BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
Geochemical Survey on Zeballos Gold Project	$2,550.50

AUTHOR(S) Dan V. Oancea SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) [illegible] YEAR OF WORK 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5670048

PROPERTY NAME Zeballos Gold

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Golden Gate

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Zinc

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092L 006

MINING DIVISION Alberni NTS 092E 15W, 092L 02W

LATITUDE 50 ° 0 ' 09 " LONGITUDE 126 ° 47 ' 42.5 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) North Bay Resources inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 162, Skippack
Pennsylvania 19474 USA

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

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

Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, Jurassic island Plutonic Group
Eocene Mt. Washington Plutonic Suite, Diorite, Volcanics,
Limestone, Zinc, Gold, Auriferous veins, Skarn Zn

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 5079, 12772, 32298, 34249, 35166

(OVER)

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	5 rock samples	Golden Gate	328.85
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	5 ha	Golden Gate	2,221.65
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	2,550.50

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Geochemical Survey

on the

ZEBALLOS GOLD PROJECT

Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Latitude: 50° 0' 0.9'' N; Longitude: 126° 47' 42.5'' W

UTM Zone 09 (NAD83)

Northing 5541250, Easting 658000

BCGS 092E096, 092E097, 092L006, 092L007

NTS 092E15W, 092L02W

For

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.
PO Box 162
Skippack Pennsylvania
19474
USA

By

Dan V. Oancea, PGeo

January 11, 2018

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1. **Summary**

The Zeballos Gold Project is located in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. The mineral claims cover an area of 519.22 ha and are situated about 2 km north of the village of Zeballos on the western coast of the Vancouver Island.

The property could be accessed from Mainland by using the BC Ferries services and then by travelling north on Highway 19 about 140 km past the city of Campbell River to the Zeballos road intersection. From there on a well-maintained 40 km gravel road could be followed to the village of Zeballos.

The Zeballos Gold mineral property consists of two mineral claims 100% owned by North Bay Resources Inc of Skippack, Pennsylvania, USA. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Zeballos River and straddles some of its eastern tributaries - the Golden Gate and Hidden Creek. The property lies within the Vancouver Island's mountain range and stretches from sea level to over 1,200 m in elevation.

Rocks underlying the property are represented by the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks conformably underlain by Lower Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group - Parson Bay Formation composed of limestone, slate, siltstone and argillite. Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite represented by granodiorite had intruded all older rocks. Quartz diorite intrusive rocks of the Eocene to Oligocene Mt. Washington Plutonic suite are spatially related with most of the areas gold-quartz veins. Zeballos mining camp's mineral deposits are of the intrusion related gold type and of the skarn and replacement type.

The Zeballos Gold Project encompasses five past producing gold mines and a mineral prospect. Mineral production from these past producers totaled 54,307 ounces gold, 18,609 ounces silver, 20,493 pounds copper, and 17,612 pounds of lead. Most of the production came from the adjacent Gold Field and Roper mines, where a historical estimation of the unmined resource stands at 220,429 tonnes grading 10.7 grams per tonne gold in quartz-vein deposits.

1970s and 1980s exploration programs identified a gold-copper-mercury geochemical and a coincident geophysical anomaly at the headwaters of Hidden Valley Creek and Golden Gate Creek. Prospecting efforts also resulted in the identification of floats carrying copper mineralization on the Hidden Valley Creek.

In 2011, North Bay Resources Inc. engaged in a first pass prospecting program which consisted of a field check of the main old mining works. The associated assessment report (AR32298) also produced a compilation of the geology and mining history of the mineral property.

The writer of the present report was engaged to assess the prospectivity of the claims. A short 2014 survey traversed the lower part of the property and assessed the higher ground accessibility. Elevated copper and gold values were identified in stream sediment samples collected from the lower Hidden Valley Creek (AR35166).

Subsequent geochemical surveys (moss sampling) of the claims returned anomalous gold values for the Golden Gate and Hidden Valley Creeks area (AR34249 in 2013).

The present report documents a short prospecting and geochemical survey effectuated in the vicinity of the Tagore Mine area in October 2017. Anthropogenic changes obscured the main mining area at Tagore therefore sampling was carried out on mineralized rocks that were found outcropping around the main forestry road. No significant metal values have been returned from sampling of these rocks which are obviously located outside the mineralized skarn zone.

2. Conclusions

Four main areas of the Zeballos Gold Project are prospective to contain gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralization:

- The Gold Field and Roper mines areas, which contain historical gold mineral resources which are possibly open on strike and at depth;

- Undiscovered gold-copper mineralization could be present in the geochemically anomalous "B" Zone, which is also featuring a geophysical conductor, and which is located at the headwaters of the Golden Gate Creek and Hidden Valley Creek;

- The Upper Hidden Valley Creek area is also prospective for copper and gold mineralization.

- The zinc (+/- lead-silver) Tagore skarn zone which is also hosting the gold veining mineralization.

3. Recommendations

The Gold Field and Roper mines areas have to be field checked and geologically mapped. Field results would be correlated with historic literature finds and a geochemical and geophysical survey should be planned to try to identify extensions (or new veins) to the known gold-quartz veins.

It is recommended to undertake a detailed geological and confirmatory soil sampling survey of the "B Zone". Contingent on the results of a subsequent geophysical survey the coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies would be trenched and sampled. Exploratory drilling could also be employed to test anomalous ground if mechanized trenching would be difficult to accomplish.

The Hidden Valley Creek area has to be prospected, mapped and sampled in an effort to identify the source of the mineralized float material described by previous authors.

The Tagore Mine area has to be mapped and sampled with the objective of identifying and delineating the zinc-lead-silver skarn zone (lower grade bulk mineralization).

4. Introduction

4.1 Location, Access and Physiography

The Zeballos Gold mineral property is located on the western coast of the Vancouver Island in British Columbia, Canada. It is part of the Alberni Mining Division and is covered by NTS Map sheet 092E and 092L.

