ASSESSMENT REPORT

Geological Survey

On the

TULAMEEN PLATINUM PROJECT

Similkameen Mining Division

Latitude: 49° 31’ 56’’ N; Longitude: 120° 53’ 31’’ W

NTS 092H056

For

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.
PO Box 162, Skippack, PA 19474
USA

By

Dan V. Oancea PGeo

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1. **Summary**

The Tulameen Platinum Project is located 28 km west of the town of Princeton in the Similkameen Mining Division of southern British Columbia, Canada.

The Project is 100% owned by North Bay Resources Inc. of Skippack Pennsylvania, USA. It is part of the NTS map 092H056 and is located in a transition zone between the Cascade Mountains to the west and the Interior Plateau to the east.

The 650.02 hectares mineral property straddle the Tulameen River in between Hines Creek and Britton Creek. The property is generally in steep terrain characterized by the presence of bluffs and is partially covered by coniferous type forests.

The Project lies along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt of the Quesnellia tectonostratigraphic terrane. The Quesnell Terrane is a volcano-sedimentary arc terrane that stretches along most of the length of the Canadian Cordillera. Rocks underlying the mineral property are represented by the Triassic rocks of the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex, and sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group.

The Tulameen Ultramafic Complex is an Alaskan-type magmatic intrusion that hosts platiniferous chromites in its dunite rock core. The dunite rocks represent the hardrock source for the 20,000 ounces of placer platinum that have been mined since the 1885 discovery of gold rich placer deposits on the Tulameen River and its tributaries. In late 1800s the Tulameen region was recognized as North America's premier platinum producer.

Subsequent mineral exploration activities for Platinum Group Metals (PGM) identified the hardrock source of the Tulameen placer platinum but the attempts failed to delineate economic hardrock mineralization. The hardrock source of the 37,707 ounces of gold mined in the Tulameen area proved to be even more elusive, but it is generally accepted that gold was derived from the Nicola Group rocks.

Industrial olivine uses of the Tulameen dunite rocks had also been investigated as early as 1986 and it was concluded that an important part of the dunite body favourably compare with commercially produced olivine from around the world.

The mineral sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO_2) potential of the Tulameen olivine rich dunite rocks has also been studied since the early 2000s and test results proved that the rock represents a suitable candidate for mineral carbonation.

In 2013, the writer undertook a prospecting survey on the Tulameen Platinum Project. It was designed as a reconnaissance study of the main rock types, mineralization and of the mineral potential of the Tulameen ultramafic rocks. Assays returned values in line with the ones obtained by previous explorationists. Top values were 0.54 g/t platinum, 0.18 g/t gold, 0.2% copper, 0.14% nickel, 15.40% iron and 20.3% chromium.

The present report documents the June 2016 assessment work on the Tulameen mineral claims. The survey's main objective was to collect dunite/olivine samples from the core of the ultramafic body. The samples were assayed for loss-on-ignition and were used to evaluate the industrial mineral potential of the Tulameen olivine in an area centered on the Britton Creek. The phytomining potential of the nickeliferous body of dunite rock was also tested by assaying some of the local types of vegetation present on the ultramafic intrusion.

The results of the field trip combined with an extensive literature search were used to draw conclusions and make recommendations for further exploration programs that would provide for economic mining and processing of different commodities existent within the dunite rocks of the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex.

2. Conclusions

The central part of the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex which is covered by the Company's Tulameen Platinum Project represents an attractive industrial mineral exploration and possible development target because of the favorable characteristics of the Tulameen olivine which would require minimum preparation in order to be used for industrial applications.

The 2016 survey's results indicate that loss-on-ignition (LOI) values for the olivine/dunite rock are actually lower than those cited by previous authors, which bodes well because the processing costs of an envisioned mining operation could be lower than previously anticipated.

Mining of the dunite rocks for olivine (industrial mineral uses) could be economically viable and might have a greater potential than mining for precious and base metals.

The potential for mineral sequestration of carbon dioxide of the Tulameen dunite rocks is considered excellent and if pursued could further improve the economics of a possible olivine mining project.

Parts of the mineral property (Grasshopper Mt. and Britton Creek areas) that had been previously explored by industry majors and subsequently drilled by explorers are also considered suitable exploration targets for PGM, chromites and magnetite mineralization.

The Hines Creek area is prospective for PGM, copper and gold but had not been the focus of the 2016 survey.

In conclusion the mining of the olivine rich core of the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex has to be envisioned as a possible open pit mining operation that would include on-site processing of the rock (crushing, grinding, flotation and/or gravity concentration) as this could be the only viable solution for moving the project forward.

The main product would be represented by olivine industrial mineral, while by-products could be represented by metals (PGM, chromite, magnetite). The tailings could be marketed for their CO2 sequestration potential.

3. Recommendations

North Bay Resource's Tulameen Project should be further explored for its olivine industrial mineral potential as this represents the most likely path to development for the Project.

Mapping and sampling (loss-on-ignition) of all of the parts of the Grasshopper Mountain and Britton Mountain covered by the Company's mineral claims should be performed during a first pass survey. Continuous channel sampling has to be done over areas of the property that have lower loss-on-ignition values.

Dunite rocks that have a low loss-on-ignition and contain important quantities of platinum-poor chromite mineralization have to be identified and thoroughly sampled as chromite, which could represent an important by-product.

The areas known to hold anomalous to economic values of PGM and chromite mineralization have to be identified/re-located, systematically sampled and assayed.

The conclusions of these surveys should guide a drill program that would identify at depth characteristics of the unaltered dunite zones. If successful mineral resources and reserves could be estimated and used in a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the olivine-PGM deposit.

Metallurgical studies have to be undertaken in parallel with the exploration program to provide the necessary information for making development decisions.

4. Introduction

4.1 Location, Access and Physiography

The Tulameen Platinum Project (TPP) is located approximately 28 km west of the town of Princeton in the Similkameen Mining Division of southern British Columbia. Princeton, a town of 2,700 people, can be reached by following the Highway 1 west of Vancouver over a 288 km road distance.

The mineral property can be accessed by driving an asphalt road (Coalmont Road) from Princeton to Tulameen, and then continuing west on the well maintained Tulameen Forestry Road for another 10 km.

The Project straddles the Tulameen River, and therefore the part of the property that lies south of the river could be accessed by crossing a bridge located 8 km west of the village of Tulameen. The aforementioned dirt road leads to the Hines Creek Placer mining operation which is on care and maintenance.

The Tulameen Platinum Project ("TPP") is located in a transition zone between the Cascade Mountains to the west and the Interior Plateau to the east. On the property the elevations range from 900 m down in the Tulameen River valley to 1,250 m on the Grasshopper Mountain. The tops of the mountains are rounded by weathering and the eroding action of the glaciers. Glacial till covers many mountainous slopes.

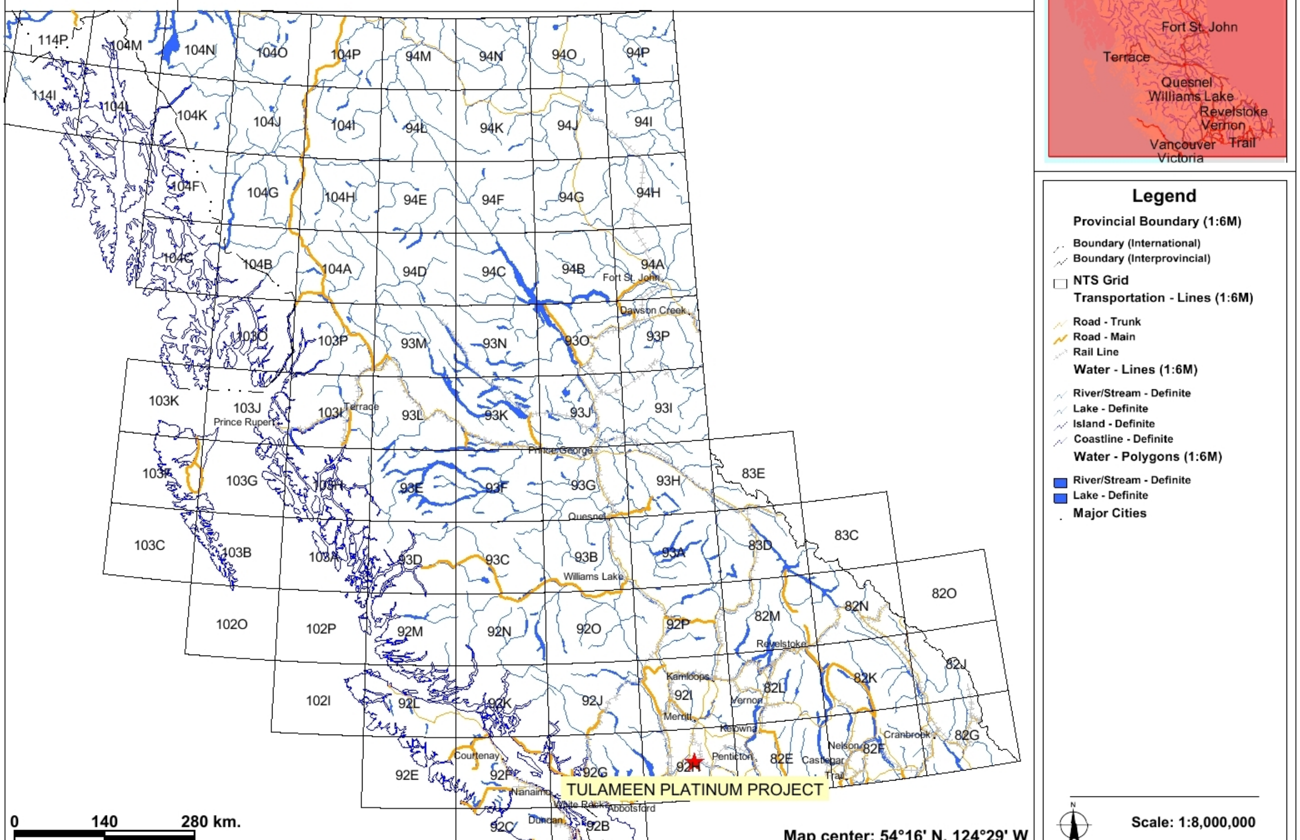
The Tulameen River flows northward from the Cascade Mountains for 30 kilometres to Grasshopper Mountain, where it changes course and continues eastward for 10 kilometres to the town of Tulameen. The river then flows southeast for 25 kilometres before entering the Similkameen River at Princeton (Minfile 092HNE199).

The upper part of the river runs through a wide valley extending from its headwaters in Paradise Valley southward to Champion Creek. The river continues through a narrow rock-walled canyon between Grasshopper and Olivine Mountains to the mouth of Olivine (Slate) Creek. The gravels in this canyon are generally not more than a metre thick and occur in the creek bed and in benches on the sides of the valley, either in or above the level of the canyon.

Below Olivine Creek, a broad valley floor with deep gravel deposits opens up and continues past the towns of Tulameen and Coalmont to a point 2 kilometres below Granite Creek.

MineralTitles OnlineBC

Fig. 1 - Tulameen Platinum Project Index Map



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.

Dan V. Oancea, September 2016 for North Bay Resources Inc.

The river then cuts through a canyon to a point 5 kilometres west of Princeton. Here, the river enters a broad valley that eventually merges with that of the Similkameen River at Princeton (Minfile 092HNE199).

The mineral property lies mostly in between the Britton Creek to the west and the Hines Creek to the east. Britton Creek is a northern Tulameen River tributary, while Hines Creek is a southern Tulameen River tributary.

The TPP is generally in steep terrain characterized by the presence of bluffs on both the north face of the Olivine Mountain and the south face of the Grasshopper Mountain. The Tulameen River section that flows east-west through the mineral property is narrow and is represented by a canyon.

The mineral property is partially covered by coniferous type forests usually developed on glacial till. Lower elevations are sometimes covered by dense second growth. A few types of plants that are specific to 'serpentine soils' have developed on the ultramafic rocks of the Grasshopper and Olivine Mountain. The plants that grow on the Grasshopper Mountain are neither protected nor considered endangered in British Columbia.

Plate 1 - Grasshopper Mountain Ridge Southern View

4.2 Mineral Claims

The Tulameen Platinum Project consists of four mineral claims that cover 650.02 hectares (1,606.23 acres). The claims are 100% owned by North Bay Resources Inc. and are centred at 49° 31’ 56" N and 120° 53' 31" W (652534 Easting, 5488758 Northing – Zone 10). The mineral property is part of the NTS 092H056 map.

TABLE 1: MINERAL TITLES AT TULAMEEN PLATINUM MINERAL PROPERTY

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	NTS Map Number	Good to Date*	Status	Area (ha)
1044311	TP W	204090	092H056	2018/07/04	GOOD*	104.83
1044312	Tulameen Platinum	204090	092H056	2018/07/05	GOOD*	251.62
1044313	TP E	204090	092H056	2018/07/04	GOOD*	209.70
1044314	TP H & H	204090	092H056	2018/07/04	GOOD*	83.87
TOTAL						**650.02**

*Subject to acceptance of the present Assessment Report.

The Tulameen Platinum project's mineral claims partially overlap a number of legacy claims on its southern and northern borders. The writer did not research the title to the legacy claims, as these are not considered material to the viability of the project.

4.3 Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure

Climate is typical of southern B.C. interior mountainous areas: moderate winters with warm and semi-arid summers. The region experiences moderate precipitation (356 mm per year) due to being located on the lee side of the Cascade Mountains. Snow covers higher elevations starting in November and lasts until late May. There is usually only a light snow cover that averages 22 cm but heavier snowfalls could also occur.

The seasonal snow melt reaches its climax in June and July when it causes heavy water flows on the creeks and rivers. Starting with the month of August the water level on most of the creeks recedes and they all could be forded.

Mining and the forestry industry are mainstays of the local Princeton economy. There are three mining operations surrounding the Tulameen Platinum Project: the important Copper Mountain Mine located 14 km south of Princeton; the Basin Coal Mine located south of Coalmont about 9 km up on the Blakeburn Forestry Road; and, the Treasure Mountain silver-base metals mine located about 17 km southwest in direct line of the Tulameen Platinum Project.

Infrastructure is good with good logging roads connecting the project area with the community of Tulameen.

Accommodation, food and gas could be provided and sourced from Tulameen and Princeton.

4.4 History and Development

Gold was first discovered in the Similkameen region in 1853 by George B. McClellan but mining commenced in 1860 when placer mining activities started on the Similkameen River at the Blackfoot Camp located 11 km south of Princeton.

The 1861 discovery of gold in the Cariboo region of British Columbia caused most of the placer miners to leave the poorer diggings on the Similkameen for the prospect of new riches. A few Chinese miners stayed behind and continued mining the river for the next 25 years. They had not engaged in any prospecting activity so the 1885 Tulameen Gold Rush took them by surprise.

In 1885, cowboy Johnny Chance noticed gold nuggets in the Tulameen River next to the confluence with Granite Creek, which is Tulameen's southern tributary. Large quantities of gold were subsequently found not only on the Granite Creek but also on the Tulameen River and many of its southern tributaries. Early placer miners noticed the association of gold with a heavy whitish metal but not recognizing it as platinum they initially discarded it. By 1891, the Tulameen mining district was considered to be the most important producer of platinum in North America.

A city was founded at the confluence of Granite Creek with the Tulameen River. Granite City boasted a population of over 700 people and was a typical city for the gold rush era. The community of Tulameen had developed during the same years, while the community of Coalmont was founded in 1912 when the gold rush subsided and the development of local coal deposits started. No hardrock platinum mine had ever been developed in the Tulameen area.

There are no records for the placer mining activity that took place before 1885 as many of the miners (Americans and Chinese alike) used to ship the gold out of the country without paying taxes. There is even less information on the quantity of platinum produced in the region as it was usually shipped and sold out of the province. The records after 1885 are 'reasonably complete'. (Bulletin 28, Placer Gold Production in BC)

In the period 1885 to 1950, some 42,719 ounces of gold were reported as being produced in the Similkameen Mining Division. It is considered that a total of 20,000 ounces of platinum have been placer mined in the region in the period leading to 1905.

Production of placer gold was first reported in 1877, and may have commenced as early as 1860. By 1887, most of the shallower gravel deposits mined along the Tulameen River are reported to be exhausted (ARMM 1887). That might be the reason why in 1890 over 100 Indians and a few Chinese were reportedly mining the Tulameen River by employing rudimentary methods (rockers), and during that year a Chinese miner reportedly recovered 40 ounces of platinum from the river (ARMM 1890). A few operators along the upper section persisted through the early 1900s. One operation on the Schubert lease, 10 kilometres above Tulameen, recovered 620 grams of gold and also some platinum from 1500 cubic metres of gravel (ARMM 1916). High platinum prices during the WWI and 1920s prompted a revival of placer mining along both the upper and lower sections of the river. Several deposits saw significant production during this time on the upper part of the river. The Sootheran lease, 1 kilometres below Britton (Eagle) Creek, was operated intermittently between 1925 and 1947, producing 3920 grams of platinum and 530 grams gold between 1926 and 1928. Big Bend Platinum Gold Mining Company Ltd. produced 280 grams of gold and 930 grams of platinum from the J. Marks lease, 10 kilometres upstream from Tulameen (ARMM 1928). Sporadic exploration and production occurred during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, mostly below the canyon, between Olivine Creek and the town of Tulameen. Crude gold production for the entire river between 1885 and 1945 is estimated at 297,000 grams (9,548 ounces). (Minfile 092HNE199)

Most of the British Columbia records of production come from the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines (ARMM).

Gold and platinum deposits have been found over the lower 40 kilometres of the Tulameen River. Most recorded production and exploration has occurred along two stretches. The upper stretch begins about 2 kilometres west of Tulameen and continues up the river for 12 kilometres to the mouth of Champion Creek. The lower stretch begins at Coalmont, just above the mouth of Granite Creek, and continues southeast for 19 kilometres to Princeton. (Minfile 092HNE199)

The Tulameen River section in between the Olivine (Slate) Creek and Champion Creek is mostly underlain by mineral claims belonging to the Tulameen Platinum Project (TPP) and it was the richest in platinum. On this section the gold to platinum ratio was 1:1 but usually close to the mouth of the Britton Creek more platinum had been recovered than gold.

In general placer mining activities on the Tulameen River have been concentrated on areas endowed with thinner alluvium (gravels) or on higher elevation benches. This was also characteristic for the narrow rock walled canyon area located on the TPP mineral claims. Areas where the Tulameen valley was larger display thicker but poorer gravels that have never been worked for gold or platinum. (Camsel, 1913)

Kemp (1902) noted that the larger platinum nuggets found in the river are associated with chromite, olivine and pyroxenes. He was the first to propose that placer platinum was derived from ultramafic rocks that outcrop in an area cut by the river and which coincided with the richest platinum placers.

Important contributions to understanding the geology of the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex and its hosted mineralization were brought by Camsell (1913), O'Neill and Gunning (1934), Findlay (1969), Mertie (1969), St. Louis (1981), and Nixon (1987, 1990).

The platiniferous dunite rocks of the Tulammen Ultramafic Complex continued to attract the attention of numerous explorers. Explorers with notable finds include Imperial Metals (1984-1986), Newmont Exploration (1986), Longreach Resources Ltd (1987-1988) and Diamet Minerals (1986-1989).

The industrial mineral potential for olivine was evaluated by G.V. White in 1986, K.D. Hancock in 1991, and Diamet Minerals during the period from 1986 to 1989.

The carbon dioxide sequestration potential of the Tulameen ultramafic was explored by a series of authors in early 2000s.

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1 Regional Setting

The Tulameen Platinum mineral property lies along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt of the Quesnellia tectonostratigraphic terrane. The Quesnell Terrane is a volcano-sedinmentary arc terrane that could be found along most of the length of the Canadian Cordillera. The region hosts some of the southernmost exposures of the late Triassic Nicola Group.Clastic sedimentary rocks, dominated by black argillites, which are intercalated with feldspathic tuffs and tuffaceous sediments. These pass westwards, and probably upwards, into typical Nicola pyroxene-feldspar tuffs, lapilli tuffs and breccias. A sequence of massive feldspar basalt and greenstone flows occurs in the area southeast of the Granite Creek campsite.

The volcanic rocks become more deformed to the west, with the change from massive to schistose rocks being transitional and gradual from east to west as foliation becomes progressively more penetrative and steeper. Both schistose metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks occur in the aureole of the Eagle Plutonic Complex along the western margin of the map area (OF 2010-06).

The Tulameen Ultramafic-Gabbro Complex outcrops over a 60 square kilometers area and is structurally emplaced into, though probably coeval with, the Nicola Group. Several smaller bodies of diorite-gabbro or pyroxenite also occur in the map area. The structural fabric of the area is north-northwest with westward dipping foliation. The Tulameen complex is elongated and concordant with the structural grain. The Tulameen ultramafic complex consists primarily of dunite, olivine clinopyroxenite, hornblende clinopyroxenite and gabbroic rocks. Dunite is restricted to the northern part of the complex. Olivine clinopyroxenite envelopes the dunite core and extends southward. Breccia bodies occur within this unit. Hornblende clinopyroxenite occurs generally at the periphery of the complex. Gabbroic rocks are most abundant along the eastern side of the complex (OF 1988-25).

Findlay considers that the ultramafic rocks represent fractional crystallization products of an ultrabasic magma. The main ultramafic zone extends from Grasshopper Mountain south through Olivine Mountain and Lodestone Mountain to Granite Creek (Findlay, 1969).

Volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Eocene Princeton Group occur in the northern (Tulameen Coal Basin) and eastern (Princeton Basin) parts of the area. They lie unconformably on the Nicola Group and related intrusive rocks. Comagmatic minor intrusions occur throughout the area as ubiquitous intermediate-felsic porphyry dikes.

The local ice movement during the Quaternary glaciation is considered to have been northeast to southwest. Glacial till up to 25 feet (2.4 m) was deposited on the mountainous slopes.

The most recent geological map covering the area is represented by the BC MEMPR Open File 2010-06.

5.2 Mineralization and Deposits

The most important mineralization in the Tulameen area is represented by the platinum group metals mineralization (PGM) hosted by the ultramafic rocks of the Tulameen Complex. The Complex is an Alaskan-type mafic-ultramafic zoned intrusion characterized by the presence of platiniferous cumulate chromites.

Concentrations of chrome spinel and massive chromitite appear to be distributed randomly throughout the dunite as discrete layers, nodular masses and schlieren up to 1 metre in length and 6 centimeters in width. Associated with the chromite are microscopic grains of platinum minerals, nickel-iron sulphides, chalcopyrite and pyrite (St. Louis et al. 1986)

Most of the PGM mineralization is hosted by the dunite core of the ultramafic intrusion.

As a result of the weathering of the platiniferous rocks of the Tulameen Complex and of the other groups of rocks numerous platinum and gold placers have been formed on the creeks and rivers that dissect them. While no hardrock source of gold has been clearly identified, the Nicola Group rocks could be one of the most important sources.

The precious metals placers of the Tulameen region had been formed before the onset of the Quaternary glacial period and as a result parts of them were obliterated by the moving ice. The wider sections of the Tulameen River valley have experienced the forming of valley glaciers which also scraped the valley's bottom and deposited glacial boulders resulting in dilution and most likely making the placers uneconomic. Therefore, even though the wider sections of the valleys are abutted by productive placers they have been rarely worked because of thicker gravels and lower grades. For example, in 1922 an attempt was made to dam the Tulameen River and work the bedrock immediately below the canyon (and Company's claims) but the bottom was found to be flat because of ice scouring it at winter time (ARMM 1922), or because of the work of a valley glacier in the not too distant past.

Older terraces have been preserved along the Tulameen River and they have been recognized as having a high tenor early on. The Hines Creek Placer, which is located on the Company's claims, is at over 900 m in elevation and represents an old Tulameen River bench.

The majority of gold recovered from the Tulameen River was rough and not worn denoting a local origin. Large platinum nuggets were rare but some up to 0.5 ounces had been recovered from the Tulameen River mostly from the section that is underlain by North Bay Resources' mineral claims. Typically most of the placer platinum was in the range of 1-4 mm and taking the shape of small rounded pellets. The coarsest and richest platinum was found on the stretch of the Tulameen River in between the Olivine (Slate) Creek and Champion Creek which coincides with the Company's claims and outcrops of platiniferous dunite rocks. (Mertie, 1969).

It was estimated that total platinum production in the Tulameen area exceeded 20,000 ounces of which an important part came from the Tulameen River downstream of the platiniferous dunite rocks of the Tulameen Complex and also from the Granite Creek.

The other important mineral deposits that were mined starting in 1909 are the Eocene coal deposits of the Tulameen and Princeton Basins. Presently the only coal producer in the Tulameen Basin is represented by the Basin Coal Mine located 9 km south of Coalmont. The mine is on care and maintenance.

Numerous other mineral occurrences are described in the Minfile database for the Tulameen region. The most important are represented by magnetite deposits in hornblende clinopyroxenite on the Lodestone Mountain (2.84 million tonnes at 24.33% magnetite) and on the Tanglewood Hill (2.84 million tonnes at 16.8% iron). They are hosted by hornblende pyroxenite rocks of the ultramafic complex.

Most of the other Minfile occurrences are represented by mineralized (copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver) quartz veins and shear zones in Nicola Group rocks or in the Tulameen Complex rocks. Many of these mineralized zones are hosted in structures parallel to the regional grain.

5.3 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Tulameen Platinum mineral property covers the exposed platiniferous dunite core of the zoned Tulameen Ultramafic Complex (TUC) and its eastern contact with the Nicola Group rocks.

The rocks making up the intrusive TUC are represented by dunite, olivine pyroxenites, hornblende pyroxenites, gabbro and monzodiorites rocks representing a typical Alaskan-type zoned intrusion.

The dunite rock is principally made of forsteritic (magnesium rich) olivine, accessory chromite, and rare diopside. The rock is medium to dark grey, buff weathering and well jointed. The serpentinized (altered) rock contain serpentine, carbonates, magnetite and talc. Concentrations of chrome spinel and massive chromitite appear to be distributed randomly throughout the dunite as discrete layers, nodular masses and schlieren up to 1 m in length and 6 cm in width. Chromitite schlieren are commonly distinguished in outcrop by a pale alteration halo (0.1 to 1 cm). Associated with chromite are microscopic grains of platinum minerals (platinum -iron alloys, sperrylite), nickel-iron sulphides (pentlandite, violarite, bravoite), chalcopyrite and pyrite (St.Louis et al. 1986).

The olivine clinopyroxenites envelop the dunite core of the Tulameen complex. The fresh rock is medium to coarse grained and has a blotchy green and black appearance due to partially serpentinized olivine (<20 per cent serpentine) and deep green clinopyroxene. Sporadic pegmatitic masses contain crystals up to 8 cm across and olivine segregations locally form schlieren (Nixon, 1987).

Breccias within the olivine clinopyroxenite unit occur near the western margin of the dunite. Angular to rounded blocks (<0.5 m) of dunite, pyroxenite and interlayered dunite-pyroxenite are enclosed in a serpentinized pyroxene-rich matrix carrying calcite and disseminated sulphides (mostly pyrite).

The hornblende clinopyroxenite occurs at the periphery of the complex. The fresh rock is medium to coarse grained and contains diopsidic augite, hornblende, relatively abundant magnetite, and minor biotite, apatite and disseminated sulphides; feldspathic variants are extremely rare. Massive magnetite could be found in this type of rocks (Nixon, 1987).

The gabbroic rocks or monzodiorites are distributed erratically on the eastern side of the complex mostly in direct contact with the olivine clinopyroxenite and hornblende clinopyroxenites rocks. The rocks are massive, sometimes well foliated, and at times affected by saussiritization processes which impart it with different shades of green (Nixon, 1987).

Nixon (1987) presents an almost continuous 530 m long section along the Tulameen River, beginning at the eastern margin of the dunite and passing through olivine clinopyroxenite into the gabbro rocks. The section is cut by unfoliated hornblende-bearing dacitic and basaltic dykes, probable feeders for Tertiary lavas in the Princeton Group and Miocene basalts, and contains major tectonic breaks at the dunite-pyroxenite and pyroxenite-gabbro contacts. Two thin gabro units are also well exposed within the pyroxenite.

Findlay (1963, 1969) concluded from contact relationship that gabbroic and ultramafic units represented two separate intrusions, an early gabbroic mass invaded by an ultramfic body in which dunite was the latest emplaced.

Nixon (1987) considers that the occurrence of pyroxenite dykes cutting dunite, suggests that dunite crystallized prior to the pyroxenites. The main body of gabroic rocks to the east also predate emplacement of the ultrmafic rocks. However there is evidence that points to a protracted history of gabbro crystallization involving more than one influx of parental magma.

The eastern part of the Tulameen Platinum Project straddles the contact between hornblende pyroxenites rocks of the ultramafic complex and the Upper Triassic undifferentiated sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. According to the most recent geological map (OF 2010-6) the Hines Creek lies on the contact zone between the aforementioned units.

Chromitite schlieren are 0.5 to 2 cm in width and 5 to 25 cm in length and the most extensive concentrations were reported on the southern flank of the Grasshopper Mountain (part of them on the Company's mineral claims). Chromitite schlieren represent vestiges of formerly rich extensive cumulate layers that have been subjected to tectonic stress.

The following mineral occurrences are described in Minfile as being on the Company's 100% owned mineral tenements:

The **Ridge Zone** (Minfile 092HNE207) platinum-chromite showing outcrops along a northwest-trending ridge on the southern slopes of Grasshopper Mountain, 10.5 kilometres west-southwest of the town of Tulameen.

The ridge is underlain by dunite and peridotite of the Early Jurassic Tulameen Ultramafic Complex, a zoned Alaskan-type intrusive complex. The dunite contains relatively abundant chromite in a zone trending northwest for 300 metres and varying up to 100 metres in width. Chromite comprises up to 20 per cent of the dunite in this zone (Assessment Report 17170). The mineral forms irregular lenses up to 20 centimetres long and 10 centimetres wide, fracture fillings up to 2 centimetres wide and primary layers of magmatic origin up to 15 centimetres thick.

Elevated platinum values are found in the southern half of this zone of chromite mineralization, with assays of up to 1.445 grams per tonne platinum (Assessment Report 17170, page 10). Analyses of eight samples taken in the southern half averaged 0.418 gram per tonne platinum (Assessment Reports 15516, 17170). Seven samples from the northern half assayed up to 20 percent chromium, yet yielded less than 0.050 gram per tonne platinum (Assessment Report 15516, page 28, Map 2).

This occurrence was sampled and mapped by Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. in 1986 and Tiffany Resources Incorporated in 1987.

The **Creek Zone** (Minfile 092HNE128) platinum-chromite showing occurs at the confluence of Britton (Eagle) Creek with the Tulameen River, 10.5 kilometres west-southwest of the town of Tulameen.

This occurrence is hosted in the dunite-rich core of the Early Jurassic Tulameen Ultramafic Complex, a zoned Alaskan-type intrusive complex. Mineralization occurs in a serpentine breccia zone containing fragments of dunite/peridotite cemented by a matrix of serpentine. The zone is 180 metres long, up to 155 metres wide and lies mostly north of the river, on either side of the creek.

Chromite occurs in the breccia and the surrounding dunite in areas of stronger magnesium alteration, mostly along Britton Creek. The mineral forms irregular lenses up to 20 centimetres long and 10 centimetres wide, fracture fillings up to 2 centimetres wide and primary layers of magmatic origin up to 15 centimetres thick.

Platinum occurs in elevated values in the breccia and in the surrounding dunite/peridotite. Two samples from the breccia assayed 2.150 and 4.400 grams per tonne platinum (Assessment Report 17170, page 5). Values of up to 0.481 gram per tonne platinum occur west and south of the breccia zone, in peridotite with little visible chromite (Assessment Report 17170, Figure 3).

The breccia zone is noted to be practically free of sulphides (Assessment Report 17170), yet earlier reports suggest the presence of chalcopyrite and millerite. Magnetite, sperrylite and asbestos have also been reported in the past.

The showing was mapped and sampled by Imperial Metals Corporation, Newmont Exploration of Canada and Tiffany Resources between 1984 and 1987.

The **H & H** showing (Minfile 092HNE205) occurs on Hines Creek, 1.1 kilometres southeast of the creek's confluence with the Tulameen River and 7.5 kilometres west-southwest of Tulameen.

The occurrence is hosted in hornblende clinopyroxenite of the Early Jurassic Tulameen Ultramafic Complex, a zoned Alaskan-type intrusive complex. The showing lies immediately west of the contact with metamorphosed volcanics and sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group.

Medium to coarse-grained, black hornblende clinopyroxenite, comprised of augite and hornblende with minor biotite and magnetite, outcrops over a 5 by 4 metre area 5 metres east of the creek. The clinopyroxenite is cut by a pegmatite zone 0.9 metre wide containing hornblende crystals up to 5 centimetres and minor interstitial feldspar. The zone strikes 010 degrees and dips 70 degrees east.

Stronger mineralization is present in the pegmatite, which contains up to 20 per cent patchy disseminated pyrite and up to 2 per cent disseminated chalcopyrite. The surrounding clinopyroxenite contains up to 20 per cent disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite, in bands to 3 centimetres wide. A grab sample of pyroxenite, with 10 per cent interstitial pyrite and malachite staining, analysed 3.603 per cent copper, 0.066 gram per tonne gold, 17.1 grams per tonne silver, 0.247 grams per tonne platinum and 0.730 grams per tonne palladium (Assessment Report 17280, page 9, sample W461).

A quartz vein, up to 10 centimetres wide, outcrops 50 metres to the south. A grab sample of the vein assayed 0.810 gram per tonne gold and 0.025 grams per tonne platinum (Assessment Report 17280, page 9, sample W637).

The copper showing was discovered in 1987 by North American Platinum Corporation while exploring for platinum in the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex.

The **Grasshopper Mountain Olivine** prospect (Minfile 092HNE189) consists of a few areas mostly north of the Tulameen River and on the Grasshopper Mountain that were sampled and analyzed for their industrial mineral potential.

Mapping by Findlay (1963), outlined areas with 20 to 80 per cent serpentinization. The degree of serpentinization decreases, in general, from east to west. Essentially unaltered olivine is required for industrial purposes.

Detailed mapping and sampling of the least altered zone of the core (less than 20 per cent serpentinized) was done in 1986 by G.V. White of the Geological Survey Branch. He found "Three zones with loss-on-ignition less than 2 per cent have been identified north of the Tulameen River on the southwest slopes of Grasshopper Mountain. The northern zone, approximately 100 metres long by 75 metres wide, is open to the east. A second, central zone is approximately 50 metres long by 40 metres wide and open to the west. The third, irregular zone, cut by the Tulameen River road, is approximately 100 metres long by 65 metres (maximum) wide." All the samples taken from Olivine Mountain had loss on ignition values in excess of 2 per cent. Sampling was not carried out on the southeastern slopes of Grasshopper Mountain or the northeastern slopes of Olivine Mountain due to the difficulty of access. These areas are within the less than 20 per cent serpentinized zone as outlined by Findlay (1963) and therefore have the potential for fresh olivine.

In 1989, DiaMet drilled the eastern side of the Britton Mountain and "outlined a zone comprising fifteen million metric tons of geologically indicated olivine reserve, including marginal grade, to a depth of approximately 170 m. This zone measures 105 m by 270 m flanking the north side of the Tulameen River and straddling the access road into the property". (AR22527)

6. Field Survey

A four day (mob/demob included) prospecting, mapping and sampling survey was undertaken during the month of June 2016. The focus of the survey was on assessing the olivine mineral industrial potential of the claims. Twenty-three dunite rock samples were collected and assayed for loss-on-ignition (LOI).

The central part of the Tulameen project which is centered on the Britton Creek hosts the core of the ultramafic complex which is represented by dunite rocks and this is the part that was traversed and sampled.

The part of the Tulameen Platinum Project that lies to the north of the Tulameen River is mostly located east of Britton Creek on the western, southern and southeastern slopes of the Grasshopper Mountain. The part of the property that lies closer to the river is traversed by the Tulameen FSR. The road provides good access to the numerous outcrops located on the northern side of the road, which consist mostly of bluffs and rock scree. Sampling was undertaken along the FSR, and numerous outcrops and bluffs had been sampled this way.

At the time of the survey the Britton Creek was experiencing high water levels (freshet), and therefore the writer was not able to advance for more than 50 m in the steep canyon that extends above the bridge that crosses the creek. The creek is in a mountainous region and features numerous big boulders and jammed logs, but at low water levels provides access to placer works and to a core area that it is marked on historic maps as featuring dunite rocks having a less than 2% LOI. The lower part of the creek is located in highly serpentinized dunite rocks sometimes having a brecciated aspect. Rock samples have been collected from the accessible creek area for loss-on-ignition values.

The most important part of the survey was represented by a one day north-south traverse undertaken on the ridge of the Grasshopper Mountain in an area that has seen little work other than the exploration work done by early PGM explorers. Only part of this area was previously mapped and sampled for olivine (industrial uses), and therefore the traverse returned valuable information.

Nowadays the top of the mountainous Grasshopper Mountain claims cannot be accessed from the Tulameen FSR because of the exceedingly steep slopes and cliffs bordering the road.

An old pack road that used to connect with the ridge was swallowed by vegetation and could not be found even though its starting point and contour could be guessed from analyzing the maps and Google Earth imagery. Its upper end was found during the ridge traverse. If cleared it could be used for easy access to the ridge zone.

To access the mountain ridge a longer drive was necessary, i.e. up the Tulameen FSR then turning north towards the Coquihalla Hwy (Hwy 5) and then turning east (and then south) on the Lawless Britton FSR towards the Murphy Lakes recreational site. From there some old logging roads could be followed south towards the northwest side of the Grasshopper Mountain. In order to reach the claims one would be hiking south (uphill) through a bushy area, sparse coniferous forests and finally to the cliffs and the dunite rocks of the Grasshopper Mountain (mineral claims 1044311,1044312).

The dunite core is covered by sparse vegetation specific to ultramafic soils. Samples of four different types of vegetation were collected and assayed for multiple chemical elements.

Plate 2 - Southern Grasshopper Mountain Dunite Outcrops

The writer had no support (no field assistant) during the field survey even though some of the traverses involved negotiating very difficult slopes and cliffs. Sampling was also difficult on many occasions especially when sampling the bluffs areas facing the Britton Creek. Historic surveys employed rope-assisted sampling in the cliffs area.

6.1 Results

Dunite rock samples returned loss-on-ignition assays in the range of 1.69 to 10.55 %.

One dunite rock sample was assayed for multiple elements to help compare the rock/soil with vegetation samples collected from the same area. It returned 0.214% nickel.

Local plants sampled returned assays in the range of 1.02 ppm to 15.15 ppm nickel.

One dunite rock sample featuring hydrothermal alteration characteristics (silicification and pyritization) was collected from the side of the Tulameen FSR and was assayed for precious metals but returned insignificant results.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

Olivine Industrial Mineral

Primary uses for olivine incorporate the refractory, chemical, strength, thermal conductivity and high density properties of the mineral. Major consumers of olivine are steel smelters and foundries. Secondary users are brick, tile, concrete, aggregate and abrasives manufacturers (OF 1991-09).

The Loss-on-Ignition test consists in heating up a sample until it loses its water or volatiles that are related to specific minerals. In the case of dunite (olivine rock) there is a strong correlation between LOI values and the rock content of serpentine minerals (serpentine contains water of crystallization). The higher the LOI the higher the content of serpentine minerals. Serpentine minerals are considered contaminants and they are not desirable in commercial olivine applications.

Commercial olivine specifications include a loss-on-ignition (LOI) less than 2%. High magnesium levels are preferred with a minimum of 45 per cent MgO. Finally, other oxides should be below 15 weight per cent in total and iron content below 10%. Unaltered Tulameen dunite rocks exceeded all these specifications and foundry testing indicated that it favourably compares with other deposits worldwide (OF 1991-09).

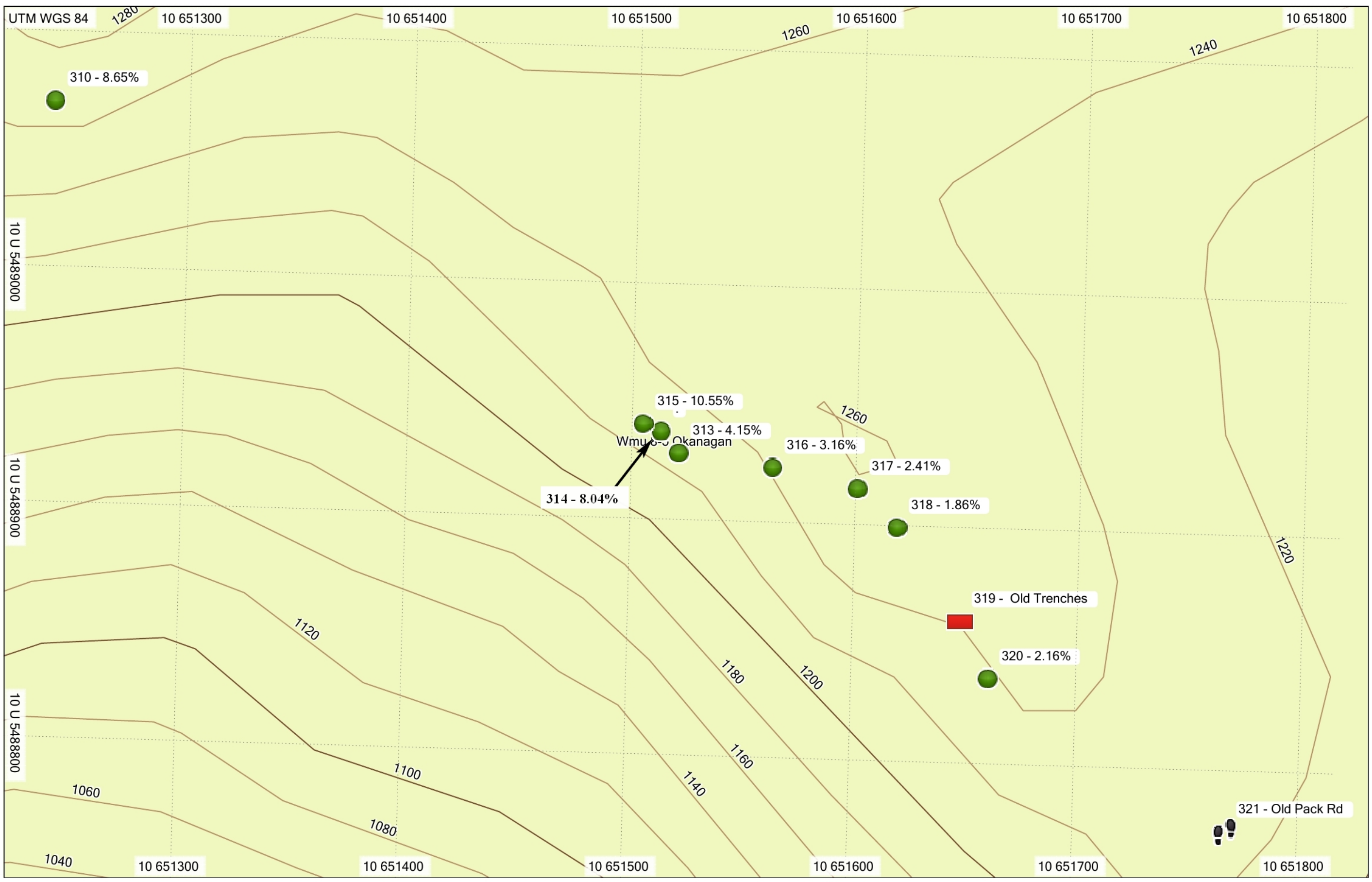
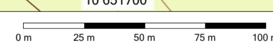
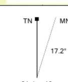


Fig. 2 - Grasshopper Mtn Ridge LOI Sampling Map





22-May-16 3:41:45 PM

Legend:
Green Dot - Sample Location
318 - Sample T-16-318
2.16% - Loss-on-Ignition Value

Dan V. Oancea September 2016 for North Bay Resources Inc.

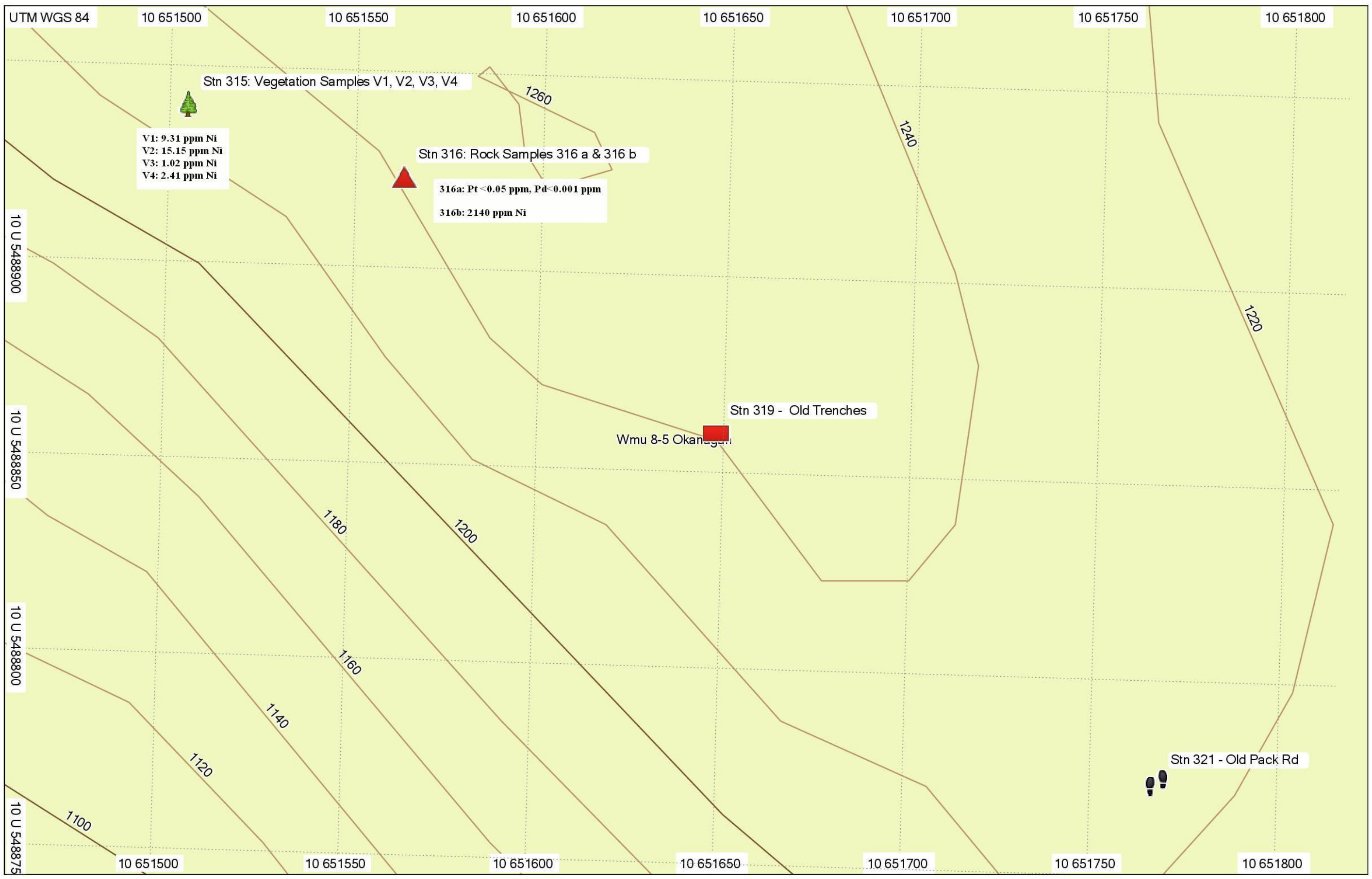


FIG. 3 - Grasshopper Mtn Ridge Sampling Map

LEGEND
Stn 315: Station Number
Tree Symbol: Vegetation Samples
V1: Sample T-16-V1
Red Triangle: Rock Samples
316a: Sample T-16-316a

0 m 15 m 30 m 45 m 60 m

TN MN 17.2° 01-Jan-10

Dan V. Oancea, September 2016 for North Bay Resources Inc.

Fig. 4 - Grasshopper Mtn South LOI Sampling Map

LEGEND

Green Circle: Sampling Location
332: Sample Number
3.35%: Loss-on-Ignition Value
Red Triangle: Precious Metals Rock Sample

Dan V. Oancea, September 2016 for North Bay Resources Inc.

