Technical Report and Resource Estimate

for the

Bruner Gold Project

Nye County, Nevada

Prepared for

Canamex Resources Corp.

Prepared by

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Effective date: February 27, 2015

1 - Summary

This report provides a description of, and an independent resource estimate for the Bruner Gold Project located in Nye County, Nevada and held by Canamex Resources Corp. ("Canamex").

Property Description

The Bruner property is located in central Nevada at the northern end of the Paradise Range about 130 miles east-southeast of Reno and 25 miles north-northeast of Gabbs in Nye County (Figure 4-1). The property comprises 27 patented claims covering approximately 500 acres and 179 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 3000 acres in sections 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, and 28 of T. 14 N., R. 37 E., and section 19 of T. 14 N., R 38 E. MDBM. The patented and unpatented claims form most of a contiguous block.

Canamex entered into a property Option Agreement with Provex Resources Inc., a subsidiary of Patriot Gold Corporation, granting Canamex an exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Bruner Property.

History and Ownership

Gold was initially discovered in the Bruner District in 1906 when surface showings of what was believed to be gold telluride were found in the area that became the Paymaster mine. Total production from the district between 1906 and 1949 is estimated to be approximately 55,587 gold-equivalent ounces from 99,625 short tons of ore grading 0.56 oz Au-equivalent, most of which came from the Penelas mine from 1931 to 1942. The bulk of the remainder came from various small mines located in the Historic Resource Area. A history of the district's development is summarized below:

- 1906 – 1915: discovery and numerous small mines operating;
- 1915 – 1925: district consolidated by Kansas City - Nevada Cons. Mines Co;
- 1926 – 1942: period of major production;
- 1948 – 1949: small scale mining by lessors;
- 1978 – 1998: open pit mining and in-situ leaching by J. Wilson;
- 1983 – 2004: mapping, sampling, drilling, geophysical surveys by various mining companies;
- 2005 – 2009: mapping, drilling, geophysical surveys and sampling (surface and UG) by Patriot Gold;
- 2010 – Present: mapping, drilling, geophysical surveys and sampling (surface and UG) by Canamex.

Geology and Mineralization

The Bruner Gold Project is located within the Basin and Range Physiographic Province near the northern margin of the Walker Lane, a regional dextral shear zone associated with many significant precious metal producing mines.

The mineralization at Bruner is characterized as being of the low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver type and is hosted within Tertiary volcanic rocks associated with bimodal volcanism. Alteration associated with mineralization consists primarily of potassic alteration with varying degrees of silicification.

Structural controls on mineralization are very strong and the structural orientations exhibit both north-south Basin and Range extensional and northwest-southeast Walker Lane dextral shear features, similar to those documented at the Denton-Rawhide Mine 43 kilometers to the west of Bruner.

Drilling, sampling, and data verification

A total of 52,408 meters of drilling has been completed at Bruner from 1983 to the present. Of this total 50,517 meters are available in the database and consist of 5,592 meters of core and 44,825 meters of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling. In addition, there are a total of 682 meters of underground chip samples collected and assayed by Newmont from accessible underground workings at each of the three areas. The Canamex drill hole data represents 52% of the total drill hole database, but in the three areas for which resources are reported, the Canamex drill hole data represents a larger proportion of the drilling.

Of the pre-Canamex drilling, 53% was completed by Kennecott and Newmont and pre-dates the development of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") guidelines; 16% was drilled by Miramar, and the remaining 31% more recently by a number of junior companies, either in joint venture with Miramar or afterwards. Standards of quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") are undocumented for all drilling prior to 2013.

In light of the historic production and significant exploration history of the district by major mining companies, the author did not take any independent samples for verification of the presence of mineralization.

A total of 1,404 assay values for gold and 1,288 assay values for silver in the database were compared against the original protected PDF assay certificates submitted by ALS. No errors were found in the course of checking the database against the original write-protected assay certificates. These totals represent 4.5% and 5.5% of the total number of assays for gold and silver in the data base respectively and 8.4% and 7.7% of the number of assays for gold and silver in the Canamex drilling.

Canamex instituted a program of QA/QC in 2013 consisting of blind submission of rig duplicates, standards for gold, and blanks of gold and silver. Analysis of the rig duplicates demonstrates good reproducibility for gold, consistent with epithermal gold deposits, and very good reproducibility for silver. Analysis of the blanks and standards indicate little to no bias at the ALS laboratory with rare, sporadic and minor incidents of contamination, primarily in blanks and less frequently in standards samples.

The Author concludes that the database is of sufficient quality to support a resource estimate compliant with NI 43-101 standards.

Resource Estimation

Resources have been estimated in separate block models each for the HRA, Penelas and Paymaster zones. Both gold and silver were evaluated for all three deposits.

The estimation approach used was the Probability-Assigned Constrained Kriging ("PACK") method (Pan, G. C. 1994) which develops a constraining probabilistic envelope using binary (0's and 1's) indicators. These envelopes are used to constrain both data available to inform blocks; and the blocks eligible to receive an estimate. The application of the probabilistic envelope is precisely analogous to the application of a deterministic, "wire-frame", envelope.

Resource Statement

Resource Statement for the Bruner Gold Project

	Indicated > ecog					Inferred > ecog				
Zone	tonnes kTonnes	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Cont'd Au koz	Cont'd Ag koz	tonnes kTonnes	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Cont'd Au koz	Cont'd Ag koz
Historic Resource Area:	3,500	0.76	8.2	86	920	350	0.36	3.3	4	40
Penelas:	6,800	0.70	4.7	153	1,030	1,400	0.71	2.7	32	120
Paymaster:	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	700	1.09	4.8	25	110
Totals:	**10,300**	**0.72**	**5.9**	**239**	**1,950**	**2,450**	**0.77**	**3.4**	**61**	**270**

These resources are constrained within raw pit shells in order to demonstrate the potential economic recoverability of the resources presented. The resources are reported at $1250/oz gold and $15/oz silver within the $1350/oz gold floating cone pit constraints, above an external (break-even) cutoff grade of approximately 0.212 gpt gold-equivalent. Gold equivalent values are calculated as: (gold grade + (silver grade/750)). The silver grade adjustment factor is calculated as: ($1,250/oz gold x 90% recovery)/($15/oz Ag x 10% recovery).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Bruner Gold Project has been interpreted as a structurally controlled low-sulfidation gold-silver deposit hosted within Tertiary volcanic rocks. The structural controls on mineralization exhibit orientations that reflect both N-S Basin and Range extensional faulting and NW-SE Walker Lane dextral shear, similar to the structural features documented at the Denton-Rawhide Mine 43 kilometers to the west.

The geometry of mineralization and proximity to the existing topographic surface indicated that bulk mining by open pit methods would be a reasonable choice for mining method.

Preliminary metallurgical test work indicates that the mineralization at Bruner will be amenable to heap leach recovery methods. This process route would be most suitable for the average grades estimated in the resource.

Three zones of gold-silver mineralization have been outlined by drilling: the Historic Resource Area, the Penelas Zone, including both the historic Penelas Mine and the relatively newly discovered Penelas East area; and the Paymaster zone. All three areas have seen limited mining activity and production in the past, largely by selective underground methods.

Despite a 110-year history of exploration and development, including activity by major companies such as Kennecott and Newmont in the recent past, the district remains significantly under-explored. The Penelas East area is the best example of a significant new discovery in the district.

Continued exploration of the Bruner Gold Project is warranted, and a 10,000m drilling program is recommended for 2015. The proposed drilling meters by zone is:

3,500m at the HRA zone, largely focused on testing extensions to the northwest of the current resource;

5,000m at Penelas to infill the 200m long gap between Penelas East and the area of the historic Penelas mine, and test extensions beyond to the northwest and southeast along strike;

1,500m at Paymaster to provide more complete coverage over the historic underground development and test for extensions to both the north and south of the current resource.

The proposed distribution of this drilling would be approximately 40% core and 60% RC drilling. At that distribution the cost of the drilling program would be approximately US$2,320,000 exclusive of associated supervision and administration costs.

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2 - Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report provides a description of and an independent resource estimate for the Bruner Gold Project (the “project”) located in Nye County, Nevada and held by Canamex Corporation (“Canamex” or “the company”).

In 2010, Canamex entered into a property Option Agreement with Provex Resources Inc., a subsidiary of Patriot Gold Corporation, granting Canamex an exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Bruner Property consisting of 179 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 3,000 acres and 27 patented lode claims covering approximately 500 acres.

This report serves as the basis supporting an initial release of the mineral resources presented in the news release dated March 12, 2015. This report is prepared under the terms defined by NI 43-101. The effective date for this report is February 27, 2015. This report is based on:

- Reports, maps and data generated by exploration and evaluation activities of seven predecessor companies between 1989 and 2009; and

- Reports, maps and data generated by recent exploration activity from 2010 to 2014 by Canamex.

No restrictions of data, information or access were placed on the Author in the preparation of this report.

At the request of Canamex, the Author visited the site on September 17th 2014 in company with the COO of Canamex, Greg Hahn.

3 - Reliance on Other Experts

The author has prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion, but which is not guaranteed. The author has principally relied on information provided by Canamex obtained in turn by them from Patriot and their agents.

Title to the Bruner property claims has been reviewed by management of Canamex who takes responsibility for the claims and any liabilities, encumbrances or lien’s on those claims.

The opinions, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are conditional upon the accuracy and completeness of the information supplied by both parties. The Author reserves the right, but will not be obligated, to revise this report if additional information becomes known to the Author subsequent to the date of this report. The

Author assumes no responsibility for the actions of Canamex respecting the distribution of this report.

4 - Property Description and Location

The Bruner property is located in central Nevada at the northern end of the Paradise Range about 130 miles east-southeast of Reno and 25 miles north-northeast of Gabbs in Nye County (Figure 4-1). The property comprises 27 patented claims covering approximately 500 acres and 179 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 3000 acres in sections 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, and 28 of T. 14 N., R. 37 E., and section 19 of T. 14 N., R 38 E. MDBM. The patented and unpatented claims form mostly a contiguous block (Figure 4-2). A complete listing of the claims is included in Appendix A. An annual filing of a "Notice of Intent to Hold" along with payments to the Bureau of Land Management and annual payments to Nye County must be made for each claim to keep the claims in good standing. The patented claims require the annual payment of property taxes to Nye County. The unpatented claims are currently valid until September 1, 2015.

The property is controlled by Patriot Gold Corporation, a Nevada Corporation and Public U.S. Junior Exploration Company registered on the OTC Bulletin Board Exchange. Patriot acquired the unpatented claims in an option agreement with MinQuest Inc., a private Nevada corporation. MinQuest retains a 3% NSR royalty on the unpatented claims. Two thirds of the retained royalty (2%) can be purchased for $2 million USD upon or before the completion of a bankable feasibility study.

Patriot controls the patented claims via an Option to Purchase agreement with American International Ventures Inc. (AIVN), a Delaware Corporation and public company registered on the OTC Bulletin Board Exchange. Patriot can earn a 100% interest in the Property exercisable as follows:

(a) The Optionee (Patriot) paid the sum of $30,000 USD to the Optionor (AIVN) by way of cash on April 1st, 2009;
(b) On or before April 1, 2010, the Optionee paid $35,000 USD to the Optionor;
(c) On or before April 1, 2011, the Optionee paid $40,000 U.S to the Optionor;
(d) On or before April 1, 2012, the Optionee paid $45,000 USD to the Optionor;
(e) On or before April 1, 2013, the Optionee paid $50,000 USD to the Optionor; and
(f) On or before April 1, 2014, the Optionee paid $55,000 USD to the Optionor.
(g) On or before April 1, 2015, the Optionee paid $60,000 USD to the Optionor; and
(h) On or before April 1, 2016, the Optionee paying $1,185,000 USD to the Optionor.

American International Ventures (the Optionor) retains a 1.5% NSR royalty on any production on the patented claims. Two thirds (1% of the 1.5%) of the retained royalty can be purchased by Patriot for $500,000 USD.

Canamex Resources entered into a property Option Agreement with Provex Resources Inc., a subsidiary of Patriot Gold Corporation, granting Canamex an exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Bruner Property.

To earn a 70% interest in the property, the Canamex must complete a total of US$6,000,000 in expenditures on the property in stages over a seven-year period. Upon completing all expenditures, the Company can acquire a further 5% undivided interest in the property by producing a bankable feasibility study.

To earn its initial interest in the property, the Company must complete the following expenditures over a seven year period (Table 4-1).

Exploration expenditures to be incurred during 12 months ended		**Expenditures**
May 28, 2011 (completed)	Required	$ 200,000
May 28, 2012 (completed)	Optional	$ 400,000
May 28, 2013 (completed)	Optional	$ 600,000
May 28, 2014 (completed)	Optional	$ 800,000
May 28, 2015 (completed)	Optional	$1,000,000
May 28, 2016 (completed)	Optional	$1,500,000
May 28, 2017 (partially completed)	Optional	$1,500,000
Total expenditures required	US	$ 6,000,000

Table 4-1: Schedule of exploration expenditure commitments by Canamex

Upon completion of the US$ 6 million expenditure requirement and the earn-in on 70% of the Bruner Property, a 70:30 (Canamex:Patriot Gold) joint venture is formed, with Canamex as the manager of the joint venture, who will propose annual budgets for the joint venture, and further expenditures on the property are shared pro-rata. Patriot Gold will have 30 days from being presented with an annual budget to decide whether they will participate or accept dilution under the dilution clause specified in the Option Agreement. If Patriot’s interest gets diluted down to 10%, then their participating interest reverts to a 2% NSR.

The unpatented claims occur on Federal Government land administered by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Any exploration work, which creates surface disturbance on unpatented claims, is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A “Notice of Intent to Operate” and the required reclamation bond must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under five acres. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained before any surface disturbance takes place. Surface disturbances on private land (patented claims) are regulated by the State of Nevada through its Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). As with the BLM, NDEP allows up to 5 acres of disturbance under a minimal 'notice' and reclamation bond. Exploration and mining disturbances on private land which exceed 5 acres require an 'Exploration and Reclamation Plan' as well as a reclamation bond. There is an extensive system of access roads and close spaced drilling roads on the resource area of the patented claims. These roads were done before NDEP passed stricter regulations regarding reclamation on private land. These roads can remain unclaimed indefinitely.

Canamex's exploration program to date operates under a Notice of Intent filed with the BLM.

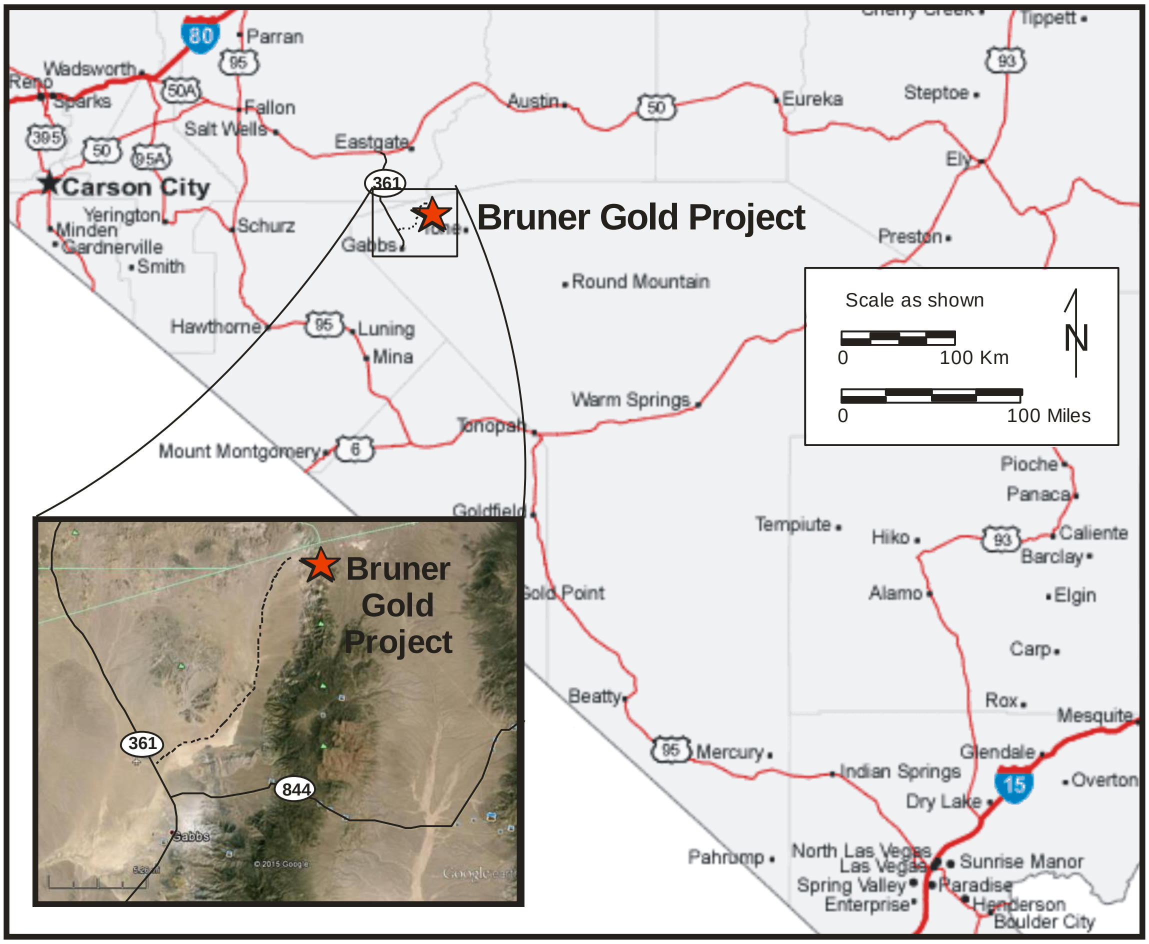


Figure 4-1: Bruner Gold Project Property Location
Road map modified from Geology.com; inset from Google Earth.

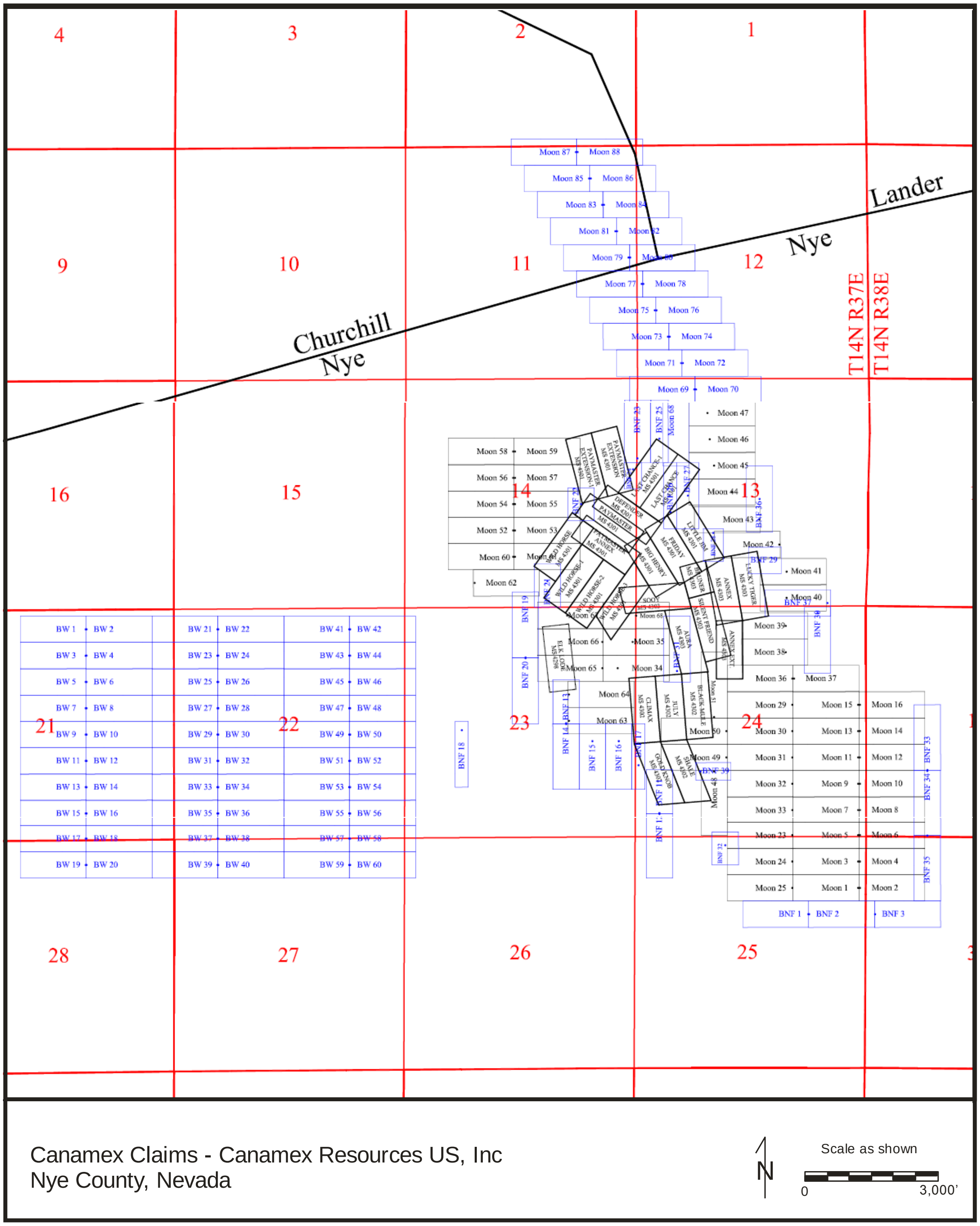


Figure 4-2: Bruner Gold Project Property Map

5 - Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is accessed from Gabbs by traveling north on Nevada state highway 361 for approximately 3.5 miles, turning right onto the Burnt Cabin Summit road, a county-maintained gravel road, and traveling northeast about 12 miles and turning right onto an unmaintained two-track county road which leads 3.5 miles into the property (Figure 4-1).

This road crosses the Paradise Range and connects on the east side of the range with the county-maintained gravel road going from Austin to Ione. There is only minor vegetation consisting of sagebrush and other shrubs and grasses native to the high desert environment on most of the lower and western side of the property. In the higher elevations and on the east side of the property there are locally dense groves of pinion and juniper trees.

The Bruner area, at an elevation of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, has a climate characterized by warm, dry summers with intermittent thunderstorms and cold relatively dry winters. Ranges are variably covered with snow during parts of the winter, and occasional heavy storms can deposit as much as two feet of snow on the property. Precipitation is generally less than 15-inches per year.

Very basic services are available most of the time in Gabbs. Hawthorne is 60 miles to the southwest and Fallon is 65 miles to the northwest, and both of these towns can provide a full range of services. Mining and exploration can be accomplished virtually year-round with only occasional interruptions due to snow in the winter and muddy roads in the spring. An open-pit, magnesium (brucite) mine in Gabbs operate 365 days a year. The closest electric transmission lines are in Gabbs, and water would be obtained through wells to be developed on the property. Because of the number of operating mines within 100 miles of the project, there is a pool of trained mining personnel in the region. Mining and exploration work is a significant economic factor in the region, and new projects are generally favorably received.

The property occurs in the Basin and Range physiographic province comprising a series of northerly-trending, broad, flat basins divided by steep, fault-bounded mountain ranges. Surface water drainage is via typically seasonal streams and creeks to the nearest basin.

6 - History

This description of the discovery and production history of the district is modified from Noland, 2010.

Gold was initially discovered in the Bruner District in 1906 when surface showings of what was considered to be gold telluride, but was more likely electrum, were found in the vicinity of what became the Paymaster mine (Kral, 1951). Total production from the district is approximately 55,587 gold-equivalent ounces from 99,625 tons of ore grading 0.56 oz Au-equivalent/ton (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1984). The history of the district's development is summarized from Schilling (1991) below:

- 1906 - 1915 discovery and numerous small mines operating;
- 1915 - 1925 district consolidated by Kansas City - Nevada Cons. Mines Co
- 1926 - 1942 period of major production;
- 1948 - 1949 small scale mining by lessors;
- 1978 - 1998 open pit mining and in-situ leaching by J. Wilson
- 1983 - 2004 mapping, sampling, drilling, geophysical surveys by various mining companies;
- 2005 - 2009 mapping, drilling, geophysical surveys and sampling (surface and UG) by Patriot Gold.

Paymaster

The Paymaster mine was first developed in 1906, and was purchased by the Kansas City – Nevada Consolidated Mines Co. in 1915. The mine is developed by a 375-foot shaft with 2,000 feet of workings on three levels.

In 1978, Jesse R. Wilson purchased much of the district, and developed Paymaster hill into an in-situ, cyanide-leach operation, capable of producing 2 oz gold/day. Wilson also assembled a 300-ton cyanide mill which from 1980 to 1986 was used to treat open-pit ore from the Paymaster as well as ore from the "Amethyst Pit". Only incomplete production records exist for the in situ operation and open-pit ore.

In 1988 Miramar Mining Corporation leased the district from Mr. Wilson and entered into a series of joint ventures with other mining companies to explore the district. In 2003, Miramar received recognition from the state of Nevada's Division of Environmental Protection for its work in cleaning up the Paymaster site. Environmental consultants hired by Newmont Exploration have examined the Paymaster workings and found no detectable traces of cyanide in the air and acceptable levels in the water. No activities with the potential for environmental degradation have been carried out at the Paymaster since these studies were conducted.

Phonolite

The Phonolite mine is located about a half mile southeast of the Paymaster. The workings include the 1,000-ft, east-west Phonolite adit, several shafts, and other workings. In some reports and maps the Phonolite adit is referred to as the Bruner mine.

Duluth et al

The Duluth, Black Mule, Ole Peterson, Golden Eagle, July Lode workings are south-southwest of the Phonolite adit on the west flank and crest of the range. Exploration and development began in about 1906 by the Golden Eagle Mining and Milling Company. From 1936 - 1944, the mine yielded $70,000 in gold and some silver. From 1980 to 1986, Jesse Wilson mined the July vein; mostly by open pit methods at the Amethyst pit, but also to a limited extent underground; the ore was milled at his mill on the Paymaster. No production records were kept. The mine is developed by the Lower and Upper adits and has over 1,000 feet of workings, stopes, and three (Hagarth, Crag, and White) shafts. The main ore zone occurs in a chimney-like, 8 x 14 foot ore shoot which has been mined from the main workings up to the surface.

Penelas

The Penelas Mine is in the southeast part of the district on the east flank of the range. Initial discovery of the ore shoot was reported in 1923, but significant production did not begin until 1935.

From 1931 to 1942 the mine was operated by the Penelas Mining Co., and the ore was deemed exhausted by 1941. According to U.S. Bureau of Mines statistics the Penelas has produced a total of 26,000 oz gold and 120,000 oz silver from 80,100 short tons of ore.

Historical Resource Estimates

Historic resource estimates were reported by Miramar Mining Company for the property in 1991, covering primarily the July-Duluth historic mining areas (referred to as the Historic Resource Area, or “HRA”). These estimates predate NI 43-101 guidelines and none of the following are regarded by the Author as compliant with current National Instrument 43-101 standards for reporting of resources and reserves. The area referred to is shown in Figure 7-3 in the section Local and Deposit Geology below.

Historic Resource Estimates for Historic Resource Area:

Historic work by Morrison-Knudsen, Miramar, Glamis, Newmont, Kennecott and others identified a low-grade resource near the southwest portion of the property. The work by Newmont, Kennecott and Miramar was summarized in a report by John Schilling in 1991. The resource section of the report identifies approximately 383,000 ounces of gold contained within 15 million tons at an average grade of 0.0254 opt Au within the Historic Resource Area of the Bruner property. The Historic Resource area refers to an area on the Bruner property that was the subject of a historical resource estimate reported on the property not in compliance with NI 43-101 standards.

Canamex cautions that this estimate is not NI 43-101 compliant for the reasons that: a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and Canamex is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The historical estimate is relevant solely for purposes of directing target areas for the Company's current exploration programs.

Since that time an additional 75 holes have been drilled within and along strike of the historical resource area. There has been no definitive resource report since the 1991 report.

A bulk sample from the historic resource area was taken in April 2012 and delivered to Kappes Cassidy & Associates in Reno, Nevada for column leach test work. Final cyanide column leach results were reported in August and demonstrated +89% gold extraction in 83 days on -3 inch and -3/4 inch crush material sampled from underground within the historic resource area at the Bruner gold project. The very positive metallurgical results support moving the Bruner project forward towards establishing a maiden NI 43-101 mineral resource and formulating preliminary concepts regarding site layout for a preliminary economic assessment sometime in 2015.

7 - Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Setting

The Bruner project lies at the north end of the Paradise Range within the western part of the central Basin and Range Province (Figure 7-1). The stratigraphy of this region consists of Paleozoic to Mesozoic intrusive, sedimentary, and metamorphic units overlain by Cenozoic age rhyolitic to andesitic volcanic rocks (John et al., 1989). Mid to Late Tertiary age calderas formed throughout the Great Basin province with associated intermediate to felsic volcanism and regionally extensive silicic ash-flow tuff units deposited from 35-19 Ma (Henry and John, 2013). This was followed by a period of intermediate to felsic volcanic intrusions and flows that continued until the onset of Basin and Range extension at ~15 Ma (John et al., 1989). Intermediate to mafic volcanic units represent the most recent period of igneous activity in the area and were emplaced between 12-10 Ma (John, 1989).

The Basin and Range Province has been a focus of extensional and trans-tensional strain since at least the Oligocene (Hardyman and Oldow, 1991). Since ~15 Ma, extension in west-central Nevada has been episodic and the magnitude of strain spatially heterogeneous. Basin and Range tectonism has formed a generally north- and north-northeast-trending structural fabric in the region surrounding the Bruner property. From ~10 Ma to present regional strain has been in part accommodated by the Walker Lane (Figure 7.1), a northwest-trending dextral shear zone in western Nevada (Atwater, 1970; Faulds and Henry, 2008). The Bruner property lies approximately 40 km northeast of the boundary between the Walker Lane and Basin and Range structural domains and displays evidence of Ancestral Walker Lane type tectonism (Figure 7-1).

Epithermal precious metal deposits throughout west-central Nevada are hosted in Tertiary age volcanic rocks and typically display a close spatial and temporal relationship with the ancestral arc volcanism and the structural evolution of the region (Gray, 1996; du Bray et al., 2014). This portion of west-central Nevada is host to numerous historic and active mines, most notably the Rawhide, Paradise Peak, and Round Mountain mines (Figure 7-1).

