

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Technical: Metalurgical and First Nations consultation

TOTAL COST: **\$18,638.63**

AUTHOR(S): Carl von Einsiedel SIGNATURE(S): _____

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____ YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5630644

PROPERTY NAME: Harrison Gold Project

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 382167

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: _____

MINING DIVISION: NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION NTS/BCGS: 92G

LATITUDE: 49° ° 20' ' _____ " LONGITUDE: 121° ° 44' ' _____ " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Omineca Mining and Metals 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

C/O Carl von Einsiedel

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

1) Bear Mountain Gold Mines 2) _____

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

Harrison Gold Project

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: _____

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	_____	_____	_____
Photo interpretation	_____	_____	_____
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	_____	_____	_____
Electromagnetic	_____	_____	_____
Induced Polarization	_____	_____	_____
Radiometric	_____	_____	_____
Seismic	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
Airborne		_____	_____
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	_____	_____	_____
Silt	_____	_____	_____
Rock	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	_____	_____	_____
Non-core	_____	_____	_____
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	_____	_____	_____
Petrographic	_____	_____	_____
Mineralographic	_____	_____	_____
Metallurgic	_____	_____	18,638.63
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		_____	_____
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	_____	_____	_____
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Legal surveys (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	_____	_____	_____
Trench (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Underground dev. (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Other First Nation Consultation	(These costs not eligible for assessment credit)		4,175.00
		TOTAL COST:	\$18,638.63

**REPORT ON 2016 HARRISON GOLD PROJECT WORK PROGRAM
TECHNICAL WORK – FOLLOW-UP GRAVITY TESTWORK
HISTORIC RN MINE – OLD ADIT
PRELIMINARY FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION**

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT

CENTRAL FRASER VALLEY, DISTRICT OF KENT

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Prepared for

BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

Authors

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Effective Date: March 28, 2017

SOW 5630644

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ITEM 1: SUMMARY

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

The Property comprises 4,900.7 hectares and covers Bear Mountain and the area surrounding Hicks Mountain to the east. The claims are bounded to the north by Sasquatch Provincial Park, to the west by Harrison Lake, to the south west by the community of Harrison Hot Springs, to the south by the community of Agassiz and to the south east by the Seabird Island First Nation and several private farms located between Seabird Island and Bear Mountain. Between 2012 and 2014 a total of 399.8 hectares of non-contiguous claims on the north side of Sasquatch park were staked to cover potential north extensions of the mineralized corridor and a potential tailings containment area accessible by existing roads. On October 18, 2016 one additional tenure comprising 63.14 hectares was staked to connect the non-contiguous claims on the north side of Sasquatch Park. All of the tenures which comprise the Harrison Gold Property are now contiguous.

There is a major Hydro transmission line situated along the east side of Bear Mountain that crosses diagonally (north east orientation) through the Property and separates Bear Mountain from Hicks Mountain. The Property is easily accessible by paved road (Rockwell Drive) connecting the Village of Harrison Hot Springs to the Bear Mountain Forest Service Road (FSR) which provides access to a network of existing ATV accessible gravel roads and trails within the core area of the claim group on Bear Mountain. The eastern part of the claim area and the claims covering Hicks Mountain can be accessed from existing gravel roads within Sasquatch Provincial Park and from the BC Hydro Right of Way. It is important to note that any future development or commercial mining of the Harrison Property would utilize modern underground mining methods and would have minimal visual or environmental impact on Harrison Hot Springs, Agassiz, Seabird Island, Sasquatch Park or Harrison Lake.

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

angle structures. According to Kahlert, 1988 the veins are concentrated to such an extent that low cost, bulk underground mining methods may be possible.

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

Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. (“Bear Mountain Gold Mines” or the “Company”) holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the claims that cover Bear Mountain (referred to as the “Omineca Option” or the “core claims”) from the current owner Omineca Mining and Metals Inc. (“Omineca Mining”). The Omineca Option consists of 11 contiguous mineral tenures (comprising 2,426.6 hectares). The Company also owns 15 additional mineral tenures surrounding the Harrison Gold Property comprising 2,537.34 hectares which were acquired by direct purchase and staking (referred to as the “Bear Mountain Claims”). Pursuant to the area of interest provisions outlined in the option agreement with Omineca Mining these claims form part of the Omineca Option. The agreement was amended February 20, 2017 and the underlying option payments, work commitments and Royalties payable by Bear Mountain Gold Mines in respect of the Harrison Gold Property are set out in Section 4 of this report.

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

During the period October 18 to December 28, 2016 Bear Mountain Gold Mines collected an additional 300 kg of vein material from the former RN Mine; submitted five samples of coarse assay rejects comprising 53 kg of vein material to Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. for metallurgical test work (GRG Gravity Recoverable Gold test work); leased crushing equipment to evaluate vein material crushing characteristics (equipment comprised a Keenes brand bench scale jaw crusher / roller crusher and a fabricated 25 hp 5 to 10 ton per day continuous crushing unit comprising a 10 hp hammer mill, roller crusher, screening system and connecting conveyor belts and electrical components); and initiated First Nations Consultation for the project by attending the Agassiz / Harrison Area First Nations Business Forum held at the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel October 25 and 26, 2016. At the Business Forum the author met with representatives of the Seabird island First Nation and subsequently provided detailed satellite imagery to various representatives of the Seabird Island First Nation showing the location of the Harrison Gold project claims, the conceptual mine development plan (ie. underground development access from the existing hydro development right of way which could potentially be accessed from the Loughheed Highway (Highway 7), the boundaries of existing privately owned lands, the boundaries of Harrison Hot Springs, the boundaries of the Seabird Island First Nation, the boundaries of the District of Kent and the outline of Sasquatch Park.

ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

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

ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. (“Bear Mountain Gold Mines” or the “Company”) holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the claims that cover Bear Mountain (referred to as the “Omineca Option” or the “core claims”) from the current owner Omineca Mining and Metals Inc. (“Omineca Mining”). The Omineca Option consists of 11 contiguous mineral tenures (comprising 2,426.6 hectares). The Company also owns 15 additional mineral tenures surrounding the Harrison Gold Property comprising 2,463.3 hectares which were acquired by direct purchase and staking (referred to as the “Bear Mountain Claims”). Pursuant to the area of interest provisions outlined in the option agreement with Omineca Mining these claims form part of the Omineca Option.

Table 1: Omineca Mining Claims

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

384242	30-Dec-20	ABO 4	500
384243	30-Dec-20	ABO 5	300
384244	30-Dec-20	ABO 6	25
384245	30-Dec-20	ABO 7	25
529139	30-Dec-20	AB	505.541
529146	30-Dec-20	AB	21.062

Table 2: Bear Mountain Claims

Bear Mountain Claims			
TENURE NUMBER	GOOD_TO_DATE	CLAIM NAME	AREA (ha)
834382	30-Dec-20		210.6509
951229	30-Dec-17		84.1936
951791	30-Dec-20		358.1523
983427	30-Dec-20		21.0715
993682	30-Dec-20		21.0738
1012805	30-Dec-20		105.3589
1013819	31-Dec-17		315.6077
1013821	30-Dec-17		610.4242
1016752	30-Dec-17		63.1753
1016754	30-Dec-17		21.0624
6017121	30-Dec-17		231.5103
1017622	30-Dec-17		189.4648
1018277	30-Dec-17		147.3253
1019719	30-Dec-17		21.0623
1027708	30-Dec-17		84.1500

On October 2016 an additional claim was staked by Bear Mountain Gold Mines to connect the claims located north of Sasquatch Park with the main Harrison Property located south of Sasquatch Park. The new claim number is 1047317 which consists of 63.14 hectares. Expiry date is December 30, 2017.

The Harrison Gold Property (the "Property") is located approximately 4.5 kilometers northeast of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., a small resort community at the southern end of Harrison Lake about 130 kilometers east of Vancouver, B.C. The claims, centered on Latitude 49° 20'N and Longitude 121° 44'W, covers Bear Mountain and the area surrounding Hicks Mountain to the east. The claims are bounded to the north by Sasquatch Provincial Park, to the west by Harrison Lake, to the south west by the community of Harrison Hot Springs, to the south by the community of Agassiz and to the south east by the Seabird Island First Nation and several private farms located between Seabird Island and Bear Mountain. Year round access to the claims is via the Trans-Canada Highway No.1, approximately 100 kilometers east of Vancouver, and thence B. C. Highway No. 9, which leads north to Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs.

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

ITEM 5: ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

ITEM 6: HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

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

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

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

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

Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. had an option in 1992 to earn from 49% to 76 % interest in 235 claims (1000 acres) RN or "Harrison Lake gold property from owners Bema Gold Corp. and Abo Resources Corp. by expending \$5 million over 5 years. Pacific Comox drilled 2 core drill holes in 1993 but failed to complete the work schedule, to complete a feasibility study or to secure financing to complete the purchase of the property, and in 1996, the property was returned to the original vendors.

