NTS 73P/10, 11, 14, and 15
Lat: 55° 43' 29" N
Long: 104° 59' 31" W

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
WATTS LAKE PROPERTY
La Ronge Mining District
Saskatchewan, Canada

For

IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC
Suite 700 - 1620 Dickson Avenue
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By

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29 December 2017

TABLE of CONTENTS – Watts Lake Technical Report

LIST of FIGURES

LIST of TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Ironside Resources Inc (the “Company” or “Ironside”), this Technical Report has been prepared on the Watts Lake Property (the “Property” or “Project”), La Ronge Mining District, Saskatchewan, Canada, to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

Access to the Watts Lake Property is by helicopter based in La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The Property is situated approximately 65 kilometers north-northeast of the town of La Ronge and 20 kilometers northwest of the village of Missinipe. The well maintained gravel Provincial Highway 102 runs north from La Ronge, through Missinipe, to Reindeer Lake, and its closest point is approximately 12.5 kilometers east of the Property. The Watts Lake Property consists of twenty-one contiguous mineral dispositions totaling approximately 13,248 hectares (“ha”) that are registered to Ross McElroy, and beneficially owned by Edge Geological Consulting Inc (“Edge”). Through a Letter of Intent (LOI) effectively dated 30 October 2017, Ironside can earn a 100% interest, net of a 2% NSR to Edge.

Exploration has been carried out in the area since the 1920s. Most of this early work is undocumented. In the 1950s, exploration work in the region identified economic gold and base metal deposits. From 1957 through 2013, various companies carried out a variety of work programs on and in the general area of the Property. Seven anomalous sites have been identified on the Property. The most significant is the Borys Lake Zn-Cu deposit (SMDI 0848). In 1972, based on the results of 16 drill holes carried out by Wollex Exploration for Husky Oil, the deposit was interpreted to have an approximate strike length of 975 m and widths varying from 5.3 to 19.5 m. Also in 1972, using a cut-off vertical depth of 30 m, the deposit was estimated to contain 1,336,500 tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead (the zinc to lead ratio is approximately 10:1) (SEM 1991).

The deposit estimate is considered by the writer to be relevant, but historical, and no more recent estimates or data are available to the writer. It does not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The historical estimate is not described using current CIM definitions of a mineral resource or reserve. The writer has not verified the estimate or the assay results supporting them, nor has Ironside done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Neither the writer nor Ironside is treating the historical estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource or reserve.

Property lithology consists of an interlayered metamorphic assemblage of Crew Lake Belt rocks. Crew Lake rocks are Proterozoic-age and belong to the La Ronge Domain. The meta-sedimentary assemblage comprises northeast-trending bands of biotite gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, quartzite, and hornblende gneiss. The assemblage is intruded by strongly foliated and refolded granodiorite and granite to the southwest, and by quartz diorite and quartz monzonite to the northeast. Regional-scale faults trend in a generally northeast to north-northeast direction and occur in the southern portion of the Property.

In 2013, helicopter-borne versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM^{plus}) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical surveys were carried out over the Borys Lake area, situated in the central portion of the Watts Lake Property. The surveys consisted of a total of 229 line-kilometers of geophysical data, representing an approximate area of 44 km^2. The geophysical survey outlined five anomalous conductive zones that were interpreted from VTEM and magnetic data.

The Gochager Lake Ni-Cu deposit, which is not part of the subject Property, is currently controlled by U.S. Lithium Resources Inc and is situated approximately 1.5 kilometers to the north of the Watts Lake Property.

In 1968, the deposit was estimated to contain 4,262,400 tons grading 0.30% nickel and 0.08% copper available for open pitting, with a further 876,200 tons grading 0.39% nickel and 0.09% copper below the open pit limits (SEM 1991). As the grade and tonnage of the deposit were considered to be insufficient to sustain a viable operation, activity on the property ceased.

The Brabant Lake property is approximately 90 kilometers northeast of the Watts Lake Property and is also considered relevant because of its geological similarities.

The Watts Lake Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program. As significant zinc and lead mineralization has resulted from historical exploration programs, the currently recommended program is designed to begin bringing the deposit up to NI 43-101 standards, to extend the deposit boundaries, and identify new mineralized zones.

Phase 1 work should consist of ground geophysical surveys, prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical rock sampling, a review and re-evaluation of historical work, and the digitization of historical and current program results as a basis for future work programs. The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $265,000. As a zinc-lead deposit has been outlined by historical exploration work, drill targets on the subject Property already exist. The results of Phase 1 work would aid in the definition of target areas, but Phase 2 work would not be contingent upon Phase 1 identifying areas suitable for follow-up.

Phase 2 work should consist of diamond drilling. Historical drill-indicated mineralization has been relatively shallow - to approximately 30 meters. In prospective areas, drilling depth should be extended to test for possibly deeper mineralization. With drill holes averaging 200 meters in depth, total drilling will be approximately 1,400 meters (4,600 feet). Phase 2 drilling is estimated to cost approximately $1,015,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Ironside Resources Inc (the "Company" or "Ironside"), this Technical Report has been prepared on the Watts Lake Property (the "Property"), La Ronge Mining District, Saskatchewan, Canada, to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. This report is based upon unpublished reports and property data, publicly-available assessment reports, and government maps and publications.

The writer carried out a field inspection of the Property on 24 June 2012. Travel days from Vancouver to La Ronge return included 23 and 26 June. On 25 June, the writer reviewed selected drill core from the 1972 drill program that was archived at the Saskatchewan Department of Mines office in La Ronge.

As per the Government of Saskatchewan assessment database reviewed on 23 November 2017, the most recent work on the Property was a helicopter-borne VTEM and Mag geophysical survey carried on the Borys Lake area in April 2013. This geophysical survey was included in the writer's 2015 technical report on the Borys Lake property and is also included in the current Technical Report. No work has been recorded on the Property for assessment purposes since the 2013 geophysical survey. At the time of the 2013 geophysical survey, Unity Energy Corp ("Unity") was the beneficial owner. The writer carried out a review of Unity's company records on SEDAR, the online filing system of the Canadian Securities Administrators, and found no indication the Unity had paid for further exploration work or announced any new work results. Since acquiring the Watts Lake Property in August 2017, Ironside Resources Inc has not carried out any new exploration work on the Property (personal communication).

The writer is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

Not applicable to this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The mineral dispositions comprising the Watts Lake Property are located in the La Ronge Mining District of Saskatchewan, Canada, as shown on 1:250,000 Map Sheet NTS 73P, and 1:50,000 Map Sheets NTS 73P/10, 73P/11, 73P/14, and 73P/15. Property center is latitude 55^{o} 43' 29" North, longitude 104^{o} 59' 31" West, and UTM 6,175,430 m North, and UTM 500,502m East (NAD 83, Zone 13) (Figures 1 and 2).

The Property is situated approximately 65 kilometers north-northeast of the town of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and 20 kilometers northwest of the village of Missinipe, Saskatchewan. The well maintained gravel Provincial Highway 102 runs north from La Ronge, through Missinipe, to Reindeer Lake, and its closest point is approximately 12.5 kilometers east of the Property.

The Watts Lake Property consists of twenty-one contiguous mineral dispositions totaling approximately 13,248 hectares ("ha"). The dispositions were established electronically using the Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan (MARS) registry system. The dispositions are registered to Ross McElroy, and are beneficially owned by Edge Geological Consulting Inc ("Edge").

Table 1: Disposition Data

Disposition	Size (ha)	Registered Owner	Good to Date
MC00007130	3,320.57	Ross McElroy	11-Nov-19
MC00007131	3,656.26	Ross McElroy	11-Nov-19
MC00007132	3,396.77	Ross McElroy	11-Nov-19
MC00008426	16.13	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008427	16.13	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19

Disposition	Size (ha)	Registered Owner	Good to Date
MC00008430	99.26	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008433	98.45	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008437	82.28	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008441	1,063.59	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008443	81.48	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008445	33.08	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008446	50.01	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008448	80.59	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008449	180.00	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008450	16.95	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008451	183.17	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008453	50.77	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008454	16.94	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008455	129.91	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008457	211.47	Ross McElroy	3-Dec-19
MC00008459	464.38	Ross McElroy	4-Dec-19
Total:	***13,248.19***		

Through a Letter of Intent (LOI) effectively dated 30 October 2017, Ironside can earn a 100% interest, net of a 2% NSR to Edge, by:

- Issuing 10,000,000 common shares to Edge upon exchange approval;
- Paying $100,000 to Edge within 12 months of the date of exchange approval; and
- Completing $1,200,000 in qualifying exploration expenditures within 24 months of the date of exchange approval.

Surface rights over the Watts Lake Property are owned by the Province of Saskatchewan. In order to conduct mineral exploration activities on Crown Land within Saskatchewan, permits are required from the Ministry of Environment prior to work commencement. Necessary permissions may include Forest Products, Aquatic Habitat Protection, Work Authorization, or Temporary Work Camp permits.

