Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geophysical Report on the Wingdam Mineral Tenure **TOTAL COST:** 23654.28

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): 5439926/march 10-15, 2013

PROPERTY NAME: Wingdam

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): , WD 3, Tenure # 552451

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold (Au)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093G 022; 093G 025

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo **NTS/BCGS:** 093H/04W

LATITUDE: 53 ° 2 ' 30 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 58 ' 20 " **(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.

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Resistivity, Induced Polarization, Gold, Alluvial, Phyllites, Quartzites, Barkerville Terrane, Quesnel Terrane, Eureka Thrust

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 00005, 00007, 00292, 06238, 06295, 07094, 07540, 07550, 08269, 09470, 10640, 10815, 12590, 12738, 16113, 16397, 17010, 17394, 18558, 18842

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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	1,650 line meters	WD 3, Tenure # 552451	(included in IP costs)
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	1,650 line meters	WD 3, Tenure # 552451	$23654.28
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:	$23654.28

2013 Geophysical Report

On The

Wingdam Property:
Mineral Tenure

Lightning Creek Area
Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, Canada
NTS Mapsheet 093 G/01

Center of Work
UTM NAD (83) Zone (10)
5877334N, 568979E

Worked Done On: March 10-15

On Mineral Tenures:
552424, 552450, **552451**, 552453, 675223, 675243, 675244,
675246, 675264, 675303, 675446, 683807, 684765, 837909

Methods:
2D Resistivity, IP, Magnetics

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

&

CVG MINING Ltd.
384 Winder Street,
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By
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Dawson City, Y.T. Y0B 1G0

April 10, 2013

1.0 Summary

The Wingdam Property (the Property) is made up of 2,702 hectares of mineral title. Wingdam is located 36 linear kilometers east from the city of Quesnel in central British Columbia, Canada. The Property is directly accessible by driving 45 km or 35 minutes along Hwy 26 from Hwy 97 in North Quesnel.

CVG Mining Ltd. (CVG) has actively explored the auriferous Deep Lead Channel gravels at Wingdam since 2009. 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.

The Deep Lead Channel gravels are part of a reworked or modified fluvial paleochannel basement that pre-dates the last Pacific Cordillera glacial period called the Fraser Period (95,000 to 10,000 ybp). The channel occupies the deepest portion of the bedrock floor along the Lightning Creek valley that is buried from top to bottom by a sequence of postglacial alluvium, glacial till, and interglacial lacustrine sediments totalling 48.8 m thick.

Gold concentrations along the Deep Lead Channel basement are made up of native placer particles averaging 90.9% pure (909 fineness) and are efficiently recoverable by gravity separation methods that require no crushing, milling or leaching. The gold particles were liberated from lode sources at unknown bedrock locations surrounding the Wingdam area by a long period of deep Tertiary weathering. The liberated gold was transported and concentrated along the bedrock floor beneath the present location of the Lightning Creek during the Pleistocene by a complex history of periodic interglacial streams. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that the auriferous gravel layer along the channel floor is a Sangamon (132,500-95,000 ybp) interglacial paleochannel remnant.

The Deep Lead Channel contains some of the highest placer gold concentrations historically reported in all of the Cariboo Mining District and perhaps throughout British Columbia that remains unmined. Parts of the channel were previously explored by drift methods and sampled along drilled fence lines during the 1910's, 30's and 60's. Compilation of the historic drill results indicates that various areas along the channel contain a gold-enriched zone with grades averaging 33.65 g/m^3 across a horizon that varies from 1.8 to 2.1 meters thick. This grade is equivalent to 13.74 g/tonne or 0.401 oz/ton. Historic and recent results from drilling and seismic surveying show that the channel floor width varies from 6 to 39 m wide and extends 2,430 m along the length of the Wingdam Property.

These rich gravels indicate a potential “mother lode” in the surrounding bedrock, providing the gold has not been all weathered into the creeks.

The geophysical survey, which is the subject of this report, was carried out on March 10-15, 2013, on mineral tenure 552451. A total of 1,650 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 Wingdam 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

The resistivity/IP survey was very noisy in the valley, probably due to the high clay content of the valley sediments and the disturbed nature of the ground indicating past working and probable inclusion of metallic objects in old tailing piles. The noisy characteristic of the ground made IP readings unreliable, as it was hard to differentiate between noise and actual features. Despite the high noise levels, repeatable and statistically robust resistivity data was able to be collected. The magnetic data verifies certain resistivity highs and lows seen in the resistivity inversions, and corroborates sub-vertical boundaries features indicative of contact faces.

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) who maintains a regional field office at the Wingdam Property mine site and a mailing address at 384 Winder Road, Quesnel, BC V6C 1E1. 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.

All of the mineral titles that make up the Wingdam Property are currently registered in CVG's company name. Newsk Emerging Resources Ltd. is a participating company that earned 34.43% interest in the Wingdam Project and a 9.14% NSR. Three other companies have an option to earn up to 38% interest; 101197159 Saskatchewan Ltd. (13%), 101197165 Saskatchewan Ltd. (13%), and 101197166 Saskatchewan Ltd. (12%).

This report outlines the properties geographic location, physiographic location, access, history, economic assessment, general assessment, and details of the work performed on March 10 to 15, 2013, on mineral tenure 552451.

3.0 Property Description and Location

The Wingdam Property (the Property) is located 35.7 km east from the city of Quesnel and is situated in the Cariboo Mining District, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The Property is made up of one mineral tenure block (Figure 2). All tenures are centrally located along Lightning Creek. The central part of the Wingdam tenure group is at UTM NAD (83) Zone (10) coordinates 5877334N and 568979E.

The Property is made up of 14 mineral claims (Table 1). The mineral claims occupy 2701.76 hectares (Figure 3). All of the exploration work described in this report took place on Mineral Tenure 552451, which is part of the Wingdam Tenure Group. The area covered by the Property can be viewed on NTS map sheet number 093H4W or Trim base map number 093H001.

Figure 1. Property Location Map

Table 1: Mineral Tenure List

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Tenure Subtype	Map Number	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (hectares)
552424	WINGDAM MINE	Claim	093H	2007/feb/20	2013/mar/13	38.88
552450	WD 2	Claim	093H	2007/feb/21	2013/mar/31	97.20
552451	WD 3	Claim	093H	2007/feb/21	2013/mar/31	233.33
552453	WD 4	Claim	093H	2007/feb/21	2013/mar/31	427.61
675223	Trailer Camp	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	19.43
675243	WD-M	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	388.76
675244	WD – M	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	19.43
675246	LIGHTS ON	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	272.02
675264	WD – M	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	485.99
675303	WD –M	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	155.46
675446	ULC	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	116.62
683807	WD-M 5	Claim	093H	2009/dec/11	2013/mar/31	174.87
684765	WD-M 5	Claim	093H	2009/dec/14	2013/mar/31	97.16
837909	WD-M SE	Claim	093H	2009/nov/27	2013/mar/31	175.00
Total Area						**2701.76**

Figure 2: Mineral Tenure Map

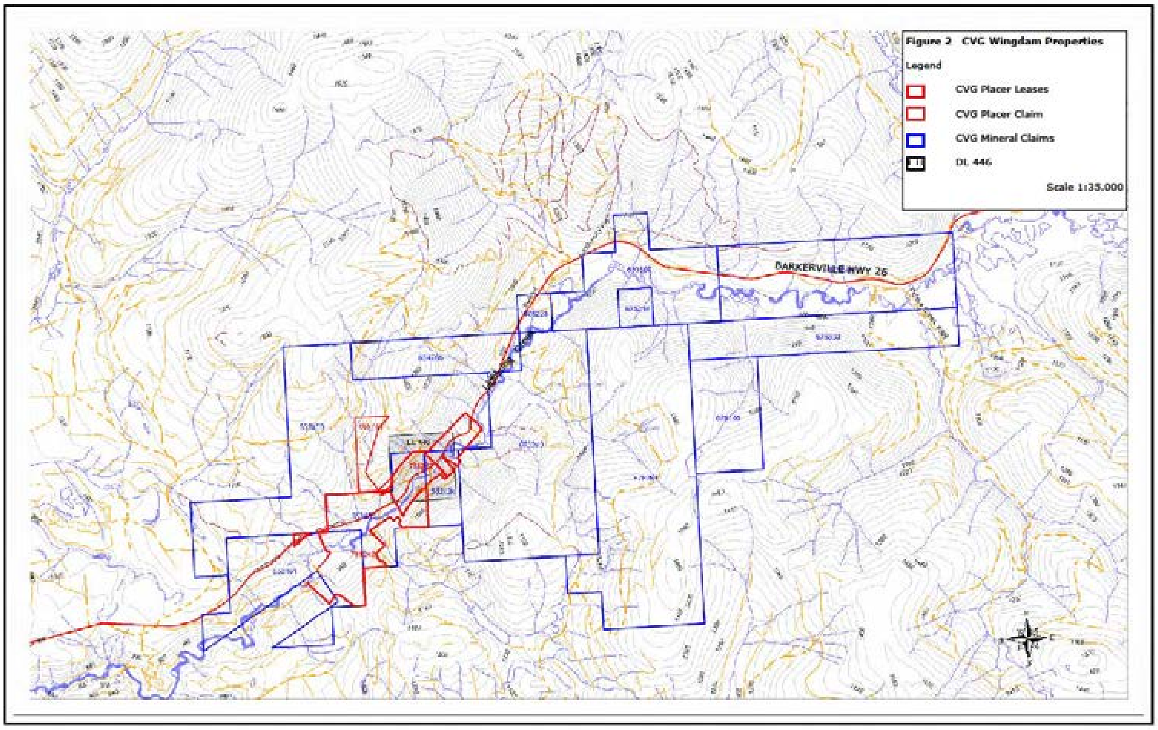
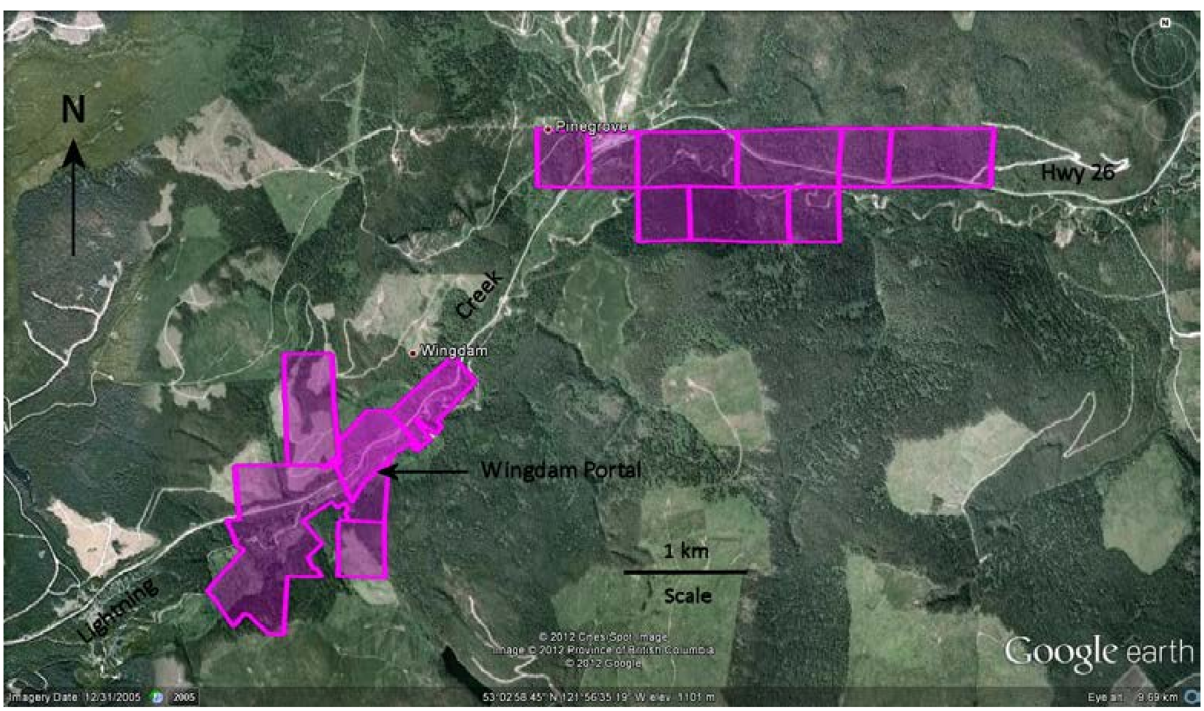


Figure 3: Property Aerial Image



4.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Wingdam Property (the Property) is located 34 km east from the city of Quesnel. Quesnel is situated 420 km north-northeast of Vancouver. The total driving distance between Vancouver and Quesnel amounts to 665 km along the TransCanada Highway 1E and Hwy 97N. The Property is accessible from Quesnel by driving 45 km along Highway 26 from Highway 97N. Highway 26 is a two-lane paved road that is open year-round and plowed regularly during the winter season.

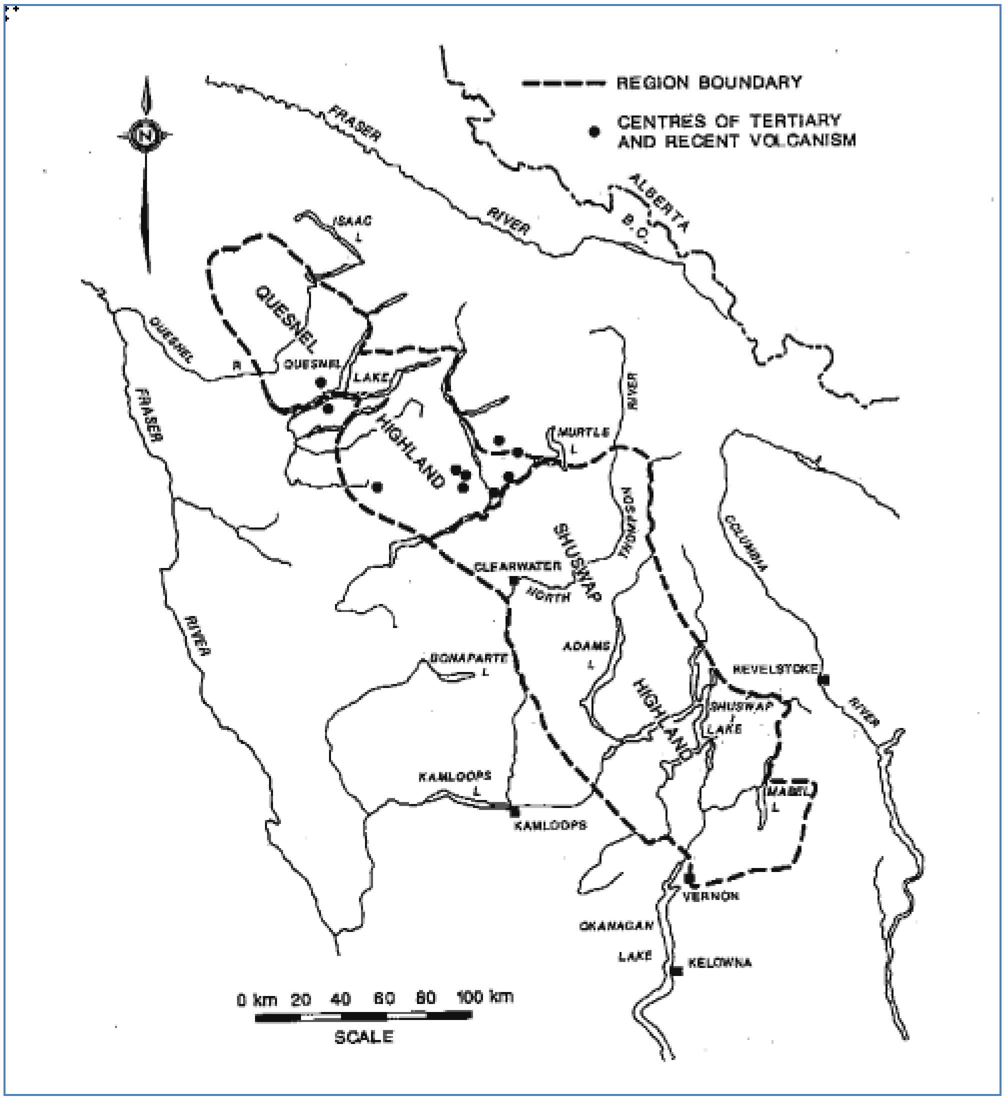
The city of Quesnel can also be reached by a Dornier 328-100 twin engine turbo-prop airliner owned by Central Mountain Air. The Quesnel Airport paved airstrip measures 1600 meters long. Jet airline services from Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver are available in the city of Prince George. Prince George is located 118 km north along Hwy 97 from Quesnel.

