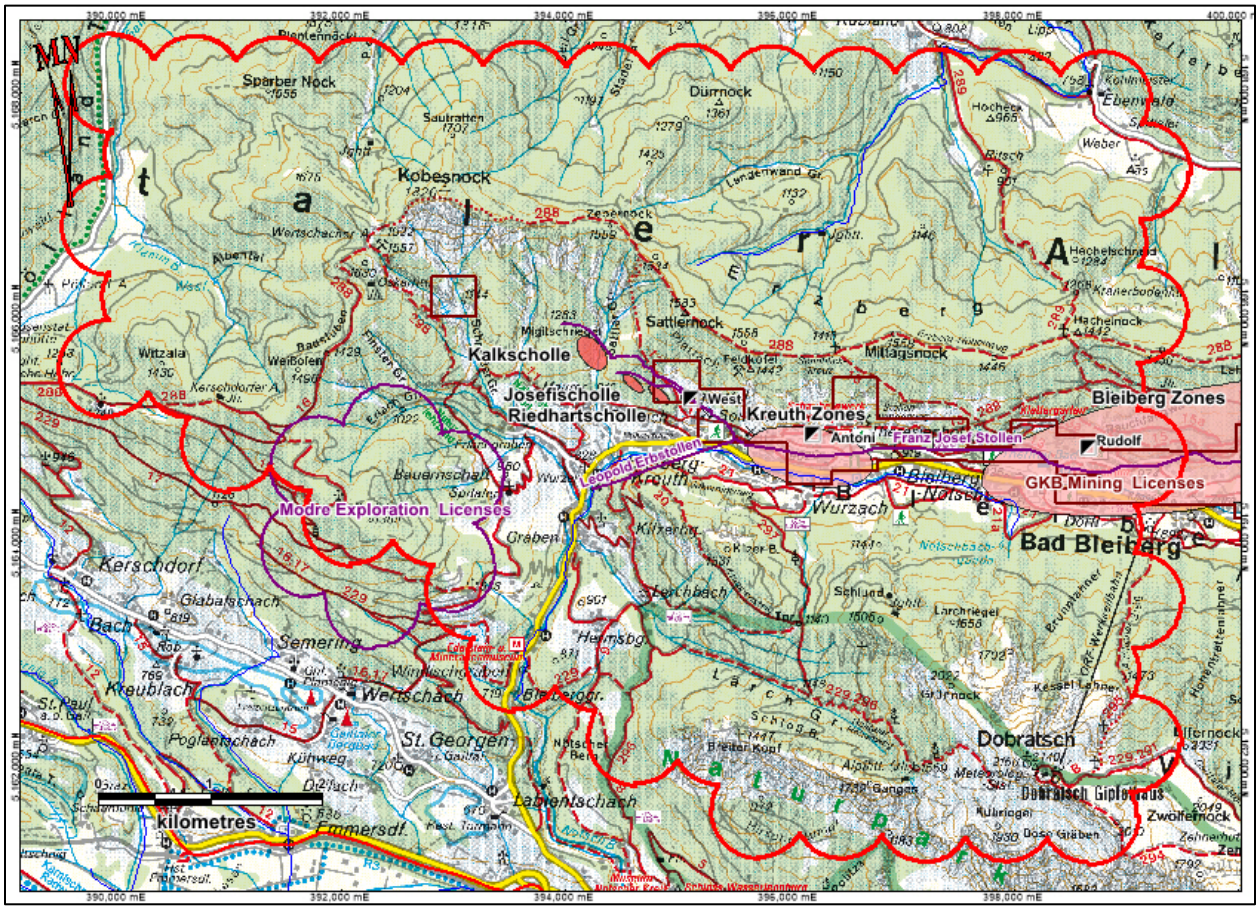
Mineralization

More than 3 million tonnes of Pb and Zn metal were recovered from the Bleiberg deposits from initial mining in 1333 until closure in 1993. The mine geologist during the final years of production estimated roughly 2 million tonnes of metal remains (Cerny and Schroll, 1995). Metal content varied from 1% Zn to more than 30% Zn in massive sphalerite bodies. Production during the final years of production concentrated on zones containing more than 7% Zn. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994).

