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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $44,623.64

AUTHOR(S): Brian Game, P.Geo

SIGNATURE(S): BG

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-11-189

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5578314

PROPERTY NAME: Snowbird

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 238304,239107

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093K 036

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 93K7E-8W/093K048

LATITUDE: 54 ° 26 ' 55 " **LONGITUDE:** 124 ° 28 ' 58 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Omineca Gold Ltd

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

895 Glover Road, Smithers, B.C., Canada
V07 2NO

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

1) Omineca Gold Ltd

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

895 Glover Road, Smithers, B.C, Canada
V07 2NO

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

Underlain by Late Paleozoic to Early Mesozoic Cache Creek Group rocks including argillite, chert, Alpine-type ultramafics, andesite, granodiorite, diorite and minor limestone. Structurally the property is dominated by the NW-SE striking Sowchea Fault Zone. Intense carbonate alteration is restricted to the Sowchea FZ. Mineralized zones of interest are largely comprised of Au-quartz-asp-sb veins and stringer zones. Mineralization is also hosted in discontinuous granitic bodies NE of the Sowchea FZ.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: AR #'s 0520, 3520, 5136, 8613, 15261, 15853, 23523, 27154, 33310

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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			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	45 samples analyzed for ICP-MS including AU	238304	$7,139.78
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	2,000 metres	239107, 238304	$6,693.55
Trench (metres)	250 metres excavator trenching	238304	$30,790.31
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$44,623.64

Map Sheet NTS 93K7E-8W

Excavator Trenching and Rock Sample Analysis Report for the Snowbird Property, Fort St. James, British Columbia

Omineca Mining Division
Fort St. James Area, British Columbia
BCGS: 093K048
Latitude 54°27´N Longitude 124°32´W
UTM Zone 10N (NAD 83) 401000E/6034400N

Claims: 238304, 239107, 239108, 239109, 243491, 243492, 243518, 511922

Completed By:

Geominex Consultants Ltd.
1205-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
V6B 1N2

Completed For:
Omineca Gold Ltd.
895 Glover Road
Smithers, B.C., Canada
V0J 2N0

November 7, 2015
Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Brian Game, P.Geo

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Snowbird gold property is located in central British Columbia, Canada, approximately 20 kilometers west of Fort St. James. The property is accessible via a secondary dirt access road leading from Highway 27 west of Fort St. James, which is the closest full service community providing infrastructure and skilled manpower.

The property consists of a single contiguous block of eight mineral claims, covering 1,682.95 hectares. The sole registered owner for the claims comprising the Snowbird project is Omineca Gold Ltd. ("Omineca") subject to an underlying purchase agreement with Paramount Gold and Silver Corp. Snowbird claims are in the Omineca Mining Division.

Regionally, the Snowbird property is underlain by Late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic Cache Creek Group rocks, part of the Cache Creek Terrain that extends more than 1,000 kilometers along the length of the Canadian Cordillera. The central Cache Creek Terrain, where Snowbird is located, forms a 450 km long northwest-trending, fault bounded belt. The belt comprises a tectonically intercalated package of pelagic and siliclastic sediments with minor limestone, lesser oceanic crustal volcanics-plutonics, and mantle rock metamorphic lithologies. Both accretionary complex and ophiolitic assemblage rocks are present. The ophiolitic rocks are of Permian age while the accretionary rocks are Early Triassic.

On a local scale, the major host lithologies on the Snowbird property in order of abundance are argillite, chert, Alpine-type ultramafics (harzburgite), andesite, granodiorite, diorite and minor limestone. Due to the structural deformation of the area, the precise relationships and stratigraphic succession of the lithologies is uncertain. The bedding strikes northwest and has a moderate dip to the southwest. Dykes and stocks of diorite and small bodies of serpentinite are common. Overall, outcrop exposure is relatively poor, with much of the southern portion of the property covered by recent lake sediments.

Structurally the property is dominated by the northwest-southeast striking Sowchea Fault Zone; a zone of moderate to intense deformation that controls the spatial distribution of alteration and mineralization. The zone can be traced for more than 20 km, dips at 45 degrees to the northeast and has been interpreted as a subsidiary structure to the Pinchi Fault. Field evidence suggests that the Sowchea is not a shear but is a fault zone formed at the brittle-ductile stage of deformation. The Sowchea Fault Zone is cut by a series of north-south striking high angle dextral faults that progressively offset the zone northeast.

Mineralization defined to date on the Snowbird property occurs primarily in the Main, North, East, New Showing and Granite zones, over an area approximately 3,500 m long by 1,000 m wide. Mineral zones of interest are largely comprised of gold-quartz-arsenopyrite-stibnite veins and stringer zones localized within the northwest-trending, northeast dipping Sowchea Fault Zone and associated subsidiary structures. Intense carbonate alteration is restricted to the Sowchea Fault Zone and occurs as two elongated zones (Mariposite Alteration Zone and East Zone) approximately 50-90 m wide and greater than 1.6 km in length. Listwanite alteration is well developed in and adjacent to the ultramafic rocks within the host shear zone and consists of ferroan magnesite, ankerite, silica, mariposite and pyrite.

Better developed quartz-carbonate veins and stringer zones, and higher gold grades, occur at the hangingwall and footwall contacts of the host shear zone. Mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite within the quartz-carbonate veins and adjacent host rock. Gold is generally micron sized and intimately associated with arsenopyrite and to a lesser extent, pyrite and stibnite. Coarse gold and massive stibnite are known to be associated with cross-cutting north-south faults and may be remobilized.

Granite Zone mineralization is unique from the Main, North, East and New Showing zones and consists of thin discontinuous quartz stringers in a narrow elongate body or bodies of sericite-muscovite altered quartz diorite to tonalite intrusive. Mineralization consists of pyrite and rare marcasite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in quartz stringers and altered host rock. Gold mineralization associated with intrusive rocks of the Granite Zone was the focus of the 2015 exploration program at Snowbird.

During the period September 17 to September 24 2015, an exploration program was conducted on the Snowbird property as follows:

1. A total of 250 metres of mechanized trenching in six linked trenches at the Granite Zone. Trenches were sampled and then reclaimed.
2. A total of 45 rock samples were taken from the trenches.
3. Three drill pads were constructed at the Granite Zone in anticipation of drilling targets generated from the trenching program.
4. Approximately two kilometers of historical access road was re-opened to facilitate trenching.

In the course of the program, a total of 45 trench samples were collected and analyzed by ICP-MS analysis (36 element package), including gold. Results of the trenching generally indicate low gold values ranging from below detection limit to a high of 418.7 ppb. The magnitude of rock gold values returned from the trenches does not appear to adequately explain the historical soil geochemical anomalies and further trenching of the Granite Zone is recommended. The recommended program would include the following:

1. Further trenching along the northwest and southeast extensions of the Granite Zone and to the north to link with the East Zone.
2. Future trenching and rock sampling should include detailed geological mapping and channel/chip sampling over the entire length of the trenches and the insertion of quality control samples into the sample stream.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

An exploration program designed to expand on the gold bearing potential at the Granite Zone of the Snowbird property was conducted by Omineca Gold during September 2015. The purpose of the work was to expand upon geochemical results obtained during past exploration efforts.

Work was conducted by personnel from Omineca Gold and Angel Jade Mines Ltd. (“Angel Jade”). All trenching was carried out by Angel Jade with trench sampling conducted by, or supervised by Shawn Kennedy. Trench locations, co-ordination and overall supervision were provided by Shawn Kennedy. Brian Game, P.Geo was contracted by Omineca to compile the data and prepare an assessment report. The total cost to complete the 2015 exploration program was $42,716.46

All rock geochemical samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver B.C. All units used in this report and accompanying illustrations are referenced to the North American Datum 83 (NAD 83), Zone 10N, unless otherwise stated.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Snowbird property is located in central British Columbia, Canada, approximately 20 km west of Fort St. James. The property is centred approximately at latitude 54° 27’ North and longitude 124° 32’ West (UTM Zone 10N 401000E/6034400N NAD83) on NTS maps 093K/7E-8W or BCGS map 093K048 (Figure 1).

The Snowbird property, following a claim reduction filed on November 9, 2015, consists of a single contiguous block of eight mineral claims, covering 1,682.95 hectares, within the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 2) and is recorded in good standing by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The individual claim statistics are summarized in Table 1 below.

The sole registered owner for the claims comprising the Snowbird Project is Omineca Gold Ltd. (MTO Client # 146381) of Smithers BC. Omineca has an underlying purchase agreement, dated March 24, 2004, with X-Cal Resources Ltd., which is 100% owned by Paramount Gold and Silver Corp. (“Paramount”).