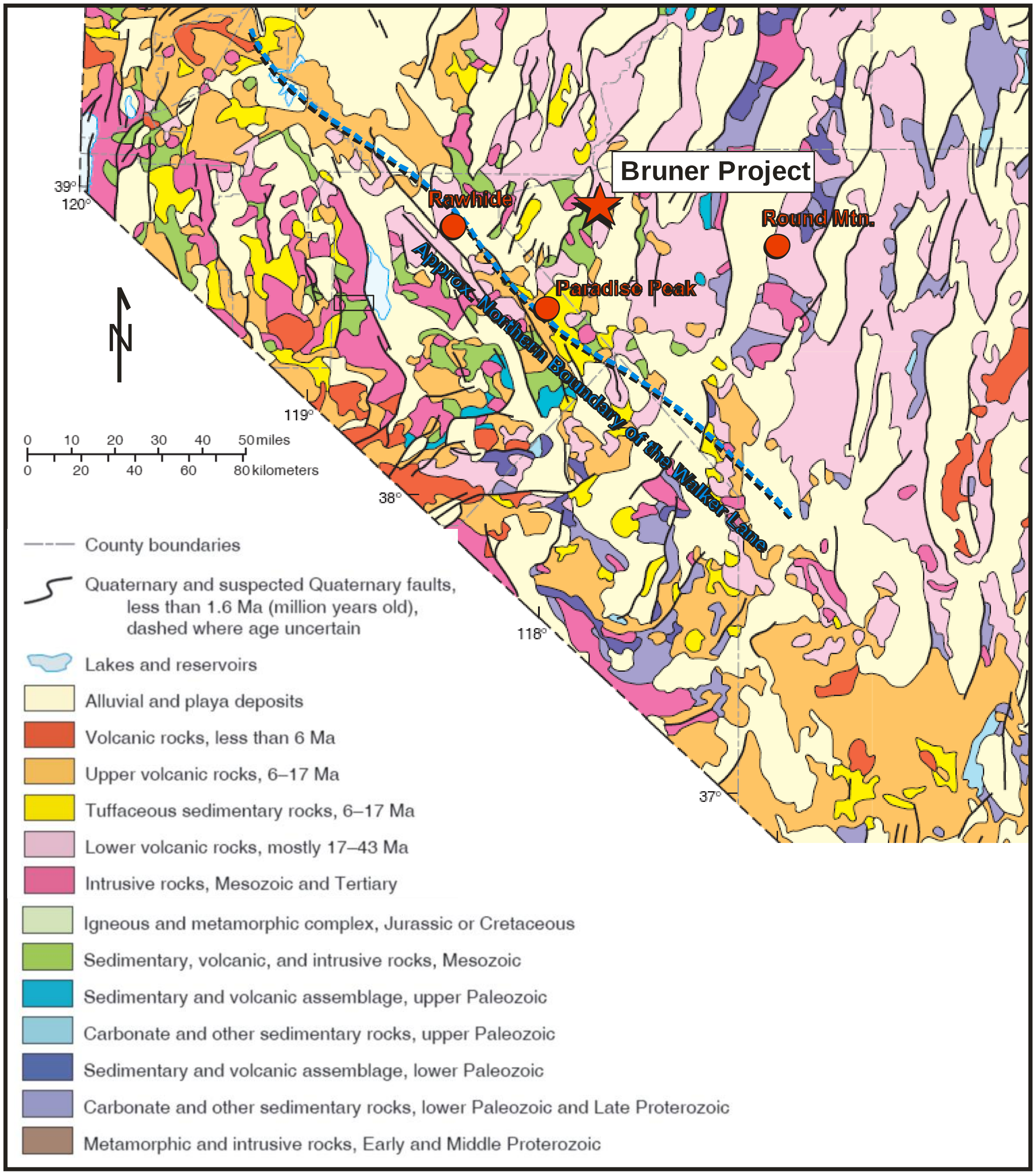


Figure 7-1 – Regional geology of West- Central Nevada.

Modified from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 57, Million-Scale Geologic Map of Nevada by John H. Stewart and John E. Carlson, 1977; and fault maps by Craig M. dePolo, 1998

Local and Property Geology

The Paradise Range is comprised of intermediate-felsic flows, domes, and tuffs with K-Ar ages of 19.3-23.1 Ma (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1984). The eruptive centers in the Bruner area are part of the southern segment of the ancestral cascades arc and were active in western Nevada and eastern California between 30-3 Ma. Ancestral arc volcanism is attributed to asthenospheric upwelling following rollback of the subducting Farallon slab (du Bray et al., 2014).

The general stratigraphy at the Bruner property is graphically represented in Figure 7-2. The oldest unit found at the Bruner property is a dark grey-green porphyritic andesite unit (Ta) with plagioclase and orthopyroxene phenocrysts. This unit was irregularly eroded forming an uneven paleosurface on which a light grey-white tuffaceous, ashy sediment unit (Tas) was subsequently deposited. These tuffaceous sedimentary rocks (Tas) are only preserved at some locations in the Bruner area. The ages of the Ta and Tas units at the Bruner property are unknown.

A tan-buff colored, biotite- and feldspar-rich rhyolitic flow and fragmental breccia unit (Tbl) with a few intercalated tuffaceous intervals overlays Ta and Tas rocks. This unit is heavily oxidized and contains some glassy lenses, abundant liesegang banding, and ubiquitous lenses of silica + iron oxide cemented microbreccia (SMB). The age of the Tbl unit is 20.8-23.8 Ma (Baldwin, 2014). This unit is the main host rock in the Historic Resource Area at Bruner. The Tbl unit is overlain by white and light purple colored flow-banded quartz rhyolite rocks (Trp) with intercalated vitrophyric layers. The contact between Tbl and Trp is irregular and sometimes steeply dipping. The Trp unit is the main host rock in the Penelas Area at Bruner. Lastly, a younger rhyolite flow dome (Tv), basaltic (Tba, Tba-bx) and rhyolitic (Ttd, Tr1, Tr2) intrusive units, and undifferentiated pyroclastic and volcaniclastic (Tvs) units were emplaced or deposited in the Bruner area.

Bruner lies in a region where normal faulting, characteristic of the Basin and Range Province, interacts with and/or overprints strike-slip and oblique-slip faults of the ancestral Walker Lane (~26-15 Ma; Gray, 1996). The resulting rocks display a high degree of brittle deformation from the overprinting of these northwest-, north-, and north-northeast-trending structural regimes. The northwest-trending structural assemblage at Bruner is offset by the younger north- and north-northeast-trending faults. This structural paragenesis is observed in other parts of the Paradise Range area (John et al., 1989; Dering, 2014).

Present-day topography and juxtaposition of the local stratigraphy, alteration assemblages, and vein textures indicates that relatively late vertical displacement of the rocks at Bruner has occurred.

The Tbl and Trp units display early-stage fine-grained, potassium-rich alteration assemblages of adularia ± illite and zones of silicification with matrix flooding and quartz veinlets throughout the property. Alteration proximal to mineralized zones formed pervasive dark grey quartz and coarse-grained adularia assemblages. Alteration distal to mineralized zones produced propylitic and argillic assemblages. Propylitically altered rocks contain chlorite + calcite + pyrite, but have been pervasively oxidized in most areas. Illite-rich argillically altered rocks occur proximal to mineralized zones and change to lower temperature smectite-rich assemblages distal to mineralized areas. Figure 7-3 below presents the local geology compiled by Newmont Exploration.

Ore minerals at Bruner include electrum (Au, Ag) and acanthite (Ag_2S) in addition to trace quantities of uytenbogaardtite (Ag_3AuS_2) and embolite (Ag(Br,Cl)). Acanthite is typically fine-grained and disseminated hosted in quartz + adularia veinlets and veins. Electrum is found in two size populations at Bruner; the relatively coarse-grained (25-250 µm) electrum appears to have formed first followed by a finer-grained (1-20 µm) electrum type. $^{40}K/^{40}Ar$ age dating indicates primary mineralization occurred at ~16.4 Ma at Bruner (Baldwin, 2014). Mineralized rocks at Bruner do not contain appreciable amounts of base metals (typically <20 ppm; Baldwin, 2014).

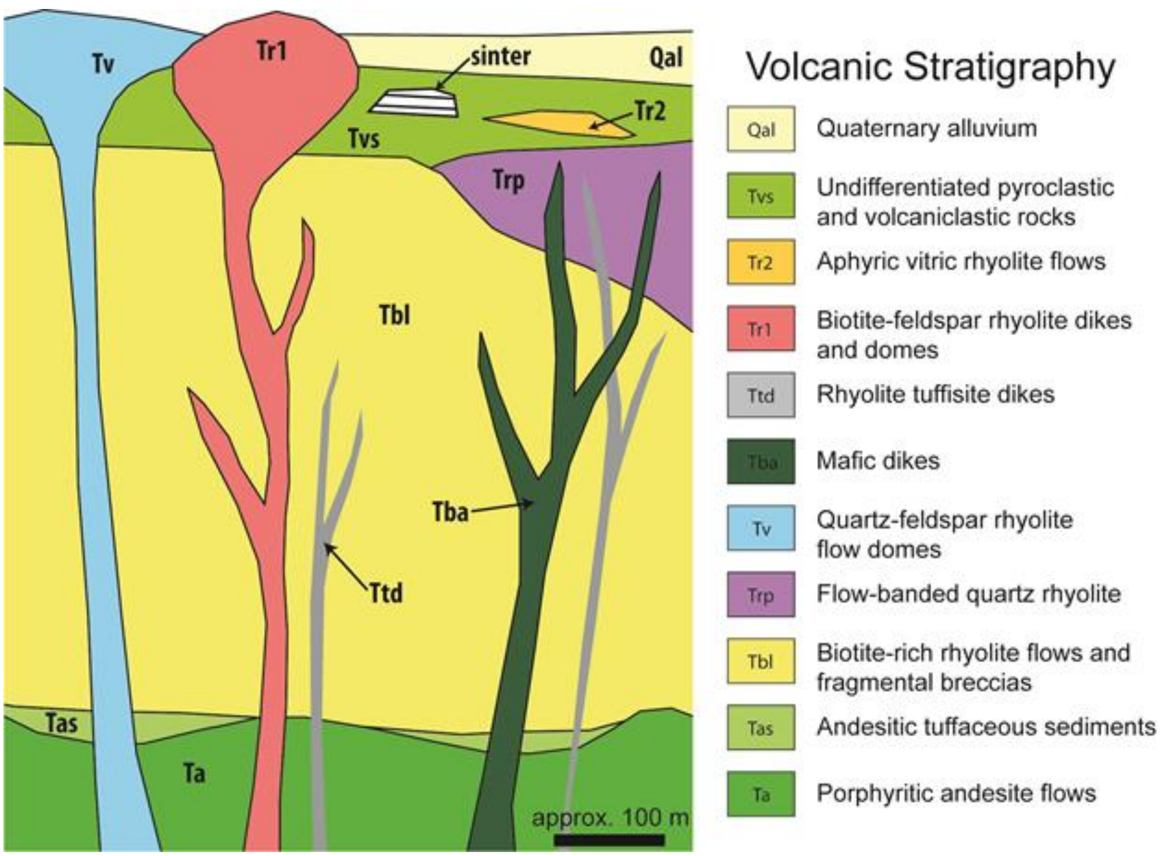


Figure 7-2: Bruner stratigraphy and unit descriptions (modified from Baldwin, 2014).

Historic Resource Area

The Historic Resource Area surrounds the historic July-Duluth Mine and includes most of the west-facing hillside in this part of the Bruner property (Figure 7-3). Outcrop in the Historic Resource Area is dominated by moderately (30-55°) north-dipping biotite-rich Tbl rocks with intruding rhyolite dikes (Tr1) and rare occurrences of rhyolite tuffisite dikes (Ttd) and mafic intrusive rocks (Tba). Figure 7-3 below presents the lithologies mapped at 500 scale by Newmont Exploration.

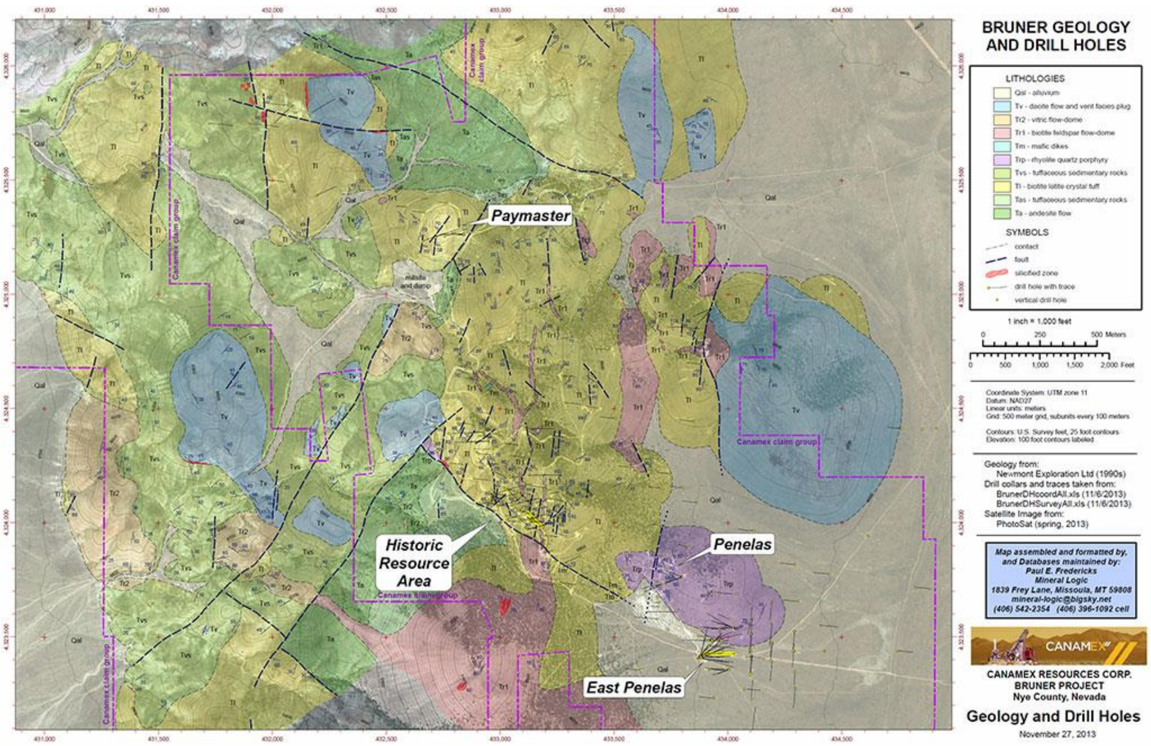


Figure 7-3: Local and property geology of the Bruner Gold Project area. After Newmont Exploration

Rhyolite dikes (Tr1) appear to post-date mineralization in this area and no direct relationship between Ttd/Tba and mineralization has been observed in surface or underground exposures. At Bruner the Tbl unit consists of two main textures; a fragmental breccia (Tbl-bx) with abundant cobble-sized cognate clasts and minor gravel-sized lithic clasts and a finer-textured flow unit (Tbl-f) containing coarse-grained biotite and feldspar phenocrysts and fine-grained quartz in a silica-rich matrix. Throughout the Historic Resource Area outcrop of the Tbl-bx subunit is discernable from Tbl-f by the presence of weathered cobble-sized pockets that once contained cognate clasts.

Structural measurements from the Historic Resource Area show that veins, faults, and joints are consistently north-trending and steeply-dipping and display normal and dextral-normal slip (Dering, 2014). Surface and underground mapping highlight older northwest-trending faults that are offset by these north-trending structures. The weak surface expression of these structures suggests slip on the north-striking structures has been tens of meters or less.

The Historic Resource Area contains distinctive spires up to 15 meters in height that are dispersed along the west-facing hillside. These spires are formed by adularized and silicified Tbl rocks and represent the earliest alteration assemblage in this area. The spires are not mineralized, though they do designate fluid upflow pathways and it appears that later mineralizing fluids were concentrated along these same permeable conduits and mineralized the adjacent rocks. The Tbl rocks peripheral to mineralized zones in the Historic Resource Area display a smectite-rich argillic alteration assemblage and have a pale grey to white color. Argillized rocks proximal to mineralized areas contain more illite-rich assemblages with ubiquitous manganese oxide.

Mineralized Tbl rocks are often pervasively adularized and display grey to dark grey matrix silicification and dark grey quartz veinlets and veins with fine-grained electrum and acanthite. Altered and mineralized intervals occupy north-striking high-angle structures (Figure 7-5) and were the focus of historic mining operations at the July-Duluth Mine, yet these faults and veins only display subtle surface expressions. Intersections of veins and pre-existing structures, such as northwest-striking faults, seem to be particularly favorable sites to target high-grade mineralization in the Historic Resource Area. For example, the Crag Fissure is a northwest-striking structure located within the July-Duluth Mine and contains high-grade electrum- and acanthite-bearing dark grey quartz vein fragments with bladed quartz after calcite (indicative of boiling). A pre-tilt orientation of the Bruner geology suggests that mineralized structures in the Historic Resource Area had a near-vertical dip during the time of mineralization. The mineralized zones, as presently identified, display a weak association with the lithological contact between the Tbl-bx and Tbl-f subunits possibly due to permeability or kinematic variations in these rocks (Figure 7-4).

Textural evidence suggests that acanthite was partially leached out of primary electrum + acanthite assemblages in the Historic Resource Area. Although gold is typically hosted within and adjacent to high-angle structures the morphology of a widespread halo of lower-grade gold-bearing rock subparallel to the current topography is present in the Historic Resource Area. The Ag:Au ratio is highly variable throughout the Bruner property and pervasive oxidation of the host rocks in the Historic Resource Area is extensive, all indicating that supergene remobilization of silver ± gold likely occurred.

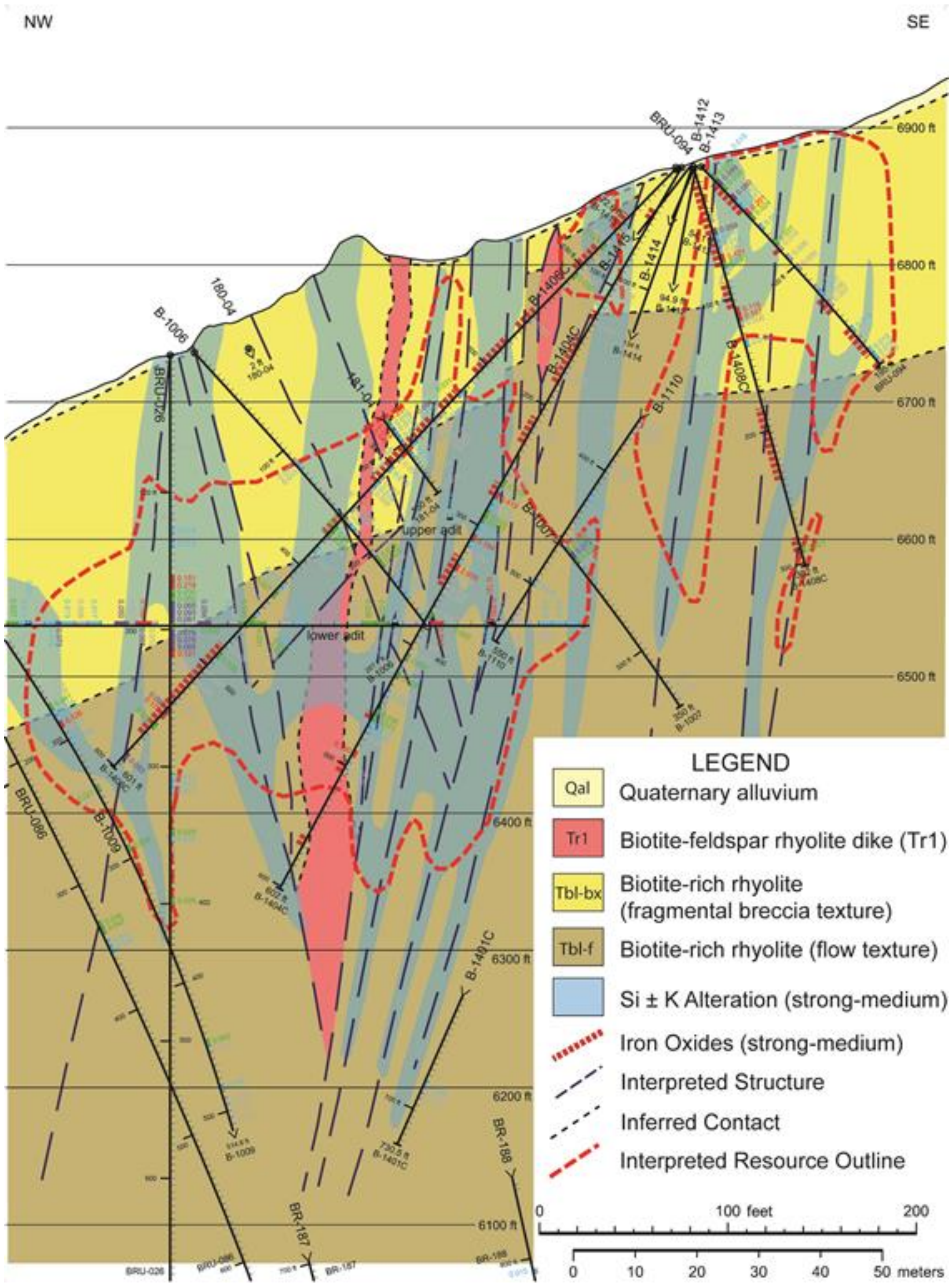


Figure 7-4: Representative cross-section showing extent of altered zones in the Historic Resource Area and an interpreted resource outline relative to structure, alteration, and stratigraphy (095° HRA section, Pad 3).

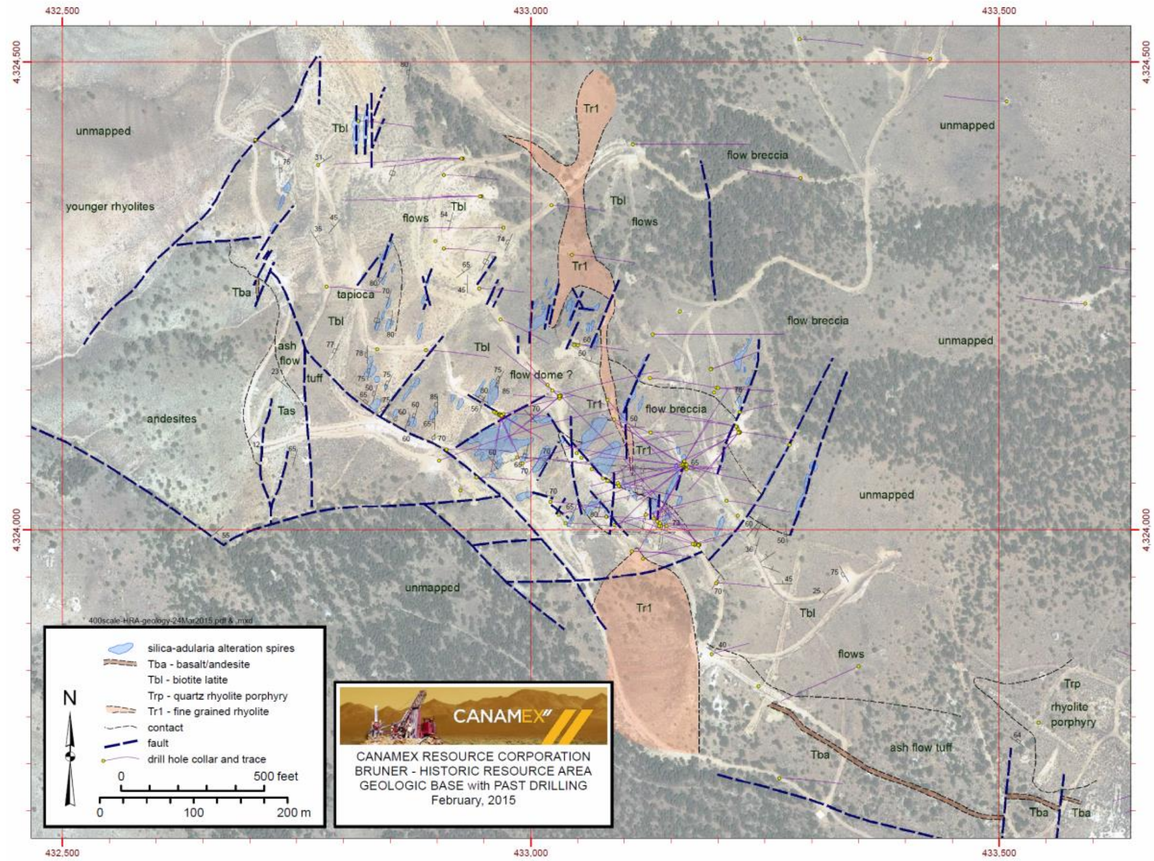


Figure 7-5: 100 Scale surface geology of the Historic Resource

Paymaster Area

The Paymaster Area forms a topographic high covered by cobble- to boulder-sized waste rock from the historic Paymaster Mine. The hill is composed of Tbl rocks overlying Tas and Ta rocks (Figure 7-6). Biotite-rich Tbl rocks are typically tan colored with moderate iron oxide staining and silica + iron oxide cemented microbreccia lenses similar to Tbl rocks found throughout the Historic Resource Area. Tuffaceous sediments (Tas) are irregularly preserved underneath the Tbl unit and display a pale white color. Porphyritic andesite rocks (Ta) underlie the Tas and Tbl units. Additionally, traces of biotite-feldspar dikes (Tr1) are found in underground exposures.

Underground mapping at the Paymaster Mine revealed moderately-dipping (50-75°) north- to northeast-trending structures, and a series of shallow-dipping (30-40°) listric faults. Historic workings follow moderately-dipping north-trending faults to structural intersections with northeast-striking structures (Figure 7-7). It is unclear whether the shallow-dipping structures influence, or offset, mineralized rocks.

The Tbl and Tas rocks peripheral to the mineralized zones at Paymaster are weakly to moderately propylitically altered (light green color) and argillically altered (light tan color). Tbl and Tas rocks contain moderate amounts of disseminated, oxidized fine-grained pyrite. Altered rocks located within mineralized zones contain lenses, veinlets, and veins of dark grey quartz ± adularia similar to mineralized intervals in the Historic Resource Area.

At Paymaster the host rocks are similar to those in the Historic Resource Area, where mineralized zones are concentrated in fractured, silicified, and adularized biotite-rich Tbl rocks. Rocks mined from the Paymaster Vein in the historic Paymaster Mine are described as fragmented vein material, analogous to some ore material mined at July-Duluth in the Historic Resource Area (Figure 7-7). Mineralized rocks at Paymaster are located just above the Tbl/Ta contact and appear to be confined by the underlying Ta unit. Based on recent and historic drilling this contact appears to be shallow-dipping and moderately offset structurally, creating a relatively flat-lying mineralized zone compared to other areas of the Bruner property (Figure 7-7).

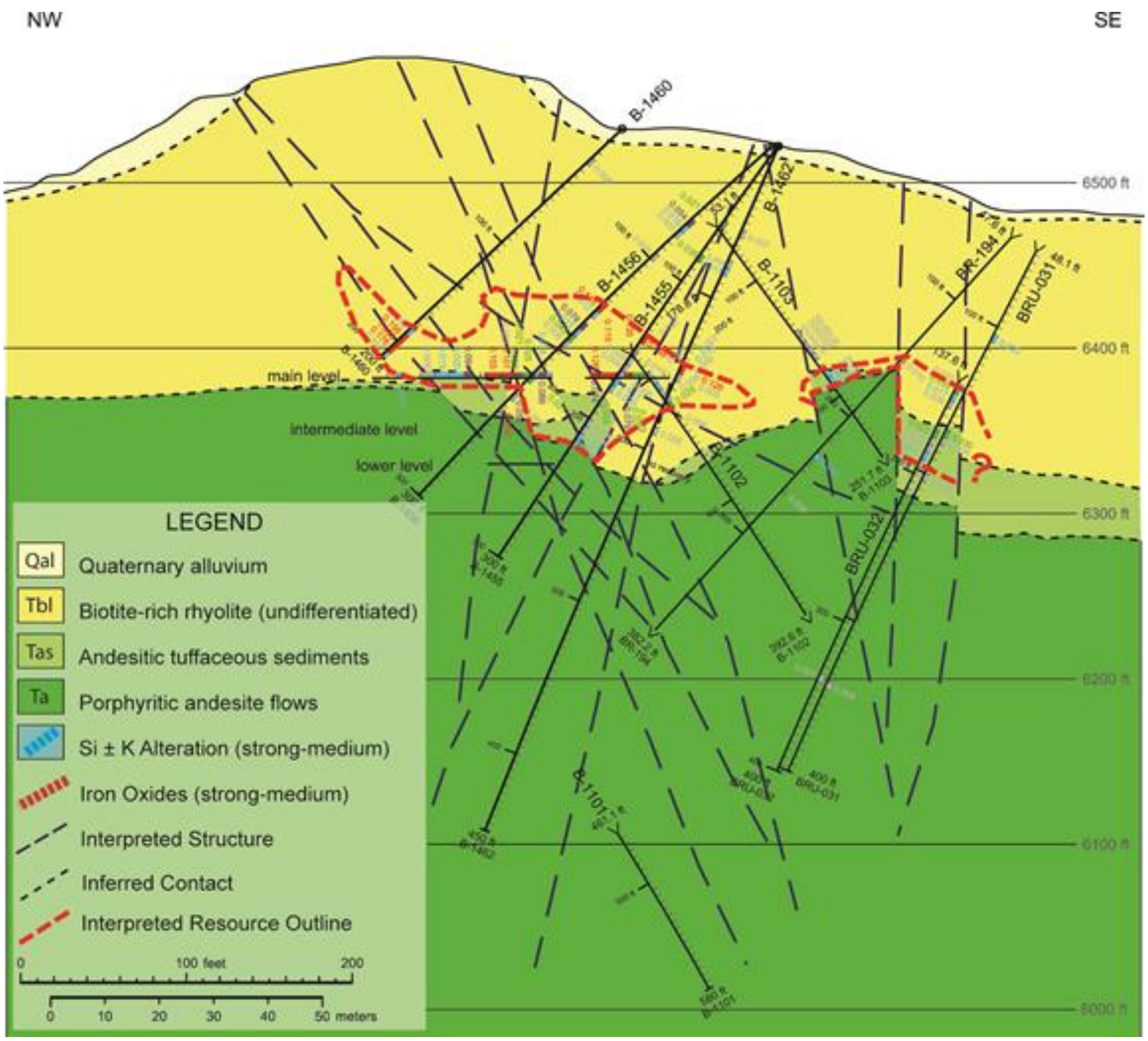


Figure 7-6: Representative cross-section showing interpreted resource outline relative to structure, stratigraphy, and alteration in the Paymaster Area (115° Paymaster Area section, Pad 1).

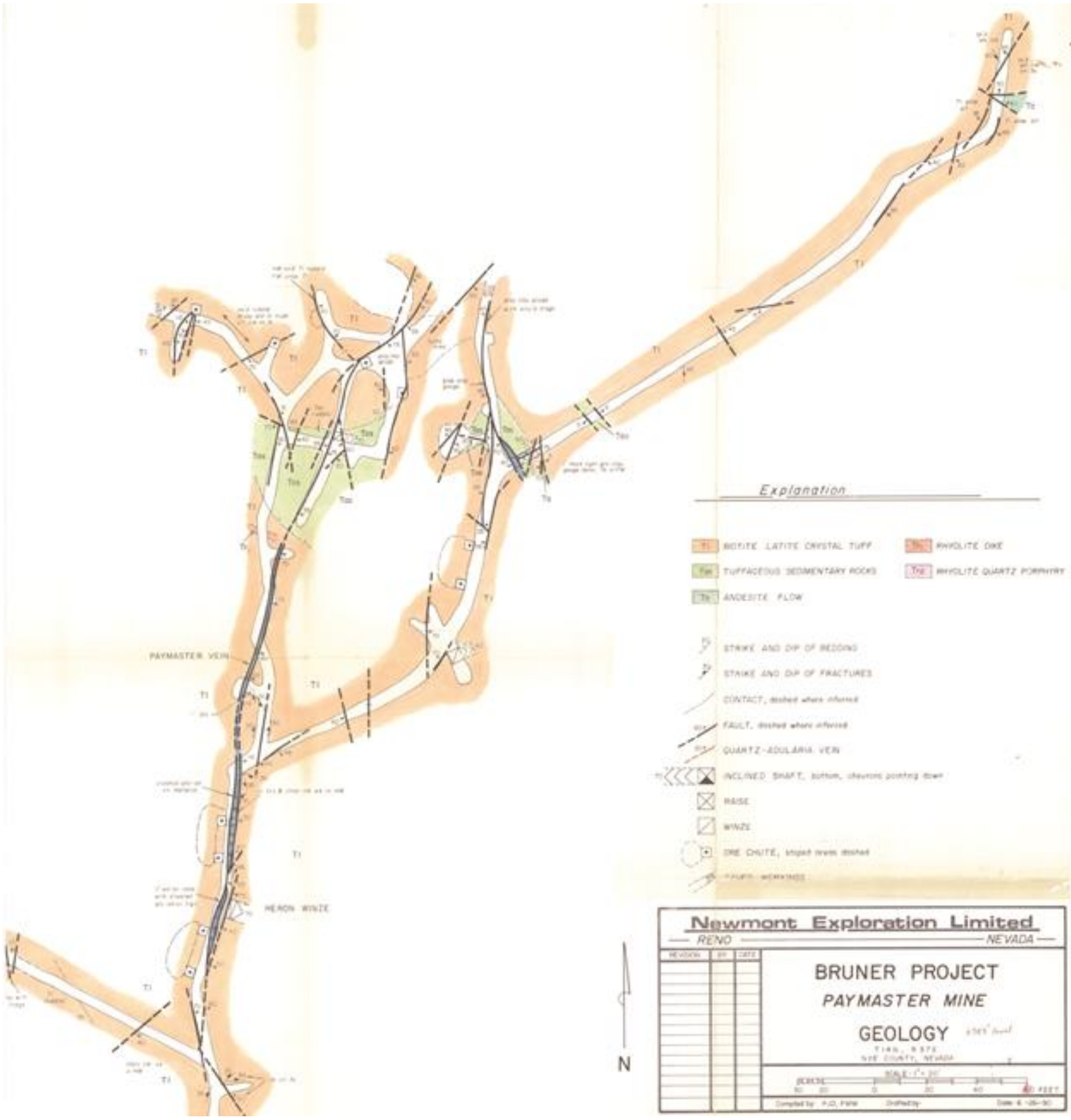


Figure 7-7: Underground geology of the Paymaster Mine (6383' level) at Bruner (modified from Newmont Exploration Ltd, 1990).