The lead zinc mineralization is concentrated in several different units of the Wetterstein formation as detailed in Zeeh and Bechstadt (1994):

The Maxer Bänke, a thick cyclic sequence of shallow marine carbonates, marly limestones and greyish carbonates with a clay content of up to 10%, the green marls, occurs about 180 to 370 metres below the first Raibl shale. The green marls are interpreted represent the product of terrigenous weathering. Concordant and discordant orebodies consisting mainly of sphalerite, galena and pyrite or marcasite occur within the Maxer Bänke, The average metal content of this sequence is about 0.4% Pb and 2.8% Zn yielding approximately 60,000 tonnes of Pb and Zn.

Mining at Bleiberg-Kreuth was restricted for more than six centuries to the metal-rich stratabound mineralization of the Bleiberg Facies. Nine of the emersion layers within the 60 metre thick Bleiberg Facies form lithostratigraphic markers used to facilitate exploration and mapping of Alpine structures. Mineralization occurs within oval-shaped bodies found subparallel to the bedding and within discordant fissures and veins. Sphalerite, galena and pyrite are the main ore components. Fluorite and blue-coloured anhydrite are the main accessory minerals in the western part of the mine, while barite prevails in the eastern part. The average metal content of this sequence is about 1% Pb and 5% Zn and approximately 3 million tonnes of Zn and Pb metal have been produced since mining started, largely from orebodies 60 to 80 square metres in size.



Projection is WGS 84 Zone 33N

Figure 6. Mineralization

A new type of mineralization was found in 1951 in the western section of the mine, resulting in the discovery and exploitation of the Kalkscholle, Riedhartscholle and Josefischolle orebodies. The first, the Kalkscholle, was a stock-shaped orebody of about 2 million cubic metres hosted by dolomitic rocks. The zinc mineralization occurs as breccia networks and locally as coarse masses of sphalerite. The average metal content was 0.5% Pb and 4.5% Zn. Subsequent sedimentological and geochemical investigations located the Josefischolle and Riedhartscholle. These three orebodies contained 8 million tonnes at an average combined Pb Zn grade of 6%. The Zn/Pb ratios range from 6: 1 to 10: 1. These orebodies lead to the introduction of more highly mechanized mining methods resulting in increases in production to 500,000 tonnes per year during the later years of mining.

Tasca cautions investors it is not relying on this 8 million tonne historic estimate. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify this as a current mineral resource and therefore Tasca Resources is not treating this historic estimate as a current mineral resource. Tasca has not yet been able to review the assay plans and sections, drill logs and production data to document the historic tonnages and grade and therefore cannot comment on the assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historic estimate. Without this information Tasca cannot determine what resource category this historic estimate is equivalent to. In addition, Tasca has not yet been able to review the production data to determine how much of the 8 million tonnes has been mined and how much remains.

The increased intensity of underground exploration also located additional mineralization, breccias containing mineralization-bearing clasts, south of the *Riedhartscholle*. The clasts were derived from the *Riedhartscholle* and the overlying Raibl Formation.

Lead zinc mineralization also occurs in the first Raibl dolomite, the *Cardita,* located to the west of the mining area. *Cardita* consists of subparallel massive mineralization 1 to 5 metres in thickness. The metal content is about 10% Zn and Pb with a Zn/Pb ratio of 1: 6.

In addition to the lead and zinc, germanium was an important by-product through its production history. Based on statistics kept since 1951, the average grades of these by-products are: 200 ppm germanium, 1800 ppm cadmium, 60 ppm thallium and 10 ppm gallium, largely found within the zinc concentrates. (Cerny, 1991). Within the Bleiberg mine the Ge contents of some sphalerite types vary. Sphalerites from the Bleiberg facies contain much more Ge (up to 600ppm) than sphalerites from the Kalk-, Riedhart- and Josefischolle (max. 100ppm). In contrast, ore-bearing clasts derived from the Riedhartscholle contain higher Ge contents. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994)

Of a total inferred metal content of 5 million tonnes, the Bleiberg Pb-Zn deposit has produced about 3 million tonnes of metal according to Cerny (1989a). The deposit itself extends 12km in strike and 800m have been explored in depth by underground mine workings. However, the extent of the whole deposit and its definite limits and borders to the host rock have not yet been explored in detail. (Schroll et al, 1994).

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Bleiberg property is being explored for Mississippi Valley Type Lead Zinc Deposits. The following mineral deposit model is summarized from Leach and Taylor (2009).

