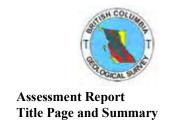


Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources Mining & Minerals Division BC Geological Survey



TOTAL COST: \$10,893.72

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological

AUTHOR(S): Seabrook, M. and Höy, T.		SIGNATURE(S):	
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a			YEAR OF WORK: 2011
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):	5164	283	
PROPERTY NAME: Char			
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 844018, 882749			
соммодітієs sought: gold, copper			
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FSE134			
MINING DIVISION: Nelson		NTS/BCGS:	
LATITUDE: 49 ° 04 '50 " LONGITUDE: 116	o	58 <u>50</u> " (at centre of v	vork)
OWNER(S): 1) Trygve Höy	_ 2) _		
MAILING ADDRESS: 2450 Dixon Road, Sooke, B.C., V9Z 0X6			
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: 1) Integra Gold Corp.	2)		
MAILING ADDRESS: 202-200 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1S4			
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure Late Proterozoic, Windermere Supergroup, Toby Formation, Ire			

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 2 square km		8844018, 882749	6441.9
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
0.1			
Other			
Airhorne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock 17		844018, 882749	555.90
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core		_	
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic		_	
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/tra	ail		
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other report preparation; 15%			3895.92
		TOTAL COST:	10,893.72

Geological Mapping Char property, southeastern British Columbia:

Mineral Tenures: 844018, 882749

NTS map sheet 082F 1:20,000 trim map sheets 082F007 Centered at -116°58'50"W, 49°04'43"N

Nelson Mining Division

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 32961

By

Michael Seabrook, BSc. 308, 1335 12 Ave SW, Calgary AB, T3C 3P7

and

Trygve Höy, P. Eng. 2450 Dixon Road, Sooke, B.C., V9Z 0X6

Claim owner: Trygve Höy

Claim operator: Integra Gold Corp. #202, 200 Granville Square Vancouver, BC V6C 1S4

April 18th, 2012

Geological Mapping

Char property, southeastern British Columbia

Mineral Tenure 844018, 882749 NTS map sheet 082F

1:20000 trim map 082F007

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Introduction

The Char property consists of four mineral tenures owned by T. Höy and operated by Integra Gold Corporation. The property has had some historical grass roots exploration conducted on it in the form of geological mapping, rock and silt sampling and prospecting.

This report describes the results of geological mapping on the Char property conducted in 2011. The main access trail on the property was brushed out a month before mapping took place in September. In addition to mapping, 16 samples were assayed with one sample containing anomalous gold concentrations.

Location, access, and physiography.

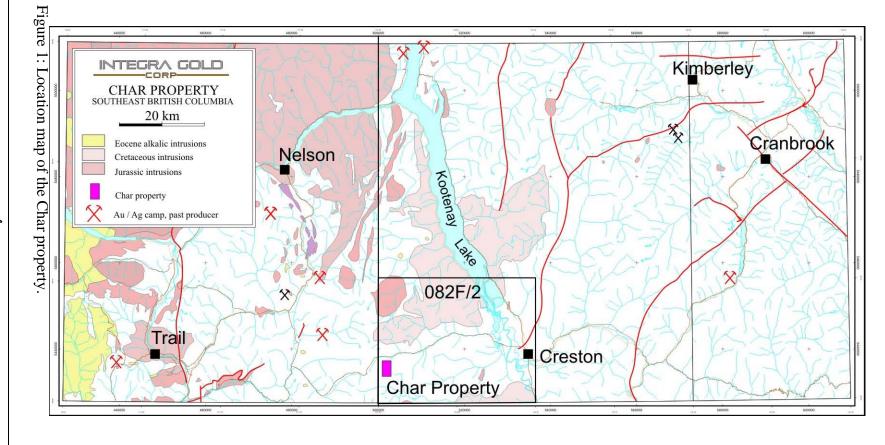
The Char property is located 38km west of the town of Creston along Hwy 3, 7.7 km from the summit of the Salmo-Creston Pass. Access to the property is gained by turning south off Hwy 3 onto the first dirt road west of the avalanche gate. The dirt road, referred to as Char Road, crosses Summit Creek before heading south along Char Creek, which enters the property after 500m. A switchback trail, marked with a recreation sign indicating the way to an alpine lake, provides the best access to the central part of the property. Disturbance is generally limited to the roads and tree cover is widely spaced, common to subalpine forests.

Elevation ranges from 2020m in the west to 1360m in the northeast near the confluence of Char Creek and Summit Creek. North and south facing slopes are relatively gentle at 10 to 15° from horizontal while the major east facing slope, draining into Char Creek is much steeper approaching 30°. Outcrop is in abundance on the upper slopes in the central part of the property but becomes obscured on gentle slopes. Bedrock exposures are in greater abundance on the steep slopes with some minor cliffs, and within some competent units where erosion has preferentially taken place along the unit margins.

