

**Ministry of Energy and Mines**  
BC Geological Survey

**Assessment Report**  
**Title Page and Summary**

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

TOTAL COST: \$11,595

AUTHOR(S): C. von Einsiedel SIGNATURE(S): \_\_\_\_\_

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR OF WORK: 2013-14

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW No's 5488856, 5504028

PROPERTY NAME: Harrison Gold Project

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): \_\_\_\_\_

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 0924SW092

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster NTS/BCGS: 092H032

LATITUDE: 49 ° 18 ' 57 " LONGITUDE: 121 ° 44 ' 35 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):  
1) Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. 2) 121°44'35.35"W

MAILING ADDRESS:  
8888 Shook Road, Mission BC V2V 7N1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:  
1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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	Tailings Options		11,595.00
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
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:	11,595.00

# REPORT ON 2013 HARRISON GOLD PROJECT WORK PROGRAM TECHNICAL WORK - PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF TAILINGS CONTAINMENT OPTIONS

## HARRISON GOLD PROJECT

CENTRAL FRASER VALLEY, DISTRICT OF KENT

SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIV.

The Harrison Gold Property (the "Property") is located approximately 4.5 kilometers northeast of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., a small resort community at the southern end of Harrison Lake about 130 kilometers east of Vancouver, B.C. The claim group, centered on Latitude 49° 20'N and Longitude 121° 44'W, covers Bear Mountain and the area surrounding Hicks Mountain to the east.

Prepared for

BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

Authors

C. VON EINSIEDEL, P.GEO.

Effective Date: August 15, 2014

SOWs 5488856, 5504028

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- Appendix 1.3: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project – Preliminary Tailings Site Selection Report, prepared for Bema Gold Corp., November 1988 by Bruce Ott, Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd.
- Appendix 1.4: Compilation Map prepared by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd. to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.3 (scale – 1:50,000)



## ITEM 1: SUMMARY

The Harrison Gold Property (the “Property”) is an advanced stage gold exploration project located in southwestern BC approximately 100 kilometers east of Vancouver that has been intermittently explored since the 1970’s. Previous exploration work including drill testing and limited underground development work outlined several potentially economic mineralized zones (referred to as the Jenner Zone and the Portal Zone) and also identified several areas which exhibit elevated gold values in soils along a five kilometer long corridor that extends to the south of the known mineralized zones

The Property covers Bear Mountain and the area surrounding Hicks Mountain to the east. The claims are bounded to the north by Sasquatch Provincial Park, to the west by Harrison Lake, to the south west by the community of Harrison Hot Springs, to the south by the community of Agassiz and to the south east by the Seabird Island First Nation and several private farms located between Seabird Island and Bear Mountain. There is also a major Hydro transmission line situated along the east side of Bear Mountain that crosses diagonally (north east orientation) through the Property and separates Bear Mountain from Hicks Mountain. The Property is easily accessible by a paved road (Rockwell Drive) connecting the Village of Harrison Hot Springs to the Bear Mountain Forestry Road which provides access to a network of ATV accessible gravel roads and trails on Bear Mountain that provides access to most of the core area of the claim group. The eastern part of the claim area and the claims covering Hicks Mountain can be accessed from existing gravel roads within Sasquatch Provincial Park. It is important to note that any future development or commercial mining of the Harrison Property would utilize modern underground mining methods and would not visually or environmentally impact Harrison Hot Springs, Agassiz, Seabird Island, Sasquatch Park or Harrison Lake.

The known mineralized zones and the geochemical anomalies occur within a belt of Cretaceous aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks which form a distinctive topographic feature known as Bear Mountain. The prospective rock units consist of a series of small quartz diorite stocks (related to the Tertiary aged Hicks Lake Batholith) intruding the Cretaceous aged rocks which are exposed along the west side and along the plateau of Bear Mountain. Gold mineralization is generally associated with shallow dipping, stockwork type zones that occur within or along the margins of the small quartz diorite intrusive bodies. The main deposit is the Jenner Stock Zone which is localized within a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite comprised of two main intrusive phases: a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase, and a fine-grained biotite-(hornblende) quartz diorite phase found mainly in the lower portions. In its upper levels, the Jenner stock is roughly circular to elliptical (80-110 meters in plan) becoming more elongated (60 by 150 meters) with depth. It plunges 80-85 degrees to the east and its overall three dimensional shape can be described as pipe-like. The gold-bearing vein systems within the Jenner stock are predominantly low-angle structures. According to Kahlert, 1988 the veins are concentrated to such an extent that bulk mining methods would be possible. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock.

The primary exploration targets on the Harrison Gold Property are the quartz diorite stocks which host gold bearing quartz veins located on the west slopes and upper plateau areas of Bear Mountain. Bear Mountain is heavily forested and there is only limited outcrop. The primary exploration methodology is completion of detailed soil geochemical surveys followed by trenching and diamond drilling. It is important to note that the quartz diorite stocks can be very small and therefore the surface expression or “foot print” of potential deposits can be very small.

Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. (“Bear Mountain Gold Mines” or the “Company”) holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the claims that cover Bear Mountain (referred to as the “Omineca Option” or the “core claims”) from the current owner Omineca Mining and Metals Inc. (“Omineca Mining”). The Omineca Option consists of 11 contiguous mineral tenures (comprising 2,426.6 hectares). The Company also owns 14 additional mineral tenures surrounding the Harrison Gold Property comprising 2,400.1 hectares which were acquired by direct purchase and staking (referred to as the “Bear Mountain Claims”). Pursuant to the area of interest provisions outlined in the option agreement with Omineca Mining these claims form part of the Omineca Option. The underlying option payments, work commitments and Royalties payable to Omineca Mining by Bear Mountain Gold Mines in respect of the Harrison Gold Property are set out in Section 4 of this report.

During the period ended December 31, 2012 Bear Mountain Gold Mines compiled the historic soil geochemical and drill hole database for the project, completely re-built the portal that accesses the 187 Level of the Jenner Zone, repaired extensive vandalism damage at the core storage area located on the Bear Mountain Forest Service road, conducted two orientation soil geochemical surveys and extended the historic soil geochemical surveys approximately two kilometers further south within the plateau area on top of Bear Mountain to explore for additional quartz diorite intrusives. The Company also contracted Dudley Thompson Mapping of Surrey to complete 5 meter contour base mapping to address geo-technical, infrastructure and community consultation requirements for the entire project area.

During the period January 1, 2013 to December 30, 2013 Bear Mountain Gold Mines completed extensive detailed soil geochemical surveys within the area covered by the historic soil geochemical surveys and undertook a preliminary evaluation of three potential tailings containment sites situated within or immediately adjacent to the mineral tenures referred to as the “Bear Mountain Claims”. The preliminary evaluation of the three tailings sites was carried out between October 1 and December 30, 2013 as referenced on SOW 5488856 with limited follow up work completed between April 20 and May 12, 2014 as referenced on SOW 5504028. One additional mineral tenure comprising 84.15 hectares was staked on April 20, 2014 to cover a portion of one of the proposed tailings containment areas. The additional work completed between April 20 and May 12, 2014 was completed in part to incorporate the additional claim into the preliminary engineering studies of the tailings containment areas. Additional geological and geotechnical studies have been undertaken in 2014 and will be recorded for assessment credit as part of a subsequent SOW. The geochemical surveys completed during 2013 will be recorded for assessment credit as part of a separate SOW detailing the results of those surveys.

During the late 1980’s a previous operator of the Harrison Gold project, Bema Gold Corp., contracted Knight Piesold Engineering and Norecol Environmental Consultants to identify potential tailings containment options within the general project area. Approximately 20 different sites were assessed by Norecol and Knight Piesold and the technical reports on these sites are included as appendices to this report. Construction of a milling facility along Rockwell Drive just south of Sasquatch Park and disposal of tailings directly into Harrison Lake or some of the lakes within Sasquatch Park were considered as project development options at the time but it was recognized that industrial development along Rockwell Drive would increase local traffic and conflict with residential and recreational uses. Copies of the Knight Piesold and Norecol technical reports are included as appendices to this report.

Given the extensive residential development that has taken place along Rockwell Drive since the late 1980’s and the highly developed recreational values of Harrison Lake and Sasquatch Park Bear Mountain undertook a review of potential project development and tailings containment options that would have

minimal impact on existing residential development and recreational values associated with the local communities of Harrison Hotsprings, Seabird Island and Agassiz, Harrison Lake and Sasquatch Park.

Based on available technical data it was concluded that the only practical method of developing the known mineralized zone (Jenner Zone) and any other significant mineralized zones which may be discovered by ongoing exploration work would be to construct underground access from the east side of Bear Mountain and to construct mine processing and tailings containment facilities adjacent to the existing Hydro transmission line in the eastern part of the Property. A preliminary assessment of the detailed elevation models prepared in 2012 shows that it may be feasible to construct a short access road from the proposed underground access tunnel on the east side of Bear Mountain to the Lougheed Highway a distance of approximately 1.6 kilometers. This approach would essentially eliminate any negative impacts on Harrison Hotsprings, residential development along Rockwell Drive and ensure that there would be no impact on the recreational values associated with Harrison Lake and Sasquatch Park.

This report summarizes results of a preliminary assessment of three tailings containment options that would be consistent with the proposed development plan of constructing underground access from the east side of Bear Mountain. All of the proposed tailings containment sites were selected in areas that have already been impacted by the hydro transmission line or clear cut logging and the containment dams at each site were designed to avoid altering natural drainage patterns and water courses. To minimize the potential for containment failures like the recent Mount Polley disaster the preliminary designs utilized conservative dam construction heights and are designed as tailings management sites which would allow a substantial portion of tailings to be returned underground or dry stacked.

The first potential site is actually located adjacent to the proposed underground access tunnel on the east side of Bear Mountain and is referred to as the Hydro Transmission Line Tailings Containment Site (HTLTCS). This site is located on the west side of the Hydro Transmission Line at the head of a valley just south of Hicks Lake approximately 100 meters south of the southern boundary of Sasquatch Park. The second site is referred to as the Hicks Mountain Tailings Containment Site (HMTCS) and is situated within an upland area immediately east of the transmission line between the north and south peaks of Hicks Mountain. The third site, referred to as the North Sasquatch Tailings Containment Site (NSTCS), is located immediately north of the eastern part Sasquatch Park and covers an upland area, accessible by existing logging roads, which exhibits an extensive, low relief area that has recently been logged and does not appear to have any significant recreational value. This site is considered a possible location for test milling operations which would be carried out in advance of mine development and would involve temporary, small scale trucking operations from the Bear Creek Forest Service Road to Rockwell Drive and then along an existing logging road on the north side of Sasquatch Park. Other sites suitable for small scale sites may be available within the plateau areas on Bear Mountain however, the Bear Creek Forest Service road has been partially de-activated no assessment of these sites has been carried out.

As described in the Knight Piesold report proponents of new mining operations must submit a Prospectus for review to the BC Mine Development Steering Committee. The Prospectus should include a conceptual development plan (mining, milling and tailings disposal), a review of potential environmental issues and an assessment of local community and First Nations socio-economic concerns. Preliminary studies by Bema indicate that local ores are not acid generating however it is recommended that prior to commencing community consultation activities Bear Mountain Gold Mines undertake a systematic program of sampling and analysis to determine if the rocks that would eventually be mined and stored in tailings containment facilities would be considered acid generating or non-acid generating as this factor can significantly influence the potential environmental impacts from mining projects.

## ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The available technical data for the Harrison Gold Property consists of geological reports compiled by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, geological reports prepared by Kerr Addison Mines and Bema Gold Corp. Sources are listed in the References section of this report and are cited where appropriate in the body of this report. All of the technical reports listed in the References Section of this report appear to have been completed by competent professional geologists without any misleading or promotional intent.

## ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has prepared this report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The available technical data for the Property consists of regional geological data compiled by the BCMEM and documentation regarding field investigations completed within the claim area by various previous workers including Kerr Addison Mines and Bema Gold Corp. In the preparation of this report the author relied on certain historic technical reports related to the Harrison Gold Property including assessment reports detailing the environmental studies and tailings containment studies carried out within the boundaries of the present Harrison Gold Property in 1988 and 1989.

The Author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

## ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. (“Bear Mountain Gold Mines” or the “Company”) holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the claims that cover Bear Mountain (referred to as the “Omineca Option” or the “core claims”) from the current owner Omineca Mining and Metals Inc. (“Omineca Mining”). The Omineca Option consists of 11 contiguous mineral tenures (comprising 2,426.6 hectares). The Company also owns 14 additional mineral tenures surrounding the Harrison Gold Property comprising 2,400.1 hectares which were acquired by direct purchase and staking (referred to as the “Bear Mountain Claims”). Pursuant to the area of interest provisions outlined in the option agreement with Omineca Mining these claims form part of the Omineca Option.

Table 1: Omineca Mining Claims

Omineca Option			
TENURE NUMBER	GOOD_TO_DATE	CLAIM NAME	AREA (ha)
235557	30-Dec-20	AB	150
382167	30-Dec-20	ABO 1	500
382168	30-Dec-20	ABO 2	225
383387	30-Dec-20	AB	25
384241	30-Dec-20	ABO 3	150
384242	30-Dec-20	ABO 4	500
384243	30-Dec-20	ABO 5	300

384244	30-Dec-20	ABO 6	25
384245	30-Dec-20	ABO 7	25
529139	30-Dec-20	AB	505.541
529146	30-Dec-20	AB	21.062

Table 2: Bear Mountain Claims

<b>Bear Mountain Claims</b>			
<b>TENURE NUMBER</b>	<b>GOOD_TO_DATE</b>	<b>CLAIM NAME</b>	<b>AREA (ha)</b>
834382	30-Dec-20		210.6509
951229	30-Dec-15		84.1936
951791	30-Dec-20		358.1523
983427	30-Dec-20		21.0715
993682	30-Dec-20		21.0738
1012805	30-Dec-20		105.3589
1013819	31-Dec-15		315.6077
1013821	30-Dec-15		610.4242
1016752	30-Dec-15		63.1753
1016754	30-Dec-15		21.0624
1017121	30-Dec-15		231.5103
1017622	30-Dec-15		189.4648
1018277	30-Dec-15		147.3253
1019719	30-Dec-15		21.0623

One additional mineral tenure (Tenure No. 1027708) comprising 84.15 hectares was staked on April 20, 2014 to cover a portion of one of the proposed tailings containment areas. The additional work completed between April 20 and May 12, 2014 was to incorporate the additional claim into the preliminary engineering studies of the tailings containment areas. Tenure 1027708 is in good standing until December 30, 2015.

