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.
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By

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November 15, 2018

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1. Summary

Coronation Gold Project is located 6 km 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 partially 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 Slocan Lake eastern tributaries.

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 regional Slocan Lake Fault.

The Coronation Gold property straddles the contact between the aforementioned batholith and metamorphic rocks but it 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 most important faults hosting the gold-silver mineralization are predominantly oriented NW or NNE. The southern part of the property comprises eight small tonnage high grade past producing gold-silver-base metals mines. The most recent mine production was in 1971.

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.

During the 2016 assessment work the accessible Sapphire mine was surveyed and waste rock dump samples were collected. Grades were up to 5.08 g/t gold and 418 g/t silver.

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.

The 2018 survey studied the Lower Tuyl Creek area located adjacent and east of Highway No. 6. Several mineralized quartz floats were recovered from the bed of the creek. Even though assay results returned only low precious metals grades the presence of mineralized quartz floats indicates the existence of a proximal precious metals hardrock source. Metal ratios are similar to metal ratios calculated for other gold-silver veins within the Slocan City Camp.

The theoretical geological model for the gold rich mineralization centered on the Memphis Creek has also been refined, and new technological advances in ore sorting technology that can have a positive impact on a possible mining operation have also been discussed.

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 significant block faulting of the latter occurred immediately east of the Slocan Lake Fault (SLF). 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 which is representing the hangingwall of the fault. It is proposed that the mineralized fluids were channeled from the SLF plane but they were possibly mixed with meteoric water that was also carrying metals including gold derived from the leaching of the overlying Upper Triassic Slocan sediments.

The existence of a listric faults environment leads to understanding the blue sky potential of the mineral property for more important gold deposits that 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.

Other non-outcropping faults that delineate tectonic blocks should also be present on the property and that only improves the blue sky potential of the Project as many of them are usually mineralized.

Historic surveys of Memphis Creek underground mines reveal a pattern of intense fragmentation in small blocks which are bordered by fault fill veins having a predominant NE or NW strike that parallels the SLF but are having similar to opposite dips according to the horst and graben types type of blocks that they border.

The tightly packed vein swarm at some of the mines, the Senator Mine for example, indicates that it might be amenable to bulk mining methods.

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 historic 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 swarm of veins connecting the Get There Eli mines with the V&M and Senator mines, and this is in agreement with the writer's 2012 findings of numerous mineralized gold and silver vein floats in that specific area.

High-grade assay results have also been obtained from the Sapphire Mine waste rock dump. The high grade results are in line with old production records. As noted by historic surveys the Get There Eli mine hosts unmined high grade gold-silver veins.

While the author of the present report considers the V&M and Get There Eli mines area as having the highest potential for hosting significant unmined gold-silver mineralization it is clear that the geological model proposed in this report (listric faults, horst and graben type tectonic blocks) indicate that all other historic mines would also represent suitable exploration targets.

In line with these conclusions the results of the 2018 survey indicate that the headwaters of the Tuyl Creek are also prospective for hosting gold-silver mineralization. This opinion is also supported by the presence of historic/reverted Crown Grants at the aforementioned creek's headwaters.

Sensor based ore sorting technology has made great advances and its use in narrow vein and/or bulk mining would benefit any future mining activities at the Coronation Gold mines.

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 Get There Eli and the V&M Mine area to try to identify extensions to their mineralization. Non-outcropping mineralization hosted by fault fill veins bordering micro-tectonic blocks could also be identified by any of the recommended geophysical surveys.

Geophysical anomalies are to be followed up by a focused geochemical soil sampling program. Trenching and drilling of coincident anomalies should be considered next.

The northern and eastern parts of the property including the Upper Van Tuyl Creek area are also prospective for hosting precious metals mineralization.

It is also recommended to engage in the collection of bulk samples from the Get There Eli Mine which is accessible and hosts unmined high grade gold-silver veins.

4. Introduction

4.1 **Location, Access and Physiography**

Coronation Gold mineral property is located in south eastern British Columbia in the Slocan Mining Division, some 6.5 km north-northeast of the Village of Slocan. Access is by a short deactivated road and trail east of Highway No. 6.