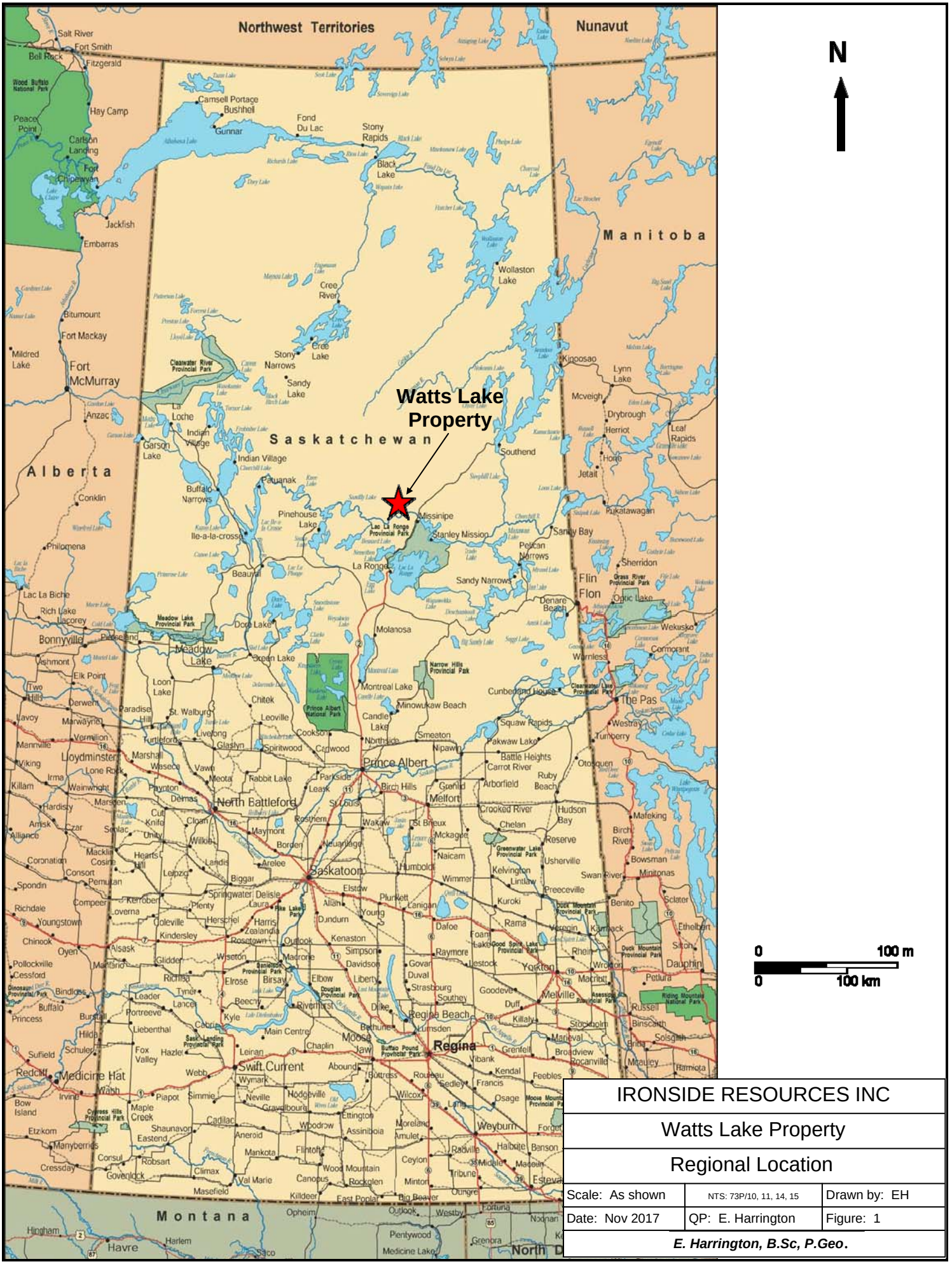
There are no bonding requirements for work, including drilling, that causes surface disturbance. For more detail regarding permit content, refer to the applicable Best Management Practice (BMP) found in the Mineral Exploration Guidelines for Saskatchewan.

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration within the area of the Watts Lake Property. While both Issuer and Vendor work closely with all local groups, such as First Nations, there is a risk that political opposition could delay exploration and development of the Property. Continued dialogue with local groups will mitigate this risk.

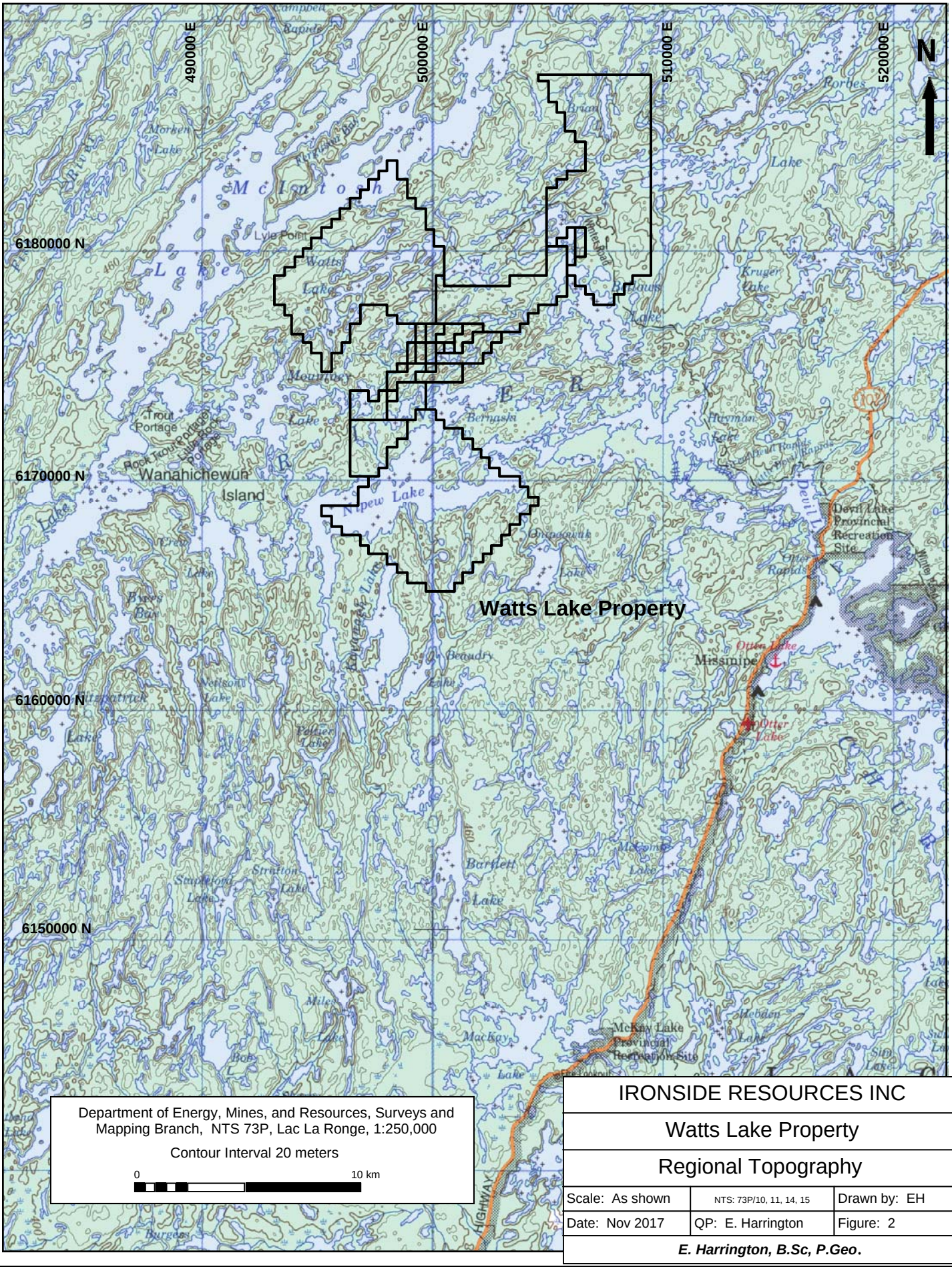
Mine development would generally entail an environmental impact assessment for wildlife and wildlife habitat that is usually done in the following three stages:

- Stage 1: Desk-based study - All relevant data from the government, other agencies, First Nations, and research scientists for the mine tenure area. During this phase, all legally protected and designated areas should be identified;
- Stage 2: Baseline data collection - Normally, two years of data collection is expected to capture inter-annual variation. Baseline data should be collected for important wildlife species identified in Stage 1; and
- Stage 3: Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA will use information from stages 1 and 2, including scientific literature on known impacts to wildlife from similar projects, to predict the disturbance impacts on populations. Mitigation measures should minimize or eliminate these impacts. Where impacts cannot be totally eliminated, compensation and monitoring plans may be required.

To the writer's knowledge, there are no restrictions to exploration or exploitation in regard to surface rights or legal access. No work permits for the Watts Lake Property have been applied for.



IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC		
Watts Lake Property		
Regional Location		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11, 14, 15	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2017	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		



IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC		
Watts Lake Property		
Regional Topography		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11, 14, 15	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2017	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 2
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Watts Lake Property is by helicopter 65 kilometers north-northeast from La Ronge, Saskatchewan. There are regular scheduled commercial flights to La Ronge from the city of Saskatoon, which is situated approximately 345 kilometers south-southwest of La Ronge. Provincial Highway 102, a well-maintained all-weather gravel road servicing area mines, cuts through the region, and is situated approximately 12.5 kilometers east of the Property.

The Property is on relatively flat to gently rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 355 meters (1,164 feet) to 460 meters (1,510 feet). Property topography would not pose any undue problems for construction of exploration and exploitation infrastructure. Vegetation consists of jack pine, alder, and scrub undergrowth. Low areas usually contain standing water and muskeg.

Climate is variable, with hot dry summers and cold winters. Winter temperatures generally range from -8^{o}C to -32^{o}C, and in summer from 12^{o}C to 30^{o}C. Annual average rainfall is 224 mm, with heaviest precipitation from May to October. Snowfall averages 215 mm, with heaviest snowfall from November to January. Ice break-up usually occurs late in May or early June and freeze-up is typically in October. Line-cutting, geophysics, and diamond drilling operations can be conducted year round, but extreme cold in January and February can make work difficult.

As there are no power lines through the area, power will have to be generated on site. La Ronge and Prince Albert, located approximately 215 kilometers south of La Ronge, are the regional exploration supply centers.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Area History

Exploration has been carried out in the area since the 1920s. Most of this early work is undocumented. In the 1950s, exploration work in the region identified economic gold and base metal deposits.

6.2 Historical Property Exploration

From 1957 through 2013, various companies carried out a variety of work programs on and in the general area of the Property. Eleven anomalous sites have been identified on the Property and are shown in Figure 3. Areas of mineralization were identified using an indexed numbering system, the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI) (Figures 3 and 4). The following most significant work histories have been taken from the SMDI mineral deposit query online resource. The work program comprising Assessment Report MAW0026 is detailed in Section 9.0 Exploration.