Penelas and Penelas East

The Penelas Area hosts the Penelas Mine, which is historically the most productive mine in the Bruner district. Flow-banded porphyritic rhyolite rocks (Trp) overlie the biotite-rich Tbl rocks and outcrop throughout this area. The Penelas Area contains a series of north-trending structures that offset older northwest-trending faults. The north- and northwest-trending structures sometimes contain mafic dike (Tba) swarms. The age of the Tba unit is ~16.4 Ma, roughly congruent with the timing of mineralization at Bruner.

The Penelas East Area is a newly discovered zone approximately 400 meters east of the historic Penelas Mine. The host rocks at Penelas East are similar to those found at the Penelas Mine. Recent drilling has identified numerous Tba dikes and bi-lithic volcanic breccia (Tba-bx) zones containing rhyolite and mafic clasts in a basaltic matrix. Tba and Tba-bx rocks are concentrated along steeply-dipping north- and northwest-trending faults.

Altered and mineralized rock assemblages in this area are most similar to currently accepted low-sulfidation epithermal models (Figure 7-8; Hedenquist et al., 2000; Simmons et al., 2005 among others) compared to the rest of the Bruner property.

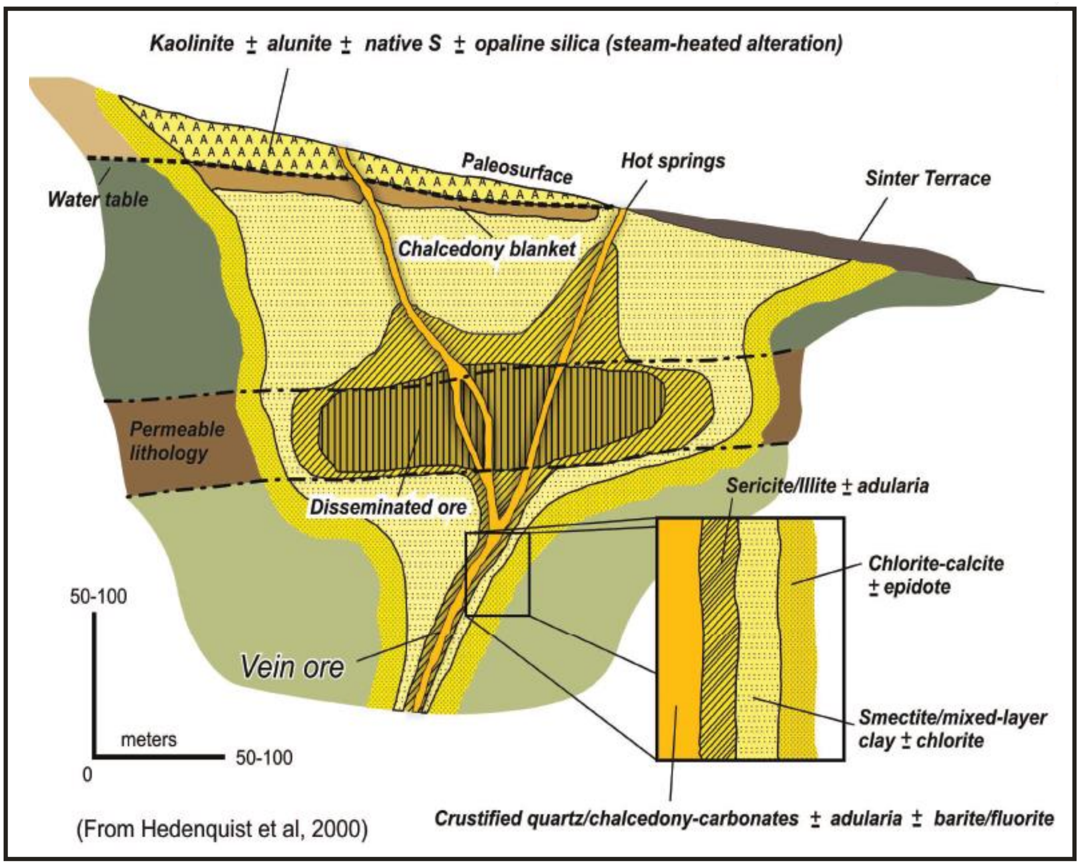


Figure 7-8: Schematic section showing typical alteration and mineralization patterns in a low sulfidation system. Modified from Hedenquist et al. (2000).

Distal alteration signatures of the mineralizing system include smectite-rich argillized areas which become increasingly illite-rich closer to mineralized zones. In addition to increasing illite content, argillized rocks proximal to mineralized veins include crystalline kaolinite and display more pervasive silicified and adularized matrices and silica + adularia veinlets (Figure 7-9).

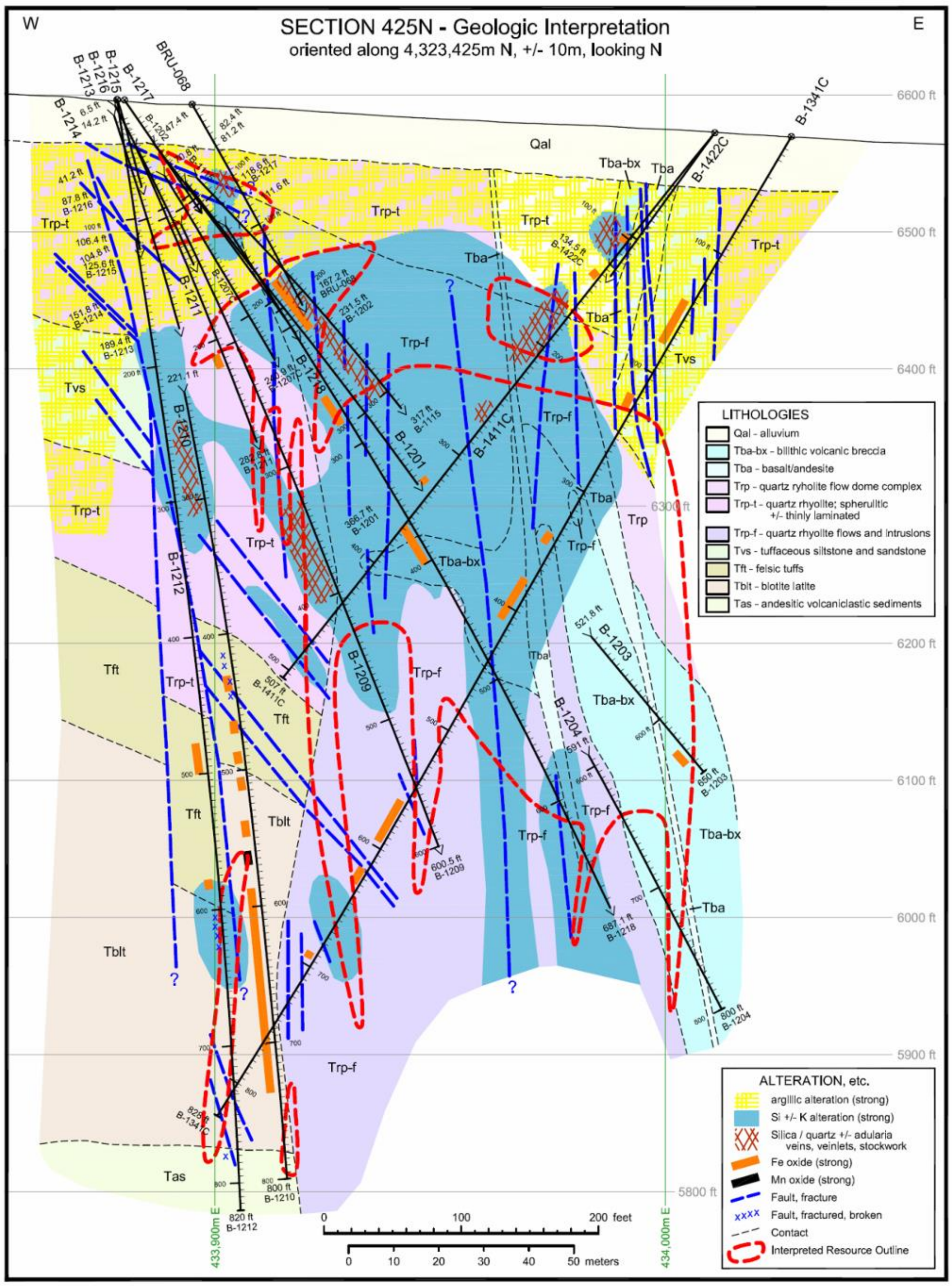


Figure 7-9: Representative cross-section in the Penelas East Area showing lithology, structure, and alteration (425N section).

Gold- and silver-bearing veins and veinlets in the Penelas Mine Area occur along a north-striking, moderately east-dipping fault in Trp rocks forming the Penelas Vein. The Penelas Vein is 1-2 meters wide and has a strike length of at least 500 meters. Historic workings followed this vein to at least 300 meters depth in the Penelas Mine. Mineralized intervals contain electrum- and acanthite-bearing quartz + adularia (up to 50%) veinlets and veins with lesser illite, montmorillonite, amethyst quartz, and iron-rich micas. Mineralized structures display textures indicative of open-space filling and boiling including colloform banding, bladed quartz and adularia after calcite, and vugs. Some structures contain fault breccias with mineralized vein fragments similar to parts of the Historic Resource Area (e.g. the Crag Fissure). Importantly, gold- and silver-bearing veins are not commonly found away from the Penelas Vein in the Penelas Mine Area.

Mineralized zones in the Penelas East Area are hosted in Trp rocks similar to the Penelas Mine. At the Penelas Mine gold-bearing veins occur in a discrete vein zone (i.e. the Penelas Vein), though at Penelas East gold-bearing veins form stockwork zones of 1-10 mm quartz + adularia + iron oxide (± illite ± montmorillonite ± amethyst quartz ± iron-rich micas) veinlets. Iron oxide minerals include hematite, goethite, and limonite and are interpreted to have formed, in part, by oxidation of vein-hosted pyrite. In the Penelas East Area these stockwork vein intervals have been intersected at multiple levels in the stratigraphy, unlike at the Penelas Mine, along a series of steeply-dipping structures (Figure 7-8). The Penelas Mine and Penelas East Areas are cutoff to the south by a major northwest-trending down-to-the-northeast structure that continues to the south of the Historic Resource Area.

8 - Deposit Types

Gold and silver at the Bruner property occur within narrow quartz + adularia +/- pyrite veins and veinlets, along fractures, and in disseminations that are manifested as sheeted/stockwork zones, vein swarms, and rare 0.3-2 meter wide veins, hosted by high-silica rhyolite flow domes and encasing and surrounding volcaniclastic units that overlie a mostly unaltered andesite base. The mineralization style is classified as low-sulfidation epithermal (LSE) with occasionally high-grade gold+quartz+adularia veins occurring within broad zones of hydrothermal alteration containing low-grade gold and silver.

Structural controls are dominant with northerly striking faults and fractures representing the primary controls on precious metal mineralized veins and fractures. NW-trending faults and fractures represent a subordinate structural control on mineralization. Gold and silver bearing veins and veinlets have robust boiling indications (high adularia content, bladed quartz after calcite, recrystallized colloform quartz bands), lack rhythmic banding and contain 1-2 stages of precious metal introduction; these precious metal-bearing veins occur separately from an earlier population of barren to weakly mineralized rhythmically banded quartz-only veins. Basaltic to basaltic-andesite dikes are commonly present in proximity or immediately adjacent to high-grade gold veins or veinlets, and are considered an integral part of the gold-bearing environment at Bruner.

Most low-sulfidation epithermal deposits, which include a majority of the world's bonanza-grade veins, are associated with bimodal (basalt-rhyolite) volcanic rocks in a variety of extensional tectonic settings , and syn-mineral mafic dikes are common in these deposits (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). Low sulfidation epithermal deposits are genetically linked to bimodal volcanism and are believed to be formed from dilute fluids which are spatially associated with magmas and where economic gold deposition can occur several kilometers above the level of the causative magma intrusion. Calc-alkalic LSE deposits have restricted vertical continuity, generally <300 meters, whereas alkali LSE deposits can extend in excess of 1000 meters. Mineralized sub-alkalic systems generally have high Ag:Au ratios (>1:1) and low base metal content. Gold is generally associated with pyrite (Robert and others, 2007).

Textures of gold-silver mineralization can include open space filling, symmetrical layering, comb structures, colloform banding, and multiple episodes of brecciation (Panteleyev, 1996). Mineralized zones at Bruner contain all of the above textures. Gold occurs primarily as electrum. Electrum can be accompanied by acanthite and pyrite, and rarely base metal sulfides (Heald, 1987).

Regional- scale fracture systems relating to extension or translational movement and emplacement of flow dome complexes are typical of the host geologic environment. Extensional structures such as normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins, and cymoid loops are common. High-level subvolcanic intrusions, dikes, locally derived coarse clastic rocks, and pebble diatremes are common (Panteleyev, 1996).

Alteration minerals in LSE systems generally show lateral zoning from proximal quartz-adularia in and adjacent to mineralized veins and structures through smectite-illite-pyrite to distal propylitic alteration containing chlorite-calcite (Hedenquist and others , 2000). The Bruner mineral system displays a similar alteration zoning pattern surrounding gold-silver mineralized zones. Figure 7-8 above presents a generalized model for low-sulfidation systems.

Bonanza-grade veins, as occur at the Sleeper and Midas deposit in northern Nevada, are a common component of LSE deposits. The historical production from the Bruner property was from the Penelas Mine, a well-defined high-grade vein that demonstrates strong similarities to typical bonanza vein type deposits within typical LSE environments. Examples of LSE deposits in the general vicinity of the Bruner property include the Denton-Rawhide and Round Mountain deposits (John, 2001) and the Castle Mountain deposit (Capps and Moore, 1991).

9 - Exploration

Historic Exploration

Very little surface exploration was undertaken before Newmont Exploration Limited acquired an option on the property from Miramar Mining Corporation in 1988.

In December 1988, Newmont Exploration Limited signed an agreement with Miramar to explore the Bruner property: Newmont conducted an extensive exploration program which included geologic mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveying, and drilling, as described in detail below and presented by Noland (2010). The geology across the entire property was mapped at 1 inch equals 500 feet. A separate alteration overlay map was prepared which confirmed that gold anomalies detected in the soil survey correspond to areas of pervasive potassic alteration.

- Geophysics: A helicopter-borne magnetic survey was made of the district (Noland 2010). Later, detailed ground-magnetic surveys were done in areas of specific interest. The results of the survey showed major north and northwest structural trends were distinguishable in a contoured plot of the total field data. The mineralized north-trending structural zone that hosts the Penelas and HRA deposits is readily identifiable as a linear magnetic low. Several other and similar magnetic linear features were also found on the property. A ground radiometric survey was also completed that emphasizes the relationship between areas of potassic alteration and gold mineralization.

- Geochemistry: A grid soil survey was completed on 100 foot centers and 400 foot line-spacing across the heart of the Bruner property. Results show a 2,000' by 800', northwest-trending gold anomaly with values greater than 100 ppb. This anomaly occurs over the Duluth mine and extends northward to the Paymaster Mine area and southeastwards towards the Penelas mine area. Maps showing Au in rock and soil samples and analytical results for Ag, As, Sb and Hg were presented in Noland (2010).

- Underground mapping and sampling: The 1,600 feet of workings in both levels of the Duluth mine were mapped and sampled by Newmont in 1989. One hundred sixty four chip samples, one to ten feet in length, were taken along the back, perpendicular to the structural grain. Of these samples 85 returned assays greater than 0.010 Au oz/ton, and 24 samples returned assays greater than 0.050 Au oz/ton. Duluth geology and sample maps are presented in Noland (2010). Mapping and sampling was completed in the Penelas mine, but due to poor ground conditions, only a small portion of the first and second level workings near the shaft were accessible. On the first two levels production was along a north-trending structure dipping70^{o} to the east. The Paymaster Mine was mapped, and the areas around the stopes were sampled. The predominant rock type encountered in the mine is latite, and some of the volcaniclastic sediments at the base of the latite tuff section are found in the central part of the workings. Paymaster geology and sample maps are included in Noland (2010).

Many of the completed drill holes intersected zones of low-grade gold mineralization with occasional short intervals of 0.1 to 1 Au oz/ton in silicified breccia zones in rhyolite.

All surface and drill hole sample preparation and analytical work was completed by Newmont at their in-house laboratory in Elko, Nevada, and is believed to have been done to industry standards prevalent at the time.

A size fraction analysis and sampling tree study of four types of mineralization encountered in the 1989 drilling program detected a significant particulate gold content associated with samples containing quartz-adularia veining. The study suggested that acceptable accuracy and reproducibility could be achieved through larger initial sample size for crushing and grinding of the pulp to 80% minus 200 mesh.

Figure 9-1 below is a compilation map showing relevant Newmont radiometric survey data, contoured soil geochemical data, and drill hole locations that serve to highlight the primary exploration target areas on the Bruner property.

Newmont relinquished the property to Miramar Mining Corporation in 1991.

In 1991 Miramar commissioned an independent resource estimate by John Schilling.

In 1994, Miramar retained consulting geologist Don White to review the results of exploration activities and to propose additional work if warranted. Don White reviewed the nature of mineralization at Bruner and compared it to the host geology for the gold deposit at the Denton Rawhide mine located 30 miles to the west, and recommended a reconnaissance sampling program which extended well beyond the previously explored area on the Bruner property. The results of that program are not relevant to this report. In 1995 Michael Dennis, a Reno-based consultant, undertook a compilation of all of the data generated to date on the project and generated the following:

- Revised cross sections with all drill holes included;
- Consolidation of all geochemical data onto a topographic base map;
- An accurate topographic base map for the project;
- Conversion of drill hole locations based on the Newmont 20,000N/20,000E local grid to UTM coordinates (there is still considerable variation in stated coordinates and actual drill hole locations in the field).

In 1998, Miramar retained Nevada Gold Exploration Inc. to review the existing project data, further digitize existing data and to seek high grade targets on the project, (Tullar, 1999).

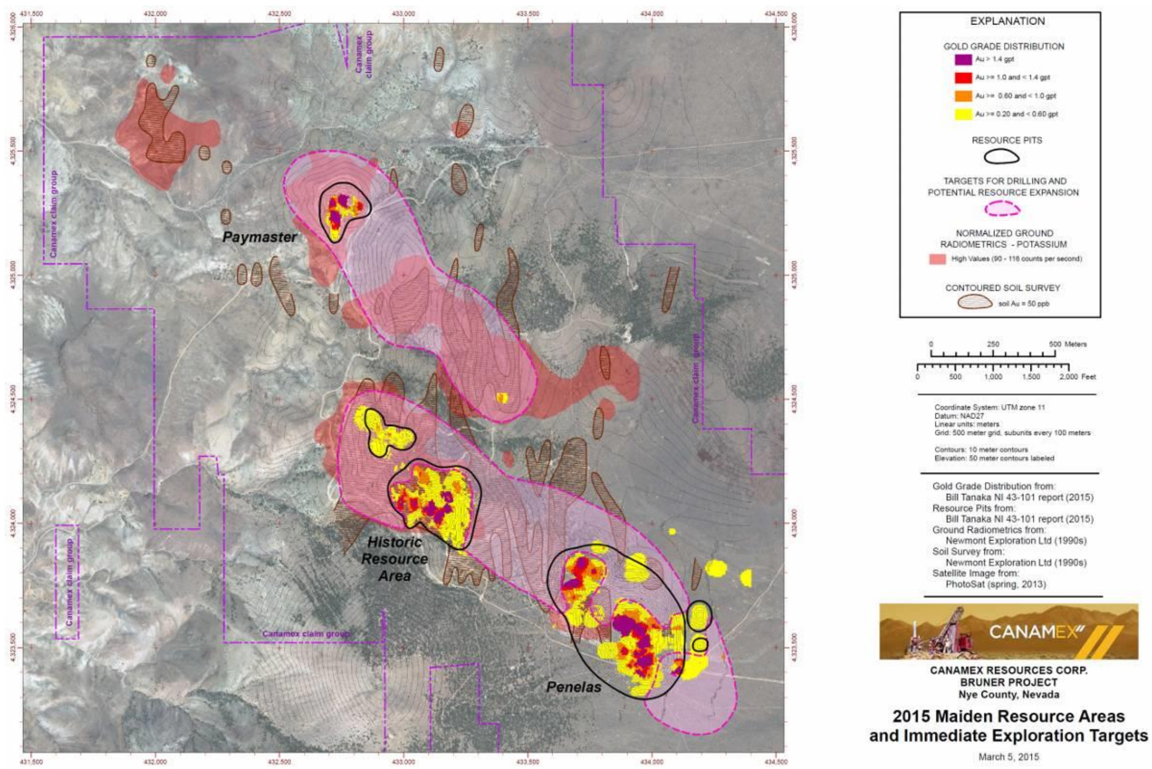


Figure 9-1: Compilation map showing relevant Newmont radiometric survey data, contoured soil geochemical data, and contoured gold grade from the resource models projected to surface highlighting the primary exploration target areas on the Bruner property.

In July of 2002, American International Ventures, Inc. (AIVN) purchased the property from Miramar. Miramar was closing down its Reno operation and a tremendous amount of project data was discarded. AIVN did obtain most of the basic geology maps and assay data for the project, but none of the chip trays or core survived.

In 2004, AIVN conducted a six-hole core drilling program under the supervision of Ken Brook to test some of Newmont's high-grade intercepts in the Duluth area. This was only the second core drilling program for the property, and it provided a detailed look at some of the high-grade mineralized features, such as veins and fracture coatings, which would be hard to detect in RC cuttings.

The holes were drilled on the road above the Duluth workings and defined the complexity of the host lithologies encountered, including a sequence of Miocene rhyolitic volcanic rocks comprising welded tuffs, agglomerates, flows/domes, intrusive breccias and hydrothermal breccias. All of the rocks showed moderate to intense clay alteration, moderate to heavy iron-oxide staining and local silicification around veins and intrusive breccias. The rocks were strongly fractured, and younger faults usually had abundant tan clay gouge. Mineralized fractures were coated with manganese oxide, drusy quartz crystals mixed with adularia and often showed up to three generations of quartz crystals. This is the first detailed description of the nature of gold mineralization at the property.

Unfortunately the core from AIVN's drilling program was discarded and is no longer available for inspection and re-evaluation.

Patriot Gold Corporation entered into an option on the unpatented claims portion of the property in 2004 and completed ground magnetic geophysical surveys and CSMAT surveys on the eastern portion of the property, which guided their drilling campaign. The drilling results suggest the anomalies detected were reflecting argillic alteration which we now know lies peripheral to the silica + adularia alteration that accompanies gold-silver mineralization on the property.

Ken Brook (2004) reviewed all of the available data on previous activity and compiled a list of the exploration work done and an estimate of its cost. Brook estimated that total exploration and development expenditures prior to AIVN to be $2,700,000. AIVN spent an estimated $125,000 on the project. After AIVN, Patriot Gold spent a total of approximately $500,000 at the Bruner property. Most of this expenditure was for drilling. Total historic expenditures at Bruner now exceed $3.3 million.

Canamex Exploration

Canamex did limited surface exploration prior to commencing its own drilling program on the property in 2011, relying heavily upon the comprehensive work completed by Newmont Exploration Limited, described above.

After discovery of significant gold intercepts in the Penelas East area in 2012, which was not completely covered by Newmont's surface exploration work, Canamex commissioned Magee Geophysics and International Geophysical Services LLC to complete a detailed ground magnetic and VLF-EM EM surveys respectively over the new Penelas East discovery area to assess the ability to detect controls on mineralization intersected in drilling with these two geophysical methods.

Ground magnetics re-processed by International Geophysical Services LLC was useful in distinguishing andesitic from rhyolitic host rocks, including a significant basaltic-andesite dike which cuts across the rhyolite, but was not useful in identifying the location of gold-bearing drill hole intercepts (Figure 9-2). Surface contamination from old metal trash around old mine workings potentially masks the possible signature from bedrock sources in the Penelas Mine area.

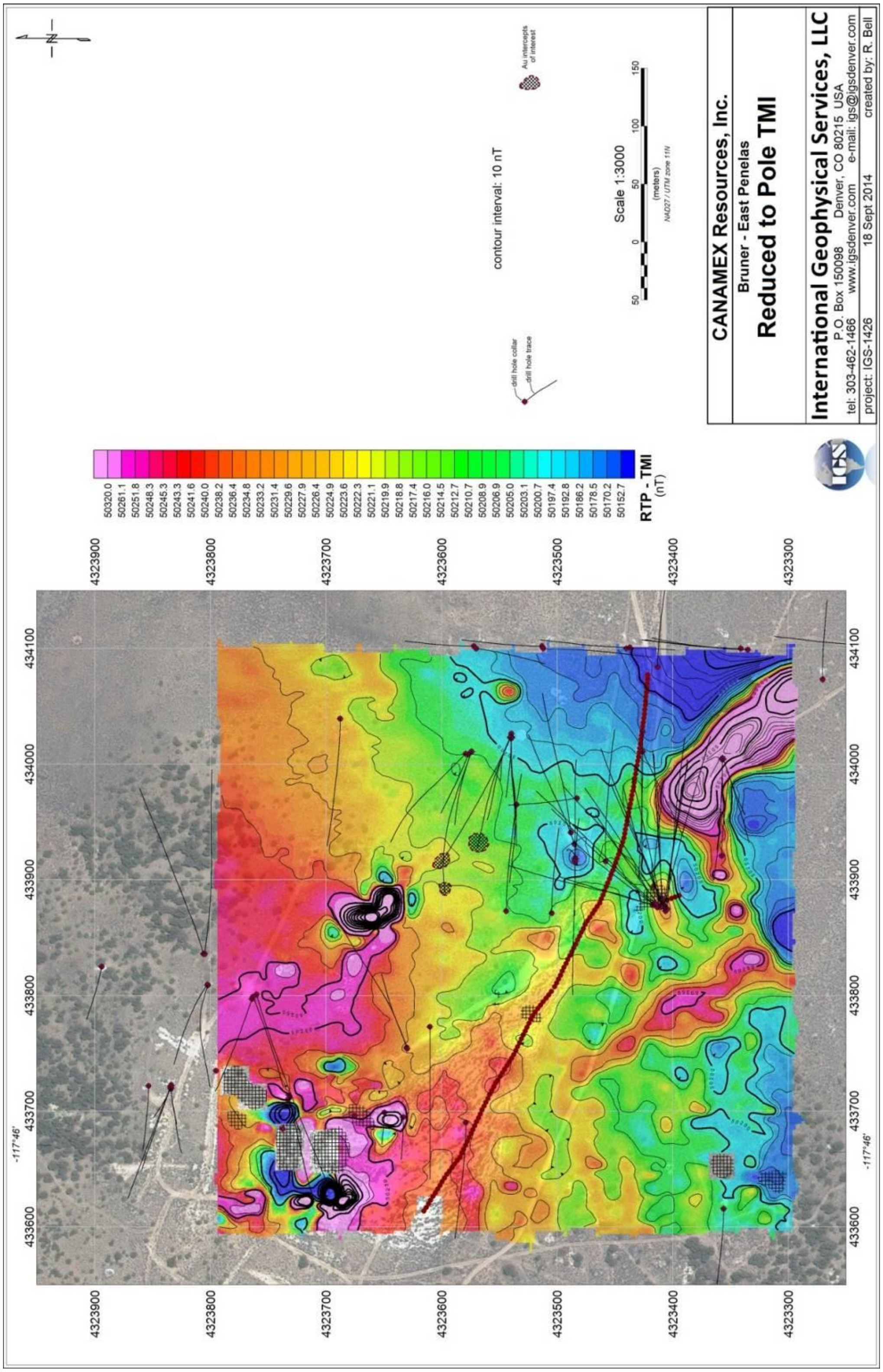


Figure 9-2: Color-coded ground magnetics contours.

Processed data from VLF-EM surveying, particularly color-contoured current density data in plan view, appears to very closely identify the location of gold-bearing drill hole intercepts, and is anticipated to be a very useful exploration guide going forward (Figure 9-3).

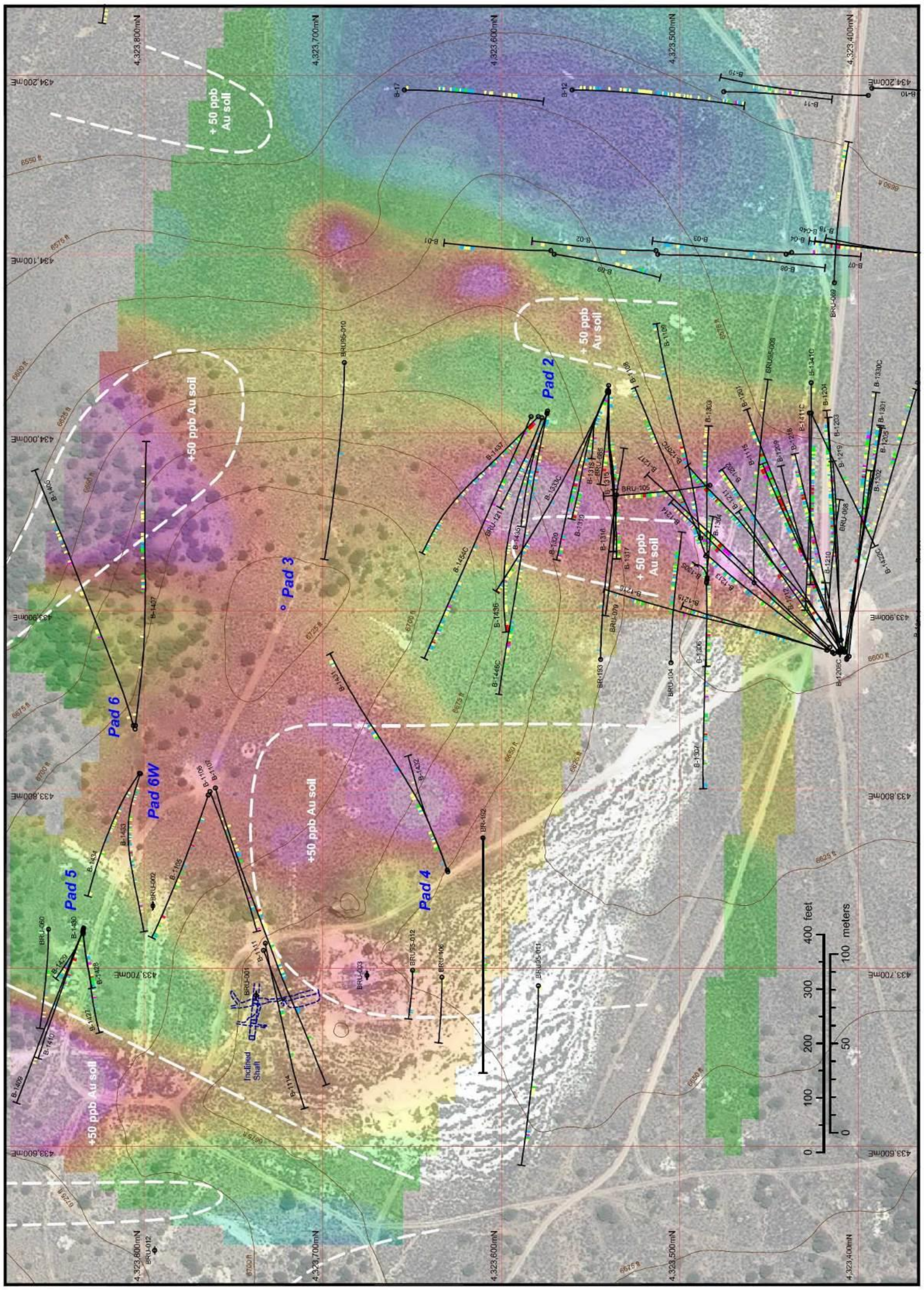


Figure 9-3: Color-coded VLF-EM survey data

10 - Drilling

Historical Drilling

Modern exploration of the Bruner property commenced in the late 1970s when the underlying land owner brought in Morrison Knudsen on a contract basis in 1979. They did no surface exploration prior to drilling nine core holes, eight of which were vertical. Five of the core holes were “not analyzed”. Two of the core holes reported intercepts greater than 0.01 oz/ton Au.

