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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $13,445.00

AUTHOR(S): Ian Webster P.Geo.

SIGNATURE(S): Ian Webster

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

YEAR OF WORK:

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5613814, 5618617

PROPERTY NAME: Big Bear

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 694186, 694187, 694287, 713362, 713382, 713402, 713422, 713442, 713462, 713482
694043, 694044, 694045, 694046, 694063, 694064, 694065, 694066, 694083, 694084, 694085, 694086, 694087, 694088,
694089, 694090, 694103, 694123, 694143, 694144, 694145, 694146, 694147, 694148, 694163, 694183, 694184, 694185,

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: NTS Sheet: 093F/02, 03, 06, 07

LATITUDE: 53 ° 18 ' 00 " **LONGITUDE:** 124 ° 56 ' 00 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1)	2)
Little Bear Gold Corp	Parlane Resource Corp.

MAILING ADDRESS:

750 - 580 Hornby Street	750 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver BC V6C 3B6	Vancouver BC V6C 3B6

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

1)	2)
Little Bear Gold Corp	Parlane Resource Corp

MAILING ADDRESS:

750 - 580 Hornby Street	750 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver BC V6C 3B6	Vancouver BC V6C 3B6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Hazelton Group, Bowser Lake Group, Nechako Plateau

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 35906, 34134, 33750 32059, 32741, 32589

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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	0.5 ha	713902	$5,200
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	11		$528
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	0.5 ha	713902	$5,000
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	274 square kilometres	62 claims	$2,717
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$13,445

ASSESSMENT REPORT

THE BIG BEAR PROPERTY

Claims

694043, 694044, 694045, 694046, 694063, 694064, 694065, 694066, 694083, 694084, 694085, 694086, 694087, 694088, 694089, 694090, 694103, 694123, 694143, 694144, 694145, 694146, 694147, 694148, 694163, 694183, 694184, 694185, 694186, 694187, 694287, 713362, 713382, 713402, 713422, 713442, 713462, 713482, 713502, 713522, 713542, 713562, 713582, 713602, 713622, 713642, 713662, 713682, 713702, 713722, 713742, 713782, 713802, 713822, 713842, 713862, 713882, 713902, 713922, 1046035, 1046802, 1046869

53° 18' N and 124° 56' W

NTS Sheet: 093F/02, 03, 06, 07

Omineca Mining Division

For
Little Bear Gold Corp.
(a subsidiary of Parlane Resource Corp.)
750 - 580 Hornby St
Vancouver BC V6C 3B6

Prepared by Ian Webster P.Geo.
Consultant for Parlane Resource Corp.

Nov 10, 2016

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1 Introduction

The Big Bear mineral property is situated on the Nechako Plateau in central British Columbia, approximately 100 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof and 165 kilometres west-northwest of Quesnel (Figure 1). The claims are located within the Omineca Mining Division, centered at 53º 18' north latitude and 124º 56' west longitude on NTS Sheets: 093E/02, 03, 06, and 07. The property consists of 62 mineral claims totalling 27,469.77 hectares. The claims are held in the name of Little Bear Gold Corp., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Parlane Resource Corp.

The Big Bear Property is located in the forested rolling hills of the southern Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia. Vanderhoof, the closest town, is situated on provincial highway 16 and the main railway line to the ocean port at Prince Rupert. Access to the property is by the all season Kluskus-Malaput Forest Service Road, which crosses the southern portion of the property. Secondary logging roads provide access to other parts of the property. Elevations on the Big Bear Gold property range from 1100 to 1739 metres.

The property is situated along the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane, west of the structural contact with the Cache Creek Terrane and immediately south of the Skeena Arch. Strata of the Stikine Terrane in central and east-central British Columbia comprise superposed island and continental margin arc assemblages and epicontinental sedimentary sequences.

Little Bear Gold Corp. acquired 12968.43 hectares of mineral tenure from Deveron UAS Corp. August 3, 3016. This new tenure, formerly known as the Nechako Property, is immediately adjacent to the Big Bear property and is now part of the Big Bear mineral property. Little Bear Gold Corp commenced an exploration program on the property Aug 3, 2013. Eleven rock samples were collected in the vicinity of the Old Crow mineral occurrence; a mineral occurrence discovered by the previous property owner in 2012. In addition, the 129 square kilometres of new mineral tenure was assessed for access, occurrence of rock outcroppings and potential. Total expenditures for this portion of the 2016 Exploration Program, is $13,445.00 and is submitted in the name of Little Bear Gold Corp. A breakdown of the expenditures is contained in Appendix 1.

2 Terms of References

This report has been written to fulfill the requirements for filing assessment work under the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act. It describes the exploration undertaken on the Big Bear Property between August 3 and August 10, 2016. This report is not compliant with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and should not be used as a "Technical Report" under National Instrument 43-101.

The author's understanding of the regional geology and property geology are a direct result of the work from Diakow, L. J. and Levson V.M., 1997. The geology section of this report is taken directly from Diakow (1997).

3 Property Description and Location

The Big Bear Property is located on the Nechako Plateau, within the Omineca Mining District, approximately 100 km southwest of Vanderhoof on the south side of the Nechako Reservoir. The property consists of 62 contiguous mineral claims totaling 27,469.77 hectares and are situated on National Topographic Map Sheets 93F02, 03, 06, and 07 (Figure 2 and Table 1). This area has been referred to as the Blackwater Gold District in a 2012 map produced by FrontCounterBC. New Gold Inc. have 8.2 million ounces of gold and 60.8 million ounces of silver in the Proven and Probable reserves at its Blackwater deposit, situated approximately 6 kilometres south of the Big Bear property.

4 Access, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

The Big Bear Property is accessed by the all-weather Kluskus Forest Service Road (FSR) from Vanderhoof. The Big Bear property begins near the 119 km marker on the Kluskus FSR. The Kluskus-Chedakuz FSR leaves the road at 128.5 km and travels north through the approximate centre of the property to the Nechako Reservoir. Numerous roads and tracks provide access to many parts of the property. Pine beetle infestations have impacted the forests in the area resulting in considerable road building and large cut block activity aimed at timber salvage. Almost one third of the Big Bear property has been harvested and lies in partly reforested cut blocks.

Prince George, located 100 kilometres east of Vanderhoof, has several daily flights to Vancouver and other points. The nearest available electrical power is 28 kilometres north at Kenney Dam.

New Gold Inc.'s Blackwater deposit camp is situated on the north flank of Mount Davidson 6 km south of the Big Bear. The access road leaves the Kluskus FSR at kilometre 146. A Telus cell rower has been installed at the camp and provides a signal over a considerable radius, including much of the southern portion of the Big Bear claims. TTM Resource's Chu exploration camp is located at 110.5 km on the Kluskus FSR. Tatelkuz Lake Ranch is located at the 118 km mark.

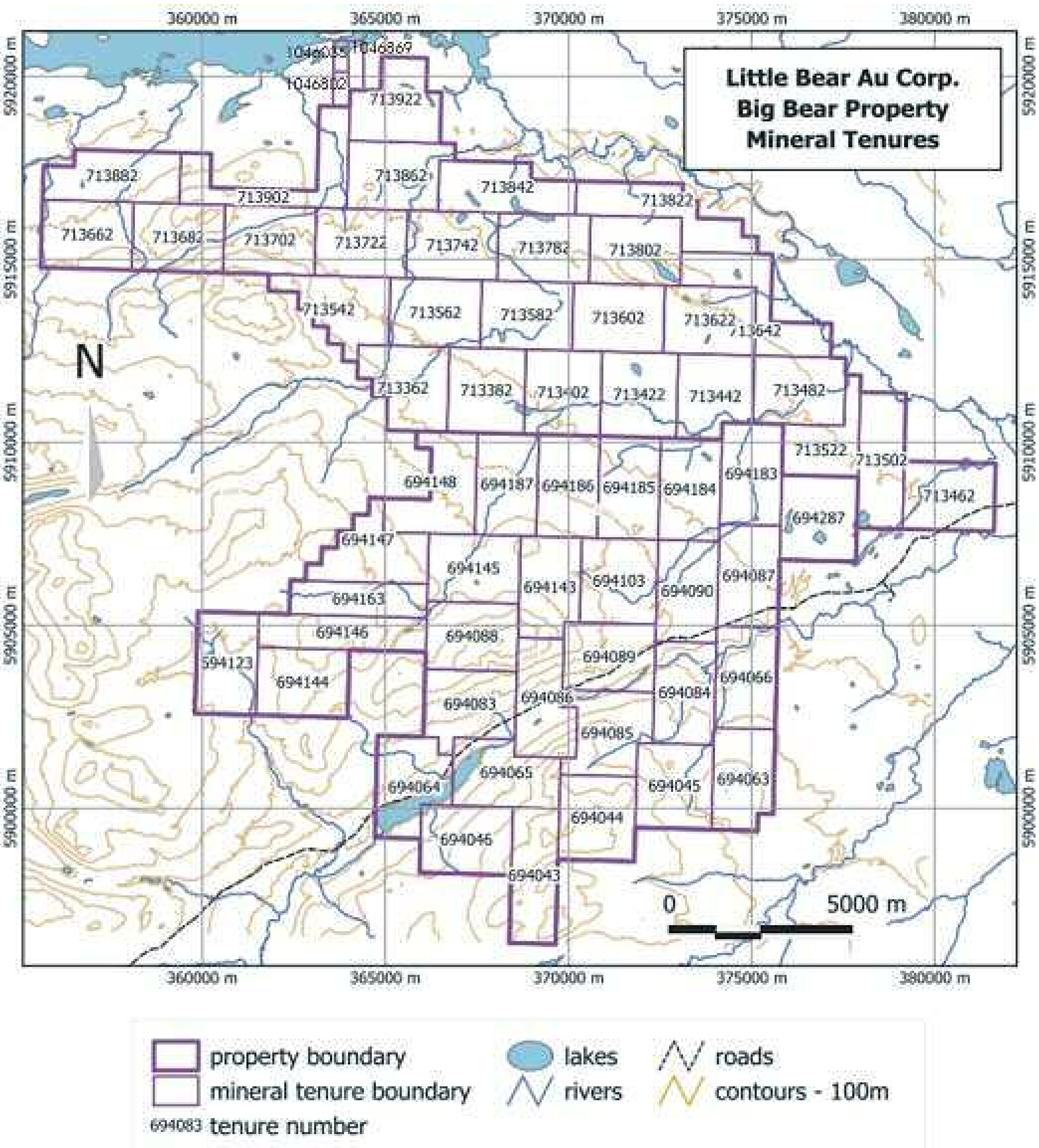
Elevations on the Nechako Gold property range from 1100 to 1739 metres. An extensive veneer of glacial deposits cover the project area with bedrock exposures generally restricted to higher elevations such as Fawnie Dome. However, recent and ongoing logging across the property continues to result in new outcrop exposures.

Figure 1: General Location of Property

Table 1 Claim List

Title No.	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
694043		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.66
694044		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.85
694045		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.76
694046		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.57
694063		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	445.04
694064		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.77
694065		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.75
694066		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.14
694083		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.57
694084		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.19
694085		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.63
694086		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.21
694087		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.87
694088		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.05
694089		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.09
694090		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.92
694103		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.22
694123		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.13
694143		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	444.58
694144		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	464.18
694145		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.87
694146		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	425.37
694147		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.83
694148		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	482.98
694163		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	347.97
694183		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.60
694184		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.65
694185		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.65
694186		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.65
694187		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	463.65
694287		2010/JAN/04	2018/DEC/25	483.04
713362	KL1	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.70
713382	KL2	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.71
713402	KL3	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.71
713422	KL4	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.71
713442	KL6	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	444.09
713462	KL7	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.65
713482	KL8	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.39
713502	KL9	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.56
713522	KL10	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	347.64
713542	KL11	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.20
713562	KL12	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.21
713582	KL13	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.21
713602	KL14	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.21
713622	KL15	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.21
713642	KL16	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.16
713662	KL17	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.02
713682	KL18	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.02
713702	KL19	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.02
713722	KL20	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.03
713742	KL21	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.03
713782	KL22	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.03
713802	KL22	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	463.03
713822	KL23	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	462.93
713842	KL24	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	462.88
713862	KL25	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.13
713882	KL26	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.15
713902	KL27	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	482.13
713922	KL28	2010/MAR/04	2017/JAN/12	462.66
1046035	THE CUB	2016/AUG/18	2017/AUG/18	38.54
1046802	THE CUB 2	2016/SEP/19	2017/SEP/19	38.55
1046869	THE CUB 3	2016/SEP/22	2017/SEP/22	57.82
			total	27469.77

Figure 2: Big Bear Property: claims



The climate is characterized by 3 to 4 month summers that average approximately 15 degrees Celsius daily mean and winters with a daily mean of about -8, but temperatures can reach as low as -45 degrees C. The area receives on average 50 cm of precipitation per annum. Snowfall can attain 2 metres at higher elevations. The exploration period is generally between mid–June and late–October. Year round diamond drilling is possible given a suitable supply of water and a winterized camp.

Vegetation in the project area is predominantly lodgepole pine with balsam fir and white spruce. At higher elevations vegetation is less dense and dominated by subalpine fir and whitebark pine.

5 Regional Geology

After Diakow 1997

The property is situated along the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane, west of the structural contact with the Cache Creek Terrane and immediately south of the Skeena Arch. Strata of the Stikine Terrane in central and east-central British Columbia comprise superposed island and continental margin arc assemblages and epicontinental sedimentary sequences.

