Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: 2013 Geophysical Report on the Fraser Property: minera **TOTAL COST:** $16,124.36

AUTHOR(S): Chad Cote **SIGNATURE(S):** "Signed and Sealed"

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5439882/ march 1-march 3, 2013

PROPERTY NAME: Fraser Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): FRT 524017, Canyon 548842

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold (Au)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093G 041

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo **NTS/BCGS:** 093G/017

LATITUDE: 53 ° 07 '28 " **LONGITUDE:** 122 ° 39 '03 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) CVG Mining Limited
2) Omineca Mining and Metals Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS:

384 Winder St, Quesnel, BC, V2J 1C6

Suite 200, 44 – 12th Ave. S. Cranbrook, BC V1C 2R7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) CVG Mining Limited
2) Omineca Mining and Metals Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS:

384 Winder St, Quesnel, BC, V2J 1C6

Suite 200, 44 – 12th Ave. S. Cranbrook, BC V1C 2R7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Resistivity, Induced Polarization, Gold, Alluvial, Phyllites, Quartzites,
Tertiary, Miocene, siltite, cemented gravels, conglomerate, quartz

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 15768, 16154, 17524, 37943
15768, 15990, 16154, 17524, 18749, 18811, 19812, 19495, 19624, 19667, 19759

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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			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	1,375 line meters	548842, 524017	(included in IP costs)
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	/Resistivity: 1,375 line meters	548842, 524017	$16,124.36
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
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)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$16,124.36

2013 Geophysical Report on the Fraser Canyon Property: Mineral Tenure

Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, Canada
NTS Mapsheet 093 G/02

Center of Work
Lat: 53° 07’ 28” Long: 122° 39’ 03”

Worked Done On: March 1 -3

On Mineral Tenures: 548842, 524017

Methods:
2D Resistivity, IP, Magnetics

Prepared for:
Omineca Mining and Metals Inc.
Suite 200, 44 – 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook, BC V1C 2R7

&

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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34100

By
Chad Cote, B.Sc.
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Lot 1121 Raspberry Lane
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April 10 2013

1.0 Summary

The Fraser Canyon Property (the Property) is made up of 1,222 hectares of mineral title. It is located approximately 25km northwest of Quesnel and is readily accessible from West Quesnel via 6.7km on North Fraser Drive/Nazko Highway, then 16.5km on Paradise Road. Access to this area is available throughout the major portion of the year as Paradise Road is gazetted and maintained to the site turn off.

CVG Mining Ltd's primary objective at the Fraser Canyon Property (formerly Canyon Property and Tertiary Mine property, which is located across the river) is to put the "historic" buried Tertiary placer deposits into production. CVG Mining Ltd. commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to conduct resistivity, Induced Polarization (IP), and ground magnetic surveys on the Fraser Canyon property.

The majority of the Fraser Canyon Property area mineral and placer tenures held by CVG Mining Ltd. were acquired under an option agreement with John Bot of Quesnel B.C. The mineral tenures are contiguous and cover several placer tenures in the area (Figure 2 and Table 2).

The principle reason for the mineral tenures held by CVG is that the alluvial gold present at the Fraser Canyon Properties occurs both in fractures in the bedrock, as well as the overlying sediments, hence to prevent arguments as to whether it is placer or mineral ground, it is simpler to hold both types of tenure.

The purpose of this report is to present the 1,375 metres of resistivity, IP, and ground magnetic surveying that was completed on the Fraser Canyon property. This work was carried out on March 1-3, 2013, on mineral tenure 548842. A total of 1,375 line-meters was produced for each geophysical method employed in the survey. The measuring depth of the 2D resistivity/IP survey is approximately 80m. The pole-dipole/inverse schlumberger resistivity/IP survey was completed over six lines at optimal offset of 100m with 5 meter electrode spacing. Total field magnetometer readings were taken along the same traverses in walk mode with 1s reading time.

The 2013 Resistivity/IP plus corroborating magnetic geophysical survey completed at the Fraser Canyon property focussed on measuring and identifying the following subsurface characteristics:

- Structurally controlled geological features such as **faults and contacts**
- Geochemical features such as hydrothermal **alteration**
- Depth/profile of bedrock-overburden contact
- Sedimentary and lithological stratification
- Water table
- Prior cultural disturbances, adits etc.

The bedrock surface profile was effectively delineated by the survey.

Ground-truthing along the traverse lines in the form of drilling or excavating would provide invaluable evidence to support the results of the inversion and aid in broader scale interpolation of features between traverse lines.

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2.0 Introduction

This report was prepared for Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. (OMM:TSX-V), and CVG Mining Ltd. (CVG). Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. (OMM:TSX-V) has signed a letter of intent with CVG Mining Ltd., a private British Columbia corporation, granting it the exclusive right to acquire all issued and outstanding shares of CVG. OMM operates from a central office located at Suite 200, 44-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, Canada, V1C 2R7. CVG Mining Ltd. (CVG) maintains a mailing address at 384 Winder Road, Quesnel, BC V6C 1E1

This report outlines the properties geographic location, physiographic location, access, history, economic assessment, general assessment, and details of the work performed on March 1-3, 2013, on mineral tenure 548842.

3.0 Location and Access

The Fraser Canyon (formerly Canyon) mine area lies approximately 25km northwest of Quesnel and is readily accessible from West Quesnel via 6.7km on North Fraser Drive/Nazko Highway, then 16.5km on Paradise Road. Access to this area is available throughout the major portion of the year as Paradise Road is gazetted and maintained to the site turn off. Figure 1 shows the region of interest south and west of the Fraser River in central British Columbia. Figure 2 shows the mineral tenure block. The claims are centered approximately at 53° 07' 28" N latitude and 122° 39' 03" W longitude, 27 kilometers northwest of Quesnel within NTS map area 093G/2E and BCGS map areas 093G.017, 093G.007 and 093G.008.

4.0 Climate

A sample 27 year period for average weather obtained from the Meteorological Branch of the Department of Transport in Quesnel indicates that the Canyon Mine Property area has a moderate climate. July and August are the hottest months averaging 25o C, with an overall mean maximum temperature of 23o C. December and January are the coldest months averaging 0o C, with an overall mean minimum temperature of -13o C.

5.0 Topography

The claim area covers a series of 2 or 3 large, flat river-glacial benches. The adit is at approximately 502.9 m (1650 feet) ASL which is 6.25 m (20.5 feet) above the November Fraser River level. The first large gravel bench contains the wash plant and associated infrastructure and is at an elevation of 539.5 m (1770 feet) ASL. The second large gravel bench begins at the top of the hill above the infrastructure set up is at an elevation of approximately 565.7 m

(1856 feet) ASL. These gravel benches range from thickly wooded with mature Birch, Poplar, and immature Fir, Pine and Alders in the west to cleared to sparsely wooded cow pasture in the east.

6.0 Ownership and Status of Mineral Tenures

Figure 2 shows the 8 mineral tenures comprising the Fraser River Project that are 100% owned by CVG Mining Ltd. Table 2 summarize CVG Mining Ltd's mineral tenure holdings.

Table 1 summarizes mineral tenure particulars. Figure 2 illustrates the mineral tenure block.