4.2 Physiography

The Wingdam Property (the Property) lies within the Quesnel Highland (Figure 4). The Quesnel Highland is bordered to the west by the Cariboo Mountains and extends south from Bowron Lake to Mahood Lake. The highland extends northwest along a 160 km distance and is 48 km wide. Two isolated remnants of the highland are located in the vicinity of Narrow Lake north of Two Sisters Mountain. Parts of the upland area are remnants of highly dissection plateau region exhibiting moderate relief. The ground elevation gradually rises in an easterly direction across the width of the highland area from 1,500 m to over 2,000 m amsl. Valley dissection becomes more prominent in the same direction. Mount Watt (2,520 m) and Mount Perseus (2,548 m) are two of the highest points.

Lightning Creek locally follows a southwesterly wandering pattern through a moderately narrow valley across the Property with hillside peaks reaching 1,572 m to the north and 1,332 m to the south. The creek elevation varies from 945 m to 907 m amsl along a 232-degree downstream heading and falls 38 m across the total length (2,900 m) of the Wingdam Placer Tenure Block. The tenure block covers 100% of the Lightning Creek valley bottom across a 2,160-meter distance.

Figure 4: Quesnel Highland Location



4.3 Climate

The climate in the Central Interior Ecoprovince and more specifically in the Cariboo Plateau Ecosection uplands is described by the Koppen system as Cfb with moderate temperatures and increased rainfall. The climate locally is dependent on altitude and varies from humid temperate to sub-alpine (Hodder and Leroux, 2010). Statistics for the climate in the city of Quesnel are given in Table 3 (Environment Canada Statistics, 2011). The Wingdam Property (945 m amsl) is located 34 km east of Quesnel (545 m amsl). The 400-meter rise in elevation between Quesnel and Wingdam creates lower temperatures and higher precipitation in the region of the Property.

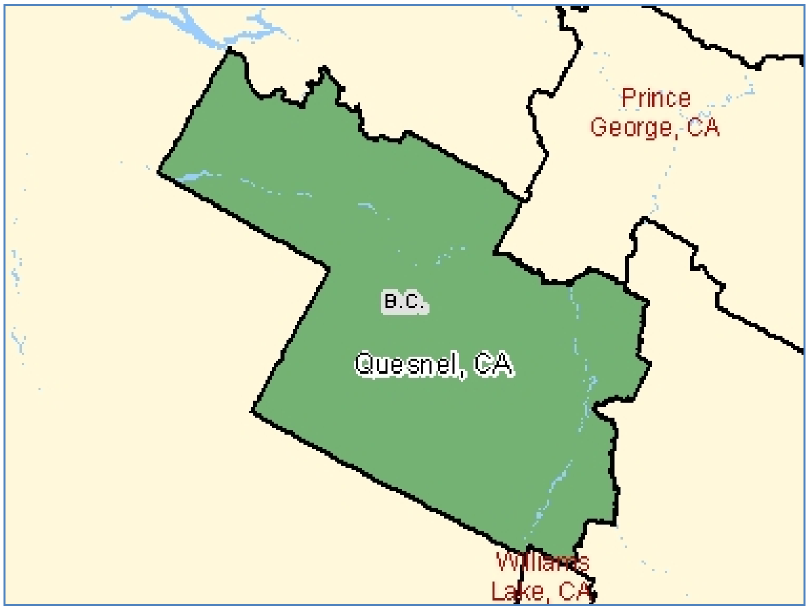
Table 2: Quesnel Climate Statistics

Average Winter Temperature	-9.1°C
Average Summer Temperature	16.6°C
Average Annual Temperature	4.9°C
Record Low Temperature (1950)	-46.7°C
Record High Temperature (1961)	36.7°C
Average Annual Snowfall	189cm
Average Annual Rainfall	377mm
Average Annual Precipitation	538mm
Average Hours of Sunshine Per Year	2000+

4.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The population of the Quesnel rural census agglomeration (Figure 5) for 2011 was 22,096 (Statistics Canada, 2012). The urban population within the city limits is about 10,000 residents. The city is a well-established industrial community that provides essential supplies and services for the mining, forestry and agriculture sectors. The main industry over the past 50 years was and remains the forestry sector. The city hosts five lumber mills, two pulp mills, one veneer plywood plant, panel board plant, log home manufacturer, and a pellet mill. The rural areas consist of agricultural communities that include cattle and horse ranches. Quesnel and the surrounding remote areas are supported by the tourism industry that revolves around historic mine sites, hiking trails, snowmobiling, camping, hunting, fishing and boating/canoeing.

Figure 5: Quesnel Census Agglomerate Location



5.0 History

The history of mining activities at the Wingdam Property is summarized in Table 3 for the time period extending from 1861 to present. The history was collected from information reported by Reid (2010). Important facts related to the CVG Drift Sampling Program (2012) include historic gold production records, the Deep Lead Channel NI 43-101 non-compliant historic gold resource estimation (Gilmore, 1986), and the Pipe Drive sampling records reported by Gold Ridge Resources Ltd. (Gunning, 1993). These facts are discussed in further detail through Sections 6.1 to 6.3.

Table 3: Wingdam Mining History

Time Period	Descriptions
1861	Ned Campbell discovered placer gold on Lightning Creek.
1878	Prospectors John Boyde and Angus McPhail discovered a northwest-striking quartz vein along Lightning Creek at a location 7 km upstream or east from Cold Spring House. The vein was named the Lightning Creek Ledge and later called the Free Lance Vein. The prospectors staked 1500 feet of ground under company name Cold Spring Company and staked an additional 1500 feet for John Fleming who owned the Cottonwood Company. The two companies amalgamated the ground and formed the Big Bonanza Company (BBC).
1879	BBC constructed a Wingdam across Lightning Creek and sunk a 24-meter deep shaft through the sediments along the valley floor. Unstable ground and high volumes of groundwater prevented the workings from reaching bedrock. The shaft operation was discontinued after Spring flooding washed away part of the Wingdam.
1896	Lightning Creek Gold Gravels and Drainage Company (LCGG) purchased the claims held by BBC. The purchasing company was a subsidiary of Great Cariboo Gold Company with a main office in New York.
1898	LCGG commenced to construct a proposed 2400-meter long drainage tunnel at Wingdam Hill for dewatering and exploration purposes.
1899	The LCGG drainage tunnel was abandoned after a 460-meters length was completed. John Fleming staked 64.7 hectares (160 acres) of ground on Wingdam Flat. The ground becomes Crown Grant Lot 446 in 1904.
1900-1902	LCGG sank the Jones Shaft through bedrock near the site of the present-day Melvin Shaft. Two horizontal drifts were driven from the shaft with attempts to break through and explore buried gravels at 30.5 and 42.7-meter depths. The shaft was flooded with water-saturated sediments immediately after breakthrough during each attempt.
1904-1905	New LCGG company management commenced Keystone drilling and identified significant gold grades along two buried gravel horizons now called the Deep Lead and Sanderson deposits; each situated 48.8 and 36.6 m respectively below Lightning Creek.
1906	LCGG sank the No. 1 shaft through 31.4 m of sediments and 28.0 m of underlying bedrock totalling 59.4 meters. A drift was driven horizontally through 33.2 m of bedrock from the 50.3-meter shaft level towards the Deep Lead Channel.
1907	LCGG continued development in the No. 1 shaft. A 30.5-meter long drive was extended through bedrock in a direction parallel to the Deep Lead Channel. The

	workings flooded during a breakthrough attempt into the channel.
1908	LCGG sank the No. 2 shaft to explore the Sanderson deposit.
1909-1912	No records.
1913	LCGG commenced a second bedrock drive at a location 3 m lower in the No. 1 shaft to access the Deep Lead Channel. There are no records of the results.
1914-1916	Period of limited intermittent work and no underground development.
1917-1919	A keystone drilling program was completed along fence lines now called Sections C, D, E, F (holes 1-8) and on Section BB (holes 9-15).
1920	The No. 3 shaft was constructed in gravels over keystone drill-hole location F-3. High volumes of water forced the workings to cease before the Deep Lead Channel was reached.
1921-1928	No available work records.
1929	Lightning Creek Gold Mines Ltd. acquired the Wingdam Property.
1930-1932	Consolidated Gold Alluvials of BC Ltd. (CGA) takes control of the Wingdam Property and neighboring placer claims up and down Lightning Creek along a 42 km distance. The company refurbished the Wingdam mine camp and plant. The No. 2 shaft was reconditioned and preparations were made to mine the 36.6-meter deep Sanderson deposit.
1933	The Sanderson Mine becomes the largest operation in the Cariboo District with 100 laborers employed. About 1 km of drifting was completed along the Sanderson deposit. The main drive through the deposit was reported to be in economic ground that extended 152 m upstream or east from the access shaft. The surface waters were naturally sealed off from the workings by an overlying layer of impermeable boulder clay or glacial lodgement till. CGA cased a 0.66-meter diameter hole into bedrock at a location 43.3 m south of the No. 1 shaft during the Fall season for the purpose of dewatering the Deep Lead channel. The lower 15-meter section of casing was perforated where it penetrated bedrock (3 m) and overlying layers of gravel, sand and silt totalling 12 m thick. The large quantities of sand and silt carried by the pumped slurry created a cavity and the area surrounding the shaft collapsed.
1934-1935	The Sanderson Mine continued to be a profitable operation. The workings measured over 300 m long in an upstream direction and 122 m wide. CGA management was replaced by British contactors who introduced the *Australian deep-lead mining method*. The Melvin Shaft was sunk through bedrock on the north side of Lightning Creek to 87 m to implement the mining method. From this point a bedrock drive was driven below and parallel to the Deep Lead Channel along a 460 m upstream and 460 m downstream direction.
1936	Operations continued at the Sanderson Mine and production for the year amounted to 36,528 m^3. CGA commenced a dewatering program by drilling 10 cm diameter drainage holes up into the Deep Lead Channel from locations along the Melvin bedrock drive.
1937	A second entry point or raise to the surface at the Sanderson Mine was constructed to facilitate higher production rates. The raise connected to the Melvin Shaft where the ore

	was hoisted to the surface. Production for the year amounted to 39,872 m^3. The total production (76,400 m^3) for the 1936-1937 time period yielded $464,300 in refined gold. This value is equivalent to 13,330 troy ounces by using the average gold price for the recorded time period ($34.83/oz). The first raise (No. 1 Upstream) was driven into the Deep Lead Channel after water pressures subsided in February. The up and downstream bedrock drives were extended to 979 meter total length. Two additional raises were driven into the channel. The gravels were described to be very rich; however caving and flooding in unstable ground limited the production to 555 m^3.
1938-1939	The Sanderson Mine remained in production during this time period and employed up to 90 laborers. Production for the time period amounted to 40,089 m^3. Operations discontinued at the Sanderson Mine on April 20, 1939. The up and downstream Deep Lead Channel drives were extended 68 m. The No. 1 Downstream Raise was driven 41 m through the overlying channel gravels in a successful manner without incident. However, large volumes of water discharged from the Melvin washplant found its way from surface to the raise and flooded the workings. The water entered the raise via a drainage hole that connected the rock heading and the Melvin Shaft. The initial water flow caused the ground to break through to the creek and rapidly flood the entire Melvin workings. A concrete plug was placed in the raise that connected the Melvin shaft with the Sanderson workings to prevent floodwaters from reaching the neighboring mine operation.
1940-1961	There was no production at the Wingdam Property during this time period. The surface equipment was sold and the leases lapsed (1941-1944). Lightning Creek Gold Alluvials Ltd. acquired new leases in 1946. Wingdam & Lightning Creek Mining Company (WLCMC) acquired the property in 1961.
1961-1962	WLCMC commenced to dewater, clean out, and reopen the Melvin Shaft workings. The company reported that water from Lightning Creek continued to flow into the workings through the 1939 No. 1 Downstream Raise. The flow was stopped after a grout plug was successfully injected into the raise from the surface through a line of 8 drill holes. The sand and silt accumulation in the Melvin shaft station and sump was removed and two 125 hp pumps were installed.
1963	WLCMC cleaned out the Melvin up- and down-stream bedrock drives. A bulkhead was put in place to seal off the No. 1 Downstream Raise. The No. 2 and 3 Downstream raises were cleaned out and prepared for re-entry.
1964	A total of 154 oz of gold was recovered from 320 m^3 of gravel and bedrock extracted from the No.2 and 3 Downstream raises. The No. 4 Downstream Raise was driven into the Deep Lead Channel in September. This raise flooded and caved shortly after breakthrough into unstable ground and mining operations terminated.
1966-1967	Vigor Explorations optioned the Wingdam Property and other upstream and downstream placer titles from various claim owners.
1970	The historic buildings at Wingdam were removed and the Melvin shaft housing burnt down.
1974	Oriana Development Ltd. (ODL) optioned the Wingdam claims (leases 6685 and 6707) from B.G. Wilson of North Vancouver, BC. ODL completed a feasibility study that involved the consideration of open pit and underground mining methods. The company contracted Weir-Jones Engineering Consultants Ltd. to prepare a feasibility study

