

**ASSESSMENT REPORT on
PROSPECTING**

**Work Performed
During the 2013 Field Season**

**On The
ISKUT RIVER PROPERTY**

Tenures worked on:
523334, 523335, 523337, 566845

LIARD MINING DIVISION
NORTHWEST DISTRICT (SMITHERS)
NORTHERN COAST RANGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS Map Sheets: 104 B/10, 104 B/11
56° 39' 26" North Latitude
131° 03' 25" West Longitude
BC TRIM Sheets: 104B.055, 104B.056, 104B.065, 104B.066
UTM: 6,281,130mN 373,900mE
ZONE 9, NAD83

**Prepared For
SNIPGOLD CORP.
(Formerly SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION)**
Suite 904 – 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2

Report by:
Jennifer Burgess, P.Geol.

April 11, 2014

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$24,999.60

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PROSPECTING

AUTHOR(S): JENNIFER BURGESS, P.GEOL.

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-1-46 #12-0101255-0620
MX-1-870 #11-1650656-1116

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5495908 / 2014-MAR-24

PROPERTY NAME: ISKUT PROPERTY

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): TENURE #'s - 523334, 523335, 523337, 566845

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: LIARD

NTS/BCGS: 104 B/10, 104 B/11

LATITUDE: 56 ° 39 ' 26 " LONGITUDE: 131 ° 03 ' 25 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) SNIPGOLD CORP.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

#904-409 GRANVILLE ST.

VANCOUVER, BC V6C 1T2

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

1) SAME

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

SAME

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

TRIASSIC, STUHINI GROUP, JURASSIC, HAZELTON GROUP, VOLCANIC

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, MINERALIZED SHEARS, SILICIFICATION, CHLORITE

SENUCITE.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

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			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	28		
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:	\$ 24,999.60

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1. INTRODUCTION

SnipGold Corp. is the owner of a high grade gold exploration property located in the Iskut River region of the northern Coast Mountains of British Columbia. The property also contains significant bulk tonnage porphyry style mineralization, which includes the Bronson Slope Deposit. This deposit underwent a Preliminary Assessment study which concluded in November 2010.

The property is situated at the northern end of B.C.'s "Golden Triangle", a name originally applied to an area of the Coast Mountains found between Stewart in the south and the Iskut River in the north. This area is characterized by its many precious metal occurrences, the most significant of which have been the Eskay Creek Mine in the Unuk River drainage (3.3 million ounces gold, 159 million ounces of silver), the Premier Gold Camp near Stewart, B.C. (2.0 million ounces of gold, 42.9 million ounces of silver) and the Snip Mine (1.0 million ounces of gold, 0.4 million ounces of silver). The historic Snip Mine, currently held by Barrick, is located approximately in the west-central portion of SnipGold's exploration property. The foregoing significant producers rank first, fifth and tenth respectively in lode precious metals production in the province (production totals from B.C. Minfile records).

The provincial and federal governments have committed to constructing a power line from Meziadin Junction to Bob Quinn along the Highway 37 alignment. The initial user of the power line will be AltaGas Ltd., which is constructing several run of river hydroelectric generating facilities in the Iskut River drainage. AltaGas will be required to construct a branch line to the main line at Bob Quinn in order to sell "green" power to BCHydro. This electrification project has been a goal of the BC exploration industry for half a century; and once realized, should act as a catalyst to development, possibly resulting in a number of significant mines being brought to production.

During 2013 the property was accessed by air from Bob Quinn Airstrip, located 65 km northeast of the property. As of August 1, 2013, the property nominally comprised an area of 28,203.71 ha in 105 claims. The claims were made up of 20 legacy claims, 72 cell claims and 13 Crown Grants.

Topography on the property is rugged and densely timbered. Elevations range from less than 100m to almost 2,400m in elevation above sea level. Weather at lower elevations is moderated by damp Pacific weather systems; however, extreme amounts of snow fall are common at higher elevations. At lower elevations, in rare years, ground accessed exploration activities can take place year round, although April is a more common month for commencing work. Higher elevations remain snow-bound until July. Permanent snow generally falls by early November at the latest, although in rare years, winter snow can occur by early September. Alpine glaciers are common.

SnipGold's Iskut property is within the Intermontane Belt on the western margin of the Stikine terrane. Three distinct stratigraphic elements are recognized: Upper Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage, Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Intrusive rocks comprise: upper Triassic Stikine plutonic suite; early to middle Jurassic Copper Mountain, Texas Creek and Three Sisters plutonic suites; and elements of the Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex.

Exploration work completed on the property between August 19 and 23rd, 2013 was limited to prospecting and the collection of grab samples at two high interest areas that were identified from the review and compilation of historical data; the McFadden Float Zone on Johnny Mountain, and the Khyber Pass showing (Figure 5). A total of 28 grab samples were collected; 21 samples from the McFadden Float Zone, and 7 samples from Khyber Pass.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 Property Location

The property is located in the northern Coast Range of British Columbia in the Iskut River drainage (refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2). It is centered at 56° 39' 26" North Latitude and 131° 03' 25" West Longitude on National Topographic Series Map Sheets: 104B/10 and 104B/11. Using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system of location, the property is centered at 6,281,130mN, 373,900mE in Zone 9 North American Datum (NAD) 83 on BC Terrain Resource Information Management (TRIM) Map Sheets 104B.055, 104B.056, 104B.065 and 104B.066.

Map distances and directions to regional centers are as follows:

Table 1: Location of Regional Centers Relative to the Property

Regional Centre	Distance (km)	Direction From Property
Bob Quinn	65	Northeast
Wrangell, Alaska (M)	80	West-southwest
Dease Lake	110	North-northeast
Stewart (M)	110	Southeast
Terrace (M)	285	Southeast
Smithers (M)	320	Southeast

Note: (M) indicates the presence of medical services.

2.2 Mineral Tenures

As of August 1, 2013, the property nominally comprised an area of 28,203.71 ha in 105 claims. The claims were made up of 20 legacy claims, 72 cell claims and 13 Crown Grants (refer to Figure 3).

The information shown in the following tables indicate the claims work was filed on for assessment and was obtained directly from mineral tenure records of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Branch, MT Online; as well as records of the Ministry Responsible for Lands.