Figure 1: Location Map

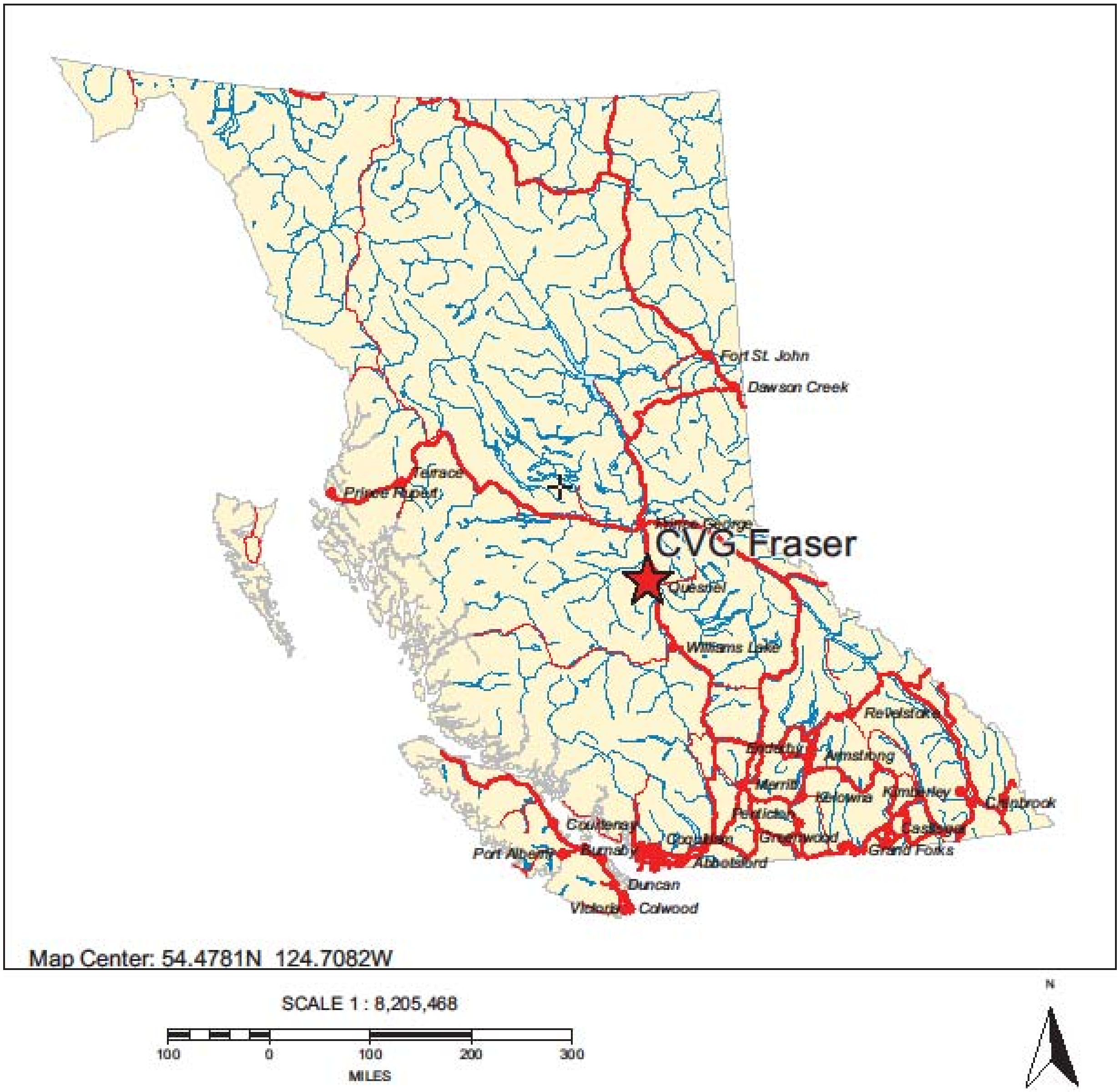


Figure 2: Tenure Summary Map

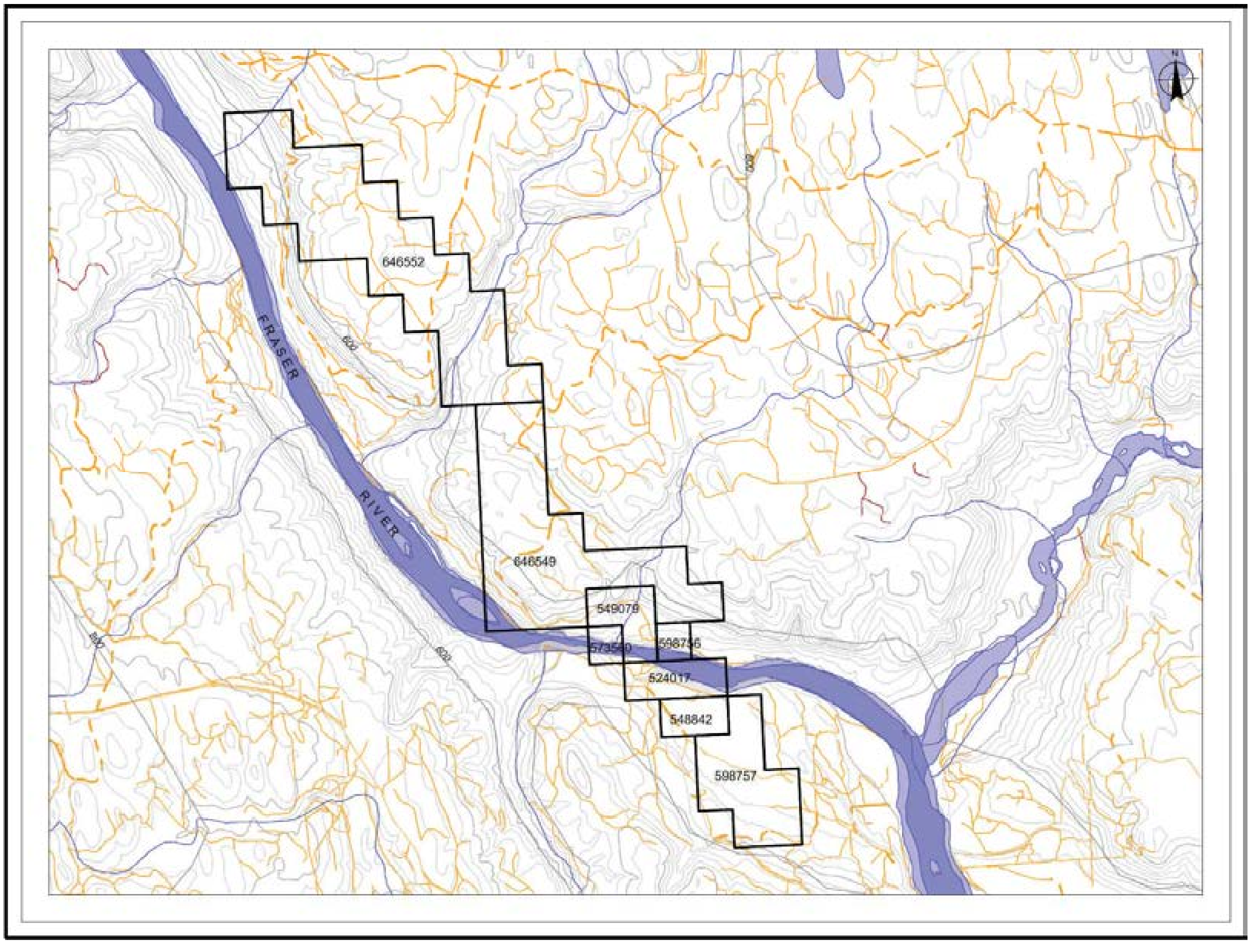


Table 1: Mineral Tenure Holdings

FRASER CANYON MINERAL CLAIMS (8 TOTAL)							
Tenure Number	**Claim Name**	**Owner**	**Tenure Type**	**Tenure Sub Type**	**Good To Date**	**Status**	**Area (ha)**
548842	CANYON	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	38.808
549079	CANYON 3	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	58.198
573560	CANYON CREEK	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	19.4014
598756	FC	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	19.4005
598757	FRC	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	155.262
524017	FRT	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	58.207

646549	TERTIARY 1	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	387.9224
646552	TERTIARY 2	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	**2016/feb/28**	GOOD	484.5377
	TOTAL ha FRASER CANYON MINERAL CLAIMS						**1222**

7.0 Placer Mining Histroy

The known history of the Canyon mine is described below. Most of what little information is available dates back to 1945 and prior.

The Canyon mine was prospected following the 1860s gold rush. Between 1919 and 1920 a sizeable hydraulic operation was active and washed a large pit, the rejects from which now forms the base for the CVG tailings ponds and infrastructure. In 1935 several adits and shafts to bedrock were dug by hand near the portal/decline established by All Star Resources Ltd in 1986.

A buried Tertiary channel with a basal gold-bearing cobble conglomerate crosses the Fraser River at the downstream end of Cottonwood Canyon. On the north side of the river the workings are known as the 'Tertiary Mine' and on the south side of the river the workings are known as the 'Canyon Mine'. Both properties were acquired from former owner John Bot in 2009 and have since been expanded in size.

The first reference to the Canyon Mine was in 1932 (B.C.M.M. Annual Report, 1932) when S.R. Craft had prospected the Tertiary gravel exposure on the south bank of the Fraser River opposite the Tertiary Mine. By 1933 the property was owned by J.A. Wade and A.E. McGregor. In 1938 a small unnamed mining company developed and produced from a zone adjacent to the portal/decline area.

The old workings consist of an 26 meter deep 1.8 x 1.8 meter winze, a main haulage drift 109 meters long and a series of irregular stopes. The operation continued with varying degrees of success until the start of World War II.

Various individuals leased the property until 1977 and attempted small scale mining. In 1977 the leases were obtained by Canyon Resources who pumped out the underground workings and took 446 underground samples and +/- 60 loose cubic meters of bulk samples. Engineer M.K. Lorimer wrote several reports at that time indicating the erratic gold values evidenced by the sampling, concluding that a pilot mining operation was necessary to determine the feasibility of the project.

In a 1983 report for Canyon Resources Ltd A.D. Tidsbury stated that about 110 meters (360 feet) of historical drifting was completed to follow the contact between the gravel and bedrock. An irregularly stoped area has been mined on the northeast side of the main drift, 2.1 meters (7 feet) high and 2.4 meters (8 feet) wide. Canyon Resources dewatered the workings and advanced five old working faces an average of 0.6 meters (2 feet), resulting in approximately 60 cubic meters (80 cubic yards) of gravel at its interface with the bedrock.

When washed underground the average recovery was 0.125 oz/cubic yard. A.D. Tidsbury also ran a four yard composite sample from four faces that yielded an average of approximately 0.129 oz/cubic yard. Tidsbury also pan sampled the lowest 15-20 cm (6-8") of gravel and the uppermost 25-30 cm (10-12") of bedrock from five faces. The average gold yield of the five samples was 0.442 oz/yd3 with a range of 0.7 to 0.63 oz/yd3.

The Canyon Mine was then acquired by All Star Resources Ltd (All Star) between 1984 and 1985. All Star dewatered the channel workings which lay below the level of the Fraser River in order to conduct a small test program. Four samples were taken from the gravel-bedrock interface with a volume of 0.45/ft3 after removal of 25 to 33% boulders. One sample of 0.20 ft3 was collected 1.8 m above bedrock and one sample of 0.45m3 was taken beside the portal and 6m above the bedrock. Gold content ranged from 0.043 to 0.283 oz/yd L.J. Manning reviewed the historical literature and data and prepared recommendations and a budget for an All Star underground exploration program. The exploration program was implemented in 1986 and resulted in the installation of a portal, 235 linear meter (771.5 foot) decline and 13 cross cuts using conventional mining methods. The cumulative advance was 493.5 meters (1619.4 feet), accomplished in 100 days of mining.

Material processed was 9,932 yd3 (from 6,545 yd3 in place or "bank" yards) out of the 10,804.1 yd3 mined. The underground sample resulted in the recovery of 442 Troy ounces of gold averaging 0.1746 Troy ounces per square yard, with recoverable gold of 1.886 Troy ounces per foot of channel advance* (see Fact Sheet page 9).

Based on the results of the bulk sample All Star produced a new reserve summary published in ARIS Report 15,768 (Baldry Mining Consultants Inc., 1997).

	Sq Yds Plan	Recoverable Oz/Sq Yd	Recoverable Total Ounces
Blocked out reserves	6,124	0.1746	1,069
Recovered & refined + rejects	2,404	0.1839	442
Total channel explored	8,528	0.1772	1,511

CVG Mining Ltd optioned the claims from John Bot of Quesnel in January 2009 and received a dewatering permit in April 2009. Site infrastructure construction and rehabilitation began at that time to facilitate the dewatering and sampling programs. Omineca has signed a letter of intent with CVG Mining Ltd., a private British Columbia corporation, granting it the exclusive right to acquire all issued and outstanding shares of CVG.

Figure 3: Excerpted from Geological Report for All Star Resources Ltd. on the Quesnel, B.C.,

ALL STAR RESOURCES LTD.

1986 CANYON PROJECT

FACT SHEET

GOLD ORE RESERVES-14,289.4 bank yards @ 0.105 oz/yd^3
-19,290.7 loose yards @ 0.078 oz/yd^3
-total gold in reserve=1,496.56 troy oz.
-total value $823,108.00 (gold $550.00 Can)

GOLD FROM 1986 PROGRAM-9,932 loose yards @ 0.042 oz/yd^3
-total gold recovered All Star weight 511.619 Tr. Oz.,Engelhard weight 517.902
-total gold weight after the melt 482.151 Tr. Oz.
-gold purity 89.232 %-total gold 421.634 Tr. Oz.,Silver 40.342 TR OZ

1986-Crosscut advance 847.9 feet-13 crosscuts
-Main Drift advance-771.5 feet
-Total advance-1,619.4 feet

1986-Total broken ore mined=10,804.1 loose yards
-Total broken ore washed=9,932.0 loose yards
-Stockpiled ore for 1987=872.1 loose yards
-Value of stockpile ore=$37,500.00 (gold $550.00 Can)

1986-½" minus reject pile (sluice tailings)=4131.9 loose yards
@ grade of 0.006 oz/yd^3=24.79 troy ounces of gold
-Value of reject pile=$13,635.00 (gold $550.00 Can)

1986-Gold sizes=5.89%, +14 Mesh; 40.10%, 14-30 Mesh; 54.01%, -30 Mesh

Swell factor to convert bank yards to loose yards was found to be 35%

Total length of river channel encompassing the 15 Ore Reserve Blocks is 886.2 feet

Average river channel width is 100 feet (90' to 110')

Total river channel area is 84,894 square feet (planimeter)

-Ore block area is 55,116 square feet
-Crosscut area is 12,180 square feet
-Main Drift area is 11,358 square feet
-1985 development & Old Workings within area of ore blocks is 6,240 square feet

Total river channel volume 7.0 feet high is 22,009.5 bank yards or 29,712.8 loose yards

Average Assayed Ore Grade is 0.105 oz/yd^3 bank or 0.078 oz/yd^3 loose

Average gold amount per linear foot of channel is 2.61 troy ounces

Average gold amount per square foot of channel is 0.027 troy ounces
Total length of All Star underground from the 1985 portal to the far end of the 1986 Main Drift is 1286 feet.