Kennecott Corporation did limited exploration work on the property in 1983 and drilled 15 reverse-circulation holes totaling 6,630 feet/460 meters. Kennecott was negotiating to acquire the property while they were conducting the drill program. When negotiations broke down, they abandoned the property and no further information was passed on to the underlying owner.

In 1987, Inspiration Gold, Inc. and Callahan Mining Corp. entered into a joint venture to explore the western portion of the property (Bruno prospect) and conducted limited geologic mapping at a scale of 1 in. = 200 ft., limited surface sampling (83 rock chip & 10 soil) and eleven reverse-circulation drill holes totaling 2,960 feet/902 meters. Miramar entered into a lease in 1988 and purchased the property from the underlying owner in 1991. They entered into a series of joint ventures with other companies as listed below for the exploration and development of the property.

Glamis Gold Exploration drilled 29 air-track blast holes totaling 1,733 feet/528 meters. Eighteen holes PM-l to 18 were on Paymaster hill, and eleven holes, Jul-1 to 11 were over the July and Duluth workings. The holes were vertical and averaged less than 70 feet deep each. Nearly vertical, mineralized, shear zones up to 70 feet wide were encountered which contained narrow, high-grade, 0.1 to 0.2 Au oz/ton, brecciated zones within the wider zones of 0.01 Au oz/ton, but the individual drill hole assays were never located (Noland 2010).

In 1988, Newmont Exploration Limited signed an agreement with Miramar to explore the Bruner property: Newmont conducted an extensive exploration program which included geologic mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveying, and drilling, as described in detail below.

- Assay Kennecott Drill Holes: Newmont re-assayed and re-logged all the available cuttings left on site by Kennecott from their 15-hole drill program in 1983. Assay results were very similar to those obtained by Kennecott. Newmont re-numbered the holes as BRU #1 - BRU #15.

- Drilling: In 1989, Newmont drilled 13 reverse-circulation holes on the property, BRU16 -28 totaling 7,245 feet/2,208 meters. Most of these holes were drilled on patented claims and targeted the extensions of the north-trending structures in the

Duluth mine area. The 1990 drill program comprised 61 holes totaling 28,698 feet/8,747 meters.

Many of the completed drill holes intersected zones of low-grade gold mineralization with occasional short intervals of 0.1 to 1 Au oz/ton in silicified breccia zones in rhyolite.

All drill hole sample preparation and analytical work was completed by Newmont at their in-house laboratory in Elko, Nevada, and is believed to have been done to industry standards prevalent at the time.

Newmont relinquished the property to Miramar Mining Corporation in 1991.

In 1992, Miramar drilled 17 RC holes totaling 3,595 feet to comply with assessment work requirements for the claims, but did not assay the samples.

Viceroy Precious Metals Inc. and subsidiary Olympic Mining Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Miramar in November, 1992. They became interested in the property because of its volcanic host rock and other similarities to their Castle Mountain mine south of Las Vegas. Their 1993 exploration program included property-wide reconnaissance and assaying of the drill samples from Miramar's 1992 drilling program.

The Viceroy-Miramar 1992 phase one drilling program consisted of 15 RC drill holes totaling 6,220 feet/1,896 meters. Thirteen RC holes, totaling 4,970 feet/1,515 meters, were drilled in a phase-two program on the pediment area east of the Bruner property. Viceroy withdrew from the joint venture after the 1993 field season.

In 2004, AIVN conducted a six-hole core drilling program under the supervision of Ken Brook to test some of Newmont's high-grade intercepts in the Duluth area. This was only the second core drilling program for the property, and it provided a detailed look at some of the high-grade mineralized features, such as veins and fracture coatings, which would be hard to detect in RC cuttings. The holes were drilled on the road above the Duluth workings and defined the complexity of the host lithologies encountered, including a sequence of Miocene rhyolitic volcanic rocks comprising welded tuffs, agglomerates, flows/domes, intrusive breccias and hydrothermal breccias. All of the rocks showed moderate to intense clay alteration, moderate to heavy iron-oxide staining and local silicification around veins and intrusive breccias. The rocks were strongly fractured, and younger faults usually had abundant tan clay gouge. Mineralized fractures were coated with manganese oxide and drusy quartz crystals mixed with adularia and often showed up to three generations of quartz crystals. This is the first detailed description of the nature of gold mineralization at the property.

Unfortunately the core from AIVN’s drilling program was discarded and is no longer available for inspection and re-evaluation.

Patriot Gold Corporation entered into an option on the unpatented claims portion of the property in 2004 drilled a total of 21 RC holes totaling 10,645 feet/3,245 meters between 2005 and 2009. All of these holes were drilled in the pediment in the southeast quadrant of the property. Until recently, this was the only ground controlled by Patriot.

The following Table 10-1 summarizes the historic drilling completed prior to Canamex's presence on the Bruner property and the data available from those drilling campaigns with which Company geologists can work.

Bruner Project
Historic Drill Hole Summary

Company	No. of Holes	Total Feet	Total Meters	Assay Data	Geology Logs	Cuttings/ Core
Morrison-Knutsen	9	1,509	460	no	no	no
Kennecott	15	6,630	2,021	yes	yes	no
Inspiration Gold	11	2,960	902	no	no	no
Glamis Gold	29	1,733	528	no	no	no
Newmont Exploration	74	35,943	10,955	yes	yes	no
Miramar Mining	32	10,215	3,114	yes	yes	no
Viceroy Gold	17	9,020	2,749	yes	yes	no
AIVN	6	770	235	yes	yes	no
Cougar Gold	9	6,963	2,122	yes	yes	skeletal
Patriot Gold	21	10,645	3,245	yes	yes	yes
Total	**223**	**86,388**	**26,331**			

Table 10-1: Listing of all Pre-Canamex Drill holes for which data exist.

The drill hole collar locations in the table above for which data exist are shown below in Figure 10-1 below.

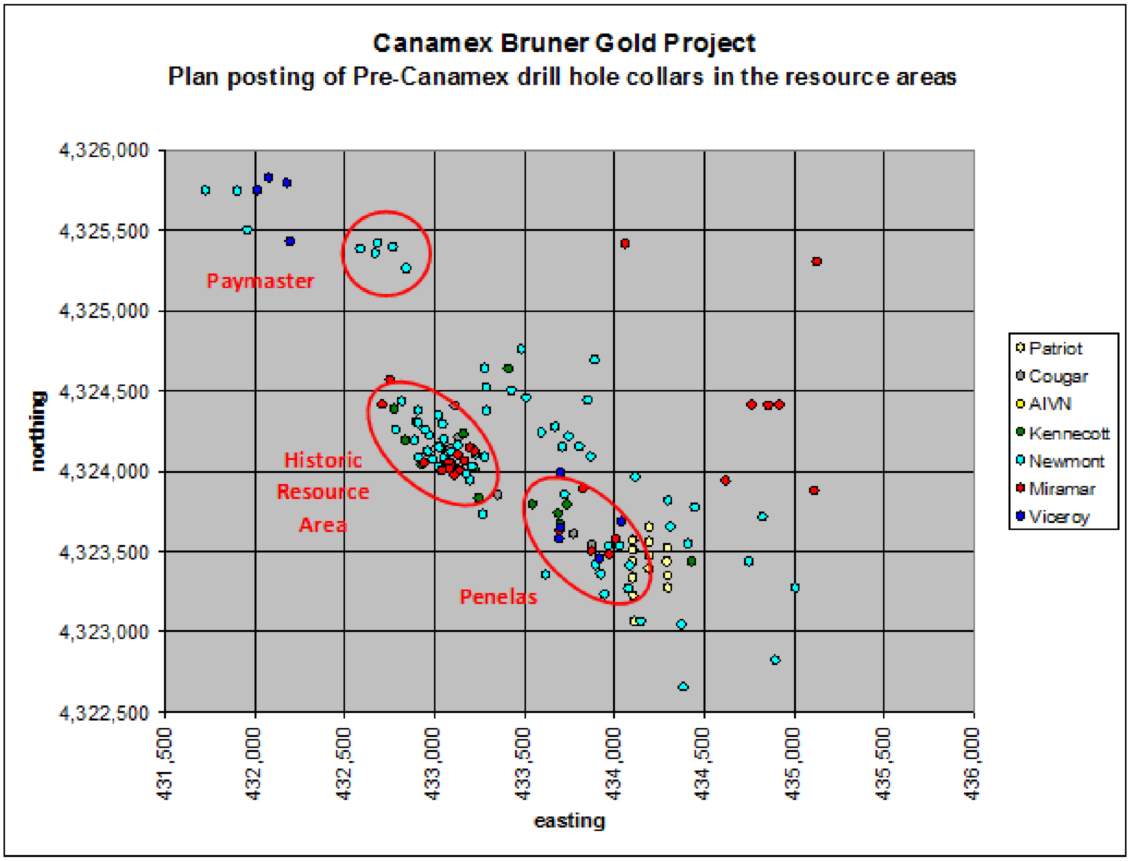


Figure 10-1: Plan posting of all Pre-Canamex Drill holes for which data exist within the resource areas.

Canamex Exploration Drilling

Canamex entered into an option agreement on the property with Patriot Gold in 2010 and drilled 11 RC holes totaling 4,800 feet/1,463 meters late in 2010 as an initial obligation under the option agreement. These holes were drilled in the historic resource area to confirm the gold intercepts encountered in historic drilling in the area predominantly by Newmont.

In 2011 Canamex drilled13 RC holes totaling 8010 feet/2441 meters. Holes were drilled across the property, in order to evaluate the potential for resources outside of the historic resource area. Three holes were drilled south of the Paymaster hill, three holes were drilled outside of the historic resource area, five holes were drilled in the old Penelas Mine area, and three holes were drilled to the east of the Penelas Mine area. Most of the holes drilled in the historic resource area and the old Penelas mine area were terminated prematurely when they encountered voids or timber in old underground workings. The three holes drilled to the east of the Penelas mine area encountered significant gold and silver mineralization that warranted additional drilling.

Drilling in 2012 consisted of 17 RC holes totaling 13,400 feet/4084 meters and two core holes totaling 1,306 feet/398 meters, all drilled about 1,000 feet/300 meters southeast of the old Penelas mine workings and where significant gold intercepts were encountered in the last hole in the 2011 drilling program. Hole B-1201, the first hole in 2012, intersected 360 feet (110 meters) grading 0.119 opt Au (4.08 gm/tonne), and the remainder of the 2012 drill holes focused on drilling around this intercept in B-1201. The geology in the vicinity of holeB-1201 is mostly covered by 30-50 feet (10-15 meters) of alluvium, and the geology and geometry of the mineralized zone cannot be gleaned by surface mapping or sampling, requiring close-spaced drilling to ascertain the orientation of the significant gold intercepts encountered in 2012.

Further drilling of the new discovery area at Penelas East continued in 2013, when 39 RC holes totaling 23,590 feet/7,190 meters and 3 core holes totaling 2,380 feet/725 meters were drilled between January and November. Of the total, seven RC holes were drilled at the north end of the Bruner vein target with disappointing results, although sufficient gold was encountered with increasing depth to indicate further drilling is warranted to chase this vein system to greater depths. Of the 35 holes drilled at the Penelas East discovery area, all but 5 holes intersected significant gold intercepts that help define the gold mineral system there. The 5 holes that failed to intersect significant gold intervals were drilled south of all other holes completed to date, encountered intense clay alteration which is generally indicative of being outside of the precious metal and proximal alteration of silica + adularia, and may be located on the opposite side of a fault that terminates or truncates the gold-silver mineral system at the Penelas East discovery area.

The last hole of 2013 was drilled in the historic resource area to test a concept that high-grade gold was ponded beneath prominent silica + adularia spires that were mapped in detail during the summer of 2013. Hole B-1340 intersected 190 feet (57.9 meters) grading 0.155 opt Au (5.2 gm/tonne Au) beginning immediately beneath the two prominent alteration spires and confirmed that high-grade gold is associated with these alteration spires, most of which have not been drilled to date.

The 2014 drilling program was designed to follow up on the success of hole B-1340 at the historic resource area reported above, and to continue drilling of the open northern extension of the Penelas East discovery area. A total of 51 RC holes were drilling totaling 24,610 feet/7,501 meters and 13 core holes totaling 7,257feet/2,212 meters were completed in 2014.

Ten (10) RC holes totaling 2,870 feet/875 meters were drilled at the Paymaster hill/mine area where previous sampling of old underground workings, currently inaccessible, indicated the presence of high-grade gold associated with the intersection of steeply dipping structures a generally flat lying volcaniclastic sediments immediately overlying a basement of unaltered andesite flows. These holes were very successful and additional drilling at the Paymaster hill/mine target is warranted in 2015.

Twelve (12) RC holes totaling 7,785 feet/2,373 meters were drilled to test VLF-EM current density anomalies detected north and northwest of the Penelas East discovery area. Sufficient gold was intersected in these holes to suggest the VLF-EM method may be seeing mineralized structures and thus deserve further drilling to assess this apparent correlation further.

Three (3) RC holes totaling 1,935 feet/590 meters and 2 core holes totaling 1,865 feet/568 meters were drilled at the northern open extension of the Penelas East discovery area to test deep high-grade intercepts encountered there in 2013. All of these holes intersected significant gold intercepts both near the surface and at depth to warrant additional drilling of the open northern extension to the Penelas East discovery area.

The majority of the drilling in 2014 was concentrated in the historic resource area in order to provide sufficient modern geologic and controlled assay data for this area to be able to prepare this report. A total of 27 RC holes totaling 12,456 feet/3,797 meters and 10 core holes totaling 4,956 feet/1,510 meters were completed in the historic resource area. The data from these holes flesh out the core mineralized zone of the historic resource area and provide the detailed understanding of the host geology and the distribution of grade to be able to properly model the deposit and the entire assay set.

Table 10-2 summarizes Canamex' s exploration drilling at the Bruner project to date.

Bruner Project
Canamex Drilling Summary

YEAR	No. of Holes	Total Feet	Total Meters	Core Feet	Core Meters	RC Feet	RC meters
2010	11	5,000	1,524	0	0	5,000	1,524
2011	13	8,010	2,441	0	0	8,010	2,441
2012	19	14,706	4,482	1,306	398	13,400	4,084
2013	42	25,970	7,916	2,380	725	23,590	7,190
2014	64	31,867	9,713	7,257	2,212	24,610	7,501
Totals:	**149**	**85,553**	**26,077**	**10,943**	**3,335**	**74,610**	**22,741**

Table 10-2: Listing of all Canamex Drill holes to date

The collar locations of the Canamex drilling are shown in Figure 10-2 below.

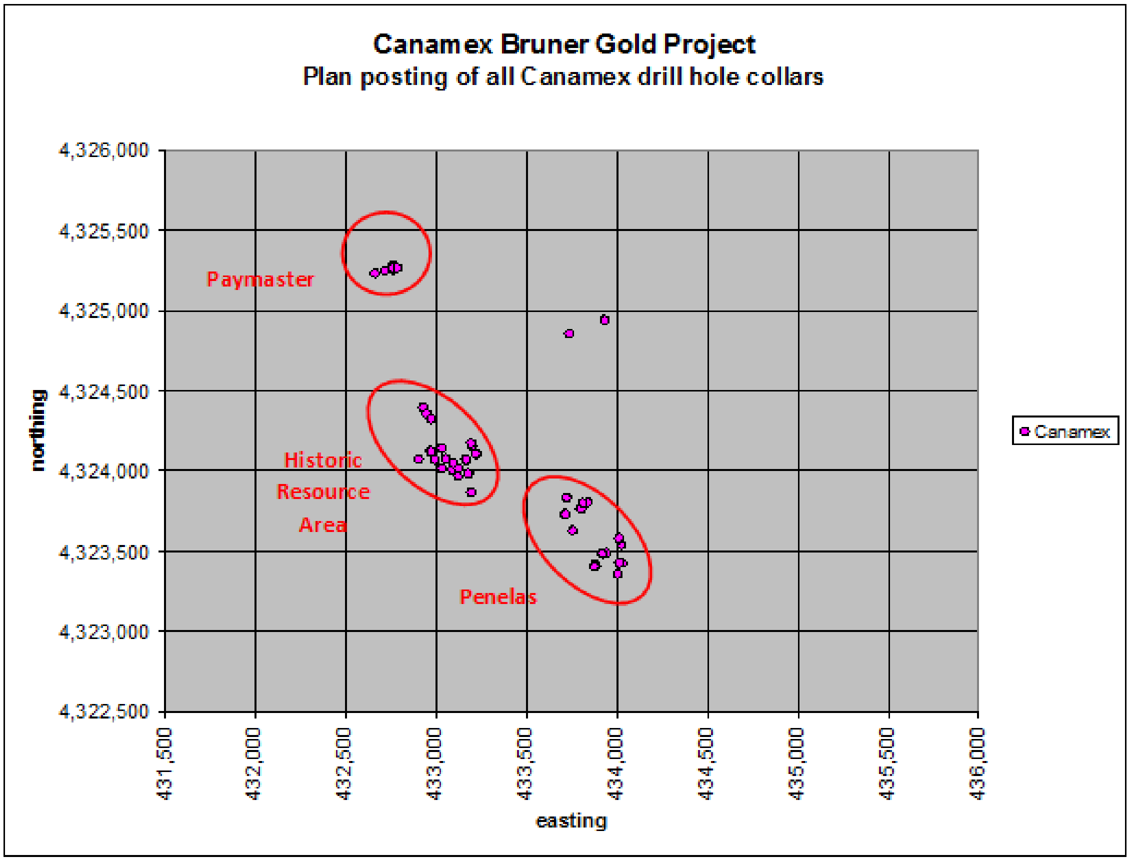


Figure 10-2: Plan posting of all Canamex drill hole collars relative to the resource areas defined.

Figure 10-3 below presents a plan projection to surface of all drilling available for the Bruner Gold Project in the vicinity of the resource estimates.

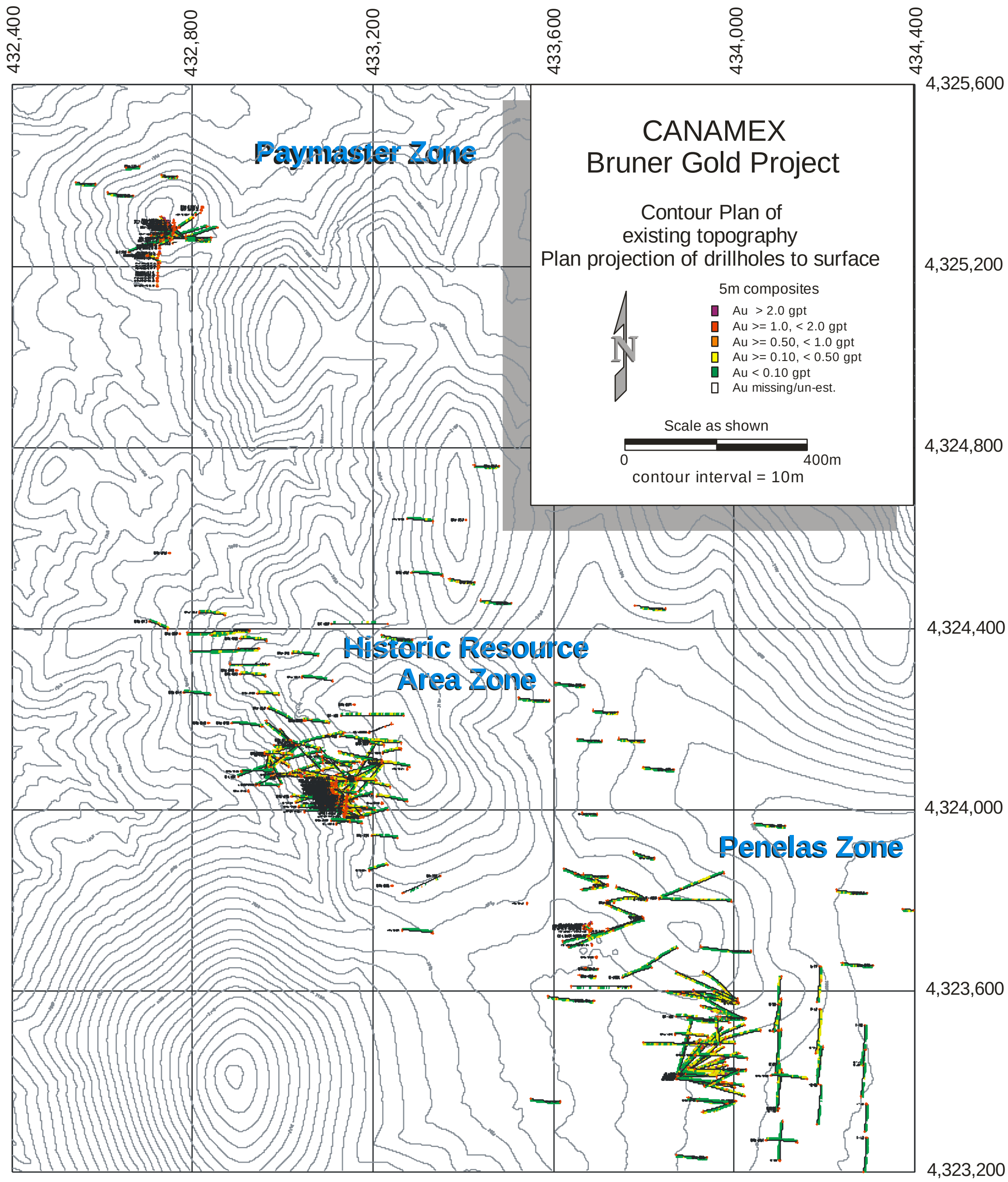


Figure 10-3: Bruner Gold Project drill hole plan

The location and orientation of the Canamex drill holes is controlled to some extent by topography, access and permitting limitations for surface drilling.

The drill hole data was length composited to uniform down-hole 5m lengths.

Sampling Method and Approach

The sampling done prior to Canamex involvement was completed largely by geologic employees of large, professional international mining/exploration companies: Kennecott, Newmont Exploration and Miramar. The Author is prepared to assume that professional sampling techniques were used. No reports or data detailing the sampling methods, analyses, quality control measures or security procedures used in earlier drill campaigns were available to the author for review and verification during the time of preparing this report.

Canamex drilling represents approximately 50% of the total meters drilled contained in the database. Given the focus of Canamex' drilling program on the three identified zones, Canamex data represents a much higher proportion of the data used to inform the estimates. The distribution of data used in the resource estimate is presented in Table 10-3 below.

Canamex Bruner Gold Project
Proportions of Canamex drilling in the resource estimates

Source of DH Data		HRA Zone		Penelas Zone		Paymaster Zone	
		# of 5m comps.	% of total	# of 5m comps.	% of total	# of 5m comps.	% of total
Total		865		1550		142	
Canamex		567	65.5%	1230	79.4%	70	49.3%
Canamex w/ QC		407	47.1%	484	31.2%	56	39.4%
Kennecott		38	4.4%	25	1.6%	0	0.0%
Newmont		168	19.4%	74	4.8%	18	12.7%
Miramar		45	5.2%	71	4.6%	0	0.0%
UG sampling		13	1.5%	11	0.7%	52	36.6%
Other		34	3.9%	139	9.0%	2	1.4%

Table 10-3: Distribution of drill hole and underground sample data in the resource estimates by zone and company.

Drilling from 2010-2014 was completed by primarily Harris Exploration Drilling and AK Drilling, Inc, the drill contractors, which operated on a one 10-hour shift basis. The holes were surveyed by means of a gyroscopic survey instrument. Drill collars were located in the field with a Garmin GPS and a marker was placed in the approximate collar location prior to reclamation of the drill sites. All field phases of the program were conducted under the supervision of Canamex's Chief Geologist.

11 - Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample preparation and analyses completed for most of the historic drilling were done by large, professional international mining companies including Newmont, Kennecott and Miramar. The Author assumes that professional sampling and assaying techniques were employed.

Since Canamex began drilling the Bruner project in 2011, drill sampling methods, sample preparation and analytical procedures, and security of samples and chain of custody have been executed to current industry standards.

Sampling Methods at the Drill Rig

Reverse Circulation Drilling

Reverse circulation drilling is performed by injecting a small volume of water with compressed air down the annulus of a dual-tube drill rod setup, to eliminate dust and threats to human health at the drill rig and provide enough water to circulate the cuttings up the center tube of the dual-tubed rods. Returned cuttings are delivered to a rotary splitter where a 1/8th split is taken out the discharge of the rotary splitter. The sample interval is a uniform 5 feet. For duplicate sampling a "Y" fitting is attached to the discharge of the splitter and a second 1/8th split sample is taken from both discharge orifices of the "Y" every hundred feet, or more often as desired or recommended by the nature of the material encountered in drilling.

The samples are stored at the drill site to dry (generally within 24 hours), and picked up at the drill site by an independent contractor who delivers the samples directly to ALS Minerals' sample preparation facility in Sparks, NV.

Core Drilling

Core is collected in split tube inner tubes and carefully transferred to waxed cardboard core boxes. The core is examined by the site geologist while still in the split tube to get a sense for the in-place structural complexity, and then logged at the drill site for general geology and structural information, and marked for sawing and sampling by the site geologist. The sample interval is a uniform 5 feet, except where marked changes in lithology, alteration or mineralization are observed. Once the core has been logged and marked for sampling it is stored in a locked trailer facility from where it is retrieved by an independent contractor and delivered directly to ALS Minerals' sample preparation facility in Sparks, NV.

The core is photographed by ALS Minerals staff and photographs are geo-rectified and loading into CoreViewer software before it is sawn for sampling and analyses. Once the core has been photographed, it is sawn by ALS Minerals staff, following the sawing instructions provided by the site geologist, and one half of the sawn core is sampled in accordance with the sampling intervals provided by the site geologist. The sample splits are delivered to the sample preparation room at ALS Minerals.

Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

Both reverse circulation samples and core samples are first dried in an oven to eliminate residual moisture in the samples. Once dried, all drill samples are prepared by crushing the entire sample to 70% passing 2mm size, splitting out 250 grams of sample and pulverizing this split to 85% passing -75 microns in size. From the 250 gram pulp 30 grams is split out for fusion and fire assay with an AA finish.

If results return 3 g/tonne Au or greater, ALS Minerals laboratory performs a 30 gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish from the same pulp. In addition, a second sample is prepared by crushing the entire coarse reject sample down to 90% passing 10 mesh and proceeding to a rotary split of 1 kg that is pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. From the 1 kilogram pulp 30 grams is split out for a second fire assay with gravimetric finish.

If results from the two separate fire assay/gravimetric determinations above indicate significant discrepancies between results, a metallic screen analysis is performed on a third split from the coarse reject, where the sample is screened at -150 mesh and the gold content of the oversize and undersize fractions are determined separately from a 30-gram split and fire assay with gravimetric finish to assess the degree to which coarse gold may be present and influencing the analytical variance encountered.

Duplicate samples are submitted every one hundred feet (every 20 samples). Commercial standards are submitted every two hundred feet (every 40 samples) and blanks are submitted every 200 feet (every 40 samples). In addition ALS Minerals laboratory insert an independent selection of standards for internal quality control.

The Author considers the sample preparation, analyses and security appropriate for the recent drilling commissioned by Canamex.

The Author cannot evaluate the sample preparation, analyses and security procedures for the pre-Canamex drilling, however given the prominence of the companies involved, is prepared to accept the assay values produced with some limitations.

12 - Data Verification

In as much as this study represents the first attempt to produce a National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the deposits of the Bruner Gold Project, this effort represents the first time the drill hole database has been rigorously checked for errors.

Independent checks of the database values against assay certificates

No errors were found in the course of checking the database against the original write-protected assay certificates. Most of the issues found in the database are not errors per se but rather conditions that might lead to errors in data manipulation, analysis and grade-tonnage estimation. The following is a summary description of the checks made on, and corrections or adjustments made to the drill hole database. A detailed list was provided to Canamex.

A total of 1,404 assay values for gold and 1,288 assay values for silver in the database were compared against the original protected PDF assay certificates submitted by ALS. These totals represent 4.5% and 5.5% of the total number of assays for gold and silver in the data base respectively and 8.4% and 7.7% of the number of assays for gold and silver in the Canamex drilling.

Of the original assay values checked against certificates, the focus was on values material to any resource estimate, either higher-grade intervals or very low grade intervals in proximity to higher-grade intervals. The average grade of gold samples verified was 0.69gpt gold. The average grade of silver samples checked was 8.7gpt silver.

No errors were found in this examination for either gold or silver.

This represents an error rate of 0.0% in gold assays and an error rate of 0.0% in silver assays.

QA/QC Protocols

Pre-2013 QA/QC programs

Documentation compliant with current NI 43-101 guidelines for sampling; sample handling and preparation; and sample QA/QC documentation for the pre-2013 drilling was not provided to the Author and is considered unlikely to exist.

The Author recommends a remedial program of re-sampling of the bulk reject RC cuttings for the 32 drill holes drilled in the years 2011 through 2012 and of blind re-submission of pulps from those years with focus on the mineralized intervals, to replace the missing field and pulp duplicate information. These submissions should include an appropriate blind insertion of blanks and standards as well to demonstrate compliance with current NI 43-101 standards.

2013-2014 QA/QC programs

Canamex instituted a QA/QC program in June of 2013 including insertion of certified standards; insertion of blanks; and duplicate sampling of RC drill hole samples by splitting at the drill rig. A total of 106 drill holes comprising 39,172.4m were completed in 2013 and 2014. The drill hole samples for 2013 and 2014 were processed by ALS Reno 4977 Energy way, Reno, NV, USA, and by ALS Vancouver at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada, depending on the analysis required.

ALS conducted an internal program of internal prep duplicate, pulp duplicate, blank and standard analyses as well. The results of the prep duplicate program and standards analyses were also analyzed by the Author to supplement the Canamex program which did not include a program of specific sample prep duplicates or any reference standards for silver.

A summary of the blanks and standards submissions is presented below:

- A total of 568 field duplicates representing separate splits collected at the drill rig were submitted for gold, and a total of 184 field duplicates were submitted for silver.