Exploration History

The earliest work conducted on the property is thought to have occurred in the 1950s after the Bayonne Mine (Minfile# 082FSE030) opened; though no documented evidence could be found for this period of exploration. In the 1970s a province wide regional stream silt program, sponsored by the British Columbia government, indicated anomalous gold in Char Creek. Since the silt program, only two assessment reports have been filed describing exploration work on the property.

The earliest recorded work, by the private sector, was conducted in 1991 (Hawkins, 1992) by Cominco Exploration Ltd. after the property was initially staked. The ground was staked in response to stream sediment samples with high concentrations of gold in Char Creek. Exploration of the property by Cominco consisted of tight spacing soil geochemistry sampling on both side of Char Creek and a tributary, as well as property wide rock chip sampling in conjunction with geological mapping. Hawkins (*op. cit.*) recommended at that time to conduct further soil geochemistry to delineate anomalous trends.



The Char property did not receive any documented work for almost ten years until 2001 when stream sampling was done to confirm the results of the 1970's program (Rodgers, 2002). In addition, 25 rock samples were assayed and descriptions of their bedrock sources were noted. Descriptions included mineralization, alteration and structures with the intent of locating the source of placer gold in Char Creek. At this time an occurrence was created called the Irene (Minfile# 082FSE134). The complication with the Irene is that its recorded location is merely a former claim post and does not represent a specific showing. The 2002 work had several anomalous gold samples from quartz veins and breccias hosted in volcanic rocks north of the work conducted by Cominco.

Claims

The Char property consists of a group of mineral tenures owned by T. Höy and operated by Integra Gold Corp. (Table 1). The total area covered by these tenures is 846.39 ha defining the rectangular property claim outline. There are no crown grant parcels or other tenure types, such as two post claims, on the property. Claim numbers 970529 and 970574 were added to the property in March of 2012 six months after work was completed. All four claims are included in the map of the property in Figure 2.

Claim No.	Type	Name	Owner	Good to	Area (ha)
844018	CHAR	Mineral	Trygve Hoy	2015/dec/04	507.79
882749	CHAR NE	Mineral	Trygve Hoy	2012/aug/05	42.31
970529	CHAR E	Mineral	Trygve Hoy	2013/mar/23	63.48
970574	CHAR SOUTH	Mineral	Trygve Hoy	2013/mar/23	232.81

Table 1. Mineral Tenures, Char property.

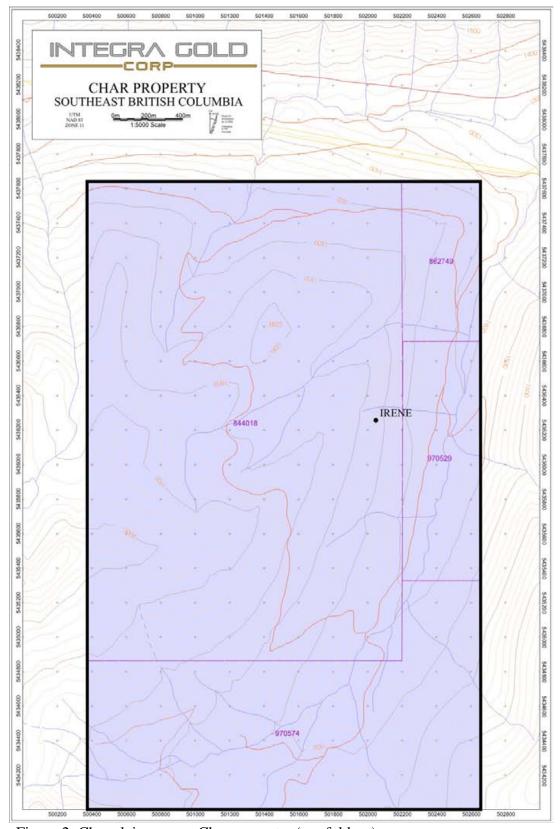


Figure 2: Char claim group, Char property. (see foldout)

Regional Geology

The Char property is at the southern Kootenay Arc, an arcuate structural belt that extends southward from near Revelstoke to the United States border. The arc is characterized by highly deformed and variably metamorphosed continental margin rocks of the Kootenay terrane and, along the eastern edge at its southern end, mainly metasedimentary rocks of the Late Proterozoic Windermere and Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroups. The Kootenay terrane is intruded by numerous stocks and batholiths of mainly Middle Jurassic and Cretaceous age.