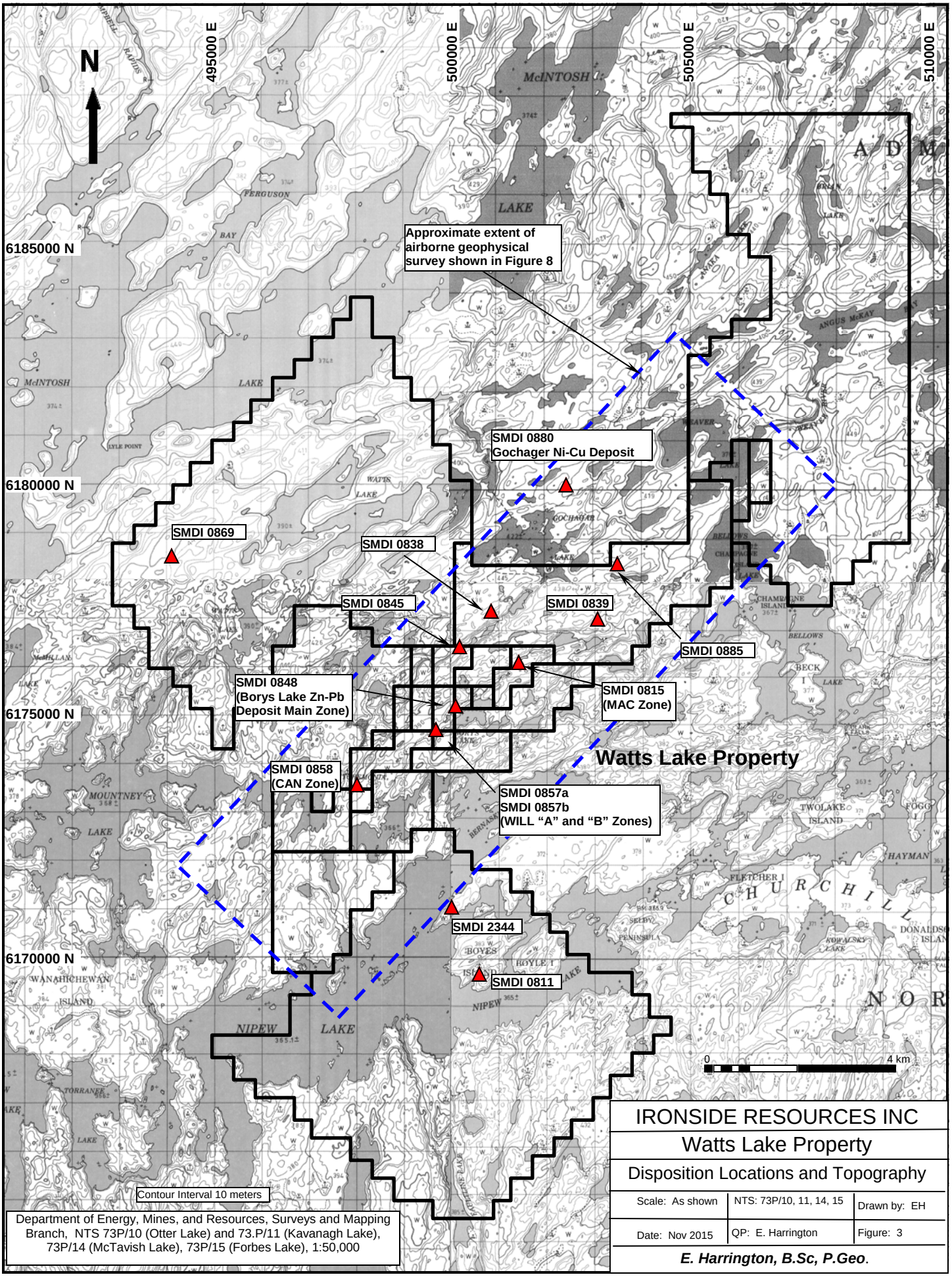
Table 2: Property SMDI Occurrences

SMDI	Assessment Report	Year	Company	Description
0815		1957	Pre-Cam Exp	ground magnetometer, 1 diamond drill hole
0838		1960	SGS	discovered during mapping by Saskatchewan Geological Survey
0845	73P10-0038;-0039;-0054;-0055;	1966	Noranda	airborne EM
		1967 1968		ground EM, 22 diamond drill holes
0848	73P10-0003;-0020;-0055;-0069;-0070;-0071;-0103; 73P11-0001;-0003;-0007;-0012;	1958		VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, prospecting, 1 x-ray drill hole
		1959	Embassy Mines	15 diamond drill holes
		1965	McIntyre Porcupine	HLEM surveys and diamond drilling
		1967	Noranda	HLEM surveys
		1971	Wollex Exp	geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys
		1972		11 diamond drill holes, geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys
		1982	Bonn Energy	geological mapping, prospecting, EM and magnetic surveys

SMDI	Assessment Report	Year	Company	Description
		1987	Claude Resources	ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, prospecting, trenching, and sampling
0857a 0857b	73P10-0003;-0020;-0055;-0069;-0070;-0071;-0103, 73P11-0001;-0003;-0007;-0012;	1956		prospecting
		1958		prospecting, magnetometer survey, x-ray diamond drill hole, sampling
		1961	PreCam Exp	EM survey and geological mapping, trenching
		1962	McLeod	2 x-ray diamond drill holes
		1963	McIntyre Porcupine	EM and geological mapping, trenching, sampling
		1971 1972	Husky Oil	geological mapping, trenching, sampling, ground EM and mag, sampling, 16 drill holes
		1987	Claude Resources	ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, prospecting, trenching, and sampling
0858	73P10-0003;-0020;-0055;-0069;-0070;-0071;-0103; 73P11-0001;-0003;-0007;-0012;	1956		prospecting
		1958		prospecting, magnetometer survey, x-ray diamond drill hole, sampling
		1965	McIntyre Porcupine	3 diamond drill holes
		1967	Noranda	ground EM, 6 diamond drill holes
		1971 1972	Husky Oil	geological mapping, trenching, sampling, ground EM and mag, sampling, 16 drill holes
		1982	Bonn Energy	geological mapping, prospecting, EM and magnetic surveys
		1987	Claude Resources	ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, prospecting, trenching, and sampling
0885	73P15-0037;-0039;-0041;-0042;-0044;	1968	Scurry Rainbow	ground EM
		1970		geological mapping, chip sampling, ground magnetometer surveys, 3 diamond drill holes
		1971		2 diamond drill holes
		1974		1 diamond drill hole, ground scintillometer survey

SMDI 0815 Grab Claim No. 21 (Mac Showing)

Lithology consists of hornblende gneiss, hornblende-calc-silicate gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, and minor biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss. The showing is along strike and approximately 2.5 km northeast of the main Borys Lake deposit (SMDI 0848 and 0857). Drill hole No. 1 intersected northeast-trending Archean quartz-biotite gneiss and quartzite, with up to 6% pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite.



Contour Interval 10 meters

Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, NTS 73P/10 (Otter Lake) and 73.P/11 (Kavanagh Lake), 73P/14 (McTavish Lake), 73P/15 (Forbes Lake), 1:50,000

IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC

Watts Lake Property

Disposition Locations and Topography

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11, 14, 15	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 3

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

SMDI 0838 Bellows Lake Pyrrhotite Occurrence

Lithology consists of meta-sediments of the Archean La Ronge Domain. Minor amounts of pyrrhotite occur in quartz-rich calcareous layers.

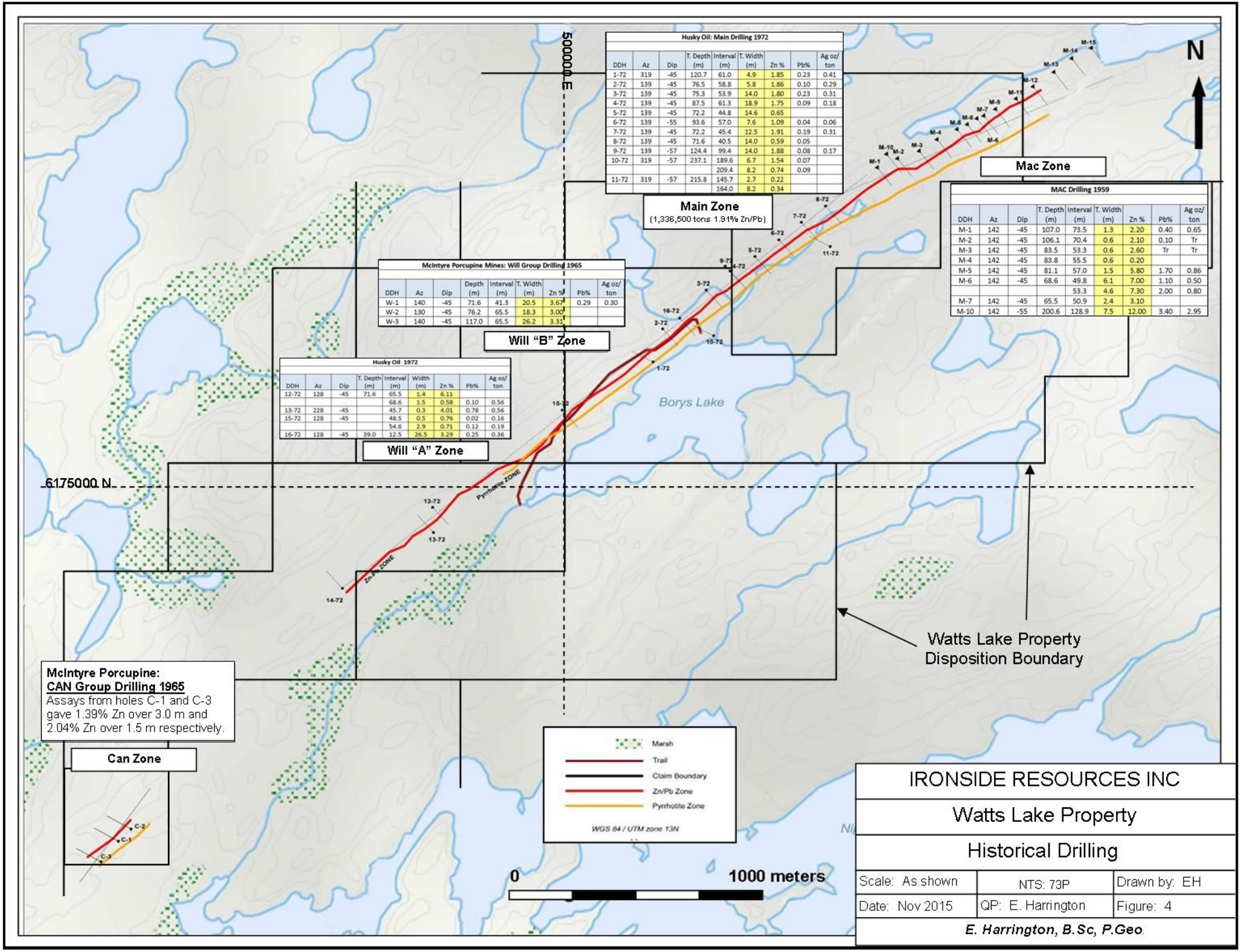
SMDI 0845

Pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and graphite mineralization were intersected by diamond drilling sited on EM anomalies identified through airborne and ground geophysical surveys. Core analysis from hole KIE 28 returned a value of 0.01 ounce per ton ("opt") (0.34 grams per tonne ("g/t")) gold over 11.4 feet (3.47 meters). Mineralization is commonly associated with Crew Lake Belt biotite gneiss, and hornblende and calc-silicate gneiss.