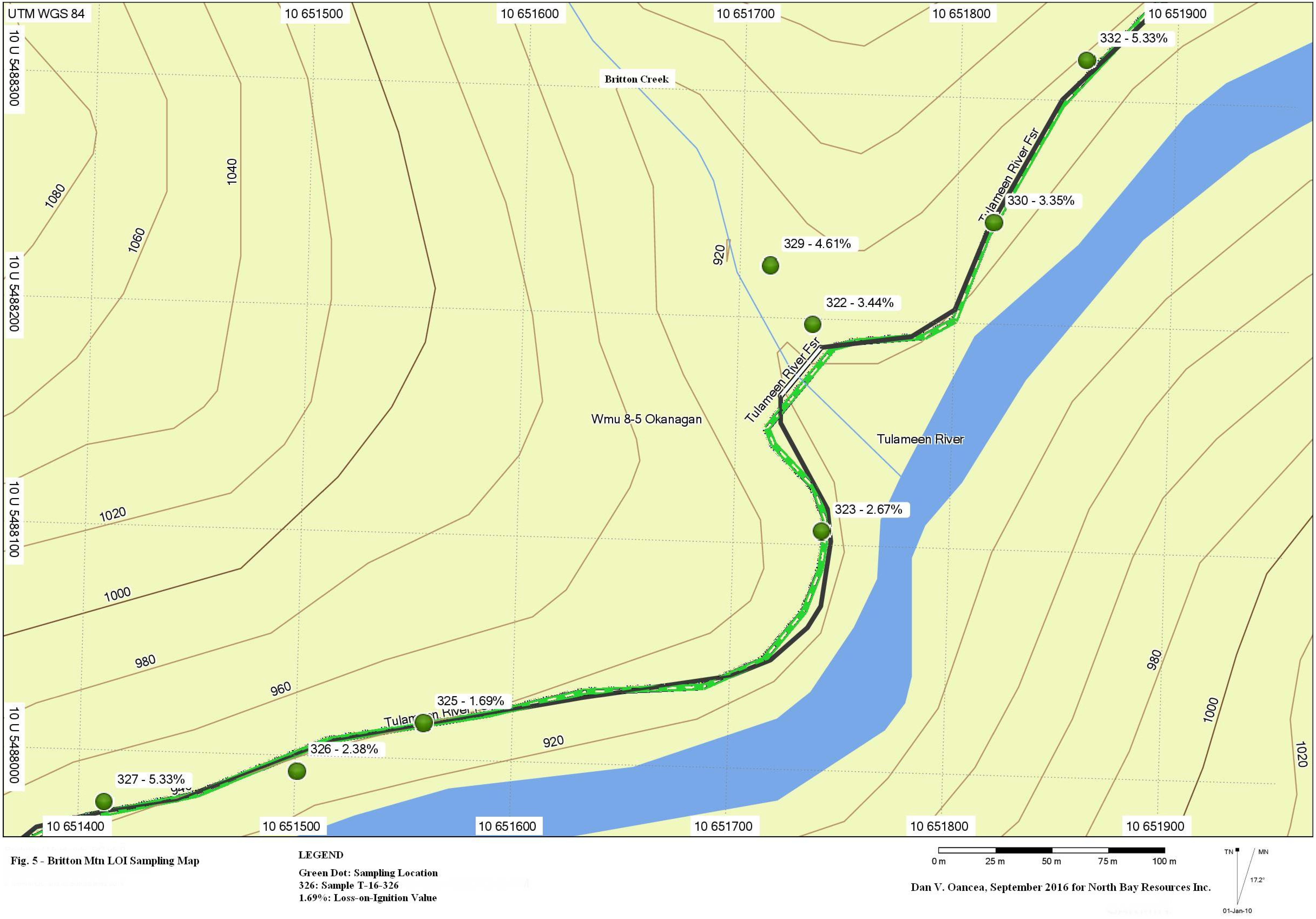


Fig. 5 - Britton Mtn LOI Sampling Map

LEGEND

Green Dot: Sampling Location
326: Sample T-16-326
1.69%: Loss-on-Ignition Value

Dan V. Oancea, September 2016 for North Bay Resources Inc.

During the 2016 survey one random dunite sample (T-16-316) from the Grasshopper Mountain ridge traverse was chosen as being representative of the rocks traversed in that area of the mineral property and had been assayed for multiple chemical elements.. It featured a LOI of 3.16% and assayed Mg > 25% (above the method's detection limit) while iron was 6.13%. Other than the LOI (which was slightly higher than the direct shipping commercial olivine specifications) the dunite rock is compatible with commercial uses of the mineral olivine which is its main constituent. The slightly higher LOI of the dunite rock will be addressed in subsequent paragraphs.

G.V.White (1987) and OF 1991-09 mapped fresh (not serpentinized) dunite rocks having less than 2% LOI in the Mt. Britton area and southwest of the Mt. Grasshopper in open ended areas. Most of these areas are covered by the Company's Tulameen Project.

Because of the steep terrain White did not map either the ridge zone or the southern part of the Grasshopper Mountain. The 2013 and 2016 surveys encountered fresh or slightly serpentinized dunite/olivine in most of the southern and western Grasshopper Mountain occurrences that had been visited.

The Grasshopper Mountain ridge zone loss-on-ignition on the Tulameen Platinum claim (1044312) was for the first time assessed and was lower than expected (considering historic assessments) being in the range of 1.86 per cent to 3.16 per cent (2.54 per cent average).

The part of the Britton Mountain that is covered by the company's claims (1044312) and is close to the road was also sampled and returned loss-on-ignition values of 1.69 per cent to 3.44 per cent (2.54 per cent average).

The part of the Grasshopper Mountain close to the Tulameen FSR located east of the Britton Creek and featuring cliffs and extensive rock slides was also sampled and assayed 3.35 per cent to 10.45 per cent LOI (5.72 per cent on average excluding the westernmost 10.45 per cent sample). The degree of serpentinization increases eastward.

The confluence of the Britton Creek with Tulameen River area features an intense zone of serpentinization ('brecciation'). A rock sample collected from 50 m above the bridge returned a 4.61 per cent LOI.

There is also additional potential for reserves of unaltered dunite rocks on the northern slopes of the Olivine Mountain. Part of these areas are also covered by the Company's mineral claims but they have not been surveyed yet as they are in steep and covered ground. They could be accessed from the Tulameen Olivine FSR and by following some old forestry roads.

In 1989, Diamet Minerals (the original discoverers of diamonds in North America) reported on an exploratory testwork of beneficiation of olivine from the eastern side of the Britton Mountain which featured partially serpentinized dunite rock. The method (wet gravity separation) involved was not able to produce a commercial olivine concentrate (LOI < 2%) in cases where the feed had a LOI >3.5%.

A drill-indicated historical olivine resource was estimated by Diamet in 1989 and outlined a potential deposit of 15 million tonnes of olivine. Since the dunite core of the present-day North Bay property covers a wider area than that which was originally drilled by Diamet in 1989, it is believed that the historical drill-indicated estimate of 15 million tonnes olivine may be significantly expanded upon by future drilling and exploration. (AR22527)

The report further states that the tested serpentinized dunites could produce a clean commercial olivine concentrate by grinding to -100 mesh and possibly by using the flotation method.

The results of the 2016 survey indicate that extensive dunite rock areas having a less than 3.5 per cent LOI exist on the company's claims and according to the Diamet study they are suitable candidates for upgrading to commercial olivine. At the same time the above the 3.5 per cent LOI olivine rock (dunite) can also be subjected to a beneficiation process which could also result in the production of commercial olivine.

Numerous studies have been completed on the topic of the beneficiation of serpentinized olivine - some of them worked with 29% LOI olivine. The tests were successful in obtaining commercial olivine concentrates by using a variety of beneficiation methods ranging from gravity, heavy media separation, and flotation. One has also to consider the significant advances made in metallurgy and beneficiation of minerals during the last few decades which would significantly reduce the cost associated with employing them.

It is beyond the scope of the present report to discuss the viability of any of these beneficiation methods but the writer considers that a combination of these methods would result in producing high quality commercial olivine from the company's Tulameen project. (Lewis R.M., 1970; McDaniel W., 1979; Wells W.G., 1959)

In conclusion, there is a good potential for the identification and development of an economic industrial olivine deposit on the part of the Grasshopper Mountain and Britton Mountain covered by the Company's Tulameen Project.

At the request of the company the writer tried to assess the viability of establishing a phytomining operation on the Grasshopper Mountain claims.

Bio-harvesting of metals from high biomass crops grown on soil substrates associated with sub-economic mineralization is termed phytomining. The biomass is ashed and metals are leached from it.

The part of the mountain covered by the company's claims feature flat surfaces adequate to growing crops. The writer collected four vegetation samples from a cliff area featuring slightly altered dunite rocks - i.e. sample T-16-316 which returned a 3.16 % LOI and assayed 2,140 ppm (0.214%) nickel.

Vegetation samples consisted of whole plants as follow: Juniper (T-16-V1), Rosa nutkana (T-16-V2), Crepis atribarba (T-16-V3), and Polystichum (T-16-V4).

None of these plants were found to be hyper-accumulator plants - in most cases the metal content of their tissue was lower than the substrate e.g. the highest nickel values of only 15.15 ppm were found in the V2 sample.

The only case of selective uptake and enrichment of metals from soil was found in the Polystichum fern which assayed 17.4 ppm rubidium while the rock substrate assayed only 0.1 ppm rubidium.

None of the species of plants found on the Grasshopper Mountain are considered endangered or protected in British Columbia.

The writer considers that other well known hyper-accumulator plants (Alyssum & others) could be used for phytomining purposes on the Grasshopper Mountain but a separate study on the economics of such undertaking has to be completed before reaching a production decision. In general, phytomining employing these hyper-accumulator species of plants produce over 100 kg nickel per hectare which at the present day nickel price ($4.4/lb) translate in about $1,000 USD per hectare. (Brooks et al, 1998)

Carbon Dioxide Mineral Sequestration Potential

Mineral sequestration of CO_2 involves reacting magnesium silicates (forsteritic olivine or serpentine) with CO_2 emissions. The resulting products are magnesite ($MgCO_3$) and silica (SiO_2).

Dunite rocks with high MgO (forsteritic olivine) and low Fe_2O_3 (iron oxide), CaO (pyroxene, amphibols and carbonates), water (serpentine) and LOI (serpentine minerals) are the most promising (Danae et al.)

Laboratory and bench-test studies conducted in 2004 by A.V. Danae indicated that the olivine from the Tulameen dunite rocks is suitable for mineral carbonation of CO2. The results indicate that one tonne of Tulameen dunite could potentially sequester up to 0.4 tonnes of CO2.

The next paragraphs cite Purchasing Carbon Offsets by the David Suzuki Foundation:

Demand for carbon offsets around the world has led to a large and growing carbon market. Players in the carbon market include businesses, governments, financial institutions, non-profit organizations, and individuals that develop, broker, buy, sell, and trade carbon offsets. It has been estimated that over CAD$139 billion was transacted in the global carbon market in 2008—almost double the amount for 2007.

