ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prospecting Survey

On the

CORONATION GOLD PROJECT

Slocan Mining Division

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

NTS 082F14W; BCGS 082F083

For

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By

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November 9, 2012

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1. Summary

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

The mineral property covers 625.28 hectares (1,545.10 acres) and overlaps several reverted Crown grants. It is located on the eastern shores of the Slocan Lake. The property is mostly on steep and forested terrain and is traversed by the Memphis and the Tuyl Creeks which are flowing westerly into the Slocan Lake.

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

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

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

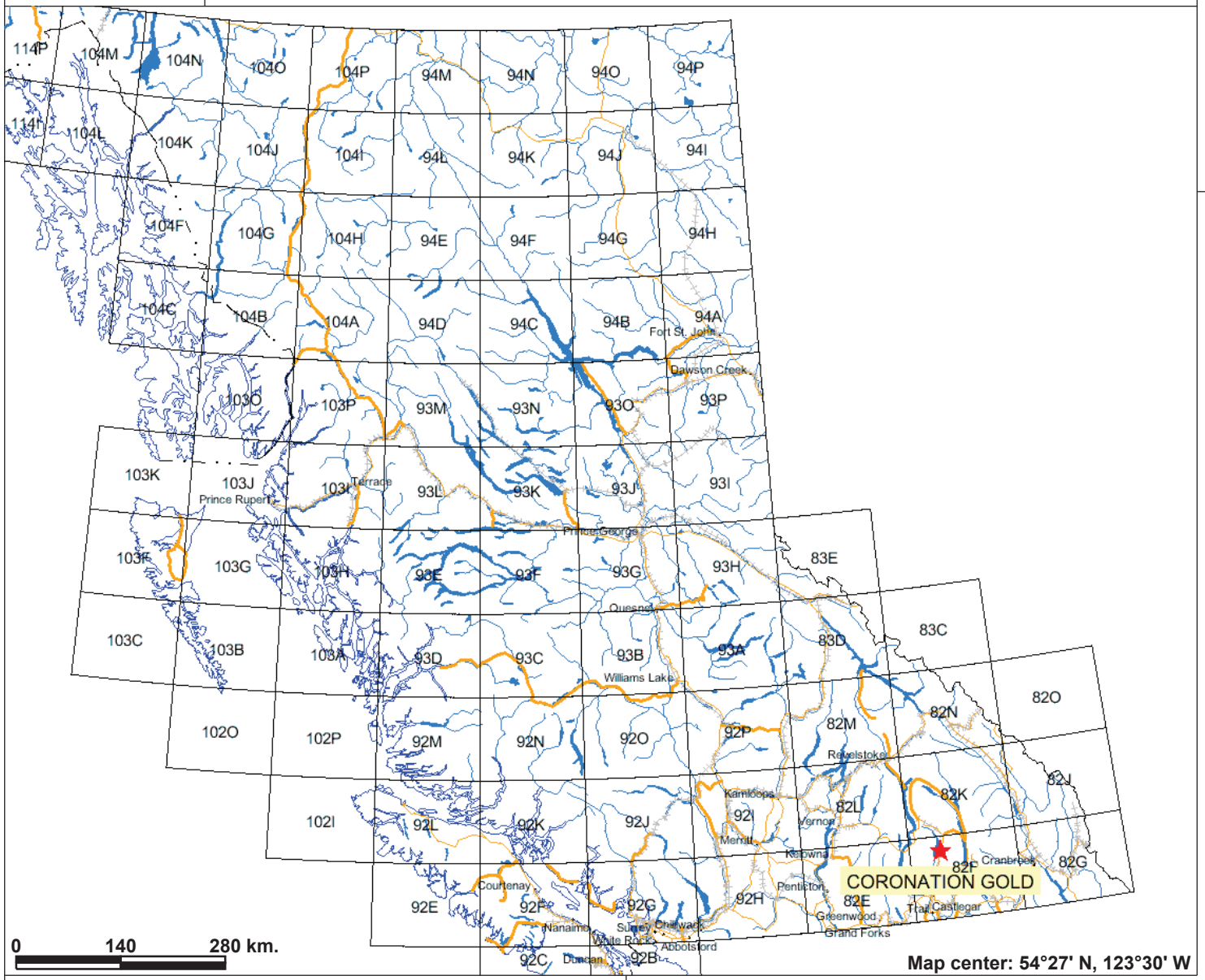
The mineral property is part of the Slocan City mining camp. The silver (+/- gold) polymetallic mineralization within the camp is predominantly located in faults and shear zones that cut through competent igneous rocks of the Nelson batholith.

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

A reconnaissance and prospecting survey was undertaken over the eastern and southern part of the property over a three day period during the month of July 2012. The property has much changed in the intervening 24 years since the last assessment report mostly due to landslides events, forest fires and as a result of logging and deactivating of access roads. Terrain is steep and overgrown and difficult to navigate.

A few mine sites have been identified and mineralized rock samples have been collected from waste rock dumps and from floats discovered during the prospecting traverses.

Figure 1 - Coronation Gold Index Map



Legend

Provincial Boundary (1:6M)

- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)
- NTS Grid

Transportation - Lines (1:6M)

- Road - Trunk
- Road - Main
- Rail Line

Water - Lines (1:6M)

- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Island - Definite
- Coastline - Definite

Water - Polygons (1:6M)

- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Major Cities

N

Scale: 1:8,000,000

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No old mining works were entered during this work program.

The survey's highest assays came from the Sapphire Mine area where samples collected from the rock dump assayed up to 25.9 g/t gold and 2,590 g/t silver. At the same time mineralized rock floats from the V&M Mines area assayed 1.53 g/t gold and 265 g/t silver.

2. Conclusions

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

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

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

At this stage the author of the present report considers the V&M Mines area as having the highest potential for hosting unmined gold-silver resources.

The past producing mines are clustered in the southern part of the property. Due to the fact that the whole property is enjoying the same geological environment the writer considers that the northern part of the property is also prospective for hosting gold-silver-base metals mineralization.