SMDI 0848 Borys Lake Zn-Pb Deposit (Main Deposit)

The showing is underlain by an interlayered metasedimentary assemblage of Crew Lake Belt rocks, which consist of biotite gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, quartzite, and hornblende gneiss. Quartzite contains pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization, forming a distinctive 100 to 300 ft (30.5 to 91.4 m) southeast-trending horizon sub parallel to a major northeast-trending sphalerite- and galena-bearing shear zone. Sphalerite and galena mineralization is confined to the fault zone. Silver occurs in association with galena.

Hydrothermal alteration of the shear zone consists of biotization, chloritization, and sericitization. At surface, parallel, but not contiguous, horizons of pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization (30% combined sulfides) occur within a 30 to 80 ft (9.1 to 24.4 m) thick layer of grey, impure, graphitic quartzite. In 1972, based on drilling, the deposit was interpreted to have an approximate strike length of 975 m and widths varying from 5.3 to 19.5 m. Also in 1972, using a cut-off vertical depth of 30 m, the deposit was estimated to contain 1,336,500 tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead (the zinc to lead ratio is approximately 10:1) (SEM 1991).


Husky Oil: Main Drilling 1972
DDH | Az | Dip | T. Depth (m) | Interval (m) | T. Width (m) | Zn % | Pb% | Ag oz/ton
1-72 | 319 | -45 | 120.7 | 61.0 | 4.9 | 1.85 | 0.23 | 0.41
2-72 | 139 | -45 | 76.5 | 58.8 | 5.8 | 1.86 | 0.10 | 0.29
3-72 | 139 | -45 | 75.3 | 53.9 | 14.0 | 1.80 | 0.23 | 0.31
4-72 | 139 | -45 | 87.5 | 61.3 | 18.9 | 1.75 | 0.09 | 0.18
5-72 | 139 | -45 | 72.2 | 44.8 | 14.6 | 0.65 | | |
6-72 | 139 | -55 | 93.6 | 57.0 | 7.6 | 1.09 | 0.04 | 0.06
7-72 | 139 | -45 | 72.2 | 45.4 | 12.5 | 1.91 | 0.19 | 0.31
8-72 | 139 | -45 | 71.6 | 40.5 | 14.0 | 0.59 | 0.05 | |
9-72 | 139 | -57 | 124.4 | 99.4 | 14.0 | 1.88 | 0.08 | 0.17
10-72 | 319 | -57 | 237.1 | 189.6 | 6.7 | 1.54 | 0.07 | |
| | | | | 209.4 | 8.2 | 0.74 | 0.09 | |
11-72 | 319 | -57 | 215.8 | 145.7 | 2.7 | 0.22 | | |
| | | | | 164.0 | 8.2 | 0.34 | | |
Main Zone
(1,336,500 tons 1.91% Zn/Pb)
McIntyre Porcupine Mines: Will Group Drilling 1965
DDH | Az | Dip | Depth (m) | Interval (m) | T. Width (m) | Zn % | Pb% | Ag oz/ton
W-1 | 140 | -45 | 71.6 | 41.3 | 20.5 | 3.67 | 0.29 | 0.30
W-2 | 130 | -45 | 76.2 | 65.5 | 18.3 | 3.00 | |
W-3 | 140 | -45 | 117.0 | 65.5 | 26.2 | 3.31 | |
Will "B" Zone
Husky Oil 1972
DDH | Az | Dip | T. Depth (m) | Interval (m) | Width (m) | Zn % | Pb% | Ag oz/ton
12-72 | 128 | -45 | 71.6 | 65.5 | 1.4 | 6.11 | | |
| | | | 68.6 | 1.5 | 0.58 | 0.10 | 0.56
13-72 | 228 | -45 | | 45.7 | 0.3 | 4.01 | 0.78 | 0.56
15-72 | 128 | -45 | | 48.5 | 0.5 | 0.76 | 0.02 | 0.16
| | | | | 54.6 | 2.9 | 0.71 | 0.12 | 0.19
16-72 | 128 | -45 | 39.0 | 12.5 | 26.5 | 3.29 | 0.25 | 0.36
Will "A" Zone
MAC Drilling 1959
DDH | Az | Dip | T. Depth (m) | Interval (m) | T. Width (m) | Zn % | Pb% | Ag oz/ton
M-1 | 142 | -45 | 107.0 | 73.5 | 1.3 | 2.20 | 0.40 | 0.65
M-2 | 142 | -45 | 106.1 | 70.4 | 0.6 | 2.10 | 0.10 | Tr
M-3 | 142 | -45 | 83.5 | 53.3 | 0.6 | 2.60 | Tr | Tr
M-4 | 142 | -45 | 83.8 | 55.5 | 0.6 | 0.20 | | |
M-5 | 142 | -45 | 81.1 | 57.0 | 1.5 | 5.80 | 1.70 | 0.86
M-6 | 142 | -45 | 68.6 | 49.8 | 6.1 | 7.00 | 1.10 | 0.50
| | | | | 53.3 | 4.6 | 7.30 | 2.00 | 0.80
M-7 | 142 | -45 | 65.5 | 50.9 | 2.4 | 3.10 | | |
M-10 | 142 | -55 | 200.6 | 128.9 | 7.5 | 12.00 | 3.40 | 2.95
Mac Zone
5000000 E
6175000 N
N
Borys Lake
Pyrrhotite ZONE
Zn-Pb ZONE
1-72
2-72
3-72
4-72
5-72
6-72
7-72
8-72
9-72
10-72
11-72
12-72
13-72
14-72
15-72
16-72
M-1
M-2
M-3
M-4
M-5
M-6
M-7
M-8
M-9
M-10
M-11
M-12
M-13
M-14
M-15
Watts Lake Property
Disposition Boundary
McIntyre Porcupine:
CAN Group Drilling 1965
Assays from holes C-1 and C-3 gave 1.39% Zn over 3.0 m and 2.04% Zn over 1.5 m respectively.
Can Zone
C-1
C-2
C-3
Marsh
Trail
Claim Boundary
Zn/Pb Zone
Pyrrhotite Zone
WGS 84 / UTM zone 13N
0
1000 meters
IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC
Watts Lake Property
Historical Drilling
Scale: As shown
NTS: 73P
Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 4
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

The deposit estimate is considered by the writer to be relevant, but historical, and no more recent estimates or data are available to the writer. It does not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The writer has not verified the estimate or the assay results supporting them, nor has Ironside done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Neither the writer nor Ironside is treating the historical estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resources or reserves.

SMDI 0857a and 0857b (Will A and B Showings)

Lithology consists of quartz-biotite and hornblende gneisses, containing conformable lenses of calc-silicates, and intruded by granodiorite. Mineralization consists of veinlets, disseminations, and blebs of galena and sphalerite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, and rare chalcopyrite. Mineralization occurs as replacements in a narrow conformable zone of calc-silicate gneiss lenses. Selected drilling results follow:

- Drill core analyses from hole 12-72 returned values of 13.01% zinc, 2.44% lead, and 2.14 opt (73.4 g/t) silver over a drilled interval of 0.8 meters; and
- Drill hole 16-72, situated on the main zone, returned 3.5% zinc, 0.28% lead, 0.11% copper and 0.41 opt (14.1 g/t) silver over a true width of 16.0 meters.

SMDI 0858 Borys Lake Zn-Cu Deposit Southwest Extension (Can Showing)

The showing is underlain by northeast-trending biotite, hornblende, and calc-silicate gneisses. In 1965, drill holes completed on the showing intersected bands of 1% to 3% sphalerite, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite associated with the hornblende gneisses. Assays from holes C-1 and C-3 returned 1.39% zinc over 3.0 m and 2.04% zinc over 1.5 m respectively.

SMDI 0885 Gochager Lake Area Pyrite Occurrence

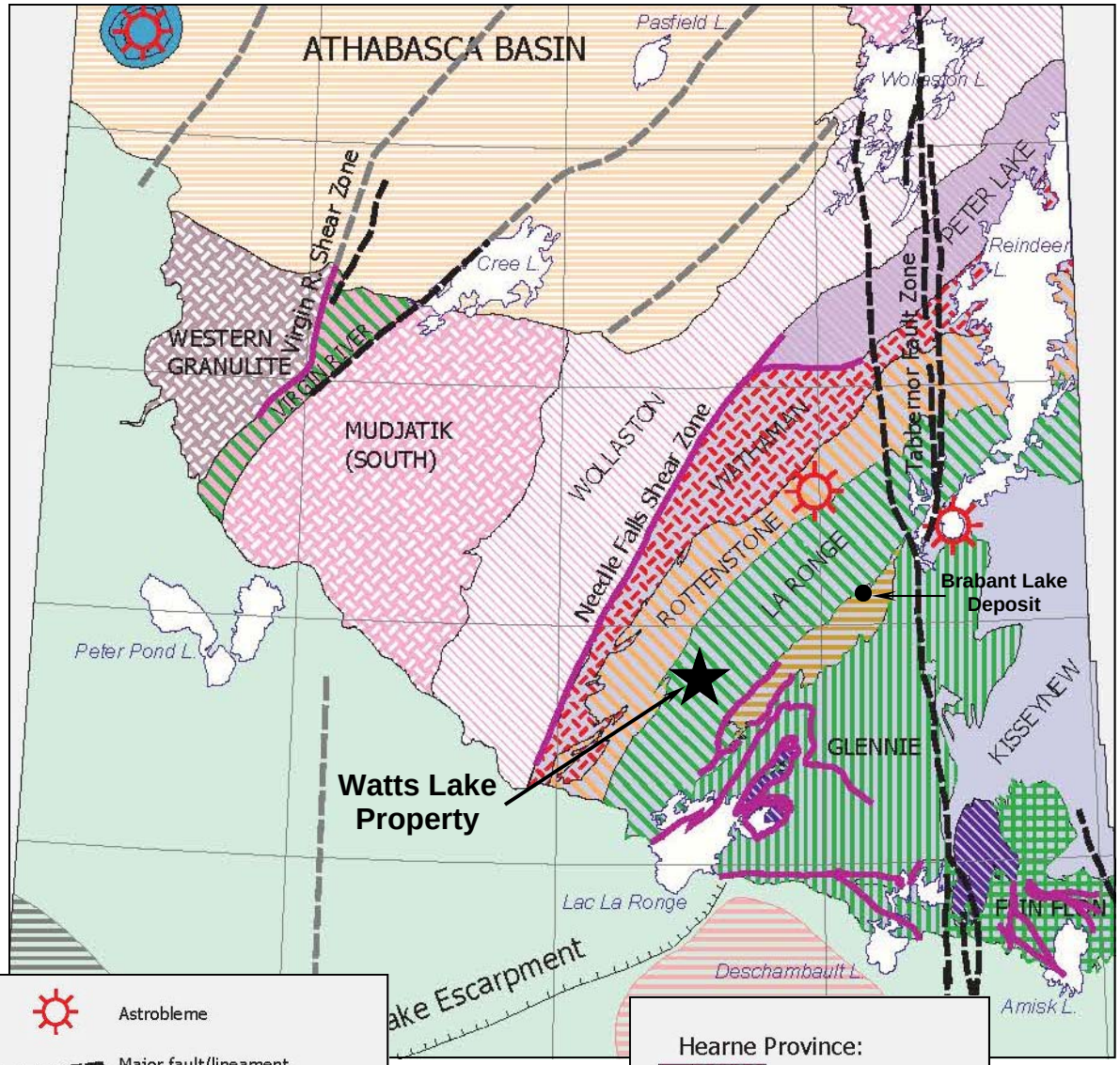
The showing is underlain by a sequence of northeast-trending basic metavolcanics of the Glennie Domain, consisting of interlayered biotite gneiss, with minor hornblende gneiss and calc-silicate gneisses. Mineralization consists of disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, and very minor chalcopyrite. Mineralization is exposed as large northeast-trending gossan zones at several locations on surface. A belt of EM conductors extends from the south end of Gochager Lake to the south end of Weaver Lake, and corresponds to surface gossan and pyrrhotite outcrops. Diamond drill holes intersected pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and graphite. Core assays returned 0.005% to 0.05% copper and 0.01% to 0.05% nickel.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