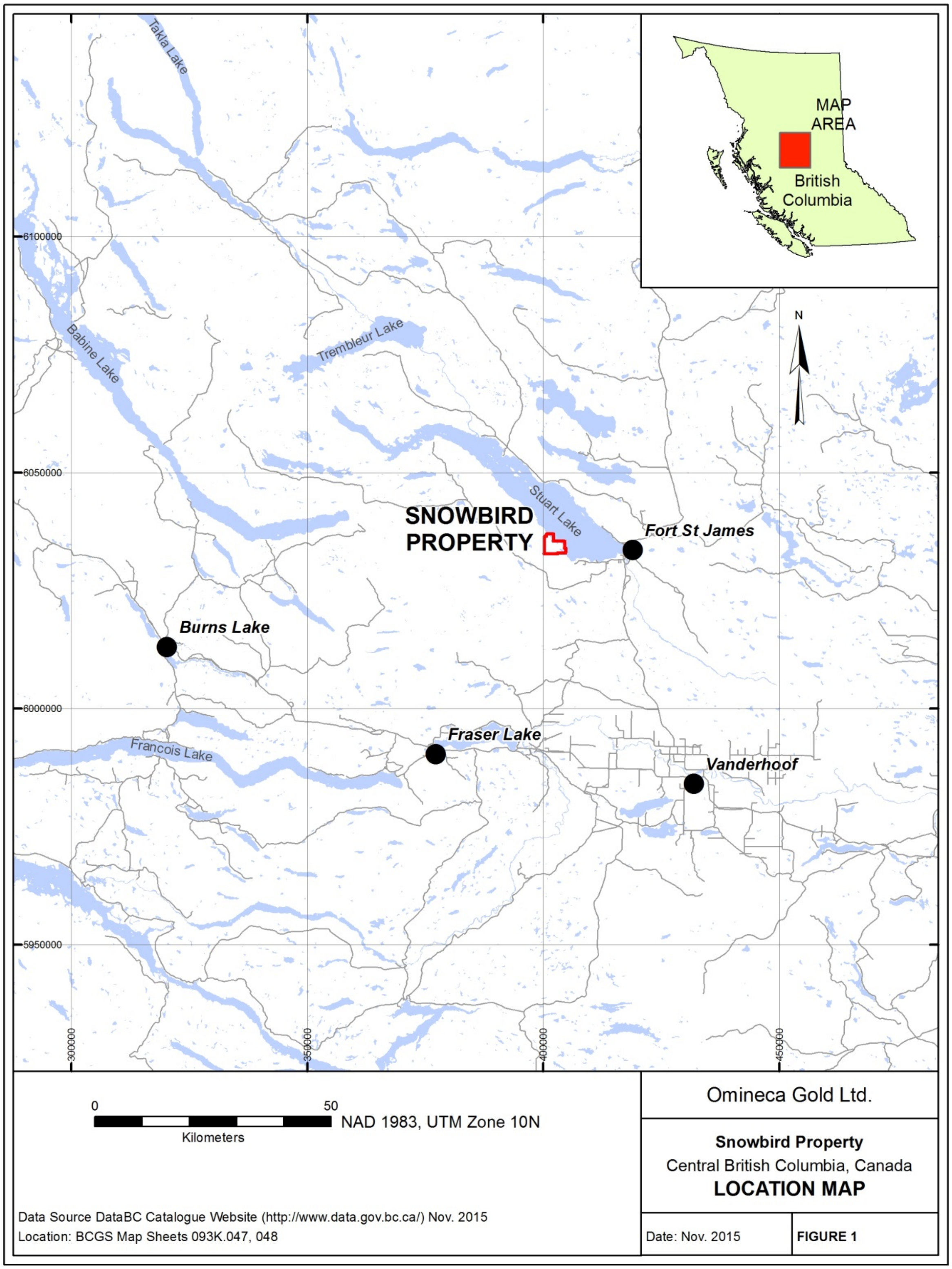

Figure 1 Snowbird Property Location Map

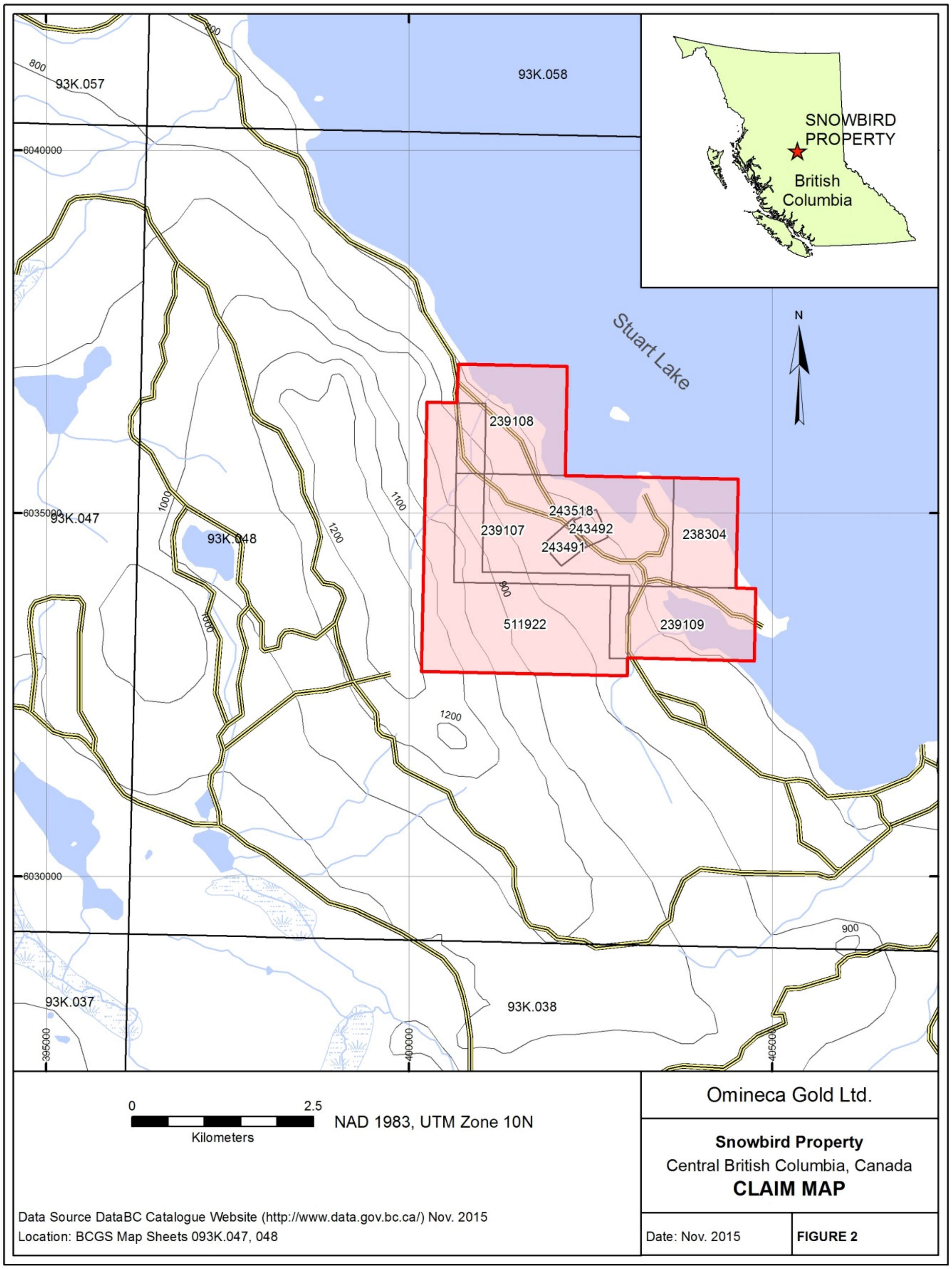

Figure 2 Snowbird Property Claim Map

Table 1 Snowbird Claim Statistics

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Property Owner	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
238304	Borchea	Omineca Gold Ltd	15-May-80	18-Nov-17	150.00
239107	Snowbird # 1	Omineca Gold Ltd	24-Mar-86	18-Nov-17	450.00
239108	Snowbird # 2	Omineca Gold Ltd	24-Mar-86	18-Nov-17	225.00
239109	Snowbird # 3	Omineca Gold Ltd	24-Mar-86	18-Nov-17	200.00
243491	Campsite	Omineca Gold Ltd	05-Nov-37	18-Nov-17	25.00
243492	Snowbird	Omineca Gold Ltd	05-Nov-37	18-Nov-17	25.00
243518	Shaft Fr.	Omineca Gold ltd	20-Oct-53	18-Nov-17	25.00
511922		Omineca Gold Ltd	02-May-05	18-Nov-17	582.95

Total Area 1,682.95 ha

The principal known mineralized zones at Snowbird are the Main, North, East and Granite zones. These prospects are described in Section 7.3 and their locations relative to the property boundaries are shown in Figure 6.

Exploration by Omineca in 2015 was completed under Mineral and Coal Exploration and Activities and Reclamation Permit number MX-11-189 (Mine number 1000065-201201).

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is easily gained by taking Highway 27 west from Fort St. James 17 km to the Sowchea Bay public campground on the western edge of Stuart Lake. The remaining 7 km of access road to the property is a dirt road which provides access to the main property workings. The property can be accessed by a 4x4 truck year round, providing the access road has been plowed for snow.

The area has a typical central interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, cold winters and moderate precipitation. At Fort St. James, the annual average temperatures are 14.3 degrees Celsius in summer and -9.3 degrees Celsius in winter, with annual rainfall averaging 29.4 cm and annual snowfall averaging 192 cm respectively.

The property is generally snow-free from May to October. Normal surface programs should be completed during this period. Drilling can be completed 12 months of the year with adequate winter equipment.

The most accessible major supply center is Fort St. James (population 5,000), 20 km to the east where supplies and services adequate to explore the property can be found. The communities of Vanderhoof (population 3,865) and Prince George (population 80,000) to the south and southeast, respectively, also provide a variety of services.

A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Fort St. James, Vanderhoof, Prince George as well as a number of other surrounding communities

Due to the moderate terrain, there exist ample areas on the property for all aspects of a large mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailings disposal, and other recovery designs. Water for mining purposes is abundant, most prominently from Stuart Lake. The nearest power supply for a large mining operation is located at the end of Highway 27 approximately 7 km from the main property workings.

The property has generally moderate topography. Overall relief is about 320 m with elevations ranging from 680 m at Stuart Lake to about 1000 m on the western edge of the property. The westernmost part of the property is covered by mature stands of pine and some spruce with some of these treed stands having been logged in recent years. Most of the rest of the property is covered by poorly developed stands of poplar, birch and young conifers with pockets of mature Douglas fir and spruce. Underbrush is mostly composed of a mix of alder, thimbleberry, devil's club and twinberry with recent clear-cuts dominated by fireweed, grasses and other low-lying vegetation.

5.0 HISTORY

The Fort St. James area was the site of periodic placer gold mining from the 1860's through to the 1940's. On the present day Snowbird property itself, placer mining was conducted in the Sowchea Bay area in the 1930's (Armstrong, 1949) and reportedly yielded 226 ounces of gold.

The Snowbird area was first staked and explored predominantly as a stibnite (antimony) prospect. Until the early 1970's, exploration/exploitation centred on the property's stibnite potential. Gold exploration commenced in 1970 and has continued intermittently from 1970 to present day.

The following exploration history of the Snowbird property is compiled from multiple government assessment and private corporate reports.

Table 2 Exploration History

Year	Company	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Other	Reference
1920					Property first staked	Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1937					54 tons Sb ore hand cobbed and sold	Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1939	Pioneer Gold Mines				Development shafts; 36 tons crude Sb shipped	Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1942	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.			7 DDH		Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1943	Leta Explorations Ltd.			308 m diamond		Dunn 1986 AR 15261

				drilling		
1947	Inland Mining Co. Ltd				66.1 tons Sb mined	Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1963	Bralorne-Pioneer Mines Ltd.		Ground magnetometer survey			James 1963 AR 0520
1970	Consolidated Shunsby Mines Ltd.	Soil sampling				Heshka 1971 AR 3520
1971	Consolidated Shunsby Mines Ltd.	Soil and rock sampling	VLF-EM survey		Bulldozer and excavator trenching; re-open adit	Heshka 1971 AR 3520
1974	Westwind Mines Ltd.			5 DDH (277.2m BQ)		Poloni 1974 AR 5136
1980	Prism Resources Ltd.			10 DDH (612m NQ)		Dewonck 1980 AR 8613
1985	X-Cal Resources Ltd.				X-Cal optioned Snowbird property	Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1986	X-Cal Resources Ltd.		VLF-EM survey			Dunn 1986 AR 15261
1986	X-Cal Resources Ltd.	Soil sampling		10 DDH (933m NQ)	10 excavator trenches	Game, Sampson 1987 AR 15853
1987	X-Cal Resources Ltd.			-25 DDH (2680m NQ) -57 PDH (1530m)		Game, Sampson 1987 AR 16766 Parts 1&2 of 4
1987	X-Cal Resources Ltd.		IP survey, HLEM survey, magnetometer survey			Mark, Cruickshank 1987 AR 16766 Part 3 & 4 of 4
1988	X-Cal Resources Ltd.			15 DDH (1564m NQ)		Game, Sampson 1988 private report
1988	X-Cal Resources Ltd.			81 PDH (1719m)	Prospecting, 12 excavator trenches	Sampson 1988 private report
1989	X-Cal Resources Ltd.			13 DDH (1741m)	Historical resource calculation	Game, Sampson private report
1989	X-Cal Resources Ltd.	Soil sampling	Magnetometer survey	10 DDH (1531m)		Sampson 1993 private report
1990	Western Mining Corp				Historical resource calculation	Jones private report
1991	Cominco Ltd.	Soil, stream sediment and rock sampling	VLF and magnetometer surveys		Trenching/pitting Geological mapping	Callan private report
1994	X-Cal Resources Ltd.		Airborne EM and magnetic survey			McConnell, Smee AR 23523
2002	X-Cal Resources Ltd.				Data compilation SRK	Strickland AR 27154
2003	X-Cal Resources Ltd.	Rock sampling			Geological mapping	Strickland AR 27154
2012	Omineca Gold Ltd.	Rock sampling			Data compilation, geological mapping	Rensby 33310

5.1 Pre 1970 Exploration

The Snowbird property was first staked in 1920 and some development work was done on the Snowbird, Campsite and Shaft Fraction claims and then the property was allowed to lapse. The showing area was re-staked by T.E. Neilson in 1937. Some work was done, with about 54 tons of antimony reportedly hand cobbed and sold (Dunn, 1986).

In 1939, Dr. V. Dolmage and R.H. Stewart examined the surface showings and secured an option on the property for Pioneer Gold Mines. Pioneer sank a shaft on the "Main Vein" in a quartz stringer zone to a depth of 45 m. They also drove an adit and drifted on the massive stibnite "Cross Vein" for a distance of 45 m. Pioneer reportedly shipped 36 tons of crude antimony and later permitted their option to lapse (Dunn, 1986).

In 1942 Consolidated Mining and Smelting held an option on the property and drilled seven diamond drill holes on the quartz stringer zones of the Shaft Fraction. They were unable to secure extensions of their option and it was terminated (Dunn, 1986).

In 1943 Leta Explorations Ltd. held the property under option and conducted 308 m of diamond drilling on the quartz stringer zones.

About 1947, Inland Mining Co. Ltd. of Los Angeles reportedly stoped out additional mineralization from the "Cross Vein". Records of their shipments are 13.22 tons of 55% antimony; 17.88 tons antimony; and 35 tons antimony (Dunn, 1986).