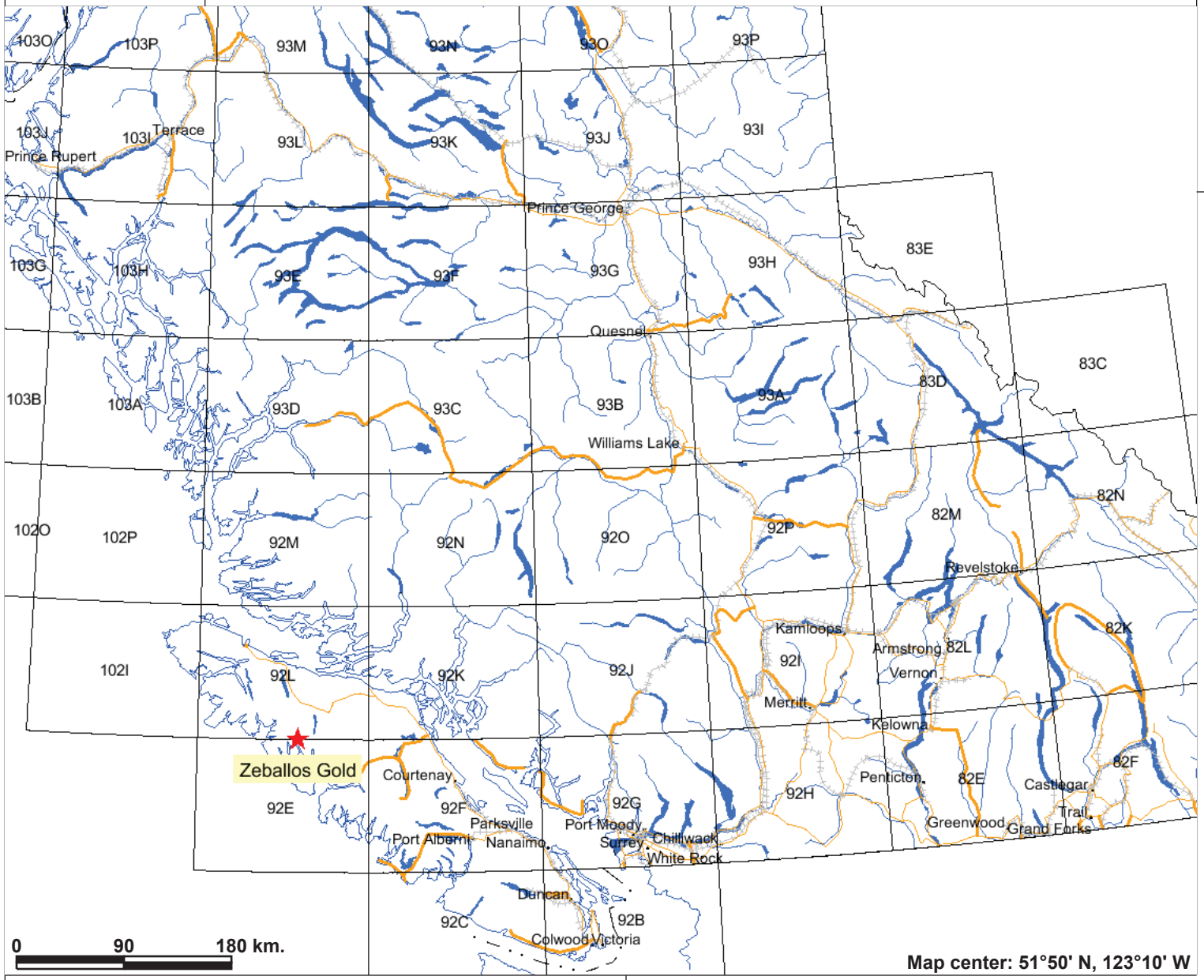
The property could be accessed from Mainland by using the BC Ferries services and then by travelling north on Highway 19 about 140 km past the city of Campbell River to the Zeballos road intersection. From there on a well-maintained all season 40 km gravel road could be followed to the village of Zeballos.

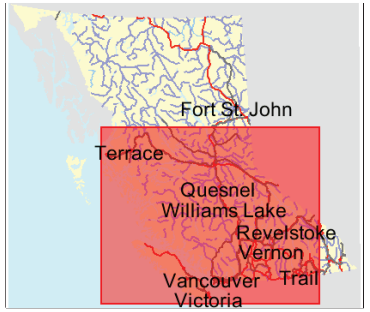
Access to the project's past producing mines is best described in North Bay Resources' 2011 technical report. The Answer and Tagore Mines could be accessed from the main Zeballos road. The Golden Gate Mine can be accessed by hiking through the lush temperate rainforest. The Beano and Gold Field Mines can be accessed by travelling on logging roads.

The Zeballos Gold Project is about 2 km north of the 150-200 inhabitants village of Zeballos. The village sits at the head of Zeballos Inlet, gateway to Nootka Sound, world-famous for salmon fishing and kayaking opportunities. The inlet was named by Captain Alejandro Malaspina in 1792 after one of his lieutenants, Ciriaco Cevallos.

The mineral project covers ground that stretches from sea level to 1,221 m in elevation (Mt. Beano). Physiography is rugged with hillsides being steep and bluffy. At higher elevations creeks are flowing through steep canyons and present numerous waterfalls.

Fig.1 - Zeballos Index Map





Legend

Provincial Boundary (1:6M)

- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)

NTS Grid

Transportation - Lines (1:6M)

- Road - Trunk
- Road - Main
- Rail Line

Water - Lines (1:6M)

- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Island - Definite
- Coastline - Definite

Water - Polygons (1:6M)

- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite

Major Cities

Scale: 1:5,000,000

Notes: Dan V. Oancea for North Bay Resources Inc. - December 2014

The Zeballos project encompasses the Hidden Valley Creek and the Golden Gate Creek as eastern tributaries of the Zeballos River which flows into the Pacific Ocean at the Zeballos Village. The project area also encompasses the headwaters of the Spud Creek and Bingo Creek.