In northeastern Saskatchewan, the Canadian Shield comprises a series of northeast-trending divisions including, from northwest to southeast: the Rae Province, the Hearne Province, and the Reindeer Zone. The Reindeer Zone consists of a number of northeasterly-trending divisions, which include the La Ronge, Rottenstone, Kisseynew, Glennie, and Flin Flon domains. The Watts Lake Property is situated near the contact between the La Ronge, Kisseynew, and Glennie domains (Figure 5).

The La Ronge Domain is a metamorphosed volcanic-sedimentary-plutonic belt of early Proterozoic age. The metavolcanic rocks range from basalt through andesite to dacite and rhyolite. The Kisseynew Domain consists of metasedimentary gneiss comprising turbidites and continental sandstones, both of which are interlayered with rare volcanic rocks and intruded by plutons. The Glennie Domain consists predominantly of felsic plutonic rocks.



Carswell Structure

Athabasca Basin (unmetamorphosed)

Rae Province:

- Granulite facies rocks, locally retrograded
- Archean plutonic terrain
- Proterozoic supracrustals on sheared Archean basement
- Largely cataclasites
- Undivided

N

Reindeer Zone:

- Wathaman Batholith
- Rottenstone Migmatite Belt
- La Ronge-Lynn Lake Belt (greenstone)
- Kisseynew (Burntwood) Domain (high grade turbidite-psammite basin)
- Glennie Domain (pluton-greenstone)
- Flin Flon Domain (greenstone)
- Major shear belts with included Archean structural inliers
- Peter Lake Domain: Archean/Proterozoic

0 200 km

- Astrobleme
- Major fault/lineament
- Major lineament (ductile shear zone with late coincident faulting)
- Postulated major fault/lineament (subsurface)
- Subsurface erosional edge
- Structural Williston Basin outline

Hearne Province:

- Mudjatik felsic basement
- Wollaston Domain
- Virgin River Domain

(After Macdonald, R. and Slimmon, WL, 1999, Geological Map of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Industry and Resources, 1:1,000,000 scale)

IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC

Watts Lake Property

Lithological Domains

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 5

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

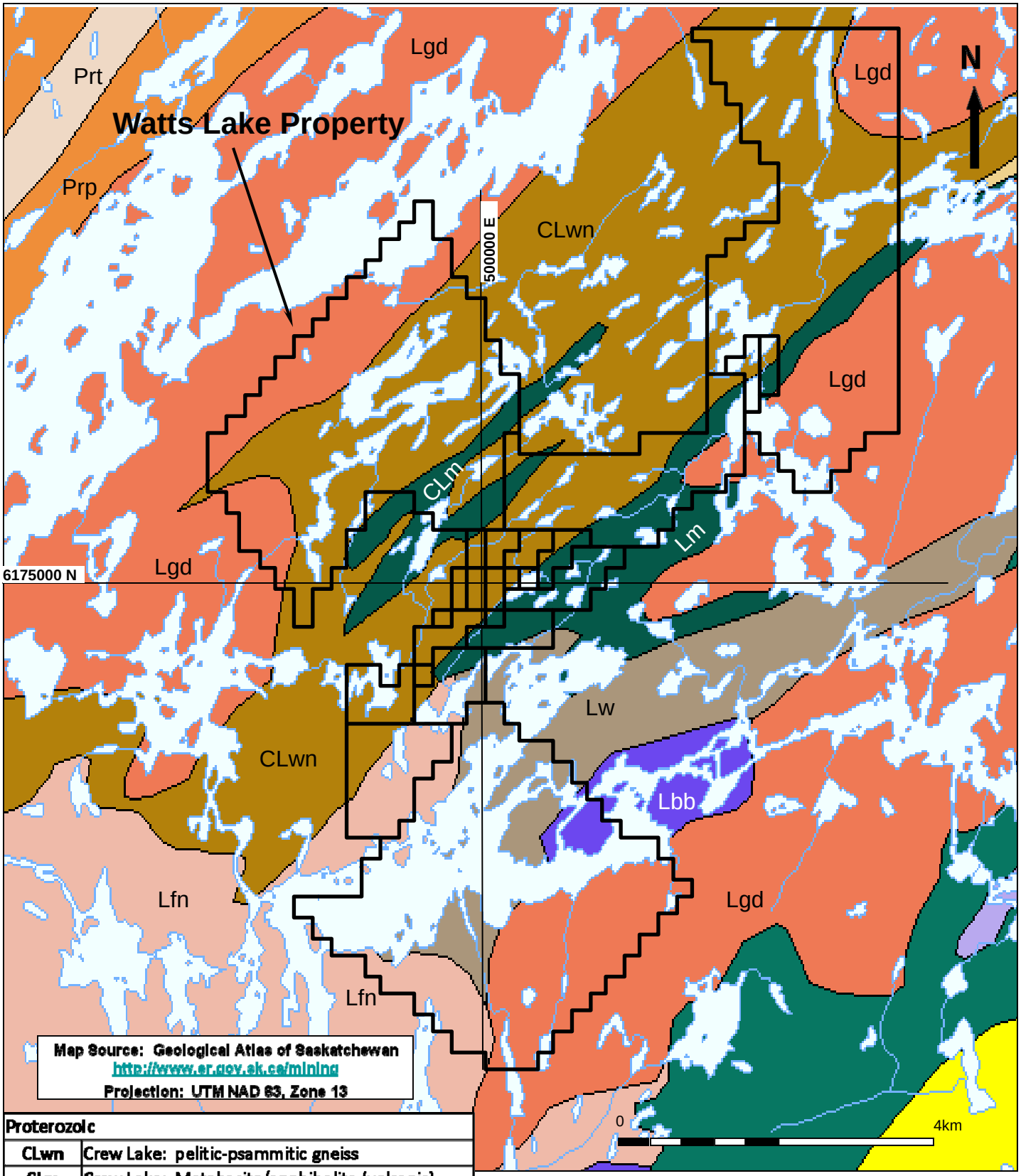
7.2 Property Geology

Property lithology consists of an interlayered metamorphic assemblage of Crew Lake Belt rocks (Figures 6 and 7). Crew Lake rocks are Proterozoic-age and belong to the La Ronge Domain. The meta-sedimentary assemblage comprises northeast-trending bands of biotite gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, quartzite, and hornblende gneiss. The assemblage is intruded by strongly foliated and refolded granodiorite and granite to the southwest, and by quartz diorite and quartz monzonite to the northeast. Regional-scale faults trend in a generally northeast to north-northeast direction and occur in the southern portion of the Property.

The Borys Lake zinc-lead deposit (SMDI #0848, Figure 3) occurs within northeast-trending, steeply northwesterly-dipping rocks at the eastern margin of the Crew Lake Belt of the La Ronge Domain. The deposit lies on the northwestern limb of a major antiform. The rocks have undergone at least one major phase of folding, and have also undergone upper amphibolite facies metamorphism. The antiform core, which is situated southeast of the Borys Lake deposit, is composed predominantly of hornblende gneisses. Biotitic gneisses predominate to the northwest of the deposit. The immediate area of the deposit is underlain by interbedded biotite gneisses, hornblende gneisses, and granulites, calc-silicates, and quartzites. These rocks have been intruded by a sill-like body of granodiorite located on the southwest side of Borys Lake.

7.3 Mineralization

On the Property, structurally controlled mineralization consists of a suite of sulfide minerals, including pyrrhotite (iron sulfide), sphalerite (zinc sulfide), with lesser chalcopyrite (copper sulfide), pyrite (iron sulfide), and galena (lead sulfide). As shown by the Main Zone, sulfide mineralization is structurally controlled, extending on surface for a strike length of approximately 975 meters, widths varying from 5.3 to 19.5 meters, and depths of at least 30 meters.



