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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: VLF and Self Potential (SP) Survey

TOTAL COST: $27,341.12

AUTHOR(S): Rick Walker

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5567723 (Aug. 25, 2014) and Sept. 22, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Midnight, OK, IXL Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 517622

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Mg

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FSW116, 082FSW117, 082FSW119

MINING DIVISION: Trail Creek

NTS/BCGS: NTS 084F/14 / BCGS 082F083, 084 and 094

LATITUDE: 49 ° 04 ' 20 " **LONGITUDE:** 117 ° 50 ' 35 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 68121, Calgary, Alberta, T3G 3N8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 68121, Calgary, Alberta, T3G 3N8

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Rossland group, Middle Jurassic, Midnight, IXL, OK, Induced Potential, Self Potential, ultramafic, listwanite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 23,857, 25,007, 27,567, 28,222,

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			\
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other	SP / VLF Survey	517622	$27341.12
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:	$27,341.12

ASSESSMENT REPORT

VLF and SELF POTENTIAL (SP) SURVEY

MIDNIGHT, OK, IXL AND ADJACENT GOLD PROPERTIES

Rossland, B.C.

Trail Creek Mining Division

Latitude: 49° 04' 20", LONG 117° 50' 35"
Map sheet 082F004
Trim 82F001

for:

WEST HIGH YIELD (W.H.Y.) RESOURCES LTD.
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Dated: September 8, 2015

1.0 SUMMARY

The Rossland district is the second largest gold producing camp in the Province. Located in southeastern British Columbia, Canada, mines within the camp produced over 3 million ounces (85,000 kilograms) of gold and 3.5 million ounces (100,000 kilograms) of silver between 1899 and 1928, including the well know Le Roi, Center Star, Josie and War Eagle. Total historical district production has been about 6.2 million tons at an average grade of 0.47 opt gold (Au) and 0.6 opt silver (Ag) and 1.1% copper (Cu).

The Midnight property is located at the west end of the Rossland Camp on the east facing slope of OK Mountain. Located between the Cascade and Patterson highways, this area produced approximately 30,000 ounces of gold from narrow, extremely high grade, free gold-bearing quartz veins that grade 1-5 oz/t Au, and average nearly 3 oz/t. The IXL, Midnight and OK crown granted claims straddle the north-dipping contact between a serpentinized ultramafic body (originally dunite?) to the south and Rossland group volcanic rocks and Mt. Roberts Formation sediments to the north. Rossland volcanic rocks are hornfelsed and commonly contain biotite with areas of chlorite-diopside-chlorite-magnetite +/- garnet alteration. Irregular zones containing up to 10% pervasively disseminated magnetite and 15-20% pyrite + pyrrhotite occur in the volcanics, occasionally associated with tungsten mineralization (huebnerite).

The high grade, gold-bearing veins are developed within altered Rossland volcanic, generally within 150 metres above the contact with the serpentinite. Veins are narrow, typically between 0.1 and 0.6 meters thick, but vary up to 2 meters thick, typically with 10 to 70 meter strike lengths and strike east-northeasterly and north westerly, having moderate to steep dips to the south. Veins consist of quartz with minor ankerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Gold is free and usually spatially associated with sulphides. Important veins are spaced 15 to 40 meters apart in the IXL and OK mines. North-trending gouge-filled faults displace the veins, and are particularly abundant in the Midnight mine.

Gold mineralization also occurs in the serpentinized dunite in local areas of pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing, carbonate-talc-quartz alteration and carbonate veining (also called "Listwanite). To date, significant, gold-bearing drill intersections have been widely spaced and the orientation and continuity of these auriferous zones has not been established. Dykes and irregular bodies of Rossland monzonite, Coryell syenite and biotite lamprophyres cut both ultramafic and volcanic lithologies, some of which are silicified and contain gold.

Although quartz-rich veins in the IXL/Midnight mines are of a different character to pyrrhotite veins elsewhere in the Rossland camp, their similarity in strike, association with skarn alteration and occurrence of Rossland monzonite dykes in the serpentinite suggest a similar origin to other veins in the camp, related to the Rossland monzonite.

A preliminary compilation was initiated upon a wealth of information available for the Midnight property. The large property is currently the locus for two separate and distinct projects:

1) a Mg deposit on Record Ridge on which a NI 43-101 compliant Preliminary Economic Assessment by SRK Consulting resulted in the following resource:

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt	% Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	21.9	28.4	24.82	7.05

Indicated		14.6	24.21	3.54
M&I		43	24.61	10.59
Inferred		1.07	24.37	0.26

and

2) the IXL – OK – Midnight gold project for which a draft resource estimation by SRK returned a CIM classified Indicated Mineral Resource of 48,000 t of material with 6.0 ppm Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 8,000 t of material with 7.7 ppm Au, as follows:

Resource Category	Au ppm Cut-off	Total Mt	Au ppm Grade	Ag ppm Grade	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Ag (oz)
Indicated	2.5	48	6	3	9.3	4.6
Inferred	2.5	8	7.7	2	1.9	0.5

The emphasis of the 2015 program was to further evaluate and develop the potential of IXL – OK – Midnight gold project. To this end, select digital and hard copy files were reviewed and copied from the WHY office in Rossland, BC with which to guide the subsequent field program.

Data, including drill collar information, gold-bearing drill core intercepts, overburden thickness, surface gold sample values, waste pit sample gold values, were compiled from the available records. Underground workings were digitized in 2 dimensions for use in GIS software. Waste pit sample and drill collar locations were digitized from available maps. Digital data were copied for subsequent transfer to an external hard drive for off-site storage.

Compilation was followed by a field program, including acquisition of GPS data, and both Very Low Frequency (VLF) and a high resolution Self Potential (SP) surveys. GPS data were acquired for the surface expression of underground workings (including adits, portals, raises, etc.), where located, waste pit sample locations, drill collars and geophysical survey stations. The VLF and SP surveys were undertaken with a station spacing of 7 m so as to provide higher resolution than the 2014 SP survey.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Rossland district is the second largest gold producing camp in the Province. Located in southeastern British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2), Canada, mines within the camp produced over 3 million ounces (85,000 kilograms) of gold and 3.5 million ounces (100,000 kilograms) of silver between 1899 and 1928, including the well know Le Roi, Center Star, Josie and War Eagle. Total historical district production has been about 6.2 million tons at an average grade of 0.47 opt gold (Au) and 0.6 opt silver (Ag) and 1.1% copper (Cu).

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Figure 1 – Regional Location Map (from Price 2006)

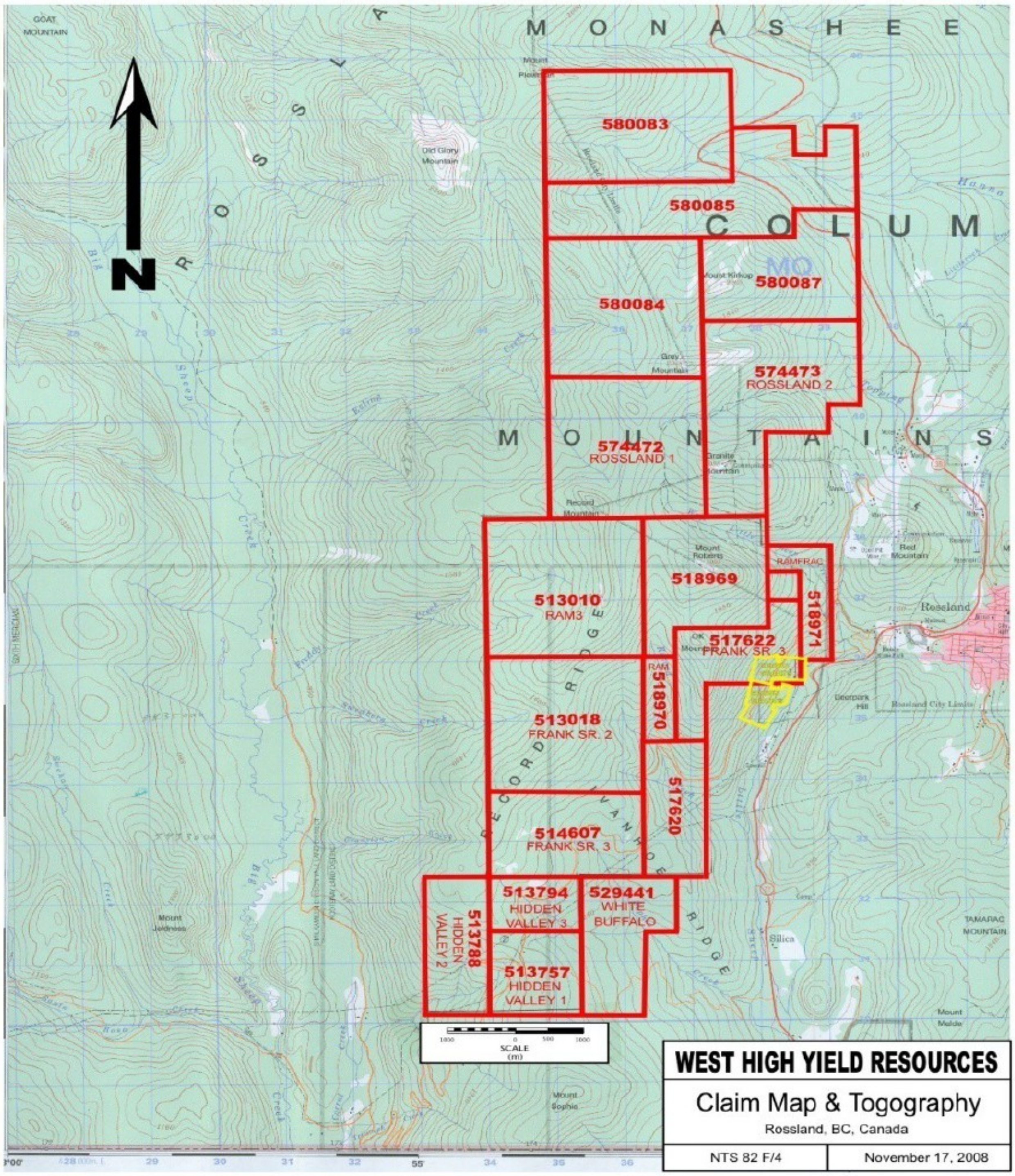

Figure 2 – Property Location Map (from Stryhas and Rodrigues, 2010). Note: Property boundary out dated, see Fig. 3 for current property tenures and property outline.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The mineral tenures comprising the project area are located approximately 2 km west to southwest of Rossland, B.C., Canada. The property is 10 km west of Trail, 8 km north of the U.S.-Canada border and approximately 400 km east of the Vancouver, B.C. (Figure 1). The drive time from Rossland is approximately 15 minutes, to complete the 8.5km route. The geographic centre of the underground workings is located at approximately 117° 50' 41" W latitude, 49° 04' 20' N longitude (UTM coordinates 438303 E, 5435794 N) on NTS map sheet 82F004 (BCGS TRIM 082F001).

The Rossland area is easily accessed via Highway 3B (east from Grand Forks or west from Trail) or Highway 22 (south from Castlegar or north from the Paterson Border Crossing). The property is bordered to the east by the Patterson Highway (Hwy 22), which extends south from Rossland towards the Patterson Border Crossing. The old Cascade Highway transects the southern portion of the property, extending through the eastern part of the OK Crown Grant from Rossland to Christina Lake.

A good gravel road network, comprising mainly mining roads in variable condition, provides relatively good access throughout the survey area. Many of the roads were surveyed using hand-held GPS and are plotted in the accompanying maps.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Physiography

The topography of the Project area, on the east facing slopes of OK Mountain and Old Glory Mountain, is characterized by steep mountainous terrain (average hill slope 20-30% to the southeast) and broad valleys. Elevations range from approximately 700 m along Big Sheep Creek in the southeast portion of the property to 2,156 m along the ridge east of Old Glory Mountain in the northwest. The property is drained by gentle to deeply incised creeks and valleys.

Vegetation is typical of the southern Columbia Mountains, varying between local dense forest to open grass covered areas. Coniferous trees dominate the forests, with Fir, Spruce and Tamarack species preferentially located on north and east facing, slopes, with Ponderosa and Lodgepole Pine prevalent in the open south and west facing slopes. Locally thick undergrowth comprising various brush species and Poplar Trees are common along streams and riverbanks.

Climate

The area is blanketed by residual soil or glacial till and bedrock outcrops are relatively plentiful locally. Glacial and/or alluvial fill is relatively deep in valleys and the bedrock outcrop is limited to stream banks. Temperatures vary during hot, dry summers to maximums temperatures of 38° C between June and August, with winter temperatures approaching -15° C. Annual precipitation averages 900 mm, with approximately two thirds of the precipitation as heavy snow between November and March. The property is available for exploration between early May and extends through early November.

5.0 CLAIM STATUS

The property comprises 8 crown granted claims (consisting of 9 titles) totaling 212.34 hectares (524.7 acres) and 24 mineral titles comprising 7,912.67 ha (19,553 acres) (Fig. 3). The VLF and SP surveys comprising this report were undertaken in the area of the Midnight, OK and I.X.L. mines on Crown Grants located west of Rossland between the Paterson Highway (Hwy 22) and the old Cascade Highway. The survey area (Fig. 4) is covered by mineral tenure 517622.

Pertinent information for the tenures comprising the property are tabulated below.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
513010	RAM3	May 19, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	528.87
513018	FRANK SR 2	May 19, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	529.11
513757	HIDDEN VALLEY	Jun 1, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	190.63
513788	HIDDEN VALLEY 2	Jun 2, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	211.79
513794	HIDDEN VALLEY 3	Jun 2, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	127.06
514607	FRANK SR3	Jun 16, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	317.58
517620		Jul 13, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	211.7
517622	FRANK SR3	Jul 13, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	232.764
518969		Aug 12, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	359.62
518970	RAM	Aug 12, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	63.49
518971	RAMFRAC	Aug 12, 2005	Feb 28, 2022	105.78
529246		Mar 2, 2006	Feb 28, 2022	21.15
529441	WHITE BUFFALO	Mar 5, 2006	Feb 28, 2022	254.14
574472	ROSSLAND 1	Jan 25, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.65
574473	ROSSLAND 2	Jan 25, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.58
580083	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	Apr 1, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	507.03
580084	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	Apr 1, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.44
580085	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	Apr 1, 2008	Feb, 28 2018	528.27
580087	WEST HIGH YIELD RESOURCES	2008-04-01	Feb, 28 2018*	359.31
847539	THE RIDGE	2011-02-26	Jan 15, 2018*	381.18
1000746		2012-06-25	Jan 15, 2018*	508.38
1020435	SUPER RIDGE	2013-06-21	Jan 15, 2018*	402.32
1023877	SUPER RIDGE II	2013-11-18	Jan 15, 2018*	465.68
1033138	WHY 1	Jan 5, 2015	Jan 15, 2018*	21.18
			Total	**7912.67**

- Upon acceptance of 2015 assessment credits

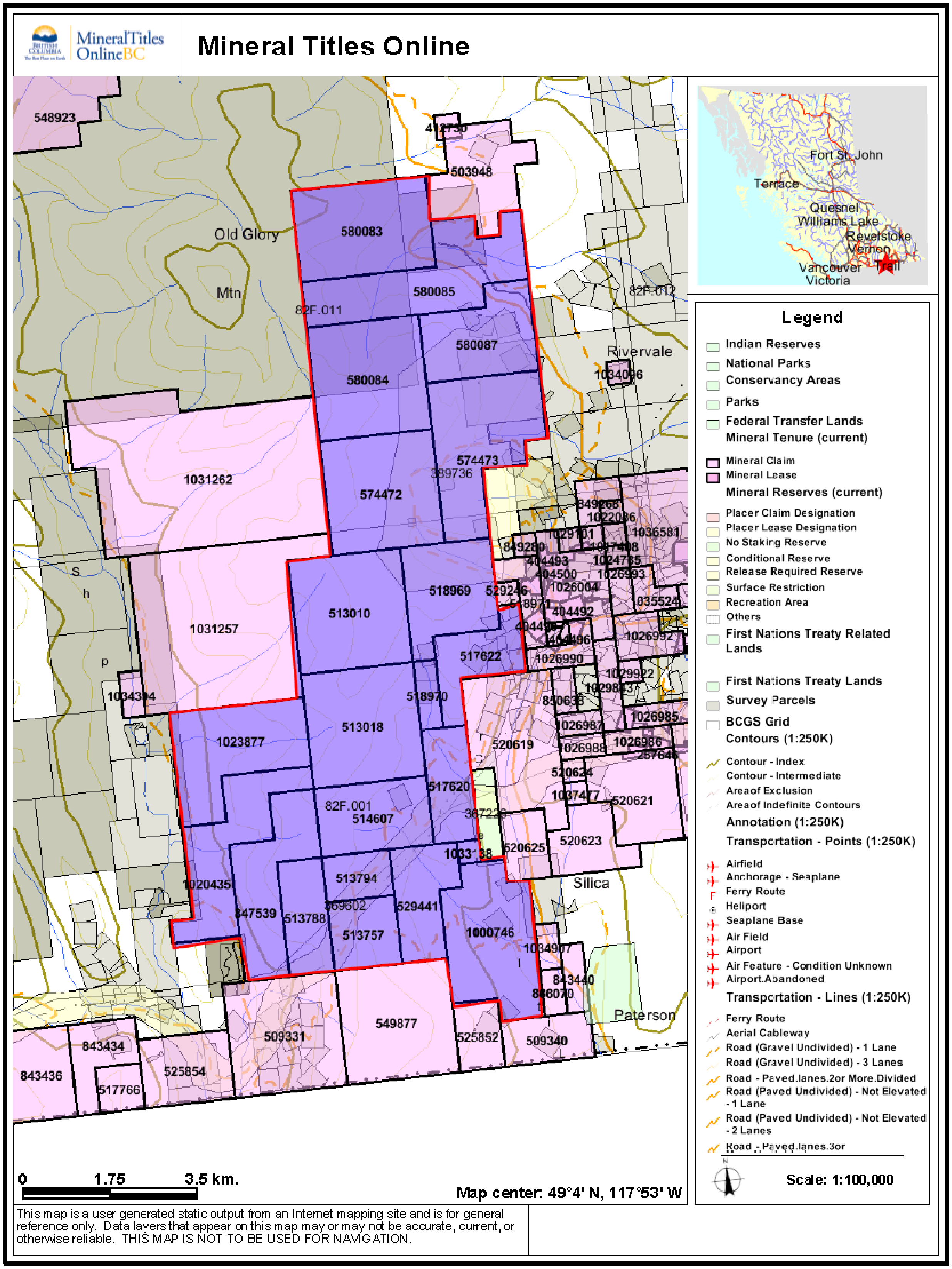

Figure 3 – Claim Map for WHY Midnight Property, taken from Mineral Titles Online.

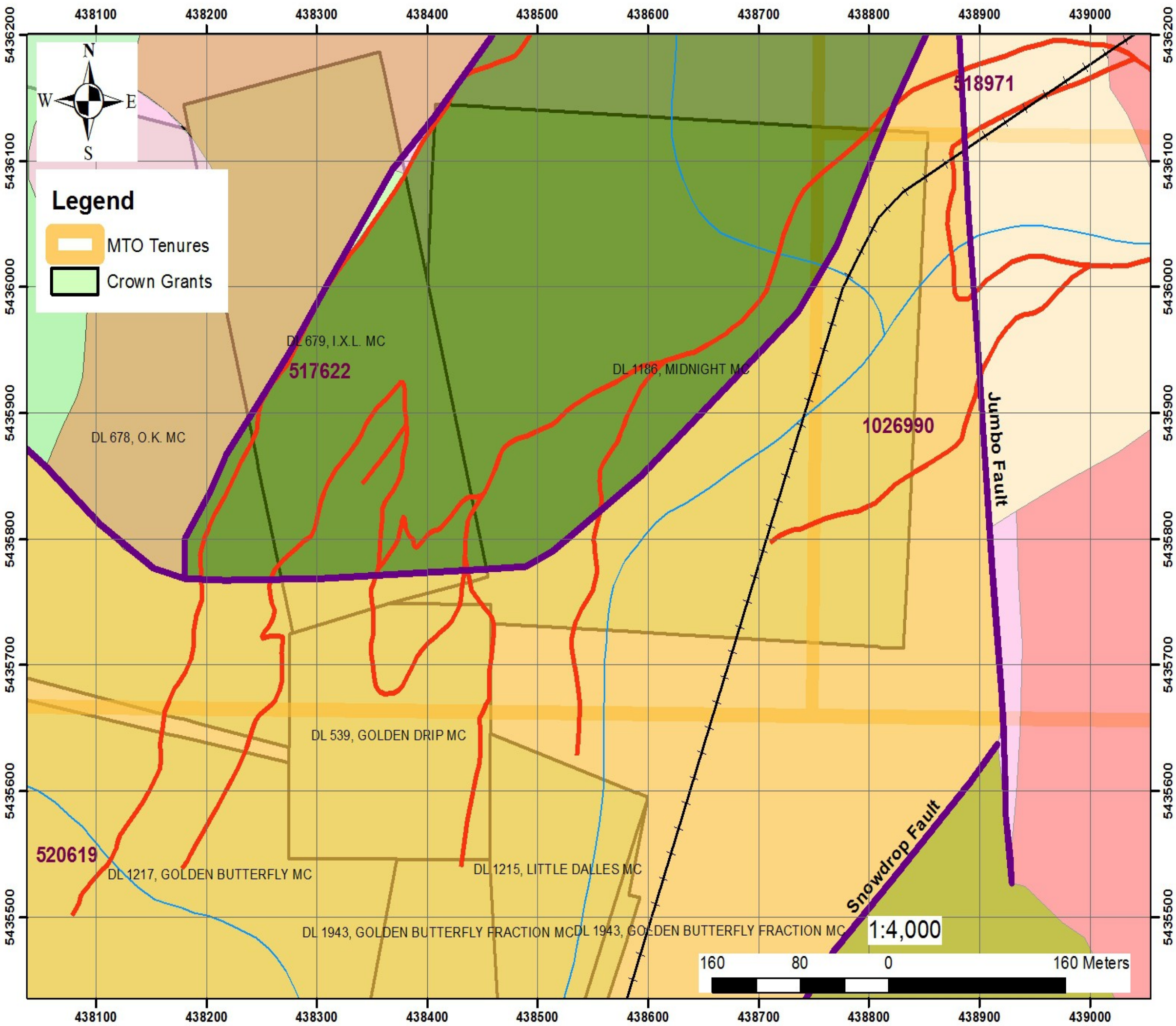

Figure 4 – Tenures underlying the survey area plotted with reference to local geology.

The survey area underlies historical underground workings associated with the Midnight, OK and I.X.L mines covered by the following Crown Granted mineral tenures:

Crown Granted Lots and Land Titles (information from Price, 2006)

NAME	LOT	C.G	TITLE SUBSURFACE RIGHTS	TYPE	AREA (ha)	AREA (acres)
Midnight	1186	87-70	1134921	CG	17.66	43.63
June	1216	156-86	N.A.	CG	17.40	42.97
Golden Butterfly	1217	200-90	N.A.	CG	17.40	42.99
Golden Butterfly Fr.	1943	237-90	N.A.	CG	4.57	11.29
Little Dalles	1215	278-87	KV110354	CG	2.73	6.74
OK Fraction	2675	274-90	N.A.	CG	0.49	1.23
OK	678	60-68	KV 112056	CG	12.85	31.76
IXL	679	68-68	KV112053	CG	7.85	19.40
Sub Lot 82 (Midnight)	Plan S82	87-80	KV112055	Title	4.98	12.33
9 titles				**Total**	**85.93**	**212.34**

N.A = NOT AVAILABLE OR NOT APPLICABLE

6.0 HISTORY

There are two projects being evaluated on the Midnight Property, gold potential in the Midnight – IXL area and magnesium potential on Record Ridge.

Midnight – IXL

The following has been modified slightly from Price (2006).

"In 1890, the discovery of gold/copper ore on the face of Red Mountain by **Joe Moris and Joe Bourgeois** was the single most important event in the history of Rossland and adjacent Trail area. The five claims staked by Moris and Bourgeois on Red Mountain in July of that year led to the rise of Rossland as the premier mining center in North America and the birth of the settlement we now call the City of Trail. Under British Columbia law at that time, only four of the five claims could be recorded at the Nelson Mine Recorder's Office. The deputy mining recorder, Eugene Sayre Topping, agreed to pay the recording fees for the claims in return for ownership of the fifth claim. Topping and his friend, Frank Hanna, then purchased 343 acres at the mouth of Trail Creek on the Columbia River, hoping the claims on the neighboring Red Mountain would be developed into paying mines, and make them wealthy through the sale of town lots. Their hopes became a reality in 1895. The Rossland mines proved to be very rich in gold/copper ore and the lots in the Trail Creek town site sold briskly.

In 1895, Topping provided land to F.A. Heinze of Butte, Montana to build a smelter to treat the Rossland ores. The smelter was purchased by the C.P.R. in 1898 and expanded its production to include lead ores. Despite the difficult economic times, the smelter succeeded. With the success of the smelter, the adjacent small town of Trail grew. On June 14th, 1901 the City of Trail was incorporated.

In 1906 the smelter, the War Eagle, Center Star, and St. Eugene mines, along with the Rossland Power Company were amalgamated to form the **Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada**

Limited (CM&S) (Now the major International mining and power company ***Teck Cominco Ltd.***) (Source: http://www.trailhistory.com/history.php)

Recent Exploration History:

1965: **Cinola Mines Ltd.** held the Midnight and OK crown grants and 4 other crown grants (not including the IXL).

Work completed by Cinola included:

- A seismic survey to outline overburden in the Midnight mine area
- Stripping of overburden
- Driving a Lower adit (3100 level) about 100 ft below existing workings. (715 ft by 1969)
- Surface drilling 4,310 feet
- Underground drilling 1,343 feet
- Mapping and sampling the Lower adit. Survey on a scale of 1 in= 60 ft.
- Erected a new building 20 x 80 ft near the new portal.
- Reports by A.C.A. Howe

1968: The operation of Cinola was taken over by **Tull Mines Ltd.** (50% owned by Cinola, 50% by **Federated Mining Corporation**). Tull completed the following work:

- Drifting on Veins systems 1 and 2 for 250 feet.
- Crosscutting 60 feet to pick up the southern extension of No 1 vein
- Drifting 50 ft on the “A” vein
- Raising on the No. 1 vein system 50 ft.
- Shipping 789 tons of vein material from “A” and “1" veins to Trail.
- Underground diamond drilling 1,559 feet.
- Surveying of the mine site
- Commencement of mill construction
- Preparation of a summary report in 1969 by **W.G. Timmins, P.Eng**. (for ACA Howe International, a Toronto based consulting firm)

The mill was completed in 1969. This was a 70 ton per day gravity mill employing a Denver Jig, a Deister shaking table and corduroy launders. Two crushers fed a ball mill, which led to the jig, classifier and Wilfley (Deister?) table and several blanket tables.

1972: W.G. Timmins P.Eng., completed a new report for Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd. Work done by Federated Mining Corp. up to that time in the Midnight mine included:

- Completion of the 70 ton per day mill and other buildings
- Construction of Tailings Ponds
- Stoping on the No 1 vein system (“3Z2 vein”) and on the “B” vein
- About 250 feet of additional drifting and cross-cutting.
- Raising a total of 150 feet
- Underground diamond drilling of about 1,000 feet.
- Processing of about 4500 tons of vein material in the gravity mill, giving 5 tons of concentrate.

At that time (1972) the mill buildings included a dry, office, workshop and storage building, assay office and reagent storage building, Crusher and Mill buildings, Pump house, Powder Magazine, Core-shack and Compressor House and Garage.

1974: The property was examined by **Robert Steiner, P.Geol (Alberta**) for **Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd.**

1980's In the 1980's a series of lessors including the owner **Allan Matovich**, **Carnelian Mines Ltd.**, **L. McLellan**, and **David Leake**, mined small tonnages from the Midnight property and had the material treated by **Cominco Ltd.** at the Trail smelter. Smelter receipts verify these shipments, which were generally small but of high grade.

1990: A crosscut driven in the Midnight Mine by Al Matovich exposed the extension of the **Baker Vein**.

1993: **Ramrod Gold Inc** of the USA optioned the property and completed a substantial work program which included:

- Property boundary control by surveying (High accuracy Total Station system)
- Data compilation in AutoCad format.
- Geophysical grid about 15 line km in 1993-1994
- Rehabilitation of underground workings
- washing walls and channel sampling with chipping hammers at 2 meter intervals.
- Mapping and sampling of the East-West Baker crosscut.
- The IXL portal was opened, scaled and rehabilitated
- Initial metallurgical testing was done by Process Research Associates Ltd. of Vancouver and Vancouver Petrographics.

1995: The Ramrod option appears to have lapsed. **Midnight Mining Company Ltd.** (George Sanders, President) appeared to control the Midnight mine. Four drill holes U1-95 to U4-95 were completed.