8.0 Regional Geology

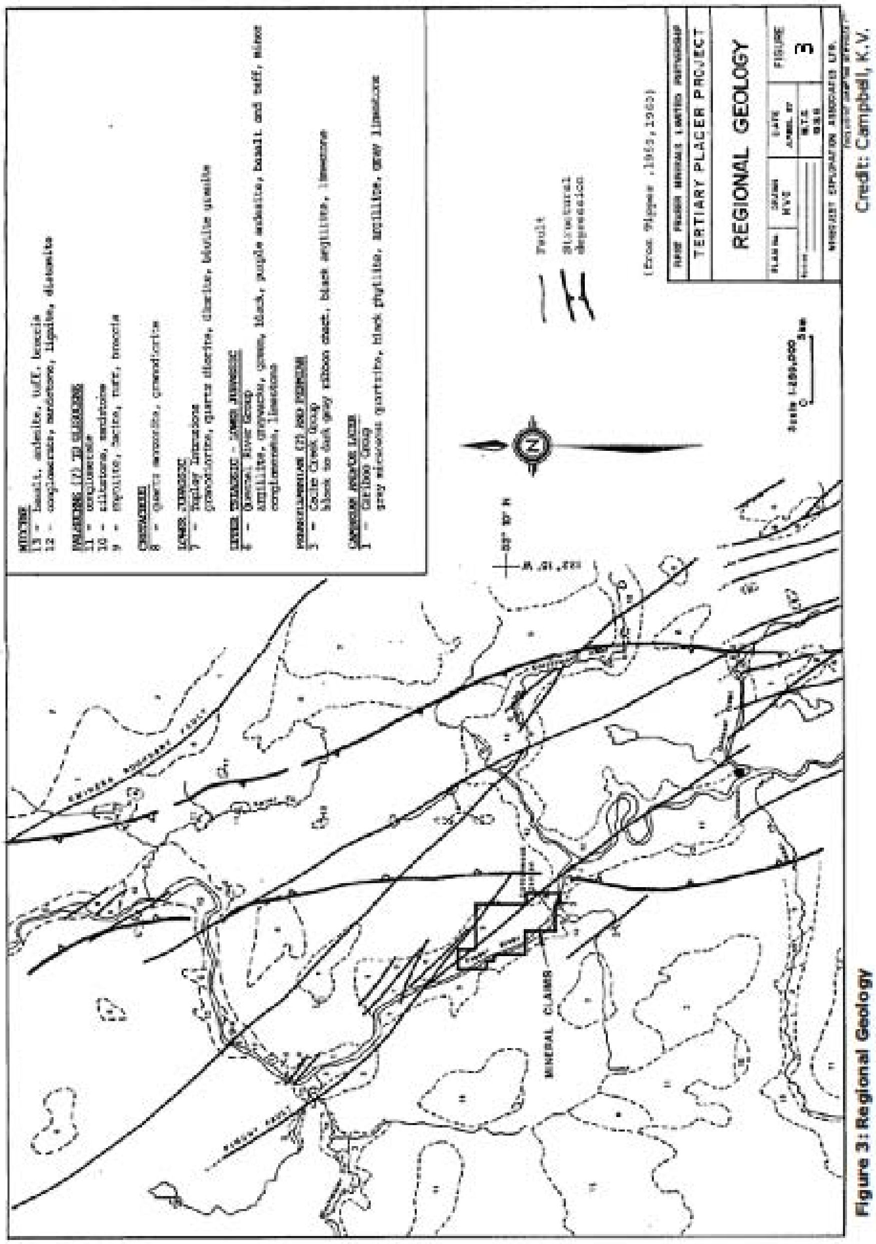
Figure 4 shows the regional geology of the area as mapped by Tipper (1959, 1960). Two tectonic belts are represented on the map: the Omineca Crystalline Belt east of what is informally referred to as the Omineca Boundary Fault and the Intermontane Belt to the west.

Two subdivisions of the Intermontane Belt are the Quesnel Trough east of the Pinchi Fault and the Pinchi Geanticline to the west. The term Quesnel Trough applies to a long narrow strip of Triassic and Jurassic eugeosyclinal rocks, otherwise known as the Quesnel River Group. The Pinchi Geanticline is composed primarily of Pennsylvanian to Permian Cache Creek Group: limestone, chert, argillite, greenstone and ultramafic rocks. These rock groups have been intruded by stocks and plugs of Mesozoic intrusives.

Early Tertiary (Paleocene to Oligocene) volcanic rocks cover large areas west of the Fraser River. The sedimentary rocks of this age are not large and probably were deposited in small basins. Younger Oligocene (?) to Miocene sediments were deposited by the ancestral Fraser River and its tributaries. It is these sediments that are the focal point of placer exploration and this report. Undeformed Miocene plateau lavas and related rocks cap the region. The dominating structure of the region is the broad depression that trends north-south between Prince George and Williams Lake. This valley is filled with about 300m of Tertiary and Quarternary sediments and along much of its length is occupied by the present Fraser River. It appears to be a horst block, with no apparent lateral offset of major transverse faults, although the trend of these faults across the valley is mostly conjecture as there is little visible outcrop.

Numerous steeply dipping nor-northwest striking faults cross the region. The Pinchi and Omineca faults mark major crustal breaks separating tectonic belts (terranes). There are many more faults and fractures subparallel to the two major fault zones than are shown on Figure 3. These smaller faults have guided intrusive rocks and brought up slices of older rocks. These fracture (shear) zones have also determined the course of river erosion as evidenced along the Fraser north of Cottonwood Canyon and along the Cottonwood River northeast of the Canyon. Block faulting, possibly associated with late Eocene-early Oligocene uplift of the Rocky Mountains, has affected rocks older than early Oligocene.

Figure 4: Regional Geology Credit: Campbell, K.V.



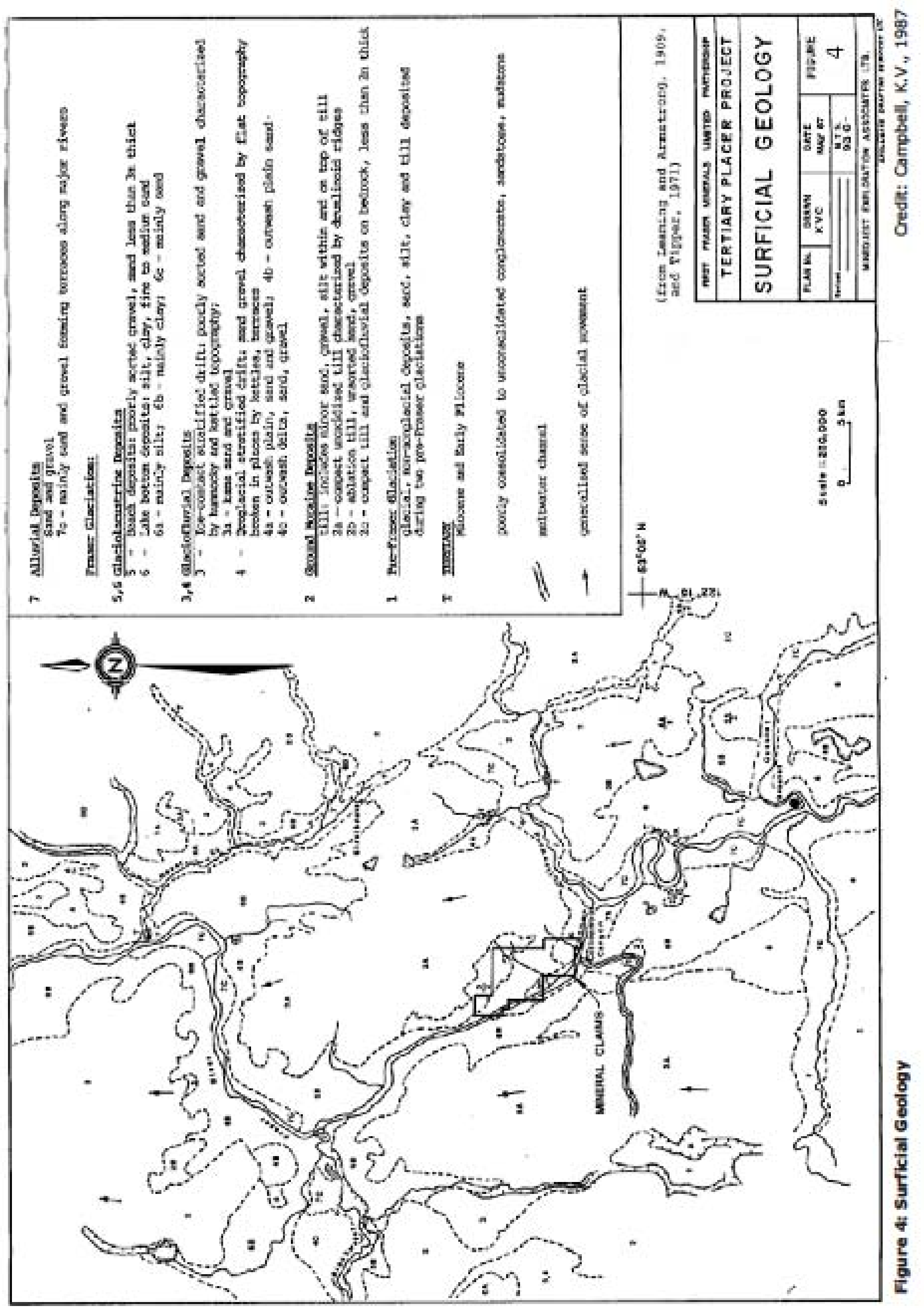
8.1 Surficial Geology

Physiographically the area lies in the Fraser Basin of the Interior Plateau and is characterized by a flat or gently rolling surface which mostly lies below 915m ASL. The Fraser, Blackwater, Quesnel and Cottonwood Rivers along with many of their tributaries have eroded deep channels well below the plateau surface.

The area was occupied by the Fraser ice sheet whose northward movement created the drumlinoid till plain that covers the higher ground. As the ice wasted, meltwater channels were incised and outwash deposits laid down. Additionally, pre-glacial drainages were blocked with drift and wasting ice and ice-dammed lakes formed. The lake became the site of the glaciolacustrine clay and silt deposits. Large areas of the Fraser basin – both north of Strathnaver and south of Cottonwood Canyon – are covered with these deposits below 790m ASL.

Numerous post-glacial landslides and earth slumps are present along the steep channels of the major rivers and along many of the smaller tributaries streams. These slides and flows involve both Tertiary and Quarternary deposits.

Figure 5: Surficial Geology Credit: Campbell, K.V., 1987



8.2 Fraser Canyon Project Geology

The 245 to 350 m (800-1,000 feet) wide Tertiary channel of semi-consolidated conglomerates can readily be seen between bedrock rims crossing the current Fraser River channel obliquely, with the portal of the old Tertiary Mine and the centre of the CVG Fraser Canyon portal close to the east rim of this large channel.

The stratigraphic column measured vertically from the centre of the buried channel at the CVG Adit is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Stratigraphy

Pleistocene	
50.3m (165')	Unconsolidated medium gravels with minor sand lenses.
6.7m (22')	Weakly consolidated medium coarse gravel.
19.2m (63')	Very fine grained and locally heavily iron stained clay lacustrine beds that are very thinly laminated and moderately well lithified.
Tertiary	
18.3m (60')	Semi-consolidated coarse to medium conglomerate with sporadic 15 to 30cm (6 to 12") layers of well stratified sand and clay and locally abundant 0.3 to 0.9m (1 to 3') pieces of carbonized but very well preserved tree trunks.
0.3-0.9m (1-3')	Well stratified pyritic sandy clay beds with abundant 2.5 to 10cm (1 to 4") pieces of carbonized wood, also locally abundant fibrous carbonized tree root systems.
0.9-1.5m (3-5')	Consolidated medium conglomerate with minor carbonized wood, and generally poorly stratified and appearing to have rapid chaotic deposition. Gold is associated with the higher energy coarser portions of this unit.
0.6-1.2m (2-4')	Consolidated coarse conglomerate with boulders from 10cm to 1.3m (4" to 4') in diameter, locally abundant fine crystalline pyrite, generally poorly stratified, boulder supported with 30 to 50% smaller rocks, sand, and silt. This layer of sediment contains most of the commercial gold values of this paleoplacer.