Proterozoic	
CLwn	Crew Lake: pelitic-psammitic gneiss
CLm	Crew Lake: Metabasite/anphibolite (volcanic)
Lfn	Felsic orthogneiss
Lgd	Granite, granodiorite, tonalite
Lw	Greywacke and local conglomerate
Lm	Metabasite/anphibolite (volcanic)
Lbb	(Diorite)-gabbro-(ultramafite)
Prt	Trondjemite-tonalite
Prp	Biotite and hornblend gneiss

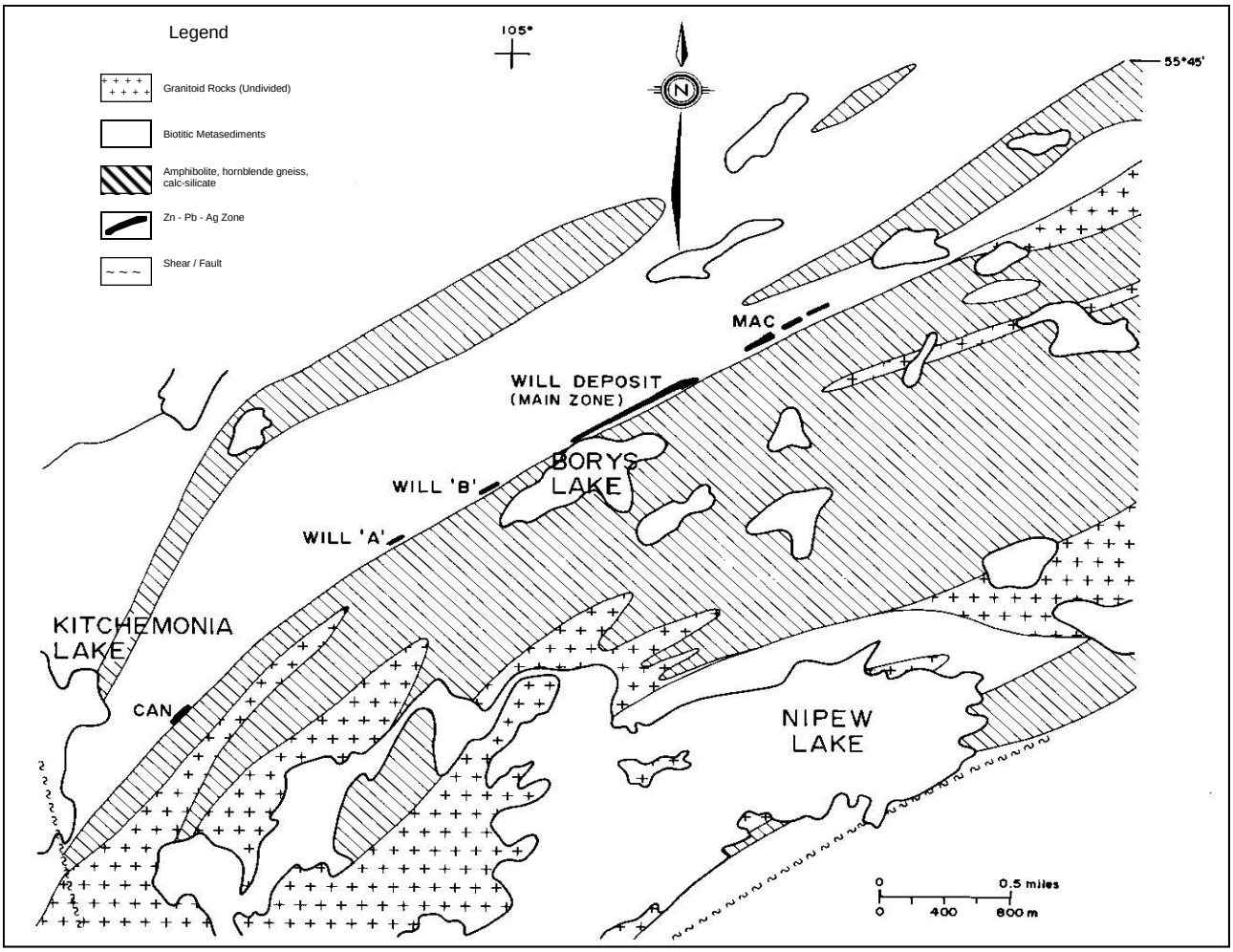
IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC

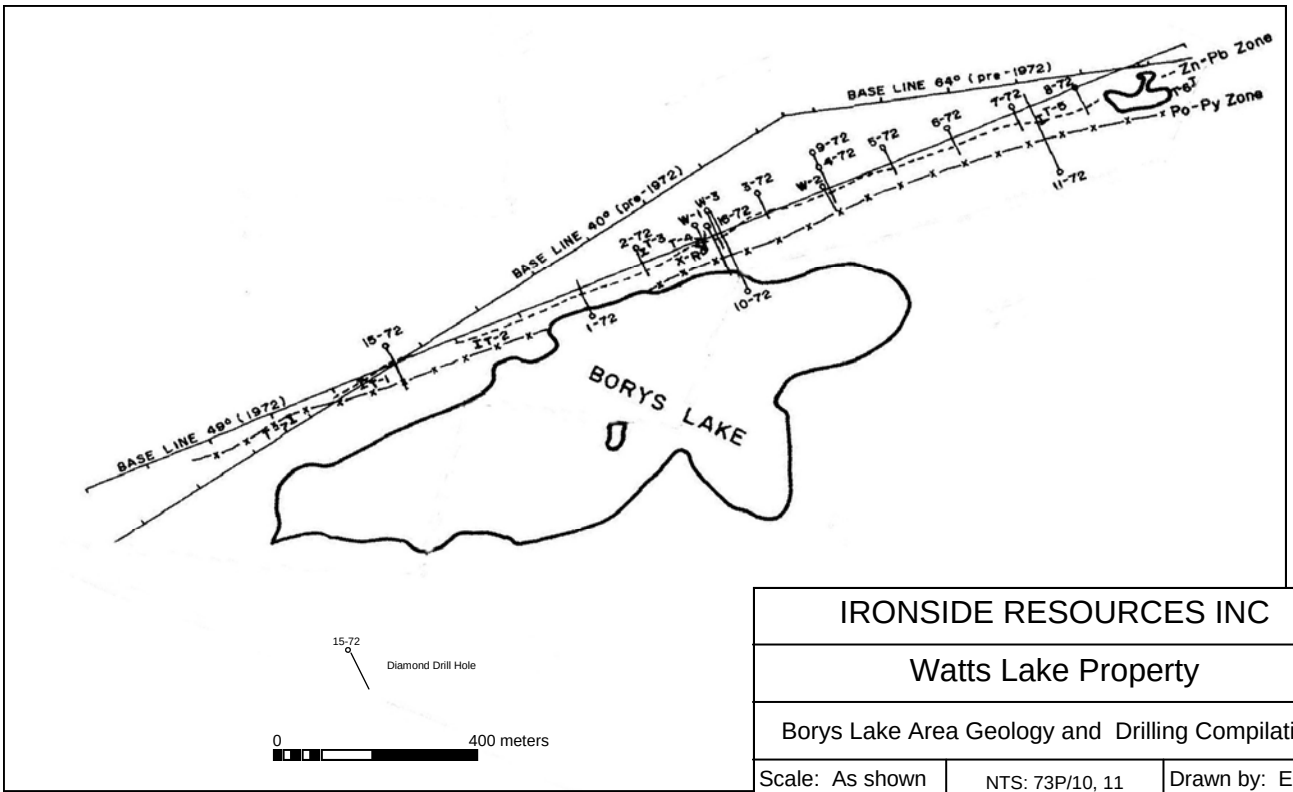
Watts Lake Property

Property and Regional Geology

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11, 14, 15	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2017	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 6

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.





IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC		
Watts Lake Property		
Borys Lake Area Geology and Drilling Compilation		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2017	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 7
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

In 1972, using a cut-off vertical depth of 30 m, the deposit was estimated to contain 1,336,500 tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead (the zinc to lead ratio is approximately 10:1) (SEM 1991).

The deposit estimate is considered by the writer to be relevant, but historical. No more recent estimates or data are available to the writer. It does not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The historical estimate is not described using current CIM definitions of a mineral resource or reserve. The writer has not verified the estimate or the assay results supporting them, nor has Ironside done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Neither the writer nor Ironside is treating the historical estimates as a current 43-101-compliant mineral resources or reserves.

Graphite, gold, and silver are also present. Sulfides occur as fine disseminations, isolated blebs, and rare veinlets. Massive sphalerite-galena mineralization occurs within quartz-rich veins and lenses. Hydrothermal alteration in the host rocks consists of biotization, chloritization, sericitization, and hematization, with the predominant alteration minerals being actinolite, tremolite, and diopside.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Possible deposit types include volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits ("VMS") and polymetallic vein deposits. Typically, VMS deposits form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments from metal-enriched fluids associated with seafloor hydrothermal convection. Host rocks can be either volcanic or sedimentary. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they occur in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environments. Most, but not all, significant VMS mining districts are defined by deposit clusters formed within rifts or calderas (Galley et al. 2006).

Polymetallic vein deposits are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed, and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism.

Historical work on the Property shows that host meta-sedimentary rocks have been sheared and faulted, giving rise to zones of weakness where sulfide-rich polymetallic siliceous fluids have intruded and accumulated.

9.0 EXPLORATION

On 17 April 2013, Geotech Ltd of Aurora, Ontario ("Geotech") carried out helicopter-borne versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM^{plus}) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical surveys over the Borys Lake area, situated in the central portion of the Watts Lake Property. The surveys consisted of a total of 229 line-kilometers of geophysical data, representing an approximate area of 44 km^2. The objectives of the geophysical surveys were to identify magnetic and conductive zones, and to evaluate survey results for indications of base metal deposits.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM^{plus}) system, and horizontal magnetic gradiometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were prepared at Geotech's Aurora office.

Surveys were flown in a northwest-southeast (N 140° E azimuth) direction with traverse line spacing of 200 meters. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines at a spacing of 2,000 meters.

The helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 75 meters above the ground with an average survey speed of 80 km/hour, providing actual average EM bird terrain clearance of 41 meters and a magnetic sensor clearance of 51 meters. The survey was flown using a Eurocopter Aerospatiale (AStar) 350 B3 helicopter, registration C-FKOI, owned and operated by Geotech Aviation. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by a Geotech crew. The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, was converted by Geotech into the NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 13 North coordinate system in Oasis Montaj. Processed VTEM survey results are presented as calculated dBz/dt time constant (Tau), which is an indicator of geological unit's electrical conductance.

9.1 Survey Results

The geophysical survey, carried out in 2013, outlined five anomalous conductive zones designated A, B, C, D, and E, that were interpreted from VTEM and magnetic data (Figure 7).

Anomaly A is situated approximately 1,500 meters northwest of the Property and represents the Gochager Lake nickel-copper deposit outlined below and detailed in Section 23.0 Adjacent Properties. Anomalies B, C, D, and E are located on the Watts Lake Property.

Zone A

Anomalous zone A has a 975-meter long conductive trend between survey lines L1160 to L1200. The resistivity depth image ("RDI") of L1160 shows a thin sub-vertical conductor (double-pick anomaly) dipping to the north, where anomaly A is located. The conductor top has an approximate depth of 50 meters. Zone A shows a Time-constant (Tau) value of 3 milliseconds, which is favorable for nickel mineralization. Zone A is located in the area of showing SMDI 0880.

Zone B

Two conductive trends with visible association to magnetic anomalies join in the Zone B area. These conductors appear to be structurally related, possibly reflecting changes in lithology. Where the conductors join, cross-cutting systems favorable for mineralization can be formed. Zone B is located in the area of showing SMDI 0885.

