

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum ResourcesMining & Minerals Division

BC Geological Survey



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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			
Induced Polarization		_	
Radiometric			
Seismic		_	
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for))		
Soil		_	
Silt		_	
Rock	5		2625.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size	•)		
Core			
Non-core		_	
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Metallurgic			10,098.00
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		_	
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres			
Trench (metres)			
Othor			
		TOTAL COST:	12778.63

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 36010

REPORT ON 2015 HARRISON GOLD PROJECT WORK PROGRAM TECHNICAL WORK – PRELIMINARY GRAVITY TESTWORK (HISTORIC RN MINE – OLD ADIT) AND VEIN SAMPLING NORTH SASQUATCH AREA

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT

CENTRAL FRASER VALLEY, DISTRICT OF KENT

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Prepared for

BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

Authors

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Effective Date: March 31, 2016

SOW 5583755

Harrison Gold Project – March 31, 2016 Technical Report for (SOW 5583755, 5583760 and 5583885)1

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ALS Global assay report: VA16043320

ITEM 1: SUMMARY

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

The Property comprises 4,900.7 hectares and covers Bear Mountain and the area surrounding Hicks Mountain to the east. The claims are bounded to the north by Sasquatch Provincial Park, to the west by Harrison Lake, to the south west by the community of Harrison Hot Springs, to the south by the community of Agassiz and to the south east by the Seabird Island First Nation and several private farms located between Seabird Island and Bear Mountain. Between 2012 and 2014 a total of 399.8 hectares of non-contiguous claims on the north side of Sasquatch park were staked to cover potential extensions of the mineralized corridor and a potential tailings containment area accessible by existing roads.

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

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

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

Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. ("Bear Mountain Gold Mines" or the "Company") holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the claims that cover Bear Mountain (referred to as the "Omineca Option" or the "core claims") from the current owner Omineca Mining and Metals Inc. ("Omineca Mining"). The Omineca Option consists of 11 contiguous mineral tenures (comprising 2,426.6 hectares). The Company also owns 14 additional mineral tenures surrounding the Harrison Gold Property comprising 2,484.2 hectares which were acquired by direct purchase and staking (referred to as the "Bear Mountain Claims"). Pursuant to the area of interest provisions outlined in the option agreement with Omineca Mining these claims form part of the Omineca Option. The underlying option payments, work commitments and Royalties payable to Omineca Mining by Bear Mountain Gold Mines in respect of the Harrison Gold Property are set out in Section 4 of this report.

During the period ended December 31, 2014 Bear Mountain Gold Mines compiled the historic soil geochemical and drill hole database for the project, re-built the portal that accesses the 187 Level of the Jenner Zone, repaired extensive vandalism damage at the core storage area located on the Bear Mountain Forest Service road, carried out extensive soil geochemical surveys and undertook a preliminary evaluation of three potential tailings containment sites situated within or immediately adjacent to the mineral tenures referred to as the "Bear Mountain Claims".

During the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 Bear Mountain Gold Mines completed geotechnical studies related to private lands situated along the Bear Mountain Forest Service Road (FSR), rehabilitated the access ramp from the FSR to an existing underground adit within the Portal Zone (referred to as the former RN Mine or the Old Adit), collected approximately 100 kg of quartz vein material from within the existing underground workings for preliminary gravity processing testwork and collected samples from quartz veins exposed within the mineral claims located north of Sasquatch park.

This report describes the results of the preliminary gravity test work and results of the quartz vein sampling completed within the mineral claims located north of Sasquatch Park. The 100kg of material collected from the RN Mine was transported to Mount Baker Mining Company's facility near Bellingham in Northern Washington, crushed to -50 mesh and fed onto a proprietary design gravity table developed by Mount Baker Mining.

The total cost of this Technical Work (excluding the related Physical Work) was \$12,625 which was recorded for assessment credit on SOW 5583755, 5583760 and 5583885. The geotechnical studies related to private lands located along the FSR and the rehabilitation work on the existing ramp that connects the FSR Right of Way to the portal of the former RN Mine will be filed later in 2016 for Physical Work assessment credit.

In summary, the results of the preliminary gravity test work indicated that the material would need to be crushed finer to achieve viable recoveries. Although the preliminary test work results were discouraging the available assay data from the material that was submitted to Mount Baker Mining

strongly suggests that the associated metals.	ne quartz veins	s present	within the	former RN	Mine	contain	very lo	w levels	of

ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

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

ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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

Table 1: Omineca Mining Claims

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

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

Table 2: Bear Mountain Claims

Bear Mountain Claims				
TENURE NUMBER	GOOD_TO_DATE	CLAIM NAME	AREA (ha)	
834382	30-Dec-20		210.6509	
951229	30-Dec-16		84.1936	
951791	30-Dec-20		358.1523	
983427	30-Dec-20		21.0715	
993682	30-Dec-20		21.0738	
1012805	30-Dec-20		105.3589	
1013819	31-Dec-16		315.6077	
1013821	30-Dec-16		610.4242	
1016752	30-Dec-16		63.1753	
1016754	30-Dec-16		21.0624	
6017121	30-Dec-16		231.5103	
1017622	30-Dec-16		189.4648	
1018277	30-Dec-16		147.3253	
1019719	30-Dec-16		21.0623	
1027708	30-Dec-16		84.1500	