	involving ground-freeze methods across historic drill-section 'A' located near the No. 1 Shaft.
1975	Gold Channel Resources Ltd. optioned the Wingdam placer leases from ODL.
1976-1980	Bud Henning acquired the Wingdam placer leases and formed a company called Henning Mining and Milling Corporation (HMMC).
1981	Harvey Cohen Engineering Ltd. was contracted by HMMC to investigate the feasibility of dredging methods at Wingdam.
1986	Silver Ridge Resources (SRR) optioned the Wingdam leases (PL 747 and 743) from Bud Henning. Gold Ridge Resources Ltd. (GRR) optioned the Wingdam leases from SRR and took over as mine operator. Piteau Associates Engineering Ltd (PAEL) and Wright Engineering Ltd (WEL) conducted an exploration program involving four drill holes and the first phase of groundwater flow studies. WEL generated a mine feasibility report that included NI 43-101 non-compliant gold reserve estimates. PAEL completed the second phase of the hydrogeological study with the use of nine additional drill holes. Foundex Geophysics Inc. completed nine seismic refraction survey lines.
1987	PAEL performed a chloride-solution test to explore the possibilities of extracting placer gold concentrations along the Deep Lead Channel with in-situ leaching methods.
1989	GRR contracted Terry Garrow P.Eng to outline a drift program including methods for extracting samples from the Deep Lead Channel.
1990-1992	GRR contracted Tonto Mining Contractors (TMC) to pursue underground mine developments for the purpose of sampling the Deep Lead Channel. The development work included site preparation, settling pond excavations, dewatering, and underground access to the channel. The channel was dewatered by pumping from the Melvin Shaft and new vertical holes drilled from surface and lined with perforated casing. The channel breakthrough location was accessed by driving a 520-meter long 180-degree-spiral decline to a main sump area and a 53-meter long incline drive. **Breakthrough Drive #1:** The incline and part of the decline flooded shortly after the channel was exposed by Breakthrough #1. GRR reported that the groundwater aquifer along the channel bedrock floor flowed into the breakthrough drive at the rate of 300 gpm. The water flow undercut the gravel, sand and silt layers and carried large volumes of sediments into the underground workings. The water-flow rate exceeded the capacity of the pumping station at the main sump. GRR discovered that the dewatering pumps were set too high. The dewatering process continued with success after the pumps were pulled, re-set and lowered to the proper subsurface elevation. The sediments were mucked throughout the entire workings and a new air fan with bagging was installed into an existing raise to improve ventilation. The initial breakthrough was sealed with Bulkhead #1. **Breakthrough Drive #2:** A second breakthrough into the channel was attempted at a location 14 m downstream or southwest from Drive #1. The drive broke through into a dry sand layer after advancing 3.7 m into bedrock. The sand layer and overlying sediments collapsed into the drive and all attempts to control the caving failed. The drive was sealed with

	Bulkhead #2.
1992	**GRR Pipe Drive:** GRR collared a 1.07-meter (42-inch) diameter horizontal pipe drive into the Deep Lead Channel at a location 14 m downstream from Drive #2. The pipe drive, totalling 19 m long, penetrated 7.2 meters of bedrock and 11.8 meters of alluvium across the channel. The drive was improperly collared at an elevation 0.46 meters above the channel bedrock floor where the majority of the gold was concentrated. The total amount of gold recovered from the drive was 13.9 grams. Most of this gold derived from a 2 m long section where the drive intersected rimrock along the channel. GRR accessed and sampled the bedrock floor by cutting through the pipe and recovered 54 grams of gold from a 0.60 m^2 area.
1993	GRR shut down operations at the Wingdam Property.
1998	The placer leases covering the Wingdam Property lapsed and the ground was staked by John Bot of Quesnel, BC.
2009-2012	CVG Mining Ltd. (CVG), formerly 1011136288 Saskatchewan Ltd., optioned and later purchased 100% of the Wingdam Property title from John Bot. The history of exploration work carried out on the Property by CVG is given in Section 9.

5.1 Historic Gold Production

The historic placer gold production reported to and recorded by the Cariboo District Gold Commissioner from areas along Lightning Creek at Wingdam amounts to 27,648 raw ounces (Holland, 1950). The results from nine historic fineness determinations indicate that the raw placer gold contains a fineness that ranges from 901 to 915 and averages 910.5. The gold was produced from two underground workings called the Sanderson and Melvin mines. The Sanderson Mine produced 25,474 ounces of gold from 136,753 loose cubic meters during a six year period extending from 1934 and 1939 (Table 4). Limited production at the Melvin Mine derived from six breakthrough attempts into the Deep Lead Channel during two time periods; 1937-38 and 1963-64 (Table 5). The total channel volume extracted from the breakthroughs amounted to 2,515.4 loose cubic meters and yielded 1,240 ounces of gold. The gold grades given in tables 4 and 5 represent loose volumes and refined-equivalent ounces.

Table 4: Sanderson Mine Gold Production and Grades

Time Period	**Loose Volume (m^3)**	**Gold Recovered (oz)**	**Gold Grade**	
			(oz/m^3)	**(g/m^3)**
1934	1,681.3	312	0.186	5.77
1935	12,087.6	2,498	0.207	6.43
1936	32,695.5	6,800	0.208	6.47
1937	39,872.3	7,306	0.183	5.70
1938	40,165.9	6,627	0.165	5.13
1939	10,250.4	1,931	0.188	5.86
Total/Average	**136,753**	**25,474**	**0.186**	**5.79**

Table 5: Melvin Mine Gold Production and Grades

Time Period	Loose Volume (m^3)	Gold Recovered (oz)	Gold Grade	
			(oz/m^3)	(g/m^3)
1937	1,393.0	667	0.479	14.89
1938	802.8	419	0.522	16.23
1963-64	319.6	154	0.482	14.99
Total/Average	**2,515.4**	**1,240**	**0.493**	**15.33**

6.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1 Regional Bedrock Geology

The Wingdam Property (the Property) is located along the western edge of the Omineca Belt that makes up part of the Quesnel Highlands in central British Columbia. The Omineca is one of five Canadian Cordillera sub-parallel morphotectonic belts or allochthonous superterranes that accreted to the North American Craton as the result of Mesozoic and Cenozonic tectonic collisions. The belts from east to west are called the Foreland, Omineca, Intermontane, Coast and Insular Belts (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Regional Bedrock Geology

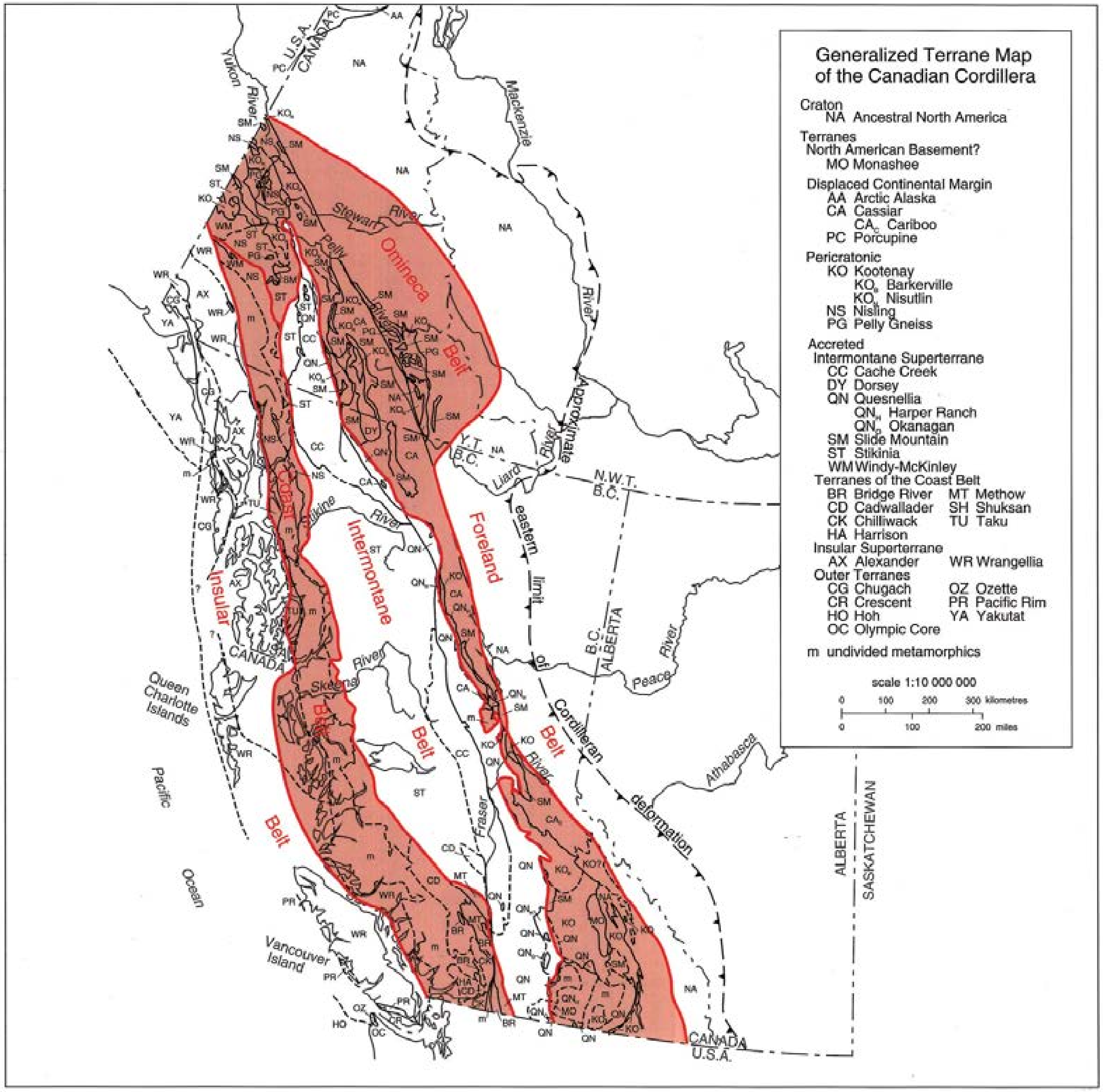


Figure 2.1 Simplified terrane map of the Canadian Cordillera (Gabrielse and Yorath, 1989; Wheeler et al., 1991).

The Omineca Belt accreted sometime during the middle Jurassic and locally comprises three distinct composite terranes. From east to west the composites consist of the Cariboo (C), Barkerville (BV) and Slide Mountain (SMa and SMc) terranes (Figure 9). The structural relationship between the terranes is illustrated in Figure 10. The Quesnel Terrane (QN) is part of the Intermontane Belt or Superterrane that accreted during the early Mesozoic (180 Ma) and forms a suture zone with the Omineca Belt. The suture is locally called the Eureka Thrust that strikes northwesterly across the southern portion of the Wingdam placer tenure block near the confluence of Wingdam and Lightning creeks. The suture is disrupted by slivers of thrusted rocks belonging to the Slide Mountain Terrane. The Side Mountain Terrane is dominated by deep-ocean-basin sedimentary rocks, basaltic volcanic rocks, and bodies of ultramafic rocks.

This disrupted terrane mainly represents oceanic accretionary prisms that mark the sites of former ocean basins, marginal seas, and/or back-arc basins (Monger and Price, 1979).

Figure 7: Regional Composite Bedrock Terranes

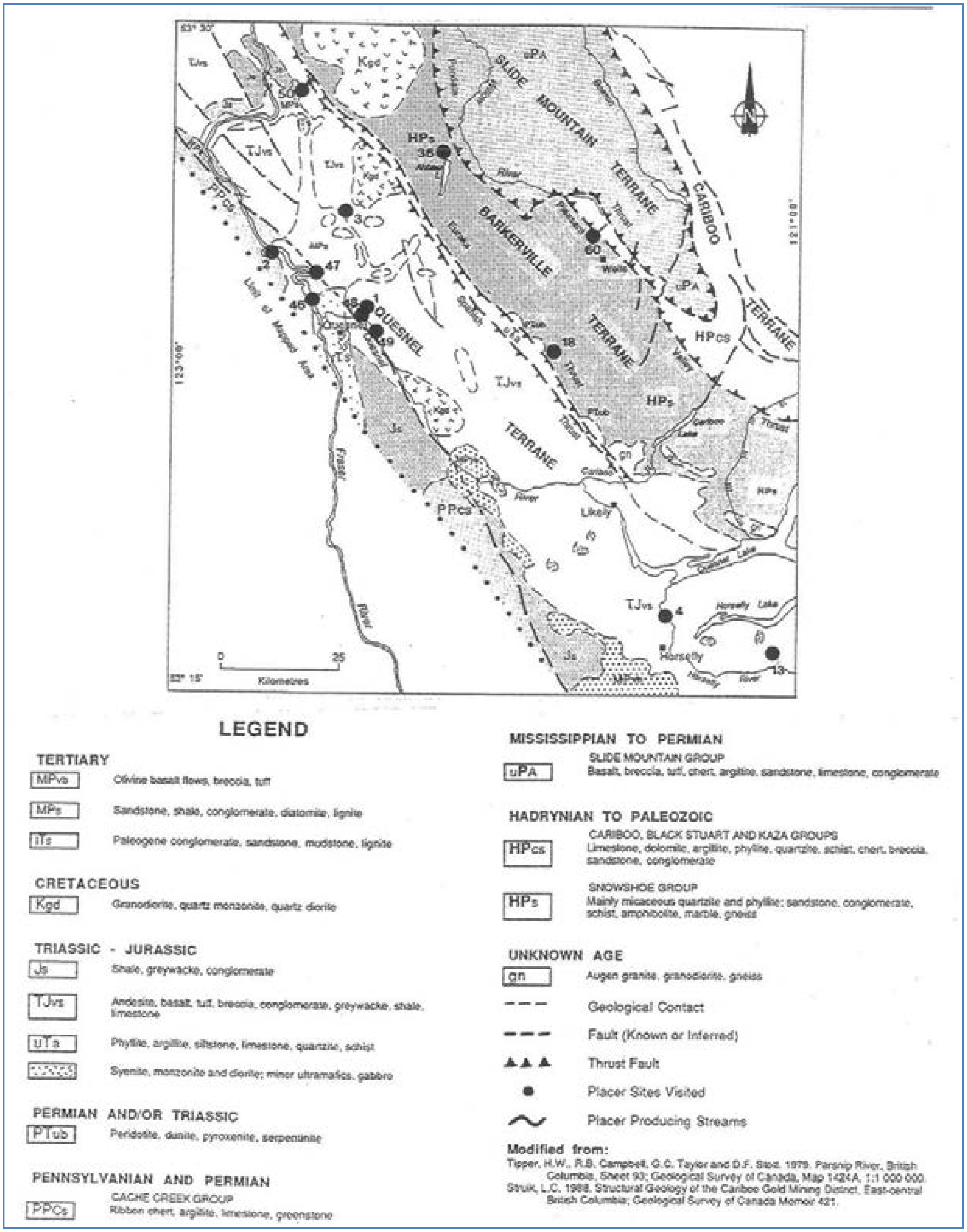
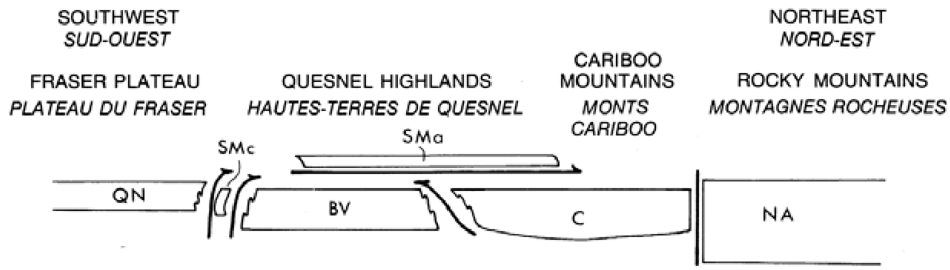


Figure 8: Terrane Structural Relationship



6.2 Local Bedrock Geology

The Wingdam Property (the Property) is mainly situated over bedrock belonging to the Barkerville Terrane and the southwestern-most part is located across the Quesnel Terrane (Figures 9 and 10). The two terranes are bounded by the Eureka Thrust Fault and possible slivers of deep-ocean-basin sedimentary rocks, basaltic volcanic rocks, and bodies of ultramafic rocks belonging to the Slide Mountain Terrane (Struik, 1988).