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

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

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

During the period ended December 31, 2012 **Bear Mountain Gold Mines** compiled the historic soil geochemical and drill hole database for the project, completely re-built the portal that accesses the 187 Level of the Jenner Zone, repaired extensive vandalism damage at the core storage area located on the Bear Mountain Forest Service road, conducted two orientation soil geochemical surveys and extended the historic soil geochemical surveys approximately two kilometers further south within the plateau area on top of Bear Mountain to explore for additional quartz diorite intrusives. The Company also contracted Dudley Thompson Mapping of Surrey to complete 5 meter contour base mapping to address geo-technical, infrastructure and community consultation requirements for the entire project area. During the period ended December 31, 2014 Bear Mountain Gold Mines compiled the historic soil geochemical and drill hole database for the project, re-built the portal that accesses the 187 Level of the Jenner Zone, repaired extensive vandalism damage at the core storage area located on the Bear Mountain Forest Service road, carried out extensive soil geochemical surveys and undertook a preliminary evaluation of three potential tailings containment sites situated within or immediately adjacent to the mineral tenures referred to as the "Bear Mountain Claims".

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

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional

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

The Harrison Lake shear zone is a right-lateral transcurrent fault which splays northward into an imbricate fan of high-angle brittle faults. In part it passes along, and parallel to, Harrison Lake. The Harrison Gold property is underlain by a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation and Peninsula Formation (Fire Lake Group) bounded on the east by the major Harrison Lake shear zone. or fault, and intruded by various phases of the Tertiary granodiorite of the "Hicks Lake batholith". The Harrison fault separates Fire Lake Group rocks from Cretaceous and/or Tertiary, mainly greenschist facies, mafic to intermediate volcanics and phyllite of the "Stollicum Schist". The Harrison fault is a 1-2 kilometer wide fracture zone with a well-developed cleavage dipping 50-70 degrees to the east, but with no marked linear fabric within it. Several possible fault splays cut across the Harrison Gold property.

Stratigraphy

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

Intrusive Rocks

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

The Jenner stock is a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite which has intruded sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Brokenback Hill Formation. It is comprised of two main intrusive phases: a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase which occupies the central and upper

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

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

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

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

7.2 Property Geology

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

7.3 Mineralization

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

around mineralized quartz veins. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimeters are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

Quartz Diorite Stocks

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

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

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

Hornfels Halos

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

Hydrothermal Breccia

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

ITEM 8: DEPOSIT MODELS

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

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

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

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

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

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Two vein types may occur independently or together. Veins may be composed of (i) massive fine-grained pyrrhotite and/or pyrite, or (ii) massive bull quartz with minor calcite and minor to accessory disseminations, knots and crystal aggregates of sulphides. These two types of

mineralization may grade into each other along a single vein or may occur in adjacent, but separate veins. Some veins have undergone post-ore ductile and brittle shearing that complicates textural and structural interpretations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 9: TECHNICAL WORK COMPLETED FOR SOW 5630644

During the period October 18 to December 28, 2016 Bear Mountain Gold Mines collected an additional 300 kg of vein material from the portal area of the former RN Mine; submitted five samples of coarse assay rejects comprising 53 kg of vein material to Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. for metallurgical test work (GRG Gravity Recoverable Gold test work); leased crushing equipment to evaluate vein material crushing characteristics (equipment comprised a Keenes brand bench scale jaw crusher / roller crusher and a fabricated 25 hp 5 to 10 ton per day continuous crushing unit comprising a 10 hp hammer mill, roller crusher, screening system and connecting conveyor belts and electrical components); and initiated First Nations Consultation for the project by attending the Agassiz / Harrison Area First Nations Business Forum held at the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel October 25 and 26, 2016.

At the Agassiz / Harrison Area First Nations Business Forum the author met with representatives of the Seabird Island First Nation and subsequently provided detailed satellite imagery to various representatives of the Seabird Island First Nation showing the location of the Harrison Gold project claims, the conceptual mine development plan (ie. underground development access from the existing hydro development right of way which could potentially be accessed from the Lougheed Highway (Highway 7), the boundaries of existing privately owned lands, the boundaries of Harrison Hot Springs, the boundaries of the Seabird Island First Nation, the boundaries of the District of Kent and the outline of Sasquatch Park.

This report describes the results of the GRG test work (Gravity Recoverable Gold) completed by Met Solve Laboratories based in Langley, BC. According to Met Solve the vein material submitted for GRG test work responded positively to gravity concentration. After three stages a recovery of 90.7% was achieved with a final concentrate grade of 1,088 g/t gold from a calculated head grade of 43.2 g/t gold. The entire Met Solve technical report is included as section 9.1. This report also includes a copy of the satellite imagery prepared in support of ongoing First nations and Community Consultation (refer to Figure 4). Details regarding correspondence with representatives of the Seabird Island First Nations is available on request.

The vein material utilized for the test work completed by Met Solve laboratories was a composite of material collected from the portal area of the former RN Mine. The location of the additional quartz vein material collected from the former RN Mine portal area is shown in Figure No.5. The results of test crushing completed during November and December of 2016 were mixed. Extensive technical difficulties were encountered connecting the various crushing, screening and conveyor mechanisms required to operate the fabricated continuous 5 to 10 ton per day crushing system. The Keene's jaw / roller crushing system performed relatively well and produced material that averaged approximately 250 to 300 microns (approx. P80). Systematic screening showed that approximately 5.3% of the material processed was greater than 1.4 mm in diameter which would result in a total loss of the material if it was processed with conventional gravity recovery systems.



**Bear Mountain Gold
Mines Ltd.
RN Composite
Gravity Concentration
Report**

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March 31st, 2017

Note: This report refers to the samples as received. The information contained in this report is provided 'as is' without warranty of any kind with respect to the interpretation and use of the data by the client.

1.0 BACKGROUND

On November 1, 2016, Carl Von Einsiedel dropped off 5 sacks, containing 53 kg of gold ore (RN composite) from the Bear Mountain Project.

The primary objective of the test program was to determine the GRG (Gravity-Recoverable-Gold) content of the ore using the Falcon L40 operating at 150 G's.

2.0 PROCEDURE

Each sack contained two bags. One bag from each sack was combined to form a composite. The total weight of the composite was 25.5 kg. The remaining samples were placed in storage. The weights of the bags used for the composite with the corresponding labels are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Bear Mountain RN Composite

Label	Wt(Kg)
VA14194874 R001	3.83
VA14194874 R002	6.02
VA14194874 R003	5.30
VA14194874 R004	4.89
VA14194874 R005	5.47
Total	25.49

The 25.5 kg composite sample was subjected to the following preparation and test procedures.

1. Each bag was individually screened at 14 Mesh (1.4 mm) and the weight of the oversize was recorded.
2. The whole sample from each bag was crushed using a laboratory-scale jaw crusher. The percentage of +1.4 mm material was reduced from 45% to ~3%.
3. The samples were combined, homogenized and then split into representative charges using a rotary splitter.
4. Duplicate subsamples were sent for gold fire assay and multi-element ICP assays.
5. A three-stage, low mass yield GRG test was conducted on 10 kg subsample of the composite. After each stage, the concentrates were panned to examine their upgradeability. The GRG test flowsheet is presented in **Figure 1** below.