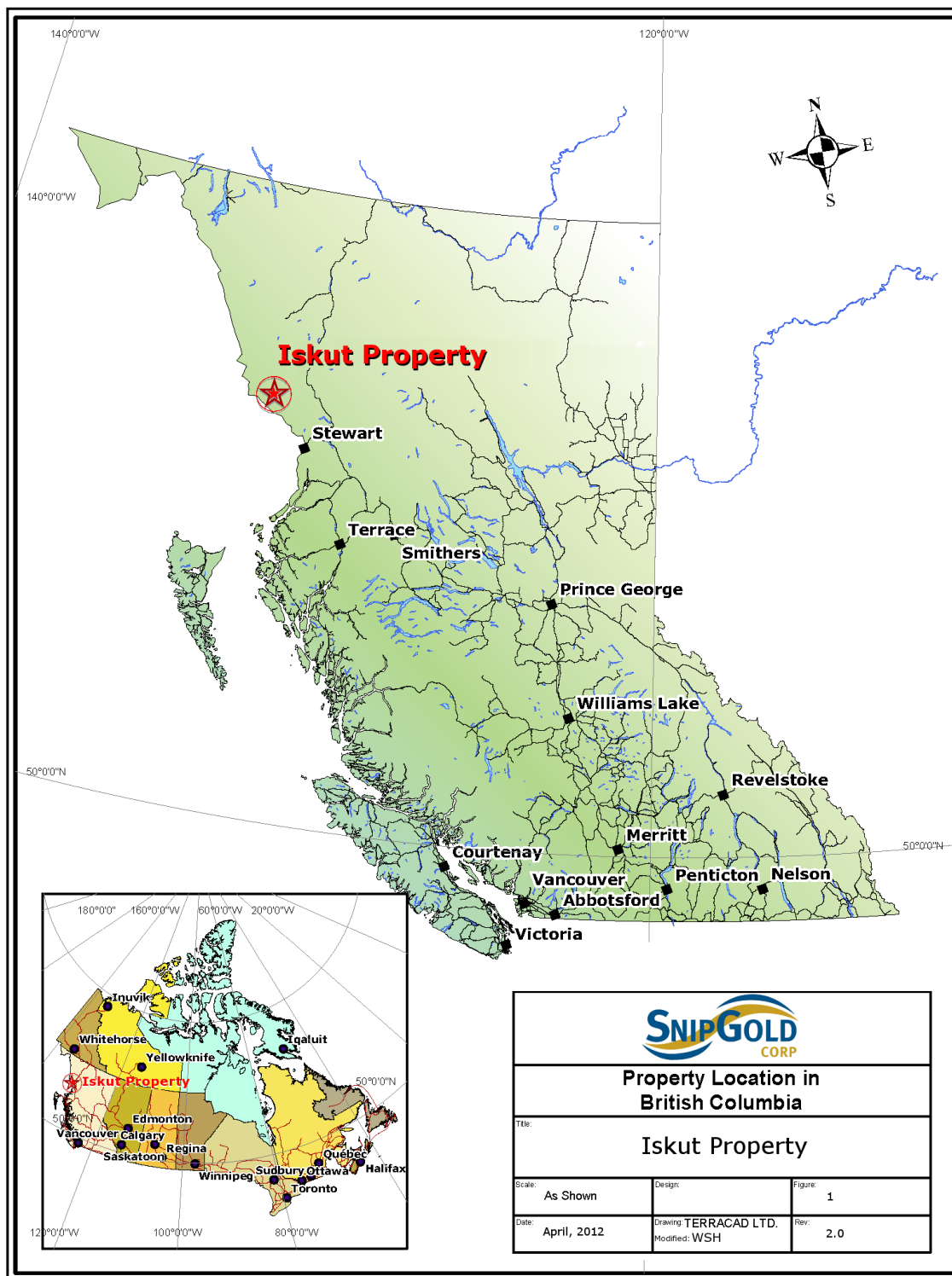


Figure 1: Property Location in British Columbia

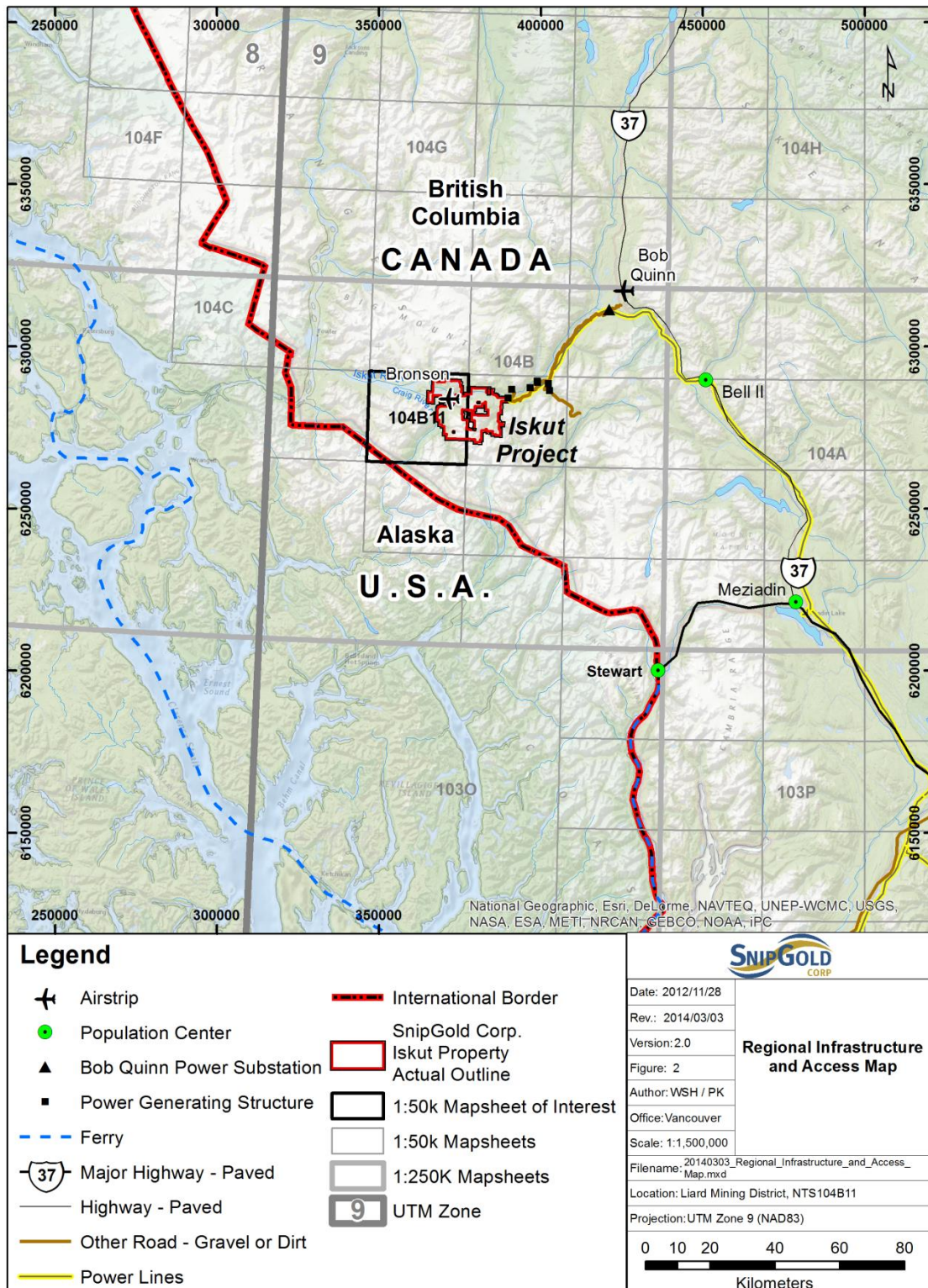


Figure 2: Regional Infrastructure and Access Map

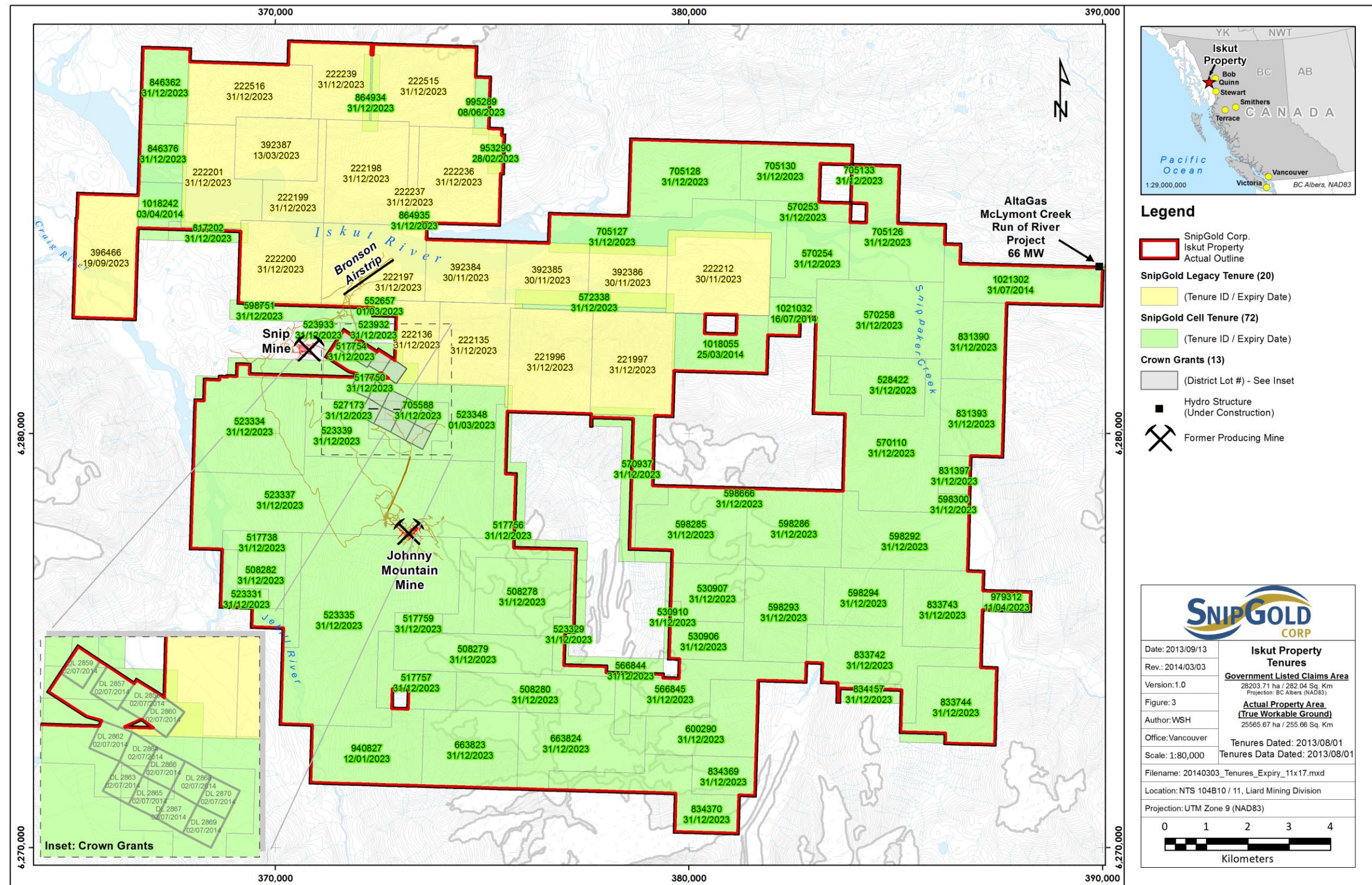


Figure 3: Property Tenure Map

Table 2: Mineral Tenure Table - Legacy Claims

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Owner Number ⁽²⁾	Issue Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Expiry Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Area (ha)	Tenure Type
221996	HANDEL	142704	14-Jul-80	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
221997	RAVEL	142704	14-Jul-80	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
222135	CHOPIN I	142704	09-Sep-81	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
222136	CHOPIN II	142704	09-Sep-81	31-Dec-23	300	Legacy
222212	WARATAH #7	142704	13-Sep-82	30-Nov-23	500	Legacy
392384	BUG 1	142704	13-Mar-02	31-Dec-23	300	Legacy
392385	BUG 2	142704	13-Mar-02	31-Dec-23	300	Legacy
392386	BUG 3	142704	13-Mar-02	31-Dec-23	300	Legacy
392387	SNIP NORTH	142704	13-Mar-02	31-Dec-23	400	Legacy
396466	PHIZ 1	142704	19-Sep-02	13-Mar-23	450	Legacy
222197	HEMLO WEST 12	257908	29-Sep-82	19-Sept-23	500	Legacy
222198	HEMLO WEST 13	257908	29-Sep-82	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
222199	HEMLO WEST 14	257908	29-Sep-82	31-Dec-23	375	Legacy
222200	HEMLO WEST 15	257908	29-Sep-82	31-Dec-23	400	Legacy
222201	HEMLO WEST 16	257908	29-Sep-82	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
222236	AURUM 3	257908	24-Nov-82	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
222237	AURUM 4	257908	24-Nov-82	31-Dec-23	125	Legacy
222239	HEMLO WEST 18	257908	16-Dec-82	31-Dec-23	400	Legacy
222515	VER 1	257908	04-Dec-86	31-Dec-23	500	Legacy
222516	ISK 1	257908	04-Dec-86	31-Dec-23	450	Legacy
Total Area (ha) = 8,300						

Table 3: Mineral Tenure Table - Cell Claims

Tenure Number	Tenure Name ⁽¹⁾	Owner Number ⁽²⁾	Issue Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Expiry Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Area (ha) ⁽⁴⁾	Tenure Type
508278	jmx	142704	04-Mar-05	31-Dec-23	409.547	Cell
508279	jmx2	142704	04-Mar-05	31-Dec-23	356.247	Cell
508280	jmx3	142704	04-Mar-05	31-Dec-23	356.325	Cell
508282	jmx4	142704	04-Mar-05	31-Dec-23	124.635	Cell
517738	BURNIE2	142704	14-Jul-05	31-Dec-23	178.046	Cell
517750	BRONSON	142704(2)	14-Jul-05	31-Dec-23	409.107	Cell
517754	BRONSON2	142704(2)	14-Jul-05	31-Dec-23	106.692	Cell
517756	SKYFILL1	142704	14-Jul-05	31-Dec-23	427.192	Cell
517757	BURNIEADD	142704	14-Jul-05	31-Dec-23	195.970	Cell
517759	BURNIEADD1	142704	14-Jul-05	31-Dec-23	53.428	Cell
523329	HIGHADD	142704	01-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	178.100	Cell
523331	JEKYLLADD	142704	01-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	124.650	Cell
523334		142704	01-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	622.647	Cell
523335		142704	01-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	1,353.509	Cell
523337		142704	01-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	1,263.601	Cell
523339		142704	01-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	355.767	Cell
523348	SNIP 1	142704	02-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	284.618	Cell
523932	KATYADD	142704	15-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	17.780	Cell
523933	CGADD	142704	15-Dec-05	31-Dec-23	17.780	Cell
527173	CG1	142704	06-Feb-06	31-Dec-23	17.788	Cell
528422	KUT M	142704	16-Feb-06	31-Dec-23	284.541	Cell
530906	ST ANDREW 2	142704	31-Mar-06	31-Dec-23	178.103	Cell
530907	ST ANDREW 1	142704	31-Mar-06	31-Dec-23	249.275	Cell
530910	ST ANDREW 3	142704	31-Mar-06	31-Dec-23	17.807	Cell
552657	BRONSON SLOPE FRACTION	142704	24-Feb-07	1-Mar-23	17.779	Cell
566844	KHBER PASS 1	142704	27-Sep-07	31-Dec-23	106.892	Cell
566845	KHBER PASS 2	142704	27-Sep-07	31-Dec-23	320.668	Cell
570110	KUT ABC	142704	15-Nov-07	31-Dec-23	658.237	Cell
570253	ST ANDREW 1	142704	19-Nov-07	31-Dec-23	177.679	Cell

