NI43-101 Technical Report on the

Mount Washington Property

Vancouver Island, British Columbia

NTS 092F/11

BCGS 092F074 & 092F075

Latitude 49^0 45’ 23” Longitude 125^0 15’ 22”

UTM NAD83 Zone 10N 337500E 5514000N

For

North Bay Resources Inc.

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By

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Contents

Appendices: (following after figures)

Summary

The Mount Washington Property ("Property") is an advanced gold-silver-copper-molybdenum exploration property located on east-central Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. The Property consists of 12 cell mineral claims covering 2,420 hectares held 100% by North Bay Resources Inc. ("North Bay"). The geology underlying the Property consists of Triassic Karmutsen mafic volcanics, Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments, and Eocene Mt. Washington Intrusive Suite quartz diorite and quartz feldspar porphyry dikes and sills, pyroclastic dacitic flows and breccias. The Property and adjacent properties host at least two known styles of metallic mineralization as follows:

- Gold-silver-copper bearing, shallowly-dipping quartz-sulphide veins such as the Lakeview-Domineer-Mt. Washington Copper zones (BC MINFILE's 092F116 ,-117), Lupus 1 (MINFILE 092F308), Road (MINFILE 092F642), Lower Murex Creek (MINFILE 092F644) interpreted as Eocene in age
- Copper-gold-silver-molybdenum bearing, steeply dipping silicified breccias such as the Washington, Murray, Quarry, Glacier, Oyster (MINFILE 092F365) and Murex (MINFILE 092F206) breccias, also interpreted as Eocene in age

The Lakeview-Domineer and Mt. Washington Copper zones have been partially mined in two open pits, and have been explored by extensive surface diamond drilling, trenching, bulk sampling and two underground adits mainly from 1940 to 1992 by different companies. From 1964 to 1967, 381,773 tonnes were mined by the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd., yielding 131 kg. gold, 7,235 kg. silver and 3,548 t. copper, grading 0.34 g/t gold, 19 g/t silver and 0.93% copper. Historical and non-NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are as follows:

- Lakeview-Domineer Zone – 550,298 tonnes @ 6.75 g/t gold, 32.23 g/t silver and 0.57% copper (Better Resources Ltd., 1989) located partially on Property
- Mt. Washington Pit Area – 305,720 tonnes @ 1.07% copper, and undocumented gold and silver contents (W.G. Stevenson, 1970) not located on Property

CIM and NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are as follows:

- Mt. Washington Tailings – 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated mineral resource, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred mineral resource (J. Houle, 2014) located on the Property

The area covering the Lakeview-Domineer Zone and the Mt. Washington Open Pits are covered by several mineral titles with varied ownership, including four contiguous crown grant mineral claims which hold gold and silver rights and partially underlie two of North Bay's mineral titles. North Bay holds mineral titles over a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, including the 2009 bulk sample site and the adit portal. The area of previous open pit mining by the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. ("MWC") has been identified as a source of acid rock drainage and elevated copper levels in at least one local watershed, but the recent reclamation project completed in 2012 by the provincial government appears to be effective in mitigating the problem. North Bay does not hold mineral tenures over, or any environmental liability for the immediate area of the open pits. The sites of exploration trenches, bulk sample sites and the underground adit portal excavated by previous operators are all fully reclaimed. The former MWC mill site and tailings dam are located on mineral tenures held by North Bay, and have not been reclaimed, but North Bay does not hold any environmental liability for them. The Murex Breccia Area target, the largest and most prospective located entirely on the Property underlies the area of former mill site and tailings dam. The Mount Washington Alpine Resort lies immediately southwest of the Property, and Strathcona Provincial Park and adjacent no staking reserves are located approximately one kilometre southwest of the Property.

The Mount Washington Property is worthy of further exploration, building on past successful work, new mineral exploration and processing technology, and excellent local infrastructure. The potential exists both on and near the property to establish economically viable mineral resources of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium that could be permitted, mined and processed. An initial $1 million program is designed to target primarily bulk mineable mineral resources at the Murex Breccia, other known occurrences, and new discoveries, while establishing environmental and socio-economic programs necessary for long term success.

Introduction

The Technical Report on the Mount Washington Property ("Report") has been prepared for North Bay Resources Inc. by the author, at the request of Mr. Perry Leopold, President of North Bay. The Report is to be used to provide technical guidance to North Bay, to help market the Property, and to document assessment work for mineral title maintenance. Data used to complete the Report came from public sources, primarily BC government web sites, private reports and maps used by the author in previous reports, and the author's own experience on the Property (see References). The author visited the Property several times between 2000 and 2016, including a four day period during June 2016. From June 27th to June 30th, 2016 the author completed a targeted geological mapping and outcrop rock sampling program in the Murex Breccia Area for North Bay. Approximately 7.5 line-km of detailed GPS grid-controlled and logging road cut geological mapping was completed over part of the area hosting the known gold-copper mineralization. Four different rock types were mapped, including two types of breccias; and 125 structural measurements were recorded from outcrops. Concurrent with the geological mapping, select outcrop grab rock samples were taken, which yielded highlights as follows:

- Murex Breccia Area – 1 select outcrop grab sample taken from a known mineralized site, 2 select outcrop grab samples taken from an area of recently exposed mineralization, and 1 select outcrop grab sample taken from previously undocumented mineralized site yielded up to 11.7 g/t gold, 134 ppm silver, 529 ppm arsenic, 8.56% copper and 70 ppm molybdenum, 500 ppm vanadium and 1590 ppm zinc in 3 different samples

Reliance on Other Experts

Technical information in this report was derived from private company files, government publications and published reports. Original source data has been used where available. Reasonable care and diligence has been taken by the author to verify all historical information. The author has seen no reason to doubt the validity and accuracy of this source data and historical information, most of which was generated and signed by qualified, professional persons at the times the work was done, prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. The author is not a Qualified Person in some of the more technical aspects of environmental, metallurgical, mill processing and land tenure issues, which may be of potential significance at the Mount Washington Property. The author has relied in part on the expertise of professional persons who worked on these issues in the past on the Property. No reasons have been seen by the author to doubt the validity of this data.

Property Description and Location

The Mount Washington Property is centred approximately 25 kilometres due west of the city of Courtenay, B.C. in east-central Vancouver Island at latitude 49^0 46’ N. and longitude 125^0 15’ W, as shown in Figure 1a. The Property covers approximately 2420 hectares, as shown in several of the accompanying figures, but best shown in Figure 2a. It is comprised of 12 cell mineral claims held 100% by North Bay as shown in Table 1, including partial overlap of portions of four crown granted mineral claims Domineer 1, 3, 4 and 6 which hold gold and silver rights only. The cell mineral claims are located on NTS maps sheets 092F/11 in the Nanaimo Mining Division.

The crown granted mineral claims held by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. pre-date and have precedence for conflicting mineral rights (gold and silver only) over any mineral rights held through all overlapping cell mineral claims, including those cell mineral claims held by North Bay and others. The former title holder of base metal rights in the area forfeited those rights to the crown in 2005, so those rights are now held by any cell mineral claim owners, including North Bay and others.

Table 1 – Mount Washington Property Mineral Titles as of August 10, 2016

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1040518	OYSTER S	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/dec/14	2018/feb/25	GOOD	41.7306
1044369	MW WOLF LAKE	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	229.4712
1044370	MW WOLF 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	125.1858
1044372	MW MUREX	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	354.8099
1044373	MW MUREX TLS	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	208.7292
1044374	MW MUREX N	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	146.0445
1044376	MW MUREX N2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	83.4355
1044377	MW MUREX TLS 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	354.8522
1044379	MW MUREX W	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	375.6446
1044380	MW OYSTER	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	166.8958
1044381	MW OYSTER 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	104.3192
1044382	MT WASHINGTON	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/feb/25	GOOD	229.5912
Totals	**12 Mineral Claims**							**2420.7097**

Surface rights in the area of the Mount Washington Property are held primarily by TimberWest, a large forestry company. TimberWest also has made surface title arrangements with the Mount Washington Alpine Resort (MWAR) for portions covering some of the resorts' buildings and transport infrastructure, located just along the southwestern portions of the Property. The perimeters of the surface rights blocks that may in part overlap the mineral claims of the Property appear in Figure 2a, and are listed in Table 2. Verification of disposition of rights between TimberWest, Mount Washington Alpine Report, and possibly others has not been completed by the author. For the purpose of this report, surface rights in the area of the Property are held by one or the other. TimberWest holds timber rights to all or most of the area, and has agreements in place with various logging contractors to harvest timber and build and maintain logging roads. The BC government built and maintains Strathcona Parkway.

Table 2 – Surface Rights Titles and Owners

Block No.	Tenure Type	Legal Description	SID No.	Owner/Leasee	Land District	Area (ha)
29	Crown Grant	Block 29, Comox District	454760	Timberwest	Comox	12642.7
76	Crown Grant	Block 76, Comox District	422280	Timberwest	Comox	845.5
267	Crown Grant	Block 267, Comox District	15094620	Timberwest	Comox	4.6
695	Crown Grant	Block 695, Comox District	426240	Timberwest	Comox	2112.9
914	Crown Grant	Block 914, Comox District	16317300	Timberwest	Comox	2101.8
975	Crown Grant	Block 975, Comox District	16327800	Timberwest	Comox	798.0
1109	Crown Grant	Block 1109, Comox District	16327930	Timberwest	Comox	2529.2
1223	Crown Grant	Block 1223, Comox District	16328000	Timberwest	Comox	854.0
1341	Crown Grant	Block 1341, Comox District	16328130	Timberwest	Comox	195.3
1357	Crown Grant	Block 1357, Comox District	15089540	Timberwest	Comox	1201
1450	Crown Grant	Block 1450, Comox District	15089670	MWAR	Comox	147.3
1466	Crown Grant	Block 1466, Comox District	15089700	MWAR	Comox	99.4
1469	Crown Grant	Block 1469, Comox District	16328260	MWAR	Comox	64.5

Legal access to the mineral claims of the Property by the title holder and its agents is provided through the BC Mineral Tenure Act and by providing Section 19 Notices to the overlapping surface rights title holders at least eight days prior to access. In addition, as of the date of this report North Bay is in the process of negotiating an agreement with TimberWest for access over land owned by TimberWest during a specified time period in 2016.

Maintenance of the mineral tenures of the Property by the tenure holder is also provided through the BC Mineral Tenure Act, by completing and filing statements of costs for assessment work completed on the contiguous mineral titles within the previous 12 month period but prior to the good to dates of those titles, and by submitted appropriate reports to support and document the assessment work. All mineral tenure selection, assessment work filing and assessment report submitting is done online through the BC Mineral Titles Online system.

No permits are required by the mineral tenure holder and its agents for non-mechanized exploration activities on the mineral titles, such as geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys. Mechanized exploration activities including drilling, access trail construction or modification, and bulk sampling require the title holder or its agent to apply for and obtain a valid mineral exploration and reclamation permit issued by the BC Inspector of Mines in advance of undertaking those activities. Permits are acquired through the online Front Counter BC Natural Resource Application system, and typically require 3 to 6 months to process and issue. Reclamation securities are required to post by the applicant in advance of programs which may impact the environment. Permits are normally issued for 5 years, and require annual notices of exploration activity to be completed and submitted by the tenure holder or its agent to the Inspector of Mines in order to maintain the permit in good standing.

Similar to many other places in British Columbia, Canada and world-wide, the ability to perform work on an exploration property like Mount Washington may be affected by other factors and risks. These can include opposition by local individuals, First Nations, and/or Non-Government Organizations; intervention by local, regional, provincial or federal governments; or weather, earthquakes, and other natural disasters.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Mount Washington Property is situated along the eastern side of the insular mountains of Vancouver Island with elevations ranging from 550 metres in the east to 1,590 metres at the top of Mt. Washington. Topography ranges from steep mountains to poorly drained swamps, but is mostly covered by northeast draining creek valleys. Most of the Property is covered by second growth mixed forest including active logging areas, except the areas above 1,100 metres which are mostly primary coniferous forest including minor sub-alpine areas above 1,400 metres. The climate is warm and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter, with snow accumulations of up to 5 metres above 1,000 metres elevation from November to June. This allows a snow-free field season of approximately 4 months from July to October for any field work, although site specific or underground work could continue throughout the year. Forest fire hazard due to severely dry conditions typically in August, may cause field work to be suspended.

Access to the Mount Washington Property from the full service communities of Comox and Courtenay is via 4-lane Highway 19 north from the Comox Valley Parkway for 12 kilometres to the paved 2-lane Strathcona Parkway, and west for 10 kilometres to the beginning of the Tsolum Main, Branch 62 and Branch 101 logging roads, which provide access to the eastern part of the Property. The Strathcona Parkway proceeds west for a further 5 kilometres to the Mt. Washington Alpine Resort, where lodging and basic supplies are readily available year-round. Just south of the resort, Nordic Drive branches west from the Parkway and continues northwest as Piggott Main logging road, which along with Branch 126 provides access to the western part of the Property. Comox has both an international airport and a small hospital. Campbell River, 25 kilometres north of Mt. Washington, is the mining service hub for the Myra Falls Operation and the Quinsam Coal Mine, and has industrial port facilities. Nanaimo, 100 kilometres southeast of Mt. Washington, is a regional government centre, and has industrial port facilities as well. Travel time from either Comox or Campbell River to the property is 45 minutes, and from Nanaimo is 1 hour and 15 minutes. See Figure 1b and 2b for infrastructure and access details to various parts of the Property.

The nearby Mt. Washington Alpine Resort and condominium complex is connected to the provincial hydroelectric grid, but the transmission infrastructure may not have sufficient capacity to supply a mining operation, particularly a large one, without expansion of its capacity or other upgrades. The Mount Washington Property has only small lakes in its western part, including McKay Lake and Pyrrhotite Lake. The eastern side of the Property is adjacent to Wolf Lake, and has adequate water supply and suitable sites for processing plants, and waste and tailings disposal, if required.

History

The following history is summarized primarily from publicly available government sources including BC Minister of Mines, Assessment and MINFILE Summary Reports listed in Appendix 3. Panning for gold on the Oyster River, which drains an area including the western slopes of Mt. Washington, was a common occupation during the depression. Some individuals panned four dollars' worth of gold per day (D.J.T. Carson, 1960). This work, presumably from the 1920's, is the earliest documentation of any metallic mineral exploration in the area. M.E. Hurst of the

G.S.C. identified and documented occurrences arsenic in the Wolf Lake area east of Mt. Washington (M.E. Hurst, 1227). H.C. Gunning of the G.S.C. identified and documented occurrences of gold, silver and copper in the Forbidden Plateau area, southwest of Mt. Washington (H.C. Gunning, 1930).

In 1940 J.M. MacKay discovered and staked several gold-silver-copper veins on the Central and West arms of Mt. Washington, including the No.1, No.2 and No.3 Veins on the Domineer mining claim group. An access trail, trenching, channel sampling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing were completed in 1941. The most significant results were obtained from channel sampling of the 20^0 west-dipping No.1 (Main) Vein by geologist D.F. Kidd as follows:

13.8 g/t gold

232 g/t silver

0.945 m. average thickness

27.4 m. strike length

The metallurgical testing consisted of flotation and cyanidation of a 12 kg. composite sample of assay rejects from the Domineer mining claim group was completed by the Canadian Bureau of Mines, including six polished thin sections, at the request of D.F. Kidd. The sample head grade assayed as follows:

8.23 g/t gold

216 g/t silver

5.48 % arsenic

1.74 % copper

15.33% iron

13.88% sulphur

0.45 % zinc

0.76 % lead

Mineralogical work identified pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and covellite in order of decreasing abundance in the sample. No native gold or silver were seen. Metallurgical test work suggested that the material was refractory, and that the gold was not amenable to gravity, cyanidation or bulk flotation. Five different tests were conducted, all showing high reagent consumptions and tailings assays, and poor metal recoveries, in part due to the oxidized nature of the sample. Results indicate that a method of selective flotation offered the best possibilities for treating the Domineer ore.

In 1944, the Domineer mining claim group was acquired by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. (Cominco), who completed geological mapping and additional trenching and sampling, along with several short adits during the period 1944-45. Cominco first identified and documented the presence of intrusive breccias on the west arm of Mt. Washington, and discovered the No.4, No.5, No.6 and No.7 Veins on the Domineer Group. Cominco located and sampled the No.8 Vein, which Kidd mapped as a possible northwest extension of the No.1 Vein, on the adjacent President Group to the west. They also recorded and assayed for base metals when present. Channel sampling results from six discontinuous trenched exposures on the 50^0 east-dipping No.2 Vein yielded the highest gold grades of any veins sampled to date, as follows:

39.1 g/t gold

93.7 g/t silver

0.107 m. average thickness

122 m. strike length

In 1949, G.C. Murray staked the Murex Claim Group, located approximately 3 km. east of Mt. Washington, to cover north-south quartz stringers containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor arsenopyrite and sphalerite exposed in outcrop along the bed of Murex Creek.

In 1951, the Domineer Group was acquired by Noranda Mines Ltd. (Noranda), who completed 13 exploration diamond drill holes in that year. The most significant intercepts were as follows:

- DDH No.2 yielded 41.7 m. @ 0.194% copper, including:
    - 0.27 m. @ 7.2 g/t gold, 20.6 g/t silver, 0.10% copper and 6.4% zinc

- DDH No.4 yielded 1.5 m. @ 6.21% copper, 68.6 g/t silver (gold not recorded)
- DDH No.7 yielded 1.5 m. @ 4.11% copper, 34.3 g/t silver (gold not recorded)

In 1956, the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. (Mt. Washington Copper) was formed by G.C. Murray, and an access road was completed to the West Arm of Mt. Washington, along with trenching in the Murex area. Also in 1956, A.C. Skerl, P.Eng. completed geological mapping in the Murex area, and identified an E-W striking fault breccia zone up to 6.1 m. thick containing lenses, seams and disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in mafic volcanics and tuffs. Five packsack exploration diamond drill holes were completed on a single section, for which no assays are recorded, but with mineralogical descriptions of massive sulphide intercepts as follows:

- Hole No.1 recovered 3.14 m. averaging 52% chalcopyrite, 34% pyrrhotite, 13% pyrite over an intercept length of 4.57 m. from 0 m. to 4.57 m. at a 75^0 core angle
- Hole No.5 recovered 1.83 m. containing 30% chalcopyrite, 50% pyrrhotite over an intercept length of 2.13 m. from 2.13 m. to 4.26 m. at a 45^0 core angle

In 1957, Noranda and Mt. Washington Copper began to jointly explore the Mt. Washington Property (Domineer and Murex areas). They completed an access road, 4 diamond drill holes, trenching, geological mapping, a self-potential survey, and soil sampling in the Murex area. No logs are available for the diamond drill holes, but a drilling summary table shows the following averaged intercepts (only copper reported):

- Hole 57-1 yielded 22.9 m. @ 0.24% copper
- Hole 57-2 yielded 18.9 m. @ 0.41% copper
- Hole 57-3 yielded 25.6 m. @ 0.63% copper
- Hole 57-4 yielded 50.3 m. @ 0.36% copper

In 1958, Noranda resumed drilling in the area of the West Arm of Mt. Washington, and completed an electromagnetic survey, mechanized stripping, and 10 diamond drill holes in two clusters 40 metres apart starting 50 metres north of the Domineer No.1 Vein. No drill logs are available for these holes, but the drill hole collar locations and traces are plotted on old map copies. As a result of the work completed in 1958, a near-surface flat-lying vein or zone containing several veins was indicated. Its thickness varied from 2 to 4.5 metres and its grade averaged about 2% copper. It outcropped at surface in several places and occurred over an area of about 75 by 200 metres (Carson, 1960).

In 1960-61, Noranda again resumed drilling, and completed 57 vertical definition diamond drill holes at nominal 50' spacing in the West Arm area, plus 2 exploration diamond drill holes in the Murex area. The most significant intercepts from the West Arm area were as follows:

- DDH 60-9 yielded 13.0 m. @ 0.66% copper, including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 3.3% copper, 0.86 g/t gold, 55 g/t silver
- DDH P.S. 60-8 yielded 3.0 m. @ 0.72% copper, ending in mineralization
- DDH P.S. 60-9 yielded 3.1 m. @ 0.75% copper, including:
    - 1.6 m. @ 1.2% copper (gold silver not recorded) ending in mineralization
- DDH 61-MW-1 yielded 3.0 m. @ 1.6% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 6.9 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-2 yielded 1.9 m. @ 2.4% copper, 1.7 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-6 yielded 3.3 m. @ 1.8% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 34 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-7 yielded 4.6 m. @ 1.0% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 45 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-9 yielded 2.4 m. @ 1.7% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-10 yielded 6.9 m. @ 1.0% copper, trace gold, 63 g/t silver, incl.:
    - 1.2 m. @ 2.8% copper
- DDH 61-MW-16 yielded 1.5 m. @ 2.9% copper
- DDH 61-MW-18 yielded 4.6 m. @ 2.1% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-27 yielded 1.4 m. @ 2.9% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 10 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-28 yielded 2.2 m. @ 1.9% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-30 yielded 1.8 m. @ 2.9% copper, 1.0 g/t gold, 48 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-31 yielded 2.9 m. @ 1.7% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver

- DDH 61-MW-35 yielded 2.3 m. @ 1.4% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-37 yielded 1.4 m. @ 3.5% copper, 3.8 g/t gold, 161 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-39 yielded 1.7 m. @ 1.8% copper, 4.1 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver

In the Murex area, one of 2 diamond drill holes (DDH 61-M1) collared 120 metres apart oriented due north at -50^0 intersected mafic volcanics containing multiple zones of quartz-calcite fracture controlled and locally disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, with intercepts achieved as follows:

- 2.7 m. @ 0.14% copper from 23.2 m. to 25.9 m., and
- 1.4 m. @ 0.17% copper from 48.7 m. to 50.1 m., and
- 1.2 m. @ 0.50% copper from 68.1 m. to 69.3 m., and
- 1.8 m. @ 0.15% copper from 75.9 m. to 77.7 m.

No records exist of any assays other than for copper from the Murex holes. Also of note, in 1960 D.J.T. Carson completed and published his M.Sc. thesis at the University of British Columbia, which was titled "Geology of Mount Washington Vancouver Island British Columbia". Carson's thesis documented in detail the geological setting and mineralization in the Mt. Washington area, including many of the various breccias.

In 1961, Mt. Washington Copper and Noranda formed a new company, Qualicum Mines Limited, to develop the Mt. Washington Property, and engaged consulting engineers Hill, Starck & Associates Ltd. to undertake the mining geology and engineering. An agreement was reached with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company Limited, owners of the base metals on the Mt. Washington Property, to mine and process ore. Development of the Mt. Washington Copper Mine was commenced, including installation of an all-season camp west of McKay Lake, and driving an exploration adit, which was completed in early 1962. The 2 m. x 2.5 m. adit was driven in a northerly direction along the strike of the mineralized zone for a distance of about 210 m, at an average elevation of 1315 m., and at an average gradient of +1.4%. The mineralization exposed in the ribs of the adit was mapped, and chip or channel sampled at 5' (1.52 m.) intervals, and assayed for copper, gold and silver. The initial (southern) portion of the adit yielded the following values:

160 m. length

2.07 m. average vertical thickness

2.03% copper

0.855 g/t gold

35.7 g/t silver

The thicknesses and grades confirmed the definition drilling results, and established the continuity of copper mineralization in the flat-lying vein structure through the southernmost of the two zones. The adit was stopped short of and not extended into the northernmost zone, and the northernmost 50 m. of the adit yielded much lower values of copper, silver and gold where chip or channel sampled. The southernmost zone was initially referred to as the Tunnel Block or the No.1 Zone, and the northernmost zone as the Noranda Block or the No.2 Zone. These were subsequently developed into the South Pit and North Pit, respectively. Pre-production mining commenced in the No. 1 Zone (South Pit), from which 4,000 tonnes of low grade ore was mined, trucked to Comox and shipped to the Britannia concentrator, plus 800 tonnes of higher grade ore was mined, trucked and shipped to the Tacoma smelter. Recovery information from the ore shipments is not available.

In 1962, an additional 31 diamond drill holes and 35 percussion drill test holes, along with stripping and trenching were completed on the No.2 Zone (North Pit) by Hill, Starck & Associates. Total indicated ore reserves were estimated at 553,400 tonnes @ 1.40% copper, 0.51 g/t gold and 41 g/t silver, consisting of 217,700 tonnes @ 1.43% copper in the No.2 Zone (North Pit) and 335,700 tonnes @ 1.39% copper in the No.1 Zone (South Pit). Open pit ratios of ore to waste were estimated at 1:1 to 1:4. Inferred ore located between the two zones was estimated at 132,500 tonnes @ 0.65% copper. The mineral resource estimates reported at this time are not to current industry standards.

In 1963-64, Mt. Washington Copper reached an agreement to complete development and construction of the Mt. Washington Mine with Consolidated Woodgreen Mines Limited, subsequently renamed Cumberland Mining Ltd. The companies formed a subsidiary company, Mount Washington Milling Co. Ltd., to operate the Mt. Washington Mine and Mill. Woodgreen/Cumberland's 800-1000 ton per day flotation mill from the Motherlode Property near Greenwood, B.C., was dismantled, moved and erected 3.1 km. east of and 550 m. lower than the Mt. Washington mine site (7.2 km. by road). A tailings dam was constructed 2.3 km. east of and 180 m. below the mill site (2.4 km. by pipeline). Contract mining and trucking was undertaken by Tymac Construction Company. By late 1964, 82,500 tonnes of ore had been mined and stockpiled at the mill site, and 122,000 tonnes of waste had been moved. Furukawa Mining Co. provided advance funding for startup of the mine and mill in exchange for the sale of the entire output of copper concentrate. The Mt. Washington mine was officially opened on December 5, 1964. It is significant to note that the mill was a single stage crushing, grinding and flotation plant with a design throughput of 750 TPD based on year round milling, and on seasonal mining from the open pit mine during the summer and fall.

In 1963, Cominco optioned the portion of the Mt. Washington Property below 4000' elevation (1219 m.), and in 1963-64 completed geological mapping, ground magnetics, and 22 diamond drill holes. Cominco's focused its exploration efforts on the bulk ore potential of the various breccias identified across the property, but only split and sampled selected portions of the core, analyzed samples routinely for copper only, and subsequently dropped the option on the property in early 1965. The following significant drill intercepts were achieved and reported by Cominco, and are listed by target area:

In 10 drill holes testing the Murex Breccia:

- Hole No. C-1 yielded:
    - 56.1 m. @ 0.25% copper from 0 to 56.1 m., and,
    - 11.4 m. @ 0.19% copper from 114.5 m. to 125.9 m.
- Hole No. C-2 yielded:
    - 37.3 m. @ 0.25% copper from 33.5 m. to 70.8 m.
- Hole No. C-14 yielded:
    - 75.7 m. @ 0.28% copper from 12.2 m. to 87.9 m.
- Hole No. C-16 yielded:
    - 5.6 m. @ 0.56% copper from 11.1 m. to 16.7 and
    - 36.6 m. @ 0.29% copper from 34.7 m. to 71.3 m.
- Hole No. C-18 yielded:

    - 19.5 m. @ 0.28% copper from 48.9 m. to 68.4 m.

- Hole No. C-19 yielded:
    - 26.8 m. @ 0.29% copper from 22.6 m. to 49.4 m., and
    - 7.5 m. @ 0.39% copper from 64.0 m. to 71.5 m., and
    - 8.8 m. @ 0.26% copper from 141.6 m. to 150.4 m., and
    - 1.8 m. @ 4.8% copper from 195.8 m. to 197.6 m.

In 7 drill holes testing the Washington Breccia beneath, or on trend with the open pits:

- Hole No. C-5 yielded:
    - 6.4 m. @ 0.92% copper from 17.4 m. to 23.8 m., and
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.88% copper from 40.5 m. to 41.3 m.
- Hole No. C-6 yielded:
    - 2.4 m. @ 0.80% copper from 15.2 m. to 17.6 m.
- Hole No. C-7 yielded:
    - 4.1 m. @ 1.51% copper from 7.8 m. to 11.9 m., and
    - 11.9 m. @ 0.34% copper from 103.6 m. to 115.5 m.
- Hole No. C-9 yielded:
    - 26.5 m. @ 0.40% copper from 3.4 m. to 29.9 m.
- Hole No. C-10 yielded:
    - 1.8 m. @ 1.1% copper from 35.1 m. to 36.9 m., and
    - 7.3 m. @ 0.43% copper from 149.1 m. to 156.4 m.

In 2 drill holes testing the Murray Breccia southwest of the open pits:

- Hole C-15 yielded:

- o 31.7 m. @ 0.27% copper, 0.26 g/t gold & 6.7 g/t silver (61.0m.-92.7m.)

In 3 drill holes testing outcropping mineralization discovered during road construction northeast of the open pits, no significant drill intercepts were achieved.

In 1965, the Mount Washington Milling Co. mined 219,700 tonnes of ore, milled 170,100 tonnes of ore, stockpiled 49,600 tonnes of ore, and produced 8,100 tonnes of concentrate containing 1,704,300 kilograms of copper, 59,300 grams of gold and 3,723,000 grams of silver. In addition, 542,200 tonnes of waste and overburden was removed. The open pit operated from May 16th to December 10th, and the mill operated all year.

In 1966, the Mount Washington Milling Co. mined 156,100 tonnes of ore, milled 162,800 tonnes of ore, and produced 7,700 tonnes of concentrate containing 1,481,400 kilograms of copper, 67,900 grams of gold and 3,423,800 grams of silver. In addition, 273,200 tonnes of waste and overburden was removed. The open pit operated from the beginning of June to the end of November, and the mill operated all year.

In 1967, the Mount Washington Milling Co. milled 9,700 tonnes of stockpiled ore, and produced 1,400 tonnes of concentrate containing 257,500 kilograms of copper, 14,300 grams of gold and 552,700 grams of silver. At the end of March, the mill ceased operation and on April 3, 1967 the company was placed in receivership and all operations closed. The parent company maintained ownership of the property.

Over its 2 year mine life, the Mt. Washington mill processed 342,600 tonnes of ore averaging 1.005% copper, 0.413 g/t gold, and 22.5 g/t silver, generating 17,200 tonnes of concentrate containing 3,443,200 kilograms of copper, 141,500 grams of gold and 7,699,500 grams of silver. This data is from the Minister of Mines Annual Reports, and there exists conflicting data quoted elsewhere. Although mill recovery information is not available, calculated recoveries compared to the total indicated resources are estimated at 71% for copper, 81% for gold, and 55% for silver. The calculated tonnage and grades of the tailings dam are therefore estimated at 325,400 tonnes @ 0.41% copper, 0.10 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver, but is not a resource estimate to NI43-101 standards, and cannot be relied upon.

In 1966-68, the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. and Qualicum Mines Ltd. engaged consulting engineer W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng. to undertake exploration work targeting primarily porphyry copper style mineralization on the Mt. Washington property. In 1966, Stevenson completed a reconnaissance soil geochemistry survey along selected roads between Wolf Lake and McKay Lake, and analyzed several hundred samples for zinc, with poor results. In 1967, Stevenson completed geological mapping, grid-based soil geochemistry, and initiated a few widely spaced lines of ground magnetic and induced polarization (I.P.) surveys in the Murex area surrounding the mill site. Approximately two hundred samples were analyzed for copper, showing a broad area of 1.6 km. by 1 km. with elevated copper values in soils, exceeding 280 ppm, the anomalous threshold as determine by J.S. Scott, P.Eng. The geophysics delineated a co-incident magnetic high and chargeability high over an area of 1100 metres by 700 metres, co-incident with the northern portion of the soil anomaly. The magnetic survey was supervised by D.W. Smellie, P.Eng. and the I.P. survey was supervised and interpreted by D.B. Sutherland, M.A. and R.A. Bell, PhD. of McPhar Geophysics Limited, who conducted the I.P. survey.

In 1968, the Mt. Washington property was optioned by Marietta Resources Ltd. (Marietta) from the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Marietta engaged consulting engineer W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng. to continue exploring the property for porphyry copper style mineralization. In 1968, Stevenson initiated additional I.P.-resistivity survey lines and an airborne magnetic survey was conducted over much of the Mt. Washington property. The geophysics delineated three large magnetic highs along an E-W trend across the property, flanked by chargeability highs and resistivity lows from which 4 significant targets were established, named Zones A-D. The best target, Zone A, was delineated over a length of 4 km. and a width of 750 metres. C. Elliot, Mining Geophysical Engineer, supervised and interpreted both surveys. The airborne survey was conducted by Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited.

In 1968-69 on behalf of Marietta, W.G. Stevenson obtained, re-logged and selectively sampled diamond drill core from Cominco's 1963-64 drilling programs, specifically for drill holes C-1 to C-4, C7 to C-10, C13 to C16 and C18 to C21. All sampled drill core was analyzed for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver. The following intercepts were obtained from essentially previously un-sampled core intervals from Cominco holes:

- Hole No.C-2 from the Murex Breccia which yielded:
    - 13.6 m. @ 0.15% copper, 0.06% molybdenum from 78.2 m. to 91.8 m., including:
    - 7.2 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.10% molybdenum from 83.0 m. to 90.2 m.

- Hole No.C-7 from the Washington Breccia beneath the North Pit which yielded:
    - 70.4 m. @ 0.16% copper, 0.006% molybdenum from 33.2 m. to 70.4 m., including:
    - 24.3 m. @ 0.16% copper, 0.016% molybdenum from 61.0 m. to 85.3 m.
- Hole No.C-9 from the Washington Breccia east of the North Pit which yielded:
    - 76.2 m. @ 0.25% copper, 0.03% molybdenum, 0.22 g/t gold and 2.2 g/t silver from 0 m. to 76.2 m., including:
    - 42.7 m. @ 0.26% copper, 0.05% molybdenum, 0.20 g/t gold and 1.9 g/t silver from 6.1 m. to 48.8 m.
- Hole No.C-10 from the Washington Breccia south of the South Pit which yielded:
    - 30.3 m. @ 0.17% copper and 2.0 g/t silver from 4.5 m. to 34.7 m., and,
    - 43.6 m. @ 0.24% copper and 2.0 g/t silver from 34.7 m. to 78.3 m., and,
    - 34.1 m. @ 0.28% copper, 0.006% molybdenum and 1.7 g/t silver from 131.1 m. to 165.2 m.
- Hole No. C-15 from the Murray Breccia southwest of the South Pit which yielded:
    - 15.3 m. @ 0.24% copper from 94.4 m. to 109.7 m.

In 1969, on behalf of Marietta, W.G. Stevenson completed 15 diamond drill holes on the Mt. Washington property, following up new surface targets, geophysical targets and Cominco's drilling targets. Most of the holes were split and sampled over their entire lengths, and the samples analyzed for copper, molybdenum, silver and gold. The following drill results were achieved by Marietta, listed by target area:

In four holes testing I.P. target Zone A in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-1 yielded 3 m. @ 0.26% copper, 5 ppm molybdenum and 2 ppm silver from 115.8 m. to 119.8 m., but averaged approximately 350 ppm copper over its entire 141 m. logged as mainly Karmutsen volcanics with some intrusives

- Hole 69-3 yielded 3 m. @ 0.03% copper and 0.02% ppm molybdenum from 100.6 m. to 103.6 m., but averaged approximately 250 ppm copper and 15 ppm molybdenum from 40 m. to the bottom of the hole at 305 m., logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics
- Hole 69-6 yielded 3 m. @ 0.20% copper and 2.2 ppm silver from 116 m. to 119 m., but averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 152 m. depth, logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing co-incident I.P. target Zone C and magnetic target Body B in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-2 yielded 3.0 m. @ 0.24% copper, 0.003% molybdenum and 1.8 ppm silver from 128 m. to 131 m., but averaged approximately 450 ppm copper over its entire 155 m. depth, logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing co-incident I.P. target Zone B and magnetic target Body A in the Murex area, the following significant intercept was achieved:

- Hole 69-4 yielded 3 m. @ 0.40% copper, 0.001% molybdenum and 5 ppm silver from 122 m. to 125 m., in silicified and sulphidic Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing magnetic target Body A in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-7 yielded 3 m. @ 0.05% copper, 0.03% molybdenum and 1.5 ppm silver from 54.9 m. to 57.9 m., and was logged as hornblende syenite over its entire 305 m. length

In three holes testing surface copper-molybdenum mineralization exposed in a road cut east of McKay Lake, the following significant intercept, and two non-significant intercepts achieved:

- Hole 69-13 yielded 27.4 m. @ 0.009% copper and 0.0375% molybdenum in a mineralized breccia body (later named the Quarry Breccia), and minor intrusives
- Hole 69-8 yielded 4.6 m. @ 0.14% copper from 1.5 m. to 6.1 m. , and averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 67 m. depth, intersecting intrusives surrounding a breccia body

- Hole 69-9 yielded 3 m. @ 0.05% ppm molybdenum at 85 m. to 88 m., and averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 93 m. depth, intersecting intrusives, Karmutsen volcanics and minor breccias

In two holes testing co-incident I.P. target Zone C and magnetic target Body B in the Murex area, the following two significant intercepts achieved:

- Hole 69-10 yielded 82.3 m. @ 0.20% copper, 0.015% molybdenum and 3.3 g/t silver from surface to 82.3 m. in mineralized Murex Breccia
- Hole 69-14 yielded 27.4 m. @ 0.22% copper, 0.005% molybdenum and 3.4 g/t silver from surface to 27.4 m. in mineralized quartzite and intrusives

In one hole following up Cominco's hole C-9 in the Washington Breccia east of the North Pit, the following significant intercept achieved:

- Hole 69-11 yielded 45.7 m. @ 0.09% copper, 0.028% molybdenum and 1.8 g/t silver from surface to 45.7 m., intersecting mineralized Washington Breccia

In one hole following up Cominco's holes C-10 and C-15 testing surface mineralization in the Washington Breccia south of the South Pit, the following significant intercept achieved:

- Hole 69-15 yielded 19.5 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.003% molybdenum and 4.2 g/t silver from 1.8 m. to 21.3 m., intersecting mineralized intrusives overlying Washington Breccia

In 1970, Marietta Resources Ltd. dropped the option on the Mt. Washington Property. R. Dunsmore, Geologist, supervised a ground electromagnetic survey over portions of property for the Mt. Washington Copper Co. in 1970, and located many anomalies.

In early 1972, the Minerals Section of Imperial Oil Limited (Esso) optioned the Mt. Washington property from Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Esso also completed agreements with all other tenure holders over an extensive area surrounding Mt. Washington, including five separate agreements with Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas (C.P.O.G.), the base metals rights holders, and surface rights holders, prior to commencing exploration work.

In 1972, Esso commenced a multi-year, systematic exploration program of the Mt. Washington Property under the direction of geologist D.A. Bridge. In the first year, Esso completed detailed geological mapping and chip sampling of the open pits and road cuts, assaying all samples for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, plus selected samples for arsenic. A grid was established and two baselines were soil sampled, and soils analyzed for copper and molybdenum. An I.P. survey was conducted along one of the grid baselines. No significant results were reported by Esso in 1972.

In 1973, Esso completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (E.M.) geophysical survey over most of the property, a ground E.M. survey, an induced polarization (I.P.) survey, and seven diamond drill holes. The airborne geophysical survey was supervised by D.C. Fraser, Ph.D. of Aerodat Limited. The survey detected a large, elliptical east-west magnetic high 5 km. by 2.5 km. in size in the southeast portion of the property, corresponding with the Murex Breccia and quartz diorite intrusions, with numerous electromagnetic conductors along its northeast and southeast flanks. The survey also detected two circular, 500 m. diameter magnetic highs, one centred just northwest of McKay Lake, and one centred just west of Pyrrhotite Lake, corresponding with the North open pit and with the Oyster Breccia, respectively. The aeromagnetic high northwest of McKay Lake also displayed several electromagnetic conductors along its northern and western flanks. The ground E.M. survey was undertaken to locate airborne conductors near the open pits, and conducted by F.S. Eeg, C.E.T., but was terminated prior to its completion. The I.P. survey was conducted by P.E. Walcott, P.Eng., and was undertaken on two areas of the Murex Breccia, with nebulous results.

The drilling program in 1973 consisted of 7 holes in the Murex area, the first hole (Hole 73-1) which was abandoned in overburden. The fifth hole (Hole 73-5) was drilled to test an E.M. anomaly in the vicinity of Marietta drill hole M-1, and failed to achieve any significant intercepts, but only two core samples were taken over its 134 m. depth in spite of many notations of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The last hole (Hole 73-7) tested E.M. anomalies along the northeast flank of the large, elliptical magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of Marietta drill hole 69-3, and failed to achieve significant intercepts, the best being:

- Hole 73-7 yielded 50.3 m. @ 0.05% copper from 9.1 m. to 59.4 m.

The remaining four drill holes (Holes 73-2, 73-3, 73-4, and 73-6) were clustered in the vicinity of Marietta drill holes 69-8, 69-9 and 69-13, and yielded the following significant intercepts:

- Hole 73-3, which was systematically sampled and assayed for copper only, yielded:
    - 120.2 m. @ 0.24% copper from 3.2 m. to 123.4 m., including:
        - 12.0 m. @ 0.48% copper from 3.2 m. to 15.2 m., and,
        - 12.2 m. @ 0.61% copper from 36.6 m. to 48.8 m., and,
        - 6.1 m. @ 0.65% copper from 117.3 m. to 123.4 m.
- Hole 73-4, which was only selectively sampled and generally assayed only for copper, yielded:
    - 6.1 m. @ 0.40% copper, 0.019% molybdenum and 0.26 g/t silver from 83.2 m. to 89.3 m. (only section assayed for anything but copper), and
    - 2.0 m. @ 0.22% copper from 94.2 m. to 96.2 m., and,
    - 3.1 m. @ 0.15% copper from 129.5 m. to 132.6 m., and,
    - 2.6 m. @ 0.24% copper from 134.1 m. to 136.7 m., and,
    - 1.8 m. @ 0.27% copper from 137.8 m. to 139.6 m., and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.20% copper from 144.9 m. to 145.7 m.
- Hole 73-6, which was systematically sampled and assayed for copper only, yielded:
    - 60.3 m. @ 0.20% copper from 2.6 m. to 62.9 m., including:
        - 33.5 m. @ 0.27% copper from 6.1 m. to 39.6 m., and,
    - 15.9 m. @ 0.15% copper from 72.5 m. to 88.4 m., including:
        - 3.1 m. @ 0.39% copper from 85.3 m. to 88.4 m., and,
    - 13.4 m. @ 0.31% copper from 139.6 m. to 153.0 m., ending in good mineralization, according to the drill log

In 1974, Esso completed exploration work in 10 areas on the Mt. Washington property, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, and 21 diamond drill holes in 4 of those areas. Two drill holes were completed in the northeast portion of the Murex area, referred to as the Murex Trend Breccia, with significant results as follows:

- Hole 74-2 intersected biotitic, mineralized shock breccia which yielded:
    - 46.5 m. @ 0.53% copper, 0.17 g/t gold and 7.2 g/t silver from 9.1 m. to 55.6 m., and
    - 30.0 m. @ 0.245% copper, 0.003 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 62.9 m. to 89.9 m.

In the Upper Murex Breccia, located in the southwest portion of the Murex area, and described as being clast-supported with a quartz-sulphide matrix, twenty one trenches and four drill holes were completed, with significant results as follows:

- Trench 1 chip sampling yielded 2.1 m. @ 0.32% copper, 0.79 g/t gold and 45 g/t silver, and
- Trench 4 chip sampling yielded 1.0 m. @ 0.28% copper, 9.8 g/t gold and 6.2 g/t silver
- Hole 74-3 yielded 57.15 m. @ 0.058% copper, 0.73 g/t gold and 2.1 g/t silver from 0 m. to 57.15 m., including:
    - 21.3 m. @ 0.082% copper, 1.6 g/t gold and 2.3 g/t silver from 18.3 m. to 39.6 m.
- Hole 74-5 yielded 91.4 m. @ 0.13% copper, 0.08 g/t gold and 2.9 g/t silver from 0 m. to 91.4 m. ending in mineralization, and including:
    - 33.5 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.11 g/t gold and 3.5 g/t silver from 10.7 m. to 44.2 m., and
    - 12.5 m. @ 0.14% copper, 0.21 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 78.9 m. to 91.4 m., ending in mineralization

In the West Murex Zone, grid-based soil sampling upslope from hole 69-10 yielded an area of approximately 200 m. by 100 m. with six samples exceeding 410 ppm copper, corresponding to a ground magnetic high trend. No drilling was done here in 1974.

In the Tsolum Breccia Zone, located at the east end of the Murex area, grid-based soil sampling and ground magnetics were conducted in the vicinity of an outcrop of intrusive breccia which contains visible chalcopyrite mineralization over approximately 25 m. Geophysics yielded a magnetic low over an area of approximately 300 m. by 100 m., and geochemistry yielded six corresponding soil samples exceeding 320 ppm copper, and two samples exceeding 28 ppm molybdenum. No drilling was done here in 1974.

In the Oyster Ridge Breccia, described as a collapse breccia with a matrix of quartz, chlorite, calcite and iron oxides, and located west of Pyrrhotite Lake, grid-based soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey were completed in 1974. No significant result were obtained from the breccia, and no drilling was completed here in 1974, but outcrop chip sampling from intrusive dikes exposed in Pyrrhotite Creek 100 m. to the southwest yielded the following significant results:

- 0.9 m. @ 7.5 g/t gold, 5.2% arsenic, 0.05% copper, 0.13% lead and 0.05% zinc in a sulphidic intrusive breccia, and
- 0.9 m. @ 2.67% copper, 0.69 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver from a chalcopyrite-bornite bearing shear zone

In the Meadows Anomaly, located on the west flank of Mt. Washington, prospecting, grid-based soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey, and seven drill holes were completed in 1974. Prospecting yielded three sulphide showings in outcrop, one which yielded significant values from grab sampling as follows:

- 29 g/t gold, 142 g/t silver, 24% arsenic and 0.83% copper

The Murray Vein (probably synonymous with the Domineer No.1 Vein), exposed in outcrop 550 metres east of the Meadows Anomaly, yielded significant values from two grab samples as follows:

- 2.7 to 20 g/t gold, 244 to 376 g/t silver, 1.7 to 4.7% arsenic, and 1.4 to 3.2% copper

Also at the Meadows Anomaly, soil geochemistry yielded two parallel, north-south elongate zones of co-incident anomalous copper, silver and gold. Geophysics yielded numerous electromagnetic conductors. Drilling in 1974 consisted of a fence of four holes (74-12, -13, -14 and -19) testing the geochemical anomaly to the east of the outcrop showing, and another three holes (74-16, -17 and -18) testing the geophysical conductors, with potentially significant results as follows, considering that no gold analyses were completed on the core samples:

- Hole 74-12 intersected multiple fractured limonitic zones, including two which yielded:
  - 3.1 m. @ 0.043% copper, 0.128% arsenic and 13.4 g/t silver from 3.0 m. to 6.1 m., and,
  - 0.8 m. @ 0.64% copper, 0.052% arsenic and 5.0 g/t silver from 18.3 m. to 19.1 m.
- Hole 74-13 intersected multiple fractured limonitic zones, including two which yielded:
  - 0.6 m. @ 0.22% copper, 0.022% arsenic and 3.1 g/t silver from 6.1 m. to 6.7 m., and
  - 3.7 m. @ 0.027% copper, 0.32% arsenic and 12.1 g/t silver from 12.8 m. to 16.5 m.
- Hole 74-15 intersected multiple thin sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 1.2 m. @ 0.32% copper, 0.013% arsenic and 3.0 g/t silver from 2.8 m. to 4.0 m.
- Hole 74-17 intersected multiple thin sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 1.5 m. @ 0.15% copper, 0.024% arsenic and 2.5 g/t silver from 0.9 m. to 2.4 m.
- Hole 74-19 intersected fractured, limonitic and sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 3.1 m. @ 0.35% copper, 1.8% arsenic and 43 g/t silver from 1.5 m. to 4.6 m.

In the area of the former Mt. Washington Copper open pits, seven drill holes (74-6, 74-7, 74-8, 74-9, 74-10, 74-20 and 74-21) were completed in 1974 to test both for vein extensions and for disseminated copper mineralization within 300 metres of the pits. The following significant results were achieved:

- Hole 74-6 yielded 97.5 m. @ 0.20% copper, 0.14 g/t gold and 5.3 g/t silver from 23.8 m. to 121.3 m. (only 60.9 m. of the section were analyzed for gold and silver), including:
  - 1.5 m. @ 3.8% copper, 0.51 g/t gold and 119 g/t silver from 73.9 m. to 74.4 m.
- Hole 74-7 yielded 80.2 m. @ 0.13% copper, 0.96% arsenic, 0.18 g/t gold, and 3.1 g/t silver from 19.5 m. to 99.7 m., including:
  - 0.9 m. @ 1.64% copper, 0.022% arsenic, 0.10 g/t gold and 45 g/t silver from 25.6 to 26.5 m., and

- 3.0 m. @ 0.142% copper, 2.25% arsenic, 2.6 g/t gold and 69 g/t silver from 69.2 m. to 72.2 m.

- Hole 74-9 yielded 31.4 m. @ 0.146% copper, 0.007% arsenic, 0.017 g/t gold and 3.03 g/t silver from 10.7 m. to 42.1 m., including:
    - 10.2 m. @ 0.252% copper, 0.002% arsenic, 0.013 g/t gold and 4.43 g/t silver from 13.7 m. to 23.9 m.
- Hole 74-10 yielded 115.8 m. @ 0.094% copper (only copper analyzed consistently) from 1.5 m. to 117.3 m. (the entire hole), including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 0.678% copper, 0.034 g/t gold and 8.57 g/t silver from 38.1 m. to 39.6 m.
- Hole 74-21 yielded 21.6 m. @ 0.097% copper (only copper analyzed consistently) from 0 m. to 21.6 m. (the entire hole), including:
    - 0.9 m. @ 0.298% copper, 0.041% arsenic, 0.103 g/t gold and 9.26 g/t silver from 11.0 m. to 11.9 m.

Additional soil geochemistry and prospecting were completed by Esso in 1974 in three other areas: McKay Creek, the 101 Zone and the South Comox Zone, but no significant results were obtained.

In 1975, Esso completed work in 4 areas on the Mt. Washington property, including a ground magnetic survey, soil sampling and trenching in the Murex area, trenching and a test induced polarization line over the Tsolum Breccia, and three drill holes in two other areas.

In the Oyster Ridge Breccia, two widely spaced drill holes (75-1, -2) were completed, but with no significant results. In the Murray Breccia, one drill vertical hole (75-3) was completed from the ridge crest to a depth of 300.8 m., yielding several significant intercepts as follows:

- 3.2 m. @ 3.6 g/t gold, 7.5 g/t silver from 102.4 m. to 105.6 m.(abundant arsenopyrite in quartz, suggesting the Murray/Domineer No.1 Vein), and,
- 32.3 m. @ 0.117% copper, 0.008 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 210.6 m. to 242.9 m., including:

    - 15.4 m. @ 0.173% copper and 0.027 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 224.5 m. to 239.9 m., and

- 15.2 m. @ 0.200% copper and 0.062 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 279.5 m. to 294.7 m.

In the Tsolum Breccia, the I.P. test line was inconclusive, and two trenches 9 metres apart yielded the following significant results from bulk sampling:

- 3.7 m. @ 0.40% copper, and
- 1.5 m. @ 0.21% copper

In the Murex area, the ground survey confirmed a magnetic low response from the previous airborne survey. Soil sampling indicated a 65 m. diameter molybdenum anomaly from the edge of the magnetic low. A rock chip sample from fractured siltstone within the magnetic low yielded 0.172% copper and 0.039% molybdenum.

Also in 1975, P.J. McGuigan completed a B.Sc. thesis at the University of British Columbia entitled, "Certain Breccias of the Mount Washington Property, Vancouver Island", based on work completed while he was working for Esso in 1972 and 1973.

In 1976, Esso drilled a single 344 metre hole (MW-84) collared at -60 in a southwest direction, approximately 400 metres southwest of McKay Lake. The hole tested the area near the Murray Breccia, was logged only in a cursory way by P.J. McGuigan, was only selectively sampled, and those samples were consistently analyzed only for copper. Hole MW-84 yielded multiple significant and largely un-bracketed intercepts as follows:

- 146.3 m. @ 0.284% copper from 9.1 m. to 155.4 m. and,
- 9.1 m. @ 0.222% copper from 167.6 m. to 173.7 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.143% copper from 192.0 m. to 195.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.203% copper from 204.2 m. to 207.2 m. and,

- 3.0 m. @ 0.192% copper from 216.4 m. to 219.4 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.131% copper from 228.6 m. to 231.6 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.103% copper from 240.8 m. to 243.8 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.205% copper from 253.0 m. to 256.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.193% copper from 265.2 m. to 268.2 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.225% copper from 277.4 m. to 280.4 m. and,
- 11.6 m. @ 0.134% copper from 290.2 m. to 301.8 m. and,
- 9.1 m. @ 0.396% copper from 306.9 m. to 316.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.499% copper from 338.4 m. to 341.4 m.

From 1977 to 1982, Esso did not undertake any more exploration work on the Mt. Washington property, but instead concentrated primarily on metallurgical studies to investigate the feasibility of an on-site, low grade, heap leach copper operation. The lead consultant for these studies was A. Bruynesteyn of B.C. Research, and the project manager with Esso was R. Somerville, P.Eng. This time period coincided with a gradual decrease in the market price for copper, but also high volatility in the market prices for gold, silver and molybdenum, the other metals of potential interest at Mt. Washington. Esso terminated agreements covering the Mt. Washington property, and returned the mineral claims and crown grants to Mt. Washington Copper in 1982.

In late 1982, the mineral claims and crown grants covering the Mt. Washington property were acquired by Veerman-Botel Ltd. through an agreement with Mt. Washington Copper. Veerman-Botel did little work on the property before optioning it to Better Resources Ltd. (Better) in early 1983. In May, 1983, K.E. Northcote, P.Eng., completed a summary report on the property for Better Resources, and recommended that future exploration work be focused on both the high grade gold potential in the flat lying silicified zone, and the on the bulk tonnage gold potential of the breccia zones. He also noted that previous drilling was done using small diameter core, yielding poor recoveries in the fractured, weathered mineralized zones, and that the core samples were not systematically analyzed for gold. Mr. Northcote recommended a 2-phase, $310,000 exploration program on the Mt. Washington property, commencing with detailed re-evaluations of all previous work, including gold analyses of selected sample rejects. Better then staked many more claims, covering the West Arm, Murex Breccia and Oyster Breccia areas, and completed agreements with both Fording Coal Ltd. for the base metal rights and with the surface rights owner for the area covering the mineral claims and crown grants.

From 1983 to 1990, Better completed systematic exploration work targeting primarily the gold potential in the West Arm area of Mt. Washington. Most of Better's work on the Mt. Washington property was done under the direction of either J.F. Bristow, P.Eng. or C.C. Rennie, P.Eng., both former presidents and directors of Better. The company completed extensive grid-based soil geochemistry and targeted trenching across the property and chip sampling of showings, but the main exploration technique utilized was diamond drilling, using large diameter (generally NQ size) core, routinely analyzing core samples for gold, and surveying all drill collar locations.

In 1983 and 1984 on their Lupus Property in the Wolf Lake area, Proquest Resource Corporation discovered two new gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins named the Lake Showing (north of Wolf Lake) and the Creek Showing (east of Wolf Lake). Select outcrop grab sampling from the showings yielded significant values as follows:

- 70.1 g/t gold, 115 g/t silver, 6.1% arsenic and 7.2% zinc (Lake Showing)
- 11.9 g/t gold, 2.9% arsenic (Creek Showing)

In 1985, Homestake Mineral Development Company acquired and expanded Proquest's Lupus Property and completed extensive soil and rock geochemistry surveys. Select outcrop grab sampling from quartz-sulphide veins at the known Lake showings and a new showing both on the Lupus 1 claim northwest of Wolf Lake yielded significant values as follows:

- 35.6 g/t gold, 44.5 g/t silver, 5.59% zinc (Lake Showing)
- 5.9 g/t gold, 55.0 g/t silver, 1.54% copper (Lupus 4 and possibly Bluff Zone)

In 1985, west of Wolf Lake, St. James Minerals Ltd. discovered disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in altered volcanics exposed for 250 metres in an east-flowing creek bed, from which an outcrop grab sample yielded elevated values as follows:

- 12.7 g/t silver and 0.37% copper

In 1986, Pan World Ventures Inc. acquired Proquest's Lupus Property, completed geological mapping, soil and rocks geochemistry and geophysical I.P. surveys. Outcrop chip sampling on quartz-sulphide veins the Lake Showing and Creek Showing, and sub-crop grab sampling on the Road Showing, a new discovery west of Wolf Lake, yielded significant values as follows:

- 92.5 g/t gold, 195 g/t silver, 0.96% copper, 0.45% lead, 5.98% zinc, 5.74% arsenic over 0.09 metres (Lake Showing)

- 4.49 g/t gold, 145 g/t silver, 0.54% copper, 2.1% lead, 1.61% zinc and 4.95% arsenic over 0.2 metres (Creek Showing)

- 21.9 g/t gold, 30.9 g/t silver, 0.66% copper (Road Showing)

In 1986, Westmin Resources Ltd. acquired the Dove Property located between Wolf Lake and Mt. Washington from J. Paquet, and completed geological mapping and prospecting, including outcrop grab sampling from narrow quartz-sulphide veins in Murex Creek and Murex Breccia areas which yielded significant values as follows:

- 9.87 g/t gold, 24.9 g/t silver, 0.82% lead and 1.18% zinc over 0.02 metres (Lower Murex Creek)

- 0.42% copper and 2.43% zinc over 0.06 metre (Central Murex Creek)

- 0.45% copper over 0.05 metres (Eastern Murex Breccia area)

By the end of 1986, Better had completed 55 drill holes in the West Arm area of Mt. Washington, renamed the Lakeview-Domineer area; and 10 holes in the Murex area. Most of the drill holes in the Lakeview-Domineer area yielded significant intercepts in gold and/or silver, including some of the better intercepts as follows:

- Hole 83-2 yielded 2.7 m. @ 9.8 g/t gold, 121 g/t silver and 3.2% arsenic from 7.3 m. to 10.0 m. including:
    - 1.2 m. @ 16.2 g/t gold, 263 g/t silver and 4.1% arsenic from 8.8 m. to 10.0 m. (5% chalcopyrite logged but not analyzed for copper)
- Hole 84-15 yielded 0.9 m. @ 17.5 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver and 2.0% arsenic from 17.4 m. to 18.3 m.
- Hole 86-5 yielded 5.3 m. @ 7.5 g/t gold, 36.6 g/t silver and 1.6% arsenic from 4.6 m. to 9.9 m., including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 13.0 g/t gold, 3.8 g/t silver and 0.25% arsenic from 4.6 m. to 6.1 m., and
    - 1.6 m. @ 24.3 g/t gold, 111.4 g/t silver, 2.15% copper and 4.8% arsenic from 8.3 m. to 9.9 m.
- Hole 86-17 yielded 0.9 m. @ 9.3 g/t gold, 8.8 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 1.35% arsenic from 4.3 m. to 5.2 m. and,
- 1.5 m. @ 13.4 g/t gold, 20.9 g/t silver, 0.58% copper and 4.2% arsenic from 15.8 m. to 17.3 m.

In 1987, Cactus West Explorations Ltd. completed prospecting work on its Lake and Bluff claims northwest of Wolf Lake, and reported the following significant outcrop chip and grab sample results:

- 78.9 g/t gold, 145 g/t silver and 9.48% zinc over 0.11 m. (Lake Zone), and
- 90.5 g/t gold, 192 g/t silver and 9.58% zinc over 0.11 m. (Lake Zone), and
- 75.8g/t gold (grab from Bluff Zone)

In February, 1987 J.J. McDougall, P.Eng. completed a summary report on the Mt. Washington Property for Better Resources, and completed preliminary mineral resource estimates using only drilling data (historical and not to current standards) for the Lakeview-Domineer area as follows:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview	3.4 g/t gold	3.0 metres	176,632	7.9 g/t	33.6 g/t
Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	3.0 metres	37,387	7.2 g/t	66.5 g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	119,115	2.4 g/t	15.4 g/t

Inferred Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Central	not specified	not specified	440,627	6.2 g/t	not specified

In the Murex area, the following significant drill intercepts were achieved in 1986, but none of the core samples were analyzed for molybdenum:

- Hole MX-86-1 yielded 16.0 m. @ 6.1 g/t gold, 4.2 g/t silver and 0.17% copper from 1.5 m. to 17.5 m., including:
    - 6.8 m. @ 11.0 g/t gold, 5.0 g/t silver and 0.27% copper from 10.7 m. to 17.5 m.
- Hole MX-86-6 yielded 22.0 m. @ 0.32 g/t gold, 0.92 g/t silver and 0.10% copper from 15.2 m. to 37.2 m., including:
    - 7.8 m. @ 0.77 g/t gold, 1.84 g/t silver and 0.15% copper from 23.9 m. to 31.7 m.
- Hole MX-86-7 yielded 19.8 m. @ 0.22 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver & 1.5% copper from 29.4 m. to 49.2 m. and,
- 6.8 m. @ 0.38 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver & 3.3% copper from 55.5 m. to 62.3 m.

In 1987, Better completed an additional 113 drill holes to increase the confidence in the Lakeview-Domineer area mineral resource, plus an additional 5 drill holes in the Murex area, and grid-based geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys, along with 8 diamond drill holes in the area of the Oyster Breccia.

The Lakeview-Domineer definition drilling was reasonably successful and the company commenced an underground exploration adit, which was completed in early 1988. The 3 m. x 3 m. adit was driven in an east-northeasterly direction along the strike of the mineralized zone for a total distance of about 290 m., including a northeasterly crosscut, at an average elevation of 1375 m., and at an average gradient of +2.5%. The mineralization exposed in both ribs of the adit was geologically mapped after the initial 45 m., and channel or panel sampled at roughly 10’ (3 m.) intervals more or less in its entirety, and samples assayed for gold, silver, copper and arsenic. Grab samples from blast rock (muck grabs) were also routinely taken along the adit while it was being advanced. The initial (un-mapped) western portion of the adit yielded the following values from 35 channel samples along 15 consecutive cuts in the southeast rib:

45 m. length

1.4 m. average vertical thickness

21.8 g/t gold

139 g/t silver

0.73% copper

6.30% arsenic

A portion of the adit yielded the following values from 8 consecutive muck grab samples over 10 m. length from near the middle of the initial 45 m. un-mapped portion:

10 m. length

3 m. assumed vertical height

9.67 g/t gold

94.3 g/t silver

0.41% copper

2.04% arsenic

In the initial western portion of the adit, drift sampling results confirmed the thickness and exceeded the grades of the definition drilling results, and established the continuity of gold-silver-copper-arsenic mineralization of the flat-lying vein structure in that portion of the drift.

However, it appears from the channel sampling information that the vein structure may dip eastward into the footwall of the drift at the 45 m. mark, beyond which channel, panel and muck grab sampling results were extremely erratic and much lower in values. It has been suggested by C.C. Rennie that this section of the adit obliquely intersected one of a series of en-echelon, gently southeast dipping “sigmoid” veins within the flat-dipping shear structure along which the adit was driven.

In the 1987 Murex drilling, the drill core was only sporadically sampled, and analyzed routinely only for copper, gold and silver, but yielded the following significant intercepts:

- Hole MX-87-11 yielded 1.5 m. @ 0.31% copper and 1.0 g/t silver from 32 to 33.5 m., and 1.5 m. @ 0.29% copper and 1.0 g/t silver from 38.5 to 40 m.
- Hole MX-87-13 yielded 3.2 m. @ 0.40% copper and 2.5 g/t silver from 12 to 15.2 m., including 1.7 m. @ 0.52% copper and 3.8 g/t silver from 12 to 13.7 m.
- Hole MX-87-14 yielded 1.1 m. @ 0.44% copper and 2.1 g/t silver from 41.6 m. to 42.7 m., and 1.5 m. @ 0.37% copper & 2.1 g/t silver from 45.1 m. to 46.6 m.
- Hole MX-87-15 yielded 4.6 m. @ 0.56% copper and 4.8 g/t silver from 48.9 m. to 53.5 m., and 4.6 m. @ 0.13% copper from 61.3 m. to 65.9 m.
- Hole MX-87-15A yielded 4.3 m. @ 0.71% copper, 0.28 g/t gold and 8.9 g/t silver from 46.8 m. to 53.1 m.

In the 1987 Oyster Breccia work, soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys failed to yield significant results. Select outcrop rock grab samples taken from four locations along the southern, eastern and northern perimeter of the 450 metre diameter Oyster Breccia yielded significant values in 6 of 7 samples as follows:

- Sample 87-P-2 yielded 13.2 g/t gold, 29.1 g/t silver, 1.04% lead, 8.01% arsenic from a 0.3 m. silicified fault breccia along the southern perimeter
- Sample 87-P-3 yielded 4.72 g/t gold, 4.38 g/t silver, 0.18% copper, 3.16% arsenic from a 0.15 m. flat lying zone along the southeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-4 yielded 626 g/t silver, 2.76% arsenic from a 0.05 m. brecciated quartzite along the southeast perimeter

- Sample 87-P-5 yielded 626 g/t silver, 0.36% arsenic from a 0.05 m. vuggy, brecciated quartzite along the northeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-6 yielded 12.4 g/t gold, 23.5 g/t silver, 1.15% arsenic from a 0.2 m. silicified massive pyrite zone along the eastern perimeter
- Sample 87-P-7 yielded 626 g/t silver, 20.01% arsenic from a 0.3 m. vuggy, silicified and brecciated quartzite along the southern perimeter

Better completed 8 drill holes from 3 setups over a 40 metre strike length to test down-dip beneath samples 87-P-1, -2 and -7 along the southern perimeter of the Oyster Breccia, but failed to yield any significant intercepts, the best being as follows:

- Hole 87-116 yielded 0.4 m. @ 2.8 g/t gold, 6.9 g/t silver, 0.07% copper and 3.7% arsenic from 38.7 m. to 39.1 m. from a vuggy, kaolinized, limonitic brecciated volcanic containing pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite

In September, 1987 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda) optioned a 51% interest in the Murex portion of the Mt. Washington property (Murex property) from Better Resources. From 1987 to 1989, Noranda completed systematic exploration work on the Murex property, targeting primarily the copper-gold potential of the breccia bodies.

In 1987, Noranda completed an airborne magnetics and electromagnetic survey (see Figure 2f), grid-based geological mapping, rock, soil and stream sediment geochemistry, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, down-hole Mise-a-la Masse (on Better's drill hole MX-86-01), and test induced polarization surveys on the Murex Property.

Geological mapping of the Murex Property by D.R. Bull of Noranda led to the interpretation of the Murex area as a post-intrusive collapse structure containing multi-phase intrusions, four types of related breccias and local quartz-sulphide mineralization. Soil geochemistry and ground geophysics outlined 4 target areas worthy of follow-up work, and were identified as Zones A, B, C, and D. The Mise a la Mass survey failed to reach the target zone due to caving of the hole above it. Select outcrop rock grab samples (81) were systematically analyzed for copper, silver, gold and arsenic, of which 7 were also analyzed for lead, zinc and molybdenum.

These samples contained various amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, occasionally with magnetite or realgar, and many yielded elevated values in copper, and occasionally in silver, gold, arsenic and/or molybdenum as well. Some of the more significant samples were as follows:

- Sample 17333 yielded 0.085% copper, 8.0 g/t silver and >100 g/t gold from a pyritic, pyrrhotitic alteration zone in a mixed lithology breccia from Zone D
- Sample 17348 yielded 0.47% copper, 6.2 g/t silver, 0.14 g/t gold and 0.0026% molybdenum from a quartz veinlet in basalt with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite from Zone A
- Sample 19012 yielded >1% copper, 18.2 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold from a quartz fracture filling in basalt from Zone B
- Sample 19017 yielded >1% copper, 42.0 g/t silver and 1.4 g/t gold from a breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite from Zone B
- Sample 19022 yielded >1% copper, 11.8 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold from a basalt fragment breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite & pyrrhotite from Zone B
- Sample 19024 yielded >1% copper, 38.0 g/t silver and 0.24 g/t gold from gangue filled fractures in basalt from Zone B
- Sample 27568 yielded 0.194% copper, 3.2 g/t silver and >1% arsenic from a pyritic, realgar bearing alteration zone between diorite and basalt from north of the grid area
- Sample 27583 yielded >1% copper, 54.0 g/t silver and 0.12 g/t gold from an alteration zone in a pyritic diorite breccia from Zone C
- Sample 27584 yielded >1% copper, 10.8 g/t silver and 0.08 g/t gold from pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing quartz veinlets in fractured basalt from Zone D

In 1988, Better completed 66 additional definition drill holes into, and commenced metallurgical studies for, the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and also deepened Esso hole MX-75-1 in the Oyster Breccia on the Mt. Washington Property. The Esso hole MX-75-1 was deepened from 184 m. to 542 m., and failed to yield any significant intercepts, but was only sporadically sampled and those samples analyzed only for gold and silver.

The definition drilling at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone was reasonably successful, and also confirmed the presence of multiple en-echelon quartz-sulphide veins within the much thicker, flat-lying shear structure as interpreted from geological mapping and sampling of the adit. The vein intercepts displayed a continuum from gold-rich to copper-rich, and of various thicknesses, as exemplified in the following drill holes:

- Hole 88-183 yielded the following intercepts:
  - 2.0 m. @ 0.34 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.77% copper and <0.01% arsenic from 54.7 to 56.7 m. and,
  - 8.4 m. @ 0.89 g/t gold, 10.8 g/t silver, 0.79% copper and 0.40% arsenic from 61.9 to 70.3 m. and,
  - 1.9 m. @ 1.70 g/t gold, 12.4 g/t silver, 0.12% copper & 1.13% arsenic from 73.1 to 75.0 m. and,
  - 8.3 m. @ 1.04 g/t gold, 9.7 g/t silver, 0.91% copper and 0.05% arsenic from 82.9 to 91.2 m.
- Hole 88-185 yielded the following intercepts:
  - 3.6 m. @ 7.6 g/t gold, 11.7 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 2.77% arsenic from 66.1 to 69.0 m. and,
  - 1.8 m. @ 1.2 g/t gold, 12.3 g/t silver, 1.98% copper and 0.20% arsenic from 89.2 to 87.4 m.
- Hole 88-202 yielded the following intercepts:
  - 2.8 m. @ 0.07 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver, 0.55% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 38.1 to 40.9 m. and,
  - 5.3 m. @ 0.22 g/t gold, 6.7 g/t silver, 0.87% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 50.6 to 55.9 m. and,
  - 3.9 m. @ 0.39 g/t gold, 4.4 g/t silver, 1.20% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 59.3 to 63.2 m. and,
  - 3.0 m. @ 0.75 g/t gold, 6.2 g/t silver, 1.83% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 79.2 to 82.2 m. and,
  - 1.6 m. @ 9.12 g/t gold, 92.9 g/t silver, 0.20% copper & 3.1% arsenic from 91.2 to 92.8 m. and,

- 1.6 m. @ 0.17 g/t gold, 2.7 g/t silver, 1.17 % copper & <0.01% arsenic from 99.0 to 100.6 m.

Better's metallurgical studies for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone were conducted by G.W. Hawthorne, P.Eng., and culminated in the design of an on-site 200 ton per day concentrator using a 5 step process to produce two products: a flotation gold-copper concentrate containing 26% of the gold and 68% of the copper, and gold bullion containing 66% of the gold using a combination of bio-oxidation and cyanidation. The recovery of silver was not considered in the process, and the on-site tailings pond would contain 8% of the gold, 32% of the copper and 99% of the arsenic (as ferric arsenate after bio-oxidation). The total cost of the plant and site services was estimated to be approximately C$7 million in 1988. As part of the metallurgical work, microscope studies including photomicrographs were completed by J.F. Harris, Ph.D., who identified and described the relationships between the following metallic minerals in the flotation concentrate: pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, gold, sphalerite and galena.

In 1988 on the Murex Property, Noranda completed geological mapping and outcrop rock geochemistry along grid lines, road cuts and stream beds, grid-based soil geochemistry, ground geophysics including magnetics, electromagnetics and induced polarization surveys, and 9 diamond drill holes. Geophysics identified targets in Zone A and Zone D. Geological mapping identified a fifth distinct breccia type exposed in outcrop. Soil geochemistry including test pits identified elevated values in gold, silver, copper and arsenic associated with Zone D and the Zone E. Rock geochemistry from select float or outcrop grab samples, or representative outcrop chip or panel samples, yielded numerous significant values in gold, silver, copper and/or arsenic as follows:

- Sample R-28001 yielded 1.3 g/t gold, 63 g/t silver, 5.1% copper from a select outcrop grab of massive sulphide in a basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-28002 yielded 0.56 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver, 2.2% copper from a select outcrop grab of chalcopyrite vein in a basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-28042 yielded 12 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 0.36% copper, >10% arsenic from a select float grab of sulphidic basalt in Zone A
- Sample R-28052 yielded 0.12 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver, 2.5% copper from a select matrix only outcrop grab sample from a mixed lithology breccia in Zone A

- Sample R-44004 yielded 0.24 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 2.2% copper from a select outcrop grab sample of a fractured basalt with quartz and sulphides in Zone A
- Sample R-43017 yielded 1.4 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver, 1.9% copper from a 1 m. square panel sample of sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-44028 yielded 0.74 g/t gold, 31 g/t silver, 3.8% copper from a select matrix only outcrop grab sample from a sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-27605 yielded 9.3 g/t gold, 125 g/t silver, 7.0% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-27606 yielded 6.9 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.23% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28625 yielded 0.07 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 4.5% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic alteration zone in diorite breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28628 yielded 3.4 g/t gold, 54 g/t silver, 2.5% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic alteration zone with quartz veinlets in Zone D
- Sample R-28010 yielded 4.8 g/t gold, 128 g/t silver, 5.7% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sheared, sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28026 yielded 7.4 g/t gold, 0.5 g/t silver, 0.07% copper from a 0.27 m. chip sample from a sheared, quartz and iron oxide rich basalt in Zone D
- Sample R-28089 yielded 9.0 g/t gold, 4.9 g/t silver, 0.26% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28092 yielded 4.0 g/t gold, 31 g/t silver, 0.98% copper from a 0.88 m. channel sample of an altered, sulphidic shear in basalt breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28098 yielded 4.0 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 1.0% copper from a 0.19 m. channel sample of an altered shear zone in basalt breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28014 yielded 2.3 g/t gold, 22 g/t silver, 2.8% copper from a 0.1 m. channel sample of a sulphidic quartz vein in Zone D
- Sample R-28120 yielded 5.0 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.13% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D

- Sample R-28122 yielded 10.4 g/t gold, 1.5 g/t silver, 0.13% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28123 yielded 4.3 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 1.4% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28124 yielded 4.4 g/t gold, 106 g/t silver, 5.9% copper from a 0.1 m. channel sample of a massive sulphide pod in a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-79784 yielded 8.5 g/t gold, 4.3 g/t silver 0.12% copper from a 5 m. chip sample of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-79797 yielded 1.1 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 2.8% copper from a sample of a sheared sulphidic quartz vein in basalt in Zone D

1988 Diamond drilling on the Murex Property by Noranda yielded intercepts as follows:

- NMX-88-17 yielded 0.25m. @ 3.7 g/t gold, 46 g/t silver and 9.7% copper from 196.5 to 197.21 m. from a massive sulphide vein in Zone A
- NMX-88-19 intersected a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D yielding:
    - 11.0 m. @ 5.0 g/t gold, 0.50 g/t silver and 0.10% copper from 12.7 m. to 23.7 m., including:
    - 3.0 m. @ 12 g/t gold, 1.4 g/t silver, 0.22% copper from 20.7 to 23.7 m.
- NMX-88-20 intersected a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D yielding:
    - 12.4 m. @ 1.1 g/t gold, 2.0 g/t silver, 0.16% copper and 0.004% molybdenum from 28.9 m. to 41.3 m. and,
    - 8.0 m. @ 1.2 g/t gold, 2.6 g/t silver, 0.21% copper and 0.002% molybdenum from 45.7 to 53.7 m.
- NMX-88-22 yielded 0.52 m. @ 0.14% molybdenum from 33.65 to 34.17 m. in a quartz vein hosted in basalt in Zone D
- NMX-88-23 yielded 1.54 m. @ 19 g/t silver and 1.6% copper from 72.48 to 74.02 m. in a mixed lithology breccia in Zone D

Also in 1988, the 3 following academic geology papers on the Property area were completed:

- Tertiary Low-Angle Faulting and Related Gold and Copper Mineralization on Mount Washington, Vancouver Island by J.E. Muller, Consulting Geologist
- Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: A Tertiary Calc-Alkaline Intermediate to Acid Volcanic Centre by R. Dahl & D.H. Watkinson of Carleton University and H.P. Wilton of the B.C. Geological Survey Branch
- The Lakeview-Domineer Gold Deposit of Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: A Thrust Controlled Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposit in Volcanic Setting by R. Dahl, D.H. Watkinson, and J.F. Bristow of Better Resources Ltd.

In 1987 and 1988 on the Dove Property, Westmin Resources Ltd. completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey. This survey covered the eastern half of the current Mount Washington Property, and extended far to the northwest and to the southeast. The area of greatest magnetic high responses and frequency of high amplitude conductors lies in and around the Murex Breccia Zone. Westmin also completed extensive line-cutting over various portions of the Dove Property, including the Main and Murex grids partially on the current Mount Washington Property.

In 1989, Better completed and published a revised mineral resource estimate for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone as follows, which are not to current industry standards:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview-Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	2.0 metres	301,270	7.2 g/t	37.7 g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	249,546	6.2 g/t	25.4 g/t

Better also completed outcrop trenching and sampling, and 17 drill holes testing in two areas west of the Lakeview-Domineer Zone on the Mt. Washington property. Trenching was completed in two areas, referred to as the Sump Area (SW of the adit) and the Float Area (North of the adit). In the Float Area, 3 trenches each 15 m. apart exposed a N-S trending shear zone over a strike length of 30 m. from which 4 chip samples yielded the following average width and values:

- 1.3 m. @ 11 g/t gold, 42 g/t silver, 0.48% copper and 12% arsenic

In the Sump Area, 5 chip samples taken from a N-S trending vertical breccia yielded the following average widths and values:

- 1.1 m. @ 5.1 g/t gold, 24 g/t silver, 0.66% copper

None of the 5 holes in the Float Area yielded any significant intercepts. Although sampling of the drill core was very selective and samples only analyzed for gold, silver and copper, many of the 12 holes from the Sump Area intersected multiple veins with a continuum of significant gold-rich to copper-rich intercepts, as follows:

- Hole 89-221 yielded the following intercepts:
  - 0.2 m. @ 0.10 g/t gold, 0.35 g/t silver, 0.88% copper from 9.1 to 9.4 m.,
  - 2.7 m. @ 2.3 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 0.96% copper from 10.6 to 21.3 m.,
  - 3.0 m. @ 1.5 g/t gold, 5.1 g/t silver, 0.14% copper and 0.18% arsenic from 25.9 to 28.9 m.
- Hole 89-222 yielded 2.9 m. @ 0.65 g/t gold, 2.4% copper from 3.0 to 5.9 m.
- Hole 89-224 yielded the following intercepts:
  - 1.4 m. @ 1.1 g/t gold and 2.4% copper from 3.3 to 4.7 m. and,
  - 4.0 m. @ 2.0 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 1.6% copper from 27.9 to 37.8 m.,
  - 1.1 m. @ 3.1 g/t gold, 50 g/t silver, 9.7% copper from 36.7 to 37.8 m.,
  - 9.8 m. @ 4.7 g/t gold, 36 g/t silver, 2.7% copper from 40.5 to 50.3 m.
- Hole 89-225 yielded the following intercepts:
  - 2.9 m. @ 5.0 g/t gold, 37 g/t silver, 2.1% copper from 25.4 to 28.3 m.,
  - 3.0 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold, 25 g/t silver, 1.6% copper from 47.0 to 50.0 m.,
  - 1.1 m @ 1.7 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver, 1.1% copper from 53.0 to 54.1 m.,
  - 1.1 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold, 7.9 g/t silver, 0.53% copper from 58.8 to 59.9 m.

- Hole 89-227 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.4 m.@ 6.2 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver, 0.29% copper from 2.7 to 4.1 m.,
    - 0.3 m. @ 0.27 g/t gold, 32 g/t silver, 2.0% copper from 17.1 to 17.4 m.,
    - 1.6 m. @ 1.6 g/t gold, 7.9 g/t silver, 1.8% copper from 21.8 to 24.4 m.,
    - 0.7 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold and 3.0% copper from 30.8 to 32.3 m. and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 1.6 g/t gold and 3.1% copper from 43.6 to 44.4 m.

In 1989, Noranda completed grid-based soil geochemistry, detailed outcrop channel or chip sampling and geochemistry, detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys consisting of electromagnetics and induced polarization, and 2 diamond drill holes focusing entirely on the D Zone of the Murex property. The outcrop channel sampling yielded significant values in gold, silver and/or copper in the D Zone as follows:

- Sample R112764 yielded 3 m. @ 3.2 g/t silver and 0.39% copper from a Karmutsen-Comox breccia with 2% sulphides
- Sample R112794 yielded 3.5 m. @ 2.0 g/t silver, 0.22% copper and 0.18% arsenic from a siliceous breccia with 1% pyrite
- Sample R112800 yielded 3 m. @ 11 g/t silver and 0.32% copper from a limonitic, siliceous diorite with 1% pyrrhotite
- Sample R112802 yielded 2.5 m. @ 5.5 g/t silver and 0.39% copper from an altered, malachitic diorite
- Sample R112805 yielded 3 m. @ 22 g/t silver and >1% copper from an altered, siliceous, malachitic diorite with 1-2 % sulphides
- Sample R112809 yielded 0.5 m. @ 10 g/t silver and >1% copper from a 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide vein containing 60% sulphides mostly pyrite, with chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite

Drilling yielded two significant intercepts 100 metres apart stepping out 100-200 metres east of Better’s 1986 drill hole cluster in the D Zone as follows:

- NMX-89-25 yielded 4.0 m. @ 6.5 g/t gold, 30 g/t silver and 4.1% copper from 29 to 33 m., including:
    - 1.0 m. @ 21 g/t gold, 71 g/t silver and 9.3% copper from 29 to 30 m. in a massive sulphide vein in basalt with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite
- NMX-89-26 yielded 6.5 m. @ 0.23 g/t gold, 7.3 g/t silver and 1.1% copper from 16.2 to 22.7 m. in a siliceous basaltic breccia with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite

In late 1989, Noranda terminated its option agreement, returning the Murex Property to Better Resources. In 1990, Better engaged in the B.C. Mine Development Review process, completed acid-base accounting studies on the 6,000 tonne stockpile of rock extracted from the adit driven to test the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and drilled an additional 5 holes south of the Sump Area. Only one of the holes yielded a significant intercept as follows:

- 90-237 yielded 12 m. @ 1.5 g/t gold, 20 g/t silver & 0.95% copper in an altered feldspar porphyry with patches and veinlets of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite

In late 1990, North Slope Minerals Inc. (North Slope) commissioned a summary report on the Murex Property by J.J. McDougall, P.Eng., and subsequently negotiated an option agreement with Better. In 1991, North Slope engaged L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. who managed a 6 hole drilling program on the Murex property based largely on recommendations made by McDougall to follow up results from Noranda's 1989 drilling program. North Slope's 1991 drilling program consisted of 3 holes (NSM 91-1 to 3) fanning down-dip of and on-section with NMX-89-25, 2 holes (NSM 91-4 & 5) fanning down-dip of and on-section with NMX-89-26, and 1 hole testing Noranda's EM Conductor C, approximately 200 metres to the south. Although the core was only sporadically split and sampled, several significant intercepts were achieved:

- Hole NSM 91-1 (-70^0) yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.0 m. @ 2.7 g/t silver and 0.50% copper from 33 to 34 m. including a 0.3 m. thick massive sulphide vein in a wider breccia zone in basalt and,
    - 1.0 m. @ 0.8 g/t silver and 0.22% copper from 62 to 63 m. including a 0.3 m. thick semi-massive sulphide vein in a second wider breccia zone
- Hole NSM 91-2 (-84^0) yielded the following intercept:

    - 4.0 m. @ 0.27% copper from 32 to 36 m. within a wider zone of sulphidic breccia in basalt

- Hole NSM 91-3 (-88^0) yielded the following intercept:
    - 1.0 m. @ 2.5 g/t silver and 1.3% copper from 32.5 to 33.5 m. including a 0.55 m. thick massive sulphide vein within a wider breccia zone in basalt

- Hole NSM 91-4 (-75^0) yielded the following intercept:
    - 4.0 m. @ 5.5 g/t silver and 1.2% copper from 34.8 to 38.8 m. hosted by quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins in a breccia zone in basalt, including:
        - 2.0 m. @ 0.11 g/t gold, 8.3 g/t silver and 1.7% copper from 34.8 to 36.6 m. and,
    - 2.0 m. @ 2.1 g/t silver and 0.59% copper from 67.5 to 69.5 m. in basalt containing sulphide patches and quartz-sulphide veins and,
    - 1.0 m. @ 3.9 g/t silver and 0.87% copper from 77.5 to 78.5 m. in a 1 m. thick quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein in basalt

- Hole NSM 91-5 (-88^0) was stopped short of its intended target and not sampled

- Hole NSM 91-6 was sampled by selecting, splitting and analyzing only short (<0.15 m.) portions of the mineralized sections, so drill intercepts cannot be calculated, but the selected sampling yielded the following significant values from sulphide veins hosted in silicified and hornfelsed sandstone:
    - 8.3 g/t silver, 0.68% copper and 0.04% zinc at 77.4 m. and,
    - 13.4 g/t silver, 0.03% copper, 0.07% lead and 0.01% zinc at 78.9 m. and,
    - 1.5 g/t silver and 0.22% copper at 104.9 m. and,
    - 1.5 g/t silver and 0.37% copper at 112.2 m. and,
    - 2.4 g/t silver and 0.38% copper at 138.1 m.

In 1992, North Slope Minerals dropped the option on the Murex Property and returned it to Better Resources. Also in 1992, Montgomery Consulting completed computer-based geochemical modeling of rock and drill core data for the Lakeview-Domineer area for Better.

In 1992, Westmin Resources completed geological mapping and rock geochemistry on the Dove Property, and subsequently dropped the option and returned the property to Mr. Paquet in 1993 after completing ground geophysical surveys on the northern part of the property.

The period from 1992 to 2003 was one of low metal prices, coinciding with mine closures, significant increases in parks, and low mineral exploration activity levels in British Columbia, and particularly on Vancouver Island. Better Resources was caught in this economic down-cycle for the mineral exploration and mining industry, closed the adit in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and reclaimed the waste dumps outside it. No significant exploration activity took place on the area of the Mount Washington property from 1992 to 2003, and only limited work since.

In 2004, Warren Geiger, Ph.D.,P.Eng., P.Geol. described and documented the geology and mineralization on James Laird's Wolf Lake Property, including the Lake Zone (on claims adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property) and the Road and Bluff Zones, located on the Mount Washington Property. At the Lake Zone, 10 outcrop samples yielded elevated values in gold, silver and/or zinc including a 0.11 m. chip sample which yielded 90.5 g/t gold, 192 g/t silver and 9.58% zinc. At the Bluff Zone, 14 outcrop samples from 1987 yielded elevated values in gold, silver, copper and/or zinc, including one which yielded 75.8 g/t gold. Outcrop sampling previously documented in 1986 from the Road Zone was also described.

In 2005, Gary Thomson, P.Geo. and James Laird documented mineralogical and metallurgical work completed on behalf of Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc. on samples from the Lake Zone of the Wolf Lake Property. John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. described quartz vein/replacement mineralization in two samples containing sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, pyrrhotite, bornite and native gold (which occurs with arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite). Ishwinder Grewal, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. documented the results of gravity concentration tests on a 9.45 kg. sample with head grades and recoveries of 39.3 g/t gold (24.6% recovery), 61.7 g/t silver (12.9% recovery) and 0.01 g/t platinum (12.3% recovery).

In 2006, North Bay Resources Inc. (formerly Enterayon Inc.) began acquiring cell mineral claims in the area of Mt. Washington and Constitution Hill.

In 2007, the author was engaged by Blue Rock Resources Ltd. (formerly Better Resources) to complete a summary report on the Mt. Washington Property. In 2008 the claims of the Mt. Washington Property was transferred to private company Clibetre Explorations Ltd.

In 2009 Clibetre extracted a 168 tonne bulk sample from a portion of the Lakeview- Domineer Vein exposed near the portal adit. The bulk sampled material was trucked to and stockpiled at a secure storage facility located on the property of M.R. Rennie in Courtenay, B.C., and the extraction site was reclaimed. In 2010, Clibetre engaged Mr. Finley Bakker, P.Geo., who completed representative sampling of the stockpiled material, yielding an estimated average grade of 51.53 g/t gold. In addition, most of the geochemical analyses from the stockpile yielded values exceeding 1% in copper and arsenic, and highly elevated values of silver, cobalt, antimony, bismuth, tellurium, iron and sulphur.

Also in 2009-2011, the B.C. government commissioned and funded a reclamation program at the North Pit of the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine to mitigate environmental damage.

In 2011, the author was engaged by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. to design, supervise and report on a sampling program of the tailings dam from the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine. Fifteen holes totaling 65 m. were completed, collecting 77 whole core tailings samples from the accessible northwest half of the tailings dam. Average values for the accessible portion of the tailings dam yielded elevated levels as follows:

0.124 g/t gold

5.83 g/t silver

0.102 % copper

8.54 g/t tellurium

0.088 % arsenic

1.22% calcium

4.17% iron

1.05% sulphur

In 2012, Clibetre inadvertently allowed all of its mineral claims in the Mt. Washington area to forfeit, leading to cell acquisition by multiple tenure owners and resulting in complete fractionation of the mineral tenure situation in the immediate area covering the former Mt. Washington Copper open pits and the Lake-Domineer Resource area. Clibetre retained ownership of the underlying Domineer crown granted mineral claims covering a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource area. North Bay expanded it cell mineral claims over the areas covering the Oyster Breccia, Murex Breccia and Mt. Washington Copper Mine tailings.

In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on the Property for North Bay, consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. Select outcrop grab sampling yielded highlights at the following locations:

- Wolf Lake Area – 3 samples taken from three separate known mineralized sites yielded up to 16.4 g/t gold and 1.18% copper in 2 different samples

- Murex Breccia Area – 4 samples taken from four separate known mineralized sites and 7 select outcrop grab samples taken from areas of recently exposed or previously undocumented mineralized sites yielded up to 3.55 g/t gold, 0.749% copper and 0.026% molybdenum in 2 different samples

In 2014, D. Zamida completed prospecting and rock geochemistry on his Mt. Washington Property, with 17 rock samples taken from the Lakeview-Domineer area and MWC pits yielding up to 66.1 g/t gold, and 10 samples yielding greater than 10 ppm gold (D. Zamida, 2015).

Also in 2014, the author completed a mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam for North Bay, summarized as follows:

- NI-43-10 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate of 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred (J. Houle, 2014)

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The regional geological setting of the Mount Washington property is very complex, reflecting the multiple sedimentary, tectonic and plutonic events in the geological history of mid-Vancouver Island. Within 75 km. of the property are exposed and mapped examples of four volcano-sedimentary successions and four intrusive suites, as shown in Figure 1c, and summarized in the following geological legend:

Age	Volcano-sedimentary Units	Intrusive Units
Eocene	(unnamed) volcanics, pyroclastics	Mt. Washington
Cretaceous	Nanaimo Group sediments	
Jurassic	Bonanza Group Lemare Lake volcanics	Island
Triassic	Bonanza Group Parson Bay volc's., sed's.	
Triassic	Vancouver Group Quatsino limestones	
Triassic	Vancouver Group Karmutsen volcanics	Mt. Hall
Permian	Buttle Lake Group sediments	
Devonian	Sicker Group volcanics	West Coast

In the mid-Vancouver Island area, these volcano-stratigraphic units are gently folded along northwest-trending axes, and are generally gently northeast-dipping, with the younger units more extensive along the east side of the island. The West Coast intrusives are re-crystallized rocks of various origins occurring mainly along the Pacific coast. The Mt. Hall intrusive suites are relatively uncommon, basic intrusives coeval with the Karmutsen plateau basalts. The Jurassic Island Intrusives are the most extensive, forming elongate northwest-trending felsic batholiths, stocks and dykes, and often show magnetic high expressions (see Figure 1d). The Mt. Washington intrusives are felsic to intermediate, and occur in isolated clusters of small stocks both along the Pacific coast, and along a northeast corridor between Tofino and Comox.

Structurally, mid-Vancouver Island is dominated by steeply-dipping, northwest-trending horst and graben structures, and by steeply dipping, north-south strike-slip faults. There are also many short strike length, steeply-dipping, northeast-trending (possibly early) faults, and occasional, shallowly-dipping thrust faults. This complex structural history combined with the multiple intrusive events have served to juxtapose the various volcano-sedimentary units in unexpected relative positions, usually only apparent after detailed geological mapping and three dimensional (drilling) data compilation by very skilled and experienced geoscientists. Such detailed information is generally only available in areas of current or prior economic interest, such as at the former Forbidden Plateau area projects now in Strathcona Park (5-15 km southwest), the Myra Falls Mine (30 km southwest), the Catface Copper Project (75 km southwest), OK Copper Project (50 km northeast), and at Mt. Washington itself.

The local area around the Mount Washington Property from Strathcona Park in the west to Constitution Hill in the east (Figure 2c) hosts exposures of only three ages of rocks:

- Eocene volcanics, pyroclastics; and Mt. Washington intrusives and breccias
- Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments
- Triassic Vancouver Group Karmutsen volcanics and tuffs

Most of the local area is underlain and surrounded by massive, pillowed, or porphyritic volcanic flows and tuffs of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation, which are extensively faulted and locally brecciated and/or hornfelsed near intrusions. Gently east-dipping Cretaceous Nanaimo Group conglomerates, sandstones and/or siltstones increase eastwards in exposure, and unconformably overlie the Karmutsen volcanics. Some rocks previously mapped as hornfelsed Nanaimo Group sandstones (Carson, 1960) have been re-interpreted as Tertiary volcaniclastics and/or intrusive sills (Dahl et al., 1988; and Muller, 1988). Eocene Mt. Washington Intrusive Suite fine to medium grained and porphyritic felsic to intermediate stocks, sills, dikes and various breccias occur as circular to elliptical, upright cylindrical bodies and intrude all other rock types in the local area. These intrusions and related breccias are probably sub-volcanic, and may be more extensive and numerous at depth, where some may even coalesce.

The Mount Washington Property geology is particularly complex, probably due to what has been interpreted as a collapsed volcanic dome structure (Dahl et al.). Shallow-dipping thrust and normal faults are cut by variably trending, steeply-dipping faults. At least two sub-parallel thrust faults have apparently displaced the peaks of both Mt. Washington and Constitutional Hill, possibly along bedding planes of the Nanaimo sediments and/or Eocene volcaniclastics. This has been interpreted as a detachment fault environment similar to that found in the southwestern USA (Muller). Nine different breccia bodies have been mapped on the property, and range widely in texture and composition, some of which are associated with intrusive stocks, sills and dikes. All breccia bodies are spatially associated with polymetallic sulphide mineralization hosted in faults, veins, and breccia matrix. Economically important elements in the mineralization include gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and possibly tellurium. It appears that mineralization post-dates the breccias, the intrusions and the faulting, possibly including the detachment style thrust faulting. The northeast-trending faults appear to be oldest, and possibly control the emplacement of intrusions and breccias.

Twenty four distinct metallic mineral occurrences have been discovered and documented, and are located completely, partially or immediately adjacent to the Mount Washington Property as per the History section of this report and shown by type in Figure 2b, with approximate locations, orientations and dimensions as follows:

Quartz-Sulphide Veins and Zones:

Domineer No.1 Vein (contiguous with Lakeview Zone) (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514250 N, 334250 E, 1415 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, 20^0 Dip West
- Dimension 750 m. length x 150 m. width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 10-15 trenches, 50-75 drill holes

Domineer No. 2 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 334650 E, 1355 m. elevation
- Orientation 030^0 Strike, 50^0 Dip Southwest
- Dimension 125 m. length x unknown width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 5 trenches, possibly 1 drill hole

Domineer No. 3 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 334900 E, 1415 m. elevation
- Orientation 020^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension 20 m. length x unknown width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 3 trenches, not drill-tested

<u>Domineer No. 4 Vein (on crown grants on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514200 N, 334350 E, 1395 m. elevation
- Orientation 320^0 Strike, 25^0 Dip Northeast
- Dimension 50 m. length x unknown width x 0.5 m. thick
- Delineated by 10-15 trenches, possibly 3 drill holes

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone (Tunnel Block, South Pit) (adjacent to Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514800 N, 334200 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 250 m. north-south x 200 m. east-west x 2 m. thick
- Delineated by trenching, 100's of drill holes, and 210 m. underground adit
- Largely mined out by open pit in the 1960's

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.2 Zone (Noranda Block, North Pit) (adjacent to Property)</u>

- Centred at 55115230 N, 3342000 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 250 m. length x 200 m. width x 2 m. thick
- Delineated by trench and 100's of drill holes
- Largely mined out by open pit in the 1960's; reclaimed 2009-2010

Lakeview Zone (West Grid, Meadows, Domineer No.1 Vein) (partially on Property)

- Centred at 5514200 N, 333850 E, 1375 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 750 m. north-south x 375 m. east-west x 1-3 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples, about 200 drill holes and 290 m. underground adit
- Mineral resource estimate of 550,298 tonnes @ 6.75 g/t gold, 32.23 g/t silver includes Domineer, West Grid (Historical, and not to NI43-101 standards)

Sump Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 333800 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, Steeply West Dipping
- Dimension 60 m. length x unknown width x 40 m. thick (4-5 veins)
- Delineated by trench samples, 12 drill holes

Float Area (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5514800 N, 333750 E, 1330 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension 30 m. length x unknown width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples, about 200 drill holes

Lower Murex Creek Vein (on Property)

- Centred at 5517468 N, 339641 E, 220 m. elevation
- Orientation 240^0 Strike, 10^0 West Dip

- Dimension 1 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.02 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples, 1 drill hole

Central Murex Creek Vein (on Property)

- Centred at 5516180 N, 339410 E, 250 m. elevation
- Orientation 010^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension unknown
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Lupus Lake Zone (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5516350 N, 341700 E, 200 m. elevation
- Orientation 10^0 Strike, 30^0 East Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 5 m. width x 0.01 to 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples

Lupus Road Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5515935 N, 340737 E, 335 m. elevation
- Orientation 315^0 Strike, 25^0 Northeast Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 5 m. width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Lupus Bluff Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5515888 N, 341123 E, 317 m. elevation
- Orientation 305^0 Strike, 20^0 Northeast Dip

- Dimension 50 m. length x 2 m. width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Sulphide Breccia Zones:

Washington & Glacier Breccias (on adjacent property)

- Centred at 5514650 N, 334200 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 350^0 Azimuth, unknown plunge
- Dimension 1100 m. length x 500 m. width x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 15-25 drill holes

Murray Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5514300 N, 333900 E, 1300 m. elevation
- Orientation 340^0 Azimuth, unknown plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x 300 m. width x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 5-10 drill holes

Quarry Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5515000 N, 336000 E, 990 m. elevation
- Orientation circular / cylindrical with unknown plunge
- Dimension 200 m. diameter x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 5-10 drill holes

Oyster Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5516500 N, 334300 E, 1110 m. elevation

- Orientation circular / cylindrical with unknown plunge
- Dimension 400 m. diameter x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 9 drill holes

<u>Murex Breccia Lower Creek Zone (Zone A, may include Tsolum Breccia) (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514750 N, 337500 E, 750 m. elevation
- Orientation 315^0 Strike, Steep plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x unknown width x 175 m. thick (4 zones)
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 10-15 drill holes

<u>Murex Breccia Upper Creek Zone (Zone D) (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514100 N, 337250 E, 900 m. elevation
- Orientation 300^0 Azimuth, Steep plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x unknown width x 175 m. thick (2-3 zones)
- Delineated by outcrop trenching and mapping, 20-30 drill holes

<u>Murex Breccia East Zone (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5513750 N, 339500 E, 575 m. elevation
- Orientation 300^0 Azimuth, Steep plunge
- Dimension unknown length x unknown width x 3 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop trenching and mapping, 1 drill hole

<u>Murex Creek Copper Moly Zone (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5516175 N, 339406 E, 331 m. elevation

- Orientation 010^0 Strike, 25^0 East Dip
- Dimension 5 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.25 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop sampling

Mill Site Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5514003 N, 337837 E, 777 m. elevation
- Orientation 110^0 Strike, 90^0 Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.3 m. thickness
- Delineated by outcrop sampling

Other Types

Mt. Washington Copper Mine Tailings (on Property)

- Centred at 5513650 N, 304150 E, 580 m. elevation (sampled portion)
- Orientation flat lying
- Dimension 500 m. length x 200 m. width x 5 m. thick
- Delineated in part (50% of area) by core drilling
- NI-43-10 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate of 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred (J. Houle, 2014)

Deposit Types

The mineral deposits that have been historically explored, developed and mined on the Mt. Washington property could be classified as one or more of the following types under the B.C. Mineral Deposit Profile categories as follows:

- Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation - H04

- Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation – H05
- Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) – L01
- Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au – L04

The Lakeview-Domineer Developed Prospect (MINFILE 092F116) and the Mt. Washington Copper Past Producer (MINFILE 092F117) were classified under both the High Sulphidation Epithermal (H04) and Porphyry (L04) categories when last updated in MINFILE in 1989-90. The Murex Prospect (MINFILE 092F206) was classified as a Porphyry (L04) and the Oyster Prospect (MINFILE 092F365) as a Low Sulphidation Epithermal (L05), both in 1990. However, the Subvolcanic (L01) category created by the BC Geological Survey in 1995 (Panteleyev, 1995) to capture the Equity Silver Past Producer (MINFILE 093L001) in central B.C. appropriately describes all the metallic mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area, in the author's opinion. Other deposits mined worldwide and allocated to the same category include Rochester (Nevada, USA), Kori Kollo (Bolivia), Bor (Serbia), part of Resck (Hungary), and part of Lepanto (Philippines).

Metal grades and tonnage ranges for Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag deposits worldwide are 10-200 million tonnes @ 0.25 - 2.5% copper, 1–10 g/t gold, and 10–100 g/t silver, and most are Tertiary or Eocene in Age. At current metal prices, many of these types of deposits may have sufficient grades and dimensions to permit bulk underground mining, and are therefore well worth exploring beyond the depth limits of open pit mining methods. They are often spatially and genetically associated with all three of the other deposit types listed above, which have many economically significant examples worldwide, including several in British Columbia. The Mount Washington Property area has the correct geological setting to host one or more fully preserved porphyry, sub-volcanic and epithermal deposits and/or deposit clusters, in the author's opinion. Regional geochemistry data (Figures 1e to 1g and 2e to 2g) suggest high background geochemical values for copper, gold molybdenum in the area and the Property.

In the area of Central Vancouver Island and the South Coast, significant mineral prospects of the Porphyry type have been developed which occur in a similar geological setting as the Mount Washington Property, shown in Figure 1b, as follows:

- Catface Copper (MINFILE 092F120) – 56,863,000 tonnes @ 0.40% copper indicated mineral resources, 262,448,000 tonnes @ 0.38% copper inferred mineral resources (Selkirk Metals Corp., 2009)

- OK North (MINFILE 092K008) – 86,800,000 tonnes @ 0.31% copper, 0.014% molybdenum inferred mineral resources (Prophecy Resources Corp., 2006)

Exploration

The 50+ years of exploration work in the Mount Washington Property area described in the History section has identified a cluster of gold-silver-copper-molybdenum-arsenic occurrences over an area of 10 km. by 3 km. The mineral occurrences vary in style, orientation, size, content of metals, and development status from showings to developed prospects and past producers. The geological complexity of the Property has provided very different settings for the mineralization, ranging from steeply-plunging, pipe-like, sulphidic breccia bodies to flat-lying, structurally controlled quartz-sulphide vein systems. Mineral zonation ranges from gold-arsenic rich to copper-gold-molybdenum rich in different mineral occurrences. In early programs (1940-1966), explorers such as MacKay, Noranda and Cominco explored primarily for high grade (+10 g/t gold or +1% copper) deposits, and Mt. Washington Copper targeted only high grade copper deposits in their mining operations. W.G. Stevenson brought his porphyry copper expertise from the southwestern US and initiated exploration programs targeting large tonnage (+50 Mt.) copper-molybdenum deposits by Mount Washington, Marietta and Esso (1967-1982). As a result of the significantly increased gold price, Better Resources Ltd. targeted primarily moderate-high grade (+5 g/t) gold deposits (1982-1992), and Noranda targeted large tonnage copper-gold-molybdenum deposits (1987-1989) on the Murex area of the Property in their respective exploration programs. It has been estimated that total exploration expenditures on the property to be about $5.25 million, exclusive of mining and development costs.

Historical sampling of stream sediments, soils, outcrops, trenches and drill core was generally done either by, or under the supervision of, qualified geoscientists engaged by the operators at the time the work was done using industry standard techniques of those times. Generally, in the earlier exploration programs (1940-1964), sampling was done very carefully due to the low cost of labour, and very selectively due to the high cost of assays. It appears that assays for specific elements were only requested and undertaken if minerals likely to contain those elements were visible in the media sampled, and only if those elements were of potential economic interest. For example, several notations of minor chalcopyrite or molybdenite occur in drill core logs, but no samples were taken, or the samples taken were not analyzed for copper or particularly molybdenum, which were only of economic interest at that time in high quantities. Another example is the notation of massive pyrrhotite or pyrite in drill core logs where samples were either not taken, or taken and not analyzed for gold or silver.

In the later exploration programs (1965 onwards), sampling tended to be much more extensive but also less specific. There are examples in the drill logs of continuous sampling of drill core through wide but variably mineralized sections using consistent 10' (3.0 m.) sample intervals, regardless of variations in the lithology, or the amount and type of mineralization. Such sampling could blur contacts between higher grade and lower grade sections intersected, and cause grades of higher grade sections to be under-stated. Also, there are examples in trench and rock sampling records of samples exceeding the analytical limits in a metal of economic interest, say >10,000 ppm. or >1% copper using atomic absorption methods, for which no follow-up assays are available. This could result in grades of some zones to be understated as well. In the History section, the author has converted all of the units to metric formats, precious metal analyses to grams per tonne, and base metal analyses to percentages (unless very low) for consistency within the report, and with current industry standards.

Since the last significant exploration programs occurred on the Mount Washington Property in 1992, prices for target commodities gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and tellurium have greatly increased. The understanding of mineral deposits by economic geologists has improved substantially, and the exploration techniques used have improved dramatically. In addition, the property has been the focus of several academic geology papers by qualified geoscientists, including highly experienced government personnel. The understanding of mineral deposits by economic geologists has improved substantially since the last exploration and academic work was done in the Property area. The bulk sampling program completed in 2009 and the tailings sampling program completed in 2011 by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. were implemented primarily to fulfill mineral tenure requirements, but the limited work completed was done to modern industry standards. In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on Property for North Bay Resources Inc., consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. This work was implemented to both fulfill mineral tenure requirements as well as to document and verify various settings, styles, and grades of those mineralized occurrences. Sample locations from programs completed during the period 2009 to 2016 appear in Figure 2h.

The Murex Breccia area samples from the 2013 field program yielded variably elevated values in copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, arsenic, bismuth, tellurium, tungsten and/or zinc. Many of the samples were from narrow quartz-sulphide veins cutting highly variable brecciated host rocks, and in all cases the sulphide mineralization occurs in stockwork veins, clusters and disseminations which appear to post-date the breccias. This is consistent with the form and geochemical signature of BC Mineral Deposit Profiles Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) – L01, or Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au – L04; but the dimensions and grades found to date are far too small and low for economic considerations.

Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulphide minerals in the 2013 samples, which are variably magnetic depending on their pyrrhotite content. Extensive historic diamond drilling from the Murex Breccia area yield much higher sulphide contents (primarily pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) and also higher intercept values in copper and gold than did either the historic or recent surface rock samples. It is probable that grades increase with depth in the Murex Breccia, and if the contents of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (and copper grade) continue to correlate, it is reasonable to assume that magnetism can be used to target areas of higher grades. Based on this assumption, the large and intense magnetic high response (see Figure 2d) in the eastern portion of the Murex Breccia area is a good target area for future exploration at depth.

The 2016 field program was prefaced by creating GPS-controlled grids with lines at 100 m. spacing over both the primary Murex Breccia Target and also the secondary Wolf Lake Target and entering those grids as waypoints on a handheld Garmin GPSmap 64ST GPS unit (see Figures 2h and 2k). As is required in British Columbia, prior notice of entry was provided to overlapping surface rights title holder TimberWest on June 16, 2016. A 0.5 day pre-program site visit was completed by the author on June 26, 2016 including checking the status of various access roads to both the Murex Breccia Grid and the Wolf Lake Grid areas during mobilization to a motel in Courtenay for the field program. It was determined that both grids were easily accessible by truck and foot from publicly available access roads.

From June 27 to June 30, 2016 four full days were spent by the author conducting outcrop geological mapping starting at the SW corner of the Murex Breccia Grid along GPS-controlled grid lines (see Figure 2k) and along available logging road cuts and rock quarries within the grid area. The approximate perimeters of all visible outcrops seen within the grid area were recorded onto water proof metric gridded sheets in a field note book at 1:2,000 scale, along with outcrop elevations, rock types, contacts, structures, alteration and mineralization, as well as creeks, ponds and roads where traversed. At the motel each evening the day's mapping was traced onto gridded vellum paper sheets, so that the field mapping was duplicated for secure storage at the motel and original mapping sheets available for use in the field the next day.

During the four days available for geological mapping, approximately 75% of the Murex Breccia Grid area was completed, consisting of the SW portion of the grid covering the highest elevations and steepest terrain. Four distinct rock types were mapped as follows:

- **Intermediate Intrusive Breccia** (IIBx) – clast-supported, medium grained polymictic breccia with intermediate intrusive matrix containing flat-lying quartz-sulphide veins and occurring only in the north-central portion of the mapped area
- **Mafic Volcanic Breccia** (MVBx) – matric-supported, medium grained, sulphidic polymictic breccia with fine grained mafic volcanic matrix containing quartz-sulphide stockwork veins and occurring in the north-central and north-west portion of the mapped area and surrounding the Intermediate Intrusive Breccia
- **Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic** (FV or IV) – fine grained, massive, variably sulphidic rock (possibly altered sandstone?) generally overlying and occurring in the southern portion of the mapped area; grouped collectively as Intermediate Volcanic (IV)
- **Mafic Volcanic** (MV) – fine grained, massive to flow-brecciated, variably sulphidic mafic volcanic containing quartz-sulphide stockwork veins generally underlying the Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic and covering about half of the mapped area

Structural measurements taken from outcrops during the 2016 geological mapping program totaled 125, including 113 foliation or shearing measurements and 12 contact or vein measurements. In the field, exposures of major faults and sheared geological contacts were not commonly observed in outcrops, since they generally occur in topographic depressions due to preferential weathering. However, exposed contacts were mapped at 4 locations as follows:

- Sheared (thrust-faulted?) flat-lying contact between overlying Mafic Volcanic and underlying Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic in a small outcrop near 337625E 5513450N
- Sheared (thrust-faulted?) contact @ 030/10 between overlying Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic and underlying Mafic Volcanic in a trenched road cut near 337475E 5513575N
- Sheared contact @ 235/80 between Mafic Volcanic to the SE and Mafic Volcanic Breccia to the NW in a trenched road cut near 337550E 5513925 N

- Sheared contact @ 030/90 between Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic to the NW and Mafic Volcanic Breccia to the SE in a trenched road cut near 337550E 5513950N

Narrow (less than 0.5 m. thick) quartz-sulphide veins and stockworks were occasionally observed in outcrops of Mafic Volcanics and Mafic Volcanic Breccia exposed over short (less than 2.5 m. long) distances during mapping. The limited exposure of Intermediate Intrusive Breccia was enhanced by a recently excavated quarry, and exposed a gently-dipping quartz-sulphide vein over its entire 30 metre width. Any significantly mineralized quartz-sulphide vein exposures encountered within the mapping area during 2013 and 2016 were prospected, and sampled if warranted (see Figures 2h and 2k).

Geological mapping of outcrops and structures was compiled digitally at 1:5,000 scale using Geosoft Target (see Figure 2i). Geological interpretation of lithologies, contacts and faults was also completed digitally using Geosoft Target (see Figure 2j). Two parallel, NE-striking and steeply-dipping faults were interpreted, based on outcrop and topographic data. These two faults appear to bracket the only exposure of Intermediate Intrusive Breccia within a graben or horst structure, and appear to cut all rock types. This elliptical exposure of Intermediate Intrusive Breccia is surrounded by a diverging elongate body of Mafic Volcanic Breccia, which is in turn surrounded by Mafic Volcanics, with only one outcrop location showing sheared contact relationships. An elongate body of Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics is interpreted to overlie the Mafic Volcanics with low-angle thrust faulted contacts between the two units. It is possible that the Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics may actually be altered sandstone.

Concurrent with the geological mapping, where significant mineralization was encountered, 4 select and 1 random outcrop grab rock samples were taken from blasted rock cuts along logging roads or quarries, or natural outcrops including creek beds. At each sample site, GPS locations and site characteristics were recorded on water-proof forms, digital photographs were taken, and metal tags with sample numbers and flagging tape were affixed to adjacent shrubs or tree branches. All 5 rock samples were taken in duplicate, and one of each duplicate sample pair was sent on July 4, 2016 by the author via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario for geochemical analysis. The other duplicate sample pair was retained by the author, cut into 1 cm. thick slabs by the author using a rock saw, and analyzed using a binocular microscope. On August 5, 2016 final geochemical results were received from AGAT Laboratories in Report 16T114612. All rock sample taken were select grabs with the sole purpose of characterizing the mineralization, and should not be assumed to be representative of the mineralization. The significant results and interpretation of the 2016 rock sample sites is discussed by sample location (see Figure 2k), by elevated target and/or indicator element proportional size plots (see Figures 2l to 2r) and by sample number as follows:

<u>E5123198: 5514079 N, 336968 E, 917 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

Along the SE bank of Murex Creek at the NW part of the Murex Breccia Grid a select outcrop grab sample was taken from a 1.0 metre thick exposure of silicified mafic volcanics foliated at 170/90 and 010/25 containing 5% fine grained disseminated, clusters and stockwork veinlet sulphides including pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sample yielded 3.2 ppm gold, 6680 ppm copper, 70 ppm molybdenum and 500 ppm vanadium. The sample is located about 125 m. SSW of 2013 rock sample E5123141 (see details above).

<u>E5123199: 5513828 N, 337522 E, 930 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

A large outcrop near the centre of the mapped area located about 25 m. NE of 2013 rock sample E5123130 (see details above) contained an old rock saw cut oriented at 050 from which a select grab sample was taken from a 0.15 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein oriented at 160/50 containing 50% coarse grained, brecciated sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite and pyrite hosted by chloritic mafic volcanic breccia. The sample yielded 11.7 ppm gold, 134 ppm silver, 85600 ppm copper and 1590 ppm zinc.

<u>E5123200: 5514194 N, 337526 E, 838 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

A 30 m. wide quarry excavated along the south side of the MWC Mine-Mill Road just west of the MWC mill site exposes a gently NE-dipping quartz-sulphide vein across its entire width hosted by the only significant exposure of intermediate intrusive breccia mapped in 2016. From the west end of the quarry a select outcrop grab sample was taken from the 0.5 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein oriented at 300/15 containing 10% fine disseminated and coarse zoned sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and bornite, hosted by intermediate intrusive breccia. The sample yielded 12.8 ppm silver, 529 ppm arsenic, 8280 ppm copper and 59 ppm molybdenum.

<u>E5123201: 5514195 N, 337534 E, 836 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

From the centre of the quarry a random outcrop grab sample was taken of the intermediate intrusive breccia which contained chlorite-sulphide fractures oriented at 130/90 and silicified and sulphidic clasts with overall about 1% fine grained clustered sulphides including pyrrhotite and pyrite. The sample did not yield any elevated values of target or indicator elements.

E5123202: 5514189 N, 337550 E, 833 m. elevation (on Property)

From the east end of the quarry a select outcrop grab sample was taken from a 0.25 m. thick exposure of quartz-sulphide veins oriented at 300/15 and 140/90 containing 3% sulphides in zoned clusters and stockwork stringers including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. The sample yielded 17.6 ppm silver and 15500 ppm copper.

The Murex Breccia area samples in the 2016 field program yielded variably elevated values in gold, silver, arsenic, copper, molybdenum, vanadium and/or zinc from narrow quartz-sulphide veins hosted by mafic volcanics, mafic volcanic breccia and/or intermediate intrusive breccia.

Drilling

Since no diamond core drilling has been done since 1992 on the Mount Washington Property, relevant details of all drilling have been included in the History section of this report. No attempt has been made by the author to tabulate or verify total numbers of holes or total metres drilled, particularly since details of most of the pre-production definition percussion and diamond drilling by Mt. Washington Copper during the early 1960's is not available. All other operators used exclusively diamond drilling, and since the early 1980's all operators used primarily NQ size drill core, but earlier operators generally used smaller diameter drill core.

Generally, drilling of the flat-lying tabular zones and veins at the Mount Washington Copper North and South Pits and at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone was done using vertical or steeply inclined drill holes, and core angles of mineralized structures were generally recorded in the drill logs. Therefore, drill intercepts for these zones and veins are generally close to true thicknesses, confirmed in the underground adits and in the exposures in the open pits. In the sulphidic breccia zones in the Oyster Breccia and Murex Breccia areas, these mineralized zones have not been sufficiently drilled to establish their shapes and orientations, and therefore the relationships between drill intercepts and true thickness for these zones are unknown.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

During the time period that extensive exploration work was conducted on the Mount Washington Property, it appears that industry standard methods were used for sample quality control, preparation, analyses and security by the operators undertaking the work. All field work was supervised by qualified and experienced professional geoscientists, who would have been able to identify unexpected discrepancies between sampled media and analytical results obtained from them. Although the use of blind analytical blanks and standards may have been employed on a few programs, it was neither a common practice nor routine procedure at the time the exploration work was done. In most cases, independent commercial analytical laboratories were used by the operators to prepare and analyses samples, and some certificates of analyses from those laboratories are available in ARIS reports for some the exploration programs. However, the larger integrated exploration and mining companies such as Cominco and Noranda operated and utilized in-house analytical laboratories to process samples from at least some of their exploration programs. Although the author cannot certify any of the historical work, there is no reason to doubt the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures related to sampling on the Mount Washington Property during its exploration history.

During the 2016 field program, the author used AGAT Laboratories to prepare and analyze the 5 rock samples taken, and the Chain of Custody Records, the Certificate of Analysis, and AGAT's Accreditation documentation appear in Appendix 2. The samples were shipped by the author on July 4, 2016 via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express Station to Door from Nanaimo, BC to AGAT's Mississauga, Ontario Laboratory, where the samples were received and sample preparation was completed using their 226-001 sample preparation method, crushing 75% of each sample to 2 mm, and pulverizing 250 g. to 85% to 75 microns. Geochemical analyses were then completed using their 201-070 method for multi-elements including 4-acid digestion and ICP-OES finish, and their 202-064 method for precious metals including fire assays for gold with gravimetric finish. As per the author's instructions, for 2 samples exceeding 1% copper and 1 sample exceeding 100 ppm silver thresholds, the Cu-OL 201-072 and Ag-OL 201-072 methods was used. No duplicate samples, blanks or standards were submitted by the author to AGAT. For the 5 samples analyzed from the 2016 field program, only the internal QA/QC procedures used by AGAT Laboratories were utilized and relied upon, which is deemed sufficient for the size and scope of the program, in the author's opinion.

Data Verification

At the time that exploration work was conducted in the Mount Washington Property area, it appears that industry standard methods were used for quality control and data verification. Although the author cannot verify any of the historical work, there is no reason to doubt the adequacy of quality control measures and data verification procedures related to sampling during the exploration history of the area, and the Property.

In addition to the work completed in 2016 and described in the Exploration section, the author visited some of the mineralized exposures on the Mt. Washington property on four occasions between 2000 and 2013 as per the Introduction section of this report, with highlights summarized as follows:

<u>September 14, 2000</u>

The author visited the Mount Washington Property area as Regional Geologist for the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, accompanied by District Manager Greg Carriere, P.Eng., and Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. Visits were made to the Lakeview-Domineer adit portal, the Domineer adits, and the Mt. Washington Copper North and South pits. The author took six selected grab samples, from which reference pieces were cut by the author and microscopically analyzed, and the remaining samples sent by the author to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed for multi-elements using induced coupled plasma (ICP) methods. The descriptions and analytical results were reported to Mr. Rennie and added to the ministry's property files, with highlights by sample number as follows:

- Sample 170569 was a select muck grab taken from the Lakeview-Domineer Adit Portal consisting of a massive sulphide vein containing 50% pyrite, 15% arsenopyrite, 10% chalcopyrite, with possible chalcocite, tetrahedrite and orpiment, and yielded 61.1 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 5.77% copper and >10% arsenic.

- Sample 170570 was a select outcrop grab taken from outside the Lakeview-Domineer Adit Portal consisting of 0.1 m. from a 2 m. thick quartz-alunite-sulphide breccia striking 020^0 and dipping 15^0 east, containing 10% pyrite, 5% arsenopyrite, 2% chalcocite or tetrahedrite, and 1% chalcopyrite, and yielded 11.7 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 1.20% copper and 3.22% arsenic.

- Sample 170571 was a select outcrop grab taken from the north wall of the South Pit and consisting of 3 m. thick vuggy quartz-sulphide-alunite vein striking 290^0 and dipping 15^0 north, containing 25% chalcocite or tetrahedrite, 5% chalcopyrite, with traces of arsenopyrite, bornite, pyrite and orpiment, and yielded 1.51 g/t gold, 4.62 g/t silver, 5.12% copper and 0.03% arsenic.
- Sample 170572 was a select outcrop grab taken from the north wall of the South Pit and consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein of unknown thickness striking 135^0 and dipping 90^0, containing 30% chalcopyrite, 5% bornite and minor chalcocite or tetrahedrite, azurite and malachite, and yielded 6.82 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 8.46% copper and 0.20% arsenic.
- Sample 170573 was a select outcrop grab taken from the upper adit of the Domineer No.1 Vein and consisting of a 2 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein striking 240^0 and dipping 15^0 north, containing 50% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, with traces of pyrite, bornite and orpiment, and yielded 11.8 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 2.24% copper and 1.63% arsenic.
- Sample 170574 was a select outcrop grab taken from the south end of the North Pit and consisting of a 0.1 m. thick vuggy quartz-sulphide striking 270^0 and dipping 65^0 north, containing 10% arsenopyrite, 5% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite, with traces of bornite, and yielded 0.28 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 3.49% copper and 0.16% arsenic.

September 14, 2001

The author visited the Mount Washington Property as Regional Geologist for the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, accompanied by Prof. Steven Earle, PhD. of Malaspina University-College and two students. Visits were made to the former Mt. Washington Copper mill site within the Murex Breccia area where the author took 3 selected grab samples, and to other areas of the property area previously visited by the author. The samples were cut by the author, microscopically analyzed, but not sent for analyses and with visual highlights as follows:

- Sample 187597 was a select grab from the site of the coarse ore bin consisting of a 0.1 m. sulphide-quartz rock containing 50% chalcopyrite, 20% pyrite, 5% bornite and 5% magnetite.
- Sample 187598 was another select grab from the site of the coarse ore bin consisting of a 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide rock containing 35% pyrite, 5% chalcopyrite, and minor arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite.

- Sample 187599 was a 0.1 m. select grab from a 10 m. square outcrop immediately northeast of the mill site consisting of chloritic and magnetic gabbro containing a 0.01 m. thick sulphide vein consisting mainly of chalcopyrite.

October 18, 2005

The author visited the Lakeview-Domineer adit portal and Mt. Washington Copper North Pit in Mount Washington Property area as an independent mineral exploration consultant acting on behalf of SYMC Resources Ltd. who requested and paid for the visit, accompanied by Herb McMaster, President of SYMC and Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. Six samples were analyzed from the 12 taken and microscopically described confirmed results both visually and analytically from those taken and analyzed by the author in 2000. The six samples were sent by the author to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed for multi-elements using induced coupled plasma (ICP) methods, with highlights by sample number as follows:

- Sample 201734 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of banded semi-massive sulphides containing 50% arsenopyrite, 15% pyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 10% quartz, and 5% tetrahedrite, and yielded 55.7 g/t gold, 300 g/t silver, 4.4% 4.4% copper and 8.47% arsenic.

- Sample 201735 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of banded massive sulphides consisting of 50% pyrite, 30% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 5% quartz and trace bornite, and yielded 95.6 g/t gold, 166 g/t silver, 3.05% copper and 21% arsenic.

- Sample 201736 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of a banded quartz-sulphide vein consisting of 50% quartz, 30% arsenopyrite, 10% chalcopyrite, 5% pyrite, 5% tetrahedrite and trace bornite, and yielded 31.2 g/t gold, 129 g/t silver, 1.77% copper and 26% arsenic.

- Sample 201741 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a banded and brecciated quartz-sulphide vein containing 60% quartz, 15% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 9% pyrite and 1% bornite, and yielded 8.28 g/t gold, 95 g/t silver, 1.95% copper and 10.2% arsenic.

- Sample 201743 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein containing 90% quartz, 9% chalcopyrite and 0.5% arsenopyrite, which yielded 1.89 g/t gold, 66 g/t silver, 3.21% copper and 2.34% arsenic.

- Sample 201744 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein containing 50% quartz, 25% pyrite and 20% chalcopyrite, which yielded 6.94 g/t gold, 301 g/t silver, 6.69% copper, 0.53% arsenic and 0.39% bismuth.

In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on the Property for North Bay, consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. Select outcrop grab sampling yielded highlights at the following locations:

- Wolf Lake Area – 3 samples taken from three separate known mineralized sites yielded up to 16.4 g/t gold and 1.18% copper in 2 different samples

- Murex Breccia Area – 4 samples taken from four separate known mineralized sites and 7 select outcrop grab samples taken from areas of recently exposed or previously undocumented mineralized sites yielded up to 3.55 g/t gold, 0.749% copper and 0.026% molybdenum in 2 different samples

The three site visits by the author from 2000 to 2006 constitute verification of the nature and geochemistry of gold-silver-copper-arsenic mineralization occurring in the Lakeview-Domineer and Mt. Washington Copper Open Pit areas on or near the Mount Washington Property. Of particular interest is the vein orientation ($135^0/90^0$) of the outcrop source of sample 170572, suggesting that it may be a feeder vein or zone to the flat-lying vein or zone mined in the South Pit.

The 2013 and 2016 field programs undertaken by the author constitutes verification of the nature and geochemistry of the gold-silver-arsenic-copper-molybdenum-antimony-zinc mineralization in the Oyster Breccia area; the gold-silver-arsenic-bismuth-copper-tellurium-zinc mineralization in the Wolf Lake area; and the gold-silver-copper-molybdenum-tellurium-zinc mineralization in the Murex Breccia area.

None of the field verification by the author was of sufficient scope to verify dimensions and continuity of mineralized zones on or near the Mount Washington Property.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testing completed by previous operators on primary mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area has been included in the History section of this report. These testing programs are listed by dates as follows:

- 1941 – by the Canada Department of Mines and Resources – Mines and Geology Branch, for D.F. Kidd
- 1977-1981 – by B.C. Research for Imperial Oil Limited
- 1986 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Freeport-McMoran Gold Co.
- 1988 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Imperial Metals Corp.
- 1990 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Biomet Technology Inc.
- 1988-1990 – by G.W. Hawthorne for Better Resources Ltd.
- 2004-2005 – by Knelson Research & Technology for Pearl Asian Mining

The initial 1941 metallurgical test work and ore microscopy by the federal government identified the need to produce selective flotation to create multiple (3 or 4) concentrate products from the Domineer mineralization to effectively recover gold, silver and copper. This was probably considered too challenging for mine operators to develop at that time. Curiously, any metallurgical test work for its copper-rich deposits by Mt. Washington Copper Co. is absent in the public records. Although it is not known what if any metallurgical work was done by Mt. Washington Copper before starting production in 1961, the fact that they tried to produce a single (copper) flotation concentrate product suggests they were not concerned about recoveries of precious metals. They acquired, relocated and erected the former Woodgreen processing plant from the Motherlode Mine (MINFILE 082ESE034) near Greenwood, B.C. The plant processed copper-gold-silver mineralization from 1956 to 1959 primarily from local copper skarn deposits, in which all metals typically report to a single (copper) concentrate product. This plant may not have been appropriate for processing the more complex gold-silver rich Domineer mineralization, and not optimal for the copper rich Mt. Washington Copper Deposits from the South and North Pits. In the 1977-81, B.C. Research on behalf of Imperial Oil investigated copper heap leaching for processing mineralization at Mt. Washington, but without positive results.

As bio-leaching technology for processing complex ores began to evolve in the 1980's, several companies looked at Mt. Washington as a potential candidate site. Veerman-Botel Ltd. investigated bio-leaching in the early 1980's after acquiring the Mt. Washington property, as did metallurgical consultants Bacon, Donaldson & Associates for several mining companies in the late 1980's. Better Resources solicited proposals from several metallurgical consultants and engaged G.W. Hawthorne, P.Eng. in 1988 to design a processing plant to optimize primarily gold recoveries from the Lakeview-Domineer Zone. By 1989, Mr. Hawthorne, supported by ore microscopy work by J.F. Harris, used bio-oxidation technology to design a 200 TPD mine-site plant producing two products: a copper-gold flotation concentrate and a gold bullion, with combined recoveries of 92% gold and 68% copper. The plant would send 99% of the arsenic to the tailings dam as ferric arsenate, but the recoveries and distribution of silver and other metals in the ore are not mentioned.

In 2004, Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc. engaged Knelson Research & Technology to conduct gravity concentration test work for gold, silver and platinum from the Lake Zone of Wolf Lake Property, with poor recoveries results. In 2005, mineralogical work on samples from the Lake Zone by John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. for Pearl Asian Mining provided detailed descriptions of gangue and sulphide minerals, and native gold which occurs mainly with arsenopyrite. This is similar to the style of mineralization at Lakeview-Domineer.

In 2014, North Bay Resources Inc. engaged Blue Coast Research to complete specific gravity tests and preliminary metallurgical testing of the MWC Tailings Dam. Four discrete samples were collected from the tailings dam, with average composite grades of 0.15% copper, 0.13 g/t gold, 3.43% iron and 1.03% sulphur. Solids specific gravity measurements from the four samples averaged 2.71 t/m^3, and in-situ specific gravity was estimated at 1.25 t/m^3, based on literature research by the author for comparable tailings dams. Flotation tests yielded copper and gold recoveries of up to 60% and 67% respectively in concentrate, with grades of 1.4% copper and 14% sulphur. The production of a salable final product is dependent on further test work required to upgrade the rougher concentrate to produce at least a 20% Cu grade, which based on preliminary results would be difficult to achieve at economic metal recoveries.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Of the twenty four veins and zones identified in the Geological Setting and Mineralization section of this report, historical or other mineral resource estimates have been established on only four veins, none of which are to NI43-101 and CIM standards and therefore cannot be relied upon. None of the nine breccia zones has been subjected to sufficient and successful detailed work to date to establish mineral resources estimates. In 2014 the author issued a NI43-101 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam. Of the four veins with mineral resource estimates, two were partially mined out by Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. and have combined statistical data, and the other two may be contiguous and therefore one is included in the other. The four veins and tailings are summarized as follows:

<u>Domineer No.1 Vein (may be contiguous with Lakeview Zone to the west – on Crown Grants underlying Property)</u>

Included in Lakeview-Domineer Resource by Better Resources (1989), shown below.

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone (Tunnel Block, South Pit – Adjacent to Property)</u>

From 1965 to 1967, 342,600 tonnes of ore averaging 1.005% copper, 0.413 g/t gold, and 22.5 g/t silver were produced from the No.1 and No.2 Zones combined. In addition, mineral resources remaining adjacent to one or both pits were estimated at 305,720 tonnes @ 1.07% copper by W.G. Stevenson (1970). These zones are adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, shown schematically in Figure 2b.

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.2 Zone (Noranda Block, North Pit – Adjacent to Property)</u>

Included in Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone above.

<u>Lakeview Zone (West Grid, Meadows; may be contiguous with Domineer No.1 Vein – partially on Property, on Adjacent Property and on Crown Grants underlying Property)</u>

Combined Lakeview-Domineer mineral resource estimate by Better (1989) as follows:

<u>Drill-Indicated Underground:</u>

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview-Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	2.0 metres	301,270	7.2g/t	37.7g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	249,546	6.2g/t	25.4g/t

Based on the detailed observations from the Lakeview-Domineer adit driven by Better in 1987-88, as detailed in the History Section of this report, it appears that there are higher grade sections of the zone which may be defined by more detailed work. Only a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer historical mineral resources are located on the Mount Washington Property, shown schematically in Figure 2b.

Mt. Washington Copper Tailings Dam – (on Property)

CIM and NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated mineral resource, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred mineral resource (J. Houle, 2014).

Tonnage of entire dam were calculated from production records in BC MINFILE as 342,600 tonnes milled less 17,200 tonnes concentrate produced for a net amount of 325,400 tonnes estimated to be contained in the tailings dam. Grades were estimated based on the 2011 sampling program completed on the accessible northwest portion of the tailings dam, using sample length weighted average grades calculated for each drill hole. Polygons were used to allocate grades by area to each drill hole and creating resource blocks named after each drill hole. Volumes were estimated by multiplying resource block areas by drill hole depths for each block. Tonnages for each block were estimated using a density of1.25 t/m^3. The total tonnage within the resource blocks was estimated at 241,625 tonnes, and can be considered an indicated mineral resource according to CIM and NI43-101 standards. This represents about 75% of the total tonnage of tailings estimated to be contained in the tailings dam. The remaining 83,775 tonnes estimated to be contained in the tailings dam can be considered an inferred mineral resource, with grades estimated to be the same as that for the indicated resources. See summary in Table 4 below:

Table 3 – MWC Tailings Mineral Resource Estimate

Mount Washington Copper (MWC) Tailings Dam 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate												
Block ID	**Category**	**Mass**	**Mass**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Arsenic**	**Copper**	**Moly**	**Tellurium**	**Calcium**	**Iron**	**Sulphur**
Name	**CIM**	**tonnes**	**percent**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**percent**	**percent**	**percent**
03	Indicated	20300	6.2%	0.192	6.13	1100	1147	11.31	9.21	1.01	4.31	1.27
05	Indicated	12556	3.9%	0.131	5.36	1181	995	8.39	9.63	1.17	4.53	1.25
12	Indicated	6075	1.9%	0.259	9.25	1298	1604	15.72	9.24	0.74	3.89	1.10
13	Indicated	16313	5.0%	0.146	6.84	1139	1411	11.77	10.16	1.13	4.81	1.54
14	Indicated	21875	6.7%	0.077	7.51	670	724	9.84	6.13	1.35	3.87	0.98
15	Indicated	14850	4.6%	0.088	5.30	822	757	8.83	7.33	1.49	4.32	1.15
16A	Indicated	3038	0.9%	0.110	4.54	714	914	8.39	4.76	1.08	3.68	0.71
16	Indicated	3938	1.2%	0.072	5.26	697	1054	8.50	4.57	1.07	3.69	0.68
23	Indicated	17550	5.4%	0.165	7.51	1125	1513	12.14	17.10	1.09	4.67	1.50
25	Indicated	30881	9.5%	0.082	3.81	729	614	10.28	6.55	1.26	3.94	0.71
34	Indicated	27638	8.5%	0.081	3.96	641	694	9.60	6.21	1.48	3.76	0.84
35	Indicated	32250	9.9%	0.123	5.42	857	957	7.60	6.16	1.42	4.30	0.76
37	Indicated	6900	2.1%	0.106	5.44	709	1441	11.10	7.65	1.05	4.18	0.98
44	Indicated	13438	4.1%	0.145	7.34	865	1183	9.38	13.44	1.35	4.21	1.14
47	Indicated	14025	4.3%	0.101	4.70	607	845	9.67	6.03	1.14	3.78	0.74
Totals	**Indicated**	**241625**	74.3%	28818	1372675	208031653	235804693	2407110	1995563	303280	1005737	244948
Averages	Indicated	16108	5.0%	0.119	5.68	861	976	9.96	8.26	1.26	4.16	1.01
50	**Inferred**	**83775**	25.7%	0.119	5.68	861	976	9.96	8.26	1.26	4.16	1.01
Total Dam	Historical	325400	100.0%									

Adjacent Properties

There are two areas with significant mineral properties including a past producer and a developed prospect immediately adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, six significant prospects or developed prospects, and one recently producing mine in the Central Vancouver Island or nearby South Coast area. Refer to Figures 1a to 1g, and 2a to 2h for both regional and local significant mineral properties and other occurrences.

In the Wolf Lake Area of the Mount Washington Property, a one cell mineral claim 1038695 held 50% each by B.W. Scott and S.J. Scott covers Lupus 1 MINFILE 092F308, described both in the History Section and the Geological Setting and Mineralization Section of this report. The claim is surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, as shown if Figures 2a and 2h.

In the Domineer Area of the Mount Washington Property, 4 cell mineral claims covering a combined total of 14 cells are held by several individuals as follows:

- Claim 1027586 – 1 cell held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1031526 - 5 cells held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1031527 – 7 cells held 100% by D.A. Zamida

- Claim 1035503 – 1 cell held 100% by K.B. Funk

These 4 claims are essentially surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, as shown in Figures 2a and 2h. Cell claim 1031527 held by Mr. Zamida covers approximately the northern half of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area, described both in the History Section and the Geology and Mineralization Section of this report, as well as the Washington and Glacier Breccias and the Float Area occurrence. Cell claim 1044382 held by North Bay Resources Inc. covers approximately the southern half of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area, as well as the Domineer Veins 1-4, subject to the limitations of the underlying 4 Domineer crown granted mineral claims (Domineer No. 1, 3, 4 and 6 Mining Claims) which include gold and silver mineral right only held 100% by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. Cell claim 1031526 held by Mr. Zamida covers most of the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine Open Pits, with only a small portion of the pits covered by cell mineral claim 1035503 held by Mr. Funk.

Not quite adjacent to the Property is the Forbidden Plateau area of Strathcona Provincial Park which begins 1 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and is the site of several significant MINFILE prospects and showings discovered prior to and actively being explored up until the time of exclusion of the area from mineral exploration and mining by the B.C. government in 1990. Locations and selected highlights of these occurrences are as follows:

- The Gem Lake (MINFILE 092F239) prospect is located 5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was explored extensively by Falconbridge Ltd. in the 1960’s-1980’s primarily for gold and silver, as the base metals were held by the crown. Five types of mineralization were discovered, including tectonic breccia bodies occurring along steeply-dipping, east trending fault structures, associated with Eocene quartz diorite intrusive stocks and dikes. Drilling in 1961 on the main showing yielded 18 metres @ 1% copper, and in 1963 another hole intersected 0.02% molybdenum over an unspecified width. Rock sample AF05320 taken in 1987 from a mineralized tectonic breccia measuring 15 m. by 30 m. and containing 5-20% chalcopyrite yielded 3.0 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver.

- The Faith Lake (MINFILE 092F240) prospect is located 6 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was also explored extensively by Falconbridge Ltd. in the 1960’s-1980’s. At least 30 quartz-sulphide veins occurring in steeply-dipping, north and east-trending shears and faults and associated with Eocene quartz diorite intrusive stocks and dikes were discovered and explored. Drilling in 1963 yielded an intercept of 0.15 m. @ 25 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver and 3% copper.

- The Schev (MINFILE 092F241) prospect is located 5.5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was explored by Falconbridge Ltd. as part of the Faith Lake property in the 1960's-1980's. A sericitic tectonic breccia containing arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite is exposed over an area of 20 m. by 3 m., associated with an Eocene felsic dike. Drilling in 1964 yielded an intercept of 1.5 m. @ 27 g/t gold and 43 g/t silver from a breccia zone with an interpreted orientation of 080^0 strike and 45^0 dip south.

- The Jo Anne (MINFILE 092F329) prospect is located 2.5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, was explored by Iron River Resources Ltd., B.P.-Selco, and Noranda from 1984 to 1988. Drilling by Noranda in 1988 yielded multiple wide copper intercepts over an area 200 m. in diameter from quartz-sericite altered breccia associated with Eocene intrusives. This included hole NFP-88-5 which yielded 21.6 m. @ 0.43% copper from 48.4 to 70 m., and 12.4 m. @ 0.42% copper from 100.1 to 112.5 m., and two other holes, NFP-88-2 and NFP-88-3 which yielded wider zones of generally lower grade copper values.

The mineral occurrences on the Mount Washington Property and those of the Forbidden Plateau area establish a NE-SW trending belt of Eocene age intrusives with associated gold-silver-copper-arsenic bearing breccia bodies, shown if Figures 1a – 1g, and 2a – 2g. This trend may be projected to the southwest across Strathcona Provincial Park to the west coast of Vancouver Island, where Selkirk Metals Corp. holds the Catface Copper property, located 75 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property. The Cliff Zone of the Catface Copper property contains an indicated mineral resource estimate of 56,863,000 tonnes @ 0.40% copper and inferred mineral resource estimate of 262,448,000 tonnes @ 0.38% copper (Selkirk Metals Corp., 2009). The Catface (MINFILE 092F120) and adjacent Irishman Creek (MINFILE 092F251) developed prospects are classified as porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-rhenium deposits and are associated with multi-phase, Eocene intrusive stocks and dikes.

Near the centre of Strathcona Provincial Park along the southwest projection of the same trend lies Nyrstar's Myra Falls Operation, which until recently has been successfully producing and processing polymetallic sulphide deposits containing copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold since

1966. Myra Falls is located 30 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and is hosted in the older Devonian age Mount Sicker Volcanics which underlie portions of Vancouver Island.

Along the northeast projection of the same trend across Georgia Strait, 50 km. northeast of the Mount Washington Property, Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Prophecy Resource Corp. hold the OK Copper property. The North Lake Zone of the OK North developed prospect (MINFILE 092K008) contains an inferred mineral resource estimate of 86,800,000 tonnes @ 0.31% copper and 0.014% molybdenum (Prophecy Resource Corp., 2006). The OK North and adjacent OK South MINFILE 092F057 developed prospects are classified as copper-molybdenum-gold-rhenium deposits and are associated with multi-phase Cretaceous and possibly younger intrusive stocks, dikes and breccia bodies.

Other Relevant Data and Information

Technically, the Mount Washington Property and adjacent properties represent an attractive advanced exploration project, with many clustered polymetallic mineral occurrences in a geological setting similar to active and successful mining camps elsewhere. However, the social license to develop and operate a mine is not guaranteed to the mineral title holder anywhere, including on Vancouver Island. The last operating metal mine (Myra Falls Operation) on Vancouver Island recently suspended operations and is for sale by the owner, no new metal mine has been permitted since the 1960's, and several active exploration properties were expropriated during expansion of local provincial parks in the early 1990's, as was done with the former Falconbridge Ltd. properties, Gem Lake and Faith Lake, and the former Jo Anne property operated by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. when Strathcona Provincial Park was expanded. It is possible that local surface title holders, recreation/conservation groups and/or communities will actively and successfully oppose future mine development in the Mt. Washington area. The treaty process between various First Nations and federal and provincial governments is still in progress on Vancouver Island with one final agreement completed (Maa-nulth), another final agreement in negotiation (K'omoks) in place, and several more at various stages. Co-operation agreements between local First Nations and a proponent are usually required to successfully develop a mineral property today in B.C. However, it is assumed under the B.C. government's 2-Zone Model within its Sustainability in B.C. Mining Criteria that the Mount Washington Property is available for future exploration, development and mining, and that the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines will act as an effective advocate and permitting authority on behalf for any proponent who follows its laws and regulations required during all stages of any future work on the Mount Washington Property.

Interpretations and Conclusions

The various surveys, analyses, tests and excavations conducted on the Mount Washington Property area during the +50 year period mainly from 1940 to 1992 has identified at least 24 mineral occurrences containing varying combinations of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium in clusters over an area of 10 km. by 4 km. Hundreds of ore-grade intercepts at current metal prices were achieved in natural and trenched outcrop samples or diamond drill holes by numerous operators on most of the 24 mineral occurrences on or adjacent to the Property. One attempt at mining and recovering only copper from a narrow vein deposit using open pit mining methods and producing a single flotation concentrate was not successful, and resulted in environmental damage that has since been mitigated. This may have been due in part to problems with mining narrow vein deposits by open pit methods, and in part due to the polymetallic nature of the mineral deposit and related analytical and metallurgical challenges.

Systematic, multi-year exploration programs completed by junior and senior companies have been successful both on the Mount Washington Property and in the surrounding mineral area. However, a portion of the mineral area to the southwest of the Mount Washington Property was alienated from exploration and development in 1990 when it was being actively explored by major companies. At that time, the Lakeview-Domineer project was in the B.C. Mine Development Review process, and included a viable metallurgical process to recover both gold and copper. Funding to develop the project could not be obtained by owner Better Resources, due in part to the mining industry's negative perception of political environment for mining in B.C. at that time, including Vancouver Island, and due to low metal prices. The project ceased, and very limited exploration activity has occurred in the Mt. Washington area since 1992.

The Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) - (L01) mineral deposit profile category created by the BC Geological Survey in 1995 to capture the Equity Silver Past Producer (MINFILE 093L001) in central B.C. appropriately describes all the metallic mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area. This target exploration model was not published or well known at the time most of the exploration work was done in the area, and so is a new model to test. The older and more common Epithermal and Porphyry mineral deposit profiles and their sub-types can be genetically and spatially related to sub-volcanic types within a district, and are also appropriate and have been successfully used in the Mount Washington Property area.

With current metal prices, the Mount Washington Property warrants modern data compilation, and systematic multi-year exploration programs. Such programs would be more effective in both the Lakeview-Domineer area and in the Wolf Lake area, if the fragmented title status in those areas of the property were consolidated through agreements on various mineral titles. The Murex Breccia and Oyster Breccia areas are well covered by North Bay's mineral titles.

Recommendations

The Mt. Washington property should first be re-evaluated based on its regional geological setting compared to other similar settings worldwide which host past or currently producing mines, with consideration to mineral deposit types and models. Today's geological literature is much more extensive than it was at the times when the Mt. Washington area was being actively explored. In the author's opinion, some of the key points to consider in such a comparison would be:

- Eocene age intrusive associated deposits and mineral districts
- Breccias – tectonic, intrusive and hydrothermal
- Fault structures – low angle detachment faults, steep faults
- Polymetallic – gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium
- Epithermal, porphyry and sub-volcanic mineral deposit types

Using today's and projected future estimates of metal prices for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and tellurium, reasonable exploration target models should be established for the Mount Washington Property. An investigation should be made of current mining and processing techniques and costs at operations exploiting similar deposits worldwide, including both open pit and underground operations. In the author's opinion, the following combined exploration target models could be used as a starting point:

- Underground, flat-dipping, discontinuous but clustered narrow vein deposits totaling 1 million tonnes @ 10 g/t gold, 100 g/t silver, 0.50% copper, 10 g/t tellurium and 5% arsenic, requiring complex processing for optimal recovery of gold, silver , copper and tellurium while suppressing arsenic

- Underground, steeply-dipping, bulk mineable, clustered, breccia deposits totaling 100 million tonnes @ 1 g/t gold, 5 g/t silver, 0.50% copper, 0.01% molybdenum, 5 g/t tellurium and 0.5% arsenic, with similar processing requirements as above plus molybdenum recovery

The extensive data record available for the Mount Washington Property needs to be assembled into a single G.I.S.-based, 3-D model, and all rock units used by different operators need to be integrated into single, coherent geological legend. Because of the size and variable integrity of the data record, this process will take considerable time, effort and cost. At the end of the process, both property wide and detailed plan and sections views should be available for any selected portions of the property showing any and all combinations of historic geology, geochemistry, geophysics (by type), trenching, drilling, and excavations. Using this geo-referenced database, well-conceived exploration programs should be initiated.

A phased, systematic exploration program is warranted on the property to achieve the following primary exploration objectives, in the author's opinion:

- Discover new economic mineral deposits of any type on the property through systematic, phased exploration probably commencing with airborne geophysics
- Establish new, bulk-mineable indicated resources of sufficient grades to be mined by underground methods in one or more of the breccia zones by diamond drilling
- Establish measured resources in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone by re-opening the portal, re-mapping the adit, definition drilling and detailed interpretation
- Further evaluate the metal resources in and metallurgical characteristics of the existing tailings pond from the historic mining operations at Mt. Washington

Also, the author recommends the following environmental and socio-economic programs be initiated to complement the exploration and environmental objectives:

- Establish baseline environmental database using historic and modern data
- Identify, negotiate and establish contract, employment and other co-operation agreements with local First Nations bands

- Negotiate and establish access road use and other co-operation agreements with local surface rights holders TimberWest and the Mount Washington Alpine Resort

- Negotiate and establish work progress update protocols with local recreation and conservation groups and communities

The following Phase 1 Year 1 combined compilation, planning, exploration, environmental and socio-economic programs and budgets are proposed for the Mount Washington property:

Table 4 – Proposed Work Program and Budget Summary

Item	Description	Units/Timing	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Re-evaluation	Mining Geol./Eng.	1 month	$10,000 / month	$ 10,000
GIS Compilation	2 GIS Technicians	3 months	$15,000 / month	$ 45,000
Geological Legend	Project Geologist	1 month	$10,000 / month	$ 10,000
Plan Exploration	Project Geologist	2 months	$10,000 / month	$ 20,000
Subtotal	**Compilation & Planning**	**Months 1-3**		**$ 85,000**
New Discoveries	1000 km. Airborne	1 month	$150 / km	$ 150,000
Explore Breccias	2000 m. Drilling	2 months	$200 / metre	$ 400,000
Lakeview-Domineer	Underground Work	2 months	$100,000 /month	$ 200,000
Tailings Pond	250 m. Drilling	1 month	$100 /metre	$ 25,000
Subtotal	**Exploration**	**Months 4-5**		**$ 775,000**
Environmental	Baseline Program	10 months	$2,500 / month	$ 25,000
Road Use, Surface	Agreements	3 month	$5,000 / month	$ 15,000
First Nations	Agreements & Meetings	10 months	$5,000 / month	$ 50,000
Local Communities	Meetings	10 months	$5,000 / month	$ 50,000
Subtotal	**Environmental & Socio-Economic**	**Months 3-12**		**$ 140,000**
TOTALS		**12 Months**		**$ 1,000,000**

Phase 2 and subsequent programs and budgets would follow depending on the success of the Phase 1 programs, with the exploration program probably escalating annually in size and cost.

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Date and Signature Page

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada V9V 1P8
2. I graduated with a Bachelor's of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering with specialization in Mineral Exploration from the University of Toronto in 1978.
3. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, the Society of Economic Geologists, the Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia, the Association of Applied Geochemists, and the Vancouver Island Exploration Group; I am also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for Geoscience B.C. and the Earth Science Dept. at Vancouver Island University
4. I have worked as a geologist for 38 years since graduating from university, including 5 years as a mine geologist in underground gold and silver mines, 15 years as an exploration manager, 3 years as a government geologist and 13 years as a mineral exploration consultant.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, membership in a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report entitled "Mount Washington Technical Report". I visited and worked on the mineral property between 2000 and 2016.
7. I have had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report, both as a government geologist and as a consultant.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in NI 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument NI 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101.CP and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument, policy and form.

Dated this 10th Day of August, 2016.

____

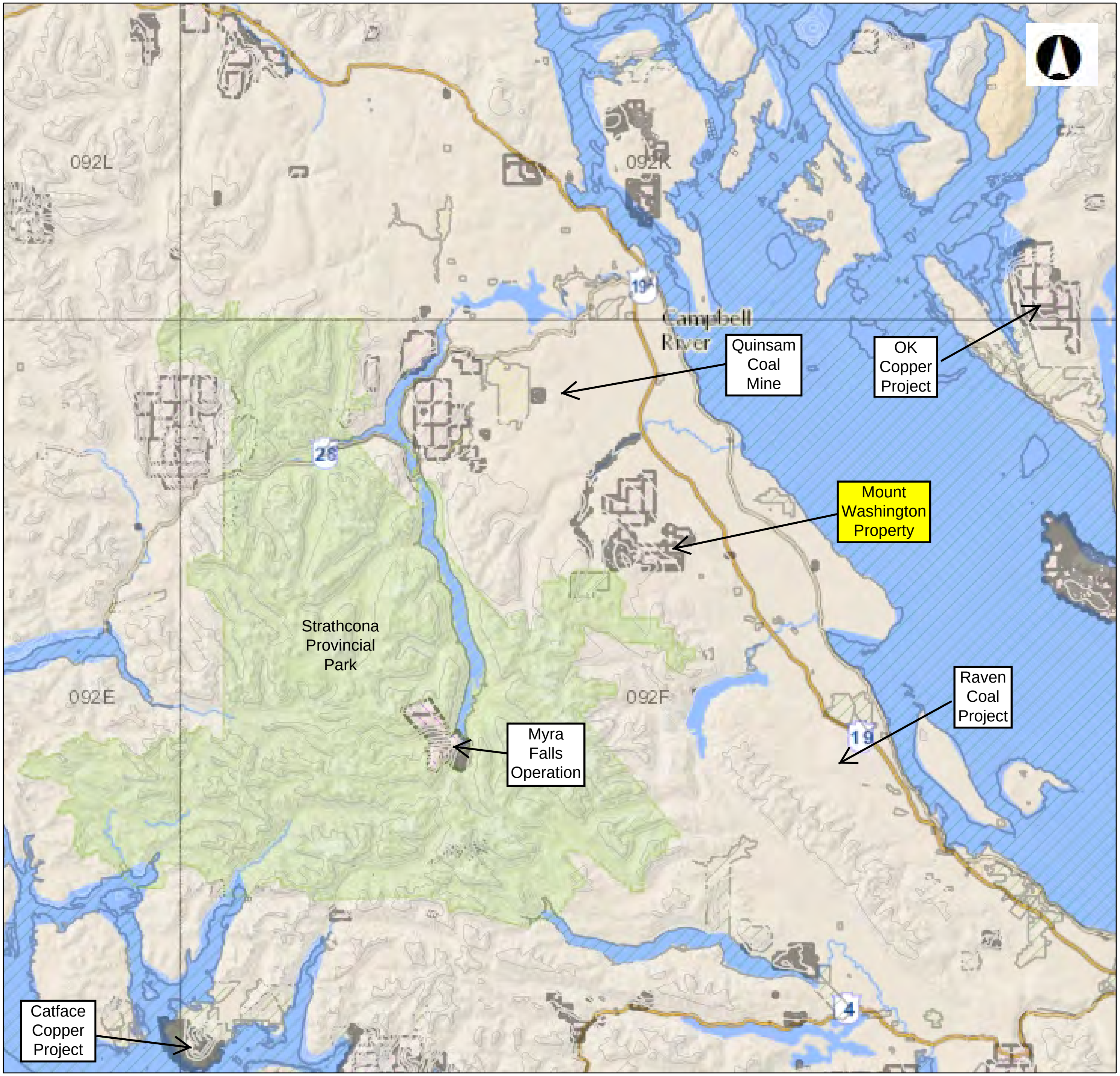
Signature of Qualified Person

PROFESSIONAL
J. HOULE
25107
August 10, 2016
ENGINEER

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Print name of Qualified Person

Seal of Qualified Person



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mineral Titles

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis -
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- Contours - (1:250,000)
  - FCODE
  - Contour - Index
  - Contour - Intermediate
  - Area of Exclusion
  - Area of Indefinite Contours
- Mineral and Placer Subsurfa Outlined

0 20.32 40.64 km

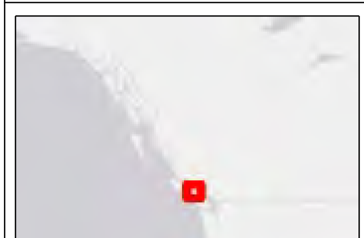
1: 1,000,000

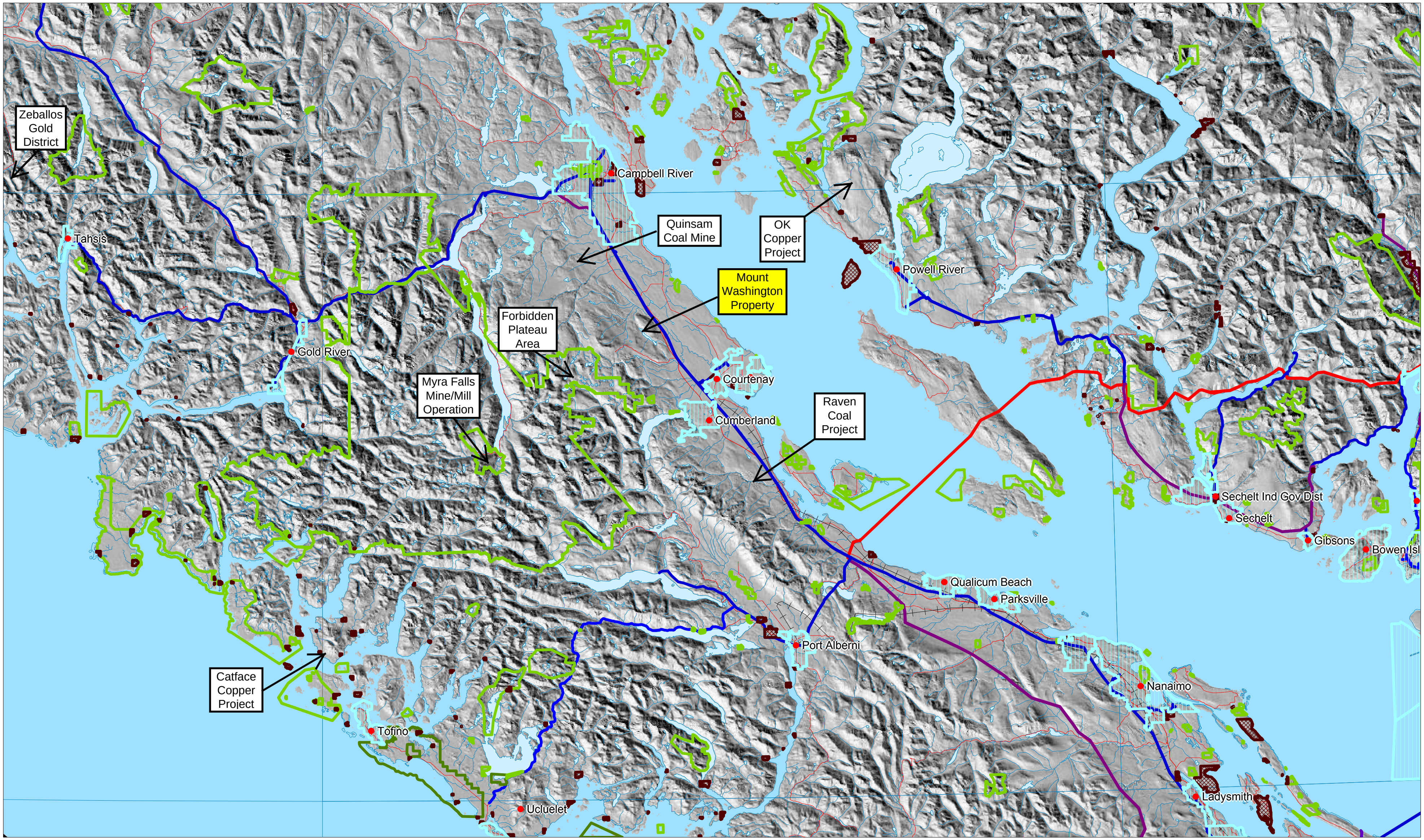
Datum: NAD83

Projection: Web Mercator

Figure 1a

Key Map of British Columbia





for Map Legend see BC MapPlace

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KILOMETERS

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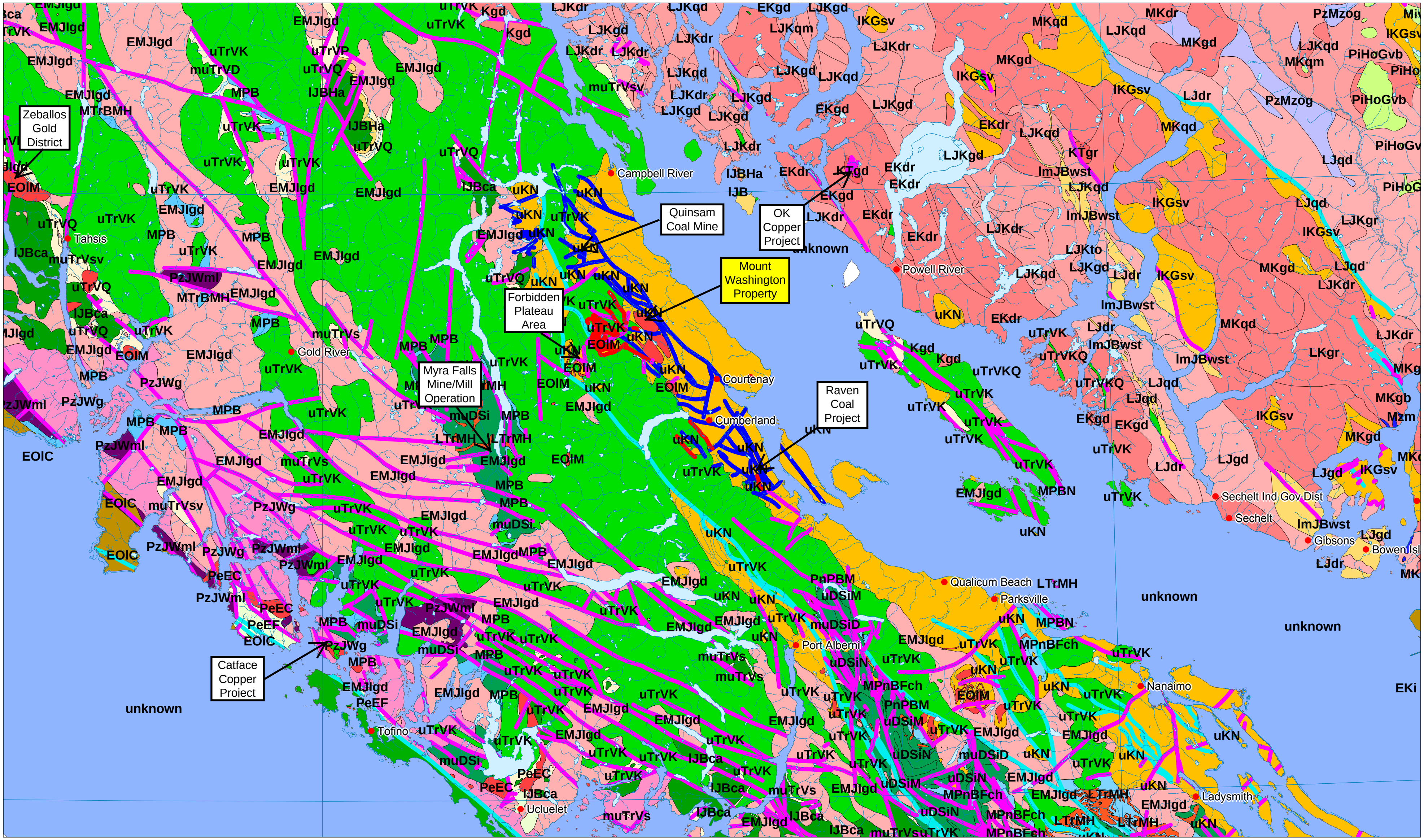
Figure 1b
Central Vancouver Island Infrastructure



for Map Legend see BC MapPlace including 2005 BCGS Geology

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Figure 1c

Central Vancouver Island Geology

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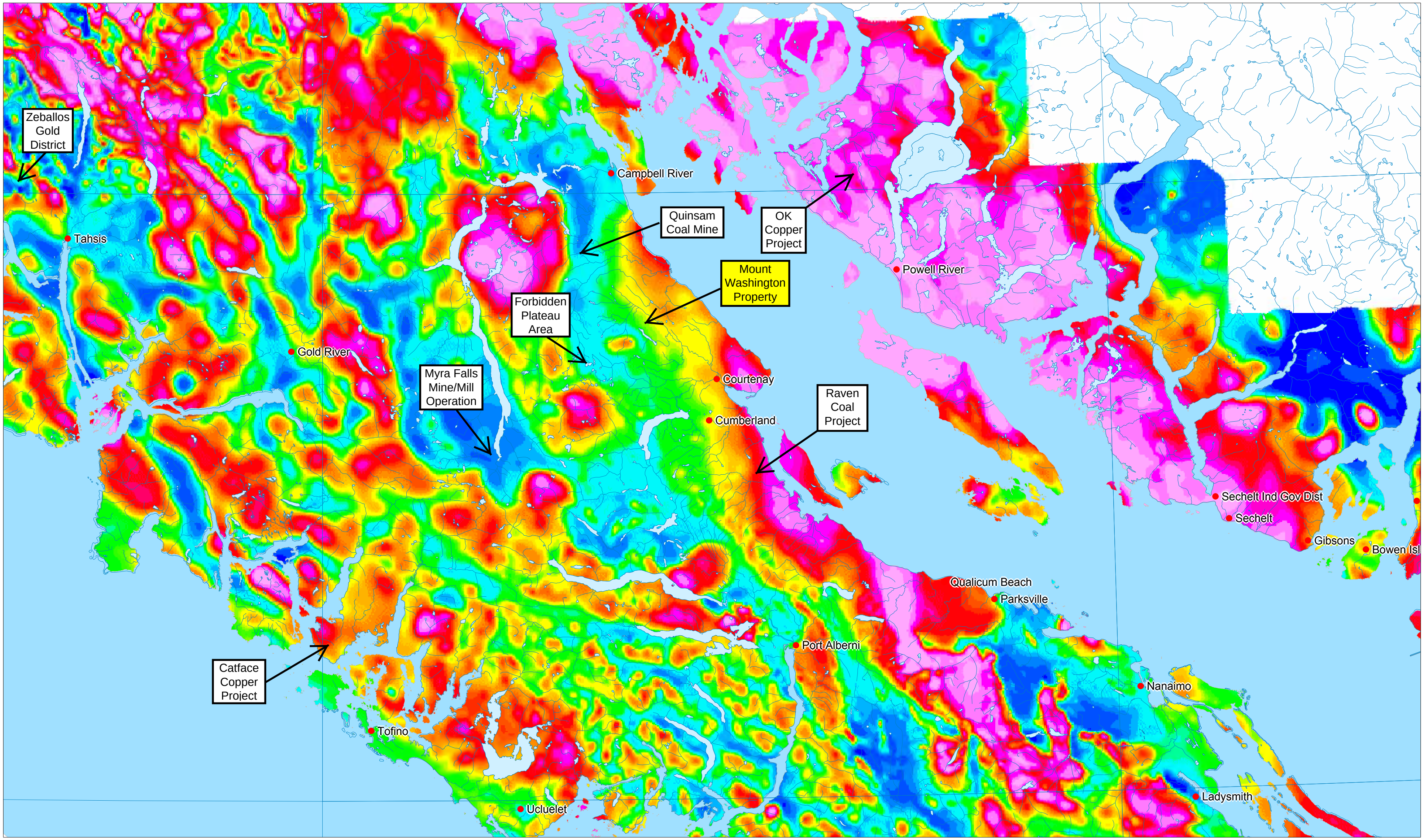

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Figure 1d
Central Vancouver Island Aeromagnetics

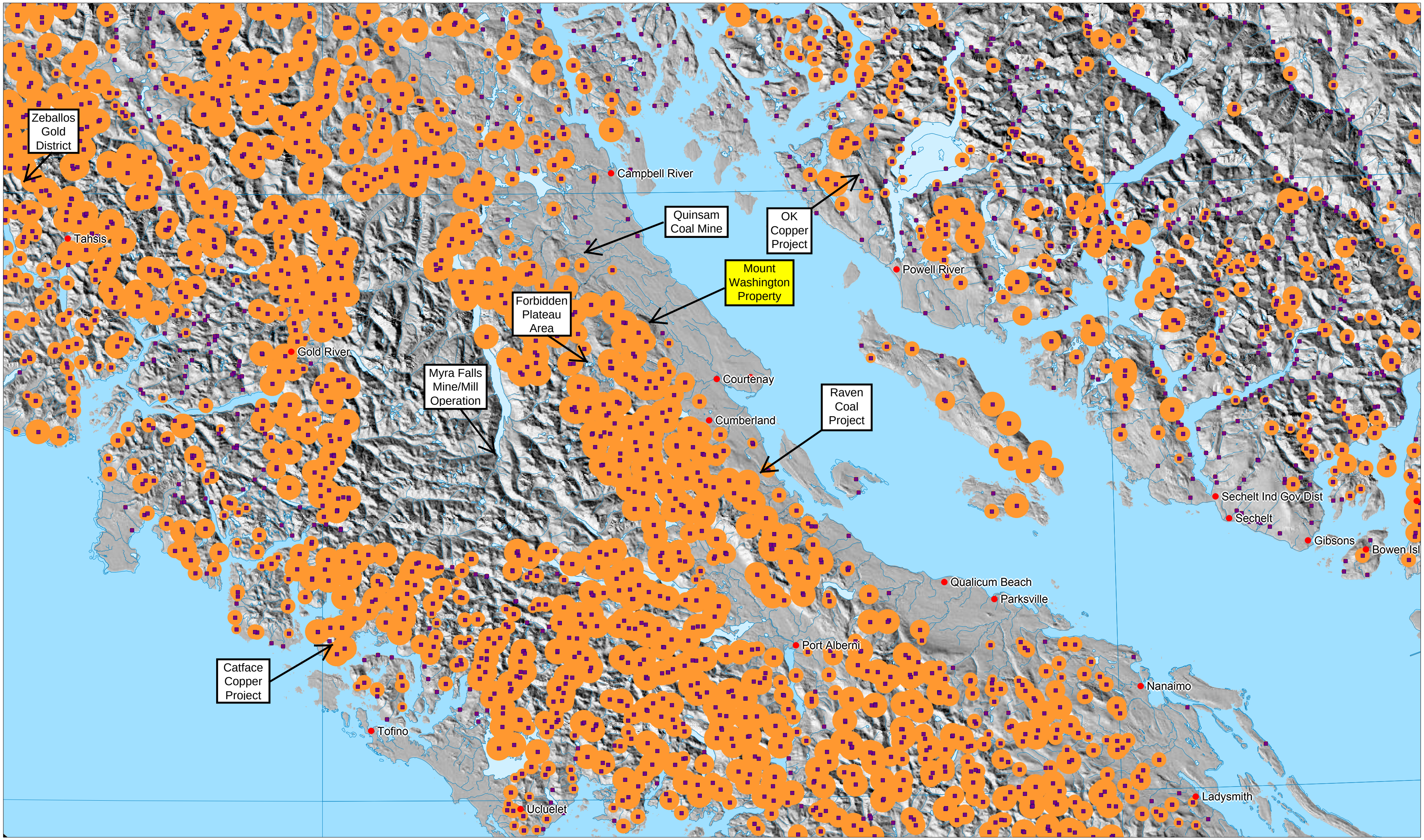

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Figure 1e

Central Vancouver Island Copper Geochemistry

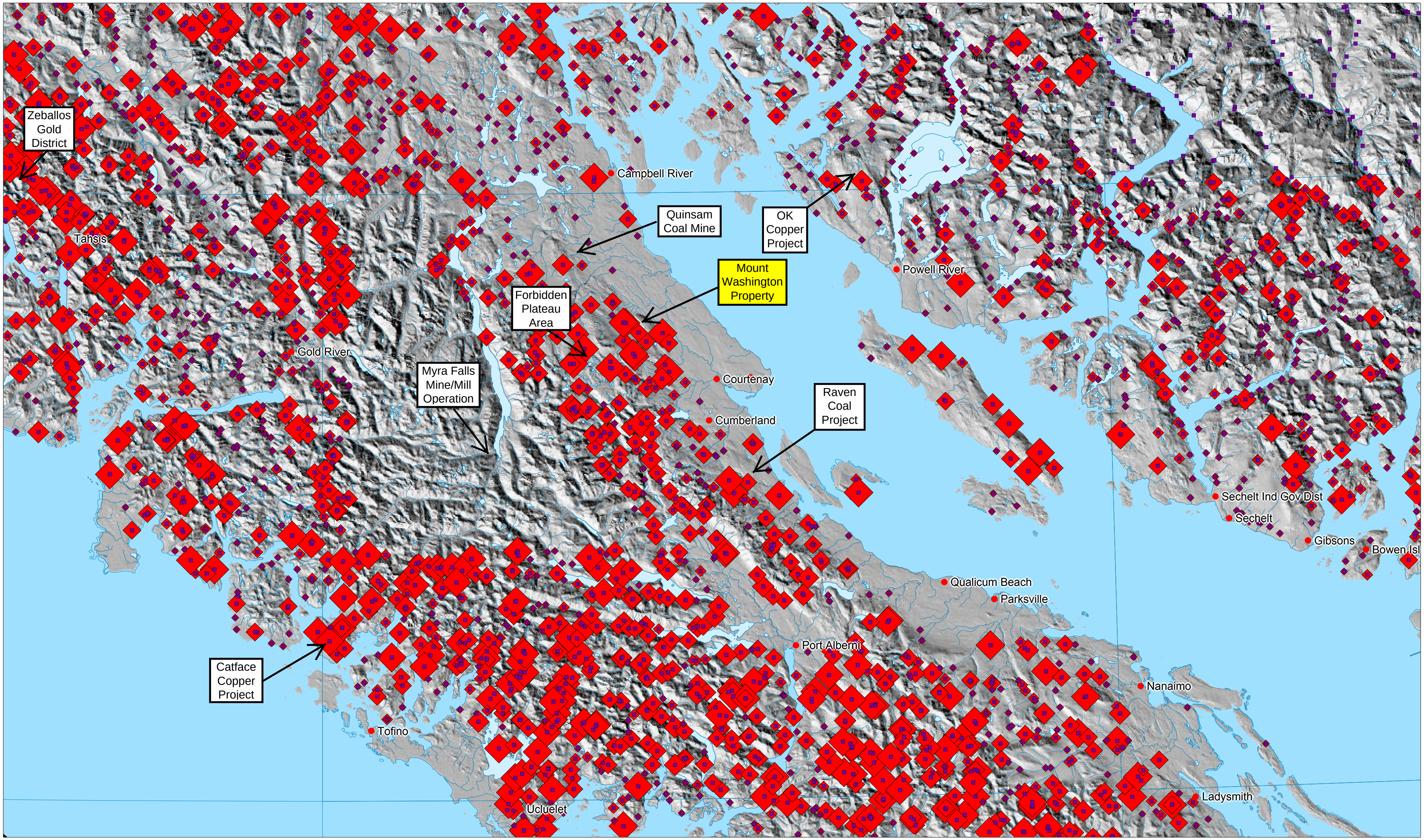

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Figure 1f
Central Vancouver Island Gold Geochemistry

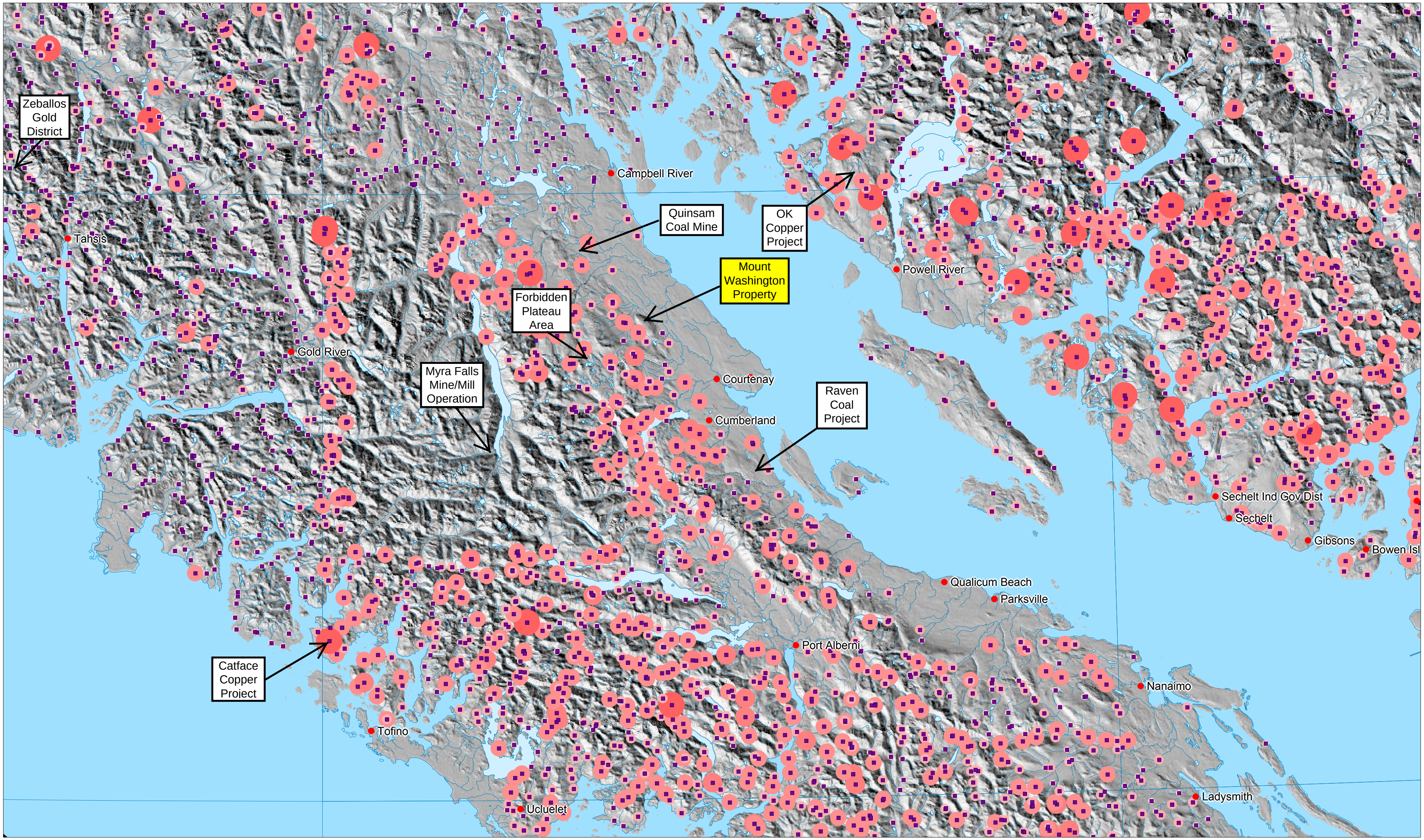

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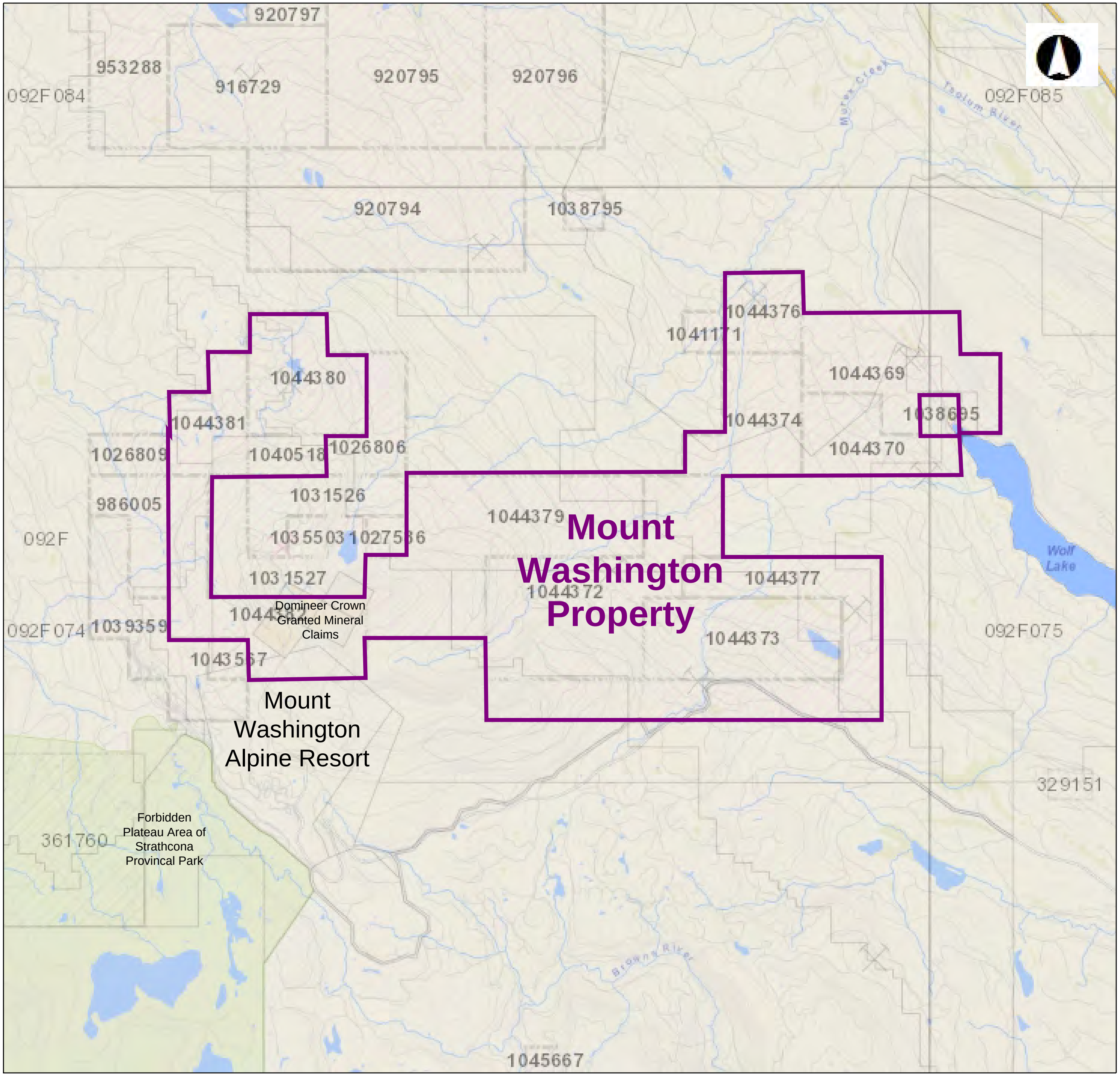
Figure 1g

Central Vancouver Island Molybdenum Geochemistry

N



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mineral Titles

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis -
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- Land Act Primary Parcels - Filled

Mineral Occurrences (MINFI

STATUS_CODE

- All others
- Producer
- Past Producer

0 2.03 4.06 km

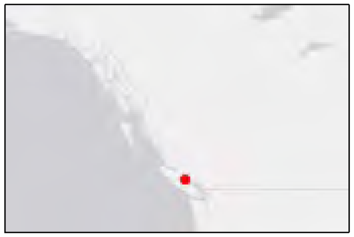
1: 100,000

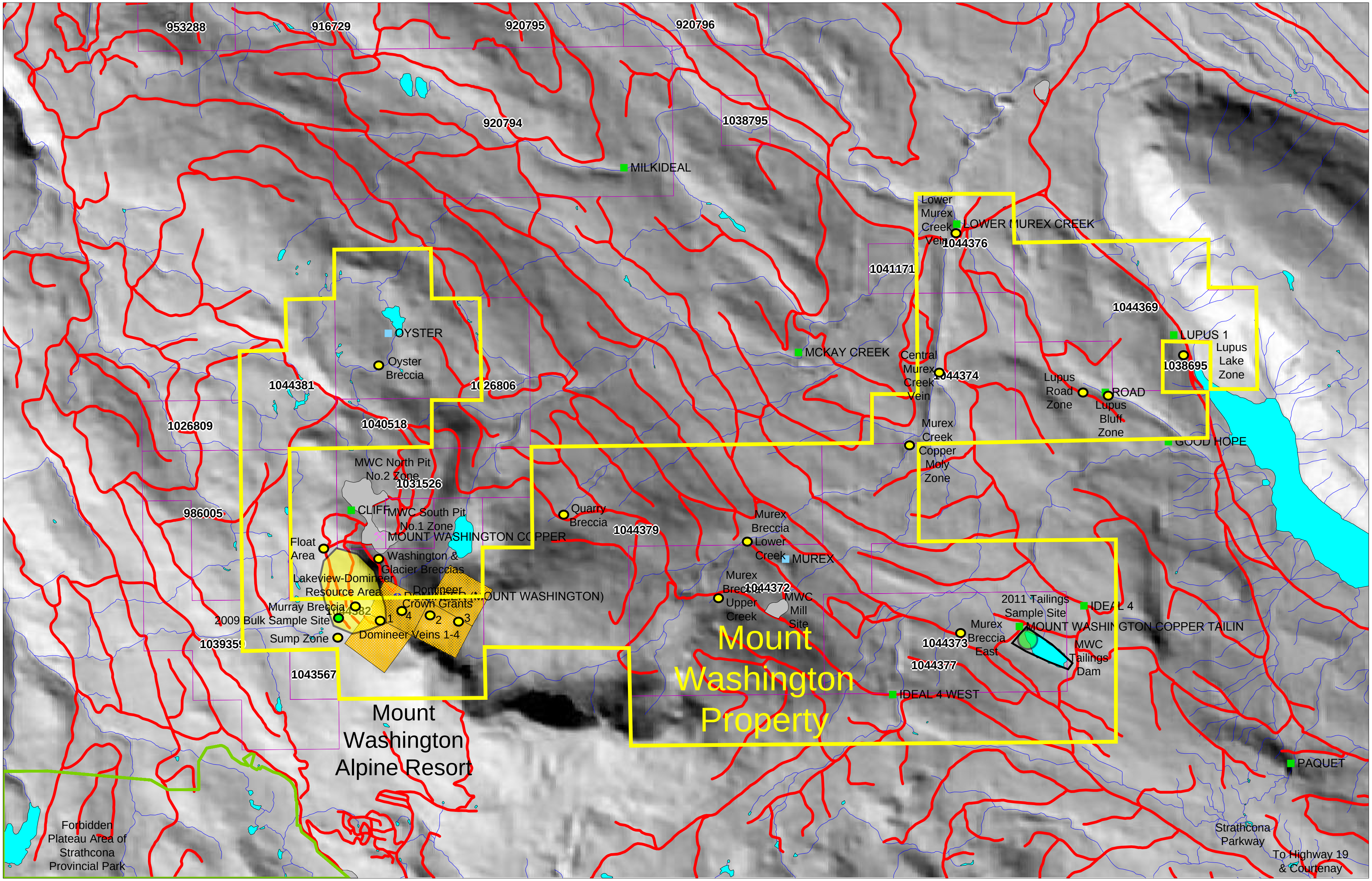
Figure 2a

Copyright/Disclaimer

Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator

Key Map of British Columbia





for Map Legend see BC MapPlace

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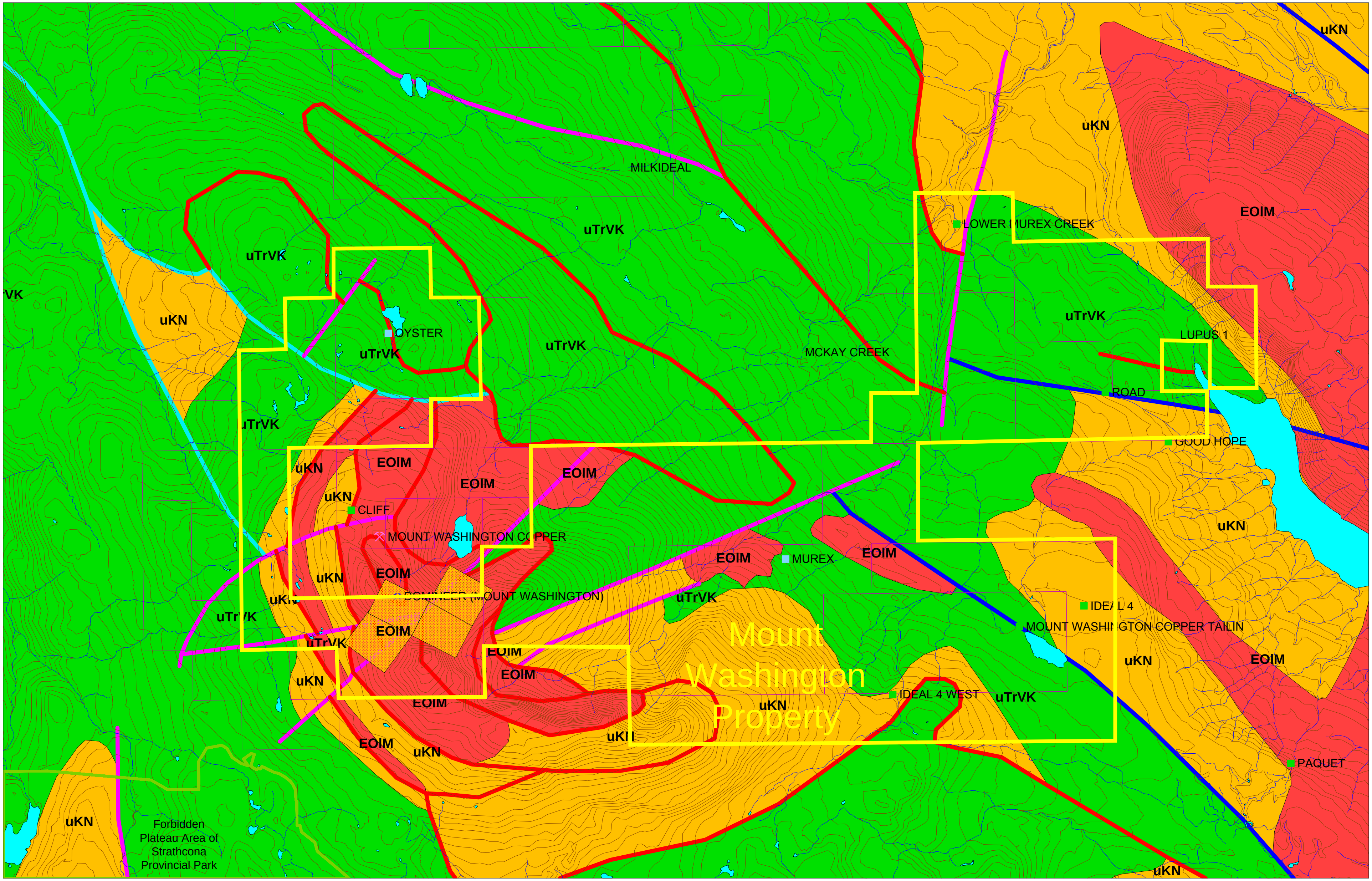
KILOMETERS

Figure 2b

Mount Washington Property Infrastructure



for Map Legend
see BC MapPlace
including 2005
BCGS Geology

SCALE 1 : 50,000

1 0 1 2 3

KILOMETERS

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Figure 2c
Mount Washington Property Geology

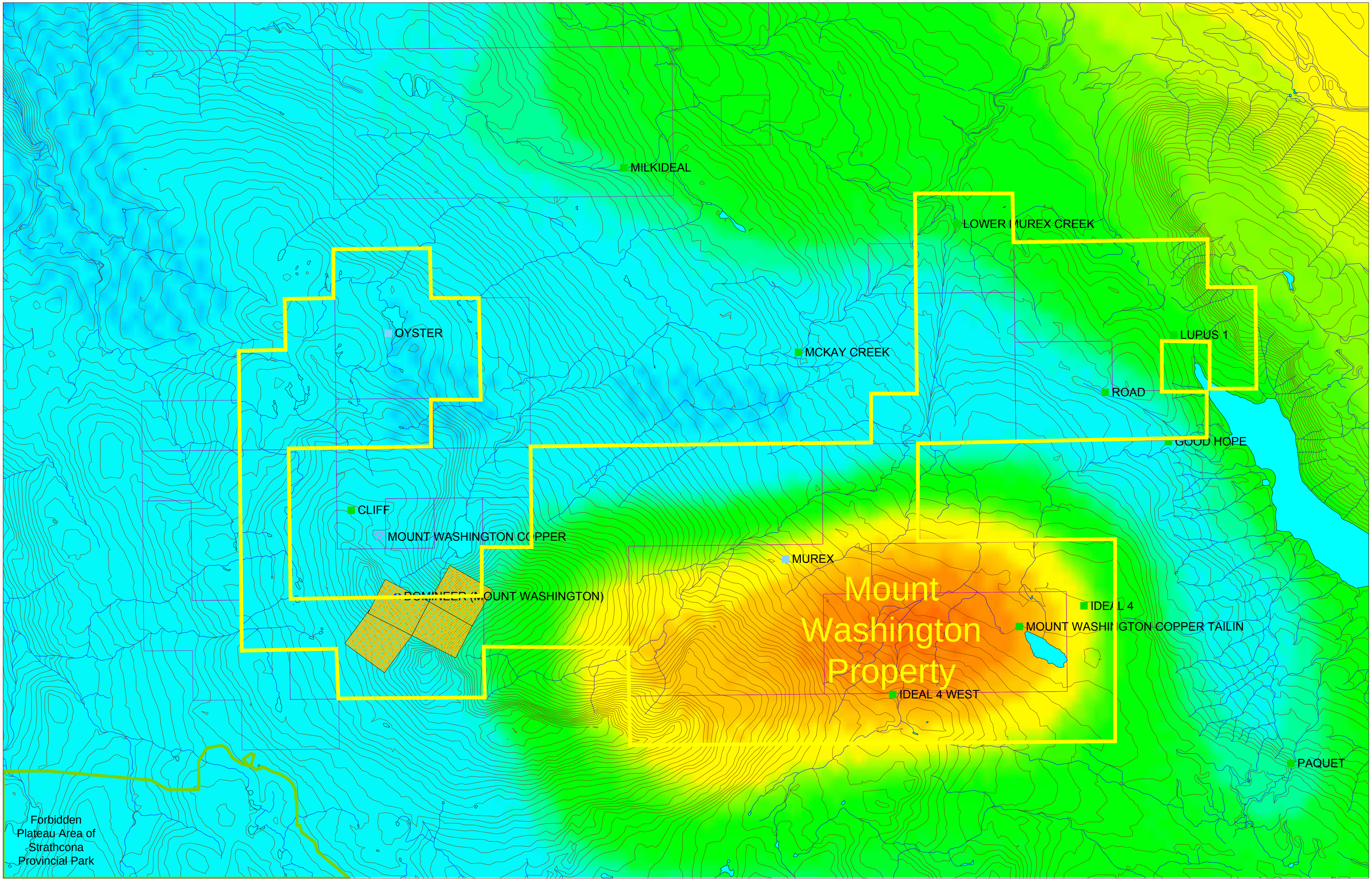

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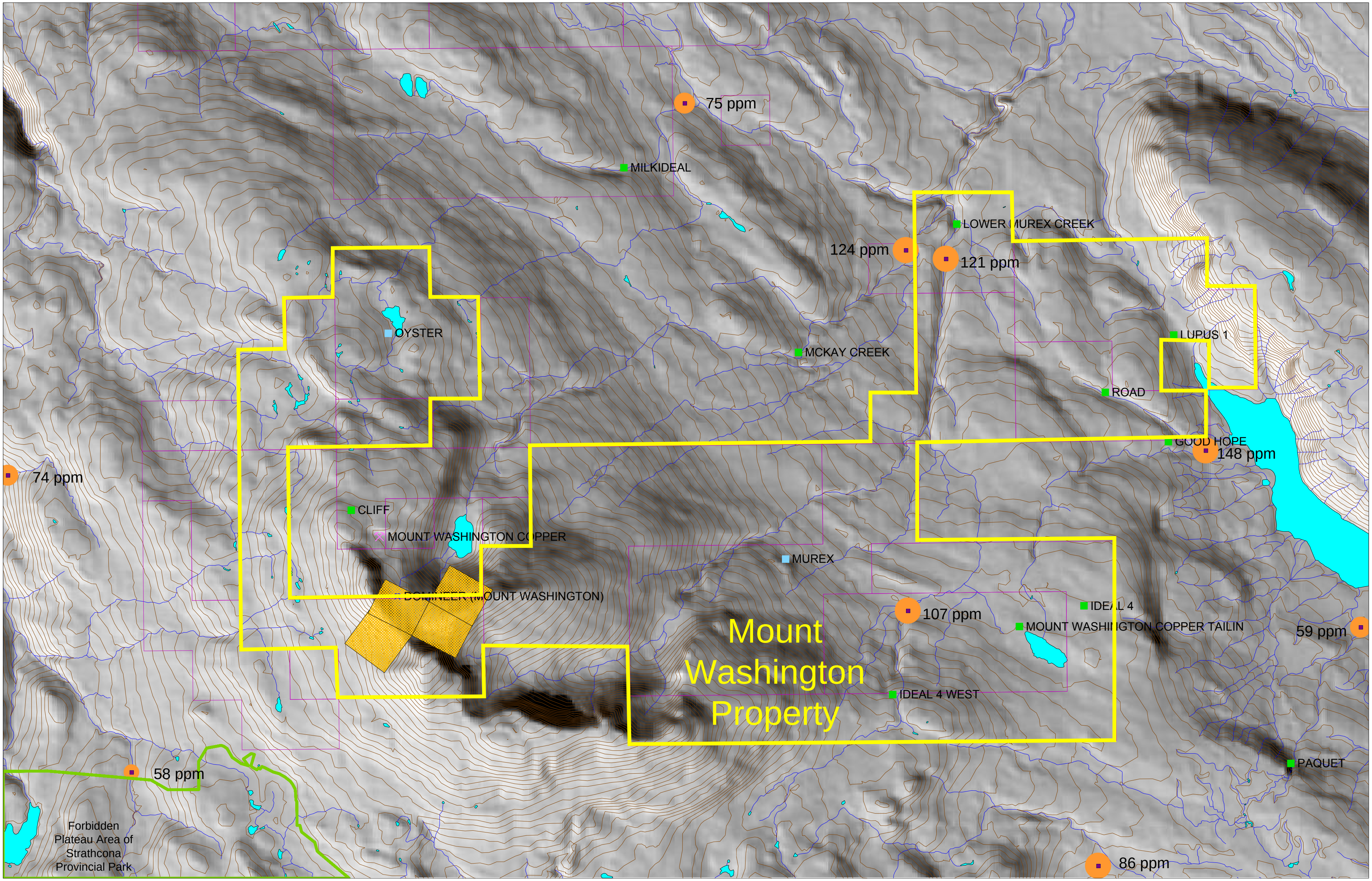
Figure 2d

Mount Washington Property Aeromagnetics



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see BC
MapPlace

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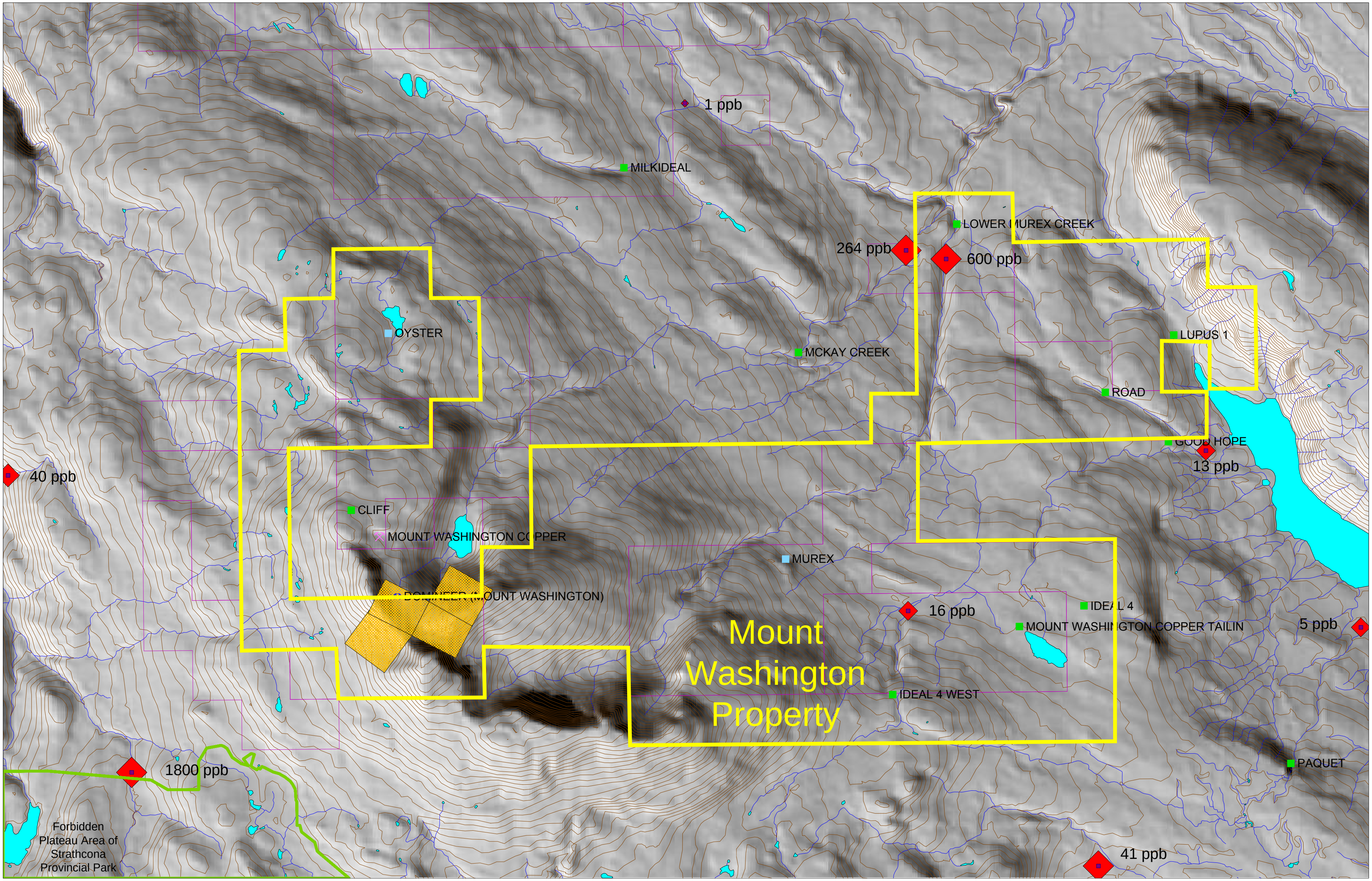
Figure 2e
Mount Washington
Copper Geochemistry



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MapPlace

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Figure 2f
Mount Washington
Gold Geochemistry

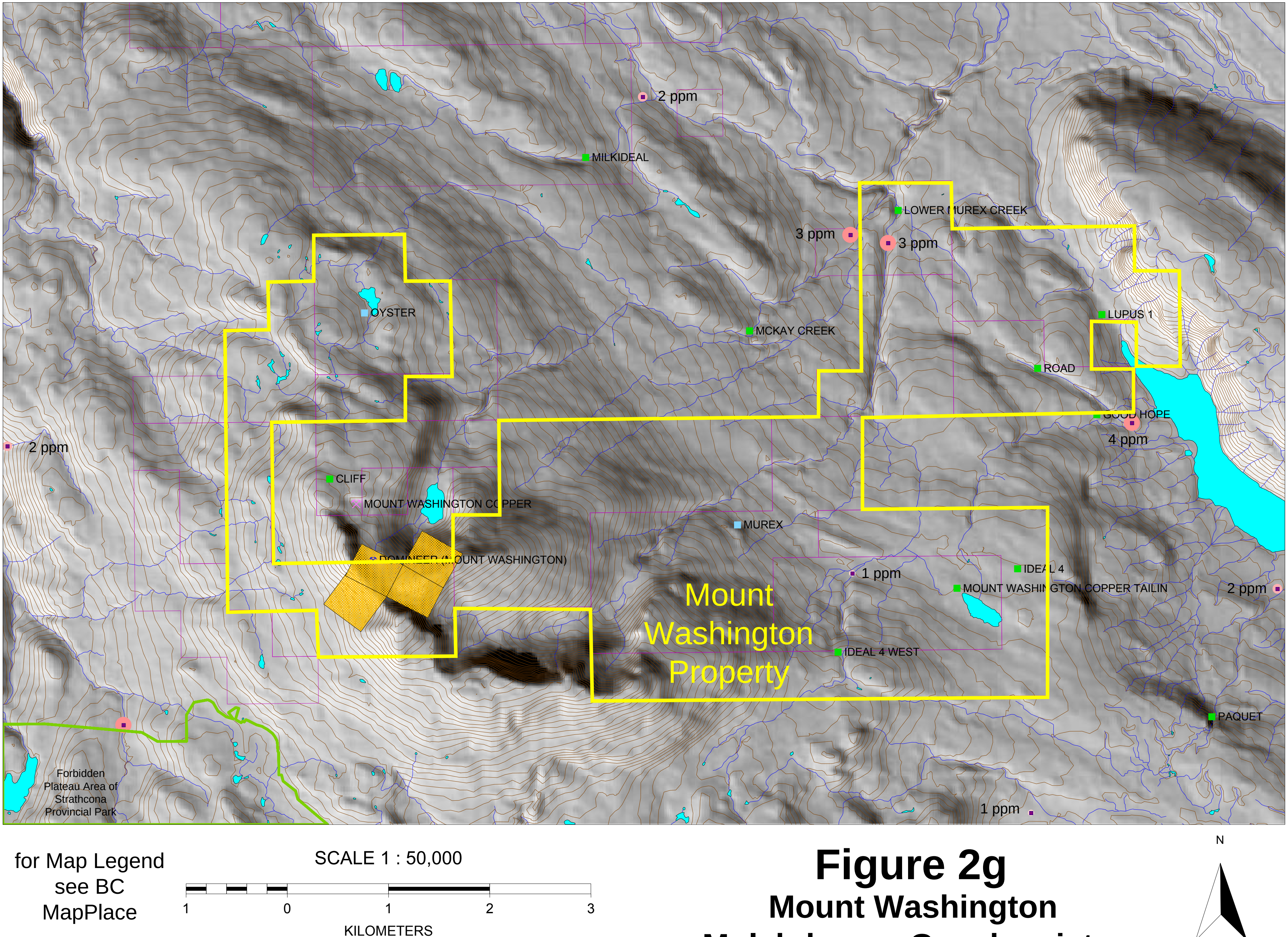

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Figure 2g
Mount Washington Molybdenum Geochemistry

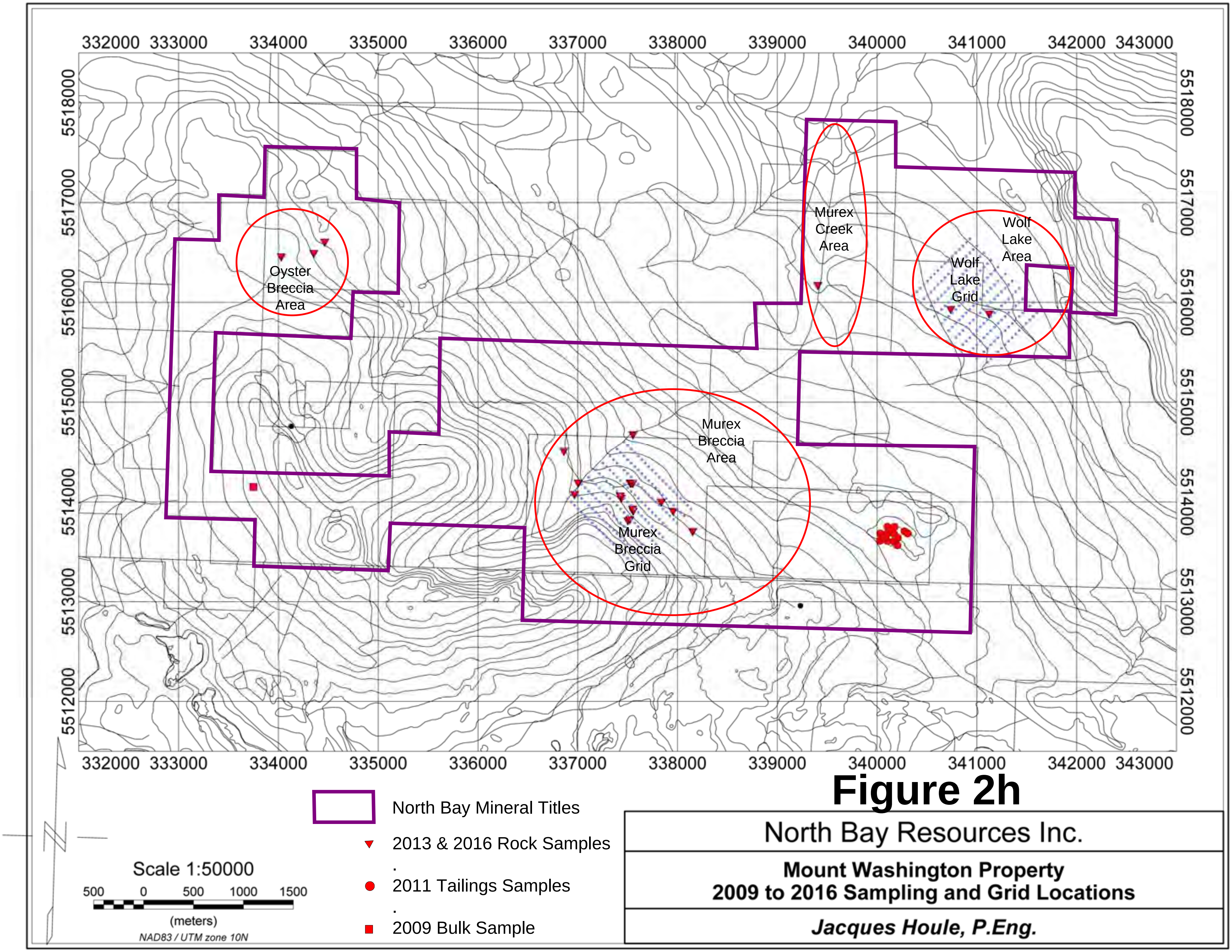
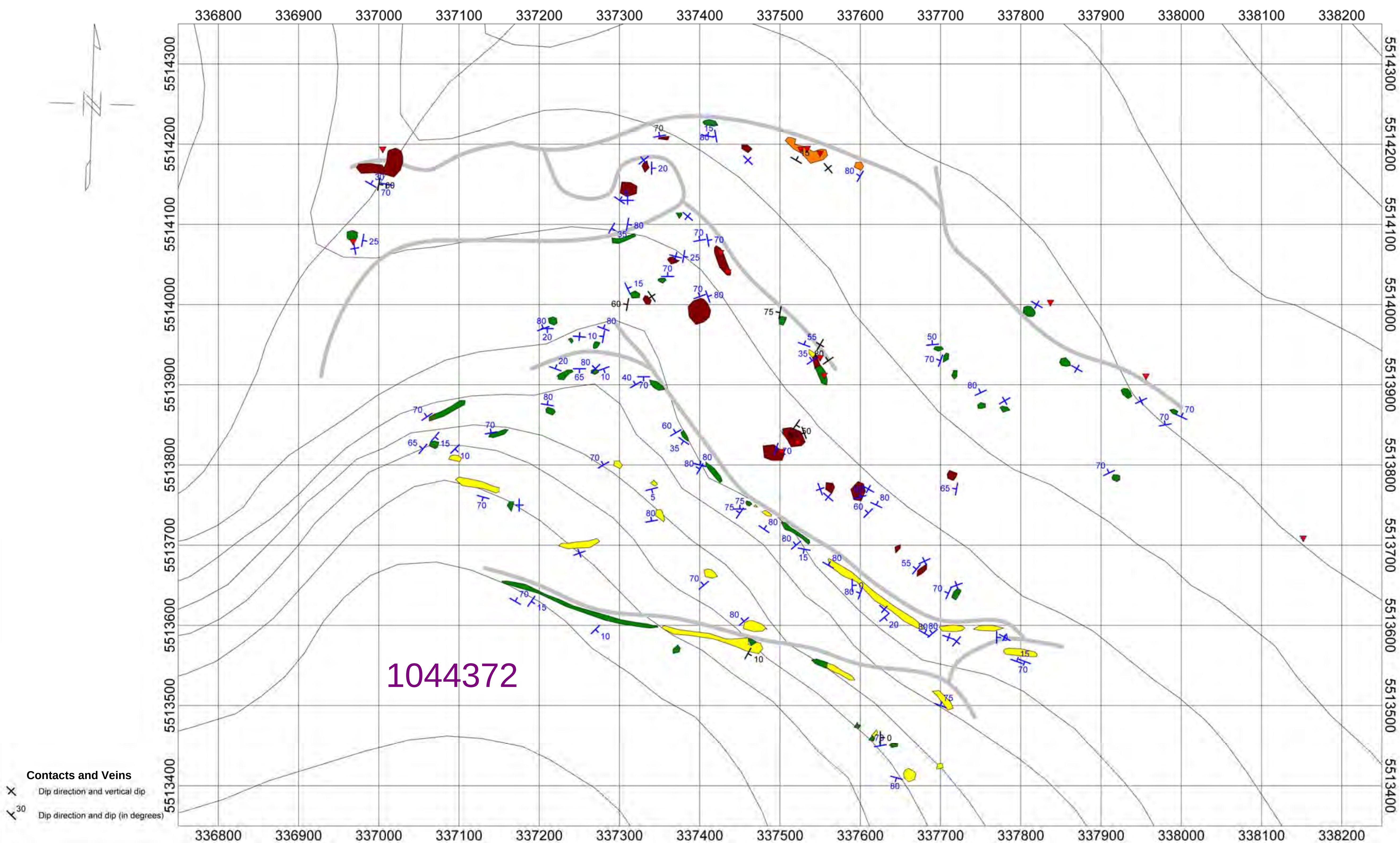


Figure 2h

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Property
2009 to 2016 Sampling and Grid Locations

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Contacts and Veins

Dip direction and vertical dip

30 Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Foliations and Structures

Dip direction and vertical dip

30 Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Mapped Geological Units - Symbols

Intermediate Intrusive Breccia - IIBx

Mafic Volcanic Breccia - MVBx

Intermediate Volcanic - IV (possibly altered sandstone?)

Mafic Volcanic - MV

2013 & 2016 Rock Samples

Mapped Roads

Figure 2i

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2016 Outcrop Geological Mapping

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

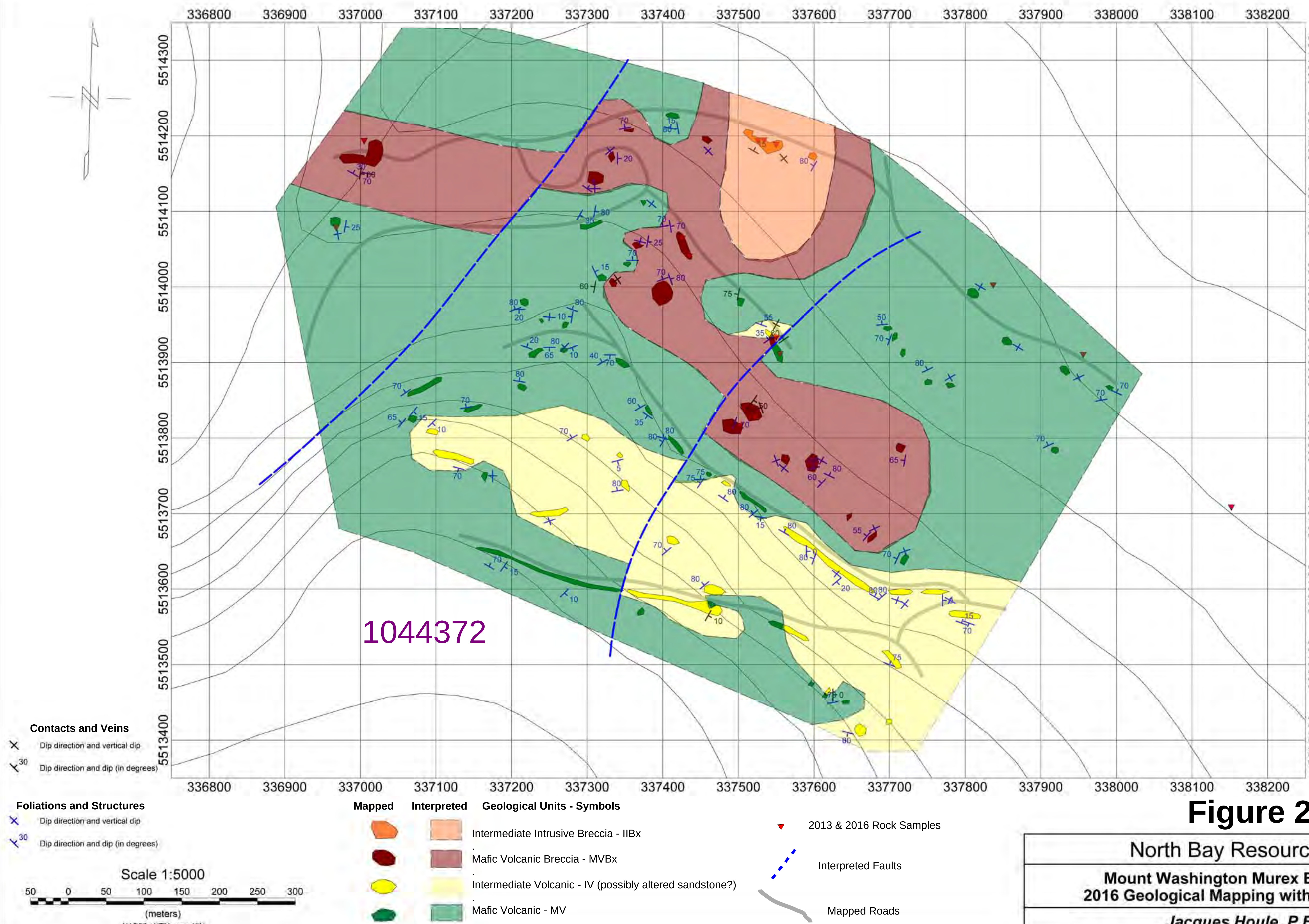


Figure 2j

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2016 Geological Mapping with Interpretation

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

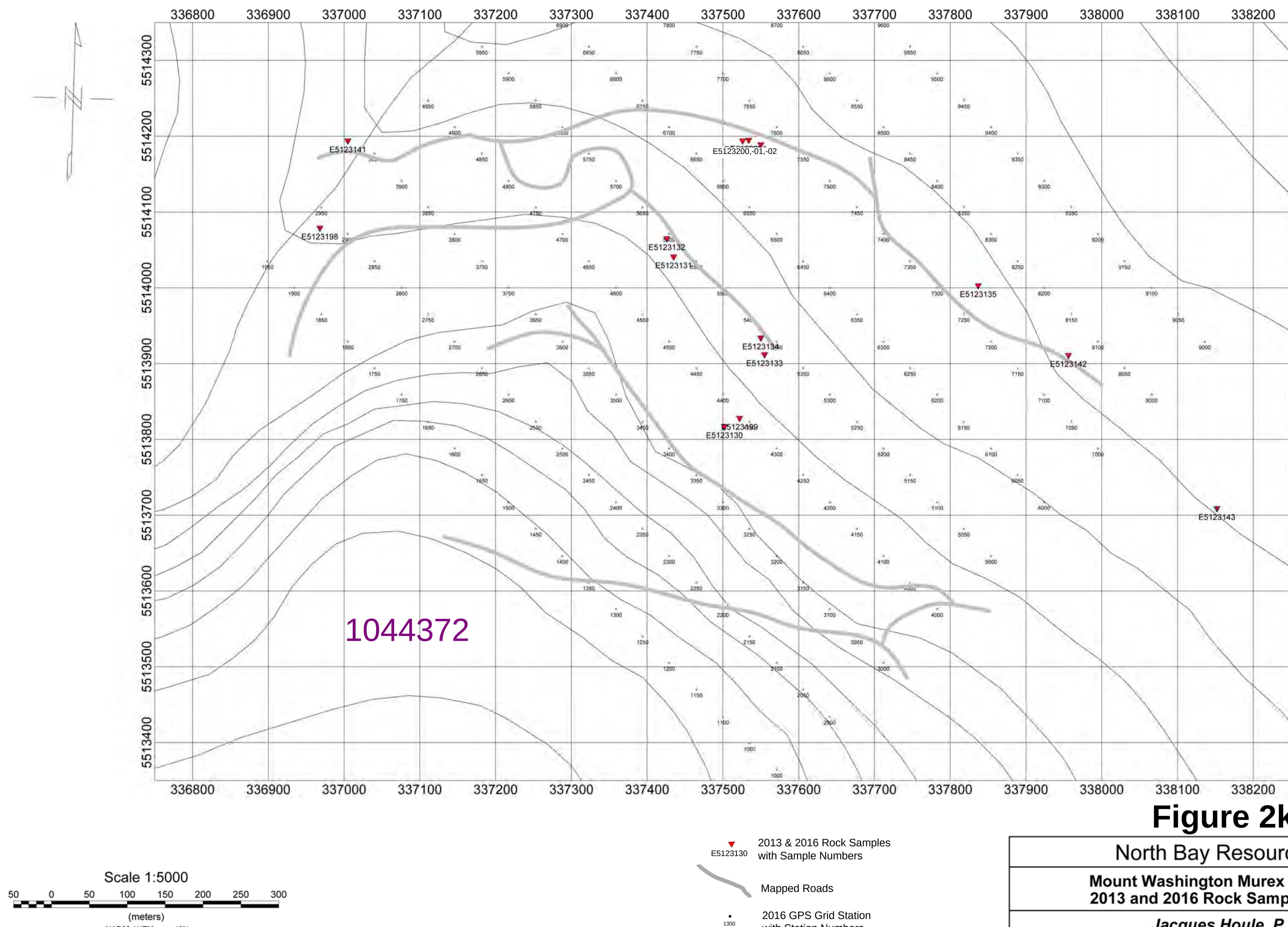
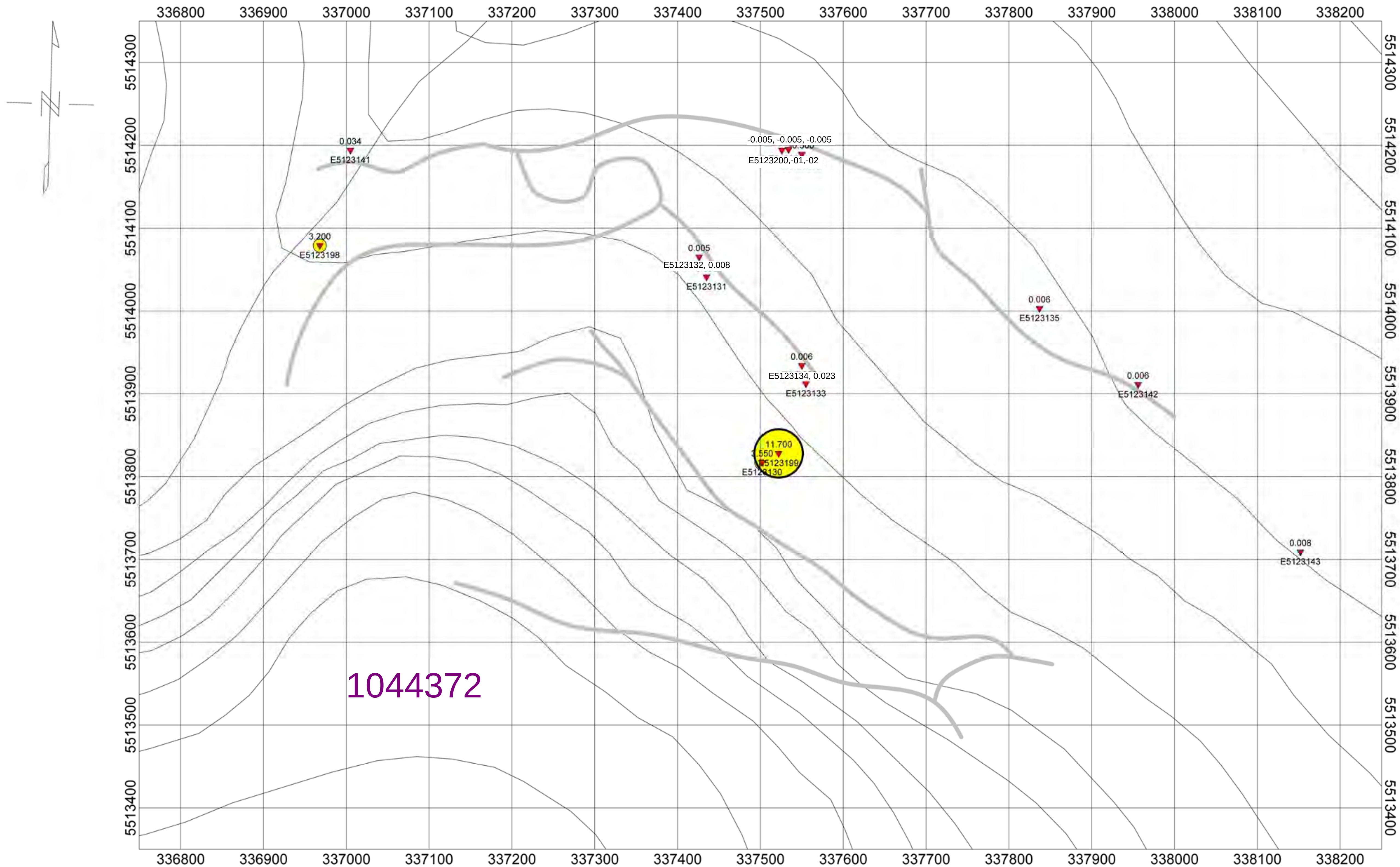


Figure 2k

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sample Locations

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Gold ppm in Rocks

11

6

1

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

E5123130 2013 & 2016 Rock Samples with Sample Numbers

Mapped Roads

Figure 2l

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

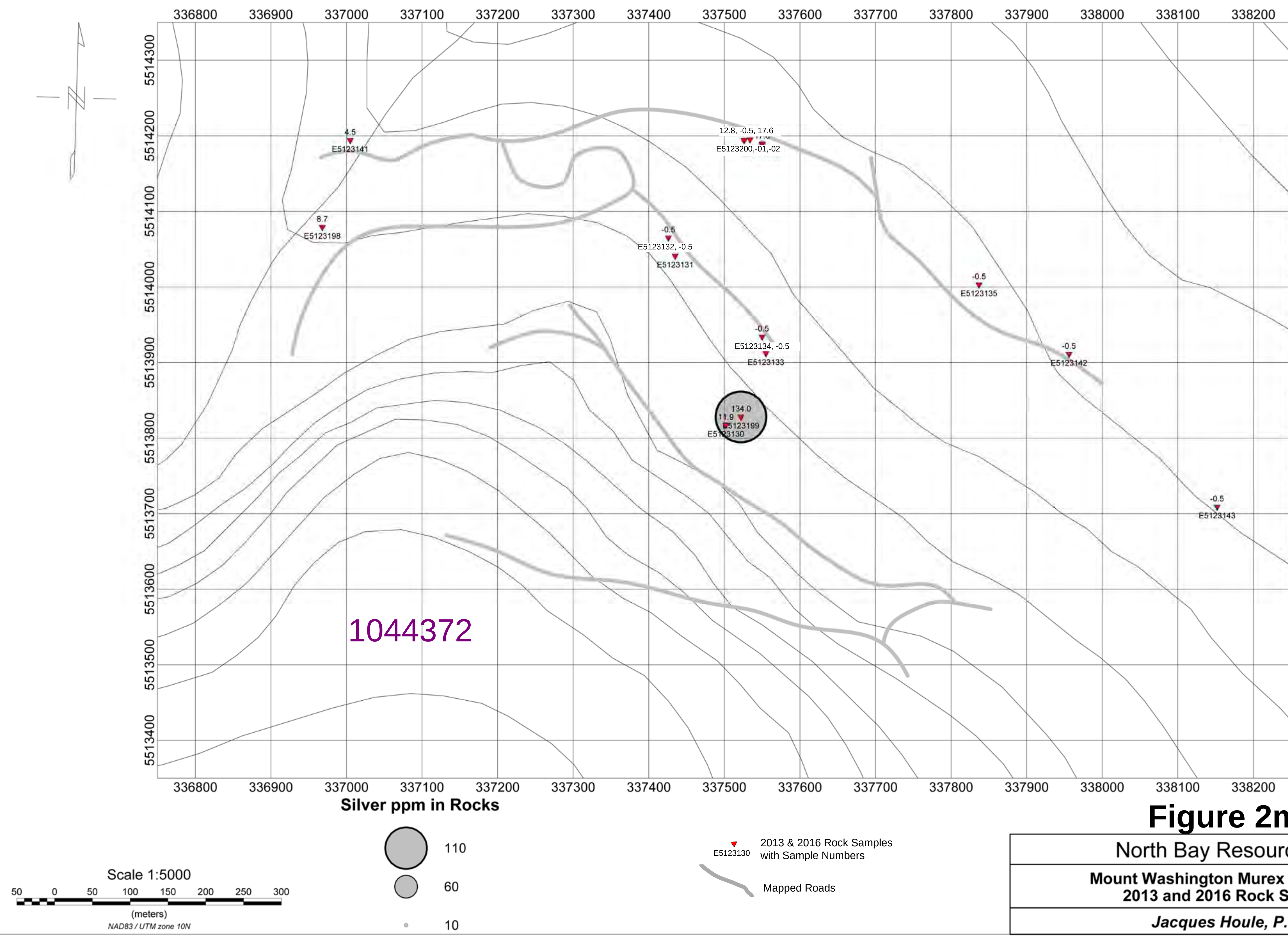
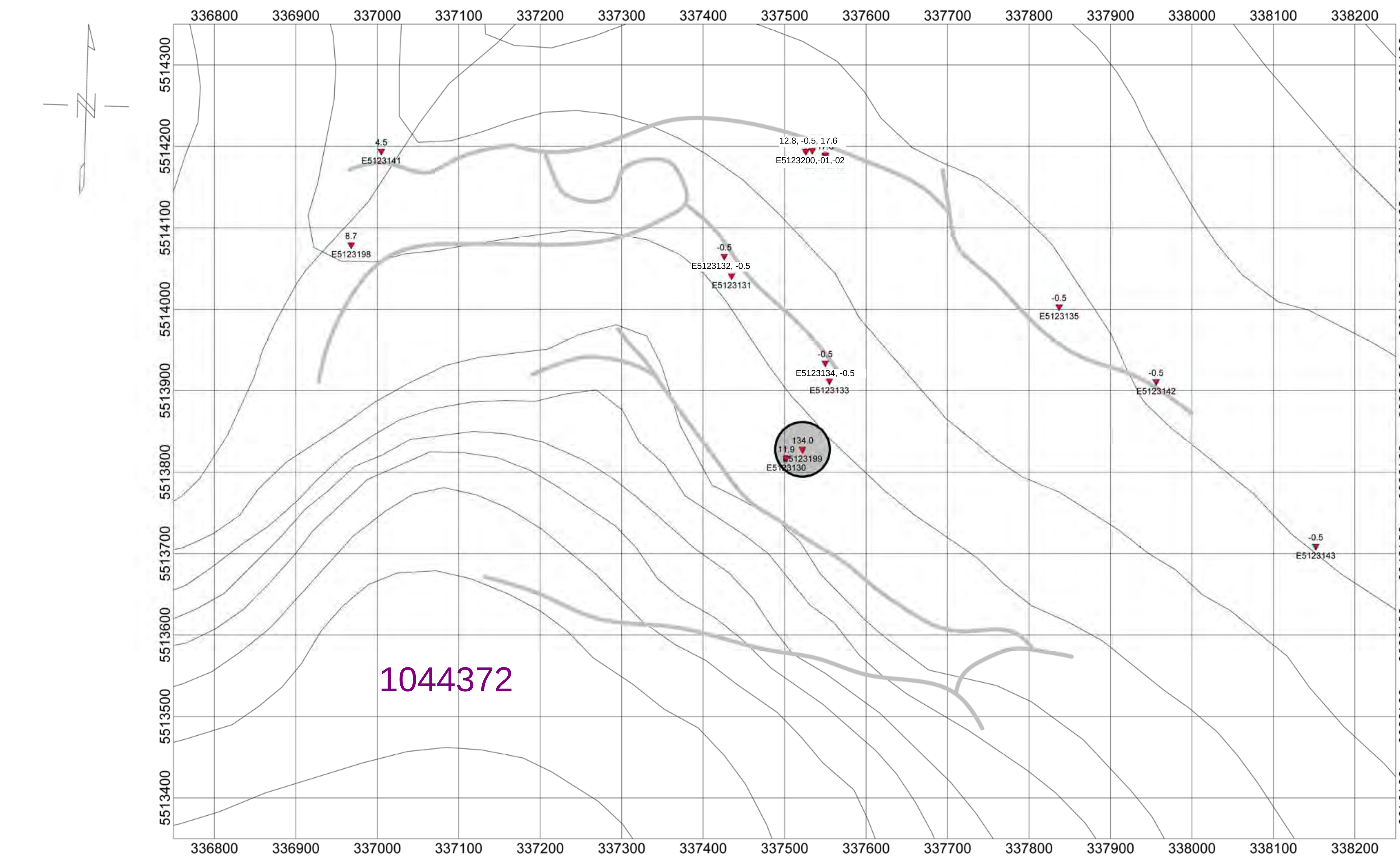


Figure 2m

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Silver ppm in Rocks

110

60

10

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

E5123130 2013 & 2016 Rock Samples with Sample Numbers

Mapped Roads

Figure 2m

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

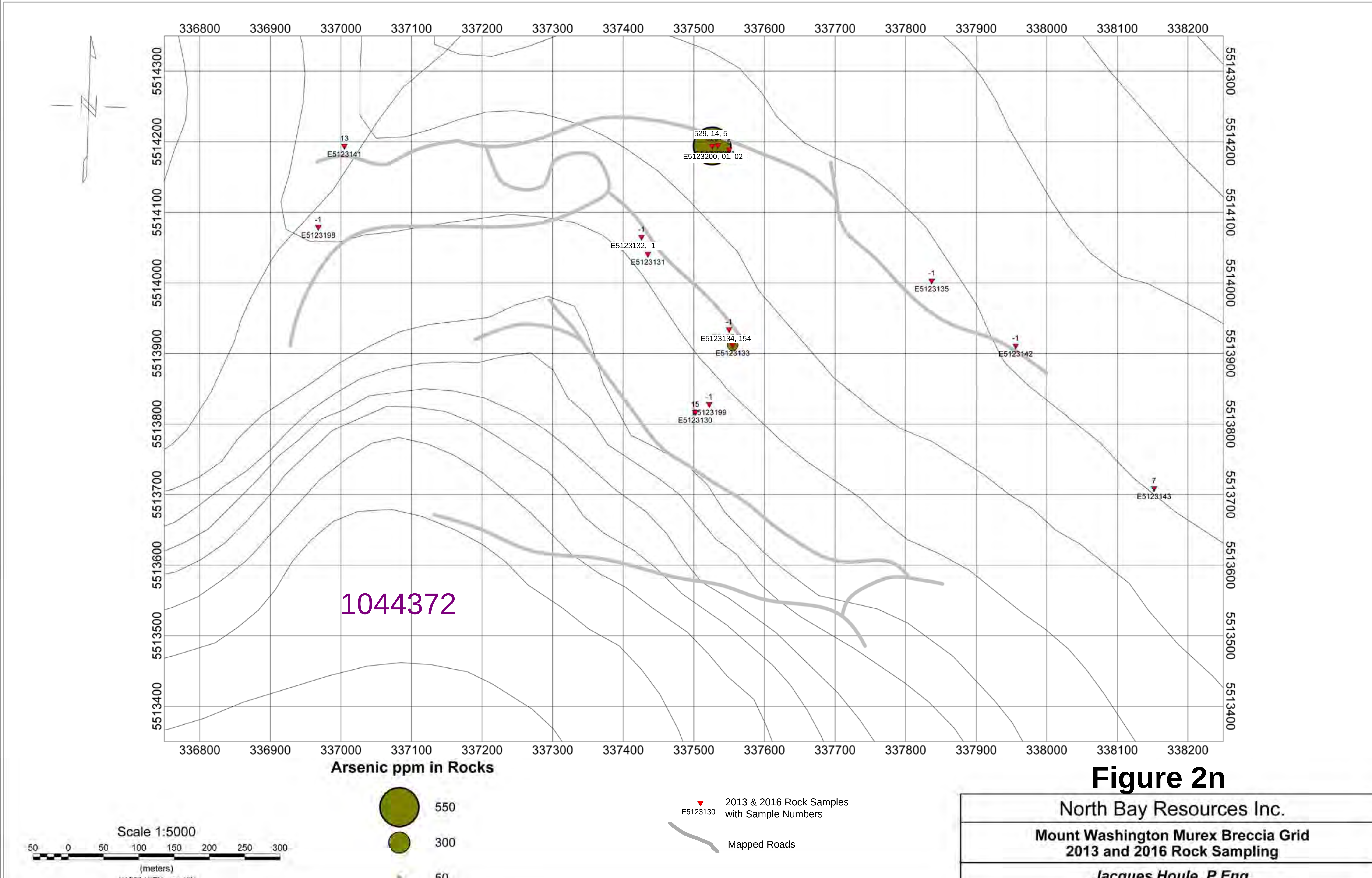


Figure 2n

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

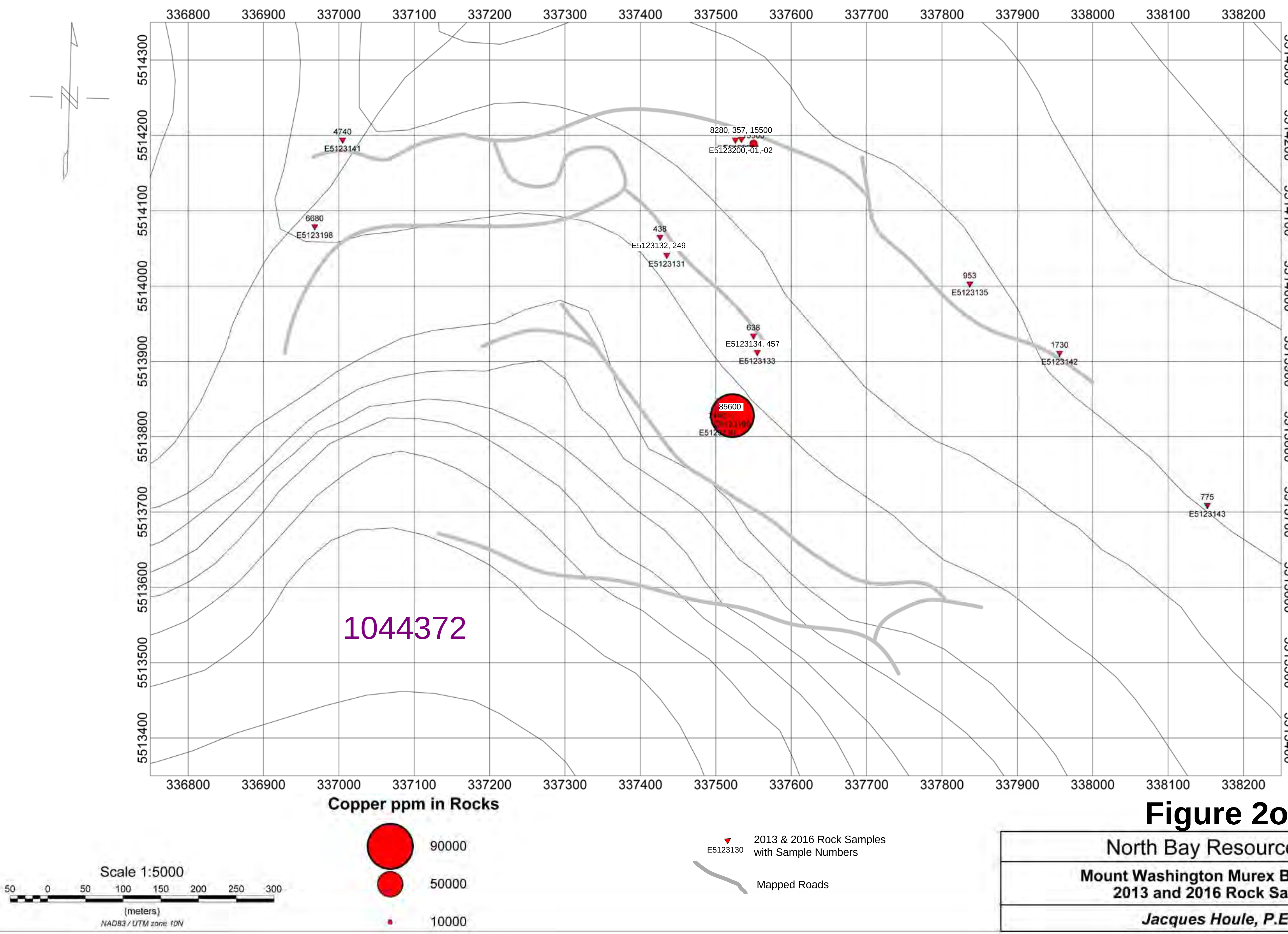


Figure 2o

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

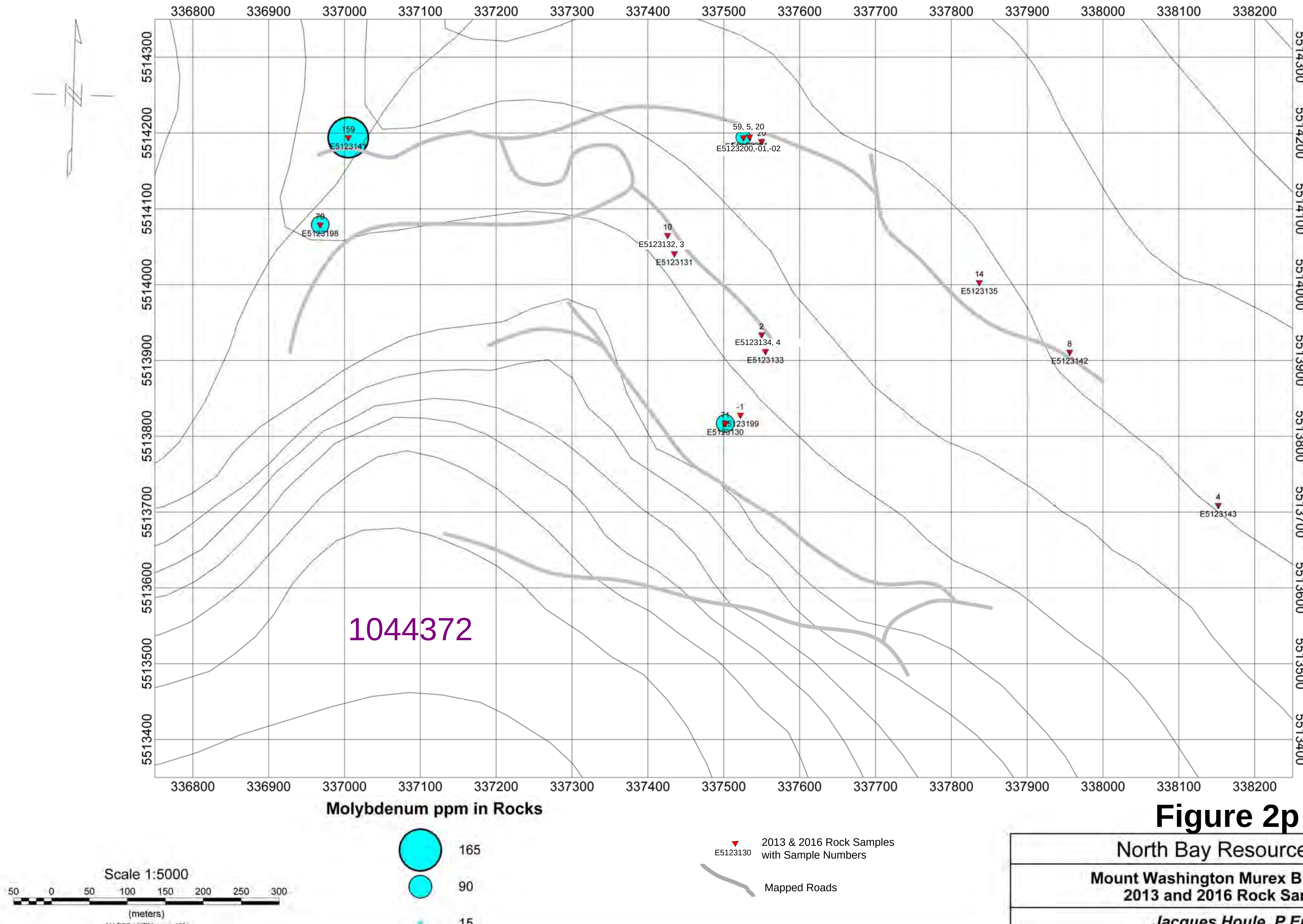
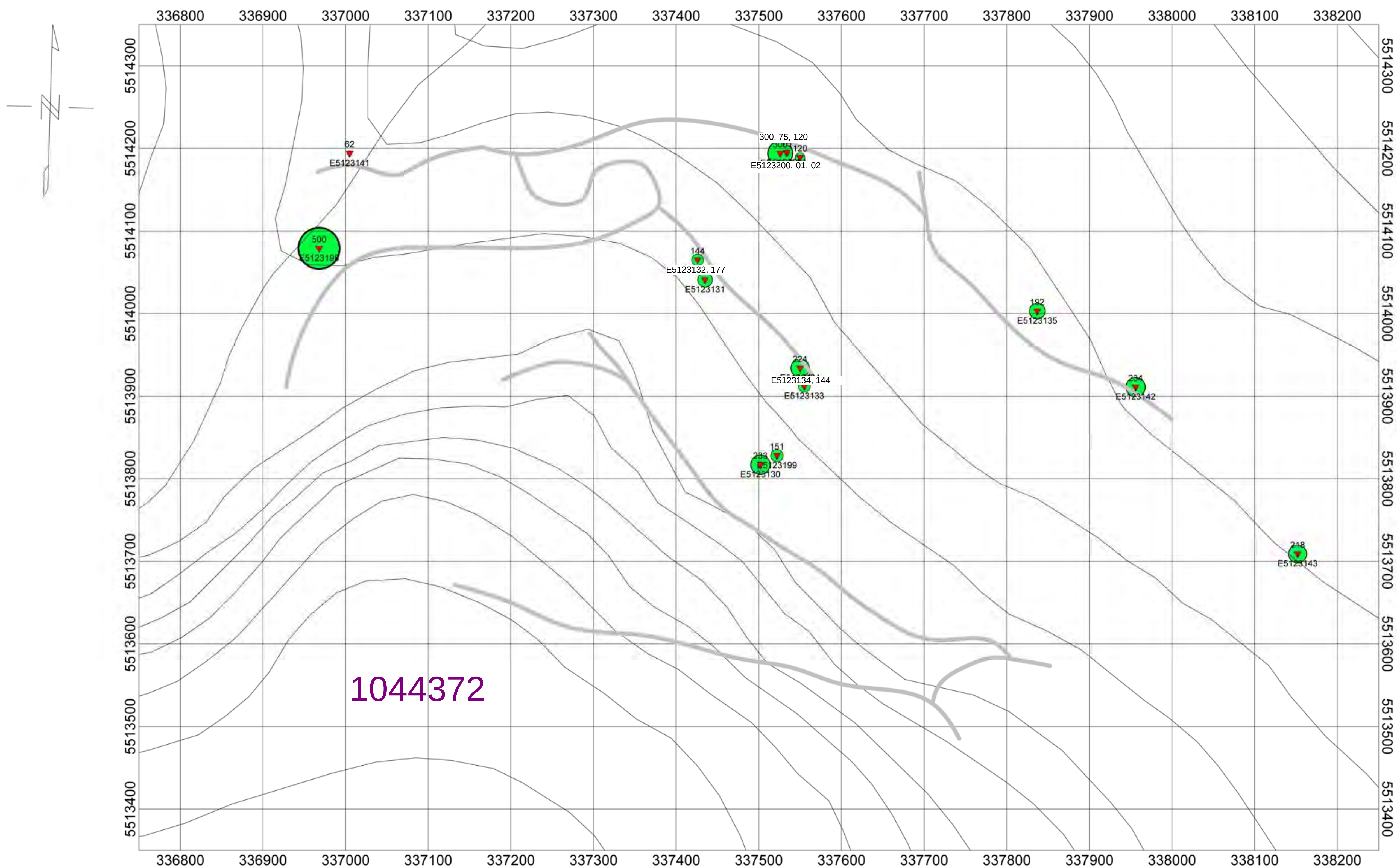


Figure 2p

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Vanadium ppm in Rocks

550

300

50

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

E5123130 2013 & 2016 Rock Samples with Sample Numbers

Mapped Roads

Figure 2q

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

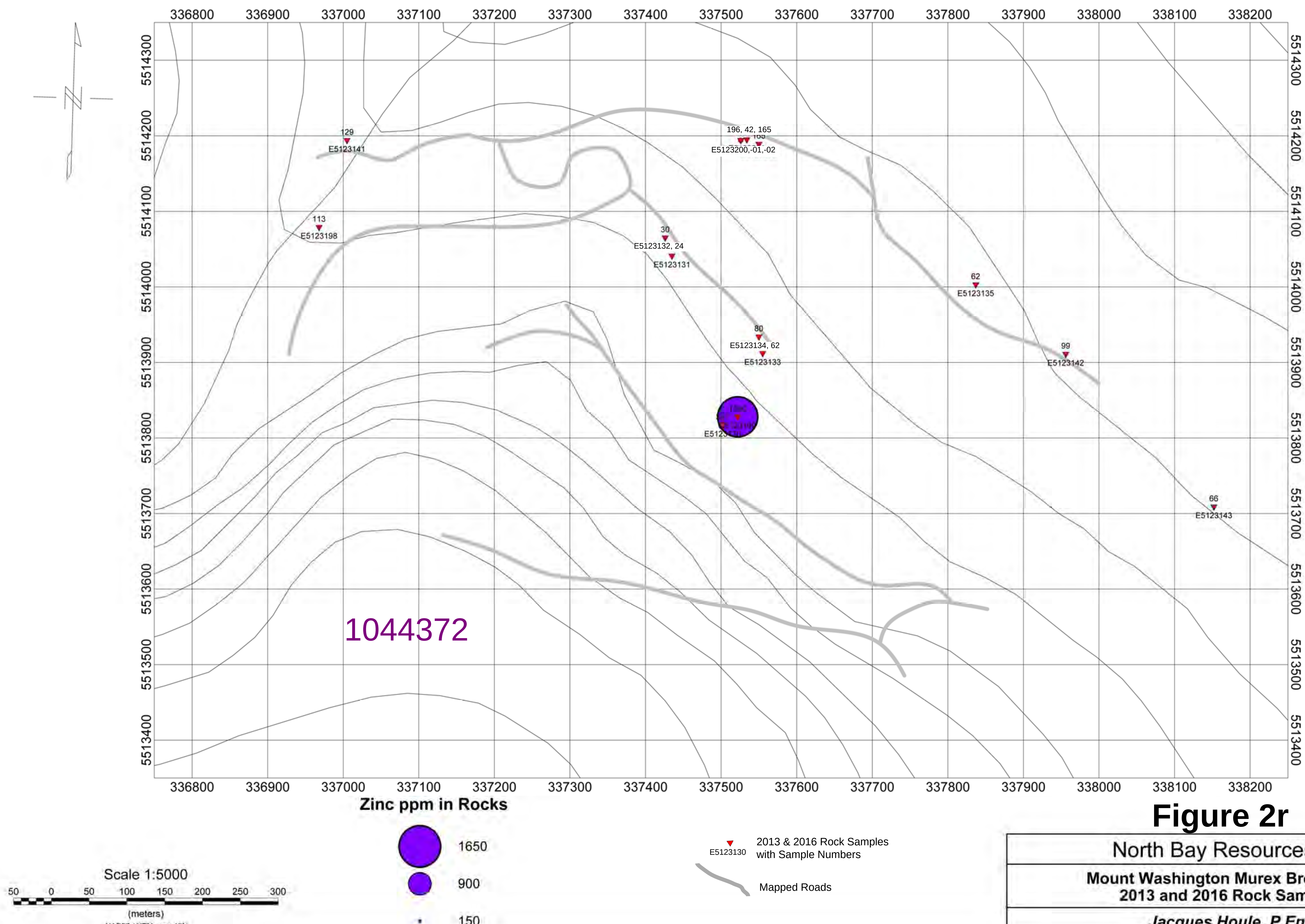


Figure 2r

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Murex Breccia Grid
2013 and 2016 Rock Sampling

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Appendix 1

2016 Sample Data Sheets

2013&2016 Rock Sample Locations for Mt. Washington Project

Sample #	Date	Sampler	Property	Location	Details	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation
E5123198	28-Jun-16	J. Houle	Mt.Wash.	Murex Creek Southeast bank near 2016 Murex Breccia Grid Station 2900	Sel. O/C grab of 1.0 m. exposure of mafic volcanicswith 0.3% Cpy, foliations 170/90, 010/25	10N	336968	5514079	917
E5123199	29-Jun-16	J. Houle	Mt.Wash.	Murex Breccia Site #1 - 25 m. ENE of 2013 rock sample E5123130 - at 1 m. saw cut @ 050	Sel. O/C grab of 0.15 m. exposure of quartz-sulphide vein @160/50 with 25% Cpy, 15% Py, tr Sph	10N	337522	5513828	930
E5123200	30-Jun-16	J. Houle	Mt.Wash.	Murex Breccia Old MWC Mine-Mill Road Quarry west of old MWC mill site - west end quarry	Sel. O/C grab of 0.5 m. exposure of quartz-sulphide vein @ 300/15 with 15% sulf. Hosted in IIBx	10N	337526	5514194	838
E5123201	30-Jun-16	J. Houle	Mt.Wash.	Murex Breccia Old MWC Mine-Mill Road Quarry west of old MWC mill site - middle quarry	Random O/C grab of 30 m. exposure of int. intr. breccia (IIBx) with chl.-sulf. fractures @130/90	10N	337534	5514195	836
E5123202	30-Jun-16	J. Houle	Mt.Wash.	Murex Breccia Old MWC Mine-Mill Road Quarry west of old MWC mill site - east end quarry	Sel. O/C grab of 0.25 m. exposure of quartz-sulph. veins @ 300/15 & 140/90 with 15% sulf. In IIBx	10N	337550	5514189	833

2013&2016 Rock Sample Descriptions for Mt. Washington Project

Sample #	Descriptions
E5123198	Dark grey and locally bronze, silicified mafic volcanic with 5% fine sulphides as disseminations, clusters and thin stockwork veinlet, including pyrite and chalcopyrite
E5123199	Grey and green and locally brown, bronze and peacock, vuggy and rusty brecciated quartz-sulphide vein with 50% coarse grained, zoned, brecciated sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite and pyrite hosted by chloritic mafic volcanic breccia
E5123200	Beige, grey and locally bronze, peacock and black, vuggy and rusty intermediate intrusive breccia with 10% fine grain disseminated and coarse grained, zoned and clustered sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and bornite
E5123201	Beige, grey and locally bronze, medium grained, matrix-supported intermediate intrusive breccia with 20% silicified and sulphidic mafic to intermediate volcanic clasts containing or rimmed by 1% fine grained clusters of mainly pyrrhotite, trace pyrite
E5123202	Grey, beige and locally bronze and black, matrix-supported intermediate intrusive breccia with 3% sulphides in zoned, rusty and vuggy clusters and stockwork stringers including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

		Analyte	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn
		Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample Id	Sample De	RDL:	0.5	0.01	1	1	0.5	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	5	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1
7697373	E5123198		8.7	6.59	<1	481	8.2	14	2.04	<0.5	21	83.9	231	6680	5.78	19	<1	1.59	3	7	0.27	884
7697374	E5123199		>100	2.44	<1	<1	0.8	<1	0.03	2.7	6	211	49.9	>10000	31.2	17	12	0.01	3	5	0.92	815
7697375	E5123200		12.8	8.43	529	253	2.4	14	0.18	<0.5	5	72.4	248	8280	9.83	24	<1	2.13	<2	37	2.74	500
	E5123201		<0.5	7.66	14	171	2	3	2.37	<0.5	10	25.6	14.2	257	3.49	14	<1	0.92	4	18	0.88	229
7697377	E5123202		17.6	6.84	5	225	1.3	<1	0.17	<0.5	30	44.5	83.1	>10000	5.38	12	<1	1.34	13	16	1.52	254

		Analyte	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag-OL	Cu-OL
		Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample Id	Sample De	RDL:	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	1	10	0.01	1	1	10	5	1	10	10	5	0.01	5	5	0.5	1	1	0.5	5	0.5	2
7697373	E5123198		69.7	3.95	129	313	<1	34	1.76	2	39	<10	62	214	<10	<10	<5	1.45	<5	<5	500	2	15	113	94		
7697374	E5123199		<0.5	0.01	162	176	30	<10	>10	15	13	<10	22	<1	<10	<10	<5	0.28	<5	29	151	2	4	1590	13	134	85600
7697375	E5123200		59.3	2.35	21.9	864	80	61	2.05	16	27	<10	23	51	<10	<10	<5	0.43	<5	11	300	2	2	196	<5		
	E5123201		4.6	3.77	11.1	573	26	40	0.51	13	10	<10	21	499	<10	<10	<5	0.24	<5	<5	75.4	1	5	42.3	28		
7697377	E5123202		19.9	2.1	11.8	395	18	73	2.03	6	15	<10	13	96	<10	<10	<5	0.23	<5	<5	120	<1	6	165	24		15500

Comments RDL - Reported Detection Limit
7697373-7 As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.

(202-064) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish

		Analyte	Au
		Unit:	ppm
Sample Id	Sample De	RDL:	0.5
7697373	E5123198		3.2
7697374	E5123199		11.7
7697375	E5123200		<0.5
7697376	E5123201		<0.5
7697377	E5123202		<0.5

Comments RDL - Reported Detection Limit

(201-072) 4 Acid Digest - 24Hr Base Metal Overlimit, AAS finish

		Analyte	Ag-OL	Cu-OL
		Unit:	ppm	ppm
Sample	Sample	RDL:	0.5	2
769737	E5123199		134	85600
769737	E5123202			15500

Comme RDL - Reported Detection Limit

2013&2016 Rock Geochemistry Highlights for Mt. Washington Project

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Te ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
E5123198	336968	5514079	917	3.2	8.7	<1	14	6680	5.78	69.7	1.76	2	<10	500	2	113
E5123199	337522	5513828	930	11.7	134	<1	<1	85600	31.2	<0.5	10	15	<10	151	2	1590
E5123200	337526	5514194	838	<0.5	12.8	529	14	8280	9.83	59.3	2.05	16	<10	300	2	196
E5123201	337534	5514195	836	<0.5	<0.5	14	3	257	3.49	4.6	0.51	13	<10	75.4	1	42.3
E5123202	337550	5514189	833	<0.5	17.6	5	<1	15500	5.38	19.9	2.03	6	<10	120	<1	165

Appendix 2

2016 Analytical Data

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME:	JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION 6552 PEREGRINE ROAD NANAIMO, BC V9V1P8 (250) 390-3930
ATTENTION TO:	JACQUES HOULE
PROJECT:	
AGAT WORK ORDER:	16T114612
SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY:	Brandon Wang, Spectroscopy Supervisor
DATE REPORTED:	Aug 05, 2016
PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):	9

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

AGAT Laboratories
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FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T114612
PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 12, 2016 | DATE RECEIVED: Jul 12, 2016 | DATE REPORTED: Aug 05, 2016 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

	Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.5	0.01	1	1	0.5	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	5
E5123198 (7697373)		8.7	6.59	<1	481	8.2	14	2.04	<0.5	21	83.9	231	6680	5.78	19
E5123199 (7697374)		>100	2.44	<1	<1	0.8	<1	0.03	2.7	6	211	49.9	>10000	31.2	17
E5123200 (7697375)		12.8	8.43	529	253	2.4	14	0.18	<0.5	5	72.4	248	8280	9.83	24
E5123201 (7697376)		<0.5	7.66	14	171	2.0	3	2.37	<0.5	10	25.6	14.2	257	3.49	14
E5123202 (7697377)		17.6	6.84	5	225	1.3	<1	0.17	<0.5	30	44.5	83.1	>10000	5.38	12

	Analyte:	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sb
	Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	1	10	0.01	1
E5123198 (7697373)		<1	1.59	3	7	0.27	884	69.7	3.95	129	313	<1	34	1.76	2
E5123199 (7697374)		12	0.01	3	5	0.92	815	<0.5	0.01	162	176	30	<10	>10	15
E5123200 (7697375)		<1	2.13	<2	37	2.74	500	59.3	2.35	21.9	864	80	61	2.05	16
E5123201 (7697376)		<1	0.92	4	18	0.88	229	4.6	3.77	11.1	573	26	40	0.51	13
E5123202 (7697377)		<1	1.34	13	16	1.52	254	19.9	2.10	11.8	395	18	73	2.03	6

	Analyte:	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	1	10	5	1	10	10	5	0.01	5	5	0.5	1	1	0.5
E5123198 (7697373)		39	<10	62	214	<10	<10	<5	1.45	<5	<5	500	2	15	113
E5123199 (7697374)		13	<10	22	<1	<10	<10	<5	0.28	<5	29	151	2	4	1590
E5123200 (7697375)		27	<10	23	51	<10	<10	<5	0.43	<5	11	300	2	2	196
E5123201 (7697376)		10	<10	21	499	<10	<10	<5	0.24	<5	<5	75.4	1	5	42.3
E5123202 (7697377)		15	<10	13	96	<10	<10	<5	0.23	<5	<5	120	<1	6	165

	Analyte:	Zr
	Unit:	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	5
E5123198 (7697373)		94
E5123199 (7697374)		13
E5123200 (7697375)		<5
E5123201 (7697376)		28
E5123202 (7697377)		24

Certified By:

5623 McADAM ROAD
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FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T114612

PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 12, 2016 | DATE RECEIVED: Jul 12, 2016 | DATE REPORTED: Aug 05, 2016 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

7697373-7697377 As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.

Certified By:

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T114612
PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

(201-072) 4 Acid Digest - 24Hr Base Metal Overlimit, AAS finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 12, 2016 DATE RECEIVED: Jul 12, 2016 DATE REPORTED: Aug 05, 2016 SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

	Analyte:	Ag-OL	Cu-OL
	Unit:	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.5	2
E5123199 (7697374)		134	85600
E5123202 (7697377)			15500

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T114612

PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

(202-064) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 12, 2016 | DATE RECEIVED: Jul 12, 2016 | DATE REPORTED: Aug 05, 2016 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

	Analyte:	Au
	Unit:	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.5
E5123198 (7697373)		3.2
E5123199 (7697374)		11.7
E5123200 (7697375)		<0.5
E5123201 (7697376)		<0.5
E5123202 (7697377)		<0.5

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

Quality Assurance - Replicate
AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T114612
PROJECT:

AGAT Laboratories
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CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION

ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

	REPLICATE #1															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Ag	7697373	8.7	8.9	2.3%												
Al	7697373	6.59	6.43	2.5%												
As	7697373	< 1	< 1	0.0%												
Ba	7697373	481	494	2.7%												
Be	7697373	8.2	8.0	2.5%												
Bi	7697373	14	17	19.4%												
Ca	7697373	2.04	2.06	1.0%												
Cd	7697373	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%												
Ce	7697373	21	18	15.4%												
Co	7697373	83.9	82.2	2.0%												
Cr	7697373	231	225	2.6%												
Cu	7697373	6680	6580	1.5%												
Fe	7697373	5.78	5.77	0.2%												
Ga	7697373	19	19	0.0%												
In	7697373	< 1	<1													
K	7697373	1.59	1.55	2.5%												
La	7697373	3	2													
Li	7697373	7	7	0.0%												
Mg	7697373	0.266	0.248	7.0%												
Mn	7697373	884	919	3.9%												
Mo	7697373	69.7	70.9	1.7%												
Na	7697373	3.95	4.00	1.3%												
Ni	7697373	129	128	0.8%												
P	7697373	313	286	9.0%												
Pb	7697373	< 1	1													
Rb	7697373	34	31	9.2%												
S	7697373	1.76	1.80	2.2%												
Sb	7697373	2	3													
Sc	7697373	39	31	22.9%												
Se	7697373	< 10	< 10	0.0%												
Sn	7697373	62	64	3.2%												

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Sr	7697373	214	221	3.2%											
Ta	7697373	< 10	< 10	0.0%											
Te	7697373	< 10	< 10	0.0%											
Th	7697373	< 5	< 5	0.0%											
Ti	7697373	1.45	1.47	1.4%											
Tl	7697373	< 5	< 5	0.0%											
U	7697373	< 5	< 5	0.0%											
V	7697373	500	497	0.6%											
W	7697373	2	2	0.0%											
Y	7697373	15	14	6.9%											
Zn	7697373	113	115	1.8%											
Zr	7697373	94	63												

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CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

	CRM #1 (ref.GTS-2a)															
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits												
Al	6.96	6.5	93%	90% - 110%												
As	124	128	103%	90% - 110%												
Ba	186	177	95%	90% - 110%												
Ca	4.01	3.92	98%	90% - 110%												
Ce	24	22	91%	90% - 110%												
Co	22.1	23.5	106%	90% - 110%												
Cu	88.6	83.2	94%	90% - 110%												
Fe	7.56	7.49	99%	90% - 110%												
K	2.021	1.972	98%	90% - 110%												
Mg	2.412	2.354	98%	90% - 110%												
Mn	1510	1602	106%	90% - 110%												
Na	0.617	0.638	103%	90% - 110%												
Ni	77.1	80.8	105%	90% - 110%												
P	892	948	106%	90% - 110%												
S	0.348	0.349	100%	90% - 110%												
Sr	92.8	83.7	90%	90% - 110%												
Zn	208	216	104%	90% - 110%												

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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: JACQUES HOULE MINERAL EXPLORATION
AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T114612
PROJECT:
ATTENTION TO: JACQUES HOULE
SAMPLING SITE:
SAMPLED BY:

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Ag	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Al	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
As	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ba	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Be	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Bi	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ca	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cd	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ce	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Co	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cu	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Fe	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ga	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
In	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
K	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
La	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Li	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mg	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mo	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Na	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ni	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
P	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Pb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Rb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
S	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sc	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Se	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ta	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Te	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Th	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ti	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Tl	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
U	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
V	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
W	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Y	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Zn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Zr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ag-OL	MIN-200-12033		AAS
Cu-OL	MIN-200-12033		AAS
Au			GRAVIMETRIC

AGAT Laboratories

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Chain of Custody ▪ Mining

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LABORATORY USE ONLY

Arrival Condition: ☑ Good ☐ Poor (complete notes) AGAT WO#: 16T114612

Notes: Received July 12 @ 12:00 pm

Client Information

Company: Jacques Houle P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting
Name: Jacques Houle
Address: 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, BC V9V 1P8
Phone: 250-390-3930 AGAT Quotation #: 69061nm
Fax: Client Project #:

Invoice To Same: Yes ☑ No ☐

Company:
Name:
Address:
Phone: Fax:
PO#:

Report To

Name: Jacques Houle
Email: jhoule06@shaw.ca

Name:
Email:

Turnaround Time Required (TAT)

Regular TAT ☑
Rush TAT ☐ (Specify Below)

Rush surcharges may apply

Material Matter

Drill Core ☐ Pulp ☐
Rock ☑ Water ☐
Till/Soil/Silt ☐ Other ☐ (Specify Below)
Concentrate ☐

Sample Preparation

☐ No Prep Required - Run as Received
☑ AGAT Sample Prep Code 211-001
☐ Other

Analysis

SAMPLE SEQUENCE NUMBER FROM	TO	QUANTITY	AGAT MINING ANALYSIS METHOD
E5123198	E5123202	5	log-in sample weights, 202064, 201070, (201072 if base metals over-limit)

Special Instructions:

Samples Relinquished by (print name and sign): Jacques Houle
Date/Time: July 1, 2016

Samples Received by (print name and sign):
Date/Time:

Sample Storage: (Pulp and Reject Material Handling Upon Analysis Completion)

Return to Client ☐ Store Reject for 90 days (and return to client) ☐ Store beyond 90 days ☐ (Storage fees apply)
Discard Material ☑ Store Pulp for 90 days (and return to client) ☐

Courier

Print Name
Date
Page ___ of ___

Appendix 3

2016 Geological Structures

Contact and Vein Measurements - Murex Breccia Grid Area

Easting	Northing	Elevation	Strike	Dip
337625	5513465	1021	360	0
337460	5513565	1010	30	10
337530	5513840	936	160	50
337520	5513850	936	35	50
337560	5513930	887	235	80
337550	5513950	887	30	90
337500	5513990	892	190	75
337310	5514000	934	190	60
337340	5514010	951	145	90
337000	5514150	891	10	60
337560	5514170	834	140	90
337520	5514180	937	300	15

Foliation and Shearing Measurements - Murex Breccia Grid Area

Easting	Northing	Elevation	Strike	Dip
337645	5513410	1010	105	80
337625	5513450	1019	260	70
337700	5513500	985	290	75
337795	5513555	965	290	15
337805	5513555	965	110	70
337460	5513565	1010	30	10
337720	5513580	960	40	90
337710	5513585	960	110	90
337770	5513585	959	360	0
337780	5513585	959	120	90
337680	5513590	953	300	80
337690	5513590	953	230	80
337270	5513595	1054	45	10
337455	5513605	1010	230	80
337630	5513610	955	50	20
337630	5513620	955	130	90
337190	5513630	1070	35	15
337170	5513630	1078	300	70
337600	5513640	957	200	80
337710	5513640	947	205	70
337405	5513650	1007	230	70
337590	5513650	957	360	0
337720	5513650	947	70	90
337670	5513670	940	220	55
337560	5513675	956	300	80
337680	5513680	940	65	90
337250	5513690	1049	70	90
337530	5513695	960	100	15
337520	5513700	960	230	80
337480	5513720	959	305	80
337340	5513730	1018	260	80
337450	5513740	965	215	75
337610	5513740	934	225	60
337450	5513745	965	270	75
337175	5513750	1055	360	90
337620	5513750	934	295	80
337130	5513760	1062	105	70
337600	5513760	936	255	60
337560	5513760	924	130	90
337720	5513770	877	190	65
337340	5513770	1012	75	5
337610	5513770	936	120	90
337550	5513770	924	160	90
337910	5513790	840	245	70
337400	5513795	975	210	80
337280	5513800	1018	240	70
337400	5513800	975	285	80
337095	5513820	1058	45	10
337055	5513820	1050	220	65
337495	5513820	950	20	70
337380	5513830	974	125	35
337070	5513835	1050	40	15
337140	5513840	1044	260	70
337370	5513840	974	240	60
337530	5513840	936	160	50
337520	5513850	936	35	50
337980	5513850	781	260	70
337060	5513860	1029	235	70

Foliation and Shearing Measurements - Murex Breccia Grid Area

Easting	Northing	Elevation	Strike	Dip
338000	5513860	841	295	70
337210	5513875	1032	280	80
337780	5513880	841	60	90
337950	5513880	788	65	90
337320	5513900	966	240	40
337330	5513910	966	90	70
337750	5513890	841	245	80
337220	5513920	987	290	20
337250	5513920	986	90	65
337270	5513920	981	225	80
337280	5513920	981	70	10
337870	5513920	789	120	90
337540	5513930	887	235	35
337560	5513930	887	235	80
337700	5513930	832	200	70
337530	5513950	887	290	55
337550	5513950	887	30	90
337690	5513950	830	265	50
337250	5513960	958	95	90
337280	5513960	960	190	10
337205	5513970	949	250	80
337210	5513970	949	90	20
337280	5513970	960	290	80
337310	5514000	934	190	60
337820	5514000	800	120	90
337340	5514010	951	145	90
337400	5514010	947	250	70
337410	5514010	947	340	80
337310	5514020	934	335	15
337360	5514035	935	270	70
337370	5514060	905	105	90
337380	5514060	905	10	25
336970	5514070	917	170	90
336980	5514080	917	10	25
337400	5514080	887	260	70
337410	5514080	887	350	70
337290	5514095	886	30	35
337310	5514100	886	10	80
337385	5514110	885	130	90
337310	5514130	886	90	90
337300	5514130	886	305	5
336990	5514150	891	300	30
337000	5514150	891	10	60
337010	5514150	891	100	70
337600	5514160	817	210	80
336590	5514170	817	300	15
337560	5514170	834	140	90
337340	5514170	874	360	20
337520	5514180	937	300	15
337460	5514180	849	135	90
337330	5514180	874	50	90
337420	5514210	838	170	80
337410	5514210	838	280	15
337350	5514210	853	260	70
337800	5573860	841	60	90

Appendix 4

2016 Cost Statement

Mount Washington Property 2016 Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Jacques Houle, P.Eng. / Geologist	June 26-30, 2016	4.40	$756.00	$3,326.40	
				$3,326.40	**$3,326.40**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Assessment Report preparation	Jacques Houle - June-August 2016	4.55	$756.00	$3,439.80	
Valuation Report preparation	Jacques Houle - July-August 2016	5.40	$756.00	$4,082.40	
				$7,522.20	**$7,522.20**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock Samples	*5 samples - AGAT WO 16T114612*	5.0	$40.69	$203.44	
				$203.44	**$203.44**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental	Houle 4x4 Pickup - June 26-30, July 4, 2016	0.85	$378.00	$321.30	
				$321.30	**$321.30**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Motel & Food in Courtenay	4 days @ $144 / person-day +5% GST	4.0	$151.20	$604.80	
				$604.80	**$604.80**
Services	**Details**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Field Gear (Specify)	Houle Field Equip/Supplies - June 27-30, 2016	3.40	$75.60	$257.04	
Other (Specify)	Houle Office Equip/Supplies - June-August 2016	10.00	$75.60	$756.00	
				$1,013.04	**$1,013.04**
Freight, rock samples		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock samples to AGAT Terrace	1 bag - Greyhound Bus Parcel	1.0	$38.25	$38.25	
				$38.25	**$38.25**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$13,029.43**

August 10, 2016

Appendix 5

2016 Statements of Work

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder:	NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (204090)	**Submitter:**	NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (204090)
Recorded:	2016/JUL/03	**Effective:**	2016/JUL/03
D/E Date:	2016/JUL/03		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **5609033**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required)

Work Start Date: 2016/JUN/26
Work Stop Date: 2016/JUN/30
Total Value of Work: $ 7471.26
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1040518	OYSTER S	2015/dec/14	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	41.73	$ 199.27	$ 0.00
1044369	MW WOLF LAKE	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	229.47	$ 1097.06	$ 0.00
1044370	MW WOLF 2	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	125.19	$ 598.49	$ 0.00
1044372	MW MUREX	2016/may/27	2017/jan/19	2017/jul/02	164	354.81	$ 797.11	$ 0.00
1044373	MW MUREX TLS	2016/may/27	2016/jul/20	2017/jul/02	347	208.73	$ 992.18	$ 0.00
1044374	MW MUREX N	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	146.04	$ 698.21	$ 0.00
1044376	MW MUREX N2	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	83.44	$ 398.89	$ 0.00
1044377	MW MUREX TLS 2	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	354.85	$ 1696.49	$ 0.00
1044379	MW MUREX W	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	375.64	$ 1795.89	$ 0.00
1044380	MW OYSTER	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	166.90	$ 797.90	$ 0.00
1044381	MW OYSTER 2	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	104.32	$ 498.73	$ 0.00
1044382	MT WASHINGTON	2016/may/27	2016/jul/18	2017/jul/02	349	229.59	$ 1097.63	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 10667.85

PAC name: northbay
Debited PAC amount: $ 3196.59
Credited PAC amount: $ 0

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Click here to return to the Main Menu.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder:	NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (204090)	Submitter:	NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (204090)
Recorded:	2016/AUG/09	Effective:	2016/AUG/09
D/E Date:	2016/AUG/09		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report. Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: 5613604

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required)

Work Start Date: 2016/JUN/26
Work Stop Date: 2016/JUN/30
Total Value of Work: $ 5558.17
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1040518	OYSTER S	2015/dec/14	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	41.73	$ 177.78	$ 0.00
1044369	MW WOLF LAKE	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	229.47	$ 748.14	$ 0.00
1044370	MW WOLF 2	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	125.19	$ 408.14	$ 0.00
1044372	MW MUREX	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	354.81	$ 1156.78	$ 0.00
1044373	MW MUREX TLS	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	208.73	$ 680.51	$ 0.00
1044374	MW MUREX N	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	146.04	$ 476.15	$ 0.00
1044376	MW MUREX N2	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	83.44	$ 272.02	$ 0.00
1044377	MW MUREX TLS 2	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	354.85	$ 1156.92	$ 0.00
1044379	MW MUREX W	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	375.64	$ 1224.70	$ 0.00
1044380	MW OYSTER	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	166.90	$ 544.13	$ 0.00
1044381	MW OYSTER 2	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	104.32	$ 340.11	$ 0.00
1044382	MT WASHINGTON	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	2018/feb/25	238	229.59	$ 748.53	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 7933.91

PAC name: northbay
Debited PAC amount: $ 2375.74
Credited PAC amount: $ 0

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: $ 0.0

Related Summary:

Existing work program Event numbers: 5609033

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Click here to return to the Main Menu.

Appendix 6

2016 Valuation Report

Valuation Report for the

Mount Washington Property

Vancouver Island, British Columbia

NTS 092F/11

BCGS 092F074 & 092F075

Latitude 49^{0} 45’ 39” Longitude 125^{0} 15’ 23”

UTM NAD83 Zone 10N 337500E 5514500N

For

North Bay Resources Inc.

PO Box 162

Skippack, PA, USA 19474

By

Jacques Houle P.Eng.

6552 Peregrine Road

Nanaimo, B.C. V9V 1P8

August 5, 2016

August 5, 2016

Contents

Appendices: (following after figures)

Summary

North Bay Resources Inc. (“North Bay”) has engaged the author Jacques Houle P.Eng. (“author”) as a Qualified Person defined by NI43-101 to complete this Valuation Report dated August 5, 2016 for the Mount Washington Property (“Property”) following the guidelines of CIMVal.

The Mount Washington Property is an advanced gold-silver-copper-molybdenum exploration property located on east-central Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. The Property consists of 12 cell mineral claims covering 2,420 hectares held 100% by North Bay. The geology underlying the Property consists of Triassic Karmutsen mafic volcanics, Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments, and Eocene Mt. Washington Intrusive Suite quartz diorite and quartz feldspar porphyry dikes and sills, pyroclastic dacitic flows and breccias. The Property and adjacent properties host at least two known styles of metallic mineralization as follows:

- Gold-silver-copper bearing, shallowly-dipping quartz-sulphide veins such as the Lakeview-Domineer-Mt. Washington Copper zones (BC MINFILE’s 092F116 ,-117), Lupus 1 (MINFILE 092F308), Road (MINFILE 092F642), Lower Murex Creek (MINFILE 092F644) interpreted as Eocene in age

- Copper-gold-silver-molybdenum bearing, steeply dipping silicified breccias such as the Washington, Murray, Quarry, Glacier, Oyster (MINFILE 092F365) and Murex (MINFILE 092F206) breccias, also interpreted as Eocene in age

The Lakeview-Domineer and Mt. Washington Copper zones have been partially mined in two open pits, and have been explored by extensive surface diamond drilling, trenching, bulk sampling and two underground adits mainly from 1940 to 1992 by different companies. From 1964 to 1967, 381,773 tonnes were mined by the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd., yielding 131 kg. gold, 7,235 kg. silver and 3,548 t. copper, grading 0.34 g/t gold, 19 g/t silver and 0.93% copper. Historical and non-NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are as follows:

- Lakeview-Domineer Zone – 550,298 tonnes @ 6.75 g/t gold, 32.23 g/t silver and 0.57% copper (Better Resources Ltd., 1989) located partially on Property

- Mt. Washington Pit Area – 305,720 tonnes @ 1.07% copper, and undocumented gold and silver contents (W.G. Stevenson, 1970) not located on Property

CIM and NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are as follows:

- Mt. Washington Tailings – 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated mineral resource, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred mineral resource (J. Houle, 2014) located on the Property

The area covering the Lakeview-Domineer Zone and the Mt. Washington Open Pits are covered by several mineral titles with varied ownership, including four contiguous crown grant mineral claims which hold gold and silver rights and partially underlie two of North Bay's mineral tenures. North Bay holds mineral titles over a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, including the 2009 bulk sample site and the adit portal. The area of previous open pit mining by the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. ("MWC") has been identified as a source of acid rock drainage and elevated copper levels in at least one local watershed, but the recent reclamation project completed in 2012 by the provincial government appears to be effective in mitigating the problem. North Bay does not hold mineral titles over, or any environmental liability for the immediate area of the open pits. The sites of exploration trenches, bulk sample sites and the underground adit portal excavated by previous operators are all fully reclaimed. The former MWC mill site and tailings dam are located on mineral titles held by North Bay, and have not been reclaimed, but North Bay does not hold any environmental liability for them. The Murex Breccia Area target, the largest and most prospective target located entirely on the Property, underlies the area of former mill site and tailings dam. North Bay has not applied for nor holds any exploration permit for the Mount Washington Property. An exploration permit is required for any mechanized exploration work on a mineral property in BC, and is obtained through an on-line application system which usually takes about 3 to 6 months to process, and requires posting of a reclamation security by the proponent. The Mount Washington Alpine Resort lies immediately southwest of the Property, and Strathcona Provincial Park and adjacent no staking reserves are located approximately one kilometre southwest of the Property.

The Mount Washington Property is worthy of further exploration, building on past successful work, new mineral exploration and processing technology, and excellent local infrastructure. The potential exists both on and near the property to establish economically viable mineral resources of gold, silver, copper and/or molybdenum that could be permitted, mined and processed. Historical exploration expenditures corrected to current unit costs are estimated at \$11.3 million in the general area surrounding the Property, including \$5.25 million spent on the Property itself. An initial \$1 million program is proposed to target primarily bulk mineable mineral resources at the Murex Breccia, other known occurrences, and new discoveries, while establishing environmental and socio-economic programs necessary for long term success. This

Valuation Report uses the Cost Approach and the Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method, combining $5.25 million time corrected historical exploration expenditures plus $1 million proposed initial future exploration, environmental and social license work expenditures on the Property, establishing a **Valuation for the Property of $6.25 million as of August 5, 2016**.

Introduction and Terms of Reference

This Valuation Report for the Mount Washington Property ("Report") has been prepared for North Bay Resources Inc. by the author, at the request of Mr. Perry Leopold, President of North Bay, who paid the author for the Report. The Report is to be used to help North Bay in raising financing for future exploration work on the Property. Data used to complete the Report came from public sources, primarily BC government websites, private reports and maps used by the author in previous reports, and the author's own experience on the Property (see References).

The Mount Washington Property is an advanced gold-silver-copper-molybdenum exploration property located on east-central Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. The Property consists of 12 cell mineral claims covering 2,420 hectares held 100% by North Bay. The Valuation and the Valuation Report area both dated August 5, 2016.

The author visited and worked on the Property several times between 2000 and 2016, including a four day project in June 2013 and a five day project in July 2016. The author is independent of North Bay, and is a mineral exploration consultant working for multiple clients on different mineral properties primarily on Vancouver Island, BC. The author is a Qualified Person as defined by NI43-101 for the purpose of Valuation of Mineral Properties, and has completed two such valuations in the past. The author graduated with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering - Mineral Exploration Option from the University of Toronto in 1978, and has worked continuously since then in the mining and mineral exploration sector primarily in Canada, including 20 years as a mine geologist and exploration manager with mining companies, 3 years with the BC government, and 13 years as an independent consultant (see Certificate).

This Valuation Report uses the Cost Approach and the Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method to estimate the value of the mineral rights covered by the cell mineral claims of the Property held by North Bay as of the date of the Valuation. Corrected historical exploration expenditures consist of documented or estimated units of exploration work estimated to have been completed on the area currently covered by the mineral claims of the Property multiplied by current estimated unit costs for completing such work. Initial future exploration, environmental and social license work expenditures consist of the first phase of work recommended by the author to be undertaken on the Property multiplied by current estimated unit costs for completing such work.

Scope of the Valuation

This Report attempts to estimate the current value of the mineral rights covered by cell mineral claims of the Property held by the Company, using the Cost Approach and the multiple of exploration expenditure method. The Report is based in part upon the author's knowledge of the Property area accumulated over 17 years' of local experience with multiple site visits including sample collection both as the Southwest BC Regional Geologist and as an independent mineral exploration consultant, completing two field programs and writing six technical assessment and/or NI43-101 reports (including one in progress) for three different owners.

In 2007 the author was engaged by Bluerock Resources Inc. ("Bluerock") formerly Better Resources Ltd. ("Better") to complete an NI43-101 technical report on their Mount Washington Property, which involved reviewing and indexing all of Bluerock/Better's extensive private technical files, plus all other technical data for the Property area available at that time. This report appears in part as BC ARIS 30010, edited and formatted as a technical assessment report and submitted by P. Gray, P.Geo. for Bluerock. Bluerock subsequently transferred the claims of their Mount Washington Property to Clibetre Exploration Ltd. ("Clibetre").

In 2010 the author was engaged by Clibetre to complete a physical assessment work report for a bulk sample program completed on their Mount Washington Property in 2009 by the late C. Rennie, P.Eng. In 2011 the author was again engaged by Clibetre to manage and report on a core drilling program on the former Mt. Washington Copper ("MWC") Tailings Dam located on the Mount Washington Property. This work is documented in technical assessment report BC ARIS 32514. Clibetre subsequently allowed the claims of their Mount Washington Property to lapse, and mineral titles over the area of the Property became completely fragmented, with North Bay acquiring a significant portion of the area covered by the former Property.

In 2013 the author was engaged by North Bay to complete a field work program and technical report on their Mount Washington Property. This work is documented in technical assessment report BC ARIS 34200. In 2014 the author was again engaged by North Bay to complete an NI43-101 technical report on the Mount Washington Property including a Mineral Resource Estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam located on the Property. This report is publicly available on North Bay's website. In 2016 the author was again engaged by North Bay to complete a field work program and technical report on their Mount Washington Property. This report is in progress as of the date of this report, and will be filed as a technical assessment report.

Technical information in this Report was derived from private company files, government publications and published reports. Original source data has been used where available. Reasonable care and diligence has been taken by the author to verify all historical information. The author has seen no reason to doubt the validity and accuracy of this source data and historical information, most of which was generated and signed by qualified, professional persons at the times the work was done, prior to the implementation of NI43-101. The author is not a Qualified Person in some of the more technical aspects of environmental, metallurgical, mill processing and land title issues, which may be of potential significance at the Mount Washington Property. The author has relied in part on the expertise of professional persons who worked on these issues in the past on the Property. No reasons have been seen by the author to doubt the validity of this data.

Compliance with CIMVal Standards

This Valuation Report complies with the CIMVal Standards and Guidelines in their entirety.

Property Location, Access and Infrastructure

The Mount Washington Property is centred approximately 25 kilometres due west of the city of Courtenay, B.C. in east-central Vancouver Island at latitude 49^0 46' N. and longitude 125^0 15' W, as shown in Figure 1a. The Mount Washington Property is situated along the eastern side of the insular mountains of Vancouver Island with elevations ranging from 550 metres in the east to 1,590 metres at the top of Mt. Washington. Topography ranges from steep mountains to poorly drained swamps, but is mostly covered by northeast draining creek valleys. Most of the Property is covered by second growth mixed forest including active logging areas, except the areas above 1,100 metres which are mostly primary coniferous forest including minor sub-alpine areas above 1,400 metres. The climate is warm and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter, with snow accumulations of up to 5 metres above 1,000 metres elevation from November to June. This allows a snow-free field season of approximately 4 months from July to October for any field work, although site specific or underground work could continue throughout the year. Forest fire hazard due to severely dry conditions typically in August, may cause field work to be suspended.

Access to the Mount Washington Property from the full service communities of Comox and Courtenay is via 4-lane Highway 19 north from the Comox Valley Parkway for 12 kilometres to the paved 2-lane Strathcona Parkway, and west for 10 kilometres to the beginning of the Tsolum Main, Branch 62 and Branch 101 logging roads, which provide access to the eastern part of the Property. The Strathcona Parkway proceeds west for a further 5 kilometres to the Mt. Washington Alpine Resort, where lodging and basic supplies are readily available year-round. Just south of the resort, Nordic Drive branches west from the Parkway and continues northwest as Piggott Main logging road, which along with Branch 126 provides access to the western part of the Property. Comox has both an international airport and a small hospital. Campbell River, 25 kilometres north of Mt. Washington, is the mining service hub for the Myra Falls Operation and the Quinsam Coal Mine, and has industrial port facilities. Nanaimo, 100 kilometres southeast of Mt. Washington, is a regional government centre, and has industrial port facilities as well. Travel time from either Comox or Campbell River to the property is 45 minutes, and from Nanaimo is 1 hour and 15 minutes. See Figure 1b and 2b for infrastructure and access details to various parts of the Property.

The nearby Mt. Washington Alpine Resort and condominium complex is connected to the provincial hydroelectric grid, but the transmission infrastructure may not have sufficient capacity to supply a mining operation, particularly a large one, without expansion of its capacity or other upgrades. The Mount Washington Property has only small lakes in its western part, including McKay Lake and Pyrrhotite Lake. The eastern side of the Property is adjacent to Wolf Lake, and has adequate water supply and suitable sites for processing plants, and waste and tailings disposal, if required.

Similar to many other places in British Columbia, Canada and world-wide, the ability to perform work on an exploration property like Mount Washington may be affected by other factors and risks. These can include opposition by local individuals, First Nations, and/or Non-Government

Organizations; intervention by local, regional, provincial or federal governments; or weather, earthquakes, and other natural disasters.

Property Ownership, Status and Agreements

The Property covers approximately 2420 hectares, as shown in several of the accompanying figures, but best shown in Figure 2a. It is comprised of 12 cell mineral claims held 100% by North Bay as shown in Table 1 including partial overlap of portions of four crown granted mineral claims Domineer 1, 3, 4 and 6 which hold gold and silver rights only. The cell mineral claims are located on NTS maps sheets 092F/11 or BCGS 092F 074 and 092F075 in the Nanaimo Mining Division. The crown granted mineral claims held by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. pre-date and have precedence over any conflicting mineral rights (gold and silver only) over any mineral rights held through all overlapping cell mineral claims, including those cell mineral claims held by North Bay and others. The former title holder of base metal rights in the area forfeited those rights to the crown in 2005, so those rights are now held by any cell mineral claim owners, including North Bay and others.

Table 1 – Mount Washington Property Mineral Titles as of August 5, 2016

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1040518	OYSTER S	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/dec/14	2017/jul/02	GOOD	41.7306
1044369	MW WOLF LAKE	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	229.4712
1044370	MW WOLF 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	125.1858
1044372	MW MUREX	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	354.8099
1044373	MW MUREX TLS	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	208.7292
1044374	MW MUREX N	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	146.0445
1044376	MW MUREX N2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	83.4355
1044377	MW MUREX TLS 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	354.8522
1044379	MW MUREX W	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	375.6446
1044380	MW OYSTER	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	166.8958
1044381	MW OYSTER 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	104.3192
1044382	MT WASHINGTON	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2017/jul/02	GOOD	229.5912
Totals	**12 Mineral Claims**							**2420.7097**

Surface rights in the area of the Mount Washington Property are held primarily by TimberWest, a large forestry company. TimberWest also has made surface title arrangements with the Mount Washington Alpine Resort (MWAR) for portions covering some of the resorts' buildings and transport infrastructure, located just along the southwestern portions of the Property. The perimeters of the surface rights blocks that may in part overlap the mineral claims of the Property appear in Figure 2a, and are listed in Table 2. Verification of disposition of rights between TimberWest, Mount Washington Alpine Report, and possibly others has not been completed by the author. For the purpose of this report, surface rights in the area of the Property are held by one or the other. TimberWest holds timber rights to all or most of the area, and has agreements in place with various logging contractors to harvest timber and build and maintain logging roads. The BC government built and maintains Strathcona Parkway.

Table 2 – Surface Rights Titles and Owners

Block No.	Tenure Type	Legal Description	SID No.	Owner/Leasee	Land District	Area (ha)
29	Crown Grant	Block 29, Comox District	454760	Timberwest	Comox	12642.7
76	Crown Grant	Block 76, Comox District	422280	Timberwest	Comox	845.5
267	Crown Grant	Block 267, Comox District	15094620	Timberwest	Comox	4.6
695	Crown Grant	Block 695, Comox District	426240	Timberwest	Comox	2112.9
914	Crown Grant	Block 914, Comox District	16317300	Timberwest	Comox	2101.8
975	Crown Grant	Block 975, Comox District	16327800	Timberwest	Comox	798.0
1109	Crown Grant	Block 1109, Comox District	16327930	Timberwest	Comox	2529.2
1223	Crown Grant	Block 1223, Comox District	16328000	Timberwest	Comox	854.0
1341	Crown Grant	Block 1341, Comox District	16328130	Timberwest	Comox	195.3
1357	Crown Grant	Block 1357, Comox District	15089540	Timberwest	Comox	1201
1450	Crown Grant	Block 1450, Comox District	15089670	MWAR	Comox	147.3
1466	Crown Grant	Block 1466, Comox District	15089700	MWAR	Comox	99.4
1469	Crown Grant	Block 1469, Comox District	16328260	MWAR	Comox	64.5

Legal access to the mineral claims of the Property by the titles holder and its agents is provided through the BC Mineral Tenure Act and by providing Section 19 Notices to the overlapping surface rights title holders at least eight days prior to access. In addition, as of the date of this report North Bay is in the process of negotiating an agreement with TimberWest for access over land owned by TimberWest during a specified time period in 2016.

Maintenance of the mineral titles of the Property by the title holder is also provided through the BC Mineral Tenure Act, by completing and filing statements of costs for assessment work completed on the contiguous mineral titles within the previous 12 month period but prior to the good to dates of those titles, and by submitted appropriate reports to support and document the assessment work. All mineral title selection, assessment work filing and assessment report submitting is done online through the BC Mineral Titles Online system.

No permits are required by the mineral title holder and its agents for non-mechanized exploration activities on the mineral titles, such as geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys. Mechanized exploration activities including drilling, access trail construction or modification, and bulk sampling require the title holder or its agent to apply for and obtain a valid mineral exploration and reclamation permit issued by the BC Inspector of Mines in advance of undertaking those activities. Permits are acquired through the online Front Counter BC Natural Resource Application system, and typically require 3 to 6 months to process and issue. Reclamation securities are required to post by the applicant in advance of programs which may impact the environment. Permits are normally issued for 5 years, and require annual notices of exploration activity to be completed and submitted by the permit holder or its agent to the Inspector of Mines in order to maintain the permit in good standing.

Similar to many other places in British Columbia, Canada and world-wide, the ability to perform work on an exploration property like Mount Washington may be affected by other factors and risks. These can include opposition by local individuals, First Nations, and/or Non-Government Organizations; intervention by local, regional, provincial or federal governments; or weather, earthquakes, and other natural disasters.

History of Exploration and Production

The following history is summarized primarily from publicly available government sources including BC Minister of Mines, Assessment and MINFILE Summary Reports listed in Appendix 3. Panning for gold on the Oyster River, which drains an area including the western slopes of Mt. Washington, was a common occupation during the depression. Some individuals panned four dollars' worth of gold per day (D.J.T. Carson, 1960). This work, presumably from the 1920's, is the earliest documentation of any metallic mineral exploration in the area. M.E. Hurst of the G.S.C. identified and documented occurrences arsenic in the Wolf Lake area east of Mt. Washington (M.E. Hurst, 1227). H.C. Gunning of the G.S.C. identified and documented occurrences of gold, silver and copper in the Forbidden Plateau area, southwest of Mt. Washington (H.C. Gunning, 1930).

In 1940 J.M. MacKay discovered and staked several gold-silver-copper veins on the Central and West arms of Mt. Washington, including the No.1, No.2 and No.3 Veins on the Domineer mining claim group. An access trail, trenching, channel sampling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing were completed in 1941. The most significant results were obtained from channel sampling of the 20^0 west-dipping No.1 (Main) Vein by geologist D.F. Kidd as follows:

13.8 g/t gold

232 g/t silver

0.945 m. average thickness

27.4 m. strike length

The metallurgical testing consisted of flotation and cyanidation of a 12 kg. composite sample of assay rejects from the Domineer mining claim group was completed by the Canadian Bureau of Mines, including six polished thin sections, at the request of D.F. Kidd. The sample head grade assayed as follows:

8.23 g/t gold

216 g/t silver

5.48 % arsenic

1.74 % copper

15.33% iron

13.88% sulphur

0.45 % zinc

0.76 % lead

Mineralogical work identified pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and covellite in order of decreasing abundance in the sample. No native gold or silver were seen. Metallurgical test work suggested that the material was refractory, and that the gold was not amenable to gravity, cyanidation or bulk flotation. Five different tests were conducted, all showing high reagent consumptions and tailings assays, and poor metal recoveries, in part due to the oxidized nature of the sample. Results indicate that a method of selective flotation offered the best possibilities for treating the Domineer ore.

In 1944, the Domineer mining claim group was acquired by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. (Cominco), who completed geological mapping and additional trenching and sampling, along with several short adits during the period 1944-45. Cominco first identified and documented the presence of intrusive breccias on the west arm of Mt. Washington, and discovered the No.4, No.5, No.6 and No.7 Veins on the Domineer Group. Cominco located and sampled the No.8 Vein, which Kidd mapped as a possible northwest extension of the No.1 Vein, on the adjacent President Group to the west. They also recorded and assayed for base metals when present. Channel sampling results from six discontinuous trenched exposures on the 50^0 east-dipping No.2 Vein yielded the highest gold grades of any veins sampled to date, as follows:

39.1 g/t gold

93.7 g/t silver

0.107 m. average thickness

122 m. strike length

In 1949, G.C. Murray staked the Murex Claim Group, located approximately 3 km. east of Mt. Washington, to cover north-south quartz stringers containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor arsenopyrite and sphalerite exposed in outcrop along the bed of Murex Creek.

In 1951, the Domineer Group was acquired by Noranda Mines Ltd. (Noranda), who completed 13 exploration diamond drill holes in that year. The most significant intercepts were as follows:

- DDH No.2 yielded 41.7 m. @ 0.194% copper, including:

- 0.27 m. @ 7.2 g/t gold, 20.6 g/t silver, 0.10% copper and 6.4% zinc

- DDH No.4 yielded 1.5 m. @ 6.21% copper, 68.6 g/t silver (gold not recorded)
- DDH No.7 yielded 1.5 m. @ 4.11% copper, 34.3 g/t silver (gold not recorded)

In 1956, the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. (Mt. Washington Copper) was formed by G.C. Murray, and an access road was completed to the West Arm of Mt. Washington, along with trenching in the Murex area. Also in 1956, A.C. Skerl, P.Eng. completed geological mapping in the Murex area, and identified an E-W striking fault breccia zone up to 6.1 m. thick containing lenses, seams and disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in mafic volcanics and tuffs. Five packsack exploration diamond drill holes were completed on a single section, for which no assays are recorded, but with mineralogical descriptions of massive sulphide intercepts as follows:

- Hole No.1 recovered 3.14 m. averaging 52% chalcopyrite, 34% pyrrhotite, 13% pyrite over an intercept length of 4.57 m. from 0 m. to 4.57 m. at a 75^0 core angle
- Hole No.5 recovered 1.83 m. containing 30% chalcopyrite, 50% pyrrhotite over an intercept length of 2.13 m. from 2.13 m. to 4.26 m. at a 45^0 core angle

In 1957, Noranda and Mt. Washington Copper began to jointly explore the Mt. Washington Property (Domineer and Murex areas). They completed an access road, 4 diamond drill holes, trenching, geological mapping, a self-potential survey, and soil sampling in the Murex area. No logs are available for the diamond drill holes, but a drilling summary table shows the following averaged intercepts (only copper reported):

- Hole 57-1 yielded 22.9 m. @ 0.24% copper
- Hole 57-2 yielded 18.9 m. @ 0.41% copper
- Hole 57-3 yielded 25.6 m. @ 0.63% copper
- Hole 57-4 yielded 50.3 m. @ 0.36% copper

In 1958, Noranda resumed drilling in the area of the West Arm of Mt. Washington, and completed an electromagnetic survey, mechanized stripping, and 10 diamond drill holes in two clusters 40 metres apart starting 50 metres north of the Domineer No.1 Vein. No drill logs are available for these holes, but the drill hole collar locations and traces are plotted on old map copies. As a result of the work completed in 1958, a near-surface flat-lying vein or zone containing several veins was indicated. Its thickness varied from 2 to 4.5 metres and its grade averaged about 2% copper. It outcropped at surface in several places and occurred over an area of about 75 by 200 metres (Carson, 1960).

In 1960-61, Noranda again resumed drilling, and completed 57 vertical definition diamond drill holes at nominal 50' spacing in the West Arm area, plus 2 exploration diamond drill holes in the Murex area. The most significant intercepts from the West Arm area were as follows:

- DDH 60-9 yielded 13.0 m. @ 0.66% copper, including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 3.3% copper, 0.86 g/t gold, 55 g/t silver
- DDH P.S. 60-8 yielded 3.0 m. @ 0.72% copper, ending in mineralization
- DDH P.S. 60-9 yielded 3.1 m. @ 0.75% copper, including:
    - 1.6 m. @ 1.2% copper (gold silver not recorded) ending in mineralization
- DDH 61-MW-1 yielded 3.0 m. @ 1.6% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 6.9 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-2 yielded 1.9 m. @ 2.4% copper, 1.7 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-6 yielded 3.3 m. @ 1.8% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 34 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-7 yielded 4.6 m. @ 1.0% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 45 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-9 yielded 2.4 m. @ 1.7% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-10 yielded 6.9 m. @ 1.0% copper, trace gold, 63 g/t silver, incl.:
    - 1.2 m. @ 2.8% copper
- DDH 61-MW-16 yielded 1.5 m. @ 2.9% copper
- DDH 61-MW-18 yielded 4.6 m. @ 2.1% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-27 yielded 1.4 m. @ 2.9% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 10 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-28 yielded 2.2 m. @ 1.9% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver

- DDH 61-MW-30 yielded 1.8 m. @ 2.9% copper, 1.0 g/t gold, 48 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-31 yielded 2.9 m. @ 1.7% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-35 yielded 2.3 m. @ 1.4% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-37 yielded 1.4 m. @ 3.5% copper, 3.8 g/t gold, 161 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-39 yielded 1.7 m. @ 1.8% copper, 4.1 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver

In the Murex area, one of 2 diamond drill holes (DDH 61-M1) collared 120 metres apart oriented due north at -50^0 intersected mafic volcanics containing multiple zones of quartz-calcite fracture controlled and locally disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, with intercepts achieved as follows:

- 2.7 m. @ 0.14% copper from 23.2 m. to 25.9 m., and
- 1.4 m. @ 0.17% copper from 48.7 m. to 50.1 m., and
- 1.2 m. @ 0.50% copper from 68.1 m. to 69.3 m., and
- 1.8 m. @ 0.15% copper from 75.9 m. to 77.7 m.

No records exist of any assays other than for copper from the Murex holes. Also of note, in 1960 D.J.T. Carson completed and published his M.Sc. thesis at the University of British Columbia, which was titled “Geology of Mount Washington Vancouver Island British Columbia”. Carson’s thesis documented in detail the geological setting and mineralization in the Mt. Washington area, including many of the various breccias.

In 1961, Mt. Washington Copper and Noranda formed a new company, Qualicum Mines Limited, to develop the Mt. Washington Property, and engaged consulting engineers Hill, Starck & Associates Ltd. to undertake the mining geology and engineering. An agreement was reached with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company Limited, owners of the base metals on the Mt. Washington Property, to mine and process ore. Development of the Mt. Washington Copper Mine was commenced, including installation of an all-season camp west of McKay Lake, and driving an exploration adit, which was completed in early 1962. The 2 m. x 2.5 m. adit was driven in a northerly direction along the strike of the mineralized zone for a distance of about 210 m, at an average elevation of 1315 m., and at an average gradient of +1.4%. The mineralization exposed in the ribs of the adit was mapped, and chip or channel sampled at 5' (1.52 m.) intervals, and assayed for copper, gold and silver. The initial (southern) portion of the adit yielded the following values:

160 m. length

2.07 m. average vertical thickness

2.03% copper

0.855 g/t gold

35.7 g/t silver

The thicknesses and grades confirmed the definition drilling results, and established the continuity of copper mineralization in the flat-lying vein structure through the southernmost of the two zones. The adit was stopped short of and not extended into the northernmost zone, and the northernmost 50 m. of the adit yielded much lower values of copper, silver and gold where chip or channel sampled. The southernmost zone was initially referred to as the Tunnel Block or the No.1 Zone, and the northernmost zone as the Noranda Block or the No.2 Zone. These were subsequently developed into the South Pit and North Pit, respectively. Pre-production mining commenced in the No. 1 Zone (South Pit), from which 4,000 tonnes of low grade ore was mined, trucked to Comox and shipped to the Britannia concentrator, plus 800 tonnes of higher grade ore was mined, trucked and shipped to the Tacoma smelter. Recovery information from the ore shipments is not available.

In 1962, an additional 31 diamond drill holes and 35 percussion drill test holes, along with stripping and trenching were completed on the No.2 Zone (North Pit) by Hill, Starck & Associates. Total indicated ore reserves were estimated at 553,400 tonnes @ 1.40% copper, 0.51 g/t gold and 41 g/t silver, consisting of 217,700 tonnes @ 1.43% copper in the No.2 Zone (North Pit) and 335,700 tonnes @ 1.39% copper in the No.1 Zone (South Pit). Open pit ratios of ore to waste were estimated at 1:1 to 1:4. Inferred ore located between the two zones was estimated at 132,500 tonnes @ 0.65% copper. The mineral resource estimates reported at this time are not to current industry standards.

In 1963-64, Mt. Washington Copper reached an agreement to complete development and construction of the Mt. Washington Mine with Consolidated Woodgreen Mines Limited, subsequently renamed Cumberland Mining Ltd. The companies formed a subsidiary company, Mount Washington Milling Co. Ltd., to operate the Mt. Washington Mine and Mill. Woodgreen/Cumberland's 800-1000 ton per day flotation mill from the Motherlode Property near Greenwood, B.C., was dismantled, moved and erected 3.1 km. east of and 550 m. lower than the Mt. Washington mine site (7.2 km. by road). A tailings dam was constructed 2.3 km. east of and 180 m. below the mill site (2.4 km. by pipeline). Contract mining and trucking was undertaken by Tymac Construction Company. By late 1964, 82,500 tonnes of ore had been mined and stockpiled at the mill site, and 122,000 tonnes of waste had been moved. Furukawa Mining Co. provided advance funding for startup of the mine and mill in exchange for the sale of the entire output of copper concentrate. The Mt. Washington mine was officially opened on December 5, 1964. It is significant to note that the mill was a single stage crushing, grinding and flotation plant with a design throughput of 750 TPD based on year round milling, and on seasonal mining from the open pit mine during the summer and fall.

In 1963, Cominco optioned the portion of the Mt. Washington Property below 4000' elevation (1219 m.), and in 1963-64 completed geological mapping, ground magnetics, and 22 diamond drill holes. Cominco's focused its exploration efforts on the bulk ore potential of the various breccias identified across the property, but only split and sampled selected portions of the core, analyzed samples routinely for copper only, and subsequently dropped the option on the property in early 1965. The following significant drill intercepts were achieved and reported by Cominco, and are listed by target area:

In 10 drill holes testing the Murex Breccia:

- Hole No. C-1 yielded:
  - 56.1 m. @ 0.25% copper from 0 to 56.1 m., and,
  - 11.4 m. @ 0.19% copper from 114.5 m. to 125.9 m.
- Hole No. C-2 yielded:
  - 37.3 m. @ 0.25% copper from 33.5 m. to 70.8 m.
- Hole No. C-14 yielded:
  - 75.7 m. @ 0.28% copper from 12.2 m. to 87.9 m.

- Hole No. C-16 yielded:
    - 5.6 m. @ 0.56% copper from 11.1 m. to 16.7 and
    - 36.6 m. @ 0.29% copper from 34.7 m. to 71.3 m.
- Hole No. C-18 yielded:
    - 19.5 m. @ 0.28% copper from 48.9 m. to 68.4 m.
- Hole No. C-19 yielded:
    - 26.8 m. @ 0.29% copper from 22.6 m. to 49.4 m., and
    - 7.5 m. @ 0.39% copper from 64.0 m. to 71.5 m., and
    - 8.8 m. @ 0.26% copper from 141.6 m. to 150.4 m., and
    - 1.8 m. @ 4.8% copper from 195.8 m. to 197.6 m.

In 7 drill holes testing the Washington Breccia beneath, or on trend with the open pits:

- Hole No. C-5 yielded:
    - 6.4 m. @ 0.92% copper from 17.4 m. to 23.8 m., and
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.88% copper from 40.5 m. to 41.3 m.
- Hole No. C-6 yielded:
    - 2.4 m. @ 0.80% copper from 15.2 m. to 17.6 m.
- Hole No. C-7 yielded:
    - 4.1 m. @ 1.51% copper from 7.8 m. to 11.9 m., and
    - 11.9 m. @ 0.34% copper from 103.6 m. to 115.5 m.
- Hole No. C-9 yielded:
    - 26.5 m. @ 0.40% copper from 3.4 m. to 29.9 m.
- Hole No. C-10 yielded:
    - 1.8 m. @ 1.1% copper from 35.1 m. to 36.9 m., and

- 7.3 m. @ 0.43% copper from 149.1 m. to 156.4 m.

In 2 drill holes testing the Murray Breccia southwest of the open pits:

- Hole C-15 yielded:
    - 31.7 m. @ 0.27% copper, 0.26 g/t gold & 6.7 g/t silver (61.0m.-92.7m.)

In 3 drill holes testing outcropping mineralization discovered during road construction northeast of the open pits, no significant drill intercepts were achieved.

In 1965, the Mount Washington Milling Co. mined 219,700 tonnes of ore, milled 170,100 tonnes of ore, stockpiled 49,600 tonnes of ore, and produced 8,100 tonnes of concentrate containing 1,704,300 kilograms of copper, 59,300 grams of gold and 3,723,000 grams of silver. In addition, 542,200 tonnes of waste and overburden was removed. The open pit operated from May 16th to December 10th, and the mill operated all year.

In 1966, the Mount Washington Milling Co. mined 156,100 tonnes of ore, milled 162,800 tonnes of ore, and produced 7,700 tonnes of concentrate containing 1,481,400 kilograms of copper, 67,900 grams of gold and 3,423,800 grams of silver. In addition, 273,200 tonnes of waste and overburden was removed. The open pit operated from the beginning of June to the end of November, and the mill operated all year.

In 1967, the Mount Washington Milling Co. milled 9,700 tonnes of stockpiled ore, and produced 1,400 tonnes of concentrate containing 257,500 kilograms of copper, 14,300 grams of gold and 552,700 grams of silver. At the end of March, the mill ceased operation and on April 3, 1967 the company was placed in receivership and all operations closed. The parent company maintained ownership of the property.

Over its 2 year mine life, the Mt. Washington mill processed 342,600 tonnes of ore averaging 1.005% copper, 0.413 g/t gold, and 22.5 g/t silver, generating 17,200 tonnes of concentrate containing 3,443,200 kilograms of copper, 141,500 grams of gold and 7,699,500 grams of silver.

This data is from the Minister of Mines Annual Reports, and there exists conflicting data quoted elsewhere. Although mill recovery information is not available, calculated recoveries compared to the total indicated resources are estimated at 71% for copper, 81% for gold, and 55% for silver. The calculated tonnage and grades of the tailings dam are therefore estimated at 325,400 tonnes @ 0.41% copper, 0.10 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver, but is not a resource estimate to NI43-101 standards, and cannot be relied upon.

In 1966-68, the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. and Qualicum Mines Ltd. engaged consulting engineer W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng. to undertake exploration work targeting primarily porphyry copper style mineralization on the Mt. Washington property. In 1966, Stevenson completed a reconnaissance soil geochemistry survey along selected roads between Wolf Lake and McKay Lake, and analyzed several hundred samples for zinc, with poor results. In 1967, Stevenson completed geological mapping, grid-based soil geochemistry, and initiated a few widely spaced lines of ground magnetic and induced polarization (I.P.) surveys in the Murex area surrounding the mill site. Approximately two hundred samples were analyzed for copper, showing a broad area of 1.6 km. by 1 km. with elevated copper values in soils, exceeding 280 ppm, the anomalous threshold as determine by J.S. Scott, P.Eng. The geophysics delineated a co-incident magnetic high and chargeability high over an area of 1100 metres by 700 metres, co-incident with the northern portion of the soil anomaly. The magnetic survey was supervised by D.W. Smellie, P.Eng. and the I.P. survey was supervised and interpreted by D.B. Sutherland, M.A. and R.A. Bell, PhD. of McPhar Geophysics Limited, who conducted the I.P. survey.

In 1968, the Mt. Washington property was optioned by Marietta Resources Ltd. (Marietta) from the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Marietta engaged consulting engineer W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng. to continue exploring the property for porphyry copper style mineralization. In 1968, Stevenson initiated additional I.P.-resistivity survey lines and an airborne magnetic survey was conducted over much of the Mt. Washington property. The geophysics delineated three large magnetic highs along an E-W trend across the property, flanked by chargeability highs and resistivity lows from which 4 significant targets were established, named Zones A-D. The best target, Zone A, was delineated over a length of 4 km. and a width of 750 metres. C. Elliot, Mining Geophysical Engineer, supervised and interpreted both surveys. The airborne survey was conducted by Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited.

In 1968-69 on behalf of Marietta, W.G. Stevenson obtained, re-logged and selectively sampled diamond drill core from Cominco's 1963-64 drilling programs, specifically for drill holes C-1 to C-

4, C7 to C-10, C13 to C16 and C18 to C21. All sampled drill core was analyzed for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver. The following intercepts were obtained from essentially previously un-sampled core intervals from Cominco holes:

- Hole No.C-2 from the Murex Breccia which yielded:
  - 13.6 m. @ 0.15% copper, 0.06% molybdenum from 78.2 m. to 91.8 m., including:
  - 7.2 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.10% molybdenum from 83.0 m. to 90.2 m.
- Hole No.C-7 from the Washington Breccia beneath the North Pit which yielded:
  - 70.4 m. @ 0.16% copper, 0.006% molybdenum from 33.2 m. to 70.4 m., including:
  - 24.3 m. @ 0.16% copper, 0.016% molybdenum from 61.0 m. to 85.3 m.
- Hole No.C-9 from the Washington Breccia east of the North Pit which yielded:
  - 76.2 m. @ 0.25% copper, 0.03% molybdenum, 0.22 g/t gold and 2.2 g/t silver from 0 m. to 76.2 m., including:
  - 42.7 m. @ 0.26% copper, 0.05% molybdenum, 0.20 g/t gold and 1.9 g/t silver from 6.1 m. to 48.8 m.
- Hole No.C-10 from the Washington Breccia south of the South Pit which yielded:
  - 30.3 m. @ 0.17% copper and 2.0 g/t silver from 4.5 m. to 34.7 m., and,
  - 43.6 m. @ 0.24% copper and 2.0 g/t silver from 34.7 m. to 78.3 m., and,
  - 34.1 m. @ 0.28% copper, 0.006% molybdenum and 1.7 g/t silver from 131.1 m. to 165.2 m.
- Hole No. C-15 from the Murray Breccia southwest of the South Pit which yielded:
  - 15.3 m. @ 0.24% copper from 94.4 m. to 109.7 m.

In 1969, on behalf of Marietta, W.G. Stevenson completed 15 diamond drill holes on the Mt. Washington property, following up new surface targets, geophysical targets and Cominco's drilling targets. Most of the holes were split and sampled over their entire lengths, and the samples analyzed for copper, molybdenum, silver and gold. The following drill results were achieved by Marietta, listed by target area:

In four holes testing I.P. target Zone A in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-1 yielded 3 m. @ 0.26% copper, 5 ppm molybdenum and 2 ppm silver from 115.8 m. to 119.8 m., but averaged approximately 350 ppm copper over its entire 141 m. logged as mainly Karmutsen volcanics with some intrusives
- Hole 69-3 yielded 3 m. @ 0.03% copper and 0.02% ppm molybdenum from 100.6 m. to 103.6 m., but averaged approximately 250 ppm copper and 15 ppm molybdenum from 40 m. to the bottom of the hole at 305 m., logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics
- Hole 69-6 yielded 3 m. @ 0.20% copper and 2.2 ppm silver from 116 m. to 119 m., but averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 152 m. depth, logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing co-incident I.P. target Zone C and magnetic target Body B in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-2 yielded 3.0 m. @ 0.24% copper, 0.003% molybdenum and 1.8 ppm silver from 128 m. to 131 m., but averaged approximately 450 ppm copper over its entire 155 m. depth, logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing co-incident I.P. target Zone B and magnetic target Body A in the Murex area, the following significant intercept was achieved:

- Hole 69-4 yielded 3 m. @ 0.40% copper, 0.001% molybdenum and 5 ppm silver from 122 m. to 125 m., in silicified and sulphidic Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing magnetic target Body A in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-7 yielded 3 m. @ 0.05% copper, 0.03% molybdenum and 1.5 ppm silver from 54.9 m. to 57.9 m., and was logged as hornblende syenite over its entire 305 m. length

In three holes testing surface copper-molybdenum mineralization exposed in a road cut east of McKay Lake, the following significant intercept, and two non-significant intercepts achieved:

- Hole 69-13 yielded 27.4 m. @ 0.009% copper and 0.0375% molybdenum in a mineralized breccia body (later named the Quarry Breccia), and minor intrusives
- Hole 69-8 yielded 4.6 m. @ 0.14% copper from 1.5 m. to 6.1 m. , and averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 67 m. depth, intersecting intrusives surrounding a breccia body
- Hole 69-9 yielded 3 m. @ 0.05% ppm molybdenum at 85 m. to 88 m., and averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 93 m. depth, intersecting intrusives, Karmutsen volcanics and minor breccias

In two holes testing co-incident I.P. target Zone C and magnetic target Body B in the Murex area, the following two significant intercepts achieved:

- Hole 69-10 yielded 82.3 m. @ 0.20% copper, 0.015% molybdenum and 3.3 g/t silver from surface to 82.3 m. in mineralized Murex Breccia
- Hole 69-14 yielded 27.4 m. @ 0.22% copper, 0.005% molybdenum and 3.4 g/t silver from surface to 27.4 m. in mineralized quartzite and intrusives

In one hole following up Cominco's hole C-9 in the Washington Breccia east of the North Pit, the following significant intercept achieved:

- Hole 69-11 yielded 45.7 m. @ 0.09% copper, 0.028% molybdenum and 1.8 g/t silver from surface to 45.7 m., intersecting mineralized Washington Breccia

In one hole following up Cominco's holes C-10 and C-15 testing surface mineralization in the Washington Breccia south of the South Pit, the following significant intercept achieved:

- Hole 69-15 yielded 19.5 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.003% molybdenum and 4.2 g/t silver from 1.8 m. to 21.3 m., intersecting mineralized intrusives overlying Washington Breccia

In 1970, Marietta Resources Ltd. dropped the option on the Mt. Washington Property. R. Dunsmore, Geologist, supervised a ground electromagnetic survey over portions of property for the Mt. Washington Copper Co. in 1970, and located many anomalies.

In early 1972, the Minerals Section of Imperial Oil Limited (Esso) optioned the Mt. Washington property from Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Esso also completed agreements with all other tenure holders over an extensive area surrounding Mt. Washington, including five separate agreements with Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas (C.P.O.G.), the base metals rights holders, and surface rights holders, prior to commencing exploration work.

In 1972, Esso commenced a multi-year, systematic exploration program of the Mt. Washington Property under the direction of geologist D.A. Bridge. In the first year, Esso completed detailed geological mapping and chip sampling of the open pits and road cuts, assaying all samples for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, plus selected samples for arsenic. A grid was established and two baselines were soil sampled, and soils analyzed for copper and molybdenum. An I.P. survey was conducted along one of the grid baselines. No significant results were reported by Esso in 1972.

In 1973, Esso completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (E.M.) geophysical survey over most of the property, a ground E.M. survey, an induced polarization (I.P.) survey, and seven diamond drill holes. The airborne geophysical survey was supervised by D.C. Fraser, Ph.D. of Aerodat Limited. The survey detected a large, elliptical east-west magnetic high 5 km. by 2.5 km. in size in the southeast portion of the property, corresponding with the Murex Breccia and quartz diorite intrusions, with numerous electromagnetic conductors along its northeast and southeast flanks. The survey also detected two circular, 500 m. diameter magnetic highs, one centred just northwest of McKay Lake, and one centred just west of Pyrrhotite Lake, corresponding with the North open pit and with the Oyster Breccia, respectively. The aeromagnetic high northwest of McKay Lake also displayed several electromagnetic conductors along its northern and western flanks. The ground E.M. survey was undertaken to locate airborne conductors near the open pits, and conducted by F.S. Eeg, C.E.T., but was terminated prior to its completion. The I.P. survey was conducted by P.E. Walcott, P.Eng., and was undertaken on two areas of the Murex Breccia, with nebulous results.

The drilling program in 1973 consisted of 7 holes in the Murex area, the first hole (Hole 73-1) which was abandoned in overburden. The fifth hole (Hole 73-5) was drilled to test an E.M. anomaly in the vicinity of Marietta drill hole M-1, and failed to achieve any significant intercepts, but only two core samples were taken over its 134 m. depth in spite of many notations of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The last hole (Hole 73-7) tested E.M. anomalies along the northeast flank of the large, elliptical magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of Marietta drill hole 69-3, and failed to achieve significant intercepts, the best being:

- Hole 73-7 yielded 50.3 m. @ 0.05% copper from 9.1 m. to 59.4 m.

The remaining four drill holes (Holes 73-2, 73-3, 73-4, and 73-6) were clustered in the vicinity of Marietta drill holes 69-8, 69-9 and 69-13, and yielded the following significant intercepts:

- Hole 73-3, which was systematically sampled and assayed for copper only, yielded:
    - 120.2 m. @ 0.24% copper from 3.2 m. to 123.4 m., including:
        - 12.0 m. @ 0.48% copper from 3.2 m. to 15.2 m., and,
        - 12.2 m. @ 0.61% copper from 36.6 m. to 48.8 m., and,
        - 6.1 m. @ 0.65% copper from 117.3 m. to 123.4 m.
- Hole 73-4, which was only selectively sampled and generally assayed only for copper, yielded:
    - 6.1 m. @ 0.40% copper, 0.019% molybdenum and 0.26 g/t silver from 83.2 m. to 89.3 m. (only section assayed for anything but copper), and
    - 2.0 m. @ 0.22% copper from 94.2 m. to 96.2 m., and,
    - 3.1 m. @ 0.15% copper from 129.5 m. to 132.6 m., and,
    - 2.6 m. @ 0.24% copper from 134.1 m. to 136.7 m., and,
    - 1.8 m. @ 0.27% copper from 137.8 m. to 139.6 m., and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.20% copper from 144.9 m. to 145.7 m.
- Hole 73-6, which was systematically sampled and assayed for copper only, yielded:
    - 60.3 m. @ 0.20% copper from 2.6 m. to 62.9 m., including:

        - 33.5 m. @ 0.27% copper from 6.1 m. to 39.6 m., and,
    - 15.9 m. @ 0.15% copper from 72.5 m. to 88.4 m., including:
        - 3.1 m. @ 0.39% copper from 85.3 m. to 88.4 m., and,
    - 13.4 m. @ 0.31% copper from 139.6 m. to 153.0 m., ending in good mineralization, according to the drill log

In 1974, Esso completed exploration work in 10 areas on the Mt. Washington property, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, and 21 diamond drill holes in 4 of those areas.

Two drill holes were completed in the northeast portion of the Murex area, referred to as the Murex Trend Breccia, with significant results as follows:

- Hole 74-2 intersected biotitic, mineralized shock breccia which yielded:
    - 46.5 m. @ 0.53% copper, 0.17 g/t gold and 7.2 g/t silver from 9.1 m. to 55.6 m., and
    - 30.0 m. @ 0.245% copper, 0.003 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 62.9 m. to 89.9 m.

In the Upper Murex Breccia, located in the southwest portion of the Murex area, and described as being clast-supported with a quartz-sulphide matrix, twenty one trenches and four drill holes were completed, with significant results as follows:

- Trench 1 chip sampling yielded 2.1 m. @ 0.32% copper, 0.79 g/t gold and 45 g/t silver, and
- Trench 4 chip sampling yielded 1.0 m. @ 0.28% copper, 9.8 g/t gold and 6.2 g/t silver
- Hole 74-3 yielded 57.15 m. @ 0.058% copper, 0.73 g/t gold and 2.1 g/t silver from 0 m. to 57.15 m., including:
    - 21.3 m. @ 0.082% copper, 1.6 g/t gold and 2.3 g/t silver from 18.3 m. to 39.6 m.

- Hole 74-5 yielded 91.4 m. @ 0.13% copper, 0.08 g/t gold and 2.9 g/t silver from 0 m. to 91.4 m. ending in mineralization, and including:
    - 33.5 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.11 g/t gold and 3.5 g/t silver from 10.7 m. to 44.2 m., and
    - 12.5 m. @ 0.14% copper, 0.21 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 78.9 m. to 91.4 m., ending in mineralization

In the West Murex Zone, grid-based soil sampling upslope from hole 69-10 yielded an area of approximately 200 m. by 100 m. with six samples exceeding 410 ppm copper, corresponding to a ground magnetic high trend. No drilling was done here in 1974.

In the Tsolum Breccia Zone, located at the east end of the Murex area, grid-based soil sampling and ground magnetics were conducted in the vicinity of an outcrop of intrusive breccia which contains visible chalcopyrite mineralization over approximately 25 m. Geophysics yielded a magnetic low over an area of approximately 300 m. by 100 m., and geochemistry yielded six corresponding soil samples exceeding 320 ppm copper, and two samples exceeding 28 ppm molybdenum. No drilling was done here in 1974.

In the Oyster Ridge Breccia, described as a collapse breccia with a matrix of quartz, chlorite, calcite and iron oxides, and located west of Pyrrhotite Lake, grid-based soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey were completed in 1974. No significant result were obtained from the breccia, and no drilling was completed here in 1974, but outcrop chip sampling from intrusive dikes exposed in Pyrrhotite Creek 100 m. to the southwest yielded the following significant results:

- 0.9 m. @ 7.5 g/t gold, 5.2% arsenic, 0.05% copper, 0.13% lead and 0.05% zinc in a sulphidic intrusive breccia, and
- 0.9 m. @ 2.67% copper, 0.69 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver from a chalcopyrite-bornite bearing shear zone

In the Meadows Anomaly, located on the west flank of Mt. Washington, prospecting, grid-based soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey, and seven drill holes were completed in

1974. Prospecting yielded three sulphide showings in outcrop, one which yielded significant values from grab sampling as follows:

- 29 g/t gold, 142 g/t silver, 24% arsenic and 0.83% copper

The Murray Vein (probably synonymous with the Domineer No.1 Vein), exposed in outcrop 550 metres east of the Meadows Anomaly, yielded significant values from two grab samples as follows:

- 2.7 to 20 g/t gold, 244 to 376 g/t silver, 1.7 to 4.7% arsenic, and 1.4 to 3.2% copper

Also at the Meadows Anomaly, soil geochemistry yielded two parallel, north-south elongate zones of co-incident anomalous copper, silver and gold. Geophysics yielded numerous electromagnetic conductors. Drilling in 1974 consisted of a fence of four holes (74-12, -13, -14 and -19) testing the geochemical anomaly to the east of the outcrop showing, and another three holes (74-16, -17 and -18) testing the geophysical conductors, with potentially significant results as follows, considering that no gold analyses were completed on the core samples:

- Hole 74-12 intersected multiple fractured limonitic zones, including two which yielded:
    - 3.1 m. @ 0.043% copper, 0.128% arsenic and 13.4 g/t silver from 3.0 m. to 6.1 m., and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.64% copper, 0.052% arsenic and 5.0 g/t silver from 18.3 m. to 19.1 m.
- Hole 74-13 intersected multiple fractured limonitic zones, including two which yielded:
    - 0.6 m. @ 0.22% copper, 0.022% arsenic and 3.1 g/t silver from 6.1 m. to 6.7 m., and
    - 3.7 m. @ 0.027% copper, 0.32% arsenic and 12.1 g/t silver from 12.8 m. to 16.5 m.
- Hole 74-15 intersected multiple thin sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 1.2 m. @ 0.32% copper, 0.013% arsenic and 3.0 g/t silver from 2.8 m. to 4.0 m.
- Hole 74-17 intersected multiple thin sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 1.5 m. @ 0.15% copper, 0.024% arsenic and 2.5 g/t silver from 0.9 m. to 2.4 m.

- Hole 74-19 intersected fractured, limonitic and sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 3.1 m. @ 0.35% copper, 1.8% arsenic and 43 g/t silver from 1.5 m. to 4.6 m.

In the area of the former Mt. Washington Copper open pits, seven drill holes (74-6, 74-7, 74-8, 74-9, 74-10, 74-20 and 74-21) were completed in 1974 to test both for vein extensions and for disseminated copper mineralization within 300 metres of the pits. The following significant results were achieved:

- Hole 74-6 yielded 97.5 m. @ 0.20% copper, 0.14 g/t gold and 5.3 g/t silver from 23.8 m. to 121.3 m. (only 60.9 m. of the section were analyzed for gold and silver), including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 3.8% copper, 0.51 g/t gold and 119 g/t silver from 73.9 m. to 74.4 m.
- Hole 74-7 yielded 80.2 m. @ 0.13% copper, 0.96% arsenic, 0.18 g/t gold, and 3.1 g/t silver from 19.5 m. to 99.7 m., including:
    - 0.9 m. @ 1.64% copper, 0.022% arsenic, 0.10 g/t gold and 45 g/t silver from 25.6 to 26.5 m., and
    - 3.0 m. @ 0.142% copper, 2.25% arsenic, 2.6 g/t gold and 69 g/t silver from 69.2 m. to 72.2 m.
- Hole 74-9 yielded 31.4 m. @ 0.146% copper, 0.007% arsenic, 0.017 g/t gold and 3.03 g/t silver from 10.7 m. to 42.1 m., including:
    - 10.2 m. @ 0.252% copper, 0.002% arsenic, 0.013 g/t gold and 4.43 g/t silver from 13.7 m. to 23.9 m.
- Hole 74-10 yielded 115.8 m. @ 0.094% copper (only copper analyzed consistently) from 1.5 m. to 117.3 m. (the entire hole), including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 0.678% copper, 0.034 g/t gold and 8.57 g/t silver from 38.1 m. to 39.6 m.
- Hole 74-21 yielded 21.6 m. @ 0.097% copper (only copper analyzed consistently) from 0 m. to 21.6 m. (the entire hole), including:
    - 0.9 m. @ 0.298% copper, 0.041% arsenic, 0.103 g/t gold and 9.26 g/t silver from 11.0 m. to 11.9 m.

Additional soil geochemistry and prospecting were completed by Esso in 1974 in three other areas: McKay Creek, the 101 Zone and the South Comox Zone, but no significant results were obtained.

In 1975, Esso completed work in 4 areas on the Mt. Washington property, including a ground magnetic survey, soil sampling and trenching in the Murex area, trenching and a test induced polarization line over the Tsolum Breccia, and three drill holes in two other areas.

In the Oyster Ridge Breccia, two widely spaced drill holes (75-1, -2) were completed, but with no significant results. In the Murray Breccia, one drill vertical hole (75-3) was completed from the ridge crest to a depth of 300.8 m., yielding several significant intercepts as follows:

- 3.2 m. @ 3.6 g/t gold, 7.5 g/t silver from 102.4 m. to 105.6 m.(abundant arsenopyrite in quartz, suggesting the Murray/Domineer No.1 Vein), and,
- 32.3 m. @ 0.117% copper, 0.008 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 210.6 m. to 242.9 m., including:
    - 15.4 m. @ 0.173% copper and 0.027 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 224.5 m. to 239.9 m., and
- 15.2 m. @ 0.200% copper and 0.062 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 279.5 m. to 294.7 m.

In the Tsolum Breccia, the I.P. test line was inconclusive, and two trenches 9 metres apart yielded the following significant results from bulk sampling:

- 3.7 m. @ 0.40% copper, and
- 1.5 m. @ 0.21% copper

In the Murex area, the ground survey confirmed a magnetic low response from the previous airborne survey. Soil sampling indicated a 65 m. diameter molybdenum anomaly from the edge of the magnetic low. A rock chip sample from fractured siltstone within the magnetic low yielded 0.172% copper and 0.039% molybdenum.

Also in 1975, P.J. McGuigan completed a B.Sc. thesis at the University of British Columbia entitled, “Certain Breccias of the Mount Washington Property, Vancouver Island”, based on work completed while he was working for Esso in 1972 and 1973.

In 1976, Esso drilled a single 344 metre hole (MW-84) collared at -60 in a southwest direction, approximately 400 metres southwest of McKay Lake. The hole tested the area near the Murray Breccia, was logged only in a cursory way by P.J. McGuigan, was only selectively sampled, and those samples were consistently analyzed only for copper. Hole MW-84 yielded multiple significant and largely un-bracketed intercepts as follows:

- 146.3 m. @ 0.284% copper from 9.1 m. to 155.4 m. and,
- 9.1 m. @ 0.222% copper from 167.6 m. to 173.7 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.143% copper from 192.0 m. to 195.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.203% copper from 204.2 m. to 207.2 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.192% copper from 216.4 m. to 219.4 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.131% copper from 228.6 m. to 231.6 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.103% copper from 240.8 m. to 243.8 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.205% copper from 253.0 m. to 256.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.193% copper from 265.2 m. to 268.2 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.225% copper from 277.4 m. to 280.4 m. and,
- 11.6 m. @ 0.134% copper from 290.2 m. to 301.8 m. and,
- 9.1 m. @ 0.396% copper from 306.9 m. to 316.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.499% copper from 338.4 m. to 341.4 m.

From 1977 to 1982, Esso did not undertake any more exploration work on the Mt. Washington property, but instead concentrated primarily on metallurgical studies to investigate the feasibility of an on-site, low grade, heap leach copper operation. The lead consultant for these studies was A. Bruynesteyn of B.C. Research, and the project manager with Esso was R. Somerville, P.Eng. This time period coincided with a gradual decrease in the market price for copper, but also high volatility in the market prices for gold, silver and molybdenum, the other metals of potential interest at Mt. Washington. Esso terminated agreements covering the Mt. Washington property, and returned the mineral claims and crown grants to Mt. Washington Copper in 1982.

In late 1982, the mineral claims and crown grants covering the Mt. Washington property were acquired by Veerman-Botel Ltd. through an agreement with Mt. Washington Copper. Veerman-Botel did little work on the property before optioning it to Better Resources Ltd. (Better) in early 1983. In May, 1983, K.E. Northcote, P.Eng., completed a summary report on the property for Better Resources, and recommended that future exploration work be focused on both the high grade gold potential in the flat lying silicified zone, and the on the bulk tonnage gold potential of the breccia zones. He also noted that previous drilling was done using small diameter core, yielding poor recoveries in the fractured, weathered mineralized zones, and that the core samples were not systematically analyzed for gold. Mr. Northcote recommended a 2-phase, $310,000 exploration program on the Mt. Washington property, commencing with detailed re-evaluations of all previous work, including gold analyses of selected sample rejects. Better then staked many more claims, covering the West Arm, Murex Breccia and Oyster Breccia areas, and completed agreements with both Fording Coal Ltd. for the base metal rights and with the surface rights owner for the area covering the mineral claims and crown grants.

From 1983 to 1990, Better completed systematic exploration work targeting primarily the gold potential in the West Arm area of Mt. Washington. Most of Better's work on the Mt. Washington property was done under the direction of either J.F. Bristow, P.Eng. or C.C. Rennie, P.Eng., both former presidents and directors of Better. The company completed extensive grid-based soil geochemistry and targeted trenching across the property and chip sampling of showings, but the main exploration technique utilized was diamond drilling, using large diameter (generally NQ size) core, routinely analyzing core samples for gold, and surveying all drill collar locations.

In 1983 and 1984 on their Lupus Property in the Wolf Lake area, Proquest Resource Corporation discovered two new gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins named the Lake Showing (north of Wolf

Lake) and the Creek Showing (east of Wolf Lake). Select outcrop grab sampling from the showings yielded significant values as follows:

- 70.1 g/t gold, 115 g/t silver, 6.1% arsenic and 7.2% zinc (Lake Showing)

- 11.9 g/t gold, 2.9% arsenic (Creek Showing)

In 1985, Homestake Mineral Development Company acquired and expanded Proquest's Lupus Property and completed extensive soil and rock geochemistry surveys. Select outcrop grab sampling from quartz-sulphide veins at the known Lake showings and a new showing both on the Lupus 1 claim northwest of Wolf Lake yielded significant values as follows:

- 35.6 g/t gold, 44.5 g/t silver, 5.59% zinc (Lake Showing)

- 5.9 g/t gold, 55.0 g/t silver, 1.54% copper (Lupus 4 and possibly Bluff Zone)

In 1985, west of Wolf Lake, St. James Minerals Ltd. discovered disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in altered volcanics exposed for 250 metres in an east-flowing creek bed, from which an outcrop grab sample yielded elevated values as follows:

- 12.7 g/t silver and 0.37% copper

In 1986, Pan World Ventures Inc. acquired Proquest's Lupus Property, completed geological mapping, soil and rocks geochemistry and geophysical I.P. surveys. Outcrop chip sampling on quartz-sulphide veins the Lake Showing and Creek Showing, and sub-crop grab sampling on the Road Showing, a new discovery west of Wolf Lake, yielded significant values as follows:

- 92.5 g/t gold, 195 g/t silver, 0.96% copper, 0.45% lead, 5.98% zinc, 5.74% arsenic over 0.09 metres (Lake Showing)

- 4.49 g/t gold, 145 g/t silver, 0.54% copper, 2.1% lead, 1.61% zinc and 4.95% arsenic over 0.2 metres (Creek Showing)

- 21.9 g/t gold, 30.9 g/t silver, 0.66% copper (Road Showing)

In 1986, Westmin Resources Ltd. acquired the Dove Property located between Wolf Lake and Mt. Washington from J. Paquet, and completed geological mapping and prospecting, including outcrop grab sampling from narrow quartz-sulphide veins in Murex Creek and Murex Breccia areas which yielded significant values as follows:

- 9.87 g/t gold, 24.9 g/t silver, 0.82% lead and 1.18% zinc over 0.02 metres (Lower Murex Creek)

- 0.42% copper and 2.43% zinc over 0.06 metre (Central Murex Creek)

- 0.45% copper over 0.05 metres (Eastern Murex Breccia area)

By the end of 1986, Better had completed 55 drill holes in the West Arm area of Mt. Washington, renamed the Lakeview-Domineer area; and 10 holes in the Murex area. Most of the drill holes in the Lakeview-Domineer area yielded significant intercepts in gold and/or silver, including some of the better intercepts as follows:

- Hole 83-2 yielded 2.7 m. @ 9.8 g/t gold, 121 g/t silver and 3.2% arsenic from 7.3 m. to 10.0 m. including:
    - 1.2 m. @ 16.2 g/t gold, 263 g/t silver and 4.1% arsenic from 8.8 m. to 10.0 m. (5% chalcopyrite logged but not analyzed for copper)
- Hole 84-15 yielded 0.9 m. @ 17.5 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver and 2.0% arsenic from 17.4 m. to 18.3 m.
- Hole 86-5 yielded 5.3 m. @ 7.5 g/t gold, 36.6 g/t silver and 1.6% arsenic from 4.6 m. to 9.9 m., including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 13.0 g/t gold, 3.8 g/t silver and 0.25% arsenic from 4.6 m. to 6.1 m., and
    - 1.6 m. @ 24.3 g/t gold, 111.4 g/t silver, 2.15% copper and 4.8% arsenic from 8.3 m. to 9.9 m.
- Hole 86-17 yielded 0.9 m. @ 9.3 g/t gold, 8.8 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 1.35% arsenic from 4.3 m. to 5.2 m. and,
- 1.5 m. @ 13.4 g/t gold, 20.9 g/t silver, 0.58% copper and 4.2% arsenic from 15.8 m. to 17.3 m.

In 1987, Cactus West Explorations Ltd. completed prospecting work on its Lake and Bluff claims northwest of Wolf Lake, and reported the following significant outcrop chip and grab sample results:

- 78.9 g/t gold, 145 g/t silver and 9.48% zinc over 0.11 m. (Lake Zone), and
- 90.5 g/t gold, 192 g/t silver and 9.58% zinc over 0.11 m. (Lake Zone), and
- 75.8g/t gold (grab from Bluff Zone)

In February, 1987 J.J. McDougall, P.Eng. completed a summary report on the Mt. Washington Property for Better Resources, and completed preliminary mineral resource estimates using only drilling data (historical and not to current standards) for the Lakeview-Domineer area as follows:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview	3.4 g/t gold	3.0 metres	176,632	7.9 g/t	33.6 g/t
Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	3.0 metres	37,387	7.2 g/t	66.5 g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	119,115	2.4 g/t	15.4 g/t

Inferred Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Central	not specified	not specified	440,627	6.2 g/t	not specified

In the Murex area, the following significant drill intercepts were achieved in 1986, but none of the core samples were analyzed for molybdenum:

- Hole MX-86-1 yielded 16.0 m. @ 6.1 g/t gold, 4.2 g/t silver and 0.17% copper from 1.5 m. to 17.5 m., including:
  - 6.8 m. @ 11.0 g/t gold, 5.0 g/t silver and 0.27% copper from 10.7 m. to 17.5 m.
- Hole MX-86-6 yielded 22.0 m. @ 0.32 g/t gold, 0.92 g/t silver and 0.10% copper from 15.2 m. to 37.2 m., including:
  - 7.8 m. @ 0.77 g/t gold, 1.84 g/t silver and 0.15% copper from 23.9 m. to 31.7 m.
- Hole MX-86-7 yielded 19.8 m. @ 0.22 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver & 1.5% copper from 29.4 m. to 49.2 m. and,
- 6.8 m. @ 0.38 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver & 3.3% copper from 55.5 m. to 62.3 m.

In 1987, Better completed an additional 113 drill holes to increase the confidence in the Lakeview-Domineer area mineral resource, plus an additional 5 drill holes in the Murex area, and grid-based geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys, along with 8 diamond drill holes in the area of the Oyster Breccia.

The Lakeview-Domineer definition drilling was reasonably successful and the company commenced an underground exploration adit, which was completed in early 1988. The 3 m. x 3 m. adit was driven in an east-northeasterly direction along the strike of the mineralized zone for a total distance of about 290 m., including a northeasterly crosscut, at an average elevation of 1375 m., and at an average gradient of +2.5%. The mineralization exposed in both ribs of the adit was geologically mapped after the initial 45 m., and channel or panel sampled at roughly 10’ (3 m.) intervals more or less in its entirety, and samples assayed for gold, silver, copper and arsenic. Grab samples from blast rock (muck grabs) were also routinely taken along the adit while it was being advanced. The initial (un-mapped) western portion of the adit yielded the following values from 35 channel samples along 15 consecutive cuts in the southeast rib:

45 m. length

1.4 m. average vertical thickness

21.8 g/t gold

139 g/t silver

0.73% copper

6.30% arsenic

A portion of the adit yielded the following values from 8 consecutive muck grab samples over 10 m. length from near the middle of the initial 45 m. un-mapped portion:

10 m. length

3 m. assumed vertical height

9.67 g/t gold

94.3 g/t silver

0.41% copper

2.04% arsenic

In the initial western portion of the adit, drift sampling results confirmed the thickness and exceeded the grades of the definition drilling results, and established the continuity of gold-silver-copper-arsenic mineralization of the flat-lying vein structure in that portion of the drift. However, it appears from the channel sampling information that the vein structure may dip eastward into the footwall of the drift at the 45 m. mark, beyond which channel, panel and muck grab sampling results were extremely erratic and much lower in values. It has been suggested by C.C. Rennie that this section of the adit obliquely intersected one of a series of en-echelon, gently southeast dipping “sigmoid” veins within the flat-dipping shear structure along which the adit was driven.

In the 1987 Murex drilling, the drill core was only sporadically sampled, and analyzed routinely only for copper, gold and silver, but yielded the following significant intercepts:

- Hole MX-87-11 yielded 1.5 m. @ 0.31% copper and 1.0 g/t silver from 32 to 33.5 m., and 1.5 m. @ 0.29% copper and 1.0 g/t silver from 38.5 to 40 m.
- Hole MX-87-13 yielded 3.2 m. @ 0.40% copper and 2.5 g/t silver from 12 to 15.2 m., including 1.7 m. @ 0.52% copper and 3.8 g/t silver from 12 to 13.7 m.
- Hole MX-87-14 yielded 1.1 m. @ 0.44% copper and 2.1 g/t silver from 41.6 m. to 42.7 m., and 1.5 m. @ 0.37% copper & 2.1 g/t silver from 45.1 m. to 46.6 m.

- Hole MX-87-15 yielded 4.6 m. @ 0.56% copper and 4.8 g/t silver from 48.9 m. to 53.5 m., and 4.6 m. @ 0.13% copper from 61.3 m. to 65.9 m.
- Hole MX-87-15A yielded 4.3 m. @ 0.71% copper, 0.28 g/t gold and 8.9 g/t silver from 46.8 m. to 53.1 m.

In the 1987 Oyster Breccia work, soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys failed to yield significant results. Select outcrop rock grab samples taken from four locations along the southern, eastern and northern perimeter of the 450 metre diameter Oyster Breccia yielded significant values in 6 of 7 samples as follows:

- Sample 87-P-2 yielded 13.2 g/t gold, 29.1 g/t silver, 1.04% lead, 8.01% arsenic from a 0.3 m. silicified fault breccia along the southern perimeter
- Sample 87-P-3 yielded 4.72 g/t gold, 4.38 g/t silver, 0.18% copper, 3.16% arsenic from a 0.15 m. flat lying zone along the southeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-4 yielded 626 g/t silver, 2.76% arsenic from a 0.05 m. brecciated quartzite along the southeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-5 yielded 626 g/t silver, 0.36% arsenic from a 0.05 m. vuggy, brecciated quartzite along the northeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-6 yielded 12.4 g/t gold, 23.5 g/t silver, 1.15% arsenic from a 0.2 m. silicified massive pyrite zone along the eastern perimeter
- Sample 87-P-7 yielded 626 g/t silver, 20.01% arsenic from a 0.3 m. vuggy, silicified and brecciated quartzite along the southern perimeter

Better completed 8 drill holes from 3 setups over a 40 metre strike length to test down-dip beneath samples 87-P-1, -2 and -7 along the southern perimeter of the Oyster Breccia, but failed to yield any significant intercepts, the best being as follows:

- Hole 87-116 yielded 0.4 m. @ 2.8 g/t gold, 6.9 g/t silver, 0.07% copper and 3.7% arsenic from 38.7 m. to 39.1 m. from a vuggy, kaolinized, limonitic brecciated volcanic containing pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite

In September, 1987 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda) optioned a 51% interest in the Murex portion of the Mt. Washington property (Murex property) from Better Resources. From 1987 to 1989, Noranda completed systematic exploration work on the Murex property, targeting primarily the copper-gold potential of the breccia bodies.

In 1987, Noranda completed an airborne magnetics and electromagnetic survey (see Figure 2f), grid-based geological mapping, rock, soil and stream sediment geochemistry, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, down-hole Mise-a-la Masse (on Better's drill hole MX-86-01), and test induced polarization surveys on the Murex Property.

Geological mapping of the Murex Property by D.R. Bull of Noranda led to the interpretation of the Murex area as a post-intrusive collapse structure containing multi-phase intrusions, four types of related breccias and local quartz-sulphide mineralization. Soil geochemistry and ground geophysics outlined 4 target areas worthy of follow-up work, and were identified as Zones A, B, C, and D. The Mise a la Mass survey failed to reach the target zone due to caving of the hole above it. Select outcrop rock grab samples (81) were systematically analyzed for copper, silver, gold and arsenic, of which 7 were also analyzed for lead, zinc and molybdenum. These samples contained various amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, occasionally with magnetite or realgar, and many yielded elevated values in copper, and occasionally in silver, gold, arsenic and/or molybdenum as well. Some of the more significant samples were as follows:

- Sample 17333 yielded 0.085% copper, 8.0 g/t silver and >100 g/t gold from a pyritic, pyrrhotitic alteration zone in a mixed lithology breccia from Zone D
- Sample 17348 yielded 0.47% copper, 6.2 g/t silver, 0.14 g/t gold and 0.0026% molybdenum from a quartz veinlet in basalt with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite from Zone A
- Sample 19012 yielded >1% copper, 18.2 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold from a quartz fracture filling in basalt from Zone B
- Sample 19017 yielded >1% copper, 42.0 g/t silver and 1.4 g/t gold from a breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite from Zone B
- Sample 19022 yielded >1% copper, 11.8 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold from a basalt fragment breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite & pyrrhotite from Zone B
- Sample 19024 yielded >1% copper, 38.0 g/t silver and 0.24 g/t gold from gangue filled fractures in basalt from Zone B

- Sample 27568 yielded 0.194% copper, 3.2 g/t silver and >1% arsenic from a pyritic, realgar bearing alteration zone between diorite and basalt from north of the grid area

- Sample 27583 yielded >1% copper, 54.0 g/t silver and 0.12 g/t gold from an alteration zone in a pyritic diorite breccia from Zone C

- Sample 27584 yielded >1% copper, 10.8 g/t silver and 0.08 g/t gold from pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing quartz veinlets in fractured basalt from Zone D

In 1988, Better completed 66 additional definition drill holes into, and commenced metallurgical studies for, the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and also deepened Esso hole MX-75-1 in the Oyster Breccia on the Mt. Washington Property. The Esso hole MX-75-1 was deepened from 184 m. to 542 m., and failed to yield any significant intercepts, but was only sporadically sampled and those samples analyzed only for gold and silver.

The definition drilling at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone was reasonably successful, and also confirmed the presence of multiple en-echelon quartz-sulphide veins within the much thicker, flat-lying shear structure as interpreted from geological mapping and sampling of the adit. The vein intercepts displayed a continuum from gold-rich to copper-rich, and of various thicknesses, as exemplified in the following drill holes:

- Hole 88-183 yielded the following intercepts:

    - 2.0 m. @ 0.34 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.77% copper and <0.01% arsenic from 54.7 to 56.7 m. and,

    - 8.4 m. @ 0.89 g/t gold, 10.8 g/t silver, 0.79% copper and 0.40% arsenic from 61.9 to 70.3 m. and,

    - 1.9 m. @ 1.70 g/t gold, 12.4 g/t silver, 0.12% copper & 1.13% arsenic from 73.1 to 75.0 m. and,

    - 8.3 m. @ 1.04 g/t gold, 9.7 g/t silver, 0.91% copper and 0.05% arsenic from 82.9 to 91.2 m.

- Hole 88-185 yielded the following intercepts:

    - 3.6 m. @ 7.6 g/t gold, 11.7 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 2.77% arsenic from 66.1 to 69.0 m. and,

    - 1.8 m. @ 1.2 g/t gold, 12.3 g/t silver, 1.98% copper and 0.20% arsenic from 89.2 to 87.4 m.

- Hole 88-202 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 2.8 m. @ 0.07 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver, 0.55% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 38.1 to 40.9 m. and,
    - 5.3 m. @ 0.22 g/t gold, 6.7 g/t silver, 0.87% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 50.6 to 55.9 m. and,
    - 3.9 m. @ 0.39 g/t gold, 4.4 g/t silver, 1.20% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 59.3 to 63.2 m. and,
    - 3.0 m. @ 0.75 g/t gold, 6.2 g/t silver, 1.83% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 79.2 to 82.2 m. and,
    - 1.6 m. @ 9.12 g/t gold, 92.9 g/t silver, 0.20% copper & 3.1% arsenic from 91.2 to 92.8 m. and,
    - 1.6 m. @ 0.17 g/t gold, 2.7 g/t silver, 1.17 % copper & <0.01% arsenic from 99.0 to 100.6 m.

Better's metallurgical studies for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone were conducted by G.W. Hawthorne, P.Eng., and culminated in the design of an on-site 200 ton per day concentrator using a 5 step process to produce two products: a flotation gold-copper concentrate containing 26% of the gold and 68% of the copper, and gold bullion containing 66% of the gold using a combination of bio-oxidation and cyanidation. The recovery of silver was not considered in the process, and the on-site tailings pond would contain 8% of the gold, 32% of the copper and 99% of the arsenic (as ferric arsenate after bio-oxidation). The total cost of the plant and site services was estimated to be approximately C$7 million in 1988. As part of the metallurgical work, microscope studies including photomicrographs were completed by J.F. Harris, Ph.D., who identified and described the relationships between the following metallic minerals in the flotation concentrate: pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, gold, sphalerite and galena.

In 1988 on the Murex Property, Noranda completed geological mapping and outcrop rock geochemistry along grid lines, road cuts and stream beds, grid-based soil geochemistry, ground geophysics including magnetics, electromagnetics and induced polarization surveys, and 9 diamond drill holes. Geophysics identified targets in Zone A and Zone D. Geological mapping identified a fifth distinct breccia type exposed in outcrop. Soil geochemistry including test pits identified elevated values in gold, silver, copper and arsenic associated with Zone D and the Zone E. Rock geochemistry from select float or outcrop grab samples, or representative outcrop chip or panel samples, yielded numerous significant values in gold, silver, copper and/or arsenic as follows:

- Sample R-28001 yielded 1.3 g/t gold, 63 g/t silver, 5.1% copper from a select outcrop grab of massive sulphide in a basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-28002 yielded 0.56 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver, 2.2% copper from a select outcrop grab of chalcopyrite vein in a basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-28042 yielded 12 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 0.36% copper, >10% arsenic from a select float grab of sulphidic basalt in Zone A
- Sample R-28052 yielded 0.12 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver, 2.5% copper from a select matrix only outcrop grab sample from a mixed lithology breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-44004 yielded 0.24 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 2.2% copper from a select outcrop grab sample of a fractured basalt with quartz and sulphides in Zone A
- Sample R-43017 yielded 1.4 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver, 1.9% copper from a 1 m. square panel sample of sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-44028 yielded 0.74 g/t gold, 31 g/t silver, 3.8% copper from a select matrix only outcrop grab sample from a sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-27605 yielded 9.3 g/t gold, 125 g/t silver, 7.0% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-27606 yielded 6.9 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.23% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28625 yielded 0.07 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 4.5% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic alteration zone in diorite breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28628 yielded 3.4 g/t gold, 54 g/t silver, 2.5% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic alteration zone with quartz veinlets in Zone D
- Sample R-28010 yielded 4.8 g/t gold, 128 g/t silver, 5.7% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sheared, sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone D

- Sample R-28026 yielded 7.4 g/t gold, 0.5 g/t silver, 0.07% copper from a 0.27 m. chip sample from a sheared, quartz and iron oxide rich basalt in Zone D
- Sample R-28089 yielded 9.0 g/t gold, 4.9 g/t silver, 0.26% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28092 yielded 4.0 g/t gold, 31 g/t silver, 0.98% copper from a 0.88 m. channel sample of an altered, sulphidic shear in basalt breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28098 yielded 4.0 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 1.0% copper from a 0.19 m. channel sample of an altered shear zone in basalt breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28014 yielded 2.3 g/t gold, 22 g/t silver, 2.8% copper from a 0.1 m. channel sample of a sulphidic quartz vein in Zone D
- Sample R-28120 yielded 5.0 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.13% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28122 yielded 10.4 g/t gold, 1.5 g/t silver, 0.13% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28123 yielded 4.3 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 1.4% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28124 yielded 4.4 g/t gold, 106 g/t silver, 5.9% copper from a 0.1 m. channel sample of a massive sulphide pod in a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-79784 yielded 8.5 g/t gold, 4.3 g/t silver 0.12% copper from a 5 m. chip sample of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-79797 yielded 1.1 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 2.8% copper from a sample of a sheared sulphidic quartz vein in basalt in Zone D

1988 Diamond drilling on the Murex Property by Noranda yielded intercepts as follows:

- NMX-88-17 yielded 0.25m. @ 3.7 g/t gold, 46 g/t silver and 9.7% copper from 196.5 to 197.21 m. from a massive sulphide vein in Zone A
- NMX-88-19 intersected a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D yielding:
    - 11.0 m. @ 5.0 g/t gold, 0.50 g/t silver and 0.10% copper from 12.7 m. to 23.7 m., including:

    - 3.0 m. @ 12 g/t gold, 1.4 g/t silver, 0.22% copper from 20.7 to 23.7 m.

- NMX-88-20 intersected a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D yielding:
    - 12.4 m. @ 1.1 g/t gold, 2.0 g/t silver, 0.16% copper and 0.004% molybdenum from 28.9 m. to 41.3 m. and,
    - 8.0 m. @ 1.2 g/t gold, 2.6 g/t silver, 0.21% copper and 0.002% molybdenum from 45.7 to 53.7 m.
- NMX-88-22 yielded 0.52 m. @ 0.14% molybdenum from 33.65 to 34.17 m. in a quartz vein hosted in basalt in Zone D
- NMX-88-23 yielded 1.54 m. @ 19 g/t silver and 1.6% copper from 72.48 to 74.02 m. in a mixed lithology breccia in Zone D

Also in 1988, the 3 following academic geology papers on the Property area were completed:

- Tertiary Low-Angle Faulting and Related Gold and Copper Mineralization on Mount Washington, Vancouver Island by J.E. Muller, Consulting Geologist
- Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: A Tertiary Calc-Alkaline Intermediate to Acid Volcanic Centre by R. Dahl & D.H. Watkinson of Carleton University and H.P. Wilton of the B.C. Geological Survey Branch
- The Lakeview-Domineer Gold Deposit of Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: A Thrust Controlled Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposit in Volcanic Setting by R. Dahl, D.H. Watkinson, and J.F. Bristow of Better Resources Ltd.

In 1987 and 1988 on the Dove Property, Westmin Resources Ltd. completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey. This survey covered the eastern half of the current Mount Washington Property, and extended far to the northwest and to the southeast. The area of greatest magnetic high responses and frequency of high amplitude conductors lies in and around the Murex Breccia Zone. Westmin also completed extensive line-cutting over various portions of the Dove Property, including the Main and Murex grids partially on the current Mount Washington Property.

In 1989, Better completed and published a revised mineral resource estimate for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone as follows, which are not to current industry standards:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview-Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	2.0 metres	301,270	7.2 g/t	37.7 g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	249,546	6.2 g/t	25.4 g/t

Better also completed outcrop trenching and sampling, and 17 drill holes testing in two areas west of the Lakeview-Domineer Zone on the Mt. Washington property. Trenching was completed in two areas, referred to as the Sump Area (SW of the adit) and the Float Area (North of the adit). In the Float Area, 3 trenches each 15 m. apart exposed a N-S trending shear zone over a strike length of 30 m. from which 4 chip samples yielded the following average width and values:

- 1.3 m. @ 11 g/t gold, 42 g/t silver, 0.48% copper and 12% arsenic

In the Sump Area, 5 chip samples taken from a N-S trending vertical breccia yielded the following average widths and values:

- 1.1 m. @ 5.1 g/t gold, 24 g/t silver, 0.66% copper

None of the 5 holes in the Float Area yielded any significant intercepts. Although sampling of the drill core was very selective and samples only analyzed for gold, silver and copper, many of the 12 holes from the Sump Area intersected multiple veins with a continuum of significant gold-rich to copper-rich intercepts, as follows:

- Hole 89-221 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 0.2 m. @ 0.10 g/t gold, 0.35 g/t silver, 0.88% copper from 9.1 to 9.4 m.,
    - 2.7 m. @ 2.3 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 0.96% copper from 10.6 to 21.3 m.,
    - 3.0 m. @ 1.5 g/t gold, 5.1 g/t silver, 0.14% copper and 0.18% arsenic from 25.9 to 28.9 m.
- Hole 89-222 yielded 2.9 m. @ 0.65 g/t gold, 2.4% copper from 3.0 to 5.9 m.

- Hole 89-224 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.4 m. @ 1.1 g/t gold and 2.4% copper from 3.3 to 4.7 m. and,
    - 4.0 m. @ 2.0 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 1.6% copper from 27.9 to 37.8 m.,
    - 1.1 m. @ 3.1 g/t gold, 50 g/t silver, 9.7% copper from 36.7 to 37.8 m.,
    - 9.8 m. @ 4.7 g/t gold, 36 g/t silver, 2.7% copper from 40.5 to 50.3 m.
- Hole 89-225 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 2.9 m. @ 5.0 g/t gold, 37 g/t silver, 2.1% copper from 25.4 to 28.3 m.,
    - 3.0 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold, 25 g/t silver, 1.6% copper from 47.0 to 50.0 m.,
    - 1.1 m @ 1.7 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver, 1.1% copper from 53.0 to 54.1 m.,
    - 1.1 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold, 7.9 g/t silver, 0.53% copper from 58.8 to 59.9 m.
- Hole 89-227 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.4 m.@ 6.2 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver, 0.29% copper from 2.7 to 4.1 m.,
    - 0.3 m. @ 0.27 g/t gold, 32 g/t silver, 2.0% copper from 17.1 to 17.4 m.,
    - 1.6 m. @ 1.6 g/t gold, 7.9 g/t silver, 1.8% copper from 21.8 to 24.4 m.,
    - 0.7 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold and 3.0% copper from 30.8 to 32.3 m. and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 1.6 g/t gold and 3.1% copper from 43.6 to 44.4 m.

In 1989, Noranda completed grid-based soil geochemistry, detailed outcrop channel or chip sampling and geochemistry, detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys consisting of electromagnetics and induced polarization, and 2 diamond drill holes focusing entirely on the D Zone of the Murex property. The outcrop channel sampling yielded significant values in gold, silver and/or copper in the D Zone as follows:

- Sample R112764 yielded 3 m. @ 3.2 g/t silver and 0.39% copper from a Karmutsen-Comox breccia with 2% sulphides
- Sample R112794 yielded 3.5 m. @ 2.0 g/t silver, 0.22% copper and 0.18% arsenic from a siliceous breccia with 1% pyrite

- Sample R112800 yielded 3 m. @ 11 g/t silver and 0.32% copper from a limonitic, siliceous diorite with 1% pyrrhotite
- Sample R112802 yielded 2.5 m. @ 5.5 g/t silver and 0.39% copper from an altered, malachitic diorite
- Sample R112805 yielded 3 m. @ 22 g/t silver and >1% copper from an altered, siliceous, malachitic diorite with 1-2 % sulphides
- Sample R112809 yielded 0.5 m. @ 10 g/t silver and >1% copper from a 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide vein containing 60% sulphides mostly pyrite, with chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite

Drilling yielded two significant intercepts 100 metres apart stepping out 100-200 metres east of Better's 1986 drill hole cluster in the D Zone as follows:

- NMX-89-25 yielded 4.0 m. @ 6.5 g/t gold, 30 g/t silver and 4.1% copper from 29 to 33 m., including:
    - 1.0 m. @ 21 g/t gold, 71 g/t silver and 9.3% copper from 29 to 30 m. in a massive sulphide vein in basalt with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite
- NMX-89-26 yielded 6.5 m. @ 0.23 g/t gold, 7.3 g/t silver and 1.1% copper from 16.2 to 22.7 m. in a siliceous basaltic breccia with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite

In late 1989, Noranda terminated its option agreement, returning the Murex Property to Better Resources. In 1990, Better engaged in the B.C. Mine Development Review process, completed acid-base accounting studies on the 6,000 tonne stockpile of rock extracted from the adit driven to test the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and drilled an additional 5 holes south of the Sump Area. Only one of the holes yielded a significant intercept as follows:

- 90-237 yielded 12 m. @ 1.5 g/t gold, 20 g/t silver & 0.95% copper in an altered feldspar porphyry with patches and veinlets of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite

In late 1990, North Slope Minerals Inc. (North Slope) commissioned a summary report on the Murex Property by J.J. McDougall, P.Eng., and subsequently negotiated an option agreement with Better. In 1991, North Slope engaged L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. who managed a 6 hole drilling program on the Murex property based largely on recommendations made by McDougall to follow up results from Noranda's 1989 drilling program. North Slope's 1991 drilling program consisted of 3 holes (NSM 91-1 to 3) fanning down-dip of and on-section with NMX-89-25, 2 holes (NSM 91-4 & 5) fanning down-dip of and on-section with NMX-89-26, and 1 hole testing Noranda's EM Conductor C, approximately 200 metres to the south. Although the core was only sporadically split and sampled, several significant intercepts were achieved:

- Hole NSM 91-1 (-70^0) yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.0 m. @ 2.7 g/t silver and 0.50% copper from 33 to 34 m. including a 0.3 m. thick massive sulphide vein in a wider breccia zone in basalt and,
    - 1.0 m. @ 0.8 g/t silver and 0.22% copper from 62 to 63 m. including a 0.3 m. thick semi-massive sulphide vein in a second wider breccia zone
- Hole NSM 91-2 (-84^0) yielded the following intercept:
    - 4.0 m. @ 0.27% copper from 32 to 36 m. within a wider zone of sulphidic breccia in basalt
- Hole NSM 91-3 (-88^0) yielded the following intercept:
    - 1.0 m. @ 2.5 g/t silver and 1.3% copper from 32.5 to 33.5 m. including a 0.55 m. thick massive sulphide vein within a wider breccia zone in basalt
- Hole NSM 91-4 (-75^0) yielded the following intercept:
    - 4.0 m. @ 5.5 g/t silver and 1.2% copper from 34.8 to 38.8 m. hosted by quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins in a breccia zone in basalt, including:
        - 2.0 m. @ 0.11 g/t gold, 8.3 g/t silver and 1.7% copper from 34.8 to 36.6 m. and,
    - 2.0 m. @ 2.1 g/t silver and 0.59% copper from 67.5 to 69.5 m. in basalt containing sulphide patches and quartz-sulphide veins and,
    - 1.0 m. @ 3.9 g/t silver and 0.87% copper from 77.5 to 78.5 m. in a 1 m. thick quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein in basalt
- Hole NSM 91-5 (-88^0) was stopped short of its intended target and not sampled
- Hole NSM 91-6 was sampled by selecting, splitting and analyzing only short (<0.15 m.) portions of the mineralized sections, so drill intercepts cannot be calculated, but the selected sampling yielded the following significant values from sulphide veins hosted in silicified and hornfelsed sandstone:

- 8.3 g/t silver, 0.68% copper and 0.04% zinc at 77.4 m. and,
- 13.4 g/t silver, 0.03% copper, 0.07% lead and 0.01% zinc at 78.9 m. and,
- 1.5 g/t silver and 0.22% copper at 104.9 m. and,
- 1.5 g/t silver and 0.37% copper at 112.2 m. and,
- 2.4 g/t silver and 0.38% copper at 138.1 m.

In 1992, North Slope Minerals dropped the option on the Murex Property and returned it to Better Resources. Also in 1992, Montgomery Consulting completed computer-based geochemical modeling of rock and drill core data for the Lakeview-Domineer area for Better.

In 1992, Westmin Resources completed geological mapping and rock geochemistry on the Dove Property, and subsequently dropped the option and returned the property to Mr. Paquet in 1993 after completing ground geophysical surveys on the northern part of the property.

The period from 1992 to 2003 was one of low metal prices, coinciding with mine closures, significant increases in parks, and low mineral exploration activity levels in British Columbia, and particularly on Vancouver Island. Better Resources was caught in this economic down-cycle for the mineral exploration and mining industry, closed the adit in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and reclaimed the waste dumps outside it. No significant exploration activity took place on the area of the Mount Washington property from 1992 to 2003, and only limited work since.

In 2004, Warren Geiger, Ph.D.,P.Eng., P.Geol. described and documented the geology and mineralization on James Laird's Wolf Lake Property, including the Lake Zone (on claims adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property) and the Road and Bluff Zones, located on the Mount Washington Property. At the Lake Zone, 10 outcrop samples yielded elevated values in gold, silver and/or zinc including a 0.11 m. chip sample which yielded 90.5 g/t gold, 192 g/t silver and 9.58% zinc. At the Bluff Zone, 14 outcrop samples from 1987 yielded elevated values in gold, silver, copper and/or zinc, including one which yielded 75.8 g/t gold. Outcrop sampling previously documented in 1986 from the Road Zone was also described.

In 2005, Gary Thomson, P.Geo. and James Laird documented mineralogical and metallurgical work completed on behalf of Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc. on samples from the Lake Zone of the Wolf Lake Property. John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. described quartz vein/replacement mineralization in two samples containing sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, pyrrhotite, bornite and native gold (which occurs with arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite). Ishwinder Grewal, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. documented the results of gravity concentration tests on a 9.45 kg. sample with head grades and recoveries of 39.3 g/t gold (24.6% recovery), 61.7 g/t silver (12.9% recovery) and 0.01 g/t platinum (12.3% recovery).

In 2006, North Bay Resources Inc. (formerly Enterayon Inc.) began acquiring cell mineral claims in the area of Mt. Washington and Constitution Hill.

In 2007, the author was engaged by Blue Rock Resources Ltd. (formerly Better Resources) to complete a summary report on the Mt. Washington Property. In 2008 the claims of the Mt. Washington Property was transferred to private company Clibetre Explorations Ltd.

In 2009 Clibetre extracted a 168 tonne bulk sample from a portion of the Lakeview- Domineer Vein exposed near the portal adit. The bulk sampled material was trucked to and stockpiled at a secure storage facility located on the property of M.R. Rennie in Courtenay, B.C., and the extraction site was reclaimed. In 2010, Clibetre engaged Mr. Finley Bakker, P.Geo., who completed representative sampling of the stockpiled material, yielding an estimated average grade of 51.53 g/t gold. In addition, most of the geochemical analyses from the stockpile yielded values exceeding 1% in copper and arsenic, and highly elevated values of silver, cobalt, antimony, bismuth, tellurium, iron and sulphur.

Also in 2009-2011, the B.C. government commissioned and funded a reclamation program at the North Pit of the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine to mitigate environmental damage.

In 2011, the author was engaged by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. to design, supervise and report on a sampling program of the tailings dam from the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine. Fifteen holes totaling 65 m. were completed, collecting 77 whole core tailings samples from the accessible northwest half of the tailings dam. Average values for the accessible portion of the tailings dam yielded elevated levels as follows:

0.124 g/t gold

5.83 g/t silver

0.102 % copper

8.54 g/t tellurium

0.088 % arsenic

1.22% calcium

4.17% iron

1.05% sulphur

In 2012, Clibetre inadvertently allowed all of its mineral claims in the Mt. Washington area to forfeit, leading to cell acquisition by multiple tenure owners and resulting in complete fractionation of the mineral tenure situation in the immediate area covering the former Mt. Washington Copper open pits and the Lakeview-Domineer Resource area. Clibetre retained ownership of the underlying Domineer crown granted mineral claims covering a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource area. North Bay expanded it cell mineral claims over the areas covering the Oyster Breccia, Murex Breccia and Mt. Washington Copper Mine tailings.

In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on the Property for North Bay, consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. Select outcrop grab sampling yielded highlights at the following locations:

- Wolf Lake Area – 3 samples taken from three separate known mineralized sites yielded up to 16.4 g/t gold and 1.18% copper in 2 different samples

- Murex Breccia Area – 4 samples taken from four separate known mineralized sites and 7 select outcrop grab samples taken from areas of recently exposed or previously undocumented mineralized sites yielded up to 3.55 g/t gold, 0.749% copper and 0.026% molybdenum in 2 different samples

In 2014, D. Zamida completed prospecting and rock geochemistry on his Mt. Washington Property, with 17 rock samples taken from the Lakeview-Domineer area and MWC pits yielding up to 66.1 g/t gold, and 10 samples yielding greater than 10 ppm gold (D. Zamida, 2015). Also in 2014, the author completed a mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam for North Bay, summarized as follows:

- NI-43-10 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate of 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred (J. Houle, 2014)

In 2016, the author completed a targeted geological mapping and outcrop rock sampling program in the Murex Breccia Area for North Bay. Approximately 7.5 line-km of detailed GPS grid-controlled and logging road cut geological mapping was completed over part of the area hosting the known gold-copper mineralization. Four different rock types were mapped, including two types of breccias; and 125 structural measurements were recorded from outcrops. Concurrent with the geological mapping, select outcrop grab rock samples were taken, which yielded highlights as follows:

- Murex Breccia Area – 1 select outcrop grab sample taken from a known mineralized site, 2 select outcrop grab samples taken from an area of recently exposed mineralization, and 1 select outcrop grab sample taken from previously undocumented mineralized site yielded up to 11.7 g/t gold, 134 ppm silver, 529 ppm arsenic, 8.56% copper and 70 ppm molybdenum, 500 ppm vanadium and 1590 ppm zinc in 3 different samples

Geology and Mineralization

The regional geological setting of the Mount Washington property is very complex, reflecting the multiple sedimentary, tectonic and plutonic events in the geological history of mid-Vancouver Island. Within 75 km. of the property are exposed and mapped examples of four volcano-sedimentary successions and four intrusive suites, as shown in Figure 1c, and summarized in the following geological legend:

Age	Volcano-sedimentary Units	Intrusive Units
Eocene	(unnamed) volcanics, pyroclastics	Mt. Washington
Cretaceous	Nanaimo Group sediments	

Jurassic	Bonanza Group Lemare Lake volcanics	Island
Triassic	Bonanza Group Parson Bay volc's., sed's.	
Triassic	Vancouver Group Quatsino limestones	
Triassic	Vancouver Group Karmutsen volcanics	Mt. Hall
Permian	Buttle Lake Group sediments	
Devonian	Sicker Group volcanics	West Coast

In the mid-Vancouver Island area, these volcano-stratigraphic units are gently folded along northwest-trending axes, and are generally gently northeast-dipping, with the younger units more extensive along the east side of the island. The West Coast intrusives are re-crystallized rocks of various origins occurring mainly along the Pacific coast. The Mt. Hall intrusive suites are relatively uncommon, basic intrusives coeval with the Karmutsen plateau basalts. The Jurassic Island Intrusives are the most extensive, forming elongate northwest-trending felsic batholiths, stocks and dykes, and often show magnetic high expressions (see Figure 1d). The Mt. Washington intrusives are felsic to intermediate, and occur in isolated clusters of small stocks both along the Pacific coast, and along a northeast corridor between Tofino and Comox.

Structurally, mid-Vancouver Island is dominated by steeply-dipping, northwest-trending horst and graben structures, and by steeply dipping, north-south strike-slip faults. There are also many short strike length, steeply-dipping, northeast-trending (possibly early) faults, and occasional, shallowly-dipping thrust faults. This complex structural history combined with the multiple intrusive events have served to juxtapose the various volcano-sedimentary units in unexpected relative positions, usually only apparent after detailed geological mapping and three dimensional (drilling) data compilation by very skilled and experienced geoscientists. Such detailed information is generally only available in areas of current or prior economic interest, such as at the former Forbidden Plateau area projects now in Strathcona Park (5-15 km southwest), the Myra Falls Mine (30 km southwest), the Catface Copper Project (75 km southwest), OK Copper Project (50 km northeast), and at Mt. Washington itself.

The local area around the Mount Washington Property from Strathcona Park in the west to Constitution Hill in the east (Figure 2c) hosts exposures of only three ages of rocks:

- Eocene volcanics, pyroclastics; and Mt. Washington intrusives and breccias
- Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments
- Triassic Vancouver Group Karmutsen volcanics and tuffs

Most of the local area is underlain and surrounded by massive, pillowed, or porphyritic volcanic flows and tuffs of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation, which are extensively faulted and locally brecciated and/or hornfelsed near intrusions. Gently east-dipping Cretaceous Nanaimo Group conglomerates, sandstones and/or siltstones increase eastwards in exposure, and unconformably overlie the Karmutsen volcanics. Some rocks previously mapped as hornfelsed Nanaimo Group sandstones (Carson, 1960) have been re-interpreted as Tertiary volcaniclastics and/or intrusive sills (Dahl et al., 1988; and Muller, 1988). Eocene Mt. Washington Intrusive Suite fine to medium grained and porphyritic felsic to intermediate stocks, sills, dikes and various breccias occur as circular to elliptical, upright cylindrical bodies and intrude all other rock types in the local area. These intrusions and related breccias are probably sub-volcanic, and may be more extensive and numerous at depth, where some may even coalesce.

The Mount Washington Property geology is particularly complex, probably due to what has been interpreted as a collapsed volcanic dome structure (Dahl et al.). Shallow-dipping thrust and normal faults are cut by variably trending, steeply-dipping faults. At least two sub-parallel thrust faults have apparently displaced the peaks of both Mt. Washington and Constitutional Hill, possibly along bedding planes of the Nanaimo sediments and/or Eocene volcaniclastics. This has been interpreted as a detachment fault environment similar to that found in the southwestern USA (Muller). Nine different breccia bodies have been mapped on the property, and range widely in texture and composition, some of which are associated with intrusive stocks, sills and dikes. All breccia bodies are spatially associated with polymetallic sulphide mineralization hosted in faults, veins, and breccia matrix. Economically important elements in the mineralization include gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and possibly tellurium. It appears that mineralization post-dates the breccias, the intrusions and the faulting, possibly including the detachment style thrust faulting. The northeast-trending faults appear to be oldest, and possibly control the emplacement of intrusions and breccias.

Twenty four distinct metallic mineral occurrences have been discovered and documented, and are located completely, partially or immediately adjacent to the Mount Washington Property as per the History section of this report and shown by type in Figure 2b, with approximate locations, orientations and dimensions as follows:

Quartz-Sulphide Veins and Zones:

Domineer No.1 Vein (contiguous with Lakeview Zone) (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514250 N, 334250 E, 1415 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, 20^0 Dip West
- Dimension 750 m. length x 150 m. width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 10-15 trenches, 50-75 drill holes

Domineer No. 2 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 334650 E, 1355 m. elevation
- Orientation 030^0 Strike, 50^0 Dip Southwest
- Dimension 125 m. length x unknown width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 5 trenches, possibly 1 drill hole

Domineer No. 3 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 334900 E, 1415 m. elevation
- Orientation 020^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension 20 m. length x unknown width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 3 trenches, not drill-tested

Domineer No. 4 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514200 N, 334350 E, 1395 m. elevation

- Orientation 320^0 Strike, 25^0 Dip Northeast
- Dimension 50 m. length x unknown width x 0.5 m. thick
- Delineated by 10-15 trenches, possibly 3 drill holes

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone (Tunnel Block, South Pit) (adjacent to Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514800 N, 334200 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 250 m. north-south x 200 m. east-west x 2 m. thick
- Delineated by trenching, 100’s of drill holes, and 210 m. underground adit
- Largely mined out by open pit in the 1960’s

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.2 Zone (Noranda Block, North Pit) (adjacent to Property)</u>

- Centred at 55115230 N, 3342000 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 250 m. length x 200 m. width x 2 m. thick
- Delineated by trench and 100’s of drill holes
- Largely mined out by open pit in the 1960’s; reclaimed 2009-2010

<u>Lakeview Zone (West Grid, Meadows, Domineer No.1 Vein) (partially on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514200 N, 333850 E, 1375 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 750 m. north-south x 375 m. east-west x 1-3 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples, about 200 drill holes and 290 m. underground adit

- Mineral resource estimate of 550,298 tonnes @ 6.75 g/t gold, 32.23 g/t silver includes Domineer, West Grid (Historical, and not to NI43-101 standards)

Sump Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 333800 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, Steeply West Dipping
- Dimension 60 m. length x unknown width x 40 m. thick (4-5 veins)
- Delineated by trench samples, 12 drill holes

Float Area (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5514800 N, 333750 E, 1330 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension 30 m. length x unknown width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples, about 200 drill holes

Lower Murex Creek Vein (on Property)

- Centred at 5517468 N, 339641 E, 220 m. elevation
- Orientation 240^0 Strike, 10^0 West Dip
- Dimension 1 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.02 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples, 1 drill hole

Central Murex Creek Vein (on Property)

- Centred at 5516180 N, 339410 E, 250 m. elevation
- Orientation 010^0 Strike, Dip unknown

- Dimension unknown
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Lupus Lake Zone (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5516350 N, 341700 E, 200 m. elevation
- Orientation 10^0 Strike, 30^0 East Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 5 m. width x 0.01 to 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples

Lupus Road Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5515935 N, 340737 E, 335 m. elevation
- Orientation 315^0 Strike, 25^0 Northeast Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 5 m. width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Lupus Bluff Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5515888 N, 341123 E, 317 m. elevation
- Orientation 305^0 Strike, 20^0 Northeast Dip
- Dimension 50 m. length x 2 m. width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Sulphide Breccia Zones:

Washington & Glacier Breccias (on adjacent property)

- Centred at 5514650 N, 334200 E, 1315 m. elevation

- Orientation 350^0 Azimuth, unknown plunge
- Dimension 1100 m. length x 500 m. width x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 15-25 drill holes

Murray Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5514300 N, 333900 E, 1300 m. elevation
- Orientation 340^0 Azimuth, unknown plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x 300 m. width x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 5-10 drill holes

Quarry Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5515000 N, 336000 E, 990 m. elevation
- Orientation circular / cylindrical with unknown plunge
- Dimension 200 m. diameter x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 5-10 drill holes

Oyster Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5516500 N, 334300 E, 1110 m. elevation
- Orientation circular / cylindrical with unknown plunge
- Dimension 400 m. diameter x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 9 drill holes

Murex Breccia Lower Creek Zone (Zone A, may include Tsolum Breccia) (on Property)

- Centred at 5514750 N, 337500 E, 750 m. elevation

- Orientation 315^0 Strike, Steep plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x unknown width x 175 m. thick (4 zones)
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 10-15 drill holes

<u>Murex Breccia Upper Creek Zone (Zone D) (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514100 N, 337250 E, 900 m. elevation
- Orientation 300^0 Azimuth, Steep plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x unknown width x 175 m. thick (2-3 zones)
- Delineated by outcrop trenching and mapping, 20-30 drill holes

<u>Murex Breccia East Zone (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5513750 N, 339500 E, 575 m. elevation
- Orientation 300^0 Azimuth, Steep plunge
- Dimension unknown length x unknown width x 3 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop trenching and mapping, 1 drill hole

<u>Murex Creek Copper Moly Zone (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5516175 N, 339406 E, 331 m. elevation
- Orientation 010^0 Strike, 25^0 East Dip
- Dimension 5 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.25 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop sampling

<u>Mill Site Zone (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5514003 N, 337837 E, 777 m. elevation

- Orientation 110^0 Strike, 90^0 Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.3 m. thickness
- Delineated by outcrop sampling

<u>Other Types</u>

<u>Mt. Washington Copper Mine Tailings (on Property)</u>

- Centred at 5513650 N, 304150 E, 580 m. elevation (sampled portion)
- Orientation flat lying
- Dimension 500 m. length x 200 m. width x 5 m. thick
- Delineated in part (50% of area) by core drilling
- NI-43-10 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate of 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred (J. Houle, 2014)

The mineral deposits that have been historically explored, developed and mined on the Mt. Washington property could be classified as one or more of the following types under the B.C. Mineral Deposit Profile categories which appear in Appendix 3 as follows:

- Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation - H04
- Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation – H05
- Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) – L01
- Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au – L04

The Lakeview-Domineer Developed Prospect (MINFILE 092F116) and the Mt. Washington Copper Past Producer (MINFILE 092F117) were classified under both the High Sulphidation Epithermal (H04) and Porphyry (L04) categories when last updated in MINFILE in 1989-90. The Murex Prospect (MINFILE 092F206) was classified as a Porphyry (L04) and the Oyster Prospect (MINFILE 092F365) as a Low Sulphidation Epithermal (L05), both in 1990. However, the

Subvolcanic (L01) category created by the BC Geological Survey in 1995 (Panteleyev, 1995) to capture the Equity Silver Past Producer (MINFILE 093L001) in central B.C. appropriately describes all the metallic mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area, in the author's opinion. Other deposits mined worldwide and allocated to the same category include Rochester (Nevada, USA), Kori Kollo (Bolivia), Bor (Serbia), part of Resck (Hungary), and part of Lepanto (Philippines).

Metal grades and tonnage ranges for Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag deposits worldwide are 10-200 million tonnes @ 0.25 - 2.5% copper, 1–10 g/t gold, and 10–100 g/t silver, and most are Tertiary or Eocene in Age. At current metal prices, many of these types of deposits may have sufficient grades and dimensions to permit bulk underground mining, and are therefore well worth exploring beyond the depth limits of open pit mining methods. They are often spatially and genetically associated with all three of the other deposit types listed above, which have many economically significant examples worldwide, including several in British Columbia. The Mount Washington Property area has the correct geological setting to host one or more fully preserved porphyry, sub-volcanic and epithermal deposits and/or deposit clusters, in the author's opinion. Regional geochemistry data (Figures 1e to 1g and 2e to 2g) suggest high background geochemical values for copper, gold molybdenum in the area and the Property.

In the area of Central Vancouver Island and the South Coast, significant mineral prospects of the Porphyry type have been developed which occur in a similar geological setting as the Mount Washington Property, shown in Figures 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d, as follows:

- Catface Copper (MINFILE 092F120) – 56,863,000 tonnes @ 0.40% copper indicated mineral resources, 262,448,000 tonnes @ 0.38% copper inferred mineral resources (Selkirk Metals Corp., 2009)

- OK North (MINFILE 092K008) – 86,800,000 tonnes @ 0.31% copper, 0.014% molybdenum inferred mineral resources (Prophecy Resources Corp., 2006)

Exploration Results and Potential

The 50+ years of exploration work in the Mount Washington Property area described in the History section has identified a cluster of gold-silver-copper-molybdenum-arsenic occurrences over an area of 10 km. by 3 km. The mineral occurrences vary in style, orientation, size, content of metals, and development status from showings to developed prospects and past producers. The geological complexity of the Property has provided very different settings for the mineralization, ranging from steeply-plunging, pipe-like, sulphidic breccia bodies to flat-lying, structurally controlled quartz-sulphide vein systems. Mineral zonation ranges from gold-arsenic rich to copper-gold-molybdenum rich in different mineral occurrences. In early programs (1940-1966), explorers such as MacKay, Noranda and Cominco explored primarily for high grade (+10 g/t gold or +1% copper) deposits, and Mt. Washington Copper targeted only high grade copper deposits in their mining operations. W.G. Stevenson brought his porphyry copper expertise from the southwestern US and initiated exploration programs targeting large tonnage (+50 Mt.) copper-molybdenum deposits by Mount Washington, Marietta and Esso (1967-1982). As a result of the significantly increased gold price, Better Resources Ltd. targeted primarily moderate-high grade (+5 g/t) gold deposits (1982-1992), and Noranda targeted large tonnage copper-gold-molybdenum deposits (1987-1989) on the Murex area of the Property in their respective exploration programs. It has been estimated that historical exploration expenditures on the property to be about $5 million, exclusive of mining and development costs.

Historical sampling of stream sediments, soils, outcrops, trenches and drill core was generally done either by, or under the supervision of, qualified geoscientists engaged by the operators at the time the work was done using industry standard techniques of those times. Generally, in the earlier exploration programs (1940-1964), sampling was done very carefully due to the low cost of labour, and very selectively due to the high cost of assays. It appears that assays for specific elements were only requested and undertaken if minerals likely to contain those elements were visible in the media sampled, and only if those elements were of potential economic interest. For example, several notations of minor chalcopyrite or molybdenite occur in drill core logs, but no samples were taken, or the samples taken were not analyzed for copper or particularly molybdenum, which were only of economic interest at that time in high quantities. Another example is the notation of massive pyrrhotite or pyrite in drill core logs where samples were either not taken, or taken and not analyzed for gold or silver.

In the later exploration programs (1965 onwards), sampling tended to be much more extensive but also less specific. There are examples in the drill logs of continuous sampling of drill core through wide but variably mineralized sections using consistent 10’ (3.0 m.) sample intervals, regardless of variations in the lithology, or the amount and type of mineralization. Such sampling could blur contacts between higher grade and lower grade sections intersected, and cause grades of higher grade sections to be under-stated. Also, there are examples in trench and rock sampling records of samples exceeding the analytical limits in a metal of economic interest, say >10,000 ppm. or >1% copper using atomic absorption methods, for which no follow-up assays are available. This could result in grades of some zones to be understated as well. In the History section, the author has converted all of the units to metric formats, precious metal analyses to grams per tonne, and base metal analyses to percentages (unless very low) for consistency within the report, and with current industry standards.

Since no diamond core drilling has been done since 1992 on the Mount Washington Property, relevant details of all drilling have been included in the History section of this report. No attempt has been made by the author to tabulate or verify total numbers of holes or total metres drilled, particularly since details of most of the pre-production definition percussion and diamond drilling by Mt. Washington Copper during the early 1960's is not available. All other operators used exclusively diamond drilling, and since the early 1980's all operators used primarily NQ size drill core, but earlier operators generally used smaller diameter drill core.

Generally, drilling of the flat-lying tabular zones and veins at the Mount Washington Copper North and South Pits and at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone was done using vertical or steeply inclined drill holes, and core angles of mineralized structures were generally recorded in the drill logs. Therefore, drill intercepts for these zones and veins are generally close to true thicknesses, confirmed in the underground adits and in the exposures in the open pits. In the sulphidic breccia zones in the Oyster Breccia and Murex Breccia areas, these mineralized zones have not been sufficiently drilled to establish their shapes and orientations, and therefore the relationships between drill intercepts and true thickness for these zones are unknown.

Since the last significant exploration programs occurred on the Mount Washington Property in 1992, prices for target commodities gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and tellurium have greatly increased. The understanding of mineral deposits by economic geologists has improved substantially, and the exploration techniques used have improved dramatically. In addition, the property has been the focus of several academic geology papers by qualified geoscientists, including highly experienced government personnel. The 2009 Lakeview/Domineer bulk sampling program was supervised by the late C.C. Rennie, P.Eng., and the physical work report was completed by the author, both Qualified Persons. The 2010 sampling program on that bulk sample was completed by F. Bakker, P.Geo., and a Qualified Person. The 2011 tailings drilling and 2014 tailings metallurgical sampling and testing programs were supervised by author, and the 2013 property field exploration and 2016 geological mapping programs were completed by the author.

In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on Property for North Bay Resources Inc., consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. Sample locations appear in Figures 2h. This work was implemented to both fulfill mineral tenure requirements as well as to document and verify various settings, styles, and grades of those mineralized occurrences, as follows.

- Oyster Breccia Area – 3 select outcrop grab samples taken from three separate known mineralized sites documented in ARIS report 17193

- Wolf Lake Area – 2 select outcrop grab samples taken three separate known mineralized sites documented in ARIS report 28405

- Murex Creek Area – 1 select outcrop grab samples taken near a known mineralized site

- Murex Breccia Area – 4 select outcrop grab samples taken from four separate known mineralized sites documented in ARIS report 18391; and 7 select outcrop grab samples taken from areas of recently exposed or previously undocumented mineralized sites

The 2013 field program was prefaced in mid-June by a review of available data in BC ARIS reports, selecting and estimating the locations of targeted mineralized occurrences, and entering those locations as waypoints on a handheld Garmin GPSmap 60CSx GPS unit. As is required in British Columbia, prior notice of entry was provided to overlapping surface rights tenure holders including TimberWest and Mount Washington Alpine Resort on June 7, 2013. A 1 day pre-program site visit was also completed by the author on June 12, 2013 including meeting with the CEO of the resort, and checking the status of various access roads to the targeted mineralized occurrences. Arrangements for accommodations at the resort village were made, and field equipment and supplies were prepared during mid-June. An access agreement for future work programs from August 15 to October 15, 2013 was completed on July 8, 2013 at the request of Timberwest on behalf of North Bay.

From June 24 to June 27, 2013 four full days were spent by the author accompanied by a field assistant traversing by truck and on foot to, and sampling of, the targeted mineralized occurrences at 17 different locations on the Mount Washington Property (see Figure 2h). All 17 rock samples were taken from blasted rock cuts along logging roads or quarries, or natural outcrops including creek beds. At each sample site, GPS locations and site characteristics were recorded on water-proof forms, digital photographs were taken, and metal tags with sample numbers and flagging tape were affixed to adjacent shrubs or tree branches. All 17 rock samples were taken in duplicate, and one of each duplicate sample pair was sent on June 28, 2013 by the author via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to AGAT Laboratories in Burnaby, B.C. for geochemical analysis. The other duplicate sample pair was retained by the author, cut into 1 cm. thick slabs by the author using a rock saw, and analyzed using a binocular microscope. On July 17, 2013 final geochemical results were received from AGAT Laboratories in Report 13V731930. All rock sample taken were select grabs with the sole purpose of characterizing the mineralization, and should not be assumed to be representative of the mineralization.

The significant results and interpretation of the 2013 rock sample sites is discussed by target area (see Figure 2h) and by sample number as follows:

Oyster Breccia Area:

E5123127: 5516609 N, 334464 E, 1069 m. elevation (on Property)

East Pyrrhotite Creek Pyrite Gold Zone at sample site 87-P-6 in ARIS 17193 is located in a small waterfall near the mouth of a small tributary along the east side of Pyrrhotite Creek. It consists of rusty, vuggy quartz-calcite-sulphide stockwork veins oriented at 040/40 and 105/80, exposed over 2.5 m. thickness, and hosted by heterolithic breccia. The sample yielded an elevated value of 58 ppm antimony; and a slightly elevated value of 132 ppm zinc. Access to the sample site was from the resort north by truck via Piggott Main and east via Branch 126, and north by foot along Pyrrhotite Creek.

E5123128: 5516495 N, 334354 E, 1084 m. elevation (on Property)

Middle Pyrrhotite Creek Flat Gold Zone at sample site 87-P-3 in ARIS 17193 is located along the west bank in a small waterfall along Pyrrhotite Creek. It consists of a monolithic volcanic clast breccia with a vuggy quartz-carbonate-sulphide matrix with veins oriented at 205/90, exposed over 0.75 m. thickness, and containing sulphide aggregates including traces of pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. The sample yielded elevated values of 377 ppm arsenic and 107 ppm antimony; and slightly elevated values of 0.589 ppm gold, 313 ppm copper and 43.3 ppm molybdenum. Access to the sample site was from the resort north by truck via Piggott Main and east via Branch 126, and north by foot along Pyrrhotite Creek.

E5123129: 5516461 N, 334029E, 1136 m. elevation (on Property)

Upper Pyrrhotite Creek Pyrite Gold Zone at sample site 87-P-2 or 87-P-1 in ARIS 17193 is located in small cascade in Pyrrhotite Creek. It consists of brecciated, altered sandstone containing banded and fractured quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork veins oriented at 285/50 and 020/10, exposed over 1 m. thickness, and containing banded and fractured sulphide aggregates including arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sample yielded elevated values of 1.39 g/t gold, 1530 ppm arsenic, 206 ppm antimony and 1200 ppm zinc; and slightly elevated values of 3.2 ppm silver and 479 ppm copper. Access to the sample site was from the resort north by truck via Piggott Main and east via Branch 126, and north by foot along Pyrrhotite Creek.

The Oyster Breccia sampling yielded variably elevated values in gold, silver, arsenic, copper, molybdenum, antimony and zinc from isolated but focused quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, stockworks and matrix aggregates within brecciated and variable host rocks. This is consistent with the form and geochemical signature of BC Mineral Deposit Profile Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation - H04, or Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) - L01, but the sizes and grades found to date are far too small and low for economic considerations. However, larger and higher grade mineralized bodies may exist nearby, and modern geophysical techniques may be useful to detect such bodies, if they exist.

Wolf Lake Area:

E5123137: 5515935 N, 340737 E, 335 m. elevation (on Property)

Lupus Road Zone at sample sites documented in ARIS 15034 and 28405 is located in an outcrop road cut along the southwest side of logging road Branch 101A about 1 km. west of Wolf Lake. It consists of a quartz-sulphide vein oriented at 314/25, exposed over 0.1 m. thickness, and containing zoned clusters and bands of sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and hosted in mafic volcanics. The sample yielded elevated values of 27.5 g/t silver, 1.18% copper, 67 ppm bismuth, 26 ppm tellurium and 390 ppm zinc; and slightly elevated values of 0.142 g/t gold. Access to the sample site was from Strathcona Parkway north along Branch 101 to Rossiter Main, and southeast along Branch 101A.

E5123138:   5515888 N, 341123 E, 317 m. elevation (on Property)

Lupus Bluff Zone at sample sites documented in ARIS 28405 is located in a small bluff along the southwest side of an elongated outcrop adjacent to a small creek about 600 m. west of Wolf Lake. It consists of a rusty and vuggy quartz-sulphide oriented at 305/20, exposed over 0.05 m. thickness and hosted in mafic volcanics, from which only a small sample could be extracted due to surface weathering. The sample yielded elevated values of 16.4 g/t gold, 13.6 g/t silver, 1360 ppm arsenic, 1090 ppm copper and 1120 ppm zinc; and a slightly elevated value of 20 ppm bismuth. Access to the sample site was from Strathcona Parkway north along Branch 101 to Rossiter Main, southeast along Branch 101A, and east on foot across the small creek.

The Wolf Lake Area yielded variably elevated values in gold, silver, copper, arsenic, bismuth, tellurium and zinc from gently northeast-dipping, parallel and possibly stacked, narrow quartz-sulphide veins following geological structures and contacts, hosted by mafic volcanics. This is consistent with the form and geochemical signature of BC Mineral Deposit Profiles Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation - H04, or Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation - H05, but the dimensions and grades found to date are far too small and low for economic considerations. However, neither of these occurrences have been tested by drilling or bulk sampling, which could substantially advance them, as was done at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone. Modern geophysical techniques may also be useful to guide drilling programs.

Murex Creek Area:

E5123139: 5516175 N, 339406 E, 331 m. elevation (on Property)

The Central Murex Creek Vein at sample sites documented in ARIS 16412 is located along the east side in Murex Creek 10 m. south of a small tributary entering the creek from the southeast. Murex Creek occupies a linear 1.5 km. long fault structure oriented 010^0 in this area, and creek water levels were very high at the time of sampling, preventing access to much of the creek bed. The sample was taken from a 0.25 m. thick exposure of sheared and brecciated siltstone containing quartz-calcite-sulphide stockwork veins with trace fine grained sulphides, oriented at 010/20, which may not be the site of previous positive sampling results. The sample yielded only slightly elevated values of 0.306 g/t gold, 243 ppm copper and 240 ppm zinc. Access to the sample site was from Strathcona Parkway north along Branch 101, and then west on foot.

Two other sample sites along Murex Creek (Lower Murex Creek Vein and Murex Creek Copper-Moly Zone) were targeted during the 2013 field program, but could not be accessed due to very high creek water levels at the time. The results of the sampling in the Murex Creek area are inconclusive, but the geological setting is similar, and possibly related, to that found to the east in the Wolf Lake Area. The three occurrences should be sampled when accessible, and all structures in the area should be carefully prospected for epithermal vein type mineralization.

Murex Breccia Area:

E5123130: 5513817 N, 337502 E, 956 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone at sample sites documented in ARIS 18391 is located along the northeast flank of Mt. Washington, between logging roads and about 400 m. southwest of the former MWC mill site. It consists of silicified, chloritic, weakly magnetic monomictic hydrothermal breccia containing mafic volcanic clasts and quartz-sulphide-epidote stockwork stringers and matrix fill including chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, sampled over a 2 m. thick outcrop exposure oriented at 215/65. The sample yielded elevated values of 3.55 g/t gold, 11.9 g/t silver, 0.749% copper, 70.6 ppm molybdenum and 327 ppm zinc; and a slightly elevated value of 11 ppm bismuth. Access to the sample site was from Strathcona Parkway northwest along Branch 62 past the former MWC mill site, southeast along a new switchback logging road, and by foot.

E5123131: 5514041 N, 337435 E, 902 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone at sample sites documented in ARIS 18391 is located near logging roads about 400 m. west of the former MWC mill site. It consists of magnetic, chloritic, polymictic hydrothermal breccia containing mafic volcanic and sandstone clasts and quartz-epidote-sulphide matrix including chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite, sampled over a 1 m. thick outcrop exposure oriented at 180/70. The sample yielded only slightly elevated values of 249 ppm copper. Access to the sample site was from Strathcona Parkway northwest along Branch 62 past the former MWC mill site, southeast along a new switchback logging road, and by foot.

E5123132: 5514065 N, 337426 E, 891 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone exposed at this sample site is located along a recent logging road cut about 400 m. west of the former MWC mill site, and was not exposed during historical field programs. It consists of magnetic, chloritic, polymictic hydrothermal breccia containing mafic volcanic and felsic intrusive clasts and brecciated quartz-chlorite-epidote-sulphide matrix including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, sampled over a 1 m. thick rock cut exposure oriented at 085/90. The sample yielded an elevated value of 82 ppm tungsten, and a slightly elevated value of 438 ppm copper. Access to the sample site is the same as E5123131.

E5123133: 5513912 N, 337555 E, 879 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone exposed at this sample site is located along a recent logging road cut about 300 m. southwest of the former MWC mill site, and was not exposed during historical field programs. It consists of vuggy, rusty, chloritic, matrix-supported hydrothermal breccia with mixed lithology clasts and brecciated quartz-sulphide-epidote matrix with coarse sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, sampled over a 0.2 m. thick vein-like exposure oriented at 215/85. The sample yielded elevated values of 154 ppm arsenic and 23 ppm tellurium; and a slightly elevated value of 457 ppm copper. Access to the sample site is the same as E5123131.

E5123134: 5513934 N, 337550 E, 878 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone exposed at this sample site is located along a recent logging road cut about 300 m. southwest of the former MWC mill site, and was not exposed during historical field programs. It consists of a silicified, Polymictic intrusive/hydrothermal breccia with mixed lithology clasts and quartz-epidote-chlorite-sulphide stringers, clusters and disseminations including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite, sampled over a 20 m. thick exposure oriented at 240/75. The sample yielded an elevated value of 638 ppm copper, and a slightly elevated value of 23 ppm tungsten. Access to the sample site is the same as E5123131.

E5123135: 5514003 N, 337837 E, 777 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone exposed at this sample site documented in ARIS 18391 is located in the rock cut at the northwest side of the MWC mill site crusher. It consists of magnetic, chloritic, matrix-supported intrusive/hydrothermal breccia containing mix lithology clasts and quartz-epidote-chlorite-biotite-sulphide stringers containing clustered and disseminated sulphides including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite, sampled over a 0.3 m. thick exposure oriented at 110/90 paralleling a narrow felsic intrusive dike. The sample yielded an elevated value of 953 ppm copper, and a slightly elevated value of 14.4 ppm molybdenum. Access to the sample site is from Strathcona Parkway northwest along Branch 62 to the former MWC mill site.

<u>E5123136: 5514678 N, 337553 E, 700 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

The Murex A Zone exposed at this sample site documented in ARIS 18391 is located within Murex Creek along its southeast bank at the confluence of a small north-flowing creek. It consists of magnetic, massive mafic volcanics containing fine grained sulphides as fracture fillings, elongate clusters and disseminations including pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, sample over a 2 m. thick exposure oriented at 230/60, paralleling Murex Creek. The sample yielded an elevated value of 2580 ppm copper, and slightly elevated values of 1.7 ppm silver and 20.1 ppm molybdenum. Access to the sample site is from Strathcona Parkway northwest along Branch 62 to a northwest trending logging road and on foot to Murex Creek.

<u>E5123140: 5514512 N, 336861 E, 910 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

The Murex B Zone exposed at this sample site documented in ARIS 18391 is located in a road cut along the southwest side of Branch 62 300 m. northwest of Murex Creek. It consists of weakly magnetic, silicified, chloritic, massive to brecciated mafic volcanics containing quartz-sulphide stockwork stringers, seams and blebs including pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, sampled in a 0.02 m. thick exposed vein oriented at 250/90. The sample yielded elevated values of 1020 ppm copper and 264 ppm molybdenum, and a slightly elevated value of 19 ppm tungsten. Access to the sample site is from Strathcona Parkway northwest along Branch 62.

<u>E5123141: 5514194 N, 337005 E, 896 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

The Murex B Zone exposed at this sample site documented in ARIS 18391 is located in a road cut along the southwest side of Branch 62 just northwest of Murex Creek. It consists of highly silicified, matrix-supported Polymictic intrusive/hydrothermal breccia containing quartz-sulphide stringers and disseminated and clustered sulphides including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, sampled in a 0.25 m. thick exposure with veins oriented at 020/80 and 010/55. The sample yielded elevated values of 0.474% copper and 159 ppm molybdenum; and slightly elevated values of 4.5 g/t silver and 129 ppm zinc. Access to the site is the sample same as E5123140.

<u>E5123142: 5513911 N, 337956 E, 799 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

The Murex D Zone exposed at this sample site documented in ARIS 18391 is located in a road cut along the southwest side of Branch 62 about 100 m. southeast of the MWC mill site. It consists of a weakly magnetic, mixed lithology sample across a geological contact between chloritic, biotitic, brecciated mafic volcanics and an epidotic feldspar porphyry dike, containing elongated blebs, clusters and disseminations of sulphides including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite, sampled in a 0.1 m. thick exposed quartz vein oriented at 050/90. The sample yielded an elevated value of 1730 ppm copper, and a slightly elevated value of 98.7 ppm zinc. Access to the sample site is the same as E5123140.

E5123143: 5513709 N, 338152 E, 810 m. elevation (on Property)

The Murex D Zone exposed at this sample site documented in ARIS 18391 is located in a road cut along the southwest side of Branch 62 about 500 m. southeast of the MWC mill site. It consists of magnetic, epidotic, matrix-supported intrusive breccia containing stockwork and net-textured veinlets and clusters of sulphides, including pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, sampled in a 0.2 m. thick exposed quartz vein oriented at 030/50. The sample yielded a slightly elevated value of 775 ppm copper. Access to the sample site is the same as E5123140.

The Murex Breccia area samples from the 2013 field program yielded variably elevated values in copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, arsenic, bismuth, tellurium, tungsten and/or zinc. Many of the samples were from narrow quartz-sulphide veins cutting highly variable brecciated host rocks, and in all cases the sulphide mineralization occurs in stockwork veins, clusters and disseminations which appear to post-date the breccias. This is consistent with the form and geochemical signature of BC Mineral Deposit Profiles Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) – L01, or Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au – L04; but the dimensions and grades found to date are far too small and low for economic considerations.

Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulphide minerals in the 2013 samples, which are variably magnetic depending on their pyrrhotite content. Extensive historic diamond drilling from the Murex Breccia area yield much higher sulphide contents (primarily pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) and also higher intercept values in copper and gold than did either the historic or recent surface rock samples. It is probable that grades increase with depth in the Murex Breccia, and if the contents of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (and copper grade) continue to correlate, it is reasonable to assume that the magnetic characteristic of pyrrhotite can be used to target areas of higher grades of copper and gold. Based on this assumption, the large and intense magnetic high response (see Figure 2d) in the eastern portion of the Murex Breccia is a good target area for future exploration at depth by diamond drilling.

In 2016, the author completed a targeted geological mapping and outcrop rock sampling program in the Murex Breccia Area for North Bay. Approximately 7.5 line-km of detailed GPS grid-controlled and logging road cut geological mapping was completed over part of the area hosting the known gold-copper mineralization. This work was implemented to both fulfill mineral tenure requirements as well as to establish the orientation and detailed geological setting of the best copper-gold bearing mineralization in the Murex Breccia near surface.

The 2016 field program was prefaced by creating GPS-controlled grids with lines at 100 m. spacing over both the primary Murex Breccia Target and also the secondary Wolf Lake Target and entering those grids as waypoints on a handheld Garmin GPSmap 64ST GPS unit (see Figure 2h). As is required in British Columbia, prior notice of entry was provided to overlapping surface rights title holder TimberWest on June 16, 2016. A 0.5 day pre-program site visit was completed by the author on June 26, 2016 including checking the status of various access roads to both the Murex Breccia Grid and the Wolf Lake Grid areas during mobilization to a motel in Courtenay for the field program. It was determined that both grids were easily accessible by truck and foot from publicly available access roads.

From June 27 to June 30, 2016 four full days were spent by the author conducting outcrop geological mapping starting at the SW corner of the Murex Breccia Grid along GPS-controlled grid lines and along available logging road cuts and rock quarries within the grid area. The approximate perimeters of all visible outcrops seen within the grid area were recorded onto water proof metric gridded sheets in a field note book at 1:2,000 scale, along with outcrop elevations, rock types, contacts, structures, alteration and mineralization, as well as creeks, ponds and roads where traversed. At the motel each evening the day's mapping was traced onto gridded vellum paper sheets, so that the field mapping was duplicated for secure storage at the motel and original mapping sheets available for use in the field the next day.

During the four days available for geological mapping, approximately 75% of the Murex Breccia Grid area was completed, consisting of the SW portion of the grid covering the highest elevations and steepest terrain. Four distinct rock types were mapped as follows:

- **Intermediate Intrusive Breccia** (IIBx) – clast-supported, medium grained polymictic breccia with intermediate intrusive matrix containing flat-lying quartz-sulphide veins and occurring only in the north-central portion of the mapped area
- **Mafic Volcanic Breccia** (MVBx) – matric-supported, medium grained, sulphidic polymictic breccia with fine grained mafic volcanic matrix containing quartz-sulphide stockwork veins and occurring in the north-central and north-west portion of the mapped area and surrounding the Intermediate Intrusive Breccia
- **Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic** (FV or IV) – fine grained, massive, variably sulphidic rock (possibly altered sandstone?) generally overlying and occurring in the southern portion of the mapped area
- **Mafic Volcanic** (MV) – fine grained, massive to flow-brecciated, variably sulphidic mafic volcanic containing quartz-sulphide stockwork veins generally underlying the Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic and covering about half of the mapped area

Concurrent with the geological mapping, where significant mineralization was encountered, 4 select and 1 random outcrop grab rock samples were taken from blasted rock cuts along logging roads or quarries, or natural outcrops including creek beds. At each sample site, GPS locations and site characteristics were recorded on water-proof forms, digital photographs were taken, and metal tags with sample numbers and flagging tape were affixed to adjacent shrubs or tree branches. All 5 rock samples were taken in duplicate, and one of each duplicate sample pair was sent on July 4, 2016 by the author via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario for geochemical analysis. The other duplicate sample pair was retained by the author, cut into 1 cm. thick slabs by the author using a rock saw, and analyzed using a binocular microscope. On August 5, 2016 final geochemical results were received from AGAT Laboratories in Report 16T114612. All rock sample taken were select grabs with the sole purpose of characterizing the mineralization, and should not be assumed to be representative of the mineralization. The significant results and interpretation of the 2016 rock sample sites is discussed by target area (see Figure 2h) and by sample number as follows:

<u>E5123198: 5514079 N, 336968 E, 917 m. elevation (on Property)</u>

Along the SE bank of Murex Creek at the NW part of the Murex Breccia Grid a select outcrop grab sample was taken from a 1.0 metre thick exposure of silicified mafic volcanics foliated at 170/90 and 010/25 containing 5% fine grained disseminated, clusters and stockwork veinlet sulphides including pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sample yielded 3.2 ppm gold, 6680 ppm copper, 70 ppm molybdenum and 500 ppm vanadium. The sample is located about 125 m. SSW of 2013 rock sample E5123141 (see details above).

E5123199: 5513828 N, 337522 E, 930 m. elevation (on Property)

A large outcrop near the centre of the mapped area located about 25 m. NE of 2013 rock sample E5123130 (see details above) contained an old rock saw cut oriented at 050 from which a select grab sample was taken from a 0.15 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein oriented at 160/50 containing 50% coarse grained, brecciated sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite and pyrite hosted by chloritic mafic volcanic breccia. The sample yielded 11.7 ppm gold, 134 ppm silver, 85600 ppm copper and 1590 ppm zinc.

E5123200: 5514194 N, 337526 E, 838 m. elevation (on Property)

A 30 m. wide quarry excavated along the south side of the MWC Mine-Mill Road just west of the MWC mill site exposes a gently NE-dipping quartz-sulphide vein across its entire width hosted by the only significant exposure of intermediate intrusive breccia mapped in 2016. From the west end of the quarry a select outcrop grab sample was taken from the 0.5 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein oriented at 300/15 containing 10% fine disseminated and coarse zoned sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and bornite, hosted by intermediate intrusive breccia. The sample yielded 12.8 ppm silver, 529 ppm arsenic, 8280 ppm copper and 59 ppm molybdenum.

E5123201: 5514195 N, 337534 E, 836 m. elevation (on Property)

From the centre of the quarry a random outcrop grab sample was taken of the intermediate intrusive breccia which contained chlorite-sulphide fractures oriented at 130/90 and silicified and sulphidic clasts with overall about 1% fine grained clustered sulphides including pyrrhotite and pyrite. The sample did not yield any elevated values of target or indicator elements.

E5123202: 5514189 N, 337550 E, 833 m. elevation (on Property)

From the east end of the quarry a select outcrop grab sample was taken from a 0.25 m. thick exposure of quartz-sulphide veins oriented at 300/15 and 140/90 containing 3% sulphides in zoned clusters and stockwork stringers including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. The sample yielded 17.6 ppm silver and 15500 ppm copper.

The Murex Breccia area samples from the 2016 field program yielded variably elevated values in gold, silver, arsenic, copper, molybdenum vanadium and/or zinc from narrow quartz-sulphide veins hosted by mafic volcanics, mafic volcanic breccia and/or intermediate intrusive breccia.

There are two areas with significant mineral properties including a past producer and a developed prospect immediately adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, six significant prospects or developed prospects, and one recently producing mine in the Central Vancouver Island or nearby South Coast area. Refer to Figures 1a to 1g, and 2a to 2h for both regional and local significant mineral properties and other occurrences.

In the Wolf Lake Area of the Mount Washington Property, a one cell mineral claim 1038695 held 50% each by B.W. Scott and S.J. Scott covers Lupus 1 MINFILE 092F308, described both in the History Section and the Geological Setting and Mineralization Section of this report. The claim is surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, as shown if Figures 2a and 2h.

In the Domineer Area of the Mount Washington Property, 4 cell mineral claims covering a combined total of 14 cells are held by several individuals as follows:

- Claim 1027586 – 1 cell held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1031526 - 5 cells held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1031527 – 7 cells held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1035503 – 1 cell held 100% by K.B. Funk

These 4 claims are essentially surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, as shown in Figures 2a and 2h. Cell claim 1031527 held by Mr. Zamida covers approximately the northern half of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area, described both in the History Section and the Geology and Mineralization Section of this report, as well as the Washington and Glacier Breccias and the Float Area occurrence. Cell claim 1044382 held by North Bay Resources Inc. covers approximately the southern half of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area, as well as the

Domineer Veins 1-4, subject to the limitations of the underlying 4 Domineer crown granted mineral claims (Domineer No. 1, 3, 4 and 6 Mining Claims) which include gold and silver mineral right only held 100% by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. Cell claim 1031526 held by Mr. Zamida covers most of the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine Open Pits, with only a small portion of the pits covered by cell mineral claim 1035503 held by Mr. Funk.

Not quite adjacent to the Property is the Forbidden Plateau area of Strathcona Provincial Park which begins 1 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and is the site of several significant MINFILE prospects and showings discovered prior to and actively being explored up until the time of exclusion of the area from mineral exploration and mining by the B.C. government in 1990. Locations and selected highlights of these occurrences are as follows:

- The Gem Lake (MINFILE 092F239) prospect is located 5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was explored extensively by Falconbridge Ltd. in the 1960's-1980's primarily for gold and silver, as the base metals were held by the crown. Five types of mineralization were discovered, including tectonic breccia bodies occurring along steeply-dipping, east trending fault structures, associated with Eocene quartz diorite intrusive stocks and dikes. Drilling in 1961 on the main showing yielded **18 metres @ 1% copper**, and in 1963 another hole intersected 0.02% molybdenum over an unspecified width. Rock sample AF05320 taken in 1987 from a mineralized tectonic breccia measuring **15 m. by 30 m. and containing 5-20% chalcopyrite yielded 3.0 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver.**

- The Faith Lake (MINFILE 092F240) prospect is located 6 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was also explored extensively by Falconbridge Ltd. in the 1960's-1980's. At least 30 quartz-sulphide veins occurring in steeply-dipping, north and east-trending shears and faults and associated with Eocene quartz diorite intrusive stocks and dikes were discovered and explored. Drilling in 1963 yielded an intercept of **0.15 m. @ 25 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver and 3% copper.**

- The Schev (MINFILE 092F241) prospect is located 5.5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was explored by Falconbridge Ltd. as part of the Faith Lake property in the 1960's-1980's. A sericitic tectonic breccia containing arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite is exposed over an area of 20 m. by 3 m., associated with an Eocene felsic dike. Drilling in 1964 yielded an intercept of **1.5 m. @ 27 g/t gold and 43 g/t silver** from a breccia zone with an interpreted orientation of 080^0 strike and 45^0 dip south.

- The Jo Anne (MINFILE 092F329) prospect is located 2.5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, was explored by Iron River Resources Ltd., B.P.-Selco, and Noranda from 1984 to 1988. Drilling by Noranda in 1988 yielded multiple wide copper intercepts over an area 200 m. in diameter from quartz-sericite altered breccia associated with Eocene intrusives. This included hole NFP-88-5 which yielded **21.6 m. @ 0.43% copper from 48.4 to 70 m., and 12.4 m. @ 0.42% copper from 100.1 to 112.5 m**., and two other holes, NFP-88-2 and NFP-88-3 which yielded wider zones of generally lower grade copper values.

The mineral occurrences on the Mount Washington Property and those of the Forbidden Plateau area establish a NE-SW trending belt of Eocene age intrusives with associated gold-silver-copper-arsenic bearing breccia bodies, shown if Figures 1a – 1g, and 2a – 2g. This trend may be projected to the southwest across Strathcona Provincial Park to the west coast of Vancouver Island, where Selkirk Metals Corp. holds the Catface Copper property, located 75 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property. The Cliff Zone of the Catface Copper property contains an indicated mineral resource estimate of 56,863,000 tonnes @ 0.40% copper and inferred mineral resource estimate of 262,448,000 tonnes @ 0.38% copper (Selkirk Metals Corp., 2009). The Catface (MINFILE 092F120) and adjacent Irishman Creek (MINFILE 092F251) developed prospects are classified as porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-rhenium deposits and are associated with multi-phase, Eocene intrusive stocks and dikes.

Near the centre of Strathcona Provincial Park along the southwest projection of the same trend lies Nyrstar's Myra Falls Operation, which until recently has been successfully producing and processing polymetallic sulphide deposits containing copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold since 1966. Myra Falls is located 30 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and is hosted in the older Devonian age Mount Sicker Volcanics which underlie portions of Vancouver Island.

Along the northeast projection of the same trend across Georgia Strait, 50 km. northeast of the Mount Washington Property, Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Prophecy Resource Corp. hold the OK Copper property. The North Lake Zone of the OK North developed prospect (MINFILE 092K008) contains an inferred mineral resource estimate of 86,800,000 tonnes @ 0.31% copper and 0.014% molybdenum (Prophecy Resource Corp., 2006). The OK North and adjacent OK South MINFILE 092F057 developed prospects are classified as copper-molybdenum-gold-rhenium deposits and are associated with multi-phase Cretaceous and possibly younger intrusive stocks, dikes and breccia bodies.

The various surveys, analyses, tests and excavations conducted on the Mount Washington Property area during the +50 year period mainly from 1940 to 1992 has identified at least 24 mineral occurrences containing combinations of gold, silver, copper +/- molybdenum tellurium, rhenium in clusters over an area of 10 km. by 4 km. Hundreds of ore-grade intercepts at current metal prices were achieved in natural and trenched outcrop samples or diamond drill holes by numerous operators on most of the 24 mineral occurrences on or adjacent to the Property. One attempt at mining and recovering only copper from a narrow vein deposit using open pit mining methods and producing a single flotation concentrate was not successful, and resulted in environmental damage that has since been mitigated. This may have been due in part to problems with mining narrow vein deposits by open pit methods, and in part due to the polymetallic nature of the mineral deposit and related analytical and metallurgical challenges.

Systematic, multi-year exploration programs completed by junior and senior companies have been successful both on the Mount Washington Property and in the surrounding mineral area. However, a portion of the mineral area to the southwest of the Mount Washington Property was alienated from exploration and development in 1990 when it was being actively explored by major companies. At that time, the Lakeview-Domineer project was in the B.C. Mine Development Review process, and included a viable metallurgical process to recover both gold and copper. Funding to develop the project could not be obtained by owner Better Resources, due in part to the mining industry's negative perception of political environment for mining in B.C. at that time, including Vancouver Island, and due to low metal prices. The project ceased, and very limited exploration activity has occurred in the Mt. Washington area since 1992.

The Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) - (L01) mineral deposit profile category created by the BC Geological Survey in 1995 to capture the Equity Silver Past Producer (MINFILE 093L001) in central B.C. appropriately describes all the metallic mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area. This target exploration model was not published or well-known at the time most of the exploration work was done in the area, and so is a new model to test. The older and more common Epithermal and Porphyry mineral deposit profiles and their sub-types can be genetically and spatially related to sub-volcanic types within a district, and are also appropriate and have been successfully used in the Mount Washington Property area.

With current metal prices, the Mount Washington Property warrants modern data compilation, and systematic multi-year exploration programs. Such programs would be more effective in both the Lakeview-Domineer area and in the Wolf Lake area, if the fragmented title status in those areas of the property were consolidated through agreements on various mineral titles. The Murex Breccia and Oyster Breccia areas are well covered by North Bay's mineral titles.

The Mount Washington Property should first be re-evaluated based on its regional geological setting compared to other similar settings worldwide which host past or currently producing mines, with consideration to mineral deposit types and models. Today's geological literature is much more extensive than it was at the times when the Mt. Washington area was being actively explored. In the author's opinion, some of the key points to consider in such a comparison would be:

- Eocene age intrusive associated deposits and mineral districts
- Breccias – tectonic, intrusive and hydrothermal
- Fault structures – low angle detachment faults, steep faults
- Polymetallic – gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium
- Epithermal, porphyry and sub-volcanic mineral deposit types

Using today's and projected future estimates of metal prices for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and tellurium, reasonable exploration target models should be established for the Mount Washington Property. An investigation should be made of current mining and processing techniques and costs at operations exploiting similar deposits worldwide, including both open pit and underground operations. In the author's opinion, the following combined exploration target models could be used as a starting point:

- Underground, flat-dipping, discontinuous but clustered narrow vein deposits totaling 1 million tonnes @ 10 g/t gold, 100 g/t silver, 0.50% copper, 10 g/t tellurium and 5% arsenic, requiring complex processing for optimal recovery of gold, silver , copper and tellurium while suppressing arsenic
- Underground, steeply-dipping, bulk mineable, clustered, breccia deposits totaling 100 million tonnes @ 1 g/t gold, 5 g/t silver, 0.50% copper, 0.01% molybdenum, 5 g/t

tellurium and 0.5% arsenic, with similar processing requirements as above plus molybdenum recovery

The extensive data record available for the Mount Washington Property needs to be assembled into a single G.I.S.-based, 3-D model, and all rock units used by different operators need to be integrated into single, coherent geological legend. Because of the size and variable integrity of the data record, this process will take considerable time, effort and cost. At the end of the process, both property wide and detailed plan and sections views should be available for any selected portions of the property showing any and all combinations of historic geology, geochemistry, geophysics (by type), trenching, drilling, and excavations. Using this geo-referenced database, well-conceived exploration programs should be initiated.

A phased, systematic exploration program is warranted on the property to achieve the following primary exploration objectives, in the author's opinion:

- Discover new economic mineral deposits of any type on the property through systematic, phased exploration probably commencing with airborne geophysics
- Establish new, bulk-mineable indicated resources of sufficient grades to be mined by underground methods in one or more of the breccia zones by diamond drilling
- Establish measured resources in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone by re-opening the portal, re-mapping the adit, definition drilling and detailed interpretation
- Further evaluate the metal resources in and metallurgical characteristics of the existing tailings pond from the historic mining operations at Mt. Washington

Also, the author recommends the following environmental and socio-economic programs be initiated to complement the exploration and environmental objectives:

- Establish baseline environmental database using historic and modern data
- Identify, negotiate and establish contract, employment and other co-operation agreements with local First Nations bands
- Negotiate and establish access road use and other co-operation agreements with local surface rights holders TimberWest and the Mount Washington Alpine Resort

- Negotiate and establish work progress update protocols with local recreation and conservation groups and communities

The following Phase 1 combined compilation, planning, exploration, environmental and socio-economic programs and budgets are proposed for the first year at the Mt. Washington property:

Table 3 – Proposed Work Program and Budget Summary

Item	Description	Units/Timing	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Re-evaluation	Mining Geol./Eng.	1 month	$10,000 / month	$ 10,000
GIS Compilation	2 GIS Technicians	3 months	$15,000 / month	$ 45,000
Geological Legend	Project Geologist	1 month	$10,000 / month	$ 10,000
Plan Exploration	Project Geologist	2 months	$10,000 / month	$ 20,000
Subtotal	**Compilation & Planning**	**Months 1-3**		**$ 85,000**
New Discoveries	1000 km. Airborne	1 month	$150 / km	$ 150,000
Explore Breccias	2000 m. Drilling	2 months	$200 / metre	$ 400,000
Lakeview-Domineer	Underground Work	2 months	$100,000 /month	$ 200,000
Tailings Pond	250 m. Drilling	1 month	$100 /metre	$ 25,000
Subtotal	**Exploration**	**Months 4-5**		**$ 775,000**
Environmental	Baseline Program	10 months	$2,500 / month	$ 25,000
Road Use, Surface	Agreements	3 month	$5,000 / month	$ 15,000
First Nations	Agreements & Meetings	10 months	$5,000 / month	$ 50,000
Local Communities	Meetings	10 months	$5,000 / month	$ 50,000
Subtotal	**Environmental & Socio-Economic**	**Months 3-12**		**$ 140,000**
TOTALS		**12 Months**		**$ 1,000,000**

Phase 2 and subsequent programs and budgets would follow depending on the success of the Phase 1 programs, with the exploration program probably escalating annually in size and cost.

Sampling and Assaying

During the time period that extensive exploration work was conducted on the Mount Washington Property, it appears that industry standard methods were used for sample quality control, preparation, analyses and security by the operators undertaking the work. All field work was supervised by qualified and experienced professional geoscientists, who would have been able to identify unexpected discrepancies between sampled media and analytical results obtained from them. Although the use of blind analytical blanks and standards may have been employed on a few programs, it was neither a common practice nor routine procedure at the time the exploration work was done. In most cases, independent commercial analytical laboratories were used by the operators to prepare and analyses samples, and some certificates of analyses from those laboratories are available in ARIS reports for some the exploration programs. However, the larger integrated exploration and mining companies such as Cominco and Noranda operated and utilized in-house analytical laboratories to process samples from at least some of their exploration programs. Although the author cannot certify any of the historical work, there is no reason to doubt the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures related to sampling on the Mount Washington Property during its exploration history.

During the 2013 and 2016 field programs, the author used AGAT Laboratories to prepare and analyze the 22 rock samples taken, using AGAT's Chain of Custody Records. The samples were kept in secure custody and shipped by the author via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express Station to Door from Nanaimo, BC to AGAT's Burnaby Laboratory (2013 samples) or Mississauga Laboratory (2016 samples), where the samples were received and sample preparation was completed using their 226-001 sample preparation method, crushing 75% of each sample to 2 mm, and pulverizing 250 g. to 85% to 75 microns. AGAT shipped the 2013 sample pulps to their Mississauga, Ont. Laboratory where geochemical analyses were completed using their 201-070 method for multi-elements including 4-acid digestion and ICP-OES finish, and their 202-055 method for precious metals including fire assays for gold, platinum and palladium and ICP-OES finish, or their 202-064 method for gold fire assay with gravimetric finish. As per the author's instructions, for 2013 samples exceeding 50 ppm molybdenum, analyses for rhenium were done as well; and for all samples exceeding 1% copper, the Cu-OL 201-072 method was used; and for all samples exceeding 10 g/t gold, the Au-Grav 202-064 method was used. No duplicate samples, blanks or standards were submitted by the author to AGAT. For the 22 rock samples analyzed from the 2013 or 2016 field programs, only the internal QA/QC procedures used by AGAT Laboratories were utilized and relied upon, which is deemed sufficient for the size and scope of the programs, in the author's opinion.

At the time that historical exploration work was conducted in the Mount Washington Property area, it appears that industry standard methods were used for quality control and data verification. Although the author cannot verify any of the historical work, there is no reason to doubt the adequacy of quality control measures and data verification procedures related to sampling during the exploration history of the area, and the Property.

In addition to the work completed in 2013 and 2016 and described in the Exploration section, the author visited some of the mineralized exposures on the Mt. Washington property on three occasions between 2000 and 2005 as per the Introduction and Terms of Reference section of this report, with highlights summarized as follows:

September 14, 2000

The author visited the Mount Washington Property area as Regional Geologist for the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, accompanied by District Manager Greg Carriere, P.Eng., and Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. Visits were made to the Lakeview-Domineer adit portal, the Domineer adits, and the Mt. Washington Copper North and South pits, all located adjacent to the Property. The author took six selected grab samples, from which reference pieces were cut by the author and microscopically analyzed, and the remaining samples sent by the author to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed for multi-elements using induced coupled plasma (ICP) methods. The descriptions and analytical results were reported to Mr. Rennie and added to the ministry's property files, with highlights by sample number as follows:

- Sample 170569 was a select muck grab taken from the Lakeview-Domineer Adit Portal consisting of a massive sulphide vein containing 50% pyrite, 15% arsenopyrite, 10% chalcopyrite, with possible chalcocite, tetrahedrite and orpiment, and yielded 61.1 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 5.77% copper and >10% arsenic.

- Sample 170570 was a select outcrop grab taken from outside the Lakeview-Domineer Adit Portal consisting of 0.1 m. from a 2 m. thick quartz-alunite-sulphide breccia striking 020^0 and dipping 15^0 east, containing 10% pyrite, 5% arsenopyrite, 2% chalcocite or tetrahedrite, and 1% chalcopyrite, and yielded 11.7 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 1.20% copper and 3.22% arsenic.

- Sample 170571 was a select outcrop grab taken from the north wall of the South Pit and consisting of 3 m. thick vuggy quartz-sulphide-alunite vein striking 290^0 and dipping 15^0 north, containing 25% chalcocite or tetrahedrite, 5% chalcopyrite, with traces of arsenopyrite, bornite, pyrite and orpiment, and yielded 1.51 g/t gold, 4.62 g/t silver, 5.12% copper and 0.03% arsenic.

- Sample 170572 was a select outcrop grab taken from the north wall of the South Pit and consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein of unknown thickness striking 135^0 and dipping 90^0, containing 30% chalcopyrite, 5% bornite and minor chalcocite or tetrahedrite, azurite and malachite, and yielded 6.82 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 8.46% copper and 0.20% arsenic.

- Sample 170573 was a select outcrop grab taken from the upper adit of the Domineer No.1 Vein and consisting of a 2 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein striking 240^0 and dipping 15^0 north, containing 50% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, with traces of pyrite, bornite and orpiment, and yielded 11.8 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 2.24% copper and 1.63% arsenic.

- Sample 170574 was a select outcrop grab taken from the south end of the North Pit and consisting of a 0.1 m. thick vuggy quartz-sulphide striking 270^0 and dipping 65^0 north, containing 10% arsenopyrite, 5% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite, with traces of bornite, and yielded 0.28 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 3.49% copper and 0.16% arsenic.

<u>September 14, 2001</u>

The author visited the Mount Washington Property as Regional Geologist for the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, accompanied by Prof. Steven Earle, PhD. of Malaspina University-College and two students. Visits were made to the former Mt. Washington Copper mill site within the Murex Breccia area on the Property where the author took 3 selected grab samples, and to other areas of the property area previously visited by the author. The samples were cut by the author, microscopically analyzed, but not sent for analyses, and with visual highlights as follows:

- Sample 187597 was a select grab from the site of the coarse ore bin consisting of a 0.1 m. sulphide-quartz rock containing 50% chalcopyrite, 20% pyrite, 5% bornite and 5% magnetite.

- Sample 187598 was another select grab from the site of the coarse ore bin consisting of a 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide rock containing 35% pyrite, 5% chalcopyrite, and minor arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite.

- Sample 187599 was a 0.1 m. select grab from a 10 m. square outcrop immediately northeast of the mill site consisting of chloritic and magnetic gabbro containing a 0.01 m. thick sulphide vein consisting mainly of chalcopyrite.

October 18, 2005

The author visited the Lakeview-Domineer adit portal and Mt. Washington Copper North Pit adjacent to the Mount Washington Property area as an independent mineral exploration consultant acting on behalf of SYMC Resources Ltd. who requested and paid for the visit, accompanied by Herb McMaster, President of SYMC and Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. Six samples were analyzed from the 12 taken and microscopically described confirmed results both visually and analytically from those taken and analyzed by the author in 2000. The six samples were sent by the author to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed for multi-elements using induced coupled plasma (ICP) methods, with highlights by sample number as follows:

- Sample 201734 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of banded semi-massive sulphides containing 50% arsenopyrite, 15% pyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 10% quartz, and 5% tetrahedrite, and yielded 55.7 g/t gold, 300 g/t silver, 4.4% copper and 8.47% arsenic.

- Sample 201735 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of banded massive sulphides consisting of 50% pyrite, 30% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 5% quartz and trace bornite, and yielded 95.6 g/t gold, 166 g/t silver, 3.05% copper and 21% arsenic.

- Sample 201736 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of a banded quartz-sulphide vein consisting of 50% quartz, 30% arsenopyrite, 10% chalcopyrite, 5% pyrite, 5% tetrahedrite and trace bornite, and yielded 31.2 g/t gold, 129 g/t silver, 1.77% copper and 26% arsenic.

- Sample 201741 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a banded and brecciated quartz-sulphide vein containing 60% quartz, 15% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 9% pyrite and 1% bornite, and yielded 8.28 g/t gold, 95 g/t silver, 1.95% copper and 10.2% arsenic.

- Sample 201743 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein containing 90% quartz, 9% chalcopyrite and 0.5% arsenopyrite, which yielded 1.89 g/t gold, 66 g/t silver, 3.21% copper and 2.34% arsenic.

- Sample 201744 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein containing 50% quartz, 25% pyrite and 20% chalcopyrite, which yielded 6.94 g/t gold, 301 g/t silver, 6.69% copper, 0.53% arsenic and 0.39% bismuth.

The three previous site visits by the author constitute verification of the nature and geochemistry of gold-silver-copper-arsenic mineralization occurring in the Lakeview-Domineer and Mt. Washington Copper Open Pit areas on or near the Mount Washington Property. Of particular interest is the vein orientation ($135^0/90^0$) of the outcrop source of sample 170572, suggesting that it may be a feeder vein or zone to the flat-lying vein or zone mined in the South Pit.

The 2013 and 2016 field programs undertaken by the author constitutes verification of the nature and geochemistry of the gold-silver-arsenic-copper-molybdenum-antimony-zinc mineralization in the Oyster Breccia area; the gold-silver-arsenic-bismuth-copper-tellurium-zinc mineralization in the Wolf Lake area; and the gold-silver-arsenic-copper-molybdenum-vanadium-zinc mineralization in the Murex Breccia area.

None of the field verification by the author was of sufficient scope to verify dimensions and continuity of mineralized zones on or near the Mount Washington Property.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Of the twenty four veins and zones identified in the Geology and Mineralization section of this report, historical or other mineral resource estimates have been established on only four veins, none of which are to NI43-101 and CIM standards and therefore cannot be relied upon. None of the nine breccia zones has been subjected to sufficient and successful detailed work to date to establish mineral resources estimates. In 2014 the author issued a NI43-101 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam. Of the four veins with mineral resource estimates, two were partially mined out by Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. and have combined statistical data, and the other two may be contiguous and therefore one is included in the other. The four veins and tailings are summarized as follows:

<u>Domineer No.1 Vein (may be contiguous with Lakeview Zone to the west - on Crown Grants underlying Property)</u>

Included in Lakeview-Domineer Resource by Better Resources (1989), shown below.

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone (Tunnel Block, South Pit – Adjacent to Property)</u>

From 1965 to 1967, 342,600 tonnes of ore averaging 1.005% copper, 0.413 g/t gold, and 22.5 g/t silver were produced from the No.1 and No.2 Zones combined (BC MINFILE). In addition, mineral resources remaining adjacent to one or both pits were estimated at 305,720 tonnes @ 1.07% copper by W.G. Stevenson (1970). These zones are adjacent to, surrounded by, but not located on the Mount Washington Property, shown schematically in Figure 2b.

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.2 Zone (Noranda Block, North Pit – Adjacent to Property)</u>

Included in Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone above.

<u>Lakeview Zone (West Grid, Meadows; may be contiguous with Domineer No.1 Vein – partially on Property, on Adjacent Property and on Crown Grants underlying Property)</u>

Combined Lakeview-Domineer historical mineral resource estimate by Better (1989) as follows:

<u>Drill-Indicated Underground:</u>

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview-Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	2.0 metres	301,270	7.2g/t	37.7g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	249,546	6.2g/t	25.4g/t

Based on the detailed observations from the Lakeview-Domineer adit driven by Better in 1987-88, as detailed in the History Section of this report, it appears that there are higher grade sections of the zone which may be defined by more detailed work. Only a 50% estimated portion of the Lakeview-Domineer historical mineral resources are located on the Mount Washington Property, shown schematically in Figure 2b.

Mt. Washington Copper Tailings Dam – (on Property)

CIM and NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated mineral resource, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred mineral resource (J. Houle, 2014).

Tonnage of entire dam were calculated from production records in BC MINFILE as 342,600 tonnes milled less 17,200 tonnes concentrate produced for a net amount of 325,400 tonnes estimated to be contained in the tailings dam. Grades were estimated based on the 2011 sampling program completed on the accessible northwest portion of the tailings dam, using sample length weighted average grades calculated for each drill hole. Polygons were used to allocate grades by area to each drill hole and creating resource blocks named after each drill hole. Volumes were estimated by multiplying resource block areas by drill hole depths for each block. Tonnages for each block were estimated using a density of1.25 t/m^3. The total tonnage within the resource blocks was estimated at 241,625 tonnes, and can be considered an indicated mineral resource according to CIM and NI43-101 standards. This represents about 75% of the total tonnage of tailings estimated to be contained in the tailings dam. The remaining 83,775 tonnes estimated to be contained in the tailings dam can be considered an inferred mineral resource, with grades estimated to be the same as that for the indicated resources. See summary in Table 4 below:

Table 4 – MWC Tailings Mineral Resource Estimate

Mount Washington Copper (MWC) Tailings Dam 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate												
Block ID	**Category**	**Mass**	**Mass**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Arsenic**	**Copper**	**Moly**	**Tellurium**	**Calcium**	**Iron**	**Sulphur**
Name	**CIM**	**tonnes**	**percent**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**percent**	**percent**	**percent**
03	Indicated	20300	6.2%	0.192	6.13	1100	1147	11.31	9.21	1.01	4.31	1.27
05	Indicated	12556	3.9%	0.131	5.36	1181	995	8.39	9.63	1.17	4.53	1.25
12	Indicated	6075	1.9%	0.259	9.25	1298	1604	15.72	9.24	0.74	3.89	1.10
13	Indicated	16313	5.0%	0.146	6.84	1139	1411	11.77	10.16	1.13	4.81	1.54
14	Indicated	21875	6.7%	0.077	7.51	670	724	9.84	6.13	1.35	3.87	0.98
15	Indicated	14850	4.6%	0.088	5.30	822	757	8.83	7.33	1.49	4.32	1.15
16A	Indicated	3038	0.9%	0.110	4.54	714	914	8.39	4.76	1.08	3.68	0.71
16	Indicated	3938	1.2%	0.072	5.26	697	1054	8.50	4.57	1.07	3.69	0.68
23	Indicated	17550	5.4%	0.165	7.51	1125	1513	12.14	17.10	1.09	4.67	1.50
25	Indicated	30881	9.5%	0.082	3.81	729	614	10.28	6.55	1.26	3.94	0.71
34	Indicated	27638	8.5%	0.081	3.96	641	694	9.60	6.21	1.48	3.76	0.84
35	Indicated	32250	9.9%	0.123	5.42	857	957	7.60	6.16	1.42	4.30	0.76
37	Indicated	6900	2.1%	0.106	5.44	709	1441	11.10	7.65	1.05	4.18	0.98
44	Indicated	13438	4.1%	0.145	7.34	865	1183	9.38	13.44	1.35	4.21	1.14
47	Indicated	14025	4.3%	0.101	4.70	607	845	9.67	6.03	1.14	3.78	0.74
Totals	**Indicated**	**241625**	74.3%	28818	1372675	208031653	235804693	2407110	1995563	303280	1005737	244948
Averages	Indicated	16108	5.0%	0.119	5.68	861	976	9.96	8.26	1.26	4.16	1.01
50	**Inferred**	**83775**	25.7%	0.119	5.68	861	976	9.96	8.26	1.26	4.16	1.01
Total Dam	Historical	325400	100.0%									

Metallurgy

Metallurgical testing completed by previous operators on primary mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area has been included in the History section of this report. These testing programs are listed by dates as follows:

- 1941 – by the Canada Department of Mines and Resources – Mines and Geology Branch, for D.F. Kidd
- 1977-1981 – by B.C. Research for Imperial Oil Limited
- 1986 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Freeport-McMoran Gold Co.
- 1988 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Imperial Metals Corp.
- 1990 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Biomet Technology Inc.
- 1988-1990 – by G.W. Hawthorne for Better Resources Ltd.
- 2004-2005 – by Knelson Research & Technology for Pearl Asian Mining

The initial 1941 metallurgical test work and ore microscopy by the federal government identified the need to produce selective flotation to create multiple (3 or 4) concentrate products from the Domineer mineralization to effectively recover gold, silver and copper. This was probably considered too challenging for mine operators to develop at that time. Curiously, any metallurgical test work for its copper-rich deposits by Mt. Washington Copper Co. is absent in the public records. Although it is not known what if any metallurgical work was done by Mt. Washington Copper before starting production in 1961, the fact that they tried to produce a single (copper) flotation concentrate product suggests they were not concerned about recoveries of precious metals. They acquired, relocated and erected the former Woodgreen processing plant from the Motherlode Mine (MINFILE 082ESE034) near Greenwood, B.C. The plant processed copper-gold-silver mineralization from 1956 to 1959 primarily from local copper skarn deposits, in which all metals typically report to a single (copper) concentrate product. This plant may not have been appropriate for processing the more complex gold-silver rich Domineer mineralization, and not optimal for the copper rich Mt. Washington Copper Deposits from the South and North Pits. In the 1977-81, B.C. Research on behalf of Imperial Oil investigated copper heap leaching for processing mineralization at Mt. Washington, but without positive results.

As bio-leaching technology for processing complex ores began to evolve in the 1980's, several companies looked at Mt. Washington as a potential candidate site. Veerman-Botel Ltd. investigated bio-leaching in the early 1980's after acquiring the Mt. Washington property, as did metallurgical consultants Bacon, Donaldson & Associates for several mining companies in the late 1980's. Better Resources solicited proposals from several metallurgical consultants and engaged G.W. Hawthorne, P.Eng. in 1988 to design a processing plant to optimize primarily gold recoveries from the Lakeview-Domineer Zone. By 1989, Mr. Hawthorne, supported by ore microscopy work by J.F. Harris, used bio-oxidation technology to design a 200 TPD mine-site plant producing two products: a copper-gold flotation concentrate and a gold bullion, with combined recoveries of 92% gold and 68% copper. The plant would send 99% of the arsenic to the tailings dam as ferric arsenate, but the recoveries and distribution of silver and other metals in the ore are not mentioned.

In 2004, Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc. engaged Knelson Research & Technology to conduct gravity concentration test work for gold, silver and platinum from the Lake Zone of Wolf Lake Property, with poor recoveries results. In 2005, mineralogical work on samples from the Lake Zone by John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. for Pearl Asian Mining provided detailed descriptions of gangue and sulphide minerals, and native gold which occurs mainly with arsenopyrite. This is similar to the style of mineralization at Lakeview-Domineer.

In 2014, North Bay Resources Inc. engaged Blue Coast Research to complete specific gravity tests and preliminary metallurgical testing of the MWC Tailings Dam. Four discrete samples were collected from the tailings dam, with average composite grades of 0.15% copper, 0.13 g/t gold, 3.43% iron and 1.03% sulphur. Solids specific gravity measurements from the four samples averaged 2.71 t/m^3, and in-situ specific gravity was estimated at 1.25 t/m^3, based on literature research by the author for comparable tailings dams. Flotation tests yielded copper and gold recoveries of up to 60% and 67% respectively in concentrate, with grades of 1.4% copper and 14% sulphur. The production of a salable final product is dependent on further test work required to upgrade the rougher concentrate to produce at least a 20% Cu grade, which based on preliminary results would be difficult to achieve at economic metal recoveries.

Environmental Considerations

For an advanced exploration stage property situated in a past producing area like the Mount Washington Property the main environmental considerations must be addressed in the permitting process for future exploration and reclamation work, backed with reclamation securities. These appear in Table 3 - Proposed Work Program and Budget Summary in the Exploration Results and Potential Section of this report. An industry-standard environmental baseline study is essential to be initiated and maintained both on and surrounding the Mount Washington Property. The legacy environmental impact of the former MWC Mine, Mill and Tailings Dam plus the Lakeview-Domineer Exploration Adit must be established prior to any significant future exploration work being initiated on the Property. The socio-economic considerations of future exploration and possible development, production and processing operations should also be addressed through technically sound, continual and transparent public disclosure prior to any significant future work being initiated on the Property. The time required for planning and processing a major exploration and reclamation permit application is 6 to 9 months and the budget required to plan and complete the environmental and socio-economic portions of a $1 million exploration program is about $150,000 or 15% of the total budget.

Mining and Processing Operations

As an advanced exploration property, mining and processing operations do not need to be considered for the Mount Washington Property at this time, in the author's opinion.

Key Assumptions, Risks and Limitations

Technically, the Mount Washington Property and adjacent properties represent an attractive advanced exploration project, with many clustered polymetallic mineral occurrences in a geological setting similar to active and successful mining camps elsewhere. However, the social license to develop and operate a mine is not guaranteed to the mineral tenure holder anywhere, including on Vancouver Island. The last operating metal mine (Myra Falls Operation) on Vancouver Island recently suspended operations and is for sale by the owner, no new metal mine has been permitted since the 1960's, and several active exploration properties were expropriated during expansion of local provincial parks in the early 1990's, as was done with the former Falconbridge Ltd. properties, Gem Lake and Faith Lake, and the former Jo Anne property operated by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. when Strathcona Provincial Park was expanded. It is possible that local surface tenure holders, recreation/conservation groups and/or communities will actively and successfully oppose future mine development in the Mt. Washington area. The treaty process between various First Nations and federal and provincial governments is still in progress on Vancouver Island with one final agreement completed (Maa-nulth), another final agreement in negotiation (K'omoks) in place, and several more at various stages. Co-operation agreements between local First Nations and a proponent are usually required to successfully develop a mineral property today in B.C. However, it is assumed under the B.C. government's 2-Zone Model within its Sustainability in B.C. Mining Criteria that the Mount Washington Property is available for future exploration, development and mining, and that the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines will act as an effective advocate and permitting authority on behalf for any proponent who follows its laws and regulations required during all stages of any future work on the Mount Washington Property.

Valuation Approaches and Methods

The Mount Washington Property has been subjected to any Valuations in the past, to the best knowledge of the author and valuator. This report represents the first Valuation of the Property.

The Property and surrounding area are largely covered by forests which are being actively logged including road construction and maintenance by local contractors working for surface and timber rights owner Timberwest. These activities are very complementary to mineral exploration and mining throughout BC, particularly on Vancouver Island including the area of the Property. The Mount Washington Alpine Resort is located immediately south of and partly overlies the southwest portion of the Property. MWAR's most recently constructed chair lift, the Boomerang, and associated down-hill runs partly overlie cell mineral claim 1044382 of the Property and the underlying Domineer Crown Grants, including the Domineer 1-4 Veins, Murray Breccia and the southern portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area. It is reasonable to safely co-ordinate future exploration activity and possible future underground development and mining operations, if warranted, with operation of the ski resort. Furthermore, the mutually beneficial economic opportunities for both the Property owner and MWAR from underground mine tourism both during possible future operations and following appropriate mine reclamation should be considered. The Forbidden Plateau Area of Strathcona Provincial Park is located south of MWAR, well beyond and up-slope from the Mount Washington Property. Therefore future exploration activity and possible future development and mining operations, if warranted, would have no impact on the Park.

As an advanced exploration property only the Market and Cost Approaches can be used for Valuation of the Mount Washington Property, and the use of the Income Approach is unacceptable, according to CIMVal Standards and Guidelines. The Market Approach has six Valuation Methods to consider, including two Primary Methods (Comparable Transactions, and Option Agreement Terms), three Secondary Methods (Net Metal Value, Value per Unit Area, and Market Capitalization) and one unacceptable method (Gross Metal Value). The Cost Approach has three Valuation Methods to consider, including two Primary Methods (Appraised Value, and Multiple of Exploration Expenditures) and one Secondary Method (Geoscience Factor). The applicability of each Acceptable Method to the Property is discussed below.

- **Comparable Transactions Method of the Market Approach** – there have been no recent transactions of advanced exploration properties located near ski hills and parks anywhere to the author's knowledge, and therefore this method was not used

- **Option Agreement Terms Method of the Market Approach** – there have been very few recent option agreements of advanced exploration properties completed in BC, and none on Vancouver Island, and none for the Mount Washington Property or portions of it since the mid-1980's, and therefore this method was not used

- **Net Metal Value Method of the Market Approach** – the historical mineral resource estimate for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone located in part on the Mount Washington Property cannot be used for an economic considerations according to NI43-101 Standards and Guidelines; and the current NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam located on the Property is not currently economic based on recent metallurgical studies, and therefore this method was not used

- **Value per Unit Area Method of the Market Approach** – the Mount Washington Property is only 2,420 hectares in size, including the area overlying the Domineer Crown Grants, and is therefore too small in the author's opinion to use this method

- **Market Capitalization Method of the Market Approach** – the Property owner, North Bay Resources Inc., holds over twenty other mineral properties in Canada and the US, so the Mount Washington Property value is a relatively small portion of the Company's assets, and therefore this method was not used

- **Appraised Value Method of the Cost Approach** – the historical exploration work completed in the area of the Property is fairly well documented, but a significant portion of the work was completed during the 1960's to 1980's including the development and production at MWC, and advanced exploration work at Lakeview-Domineer; much of this work was completed when unit costs for exploration work were much lower than today, and much of the work was done only partially within the present boundary of the Mount Washington Property; using historical unit costs are considered by the author to understate the true value of old work compared to more recent and proposed future exploration work, and therefore this method was not used

- **Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method of the Cost Approach** – the historical exploration work completed in the area of the Property is fairly well documented, including the years, the amounts and the locations; it is possible to reasonably estimate the present value of these historical exploration costs completed within the present boundary of the Mount Washington Property, and therefore this method was used

- **Geoscience Factor Method of the Cost Approach** – the subjective nature of this method is problematic, and the lack of nearby active exploration projects or mining operations in similar geological settings is also problematic; the BC Geological Survey has produced mineral potential maps for all of BC, in which the Mt. Washington Area is ranked in the highest 10% metallic mineral potential category in BC, but to allocate a value to this ranking is problematic, and therefore this method was not used

The Valuation for the Mount Washington Property was completed by the author using only the Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method of the Cost Approach. The various surveys, analyses, tests and excavations conducted on the Mount Washington Property area during the +50 year period mainly from 1940 to 1992 has identified at least 24 mineral occurrences containing varying combinations of gold, silver, copper, and/or molybdenum in clusters over an area of 10 km. by 4 km. Hundreds of ore-grade intercepts at current metal prices were achieved in natural and trenched outcrop samples or diamond drill holes by numerous operators on most of the 24 mineral occurrences on or adjacent to the Property. The area covering the Property has been available for acquisition and advancement since 1990, but no significant funds have been raised nor major exploration project completed in the area of the Property for the past 25 years. During that time only a few short term transactions, title abandonment and re-acquisitions, and title maintenance work has taken place on the Property.

Valuation

The Mount Washington Property is worthy of further exploration, building on past successful work, new mineral exploration and processing technology, and excellent local infrastructure. The potential exists both on and near the property to establish economically viable mineral resources of gold, silver, copper and/or molybdenum that could be permitted, mined and processed. This Valuation Report is to be used to help North Bay in raising financing for future exploration work on the Property.

The area hosting the Lakeview-Domineer historical mineral resource estimate by Better (1989) is clearly worthy of further exploration work, based primarily on increased gold prices since the time the successful exploration work was completed. Although only a portion of the resource area is located on the property, that portion includes the 1987-88 exploration adit portal and most of the adit itself, and the 2009 bulk sample site.   Sampling of the vein in the initial 45 m. of the adit yielded an average grade of 21.8 g/t gold over an average thickness of 1.4 m., and the 2009 bulk sample yielded an estimated average grade of 51.53 g/t gold from sampling and analyses completed in 2010. These results suggest that the Lakeview-Domineer Zone is a high grade gold prospect, which makes the Mount Washington Property one of the more attractive and marketable types of mineral properties. The recommended underground work program from the exploration adit summarized in Table 3 is designed in part to upgrade the historical mineral resource to comply with NI43-101 standards and guidelines. If successful, this would have an immediate and significant positive impact on the marketability of the Property, and the Company's ability to generate financing for advanced exploration work.

The areas of the Property hosting copper-gold bearing stockwork breccias (Murex, Oyster, Quarry and Murray Breccias) and the Wolf Lake Area also host gold-bearing quartz-sulphide narrow vein mineralization, often gently-dipping in orientation similar to the Lakeview-Domineer Zone. The recommended drilling program targeting breccias summarized in Table 3 may be successful in delineating not only stockwork breccias but also quartz-sulphide veins. If successful, this would have an immediate and significant positive impact on the marketability of the Property, and the Company's ability to generate financing for advanced exploration work.

All currency values used in this Valuation Report are stated in Canadian Dollars. To use the Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method of the Cost Approach, it was necessary to establish a table of unit cost estimates corrected to the Valuation Date for each historical exploration work type completed in the area of the Property, which appears in Appendix 1. Each unit cost estimate is a rounded amount based primarily on the author's experience for similar work completed on recent projects on Vancouver Island for other clients. In some cases, actual unit costs used to complete the work were taken from ARIS Reports or other available reports and maps and if appropriate corrected to the Valuation Date. In total 26 different types of exploration work were identified and unit costs were estimated and assigned to each type, using units appropriate to each work type as follows:

- **Number (#)** - used for trenches, open cuts, samples taken for soil/rock/heavy mineral (H.M.)/water geochemistry/mineralogy/metallurgy
- **Metres (m)** – used for tunneling, diamond drilling
- **Kilometres (km)** – used for trails, roads, outcrop stripping, line cutting, ground and airborne geophysics, combined geology + ground geophysics
- **Person-Days (days)** – geology, prospecting, sampling, combined geology + sampling
- **Tonne (tonne)** – bulk sampling
- **Estimated (est)** – bulk metallurgy

All available reports and maps were reviewed using the History of Exploration and Production Section and Bibliography of this Report as a checklist, and listing each data source as a line item in the Unit Cost Estimate table, which appears in Appendix 1. From each data source, determinations or estimations were made of each work type, volume, and percent distribution of units over the present location of the Property. In total 95 different data sources were identified and reviewed, and if appropriate selected to create the Historical Exploration Cost Distribution table, which also appears in Appendix 1. These 95 data sources are listed chronologically in the table.   As can be seen from this table, many of the estimates of units and all of the % distribution estimates are rounded due to uncertainty in accurately measuring units and locations of historical source data in reports and on maps. Any development and production work and associated costs for the historic MWC mine and mill were not included as work types or used in the Valuation. Any support costs specifically spent beyond the property area were also excluded and not used in the Valuation. The selection, estimation and distribution of historical exploration costs to the present area of the Mount Washington Property was done by the author as logically, equitably and expeditiously as possible.

The Valuation for the Mount Washington Property completed using the Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method of the Cost Approach relies on the total achieved under the column **$ Distribution Total** in the Historical Exploration Cost Distribution Table in Appendix 1 of this report, which is rounded to **$5.25 million**. This amount equates to about 46% of the adjacent column **Total $** which includes all historical exploration work completed in the general area of the Property, which is rounded to **$11.3 million**. To complete the Valuation, the cost of the proposed future work program of **$1 million** from Table 3 in this report using the same unit costs as the historical work can be added to the $5.25 million. Therefore the Valuation for the Mount Washington Property completed using the Multiple of Exploration Expenditure Method of the Cost Approach dated August 5, 2016 is **$6.25 million**.

Valuation Conclusions

Only one Approach using only one Method was utilized to establish the Valuation for the Mount Washington Property, so no comparisons or reconciliations with other approaches or methods are possible or required. In the author's opinion, an acceptable range of valuations for the Property is $5 million to $7.5 million, so $6.25 million at the mid-point of the range is an acceptable single value.

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Certificate of Qualifications

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Do hereby certify that:

- I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada V9V 1P8
- I graduated with a Bachelor's of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering with specialization in Mineral Exploration from the University of Toronto in 1978.
- I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, the Society of Economic Geologists, The Association of Applied Geochemists, the Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia, and the Vancouver Island Exploration Group; I am also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for Geoscience B.C. and the Earth Science Dept. at Vancouver Island University
- I have worked as a geologist for 38 years since graduating from university, including 5 years as a mine geologist in underground gold and silver mines, 15 years as an exploration manager, 3 years as a government geologist and 13 years as a mineral exploration consultant, and have completed 2 prior property valuations, and am both a qualified person as per NI43-101 and a qualified valuator as per CIMVal for the purpose of this Valuation
- I have visited and worked on the Mount Washington Property most recently from June 26 to 30, 2016 and from June 24 to 27, 2013 on behalf of North Bay Resources Inc.; I previously visited the Property in 2011 and 2005 as an independent consultant for other companies; and in 2001 and 2000 as the SW Regional Geologist for the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines
- I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report entitled "Valuation Report for the Mount Washington Property" in its entirety.
- I am not aware of any Material fact not in the Valuation Report which would make the report misleading
- I am independent of North Bay Resources Inc.
- I have had prior involvement with the Property both as a government geologist and as a consultant
- The Valuation Report has been prepared consistent with the CIMVal Standards and Guidelines

Dated this 5th Day of August, 2016

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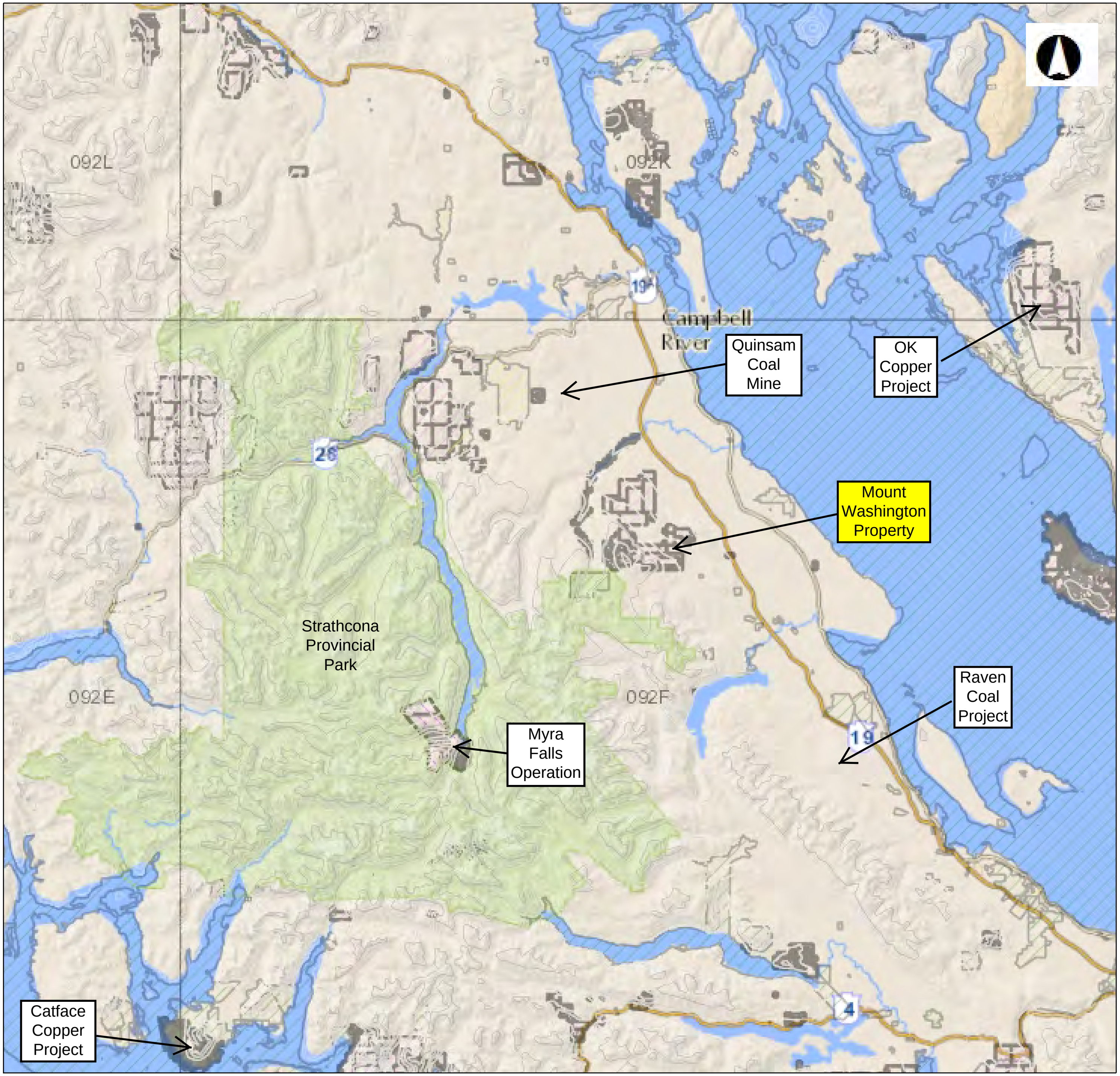
Signature of Qualified Person

August 5, 2016

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Print name of Qualified Person

Seal of Qualified Person



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mineral Titles

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis -
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- Contours - (1:250,000)
  - FCODE
  - Contour - Index
  - Contour - Intermediate
  - Area of Exclusion
  - Area of Indefinite Contours
- Mineral and Placer Subsurfa Outlined

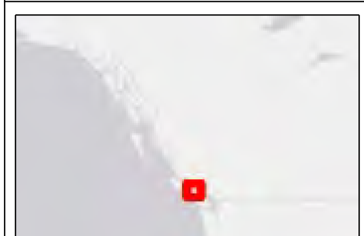
0 20.32 40.64 km

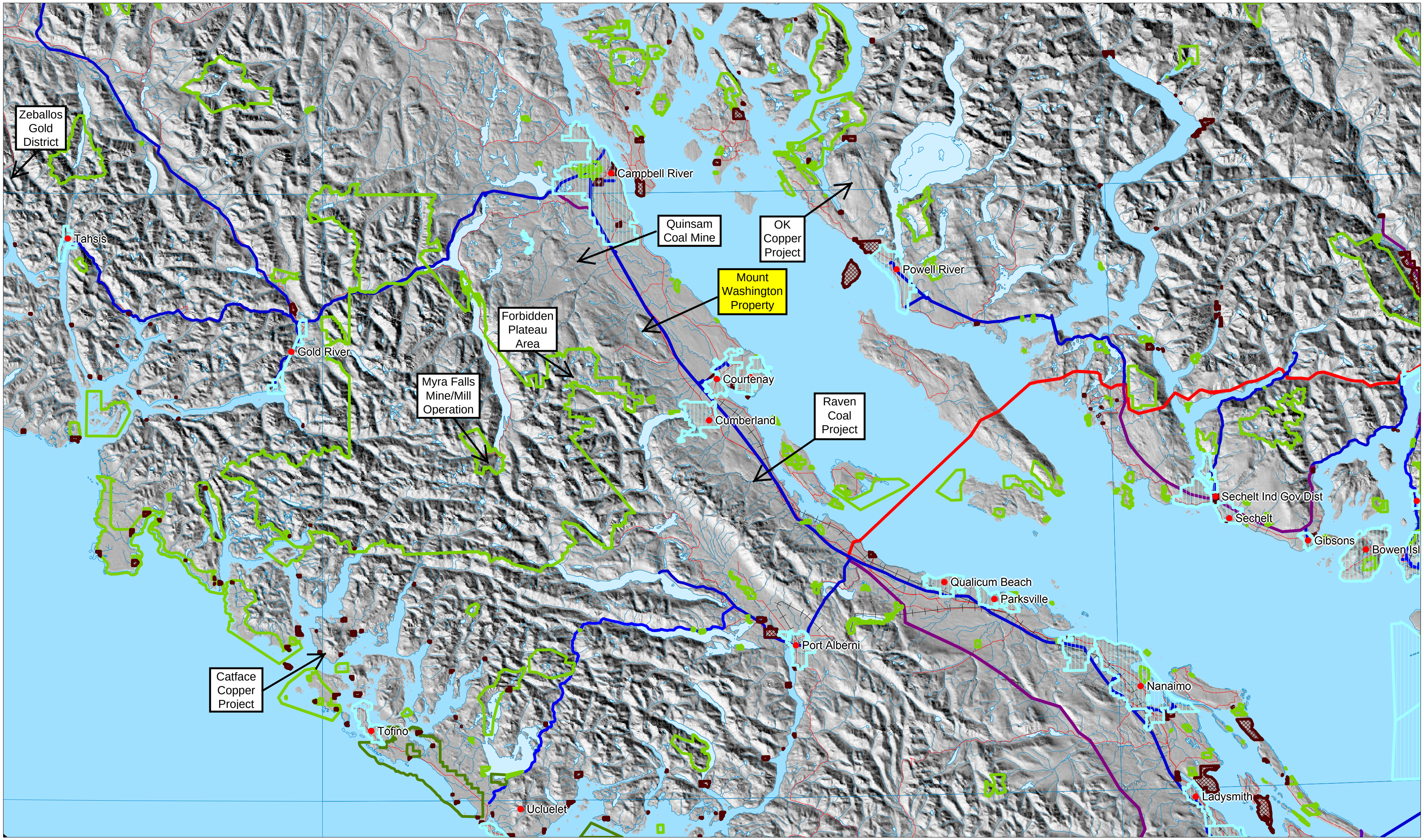
1: 1,000,000

Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator

Figure 1a

Key Map of British Columbia





for Map Legend see BC MapPlace

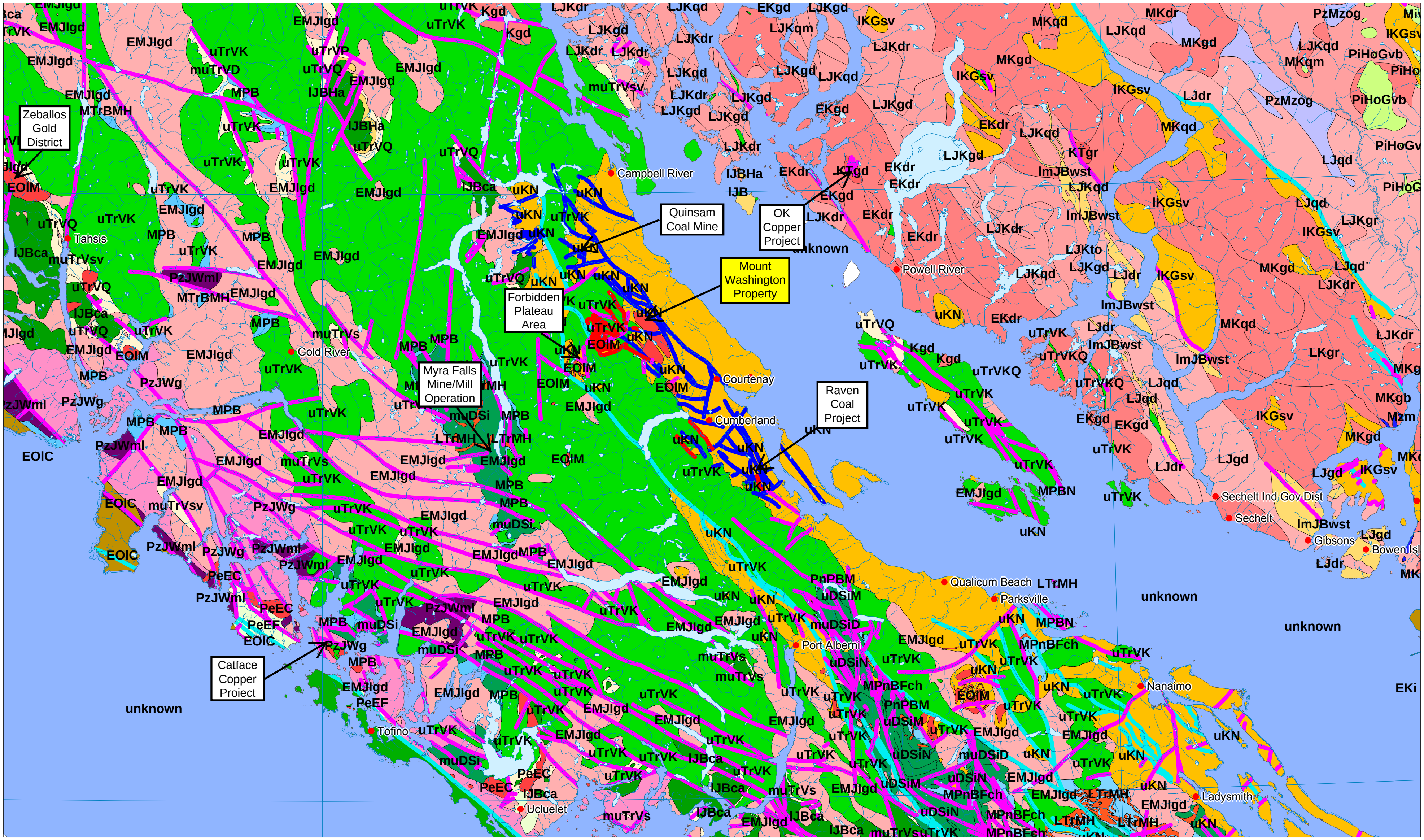
SCALE 1 : 1,000,000

20 0 20 40 60

KILOMETERS

Figure 1b

Central Vancouver Island Infrastructure



for Map Legend see BC MapPlace including 2005 BCGS Geology

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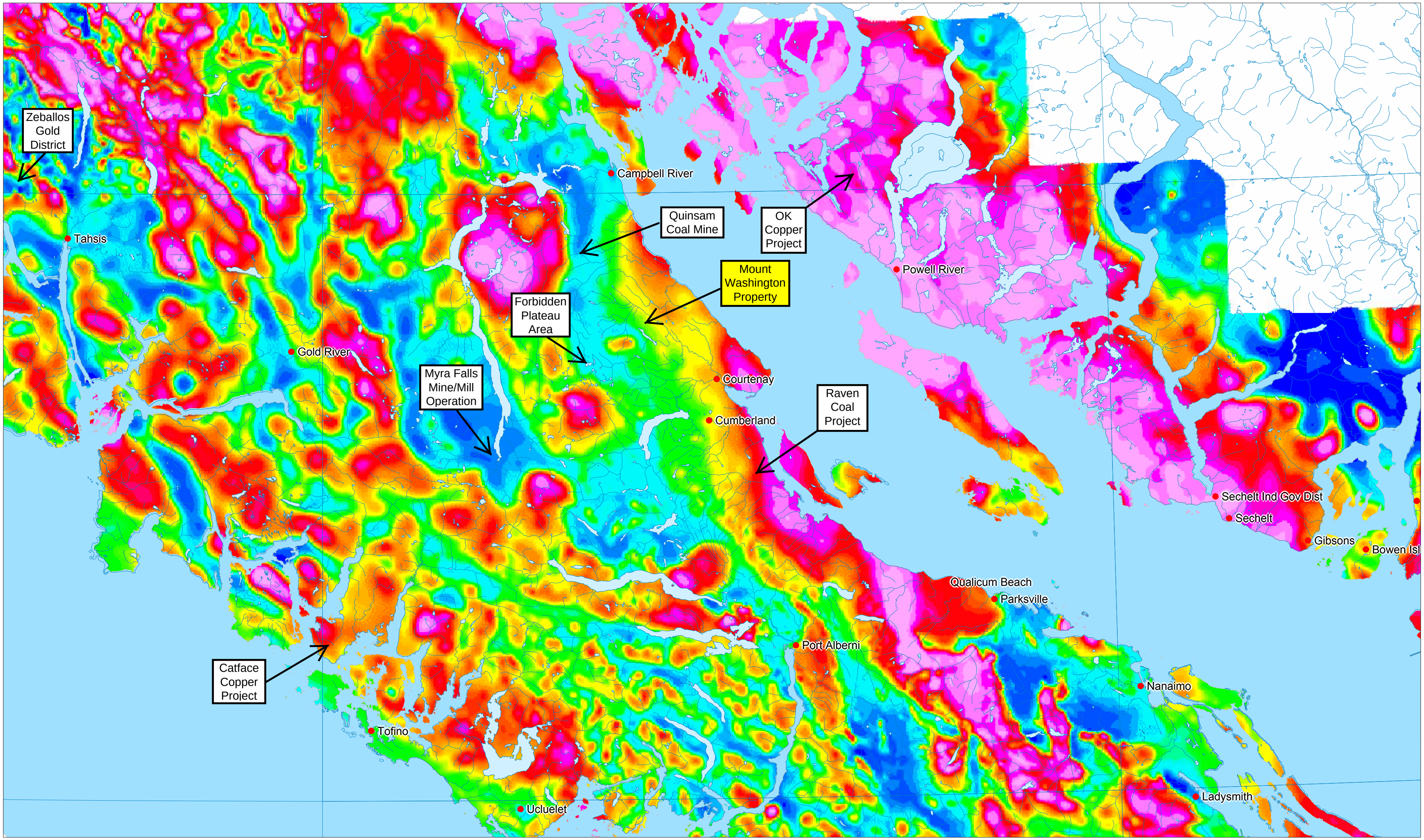
KILOMETERS

Figure 1c

Central Vancouver Island Geology

N



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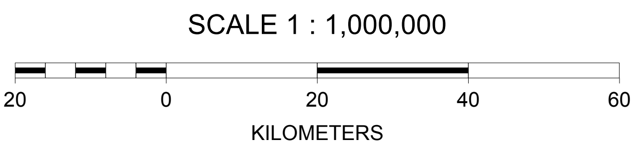
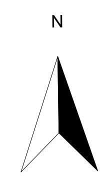
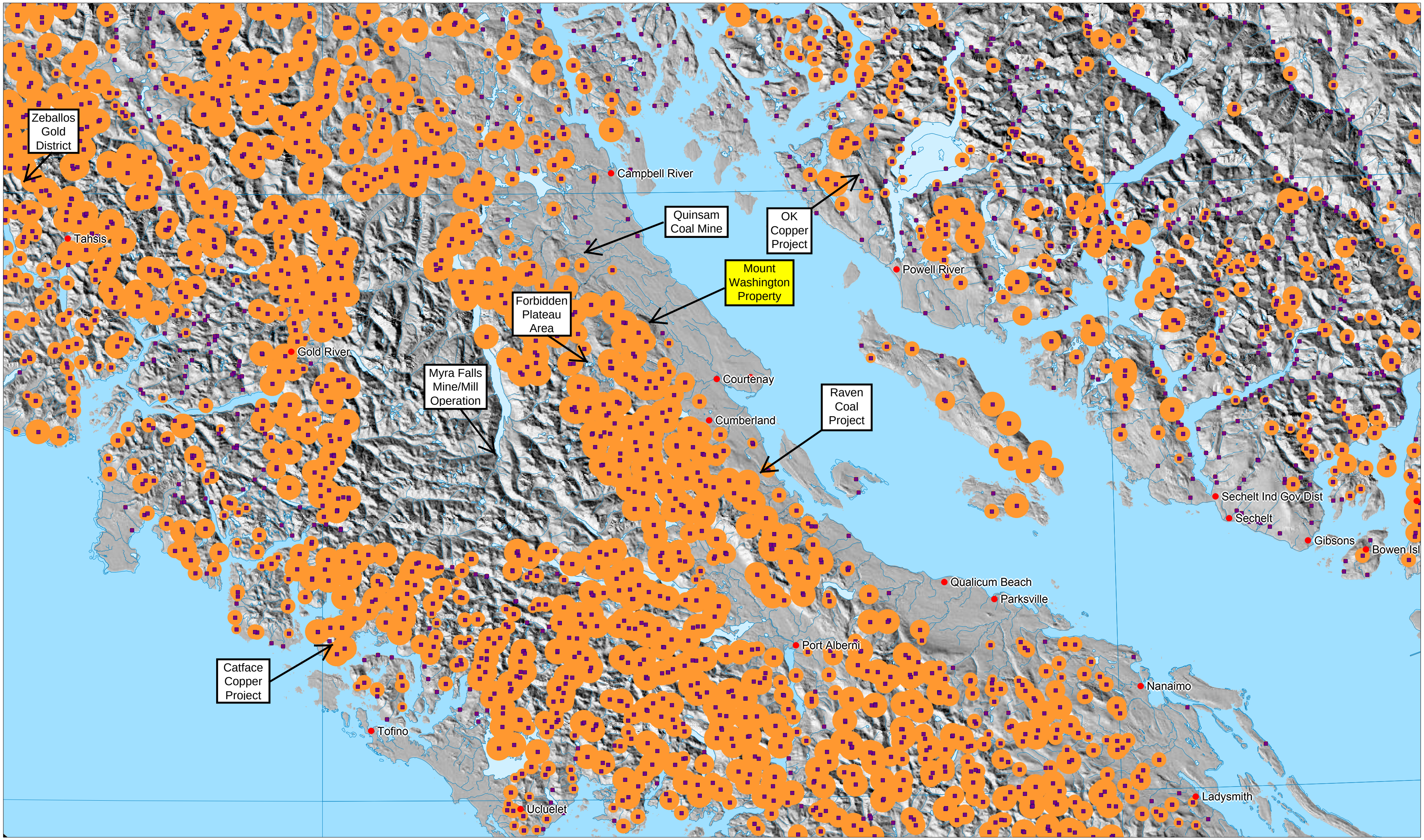


Figure 1d

Central Vancouver Island Aeromagnetics





for Map Legend see BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 1,000,000

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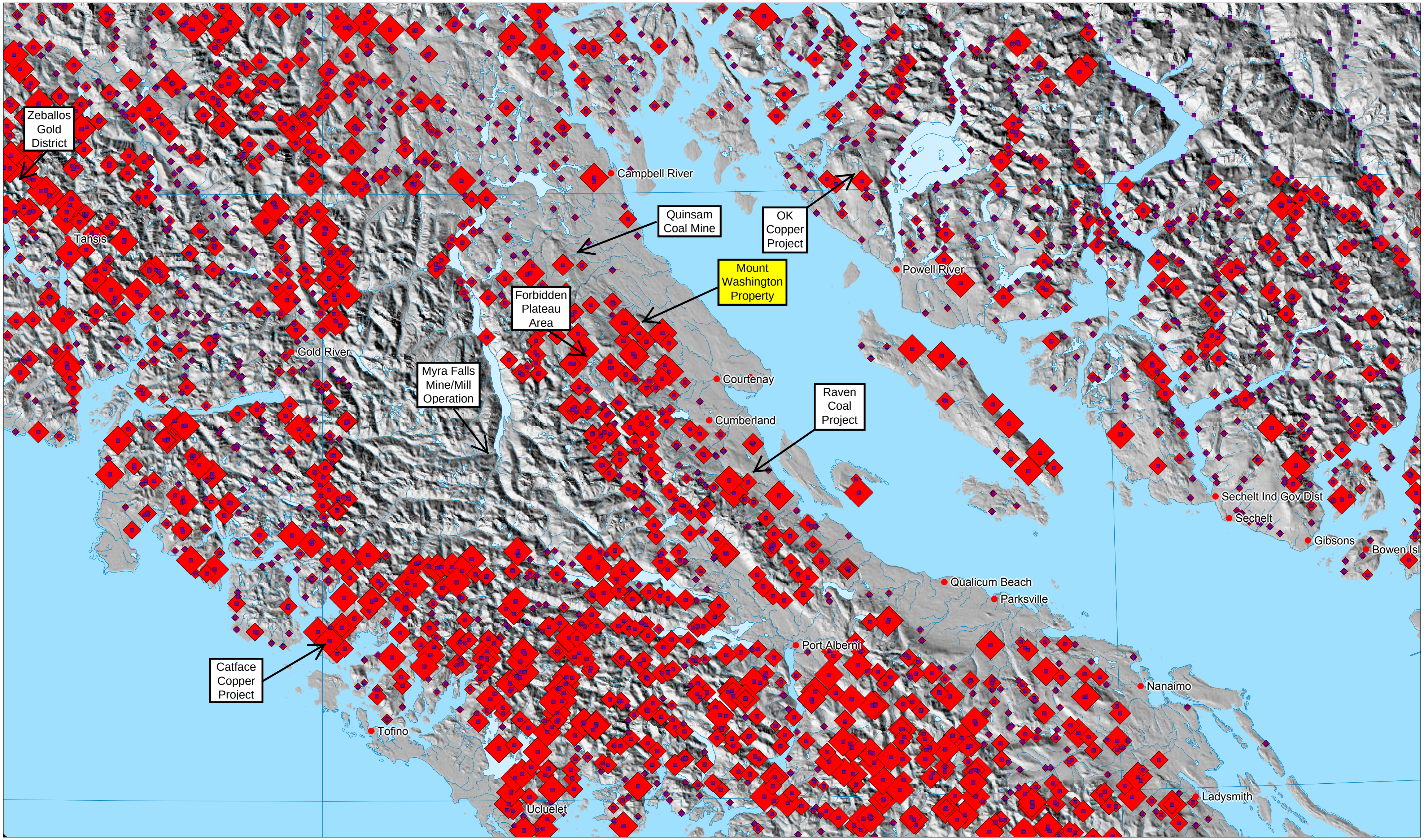
KILOMETERS

N

Figure 1e

Central Vancouver Island Copper Geochemistry



for Map Legend see BC MapPlace

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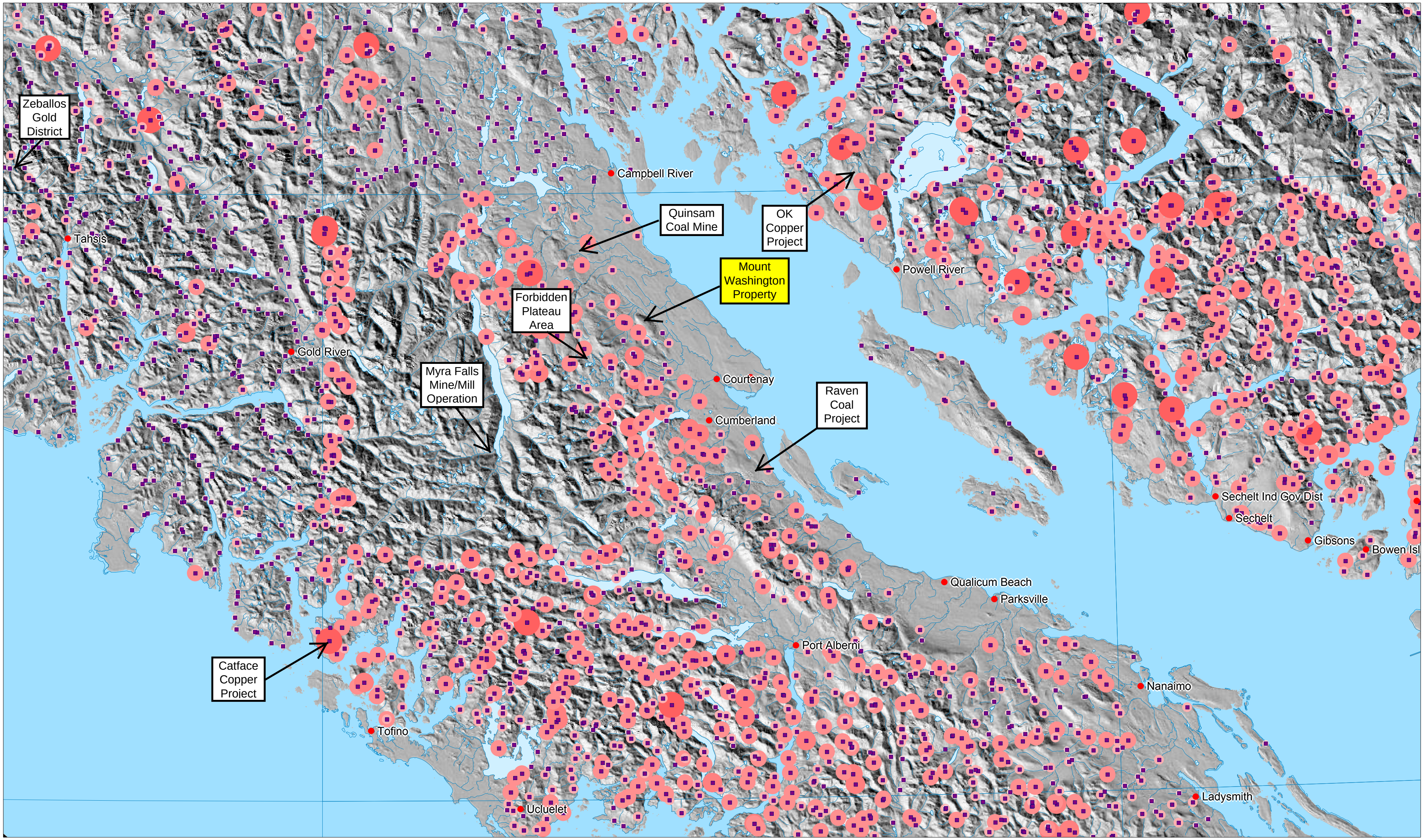
KILOMETERS

Figure 1f

Central Vancouver Island Gold Geochemistry

N



for Map Legend
see BC
MapPlace

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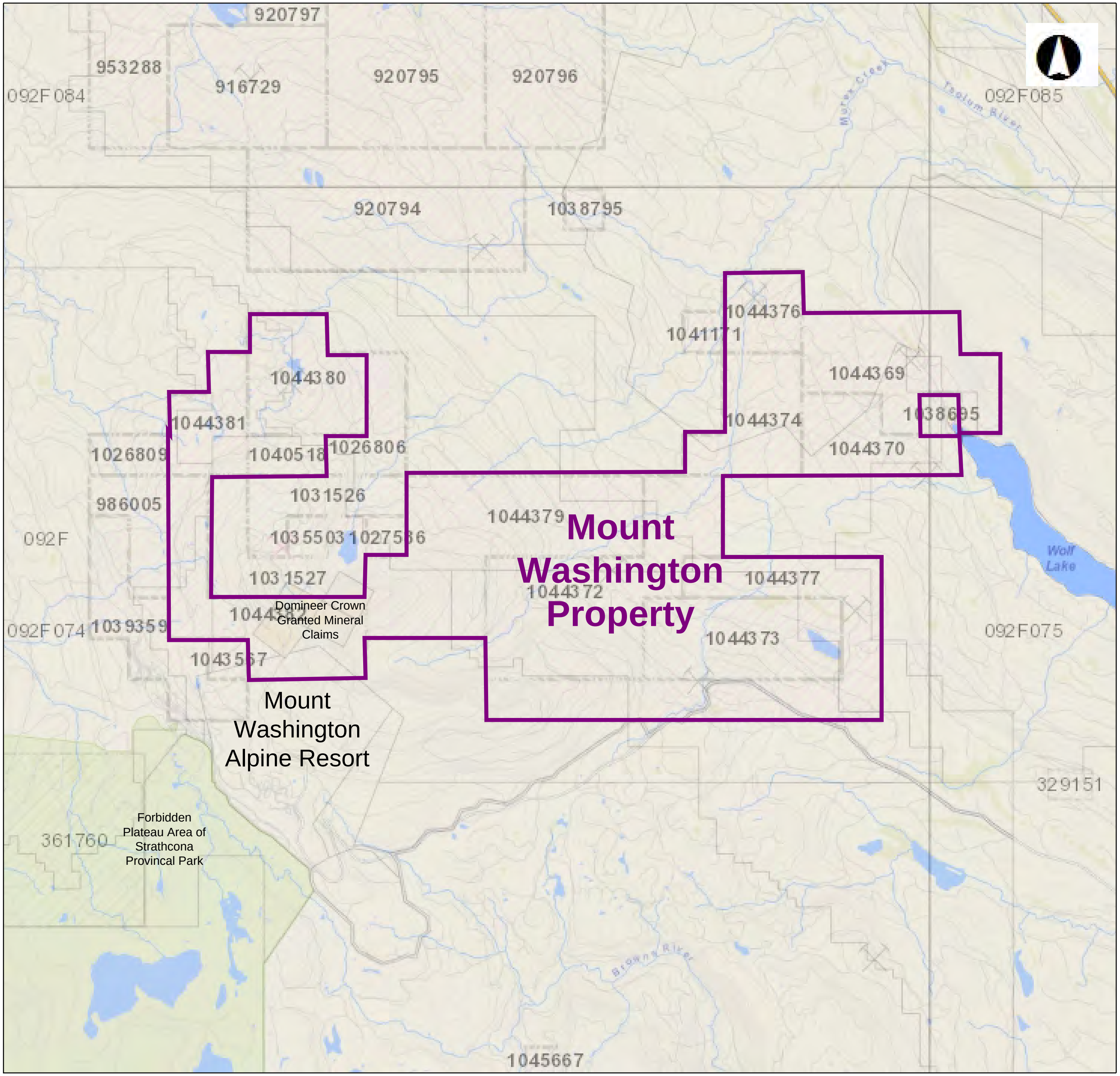
KILOMETERS

N

Figure 1g

Central Vancouver Island Molybdenum Geochemistry



British Columbia

Mineral Titles

Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis -
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- Land Act Primary Parcels - Filled
- Mineral Occurrences (MINFI
  - STATUS_CODE
  - All others
  - Producer
  - Past Producer

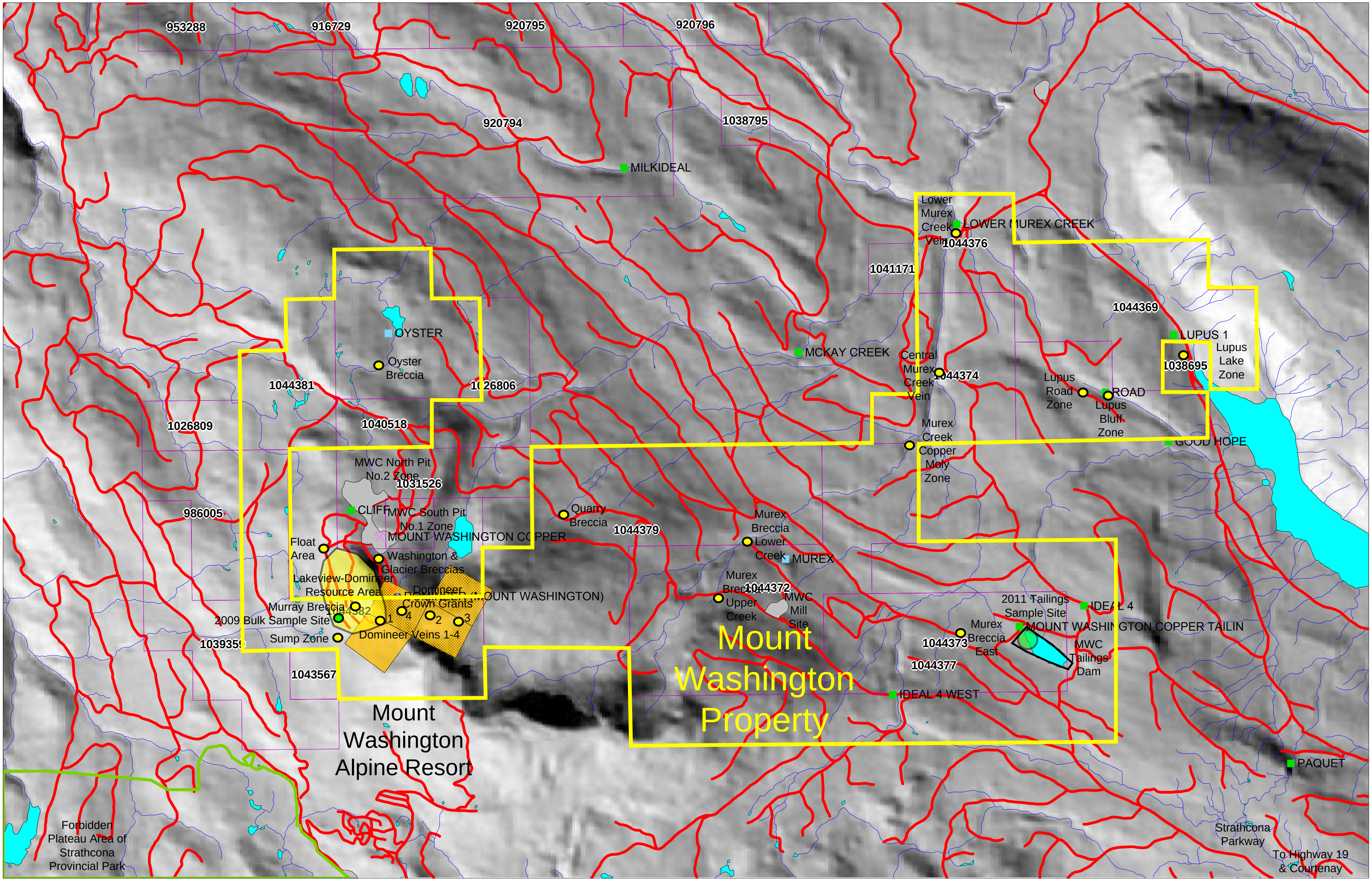
0 2.03 4.06 km

1: 100,000

Figure 2a

Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator

Key Map of British Columbia



for Map Legend see BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 50,000

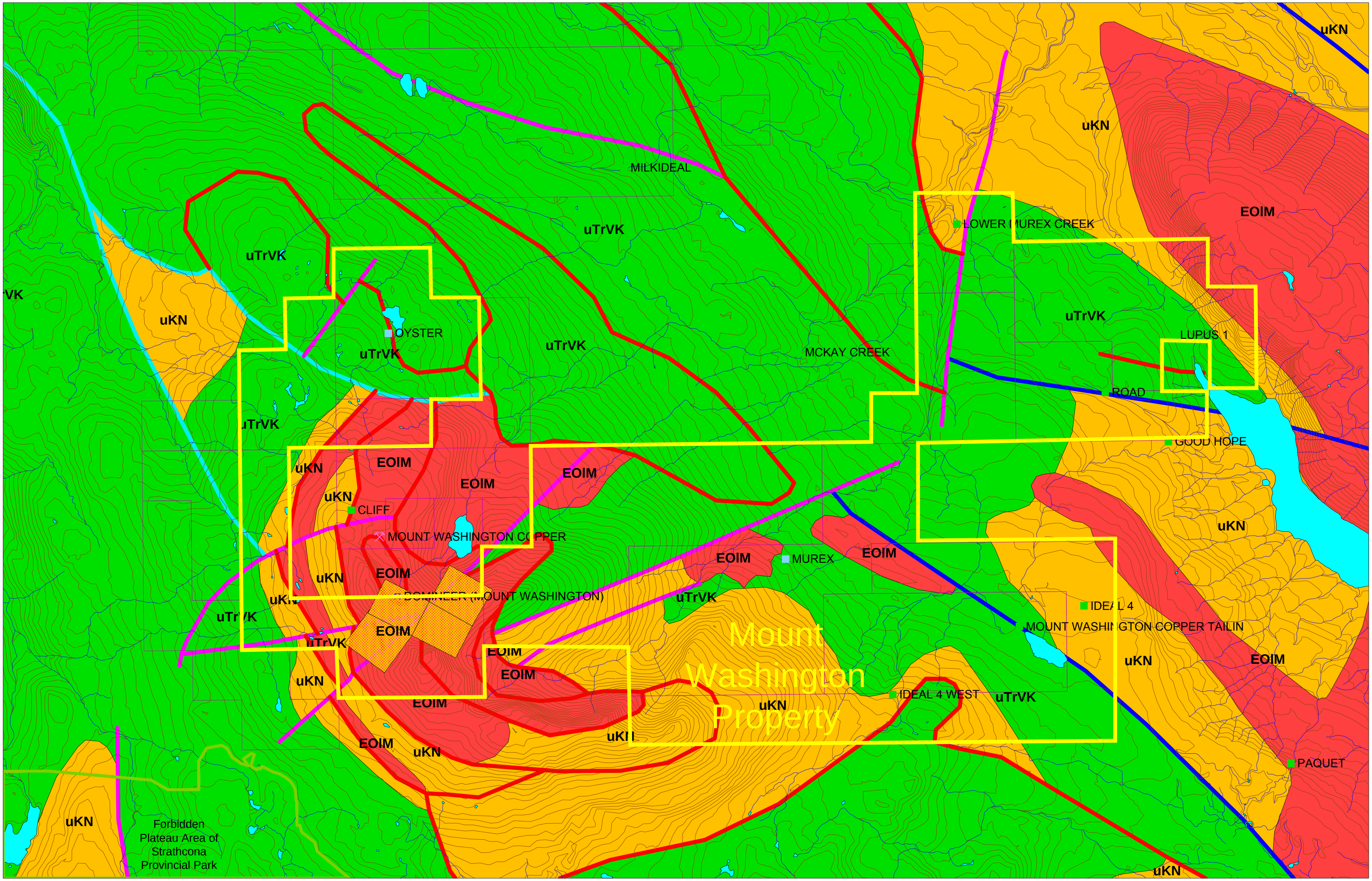
1 0 1 2 3

KILOMETERS

N

Figure 2b

Mount Washington Property Infrastructure



for Map Legend see BC MapPlace including 2005 BCGS Geology

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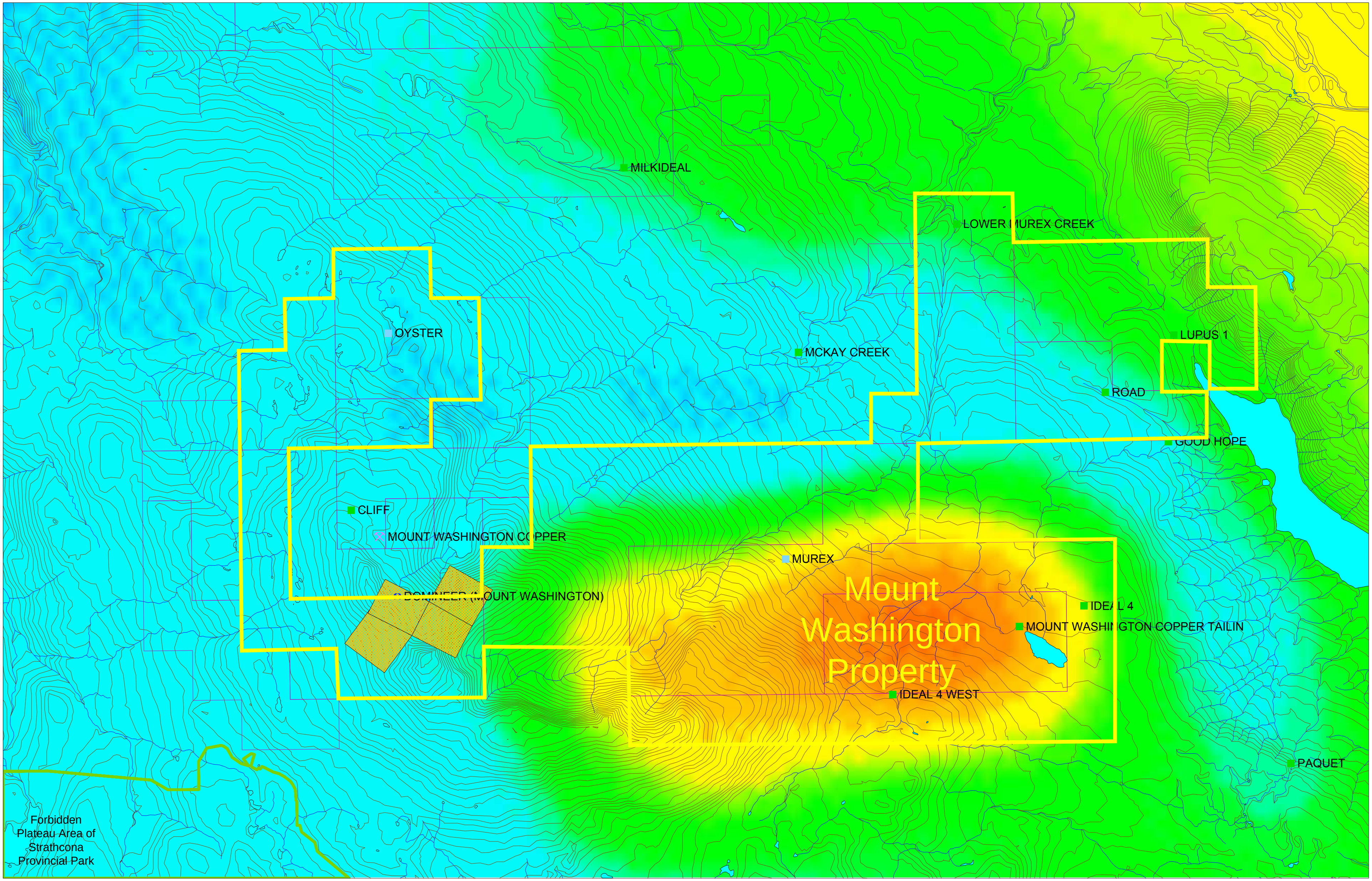
KILOMETERS

N

Figure 2c

Mount Washington Property Geology



for Map Legend
see BC
MapPlace

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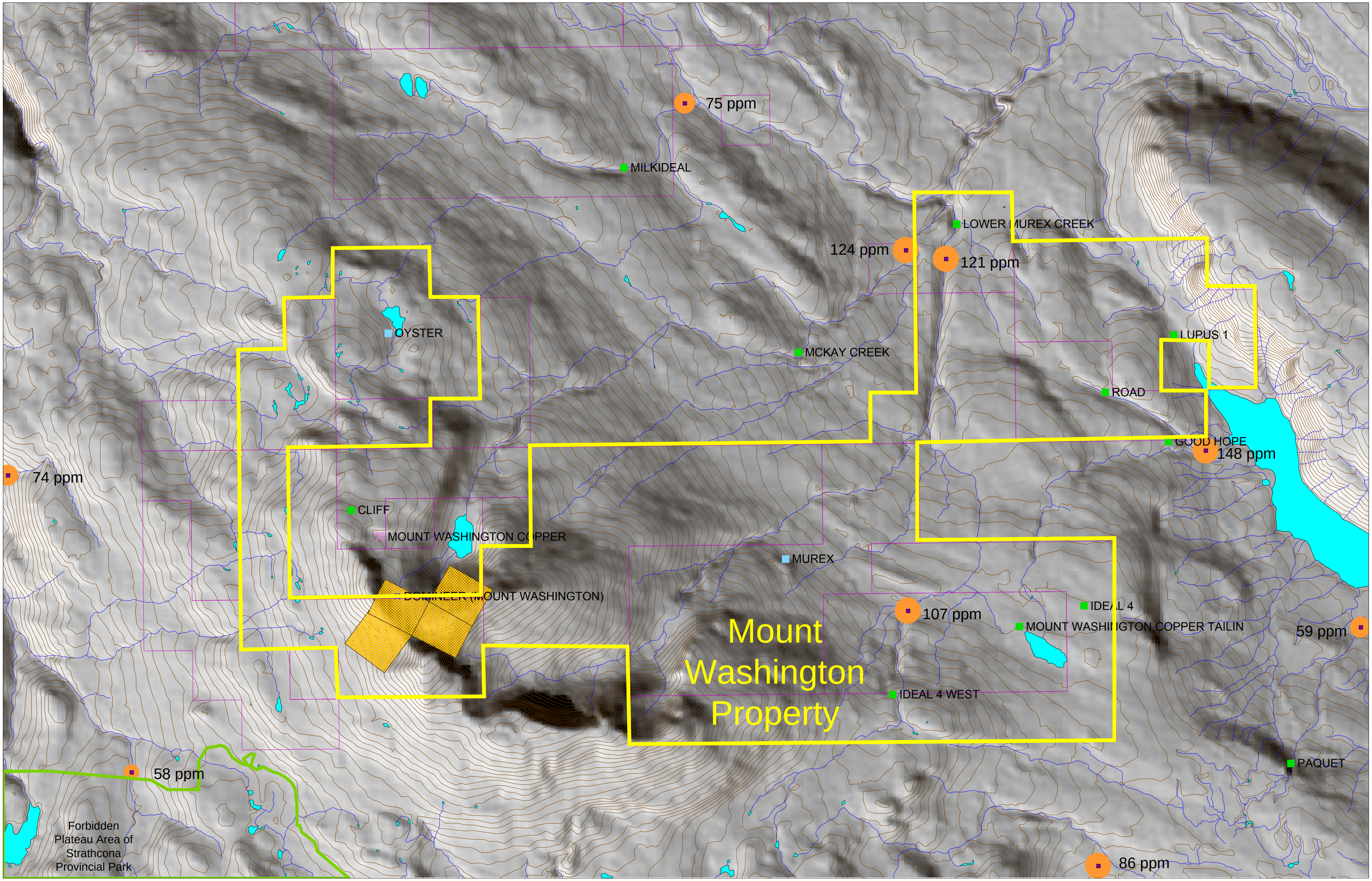
KILOMETERS

N

Figure 2d
Mount Washington Property Aeromagnetics



for Map Legend
see BC
MapPlace

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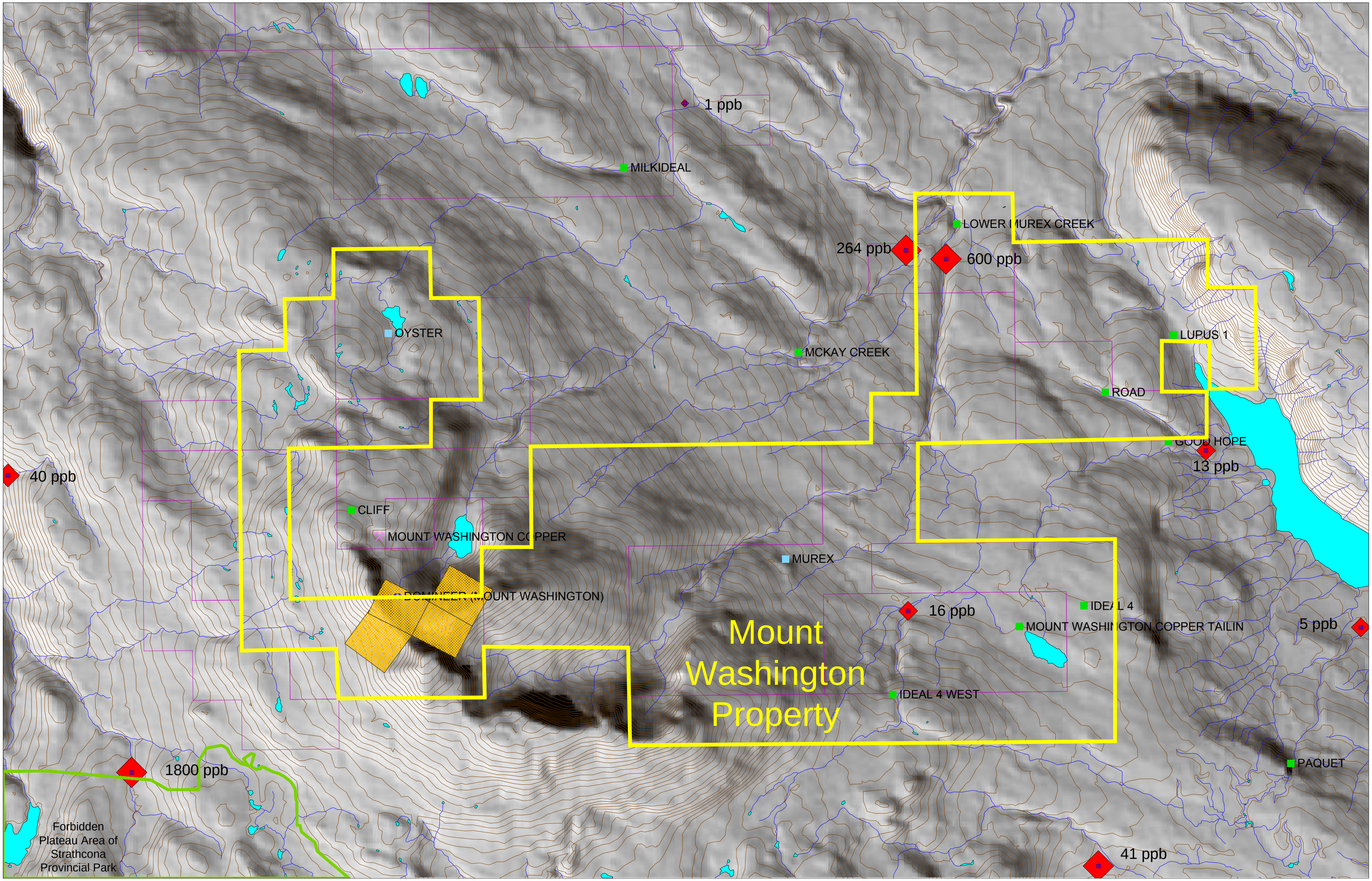
KILOMETERS

Figure 2e
Mount Washington
Copper Geochemistry



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SCALE 1 : 50,000

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KILOMETERS

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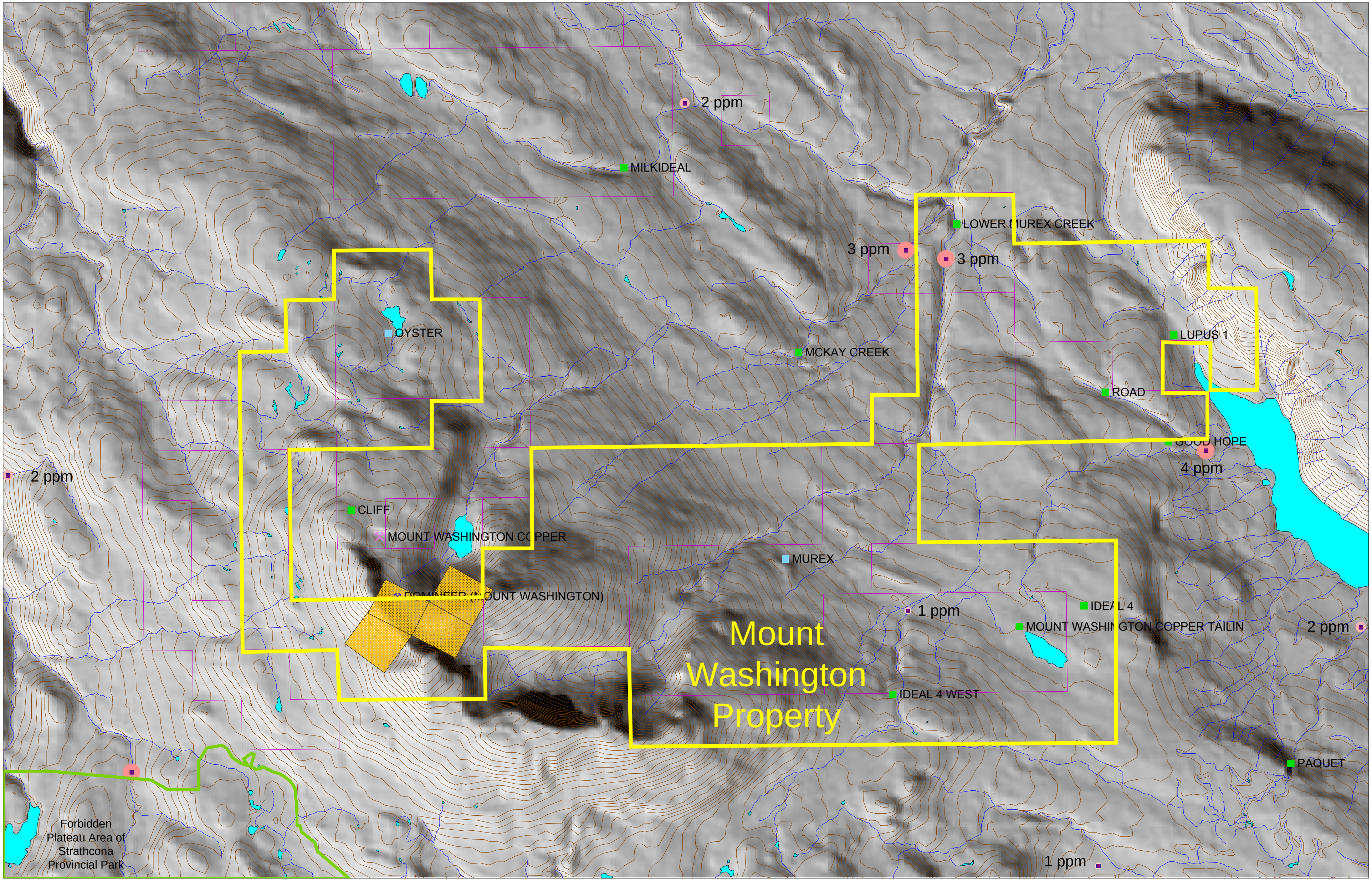
Figure 2f
Mount Washington Gold Geochemistry



for Map Legend
see BC
MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 50,000

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KILOMETERS

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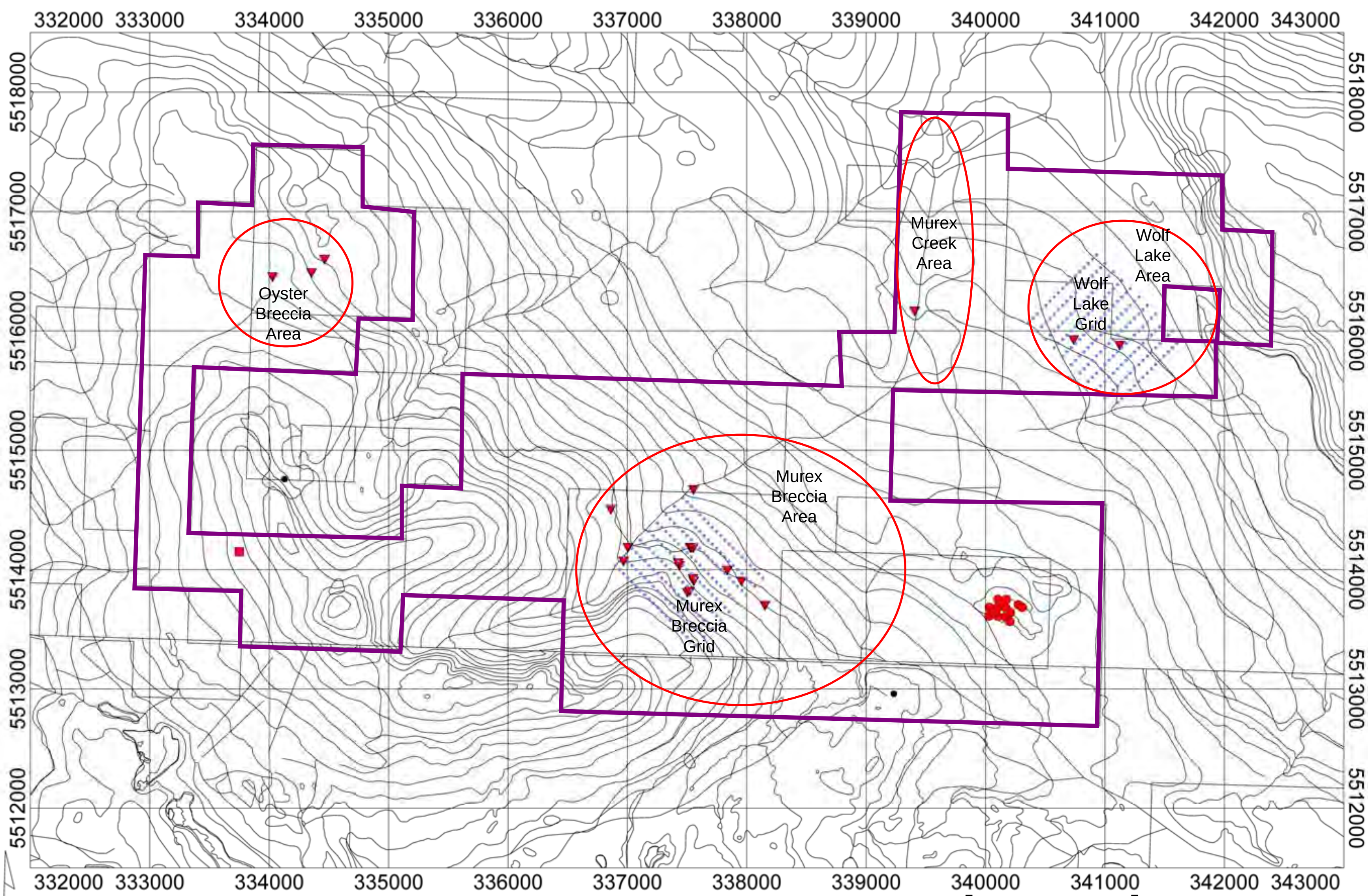
Figure 2g
Mount Washington
Molybdenum Geochemistry



Scale 1:50000

500 0 500 1000 1500

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

North Bay Mineral Titles

2013 & 2016 Rock Samples

2011 Tailings Samples

2009 Bulk Sample

Figure 2h

North Bay Resources Inc.

Mount Washington Property
2009 to 2016 Sampling and Grid Locations

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Appendix 1

Valuation Data

Unit Cost Estimates for Historical Exploration Cost Distribution

Type	Unit	Unit Cost
Trail	km	$ 5,000
Road	km	$ 25,000
Stripping	km	$ 10,000
Trench	#	$ 1,000
Open Cut	#	$ 1,000
Tunnelling	m	$ 2,500
Diamond Drilling	m	$ 200
Linecutting	km	$ 500
Mag Survey	km	$ 1,500
EM Survey	km	$ 1,500
Mag+EM	km	$ 2,500
IP Survey	km	$ 5,000
Aeromag	km	$ 150
Air Mag+EM	km	$ 250
Geology+Geochem.	km	$ 5,000
Geology	person-days	$ 700
Prospecting	person-days	$ 350
Sampling	person-days	$ 350
Geology+Sampling	person-days	$ 500
Geochemistry	#	$ 35
H.M. Geochemistry	#	$ 100
Water Geochem.	#	$ 250
Mineralogy	#	$ 500
Metallurgy	#	$ 1,250
Bulk Sampling	tonne	$ 150
Bulk Metallurgy	estimated	$ 25,000

Historical Exploration Cost Distribution for Mount Washington Property Valuation

Data Source	Type 1	Volume 1	Unit $ 1	Total $ 1	% Distrib. 1	$ Distrib. 1	Type 2	Volume 2	Unit $ 2	Total $ 2	% Distrib. 2	$ Distrib. 2
McKay 1940	Trail (km)	3.2	$ 5,000	$ 16,000	25%	$ 4,000	Trenching (#)	3	$ 1,000	$ 3,000	0%	$ -
Cominco 1944	Geology (days)	50	$ 700	$ 35,000	0%	$ -	Trenching (#)	3	$ 1,000	$ 3,000	0%	$ -
Murray 1949				$ -		$ -	Prospecting (days)	20	$ 350	$ 7,000	100%	$ 7,000
Noranda 1951				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
AR 1956	Road (km)	3.2	$ 25,000	$ 80,000	25%	$ 20,000	Open Cut (#)	3	$ 1,000	$ 3,000	0%	$ -
AR 1957	Geol+Geoph (km)	10	$ 5,000	$ 50,000	0%	$ -	Trenching (#)	1	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	0%	$ -
AR 1959	Stripping (km)	0.3	$ 10,000	$ 3,000	0%	$ -	Trenching (#)	4	$ 1,000	$ 4,000	0%	$ -
AR 1960	Mag+EM Survey (km)	10	$ 2,500	$ 25,000	100%	$ 25,000	Trenching (#)	1	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	100%	$ 1,000
AR 1961	Stripping (km)	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	0%	$ -	Open Cut (#)	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	0%	$ -
AR 1962	Road (km)	7.4	$ 25,000	$ 185,000	25%	$ 46,250	Trenching (#)	5	$ 1,000	$ 5,000	0%	$ -
AR 1963	Geol+Geoph (km)	10	$ 5,000	$ 50,000	40%	$ 20,000	Stripping (km)	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	100%	$ 10,000
AR 1964	Geol+Geoph (km)	10	$ 5,000	$ 50,000	100%	$ 50,000				$ -		$ -
ARIS 839	Soil Geochem (#)	57	$ 35	$ 1,995	75%	$ 1,496	Sampling (days)	4	$ 350	$ 1,400	75%	$ 1,050
ARIS 1120	Soil Geochem (#)	150	$ 35	$ 5,250	75%	$ 3,938	Sampling (days)	40	$ 350	$ 14,000	75%	$ 10,500
ARIS 1145	IP Survey (km)	20	$ 5,000	$ 100,000	90%	$ 90,000	Mag Survey (km)	15	$ 1,500	$ 22,500	100%	$ 22,500
ARIS 1691	IP Survey (km)	50	$ 5,000	$ 250,000	50%	$ 125,000	Aeromag (km)	320	$ 150	$ 48,000	50%	$ 24,000
Marietta 1969				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
MWC 1970	EM Survey (km)	10	$ 1,500	$ 15,000	50%	$ 7,500				$ -		$ -
ARIS 4471,4505	Linecutting (km)	100	$ 500	$ 50,000	50%	$ 25,000				$ -		$ -
Esso 1972	Geology (days)	20	$ 700	$ 14,000	50%	$ 7,000	Soil Geochem (#)	200	$ 35	$ 7,000	50%	$ 3,500
Esso 1973	Air Mag+EM (km)	500	$ 250	$ 125,000	25%	$ 31,250	EM Survey (km)	10	$ 1,500	$ 15,000	0%	$ -
ARIS 5146,5267	Geol+Geoph (km)	25	$ 5,000	$ 125,000	50%	$ 62,500	Soil Geochem (#)	500	$ 35	$ 17,500	50%	$ 8,750
Expl 1975	IP Survey (km)	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	100%	$ 5,000	Soil Geochem (#)	65	$ 35	$ 2,275	100%	$ 2,275
Expl 1976				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 6407	Stream Geochem (#)	95	$ 35	$ 3,325	50%	$ 1,663	Sampling (days)	20	$ 350	$ 7,000	50%	$ 3,500
ARIS 6930	Bulk Metallurgy			$ 25,000	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 9445	Bulk Metallurgy			$ 25,000	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 11946	Soil Geochem (#)	204	$ 35	$ 7,140	50%	$ 3,570	Sampling (days)	21	$ 350	$ 7,350	50%	$ 3,675
ARIS 11995	Soil Geochem (#)	201	$ 35	$ 7,035	25%	$ 1,759	Sampling (days)	9	$ 350	$ 3,150	25%	$ 788
ARIS 11996	Soil Geochem (#)	249	$ 35	$ 8,715	50%	$ 4,358	Sampling (days)	21	$ 350	$ 7,350	50%	$ 3,675
ARIS 12015	Geochemistry (#)	16	$ 35	$ 560	100%	$ 560	HM Geochem (#)	1	$ 100	$ 100	100%	$ 100
ARIS 12212	Geochemistry (#)	23	$ 35	$ 805	0%	$ -	HM Geochem (#)	12	$ 100	$ 1,200	0%	$ -
ARIS 12320	Geochemistry (#)	14	$ 35	$ 490	0%	$ -	Map/Sample (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	0%	$ -
ARIS 12604A	Water Geochem (#)	20	$ 250	$ 5,000	30%	$ 1,500	Sampling (days)	6	$ 350	$ 2,100	30%	$ 630
ARIS 12604B	Soil Geochem (#)	44	$ 35	$ 1,540	100%	$ 1,540	Sampling (days)	10	$ 350	$ 3,500	100%	$ 3,500
ARIS 12605				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 13426	Geochemistry (#)	73	$ 35	$ 2,555	5%	$ 128	Sampling (days)	26	$ 350	$ 9,100	5%	$ 455
ARIS 13598	Mineralogy (#)	1	$ 500	$ 500	0%	$ -	Sampling (days)	5	$ 350	$ 1,750	0%	$ -
ARIS 13601				$ -		$ -	Prospecting (days)	32	$ 350	$ 11,200	0%	$ -
ARIS 13952	Geology (days)	6	$ 700	$ 4,200	0%	$ -	Prospecting (days)	6	$ 350	$ 2,100	0%	$ -
ARIS 14085				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 14434	Geochemistry (#)	235	$ 35	$ 8,225	50%	$ 4,113	Map/Sample (days)	19	$ 700	$ 13,300	50%	$ 6,650
ARIS 14442	Geochemistry (#)	155	$ 35	$ 5,425	50%	$ 2,713	Map/Sample (days)	14	$ 350	$ 4,900	50%	$ 2,450
ARIS 14595	Mineralogy (#)	2	$ 500	$ 1,000	0%	$ -	Sampling (days)	3.5	$ 350	$ 1,225	0%	$ -
ARIS 14684	Mineralogy (#)	1	$ 500	$ 500	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	8	$ 35	$ 280	0%	$ -
ARIS 14705	Mineralogy (#)	12	$ 500	$ 6,000	50%	$ 3,000	Sampling (days)	2	$ 700	$ 1,400	50%	$ 700
ARIS 14889	Geology (days)	13	$ 700	$ 9,100	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	47	$ 35	$ 1,645	0%	$ -
ARIS 15034	IP Survey (km)	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15116	Mineralogy (#)	50	$ 500	$ 25,000	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	5	$ 35	$ 175	0%	$ -
ARIS 15228	Trail (km)	0.35	$ 5,000	$ 1,750	100%	$ 1,750				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15395	Trail (km)	0.6	$ 5,000	$ 3,000	100%	$ 3,000				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15526	Soil Geochem (#)	353	$ 35	$ 12,355	90%	$ 11,120	Sampling (days)	25	$ 350	$ 8,750	90%	$ 7,875
ARIS 15690	Soil Geochem (#)	617	$ 35	$ 21,595	0%	$ -	Sampling (days)	31	$ 350	$ 10,850	0%	$ -
ARIS 15765A	repeat of ARIS 15395			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15765B	repeat of ARIS 15228			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15765C	Soil Geochem (#)	216	$ 35	$ 7,560	0%	$ -	Sampling (days)	17.5	$ 350	$ 6,125	0%	$ -
ARIS 15765D	repeat of ARIS15526			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15765E	Trail (km)	0.5	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	100%	$ 2,500				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15765F	Trail (km)	2	$ 5,000	$ 10,000	75%	$ 7,500				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15776	repeat of ARIS 15765C			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15825	Trail (km)	0.5	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	25%	$ 625				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15826	repeat of ARIS 15228			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 15857	repeat of ARIS 15765F			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 16406	Prospecting (days)	60	$ 350	$ 21,000	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	50	$ 35	$ 1,750	0%	$ -
ARIS 16412	Geology (days)	24	$ 700	$ 16,800	50%	$ 8,400	Geochemistry (#)	61	$ 35	$ 2,135	50%	$ 1,068
ARIS 16542	Air Mag+EM (km)	713	$ 250	$ 178,250	50%	$ 89,125				$ -		$ -
ARIS 16762	Trail (km)	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	75%	$ 3,750				$ -		$ -
ARIS 17033				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 17096	Geology (days)	133	$ 700	$ 93,100	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	834	$ 35	$ 29,190	0%	$ -
ARIS 17123	repeat of ARIS 16762			$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 17181				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 17193	Geol+Geoph (km)	29	$ 5,000	$ 145,000	90%	$ 130,500	Geochemistry (#)	520	$ 35	$ 18,200	90%	$ 16,380
Better 1987-88	Bulk Metallurgy (est)			$ 25,000	50%	$ 12,500				$ -		$ -
ARIS 17500	Air Mag+EM (km)	488	$ 250	$ 122,000	25%	$ 30,500				$ -		$ -
ARIS 18119	Geol+Geoph (km)	58	$ 5,000	$ 290,000	100%	$ 290,000	Geochemistry (#)	250	$ 35	$ 8,750	100%	$ 8,750
ARIS 18337	Geol+Geoph (km)	12	$ 5,000	$ 60,000	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	142	$ 35	$ 4,970	0%	$ -
ARIS 18391	Geol+Geoph (km)	14.5	$ 5,000	$ 72,500	100%	$ 72,500	Geochemistry (#)	587	$ 35	$ 20,545	100%	$ 20,545
ARIS 18472				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 18473				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 19081	Geol+Geoph (km)	45	$ 5,000	$ 225,000	14%	$ 31,500	Geochemistry (#)	1677	$ 35	$ 58,695	14%	$ 8,217
ARIS 20869	Geology (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 22498				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 22762	Geology (days)	4	$ 700	$ 2,800	100%	$ 2,800	Geochemistry (#)	3	$ 35	$ 105	100%	$ 105
ARIS 22807	Geology (days)	8	$ 700	$ 5,600	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	13	$ 35	$ 455	0%	$ -
ARIS 22975	IP Survey (km)	7.65	$ 5,000	$ 38,250	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 27430	Geology (days)	1	$ 700	$ 700	75%	$ 525	Prospecting (days)	1	$ 350	$ 350	75%	$ 263
ARIS 27824	Geology (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	75%	$ 2,625	Mineralogy (#)	2	$ 500	$ 1,000	75%	$ 750
ARIS 28405	Prospecting (days)	6	$ 350	$ 2,100	75%	$ 1,575				$ -		$ -
ARIS 30010				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
ARIS 32514	Bulk Sampling (t)	169	$ 150	$ 25,350	100%	$ 25,350				$ -		$ -
ARIS 33131	Geol+Sample (days)	129	$ 500	$ 64,500	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	819	$ 35	$ 28,665	0%	$ -
ARIS 34200	Geol+Sample (days)	9	$ 500	$ 4,500	100%	$ 4,500	Geochemistry (#)	17	$ 35	$ 595	100%	$ 595
ARIS 34883	Geol+Sample (days)	1	$ 500	$ 500	100%	$ 500	Metallurgy (#)	4	$ 1,250	$ 5,000	100%	$ 5,000
ARIS 35202	Prospecting (days)	4	$ 350	$ 1,400	0%	$ -	Geochemistry (#)	18	$ 35	$ 630	0%	$ -
North Bay 2016	Geology (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	100%	$ 3,500	Geochemistry (#)	5	$ 35	$ 175	100%	$ 175
				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -
TOTALS				**$ 2,838,470**		**$ 1,285,480**				**$ 463,935**		**$ 186,420**

Data Source	Type 3	Volume 3	Unit $ 3	Total $ 3	% Distrib. 3	$ Distrib. 3	Type 4	Volume 4	Unit $ 4	Total $ 4	% Distrib. 4	$ Distrib. 4	Total $	$ Distrib. Ttl.
McKay 1940	Geochem (#)	10	$ 35	$ 350	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 19,350	$ 4,000
Cominco 1944	Geochem (#)	10	$ 35	$ 350	0%	$ -	Tunneling (m)	10	$ 2,500	$ 25,000	0%	$ -	$ 63,350	$ -
Murray 1949	Geochem (#)	10	$ 35	$ 350	100%	$ 350				$ -		$ -	$ 7,350	$ 7,350
Noranda 1951	D.Drilling (m)	650	$ 200	$ 130,000	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 130,000	$ -
AR 1956	D.Drilling (m)	152	$ 200	$ 30,400	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 113,400	$ 20,000
AR 1957	D.Drilling (m)	364	$ 200	$ 72,800	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 123,800	$ -
AR 1959	D.Drilling (m)	350	$ 200	$ 70,000	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 77,000	$ -
AR 1960	D.Drilling (m)	650	$ 200	$ 130,000	0%	$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 156,000	$ 26,000
AR 1961	D.Drilling (m)	505	$ 200	$ 101,000	45%	$ 45,450	Tunneling (m)	20	$ 2,500	$ 50,000	0%	$ -	$ 171,000	$ 45,450
AR 1962	D.Drilling (m)	1060	$ 200	$ 212,000	0%	$ -	Tunneling (m)	190	$ 2,500	$ 475,000	0%	$ -	$ 877,000	$ 46,250
AR 1963	D.Drilling (m)	2950	$ 200	$ 590,000	40%	$ 236,000				$ -		$ -	$ 650,000	$ 266,000
AR 1964	D.Drilling (m)	220	$ 200	$ 44,000	100%	$ 44,000				$ -		$ -	$ 94,000	$ 94,000
ARIS 839				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 3,395	$ 2,546
ARIS 1120				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	20	$ 700	$ 14,000	75%	$ 10,500	$ 33,250	$ 24,938
ARIS 1145				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1.5	$ 700	$ 1,050	90%	$ 945	$ 123,550	$ 113,445
ARIS 1691				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	50%	$ 1,750	$ 301,500	$ 150,750
Marietta 1969	D.Drilling (m)	2500	$ 200	$ 500,000	75%	$ 375,000				$ -		$ -	$ 500,000	$ 375,000
MWC 1970				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 15,000	$ 7,500
ARIS 4471,4505				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 50,000	$ 25,000
Esso 1972	IP Survey (km)	10	$ 5,000	$ 50,000	50%	$ 25,000				$ -		$ -	$ 71,000	$ 35,500
Esso 1973	IP Survey (km)	10	$ 5,000	$ 50,000	100%	$ 50,000	D.Drilling (m)	1000	$ 200	$ 200,000	100%	$ 200,000	$ 390,000	$ 281,250
ARIS 5146,5267	Trenching (#)	20	$ 1,000	$ 20,000	100%	$ 20,000	D.Drilling (m)	1000	$ 200	$ 200,000	25%	$ 50,000	$ 362,500	$ 141,250
Expl 1975	Trenching (#)	1	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	100%	$ 1,000	D.Drilling (m)	545	$ 200	$ 109,000	50%	$ 54,500	$ 117,275	$ 62,775
Expl 1976				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	675	$ 200	$ 135,000	50%	$ 67,500	$ 135,000	$ 67,500
ARIS 6407				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	50%	$ 1,750	$ 13,825	$ 6,913
ARIS 6930				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 25,000	$ -
ARIS 9445				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 25,000	$ -
ARIS 11946				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	50%	$ 1,050	$ 16,590	$ 8,295
ARIS 11995				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	25%	$ 525	$ 12,285	$ 3,071
ARIS 11996				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	50%	$ 1,050	$ 18,165	$ 9,083
ARIS 12015				$ -		$ -	Sample/Report (days)	4	$ 700	$ 2,800	100%	$ 2,800	$ 3,460	$ 3,460
ARIS 12212				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	6.5	$ 700	$ 4,550	0%	$ -	$ 6,555	$ -
ARIS 12320				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	2	$ 700	$ 1,400	0%	$ -	$ 5,390	$ -
ARIS 12604A				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	2	$ 700	$ 1,400	30%	$ 420	$ 8,500	$ 2,550
ARIS 12604B				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1.5	$ 700	$ 1,050	100%	$ 1,050	$ 6,090	$ 6,090
ARIS 12605				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	415	$ 200	$ 83,000	50%	$ 41,500	$ 83,000	$ 41,500
ARIS 13426				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	5%	$ 105	$ 13,755	$ 688
ARIS 13598				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	2	$ 700	$ 1,400	0%	$ -	$ 3,650	$ -
ARIS 13601				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1.5	$ 350	$ 525	0%	$ -	$ 11,725	$ -
ARIS 13952				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	4.5	$ 700	$ 3,150	0%	$ -	$ 9,450	$ -
ARIS 14085				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	35	$ 200	$ 7,000	100%	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,000
ARIS 14434				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	50%	$ 1,750	$ 25,025	$ 12,513
ARIS 14442				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	4	$ 350	$ 1,400	50%	$ 700	$ 11,725	$ 5,863
ARIS 14595				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	2.5	$ 700	$ 1,750	0%	$ -	$ 3,975	$ -
ARIS 14684				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	35	$ 200	$ 7,000	0%	$ -	$ 7,780	$ -
ARIS 14705				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	2.5	$ 700	$ 1,750	50%	$ 875	$ 9,150	$ 4,575
ARIS 14889	Sampling (days)	1	$ 350	$ 350	0%	$ -	Reporting (days)	3.5	$ 700	$ 2,450	0%	$ -	$ 13,545	$ -
ARIS 15034				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 25,000	$ -
ARIS 15116	Sampling (days)	3	$ 350	$ 1,050	0%	$ -	Reporting (days)	2	$ 700	$ 1,400	0%	$ -	$ 27,625	$ -
ARIS 15228				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	61	$ 200	$ 12,200	100%	$ 12,200	$ 13,950	$ 13,950
ARIS 15395				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	307	$ 200	$ 61,400	100%	$ 61,400	$ 64,400	$ 64,400
ARIS 15526				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	90%	$ 1,890	$ 23,205	$ 20,885
ARIS 15690				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	0%	$ -	$ 34,545	$ -
ARIS 15765A				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)			$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 15765B				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 15765C				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	0%	$ -	$ 15,785	$ -
ARIS 15765D				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 15765E				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	522	$ 200	$ 104,400	100%	$ 104,400	$ 106,900	$ 106,900
ARIS 15765F				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	578	$ 200	$ 115,600	75%	$ 86,700	$ 125,600	$ 94,200
ARIS 15776				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 15825				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	742	$ 200	$ 148,400	25%	$ 37,100	$ 150,900	$ 37,725
ARIS 15826				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 15857				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 16406				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 22,750	$ -
ARIS 16412				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	13	$ 700	$ 9,100	50%	$ 4,550	$ 28,035	$ 14,018
ARIS 16542				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 178,250	$ 89,125
ARIS 16762				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	5420	$ 200	$ 1,084,000	75%	$ 813,000	$ 1,089,000	$ 816,750
ARIS 17033				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	385	$ 200	$ 77,000	100%	$ 77,000	$ 77,000	$ 77,000
ARIS 17096				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	3	$ 700	$ 2,100	0%	$ -	$ 124,390	$ -
ARIS 17123				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
ARIS 17181				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	2652	$ 200	$ 530,400	75%	$ 397,800	$ 530,400	$ 397,800
ARIS 17193				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	423	$ 200	$ 84,600	100%	$ 84,600	$ 247,800	$ 231,480
Better 1987-88				$ -		$ -	Tunneling (m)	290	$ 2,500	$ 725,000	50%	$ 362,500	$ 750,000	$ 375,000
ARIS 17500				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 122,000	$ 30,500
ARIS 18119				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	6	$ 700	$ 4,200	100%	$ 4,200	$ 302,950	$ 302,950
ARIS 18337	Trenching (#)	3	$ 1,000	$ 3,000	0%	$ -	D.Drilling (m)	879	$ 200	$ 175,800	0%	$ -	$ 243,770	$ -
ARIS 18391				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	1067	$ 200	$ 213,400	100%	$ 213,400	$ 306,445	$ 306,445
ARIS 18472				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	3806	$ 200	$ 761,200	0%	$ -	$ 761,200	$ -
ARIS 18473				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	1587	$ 200	$ 317,400	34%	$ 107,916	$ 317,400	$ 107,916
ARIS 19081				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	20	$ 700	$ 14,000	14%	$ 1,960	$ 297,695	$ 41,677
ARIS 20869				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1	$ 700	$ 700	0%	$ -	$ 4,200	$ -
ARIS 22498				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	602	$ 200	$ 120,400	100%	$ 120,400	$ 120,400	$ 120,400
ARIS 22762				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1	$ 700	$ 700	100%	$ 700	$ 3,605	$ 3,605
ARIS 22807				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	0%	$ -	$ 9,555	$ -
ARIS 22975				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ 38,250	$ -
ARIS 27430				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1	$ 700	$ 700	75%	$ 525	$ 1,750	$ 1,313
ARIS 27824				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1.5	$ 700	$ 1,050	75%	$ 788	$ 5,550	$ 4,163
ARIS 28405				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1.5	$ 350	$ 525	75%	$ 394	$ 2,625	$ 1,969
ARIS 30010				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	36	$ 700	$ 25,200	50%	$ 12,600	$ 25,200	$ 12,600
ARIS 32514				$ -		$ -	D.Drilling (m)	65	$ 200	$ 13,000	100%	$ 13,000	$ 38,350	$ 38,350
ARIS 33131				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	10	$ 500	$ 5,000	0%	$ -	$ 98,165	$ -
ARIS 34200				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	14	$ 700	$ 9,800	100%	$ 9,800	$ 14,895	$ 14,895
ARIS 34883				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	4	$ 700	$ 2,800	100%	$ 2,800	$ 8,300	$ 8,300
ARIS 35202				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	1.5	$ 700	$ 1,050	0%	$ -	$ 3,080	$ -
North Bay 2016				$ -		$ -	Reporting (days)	5	$ 700	$ 3,500	100%	$ 3,500	$ 7,175	$ 7,175
				$ -		$ -				$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
TOTALS				**$ 2,006,650**		**$ 796,800**				**$ 5,984,400**		**$ 2,980,892**	**$ 11,293,455**	**$ 5,249,592**

Appendix 2

2013 Access Agreement

TimberWest

Direct dial: (250)729-3706
Fax No.: (250)729-3782
E-mail: laud@timberwest.com

#3-4890 Rutherford Road
Nanaimo, British Columbia
Canada V9T 4Z4

Tel 250.729.3700

July 8, 2013

TW File Ref: 99-125.02

Jacques Houle Consultant
c/o North Bay Resources
PO Box 162
Skippack, PA
19474 USA

Dear Mr. Houle:

Re: NOTICE TO PRIVATE LAND OWNER
SECTION 19 OF THE *MINERAL TENURE ACT*

TimberWest Forest Company ("**TimberWest**") has received your notification (the "**Notice**"), dated June 7, 2013 as required under section 19 of the *Mineral Tenure Act* (British Columbia) (the "**Act**"), describing your exploration activities (the "**Work**") on certain mineral claims (the "**Claims**") for which you require access to, or over, lands beneficially owned by TimberWest (the "**Lands**") from August 15, 2013 to October 15, 2013.

Due to the nature of TimberWest's activities on the Lands, TimberWest has a significant interest in ensuring that both access to the Lands and the Work conducted are in accordance with the Act. Nevertheless, TimberWest will not necessarily oppose the Work provided that you make the acknowledgements and agree as provided in Schedule A to this letter. Notwithstanding the foregoing and anything to the contrary contained herein, this letter, including its schedules, does not constitute a license and TimberWest is under no obligation to facilitate or otherwise assist you in accessing the Lands to conduct the Work. TimberWest reserves all of its rights, both under the Act and otherwise, in respect of the Lands.

Please review and confirm that you are in agreement with this letter by signing a copy in the area provided at the end of Schedule A and returning to my attention at your earliest convenience and, in any event, prior to commencing the Work.

Yours truly,
TIMBERWEST FOREST COMPANY
by its Managing Partner,
TimberWest Forest Corp.

D Lau

Per: Dianna Lau
Paralegal, Real Estate Group

08.07.2013

ISO 14001 REGISTERED KPMG

SAFE CERTIFIED

SCHEDULE A
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT

This is Schedule A to a letter dated July 8, 2013. In the event that the person signing this Schedule A is a corporation or other entity that is not a natural person, this Schedule A shall be interpreted accordingly. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in such letter.

I, Jacques Houle, on behalf of North Bay Resources, HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT:

1. My intention is to access the Claims and I require access to or over the Lands for such purpose.

2. Before I use any roads located on the Lands, commence exploration for any minerals on or in the Lands or enter on the Lands, I must provide to TimberWest:

   (a) a current Free Miner Certificate in good standing issued in my name; and

   (b) my plans for exploration of the Lands, such plans to be in a form acceptable to TimberWest and to include my intended exploration methods of and access routes to the Lands.

3. I will be liable to TimberWest (as surface owner) for any damage or loss incurred as a result of the Work and exploration activities on the Lands.

4. **I WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENTER INTO A FORMAL AGREEMENT WITH TIMBERWEST PRIOR TO PRODUCTION AND HAULING OVER THE LANDS.**

5. If there are substantial changes to the activity described in the Notice, or if the dates in which the Work will occur change by more than seven days, I will provide TimberWest with an amended notice.

6. Prior to the commencement of any mechanical work which may disturb the surface of the mineral claims, I am required to serve a Notice of Work to TimberWest and file that Notice of Work with the Chief Gold Commissioner and the District Inspector of Mines, and I must also obtain a permit under the *Mines Act* (British Columbia). The Act and the *Mines Act* stipulate that a Notice of Work must be filed with the District Inspector of Mines before exploration and development can commence.

7. TimberWest has not made, and will not make, any representation or warranty to me as to any matter, including, without limitation, the existence, quality or condition of any minerals on or in the Lands, the suitability of any minerals for any purpose, the condition

of the Lands or any roads, gates or locks located on the Lands, or any other matter in any way related to or connected to any of the foregoing or my intended use thereof.

8. Under no circumstances do mineral rights allow for the construction of a cabin, the right to use the surface for domestic use, or the right to cut timber for any reason. **A MINERAL CLAIM MAY ONLY BE USED FOR THE BUSINESS OF MINING.** Any such construction or use of TimberWest's private lands, without TimberWest's express written permission, will result in TimberWest filing a complaint to the Chief Gold Commissioner in accordance with Section 40 of the Act.

9. TimberWest's authorized representative for the purpose of the subject matter of this letter is Gary Lawson ((250) 286-7307 email: lawsong@timberwest.com) (the "**Authorized Representative**").

10. TimberWest will be actively logging in this area throughout the year, and will be hauling logs on the roads. Due to this activity it may be necessary to restrict my access during certain periods of the term. **I MUST ADVISE THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DATES AND TIMES I PLAN TO ACCESS THE LANDS AT LEAST TWO (2) DAYS PRIOR TO SUCH ACCESS OR AT THE DISCRETION OF THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE. BY SIGNING THIS LETTER I AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE DIRECTIONS OF THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE WITH RESPECT TO RESTRICTED ACCESS PERIODS.**

11. **PRIOR TO ENTRY OF THE LANDS I MUST ACCESS WWW.TIMBERWEST.COM/COMMUNITY/ACCESS.ASPX TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE HAZARDOUS WEATHER CONDITIONS AND/OR TEMPORARY CLOSURES OF THE LANDS.**

12. TimberWest may at any time and from time to time prohibit or restrict access to the Lands for such period or periods of time as TimberWest may in its absolute discretion determine should TimberWest consider such prohibition or restriction justified on account of hazardous weather conditions or unreasonable interference with TimberWest operations or for any other reason, and I will at all times observe and conform with such prohibitions or restrictions.

13. I am not permitted to camp on the Lands without the express written consent of the TimberWest, at its sole discretion. Camping is defined as erecting a shelter, or parking a recreation vehicle or other vehicle for the purpose of remaining overnight.

14. I am not permitted to bring on to or operate any single-operator four wheel all-terrain vehicles, dune buggies or other home-built or modified 4x4 vehicles on the Lands.

15. Any individuals travelling within my vehicle shall be entitled to enter the Lands with me provided that I assume all responsibility for the actions of said individual(s).

16. If required, I will attend at TimberWest's Campbell River Office at 4475 NI Highway, Campbell River, British Columbia, and provide all requested information, sign the Key Control Form (attached to this letter as Schedule B) and provide a $500 refundable

deposit per key, in order to obtain keys for TimberWest gates. I must return the gate key to TimberWest within ten (10) days after the expiry of my access date, which is October 25, 2013, failing which the deposit for the use of the gate key(s) will be forfeited to TimberWest.

17. **I MUST KEEP THIS LETTER WITH ME AT ALL TIMES WHEN ON TIMBERWEST LANDS TO CONFIRM THAT I HAVE PROVIDED ADEQUATE NOTIFICATION TO TIMBERWEST AS PER SECTION 19(1) OF THE ACT.**

18. Forest industry vehicles and equipment will have priority of use on the Lands.

19. I agree that I will use the Lands at my own risk and I freely assume all dangers and risks associated with such use, and that TimberWest will not be liable for, and I hereby waive, any claim, action, damage, liability, cost or expense which I may suffer, incur or be put to in connection with any occurrence on the Lands or with the use and occupation of the Lands by myself or by TimberWest, including, without limitation, personal injury, including death, and/or property damage or loss. TimberWest will not be liable to me in connection with access to the Lands, whether based on contract, tort (including negligence and strict liability), under warning or otherwise, for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential loss or damage whatsoever, including loss of use of equipment or facilities and loss of profits or revenues. **TIMBERWEST RESTRICTS, MODIFIES AND EXCLUDES ALL OF ITS DUTIES AS AN OCCUPIER IN RESPECT OF THE LANDS EXCEPT THE DUTIES SET OUT IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE *OCCUPIERS LIABILITY ACT* (BRITISH COLUMBIA), INCLUDING ALL AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND I ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH RESTRICTION, MODIFICATION AND EXCLUSION.** The waiver set out above will be effective and binding upon my heirs, executors and administrators in the event of my death.

20. Nothing contained in this letter (including this Schedule A) constitutes a license and TimberWest is under no obligation to facilitate or otherwise assist me in accessing the Lands to conduct the Work. I understand that TimberWest reserves all of its rights, both under the Act and otherwise, in respect of the Lands.

21. **BY SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT I WILL HAVE WAIVED CERTAIN LEGAL RIGHTS INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO SUE.**

Acknowledged and agreed to by:

JACQUES HOULE, Consultant
for North Bay Resources

Authorized Signatory

Dated: July 8, 2013

SCHEDULE B
KEY CONTROL FORM

TimberWest

3-4890 Rutherford Road
Nanaimo BC V9T 4Z4
Phone: 250-729-3700
Fax: 250-729-3763

Key Control Form

You must complete each checkbox to confirm you have read each sentence below and agree to the terms and conditions of the Key Control Form.

- ☒ 1 key(s) asll identified below (the "Key") have been received;
- ☐ The attached Schedule "A" has been read and the Key Holder shall abide by all the terms and conditions stated therein;
- ☐ The Key(s) shall be used only for that purpose and use stated below under Authorized Use;
- ☐ The Key Holder will lock the gates at all time immediately after ingress or egress, and shall not allow any person or vehicle access through the gates.
- ☐ The TW contact shall be notified immediately of any emergency relating to its lands, roads, gates, etc.
- ☐ TimberWest shall be notified immediately if the Key is lost, stolen, or misplaced;
- ☐ **If the Key is lost, stolen or misplaced, you will be required to pay TimberWest $500.00 per key or, at TimberWest's discretion, forfeit your key deposit held in trust, or may be held liable for the costs incurred as a result of replacing the current lock system.**
- ☐ The Key Holder shall not assign or transfer the Key without TimberWest's express written approval;

Date Issued: ______________ **Expiry Date:** ____________ **DATE RETURNED:** _____________

☒ **Deposit Required ($500.00)** ☐ **Deposit Not Required**

Gate #		**Key Type**	MULTILOCK	**Key ID**		**Key #**	
Gate #		**Key Type**		**Key ID**		**Key #**	

Authorized Use:	**ACCESS TO TIMBERWEST PROPERTY – FOR MINING PURPOSES ONLY – MT WASHINGTON AREA ONLY**
TW Contact:	**GARY LAWSON**

The "**Key Holder**":

User Type	Contractor, Agency, Third Party or Employee *(circle one)*		
Company	**NORTH BAY RESOURCES**	Key Holder Name	**JACQUES HOULE**
Address		Phone	HOME: CELL:
Key Holder (Authorized Signatory)	**JACQUES HOULE** **x**	TimberWest (Authorized Signatory)	**x**

SCHEDULE A

RELEASE

1. The Key Holder will and does hereby accept all risks associated with its entry to and occupation of TimberWest's lands and of its use of the roads including, without limitation, all risks arising in respect of the use of the roads as private industrial roads for logging and logging-related activities and the passage thereover by oversized loaded and unloaded logging trucks and other forest industry vehicles, as its own risks and, without limiting the generality of anything contained herein, the Key Holder for itself and its directors, employees, agents, contractors, sub-contractors and invitees, and for their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, as applicable, and for any persons acting in concert with any of the foregoing, hereby releases and discharges TimberWest, its related companies and its and their directors, employees, agents, contractors, sub-contractors, and invitees (collectively, the "**Company's Representatives**") from any and all responsibility and liability, whether arising in tort, contract or otherwise, in respect of all loss, damage, personal and property injury and death arising out of or attributable to the state, topography or condition of TimberWest's lands, to the design or layout or condition of the roads and trails thereon and the other lands upon which the roads are situate, or the conduct of TimberWest or the Company's Representatives on such lands or roads whether or not such loss, damage, personal or property injury, or death is attributable to the negligence of TimberWest or the Company's Representatives.

INDEMNITY

2. The Key Holder will indemnify, save harmless and defend TimberWest and the Company's Representatives from and against all loss, expense (including environmental investigation and remediation expenses), claims, demands, actions, suits, proceedings, judgments, damages, penalties, fines, costs and liability including, without limitation, damages for loss or restriction in use of TimberWest's lands, sums paid in settlement of claims, legal fees, consultants' fees and experts' fees which are in any manner based upon, arise out of or are connected with:

(a) any breach by the Key Holder of this terms of this Form;

(b) the Key Holder's occupation or use of TimberWest's lands or use of the roads; or

(c) the presence of any hazardous substance or contamination in, upon, above, under or in the vicinity of TimberWest's lands caused by, contributed to or aggravated by the Key Holder or its employees, agents, contractors, suppliers, customers, invitees or any other person for whom the Key Holder is responsible in law or who is on or about TimberWest's lands as a result of the Key Holder's use or occupation of TimberWest's lands. For greater certainty, costs incurred by TimberWest to remediate any such hazardous substances or contamination even though not required to be carried out by law or pursuant to an order of a governmental authority, are subject to this indemnity.

RIGHTS RESTRICTIONS

3. TimberWest may at any time and from time to time prohibit or restrict the Key Holder's right to make use of the Key for such period or periods of time as TimberWest may in its absolute discretion determine should TimberWest consider such prohibition or restriction justified on account of hazardous weather conditions or unreasonable interference with TimberWest operations or for any other reason and the Key Holder will at all times observe and conform with such prohibitions or restrictions.

RETURN OF KEY

4. TimberWest may require the Key Holder to return the Key at any time and for any reason without advance notice to the Key Holder and the Key Holder's rights under this Form will thereafter be terminated forthwith.

WAIVER

5. No waiver or neglect by TimberWest to enforce any right upon any breach of any covenant, condition or obligation herein will be deemed to be a waiver of such right upon any subsequent breach of the same or any other covenant, condition or obligation herein contained. Nothing contained herein is or should be construed as a waiver by TimberWest of any rights which TimberWest has or which may accrue to TimberWest at law, in equity, or by statute.

TimberWest

PRIME CONTRACTOR

We are currently harvesting in the area you will be accessing. You **must** contact the following Prime Contractors prior to accessing TimberWest private lands:

Wolf Lake Logging – Mr. Andrew Johnson (Safety Rep)
Cell: 250-714-4127 – Work 250-331-9690 - Email: a.kjohnson@shaw.ca

TimberWest

"TimberWest Safe Road Use Procedures"

The following procedures apply to all TimberWest resource roads. All users must be familiar with these procedures to ensure safe traveling conditions for all authorized industrial and recreational road users. In the event these procedures conflict with the user's own policies the TimberWest safe road use procedures will take priority. If a Prime Contractor has been designated to a specific road, they may have additional procedures that supplement Timberwest's, which will be specified during prework discussions (where applicable).

All vehicles:

- All road users (industrial, authorized recreational) must be fully licensed with correct endorsements, adequately insured for the vehicles intended use and follow all applicable driving legislation.
- Check with the local TimberWest office to ensure you have contact information for the designated Prime Contactor, if your vehicle is equipped with a radio you must have the correct communication channel (s) and know the current status of log hauling and other industrial use on the desired roads of travel. Generally all South Island road traffic is on the South Island Road Channel 153.110 tx / rx , Tone 203.5 unless otherwise posted. Similarly, North Island traffic monitors the "Haul Channel" (158.430 tx/rx) and TFL 47 traffic is location specific (contact TimberWest for this information).
- Follow the posted speed limits (Maximum 60 km/hr or less if not posted) with headlights/taillights on at all times.
- Observe and obey all posted signage.
- All traffic must drive on the right-hand side of the road.
- Drive by the road conditions and visibility (sight lines, dust or weather related visibility). Roads are radio assisted not radio controlled. Drive accordingly and expect the unexpected.
- Deactivated roads may or may not be posted. It is suggested that you obtain information regarding road deactivation status from TimberWest before you begin your trip.
- Maintain safe distances when following other vehicles and use extra caution when driving in dusty conditions. Also use extreme caution when overtaking slower vehicles.
- Always give industrial traffic the right-of-way. (Pull over and stop).
- When passing logging trucks, low beds, graders, etc. make sure the operator is aware of your intentions and signals you verbally or visually before proceeding to pass; then pass only when road conditions are favourable.
- Watch out for "sweepers" which are very long logs hauled on logging trucks. They can hang over the back of the trailer up to 6 meters and on a tight corner could sweep a vehicle off the road.
- Do not block the road or stop on the running surface for any reason – logging trucks require a lot of room for safe travel and to safely stop. Do not impede their access at any time. It is essential that logging trucks be able to use the roads without delays. If you must stop, find a turnout or wide spot and park well off the road.

- Be aware that off highway trucks with wide bunks have very little opportunity to move off the center of the road grade, except on wide mainlines. Ensure you find a turnout that enables the logging truck adequate clearance for safe passage.
- Report vandalism or other suspicious activities to a TimberWest representative.
- Report all hazards immediately to Prime Contractor or TimberWest representative.

Industrial:

- All vehicles and drivers must comply with applicable rules and regulations (WorkSafeBC, Department of Transportation, MFLNRO statutes and legislation, National Safety Code, and Motor Vehicle Act, etc) that will ensure proper driving, loading, securing, inspection and maintenance.
- Down/Loaded vehicles have the right-of-way
- TimberWest typically maintains the bridge infrastructure to support L165 tons. For active crossings that support less than L165, TimberWest identifies the load rating with posted signage stating the load rating in the field (i.e. L100, L75, 5 tonnes/pickup, etc). In the event users have concerns, contact TimberWest representative for assistance.

  Note: *Notify TimberWest Contract Manager or designated TimberWest representative prior to walking (point loading) across structures with equipment 75 tonnes or greater so TimberWest can ensure structure can safely support the weight.*

RADIO CALLING:

Known Hazards	
1. Losing track of your location **2.** Losing track of other vehicles location **3.** Meeting oncoming vehicles without a radio **4.** Not following calling procedures	**5.** Unnecessary radio chatter **6.** Using the wrong frequency **7.** "Walking over" other calls **8.** Being distracted (i.e. phones, music, passengers)

Procedures:

1. The terms **"UP"** for increasing numbers and **"DOWN"** for decreasing numbers are the preferred methods for calling, although users may at times hear **"EMPTY"** for increasing and **"LOADED"** for decreasing. North Island's practice is for logging truck traffic to use "LOADED / EMPTY", and all other traffic to use "UP/DOWN" in order to identify direction of travel.
2. Preferred Radio Call: **Road name** followed by the **kilometer** position then **Up** or **Down** (e.g. "Northshore ... 2 km ... Up").
3. **All vehicles should call their location / direction of travel:**
   - When entering or leaving a road system.
   - Whenever there is a road frequency/channel change.
   - Whenever you are stopping and parking on the road, and again when you resume.
   - When encounter a vehicle without a radio.(Identify the vehicles position and direction of travel).

4. **Radio Calling protocol** - loaded vehicles:
   - Loaded vehicles (i.e. logging trucks, gravel trucks, lowbeds, and fuel trucks) must call at minimum every two km's, preferably every km when traffic is near, regardless of direction of travel.
5. **Radio Calling protocol** - all other vehicles, regardless of direction of travel:
   - Must call every km when within three km's of oncoming radio assisted traffic.
   - As a courtesy, should call every five km's.
   - As a courtesy, identify themselves: pick-up, low-bed, fuel truck, grader, etc. (i.e. "pick-up... Northshore ... 2 km... Up")
6. **Convoy calling :**
   - The lead vehicle is responsible for calling for all vehicles within the convoy. (i.e. "Convoy of 4 pickups...Northshore...13km...UP")

Remember, roads are radio assisted – not radio controlled, drive accordingly!

Appendix 3

BC MINFILE and Mineral Deposit Profiles

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 116

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 05-Dec-13 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Name	DOMINEER (MOUNT WASHINGTON), MOUNT WASHINGTON (DOMINEER), DOMINEER, LAKEVIEW, MWC, DJV, WEST GRID	**NMI**	092F14 Au1, Cu1
		Mining Division	Nanaimo
Status	Developed Prospect	**BCGS Map**	092F074
Latitude	49º 45' 30" N	**NTS Map**	092F14W
Longitude	125º 18' 00" W	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
		Northing	5514300
		Easting	334348
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Molybdenum	**Deposit Types**	H04 : Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: high sulphidation L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Domineer epithermal deposit comprises the Domineer, Lakeview and West Grid zones. The deposit lies 400 metres south of the Mount Washington Copper open pit (see 092F 117). The centre of the Lakeview zone is located 510 metres to the west of the Domineer zone, and the West Grid zone lies about 200 metres northwest of the Lakeview. The zones form a continuous shallow-dipping tabular body of argillic alteration containing discontinuous, en echelon or stacked lenses of mineralization.

A complete exploration history of the area and associated occurrences can be found Assessment Report 30010.

The mineralized zone occurs within a sub-horizontal package of Tertiary pyroclastics and underlying clastic sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group (Comox Formation), which unconformably overlie mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group (Karmutsen Formation). Intruding both formations is a Late Eocene to Early Oligocene quartz diorite stock of the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions - Nick Massey, Personal Communication, May 1990), dated at 35 million years (+/- 6 million years) (Carson, 1960). Several later breccia events are imposed on all other rock types locally.

The Karmutsen Formation comprises basaltic massive and pillow lavas that are commonly porphyritic. The lavas grade into pillow breccias and aquagene tuffs. The overlying Comox Formation comprises fine-grained sandstone and greywacke, with interbedded siltstone, carbonaceous shale and minor coal. A basal conglomerate of rounded clasts separates the formations.

The Tertiary quartz diorite stock is variably porphyritic and is centred on McKay Lake northeast of the summit of Mount Washington. Several sills and dykes of quartz diorite and quartz diorite porphyry are related to the stock.

Late breccia events include the Washington, Murray, Glacier, Murex (092F 206) and Oyster (092F 365) breccias; others may also be present. Of these, the Washington breccia is the youngest and is located near the Domineer zone on a ridge north of Mount Washington. The Murex breccia, located east of the Domineer deposit, is the largest and most complicated of the breccias. Other breccias and diatremes are located 2 kilometres north and 2 kilometres east of Mount Washington.

Contact relationships of the Washington breccia with the Murray breccia, the Glacier breccia and quartz diorite are crosscutting but gradational, and are often characterized by vertically oriented crackle breccia zones. Within the Washington breccia, large angular clasts dominate over a matrix of finely pulverized rock flour, which has locally been replaced by magnetite and actinolite. Slab-like fragments, with length to width ratios of 10:1 are common, and suggest that subvolcanic collapse may have been the operative process.

Capping the west arm of Mount Washington is the tabular Murray breccia which generally contains a much higher matrix component than the other breccias, although considerable variability exists. Clasts are generally subrounded to subangular and range in size from 1 to 10 centimetres, averaging about 2 centimetres. The composition of clasts is mixed and consists of varieties of quartz diorite, sandstone, siltstone and mafic volcanics. Overlying, and in places adjacent to the Murray breccia, is a crackle breccia. The Murray breccia, which is bedded and locally displays shrinkage cracks and slump folds, has recently been identified as a coarse pyroclastic deposit with associated thinner beds of fine-grained tuff (Dahl, 1989).

Mineralization at the Domineer deposit has a defined strike length of 1.5 kilometres and an average width of 61 metres. Diamond drilling indicates that mineralization extends from the Domineer zone to the Lakeview-West Grid area. Mineralization consists of a tabular zone of alteration containing a stockwork of auriferous quartz- pyrite-arsenopyrite veins and lenses. The zone occurs within one of several subhorizontal fractures and breccias which post-date the Tertiary intrusions and volcanic activity, and may represent either thrust faults or decollements (Muller, 1989).

Enveloping the quartz-sulphide veins and lenses, is a zone of pervasive kaolinite alteration. A 2 to 5 metre wide zone of hydrothermal breccia usually lies at the centre of the alteration zone. This breccia consists of angular clasts of altered wallrock in a matrix of quartz and sulphides. Locally, the sulphides envelop these clasts and exhibit a banded appearance. Away from the central alteration zone is a stockwork of smaller quartz-sulphide veins. With increasing distance the veins decrease in size and frequency, alteration becomes limited to vein selvages and chlorite becomes the dominant alteration mineral.

The dominant sulphide minerals within the gold zone are pyrite and arsenopyrite. Chalcopyrite, covellite, sphalerite, galena, bornite, tennantite, wehrlite, hessite, chalcocite, realgar and orpiment are also present in varying amounts. Pyrrhotite, molybdenite and magnetite are present in the general vicinity but appear to be unrelated to the gold-bearing mineralization.

Two high grade pods have been identified. A northern pod, centred on the Domineer showing, averaged 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 58.63 grams per tonne silver over an average thickness of 1.6 metres. The southern pod, centred 180 metres to the south of the northern pod, averaged 7.06 grams per tonne gold and 45.26 grams per tonne silver over an average thickness of 2.56 metres (Assessment Report 18472).

Underground exploration and surface diamond drilling to August 1989 have established drill indicated reserves of 550,298 tonnes grading 6.75 grams per tonne gold and 32.23 grams per tonne silver and 0.57 per cent copper (Open File 1992-1; George Cross News Letter - August 3, 1989).

In 1991, Better Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling and six diamond drill holes, totalling 602 metres, to test the extensions of the mineral zone intersected by Noranda in 1989. In 1992, Better Resources closed the adit in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone and reclaimed the waste dumps outside. In 2008, Blue Rock Resources completed a geological mapping and prospecting program. In 2011, Clibetre Exploration completed a program of geochemical sampling and fifteen holes, totalling 64.8 metres, of overburden drilling on former tailings located 6 kilometres to the east.

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1963-103; 1964-155,157; 1965-235; 1966-71; 1968-101
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5604, 5979, 5980, 6407, 6930, 9445, 11946, 11995, 11996, 12604,
*12605, 14085, *14705, 15228, *15395, 15526, 15776, 15825, 15826,
15857, 15765, 16762, 17123, 17181, *18472, 18473, 22498, *30010, 32514
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GSC OF 9; 61; 463
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MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 117

XML Extract/Production Report/Inventory Report

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 05-Dec-13 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

SUMMARY

Name	MOUNT WASHINGTON COPPER, MWC 232, DOMINEER 22, DJV, GOLD	**NMI**	092F14 Cu1,Au1
		Mining Division	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Past Producer	**NTS Map**	092F14W
Latitude	49º 45' 48" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 18' 08" W	**Northing**	5514861
		Easting	334205
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Molybdenum, Zinc, Lead	**Deposit Types**	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au H04 : Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: high sulphidation
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Mount Washington Copper deposit is located on a ridge on the north side of Mount Washington, 400 metres north of the Domineer/ Lakeview occurrence (092F 116). A complete exploration history of the area and associated occurrences can be found Assessment Report 30010.

The area of the occurrence is underlain by sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, Comox Formation, which unconformably overlie mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation. Intruding both formations is a quartz diorite stock of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions - Massey, N. Personal Communication), dated at 35 million years (+/- 6 Ma) (Carson, 1960). Several later breccias have shattered all other rock types locally. The area is also cut by sub-horizontal thrust faults that control mineralization, and near-vertical faults with a lateral displacement of more than 1.0 kilometre. The Karmutsen Formation comprises basaltic massive and pillow lavas that are commonly porphyritic. The lavas grade into pillow breccias and aquagene tuffs. The overlying Comox Formation comprises fine-grained sandstone and greywacke, with interbedded siltstone. A basal conglomerate of rounded clasts of Karmutsen Formation rocks separates the formations.

The Tertiary quartz diorite stock is variably porphyritic and is centered on McKay Lake northeast of the summit of Mount Washington. Several sills and dykes of diorite, quartz diorite and quartz diorite porphyry are related to the stock.

The Mount Washington Copper deposit is considered to be a porphyry-type deposit with a later superimposed epithermal gold-copper-arsenic event (see 092F 116). Mineralization has been defined over a length of more than 750 metres, and continues further to the south as the auriferous epithermal zone of the Domineer/Lakeview occurrence.

The mineralization is contained in a 1.5 to 7.6 metre wide subhorizontal tabular zone at or near the contact of Comox Formation sediments and the "Pit diorite" sill of the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite. The zone contains a stockwork of chalcopyrite- pyrite-quartz veins, and disseminated chalcopyrite in the sediments and the sill. Low gold and silver values are associated with the veins. Bornite, covellite, realgar, orpiment, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena are present.

Between 1964 and 1967, 381,773 tonnes of ore was mined from two open pits producing 131 kilograms of gold, 7235 kilograms of silver and 3548 tonnes of copper. An estimated 305,720 tonnes grading 1.07 per cent copper remain adjacent to the open pit (W.G. Stevenson and Associates, 1970).

In 1991, Better Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling and six diamond drill holes, totalling 602 metres, to test the extensions of the mineral zone intersected by Noranda in 1989. In 2008, Blue Rock Resources completed a geological mapping and prospecting program. In 2011, Clibetre Exploration completed a program of geochemical sampling and fifteen holes, totalling 64.8 metres, of overburden drilling on former tailings located 6 kilometres to the east.

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EMR MP CORPFILE (Mount Washington Copper Company Limited; Noranda Exploration Company; Qualicum Mines Limited; Cumberland Mining Company Limited)
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#91(May 12),#135(July 15),#147(July 31),#176(Sept.14),#187
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy and Mines and Responsible for Core Review

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MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092F 120

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File Created:	24-Jul-85	by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	092F5 Cu2
Name	CATFACE, CLIFF	Mining Division	Alberni
		BCGS Map	092F021
Status	Developed Prospect	NTS Map	092F05W
Latitude	49º 15' 23" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 58' 51" W	Northing	5460234
		Easting	283110
Commodities	Copper, Molybdenum, Silver, Gold, Rhenium	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Catface occurrence is located in the southern Catface Range, approximately 6.5 kilometres south east of the community of Marktosis.

The deposit lies at the contact between mafic volcanics (Sicker(?) or Vancouver(?) groups rocks) and diorite of the Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic Westcoast Complex. The area of the contact has been intruded by the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite and several phases of the Early to Middle Eocene Tofino Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions, Personal Communication, N. Massey, May 1990). See also Irishman Creek (092F 251) and Hecate Bay (092F 231).

The mafic rocks consist of basalt and andesite flows, tuff breccia and agglomerate. It remains unclear as to whether these rocks belong to the Paleozoic Sicker Group or to the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. The volcanic rocks have been weakly hornfelsed near the intrusions.

Rocks of the Westcoast Complex are considered to be intrusive and/or dioritized pre-Jurassic rocks that include Sicker Group rocks (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15, page 301).

A sill-like quartz monzonite intrusion, containing xenoliths of volcanic rocks, was emplaced along the volcanic-diorite contact. The age of this quartz monzonite is unknown, but is probably related to the Island Intrusions. Propylitic alteration minerals in the quartz monzonite include chlorite, epidote, zoisite, and sericite. Kaolinite, quartz, biotite and magnetite are also recognized as alteration products.

Several phases of the Tertiary intrusions have intruded all other rocks. These include the Hecate Bay quartz diorite, dated at 48 million years, three porphyritic granodiorite phases and a late-stage porphyritic dacite. Their emplacement was, to some extent, controlled by pre-existing structures or contacts. Late (but pre-ore) andesite, dacite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes trend north to northwest and dip 50 to 70 degrees east. Faults predate mineralization and strike northerly and easterly.

Jointing in the younger intrusive rock trends north to northeast, dipping 50 to 70 degree east. A less persistent joint set in these intrusions trends east to southeast and dips steeply north. Joints in the volcanic rocks trend 156 degrees and dip 51 degrees east.

Copper and molybdenum mineralization occur on dry fractures and in quartz veinlets. Molybdenite also occurs as rosettes in quartz veins, and disseminated copper mineralization is associated with mafic minerals.

Copper minerals include chalcopyrite, bornite and some chalcocite, with significant secondary carbonate and copper oxide minerals occurring on fractures. Other minerals recognized include pyrite, pyrrhotite, covellite, idaite, digenite, native copper, cuprite, valleriite, tenorite, limonite, goethite, magnetite, hematite, cupriferous chalcedony-opal and scheelite.

Mineralization shows distinct zoning, with a core of bornite- pyrite-pyrrhotite surrounded by a zone in which chalcopyrite predominates. The area of 0.2 per cent copper mineralization extends over 650 metres, to a depth of approximately 350 metres. The best mineralization is located in the volcanic rocks and in the younger porphyritic phases, but the grade is not consistent.

The earliest evidence of exploration at Catface is a caved adit driven about 5 metres into a highly fractured and oxidized shear; the main property was evidently not investigated between the turn of the century and 1960. In 1960, a local mine operator, John Jackson, and G. Davis, pilot prospector for Falconbridge Nickel Mines, made a brief visit to a cliff face displaying a conspicuous copper stain. Mineralized and high oxidized samples prompted a more thorough examination by Falconbridge geologist J. McDougall and company helicopter pilot R. Hepworth who then staked the property.

Falconbridge, through Catface Copper Mines Ltd., conducted exploration between 1961 and 1979. This included driving an 857-metre adit and drilling more than 19,000 metres in 127 surface and underground holes. Numerous metallurgical tests were conducted, and a bulk sample was shipped to Falconbridge's Tasu mine (103C 003) on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands for processing. The geology of the property was mapped; soil and silt geochemical surveys were completed. Limited geophysical test surveys including I.P./resistivity, self-potential and magnetic surveys were conducted in selected areas. The claims were also surveyed at this time.

In 1989 and 1990, Falconbridge Limited re-activated the project to increase the resource and to determine gold content of the copper mineralization. The program included detailed adit sampling for copper and gold, geological mapping of selected areas, a 19 line-kilometre I.P./resistivity, VLF and magnetometer survey to cover accessible areas, 150 line-kilometre of combined airborne magnetometer and VLF (EM) surveys covering most of the claim block and metallurgical tests. An environmental base-line survey was also carried out. Four holes (1628 metres) were drilled to test chargeability anomalies.

Between 1960 and 1990, total expenditures by Falconbridge Limited on the Catface project amounted to nearly $10 million (constant $1990). In 1990, Falconbridge Limited planned to take the claims to mining lease status and a drilling program to test the large IP anomalies south of South Peak. Granting of required work permits was delayed by the Clayoquot Land Use dispute; consequently, the Catface project was abruptly cancelled and exploration funding was transferred to other projects. Catface lies within a General Integrated Management Zone designation (multiple use). In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property.

Unclassified reserves in 1971 were 181.4 million tonnes grading from 0.45 to 0.50 per cent copper (EMR Mineral Bulletin MR 223 B.C. 95). In 1990, Falconbridge calculated a drill indicated resource of 188 million tonnes of 0.42 per cent copper and 0.0084 per cent molybdenum (0.014 per cent M0S2) at a 0.30 per cent copper cutoff and 1.1:1 stripping ratio (CIM Special Volume 46, page 325). Other calculations are listed in Special Volume 46.

In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property from Falconbridge Limited. Doublestar has reported the following resources: 78.2 million tonnes 0.53 per cent copper at 0.4 per cent cutoff or 158.4 million tonnes at 0.44 per cent copper with 0.31 per cent copper cutoff.

In 2007, Doublestar was bought by Selkirk Metals Corp. Selkirk completed a diamond drill program in 2008 comprised of 8 holes totalling 2383 metres of drilling. In 2009 the company released an updated resource estimate for the Cliff Zone based on the 2008 drilling.

Classification	Amount (tonnes)	Grade Cu(%)
Indicated	56,863,000	0.40
Inferred	262,448,000	0.38

Selkirk Metals Corp. News Release September 2, 2009 (www.sedar.com)

In November 2009, Selkirk was bought by Imperial Metals Corporation. In 2010, Imperial completed a diamond drilling program of thirteen holes, totalling 3548.0 metres. Hole CF-10-56 intersected 275.5 metres grading 0.60 per cent Cu and 0.014 Mo within a 755.0 metre mineralized section grading 0.46 per cent Cu and 0.006 per cent Mo (News Release September 8, 2010 - www.imperialmetals.com). Other drill holes yielded intercepts of 0.280 per cent copper over 34.7 metres from 445.5 metres to 480.2 metres depth in CF-10-66 extending the southern extent of the cliff zone (Assessment Report 31894).

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EMPR EXPL 1999-25-32
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GSC MAP 17-1968; 1386A
GSC MEM 204
GSC OF 9; 61; 463
GSC P 66-1; 66-17, p. 15; 68-50, pp. 39-45; 72-44
GSC SUM RPT 1920 Part A
CIM Special Volume *15, 1976, pp. 299-310; *46, pp. 322-326
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MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092F 183

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 05-Dec-13 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

		NMI	
Name	GOOD HOPE, WOLF LAKE, WOLF, LUPUS, CLIFF	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 46' 14" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 12' 02" W	**Northing**	5515444
		Easting	341550
Commodities	Copper, Silver, Arsenic	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Good Hope arsenic showing occurs about 800 metres northwest of the north end of Wolf Lake.

The area is underlain primarily by basaltic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates. These are overlain by sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, Comox Formation.

The showing is exposed in a dry creek bed at an elevation of 260 metres. For about 75 metres the creek follows, and has exposed, a breccia zone in andesitic rocks. This zone varies from 0.6 to 3.6 metres in width, strikes 035 degrees and appears to dip steeply to the southeast. It contains lenses and veins of calcite up to 1.8 metres in width, in which numerous shattered and angular fragments of andesite are embedded. These bodies of calcite outcrop at intervals of about 45 metres along the creek bottom and contain occasional lenticular masses of realgar. The largest exposure of this arsenic sulphide measures 1.2 metres in length with a maximum width of 23 centimetres. Tiny veinlets of arsenopyrite occur locally within the andesitic wall rock. In some instances realgar has been replaced by native arsenic. Chalcopyrite has also been observed. In 1985, the best assay from this zone was 4.9 grams per ton silver and 0.1 per cent copper over 2 metres (Assessment Report 14434).

In 1983, Lac Minerals completed a programs of prospecting and geochemical sampling on the area as the Wolf claims. In 1984, Proquest Resources completed a program of geological mapping and rock, soil and silt sampling on the area as the Lupus claims. In 1985, St. James Minerals completed a program of geochemical sampling, geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys on the Wolf claims. In 1986, Homestake Canada and Pan World Ventures completed various programs of geological mapping, rock, silt and soil sampling and a induced polarization survey. In 2005 and 2006 the area was prospected as the Wolf Lake property by Pearl Asian Mining Industries.

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EMPR EXPL 1983-208; 1986-C183,C184
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GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 192

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
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SUMMARY

		NMI	
Name	LUPUS 6, CREEK SHOWING	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F075
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 45' 58" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 09' 16" W	**Northing**	5514854
		Easting	344856
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Arsenic	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Lupus 6 occurrence is located on a ridge over looking the Tsolum River to the east, approximately 2 kilometres east of Wolf Lake.

The area is underlain by the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, Haslam and Comox Formations consisting of fine to coarse grained detrital sedimentary rocks. These are underlain by basaltic and andesitic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. A major unconformity separates the Karmutsen Formation from the overlying Nanaimo Group. Diorite and granodiorite of the Tertiary Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions) have intruded the above rocks, forming stocks, sills and dykes.

The Creek showing is a zone of mineralization, that extends for 200 metres, occurring in narrow breccia veins up to 10 centimetres wide and on fracture and shear surfaces. Breccia vein material consists of siltstone and sandstone fragments in a matrix of pyrite, arsenopyrite, clay, realgar, and coarse white calcite. Some breccia types and veins also contain black sphalerite. The mineralized veins are irregular in attitude, but trend approximately east-northeast and have steep northerly dips. Following the trend of the zone to the west an orange gossan is encountered adjacent Wolf Lake. Exposures of altered and shattered dacite containing disseminated pyrrhotite occur adjacent the gossan.

In 1984, select grab samples of mineralized vein material yielded values up to 11.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 13426). In 1986, a 20 centimetre chip sample taken across the zone assayed 4.49 grams per tonne gold, 144.69 grams per tonne silver, 4.94 per cent zinc, 1.61 per cent lead, 2.10 per cent arsenic and 0.54 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15034).

In 1984, Proquest Resources completed a program of geological mapping and rock, soil and silt sampling on the area as the Lupus claims. In 1986, Homestake Canada and Pan World Ventures completed various programs of geological mapping, rock, silt and soil sampling and a induced polarization survey. In 2005 and 2006 the area was prospected as the Wolf Lake property by Pearl Asian Mining Industries.

Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT *13426, *14442, *15034, 27430, 28405
EMPR EXPL 1984-168; 1986-C183,C184
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 206

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
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XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Name	MUREX, HKR, MWC, MINK	**NMI**	092F14 Cu2
		Mining Division	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092F14E, 092F14W
Latitude	49º 45' 40" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 15' 00" W	**Northing**	5514500
		Easting	337958
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver	**Deposit Types**	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Murex occurrence is located south east of Murex Creek, approximately 2.9 kilometres east- south east of McKay Lake. A complete exploration history of the area and associated occurrences can be found Assessment Report 30010.

The area is underlain primarily by basaltic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates. A major unconformity separates the Karmutsen Formation from the overlying Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. Haslam and Comox Formations which consist of fine to coarse grained detrital sedimentary rocks. The Benson Member is a pebble-cobble-boulder conglomerate which marks the unconformity in some areas.

Diorite and granodiorite of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washingtone Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions) have intruded the above rocks, forming stocks, sills and dykes. The two intrusive types, as well as xenoliths of intrusive found within diorite dykes, indicate that multiple stage intrusions have occurred.

These intrusives have, in some cases, caused the formation of breccias composed of various combinations of basalts, sediments, and diorite fragments in a fine to medium grained siliceous matrix, sometimes with accompanying sulphide mineralization. There are five breccia types recognized in the Murex breccia zone. Subdivided on the basis of their fragment lithology they are:

(1) A Basaltic breccia composed of fragments of Karmutsen basalt, in a rusty, vuggy, fine to coarse grained quartz rich matrix. The fragments are sub-angular to rounded, and range in size from granules to large boulder sized blocks. The quartz rich matrix makes up from 20 to less than 5 per cent of the breccia. This matrix is mineralized with up to 10 per cent sulphides including chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite.

(2) The Comox breccia composed of fragments of Comox sandstones, siltstones and argillites in a siliceous matrix. The fragments ranging in size from pebbles to large cobbles, are generally angular to sub-angular and make up 85 per cent of the rock; the matrix makes up 15 per cent. In most cases the sulphide content makes up less than 1 per cent of the rock, chiefly in the form of blebs of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

(3) The Intrusive breccia composed of fragments of diorite in a fine grained siliceous matrix containing up to 10 per cent biotite. The fragments are angular to sub-angular and range in size from pebbles to large cobbles. The fragment to matrix ratio is generally 90 per cent to 10 per cent, respectively. Pyrite with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur within the matrix but rarely exceed 2 per cent of the whole rock.

(4) The Mixed Lithology breccia consisting of fragments of basaltic, sedimentary and dioritic rocks, in varying proportions, in a siliceous, often biotite bearing matrix. The fragments vary from angular to sub-rounded and range in size from pebbles to large cobbles. Fragment to matrix ratio averages 90 per cent to 10 per cent, respectively.

(5) The Fluidized Milled breccia composed of 80 to 85 per cent fragments consisting of basaltic, sedimentary and dioritic fragments. The fragments are sub-angular to rounded and range in size from granule to cobble. The matrix makes up 15 to 20 per cent of the breccia and is composed of quartz plus or minus minor carbonate and varying amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite.

Epidote also occurs within the interstices, usually at the expense of the sulphides. Chlorite generally accompanies the epidote indicating a form of propylitic alteration has taken place. Also exerting an influence on the amount of sulphides is the percentage of comminuted rock flour within the matrix. In addition, where the rock flour content is low, the clasts tend to be angular and often elongate, suggesting little movement has taken place. In these areas the origin of the Murex breccia is interpreted to be the result of collapse. Within blocks of unbrecciated mafic volcanic adjacent to the breccia a minor amount of sulphide veining is present. However, within the breccia the degree of veining is minimal. Magnetite is also reported to occur within the matrix.

The Murex zone represents an area of roughly 700 by 700 metres. The mineralization is thought to be the result of replacement but also has characteristics in common with porphyry-type deposits.

During 1987 through 1989, Better Resources and Noranda Mining and Exploration completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, ground geophysical surveys and fifteen diamond drill holes, totalling 1451.8 metres. One hole (Mx-86-7) cut strong breccias with pyrrhotite- chalcopyrite mineralization about 30 metres below the surface and assayed 1.54 per cent copper over 32.43 metres (Assessment Report 17033). Another 4 metre section of core assayed 4.08 per cent copper, 32.91 grams per tonne silver and 6.31 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter #5, January 8, 1990).

In 2008, Blue Rock Resources completed a geological mapping and prospecting program.

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GSC BULL 172
GSC MAP 49-1959; 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 9; 61; 463
GSC P 66-1; 68-50, p. 39,42; 71-36; 72-44
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MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 308

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XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

		NMI	
Name	LUPUS 1, LAKE, ROAD	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 46' 46" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 11' 59" W	**Northing**	5516431
		Easting	341639
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Copper, Lead	**Deposit Types**	I06 : Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Lake (Lupus 1) showing occurs about 800 metres northwest of the north end of Wolf Lake.

The area is underlain primarily by basaltic to andesitic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates.

The Lake showing was exposed in a rock quarry in 1983. The showing is made up of a vein, up to 9 centimetres wide, that plunges 30 degrees toward 080 degrees. The vein consists of a core of massive sulphides lined with quartz. Sulphides include pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, minor chalcopyrite and galena. Native gold is reported to occur with the arsenopyrite. The vein is enveloped by a narrow clay zone that contains broken sulphide-quartz material. This zone is enveloped by a dark grey alteration zone which grades into a more bleached zone which in turn grades into unaltered green Karmutsen volcanics.

In 1984, select grab samples of mineralized material yielded values up to 70.1 grams per tonne gold, 114.9 grams per tonne silver, 11.4 per cent zinc, 0.7 per cent copper and 0.09 per cent lead (Assessment Report 13426). In 1986, a sample of the zone material taken across 0.90 metres assayed 4.42 grams per tonne gold, 20.57 grams per tonne silver, 0.60 per cent zinc, 0.15 per cent copper, 1.59 per cent lead and 0.01 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 15034). Various selected samples and samples taken across narrower widths contained significantly higher grades of all the above elements.

In 1984, Proquest Resources completed a program of geological mapping and rock, soil and silt sampling on the area as the Lupus claims. In 1986, Homestake Canada and Pan World Ventures completed various programs of geological mapping, rock, silt and soil sampling and a induced polarization survey. In 2005 and 2006 the area was prospected as the Wolf Lake property by Pearl Asian Mining Industries.

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EMPR EXPL 1984-168; 1986-C183,C184
EMPR PF (C.J. Westerman, Lupus Gold Property Report, 1986; various maps)
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16
GCNL #42(Mar.2),(Apr.10), #149(Aug.5), 1987

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 365

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	092F14 Cu3
Name	OYSTER, PYRRHOTITE CREEK, MWC 226	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092F14W
Latitude	49º 46' 49" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 18' 03" W	**Northing**	5516742
		Easting	334363
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Molybdenum	**Deposit Types**	H05 : Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Mount Washington area is underlain by sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group (Comox Formation), which unconformably overlie mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group (Karmutsen Formation). Intruding both formations is an Oligocene quartz diorite stock of the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite, dated at 35 million years (+/- 6 million years). Several later breccias zones follow the Karmutsen-Comox unconformity and cut all rock units. They have recently been interpreted as stacked thrust faults or de- collements and have been mineralized by a later Tertiary epithermal gold-copper-arsenic event (see 092F 116).

The Karmutsen Formation comprises basaltic, massive and pillow lavas that are commonly porphyritic. The lavas grade into pillow breccias and aquagene tuffs. The overlying Comox Formation comprises fine-grained sandstone and greywacke, with interbedded siltstone. A basal conglomerate of the Comox Formation known as the Benson member consists of rounded clasts of Karmutsen Formation rocks.

The Tertiary quartz diorite stock is variably porphyritic and forms the core of Mount Washington. Several sills and dykes of quartz diorite and quartz diorite porphyry are related to the stock.

The Oyster breccia is a roughly circular feature that measures in excess of 350 metres in diameter and is thought to be a collapse breccia. The rocks surrounding the breccia "pipe" are mainly massive and/or amygdaloidal Karmutsen basalts. The breccia structure outcrops are composed mainly of Comox quartzite and minor porphyritic diorite. However, the fragment composition changes with depth from sediments to Karmutsen volcanics and intrusives. The matrix is often vuggy, the interstices lined with crystalline quartz and filled with limonite and fine fragments of limonitic quartzite.

A diamond-drill hole was put down on the centre of the zone in 1975 to a depth of 184 metres. This hole was deepened in 1988 to a depth of 542 metres. In the drill hole above 212 metres, the breccia is vuggy, bleached and intensely kaolinized. Below 212 metres, the breccia is very siliceous, glassy over short sections, with all interstices filled with quartz crystals and/or carbonate. The quartz matrix may also be lined with chlorite. The hole intersected small amounts of vein or matrix hosted molybdenite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite, pyrite, realgar and orpiment is indicative of an epithermal overprint. Gold and silver content of core below 184 metres was negligible; assays for core above 184 metres were not reported.

The Pyrrhotite Creek breccia zone is an epithermal-type structure that occurs along a creek near the southern perimeter of the Oyster breccia. The structure consists of a lenticular zone of partially silicified and kaolinized bleached and brecciated basalt, mineralized across a width of about 1 metre and dipping toward the Oyster zone. Sulphide minerals present in decreasing order of abundance are pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, orpiment and realgar. The chalcopyrite sections of drill core were coincident with quartz veining and visible arsenopyrite.