The oldest rocks within the region are syn-rift turbidites of the middle Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, conformably overlain by generally shallow water clastic and carbonate rocks of the Creston and Kitchener Formations (Figure 3). The Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations, the youngest rocks of the Purcell Supergroup, include both fine to coarse clastic rocks and dolomites and dolomitic siltstones. These are unconformably overlain by a Late Proterozoic polymict conglomerate, the Toby Formation, which forms the base of the Windermere Supergroup. Overlying rocks of the Windermere Supergroup in the southern part of the area, including the Char property, include a well-differentiated succession of interlayered mafic volcanics, carbonate and conglomerate of the Irene Formation, and clastic and carbonate rocks of the overlying Monk Formation. Farther north, Windermere rocks are not as well differentiated and a thick, immature mainly clastic succession, the Horsethief Creek Group, overlies the Toby Formation. These Windermere rocks grade upward into mainly quartzites a grits of the "Three Sisters Formation" or Hamill Group of Late Proterozoic to early Cambrian age.

The Toby Formation is in part a diamictite with clasts derived from the underlying Purcell Supergroup (Rice, 1956); Aalto (1971) has suggested that the formation is a tillite. Elsewhere the Toby Formation consists of well-sorted and closely packed clasts suggestive of fluvial deposition (Lis and Price, 1976). Immature clastic rocks in the overlying Horsethief Creek Group are interpreted to have been deposited in a developing structural basin to the north of an uplifted source terrain located to the south (Lis and Price, op. cit.), and similarly quartzites of the overlying Hamill Group are interpreted to have been deposited as north prograding deltaic and fluvial deposits (Devlin and Bond, 1988). The structural break marking the transition from an uplifted southern source terrain to a depositional basin in the north, referred to as Montania in Purcell rocks to the east, trends west-southwest, approximately following the loci of young faults in the Purcell Mountains, including the St. Mary fault, and dramatic facies changes in both Proterozoic and early Paleozoic rocks in the southern Kootenay Arc (Höy, 1982). This broad structural zone defines the location of the initiation of continental breakup in late Proterozoic time, and is marked sedimentary facies changes, including the Irene volcanics and conglomeratic facies in the Char area, by intrusion of younger batholiths and stocks, and by a variety of mineral deposits that extend in a metallotect from the eastern Purcell Mountains near the Sullivan deposit to the carbonate replacement deposits in the Pend O'Reille district of northern Washington (Höy, 1982).

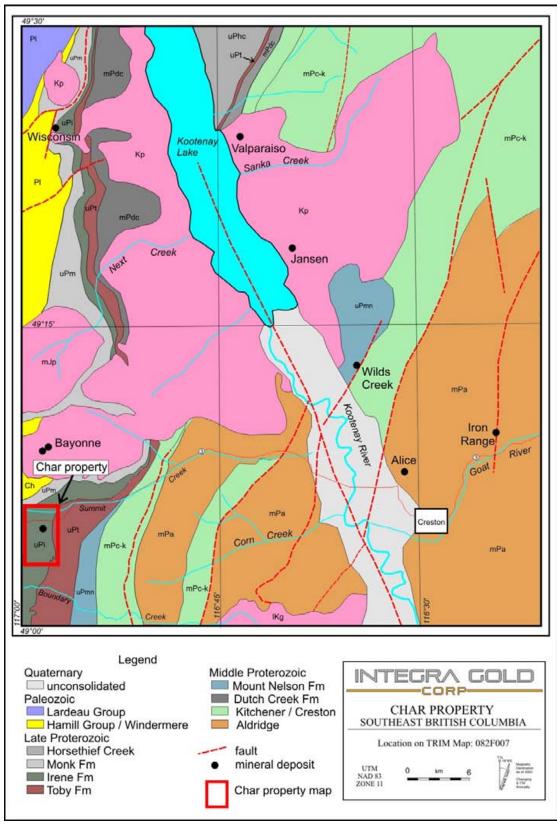


Figure 3: Regional geology map (geology after Rice, 1956; Reesor, 1993, 1996; Glover, 1978; Glombick et al., 2009, 2010; Brown et al., 2010a, b).

Geological Mapping

Introduction

Prior to geological mapping on the Char property a compilation of previous exploration efforts was created to identify areas of greatest potential. Included in this compilation was the work conducted in 1991 (Hawkins) and 2001 (Rodgers) described in the section on exploration history. Rock samples from the 2001 prospecting program contained anomalous gold concentrations, and their descriptions suggested that lithological horizons were a possible association. The rock samples were primarily taken from the plateau area in the central part of the property and it was this area where the geological mapping described in the report was centered.