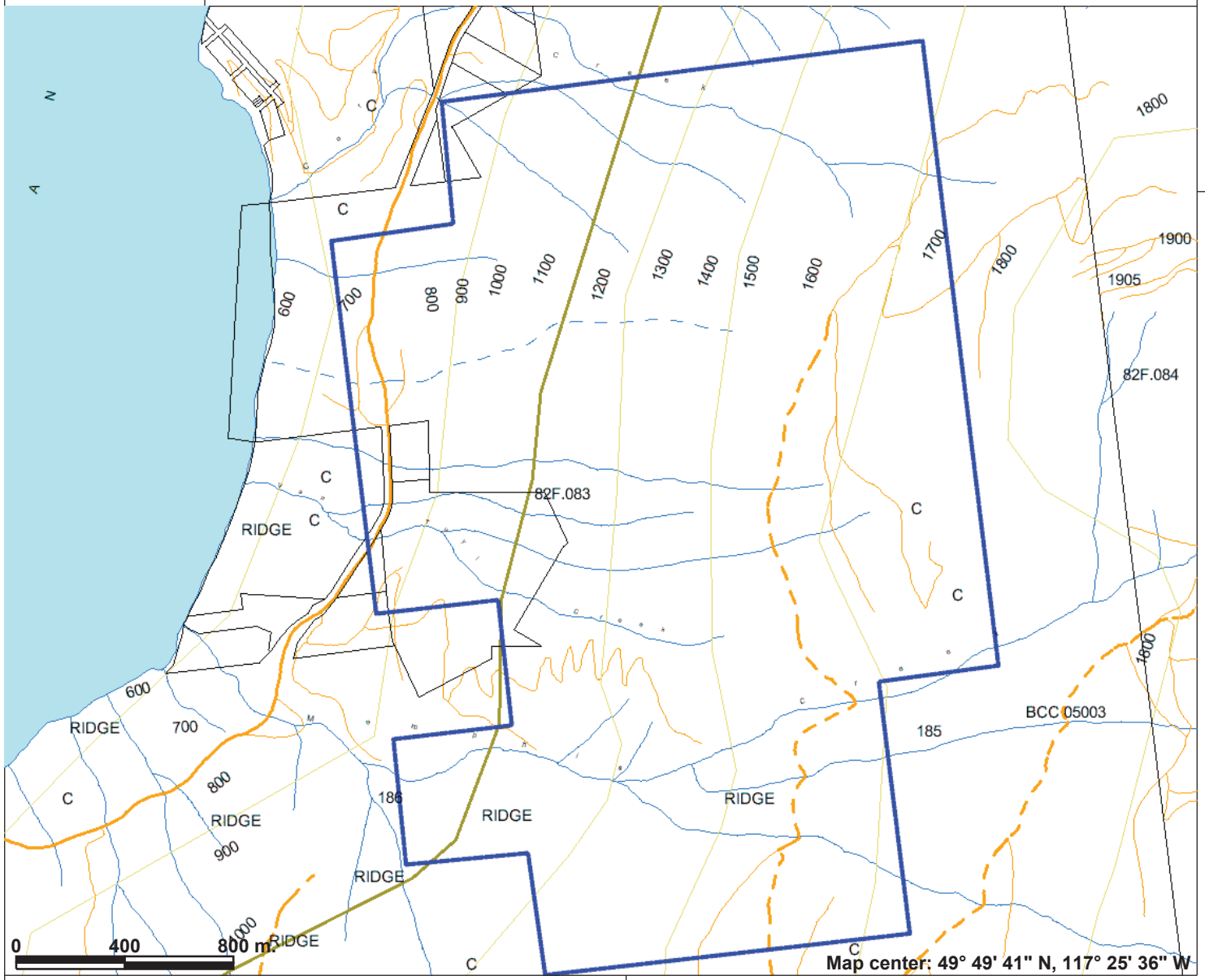
3. Recommendations

Further exploration work is warranted on the Coronation Gold property. A prospecting and mapping survey has to be completed over the whole property.

It is recommended that a ground geophysical survey (VLF-EM, and/or IP and Resistivity) would be carried out over the entire property with an emphasis on the V&M Mine area to identify its mineralized trend. Geophysical anomalies are to be followed up mostly by trenching and drilling.

The ground VLF-EM survey should also be employed in delineating the mineralized

Figure 2 - Coronation Gold Topography & Access Map



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way

N

Scale: 1:22,000

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Notes: Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources Inc., November 2012

trends that host mineralization at all other past producing mines. As the property has never been explored through modern means this could result in expanding the mineralized trends at those other mines as well.

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

4. Introduction

4.1 Location, Access and Physiography

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

Access is by a short deactivated road and trail east of the Highway 6. Several communities are located on the eastern shores of the Slocan Lake along the Highway 6. From south to north they are Slocan City, Silverton and New Denver. Private dwellings exist on the northern side of the Memphis Creek close to the highway.

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

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

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

4.2 Mineral Claims

The Coronation Gold consists of 10 mineral tenures that cover 625.28 hectares (1,545.10 acres). The claims are 100% owned by North Bay Resources Inc. and are centered at 49° 49’ 28 N and 117° 25 26 W. The mineral property is part of the NTS 082F14W and BCGS 082F083 maps.