Island arc volcanism and associated sedimentation in central Stikine Terrane spans Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic time. Elsewhere in Stikinia, remnants of Early Devonian to Permian arc volcanic rocks are known (Monger, 1977). The oldest strata exposed in east-central Stikinia are fossiliferous Upper Triassic sediments, sporadically exposed in the Smithers (Tipper and Richards, 1976b; MacIntyre et al., 1996) that closely resemble flows of the Stuhini Group, crop out near fine-grained marine sediments containing the Carnian to early Norian bivalve Halobia in the Fulton Lake map area. These rocks are possibly coextensive with fossil-bearing Upper Triassic marine sediments mapped along the western margin of the Stikine Terrane in the Whitesail Lake (van der Heyden, 1982) and Terrace (Mihalynuk, 1987) map areas, where they crop out in close proximity to Lower Permian carbonates (van der Heyden, 1982). Early and Middle Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group stratigraphically overlie the Stuhini Group throughout much of Stikinia. The Hazelton Group is a lithologically varied island arc succession composed of subaerial and submarine volcanics locally inter-layered with marine sediments (Tipper and Richards, 1976a).

Island arc volcanism commenced in Middle Jurassic time, broadly coincident with a protracted event of terrane accretion and the subsequent overlap of older arc strata by widespread Upper Jurassic and Lower and mid-Cretaceous flysch and molasse deposits. Terrane accretion began possibly as early as Bajocian time, resulting in structural juxtaposition of oceanic Cache Creek Terrane onto Stikinia, and led to early development of the Bowser Basin and shale deposited in a starved marine environment (Ricketts and Evenchick, 1991; Tipper and Richards, 1976a). Overlying coarser elastic rocks, consisting largely of conglomerate shed from the uplifted Cache Creek Terrane, record fluvatile transport and progradation of deltaic deposits along the periphery of the basin. The Skeena Arch became an uplifted area and sediment source for northerly flowing drainages into the southern part of the Bowser Basin from mid-Oxfordian to earliest Early Cretaceous times. During parts of the Early and Late Cretaceous, sediments sourced from the northeast and east record initial deposition of nonmarine and shallow marine sediments of the Sustut and Skeena groups. In south and south-central Stikinia, contemporaneous deposits of sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate are widespread and suggest that a number of smaller sedimentary basins may have been connected (e.g., Nazko Basin; Hunt, 1992).

Regional contractional deformation, documented in widely separated areas of the Stikine Terrane in the TasekoPemberton (Garver, 1995), and the Spatsizi (Evenchick, 1991; Evenchick and McNicoll, 1993) map areas was a middle and Late Cretaceous event. This orogenic event coincides with the transition from sedimentary deposition to continental margin arc volcanism. Definitive evidence of Cretaceous contractional deformation in the intervening region of central Stikinia, particularly in the Nechako River map area, has not yet been recognized. However, a domain of cleaved rocks with local zones of mylonite in the Nechako Range may be the record of this event.

Continent margin arc volcanism began in south and central Stikine Terrane in Late Cretaceous time and continued episodically into the Eocene with eruption of the Kasalka, Ootsa Lake and Endako groups. The Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group unconformably overlies the Skeena Group. The Kasalka Group records construction of isolated volcanic centres as the magmatic front apparently migrated from the Coast Belt eastward across the Stikine Terrane over a period of nearly 30 million years, ending in latest Cretaceous time. Robust continental arc magmatism was re-established during Middle and late Eocene time with eruption of the Ootsa Lake and Endako groups. This volcanism appears to be closely linked to regional crustal transtension in central British Columbia, manifest in up-welling of high-grade metamorphic rocks in core complexes (Ewing, 1980) and major strike-slip faults, such as the Tatla Lake Metamorphic Complex adjacent to the Yalakom fault in the Anahim Lake map area (Friedman and Armstrong, 1988).

Miocene and younger volcanism, represented by the Chilcotin Group, is dominated by transitional basalts that formed flat-lying lava fields, mainly in southern Stikinia. The Chilcotin Group is interpreted to have erupted in a back-arc setting, east of the Pemberton-Garibaldi arc (Souther, 1991, Bevier, 1983a,b). Shield volcanoes, comprising the Anahim Belt, are locally perched on the plateau-forming Chilcotin lavas. They consist of distinctive peralkaline volcanoes erupted between 8.7 and 1.1 Ma above a mantle hotspot (Bevier et al., 1979; Souther, 1986; Souther and Souther, 1994).

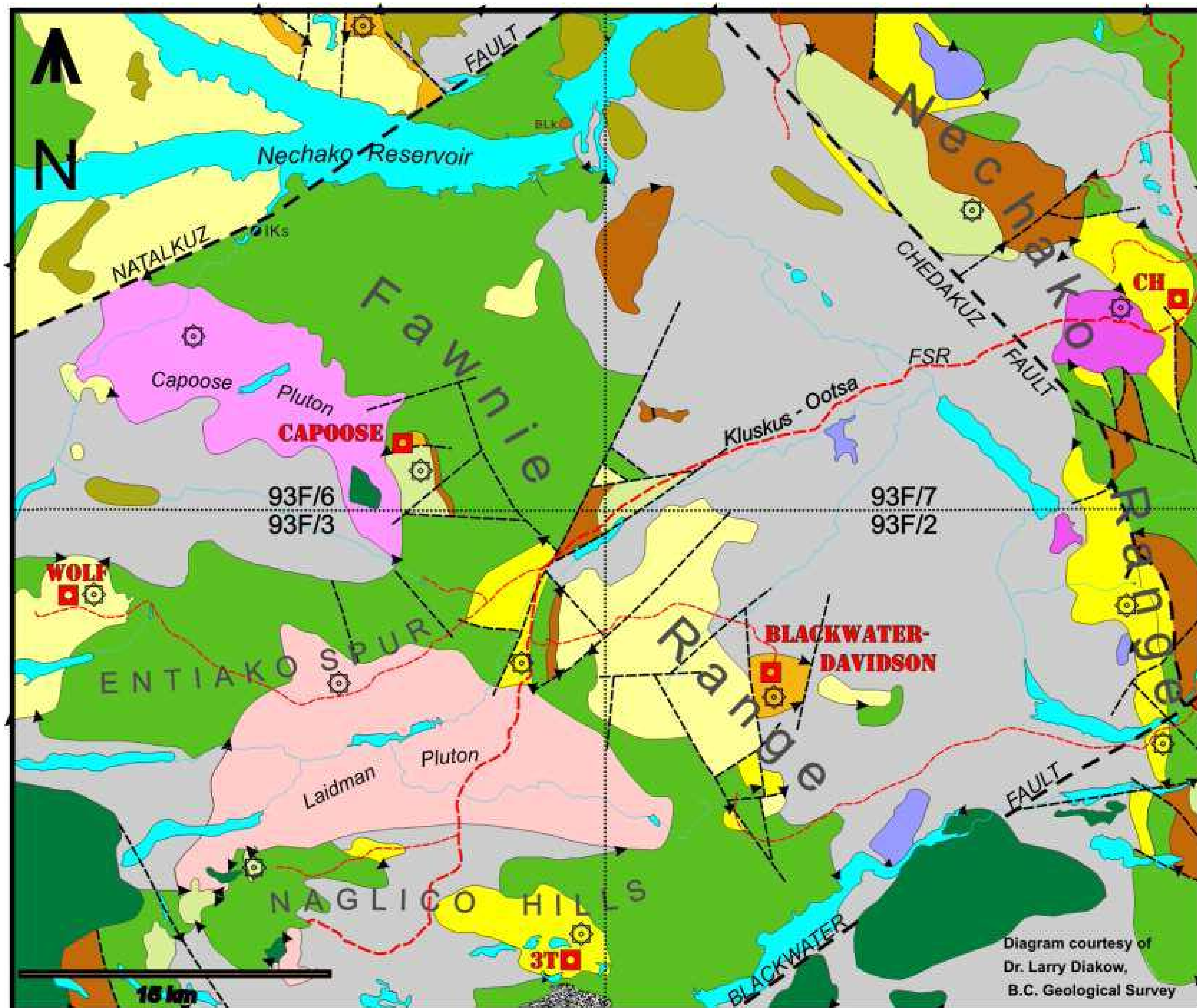
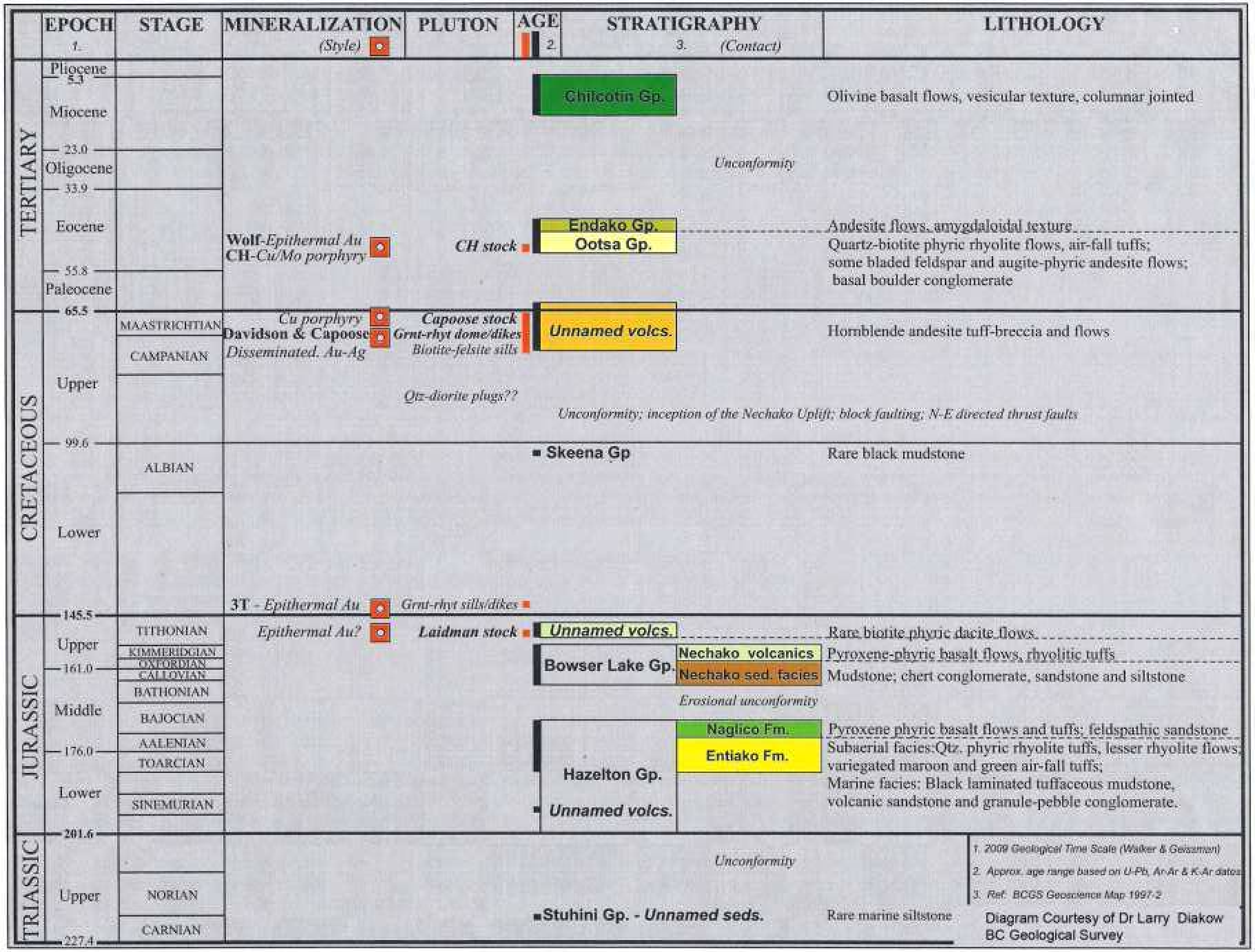


Figure 3: Regional Geology

Figure 4: Regional Legend



Summary of stratigraphic and plutonic units underlying the Nechako Uplift and their temporal relationship with mineralizing events.

6 Property Geology

after Diakow 1997

6.1 Naglico Formation

The Naglico formation is dominated by augite-phyric mafic flows, lesser tuffs and scarce intervolcanic marine sediments.

The internal lithologic variability in rocks of the Naglico formation, no single section is representative, however, certain lithological features persist over broad areas. The primary lithologies include dark green and sometimes maroon, massive weathered flows of basalt and andesite. Augite phenocrysts are a diagnostic feature of these flows, commonly comprising 1 to 3 volume percent as vitreous prisms averaging between 1 and 2 millimetres long (in rare instances, 5 to 15 millimetres in length). Despite partial to complete replacement of augite by chlorite, epidote, carbonate and opaque granules, they generally retain their prismatic habit. Plagioclase is the primary constituent in all flows that include a number of textural varieties such as sparsely porphyritic, fine-grained crowded plagioclase porphyry to coarse-grained porphyry. Plagioclase is slender, less than 2 millimetres long, in amounts up to 35 volume percent in the crowded varieties.

Dense aphanitic basalts are commonly interlayered with the more voluminous porphyritic flow varieties. They are lava flows with a fine granular aphanitic texture that sometimes display millimetre-thick resistant laminae protruding from smooth weathered surfaces. Thin sections of these rocks reveal olivine and augite grains occupying interstices between plagioclase microlites. A representative suite, comprised of both pyroxene-bearing and aphanitic lavas, has a compositional range of basalt to basaltic andesite. Major and trace elements indicate they are subalkaline with a low-potassium tholeiitic to calcalkaline trend of island arc affinity.

Generally, sedimentary rocks tend to comprise thin recessive beds that rarely crop out and are commonly found as angular sedimentary debris churned up in roadcuts and logging cutblocks, near more diagnostic lithologies of the Naglico formation. The main feature of these intervolcanic sediments is their immaturity, characterized by the high proportion of angular plagioclase and volcanic-lithic detritus. The dominant lithologies include feldspathic sandstone and silts tone, tuffaceous argillite, locally prominent volcanic conglomerate and scarce limestone. Fossils are nearly always present, varying in abundance from a few indeterminate belemnites and bivalves to zones containing a rich and varied fauna. A solitary sonninid ammonite extracted from limestone suggests a probable early Bajocian age for the Naglico formation underlying much of the Entiako Spur (Collection GSC C-143394; H.W. Tipper, Report 72-1994-HWT).