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

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

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

ITEM 5: ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

ITEM 6: HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional

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

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

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

Stratigraphy

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

Intrusive Rocks

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

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

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

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

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

7.2 Property Geology

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

7.3 Mineralization

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

Quartz Diorite Stocks

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

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

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

Hornfels Halos

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

Hydrothermal Breccia

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

ITEM 8: DEPOSIT MODELS

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

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

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

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

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

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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epithermal systems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



ITEM 9: TECHNICAL WORK COMPLETED FOR SOW 5583755

During the period ended December 31, 2014 Bear Mountain Gold Mines compiled the historic soil geochemical and drill hole database for the project, re-built the portal that accesses the 187 Level of the Jenner Zone, repaired extensive vandalism damage at the core storage area located on the Bear Mountain Forest Service road, carried out extensive soil geochemical surveys and undertook a preliminary evaluation of three potential tailings containment sites situated within or immediately adjacent to the mineral tenures referred to as the "Bear Mountain Claims".

During the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 Bear Mountain Gold Mines completed geotechnical studies related to private lands situated along the Bear Mountain Forest Service Road (FSR), rehabilitated the access ramp from the FSR to an existing underground adit within the Portal Zone (referred to as the former RN Mine or the Old Adit), collected approximately 100 kg of quartz vein material from within the existing underground workings for preliminary gravity processing test work and collected samples from quartz veins exposed within the mineral claims located north of Sasquatch park.

This report describes the results of the preliminary gravity test work and results of the quartz vein sampling completed within the mineral claims located north of Sasquatch Park. The 100kg of material collected from the RN Mine was transported to Mount Baker Mining Company's facility near Bellingham in Northern Washington, crushed to -50 mesh and fed onto a proprietary design gravity table developed by Mount Baker Mining.

The total cost of this Technical Work (excluding the related Physical Work) was \$12,625 which was recorded for assessment credit on SOW 5583755, 5583760 and 5583885. The geotechnical studies related to private lands located along the FSR and the rehabilitation work on the existing ramp that connects the FSR Right of Way to the portal of the former RN Mine will be filed later in 2016 for Physical Work assessment credit.

9.1 Preliminary Gravity Test work (RN Mine)

20

In December 2015 Bear Mountain Gold Mines transported a 100kg sample of the quartz material from the former RN mine site to a gravity table supplier in the US that offered to crush the material and return the concentrates and tailings for assay.

Unfortunately, the gravity concentrating table supplier did not have the ability to crush the material to the fineness required to effectively separate the gold from the quartz however, the concentrate and tailings assays do provide a good characterization of the metal contents of the ore material. A total of four samples were submitted to the ALS Global facility in North Vancouver. Samples ABO-1 and ABO-2 are concentrates representing roughly 10-12% of the shipped material. Sample ABO-3 is the tailings material and represents roughly 85% of the shipped material. Sample ABO-4 is a sulfide concentrate representing approximately 2% of the shipped material.

Although the gold recoveries using a concentrating table and -50 mesh material are obviously very poor (Sample ABO-03 representing the tailings material assayed 17.45 g/t gold) the metal contents of the tailings (quartz) material appear to be very low compared to many other mineral deposits and do not appear to pose any sort of environmental hazard. Arsenic contents of the tailings material were 5.5 ppm, mercury content was 0.18 ppm, lead content was 5.0 ppm and cadmium content was 0.34 ppm.

9.2 Preliminary North Sasquatch Vein Sampling Program

A preliminary prospecting program was carried out in November of 2015 to assess the potential for extensions of the mineralized corridor that is present to the south of Sasquatch Park.

Results were encouraging in that multiple vein occurrences were identified.

A total of 5 samples were collected. Most samples returned negligible gold values however sample 516MHL returned a gold value of 0.189 g/t which is considered encouraging.

Additional prospecting work is clearly warranted to evaluate the area north of Sasquatch park.

9.3 STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR SOW 5583755, 5583760 and 5583885

Costs to collect 100kg of quartz vein material from the former RN Mine for preliminary gravity test work and collect samples from exposed quartz veins within the non contiguous mineral claims located north of Sasquatch Park.

SOW 5583755: Project duration October 01 to December 30, 2015

Sample Collection – RN Mine

Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 38 hours @ \$90 per hour: \$ 3,420.00

Mike Middleton – 5 days @ \$500 2,500.00

Dates worked (includes partial days): November 5, 7, 8, 11, 17, 28,

December 6, December 17, January 4

Contract GIS services: 11 hours @\$85 per hour 935.00

Vehicle rentals: 7 days charged @ \$125 per day 875.00

(includes 2013 F150 based in Mission and 2007 Ranger based in Surrey - see dates referenced above

under sample collection)

Travel costs: 628.44

Sample Collection – Tenures located north of Sasquatch Park

Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 10 hours @ \$90 per hour: \$ 900.00

Mike Middleton – 2 days @ \$500 1,000.00

Dates worked (includes partial days): November 5, 7, 8, 11, 17, 28,

December 17, January 4

Contract GIS services: included in RN Mine costs Vehicle rentals: 1 day charged @ \$125 per day

125.00(includes 2007 Ranger based in Surrey - see dates referenced above Mount Baker Testwork)

Travel costs: 100.00

Assay Expenses: VA15185632 249.92

Assay Expenses: VA16043320 235.27

Mount Baker Mining Testwork

Mike Middleton – travel to Mt. Baker Mining 1.0 days @ \$500 500.00

Initial sample delivery December 17 with concentrate samples picked up January 4

Liason with Mount Baker Mining and Preparation of technical report:

C. von Einsiedel: 15 hours @ \$90 per hour 1,410.00

Total applied for assessment credit: \$12,878.63Total costs

filed as per **SOW 5583755, 5583760 and 5583885 12,625.00**

ITEM 10: DRILLING

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

ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No samples were collected as Part of the current program.