TABLE 1: MINERAL TITLES AT CORONATION GOLD PROPERTY

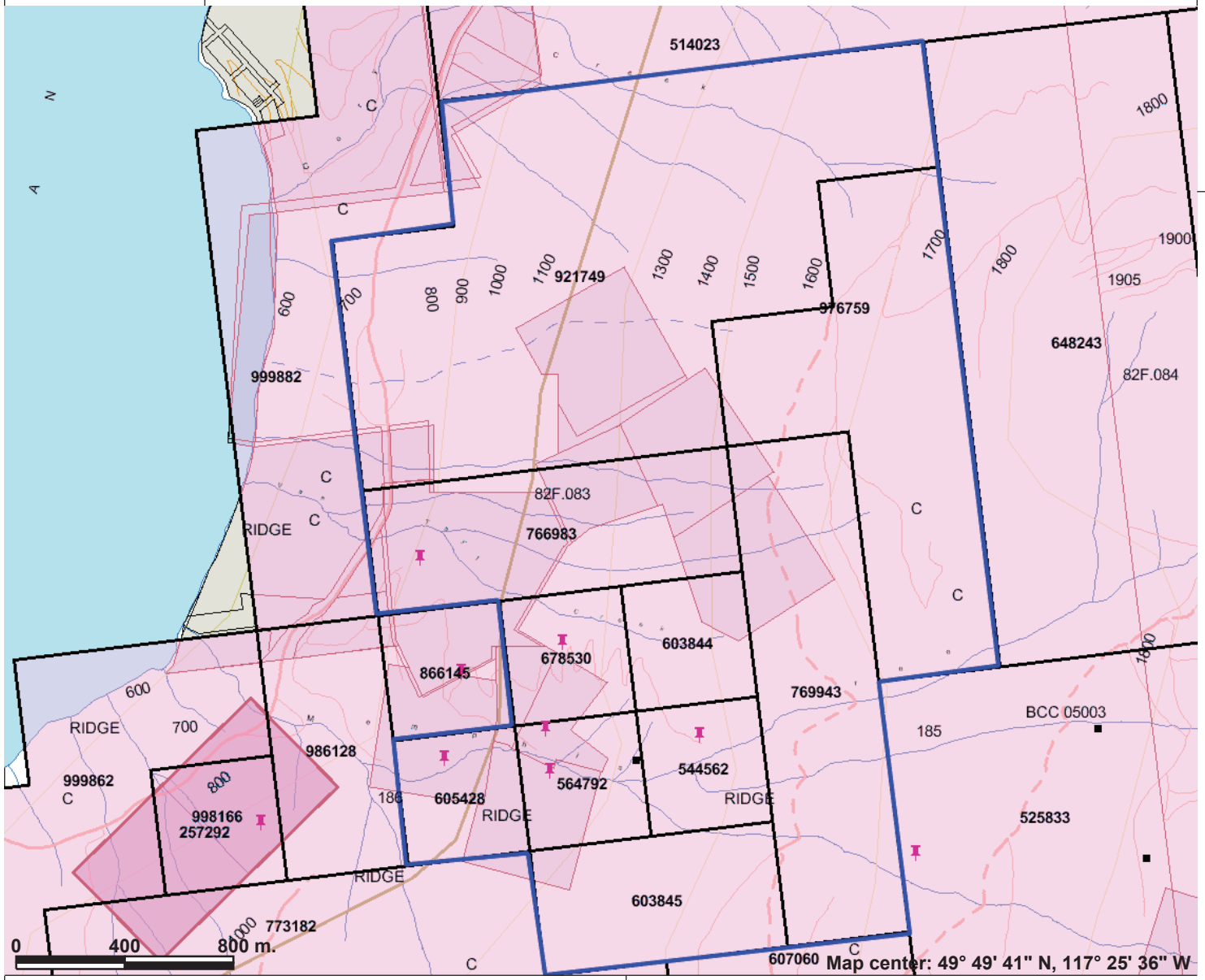
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	BCGS Map Number	Good to Date*	Status	Area (ha)
544562	Colorado	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	20.85
564792	-	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	20.85
603844	Coronation 2	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	20.84
603845	Coronation 3	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	41.70
605428	Coronation 4	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	20.85
678530	Coronation 5	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	20.84
766983	Coronation 6	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	62.53
769943	Coronation 7	204090	BCGS 082F083	May 25, 2015	GOOD	83.38
921749	Coronation 8	204090	BCGS 082F083	Nov. 13, 2013	GOOD	229.23
976759	Coronation 9	204090	BCGS 082F083	Nov. 13, 2013	GOOD	104.21
TOTAL						**625.28**

*Subject to acceptance of the present Assessment Report.

The 10 mineral claims that make up this claim block overlap totally or partially 12 survey parcels. The writer didn't research the title to these survey parcels.

The aforementioned survey parcels are: DL11722, DL14974, DL15283 Homestake MC,

Figure 3 - Coronation Gold Mineral Claims Map



Legend

MINFILE Status

- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands

- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate

Scale: 1:22,000

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DL15282 Senator MC, DL4260 V&M MC, DL4261 Get There Eli MC, DL5558 Happy Medium MC, DL6586 Eclipse No. 2 MC, DL5559 International MC, DL6587 Alta Fraction MC, DL5560 Vevey MC, and DL6531.

4.3 **Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure**

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

Snow covers higher elevations starting with October.

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

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

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

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

4.4 **History and Development**

The first West Kootenay deposit, the Blue Bell, was discovered in 1820s. In the Slocan camp due to high grade mineralization small scale mining remained viable for decades to come. Some of the larger deposits remained in production over a period of time that spanned almost a century.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1 **Regional Setting**

The Slocan mining camp is part of the Kootenay Arc which is a 400 km long belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks stretching from the Washington State into south-eastern British Columbia along Kootenay Lake and northwest to the Revelstoke area. (B.N. Church)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 **Mineralization and Deposits**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 **Property Geology and Mineralization**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

degrees west, offset the course of the tunnel about 2 metres to the north. At this intersection of slips and quartz stringers, small clusters of highgrade ore were found. A sample of tetrahedrite- bearing ore from this location assayed 2.1 grams per tonne gold and 6000 grams per tonne silver."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Prospecting Survey

6.1 Introduction

The author of the present report was contacted by North Bay Resources, Inc. to undertake a prospecting survey on the Coronation Gold property.

The author accompanied by an assistant carried out a three day field survey over selected areas of the mineral property during the period July 23-25, 2012.

Plate 1: 1.53 g/t Gold and 265 g/t Silver Quartz Float in the V&M Mines Area

6.2 Results

The Coronation Gold mineral property covers ground that was last surveyed in 1988 by Yukon Minerals Corporation. The 2012 survey was designed as a reconnaissance survey because of the need to evaluate accessibility - much has changed in the intervening years – and to collect preliminary information on rocks and mineralization.

The main access road to the Mines used to be a winding mining road that connected the Slocan Lake road or highway with the Colorado Mine. The road had been deactivated and is now partially overgrown and blocked by fallen logs. The road and other parts of the property as well have been affected by landslides due to steep terrain, logging and

because of forest fires. The Memphis Creek area was found to be still showing the marks of the severe 2007 forest fires – charcoaled trees are still standing but they are already surrounded by dense young undergrowth.

The southern side of the creek was not visited during the field trip but it was visually checked and close to the creek it was found to be exceedingly steep - active local landslides were also noted.

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

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

The field team followed the deactivated roads and executed traverses through the forest trying to identify mineralized outcrops or past producing mine sites.

The entrance to the upper adit of the Get There Eli Mine (1,003 masl) is by the side of an old road that is following the northern side of the Memphis Creek.

The gallery is hosted by a porphyry phase of the Nelson granite. Massive quartz vein floats found at the entrance were mineralized with pyrite. The entrance is partially caved but the gallery is still accessible.

The lower Get There Eli (GTE) adit is located at 967 masl below and immediately to the southeast of the upper adit. Its entrance is collapsed and the site is marked by rails jutting out of the ground. It can be accessed from the main road by descending a short overgrown road.