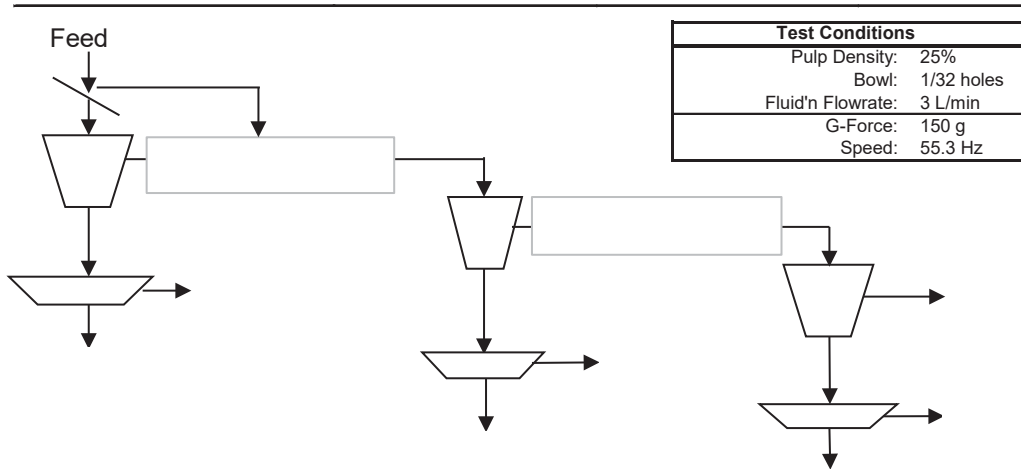


Figure 1: GRG Test Work Flowsheet

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mass balances and detailed assay summary are presented in the appendices according to the order presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Appendix List

Content	Appendix
Test Work Summary	A
Assay Summary	B

3.1 Head Assay

A summary of the head grade of the RN Composite sample (PD100) as determined from the test work and direct head assay is presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Gold Head Assay Summary

Bear Mountain RN Composite (PD100)	
Sample Description	Head Grade Au (g/t)
GRG Calculated Head Grade	43.2
Head Assay 1	45.0
Head Assay 2	47.9
Average Assayed Grade	46.5

The calculated head grade from the gravity test was 43.2 g/t Au which reconciled well with the average assayed head grade of 46.5 g/t Au. The variation in the head assays is likely a result of the “nugget effect”, common in high grade gold ores. Met-Solve prefers to use the calculated head grade from the gravity test since the test minimizes the nugget effect exhibited by gold ores. The GRG test recovers the majority of the coarse free gold into a small concentrate mass which is assayed to extinction.

3.2 Centrifugal Gravity Concentration

A summary of the three-stage GRG test results is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Bear Mountain RN Composite GRG Test Results

Products	Weight		Assay (g/t)	Distribution (%)
	(g)	(%)	Au	Au
Pan Concentrate 1	8.8	0.09	18,453	37.6
Pan Tail 1	122.1	1.22	467	13.2
L40 Concentrate 1	130.9	1.31	1,676	50.8
Pan Concentrate 2	11.1	0.11	9,211	23.7
Pan Tail 2	88.8	0.89	211	4.3
L40 Concentrate 2	99.9	1.00	1,211	28.0
Pan Concentrate 3	21.2	0.21	1,876	9.2
Pan Tail 3	108.1	1.08	109	2.7
L40 Concentrate 3	129.3	1.29	398	11.9
Total L40 Concentrate	360.1	3.60	1,088	90.7
L40 Tails	9,634.9	96.40	4.17	9.3
Calculated Head	9,995.0	100.00	43.22	100.0
Assayed Head			46.48	

The RN composite responded positively to gravity concentration. After three stages a recovery of 90.7% was achieved with a final concentrate grade of 1,088 g/t Au from a calculated head grade of 43.2 g/t Au.

The grades of the duplicate tailings assays were 4.18 g/t and 4.15 g/t Au which demonstrates that the “nugget effect” has been minimized by the gravity test.

The gold grades of pan concentrate #1 was in excess of 18,000 g/t (1.8%) Au, which indicates that the sample is highly amenable to further upgrading and that a high grade smeltable concentrate could potentially be produced from this material.

Microscope photos of pan concentrates 1 and 3 are presented in **Figures 2 & 3** below.

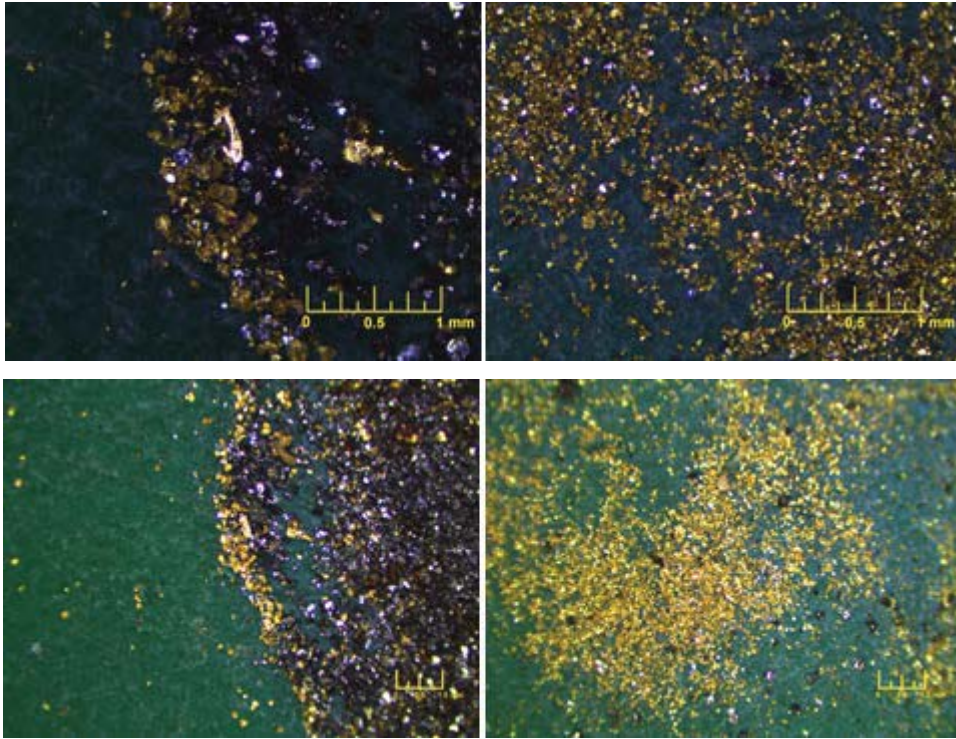


Figure 2: Microscope Photos of Pan Con 1

In Figure 2, the images on the left contain coarse gold ranging in size from 100-300 µm. The images on the right contain gold particles from 50-100 µm. The gold particles appear to be very well liberated.

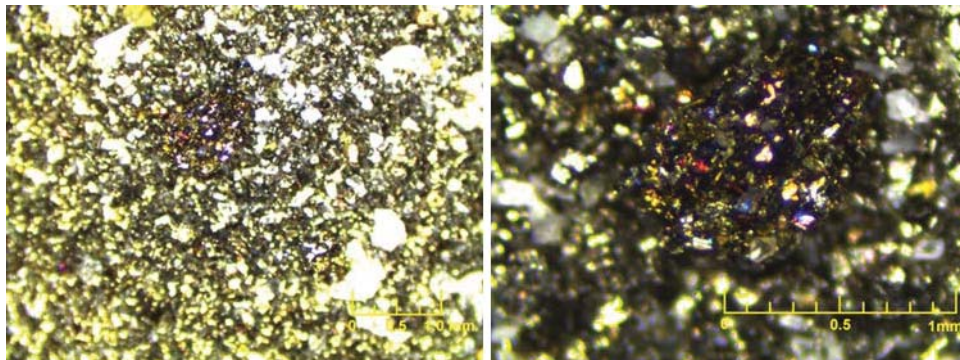


Figure 3: Microscope Photos of Pan Con 3

In Figure 3, the image contains mostly pyrite. Liberated gold can be seen in the image on the right.

4.0 RECCOMENDATIONS

The RN composite responded positively to gravity concentration. 90.7% of the gold was recovered into a high grade concentrate. It should be noted that industrial scale gravity concentrators will produce a significantly higher grade concentrate than laboratory test units due to their much lower mass yield.

The tailings contain a significant amount of gold. Further grinding may liberate the remaining gold and could increase final gold recovery.

APPENDICES



Appendix A

Gravity Concentration Test Results

MS1737: Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd.

RN Composite

- 1) Falcon GRG Mass Balance**
- 2) Stage 2 Particle Size Analysis**
- 3) Stage 3 Particle Size Analysis**