- A total of 360 blind insertions of blank materials were submitted for gold and a total of 352 blind insertions were submitted for silver.

- A total of 263 blind insertions of three commercial standard reference materials representing high-, mid- and low-grade mineralized material were submitted for gold. No blind standard insertions were made for silver.

- ALS analyzed a total of 178 prep duplicates for both gold and silver representing generation of a second pulp from the original samples for their internal monitoring purposes.

- ALS analyzed a total of 707 standard samples representing four different commercial standards for gold and a total of 831 standard samples for silver for their internal monitoring purposes.

The total submissions for gold duplicates, standards and blanks was 3,314 or 9.6% of the samples assayed for gold. The total submissions for silver duplicates, and blanks was 2,017 or 6% of the total samples assayed for silver.

Analysis of Field (rig) Duplicates

Field Duplicates for gold

A total of 568 field duplicates representing separate splits taken at the drill rig were available and submitted for gold. The field duplicates were compared against the original assay values and an acceptable degree of correspondence was demonstrated that may be regarded as characteristic of precious metal deposits. The results of the comparison are presented graphically below in figures 12-1 through 12-4 for gold.

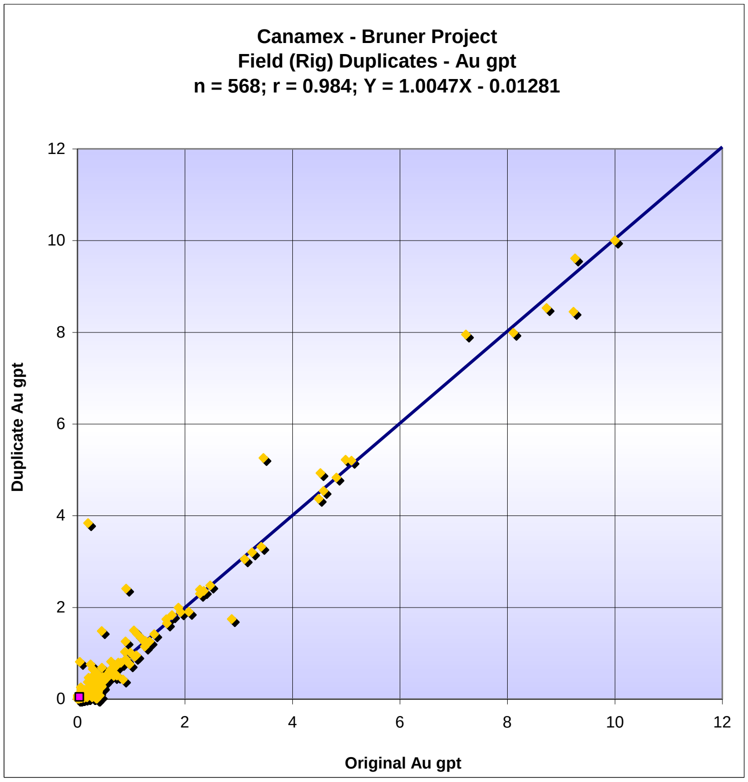


Figure 12-1: Scatter plot of gold rig duplicate assays vs. original gold assays

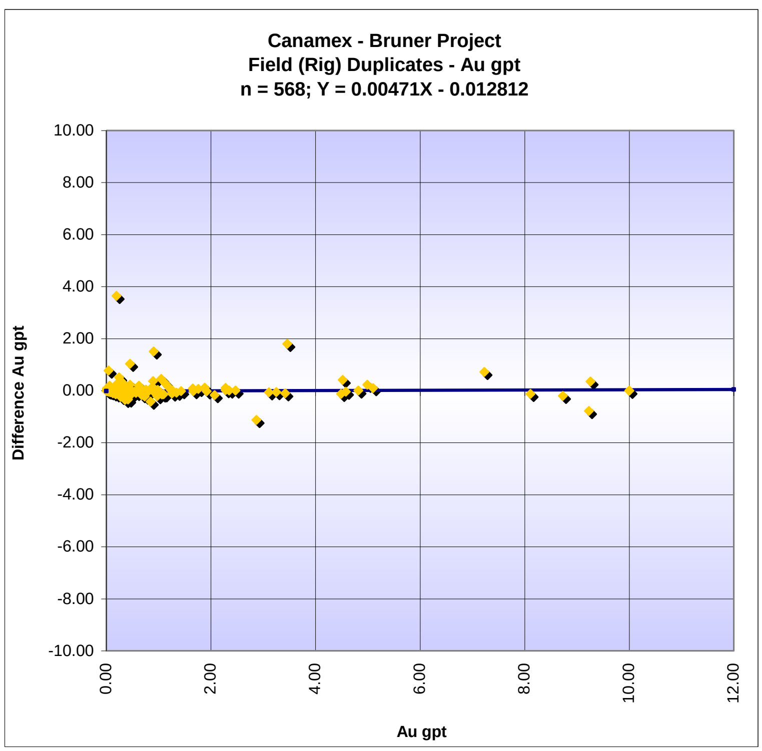


Figure 12-2: Plot of absolute difference between rig duplicate and original gold assays

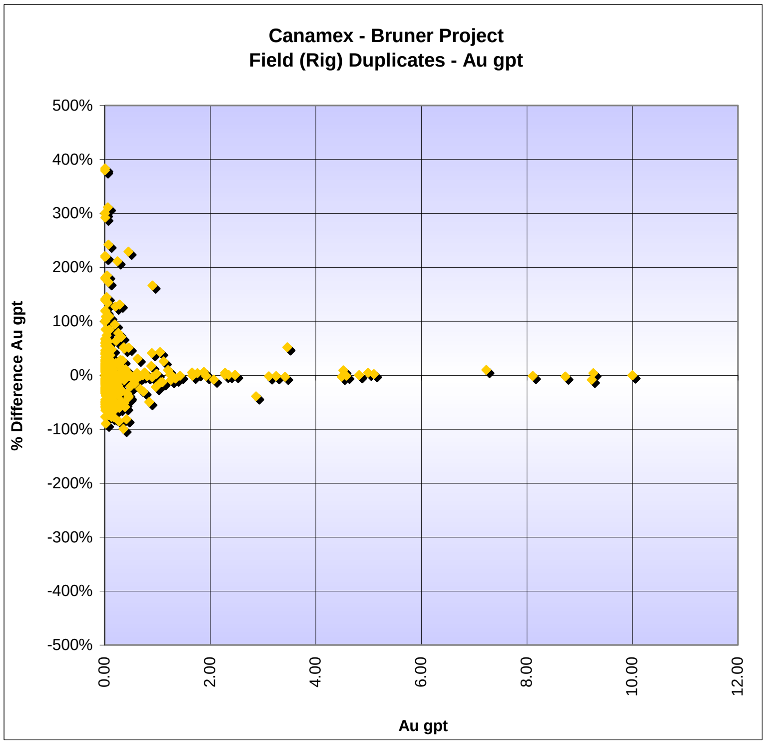


Figure 12-3: Plot of percent difference between rig duplicate and original gold assays

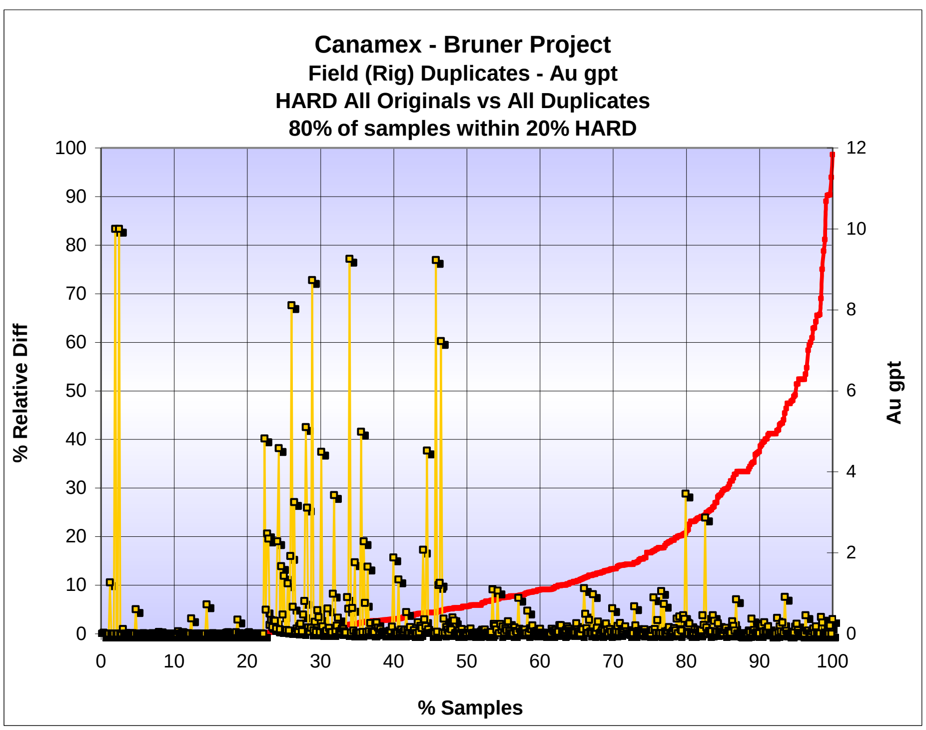


Figure 12-4: Plot of HARD (half absolute relative difference) between rig duplicate and original gold assays

Discussion of Field duplicate results of gold:

In general the field duplicates present results consistent with epithermal Au-Ag deposits. The correlation between original and duplicates for gold is excellent at 98.4%.

There does not appear to be any grade-based bias in the relationship between original and rerun results. The result of 80% within 20% Half Absolute Relative Difference is very characteristic of field duplicate results for gold deposits.

Field Duplicates for silver

A total of 184 field duplicates representing separate splits taken at the drill rig were available and submitted for silver. The field duplicates were compared against the original assay values and an acceptable degree of correspondence was demonstrated that may be regarded as characteristic of precious metal deposits. The results of the comparison are presented graphically below in figures 12-5 through 12-8 for silver.

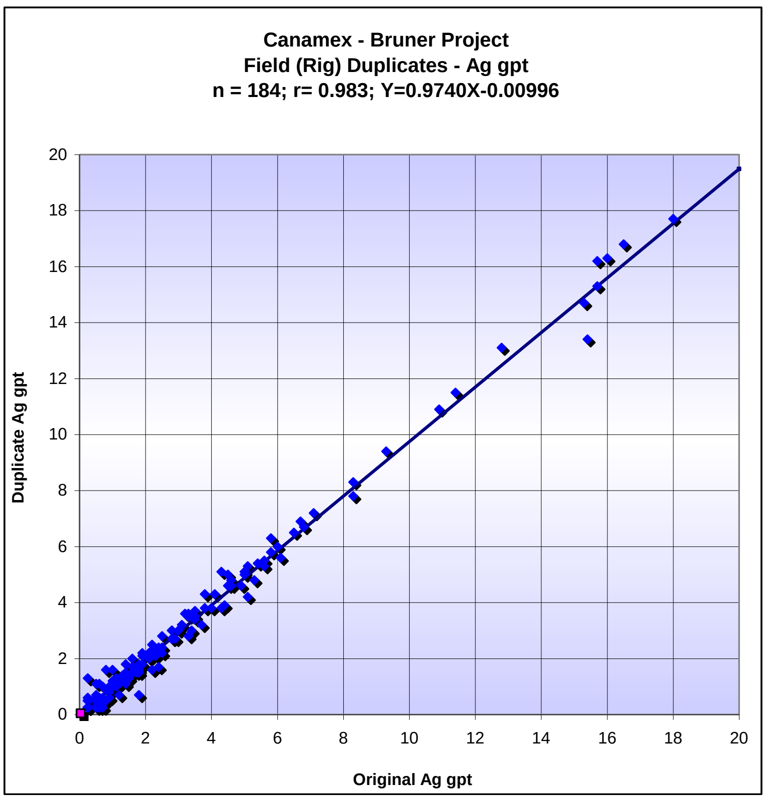


Figure 12-5: Scatter plot of silver rig duplicate assays vs. original silver assays

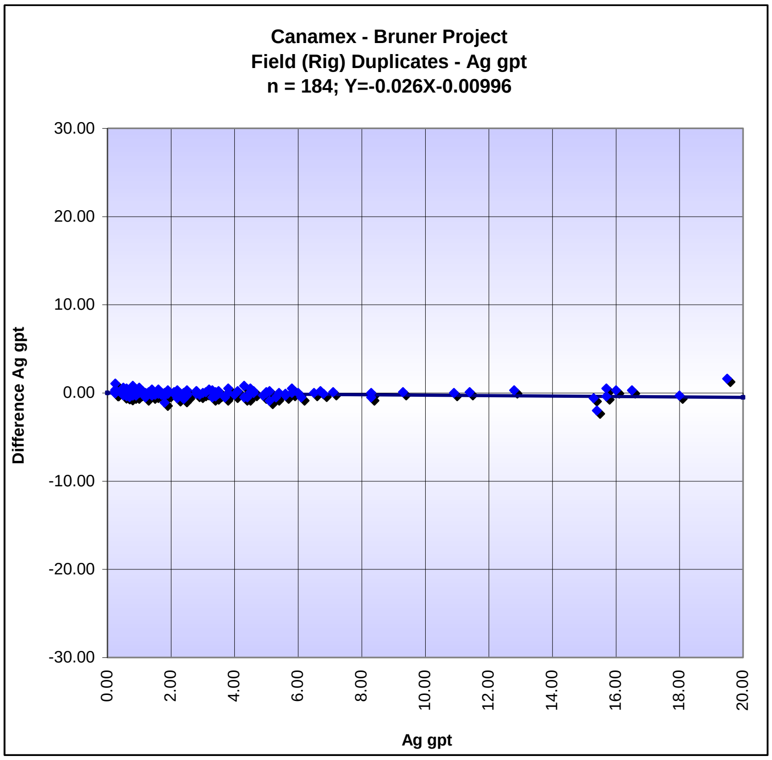


Figure 12-6: Plot of absolute difference between rig duplicate and original silver assays

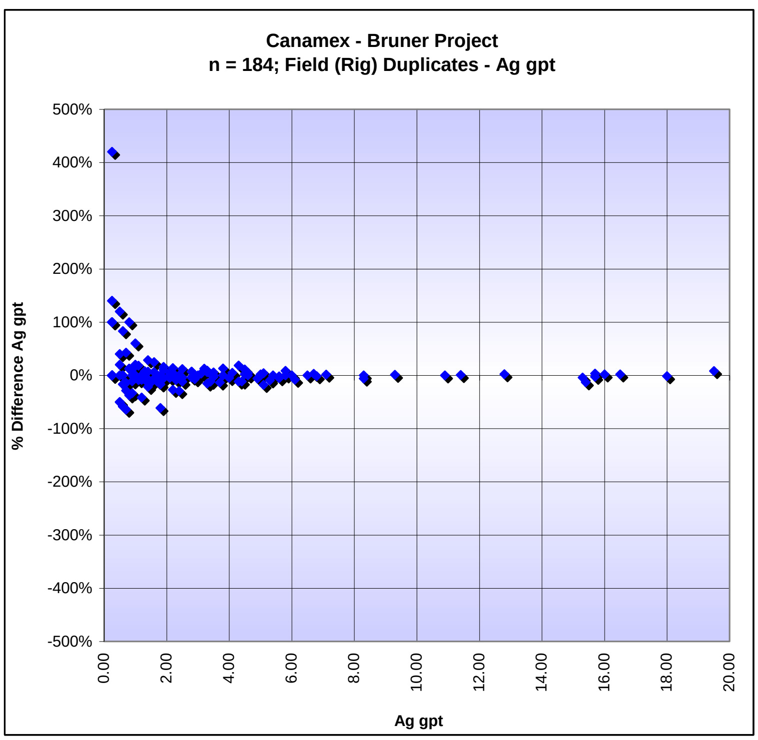


Figure 12-7: Plot of percent difference between rig duplicate and original silver assays

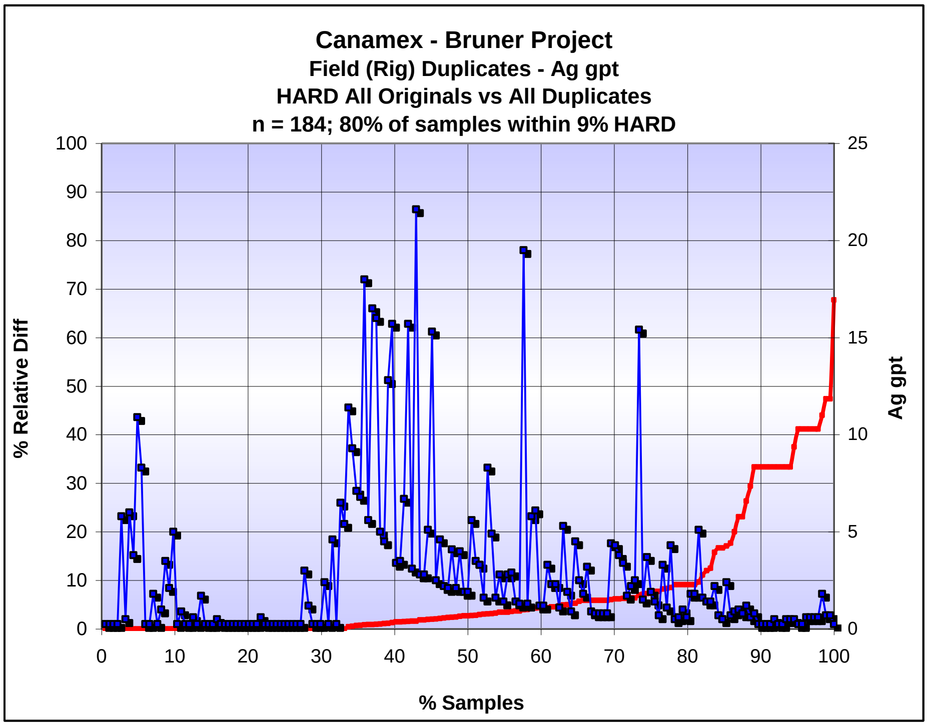


Figure 12-8: Plot of HARD (half absolute relative difference) between rig duplicate and original silver assays

Discussion of Field duplicate results of silver:

The results for field duplicates of silver are significantly better than for gold, suggesting a greater degree of dissemination of silver mineralization as well as significant silver present in minerals other than electrum. The correlation between original and duplicates for field duplicates is very good at 98.3%. As with gold, there does not appear to be any grade-based bias in the relationship between original and rerun results. The result of 80% within 9% Half Absolute Relative Difference is very good for field duplicate results.

Analysis of Lab Internal Prep Duplicates

Sample Preparation Duplicates for gold

A total of 178 field duplicates representing separate pulps prepared from bulk rejects of the original sample submission. The results of the comparison are presented graphically below in figures 12-9 through 12-12 for gold.

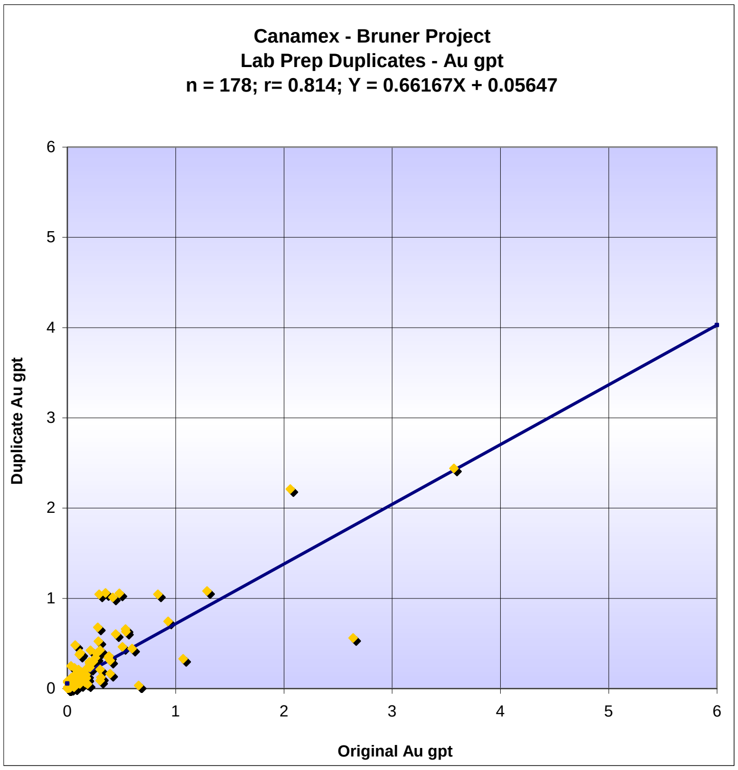


Figure 12-9: Scatter plot of gold Prep duplicate assays vs. original gold assays

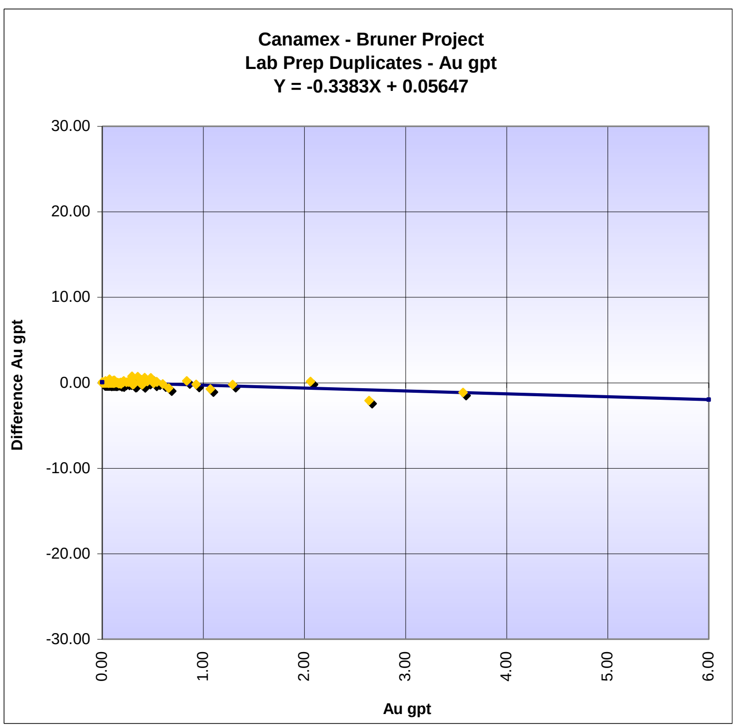


Figure 12-10: Plot of absolute difference between Prep duplicate and original gold assays

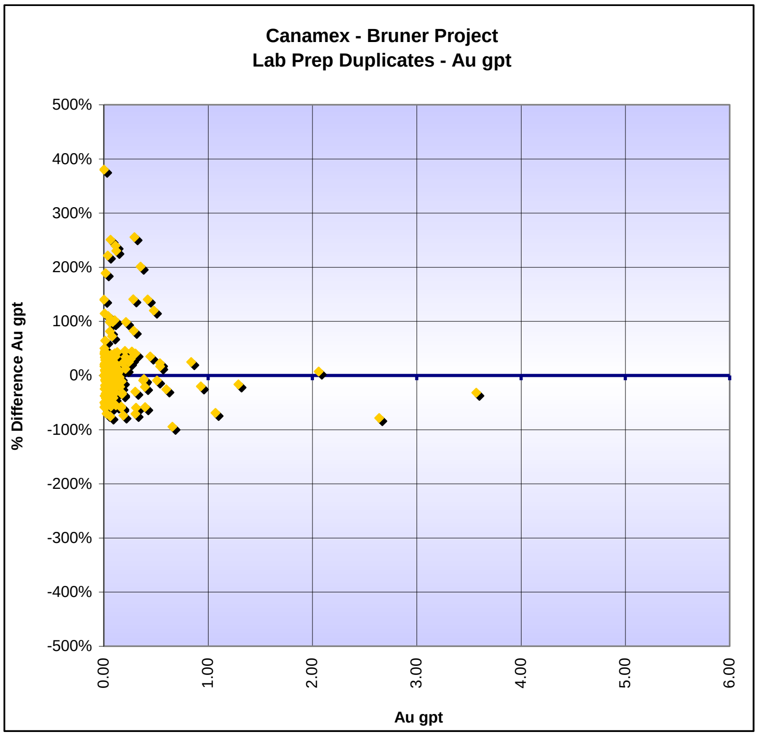


Figure 12-11: Plot of percent difference between Prep duplicate and original gold assays

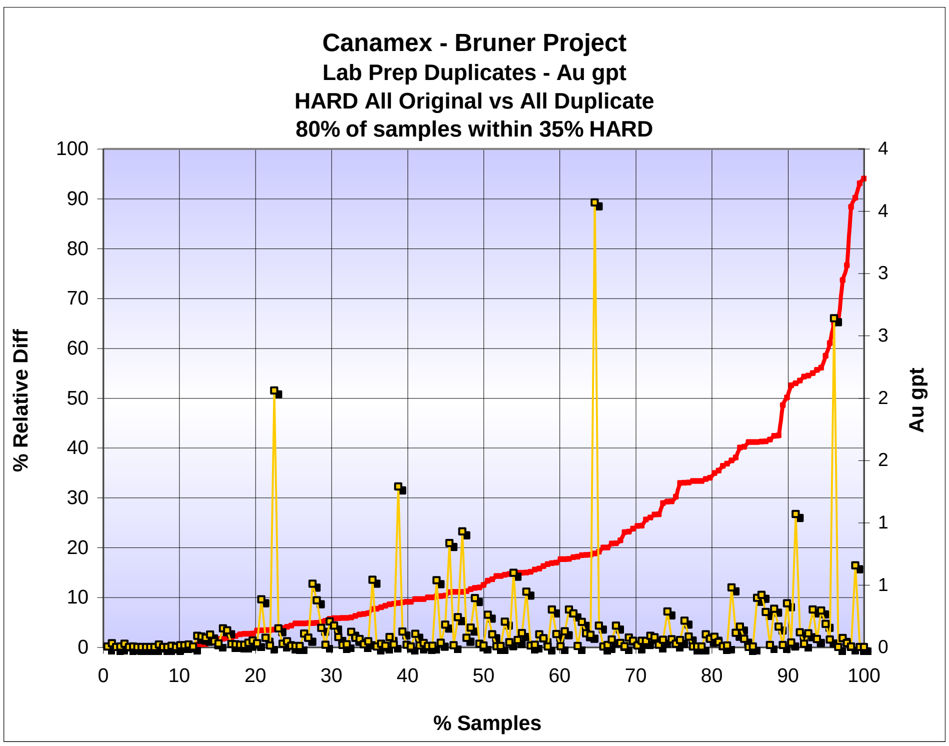


Figure 12-12: Plot of HARD (half absolute relative difference) between Prep duplicate and original gold assays

Discussion of Prep duplicate results of gold:

The results for the prep duplicates of gold appear to be fair at best. A correlation of only 81% and a HARD performance of only 35% within 80% of samples is not what one expects. Ordinarily one expects the results of prep duplicates to present a measurable improvement over those for the field duplicates, involving as they do one less step. However, in this instance, the grade populations of the samples taken for the prep dupes and the total number of samples involved are very different than for the field duplicates. The average gold grade for the prep duplicates is .165 gpt gold and the maximum is 3.57 gpt gold, while the average and maximum grades for the field duplicates are .34 and 10.0 gpt gold respectively. The total number of prep duplicate samples is 178 vs. a total of 568 for the field duplicates. The Author ascribes the apparent poor performance of the prep duplicates to those characteristics and recommends that Canamex augment the prep duplicate program with additional samples, at least equal to the number done by ALS (approximately two per drill hole or one per 250 meters drilled) as part of their internal checks, selected to include a more representative grade distribution.

Sample Preparation Duplicates for silver

A total of 178 field duplicates representing separate pulps prepared from bulk rejects of the original sample submission. The results of the comparison are presented graphically below in figures 12-13 through 12-16 for silver.