Figure 9: Local Bedrock Geology

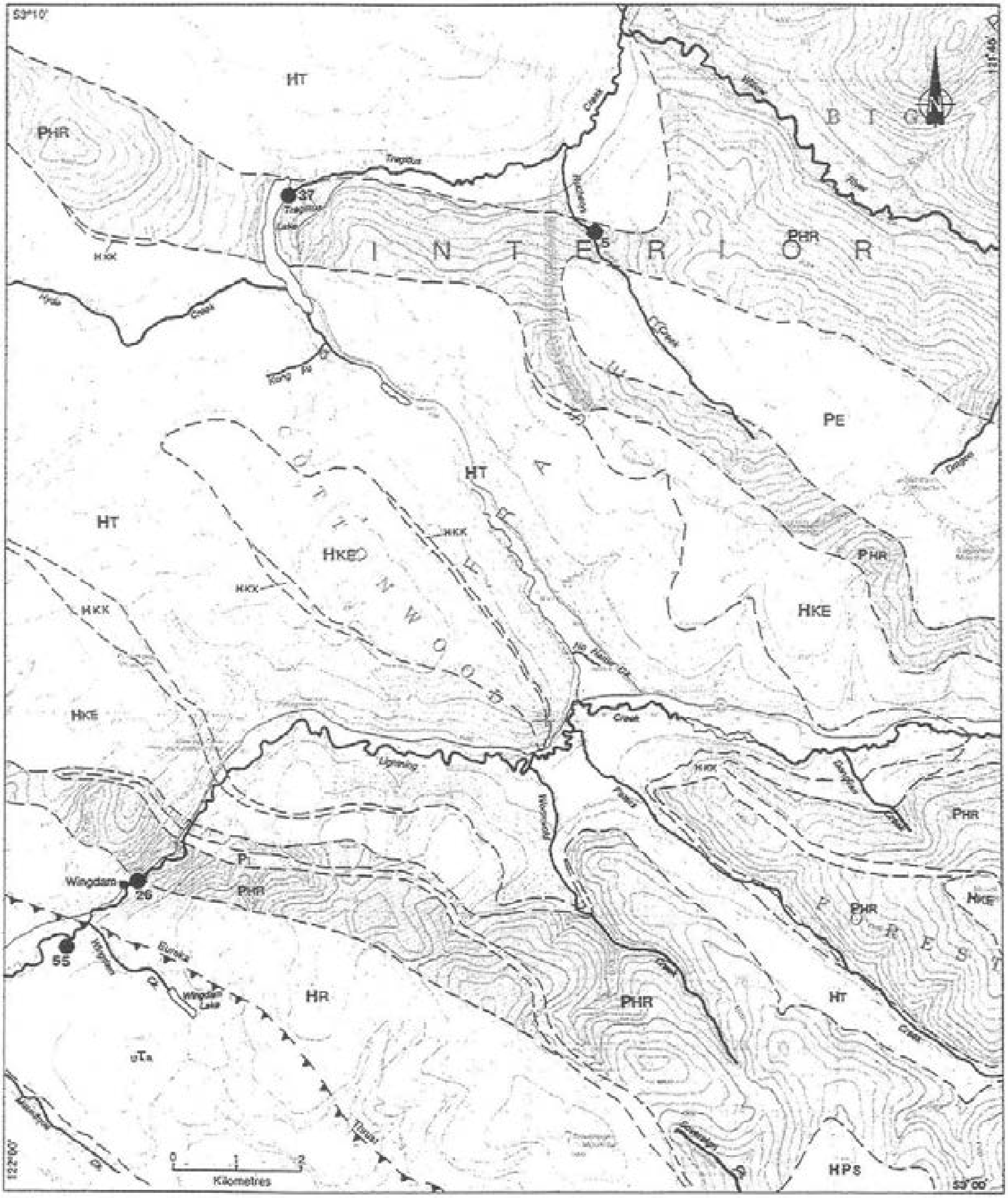


Figure 10. Local Bedrock Geology Legend

LEGEND

QUESNEL TERRANE

UPPER TRIASSIC

uTa	Phyllite, argillite, siltstone, limestone, quartzite, schist, greenstone, tuff

SLIDE MOUNTAIN TERRANE

MISSISSIPPIAN TO PERMIAN

SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP

uPA	ANTLER FORMATION: pillow basalt, breccia, diorite, chert, greywacke, serpentinite

BARKERVILLE TERRANE

PALEOZOIC?

SNOWSHOE GROUP

uPIM	ISLAND MOUNTAIN AMPHIBOLITE: amphibolite, minor siliceous mylonite
uPHM	Hardscrabble Mountain succession: siltite and phyllite, micaceous quartzite, limestone, minor metatuff?
PB	Bralco succession: marble
Pi	Foliated diorite, augite porphyry basalt, gabbroic rocks; undifferentiated diabase, diorite

PALEOZOIC

PQL	QUESNEL LAKE GNEISS: Potassium feldspar porphyritic granitic orthogneiss

SNOWSHOE GROUP

PE	Eaglenest succession: micaceous quartzite and phyllite
PD	Downey succession: micaceous quartzite and phyllite and undifferentiated rocks
PA	Agnes succession: quartzite-clast conglomerate, quartzite, minor limy conglomerate
PGP	Goose Peak succession: quartzite, minor conglomerate
PHR	Harveys Ridge succession: micaceous quartzite and interbedded phyllite, schist, siltite, and minor micritic limestone and undifferentiated rocks

HADRYNIAN OR PALEOZOIC

HPT	Harveys Ridge succession: micaceous quartzite, phyllite and schist

HADRYNIAN ?

HKE	Keithley succession: micaceous quartzite and phyllite, minor marble
HKK	Kee Khan marble: marble, calcareous sandstone, micaceous quartzite, phyllite
HT	Tregillus succession: micaceous quartzite, phyllite, schist, conglomerate
HR	Ramos succession: micaceous quartzite and phyllite, sandstone and undifferentiated rocks
HPS	Snowshoe Group undifferentiated: mainly micaceous quartzite and phyllite

CARIBOO TERRANE

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

DMG	GUYET FORMATION: conglomerate, breccia, granule quartzite and slate
Dw	WAVERLY FORMATION: basaltic tuff, volcaniclastics, pillow basalt, siltite
OMBS	Black pelite unit: slate, argillite and cherty argillite, limestone, dolostone and silicified limestone

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lCM	MURAL FORMATION: grey limestone, minor shale and argillite

HADRYNIAN AND/OR CAMBRIAN

HCM	MIDAS FORMATION: siltstone and quartzite, minor shale and argillite
HCu	undivided: quartzite, siltstone, argillite, shale, limestone, phyllite, schist

HADRYNIAN

HC	CUNNINGHAM FORMATION: limestone, minor shale, argillite and dolostone

– – –	Geological Contact
— —	Fault (Known or Inferred)
▲ ▲ ▲	Thrust Fault
•	Placer Sites Visited
~	Placer Producing Streams

Source: Struik, L.C. 1988. Geology of the Wells, Spectacle Lakes, Swift River and Cariboo Lake map areas, Cariboo Land District, British Columbia; *Geological Survey of Canada*, Maps 1635A, 1636A, 1637A and 1638A; 1:50 000

From west to east or younger to older the Barkerville Terrane across the Property consists of four distinct stratified metasedimentary rock successions (Hadrynian and Paleozoic) belonging to the Snowshoe Group. The regional description of the successions and intrusive rock occurrences are given in Table 12 (Struik, 1988). The Quesnel Terrane rocks located immediately west of the Eureka Fault are made up of Upper Triassic phyllite, argillite, siltstone, limestone, quartzite, greenstone and tuff.

Table 6. Barkerville Terrane Bedrock Successions

Succession	Description
Ramos (HR)	Interbedded micaceous quartzite and phyllite with subordinate siltite, amphibolite, marble and tuff. The succession is characterized by olive-colored coarse-grained quartzite layers. The tuff and siltite layers appear high in the succession as opposed to the lower-seated tuff and amphibolite occurrences.
Harveys Ridge (PHR)	Black and grey siltite, phyllite, fine-grained micaceous quartzite, limestone and minor dolostone. The limestone and dolostone is confined to the upper part of the succession and has not been identified on the Property.
Keithley (HKE)	Olive and olive-grey phyllite, fine-grained quartzite and orthoquartzite. The phyllite and quartzite beds are commonly thinly layered and indistinct. The phyllite layers easily weather to olive and light brown colors.
Intrusive Rocks (Pi)	Intrusive rocks in the Barkerville Terrane are mainly diorite, subordinate rhyolite, and rhyodacite. The diorite forms sills 0.4 to 30 m thick and are most abundant along the western margin of the Barkerville Terranes. The sills are isoclinally folded and predate Jurassic tectonism. The rhyolite and dacite occur sporadically throughout the terrane as 1 to 10 m thick sills and dykes. The sills and dykes predate and postdate folding. Some are reported to be highly ankeritized and susceptible to brown weathering.

The rocks exposed along the Wingdam Mine portal and throughout the main decline consist of dark grey to black-colored siltite and phyllite belonging to the Harveys Ridge Succession. The section of bedrock exposed by the incline that extends to the Deep Lead Channel breakthrough point is made up of greyish tan-olive phyllite of the Ramos Succession. The bedrock across the channel floor changes back to dark grey siltite and phyllite layers of the Harveys Ridge Succession. The contact between the successions at this change is an unconformity controlled along a northeast-striking steeply-dipping fault that parallels the south channel rim. The fault forms a 3-meter wide vertical clay-filled gouge mainly composed of weathered felsic minerals and less quartz. The gouge was also drilled and identified by drill hole CVG-10-10 at a location about 50 m upstream or northeast from the channel breakthrough point. Similar clay-filled gouges up to 15 cm wide were identified in bedrock along Drift CC1. The narrow gouges crosscut bedrock foliation strike along shallow angles and parallel dip. Bedrock foliation exposed along the underground workings strike northwest (308-degrees) and dip moderately to steeply towards the west.

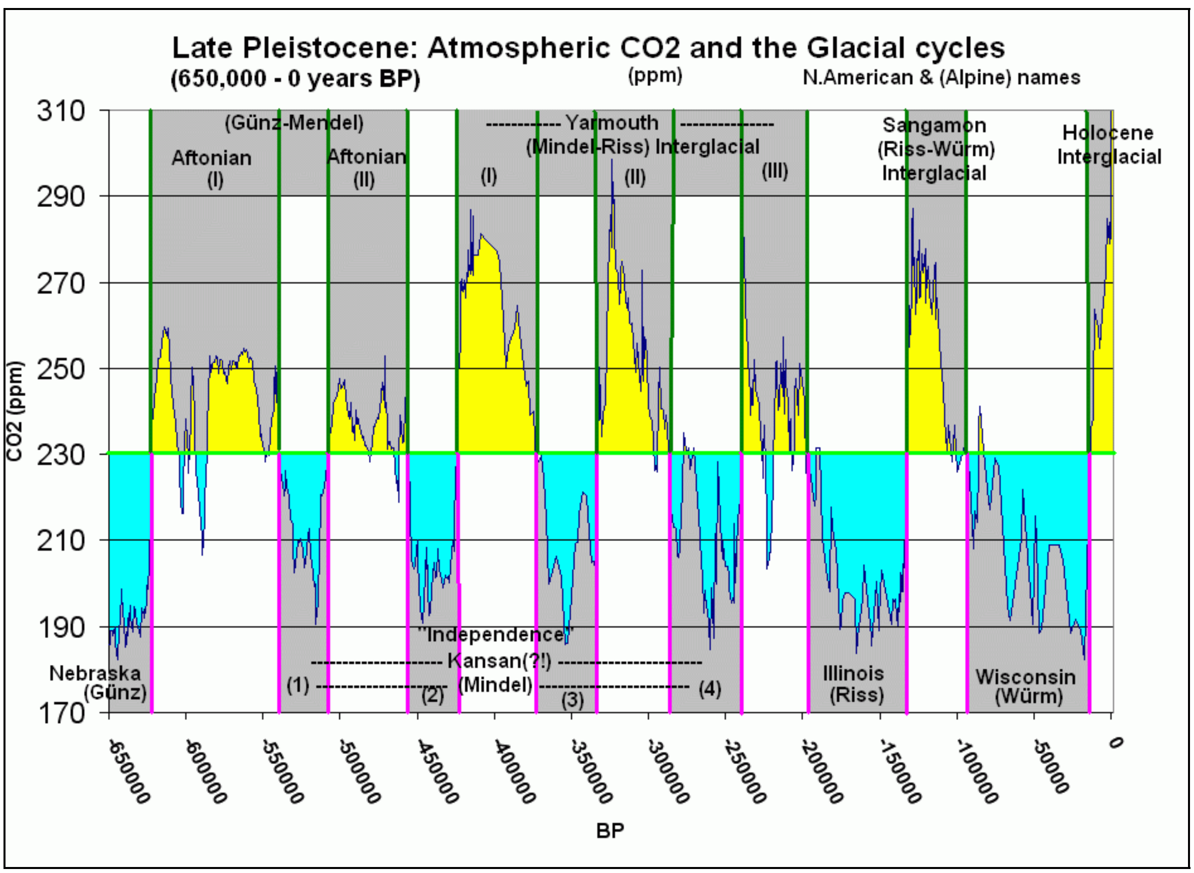
6.3 Surficial Geology

The Lightning Creek valley at Wingdam is filled from top to bottom by a sequence of recent, postglacial, glacial and interglacial sediments. The sediment types or units that comprise each sequence are listed in Table 7. The chronological details for each unit are based on ice core CO_2 measurements and interpretive glacial cycle events shown in Figure 13 (Ruen, 2005). Sonic drill-hole log CVG-10-10 (Table 8) was used as a type section for the depth interval and thickness of each sedimentological unit. The thickness of each unit significantly varies throughout the length of the valley. The drill-hole section is located about 80 m upstream or northeast from Drift CC1 and adjacent to the CGA historic Fence Line C (see Section 9.4, Figure 16).