GRAVITY CONCENTRATION TEST REPORT

Client: Bear Mountain Project

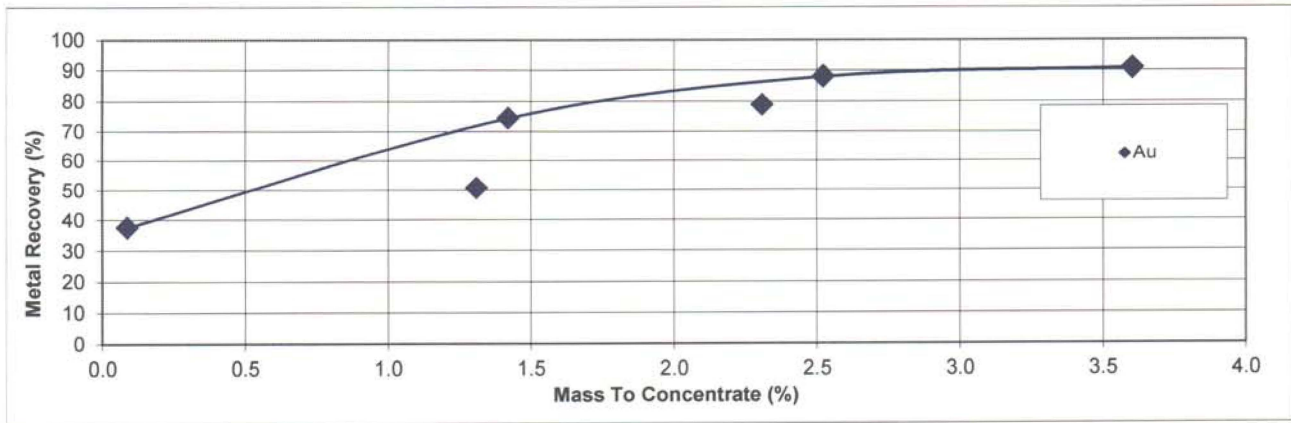
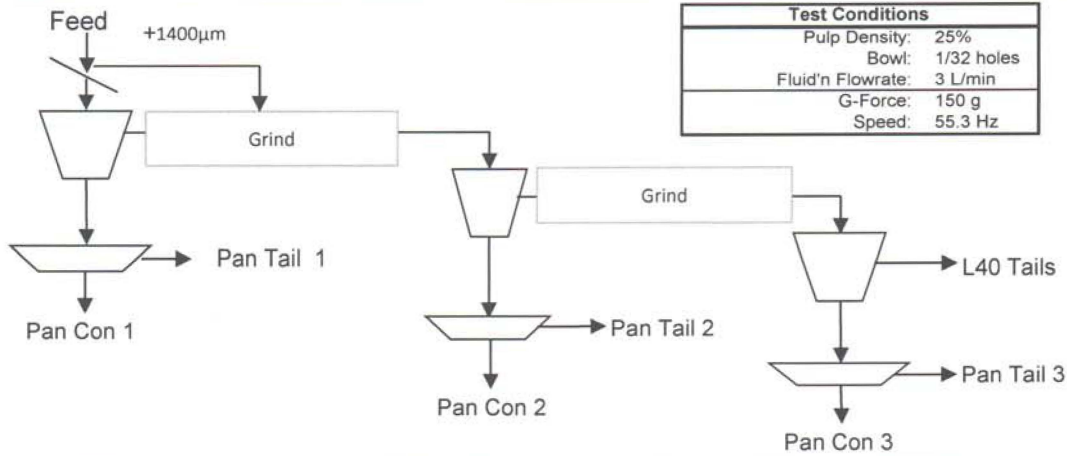
Date: 01-Nov-16

Test: PD101

Project: MS1737

Sample: RN Composite

Products	Weight		Assay (g/t)	Distribution (%)
	(g)	(%)	Au	Au
Pan Concentrate 1	8.8	0.09	18,453	37.6
Pan Tail 1	122.1	1.22	467	13.2
L40 Concentrate 1	130.9	1.31	1,676	50.8
Pan Concentrate 2	11.1	0.11	9,211	23.7
Pan Tail 2	88.8	0.89	211	4.3
L40 Concentrate 2	99.9	1.00	1,211	28.0
Pan Concentrate 3	21.2	0.21	1,876	9.2
Pan Tail 3	108.1	1.08	109	2.7
L40 Concentrate 3	129.3	1.29	398	11.9
Total L40 Concentrate	360.1	3.60	1,088	90.7
L40 Tails	9,634.9	96.40	4.17	9.3
Calculated Head	9,995.0	100.00	43.22	100.0
Assayed Head			46.48	





PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

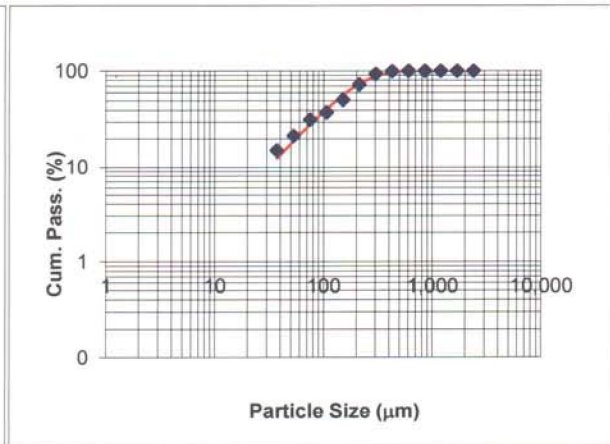
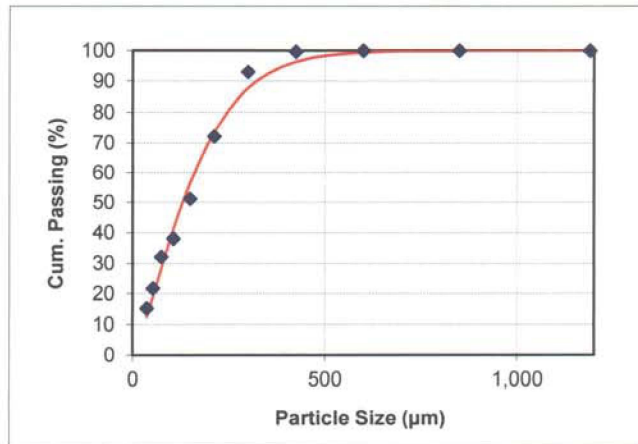
Client: Bear Mountain Project
Test: PD101
Sample: RN Composite
 Stage 2

Date: 01-Nov-16
Project: MS1737

Sieve Size		Weight		Cummulative (%)	
Tyler Mesh	Microns	(g)	(%)	Retained	Passing
8	2,380				
12	1,680				
16	1,190				
20	850				
30	600				
40	425	0.5	0.31	0.31	99.69
50	300	10.8	6.69	7.00	93.00
70	212	33.6	20.82	27.82	72.18
100	150	34.1	21.13	48.95	51.05
140	106	21.4	13.26	62.21	37.79
200	75	9.4	5.82	68.03	31.97
270	53	16.9	10.47	78.50	21.50
400	37	10.5	6.51	85.01	14.99
Undersize	-37	24.2	14.99	100.00	
TOTAL:		161.4	100.0		

Size (µm)	Passing P (%)
246	80
130	50

Size (µm)	Passing P (%)
245	80
147	50





PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

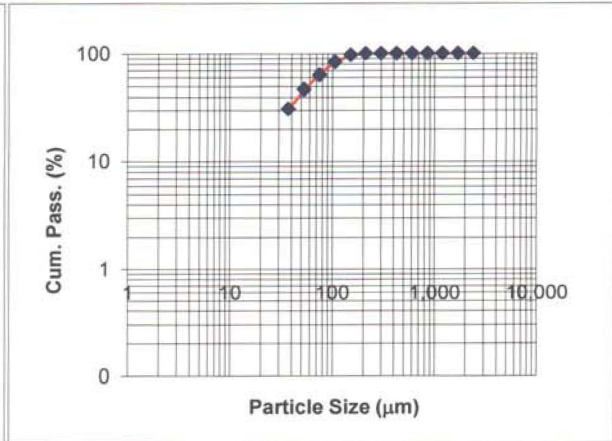
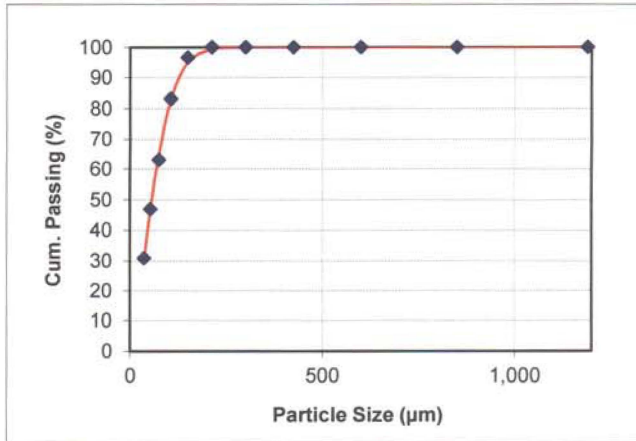
Client: Bear Mountain Project
Test: PD101
Sample: RN Composite
 Stage 3

Date: 01-Nov-16
Project: MS1737

Sieve Size		Weight		Cummulative (%)	
Tyler Mesh	Microns	(g)	(%)	Retained	Passing
8	2,380				
12	1,680				
16	1,190				
20	850				
30	600				
40	425				
50	300				
70	212				
100	150	6.7	3.49	3.49	96.51
140	106	25.6	13.34	16.83	83.17
200	75	38.5	20.06	36.89	63.11
270	53	30.9	16.10	53.00	47.00
400	37	30.6	15.95	68.94	31.06
Undersize	-37	59.6	31.06	100.00	
TOTAL:		191.9	100.0		