1995: Also In 1995, **LRX Capital** Corp. (later renamed American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.) briefly optioned the Midnight property The company completed channel sampling of the Baker vein, exposed in the back of adrift in an area not previously mined. The sampling returned a weighted average grade of 1.37 oz. per ton gold across a width of 5.4 ft. for a length of 40 ft. The company further tested the western extension of the zone with four underground drill holes, and planned to complete two 75-ft. raises in preparation for mining a 10,000-ton bulk sample. A summary report by Richard D. Hall in 1995, for LRX Capital., described a 40 ft section of vein (The Baker Vein) averaging 5.4 ft wide and 1.367 oz/ton gold.

1996: The Midnight and IXL property was optioned by **Minefinders Corporation Ltd., a US and Vancouver-based public company.** A summary report followed an inspection by C.M. Lalonde. who recommended a substantial underground exploration and surface drilling on the Midnight and IXL claims. The program recommended totaled $329,000. Later reports were completed by Terrence Smithson. The 1997 Annual Report for Minefinders states: *"This property hosts a small reserve[1] of high-grade gold (1.88 oz/t) with the potential for expansion to a mineable quantity"*. A first -phase exploration program, including underground mapping and sampling, surface sampling, and diamond drilling, was completed in December, 1996 under the supervision of **Terrence Smithson**.

1 - This designation was for a US based company prior to implementation of National Instrument 43-101 and is more correctly termed a "mineralized zone".

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Results of these efforts included delineation of a 12-meter "ore shoot " (once correct mining terminology, but more properly called a mineralized zone) of 1.88 oz/t gold over a 3-meter width in the Midnight Mine and an intersection of 0.5 meters of 1.86 oz/t gold in a surface drill hole.

Follow-up work will proceed when weather permits. (Note, the terminology for the "Reserve" does not comply with the provisions of NI 43-101 (2002) and the mineralized body is better regarded as an inferred resource).

Minefinders, under the option agreement, could acquire a 100% interest in the property by making payments totaling $320,000 and issuing a total of 150,000 shares by 31 July 2000 and expending $1 million in exploration and development work on the property by 31 July 2001. The Company must also assume outstanding land payments totaling $56,500 and underlying NSR royalties ranging from 2.5% to 4.5%. To 31 December 1996, the Company issued 15,000 shares, made payments totaling $38,500 and spent $140,000 on exploration of the property. The financial statements indicate that the company spent a total of approximately $210,000 in acquisition and exploration costs. The property option was terminated in 1997.

1997: **Midnight Gold Inc**. of Kelowna BC appeared to have an option on the property. An unsigned, undated report may have been written by **Werner Gruenwald, B.Sc. P.Geo**.

2002: An exploration program for **Matovich Mining Corporation** was permitted and managed by Terrence Smithson, B.Sc. and described in a 2003 report. **Windsong Enterprises Inc**. (Herb Capozzi) reviewed the company in 2002. An underground new drift 9 ft x 9 ft in size was cut for 120 feet on the 3100 level toward the unmined portion of the Baker vein, but this encountered ground control problems as not enough rock bolting was done. This was under the supervision of Mining Engineer Richard D, Hall. Muck samples averaged less than 1 gram per tonne and varied from 33 ppb to 687 ppb gold."

2003: A bypass 10 ft x 10 ft trackless drift commenced toward the Baker gold zone in the Midnight mine (3100 level is most accessible and best documented of the numerous underground workings). Work completed under a start-up plan, with permitting arranged and managed by Terrence Smithson, under the supervision of George Sanders, geologist and Richard Hall, P.Eng.. Work halted prior to rock bolting and the entire drift subsequently caved in the soft serpentinized ultramafic rock.

2004: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.**, controlled by the Marasco family of Calgary optioned the property from Al Matovich and Matovich Mining Corporation by legal agreement. Under the supervision of Terrence Smithson, Mining Engineer, the claims are being maintained by minimal work programs. A work program was completed in 2005 which is described in this report under a separate heading.

2005: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** - program completed under the direction of T. Smithson included prospecting, road rehabilitation, re-establishment of a grid, surface soil sampling, trenching and an IP survey.

2008: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** completes single drill hole in Midnight area.

2009: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** completed a total of 26 diamond drill holes in a grid pattern with 10 m spacing. The majority are oriented vertical and have an average length of 125m. The samples were analyzed by Assayers Canada using a standard fire assay for gold and silver and Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for a suite of 24 elements.

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

2010: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** completed an additional 15 diamond drill holes in a grid pattern with 10 m spacing. The holes were oriented vertical and have an average length of 125m. The samples were analyzed by Assayers Canada using a standard fire assay for gold and silver and Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for a suite of 24 elements.

2014 : **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. c**ompletes sampling for surface waste piles and immediately surrounding overburden. Total of 98 samples taken using a backhoe and analyzed by Met-Solv Analytical Services, Langley, BC for ICP, with Au and Au, Pt, Pd by 30 g Fire Assay, Ag by 30 g "Ore Grade" ICP-AES. Au over-limits by 30 g Fire Assay, Gravimetric.

Record Ridge

1973: **Mineral Resources International Ltd. (MRI)** of Calgary, AB, completed a magnetometer survey on the Job claims. Identified anomalous magnetic zones linked magnetite within the ultramafic body along Ivanhoe Ridge area.

1978: **United Canso Oil and Gas**, of Calgary, AB completed work on the MAR 1-4, LAND 1-6, SKIN 1-4, ROSS and CAL claims, collectively known as the "Morrison-White" property. A 460 ha area was initially mapped at a scale of 1:10,000 on an enlarged aerial photo base, with subsequent local geological mapped at a scale of 1:2,500 on a location grid. Soil sampling on a 50 m x 100 m grid in survey area and magnetic profiling at 10 m station intervals completed. Eleven soil geochemical anomalies identified. Follow up field work concluded that eight of sufficient interest to warrant further geophysical and/or geochemical evaluation.

1984: **Noranda Exploration Company** on the CAL and ROSS 2-3 claims. Completed trenching, soil sampling, and a magnetometer survey over 16 km, as well as induced polarization and EM surveys over 1 km. A total of 177 samples were taken.

2007: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** completed surface mapping, surface sampling and diamond drilling on the Project. The surface mapping was conducted at a 1:2,500 scale focused on the ultramafic rocks. A total of 30 samples were collected from outcrop and analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for 24 elements by Assayers Canada. The results of this work delineated a high magnesium anomaly located in the east flank of the Record Ridge, presumed to lie above the serpentinite unit.

In addition, the Ivanhoe Ridge ultramafic body was tested diamond drilling to assess the economic potential of magnesium-rich, nickeliferrous, cobalt-chromite bearing serpentinites. A total of 30 NQ diamond drill holes spaced 100 m between holes and totaling 6,102 meters were drilled. The drill program included 3,450 drill core samples submitted for Assayers Canada for 24 element ICP-AES analysis, atomic absorption for precious metals and base metals and fusion analyses for magnesium, chromium and magnetite values .

2008 **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** completed a definition diamond drill program for preparation of a NI 43-101 mineral resource estimation of the magnesium deposit in the Record Ridge South. In addition to six vertical NQ diamond holes, completed in 2007 in this area, totaling 1,131 meters, an additional 45 vertical NQ diamond holes totaling 5,278.5 meters were drilled in 2008. A total of 3,301 cores samples (1.5 m sample length) were split and sent to Assayer Canada, Vancouver, BC.

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

2007 and 2008 holes, 51 vertical NQ diamond drill holes totaling 6,409.5 meters, drilled on a 50-meter staggered square grid pattern within an approximate 200 m x 500 m section for a NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate in the central portion of the Record Ridge ultramafic body. Drill hole collars surveyed using high resolution, sub-meter accuracy GPS (Trimble GPS Pathfinder PROXRT Receiver) after drilling completed.

Received initial metallurgical test report for magnesium recovery by Met-Solve Laboratories, Burnaby, BC. For initial preliminary metallurgical testing, 12 kilograms of core from hole RRS07-1, containing an average of 26 % Mg and 0.23 % total Ni, were submitted to Met-Solve Labs, returning the best result for magnesium recovery of **84.5%** Mg by sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) leaching at 70˚ C to produce magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4$) and **77%** of the Mg by hydrochloric acid leaching (HCl) to produce magnesium chloride($MgCl_2$).

2009: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. - Initial** Resource Estimation completed by SRK Consulting on the Project, based on information from 51 diamond core drill holes totaling 6,340m, with 3,874 assays. Geologic model constructed based on three general rock groups. Model blocks are 15 m x 15 m x 5 m in the x,y,z directions, respectively.

Results of the resource estimation provided a CIM classified Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource.

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt %	Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	12	15.7	23.1	3.62
Indicated	12	24	23.1	5.54
M&I	12	39.8	23.1	9.16

2011: Two labs utilized for sample preparation and analysis. Initially, primary samples were shipped to SGS Laboratories (SGS), and the check assayer was ALS Chemex (ALS). During the second half of the program, these labs essentially reversed roles, with ALS taking over as the primary laboratory role and SGS becoming the check assayer. A third lab (ACME) was utilized for selected QA/QC checks during the latter half of the program. Both labs are located in Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Samples analyzed by SGS were fused using Sodium peroxide in zirconium crucibles and dissolved using dilute HNO3. The sample solution is then analyzed by ICP-AES compared against known calibration materials to provide quantitative analysis of the original sample.

Samples analyzed by ALS were digested with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and de-ionized water was added for further digestion, and the sample was heated for an additional allotted time. The sample was cooled to room temperature and transferred to a volumetric flask (100 ml). The resulting solution was diluted to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized and the solution was analyzed by ICP-AES. Results were corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

The change in laboratories occurred after SGS was considered by WHY to be under reporting Mg values in a number of samples. The difference was found to be approximately 2.5% under what ALS was reporting in the duplicate check samples.

Primary Laboratory	Check Laboratory	Drill holes	Samples

SGS	ALS Minerals	RRS11-01 thru 10	800
ALS Chemex	SGS & ACME	RRS11-11 thru 26	1268

2013: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.** The Center for Advanced Mineral and Metallurgical Processing (CAMP) received one metallurgical composite sample generated from sampled core intervals within 51 drill holes, covering the lateral and vertical extents of the project mineralization the project. The sample was analyzed by MLA, XRD, lithium tetraborate fusion/ICP-AES analysis for bulk elemental analysis. The fusion/ICP-AES analysis was performed rather than XRF for bulk elemental analysis.

Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. contracted to conduct test work to evaluate the potential of using a hydrometallurgical process to extract the magnesium and convert it to a marketable product. Program designed to evaluate the parameters which affect the amount of magnesium extracted via acid leaching, slurry neutralization and impurity removal. Metallurgical test work focused on optimization of the extraction process and improving the grade and purity of a magnesium oxide end product.

Receives NI 43-101 compliant Preliminary Economic Assessment by SRK Consulting on Record Ridge magnesium deposit

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt	% Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	21.9	28.4	24.82	7.05
Indicated		14.6	24.21	3.54
M&I		43	24.61	10.59
Inferred		1.07	24.37	0.26

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Project is located within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt, comprising predominantly Middle Jurassic age volcanic island arc, back arc and obducted oceanic crust. The stratigraphic sequence has been variably deformed as a result of compression during Late Paleozoic (Late Jurassic to Cretaceous) accretion, and subsequently intruded by Tertiary plutonic bodies, accompanied by coeval volcanic packages.

The following has been modified slightly from Price (2006, and references therein).

The strata comprising the project area are dominated by volcanic lithologies correlated to the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation of the Rossland Group. These strata are interpreted to lie unconformably on metasedimentary lithologies of the Pennsylvanian (and possibly Permian) Mount Roberts Formation in apparent fault contact with Carboniferous lithologies (both Upper Paleozoic units may be correlative with the Milford Group). Locally, the Elise Formation is overlain by coarse conglomerates of the Upper Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation.

Four (or more) igneous suites have been identified which intrude the above sequence, including:.

- The Rossland Monzonite, (Early Jurassic, recently dated at 190 ma), an east-trending intrusive complex interpreted to control mineralization within the Rossland gold camp.
- The Rossland monzonite is cross-cut by intrusions correlated to the Middle to Late Jurassic Trail pluton (Nelson Intrusions) and alkaline Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions.
- The Middle Eocene Sheppard Intrusions occur as stocks in the southeastern portion of the area and in north-trending felsic dykes; they are also cut by the Coryell Intrusions.
- Also important is the Rossland Sill, an augite porphyry intrusion that hosts a number of the principal ore bodies of the camp. The sill, exposed south of the Rossland Monzonite on the east slopes of Red Mountain, intrudes the upper part of the Elise Formation and is considered to be part of that formation.

The Rossland Mining Camp is the second largest gold-producing camp in British Columbia, with documented recovery of more than 84,000 kilograms of gold and 105,000 kilograms of silver between 1894 and 1941. These deposits are classified into three main types, referred to as the North Belt, the Main Veins and South Belt. Rossland gold-copper veins are dominantly pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite in a gangue of altered rock with minor lenses of quartz and calcite. The “Belts” are summarized, as follows:

- <u>North Belt</u>, a zone of discontinuous veins extending eastward from the northern ridge of Red Mountain to Monte Cristo Mountain. The veins strike easterly and dip north between 60° to 70°. The largest, on the St. Elmo claims (082FSW134), is in the Rossland sill and is 1 to 2 meters thick.

- <u>Main Veins:</u> The Main veins form a continuous, well-defined fracture system that trends 070° from the southern slope of Red Mountain northeast to the eastern slopes of Columbia Kootenay Mountain, a distance of over 1 kilometer. More than 98 per cent of the ore shipped from the Rossland camp was produced from these veins, of which more than 80 per cent was from deposits in a central core zone between two large north-trending lamprophyre dykes. These important deposits include the Le Roi, Centre Star (082FSW094), Nickel Plate (082FSW095), War Eagle (082FSW097) and Josie (082FSW147) ore bodies. The Main Vein system consists of a series of veins, commonly en echelon, that dip steeply north. They are mostly within the Rossland Sill or

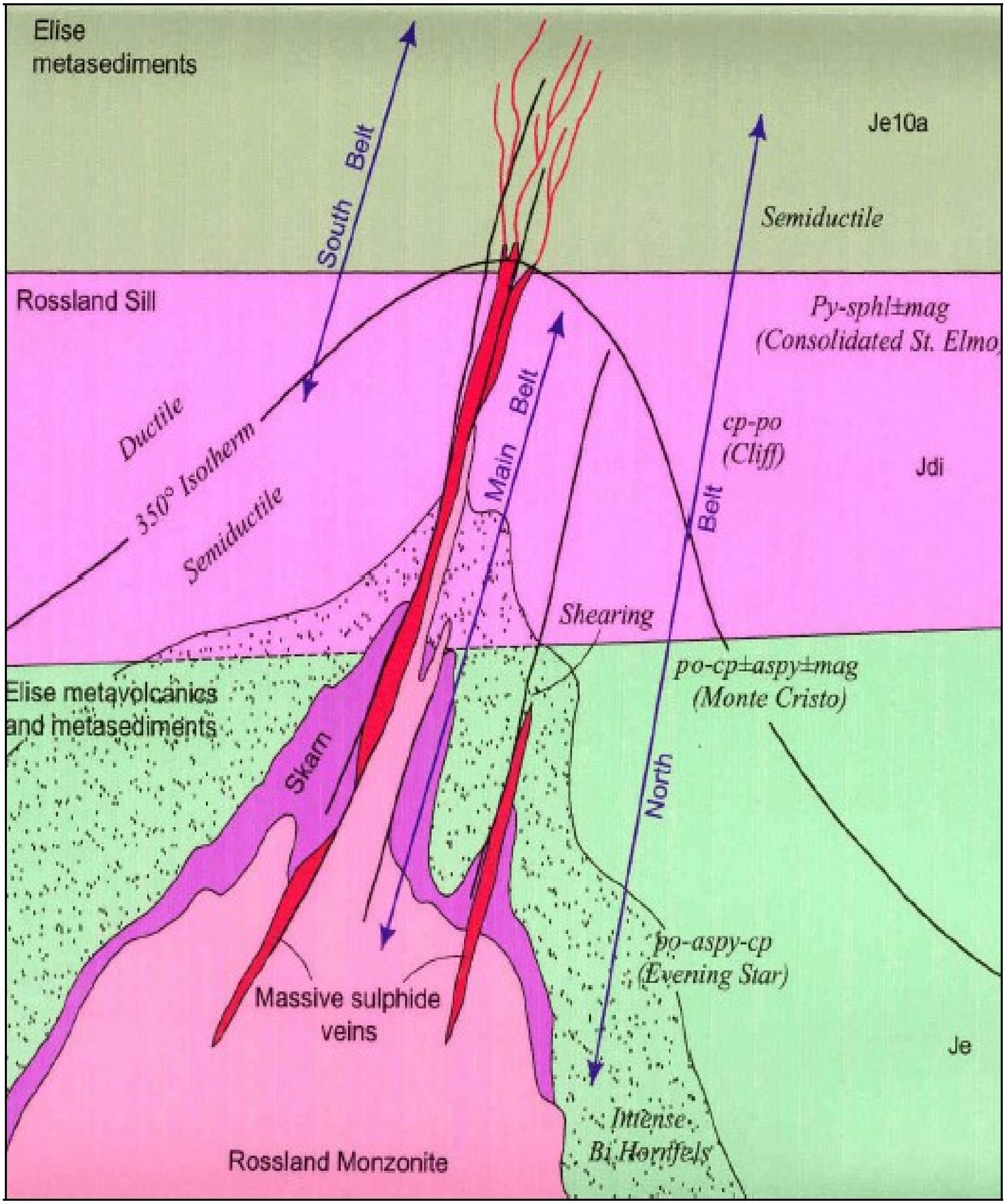

Figure 5 - Schematic vertical section through the Rossland Camp, showing interpreted position for the North Belt, Main Belt and South Belt relative to the causative intrusion, the Rossland Monzonite, together with host stratigraphy, mineralization and alteration assemblages (from Höy and Dunne, 2001).

the Rossland Monzonite. They crosscut lithologies and early structures, but appear to be cut by the late north-trending faults and associated dykes.

- South Belt: The principal veins of the South belt trend 110° and dip steeply north or south. They are hosted within siltstone lapilli tuff and augite porphyry of the Elise Formation, several hundred meters south of the Rossland Monzonite. In addition to the typical copper-gold mineralization of the Main Veins and North Belt, some veins in the South Belt also contain sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite and boulangerite.

- The Midnight area (subject of this report) contains primarily narrow and erratic but high grade quartz – carbonate veins with native gold, minor silver and sparse sulphides. Also present are broad areas of silica-carbonate alteration in altered ultramafic rocks which may carry lower grade deposits of gold.

- The Coxey / Red Mountain area includes stockworks, breccias and veins with relatively high grade MoS_2 mineralization (which has had productive mining in the past).

7.2 DEPOSIT TYPES

There are several main types of mineral deposits present in the camp:

- Quartz veins – narrow, erratic veins with high grade gold values,
- Broad "Listwanite" (Quartz-carbonate-Silica) zones with minor sulphides carrying low to moderate grade gold,
- Copper-Gold quartz-sulphide veins of the Rossland Camp proper,
- Stockworks and breccias in felsic intrusions carrying molybdenum values, and/or
- Skarn copper, magnetite, polymetallic bodies.

…

Virtually all known mineralization formed within the thermal metamorphic aureole around the Rossland monzonite pluton.

1) ***Au-quartz-ankerite veins.*** *These occur in the IXL/Midnight vein group at the western end of the district. Historic production is about 30,000 oz Au, with an average grade of about 3 opt. Hoy and Dunne (2001) and Rhys (1995a) argue for similarity in age to the Main belt Au-Cu veins, based on structural characteristics and timing. They are hosted by ultramafic rocks, trend both northeast and northwest, range from a few centimeters to 0.5 meters in width, have small and discontinuous ore shoots, and typically contain less than 10% total sulphide dominated by pyrite.*

2) ***Mo±Au breccia-skarns****. These are located on the northwestern margin of the district. Historical production between 1966 and 1972 was nearly 1 million tons at 0.35% Mo. Re-Os dates on molybdenite are 162 to 163 Ma, younger than the Rossland monzonite but similar in age to dykes related to the Rainy Day pluton, to which mineralization may be genetically related (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). Mineralization occurs in a complex 2,700 by 1,200 meters in size and developed as irregular breccia bodies and north-trending breccia dykes in the Elise Formation. Skarn minerals form the matrix of the breccia and include garnet, diopside, epidote, quartz, chlorite and amphibole. Mo mineralization occurs in the skarn matrix or in sulphide-bearing veins that cut the skarn, but extended only to a maximum depth of about 200 meters; metallic minerals*

include molybdenite, and minor but variable scheelite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, bismuth and bismuthinite. Au concentration in the Mo ore bodies was <0.005 opt Au, but increased toward the southern part of the area where gold is associated with arsenopyrite and Bi (Webster et al., 1992). Rhys (1995a) summarizes exploration results for Au-bearing skarn mineralization in Elise Formation rocks south of the Coxey complex. Although few details are available, Au is widespread and occurs in variable concentrations in stratigraphically-controlled skarn that contains disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, cobaltite, pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite, which is cut by pyrrhotite-pyroxene veins. Au mineralization is widespread, and widely spaced drilling returned results that include 4.5 m at 0.41 opt Au, 3.5 m at 0.20 opt Au, 6.1 m at 04.43 opt Au, 12.5 m at 0.2 opt Au and 5.0 m at 0.52 opt Au, but this drilling did not allow any potential continuity of mineralization to be established.

2) ***Au-Cu veins**. These occur in the North, Main and South belts, and those in an area of <0.75 km2 that encompassed the Le Roi, War Eagle, Josie and Centre Star veins in the Main belt yielded >98% of the historic district production. Veins are en echelon features that, except for one vein of northwest orientation, all trend east to northeast and dip steeply to the north. Veins are locally segmented and slightly displaced by post-mineral, north-trending normal faults which commonly also contain post-ore dykes. The Le Roi – Centre Star main vein was mined over a strike length of 1500 meters and 400 meters down dip, and across average widths of 3 to 13 meters (locally to 30 m). The deepest workings reached 780 meters depth. The best veins were found along the contacts of Rossland Monzonite dykes that intruded the Rossland Sill, and veins narrowed considerably where they passed into Rossland Monzonite. At depth in the War Eagle mine, the veins terminate at the contact of the post-ore Trail pluton. Alteration occurs as envelopes with variable combinations of diopside, chlorite, K-feldspar, sericite, calcite, actinolite and silicification. Au and Cu are closely related in the veins, and Au occurs in solid solution and as exsolution grains within chalcopyrite (Thorpe, 1967; Drysdale, 1915). There is a relative increase in base metals and Ag to the west where movement on listric normal faults has exposed veins at shallower paleodepths than in the east (Hoy and Dunne, 2001), as well as into the North Belt at greater distance from the contact of the Rossland Monzonite. Veins are dominated by pyrrhotite, with variable chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite, and many minor minerals that include molybdenite, magnetite, sphalerite, native Ag, native Bi, bismuthinite and Ni-bearing minerals. Ore varies from disseminated to narrow stringers to massive sulphides. Shears dominated by quartz-carbonate-chlorite are commonly associated with mineralized zones.*

3) ***Au-bearing skarns.** These have been identified in many locations throughout the district, but have had no significant past production and little exploration has focused on them. Descriptions by Drysdale (1915), Wilson et al. (1990) and Hoy and Dunne (2001) indicate that auriferous skarn mineralization, potentially similar to that described above from the Coxey area, is also present in the Deer Park and Crown Point areas.*

4) ***Polymetallic veins.** These are best developed in the South Belt where near surface exposures and drill core manifest Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization with variable, but mostly low, concentrations of Au-Cu. Historical production is about 8,600 tons. A commonly proposed model in the Rossland district is that these veins may zone downward to Au-Cu veins comparable to those which were mined economically in the Main Belt and, ... as such they constitute the primary exploration target in the South Belt property.*

5) ***Listwanite Model*** *silica carbonate alteration, carrying gold values (described by Ash, 2001). Essentially, … liberation of silica from serpentinization and carbonatization of ultramafic bodies with transport of gold-bearing fluids along major faults, including thrust fault planes, into favourable rock units in, or adjacent to, the ultramafics.*

District-Scale Zoning Model

The **Au-quartz-ankerite vein** and **Listwanite** models have been proposed for Au mineralization identified in the Midnight area. The **porphyry Mo** model has been proposed for the Red Mountain area and the recently proposed **Reduced Cu-Au porphyry ("RPCG") model** for the LeRoi vein area (Steven Rowins, UBC).

The essential aspects of the **Reduced Cu-Au porphyry ("RPCG") model**, which may be extended to the Midnight area, are summarized as follows:

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits are probably the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposit. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulfide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids.

In contrast to these highly oxidized fluid systems are several porphyry Cu-Au deposits which have formed from relatively reduced hydrothermal fluids. These "reduced" porphyry Cu-Au deposits lack primary hematite, magnetite, and sulfate minerals, but contain abundant hypogene pyrrhotite, commonly have carbonic-rich ore fluids with substantial CH_4, and are associated with ilmenite-bearing, reduced I-type granitoids.

Based on a synthesis of theoretical, experimental, and field data, the Reduced Porphyry Cu model is advanced to explain the formation of deposits which are relatively Cu-poor, but Au-rich, in nature. It is proposed that during fluid boiling or immiscible phase separation, Cu, and especially Au, are transported largely via the vapor phase to distal sites up to several kilometres away from the causative porphyry. This enhanced metal mobility in the vapor phase yields a low-grade Cu-Au core and the impression of a sub-economic or "failed" porphyry Cu system in many cases. In fact, the low-grade Cu-Au core is an expected consequence of both fluid evolution in, and the initial metal budget of, the hydrothermal ore system. The recognition of a RPCG system should prompt the mineral explorationist to search at distal sites deemed favorable for focusing and precipitating Au- and Cu-rich vapors.

…

Rowins notes: "There are other Au deposits, both with and without clearly related Cu mineralization, whose origins are contentious, that may fit the RPCG subclass. These include Alaskan deposits in the "Tintina Gold Belt" such as Liberty Bell and Shotgun. **In British Columbia, auriferous massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins in the historic Rossland Au camp bear all the hallmarks of distal Au (Cu) veins associated with a large RPCG system"** (Price 2006).

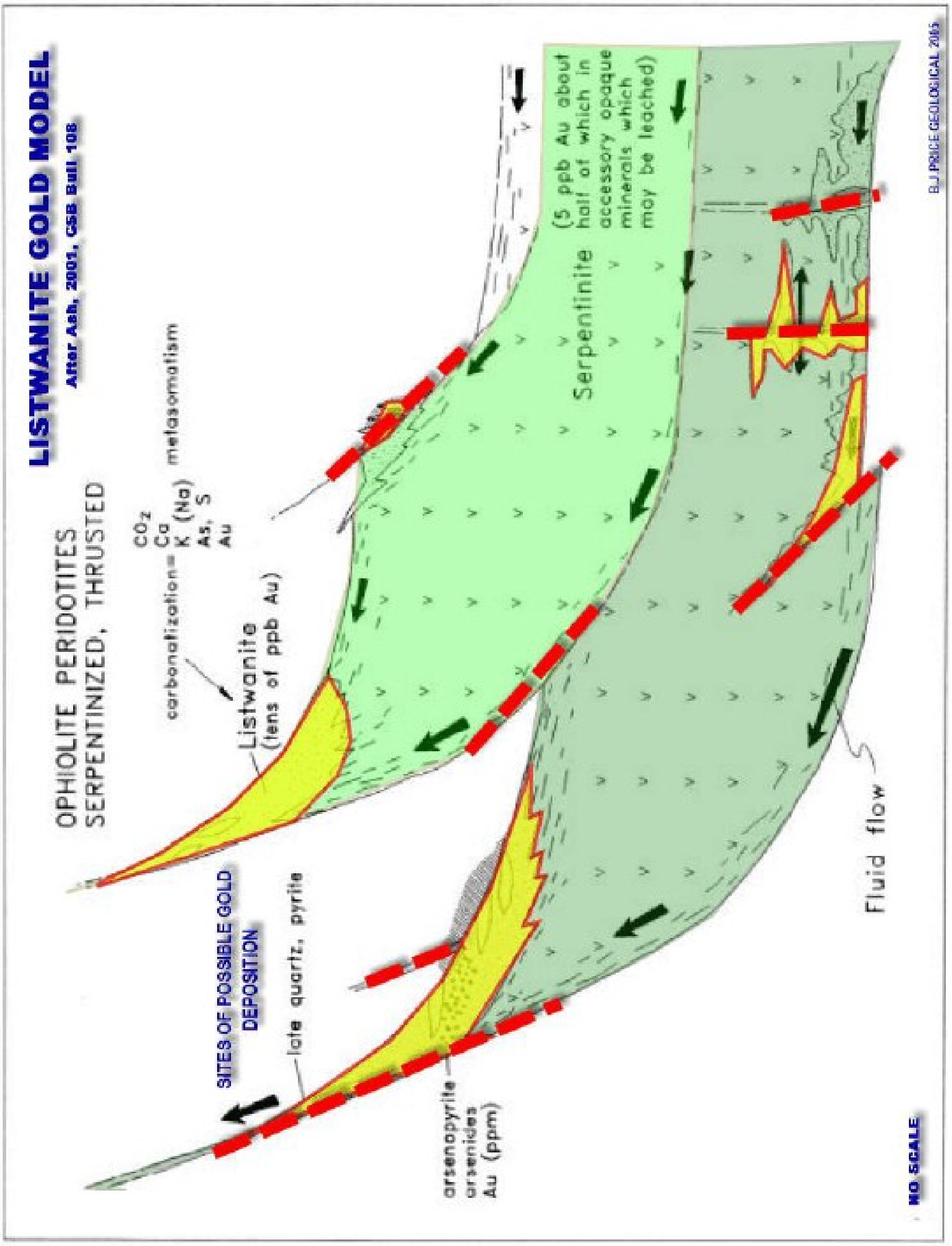

Figure 6 – Summary of the Listwanite Model (Ash, 2008). (taken from Price, 2006)

8.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following has been modified slightly from Price (2006, and references therein).