Table 7. List of Sedimentological Units

Unit	Sediment Type	Depth Interval	Thickness (m)	Sediment Sequence	Chronology (ybp)
1	Fluvial Gravel & Sand	0-4.57	4.57	Recent	Holocene (10,000-present)
2	Debris Flow	4.57-7.01	2.44	Postglacial	Late Fraser to early Holocene (12,500-10,000)
3a	Lodgement Till	7.01-11.89	4.88	Glacial	Fraser (Wisconsin) (95,000-12,500)
3b	Glaciolacustrine	11.89-46.63	34.74		
4a	Fluvial Sand	46.63-47.55	0.92	Interglacial	Sangamon (132,500-95,000)
4b	Fluvial Gravel	47.55-49.07	1.52		
Total Thickness			**49.07**		

Figure 11. Glacial and Interglacial Cycles



Unit 4b is a Sangamon interglacial fluvial gravel layer that typically fines upwards. The base of the unit forms an auriferous cobble/boulder-rich lag deposit proximal to bedrock. Unit 4b is dominated by sand layers and commonly contain alternating layers or lenses of pebble gravel and silt. Some of the sand layers are pebble and cobble-rich. Unit 3b consists of water-saturated glaciolacustrine silt and mud layers that accumulated in an ice-dammed lake environment during the onset of the Fraser glaciation. The lower part of the unit is silt-rich and the upper part is clay-rich. The clay-rich layers are overlain by a glacial diamicton or lodgement till (Unit 3a) that was deposited beneath the Cordilleran ice sheet during the Fraser glacial period. The upper part of the lodgement till unit was eroded by large volumes of meltwaters during the early Holocene warming period and the ablation of the Cordilleran ice sheet. The clay-rich gravels or debris flow facies (Unit 2) accumulated during this warming period. The recent fluvial gravel and sand layers in Unit 1 are Holocene remnants of sediments transported and deposited along the length of the Lightning Creek valley floor by a wandering stream.

Table 8: CVG-10-10 Surficial Geology Type Section

CVG Mining Ltd. - Wingdam Property

Hole ID:	CVG-10-10	**Collar Elev:** 937 m	**Location:**	568785.69	5877346.848
Start Date:	July-27-10	**Total Hole Depth:** 53.9 m		UTM Nad 83, Zone 10	
End Date:	August-04-10	**Drill Type:** Sonic	**Azimuth:**	N/A	
* Drill left site from July 28-Aug 3		**Core Diameter:** 101.6mm	**Dip:**	90	
Logged By:	D. Cedergren				

Unit (m)		Length (m)	Rock Type	Core Description	Recovery
From	To				M Rec. (%)
0.00	2.44	2.44	Sand	Brown f.g sand, contains significant roots and other plant matter.	100
2.44	4.57	2.13	Sand/Gravel	Brownish grey c.g sand and f-m.g gravels; Avg granule is ~3mm with pebbles and cobbles up to 8cm; coarsest at btm 1ft. Sharp lower contact.	100
4.57	7.01	2.44	Gravel/Clay	Dk bluish grey gravel w/ ~50% clay; moderately hard; mostly v.c.g sand to fine gravel - rare pebbles over 3cm; moderately well consolidated. Gradational with underlying clay over ~.5m.	100
7.01	11.89	4.88	Till	Med brownish grey till, ~80% clay with 20% sand and gravels, rare cobbles up to 10cm; very poorly sorted with up to 50% Ang to SA pebbles, avg size ~2cm; hard; Gradational lower contact (.5m).	100
11.89	14.33	2.44	Clay	Brownish grey, homogenous clay; No sand or gravels; Moderately soft but competent; Micaceous; Gradational over ~1m.	120
14.33	22.56	8.23	Clay	Same clay as above with colour change to yellowish brown.	140
22.56	26.21	3.66	Clay	Brownish grey, homogenous clay similar to above; Moderately hard and more compact that above clays. Gradational over ~1m.	120
26.21	28.04	1.83	Clay	Yellowish brown clay with common distorted black organic layers (1-4mm wide); moderately soft; Gradational over ~.5m.	100
28.04	30.78	2.74	Clay	Dk grey clay as above; moderately soft; Homogenous; gradually becomes silty in lowermost portion. Gradational over ~1m	100
30.78	32.92	2.13	Silt/Clay	Silty clay to uncosolidated silt, normally bedded; Top 40cm more cohesive due to clay content; "slum" material, very wet and very soft; lower contact gradational over ~10cm.	80
32.92	38.40	5.49	Sand	Dk grey, m-v.f.g weakly consolidated sand; well sorted, fining upwards; moderatley well packed, soft, dry; Undefined lower contact - end of run, core loss?	100
38.40	38.71	0.30	Gravel	Med grained wash gravels; 30% pebbles avg ~3cm; 70% granules and v.c.g sand avg 1-3mm; no cobbles, max pebble size 6cm; Typically well rounded; poorly sorted; sharp horiz lower contact.	100
38.71	42.67	3.96	Sand	Brownish grey weakly consolidated sand; med to locally f grained, overall coarsens up hole; gradational lower contact over 10cm.	80
42.67	44.50	1.83	Sand/Silt	Dk grey, soft weakly consolidated v.f.g sand to silt.	90
44.50	46.63	2.13	Silt	Continued fining downward to pure 'slum'; dk grey, unconsolidated silt; very wet and very soft.	90
46.63	47.55	0.91	Sand	Med grey v.f.g sand; moderately soft, v weakly consolidated; Sharp horiz basal contact.	90
47.55	49.07	1.52	Gravel	Dk brown coarse sandy gravel; up to 10% clay; Cobbles are ~10%, up to 10cm diameter.	100
49.07	49.99	0.91	Schist	Weathered, clayey Schist; lt bluish grey; some gravels incorporated into clay - from drilling process? Minor foliation on fragments.	100
49.99	50.90	0.91	Gravel	Sloughed gravels from 156-161'?; Similar but with less silt and clay; typically flat ang pebbles, avg 2cm.	100
50.90	53.95	3.05	Schist	Weathered, clay rich Schist; lt bluish grey; sharp, 60 deg TCA basal contact.	100
				E.O.H	

7.0 Deposit Types

CVG Mining Ltd. is currently exploring a placer gold deposit at the Wingdam Property (the Property). The deposit consists of a buried paleochannel called the Deep Lead Channel. Significant gold concentrations along the channel are mainly confined to the gravel-bedrock interface situated 51 m below the Lightning Creek valley floor. The gravel and other alluvium overlying the bedrock were deposited by an ancient fluvial stream that predates the Fraser glacial period or 110,000 ybp. The gold-enriched zone exposed along Drift CC1 reaches up to 1.20 m thick. The zone consists of a boulder/cobble-rich fluvial gravel layer up to 0.90 m thick and 0.30 m of underlying fractured bedrock. Historic drill logs show that significant gold concentrations are confined to a bedrock-proximal zone measuring 1.83 m thick. Results from past drill programs and seismic surveys indicates that the channel bedrock floor varies from 6 to 39 meters wide. The lateral extent of the channel parallels Lightning Creek along a southwest paleoflow direction and is fully covered by a 2,430-meter distance along the length of the Property.

A geological model for the buried Deep Lead Channel (Auriferous Gravel) and the sequence of overlying sediments is illustrated in Figure 14. The auriferous boulder/cobble-rich gravel layer that overlies the bedrock floor is shown on Plate 1. Some of the fine-grained sediments on the plate are obscured by shotcrete. Plate 2 illustrates the fine-grained sediment layers more clearly and shows an example of a discrete sample location (CC1-8) along the gold-enriched zone. The sand and silt layers are referred as *slum* when water-saturated. The silt layer and underlying sediments shown on Plate 2 are thawed and the overlying pebble/cobble-rich sand layers are frozen. All of the sediments overlying the coarse-grained gravel layer are barren or contain low gold concentrations (<1.0 g/m^3) along longitudinal cobble clusters. Both Plates 1 and 2 are views looking northwest across the channel width.

Figure 12. Historical Section 'A' Looking Upstream (NE)

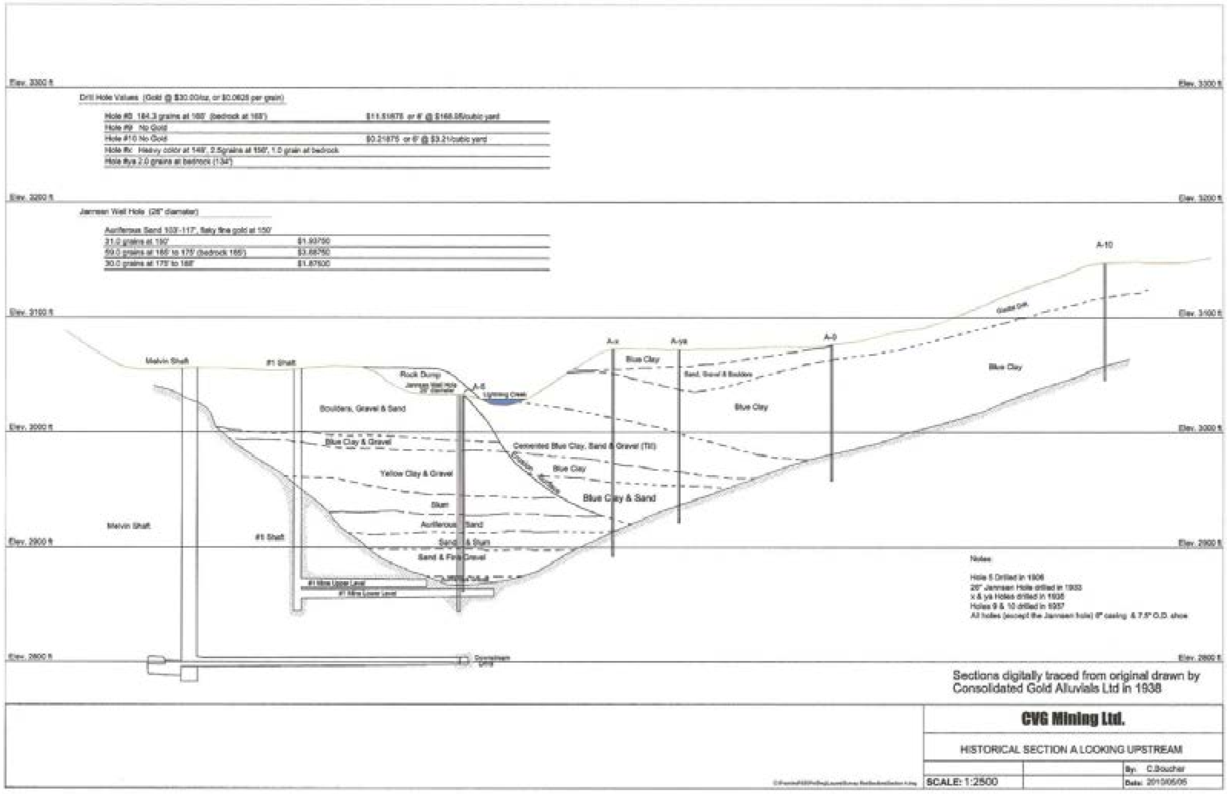


Plate 1. Deep Lead Channel Auriferous Gravel Layer

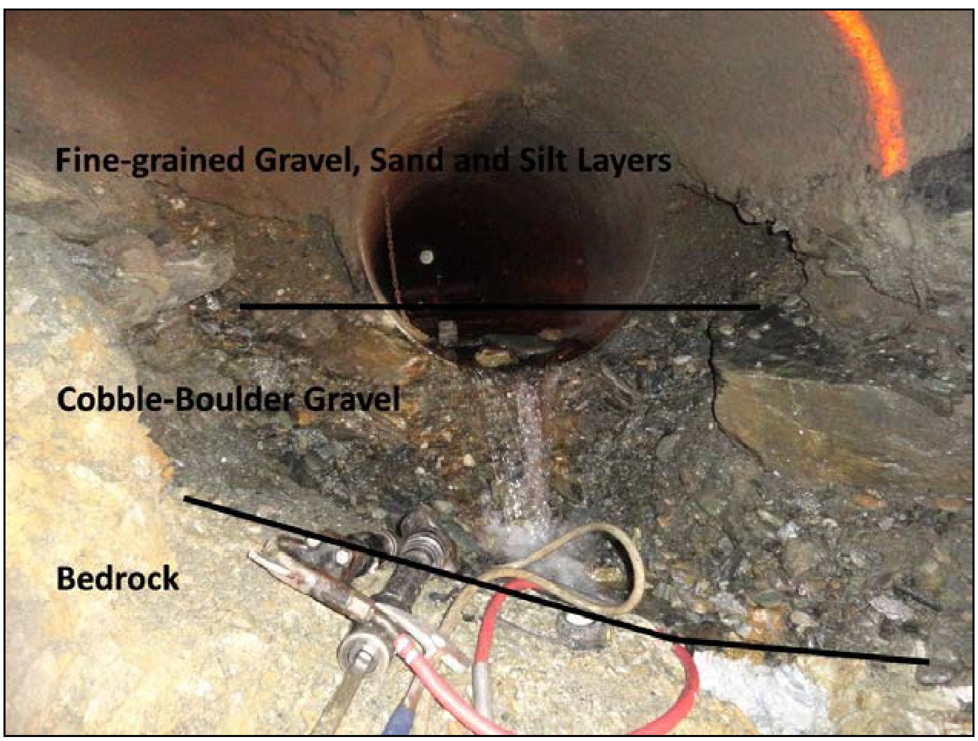


Plate 2. Overlying Fine-Grained Sediment Layers

The bedrock along the Deep Lead Channel is made up of black phyllite and siltstone layers belonging to the Harveys Ridge Succession and light grey to tan-colored phyllite of the Ramos Succession. The contact between the successions at this location is an unconformity and part of a 3 m wide fault gouge that parallels rimrock along the south side of the channel. The typical foliation pattern in bedrock underlying the auriferous gravel layer is shown on Plate 3 looking northwest across the width of the channel. The paleoflow direction of the overlying gravel layer trends southwest along the channel length. The gold concentrations identified along the channel bedrock floor are mainly confined to narrow clay-filled gouges and fractures that reach up to 15 cm wide (Plates 4 and 5). Plates 4 and 5 are views looking down on the bedrock floor showing a gouge example cross-cutting foliation along a shallow angle.