The following are the key characteristics of Mississippi Valley Type deposits:

- they are epigenetic;
- they are not associated with igneous activity;
- they are hosted mainly by dolostone and limestone, rarely in sandstone;
- the dominant minerals are sphalerite, galena, pyrite, marcasite, dolomite, and calcite, whereas barite is typically minor to absent, and fluorite is rare;
- they occur in platform carbonate sequences, commonly at the flanks of basins or in foreland thrust belts;
- they are commonly stratabound, but may be locally stratiform;
- they typically occur in large districts;
- the ore fluids were basinal brines with around 10 to 30 weight percent salts;
- they have crustal sources for metals and sulfur;
- temperatures of ore deposition are typically 75°C to about 200°C;
- the most important ore controls are faults and fractures, dissolution collapse breccias, and lithological transitions;
- sulfides are coarsely crystalline to fine-grained, massive to disseminated;
- the sulfides occur mainly as replacement of carbonate rocks and, to a lesser extent, open-space fill;
- alteration consists mainly of dolomitization, host-rock dissolution, and brecciation.

Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) lead-zinc deposits are found throughout the world, characteristically distributed over hundreds of square kilometers that define individual districts. Large MVT districts include: Pine Point (1,600 km^2), Tri-State (1,800 km^2), Upper Silesia (2,800 km^2), Southeast Missouri (3,000 km^2), Upper Mississippi Valley (7,800 km^2), Irish Midlands (8,000 km^2), and the Alpine (10,000 km^2). Pine Point contains more than 80 individual deposits and the Upper Mississippi Valley contains nearly individual 400 deposits, for example. Individual deposits vary greatly in size within a district: most deposits in the Pine Point district are between 0.2 and 2 million tonnes with the largest at 18 million tonnes; while the average deposit size in the Upper Mississippi Valley district is between 0.1 and 0.5 million tonnes with only a few larger than 3 million tonnes. The median size of MVT deposits is 7.0 million tonnes. Some MVT hydrothermal events formed numerous districts in a large area that define huge metallogenic provinces. While individual districts can be quite distinct, deposits within individual districts typically have similar deposit attributes and ore controls.

Most MVT deposits are hosted in Phanerozoic rocks and are significantly less common in Proterozoic rocks. Only one known deposit occurs in Late Archean rocks. MVT deposits are located in platform carbonate sequences in passive margin environments and are commonly related to extensional domains landward of Phanerozoic contractional tectonic belts. Many MVT deposits formed during the Devonian to Permian time, related to a series of intense tectonic events during the assimilation of Pangea. This period accounts for approximately 61 percent of the Pb and Zn in dated MVT deposits. The second most important period for MVT deposit genesis was Cretaceous to Tertiary time, when microplate assimilation affected the western margin of North America and Africa-Eurasia. This lead to deposition of approximately 36 percent of the Pb and Zn in dated deposits.

The median size of MVT deposits is 7.0 million tonnes with grades of 1.9 percent Pb, 6.0 percent Zn, 0.23 percent Cu, and 32.5 g/t Ag. Zinc and lead are the primary commodities with generally a 10:1 mass ratio of Zn to Pb metal. Some deposits and districts yield only zinc, while other predominantly only lead. By product commodities include: silver, copper, and indium with lesser recoverable economic levels of germanium, gallium, and cadmium and sub-economic levels of cobalt.

The largest known MVT deposits are: Mehdiabad, Iran (394 million tonnes containing 22.9 million tonnes Pb+Zn), Pavlovskoye, Russia (128 million tonnes containing 7.0 million tonnes Pb+Zn) and Admiral Bay, Australia (120 million tonnes containing 10.4 million tonnes Pb+Zn). The highest grade deposits include: Schmalgraf, Belgium (26.1 percent Pb+Zn; 24 percent Zn) and Touissit-Bou Beker, Morocco (13 percent Pb).

EXPLORATION

Tasca Resources Ltd. has yet to undertake any exploration on the Bleiberg property, so this section is not yet relevant.

DRILLING

Tasca Resources Ltd. has yet to undertake any exploration on the Bleiberg property, so it has not undertaken any drilling.

However, drilling was a key part of annual mine exploration while the Bleiberg Mine was in production with 35,000 metres of drilling completed on an annual basis during the later years of mine life (Cerny, 1989a). Review of this drilling will be a key aspect of the compilation phase of the recommended exploration program.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Tasca Resources Ltd. has yet to undertake any exploration on the Bleiberg property, so this section is not yet relevant.

DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification has proven to be somewhat of an issue with this project. Hard geological data: assay plans, drill logs, property geological maps, etc. are not readily available as they are archived in various government locations within Austria. However, there are abundant geological reports describing the property, mine, project and exploration potential both in English and in German. The author was able to obtain and review a number of these documents, utilizing Google Translate to crudely translate the German reports into English. While some finer detail is lost, the general sense of individual reports can easily be understood.

Therefore the maps provided with this technical report are more general in nature. The locations of the workings and the exploration targets can only be located approximately with an estimated accuracy of 50 to 100 metres. This is more than sufficient at this time as there is no issue with boundaries and the targets lie well within the current property boundaries.

The author visited the area toured a small portion of the mine workings. The author has been informed by Samarium personnel the Franz Josef Stollen is open and available to access the area of the exploration targets. This will be key for access to allow for economical exploration of the target areas.

The author therefore, feels the data reviewed and examined is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Tasca Resources Ltd. has not undertaken any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Bleiberg property, so this section is not yet relevant. However, a brief summary of the milling process during historic operations was given by Schroll (1971).

The run-of-mine grades were 1.7% to 4.5% Pb and 4.0% to 8.0% Zn. In addition, some of the older stockpiles (assumed to be waste dumps) with grades of 2.4% to 4.0% Zn were also run. After comminution, the resulting slurry was first processed in a 100 tonne per hour flotation circuit where 40% of the slurry was discarded as float tailings. The remaining 60% concentrate slurry was sent to for further flotation at a rate of 40 tonnes per hour.

Schroll (1971) listed the 1971 production figures as 261,000 tonnes of run-of-mine and 109,000 tonnes of stockpiled material at an average grade of 2.1% Pb and 5.8% Zn. Approximately 8,400 tonnes of lead concentrates at 75% Pb and approximately 31,900 tonnes of zinc concentrates at 57% Zn were produced.

Holzer and Stumpl (1980) listed production figures for 1978 as 476,340 tonnes of run-of-mine at average grades of 1.2% Pb and 5.7% Zn. Approximately 5,971 tonnes of lead concentrates and approximately 39,471 tonnes of zinc concentrates were produced.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserves or mineral resources associated with the Bleiberg project at this time.

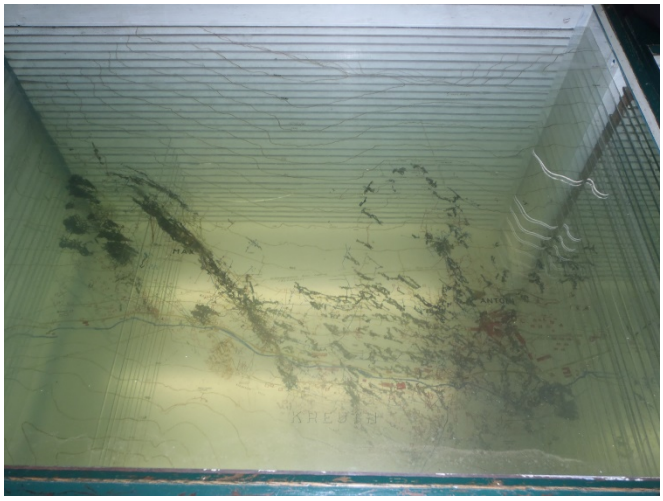
ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on technical information from any adjacent properties as there are no relevant adjacent properties.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional relevant data or information with respect to the technical report.

Plate 1. The Bleiberg Glass Model



West Section (Kreuth, Ried and Josefi scholle)

West Central Section (Western Bleiberg)

East Central Section (eastern Bleiberg)

East Section (Franz Josef)