Consolidated coarse conglomerate with boulders from 10cm to 1.3m (4" to 4') in diameter, locally abundant fine crystalline pyrite, generally poorly stratified, boulder supported with 30 to 50% smaller rocks, sand, and silt. This layer of sediment contains most of the commercial gold values of this paleoplacer. It is difficult to separate Pleistocene glacial river gravels from the much older Tertiary gravels. Neither of these sediment groups are deformed, therefore, a true thickness of stratigraphic segments was easily measured. The only major change in sedimentary deposition from top to bottom occurs with the 19.2m (63') thick iron-stained clay lacustrine unit which outcrops halfway down the access road to the portal. This unit denotes sedimentation of very fine silts, over a long period of time in a glacial lake. The 76.2m (250') of sediments above these lacustrine silts are totally unconsolidated but well stratified, these gravels were laid down over a long period of time by large southerly flowing glacial rivers.

The 19.8m (65') of sediments below the 19.2m (63') lacustrine silt bed are somewhat different in that they are moderately well consolidated by iron and very fine silica clay matrix, but without carbonate cementing agents. The degree of consolidation increases with depth, becoming a true conglomerate in the last few meters above the bedrock. Several samples of these conglomerates have been studied by binocular microscopy and the cementing agent was found to be pyrite and silica clay particles. The lower conglomerates are weakly oxidized, therefore, the amount of iron cementing them together must be small, but sufficient in conjunction with the silica clay to form competent rock units. There are numerous large horizontal carbonized wood chunks up to 1.5m (5') long particularly in the bottom 9.1m (30') of the 19.8m (65') of lower conglomerates, as well as, a number of vertical preserved carbonized fibrous root systems particularly in the basal sandy clay layers.

Another striking feature is that there is no carbonized wood in the lowest 1.2 to 1.5m (4 to 5') of conglomerate above bedrock. This indicates an erosional unconformity with the bottom few meters of coarse conglomerates presenting as much older. The wood in the upper hanging wall may be too well preserved to be of Tertiary age. Samples of wood will be age dated in the near future. There is abundant evidence of erosion features such as scouring of stratified sand and pebble layers, and truncation of sand lenses in the auriferous conglomerates. The elongated conglomerate cobbles and boulders of the lower unit above bedrock shows some excellent truncated structure indicating that this river flowed towards the north. There is minor evidence of this same northerly flow, as shown by weak imbrication in small course conglomerate layers in the hanging wall of the 1985 decline. The angle of the bedrock in the centre of the channel compared to the fine laminations of sand layers in the hanging wall also substantiates the northerly flowing river in the sedimentary units immediately above the bedrock.

Portions of the property geology have been excerpted from a private report titled ***Geological Report for All Star Resources Ltd. on the Quesnel, B.C., Canyon Mine Project***, Garrow, T.D. (1986).

8.3 Underground Geology

The characteristics of the buried paleoplacer channel were discovered by surveying bedrock elevations approximately every 4.6m (15') along both sides of the Main Drift and all cross cuts.

In the 235.2m (771.5 feet) of river channel, that was explored by All Star's 1986 underground program, the bedrock elevation has changed from 254.2m (834 feet) at the beginning to 248.1m (814 feet) at the end: a total difference of 6.3m (23 feet) or an average change of 0.908m per 30.48m (2.98' per 100 feet) of river channel. These figures may be only relative due to post glacial isostatic uplift changing the gradient of the ancient river channel.

Each of the crosscuts was extended until a steep channel rim of bedrock was reached and there was clear evidence of the auriferous coarse or medium conglomerates pinching out: therefore the width of this large buried channel can be calculated from the length of crosscuts and the bedrock contours.

9.0 Ore Reserve Summary

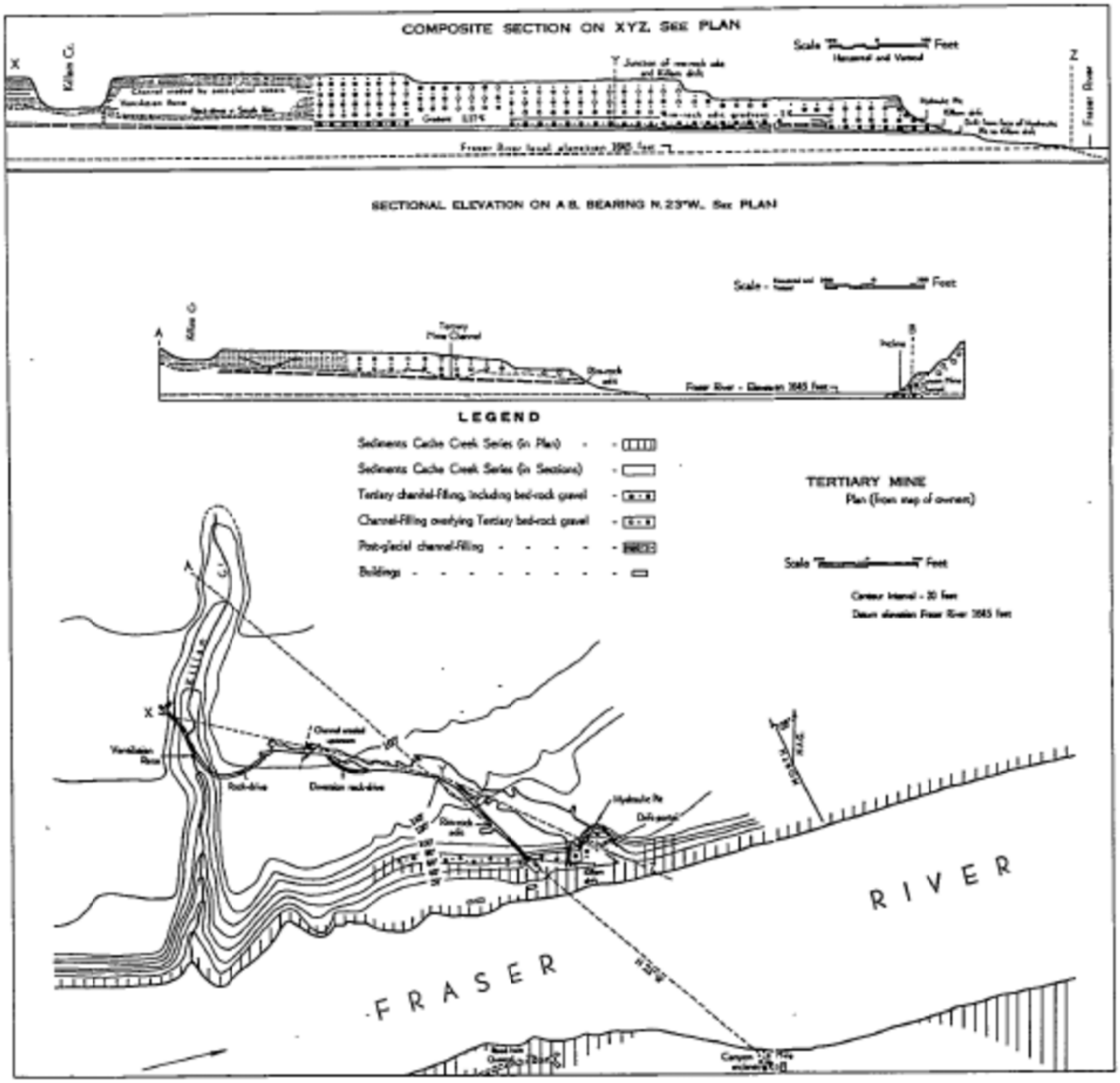
A total of 15 proven Ore Reserve Blocks were outlined by all the assays during the 1986 exploration program. The Ore Reserve Blocks contain 10,417m3 (14,289.4 bank yards) at a grade of 0.144 troy ounces per m3 (0.105 troy ounces per cubic yard), and a total gold content of 1496.56 troy ounces.

The total length of the channel that encompasses the ore blocks is 270.1m (886.2'). The average channel width out to be the cut off grade, at or near each rim, 30.48m (100'). The total are of the channel, including ore block, 1986 crosscuts and main drift and part of the 1985 development and old workings, in 7886.9m2 (84,894 ft2). Note that the 1986 crosscuts and main drift account for 29.9% of the total area of ore blocks plus 1986 development.

Ore block area	= 5,120.4m2 (55,116 ft2)
1986 crosscuts area	= 1,131.6m2 (12,180 ft2)
1986 main drift area	= 1,055.2m2 (11,358 ft2)
1986 development area	= 579.7m2 (6,240 ft2)

The total channel volume taken at a mining height of 2.13m (7') is 16,044.9m3 (22,009.5 bank yards). The average gold grade for the 270.1m (886.2') of channel is 0.144 troy ounces per m3 (0.105 troy ounces per bank yard). The average amount of gold per lineal meter of channel is 8.59 troy ounces (2.61 troy ounces per lineal foot). The average amount of gold per square meter of channel is 0.953 troy ounces (0.027 troy ounces per square foot).

Figure 6: Old Tertiary Mine Cross Section



Credit: Lay, 1940

10.0 2013 Work Program: Geophysical Surveys

A Resistivity/IP survey and Ground Magnetic survey was carried out on mineral tenure 548842 on March 1-3. A total of 1,375 line-meters, equally distributed between five 275 meter lines, was produced for each geophysical method employed in the survey.

10.0.1 Logistics and Personnel

The survey was carried out by a six man crew. Five crewmembers, including the team foreman, were employed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc, based out of Dawson City, YT, Y0B 1G0. One crewmember was supplied by CVG as a general helper.

There was an average of three feet of snow on the ground during the time of the survey. Access to the survey area was obtained off of Paradise Rd via snowmobile: One Ski-Doo Tundra II, two Yamaha Bravo 250's and one Polaris Indy 340 snowmobile with attached skimmers. Access was obtained on a one kilometre trail through the farmers cow pasture.

10.1 Resistivity/Induced Polarization Survey

10.1.1 Equipment

The Resistivity/IP survey utilized a Super Sting R8, automatic Resistivity and Induced Polarization system from Advanced Geosciences Inc. of Austin, Texas. The system is configured with a passive cable containing 56 electrodes at 5 meter spacing, a central switching system, and the receiver.

The SuperSting receiver is an eight channel instrument, allowing measurements on up to eight electrodes to proceed simultaneously. This enables rapid data acquisition, allowing for high dense data and thus detailed resistivity and IP profiles.

The central switching system is used to address the array of electrodes. This switching is accomplished using a multiplexer that directs the signals from any of the field electrodes to the eight input channels of the receiver. A system of high voltage relays in the central switching system allows the transmitter to utilise any pair of electrodes for current injection. The switching system is controlled via a command file programmed ino the SuperSting receiver. This survey utilizes both Inverse Schlumberger and pole-dipole in order to maximize the signal to noise ratio and depth of the profile.

The objective of electrical surveying is to determine the subsurface resistivity distribution by making detailed measurements along survey lines laid out on the ground surface. From these measurements, the true resistivity of the subsurface can be estimated. Ground resistivity is a function of geological parameters such as sulphide, clay mineral, and fluid content, as well as the porosity, grain shape/size and saturation of material being measured.