4.2 **Mineral Claims**

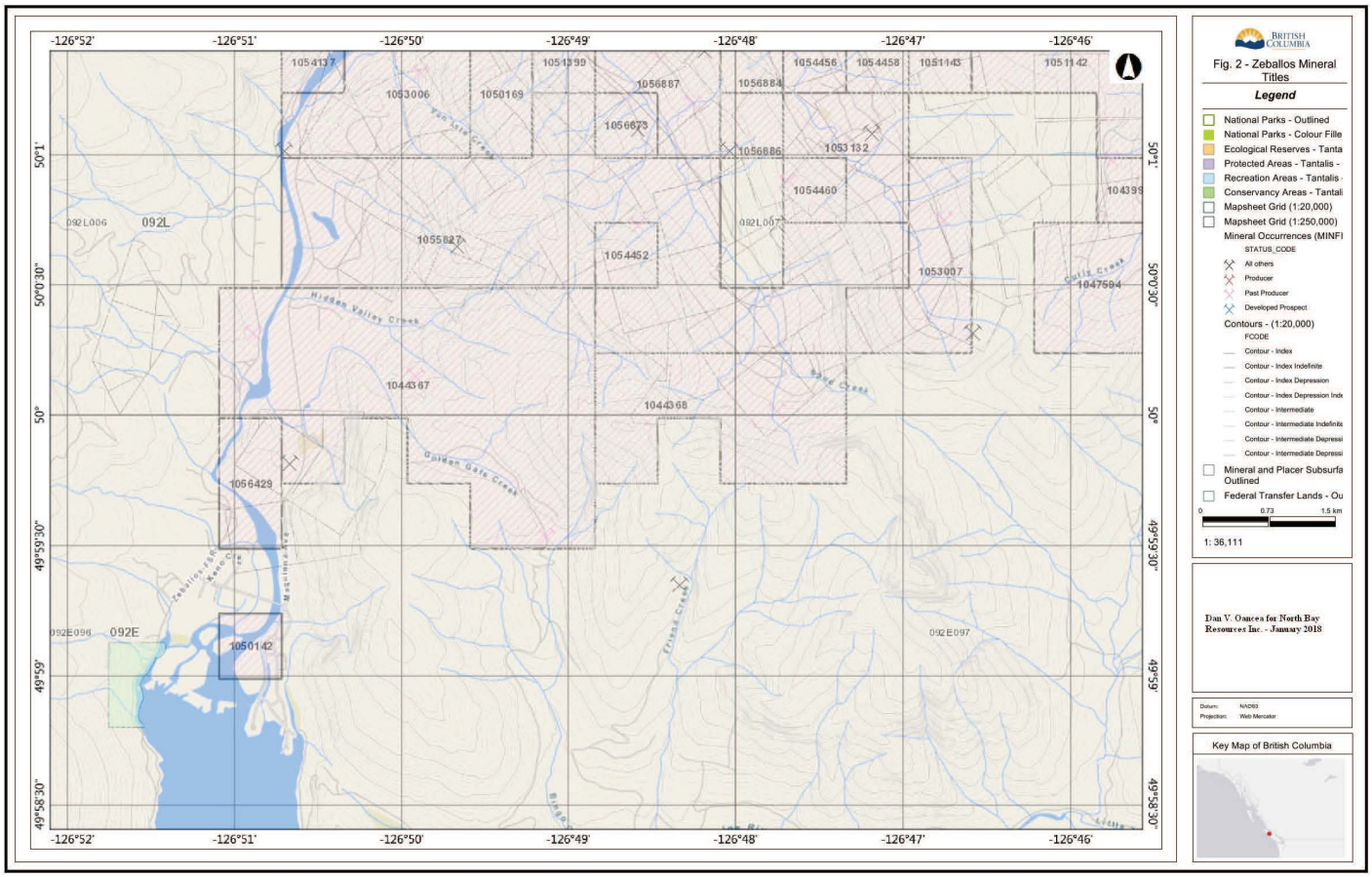
The Zeballos Gold property consists of two mineral claims that cover 519.22 hectares (1,283 acres). The claims are 100% owned by North Bay Resources Inc. and are centered at 50° 0’ 0.9" N and 126° 47' 42.5" W. The mineral property is covered by the BCGS 092L006, 092L007, 092E096 and 092E097 maps.

TABLE 1: MINERAL TITLES AT THE ZEBALLOS GOLD PROJECT

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	NTS Map Number	Good to Date*	Status	Area (ha)
1044367	Golden Gate	204090	092L006, 092E096	Oct 26, 2018	GOOD	373.84
1044368	Golden Gate 2	204090	092L006, 092E096	Oct 25, 2018	GOOD	145.38
TOTAL						**519.22**

*Subject to acceptance of the present Assessment Report.

The Zeballos Gold mineral claims partially overlap the following Crown Grant mineral lots: Answer No.5, Answer No. 1, Blue Ox No.1, Prosperity No.3, J, St. George, Flobald, Big Apple Fraction, XZ, XX and XY. Title to these claims had not been researched by the writer of the present report but the company has communicated that they are all expired Crown grants.


-126°52'
-126°51'
-126°50'
-126°49'
-126°48'
-126°47'
-126°46'
50°1'
50°0'30"
50°0'
49°59'30"
49°59'
49°58'30"
1054137
1054399
1053006
1050169
1056887
1056884
1054456
1054458
1051143
1051142
1056673
1056886
1053132
1054460
104399
092L006
092L
092L007
1055827
1054452
1053007
1047584
Hidden Valley Creek
Collis Creek
1044367
1044368
Galeon Gate Creek
1056429
Zeballos FSR
Maquinna Trib
092E096
092E
1050142
Fraser Creek
092E097
Bingay
Little

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fig. 2 - Zeballos Mineral Titles
Legend
National Parks - Outlined
National Parks - Colour Fille
Ecological Reserves - Tanta
Protected Areas - Tantalis -
Recreation Areas - Tantalis
Conservancy Areas - Tantali
Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
Mineral Occurrences (MINFI
STATUS_CODE
All others
Producer
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
Contours - (1:20,000)
FCODE
Contour - Index
Contour - Index Indefinite
Contour - Index Depression
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Contour - Intermediate Depressi
Contour - Intermediate Depressi
Mineral and Placer Subsurfa Outlined
Federal Transfer Lands - Ou
0
0.73
1.5 km
1: 36,111
Dan V. Ouances for North Bay Resources Inc. - January 2018
Datum: NAD83
Projection: Web Mercator
Key Map of British Columbia

4.3 **Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure**

The climate is wet and mild. Most of the 5 meters of average annual precipitation occurs from October through May. Snowfall is never more than a few inches at the beach but is heavier at higher elevations.

Logging is the prominent industrial activity in the area and parts of the project area had also been recently logged. Fishing, fish processing and tourism are also mainstays of the local economy.

Infrastructure is good with well-maintained logging roads connecting the project area with Highway 19.

Accommodation, food and gas could be provided and sourced from the Village of Zeballos.