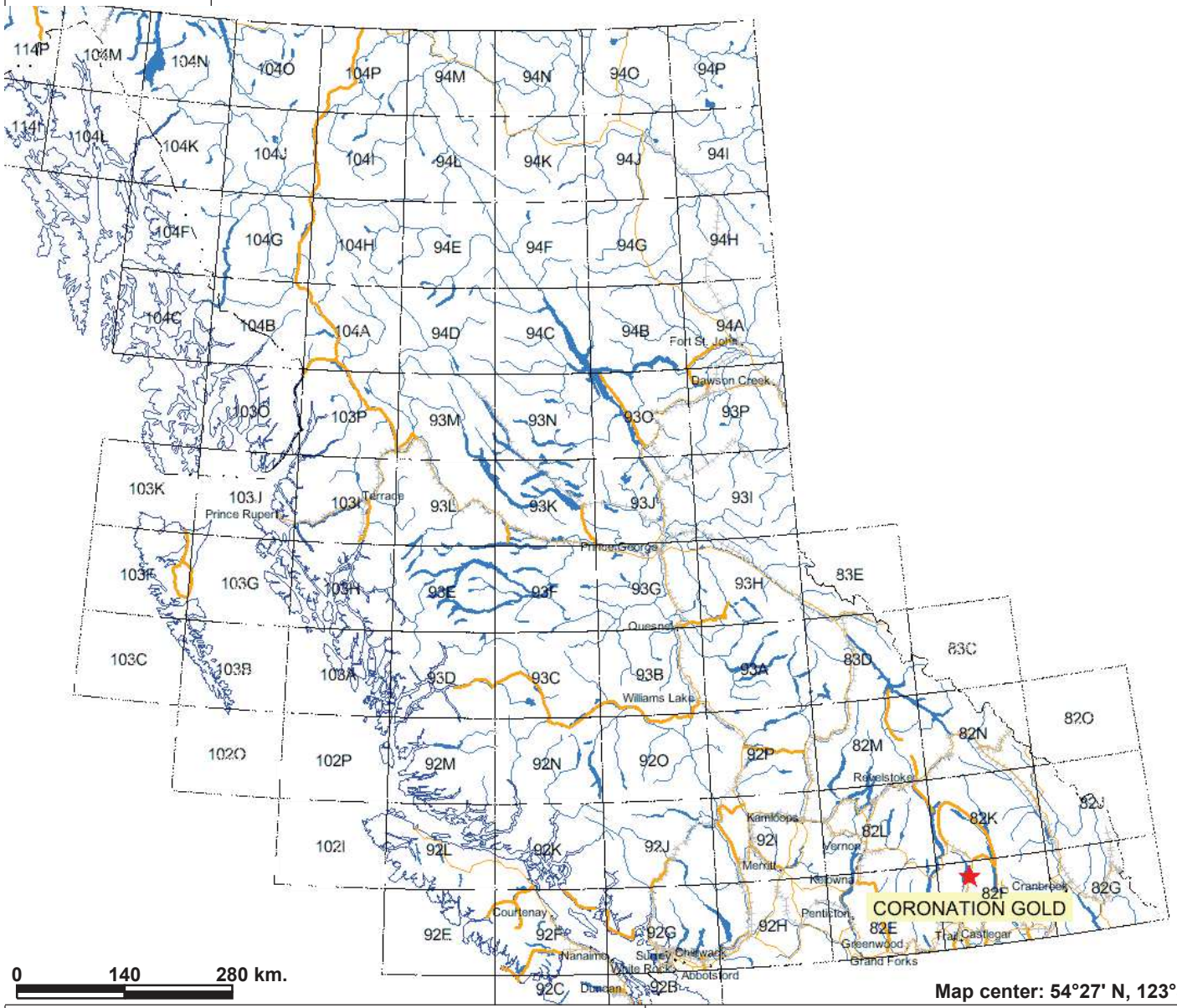
Several communities are located on the eastern shores of the Slocan Lake along Highway No 6. From south to north they are Slocan City, Silverton and New Denver. Private dwellings exist on the northern side of the Memphis Creek close to the highway.

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 located on the eastern shore of the Slocan Lake. It is drained by two main creeks and their tributaries: the Memphis Creek and the Van Tuyl Creek. They are both Slocan Lake eastern tributaries.

The mineral property extends from 820 masl in the northwest corner to 1,660 masl on the eastern side. The terrain is mostly steep and covered by vegetation. Outcrop is limited

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

Notes: Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources Inc.

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

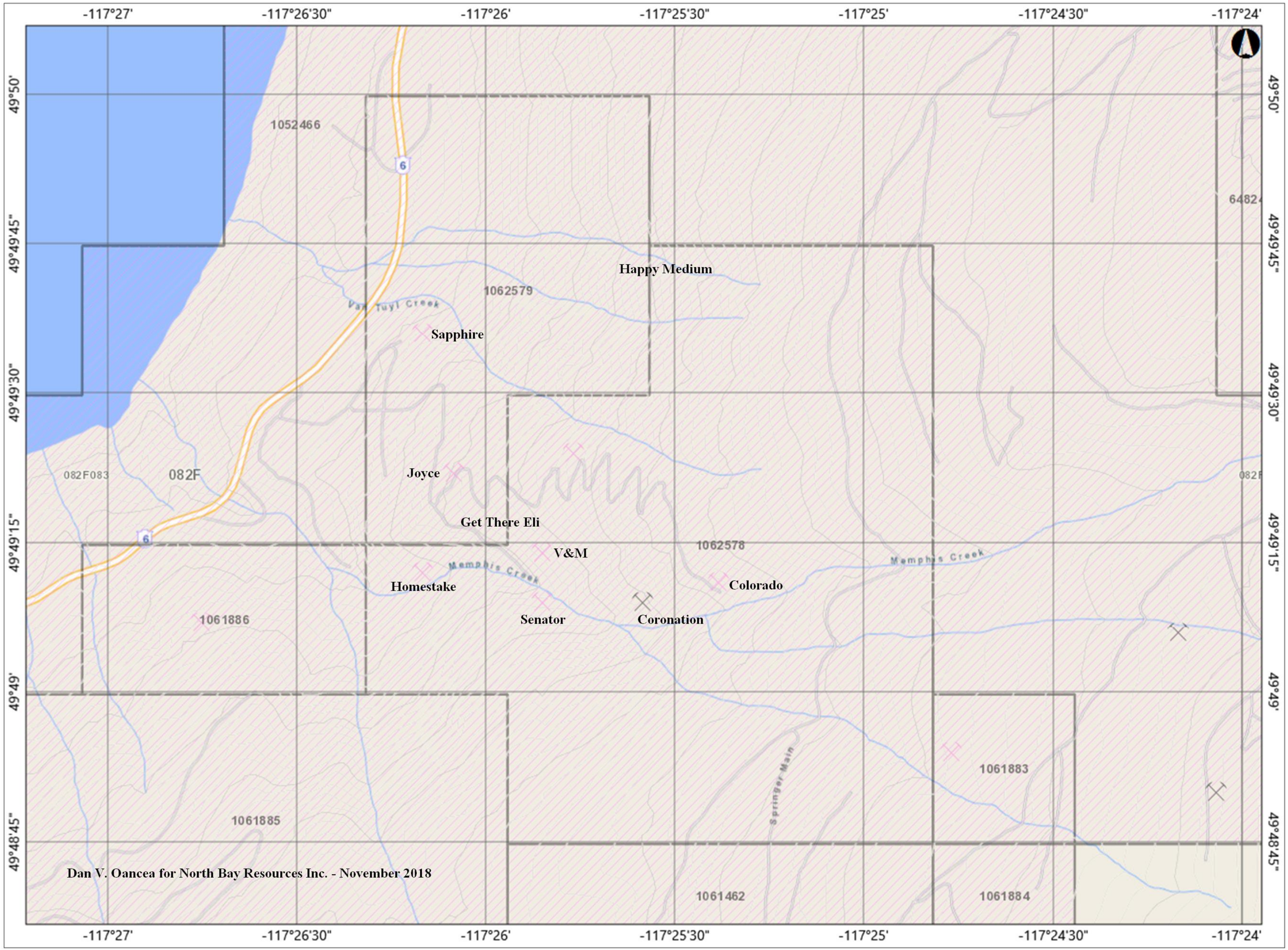
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	BCGS Map Number	Good to Date*	Status*	Area (ha)
1062578	Coronation Gold	204090	BCGS 082F083	2021/Jul/28	GOOD	250.15
1062579	Coronation 2	204090	BCGS 082F083	2021/Jul/28	GOOD	104.21
TOTAL						**354.36**