Outcrops observed along traverses were described in detail with notes made on lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization. Also, careful measurements were taken of bedding planes, cleavage, veins, joints and other structural features where present. The locations of the outcrops were logged with a handheld GPS device and plotted on a field map for immediate reference. Samples were taken at locations of interest based on alteration, presence of veins or other defining features. The samples were analysed by ICP-MS for 36 elements by ACME Labs, the results of which can be found in Appendix 4. All the information gathered during geological mapping was combined into the geology map in Figure 4.

Overview of Mapping Results

The Char property is dominated by volcanic rocks of the Irene formation. The volcanic units are predominantly intermediate in composition with fine grained plagioclase and amphibole with minor coarse biotite. Regional metamorphism has altered the volcanic rocks to greenschist facies with the addition of chlorite and calcite. Along with this metamorphism is a weak foliation fabric that is locally intensified by structures creating a slatey cleavage. A band of similar volcanic rocks containing rolled quartz lapilli was mapped to the east. The quartz eyes have been weathered out in places leaving pitted exposed surface. The entire formation on the property strikes roughly north-south and dips steeply to the west. Bedding was not easily due to foliation/cleavage, but it is likely that cleavage is roughly parallel to bedding.

Separating the quartz bearing volcanics from the more abundant intermediate variety is a thin bed of conglomerate. The bed hosts centimeter size rounded to sub-rounded pebble clasts of volcanic rock and limestone. The matrix has been metamorphosed to a mix of plagioclase, chlorite and calcite giving it a dark green appearance. The clasts appear elongated parallel to cleavage planes which is near parallel to fine laminations along bedding. Graded beds suggest that the conglomerate is right-way-up but may be overturned along its south extent as measured cleavage dips to the east. It may be that bedding and cleavage are not parallel in the southern portion of the mapping area.

Interbedded within the volcanics are several thick (>10m) units of light blue limestone. The limestone is striped with white irregular bands. Like the volcanic, the limestone is locally foliated producing a slatey cleavage. Distinctive bedding laminations indicate that the limestone

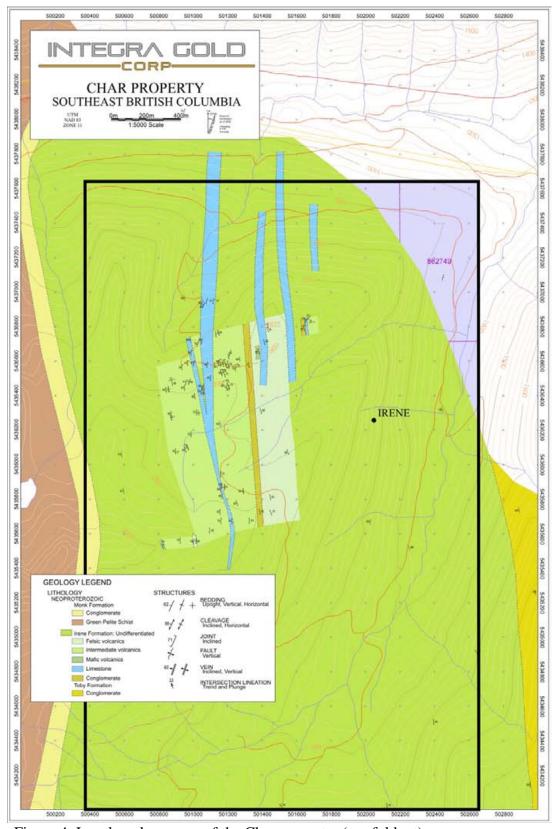


Figure 4: Local geology map of the Char property. (see foldout)

bedding is subparallel to cleavage. Weathered out beds of iron rich dolomite appear sporadically within the limestone sequence but it is difficult to distinguish these dolomite beds from hydrothermal alteration within the limestone.

Hydrothermal fluid activity appears within the area of mapping as indicated by alteration and mineralization. In the west panel of intermediate volcanic rocks fracture controlled epidote and hematite alteration occurs with fine pyrrhotite veinlets. Not far from where this alteration was observed a brecciated volcanic unit was mapped hosting a quartz vein breccia with chalcopyrite and associated malachite and azurite staining. The sample CR11-05 (Figure 6) of the quartz breccia had a similar alteration assemblage of epidote, black chlorite, hematite and vein hosted siderite. The copper concentration in the sample was 5343ppm (0.53%) and but had low gold content (15ppb). The copper breccia vein could not be traced further than ten meters before it was obscured by overburden. Traverses which cut the expected strike of the breccia vein did not encounter similar mineralization.