Tenure Number	Tenure Name ⁽¹⁾	Owner Number ⁽²⁾	Issue Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Expiry Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Area (ha) ⁽⁴⁾	Tenure Type
570254	ST ANDREW 2	142704	19-Nov-07	31-Dec-23	266.567	Cell
570258	ST ANDREW 3	142704	19-Nov-07	31-Dec-23	568.871	Cell
570937	INEL WEST 1	142704	28-Nov-07	31-Dec-23	284.689	Cell
572338	RIVER	142704	21-Dec-07	31-Dec-23	177.764	Cell
598285		142704	01-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	444.975	Cell
598286		142704	01-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	427.168	Cell
598292		142704	01-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	444.987	Cell
598293		142704	01-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	409.564	Cell
598294		142704	01-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	267.082	Cell
598300		142704	01-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	35.592	Cell
598666	RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD	142704	03-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	17.796	Cell
598751	SNIPPED	142704	05-Feb-09	31-Dec-23	160.006	Cell
600290	KHYBER PASS 3	142704	03-Mar-09	31-Dec-23	356.385	Cell
663823	KHYBER PASS 4	142704	02-Nov-09	31-Dec-23	427.745	Cell
663824	KHYBER PASS 5	142704	02-Nov-09	31-Dec-23	445.552	Cell
705126	SNIPPAKER-1	142704	01-Feb-10	31-Dec-23	444.218	Cell
705127	GOLD COUNTRY	142704	01-Feb-10	31-Dec-23	444.221	Cell
705128	FINAL APPROACH	142704	01-Feb-10	31-Dec-23	444.082	Cell
705130	DESCENT	142704	01-Feb-10	31-Dec-23	301.960	Cell
705133	BLOCK	142704	01-Feb-10	31-Dec-23	17.763	Cell
705588	FLATS	142704	05-Feb-10	31-Dec-23	17.788	Cell
817202	ISKUT GOLD	142704	12-Jul-10	31-Dec-23	88.853	Cell
831390	ST ANDREW 5	142704	12-Aug-10	31-Dec-23	284.466	Cell
831393	ST ANDREW 5	142704	12-Aug-10	31-Dec-23	284.592	Cell
831397	ST ANDREW 7	142704	12-Aug-10	31-Dec-23	71.171	Cell
833742	NEW SNIP 1	142704	16-Sep-10	31-Dec-23	445.292	Cell
833743	NEW SNIP 2	142704	16-Sep-10	31-Dec-23	356.129	Cell
833744	NEW SNIP 3	142704	16-Sep-10	31-Dec-23	374.142	Cell
834157	NEW SNIP 4	142704	23-Sep-10	31-Dec-23	71.261	Cell
834369	NEW SNIP 5	142704	27-Sep-10	31-Dec-23	142.600	Cell
834370	NEW SNIP 5	142704	27-Sep-10	31-Dec-23	356.535	Cell
846362	TRIANGLE NORTH	142704	13-Feb-11	31-Dec-23	213.070	Cell

Tenure Number	Tenure Name ⁽¹⁾	Owner Number ⁽²⁾	Issue Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Expiry Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Area (ha) ⁽⁴⁾	Tenure Type
846376	TN2	142704	13-Feb-11	31-Dec-23	159.860	Cell
864934	HEMLO WEST 19	248423	06-Jul-11	31-Dec-23	71.020	Cell
864935	AURUM 5	248423	06-Jul-11	31-Dec-23	17.770	Cell
940827	BURNIE 1	142704	12-Jan-12	12-Jan-23	409.93	Cell
953290	AURUM 6	142704	28-Feb-12	28-Feb-23	35.52	Cell
979312	GLENCROSS	142704	11-Apr-12	11-Apr-23	53.42	Cell
995289	AURUM EAST	142704	8-Jun-12	8-Jun-23	53.27	Cell
1018055	ADAGIO FOR STRINGS	142704	25-Mar-13	25-Mar-14	284.49	Cell
1018242	VALKYRIE	142704	3-Apr-13	3-Apr-14	142.15	Cell
1021032	TIMBER	142704	16-Jul-13	16-Jul-14	88.89	Cell
1021302	BENCH	142704	31-Jul-13	31-Jul-14	373.23	Cell
Total Area (ha) = 19,646.84						

Table 4: Mineral Tenure Table - Crown Grants

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Owner Number ⁽²⁾	Expiry Date (dd-mmm-yy) ⁽³⁾	Area (ha)	Tenure Type
DL 2857	RED BLUFF	142704	02-Jul-13	20.902	Crown Grant
DL 2858	HOMESTAKE	142704	02-Jul-13	17.276	Crown Grant
DL 2859	RED BIRD	142704	02-Jul-13	17.240	Crown Grant
DL 2860	MERMAID	142704	02-Jul-13	20.315	Crown Grant
DL 2862	EL ORO	142704	02-Jul-13	20.902	Crown Grant
DL 2863	SILVER KING	142704	02-Jul-13	18.838	Crown Grant
DL 2864	GOLDEN PHEASANT	142704	02-Jul-13	18.899	Crown Grant
DL 2865	BROWN BEAR	142704	02-Jul-13	20.700	Crown Grant
DL 2866	ISKOOT	142704	02-Jul-13	20.700	Crown Grant
DL 2867	SILVER DOLLAR	142704	02-Jul-13	19.546	Crown Grant
DL 2868	MARGURITTE	142704	02-Jul-13	19.749	Crown Grant
DL 2869	BLUE GROUSE	142704	02-Jul-13	20.898	Crown Grant
DL 2870	COPPER QUEEN	142704	02-Jul-13	20.898	Crown Grant
Total Area (ha) = 256.863					

Notes to tables:

- (1) Cell Tenure Names are assigned by the owner at the time of acquisition for the owner's convenience only. These names are neither unique nor necessary for the administration of the tenure.
- (2) SnipGold Corp. = Owner Number 142704; a portion of tenure numbers 517750 and 517754 is underlain by surveyed lot BLOCK A of DISTRICT LOT 7018, currently the SNIP 2 MINING LEASE; a 3.5% NSR is owed to Barrick Gold Corporation on mineral products produced from BLOCK A. The Royalty can be reduced to 3% by the payment of \$500,000.
- (3) Hatrick Resources Ltd. = Owner Number 257908; Hatrick, a wholly owned subsidiary of SnipGold, has acquired a 95% ownership of the tenures from the Iskut Joint Venture, a joint venture comprising Golden Band Resources Inc. (Owner number 248423 - 52.5%) and American Bonanza Gold Corporation (47.5%). An existing 2% net smelter return royalty on production from the joint venture property will continue.
- (4) In the case of Crown Granted tenures, annual taxes are due on the indicated date or the next business day.
- (5) In the case of cell claims, the full nominal area is listed of the cells upon which the system is based. The actual area to which exploration rights are held may be less than the nominal areas shown due to overlaps with previously existing legacy tenures. The area is reported in BC Albers units.

3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

3.1 Topography, Elevations and Vegetation

Elevations on the property range from 71.5m, the elevation of the Iskut River where it flows westerly off the northwestern edge of the property, to 2,372.5m, the height of Kalahin Mountain located at the southern edge of the property in the divide between the Jekyll River and Snippaker Creek drainages (refer to Figure 4).

The property lies in the Boundary Ranges of the northern Coast Mountains. Topography is generally very steep with v-shaped valleys forming in all but the very largest drainages. The largest drainages, Iskut River and Craig River, have alluvium filled, flat bottomed valleys. In addition, the Iskut River valley is filled with Quaternary basalt flows from the east, as well as flows from the south down Snippaker Creek, to a point approximately 6 km west of the eastern boundary of the property. Numerous alpine glaciers occur at higher elevations on the southern part of the property.

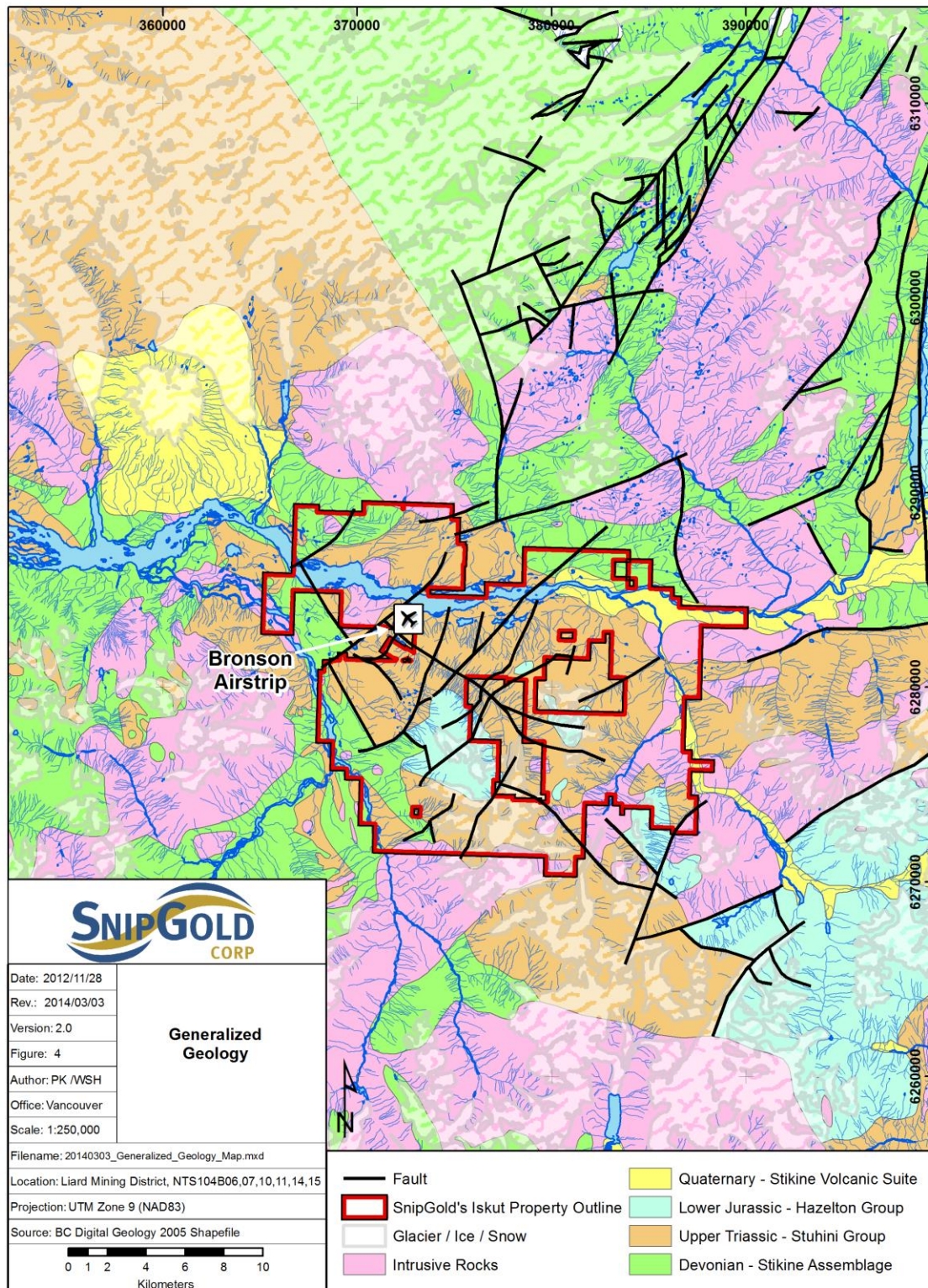


Figure 4: Generalized Geology Map

Vegetation comprises dense stands of Coastal Hemlock, Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce at lower elevations up to approximately 1,000m of elevation. Stands of alpine hemlock and balsam are common in the transitional zone between forest and alpine tundra. The dominant species in the alpine tundra are Alaskan Moss Heather and Cream Mountain Heather. Lichens and mosses survive on higher rocky slopes.

Trees do not survive on many steeper slopes due to snow movement during the winter. Slide alder, salmonberry and tall ferns survive in these areas. Tall stands of cottonwood occur on the alluvial fans and banks of larger creeks and rivers.

3.2 Access and Accommodation

The property is a fly-in property, accessible mainly by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. Access to the property is via either of two airstrips on the property.

- The Bronson airstrip is well graded, gravel surfaced, 1500 m long aerodrome located near the centre of the property at approximately 95 m in elevation.
- The Johnny Mountain airstrip is a steeply graded, glacial till surfaced, 1420 m long aerodrome located in the southwestern part of the property at approximately 1075 m elevation. The Johnny Mountain airstrip was constructed with two noticeable bends in order to fit the existing topography.

Both airstrips have been used in the past for landing fully loaded C-130 Hercules aircraft; however, due to crosswinds, Hercules will not take off from the Johnny Mountain airstrip bearing a full load. The two airstrips are joined by a 10 kilometre long road that requires annual maintenance in order to remain serviceable.

Air support is available from Smithers, B.C., Terrace, B.C. or Wrangell, Alaska. Larger airlifts can be arranged from the Bob Quinn airstrip, located 65 km northeast of the Iskut property on the Cassiar Stewart Highway (#37). NT Air has also been contracted to fly directly from the South Terminal of Vancouver Airport directly to the Bronson Strip. A refueling stop at Smithers is often needed on the Vancouver-Bronson flight. No services are available at Bob Quinn.

Additionally, there is a 30 kilometre long gravel road from Bob Quinn running easterly on the south side of the Iskut River to the Eskay Creek access road that can be utilized at certain times of the year after meeting permitting requirements. During the summer of 2012 this road was extended for a considerable distance by development carried out by Alta Gas in conjunction with the work on the Run of River power development along the Iskut River to McLymont Creek. This all season road now connects with the Northeast boundary of the property.

It is possible to access the property by light boats from Wrangell, Alaska via the Stikine and Iskut Rivers; however, the trip by boat would have to be considered adventurous. Cominco Ltd. utilized a hovercraft to navigate the Stikine and Iskut Rivers during their operations of the Snip Gold Mine operations in the 1990's; however, use of the hovercraft was discontinued due to high operating costs.

Several large storage buildings remain from the Snip mining operation that have been assigned to SnipGold; one of which is used to house SnipGold's heavy surface construction equipment when it is not in use. The other large building is used for warehouse type storage. Wood framed core logging; core cutting and office buildings belonging to SnipGold are also located at the Bronson airstrip.

Accommodation for the 2013 field program was based out of existing structures midway down the Bronson Airstrip; namely the core shack, the core saw shack and the old office building. The seasonal tent frame camp at the south end of the airstrip was not used in 2013.

3.3 Climate

The property is located approximately 80 km inland from the mouth of the Stikine River, which empties into the Pacific Ocean. Although Pacific weather disturbances greatly influence the weather patterns at the site, temperatures are generally cooler than those of the northern coastal climate.

The site is characterized by moderately low annual mean temperatures, ranging from 0.0 to 1.0°C. Maximum mean daily temperatures of about 9°C are reached in mid-August, with minimums of -6°C occurring in late January. Extremes recorded at the site of -39.7°C and 28.0°C show the typical large fluctuations in ambient temperatures associated with the area.

As a result of its location in the Coast Mountain Range, mean annual precipitation levels of between 2000 mm and 2600 mm at the site are among the highest in British Columbia. Precipitation falls primarily from September through May with intense rain storms in September and October. At higher elevations approximately 55 % of the precipitation falls as snow which is present until mid to late July. Between 24 m and 30 m of snow can fall at uppermost elevations over the winter season; however, high, sustained winds blow most of the snow off the high country commonly leaving accumulations of 5 to 6 m.

3.4 Mining Suitability

Although the property is quite mountainous, sufficient space is available near the Bronson airstrip on which a processing plant and waste rock/tailings storage could be situated. Water is present in large quantities. Currently the seasonal exploration camp is located approximately 18 km from the nearest access road; however, the potential connecting road route lies entirely within the current SnipGold claim group and beside the Iskut River, which has a flat bottomed valley due to having been filled with Quaternary basaltic volcanic flows. Road access has been extended by Alta Gas to McLymont Creek in 2012, which coincides within the Company's Northeastern property boundary.

A large force of underemployed miners, tradesmen and labourers exists in central and northern B.C.

At the present time electrical power at the property is supplied by diesel electric generators; however, AltaGas is constructing a run-of-river hydro-electric generating

utility on the Iskut River located 18 km east of the Bronson airstrip. BC Hydro is also constructing a high voltage electrical power line to Bob Quinn to allow the AltaGas utility to deliver power to the continental power grid via a dedicated line.

4. HISTORY

4.1 Exploration and Mining History

During 1907, a prospecting party from Wrangell, Alaska recorded claims on Bronson Creek. These claims were later Crown Granted and remain in existence today. In the period 1911 to 1920 the Iskut Mining Company reported drifting, trenching and stripping a number of gold bearing veins on the Red Bluff and Iskut claims on the northeastern portion of the property.

From 1954 to 1960 Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. completed exploration drilling resulting in the discovery of copper prospects at the location of what later became the Johnny Mountain Gold Mine (see below). In 1964, Cominco Ltd. optioned claims from Tuksi Mining Company and Jodi Explorations Ltd. and in 1965 completed drilling on the Red Bluff claim for its copper content. In 1973 and 1974 the property was examined by Texas Gulf Sulphur Inc. for its copper and base metal content.

In 1980 Skyline re-staked the claims and initiated exploration on the Pickaxe Vein and adjacent area to explore its gold potential. In 1981, the Discovery Vein was discovered and subsequent drilling was completed. In 1982 Skyline continued drilling the Discovery Vein and other targets resulting in the discovery of a high grade gold vein known as the 16 Vein.

In late 1982, Skyline entered into an agreement with Placer Development Ltd. to explore the property. Placer in turn entered into a joint venture with Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. and the joint venture completed exploration during 1983 and 1984.

In late 1984, Skyline completed deep drilling on the 16 Vein and established depth continuity to this gold bearing quartz sulphide vein. From 1985 to 1988 Skyline continued surface and underground exploration and development on the several veins that comprise the Stonehouse Gold Deposit.

In August 1988, the Johnny Mountain Gold Mine commenced production. Operations were suspended due to exhaustion of reserves at the end of September 1990. The mine was restarted in 1993 for three months. The total metals produced (BC Minfile – Johnny Mountain) from 227,247 tonnes of material milled were 2,815kg of gold (90,517 ounces), 4,349kg of silver (139,818 ounces) and 1,008,919kg of copper (2,222,500 pounds) for total revenue of approximately \$45 million. Gold recovery averaged 86.4%.

Androne Resources Ltd. (later Pezgold Resources Ltd.) performed exploration programs in 1987 and 1988 on a block of claims to the south of the mine optioned from Skyline. Work comprised geochemistry, prospecting, trenching and geologic mapping. A number of anomalous areas in gold were discovered. Androne did not complete its commitments and the property returned to Skyline.

Tungco Resources Ltd. performed exploration programs during the period 1987 to 1990 on a property optioned from Skyline known as the Waratah Property, (now the Bug Lakes Property). Tungco completed its commitments and 100% of the property vested in Tungco, with a 1% Net Smelter Royalty left to Skyline. Tungco later allowed most of the property to forfeit, then restaked the original property at a later date. Skyline has subsequently re-acquired the property by outright purchase.

Additionally, Skyline completed large geochemical, geophysical and prospecting programs during 1988, 1989 and 1990 between the mine and the northern and northeastern portion of the claims. These programs resulted in reconnaissance diamond drilling of numerous promising gold targets as well as directed drilling of the Road Show gold vein in 1988, the Bronson Slope copper, gold porphyry target in 1988, the CE Contact stockwork hosted gold vein target in 1989 and 1990 and the C-3 shear hosted gold prospect in 1990. Several million dollars of flow through exploration funds were spent on these programs.

Skyline also completed exploration programs on behalf of Placer Dome Inc. in 1990 and 1991 on an optioned block of claims on the northeastern portion of the property known as the Bronson Creek Project. Placer was exploring for the southeastern extension of the formerly producing Snip Gold Mine that adjoins the northern boundary of the Iskut Property. In excess of one million dollars was spent on geophysical, geochemical, trenching, prospecting, geologic mapping and diamond drilling programs.

During 1991, Adrian Resources Ltd. performed exploration work on the northwest portion of the claims under an earn-in option agreement. The work comprised geophysics, geochemistry, prospecting, geologic mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. Numerous targets were identified and the SMC Zone, thought to be a gold and base metal, shear hosted deposit, received the bulk of the drilling. Expenditures were reported to be 1.3 million dollars.

At the same time, during 1990 and 1991, Skyline was performing prospecting, geologic mapping, trenching and drilling on shear hosted gold targets on the Burnie claims to the south of the Adrian work. This work was based on the earlier work by Androne/Pezgold and discovered numerous interesting targets.

In 1993, Skyline signed an exploration agreement with Cominco Ltd. in which Cominco performed exploration on a portion of the northeast area of the property. Cominco's interest was in finding a deposit similar to the Twin Zone of the Snip Gold Mine. During the period 1993 to 1995, Cominco spent approximately \$1.4 million on geologic mapping and diamond drilling.

Skyline performed a limited program of Induced Polarization and diamond drilling on the Red Bluff (Bronson Slope) gold, copper porphyry system in 1993. This led to an extensive program of advanced exploration and feasibility study during the period 1994 to 1997. Field work was stopped in 1998 due to declining metal prices and loss of investor confidence in capital markets due to the Bre-X scandal.

In 1999, Skyline reached an agreement with Homestake Canada Inc. whereby Skyline was given controlled access to the Snip Mine workings to perform underground exploration on an area of Skyline's ground immediately adjacent to the Snip workings.

Homestake would act as operator for the mining and drilling programs on behalf of Skyline, and a revenue sharing agreement was agreed upon should Homestake elect to participate in the mining and milling of any ore developed on the claim. Homestake retained a production royalty on the ground from an earlier agreement. Financing for the work was provided by Royal Gold, Inc. of Denver Colorado in exchange for a royalty on any gold produced from the property. The cost of the program was \$CDN300,000.

During the period 1999 to 2003, Skyline's activities on the property comprised a number of small reclamation programs as well as an examination of the tailings at the Johnny Mountain Gold Mine for their gold content and gold recoverability.