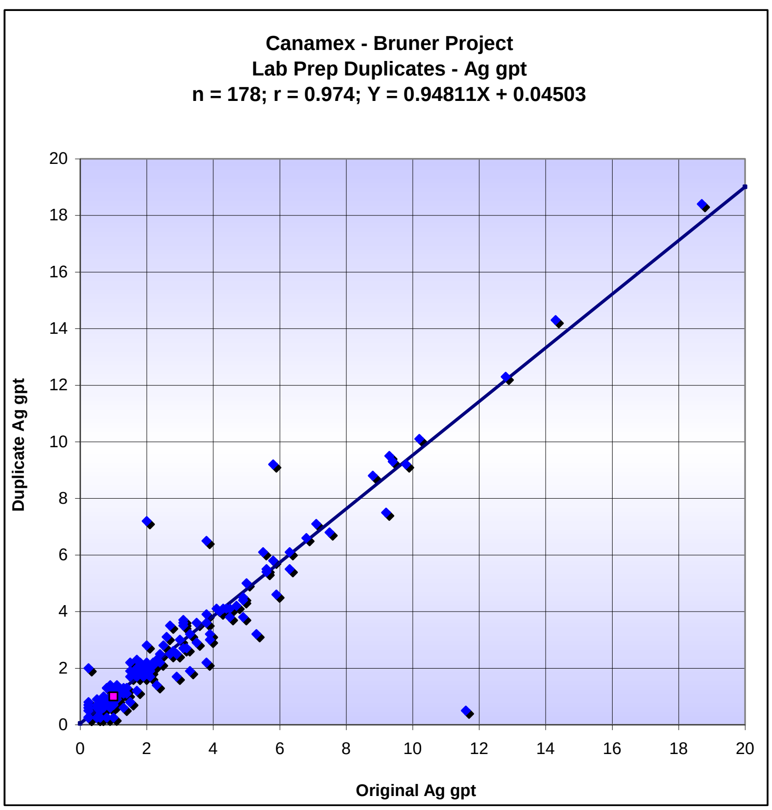


Figure 12-13: Scatter plot of silver Prep duplicate assays vs. original silver assays

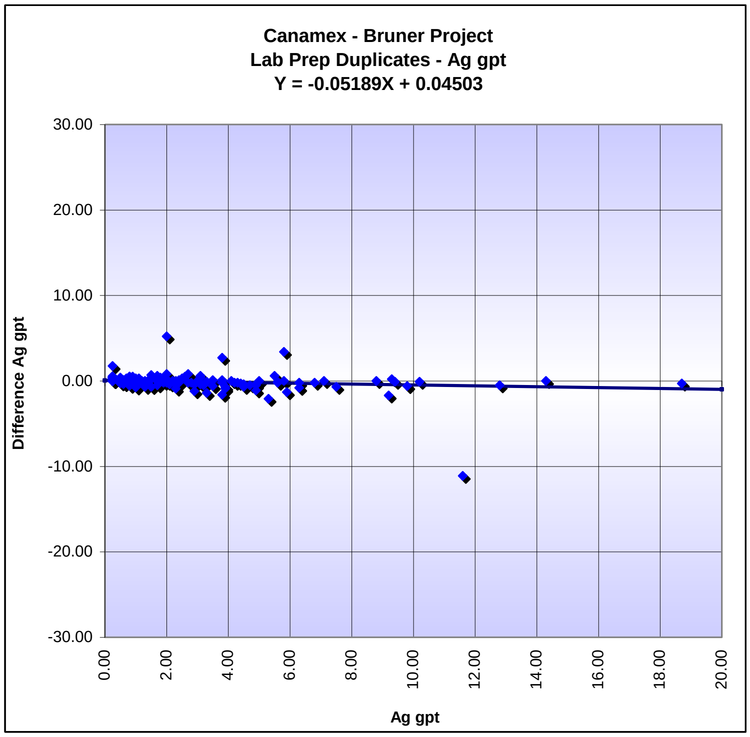


Figure 12-14: Plot of absolute difference between Prep duplicate and original silver assays

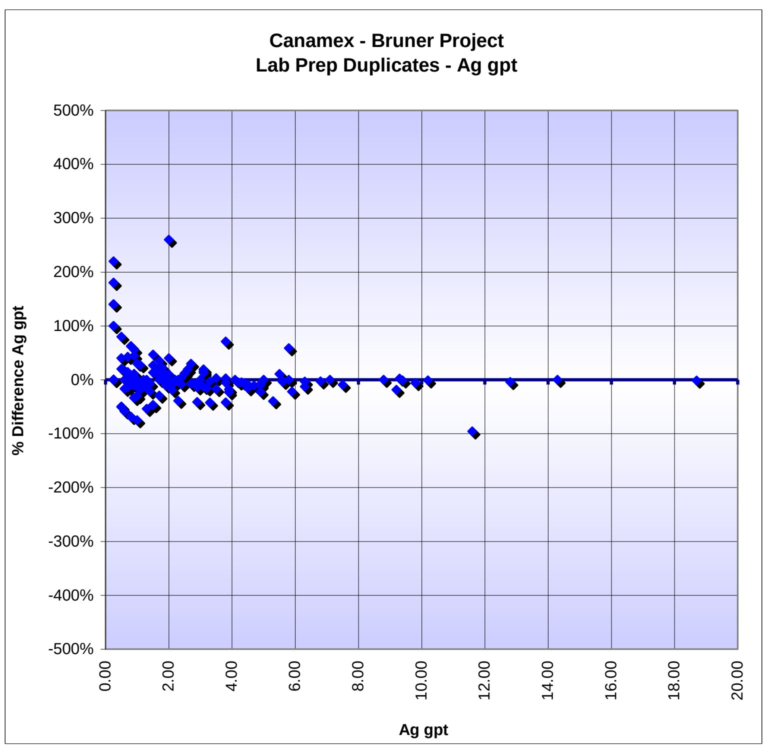


Figure 12-15: Plot of percent difference between Prep duplicate and original silver assays

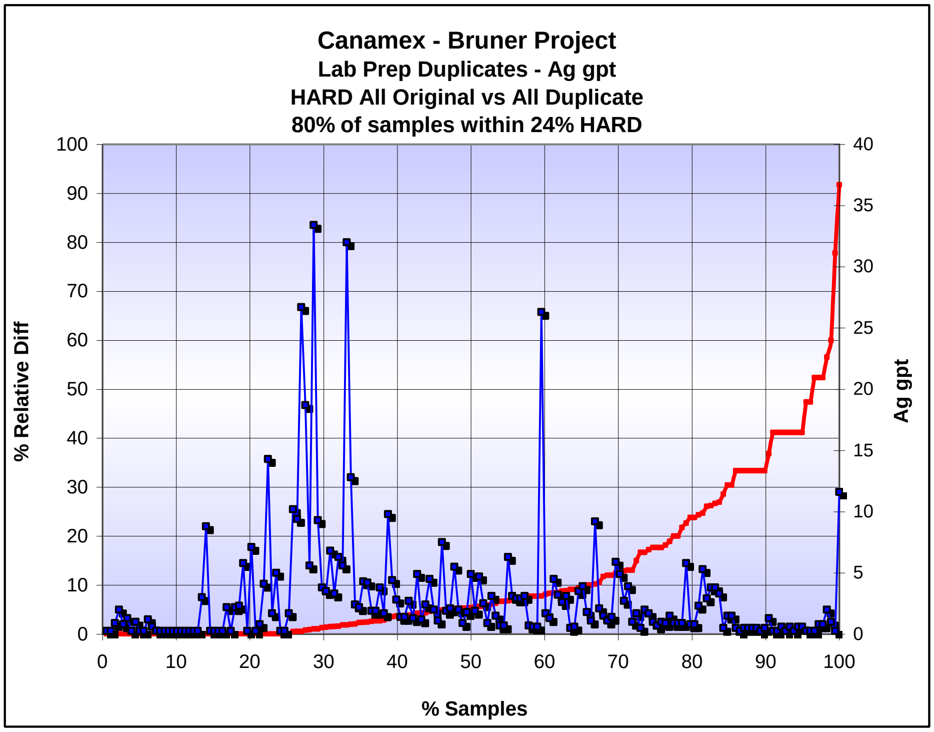


Figure 12-16: Plot of HARD (half absolute relative difference) between Prep duplicate and original silver assays

Discussion of Prep duplicate results of silver:

As with the prep duplicates for gold, the results for prep duplicates of silver represent an apparent decay in performance compared to those of the field duplicates. The Author suggests that expansion of the prep duplicate program will adequately address the issue and provide results that are meaningful representations of the quantum of variability that can be expected in preparing second pulps from the original samples submitted.

Analysis of Standard Reference Materials

For the 2013-2014 QA/QC programs, Canamex used three commercially prepared references standards prepared by Geostats PTY Ltd. of 10A Marsh Close, O'Connor, Western Australia 6163. The accepted values and standard deviations for these standards are:

- (G912-8) - 0.53 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.02 ppm gold;
- (G907-4) - 3.84 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.15 ppm gold; and
- (G306-3) - 8.66 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.175 ppm gold.

Canamex submitted no standards for silver.

In addition to the Canamex blind standard submissions, ALS used a total of thirteen commercial gold standard reference materials of which four had both sufficient frequency of use and range of values to justify analysis and a total of seven commercial silver standards of which four had sufficient frequency of use and range of values sufficient to justify analysis.

The four gold standards ALS used for their internal checks and analyzed here possess the following summarized characteristics:

- G312-7, manufactured by Geostats PTY Ltd. with an accepted value of 0.216 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.009 ppm gold;

- MG-12, manufactured by Ore Research and Exploration ("OREAS") 6-8 Gatwick Rd., Bayswater North, Victoria 3153, Australia with an accepted value of 0.886 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.023 ppm gold;

- OxJ111, manufactured by RockLabs, PO Box 18-142, Glenn Innes 1743, Auckland, New Zealand with an accepted value of 2.166 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.053 ppm gold; and

- OxN92, manufactured by RockLabs with an accepted value of 7.643 gpt gold, std. dev. = 0.242 ppm gold.

The four silver standards used by ALS for their internal checks and analyzed here possess the following summarized characteristics:

- GBM908-10, manufactured by Geostats PTY Ltd. with an accepted value of 3.0 gpt silver, std. dev. = 0.4 ppm silver;

- MRGeo08, manufactured by OREAS with an accepted value of 4.46 gpt silver, std. dev. = 0.33 ppm silver;

- OGGeo08, manufactured by OREAS with an accepted value of 20.2 gpt silver, std. dev. = 1.8 ppm silver; and

- GBM398-4c, manufactured by Geostats PTY Ltd. with an accepted value of 48.7 gpt silver, std. dev. = 5.1 ppm silver.

A summary of performance for these is presented in Table 12-1 below; individual performances are presented graphically in figures 12-17 through 12-27 below.

Bruner Gold Project - Commercial Au Standards performance 2013-2014

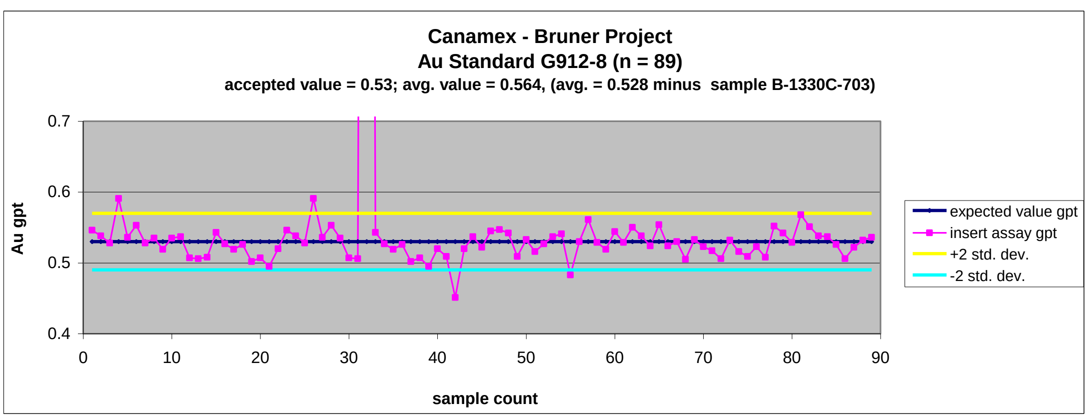
std. designation	metal	total count	total ±2 Std. Dev.	error rate	accepted value gpt Au	assayed value gpt Au	absolute difference	percent difference	qualitative performance (error rate)	qualitative performance (bias)
blind - G912-8	Au	89	5	5.6%	0.530	0.564	0.034	6.48%	fair	excellent*
blind - G907-4	Au	86	4	4.7%	3.840	3.911	0.071	1.86%	good	very good
blind - G306-3	Au	88	16	18.2%	8.660	8.750	0.090	1.04%	poor	excellent
lab - G312-7	Au	91	0	0.0%	0.216	0.211	-0.005	-2.20%	excellent	very good
lab - MG-12	Au	218	7	3.2%	0.886	0.895	0.009	1.02%	good	excellent
lab - OxJ111	Au	254	7	2.8%	2.166	2.174	0.008	0.39%	excellent	excellent
lab - OxN92	Au	144	0	0.0%	7.643	7.706	0.063	0.83%	excellent	excellent
totals/avgs:		**970**	**39**	**4.0%**				**1.10%**	**good**	**excellent**
lab - GBM398-4c	Ag	226	0	0.0%	48.70	49.10	0.40	0.82%	excellent	excellent
lab - GBM908-10	Ag	169	3	1.8%	3.00	2.97	-0.03	-1.16%	very good	good
lab - MRGeo08	Ag	266	8	3.0%	4.46	4.47	0.01	0.22%	good	excellent
lab - OGGeo08	Ag	170	0	0.0%	20.20	20.27	0.07	0.33%	excellent	excellent
totals/avgs:		**831**	**11**	**1.3%**				**0.13%**	**excellent**	**excellent**

Table 12-1: Summary performance of standard reference materials

notes: 1) (*)qualitative performance bias for G912-8 given as "excellent" since removal of one sample (assay value 3.25 gpt gold) gives an average percent difference of 0.38% vs 6.48% with sample included.

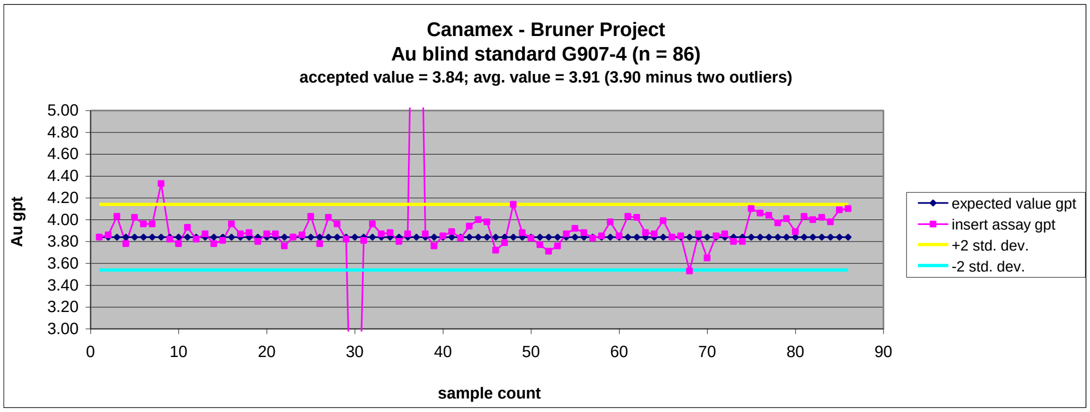
2) removal of same sample for G912-8 gives an overall percent difference for all gold standards of 0.68% vs 1.65% with that sample included.

<u>Individual standard graphical results:</u>



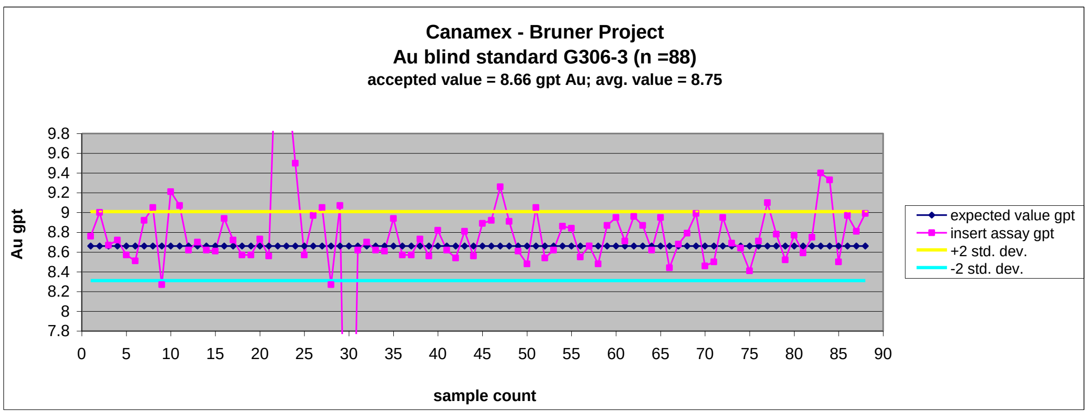
1 submission may be a mislabled sample: (3.25 gpt Au)
Average value minus 1 suspected mis-labeled samples: 0.528 gpt Au
A total of 5 (6%) samples exceed two standard deviations from the accepted value

Figure 12-17: Plot of standard G912-8 performance



1 Standard G912-8 possibly submitted in error (assay value: 0.508)
Possible one actual samples mislabled as standard (assay value: 8.27)

Figure 12-18: Plot of standard G907-4 performance



1 Submission (assay value: 3.87 gpt Au) appears to be Standard 907-4 (accepted value: 3.84 gpt Au)
Average value minus 8 outliers > 3 standard deviations: 8.73 gpt Au

Figure 12-19: Plot of standard G306-3 performance

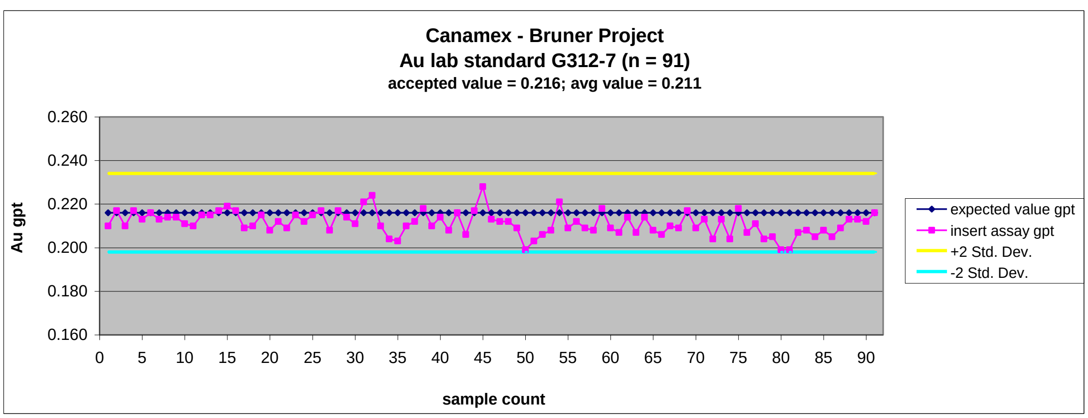


Figure 12-20: Plot of standard G312-7 performance

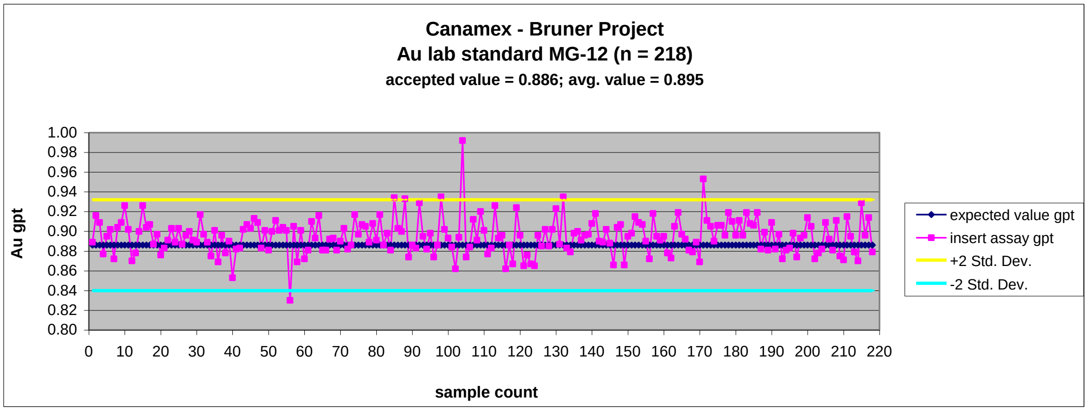


Figure 12-21: Plot of standard MG-12 performance

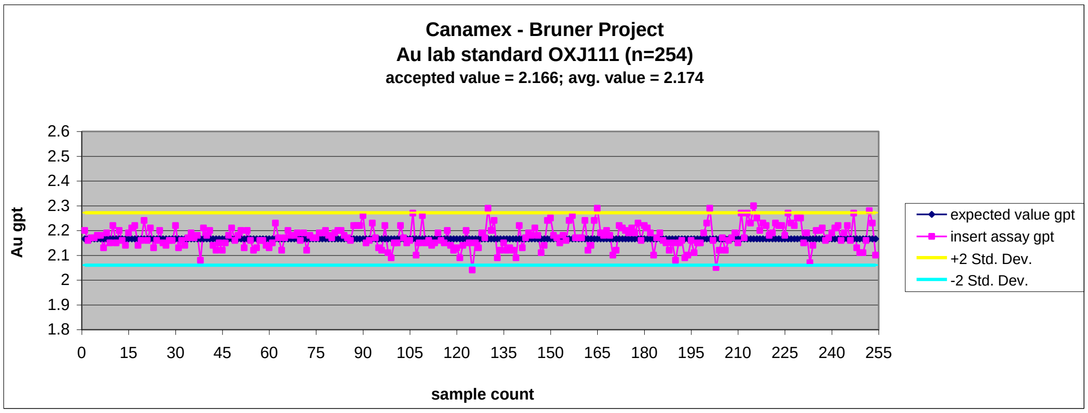


Figure 12-22: Plot of standard OXJ111 performance

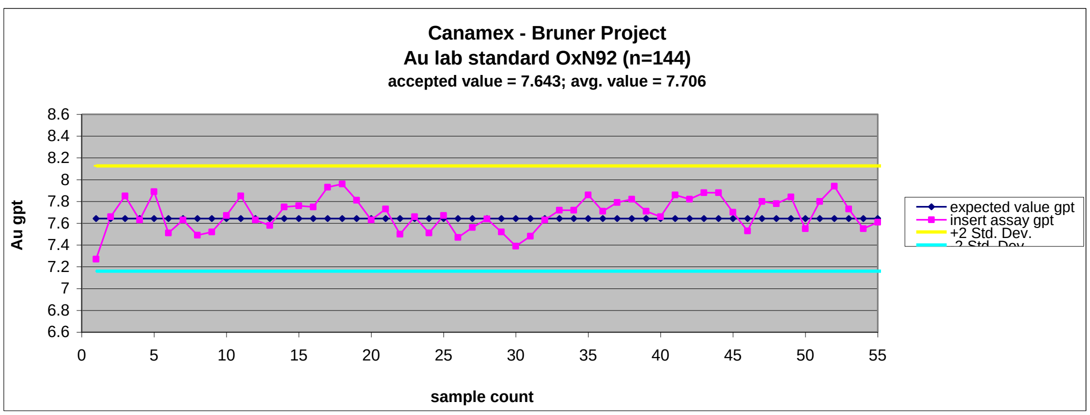


Figure 12-23: Plot of standard OxN92 performance

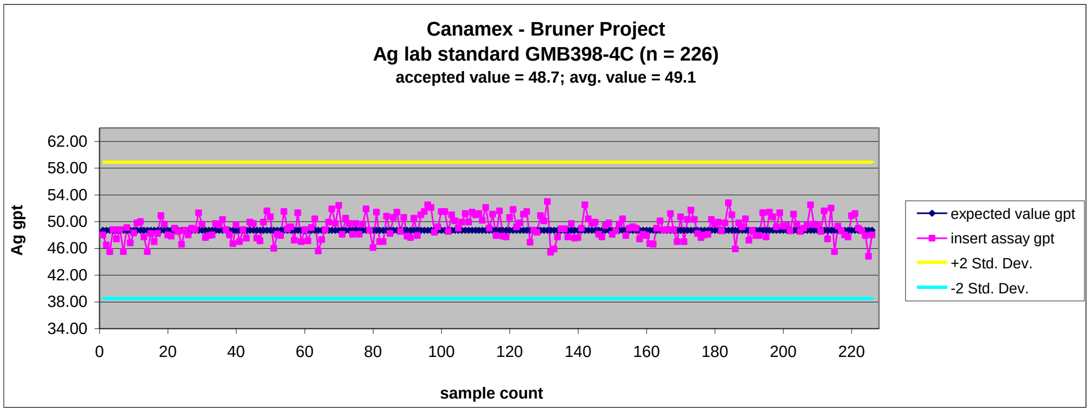


Figure 12-24: Plot of standard GBM398-4c performance

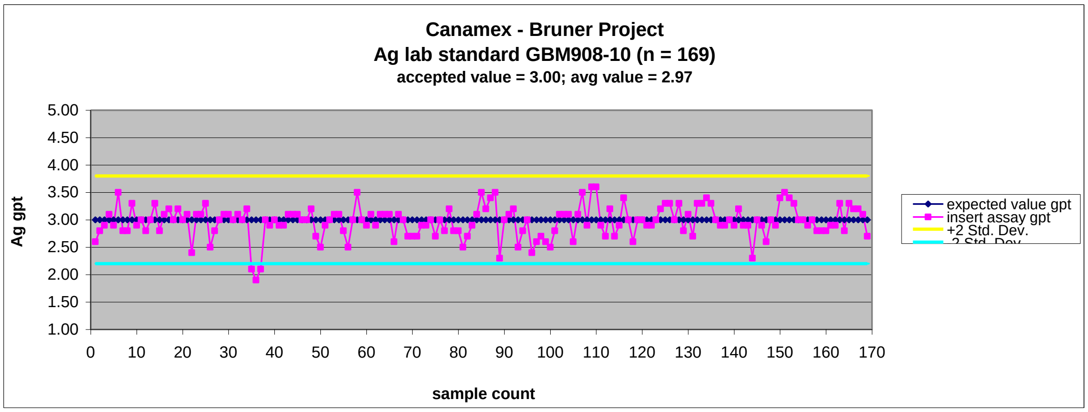


Figure 12-25: Plot of standard GBM908 performance

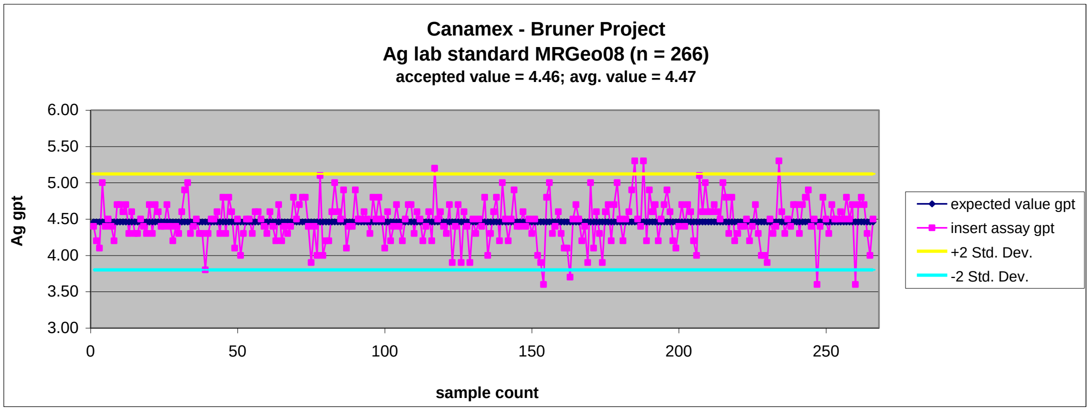


Figure 12-26: Plot of standard MrGeo08 performance

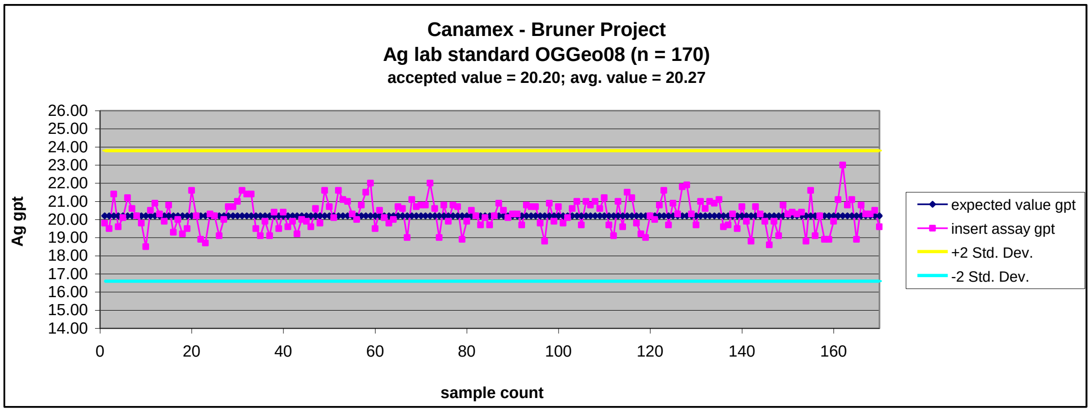


Figure 12-27: Plot of standard OGGwo08 performance

Discussion of Standards performance

Overall the performance of check assays on standard reference materials with respect to: occurrences above or below two standard deviations; and indicated possible bias was very good to excellent, with the notable exception of one standard (G306-3) which showed very erratic results suggestive of a fundamental problem with the standard itself. G306-3 is a high grade gold standard which probably contributes to the erratic behavior.

The erratic results for G306-3 may have occurred due to poor transportation or storage. The Author recommends that Canamex geologists exercise care in the storage and submission of this particular standard to ensure that problems of segregation within the material is minimized. Alternatively, Canamex might consider replacing G306-3 with OxN92 which is nearly the same grade and appears to perform better.

Analysis of blanks

In general the blanks submitted returned values consistent with the detection limits stated for the different assay methods used, however there are indications of low-level sporadic contamination.

In the gold analyses a total of 28, or 7.78% of the 360 samples returned values above two times the detection threshold and 17, or 4.72% returned values greater than three times the detection limit. None of the anomalous samples appear clearly on the basis of assay value (>2gpt gold) to be mislabeled samples, rather they appear to suggest intermittent contamination.

In the silver analyses a total of 13, (3.69%), of 352 samples returned values above two times the detection with 6 samples (1.7%) being above 3 times the detection limit.

These results suggest that contamination has not been a significant for silver assays. Figures 12-28 and 12-29 below present the statistics for the blanks analyses for gold and silver respectively.

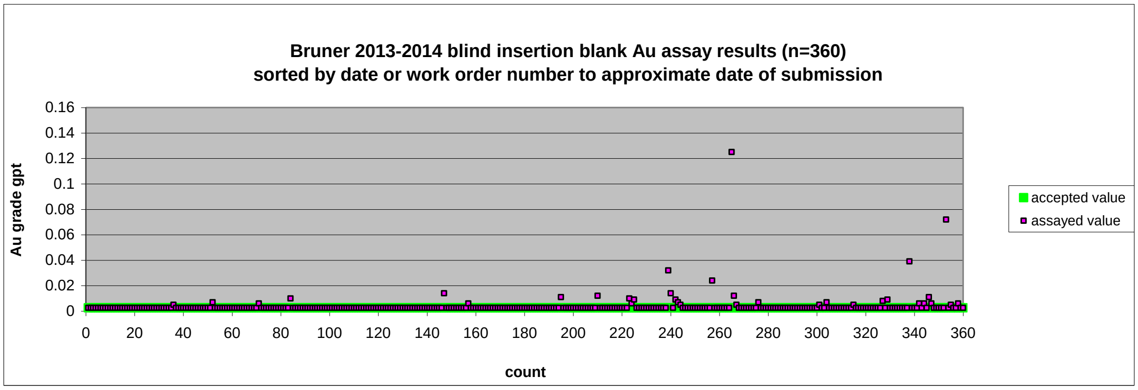


Figure 12-28: Analysis of assay blank material for gold

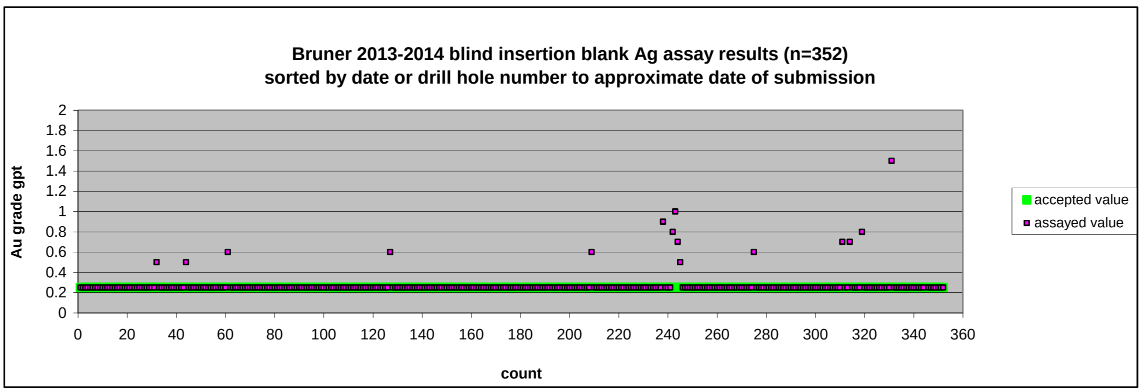


Figure 12-29: Analysis of assay blank material for silver

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results presented by the field duplicate program, blind and laboratory standards and blind blanks present reasonable confirmation of the reproducibility of assay results with no indication of bias in the analysis of either gold or silver or significant contamination problems at the laboratory.

Of the three duplicate analysis programs possible: field; sample preparation; and pulp, the field duplicates are the most comprehensive and demanding in demonstrating reproducibility of results, and hence of the greatest value. That said, the prep duplicate and pulp duplicate programs permit a fuller understanding of the inherent variability in results at each significant stage in the process.

On the basis that:

- the results presented by the field duplicate program of very high correlation between original and field duplicate assays (> 98% for both gold and silver); half absolute relative differences of 20% within 80% of samples for gold and 9% within 80% of samples for silver; and lack of any indication of grade-based bias;

- the results presented of blind gold standard submissions and blank submissions for both gold and silver indicative of acceptable analytical procedure with few and minor indications of contamination;

- the results of internal laboratory standard submissions for silver;

- the concentration of Canamex drilling within the three zones identified for grade tonnage estimation;

- the significant proportion of non-Canamex and pre-NI 43-101 drilling undertaken by the arguably reputable companies Kennecott, Newmont, and Miramar;

The Author concludes that the drill hole database is of a standard acceptable for public reporting of resources according to NI 43-101 guidelines.

The QA/QC program instituted by Canamex Resources and exercised in conjunction with ALS should be considered a work in progress, however the results presented by the field duplicate program, blind and laboratory standards and blanks present reasonable confirmation of the reproducibility of assay results with no indication of bias in the analysis of either gold or silver or significant contamination problems at the laboratory.

The Author acknowledges that the QA/QC procedures have evolved rather recently and in that respect Canamex has done well to bring the database, at least from 2013 onward up to an acceptable industry standard. The principal shortcomings of the current QA/QC program lie with:

- Lack of blind submissions of pulp duplicates.

- Lack of blind submissions of silver standard reference materials.