East of the breccias zone the fracture controlled epidote alteration disappears and only iron oxides can be found along fractures. Several thick alteration zones (up to 20m) occur associated with quartz veining in limestones and adjacent volcanic rocks. The alteration zones consist of heavily rotted out sulphides and carbonates leaving behind goethite, hematite and pale yellow sericite. The veins in these zones host cubic pyrite along the vein margins differing from the copper breccia vein which had nearby pyrrhotite. Samples were taken from a quartz vein stratigraphically beneath a thick unit of striped limestone. One of the samples (CR11-15) contained anomalous gold (101.7 ppb) and along strike to the north sample CR11-16 had an elevated concentration of gold (Figure 5).

While this altered, quartz vein bearing horizon appears to host gold to the north, samples to the south collected in this study did not contain gold in high concentrations. These results contrast with sampling conducted in 2001 (Rodgers, 2002) where a sample, south from sample CR11-15, contained 8772.9 ppb gold.

A similar iron oxide horizon with quartz veining can be found to the far east of the mapping area. The breccia vein and alteration zone are hosted directly within a limestone unit which was sampled and did not contain anomalous gold. The unit stratigraphically beneath the limestone was not sampled in 2011 but Rodgers (2002) indicated anomalous gold (120.7ppb) within the lower stratigraphy.

A regular jointing pattern was observed in the mapping area in the vicinity of the copper breccia vein as well as near the anomalous gold sample and the iron alteration zone to the east. The joints strike around 070° and dip to the south approximately 70°. The joints were not observed elsewhere on the property and their common strike roughly aligns the three aforementioned zones. The joints may represent a structural trend that when intersecting the altered horizons develop into copper or gold mineralization bearing zones.

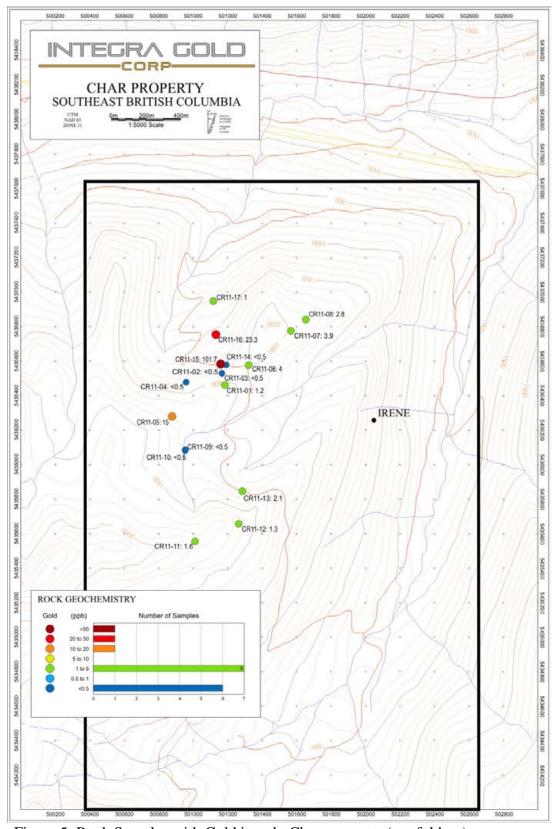


Figure 5: Rock Samples with Gold in ppb. Char property. (see foldout)

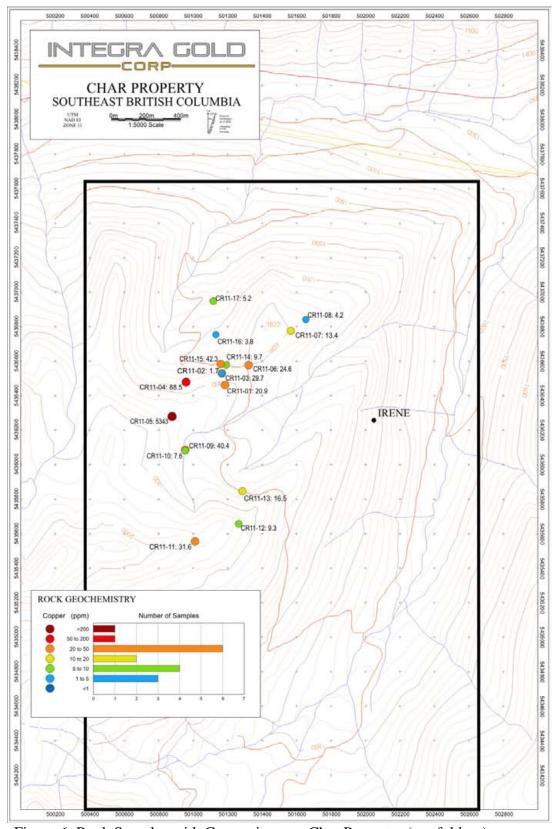


Figure 6: Rock Samples with Copper in ppm, Char Property. (see foldout)

Summary and Recommendations

The 2011 geological mapping program by Integra Gold Corp. was designed to follow up on regional silt surveys by the B.C. provincial government (1970s) and Cominco Ltd. (1991) that led to the discovery of gold and copper mineralization by Rodgers (2002) on the slopes above Char Creek. Rodgers (2002) discovered quartz veins and breccias with several anomalous gold samples, with values to 8.7 ppm gold. Reconnaissance mapping in 2011 (this program) revealed two separate zones of mineralization, a copper zone associated with epidote and pyrrhotite and a gold bearing iron oxide vein hosting pyrite with sericite. The two zones are separated by a thick slaty limestone unit and appear to lie on a north-trending structural trend delineated by the strike of measured joints in the two areas.