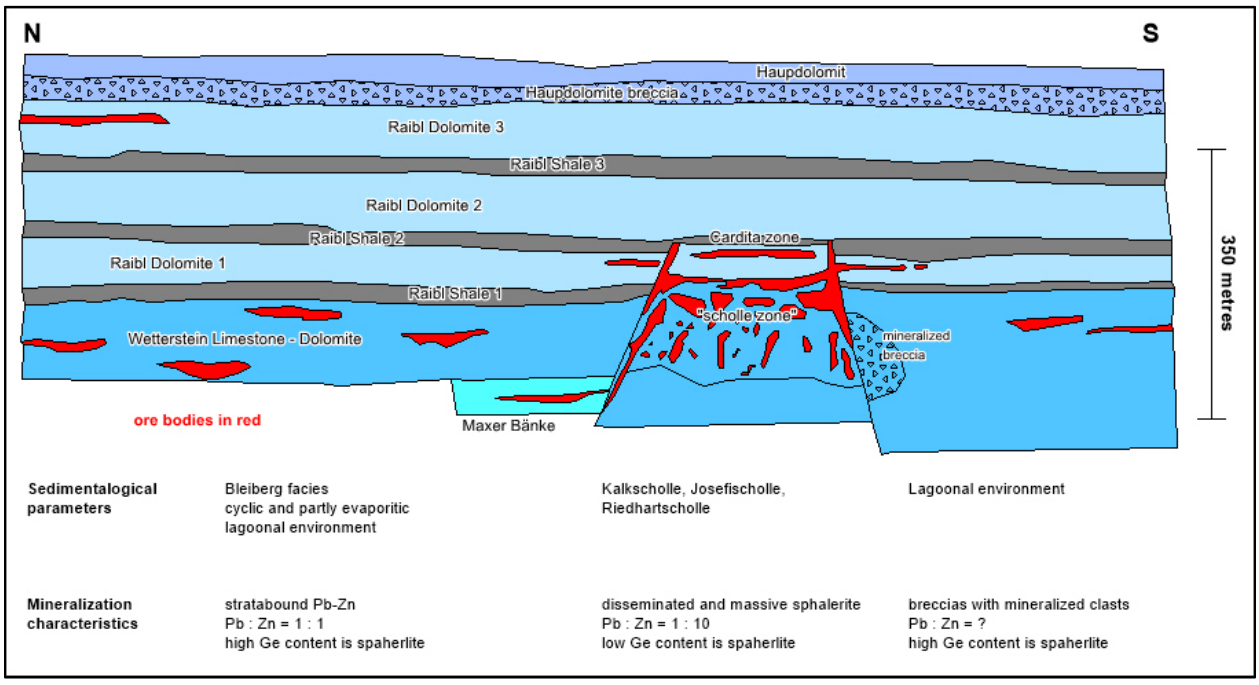
INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Bleiberg property is an interesting exploration project. The extended exploration and production history spanning more than 700 years was successful in locating several areas of significant mineralization over well in excess of 15 kilometres.

There are three main types of mineralization in the Bleiberg project area: the classic stratabound "Bleiberg" mineralization in the uppermost 60 metres of the Wetterstein Formation; the Kalkscholle, Josefischolle, Riedhardscholle breccia bodies in the western section of the mine and the stratabound mineralization in the overlying Raibl or Cardita formation, again in the western section of the mine. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994).

Historically, development and production centred on the Bleiberg style mineralization through to the 1950's. These were smaller, but richer, zones of stratabound massive sulfides formed oval shaped bodies up to 60 to 80 square metres in size, within 9 distinct layers in the top 60 metres of the Wetterstein Formation (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994). These ore bodies appears in the West Central, East Central and East Sections of the glass model at the mine site (Plate 1).

The references reviewed by the author seem to suggest further exploration for these zones has all but ceased, as post 1950 exploration was concentrated on the "scholle" zones and the Cardita zone. The Samarium representatives have suggested hanging wall mineralization may exist through this section of the deposit; a thorough review of the exploration data will indicate if this is the case or not.



Taken from Zeeh and Bechstadt (1994)

Figure 7. Mineralization Setting Schematic

The exploration potential appears to lie largely in the "scholle" and the Cardita zones. The first discovery, the Kalkscholle, is a dolomite hosted, 2 million cubic metre stock shaped orebody with mineralization occurring as networks and breccias and local areas of masses of sphalerite. Further exploration located the Riedhartscholle and the Josefischolle, similar stock shaped orebodies. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994). The glass model (West Section) appears to show mining of the parts of the Riedhartscholle and Josefischolle, though the author will need to make final confirmation of the location of the "scholle" zones during the thorough review of the data in Austria.

There is further potential in the suspected unmined portions of the Riedhartscholle and Josefischolle as well as the suspected unmined Kalkscholle. A review of the data should also indicate if there is exploration potential for additional zones along strike.

