TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE REDTON PROJECT, KWANIKA AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

prepared for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.

Effective: June 24, 2020
Signed: June 24, 2020

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Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd.

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Redton Project ("Redton" or the "Project") is an early stage mineral property situated in the Omineca Mining Division, north central British Columbia, approximately 140 km northwest of, and approximately 200 km by road from, Fort St. James. The Project is accessible year-round by four-wheel-drive vehicle.

Redton comprises eight contiguous mineral claims covering 3461.12 ha. Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. ("Pacific Ridge") has the right to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Project from AuRico Metals Inc. ("AuRico"), subject to an underlying 2.5% NSR held by Redton Resources Inc. ("Redton Resources") and a 2% NSR payable to 10782434 Canada Limited.

Redton is in the geological Quesnel Terrane, a Mesozoic island arc juxtaposed against the ancestral North American continental margin. Local geology comprises Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic island arc volcanic and sedimentary units of the Takla Group that were intruded by the similar aged Hogem batholith. The western part of the property, which includes the Redton North and East Swan targets, is covered by unconsolidated sediments (till, alluvium and colluvium). Outcrop in the southeastern part of the property consists of Jurassic monzodiorite.

The Redton property is notable for its proximity to the Kwanika Cu-Au porphyry deposit, which lies within 2 km of the property boundary.

Redton is an early stage exploration project, with historical exploration including prospecting, geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys (both ground and airborne). Outcrop is sparse within the area of most interest, with the higher, better-exposed ground underlain mostly by monzonitic rocks. Surface sampling defined weak Cu anomalies. Ground geophysics defined a coincident IP chargeability and magnetic anomaly referred to as "Redton North". Airborne geophysics defined a broad zone of high conductivity referred to as the "East Swan" target.

A property visit was completed on 22 June 2020, examining access and the unconsolidated sedimentary cover over the Redton North target.

Both Redton North and East Swan are unexplained geophysical features (Redton North, East Swan) owing to the lack of outcrop and drilling, and thick cover of unconsolidated sediment. The Cu-in-soil anomaly in the eastern part of the property is also unexplained. A surface program of Ah soil or biogeochemical sampling (250 samples), ground IP (10-15 km), geological mapping and geophysical data modelling is proposed for an estimated cost of $131,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Pacific Ridge Exploration Corporation (“Pacific Ridge”) has retained Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd (“Equity”) to produce a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (“NI43-101 Report” or the “Report”) for the Redton Project (“Redton” or the “Project”) in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. This NI43-101 Report was prepared for Pacific Ridge to satisfy TSX-V disclosure requirements related to Pacific Ridge’s option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Redton and Kliyul projects from AuRico Metals Inc. (“AuRico”) as described below in Section 4.0. The Report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”.

The report is based on information in the public domain, including assessment reports available through the British Columbia government’s ARIS assessment report database and British Columbia Geological Survey reports as well as private reports and databases provided by AuRico that detail results of previous exploration programs on the Redton property. Abbreviations used in this report are provided in Table 2.1.

Author Voordouw, the Qualified Person for this Report, completed a site visit on 22 June 2020.

Table 2.1: Abbreviations and units

Abbreviations		**Units of measure**	
Ag	silver	cm	centimetre
ASL	above sea level	g/t	grams/tonne
Au	gold	ha	hectare
Cu	copper	km	kilometre
ºC	degrees Centigrade	km^2	square kilometres
EM	electromagnetic	m	metre
FSR	Forest Service Road	mm	millimetre
GPS	global positioning system	Mt	million tonnes
IP	induced polarization	ppb	part per billion
M&I	measured and indicated	ppm	part per million
Ma	million years ago		
Mo	molybdenum		
ms	millisecond (IP)		
MTO	Mineral Titles Online (BC)		
N	north		
NE	northeast		
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101		
NNE	north-northeast		
NoW	Notice of Work		
NSR	net smelter return		
NTS	National Topographic System		
QA	quality assurance		
QC	quality control		
TMI	total magnetic intensity		
TSX-V	Toronto Venture Stock Exchange		
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator		
ZOFF	EM Off-Time Z component		

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For section 4.0, the author has relied on Gerald G. Carlson, President & CEO of Pacific Ridge, for terms of the underlying agreement between Pacific Ridge and AuRico and how that ties into tenure ownership, also detailed in a January 17th, 2020, press release authored by Gerald G. Carlson (Pacific Ridge, 2020). Also, for section 4.0, Danette Schwab, Vice President of Exploration for Pacific Ridge, has communicated to the author that Pacific Ridge is unaware of any environmental liabilities for the Project (D. Schwab, personal communication, 15 April 2020). The author has not relied on a report, opinion, or statement of an expert for other information concerning legal, political, environmental, or other issues.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Redton Project in north central BC is situated in the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 140 km northwest (approximately 200 km by road) of Fort St. James, on NTS map sheets 93N06 and 93N11, at latitude 55^{o} 31' N and longitude 125^{o} 17' W (Figure 4.1). The property is accessible year-round by four-wheel-drive vehicle (Figure 4.2), provided there is active snow removal in winter. The western boundary of the Project adjoins the Kwanika property owned by Kwanika Copper Corporation, a joint venture company owned by Serengeti Resources Inc. (65%) and Posco International Corporation (35%).

The Redton Project comprises eight contiguous British Columbia mineral claims covering 3461.12 hectares, as detailed in Table 4.1 (Figure 4.3). The claims confer title only to minerals as defined by the Mineral Tenure Act (British Columbia). Surface rights over MTO claims are held by the Crown, as administered by the Government of British Columbia. The ownership of other rights (placer, timber, water, grazing, trapping, etc.) affecting the Project was not investigated by the author.

On January 17, 2020 Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. signed an earn-in agreement with AuRico a wholly owned subsidiary of Centerra Gold Inc. to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kliyul and Redton copper-gold porphyry projects, British Columbia. Pacific Ridge has the right to earn a 51% interest in the projects by making cash payments totalling $100,000, issuing 2.0 million shares, and spending $3.5 million on exploration by December 31, 2023 (Pacific Ridge, 2020). Pacific Ridge has the additional right to increase its interest in the projects to 75% by making additional payments totalling $60,000, issuing 1.5 million shares, and completing an additional $3.5 million in exploration by December 31, 2025. The Redton Project is subject to an underlying 2.5% NSR held by Redton Resources and a 2% NSR payable to 10782434 Canada Limited. According to an amendment dated April 7, 2020, any amount less than the original first year $500,000 exploration requirement that is not spent in 2020 will be deferred to the 2021 work requirement.

Figure 4.1 Redton property location map. Source: Franz and Voordouw (2012)