4.4 **History and Development**

According to John S. Stevenson (1950) small amounts of placer gold were found on the Zeballos River as early as 1907 but the staking of the first gold-quartz vein (Zeballos Gold Project's Tagore mine) happened only in 1924. In 1926 the King Midas was staked and by 1929 forty claims had been staked in the valley. Tagore made the camp's first ore shipment during the same year.

Small pockets of coarse placer gold had been found at the mouth of the Spud Creek and in 1933 rich gold-quartz floats were also identified. The floats were followed upstream and in 1935 the Zeballos Gold Project's Gold Field veins were identified.

Most of the gold mines closed during the WWII and the last mine to operate was the Privateer which closed gates in 1948. The Ford iron ore mine (092L 028) operated in the 1962 to 1969 period; it mined a magnetite skarn.

A detailed history of mining, development and exploration as it relates to the Zeballos Gold Project could be found in North Bay Resources' 2011 report (AR32298).

It should be noted that a 1974 soil sampling and a subsequent 1984 VLF-EM survey of a 600 ft by 1,200 ft area (the "B" zone) located at the Golden Gate Creek and Hidden Valley Creek headwaters resulted in the identification of a gold-copper geochemical anomaly and of a coincident VLF-EM geophysical conductor.

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1 Regional Setting

The study area is part of the Insular belt of the Canadian Cordillera which is comprised of a number of accreted volcanic terranes.

The Zeballos gold camp represents an area underlain by a Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group Island arc sequence of basaltic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks. Conformably underlying the Bonanza rocks are limestone and limy clastics of the Quatsino and Parson Bay formations, and the tholeiitic basalts of the Karmutsen Formation, all belonging to the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group. Dioritic to granodioritic Jurassic plutons of the Zeballos intrusion phase of the Island Plutonic Suite have intruded all older rocks. The Eocene Zeballos stock, a quartz diorite phase of the Catface Intrusions, is spatially related to the areas gold-quartz veins. Bedded rocks are predominantly northwest striking, southwest dipping, and anticlinally folded about a northwest axis.

5.2 Mineralization and Deposits

The Zeballos mining camp's mineralization is related to the emplacement of the Tertiary Mount Washington intrusive rocks. The camp's mineralization is considered to be of the intrusion related gold mineralization type.

Recorded production for the camp totals 9,465 kilograms gold and 4,119 kilograms silver, from 652,000 tonnes of ore mined. Most of the production came from the Spud Valley and Privateer deposits.

Stevenson (1950): "The mineral deposits of the area include gold-bearing quartz veins and high temperature replacement deposits, which contain copper and iron, and one gold-bearing replacement deposit . The gold-quartz veins are economically the most important. Magnesian limestone in the area is potentially of economic importance."

Minfile (092L 005) notes that: "In the Zeballos gold camp, generally narrow (10 to 30 centimetres) quartz-calcite veins, trending north or east (Fieldwork 1983, page 230) cut all rock types. Vein mineralogy includes pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and locally arsenopyrite."

Stevenson (1950) considers that " fractures and consequently veins formed under tension are the most favorable for ore, those veins or parts of veins that strike close to north 62 degrees east and are vertical are the most likely to contain the best oreshoots."

According to Stevenson (1950) host rock alteration as it relates to veins is dependent upon the type of rocks. Granite and quartz diorite are altered to a silvery white rock with feldspar plagioclase completely sericitized and biotite and hornblende destroyed and replaced by chlorite. The lime-silicate rocks are only slightly altered along the vein walls. The feldspar tuff, green volcanic tuff and lava have been altered for distances up to 6 inches from the vein shear to a light buff dense rock (sericite + carbonate) that contains cubes of pyrite. Assays of the wallrock along the gold rich veins show that no gold of economic importance seeped into the wallrock of the veins.

The sequence of mineralization is considered to be pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and gold. In the quartz-sulphide ore the amount of gold is not only proportional to the sulphide content, but is also dependent on the presence of sphalerite and galena. Quartz veins that contain either pyrite or arsenopyrite only do not as rule contain much gold.