In addition to resistivity measurements, Induced Polarization readings were collected simultaneously on all lines. This measurement records the degree to which the earth materials tend to retain an apparent voltage after removal of the transmitted voltage. The effect is termed Induced Polarization (IP) and has its origins in the electrolytic nature of groundwater and the conductive nature of certain minerals. The SuperSting R8 measures the IP effect in the time domain by determining the residual decay voltage after the current is switched off. The time domain unit of measurement of chargeability is milliseconds. The IP effect is caused by two different mechanisms; 'membrane' and the 'electrode' polarization effects. The membrane polarization effect is usually created by clay minerals present in the earth. The electrode polarization effect is largely caused by conductive minerals such as sulphides in the rock and (usually) to a lesser extent by graphite. This effect is the basis for application of the IP method in surveys for the detection of metallic minerals, such as disseminated sulphides.

10.1.2 Objective

The 2013 Resistivity/IP survey completed at the Fraser Canyon property focussed on measuring and identifying the following subsurface characteristics:

- Structurally controlled geological features such as **faults and contacts**
- Geochemical features such as hydrothermal **alteration**
- Depth/profile of bedrock-overburden contact
- Sedimentary stratification
- Water table
- Prior cultural disturbances, adits etc.

The objective of the survey is to identify potential structural sources of the lode gold deposit(s) responsible for the placer gold concentrated in the paleochannels in the area..

The geophysical survey, which is the subject of this report, was carried out on March 1-3, 2013, on mineral tenure 548842. A total of 1,375 line-meters was produced for each geophysical method employed in the survey. The measuring depth of the 2D resistivity/IP survey is approximately 80m. The pole-dipole/inverse schlumberger resistivity/IP survey was completed over five lines at optimal offset of 100m with 5 meter electrode spacing.

10.1.3 Data Acquisition

The field procedure consisted of driving 56 steel electrodes into the ground at 5 metre intervals along a traverse line. The five 275m traverse lines were parallel with line offset of approximately 100m. The passive cable was connected to the electrodes via stainless steel electrode takeouts. The cable system consisted of four cables of 14 electrode take-outs each, connected to the switch box and controlled via the SuperSting command file. The switch box allows the electrodes to be in either standby, current or measuring potential modes. The SuperSting system is able to make simultaneous measurements on eight electrode pairs, as any given pair are designated as current electrodes.

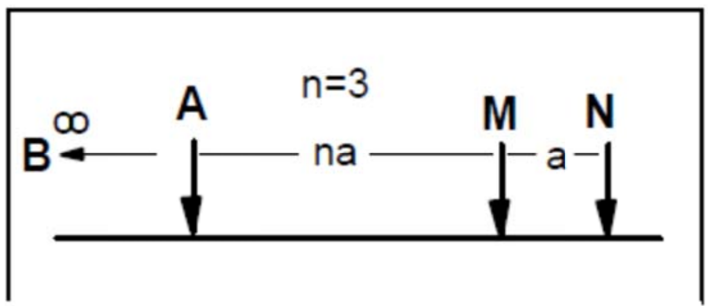
For each survey line, resistivity and IP measurements were collected using both the pole-dipole and inverted Schlumberger arrays.

The pole-dipole configuration has good sensitivity to lateral variations in resistivity and chargeability, while maintaining a better signal to noise ratio than the dipole-dipole array and greater depth at 80m. It was measured with 5 meter electrode spacing, maximum AB/MN set to 11 and the expansion factor maxed out, also at 11 (figure 7). The pole-dipole array uses an “infinity electrode.” This is the B electrode and is placed along length with and three times the total length of the traverse line. FCL001 – FCL005 all utilized a common infinity electrode placed 825m southwest of and in-line with traverse FCL003.

The inverted Schlumberger configuration provides very good signal to noise ratio with depth, and is ideal for vertical depth sounding and detecting horizontal features such as stratigraphy and bedrock contact. It was measured with 5 meter electrode spacing, maximum separation set to 20 and the maximum dipole set to 3. This allowed for accurate reading down to a depth of 55 meters.

All traverses were surveyed for location and elevation with a horizontal accuracy equal to or better than 50cm and vertical accuracy equal to or better than 150cm. This data was gathered using an Ashtec PtoMark 100 GPS equipped with an external antenna reading GPS and GLONASS satellite constellations, fully independent L1 code and wavelength phase measurements, with WAAS/EGNOS/MSAS enabled.

Figure 7: Pole-Dipole Electrode Array Configuration



10.1.4 Data Processing

All data was processed using AGI's Earth Imager 2D software.

Resistivity surveys measure injected current (I) through transmitting electrodes and potential difference (voltage V) between two receiving electrodes. Measured current and voltage together with electrode geometry (K) may be converted into apparent resistivity (ρa). Normalized voltage by current (V/I) and apparent resistivity ρa are data in the inversion. V/I and ρa data are equivalent quantities that can be transformed back and forth with the help of a geometric factor K.

The goal of resistivity survey is to image a subsurface resistivity distribution which is closely correlated with subsurface geology. The subsurface resistivity distribution (or its reciprocal electrical conductivity) is the model parameter in the inversion. The model is the partial differential equation that governs the relationship between data and model parameters.

Forward modeling is defined as the process of predicting the data on the basis of the known distribution of model parameter, electrode configuration and model. It is a mapping from the model space to the data space. Forward modeling creates synthetic data sets. Forward modeling is also known as forward simulation, forward problem, and forward solution.

Inversion is defined as the process of determining the estimates of the model parameter on the basis of the data and the model. Inversion is a mapping from data space to model space, and it reconstructs the subsurface resistivity distribution from measured voltage and current data. Inversion is also known as inverse modeling, inverse simulation, and inverse problem.

The resistivity data inversion proceeds as follows.
1) A starting resistivity model is constructed based on either the average apparent resistivity, or apparent resistivity distribution, or user assumption, or a-priori knowledge of subsurface resistivity distribution.
2) A virtual survey (forward modeling) is carried out for a predicted data set over the starting model. The initial root mean squared (RMS) error at the zero-th iteration may be calculated at this step.
3) Solve a linearized inverse problem based on the current model and data misfit for a model update (Δ**m)**.
4) Update the resistivity model using a formula like this: **m**i+1 = **m**i + Δ**m.** The model parameter **m** consists of electrical conductivity of all model blocks in the finite difference or finite element mesh. The symbol *i* is the iteration number.
5) Run a forward modeling (virtual survey) based on the updated model for an updated predicted data set.
6) Calculate a new RMS error between the predicted data and the measured data.
7) If any of inversion stop criteria is satisfied, stop the inversion. Otherwise, repeat steps 3-7.

(Advanced Geoscience Inc, 2008)

10.2 Ground Based Magnetic Survey

10.2.1 Equipment

The ground based magnetic survey was collected using a GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer as a roving unit, and a second GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer as a base station.

10.2.2 Objective

The magnetic survey was collected to use as supporting evidence in the interpretation of the resistivity and IP sections, and to help identify any buried cultural material that may affect the survey quality.

10.2.3 Data Acquisition

All traverse lines were surveyed with the magnetometer in “walk” mode collecting a reading every second.

The base station was established in an area of low magnetic variation, and took readings every 5 seconds.

The datum was set to 56500 nT

Digital results of the magnetometer survey accompany this report in .csv format. All points are projected to NAD83, UTM Zone 10N

Field Definitions:

X -	UTM Easting
Y -	UTM Northing
Elevation -	Elevation
nT -	Uncorrected Field Unit Reading (Unit: Nano-Tesla)
sq -	Noise Reading
sat -	Number of Satellites Available to Magnetometer GPS
time -	Time of Magnetometer Reading
nT_cor -	Corrected Field Unit Reading (Unit: Nano-Tesla)
cor-meth -	Correction Method

10.2.4 Data Processing

All data was downloaded onto a computer in it's raw format using GEM Systems proprietary software: GemLink 5.2. The raw data was normalized to 56500 nT and a diurnal correction was performed using the base station. Profiles were created along each traverse.

11.0 Results

Figure 8 shows the location of the traverse lines in relation to topography, cultural features, and the mineral tenure. Traverse line names are labelled, as are the electrode IDs and associated meterage along each traverse. All figures are referenced to the location map by traverse ID and electrode ID. All raw data is included with the hardcopy of the report in Ascii txt files on a DVD disc.

Appendix C contains inversions for all five traverses. There are four inversions per line: A resistivity and IP inversion for the inverse schlumberger array, as well as for the pole-dipole array. The resistivity inversions have a line graph of the magnetic survey imposed above it for correlation.

All traverses are on a flat gravel bench. A north/south barbwire fence cuts the survey area into two distinct zone of vegetation: a mature forest of spruce, pine and fir, to the west, and an immature (<20 years old) forest of spruce, pine and fir, to the east used to pasture cows. Lines FCL001 to FCL003 were blocked to the east by a very steep cut-bank into the fraser river. These lines were shifted west to make up for lost traverse length.

All lines show good continuity of features between traverses. They are typified by this sequence of relatively horizontal layers: a near surface resistivity high to approximately 12 meters depth, a low resistivity layer approximately 25 meters thick, A high resistivity layer approximately 40m thick and a lower resistivity layer to max depth.

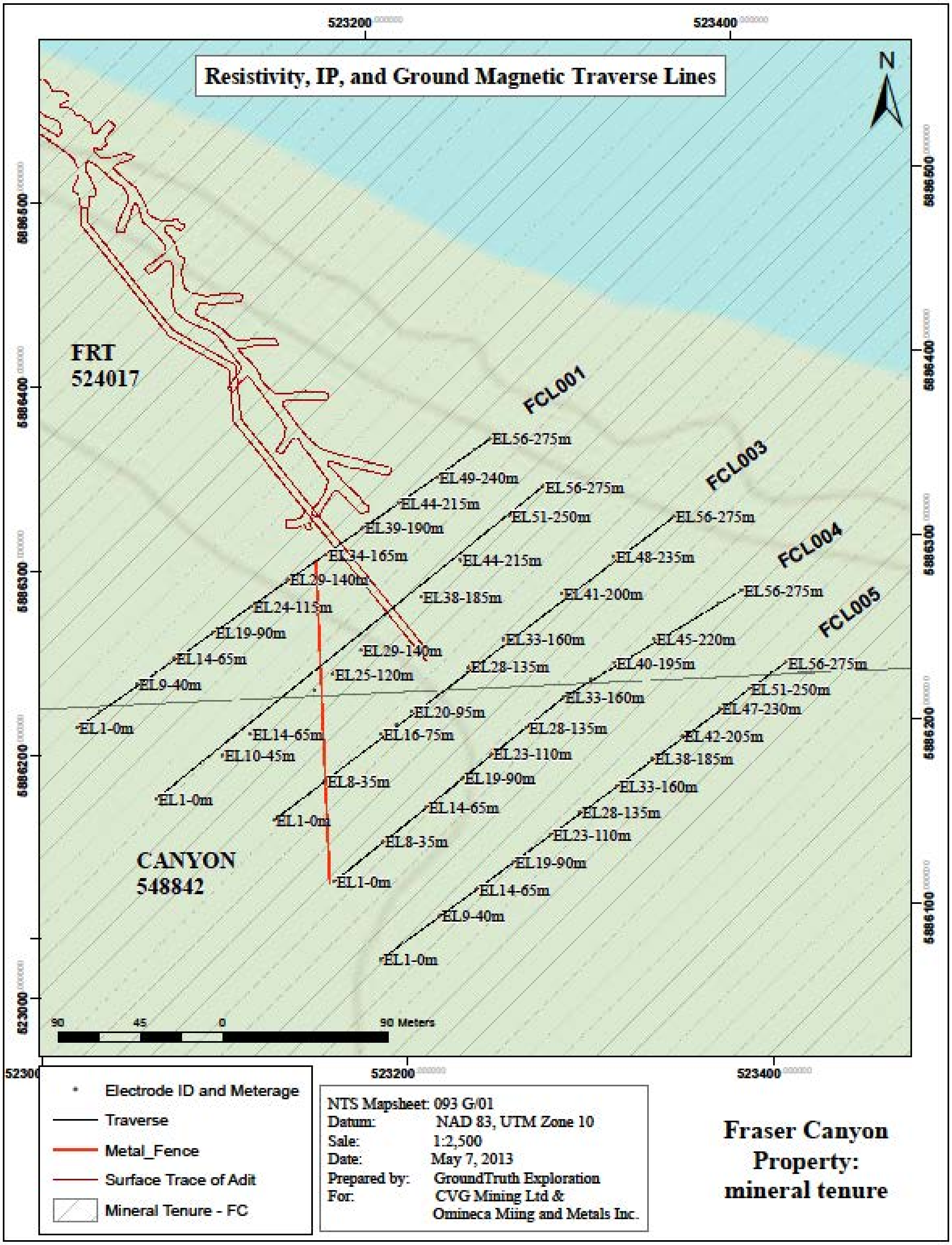
The 40m thick high resistivity layer extends from approximately 480m to 525m elevation above sea level in all inversions. There is a resistivity high bulls-eye within this layer that may represent the adit from the Fraser Canyon Mine, as it matches the location of the surface trace of the adit as shown in figure 8. The IP results corroborate this theory by showing a zone of very low chargeability concurrent with the high resistivity anomaly.