ITEM 12: DATA VERIFICATION

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

ITEM 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

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

ITEM 15 -22: ADVANCED PROPERTY DISCLOSURE

(NOT REQUIRED)

ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

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

ITEM 24: OTHER RELEVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

ITEM 25/26: INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, the results of the preliminary gravity test work indicated that the material would need to be crushed finer to achieve viable recoveries. Although the preliminary test work results were discouraging the available assay data from the material that was submitted to Mount Baker Mining strongly suggests that the quartz veins present within the former RN Mine contain very low levels of associated metals.

ITEM 28: REFERENCES

- Appendix 1.1: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project Report on a Preliminary Evaluation of Alternative Tailings Disposal Options prepared for Bema Gold Corp., May 1988 by R.L. Hallam, Knight and Piesold Consulting Engineers.
- Appendix 1.2: Compilation Map prepared by Knight and Piesold Consulting Engineers to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.1 (scale 1:50,000)
- Appendix 1.3: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project Preliminary Tailings Site Selection Report, prepared for Bema Gold Corp., November 1988 by Bruce Ott, Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd.
- Appendix 1.4: Compilation Map prepared by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd. to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.3 (scale 1:50,000)

Allen, D.G., and G.M., (1983); Summary Report and Exploration and Development Proposal on the Harrison Lake Gold Prospect, (RN Property). Geological Branch Assessment Report No. 11524 dated August 24, 1983.

Clendennan, A.D., and Bruland, T., (1986); Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Abo Property, Harrison Lake, B.C., Report for Kerr Addison Mines Limited dated February 1986.

Croome, N.C., P. Eng., (1987); Preliminary Engineering Study, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Harrison Lake Gold Project, Bear Mountain, B.C. Private Report by L.J. Manning and Associates Ltd. for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated December 1987.

Daigneault, Peter (2005): Geological Report on the 2005 Drill Program Abo Gold Property; internal report prepared for Eagle Plains Resources and Northern Continental Resources.

Dujardin, R.A., (1987); Final Report of the Harrison Lake Gold Project, Bear Mountain, B.C., 1987 Program, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated 1987.

Harris, Michael, (1988); Preliminary Statistical Study of 1987 Underground Sampling Data, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated March 1, 1988.

Hawthorn, G., (1988); Final Report, Pilot Plant Operation, Harrison Lake, B.C., Abo Gold Property, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated March 1988.

Marchant, P. Bradley, (1988); Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Harrison Lake Gold Project, Flotation Concentrate Cyanidation, Preliminary Scoping Tests, Private Report by Coastech Research Inc. dated Feb 17, 1988.

Kahlert, B.H., (1988); Updating Report, Harrison Lake Gold Deposit, New Westminster Mining Division, Internal report for Bema International Resources Inc. dated May 31, 1988.

Norman, George, (1989); Summary Report of the Harrison Gold Project. New Westminster Mining Division, Harrison Lake, British Columbia, Private Report for Bema Gold Corporation dated April 1989, 144 pp.

Norman, George, (1990); Diamond Drilling Report on the Breccia Zone and Hill Stock, Harrison Gold Property, Harrison Lake, B.C., New Westminster Mining Division, Private Report for Bema Gold Corporation dated June 1990, 19 pp. plus drill logs, plans and sections.

Norman, George, (1990); 1990 Assessment Report on the Harrison Gold Property, Harrison Lake, B.C., New Westminster Mining Division, Private Report for Bema Gold Corporation dated July 1990.

Norman, George, (1990); 1989 Assessment Report on the Harrison Gold Property, Harrison Lake, B.C., New Westminster Mining Division, Private Report for Bema Gold Corporation dated January 1990.

Pautler, Jean, (2003): Report on the 2003 Diamond Drill and Trenching Program on the Abo Gold Property; BCEMPR Assessment Report 37377

Price, B.J., (1995); Opinion of Value for the Harrison Lake Gold Property. Draft Report for Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. Dated March 7, 1995.

Price, B.J., (2002); Geological Report and Opinion of Value for the Harrison Lake Gold Property. Prepared for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd; dated May 20, 2002

Price, B.J., (2002); Geological Report for the Harrison Lake Gold Property. Prepared for Northern Continental Resources Ltd; dated November 20, 2002

Ray, G.E., (1983); The Nagy Gold Occurrences, Doctors Point, Harrison Lake (92H/12W), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Pet. Res., Geological Fieldwork, 1982, Paper 1983-1, pp. 55-61.

Ray, G.E., Coombes, S. and White, G., (1984); Harrison Lake Project (92H/5, 12, 92G/9), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Pet. Res., Geological Fieldwork, 1983, Paper 1984-1, pp. 42-53.

Ray, G.E. and Coombes, S., (1985); Harrison Lake Project (92H/5, 12, 92G/9, 16), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Pet. Res., Geological Fieldwork and Current Research, 1985, Paper 1985-1.