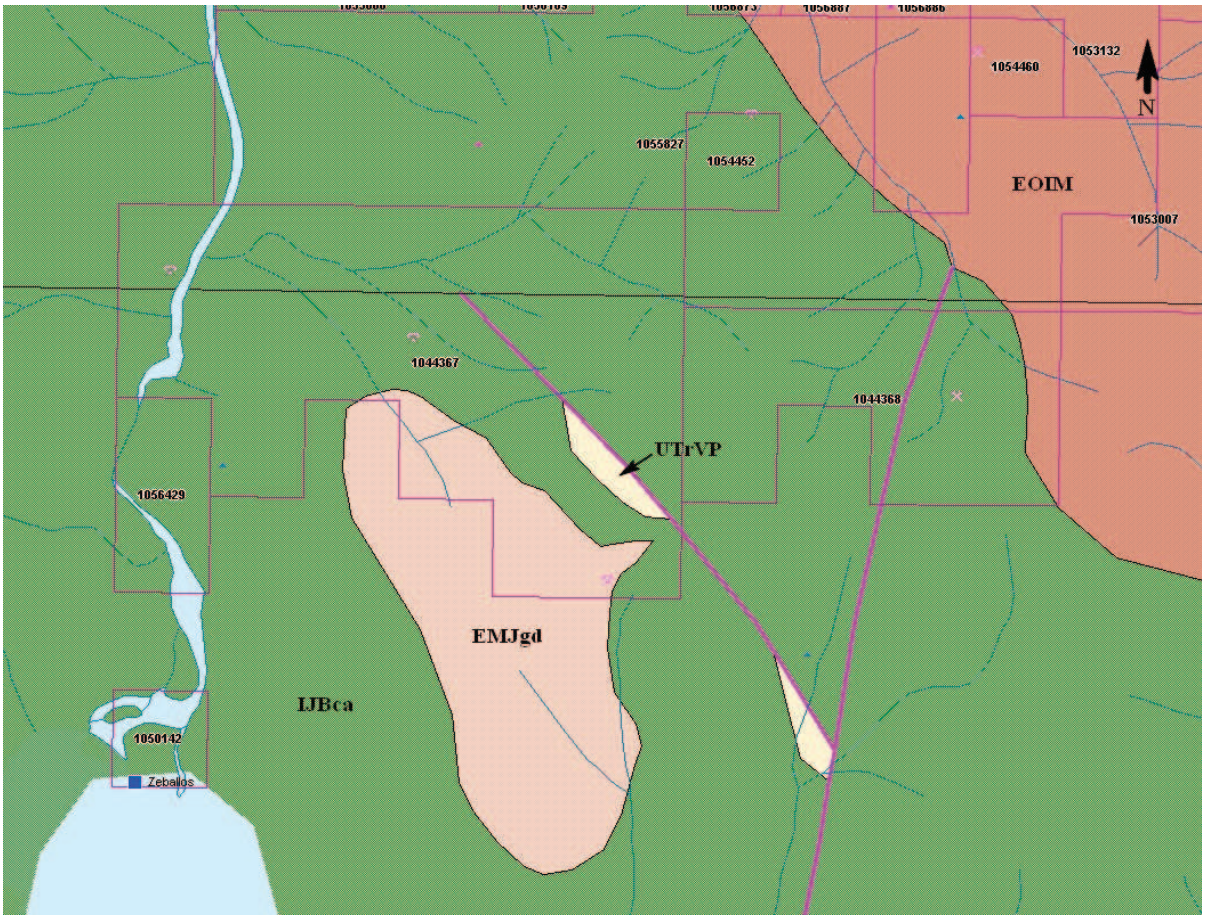

Plate 1: Zeballos Gold Project Geology Map

Legend:
uTrV: Lower Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group - Parson Bay Formation
IJBca: Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group (calc-alkaline volcanic rocks)
EMJIgd: Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Group (granodiorite)
EOIM: Eocene to Oligocene Mt. Washington Plutonic Suite (diorites)

5.3 **Property Geology and Mineralization**

Rocks underlying the property are represented by the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks conformably underlain by Lower Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group - Parson Bay Formation composed of limestone, slate, siltstone and argillite. Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite represented by granodiorite had intruded all older rocks. Quartz diorite intrusive rocks of the Eocene to Oligocene Mt. Washington Plutonic suite are spatially related with most of the areas gold-quartz veins.

The Zeballos Gold Project encompasses five past producing gold mines i.e. Tagore (092L 006), Golden Gate (092L 005), Gold Field (092L 211), Roper (092L 013), Beano (092E 002), and a mineral prospect - Answer 2 (092E 023). Mineral production from these past producers totaled 54,307 ounces gold, 18,609 ounces silver, 20,493 pounds copper, and 17,612 pounds of lead. Most of the production came from the adjacent Gold Field and Roper mines, where a historical estimation of the unmined resource stands at 220,429 tonnes grading 10.7 grams per tonne gold in quartz-vein deposits.

All these deposits (except the Beano skarn) are of the gold vein deposit type and are hosted by the Bonanza group volcanic rocks within small shear zones and/or the Parsons Bay limestones.

Vein mineralization consist of quartz, calcite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and free gold.

The skarn mineralization at Beano is hosted by an actinolite altered limestone; its mineralization consists of three different styles: 1) zones of quartz-calcite-pyrrhotite stringers 2) disseminated pyrrhotite 3) lenses of massive pyrrhotite measuring to 0.3 by 1.2 metres, as en echelon replacement of limestone along fractures. A detailed description of the geology and mineralization for each of these mines could be found in North Bay Resources' 2011 technical report (AR32298).

The auriferous band of limestone outcropping at Beano is expected to continue undercover (through the creeks' headwaters geochemically anomalous "B" area) towards the Prosperity copper showing (092L 007) located on Hidden Valley Creek where another package of 600 ft of limestone and lime-silicate rocks outcrops and is sandwiched in between dark green andesitic volcanics.

On the same Hidden Valley Creek mineralized actinolitic float containing pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite was noted near an old trail (AR5079)

A detailed geological description of the Tagore Mine was provided by John S. Stevenson (1950) who quotes work previous done by H. C. Gunning, 1932:

The vein consists of quartz or quartz and calcite with a small to very large proportion blende are most abundant, and pyrite and galena are very minor constituents. Native gold was seen only during microscopic examination of polished surfaces of the ores and then as small, scattered grains in sulphide or gangue. A very small amount of an unidentified grey mineral was also noted. The quartz is white and finely crystalline to coarse and vuggy. It is much more abundant than calcite which is quite locally, but in some places abundantly, developed. The vein has been followed for a total distance of about 50 feet and varies from a barren, tight fissure to an exceptional maximum width of about 15 inches. It trends northeast, along a well-defined fissure, and the dip is vertical. The rocks in the vicinity are of dykes and irregular bodies which vary from a very dark quartz gabbro containing abundant Triassic flows, tuffs, limestone, and other sediments of the Bonanza group cut by a multitude magnetite to light-grey and white micropegmatite. These Coast Range intrusives are very abundant for about one mile south of the property, but do not continue far to the north. The Triassic rocks are much contorted and somewhat faulted and generally have very steep dips.

The vein fissure cuts fine-grained, green, banded tuffs and crystalline limestone which strike 10 degrees north of east and dip very steeply north. Towards the north-east end of the vein these rocks are cut by a northerly trending diorite dyke, about 7 feet wide, which, on the west side, is partly replaced by white to light-grey quartz-augite-albitite. Within the limits of this dyke there is practically no ore in the fissure. The whole productive part of the the vein was formed, to garnet, epidote, and chlorite. Immediately north-east of the dyke vein is in the dense, brittle tuffs which have been extensively altered, in large part before the vein has been developed by a shaft to a depth of 15 feet. Just north of the dyke the vein was found to split into two parts, one continued north-east but died out within 8 feet, the other turned to 10 degrees north of east, approximately along the bedding, and had been followed for 14 feet at the time of examination. The vein pinched and swelled along this part, sometimes forming a narrow network of small veins in the volcanics, but, at the junction of the two parts, widths up to about 15 inches of good ore were encountered for a few feet.