The carbon market itself is divided into two segments. The first is the compliance carbon market, which includes government-regulated programs (such as the Kyoto Protocol and the European Union Emission Trading System) that require countries and large industries to reduce their emissions. Carbon offsets sold through these programs are regulated to ensure a certain level of quality and to enforce restrictions on project types and locations.

The second is the voluntary, or retail carbon market, which is the focus of this guide. As its name suggests, the voluntary market covers carbon offset trading that is not required by government regulation as a part of mandatory greenhouse gas reduction programs. The voluntary market serves individuals, businesses, and organizations that aren't legally required by governments to reduce their emissions, but choose to voluntarily take responsibility for their climate impact.

A separate study into the economics of a possible mining operation of olivine at the company's Tulameen claims should definitely consider the benefits derived from selling carbon credits, for their olivine minerals and tailings are known carbon dioxide sinks.

Final Conclusions

The mining of the olivine rich core of the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex has to be envisioned as a possible open pit mining operation that would include on-site processing of the rock (crushing, grinding, flotation and/or gravity concentration) as this could be the only viable solution for moving the project forward.

The main product could be represented by olivine industrial mineral, while by-products could be represented by metals (PGM, chromite, magnetite).

The tailings could be marketed for their CO2 sequestration potential.

8. Recommended Work

North Bay Resources' Tulameen Platinum Project is considered to be a property of merit and further exploration work is warranted. In keeping with the final conclusions of this report the main exploration target is represented by the identification and delineation of an olivine resource having a low loss-on-ignition within the dunite rocks of the Tulameen Project. Metal by-products (PGM, chromites and magnetite) would represent a secondary exploration target.

It is recommended that a detailed geological survey of the dunite core of the ultramafic rocks to be undertaken. The survey would consist of detailed mapping and systematic sampling with a focus on finding zones underlain by dunite rocks that are not affected by serpentinization processes. Also recommended is the use of a Portable XRF Analyzer (PXRF) to help guide the field mapping and sampling process.

As platinum group metals could represent a valuable by-product it is important to relocate the higher grade zones described by previous explorers. New high tenor zones could also be identified in the process.

Important zones (olivine industrial or rich in metals of interest) would be drilled to calculate and delineate mineral resources and reserves that would allow the planning of a mining operation through a Preliminary Economic Assessment report.

Metallurgical studies have to be undertaken in parallel with the exploration program to provide the necessary information for making development decisions.

The part of the mineral tenements located south of the Tulameen River should also be explored, as it is hosting prospective mineralized outcrops (H & H) and soil anomalies. A mapping and soil sampling program should be designed based on the results obtained by previous explorers.

9. Cost Statement

Salaries:		
Dan Oancea PGeo	4.0 days Fieldwork @$500/day	$2,000.00
Accommodation:	3.0 days @115/day	$345.00
Food:	$4.0 days @$50/day	$200.00
Truck Rental:	-	$520.41
Gas:	-	$329.81
Equipment/Misc:	-	$48.28
Toll Bridge:	-	$6.50
Analytical	-	$610.65
(30 samples)		
Report:	2.0 days @ $500/day	$1,000.00
TOTAL		**$5,060.65**

10. References

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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 Tulameen Platinum Project property and upon personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site survey work carried out in June 2013 and June 2016.
6. I do not own interest in any of the Tulameen Platinum Project mineral properties.

Vancouver, Respectfully submitted

September 20, 2016 Dan V. Oancea PGeo

Table 2 – Tulameen Platinum Project Samples & Other Important Locations

Location	Sample No./ Type	Easting*	Northing*	Description
310	T-16-310 Grab	651240	5489070	Grasshopper Mtn. east of Britton Crk on top of the dunite cliffs; serpentinization present
313	T-16-313 Grab	651521	5488928	Same area; on the rusty dunite cliffs; dunite slightly altered
314	T-16-314 Grab	651513	5488937	Same area; on the rusty dunite cliffs; dunite slightly altered
315	T-16-315 T-16-V1 T-16-V2 T-16-V3 T-16-V4 Grab	651505	5488940	Same area; on the rusty dunite cliffs; dunite serpentinized. Collected plants.
316	T-16-316 T-16-316 a T-16-316 b Grab	651563	5488923	Same area; on top of rusty dunite cliffs; v. few small cracks filled with serpentine minerals + magnetite present

317	T-16-317 Grab	651601	5488915	Same area; on top of rusty dunite cliffs; v. few 2 mm wide cracks filled with serpentine minerals
318	T-16-318 Grab	651619	5488899	Same area; dunite rock fresh but traversed by mm thick serpentine cracks
319	-	651648	5488860	Old trench filled with rubble; higher PGM zone most likely
320	T-16-320 Grab	651661	5488836	Top of Grasshopper Mtn facing the Olivine Mtn. Dunite rocks fresh.
321	T-16-321 Grab	651768	5488774	Top of Grasshopper Mtn facing the Olivine Mtn. Old pack road. Fresh dunite rocks.
322	T-16-322 Grab	651699	5488220	East Britton Creek above Tulameen FSR dunite outcrop; slightly altered
323	T-16-323 Grab	651741	5488106	Britton Mtn - Tulameen FSR dunite outcrop; unaltered
325	T-16-325	651559	5488016	Britton Mtn - Tulameen FSR dunite outcrop;

	Grab			unaltered
326	T-16-326 Grab	651501	5487993	Britton Mtn - Tulameen FSR dunite outcrop; unaltered
327	T-16-327 Grab	651412	5487977	Britton Mtn - Tulameen FSR dunite outcrop; cut by mm thick serpentine fissures
329	T-16-329 Grab	651714	5488223	Britton Creek; serpentinized dunite rock
330	T-16-330 Grab	651817	5488245	Grasshopper Mtn - Tulameen FSR outcrop; dunite rock relatively fresh cut by serpentine fissures
332	T-16-332 Grab	651858	5488318	Grasshopper Mtn - Tulameen FSR outcrop; dunite rock relatively fresh
337	T-16-337 Grab	652127	5488433	Grasshopper Mtn - Tulameen FSR outcrop; dunite rock slightly altered
338	T-16-338 Grab	652157	5488457	Grasshopper Mtn - Tulameen FSR outcrop; dunite rock fresh but cut by mm thick serpentine fissures

339	T-16-339 Grab	652186	5488467	Grasshopper Mtn - Tulameen FSR outcrop; dunite rock traversed by numerous serpentinized fissures
340	T-16-500 Float	652110	5488432	Grasshopper Mtn - Tulameen FSR side of the rd float of microgranular hard splintery rock + Q + pyrite; transition to olivine pyroxenite
342	-	652387	5488599	On the Tulameen FSR at the presumed start of the old pack road going up the Grasshopper Mtn; overgrown

***UTM Zone 10 NAD 83**

APPENDIX

ALS CHEMEX INVOICES, ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES

Biogeochemistry

The **ME-VEG41** preparation method consist of maceration of dry plant tissue to produce a homogenous and representative pulp that can be subsampled for analysis. A 100g sample is milled to 100% passing 1mm.

The method uses unashed certified reference materials. The unashed method uses 1g of sample.

The analytical method uses HNO3/HCl digestion and the inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES*)* or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

ME- ICP06 and OA- GRA05

OA- GRA05, ME- GRA05

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Thermal decomposition Furnace or TGA (OA-GRA05 or ME-GRA05)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Gravimetric

If required, the total oxide content is determined from the ICP analyte concentrations and loss on Ignition (L.O.I.) values. A prepared sample (1.0 g) is placed in an oven at 1000°C for one hour, cooled and then weighed. The percent loss on ignition is calculated from the difference in weight.

METHOD CODE	PARAMETER	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition (Furnace)	LOI	%	0.01	100
ME-GRA05	Loss on Ignition (TGA)	Moisture	%	0.01	100
		LOI	%	0.01	100

ALS Minerals

GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

ME- MS41

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

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

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

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, ment spectral interferences.

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.01	100
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	25
Arsenic	As	ppm	0.1	10 000
Gold	Au	ppm	0.2	25
Boron	B	ppm	10	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	25
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.01	1 000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.02	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	0.02	500

ME- MS41

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Mercury	Hg	ppm	0.01	10 000
Indium	In	ppm	0.005	500
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.2	10 000
Lithium	Li	ppm	0.1	10 000
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	25
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50 000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	0.05	10 000
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.05	500
Nickel	Ni	ppm	0.2	10 000
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10 000
Lead	Pb	ppm	0.2	10 000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.1	10 000
Rhenium	Re	ppm	0.001	50
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0.05	10 000
Scandium	Sc	ppm	0.1	10 000
Selenium	Se	ppm	0.2	1 000
Tin	Sn	ppm	0.2	500
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.2	10 000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.01	500
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.01	500
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.2	10000
Titanium	Ti	%	0.005	10
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0.02	10 000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.05	10 000
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10 000
Tungsten	W	ppm	0.05	10 000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.05	500
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10 000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	0.5	500

NOTE: In the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.