In late 1963, Bralorne Pioneer Mines Ltd. optioned the property and conducted a ground magnetometer survey over the Snowbird antimony showing.

5.2 Post 1970 Exploration

During the period October 28 to December 5, 1970, Consolidated Shunsby Mines Ltd. of Ontario contracted a soil geochemical survey of an eight claim portion of the property to E.L.C. Geophysics of Vancouver, BC. During the period July 26 to October 23, 1971, Consolidated Shunsby conducted follow-up exploration including geological mapping, opening the adit on the Shaft Fraction claim, soil and rock sampling geophysical (VLF-EM) traverses at 60 m (200 ft.) intervals over the geochemical anomalies discovered in 1970, and bulldozer and excavator trenching of geochemical anomalies.

During the period July 3-27, 1974, Westwind Mines Ltd. carried out a 277.2 m program of BQ diamond drilling at Snowbird to test the main quartz-carbonate zone for gold and antimony mineralization. A total of five holes were drilled ranging in depth from 36.9 m to 56.4 m.

In September 1980, Prism Resources Ltd. conducted a diamond drilling program at Snowbird to confirm the existence and grade, along strike and at depth, of two gold-bearing silica-mariposite veins (the Main and Pegleg veins). Ten NQ diameter holes, totalling 612 m, were drilled ranging from 22.4 m to 98.4 m in length.

X-Cal Resources Ltd. optioned the Snowbird property in 1985 from Pipawa Exploration Ltd. In May 1986, X-Cal conducted a VLF-EM ground geophysical survey at Snowbird to help delineate structures on the property that could potentially coincide with anomalous soil geochemistry from the 1970, Consolidated Shunsby, geochemical soil survey. During October 1986, X-Cal utilized a Caterpillar 225 excavator to dig 10 trenches to explore the geophysical anomalies that were outlined by the May 1986 VLF-EM survey. Most of the trenches did not reach bedrock and were completely in lacustrine clay. The three trenches that did reach bedrock exposed a 1-2 m thick well weathered, rusty basal till containing circulating ground water above highly weathered fractured rusty bedrock. One metre chip samples were taken from bedrock and grab samples from mineralized boulders encountered in basal till. During the course of the trenching program, a program of geochemical soil sampling was carried out on a grid basis over the main mineralized trend. Rock and soil samples were analyzed for gold, silver and antimony but apart from the area disturbed by historical development the few anomalous values were scattered indicating that the lacustrine clay effectively seals any mineralization in bedrock. In November and December 1986, X-Cal carried out a program of NQ diamond drilling totalling 933 m in 10 holes ranging from 71.5 m to 130.5 m in length. The drilling program was designed to explore, both along strike grid south, and down dip, the areas of gold mineralization which had been indicated by programs of drilling conducted by Consolidated Mining and Smelting (1943) and Prism (1980). All of the drill holes intersected the main alteration zone and outlined two areas of good grade gold mineralization. Core samples were analyzed for gold, silver and antimony.

During the period February to March 1987, X-Cal conducted extensive exploration at Snowbird including programs of line cutting, ground geophysics and diamond drilling. A total of 15.65 line km of dipole-dipole Induced Polarization (“IP”), 10.74 line km Horizontal Loop EM, 6.3 line km VLF-EM, and 7.11 line km ground magnetics data was collected over a 2 km length of the main mineralized Snowbird trend, and 25 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 2,680 m were drilled. The IP survey mapped an anomalous zone, correlative with the main alteration zone, several hundred metres wide across the grid area striking in a NW-SE direction over the 2 km length of the survey. A number of discrete IP and EM anomalies were outlined within the broad anomalous trend and drilling was recommended to investigate these anomalies. The 2,680 m, 25 hole diamond drilling program, was designed to follow up significant gold intersections encountered in the 1986 program, and to test two geophysical targets. Gold values from holes drilled were considerably lower than those encountered in 1986, even though some of the 1987 holes were drilled between former intersections from 1986 and other drill programs, indicating a high variability or “nugget effect” of Snowbird gold mineralization.

During August 1987, X-Cal conducted a percussion drilling program of 1,530 m in 57 holes. The purpose of the 1987 percussion drilling program was to sample the basal till and top 1.5 m to 3 m of bedrock overlying the strike extension of the main alteration zone and investigate, in a similar manner, various geophysical anomalies outlined during the February to March 1987 ground geophysical program. Of the 57 holes drilled, 51 encountered bedrock, with 25 of the holes showing weak to very strong traces of quartz-ankerite-mariposite altered rock. Altered rock was encountered as much as 500 m north and as much as 500 m south of where it had previously been encountered by diamond drilling. As well, altered rock and elevated gold values were encountered east of the known zone indicating the possibility of a linked or parallel structure

In January-February 1988, X-Cal carried out a program of NQ diamond drilling totalling 1,564 m in 15 holes ranging from 34.1 m to 243.8 m in length. The purpose of the 1988 diamond drill program was to investigate strongly anomalous gold values encountered in the 1987 percussion drilling program. The 1988 diamond drilling discovered significant gold mineralization at the northern end of the alteration zone, leading to the discovery of the North Zone. During the period September-November 1988, X-Cal carried out programs of prospecting, trenching and percussion drilling on the Snowbird property. The percussion drilling program, which consisted of 81 holes totalling 1,719 m, was designed to explore and extend the North Zone to the northwest and also trace the MAZ to the southeast. Concurrent prospecting by X-Cal located mariposite and alteration in some outcrop between Sowchea Bay and Kasaan Bay; leading to the discovery of the East Zone which was subsequently explored by 12 trenches and 20 percussion holes. The drill holes and trenching program returned strong arsenic and gold values with the most southeasterly trench in the East Zone returning a 3 m width assaying 0.094 oz/ton gold. The East Zone remained open to the southeast in heavy overburden.

X-Cal conducted two programs of diamond drilling during 1989. During January-February, X-Cal carried out a 1,741 m NQ diamond drilling program in 13 holes ranging in length from 57.9 m to 213.4 m. The purpose of the winter 1989 drilling program was to “fill-in” gaps between previous intersections and to extend, both down-dip and grid north, the North Zone. Additionally two holes targeted mineralization encountered in the 1988 percussion drilling and trenching in the East Zone. The two holes drilled to test elevated gold values in the East Zone cut quartz-carbonate-mariposite altered rock and a mineralized felsic dyke but returned low gold values.

The September 1989 diamond drilling program at Snowbird consisted of a further 10 NQ holes totalling 1531 m, ranging in depth from 88.4 m to 235.3 m. The purpose of the fall 1989 drill program was to “fill-in” gaps between previous intersections, and to explore the North Zone downdip. During the summer and early fall of 1989, X-Cal also conducted programs of ground magnetometer surveying and soil geochemistry over the East Zone. The soil survey located strong arsenic, mercury and gold anomalies; particularly in an area to the east of the East Zone. Ground follow-up of geochemical anomalies revealed variably altered, quartz veined and mineralized “granitic” rocks leading to the discovery of the Granite Zone.

During 1991, Cominco Ltd. optioned the Snowbird property from X-Cal. Work carried out by Cominco in 1991 consisted of 96.7 km of cut, chained and picketed gridline, stream sediment sampling (42 samples), soil sampling (1770 samples), rock sampling (50 samples), soil domain mapping, geological mapping (~25 sq.km at 1:10,000 and 1:500 scales), combined VLF/Magnetic geophysical surveys and test pitting/sampling (18 pits). The objective of the 1991 program was to evaluate relatively unexplored areas of the property for further gold mineralization. The geophysical surveys identified two major structural features on the property; a broad northeast-trending structure extending from the saddle immediately north of Mt. Nielsp towards the Kasaan Bay area on Stuart Lake, and a number of northwest-trending shear structures. Geochemical surveys were significantly hampered by the laterally extensive and locally thick glacio-lacustrine overburden on the surveyed areas of the property. No significant geochemical anomalies were identified. Cominco did not conduct any additional diamond drilling, and the property option was returned to X-Cal in 1992.

On February 5-6, 1994 Dighem Surveys Ltd. conducted an airborne geophysical survey over the Snowbird property for X Cal in order to identify zones of conductive mineralization and to map the geology and structure within the survey area. A total of 525 line km of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM data was collected. Both the magnetic and VLF data defined major structures trending north-easterly and north-westerly.

In late 2002, X-Cal commissioned SRK Consulting of Vancouver, BC to undertake a data compilation wherein all information from 1975 forward was re-mastered digitally. The re-mastering data consisted of creating compilation geology maps, re-interpreting the raw geophysical data, and compiling previous drill assay data. The analog data was transferred in several digital formats compatible with MapInfo, Gemcom and Excel.

In early 2003, Derrick Strickland of Rio Minerals Ltd. was contracted by X-Cal to review and make use of the data compiled by SRK Consulting. After reviewing the data compilation, Rio Minerals undertook a field program consisting of geological mapping, rock sampling, ground truthing and the delineation of an area for a potential 10,000 tonne bulk sample.

In late 2011-2012, UTM Exploration Services was contracted by Omineca Gold to review all historical data for Snowbird and generate a “target book” of potential areas for continued exploration. As a follow-up to the data review, Omineca conducted a summer 2012 mapping and prospecting/rock sampling program consisting of the gathering of more than 1,400 map points and the collection of 358 rock samples. Geological mapping resulted in an updated property geology map for Snowbird and, along with prospecting and rock sampling, investigated the structural and genetic relationships between the mineralized zones with the intention of generating targets for continued exploration and drilling.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology (adapted from Rensby, 2012)

The Snowbird property lies within the central Cache Creek Terrain (Figures 3 and 4a). Late Paleozoic to Early Mesozoic oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrain underlie the region and quartz diorite plutons of the Middle Jurassic Topley Suite of Intrusives locally intrude these rocks. The McKnab Lake Pluton is exposed in the western Snowbird claims and the Snowbird Stock Quartz Diorite to Tonalite cuts through Cache Creek sediments in the claims on the Sowchea Peninsula near the shore of Stuart Lake. The McKnab Lake Pluton was dated at 165.7 +2/-1 Ma and the Snowbird Stock has relict primary mineralogy similar to that of the McKnab Lake Pluton (Ash and Macdonald, 2001).