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ITEM 29: DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

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

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

Harrison Gold Project - March 31, 2016 Technical Report for (SOW 5583755, 5583760 and 5583885)25

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

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

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 15th day of August, 2014

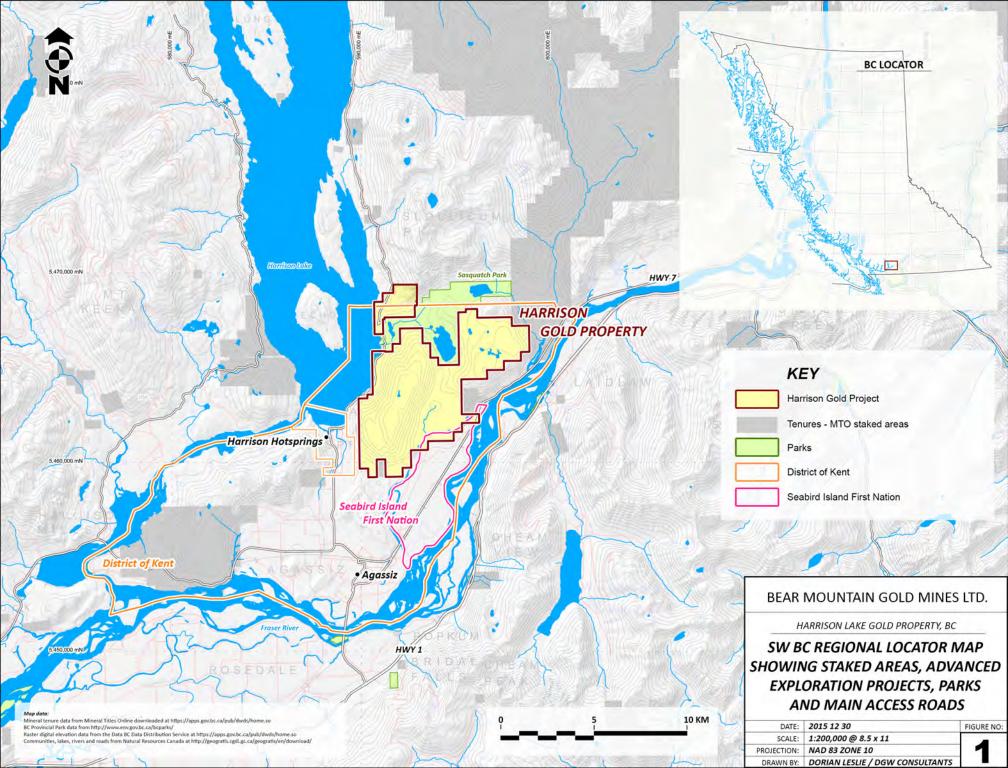
Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

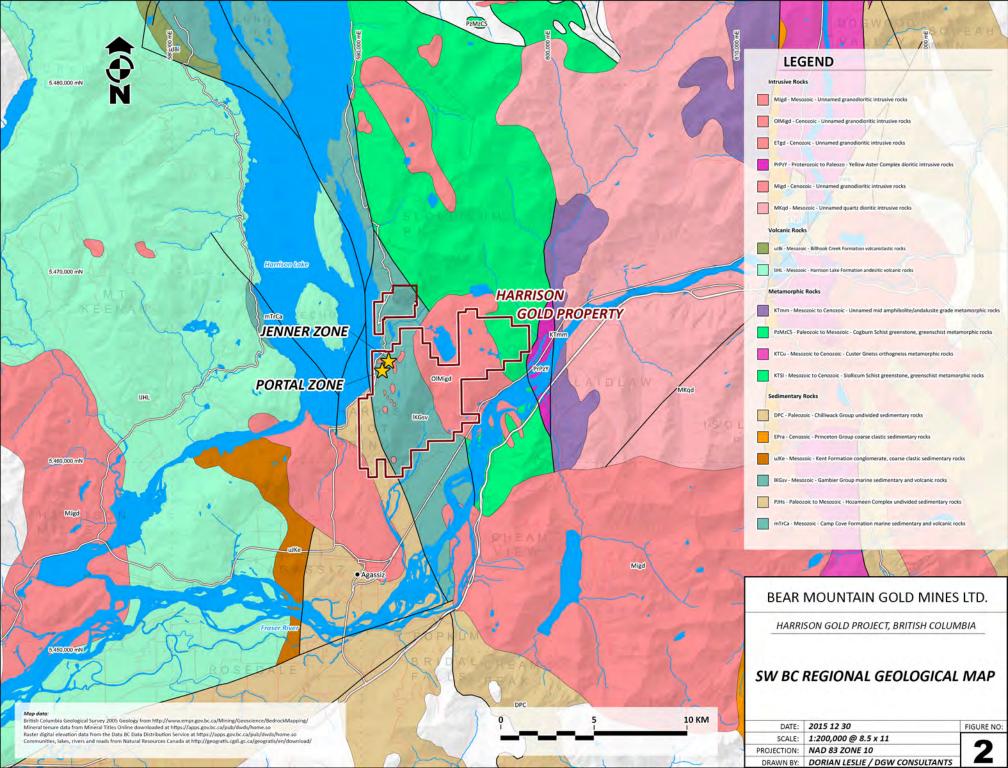
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF FIGURES - HARRISON PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT AUGUST 15, 2014