A grab sample of silicified fault breccia assayed 14.50 grams per tonne gold, 31.88 grams per tonne silver, 1.04 per cent lead and 0.05 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 17193). A 43 centimetre section of core assayed 2.78 grams per tonne gold, 6.86 grams per tonne silver, 0.07 per cent copper and 3.67 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 17193).

Bibliography

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EMR MP CORPFILE (Mount Washington Copper Company Limited; Noranda Exploration Company; Qualicum Mines Limited; Cumberland Mining Company Limited)
GSC BULL 172
GSC MAP 49-1959; 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 9; 61; 463
GSC P 66-1; 68-50, p. 39,42; 71-36; 72-44
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N MINER Aug 11, Oct.27, Nov.17,24, 1986; Feb.2, May 18, Sep.28, Oct. 19, Nov.16, 1987; July 4, 1988
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MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092F 510

XML Extract/Inventory Report

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File Created: 12-Mar-90 by Garry J. Payie(GJP)
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	IDEAL 3, MUREX CREEK, DOVE	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 43' 58" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 12' 41" W	**Northing**	5511267
		Easting	340646
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper	**Deposit Types**	I06 : Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Overlap Assemblage, Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Ideal 3 occurrence area is underlain primarily by basaltic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates. A major unconformity separates the Karmutsen Formation from the overlying Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. The Nanaimo Group (Comox Formation) consists of fine to coarse-grained detrital sedimentary rocks. The Benson Member is a basaltic pebble-cobble- boulder conglomerate which marks the unconformity in some areas. Diorite and granodiorite of the Tertiary Mount Washington Intrusive Suite have intruded the above rocks, forming stocks, sills and dykes.

The main showing consists of a 1 to 8 centimetre wide, 230 degree striking shear zone, with 10 to 20 degree northwest dips. The zone is hosted within the Benson conglomerate, about 1 metre above the unconformity with the Karmutsen Formation. The shear zone contains quartz and calcite veinlets up to 1.5 centimetres in width and locally up to 4 centimetres in width. The veins and adjacent rocks contain pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The wallrock is moderately to strongly iron-carbonate altered.

A composite of grab samples of the veinlets (1 to 3 centimetres wide) assayed 9.87 grams per tonne gold, 24.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.05 per cent copper, 0.8 per cent lead, 1.2 per cent zinc and 0.4 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 16412).

A quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veinlet occurs in a shear zone in basalt, on the east wall of Murex Creek about 1.5 kilometres upstream from the above occurrence. A sample (Sample 49A) assayed 0.42 per cent copper and 2.43 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 16412).

Realgar and arsenopyrite occur as disseminations and lenses in calcite veins. This showing is located about 2 kilometres to the northwest of the main showing on a southern branch of McKay Creek.

History in the Dove property area began in the 1940s. Early exploration concentrated on high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins. For the next three decades, the area underwent intense exploration for low-grade or porphyry-style copper deposits, with little attention given to high-grade veins. This work led eventually to the formation of the Mount Washington Copper Company Ltd., which mined approximately 362 873.9 tonnes (400 000 tons) of ore from two small pits, 4.5 kilometres west of the Dove property. This ore had an average recovered grade of 1.16 per cent copper, 0.283 gram gold per tonne (0.01 ounce per ton), and 14.17 grams silver per tonne (0.5 ounce per ton). In the mid-1970s, Esso Minerals begun work in the Meadows zone, also on Mount Washington, and by 1982 they had outlined 0.45 to 0.91 million tonnes (0.5 to 1 million tons) of material grading 0.5 per cent copper (Assessment Report 22975).

The 1980s saw a return to exploration for epithermal, high-grade precious metal deposits. Better Resources Ltd. approached the Meadows zone as such a target. In 1987, they had outlined approximately 88 859 tonnes drill-indicated at 4.44 grams per tonne gold and 20.9 grams per tonne silver in the Lakeview-West grid and Domineer zones. This project included some underground development consisting of 300 metres of adits and crossdrifts (Assessment Report 22975).

Better Resources also drilled the Upper Murex Creek Breccia, a magnetite-copper body located just west of the Dove property. They drilled one intersection of 15.9 metres of 5.56 grams per tonne gold plus 2.7 metres of 2.5 grams per tonne gold and 3 metres of 3.44 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 22975).

The Dove property itself has had sporadic exploration throughout the area’s history. Since 1987, Westmin Resources Ltd. has conducted several exploration programs on the property. These programs involved airborne geophysical surveys, systematic geological mapping, linecutting, induced polarization, very low-frequency electromagnetic ground surveys, soil geochemistry and diamond drilling.

In 1993, work consisted of establishing a small grid for an induced polarization survey. A total of 7.65 line kilometres were cut, including an 800-metre baseline. The results of the survey indicated a small chargeability anomaly near the Paquet showing; however, the location of the anomaly and its discontinuous nature suggested the improbability of developing a significant deposit. As a consequence, no further work was recommended for the target (Assessment Report 22975).

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GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16
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MINFILE Record Summary
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	IDEAL 4, DOVE	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 45' 25" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 12' 42" W	**Northing**	5513955
		Easting	340705
Commodities	Copper	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Dove property, consisting of 370 claim units in the Ideal and Harmony claim groups, is located 15 kilometres northwest of Courtenay, Vancouver Island, BC. The property lies on the east and north flanks of Mount Washington, at elevations between 100 and 790 metres.

Regionally, the area is underlain by the Triassic Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group, which is unconformably overlain by the Upper Cretaceous Comox Formation of the Nanaimo Group. Both are intruded by Tertiary subvolcanic igneous rocks and diatreme breccias.

The Karmutsen Formation on the Dove property consists of shallow-dipping massive basalt, pillowed basalt and minor hyaloclastite and pillow breccia.

Previous and current work on Mount Washington, west of the Dove claims, has documented low-grade porphyry copper mineralization and high-grade gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins of epithermal character, which are shallow dipping and probably fault controlled and lie in close proximity to the Cretaceous unconformity. These veins occur in Comox Formation Tertiary intrusives and diatreme breccia.

Pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are disseminated in sandstone of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, Comox Formation. At the Ideal 4 occurrence, two showings occur in zones of sericitized sandstone; one showing over a 2 metre interval. The other showing contains 20 to 30 per cent quartz. A grab sample assayed 0.15 per cent copper and 0.034 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16412).

History in the Dove project area began in the 1940s, with exploration for high-grade gold veins. For the next three decades, the area underwent intensive exploration for low-grade or porphyry-type copper deposits. During this period, little attention appears to have been given to quartz veins or gold assays. The 1980s has seen renewed exploration for high-grade lode gold deposits based on an epithermal model. Such mineralization has been documented both east and west of the Dove property.

In 1987, exploration was quite intensive in the area, involving four projects. Better Resources Ltd. continued evaluating their Lakeview-West grid and Domineer zones on Mount Washington with a diamond drilling program of 8230 metres in 105 holes and an underground exploration program consisting of 300 metres of adit and crossdrifts. This work resulted in an upgraded ore reserve figure of 88 859 tonnes drill-indicated at 4.44 grams per tonne gold and 20.9 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 19081A).

Noranda undertook an exploration program on a large block of ground to the west and south of Mount Washington. This work involved geological mapping, prospecting, soil geochemistry and trenching. Late in the season, Noranda optioned the southern block of claims from Better Resources, which cover the Murex breccia gold zone, following up on one hole previously drilled by Better Resources that had returned 15.9 metres of 5.56 grams per tonne gold plus 2.7 metres of 2.5 grams per tonne gold and 3 metres of 3.44 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19081A).

In 1992, a limited lithogeochemical survey and structural mapping program was carried out on the property. The survey identified several significant structures that could represent a major north-south structure, believed to occur in this area based on earlier work. Also, the lithogeochemical sampling (17 samples) identified a significant alteration zone at the north edge of the area of interest, which might be a preserved regolith, or a hydrothermally altered zone (Assessment Report 22807).

In 1993, work consisted of establishing a small grid for an induced polarization survey. A total of 7.65 line kilometres were cut, including an 800-metre baseline. The results of the survey indicated a small chargeability anomaly near the Paquet showing; however, the location of the anomaly and its discontinuous nature suggested the improbability of developing a significant deposit. As a consequence, no further work was recommended for the target (Assessment Report 22975).

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EMPR ASS RPT *16412, 17500, *19081A, *22807, *22975
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GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 513

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SUMMARY

		NMI	
Name	IDEAL 4 WEST, DOVE	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F11E, 092F14E
Latitude	49º 44' 59" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 14' 11" W	**Northing**	5513204
		Easting	338901
Commodities	Copper	**Deposit Types**	I06 : Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Dove property, consisting of 370 claim units in the Ideal and Harmony claim groups, is located 15 kilometres northwest of Courtenay, Vancouver Island, BC. The property lies on the east and north flanks of Mount Washington, at elevations between 100 and 790 metres.

Regionally, the area is underlain by the Triassic Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group, which is unconformably overlain by the Upper Cretaceous Comox Formation of the Nanaimo Group. Both are intruded by Tertiary subvolcanic igneous rocks and diatreme breccias.

The Karmutsen Formation on the Dove property consists of shallow-dipping massive basalt, pillowed basalt and minor hyaloclastite and pillow breccia.

Previous and current work on Mount Washington, west of the Dove claims, has documented low-grade porphyry copper mineralization and high-grade gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins of epithermal character, which are shallow dipping and probably fault controlled and lie in close proximity to the Cretaceous unconformity. These veins occur in Comox Formation Tertiary intrusives and diatreme breccia.

At the Ideal 4 West occurrence, two copper bearing quartz veins occur in basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. One vein is 4 to 6 centimetres wide and contains 10 to 15 per cent pyrrhotite and up to 2 per cent chalcopyrite. The vein strikes 235 degrees and dips 80 degrees northwest. The second vein, with similar mineralogy, has only a few per cent pyrrhotite and is found a few hundred metres to the northwest of the first. The vein strikes 245 degrees and dips 50 degrees northwest. An assay of this vein material revealed a content of 0.85 per cent copper and 4.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 16412).

Twenty-nine metres north of the northerly vein is an exposure of quartz diorite of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions). Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur in patches on the numerous fractures and joints of the intrusive.

History in the Dove project area began in the 1940s, with exploration for high-grade gold veins. For the next three decades, the area underwent intensive exploration for low-grade or porphyry-type copper deposits. During this period, little attention appears to have been given to quartz veins or gold assays. The 1980s has seen renewed exploration for high-grade lode gold deposits based on an epithermal model. Such mineralization has been documented both east and west of the Dove property.

In 1987, exploration was quite intensive in the area, involving four projects. Better Resources Ltd. continued evaluating their Lakeview-West grid and Domineer zones on Mount Washington with a diamond drilling program of 8230 metres in 105 holes and an underground exploration program consisting of 300 metres of adit and crossdrifts. This work resulted in an upgraded ore reserve figure of 88 859 tonnes drill-indicated at 4.44 grams per tonne gold and 20.9 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 19081A).

Noranda undertook an exploration program on a large block of ground to the west and south of Mount Washington. This work involved geological mapping, prospecting, soil geochemistry and trenching. Late in the season, Noranda optioned the southern block of claims from Better Resources, which cover the Murex breccia gold zone, following up on one hole previously drilled by Better Resources that had returned 15.9 metres of 5.56 grams per tonne gold plus 2.7 metres of 2.5 grams per tonne gold and 3 metres of 3.44 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19081A).

In 1992, a limited lithogeochemical survey and structural mapping program was carried out on the property. The survey identified several significant structures that could represent a major north-south structure, believed to occur in this area based on earlier work. Also, the lithogeochemical sampling (17 samples) identified a significant alteration zone at the north edge of the area of interest, which might be a preserved regolith, or a hydrothermally altered zone (Assessment Report 22807).

In 1993, work consisted of establishing a small grid for an induced polarization survey. A total of 7.65 line kilometres were cut, including an 800-metre baseline. The results of the survey indicated a small chargeability anomaly near the Paquet showing; however, the location of the anomaly and its discontinuous nature suggested the improbability of developing a significant deposit. As a consequence, no further work was recommended for the target (Assessment Report 22975).

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GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44
PERS COMM Massey, N. (May 1990) (with respect to renaming of Tertiary intrusions)

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092F 514

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	MILKIDEAL	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14W
Latitude	49º 47' 38" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 16' 13" W	**Northing**	5518188
		Easting	336608
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Zinc	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Milkideal occurrence is located on Pyrrhotite Creek, approximately 2.5 kilometres north east of Pyrrhotite Lake.

The area has been mapped as Karmutsen Formation of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group. These rocks consist of amygdaloidal basalts, pillow basalts, pillow breccia, minor tuff and volcanic breccia.

Although reports do not describe the characteristics of the occurrence, several samples taken at the site assayed high in gold. The best assay revealed a sample content of 2.91 grams per tonne gold, 46.97 grams per tonne silver and 0.55 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 16406).

During 1986 through 1993, Westmin Resources completed programs of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne and ground geophysical surveys on the area as the Ideal 1-9 and Harmony claims. In 2012, Altamont Exploration completed a program of geological mapping and rock, silt and soil sampling.

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EMPR EXPL 1987-C155, 1988-C91
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092F 640

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	MOUNT WASHINGTON COPPER TAILIN, MT WASHINGTON COPPER TAILINGS	**NMI**	
		Mining Division	Nanaimo
Status	Showing	**BCGS Map**	092F074
Latitude	49º 45' 19" N	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Longitude	125º 13' 12" W	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
		Northing	5513787
		Easting	340100
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver	**Deposit Types**	T01 : Tailings
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

kilometres northwest of Anderson Lake.

The area is underlain primarily by basaltic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates. A major unconformity separates the Karmutsen Formation from the overlying Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. Haslam and Comox Formations, which consist of fine- to coarse-grained detrital sedimentary rocks. The Benson Member is a pebble-cobble-boulder conglomerate which marks the unconformity in some areas. Diorite and granodiorite of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions) have intruded the above rocks, forming stocks, sills and dikes.

Locally, the former Mount Washington Copper (MINFILE 092F 117) and Domineer/Lakeview (MINFILE 092F 116) mine tailings dam carries values in base and precious metals.

In 2011, Clibetre Exploration completed a program of geochemical sampling and fifteen holes of overburden drilling, totalling 64.8 metres, on former tailings located 6 kilometres to the east. The average value of all fifteen holes over 64.8 metres yielded 0.124 gram per tonne gold, 5.83 grams per tonne silver and 0.088 per cent copper; while the best 23.7 metres yielded values of 0.174 gram per tonne gold, 7.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.10 per cent copper (Assessment Report 32514).

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EMPR ASS RPT *32514
EMPR EXPL 1987-C154, 1988-C91
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	CLIFF, WOLF, LUPUS	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 45' 56" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 18' 21" W	**Northing**	5515116
		Easting	333953
Commodities	Silver, Gold, Arsenic, Copper	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The former Mount Washington Copper tailings dam is located east of Murex Creek, approximately 2.8 The Cliff showing is located approximately 1.3 kilometres west of Wolf Lake, at approximately 430 metres elevation.

The area is underlain primarily by basaltic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates. These are overlain by sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group (Comox Formation).

Locally, a 5 centimetre wide pyrite-arsenopyrite-quartz vein is hosted in Nanaimo Group sediments. The vein has a vertical dip and a westerly trend. In 1986, a grab sample (860914) assayed 15.77 grams per tonne silver, 0.10 gram per tonne gold, 0.52 per cent arsenic and 0.13 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15034).

In 1983, Lac Minerals completed programs of prospecting and geochemical sampling on the area as the Wolf claims. In 1984, Proquest Resources completed a program of geological mapping and rock, soil and silt sampling on the area as the Lupus claims. In 1985, St. James Minerals completed a program of geochemical sampling, geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys on the Wolf claims. In 1986, Homestake Canada and Pan World Ventures completed various programs of geological mapping, rock, silt and soil sampling and an induced polarization survey. In 2005 and 2006 the area was prospected by Pearl Asian Mining Industries as the Wolf Lake property.

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GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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MINFILE Record Summary
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	ROAD, LUPUS 1	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 46' 29" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 12' 31" W	**Northing**	5515924
		Easting	340983
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper	**Deposit Types**	I06 : Cu+/-Ag quartz veins
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Road showing is located approximately 1 kilometre west of the north end of Wolf Lake.

The area is underlain primarily by basaltic to andesitic lavas of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These rocks are mostly massive flows and pillow lavas of partly amygdaloidal basalts, with minor tuffs, volcanic breccias and agglomerates.

Locally, 6 centimetre wide quartz vein contains chalcopyrite and pyrite. In 1986, a grab sample (860918) assayed 21.94 grams per tonne gold, 30.86 grams per tonne silver, and 0.66 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15034).

In 1984, Proquest Resources completed a program of geological mapping and rock, soil and silt sampling on the area as the Lupus claims. In 1986, Homestake Canada and Pan World Ventures completed various programs of geological mapping, rock, silt and soil sampling and an induced polarization survey. In 2005 and 2006 the area was prospected by Pearl Asian Mining Industries as the Wolf Lake.

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EMPR EXPL 1984-168; 1986-C183,C184
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GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16
GCNL #42(Mar.2),(Apr.10), #149(Aug.5), 1987

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	MCKAY CREEK, IDEAL 5	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 46' 42" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 14' 53" W	**Northing**	5516410
		Easting	338156
Commodities	Arsenic, Antimony	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The McKay Creek (Ideal 5) occurrence is located on McKay Creek, approximately 3.8 kilometres west of the north end of Wolf Lake.

The area is underlain by basaltic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). Diorite and granodiorite of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions) have intruded the above rocks, forming stocks, sills and dikes.

Locally, two veins of realgar and stibnite (?) bearing calcite occur within an ankeritic- altered shear zone cutting basalt and pillow basalt and breccia. Both the veins and shear zone are oriented 105 degrees and dip 70 degrees south west. Exposure of the rusty weathering carbonate alteration zone is 5 metres thick and contains two parallel veins separated by 2.7 metres of altered basalt.

The south calcite vein is 0.70 metre thick and contains patchy and disseminated realgar and rare patches of a mineral resembling very fine magnetite. The northern 7 centimetres of this vein contains 3 to 4 per cent fine stibnite. In 1989, a chip sample yielded 0.29 per cent arsenic and 1.45 per cent antimony (Assessment Report 19081).

The northerly calcite vein is 18 centimetres thick and contains minor to 2 per cent thin stringers of arsenopyrite, minor pyrite and minor disseminated realgar crystals up to 8 millimetres long.

During 1986 through 1993, Westmin Resources completed programs of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne and ground geophysical surveys on the area as the Ideal 1-9 and Harmony claims.

Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT 16406, 16412, 17500, *19081, 22807, 22975
EMPR EXPL 1987-C154, 1988-C91
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	LOWER MUREX CREEK, IDEAL 9	**Mining Division**	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F14E
Latitude	49º 47' 20" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 13' 39" W	**Northing**	5517539
		Easting	339670
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Lower Murex Creek occurrence is located in Murex Creek, approximately 250 metres south of its junction with McKay Creek.

The area is underlain by basaltic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been unconformably overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Comox Formation (Nanaimo Group). Diorite and granodiorite of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions) have intruded the above rocks, forming stocks, sills and dikes.

Locally, flat-lying sulphide-poor quartz vein is exposed in bedrock. The vein is 1 to 4 centimetres thick and lies at the unconformity between the Karmutsen and Comox Formations.

In 1987, a vertical drillhole, located 20 metres to the west of the showing, intersected a 2.5 centimetre thick vein yielding 14.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19081). In 1989, a chip sample assayed 8.9 grams per tonne gold, 25.0 grams per tonne silver, 0.05 per cent copper, 0.82 per cent lead and 1.18 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 19081). Float samples, from further down the creek, of pyrite and sphalerite bearing drusy quartz vein material yielded values up to 149.1 grams per tonne gold and 92.6 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 19081).

During 1986 through 1993, Westmin Resources completed programs of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne and ground geophysical surveys on the area as the Ideal 1-9 and Harmony claims.

Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT 16406, 16412, 17500, *19081, 22762, 22807, 22975
EMPR EXPL 1987-C154, 1988-C91
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	PAQUET, IDEAL 2	**NMI**	
		Mining Division	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F075
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092F11E
Latitude	49º 44' 37" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 11' 07" W	**Northing**	5512417
		Easting	342562
Commodities	Antimony, Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	**Terrane**	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Paquet occurrence is located on Paquet Creek, approximately 1.9 kilometres southwest of the creek mouth of Wolf Lake.

The area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Comox Formation (Nanaimo Group). These have been intruded by quartz dioritic intrusives of the Eocene to Oligocene Mount Washington Plutonic Suite.

Locally, a prominent fault zone lies on the south west contact of a large dacite porphyry intrusive and Karmutsen basalt. The fault strikes 110 degrees and dips 55 degrees south west. The zone is marked by gouge and sheared rock in a seam, 0.35 metre thick, which is veined with carbonate and realgar veinlets and averages several per cent realgar. The fault zone contains minor disseminated pyrite and local grey quartz lenses containing realgar. Veins of massive coarse crystalline realgar range up to 2 centimetres thick. In 1992, a sample (D92-09) of the zone yielded greater than 1 per cent antimony (Assessment Report 22807).

A small, parallel, pyrite-realgar bearing carbonate-quartz vein, 2 to 5 centimetres thick, is hosted in the footwall of the fault. In 1989, a sample of the vein and footwall yielded 2.35 grams per tonne gold, 18.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.3 per cent copper, 0.2 per cent lead, 0.8 per cent zinc and 0.5 per cent antimony (Assessment Report 19081). In 1992, a 2 metre sample yielded 1.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.58 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 22807).

A 1 to 10 centimetre wide calcite-realgar vein is exposed in a cliff face, 100 metres below the main showing and below a landslide. The vein strikes 180 degrees and dips 80 degrees to the south.

During 1986 through 1993, Westmin Resources completed programs of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne and ground geophysical surveys on the area as the Ideal 1-9 and Harmony claims.

Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT 16406, 16412, 17500, *19081, *22807,
EMPR EXPL 1987-C154, 1988-C91
GSC MAP 2-1965; 17-1968; 1386A
GSC OF 463
GSC P 68-50; 72-44; 80-16

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092F 120

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File Created:	24-Jul-85	by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	092F5 Cu2
Name	CATFACE, CLIFF	Mining Division	Alberni
		BCGS Map	092F021
Status	Developed Prospect	NTS Map	092F05W
Latitude	49º 15' 23" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 58' 51" W	Northing	5460234
		Easting	283110
Commodities	Copper, Molybdenum, Silver, Gold, Rhenium	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Catface occurrence is located in the southern Catface Range, approximately 6.5 kilometres south east of the community of Marktosis.

The deposit lies at the contact between mafic volcanics (Sicker(?) or Vancouver(?) groups rocks) and diorite of the Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic Westcoast Complex. The area of the contact has been intruded by the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite and several phases of the Early to Middle Eocene Tofino Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions, Personal Communication, N. Massey, May 1990). See also Irishman Creek (092F 251) and Hecate Bay (092F 231).

The mafic rocks consist of basalt and andesite flows, tuff breccia and agglomerate. It remains unclear as to whether these rocks belong to the Paleozoic Sicker Group or to the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. The volcanic rocks have been weakly hornfelsed near the intrusions.

Rocks of the Westcoast Complex are considered to be intrusive and/or dioritized pre-Jurassic rocks that include Sicker Group rocks (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15, page 301).

A sill-like quartz monzonite intrusion, containing xenoliths of volcanic rocks, was emplaced along the volcanic-diorite contact. The age of this quartz monzonite is unknown, but is probably related to the Island Intrusions. Propylitic alteration minerals in the quartz monzonite include chlorite, epidote, zoisite, and sericite. Kaolinite, quartz, biotite and magnetite are also recognized as alteration products.

Several phases of the Tertiary intrusions have intruded all other rocks. These include the Hecate Bay quartz diorite, dated at 48 million years, three porphyritic granodiorite phases and a late-stage porphyritic dacite. Their emplacement was, to some extent, controlled by pre-existing structures or contacts. Late (but pre-ore) andesite, dacite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes trend north to northwest and dip 50 to 70 degrees east. Faults predate mineralization and strike northerly and easterly.

Jointing in the younger intrusive rock trends north to northeast, dipping 50 to 70 degree east. A less persistent joint set in these intrusions trends east to southeast and dips steeply north. Joints in the volcanic rocks trend 156 degrees and dip 51 degrees east.

Copper and molybdenum mineralization occur on dry fractures and in quartz veinlets. Molybdenite also occurs as rosettes in quartz veins, and disseminated copper mineralization is associated with mafic minerals.

Copper minerals include chalcopyrite, bornite and some chalcocite, with significant secondary carbonate and copper oxide minerals occurring on fractures. Other minerals recognized include pyrite, pyrrhotite, covellite, idaite, digenite, native copper, cuprite, valleriite, tenorite, limonite, goethite, magnetite, hematite, cupriferous chalcedony-opal and scheelite.

Mineralization shows distinct zoning, with a core of bornite- pyrite-pyrrhotite surrounded by a zone in which chalcopyrite predominates. The area of 0.2 per cent copper mineralization extends over 650 metres, to a depth of approximately 350 metres. The best mineralization is located in the volcanic rocks and in the younger porphyritic phases, but the grade is not consistent.

The earliest evidence of exploration at Catface is a caved adit driven about 5 metres into a highly fractured and oxidized shear; the main property was evidently not investigated between the turn of the century and 1960. In 1960, a local mine operator, John Jackson, and G. Davis, pilot prospector for Falconbridge Nickel Mines, made a brief visit to a cliff face displaying a conspicuous copper stain. Mineralized and high oxidized samples prompted a more thorough examination by Falconbridge geologist J. McDougall and company helicopter pilot R. Hepworth who then staked the property.

Falconbridge, through Catface Copper Mines Ltd., conducted exploration between 1961 and 1979. This included driving an 857-metre adit and drilling more than 19,000 metres in 127 surface and underground holes. Numerous metallurgical tests were conducted, and a bulk sample was shipped to Falconbridge's Tasu mine (103C 003) on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands for processing. The geology of the property was mapped; soil and silt geochemical surveys were completed. Limited geophysical test surveys including I.P./resistivity, self-potential and magnetic surveys were conducted in selected areas. The claims were also surveyed at this time.

In 1989 and 1990, Falconbridge Limited re-activated the project to increase the resource and to determine gold content of the copper mineralization. The program included detailed adit sampling for copper and gold, geological mapping of selected areas, a 19 line-kilometre I.P./resistivity, VLF and magnetometer survey to cover accessible areas, 150 line-kilometre of combined airborne magnetometer and VLF (EM) surveys covering most of the claim block and metallurgical tests. An environmental base-line survey was also carried out. Four holes (1628 metres) were drilled to test chargeability anomalies.

Between 1960 and 1990, total expenditures by Falconbridge Limited on the Catface project amounted to nearly $10 million (constant $1990). In 1990, Falconbridge Limited planned to take the claims to mining lease status and a drilling program to test the large IP anomalies south of South Peak. Granting of required work permits was delayed by the Clayoquot Land Use dispute; consequently, the Catface project was abruptly cancelled and exploration funding was transferred to other projects. Catface lies within a General Integrated Management Zone designation (multiple use). In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property.

Unclassified reserves in 1971 were 181.4 million tonnes grading from 0.45 to 0.50 per cent copper (EMR Mineral Bulletin MR 223 B.C. 95). In 1990, Falconbridge calculated a drill indicated resource of 188 million tonnes of 0.42 per cent copper and 0.0084 per cent molybdenum (0.014 per cent M0S2) at a 0.30 per cent copper cutoff and 1.1:1 stripping ratio (CIM Special Volume 46, page 325). Other calculations are listed in Special Volume 46.

In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property from Falconbridge Limited. Doublestar has reported the following resources: 78.2 million tonnes 0.53 per cent copper at 0.4 per cent cutoff or 158.4 million tonnes at 0.44 per cent copper with 0.31 per cent copper cutoff.

In 2007, Doublestar was bought by Selkirk Metals Corp. Selkirk completed a diamond drill program in 2008 comprised of 8 holes totalling 2383 metres of drilling. In 2009 the company released an updated resource estimate for the Cliff Zone based on the 2008 drilling.

Classification	Amount (tonnes)	Grade Cu(%)
Indicated	56,863,000	0.40
Inferred	262,448,000	0.38

Selkirk Metals Corp. News Release September 2, 2009 (www.sedar.com)

In November 2009, Selkirk was bought by Imperial Metals Corporation. In 2010, Imperial completed a diamond drilling program of thirteen holes, totalling 3548.0 metres. Hole CF-10-56 intersected 275.5 metres grading 0.60 per cent Cu and 0.014 Mo within a 755.0 metre mineralized section grading 0.46 per cent Cu and 0.006 per cent Mo (News Release September 8, 2010 - www.imperialmetals.com). Other drill holes yielded intercepts of 0.280 per cent copper over 34.7 metres from 445.5 metres to 480.2 metres depth in CF-10-66 extending the southern extent of the cliff zone (Assessment Report 31894).

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EMPR EXPL 1999-25-32
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EMPR MAP 65 (1989)
EMPR OF 1992-1; 1998-8-F, pp. 1-60
EMPR PF (McDougall, J.J. (1962): Interim Report on Catface Copper Prospect to October 15, 1962; Various maps and sketches by J.J. McDougall, 1962; Photographs of Catface Camp; McDougall, J.J. (1976?): Catface; Notes by T. Schroeter with photographs, 1989; Correspondence on X-ray data on samples, A. Panteleyev, 1989; Geology notes and rock samples from property visit, A. Panteleyev, 1989; Thin sections; Doublestar Resources Ltd., Annual Report, December 1999; Property review (c. 1990); Doublestar Resources Ltd. Project Mineral Inventories, 2000; M. Dougal, J.J.: Catface, CIM Special Volume No. 15, Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, Part B, pp. 299-310)
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GSC MAP 17-1968; 1386A
GSC MEM 204
GSC OF 9; 61; 463
GSC P 66-1; 66-17, p. 15; 68-50, pp. 39-45; 72-44
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MINFILE Record Summary

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Last Edit:	09-Dec-13	by	Karl A. Flower(KAF)

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	HECATE BAY, CATFACE
Status	Prospect
Latitude	49º 14' 52" N
Longitude	125º 57' 25" W
Commodities	Copper
Tectonic Belt	Insular

NMI	092F5 Cu2
Mining Division	Alberni
BCGS Map	092F021
NTS Map	092F04W
UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Northing	5459209
Easting	284811
Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Terrane	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Hecate Bay occurrence is located 2.2 kilometres southeast of the Catface copper-molybdenum developed prospect (092F 120) and has been explored in conjunction with it and the Irishman Creek (092F 251).

The area is underlain by andesite and basalt flows, breccia and agglomerate, in contact with diorite of the Mesozoic-Paleozoic West Coast Complex. The age of the volcanics is in doubt and they are thought to belong to either the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) or to the Devonian Sicker Group. Quartz monzonite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite, has intruded the contact area, followed by several quartz diorite to granodiorite phases of the Early to Middle Eocene Tofino Intrusive Suite.

The Tofino Intrusive Suite phase that hosts the Hecate Bay occurrence is termed the Hecate Bay stock (CIM Special Vol.15, page 304) and has been dated at 48 million years (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 66-17, page 15).

The area of mineralization is in the more porphyritic central portion composed of quartz diorite. The occurrence is circular and approximately 300 metres wide, but copper bearing shears at the periphery extend several hundred metres further. The quartz diorite is moderately fractured, and chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as fracture fillings and disseminations. Copper grades within the shear zones are locally up to 1.0 per cent copper but average only 0.25 per cent copper within the main zone (CIM Special Volume 15, page 309).

Several related occurrences are reported along the shores of Hecate Bay, 1.0 kilometre to the east (CIM Special Volume 15).

In 1963 and 1964, Catface Copper Mines completed programs of soil sampling and a self potential geophysical survey on the area. In 1970, Fort Reliance Minerals completed a program of soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey. In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property from Falconbridge Limited. In 2007, Doublestar was bought by Selkirk Metals Corp. In November 2009, Selkirk was bought by Imperial Metals Corporation.

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EMPR GEM 1970-287; *1971-236-245; 1972-266

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EMR MP CORPFILE (Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited; Catface Copper Mines Limited; 1971 Prospectus, Thunder Valley Mines Limited)
GSC MAP 17-1968; 1386A
GSC MEM 204
GSC OF 9; 61; 463
GSC P 66-1; 68-50, pp. 39-45; 72-44;
GSC SUM RPT 1920A
CIM *Special Vol. 15, 1976, pp. 299-310; *46, pp. 322-326
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SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	GEM LAKE, MEG	NMI	092F11 Cu1
		Mining Division	Nanaimo
Status	Prospect	BCGS Map	092F063
Latitude	49º 41' 04" N	NTS Map	092F11W
Longitude	125º 24' 39" W	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
		Northing	5506337
		Easting	326103
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver, Molybdenum	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Plutonic Rocks, Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Gem Lake occurrence is located in the headwaters of Gem Creek, approximately 1.3 kilometres north west of Moat Lake.

The area is underlain by basaltic and andesitic flows of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. These volcanics were intruded by stocks of quartz diorite of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions), as well as several felsite dikes. The rock units were faulted and at about the same time mineralized with several generations of quartz veins. A polymictic intrusive breccia occurs consisting of 30 to 70 per cent clasts of volcanic material, quartz diorite and felsite. The matrix consists of hornblende, feldspar and quartz.

The mineralization at Gem Lake can be divided into 5 types (Assessment Report 17002):

(1) Dilational quartz veins 0.1 to 10 centimetres in width with varying amounts of magnetite are common close to the intrusive breccia. The highest gold and silver assays obtained were 0.5 and 8 grams per tonne respectively.

(2) Disseminations, filled amygdules and fracture coatings of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are common. Typical gold and silver values are 0.1 and 4 grams per tonne respectively.

(3) Massive sulphide pods (several) with up to 5 per cent chalcopyrite are found. The largest of these pods outcrops over an area of 2 by 4 metres. Except for one sample assaying 1.1 grams per tonne gold most samples contained less than 0.2 grams per tonne. Silver was generally below 5 grams per tonne and always below 10 grams per tonne.

(4) Quartz veins with 1 to 20 per cent pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur throughout the property. The veins are from 0.5 to 15 centimetres in width. The percentage of chalcopyrite is usually greater than that of pyrrhotite. The veins typically contain 0.3 and 10 grams per tonne gold and silver respectively. High values were 7.8 and 40 grams per tonne gold and silver respectively.

(5) A tectonic breccia mineralized with chalcopyrite is exposed over and area of about 15 by 30 metres (Main showing). This breccia is associated with several parallel, steeply dipping, east trending faults. The host rock is mainly the intrusive breccia but a portion of the mineralization also occurs in basalt flows. The chalcopyrite is both disseminated throughout the tectonic breccia and occupies the open spaces between the fragments that resulted from

faulting. The host rocks are not pervasively altered except in the areas of intense shearing where fault gouge has formed. Four samples were collected and assays showed that values range from 0.64 to 3.0 grams per tonne gold and from 9.8 to 49 grams per tonne silver.

A 1961 drill hole encountered 1 per cent copper over an interval of 18 metres (McDougall, 1964). Minor molybdenite (0.02 per cent) was found in the deepest intrusive body intersected in 1963. One report also describes pyrite and molybdenite as occurring in fractures and veins. Carson describes the deposit as a porphyry copper type related to forcible intrusion of Tertiary stocks (Geolical Survey of Canada Paper 68-50, page 45).

In 1987, Falconbridge completed a program of geological mapping and rock sampling on the area as the Meg 1-8 claims.

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Falconbridge File

MINFILE Record Summary

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	FAITH LAKE, RIM	Mining Division	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F063
Status	Prospect	NTS Map	092F11W
Latitude	49º 38' 57" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 24' 55" W	Northing	5502426
		Easting	325656
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Lead, Zinc	Deposit Types	
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Faith Lake occurrences are located over an approximately 500 by 600 metre area south and southeast of Faith Lake.

The area is primarily underlain by basalt of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation which consists of flows, pillow breccia, aquagene tuff, and some thin sedimentary layers. This unit was intruded by a hornblende quartz diorite stock of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions), then cut by a felsite sill. The dominant structures are steeply dipping, intersecting north and east trending shears and faults. Bedding is gently warped, with an average strike of 230 degrees and dip of 15 degrees north.

At least 30 veins have been examined within a 1.2 kilometre radius of the intrusive. Within the volcanics the veins fill the north and east trending structures as well as sheared intra-formational contacts. These veins vary in size from 5 to 10 centimetre wide lenses up to 0.6 to 1.2 metre wide veins fully exposed vertically through at least 600 metres. Undulating veins occupying intra-formational contacts, although rarely more than 0.46 metres in width, can be traced for distances measurable in kilometres. Where seen in the plutonic rock the veins parallel a master joint or fracture system which strikes 060 degrees and dips 70 degrees to the south.

The banded veins are generally composed of comb quartz plus occasional ankeritic carbonates, and massive to coarsely crystalline sulphides. The sulphides typically include arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, minor secondary chalcocite and possible bornite. In 1987, sampling of the Discovery vein assayed up to 37.71 grams per tonne gold and 274.6 grams per tonne silver over 20 centimetres (sample AD01351; Assessment Report 16866).

The Galena vein, a 30 centimetre thick and 20 metre long pod shaped vein emplaced along a shear between two basalt flows, was the only vein found that contained galena and sphalerite as well as chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A 15 centimetre drill interval assayed 24.69 grams per tonne gold, 120.00 gram per tonne silver and 3 per cent copper (McDougall, 1964). In 1987, sampling of the vein yielded up to 3.84 grams per tonne gold and 139.3 grams per tonne silver over 0.2 metres (sample AD01446 ;Assessment Report 16866).

Sampling of other veins, in the area, has yielded values up to 167.45 grams per tonne gold and 72.3 grams per tonne silver over 0.2 metres (sample AD01376; Assessment Report 16866).

In 1969, Falconbridge completed a ground self potential geophysical survey on the Faith and Rim claims. In 1987, Falconbridge completed a program of geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys and rock and soil sampling.

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	SHEV (FAITH LAKE), FAITH LAKE, FAITH COPPER, RIM	Mining Division	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F064
Status	Showing	NTS Map	092F11W
Latitude	49º 39' 28" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 22' 39" W	Northing	5503296
		Easting	328413
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Wrangell

Capsule Geology

The Shev occurrence is located on a ridge north of Eric Creek, approximately 2 kilometres north west of Faith Lake.

The area is primarily underlain by basalt of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation which consists of flows, pillow breccia, aquagene tuff, and some thin sedimentary layers. This unit is intruded by a hornblende quartz diorite stock of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions), then cut by a felsite sill. The dominant structures are steeply dipping, intersecting north and east trending shears and faults. Bedding is gently warped, with an average strike of 230 degrees and dip of 15 degrees north.

The Shev breccia showing consists of a poorly exposed 20 by 1 metre exposure of highly altered monolithic breccia with clasts of mafic volcanic rock up to 15 centimetres in size. The top of the showing is cut by a white felsic dike, striking roughly east. Carson relates the brecciation of the host rocks to the forcible intrusion of the Tertiary intrusive complex and describes this showing as a porphyry copper type deposit (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 68-50, p. 45).

Pervasive sericitic alteration is characteristic of the zone, varying in intensity from moderate to strong. Silicic and clay alteration are also present but subordinate to the sericitization. The intensity of the mineralization is proportional to the intensity of the alteration. Arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are the dominant sulphides. The percentage of chalcopyrite is never more than 3 per cent. Arsenopyrite can form up to 5 per cent but averages 1 to 2 per cent.

Occasional samples have assayed as high as 12.34 grams per tonne gold and 61.71 grams per tonne silver but are generally much lower (McDougall, 1964). In 1964, three pack sack drill holes yielded values up to 27.4 grams per tonne gold and 43.5 grams per tonne silver over 1.52 metres (Hole 2; Assessment Report 16866).

In 1969, Falconbridge completed a ground self potential geophysical survey on the Faith and Rim claims to the north west of Faith Lake. In 1987, Falconbridge completed a program of geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys and rock and soil sampling.

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	092F5 Cu2
Name	IRISHMAN CREEK, CATFACE, IRISHMAN'S CREEK	Mining Division	Alberni
		BCGS Map	092F021
Status	Developed Prospect	NTS Map	092F05W
Latitude	49º 15' 57" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 59' 13" W	Northing	5461302
		Easting	282707
Commodities	Copper, Molybdenum, Silver, Gold, Zinc	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Wrangell, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Irishman Creek occurrence lies 0.9 kilometre north of the Catface copper-molybdenum developed prospect (092F 120) and has been explored in conjunction with it and the Hecate Bay (092F 231) occurrence.

The area of the deposit is underlain by andesite and basalt flows, breccia and agglomerate in contact with diorite of the Mesozoic-Paleozoic Westcoast Complex. The age of the volcanics is in doubt and they are thought to belong to either the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) or to the Paleozoic Sicker Group. Quartz monzonite of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Intrusions, has intruded the contact area, followed by several quartz diorite to granodiorite phases of the Early to Middle Eocene Tofino Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions), (Personal Communication, Nick Massey, May 1990).

Mineralization at Irishman's Creek consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and some pyrrhotite in volcanic rocks and in brecciated quartz monzonite, near Tofino Intrusive Suite quartz diorite. A zone with greater that 0.2 percent copper mineralization measures 100 metres wide and 350 metres long (CIM Special Volume 15, page 308). The best drill intercept was 0.63 per cent copper over 155.4 metres, with silver up to 6.7 grams per tonne. A potential for 20 million tonnes of mineralized rock with unknown grade was estimated in 1970 (CIM Special Volume 46, pages 322-326). In 2010, diamond drilling (CF-10-58) intersected the breccia zone and yielded 0.797 per cent copper over 77.5 metres from 134.0 metres to 211.5 metres depth (Assessment Report 31894).

Also present are sulphide-rich masses containing magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite that occur over a width of one metre in or near a pyroxenite dyke that follows an east trending fault along Irishman's Creek.

In 1963 and 1964, Catface Copper Mines completed programs of soil sampling and a self potential geophysical survey on the area. This work identified a strong geochemical anomaly in the Irishman Creek area (Assessment Report 540). In 1970, Fort Reliance Minerals completed a program of soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey. In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property from Falconbridge Limited. In 2007, Doublestar was bought by Selkirk Metals Corp. In November 2009, Selkirk was bought by Imperial Metals Corporation. In 2010, Imperial completed a diamond drilling program of thirteen holes, totalling 3548.0 metres on the property. One hole, CF-10-58, was completed on the Irishman Creek zone.

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

		NMI	
Name	JO ANNE	Mining Division	Nanaimo
		BCGS Map	092F074
Status	Showing	NTS Map	092F11W
Latitude	49º 43' 26" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 21' 19" W	Northing	5510595
		Easting	330247
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver, Zinc	Deposit Types	H04 : Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: high sulphidation
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Terrane	Plutonic Rocks, Overlap Assemblage

Capsule Geology

The Jo Anne occurrence is located on the north western slope of Mount Brooks, approximately 500 metres south east of Divers Lake.

Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, Comox Formation sediments unconformably overlie Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation basalt. Diorites of the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite have intruded along this contact resulting in some hornfelsing of the sediments and the development of diatreme breccias.

Disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in hornfelsed Comox sandstones and siltstones. Crackled quartz diorite locally contains pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated within the porous matrix of the sill-breccia complex, in association with chlorite, quartz and calcite. This cavity filling mineralization is considered to be epithermal in origin and similar in nature to the gold-bearing mineralization at nearby Mt. Washington (See 092F 116).

In 1984 and 1985, Iron River Resources completed programs of geological mapping, prospecting and rock and silt sampling. Grab samples of mineralized breccia assayed up to 1.0 per cent copper, 12.4 grams per tonne silver and 0.175 grams per tonne gold (sample JA2-849-4; Assessment Report 14595).

In 1986, BP Resources Canada, on the behalf of Iron River Resources, completed a program of geological mapping and rock sampling. A sample (JA2-858-1) of biotite bearing, leucocratic quartz diorite with disseminated, 5 to 10 per cent, chalcopyrite assayed 5.11 per cent copper, 0.116 per cent zinc, 35.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.21 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14889). The location of this sample is unknown.

In 1987, Noranda Mining and Exploration completed a program of airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, geological mapping and rock, silt and soil sampling on the area. A sample of siliceous breccia from the Cliff Breccia zone assayed 1.66 grams per tonne gold and greater than 1 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 17096).

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	OK NORTH, O.K., O.K. NORTH, O.K. SOUTH, IN, DEE, NORTH, OK, NORTH LAKE ZONE	NMI	092K2 Cu1
		Mining Division	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K007
Status	Developed Prospect	NTS Map	092K02E
Latitude	50º 02' 31" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124º 39' 04" W	Northing	5544600
		Easting	381776
Commodities	Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	Terrane	Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The OK North deposit is located east of Okeover Inlet and south of Theodosia Inlet in the Bunster Hills. Powell River is located about 25 kilometres to the south. The OK North zone is located near North Lake. The OK South zone (MINFILE 092K 057), lies 2.3 kilometres to the south.

Two phases of intrusions occur within the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. Granodiorite is intruded by an elliptical, 1.6-kilometre long quartz monzonite body, referred to as the OK Intrusive Complex and assumed to be Tertiary or younger. The dike-like leucocratic feldspar porphyry body is elongated north-northwest, varies from 30 to 600 metres in width, and has been inferred to be the core of the larger, variably altered granodiorite body. At least six phases of intrusions have been noted on the property, characteristic of many porphyry deposits. Later phases include narrow quartz-eye porphyries and postmineral diorites, which occur as north-northeasterly dikes and vary from 1 to 60 metres in width. Discontinuous andesite dikes represent the latest intrusive phase. Rocks in the vicinity of the OK South zone exhibit moderate to strong phyllic and argillic alteration. Elsewhere on the property, alteration is less intense and consists predominantly of propylitic alteration to chlorite and epidote. Post-mineralization, north-northwest–trending faults cut both granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the younger OK Intrusive Complex.

Mineralization occurs in fractures, quartz stringers, irregular veinlets, blebs and some disseminations. Mineralization of economic significance is primarily peripheral to the leucocratic feldspar porphyry in the granodiorite. Sulphide minerals include chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite with minor sphalerite and bornite. Minor magnetite is associated erratically with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Thin veneers of malachite, limonite and azurite are also noted.

In situ reserves/possible resources at a 0.3 per cent copper cutoff grade are 68 million tonnes grading 0.39 per cent copper and 0.02 per cent molybdenum (N.C. Carter, personal communication, 1991).

A geostatistical study in 1982 of all drillhole data, which included seven mineralized zones (over a distance of 5 kilometres) for which sufficient data were available, estimated that combined drill-indicated and geological potential resources were 408 000 000 tonnes of greater than 0.24 per cent copper and 0.009 per cent molybdenum (CanQuest website). An independent report prepared in 1989 for CanQuest Resource Corporation further refined the 1982 geostatistical analysis to provide a "proven plus probable resource, recoverable by a selective open pit mining operation" of 104 900 000 tonnes of 0.46 per cent copper and 0.028 per cent molybdenum at a 0.4 per cent copper equivalent cut-off (CanQuest website).

Since its discovery in 1965, the OK property has been explored by a number of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and by more than 14 000 metres of percussion and diamond drilling. This work outlined several copper-molybdenum mineralized zones over a northerly trend 5 kilometres in length. Between 1966 and 1985, several companies (Asrco Exploration Company of Canada Limited, Falconbridge, Granite Mountain Mines, Western Mines, Aquarius Resources Limited) carried out the exploration work.

In 1994, CanQuest Resource Corporation optioned the property from Robert Edward Mickle of Likely, BC, and conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and drilling.

In 1995, CanQuest Resource Corp. completed an IP geophysical survey that located an area of higher chargeability, which was drilled with a single drillhole in 1996.

In 1997, CanQuest Resource Corp. conducted geological mapping in the area.

In 1998, CanQuest Resource Corp. completed rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry, geological mapping and geophysical surveys.

In early 2003, Eastfield Resources Ltd. optioned the OK property from Robert Edward Mickle of Likely, BC. Later in 2003, Lumina Copper Corp. entered into an option with Eastfield Resources Ltd. for the OK property and conducted an exploration program of geological mapping, prospecting and bedrock sampling.

Lumina Copper Corp. dropped their option in 2004; Goldrush Resources Ltd. then optioned the property from Eastfield Resources Ltd. and conducted a geophysical survey.

In early 2005, Goldrush Resources Ltd. released a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate which stated an inferred resource of 64 020 000 tonnes grading 0.34 per cent copper and 0.01 per cent molybdenum calculated with a 0.20 per cent copper cut-off grade (Press Release, Goldrush Resources Ltd., March 21, 2005). Later in 2005, Goldrush Resources Ltd. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. completed geochemical sample analyses and diamond drilling. Highlights include drillhole 05-OK-DH-03, which returned 185.5 metres grading 0.21 per cent copper (Assessment Report 28035).

In 2006, Goldrush Resources Ltd. assigned its option of the OK property to Prophecy Resources Ltd., and Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Prophecy Resource Corp. released updated resource estimates for the OK North zone of inferred resources of 86.80 million tonnes grading 0.31 per cent copper and 0.014 per cent molybdenum, calculated using a 0.20 per cent copper cut-off (Technical Report on the OK Copper Property for Prophecy Resources Corp. dated October 5, 2006 - www.prophecyresource.com).

In 2007, Prophecy Resource Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. conducted soil sampling and diamond drilling. Highlights of the diamond drilling include drillhole 07-04, which returned 75 metres grading 0.34 per cent copper and 0.012 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 29477).

In 2008, Prophecy Resource Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. completed six diamond drillholes on the OK property.

In 2010, Prophecy Resource Corp. was renamed Prophecy Coal Corp., and completed soil and rock sampling with Eastfield Resources Ltd. Highlights include sample 726869, which assayed 0.398 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 32091).

In 2011, Prophecy Coal Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. completed IP and magnetometer geophysical surveys.

In 2012, Prophecy Coal Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. conducted soil sampling.

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N MINER Sept.12,27, 1979; Aug.20, 1981; Feb.17,24, 1983
PR REL CanQuest Resource Corporation, February 1, April 14, 1999; June 8, 1999; Eastfield Resources Ltd., Mar.6, 2003; May 3, 2013; Goldrush Resources Ltd., *Mar. 21, 2005
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SUMMARY

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		NMI	092K2 Cu1
Name	OK SOUTH, O.K., IN, DEE, O.K. SOUTH, OK	Mining Division	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K007
Status	Prospect	NTS Map	092K02E
Latitude	50º 01' 17" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124º 38' 26" W	Northing	5542298
		Easting	382481
Commodities	Copper, Molybdenum, Silver, Gold, Zinc, Rhenium	Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	Terrane	Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The OK South deposit is located east of Okeover Inlet and south of Theodosia Inlet in the Bunster Hills. Powell River is located about 25 kilometres to the south. The OK North zone (092K 008) is located 2.3 kilometres to the north, near North Lake.

Two phases of intrusions occur within the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. Granodiorite is intruded by an elliptical, 1.6 kilometre long, leucocratic feldspar porphyry body, referred to as the OK Intrusive Complex and assumed to be Tertiary or younger. The dike-like leucocratic feldspar porphyry body is elongated north-northwest, varies from 30 to 600 metres in width, and has been inferred to be the core of the larger, variably altered granodiorite body. At least six phases of intrusions have been noted on the property, characteristic of many porphyry deposits. Later phases include narrow quartz-eye porphyries and postmineral diorites, which occur as north-northeasterly dikes and vary from 1 to 60 metres in width. Discontinuous andesite dikes represent the latest intrusive phase. Rocks in the vicinity of the OK South zone exhibit moderate to strong phyllic and argillic alteration. Elsewhere on the property, alteration is less intense and consists predominantly of propylitic alteration to chlorite and epidote. Post mineralization, north-northwest–trending faults cut both granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the younger OK Intrusive Complex.

Mineralization occurs in fractures, as quartz stringers, irregular veinlets, blebs and some disseminations. Intrusive breccias peripheral to the granodiorite host the higher grade copper mineralization. Trenching and limited diamond drilling suggest a north-northwest trend to the breccia zone, which consists of rounded 2 to 5 centimetre clasts of varying lithologies within a fine-grained matrix containing a high percentage of sulphide minerals.

Sulphide minerals include chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite, with minor sphalerite and bornite. Minor magnetite is associated erratically with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Thin veneers of malachite, limonite and azurite are also present.

Since its discovery in 1965, the OK property has been explored by a number of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and by more than 14 000 metres of percussion and diamond drilling. This work outlined several copper-molybdenum mineralized zones over a northerly trend 5 kilometres in length. Between 1966 and 1985, several companies (Asrco Exploration Company of Canada Limited, Falconbridge, Granite Mountain Mines, Western Mines, Aquarius Resources Limited) carried out the exploration work.

In 1979, a 9-metre channel sample in the OK South zone assayed 0.24 per cent copper, 0.48 per cent molybdenum and 4.1136 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 8748).

In 2003, Lumina Copper Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. conducted an exploration program of geological mapping, prospecting and bedrock sampling. Highlights include sample P-03-OK-21, which assayed 0.35 per cent copper (Assessment Report 27342).

In 2005, Goldrush Resources Ltd. and Eastfield Resources completed geochemical sample analyses and diamond drilling. Highlights include drillhole 05-OK-DH-06, which returned 96.9 metres grading 0.15 per cent copper (Assessment Report 28035).

For complete property history, see OK North (MINFILE 092K 008).

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SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	OK BRECCIA, O.K. BRECCIA, OK, O.K., OK C
Status	Showing
Latitude	50º 01' 05" N
Longitude	124º 37' 53" W
Commodities	Molybdenum, Copper, Gold, Silver
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline

NMI	
Mining Division	Vancouver
BCGS Map	092K007
NTS Map	092K02E
UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Northing	5541927
Easting	383123
Deposit Types	L04 : Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au
Terrane	Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The OK Breccia zone is located east of Okeover Inlet and south of Theodosia Inlet in the Bunster Hills. Powell River is located about 25 kilometres to the south. The OK North zone (092K 008) is located 3 kilometres to the north, near North Lake.

Mineralization occurs in fractures, as quartz stringers, irregular veinlets, blebs and some disseminations. Intrusive breccias peripheral to the granodiorite host the higher grade copper mineralization. Trenching and limited diamond drilling suggest a north-northwest trend to the breccia zone, which consists of rounded 2 to 5 centimetre clasts of varying lithologies within a fine-grained matrix containing a high percentage of sulphide minerals.

Sulphide minerals include chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite with minor sphalerite and bornite. Minor magnetite is associated erratically with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Thin veneers of malachite, limonite and azurite are also present.

In 1979, Aquarius Resources Inc. completed trenching and diamond drilling on the OK property. Highlights included drillhole k-79-2, which returned 9.4 metres grading 1.5 per cent copper and 8.93 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 8748).

Sampling in 1993 by CanQuest Resource Corp. yielded values as high as 0.15 per cent molybdenum, 4.69 per cent copper, 32.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.48 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 23511). Rhenium occurs in grab samples in the area.

In 1994, CanQuest Resource Corp. optioned the property and conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and drilling.

In 1995, CanQuest Resource Corp. completed an IP geophysical survey that located an area of higher chargeability, which was drilled with a single drillhole in 1996. The single drillhole returned 1.95 metres grading 0.202 per cent copper (Assessment Report 24553).

In 1998, CanQuest Resource Corp. completed rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry, geological mapping and geophysical surveys. Highlights of the chip sampling include sample 157207, which assayed 3.025 per cent copper over 2 metres (Assessment Report 25594).

In 2003, Lumina Copper Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. conducted an exploration program of geological mapping, prospecting and bedrock sampling. Highlights include sample LB-03-OK-18, which assayed 2.06 per cent copper (Assessment Report 27342).

In 2007, Prophecy Resource Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. conducted diamond drilling on the OK property. Highlights include drillhole OK07-09, which returned 30 metres grading 0.36 per cent copper (Press Release, Eastfield Resources Ltd., April 7, 2008).

In 2008, Prophecy Resource Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. conducted diamond drilling on the OK property. Highlights include drillhole OK08-06, which returned 3 metres grading 0.24 per cent copper (Assessment Report 30301).

For complete property history and regional geology, see OK North (MINFILE 092K 008).

Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT *8748, *23511, 24038, *24553, *27342, *30301
PR REL Eastfield Resources Ltd., Apr. 7, 2008

EPITHERMAL Au-Ag: LOW SULPHIDATION

H05
by A. Panteleyev
British Columbia Geological Survey

Panteleyev, A. (1996): Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 41-44.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: (Epithermal) adularia-sericite; quartz-adularia, Comstock, Sado-type; bonanza Au-Ag; alkali chloride (hydrothermal).

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Au, Ag (Pb, Zn, Cu).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - *International*): Toodoggone district deposits - Lawyers (094E 066), Baker (094E 026), Shas (094E 050); Blackdome (092O 050, 092O 051, 092O 052, 092O 053); Premier Gold (Silbak Premier), (104B 054); Cinola (103F 034); *Comstock, Aurora (Nevada, USA), Bodie (California, USA), Creede (Colorado, USA), Republic (Washington, USA), El Bronce (Chile), Guanajuato (Mexico), Sado, Hishikari (Japan), Colqui (Peru), Baguio (Philippines) Ladolam (Lihir, Papua- New Guinea).*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals form in high-level (epizonal) to near-surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open- space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems.

TECTONIC SETTING: Volcanic island and continent-margin magmatic arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: High-level hydrothermal systems from depths of ~1 km to surficial hotspring settings. Regional-scale fracture systems related to grabens, (resurgent) calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Any age. Tertiary deposits are most abundant; in B.C. Jurassic deposits are important. Deposits of Paleozoic age are described in Australia. Closely related to the host volcanic rocks but invariably slightly younger in age (0.5 to 1 Ma, more or less).

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Most types of volcanic rocks; calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominate. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanics. Clastic and epiclastic sediments in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions.

DEPOSIT FORM: Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (> 1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, argentite; chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg, Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu, Ag- Pb-Zn. In alkalic hostrocks tellurides, V mica (roscoelite) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, calcite; adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, Ca- Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite-illite- montmorillonite (smectite)] formed adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

WEATHERING: Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz ± alunite 'ledges' and extensive flanking bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.

ORE CONTROLS: In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenetic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hotspring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. At greater depth it can be postulated to occur above, or peripheral to, porphyry and possibly skarn mineralization. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastamosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Ore shoots form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hangingwall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

GENETIC MODEL: These deposits form in both subaerial, predominantly felsic, volcanic fields in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes and island arc or continental andesitic stratovolcanoes above active subduction zones. Near- surface hydrothermal systems, ranging from hotspring at surface to deeper, structurally and permeability focused fluid flow zones are the sites of mineralization. The ore fluids are relatively dilute and cool solutions that are mixtures of magmatic and meteoric fluids. Mineral deposition takes place as the solutions undergo cooling and degassing by fluid mixing, boiling and decompression.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Epithermal Au-Ag: high sulphidation (H04); hotspring Au-Ag (H03); porphyry Cu±Mo±Au (L04) and related polymetallic veins (I05); placer gold (C01, C02).

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated values in rocks of Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu and As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn; locally Te, Se and Hg.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: VLF has been used to trace structures; radiometric surveys may outline strong potassic alteration of wallrocks. Detailed gravity surveys may delineate boundaries of structural blocks with large density contrasts.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Silver deposits generally have higher base metal contents than Au and Au-Ag deposits. Drilling feeder zones to hotsprings and siliceous sinters may lead to identification of buried deposits. Prospecting for mineralized siliceous and silica-carbonate float or vein material with diagnostic open-space textures is effective.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: The following data describe the median deposits based on worldwide mines and U.S.A. models:

Au-Ag deposits (41 Comstock-type 'bonanza' deposits) - 0.77 Mt with 7.5 g/t Au, 110 g/t Ag and minor Cu, Zn and Pb. The highest base metal contents in the top decile of deposits all contain <0.1% Cu, Zn and 0.1% Pb

Au-Cu deposits (20 Sado-type deposits) - 0.3 Mt with 1.3% g/t Au, 38 g/t Ag and >0.3% Cu; 10 % of the deposits contain, on average, about 0.75% Cu with one having >3.2% Cu.

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EPITHERMAL Au-Ag-Cu: HIGH SULPHIDATION

H04
by A. Panteleyev
British Columbia Geological Survey

Panteleyev, A. (1996): Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 37-39.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: (Epithermal) acid-sulphate, quartz-alunite Au, alunite-kaolinite ± pyrophyllite, advanced argillic, Nansatsu-type, enargite gold. The deposits are commonly referred to as acid-sulphate type after the chemistry of the hydrothermal fluids, quartz-alunite or kaolinite-alunite type after their alteration mineralogy, or high-sulphidation type in reference to the oxidation state of the acid fluids responsible for alteration and mineralization.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Au, Ag, Cu (As, Sb).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - *International*): Mt. McIntosh/Hushamu (EXPO, 092L 240), Taseko River deposits - Westpine (Empress) (092O 033), Taylor-Windfall (092O 028) and Battlement Creek (092O 005); *Goldfield and Paradise Peak (Nevada, USA), Summitville (Colorado, USA); Nansatsu (Japan), El Indio (Chile); Temora (New South Wales, Australia), Pueblo Viejo (Dominica), Chinkuashih (Taiwan), Rodalquilar (Spain), Lepanto and Nalesbitan (Philippines).*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Veins, vuggy breccias and sulphide replacements ranging from pods to massive lenses occur in volcanic sequences associated with high level hydrothermal systems marked by acid-leached, advanced argillic, siliceous alteration.

TECTONIC SETTING: Extensional and transtensional settings, commonly in volcano-plutonic continent-margin and oceanic arcs and back-arcs. In zones with high-level magmatic emplacements where stratovolcanoes and other volcanic edifices are constructed above plutons.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Subvolcanic to volcanic in calderas, flow-dome complexes, rarely maars and other volcanic structures; often associated with subvolcanic stocks and dikes, breccias. Postulated to overlie, and be genetically related to, porphyry copper systems in deeper mineralized intrusions that undelie the stratovolcanoes.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Tertiary to Quaternary; less commonly Mesozoic and rarely Paleozoic volcanic belts. The rare preservation of older deposits reflects rapid rates of erosion before burial of subaerial volcanoes in tectonically active arcs.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Volcanic pyroclastic and flow rocks, commonly subaerial andesite to dacite and rhyodacite, and their subvolcanic intrusive equivalents. Permeable sedimentary intervolcanic units can be sites of mineralization.

DEPOSIT FORM: Veins and massive sulphide replacement pods and lenses, stockworks and breccias. Commonly irregular deposit shapes are determined by hostrock permeability and the geometry of ore-controlling structures. Multiple, crosscutting composite veins are common.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Vuggy 'slaggy' silica derived as a residual product of acid leaching is characteristic. Drusy cavities, banded veins, hydrothermal breccias, massive wallrock replacements with fine-grained quartz.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): pyrite, enargite/luzonite, chalcocite, covellite, bornite, gold, electrum; chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite/tennantite, galena, marcasite, arsenopyrite, silver sulphosalts, tellurides including goldfieldite. Two types of ore are commonly present: massive enargite-pyrite and/or quartz-alunite-gold.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite and quartz predominate. Barite may also occur; carbonate minerals are absent.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Quartz, kaolinite/dickite, alunite, barite, hematite; sericite/illite, amorphous clays and silica, pyrophyllite, andalusite, diaspore, corundum, tourmaline, dumortierite, topaz, zunyite, jarosite, Al-P sulphates (hinsdalite, woodhouseite, crandalite, etc.) and native sulphur. Advanced argillic alteration is characteristic and can be areally extensive and visually prominent. Quartz occurs as fine-grained replacements and, characteristically, as vuggy, residual silica in acid-leached rocks.

WEATHERING: Weathered rocks may contain abundant limonite (jarosite-goethite-hematite), generally in a groundmass of kaolinite and quartz. Fine-grained supergene alunite veins and nodules are common.

ORE CONTROLS: In volcanic edifices - caldera ring and radial fractures; fracture sets in resurgent domes and flow-dome complexes, hydrothermal breccia pipes and diatremes. Faults and breccias in and around intrusive centres. Permeable lithologies, in some cases with less permeable cappings of hydrothermally altered or other cap rocks. The deposits occur over considerable depths, ranging from high-temperature solfataras at paleosurface down into cupolas of intrusive bodies at depth.

GENETIC MODEL: Recent research, mainly in the southwest Pacific and Andes, has shown that these deposits form in subaerial volcanic complexes or composite island arc volcanoes above degassing magma chambers. The deposits can commonly be genetically related to high-level intrusions. Multiple stages of mineralization are common, presumably related to periodic tectonism with associated intrusive activity and magmatic hydrothermal fluid generation.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au deposits (L04), subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As- Sb) (L01), epithermal Au-Ag deposits: low sulphidation type (H05), silica-clay-pyrophyllite deposits (Roseki deposits) (H09), hotspring Au-Ag (H03), placer Au deposits (C01, C02).

COMMENTS: High-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposits are much less common in the Canadian Cordillera than low-sulphidation epithermal veins. However, they are the dominant type of epithermal deposit in the Andes.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Au, Cu, As dominate; also Ag, Zn, Pb, Sb, Mo, Bi, Sn, Te, W, B and Hg.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Magnetic lows in hydrothermally altered (acid-leached) rocks; gravity contrasts may mark boundaries of structural blocks.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: These deposits are found in second order structures adjacent to crustal-scale fault zones, both normal and strike-slip, as well as local structures associated with subvolcanic intrusions. The deposits tend to overlie and flank porphyry copper-gold deposits and underlie acid-leached siliceous, clay and alunite-bearing ‘lithocaps’.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: There is wide variation in deposit types ranging from bulk- mineable, low-grade to selectively mined, high-grade deposits. Underground mines range in size from 2 to 25 Mt with grades from 178 g/t Au, 109 g/t Ag and 3.87% Cu in direct smelting ores (El Indio) to 2.8 g/t Au and 11.3 g/t Ag and 1.8% Cu (Lepanto). Open pit mines with reserves of <100 Mt to >200 Mt range from Au-Ag mines with 3.8 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag (Pueblo Viejo, Dominica) to orebodies such as the Nansatsu deposits, Japan that contain a few million tonnes ore grading between 3 and 6 g/t Au. Porphyry Au (Cu) deposits can be overprinted with late-stage acid sulphate alteration zones which can contain in the order of ~1.5 g/t Au with 0.05 to 0.1% Cu in stockworks (Marte and Lobo) or high-grade Cu-Ag-Au veins (La Grande veins, Collahausi). More typically these late stage alteration zones carry <0.4 to 0.9 g/t Au and >0.4 to 2% Cu (Butte, Montana; Dizon, Philippines).

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: Oxidation of primary ores is commonly neccessary for desireable metallurgy; primary ores may be refractory and can render low-grade mineralization noneconomic.

IMPORTANCE: This class of deposits has recently become a focus for exploration throughout the circum-Pacific region because of the very attractive Au and Cu grades in some deposits. Silica-rich gold ores (3-4 g/t Au) from the Nansatsu deposits in Japan are used as flux in copper smelters.

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PORPHYRY Cu+/-Mo+/-Au

L04
by Andre Panteleyev
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Panteleyev, A. (1995): Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 - Metallics and Coal, Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1995-20, pages 87-92.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYM: Calcalkaline porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au.

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Cu, Mo and Au are generally present but quantities range from insufficient for economic recovery to major ore constituents. Minor Ag in most deposits; rare recovery of Re from Island Copper mine.

EXAMPLES (British Columbia - *Canada/International*):
Volcanic type deposits (Cu + Au * Mo) - Fish Lake (092O 041), Kemess (094E 021,094), Hushamu (EXPO, 092L 240), Red Dog (092L 200), Poison Mountain (092O 046), Bell (093M 001), Morrison (093M 007), Island Copper (092L 158); *Dos Pobres (USA); Far Southeast (Lepanto/Mankayan), Dizon, Guianaong, Taysan and Santo Thomas II (Philippines), Frieda River and Panguna (Papua New Guinea).*
Classic deposits (Cu + Mo * Au) - Brenda (092HNE047), Berg (093E 046), Huckleberrry (093E 037), Schaft Creek (104G 015); *Casino (Yukon, Canada), Inspiration, Morenci, Ray, Sierrita-Experanza, Twin Buttes, Kalamazoo and Santa Rita (Arizona, USA), Bingham (Utah, USA),El Salvador, (Chile), Bajo de la Alumbrera (Argentina).*
Plutonic deposits (Cu * Mo) - Highland Valley Copper (092ISE001,011,012,045), Gibraltar (093B 012,007), Catface (092F 120); *Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca (Chile).*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks.

TECTONIC SETTINGS: In orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism. Also in association with emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: High-level (epizonal) stock emplacement levels in volcano-plutonic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island and continent-margin arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic piles.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Two main periods in the Canadian Cordillera: the Triassic/Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous/Tertiary (85-45 Ma). Elsewhere deposits are mainly Tertiary, but range from Archean to Quaternary.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms; rarely pegmatitic. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias. Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits are associated with syenitic and other alkalic rocks and are considered to be a a distinct deposit type (see model L03).

DEPOSIT FORM: Large zones of hydrothermally altered rock contain quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Cordilleran deposits are commonly subdivided according to their morphology into three classes - classic, volcanic and plutonic (see Sutherland Brown, 1976; McMillan and Panteleyev, 1988):

<u>* Volcanic type deposits</u> (e.g. Island Copper) are associated with multiple intrusions in subvolcanic settings of small stocks, sills, dikes and diverse types of intrusive breccias. Reconstruction of volcanic landforms, structures, vent-proximal extrusive deposits and subvolcanic intrusive centres is possible in many cases, or can be inferred. Mineralization at depths of 1 km, or less, is mainly associated with breccia development or as lithologically controlled preferential replacement in hostrocks with high primary permeability. Propylitic alteration is widespread and generally flanks early, centrally located potassic alteration; the latter is commonly well mineralized. Younger mineralized phyllic alteration commonly overprints the early mineralization. Barren advanced argillic alteration is rarely present as a late, high-level hydrothermal carapace.
<u>* Classic deposits</u> (e.g., Berg) are stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dikes and breccias of pre, intra, and post-mineralization age modify the stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent to intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals from a weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is usual. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite * chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren pyritic aureole or 'halo'.
<u>* Plutonic deposits</u> (e.g., the Highland Valley deposits) are found in large plutonic to batholithic intrusions immobilized at relatively deep levels, say 2 to 4 km. Related dikes and intrusive breccia bodies can be emplaced at shallower levels. Hostrocks are phaneritic coarse grained to porphyritic. The intrusions can display internal compositional differences as a result of differentiation with gradational to sharp boundaries between the different phases of magma emplacement. Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Quartz, quartz-sulphide and sulphide veinlets and stockworks; sulphide grains in fractures and fracture selvages. Minor disseminated sulphides commonly replacing primary mafic minerals. Quartz phenocrysts can be partially resorbed and overgrown by silica.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold , electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite).

WEATHERING: Secondary (supergene) zones carry chalcocite, covellite and other Cu*2S minerals (digenite, djurleite, etc.), chrysocolla, native copper and copper oxide, carbonate and sulphate minerals. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous 'cappings' with supergene clay minerals, limonite (goethite, hematite and jarosite) and residual quartz.

ORE CONTROLS: Igneous contacts, both internal between intrusive phases and external with wallrocks; cupolas and the uppermost, bifurcating parts of stocks, dike swarms. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types. Zones of most intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Skarn Cu (K01), porphyry Au (K02), epithermal Au-Ag in low sulphidation type (H05) or epithermal Cu-Au-Ag as high-sulphidation type enargite-bearing veins (L01), replacements and stockworks; auriferous and polymetallic base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (I01, I05), Au-Ag and base metal sulphide mantos and replacements in carbonate and non- carbonate rocks (M01, M04), placer Au (C01, C02).

COMMENTS: Subdivision of porphyry copper deposits can be made on the basis of metal content, mainly ratios between

Cu, Mo and Au. This is a purely arbitrary, economically based criterion, an artifact of mainly metal prices and metallurgy. There are few differences in the style of mineralization between deposits although the morphology of calcalkaline deposits does provide a basis for subdivision into three distinct subtypes - the 'volcanic, classic, and plutonic' types. A fundamental contrast can be made on the compositional differences between calcalkaline quartz-bearing porphyry copper deposits and the alkalic (silica undersaturated) class. The alkalic porphyry copper deposits are described in a separate model - L03.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a cupriferous (* Mo) ore zone having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Porphyry deposits are marked by large-scale, zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Ore zones can form within certain intrusive phases and breccias or are present as vertical 'shells' or mineralized cupolas around particular intrusive bodies. Weathering can produce a pronounced vertical zonation with an oxidized, limonitic leached zone at surface (leached capping), an underlying zone with copper enrichment (supergene zone with secondary copper minerals) and at depth a zone of primary mineralization (the hypogene zone).

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE:

Worldwide according Cox and Singer (1988) based on their subdivision of 55 deposits into subtypes according to metal ratios, typical porphyry Cu deposits contain (median values): Porphyry Cu-Au: 160 Mt with 0.55 % Cu, 0.003 % Mo, 0.38 g/t Au and 1.7 g/t Ag. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo: 390 Mt with 0.48 % Cu, 0.015 % Mo, 0.15 g/t Au and 1.6 g/t Ag. Porphyry Cu-Mo: 500 Mt with 0.41 % Cu, 0.016 % Mo, 0.012 g/t Au and 1.22 g/t Ag.

A similar subdivision by Cox (1986) using a larger data base results in: Porphyry Cu: 140 Mt with 0.54 %Cu, <0.002 % Mo, <0.02g/t Au and <1 g/t Ag. Porphyry Cu-Au: 100 Mt with 0.5 %Cu, <0.002 % Mo, 0.38g/t Au and 1g/t Ag. (This includes deposits from the British Columbia alkalic porphyry class, B.C. model L03.) Porphyry Cu-Mo: 500 Mt with 0.42 % Cu, 0.016 % Mo, 0.012 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Ag.

British Columbia porphyry Cu * Mo ± Au deposits range from <50 to >900 Mt with commonly 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 g/t Au, and 1 to 3 g/t Ag. Mo contents are variable from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: Mine production in British Columbia is from primary (hypogene) ores. Rare exceptions are Afton mine where native copper was recovered from an oxide zone, and Gibraltar and Bell mines where incipient supergene enrichment has provided some economic benefits.

END USES: Porphyry copper deposits produce Cu and Mo concentrates, mainly for international export.

IMPORTANCE: Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50 % of Au reserves in British Columbia.

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SUBVOLCANIC Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb)

L01
by Andre Panteleyev
British Columbia Geological Survey

Panteleyev, A. (1995): Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb), in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 - Metallics and Coal, Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1995-20, pages 79-82.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: Transitional, intrusion-related (polymetallic) stockwork and vein.

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Cu, Au, Ag (As, Sb).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia - *Canada/International*): Equity Silver (093L 001); Thorn prospect (104K031, 116); *Rochester District (Nevada, USA), Kori Kollo (Bolivia), the 'epithermal gold' zones at Lepanto (Philippines), parts of Recsk (Hungary) and Bor (Serbia).*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Pyritic veins, stockworks and breccias in subvolcanic intrusive bodies with stratabound to discordant massive pyritic replacements, veins, stockworks, disseminations and related hydrothermal breccias in country rocks. These deposits are located near or above porphyry Cu hydrothermal systems and commonly contain pyritic auriferous polymetallic mineralization with Ag sulphosalt and other As and Sb-bearing minerals.

TECTONIC SETTINGS: Volcano-plutonic belts in island arcs and continental margins; continental volcanic arcs. Subvolcanic intrusions are abundant. Extensional tectonic regimes allow high-level emplacement of the intrusions, but compressive regimes are also permissive.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Uppermost levels of intrusive systems and their adjoining fractured and permeable country rocks, commonly in volcanic terrains with eroded stratovolcanoes. Subvolcanic domes and flow-dome complexes can also be mineralized; their uppermost parts are exposed without much erosion.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Mainly Tertiary, a number of older deposits have been identified.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Subvolcanic (hypabyssal) stocks, rhyodacite and dacite flow-dome complexes with fine to coarse-grained quartz-phyric intrusions are common. Dike swarms and other small subvolcanic intrusions are likely to be present. Country rocks range widely in character and age. Where coeval volcanic rocks are present, they range from andesite to rhyolite in composition and occur as flows, breccias and pyroclastic rocks with related erosion products (epiclastic rocks).

DEPOSIT FORM: Stockworks and closely-spaced to sheeted sets of sulphide-bearing veins in zones within intrusions and as structurally controlled and stratabound or bedding plane replacements along permeable units and horizons in hostrocks. Veins and stockworks form in transgressive hydrothermal fluid conduits that can pass into pipe-like and planar breccias. Breccia bodies are commonly tens of metres and, rarely, a few hundred metres in size. Massive sulphide zones can pass outward into auriferous pyrite-quartz-sericite veins and replacements.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Sulphide and sulphide-quartz veins and stockworks. Open space filling and replacement of matrix in breccia units. Bedding and lithic clast replacements by massive sulphide, disseminations and veins. Multiple generations of veins and hydrothermal breccias are common. Pyrite is dominant and quartz is minor to absent in veins.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite, commonly as auriferous pyrite, chalcopyrite, terahedrite/tennantite; enargite/luzonite, covellite, chalcocite, bornite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, argentite, sulphosalts, gold, stibnite, molybdenite, wolframite or scheelite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, realgar,hematite, tin and bismuth minerals. Depth zoning is commonly evident with pyrite-rich deposits containing enargite near surface, passing downwards into tetrahedrite/tennantite + chalcopyrite and then chalcopyrite in porphyry intrusions at depth.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite, sericite, quartz; kaolinite, alunite, jarosite (mainly in supergene zone).

ALTERATION MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite, sericite, quartz; kaolinite, dickite, pyrophyllite, andalusite, diaspore, corundum, tourmaline, alunite, anhydrite, barite, chalcedony, dumortierite, lazulite (variety scorzalite), rutile and chlorite. Tourmaline as schorlite (a black Fe-rich variety) can be present locally; it is commonly present in breccias with quartz and variable amounts of clay minerals. Late quartz-alunite veins may occur.

WEATHERING: Weathering of pyritic zones can produce limonitic blankets containing abundant jarosite, goethite and, locally, alunite.

GENETIC MODEL: These deposits represent a transition from porphyry copper to epithermal conditions with a blending and blurring of porphyry and epithermal characteristics. Mineralization is related to robust, evolving hydrothermal systems derived from porphyritic, subvolcanic intrusions. Vertical zoning and superimposition of different types of ores is typical due, in large part, to overlapping stages of mineralizations. Ore fluids with varying amounts of magmatic-source fluids have temperatures generally greater than those of epithermal systems, commonly in the order of 300* C and higher. Fluid salinities are also relatively high, commonly more than 10 weight per cent NaCl-equivalent and rarely in the order of 50 %, and greater.

ORE CONTROLS: Strongly fractured to crackled zones in cupolas and internal parts of intrusions and flow-dome complexes; along faulted margins of high-level intrusive bodies. Permeable lithologies, both primary and secondary in origin, in the country rocks. Primary controls are structural features such as faults, shearz, fractured and crackled zones and breccias. Secondary controls are porous volcanic units, bedding plane contacts and unconformities. Breccia pipes provide channelways for hydrothermal fluids originating from porphyry Cu systems and commonly carry elevated values of Au and Ag. The vein and replacement style deposits can be separated from the deeper porphyry Cu mineralization by 200 to 700 m.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Porphyry Cu-Au±Mo (L04); epithermal Au-Ag commonly both high-sulphidation (H04) and low-sulphidation (H05) pyrite-sericite-bearing types; auriferous quartz-pyrite veins, enargite massive sulphide also known as enargite gold.

COMMENTS: This deposit type is poorly defined and overall, uncommon. It is in large part stockworks and a closely spaced to sheeted sulphide vein system with local massive to disseminated replacement sulphide zones. It forms as a high- temperature, pyrite-rich, commonly tetrahderite, and rarely enargite-bearing, polymetallic affiliate of epithermal Au-Ag mineralization. Both low and high- sulphidation epithermal styles of mineralization can be present. As and Sb enrichments in ores are characteristic. If abundant gas and gas condensates evolve from the hydrothermal fluids there can be extensive acid leaching and widespread, high-level advanced argillic alteration. This type of alteration is rarely mineralized.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated values of Au, Cu, Ag, As, Sb, Zn, Cd, Pb, Fe and F; at deeper levels Mo, Bi, W and locally Sn. In some deposits there is local strong enrichment in B, Co, Ba, K and depletion of Na. Both depth zoning and lateral zoning are evident.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Induced polarization to delineate pyrite zones. Magnetic surveys are useful in some cases to outline lithologic units and delineate contacts. Electromagnetic surveys can be used effectively where massive sulphide bodies are present.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Association with widespread sericite-pyrite and quartz-sericite-pyrite that might be high-level leakage from buried porphyry Cu ± Au ± Mo deposits. Extensive overprinting of sericite/illite by kaolinite; rare alunite. In some deposits, high-temperature aluminous alteration minerals pyrophyllite and andalusite are present but are generally overprinted by abundant sericite and lesser kaolinite. Tourmaline and phosphate minerals can occur. There is commonly marked vertical mineralogical and geochemical depth-zoning.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

GRADE AND TONNAGE: The deposits have pyritic orebodies of various types; vertical stacking and pronounced metal zoning are prevalent. Small, high-grade replacement orebodies containing tetrahedrite/tennantite, and rarely enargite, can form within larger zones of pyritization. The massive sulphide replacement ores have associated smaller peripheral, structurally controlled zones of sericitic alteration that constitute pyritic orebodies grading ~ 4 g/t gold. Similar tetrahedrite-bearing ores with bulk mineable reserves at Equity Silver were in the order of 30 Mt with 0.25% Cu and ~86 g/t Ag and 1 g/t Au. At the Recsk deposit, Hungary, shallow breccia-hosted Cu-Au ores overlie a porphyry deposit containing ~1000 Mt with 0.8 % Cu. The closely spaced pyritic fracture and vein systems at Kori Kollo, La Joya district, Bolivia contained 10 Mt oxide ore with 1.62 g/t Au and 23.6 g/t Ag and had sulphide ore reserves of 64 Mt at 2.26 g/t Au and 13.8 g/t Ag.

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ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: NI43-101 Technical Report on the Mount Washington Property

TOTAL COST: $13,029.43

AUTHOR(S): Jacques Houle
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): none
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5609033 / July 3, 2016; 5613604 / Aug 9, 2016

YEAR OF WORK: 2016
PROPERTY NAME: Mount Washington
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1044372

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 092F116, 092F117, 092F183, 092F206, 092F308, 092F365, 092F510, 092F512, 092F513

MINING DIVISION: Nanaimo
NTS / BCGS: 092F/11 / 092F074, 092F075
LATITUDE: 49° 45’ 23"
LONGITUDE: 125° 15’ 22" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 10N EASTING: 337500 NORTHING: 5514000

OWNER(S): North Bay Resources Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: PO 162 Skippack, PA, USA 19474

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: North Bay Resources Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: PO 162 Skippack, PA, USA 19474

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**) quartz diorite, quartz feldspar porphyry, sediments, volcanics, pyroclastics, flow, breccias, Eocene, Cretaceous, Triassic, Mt. Washington, Nanaimo, Karmutsen, thrust, detachment, hornfels, vein, epithermal, porphyry, subvolcanic, low-angle, steeply-dipping

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

00839, 01691, 04471, 04505, 05146, 05267, 05604, 05979, 05980, 06407, 06930, 09445, 11946, 11995, 11996, 12015, 12212, 12320, 12604, 12605, 13426, 13598, 13601, 13952, 14085, 14434, 14442, 14595, 14684, 14705, 14889, 15034, 15116, 15228, 15395, 15526, 15690, 15765, 15776, 15825, 15826, 15857, 16406, 16412, 16542, 16762, 17033, 17096, 17123, 17181, 17193, 16500, 18119, 18337, 18391, 18472, 18473, 19081, 20869, 22498, 22762, 22807, 22975, 27430, 27824, 28405, 30010, 32514, 33131, 34200, 34883, 35202

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:2000 scale, 50 ha Including report	1044372	8,297.10
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	5 ICP + Au	1044372	241.69
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other	Valuation Report	All titles	4,490.64
		TOTAL COST	13,029.43