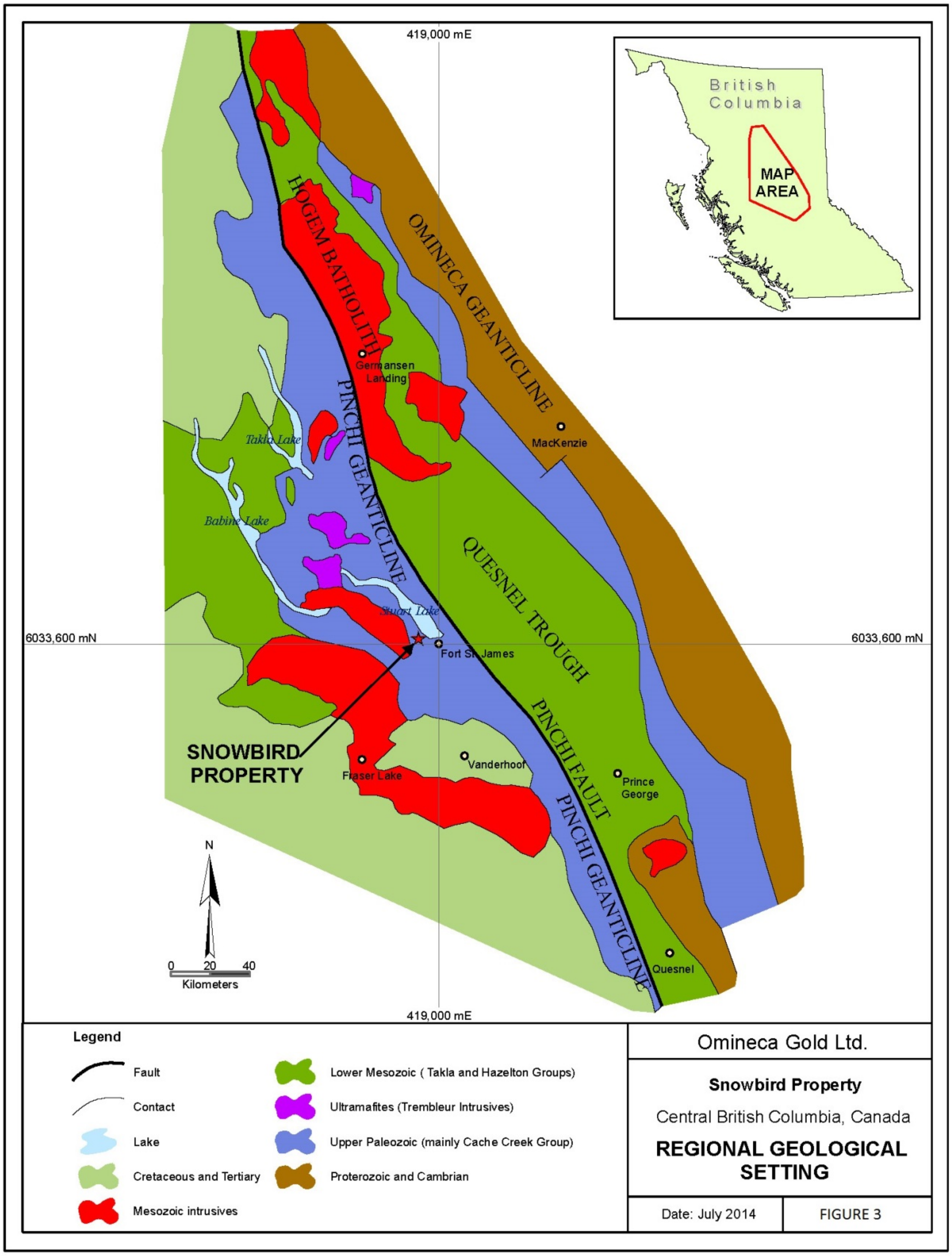

Figure 3 Regional Geological Setting

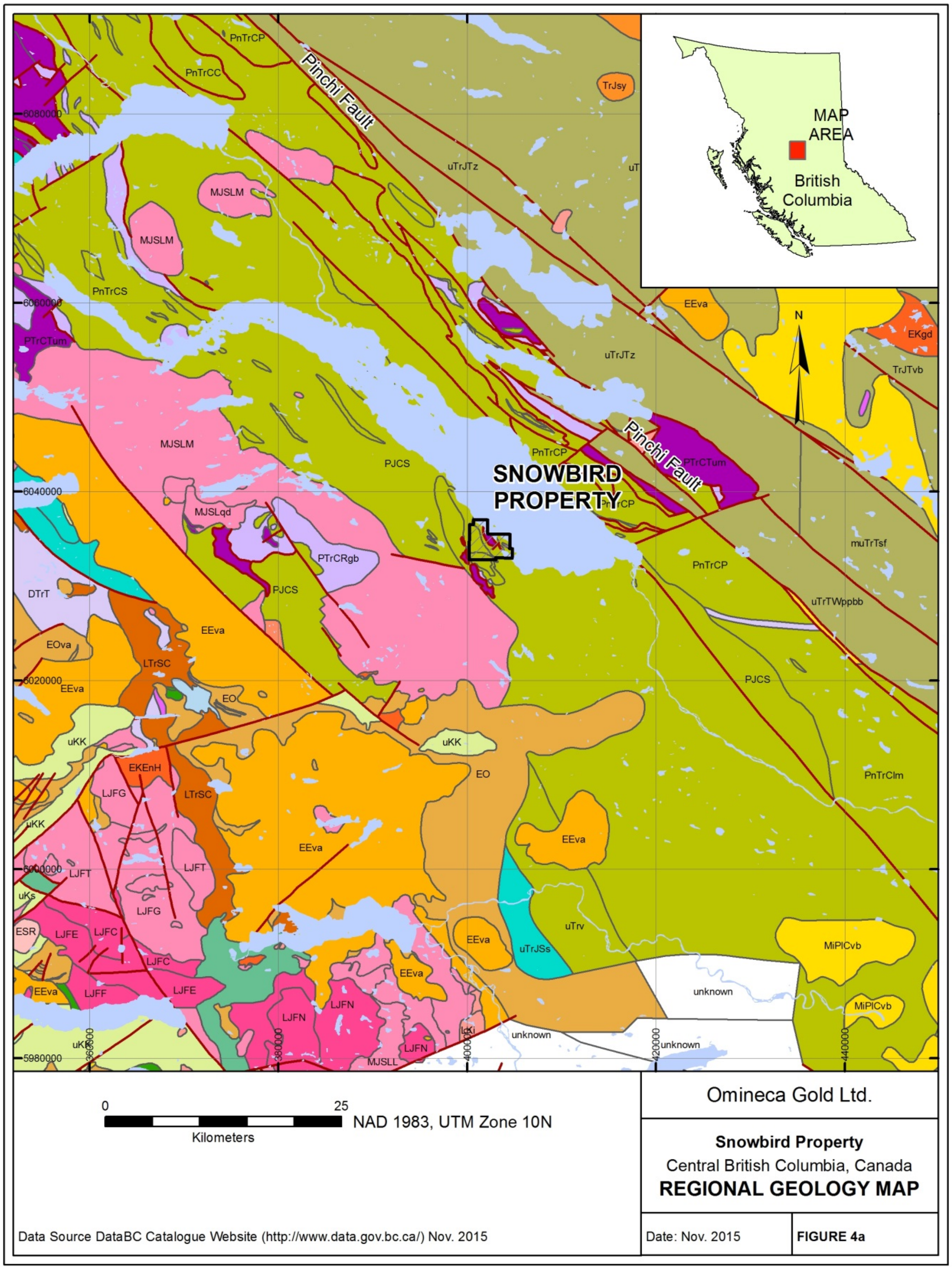

Figure 4a Regional Geology Map

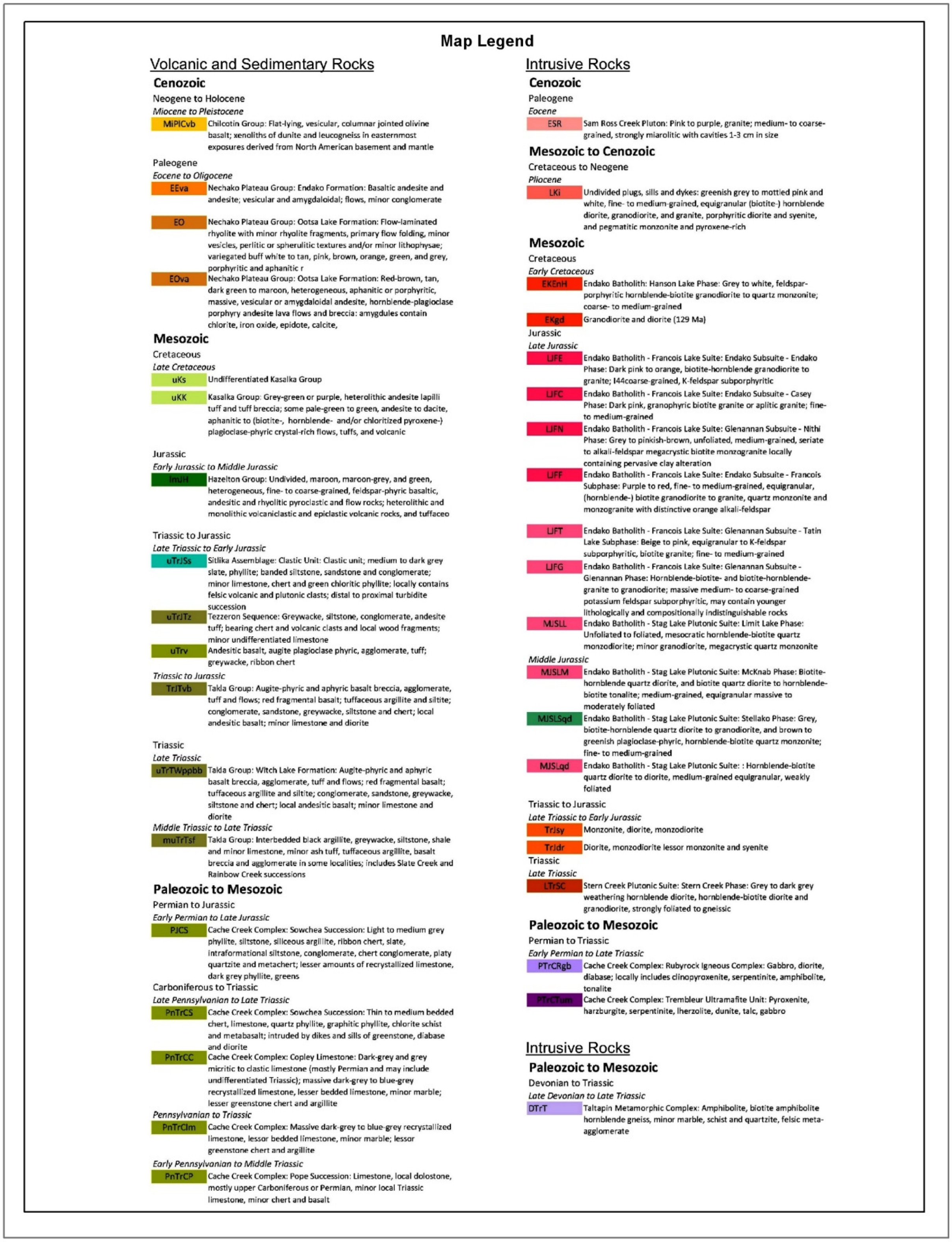

Figure 4b Regional Geology Legend

The Cache Creek Terrain extends more than 1000 km along the Canadian Cordillera through British Columbia. The Cache Creek Terrain is part of a composite super-terrain, accreted during the mid-late Jurassic when the westward North American plate collided with the Pacific Plate. To the east the terrain is intensely metamorphosed and deformed, and intrudes into the Omineca Crystalline Belt. In the west, the Coast Plutonic Complex was formed during the subduction and accretion events of the Cretaceous and Early Tertiary periods.

The central Cache Creek Terrain forms a 450 km long northwest-trending, fault bounded belt. The belt comprises a tectonically intercalated package of pelagic and siliclastic sediments with minor limestone, lesser oceanic crustal volcanics-plutonics, and mantle rock metamorphic lithologies (Ash and Macdonald, 2001). Both accretionary complex and ophiolitic assemblage rocks are present. The ophiolitic rocks are of Permian age while the accretionary rocks are of Early Triassic (Ash and Macdonald, 2001). Detailed stratigraphy of the group is difficult to determine because of its complex, tectonically disrupted structure (Madu, 1988).

During the Triassic, the entire region underwent two major periods of deformation: D1 and D2 (Maud, 1988). D1 involved an east to northeast recumbent inclinal folding, while D2 formed the north-trending, sub-horizontal asymmetrical slip folds with westerly dipping axial planes. A lack of penetrative foliation in the intrusives indicates they post-date both D1 and D2. Faulting and shearing are observed to be focused along D1 and D2 fold axis.

The regional Pinchi Fault and subsidiary, sub-parallel faults (Sowchea) formed coincident with D1 during crustal accretion. Thrusting has occurred along the Sowchea Shear with ultramafics at surface proximal to the shear. The Pinchi Fault separates the Cache Creek Terrain from the Mesozoic Takla Group rocks to the east. Although blueschist facies rocks are seen in the Cache Creek Terrain in association with ultramafic Harzburgites, no blueschist facies rocks are seen on the Snowbird claims, not even in rocks in contact with the Harzburgites that underwent thrusting. This may suggest that rifting occurred prior to accretion or that the local thrusting of ultramafics along the Sowchea Shear occurred in a fault-bounded, curved or low pressure zone of the overall compressional fault regime. A spreading ridge within the Cache Creek Terrain came in contact with the craton during accretion, creating a transform fault (Madu, 1988). As a parallel structure to the Pinchi Fault, the Sowchea Shear may have behaved similarly and the ultramafics may have been exposed in a low-pressure zone pull-apart basin prior to thrusting.