The overall response from the bedrock was very homogenous, which may indicate either a uniform rock type or possibly a masking effect along the bedrock / placer interface.

The barbwire fence is posted into the ground with metal fence posts. This produces a large error in all the IP inversions that cross the fence. The fence can be cross-referenced using both the plan map (figure 8) and the Magnetic line graph.

Both the inverse schlumberger and pole-dipole arrays have good correlation with each other, indicating accurate data collection.

Figure 8: Map of Traverse Lines and Meterage



12.0 Recommendations

Ground-truthing along the traverse lines in the form of drilling or excavating would provide invaluable evidence to support the results of the inversion and aid in broader scale interpolation of features between traverse lines.

In addition, a longer resistivty/IP survey could be done, with longer lines traversing the entire valley as well as the valley sides, in order to read deeper and capture more of the bedrock properties and structure. This would aid in locating hard-rock targets.

12.0 References

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13.0 Report Author Certificate of Qualifications

I, Chad Cote, currently residing at Lot 15 Homestead Subdivision, Dawson City, YT, do hereby certify that:

I studied Physical Geography and GIS at the University of Victoria and graduated with a B.Sc. degree in 2010.

I have been working as a mineral exploration field technician for GroundTruth Exploration since 2010.

My experience related to the content of the Technical Report includes:

- Continuous employment over the past 3 years involving Mineral Exploration throughout the Yukon Territory.
- Seasonal employment over the past 6 years involving Mineral Exploration throughout the Yukon Territory.
- Instrument specific training provided by Advanced Geoscience Inc.

I prepared the Technical Report titled "2013 Geophysical Report on the Fraser Canyon Property" and dated April 10, 2013. I supervised the entire 2013 Geophysical survey on behalf of CVG Mining Ltd. (CVG) and Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. (OMM).

I have no controlling or monetary interests involving CVG or OMM (the Company Issuers), or the Fraser Canyon Property (the Property). In my opinion of all relevant facts, there are no circumstances that could have interfered with my judgment regarding the content of the Technical Report.

Dated this10th day of April, 2013 in Dawson City, Y.T.

____

Chad Cote, B.Sc.

The following work was carried out on the Fraser Canyon Project for the purpose of Mineral Exploration between February 25 and April 10 2013 for the purpose of placer exploration

			Cost Pro Rated for Placer Claims	Cost Pro Rated for Mineral Claims
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.	I. Fage - April 10, 2013		**Event # 5439882**	**Event # 5442440**

Fraser Canyon Placer Project: Resistivity/IP/Magnetic Survey

Cost Breakdown:

<u>Pre/Mobilization Expenses Incurred:</u>

Summary: Mobe-Crew of 4 mobilized from Dawason, YT on Feb 25 with GMC 3500 and arrived in Quesnel, BC on evening of Feb 27. One GroundTruth employee mobilized from Vancouver, BC and brought IP Survey Unit. Demob- 14 man days demobe, Quesnel to Dawson City, YT.

Program layout and Logistics 8h * $75/hour	$ 600.00			
4 man days prep * $350	$ 1,400.00			
Mobe/Demobe wages for Crew of 5: 28 man days * $350/day wages + $50/ day food	$ 11,200.00			
Travel Accom Mobe/Demobe: Hotel 4 nights * 2 rooms @$150/night	$ 1,200.00			
Truck mileage: 4800 km return * $.40	$ 1,920.00			
Truck Rental: 3 days each way * $150	$ 900.00			
Total Prep/Mobilization Cost: $17,220 Split 2/3 FC, 1/3 WD		**$ 11,480.00**	**$ 3,444.00**	**$ 8,036.00**

<u>Survey Expense Feb 28 - March 10/13:</u>

Summary: A total of 16 IP/Resistivity profiles + ground magnetics were collected on the Fraser Cayon Property

A GroundTruth crew of 4 prepped lines on south Fraser Canyon grid on Feb 28th. A GT crew of 5 ran survey daily from March 1st - 9th/13. On March 10th, IP/Mag survey was completed on Fraser Canyon with a GT crew of 3. 5 profiles were surveyed on South Fraser (Feb 28 - Mar 3/13), 11 profiles surveyed on North Fraser Canyon (Mar 4 - 10/13).

Quoted Daily Charge Rates:

Wages:					
2 Geophysical Operators (IP/Mag/GPS) * $450/day	$ 900.00				
3 Field Assistants * $350/day	$ 1,050.00				
Food/Hotel/Transport:					
Food: Crew of 5 * $50/day	$ 250.00				
Accommodations (for GT Crew of 5): Gold Pan Motel Invoice $1,588.16/11 days (cost + 10%)	$ 158.00				
Truck: 150/day + mileage	$ 175.00				
Survey Equipment:					
IP/Resistivity Meter : Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes	$ 500.00				
Magnetometer: GSM 19T Proton Magnetometer walk and base mag (reduced rate, not used all days: $150/day)	$ 150.00				
Precision GPS : Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS	$ 75.00				
Laptop w/Inversion and Mag processing software for4 nightly download and review	$ 50.00				
Iridium Sat Phone	$ 35.00				
Chainsaw	$ 50.00				
Radios $5/day * 5	$ 25.00				
Total daily cost to operate survey:	$ 3,418.00				
March 1st to 9th(9 full survey days)		$ 30,765.60			
Feb 28, Crew of 4 line prep: Wages ($1500), Food ($200), Truck ($175), Survey Gear Rental- no IP ($885)		$ 2,260.00			
March 10, Crew of 3 Survey IP/Mag/GPS: Wages ($1250), Food ($150), Truck ($175), Survey Gear Rental($885)		$ 2,460.00			
Additional: Breakfast for guys(receipt total $213.09) cost + 10%		$ 234.00			
Total Fraser Canyon Survey Cost: Feb 28 - March 10, 2013			**$ 35,720.00**	**$ 10,716.00**	**$ 25,004.00**

<u>Post Survey Data processing/Interpretation/Report:</u>

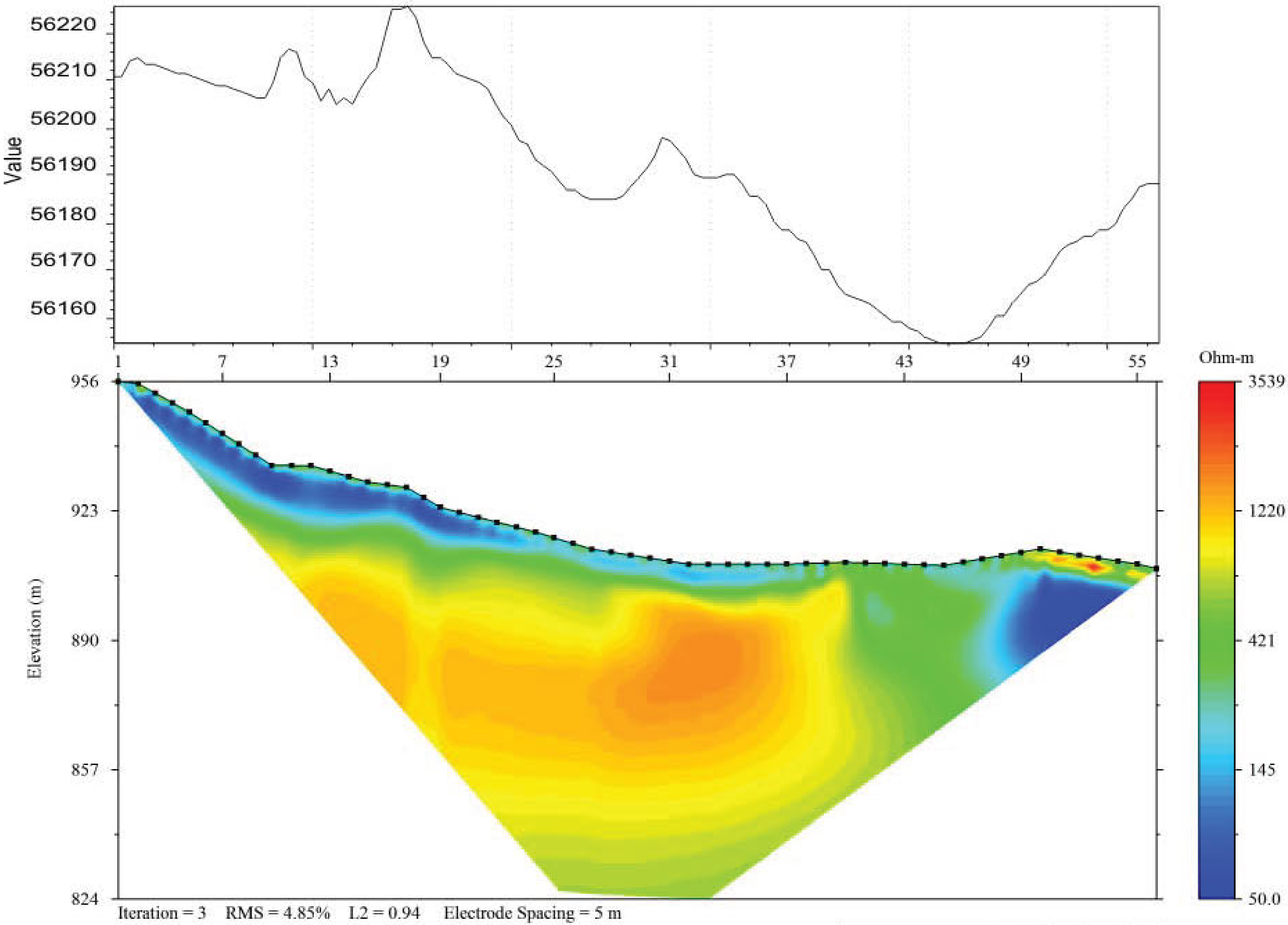
Data processing: 24h * $75/hr	$ 1,500.00			
Inversion modelling/3D modelling of pseudosections	$ 5,000.00			
Report Preparation10h * $75/H	$ 750.00			
Printing, USB copy,Postage of Report	$ 75.00			
Total data processing/interpretation and report preparation Cost Estimate:		**$ 7,325.00**	**$ 2,197.50**	**$ 5,127.50**
<u>Total Groundtruth Invoice for Fraser Canyon Survey:</u>		**$ 54,525.00**		
John Bot : logistics, snowmobile rental, equipment rental, road clearing, labour		**$ 7,178.84**	**$ 2,153.65**	**$ 5,025.19**
	TOTAL:	**$ 61,703.84**	**$ 18,511.15**	**$ 43,192.69**