*Subject to acceptance of the present Assessment Report.

Mineral claims that make up the Coronation Gold property totally or partially overlap eleven survey parcels.

The aforementioned survey parcels are: DL11722 (private land), 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.

Titles to the mineral claims (MC) or the Crown Grant have not been extensively researched by the writer but a search on the GATOR website indicates that at the time of writing this report title to all historic Crown Grants representing mineral claims had reverted to the Crown.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fig 2: Coronation Gold Mineral Titles

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis -
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantali
- Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- 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
- Federal Transfer Lands - Cc
- Mineral Reserves (Operatio

0 0.37 0.7 km

1: 18,055

Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator

Key Map of British Columbia

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 except MX Gold Corp's Willa copper-gold-molybdenum mine, which is under development, and is located about 8 km north of the Coronation Gold property.

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

Accommodation, food and gas could be provided and sourced from many 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. Due to the fact that the Slocan mining camps host high grade mineralization small to medium 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 West 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.

The Slocan City Mining Camp is located near the namesake village 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 cumulate 154 tonnes of silver and important quantities of base metals.

The Project's 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.

The Van Tuyl Creek was named after Horace G. Van Tuyl a historic Crown Grants owner (1907) whose mineral claims were located in the area drained by the creek.

There are eight small tonnage 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.

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1 **Regional Setting**

The Slocan mining camps are 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, 1997)

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, 1997).

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)

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 (SLF), which is a 100 km long linear detachment structure of regional significance. The Eocene uplift of the Valhalla metamorphic core complex resulted in the 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, 1997)

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 which is 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 and is hosted by Nelson batholith rocks.

Most of the Slocan mining camps 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 two 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 which 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 Camp’s veins that are hosted by rocks of the Nelson batholith are of the ‘dry ore’ type. The Coronation Gold Property 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. The writer's interpretation of the faults that host and/or disrupt mineralization will be provided in the Discussion chapter.

Gold-silver mineralization is clustered in the southern part of the property and is centered on the Memphis Creek. The veins seem to represent fault fill veins of an epithermal low sulphidation style of mineralization.

Eight known 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 rough 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 vein has a general NE-SW strike and dips (75°) to the south.

A 0.8 m chip sample collected from the argillic-altered granite located adjacent to the quartz-galena vein assayed 0.125 g/t gold, 207.81 g/t silver, 0.27% lead and 0.30% zinc (AR18603).

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 high grade ore were found. A sample of tetrahedrite- bearing ore from this location assayed 2.1 grams per tonne gold and 6,000 grams per tonne silver." The vein trends ENE and dips (60°) to the north. A chip sample of the vein assayed 0.19 g/t gold, 593.75 g/t silver, 0.55% lead and 1.67% zinc (AR18603).

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 NNW. The vein varies from 0.30 to 0.61 m in width. The lower adit is 14.5 m below the upper adit and its entrance is collapsed (AR18603). The upper adit is 34 m long. The 2012 writer's GPS readings (not necessarily more accurate) indicate 36 m difference in elevation in between adits (967 m and 1,003 m). UTM coordinates for the upper adit were recorded as 468775 Easting and 5518845 Northing (Zone 11).

The vein trends north to northwest and dips mostly east to northeast. Opposite dips for segmented veins are also present.

A 0.5 m chip sample from the northeast corner of the workings returned 15.31 g/t gold, 500 g/t silver, 0.30% lead and 0.37% zinc (AR18601).

"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 the Van Tuyl Creek at 1,216 m in elevation.

"The Happy Medium property consists of the Happy Medium (Lot 5558), Velvey, International and Eclipse No. 2 Crown granted claims located at the Van Tuyl Creek's headwaters.. 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 about 900 m in 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 above sea level close to Highway No 5. Little is known about this mine. The writer's previous surveys encountered two historic collapsed adits located at 821 m and 834 m above sea level.

The adits seem to have drifted on the same vein which strikes NW at 328°. Considering the horizontal distance in between adits the dip can be estimated at about 33° southwest. The upper adit was recorded at 468705 Easting and 5519459 Northing (UTM 11)

The writer's previous surveys of the Sapphire mine area returned assay results as high as 25.9 g/t gold and 2,590 g/t silver.

"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. It is at about 1,066 m 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."

Chip samples of a 30 cm quartz vein collected from the adit assayed up to 5.56 g/t gold, and 984.37 g/t silver (AR18603).