- Lack of either: participation in the sample preparation duplicate program; or ideally, blind re-submission of bulk sample rejects returned to Canamex by the laboratory for generation of a second pulp.

- A need to “catch up” with pre-2013 drill hole samples within the possession of Canamex.

- Organization of the QA/QC database in a format that attaches all relevant information to the samples considered and permits efficient sorting for both combination and segregation as required.

The Author points out that while it is highly unlikely for an accredited laboratory to manufacture results, a comprehensive program of: blind submissions of pulps for duplicate analysis; blind submissions of returned bulk rejects for sample prep duplicates; and blind submissions of a reasonable range standards for all metals contributing to the resource estimate completely remove the possibility from consideration.

Recommendations

This exercise represents the first independent scrutiny of the 2010 and 2011 drilling campaigns. In as much as the assay database had to be compiled from the individual spreadsheets created by the project geologists, a number of observations were made that suggest the project would benefit from a higher degree of standardization. To that effect the following recommendations are offered:

- Canamex should institute a program of remedial QA/QC for at least the years 2011 through 2014 for blind submission of pulp duplicates and blind submission of returned bulk rejects for sample preparation duplicates.

- Canamex should continue the blind submission of pulps and bulk rejects in future drilling, along with the existing submission of field duplicates.

- Canamex should purchase an appropriate array (3 or 4) of silver standard reference materials for blind submission to the laboratory.

- All QA/QC data should be stored in clearly named separate tables maintained for the data they represent. For example: standards should all go into a single standards table; field duplicates should all go into a single field duplicate table, etc.

- All QA/QC data tables should include: 1) a date field (either date of submission or date of analysis) so that the relationship between issues and time can be observed; 2) a sample ID field; and 3) an assay certificate field so that checks against the original assay report can be easily made.

- Independent work done on data by others, for whatever reason, should be made only on copies of the “true” database, and never re-introduced back into the system.

- Site geologists should use either: 1) specific text designators for any relevant field, such as “FDUP” for field duplicate, “PDUP” for prep duplicate or “LDUP” for pulp duplicate; or an integer code to meet the same purpose: efficient sorting and combination. The method used of color-coding cell addresses is useless for sorting purposes.

13 - Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Canamex collected and submitted a total of four sample sets for preliminary metallurgical testing. Two were bulk samples for small diameter column testing and two were samples composed of drill hole sample intervals from both RC and core drilling for bottle roll testing. The test programs and their results are summarized below.

Description of sampling and test work done

Initial test

On 02 April 2012, Canamex collected roughly one tonne of sample in thirty (30) large rice bags of minus 10- inch rock material derived from channel samples within the July (upper) adit at the HRA and transported the samples from the Bruner Project to the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada. All of this material is oxidized. The calculated head grade on the sample was 0.033 opt Au (1.13 gpt Au) and 0.368 opt Ag (12.6 gpt Ag).

Representative rock samples was selected from the received bags and characterized, photographed, and then submitted to Phillips Enterprises, LLC in Golden, CO for comminution tests.

The remaining material was crushed and combined into a single bulk sample, which was split into two (2) samples and crushed separately into two crush sizes: 3-inch and 0.75-inch. These samples were utilized for the metallurgical test work including bottle roll test work, gravity test work and column leach test work.

The 83-day column test work indicated gold recoveries of 89% for gold in the 3-inch crush-size sample, and 87% for gold in the 0.75-inch crush-size sample. The silver recoveries were 9% for the 3-inch crush-size material and 7% for the 0.75-inch crush-size sample. Cyanide consumption was 1.24 lbs/short ton and 1.23 lbs/short ton respectively.

The comminution testing by Phillips Enterprises yielded a crusher work index value of 20.18 kW-hr per metric tonnes and an abrasion index of 0.269.

Second test

Canamex submitted twenty one (21) bags of previously composited, crushed and assayed RC coarse reject material on 12 February 2013 to the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada in order to document the cyanide soluble gold and silver through bottle roll testing in samples of varying grades, from varying depths and from two (2) different alteration types, silicified and argillized, at the Penelas deposit represented by the two (2) holes from which the samples were selected. Head grades on the drill hole composite samples ranged from 0.010 opt Au to 0.642 opt Au and 0.027 opt Ag to 0.957 opt Ag, with an average head grade of 0.096 oz/ton gold (3.3

grams per metric tonne gold) and 0.19 oz/short ton silver (6.5 grams per metric tonne silver). All samples were oxidized.

The bottle roll tests were run on 1 kg samples for a period of 96 hours total with solution sampling an assaying in increasing time increments. The gold extraction results of these tests ranged from a low of 88% to a high of >99%, with a mean extraction of approximately 97%. Silver extraction ranged from 66% to 92% and averaged 79%. Cyanide consumptions ranged from 0.05 lbs/short ton to 0.39 lbs per short ton. There was no difference in metallurgical behavior between the two alteration types tested.

The conclusions drawn by Kapps Cassiday were that the cyanide leach test work completed indicated that the material was very amenable to cyanide leaching and the leachability was not dependent on grade, rock type, depth or location.

Third test

On 04 December 2013, the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada received thirty-six (36) large rice bags that contained bulk material collected from channel samples from within the Duluth (lower) adit within the HRA at the Bruner Project. The bulk material represented a single channel cut across the entire mineralized zone exposed in the adit. The sample material was combined and utilized for metallurgical test work. The purpose of this program was to expand on the column leach test work done previously and to assess heap leach attributes and extractions at or near an estimated cut-off grade for open pit development. All of the material submitted was oxidized. The calculated head grade of the sample was 0.014 opt Au and 0.118 opt Ag.

The material was crushed and combined into a single bulk sample, which was divided into two (2) samples and prepared separately into two crush sizes: 3-inch and 0.75 inch. These samples were utilized for the metallurgical test work including bottle roll test work, gravity test work and column leach test work.

The 83-day column test work indicated gold recoveries of 72% for gold in the 3-inch crush-size sample, and 81% for gold in the 0.75-inch crush-size sample. The silver recoveries were 8% for the 3 inch crush-size material and 20% for the 0.75 inch crush-size sample. Cyanide consumption was 0.84 lbs/short ton and 1.34 lbs/short ton respectively. It should be noted that the average grade of this samples was quite low at 0.4 gpt gold and assuming a relatively fixed quantum of unrecoverable gold by heap-leach methods, this may affect the indicated recoveries.

Fourth test

On 12 December 2013, the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada received two (2) cloth bags containing a total of twenty-nine (29) small cloth bags of sample material from the Bruner Project representing composited RC samples from drill hole B-1340 from the HRA deposit and crushed core from drill hole B-1341C from the Penelas deposit. The small cloth bags contained material that was a nominal size of 10 mesh Tyler. Each cloth bag was representative of 20-ft composite sample. Each individual sample was utilized for head analyses and bottle roll leach test work.

The bottle roll tests were run on 1 kg samples for a period of 96 hours total with solution sampling an assaying in increasing time increments. Calculated head grades ranged from 0.001 opt Au to 0.5671 opt Au and 0.003 opt Ag to 0.665 opt Ag. Gold extraction results ranged between 93- >99% from samples from the HRA deposit, and between 76-99% from samples from the Penelas deposit, with an average extraction of approximately 95%. Silver extractions ranged between 15-81% at the HRA deposit and between 23-85% from the samples from the Penelas deposit, with an average silver extraction of approximately 53%. Cyanide consumptions ranged from 0.01 lbs/short ton to 0.39 lbs per short ton.

Discussion of metallurgical test results

The tests undertaken were designed to provide an early indication of gold and silver recoveries in a heap leach setting as well as the associated reagent consumptions and energy requirements for crushing. The results, while preliminary, indicate indication of high recovery (> 85%) for gold, low recovery (< 20%) for silver under large crush size heap leach conditions, relatively low reagent consumptions (between 0.42 and 0.32 lbs per metric tonnes under heap leach conditions) and reasonable energy requirements for crushing.

The test results are very positive for the prospect of reasonable recovery of gold in a heap-leach process with recoveries of gold greater than 85% likely that appear independent of grade and only marginally sensitive to crush size between 3.0 inch and ¾ inch.

The Author recommends a second stage of column testing with crushed core that would further explore the relationship between crush size and ultimate recovery and crush size and the recovery leach curve. Crushed core might offer the best opportunity to ensure volumetrically representative results within the constraining pits as well as control on the average grade and grade distribution of the material.

14 - Mineral Resource Estimates

Introduction

Resources have been estimated in separate block models each for the HRA, Penelas and Paymaster zones. Both gold and silver were evaluated for all three deposits.

The estimation approach used was the Probability-Assigned Constrained Kriging (“PACK”) method (Pan, G. C. 1994) which develops a constraining probabilistic envelope using binary (0’s and 1’s) indicators. These envelopes are used to constrain both data available to inform blocks; and the blocks eligible to receive an estimate. The application of the probabilistic envelope is precisely analogous to the application of a deterministic, “wire-frame”, envelope.

The binary indicators are evaluated geostatistically and estimation parameters developed. On the basis of the estimating parameters developed, the 1’s and 0’s are estimated to the block models using an appropriate estimation method. In this case the values were estimated using Ordinary Kriging.

Data Available

The drill hole database available is presented in Table 14-1 below:

Bruner Gold Project

Drill Hole Summary

Company	No. of Holes	Total Feet	Total Meters	dhole type	Assay Data	Geology Logs	Cuttings/ Core
Kennecott	15	6,630	2,021	RC	yes	yes	no
Newmont Expl.	74	35,943	10,955	RC	yes	yes	no
Miramar Mining	32	10,215	3,114	RC	yes	yes	no
Viceroy Gold	17	9,020	2,749	RC	yes	yes	no
AIVN	6	770	235	Core	yes	yes	no
Cougar Gold	9	6,963	2,122	Core	yes	yes	skeletal
Patriot Gold	21	10,645	3,245	RC	yes	yes	yes
Canamex RC	132	75,410	22,985	RC	yes	yes	yes
Canamex Core	17	10,142	3,091	Core	yes	yes	yes
sub-Total drilling	**323**	**165,738**	**50,517**				
Newmont UG samples	103	2,239	682				
Total drilling & UG	**426**	**167,977**	**51,199**				

Table 14-1: Description of the Bruner Gold Project drillhole database

Exploratory Data Analysis

The exploratory data analysis consisted of:

- variography of the binary indicators for each deposit to establish the orientation and dimensions of a search and weighting ellipsoid;
- estimation of the indicators to the block models;
- selection of the optimal indicator value to constrain composites eligible to inform the estimate and blocks eligible to receive an estimate.
- univariate statistics for gold and silver in the selected composites for all three deposits to characterize the behavior in the 5m composites;

- preliminary selection of capping grades for gold and silver for each domain within each deposit; and

- variography of the selected composites for all three deposits to establish estimating parameters for gold and silver.

Indicator Variography

In the case of both Penelas and Paymaster a single threshold grade was selected of 0.10 gpt gold and a single threshold grade of 3.0 gpt selected for silver. For the HRA zone, interpretation of a pronounced supergene zone led to definition of two gold domains: a low-grade supergene halo surrounding a higher-grade “core”. The low-grade gold threshold was 0.10 gpt gold and the higher-grade core threshold was 0.3 gpt gold.

Silver analysis for the HRA zone was the same as Penelas and Paymaster: a single threshold of 3.00 gpt silver. At this indicator stage of analysis both gold domains were treated as stand-alone entities, and the low-grade domain was established with all composites greater than or equal to 0.10 gpt gold, while the higher grade domain was established with all composites greater than or equal to 0.30 gpt gold, i.e. the low-grade domain encompassed and included the higher-grade domain. Once the high-grade domain was established, the lower-grade domain was defined as the low-grade volume minus the high-grade volume, i.e. the domains were mutually exclusive with respect to blocks and informing data for metal grades.

Global semi-variograms were generated for each zone for the indicators to establish the nugget effect. Directional variograms were then generated in plan in 30 degree increments and the variance values were contoured to establish the direction and relative degree of any anisotropy present. The complete set of global and directional variograms are presented in Appendix C: Exploratory Data Analysis.

Figure 14-1 below presents the variance contour map for HRA 0.1 gpt gold indicators to illustrate. The complete set of variance maps for HRA, Penelas and Paymaster are presented in Appendix C.

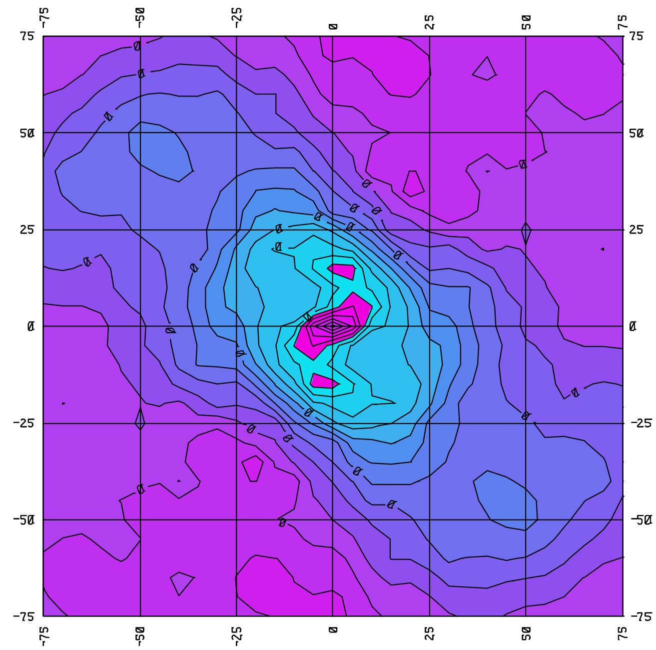


Figure 14-1: Example of indicator variance contour map, HRA deposit.

The anisotropy established in plan was then used as a guide to generate similar variance contour maps in the two orthogonal vertical planes: along strike and perpendicular to strike. From the three contour maps the orientation of the three orthogonal axes was established and the directional semi-variograms corresponding to those directions generated and modeled.

The global variograms for all three deposits were very well structured, providing reliable values for the nugget effect in each case. The directional variograms for Penelas were moderately well structured, structural quality was compromised primarily by the very limited extent of drilling. The directional variograms for HRA were well structured. Overall, the variography for the indicator estimation was of sufficient quality to ensure generation of a constraining volume consistent with the supporting drill hole composites. Tables 14-2 through 14-4 below presents the variogram parameters used in the indicator estimation. Note all variograms were normalized to a total sill of "1" to permit calculation of quality of estimate parameters including the slope of the regression.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Au/Ag Indicator Variogram parameters - HRA Zone

0.1 gpt Au indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.367						
SPH	0.224	12	20	15	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.408	90	70	60	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e

0.30 gpt Au Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.383						
SPH	0.290	15	10	40	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e
SPH	0.328	40	30	70	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e

3.00gpt Ag Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.294						
SPH	0.392	40	40	20	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.314	80	60	100	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e

Table 14-2: Variogram parameters used in estimating the HRA Zone indicators.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Au/Ag Indicator Variogram parameters - Penelas Zone

0.1 gpt Au indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.348	0	0	0			
SPH	0.174	12	10	15	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e
SPH	0.478	60	60	60	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e

3.00gpt Ag Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.143	0	0	0			
SPH	0.571	40	22	40	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.286	80	90	50	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e

Table 14-3: Variogram parameters used in estimating the Penelas Zone indicators.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Au/Ag Indicator Variogram parameters - Paymaster Zone

0.1 gpt Au indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.163	0					
SPH	0.612	40	35	30	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e
SPH	0.224	50	40	35	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e

3.00gpt Ag Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.083	0					
SPH	0.583	32	32	30	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e
SPH	0.333	40	40	35	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e

Table 14-4: Variogram parameters used in estimating the Paymaster Zone indicators.

Notes: Techbase "dip" convention is positive down, negative up
Techbase "j" azimuth direction is by definition "i" direction minus 90^o
Techbase "k" direction is by definition mutually orthogonal to I & j

Additional estimating parameters employed were:

maximum samples = 15;
minimum samples = 3; search ellipsoid equals variogram ellipsoid;
block discretization is 4 by 4 by 2.

Description of the PACK approach

The PACK approach produces block estimates for the indicators that consist of numbers between 0 and 1 that are analogous to the decimal probability that the block is above or below the selected threshold grade upon which the indicator assignments are based. Selection of the appropriate indicator estimate value to use to constrain the estimate varies, but is most commonly based on examination of the results against the original drill hole data in section. In the case of all three deposits the highly variable orientation of drill holes precludes accurate assessment of the appropriate value visually and an alternative approach was used.

The block indicator estimates were back-estimated to the composites using a nearest neighbor assignment with the identical anisotropic search used in the original indicator estimate. This assigns the nearest (in anisotropic space) block indicator value to the composites. The composite table is then brought into a spreadsheet for analysis.

The analysis consists of comparing the original “1’’s and 0’s” assigned on the basis of the threshold selection to the indicator estimates and testing which value for the estimates most closely balances the errors of below-threshold composites included against errors of above-threshold composites excluded. The resulting number is then selected as the value that best defines both the volume to receive the estimate and the data to inform the estimate. In addition to offering an objective means of optimizing the indicator estimate value to define the eligible blocks, this approach also obviates the need to create a solid for locating eligible composites. Table 14-5 below presents an example summary for the HRA zone and Table 14-6 that for the Penelas zone.

Indicator Error Summary **HRA Au 0.1 gpt**	0.10 gpt Au	0.10 gpt Au percent error	avg grade of errors Au gpt	avg grade selected Au gpt
Selected Indicator Value:	**0.4845**			**0.649**
Total positve errors:	173	5.0%	0.065	
Total negative Errors:	172	5.0%	0.311	
Total Net Error:	**-1**	0.0%		

Table 14-5: Indicator Selection Summary for the 0.1 gpt gold indicator HRA zone

From the table above it can be seen that the optimal indicator estimate value to use for HRA is 0.4845. Selection of that value gives an average grade of composites within the envelope of 0.649 gpt gold. A total 173 composites (5.0% of the total) are included in that envelope that are below the threshold and have an average grade of 0.065 gpt gold. A total 172 composites above the threshold are excluded from the enveloped and have an average grade of 0.311 gpt gold.

Indicator Error Summary **Penelas Au 0.1 gpt**	0.10 gpt Au	0.10 gpt Au percent error	avg grade of errors Au gpt	avg grade selected Au gpt
Selected Indicator Value:	**0.4810**			**0.554**
Total positve errors:	186	4.3%	0.067	
Total negative Errors:	185	4.3%	0.303	
Total Net Error:	**-1**	0.0%		

Table 14-6: Indicator Selection Summary for Penelas

From the table above it can be seen that the indicator estimate value to use for Penelas is 0.4810. Selection of that value gives an average grade of composites within the envelope of 0.554 gpt gold. A total 186 composites (4,3% of the total) are included in that envelope that are below the threshold and have an average grade of 0.067 gpt gold. A total 185 composites above the threshold are excluded from the enveloped and have an average grade of 0.303 gpt gold.

Note that a "positive error" is one where a composite is included in the data set that is actually below the threshold value, and a "negative error" is one where a composite above the threshold is excluded. This is exactly analogous to what occurs in developing a deterministic (i.e. physical wireframe) envelope. Isolated occurrences of mineralization surrounded by barren material will be excluded from the wireframe and isolated barren intervals will be included.

In addition to the indicator selection value used, and largely on the basis of visual examination of the indicator estimator results, additional restrictions may be placed on the envelope in order to improve the overall shape. In particular, these secondary restrictions are used to limit extrapolation beyond data where drilling ends in mineralization. In all three zones these restrictions were applied and were based on a quality-of-estimate measure termed the "Slope of the Regression" where the minimum value allowed was 0.3. The impact of this limit varies by zone and orientation, but generally restricts all unconstrained extrapolation to approximately 60% of the range of the variogram beyond supporting data.

Upon verification of the indicator value selection and any secondary restrictions applied, the composites thus selected are characterized through exploratory data analysis and estimating parameters developed for estimation of total gold and silver.

Univariate statistics in the selected composites

Tables 14-7 through 14-9 below summarize the univariate statistics for the selected composites by zone.

Bruner Project 5m composites - HRA Zone **February 2015**

Description	ip_jk	max	min	mean	std. dev.	CoV	Capping Grade gpt	% of comps Capped	count
Uncapped Au 0.10 gpt Au ind.	0.4845	32.6	0.001	0.260	1.14	4.37			867
Capped Au 0.10 gpt Au Ind.	0.4845	4.8	0.001	0.223	0.28	1.26	1.70	1.15%	867
Uncapped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	0.4039	29.6	0.001	1.226	2.76	2.25			581
Capped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	0.4039	17.4	0.001	1.171	2.33	1.99	16.0	1.20%	581
Uncapped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4806	341.4	0.010	10.900	22.01	2.02			1186
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4806	106.1	0.010	9.952	13.21	1.33	80.0	1.18%	1186

Table 14-7: Summary univariate statistics for 5m composites within the probabilistic shell for the HRA zone.

Bruner Project 5m composites - Penelas Zone									February 2015
Description	ip_jk	max	min	mean	std. dev.	CoV	Capping Grade gpt	% of comps Capped	count
Uncapped Au 0.1 gpt Au ind.	0.4810	42.06	0.051	0.56	1.86	3.331			1550
Capped Au 0.1 gpt Au Ind	0.4810	11.41	0.051	0.50	1.11	2.197	8.00	1.16%	1550
Uncapped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uncapped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4542	234.65	0.010	8.74	13.54	1.550			932
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4542	62.17	0.01	8.07	8.03	0.99	43.0	1.50%	932

Table 14-8: Summary univariate statistics for 5m composites within the probabilistic shell for the Penelas zone.

Bruner Project 5m composites - Paymaster Zone									February 2015
Description	ip_jk	max	min	mean	std. dev.	CoV	Capping Grade gpt	% of comps Capped	count
Uncapped Au 0.1 gpt Au ind.	0.4845	35.75	0.017	1.36	4.18	3.060			141
Capped Au 0.1 gpt Au Ind.	0.4845	9.88	0.017	0.96	1.80	1.884	7.00	2.84%	141
Uncapped Au, 0.30 ind	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capped Au, 0.30 ind	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4445	125.45	0.010	12.75	19.43	1.524			72
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4445	48.55	0.01	10.81	10.35	0.96	40.0	4.17%	72

Table 14-9: Summary univariate statistics for 5m composites within the probabilistic shell for the Paymaster zone.

Note that both capped and uncapped values for gold and silver are presented in the tables above. A detailed description of grade capping as applied to this study and the conclusions drawn regarding the need for grade capping are presented below.

Variography for gold and silver grade in the selected composites

Global semi-variograms for capped and uncapped gold and silver were generated for all three deposits. These were well structured in all zones permitting establishment of the nugget and sills for all three deposits.

Directional variograms were generated as well along the axes determined from the indicator variograms. These were poorly structured, due largely to the presence of high-grade values in the composite set, and in part, for Paymaster, due to the restricted volume drilled. As a general rule, as the lag distance of the semi-variogram reaches 1/3 of the total dimension of data, pair number decline and structure decays as a consequence. The directional variograms were not used as a result.

In lieu of interpretable directional variograms for metal grades, variogram models developed for grade estimation were based upon a composite of sources: the nugget and sills were taken from the global semi-variograms, the ranges were taken from the well-structured indicator directional variograms.

Estimation Parameters

Tables 14-10 through 14-15 below summarize the variogram parameters developed for both capped and uncapped composites. As with the indicator variograms, the total sills are normalized to “1”.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Uncapped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - HRA Zone

Uncapped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.293	0					
SPH	0.293	12.0	20.0	15.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.415	90.0	70.0	60.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e

Uncapped Au in ip30 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.328	0.0					
SPH	0.344	15.0	10.0	40.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e
SPH	0.328	40.0	30.0	70.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e

Uncapped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.357	0.0					
SPH	0.238	40.0	40.0	20.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.405	80.0	60.0	100.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e

Table 14-10: Variogram parameters used in estimating uncapped gold and silver for HRA.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Capped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - HRA Zone

Capped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.319	0					
SPH	0.298	12.0	20.0	15.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.383	90.0	70.0	60.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e

Capped Au in ip30 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.333	0.0					
SPH	0.333	15.0	10.0	40.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e
SPH	0.333	40.0	30.0	70.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e

Capped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.327	0.0					
SPH	0.327	40.0	40.0	20.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.347	80.0	60.0	100.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e

Table 14-11: Variogram parameters used in estimating capped gold and silver for HRA.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Uncapped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Penelas Zone

Uncapped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.286	0					
SPH	0.286	12.0	10.0	15.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e
SPH	0.429	60.0	60.0	60.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e

Uncapped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.273	0.0					
SPH	0.273	40.0	22.0	40.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.455	80.0	90.0	50.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e

Table 14-12: Variogram parameters used in estimating uncapped gold and silver for Penelas.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Capped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Penelas Zone

Capped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.278	0					
SPH	0.389	12.0	10.0	15.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e
SPH	0.333	60.0	60.0	60.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e

Capped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.286	0.0					
SPH	0.314	40.0	22.0	40.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.400	80.0	90.0	50.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e

Table 14-13: Variogram parameters used in estimating capped gold and silver for Penelas.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Uncapped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Paymaster Zone

Uncapped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.250	0					
SPH	0.400	40.0	35.0	30.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e
SPH	0.350	50.0	40.0	35.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e

Uncapped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.444	0.0					
SPH	0.333	32.0	32.0	30.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e
SPH	0.222	40.0	40.0	35.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e

Table 14-14: Variogram parameters used in estimating uncapped gold and silver for Paymaster.

Canamex - Bruner Project
Capped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Paymaster Zone

Capped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.341	0					
SPH	0.318	40.0	35.0	30.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e
SPH	0.341	50.0	40.0	35.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e

Capped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.455	0.0					
SPH	0.273	32.0	32.0	30.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e
SPH	0.273	40.0	40.0	35.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e

Table 14-15: Variogram parameters used in estimating capped gold and silver for Paymaster.

Notes: Techbase "dip" convention is positive down, negative up
Techbase "j" direction is by definition "i" direction minus 90^{o}
Techbase "k" direction is by definition mutually orthogonal to I & j

variogram sills taken from global variograms of capped metal

variogram ranges established from global variograms as "I" ranges with multipliers
based on relative anisotropies from the indicator variograms applied to calculate "j" and "k"

Additional estimating parameters include:

- maximum samples = 24;
- minimum samples = 4;
- search ellipsoid equals variogram ellipsoid;
- block discretization is 4 by 4 by 2.

Block Model Definition

Block models were created in Techbase software. Separate block models were created for each deposit.
For HRA the block model definition was:

HRA

Lower-left centroid X coord:	432702.5	Column size:	5m	Number:	161
Lower-left centroid Y coord:	4323802.5	Row size:	5m	Number:	161
top Z coord:	2142.5	Level size:	5m	Number:	80
Baseline azimuth:	90				

For Penelas the block model definition was:

Penelas

Lower-left centroid X coord:	433402.5	Column size:	5m	Number:	201
Lower-left centroid Y coord:	4323202.5	Row size:	5m	Number:	161
top Z coord:	2102.5	Level size:	5m	Number:	70
Baseline azimuth:	90				

For Paymaster the block model definition was:

Paymaster

Lower-left centroid X coord:	432402.5	Column size:	5m	Number:	121
Lower-left centroid Y coord:	4325002.5	Row size:	5m	Number:	121
top Z coord:	2142.5	Level size:	5m	Number:	80
Baseline azimuth:	90				

Grade Interpolation

Gold and silver grades, both capped and uncapped, were interpolated by ordinary kriging using the estimating parameters described above.

Since the quantum of drill hole samples assayed for silver was significantly less than the total assayed for gold, the silver grade model does not occupy all blocks informed by gold grades. In order to avoid cumbersome reporting of separate tonnages for gold and silver grades, the Author assigned a silver grade to all blocks having a valid gold estimate but no silver estimate. The value assigned was 1.88 gpt silver, being approximately one half the geometric mean of all silver assays constrained within the silver probability envelope generated at a 3.00 gpt silver indicator threshold.

Bulk Density

Bulk density used in this resource estimate is 2.224 tonnes per cubic meter for all zones.

Canamex collected a total of 288 samples from 21 core drill holes for which core was available. At the Author's request, the samples were categorized into predominately silica altered or predominately clay altered against the possibility of an alteration model being developed in the future. The samples were tested by ALS using the waxed-immersion method for the clay-altered samples and immersion without wax for the silica-altered, to establish SG values for each. The results ranged in value from a high of 2.63 to a low of 1.7 with an mean of 2.219, for all 288 samples and a mean value of 2.227 for the 277 samples within two standard deviations of the mean. The final value used in assigning bulk density to all blocks was 2.224 tonnes/m^3. The test results are presented Figure 14-2 below. The Author recommends continued submission of core samples from future drilling for SG analysis.

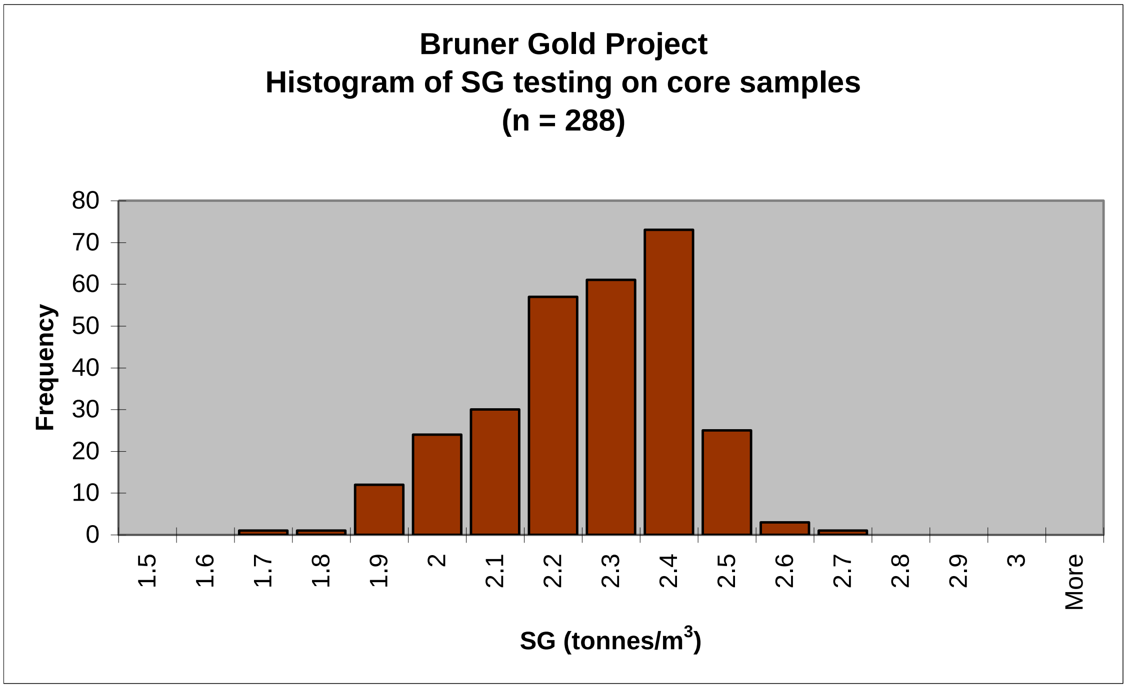


Figure 14-2: Histogram of ALS SG immersion determinations.

Grade Capping

Capping values were selected to permit comparison between capped and uncapped estimate results and evaluate the potential need for capping.

Grade capping is most properly considered a risk management tool. The Author's approach is to evaluate the need for capping on the basis of a certain percentage of total metal contributed from a certain percentage of the highest grade composites. A typical threshold of concern might be >=10% of metal deriving from <=1% of composites.