The Harrison Gold Property (the "Property") is located approximately 4.5 kilometers northeast of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., a small resort community at the southern end of Harrison Lake about 130 kilometers east of Vancouver, B.C. The claims, centered on Latitude 49° 20'N and Longitude 121° 44'W, covers Bear Mountain and the area surrounding Hicks Mountain to the east. The claims are bounded to the north by Sasquatch Provincial Park, to the west by Harrison Lake, to the south west by the community of Harrison Hot Springs, to the south by the community of Agassiz and to the south east by the Seabird Island First Nation and several private farms located between Seabird Island and Bear Mountain

Year round access to the claims is via the Trans-Canada Highway No.1, approximately 100 kilometers east of Vancouver, and thence B. C. Highway No. 9, which leads north to Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs.

The Property is easily accessible by a paved road (Rockwell Drive) connecting the Village of Harrison Hot Springs to the Bear Mountain Forestry Road which provides access to a network of ATV accessible gravel roads and trails on Bear Mountain that provides access to most of the core area of the claim group. The eastern part of the claim area and the claims covering Hicks Mountain can be accessed from existing gravel roads within Sasquatch Provincial Park.

## **ITEM 5: ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES**

The property is located within the Coastal Mountain physiographic province of British Columbia. Slopes vary up to 40° (average 25°) and elevations from approximately 10 meters at Harrison Lake to 1035 meters on top of Bear Mountain, the highest point of the property. The western slopes of Bear Mountain are mainly in plain view of Harrison Hot Springs.

The climate is typically coastal with moderate to warm summers, cool wet winters and annual precipitation of 150-250 centimeters. Snow can be appreciable at higher elevations, but exploration activities can proceed year round at lower levels.

Most of the property has been logged, resulting in a thick second-growth cover of deciduous and coniferous trees less than 25 centimeters in diameter. Thick patches of alder and devil's club, combined with the steep terrain, make traversing very difficult.

## **ITEM 6: HISTORY OF EXPLORATION**

The property was originally staked as the **RN claim** in 1972. From 1972 to 1983, intermittent surface and underground high grade mining had produced 643 tonnes of ore from the Portal zone, from which 30,443 grams (979 ounces) of gold was produced along with a small amount of copper. Recovered grade from the mining was thus 47.4 grams/tonne gold or 1.38 ounces/ton.

In 1982, **Abo Oil Corporation**, ("Abo") secured an option on the property, and by August 1983, had drilled 27 holes totaling 2,488 meters, and additional surface and underground exploration. Soil sampling outlined a geochemical anomaly 600 meters long and up to 200 meters wide to the northeast of the underground workings, (the Portal Zone). The drill program resulted in discovery of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins over an area roughly 300 x 100 meters (the Jenner zone). The best drill intersection was 22 meters grading 0.14 ounces per ton, (4.8 grams/metric tonne). In 1984, Abo drilled an additional 7 holes totaling 753.7 meters.

Abo continued work on the property until November 1984, when **Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.** signed an agreement for an option to purchase and joint-venture the property. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. agreed to spend \$1.75 million on the Harrison gold property over 5 years to earn a 60% interest. Kerr Addison completed at least \$670,000 work on the property which included considerable diamond drilling, both from surface and underground, and underground development, bulk sampling and test milling.

**Bema International Resources Inc.**, (now Bema Gold Corp.) then agreed with Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in 1987 to expend \$750,000 in exploration funds to acquire 55% interest in Kerr's 60% interest in the property from Kerr Addison. Subsequently, Bema purchased Kerr Addison's remaining 25% equity. Bema International Resources Ltd. then acquired control of Abo Resource Corp in 1987. Bema completed up to \$3-4 million in additional work.

**Pacific Comox Resources Ltd.** had an option in 1992 to earn from 49% to 76 % interest in 235 claims (1000 acres) RN or "Harrison Lake gold property from owners Bema Gold Corp. and Abo Resources Corp. by expending \$5 million over 5 years. Pacific Comox drilled 2 core drill holes in 1993 but failed to

complete the work schedule, to complete a feasibility study or to secure financing to complete the purchase of the property, and in 1996, the property was returned to the original vendors.

In 1998, **Global Gold Inc.** purchased the property, intending to go public, but failed to maintain the option and the claims lapsed in 2000, after which Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. staked the property and subsequently conducted an airborne geophysical survey, and initiated data acquisition and compilation.

In November 2002, **Northern Continental Resources Inc.** ("Northern Continental") entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains, by which they could earn a 60% interest in the property. As part of their work commitment, Northern Continental conducted a trenching and drilling program in the southern part of the property; specifically, on the Hill Stock and Breccia Zone, in 2003. In 2005, Northern Continental conducted a two phase diamond drilling program. Phase 1 was carried out between February 13 and May 31, 2005, and Phase 2 from December 3-15, 2005. The objectives of the two programs were to try and expand resources in areas of known mineralization and to test new zones of interest generated by data compilation and the 2002 NCR program. Northern Continental Resources Inc. subsequently allowed the option agreement to expire in early March, 2006.

In November 2007, **Egoli Resources Inc.** ("Egoli"), a private British Columbia corporation, entered into an option agreement for the Harrison gold property and in April, 2009 the option was terminated due to failure of meeting the obligations under the terms of the amended agreement.

During the period ended December 31, 2012 **Bear Mountain Gold Mines** compiled the historic soil geochemical and drill hole database for the project, completely re-built the portal that accesses the 187 Level of the Jenner Zone, repaired extensive vandalism damage at the core storage area located on the Bear Mountain Forest Service road, conducted two orientation soil geochemical surveys and extended the historic soil geochemical surveys approximately two kilometers further south within the plateau area on top of Bear Mountain to explore for additional quartz diorite intrusives. The Company also contracted Dudley Thompson Mapping of Surrey to complete 5 meter contour base mapping to address geo-technical, infrastructure and community consultation requirements for the entire project area.

## **ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**

### **7.1 Regional**

The following summary account of the geology of the Harrison Gold property is amended from the Minfile Capsule Geology, (Geological Survey Branch, MEMPR):

The Harrison Lake shear zone is a right-lateral transcurrent fault which splays northward into an imbricate fan of high-angle brittle faults. In part it passes along, and parallel to, Harrison Lake. The Harrison Gold property is underlain by a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation and Peninsula Formation (Fire Lake Group) bounded on the east by the major Harrison Lake shear zone. or fault, and intruded by various phases of the Tertiary granodiorite of the "Hicks Lake batholith". The Harrison fault separates Fire Lake Group rocks from Cretaceous and/or Tertiary, mainly greenschist facies, mafic to intermediate volcanics and phyllite of the "Sloilicum Schist". The Harrison fault is a 1-2 kilometer wide fracture zone with a well-developed

cleavage dipping 50-70 degrees to the east, but with no marked linear fabric within it. Several possible fault splays cut across the Harrison Gold property.

### ***Stratigraphy***

The Harrison Gold occurrence is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Brokenback Hill Formation comprising green crystal tuff, volcanic conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone in the lower part of the section and volcanic flows, pyroclastics, argillite and sandstone in the upper parts. On the west side of Harrison Lake, this sequence conformably overlies a coquina bed of the Peninsula Formation.

### ***Intrusive Rocks***

The sediments and volcanics have been intruded by numerous quartz diorite stocks which are probably related to the "Hicks Lake batholith" (or Chilliwack Batholith). The age of one such stock, the Jenner stock, has been dated at 23-25 Ma. A feldspar porphyry dyke also intrudes the package. Pelites and limestones of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group are in fault contact with the Brokenback Hill Formation in the southern parts of the property.

The Jenner stock is a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite which has intruded sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Brokenback Hill Formation. It is comprised of two main intrusive phases: a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase which occupies the central and upper portions of the stock, and a fine-grained biotite-(hornblende) quartz diorite phase found mainly in the lower portions. Numerous thin, high angle felsic and less commonly, mafic dykes are present throughout the stock. Disseminated and evenly distributed mineralization within the Jenner stock consists of 1-3 per cent pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, and traces of molybdenite. In its upper levels, the stock is roughly circular to elliptical (80-110 meters in plan) becoming more elongated (60 by 150 meters) with depth. It plunges 80-85 degrees to the east and its overall three dimensional shape can be described as pipe-like. Portions of the stock, mainly along its footwall contact, are occupied by a contact breccia phase which is transitional from a breccia containing both quartz diorite and country rock fragments in a quartz diorite matrix, to one containing only country rock fragments. Several large xenoliths (up to 40 by 20 by 5 meters) or roof pendants are also found within the stock.

The Harrison Gold package is bounded on the east side by the major Harrison Fault, which is a one to two kilometer wide fracture zone with a well-developed cleavage which dips 50 to 70 degrees to the east but which has no linear fabric within it. The Jenner Prospect lies to the west of the Harrison Fault but is cut by several possible splay faults including the fault along which the Jenner Creek flows.

The Harrison Fault, one of the major strike-slip faults in the region that largely governs the regional grain of the adjacent rocks, extends for more than 100 kilometres north to south from the Lillooet River well into Washington State. The age of the fault appears to be Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary, and clearly postdates regional metamorphism and intrusion of the mid- Cretaceous Spuzzum batholith.

The rocks of the above package have been intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary granodiorite and quartz diorite stocks and batholiths, including the Chilliwack Batholith, Hicks Lake Batholith, and the Spuzzum Batholith.



## 7.2 Property Geology

The Abo gold property is primarily underlain by a sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks, including tuffites, volcanic flows argillites and siltstone/sandstone units of the Cretaceous Broken Hill Formation.

## 7.3 Mineralization

The veins which contain the gold mineralization are comprised of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. Veins are concentrated to such an extent that bulk mining methods would be possible. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimeters are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimeters are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

### ***Quartz Diorite Stocks***

Pyrrhotite mineralization is commonly found as disseminations, and sometimes as cocuser aggregations, in the Jenner and Portal Stocks, to lesser degree in the Hill Stock, and rarely in the Bluff and Bear Stocks. It appears to be broadly associated with gold mineralization, and frequently occurs as pods and lenses in the auriferous quartz veins associated with the stocks. "Average pyrrhotite content within the gold zones of the (Jenner and Portal) stocks is 3-6%, while Hornfels contains 5-10%" B.H. Kalhert, April, 1989.

Pyrite mineral content is subordinate to pyrrhotite in the Jenner and Portal Stocks, with locally up to 4% as disseminations and coarse aggregates. In the Hill Stock, gold is associated with pyrite +/- arsenopyrite in some veins. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite are usually associated with massive clots of pyrrhotite in quartz veins. Trace amounts of galena, sphalerite, and rare molybdenite and scheelite have been identified in the Jenner and Portal Stocks. Galena, sphalerite and molybdenite are much more common in the Breccia Zone, and the Hill Stock locally contains significant amounts of pyrite and occasional arsenopyrite, +/- sphalerite, +/- chalcopyrite, +/- molybdenite.

Gold mineralization, in the form of free gold with or without bismuth and silver telluride is primarily found in quartz veins within the stocks. It is associated with sulphides – predominantly pyrrhotite – as fine disseminations and as individual flecks up to 3 millimetres in diameter in the Jenner and Portal stocks, but is rarely seen in the Hill Stock. "There are at least two types of and generations of quartz veins. The older, unmineralized, white and often barren type, and the younger, sulphide bearing, translucent grey or milky white type" Bruland and Clendenan, February 1987.

### ***Hornfels Halos***

Pyrrhotite mineralization, within the hornfels, is variable in content and tends to decrease outward from stock boundaries, with decreasing pyrrhotite: pyrite ratio. The presence of pyrrhotite in the hornfels is presumably genetically related to the quartz diorite intrusions, as it is usually absent in the unaltered sediments and volcanics. The amount of pyrrhotite in the hornfels, at least in close proximity to the stock contacts, may exceed that found within the stock proper. Rarely, gold mineralization extends into the hornfels for a very short distance.

### ***Hydrothermal Breccia***

The following is excerpted from G. Norman's 1989 Summary Report. Gold is associated with massive pyrrhotite- sphalerite- chalcopyrite open space fillings within a chlorite- sericite-silica altered hydrothermal breccia. In surface outcrops, silicified and brecciated finely micaceous siltite has been cemented by a vuggy crystalline quartz matrix. Rock fragments are up to 15 and 20 centimeters in diameter and are sharply angular to sub-rounded.

## **ITEM 8: DEPOSIT MODELS**

### **8.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF INTRUSION RELATED (MESOTHERMAL) VEIN-TYPE GOLD DEPOSITS (IE. SNIP TYPE VEINS)**

Reference: Alldrick, D.J. (1996): Intrusion-related Au Pyrrhotite Veins, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Höy, T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 57-58.

**SYNONYMS:** Mesothermal veins, extension veins, transitional veins, contact aureole veins.

**COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS):** Au, Ag (Cu).

**EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - Canada/International):** Scottie Gold ([104B 034](#)), Snip ([104B 250](#)), Johnny Mountain ([104B 107](#)), War Eagle ([082FSW097](#)), Le Roi ([082FSW093](#)), Centre Star ([082FSW094](#)); *no international examples known.*

### **GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:** Parallel tabular to cymoid veins of massive sulphide and/or bull- quartz-carbonate with native gold, electrum and chalcopyrite are emplaced in a set of en echelon fractures around the periphery of a subvolcanic pluton. Many previous workers have included these veins as mesothermal veins.

**TECTONIC SETTINGS:** Volcanic arcs in oceanic and continental margin settings. Older deposits are preserved in accreted arc terranes.

**DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING:** The subvolcanic setting for these deposits is transitional between the setting for subvolcanic porphyry copper systems and for subvolcanic

epithermal systems.

**AGE OF MINERALIZATION:** Recognized examples of this 'new' deposit type are all Early Jurassic.

**HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES:** Hostrocks are andesitic tuffs, turbidites or early intrusive phases around the periphery of phaneritic, locally porphyritic, granodiorite stocks and batholiths.

**DEPOSIT FORM:** At various deposits the form has been described as: planar, en echelon vein sets, shear veins, cymoid veins, cymoid loops, sigmoidal veins, extension veins, tension gashes, ladder veins, and synthetic Reidel shear veins. Veins vary in width from centimetres to several metres and can be traced up to hundreds of metres.

**TEXTURE/STRUCTURE:** Two vein types may occur independently or together. Veins may be composed of (i) massive fine-grained pyrrhotite and/or pyrite, or (ii) massive bull quartz with minor calcite and minor to accessory disseminations, knots and crystal aggregates of sulphides. These two types of mineralization may grade into each other along a single vein or may occur in adjacent, but separate veins. Some veins have undergone post-ore ductile and brittle shearing that complicates textural and structural interpretations.

**ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):** Native gold, electrum, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, bornite, argentite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, ilmenite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, molybdenite, cosalite, chalcocite, tellurobismuthite, hessite, volynskite, altaite, native bismuth.

**GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):** Quartz, calcite, ankerite, chlorite, sericite, rhodochrosite, k-feldspar, biotite.

**ALTERATION MINERALOGY:** Chlorite, sericite, pyrite, silica, carbonate, rhodochrosite, biotite, epidote, K-feldspar, ankerite. Alteration occurs as narrow (4 cm) vein selvages and as moderate alteration haloes extending up to several metres into the country rock.

**ORE CONTROLS:** Well defined faults and shears control the mineralization. Veins are peripheral to and spatially associated with porphyritic intrusive rocks which may host porphyry copper mineralization.

**GENETIC MODEL:** Mineralization is syn-intrusive and synvolcanic and formed along the thermally controlled 'brittle-ductile transition envelope' that surrounds subvolcanic intrusions. Late magma movement caused local shear stress, and resultant en echelon vein sets opened and were filled by sulphides and gangue minerals precipitating from circulating hydrothermal fluids. Subsequent shearing may have superimposed foliation or brecciation onto these early-formed veins.

**ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES:** Typical deposits of a volcanic arc, especially those in the subvolcanic setting: porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au ([L04](#)), skarns, epithermal veins and breccias ([H04](#), [H05](#)), 'transitional' deposits (volcanogenic Cu-As-Sb-Au-Ag, [L01](#)) and surficial fumarolic hot spring ([H03](#)) and exhalative deposits.

**COMMENTS:** At least one of these deposits was initially interpreted as a volcanogenic exhalative sulphide lens because a massive sulphide vein was discovered in volcanic rocks with no obvious bedding.

**GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE:** Elevated values of Au, Ag, Cu. (As, Zn).

**GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE:** Electromagnetic (ABEM and VLF-EM) and magnetometer (negative anomalies or 'magnetic troughs').

**OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES:** Intense prospecting swath extending from 100 metres inside the intrusive contact to 1000 metres outside the intrusive contact of a prospective (sub-volcanic; Early Jurassic) pluton. Detailed soil geochemistry and detailed ground geophysics could be designed to investigate this same area. Small, 'hairline' mineralized fractures are good proximal indicators of a nearby major vein. Increased alteration intensity could also be a good proximal indicator, but this is a more subtle feature. Once the vein orientation on an initial discovery is determined, additional parallel veins should be anticipated and investigated with fences of drill holes.

**TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE:** Gold/silver ratios are close to 1:1. Copper may be a recoverable byproduct. Typical grades are 10 to 20 g/t Au.

## **ITEM 9: TECHNICAL WORK COMPLETED FOR SOW 5488856 AND 5504028**

During the period January 1, 2013 to December 30, 2013 Bear Mountain Gold Mines completed extensive detailed soil geochemical surveys within the area covered by the historic soil geochemical surveys and undertook a preliminary evaluation of three potential tailings containment sites situated within or immediately adjacent to the mineral tenures referred to as the “Bear Mountain Claims”. The preliminary evaluation of the three tailings sites was carried out between October 1 and December 30, 2013 as referenced on SOW 5488856 with limited follow up work completed between April 20 and May 12, 2014 as referenced on SOW 5504028. One additional mineral tenure comprising 84.15 hectares was staked on April 20, 2014 to cover a portion of one of the proposed tailings containment areas. The additional work completed between April 20 and May 12, 2014 was completed in part to incorporate the additional claim into the preliminary engineering studies of the tailings containment areas. Additional geological and geotechnical studies have been undertaken in 2014 and will be recorded for assessment credit as part of a subsequent SOW. The geochemical surveys completed during 2013 will also be recorded for assessment credit as part of a separate SOW detailing the results of those surveys.

During the late 1980’s a previous operator of the Harrison Gold project, Bema Gold Corp., contracted Knight Piesold Engineering and Norecol Environmental Consultants to identify potential tailings containment options within the general project area. Approximately 20 different sites were assessed by Norecol and Knight Piesold and the technical reports on these sites are included as appendices to this report. Construction of a milling facility along Rockwell Drive just south of Sasquatch Park and disposal of tailings directly into Harrison Lake or some of the lakes within Sasquatch Park were considered as project development options at the time but it was recognized that industrial development along Rockwell Drive would increase local traffic and conflict with residential and recreational uses. Copies of the Knight Piesold and Norecol technical reports are included as appendices to this report.

Given the extensive residential development that has taken place along Rockwell Drive since the late 1980’s and the highly developed recreational values of Harrison Lake and Sasquatch Park the author undertook a detailed review of potential project development and tailings containment options that would have minimal impact on existing residential development and recreational values associated with the local communities of Harrison Hotsprings and Agassiz, Harrison Lake and Sasquatch Park.

Based on available technical data it was concluded that the only practical method of developing the known mineralized zone (Jenner Zone) and any other significant mineralized zones which may be discovered by ongoing exploration work would be to construct underground access from the east side of Bear Mountain and to construct mine processing and tailings containment facilities adjacent to the existing Hydro transmission line in the eastern part of the Property. A preliminary assessment of the detailed elevation models prepared in 2012 shows that it may be feasible to construct a short access road from the proposed underground access tunnel on the east side of Bear Mountain to the Loughheed Highway a distance of approximately 1.6 kilometers. This approach would essentially eliminate any negative impacts on Harrison Hotsprings, residential development along Rockwell Drive and ensure that there would be no impact on the recreational values associated with Harrison Lake and Sasquatch Park.

This report summarizes results of a preliminary assessment of three tailings containment options that would be consistent with the proposed development plan of constructing underground access from the east side of Bear Mountain. All of the proposed tailings containment sites were selected in areas that

have already been impacted by the hydro transmission line or clear cut logging and the containment dams at each site were designed to avoid altering natural drainage patterns and water courses. To minimize the potential for containment failures like the recent Mount Polley disaster the preliminary designs utilized conservative dam construction heights and are designed as tailings management sites which would allow a substantial portion of tailings to be returned underground or dry stacked.

The first potential site is actually located adjacent to the proposed underground access tunnel on the east side of Bear Mountain and is referred to as the Hydro Transmission Line Tailings Containment Site (HTLTCS). This site is located on the west side of the Hydro Transmission Line at the head of a valley just south of Hicks Lake approximately 100 meters south of the southern boundary of Sasquatch Park. The second site is referred to as the Hicks Mountain Tailings Containment Site (HMTCS) and is situated within an upland area immediately east of the transmission line between the north and south peaks of Hicks Mountain. The third site, referred to as the North Sasquatch Tailings Containment Site (NSTCS), is located immediately north of the eastern part Sasquatch Park and covers an upland area, accessible by existing logging roads, which exhibits an extensive, low relief area that has recently been logged and does not appear to have any significant recreational value. This site is considered a possible location for test milling operations which would be carried out in advance of mine development and would involve temporary, small scale trucking operations from the Bear Creek Forest Service Road to Rockwell Drive and then along an existing logging road on the north side of Sasquatch Park.

## 9.1 Hydro Transmission Line Tailings Containment Site (HTLTCS)

The Hydro Transmission Line Tailings Containment Site appears to be one of the best available options based on the fact that the site is located at a watershed divide between Hicks Lake Valley and Maria Slough. Natural drainage from the proposed site would not flow towards Sasquatch Park or Hicks Lake and would not pose any environmental risk to the park. There is no evidence of recent rockslides in this valley and the site appears to be geotechnically stable.

The exact location for the portal of the proposed access tunnel has not yet been determined however the logical position would be either immediately above the level of the proposed tailings facility at an elevation of approximately 200 meters or within 100 meters of the toe of the containment facility at an elevation of approximately 125 meters. The overall length of the proposed containment facility is approximately 450 meters and the width at the top of the tailings dam would be approximately 250 meters. In the event that the project is ever placed in commercial production it would be technically feasible to transfer tailings from the proposed facility to open stopes after mining of individual ore zones is completed.

A conceptual 3D view of the tailings containment facility is included as Figure 6. This facility would cover an area of 188,637 square meters and have potential to contain up to 2,394,028 cubic meters of tailings material (based on a 50 meter dam height). The current containment area boundaries were designed to minimize potential impacts on existing natural water courses however, if mitigation measures were undertaken to ensure that natural drainages from the north slope of the valley were diverted along the northern edge of the facility it would be possible to increase the length of the containment facility by 200 meters and almost double the tailings capacity.

Figure 6A is a 1:5,000 scale topographic map showing the outline of the tailings containment facility relative to existing water courses, access roads and the transmission line corridor. Figure 6A also shows the location of several photographs of the site. Figure 6B is a Google Earth image that shows the existing surface disturbance related to the transmission corridor and existing roads. Figure 6C is a cross sectional view of the conceptual tailings containment facility on a 10 meter grid.

## 9.2 Hicks Mountain Tailings Containment Site (HMTCS)

The Hicks Mountain Tailings Containment Site appears to be another promising option based on the fact that the site is located at a broad watershed divide between the north and south peaks of Hicks Mountain. This site is located on the southeastern side of the hydro transmission corridor and has already undergone substantial surface disturbance as a result of construction activities related the transmission corridor. The site is an elevation of approximately 650 meters approximately 2.5 kilometers northeast of the HTLTCS and is only accessible from the Hydro Right of Way.

Natural drainage from the south peak flows along existing water courses and a chain of shallow lakes that would form the south western boundary of the proposed facility. Natural drainage from the north peak flows along an existing natural water course that would form the northeastern boundary of the proposed facility. Both natural drainages flow towards Sasquatch Park on one side of the divide and towards the Fraser River on the other side of the divide. The overall length of the proposed containment facility is approximately 900 meters and the width of the facility is approximately 450 meters. There is no evidence of recent rockslides in this valley and this site also appears to be geotechnically stable.

Access to this site would involve the use of existing access roads and disturbed areas along the hydro transmission corridor. Utilization of this site would involve removal of subdued topographic features and construction of relatively long dams however, the large surface area of the site offers significant containment potential even with conservative dam heights (ie. 25 meters) and may also be a candidate for dry stacking. Given the conservative design approach and the fact that natural drainage of the site will not be affected it is considered unlikely that this site would pose any significant environmental risk to either Sasquatch Park or the Fraser River.

A conceptual 3D view of the tailings containment facility is included as Figure 7. This facility would cover an area of 478,438 square meters and have potential to contain up to 4,178,496 cubic meters of tailings material (based on a 25 meter dam height. The current containment area boundaries were designed to minimize potential impacts on existing natural water courses.

Figure 7A is a 1:5,000 scale topographic map showing the outline of the tailings containment facility relative to existing water courses, access roads and the transmission line corridor. Figure 7B is a Google Earth image that shows the existing surface disturbance related to the transmission corridor and existing roads. Figure 7C is a cross sectional view of the conceptual tailings facility on a 10 meter grid.

### 9.3 North Sasquatch Tailings Containment Site (NSTCS)

The third site, referred to as the North Sasquatch Tailings Containment Site (NSTCS), is located immediately north of the eastern part Sasquatch Park and covers an upland area (elevation 465 meters), accessible by existing logging roads, which exhibits an extensive, low relief area that has recently been logged and does not appear to have any significant recreational value. This site easily accessible and is considered a possible location for test milling operations which would be carried out in advance of full scale mine development. Utilization of this site would involve temporary installation of portable milling and processing equipment and small scale trucking operations from the Bear Creek Forest Service Road along Rockwell Drive and then along an existing logging road on the north side of Sasquatch Park. This site is located approximately four kilometers from the Jenner and Portal deposits which are located at an elevation of approximately 150 meters on the Bear Mountain Forest Service Road.

A conceptual 3D view of the tailings containment facility is included as Figure 8. This facility would cover an area of 29,026 square meters and have potential to contain up to 79,044 cubic meters of tailings material (based on a 10 meter dam height). The current containment area boundaries were designed to minimize potential impacts on existing natural water courses.

Figure 8A is a 1:5,000 scale topographic map showing the outline of the tailings containment facility relative to existing water courses, logged areas and access roads. Figure 8B is a Google Earth image that shows the existing surface disturbance related to recent logging and existing roads. Figure 7C is a cross sectional view of the conceptual tailings containment facility on a 10 meter grid.

Given the conservative design approach (10 meter containment dams) and the fact that natural drainage of the site will not be affected it is considered unlikely that this site would pose any significant environmental risk to either Sasquatch Park or Harrison Lake

### 9.4 STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR SOW 5488856 AND SOW 5504028

Review Norecol and Knight Piesold tailings site reports and site visits to Site 2 (HTCTCS), Site 5 (NSTCS) and Hicks Mountain Site(HMTCS): Period: October 01 to December 31, 2013 / April 20 to May 12, 2014

SOW 5488856: Project duration October 01 to December 30, 2013

Professional fees:	Carl von Einsiedel 78 hours @ \$90 per hour:	\$ 7,020.00
	Mike Middleton – one day @ \$500	500.00
Contract GIS services:	18 hours @\$85 per hour	1,530.00
Vehicle expenses and travel costs:	8 days charged @ \$125 per day	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total		\$10,050.00

SOW 5504028: Project duration April 20, 2014 to May 12, 2014

Professional fees:	Carl von Einsiedel 12 hours @ \$90 per hour:	\$ 1,080.00
Contract GIS services:	4 hours @\$85 per hour	340.00
Vehicle expenses and travel costs:	1 days charged @ \$125 per day	<u>125.00</u>
Total		\$ 1,545.00



**ITEM 10: DRILLING**

No drill testing was carried out by Bear Mountain on the Property.

**ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY**

No samples were collected as Part of the current program.

**ITEM 12: DATA VERIFICATION**

As noted in Item 11 no samples were collected as part of the current program.

**ITEM 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on samples from the Property.

**ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE**

No 43-101 Compliant resource or mineral reserve estimate has been completed for the Property.

**ITEM 15 -22: ADVANCED PROPERTY DISCLOSURE**

(NOT REQUIRED)

**ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

There are no significant vein type gold occurrences adjoining the Harrison Gold Property.

**ITEM 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Property. There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

## ITEM 25/26: INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report summarizes results of a preliminary assessment of three tailings containment options that would be consistent with the proposed development plan of constructing underground access from the east side of Bear Mountain. All of the proposed tailings containment sites were selected in areas that have already been impacted by the hydro transmission line or clear cut logging and the containment dams at each site were designed to avoid altering natural drainage patterns and water courses. To minimize the potential for containment failures like the recent Mount Polley disaster the preliminary designs utilized conservative dam construction heights and are designed as tailings management sites which would allow a substantial portion of tailings to be returned underground or dry stacked.

The first potential site is actually located adjacent to the proposed underground access tunnel on the east side of Bear Mountain and is referred to as the Hydro Transmission Line Tailings Containment Site (HTLTCS). This site is located on the west side of the Hydro Transmission Line at the head of a valley just south of Hicks Lake approximately 100 meters south of the southern boundary of Sasquatch Park. The second site is referred to as the Hicks Mountain Tailings Containment Site (HMTCS) and is situated within an upland area immediately east of the transmission line between the north and south peaks of Hicks Mountain. The third site, referred to as the North Sasquatch Tailings Containment Site (NSTCS), is located immediately north of the eastern part Sasquatch Park and covers an upland area, accessible by existing logging roads, which exhibits an extensive, low relief area that has recently been logged and does not appear to have any significant recreational value. This site is considered a possible location for test milling operations which would be carried out in advance of mine development and would involve temporary, small scale trucking operations from the Bear Creek Forest Service Road to Rockwell Drive and then along an existing logging road on the north side of Sasquatch Park. Other sites suitable for small scale sites may be available within the plateau areas on Bear Mountain however, the Bear Creek Forest Service road has been partially de-activated no assessment of these sites has been carried out.

As described in the Knight Piesold report proponents of new mining operations must submit a Prospectus for review to the BC Mine Development Steering Committee. The Prospectus should include a conceptual development plan (mining, milling and tailings disposal), a review of potential environmental issues and an assessment of local community and First Nations socio-economic concerns. Preliminary studies by Bema indicate that local ores are not acid generating however it is recommended that prior to commencing community consultation activities Bear Mountain Gold Mines undertake a systematic program of sampling and analysis to determine if the rocks that would eventually be mined and stored in tailings containment facilities would be considered acid generating or non-acid generating as this factor can significantly influence the potential environmental impacts from mining projects.

## ITEM 28: REFERENCES

- Appendix 1.1: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project - Report on a Preliminary Evaluation of Alternative Tailings Disposal Options prepared for Bema Gold Corp., May 1988 by R.L. Hallam, Knight and Piesold Consulting Engineers.
- Appendix 1.2: Compilation Map prepared by Knight and Piesold Consulting Engineers to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.1 (scale – 1:50,000)
- Appendix 1.3: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project – Preliminary Tailings Site Selection Report, prepared for Bema Gold Corp., November 1988 by Bruce Ott, Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd.
- Appendix 1.4: Compilation Map prepared by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd. to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.3 (scale – 1:50,000)
- Allen, D.G., and G.M., (1983); Summary Report and Exploration and Development Proposal on the Harrison Lake Gold Prospect, (RN Property). Geological Branch Assessment Report No. 11524 dated August 24, 1983.
- Clendennan, A.D., and Bruland, T., (1986); Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Abo Property, Harrison Lake, B.C., Report for Kerr Addison Mines Limited dated February 1986.
- Croome, N.C., P. Eng., (1987); Preliminary Engineering Study, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Harrison Lake Gold Project, Bear Mountain, B.C. Private Report by L.J. Manning and Associates Ltd. for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated December 1987.
- Daigneault, Peter (2005): Geological Report on the 2005 Drill Program Abo Gold Property; internal report prepared for Eagle Plains Resources and Northern Continental Resources.
- Dujardin, R.A., (1987); Final Report of the Harrison Lake Gold Project, Bear Mountain, B.C., 1987 Program, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated 1987.
- Harris, Michael, (1988); Preliminary Statistical Study of 1987 Underground Sampling Data, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated March 1, 1988.
- Hawthorn, G., (1988); Final Report, Pilot Plant Operation, Harrison Lake, B.C., Abo Gold Property, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated March 1988.

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## ITEM 29: DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

### CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Carl von Einsiedel, 8888 Shook Rd., Mission, British Columbia, V2V-7N1, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am an independent consulting geologist with an office at 8888 Shook Road, Mission, BC, V2V-7N1.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in 1987 with a BSc. in Geology. This certificate applies to this technical Report on the Harrison Gold Property, north western British Columbia dated August 15, 2014 prepared for Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd.
- 3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia. I have practiced my profession as a geologist throughout the world continuously since 1987. (APEGBC – License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as an exploration geologist for a total of 28 years since graduation from University. I have extensive work experience in western and northern Canada and in Mexico. I have worked on several copper - gold projects in northwestern British Columbia. I visited the Harrison Gold Property several times between October 1, 2013 and May 12, 2014 in connection with this technical report.
- 5) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of a non-independent Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report.
- 7) I have had extensive prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the Technical Report.
- 9) I am non-independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Properties. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
- 10) As of the date of this certificate, to my the best of my qualified knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
- 11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the Ontario Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, and the British Columbia Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory Authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of,

the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by Bear Mountain Gold Mines Inc., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

- 12) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 15<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2014

---

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geol.

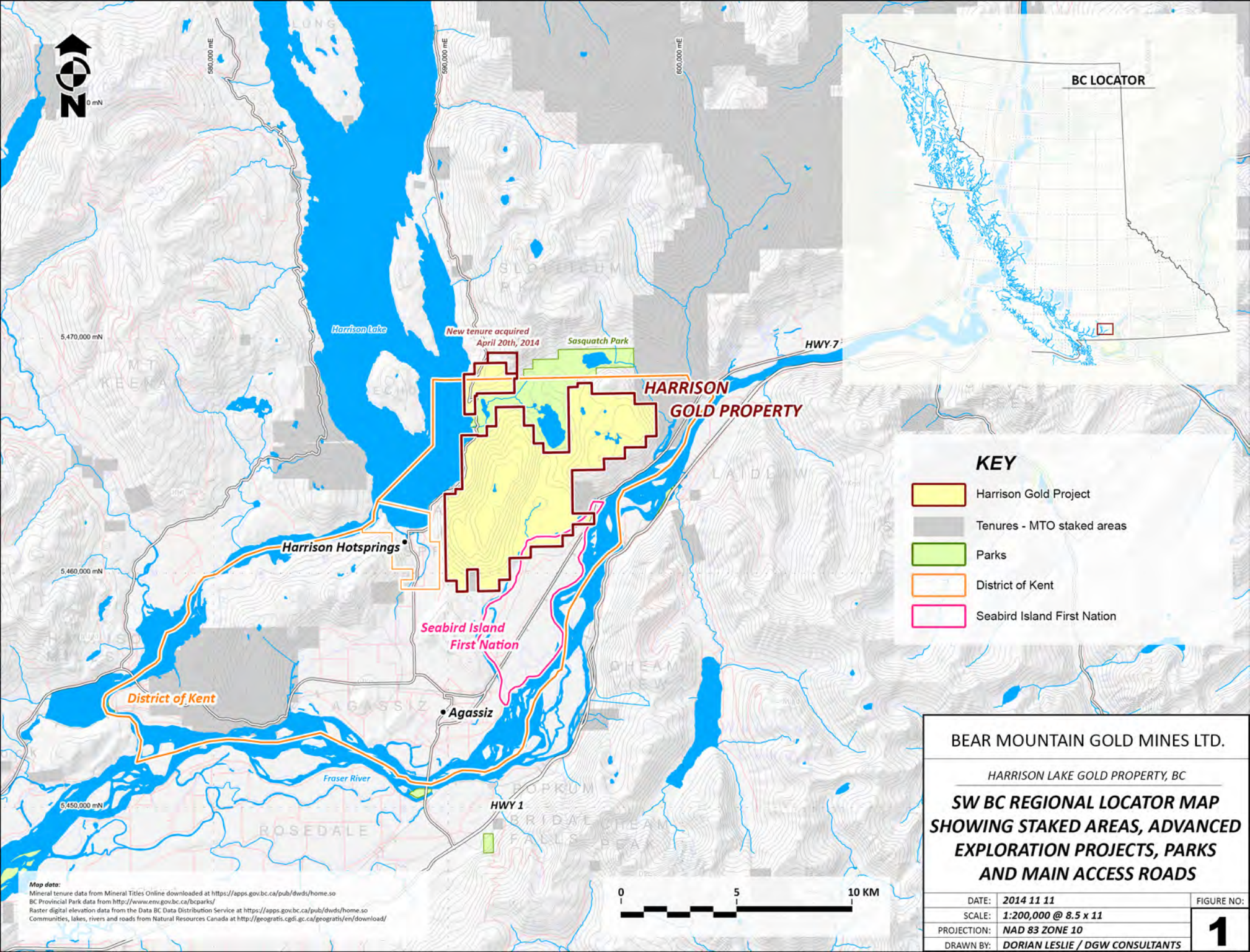
## **APPENDIX 1: LIST OF FIGURES - HARRISON PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT AUGUST 15, 2014**

- FIGURE 1 SW BC REGIONAL LOCATOR MAP SHOWING STAKED AREAS, ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROJECTS, PARKS AND MAIN ACCESS ROADS (1:200,000 scale)
- FIGURE 2 SW BC REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP (1:200,000 scale)
- FIGURE 3 SW BC CLAIM LOCATION MAP SHOWING OUTLINE OF OMINECA OPTION, OUTLINE OF BEAR MOUNTAIN CLAIMS AND MINERAL TENURE NUMBERS (1:100,000 scale)
- FIGURE 4 SATELLITE IMAGE OF THE HARRISON PROJECT AREA SHOWING LOCAL COMMUNITIES, PROJECT LOGISTICS, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, PROPOSED TUNNEL DEVELOPMENT AND PROPOSED TAILINGS CONTAINMENT AREAS (1:100,000 scale)
- FIGURE 5 INDEX MAP SHOWING POSSIBLE TAILINGS DISPOSAL SITES IDENTIFIED BY BEMA GOLD CORP (1988) AND LOCATION OF SITES ASSESSED IN 2013 (SOWs 5488856, 5504028): TRANSMISSION LINE SITE, HICKS MOUNTAIN SITE AND NORTH SASQUATCH SITE (1:100,000 scale)
- FIGURE 6 PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE: 3D VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES (not to scale)
- FIGURE 6A PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE: CONTOUR PLAN VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PHOTO AND TRAVERSE LOCATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)
- FIGURE 6B PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE: GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)
- FIGURE 6C PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE: SECTION VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION
- FIGURE 7 PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: 3D VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES (not to scale)
- FIGURE 7A PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: CONTOUR PLAN VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PHOTO AND TRAVERSE

LOCATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)

- FIGURE 7B PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)
- FIGURE 7C PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: SECTION VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION
- FIGURE 8 PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE: 3D VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES (not to scale)
- FIGURE 8A PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE: CONTOUR PLAN VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PHOTO AND TRAVERSE LOCATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)
- FIGURE 8B PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE: GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)
- FIGURE 8C PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE: SECTION VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION





**KEY**

-  Harrison Gold Project
-  Tenures - MTO staked areas
-  Parks
-  District of Kent
-  Seabird Island First Nation

**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON LAKE GOLD PROPERTY, BC*

**SW BC REGIONAL LOCATOR MAP  
SHOWING STAKED AREAS, ADVANCED  
EXPLORATION PROJECTS, PARKS  
AND MAIN ACCESS ROADS**

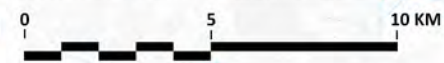
DATE: 2014 11 11 FIGURE NO:

SCALE: 1:200,000 @ 8.5 x 11

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

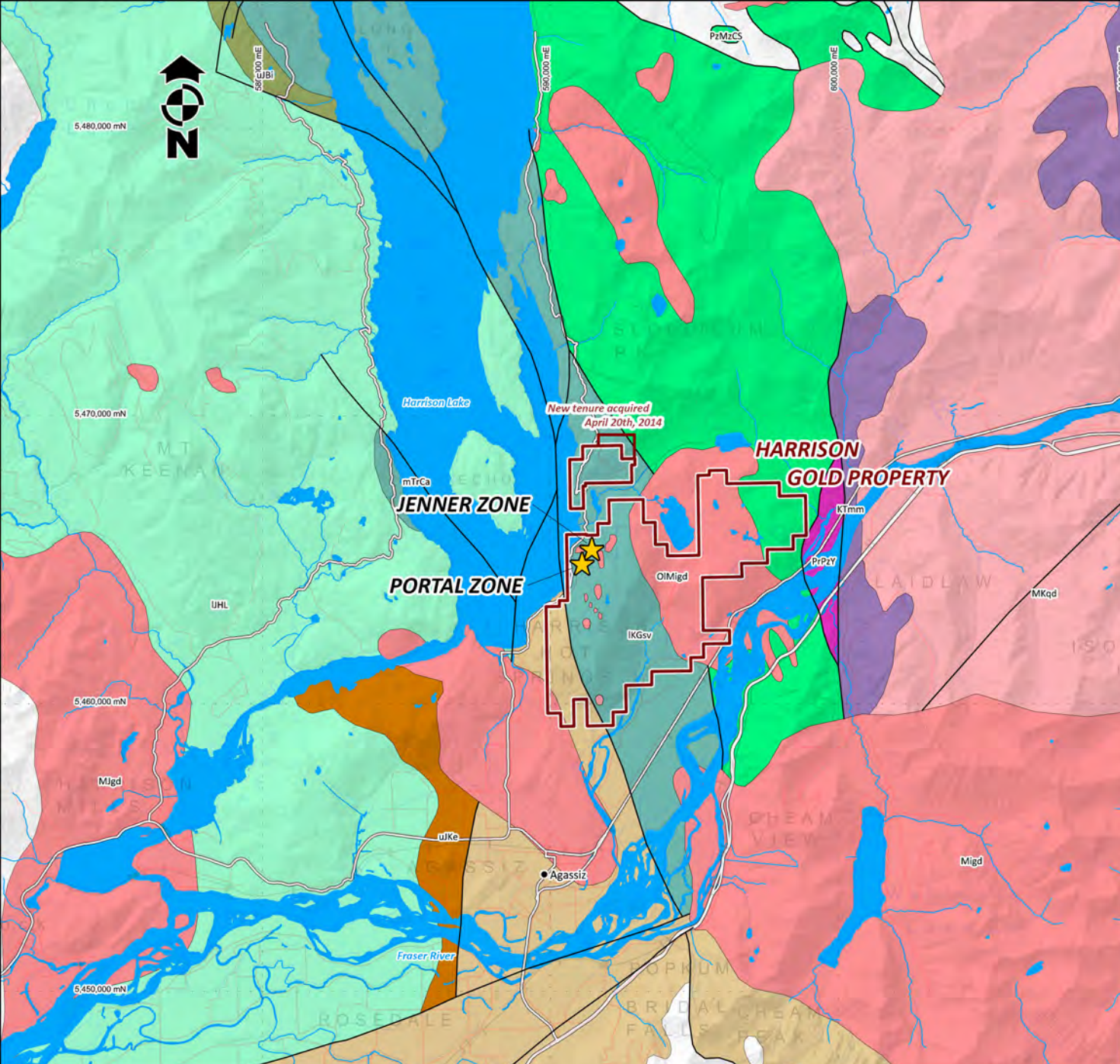
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS

**1**



Map data:  
Mineral tenure data from Mineral Titles Online downloaded at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>  
BC Provincial Park data from <http://www.emu.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/>  
Raster digital elevation data from the Data BC Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>  
Communities, lakes, rivers and roads from Natural Resources Canada at <http://geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/download/>





**LEGEND**

- Intrusive Rocks**
  - Mlgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
  - OIMlgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
  - ETgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
  - PrPzY - Proterozoic to Paleozoic - Yellow Aster Complex dioritic intrusive rocks
  - Mlgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
  - MKqd - Mesozoic - Unnamed quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
- Volcanic Rocks**
  - uBl - Mesozoic - Billhook Creek Formation volcaniclastic rocks
  - UHL - Mesozoic - Harrison Lake Formation andesitic volcanic rocks
- Metamorphic Rocks**
  - KTmm - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Unnamed mid amphibolite/andalusite grade metamorphic rocks
  - PzMcS - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cogburn Schist greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
  - KTCu - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Custer Gneiss orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
  - KTSI - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Stollicum Schist greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- Sedimentary Rocks**
  - DPC - Paleozoic - Chilliwack Group undivided sedimentary rocks
  - EPr - Cenozoic - Princeton Group coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
  - uKe - Mesozoic - Kent Formation conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
  - IKGsv - Mesozoic - Gambier Group marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
  - PJHs - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Hozameen Complex undivided sedimentary rocks
  - mTrCa - Mesozoic - Camp Cove Formation marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

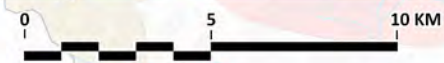
**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*

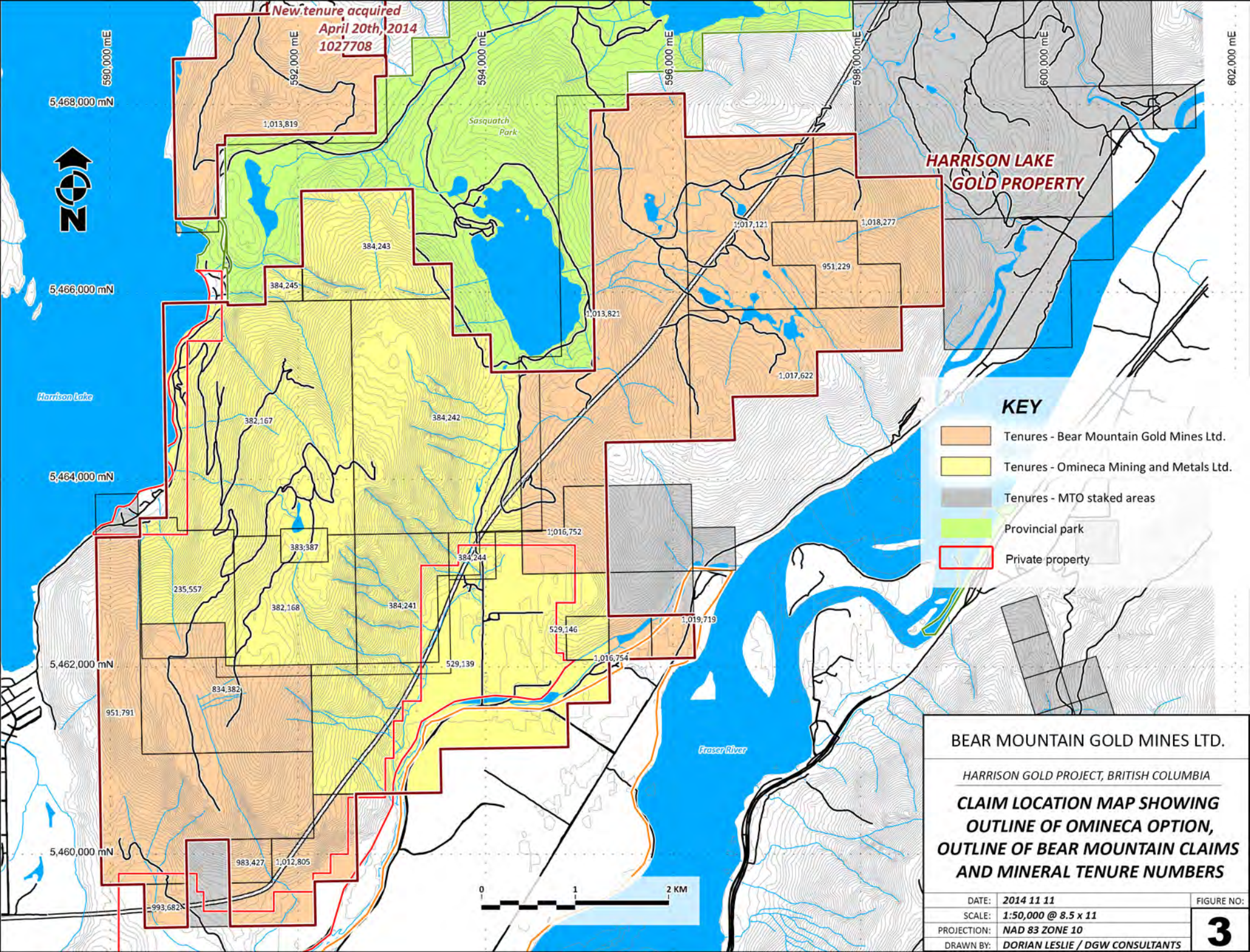
**SW BC REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:200,000 @ 8.5 x 11	<b>2</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	

**Map data:**  
 British Columbia Geological Survey 2005 Geology from <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/BedrockMapping/>  
 Mineral tenure data from Mineral Titles Online downloaded at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>  
 Raster digital elevation data from the Data BC Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>  
 Communities, lakes, rivers and roads from Natural Resources Canada at <http://geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/download/>







New tenure acquired  
April 20th, 2014  
1027708

**HARRISON LAKE  
GOLD PROPERTY**

**KEY**

- Tenures - Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd.
- Tenures - Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd.
- Tenures - MTO staked areas
- Provincial park
- Private property

**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

**HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

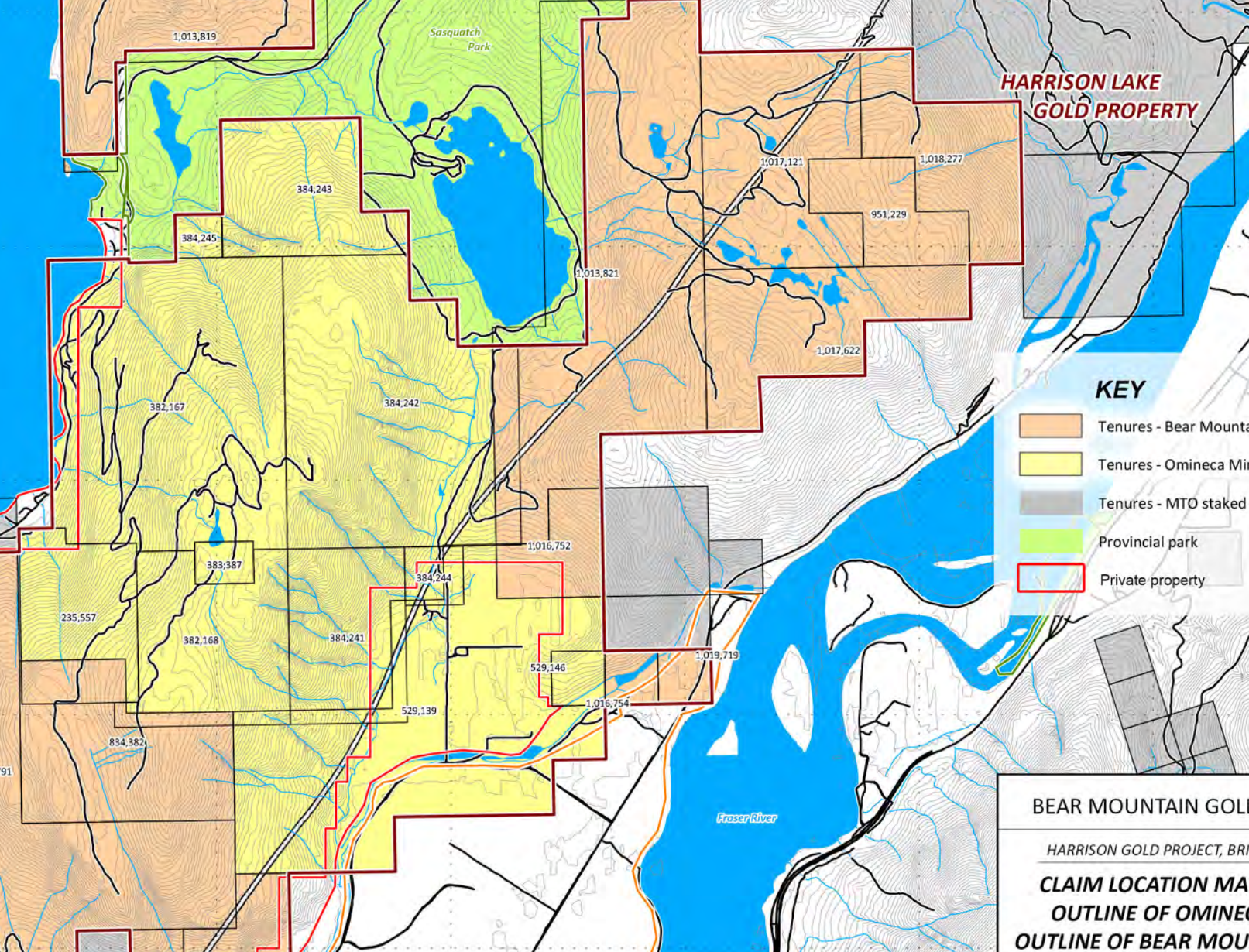
**CLAIM LOCATION MAP SHOWING  
OUTLINE OF OMINECA OPTION,  
OUTLINE OF BEAR MOUNTAIN CLAIMS  
AND MINERAL TENURE NUMBERS**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:50,000 @ 8.5 x 11	<b>3</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	



590,000 mE  
5,468,000 mN  
592,000 mE  
594,000 mE  
596,000 mE  
598,000 mE  
600,000 mE  
602,000 mE

5,466,000 mN  
5,464,000 mN  
5,462,000 mN  
5,460,000 mN







New tenure acquired  
April 20th, 2014

Sasquatch Park

Hydro Transmission Corridor

KNOWN GOLD DEPOSITS

HWY 7

Proposed underground  
tunnel entrance

Fraser River

Proposed access  
road to hwy 7

Harrison Lake

Harrison Hotsprings

Area of high potential  
for additional discoveries

Private Land

HWY 1

Seabird Island  
First Nation

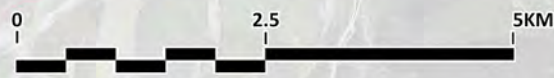
District of Kent

Agassiz

BEAR MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.

HARRISON LAKE GOLD PROPERTY, BC

**SATELLITE IMAGE OF THE HARRISON  
PROJECT AREA SHOWING URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT, EXISTING  
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS ROADS**



DATE:	2013 06 10	FIGURE NO:	<b>4</b>
SCALE:	AS SHOWN		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS		





585,000 mE

590,000 mE

595,000 mE

600,000 mE

605,000 mE

5,470,000 mN

5,465,000 mN

5,460,000 mN

5,455,000 mN

**PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH TAILINGS AREA**  
see figures 8, 8A, 8B & 8C

Sasquatch Park

**HARRISON GOLD PROPERTY**

**PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN SITE TAILINGS AREA**  
see figures 7, 7A, 7B & 7C

**PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS AREA**  
see figures 6, 6A, 6B & 6C

Harrison Lake


Harrison Hotsprings

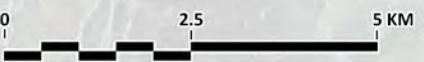
Fraser River

Seabird Island

Agassiz

Hydro-Lower Mainland Transmission Project

 POSSIBLE TAILINGS DISPOSAL SITES IDENTIFIED BY BEMA GOLD CORP (1988)



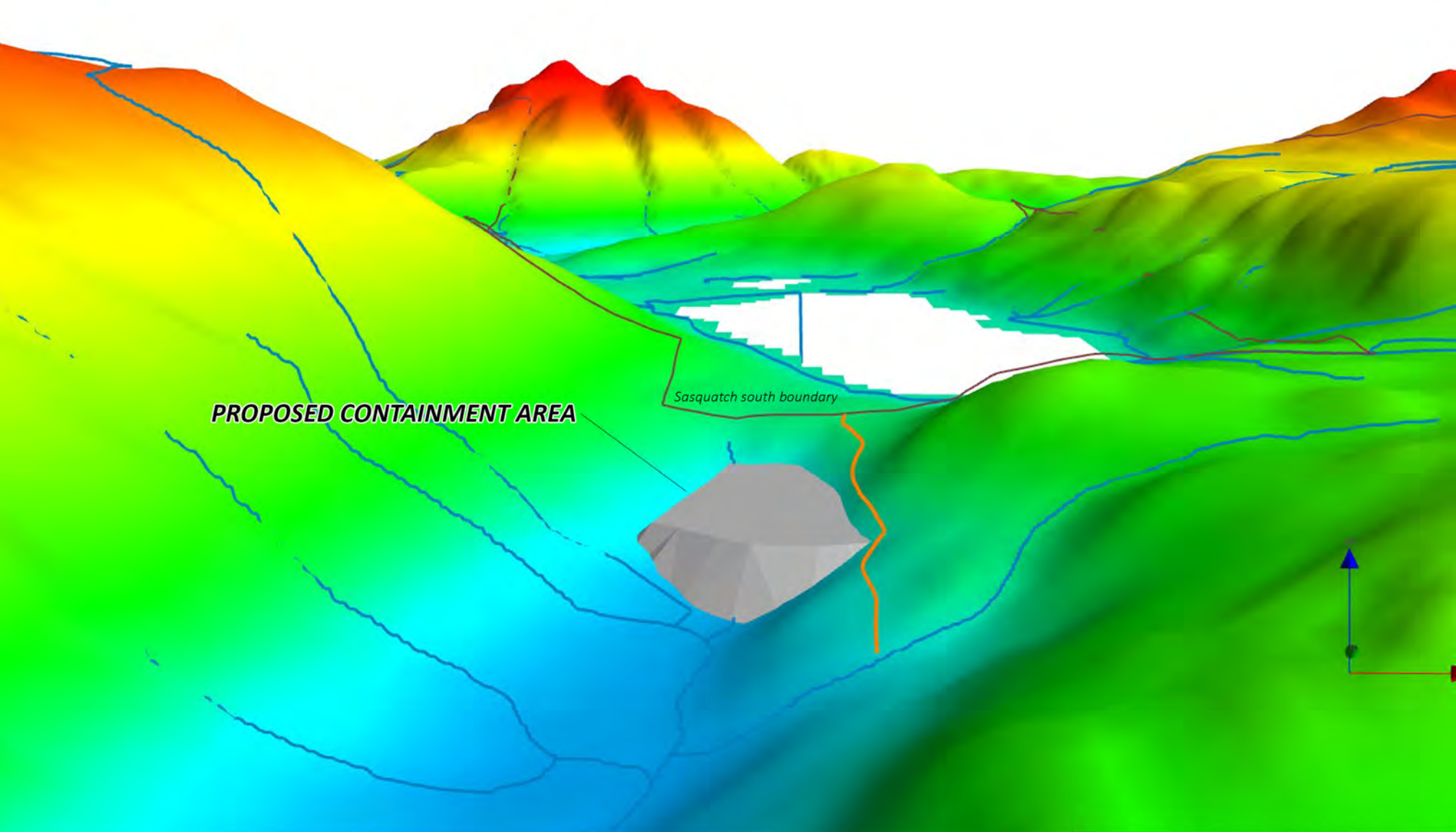
**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

INDEX MAP SHOWING POSSIBLE TAILINGS DISPOSAL SITES IDENTIFIED BY BEMA GOLD CORP (1988) AND LOCATION OF SITES ASSESSED IN 2013 (SOWs 5488856, 5504028): TRANSMISSION LINE SITE, HICKS MOUNTAIN SITE AND NORTH SASQUATCH SITE

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:100,000 @ 8.5 x 11	<b>5</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	





**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

Sasquatch south boundary

Feature Data

Feature Set: **containment1 solid\_clip** | Show selected features only | Customize...

ID	Name	X	Y	Z	Value	Colour	Description	Type	Length	Area	Volume
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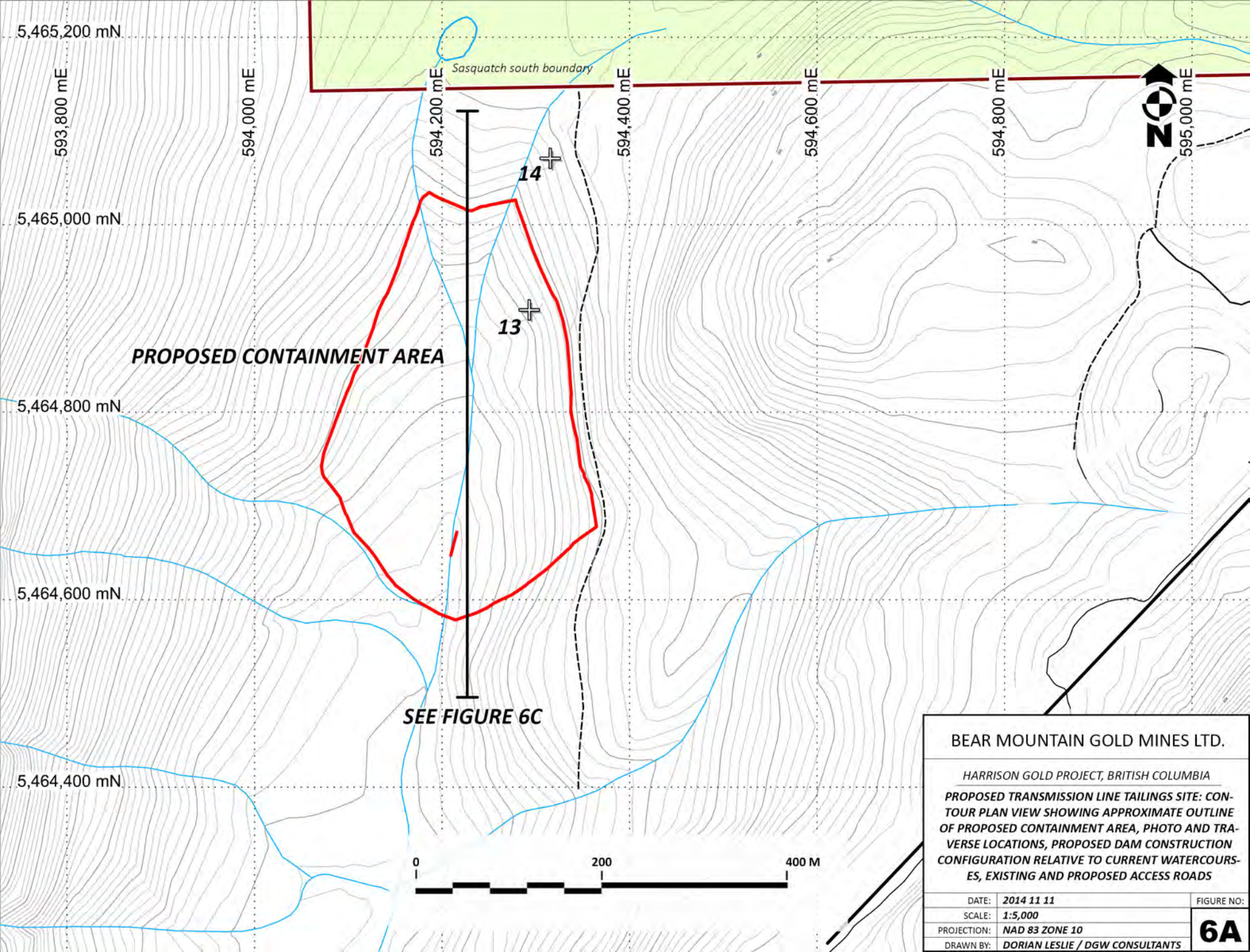
**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*

**PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE:  
3D VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF  
PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM  
CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE  
TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:	
SCALE:	N/A		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS		





5,465,200 mN  
593,800 mE  
5,465,000 mN  
5,464,800 mN  
5,464,600 mN  
5,464,400 mN

594,000 mE

594,200 mE

594,400 mE

594,600 mE

594,800 mE

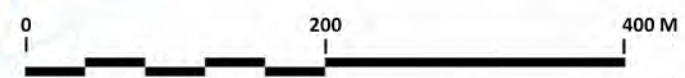
595,000 mE

**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

**SEE FIGURE 6C**

14<sup>+</sup>  
13<sup>+</sup>

Sasquatch south boundary



**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE: CONTOUR PLAN VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PHOTO AND TRAVERSE LOCATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	<b>6A</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	



5,465,200 mN

593,800 mE

594,000 mE

594,200 mE

594,400 mE

594,600 mE

594,800 mE

595,000 mE

Sasquatch south boundary



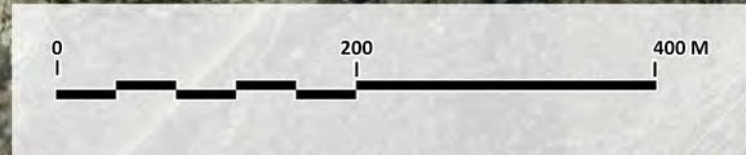
**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

5,465,000 mN

5,464,800 mN

5,464,600 mN

5,464,400 mN

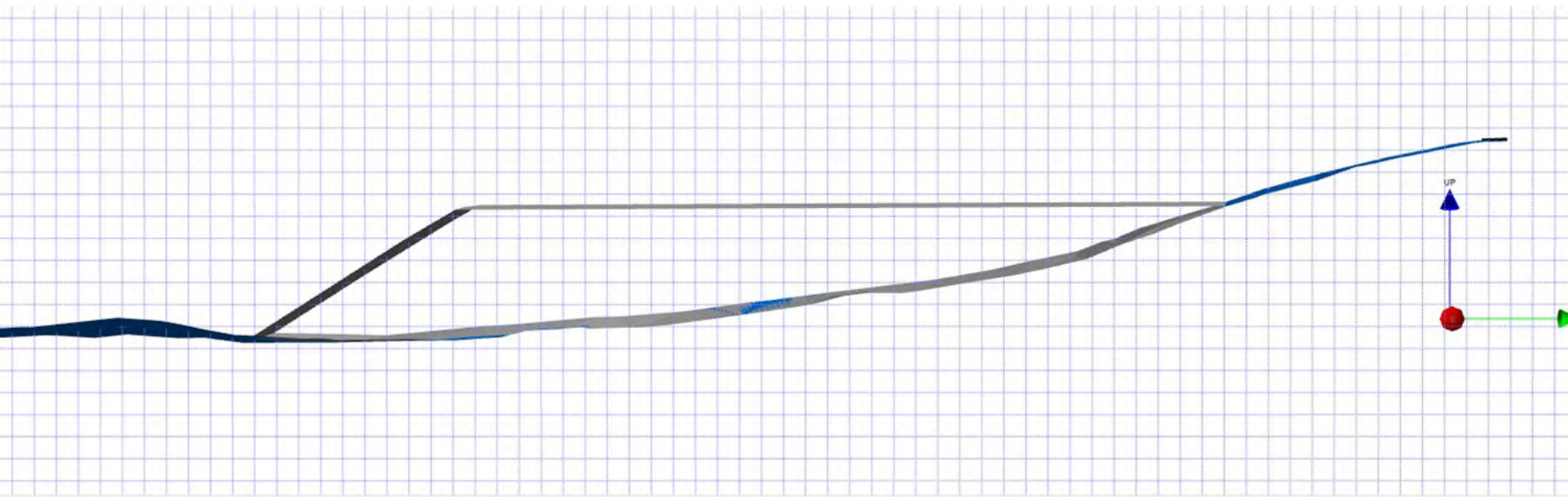


**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*  
**PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE:**  
*GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUT-LINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS*

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	<b>6B</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	





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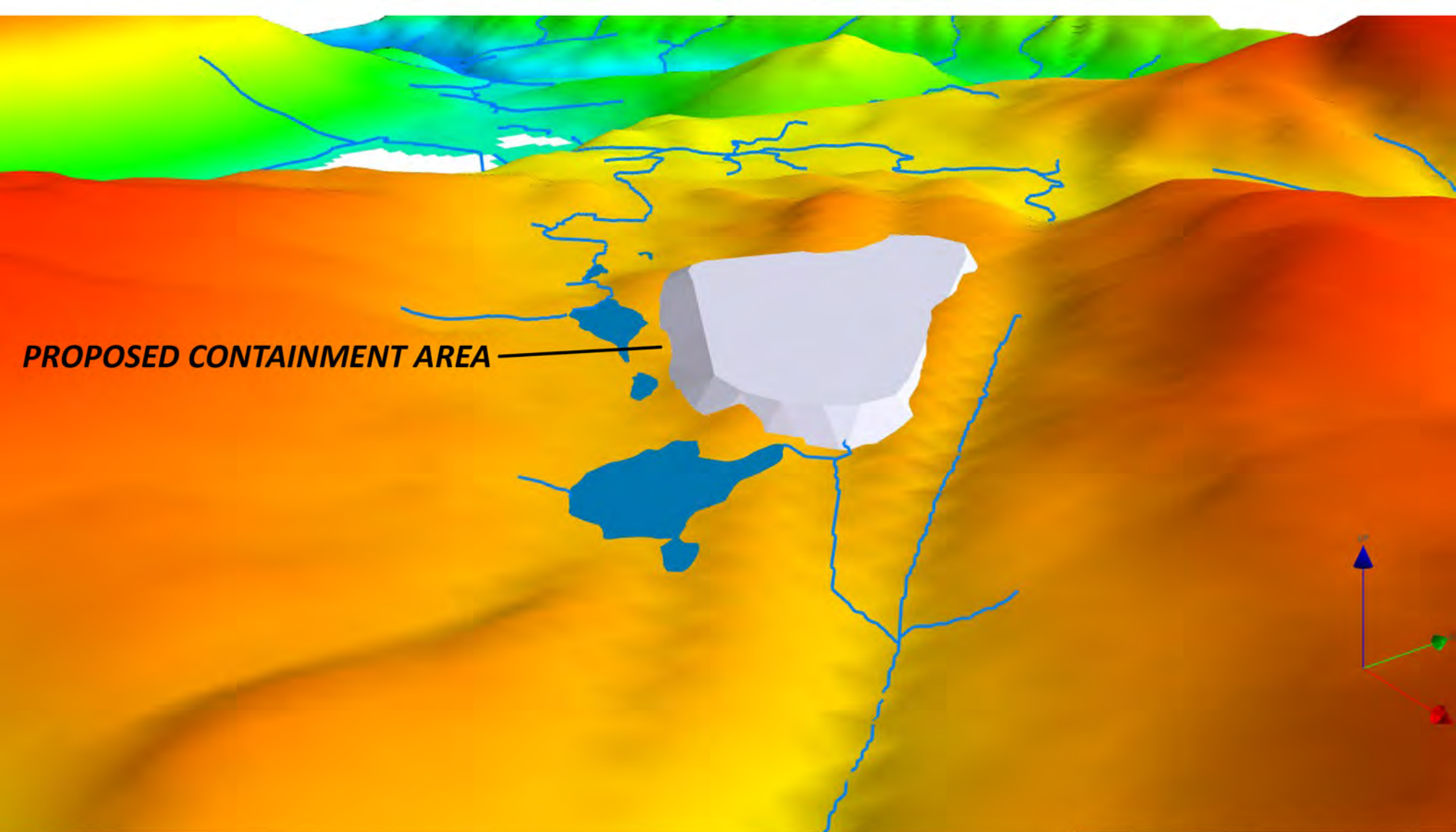
**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*

**PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE TAILINGS SITE:  
SECTION VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE  
OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA,  
PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:	
SCALE:	N/A		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS		

**6C**



**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

Feature Data  
 Feature Set: **containment2-5\_cut** | Show selected features only | Customize...

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1	2	597002.75	5466066	644.81939	644.81939	Default		Solid	0	478438.81	4178495.9

**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*

**PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: 3D VIEW  
 SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA,  
 PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO  
 CURRENT WATERCOURSES**

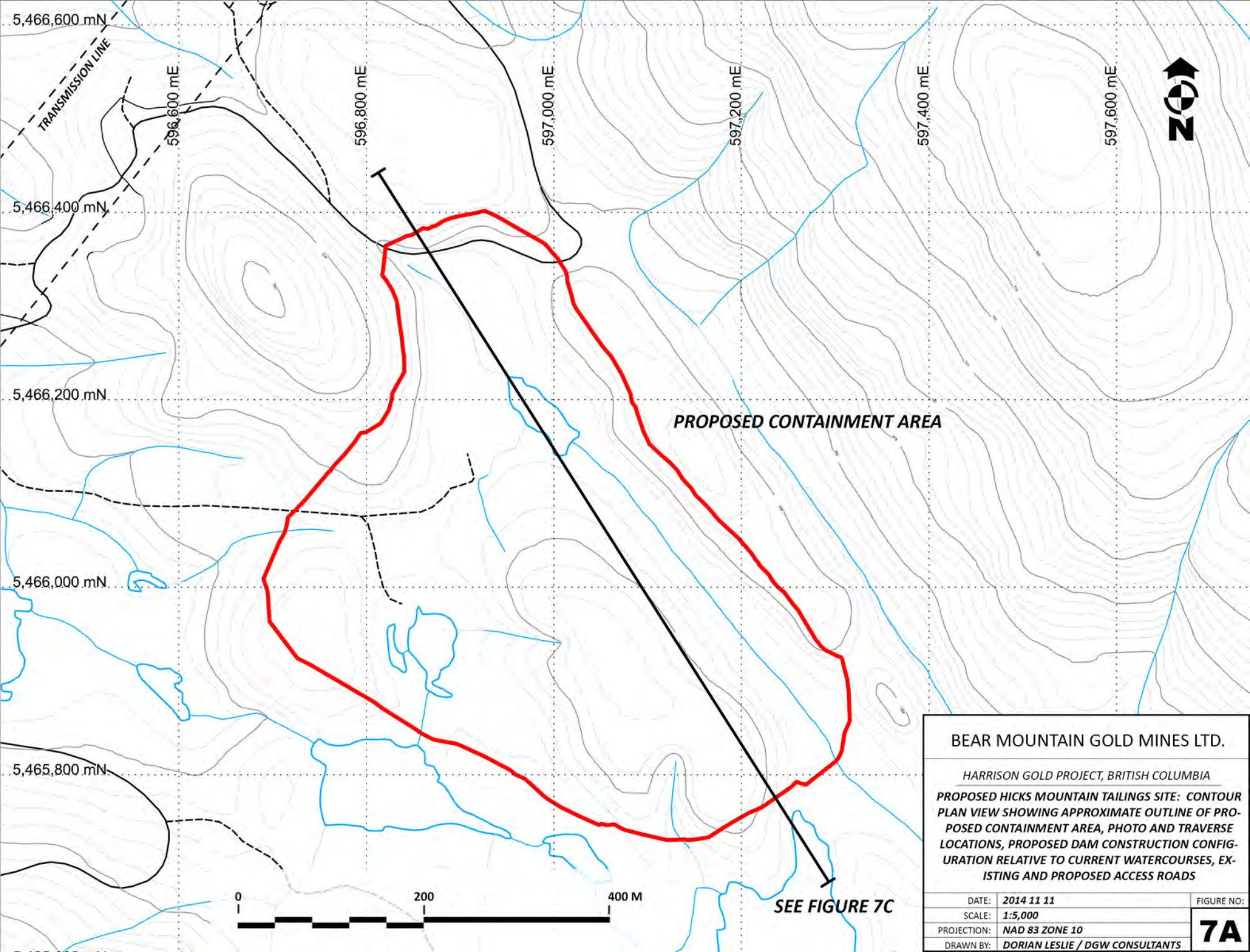
DATE: **2014 11 11** | FIGURE NO:

SCALE: **N/A**

PROJECTION: **NAD 83 ZONE 10**

DRAWN BY: **DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS**





5,466,600 mN  
TRANSMISSION LINE  
596,600 mE

5,466,400 mN

5,466,200 mN

5,466,000 mN

5,465,800 mN

596,800 mE

597,000 mE

597,200 mE

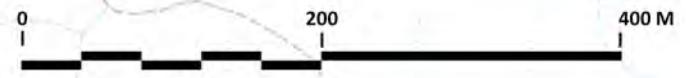
597,400 mE

597,600 mE



**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

**SEE FIGURE 7C**

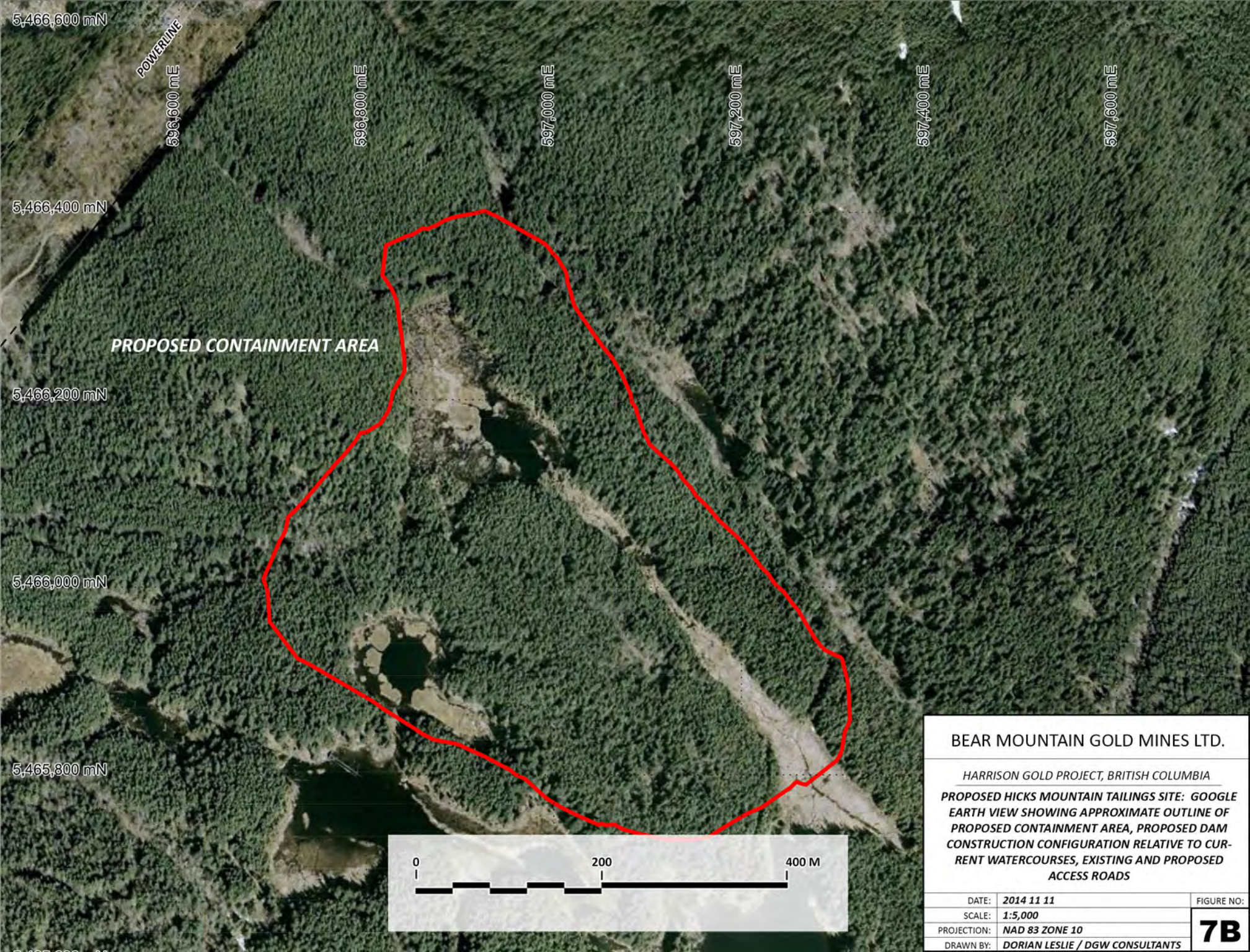


**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
**PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: CONTOUR  
PLAN VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PRO-  
POSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PHOTO AND TRAVERSE  
LOCATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFI-  
GURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EX-  
ISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	<b>7A</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	





5,466,600 mN

5,466,400 mN

5,466,200 mN

5,466,000 mN

5,465,800 mN

POWERLINE

596,600 mE

596,800 mE

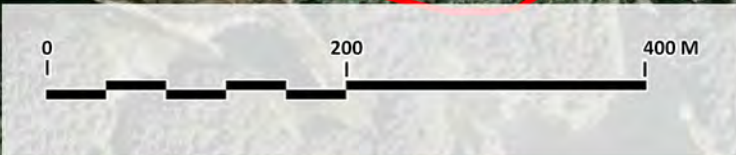
597,000 mE

597,200 mE

597,400 mE

597,600 mE

**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

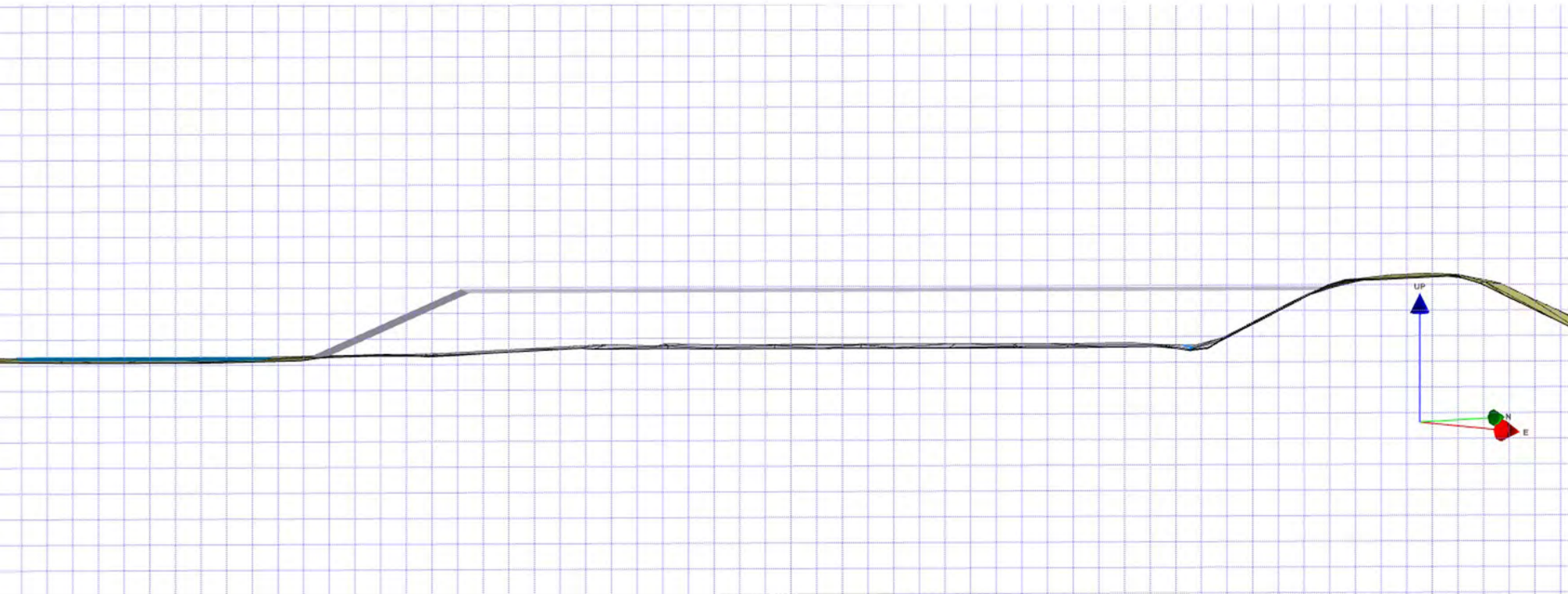


**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	<b>7B</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	





Feature Data

Feature Set: **containment2-5\_cut** | Show selected features only | Customize...

ID	Name	X	Y	Z	Value	Colour	Description	Type	Length	Area	Volume
1	2	597002.75	5466066	644.81939	644.81939	Default		Solid	0	478438.81	4178495.9

**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*

**PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: SECTION  
VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF  
PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA,  
PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION**

DATE: **2014 11 11**

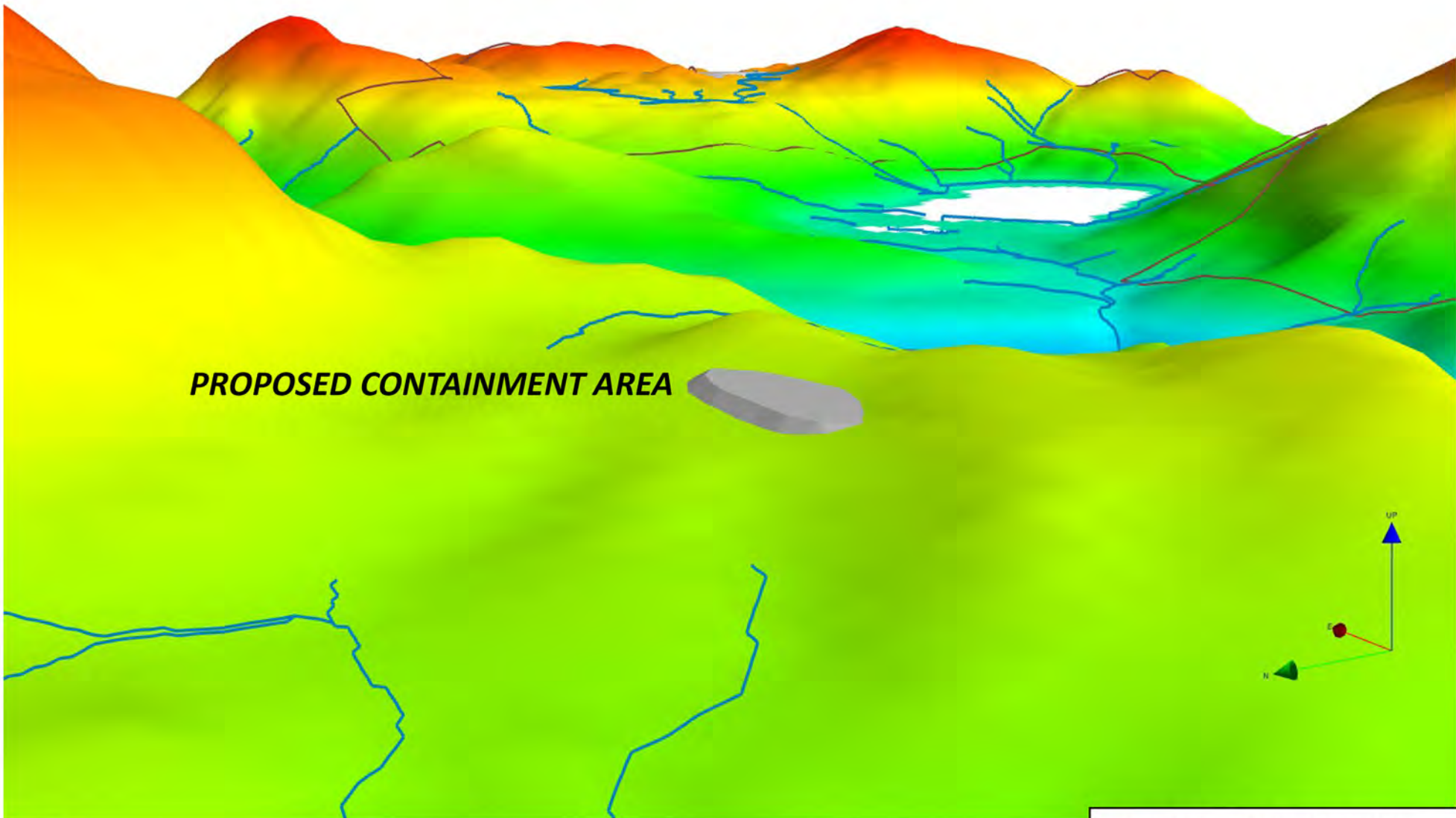
SCALE: **N/A**

PROJECTION: **NAD 83 ZONE 10**

DRAWN BY: **DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS**

FIGURE NO:

**7C**



**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

Feature Data  
 Feature Set: containment3 solid\_smal | Show selected features only | Customize...

ID	Name	X	Y	Z	Value	Colour	Description	Type	Length	Area	Volume
1	3	592134.84	5468884.2	469.35769	469.35769	Default		Solid	0	29025.88	79043.819

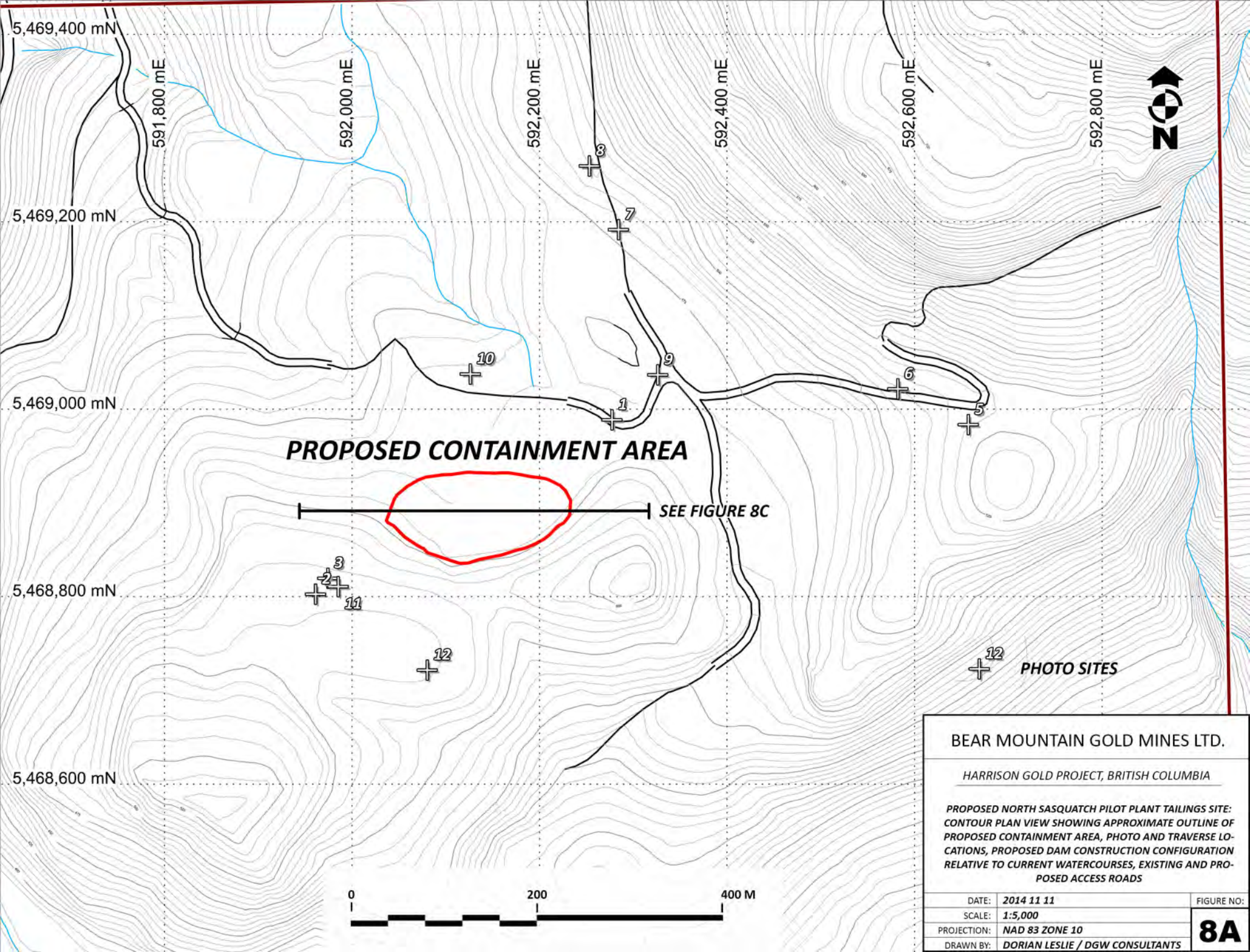
**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

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**PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE: 3D VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	N/A	<b>8</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	





**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

SEE FIGURE 8C

PHOTO SITES

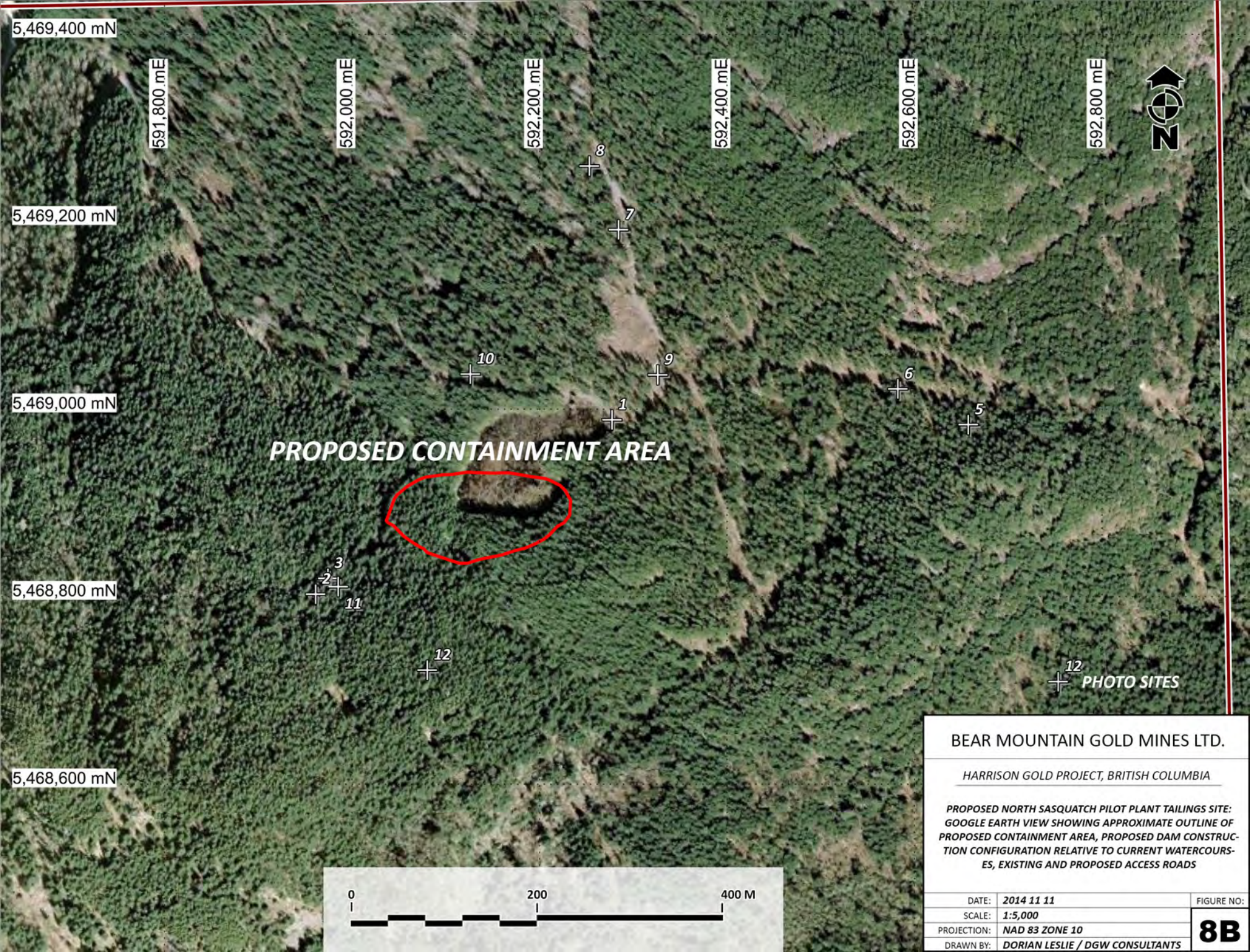
**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE:  
 CONTOUR PLAN VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF  
 PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PHOTO AND TRAVERSE LO-  
 CATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION  
 RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PRO-  
 POSED ACCESS ROADS

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	<b>8A</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	





5,469,400 mN

591,800 mE

592,000 mE

592,200 mE

592,400 mE

592,600 mE

592,800 mE



5,469,200 mN

5,469,000 mN

**PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA**

5,468,800 mN

5,468,600 mN

PHOTO SITES



**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

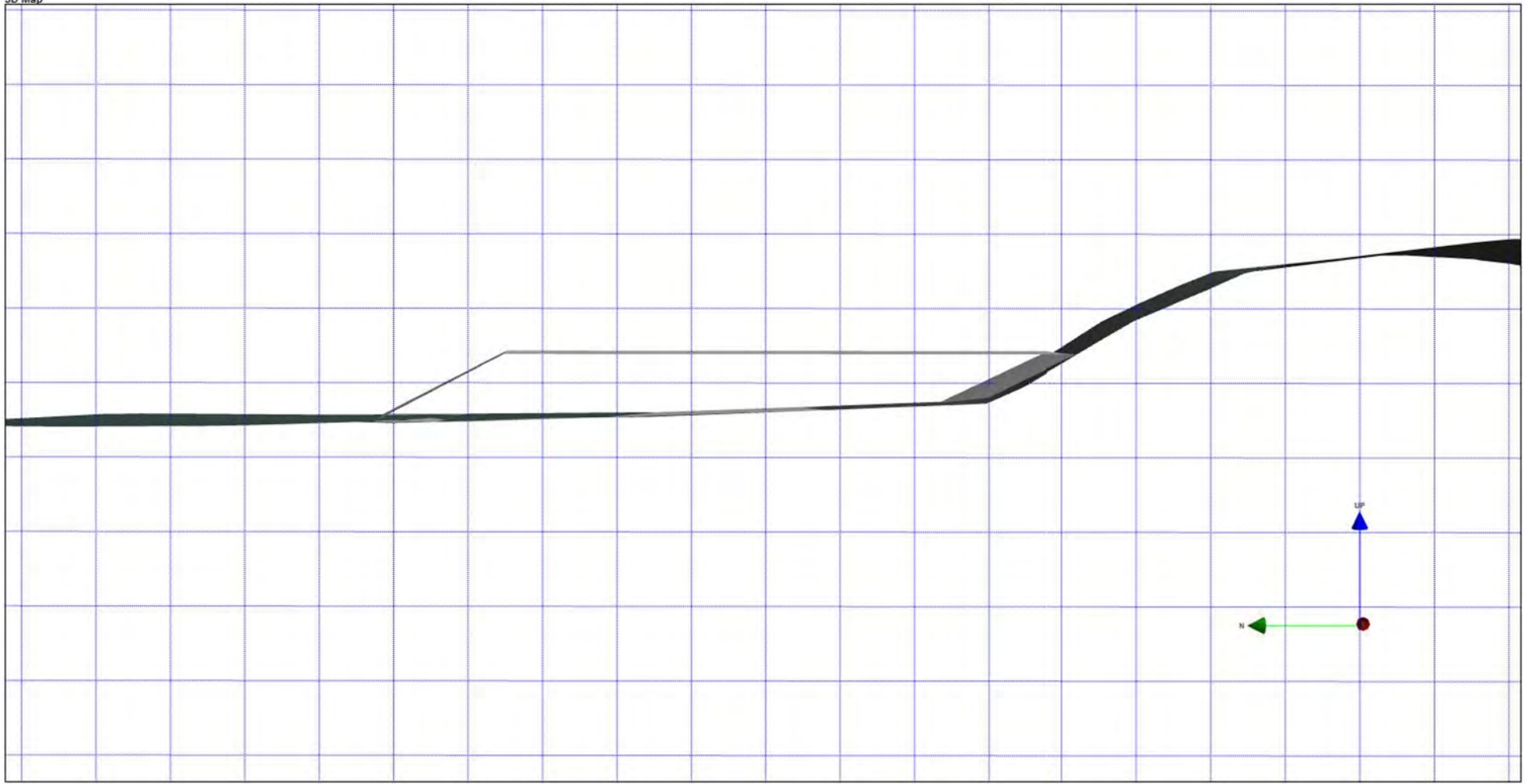
HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT TAILINGS SITE:  
 GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF  
 PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION  
 CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES,  
 EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	<b>8B</b>
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	



3D Map



**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.**

*HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA*

**PROPOSED NORTH SASQUATCH PILOT PLANT  
TAILINGS SITE: SECTION VIEW SHOWING  
APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED  
CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED  
DAM CONSTRUCTION**

DATE:	2014 11 11	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	N/A	
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	

**8C**