The **V&M Mine(s)** (Minfile 082FNW191) is located to the east of Get There Eli Mine at 1,002 m in elevation. A bench hosting artefacts from early 1900s era was identified at the presumed entrance of a small collapsed adit and recorded by the writer at 468986 Easting and 5518714 Northing (UTM 11).

The Minfile also mentions that in 1900 the V&M (or Get There Eli) vein was stripped for over 450 m thus indicating its considerable strike length.

"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.

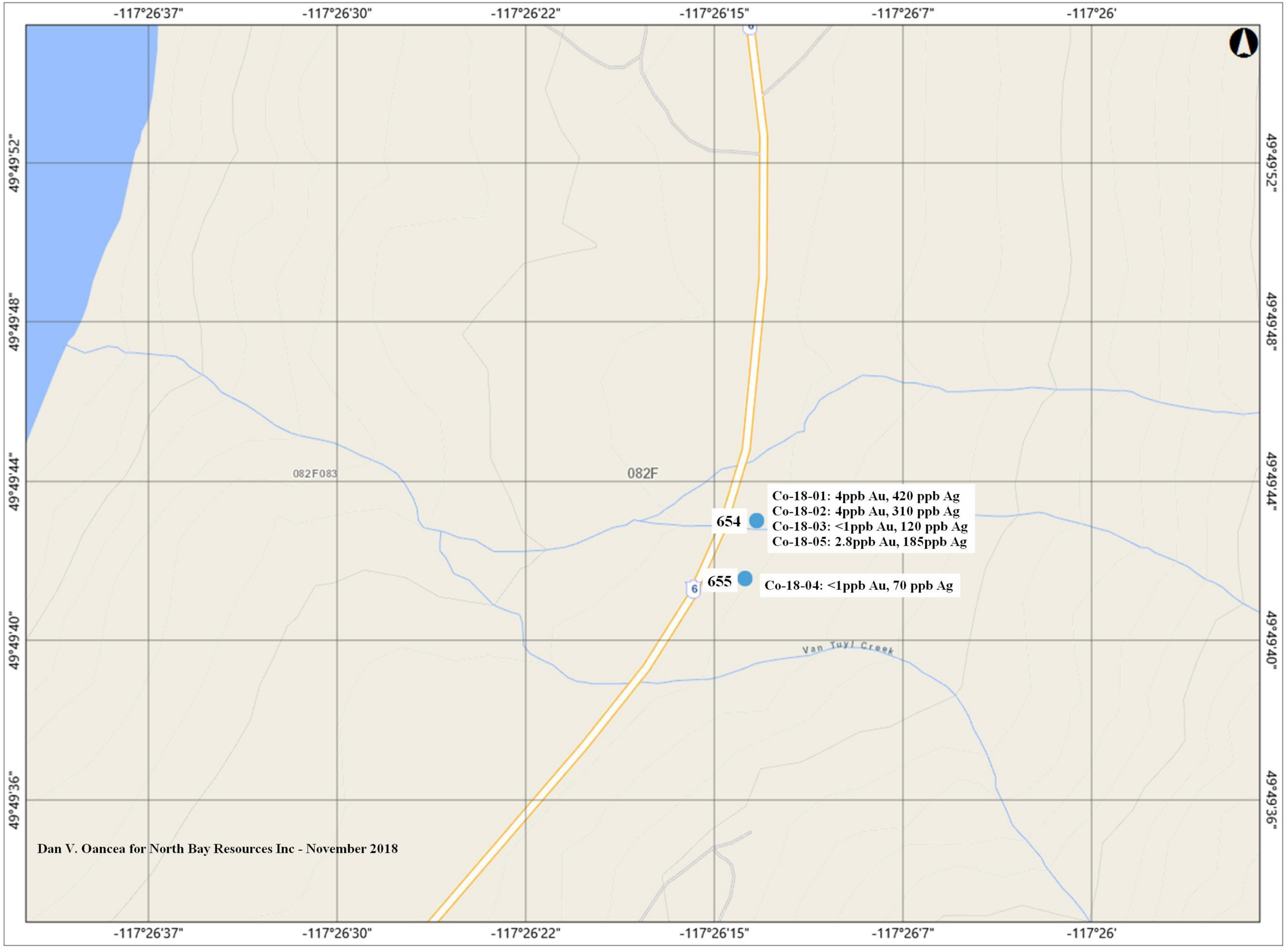
Three tonnes of ore in 1955, from the V&M, yielded 93 grams of gold, 12,338 grams of silver, 23 kilograms of lead and 8 kilograms of zinc."

The writer's previous survey of the V&M area identified numerous gold-silver bearing quartz floats grading as high as 1.53 g/t gold and 265 g/t silver.

6. Field Survey

A one day field survey was undertaken during the month of September 2018.

The survey studied the Lower Tuyl Creek area which is located adjacent and east of Highway No. 6. As a result of a severe 2007 wild fire, which denuded its upper basin, in 2008 the Creek was responsible for a significant mud flow debris event that washed out the highway and necessitated extensive construction work for stabilization and rebuilding of the highway over a channel that would allow any future mud flows to flow under it and directly into the Slocan Lake.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fig 3: Coronation Gold Sampling Map

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis -
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantali
- Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- 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
- Federal Transfer Lands - Cc

C 0.09 0.2 km

1: 4,513

Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator

Key Map of British Columbia

As it is the case in most of the Slocan City Camp region most of the outcrops could be found along the creeks. The banks of the Van Tuyl Creek proved to be unstable as they were mostly made of thick glacial till material. For the above mentioned reasons prospecting of the lower creek area can be dangerous especially during or following the wet season.

The bed of the creek is relatively steep and hosts numerous boulders and fallen logs that make a traverse difficult but traverses can help in identifying rocks and mineralization that originated from an upstream location.