Both adits are located on a mineral claim that is adjacent to the Coronation Gold property - they have been researched because from a geological point of view they are an integral part of the V&M Mines system (located on the Coronation property) and the GTE mineralized vein system possibly continues on the Coronation Gold property.

The old road continues to descend close to the Memphis Creek but stops short of reaching it. At that location no bridge was found on the Memphis Creek to connect the V & M Mines area with the Senator Mine which lies on the southern side of the creek.

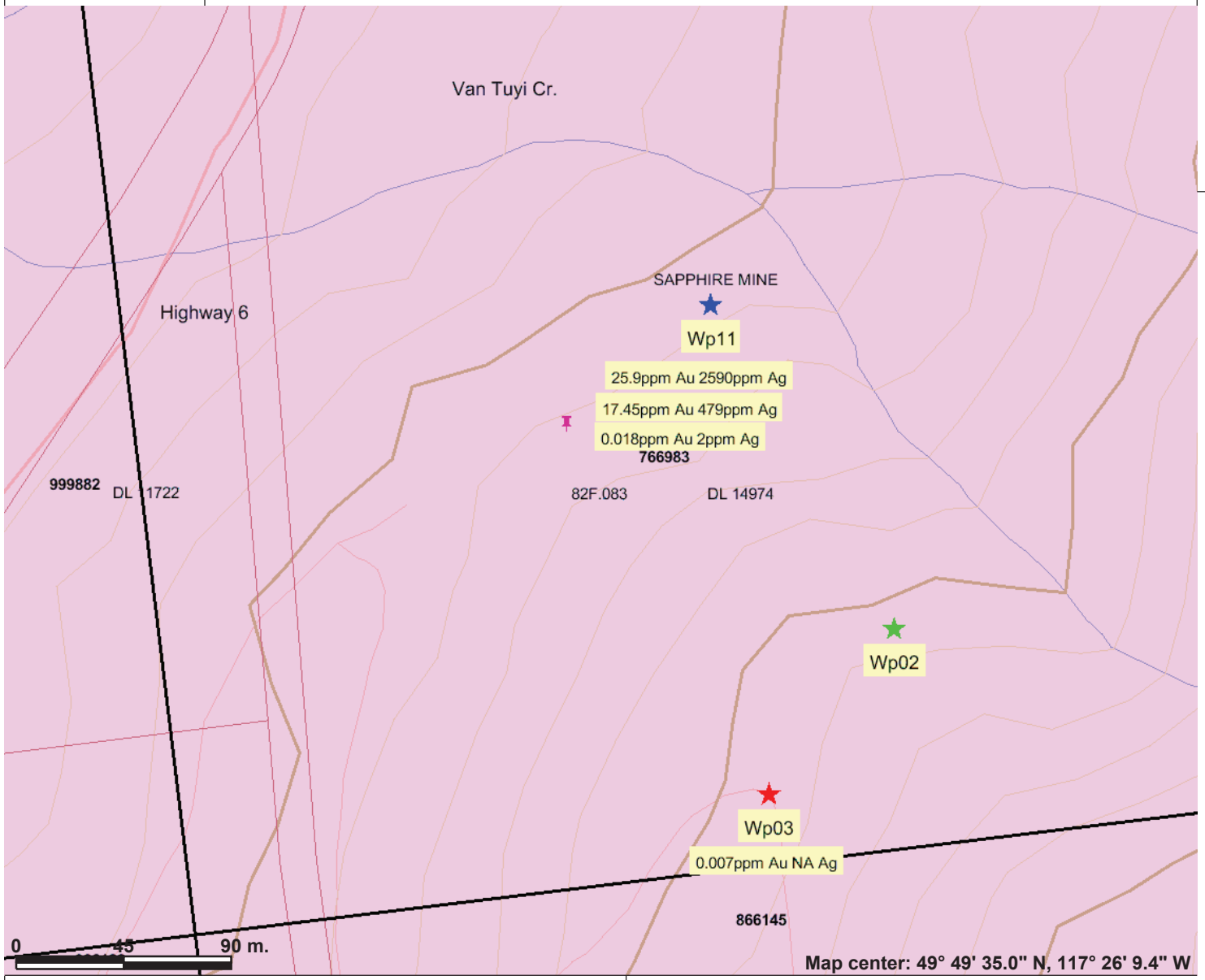
Plate 2: Quartz and Chalcedonic Vein Material at the Sapphire Mine

The road between the Get There Eli upper adit and the end of the road is littered with massive white or rusty quartz floats. Many of the floats are mineralized with streaks and disseminations of pyrite, some galena, sphalerite and possible silver minerals. A grab sample (C-05) assayed 1.53 g/t gold and 265 g/t silver.

Traverses were effectuated in the V&M Mines area upslope from the place where floats were found in an attempt to identify their source. This part of the property was burned down in 2007 and younger vegetation forms a thick ground cover masking the outcrops. One of the traverses managed to identify one of the V&M adits at 1,002 masl. The entrance is collapsed and overgrown but some rusty artefacts are still present on a little bench in front of it. Some of the slopes are covered by granitic talus material.

A reddish limonitized sandstone float (C-06) cut by veinlets of calcite and celestine and displaying a vuggy texture and sparse pyrite mineralization was also collected and assayed but the results were not satisfactory.

Figure 4 - Coronation Gold Rock Sampling Map 1



Legend

MINFILE Status

- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands

- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (TRIM)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite

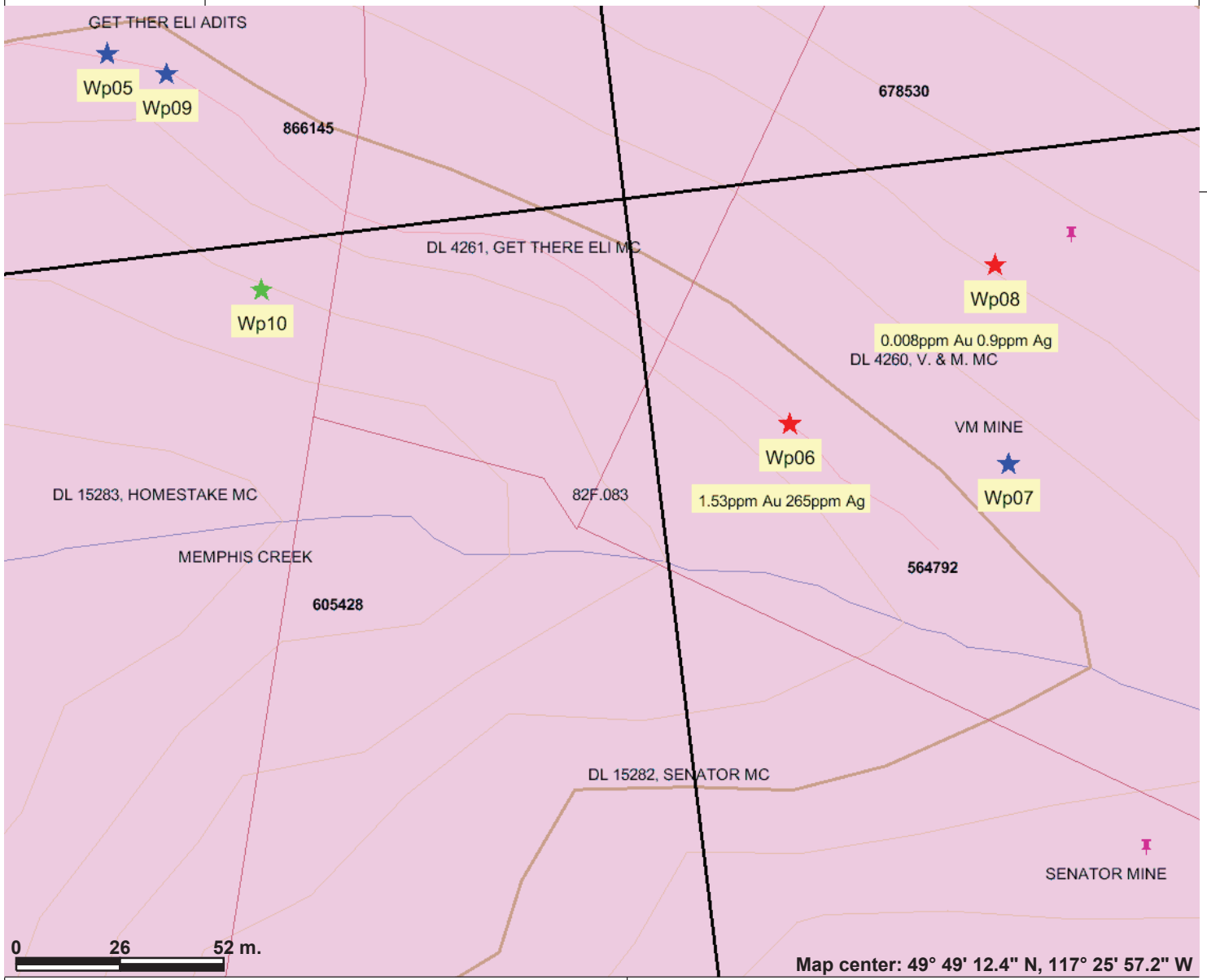
N

Scale: 1:2,500

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

Notes: Asterisk: Red-Sample; Blue- Mine; Green- Outcrop or Waypoint. Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources, Nov. 2012

Figure 5 - Coronation Gold Rock Sampling Map 2



Legend

MINFILE Status

- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands

- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (TRIM)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite

N

Scale: 1:1,500

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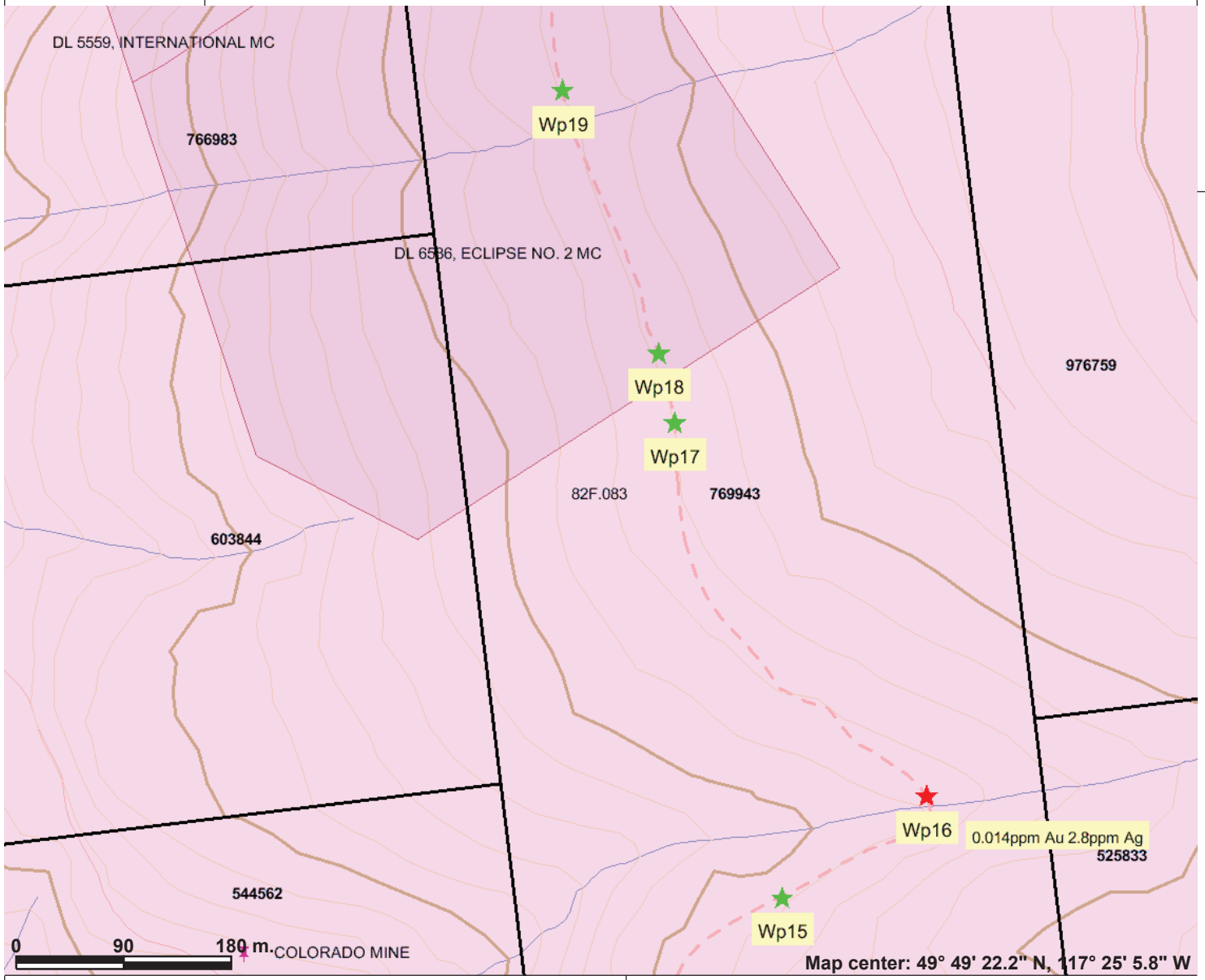
Notes: Asterisk: Red- Sample; Blue- Mine; Green- Outcrop or Waypoint. Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources Inc., Nov. 2012