6.2 Ootsa Lake Group

The Ootsa volcanic field in map area is against older basement of the Nechako uplift. South of the fault, Ootsa Lake volcanic strata form outliers that cap high-standing Jurassic rocks along the Fawnie Range and Entiako Spur.

Ootsa Lake strata unconformably overlie Upper Cretaceous volcanics and have an estimated minimum composite thickness of 450 metres. The lowermost unit consists of dark grey, massive and amygdaloidal andesite flows with amygdules infilled by silica, calcite and epidote. These flows are minor members within a gradationally overlying bladed-feldspar porphyritic andesite section that is locally up to 100 metres thick. Typically these rocks are dark grey-green and contain diagnostic plagioclase laths between 5 and 15 millimetres long (20-40% by volume) and pyroxene (5-10% by volume). These units generally appear beneath an upper, conformable section of felsic rocks made up of volumetrically minor dacite flows and more prevalent rhyolite flows and tuffs. The dacitic rocks, which commonly weather to flaggy porcellaneous fragments, are light green or grey and contain tabular feldspar phenocrysts 2 to 3 millimetres long (5-10% by volume) and slender hornblende phenocrysts 1 to 3 millimetres long. Rhyolitic rocks occupy the stratigraphic top of the Eocene sequence north of the Natalkuz fault. The flows are typically chalky white and pink coloured and display a variety of textures that includes porphyritic and thinly laminated flows, massive flows and flow breccias, and rare interlayered pitchstones. Spherulites are common in rocks that have undergone varying degrees of devitrification. Phenocrysts up to 3 millimetres in diameter comprise up to 20% of the rhyolite flows and include, in order of abundance, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz (<3%) and biotite (1-2%). Air-fall tuffs, sometimes inter-layered with the rhyolite flows, consist of white and light green, massive to well bedded ash, crystal, crystal-lapilli and lapilli-block tuffs. A section of graded crystal-lapilli tuffs more than 200 metres thick crops out along the north side of Natalkuz Lake.

The tuffs contain a phenocryst assemblage of feldspar, quartz and biotite. Lithic fragments are fine grained, subangular to angular and predominantly felsic volcanic rocks. Carbonized wood fragments and rare upright tree trunks observed in the rhyolitic tuff unit attest to subaerial deposition. A massive aphanitic rhyolite, with conspicuous parallel joints, is exposed in the canyon walls along the Entiako River near its confluence with the Nechako Reservoir.

Stratigraphy in the Mount Davidson outlier consists of two lithologically distinct rhyolite flow and pyroclastic members that bound an intervening andesite flow member. The lower rhyolite bears a close lithologic resemblance to rocks forming the top of the Eocene sequence north of the Natalkuz fault. It consists of off-white, mauve and pale green flows, interflow breccia, and scarce lapilli tuff. Typically these rhyolitic rocks have thinly laminated and aphyric textures, however, some are sparsely porphyritic and contain plagioclase, quartz and biotite phenocrysts. Fine laminae in the flows are commonly overgrown in part by spherulites, which coalesce and form discontinuous layers that obscure the primary textures. Scarce lithophysae are also present. The middle andesite member is mainly composed of massive flows, with lesser flow breccia and some laharic deposits that conformably overlie rhyolitic rocks. The flows contain slender plagioclase phenocrysts up to 6 millimetres long and sometimes rounded amygdules, filled with chlorite and opalescent and crystalline silica, set in a dark green groundmass. The lithologic similarity of these rocks to those of the Naglico formation and Nechako volcanics makes separating the successions difficult. In general, Eocene andesites in the area are relatively unaltered and vitreous pyroxene, although present, is more abundant in the Jurassic rocks. The upper rhyolite member consists of pyroclastic flows and related tuffs that thicken locally to 250 metres within a small volcanic subsidence structure centred on Mount Davidson. The rocks thin outward from the main area of subsidence, with the farthest outcrops north of Top Lake and south of Tsacha Mountain forming isolated exposures that rest directly on Jurassic rocks. The main lithology is massive, blocky weathered, uniformly welded ash-flow tuff that forms resistant benches, some dominated by cooling features resembling columnal joints. The ash-flows typically contain up to 35% broken crystals, usually less than 3 millimetres in diameter, and lithic fragments within a grey indurated matrix. Quartz is very diagnostic (3-10%), commonly occurring as clear euhedra between 1 and 4 millimetres in diameter. The lithic fragments are mainly porphyritic lapilli and fewer blocks of andesitic composition. Thin discontinuous volcaniclastic-epiclastic deposits locally cap the upper rhyolitic member along the Mount Davidson ridge. These deposits are only a few to 10 metres thick and consist of poorly sorted blocks and lapilli beds, and less common mudstone and siltstone interbeds. The fragments are subangular to subrounded and consist of coarse-grained plagioclase and pyroxene that resemble andesitic flows characteristic of the Naglico formation. Quartz and some biotite grains are found with plagioclase in the matrix of the coarse deposit and some of the finer grained beds. These remnants are interpreted as post-subsidence fill, derived in part from high-standing Jurassic rocks and deposited with thin lacustrine mudstone and siltstone over locally subsided ash-flow tuff.

6.3 Chilcotin Group

Basalt lava flows of the Chilcotin Group are the youngest rocks mapped in the area. Chilcotin lavas exposed in the area mark the northern margin of the extensive Neogene volcanic field that underlies much of the southern Interior Plateau (Mathews, 1989). The Blackwater River coincides with a profound physiographic change from a highland underlain by Mesozoic rocks of the Nechako uplift in the north, to a plateau comprised of thick, flat-lying basaltic lavas of the Chilcotin Group to the south (Bevier, 1983a, Mathews, 1989), on which late-Miocene and younger shield volcanoes of the Anahim volcanic belt (Souther and Souther, 1994) are perched. South of Tsacha Lake and the Blackwater River, the plateau is rimmed by an escarpment that exposes more than 150 metres of basaltic flows. North of the Blackwater River, the Chilcotin Group crops out between 1000 and 1400 metres elevation.

Basalt of the Chilcotin Group is massive and commonly columnar jointed. Individual flows commonly grade through massive into vesicular and oxidized scoriacous and brecciated flow tops. They weather light brown and fresh surfaces are black with a dense aphanitic texture. Unaltered olivine phenocrysts are conspicuous in a dark black aphanitic groundmass; plagioclase laths between 1 and 1.5 centimetres long are present, only rarely. Chilcotin Group to the south indicate a broad Miocene-Pliocene range (Mathews, 1989). differentiated porphyritic phases. Rocks in contact with these equigranular intrusions are generally thermally metamorphosed to biotite hornfels.

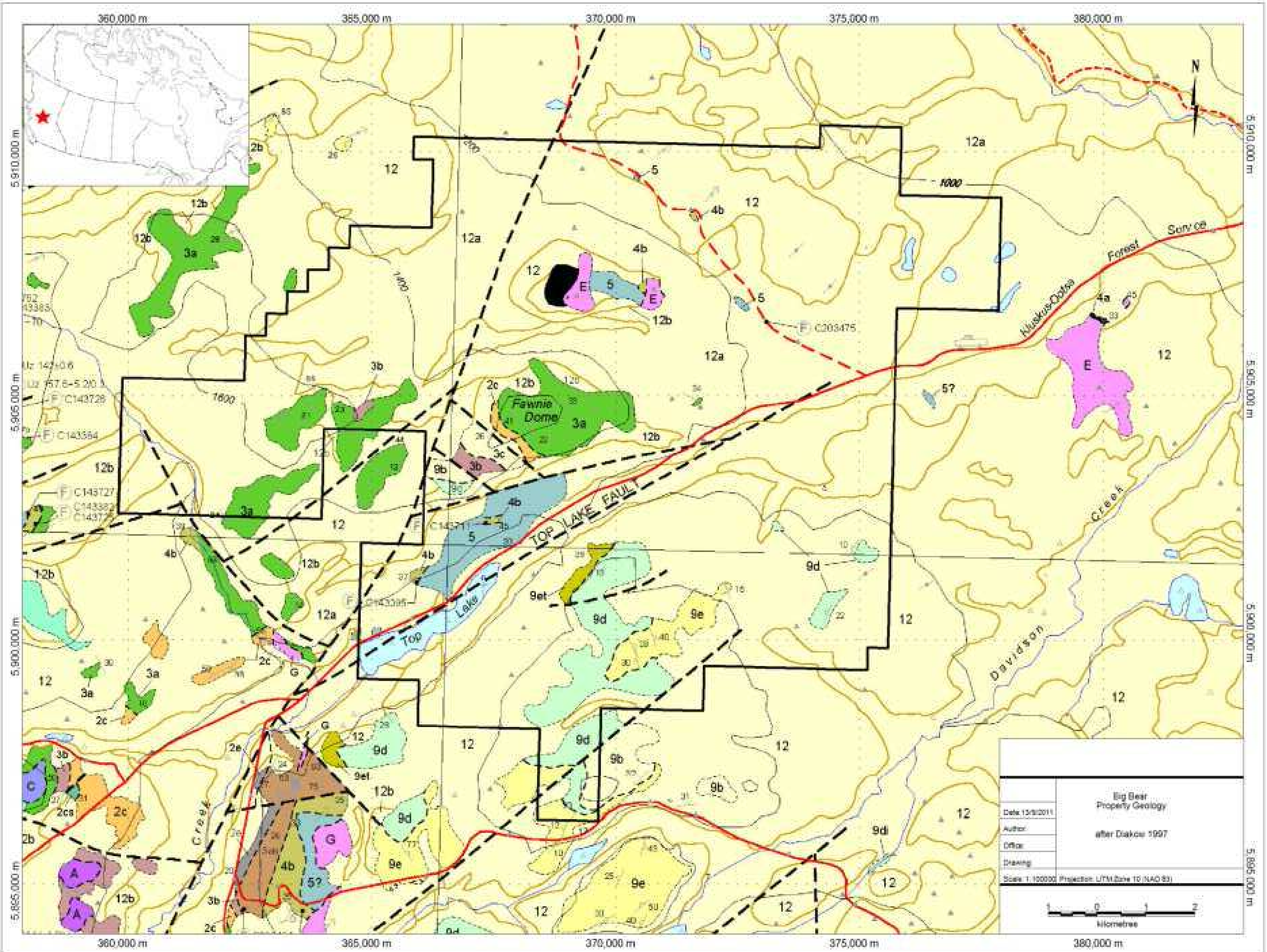


Figure 5: Property fsGeology

Figure 6: Property Geology Legend

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

LATE QUATERNARY

Fluvial/glaciofluvial sand and gravel, lacustrine/glaciolacustrine sediments, and organic deposits; geochemical signature generally regional and difficult to trace to source; includes floodplain, terrace, delta, alluvial fan, outwash, esker, kame, peat bog, swamp and marsh deposits. *Note: See 1:50 000 scale Open File maps for internal subdivisions of this unit.*

12 Morainal diamicton: dominantly basal tills; some glacially-derived debris flow deposits; geochemical signature generally local and traceable; diamicton massive or crudely stratified, dense, unsorted to very poorly sorted; matrix sandy to silty clay; clasts up to boulder size; flutings and crag-and-tail features common; deposits thin (<1 m thick) on steep upper slopes and thicker on lower slopes.

12a Resedimented glacial debris: sandy diamicton, gravel and sand; dominantly glacial debris flow deposits with interbedded and/or overlying sands and gravels; common along meltwater channels and within areas of hummocky topography.

12b Thin till and colluvial deposits: unsorted or very poorly sorted diamicton with abundant angular clasts of local bedrock; occurs mainly as veneers less than 1 metre thick over bedrock in upland areas; locally includes thicker colluvial fan and talus deposits at the base of steep slopes.

NEOGENE - MIOCENE TO PLIOCENE

CHILCOTIN GROUP

11 Olivine basalt lava flows: weather brown, crudely layered and columnar jointed, massive to vesicular, typically aphanitic or olivine phyric.

11a Rare friable black mudstone and sandstone; may contain plant debris.

PALEOGENE - UPPER EOCENE

ENDAKO GROUP

10 Basaltic andesite and andesitic lava flows: weather buff grey-green, fresh surface lustrous black, aphanitic to sparsely porphyritic, contain plagioclase and microscopic augite and hypersthene, rarely amygdaloidal with scarce amygdules infilled with opalescent silica; minor hematized interflow breccia.

10a Rare andisitic flow member characterized by plagioclase megacrysts up to 1 cm.

MIDDLE EOCENE

OOTSA LAKE GROUP

9a Andesitic lava flows and volcaniclastic rocks: dark green to maroon, coarsely porphyritic flows and tuff breccia; minor interbedded ash-tuff; rare block tuff and laminated black siltstone on the summit of Mount Davidson.

9b Rhyolitic ash-flow tuff: grey green, unwelded to weakly welded, crystal fragments (25-30%) characterized by resorbed and prismatic quartz (5-15%, avg. 2mm diameter), plagioclase, potassium feldspar (2-7%) and rare sericitized biotite, lithic fragments (5-20%) typically of lapilli size consist of cognate quartz phyric rhyolite, flow banded and aphanitic rhyolite, and porphyritic andesite; the groundmass when stained indicates weak to moderate potassium feldspar; minor block-lapilli tuff, rare bedded sections of quartz-bearing sandstone derived from the underlying ashflows.

9c Dacitic lava flows: light grey, flaggy weathering, sparse plagioclase, quartz and biotite phenocrysts.

9d Andesitic lava flows: maroon and dark green, typically porphyritic with 20-30% slender plagioclase up to 5 millimetres and sparse pyroxene phenocrysts, minor amygdaloidal flows with quartz, epidote and chlorite amygdules; Subunit 9di is a local andesitic flow member that contains plagioclase laths up to 1.2 cm, resembling Unit 10a.