Country rock is represented by typical Nelson granite which is sometimes having a gneissic aspect. Boulders of lamprophyre/basaltic rocks are also present. They represent mafic dykes that have been emplaced within the batholith at approximately the same time as the main mineralizing event.

Plate 1: Van Tuyl Creek Quartz float

Several mineralized quartz floats were recovered from the bed of the creek. They are massive to vuggy limonitized and traversed by fissures mineralized with pyrite.

Even though assay results returned only low precious metals grades (up to 420 ppb silver and 4 ppb gold) the mineralized quartz floats indicate the upstream presence of a proximal precious metals hardrock source.

In an effort to identify possible anomalous values a stream sediment sample was also collected. It returned 2.8 ppb gold, 185 ppb silver, and 16.65 ppm copper.

The survey continued by examining the Slocan Lake Fault zone as it outcrops alongside the Highway 6 within the Coronation Gold property area. The brecciation and shearing of the granite rock is obvious in all outcrops. Another prominent feature is represented by the gneissic aspect of the rock in the vicinity of this important shear zone.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

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

The area covered by the Coronation Gold property includes some of the reverted historic Crown Grants that existed at the Van Tuyl Creek headwaters. Therefore it is expected that gold-silver-base metals mineralization would be identified at these locations where mining works of unknown extent have been completed at the beginning of the 20$^{th.}$ century.

These expired Crown Grants include the Happy Medium Mine which was previously described in this report. As a consequence mineralized floats and anomalous stream sediments are expected to be found in the Lower Van Tuyl Creek area.

Not enough stream sediment samples have been collected from the aforementioned creek to be able to estimate an anomalous threshold. Therefore no inference could be made at this time about its significance but a historic soil and stream sediment sampling program carried out on the neighboring Memphis Creek indicated that this survey's stream sediment 16.65 ppm copper value can be considered strongly anomalous (AR29141).

The writer had worked in other Slocan City Camp areas where the granitic batholith hosts gold enriched veins. Therefore he had access to assays for the mineralization collected from the Exchange Mine (082FNW174) , the Smeralda Mine (082FNW231), and the Evening Star No 8 Mine (082FNW175). In this area the veins are located in the immediate vicinity of mineralized Slocan Group sediments that are present as a roof pendant in the batholith.

A comparison of some of the writer's gold enriched veins assay results from the Slocan City Camp follows.

TABLE 2: METAL RATIOS FOR GOLD-SILVER VEINS

Metal Ratios	Van Tuyl	V&M	Sapphire	Exchange - Smeralda
Pb/(Pb+Zn)	0.12	0.62	0.56-0.78	0.51-0.62
(Ag*100)/[(Ag*100)+Pb]	0.70	0.99	0.10	0.97-0.99
(Ag/[Ag+(Au*1000)]	0.10	0.15	0.02-0.1	0.10-0.15
Ag/Au	105	173	27.45-100	90-184

It is readily apparent that Van Tuyl gold and silver metal ratios for quartz float samples collected in 2018 are similar to metal ratios calculated for other gold-silver veins within the Slocan City Camp. This conclusion provides further support to the idea that gold-silver mineralization is to be found in the upper reaches of the Van Tuyl Creek.

Minfile database indicates that in 1900 the V&M (or the Get There Eli) vein was stripped for over 457.2 m but the miners have drifted on the vein for no more than 36 m, which translates in the fact that for various reasons a large part of the mineralized system has never been mined.

The 1988 soil sampling program also revealed gold and silver anomalous zones in between the Get There Eli and the V&M mines. This is consistent with historic 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 bush road that connects the aforementioned mines

For example a quartz float sample collected during the 2012 prospecting survey from the V&M Mines area returned ore grades for gold and silver mineralization. The historic information combined with the writer's surveys assay results reveal the veins' potential for hosting additional high grade gold-silver mineralization over an important strike length.

The author of the 1988 assessment report (AR18603) on the Memphis Creek mines considered that there is also potential for delineating additional mineral resources at the Get-There-Eli vein. It is important that future work would try to find out and delineate its northern extensions.

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

The fact that at the Sapphire Mine the vein is 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 (AR36247). Back in 2016 there was no valid geological model that would explain the presence of the historic gold mines and the type and attitude of their 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 on them and fully exploiting them in late 1800s and early 1900s.

The model proposed by the writer in the aforementioned report 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 (active 47 to 57 Ma). 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.

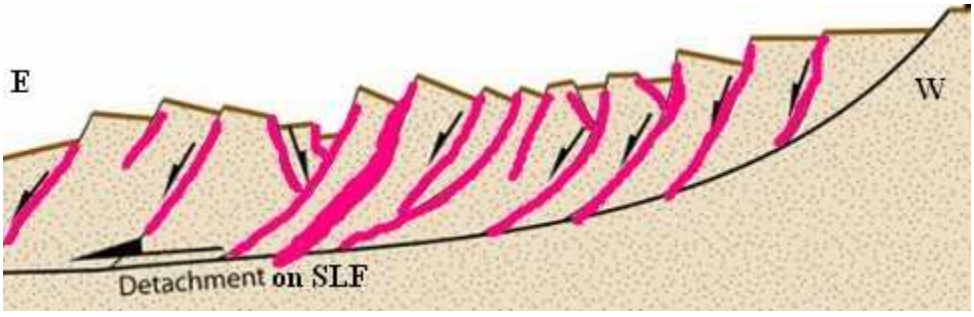


Plate 2: Gold veins hosted by listric & antithetic faults in an extensional regime

It is the writer's opinion that the Plate 2 sketch could be 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 arrivals 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, and Coronation (AR36247).

Cairnes (1934) considered that mineral deposits hosted by the Nelson batholith have northeast and northwest strikes which he considered to correspond with two dominant set of joints. The writer considers them as normal faults that parallel the SLF.