The vein continued 15 feet south-west of the dyke, in an open-cut, and then encountered altered crystalline limestone in which the ore soon ceased although the fissure continued. ***The limestone member*** *is probably about 6 feet thick and dips steeply north; it was extensively apatite, before the vein was introduced, and, in heavily weathered portions, exhibits casts of altered to a mixture of* ***garnet, diopside, quartz, calcite, and zinc blende, with some albite*** *and fossils.*

No search has been made for the vein immediately south of the limestone, this part of the surface being drift covered, but the writer understands that ***some ore was encountered in the limestone immediately beneath a narrow lampropbyre dyke*** *that strikes 13 degrees north of east and dips 36 degrees south, above the south end of the vein. Unfortunately the collar of the shaft is at the edge of the high water-level of Zeballos River, so that further development to the east would have to be well underground in order to avoid excessive inflow of water.*

For several hundred feet to the south-east of this vein the ground was prospected hy pits and open-cuts in 1925. ***Some low-grade, contact metamorphic mineralization, including considerable zinc blende, was found in the same types of rocks that are exposed near the vein****, but no similar vein was encountered.*

Examination of the ores under the microscope showed that the gold varied considerably in colour, probably because of a variable amount of silver alloyed with it, and that the tiny grains occur either in quartz, or in galena, or in sphalerite, or along the boundaries between different sulphides. It is definitely later than zinc blende, which it sometimes veins, and in all probability was one of tine last minerals introduced, No gold was observed in the pure pyrrhotite which forms a considerable part of the ore. Some surfaces suggest, hut do not definitely prove, that the precious metal formed at about the same time as chalcopyrite. It is noteworthy that the vein cuts and is definitely later than the contact metamorphic zinc mineralization in the adjoining rocks.

Stevenson continues by saying that : "A working at an elevation of 160 feet about 1,000 feet upstream and 150 feet north of Tagore Creek at the base of a rocky knoll 30 feet high is not described by Gunning."

6. Prospecting & Geochemical Survey

A two day prospecting survey (mob/demob included) was undertaken during the month of October 2017. The scope of the survey was to assess the Tagore Mine area, which is known to host high grade gold mineralization and bulk base metals mineralization.

In 2013, the Zeballos Forest Service Road which is located on the west bank of the namesake river was rebuilt and the bed of the road was lifted for over 3.2 m to prevent the road from ever flooding again - a yearly occurrence that resulted in isolating a few communities located upstream on the west bank of the river.

The great amount of crushed stone used to lift the road covered 80%-90% of the historic mining works at Tagore therefore making impossible the mapping and sampling of some of the important geological features mentioned by previous authors.

The writer still managed to find the part of the Tagore veins that is located on a rocky outcrop above the river. The vein here was mined through small surface excavations expressed by parallel 1 feet to 5 feet wide trenches having a general bearing of 267 deg. The vein is hosted by hard silicified volcanics.

Plate 2: Tagore Veins Historic Surface Mining Works

The AR32298 adit mentioned by Simmons in 2011 was not found and it is probably covered by the new road's crushed stone material. It's likely position was on the bank close to the river and south of the Tagore veins.

The writer managed to find another historic adit situated right above the new road. Its entrance is collapsed and covered by lush vegetation that was cleared in order to have access to the small opening and rocks from the entrance of the old adit.

Several rock samples coming from the historic adit were studied and they were representative of the rocks traversed by the adit: altered (epidotized) diorite rock carrying some disseminated pyrite and/or hosted by fissures filled with quartz and calcite; and, fine grained volcanics (epidotized, cut by mm thick quartz fissures carrying fine grained sulphides). The volcanic rock was assayed but the results were not anomalous (Z-17-539).

A diorite outcrop sharing the same alteration features as the one previously described and located north of the historic adit was also sampled (Z-17-538) but at that location the assays results were not significant.

Fig. 3 - Zeballos Sampling Map

0 m 15 m 30 m 45 m 60 m

TN MN 18.4° 01-Jan-10

Dan V. Oancea for North Bay Resources Inc. - January 2018

Another outcrop of diorite rock coming in contact with the Bonanza Group volcanics and possibly the Parsons Bay Formation was also sampled. A mafic fine grained rock cut by mm to 0.5 cm thick fissures and veinlets filled with sometimes vuggy quartz hosting vugs lined with epidote and sulphides (pyrite) was assayed (Z-17-541). Another leucocratic greenish rusty silicified resembling an altered diorite rock mineralized with disseminated pyrite was also sampled (Z-17-543). None of them returned significant assay results. An altered (skarn) limestone float found at the same location (altered - diopside, albite and mineralized with disseminated fine grained sulphides) was not assayed.

Another rock outcrop located south of the adit and alongside the forestry road was also sampled (Z-17-542). The rock is represented by a similar dark fine grained mafic rock traversed by numerous fissures filled with sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite) and sulphide stringers. Assays results were not satisfactory at this location.

7. Discussion & Conclusions

The Zeballos Gold Project is located in a favorable geological setting represented by the presence of the productive Mt. Washington intrusion and/or in the proximity to it.

An analysis of the camp's mines and mineralization done by government geologists (AR12772, p.13) indicate that the greatest potential for economic mineralization seems to be within 1,000 m of large intrusive bodies i.e. the Mt. Washington intrusion which not only that hosts most of the camps gold mines, but also provided the gold-base metals mineralization and fluids that permeated the adjacent Bonanza group rocks and the Parson Bay limestone/lime-silicates rocks. The eastern part of the Zeballos gold project overlaps the western side of the Mt. Washington intrusion while the majority of the project area is located within the aforementioned 'fertile' zone i.e. being within 1,000 m of the intrusion, which makes the project prospective for hosting economic mineralization.

A special note has to be made on the Gold Field and Roper gold mines (not yet surveyed by North Bay Resources) located within the Zeballos Gold Project area. The mines are developed in the Mt. Washington quartz diorite close to the contact with Bonanza Group volcanic rocks.

They have yielded 54,105 oz gold, 18,494 oz silver, 20,272 oz copper and 17,482 oz lead. Minfile 092L 211 mentions that: "Proven/probable/possible reserves in 4 veins (combined with the Roper deposit, 092L 013) are 220,429 tonnes grading 10.7 grams per tonne gold. In view of an unsuccessful 1989 mill test, the reserve figure of 49,890 tonnes in old workings grading 4.6 grams per tonne gold reported in 1942 near the end of the mine life, may be more credible (McAdam Resources Inc. Annual Report 1988)."

The existence of these historical reserves indicate that there is good exploration potential for finding new gold veins and extensions in the gold mines area, which combined with the aforementioned historical reserves could make the reopening of the mines an interesting proposition.