9e Rhyolitic lava flows (ca. 49.2±1 to 49.9±1.7 Ma): mauve, cream, light green or grey, aphanitic to sparsely porphyritic, flow laminated textures predominate but are commonly overprinted by solitary and coalescing spherulites, porphyritic flows contain plagioclase, up to 5% quartz and traces of rare sericitized biotite; autobrecciated flows. Basal conglomerate, dominated by hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite cobbles and boulders; occurs in a creek exposure at the Wolf mineral prospect, east of Entiako Lake.

9et Fine ash to lapilli tuff dominated by rhyolitic fragments, locally up to 15% quartz phenocrysts; well bedded, minor lacustrine tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone interbeds may contain plant fragments.

UPPER CRETACEOUS

8 Andesitic lapilli tuff and tuff breccia (ca. 64.5 ± 1.8 and 70.3± 3 Ma): grey-green or purple, monolithic hornblende phyric fragments; white aphanitic rhyolite lava flows (ca. 71.9+2.0/-0.2 Ma) that are possibly cogenetic with nearby Late Cretaceous garnet-bearing rhyolite dikes and sills in the immediate vicinity of the Capoose prospect (MINFILE 040).

LOWER CRETACEOUS

Black mudstone and sandstone with thin carbonaceous layers containing Albian palynomorphs, minor conglomerate: sporadic exposures found only along the shoreline at the mouth of the Entiako River.

UPPER JURASSIC TO LOWER CRETACEOUS

6 Dacitic lava flows containing sparse biotite (ca. 144 ± 4 Ma), lapilli tuff containing aphanitic off-white rhyolitic fragments, laminated ash tuff, minor welded tuff.

MIDDLE AND UPPER JURASSIC

BOWSER LAKE GROUP

NECHAKO VOLCANICS

5 Pyroxene phyric basaltic flows and andesitic to rhyolitic tuffs: dark green, a rare hornblende phyric andesite flow is dated near the base of the succession in the northern Nechako Range (ca. 152 ± 2 Ma); tentatively correlative stratigraphy in the northern Fawnie Range has a dacitic flow near the top of the succession (ca. 157.6+5.2/-0.3 Ma), underlying strata consist mainly of pyroxene phyric basalt flows, variegated green and maroon andesitic ash tuff with scarce interbeds of accretionary lapilli, thin rhyolitic ash-flow tuff at the base conformably overlies units 4a and 4b. Immediately to the north of Top Lake, pyroxene phyric basalt flows contain rare interbeds of accretionary lapilli tuff. Feldspathic sandstone locally interlayered with the volcanic rocks may contain bivalves.

ASHMAN FORMATION (EARLY CALLOVIAN TO OXFORDIAN

Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and minor mudstone: planar bedded conglomerate, which is dominant in the northern Nechako Range, is characterized by off white to light grey chert and lesser black argillite pebbles and cobbles, interlayered grey or light green siltstone and sandstone, lesser dark green and black mudstone.

4b Similar to Unit 4a except conglomeratic layers are minor or absent. In the central and southern Nechako Range, the proportion of conglomerate decreases and sandstones interlayered with black siltstone and mudstone increases. The chert-bearing succession thins dramatically to the west across the Chedakuz Creek valley towards the northern Fawnie Range, where conglomeratic layers comprise discontinuous thin interbeds within drab olive green sandstones and siltstones that contain abundant plagioclase and lesser pyroxene grains. Mudstones may contain recessive limy concretions. Bivalves and ammonites are moderately abundant.

4c Minor lapilli tuff and reworked crystal and ash tuffs: green; subangular lapilli and blocks up to 8 cm, fragments are composed mainly of andesite; laminated and graded ash tuff, and interbeds rich in feldspars are possibly derived by reworking these tuffs.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

NAGLICO FORMATION (BAJOCIAN)

3a Basalt and andesitic lava flows: dark green and maroon, characterized by vitreous pyroxene phenocrysts (trace to 15%), textural varieties include dense aphanitic flows, crowded plagioclase (~30-40% equant subhedral plagioclase ≤3 mm in diameter) to coarse grained porphyries (plagioclase to 6 mm), and amygdaloidal porphyry; minor flow breccia; rare hyaloclastite. Epidote, quartz, calcite and

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC (continued)

HAZELTON GROUP (continued)

NAGLICO FORMATION

3al Limestone: white and grey; recrystallized; fossiliferous; 3 metre thick exposure along the van Tine road.

3as Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and subordinate granule-pebble conglomerate as recessive intervals between Unit 3a flows: green, angular feldspar and volcanic lithic clasts are the major detrital components, the clasts are generally off white an composed of aphanitic rhyolite; rare conglomerate composed of clasts up to 30 cm that are derived locally from Units 2c and 3a. Abundant bivalves and rare ammonites.

3at Mainly lapilli tuff and lesser breccia dominated by fragments of Unit 3a.

3b Lapilli tuff, ash tuff and crystal-ash tuff, rare accretionary lapilli tuff: maroon and light green; minute (generally ≤1.5 mm) broken quartz grains are diagnostic but scarce (1-2%); faint to distinctly layered fine grained interbeds, local internal grading; similar bedded tuffs recur upsection in Unit 5 in the northern Fawnie Range.

3c Dacitic porphyry flows: maroon, local faint flow laminae.

ENTIAKO FORMATION (EARLY TOARCIAN TO AALENIAN (?))

2a Rhyolitic lapilli tuff and rare accretionary lapilli tuff: light pink or off white, characterized by up to 5% angular quartz, and potassium-bearing lithic fragments. Exposed best in the vicinity of Kuyakuz Mountain.

2as Sandstone and siltstone composed mainly of angular plagioclase and subordinate quartz grains: gradational above and laterally with tuffs of Unit 2a.

2b Waterlain mafic ash and lapilli tuff: well bedded, dominated by finely vesicular and amygdaloidal basaltic lapilli. Locally underlies units 2a and 2as at Kuyakuz Mountain.

2c Rhyolite ash-flow tuff, lapilli tuff: off-white, grey and pink, well indurated, weakly to moderately welded, diagnostic subrounded to elliptical resorbed quartz phenocryst up to 3 mm (1-7%), lithic pyroclasts include flow-laminated rhyolite, porphyritic andesite and rare granodiorite. Scarce rhyolitic lava flows with white or black flow laminae. Subaerial volcanic facies confined mainly to the central and southern Fawnie Range. May be comagmatic with Unit 2a.

2cs Quartz-rich sandstones and siltstones minor cobble conglomerate, lesser interlayered lapilli tuff and ash tuff: maroon or grey green, well bedded, graded and cross laminated; quartz grains and quartz-bearing clasts are apparently derived from Unit 2c.

2d Feldspathic siltstones, sandstones and volcanic-lithic pebble conglomerate: dominated by plagioclase grains and angular off-white aphanitic rhyolitic fragments minor black mudstone and lesser reworked felsic tuff interbeds; locally contains Toarcian ammonites. Difficult to distinguish from Unit 3as with certainty. Mapped mainly along the west side of the southern Nechako Range and interpreted as a shallow marine facies.

2e Black mudstone, locally with discrete white ash-tuff laminae and minor disseminated pyrite; limy siltstone containing scarce grey and brownish impure limestone layers and concretions, minor feldspathic siltstone and sandstone. Locally contains Toarcian ammonites (*Kanense* zone) and the small delicate bivalve, *Bositra*. Recessive unit mapped intermittantly along the eastern flank of the Nechako Range and interpreted as a relatively deep marine facies.

UPPER TRIASSIC

Siltstone and mudstone: black and tan brown, laminated, contains the bivalve, *Halobia*. Solitary exposure along the Red Road, just outside of the map area in mapsheet 93F/10.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY - PROBABLY EOCENE

J Gabbroic dikes or small plugs: grey to dark green, fine to medium grained, plagioclase, clinopyroxene and olivine phyric.

I Biotite-feldspar porphyry dikes or small plugs: most are too narrow to represent at the current map scale. Phenocrysts include ≤20% subhedral plagioclase (2-7mm diameter) and up to 7% vitreous and chloritized biotite in a light grey groundmass. They cut rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs of Unit 9b.

H Granodiorite and granite stocks (ca. 51.8± 1 Ma): Undeformed granodiorite in the central Nechako is off white, coarse grained and equigranular with up to 25% combined, fresh biotite and lesser hornblende. Granite south of Tatelkuz Lake is distinguished by its relative absence of mafic minerals, which consist of between trace and 3% vitreous biotite. These plutons cut penetratively cleaved country rocks in the Nechako Range.

G Quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and dikes: light grey, pink and cream colored, quartz phenocrysts (5-15%), locally 5% combined hornblende and lesser biotite phenocrysts; miarolitic cavities in some plutons.

F Rhyolite subvolcanic dome: bone white, aphanitic to sparsely plagioclase phyric, massive with up to 20% disseminated pyrite. Small body located at the mouth of the Entiako River.

POSSIBLY LATE CRETACEOUS

E Dioritic plugs, sills and dikes: mottled green and off white, medium-grained equigranular texture; mapped throughout the Nechako Range where they are undeformed and cut penetratively cleaved country rocks, similar plutons are also mapped in the Chedakuz River valley where they apparently intrude and alter Middle Jurassic rocks of Units 4 and 5. Two bodies adjacent to the Kluskus-Ootsa road have unmapped minor pegmatitic monzonite and pyroxene-rich intrusive phases.

LATE CRETACEOUS

Rhyolite sills (ca. 70 Ma) *too narrow to represent at the current map scale.* Off-white, aphanitic or contain sparse brownish garnet phenocrysts. Exposed near the Capoose prospect in the northern Fawnie Range, where they are lithologically indistinguishable from older, Early Cretaceous garnet-bearing rhyolitic sills.

D Felsite sills (ca. 73.8+2.9/-0.1 Ma): greyish green, fine grained and equigranular, contain sparse plagioclase phenocrysts up to 4 millimetres long and up to 5% fine grained biotite flakes, weather to distinctive clinkery, conchoidal fractured fragments. Small widely scattered exposures in the vicinity of the Tsacha prospect where they locally cut mineralized quartz veins.

LATE JURASSIC TO EARLY CRETACEOUS

Garnetiferous rhyolite sills (ca. 142± 0.6 Ma): *too narrow to represent at the current map scale.* Off white; aphanitic sucrosic texture, locally flow laminated, up to 3% brownish garnet and trace to 2% disseminated pyrite. Exposed immediately to the south of the Capoose prospect in the northern Fawnie Range.

C Quartz diorite plugs: grey-green, medium-grained equigranular texture, hornblende dominant (≤20%) over biotite (≤3%); locally contains xenoliths of augite porphyry or fine grained diorite. Small bodies mapped near the margin, and locally intruded by Unit B.

B Quartz monzonite and granodiorite (ca. 148.1 ± 0.6 Ma): Capoose batholith; pink, medium to coarse grained and equigranular; up to 15% combined fresh biotite and hornblende; numerous fine-grained grey dioritic xenoliths. South of Capoose Lake a probable unmapped granodiorite or quartz monzonite pluton, separate from the Capoose batholith, yields a potassium-argon age of 67.1 ± 2.3 Ma.

Bp Porphyritic granodiorite and monzonite found locally along the border of the Capoose batholith in the Naglico Hills.

MIDDLE JURASSIC

A Augite porphyry plugs: dark green, ≤20% augite phenocrysts (2-6mm) and randomly oriented plagioclase averaging 1-2 mm; rare laths up to 1 cm. Probable subvolcanic feeders to Unit 3a.

7 Exploration History

In the late 1960's Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. carried out stream and lake sediment sampling surveys throughout the Nechako Plateau. The BC Geological Survey undertook regional mapping, till sampling and regional lake sediment sampling programs throughout portions of the 93F map sheet in 1993 and 1994.

Parlane Resource Corp. undertook a stream silt and rock sampling program from June 14th to June 25th 2011 on the Big Bear property which consisted of 65 silt samples and 5 rock samples for a total cost of $17,093.03 (Strickland, 2012). Parlane Resource Corp. continued working the property until September 14, 2011 during which time 2,249 soil samples, 627 silt samples and 39 rock samples were collected and analyzed (Strickland, 2012). Little Bear Gold Corp. became the operating company for Parlane Resource Corp. in 2012. Exploration included soil sampling, 14 line kilometres of induced polarization geophysical surveying and 1,637 metres of core drilling in six holes (Webster, 2013). Additional soil sampling occurred in 2015 (Webster, 2015).

Deveron Resources contracted Fugro Airborne Surveys to fly an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the Nechako Property Deveron Resources Ltd. between October 21st and October 27th, 2010. A DIGHEM electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic survey was flown. Coverage consisted of approximately 1450 line-km, including 132 line-km of tie lines. Flight lines were flown east-west (900/2700) with a line separation of 100 metres. Tie lines were flown orthogonal to the traverse lines with a line separation of 1000 metres. The services of Intrepid Geophysics Ltd. of North Vancouver, BC were engaged to undertake a detailed analysis of data collected by Fugro (Thom, 2010). This program was followed by soil sample grids developed over targets identified during the airborne survey. The Old Crow mineral occurrence was discovered during this program (Strickland, 2013)

8 Big Bear Property 2016 Exploration

Little Bear Gold Corp. began a follow-up sampling program starting in Aug, 2012. The initial emphasis was directed towards sampling and evaluating the Old Crow mineral occurrence. The area in the immediate vicinity of the Old Crow was sampled and mapped. In addition, the 12.9-square kilometre block of claims that was acquired at the beginning of the program was assessed for access and outcrop exposure. Eleven rocks samples were collected at the Old Crow and lithologies were mapped.

8.1 Old Crow Mineral Occurrence

The Old Crow showing was discovered by Deveron Resources in 2012. It is located adjacent to the northeast branch of the Chedakuz Forest Service Road at kilometre 19.2. The area experienced a large forest fire within the last two years. It is situated on claim number 713902 at an elevation of approximately 1130 m. The mineralization is exposed in a borrow pit excavated by road builders quarrying the rock. A considerable stockpile of road ballast is on the site, some of which appears to be mineralized. A GPS survey of the perimeter of the borrow pit shows approximately 0.5 ha of excavation.