There are many D2 fold axis, fault-shears that crosscut the overall Snowbird D1 structural trend. Generally, rocks strike to the northwest and dip to the southwest, but in the mineralized zones at Snowbird the trend is for rocks to strike southeast and dip northeast. Locally, minor outcrops do strike parallel to D2 shears and dip in northerly or southerly directions.

6.2 Property Geology

Within the confines of the Snowbird property, the major host lithologies in order of abundance are argillite, chert, Alpine-type ultramafics (harzburgite), andesite, granodiorite, diorite and minor limestone (Figure 5).The central grid area of the property, in particular, has chert along the northeast side, grading

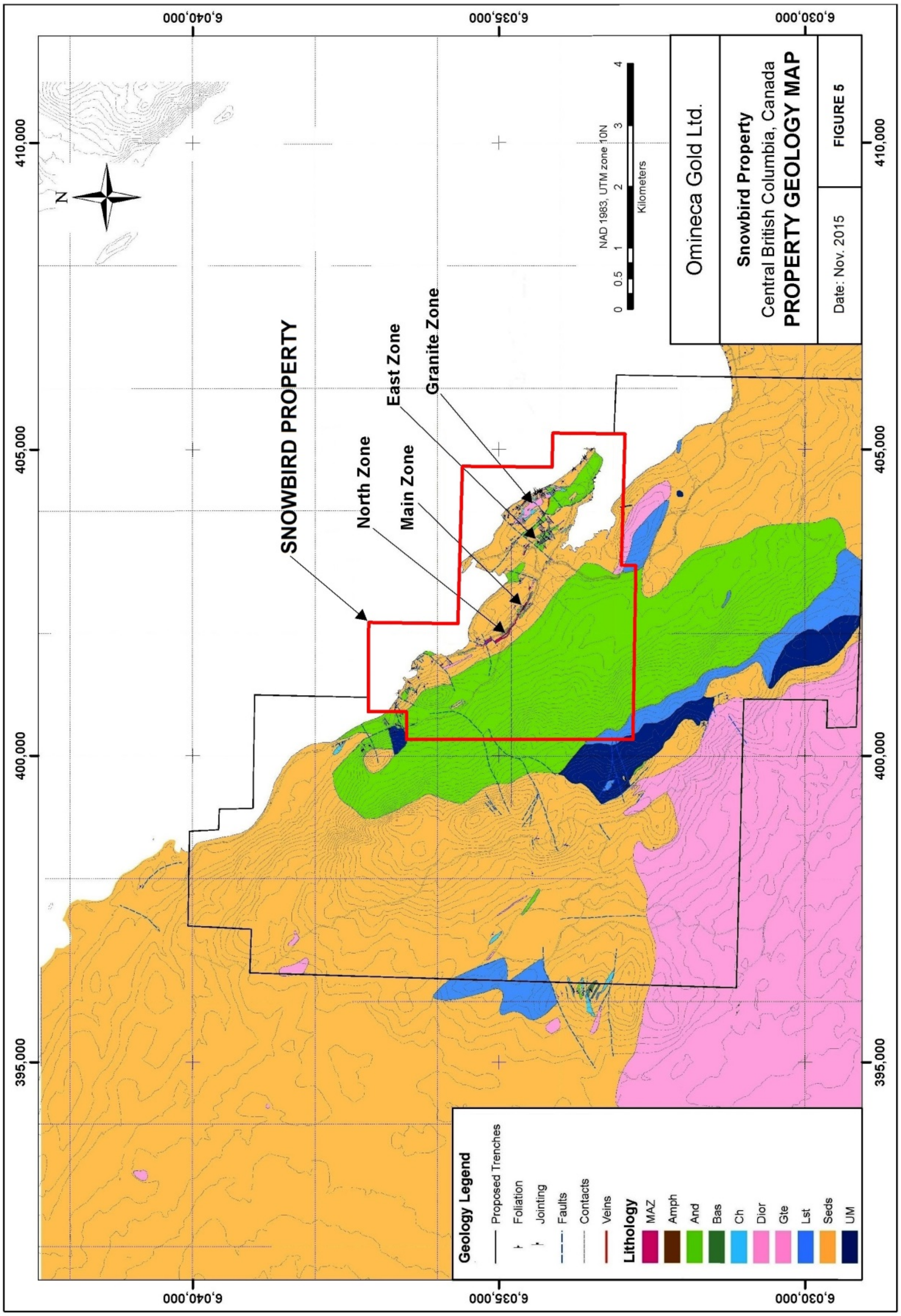

Figure 5 Snowbird Property Geology Map

southwesterly into cherty argillite, shale and andesitic volcanics. Due to the structural deformation of the area, the precise relationships and stratigraphic succession of the lithologies is uncertain. The bedding strikes northwest and has a moderate dip to the southwest. Dykes and stocks of diorite and small bodies of serpentinite are common. At the north end of the Main Vein, which is exposed by trenching, an east-west striking diorite dyke is present for a strike length of 90 m. In general, diorite dykes were emplaced along cross faults which may offset the mineralized zone. The cross faults are assumed to have, by and large, an east-west strike. An earlier generation of diorite dykes, which are intensely chloritized, may predate the mineralization. Serpentinite occurs as lens-like bodies within fault or shear zones. In addition, there are small, partially serpentinized peridotite plugs.

The Quaternary cover in the Snowbird project area is comprised of glacial sediment deposited during the last glacial event. The predominant direction of ice advancement was from the east, followed by typical ice retreat that created glacial lakes. The Snowbird property has several different types of glacial deposits, which include boulder till, lacustrine clays and fluvial sediments.

Percussion drilling on the eastern part of the property intersected lacustrine clays in excess of 55 m thick that are underlain by basal diamiction till. The clay-rich till (likely glacial lacustrine deposits) is typically impermeable to groundwater and this has limited the dispersion of metallic ions essential for geochemical exploration (Strickland, 2003). Percussion drilling has been used as a proxy for soil sampling on many parts of the claims.

Boulder tills dominate the western reaches of the claims and this adds complexity to mapping with little or no outcrop found. Much of the northern reaches of the claims, with the exception that are proximal to Stuart Lake, are covered by a mix of boulder tills, and fluvial sediments. The dominant overburden type varies greatly, even at a local scale. Throughout the property, large granite boulders, to as large as 2 m, can be found sitting on top of outcrops of any rock type. The source of these boulders is likely the exposed intrusives to the east of Snowbird on both Mt. Beals and Shass Mountain.

6.3 Structure

Structurally, the Snowbird property is dominated by the northwest/southeast striking Sowchea Shear Zone (D1) (Madu, 1988) a zone of moderate to intense deformation that controls the spatial distribution of alteration and mineralization. The Sowchea Shear Zone can possibly be traced for more than 20 km, (Armstrong, 1949) dips at 45° to the northeast, and has been interpreted as a subsidiary structure to the Pinchi Fault (Madu, 1988). Field evidence suggests that the Sowchea is not a shear but is a fault zone formed at the brittle-ductile stage of deformation. The Sowchea Shear Zone is cut by a series of north-south striking high angle dextral faults that progressively offset the zone inland (looking south).

Mineral zones of interest at Snowbird are largely comprised of gold-bearing veins and stringer zones. These are located within a northwest trending and mostly northeast dipping brittle-ductile shear zone which is associated with a subsidiary structure known as the Mariposa Alteration Zone (“MAZ”).

There is an anastomosing series of crosscutting brittle-ductile shears striking 225° to 270° related to D2 on the Snowbird Property. These shears are near vertical and emanate from the shore of Stuart Lake. They appear to be parallel to (faulted) D2 fold axes and can be seen at both the macro and local scale. These shear systems can be traced from the eastern edge of the claims at Stuart Lake across the ridges of Mt Nielsp to ridges on the west side of Dawn Lake. At the local scale, these brittle-ductile shears offset MAZ in the North Zone, East Zone and New Showing; often as the result of drag folding (Rensby, 2012).

6.4 Mineralization

Mineralization on the Snowbird Property occurs primarily in the **Main**, **North**, **East, Granite** and **New Showing** zones (Figure 6).

Intense carbonate alteration is restricted to the Sowchea Fault Zone and occurs as two elongated zones (MAZ and East) approximately 50-90 m wide and greater than 1.6 km in length. Alteration (listwanitization) is most intense within the ultramafic units. The visually distinctive red-orange weathering of the Listwanite alteration is well developed in/adjacent to the ultramafic rock within the host shear zone and consists of ferroan magnesite, ankerite, silica, mariposite and pyrite. Alteration occurred coincident with fault movement as evidenced by the repeated deposition-disruption of alteration products.

Mineralization is generally localized within discrete zones of higher quartz-carbonate vein/veinlet density, often at the hangingwall or towards the footwall contact of the alteration envelope (Jones, 1990). Mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite within the quartz-carbonate veins and adjacent host rock. Gold is generally micron sized and intimately associated with arsenopyrite and to a lesser extent, pyrite and stibnite. Rare coarse gold and massive stibnite are associated with the cross-cutting north-south faults and appears to have been remobilized, possibly from the main zones of mineralization (Jones, 1990).

The exact timing of gold deposition is not known though evidence suggests deposition occurred towards the waning stages of intense carbonitization and deformation. Gold deposition occurred prior to the introduction of stibnite. Stibnite deposits appear to have occurred late in the alteration/mineralization process as evidenced by the particular corrosion and replacement of quartz by stibnite (Madu et al, 1989). The disparity between the depositional timing of gold and antimony is further evidenced by the poor correlation coefficient of gold/antimony assays (Jones, 1990).

The Granite Zone is located along the shores of Stuart Lake in the hangingwall of the Sowchea Shear. Granite Zone mineralization is unique from the Main, North, East and New Showing zones and consists of thin discontinuous quartz stringers in a narrow (50 m-150 m), elongate (800 m) body or bodies of sericite/muscovite altered quartz diorite to tonalite. There is widespread quartz +/- carbonate-sericite-pyrite alteration throughout the intrusive rocks, and wall rocks are strongly to intensely silicified. Mineralization consists of pyrite and rare marcasite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in quartz stringers and altered host rock.

7.0 2015 EXPLORATION

7.1 General

During September 2015, mechanical trenching to follow up historical soil geochemical anomalies was completed at the Granite Zone. A Caterpillar 330 excavator was used to excavate six linked trenches for a total length of 250 metres of trenching (Figure 6). In addition, minor improvements were made to the main access road and 2 km of historical road was re-opened in order to facilitate the trenching. The trenches ranged in length from 30 to 50 metres; depth varied depending on depth of overburden, but in general they were 1-2 metres deep.

A total of 45 rock samples were collected from the trenches during the 2015 trenching program. All samples collected were grab samples taken using a rock hammer. Sample locations were marked with spray paint, photographed and their location was determined using a measuring tape from one end of the trench. Samples were taken by, or under the supervision of Shawn Kennedy, director and C.E.O. of Omineca Gold. Trench rock sample descriptions and analytical results are located in Appendix 1 of the report and Appendix 2 contains the Acme analysis certificate

7.2 Sample Method, Preparation, Analysis and Security

The samples were placed in plastic sample bags accompanied by numbered assay tags and delivered to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. ("ACME") in Smithers, B.C. by Shawn Kennedy of Omineca Gold for sample preparation and then by air freight to ACME in Vancouver, B.C. for assay.

Upon receipt at ACME, all rock samples are dried, 250 g crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh and pulverized until 85% passes 200 mesh. The pulverized samples were then split down to 30 g, treated to Aqua Regia digestion, and then analyzed by ICP-MS for 36 elements, including gold. The certificate of analysis from ACME is included in Appendix 2.

At ACME, a suite of blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted by the labs into the sample stream. The results from the lab's control samples were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective measures were taken by the lab. No control samples were submitted by Omineca for their 2015 sampling program.