Figure 6 - Coronation Gold Rock Sampling Map 3



Legend

MINFILE Status

- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands

- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (TRIM)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite

N

Scale: 1:5,000

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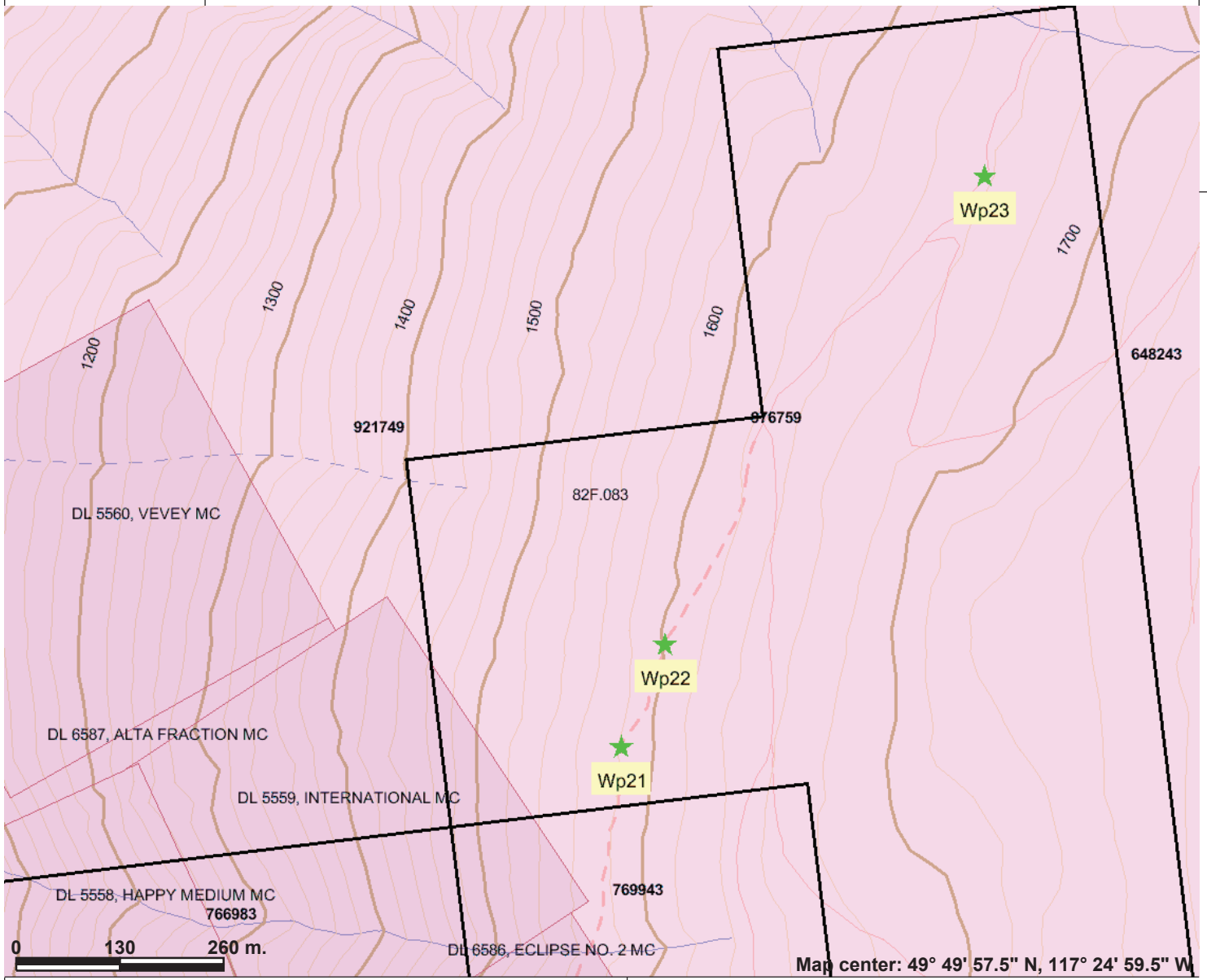
Notes: Asterisk: Red- Sample; Green- Outcrop. Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources Inc., Nov. 2012

Figure 7 - Coronation Gold Rock Sampling Map 4



Legend

MINFILE Status

- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands

- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (TRIM)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite

N

Scale: 1:7,500

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Notes: Asterisk: Green- Outcrop or Waypoint. Dan Oancea - North Bay Resources, Nov. 2012

An attempt was made to traverse some gullies and reach the Coronation Mine adit located up river - this eastern traverse was not successful because of the very steep and slippery ground made of a thin soil layer and broken rocks that provided no sure footing.

Another traverse identified the obscure Saphire Mine which is located closer to the Highway 6 at 832 masl. A disused forestry road was followed north from the residential area and small overgrown waste rock dumps were located upslope. The adit is also collapsed but its surface expression is still visible in the form of a trench that follows a 238° direction.

The host rock at the Sapphire Mine is a phase of the Nelson granite displaying large K-feldspar phenocrysts. Based on the rock samples collected from the waste rock dump it looks like the granite rock is silicified and cut by quartz veinlets whenever close to the main quartz vein.

The main vein at the Sapphire Mine is made of massive white quartz cut by small fissures filled with silver mineralization and possible other minerals. Important gold and silver assays were obtained from two rock samples representing mineralized vein material: C-07 assayed 25.9 g/t gold and 2,590 g/t silver; sample C-08 returned 17.45 g/t gold and 479 g/t silver. Lead and zinc values were low.

Another sample (C-09) from the same mine's rock dump was represented by gray to reddish chalcedonic vein material sometimes having a banded, colloform and vuggy texture. Mineralization is represented by streaks and disseminations of pyrite and other black minerals. Assays returned low gold and silver values (0.018 g/t gold and 2 g/t silver).