Mineralization is hosted within well bedded, dark grey to black siltstone with lesser fine sandstone, calcareous greywacke and volcanic conglomerate. Bedding attitudes generally strike northerly to 355 degrees and dip easterly at approximately 35 to 60 degrees. These sediments are believed to belong to the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, Ashman Formation. The sedimentary rocks are intruded by 2 – 3 metre wide rhyolitic sills that carry 1 - 2 mm subhedral quartz eyes, about 3%, and 2 mm euhedral hornblende and pyroxene to about 5%. The contact between the sill and sedimentary rocks is sharp but irregular in places.

Mineralization occurs throughout both the sedimentary and intrusive rocks as disseminations and veinlets and veins to 5 cm. The most pronounced veining is occurs in the hangingwall of the sills within dark grey siltstone where quartz veins host pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. The mineralized veins are subparallel to bedding.

Selected, mineralized assay samples were taken at the Old Crow and are shown in Appendix 4. Samples collected from mineralized quartz veins assayed up to 1.7 g/t gold, 39 g/t silver, 1.7% zinc and 2.1% lead. Disseminated fine vein material, comprised mostly of pyrite assayed 0.05 g/t gold and 0.7% zinc.

9 Deposit Types

The Interior Plateau contains a number of present and past-producing mines, including Blackdome, Gibraltar, Endako and Equity Silver, all of which lay outside the current project area. A survey of mineral occurrences in the northern part of the Interior Plateau was carried out by Lane and Schroeter in order to document their characteristics and to establish local geologic setting and controls. These data are integrated in a conceptual model, repeated below in both graphical and table form (see table 4 and table 5).

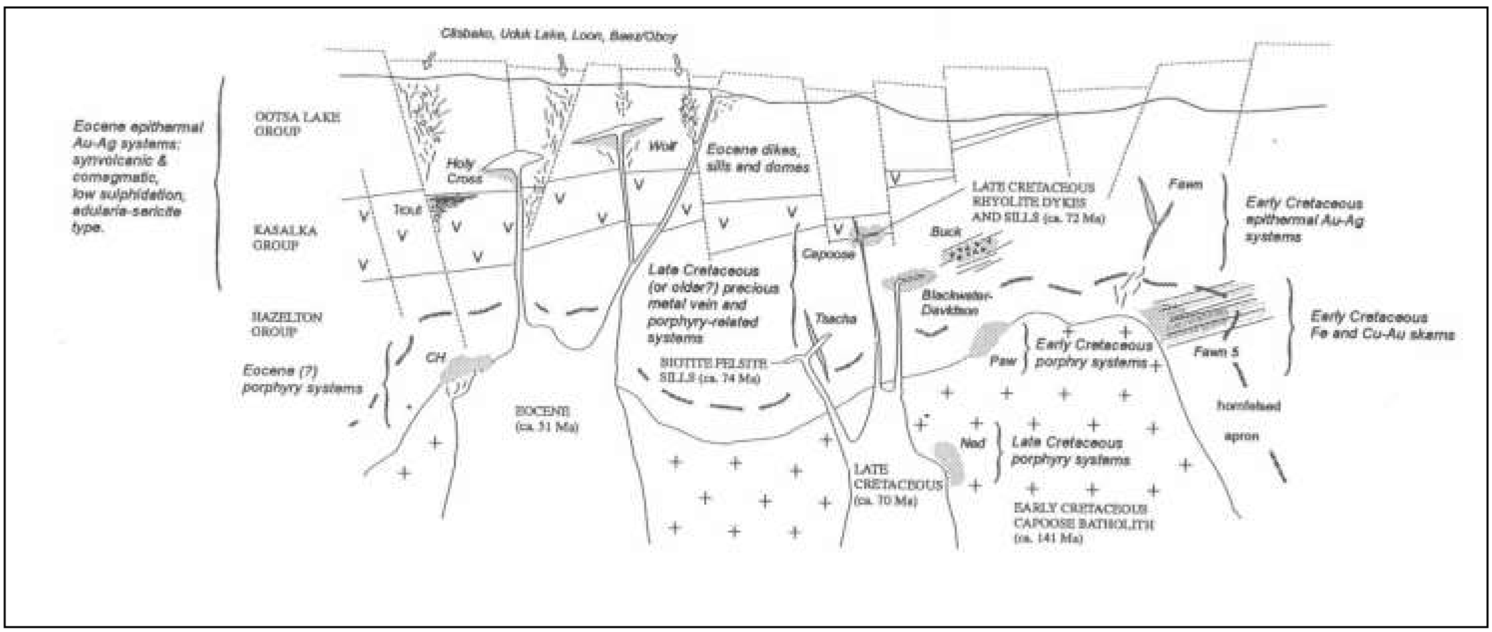


Figure 7: Schematic section showing location of mineral occurrences and spatially and/or genetically-related intrusions (Lane and Schroeter, 1997)

Analogies to mineralization surrounding (e.g., Mount Davidson, Capoose and Chu) suggest that any mineralization on the Nechako property may be related to the emplacement of Cretaceous intrusives into the Jurassic Hazelton and the Bowser Lake Groups. Sulphide mineralization as exists on the property may likely be associated with phyllic to potassic or kaolinite alteration of felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks, with secondary quartz. Specific mineralization is anticipated to consist of pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and arsenopyrite; gold and silver mineralization zones are not expected to be necessarily confined to a particular lithologic unit.

Table 2: Characteristic Features of Mineral Occurrences in the Interior Plateau

Characteristic Features of Mineral Occurrences in the Interior Plateau (Lane and Schroeter, 1997)							
Deposit Type							
Occurrence	**Minfile**	**Metallic Minerals**	**Gangue Minerals**	**Style of Mineralization**	**Alteration**	**Age of Mineralization**	**Hostrock Group: lithologies**
Epithermal Au-Ag							
Baez (Oboy)	093C 015	py, aspy	K-fld, ser, qtz, calc, chl	fine-grained disseminations in, and peripheral, to veinlets and breccias	potassic, phyllic, silicic, argillic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: rhyolitic flows, breccias
Bob	093B 054	py, aspy, sb	qtz, K-fld, clay, chl, calc	disseminations in altered horizons	silicic, argillic, potassic, propylitic	Eocene	Skeena: sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and argillite cut by gfp dikes
Clisbako	093C 016	py, marc, aspy	qtz, chal	fine-grained whisps and disseminations in stockwork and breccia zones	silicic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: rhyolite flows, tuffs, breccias; andesite flows and breccias
Holy Cross	093F 029	py	qtz, ba	sparsely disseminated in intensely silicified zones	silicic, argillic, hematitic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: rhyolite dome complexes
Loon	093F 061	py	qtz, chal	disseminated, drusy in-fillings in stockwork and breccia zones	silicic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: felsic and intermediate flows, tuffs and breccias
Trout	093F 044	py, Au, el	qtz, ad	rhythmically banded quartz-adularia veins and silica-flooded zones	silicic	Eocene	Kasalka(?): polymictic conglomerate and andesitic breccia
Uduk Lake	093F 057	py	qtz, chal	fine- and coarse-grained disseminations in stockwork and breccia zones	silicic, argillic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: rhyolite flows, tuffs and breccias
Wolf	093F 045	Au, Ag, el, py, cpy	qtz, calc, chal	disseminations in banded and bladed veinlets; microscopic inclusions of Au in py	silicic, argillic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: rhyolite and high-level intrusions
Yellow Moose	093F 058	sb, aspy, py, marc, cnb, Au	qtz, chal	fine-grained disseminations and blebs in stockworks and breccias	silicic, argillic	Eocene	Ootsa Lake: rhyolite tuffs, breccias, sandstone
Tsacha	093F 055	py, cpy, agl, Au, gln, el, sief	qtz, calc, chal, amih, hem	fine-grained disseminations, colloform banded and bladed veins	silicic, argillic, phyllic	pre-Late Cretaceous	Hazelton: rhyolite flows, ash-flow tuffs

Occurrence	Minfile	Metallic Minerals	Gangue Minerals	Style of Mineralization	Alteration	Age of Mineralization	Hostrock Group: lithologies
Fawn	093F 043	py, aspy, pyg	qtz, chal, ba, dol, calc, ser	disseminated in silica-flooded breccia and stockwork zones	silicic, argillic	Jurassic (?)	Hazelton: andesitic flows; limy ash, lapilli and block tuffs
Malaput	n/a	py, sph, gln	qtz, ser, calc	weakly developed stockworks in broad alteration zone	silicic, argillic	Jurassic (?)	Hazelton: felsic tuffs and/or flows
Au-Ag Base Metal							
April	093F 060	sph, gln, py, po, aspy, cpy	qtz, chl, calc	coarse-grained disseminations to semi-massive, crudely banded veins/shears	phyllic, propyllitic	Jurassic (?)	Hazelton: tuffaceous/limy siltstones
Ben	093F 059	aspy, py, po, cpy, gln, sph, mo	qtz, bio	semi-massive veins, layered to laminated or foliated	phyllic, potassic	Jurassic (?)	Hazelton: intermediate flows, tuffs
Blackwater-Davidson	093F 037	sph, py, po, gln, aspy, cpy, lei, bou, marc	qtz, ser, bio	disseminated and fracture-controlled; replacements	phyllic, potassic	Late-Cretaceous (?)	Hazelton: felsic and intermediate flows and tuffs; siltstone and argillite
Buck - Xmas Cake	093F 050	sp, py, po, ga, cp	qtz, carb	massive to semi-massive sulphide breccia	argillic	Late-Cretaceous (?)	Hazelton: rhyolite flows, breccias
Buck-Rutt	093F 050	sph, py, po	qtz, ser, chl, clay	disseminated, laminated to layered, stratabound	argillic, phyllic, silcic	Late-Cretaceous (?)	Hazelton: tuffaceous siltstones, argillites
Capoose	093F 040	sph, gln, py, aspy, cpy, tel, po, pyg, el, Au	qtz, gnl, mus	disseminated, replacement and fracture-controlled	phyllic, hornfels	Late-Cretaceous	Hazelton: garnetiferous rhyolite sills, hornfels
Au-Cu (-Fe) Skarn							
Fawn 5	093F 053	mag, po, py, cpy, aspy, gln	bio, chal, ep, dp, calc	massive to semi-massive magnetite; disseminated sulphides in metasomatized andesite tuffs	hornfels, calc-silicate; metasomatism	Jurassic	Hazelton: andesitic flows, tuffs, fragmentals
Porphyry Mo-Cu							
CH, C	093F 004	py, cpy, po, mo	qtz, K-fld, bio, mag	disseminated in veinlets and weakly developed stockworks	silicic, hornfels, potassic, propyllitic, phyllic	Eocene (?)	Hazelton: andesite flows, siltstones. Crowded feldspar porphyry, granodiorite and diorite
Paw	093F 052	py, mo, cpy		disseminated and fracture-controlled	silicic	Jurassic	Capoose batholith: diorite to granodiorite
Chu	093F 001	mo, py, po, cpy	qtz, bio	disseminated and fracture-controlled	hornfels, potassic	Jurassic (?)	Hazelton: pyrroclastic andesite and siltstone; granodiorite dikes related to the Capoose batholith(?)
Ned	093F 039	mo, py, cpy	qtz	disseminated and fracture-controlled	silicic	Late-Cretaceous (?)	Late Cretaceous(?) quartz monzonite

Table 3: Discovery Methods for Selected Prospects in the Interior Plateau Project Area, BC

Discovery Methods for Selected Prospects in the Interior Plateau Project Area, BC (Lane and Schroeter, 1997)					
Property	**Deposit Type**	**Discovered By:**	**Year**	**Discovery Method**	**Current Owner**
April	Mesothermal vein?	Granges Expl. Ab.	1982	Regional geochemical stream sediment sampling: Zn-Ag anomalies followed by prospecting and grid-based soil sampling	Placer Dome
Baez	Epithermal Au	Phelps Dodge	1992	Reconnaissance stream sediment and soil sampling, rock sampling, geophysics, diamond drilling	Phelps Dodge
Ben	Mesothermal vein	BHP-Utah		Reconnaissance exploration for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization in Hazelton Group rocks	BHP - Utah
Blackwater-Davidson (Pem)	Porphyry-related Au-Ag	Granges Expl. Ab.	1973	Reconnaissance silt sampling: Pb-Zn-Ag stream sediment anomalies led to subsequent soil sampling and staking of the Pem claim	Granges
Buck (Range)	Mesothermal vein?	BP Minerals Ltd.	1981	Reconnaissance geochemical sampling and prospecting outlined several base metal - silver anomalies; trenching and rock sampling followed	Western Keltic Mines Ltd.
Capoose	Porphyry-related Ag-Au	Rio Tinto Canadian Expl. Ltd.	<1969	Reconnaissance stream and lake sediment sampling; follow-up prospecting, soil and rock sampling, trenching and diamond drilling	Granges
CH (C)	Porphyry Cu-Au	Rio Tinto Canadian Expl. Ltd.	<1969	Reconnaissance lake sediment sampling (and interpretation of federal government regional aeromagnetic survey); follow-up IP/Resistivity and magnetometer surveys in conjunction with bedrock mapping over favourable geology of Jurassic Hazelton Group intruded by Chutanli Lake monzonitic stocks	Placer Dome
Chu	Porphyry Cu	ASARCO Inc.	1969	Reconnaissance stream sediment anomalies led to the discovery of copper and molybdenum mineralization in outcrop	Orvana
Clisbako	Epithermal Au	Eighty-Eight Res.	1990	Prospecting and rock sampling; trenching and diamond drilling; biogeochemistry	Eighty-Eight