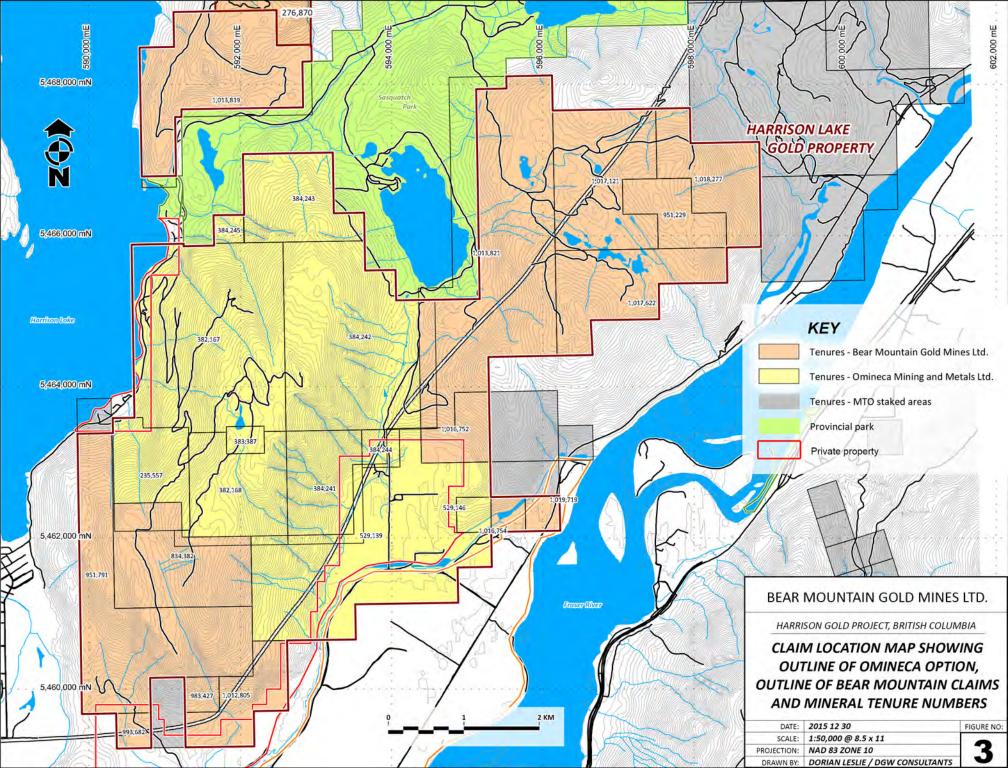
FIGURE 1	SW BC REGIONAL LOCATOR MAP SHOWING STAKED AREAS, ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROJECTS, PARKS AND MAIN ACCESS ROADS (1:200,000 scale)
FIGURE 2	SW BC REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP (1:200,000 scale)
FIGURE 3	SW BC CLAIM LOCATION MAP SHOWING OUTLINE OF OMINECA OPTION, OUTLINE OF BEAR MOUNTAIN CLAIMS AND MINERAL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

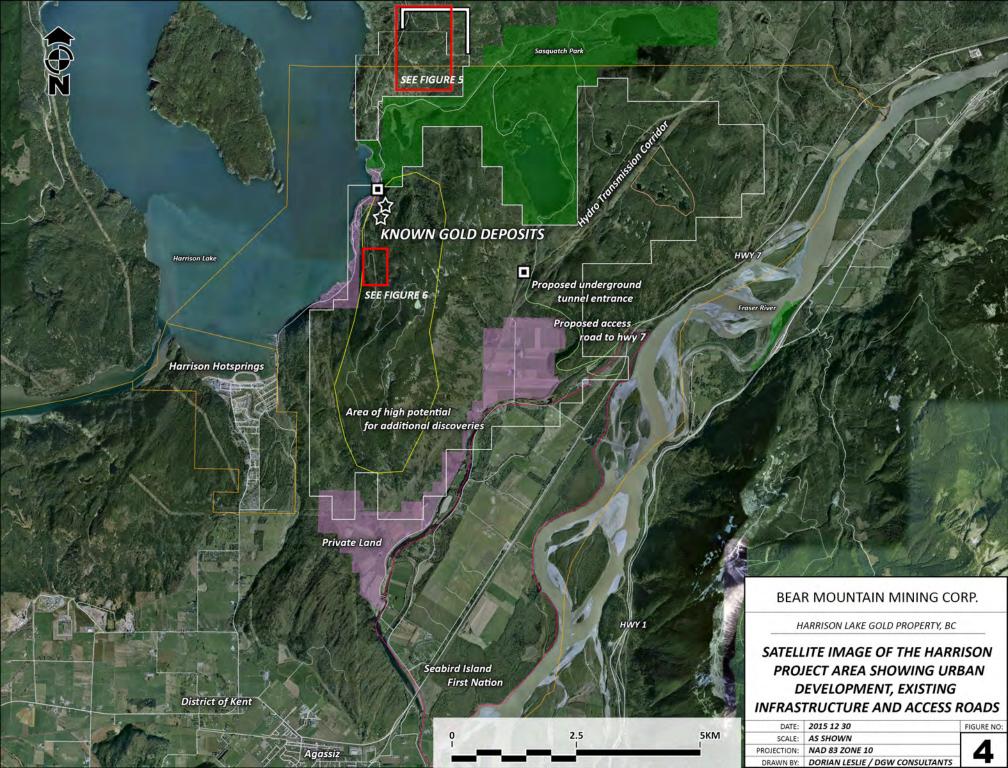
LOCATIONS, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)