Appendix B: Tenure Summary

FRASER CANYON MINERAL CLAIMS (14 TOTAL)

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Sub Type	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
675246	LIGHTS ON	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	272.0211
675223	TRAILER CAMP	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	19.4309
675446	ULC	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	116.6194
675244	WD - M	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	19.4309
675264	WD - M	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	485.988
552450	WD 2	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	97.201
548842	WD 3	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	233.327
552453	WD 4	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	427.61
675303	WD -M	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	155.4629
675243	WD-M	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	388.7622
683807	WD-M 5	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	174.8672
684765	WD-M 5	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	97.1638
837909	WD-M SE	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	174.9993
552424	FRASER CANYON MINE	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	38.878
		TOTAL ha FRASER CANYON MINERAL CLAIMS					**2702**

Appendix C: Geophysical Inversions and Magnetic Data

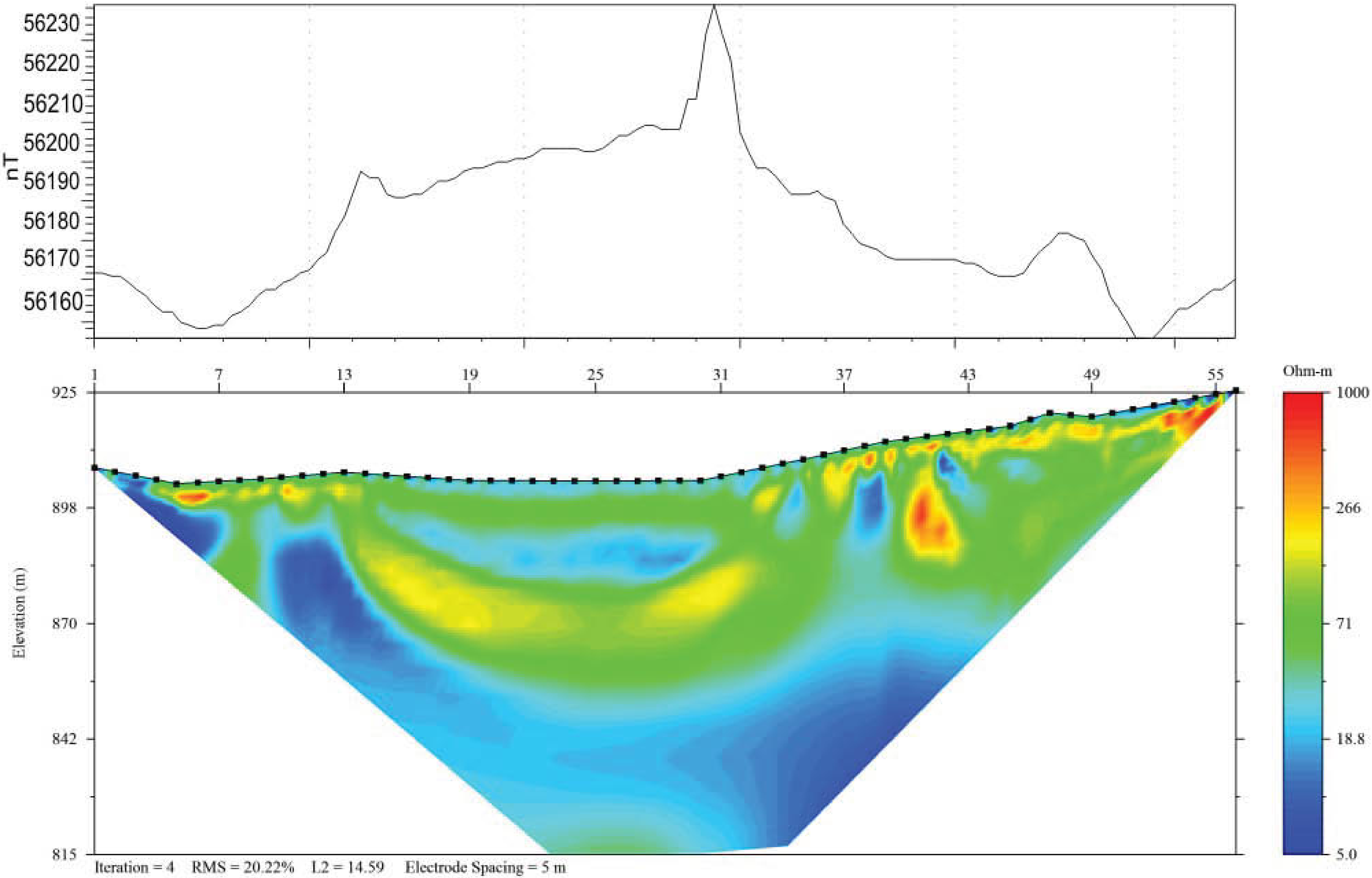


Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL005	Survey Date	Mar 15, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Pole-Dipole	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130315P2_trial3.stg		

Inverted Resistivity Section

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL005	Survey Date	Mar 15, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130315S1_trial1.stg		



Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

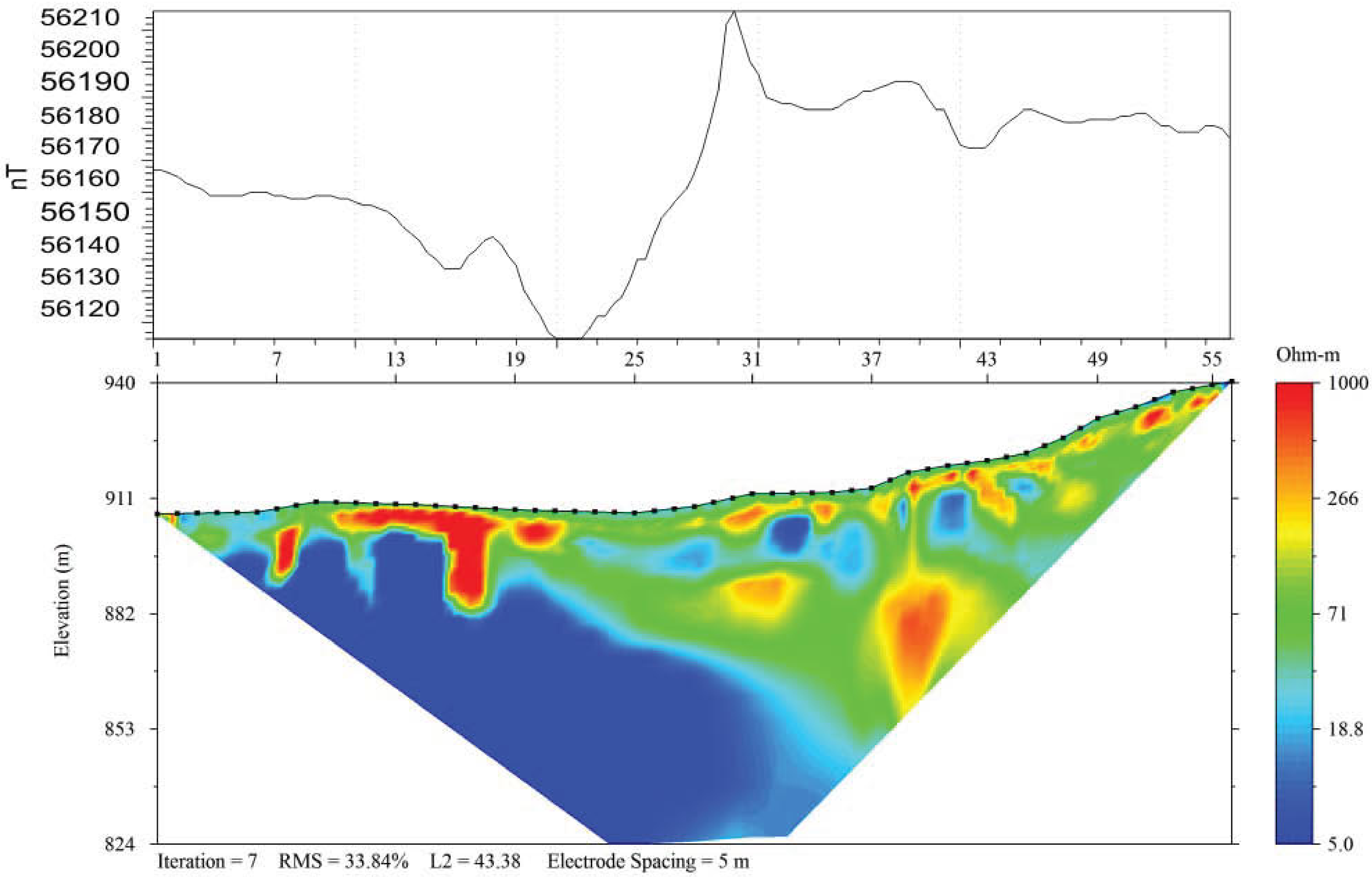
GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL006	Survey Date	Mar 11, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Pole-Dipole	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130311P5_trial7.stg		

Inverted IP Section

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL006	Survey Date	Mar 11, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130311S1_trial5.stg		

Inverted Resistivity Section

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL006	Survey Date	Mar 11, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130311S1_trial3.stg		