"The Rossland District and surrounding region contain stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Late Paleozoic to Eocene age as follows:

1. **THE MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION**, a Pennsylvanian to Permian succession of siliceous siltstone, greywacke, chert and limestone (Little, 1982), exposed west and north of the Rossland District.

2. The Early Jurassic **ELISE FORMATION** of the Rossland Group unconformably overlies the Mount Roberts Formation. In the Rossland District, the Elise Formation is at least 5000 meters thick and comprises a basal pebble conglomerate overlain by volcanic conglomerate, flow breccias, crystal and lapilli tuff, and intercalated siltstone and mudstone. This sequence is predominantly andesitic in composition and is exposed throughout the district. The Early Jurassic age is based on fossils in sedimentary units and a U-Pb date of ~197 Ma on zircon in tuff.

3. A small exposure of the Late Cretaceous **SOPHIE MOUNTAIN FORMATION** is found south of the district. Regionally, this unit formed as conglomerate, siltstone and argillite deposits in small, structurally-controlled basins atop the Elise Formation.

4. Middle Eocene volcanic rocks of the **MARRON FORMATION** unconformably overlie older rock types. These are exposed west and southeast of the district and comprise pyroxene and/or plagioclase porphyritic trachy andesite and andesite flows and tuffs.

Intrusive Rock Types

The Rossland District contains at least seven types of intrusive rocks that range from Early Jurassic (possibly Late Paleozoic) to Eocene in age.

- West of the Rossland District are exposures of a southwest-trending belt of **ultramafic intrusions** dominated by serpentinized dunite and olivine wehrlite (Little, 1982; Ash, 2001). These dark grey to black, fine-grained intrusions are the oldest in the district (possibly Paleozoic) and typically have sharp to faulted contacts with adjacent rocks.

- Sub-volcanic, porphyritic **monzogabbro sills** intrude, and are probably contemporaneous with volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). The largest is the Rossland Sill, a 0.7 to 1.0 km wide body north of the Rossland Monzonite (see below) which hosts most of the major producing veins in the Main and North belts. It is medium-grained, has hornblende and augite phenocrysts, and locally displays fragmental or flow-banded textures. A smaller body of this rock is exposed in the South Belt. It has not been dated but is similar to other sub-volcanic intrusions in the region that have been dated between 193 and 200 Ma.

- The **Rossland Monzonite** is the most important intrusion in the district. It measures about 8 by 3 km in size and has an easterly elongation. It is hosted by the Elise Formation and the Rossland Sill, and has provided a U-Pb date of 167.5 ± 0.5 Ma on zircon. It is a composite pluton with fine- to coarse-grained phases that range from monzodiorite to monzonite. The intrusions comprise various combinations of augite, biotite, hornblende, plagioclase and K-feldspar, with accessory magnetite, apatite and titanite, and minor quartz. The pluton is enclosed by an inner aureole of siliceous and calc-silicate hornfels that grades outward to a biotite hornfels up to 450 m wide (Little, 1982), and both are commonly overprinted by metasomatic skarn alteration. All veins in the North, Main and South belts occur within this thermal aureole. Compositionally similar dykes are numerous in the host rock to the pluton, and are commonly associated spatially with mineralized veins and structures.

- The Late Jurassic **Trail pluton** intrudes Elise Formation in the northeast part of the district. It is a medium-grained granodiorite (Little, 1982; Hoy and Dunne, 2001) that extends beneath and cuts off many of the veins in the North and Main belts (Rhys, 1995; Hoy and Dunne, 2001). The Rainy Day pluton, located northwest of the Rossland monzonite, may be a satellite body of the Trail pluton; it has been dated at 166.3 ± 1.4 Ma by U-Pb methods, compositionally similar dykes yield 162.3 + 1. 2/ -2.5 Ma, and it crosscuts the Rossland monzonite. The Rainy Day pluton has been linked to formation of Mo-rich breccia deposits in the northwest part of the district.

- The Eocene **Coryell Intrusions** comprise dykes and sills of alkaline syenite that are related to the Coryell batholith located west of the district (Little, 1982; Hoy and Dunne, 2001). Many of these dykes have a northerly trend with steep dips, but sills are also present within the Elise Formation.

- The Eocene **Sheppard Intrusions** are exposed southeast of the Rossland district and manifest granite to rhyolite and syenite plugs, dykes and sills.

- Narrow **biotite lamprophyre dykes** of Tertiary age are present in some parts of the district, but are volumetrically minor. They are typically north-trending and steeply dipping.

The structural framework of the Rossland district is complex, including both compressional and tensional faults, and other tectonic trends including the following.

The "Rossland Break" is an east-trending zone of crustal weakness marked by faults and intrusions that include the Rossland Monzonite. This major structural break has been confirmed by Hoy and Dunne (2001), who subdivided structural history into three major episodes:

- Extensional tectonism during deposition of the Elise Formation in Early Jurassic time.

- Compressive tectonism produced east-directed thrust faulting and associated minor folding between 187 and 167 Ma, prior to intrusion of Middle and Late Jurassic plutons. Thrust faulting is associated with the Midnight mine area, where gold mineralization is found preferentially along the volcanic/ultramafic contact.

- Normal faulting in the Eocene occurred before and after emplacement of the Coryell Intrusions. These faults are numerous, steeply-dipping, north-trending, gouge-filled structures. They displace bedding and mineralized structures. Although movement on most was very minor, some have larger displacements of listric geometry (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). A few examples, such as the Jumbo and OK faults which truncate the western end of the Rossland monzonite, have large normal displacements. These faults appear to have controlled emplacement of Coryell syenite and lamprophyre dykes, but movement continued at least sporadically after emplacement of young intrusions, which are commonly brecciated. These two faults are believed to have been critical to the introduction of gold mineralization at the OK, IXL and Midnight mines, situated between the faults.

The three most important claims, the OK, IXL and Midnight Crown grants, are situated between two major faults, the Jumbo and OK faults, and on the contact of an ultramafic body known as the OK Ultramafic body.

This body and an adjacent ultramafic body on Record Ridge have been described as follows modified slightly from Price (2006) and references therein:

O.K. Ultramafic Body

The O.K. ultramafic body is the smaller, but economically more significant of the two ultramafic bodies examined. It underlies an area of approximately 1.0 square kilometer roughly two kilometres west-southwest of Rossland in the valley of Little Sheep Creek between O.K. Mountain and Deerpark Hill. ...

The ultramafic rocks are similar to the larger Record Ridge body and consist of variably serpentinized olivine-bearing cumulates with variable contents of intercumulate pyroxene. A lack of continuous exposure as well as the limited size of the body preclude recognition of any systematic variation in the rock types that might indicate a primary magmatic stratigraphy as defined in the larger body to the south. The dominant lithology consists of olivine wehrlite with erratically distributed, localized areas of dunite and pyroxene-bearing dunite.

The western margin of the body is faulted against Marron volcanic rocks along the O.K. fault (Fyles, 1984), a late, steeply-dipping structure. Ultramafic rocks exposed near this fault contact are characterized by a slight and localized increase in the degree of serpentinization, with little or no shearing, suggesting limited or localized high level fault displacement. To the east, the body is in part against a linear north-trending dike-like intrusion of Coryell rocks along the Jumbo fault. Siliceous siltstones correlated with the Mount Roberts Formation by Fyles (1984) and mafic meta-volcanic rocks of uncertain association crop out farther south along the eastern margin. Their distribution is erratic in this poorly exposed area and their contact relationship with the ultramafic rocks is not well defined, but is inferred to be tectonic.

The presence of serpentinized ultramafic rocks, separate from the main O.K. body, between these sediments and the adjoining mafic volcanic rocks to the southeast suggests that this is most likely a tectonic contact. Based on this relationship the belt of siliciclastic meta-sediments along the southeast margin of the ultramafic body are tentatively correlated with the Mount Roberts assemblage.

…

Both the OK and Record Ridge ultramafic bodies contain areas of strong silica-carbonate alteration, known as “Listwanite”. … Ash (2001) developed the “Listwanite Gold Deposit Model” and has included the Midnight claim group as a prime example of this type of deposit, along with other important examples from British Columbia and the rest of the world.

Along its northern contact, the O.K. ultramafic body is faulted against Mount Roberts siltstones to the west and fine-grained aphanitic mafic meta-volcanic rocks correlative with the Rossland Group (Little, 1982; Höy and Andrews, 1991a; Höy et al., 1992) to the east. Fyles (1984) mapped these rocks as greenstones of unknown age and correlation and distinguished them from Rossland Group volcanics.

Close to the contact, these mafic meta-volcanic rocks host the majority of the gold-quartz veins in the Rossland Camp. In the north, the ultramafic-metavolcanic contact is not well exposed but Stevenson (1936) has described the nature of the contact in underground workings. He writes: *"A contact zone intervenes between the black serpentine and the andesite; it is best seen in the second and third crosscuts to the north from the main fault-drift in the lower O.K. adit. The zone strikes roughly east and varies from 20 to 30 feet in width. Over this width irregular areas of hard, chocolate-colored andesite are interspersed with irregular areas of serpentine."*

Hard, chocolate colored andesites, as described by Stevenson (1936), are interpreted to be carbonate altered mafic volcanic rocks. A large pit excavated to serve as a holding pond near the entrance to the O.K. No. 350 adit exposes brecciated ultramafic rocks close to the meta-volcanic contact. The breccia consists of blocks of talcose serpentinite ranging from several centimeters to several tens of centimeters in size within a schistose talc-serpentine matrix. The more massive blocks contain from 2 to 5 % disseminated euhedral pyrite. Blocks of schistose talc ± carbonate rock are also common in several dumps located near the portal of the O.K. lower adit, which transects the faulted contact. The altered ultramafic rocks adjacent to the faulted contact, and mafic volcanic rocks within it, reveal a carbonatized fault zone. …

Record Ridge Ultramafic Body

The Record Ridge ultramafic body underlies an area of approximately 6.2 square kilometres, 7 kilometres southwest of the town of Rossland. It extends from the southern tip of Record Ridge, south to the foot of Mount Sophia and east to Ivanhoe Ridge and is the larger of the two ultramafic bodies mapped. Unlike the smaller ultramafic body to the north, there are no known lode-gold prospects associated with the Record Ridge ultramafic body; however, it provides more extensive exposure and variation in rock types.

The Record Ridge body comprises variably serpentinized and locally carbonatized ultramafic cumulates. Rock types include dunite, pyroxene-bearing dunite, olivine-bearing wehrlite and wehrlite, each type varying simply as a function of the relative proportion of olivine to pyroxene. Disseminated chrome spinel is present in all the ultramafic rocks,

Contacts of the ultramafic body were not identified in outcrop. Along its northern, western and southern margins the ultramafic rocks are covered by Middle Eocene rhyolitic volcanic rocks of the Marron Formation or intruded by coeval Coryell subvolcanic plutonic rocks (Little 1982). The inferred northern contact of the body is marked by a linear topographic depression which Fyles (1984) interpreted as a faulted contact. A minor increase of alteration intensity in the ultramafic rocks towards the contact suggests that the fault has been affected by only limited movement or is restricted to late, high level brittle faulting. The lobate nature of its western and southern margins, combined with the presence of small isolated ultramafic bodies that are possibly xenoliths or rafts within the Coryell batholith several kilometres to the south (Little, 1982), suggest an intrusive relationship. Along its eastern margin the body is in contact with massive fine-grained, aphanitic mafic volcanic rocks correlated with the

Rossland Group by Little (1982) and Höy and Andrew (1991a). This contact is not exposed but the presence of fish-scaled serpentine with localized carbonate altered shear zones near the margin of this body indicates a faulted contact."

Exploratory work by WHY during the 2007, 2008 and 2011 field seasons resulted in identification and delineation of a high Mg anomaly on the east flank of the Record Ridge spatially associated with the Record Ridge Ultramafic, a serpentinite unit. A resource estimate was determined by SRK (Stryhas et al. 2013), as follows

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt	% Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	21.9	28.4	24.82	7.05
Indicated		14.6	24.21	3.54
M&I		43	24.61	10.59
Inferred		1.07	24.37	0.26

- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves;
- Open pit resources stated as contained within a potentially economically minable pit shell, and a calculated internal Whittle™ cut-off grade (CoG) of 21.9% Mg was used based on the following parameters: US$2.00/t mining cost, US$244.75/t processing cost, 60% recovery, G&A cost of US$1.00/t, no NSR and a US$1,100/t value for Fused MgO at 98% lump;
- Note that the above cut-off grade is based on the early assumption of a 60% metallurgical recovery, and has not been updated to reflect the most recent metallurgical test work which suggests an 80% recovery. It can be expected that using this updated recovery would lower the cut-off grade for the Whittle™ internal cut-off, likely resulting in more tonnes and a longer life of mine (LoM); and
- Mineral resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.

Further work to continue evaluation of the Mg resource is subject to receipt of a Mines Act permit authorizing extraction of a bulk sample.

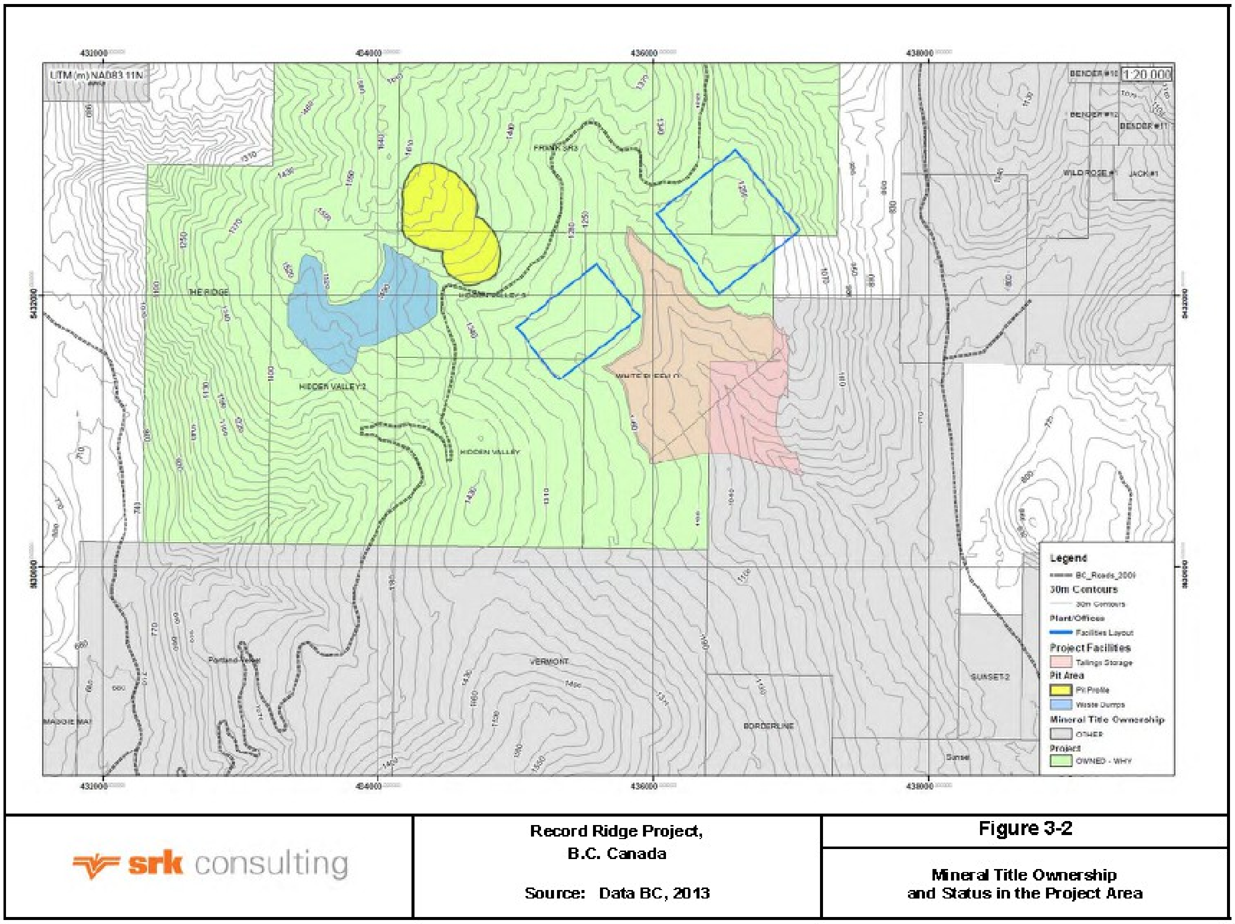

Figure 7 – Record Ridge Mg deposit and proposed infrastructure to accompany open pit extraction (Figure 3-2 from Stryhas et al. 2013)

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The 2015 field program was undertaken in the Midnight – IXL area covered by the Crown Granted mineral tenures and Mineral Tenure On-line tenure 517622. The survey area covers the IXL, Midnight and OK mines which, together, produced approximately 30,000 ounces gold from 11,000 tons of ore, for an average grade of approximately 3 oz/t. A relatively extensive set of underground workings are associated with the three mines, located between the old Cascade Highway and Little Sheep Creek on the east facing slope of OK Mountain.

The following has been modified from Stryhas and Rodrigues (2010, and references therein).

> "The ultramafic body found the Midnight Mine is interpreted to represent an Alaska-type ultramafic complex. This ultramafic body is based on the compositional characteristics, general geometry and contact and age relations with surrounding lithologies. The primary units of composition of dunite and wehrlite provide good evidence to support this interpretation. …

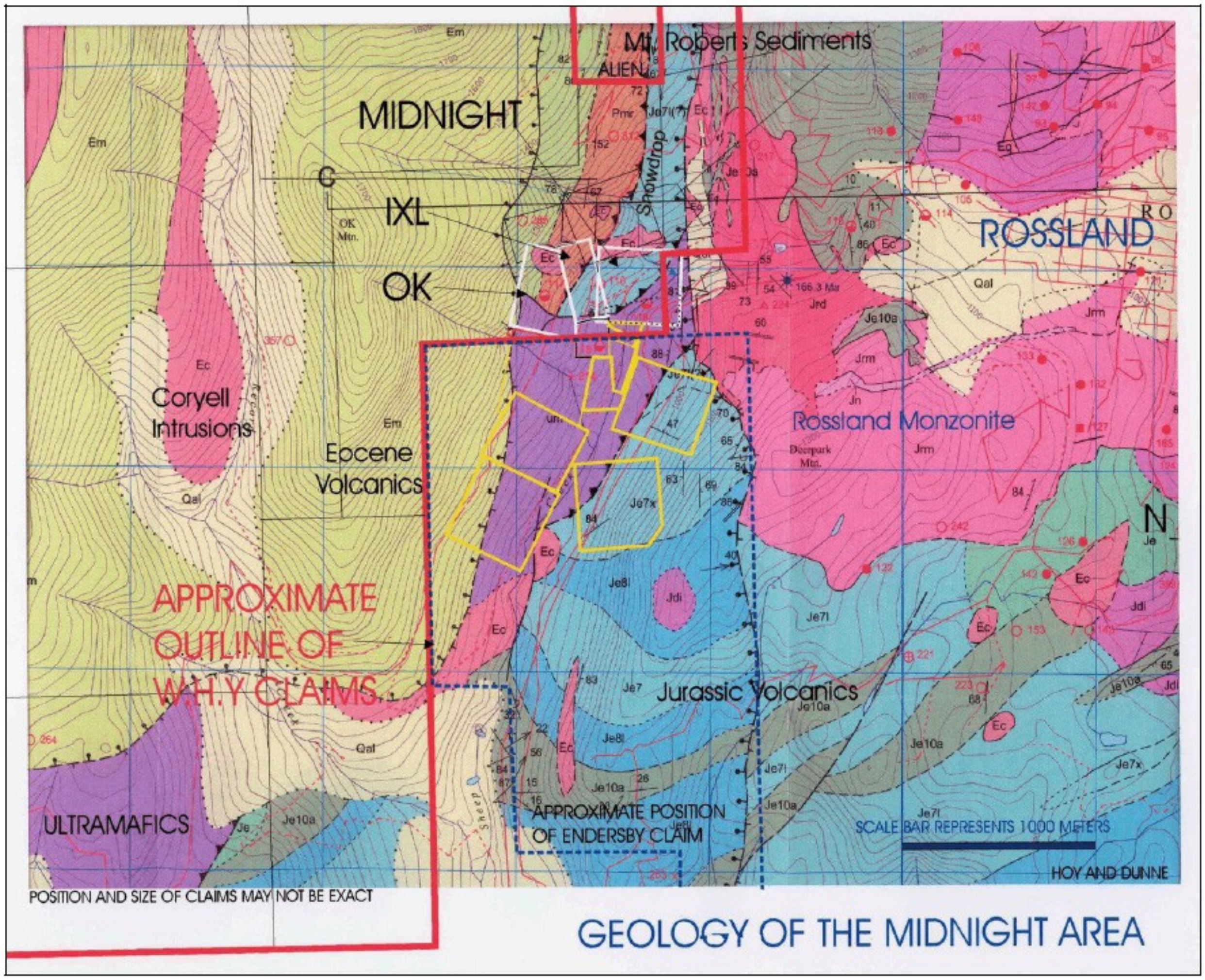

Figure 8 – Geology of the Midnight Property (from Price 2006).

There are six mineralized lithology types including; Andesite, Black Serpentinite, Dark Green Serpentinite, Listwanized Serpentinite, Green Serpentinite and Quartz Veins. In general, the Andesite is only weakly mineralized. Anomalous gold within the Andesite occurs within discrete quartz veins or in localized areas of strong silicification. The serpentinite lithologies are distinguished mainly by the alteration style and its effect on the rock's color. The Black Serpentinite is the least altered variety, described as "Jet Black", and is associated with elevated pyrrhotite and only minor quartz veining. Dark Green Serpentinite is moderately altered and commonly associated with Au mineralization. The unit is described as silicified and epidotized with talc and calcite webs. Listwanized Serpentinite is a strongly altered unit containing zones of intense quartz, carbonate and silica alteration. Green Serpentinite is well mineralized and described as a light green soapstone. Overall, gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining within the serpentinite unit. Generally, drill intercepts through quartz veins are flanked by strong zones of alteration and strongly elevated gold grades. Based on historic descriptions within the underground mine and the authors observations, the mineralization appears to be striking northeast and dipping

> moderately to the southeast. The majority of the gold resource defined to date, lies within the serpentinites adjacent to the andesite contact, interpreted as a fault contact through regional geologic mapping."

An initial, draft NI 43-101 resource estimate was developed for the underground workings of the Midnight Mine (Stryhas and Rodrigues 2010). The lithological database contains nine distinguishable rock types based on the core logging. These were each analyzed for relative abundance and Au mineralization, then combined into two basic lithologies; comprised of "serpentinite" and "Andesite" (includes Andesite, Diorite / Gabbro, Tonalite and Lamprophyres) to develop a generalized geologic model. The main, mineralized lithology is the serpentinite unit. The Andesite flanks the serpentinite to the northwest along an interpreted fault contact striking approximately 080°, dipping between 22°and 89° north. The serpentinite/andesite contact relations are described in the core logging as both faulted and sharp. The geometric relations seen in cross sections, suggest the boundary may be a primary intrusive contact, subsequently modified by high angle faulting. Quartz veins crosscut both units but are more abundant within the serpentinite. They appear to be discontinuous, lozenge shaped bodies with a general orientation striking 055°, dipping 55° southeast. The predominant fabric of the mineralization is interpreted to follow the plane of the quartz veins.

Figures 7 – 9 show the interpreted geological relationships on the Midnight Property underlying and immediately surrounding the survey area. The fault juxtaposition of units is evident on Figure 9, with the OK Ultramafic body to the south and north-trending Mount Roberts and Elise Formation correlatives north of the fault contact with the ultramafic and localized between the OK Fault (to the west) and the Snowdrop Fault (to the east). Eocene Coryell intrusives intrude the section, with the Rossland Monzonite exposed to the east across the Jumbo Fault. West of the OK Fault are andesitic lithologies correlated to the Eocene Marron Formation.

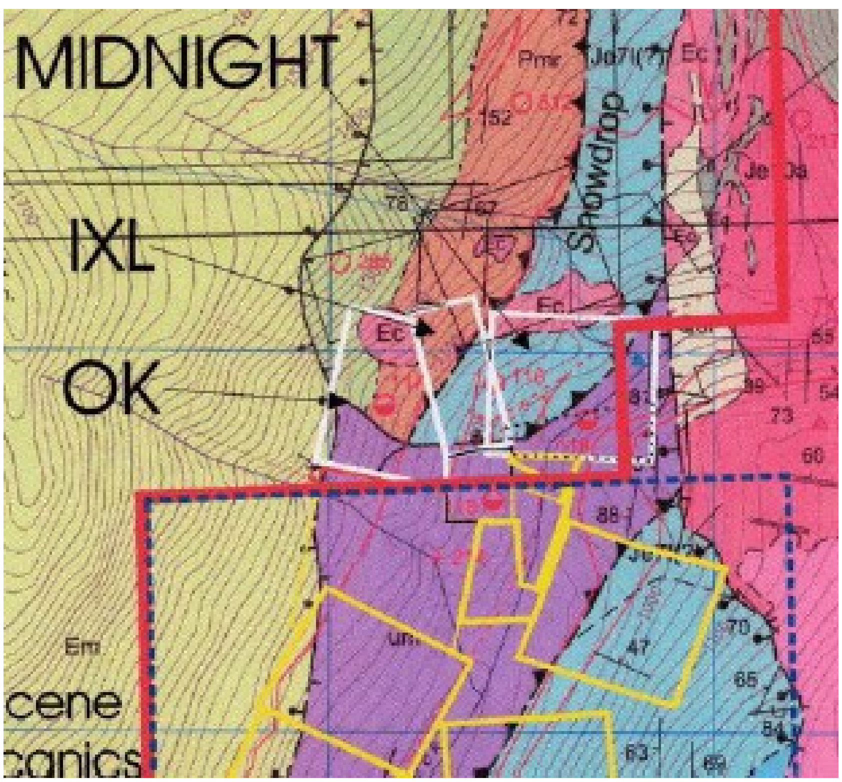

Figure 9 – Enlarged area from previous map, showing detail of the geology underlying the survey area (modified from Price 2006).

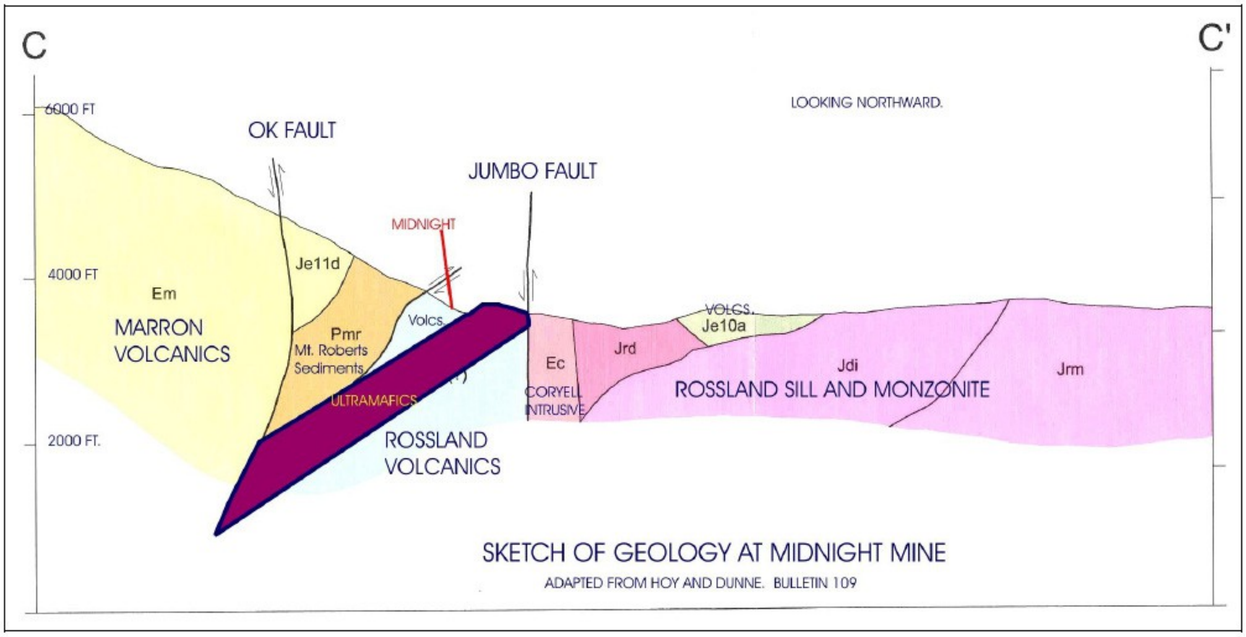

Figure 10 – Interpreted cross section of stratigraphic and structural relationships of the Midnight property underlying the survey area (from Price 2006).

Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view to the northeast documenting the modeled Au-bearing mineralized blocks developed for the draft resource estimate (Stryhas and Rodrigues 2010), extending through holes MN09-08 – SR06-08 – MN09-15 – MN09-24. The figure documents a relatively well defined series of mineralized lenses and/or pods extending upward to the west toward surface and truncated by the erosional surface below overburden. Of more interest, and particular exploration significance, is the potential to extend the uppermost lens (between 438400 and 438450 E and between the 900 and 950 levels) to greater depth to the southwest. In addition, a small, yet high grade pod is evident at approximately 438390 E and below the 900 level. Given the high grade character of the pod, additional drill testing to further develop these two targets is recommended.

Figure 11 similarly represents a cross section viewed to the southwest and, again, documents potential to identify and develop mineralization to the southeast (south of approximately 5435775 N) and, thereby, increasing the size of the Indicated Resource. There may also exist potential to extend both Indicated and Inferred Resources another 40 – 50 m northwest in the plane of the section toward the drill holes extending northwest to depth between approximately 5435850 and 5435920 N.

Finally, both cross sectional views appear to document a strong, generally east-dipping control to the mineralization, suggesting further drilling to the east may further develop known gold mineralization and, subsequently, the Indicated and Inferred Resources. The interpreted potential may be more evident in the proposed 3 D conceptual mine plan portrayed in Figure 12, which also documents the current extend of drill hole control on the identified mineralization. It also provides support for the interpreted potential to increase the size of the Indicated and Inferred Resources through drilling beyond the current extent of drilling to date.

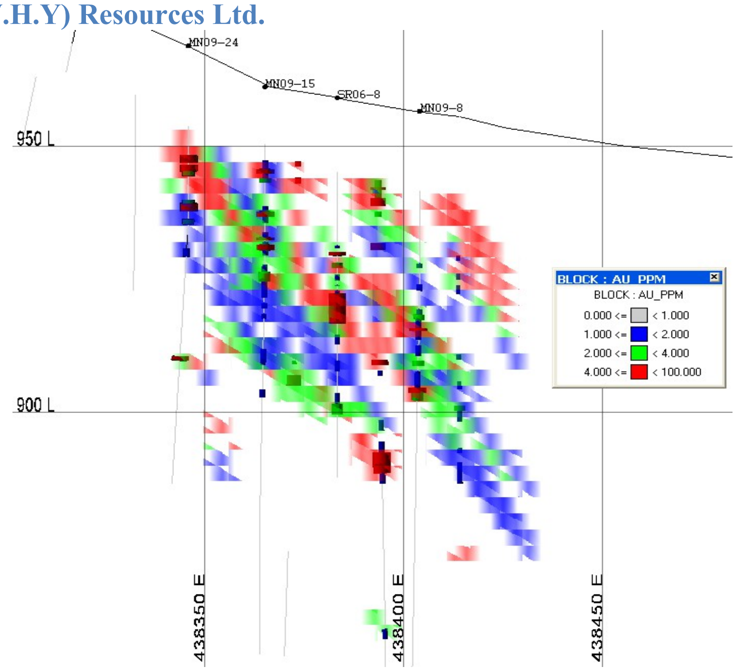

Figure 11: Representative Cross Section, Viewing Northeast, Showing Interpolated Au Block Grades and Au drill hole Grades (Figure 15.1 from Stryhas and Rodrigues, 2010).

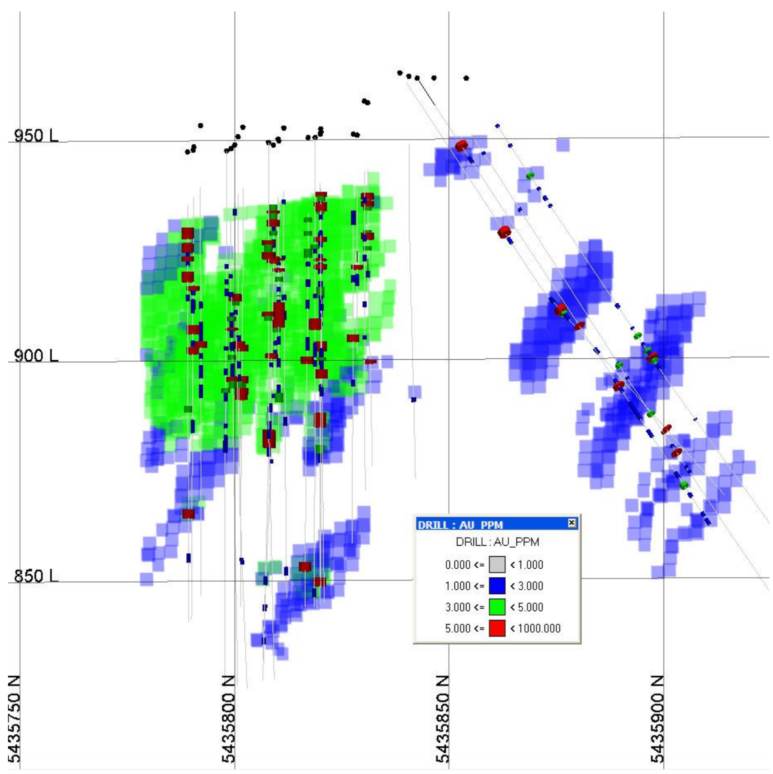

Figure 12 - Cross Section View of Resource Classification Viewing Southwest (Green = Indicated, Blue = Inferred). (Figure 15-2 from Stryhas and Rodrigues 2010)

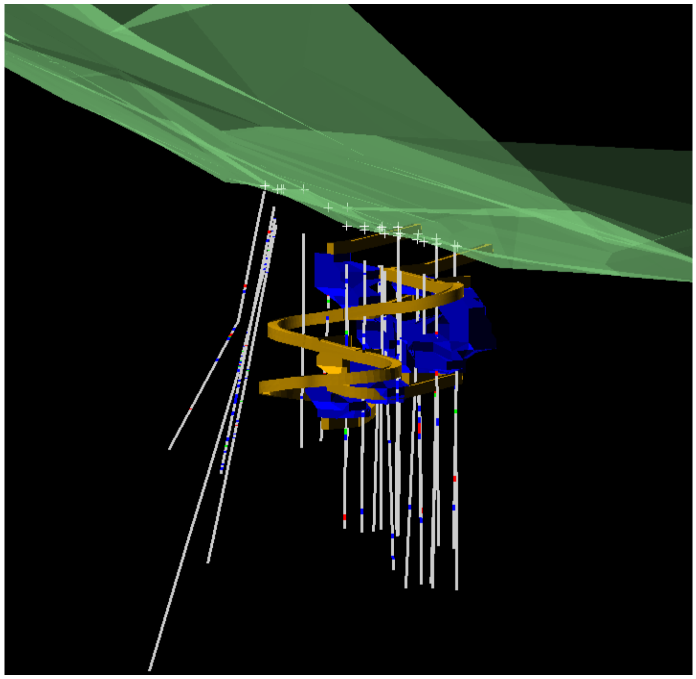

Figure 13 - 3-D View of the Conceptual Underground Design (drifts shown in brown, stopes in blue, topography in green and drill hole traces), Figure16-3 from Stryhas and Rodrigues 2010).

Baker Zone

Th Baker Zone is a high grade, gold-bearing zone located within the Midnight Mine and was exploited in previous underground mining. It is located within the serpentine unit and is associated with silicification ("listwanite") alteration. Previous work has documented high grade gold values in the remaining pillars and from the walls of the existing workings. Exploratory drilling completed between 2009 and 2010 was specifically intended to evaluate the size and gold potential remaining within the Baker Zone.

The following has been taken from the Minister of Mines report (1966).

> "The country rock is dense to medium-grained andesite and augite porphyry which Little, Geological Survey of Canada Map 23-1963, assigned to the Rossland Group. A body of serpentinite lies a short distance to the south. Diamond drill core discloses a small body of dark biotitic monzonite in the Rossland rocks. The andesite, augite, porphyry, and monzonite are traversed by two sets of quartz veins, and the veins in turn are transected by lamprophyre dykes and offset on cross-faults. The country rocks are extensively silicified adjacent to the veins.
>
> The dominant veins on the Midnight claim strike north 20 to 30 degrees west and dip west at an average angle of 70 degrees. Two veins of the other set, which are actually extensions of veins on the adjoining I.X.L. claim, strike west-northwest and dip about 40 degrees north. The dominant veins tend to show an in echelon (sic.) pattern. Any individual vein is not a continuous body of quartz, rather it is a fracture along which there is a succession of quartz disks or lenses.

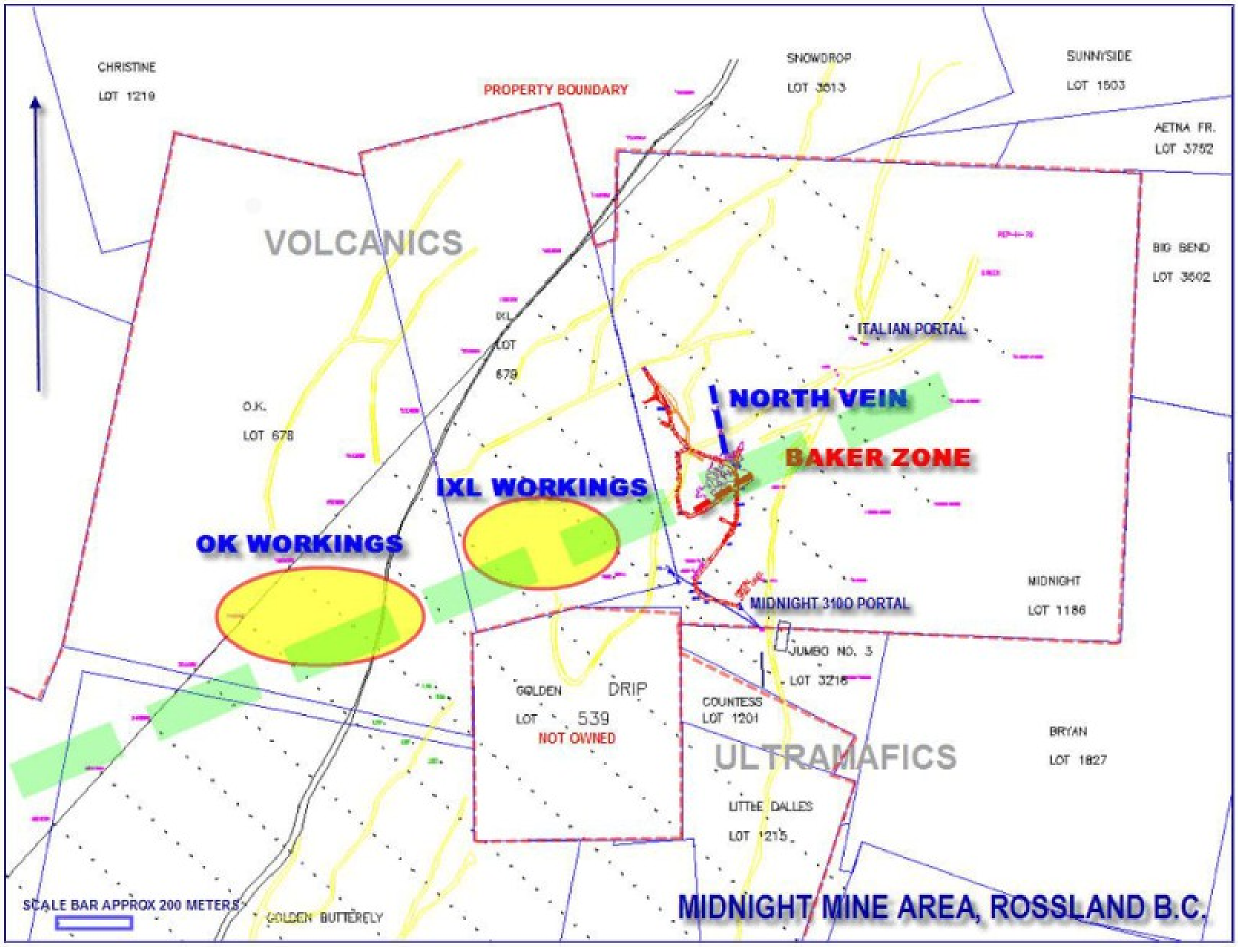

Figure 14 - Map View of the Baker Zone in the IXL – OK – Midnight Crown Grant area (Price 2006).

The disks are from 8 inches to 2 feet thick, and 50 to 150 feet long, and pinch and swell in both horizontal and vertical sections. Between disks the vein structure is normally traceable as a slip; that is, a tight fracture with slick walls. The horizontal interval between disks in a vein structure is of the order of 50 feet. Some of the in echelon (sic.) veins overlap and continue side by side for as much as 100 feet; these are commonly connected at acute angles by branch veins of quartz that strike more northerly and dip less steeply. They are also connected in places by narrow quartz ladder veins.

In part the quartz disks are fairly massive quartz, and in part they are strongly brecciated, the interstices between fragments being a green material which probably consists mainly of chlorite. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and free gold occur both in the massive quartz and in the breccia, the concentration of metallic minerals appearing somewhat higher in the breccia. Gold is the only metal occurring in economic amounts. Some of it is visible with the naked eye or under a l0-power lens. It occurs in the chlorite and galena as well as in the quartz.”

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

The following has been modified slightly from Smithson (1996).

9.1 **"3100 Baker (sic.) Zone**

In the 3100 level Baker crosscut, a 15 m section on strike with vein exposures in the raise and back to 1.4 m, (which) assayed up to 6.3 oz/ton, were encountered and checked by resamples. In some instances, the hanging wall and footwall samples also assayed very well. The zone is the vein contact between the Rossland volcanics (andesite) and the Ultramafic serpentine unit. In the west end of the drift, the vein structure was truncated by a post fault Lamprophyre dyke. ... Free gold is present in this system.

...

9.4 IXL 350 Level

This was the first time the IXL workings had been accessed in at least 25 years. The portal was opened, scaled and rehabilitated. Temporary water and air lines were installed and mobile compressor was used for washing the walls. Geologic mapping preceded the sampling program. Until this program was begun, little was known about the vein structures of the 350 level. The main vein system was the focus within the andesites. Other shear structures were sampled including the volcanic ultramafic contact. The new zone of interest was a cross cut west of the raises on the main IXL structure. Values were spotty on the main wider structure. The crosscut seems to have been driven most recently by leasors. The vein is narrow but values and check samples on 2 m intervals confirm a continuous and probably parallel system to the main east-west zone. Results are encouraging and the drill program proves continuity and grade in these structures to the west. …/

The Baker system demonstrates a potential for enough ore grade material to be minable if the structure were to be drilled for extension on strike east and west and to depth from the proven exposure underground to increase minable tonnages to be economic."

The following has been modified from Stryhas and Rodrigues (2010).

"The resource estimation is based on information from 28 drill holes totaling 3,405 m of drilling. … (resulting in) a generalized geologic model consisting of two basic lithologies; including serpentinites and andesite. Each model block was assigned a unique density based on lithology. Mineralization is interpreted to follow along the plane of predominant quartz veining with a general orientation striking N55°E dipping -55° southeast.

Drill hole samples were composited into 3 m lengths with breaks at geologic contacts. The raw Au assays were capped at 30 ppm prior to compositing and length weighting was used during grade estimation. The model blocks are 3 m x 3 m x 3 m in the x,y,z directions, respectively. An indicator model was used to construct an Au grade shell based on a 1 ppm threshold and limited to 20 m from a drill hole. …

The results of the resource estimation provided a CIM classified Indicated Mineral Resource of 48,000 t of material with 6.0 ppm Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 8,000 t of material with 7.7 ppm Au. The quality of the Project drilling and data is very good and the Mineral Resource was classified mainly according to the general drill hole spacing."

Resource Category	Au ppm Cut-off	Total Mt	Au ppm Grade	Ag ppm Grade	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Ag (oz)
Indicated	2.5	48	6	3	9.3	4.6
Inferred	2.5	8	7.7	2	1.9	0.5

10.0 2015 PROGRAM

The 2015 program was comprised of an initial compilation of data and information in early July, 2015, predominantly on the IXL – OK – Midnight Crown Grants and immediate area. Digital information was retrieved and copied, and hard copy maps were reviewed. In addition, a number of maps were digitized for use in ArcMap, a 2D GIS program.

In late July and early August, a total of 12 days were spent on the property, during which 1) a GPS survey of roads, drill collars and waste pit samples, 2) a high resolution Self Potential (SP) survey and 3) a Very Low Frequency (VLF) survey were completed. Survey stations were 13 m apart, intended to both infill 2014 stations and provide greater coverage along drill trails within the Baker Zone and immediate area.

UTM coordinates recorded for each station. Two hand-held GPS units, a Garmin 72 and a Magellan Mobile Mapper, were utilized for determination of UTM coordinates each station. Station coordinates were recorded using both GPS units where satellite data were available. In addition, data from the Magellan Mobile Mapper was averaged over 40 seconds for each station so as to obtain a more accurate location.

Much of the existing data for the property is in the form of digital maps in .DWG format and as hard copy prints. None of the DWG files are georeferenced and many of the hard copy maps have no reference marks and/or are in Latitude / Longitude. Therefore, some means of georeferencing these maps was required. As such, coordinates were acquired for all drill collars located in the field. In addition, many of the maps have an approximation of the existing road network in whole or in part. The road network was acquired as a Shape File (*.SHP) for use in ArcMap as a means of providing a reference.

Equipment used for the SP survey consisted of 300 m of coated copper wire, two porous pots containing a copper sulfate solution and a volt meter. Each line consisted of a base station having a fixed copper pot (Base Station # 2 from 2014 and 2015 Base Station #8), with a second ("roving") copper pot placed at each station. Stations were located at 13 m intervals along the existing road network. The data were leveled with respect to data from the 2015 lines as well as the 2014 lower resolution data.

The volt meter was attached to an alligator clip at the end of the copper wire and contact established with an alligator clip at the top of the roving porous pot. Voltage was measured in milli-volts (mV).

VLF data was acquired using a Sabre Model 27 EM receiver, using the signal from the Seattle transmitter. Data were acquired from the existing road network along the contact between the ultramafic and overlying volcanics in the immediate vicinity of the Baker Zone.

One day was spent driving to Northport, WA to visit with Byron Boggs, an underground driller with considerable experience working on the Midnight property and, more specifically, within the Midnight Mine.

11.0 RESULTS

Compilation

Considerable digital data were located in the WHY office in Rossland, both as hard copy files and maps and as digital data. Digital maps and select drill hole records were copied for use in this compilation project, primarily for the OK - IXL - Midnight area. The Record Ridge area has had a resource estimate prepared and is awaiting approval of a Mines Act Permit (pending) to proceed with extraction of a bulk sample. A Project Review was prepared for the Record Ridge area by SRK (Osborn 2014) and the author believes there was little that could be accomplished in the short term in that area for assessment purposes. Therefore, the emphasis on compilation was placed on acquiring data that could assist with the 2015 field program and which would materially advance the project.

Additional information remaining in the Rossland includes drill core photographs and numerous files (analytical records, petrographic studies, metallurgical studies, etc.) in both digital and hard copy, recommended for compilation at a later date.

Compilation of previous information completed in support of this program includes:

1) Significant gold-bearing intercepts documented in diamond drill holes completed in the Baker Zone area (above the Midnight Mine workings) - presented in Appendix B.
2) Gold results from surface soil sampling in 2005(?), as compiled by Price (2006). Sample locations determined and plotted with reference to the geology, Self Potential and VLF survey results in the IXL – OK – Midnight area.
3) Gold values from analysis of samples from the waste piles as analyzed by Met-Solv have also been plotted.
4) Overburden thicknesses from drill holes completed on the waste piles above the underground workings.
5) Drill collar location information, subsequently reconciled with respect to GPS positions.
6) The locations of the underground workings, with respect to surface, ascertained and digitized on a best efforts basis using information from multiple maps.

GPS Data

The author collected all 2014 and 2015 spatial data with reference to the NAD 83 datum, the datum utilized by the BC Geographic Survey for production of the provinces 1:20,000 Terrain and Resource Inventory Maps (TRIM). Furthermore, a non-differential Magellan Mobile Mapper hand-held GPS was utilized to collect spatial data, with data averaged over 40 seconds to minimize locational uncertainty and improve accuracy. As such, each location is believed to be correct ± 5 m or less.

Satellite reception varied dramatically each day, generally with a very good satellite constellation (≤10 satellites) in the early to mid-morning, decreasing to 3-4 satellites from late morning to mid-afternoon. Therefore, work requiring acquisition of accurate station locations were generally addressed in the morning, with stations being flagged for subsequent use.

Stations were located by pacing 13 m intervals, between the 2014 stations where identified. In some instances, flagging for the 2014 stations was missing and was flagged and designated with a 2015 station number. Duplicate stations were subsequently removed, with station identification defaulting to the 2014 station identifier. Pacing provided a consistent station spacing and facilitated correcting GPS locations where such data was suspect. Most stations returned positions, as determined by GPS, reasonably well, however, a sub-set of the data had to be corrected to reflect the regular station spacing.

Roads were digitized as traversed and, on days having very good satellite constellation available, were slowly driven using quads to provide a more accurate trace (i.e. SHP file). The resulting band of road traces resulting from multiple traces over the course of the survey program were then visually averaged and digitized to portray the existing road network.

GPS coordinates for drill collars were also acquired, where located. Many of the drill collars have wooden markers in the casing, with metal tags having the pertinent hole information attached. A small subset of the drill holes located did not have any information remaining.

Coordinates for sample pits in, and around, the waste piles were also acquired when encountered. Samples were taken from these sites using a backhoe in 2104. The samples were submitted to Met-Solv for analysis, however, the data were never recorded for assessment purposes. Sample locations were provided in Lat. / Long. format and were converted to UTM, however, the locations, either imprecise when acquired or during the conversion, were found to differ, sometimes markedly, from their actual location as determined using averaged GPS locations in 2015 and/or relative to the road network. Better locations for the sample pits and drill collars were acquired as part of the 2015 field program (see Appendix C).

Self Potential (SP) Survey

An initial SP survey was completed in the fall of 2014 (Walker 2014), with station spaced between 25 m (where believed to be at a high angle to regional veins) and 50 m (where believed to be sub-parallel). The leveled SP data have been presented in Figures 14 and 15.

The survey was interpreted ".. to have identified a number of anomalies comprised of both moderate conductivity highs and stronger resistivity lows. As Resistivity is the inverse of Conductivity, the anomalies represent variations in Conductivity. Conductivity lows (or Resistivity highs) may correspond to listwanite (silica ± carbonate) alteration of the OK Ultramafic body and/or silica alteration associated with faults. …

A strong set of resistivity lows … is spatially associated with the Baker Zone as mapped in underground workings. The leveled data, having no imposed bias, is interpreted to suggest that silica alteration and/or silica ± carbonate (i.e. listwanite) alteration may extend southward to depth from the Baker Zone. The biased data, having a strong preferred orientation of 050°-230° can be interpreted to suggest the Baker Zone extends farther east-west for the underground workings" (Walker 2014).

The 2015 SP survey was undertaken with a station spacing of 13 m within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the Baker Zone and, to a lesser extent, along the northern contact between the ultramafic body and the overlying Rossland Group volcanics (Fig. 14 and 15). Having a station spacing of 13 m, and with all the available roads and trails in the area surveyed, the results are interpreted to provide a higher resolution of the anomalies evident. SP data are tabulated in Appendix D.

The 2014 survey results were interpreted to indicate a resistant zone oriented approximately 050°-230° and spatially associated with the high grade, gold-bearing Baker Zone. The 2015 survey was designed to provide infill data within the resistant zone, together with higher resolution afforded by a 12 m station spacing.

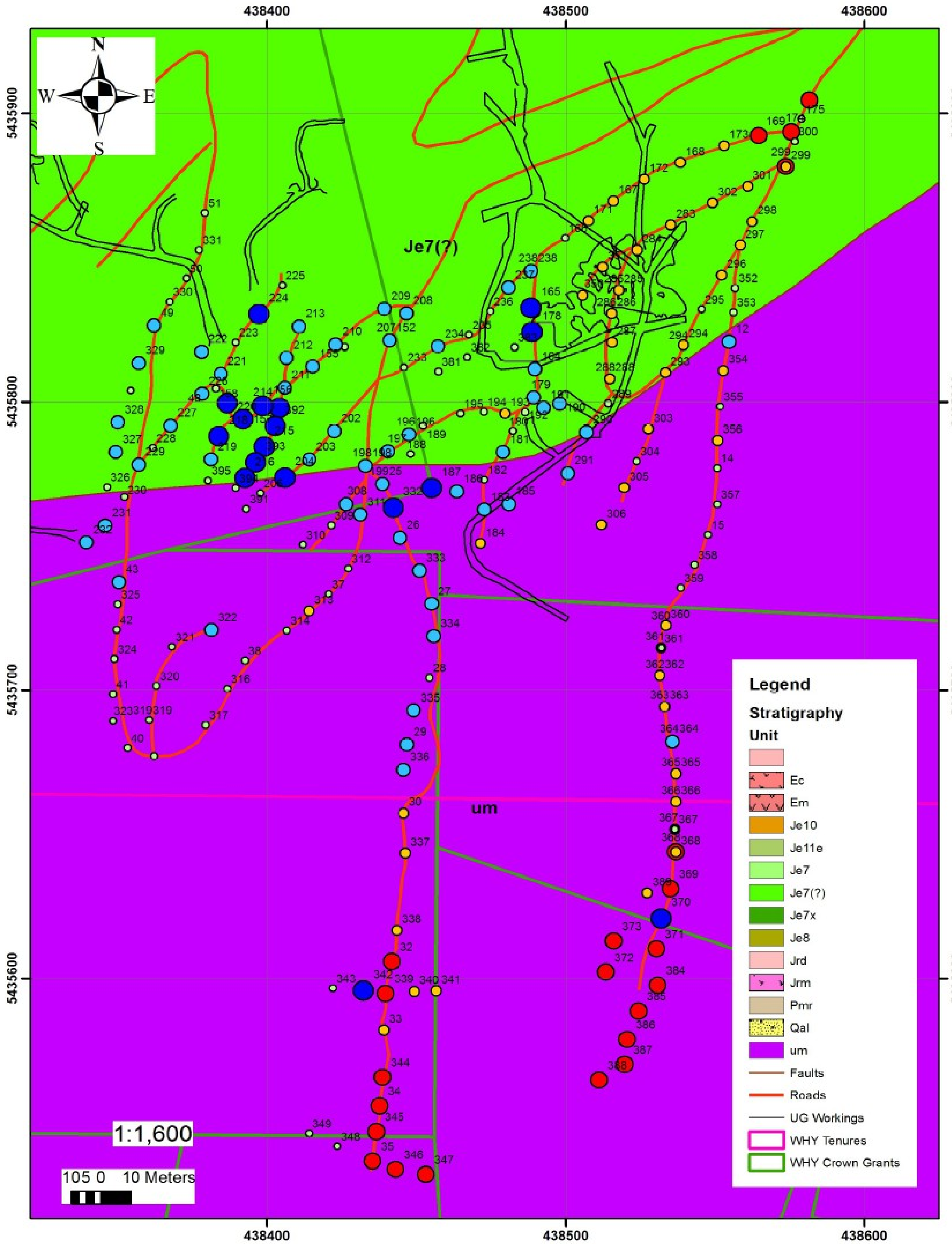

Figure 15 – Results of the 2015 high resolution SP survey along the contact between the ultramafic body (purple unit) and Rossland Group volcanics (in green). Station ID plotted to upper right of each station. SP data represented as a bubble plot consisting of scaled circles, with red representing high negative values (relatively conductive) and blue representing high positive values (relatively resistive).

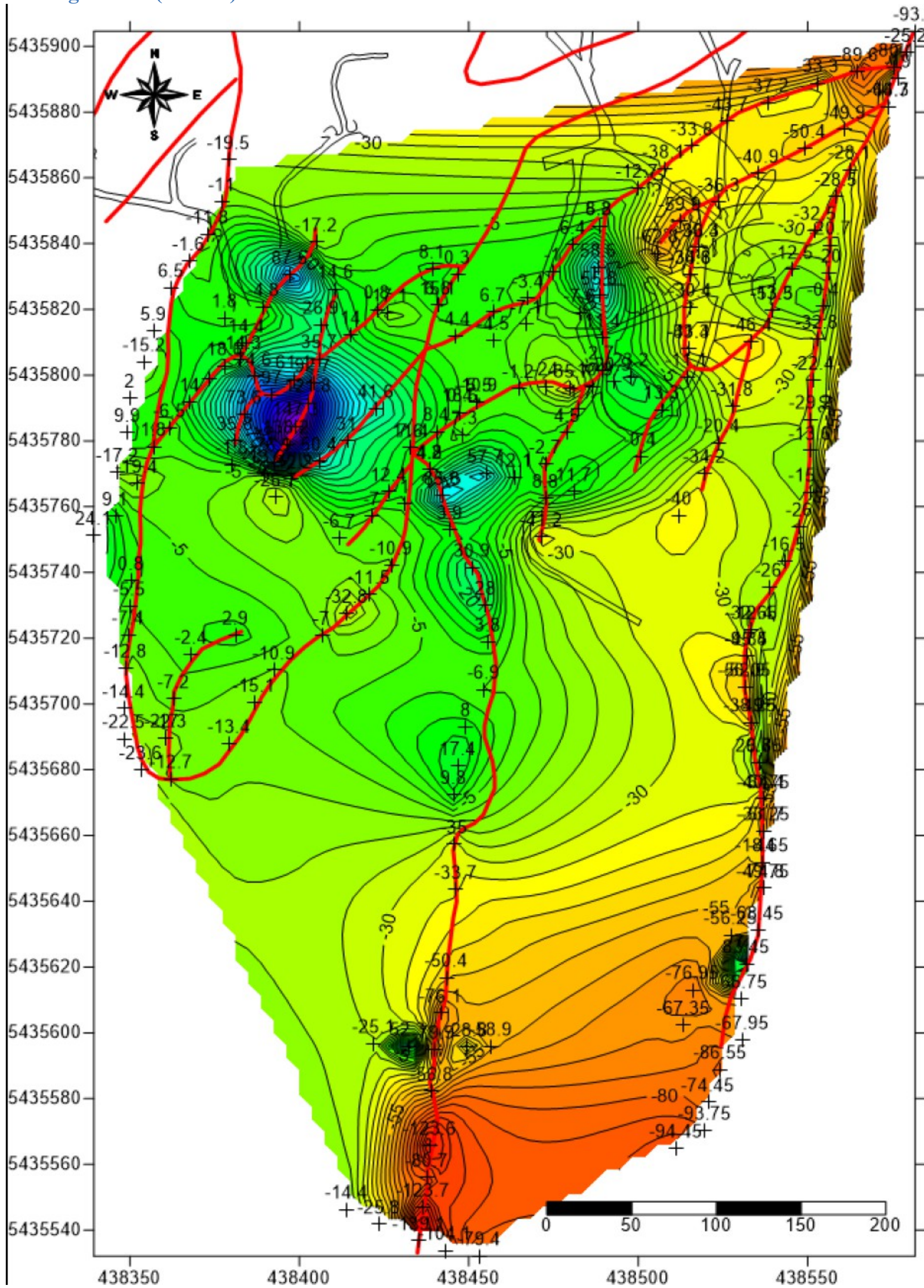

Figure 16 – Contoured results of the 2015 high resolution SP survey. SP data plotted above each station.

As the target of interest for the purposes of this survey is a resistive anomaly associated with the Baker Zone, an area of silica-altered ultramafic (i.e. listwanite), generally characterized by positive SP values, the boundaries for the 2015 survey were defined by a transition to successive negative values to the north. The exception is the southern extent of the survey for which potentially strong negative values were identified in the 2014 survey, possibly indicating (a) conductor(s) of potential interest. A constraint to the south is the southern boundary of the tenure / Crown Grants with competitors tenures to the south.

The results show two stations having high positive values located west of the Baker Zone. Of potential interest are multiple stations having a similar signature located approximately 100 m west and 20 m south and at approximately the same position relative to the ultramafic / volcanic contact as the Baker Zone. The fact that it has a larger signature, subject to the limitations of the survey coverage, is of potential significance to continued evaluation of the IXL – OK – Midnight area. A third, more subtle positive anomaly is located approximately 15 – 20 m south of drill holes MN09-19, MN09-20 and MN10-09.

There is a small conductive anomaly evident at the northeast portion of the survey (i.e. Stations 173 to 175). The presence of multiple anomalies suggests the anomaly is real, however, the presence of multiple sea-cans (for storing drill core) may be a possible cause for the anomaly. A similar anomaly was identified in the lower resolution survey in 2014, which decreased farther to the east . While the spatial association with multiple, metal sea cans is suspect, the anomaly should be considered for further evaluation in future programs.

A larger negative anomaly is evident along the southern margin of the surveyed area, developed along two roads extending to the south (i.e. Stations 32 to 347 on the western road and 369 to 388 on the eastern road). The anomalies were identified during the survey and so small spur lines to the east and west were surveyed while on-site to try to develop them further. While the anomaly appears to be spatially restricted to the road at stations 32 and 342 on the western line and does not appear to extend west beyond the road, it does appear to extend east of the road at its southern extent, accompanied by an increase in size. The anomaly on the eastern line is evident in multiple stations on either side of the road.

SP results are tabulated in Appendix E.

Very Low Frequency (VLF) Survey

VLF data were also acquired as part of the 2015 program as it represents another cost effective means of acquiring, and interpreting, sub-surface geophysical information. The data have been plotted in Figures 16 and 17.

Individual station data (Fig. 16) is interpreted to suggest a strong control by the ultramafic / volcanic contact. There is strong, multi-station negative anomaly developed west of the surface trace of the Baker Zone in the Midnight Mine and east of the workings associated with the OK Mine. The anomaly resolves into a distinct zone in the contoured data (Fig. 17), oriented approximately 130° - 310° and approximately 200 m in length. The anomaly changes orientation to the southwest to the west and may break up into smaller, more discrete anomalies.

Analogous to the SP results, two positive anomalies are evident along the two roads extending to the south. The anomaly on the road to the west is relatively subtle and only worthy of comment due to its association with the much stronger SP anomaly at the same location. The anomaly along the road to the east is much better developed and, although spatially associated with the SP anomaly, is displaced slightly to the north.

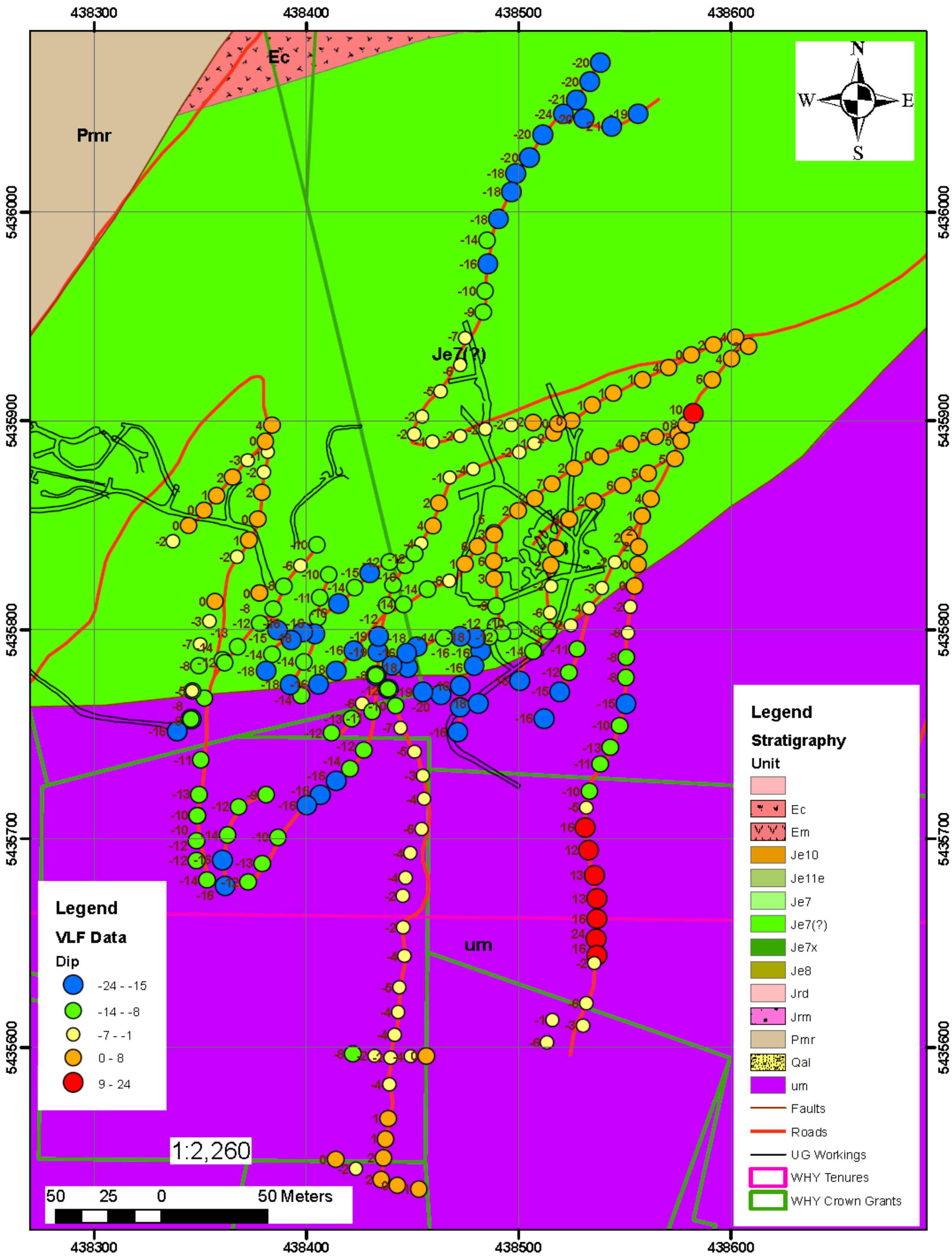

Figure 17 – Map showing results of VLF with respect to Crown Grants and underlying Geology. Survey data acquired with respect to the Seattle transmitter. Stations same as Figure 14.

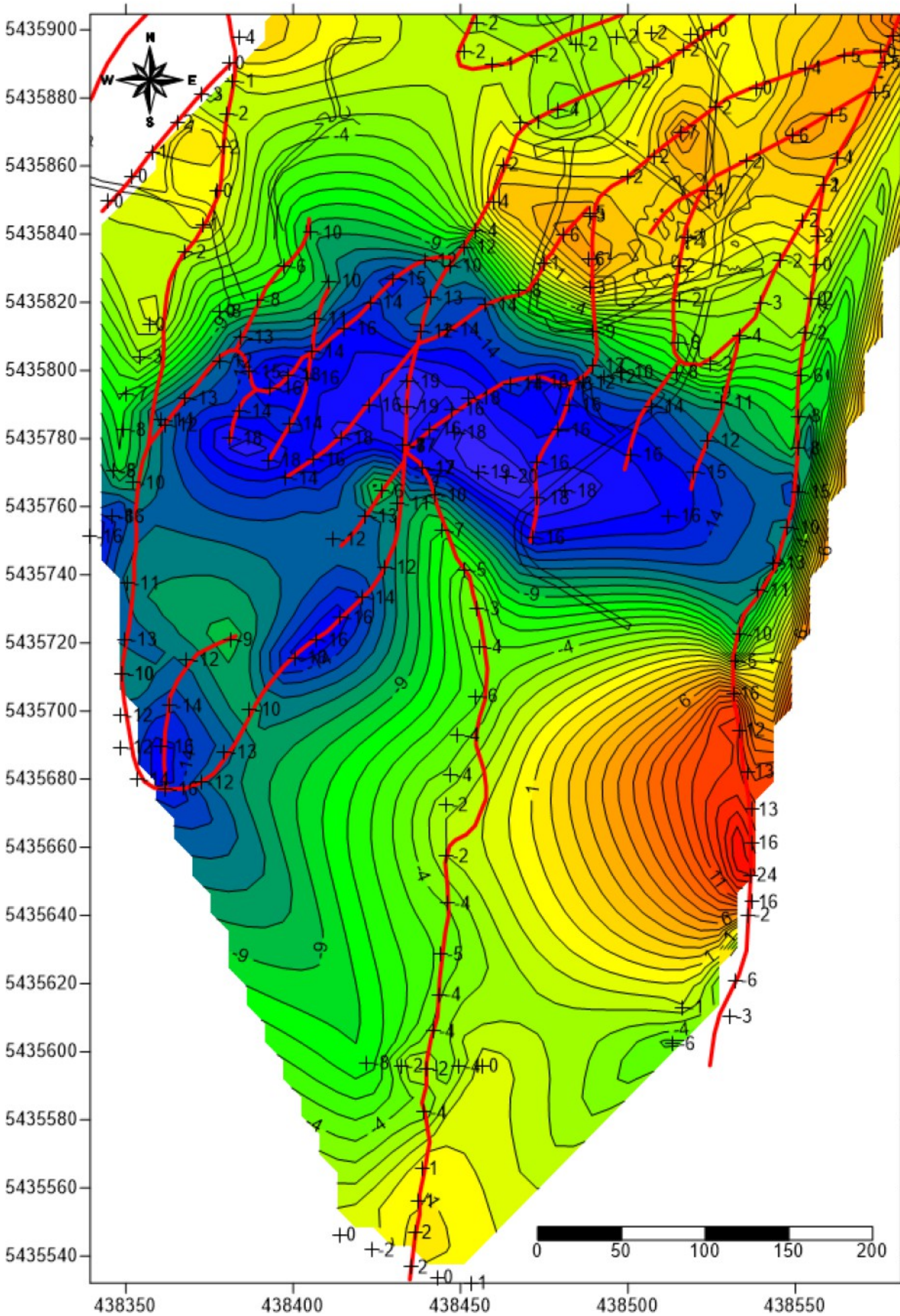

Figure 18 – Contoured results of 2015 VLF survey. Values for each station plotted to right of station for reference.

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Of potential interest is an anomaly very similar to the one developed at the centre of the survey area (associated with the ultramafic – volcanic contact). As the emphasis for the program was the Baker Zone area, the SP survey did not extend that far north and so no comment can be made with regard to anomalies identified in the same area using the different methodologies. Consideration should be given to undertaking additional work with both the VLF and SP methods to further evaluate this anomaly.

SP results are tabulated in Appendix D.

Surface Soil Results

Work completed in 2005 apparently included prospecting, road rehabilitation, re-establishment of a grid, surface soil sampling, trenching and an IP survey. The assessment report for the program (Smithson 2006) is very spartan, with no location map provided for any of the work beyond an interpreted outcrop / prospecting map.

Price (2006) provides more information on the program than the assessment report, probably sourced form WHY files. Although the IP maps could not be placed onto the property, Price (2006) does provide a map with surface sample locations with accompanying gold values. These data were digitized and have been plotted in Fig. 18.

The results of the sampling program document a spatial association between the ultramafic contact and the Rossland Group volcanics, straddling the contact and extending across the contact on both sides. Although the available information is very sparse, there may be a sharp reduction in gold content with a change in host rock north of the contact into the Mount Roberts Formation to the slightly farther to the west. Some very high gold values were documented (≤ 18700 ppb), however, the original analytical certificates were not located by the author and the nature of the samples themselves is unknown (i.e. pit, grab, soil samples). Given the sample spacing along grid lines, the author assumes the samples are soil samples. Nonetheless, the samples document very attractive gold values and a spatial association consistent with other analytical methodologies reported herein.

A final result of interest are several samples having elevated Au values, apparently recovered from within a mapped exposure of Eocene Coryell Intrusive in the north central portion of the map. Although only a few samples were taken, the results may have important implications regarding a possible source and / or host for gold mineralization.

Gold-Bearing Drill Intercepts

A total of 41 diamond drill holes were completed in the immediate vicinity of the Baker Zone by West High Yield Resources, with another 21 completed on the IXL – OK – Midnight Crown Grants. A tabulation of significant gold intercepts from within these holes (see Appendix B) documents a total of 263 gold-bearing intercepts having a gold value greater than 1 g/t from 60 separate and distinct drill holes. The maximum value documented was 204.10 g/t, with 51 results greater than 10 g/t. The tabulated results are very significant with respect to further evaluation of the gold potential evident in the IXL – OK – Midnight area and remaining within the underground workings.

A draft copy of a resource estimate undertaken by SRK resulted in a CIM classified Indicated Mineral Resource of 48,000 t of material with 6.0 ppm Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 8,000 t of material with 7.7 ppm Au. Figure 12 documents the 3D volume of mineralized material defined by the drill holes, and Figures 10 and 11 are cross sections on which the apparent controls on gold mineralization are evident, appearing to consist of pods, lenses, and/or lenses dipping moderately to steeply to the east. Also evident on Figure 12 is the potential to increase the tonnage of gold-bearing mineralization down dip to the east.

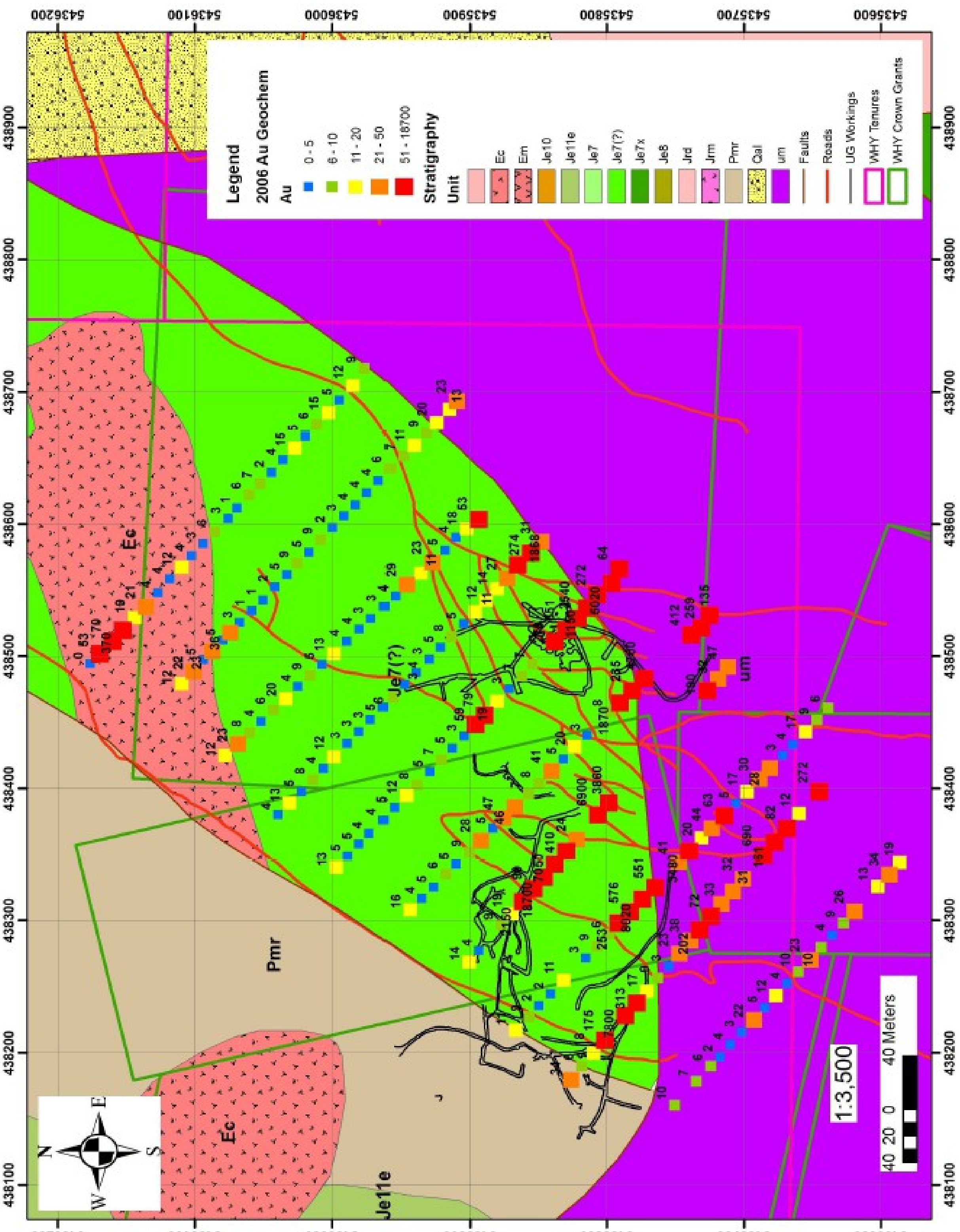

Figure 19 – Au in surface samples plotted with reference to mapped geology. (from Price 2006).

Waste Pit Sampling

A sampling program was completed in 2014 on, and immediately surrounding, the waste material in the IXL – OK – Midnight area. A total of 99 samples were recovered using a backhoe (see Appendix C) with samples submitted to Met-Solv Analytical Services in Langley, BC for multi-element ICP-AES analysis, and Fire Assay for Au and Au, Pt and Pd. Over-limit analyses were done using Fire Assay (Gravimetric) for Au and Ore Grade (ICP-AES) for Ag. Sample weights ranged from 4.36 to 11.98 kg. Maximum depth of sampling is estimated to be ≤ 1 m.

The samples were taken from both waste piles and from glacial overburden free of mining waste (Fig. 19). In general, samples at lower elevations to the east were recovered from waste material derived from previous underground mining operations. Samples to the west, south and north are generally from glacial overburden. The majority of the samples were taken from waste material. Given that the waste piles are many metres thick, the samples represent, essentially, surface samples.

Sample pits were marked with a flagged picket, having the sample number written in felt pen on both sides of the picket. In some instances, the sample number had faded to the point it was barely legible to illegible. The location for each sample pit was determined using a Magellan Mobile Mapper, with the location averaged over 40 seconds.

In general, the few samples taken from overburden returned analytical values less than 0.15 g/t, with samples from waste pits returning higher values. The maximum value returned was 70.32 g/t, with an additional 31 samples greater than 1 g/t. Therefore, 32.3% of the pit samples returned Au values greater than 1 g/t.

Contoured Au (g/t) values have been plotted (Fig. 20) for the area in the immediate vicinity, and south, of the surface trace of the Midnight workings. The minimize the skew arising from the two highly anomalous values (70.23 and 52.05 g/t), Au values were cut-off at 3 g/t for plotting purposes. The resulting plot documents a close spatial association between adit portals and high grade gold values, with the exception of the high grade values to the south. A portal is present to the immediate west of these high grade values, yet does not have a corresponding set of underground workings apparent, as yet, suggesting more work is required to identify and correctly plot the underground workings with respect to surface.

In addition, elevated silver grades (≤ 111 g/t) and copper (≤ 8563 ppm or 0.86%). Four samples were analyzed for Pt, Pd, in addition to gold and, but were not detected. Finally, elevated Ga was prevalent in the samples, to a maximum of 24 ppm.

Waste Pile Thickness

An initial tabulation of collar locations, azimuth, inclination and waste pile thickness was compiled (see Appendix F). More holes have been drilled in the IXL – OK – Midnight area, however, the author has been unable, as yet, to determine their collar coordinates and was, therefore, unable to plot the information. Waste pile thickness has been plotted in Fig. 22.

It is important to note that the plot is inaccurate as there is no drill information regarding waste pile thickness currently available west of holes MN09-03, MN10-09, MN10-13 and MN10-14, yet there are clearly underground workings evident, as well as waste pile samples to the west (some of which have been plotted for reference). Therefore, the "Zero Edge" in the plot is erroneous to the west of the four holes mentioned above due to a lack of information regarding waste pile thickness. Of note is the fact that waste pile thickness along the eastern edge of the plot is in the order of 30 m. Waste Pit samples are, essentially surface samples, and the material above bedrock was not sampled in the drill holes.

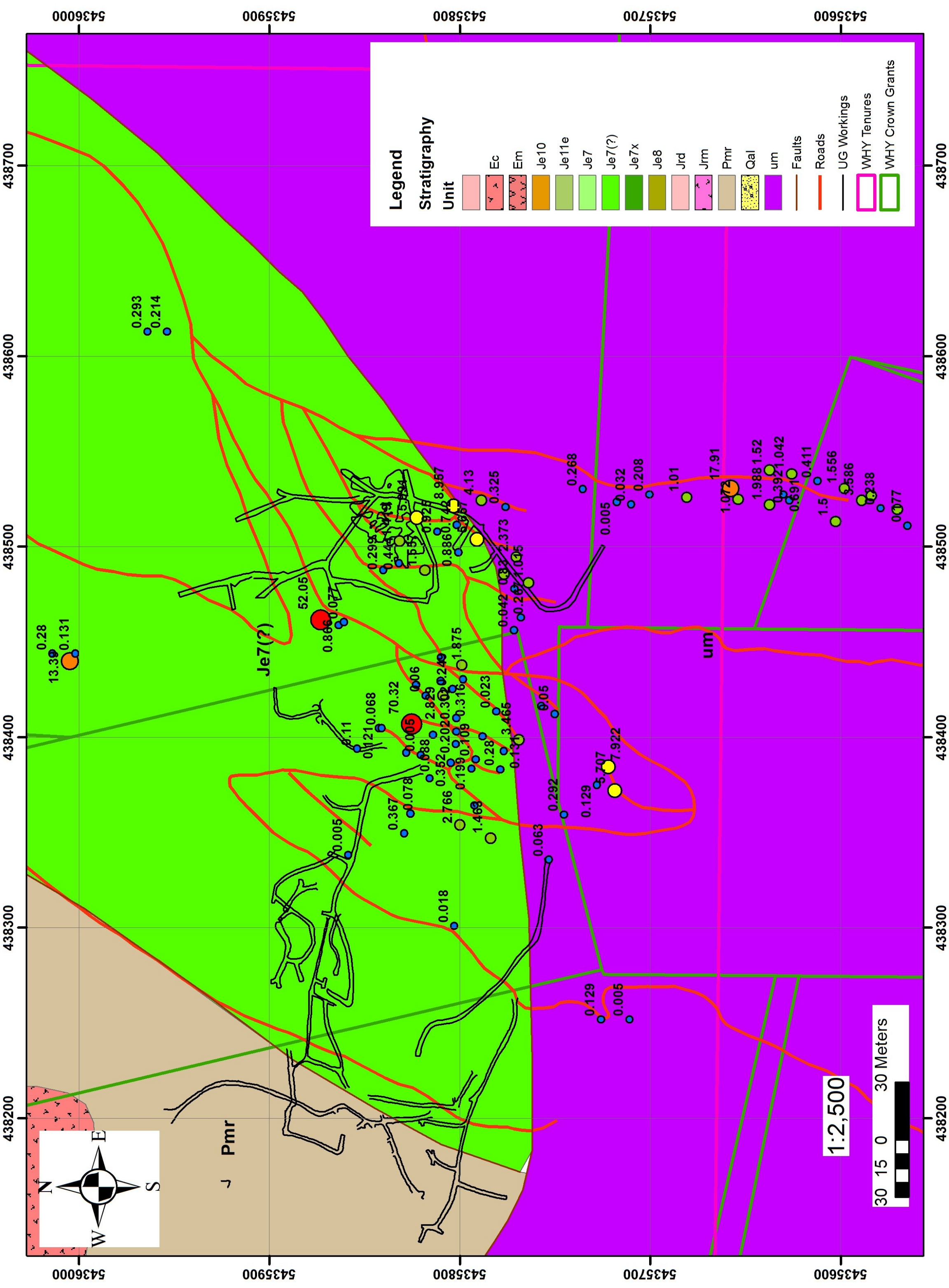

Figure 20 – Au (g/t) from surface waste pit samples plotted with reference to mapped geology. Au values plotted as scaled bubbles, with Au values plotted above and to right of sample station.

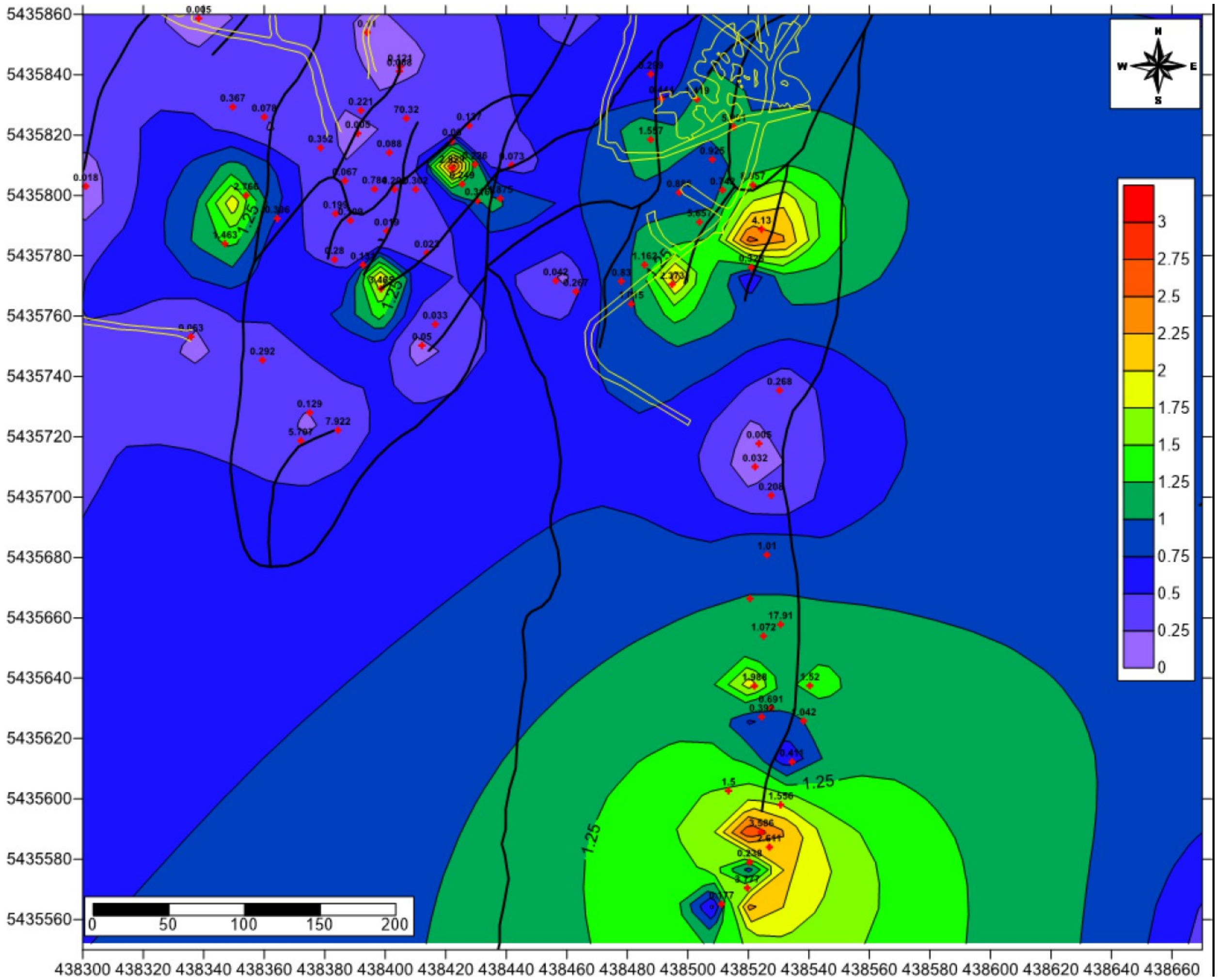

Figure 21 – Contoured Au (g/t) from surface waste pit samples, with Au values plotted above sample station.

The material comprising the waste pit are predominantly ultramafic and, therefore, Mg-rich lithologies. As such, this material represents an easily accessible source of feed for preliminary processing for recovery of Mg.

Byron Boggs Interview

One day was spent driving to Northport, WA to visit with Byron Boggs, an underground driller with considerable experience working on the Midnight property and, more specifically, within the Midnight Mine. He had identified a high grade gold chute prior to termination of mining activity in the mine and WHY wanted to confirm the location on a map of the underground workings. Mr. Boggs believes the chute projects upwards, and at a high angle, to the Baker Zone (pers. Comm. 2015). If correct, the intersection of the high grade chute with the Baker Zone may represent a high priority drill target, corresponding to an increased damage zone arising from the intersection of two separate and distinct structures.

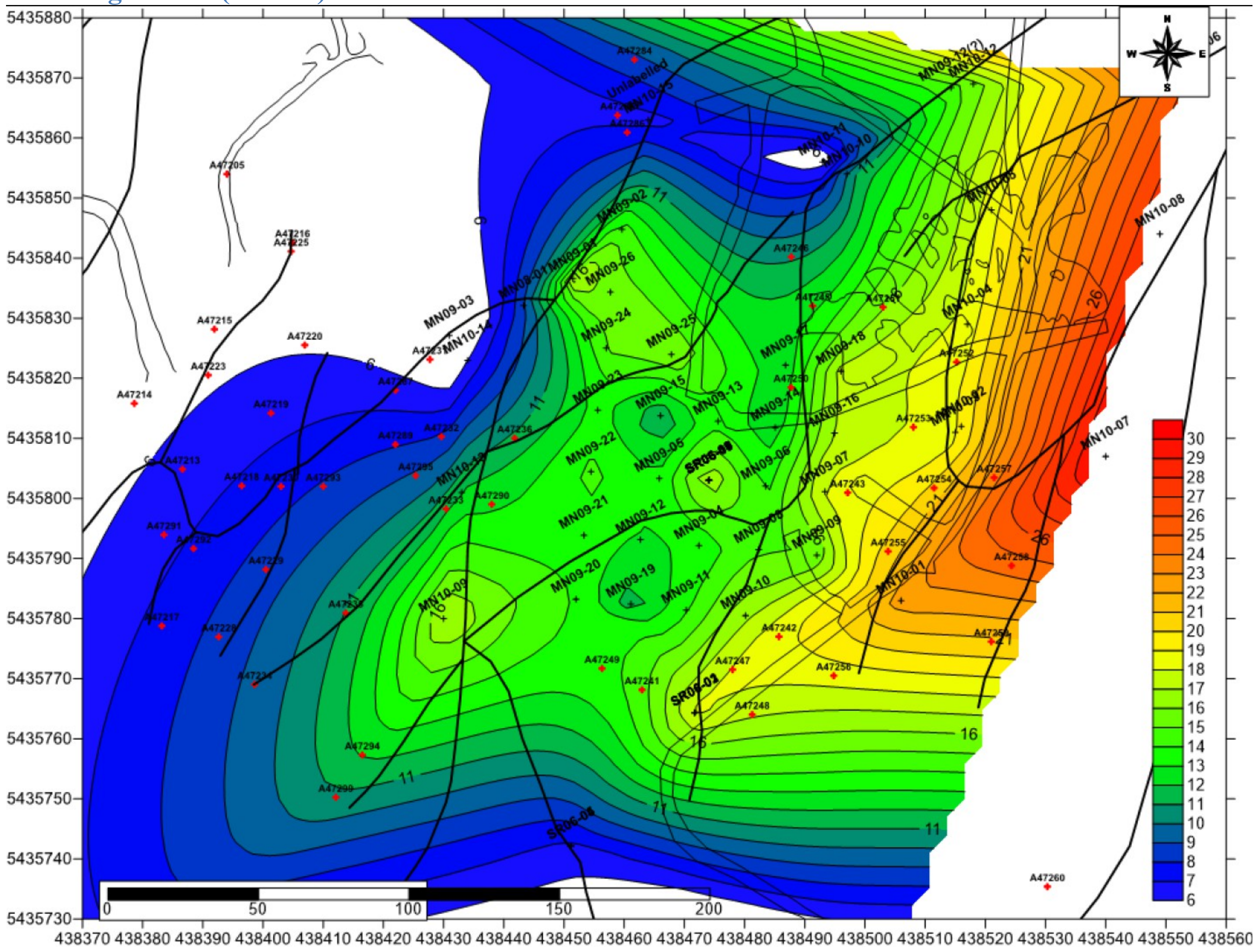

Figure 22 – Contoured overburden thickness from core descriptions, with hole number plotted above sample station. Pit samples (with sample ID) are plotted as small red circles.

12.0 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

A pervasive issue with spatial data acquired to date, including, but not limited to, drill collar information, sample locations, surface roads and underground workings, is variation in the datum used and lack of information regarding the type of hand-held GPS (i.e. differential vs. non-differential) used. Spatial data has been recorded using both UTM and Geographical (i.e. Latitude / Longitude) coordinates and no single base map could be identified as the single standard for data plotting. Furthermore, the author is uncertain what datum(s) has / have been utilized, all of which contributes to imprecise and contradictory locations for key data on the property.

Maps digitized as part of the 2015 program relied upon the spatial data acquired in 2015 and, to a lesser extent, 2014, in preference to data on file from previous WHY programs. The road network resulting from the 2014-2015 programs is correct, as far as portraying the network, and exceeds that of any of the preceding programs. Further work needs to be done to increase the accuracy of the information regarding the spatial location of the road, particularly if it will continue to be used to georeference earlier maps and data.

In addition, the precise spatial locations of the surface drill holes and underground workings needs to be improved, particularly if additional sub-surface drilling is proposed so as to minimize the chances of intersecting underground workings while further evaluating the mineral potential associated with those workings.

Given the presence of multiple, positive SP anomalies and the fact they are located in the sub-surface underlying relatively extensive waste piles and are spatially associated with underground workings, the possibility the anomalies have a man-made source needs to be addressed. The waste pile themselves, although derived from mineralized rock in the underground workings and containing documented mineralization, are not expected to produce a Self Potential anomaly. The mineralization and host rocks have been broken down into smaller particles and are not in point-to-point contact, let alone present in an intact, coherent zone (whether conductive or resistive).

Another possibility is that one (or more) of the anomalies represents an artifact arising due to the presence of underground workings spatially associated with the anomalies. The underground workings have been plotted based on the available information on a best efforts basis. As plotted, the anomalies are not directly associated with any underground workings, however, the strong anomaly is located to the southeast of the portal for one set of underground workings, with a smaller anomaly spatially associated with the mouth of another, smaller set of workings (Station 224). Most equipment and/or infrastructure associated with underground workings are expected to be constructed predominantly of metal, specifically steel, and would, therefore, be expected to be conductive, rather than resistant, so the anomalies are interpreted to be real, reflecting a causative source within the host rocks.

In general, gold has been interpreted to be associated with two predominant types of veining, more specifically, quartz veins hosting free gold and pyrrhotite veins. In addition, Listwanite alteration of the ultramafic and silica alteration in the volcanic sequence in the hanging wall of the faulted contact with the ultramafic have also been documented to host gold.

Quartz, and silica-rich zones, represent poor conductors and, therefore, poor targets for geophysical methods (such as Self Potential) relying on conductivity. However, strong resistivity highs (corresponding to conductivity lows) might represent large quartz veins and/or silica (± carbonate) alteration zones.

A small negative SP anomaly is apparent, spatially associated with the surface trace of the Baker Zone. This area has very good sub-surface information with respect to gold from extensive drilling completed in 2009 and 2011. To the authors knowledge, the more prominent negative SP anomaly to the west has not been drill testing, however, there are numerous drill holes (i.e. 2008 IXL series – 8 holes; SR 06 series – 21 holes) for which the author has not been able to ascertain collar locations. Therefore, the anomaly may very well have been tested, however, the author is not able to, as yet, reconcile the SP results with sub-surface drill information.

In contrast, pyrrhotite is a very conductive mineral and, therefore, pyrrhotite veins represent a very good conductivity target. Small pyrrhotite veins can produce very strong conductivity anomalies ("conductivity "highs). Coincident magnetic and conductivity anomalies in this environment would have a very strong potential to represent pyrrhotite veins. An attempt should be made to georeference or, better yet, acquire and plot the magnetic data arising from the 2005 field program.

The Baker Zone has been described as a siliceous zone spatially associated with the contact between an ultramafic and Rossland Group volcanics. The results of the VLF survey correspond well with the mapped contact but is, however, oriented at a slight angle to the mapped contact. This may be explained by the VLF responding the strike of the contact, whereas the mapped contact reflects the control of topography on a dipping surface. If correct, the apparent break-up of the VLF anomaly to the west, toward the Cascade Highway, may represent the effect of faulting on the western contact of the ultramafic, comprised of fault tear-outs, en echelon fault zones and fault duplexes. If correct, this area may represent a high priority area for future drilling to test for mineralization associated with increased structural damage along a fault zone, resulting in increased permeability for mineralized fluids.

The VLF anomaly apparent along the overgrown road to the north of the main survey area should be developed further in a subsequent program. The anomaly, as currently developed, suggests greater size potential and bears a strong similarity in character to that developed along the ultramafic Rossland Group volcanic contact. A such, it represents an anomaly worthy of further work to better resolve and evaluate it.

The broadly coincident SP and VLF surveys along the southern margin are also worthy of additional work. The VLF anomaly is a positive anomaly, in contrast to the anomaly developed in association with the Baker Zone and the ultramafic – Rossland Group volcanics and so probably represents a different causative source. The SP, on the other hand, is a strongly negative anomaly, interpreted to suggest a conductive zone.

The surface gold samples plotted from the map in Price (2006) documents very attractive gold values spatially associated with both the ultramafic – Rossland Group volcanic contact and the Baker Zone. The surface mineralization extends both south and north of the mapped contact, interpreted to suggest infiltration of gold mineralization into the hangingwall volcanics and footwall ultramafic.

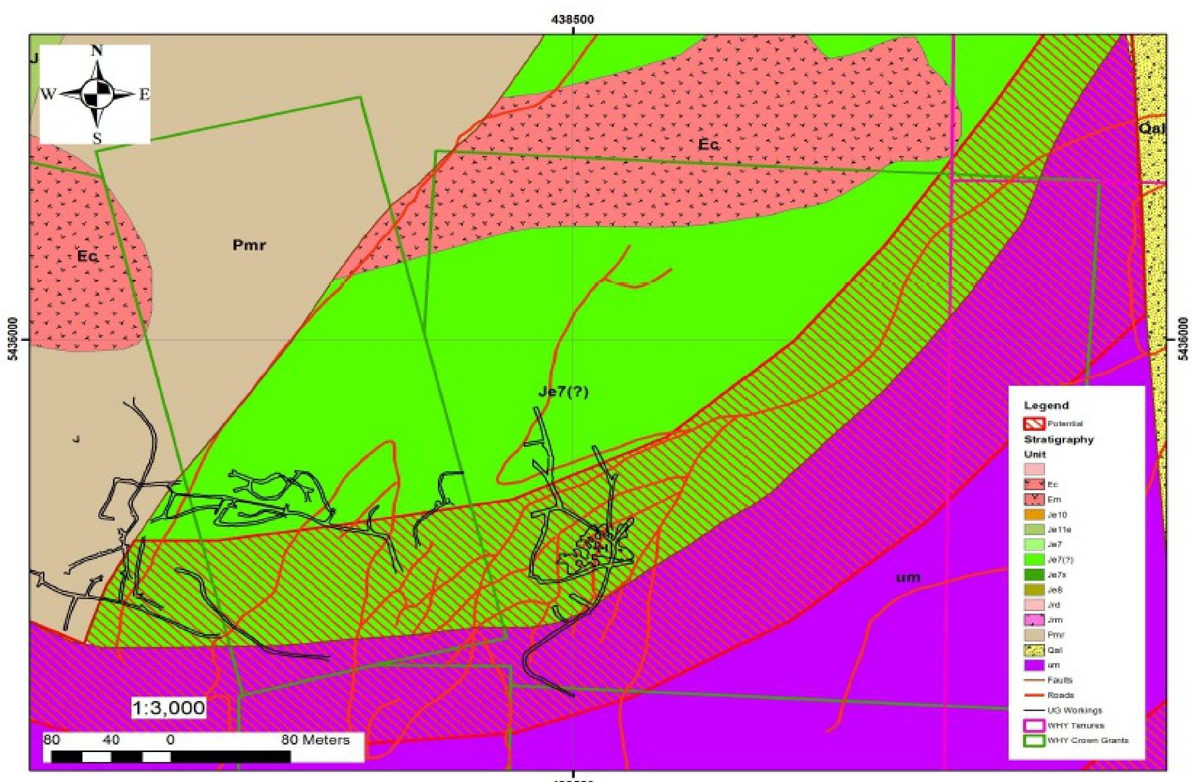

Figure 23 – Interpreted potential for high grade gold mineralization along the contact between the footwall ultramafic (purple unit) and hangingwall Rossland Group volcanics. Based on VLF results and, in particular, the spatial association of existing underground workings and surface soil sample results for Au, the potential is interpreted to extend into both hangingwall and footwall lithologies on either side of the contact.

Limited sampling is tentatively interpreted to suggest the Mount Roberts Formation strata slightly farther west may not represent a good host for gold mineralization. The contact between the ultramafic and the Rossland Group volcanics farther to the northeast should be considered for surface sampling to test whether similar gold mineralization exists there, as well as the Rossland Group unit farther west beyond the Mount Roberts Formation (Fig. 22).

A preliminary, draft resource estimate has been determined for gold-bearing mineralization in the immediate area of the underground workings of the IXL – OK – Midnight mines on the basis of sub-surface drill hole information. The combination of the results of surface soil sampling in 2005 (Price 2006) and surface sampling of waste material is interpreted to suggest potential may exist for recovery of gold from the waste material. Initial sampling for Au in a total of 99 pit samples, most of which were located within the waste piles returned attractive values for gold in material already at surface. The pit samples were recovered using a backhoe and are less than 1 metre deep and, therefore, represent surface samples.

Core descriptions from diamond drilling record the depth of waste material intersected above bedrock and, generally, distinguish this material from glacially derived overburden. The thicknesses, as documented by drilling and plotted in Fig. 21, reach up to 30 m in thickness along the eastern margin of the plot. Waste material is present beyond the current margins of the plot, to the west, east and south. At the southern extent of the eastern road evident in Fig. 20, waste material is visually estimate to be at least 5 m thick immediately north of a pond at that location. Waste material is present along the western margin of the Little Sheep Creek riparian zone and provides the road bed at that location. Waste samples were taken up to 50 m west of holes MN09-03, MN10-09, MN10-13 and MN10-14.

Therefore, there is a considerable volume of waste material present at surface and bearing potentially attractive gold values. None of the material cored in previous holes has been analyzed and so the Au (± Ag ± Cu ± Ga) grades of this material is unknown. The waste piles progressively accumulated as mining activity progressed so it can be assumed that the deeper material represents the earliest material mined, when recovery methods were less effective and gold prices were lower. During those times, recovery of high grade, visible gold was the objective of mining and the "waste" at that time may represent "ore" today with access to more effective methods of recovery for bulk tonnage gold.

WHY currently has a permit application for extraction of a bulk sample "... from the near-surface mineralised zone by excavation of a pit with approximate dimensions of 60m x 80m x 20m deep" (Chem-Dynamics 2015).

The proposal for bulk sample extraction is as follows:

> "Gold veins at the site are narrow, typically between 0.1 and 0.6 meters thick, but vary up to 2 meters thick, typically with 10 to 70 meter strike lengths and strike east-northeasterly and north westerly, having moderate to steep dips to the south (DEL, 2014). Overburden depth in the sampling area is variable up to around 10m deep and consists primarily of historic waste rock deposits from past mining activities in the area.
>
> The pit will be located on a sloping surface which rises to the northwest from Little Sheep Creek (topographical lowpoint). It is currently anticipated that the pit will be approximately 60m x 80m x 20m deep with 2:1 (h:v) side slopes. Topsoil and overburden will be excavated and placed in temporary storage laydown areas located adjacent to the pit. Topsoil and overburden stockpiles will be enclosed by silt fences to minimise material loss through erosion. The pit excavation will start at the downslope end and will progress upslope.

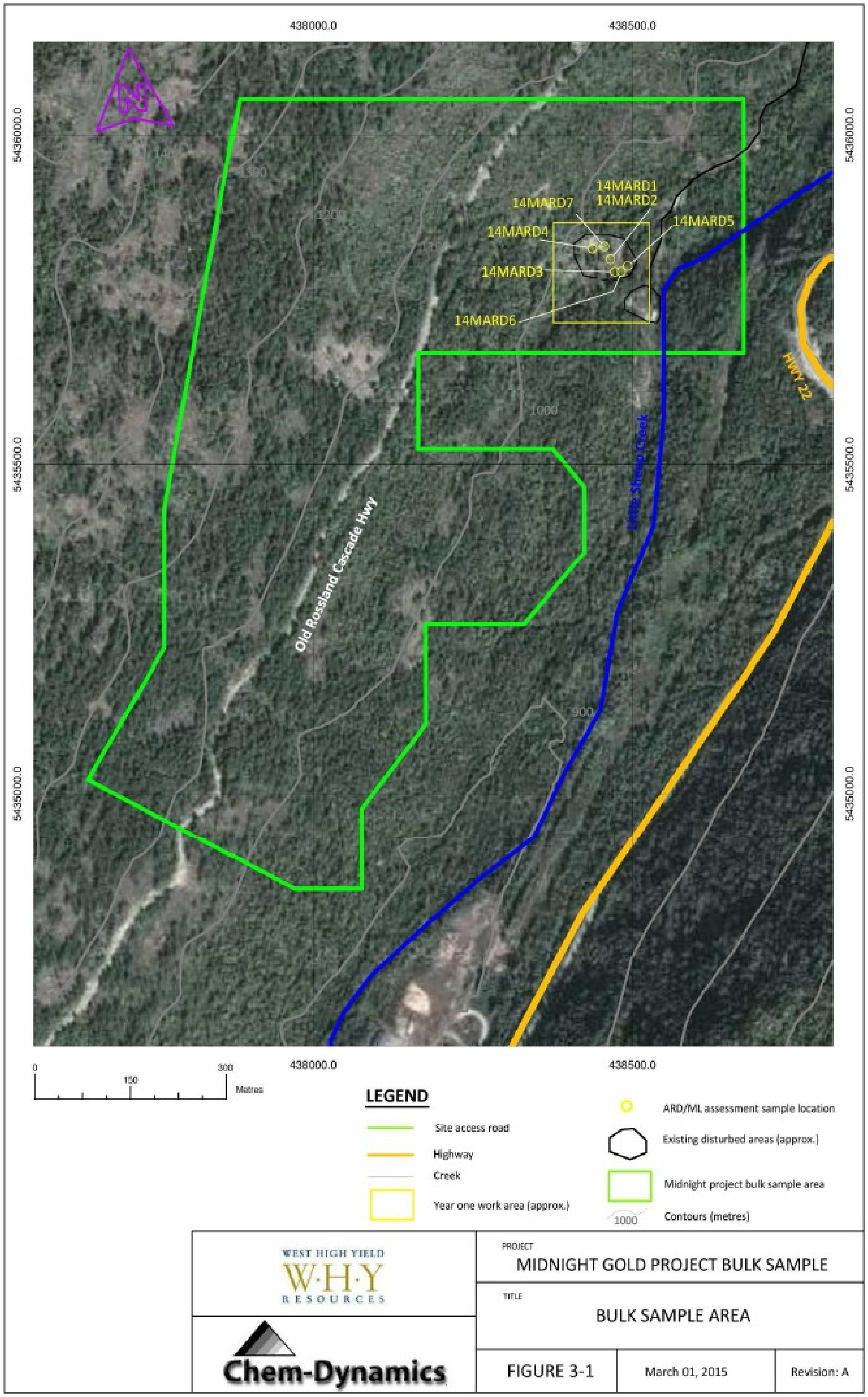

Figure 24 – Map showing location for extraction of proposed bulk sample from the immediate vicinity of the Midnight underground workings on tenure 517622 (Frank Sr.).

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> The bulk sample will be extracted by blasting using a percussion drill rig and packaged emulsion explosives. Drilling and blasting will be carried out by sub-contractors. Compliance with required regulations regarding explosives transportation, storage and use will be the responsibility of the contractor. Blasted ore will be excavated using a tracked excavator and will be crushed on site using a portable crusher unit" (Chem-Dynamics 2015).

Finally, the Company has a NI 43-101 compliant resource based on a Preliminary Economic Assessment by SRK Consulting as follows:

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt	% Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	21.9	28.4	24.82	7.05
Indicated		14.6	24.21	3.54
M&I		43	24.61	10.59
Inferred		1.07	24.37	0.26

The mineralization hosted in the area of the underground workings and underlain by the Crown Grants is hosted within an ultramafic body correlative to the ultramafic underlying Record Ridge) on which the resource was determined. Similar potential for economic recovery of Mg is interpreted to underlie the area underlain by the 2015 surveys and the Company's Crown grants and mineral tenures.

The material contained within the Waste Piles consists of both gold-bearing, vein hosted mineralization and Mg-bearing ultramafic lithologies, representative of analogous material within the underground workings (from which it was derived). Sampling of the waste material to evaluate the Mg content as possible ore for subsequent processing to recover Mg should be considered.

13.0 CONCLUSIONS

A preliminary compilation was initiated upon a wealth of information available for the Midnight property. The large property is currently the locus for two separate and distinct projects:

1) a Mg deposit on Record Ridge on which a NI 43-101 compliant Preliminary Economic Assessment by SRK Consulting resulted in the following resource:

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt	% Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	21.9	28.4	24.82	7.05
Indicated		14.6	24.21	3.54
M&I		43	24.61	10.59
Inferred		1.07	24.37	0.26

and

2) the IXL – OK – Midnight gold project for which a draft resource estimation by SRK returned a CIM classified Indicated Mineral Resource of 48,000 t of material with 6.0 ppm Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 8,000 t of material with 7.7 ppm Au, as follows:

Resource Category	Au ppm Cut-off	Total Mt	Au ppm Grade	Ag ppm Grade	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Ag (oz)
Indicated	2.5	48	6	3	9.3	4.6
Inferred	2.5	8	7.7	2	1.9	0.5

The emphasis of the 2015 program was to further evaluate and develop the potential of IXL – OK – Midnight gold project. To this end, select digital and hard copy files were reviewed and copied from the WHY office in Rossland, BC with which to guide the subsequent field program.

Data, including drill collar information, gold-bearing drill core intercepts, overburden thickness, surface gold sample values, waste pit sample gold values, were compiled from the available records. Underground workings were digitized in 2 dimensions for use in GIS software. Waste pit sample and drill collar locations were digitized from available maps. Digital data were copied for subsequent transfer to an external hard drive for off-site storage.

Compilation was followed by a field program including acquisition of GPS data, and both Very Low Frequency (VLF) and a high resolution Self Potential (SP) surveys. A total of 12 days was spent in the field acquiring the data, eight days by the author and an additional four days by the author with a field assistant.

GPS data were acquired for the surface expression of underground workings (including adits, portals, raises, etc.), where located, waste pit sample locations, drill collars and geophysical survey stations. The VLF and SP surveys were undertaken with a station spacing of 7 m so as to provide higher resolution than the 2014 SP survey.

The results of the 2014 survey documented an anomaly spatially associated with the Baker Zone, comprising a portion of the Midnight underground workings and the locus of the proposed open pit bulk sample. The Baker Zone is spatially associated with the contact between an ultramafic body and Rossland Group volcanics and characterized by silica-alteration (“Listwanite”) in the ultramafic.

A combined VLF / SP survey was completed to try to better understand, evaluate and further develop the potential to identify gold-bearing mineralization in this area. The results of the surveys agree well with Au in surface soil samples, and gold-bearing mineralized intercepts documented in sub-surface drill holes. The surveys returned anomalous results associated with the Baker Zone and identified similar anomalies (in the case of the SP survey to the west and south. The VLF survey are interpreted to suggest a zone extends west from the Baker Zone to the fault coincident with the old Cascade Highway, at which point the anomaly appears to break up into discrete anomalies. This is tentatively interpreted to suggest the presence of fault blocks within the fault zone along the western contact of the ultramafic.

Compilation of the gold-bearing intercepts facilitated a concise representation the results greater than 1 g/t in table form. In addition, drill core descriptions were utilized to ascertain the thickness of material above bedrock, defined as either overburden or waste material from previous underground operations. These data, together with the gold values returned from sampling of waste material, are interpreted to suggest potential for recovery of potentially economic metals from the waste material, including, but not limited to: Au (± Ag ± Cu ± Ga).

The results arising from this program of combined compilation and field work support a proposal for additional drilling to: 1) further evaluate the economic potential of the waste material for recovery of both gold and Mg, 2) further develop the potential of the sub-surface gold-bearing mineralized zone and 3) evaluate the Mg potential of the ultramafic within the underground workings.

14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Preparatory Work

1. Acquire the 1:20,000 TRIM map sheet for the survey area, and the property in its entirety, in digital form to serve as the base for digital compilations and as a uniform base map for future work,

2. Acquire the digital data from Hango Land Surveys (Castlegar, BC) for surveying completed in 2009 and incorporate it with the TRIM map (above) to serve as a standard base map for the property,

3. Utilize the available data, in both digital and hard copy format, to locate and identify the surface expression for the underground workings (adits, portals, raises, etc.) and plot them accurately on the standard base map. Survey data from Hango Land Surveys and Stevenson (2006) should be reconciled with these data to plot the underground workings with respect to surface,

4. Elevation data determined along the underground workings should be utilized to register the workings in 3 dimensions for subsequent use in software packages such as Vulcan,

5. Data from the 2005 field program (Stevenson 2006) should be located and incorporated into the property database. In particular, the magnetometer survey results are of considerable interest with respect to the synthesis of results for the ultramafic – Rossland Group volcanic contact and the Baker Zone. Survey information and results are undoubtedly available from Walcott and Associates.