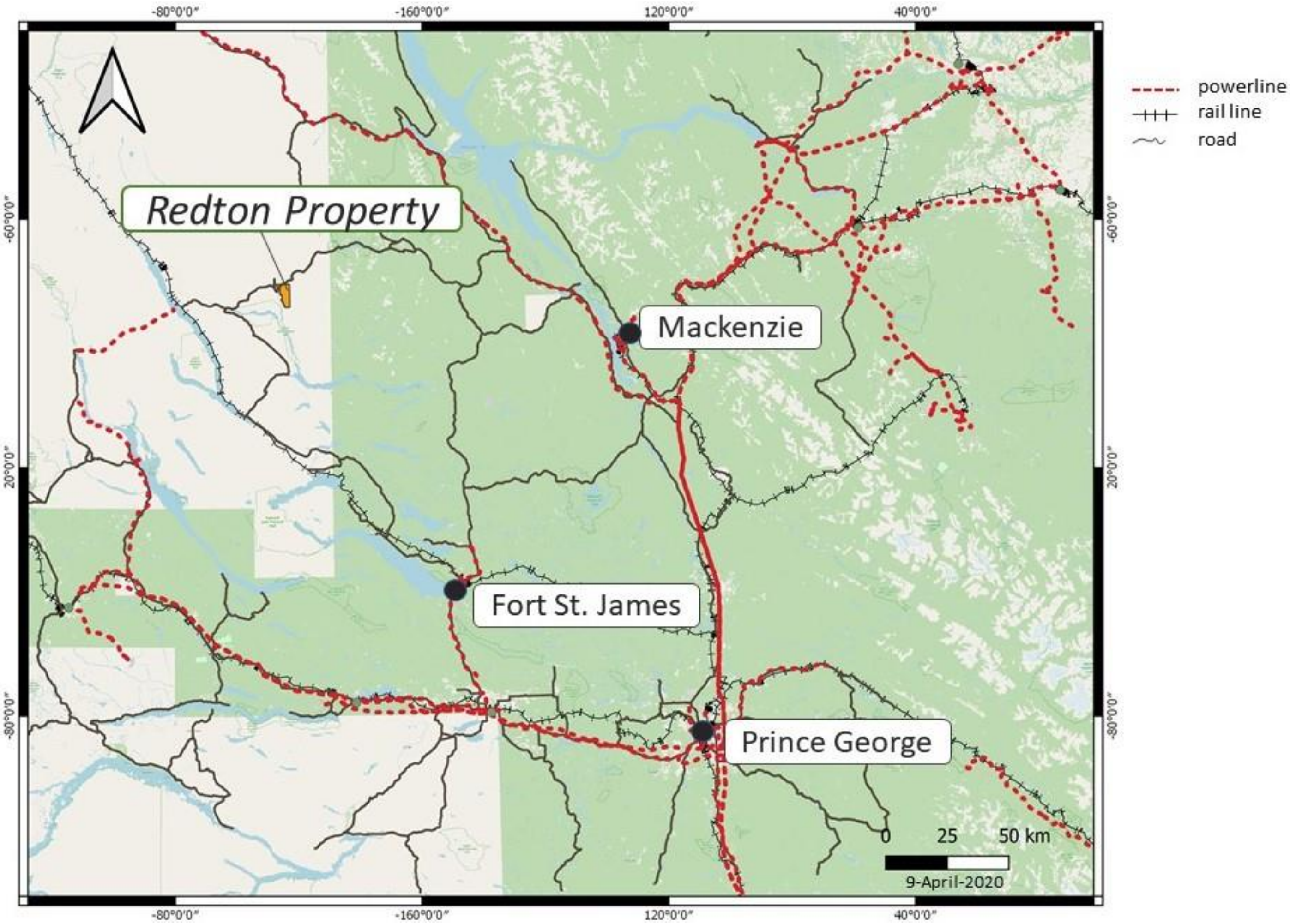

Figure 4.2 Redton property local infrastructure map. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020)

Table 4.1. Redton claim group. Source: Pacific Ridge Exploration (2020).

Title	Name	Owner	Map No.	Issue Date	Good to	Area (ha)
502179	CS045	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	457.47
502205	CS046	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	439.30
502260	CS047	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	457.87
502419	CS070	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	457.57
502431	CS073	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	457.81
502440	CS076	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	458.03
502451	CS079	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	458.21
502571	CS098	AuRico Metals Inc.	093N	2005-01-12	2021-01-15	274.87

Pacific Ridge is not aware of any environmental liabilities or any other risks that may prevent it from carrying out future work.

Pacific Ridge has applied for a multi-year area based (MYAB) exploration permit for 3 years of work on the Redton property, with the permit currently under review by the BCMEMPR.

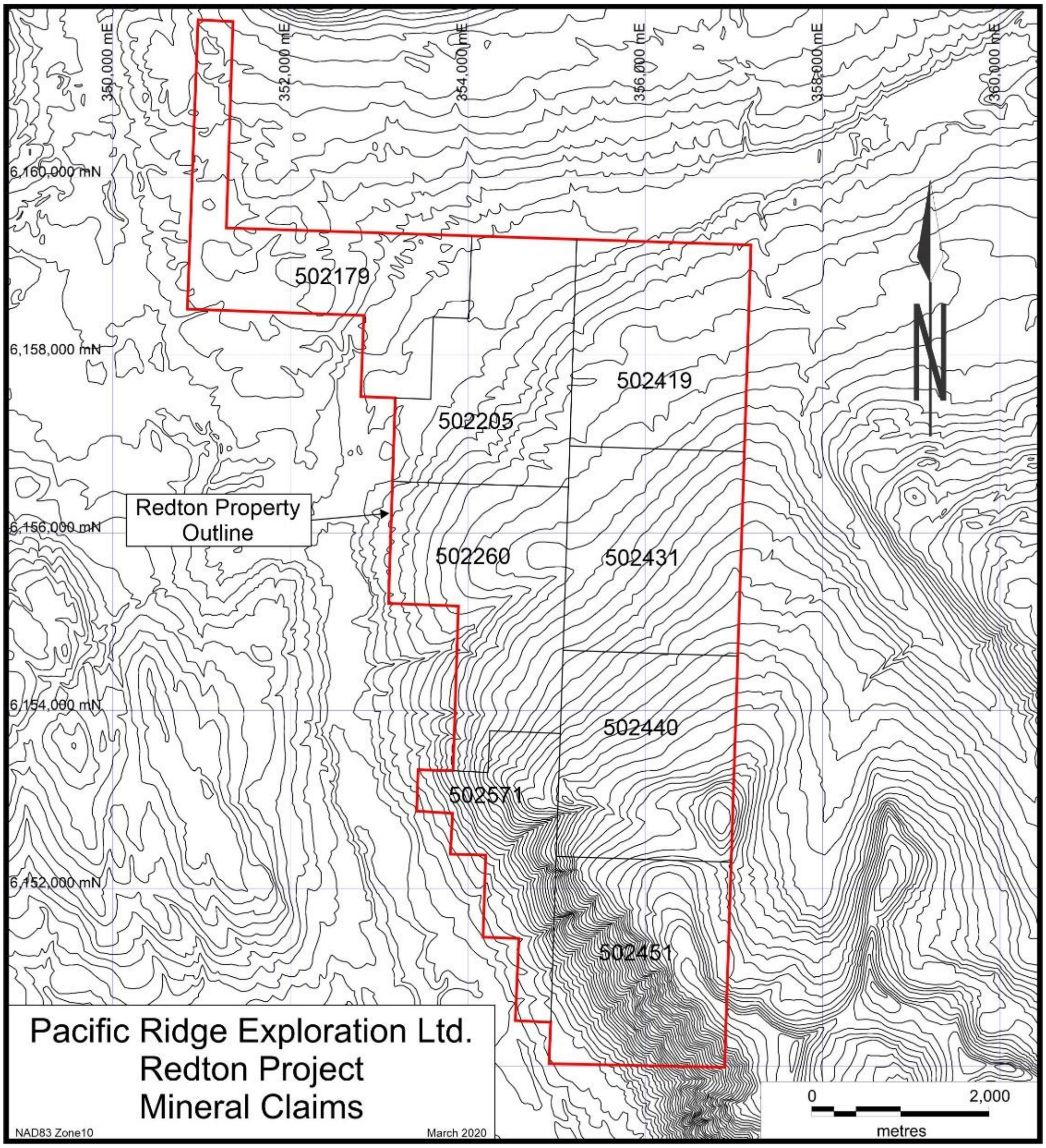

Figure 4.3. Redton property claim map. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Redton Project from Fort St. James is via the all-weather Leo Creek and Driftwood forestry service roads (FSRs) and the 30 km long Tsayta Lake Road. Other access infrastructure on the Project consists of secondary gravel logging roads. There is enough water available in the immediate vicinity of the Project to support both exploration and potential mining activities.

The Project is located approximately 70 km to the south of the Kemess Mine power line. An active rail line extends to Fort St. James. The Project is within easy driving distance from the well-serviced communities of Prince George (365 km), Fort St. James (205 km), and Mackenzie (240 km).

Climate data for Fort St James shows annual daily mean temperature of 3.5°C, with a peak average monthly temperature of 21.8°C in July and an average monthly low of -13.7°C in January (Environment Canada 2020). The region receives an annual average of 315 mm of rainfall and 173 cm of snowfall, with 139 days per year where precipitation exceeds 0.2 mm. The adjacent Kwanika property is snow-covered from late October to May (Bird et al 2019). Exploration activity on the Redton Property is most practical from May to late October.

Surface rights over the Redton claims are mostly owned by the Crown and administered by the Government of BC and would be available for any eventual mining operation.

Redton lies within the Swannell Ranges of the Omineca Mountains and is bordered to the west and south by the Nation Lakes. The larger valley bottoms, including those containing the Nation Lakes, lie at approximately 900 to 1000 m Above Sea Level (ASL) and are host to thick forests of spruce, pine and balsam fir (Figure 5.1). Forests thin towards higher elevations and eventually give way to alpine vegetation, with treeline at approximately 1,550 m ASL. The highest elevations in the area reach approximately 1800 m ASL.

Figure 5.1: Looking south over the Redton property with the North Redton target in the centre of the photo, East Swan trending off the photo to the left and the Kwanika property in the distance. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

6.0 HISTORY

Mineral exploration in the Omineca district started with placer gold prospecting in 1869, with copper exploration commencing approximately 100 years later.

6.1 Property Ownership Changes

The Redton Project originated in 2005 when Redton Resources staked a large (121,800 ha) claim block southwest of Germansen Landing (Worth and Bidwell, 2006). The original claim group included the Takla Rainbow gold occurrence as well as several other MINFILE occurrences, but these occurrences fall outside of the current Redton Project boundary.

In June 2005, Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. (“Geoinformatics”) entered a joint venture with Redton Resources and commenced work on the Project.

In 2009, Rimfire Minerals Corporation merged with Geoinformatics to form Kiska Metals Corporation (“Kiska”). The predecessor companies continued as wholly owned subsidiaries of Kiska until 2011, when the Redton Project interests were transferred from Geoinformatics to Rimfire (Franz and Voordouw, 2012).

In 2017, Kiska was acquired by AuRico and in 2018 AuRico was acquired by, and became a wholly owned subsidiary of, Centerra Gold Ltd. AuRico remains the owner of the Project, which has gradually been reduced from 121,800 ha in 2005 to its current size of 3,461 ha.

6.1 Exploration by Previous Owners

Relatively little exploration has been carried out within the current Project boundary. In 1972, Mr Bacon, P.Eng., reported soil sampling and magnetometer surveys that defined weak Cu-in-soil following moderate magnetic anomalies (Bacon, 1972). The watershed hosting this soil anomaly returned Cu-enriched silt.

In 2007, Geoinformatics completed a seven-line, 12.5 km IP and magnetometer survey over the Redton North target (Figure 6.1) (Worth and Bidwell, 2008). Additional detail on this survey is provided in Section 6.2.1.

In 2010, Geoinformatics carried out an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey over much of the Redton claim block, which by 2010 had been reduced to 70,000 ha. This survey included what is now the south and central part of the Project. Results defined a broad conductive zone with several individual conductors along the western margin of the Project, here referred to as the East Swan target. The centre of this target lies 2 km from both the Kwanika Central and South zones.

In 2011 and 2012, Kiska completed geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling over a large portion of the original property (Franz and Voordouw, 2012; English, 2013), including most of the current Property (Figure 6.1). Results defined several areas with moderately anomalous copper, gold and molybdenum. The 2012 copper anomalies occur uphill from those defined by Bacon (1972).

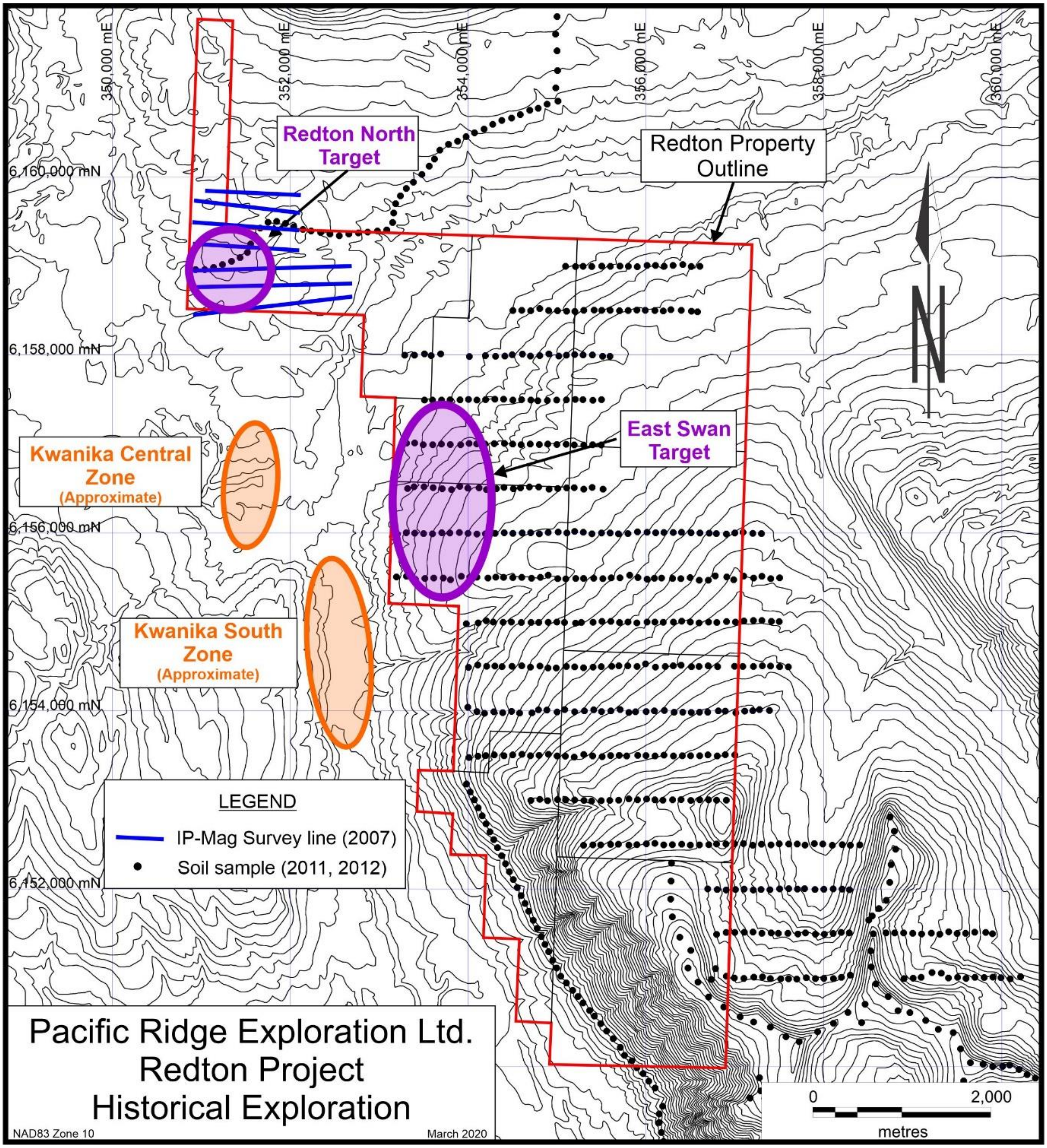

Figure 6.1. Redton Project – summary of exploration from 2007-2012. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

6.1.1 Geophysics – Geoinformatics IP and Magnetic Survey

In 2007, a seven-line, 12.5 km IP and ground magnetics survey was completed over the Redton North target by SJ Geophysics Ltd. (Worth and Bidwell, 2008). Results are summarized in Figure 6.2 (chargeability, 200 m depth slice), Figure 6.3 (resistivity, 200 m depth slice) and Figure 6.4 (magnetics).

The southwestern corner of the grid is underlain by a 550 x 400 m, 18 millisecond (ms) chargeability anomaly within a larger (500 x 1000 m), 12 ms halo (Worth and Bidwell, 2008). This chargeability anomaly is referred to as the “Redton North” target and is associated with moderate resistivity and strong magnetism.

Redton North lies 2.2 km north of the Kwanika Central Zone (Figure 6.1), an alkaline copper-gold porphyry that, like many others, is characterized by anomalous chargeability and magnetism since many such porphyry systems contain significant amounts of sulphide and magnetite within the mineralized bodies.

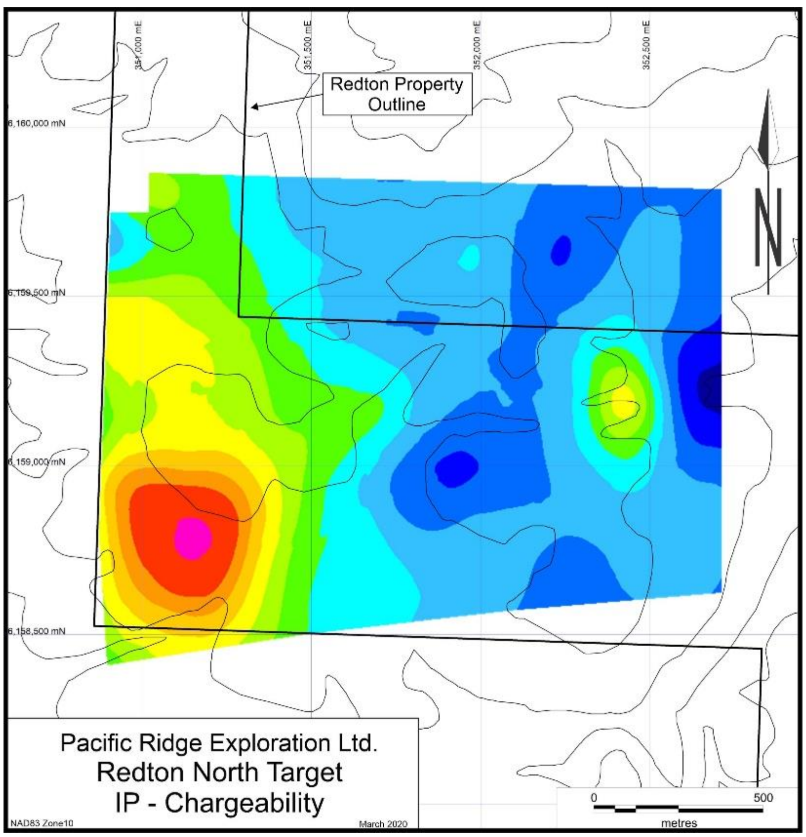

Figure 6.2. North Redton target – IP chargeability. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

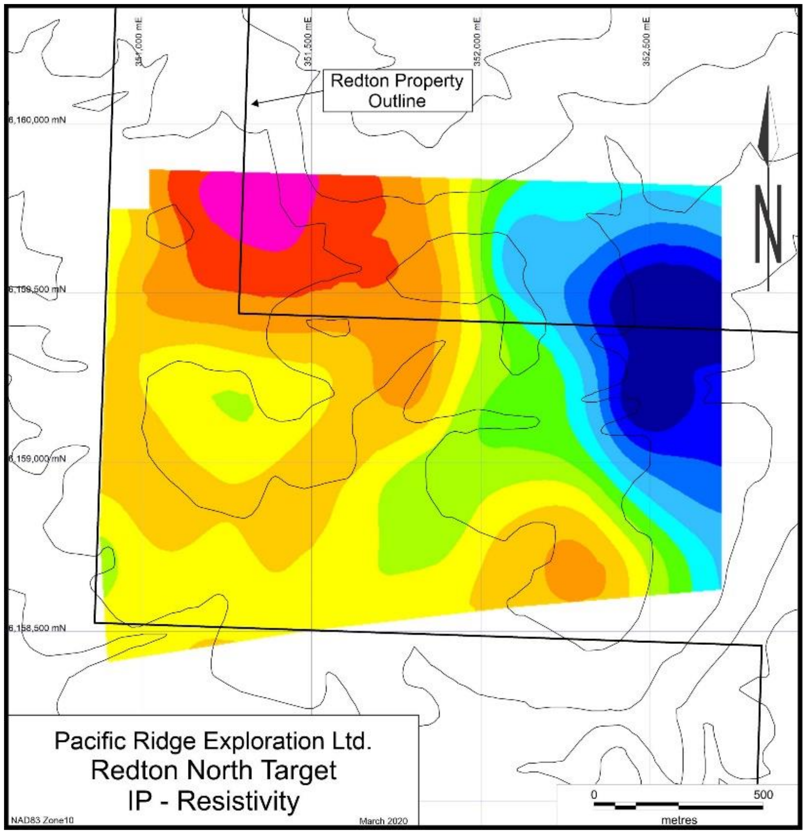

Figure 6.3. Redton North target – IP resistivity. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

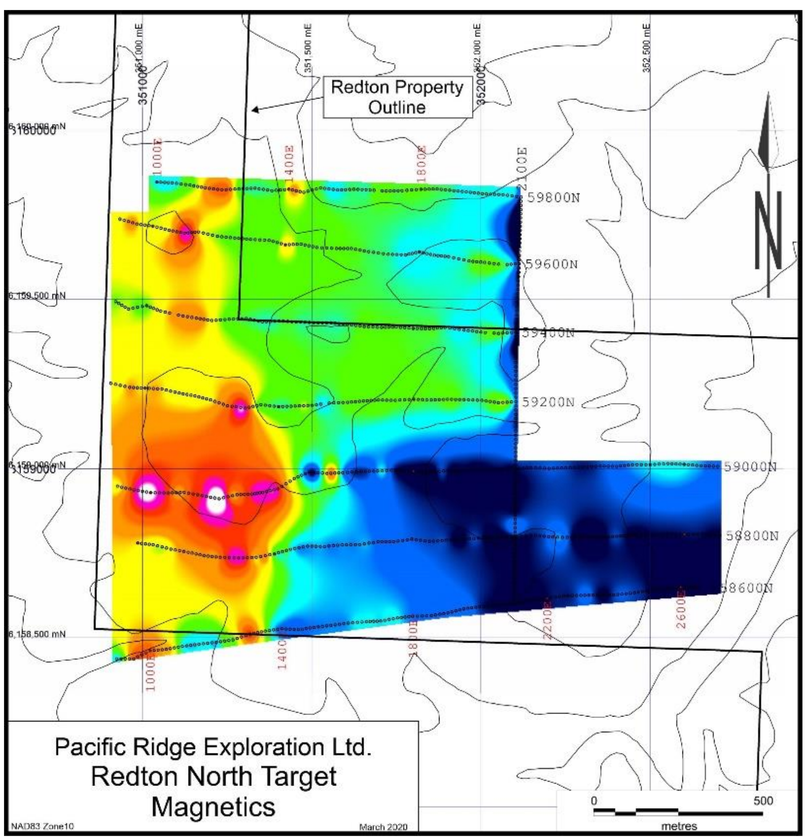

Figure 6.4. Redton North target – magnetics. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

6.1.2 Geophysics – Geoinformatics AEM Survey

In 2010, a helicopter-borne AeroTEM System electromagnetic–magnetic survey was conducted by Aeroquest International (Bidwell, 2010). The total survey coverage was 646 line-km within two blocks: Redton Block North and Redton Block South. A portion of North block covers the Project.

Figure 6.5 and Figure 6.6 show the total magnetic field (TMI) and ZOFF conductivity, respectively, for the northernmost portion of the 2010 AeroTEM survey, which overlaps with the southern-most two-thirds of the current Redton property.

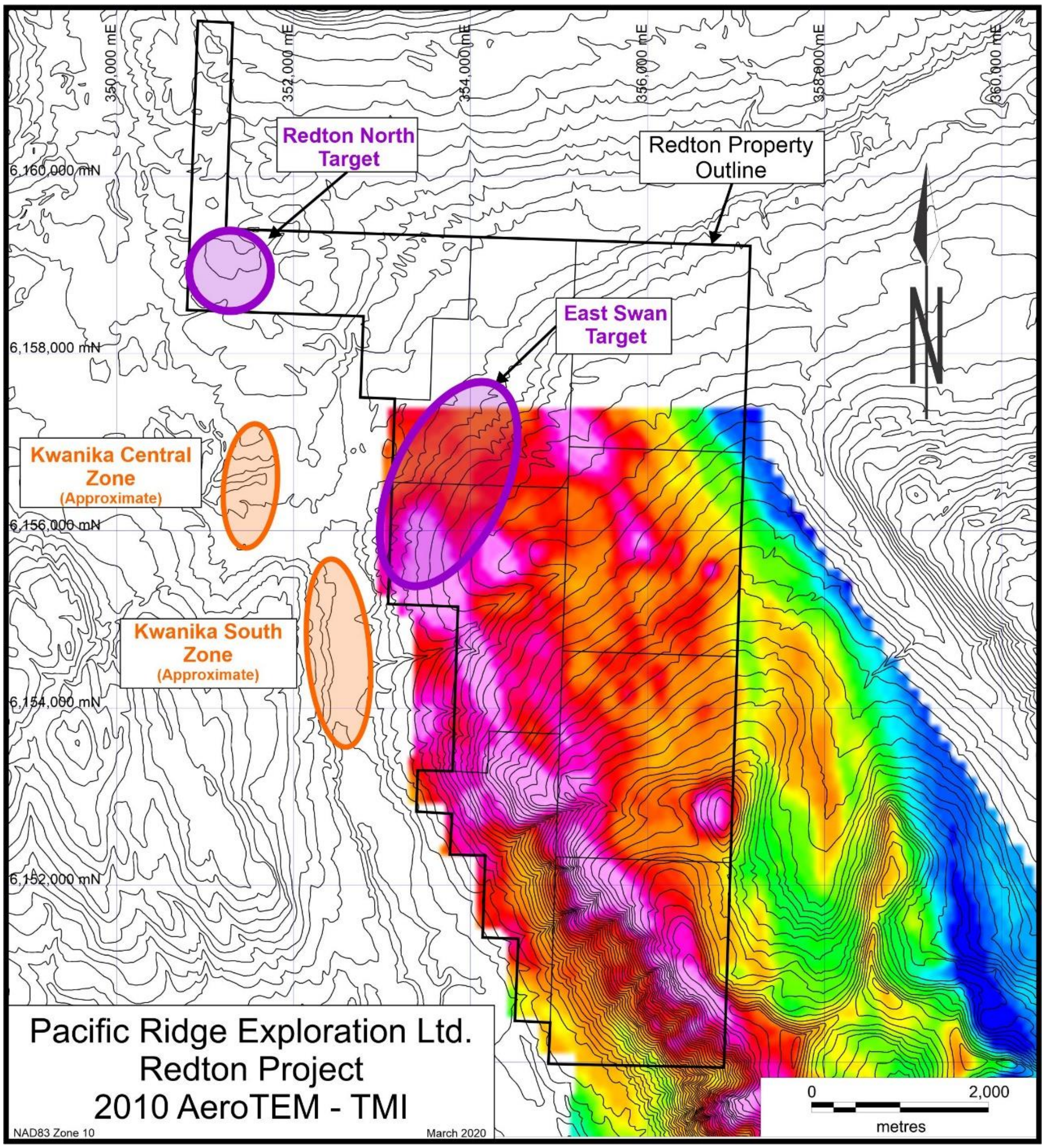

Figure 6.5. Swan East Target – AeroTEM total magnetic intensity. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020)

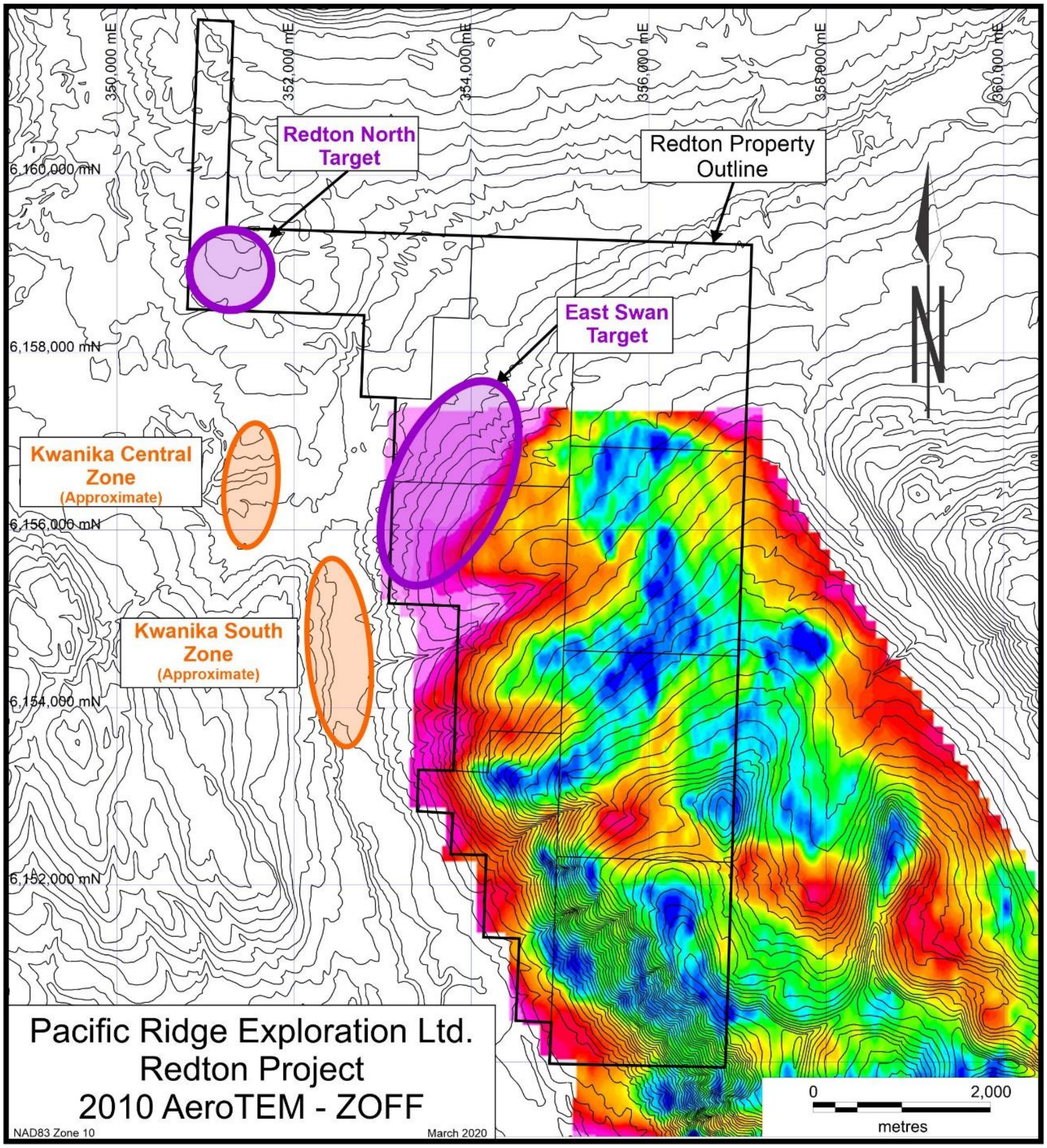

Figure 6.6. Swan East Target – AeroTEM conductivity (Zoff). Source: Pacific Ridge (2020)

The magnetic survey (Figure 6.5) shows a northwest trend of higher magnetic intensity along the western side of the survey area. This magnetic high correlates with monzodiorite of the Hogem batholith. A portion of this magnetic high occurs within the East Swan target.

The East Swan target is defined by a broad zone of conductivity (Figure 6.6) with several well-defined conductor axes (Bidwell, 2010). These anomalies remain unexplained by exploration to date.

6.1.3 Geochemistry – Kiska Soil Survey

In 2011 and 2012, Kiska completed reconnaissance soil geochemical surveys over the then much larger property (Franz and Voordouw, 2012; English, 2013) with those samples collected within the current Project boundary shown in Figure 6.1. Figure 6.7 to Figure 6.9 show the soil results for copper, molybdenum and gold as bubble plots, utilizing the 98th, 95th, 90th and 70th percentile values from the entire 2,161 sample survey, as shown in the legend for each figure.

Together with results from other historical soil sampling (Bacon, 1972), the Kiska survey defines a 2.4 x 0.6 km Cu-in-soil anomaly on the eastern side of the property ("Redton East"). Anomalous Mo values also occur within this area along with molybdenite-bearing float. The bedrock source of this anomaly has not been identified.

A single soil line crosses the Redton North anomaly but lacks anomalous Cu, Mo or Au values. The East Swan target shows only scattered and weakly anomalous values. Both targets, however, lie in the lowest elevation part of the Property, with thick forest cover and possibly thick overburden. Drilling at the nearby Kwanika Central Zone shows that overburden ranges from a few metres to 40 m thick (Heberlein and Samson, 2010).

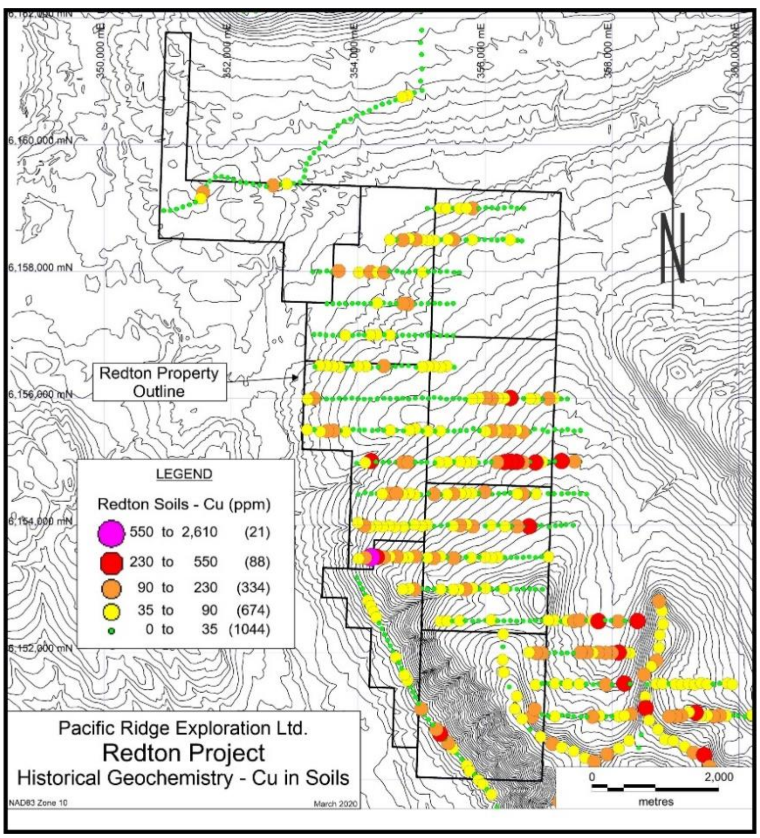

Figure 6.7. Soil geochemistry – copper. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

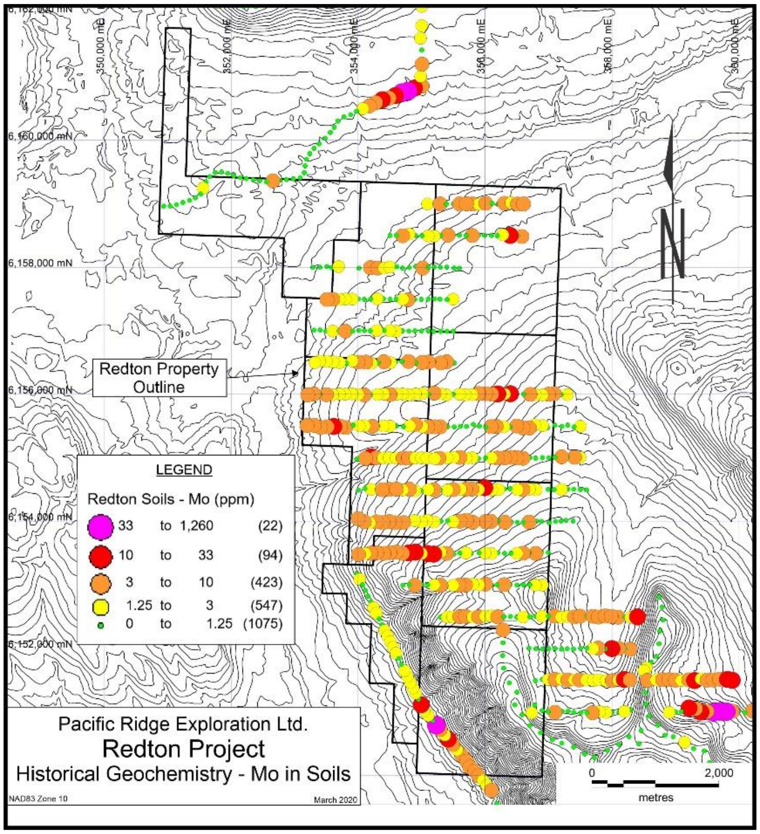

Figure 6.8. Soil geochemistry – molybdenum. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

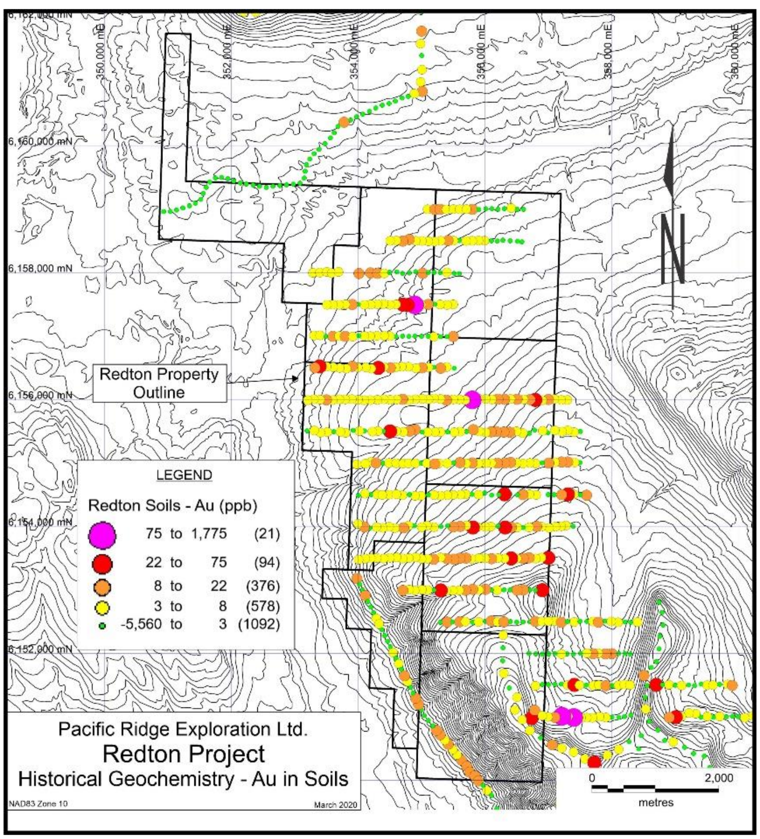

Figure 6.9. Soil geochemistry – gold. Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

No estimates of mineral resources or reserves have been made for the Redton Project.

6.3 Historical Production

No ore production has been reported for the Redton Project.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The section below is adapted from Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996). The Project geology is shown on Figure 7.1. Redton is located within the Quesnel Terrane, a Mesozoic island arc terrane juxtaposed against the ancestral North American continental margin (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). This Terrane largely comprises Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Takla Group as well as the Jurassic Chuchi Lake and Twin Creek successions.

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Hogem batholith rocks underly much of the Project, comprising composite intrusions believed to be the plutonic equivalents of the island arc volcanic units (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

Pennsylvanian to Triassic Cache Creek Terrane rocks occur mostly west of the Pinchi fault and, therefore, do not underly Redton. Rocks of this Terrane consist mostly of basic volcanic and carbonates with minor abundances of harzburgite, chert, argillite and coarse clastic rocks (Monger, 1975).

The Quesnel Terrane was accreted on to the western margin of ancestral North America in the later part of the Early Jurassic (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Regional-scale dextral transcurrent faults bound and disrupt the Quesnel Terrane, including the Pinchi fault, which lies just west of the Project, as well as the Discovery Creek and Manson fault systems to the east. Dextral movement of tens to hundreds of kilometres occurred mostly in the Cretaceous to Early Tertiary (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

7.1 Regional Metallogeny

The Quesnel Terrane hosts many important Cu-Au porphyry deposits of both the alkalic and calc-alkalic suites, as well as many precious and base metal deposits and mineral occurrences. Examples include the Mt. Milligan mine, Kwanika and Chuchi.

Mt. Milligan is an open-pit mine with proven and probable reserves of 191.03 Mt at 0.23% Cu and 0.39 g/t Au (Centerra Gold, 2020) (*Note: the author has not verified the reserves at Mt. Milligan and the mineralization is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Redton Property*). It is located approximately 95 km SE of the Redton Property and 155 km northwest of Prince George, and comprises an alkalic Cu-Au porphyry hosted in an Early Jurassic (U-Pb age of 186.9 +/- 0.3 Ma) quartz-monzonite to monzodiorite intrusion as well as the Late Triassic Witch Lake volcanic succession of the Takla Group (Mills et al. 2009). Gold and copper are strongly associated with a magnetite-rich potassic core hosted in the central monzonitic stock and adjacent basaltic trachyandesites. Significant faulting is thought to have acted as a control on intrusive emplacement and mineralised fluid flow.

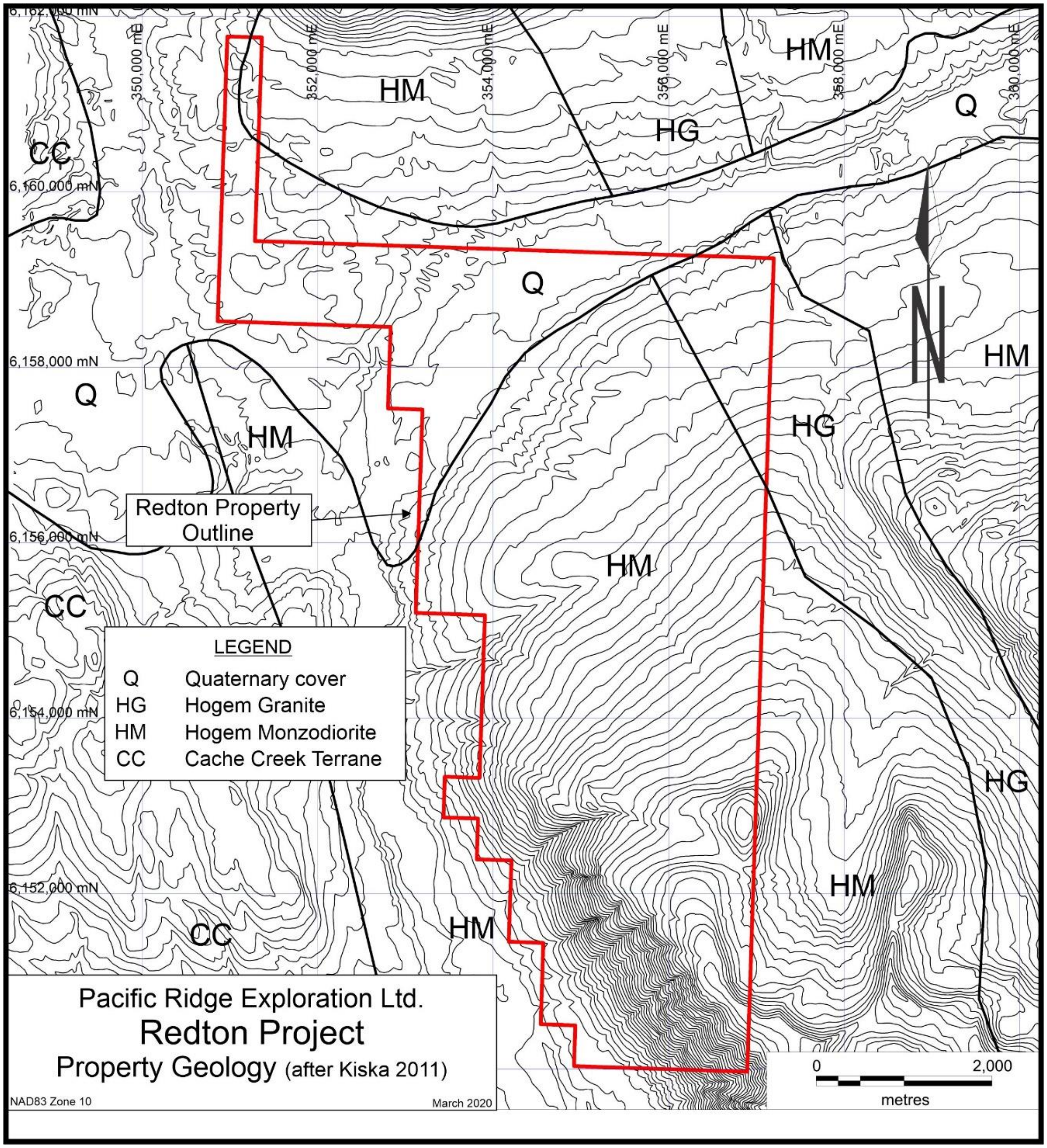

Figure 7.1: Generalized geology over the Redton Project adapted from Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996). Source: Pacific Ridge (2020).

Kwanika is a Cu-Au alkalic porphyry deposit that lies less than 2 km from the Project boundary. Since it is adjacent to Redton it is described in more detail in Section 23 (Adjacent Properties).

The Chuchi property is located 32 km to the northwest of the Mt Milligan copper-gold mine and 55 km southeast of the Project. Drilling in the 1990s (Wong and Barrie, 1991) returned intervals of copper and gold porphyry-style mineralisation hosted in monzodiorite and host volcanic rocks but has no current resource estimate or drilling since 1992.

7.2 Property Geology

Regional geological maps (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996) indicate that most of the Redton area is underlain by rocks of the Hogem batholith, with the north-western corner underlain by thick Quaternary cover that masks bedrock (Figure 7.1). Outcrop is generally sparse over the northern two-thirds of the Project – including the Redton North and East Swan targets – but is more abundant in the more elevated southern third.

The Hogem batholith is formed by several plutons of varying age and composition. At Redton, monzodiorite is the predominate lithology and forms an elongate north-northwest trending intrusion that is cut, to the east, by a subparallel intrusion of Early Cretaceous granite. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic diorite also occurs within the project area, generally on the margins of the monzodiorite unit.

The alkalic porphyry copper gold deposits in the Quesnel Terrane are hosted by Early Jurassic components of the Hogem intrusive suite. Monzonitic “crowded porphyries” (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996) are associated with porphyry copper deposits, including Mt Milligan and Chuchi Lake.

7.3 Property Mineralization

There are no registered MINFILE occurrences on Redton and no descriptions of significant mineralization exists in relevant assessment reports.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Redton Project is prospective for mineralization related to alkalic or calc-alkalic porphyry deposit types. This portion of the Quesnel Terrane is known to host both alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyry deposits and occurrences (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014).

Alkalic porphyry deposits tend to form in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly in oceanic volcanic island arcs overlying oceanic crust. In British Columbia, alkalic porphyry deposits have been identified only in the Stikine and Quesnel terranes, associated with Late Triassic and Early Jurassic volcanic and intrusive rocks (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014). Host rocks range from fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to coarsely porphyritic, high-level syenite to gabbro stocks, plugs and dyke complexes, which have intruded coeval and cogenetic mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks. Many such intrusive complexes host breccias and display evidence for multi-phase emplacement (Sillitoe, 2010). Potassic alteration typically forms early and in the central parts of host intrusions, and is characterized by potassium feldspar, secondary biotite, anhydrite ± magnetite, sulphide along with high-temperature calc-silicate minerals such as diopside and garnet. Outward there may be flanking zones of abundant secondary biotite that grade into propylitic alteration. In some deposits, potassic alteration may be overprinted by sericite-pyrite ± clay ± carbonate alteration. By comparison to calc-alkalic porphyry deposits, the alteration footprint is much smaller (Cooke et al., 2006) and the zonation, along with associated mineralization, can be much more irregular, due to structural and lithological control, and lack a well-developed pyrite “halo”. Economic mineralization is typically centered on the potassic core and is typically hosted in stockworks, fracture-fillings, disseminations and/or breccias.

The principal metallic minerals are chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite, with bornite important in some deposits (Panteleyev, 1995).

Calc-alkalic porphyry deposits are typically associated with zoned and/or multi-phase granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusions into volcanic or sedimentary country rocks (Sillitoe, 2010). These deposits are marked by complex alteration zones that are usually centred about the intrusive complex. The alteration systems typically comprise a potassic core enveloped by an overlapping peripheral zone of propylitic alteration. These alteration assemblages can be overprinted by zones of phyllic and/or argillic alteration that may be zonal in distribution (between the potassic and propylitic zones) or structurally controlled. Copper and molybdenum mineralization are generally more abundant in the potassic core. The abundance of pyrite in these systems can result in the formation of strongly acidic groundwaters that, under appropriate climactic conditions, generate argillic-altered leached caps and supergene Cu mineralization. Ore sulphide mineralization comprises chalcopyrite, chalcocite, covellite, digenite, bornite, molybdenite and locally Cu-oxide minerals. These sulphides are hosted in quartz veinlet stockworks, veins, breccias, disseminations and replacements.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Pacific Ridge has conducted no exploration on the Redton Project.

10.0 DRILLING

There has been no drilling on the Redton Project.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

There has been no drilling and therefore no core sampling done on the Redton Project. Descriptions of sample preparation, analyses and security, as well as Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QAQC) programs are therefore not applicable.

No QAQC samples were included in the 2011 and 2012 surface sampling programs completed by Kiska. All samples passed internal QAQC done by ALS Global of North Vancouver, BC.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification work conducted by author Voordouw, the Qualified Person (QP) for this Report, includes a 22 June 2020 site visit and pre-visit work.

Pre-visit data verification work included validation of all Redton claims in the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) portal of the BCMEMPR, cross-checking of 100 Cu and Au analyses in the Pacific Ridge database against original certificates of analysis, and creating a GIS workspace for reviewing and validating spatial data.

The Redton site visit comprised a helicopter fly-by of road access and short field traverse of the Redton North target, which included digging of several shallow test pits.

Figure 12.1: Photos from the 22 June 2020 site visit showing (a) road access into the Redton North target, (b) flat, forested, terrain in the Redton North target area, (c) test pit showing a wetland-like soil profile and (d) test pit showing well-developed A, leached A or ash (lA? Ash?), and B-horizon layers. Hand trowel shown for scale. Source: Voordouw 2020.

A helicopter tour of the property determined that some of the access roads are in good shape (Figure 12.1a) whereas others are in questionable condition, mostly owing to a lack of river crossings. Follow-up work to determine the best access into the project area is recommended.

The Redton North area is flat, forested and lacking in outcrop (Figure 12.1b). Several 30 cm deep test pits were dug to evaluate the soil profile. Pits dug in less forested areas consist entirely of organic material with a water table within 20 cm of the surface (Figure 12.1c), reminiscent of soils from wetland-type settings. The pits dug in more heavily forested areas revealed a 5-10 cm thick A-horizon underlain by a 5-10 cm thick, light grey, leached A or ash layer, and then B-horizon (Figure 12.1d).

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing work has been carried out for the Redton Project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no historical or current mineral resource estimates for the Redton Project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Redton is bordered on the south and west by Kwanika Copper's Kwanika Project (Bird et. al., 2019), an alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposit consisting of two mineralized areas: Central Zone and South Zone.

The Central Zone is associated with a north-northeast trending monzonite intrusion, which has a strike length of nearly 1.3 km and thickness of 50-350 m. Cu-Au mineralization (>0.6% CuEq) is mostly hosted within, and immediately adjacent to, the monzonite stock. The Central Zone contains a measured and indicated (M&I) resource of 104.6 Mt at 0.23% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au and 0.41 g/t Ag in an open pit configuration with a 0.13% CuEq cut-off, along with an underground M&I resource of 118.9 Mt at 0.30% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au and 0.96 g/t Ag at 0.27% CuEq cut-off (Bird et. al., 2019) (*Note: the author has not verified the resource at the Kwanika Central Zone and the mineralization there is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Redton Property*).

Alteration and mineralization in the Central Zone grade outwards from a core zone of strong to intense potassic and albitic alteration to a periphery of weakly mineralized, weak to strong, propylitic alteration. Hypogene mineralization is controlled by several generations of quartz + sulphide veins, with the highest copper and gold grades occurring in areas of quartz stockwork. A supergene enrichment blanket is superimposed on hypogene mineralization, stretching from the surface to between 3-70 m depth (Bird et al., 2019).

The South Zone occurs within a sequence of altered intrusive rocks of alkalic to intermediate composition in a fault-bounded, north-south trending, structural corridor marked by chargeability and resistivity anomalies (Bird et al., 2019). This domain is 2,900 m long and up to 500 m wide. The South Zone contains an inferred resource of 33.3 Mt at 0.26% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 1.64 g/t Ag and 0.01% Mo in an open pit configuration at 0.13% CuEq cut-off (Bird et. al., 2019) (*Note: the author has not verified the resource at Kwanika South and mineralization there is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Redton Property*).

The South Zone is characterized by porphyry-style copper + gold + molybdenum + silver mineralization hosted in monzonite, quartz monzonite, and monzodiorite. Primary mineralization consists of fine- to coarse-grained disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite that occurs along fractures, within quartz vein selvages and, less commonly, as disseminated blebs associated with pyrite. Higher grades are associated with brecciated zones that have undergone secondary K-feldspar replacement and/or intense pyrite + chlorite + silica alteration.

Redton is underlain by similar lithologies to those on the Kwanika property so that knowledge of the styles of mineralization and alteration encountered at Kwanika, along with the structural and lithological controls, will provide an important guide for exploration.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other information or explanation is necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Redton Project lies in central British Columbia, adjacent to Kwanika Copper's Kwanika Property. The Project is 100% owned by AuRico subject to an earn-in agreement allowing Pacific Ridge to earn a 75% interest in the eight Redton mineral claims by making cash payments totalling $160,000, issuing 3.5 million shares, and completing $7.0 million in exploration work by December 31, 2025.

Previous surface work has identified two geophysical exploration targets – Redton North and East Swan – which lie within 2 km of the Kwanika Central and/or South zones. The surveys that defined these targets were supervised by professional geophysicists employed by independent contractors, with survey descriptions and QAQC publicly available in the relevant assessment reports (Worth and Bidwell, 2008; Bidwell, 2010). Geophysical targets, however, are not necessarily indicative of mineralization and require further exploration work to provide geological context. Non-economic sources that provide similar geophysical signatures include, for example, clay- and/or water-saturated faults, barren alteration zones and graphite-bearing sedimentary rocks.

Both target areas are covered in overburden. Soil sampling surveys defined weak copper and molybdenum anomalies, but these are not correlated with the two geophysical targets.

Redton North is the more compelling target, comprising a coincident chargeability and magnetic anomaly that suggests increased magnetite in underlying bedrock. Several alkalic porphyry systems in BC show a strong spatial association of magnetite and Cu-Au mineralization. Surface geochemical sampling over this geophysical anomaly is limited to a single line that returned no anomalous values for Cu, Au or Mo.

The East Swan target is defined by a broad zone of conductivity (Figure 6.6) with several well-defined conductor axes, and partly overlaps with a magnetic high. Analysis of soil samples overlying East Swan returned low values of Cu, Au and Mo. The size of this conductive zone, and its proximity to Kwanika South, suggests it could be a porphyry-related phyllic and/or argillic alteration zone. Other possible interpretations include clay-rich overburden or conductive (i.e. graphite-bearing) volcano-sedimentary rocks.

Surface work on both anomalies is hampered by overburden, requiring application of non-conventional geochemical surveys (e.g. A-horizon sampling) or drilling to move them forward. Work by Heberlein and Samson (2010) on the nearby Kwanika Central Zone, for example, shows that sampling of A-horizon (Ah) provides a way to see through deep overburden and identify elevated copper and gold within underlying bedrock.

Historical (Bacon, 1972) and more recent (Franz and Voordouw, 2012; English, 2013) soil sampling programs defined a 2.4 x 0.6 km Cu-in-soil anomaly in the eastern part of the claim block, ~2 km upslope from East Swan. The source of this anomaly is not known.

In summary, Redton hosts two geophysical targets that may correlate with porphyry-style hydrothermal systems. Both targets lie within ~2 km of the Kwanika alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposit. Uncertainty in the drill readiness of these anomalies as drill targets is moderate and can be mitigated through an independent review by a professional geophysicist, as recommended. Project risk is high as Redton is an early stage exploration project and similar geophysical anomalies have been shown to correlate with non-economic materials like clay minerals and graphite-bearing sedimentary rock.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for future work comprise additional surface work over the Redton North, East Swan and Redton East targets, as described below.

26.1 Program

Proposed work for the Redton North target includes prospecting, boulder mapping and collection of 250 A-horizon (Ah) soils on 50 x 200 m grid. Prospecting and boulder mapping should focus on geological evidence (lithology, alteration, mineralization) to explain the coincident IP-magnetic feature. Proposed soil lines are designed to cover the Redton North IP-magnetic target as well as a weak chargeability anomaly located 1200 ENE of Redton North. The proposed grid comprises seven east-west trending lines spaced 200 m apart and ranging from 400 m to 2,000 m in length. At the proposed sample spacing of 50 m a total of 250 Ah samples would be collected.

Proposed work for East Swan includes prospecting, boulder mapping, and ground IP. Prospecting and mapping will focus on explaining the source of high conductivity. A total of 10-15 km of ground IP is proposed, done on four east-west trending lines that are each approximately 3 km in length. Each line starts in the East Swan conductive zone and extends into non-conductive ground to the east.

A small mapping and prospecting program is also proposed for the Redton East Cu ± Mo in-soil anomaly, with the aim of identifying the bedrock source of this geochemical anomaly.

26.2 Budget

This section describes a budget estimate for a proposed work program that includes review of geophysical data, collection of 250 Ah samples over the Redton North target, 10-15 line-km ground IP survey over East Swan, and 1-2 days of mapping/prospecting at Redton East (Table 26.1).

A review of historical geophysical data should be done by a professional geoscientist with a specialization in geophysics. This review would be aimed at validating the Redton North and East Swan geophysical targets, and identifying the most prospective parts of these anomalies.

Collection of 250 samples should take four samplers just under five days, at 15 samples per person per day. Geological mapping and prospecting would be concurrent to this work, by a geologist also acting as the project manager.

A 10-15 km ground IP survey will take approximately 10 days, assuming average production rates of 1.0-1.5 km per day. The project geologist would manage the program and work on the IP crew.

All groundwork is assumed to be road accessible, with grid access requiring maximum walk-ins of 1.2 km. However, access to the East Swan grid would require a foot crossing of Kwanika Creek that may not be possible. A pickup truck will be used to drop off crews in the morning and bring them back to camp in the afternoon.

Accommodation is assumed to be either the Kwanika exploration camp (if available), a tent camp established on the Project claims, or another lodging facility.

Table 26.1. Proposed work on Redton for 2020

Item	**Cost**
Personnel - project geologist, soil samplers	$ 25,750
Camp and Support - camp, meals, consumables, rentals, fuel, travel	$ 27,650
Geochemical Analyses - Ah soil samples, rocks	$ 12,500
Geophysical Survey - line cutting, production, mobilization	$ 40,000
Geophysical consulting – review of historical data, targeting	$ 6,000
Deliverables - assessment report, database	$ 7,500
Contingency - 10%	$ 11,940
Total Cost	**$ 131,340**

Respectfully submitted,

Signed and sealed: "Ronald J. Voordouw"

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Ronald J. Voordouw

EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

Effective Date: June 24, 2020

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QUALIFIED PERSON'S CERTIFICATE

I, Ronald J Voordouw, P.Geo., residing at 1155 Judd Road, Brackendale, British Columbia, V0N 1H0, do hereby certify:

1) I am a consulting geologist and Director of Geoscience of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., a mining exploration management and consulting company with offices at 1238 – 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1S4.
2) This Certificate applies to the report entitled “Technical report for the Redton Project, Kwanika Area, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada” with an effective date of June 24, 2020
3) I am a graduate of University of Calgary (2000) with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland (2006) with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Geology.
4) Since 2006, I have been involved with mineral exploration and research for precious and base metal deposits in Canada, South Africa and Brazil. I have managed and/or contributed to exploration programs on several porphyry projects, including the Red Chris and Mount Milligan mines, as well as the Redton and Kliyul prospects.
5) I am a Professional Geologist in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license 50515) and the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (registration number 06962).
6) I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and according to NI 43-101 I am a qualified person owing to my education, experience and registration with professional associations.
7) I completed a site visit on 22 June 2020.
8) I managed exploration work on what was then the “Redton Property” in 2011, with field work done from June 7th to 20th, August 20th to September 5th, and October 20 to November 14th, 2011. The area worked is no longer part of the current Redton Property.
9) I have completed a review of data provided by Pacific Ridge and publicly available assessment reports.
10) I am independent of Pacific Ridge Exploration (the “Issuer”), AuRico Metals (the “Vendor”) and the Redton Property as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I am responsible for all sections in this report and confirm they have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
12) As of the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of this report for which I am an author or co-author contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed so as to make the technical report not misleading.

Effective date: June 24, 2020

Signed date: June 24, 2020

Signed and Sealed: “Ronald J. Voordouw”

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Ronald J. Voordouw, Ph.D., P.Geo.