The gold-copper in-soil geochemically anomalous "B" zone (AR5079) was not surveyed during the September 2014 field trip but nevertheless represents an important exploration target for it is located in the right geological setting and a follow-up 1984 geophysical survey (AR12772) identified a buried conductor which could represent a mineralized zone located either within an auriferous band of limestone extending west from the Beano mine, or the mineralized contact between different lithologies. According to AR12772 the "B" zone is "covered with alluvial and slide material from an intermittent stream, and partly by swamp. Geologically the depression represents the contact of a gabbro or dioritic stock extending from the Golden portal property about elevation 750 feet southeastward toward Friend Creek. Light to dark green volcanics crop out on the steep slope above the depression, and limestone and lime-silicate rocks are thought to trend from the Beano showing toward similar units well-exposed in Hidden Valley Creek, across the upper part of the "B" grid."

The authors of the report continue by saying that the "moderately to strong conductor" identified in the area has an "apparent trend of 110 degrees, sub parallel with the trend of tuffaceous bands and limestone lenses in the area, and probably with the gabbro-volcanic contact. Rusty pyritized tuffaceous rocks, hard and siliceous (probably hornfelsed from proximity to the gabbro stock) were seen on two of the grid lines; these could be the source of gold, copper, and mercury values in soil."

The third prospective zone within the Zeballos Gold project area is represented by the Hidden Valley Creek area below the Prosperity adit as described in AR05079 (the adit is not located within North Bay Resources' project area). The report states that "mineralized actinolite float was seen near the trail. This float, containing pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, and resembling the altered material at the Beano showing, appears to be coming from steep cliffs adjacent to the trail. Limestone float is present in the same area."

The last but not the least important part of the Zeballos Project is represented by the Tagore Mine area.

An interesting fact that was mentioned by Gunning (1932) but had not been followed up by subsequent explorers is represented by the existence of 'contact mineralization' that hosts the auriferous vein at Tagore. The mineralogical description of the volcanic rocks and limestone subjected to contact metamorphism as well as their mineralization are typical for the zinc-lead-silver type of skarn deposits.

According to historical reports this type of zinc-rich mineralization continues for hundreds of feet south-east of the vein and was pit sampled in 1925. Because neither high gold values nor other auriferous quartz veins had been found within the skarn zone no further exploration was done in the area.

The writer of the present report recognized the significance of the existence of a zinc-lead-silver skarn-type mineralization in the Tagore Mine area and planned the short 2017 survey having in mind the identification of the aforementioned skarn zone. Unfortunately the building of a new road and its rock fill obscured the most obvious skarn zone located immediately south-east of the gold veins therefore the preliminary sampling exercise described in the present report didn't return the high assay values expected to be found in the Tagore area.

As previously mentioned by other authors the Tagore auriferous quartz veins are younger than the skarn mineralization as they cut and are sometimes hosted by the contact metamorphism zone rocks. It is the writer's opinion that they might be genetically and spatially related as the lower temperature hydrothermal phase that generated the gold veins is ulterior and represents a possible temporal continuation of the high temperature event that generated the skarn mineralization (the emplacement of a diorite intrusive, which in some of the outcrops studied by the writer carries sulphide mineralization).

There is also a historic mentioning of gold stringers hosted within or in the vicinity of a diorite intrusion that was explored by means of an adit and unspecified mineralization was also found in underground.

It is the writer's opinion that the road accessible zinc-rich skarn zone existent at the Tagore Mine could represent an important exploration target for any future exploration programs on the mineral property.

8. Recommended Work

Further exploration work is warranted on the Zeballos Gold mineral property.

The Gold Field and Roper mines areas have to be field checked and geologically mapped. Field results would be correlated with historic literature finds and a geochemical and geophysical survey should be planned to try to identify extensions to the known gold-quartz veins. New veins are also possible to be identified by using modern exploration means. Contingent on positive results a short drilling program has to be

considered to test for down dip and strike extensions of the known veins and for new veins.

It is recommended to undertake a detailed geological and confirmatory soil sampling survey of the "B Zone". Contingent on the results of a subsequent geophysical survey the coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies would be trenched and sampled. Exploratory drilling could also be employed to test anomalous ground if mechanized trenching would be difficult to accomplish.

The Hidden Valley Creek area has to be prospected, mapped and sampled in an effort to identify the source of the mineralized float material described by previous authors.

The Tagore Mine area needs to be carefully prospected, mapped and sampled in an effort to identify zinc-lead-silver skarn mineralization that could also possibly host more of the auriferous quartz veins type existent at Tagore.

9. Cost Statement

Salaries:

Dan Oancea, PGeo (Oct 13-14, 2017):

- 2.0 Days Fieldwork (incl. mob/demob) @ $500/day.....$1,000.00

Transportation:

- 905.4 km x $0.45/km.....$407.50

BC Ferries: $185.50

Accommodation:

- 1.0 Night.....$103.65

Food:

- 2.0 Days @ $75/day.....$150.00

Analytical (ALS Chemex):

- 5 Samples.....$328.85

Report Cost:

Dan Oancea PGeo.....$375.00

TOTAL **$2,550.50**

10. References

1. Assessment Reports (AR): 5079, 12772, 32298, 32298, 34249, 35166;
2. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zeballos Mining Camp, British Columbia, 1950 by John S. Stevenson in Bulletin No. 27, British Columbia Department of Mines;
3. Minfile 092E 002, 092E 023, 092L 005, 092L 006, 092L 007, 092L 013, 092L 211;

11. Statement of Qualifications

I, **Dan V. Oancea**, of 507-1148 Heffley Crescent, Coquitlam do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Columbia, Canada. I hold a Professional Geoscientist designation. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (GAC), and of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM).

2. I have graduated a 5 year Engineering Program (Thesis) equivalent to a Master Degree and obtained a Geological Engineering Diploma in Geology and Geophysics (1987) from the Babes Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

3. I have practiced my profession for 19 years. As a professional geologist in the mining industry, I have extensive geological, geochemical, and exploration experience, management skills, and a solid background in research techniques, and training of technical personnel. I have been involved in underground and surface exploration projects in Canada and Europe.

4. As a result of my experience and qualification I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

5. I have authored this report which is based upon review and compilation of data relating to the Zeballos Gold mineral property and upon personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site survey work carried out in 2014 and 2017.