7.3 Trenching Results

Trenching at the Granite Zone targeted an area containing historical (1989) arsenic-mercury-gold soil geochemical anomalies overlying a narrow elongate body or bodies of sericite-muscovite altered quartz diorite to tonalite intrusive. Six linked trenches (Trench #1-#6) were dug with trench #'s 2, 4 and 6 centred on the access road at about 300 degrees, approximately parallel to the strike of the Granite Zone intrusive bodies. Trenches 1, 3 and 5 were oriented at

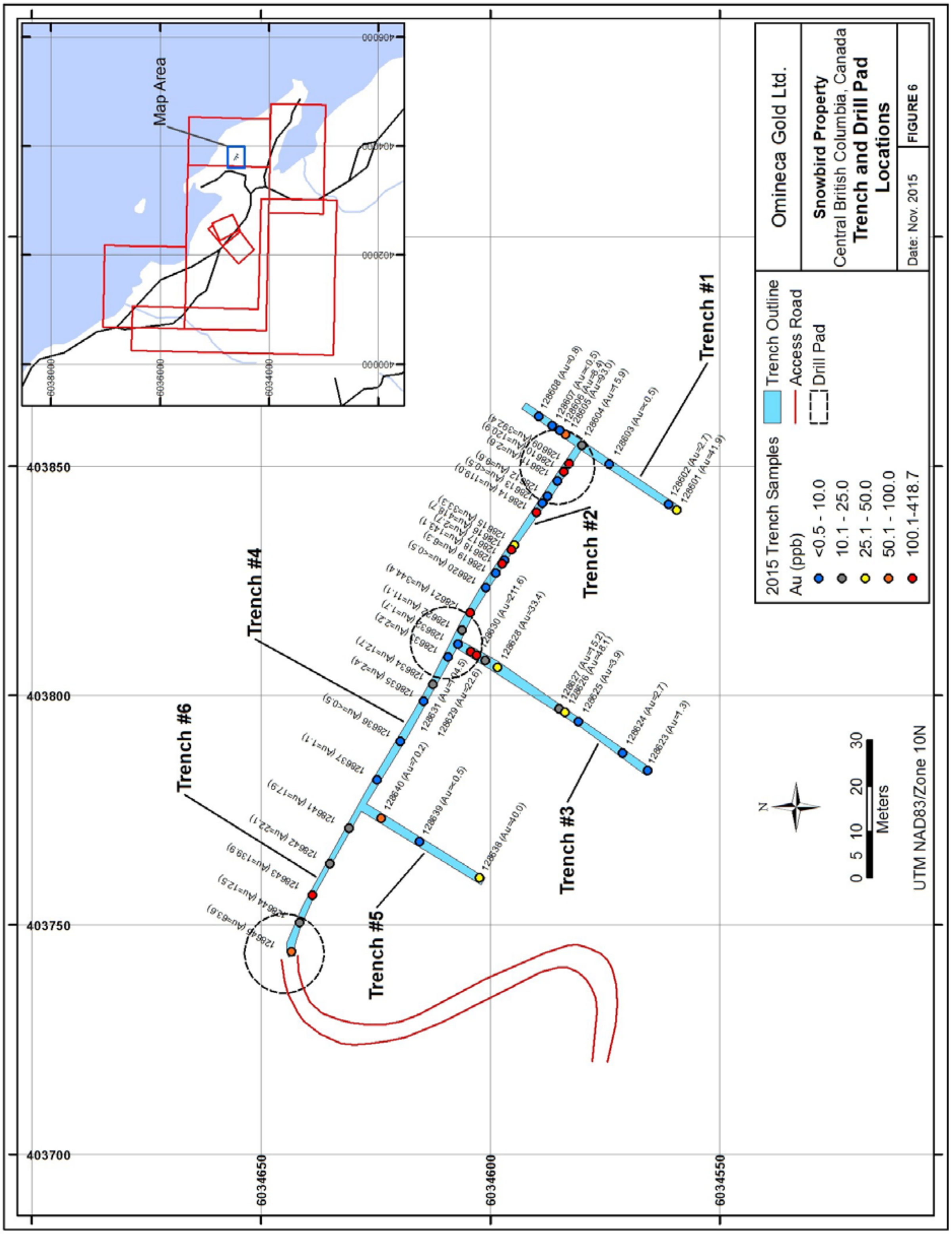

Figure 6 2015 Trench and Drill Pad Locations

about 210 degrees, approximately perpendicular to the strike of the Granite Zone intrusive outcrops and the anomalous geochemical samples (Figure 6).

The trenches all exposed quartz +/- carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered dyke or sill-like quartz diorite to tonalite intrusives emplaced along contact planes between highly argillitic and silicified cherty sedimentary units. Results of the trenching generally indicate low gold values for grab samples from the Granite Zone. Of the 45 rock grab samples collected within the six Granite Zone trenches, a total of nine samples returned anomalous gold values above 100 ppb. Gold values ranged from below detection limit to a high of 418.7 ppb in Trench #2. There is a strong correlation from all the samples between higher gold values and high arsenic values suggesting that gold may be associated with arsenopyrite. Elevated gold values occur in both intrusive and sedimentary rock, with stronger gold values associated with higher sulphide mineralization concentration and not necessarily with quartz veining. The magnitude of trench rock gold values returned from the trenches excavated during 2015 does not appear to adequately explain the historical soil geochemical anomalies and further trenching is recommended.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Snowbird property is an orogenic gold mineral exploration property located about 20 kilometers west of Fort St. James, British Columbia in the Omineca Mining Division.

Gold +/- stibnite mineralization at Snowbird is structurally controlled and the most significant concentrations discovered to date have been found in veins and stringer zones localized within the northwest-trending Sowchea Fault Zone and associated subsidiary structures. Gold mineralization also occurs in a narrow elongate body or bodies of sericite-muscovite altered quartz diorite to tonalite intrusive outcrops east of the Sowchea Fault Zone in the poorly explored Granite Zone. Gold mineralization at the Granite Zone was the focus of the 2015 trenching program.

In the period September 17 to September 24 2015, an excavator trenching program to follow up historical soil geochemical anomalies at the Granite Zone, was conducted on the property. Six linked trenches were dug for a total length of 250 meters of trenching. In the course of the program, a total of 45 trench samples were collected with a total of nine samples returning anomalous gold values above 100 ppb with a high value of 418.7 ppb gold. There is a strong correlation between high gold and high arsenic values suggesting that gold may be associated with arsenopyrite at the Granite Zone. Elevated gold values occur in both intrusive and sedimentary rocks, with stronger gold values associated with higher concentrations of sulphide mineralization and not necessarily with intensity of quartz veining.

The magnitude of gold values returned from the trenches does not appear to adequately explain the historical soil geochemical anomalies and further trenching of the Granite Zone is recommended both along its strike length and to the north to link with the East Zone. No drilling on the Granite Zone is recommended at this time until further trenching and a compilation of all results is completed. Additionally, future trenching and rock sampling should include detailed geological mapping and channel/chip sampling over the entire length of the trenches and the insertion of quality control samples into the sample stream.

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10.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Brian D. Game, P.Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, and principal of GeoMinEx Consultant Inc., with a business office at #1205-675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 1N2.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1985).

3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), member number 19896.

4. I have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university in 1985 and have been involved in projects and evaluations exploring for gold and base metals in Canada, United States, Mexico, South and Central America, Philippines and Albania.

5. I am the author of this report entitled "Excavator Trenching and Rock Sample Analysis Report for the Snowbird Property, Fort St. James, British Columbia" and am responsible for the preparation of the entire Report.

6. I have previously been involved with the Snowbird Project, conducting exploration during the period 1986 to 1989 and having prepared a NI 43-101 technical report on the Snowbird Property in 2014 which contained recommendations that were partially completed by the 2015 exploration work. I was not present during the 2015 trenching-sampling program and this report is based on a review of maps, sample descriptions and assay results supplied to the author by Shawn Kennedy of Omineca Gold Ltd.

7. I have written this report as a totally independent and unbiased geologist.

8. As of the date of this certificate I am not aware of any changes in fact or circumstances available to me as regards the subject matter of this report which materially affects the content of the report or the conclusions reached.

Dated at Vancouver, this 7th day of November, 2015

"signed & sealed"

Brian Game, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1

Trench Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample #	Easting*	Northing*	Trench #	Sample Type	Description	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)
128601	403840	6034559	Trench #1	Grab	Rusty, gossanous intrusive?	41.9	316.1
128602	403842	6034561	Trench #1	Grab	Rusty, gossanous intrusive?	2.7	6.5
128603	403851	6034574	Trench #1	Grab	Select grab, glassy white quartz vein	<0.5	2.7
128604	403855	6034580	Trench #1	Grab	Grey, silicified cherty sediment	15.9	74.5
128605	403857	6034584	Trench #1	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	93.0	286.9
128606	403858	6034585	Trench #1	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	8.4	82.6
128607	403859	6034586	Trench #1	Grab	Unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	<0.5	2.7
128608	403861	6034589	Trench #1	Grab	Select grab, glassy white quartz	0.8	1.5
128609	403851	6034583	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty, gossanous intrusive; disseminated arsenopyrite?	392.4	815.9
128610	403849	6034584	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty shear zone	120.9	561.5
128611	403847	6034585	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty, gossanous argillitic sediment	2.6	20.6
128612	403844	6034587	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty, gossanous argillitic sediment	9.6	168.9
128613	403842	6034589	Trench #2	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	<0.5	1.8
128614	403840	6034590	Trench #2	Grab	Silicified quartz diorite/tonalite with quartz fragments	119.0	515.9
128615	403833	6034595	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty gossanous shear in sediment; flat contact with weathered intrusive	33.3	152.9
128616	403832	6034595	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty, gossanous sediment; disseminated arsenopyrite?	418.7	1967.4
128617	403830	6034597	Trench #2	Grab	Silicified quartz diorite/tonalite	2.7	1.2
128618	403829	6034597	Trench #2	Grab	Clay altered sediment/intrusive contact	143.1	366.5
128619	403827	6034599	Trench #2	Grab	Narrow (<5cm) quartz vein in argillitic sediment	6.3	38.9
128620	403824	6034601	Trench #2	Grab	Silicified quartz diorite/tonalite	<0.5	2.4
128621	403818	6034604	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty argillitic sediment with fragments of intrusive (proximal to contact?)	344.4	603.3
128622	403814	6034606	Trench #2	Grab	Rusty, gossanous intrusive	11.1	59.8
128623	403784	6034566	Trench #3	Grab	Silicified quartz diorite/tonalite	1.3	20.8
128624	403787	6034571	Trench #3	Grab	Silicified intrusive/sediment; contact zone	2.7	10.2
128625	403794	6034581	Trench #3	Grab	Rusty shear zone in argillitic sediment	3.9	9.3
128626	403796	6034584	Trench #3	Grab	Rusty, low angle shear zone in argillitic sediments	48.1	388.3
128627	403797	6034585	Trench #3	Grab	Rusty, gossanous quartz diorite/tonalite	15.2	65.3
128628	403806	6034598	Trench #3	Grab	Rusty gossanous quartz diorite/tonalite	33.4	101.4
128629	403808	6034601	Trench #3	Grab	Select grab rusty quartz vein	22.6	18.3

Sample #	Easting*	Northing*	Trench #	Sample Type	Description	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)
128630	403809	6034603	Trench #3	Grab	Select grab rusty quartz vein	211.6	278.7
128631	403810	6034604	Trench #3	Grab	Select grab rusty quartz vein	104.5	322.1
128632	403811	6034607	Trench #3	Grab	Silicified quartz diorite/tonalite	1.7	2.2
128633	403808	6034609	Trench #4	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	2.2	4.0
128634	403802	6034613	Trench #4	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	12.7	173.7
128635	403799	6034615	Trench #4	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	2.4	14.0
128636	403790	6034620	Trench #4	Grab	Chaotic mix of rusty quartz vein in sediment/intrusive; contact zone?	<0.5	3.9
128637	403782	6034625	Trench #4	Grab	Sheared, pebbly quartz diorite/tonalite	1.1	2.0
128638	403760	6034602	Trench #5	Grab	Rusty gossanous argillitic sediment; weakly sheared	40.0	105.4
128639	403768	6034615	Trench #5	Grab	Silicified quartz diorite/tonalite	<0.5	<0.5
128640	403773	6034624	Trench #5	Grab	Quartz diorite/tonalite; weakly disseminated py +/- asp	70.2	294.3
128641	403771	6034631	Trench #6	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	17.9	76.0
128642	403763	6034635	Trench #6	Grab	Crumbly, weathered intrusive	22.1	148.7
128643	403756	6034639	Trench #6	Grab	Crumbly, weathered intrusive; disseminated arsenopyrite?	139.9	1148.1
128644	403750	6034642	Trench #6	Grab	Argillitic sediment proximal to intrusive (quartz diorite/tonalite) contact	12.5	54.7
128645	403744	6034643	Trench #6	Grab	Relatively unaltered quartz diorite/tonalite	63.6	26.4