PGM- ICP23 and PGM- ICP24
Precious Metals Analysis Methods

Sample Decomposition:

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

Analytical Method:

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

A prepared sample (30 – 50 g) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax and silica, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested for 2 minutes at high power by microwave in dilute nitric acid. The solution is cooled and hydrochloric acid is added. The solution is digested for an additional 2 minutes at half power by microwave. The digested solution is then cooled, diluted to 4 mL with 2 % hydrochloric acid, homogenized and then analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Mass (g)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
PGM-ICP23	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.001	10	Au-GRA21
PGM-ICP23	Platinum	Pt	ppm	30	0.005	10	PGM-ICP27
PGM-ICP23	Palladium	Pd	ppm	30	0.001	10	PGM-ICP27
PGM-ICP24	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.001	10	Au-GRA21
PGM-ICP24	Platinum	Pt	ppm	50	0.005	10	PGM-ICP27
PGM-ICP24	Palladium	Pd	ppm	50	0.001	10	PGM-ICP27

Fire Assay Procedure

Revision 03.01
Oct 04, 2005

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

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

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

INVOICE NUMBER 3623208

BILLING INFORMATION		
Certificate:	VA16106886	
Sample Type:	Rock	
Account:	NOBARE	
Date:	13-JUL-2016	
Project:	Tulameen	
P.O. No.:		
Quote:		
Terms:	Due on Receipt	C3
Comments:		

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	33.10	33.10
20	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	7.45	149.00
4.28	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.70	3.00
20	OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	8.40	168.00
1	SPL-34	Pulp Splitting Charge	0.65	0.65
1	SPL-34a	Pulp Splitting Charge - 2	0.65	0.65

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	354.40
R100938885 GST	$	17.72
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	$	372.12

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: DAN OANCEA
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
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

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 13-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA16106886

Project: Tulameen

This report is for 20 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 4-JUL-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PERRY 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
SPL-34	Pulp Splitting Charge
SPL-34a	Pulp Splitting Charge - 2

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST-SEQ

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: DAN OANCEA
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

ALS Minerals

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

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 13-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106886

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	OA-GRA05 LOI % 0.01
T-16-310		0.58	8.65
T16-313		0.20	4.15
T16-314		0.20	8.04
T16-315		0.06	10.55
T16-316		0.18	3.16
T16-317		0.12	2.41
T16-318		0.10	1.86
T16-320		0.28	2.16
T16-321		0.30	3.13
T16-322		0.14	3.44
T16-323		0.10	2.67
T16-325		0.18	1.69
T16-326		0.10	2.38
T16-327		0.30	5.33
T16-329		0.28	4.61
T16-330		0.38	3.35
T16-332		0.20	5.33
T16-337		0.04	7.62
T16-338		0.28	6.59
T16-339		0.26	10.45

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

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2103 Dollarton Hwy
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To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 13-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106886

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	LOG-22	OA-GRA05	PUL-31
	SPL-21	SPL-34	SPL-34a	WEI-21

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To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

INVOICE NUMBER 3623223

BILLING INFORMATION	
Certificate:	VA16108405
Sample Type:	Pulp
Account:	NOBARE
Date:	20-JUL-2016
Project:	Tulameen
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C2
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE -	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
2	LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode	1.20	2.40
1	PGM-ICP24	Pt, Pd, Au 50g FA ICP	22.05	22.05
1	ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	23.20	23.20

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	47.65
R100938885 GST	$	2.38
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	$	50.03

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: PERRY LEOPOLD
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
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

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 20-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA16108405

Project: Tulameen

This report is for 2 Pulp samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 4-JUL-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PERRY LEOPOLD	DAN OANCEA	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	
PGM-ICP24	Pt, Pd, Au 50g FA ICP	ICP-AES

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: DAN OANCEA
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

ALS Canada Ltd.

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

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 20-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16108405

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	PGM-ICP24 Au ppm 0.001	PGM-ICP24 Pt ppm 0.005	PGM-ICP24 Pd ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02
T-16-316-a		0.12	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001											
T-16-316-b		0.02				0.02	0.01	2.7	<0.2	<10	<10	<0.05	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.14

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

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USA

Finalized Date: 20- JUL- 2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16108405

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5
T-16-316-a																
T-16-316-b		129.5	48	<0.05	25.8	6.13	0.15	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.005	<0.01	<0.2	2.9	>25.0	1080

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

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COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 20-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16108405

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01
T-16-316-a																
T-16-316-b		0.48	<0.01	0.05	2140	20	0.5	0.1	<0.001	0.01	0.23	7.8	<0.2	0.2	1.1	<0.01

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

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Finalized Date: 20- JUL- 2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16108405

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
T- 16- 316- a											
T- 16- 316- b		0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.02	<0.05	2	1.71	0.21	38	2.0

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

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3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 20- JUL- 2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16108405

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Applies to Method: ME- MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method: LOG- 24 ME- MS41 PGM- ICP24 WEI- 21

ALS Canada Ltd.

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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 3623232

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	VA16106889
Sample Type:	Vegetation
Account:	NOBARE
Date:	23-JUL-2016
Project:	Tulameen
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C2
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE -	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
4	VEG-MILL01	Maceration of dry plant material	8.80	35.20
4	ME-VEG41	Vegetation - HNO3/HCl ICPAES-ICPMS	25.00	100.00
4	LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode	1.20	4.80

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	140.00
R100938885 GST	$	7.00
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	$	147.00

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: DAN OANCEA
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
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

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2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7 Canada

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To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 23- JUL- 2016
This copy reported on
25- JUL- 2016
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA16106889

Project: Tulameen

This report is for 4 Vegetation samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 4- JUL- 2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PERRY LEOPOLD	DAN OANCEA	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/ o BarCode
VEG- MILL01	Maceration of dry plant material

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME- VEG41	Vegetation - HNO3/ HCl ICPAES- ICPMS

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: DAN OANCEA
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

ALS Canada Ltd.

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

Finalized Date: 23-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106889

Sample Description	WEI-21	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41	ME-VEG41
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
LOR	0.02	0.0002	0.001	0.01	0.01	1	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.01	0.005
T-16-V1	<0.02	0.0002	0.005	0.01	0.16	14	2.2	<0.01	0.010	0.31	0.003	0.044	0.236	0.50	0.014
T-16-V2	<0.02	<0.0002	0.004	<0.01	0.10	14	11.4	<0.01	0.010	0.37	0.006	0.061	0.232	0.39	0.006
T-16-V3	<0.02	0.0005	0.002	<0.01	0.08	11	0.5	<0.01	0.006	0.10	0.002	0.014	0.039	0.24	0.005
T-16-V4	<0.02	<0.0002	0.003	<0.01	0.06	8	18.1	<0.01	0.005	0.16	0.014	0.842	0.103	0.21	0.040

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

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 23- JUL- 2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106889

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- VEG41 Cu ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Fe ppm 1	ME- VEG41 Ga ppm 0.004	ME- VEG41 Ge ppm 0.005	ME- VEG41 Hf ppm 0.002	ME- VEG41 Hg ppm 0.001	ME- VEG41 In ppm 0.005	ME- VEG41 K % 0.01	ME- VEG41 La ppm 0.002	ME- VEG41 Li ppm 0.1	ME- VEG41 Mg % 0.001	ME- VEG41 Mn ppm 0.1	ME- VEG41 Mo ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Na % 0.001	ME- VEG41 Nb ppm 0.002
T- 16- V1		4.69	128	0.034	0.005	<0.002	0.004	<0.005	0.67	0.022	<0.1	0.964	13.8	0.10	0.020	0.007
T- 16- V2		4.61	112	0.015	0.005	<0.002	0.019	<0.005	0.52	0.028	<0.1	0.715	71.1	0.19	0.009	0.003
T- 16- V3		4.37	40	<0.004	0.007	<0.002	0.002	<0.005	0.87	0.008	<0.1	0.303	99.4	0.25	0.031	<0.002
T- 16- V4		3.98	56	0.006	0.007	<0.002	0.006	<0.005	1.34	1.880	<0.1	0.230	17.8	0.08	0.011	0.002

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

ALS Canada Ltd.

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

ALS Minerals

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 23- JUL- 2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106889

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- VEG41 Ni ppm 0.04	ME- VEG41 P % 0.001	ME- VEG41 Pb ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Pd ppm 0.001	ME- VEG41 Pt ppm 0.001	ME- VEG41 Rb ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Re ppm 0.001	ME- VEG41 S % 0.01	ME- VEG41 Sb ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Sc ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Se ppm 0.005	ME- VEG41 Sn ppm 0.01	ME- VEG41 Sr ppm 0.02	ME- VEG41 Ta ppm 0.001	ME- VEG41 Te ppm 0.02
T- 16- V1		9.31	0.276	0.15	0.001	<0.001	4.69	<0.001	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.012	0.02	7.72	0.001	<0.02
T- 16- V2		15.15	0.194	0.23	0.001	<0.001	1.23	<0.001	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.021	0.02	14.20	0.002	<0.02
T- 16- V3		1.02	0.216	0.13	0.001	<0.001	3.43	<0.001	0.11	0.04	<0.01	0.016	0.02	1.40	0.002	<0.02
T- 16- V4		2.41	0.170	0.10	0.001	<0.001	17.40	<0.001	0.12	0.02	0.31	<0.005	0.02	4.52	0.001	<0.02

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106889

Sample Description	Method	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41	ME- VEG41
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.05	0.01	0.003	0.1	0.02
T- 16- V1		0.003	<0.001	<0.002	<0.005	0.22	0.05	0.011	11.6	0.03
T- 16- V2		0.007	<0.001	<0.002	<0.005	0.23	0.05	0.019	30.6	0.04
T- 16- V3		0.002	<0.001	<0.002	<0.005	0.30	0.01	0.003	17.5	0.02
T- 16- V4		0.002	<0.001	<0.002	<0.005	0.17	0.02	0.309	24.6	0.03

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Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106889

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:	LOG-22	ME-VEG41	VEG-MILL01	WEI-21

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

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

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

INVOICE NUMBER 3623229

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	VA16106887	
Sample Type:	Rock	
Account:	NOBARE	
Date:	9-JUL-2016	
Project:	Tulameen	
P.O. No.:		
Quote:		
Terms:	Due on Receipt	C3
Comments:		

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	7.45	7.45
0.74	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.70	0.52
1	ME-GRA22	Au Ag 50g FA-GRAV finish	31.55	31.55

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	39.52
R100938885 GST	$	1.98
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	$	41.50

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: PERRY LEOPOLD
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
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

ALS Minerals

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Finalized Date: 9-JUL-2016
This copy reported on 11-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA16106887

Project: Tulameen

This report is for 1 Rock sample submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 4-JUL-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PERRY 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: DAN OANCEA
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

ALS Minerals

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Finalized Date: 9-JUL-2016
Account: NOBARE

Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106887

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	ME-GRA22 Ag ppm 5
T-16-500		0.74	<0.05	<5

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Project: Tulameen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16106887

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	LOG-22	ME-GRA22	PUL-31
	SPL-21	WEI-21		