Skyline became an active explorer again starting in 2006. The Bronson Slope gold-copper porphyry deposit (Red Bluff porphyry stock) was extensively explored during the period 2006 to 2009, terminating in a positive Preliminary Technical Assessment report, dated November 2010, outlining Measured and Indicated resource of 2.2 million ounces of gold.

Exploration drilling on the CE Contact Zone, first discovered by soil sampling, trenching and drilling during 1989, was performed during 2009 and 2010. Interesting gold and base metal grades were intersected in a shear and fracture hosted stockwork of narrow quartz, carbonate and/or pyrite veins that also contained copper, zinc and lead grades of interest.

Skyline was again active in 2011, with an aggressive exploration program of geological mapping, hand trenching and sampling, geochemical soil/rock sampling, airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, drilling and down hole geophysics (Yeager, 2012). Exploration work in 2011 was focused on drilling and trenching along the Snip-Bronson Trend and geochemical sampling in the Bug Lake area.

In 2012, SnipGold Corp. (formerly Skyline Gold Corporation) conducted a 77 day field program focusing on drill testing exploration targets that were modeled as conductive plates based on a 2006 AeroTEM airborne survey (Burgess, 2013). In addition, one hole was drilled at the Gorge, and one along the Snip-Bronson Trend to test/confirm previous drilling results returning interesting gold grades as well as conduct downhole BPEM surveys for future modeling and drill target generation.

5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geology

Parts of the following discussion are taken from RHYS, D.A. 1995. The Red Bluff gold-copper porphyry and associated precious and base metal veins, northwestern British Columbia, in *Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America*; Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, Special Volume 46, Schroeter, T.G. editor, p. 838 - 850.

The Iskut River region is within the Intermontane Belt on the western margin of the Stikine terrane. Three distinct stratigraphic elements are recognized in the western portion of the area (Anderson, 1989):

- Upper Paleozoic schists, argillites, coralline limestone and volcanic rocks of the **Stikine Assemblage**,
- Triassic **Stuhini Group** volcanic and sedimentary arc related strata, and
- Lower to Middle Jurassic **Hazelton Group** volcanic and sedimentary arc related strata.

Very little detailed mapping within these three stratigraphic elements has been performed. With the exception of mapping in proximity to important economic mineral occurrences, most of the formations have not been named, and none of them have been measured in detail. The volcanic and sedimentary arc related strata are extremely variable in both composition and extent; and all three of the major elements, in places, contain identical to similar strata.

Age relationships are determined by:

- Comparison to cospatial and coeval intrusive rocks, for which the body of age data is growing steadily,
- Scant fossil occurrences,
- Readily identifiable unconformities where exposed, and
- A general sense of the degree of widespread structural overprinting.

Intrusive rocks in the Iskut River region comprise five plutonic suites:

- The **Stikine plutonic suite** comprises Late Triassic calc-alkaline intrusions which are coeval with Stuhini Group strata.
- The **Copper Mountain, Texas Creek** and **Three Sisters** plutonic suites are variable in composition but are roughly coeval and cospatial with Hazelton Group volcanic strata.
- Tertiary elements of the **Coast Plutonic Complex** are represented by predominantly granodioritic to monzonitic Eocene intrusions of the Hyder plutonic suite, exposed 12 kilometres south of the Bronson area (Britton et al., 1990).

The age, mineralogy and texture of the Red Bluff porphyry stock (associated with the Snip gold deposit and the Bronson Slope porphyry gold, copper deposit), suggest that it belongs to the metallogenetically important Early Jurassic Texas Creek plutonic suite (Alldrick, 1985; Alldrick et al, 1987; Brown, 1987). Plutons of this suite are widespread in the Stewart, Iskut River region and range in age from 196 to 185 million years (Anderson, 1993; MacDonald et al., 1992). The Bronson Stock, lying north of the Red Bluff Stock and bisected by the Iskut River, is also of a similar age.

5.2 Property Geology

5.2.1. North of the Iskut River

The most recent compilation of the mapping north of the Iskut River is presented in the following publications.

- MIHALYNUK, M.G., LOGAN, J.M. AND ZAGOREVSKI, A. AND JOYCE, N. (2011): Geology and Mineralization of the Hoodoo Mountain Area (NTS 104B/14E); BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 2011-1, pages 37-64, and its companion map,
- MIHALYNUK, M.G., LOGAN, J.M. AND ZAGOREVSKI, A. (2011): East Hoodoo Mountain – Iskut River Geology (NTS 104B/14E, 11NE); BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Open File 2011-4, 1:50,000 scale map.

5.2.2. South of the Iskut River

The most recent published mapping south of the Iskut River is presented in the following publications.

- ALLDRICK, D.J., BRITTON, J.M., MACLEAN, M.E., HANCOCK, K.D., FLETCHER, B.A., and GIEBERT, S.N. 1990. Geology and Mineral Deposits – Snippaker Area. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File Map 1990-16.
- BRITTON, J.M., FLETCHER, B.A. and ALLDRICK, D.J. 1990. Snippaker Map Area (104B/6E, 7W, 11E); BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1990-1, pages 115-126.
- FLETCHER, B.A., and HIEBERT, S.N. 1990. Geology of the Johnny Mountain Area. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File Map 1990-19.
- LEFEBURE, D., and GUNNING, M. 1989. Geology of the Bronson Creek Area. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File Map 1989-28.
- METCALFE, P. and MOORES, J.G. 1993. Refinement and Local Correlation of the Upper Snippaker Ridge Section, Iskut River Area, B.C. (104B/10W and 11E), BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1993-1, pages 335-340.

A slight difference can be seen when comparing mapping by Mihalynuk et al in 2010 with mapping by Britton et al in 1990. Mihalynuk's mapping lists the rocks forming the core of the Snip-Johnny Mountain geologic trend as Paleozoic to Triassic undivided metamorphosed Stikine Assemblage and Stuhini Group; whereas Britton et al list the rocks as unequivocally Upper Triassic Stuhini Group.

Skyline mapping during 1990 (Metcalf) indicates that the rocks immediately beneath the Jurassic/Triassic regional unconformity near the Johnny Mountain mine are certainly Stuhini Group. However, at the much lower elevations to the north at the base of the Johnny Mountain massif, there is a possibility of Stikine Assemblage rocks being found. There is a noticeable apparent difference, on the 1:10,000 scale 1990

geologic compilation map by Skyline, between the rocks mapped by Adrian Resources Ltd. geologists on the Craig River property option, and the rocks mapped by Skyline geologists on the rest of the property to the south, and therefore at higher elevations. The Adrian mapping comprises primarily andesitic and lesser rhyolitic rocks with minor wackes; whereas, the Skyline mapping, beneath the Jurassic/Triassic unconformity, comprises primarily wackes and mudstones with lesser dacitic volcanic rocks. The apparent difference could be due to a possible contact between Stuhini Group rocks at higher elevations to the south, and Stikine Assemblage rocks at lower elevations to the north.

Skyline mapping during 1990 (Metcalf, personal communication) discovered what appears to be one limb of an upright fold paralleling the Craig River on the western flank of the Johnny Mountain massif. The rocks associated with this potential fold are marked by a significant degree of structural deformation, and could also be Stikine Assemblage rocks.

The rocks above the Jurassic/Triassic unconformity appear to be unequivocally lower Jurassic Hazelton Group, which would include an important section equivalent in age and lithology to the stratigraphy hosting the Eskay Creek precious metals VMS deposit which is located 40km to the east.

6. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

6.1 Grab Sample QA/QC Procedures

The 2013 sample collection included the insertion of two certified standards.

The standards are certified and were purchased from CDN Labs of Langley British Columbia, Canada.

- SnipGold is very selective in the gold standards used in their control sample QAQC program. The level of two (2) standard deviations ("SD") should be within 10% of the nominal value and the matrix of the standard must be similar to the rocks expected to be encountered on the property. It is their policy to accept data within three (3) SDs and still be accepted as a pass.
- The tolerances, both nominal value and 2 SD value, for the certified standards used in the 2013 sampling is listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Control Sample Specifications

Standard	Au (ppm) Nominal	Au (ppm) 2SD	Cu (%) Nominal	Cu (%) 2SD	Mo (%) Nominal	Mo (%) 2SD	Ag (ppm) Nominal	Ag (ppm) 2SD	Zn (%) Nominal	Zn (%) 2SD
CGS_20	7.750	0.470	3.360	0.170	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ME_2	2.10	0.11	0.480	0.018	n/a	n/a	14	1.3	1.35	0.10

- One (1) CGS_20 standard was submitted with the 2013 samples. Both Au and Cu analyses fell within 2 standard deviations.
- One (1) ME_2 standard was submitted with the 2013 samples. All analyses (Au, Cu, Ag, Zn) fell within 2 standard deviations.

6.2 Field Sample Security and Chain of Custody

Samples and sample tags were placed in individually labeled poly bags, which were then placed in labeled rice bags, sealed with zip ties for shipping. The samples accompanied the field crew on the flight to Bob Quinn, where they were then loaded into the back of a pickup truck and driven to Smithers, where they were dropped off at the UTM Exploration warehouse for shipping to ALS Mineral's Terrace, B.C. sample preparation laboratory via Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd.

6.3 Lab Procedures

6.3.1. Sample Lab Procedures

Upon receipt of the rock samples at the ALS preparation laboratory at Terrace, B.C., the samples were oven-dried at 60°C., followed by fine crushing to more than 70% passing a 2mm (Tyler 9 mesh) screen. A split of up to 1kg was taken followed by pulverization to greater than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen. The resulting sample pulp was then sent to ALS Minerals analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. The procedure codes and descriptions are listed in the following table.

Table 6: Rock Sample Lab Procedure

Prep/Analytical Code		Description
PREP-31B	WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
Log-22		Sample Login- Read w/o Bar Code
PUL-QC		Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31		Fine crushing- 70% <2mm
SPL-21		Split 1kg sample- riffle splitter
PUL-31		Pulverize split to 85% < 75um
Au-ICP21		Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 30g nominal sample weight.
Au-GRA21 OL		Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish. 30g nominal sample weight
ME-ICP61		33 elements by aqua regia ICP-AES
OG62 OLS		Four Acid Digestion with ICP-AES
Zn-OG62		Ore Grade Zn – Four Acid with Various Instruments
Au-AA23		Au 30g FA – AA finish

7. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration work completed on the property between August 19th and 23rd, 2013 was limited to prospecting and the collection of grab samples at two high interest areas. These two areas were identified from the review and compilation of historical data; the McFadden Float Zone on Johnny Mountain, and the Khyber Pass showing (Figure 5). A total of 28 grab samples were collected; 21 samples from the McFadden Float Zone, and 7 samples from Khyber Pass.

7.1 McFadden Float Zone

The McFadden Float Zone, located 300 m beyond the most northerly workings in the Johnny Mountain Mine is described as a lateral moraine along the west side of Johnny Glacier containing a significant portion of highly altered and mineralized material which is noticeably limonite stained (Richards, 2005). The undiscovered source of the float is believed to be beneath Johnny Glacier, immediately up slope to the south east.

First discovered by prospectors in 1960, McFadden was not worked on again until the 1980's, where various operators returned significant gold values from rock, till and soil samples. During this period, a total of 9 holes were drilled, encountering ice thicknesses of 35-60 m, and moraine thicknesses of 2-35 m. Underlying bedrock consisted of Hazelton Group volcanics, with no significant alteration or faulting and no anomalous assays reported (Richards, 2005).