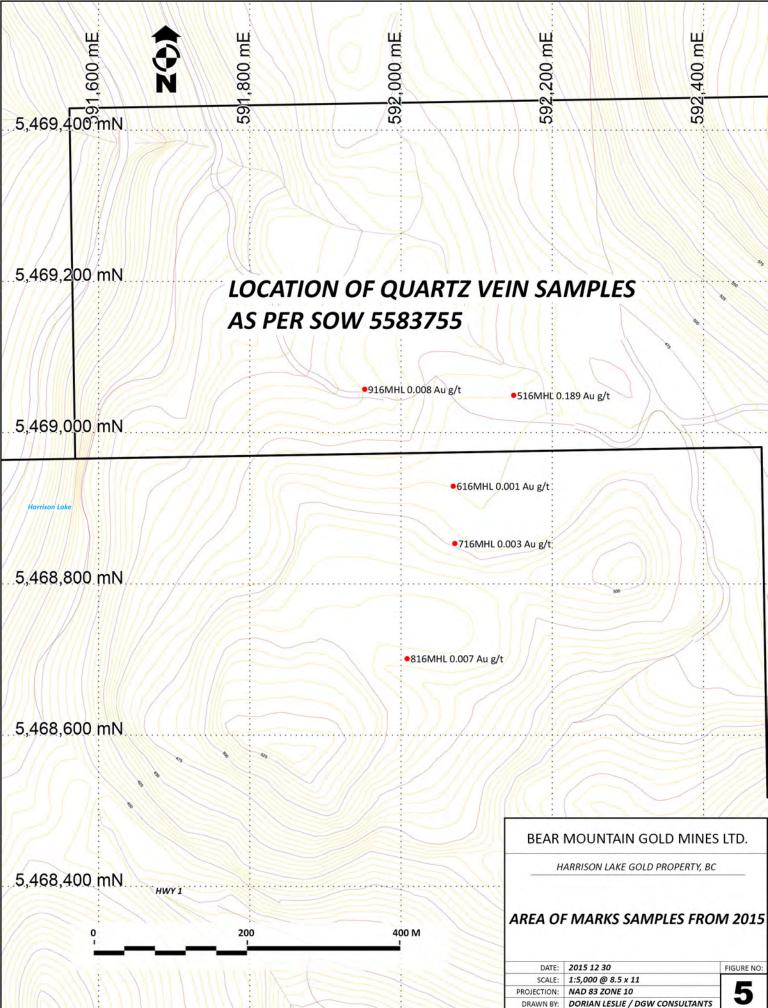
- PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: GOOGLE EARTH VIEW SHOWING APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONTAINMENT AREA, PROPOSED DAM CONSTRUCTION CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT WATERCOURSES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (1:5,000 scale)
- FIGURE 7C PROPOSED HICKS MOUNTAIN TAILINGS SITE: SECTION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