6. I do not own an interest in the Zeballos Gold mineral property.

Vancouver,

January 11, 2018

Respectfully submitted

Dan V. Oancea PGeo

Table 2 – Zeballos Gold Project Important Locations

Station	Sample No.	Elevation	UTM E	UTM N	Description
538	Rock Sample Z-17-538	53 masl	654227	5541505	Altered diorite cut by Q fissures filled with sulphides
539	Rock Sample Z-17-539	52 masl	654238	5541458	Fine grained volcanics with sulphides in Q veinlets
540	-		654283	5541458	Tagore Gold Veins
541	Rock Sample Z-17-541; and ..... Rock Sample Z-17-543	44 masl	654247	5541437	Mafic fine grained rock with sulphides disseminated and on fissures. ..... Altered leucocratic dioritic rock with disseminated sulphides.
542	Rock Sample Z-17-542	45 masl	654230	5541330	Mafic fine grained rock with sulphides disseminated and on fissures.

***UTM Zone 09 NAD 83**

APPENDIX 1

ALS CHEMEX INVOICES, ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES

ALS Minerals

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE

Ag-GRA21, Ag-GRA22, Au-GRA21 and Au-GRA22

PRECIOUS METALS GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS METHODS

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSAG1, FA-FUSAG2, FA-FUSGV1 and FA-FUSGV2)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Gravimetric

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

METHOD CODE	ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	SAMPLE WEIGHT (G)	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Ag-GRA21	Silver	Ag	ppm	30	5	10,000
Ag-GRA22	Silver	Ag	ppm	50	5	10,000
Au-GRA21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.05	1,000
Au-GRA22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.05	1,000

Geochemical Procedure

ME-ICP61a

Evaluation of High Grade Materials Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition:

HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl digestion (ASY-4A02)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

The sample is digested in a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. Perchloric acid is added to assist oxidation of the sample and to reduce the possibility of mechanical loss of sample as the solution is evaporated to moist salts. Elements are determined by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "*near-total*" is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Silver	Ag	ppm	1	200	Ag-OG62
Aluminum	Al	%	0.05	50	
Arsenic	As	ppm	50	100 000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	50	50 000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	10	10 000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	20	50 000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.05	50	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	10	10 000	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	10	50 000	Co-OG62

Geochemical Procedure

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Chromium	Cr	ppm	10	100 000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	10	100 000	Cu-OG62
Iron	Fe	%	0.05	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	50	50 000	
Potassium	K	%	0.1	30	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	50	50 000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.05	50	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	10	100 000	
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	10	50 000	Mo-OG62
Sodium	Na	%	0.05	30	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	10	100 000	Ni-OG62
Phosphorus	P	ppm	50	100 000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	20	100 000	Pb-OG62
Sulphur	S	%	0.05	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	50	50 000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	50	50 000	
Strontium	Sr	ppm	10	100 000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	50	50 000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.05	30	
Thallium	Tl	ppm	50	50 000	
Uranium	U	ppm	50	50 000	

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Vanadium	V	ppm	10	100 000	
Tungsten	W	ppm	50	50 000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	20	100 000	Zn-OG62

Elements listed below are available upon request.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Cerium	Ce	ppm	50	500	
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	10	10000	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10000	
Lithium	Li	ppm	100	10000	
Niobium	Nb	ppm	10	10000	
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10000	
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	10	10000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	25	10000	
Tin	Sn	ppm	10	10000	
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	10	10000	
Tellurium	Te	ppm	10	10000	
Yttrium	Y	ppm	10	10000	
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	10	10000	

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To: **NORTH BAY RESOURCES**
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

INVOICE NUMBER 4062122

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	VA17227229
Sample Type:	Rock
Account:	NOBARE
Date:	8- NOV- 2017
Project:	Zeballos
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C2
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE - DESCRIPTION		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT- 01	Administration Fee	34.10	34.10
5	PREP- 31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	7.70	38.50
2.12	PREP- 31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.75	1.59
5	ME- ICP61a	High Grade Four Acid ICP- AES	21.75	108.75
5	Au- GRA22	Au 50 g FA- GRAV finish	26.05	130.25

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	313.19
R100938885 GST	$	15.66
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**328.85**

To: **NORTH BAY RESOURCES**
ATTN: DAN OANCEA
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
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Account:	003-00010-1001098

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USA

Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2017
Account: NOBARE

CERTIFICATE VA17227229

Project: Zeballos

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-OCT-2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PERRY LEOPOLD	DAN OANCEA	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP61a	High Grade Four Acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: NORTH BAY RESOURCES
ATTN: PERRY LEOPOLD
3995 YERKES ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426
USA

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

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

Signature: 

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2017
Account: NOBARE

Project: Zeballos

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17227229

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50	0.1
Z-17-538		0.16	2	6.78	<50	<50	<10	<20	13.30	<10	30	20	730	7.58	<50	<0.1
Z-17-539		0.20	<1	7.07	<50	340	<10	<20	5.66	<10	30	60	210	6.17	<50	0.9
Z-17-541		0.42	<1	7.17	<50	330	<10	<20	6.27	<10	30	140	50	6.84	<50	0.5
Z-17-542		1.04	<1	3.84	<50	600	<10	<20	5.84	<10	20	100	60	5.26	<50	1.7
Z-17-543		0.30	<1	2.77	<50	130	<10	<20	1.68	<10	10	10	30	2.12	<50	0.3

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Project: Zeballos

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17227229

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	50	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05	50
Z- 17- 538		<50	1.86	3580	<10	0.87	20	1580	<20	0.11	<50	20	200	<50	0.37	<50
Z- 17- 539		<50	2.88	1060	<10	2.23	40	1080	<20	<0.05	<50	20	410	<50	0.65	<50
Z- 17- 541		<50	3.52	1470	<10	2.19	70	520	<20	<0.05	<50	30	250	<50	0.57	<50
Z- 17- 542		<50	0.16	1010	10	2.94	20	430	<20	2.58	<50	10	430	<50	0.50	<50
Z- 17- 543		<50	0.27	310	<10	4.56	<10	530	<20	0.23	<50	<10	150	<50	0.36	<50

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17227229

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	Au-GRA22
	Analyte	U	V	W	Zn	Au
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	50	10	50	20	0.05
Z-17-538		<50	250	<50	210	<0.05
Z-17-539		<50	270	<50	80	<0.05
Z-17-541		<50	230	<50	100	<0.05
Z-17-542		<50	190	<50	90	<0.05
Z-17-543		<50	30	<50	30	<0.05

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
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Project: Zeballos

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17227229

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
Au-GRA22	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22
ME-ICP61a	PUL-31	SPL-21	WEI-21