Literature search indicated that the listric faults environment proposed by the writer at the Coronation Gold mines was also adopted by other researchers and therefore can be expanded to other mines as well. A mention has to be made though that the host rock at the Coronation Gold mines being closer to the SLF than most of the other local mines resulted in being more intensely crushed and fractured (the presence of micro-blocks) than at other more distant mines.

A few B.N. Church (1998) quotes follow:

The crushed porphyry forms a 100 m to 300 m wide band adjacent to the SLF along the west margin of the Nelson batholith. The rock is commonly rust colored as a result of alteration of ferromagnesian constituents by hydrothermal solutions moving along numerous fractures and shear planes.

The mechanism of listric normal detachment faulting is related to the uplift of the Valhalla metamorphic core complex which resulted in the detachment of the batholith along the lower contact of the intrusion to form SLF, resulting in downward movement of the granite slab to the east.

In this listric process, the gently dipping SLF was associated with the development of steeply dipping cross fractures (normal faults) in the hangingwall due to the extension of the overlying granite slab. The combination of the SLF and the accompanying crushed zone (brecciation and shearing) and the cross-fractures, provided a channel way system for hydrothermal solutions.

Plate 3: Slocan Lake Fault brecciation & shearing zone

The writer considers that as noted at a few local mines the style of mineralization at the Coronation Gold property is considered to be expressed by relatively low temperature epithermal veins.

The writer's genetic model considers a mixing of mineralized fluids that were responsible for forming the veins at the Coronation Gold property. This mixing of fluids model is in accord with the models proposed by others including Beaudoin (1991) but he considers that no obvious geographic or geologic reason for the local veins higher gold content exist.

Beaudoin, G. (1991-1) also explains that:

Gold does not show a linear relationship with either lead, zinc or silver. There is a weak negative correlation between copper and gold.

The model proposed by the writer considers that mineralized metamorphic/deep seated fluids (carrying lead, zinc, CO2) were channelled upward on the SLF and were mixed with downward percolating meteoric fluids that have leached metals from the overlying sediments belonging to the Triassic Slocan Group.

At this moment there is no logical explanation for the local gold enrichment of the veins centered on the Memphis (12 Mile) Creek. Therefore the writer proposes that the local Slocan Group sediments overlying the batholith were actually enriched in gold, which was then leached by percolating meteoric water and mixed with the hot upwelling SLF mineralized metamorphic fluids. The fluid mixing triggered the deposition of both precious and base metals.

It is known that 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. These sediments used to overlie the Nelson batholith - at Coronation Gold they have been eroded away but for example mineralized Slocan Group sediments are still present in the vicinity of the gold enriched vein cluster from Smeralda-Exchange-Evening Star No.8 Mines.

Beaudoin, G. (1991) conclusions provide further support to the writer's opinion:

Oxygen isotope exchange between granitic rocks and ***meteoric water*** *is evident* ***adjacent to the SLF***.

The writer considered necessary to present the results of these studies accompanied by his conclusions in order to be able to assess the blue sky potential of the claims.

The Project's unique geological setting in the immediate vicinity of the SLF and within the thinnest part of the granite slab representing the hangingwall of the fault resulted in the presence of a higher than usual number of faults. This provided channel ways and conduits for the movement of mineralized fluids and subsequent metals deposition.

As a result the writer considers that numerous other undiscovered faults, most likely mineralized, exist on the property.

The documented mixing of fluids and the inferred presence of gold enriched sediments also provided for an unique environment for the deposition of precious metals on the Coronation Gold property.

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 mineralized fault veins delineate major and smaller/micro-blocks.

The writer considers that 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.

Most of the mineralized veins discovered to date follow a NW or NE trend, but mineralized veins could also be hosted by the east-west faults that delineate the tectonic blocks that make up the fabric of the Coronation Gold property e.g. at the Coronation Prospect.

Consideration should also be given to the bulk mining (cheaper) of the tightly packed swarms of veins. As previously mentioned parallel swarms of narrow veins at some of the local mines that have been surveyed to date are spaced at 5 m to 10 m.

In order for both narrow vein stoping and/or bulk mining of tightly spaced gold-silver veins to be economic it might be necessary to use new sensor based ore sorting technologies that would significantly increase the cash flow.

TOMRA website (https://www.tomra.com/en) mentions that:

It is clear that pre-concentration with sensor-based sorting provides a number of bottom-line benefits to users including increasing cash values per tonne, reducing environmental impact in terms of resource inputs (energy, water, wear and tear of equipment, process reagents…) as well as reductions in the volume of tailings produced.

In addition, our systems enable low-grade materials - such as diluted mining blocks, marginal deposits and waste dumps - to also be upgraded, increasing deposit exploitation and mine longevity. The technology contributes to overall mine sustainability by demanding little or no process water and no process reagents, while consuming negligible energy.

Sensor-based ore sorting can be used to significantly upgrade ROM ores prior to feeding them to the concentrator. With less barren material being treated, there is a knock-on effect which produces further savings in a range of ancillary mining activities from haulage costs through to a reduced tailings footprint. All these factors contribute to a lower mining cost per tonne. The primary aim is to increase mine recovery by reducing the cut-off grade and processing the extra material without compromising current mine production. This creates new mill capacity by rejecting waste material without significant capital expenditure.

Adopting sensor-based ore sorting technology promotes a pre-concentration of ore in the early stages of the production process. This pre-concentration is achieved by deploying X-ray-transmission (XRT) and/or LASER sensor analysis to identify viable material alongside an air ejection process to separate the ore from sub-economic waste.

Both sulphides and quartz gold bearing ores can be recovered by using this sensor based sorting technology.

8. Recommended Work

Further exploration work is warranted on the Coronation Gold property.