Size (µm)	Passing P (%)
99	80
57	50

Size (µm)	Passing P (%)
101	80
57	50





Appendix B

Assay Summary

MS1737: Bear Mountain Gold

1) RN Composite (PD100) Assay Summary



MS1737: Bear Mountain Gold - Assay Summary

Sample Description	FA Au ppm	ICP Ag ppm	ICP Al %	ICP As ppm	ICP Ba ppm	ICP Be ppm	ICP Bi ppm	ICP Ca %	ICP Cd ppm	ICP Co ppm	ICP Cr ppm	ICP Cu ppm	ICP Fe %	ICP Ga ppm	ICP K %	ICP La ppm	ICP Mg %
Head	45.02	13.4	0.81	<5	55	<0.5	24	1.1	12.7	19	377	119	5.23	<10	0.15	<10	0.21
Dup. Head	47.94	21.1	0.81	7	55	<0.5	25	1.1	13.1	18	376	119	5.24	<10	0.15	<10	0.21
Avg. Head	46.48	17.3	0.81	7	55	<0.5	25	1.1	12.9	19	377	119	5.24	<10	0.15	<10	0.21
Pan Con 1	18,453.00																
Pan Tails 1	466.81																
Pan Con 2	9,211.00																
Pan Tails 2	210.50																
Pan Can 3	1,876.00																
Pan Tails 3	108.67																
Gravity Tail	4.18	3.0	0.82	14	55	<0.5	14	1.12	11.8	19	580	124	4.62	<10	0.13	<10	0.21
Dup. Gravity Tail	4.15	1.6	0.79	8	55	<0.5	15	1.11	11.6	18	573	122	4.56	<10	0.12	<10	0.21
Avg. Gravity Tail	4.17	2.3	0.81	11	55	<0.5	15	1.12	11.7	19	577	123	4.59	<10	0.13	<10	0.21

Sample Description	ICP Mn ppm	ICP Mo ppm	ICP Na %	ICP Ni ppm	ICP P ppm	ICP Pb ppm	ICP S %	ICP Sb ppm	ICP Sc ppm	ICP Sr ppm	ICP Th ppm	ICP Ti %	ICP Tl ppm	ICP V ppm	ICP W ppm	ICP Zn ppm	ICP Zr ppm
Head	281	1	0.03	12	63	8	3.03	9	2	38	<8	0.03	<10	21	14	678	6
Dup. Head	281	2	0.03	7	62	8	3.01	7	2	35	<8	0.03	<10	22	12	668	<5
Avg. Head	281	2	0.03	10	63	8	3.02	8	2	37	<8	0	<10	22	13	673	6
Gravity Tail	309	4	0.13	203	65	8	2.78	<5	2	36	<8	0.02	<10	23	10	620	<5
Dup. Gravity Tail	302	4	0.13	200	70	9	2.73	13	2	35	<8	0.02	<10	23	<10	614	<5
Avg. Gravity Tail	306	4	0.13	202	68	9	2.76	13	2	36	<8	0.02	<10	23	10	617	<5

9.2 FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION AND HARRISON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FORUM

After attending the First Nations Business development Forum on October 25 and 26, 2016 the author contacted several representatives of the Seabird island first Nation to provide an overview of the Harrison Gold project. The following information was provided to Dean Cherkas – Director of Lands and Government Affairs for the Seabird Island Band on December 5, 2016.

I would like to thank you gentlemen for arranging the business development conference at Harrison and for giving me a chance to talk to you about my gold mining ideas for Bear Mountain. I believe the project could, in time, generate significant, long term economic benefits for local residents if everyone involved can work cooperatively. I would appreciate your help arranging an informal meeting with Chief Clem so that I can explain what a commercial operation might look like and answer any questions you may have. I have also asked Bruce Wright if he would attend at Bear Mountains expense to help explain the studies that would need to be carried out to assess potential environmental risks.

As we discussed at the conference previous mining companies funded underground exploration work and drilling during the 1980's which delineated roughly 20% of the gold resources that would be needed to justify mine planning. I think there is a good chance that additional exploration work will delineate enough resources to justify commercial development assuming of course that gold prices remain at or near historic highs.

Realistically, it will take several years and millions of dollars to determine whether or not a large scale commercial operation would be viable. At this stage I have access to enough funding to begin the project evaluation process and complete the verification work required by current BC Securities Commission legislation (BCSC) - (Canadian mining companies are now required by legislation to verify all historic drilling and mining data before making public disclosures regarding potential mining operations). The work proposed over the next 12-24 months will primarily involve underground sampling and drilling from existing sites along the Bear Mountain Forest Service Road to meet the BCSC verification requirements and provide the material needed for metallurgical and environmental testing. The results of this work will provide the information required for all stakeholders to evaluate the potential risks of a commercial mining operation and provide a framework to address cultural and recreational concerns. I do not believe the project poses any significant environmental risks and I expect the results of our environmental test work will support that conclusion. The BC Ministry of Mines have reviewed our proposal and approved the required underground work and drilling.

Before commencing work on the project I would like to ensure that all local administrators have a good understanding of the project and have the ability to answer any questions that may arise from local residents when "Bear Mountain Gold Mines" actually starts work on the project. Please let me know when it would be possible for us to meet again to discuss the project. I realize with [Christmas](#) coming it

Harrison Gold Project – March 28, 2017 Technical Report for (SOW 5630644)

may be difficult to arrange a meeting but I live in Mission and can drop by on short notice if there is an opportunity to meet before the holidays.

Dean Cherkas responded on December 5, 2016 with the following information: I want to advise Bear Mountain Gold Mines that Seabird Island Band expects all proponents wishing to conduct any exploratory or application filing within the Band's Traditional Territory to consult with the Lands and Aboriginal Rights and Title Team.

The Band has a referral process system that has now be put into place which also captures resourcing costs for engaging with you. I would suggest that you set up a meeting with my team as soon as practical to start the initial discussion with you on your intentions within the Nation's land interests.

I have included my Lands Manager Danielle Gabriel and Aboriginal Rights and Title Supervisor Sally Hope so that they will be expecting a call from you soon to discuss your project interests further. In the meantime we will be sending you digitally our referrals policy and fee structure for your reference in the next week or so.

9.3 STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR SOW 5630644

The total cost of the Technical Work recorded on SOW 5630644 was 20,500.00. During the period October 18 to December 28, 2016 Bear Mountain Gold Mines collected an additional 300 kg of vein material from the portal area of the former RN Mine; submitted five samples of coarse assay rejects comprising 53 kg of vein material to Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. for metallurgical test work (GRG Gravity Recoverable Gold test work); leased crushing equipment to evaluate vein material crushing characteristics (equipment comprised a Keenes brand bench scale jaw crusher / roller crusher and a fabricated 25 hp 5 to 10 ton per day continuous crushing unit comprising a 10 hp hammer mill, roller crusher, screening system and connecting conveyor belts and electrical components); and initiated First Nations Consultation for the project by attending the Agassiz / Harrison Area First Nations Business Forum held at the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel October 25 and 26, 2016.

SOW 5630644: Project duration October 18 to December 28, 2016

Sample Collection – RN Mine (300 kg vein material)	
Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 40 hours @ \$90 per hour:	\$ 3,600.00
Dates worked (includes partial days): November 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14	
Support equipment: 2013 F150: 6 days @ \$125	750.00
Fuel, supplies and misc.	383.56
Met Solve Laboratory GRG Test Work	
Consulting fees paid to Met solve	\$ 5,775.00
Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 20 hours @ \$90 per hour:	1,800.00
Crushing Equipment leasing costs and operating costs	
Keene roller / crusher combination: 2 mo. @ \$500.00	\$ 1,000.00
Fabricated 5 to 10 ton per day continuous crusher rental @ 1,000 per mo.	2,000.00
Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 10 hours @ \$90 per hour:	900.00
First Nations Consultation costs (These costs not eligible for assessment credit)	
Conference Registration fees (October 25, 26, 2017)	\$ 575.00
Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 40 hours @ \$90 per hour:	\$ 3,600.00
Preparation of satellite image showing conceptual project development	
Contract GIS services: 18 hours @\$85 per hour	1,530.00
Professional fees: Carl von Einsiedel 10 hours @ \$90 per hour:	\$ 900.00

Total Costs filed for assessment credit: \$18,638.63

ITEM 10: DRILLING

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

ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No samples were collected as Part of the current program.

ITEM 12: DATA VERIFICATION

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

ITEM 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

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

ITEM 15 -22: ADVANCED PROPERTY DISCLOSURE

(NOT REQUIRED)

ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

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

ITEM 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

ITEM 25/26: INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report describes the results of the GRG test work (Gravity Recoverable Gold) completed by Met Solve Laboratories based in Langley, BC. According to Met Solve the vein material submitted for GRG test work responded positively to gravity concentration. After three stages a recovery of 90.7% was achieved with a final concentrate grade of 1,088 g/t gold from a calculated head grade of 43.2 g/t gold. The entire Met Solve technical report is included as section 9.1.