6. Data available in the WHY offices in Rossland needs to be collated, with hard copy maps stored properly and digital information transferred to an external hard drive and organized.

7. Compilation of data should continue, with emphasis on transferring data from hard copy to digital files and georeferencing digital maps to a single datum.

8. The coordinates of all key information (drill collars, sample pit locations, road network, workings, etc.) needs to be determined using a differential GPS and/or surveyed and incorporated onto the digital base map.

Field Work

SP Data

9. Continue evaluation of the SP results with respect to other data sets. Information from underground mapping, particularly with respect to veins and/or mineralization identified in the underground, would also be very useful for evaluation purposes.

10. Information from surface mapping and/or geochemical sampling would be of potential interest with regard to evaluating the SP results.

11. Further surveying should be considered for 2016: 1) along the overgrown road discovered in 2015, to the southwest along the upper portions of the existing road network immediately west of, and below, the old Cascade Highway and 2) in the area south of the Midnight underground workings in the area of the strong negative values.

Diamond Drilling

12. Modeling of the results of drilling in the Baker Zone (Fig. 10 – 12) resulted in a block model in which the gold-bearing, mineralized zones appear to be dipping to the east. Potential to increase the tonnage available in a resource estimate appears to, arguably, exist in all directions. The potential is limited, to some degree, to the west by the erosional surface, below overburden, however significant potential appears to exist down dip to the east. Additional diamond drilling should be considered beyond the boundaries of the current limits of drilling in an attempt to increase the tonnage of high grade, gold-bearing mineralization available.

13. Consideration should be given to analyzing waste material cored in future diamond drill holes. A program to determine the vertical zonation of metal values, if any, should be initiated for evaluation of the waste pile through grid drilling over the surface extent of the waste material.

Evaluation of other Metals

14. The draft resource estimate produced by SRK (Stryhas and Rodrigues 2010) for the Midnight Mine included recovery of Au and Ag. Elevated copper was documented in the waste pit samples and, if not already done, should be evaluated for recovery in any future mining operation.

15. Gallium values from analysis of drill core are elevated. The potential to recover Gallium (Ga) as a by-product of other metals (Au± Ag ± Cu) should be evaluated.

16. Evaluate the potential for economic recovery of Mg from the ultramafic underlying the IXL – OK Crown Grants and from within the underground workings.

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 1616 - 7th Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.

3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 1616 - 7th Avenue South, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

5) I am the author of this report which is based on an initial compilation of data, followed by VLF and Self Potential surveys undertaken between July 1 and August 24, 2015.

6) I have no interest in West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 8th day of September, 2015.

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Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

Summary of Midnight Area

Gold Intercepts

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Claim	Hole Nos.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Category	QTZ	SPB	SPL	SPG	SPN	AND
Midnight	MN08-1	20.5	21.6	1.1	35.78	High						1
		77	77.1	0.1	13.41	High	1					
		95.5	96	0.5	48.39	High	1					
Midnight	MN08-2	34	34.5	1.5	3.17	Medium						1
		84.5	87.1	2.6	3.01	Medium						1
Midnight	MN09-1	40.7	41.2	0.5	2.66	Medium						1
		88.1	88.6	0.5	2	Medium	1					
		88.6	89.1	0.5	3.41	Medium						1
		103.7	104.2	0.5	4.38	Medium	1					
		113.7	114.2	0.5	1.94	Low						1
		115.7	116	0.3	1.85	Low						1
		116	116.2	0.2	23.3	High	1					
		120.3	120.8	0.5	1.61	low						1
Midnight	MN09-2	14.6	15.1	0.5	1.42	low						1
		20.7	21.2	0.5	1.5	low						1
		30.1	30.6	0.5	3.28	Medium						1
		36.8	37.8	1	1.67	Low	1					
		79.2	79.7	0.5	3.24	Medium						1
		81.7	89.4	7.7	5	High						1
Midnight	MN09-3	48.9	50.3	1.4	9.42	High			1			
		73.3	74.6	1.3	8.43	High						1
		75	75.5	0.5	4.15	Medium	1					
		75.5	77	1.5	2.64	Medium						1
		112.2	112.6	0.4	5.09	High	1					
Midnight	MN09-4	14.6	16.1	1.5	1.74	Low					1	
		32.8	35.5	2.7	35.5	High			1			
		37.5	39.4	1.9	1.6	Low		1				
		93.6	95.1	1.5	1.13	Low		1				
Midnight	MN09-5	27.1	27.6	0.5	8.73	High	1					
		42.9	43.9	1	3.47	Medium		1				
		47.9	48.9	1	1.92	Low		1				
		57.9	58.9	1	1.7	Low		1				
		72.8	73.8	1	1.85	Low		1				
		113.3	114.8	1.5	1.87	Low		1				
Midnight	MN09-6	13.6	14.9	1.3	3.21	Medium			1			
		14.9	15.5	0.6	38.21	High	1					
		15.5	17	1.5	3.43	Medium			1			
		17	17.5	0.5	53.3	High	1					
		17.5	18.5	1	8.61	High			1			
		18.5	19.5	1	1.55	Low			1			
		19.5	22.4	3.9	2.1	Medium			1			
		22.4	25.4	3	1.25	Low					1	
		25.4	26.3	0.9	12.87	High					1	
		26.3	26.8	0.5	13.38	High	1					
		47.4	48.4	1	41.35	High				1		
		49.4	50.4	1	2.45	Medium				1		
		58.7	64.7	6	1.27	Low		1				
		64.7	68.7	4	10.4	High		1				
		68.7	70.7	2	1.07	Low		1				
		97.9	99.9	2	2.89	Medium		1	1			
Midnight	MN09-7	22.3	25	2.7	5.38	High			1			

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Claim	Hole Nos.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Category	QTZ	SPB	SPL	SPG	SPN	AND
		25	26.5	1.5	8.04	High					1	
		38.5	40.5	2	6.01	High			1			
		65.3	67.3	2	1.86	Low		1				
Midnight	MN09-8	28.5	29.3	1.1	1.37	Low			1			
		37.1	40.7	3.6	3.02	Medium			1			
		40.7	41.2	0.5	27.1	High	1					
		41.2	42.7	1.5	1.61	Low					1	
		42.7	42.9	0.2	1.67	Low	1					
		42.9	46.8	3.9	1.12	Low					1	
		46.8	54.3	7.5	3.41	Medium			1			
Midnight	MN09-9	25.8	26.8	1	1.56	Low			1			
		29.2	30.4	1.2	1.68	Low			1			
		31.3	33	1.7	2.08	Medium					1	
		44.4	45.4	1	1.42	Low			1			
		49.5	51	1.5	1.29	Low	1					
		54	57	3	2.44	Medium			1			
		62	64.6	2.6	1.38	Low			1			
		64.6	68.6	4	1.03	Low				1		
Midnight	MN09-10	24.3	26.3	2	3.08	Medium			1			
		35.5	36.5	1	1.87	low			1			
		41.2	43.6	2.4	15.27	High					1	
		46.6	49.9	3.3	1.72	low			1			
		50.6	52.1	1.5	2.65	Medium					1	
		102.4	104.4	2	2.25	Medium				1		
Midnight	MN09-11	30.9	32.9	2	11.57	High			1			
		33.9	36.3	2.4	1.48	Low				1		
Midnight		36.3	37.1	0.8	1.34	Low					1	
		39.8	41.8	2	47.6	High					1	
		41.8	46.3	4.5	3.19	Medium				1		
		61.3	64.3	3	1.85	Low				1		
Midnight	MN09-12	36.4	37.4	1	1.14	Low				1		
		45	57	12	4.99	Medium		1				
Midnight	MN09-13	13.7	17.9	4.2	8.79	High					1	
		49.1	51.1	2	1.38	Low		1				
		51.1	51.9	0.8	3.53	Medium					1	
		51.9	59.9	8	3.73	Medium		1				
Midnight	MN09-14	17.2	19.7	2.5	15.41	High					1	
		20.8	22.8	2	6.73	High					1	
		22.8	25.7	2.9	3.9	Medium				1		
		27.2	28.5	1.3	5.78	High						1
		28.5	29.5	1	15.77	High					1	
		57.6	59.1	1.5	3.07	Medium		1				
		81.1	83.1	2	9.56	High		1				
Midnight	MN09-15	13.9	15.5	1.6	1.12	Low				1		
		15.5	16.3	0.8	204.1	High					1	
		16.3	18	1.7	2.51	Medium				1		
		22.4	25.7	3.3	3.29	Medium			1			
		27.3	28.3	1	1.21	Low					1	
		28.3	28.8	0.5	16.52	High	1					
		29.1	29.6	0.5	1.54	Low	1					
		29.6	30.7	1.1	5.69	High				1		

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Claim	Hole Nos.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Category	QTZ	SPB	SPL	SPG	SPN	AND
		30.7	31.7	1	1.34	Low				1		
		33.4	33.9	0.5	1.32	Low					1	
		33.9	35.6	1.7	3.46	Medium	1					
		35.6	39.6	4	2.01	Medium		1				
		49.3	52.3	3	2.12	Medium		1				
		56.8	58.3	1.5	1.17	Low		1				
Midnight	MN09-16	18.2	19.2	1	3.61	Medium				1		
		21.2	22.2	1	3.95	Medium				1		
		25.2	29.2	4	2.36	Medium				1		
		32.1	33.8	1.7	2.55	Medium	1					
		36.8	38.8	2	1.64	Low				1		
		45.3	51.3	6	4.9	Medium				1		
		96.5	98.5	2	25.68	High		1				
Midnight	MN09-17	29.5	30.1	0.6	30.3	High	1					
		30.1	30.4	0.3	7.95	High					1	
		31.5	32.3	0.8	2.34	Medium	1				1	
		32.3	34.3	2	1.47	Low						
Midnight	MN09-18	17.4	19.1	1.7	1.16	Low					1	
		19.1	20.6	1.5	1.27	Low				1		
		32	33.6	1.6	2.32	Medium						1
		45.6	47.1	1.5	11.11	High				1		
		55.8	57.3	1.5	2.87	Medium				1		
Midnight	MN09-20	40	49	9	1.22	Low		1				
		49	51.7	2.7	3.64	Medium					1	
		51.7	52.9	1.2	1.13	Low				1		
		54.3	61.8	7.5	1.37	Low		1				
Midnight	MN09-21	49.4	60.4	11	4.98	Medium				1		
		60.4	61.9	1.5	9.23	High		1				
Midnight	MN09-22	16.3	17.3	1	1.47	Low		1				
		29	29.7	0.7	2.48	Medium					1	
		37.9	39.1	1.2	2.58	Medium						1
		41.6	43.6	2	1.32	Low		1				
		65.6	67.6	2	1.81	Low		1				
Midnight	MN09-23	18.8	20.2	1.4	2.67	Medium					1	
		36.9	42.9	6	2.28	Medium				1		
		48.3	50.5	2.2	22.43	High		1				
		64.5	66.4	1.9	24.69	High				1		
		66.4	67.7	1.3	5.38	High					1	
		71.7	75.7	4	2.18	Medium		1				
Midnight	MN09-24	20.5	21.9	1.4	36.42	High	1					
		22.3	23.5	1.2	5.24	High				1		
		23.5	24.4	0.9	4.27	Medium	1					
		28.9	29.5	0.6	3	Medium					1	
		29.5	31	1.5	73.23	High	1					
		32.5	33.5	1	3.69	Medium					1	
		38.1	39.6	1.5	1.39	Low				1		
		58.3	59.1	0.8	7.84	High					1	
Midnight	MN09-25	21.7	23.2	1.5	1.09	Low				1		
		25	27.3	2.3	0.92	Low					1	
		30.3	33.3	3	1.27	Low		1				
		45.5	46.7	1.2	1.04	Low					1	

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Claim	Hole Nos.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Category	QTZ	SPB	SPL	SPG	SPN	AND
		53.1	54.1	1	2.47	Medium					1	
Midnight	MN09-26	73	74	1	1.32	Low					1	
Midnight	SR06-1	34.75	35.57	0.82	1.51	Low			1			
		37.8	39.32	1.52	1.65	Low		1				
		39.32	39.47	0.15	3.33	Medium					1	
		39.47	41.67	2.2	4.82	Medium		1				
		43.43	44.5	1.07	9.7	High					1	
		44.5	45.42	0.92	2.49	Medium			1			
		46.33	47.24	0.91	3.57	Medium			1			
		52.73	53.64	0.91	1.62	Low			1			
		53.64	54.56	0.92	1.24	Low		1				
		58.22	59.13	0.91	1.34	Low		1				
		60.5	62.33	1.83	1.75	Low					1	
		64.31	65.07	0.76	1.54	Low			1			
		92.96	94.79	1.83	11.23	High		1				
		96.62	97.54	0.92	1.38	Low		1				
		100.28	101.19	0.91	6.94	High		1				
Midnight	SR06-2	39	42.4	3.4	2.17	Medium			1			
		44.5	44.53	0.03	11.15	High	1					
		46	47.5	1.5	3.98	Medium			1			
		53.6	55.2	1.6	1.13	Low			1			
		57	57.6	0.6	11.85	High	1					
		57.6	60.7	3.1	3.39	Medium					1	
Midnight	SR06-3	17.8	18.6	0.8	21.5	High	1					
		42.4	46.3	3.9	2.72	Medium		1				
		46.3	50	3.7	11.18	High				1		
		50	50.3	0.3	1.78	Low					1	
		98.6	98.7	0.1	3.91	Medium	1					
		98.7	99.1	0.4	1.44	Low		1				
		99.1	99.4	0.3	11.95	High	1					
		99.4	102.4	3	1.35	Low		1				
Midnight	SR06-4	38.16	39.83	1.67	1.01	Low	1					
		44.36	42.89	1.53	1.35	Low	1					
		53.06	54.55	1.49	1.03	Low		1				
Midnight	SR06-5	59.7	61.3	1.6	1.79	Low					1	
		62.8	64.3	1.5	1.38	Low		1				
		65.8	68.3	2.5	4.77	Medium		1				
		69.8	74.1	4.3	5.08	High			1			
		74.1	75.6	1.5	1.33	Low		1				
		87.1	89.3	2.2	1.5	Low			1			
		103.9	105.5	1.6	18.15	High			1			
Midnight	SR06-6	18.3	19.2	0.9	51.02	High					1	
		35.2	36.3	1.1	2.69	Medium					1	
		41.6	42.4	0.8	1.59	Low		1				
Midnight	SR06-7	16.3	24.8	8.5	11.69	High					1	
Midnight	SR06-8	27.7	28.3	0.6	1.96	Low				1		
		29	29.6	0.6	14.15	High					1	
		30.9	32	1.1	4.23	Medium				1		
		34	34.3	0.3	2.09	Medium					1	
		35.1	35.3	0.2	1.42	Low	1					
		36.1	42.4	6.3	27.9	High				1		

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Claim	Hole Nos.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Category	QTZ	SPB	SPL	SPG	SPN	AND
		49.4	59.4	10	2.05	Medium		1				
Midnight	SR06-9	20.1	21.3	1.2	6.68	High					1	
		21.3	22.3	1	1.27	Low			1			
Midnight	SR06-10	26.1	26.5	0.4	1.7	Low				1		
		30.2	31.2	1	3.6	Medium				1		
		46.3	48.2	1.9	3.86	Medium		1				
		56	57	1	4.44	Medium		1				
Midnight	SR06-11	15.8	16.8	1	5.31	High			1			
		18.3	19.1	0.8	12.45	High			1			
		22.1	25	2.9	1.48	Low				1		
		25	28.2	3.2	7.88	High			1			
		28.2	29.3	1.1	40.9	High	1					
		34.7	35.7	1	2.65	Medium				1		
		38.4	39.3	0.9	16.15	High				1		
Midnight	SR06-14	70.7	71.6	0.9	1.05	Low				1		
		135.5	136.8	1.3	1.32	Low				1		
Midnight	SR06-15	27.7	29.4	1.7	4.49	Medium				1		
		36.9	39.93	3.03	8.58	High		1				
Midnight	SR06-16	23.16	24.69	1.53	5.96	Medium			1			
		30.78	32.31	1.53	1.99	Low		1				
		36.88	40.54	3.66	15.49	High				1		
		40.54	42.06	1.52	1.12	Low		1				
Midnight	SR06-18	143	143.2	0.2	36.3	High	1					
Midnight	SR06-20	171	172.5	1.5	1.07	Low				1		
Midnight	SR06-21	72.1	73.8	1.7	2.39	Medium			1			
		110	111.6	1.6	1.14	Low		1				
		139.6	140.2	0.6	4.9	Medium					1	
Golden Drip	GD7-1	141.3	143.6	2.4	4.23	Medium	1					
IXL	IXL08-1	19	19.2	0.2	5.42	High	1					
		53.6	53.7	0.1	6.22	High	1					
IXL	IXL08-7	87	88	1	2.05	Medium		1				
Midnight	MN10-1	76.8	79	2.2	1.62	Low					1	
Midnight	MN10-2	46.6	47.7	1.1	20.42	High					1	
		58.1	59.6	1.5	1.08	Low				1		
		74	77.7	3.7	1.55	Low				1		
		101.3	102.8	1.5	15.9	High					1	
Midnight	MN10-3	43.8	45.3	1.5	12.3	High					1	
		61.5	62.7	1.2	72.4	High					1	
		68.7	72.3	3.6	23.5	High		1				
		87.9	97.4	8	24.5	High		1				
Midnight	MN10-4	44.3	50.7	6.4	4.16	Medium				1		
		55.3	60.3	5	3.3	Medium				1		
		68.5	69.6	1.1	23	High				1		
Midnight	MN10-5	55.7	60.7	1.1	13.3	High					1	
		59.2	60.7	1.5	9.1	High				1		
Midnight	MN10-7	85	89	4	2.2	Medium		1				
		95	96.6	1.5	2.94	Medium		1				
Midnight	MN10-8	49.1	49.6	1.5	1.08	Low					1	
		57.1	58.6	1.5	1.98	Low					1	
		64.6	70.4	5.8	1.06	Low					1	
Midnight	MN10-11	91	93	2	73.2	High		1				

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Claim	Hole Nos.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Category	QTZ	SPB	SPL	SPG	SPN	AND
Midnight	MN10-12	27.3	29.3	2	2.83	Medium						1
		35.7	39.1	2.4	3.11	Medium						1
		99	100.5	1.5	3.12	Medium						1
		110.5	114.1	3.6	1.06	Low		1				

High	**Gold Values above 5 g/t**
Medium	**Gold Values between 1 and 5 g/t**

Appendix C

2014 Pit Sample Locations

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
A47201	438449	5436767	0.02
A47202	438449	5436767	0.02
A47203	438301	5435803	0.02
A47204	438338.33	5435858.67	0.01
A47205	438394	5435854	0.11
A47206	438360	5435826	0.08
A47207	438349.58	5435829.34	0.37
A47208	438354	5435800	2.77
A47209	438347	5435784	1.46
A47210	438359.41	5435745.42	0.29
A47211	438335.77	5435753.18	0.06
A47212	438364.29	5435792.35	0.4
A47213	438386.61	5435804.86	0.07
A47214	438378.62	5435815.81	0.35
A47215	438391.93	5435828.17	0.22
A47216	438404.89	5435842.59	0.12
A47217	438383.19	5435778.77	0.28
A47218	438396.45	5435802.11	0.78
A47219	438401.32	5435814.21	0.09
A47220	438406.94	5435825.52	70.32
A47221	438252	5435711	0.01
A47222	438252	5435726	0.13
A47223	438390.9	5435820.52	0.01
A47224	438375	5435728	0.13
A47225	438404.68	5435841.13	0.07
A47226	438384.36	5435722.2	7.92
A47227	438527	5435584	2.61
A47228	438392.64	5435776.97	0.13
A47229	438400.47	5435788.19	0.02
A47230	438403	5435802	0.2
A47231	438427.71	5435823.14	0.14
A47232	438429.63	5435810.27	0.23
A47233	438430.4	5435798.26	0.32
A47234	438398.61	5435769.03	3.47
A47235	438413.76	5435780.94	0.02
A47236	438441.8	5435810.04	0.07
A47237	438440	5436005	13.39
A47238	438444	5436014	0.28

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
A47239	438444	5436002	0.13
A47240	438460	5436637	0.43
A47241	438462.97	5435768.14	0.27
A47242	438485.72	5435777	1.16
A47243	438497.12	5435800.96	0.89
A47244	438372.06	5435718.7	5.71
A47245	438491.3	5435832.03	0.44
A47246	438487.76	5435840.19	0.3
A47247	438478.01	5435771.51	0.83
A47248	438481.25	5435764.04	1.02
A47249	438456.32	5435771.71	0.04
A47250	438487.73	5435818.49	1.56
A47251	438503.01	5435831.83	1.42
A47252	438515.22	5435822.71	5.99
A47253	438508.06	5435811.88	0.93
A47254	438511.47	5435801.75	0.74
A47255	438503.84	5435791.19	5.66
A47256	438494.81	5435770.49	2.37
A47257	438521.47	5435803.47	8.96
A47258	438524.36	5435788.8	4.13
A47259	438521	5435776.17	0.33
A47260	438530.31	5435735.38	0.27
A47261	438523.5	5435717.74	0.01
A47262	438522.21	5435710.04	0.03
A47263	438527.51	5435700.54	0.21
A47264	438526.14	5435680.9	1.01
A47265	438520.51	5435666.38	
A47266	438524.99	5435653.97	1.07
A47267	438522.02	5435637.42	1.99
A47268	438527.5	5435630.09	0.69
A47269	438524.4	5435627.18	0.39
A47270	438530.65	5435657.83	17.91
A47271	438540.31	5435637.47	1.52
A47272	438538.24	5435625.8	1.04
A47273	438534.46	5435612.28	0.41
A47274	438530.7	5435598.03	1.56
A47275	438524.3	5435589.04	3.59
A47276	438520.42	5435579.04	0.24

West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
A47277	438519.63	5435570.45	3.78
A47278	438511.14	5435565.13	0.18
A47279	438513.41	5435602.69	1.5
A47280	438613	5435964	0.29
A47281			1.64
A47282	438613	5435954	0.21
A47283			2.67
A47284	438461.71	5435873.03	52.05
A47285	438458.9	5435863.78	0.87
A47286	438460.5	5435860.92	0.08
A47287	438422	5435818	0.06
A47288			0.09
A47289	438422	5435809	2.83
A47290	438438	5435799	1.88
A47291	438383.55	5435793.96	0.2
A47292	438388.46	5435791.68	0.11
A47293	438410	5435802	0.3
A47294	438416.49	5435757.31	0.03
A47295	438425.35	5435803.8	0.25
A47296			0
A47297	438691	5435552	0.06
A47298			0.01
A47299	438412.1	5435750.25	0.05
A47210	Coordinates determined in field		
A47201	Coordinates converted to UTM from Lat / Long from previous work		

Appendix D

VLF Survey Data

VLF Survey					
Station	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Dip Angle**	**Field Strength**	**Notes**
166	438499.78	5435856.78	2	26	DDH MN10-10 -90 60.7 m
171	438507.67	5435862.74	2	26.8	
167	438516	5435869.64	7	27.7	5 m from MN10-12 -90
172	438526.32	5435877.1	2	27.7	
168	438538.46	5435882.82	0	28	
173	438553.08	5435888.77	4	28.6	2 metal sea cans 5 m south
169	438564.75	5435892.18	5	29	1 metal sea can 10 m south
174	438575.52	5435893.53	0	29	1 metal sea can 7 m north
175	438579.09	5435898.06	8	28.5	middle of road outside First Aid Station
176	438582.58	5435903.46	10	30.6	North End of building
					Back to MN10-10 – to south
177	438488.53	5435846.2	5	25	At junction with steep road up to west
					7 m to 44246 (49246?)
165	438488.35	5435832.65	6	22.3	
178	438488.66	5435824.24	3	20	DDH 7 m SE, junction with road to west surveyed last year
164	438489.62	5435811.3	-9	20.4	
179	438489.32	5435801.5	-12	21.2	In-line between 4 m west to MN09-06 -90, 106.7 m; 6 m east to MN09-07 -90 121.9 m
180	438482.32	5435789.76	-16	23.4	2 m west of MN09-08 -90, 106.7 m; 10 m west of MN09-9 -90, 121.9 m; 10 m east of MN09-4 -90, 123.2 m; equal to Station162
181	438479.15	5435782.54	-16	24	
182	438472.72	5435772.93	-16	24.7	4 m W-NW of sample A47247
183	438472.72	5435762.53	-18	26.1	1 m east of SR06-02 36°, -57°, 456 feet; SR06-01 11°, -57°, 701 feet; SR06-03 345°, -57° 405 feet
184	438471.53	5435750.79	-16	28.1	End of road / pad
185	438481.04	5435764.52	-18	26.5	Sample location A47248
186	438463.49	5435768.8	-20	25	Sample location A47241
187	438455.08	5435770.07	-19	25.8	Sample location A47249
188	438448.02	5435781.82	-18	24.8	MN09-20 -90°, 106.7 m
189	438452.3	5435791.74	-18	25.4	Road 9 m north of MN09-20; MN09-22; equal 380
190	438497.99	5435799.36	-10	23.8	9 m east of MN09-07
191	438492.67	5435798.01	-12	23.4	MN09-07
192	438486.48	5435796.51	-12	24	13 m west of MN09-07; 4 m south of MN09-06

193	438479.73	5435795.95	-18	25	MN09-04 -90°, 123.2 m
194	438472.64	5435796.58	-16	23.8	On road 4 m south of SR06-08 -90°, 406 feet; SR06-10 036°, -75°, 506 feet; SR06-11 345°, -60°, 636 feet; equals 161
195	438464.78	5435795.87	-14	23.4	MN09-06 -90°, 106.7 m
196	438447.54	5435788.65	-16	25.2	2 m south of road at MN09-12 -90°, 106.7 m
197	438440.47	5435782.77	-16	26.3	15-03; 13 m east / uphill of 189
198	438432.92	5435777.83	-17	26.4	15-04; junction of roads
199	438438.59	5435771.4	-17	26.2	9 m south to and 4 m east of A47237(?)
200	438433.84	5435789.28	-19	26	15-05; 13 m north of 15-04
201	438434.16	5435796.66	-19	24.6	15-05; 10 m north along road, 4 m east of Base Station #2
202	438422.66	5435789.84	-16	24.9	15-07; 13 m along road at base of waste pile
203	438414.17	5435780	-18	25.4	A47235; Another 13 m along road at base of waste pile
204	438405.91	5435773.72	-16	25.5	15-08; Another 10 m along road at base of waste pile
205	438397.77	5435768.28	-14	25.2	A47234; Another 11 m along road at base of waste pile
					5 m north of 15-06 is steep road to west from H
206	438438.03	5435811.51	-12	23	2015-09-01
207	438441	5435821.24	-13	23.3	15-10; 9 m north to Station 152
208	438446.76	5435830.64	-10	21.9	15-11; 13 m north to junction with road to west
209	438439.27	5435832.26	-12	21.9	15-12; 13 m up road to west
154	438430.01	5435826.83	-15	22.2	On road by drill hole
					A47231 – 5 m along road
210	438422.98	5435819.92	-14	22.2	
155	438415.25	5435812.27	-16	21.8	
211	438405.52	5435805.47	-14	21.8	12 m to junction
212	438406.55	5435815.24	-11	22.7	12 m along road to north, 4 m north of A47219
213	438410.76	5435826.19	-10	22.7	13 m – end of road, Sample A47220
214	438404.17	5435797.78	-16	23.4	Road to south
					9 m along road to A47229
215	438399.09	5435784.36	-14	24.4	9 m along road between stations – sample location A47229
					10 m along road to A47228
216	438392.62	5435773.54	-18	25.7	End of road
156	438398.53	5435798.65	-18	22.2	Sample location A47218
217	438393.06	5435794.68	-16	22.1	

					Between stations - 7 m to switchback between A47292 and A47291
218	438383.85	5435788.01	-14	22.5	
219	438381.15	5435780	-18	23.2	10 m to end of road
220	438386.66	5435799.52	-15	22.4	
					8 m to switchback
221	438384.52	5435809.68	-13	21.8	
222	438378.01	5435817.3	-8	21.7	Mouth of adit – Photo (Az approximately 258°) – Sample location A47214
223	438389.52	5435820.64	-8	22.1	
224	438397.3	5435830.52	-6	28.9	Sample location A47287
225	438405.07	5435840.4	-10	23	Mouth of adit – Photo (Az approximately 338°) – Sample location A47216 – End of road
226	438378.17	5435802.78	-12	20.9	Along road from switchback
227	438367.77	5435791.75	-13	20.8	
228	438360.58	5435785.39	-14	21.6	
229	438361.81	5435783.99	-12	25.6	
230	438352.11	5435766.99	-10	26	
231	438345.81	5435757.06	-16	25.5	10 m to middle of upper road
232	438339.38	5435751.18	-16	27.2	14 m west of road; A47211
233	438445.9	5435811.94	-14	27.7	Down steep road between stations 205 / 206
234	438457.25	5435819.16	-14	25.4	
235	438467.57	5435823.29	-6	24.2	
236	438474.87	5435831.38	1	25.3	
237	438480.82	5435839.64	6	27.6	Approximately 6 m west of lower road
238	438488.51	5435845.35	3	29.6	8 m along trend of steep road to middle of lower road; 5 m south of small seep crossing road
					158 (switchback)
					220 – near A47291 (2 m to northeast)
					219A – 2 m west of A47217
					Base Station #2 approximately 4 m east of A47295(?)
176A			4	37.1	
239	438591.39	5435919.57	6	37.3	
240	438600.44	5435929.65	4	37.5	
241	438608.54	5435935.29	2	40.6	
242	438602.42	5435939.81	4	41.7	
243	438591.85	5435936.14	2	40.7	
244	438581.57	5435931.36	0	42.1	