*UTM NAD83/Zone 10N

APPENDIX 2

Rock (Trench) Samples Assay Certificate

BUREAU VERITAS
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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Omineca Gold Ltd.
895 Glover Rd
Smithers BC V0J 2N6 CANADA

Submitted By:	Shawn Kennedy
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Smithers
Received:	September 23, 2015
Report Date:	October 05, 2015
Page:	1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI15000081.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Snowbird
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	45

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP	Return
RTRN-RJT	Return

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	45	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			SMI
AQ202	45	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
SHP01	45	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			SMI

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Omineca Gold Ltd.
895 Glover Rd
Smithers BC V0J 2N6
CANADA

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Marcus Lau
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI15000081.1

	Method	WGHT	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
128601	Rock	1.03	1.6	44.8	3.7	72	0.2	24.9	7.5	561	1.77	316.1	41.9	1.6	79	0.2	2.6	0.3	24	1.47	0.048
128602	Rock	0.43	24.6	110.3	2.8	90	0.1	51.8	10.4	426	2.49	6.5	2.7	2.2	34	0.7	0.5	0.1	72	0.69	0.032
128603	Rock	0.67	0.8	58.0	4.9	74	0.3	21.4	16.5	466	3.93	2.7	<0.5	0.7	43	0.4	0.2	1.0	98	0.99	0.055
128604	Rock	3.44	1.2	62.9	1.9	43	<0.1	19.2	7.3	400	2.04	74.5	15.9	1.9	32	<0.1	1.6	0.3	39	0.50	0.031
128605	Rock	1.04	5.9	66.8	5.1	77	0.2	36.7	10.9	564	2.28	286.9	93.0	2.3	100	0.2	4.9	0.2	25	1.38	0.027
128606	Rock	3.05	2.4	27.3	2.4	47	0.2	6.6	6.7	640	2.38	82.6	8.4	1.1	23	<0.1	7.4	0.4	11	0.91	0.050
128607	Rock	1.09	11.7	101.1	1.5	65	0.1	26.7	13.7	338	2.61	2.7	<0.5	2.7	55	0.2	0.6	0.2	48	1.58	0.061
128608	Rock	1.35	0.8	3.1	0.2	4	<0.1	3.1	0.8	6525	0.85	1.5	0.8	<0.1	980	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	4	33.29	0.003
128609	Rock	0.97	4.2	122.3	3.7	78	0.5	28.0	10.2	501	2.29	815.9	392.4	3.6	73	0.2	8.4	0.5	44	0.81	0.027
128610	Rock	1.70	5.4	64.6	5.7	55	0.4	25.4	9.1	642	2.24	561.5	120.9	2.6	76	0.1	15.3	1.2	15	0.80	0.026
128611	Rock	1.61	7.0	116.9	1.5	63	0.1	34.9	13.5	510	2.79	20.6	2.6	2.4	41	0.2	0.7	0.2	80	1.23	0.060
128612	Rock	1.65	7.9	92.4	2.3	95	0.2	33.3	13.3	809	2.76	168.9	9.6	2.7	130	0.2	3.5	0.3	69	3.46	0.068
128613	Rock	1.89	9.9	105.3	1.4	58	0.1	35.2	11.7	222	2.05	1.8	<0.5	1.8	44	0.5	0.6	0.2	37	1.37	0.064
128614	Rock	0.98	6.5	70.9	7.6	93	0.2	25.5	10.5	744	2.76	515.9	119.0	1.4	223	0.3	18.2	0.2	36	4.99	0.037
128615	Rock	1.91	7.4	88.9	4.7	451	0.2	21.1	13.1	952	3.45	152.9	33.3	1.8	29	3.8	4.2	1.1	46	0.41	0.062
128616	Rock	2.88	6.7	147.5	5.7	720	2.6	23.9	14.8	1336	3.94	1967.4	418.7	1.9	27	10.1	12.9	1.0	55	0.41	0.063
128617	Rock	2.85	4.9	102.6	1.0	49	<0.1	28.6	15.3	173	2.82	1.2	2.7	2.1	20	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	76	0.46	0.062
128618	Rock	1.34	4.1	20.4	31.6	56	0.6	11.5	7.0	719	1.99	366.5	143.1	1.3	146	0.1	3.4	1.7	15	0.75	0.305
128619	Rock	1.35	9.2	157.1	3.1	226	0.1	34.1	18.2	1473	4.70	38.9	6.3	1.9	69	0.7	5.3	2.3	76	0.55	0.057
128620	Rock	5.73	4.1	100.0	0.9	42	<0.1	27.4	15.4	128	2.54	2.4	<0.5	1.8	14	0.1	<0.1	0.1	60	0.40	0.064
128621	Rock	1.69	8.6	35.6	5.1	70	0.4	22.1	8.2	405	2.32	603.3	344.4	2.7	23	0.2	5.9	0.8	10	0.08	0.010
128622	Rock	2.50	3.3	26.1	2.2	48	<0.1	6.1	6.5	558	2.02	59.8	11.1	0.9	64	<0.1	2.0	0.4	9	1.98	0.048
128623	Rock	3.77	3.2	32.5	1.0	24	<0.1	94.9	5.7	235	0.46	20.8	1.3	1.0	341	0.2	0.3	<0.1	9	7.89	0.061
128624	Rock	2.54	6.7	126.8	1.3	24	<0.1	210.2	12.3	113	1.18	10.2	2.7	2.1	127	<0.1	0.2	0.2	19	1.22	0.080
128625	Rock	1.64	7.5	152.6	5.1	99	0.1	48.8	17.5	818	4.31	9.3	3.9	3.9	44	0.2	1.7	0.3	59	0.22	0.037
128626	Rock	1.67	166.5	115.6	9.9	173	0.6	79.4	11.1	377	2.71	388.3	48.1	3.3	54	2.1	10.0	1.2	82	1.04	0.041
128627	Rock	1.67	2.7	29.7	2.7	56	0.3	6.3	5.6	537	1.87	65.3	15.2	1.4	72	0.1	3.2	0.7	10	2.18	0.048
128628	Rock	1.76	1.4	36.2	1.1	44	<0.1	16.7	5.2	509	1.53	101.4	33.4	1.4	164	<0.1	2.8	<0.1	21	2.93	0.025
128629	Rock	4.80	2.0	8.1	1.9	9	0.5	5.2	2.9	251	0.38	18.3	22.6	0.8	27	<0.1	3.5	8.7	3	1.19	0.028
128630	Rock	2.66	13.9	71.1	11.1	71	5.4	26.4	9.2	797	2.31	278.7	211.6	1.6	68	0.4	27.9	12.9	16	1.55	0.070

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Smithers BC V0J 2N6 CANADA

Project: Snowbird
Report Date: October 05, 2015

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	Method	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
128601	Rock	5	13	0.54	328	0.012	1	0.47	0.025	0.15	<0.1	0.03	3.8	<0.1	0.21	2	0.9	<0.2
128602	Rock	8	31	0.41	261	0.023	<1	0.55	0.015	0.08	0.1	0.04	4.5	<0.1	0.27	2	2.4	<0.2
128603	Rock	4	18	1.32	146	0.084	1	1.39	0.056	0.09	0.3	<0.01	6.8	<0.1	1.25	5	0.6	<0.2
128604	Rock	7	20	0.69	376	0.085	2	1.04	0.061	0.40	0.2	<0.01	5.2	0.2	0.28	3	1.0	<0.2
128605	Rock	9	17	0.45	204	0.008	3	0.64	0.009	0.12	<0.1	0.04	6.1	<0.1	0.06	2	0.6	<0.2
128606	Rock	5	3	0.09	82	0.002	2	0.43	0.065	0.15	<0.1	0.02	2.8	<0.1	0.37	1	0.5	<0.2
128607	Rock	6	13	0.49	144	0.060	2	0.60	0.056	0.05	0.2	<0.01	4.6	<0.1	0.85	2	1.3	<0.2
128608	Rock	6	<1	1.38	290	<0.001	<1	0.11	0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
128609	Rock	12	19	0.71	443	0.039	4	0.89	0.023	0.28	0.2	0.03	6.9	0.2	0.08	3	0.6	0.5
128610	Rock	9	6	0.37	307	0.004	3	0.40	0.025	0.18	0.3	0.02	4.1	<0.1	0.06	1	<0.5	0.5
128611	Rock	7	28	0.81	388	0.167	<1	0.93	0.040	0.22	0.3	<0.01	4.2	0.2	0.47	4	1.9	<0.2
128612	Rock	8	23	0.54	773	0.075	4	0.73	0.028	0.16	0.1	0.06	5.9	0.1	0.14	3	1.5	<0.2
128613	Rock	6	13	0.42	203	0.103	<1	0.66	0.040	0.06	0.2	<0.01	2.0	<0.1	0.72	2	2.2	<0.2
128614	Rock	5	11	1.05	293	0.018	7	0.79	0.013	0.09	0.3	0.03	6.4	<0.1	0.52	2	0.9	0.2
128615	Rock	8	12	0.23	468	0.009	3	0.86	0.033	0.14	<0.1	0.09	9.0	0.1	0.08	2	<0.5	0.4
128616	Rock	9	12	0.25	254	0.004	2	0.92	0.029	0.10	0.1	0.22	10.1	<0.1	0.05	3	0.7	0.6
128617	Rock	5	19	0.79	148	0.210	<1	1.02	0.061	0.42	0.2	<0.01	2.6	0.2	0.78	4	1.3	<0.2
128618	Rock	7	5	0.12	219	0.006	4	0.73	0.031	0.32	0.4	0.02	5.5	0.1	<0.05	2	0.5	0.5
128619	Rock	8	17	0.58	1728	0.028	3	1.57	0.048	0.13	<0.1	0.04	10.8	<0.1	0.13	3	1.9	0.5
128620	Rock	4	15	0.64	137	0.178	<1	0.80	0.069	0.36	0.2	<0.01	1.8	0.2	0.80	3	1.2	<0.2
128621	Rock	8	6	0.15	193	0.004	<1	0.37	0.012	0.06	0.1	0.04	3.3	<0.1	0.06	<1	0.6	0.4
128622	Rock	4	2	0.24	114	0.001	1	0.43	0.063	0.14	<0.1	0.02	2.3	<0.1	0.32	1	0.8	<0.2
128623	Rock	6	34	0.53	147	0.062	3	1.11	0.037	0.02	0.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.1	0.10	3	<0.5	<0.2
128624	Rock	9	37	0.64	322	0.086	1	0.84	0.082	0.06	0.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.1	0.40	2	2.0	0.3
128625	Rock	16	17	0.28	554	0.011	8	0.99	0.049	0.28	<0.1	0.07	12.6	0.2	<0.05	3	3.8	<0.2
128626	Rock	11	18	0.33	302	0.006	2	0.95	0.017	0.22	0.6	0.04	3.4	0.1	0.12	2	1.4	0.6
128627	Rock	6	3	0.33	72	0.002	<1	0.47	0.037	0.16	<0.1	<0.01	2.0	<0.1	0.21	1	<0.5	<0.2
128628	Rock	6	9	1.09	177	0.025	1	0.38	0.020	0.07	0.1	0.02	3.8	<0.1	0.16	2	<0.5	<0.2
128629	Rock	4	4	0.06	48	0.002	<1	0.11	0.007	0.07	0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	5.1
128630	Rock	7	7	0.29	198	0.005	3	0.54	0.019	0.26	0.3	0.06	4.7	<0.1	<0.05	2	0.6	6.5