The upper part of the Coronation Gold property actually represents its eastern side. The partially overgrown deactivated forestry road that crosses the property in that location was prospected. Outcrop is limited and no mineralization has been identified. Host rocks are represented by the typical large K-feldspar phenocrysts Nelson granite sometimes altered (crumbly) but mostly fresh. A white porphyry dyke was found to cut the granite but no mineralization was found associated with it.

A silicified float of granite (C-10) presenting geodes covered by crusts of dark minerals was collected and assayed but it returned low gold and silver values.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

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

Literature search revealed that in 1900 the V&M vein was stripped for over 457.2 m but the mines had not drifted on the vein for more than 36 m, which translates in the fact that

for various reasons a large part of the mineralized system was not mined. At the same time a quartz float sample collected during the 2012 prospecting survey from the V&M Mines area returned ore grades for gold and silver. Therefore the historic information combined with this survey's assays reveal the vein's potential for hosting additional high grade gold-silver mineralization over an important strike length.

The author of the 1988 assessment report on the Coronation Gold mineral property considers that there is also potential for delineating additional mineral resources at the Get-There-Eli vein. As the adits are located on an adjacent claim it is important to find out and delineate their northern extension and to check if they cross onto the Coronation Gold mineral property.

Important assay results have been obtained from the Sapphire Mine waste rock dump. The high grade results are in line with old production records.

At this stage the author of the present report considers the V&M veins and the Get-There-Eli area as having the highest potential for hosting gold-silver resources.

In the event of setting up of a small mining operation in the area additional tonnage could be eventually sourced from the Sapphire Mine and other local past producing mines that have not received enough attention from more recent gold seekers.

The past producing mines are clustered on a small part of the property - i.e. the southern area - while the rest of the property is unmineralized (at least according to present day knowledge). Due to the fact that the whole property is enjoying the same geological environment the writer considers that the northern part of the property is also prospective for hosting gold-silver-base metals mineralization.

8. Recommended Work

Further exploration work is warranted on the Coronation Gold property. A first pass prospecting and mapping survey has to be completed over the whole property.

Since the last assessment report the property has undergone numerous physical changes caused by landslides, debris flow events and forest fires. These local landslides destroyed the roads and might have resulted in masking the entrance of some of the old adits. At the same time severe forest fires like the recent 2007 event caused a change in the chemical composition of the soil. Both landslides and fire events rendered the geochemical soil sampling method unreliable.

Plate 3: Prospecting traverse in the V&M Mines area

At this time the main target is represented by the V&M vein system that was exposed at surface by old timers. It is recommended that a ground geophysical survey (VLF-EM, and/or IP and Resistivity) would be carried out north of the mine workings to identify the 450 m mineralized trend mentioned in historic reports. Geophysical anomalies are to be followed up by trenching and drilling.

A ground VLF-EM survey should also be employed in delineating the mineralized trends that host mineralization at all other past producing mines. As the property has never been explored through modern means this could result in expanding the mineralized trends at those other mines and could also result in finding new mineralized zones.

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

9. Cost Statement

Salaries

Dan Oancea PGeo:

- 3.0 days fieldwork @ $500/day $1,500.0
- 1.0 day mob/demob @ $500/day $500.0

Joseph DaSilva, Field Assistant:

- 3.0 day fieldwork @ $200 $600.0

Accommodation:

- 4.0 days @ $80/day $320.0

Food:

- 3.0 days @ $50/day $150.0

Truck:

- 3.0 days @ $50/day $150.0

ATVs:

- 3 Days for 2 ATVs @ $50/ATV/day $300.0

Gas: $250.0

Analytical (ALS Chemex)

- 7 Rock Samples (two analytical methods) $436.54

Report Cost:

Dan Oancea PGeo

- 3.0 days @500/day $1,500.0

TOTAL **$5,706.54**

10. References:

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

2. AR 16249, AR 17168, AR 18603, AR 29141.

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

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

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

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

7. Hoy T. (2005): The Slocan Silver Camp, Sandon, British Columbia, Technical Report.

8. Holk J. G. and Taylor H.P., Jr.: $^{18}O/^{16}O$ Evidence for Contrasting Hydrothermal Regimes Involving Magmatic and Meteoric-Hydrothermal Waters at the Valhalla Metamorphic Core Complex, British Columbia, **in** *Economic Geology*; September-October; v. 102; no. 6; p. 1063-1078.

9. D.R. Nicol Geotech Engineering Ltd.: Springer Creek Fire Number 50372 Long-term Risk Analysis, March 17, 2008.

10. Terrain Stability and Forest Management in the Interior B.C., Field Trip 'A', Slocan Lake - Kootenay Lake, Nelson, B.C., May 23-25, 2001.

11. Statement of Qualifications

I, **Dan V. Oancea**, of 12-330 Angela Drive, Port Moody, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia, Canada and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
2. I have a B.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering and Geophysics from Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania, which I graduated in 1987.
3. I have practiced my profession for over 12 years.
4. As a result of my experience and qualification I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
5. I have authored this report which is based upon review and compilation of data relating to Coronation Gold Mineral property and upon personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site survey work carried out in July 2012.
6. I do not own interest in the Coronation Gold Mineral property.

Vancouver, Respectfully submitted

November 9, 2012 Dan V. Oancea PGeo

Table 2 – Coronation Gold Samples & Other Important Locations

Station No.	Sample No.	UTM E**	UTM N**	Sample/Outcrop Description*
Wp 02	-	468758	5519348	Porphyritic Nelson granite
Wp 03	C-03	468697	5519286	Aphanitic silicified + disseminated py
Wp 04	-	468707	5518858	Altered granite (crumbly) in landslide area
Wp 05	-	468775	5518845	Get There Eli Upper Adit
Wp 06	C-05	468933	5518731	Q vein float minz. py, gal, acanthite (?)
Wp 07	-	468986	5518714	V&M Adit
Wp 08	C-06	468989	5518764	Limonitized sandstone + disseminated py
Wp 09	-	468789	5518838	Get There Eli Lower Adit
Wp 10	-	468806	5518781	Nelson granite
Wp 11	C-07, C-08, C-09	468699	5519492	Sapphire Mine; white Q vein+ py, acanthite (?); chalcedonic vein + py
Wp 15	-	470018	5518663	Nelson granite
Wp 16	C-10	470160	5518742	Nelson granite silicified, veinlets

Wp 17	-	469974	5519068	Granite altered, crumbly
Wp 18	-	469970	5519126	Granite altered, crumbly
Wp 19	-	469922	5519354	Nelson granite
Wp 20	-	470022	5519761	Nelson granite
Wp 21	-	470028	5519786	75cm wide leucocratic dyke in granite
Wp 22	-	470098	5519906	Nelson granite + hematite powder
Wp 23	-	470570	5520437	End of traverse; overgrown road

***All samples are grab samples**

****UTM Zone 11 NAD83**

APPENDIX 1

ALS CHEMEX ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES

The methods and specifications for the *analytical package ME-ICP61* comprise:

- **Crushing**: fine crushing of rock chip to 70% -2 mm or better;
- **Splitting**: split off 250 g by using a rifle splitter;
- **Pulverizing** a split or total sample of up to 250 g to 85% passing 75 micron or better;
- **Four acid 'near total' digestion**;
- And, **33 elements Atomic Emission Spectrometry** measurements.