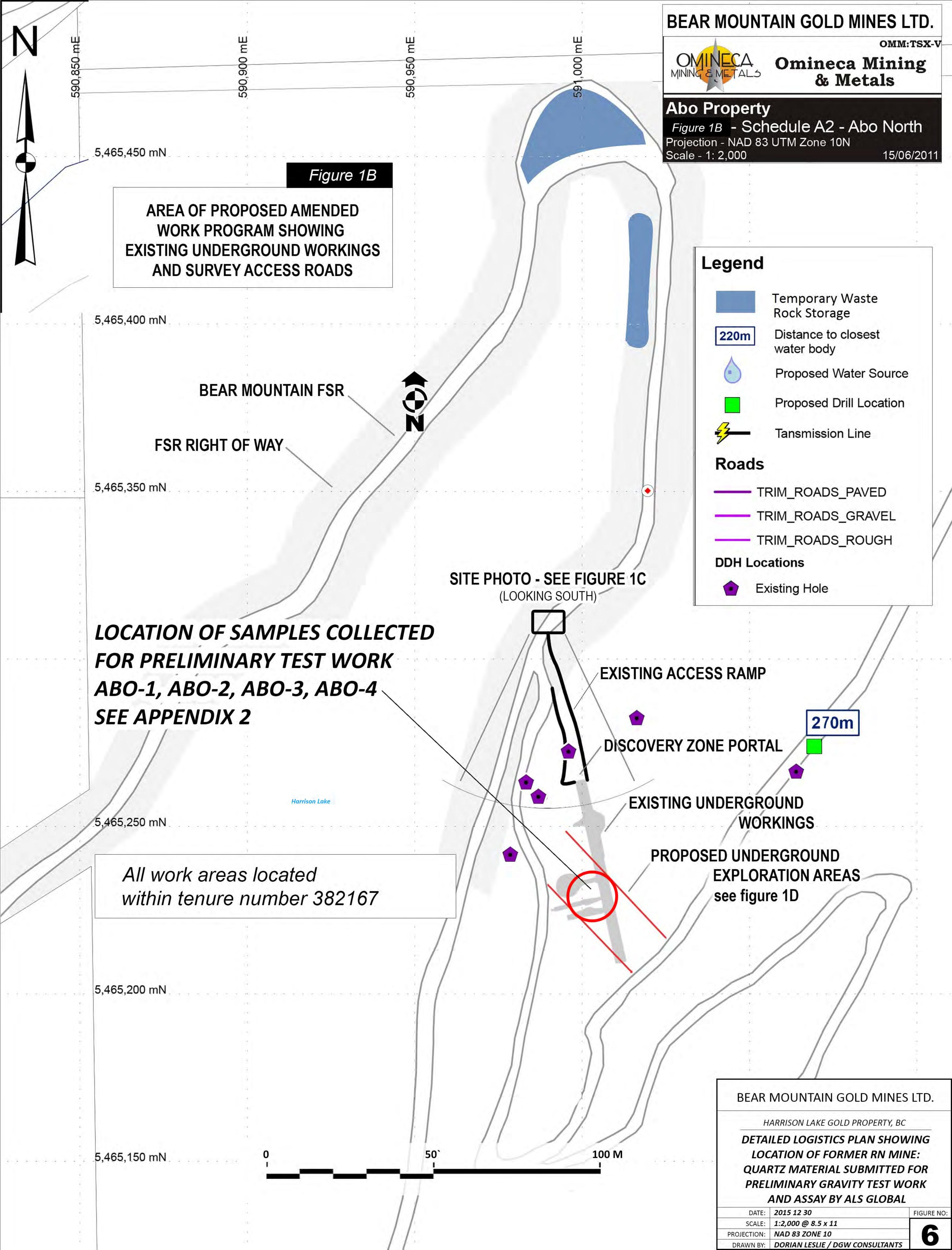














To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Page: 1 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 16- DEC- 2015

Account: PIA

CERTIFICATE VA15185632

This report is for 4 Sand samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 30- NOV- 2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate: CARL VON EINSIEDEL

SAMPLE PREPARATION			
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION		
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight		
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode		
PUL- 32s	Pulverize 1200g to 85%<75um		
PUL- 32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um		
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter		
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm		

	ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE	S
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA14 ME- MS41	Ore Grade Au Cyanide AA, 1000g 51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	AAS

To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. ATTN: CARL VON EINSIEDEL 8888 SHOOK ROAD **MISSION BC V2V 7N1**

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD **MISSION BC V2V 7N1**

Page: 2 - A Total # Pages: 2 (A - D) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 16- DEC- 2015

Account: PJA

									C	ERTIFIC	CATE O	F ANAL	_YSIS	VA151	85632	
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- AA14 Au ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Al % 0.01	ME- MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 B ppm 10	ME- MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Cr ppm 1
ABO- 1 ABO- 2 ABO- 3 ABO- 4		1.82 2.62 2.24 0.54	44.6 56.2 17.45 2.57	4.00 5.45 1.91 53.1	0.49 0.25 0.17 0.12	55.8 33.6 5.5 68.5	>25.0 >25.0 22.0 >25.0	<10 <10 <10 <10	10 10 <10 <10	<0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05	37.2 51.7 14.35 161.0	1.46 0.70 0.32 0.25	6.01 3.99 0.34 10.20	0.92 0.55 0.38 0.36	19.5 30.4 8.7 142.0	20 22 16 153



To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD **MISSION BC V2V 7N1**

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Account: PJA

CEDTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15195622

									Cl	EKTIFIC	LATE O	F ANAL	<u> YSIS</u>	VA151	85632	
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME- MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS41 K % 0.01	ME- MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME- MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME- MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Na % 0.01
ABO- 1 ABO- 2 ABO- 3 ABO- 4		0.07 0.05 <0.05 <0.05	103.5 173.0 84.9 447	5.73 8.26 3.38 44.3	1.66 0.97 0.69 0.91	<0.05 <0.05 <0.05 0.31	<0.02 <0.02 <0.02 <0.02	0.15 0.29 0.18 0.68	0.089 0.061 0.008 0.127	0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.5 0.3 0.2 0.2	1.6 0.7 0.5 0.4	0.31 0.14 0.09 0.06	453 243 154 373	3.16 4.57 2.09 49.8	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01



To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD **MISSION BC V2V 7N1**

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Account: PJA

CEDTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15195622

								C	EKTIFIC	LATE O	F ANAL	-1212	VAISI	85632	
Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 P ppm 10	ME- MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME- MS41 S % 0.01	ME- MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Th ppm 0.2
	0.06 0.09 <0.05 1.12	20.6 34.1 13.7 368	170 110 90 50	25.2 16.4 5.0 53.5	0.6 0.3 0.2 0.2	0.009 0.007 0.004 0.018	3.07 4.56 1.77 >10.0	2.48 2.31 0.81 5.21	2.4 1.1 0.7 0.5	2.0 3.6 1.3 18.6	0.2 0.2 <0.2 1.9	24.2 12.4 8.1 4.3	<0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01	39.4 53.6 17.30 181.5	<0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2
	Analyte Units	Analyte Units LOR 0.05 0.06 0.09 <0.05	Analyte Units LOR	Analyte Units LOR	Analyte Units LOR	Analyte Units LOR	Analyte Units LOR Nb Ni P Pb Rb Re Units LOR ppm ppm	Analyte Units LOR Nb Ni P Pb Rb Re S Units LOR ppm ppm <t< td=""><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 PP ME- MS41 PP ME- MS41 Re ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41</td><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Ppm ME- MS41 Ppm ME- MS41 Ppm ME- MS41 Re ME- MS41 Sb ME- MS41 Re ME- MS41 Sb ME- MS41 Sc Sc<!--</td--><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Ppm ME-</td><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41</td><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41</td><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41</td><td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41</td></td></t<>	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 PP ME- MS41 PP ME- MS41 Re ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Ppm ME- MS41 Ppm ME- MS41 Ppm ME- MS41 Re ME- MS41 Sb ME- MS41 Re ME- MS41 Sb ME- MS41 Sc Sc </td <td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Ppm ME-</td> <td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41</td> <td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41</td> <td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41</td> <td>Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41</td>	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Ppm ME-	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41	Method Analyte Units LOR ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41 Ni ME- MS41 Nb ME- MS41