The source of the gold-bearing float is considered to be a gold shear-vein system beneath Johnny Glacier. The orientation of the vein system may be north-easterly, parallel to the Johnny Mountain veins or north-westerly, parallel to the Snip Mine Shear. Further work is required to determine the style of mineralization.

A total of 21 rock samples were collected in the McFadden Float Zone area, with the aim to duplicate high grade assay values from historic sampling as well as identify the source rock-type to aid in future sampling and mapping programs. Samples were collected within the area of historic rock sampling, as well as up-ice of the zone in areas not previously sampled. It was found that the current extent of the Johnny Glacier has been significantly reduced due to ice retreat since the last significant phase of work at McFadden 20 to 25 years ago.

The locations of samples collected in 2013 are shown in Figure 6, with their corresponding Au assay values posted in Figure 7. A sample collected within the area of historic sampling returned the highest assay value of 155.50 g/t Au, confirming the presence of high grade float existing at the McFadden Zone. Several other float occurrences sampled up-ice of the historic zone returned high Au assays from similar looking gossanous and silicified boulders containing sulphide (pyrite) mineralization, suggesting the source of the boulders remains further up-ice. For example, sample M978258, located 200 m up-ice of any previous sampling returned an assay grade of 23.2 g/t Au.

A full listing of the samples and their descriptions can be found in Table 7.

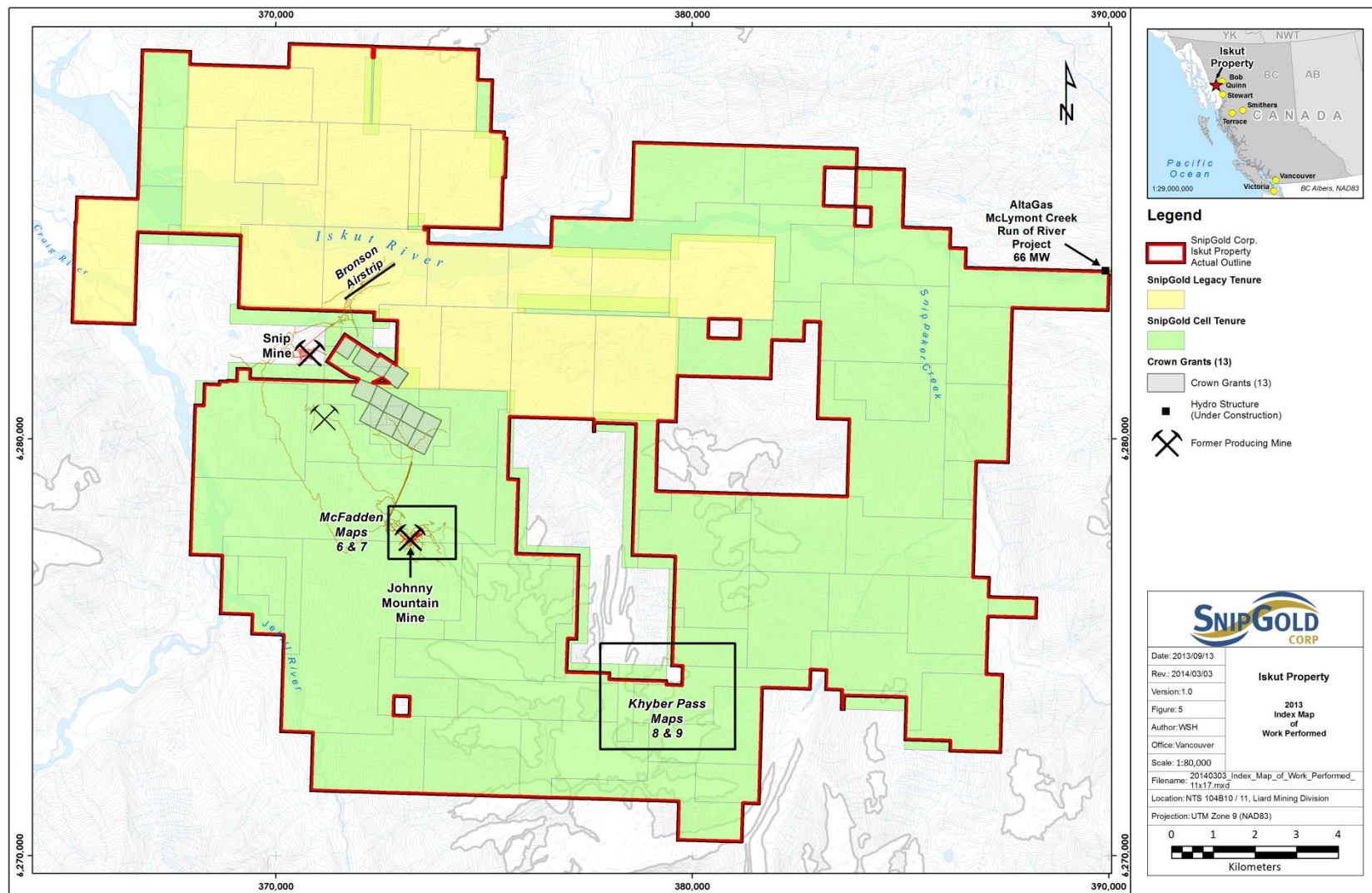
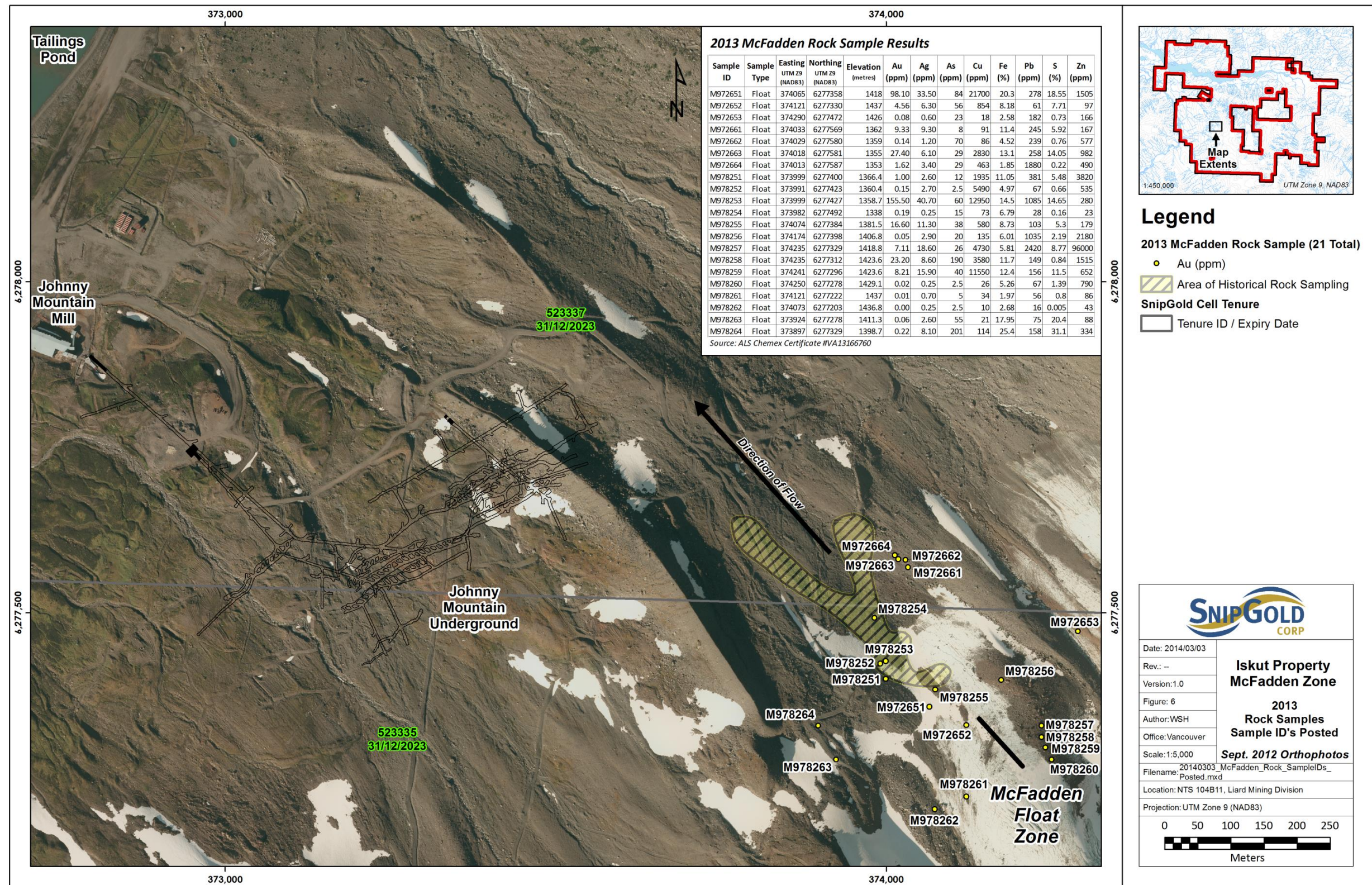


Figure 5: 2013 Index Map of Work Performed



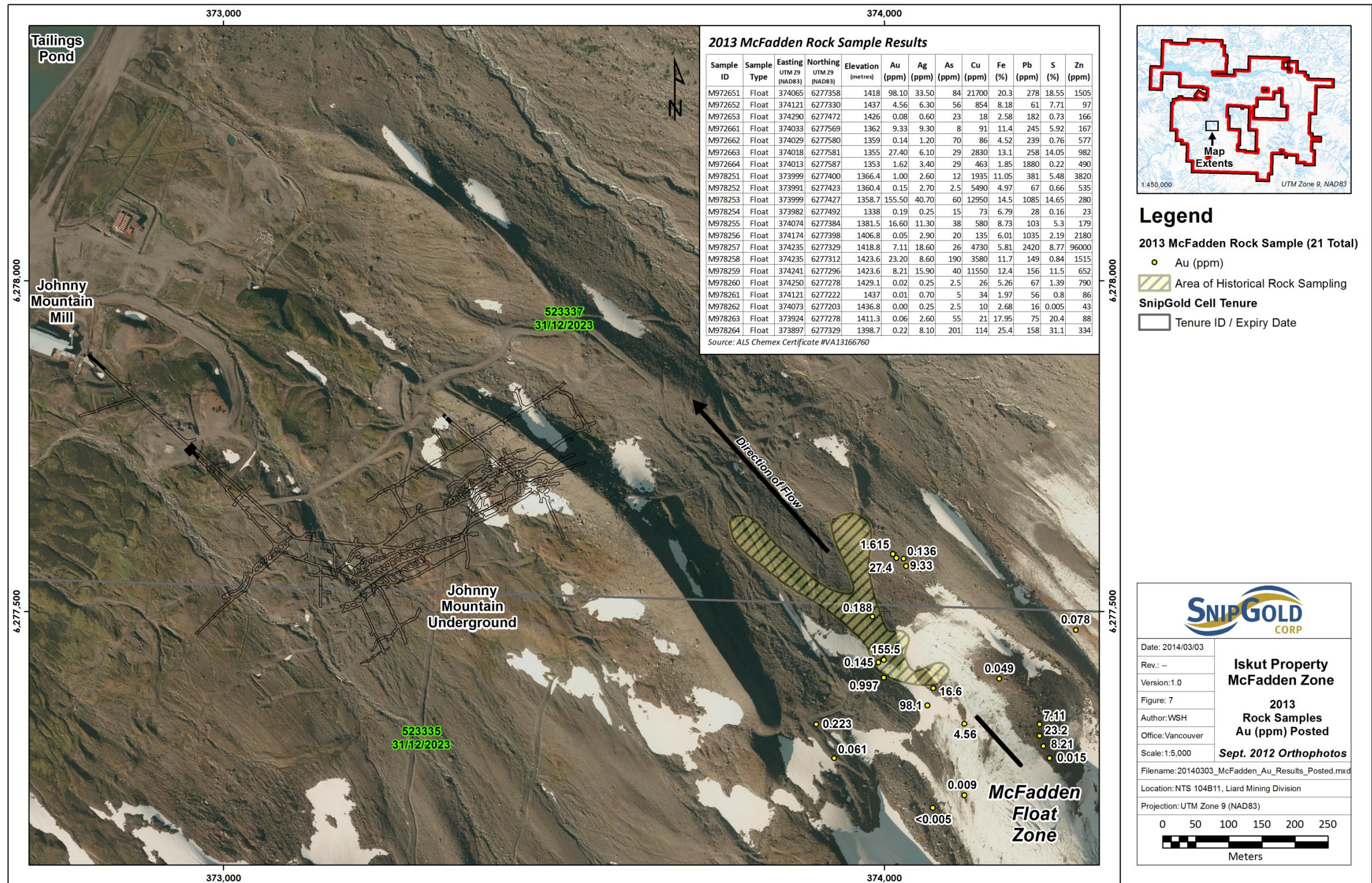


Table 7: 2013 McFadden Rock Sample Descriptions

SampleID	Magnetic Susceptibility $\times 10^{-3} SI$	Description / Comments
M978251	0.5	Grey, foliated ash tuff with 1-2mm wide carbonate vnlets / stringers and some pyrite veins. Approx. 12-15% disseminated pyrite, f-m grained, euhedral cubes common.
M978252	0.3	Grey crystal tuff with 1-2mm sized qtz/feld. Mod. limonitic staining on wx'd surface with green & blue oxide coatings (xstalline malachite/azurite). Minor carbonate veins. Disseminated pyrite - 3-5%. Near ddh 84-45, 46, 47 (labeled sticks but no actual collar found).
M978253	5	Gossanous boulder (0.5m) with minor malachite oxide on surface. Silicified and oxidized throughout with 30% disseminated py and massive to semi-massive patches (veins?).
M978254	0.5	Slightly rounded 20cm boulder, distinctively green and different than other rocks. Epidote with minor chlorite clots in carbonate-rich rock with coarse carbonate veins and black metallic looking mineral (specular hematite?) Minor 5% pyrite disseminated.
M978255	17.4	Zone of oxidized/gossanous boulders - lite greenish grey silicified with coarse euhedral pyrite and a hackly dissolution texture . 20-30% disseminated pyrite.
M978256	1.462	Grey foliated rock like M978251; lots of these boulders here on this exposure, with purplish oxidized sheen on wx'd surface. Fine discontinuous stringers of pyrite along foliation (5-7%). Minor 1mm carbonate veins.
M978257	0.193	Wx'd 30cm boulder amongst dark grey foliated rock. Carbonate breccia; light sugary textured rock with thick carbonate veins (all fizzes strongly with acid), and dark grey angular clasts. Fine disseminated pyrite (5%) mainly in dk grey clasts, some euhedral cubes.
M978258	0.257	Weathered oxidized/gossanous boulder with some malachite staining (green oxide). Completely rotten and crumbly.
M978259	35-56	Tabular boulder - dark grey volcanic ash tuff (similar to M97851 & 56), carbonate-rich. 40% disseminated pyrite and massive blebs / veins? +/-cpy? Biotite and chlorite alt'n, carbonate stockwork.
M978260	-0.4	Qtz-Cb vein, approximately 5cm wide with disseminated coarse euhedral pyrite and minor chlorite alteration. Host rock is same dark grey foliated ash tuff. 5-10% pyrite.

SampleID	Magnetic Susceptibility	Description / Comments
	$\times 10^{-3} SI$	
M978261	0.058	20cm oxidized/gossanous boulder, tabular-like felsic, silicified rock with fine pyrite disseminations (5%).
M978262	0.397	Qtz-chl-hem/mag vein in boulder; host rock epidote altered. no visible sulphides
M978263	0.08	10cm roundish oxidized/gossanous boulder near side of road going to drill pad SK-784. Very heavy, with massive to massive veined pyrite - 30%.
M978264	0.17	20cm oxidized/gossanous boulder same as above, 50% massive to veined pyrite.
M972651	0.25	Oxidized/gossanous pyritic-siliceous rock with some massive clots as well as disseminated pyrite (30%).
M972652	0.25	Oxidized/gossanous mainly on surface and associated with pyritic-siliceous rock with some massive clots as well as disseminated pyrite (30%).
M972653	0.177	Light grey, strongly siliceous rock with gossanous/oxidized surface wx'ing with some black Mn (?) oxide. Minor <5% fine disseminated pyrite. Sample taken on gossany medial moraine to north of McFadden proper.
M972661	0.147 - 0.255	Gossanous/oxidized exterior, fresher med. grey strongly siliceous interior with oxidation associated with pyrite. Pyrite is disseminated as well as weak stringers. Some red staining/mineral along stringers - poss. Sph?. Late cs pyrite with earlier finer pyrite along vnlets/stringers - rock type - possible sediment?
M972662	0.01	Strongly oxidized/gossanous throughout, siliceous light greenish-grey rock with visible jointing or veining fabric. <5% pyrite, mainly seen as wx'd out euhedral specks (med.).
M972663	0.2 - 1.7	Gossanous/oxidized, sheared looking dk greenish-grey rock with strong lineations and strong chlorite alteration within matrix. Possibly an intrusive rock? Med-cs pyrite, 40% disseminated, massive to semi-massive (later) that doesn't follow strong structural fabric.
M972664	0.015	Gossanous/oxidized moderately foliated light greenish-grey rock (siliceous) - oxidation is mod. Pervasive throughout. Very fine trace pyrite.

7.2 Khyber Pass

The Khyber Pass showing is located 12.5 km to the southeast of SnipGold's Bronson Camp, and approximately 7 km southeast of the McFadden Zone on Johnny Mountain (Figure 5). The claims covering Khyber Pass were staked in 1982, seeing a total of \$1.57M in exploration expenditures from 1983 to 1990 by various exploration companies. Historic work included soil sampling, trenching, drilling, geological mapping, and ground geophysical surveys. SnipGold's ongoing data compilation and geological interpretation of the Iskut Property identified the Khyber Pass showing as a high interest target for both bulk tonnage and high grade precious metal resource potential. The area is highlighted by a well-developed gold-in-soil anomaly approximately 1,200 m x 400 m in dimension. The anomaly is open along strike and down slope, with the average grade of the roughly 1,100 Khyber soil samples compiled to date being 810 ppb Au.

The main objective of the 2013 program was to complete a reconnaissance level assessment of the area and to assess the geological setting. The 2013 program correlated the southern contact of the Khyber Pass alteration system to that marking the southern contact at Pyramid Hill, roughly 2 km to the east. It is believed these two areas are part of the same porphyry system. Geological interpretation further suggests that the gold anomaly at Khyber Pass is closely related to the Inel Deposit (2 km to the north), making for a large mineralized system.

A total of 7 rock samples were collected. Their locations and corresponding Au assay values are posted in Figures 8 and 9. Sample descriptions are provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8: 2013 Khyber Pass Rock Sample Descriptions

SampleID	Magnetic	Description / Comments
	Susceptibility	
	$\times 10^{-3} SI$	
M972654	0.14	Gossanous /oxidized medium grey, siliceous diorite (?) with 7% m-cs pyrite (some euhedral xstals). Fresh rock when broken.
M972655	4.5 - 33.29	Gossanous / oxidized on surface, fresh med-dk greenish-grey, more fine grained diorite (?) - some pieces look more like sediments. 15% disseminated pyrite with some more massive clots. Possible shear fabric with some chlorite alt'n.
M972656	0.189	Strongly oxidized/limonitic siliceous rock - med-lite grey veined rock (qtz & pyr) - up to 20-25% pyrite along veins and as fine disseminations in qtz.
M972657	0.152	Dk grey silicified sediment (?) - with 7% pyrite. Limonite + Mn (black) oxide coating.
M972658	0.108	Stongly oxidized/limonitic siliceous pyritic rock that is intensely altered -light grey coloured. 15% fine-med. Pyrite disseminations as well as oriented along stringers. Fine 1mm cb veinlet.
M972659	0.007	Gossanous/oxidized wx'd surface, light green-grey fresh surface, intensely altered and crumbly, siliceous. Milky qtz has a slight greenish hue (fuchsite?). Possible intrusive (qtz eyes). Massive pyrite, med-cs up to 60%.
M972660	0.087	Intensely altered / gossanous siliceous rock with pale emerald green hue (fuchsite?). Hackly dissolution texture on wx'd surface (cb wx'ing out?). 5-7% disseminate pyrite, m-cs, some euhedral.