The methods and specifications for the *analytical package Au-ICP22* comprise:

- **Crushing**: fine crushing of rock chip to 70% -2 mm or better;
- **Splitting**: split off 50 g by using a rifle splitter;
- **Fire assay** collection followed by cupellation, dissolution of the precious metal prill and a pre-concentration solvent extraction step.
- The final determination is by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (**ICP-AES**).

ALS USA Inc.

4977 Energy Way
Reno NV 89502
Phone: 775 356 5395 Fax: 775 355 0179 www.alsglobal.com

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
2120 BETHEL ROAD
LANSDALE PA 19446

INVOICE NUMBER 2690834

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate: VA12187251
Sample Type: Rock
Account: NORBAY
Date: 27- AUG- 2012
Project: Coronation
P.O. No.:
Quote:
Terms: Due on Receipt C3
Comments:

ANALYSED FOR

QUANTITY	CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT- 01	Administration Fee	26.45	26.45
7	LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode	1.20	8.40
7	PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um	4.20	29.40
7	Au- ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP- AES finish	19.00	133.00
2	Au- GRA22	Au 50 g FA- GRAV finish	24.35	48.70
7	ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	14.30	100.10
3	Ag- OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	2.35	7.05
3	ME- OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	10.70	32.10
1	Ag- GRA21	Ag 30g FA- GRAV finish	21.40	21.40
7	CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm	2.65	18.55
3.30	CRU- 31	Weight Charge (kg) - Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm	0.43	1.42
5	SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter	1.80	9.00
2.94	SPL- 21	Weight Charge (kg) - Split sample - riffle splitter	0.33	0.97

SUBTOTAL (USD) $ 436.54

TOTAL PAYABLE (USD) $ 436.54

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: PERRY LEOPOLD
2120 BETHEL ROAD
LANSDALE PA 19446

Payment may be made by: Check or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name: ALS USA Inc.
Bank: Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT: ROYCCAT2
Address: Vancouver BC CAN
Account: 003-00010-4001384
For transfers from USA banks use Intermediate Bank
Intermediary Bank: JP Morgan Chase Bank
Intermediary Address: New York, NY, USA
Intermediary Routing: ABA: 021000021

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS USA Inc
4977 Energy Way
Reno NV 89502

ALS USA Inc.
4977 Energy Way
Reno NV 89502
Phone: 775 356 5395 Fax: 775 355 0179 www.alsglobal.com

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
2120 BETHEL ROAD
LANSDALE PA 19446

Finalized Date: 27- AUG- 2012
This copy reported on
28- AUG- 2012
Account: NORBAY

CERTIFICATE VA12187251

Project: Coronation
P.O. No.:
This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11- AUG- 2012.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PERRY LEOPOLD	DAN OANCEA	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES
Ag- OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME- OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP- AES
Ag- GRA21	Ag 30g FA- GRAV finish	WST- SIM
Au- ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP- AES finish	ICP- AES
Au- GRA22	Au 50 g FA- GRAV finish	WST- SIM

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: PERRY LEOPOLD
2120 BETHEL ROAD
LANSDALE PA 19446

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS USA Inc.
4977 Energy Way
Reno NV 89502
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To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
2120 BETHEL ROAD
LANSDALE PA 19446

Finalized Date: 27- AUG- 2012
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Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA12187251

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- ICP22 Au ppm 0.001	Au- GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01
C- 03		0.92	0.007		<0.5	7.21	<5	290	0.7	<2	3.91	<0.5	28	123	411	7.39
C- 05		0.36	1.530		>100	1.60	178	70	1.2	<2	0.98	1.0	2	8	15	3.25
C- 06		0.32	0.008		0.9	3.79	221	160	1.3	<2	14.4	<0.5	41	641	17	5.40
C- 07		0.10	>10.0	25.9	>100	0.10	13	1200	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	9	15	0.36
C- 08		0.26	>10.0	17.45	>100	2.27	14	90	0.9	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	7	2	0.58
C- 09		0.66	0.018		2.0	2.02	<5	320	1.1	<2	0.17	<0.5	1	15	<1	0.59
C- 10		0.68	0.014		2.8	5.72	<5	210	1.2	<2	0.06	<0.5	4	10	<1	1.04

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Finalized Date: 27- AUG- 2012
Account: NORBAY

Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA12187251

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
	Analyte	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20
C- 03		20	0.10	<10	3.22	1235	3	1.94	47	430	4	0.91	<5	33	143	<20
C- 05		<10	0.67	<10	0.09	365	<1	0.05	<1	50	316	2.39	<5	1	69	<20
C- 06		10	0.07	20	2.71	1405	<1	0.01	263	1050	7	<0.01	14	15	1250	<20
C- 07		<10	0.02	<10	0.02	40	<1	0.01	<1	10	63	0.09	<5	<1	7	<20
C- 08		<10	0.74	<10	0.06	82	<1	0.02	<1	20	54	0.02	<5	<1	9	<20
C- 09		<10	0.23	10	0.04	119	<1	0.01	1	120	7	0.01	13	1	88	<20
C- 10		10	0.25	30	0.06	256	2	0.01	2	590	14	0.04	23	3	570	<20

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2120 BETHEL ROAD
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Finalized Date: 27- AUG- 2012
Account: NORBAY

Project: Coronation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA12187251

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 Ti % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Ag- OG62 Ag ppm 1	Ag- GRA21 Ag ppm 5
C- 03		0.66	<10	<10	244	<10	84		
C- 05		0.02	<10	<10	6	<10	195	265	
C- 06		0.38	<10	10	113	<10	92		
C- 07		0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	18	>1500	2590
C- 08		0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	42	479	
C- 09		0.04	<10	10	8	<10	15		
C- 10		0.20	<10	<10	28	<10	46		