Property	Deposit Type	Discovered By:	Year	Discovery Method	Current Owner
Fawn (Gran)	Epithermal Au-Ag	BP Minerals Ltd.	1982	Reconnaissance geochemical sampling and prospecting in an area of favourable garnet alteration, and Pb lake sediment anomaly, outlined a broad base metal-silver anomaly; trenching, geophysics and diamond drilling confirmed orientation and width	Western Keltic Mines Ltd.
Fawn 5	Skarn Fe, Skarn Cu-Au	BP Minerals Ltd. BC Geological Survey	1983 1993	Reconnaissance mapping and sampling on the margin of the Capoose batholith	Western Keltic Mines Ltd.
Holy Cross	Epithermal Au	Noranda	1987	Prospecting and rock chip sampling of silica-flooded rhyolite followed by trenching	Kennecott
Loon	Epithermal Au	Mingold Resources Inc.	1988	Reconnaissance exploration; prospecting; traced mineralized float boulders up-ice to their source	Hudson Bay
Ned	Porphyry Mo-Cu	Granges Expl. Ab.	1975	Reconnaissance stream and lake sediment sampling; follow-up soil sampling outlined an area of anomalous Mo-Cu	none
Oboy	Epithermal Au	Rio Algom Exploration Inc.	1985	Reconnaissance soil and stream sediment Ag-As anomalies	Phelps Dodge
Paw	Porphyry Mo-Cu	Perry Grunenberg	1993	Prospecting new logging roads	Perry Grunenberg
Tsacha (Tommy)	Epithermal Au	BC Geological Survey	1993	Regional mapping crew discovered and sampled auriferous epithermal quartz vein and stockwork mineralization	Teck
Trout	Epithermal Au	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	1984	Reconnaissance exploration; prospecting, mapping and sampling	Phelps Dodge
Uduk Lake	Epithermal Au	Amax Exploration	1980	Reconnaissance mapping; soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics and trenching	Pacific Comox Pioneer Metals
Wolf	Epithermal Au	Rio Algom Expl. Inc.	1983	Anomalous silver lake-sediment anomaly followed by soil and rock sampling, biogeochemistry, geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling	Lucero
Yellow Moose	Epithermal Au	Newmont Expl. of Canada Ltd.	1987	Structural interpretation of Landsat image data followed by reconnaissance prospecting; traced stibnite-bearing float up-ice to bedrock source	Phelps Dodge

10 Adjacent Properties

The Big Bear property is also directly northwest of the New Gold's Blackwater developed prospect. Grade and tonnage announced on May 2013 include:

Table 4: Blackwater Deposit

	-	Blackwater	Capoose
Measured and Indicated	Gold	7.52 million ounces	0.4 million ounces
	Silver	36.9 million ounces	26.6 million ounces
Inferred	Gold	2.66 million ounces	0.4 million ounces
	Silver	28.3 million ounces	29.5 million ounces

Source: www.newgold.com

Cautionary statement: that the potential quantity indicated above has not been verified by the author and may not be indicative of the Big Bear property, the subject of this report. It has been provided only for illustration purposes.

11 Results: analysis method and interpretation of results

Rock sample were shipped directly to Bureau Veritas Minerals in Vancouver. Up to I kg was crushed to ≥70% passing 2mm and the pulverized 250 g ≥85% 75µm (Code PRP70-250) Analysis method was by multi-acid ICP–ES & ICP-MS on 30 grams: 41 elements code (MA270 formerly DX1). Gold was by Fire Assay on 30 g with AA Finish. The lower detection limit: 0.005 ppm, upper: 10 ppm (code FA430).

Assay results from the Old Crow occurrence (Appendix 4) are very encouraging. The larger quartz veins that carry sulphide mineralization contain the highest assay values; up to 1.7 g/t gold, 39 g/t silver with 1.7% zinc and 2.1% lead. The disseminated and veinlet pyrite mineralization does not appear to return significant values in gold, however zinc values are appreciable and this style of mineralization should be tested further.

12 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Old Crow mineral occurrence returned assay values from sediment-hosted veins that require additional evaluation. The road pit excavations at the Old Crow area should be expanded to expose the continuation of the mineralized veins and potentially uncover additional mineralization. A twenty-five metre spaced soil sample grid should be developed over the area and an IP survey conducted. This work will assist in developing drill targets. The data from the airborne geophysical survey that was flown in 2011 should be re-evaluated to assist in determining possible extension of this mineralization.

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13.1.1 Appendix 1 Statement of Expenditures

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Ian Webster/ project geologist	Aug 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10, 2016	8	$650.00	$5,200.00	
				$5,200.00	**$5,200.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)**				
Literature search	Ian Webster	0.5	$650.00	$325.00	
Database compilation	Ian Webster	1.0	$650.00	$650.00	
Computer modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data			$0.00	$0.00	
General research	Ian Webster	0.5	$0.00	$0.00	
Report preparation	Ian Webster	1.8	$650.00	$1,137.50	
Other (specify)				$2,112.50	
				$4,225.00	**$4,225.00**
Airborne Exploration Surveys	**Line Kilometres / Enter total invoiced amount**				
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Geological mapping	0.5 hectares / Ian Webster				
Regional					
Reconnaissance	27,469 / Ian Webster				
Prospect					
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			$0.00	$0.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock		11.0	$48.00	$528.00	
Water			$0.00	$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Whole rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$528.00	**$528.00**
Drilling	**No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Other Operations	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Reclamation	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
			$0.00	$0.00	
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare			$0.00	$0.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental	Four wheel drive	8.00	$100.00	$800.00	
kilometers			$0.00	$0.00	
ATV	FourTrax	8.00	$75.00	$600.00	
fuel	for truck and ATV	8.00	$55.00	$440.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other	ferry	1.00	$73.00	$73.00	
				$1,913.00	**$1,913.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	Hotel / ranch cabin	8.00	$100.00	$800.00	
Camp				$0.00	
Meals		8.00	$49.00	$392.00	
				$1,192.00	**$1,192.00**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone	wifi hotspot	8.00	$2.50	$20.00	
Other (Specify)	mapping supplies, batteries	8.00	$3.50	$28.00	
				$48.00	**$48.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	VHF Radio,	8.00	$3.50	$28.00	
Other (Specify)	sample bags, flagging, tags	6.00	$5.00	$30.00	
				$58.00	**$58.00**
Freight, rock samples					
	$5.50 per pound	50.0	$5.50	$275.00	
	shipping bags	2.00	$3.00	$6.00	
				$281.00	**$281.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$13,445.00**

13.1.2 Appendix 2: Statement of Qualification

Statement of Qualifications

I, Ian C.L. Webster certify that;

1. I am a geologist with a business address at 526 Joffre Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V9A 6C9.

2. I am a graduate of Brock University with a Bachelor of Geological Sciences (Honours) degree in Geology (1988).

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist (No. 19859) in The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4. I have been employed in the mineral exploration industry since 1982 and have practiced my profession continuously since 1988.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia; November 10, 2016.

Ian Webster P.Geo.

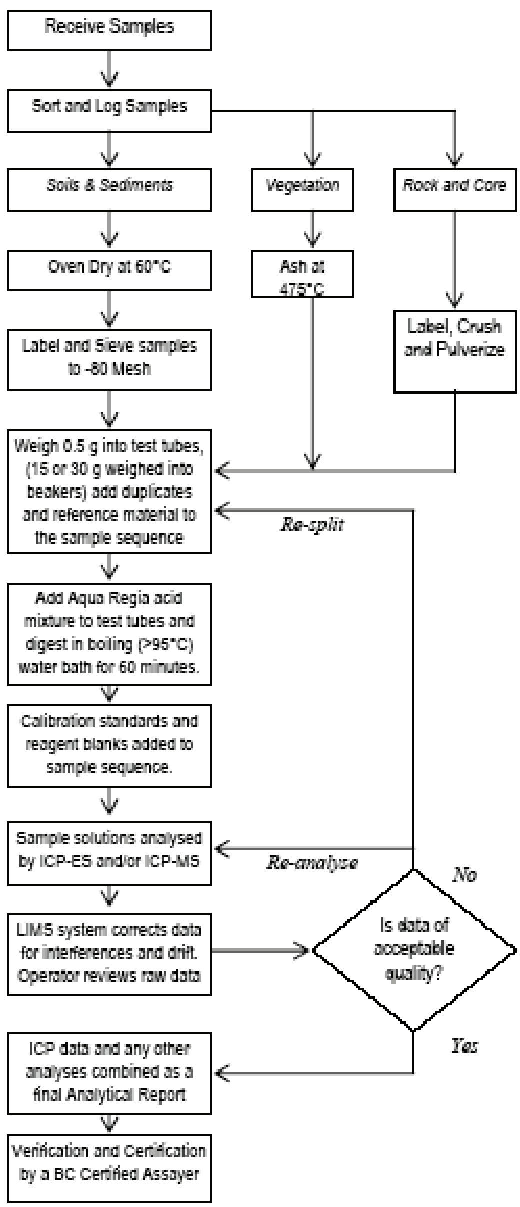
13.1.3 : Appendix 3: Analytical methods

Sample Preparation and Analyses

AcmeLabs ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE
GROUP 1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS – AQUA REGIA

Analytical Process



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-180 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.

Sample Digestion

A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO_3 and de-mineralised H_2O is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a heating block or hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 mL.

Sample Analysis

Group 1D: solutions aspirated into a Spectro Ciros Vision or Varian 735 emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Group 1DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000/9000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, *Ga*, *Hg*, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, *S*, Sb, *Sc*, *Se*, *Tl*, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Quality Control and Data Verification

QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (G-1) as the first sample in the job which is carried through all stages of preparation to analysis. An Analytical Batch comprises 36 client samples and incorporates a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), a reagent blank to measure background and aliquots of in-house Reference Material like STD DS7. Data undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then validates results before it is released to the client.

1020 Cordova St East, Vancouver BC V6A 4A3
Phone (604) 253 3158 Fax (604) 253 1716 e-mail: acmeinfo@acmelab.com

AcmeLabs ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

ISO 9001:2008 FM 63007

Group 1D, 1DX ICP-ES & ICP-MS DETECTION LIMITS

	Group 1D Detection	Group 1DX Detection	Upper Limit
Ag	0.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Al*	0.01 %	0.01 %	10 %
As	2 ppm	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Au	2 ppm	0.5 ppb	100 ppm
B*^	20 ppm	20 ppm	2000 ppm
Ba*	1 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Bi	3 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Ca*	0.01 %	0.01 %	40 %
Cd	0.5 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Co	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Cr*	1 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Cu	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Fe*	0.01 %	0.01 %	40 %
Ga*	-	1 ppm	1000 ppm
Hg	1 ppm	0.01 ppm	100 ppm
K*	0.01 %	0.01 %	10 %
La*	1 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Mg*	0.01 %	0.01 %	30 %
Mn*	2 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Mo	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Na*	0.01 %	0.001 %	10 %
Ni	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
P*	0.001 %	0.001 %	5 %
Pb	3 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
S	-	0.05 %	10 %
Sb	3 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Sc	-	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Se	-	0.5 ppm	100 ppm
Sr*	1 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Th*	2 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Ti*	0.01 %	0.001 %	10 %
Tl	5 ppm	0.1 ppm	1000 ppm
U*	8 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
V*	1 ppm	2 ppm	10000 ppm
W*	2 ppm	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Zn	1 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm

* Solubility of some elements will be limited by mineral species present.
^Detection limit = 1 ppm for 15g / 30g analysis.

Advanced Technology

AGAT Laboratories operates leading edge instrumentation to report the highest number of elements coupled with the lowest detection limits in the industry. After the elements of interest have been solubilized, they may be analyzed using mass spectroscopy, emission spectroscopy or atomic absorption. Inductively coupled plasma and flame atomic absorption instrumentation are fully automated to provide timely and cost-effective choices in multielemental trace analysis. We also offer cold vapour atomic absorption for mercury (Hg) analysis, and classical wet techniques for high precision mineralization assays.

Precious Metals Analysis

Many techniques can be used for precious metal analysis. Whether the requirement is for ore-grade analysis or high-volume baseline fire assay gold exploration work, customers enjoy the advantage of AGAT Laboratories' vast expertise in silver, gold, and PGE determinations. Procedures for precious metal analysis include a combination of lead collection fire assay and either an ICP, AAS, or gravimetric finish. Precious metal determination is also available by Aqua Regia Digestion (this is often suitable when analyzing stream sediment or soil samples). 50g fusion weights are also available.

Gold Analysis

Trace Levels			
Code	Description	Weight	Range (ppm)
202051	Au by Fire Assay, AAS Finish	30g	0.002 - 10
202052	Au by Fire Assay, ICP-OES Finish	30g	0.001 - 10
202053	Au by Fire Assay, ICP-MS Finish	30g	0.001 - 1
202054	Au by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP-MS Finish	30g	0.00005 - 0.01
Ore Grade			
202061	Au by Fire Assay, AAS Finish	30g	0.01 - 100
202062	Au by Fire Assay, ICP-OES Finish	30g	0.01 - 100
202064	Au by Fire Assay, Gravimetric Finish	30g	0.05 - 1,000
Concentrate Levels			
202068	Au by Fire Assay, Gravimetric Finish	30g	0.07 - 500
202120	Au by Metallic Screen, Fire Assay Finish	30g	0.05 - 1,000

Aqua Regia Digest Packages

This leach consists of treating samples with a 3:1 hot mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. Aqua Regia's rapid oxidizing properties make it an excellent option for the breakdown of sulfide minerals and iron oxides. These cost-effective packages are initiated with an Aqua Regia digestion, and are followed by either ICP-OES or ICP/ICP-MS finish. For base metal results that are over the reporting limits, we also offer 24 hr base metal packages using AAS.