Plate 3. Bedrock Foliation and Paleoflow Direction

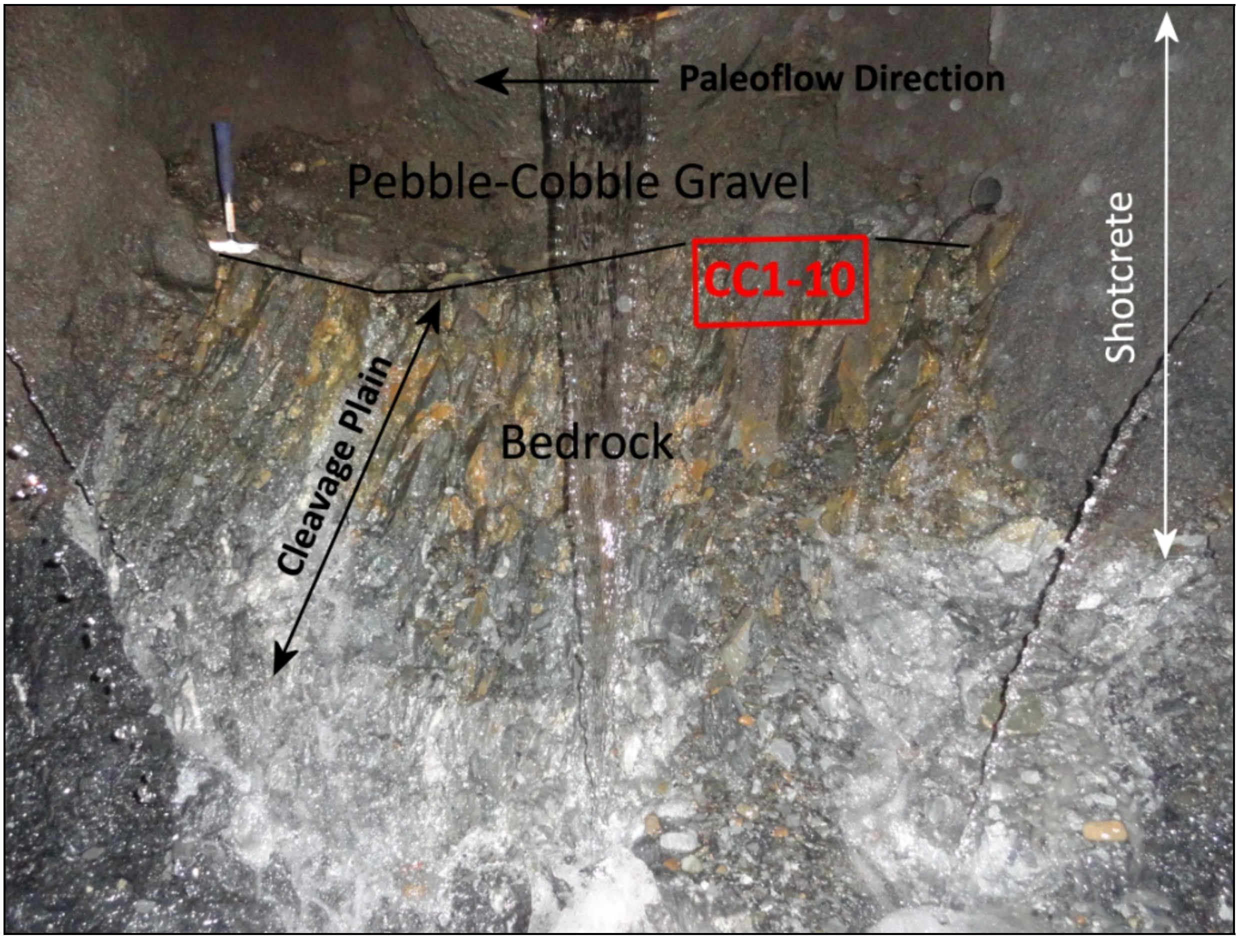


Plate 4. Clay-Filled Bedrock Gouge (15 cm wide)

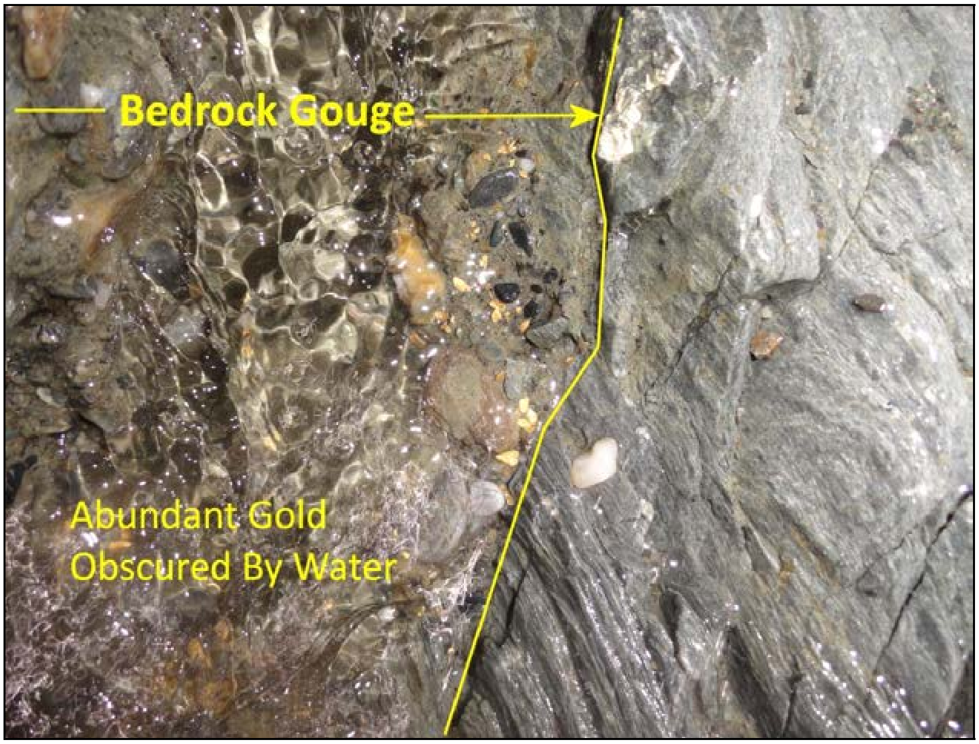
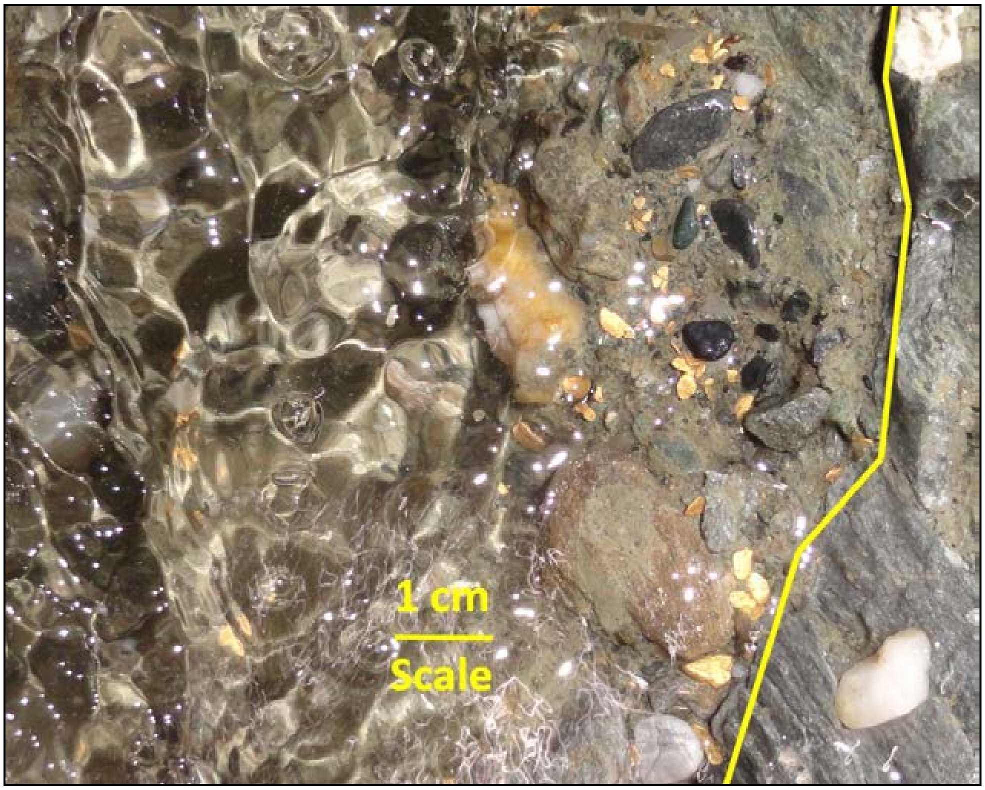


Plate 5. Gold-Enriched Bedrock Gouge



8.0 Exploration

CVG Mining Ltd. (CVG) carried out the following exploration programs since acquiring the Wingdam Property (the Property) in April 2009:

1. Underground de-watering and mine rehabilitation program (2009-2012).
2. Hydrological survey performed by Clifton Associates Ltd (2009).
3. Seismic refraction and reflection survey and ground geophysical surveys that included induced polarization and magnetometer measurements completed by Frontier Geosciences Ltd (2009).
4. Sonic core-recovery drill program (2010) involving 14 holes (see Section 10).
5. Drift sampling across the width of the Deep Lead Channel (2012).

The seismic reflection data acquired by Frontier was medium to low quality due to vibrational interference during the time of data acquisition. Lines SL-1, 2, and 3 do not provide any information on reflectors or structures in the area and could not be reliably used in interpretation. Resistivity line RL-1 contained the most useful information showing three distinct geo-electric layers; 1) the shallow conductive layer at approximately 15-20 m was interpreted to be the boundary between the Fraser lodgement till unit and underlying lacustrine clay unit, 2) the highly resistive and chargeable body that extends to a depth of 50 m was interpreted to be clay and underlying Tertiary conglomerate, 3) the deepest layer is highly resistive with low chargeability and interpreted as Precambrian metasedimentary bedrock that surrounds the most recent sediments. There is also a zone between 180-220 m with low resistivity and variable chargeability that spans throughout the till, clay, gravel and bedrock. The zone was interpreted as a resistive layer of clay and conglomerate bounded by an upper conductive till layer and lower conductive bedrock exhibiting shearing and fracturing. The resistivity and IP sections for RL-2 and RL-3 are similar to RL-1 (Pare & Hillman, 2009). The ground resistivity profiles are provided in Appendix C.

9.0 2013 Geophysical Surveys

A Resistivity/IP survey and Ground Magnetic survey was carried out on mineral tenure 552451 on March 16-17. A total of 825 line-meters, equally distributed between three 275 meter lines, was produced for each geophysical method employed in the survey.

9.0.1 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 five feet of snow on the ground during the time of the survey. Access to the survey area was obtained off of Highway 26 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 combining an old cat trail and the frozen creek itself. The trail head is located on Highway 26, 750m downstream of the turnoff to the Wingdam Mine site.

9.1 Resistivity/Induced Polarization Survey

9.1.1 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 lines WDL006-WDL008. These measurements were discontinued after these traverses due to excessive noise levels. 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.

9.1.2 Objective

The 2013 Resistivity/IP survey completed at the Wingdam 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

The objective of the survey is to identify potential structural sources of the lode gold deposit(s) responsible for the rich Lead Gold Channel located within Lightning Creek.

The geophysical survey, which is the subject of this report, was carried out on March 10-15, 2013, on mineral tenure 552451. A total of 1,650 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.

9.1.3 Data Acquisition

The field procedure consisted of driving 56 steel electrodes into the ground at 5 metre intervals along a traverse line. The six 275m traverse lines were parallel and spaced at 100m. The passive cable is 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.

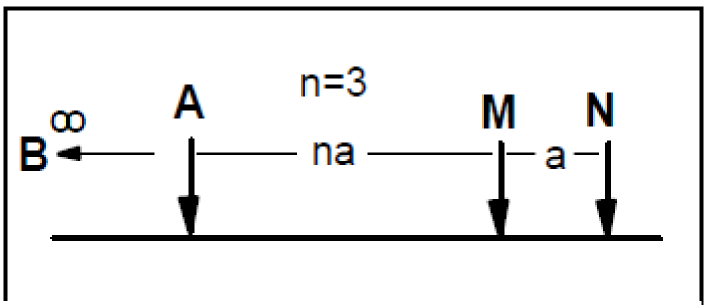
For each survey line, the electrodes were sequenced to measure the pole-dipole and inverted Schlumberger arrays.

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 13). 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. WDL005 – WDL010 all utilized a common infinity electrode placed 825m southeast of and in-line with traverse WDL007.

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 13: Pole-Dipole Electrode Array Configuration



9.1.4 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 ($\Delta \mathbf{m}$).
4) Update the resistivity model using a formula like this: $\mathbf{m}_{i+1} = \mathbf{m}_i + \Delta \mathbf{m}$. 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)

9.2 Ground Based Magnetic Survey

9.2.1 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.

9.2.2 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.

9.2.3 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

9.2.4 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.

10.0 Results

Figure 14 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 six traverses. There are two inversions per line: A resistivity inversion for the inverse schlumberger array, and one for the pole-dipole array with a line graph of the magnetic survey imposed above it for correlation.

Traverse WDL005 ran down from the highway to Lightning Creek on the north side of the creek, While WDL006 to WDL010 ran away from the creek on the south side of the creek.

WDL005 shows a low resistivity layer at surface with a high resistivity layer extending to depth and from electrodes 1 to 40. The low resistivity is associated with overburden, while the higher resistivity is associated with the bedrock, truncated at around electrode 40 as it dips into the deeper valley paleochannel system. There is a vertical feature at electrode 18 that is concurrent with a mag high spike. This may represent a fracture or zone of mineral enrichment.