Follow up work is recommended. Prospecting, as recommended for the 2011 program should be expanded onto the western slopes of Char Creek, and more thorough sampling of known mineralization should be undertaken. Due to the orientation of veining it is suggested that a soil geochemistry survey should be conducted around the mapped area to delineate possible gold and copper trends. The grid should include the copper breccia vein and extend to the west claim boundary in order to search for other similar gold bearing horizons. A prospecting and soil survey should be followed up by geological mapping to define structural trends and lithological controls to mineralization.

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Appendix 1: Statement of Costs

Activity		Cost
Road Clearing		
Contractor rate		2,880.00
Geological Mapping		
Mapping (3.5 days @\$650/day)		2,275.00
Accommodations (3 days @\$119.50/day)		358.50
Meals (3 days @\$70/day)		210.00
Vehicle (fuel cost only)		43.40
Plotting (1.5 days @\$450/day)		675.00
Samples (17 samples @ \$32.70/sample)		555.90
-	Mapping Subtotal:	4,117.80
Report preparation (5.5days @\$450/day)	-	2,475.00
	Subtotal:	9,472.80
M (@150/)		1 400 00
Management (@15%)		1,420.92
	Total:	10,893.72

Appendix 2: Statement of Qualifications: (Michael Seabrook)

- I, Michael Sean Seabrook, BSc. do hereby certify that:
 - 1. I attained the degree of Bachelor of Science (BSc.) in geology from the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta in 2008.
 - 2. I have worked in the geological exploration industry for 4 years as an independent contractor.
 - 3. I acted as the mapping geologist for Integra Gold Corp. during this program and have visited the property many times.
 - 4. I am the author and responsible for the preparation of this report entitled: *Geological Mapping, Char property, southeastern British Columbia* dated April 18th, 2012.

Michael Seabrook

Appendix 2: Statement of Qualifications: (Trygve Höy)

- I, Trygve Höy, PhD., P. Eng. do hereby certify that:
 - 1. I attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in geology from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario in 1974.
 - 2. I have an MSc. in Geology from Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1970), and a BSc. in Geology from the University of British Columbia (1968).
 - 3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC. and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
 - 4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 37 years since my graduation from university, 27 years as a project geologist with the B.C. Geological Survey Branch and 9 years as an independent consulting geologist.
 - 5. I acted as British Columbia exploration manager for Integra Gold Corp. during this program and have visited the property several times.
 - 6. I am coauthor of this report entitled: Geological Mapping, Char property, southeastern British Columbia dated April 18th, 2012.

Trygve Höy

Appendix 4: Rock Sampling Assay Results.

Acme Analytical Laboratories LTD. 852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver B.C., V6A 1R6 Canada Phone (604) 253-3158, Fax (604) 253-1716

Group 1DX3 (36 element Aqua Regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis) on 17 samples



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Client: Integra Gold Corporation

202 - 200 Granville Square Vancouver BC V6C 1S4 Canada

Submitted By: John deJong

Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver Received: September 28, 2011

Report Date: November 18, 2011

Page: 1 of 2

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11005050.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Char

Shipment ID: P.O. Number

None bear of Occupations

Number of Samples: 17

Method	Number of	Code Description	Test	Report	Lab
Code	Samples		Wgt (g)	Status	
R200-250	17	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX3	17	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Integra Gold Corporation

202 - 200 Granville Square Vancouver BC V6C 1S4

Canada

CC: Michael Seabrook

Trygve Hoy



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.