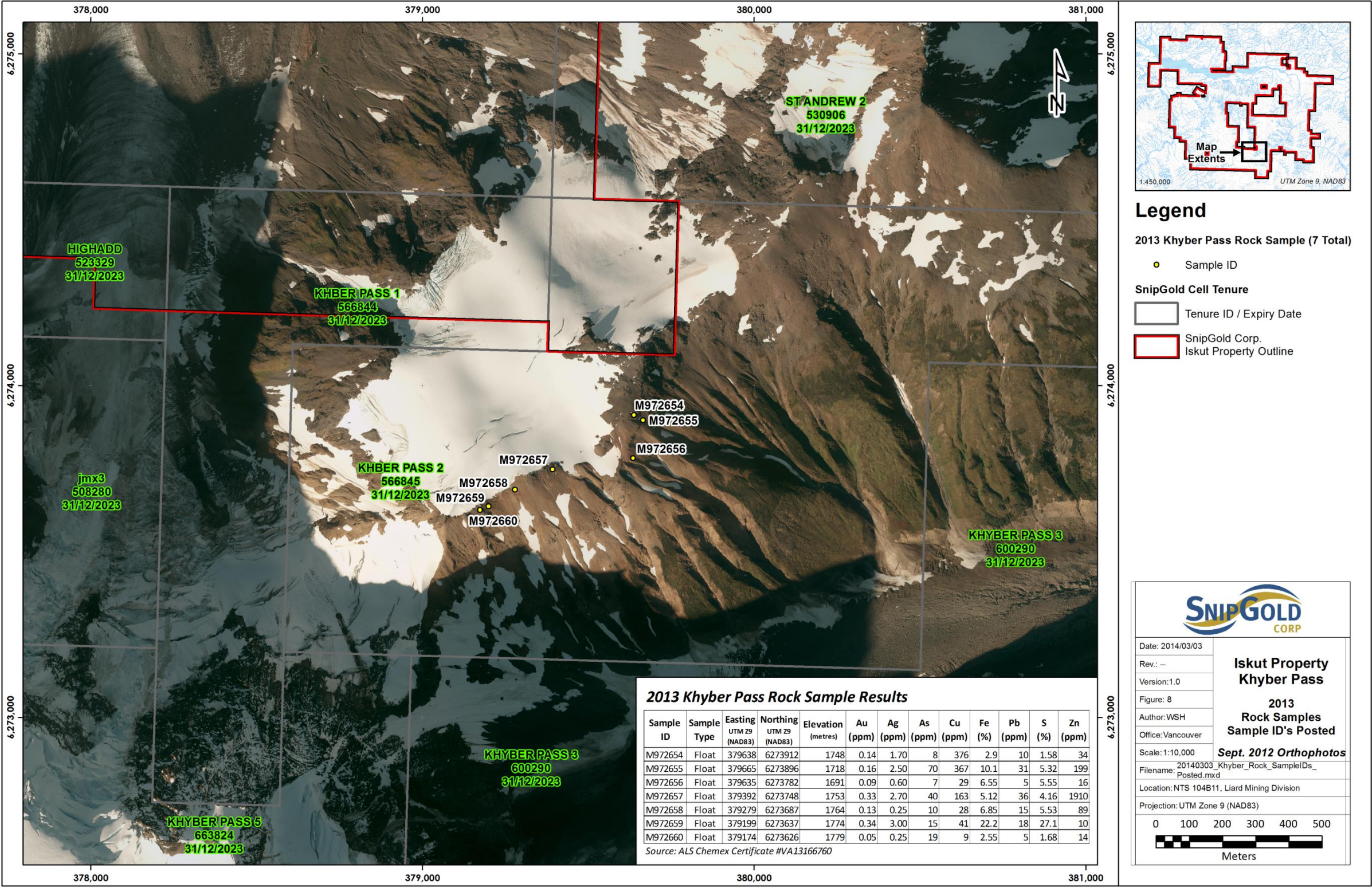


Figure 8: 2013 Khyber Pass Sample Locations

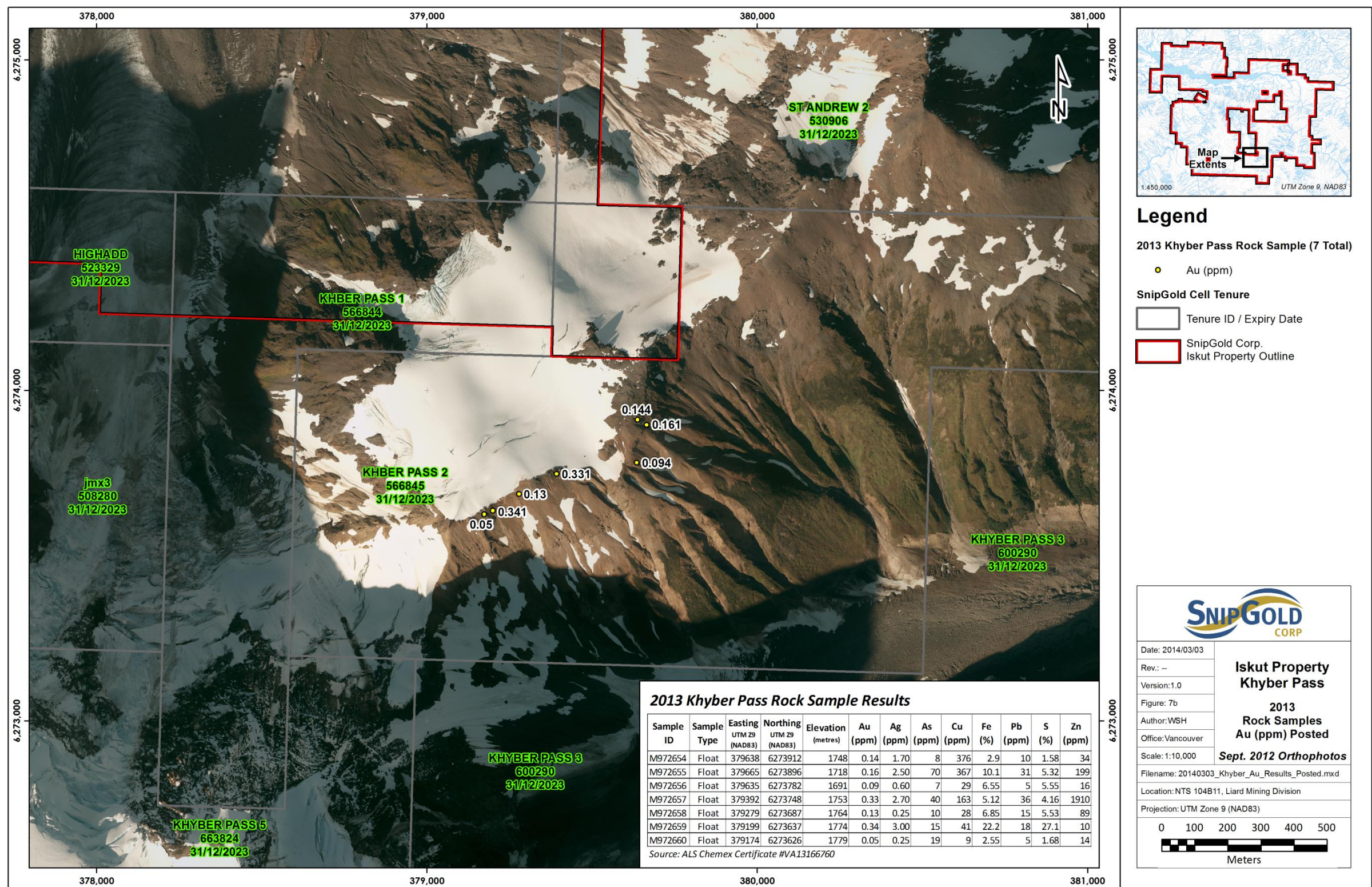


Figure 9: 2013 Khyber Pass Au Results

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2013 exploration program, although very brief due to budgetary constraints, was successful in completing a reconnaissance level investigation of two high interest showings on the Iskut Property.

The McFadden Zone gold anomaly was confirmed by prospecting and sampling. Oxidized boulders with disseminated and veined pyrite returned assay values up to 155 g/t Au. It is recommended that a comprehensive program of geological mapping and prospecting be implemented; to take advantage of newly exposed ground located up-ice of the zone due to the retreat of the Johnny Glacier in recent years.

Recommendations for work at Khyber Pass include continued compilation of historic data to aid geological interpretation. A program of diamond drilling to test the continuity of high grade mineralization beneath the Boundary Glacier to the north, as well as open-ended mineralization from historic drilling is highly recommended. In addition, continued sampling of areas to the west and south to close off the anomaly. Reconnaissance level sampling and mapping between Khyber Pass and Inel to the north are recommended.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I : SIGNATURE PAGE

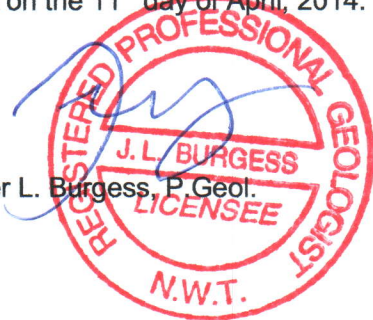
Certificate of Author

I, Jennifer L. Burgess do hereby state:

- (1) That I am a consulting geologist with office located at 5674 Annex Road, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A8.
- (2) That I am a member of the Association of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists holding License Number L1070.
- (3) That I am a graduate of Queens University (BSch., 1992) and have been employed as an exploration and mining geologist since that time.
- (4) That my experience has given me considerable knowledge in geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration techniques as well as in the planning, execution and evaluation of exploration drilling programs.
- (5) That I am an author responsible for the preparation of the Assessment Report titled "Assessment Report on Prospecting Work Performed During the 2013 Field Season on the Iskut River Property" for SnipGold Corp. (formerly Skyline Gold Corporation), dated April 11, 2014. I worked on the Iskut Property during the 2013 field program.

Signed on the 11th day of April, 2014.

Jennifer L. Burgess, P. Geol.



APPENDIX II: STATEMENT OF COSTS

Personnel / Position	Field Days		Rate	Subtotal*
John Zbeetnoff, P. Geo.	Aug 19 – Aug 23	5	\$1,000	\$5,000.00
Jennifer Burgess, P. Geo.	Aug 19 – Aug 23	5	\$600	\$3,000.00
Bill Hay	Aug 19 – Aug 23	5	\$375	\$1,875.00
				\$9,785.00
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)			
Literature search			\$0	\$0
Database compilation	Bill Hay	3.0	\$375	\$1,125.00
Field Map Preparation	Bill Hay	1.5	\$375	\$562.50
Reprocessing of data	John Zbeentoff (P.Geo.)	2.5	\$1,000	\$2,500.00
Sample/Report Prep	J. Burgess (P. Geol.)	4	\$600	\$2,400.00
Other (specify)	Reproduction Costs			\$500.00
				\$7,087.50
Ground Exploration Surveys	Area in Hectares / List Personnel			
Geological mapping				\$0.00
Regional		<i>note: expenditures here</i>		\$0.00
Reconnaissance		<i>should be captured in Personnel</i>		
Prospect		<i>field expenditures above</i>		\$0.00
Underground	Define by length and width			\$0.00
Trenches	Define by length and width			\$0.00
				\$0.00
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)				\$0.00
Soil	<i>note: This is for assays or</i>			\$0.00
Rock	<i>laboratory costs</i>	30	\$45.94	\$1,378.09
				\$1,378.09
Drilling	No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres	No.	Rate	Subtotal
n/a				\$0.00
				\$0.00

Other Operations	Clarify	No.	Rate	Subtotal
Trenching			\$0.00	\$0.00
Bulk sampling			\$0.00	\$0.00
Underground development			\$0.00	\$0.00
				\$0.00
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal
Airfare			\$0.00	\$2,148.79
Taxi			\$0.00	\$0.00
truck rental			\$0.00	\$0.00
kilometers		187	\$0.53	\$99.11
ATV			\$0.00	\$0.00
fuel			\$0.00	\$0.00
Helicopter (hours)	Crew movement	1.8	\$925.00	\$1,665.00
Fuel (litres/hour)		114	\$1.72	\$353.63
				\$4,266.53
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day			
Hotel			\$0.00	\$187.58
Camp			\$0.00	\$902.28
Meals	day rate or actual costs-specify		\$0.00	\$837.28
				\$1,927.14
Miscellaneous				
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00
Other (Specify)	Field Supplies – Rice bags			\$101.65
				\$101.65
Equipment Rentals				
Field Gear (Specify)				\$0.00
Other (Specify)				\$0.00
				\$0.00
Freight, rock samples				
Samples			\$0.00	\$363.69
				\$363.69
TOTAL Expenditures				\$24,999.60

APPENDIX III: ASSAY CERTIFICATE

APPENDIX IV: CONTROL SAMPLE STANDARDS

APPENDIX V: LABORATORY PROCEDURES