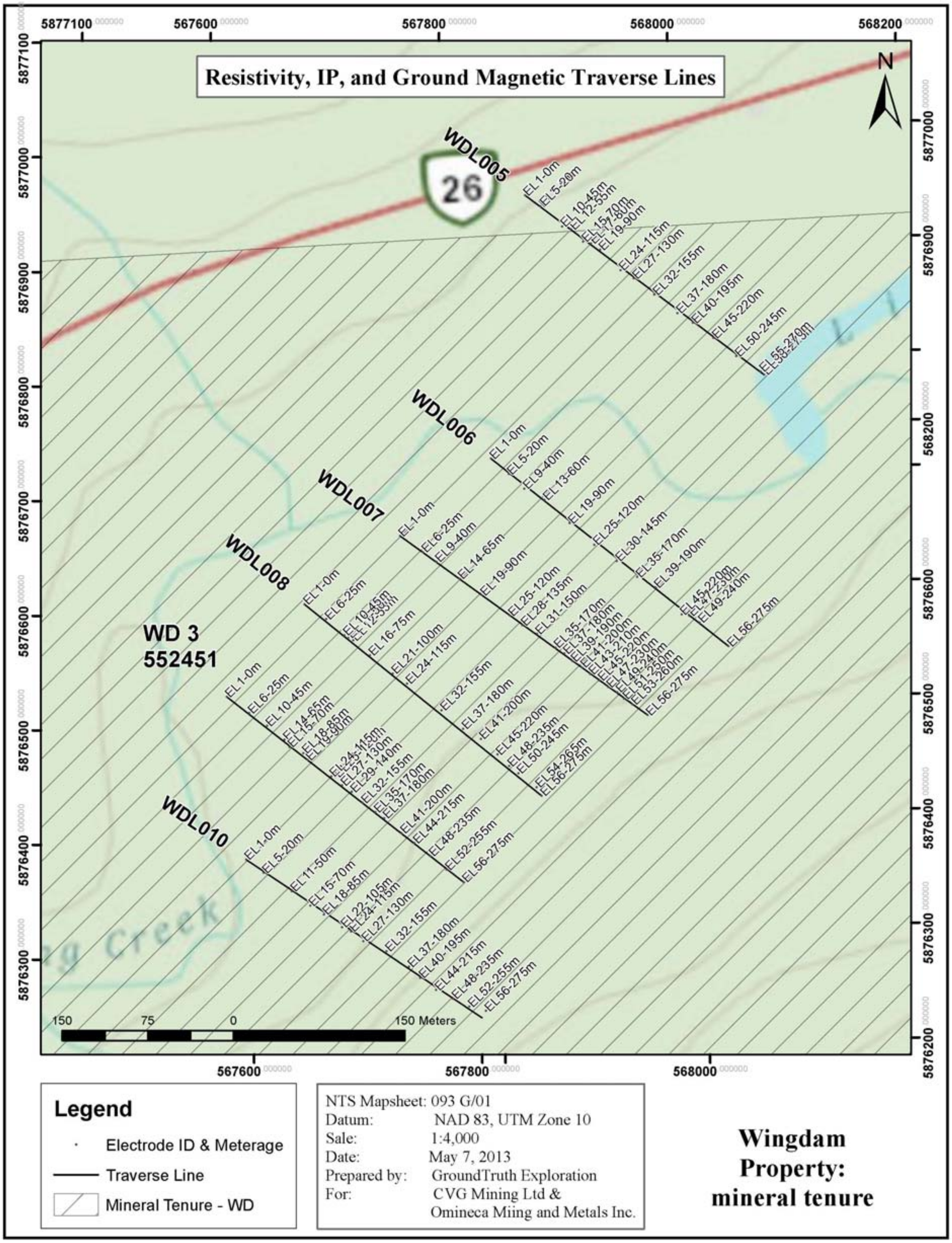
WDL006 to 010 show good structural correlation with each other. Three main features are common and traceable between these 5 lines:

1. A dip in the bedrock/overburden contact, characterized by the contact between the resistivity low associated with bedrock (<30 Ohm-m) and the resistivity high associated with variable sedimentary layers. This may indicate the presence of a paleochannel.
2. A significant magnetic low is commonly associated with the northern rim of the supposed paleochannel.
3. A significant magnetic high is found within the supposed paleo-channel and may represent deposited “black sands.”

Little structural information is obtained about the bedrock aside from the profile. This is due to the contact being at or near the depth limit of our survey,

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

Figure 14: Map of Traverse Lines and Meterage



11.0 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, another 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 Wingdam 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 Wingdam 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 Wingdam Project for the purpose of Mineral Exploration between February 25 and April 10 2013 for the purpose of placer exploration

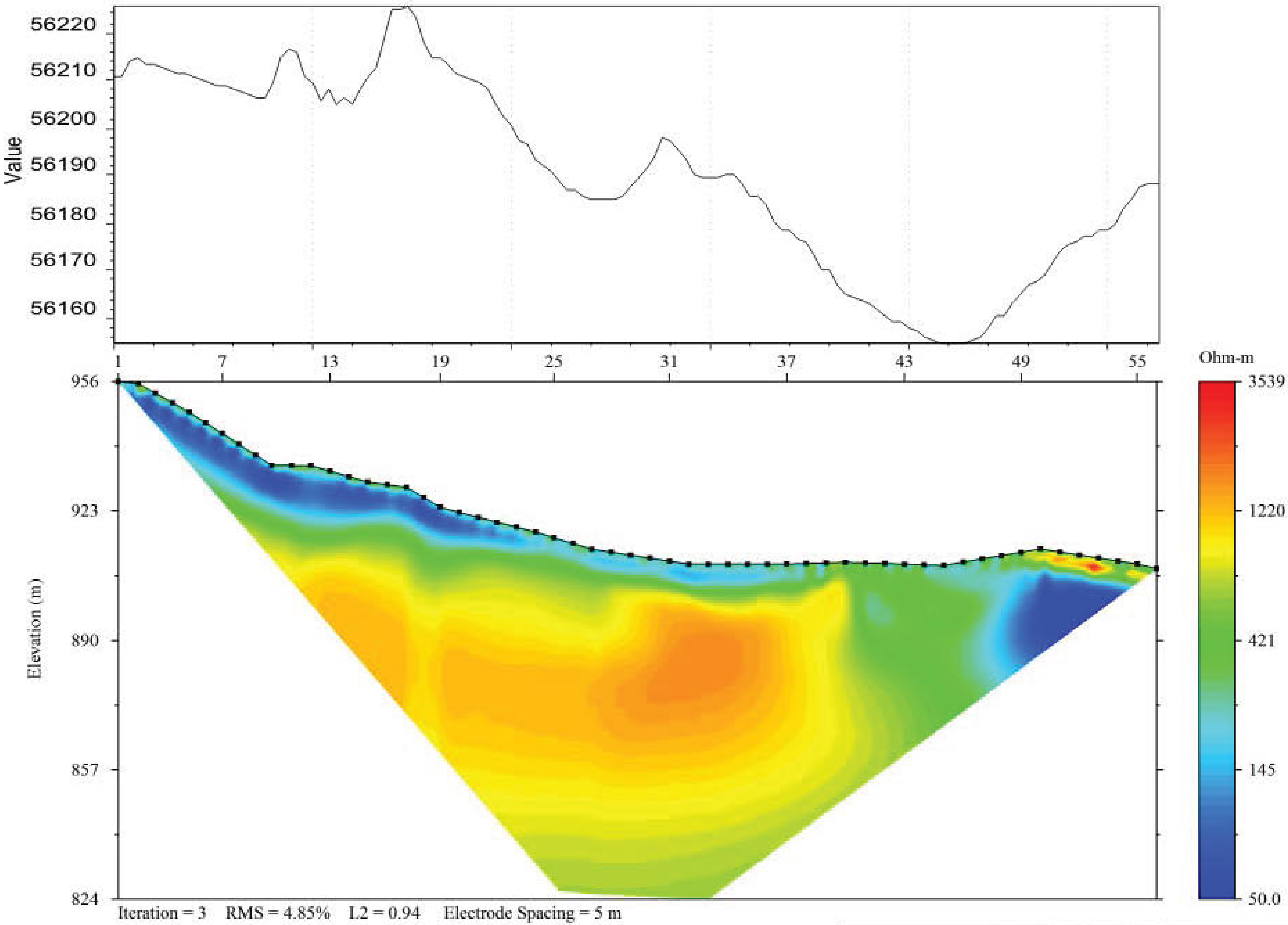
				Cost Pro Rated for Placer Claims	Cost Pro Rated for Mineral Claims
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.		I. Fage - April 10, 2013		**Event # 5439927**	**Event # 54439926**
Wingdam Placer Project: Resistivity/IP/Magnetic Survey					
Cost Breakdown:					
Prep/Mobilization/Demobilization Expenses Incurred:					
Summary: Mobe-Crew of 4 mobilized from Dawson, 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					
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 * $0.40		$ 1,920.00			
Truck Rental: 3 days each way * $150		$ 900.00			
Total Prep/Mobilization Cost: $17,220 Split 2/3 FC, 1/3 WD			**$ 5,740.00**	$ 4,100.00	$ 1,640.00
Survey Expense Feb 28 - March 10/13:					
Summary: A total of 9 IP/Resistivity profiles + coincident ground mag was collected on the Wingdam Property					
A GroundTruth crew of 2 prepped lines on south Wingdam grid on March 10th. A GT crew of 5 ran survey daily from March 11th - 17th/13. 2 meals/day + Accomodations were covered by client.					
6 profiles were surveyed on South Wingdam (Mar 10-15/13), 3 profiles surveyed on North Wingdam (Mar 16 - 17/13).					
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 * $10/day (GT brought lunches only)	$ 50.00				
Accommodations (for GT Crew of 5): Covered by Client	$ -				
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 for 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:	$ 3,060.00				
March 11th to 17th (7 full survey days)		$ 21,420.00			
March 10, Crew of 2 line prep: Wages ($700), Food ($100), Truck ($175)		$ 975.00			
Total Wingdam Survey Cost: March 10 -17, 2013			**$ 22,395.00**	$ 15,996.43	$ 6,398.57
Post Survey Data processing/Interpretation/Report:					
Data processing: 16h * $75/hr		$ 1,200.00			
Report Preparation10h * $75/H		$ 750.00			
Printing, USB copy, Postage of Report		$ 75.00			
Total data processing/interpretation and report preparation Cost Estimate:			**$ 2,025.00**	$ 1,446.43	$ 578.57
Total Invoice for Wingdam Survey:			**$ 30,160.00**		
John Bot : logistics, snowmobile rental, equipment rental, road clearing, labour			**$ 2,955.99**	$ 2,111.42	$ 844.57
		TOTAL:		**$ 23,654.28**	**$ 9,461.71**

Appendix B: Tenure Summary

WINGDAM 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
552451	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	WINGDAM MINE	233461 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/jun/30	GOOD	38.878
		TOTAL ha WINGDAM MINERAL CLAIMS					**2702**