In addition, Zeeh and Bechstadt (1994) indicate a new style of mineralization was discovered during the exploration of Riedhartscholle. A breccia with individual mineralized clasts within the Wetterstein Formation was discovered south of the Riedhartscholle as shown in the schematic (Figure 7). The clasts were derived from the Riedhartscholle and the overlying Raibl Formation. There is little additional information on this zone in the later literature, and this needs to be followed up during the thorough review of the mine documents in Austria.

The Cardita zone lies within the Raibl Dolomite 1, the lowermost dolomite of the Raibl Group, situated above the paleotopographic highs of the Riedhart-, Josefi- and Kalk- scholle. The zone consists of massive stratabound mineralization, 1 to 5 m thick, found subparallel to the bedding. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994). They can be several hundred metres in diameter (Holzer and Stumpl, 1980). The metal content is about 10% Zn and Pb with a Zn/Pb ratio of 1: 6. (Zeeh and Bechstadt, 1994).

The later references continue to emphasize the exploration potential of the "scholle" zones, the Cardita zones and the mineralized clast breccias. The issue seems to be how much of this potential was actually tested and how much of the known mineralization in these zones was actually mined. Cerny (1989a) states annual underground exploration consists of 3 kilometres of drifting and 35,000 metres of drilling. The time frame this level of exploration carried on was not included. However, the amount of material identified versus the amount of material mined suggests there is still a considerable volume of mineralized material unmined.

Aside from the need to confirm the volume of mineralized material unmined, the author is not aware of any other significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of the exploration information.

The Bleiberg property is therefore a project of merit and further exploration is warranted. The initial step will be a review and compilation of the voluminous historical data. This will need to be accomplished in Austria as the data is stored in country at various government agencies throughout the country. The objective of the program will be to confirm the volume of unmined mineralized material remaining and to define targets for initial exploration, expected to consist of underground drilling.

A follow up underground drilling program in the order of 5,000 feet will be required. There may also be significant costs associated with rehabbing the existing workings to allow safe access for the drillers to the drill sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase exploration program is recommended for the Bleiberg project. The first phase is a first pass review of the voluminous exploration data at the various government agencies in Austria. This will require two experienced Canadian geologists with some mining production experience to undertake the review. An experienced Austrian geologist somewhat fluent in English will also be required to translate both in Austrian government offices and the documents and maps in German. This is estimated to cost $200,000.

The second stage will consist of first pass underground drilling in the order of 1,500 metres, at an all in estimated cost of $340,000.

Table 3. 2017 Exploration Budget

Phase I - Compilation and Targets						
Project Manager	45	days	@	$800	/day	$36,000
Senior Geologist	45	days	@	$700	/day	$31,500
Austrian Geologist	45	days	@	$600	/day	$27,000
Room & Board	135	days	@	$200	/day	$27,000
Vehicles and fuel	90	days	@	$100	/day	$9,000
Travel						$15,000
Permitting						$20,000
Contingency						$27,000
Report						$7,500
Total Budget						**$200,000**

Table 3. 2017 Exploration Budget (Continued)

Phase II - Drilling						
Project Manager	15	days	@	$800	/day	$12,000
Senior Geologist	0	days	@	$700	/day	$0
Austrian Geologist	30	days	@	$600	/day	$18,000
Room & Board	45	days	@	$200	/day	$9,000
Vehicles and fuel	45	days	@	$100	/day	$4,500
Drill mob/demob						$5,000
Metreage (all in)	1500	metres	@	$110	/metre	$165,000
Analysis - core	1500	sample	@	$40	/sample	$60,000
Analysis - standards	35	sample	@	$24	/sample	$840
Travel						$5,000
Sundries						$10,000
Contingency						$43,160
Report						$7,500
Total Budget						**$340,000**

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CERTIFICATE FOR R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., a consulting geologist with offices at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Tasca Resources Ltd.
830 – 1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4A6

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

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

I have practiced my profession continuously for 36 years since graduation.

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

- 36 years of exploration experience throughout the world, in all kinds of deposits, including base and precious metals

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Technical Report Bleiberg Property" and dated February 15, 2017 and revised May 8, 2017 relating to the Bleiberg Property. I visited the Bleiberg property on October 20, 2016 to review the overall property and tour a small part of the underground.

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

As of May 8, 2017, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am not independent of Tasca Resources Ltd. after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I hold an option agreement to purchase 476,000 existing Tasca Resources Ltd. shares from a previous Director. I also have been granted a further 225,000 incentive options.

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

I make this revised Technical Report effective May 8, 2017.

R Tim Henneberry

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo