

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Geological Survey

On the

CORONATION GOLD PROJECT

Slocan Mining Division

Latitude: 49° 49' 14'' N; Longitude: 117° 25' 51'' W

NTS 082F14W; BCGS 082F083

For

**NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.
2120 Bethel Rd, Lansdale, PA 19446
USA**

By

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August 15, 2016

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1. Summary

The Coronation Gold Project is located 6 kilometers northeast of the village of Slocan in the West Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia, Canada.

The mineral property covers 354.36 hectares (875.64 acres) and overlaps several reverted Crown grants. It is located on the eastern shores of the Slocan Lake. The property is mostly on steep and forested terrain and is traversed by the Memphis and the Tuyl Creeks which are flowing westerly into the Slocan Lake.

The Coronation Gold mineral property is covered by NTS Map Sheet 082F14W and by the BCGS 082F083.

Rocks underlying the mineral property are represented by coarse-grained porphyritic granodiorites of the Upper Jurassic Nelson batholith. To the west the batholith is in tectonic contact with the metamorphic Valhalla complex through the Slocan Lake regional fault.

The Coronation Gold property straddles the contact between the aforementioned batholith and metamorphic rocks but is mostly sitting in the hangingwall of the Slocan Lake Fault. The Slocan Lake fault is a 100 km long linear detachment structure of regional significance.

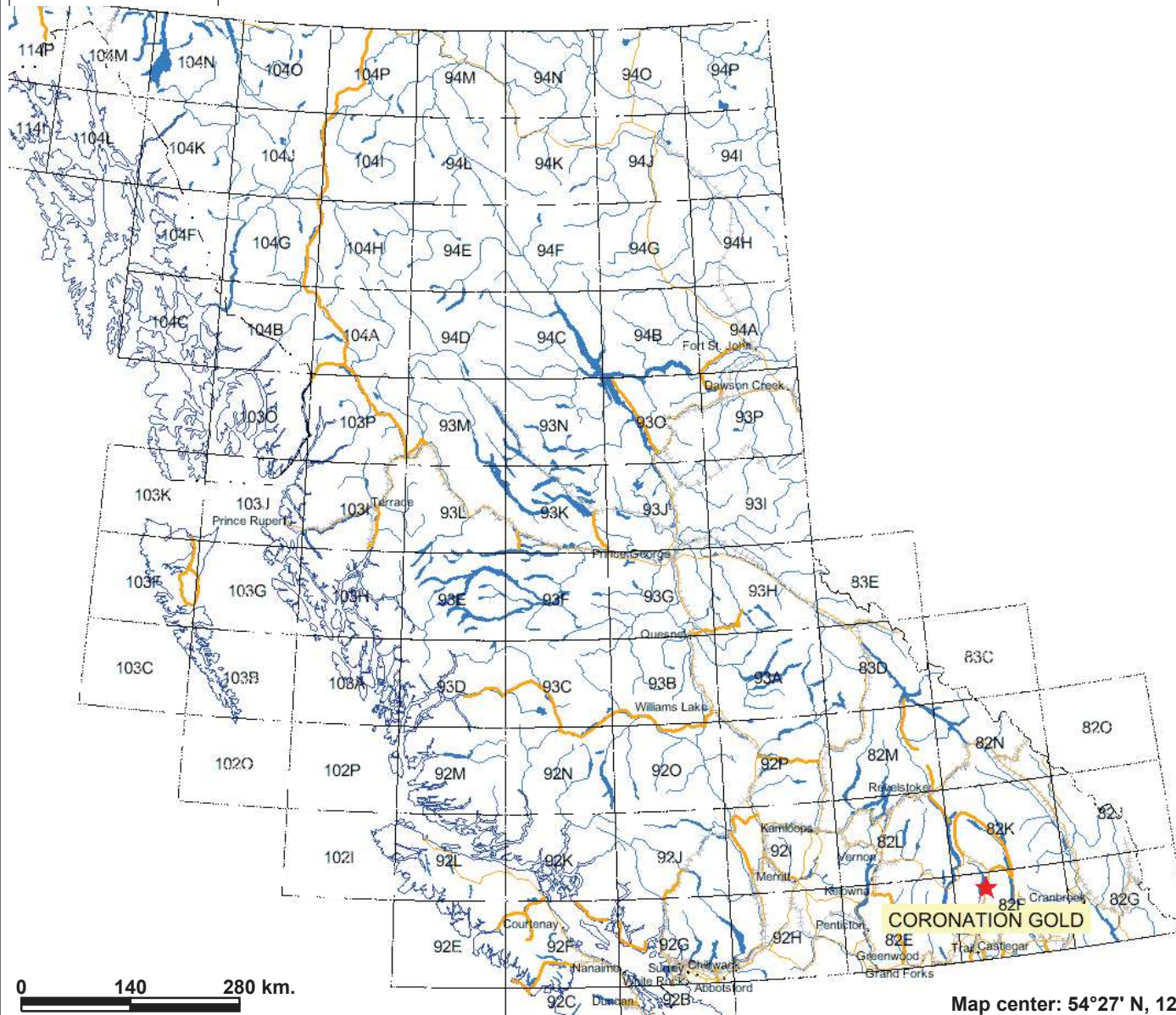
The mineral property is part of the Slocan City mining camp. The silver (+/- gold) polymetallic mineralization within the camp is predominantly located in faults and shear zones that cut through competent igneous rocks of the Nelson batholith.

The Coronation property is characterized by an abundance of gold-silver type vein deposits. The faults hosting the gold-silver mineralization are predominantly oriented NS or NNE-SSW and dip 25°-47° E or SE. The southern part of the property comprises eight small tonnage but high grade past producing gold-silver-base metals mines. The most recent mine production was in 1971 and the most recent assessment report was filed in 1988.

A reconnaissance and prospecting survey was undertaken by the writer over the eastern and southern part of the property in July 2012. A few mine sites have been identified and mineralized rock samples have been collected from waste rock dumps and from floats discovered during the prospecting traverses. The survey's highest assays came from the Sapphire Mine area where samples collected from the rock dump assayed up to 25.9 g/t gold and 2,590 g/t silver. At the same time mineralized rock floats from the V&M Mines area assayed 1.53 g/t gold and 265 g/t silver.



Figure 1 - Coronation Gold Index Map



Legend

- Provincial Boundary (1:6M)**
- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)
- NTS Grid
- Transportation - Lines (1:6M)**
- Road - Trunk
- Road - Main
- Rail Line
- Water - Lines (1:6M)**
- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Island - Definite
- Coastline - Definite
- Water - Polygons (1:6M)**
- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Major Cities



Scale: 1:8,000,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources Inc.

During the 2016 assessment work the writer attempted to reach some of the old mines located in the upper part of the property but the owners of a private land adjacent to the property prevented access to the disused forestry roads that climb the steep mountain. Several different attempts were made to climb directly through the forest but they were unsuccessful due to difficult terrain and thick undercover and fallen logs especially in parts of the property that have been recently subjected to intense forest fires. The old road to the Homestake mine couldn't be identified as it is intensely overgrown.

The survey returned to the accessible Sapphire mine which was surveyed and from which waste rock dump samples were collected - they featured a 5.08 g/t gold and 418 g/t silver sample.

The 2016 assessment work continued with a detailed look at and with an interpretation of the scarce data that describes the less known and understood gold mines of the Coronation Gold mineral property.

2. Conclusions

The southern part of the Coronation Gold mineral property hosts numerous small tonnage high-grade past gold-silver producers. They are located immediately to the east of and in the hangingwall of an important regional fault structure.

An analysis of the available Coronation Gold mineral property geological data indicates that as a result of the Eocene uplifting of the Valhalla metamorphic core and of the detachment of the Nelson batholith block faulting of the latter occurred immediately east of the Slocan Lake Fault. The numerous listric and antithetic faults delineating the granitic blocks created a plumbing system that was necessary for the mobilization and deposition of the precious metals mineralization within the Nelson batholith. It is proposed that the mineralized fluids were mostly derived from the Slocan Fault plane.

This report's successful identification of the listric faults environment leads to understanding the blue sky potential of the mineral property for more important gold deposits could exist at depth. They are potentially being hosted by the longer and more continuous listric faults that delineate the main blocks and which connect to the underlying regional fault.

Literature search also revealed that in 1900 the V&M vein was stripped for over 450 m but for various reasons a large part of the mineralized system was not mined. The historic information combined with the 2012 survey's results and previous assessment reports soil sampling results reveal the vein's potential for hosting additional high grade gold-silver mineralization over an important strike length.

Some of the soil sampling anomalies delineated by the 1988 survey represent a great concentration of veins /a swarm of veins from the Get There Eli to V&M mines and this is coincident with the writer's 2012 findings of numerous gold and silver vein floats in that specific area.

High-grade assays have also been obtained from the Sapphire Mine waste rock dump. The high grade results are in line with old production records.

While the author of the present report considers the V&M Mines area as having the highest potential for hosting unmined gold-silver resources it is clear that the new geological model proposed in this report means that all other mines located at the edges of blocks delineated by mineralized faults represent a suitable exploration target.

3. Recommendations

Further exploration work is warranted on the Coronation Gold property. It is recommended that ground geophysical surveys (magnetic, IP & resistivity) would be carried out over the entire property with an emphasis on the V&M Mine area to try to identify its mineralized trend and the local vein swarm. Geophysical anomalies are to be followed up mostly by trenching and drilling. As the property has never been explored through modern means this could result in expanding the mineralized trends (on strike and at depth) at many historic mines and the identification of new gold veins bordering the blocks that have been identified by the magnetic survey.

An aerial multi-sensory geophysical survey is recommended to be flown over the steep terrain property in an attempt to discover new mineralized zones on the northern and eastern parts of the property.

4. Introduction

4.1 Location, Access and Physiography

The Coronation Gold mineral property is located in south eastern British Columbia in the Slocan Mining Division, some 6.5 km north-northeast of the small logging community of Slocan.

Access is by a short deactivated road and trail east of the Highway 6. Several communities are located on the eastern shores of the Slocan Lake along the Highway 6.

From south to north they are Slocan City, Silverton and New Denver. Private dwellings exist on the northern side of the Memphis Creek close to the highway.

The western shore of the lake is occupied by the Valhalla Provincial Park. Slocan Lake is drained by the Slocan River which flows south through the valley and joins the Kootenay River a few kilometres above its junction with Columbia River.

Coronation Gold is drained by two main creeks and their tributaries: the Memphis Creek and the Van Tuyl Creek. They are both flowing in a westerly direction toward the Slocan Lake.

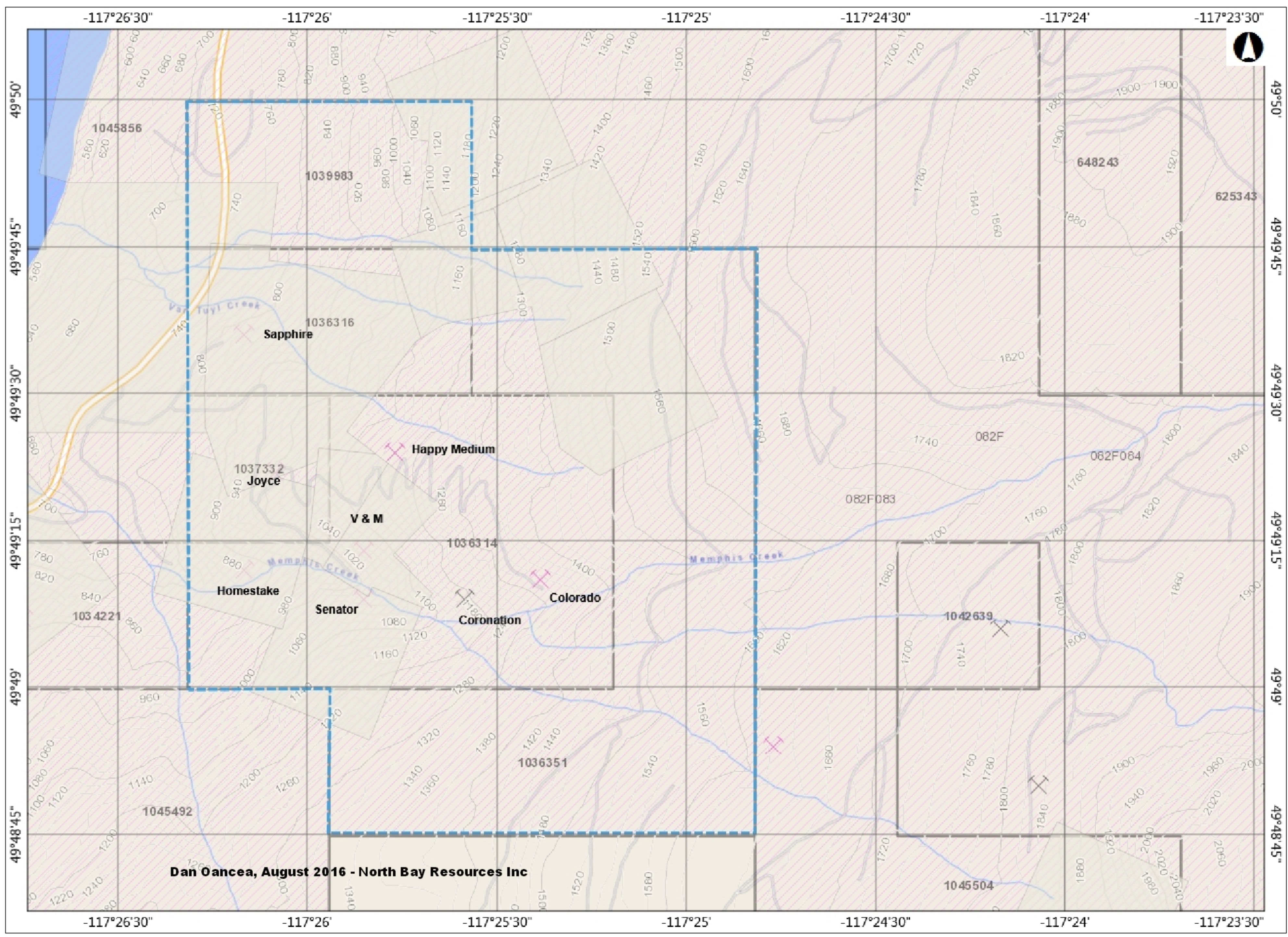
The mineral property extends from 650 masl in the northwest corner to 1,780 masl on the eastern side. The terrain is mostly steep and covered. Outcrop is limited to bluffs on the steeper banks of the creeks. Vegetation is mostly represented by the coniferous and deciduous types.

4.2 Mineral Claims

The Coronation Gold consists of 5 mineral tenures that cover 354.36 hectares (875.64 acres). The claims are 100% owned by North Bay Resources Inc. and are centered at 49° 49' 28 N and 117° 25 26 W. The mineral property is part of the NTS 082F14W and BCGS 082F083 maps.

TABLE 1: MINERAL TITLES AT CORONATION GOLD PROPERTY

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	BCGS Map Number	Good to Date*	Status	Area (ha)
1037332	-	204090	BCGS 082F083	Sep 9, 2017	GOOD	20.84
1036314	Coronation Gold	204090	BCGS 082F083	Sep 9, 2018	GOOD*	104.23
1036316	Coronation 2	204090	BCGS 082F083	Sep 10, 2018	GOOD*	41.69
1036351	Coronation 3	204090	BCGS 082F083	Sep 10, 2018	GOOD*	145.92



Dan Oancea, August 2016 - North Bay Resources Inc



Coronation Gold Mineral Titles

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
 - National Parks - Colour Fill
 - Ecological Reserves - Tanta
 - Protected Areas - Tantalis -
 - Recreation Areas - Tantalis -
 - Conservancy Areas - Tantal
 - Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
 - Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
 - Land Act Primary Parcels - 1 Filled
- Mineral Occurrences (MINFI STATUS_CODE)
- All others
 - Producer
 - Past Producer
 - Developed Prospect
- Contours - (1:20,000) FCODE
- Contour - Index
 - Contour - Index Indefinite
 - Contour - Index Depression
 - Contour - Index Depression Inde
 - Contour - Intermediate
 - Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
 - Contour - Intermediate Depressi
 - Contour - Intermediate Depressi
- Federal Transfer Lands - Ou
- 0 0.37 0.7 km
- 1: 18,055

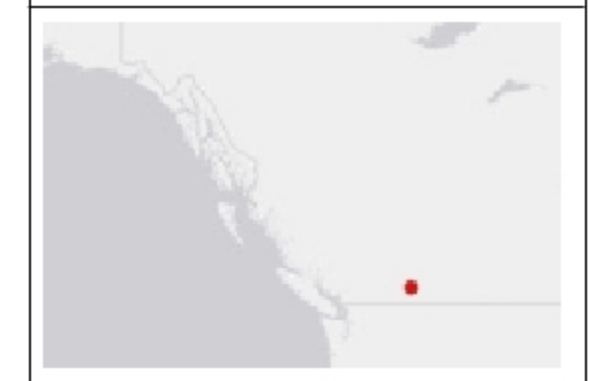
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Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator

Key Map of British Columbia



1039983	Coronation N	204090	BCGS 082F083	Sep 10, 2018	GOOD*	41.68
TOTAL						354.36

*Subject to acceptance of the present Assessment Report.

The five mineral claims that make up the property overlap totally or partially 11 survey parcels.

The aforementioned survey parcels are: DL11722, DL14974, DL15283 Homestake MC, DL15282 Senator MC, DL4260 V&M MC, DL4261 Get There Eli MC, DL5558 Happy Medium MC, DL6586 Eclipse No. 2 MC, DL5559 International MC, DL6587 Alta Fraction MC, and DL5560 Vevey MC. The title to all the Crown grants representing mineral claims had reverted to the Crown.

4.3 Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure

Climate is typical of B.C. interior mountainous areas: moderate with warm summers, cold winters and moderate precipitation.

Snow covers higher elevations starting with October.

Logging, service industry and tourism are mainstays of the local economy. There is no operating mine in the Slocan area.

Infrastructure is good: Highway 6 follows the eastern shore of Slocan Lake and connects Slocan, Silverton and New Denver with Nelson and Trail.

Accommodation, food and gas could be provided and sourced from any of these communities and any of these Slocan Lake communities could be considered an appropriate base for future exploration programs.

Power and water are readily available. While each and every community is connected to land phone lines for the time being only limited cell phone communications are possible in the Slocan Valley.

4.4 History and Development

The first West Kootenay deposit, the Blue Bell, was discovered in 1820s. In the Slocan camp due to high grade mineralization small scale mining remained viable for decades to

come. Some of the larger deposits remained in production over a period of time that spanned almost a century.

Historic silver production from western Kootenay was from three camps (Ainsworth, Slocan–Sandon and Slocan City) and it totalled 92.5 million ounces. The Coronation Gold mineral property is part of the Slocan City mining camp.

Slocan, Silverton and New Denver are a few of the mining towns that survived the late 19th century silver rush. They are all located on the eastern shores of the Slocan Lake and southwest and northwest of the Coronation Gold mineral property. The community of Slocan is located at the southern end of the Slocan Lake and was staked as a town in 1892.

Slocan City mining camp is located near the namesake city and it was developed starting with the end of the 19th century.

In this camp more than half of the 125 mineral occurrences were mineral producers; thirteen mines have produced more than 1 million grams of silver, and four mines have each produced over 30 million grams of silver. Over a period of time spanning almost a century the camp has produced a cumulative 154 tonnes of silver and important base metals quantities.

The Coronation gold mines are centered on the Memphis Creek (previously known as Twelve Mile Creek) and were developed in the last years of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

There are eight small tonnages high-grade past gold-silver producers on the property: Colorado, Coronation, Happy Medium, Homestake, Sapphire, Senator, V&M, and Get-There-Eli. Total recorded production was of 308 ounces gold and 43,532 ounces silver.

The Get-There-Eli Mine was first staked by Eli Carpenter the 1891 discoverer of the rich silver-lead deposits of the Sandon Camp. That was the discovery that triggered the great silver rush in the West Kootenay region of British Columbia.

Colorado and Homestake are the most recent producers with production recorded for the years of 1969 and 1971. The most recent assessment work on the property was produced in 1988 by Yukon Minerals Corporation (AR18603).

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1 Regional Setting

The Slocan mining camp is part of the Kootenay Arc which is a 400 km long belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks stretching from the

Washington State into south-eastern British Columbia along Kootenay Lake and northwest to the Revelstoke area. (B.N. Church)

Granitic plutons intrude older rocks of the Kootenay Arc. The most important is the Nelson batholith an I-type suite of granitic rocks having a predominantly granodioritic composition. It underlies much of the western Kootenay district. The granitic porphyry type is predominant and characterized by megacrysts of K-feldspar and hosts most of the Mineralization. The batholith is considered to be an Upper Jurassic syn to post kinematic intrusion related to the eastward subduction of the oceanic Cache Creek terrane beneath Quesnellia. (Carr et al., 1987)

Local zones of intense deformation where older strata are buckled downward occur along the north and western edge of the Nelson batholith possibly as a result of forceful intrusion followed by faulting that parallel the margins of the intrusion (B.N. Church).

Lamprophyre and gabbro dikes that represent different phases of the batholith are common occurrence within the silver camps and they are following fractures, faults or prominent foliation planes. They range from small discontinuous bodies to large bodies that are a few kilometres long and tens of meters wide. Their age is Eocene (47.5 Ma) as it was calculated by previous researchers. (Beaudoin et al., 1992 from T. Hoy)

The Nelson batholith is bounded to the west by the Valhalla metamorphic complex which is exposed on the west side of the Slocan Lake in the namesake provincial park. The complex is a metamorphic core complex belonging to the Shuswap terrane and is comprised of Cretaceous orthogneisses, Paleocene-Eocene granitoids and paragneisses of unknown depositional age.

The Jurassic Nelson batholith was emplaced and advanced outward and upward on a shallow dipping ramp consisting of rocks of the Valhalla complex. The ramp would later on facilitate the formation of a regional fault.

The Nelson batholith and the Valhalla complex are in tectonic contact represented by the Slocan Lake fault which is a 100 km long linear detachment structure of regional significance. The Eocene uplift of the Valhalla metamorphic core complex resulted in detachment of the Nelson batholith rocks along the lower contact thus forming the Slocan Lake fault through an eastward and downward movement of the granite slab.(B.N. Church)

The fault has a displacement of at least 30 km. This extensional fault was active in early to middle Eocene (48 to 59 Ma) and extends eastward beneath the silver camps and the Nelson batholith at low angles (20°- 40°). (Carr, 1987 from B.N. Church) The Lithoprobe program identified a reflector that dips about 30° eastward from the Slocan Lake and reaches 15 km in depth beneath the Kokanee Lake.

5.2 Mineralization and Deposits

Historic silver production from western Kootenay was from three camps – Ainsworth, Slocan–Sandon and Slocan City – and it totalled 92.5 million ounces.

The back-arc basin Upper Triassic sediments of the Slocan Group host different types of syngenetic massive mineralization enriched in precious and base metals – e.g. Beshi type, Sedex types and possible transitional to VMS types. The sediments came into direct contact with the Nelson granite as a result of its Jurassic emplacement.

In the Slocan City camp mineralization is predominantly represented by open-space filling and replacement polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au related to the regional Slocan Lake fault.

Most of the Slocan camp mineralization is of the vein type with few of the deposits displaying replacement of the wallrock. Veins deposition has been generated by hydrothermal fluids that circulated through parallel and/or intersecting structures related to the regional stress field.

The east-dipping of the Nelson batholith was accompanied by the development of steeply dipping extensional normal faults in the granite rock hangingwall.

The fracture frequency pattern of the Nelson batholith in the Slocan City camp indicates three main directions: NE-SW (parallel to the Slocan Lake fault) and NW-SE with the first being predominant.

During Eocene crustal extension the unroofing of the Valhalla metamorphic complex activated the Slocan Lake fault and magmatic or metamorphic deep seated fluids moved along the fault and intermittently mixed with downward circulating, hydrostatically pressured meteoric-hydrothermal fluids. Only small quantities of the meteoric-hydrothermal fluids reached the lower plate greenschists mylonites. The synextensional meteoric-hydrothermal activity along the Slocan Lake detachment fault was relatively short-lived (1Ma) but very intense (Holk et al., 2007).

Researchers also reached the conclusion that the Slocan Lake fault channelled lower crustal and mantle Pb and mantle CO₂ to higher crustal levels, where mixing occurred with highly evolved meteoric waters that had leached local sulphur and upper-crustal Pb (Beaudoin et al., 1991).

Cairnes (1934) recognized two types of mineralization in the Slocan City camp: the ‘wet ore’ type is made of massive galena-sphalerite accompanied by siderite, calcite and quartz as gangue and was found at the centre of the camp at the Enterprise Mine; and, the ‘dry ore’ type consisting of quartz veins with disseminated silver minerals and sulphosalts and little galena or sphalerite that are to be found in the Slocan City area at the Ottawa, Little Tim and Meteor Mines. In the dry-ore type quartz greatly exceeded the

abundance of sulphides. Most of the Slocan City's veins that are hosted by rocks of the Nelson batholith are of the 'dry ore' type. The Coronation Gold veins are also of the dry ore type.

Lamprophyre dikes are often emplaced along the same faults. They have been dated at 47.5 Ma (Eocene). Mineralized veins cut the Nelson granite and many of the Eocene lamprophyre dikes. At some other locations veins are truncated by these dikes. Based on these observations the mineralized event is considered to be Eocene in age as well. (Beaudoin 1992)

5.3 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Coronation Gold property straddles the Slocan Lake Fault but is mostly located in the hangingwall of the fault which is the east side of the regional fault.

The Slocan Lake fault zone is a variable 100 to 800 metres wide brittle zone cut by numerous closely spaced fractures and faults. The zone is altered to greenschists facies and displays quartz stockwork and clay limonite assemblages sometimes Mineralized with pyrite. (AR29141)

The hangingwall fault breccia is made of subangular granitic fragments usually less than 10 cm in diameter. The matrix is silicified and chloritized. Breccia is overlain by a bleached, argillically altered and oxidized quartz monzonite. (AR29141)

The gold-silver-polymetallic mineralization is represented by vein-type mineral deposits hosted by fractures that are sometimes disrupted by post-ore faults. Mineralization is clustered in the southern part of the property and is centred on the Memphis Creek.

Eight past producing mines are located on the Coronation Gold property and they are described in the following paragraphs.

The **Colorado Mine** (Minfile 082FNW161) is located at 1,340 m elevation on the northwest side of the Ottawa Hill. It is situated on the northern side of Memphis Creek. It used to be accessed by means of a 5 km switchback road.

“A quartz vein in Nelson porphyritic granite has been explored by several open cuts and underground mining consisting of two levels connected by a raise and stoping. Intermittent mining for the periods 1904 to 1915 and 1967 to 1969 produced a total of 67 tonnes, yielding 2188 grams per tonne silver, 2.5 per cent lead, and 5.6 per cent zinc. Western Standard Silver Mines and Hyperion Silver Mines Limited worked the property between 1966 and 1970.”

The **Coronation Prospect** (Minfile 082FNW162) is located at 1,160 m in elevation on the northern side of Memphis Creek.

“The property comprises the Coronation and Memphis claims staked in 1896. About 2 tonnes of ore are reported to have been shipped and to have carried between 19 and 20 per cent lead and as much as 13,000 grams per tonne silver. Development consists of a lower adit, 45 metres in length, and a shorter upper adit, 15 metres above, driven in easterly from the bank of the Memphis Creek. The lower tunnel is in sheared, coarse grained Nelson granite following a quartz vein, up to 0.3 metre wide, and stringers dipping 65 degrees north. The vein contains many fragments of wallrock and some galena, sphalerite, pyrite, native silver, calcite and siderite. A small basic dike forms part of the footwall. At 27 metres from the portal, two slips striking 008 degrees, dipping 80 degrees west, offset the course of the tunnel about 2 metres to the north. At this intersection of slips and quartz stringers, small clusters of highgrade ore were found. A sample of tetrahedrite-bearing ore from this location assayed 2.1 grams per tonne gold and 6000 grams per tonne silver.”

The **Get There Eli Mine** (Minfile 082FNW191) is located on the northern side of the Memphis Creek at about 1,000 m in elevation. The mining works consist of two adits that follow a quartz-pyrite vein which generally trends NNE. The vein varies from 0.30 to 0.61 m in width.

“Production of about 9 tonnes of ore in 1938, from the Get There Eli, yielded 124 grams of gold and 15,925 grams of silver.”

The **Happy Medium Mine** (Minfile 082FNW163) is located near the head of Van Tuyl Creek at 1,216 m elevation.

“The Happy Medium property consists of the Happy Medium (Lot 5558), Velvey, International and Eclipse No. 2 Crown granted claims. Little is known about this property other than it is underlain by Nelson granite or mineralized crushed compositionally equivalent units.

Shipments of ore made in 1905 and 1906 amount to 12 tonnes grading 10 grams per tonne gold, 5,588 grams per tonne silver and 8.4 per cent lead.”

The **Homestake Mine** (Minfile 082FNW213) previously known as Hamilton is centered on Memphis Creek at 900 m elevation.

“The Homestake deposit outcrops where the mountain slope breaks over into Memphis creek valley. It has been developed, between 1968 and 1970, by two short adits and several raises. Significant gold and silver values are reportedly associated with mainly pyrite mineralization, accompanied by minor tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, native silver and possibly argentite. These minerals are found in a narrow quartz vein which strikes northwesterly and dips steeply to the northeast. The principal structure hosting the vein is a shear zone about 3 metres wide that cuts a coarse porphyritic phase of the Nelson granitic batholith.

At the Hamilton, intermittent production from 1903 to 1915 totalled 33 tonnes of ore, yielding 115,299 grams of silver, 93 grams of gold and 1921 kilograms of lead. Production as the Homestake from 1968 to 1971 totalled 330 tonnes, yielding 861,491 grams of silver, 7370 grams of gold, 440 kilograms of lead and 503 kilograms of zinc.”

The **Sapphire Mine** (Minfile 082FNW190) is located at 832 m asl near the Slocan highway. Little is known about this mine.

“Recorded production in 1903 and 1904 was 37 tonnes, yielding 52,284 grams of silver and 1,026 grams of gold.”

The **Senator Mine** (Minfile 082FNW164) is the only mine located on the southern side of the Memphis Creek at 1,066 m asl in elevation.

“The property is underlain by broken and foliated Nelson granite. The workings consist of two adits, one 61 meters long, on a quartz vein averaging 1.2 meters in width. The vein strikes 030 and dips 47 degrees southeast. In 1906 and 1907, the Midnight produced 20 tonnes of ore, yielding 43,420 grams of silver and 436 grams of gold. In 1939 and 1940, the Senator produced 13 tonnes of ore, yielding 187 grams of gold and 17,947 grams of silver.”

The **V&M Mine** (Minfile 082FNW191) is located to the east of Get There Eli Mine at 1,002 m in elevation.

“The property is underlain by granitic rocks of the Nelson batholith, at the gradational contact between foliated border phase and porphyritic main phase of this intrusion.

A series of four adits driven into the north slope of the valley of Memphis Creek explore a system of quartz veins cutting the granite. The most easterly adit, 60 metres above the creek at the elevation of about 1000 metres, is driven for 18 metres on a vein striking nearly north and dipping 25 to 30 degrees east. This vein is about 15 centimetres wide and is mineralized by pyrite, chalcopyrite and some galena. At 33 metres west from this adit, and at about the same elevation, a second adit, 36 metres in length, follows a similar vein or a faulted segment of the same vein. A small stope near the portal is believed to be the source of some ore shipped in 1901 (11 tonnes, yielding 124 grams of gold and 1,554 grams of silver). At 9 metres from the face of this second adit, a small basic dike intrudes and displaces the vein about 1 metre to the left. At a point 36 metres west of the second adit, a third adit explores another quartz vein having the same attitude as the others. Also there are several small quartz veins between the second and third adits. A fourth adit, 60 metres west of the third, is 27 metres long and investigates a parallel quartz vein ranging up to 45 centimetres in width, carrying some pyrite.

Three tonnes of ore in 1955, from the V&M, yielded 93 grams of gold, 12,338 grams of silver, 23 kilograms of lead and 8 kilograms of zinc.”

6. Field Survey

6.1 Introduction

The Coronation Gold mineral property covers ground that was last surveyed in 1988 by Yukon Minerals Corporation. The writer conducted a three day prospecting survey in 2012 (AR 33360).

In 2016, the writer worked on the Coronation project over a three day period (mob/demob included). Selected areas of the mineral property were surveyed on May 20, 2016. The results of the survey and literature research and interpretation are featured in the present report.



Plate 1: Sapphire Mine Waste Rock Dump

6.2 Results

The access to the historic mines used to be a winding mining/forestry road that connected the Slocan Lake Road (Highway 6) with the Colorado Mine. The road had been deactivated and is now partially overgrown and blocked by fallen logs.

The road and other parts of the property as well have been affected by landslides due to steep terrain, logging and because of forest fires. The Memphis Creek area was found to be still showing the marks of the severe 2007 forest fires – charcoaled trees are still standing but they are already surrounded by dense young undergrowth.

The Van Tuyl Creeks have cut deep gullies into the steep hillside and are responsible for a few debris flows events that affected Highway 6. The creeks are not accessible from the highway but their higher elevation catchment basin can be prospected.

The eastern part of the property is situated uphill of all past producing mines. It is accessible from the Slocan City by following the Ottawa Mine forestry road and by crossing the bridge on the northern side of the Springer Creek. It is a well maintained 4x4 road. The forestry road that actually crosses the highest part of the Coronation Gold property branches out from the Ottawa road and is deactivated and partially overgrown.

In 2012, the last time that the writer visited the property he had unrestricted access to the deactivated forestry roads that lead to different historic mines. In 2016, access to the aforementioned forestry roads was blocked therefore the writer had to try to access the property by hiking directly through forest. Several attempts were made to reach the V&M Mines area from the Memphis Creek (off the Highway 6) and from above the aforementioned private land parcel but they were unsuccessful due to both steep terrain and dense undergrowth. The presence of numerous fallen logs as a result of the severe 2007 wildfires (starting at about 875 m in elevation on the 1037332 MC) only compounded the problem and the writer had to turn back before reaching its intended target.

Nevertheless traverses gathered field data but outcrops are sparse to nonexistent and only typical large K-feldspar phenocrysts Nelson granite floats sometimes altered (crumbly) but mostly fresh were encountered. Very few dark basic rock floats (lamprophyre dykes) have been noted in the area.

An attempt was also made to try to reach the Homestake mine but the decades old mining road was swallowed by vegetation and it is unrecognizable for the most part. The writer's traverse ended in the Memphis Creek valley (on a small forestry road going up the creek) in a place surrounded by high cliffs which are at times covered by unstable scree material (granitic rock altered) that made climbing above them impossible. The creek could be forded at this location and the southern side of the property could be accessed this way.

The last part of the day was used to get in the historic Sapphire mine area. Access was from Highway 6 and hiking through the forest. The place was found overgrown but the small waste rock dumps marking the entrance to the historic collapsed adits are still visible from the old forestry road.

It was for the first time recognized that there are two separate adits (821 m and 834 m in elevation) that had opened and partially mined the gold-silver veins of the Sapphire mine. The veins are situated 20 m apart and are trending NE-SW (235° azimuth) therefore being parallel with the Slocan Lake Fault. Their surface expression is represented by trenches a few meters deep. The upper adit features a 50 m in length trench displaying floats of quartz vein material. At this moment it is assumed that these adits collapsed long time ago but based on the size of the waste rock dumps the mining works were not extensive (lower adit dump is 7 m wide by 10 m down slope). It is also possible that the old timers surface mined the Sapphire veins.

Most of the quartz vein material present at Sapphire is oxidized - it features iron and manganese oxides that imparts it a rusty and/or dark color. There are different phases/pulses of mineralization present represented by different quartz textures: massive on the sides of the vein and vuggy (a late phase) occupies the middle of the vein. Wallrock is silicified and traversed by mm to 0.5 cm veinlets of quartz. Mineralization is represented by sulphides (pyrite, acanthite, galena, sphalerite) which mostly occur in the massive quartz phase.

Samples collected from the Sapphire mine waste rock dump assayed up to 5.08 g/t gold and 418 g/t silver (massive translucent quartz float containing fine dark mineralization).

7. Discussion and Conclusions

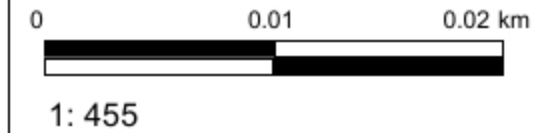
The southern part of the Coronation Gold mineral property hosts numerous small tonnage high-grade past gold-silver producers.

Literature search revealed that in 1900 the V&M vein was stripped for over 457.2 m but the mines had not drifted on the vein for more than 36 m, which translates in the fact that for various reasons a large part of the mineralized system was not mined. At the same time a quartz float sample collected during the 2012 prospecting survey from the V&M Mines area returned ore grades for gold and silver. Therefore the historic information combined with this survey's assays reveal the vein's potential for hosting additional high grade gold-silver mineralization over an important strike length.

The author of the 1988 assessment report on the Coronation Gold mineral property considers that there is also potential for delineating additional mineral resources at the Get-There-Eli vein. It is also important that future work would try to find out and delineate their northern extension.

Fig 3: Coronation Gold Sampling Map Legend

- UTM Major Gridlines (1:10,0)
- Contours - (1:20,000)
- FCODE
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index Indefinite
- Contour - Index Depression
- Contour - Index Depression Inde
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate Depressi
- Contour - Intermediate Depressi
- Mineral Titles Grid (Operatio TileCache)



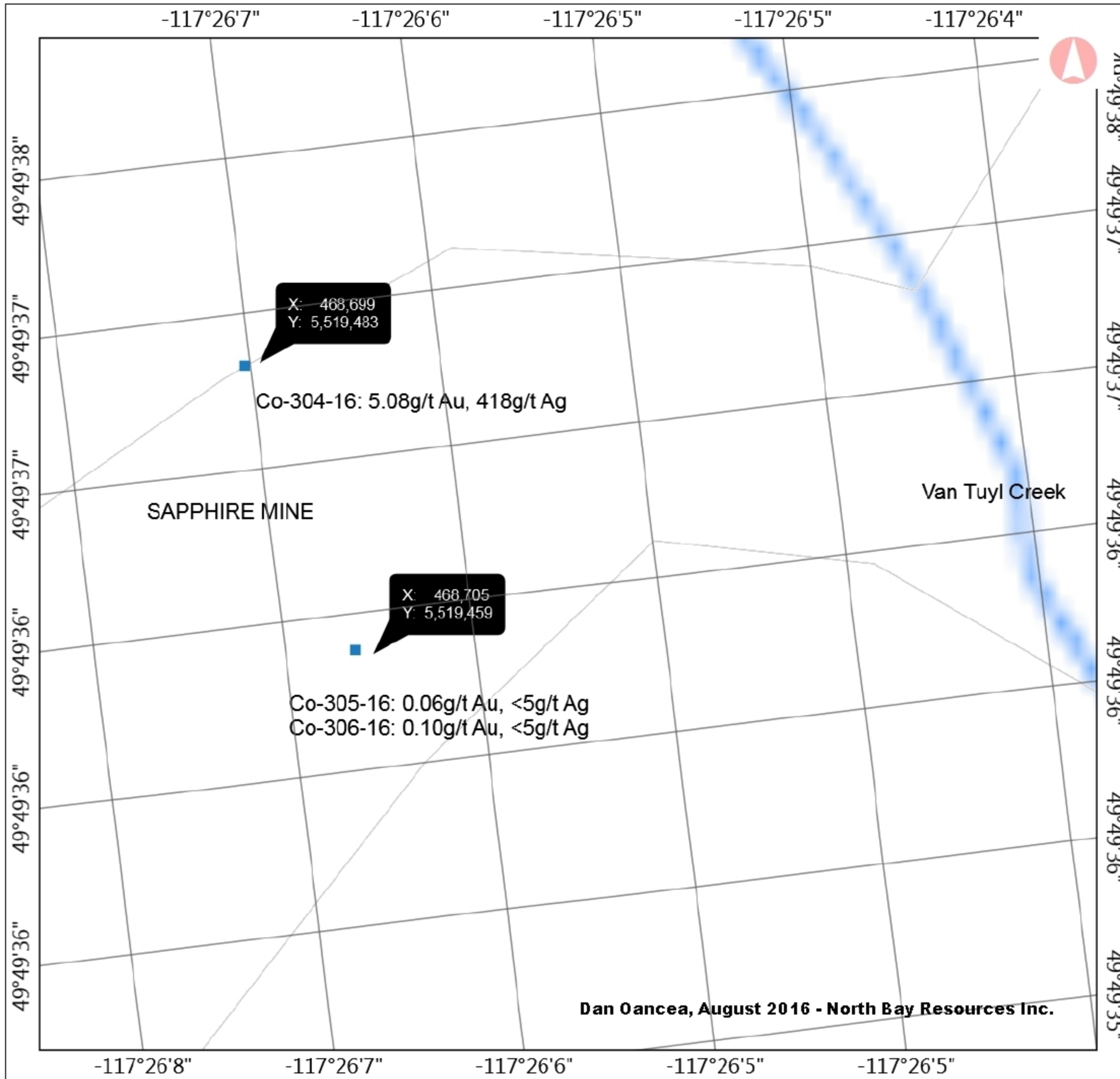
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Datum: NAD83
Projection: NAD_1983_BC_Environment_Albers

Key Map of British Columbia



The 1988 soil sampling program also revealed anomalous zones in between the Get There Eli and V&M mines. This is consistent with literature data that describes numerous auriferous veins outcropping in the area; and with the 2012 survey results which returned a high number of mineralized quartz floats on the road that connects the aforementioned mines.

Important assay results have been obtained from the Sapphire Mine waste rock dump. The high grade results are in line with old production records. Extensions of the partially mined veins are to be found by subsequent surveys.

The fact that at the Sapphire mine there is a set of at least two veins which are parallel with the nearby regional Slocan Lake Fault fits the pattern of loosely north-south oriented mineralized structures encountered at the other Coronation Gold mines and convinced the writer to have a closer look at all the available data. At that moment there was no valid geological model that would explain the historic gold mines and their type of mineralization. Other authors have proposed that the gold veins were offset/segmented by postore faulting and this is what most likely prevented old timers from drifting them and fully exploiting them in late 1800s and early 1900s.

The model proposed by the writer is the exact opposite. Mineralization used the conduits created by different types of faults but postore tectonics played only a minor role in the present day configuration of the auriferous veins.

The writer proposes a model that is in accord with the extensional regime created by the uplift of the Valhalla metamorphic and the detachment of the Nelson granite alongside the Slocan Lake fault. In this kind of extensional regime numerous listric faults (parallel with the Slocan Lake Fault) have been created and the blocks of granite moved down on the synthetic fault thus creating the open space necessary for the channelling and deposition of the auriferous fluids. At the same time opposite/antithetic faults have been also created (though not that numerous) and they have also been mineralized by the same metalliferous fluids. These kind of conjugate faults environment created a horst and graben type environment at many of the local gold mines.

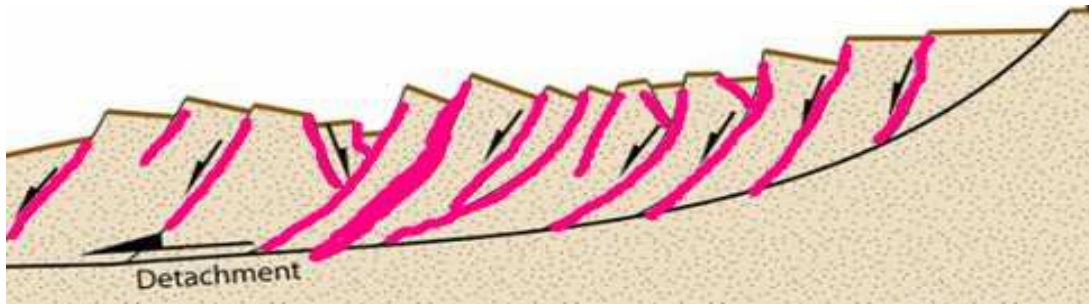


Plate 2: Gold veins hosted by listric and antithetic faults in an extensional regime

It is the writer's opinion that the Plate 2 sketch is similar to an E-W cross-section at the Coronation Gold property.

The writer's theory gets support from the 1988 mine maps (AR 18603) where one can see that most of the historic mines feature swarms of veins (located on numerous listric faults) having the same orientation (NNE-SSW) and a 30°-50° ESE dip, accompanied by a few gold veins (located on antithetic faults) hosted by fractures having an opposite dip direction (sometimes hosting clay minerals). At the Coronation mine one can see that the east-west fault was first created; it was immediately followed by the formation of listric NE-SW faults that slightly displaced the initial fracture; in the end the late arrival were fluids which filled the east-west fault with quartz and gold mineralization.

All the Coronation Gold mines are located in the western part of the property within 2 km from the regional fault. Movement on the 20°- 40° dipping regional fault created a lot of stress in the hangingwall rocks found in the immediate vicinity of the fault - the result was an intense slicing of the detaching slab of granite on numerous listric faults that parallel the regional fault. The auriferous veins hosted by listric faults at many of the local mines occur in swarms (border micro-blocks). The vein spacing is 5 m-10 m (at Senator, Colorado, Coronation) to 20 m (at Sapphire).

Other facts could also be considered. If we are to draw a few northwest-southeast straight lines on the map we could see that some of the mines are aligned and the spacing in between them is constant (periodicity). For example the distance in between the Sapphire, Happy Medium and Colorado mines is of about 600 m each. The distance in between Joyce, V&M and Coronation mines is a constant 350 m to 370 m. On another parallel alignment the Homestake is at 390 m of the Senator mine.

The writer proposes that the spacing in between the aforementioned mines represent the width of some of the larger blocks/slices of rocks that are bounded by major listric faults

(and gold veins). In between the aforementioned mine lines/trends (and possibly parallel with them) there must be another set of fractures that accommodated a strike slip movement and other possible gold veins as well.

There are quite a few implications if we consider the new geological model. First of all the entropy associated with the 'segmented' gold veins environment (as encountered in underground mining works) disappears as there is a good explanation in place that postulates that the veins delineate major and smaller/micro-blocks.

Based on this theory we now know that exploratory drilling or mining works should follow an approximate northwest-southeast direction to be able to intersect the swarm of veins that are marking the edges of the more important/larger blocks of granite that moved down on the listric faults. And the bulk of the still undiscovered gold mineralization would be hosted on the major listric faults that connect with the underlying regional fault plane therefore drilling deeper holes is a must.

One can also plan for the bulk mining (cheaper) of swarms of veins that are tightly spaced. And we can only assume that the veins that have been discovered by old timers represent only the tip of the iceberg as the bulk of the gold-silver mineralization at Coronation should be found down dip especially on the planes of the more important listric faults that join the regional fault at shallow depth.

8. Recommended Work

Further exploration work is warranted on the Coronation Gold property.

In order to be able to find the tectonic blocks delineated by listric faults a ground magnetic survey is recommended to be undertaken in the western part of the property. Breaks in the magnetic field that could reveal faults would be then covered by a IP & Resistivity survey to try to find the faults that are prospective for hosting the auriferous quartz veins.

The next phase would be trenching and drilling of the most prospective geophysical anomalies.

9. Cost Statement

Salaries:

Dan Oancea PGeo:

- 3.0 days fieldwork @ \$500/day \$1,500.0

Accommodation:

- 2.0 days @ \$115/day \$230.0

Food:

- 3.0 days @ \$50/day \$150.0

Transportation:

- 1,517km @ \$0.50/km \$758.5

TReo:

- 2 crossings \$6.5

Analytical (ALS Chemex)

- 3 Rock Samples \$158.57

Report Cost:

Dan Oancea PGeo

- 1.2 days @500/day \$600.0

TOTAL \$3,433.57

10. References:

1. Minfile No. 082FNW161; 082FNW162; 082FNW163; 082FNW164; 082FNW190; 082FNW191; 082FNW213.
2. AR 18603, AR 33360.

11. Statement of Qualifications

I, **Dan V. Oancea**, of 507-1148 Heffley Crescent, Coquitlam do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia, Canada and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
2. I have a B.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering and Geophysics from Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania, which I graduated in 1987.
3. I have practiced my profession for 18 years.
4. As a result of my experience and qualification I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
5. I have authored this report which is based upon review and compilation of data relating to Coronation Gold Mineral property and upon personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site survey work carried out in July 2012 and May 2016.
6. I do not own interest in the Coronation Gold Mineral property.

Vancouver,

August 15, 2016

Respectfully submitted

Dan V. Oancea PGeo

Table 2 – Coronation Gold Samples & Other Important Locations

Station No.	Sample No.	UTM E**	UTM N**	Outcrop Description*
Wp 300	-	468483	5518928	End of traverse
Wp 305	Co-304-16	468699	5519483	Sapphire mine lower adit waster rock dump mineralized (fine disse.) Q vein sample
Wp 306	Co-305-16 Co-306-16	468705	55119459	Sapphire mine upper adit waste rock dump Q vein samples (vuggy & wallrock contact)

***All samples are grab samples**

****UTM Zone 11 NAD83**

APPENDIX 1

**ALS CHEMEX ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES**

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE

Ag-GRA21, Ag-GRA22, Au-GRA21 and Au-GRA22

PRECIOUS METALS GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS METHODS

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSAG1, FA-FUSAG2, FA-FUSGV1 and FA-FUSGV2)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Gravimetric

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

METHOD CODE	ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	SAMPLE WEIGHT (G)	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Ag-GRA21	Silver	Ag	ppm	30	5	10,000
Ag-GRA22	Silver	Ag	ppm	50	5	10,000
Au-GRA21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.05	1,000
Au-GRA22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.05	1,000



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 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
 3995 YERKES ROAD
 COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
 USA

INVOICE NUMBER 3606075

BILLING INFORMATION	
Certificate:	VA16091519
Sample Type:	Rock
Account:	NOBARE
Date:	14- JUN- 2016
Project:	Coronation
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C3
Comments:	

QUANTITY		CODE	ANALYSED FOR - DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1		BAT- 01	Administration Fee	33.10	33.10
3		PREP- 31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	7.45	22.35
1.32		PREP- 31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.70	0.92
3		ME- GRA22	Au Ag 50g FA- GRAV finish	31.55	94.65

SUBTOTAL (CAD) \$ 151.02

R100938885 GST \$ 7.55

TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD) \$ 158.57

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
 ATTN: P. LEOPOLD
 3995 YERKES ROAD
 COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
 USA

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name: ALS Canada Ltd.
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 SWIFT: ROYCCAT2
 Address: Vancouver, BC, CAN
 Account: 003-00010-1001098
 Please send payment info to accounting.canusa@alsglobal.com

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Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 2 (A)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 14- JUN- 2016
 Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA16091519

Project: Coronation

This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9- JUN- 2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

P. LEOPOLD	DAN OANCEA
------------	------------

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- GRA22	Au Ag 50g FA- GRAV finish	WST- SIM

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
 ATTN: P. LEOPOLD
 3995 YERKES ROAD
 COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
 USA

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.
 ***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
 Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16091519

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME- GRA22	ME- GRA22
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm
Co- 304- 16		0.62	5.08	418
Co- 305- 16		0.42	0.06	<5
Co- 306- 16		0.28	0.10	<5

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



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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 14-JUN-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16091519

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS									
Applies to Method:	<p>LABORATORY ADDRESSES</p> <p>Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.</p> <table><tr><td>CRU- 31</td><td>LOG- 22</td><td>ME- GRA22</td><td>PUL- 31</td></tr><tr><td>SPL- 21</td><td>WE- 21</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	CRU- 31	LOG- 22	ME- GRA22	PUL- 31	SPL- 21	WE- 21		
CRU- 31	LOG- 22	ME- GRA22	PUL- 31						
SPL- 21	WE- 21								