- **201073**: Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP-OES Finish
- **201173**: Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP-OES Finish (larger weight digestion)
- **201074**: Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP/ ICP-MS Finish
- **201174**: Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP/ICP-MS Finish (larger weight digestion)
- **201075**: Base Metal 24 Hour Overlimit by Aqua Regia Digest, AAS Finish
- **201090**: Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP-OES Finish with Hg-CVAA
- **201273**: Ore Grade Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP-OES Finish (Analytical Range supplied upon request)
- **201274**: Ore Grade Metals Package by Aqua Regia Digest, ICP/ICP-MS Finish (Analytical Range supplied upon request)

Aqua Regia Multi-Elemental Scan Ranges (ppm)					
Analyte	ICP-OES	ICP-OES/ ICP-MS	Analyte	ICP-OES	ICP-OES/ ICP-MS
Ag	0.2 - 100	0.01 - 100	Mn	1 - 50,000	1 - 50,000
Al	0.01 - 25%	0.01 - 25%	Mo	0.5 - 10,000	0.05 - 10,000
As	1 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000	Na	0.01 - 10%	0.01 - 10%
Au*	-	0.01 - 25	Nb	-	0.05 - 500
B	5 - 10,000	5 - 10,000	Ni	0.5 - 10,000	0.2 - 10,000
Ba	1 - 10,000	1 - 10,000	P	10 - 10,000	10 - 10,000
Be	0.5 - 1,000	0.05 - 1,000	Pb	0.5 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000
Bi	1 - 10,000	0.01 - 10,000	Rb	10 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000
Ca	0.1 - 25%	0.01 - 25%	Re	-	0.001 - 50
Cd	0.5 - 1,000	0.01 - 1,000	S	0.005 - 10%	0.005 - 10%
Ce	1 - 10,000	0.01 - 10,000	Sb	1 - 10,000	0.05 - 10,000
Co	0.5 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000	Sc	0.5 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000
Cr	0.5 - 10,000	0.5 - 10,000	Se	10 - 10,000	0.2 - 10,000
Cs	-	0.05 - 1,000	Sn	5 - 1,000	0.2 - 1,000
Cu	0.5 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000	Sr	0.5 - 10,000	0.2 - 10,000
Fe	0.01 - 50%	0.01 - 50%	Ta	10 - 1,000	0.01 - 1,000
Ga	5 - 10,000	0.05 - 10,000	Te	10 - 1,000	0.01 - 1,000
Ge	-	0.05 - 500	Th	5 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000
Hf	-	0.02 - 500	Ti	0.01 - 10%	0.005 - 10%
Hg	1 - 10,000	0.01 - 10,000	Tl	5 - 10,000	0.02 - 10,000
Hg - CVAA	0.01 - 100	-	U	5 - 10,000	0.05 - 10,000
In	1 - 1,000	0.005 - 1,000	V	0.5 - 10,000	0.5 - 10,000
K	0.01 - 10%	0.01 - 10%	W	1 - 10,000	0.05 - 10,000
La	1 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000	Y	1 - 1,000	0.05 - 1,000
Li	1 - 10,000	0.1 - 10,000	Zn	0.5 - 10,000	0.5 - 10,000
Mg	0.01 - 25%	0.01 - 25%	Zr	5 - 1,000	0.5 - 1,000

13.1.4 Appendix 4: Sample Descriptions and Results

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Description/Comments	Analyte
E5151573	363913	5918383	Select hand sample or mineralized silstone in borrow pit. Irregular 2 - 3 mm wide veins near contact with dark grey well bedded siltstone and 1.5 - 2 m wide buff weathering sill or volcanic. Veins comprised pyrite, possible chalcopyrite and fine white quartz. Sample taken along contact but in the siltstone.	Rock
E5151574	363913	5918382	Select hand sample or mineralization in centre of 1.5 - 2 m sill or volcanic. Veins are more discrete than in siltstone,. ~0.5 - 2 cm wide containing pyrite, possible chalcopyrite. Contact with silstone is quite sharp but somewhat irregular. Mineralization does not appear to be present right at the contact. Picture.	Rock
E5151575	363917	5918385	Selected mineralized hand sample from outcrop. ~4.5 cm wide mineralized vein carrying white quartz in the centre and flanked either side by spahlerite and pyrite. This is the same sample site as Deveron 164821 (aluminum tag). The host medium grey fine sandstone and greyish black silstone are well bedded at 355/40 E.	Rock
E5151576	363909	5918399	Selected mineralized hand sample from borrow pit stock pile. Fine grained rock cut by 0.5 - 1 cm sphalerite veins that also caryy some pyrite.	Rock
E5151577	363894	5918447	Selected hand sample from outcrop north of main pit area. Strongly altered yellowish powder-coated rock. Sphalerite and pyrite vein ~ 2 cm wide trending 120/vertical	Rock
E5151578	363920	5918388	3.5 m wide quartz sulphide vein. White quartz carrying ~5% 2mm galena euhedral, ~15% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Minro carbonate.1 - 2 mm veins anastimozing and may be carrying sphalerite. Host rock is fine sandstone. Selected hand sample of vein material.	Rock
E5151579	363923	5918376	Selected hand sample of felsite taken at top of pit exposure.	Rock
E5151580	363927	5918378	Selected hand sample of mineralized felsite near top of Old Crow pit.Strongly altered, buff fresh with 0.5 ,, - 1 mm veinlets of silvery sulphide.	Rock
E5151581	363936	5918395	Selected hand sample of subcrop ripped by dozer tines. Rubble is reddish brown to yellowish. Sample appears to be 4 cm wide vein with quartz, euhedral galena clots up to 1.5 cm and possible black sphalerite and phyrrotite.Galena up to 4%. Quartz crystals are white to clear and will terminated.	Rock
E5151582	363937	5918397	Sub-crop sample of gossanous rock. Fresh face is light greenish grey limestone with ~2% 1 - 2 mm sulphides. Green copper satining, <1mm chalcopyrite blebs.	Rock
E5151583	363924	5918445	Outcrop in upper north pit floor. Light greenish grey to grey limestone and liney sediments with 0.5 - 1% disseminated sulphides cut by ~0.5 cm carbonate veinlets carrying sulphides. Select grab sample of veinlet material.	Rock

Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	Se
Unit	Kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL	0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05	0.5	0.5	5
E5151573	1.02	0.045	1.9	144	36.3	7404	0.7	153	14	1810	8.12	70	1.3	3.2	51	43	9.1	0.9	129	1.31	0.06	15.4	94	1.15	336	0.24	5.21	0.03	2.02	2	62	28	0.8	13.4	3.5	<0.5	<5	11	10.5	6.4	70.3	1.5	<5
E5151574	0.83	0.009	1.3	106.9	9.1	6465	<0.5	4.6	9	1162	3.76	15	1.3	3.4	148	35.8	1	0.9	62	1.62	0.09	22.3	4	0.67	823	0.209	8.37	1.19	2.98	1.8	89.3	40	1	15.1	3.8	<0.5	<5	6	10.5	2.3	88.4	1.9	<5
E5151575	0.9	1.326	<0.5	1467.1	527.1	208040	90.1	45	49	14626	11.84	321	<0.5	<0.5	167	1368.5	3.2	62.7	<10	7.96	<0.01	2.7	3	1.06	33	0.002	0.09	<0.01	0.02	3.5	0.7	<5	0.6	4.8	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	5.7	15.39	0.7	<0.5	8
E5151576	0.9	0.236	2.9	11142.9	288	127331	62.5	90.1	33	5333	12.79	44	1.2	2.5	12	755.6	4.1	13.7	89	0.21	0.04	16.9	63	0.81	138	0.196	4.08	0.02	1.58	4.7	41.1	28	1.2	12.6	3.4	<0.5	<5	9	10.4	11.52	55.1	1.1	6
E5151577	1	0.054	<0.5	493.5	470	36530	16.5	72.9	25	6948	12.88	181	0.5	1.6	38	174.9	3.4	1.2	167	1.66	0.12	14.1	71	1.45	288	0.32	6.86	0.04	2.43	3.3	42.5	29	2.4	11.1	2.5	<0.5	<5	20	8.8	8.19	80.3	0.8	<5
E5151578	0.95	1.718	1	749.2	21152.8	17106	39	89.8	21	3173	12.14	392	0.6	0.9	84	98.1	28.4	12.9	32	2.07	0.01	4.8	48	0.97	110	0.068	1.47	0.01	0.57	1.1	17.5	8	<0.5	5.4	1.5	<0.5	<5	3	10.5	11.96	18.5	0.6	<5
E5151579	0.77	0.007	1	259.2	17.5	3302	0.9	5	5	2350	3.01	<5	1.5	3.8	33	18.7	0.6	1.2	66	1.07	0.1	22.5	3	0.55	1290	0.225	8.83	0.11	3.84	1.6	99.4	39	1.4	16.9	4.1	<0.5	<5	5	10.4	0.1	102.4	1.9	<5
E5151580	0.89	0.035	1.9	114.9	741.9	4879	2	14.9	9	2399	5.06	28	1.3	3.3	129	47.8	1.3	0.9	115	0.47	0.14	21.6	2	1.03	918	0.266	9.23	0.58	3.69	3.4	79.8	41	0.9	17.4	3.8	<0.5	<5	9	16	0.65	117.8	1.8	<5
E5151581	0.87	0.213	0.6	2653.7	990.7	27250	31.1	7.4	4	2292	2.14	10	<0.5	<0.5	16	184.2	3.8	2.1	<10	0.67	<0.01	1	7	0.32	36	0.013	0.44	<0.01	0.13	1.1	0.7	<5	<0.5	1.4	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	25.1	1.17	4.2	<0.5	<5
E5151582	1.07	<0.005	0.9	1635.6	27	14912	1.1	2.4	13	2093	4.8	6	1	2.8	333	113.3	0.7	<0.5	113	1.68	0.12	21.5	4	1.11	944	0.31	9.35	2.52	2.51	1.4	55	42	1.3	20.4	4.2	<0.5	<5	9	16.3	0.82	69.2	1.4	<5
E5151583	1.02	0.016	0.9	53.2	86.9	381	0.7	62.3	26	4204	5.21	34	0.8	1.9	351	1.4	0.9	<0.5	203	5.43	0.14	15.1	102	3.47	424	0.402	8.71	2.58	1.15	3.2	51	30	1.8	17.5	3.3	<0.5	<5	26	15.6	0.96	36.3	1.3	<5

13.1.5 Appendix 5: Laboratory Certificates

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Little Bear Gold Corp.**
Suite 750 - 580 Hornby St
Vancouver British Columbia V6C 3B6 Canada

Submitted By:	Ian Webster
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	September 01, 2016
Report Date:	September 15, 2016
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001537.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Big Bear
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	13

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

PICKUP-PLP	Client to Pickup Pulps
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 90 days

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
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	13	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA430	13	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
MA270	13	4 Acid digestion - ICP-ES/ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	13	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	13	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
FA530	1	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Little Bear Gold Corp.
Suite 750 - 580 Hornby St
Vancouver British Columbia V6C 3B6
Canada

CC: Robert Eadie

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Little Bear Gold Corp.**
Suite 750 - 580 Hornby St
Vancouver British Columbia V6C 3B6 Canada

Project: Big Bear
Report Date: September 15, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001537.1

	Method	WGHT	FA430	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
	Analyte	**Wgt**	**Au**	**Mo**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Ag**	**Ni**	**Co**	**Mn**	**Fe**	**As**	**U**	**Th**	**Sr**	**Cd**	**Sb**	**Bi**	**V**	**Ca**
	Unit	**kg**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**
	MDL	**0.01**	**0.005**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**1**	**5**	**0.01**	**5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**10**	**0.01**
E5151573	Rock	1.02	0.045	1.9	144.0	36.3	7404	0.7	153.0	14	1810	8.12	70	1.3	3.2	51	43.0	9.1	0.9	129	1.31
E5151574	Rock	0.83	0.009	1.3	106.9	9.1	6465	<0.5	4.6	9	1162	3.76	15	1.3	3.4	148	35.8	1.0	0.9	62	1.62
E5151575	Rock	0.90	1.326	<0.5	1467.1	527.1	208040	90.1	45.0	49	14626	11.84	321	<0.5	<0.5	167	1368.5	3.2	62.7	<10	7.96
E5151576	Rock	0.90	0.236	2.9	11142.9	288.0	127331	62.5	90.1	33	5333	12.79	44	1.2	2.5	12	755.6	4.1	13.7	89	0.21
E5151577	Rock	1.00	0.054	<0.5	493.5	470.0	36530	16.5	72.9	25	6948	12.88	181	0.5	1.6	38	174.9	3.4	1.2	167	1.66
E5151578	Rock	0.95	1.718	1.0	749.2	21152.8	17106	39.0	89.8	21	3173	12.14	392	0.6	0.9	84	98.1	28.4	12.9	32	2.07
E5151579	Rock	0.77	0.007	1.0	259.2	17.5	3302	0.9	5.0	5	2350	3.01	<5	1.5	3.8	33	18.7	0.6	1.2	66	1.07
E5151580	Rock	0.89	0.035	1.9	114.9	741.9	4879	2.0	14.9	9	2399	5.06	28	1.3	3.3	129	47.8	1.3	0.9	115	0.47
E5151581	Rock	0.87	0.213	0.6	2653.7	990.7	27250	31.1	7.4	4	2292	2.14	10	<0.5	<0.5	16	184.2	3.8	2.1	<10	0.67
E5151582	Rock	1.07	<0.005	0.9	1635.6	27.0	14912	1.1	2.4	13	2093	4.80	6	1.0	2.8	333	113.3	0.7	<0.5	113	1.68
E5151583	Rock	1.02	0.016	0.9	53.2	86.9	381	0.7	62.3	26	4204	5.21	34	0.8	1.9	351	1.4	0.9	<0.5	203	5.43
E5151584	Rock	0.86	>10	1.6	321.4	1243.8	4638	13.8	89.5	37	1043	17.78	1034	0.7	1.7	9	22.6	5.4	4.9	68	0.08
E5151585	Rock	1.02	0.016	1.3	47.1	50.0	1678	0.7	4.3	10	1889	4.38	15	1.2	3.7	162	9.3	0.9	<0.5	112	1.69

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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Client: **Little Bear Gold Corp.**
Suite 750 - 580 Hornby St
Vancouver British Columbia V6C 3B6 Canada

Project: Big Bear
Report Date: September 15, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001537.1