Zone C

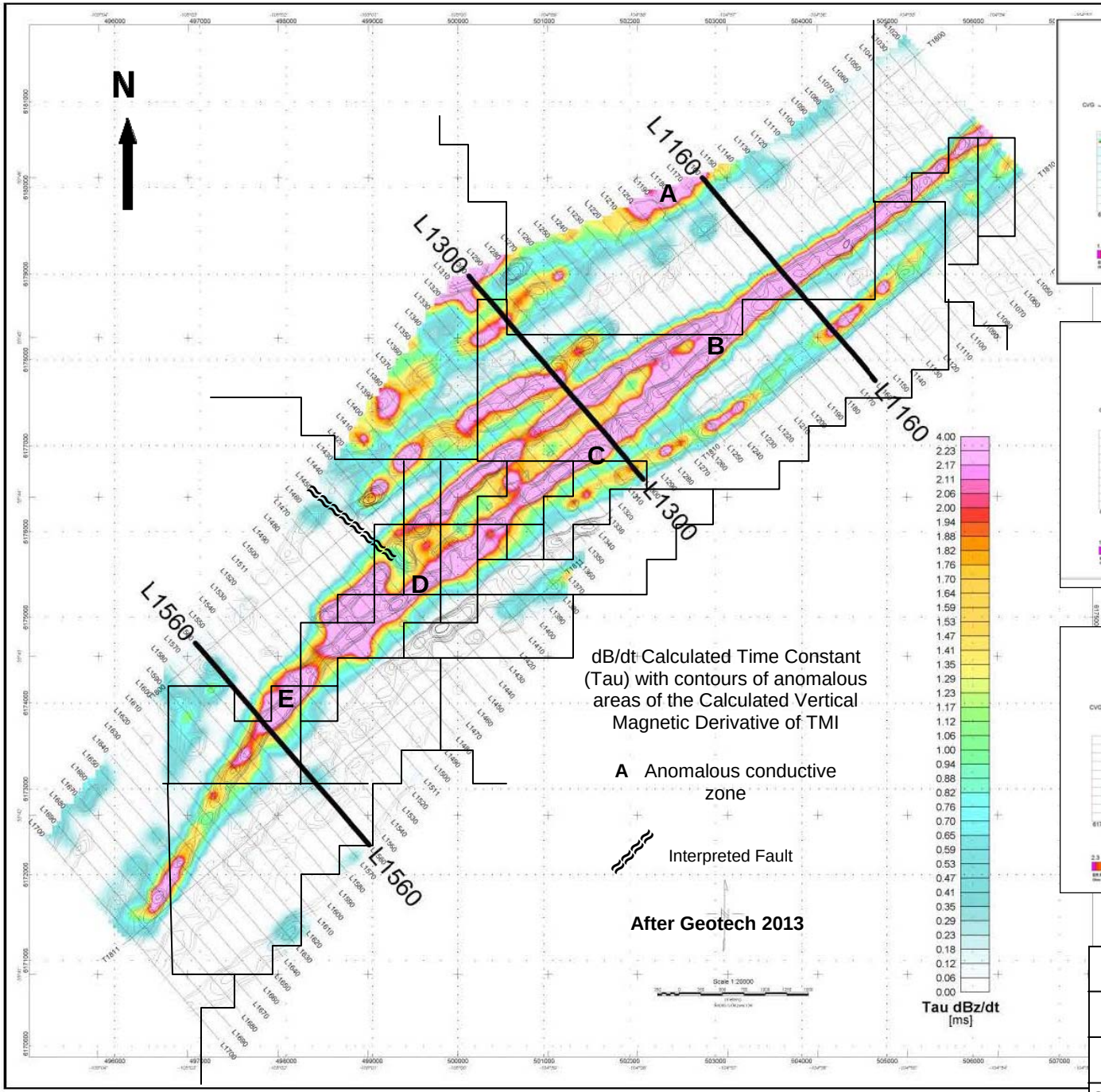
Zone C shows a thin sub-vertical conductor (double-pick TEM anomaly) with time-constant (Tau) of 2 ms. There is minimal magnetic association at this location, possibly attributed to the lower magnetic susceptibility of the silicate gneiss rocks. Copper and zinc mineralization at SMDI 8155 is located in the vicinity of Zone C.

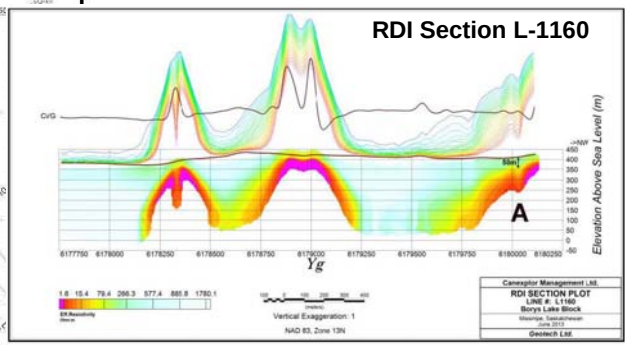
Zone D

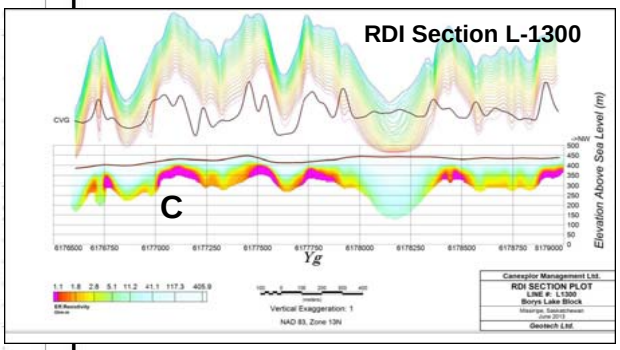
Zone D is located on the north shore of Borys Lake and shows TEM response of complex dB/dt and Bfield geometry. Tau values in the range of 2.6 ms to 3.9 ms occur between survey lines L1420 and L1450. The conductive zone also shows magnetic association. Zone D is in the area of showing SMDI 0848. Zinc and lead mineralization extends from SMDI 0848 southwest to the northern shore of Dead Lake where SMDI 0857a and b are located. Mineralization is interpreted to be structurally controlled, with faults cross cutting the geological contact between the Rottenstone and La Ronge domains. Faulting is identified from measured and calculated derivatives of magnetic data.

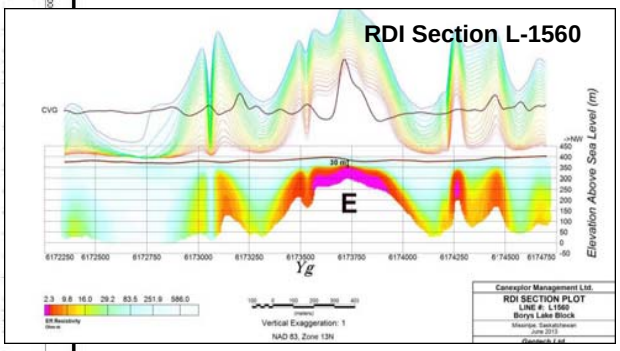
Zone E

Zone E is a broad conductive TEM anomaly in the general area of the SMDI 0858 zinc showing. The TEM anomaly exhibits time-constant (Tau) values of 3 ms, and has magnetic association. The conductor top is interpreted to be at a depth of approximately 30 meters. The zone's apparent resistivity is < 3 ohm-m, which is a favorable indicator for base metal mineralization.









IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC		
Watts Lake Property		
Airborne EM - dB/dt Tau and CVD		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2017	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 8
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

10.0 DRILLING

Not applicable to this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, and SECURITY

Not applicable to this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

On 6 November 2017, the writer carried out a review of disposition status using the Government of Saskatchewan GeoAtlas website. On 24 June 2012, the writer carried out a field inspection of the Property. On 25 June 2012, the writer reviewed selected drill core from the 1972 drill program that was archived at the Saskatchewan Department of Mines office in La Ronge. None of the core was resampled at that time. The writer did not attempt to verify other Property information as the accuracy of information provided by the cited sources is considered by the writer to be sufficient.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Not applicable to this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Not applicable to this report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable to this report.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The property containing the Gochager Lake nickel-copper deposit is adjacent to the Watts Lake Property. While not adjacent to the subject Property, the nearby Brabant Lake zinc-copper-lead deposit is considered by the writer to be relevant.

Gochager Lake

The Gochager Lake deposit is situated approximately 1.5 kilometers to the north of the Watts Lake Property and is currently controlled by U.S. Lithium Resources Inc. Information on the Gochager Lake deposit has been taken from the Government of Saskatchewan Open File Report 91.1 “Base Metals in Saskatchewan” and from the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index database.

In 1959, pyrrhotite-pyrite-graphite zones were discovered in the vicinity of Gochager Lake. During the period of 1965 to 1968, Scurry-Rainbow Oil carried out geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer, electromagnetic, and induced polarization), and 27,071 meters of drilling that outlined a mineralized body approximately 62 meters wide, 122 meters in strike length, and 305 meters in depth. In 1968, the deposit was estimated to contain 4,262,400 tons grading 0.30% nickel and 0.08% copper available for open pitting, with a further 876,200 tons grading 0.39% nickel and 0.09% copper below the open pit limits (SEM 1991).

As the grade and tonnage of the deposit were considered to be insufficient to sustain a viable operation, activity on the property ceased. While the reserve calculation prepared for Gochager deposit is considered relevant, it is historical. It does not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The writer has not verified the resource calculations or the assay results supporting them. Ironside is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves.

The deposit comprises rocks of the Rottenstone Domain, and consists of massive and disseminated nickel and copper mineralization within an elliptical gabbroic sill-like intrusive with gabbro, hornblendite, and quartz-diorite phases. Nickel-bearing gossan zones have been traced by trenching and drilling within a 1,000 by 3,400 ft (304.8 by 1,036.3 meter) elliptical-shaped area of gabbroic intrusive. Mineralization is associated with a core of massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, scattered chalcopyrite, and rare bornite occurring as massive pods, disseminated blebs, and fracture fillings within gabbro and hornblendite. Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and minor pyrite are present. The nickel to copper ratio exceeds 5:1 in gabbro and 1:1 in hornblendite. A selected surface rock sample assayed 3.1% nickel, 0.09% copper, 0.23% cobalt, 0.002 oz/ton platinum, and 0.003 oz/ton palladium (SMDI #0880).