Appendix C: Geophysical Inversions and Magnetic Data

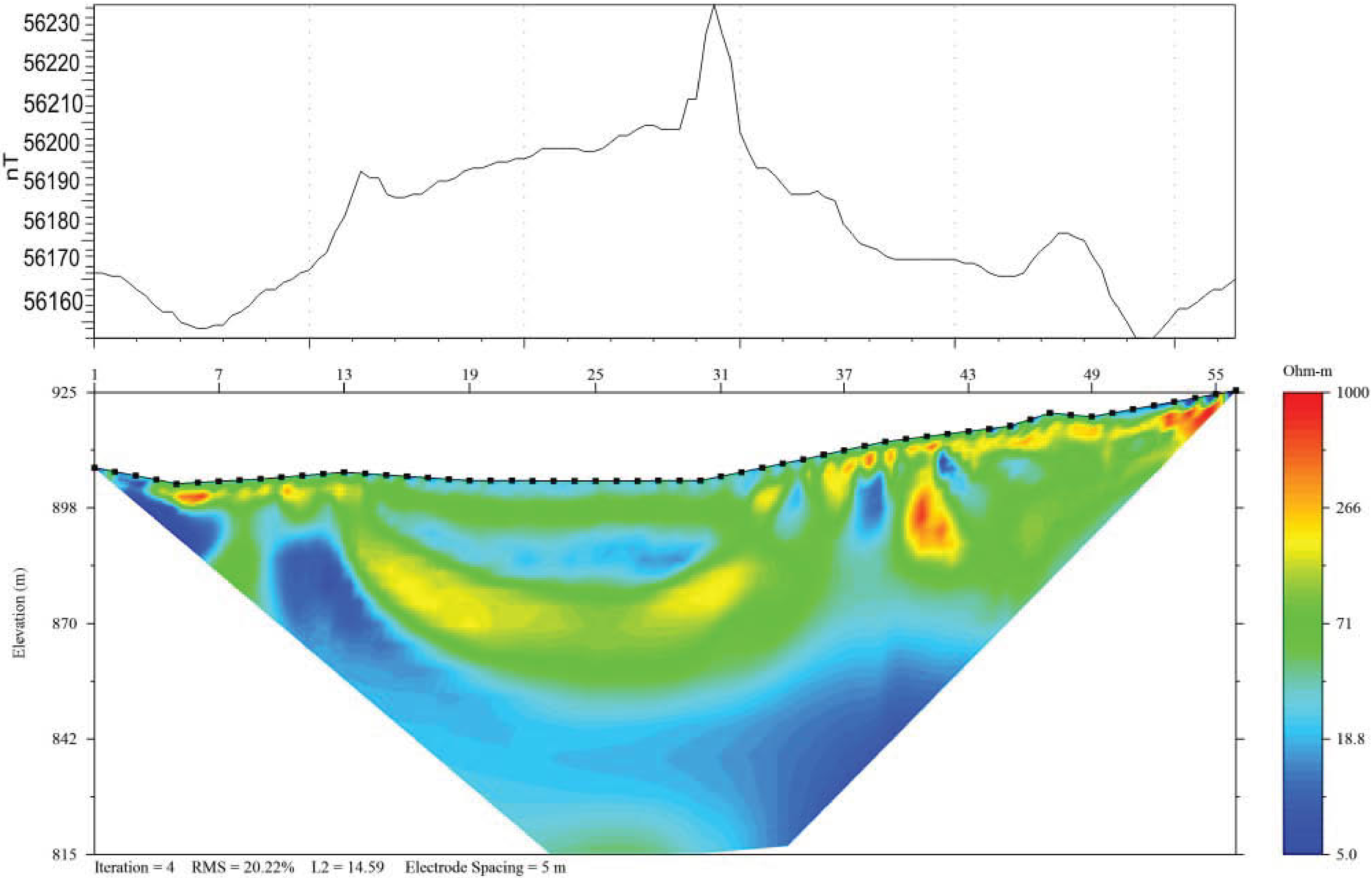


Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

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		

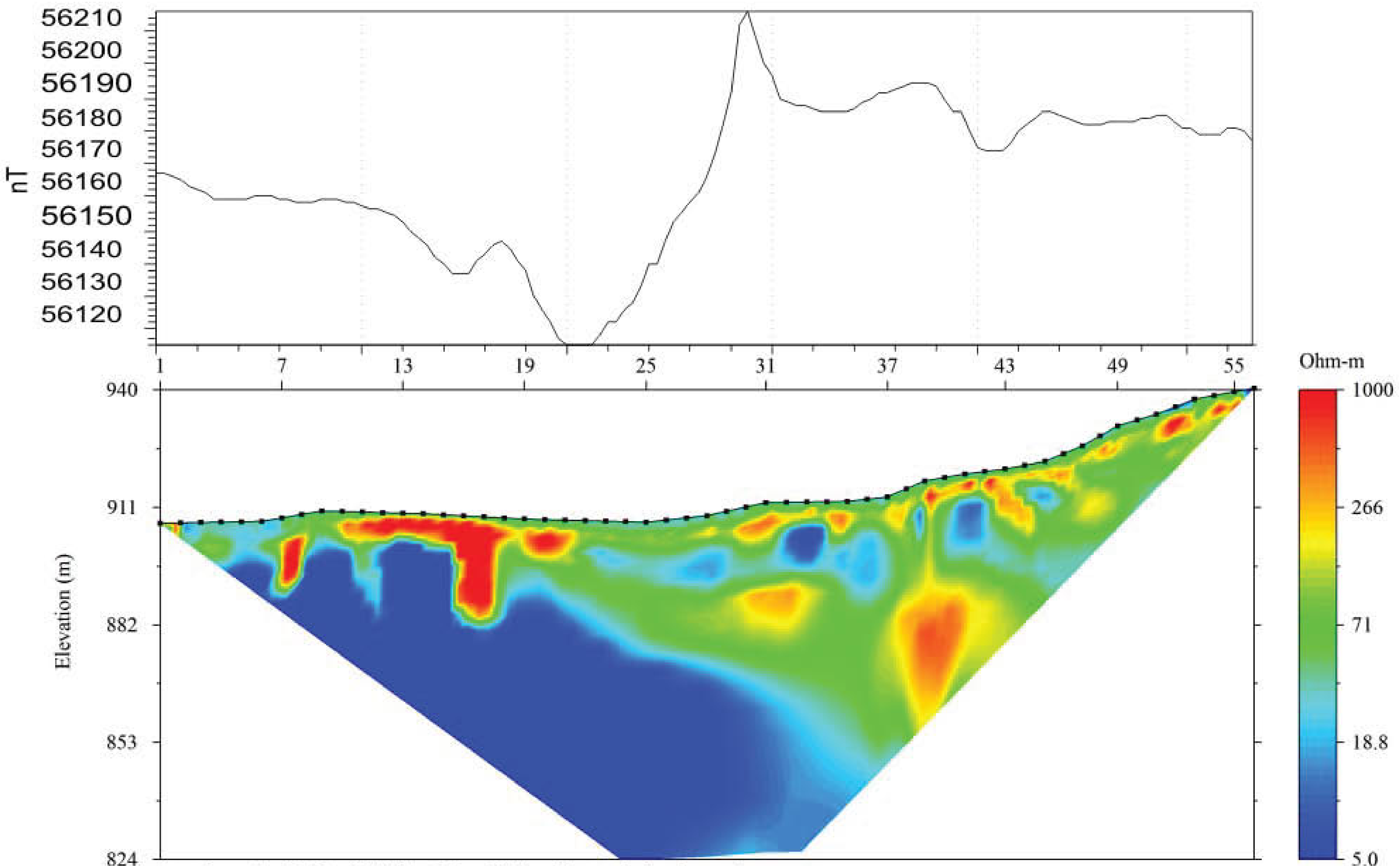
Inverted IP Section

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

Iteration = 6 RMS = 11.05% L2 = 4.89 Electrode Spacing = 5 m

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		



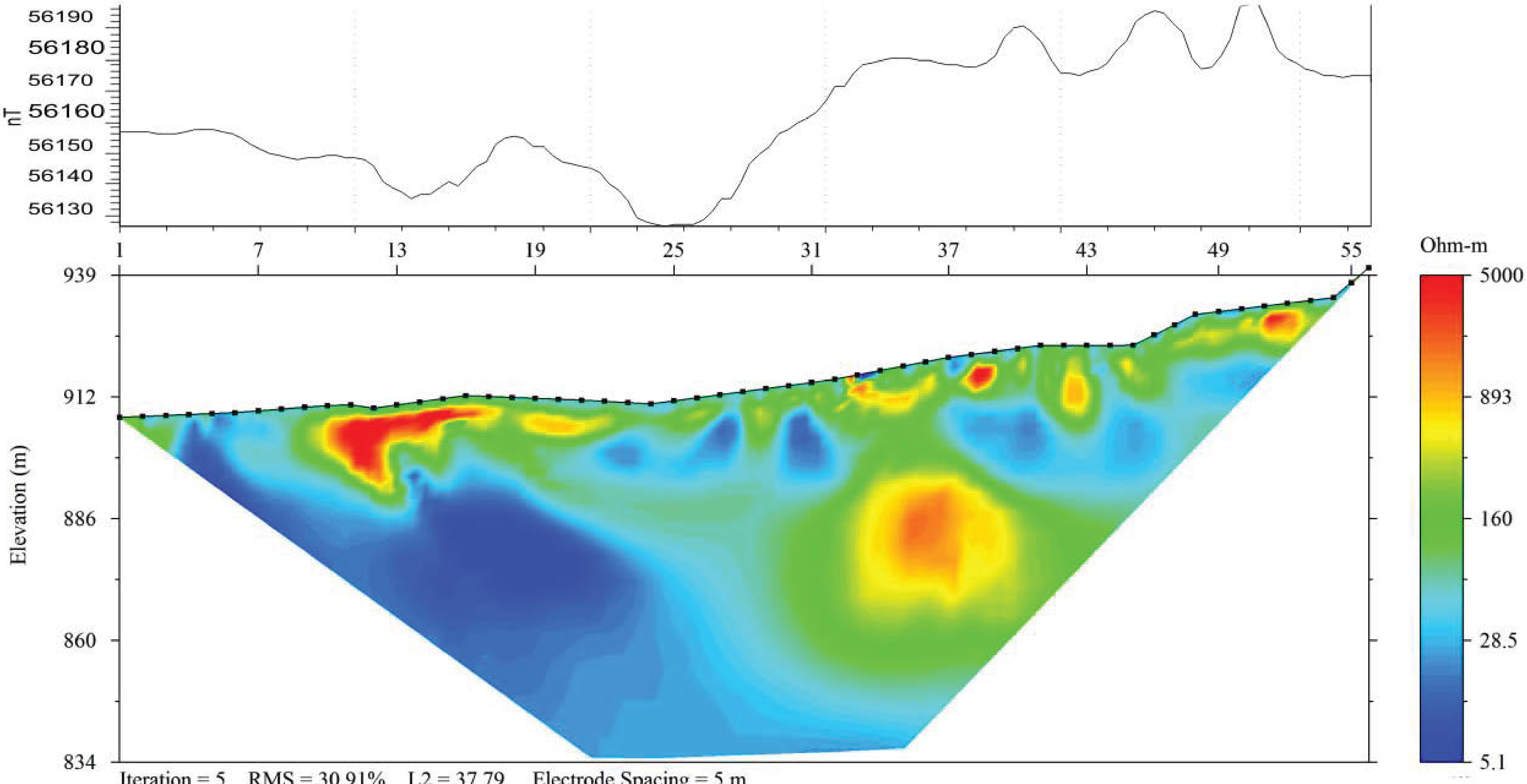
Iteration = 7 RMS = 33.84% L2 = 43.38 Electrode Spacing = 5 m

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		

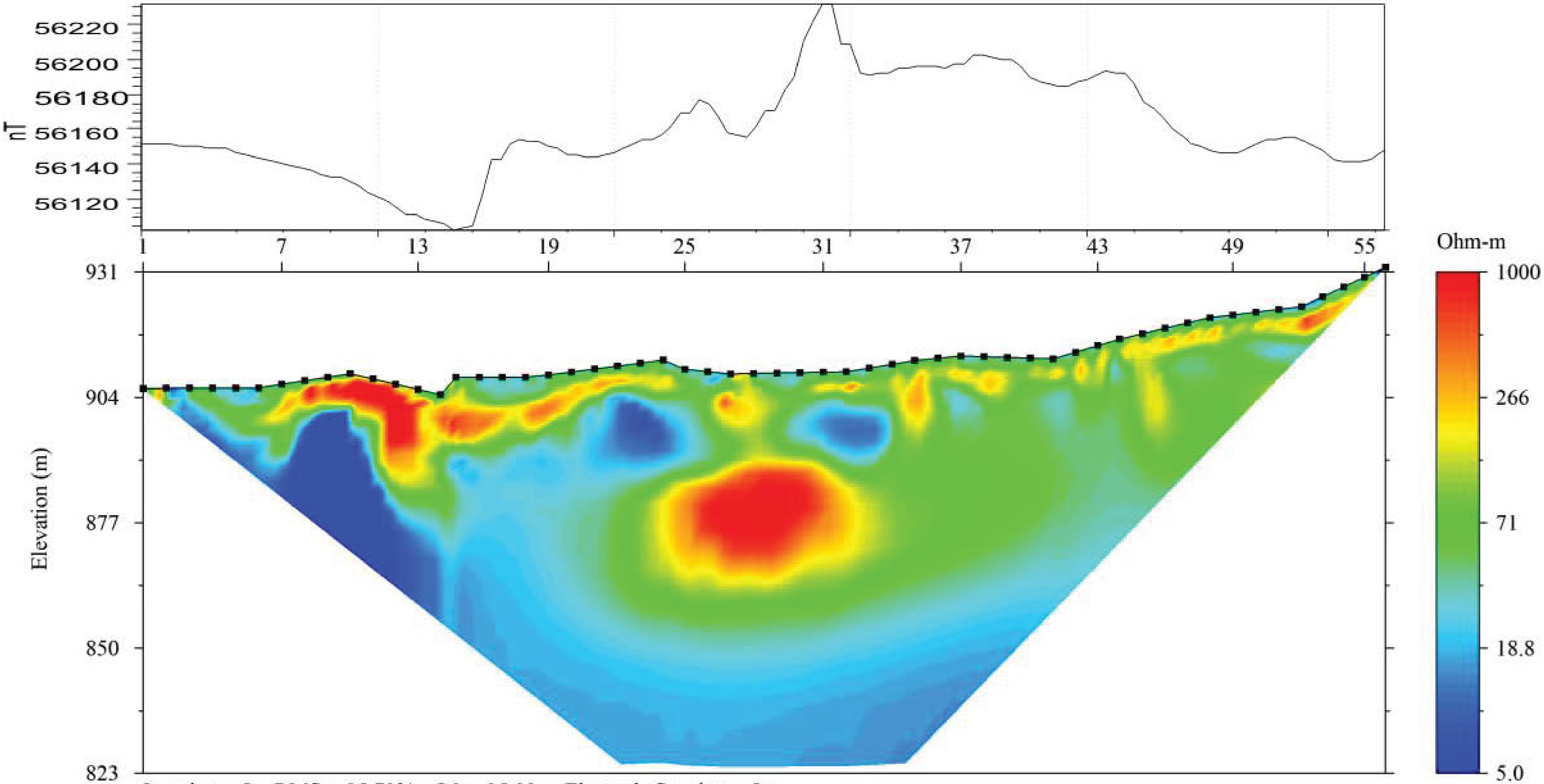


Inverted Resistivity Section vs Magnetic Survey

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		



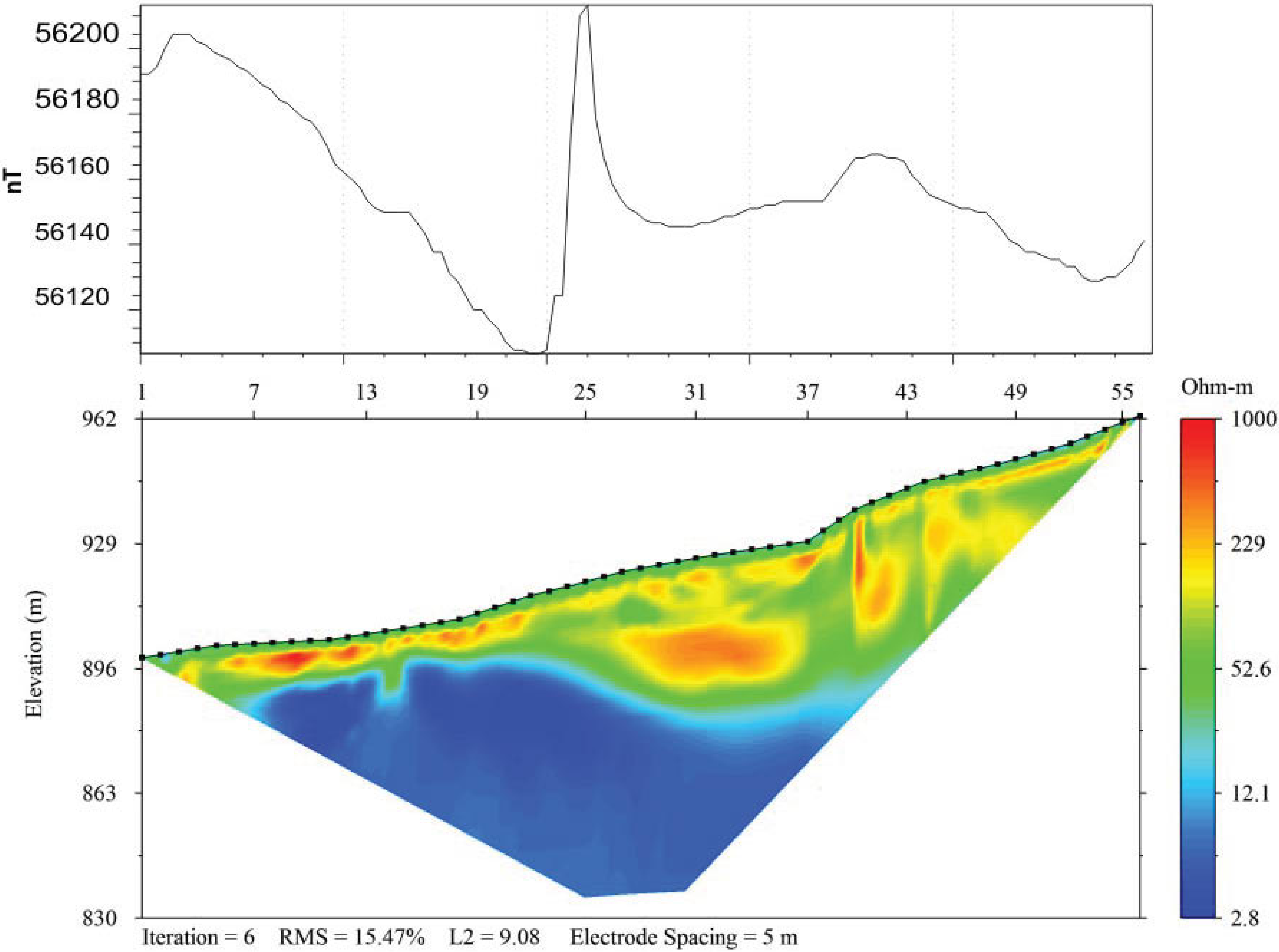
Iteration = 5 RMS = 25.73% L2 = 25.89 Electrode Spacing = 5 m

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

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		

Inverted IP 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_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		