	Method	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
E5151573	Rock	0.06	15.4	94	1.15	336	0.240	5.21	0.03	2.02	2.0	62.0	28	0.8	13.4	3.5	<0.5	<5	11	10.5	6.40
E5151574	Rock	0.09	22.3	4	0.67	823	0.209	8.37	1.19	2.98	1.8	89.3	40	1.0	15.1	3.8	<0.5	<5	6	10.5	2.30
E5151575	Rock	<0.01	2.7	3	1.06	33	0.002	0.09	<0.01	0.02	3.5	0.7	<5	0.6	4.8	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	5.7	15.39
E5151576	Rock	0.04	16.9	63	0.81	138	0.196	4.08	0.02	1.58	4.7	41.1	28	1.2	12.6	3.4	<0.5	<5	9	10.4	11.52
E5151577	Rock	0.12	14.1	71	1.45	288	0.320	6.86	0.04	2.43	3.3	42.5	29	2.4	11.1	2.5	<0.5	<5	20	8.8	8.19
E5151578	Rock	0.01	4.8	48	0.97	110	0.068	1.47	0.01	0.57	1.1	17.5	8	<0.5	5.4	1.5	<0.5	<5	3	10.5	11.96
E5151579	Rock	0.10	22.5	3	0.55	1290	0.225	8.83	0.11	3.84	1.6	99.4	39	1.4	16.9	4.1	<0.5	<5	5	10.4	0.10
E5151580	Rock	0.14	21.6	2	1.03	918	0.266	9.23	0.58	3.69	3.4	79.8	41	0.9	17.4	3.8	<0.5	<5	9	16.0	0.65
E5151581	Rock	<0.01	1.0	7	0.32	36	0.013	0.44	<0.01	0.13	1.1	0.7	<5	<0.5	1.4	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	25.1	1.17
E5151582	Rock	0.12	21.5	4	1.11	944	0.310	9.35	2.52	2.51	1.4	55.0	42	1.3	20.4	4.2	<0.5	<5	9	16.3	0.82
E5151583	Rock	0.14	15.1	102	3.47	424	0.402	8.71	2.58	1.15	3.2	51.0	30	1.8	17.5	3.3	<0.5	<5	26	15.6	0.96
E5151584	Rock	0.03	7.6	59	0.65	104	0.138	2.74	0.01	0.91	1.3	28.8	15	<0.5	7.5	2.4	<0.5	<5	8	12.2	15.64
E5151585	Rock	0.16	21.9	3	0.79	897	0.279	9.34	1.34	3.36	1.8	86.9	40	1.2	15.9	3.9	<0.5	<5	7	10.1	1.74

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Vancouver British Columbia V6C 3B6 Canada

Project: Big Bear
Report Date: September 15, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001537.1

	Method	MA270	MA270	MA270	FA530
	Analyte	Rb	Hf	Se	Au
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
	MDL	0.5	0.5	5	0.9
E5151573	Rock	70.3	1.5	<5	
E5151574	Rock	88.4	1.9	<5	
E5151575	Rock	0.7	<0.5	8	
E5151576	Rock	55.1	1.1	6	
E5151577	Rock	80.3	0.8	<5	
E5151578	Rock	18.5	0.6	<5	
E5151579	Rock	102.4	1.9	<5	
E5151580	Rock	117.8	1.8	<5	
E5151581	Rock	4.2	<0.5	<5	
E5151582	Rock	69.2	1.4	<5	
E5151583	Rock	36.3	1.3	<5	
E5151584	Rock	31.4	0.9	<5	9.2
E5151585	Rock	97.2	2.4	<5	

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Client: **Little Bear Gold Corp.**
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Project: Big Bear
Report Date: September 15, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN16001537.1

	Method	WGHT	FA430	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
E5151585	Rock	1.02	0.016	1.3	47.1	50.0	1678	0.7	4.3	10	1889	4.38	15	1.2	3.7	162	9.3	0.9	<0.5	112	1.69
REP E5151585	QC			1.4	45.0	50.6	1712	0.8	3.5	11	1929	4.37	10	1.2	3.5	161	9.5	1.1	<0.5	115	1.70
Core Reject Duplicates																					
E5151584	Rock	0.86	>10	1.6	321.4	1243.8	4638	13.8	89.5	37	1043	17.78	1034	0.7	1.7	9	22.6	5.4	4.9	68	0.08
DUP E5151584	QC		>10	2.1	318.7	1252.7	4730	14.5	81.6	41	967	18.59	1083	0.7	1.6	10	24.7	5.5	5.1	66	0.04
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD GBM398-4-MA	Standard			924.5	3970.8	12006.0	5628	50.7	4213.4	2141	5421	5.23	7	0.9	1.2	56	8.7	9.7	11.2	57	1.31
STD OREAS927-MA	Standard			1.1	10956.5	224.6	841	4.8	31.0	32	1230	8.84	8	2.6	14.1	31	1.4	2.0	64.1	79	0.42
STD OXD108	Standard		0.408																		
STD OXD108	Standard		0.409																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.801																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.786																		
STD OXN117	Standard		7.629																		
STD OXN117	Standard		7.970																		
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD OXD108 Expected			0.414																		
STD OXN117 Expected			7.679																		
STD OXI121 Expected			1.834																		
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD GBM398-4-MA Expected				900	3930	11645	5212	49.7	4110	2000	5300	5.05	7	0.8	1.1	53	7.9	9.52	10.9	61	1.27
STD OREAS927-MA Expected				1.06	10800	231	798	4.6	33.3	31	1217	8.56	9.2	2.7	14.4	29.3	1.1	1.9	62.7	77	0.4
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		

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Client: **Little Bear Gold Corp.**
Suite 750 - 580 Hornby St
Vancouver British Columbia V6C 3B6 Canada

Project: Big Bear
Report Date: September 15, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN16001537.1

	Method	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
Pulp Duplicates																					
E5151585	Rock	0.16	21.9	3	0.79	897	0.279	9.34	1.34	3.36	1.8	86.9	40	1.2	15.9	3.9	<0.5	<5	7	10.1	1.74
REP E5151585	QC	0.16	22.4	3	0.79	973	0.280	9.39	1.33	3.35	2.5	92.2	43	1.0	16.4	4.1	<0.5	<5	9	9.4	1.75
Core Reject Duplicates																					
E5151584	Rock	0.03	7.6	59	0.65	104	0.138	2.74	0.01	0.91	1.3	28.8	15	<0.5	7.5	2.4	<0.5	<5	8	12.2	15.64
DUP E5151584	QC	0.03	7.8	55	0.64	92	0.134	2.67	0.01	0.88	2.1	28.5	14	<0.5	7.0	2.4	<0.5	<5	7	14.5	16.33
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD GBM398-4-MA	Standard	0.04	3.6	1590	0.56	48	0.231	5.22	1.58	3.35	4.8	76.5	9	5.8	7.6	2.0	<0.5	<5	7	7.5	0.95
STD OREAS927-MA	Standard	0.06	39.2	60	2.12	321	0.314	6.47	0.17	1.87	7.9	96.3	72	20.5	19.9	10.8	0.9	<5	9	35.0	1.69
STD OXD108	Standard																				
STD OXD108	Standard																				
STD OXI121	Standard																				
STD OXI121	Standard																				
STD OXN117	Standard																				
STD OXN117	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD OXD108 Expected																					
STD OXN117 Expected																					
STD OXI121 Expected																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD GBM398-4-MA Expected		0.047	4	1570	0.55	45	0.229	5.08	1.54	3.26	4	113	9	5.8	7.5	2	0.2		7.16	7	0.92
STD OREAS927-MA Expected		0.053	40.2	63	2.11	314	0.314	6.45	0.173	1.87	8.1	94	76	22.3	19.2	11	0.86	1.8	11	35.1	1.54
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				

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Project: Big Bear

Report Date: September 15, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN16001537.1

	Method	MA270	MA270	MA270	FA530
	Analyte	Rb	Hf	Se	Au
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
	MDL	0.5	0.5	5	0.9
Pulp Duplicates					
E5151585	Rock	97.2	2.4	<5	
REP E5151585	QC	98.1	3.8	<5	
Core Reject Duplicates					
E5151584	Rock	31.4	0.9	<5	9.2
DUP E5151584	QC	29.7	0.8	<5	10.1
Reference Materials					
STD AGPROOF	Standard				<0.9
STD GBM398-4-MA	Standard	773.0	2.0	<5	
STD OREAS927-MA	Standard	122.9	2.5	17	
STD OXD108	Standard				
STD OXD108	Standard				
STD OXI121	Standard				
STD OXI121	Standard				
STD OXN117	Standard				
STD OXN117	Standard				
STD SP49	Standard				18.4
STD SQ70	Standard				40.0
STD OXD108 Expected					
STD OXN117 Expected					
STD OXI121 Expected					
STD AGPROOF Expected					0
STD SP49 Expected					18.34
STD SQ70 Expected					39.62
STD GBM398-4-MA Expected		731	2.8		
STD OREAS927-MA Expected		121	2.73	16	
BLK	Blank				
BLK	Blank				
BLK	Blank				

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		WGHT	FA430	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank			<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<5	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<10	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		<0.005	2.7	4.1	2.7	30	<0.5	1.6	4	689	2.21	<5	1.4	3.2	201	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	34	1.49
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		<0.005	2.3	3.8	2.8	42	<0.5	2.1	4	704	2.27	<5	1.4	3.3	203	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	34	1.55

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		MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	<0.05
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.05	13.8	3	0.48	897	0.200	7.06	3.49	1.86	<0.5	57.2	25	0.7	16.6	5.6	<0.5	<5	8	3.6	<0.05
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.04	14.1	3	0.50	899	0.207	7.21	3.55	1.90	<0.5	58.0	25	<0.5	16.8	5.9	<0.5	<5	6	2.5	<0.05

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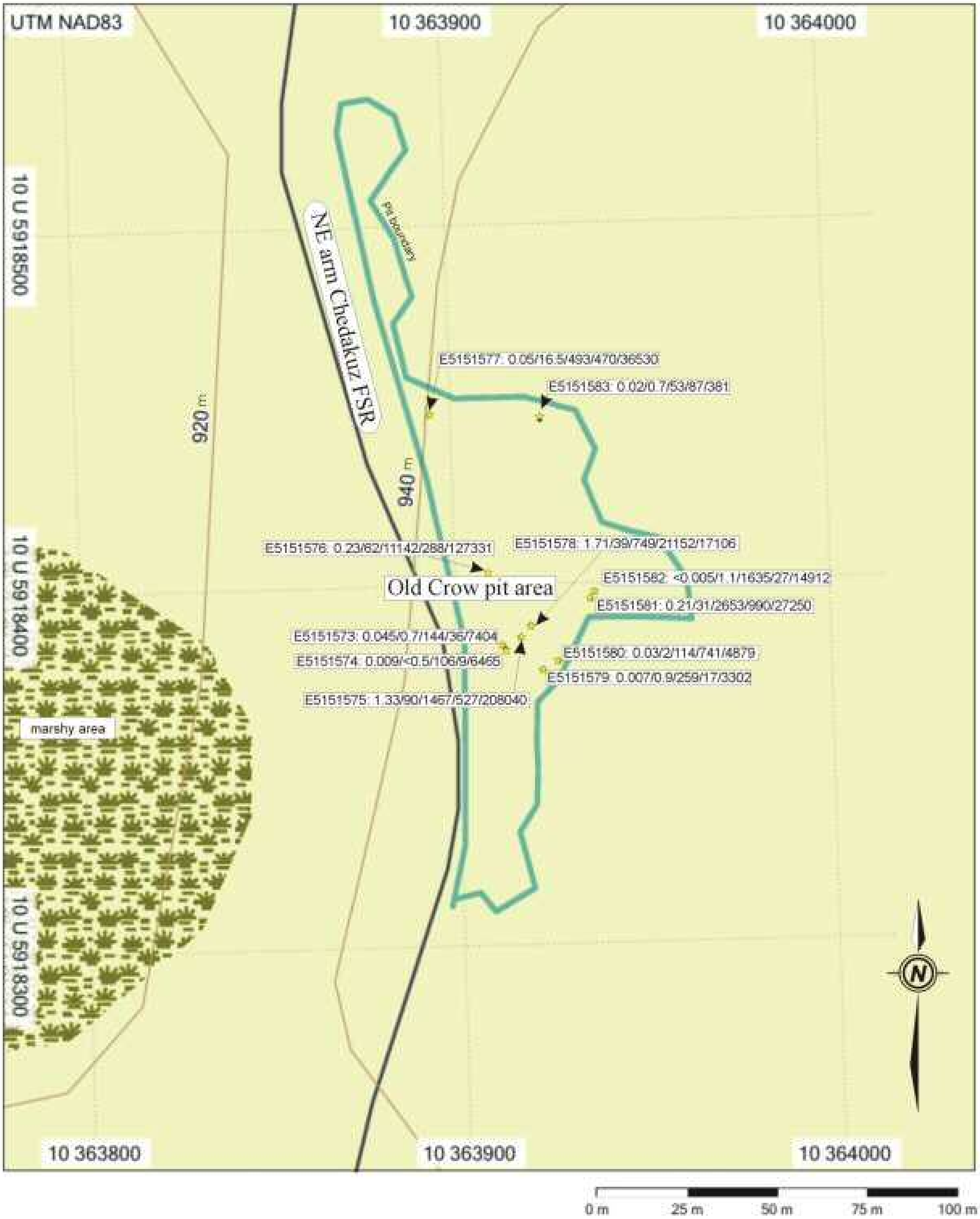
		MA270	MA270	MA270	FA530
		Rb	Hf	Se	Au
		ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
		0.5	0.5	5	0.9
BLK	Blank				
BLK	Blank				<0.9
BLK	Blank	<0.5	<0.5	<5	
Prep Wash					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	40.7	1.7	<5	
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	41.7	1.7	<5	

13.1.6 Appendix 6: Sample location and values map



E5151575: 1.33/90/1467/527/298940 = Sample number, Au/Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn in ppm