19	438570.79	5435925.28	4	40.8	
245	438558.59	5435919.58	1	39.6	
246	438544.76	5435912.92	1	38.9	
247	438534.94	5435907.42	1	39.9	
20	438525.16	5435899.8	0	37.6	9 m from 247
248	438516.75	5435894.05	2	38	
249	438507.45	5435888.96	-1	36.9	
250	438500.39	5435884.75	-2	38.3	
12	438554.74	5435820.83	-2	36.6	
251	438478.87	5435876.6	-4	37	
252	438467.76	5435872.69	-1	35	Inflection point on corner
253	438462.62	5435860.39	2	33.1	10 m to DDH, 5 m east of A47286
22	438459.79	5435849.56	4	30.4	
254	438454.31	5435840.99	-4	27.3	
255	438450.98	5435836.19	-12	25.9	11 m to junction, 6 m west of DDH, same as Stn 153(?)
					Found old overgrown road west of road above
256	438538.73	5436071.27	-20	34.3	
257	438533.73	5436062.14	-20	34.3	
258	438527.38	5436053.49	-21	35.6	
259	438521.27	5436046.66	-24	35.3	Junction
260	438530.95	5436044.44	-20	36	
261	438544.05	5436040.87	-21	36.8	
262	438556.51	5436046.82	-19	35.6	
263	438511.46	5436036.82	-20	35.4	Back to junction
264	438505.19	5436025.95	-20	37.7	
265	438498.76	5436018.17	-18	36.9	
266	438496.77	5436009.36	-18	37.5	
267	438490.74	5435996.34	-18	38.4	
268	438485.25	5435986.34	-14	37.8	
269	438485.72	5435974.91	-16	39.3	
270	438484.37	5435961.89	-10	37.8	
271	438483.5	5435951.89	-9	37.8	
272	438475.07	5435939.43	-7	38.1	
273	438472.61	5435926.49	-6	57.6	
274	438463.39	5435914.01	-5	56	
275	438454.66	5435901.84	-2	56	
276	438450.9	5435893.43	-2	54	
277	438459.58	5435889.84	-1	55	

278	438472.63	5435892.53	-2	54.5	
279	438484.55	5435895.71	-2	57.8	
280	438496.55	5435897.95	-2	53.9	
281	438506.97	5435899.08	2	54.4	
282	438518.53	5435898.53	0	55	Intersects lower road at 9 m, just south of Stn 20
283	438535.37	5435861.29	2	32	This road runs along base of waste pile
284	438523.93	5435852.61	4	31.6	4 m south along road
285	438517.78	5435838.76	2	30.9	
286	438515.39	5435830.63	2	28.9	1 m north of DDH10-04
287	438515.47	5435820.63	-2	27.5	Base Station #8
288	438514.93	5435808.03	-6	26.9	
289	438514.36	5435799.43	-8	27	
290	438507	5435789.45	-14	22.5	3 m north of DDH
291	438500.71	5435775.22	-16	24.5	5 m to end of road
292	438524.68	5435801.89	-2	26.4	
					7 m to junction of lower road
293	438533.38	5435810.14	-4	27.6	
294	438539.55	5435819.78	-3	30	
295	438545.58	5435832.07	-2	31.3	
296	438552.3	5435843.9	2	32.1	
					6 m to junction with lower road
297	438558.44	5435854.29	2	32	
298	438562.51	5435862.45	4	33.3	
299	438573.78	5435881.58	5	33	Junction with upper road
300	438576.75	5435890.25	5	34.6	
301	438561	5435874.64	5	35.2	13 m from junction, 4 sea cans to west and northwest
302	438549.23	5435868.89	6	34.1	17 m to Station 283
303	438527.76	5435790.45	-11	23.9	12 m south from junction
304	438523.79	5435779.34	-12	29.9	
					7 m – Power pole 4 m to east
305	438519.66	5435770.13	-15	34.4	
306	438512.04	5435757.27	-16	30.5	
307	438432.92	5435777.83	-7	116	Junction
308	438426.48	5435764.48	-6	114.9	
309	438421.5	5435757.16	-13	114.9	Pit
310	438411.98	5435750.4	-12	120.8	9 m to A47299
311	438431.25	5435760.79	-11	111	Broad switchback road to south

312	438427.15	5435742.13	-12	113.1	Between 311 and 37
37	438420.67	5435733.27	-14	108.4	10 m to Station 37
313	438414.08	5435727.45	-16	114	
314	438406.65	5435720.74	-16	117.6	
315	438400.39	5435715.64	-16	118.4	
					6 m to Station 38
316	438386.7	5435700.46	-10	124.3	13 m from Station 315
317	438379.42	5435687.89	-13	125	
39	438372.56	5435679	-12	134.9	14 m from Station 317
318	438361.83	5435677.05	-16	131.5	Junction inside switchback
319	438360.64	5435689.61	-16	133.1	Inside switchback
320	438363.05	5435701.49	-14	133.6	
321	438368.18	5435715.01	-12	135.2	
322	438381.27	5435720.83	-9	136.3	4 m south of A47226
40	438353.31	5435679.93	-14	126.6	11 m from switchback
323	438348.33	5435689.35	-12	129.3	
41	438348.33	5435698.61	-12	130.1	8 m from Station 323
324	438348.8	5435710.83	-10	138.1	
42	438348.8	5435710.83	-10	139.6	9 m from Station 324
325	438349.58	5435720.97	-13	130.2	
43	438350.45	5435737.45	-11	130.3	9 m from Station 325
231	438345.81	5435757.06	-8	130	16 m from Station 43
326	438346.43	5435770.36	-8	133	
297	438558.44	5435854.29	1	143.6	
352	438556.7	5435839.45	2	143.6	
353	438556.24	5435831.05	0	137.2	
12	438554.74	5435820.83	0	137.5	
354	438552.85	5435810.87	-2	134.8	
355	438551.69	5435798.38	-6	126.2	
356	438550.95	5435786.52	-8	126.6	
14	438550.77	5435776.99	-8	127.7	
357	438550.74	5435764.4	-15	125.2	
15	438547.68	5435753.84	-10	125	
358	438543.22	5435743.45	-13	126	
359	438538.57	5435735.51	-11	99.2	
360	438533.49	5435722.49	-10	74.8	
361	438532	5435714.66	-5	112.4	
362	438531.49	5435705.11	16	130.9	Power pole with transformer 15m west - active

363	438533.17	5435694.34	12	146.9	Sub-parallel to power line
364	438535.81	5435682.17	13	137.7	Sub-parallel to power line
365	438536.98	5435671.06	13	151.8	Sub-parallel to power line
366	438536.98	5435661.32	16	163.3	
367	438536.66	5435651.82	24	177.2	
368	438536.93	5435643.92	16	194.9	
369	438535.79	5435640.11	-2	175.9	End of powerline
370	438531.95	5435620.95	-6	152.6	
371	438530.39	5435610.36	-3	147.7	3m South of A47273
372	438513.46	5435602.29	-6	146.8	At A47279
373	438516.11	5435613.02	-1	158	At concrete foundation
198	438432.92	5435777.83	-7	119.8	
25	438438.59	5435771.4	-12	119.6	
332	438442.19	5435763.31	-10	117.7	
26	438444.52	5435752.85	-7	115.4	
333	438451.08	5435741.42	-5	116	
27	438455.06	5435729.9	-3	111.7	
334	438455.74	5435718.77	-4	113.7	A47242? Approximate south edge of waste pile
28	438454.49	5435704.38	-6	119.3	
335	438449.17	5435692.95	-4	121.7	
29	438446.85	5435681.16	-4	127.2	
336	438445.62	5435672.4	-2	127.6	
30	438445.79	5435657.39	-2	127.7	
337	438446.3	5435643.51	-4	129.1	
31	438444.09	5435628.6	-5	126.5	
338	438443.46	5435616.75	-4	128.5	
32	438441.77	5435605.95	-4	130	
339	438439.73	5435594.91	-2	132.1	
33	438439.18	5435582.18	-4	134.4	
340	438449.39	5435595.58	-4	132.1	
341	438456.58	5435595.79	0	132.1	By 350E 100N
342	438432.24	5435595.79	-2	131	
343	438422.08	5435596.64	-8	131	
344	438438.59	5435565.74	1	134.6	
34	438437.53	5435556	1	137.6	
345	438436.59	5435546.94	2	138.9	
34A			2	137.6	
346	438443.04	5435533.77	0	137.6	

347	438453.2	5435532.08	1	138.8	
348	438423.59	5435541.74	-2	136.1	
349	438414.04	5435546.26	0	130.2	
198	438432.92	5435777.83	-8	115.4	Accuracy test
326	438346.43	5435770.36	-5	107	
327	438349.39	5435782.54	-8	107.2	
328	438350.03	5435792.91	-7	107.8	
Base Stn #3			-3	108.4	Equal to Stn. #36
329	438357.07	5435813.38	0	108.3	
49	438378.01	5435817.3	0	113.2	
330	438367.45	5435834.7	-2	114.1	
50	438373.01	5435842.77	1	115.8	
331	438377.24	5435852.65	0	118.4	
51	438379.16	5435865.46	2	119.1	
374	438380.08	5435875.31	-2	123.3	
52	438382.01	5435884.9	-1	120.6	3m short of unnamed drill hole
375	438383.83	5435897.72	4	120.8	
61	438337.24	5435842.28	-2	118.2	
376	438344.7	5435849.58	0	126.2	
60	438351.88	5435856.99	0	122	
377	438357.83	5435864.05	1	122.1	
59	438365.37	5435872.8	2	123.6	
378	438372.42	5435880.93	-3	128.6	
379	438380.89	5435890.13	0	123	At junction

Appendix E

Leveled Self Potential Data

Station	Easting	Northing	Voltage (mV)	Leveled	Notes
202	438422.66	5435789.84	41.6	41.6	
203	438414.17	5435780	31	31	
204	438405.91	5435773.72	50.4	50.4	
205	438397.77	5435768.28	-12.2	-12.2	8 m to A47234; 13 m to end of road
391	438393.15	5435762.87	-26.7	-26.7	6m beyond 205; another adit (photo)
207	438441	5435821.24	6.6	6.6	
152	438441	5435821.24	15.1	15.1	
208	438446.76	5435830.64	0.3	0.3	At junction
209	438439.27	5435832.26	8.1	8.1	
A47231	438425.98	5435819.04	-17.1	-17.1	At point A47231 at side of road
210	438422.98	5435819.92	0.8	0.8	
155	438415.25	5435812.27	14	14	
212	438406.55	5435815.24	26.9	26.9	At junction
214	438404.17	5435797.78	92.7	92.7	
392	438402.72	5435791.58	121.8	121.8	
215	438399.09	5435784.36	147.3	147.3	
393	438396.22	5435779	138.2	138.2	
216	438392.62	5435773.54	76.9	76.9	4 m past last station
394	438389.63	5435770.03	-13.6	-13.6	8 m past last station in gully
211	438406.01	5435804.92	35.7	35.7	
213	438410.76	5435826.19	14.6	14.6	at sample A47220
156	438398.53	5435798.65	61.1	61.1	
157	438391.99	5435793.98	97	97	3 m northeast of A47292 below switchback = 217
218	438383.85	5435788.01	73.6	73.6	
219	438381.15	5435780	35.8	35.8	
395	438380.28	5435772.67	-1.8	-1.8	13 m beyond 219 in gully
220	438386.66	5435799.52	74.6	74.6	
158	438382.72	5435804.6	-14.3	-14.3	"Between 220 and 221 on switchback
222	438378.01	5435817.3	1.8	1.8	
221	438384.52	5435809.68	14.4	14.4	4 m north of 158
223	438389.52	5435820.64	-4.8	-4.8	
224	438397.3	5435830.52	87.5	87.5	
225	438405.07	5435840.4	-17.2	-17.2	
226	438378.17	5435802.78	18.6	18.6	
48	438373.52	5435799			3 m south of 226
227	438367.77	5435791.75	14	14	
228	438361.81	5435783.99	-6.5	-6.5	

229	438357.05	5435778.23	1.8	1.8	
230	438352.11	5435766.99	-19.4	-19.4	
231	438345.81	5435757.06	9.1	9.1	
232	438339.38	5435751.18	24.1	24.1	A47211
326	438346.43	5435770.36	-17.2	-17.2	
327	438349.39	5435782.54	9.9	9.9	23 m south of Base Station #3
328	438350.03	5435792.91	2	2	13m south Base Station #3
Base Stn #3	438354.36	5435803.96	-15.2	-15.2	
329	438357.07	5435813.38	5.9	5.9	13m north of Base Station #3
49	438362.26	5435826.5	6.5	6.5	
330	438367.45	5435834.7	-1.6	-1.6	12 m north of Station 49
50	438373.01	5435842.77	-11.8	-11.8	
331	438377.24	5435852.65	-11	-11	
51	438379.16	5435865.46	-19.5	-19.5	
43	438350.45	5435737.45	0.8	0.8	
325	438349.97	5435729.75	-5.5	-5.5	
42	438349.58	5435720.97	-7.4	-7.4	
324	438348.8	5435710.83	-12.8	-12.8	
41	438348.33	5435698.61	-14.4	-14.4	
323	438348.33	5435689.35	-22.5	-22.5	
40	438353.31	5435679.93	-23.6	-23.6	
318A	438362.26	5435677.15	-12.7	-12.7	
319	438360.64	5435689.61	-17	-17	
320	438363.05	5435701.49	-7.2	-7.2	
321	438368.18	5435715.01	-2.4	-2.4	
199	438438.59	5435771.4	4.2	4.2	
198	438432.92	5435777.83	7.6	7.6	Equals 307
308	438426.48	5435764.48	12.4	12.4	
309	438421.5	5435757.16	-7	-7	
310	438411.98	5435750.4	-6.7	-6.7	
311	438431.25	5435760.79	1	1	
312	438427.15	5435742.13	-10.9	-10.9	Between 311 and 37
37	438420.67	5435733.27	-11.5	-11.5	
313	438414.08	5435727.45	-32.8	-32.8	
314	438406.65	5435720.74	-7	-7	
38	438392.65	5435710.25	-10.9	-10.9	
316	438386.7	5435700.46	-15.1	-15.1	
317	438379.42	5435687.89	-13.4	-13.4	

319	438360.64	5435689.61	-22.3	-22.3	
318A			-12.7	-12.7	
322	438381.27	5435720.83	2.9	2.9	A47226
25	438438.59	5435771.4	-47.7	4.2	
332	438442.19	5435763.31	13.9	65.8	
26	438444.52	5435752.85	-48	3.9	
333	438451.08	5435741.42	-21	30.9	
27	438455.06	5435729.9	-23.9	28	
334	438455.74	5435718.77	-48.1	3.8	A47242? Approximate south edge of waste pile
28	438454.49	5435704.38	-58.8	-6.9	
335	438449.17	5435692.95	-43.9	8	
29	438446.85	5435681.16	-34.5	17.4	
336	438445.62	5435672.4	-42.1	9.8	
30	438445.79	5435657.39	-86.9	-35	
337	438446.3	5435643.51	-85.6	-33.7	
318A			-101.5	-49.6	
338	438443.46	5435616.75	-102.3	-50.4	
32	438441.77	5435605.95	-128	-76.1	
339	438439.73	5435594.91	-131.8	-79.9	
340	438449.39	5435595.58	-80.7	-28.8	off road 12 m east
341	438456.58	5435595.79	-110.8	-58.9	Another 10 m east at steep slope to creek
342	438432.24	5435595.79	0.4	52.3	12 m west off road
343	438422.08	5435596.64	-77	-25.1	Another 12 m west
33	438439.18	5435582.18	-108.7	-56.8	
344	438438.59	5435565.74	-175.5	-123.6	old water barrel/tank to east
34	438437.69	5435555.91	-132.6	-80.7	
345	438436.59	5435546.94	-175.6	-123.7	
35	438435.38	5435536.71	-191	-139.1	End of road
346	438443.04	5435533.77	-156	-104.1	off road 12 m east
347	438453.2	5435532.08	-131.3	-79.4	Another 11 m east
348	438423.59	5435541.74	-77.7	-25.8	12 m west off road; 9 m to CP 3083 picket
349	438414.04	5435546.26	-66.3	-14.4	Another 12 m west from 348
233	438445.9	5435811.94	-4.4	-4.4	
234	438457.25	5435819.16	6.7	6.7	
235	438467.57	5435823.29	-3.4	-3.4	
236	438474.87	5435831.38	-1	-1	
237	438480.82	5435839.64	6.4	6.4	
238	438488.51	5435845.35	5.8	5.8	Equals 177
166	438499.78	5435856.78	-12.7	-12.7	Adit to west; source of seep

171	438507.67	5435862.74	-38.1	-38.1	
167	438516	5435869.64	-33.8	-33.8	
172	438526.32	5435877.1	-43.7	-43.7	
168	438538.46	5435882.82	-37.2	-37.2	
173	438553.08	5435888.77	-33.3	-33.3	
169	438564.75	5435892.18	-89.6	-89.6	
174	438575.52	5435893.53	-80.1	-80.1	
300	438576.75	5435890.25	-19	-19	
175	438579.09	5435898.06	-25.2	-25.2	12 m north of 300
Base Station #1	438581.68	5435904.56	-93.6	-93.6	
299	438573.78	5435881.58	-66.3	-66.3	
301	438561	5435874.64	-49.9	-49.9	
302	438549.23	5435868.89	-50.4	-50.4	
283	438535.37	5435861.29	-40.9	-40.9	
284	438523.93	5435852.61	-36.3	-36.3	
350	438505.79	5435836.99	-62.8	-62.8	A47251 2 m north
351	438512.4	5435846.78	-59.9	-59.9	4 m west of junction; halfway between 284 and 350
285	438517.78	5435838.76	-30.4	-30.4	
286	438515.39	5435830.63	-34.6	-34.6	
287	438515.47	5435820.63	-30.4	-30.4	
288	438514.93	5435808.03	-41.4	-41.4	
199	438438.59	5435771.4	12.7	1.8	
198	438432.92	5435777.83	22.3	11.4	Equals 307
197	438440.47	5435782.77	19.3	8.4	
196	438447.54	5435788.65	11.3	0.4	
189	438452.3	5435791.74	5.4	-5.5	MN09-22
381	438457.4	5435810.55	6.4	-4.5	MN09-23
382	438467.08	5435815.48	3.8	-7.1	
383	438482.88	5435818.89	3.3	-7.6	5m E MN09-13; 2m E of MN09-17
178	438488.66	5435824.24	66.7	55.8	
165	438488.35	5435832.65	69.5	58.6	
238	438488.51	5435845.35	19.1	8.2	
164	438489.62	5435811.3	22.3	11.4	
179	438489.32	5435801.5	13.6	2.7	
180	438482.32	5435789.76	9.2	-1.7	Equals 162

181	438479.15	5435782.54	15.4	4.5	
182	438472.72	5435772.93	8.2	-2.7	
183	438472.72	5435762.53	19.7	8.8	
184	438471.53	5435750.79	-30.3	-41.2	
185	438481.04	5435764.52	22.6	11.7	
186	438463.49	5435768.8	23	12.1	
187	438455.08	5435770.07	68.6	57.7	
188	438448.02	5435781.82	3.6	-7.3	
189	438452.3	5435791.74		-10.9	Equals 380
190	438497.99	5435799.36	34.1	23.2	
191	438492.67	5435798.01	31.8	20.9	
192	438486.48	5435796.51		-10.9	Equals 179
193	438479.73	5435795.95	-24.8	-35.7	MN09-04
194	438472.64	5435796.58	-13.1	-24	Equals 161; SR06-08-11
195	438464.78	5435795.87	9.7	-1.2	MN09-06
196	438447.54	5435788.65	29.4	18.5	
NEW BASE STATION Station 287 (Base Station #8)					
286	438515.39	5435830.63	-18.4	-36.8	
285	438517.78	5435838.76	-17.9	-36.3	
288	438514.93	5435808.03	-14.9	-33.3	
289	438514.36	5435799.43	7.3	-11.1	
290	438507	5435789.45	31.7	13.3	
291	438500.71	5435775.22	18	-0.4	
294	438539.55	5435819.78	4.9	-13.5	
303	438527.76	5435790.45	-13.4	-31.8	
304	438523.79	5435779.34	-2	-20.4	
305	438519.66	5435770.13	-15.8	-34.2	
306	438512.04	5435757.27	-21.6	-40	
293	438533.38	5435810.14	-28	-46.4	
294	438539.55	5435819.78	-34.9	-53.3	
295	438545.58	5435832.07	5.9	-12.5	
296	438552.3	5435843.9	-14.1	-32.5	
297	438558.44	5435854.29	-10.1	-28.5	
298	438562.51	5435862.45	-9.7	-28.1	
299	438573.78	5435881.58	-26.3	-44.7	
352	438556.7	5435839.45	-2.3	-20.7	
353	438556.24	5435831.05	-1.6	-20	
12	438554.74	5435820.83	18	-0.4	

354	438552.85	5435810.87	-14.4	-32.8	
355	438551.69	5435798.38	-4	-22.4	equals Station 13
356	438550.95	5435786.52	-10.8	-29.2	
14	438550.77	5435776.99	4.8	-13.6	
357	438550.74	5435764.4	2.7	-15.7	
15	438547.68	5435753.84	-7.6	-26	
358	438543.22	5435743.45	1.9	-16.5	
359	438538.57	5435735.51	-7.6	-26	
360	438533.49	5435722.49	6	-12.4	
361	438532	5435714.66	-27	-45.4	
362	438531.49	5435705.11	-34.5	-52.9	
363	438533.17	5435694.34	-30.6	-49	
364	438535.81	5435682.17	28.1	9.7	
365	438536.98	5435671.06	-36	-54.4	
366	438536.98	5435661.32	-33.3	-51.7	
367	438536.66	5435651.82	-25.6	-44	
368	438536.93	5435643.92	-56.4	-74.8	
360	438533.49	5435722.49	-4.7	-32.65	
362	438531.49	5435705.11	-22.1	-50.05	
361	438532	5435714.66	18.1	-9.85	
363	438533.17	5435694.34	-10.3	-38.25	
364	438535.81	5435682.17	54.8	26.85	
365	438536.98	5435671.06	-12.8	-40.75	
366	438536.98	5435661.32	-5.3	-33.25	
367	438536.66	5435651.82	9.3	-18.65	
368	438536.93	5435643.92	-21.8	-49.75	
369	438535.21	5435631.17	-40.5	-68.45	
370	438531.95	5435620.95	111.4	83.45	
371	438530.39	5435610.36	-38.8	-66.75	
384	438530.79	5435597.8	-40	-67.95	same as A47274
385	438524.31	5435588.8	-58.6	-86.55	same as A47275
386	438520.6	5435578.88	-46.5	-74.45	same as A47276
387	438519.68	5435570.28	-65.8	-93.75	same as A47277?
388	438511.21	5435564.86	-66.5	-94.45	same as A47278
372	438513.46	5435602.29	-39.4	-67.35	same as A47279
373	438516.11	5435613.02	-49	-76.95	by concrete foundation
389	438527.35	5435629.68	-28.3	-56.25	same as A47268; 10 m beyond end of power line

Appendix F

Midnight Area Drill Hole Information

Drill hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Inclin	O/B (m)
Unlabeled	438462.21	5435865.46			
MN09-12(?)	438514.3	5435868.38			
SR06-01	438471.71	5435764.33	11	-57	18.3
SR06-02	438471.71	5435764.33	36	-57	9.1
SR06-03	438471.71	5435764.33	345	-57	16.5
SR06-04	438451.17	5435742.15	11	-57	6.7
SR06-05	438451.17	5435742.15	36	-57	11.2
SR06-06	438474.09	5435803.03	11	-45	17.1
SR06-07	438474.09	5435803.03	11	-60	16.3
SR06-08	438474.09	5435803.03	0	-90	14.9
SR06-09	438474.09	5435803.03	36	-45	20.1
SR06-10	438474.09	5435803.03	36	-70	15.2
SR06-11	438474.09	5435803.03	345	-60	13.7
SR06-12	438385.37	5435898.41	60	-60	4.6
SR06-13	438385.37	5435898.41	80	-60	3.7
SR06-14	438368.46	5435721.8	11	-45	6.4
SR06-15	438368.46	5435721.8	345	-45	7.3
SR06-16	438368.46	5435721.8	30	-45	8.8
SR06-17	438262.57	5435711.33	345	-60	1.5
SR06-18	438262.57	5435711.33	11	-45	0.6
SR06-19	438385.37	5435898.41	100	-60	3.4
SR06-20	438262.57	5435711.33	36	-45	1.5
SR06-21	438504.39	5435715	345	-45	1.5
MN08-01	438443.29	5435832.09	36	-50	8.5
MN09-01	438451.47	5435836.62	19	-50	17.6
MN09-02	438459.63	5435844.78	36	-50	14.6
MN09-03	438430.93	5435827.11	36	-50	3
MN09-04	438472.42	5435792.15	0	-90	13.1
MN09-05	438465.84	5435803.33	0	-90	13.1
MN09-06	438483.5	5435802.07	0	-90	13.6
MN09-07	438493.35	5435801.14	0	-90	18.3
MN09-08	438482.35	5435791.49	0	-90	14.9
MN09-09	438492	5435790.56	0	-90	14.9
MN09-10	438480.16	5435780.51	0	-90	16.8
MN09-11	438470.31	5435781.43	0	-90	13.8

MN09-12	438462.7	5435793.14	0	-90	12.9
MN09-13	438475.57	5435812.85	0	-90	13.7
MN09-14	438485.1	5435811.79	0	-90	12.2
MN09-15	438466.05	5435813.78	0	-90	10.9
MN09-16	438494.95	5435810.87	0	-90	17.2
MN09-17	438486.82	5435822.18	0	-90	12.2
MN09-18	438496.01	5435821.19	0	-90	17.4
MN09-19	438461.11	5435782.42	0	-90	11.3
MN09-20	438451.98	5435783.22	0	-90	13.9
MN09-21	438453.31	5435793.87	0	-90	13.7
MN09-22	438454.5	5435804.45	0	-90	14.3
MN09-23	438455.62	5435814.7	0	-90	13.4
MN09-24	438457.01	5435825.02	0	-90	15.1
MN09-25	438467.83	5435823.96	0	-90	16
MN09-26	438457.71	5435834.35	0	-90	15.2
MN10-01	438506	5435783	0	-90	22.6
MN10-02	438516	5435812	0	-90	19.2
MN10-03	438515	5435811	345	-60	18.3
MN10-04	438517	5435829	0	-90	18.3
MN10-05	438521	5435848	0	-90	18.6
MN10-06	438555	5435871	0	-90	26.3
MN10-07	438540	5435807	0	-90	30.8
MN10-08	438549	5435844	0	-90	28.3
MN10-09	438430	5435780	0	-90	17.1
MN10-10	438497	5435854	0	-90	10.7
MN10-11	438493	5435856	0	-90	4.6
MN10-12	438518	5435869	0	-90	15.4
MN10-13	438433	5435801	0	-90	12.2
MN10-14	438434	5435823	0	-90	6.1
MN10-15	438464	5435863	0	-90	6.6

Appendix G

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the Midnight property for the purposes of an exploration program including compilation, an SP and VLF surveys between July 1 and August 24, 2015.

COMPILATION	
R. Walker, 7.31 man-days @ $800 / day	$ 5,848.00
PERSONNEL	
VLF Survey - R. Walker, 5.06 man-days @ $800 / day	$ 4,048.00
SP Survey - R. Walker, 4.81 man-days @ $800 / day	$ 3,848.00
– K. Walker, 4.81 man-days at $175 / day	$ 841.75
GPS Survey – R. Walker, 2 man-days at $800 / day	$ 1,600.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	
Accommodation	$ 1,305.44
Meals – per diem, 17 man-days at $50 / day	$ 850.00
Vehicle – 4WD Truck – 15 days at $100 / day	$ 1,500.00
- fuel	$ 339.93
Quads – 16 days at $200 / day	$ 3,200.00
Equipment Rental – 12 days at $30 / day	$ 360.00
REPORT/REPRODUCTION	
R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 4.5 days @ $800/day	$ 3,600.00
Total	**$ 27,341.12**