In order to be able to find and delineate tectonic blocks bordered 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.

A focused geochemical soil sampling program can be used to further refine the geophysical targets.

It is recommended that the geophysical and geochemical work starts in the part of the property that covers the Get There Eli and V&M Mines and their inferred extensions.

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

It is also recommended to engage in the collection of bulk samples from the Get There Eli Mine which is accessible and hosts high grade gold-silver veins. One of the bulk samples can be upgraded by using the TOMRA equipment in order to assess its efficiency and fine tune the pre-concentration process.

9. Cost Statement

Period: September 4-8, 2018

Salaries:

Dan Oancea PGeo:

- 3.0 Days fieldwork @ $577.50/day $1,732.50

Accommodation:

- 2.0 Days @ $136.85/day $273.70

Food:

- 3.0 Days @ $80/day $240.00

Transportation:

- 1,632 km @ $0.58/km $942.48

Analytical (ALS Chemex)

- 5 Samples $387.39

Report Cost:

Dan Oancea PGeo

- 2.0 days @577.50/day $1,155.0

TOTAL (GST included) $4,731.07

10. References:

1. Minfile No. 082FNW161; 082FNW162; 082FNW163; 082FNW164; 082FNW174; 082FNW175; 082FNW190; 082FNW191; 082FNW213; 082FNW231.

2. AR 18603, AR 29141, AR 33360, AR 36247.

3. Beaudoin, G. (1991): The Silver Lead Zinc Veins of the Kokanee Range, British Columbia, PhD Thesis Ottawa University.

4. Beaudoin, G., Taylor, B.E. and Sangster, D.F. (1991): Silver-lead-zinc veins, metamorphic core complexes, and hydrologic regimes during crustal extension; in *Geology;* December 1991; v. 19; no. 12; p. 1217-1220.

5. Beaudoin, G., Roddick, J.C. and Sangster, D.F. (1992a): Eocene age for Ag Pb Zn Vein and replacement deposits of the Kokanee Range, southeastern British Columbia - Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, volume 29, pages 314.

6. Cairnes, C.E. (1934): Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia - Memoir 173, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey

7. Carr, S.D., Parrish, R.R. and Brown, R.L. (1987): Eocene Structural Development of the Valhalla Complex, southeastern British Columbia - Tectonics, Volume 6, Number 2, pages 175-I96.

8. Church, B.N. (1997): Metallogeny of the Slocan City Mining Camp (82F11/14), B.C. Geological Survey.

11. Statement of Qualifications

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

1. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Columbia, Canada. I hold a Professional Geoscientist designation. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (GAC), and of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM).

2. I have graduated a 5 year Engineering Program (Thesis) equivalent to a Master Degree and obtained a Geological Engineering Diploma in Geology and Geophysics (1987) from the Babes Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

3. I have practiced my profession for 20 years. As a professional geologist in the mining industry, I have extensive geological, geochemical, and exploration experience, management skills, and a solid background in research techniques, and training of technical personnel. I have been involved in underground and surface exploration projects in Canada and Europe.

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 the Coronation Gold mineral property and upon personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site survey work carried out in 2012, 2016, and 2018.

6. I do not own an interest in the Coronation Gold Project property.

Vancouver, BC

November 15, 2018

Respectfully submitted

Dan V. Oancea PGeo

TABLE 3 – CORONATION GOLD SAMPLES & OTHER IMPORTANT LOCATIONS

Station No.	Sample No.	UTM E*	UTM N*	Outcrop Description
Wp 654	Co-18-01 (grab) Co-18-02 (grab) Co-18-03 (grab) ..... Co-18-05 (stream sediment)	468568	5519667	-01 &-02 samples: quartz floats massive mineralized with pyrite, limonitized. -03 sample: Quartz vein float vuggy and oxidized. -05: Stream sediment sample
Wp 655	Co-18-04 (grab)	468558	5519622	Quartz float weakly limonitized in granite gangue (K-fpar, hematite dusting).
Wp 656	-	468390	5519439	Slocan Lake Fault brecciation zone: Granitic, Mafic rocks & Gneissic material. Oxidation - limonite.

***UTM Zone 11 NAD83**

APPENDIX 1

ALS CHEMEX ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES

The **AuME-ST43** analytical method it is a 25 grams Super Trace Gold + Multi Element Package. The method's detection limit is 0.1 ppb for gold and 1 ppb for silver.

ALS Minerals

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE

Au-ICP21 and Au-ICP22

FIRE ASSAY FUSION ICP-AES FINISH

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSPG1 & FA-FUSPG2)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

METHOD CODE	ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	SAMPLE WEIGHT (G)	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVERLIMIT METHOD
Au-ICP21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.001	10	Au-AA25
Au-ICP22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.001	10	Au-AA26

ALS Minerals

GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

ME- MS61

ULTRA- TRACE LEVEL METHOD USING ICP- MS AND ICP- AES

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

HF-HNO_3 -$HClO_4$ acid digestion, HCl leach (GEO-4A01)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)
Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma- atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "*near- total*" is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.01	100
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	50
Arsenic	As	ppm	0.2	10,000
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10,000
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.05	1,000
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	0.01	10,000
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	50
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.02	1,000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.01	500
Cobalt	Co	ppm	0.1	10,000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10,000
Cesium	Cs	ppm	0.05	500
Copper	Cu	ppm	0.2	10,000
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.05	10,000
Germanium	Ge	ppm	0.05	500
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0.1	500

ALS Minerals

ME- MS61

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Indium	In	ppm	0.005	500
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.5	10,000
Lithium	Li	ppm	0.2	10,000
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	50
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	100,000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	0.05	10,000
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.1	500
Nickel	Ni	ppm	0.2	10,000
Phosphorous	P	ppm	10	10,000
Lead	Pb	ppm	0.5	10,000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.1	10,000
Rhenium	Re	ppm	0.002	50
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0.05	10,000
Scandium	Sc	ppm	0.1	10,000
Selenium	Se	ppm	1	1,000
Tin	Sn	ppm	0.2	500
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.2	10,000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.05	100
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.05	500
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.2	10,000
Titanium	Ti	%	0.005	10
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0.02	10,000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.1	10,000
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10 000
Tungsten	W	ppm	0.1	10,000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.1	500
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10,000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	0.5	500

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: **NORTH BAY RESOURCES**
PO BOX 162
SKIPPACK PA 19474
USA

INVOICE NUMBER 4446404

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA18225551**
Sample Type:	**Rock**
Account:	**NOBARE**
Date:	**25-SEP-2018**
Project:	Coronation
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C2
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	35.80	35.80
4	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	8.10	32.40
2.16	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.80	1.73
4	Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	21.35	85.40
4	ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	30.75	123.00

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	278.33
R100938885 GST	$	13.92
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**292.25**

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To: **NORTH BAY RESOURCES**
PO BOX 162
SKIPPACK PA 19474
USA

INVOICE NUMBER 4446410

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA18227615**
Sample Type:	**Sediment**
Account:	**NOBARE**
Date:	**28-SEP-2018**
Project:	Coronation
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C2
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	35.80	35.80
1	PREP-41	Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	1.60	1.60
0.70	PREP-41	Weight Charge (kg) - Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	2.65	1.86
1	AuME-ST43	25g Super Trace Au + Multi Element PKG	51.35	51.35

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	90.61
R100938885 GST	$	4.53
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**95.14**

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USA

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please send payment info to accounting.canusa@alsglobal.com

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7 Canada

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **NORTH BAY RESOURCES**
PO BOX 162
SKIPPACK PA 19474
USA

Finalized Date: 25-SEP-2018
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA18225551

Project: Coronation

This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11-SEP-2018.

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-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
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	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

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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Finalized Date: 25-SEP-2018
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Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18225551

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP22 Au ppm 0.001	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2
Co-18-01		1.14	0.004	0.42	7.81	129.5	260	1.04	1.52	8.14	0.41	25.0	25.0	142	3.73	84.2
Co-18-02		0.32	0.004	0.31	7.83	43.3	210	0.81	0.51	7.87	0.31	17.45	24.4	97	3.19	104.0
Co-18-03		0.44	<0.001	0.12	3.27	1.3	110	1.33	0.18	0.40	0.14	18.60	0.9	10	5.46	4.8
Co-18-04		0.26	<0.001	0.07	5.85	0.3	100	3.92	0.09	0.38	0.05	16.60	0.4	9	5.56	2.6

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

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18225551

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
Co-18-01		5.90	16.10	0.09	0.7	0.075	0.68	13.6	14.2	2.67	1300	1.28	1.88	4.7	77.6	1240
Co-18-02		6.63	15.25	0.08	0.7	0.076	0.47	8.3	14.3	2.59	1150	1.20	1.78	3.2	72.8	1290
Co-18-03		0.94	10.05	0.12	0.1	0.014	1.13	13.0	68.8	0.14	235	1.09	0.02	11.1	1.3	220
Co-18-04		0.71	16.20	0.19	1.0	0.006	3.63	6.8	7.0	0.04	109	0.68	2.09	41.8	1.0	50

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18225551

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1
Co-18-01		10.2	34.5	<0.002	0.98	0.98	24.0	1	0.8	723	0.28	0.12	2.53	0.419	0.28	1.0
Co-18-02		7.7	16.9	<0.002	1.06	0.95	21.5	1	0.7	789	0.19	0.10	1.64	0.417	0.22	1.0
Co-18-03		12.3	99.0	<0.002	0.02	3.05	1.4	1	0.8	51.3	0.85	<0.05	4.61	0.074	0.56	2.4
Co-18-04		25.6	188.5	<0.002	0.01	0.27	0.9	<1	1.2	117.5	5.33	<0.05	15.50	0.055	0.96	12.4

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18225551

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 V ppm 1	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5
Co-18-01		241	1.4	15.8	125	16.4
Co-18-02		241	1.2	15.2	101	14.6
Co-18-03		18	1.2	6.1	49	3.6
Co-18-04		4	0.8	9.1	17	27.8

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 25-SEP-2018
Account: NOBARE

Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18225551

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-ICP22	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22
ME-MS61	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21
WEI-21			

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To: **NORTH BAY RESOURCES**
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Finalized Date: 28-SEP-2018
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA18227615

Project: Coronation

This report is for 1 Sediment sample submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11-SEP-2018.

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
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
AuME-ST43	25g Super Trace Au + Multi Element PKG

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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Finalized Date: 28-SEP-2018
Account: NOBARE

Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18227615

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.01	10	0.5	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.01	0.005
Co-18-05		0.70	0.0028	0.185	0.84	9.68	10	71.6	0.53	0.190	0.54	0.208	55.1	8.20	30.0	2.73

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18227615

Sample Description	Method	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.01	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.01	0.002	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.002
Co-18-05		16.65	3.85	5.77	0.107	0.018	0.005	0.014	0.13	31.2	27.5	0.44	448	0.49	0.015	0.578

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	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Pt	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.04	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01
Co-18-05		17.15	0.132	6.40	<0.001	0.001	13.55	<0.001	0.02	0.232	2.80	0.3	0.32	36.9	<0.005	0.01

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Sample Description	Method	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43	AuME-ST43
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.1	0.001	0.003	0.1	0.01
Co-18-05		8.21	0.054	0.089	1.875	59.5	1.905	7.72	49.9	0.63

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18227615

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
AuME-ST43	LOG-22	SCR-41	WEI-21