To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD **MISSION BC V2V 7N1**

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Account: PJA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15185632

									C	ERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	VA15185632
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME- MS41 TI ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 V ppm 1	ME- MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME- MS41 Zr ppm 0.5		
ABO- 1 ABO- 2 ABO- 3 ABO- 4		0.007 <0.005 <0.005 <0.005	0.03 0.03 <0.02 0.11	<0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05	27 13 10 16	62.6 74.5 5.45 156.0	1.64 0.96 0.72 0.57	363 272 36 558	<0.5 <0.5 <0.5 <0.5		



To: RAM EXPLORATION LTD. 8888 SHOOK ROAD MISSION BC V2V 7N1

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Account: PJA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15185632

		CERTIFICATE COM	MMENTS	
			YTICAL COMMENTS	
Applies to Method:	ME- MS41	are semi- quantitative due	to the small sample weight used (0.5g).	
			ATORY ADDRESSES	
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Reno located at 497 Au- AA14	7 Energy Way, Reno, NV,	USA.	
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located a CRU- 31 PUL- 32s	at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, No LOG- 22 SPL- 21	orth Vancouver, BC, Canada. ME- MS41 WEI- 21	PUL- 32
	FUL- 325	JLL- 21	WEI- Z I	



To: RODEN, MARK 206-1140 RAILWAY AVE CANMORE AB T1W 1P4

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Account: RODMAK

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CERTI	HI A	1 F \	/ A I	604	~ ~	70

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 23- MAR- 2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

	SAMPLE PREPARATION
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

	ANALYTICAL PROCEDUR	ES
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES
Au- ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP- AES Finish	ICP- AES

To: RODEN, MARK 206-1140 RAILWAY AVE **CANMORE AB T1W 1P4**

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



To: RODEN, MARK 206-1140 RAILWAY AVE **CANMORE AB T1W 1P4**

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Account: RODMAK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16043320

									<u> </u>	ERTIFIC	CATE O	F ANAI	LYSIS	VA160)43320	
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 AI % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ga ppm 10
516 MHL 616 MHL 716 MHL 816 MHL 916 MHL		2.26 1.76 1.74 1.90 2.22	0.189 <0.001 0.003 0.007 0.008	<0.5 <0.5 <0.5 <0.5 <0.5	3.84 1.52 6.01 8.73 4.74	7 6 31 332 102	160 80 120 580 90	<0.5 <0.5 0.5 0.8 <0.5	<2 3 4 3 <2	1.44 1.93 2.77 2.12 1.53	<0.5 <0.5 <0.5 <0.5 <0.5	3 1 4 10 9	19 12 24 36 20	26 12 91 12 103	2.35 1.72 3.79 4.38 5.98	10 <10 10 20 10



To: RODEN, MARK 206-1140 RAILWAY AVE **CANMORE AB T1W 1P4**

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Account: RODMAK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	VA16043320
CERTIFICATE OF ANALISIS	V/10043320

									CI	ERTIFIC	CATE O	F ANAL	<u> YSIS</u>	VA160	43320	
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 K % 0.01	ME- ICP61 La ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP61 P ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP61 S % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME- ICP61 Ti % 0.01
516 MHL 616 MHL 716 MHL 816 MHL 916 MHL		0.21 0.16 0.13 0.98 0.21	<10 <10 10 10 10	0.43 0.23 0.73 1.34 0.47	269 304 423 809 421	3 <1 4 <1 3	0.47 0.16 0.85 1.99 0.55	7 3 12 19 10	280 190 590 720 400	3 <2 <2 13 <2	0.34 0.12 0.89 0.05 1.11	<5 <5 <5 <5 <5	11 4 17 15 11	122 48 284 278 154	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	0.19 0.06 0.28 0.37 0.12



To: **RODEN, MARK** 206-1140 RAILWAY AVE **CANMORE AB T1W 1P4**

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Account: RODMAK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16043320

							CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VATOU45520
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 TI ppm 10	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2	
516 MHL 616 MHL 716 MHL 816 MHL 916 MHL		<10 <10 10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10 <10 <10	85 26 150 130 101	<10 <10 <10 <10 <10	34 27 58 96 75	



CANMORE

To: RODEN, MARK 206- 1140 RAILWAY AVE CANMORE AB T1W 1P4 Page: Appendix 1 Total # Appendix Pages: 1 Finalized Date: 7- APR- 2016

Account: RODMAK

CERTIFICATE	OF ANALYSIS	VA16043320
	OI AIMALISIS	VAIOUTJJEU

		CERTIFICATE OF ANAL	1313 VA100+3320						
	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS								
Applies to Method:	LABORATORY ADDRESSES Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. Au- ICP21 CRU- 31 LOG- 22 ME- ICP61 PUL- 31 SPL- 21 WEI- 21								