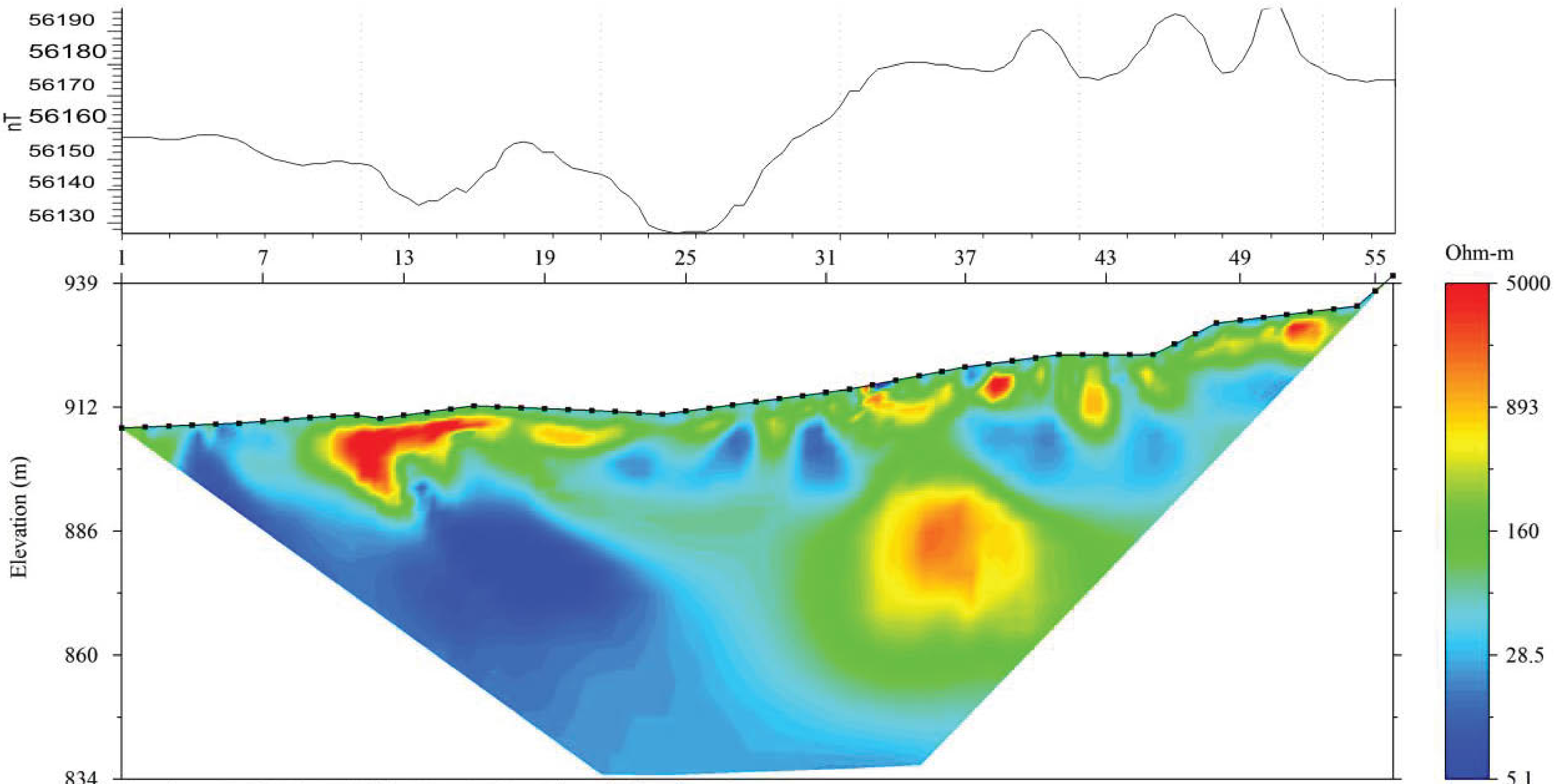


Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL007	Survey Date	Mar 12, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Pole-Dipole	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130312P1 trial8.stg		

Inverted Resistivity Section

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL007	Survey Date	Mar 12, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130312S1_trial3.stg		



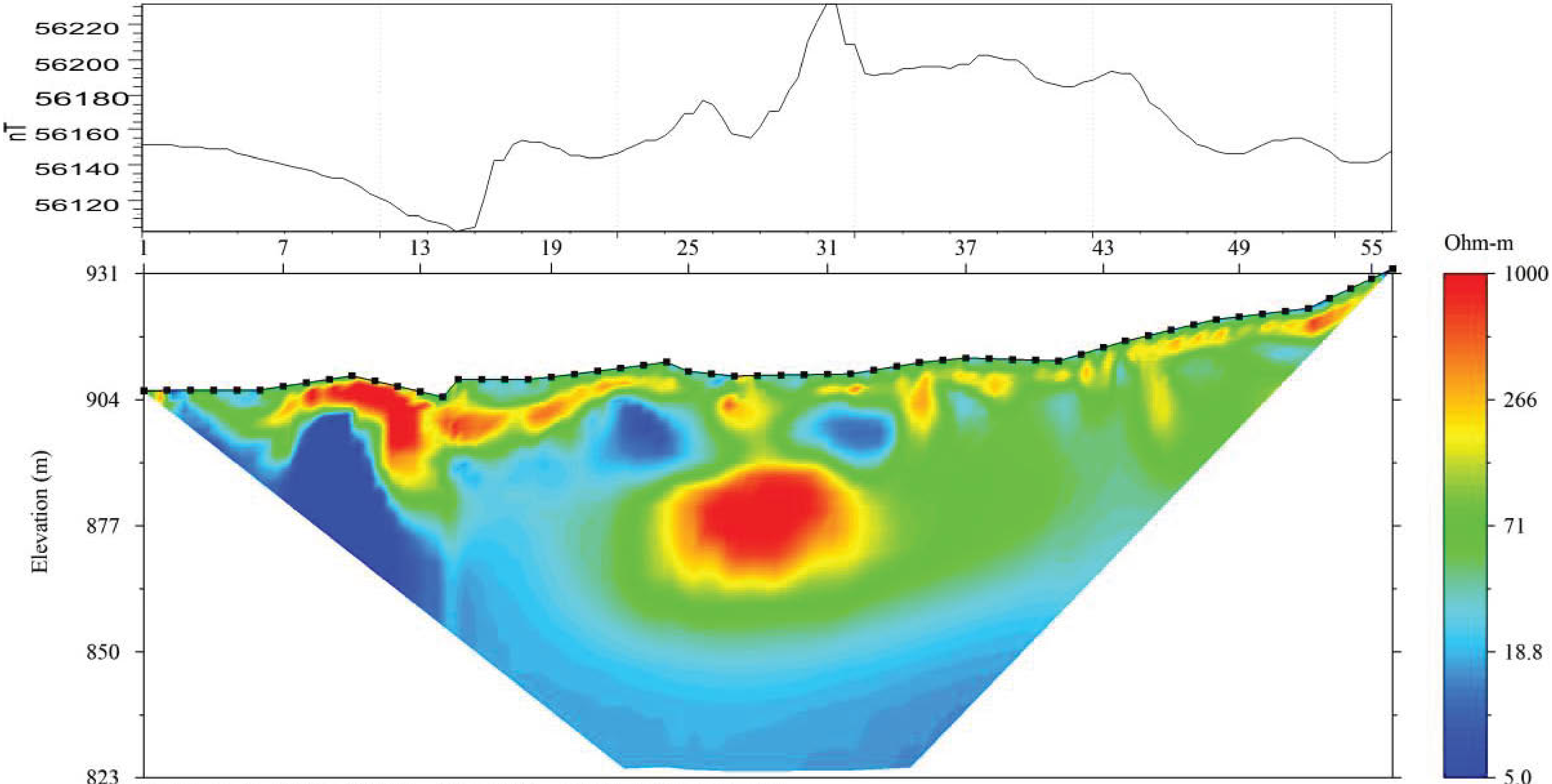
Iteration = 5 RMS = 30.91% L2 = 37.79 Electrode Spacing = 5 m

Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL008	Survey Date	Mar 13, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Pole-Dipole	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130313P1_trial6.stg		

Inverted Resistivity Section

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL008	Survey Date	Mar 13, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130313S1_trial4.stg		



Iteration = 5   RMS = 25.73%   L2 = 25.89   Electrode Spacing = 5 m

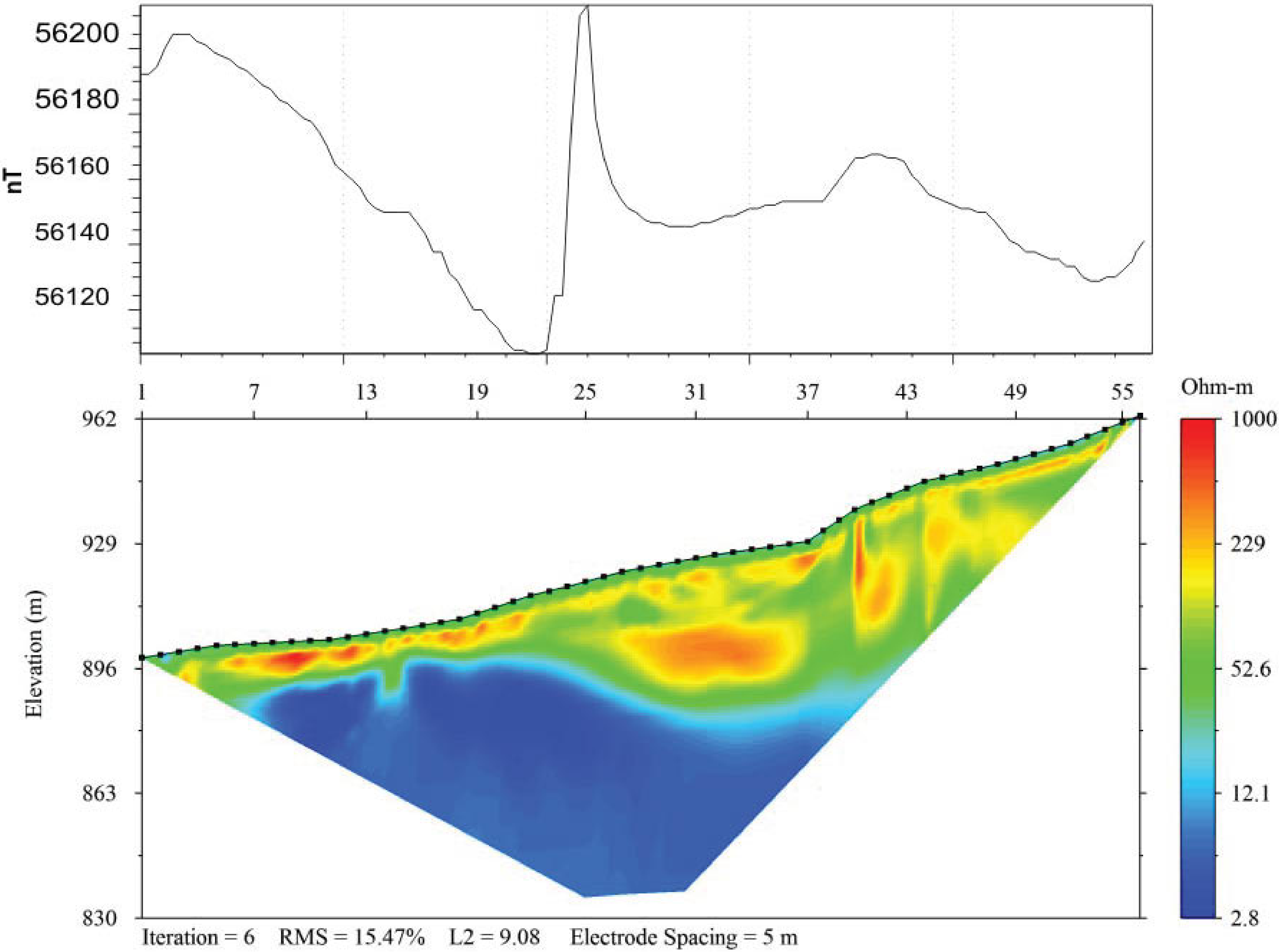
Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL009	Survey Date	Mar 13, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Pole-Dipole	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130313P3_trial15.stg		

Inverted Resistivity Section

Iteration = 7 RMS = 12.27% L2 = 6.02 Electrode Spacing = 5 m

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL009	Survey Date	Mar 13, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130313S2_trial3.stg		



Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL010	Survey Date	Mar 14, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Pole-Dipole	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130314P1_trial3.stg		

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL010	Survey Date	Mar 14, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130314S3_trial7.stg		

Inverted Resistivity Section

GroundTruth Exploration Inc			
Traverse	WDL010	Survey Date	Mar 14, 2013
Project Site	Wingdam	Instrument	SuperSting R8/IP
Array	Inv. Schlumberger	Software	EarthImager 2D
Data File	130314S3_trial5.stg		