ITEM 28: REFERENCES

- Appendix 1.1: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project - Report on a Preliminary Evaluation of Alternative Tailings Disposal Options prepared for Bema Gold Corp., May 1988 by R.L. Hallam, Knight and Piesold Consulting Engineers.
- Appendix 1.2: Compilation Map prepared by Knight and Piesold Consulting Engineers to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.1 (scale – 1:50,000)
- Appendix 1.3: Technical Memo: Harrison Lake Gold Project – Preliminary Tailings Site Selection Report, prepared for Bema Gold Corp., November 1988 by Bruce Ott, Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd.
- Appendix 1.4: Compilation Map prepared by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd. to Accompany Technical Memo referenced in Appendix 1.3 (scale – 1:50,000)
- Allen, D.G., and G.M., (1983); Summary Report and Exploration and Development Proposal on the Harrison Lake Gold Prospect, (RN Property). Geological Branch Assessment Report No. 11524 dated August 24, 1983.
- Clendennan, A.D., and Bruland, T., (1986); Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Abo Property, Harrison Lake, B.C., Report for Kerr Addison Mines Limited dated February 1986.
- Croome, N.C., P. Eng., (1987); Preliminary Engineering Study, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Harrison Lake Gold Project, Bear Mountain, B.C. Private Report by L.J. Manning and Associates Ltd. for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated December 1987.
- Daigneault, Peter (2005): Geological Report on the 2005 Drill Program Abo Gold Property; internal report prepared for Eagle Plains Resources and Northern Continental Resources.
- Dujardin, R.A., (1987); Final Report of the Harrison Lake Gold Project, Bear Mountain, B.C., 1987 Program, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated 1987.
- Harris, Michael, (1988); Preliminary Statistical Study of 1987 Underground Sampling Data, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated March 1, 1988.
- Hawthorn, G., (1988); Final Report, Pilot Plant Operation, Harrison Lake, B.C., Abo Gold Property, Private Report for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. dated March 1988.
- Harrison Gold Project – March 28, 2017 Technical Report for (**SOW 5630644**)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

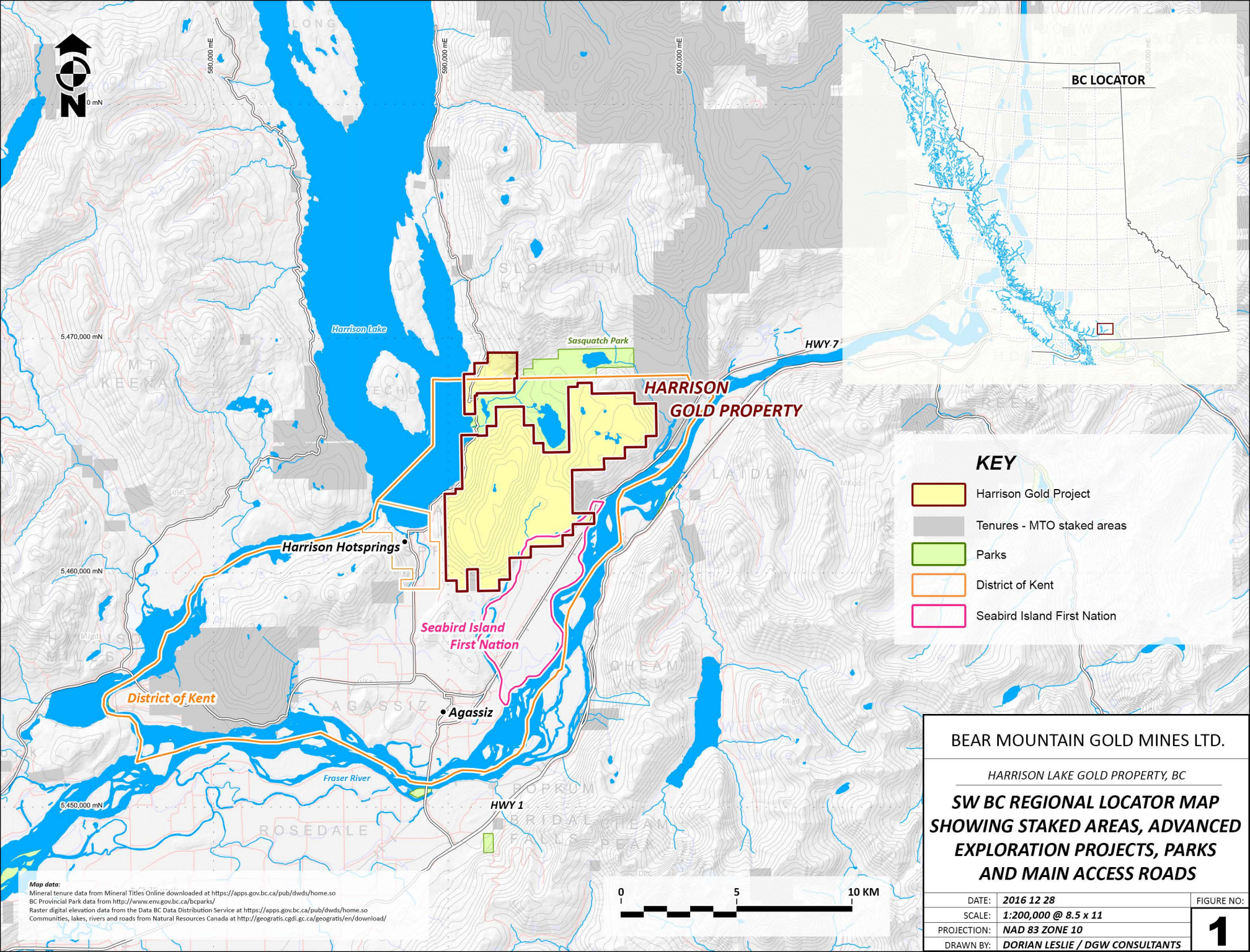
ITEM 29: CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Carl von Einsiedel, 8792 Shook Rd., Mission, British Columbia, V2V-7N1, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geologist with an office at 8792 Shook Road, Mission, BC, V2V-7N1.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in 1987 with a BSc. in Geology. This certificate applies to this technical Report on the Harrison Gold Property, north western British Columbia dated March 28, 2017 prepared for Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd.
- 3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia. I have practiced my profession as a geologist throughout the world continuously since 1987. (APEGBC – License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as an exploration geologist for a total of 30 years since graduation from University. I have extensive work experience in western and northern Canada and in Mexico. I have worked on several copper - gold projects in northwestern British Columbia. I personally supervised the work carried out during October 2016.
- 5) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of a non-independent Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report.
- 7) I have had extensive prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the Technical Report.
- 9) I am non-independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Properties. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 28th day of March, 2017

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.