"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

Project:

Client:

Char

Report Date:

November 18, 2011

202 - 200 Granville Square Vancouver BC V6C 1S4 Canada

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Page:

2 of 2

Part 1

Integra Gold Corporation

CERTIFIC	CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11005050.1																					
		ethod	WGHT	1DX30																		
	Aı	nalyte	Wgt	Мо	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Со	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	Р
		Unit	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%							
		MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
CR11-01	Rock		0.41	<0.1	20.9	8.0	108	<0.1	18.8	23.3	1157	6.59	1.2	1.2	0.4	31	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	96	0.74	0.192
CR11-02	Rock		0.71	0.1	29.7	1.4	82	<0.1	15.1	17.7	427	5.20	1.1	<0.5	<0.1	6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	92	0.08	0.048
CR11-03	Rock		0.56	0.5	1.7	1.2	27	<0.1	6.7	4.8	661	2.94	1.6	<0.5	<0.1	6	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	6	0.43	0.032
CR11-04	Rock		0.54	<0.1	88.5	1.1	109	<0.1	27.1	40.7	635	7.88	4.1	<0.5	1.2	21	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	232	0.44	0.175
CR11-05	Rock		0.87	0.4	5343	8.0	157	8.0	51.8	51.6	609	5.97	0.6	15.0	0.2	7	2.6	<0.1	<0.1	153	0.17	0.061
CR11-06	Rock		0.81	0.2	24.6	3.5	95	<0.1	27.3	31.3	1291	8.11	0.6	4.0	1.5	74	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	230	1.30	0.166
CR11-07	Rock		0.70	0.1	13.4	4.3	9	<0.1	1.9	1.2	447	1.22	0.5	3.9	<0.1	105	0.1	0.3	<0.1	3	11.03	0.004
CR11-08	Rock		0.76	1.1	4.2	5.4	41	<0.1	10.3	5.2	786	2.25	1.2	2.8	2.3	254	0.3	0.2	<0.1	10	12.42	0.030
CR11-09	Rock		0.90	0.6	40.4	4.4	58	<0.1	33.3	24.0	944	4.36	0.8	<0.5	0.2	122	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	168	5.09	0.064
CR11-10	Rock		0.62	<0.1	7.6	2.0	26	<0.1	11.9	9.0	544	2.43	0.6	<0.5	0.1	103	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	98	2.36	0.041
CR11-11	Rock		0.91	0.4	31.6	3.4	63	<0.1	20.8	24.6	546	6.19	5.7	1.6	2.4	9	<0.1	0.2	0.5	142	0.49	0.204
CR11-12	Rock		0.84	8.0	9.3	3.4	26	<0.1	7.1	7.7	621	2.56	5.0	1.3	0.7	16	0.1	0.1	<0.1	10	0.16	0.129
CR11-13	Rock		1.05	0.1	16.5	26.5	89	0.1	17.3	12.1	801	3.49	39.0	2.1	0.1	65	0.6	0.2	<0.1	9	1.75	0.044
CR11-14	Rock		0.65	0.6	9.7	2.2	39	<0.1	6.6	8.8	710	2.74	5.8	<0.5	0.5	13	0.2	0.1	<0.1	6	0.17	0.105
CR11-15	Rock		0.66	0.6	42.3	45.0	113	0.2	18.2	32.5	1167	6.53	92.3	101.7	0.1	10	0.6	0.3	0.5	4	0.07	0.052
CR11-16	Rock		1.24	0.8	3.8	4.9	62	<0.1	10.9	13.6	1019	4.07	15.4	23.3	0.4	14	0.2	0.1	<0.1	21	0.32	0.149
CR11-17	Rock		1.28	0.5	5.2	8.3	37	<0.1	13.4	14.9	861	3.84	6.3	1.0	0.4	312	0.1	0.1	0.1	30	12.36	0.051



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11005050.1

	Method	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ва	Ti	В	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	TI	s	Ga	Se	Те
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
CR11-01 Rock		3	19	1.97	45	0.112	<1	2.83	0.022	0.05	0.1	<0.01	4.1	<0.1	<0.05	12	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-02 Rock		<1	2	1.63	6	0.006	1	2.29	0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	2.3	<0.1	0.09	11	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-03 Rock		<1	<1	0.04	17	0.002	1	0.06	0.009	0.02	<0.1	<0.01	2.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-04 Rock		6	25	2.88	25	0.149	<1	3.85	0.017	0.07	<0.1	<0.01	8.0	<0.1	0.10	16	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-05 Rock		2	62	1.79	41	0.116	<1	2.58	0.020	0.10	<0.1	0.02	8.8	<0.1	0.06	9	0.9	<0.2
CR11-06 Rock		8	19	2.28	193	0.298	<1	2.80	0.035	0.40	0.2	<0.01	15.2	<0.1	<0.05	14	0.9	<0.2
CR11-07 Rock		<1	<1	6.68	3	0.003	<1	0.01	0.003	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	8.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-08 Rock		5	2	7.10	17	0.001	<1	0.32	0.003	0.07	<0.1	<0.01	1.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-09 Rock		2	77	1.82	130	0.149	<1	2.30	0.023	0.56	0.2	<0.01	13.0	<0.1	<0.05	8	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-10 Rock		1	15	0.74	35	0.113	2	1.68	0.010	0.11	<0.1	<0.01	1.9	<0.1	<0.05	8	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-11 Rock		9	23	1.82	20	0.137	<1	2.28	0.018	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	8.0	0.1	0.51	10	0.5	<0.2
CR11-12 Rock		7	3	0.05	37	0.005	<1	0.23	0.004	0.11	<0.1	<0.01	2.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-13 Rock		<1	3	0.31	17	<0.001	<1	0.13	0.019	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	1.5	<0.1	1.04	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-14 Rock		5	3	0.05	34	0.015	<1	0.16	0.010	0.09	0.1	<0.01	1.7	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-15 Rock		1	2	0.04	14	0.001	<1	0.09	0.004	0.02	<0.1	0.01	3.3	<0.1	2.20	<1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-16 Rock		5	7	0.16	27	0.013	2	0.36	0.012	0.10	<0.1	<0.01	3.8	<0.1	0.34	1	<0.5	<0.2
CR11-17 Rock		1	8	2.00	19	0.002	2	0.90	0.002	0.06	<0.1	<0.01	4.1	<0.1	0.77	2	<0.5	<0.2