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	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
128631	Rock	1.21	16.9	74.5	8.9	202	2.4	29.6	9.3	954	2.62	322.1	104.5	2.0	68	2.6	18.2	1.9	21	1.45	0.049
128632	Rock	4.09	21.4	140.0	1.2	116	0.2	44.4	16.0	290	3.32	2.2	1.7	2.4	19	0.4	0.2	0.4	123	0.37	0.060
128633	Rock	1.78	15.3	97.7	2.4	645	0.1	25.5	10.1	455	1.82	4.0	2.2	2.0	76	6.7	0.2	0.4	34	2.59	0.069
128634	Rock	2.31	12.4	61.4	9.0	100	0.3	37.0	12.9	1122	2.86	173.7	12.7	1.7	88	0.4	2.6	0.7	52	2.35	0.075
128635	Rock	2.91	9.8	127.0	1.9	189	0.1	31.3	17.4	445	3.39	14.0	2.4	2.3	25	1.1	0.3	0.1	87	1.18	0.069
128636	Rock	2.43	3.2	125.4	1.7	116	0.2	25.8	14.3	351	2.20	3.9	<0.5	1.5	40	0.3	0.4	0.2	38	0.81	0.064
128637	Rock	2.48	1.4	21.3	2.2	48	<0.1	5.3	6.0	450	2.04	2.0	1.1	1.3	23	<0.1	0.2	0.8	25	0.30	0.039
128638	Rock	1.78	3.7	88.8	6.8	68	0.2	28.7	10.3	519	2.24	105.4	40.0	3.3	15	<0.1	2.9	0.8	25	0.09	0.024
128639	Rock	3.04	8.1	98.5	1.5	47	0.1	36.4	11.6	181	2.23	<0.5	<0.5	2.4	28	0.2	<0.1	0.1	58	0.64	0.057
128640	Rock	2.16	1.9	27.6	2.3	49	0.2	4.3	5.0	527	1.91	294.3	70.2	0.8	68	<0.1	3.4	0.4	8	2.67	0.028
128641	Rock	4.57	4.5	41.5	3.1	53	0.2	5.7	7.2	534	2.29	76.0	17.9	1.1	30	<0.1	2.3	0.4	8	1.21	0.041
128642	Rock	2.62	13.4	40.7	2.8	57	0.2	6.5	7.2	637	2.70	148.7	22.1	0.8	60	0.2	5.4	1.7	9	3.14	0.041
128643	Rock	2.79	5.2	39.1	2.3	56	0.4	4.7	6.9	641	2.56	1148.1	139.9	0.6	65	0.2	12.1	0.6	9	2.44	0.041
128644	Rock	2.82	17.3	80.7	5.6	78	0.2	44.8	12.6	623	2.08	54.7	12.5	3.0	138	0.1	1.2	0.6	26	1.12	0.026
128645	Rock	3.73	12.1	4.0	2.3	5	<0.1	1.8	1.1	59	0.45	26.4	63.6	1.5	19	<0.1	1.2	0.3	2	0.04	0.011

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	Method	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
128631	Rock	7	8	0.27	250	0.005	1	0.47	0.012	0.20	0.3	0.07	5.8	0.1	0.08	1	0.9	0.5
128632	Rock	6	41	1.17	147	0.299	<1	1.37	0.055	0.88	0.3	<0.01	6.4	0.7	0.83	5	2.2	0.2
128633	Rock	6	14	0.66	247	0.113	2	1.41	0.031	0.06	0.3	0.03	2.4	<0.1	0.70	4	1.4	<0.2
128634	Rock	9	26	0.88	355	0.054	2	1.07	0.043	0.20	0.5	0.02	7.8	<0.1	0.28	4	1.1	0.3
128635	Rock	6	28	1.29	162	0.187	2	1.76	0.036	0.21	0.2	<0.01	3.6	0.1	0.86	6	1.4	<0.2
128636	Rock	5	12	0.65	180	0.110	<1	0.95	0.077	0.04	0.1	0.02	3.0	<0.1	0.64	3	1.3	<0.2
128637	Rock	6	5	0.67	52	0.047	<1	1.10	0.055	0.11	<0.1	0.01	2.5	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
128638	Rock	12	11	0.18	324	0.008	2	0.69	0.005	0.19	<0.1	0.05	6.7	0.1	<0.05	2	0.6	0.2
128639	Rock	7	23	0.59	201	0.179	<1	0.84	0.067	0.28	0.2	<0.01	3.3	0.2	0.77	3	1.3	<0.2
128640	Rock	3	2	0.86	136	0.001	2	0.35	0.051	0.17	<0.1	0.10	2.3	<0.1	0.43	<1	<0.5	<0.2
128641	Rock	4	3	0.09	113	0.001	1	0.35	0.042	0.17	<0.1	0.02	1.9	<0.1	0.41	1	<0.5	<0.2
128642	Rock	3	3	0.37	198	0.001	2	0.44	0.027	0.15	<0.1	0.04	2.4	<0.1	0.13	1	0.7	0.9
128643	Rock	3	2	0.22	138	0.002	1	0.44	0.030	0.21	<0.1	0.03	2.0	<0.1	0.22	1	<0.5	0.3
128644	Rock	9	14	0.52	344	0.003	4	0.57	0.011	0.20	0.1	0.14	5.5	0.2	0.08	2	0.5	<0.2
128645	Rock	6	2	0.04	204	0.001	<1	0.29	0.054	0.08	<0.1	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Client: Omineca Gold Ltd.
895 Glover Rd
Smithers BC V0J 2N6 CANADA

Project: Snowbird
Report Date: October 05, 2015

Page: 1 of 1 Part: 1 of 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI15000081.1

Method		WGHT	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
128625	Rock	1.64	7.5	152.6	5.1	99	0.1	48.8	17.5	818	4.31	9.3	3.9	3.9	44	0.2	1.7	0.3	59	0.22	0.037
REP 128625	QC		7.0	154.1	5.2	100	0.1	50.5	18.5	835	4.38	9.4	3.1	3.7	40	<0.1	1.6	0.3	60	0.21	0.037
Core Reject Duplicates																					
128629	Rock	4.80	2.0	8.1	1.9	9	0.5	5.2	2.9	251	0.38	18.3	22.6	0.8	27	<0.1	3.5	8.7	3	1.19	0.028
DUP 128629	QC		2.3	8.0	1.9	10	0.5	4.6	2.8	251	0.38	19.3	23.9	0.8	28	<0.1	3.7	9.4	4	1.19	0.030
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		16.1	164.3	151.7	387	1.9	78.4	13.8	903	2.81	44.4	64.4	7.7	67	2.5	8.5	11.8	47	1.10	0.071
STD DS10	Standard		13.8	164.8	152.1	383	2.0	80.9	14.0	907	2.80	43.6	66.1	7.8	63	2.3	8.2	11.1	47	1.10	0.071
STD OXC129	Standard		1.2	30.3	6.3	43	<0.1	86.5	21.8	433	3.16	0.7	203.7	1.7	183	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	56	0.68	0.097
STD OXC129	Standard		1.3	28.1	6.8	42	<0.1	85.0	21.0	423	3.15	<0.5	209.0	1.9	191	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	56	0.65	0.100
STD DS10 Expected			15.1	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625	0.0765
STD OXC129 Expected			1.3	28	6.3	42.9		79.5	20.3	421	3.065	0.6	195	1.9					51	0.665	0.102
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-SMI	Prep Blank		0.8	2.8	1.1	33	<0.1	1.0	3.9	469	1.77	0.8	<0.5	2.0	29	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	25	0.71	0.040
ROCK-SMI	Prep Blank		0.7	3.3	1.1	30	<0.1	1.1	3.7	488	1.89	1.1	<0.5	1.8	29	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	27	0.69	0.041

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Project: Snowbird

Report Date: October 05, 2015

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI15000081.1

	Method	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																		
128625	Rock	16	17	0.28	,554	0.011	8	0.99	0.049	0.28	<0.1	0.07	12.6	0.2	<0.05	3	3.8	<0.2
REP 128625	QC	15	17	0.28	535	0.010	7	1.00	0.050	0.29	<0.1	0.07	11.3	0.2	<0.05	3	3.5	<0.2
Core Reject Duplicates																		
128629	Rock	4	4	0.06	48	0.002	<1	0.11	0.007	0.07	0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	5.1
DUP 128629	QC	4	3	0.07	52	0.002	<1	0.12	0.008	0.07	0.1	<0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	5.6
Reference Materials																		
STD DS10	Standard	18	58	0.80	313	0.086	7	1.09	0.065	0.34	3.2	0.32	3.1	5.0	0.28	4	2.0	5.1
STD DS10	Standard	19	58	0.80	315	0.080	6	1.11	0.066	0.35	3.0	0.33	2.8	5.2	0.28	4	2.6	4.9
STD OXC129	Standard	12	54	1.56	48	0.385	1	1.61	0.571	0.36	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
STD OXC129	Standard	14	53	1.56	47	0.404	<1	1.56	0.571	0.37	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.775	359	0.0817		1.0755	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	3	5.1	0.29	4.5	2.3	5.01
STD OXC129 Expected		13	52	1.545	50	0.4	1	1.58	0.6	0.37			1.1			5.6		
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
ROCK-SMI	Prep Blank	6	3	0.46	67	0.076	1	1.04	0.097	0.09	<0.1	<0.01	3.8	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
ROCK-SMI	Prep Blank	7	3	0.47	74	0.075	2	1.05	0.109	0.10	<0.1	<0.01	3.3	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2

APPENDIX 3

SNOWBIRD EXPLORATION EXPENSES

Company	Date (2015)	Type	Units	Price	Total
Angel Jade Mines Ltd	Sept 17-24	Operator: Joe Varley Operator & Labour: Liam Snyder Labour & Cook: Chalaine Snyder	8 days 8 days 8 days		$7019.05
Angel Jade Mines Ltd	Sept 17-24	Accommodations			$574.08
Angel Jade Mines Ltd	Sept 17-24	(2) Truck Rental	8 days	$100/day	$1600.00
Angel Jade Mines Ltd	Sept 17-24	(1) Shop Truck Rental	8 days	$125/day	$1000.00
Angel Jade Mines Ltd	Sept 17-24	(1) Cat 330 Excavator	84 hours	$ 184/hour	$15,456.00
Angel Jade Mines Ltd	Sept 17-24	Fuel, Food, Supplies	8 days		$1911.54

Subtotal $26,981.67

Company	Date (2015)	Type	Units	Price	Total
Omineca Gold Ltd	Sept 16-25	Project Manager: Shawn Kennedy	10 days	$500/day	$5000
Omineca Gold Ltd	Sept 17-23	(1) Truck Rental	7 days	$100/day	$700
Omineca Gold Ltd	Sept 17-23	Fuel, Vehicle Maintenance	7 days		$461.99
Omineca Gold Ltd	Sept 17-23	Food/Groceries	7 days		$496.82
Omineca Gold Ltd	Sept 17-23	Field Supplies; field gear, sample bags, spray paint, etc.	7 days		$495.46
Omineca Gold Ltd	Sept 17-23	Accommodations/New Caledonia Motel/ J Varley, L Snyder, C Snyder, S Kennedy	7 days		$2037.39

Subtotal $9,191.56

Company	Date (2015)	Type	Units	Price	Total
Acme Analytical Labs Ltd	Oct 05	Sample prep and ICP-MS analysis	45 Rocks		$1568.13

Subtotal $1,568.13

Company	Date (2015)	Type	Units	Price	Total
Russell Transport	Sep 17-24	Low-bed, Excavator Mob-Demob			$2475.00

Subtotal $2,475.00

Company	Date (2015)	Type	Units	Price	Total
Geominex Consultants Inc.	Nov 2-6	Report Prep: Brian Game, P Geo	3.5 days	$500/day	$1750.00
Geominex Consultants Inc.	Nov 2-6	Maps, GIS: John Walther, P. Geo	1.5 days	$500/day	$750.00

Subtotal $ 2,500.00

TOTAL 2015 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES $ 42,716.46