Brabant Lake

The Brabant Lake property is controlled by Murchison Minerals Ltd and is located approximately 175 kilometers north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan, and approximately 90 kilometers northeast of the Watts Lake Property. The zinc-copper-lead deposit is located within the Reindeer Zone, which comprises a lithologically and structurally complex mix of arc-related volcanic and plutonic rocks, volcanogenic clastics, and crustal melt fractions. Biotite gneiss and semi-continuous bands of interbedded amphibolite, and calc-silicate gneisses comprise the predominant lithologies on the property. Pegmatites and other melt fractions are common.

The deposit consists of two parallel, generally north-northeasterly-striking and moderately west-northwesterly-dipping zones referred to as the Upper and Lower Zones. Many of the historical diamond drill holes on the property did not go deep enough to intersect the Lower Zone (Chamois et al. 2006). Mineralization consists of variable amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena forming tabular- to lens-shaped bodies of disseminated to massive sulfides, sulfide-rich breccias, concordant to discordant veins, and veinlets. Mineralization has been traced along strike by drilling for over 1,000 meters and down dip for over 700 meters. The deposit has an NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource as follows (Bakker et al 2017):

- Indicated Resource of 1.5 Mt grading 7.46% zinc, 0.7% copper, 0.39% lead, 0.2 g/t gold, and 31.2 g/t silver; and
- Inferred Resource of 4.46 Mt grading 5.99% zinc, 0.62% copper, 0.28% lead, 0.1 g/t gold, and 19.4 g/t silver.

Re-interpretation of VTEM and BHEM surveys has identified numerous conductors laterally and down dip from known mineralization suggesting that the deposit remains open to expansion by drilling in all direction.

While mineralization found in the Gochager Lake and Brabant Lake deposits are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Watts Lake Property, similarities in lithological type, age, and structure demonstrate exploration potential on the Watts Lake Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretations

Necessary conditions for structurally controlled or replacement deposits include a well-developed fracture system and a physical and chemical environment that will permit efficient gold precipitation sufficiently long enough to form an economic deposit. Favorable host rock types will be competent (brittle) and therefore more likely to form through-going upward-branching open fractures under faulting stresses. Less competent rocks under similar stresses tend to form stockworks. The introduction of silica, as host rock replacement and as quartz gangue in vein and breccia fillings, is an important ground preparation event enhancing the host rock's ability to fracture and maintain open fissures.

Host rock porosity is also a depositional factor, as increased porosity facilitates the movement of pore fluids. Porosity is a genetic characteristic of rocks. Some rocks, by their method of formation, are more porous than others. Porosity can be increased by physical and/or chemical means. Physical means include faulting, brecciation, and fracturing. Chemical porosity enhancement could include removal and/or remobilization of rock components during metamorphism or by the general processes of weathering and alteration. Disseminated-style mineralization is more likely in rocks that are naturally porous or have been made porous by chemical means.

The following statements are consistent with the above observations:

- Property lithology consists of Proterozoic-age metamorphic gneissic rocks of the La Ronge Domain, with some felsic granitic intrusions;
- The Property area has undergone at least one series of deformation resulting in the formation of folds, shears, and faults;

- Felsic intrusions could have provided the heat source for mineralizing hydrothermal activity;
- The Watts Lake Property is near the tectonic contacts between the La Ronge, Glennie, and Kisseynew Domains;
- All seven of the SMDI mineral occurrences located on the Property show structural deformation, silicification, quartz vein formation, and sulfide mineralization;
- Historical drilling has outlined a deposit estimated to contain approximately 1.3 million tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead;
- In 1972, drilling was carried out in the Borys Lake area, situated in the central Watts Lake Property area. Drill hole 16-72, sited on the main zone, returned 3.5% zinc, 0.28% lead, 0.11% copper and 0.41 opt (14.1 g/t) silver over a true width of 16.0 meters; and
- Interpretation of EM and magnetic data from the airborne geophysical survey shows elongated northeast-trending highs suggesting geological structures, such as faults and/or veining.

25.2 Conclusions

The Property is classified as an early-stage prospect and is considered to have potential to host economic zinc-lead-copper mineralization because:

- Favorable indicators for sulfide mineralization are suggested by the presence of conductive targets associated with magnetic anomalies;
- Detailed resistivity depth imaging shows that the conductor tops vary in depth from near surface to about 100 meters; and
- Historical exploration work shows a main zone containing significant zinc and lead mineralization, and other sulfide mineralization, as well as gold and silver values, occurring over a strike length of approximately 4.5 kilometers.

DDH 8-72 @ 152.5 ft along core:
Sphalerite and pyrrhotite in quartz

DDH 6-72 @ 355 ft along core:
Sphalerite and pyrrhotite in quartz

Main Zone Gossan

IRONSIDE RESOURCES INC		
Watts Lake Property		
Photos - Borys Lake Outcrop and Drill Core		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2017	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 9
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Watts Lake Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program. As significant zinc and lead mineralization has resulted from historical exploration programs, the currently recommended program is designed to begin bringing the deposit up to NI 43-101 standards, to extend the deposit boundaries, and identify new mineralized zones.

Phase 1

Phase 1 work should consist of:

- Ground geophysical surveys designed to define the structural elements affecting mineralization and to possibly extend the deposit boundaries. Initial surveys should be carried out in zones where mineralization is known to exist in order to produce geophysical baselines. Then surveys should be extended between and along strike from known mineralization;
- Prospecting, geological mapping, and rock sampling to explore for new mineralization and extend current mineralization. One aspect should be the identification of historical drill sites for possible future verification re-drilling and the digitizing of historical work;
- A review of historical data, especially available drill logs and archived drill core. As drilling was carried out over multiple years by various companies, drill logs should be examined for rock type and technical consistency and, where appropriate, the core should be re-sample for comparison study; and
- The digitization of historical and current program results as a basis for future work programs.

The budget is based on work being carried out from a camp established on the Property with full-time helicopter support. The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $265,000.

Phase 2:

As a zinc-lead deposit has been outlined by historical exploration work, drill targets on the subject Property already exist. The results of Phase 1 work would aid in the definition of target areas, but Phase 2 work would not be contingent upon Phase 1 identifying areas suitable for follow-up.

Phase 2 work should consist of diamond drilling. Historical drill-indicated mineralization has been relatively shallow - to approximately 30 meters. In prospective areas, drilling depth should be extended to test for possibly deeper mineralization. With drill holes averaging 200 meters in depth, total drilling will be approximately 1,400 meters (4,600 feet). Phase 2 drilling is estimated to cost approximately $1,015,000.

Proposed Budgets: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Work

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 1 Exploration Program Watts Lake Property, British Columbia.						**ALL CAN$**
Project preparation				$		10,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)						10,000
First Nations Consultation						10,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Days		Totals	
Project Geologist	$	800	21	$	16,800	
Geotechnicians x 2		1,000	21		21,000	
Prospector		800	21		16,800	54,600
Field Costs:						
Food & Accommodation	$	1,200	21		25,200	
Communications		250	21		5,250	
Shipping					5,000	
Supplies		250	21		5,250	
Vehicle Rental		300	4		1,200	
Other Rentals		250	21		5,250	47,150
Assays & Analyses:		Rate	Units			
Rock Samples	$	55	200			11,000
Contracts:						
Helicopter		1,200	42 hr			50,400
Weather days		2,500	5 days			12,500
Ground Mag/EM		3,000	10 km			30,000
Report:						
Technical report [NI 43-101]						5,000
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit (10%)						24,065
			Total	$		264,715
			Rounded up to	**$**		**265,000**

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 2 Drilling Program
Watts Lake Property, British Columbia **ALL CAN$**

Project preparation				$	6,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)					10,000
First Nations Consultation					10,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Units	Totals	
Project Geologist	$	800	30 days	24,000	
Geotechnician		500	30 days	15,000	39,000
Field Costs:					
Communications	$	250	30 days	7,500	
Shipping				10,000	
Supplies		250	30 days	7,500	
Vehicle Rental		250	6 days	1,500	
Food and accommodation ($1,750/day for 7 men)		1,750	30 days	52,500	
Other Rentals		250	30 days	7,500	86,500
Assays & Analyses:		Rate	Units		
Core samples	$	55	300		16,500
Contracts:					
Weather days		2,500	6 days	15,000	
Helicopter support		7,400	30 days	222,000	
Core drilling	$	350	1,400m	490,000	
Mobe, demobe, field cost				60,000	787,000
43-101-compliant report					11,000
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit (5%)					48,300
			Total		1,014,300
			Rounded up to	**$**	**1,015,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

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Mineral Exploration Guidelines for Saskatchewan at:

http://www.saskmining.ca/uploads/news_files/16/mineral-exploration-guidelines-2012.pdf

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SEDAR: System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval

https://www.sedar.com/

GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
% U_3O_8	% U	0.848
% U	% U_3O_8	1.179
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers ("km")	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("ha")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonne	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	Grams/tonne	34.2857
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Alteration: Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Anomaly: A geochemical or geophysical character deviating from regularity.

Arenite: A clean sandstone that is well sorted, contains little or no matrix material, and has a relatively simple mineral composition

Argillization: The replacement or alteration of feldspars to form clay minerals.

Antiform: A fold whose limbs close upward in strata for which the stratigraphic sequence is not known.

Clastic: Consisting of fragments moved from their place of origin.

Chloritization: The replacement by, conversion into, or introduction of chlorite

Conglomerate: Detrital sedimentary rock made up of more or less rounded fragments of such size that an appreciable percentage of volume of rock consists of particles of granule size or larger.

Epigenetic: A mineral deposit formed later than the enclosing rocks. In ore petrology, applied to mineral deposits of later origin than the enclosing rocks or to the formation of secondary minerals by alteration.

Gangue: Assessory minerals associated with ore in a vein.

Hydrothermal: An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

Pluton: Igneous rock formed beneath the surface by consolidation from magma.

Silicification: The introduction of, or replacement by, silica, generally resulting in the formation of fine-grained quartz, chalcedony, or opal, which may fill pores and replace existing minerals.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.

2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.

3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over forty years in Canada, the United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Argentina, Australia, Greenland, and Mexico. Relevant work experience includes numerous base metal exploration and drilling programs in Alaska, the Sultanate of Oman, Greenland, and Canada.

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, 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”.

5. I am responsible for all of the report titled “Technical Report on the Watts Lake Property, La Ronge Mining District, Saskatchewan, Canada” and dated 29 December 2017 (the “Technical Report”). I carried out a property inspection on 24 and 25 June 2012. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

6. I am independent of Ironside Resources Inc and Ross McElroy applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Previous Property involvement consists of a 2015 technical report on the Borys Lake Property, which is now part of the Watts Lake Property.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me.

Effectively dated this 29h day of December 2017

Signed this 29h day of December 2017

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.