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Part 1

	QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11005050.1																				
QUALITY CO	JNTROL	KEP	UR													VA	N11	UU51	U5U.	1	
	Method	WGHT	1DX30																		
	Analyte	Wgt	Мо	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	Р
	Unit	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%							
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
CR11-17	Rock	1.28	0.5	5.2	8.3	37	<0.1	13.4	14.9	861	3.84	6.3	1.0	0.4	312	0.1	0.1	0.1	30	12.36	0.051
REP CR11-17	QC		0.5	4.8	8.4	37	<0.1	13.5	14.5	872	3.87	7.4	<0.5	0.4	312	0.2	<0.1	0.1	30	12.48	0.051
Core Reject Duplicates																					
CR11-07	Rock	0.70	0.1	13.4	4.3	9	<0.1	1.9	1.2	447	1.22	0.5	3.9	<0.1	105	0.1	0.3	<0.1	3	11.03	0.004
DUP CR11-07	QC		<0.1	2.5	4.9	10	<0.1	1.9	1.2	466	1.29	0.5	4.1	<0.1	111	0.1	0.3	<0.1	4	11.48	0.005
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard		11.9	103.7	120.9	312	1.8	36.2	6.7	597	2.47	24.3	113.8	6.4	66	2.3	5.5	5.9	41	0.68	0.082
STD DS8	Standard		13.4	109.1	128.2	313	1.7	37.8	7.7	619	2.54	24.9	105.2	7.0	69	2.2	5.3	6.7	42	0.71	0.075
STD DS8	Standard		13.9	112.4	139.2	322	1.9	39.4	7.8	649	2.55	25.5	126.2	7.5	73	2.5	5.7	7.2	44	0.74	0.078
STD DS8 Expected			13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	5.7	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.08
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	2.1	2.7	45	<0.1	2.1	3.5	528	1.88	<0.5	<0.5	5.2	62	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	35	0.48	0.062
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	2.0	2.9	48	<0.1	2.6	3.7	552	1.93	<0.5	<0.5	5.1	65	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.49	0.064



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN11005050.1

	Method	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ва	Ti	В	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	TI	S	Ga	Se	Те
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																		
CR11-17	Rock	1	8	2.00	19	0.002	2	0.90	0.002	0.06	<0.1	<0.01	4.1	<0.1	0.77	2	<0.5	<0.2
REP CR11-17	QC	1	8	2.01	19	0.002	2	0.90	0.002	0.07	<0.1	<0.01	4.2	<0.1	0.78	2	<0.5	<0.2
Core Reject Duplicates																		
CR11-07	Rock	<1	<1	6.68	3	0.003	<1	0.01	0.003	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DUP CR11-07	QC	<1	<1	6.92	4	0.005	<1	0.02	0.003	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS8	Standard	15	108	0.61	263	0.105	2	0.90	0.085	0.40	2.9	0.21	2.0	5.4	0.16	5	5.0	4.9
STD DS8	Standard	15	119	0.62	268	0.117	3	0.92	0.085	0.40	3.2	0.20	2.0	5.6	0.16	4	7.6	4.9
STD DS8	Standard	17	125	0.63	295	0.127	3	0.96	0.090	0.43	3.3	0.23	2.3	5.8	0.17	5	6.9	5.4
STD DS8 Expected		14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.192	2.3	5.4	0.1679	4.7	5.23	5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank	13	3	0.50	165	0.095	1	0.90	0.077	0.45	0.2	<0.01	2.0	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	13	4	0.51	175	0.093	1	0.95	0.083	0.47	0.1	<0.01	2.0	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2

Appendix 5: Foldout Maps