KEY

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

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

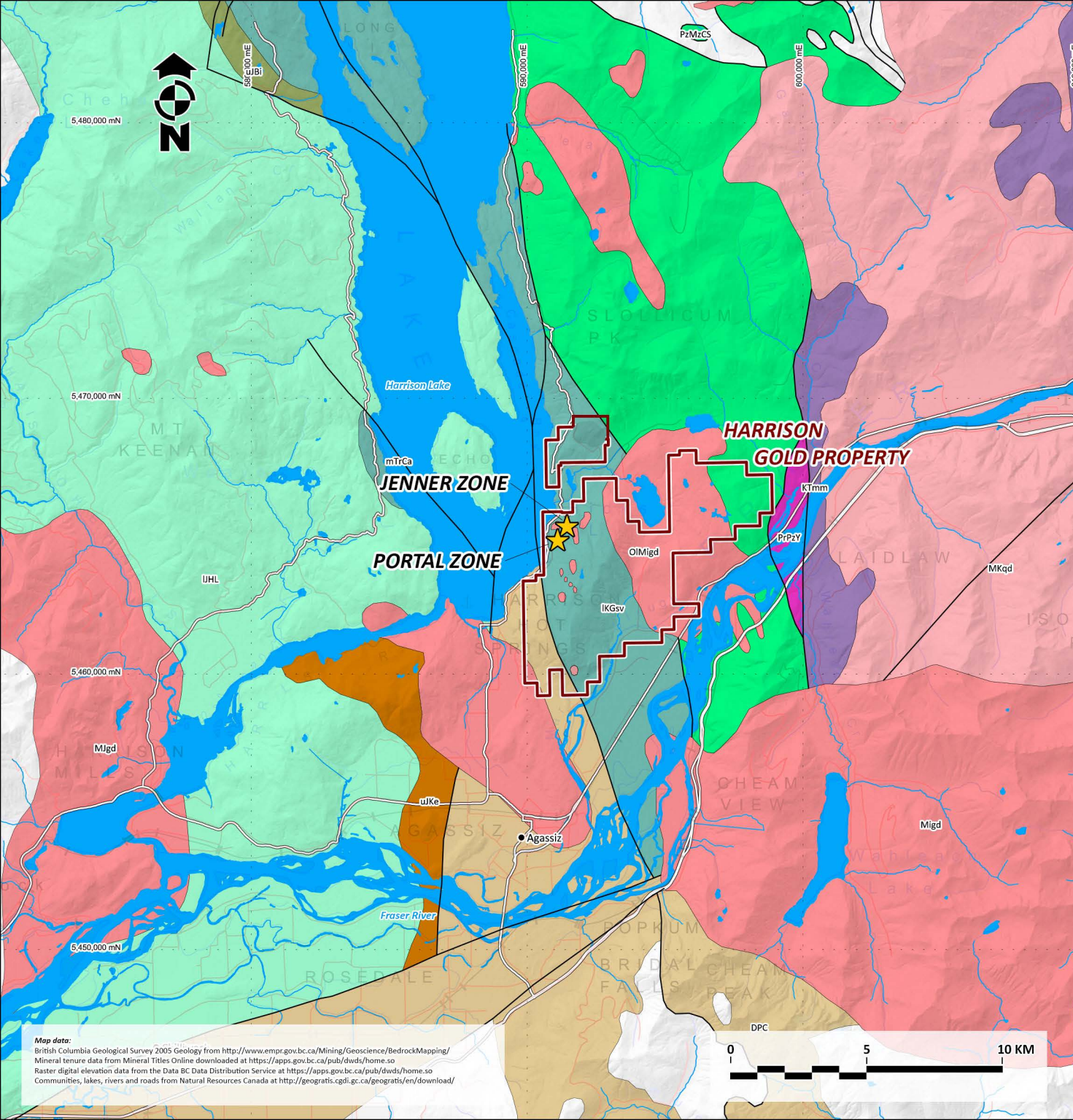


BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

HARRISON LAKE GOLD PROPERTY, BC

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

DATE: 2016 12 28	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:200,000 @ 8.5 x 11	1
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	



LEGEND

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

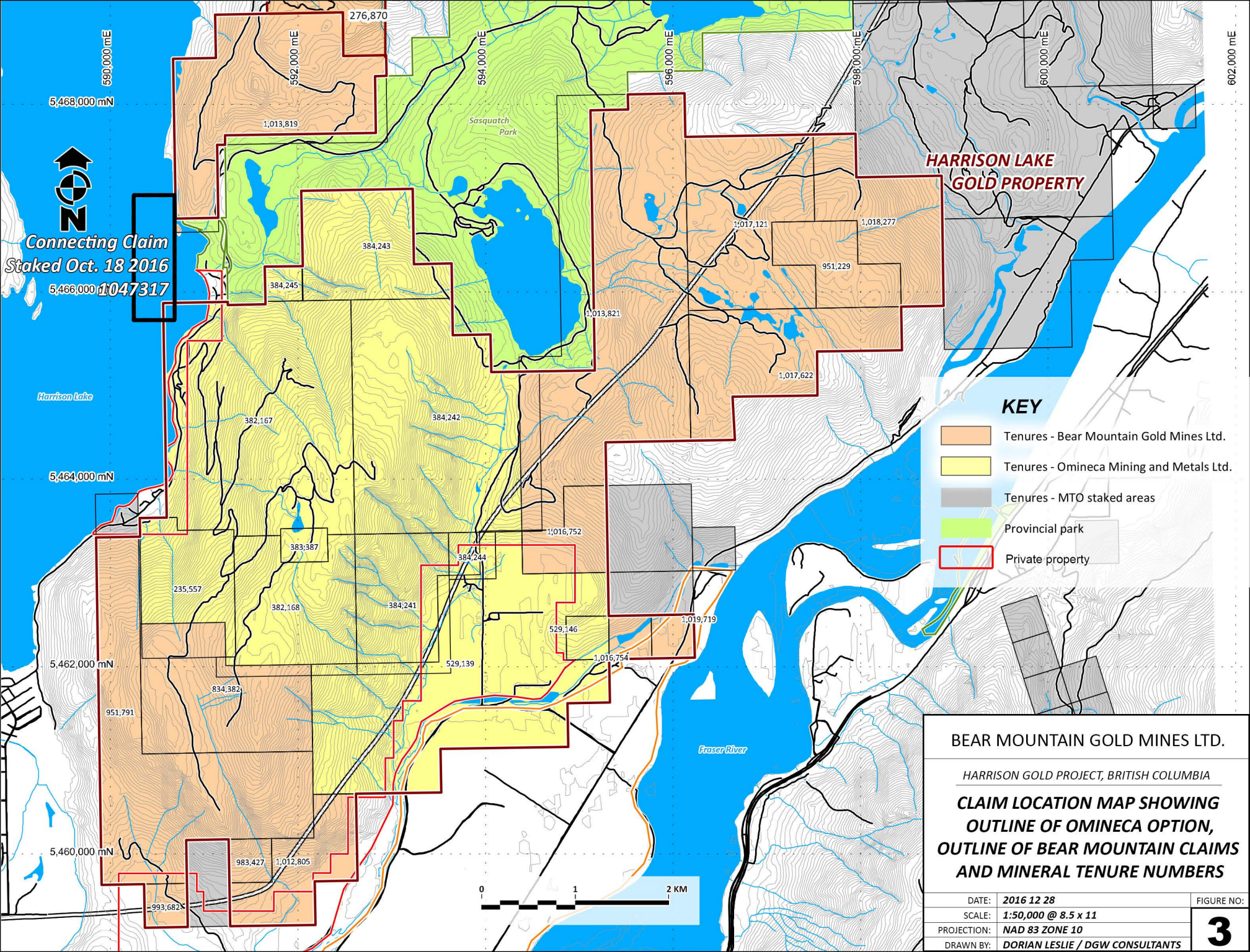
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HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SW BC REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

DATE:	2015 12 28	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:200,000 @ 8.5 x 11	2
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	

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




Connecting Claim
Staked Oct. 18 2016
 5,466,000 1047317

HARRISON LAKE GOLD PROPERTY

KEY

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



BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

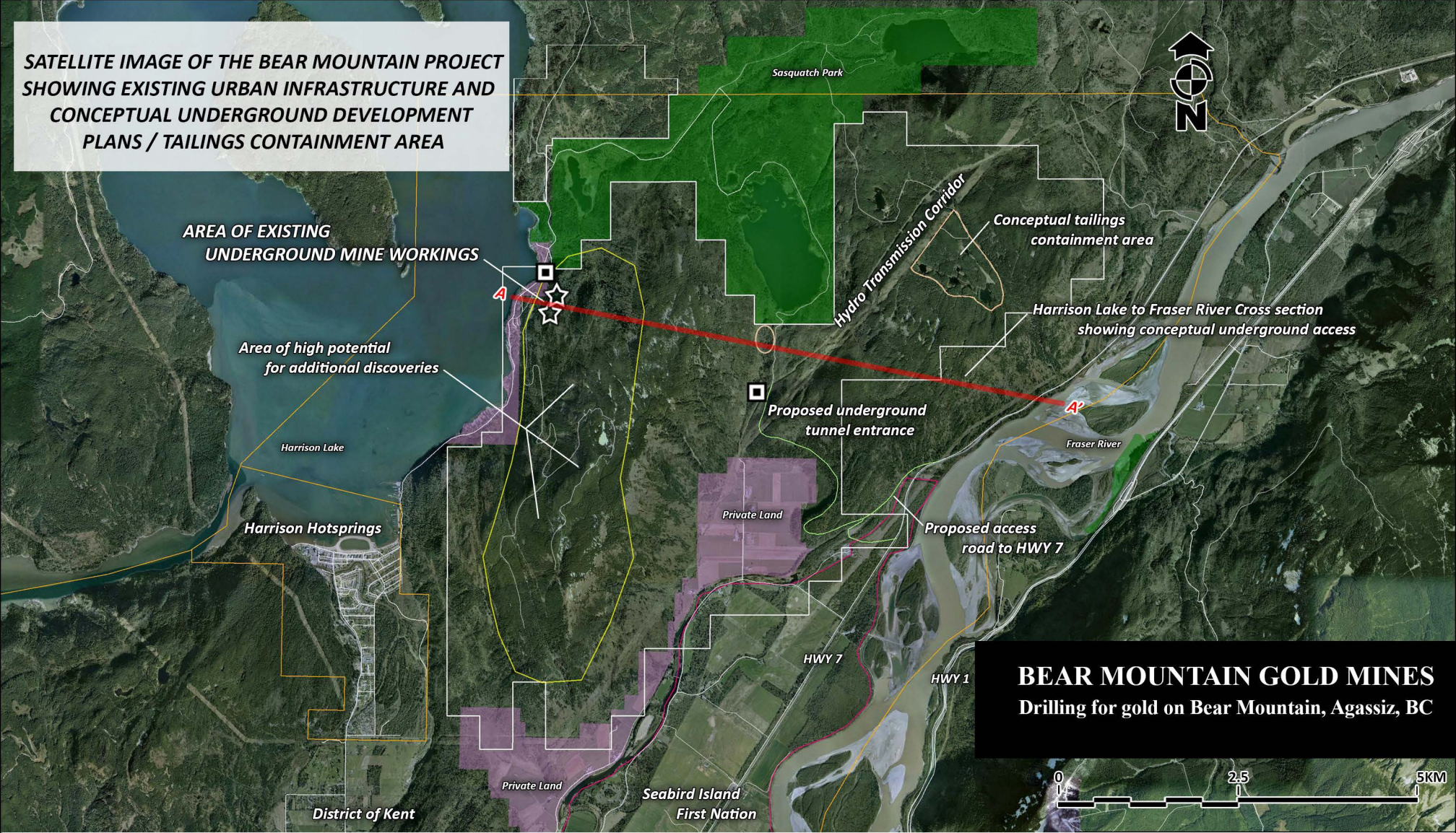
DATE: 2016 12 28 FIGURE NO:

SCALE: 1:50,000 @ 8.5 x 11

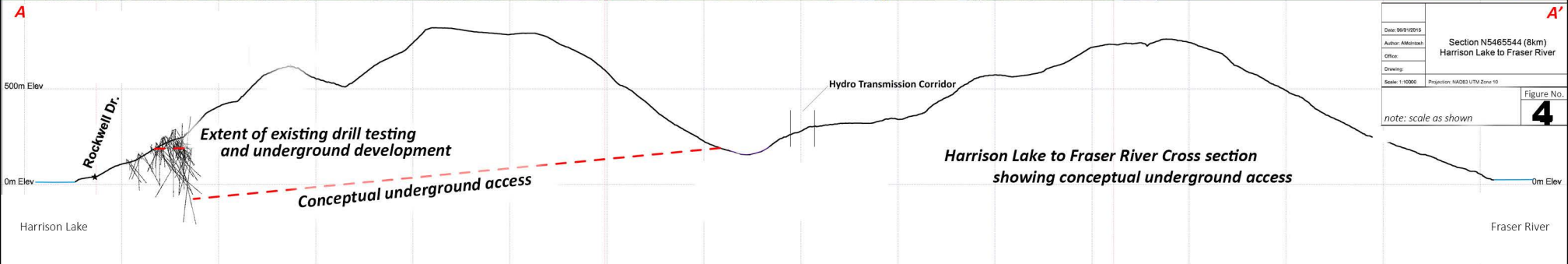
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10 **3**

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

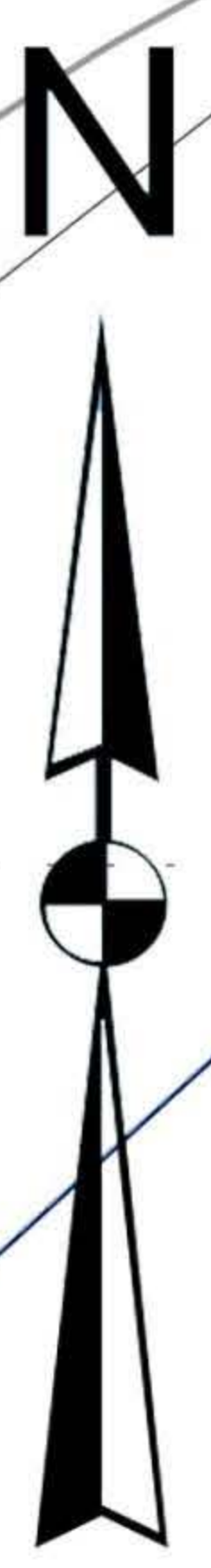
**SATELLITE IMAGE OF THE BEAR MOUNTAIN PROJECT
SHOWING EXISTING URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND
CONCEPTUAL UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT
PLANS / TAILINGS CONTAINMENT AREA**



**BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES
Drilling for gold on Bear Mountain, Agassiz, BC**



Date: 06/01/2016	Section N5465544 (8km) Harrison Lake to Fraser River	Figure No. 4
Author: AM/MSH		
Office:		
Drawing:		
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 10	
note: scale as shown		



590,850 mE 590,900 mE 590,950 mE 591,000 mE

5,465,450 mN

Figure 1B

**AREA OF PROPOSED AMENDED
WORK PROGRAM SHOWING
EXISTING UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
AND SURVEY ACCESS ROADS**

5,465,400 mN

BEAR MOUNTAIN FSR

FSR RIGHT OF WAY

5,465,350 mN



SITE PHOTO - SEE FIGURE 1C
(LOOKING SOUTH)

Legend

- Temporary Waste Rock Storage
- 220m Distance to closest water body
- Proposed Water Source
- Proposed Drill Location
- Transmission Line

Roads

- TRIM_ROADS_PAVED
- TRIM_ROADS_GRAVEL
- TRIM_ROADS_ROUGH

DDH Locations

- Existing Hole

**LOCATION OF SAMPLES COLLECTED
FOR PRELIMINARY TEST WORK
ABO-1, ABO-2, ABO-3, ABO-4
SEE APPENDIX 2**

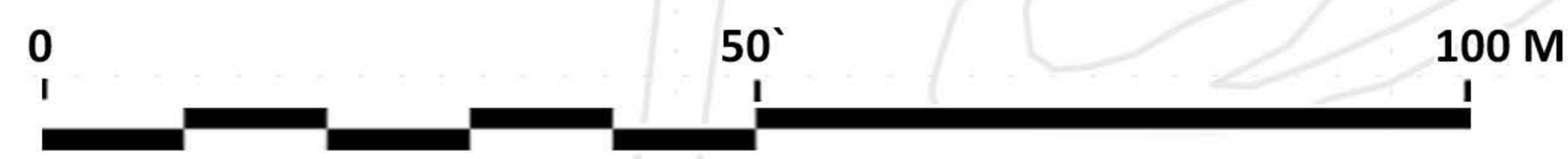
5,465,250 mN

Harrison Lake

*All work areas located
within tenure number 382167*

5,465,200 mN

5,465,150 mN



EXISTING ACCESS RAMP

DISCOVERY ZONE PORTAL

EXISTING UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

PROPOSED UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION AREAS
see figure 1D

270m

see figure 6

BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

HARRISON LAKE GOLD PROPERTY, BC

**DETAILED LOGISTICS PLAN SHOWING
LOCATION OF FORMER RN MINE:
QUARTZ MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR
PRELIMINARY GRAVITY TEST WORK
AND ASSAY BY ALS GLOBAL**

DATE: 2016 12 28	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:2,000 @ 8.5 x 11	5
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS	

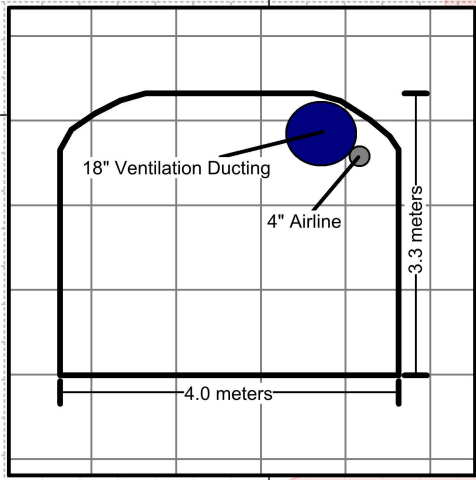
SOW #5630644

Areas of underground sampling for metalurgical test work 2016

Air-compressor

Bench

Fan



Drift - Long Section

Proposed Extension:
Dimensions: 3.0m wide, 2.5m high, 10m long
Tonnage: 20t ore, 175t waste
Breakout volume of waste = 90 cubic meters

Proposed Extension:
Dimensions: 3.0m wide, 2.5m high, 30m long
Tonnage: 60t ore, 530t waste
Breakout volume of waste = 260 cubic meters

BEAR MOUNTAIN GOLD MINES LTD.

HARRISON GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**AREA OF UNDERGROUND SAMPLING FOR METALURGICAL TEST WORK
RN MINE 2016 SOW 5630644**

DATE: 2016 12 28

FIGURE NO:

SCALE: AS SHOWN

6

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE / DGW CONSULTANTS