The purely numerical approaches often employed in grade capping analysis appear to be more quantitative and precise than may be the case. Numerically identical sample populations can have very different requirements for capping depending on the spatial distribution of apparent "outliers". Where "outliers" are clustered together they provide mutual support giving confidence to the existence of actual high grade zones. Where "outliers" are randomly scattered, then that validity is much more questionable. In addition, where "outliers" are clustered, the total volume affected in estimation is much less as their volumes of influence overlap. Where widely scattered, the impact is much greater as the total volume affected is maximized. Consequently purely numerical methods to grade capping can be inadequate.

Higher-grade intervals in all three zones at Bruner exhibit a high degree of clustering suggestive of coherent higher-grade volumes rather than a random distribution suggestive of a coarse gold condition contributing to a high nugget-effect.

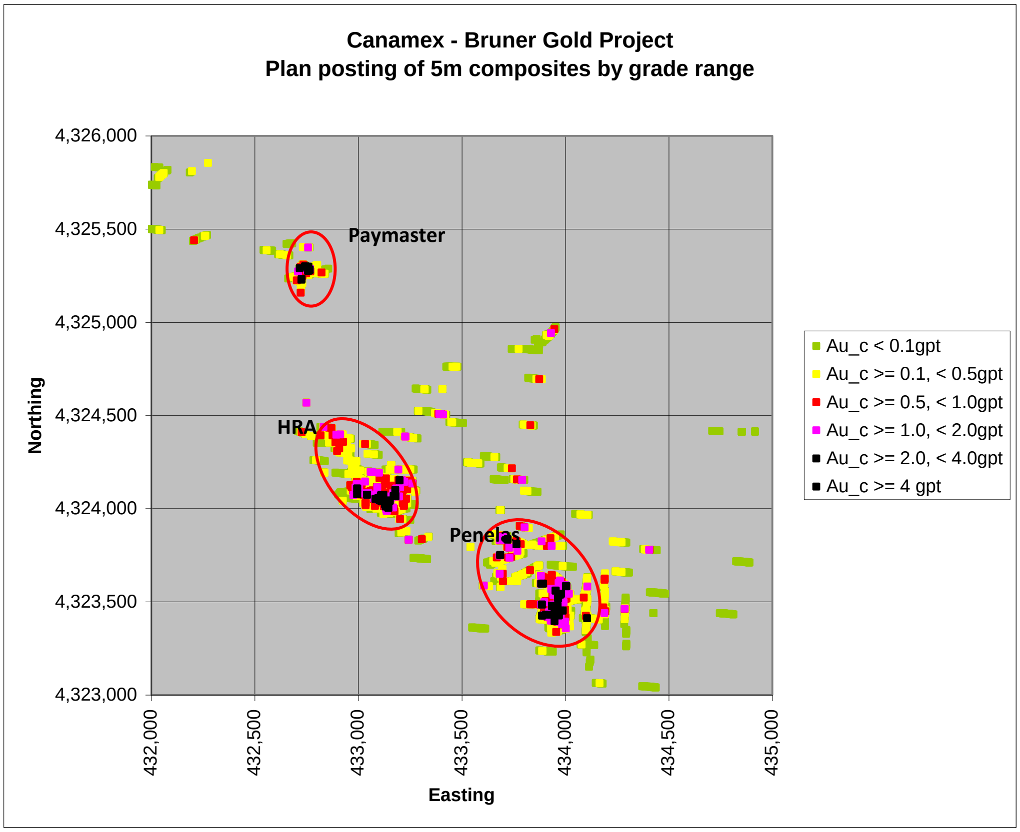


Figure 14-3: plan posting of 5m composites color coded by grade to test spatial distribution of higher-grade composites.

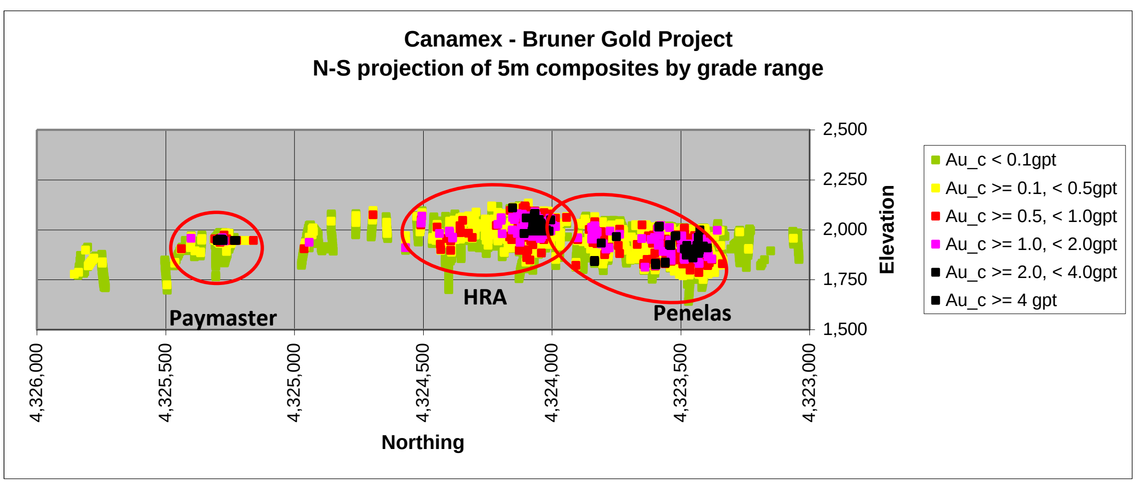


Figure 14-4: N-S projection posting of 5m composites color coded by grade to test spatial distribution of higher-grade composites.

A grade capping strategy was tested for all three zones. In this instance the thresholds considered tested a >10% contribution of metal from approximately 1.0% of composites for both HRA and Penelas zones. For the less well-drilled Paymaster zone, a clear value was presented in the form of the four highest-grade composites above 7 gpt gold representing 2.82% of the total composite population.

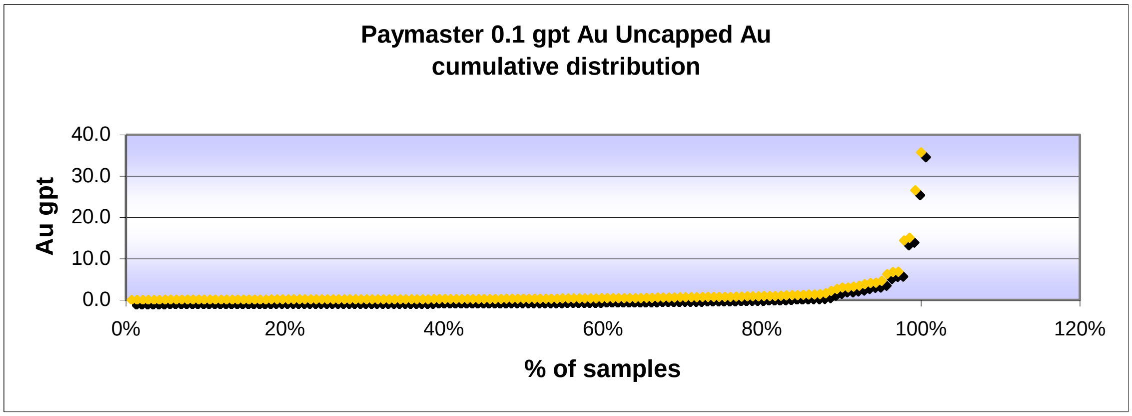


Figure 14-5: Cumulative distribution for gold in 5m composites at the Paymaster zone.

The HRA zone was defined by two separate domains for gold to accommodate the interpretation of a supergene "halo" surrounding a higher grade "core". Separate capping grades were applied of 1.7 gpt gold representing 1.04% of composites for the low-grade domain and 16 gpt gold representing 1.20% of composites for the high-grade domain. The sample-weighted average for both domains is 1.10% of composites at a sample-weighted grade of 7.5 gpt gold.

For Penelas and Paymaster having only a single gold domain, only a single capping value was required; 8.0 gpt gold at Penelas representing 1.16% of samples, and 7.0 gpt gold at Paymaster representing 2.82% of composites. Silver capping was similarly applied using similar target percentages of samples.

The capping was done according to a formula which reduced the component of grade value above the selected cap by a factor of ten. For example for a composite of 20.0 gpt gold at Penelas the capped value would be:

$$((20.0 - 8.0)/10) + 8.0 = 9.2$$

The capped composites are separately analyzed to establish estimating parameters and both capped and uncapped estimates generated. The difference between the two, in total metal content in the block model is then compared to evaluate the need for capping.

The comparison results are presented in table 14-16 below:

Zone	% of Au comps %	% of Au metal %	% of Ag comps %	% of Ag metal %
HRA_i_cog	1.10%	5.8%	1.18%	3.5%
HRA_be_cog	1.10%	6.9%	1.18%	4.5%
Pen_i_cog	1.60%	5.1%	1.19%	3.9%
Pen_be_cog	1.60%	5.4%	1.19%	4.3%
Pay_i_cog	2.81%	38.9%	4.11%	17.4%
Pay_be_cog	2.81%	39.5%	4.11%	18.1%

Table 14-16: Results of capping analysis.

In the case of Penelas, the component of grade above the capped value contributed only 5.4% of metal from 1.6% of composites capped. For HRA the component of grade above the capped value contributed 6.9% of metal from 1.1% of composites capped.

On the basis of the results presented in the table above and the criterion of ≥ 10% of metal from ≤ 1.0% of composites, it was determined that capping was called for only for gold in the Paymaster zone, however capping for silver was also applied for Paymaster for the sake of consistency and on the basis that the highest grade composites arise from the underground sampling which is incompletely constrained by drilling.

Model Results Verification

The grade-tonnage estimates were verified by examination of block sections with comparison against drill hole assays and by comparison of the grade distribution in the block estimates against the grade distribution in the composites identified as being within the probabilistic envelope and eligible to inform the estimate.

Examination of the block sections exhibited good correlation between the extents of the grade envelope and the drill hole intervals above the selected indicator threshold grades. Comparison of the estimated block grades against the drill hole composite grades also correlated well.

Topographic Data

Existing topography for the project site was established from high-resolution flyover data presented as gridded cell X, Y, Z data on one meter spacing in both X and Y.

Block model blocks were located as either above or below topography based on block centroid location relative to a gridded surface model on 5 meter by 5 meter cell dimensions and estimated using a minimum curvature algorithm.

Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Bruner Gold Project is classified as a resource according to the following definition from National Instrument 43-101.

“In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council on August 20, 2000, as those definitions may be amended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum.”

“A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.”

The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined in NI 43-101 as follows:

“A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.”

“An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.”

“An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The

estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes."

The bulk of the reportable resources for Penelas and HRA are classified by the Author as being of the Indicated category according to current NI 43-101 standards. Classification for these two zones is based on the quality of estimate parameters for the indicators which honor the anisotropic distances developed in the variogram weighting ellipsoid.

For HRA and Penelas, the indicated classification is applied to the volume having a slope of the regression value greater than or equal to 0.5; inferred class material is assigned to the volume having a slope of regression value less than 0.5 and greater than or equal to the minimum allowed value of 0.3. This restriction of a minimum slope of the regression of 0.5 for indicated class estimates restricts indicated class material to within approximately 45% of the variogram range(s). Inferred category material in these two zones is thus limited to the outer fringes where mineralized drill hole data is poorly constrained or unconstrained with a maximum extrapolation of approximately 60% of the variogram range(s).

The reportable resources for Paymaster are regarded by the Author as being only of the Inferred category due to the high relative reliance on underground chip samples, and insufficient drill hole coverage to effectively constrain the volume surrounding approximately half of the area sampled underground.

Block sections showing the distribution of indicated and inferred classifications for HRA and Penelas are presented in Appendix D.

Constraining Pits

NI 43-101 guidance does not require that resource estimates be constrained by a pit shell, and for resources most likely to be exploited by underground mining methods this is appropriate. However, where the grade, geometry and proximity to surface of the grade tonnage estimates indicate that open pit mining is the most likely exploitation route, then constraining the grade tonnage estimate with a pit shell is the most reasonable method of meeting the NI 43-101 requirement that the resources demonstrate potential economic and technical recoverability. Consequently all three deposits were subject to open pit analysis by Floating Cone methods.

These resources are constrained within raw pit shells in order to demonstrate the potential economic recoverability of the resources presented. These pit shell were developed using a Floating Cone program with relatively generic cost and design parameters. The parameters used for all pits were:

Open pit parameters

- mining cost: $2.40/tonne of material mined (5ktpd processed)
- process cost: $4.00/tonne of material processed (heap leach)

- G&A cost: $0.67/tonne of material processed
- Metallurgical recoveries: 90% of gold; 10% of silver
- metal prices: $1,350/oz gold; $15/oz silver
- Mining recovery: 100%
- Dilution: 0%
- Overall Pit slope: 50^{o}

The premise for the productivity rates upon which the operating costs are based is that the total quantum of material likely to be mined would support a mining rate of at least 20ktpd total ore and waste.

A preliminary structural study of the HRA zone (Dering, G., 2014) indicates that the HRA zone should support overall pit slopes of 55 degrees. In addition, more limited examination of structural orientations at Penelas suggests similar conditions may be present there.

Figure 14-6 below presents the raw pit shells resulting from the above analysis.

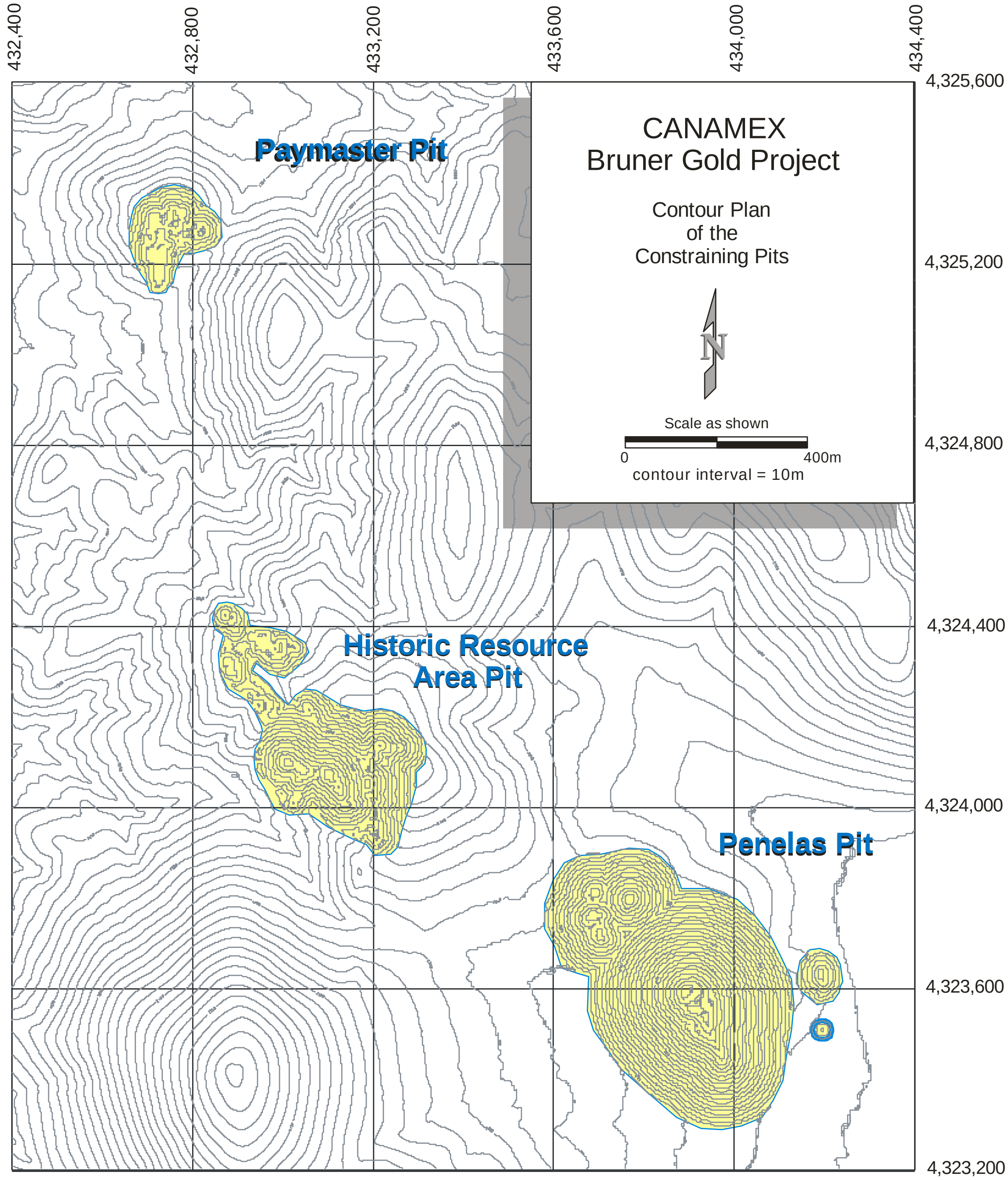


Figure 14-6: Floating Cone Pits used to constrain the resource estimate

Estimation of the volume of material historically mined at Bruner

No attempt was made to quantify and remove the historically mined material at any of the zones, although all three were exploited to some degree by underground methods. Historical production records are incomplete, however recorded underground production was less than 100,000 short tons and there is no data, such as stope long sections, available to permit such an exercise.

Resource Statement

The resource estimate developed by this study is:

Resource Statement for the Bruner Gold Project

	Indicated > ecog					Inferred > ecog				
Zone	tonnes kTonnes	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Cont'd Au koz	Cont'd Ag koz	tonnes kTonnes	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Cont'd Au koz	Cont'd Ag koz
Historic Resource Area:	3,500	0.76	8.2	86	920	350	0.36	3.3	4	40
Penelas:	6,800	0.70	4.7	153	1,030	1,400	0.71	2.7	32	120
Paymaster:	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	700	1.09	4.8	25	110
Totals:	**10,300**	**0.72**	**5.9**	**239**	**1,950**	**2,450**	**0.77**	**3.4**	**61**	**270**

Table 14-17: Bruner Gold Project resource statement.

These resources are constrained within raw pit shells in order to demonstrate the potential economic recoverability of the resources presented. The resources are reported at $1250/oz gold and $15/oz silver within the $1350/oz gold floating cone pit constraints, above an external (break-even) cutoff grade of approximately 0.212 gpt gold-equivalent. Gold equivalent values are calculated as: (gold grade + (silver grade/750)). The silver grade adjustment factor is calculated as: ($1,250/oz gold x 90% recovery)/($15/oz Ag x 10% recovery).

Additional factors applied in establishing the external cutoff grade include:

Mining cost:	US$2.65/tonne material mined
Process and G&A cost:	US$5.00/tonne processed
Au process recovery:	90%
Ag process recovery:	10%
Mining Dilution:	0%
Mining Recovery:	100%

The total quantum of material below the external cutoff within the raw pits is 46.8 million tonnes.

Sensitivity analysis of the resource models to gold price

In order to test the sensitivity of the resource open pit analysis was run on all three zones for gold prices ranging from US$550/oz to US$1,550/oz in $100 increments. All other factors were held constant including silver price. The results are presented for the three zones below.

Historic Resource Area
Open Pit Sensitivity of the resource model to Au Price

	Au_Eq	Indicated					Inferred				
Au price US$/oz	cutoff grade	kTonnes >ecog	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Au_Eq gpt	cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq	kTonnes >ecog	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Au_Eq gpt	cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq
$550	0.481	1,300	1.40	12.4	1.41	59	40	0.65	1.9	0.65	1
$650	0.407	1,500	1.26	11.4	1.28	62	50	0.64	1.9	0.65	1
$750	0.353	1,800	1.14	10.6	1.15	67	80	0.58	3.1	0.58	1
$850	0.311	2,000	1.07	10.2	1.08	69	140	0.48	3.3	0.49	2
$950	0.278	2,300	1.00	9.7	1.01	75	180	0.45	3.2	0.45	3
$1,050	0.252	2,500	0.93	9.3	0.94	76	230	0.42	3.3	0.42	3
$1,150	0.230	2,900	0.85	8.8	0.87	81	280	0.39	3.3	0.39	4
$1,250	0.212	3,300	0.77	8.3	0.78	83	330	0.37	3.3	0.37	4
$1,350	0.196	4,000	0.69	7.9	0.70	90	400	0.34	3.4	0.35	4
$1,450	0.182	4,500	0.63	7.5	0.64	92	490	0.32	3.7	0.32	5
$1,550	0.171	5,200	0.58	7.2	0.59	98	610	0.29	3.5	0.30	6

Table 14-18: Open pit sensitivity of the HRA resource model to gold price

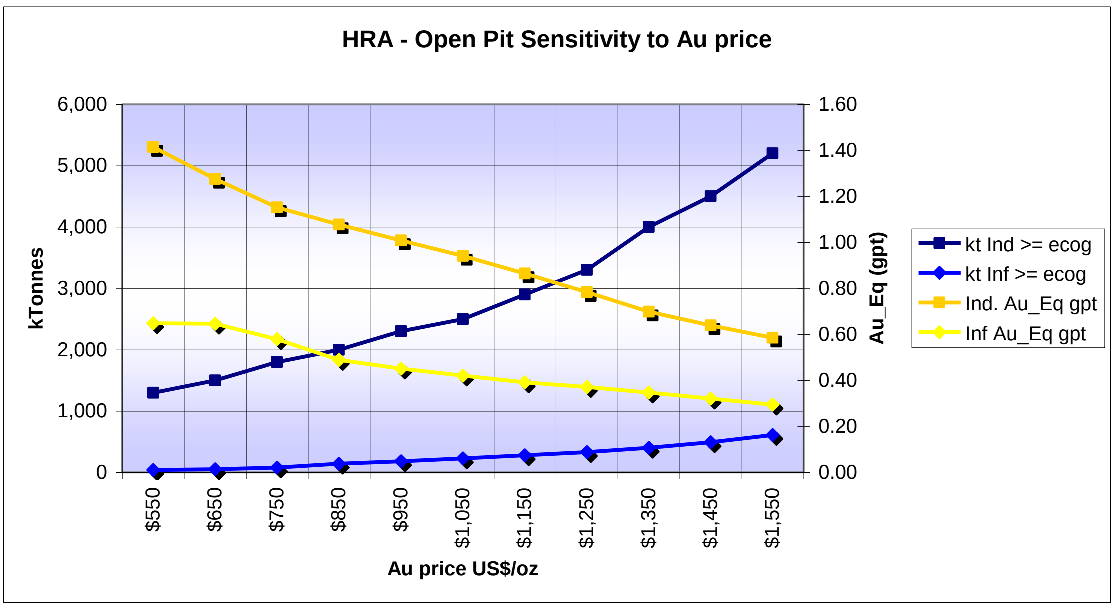


Figure 14-7: Open pit sensitivity of the HRA resource model to gold price

The results of the open pit analysis on the HRA resources shows an ordered graduation across the range of gold prices used with no significant increases indicating deeper mineralization “pulling” a significantly larger pit.

Penelas

Open Pit Sensitivity of the resource model to Au Price

Au price US$/oz	Au_Eq cutoff grade	Indicated kTonnes >ecog	Indicated Au grade gpt	Indicated Ag grade gpt	Indicated Au_Eq gpt	Indicated cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq	Inferred kTonnes >ecog	Inferred Au grade gpt	Inferred Ag grade gpt	Inferred Au_Eq gpt	Inferred cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq
$550	0.481	320	1.30	3.9	1.31	13	140	1.08	2.9	1.09	5
$650	0.407	550	1.09	5.0	1.10	19	250	1.03	3.2	1.04	8
$750	0.353	1,400	1.02	7.0	1.03	46	310	0.95	3.0	0.96	10
$850	0.311	1,900	0.94	6.8	0.95	58	360	0.88	2.9	0.89	10
$950	0.278	2,100	0.89	6.6	0.90	61	380	0.86	2.9	0.87	11
$1,050	0.252	2,500	0.84	6.3	0.84	68	410	0.83	3.0	0.83	11
$1,150	0.230	2,800	0.79	6.1	0.79	71	460	0.77	2.9	0.77	11
$1,250	0.212	3,200	0.73	5.7	0.74	76	580	0.67	2.8	0.67	13
$1,350	0.196	7,100	0.67	4.6	0.68	155	1,500	0.68	2.6	0.68	33
$1,450	0.182	8,000	0.63	4.4	0.64	164	1,900	0.61	2.5	0.61	37
$1,550	0.171	8,800	0.60	4.4	0.61	172	2,100	0.58	2.5	0.59	40

Table 14-19: Open pit sensitivity of the Penelas resource model to gold price

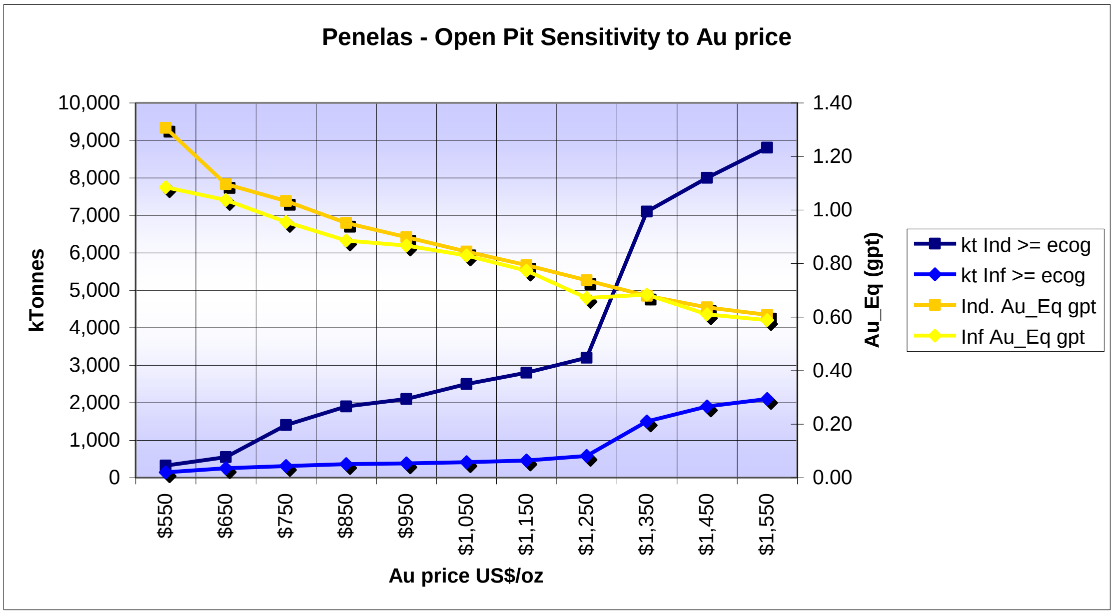


Figure 14-8: Open pit sensitivity of the Penelas resource model to gold price

The results of the open pit analysis on the Penelas resource model shows an ordered graduation across the range of gold prices up to a gold price of US$1,250/oz, above which the high-grade material identified at depth in the Penelas East area becomes economic and the total tonnages of both Indicated and Inferred above cutoff more than double.

Paymaster
Open Pit Sensitivity of the resource model to Au Price

Au price US$/oz	Au_Eq cutoff grade	Indicated kTonnes >ecog	Indicated Au grade gpt	Indicated Ag grade gpt	Indicated Au_Eq gpt	Indicated cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq	Inferred kTonnes >ecog	Inferred Au grade gpt	Inferred Ag grade gpt	Inferred Au_Eq gpt	Inferred cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq
$550	0.481	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	370	1.63	6.8	1.64	20
$650	0.407	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	450	1.46	6.0	1.47	21
$750	0.353	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	510	1.35	5.6	1.36	22
$850	0.311	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	560	1.28	5.3	1.28	23
$950	0.278	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	590	1.23	5.2	1.23	23
$1,050	0.252	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	630	1.17	5.0	1.18	24
$1,150	0.230	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	680	1.12	4.9	1.13	25
$1,250	0.212	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	710	1.08	4.8	1.09	25
$1,350	0.196	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	720	1.06	4.8	1.07	25
$1,450	0.182	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	730	1.05	4.7	1.06	25
$1,550	0.171	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	740	1.04	4.7	1.05	25

Table 14-20: Open pit sensitivity of the Paymaster resource model to gold price

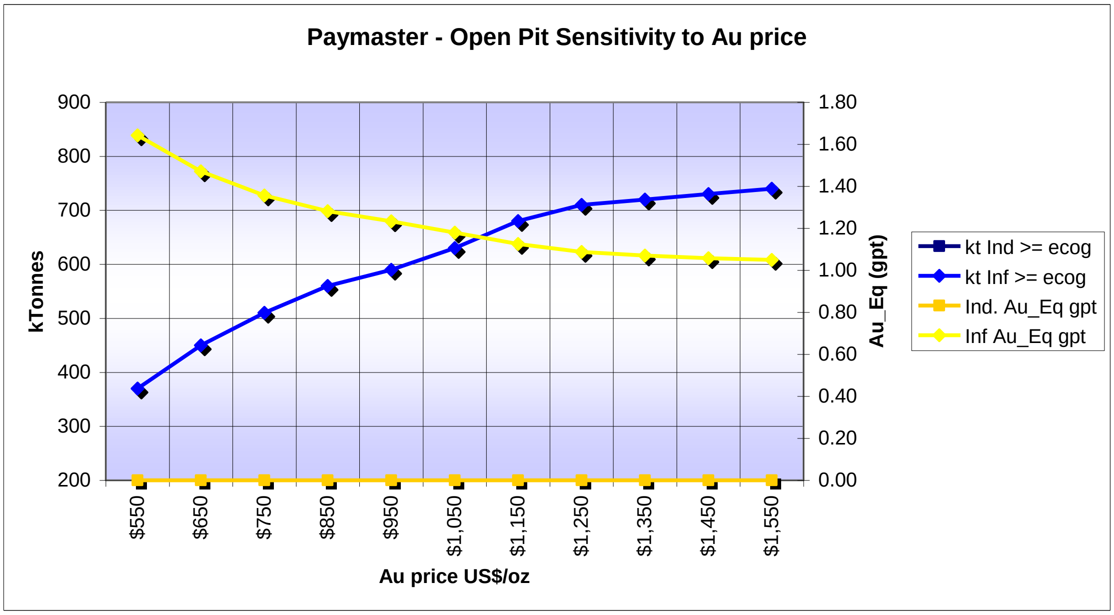


Figure 14-9: Open pit sensitivity of the Paymaster resource model to gold price

The results of the open pit analysis on the Paymaster resource model exhibits the least sensitivity to gold price and the flattening of the curves to the right of the inflection point at $1,250/oz represents addition of tonnes primarily at the cutoff grade rather than by enlargement of the pit.

Grade tonnage distribution within the $1,350 pit by gold price

In addition to the sensitivity of the open pit volume to gold price, the resource models were also tested across the same range of gold price within the US$1,350 pits used to constrain the resources. Table 14-21and Figure 14-10 below presents the consolidated results for all three zones combined.

Bruner Gold Project

Sensitivity of the resource model to Au Price within the 1350 Pit

	Au_Eq	Indicated					Inferred				
Au price US$/oz	cutoff grade	kTonnes >ecog	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Au_Eq gpt	cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq	kTonnes >ecog	Au grade gpt	Ag grade gpt	Au_Eq gpt	cont'd '000's oz Au_Eq
$550	0.481	4,600	1.23	8.0	1.24	184	1,100	1.34	4.1	1.35	48
$650	0.407	5,400	1.11	7.5	1.12	195	1,200	1.24	4.0	1.25	48
$750	0.353	6,300	1.01	7.1	1.02	206	1,500	1.12	3.8	1.13	54
$850	0.311	7,100	0.93	6.8	0.94	215	1,600	1.02	3.7	1.02	53
$950	0.278	7,800	0.87	6.5	0.88	220	1,800	0.96	3.6	0.97	56
$1,050	0.252	8,600	0.81	6.2	0.82	226	2,000	0.89	3.6	0.90	58
$1,150	0.230	9,400	0.76	6.1	0.77	233	2,200	0.82	3.5	0.83	59
$1,250	0.212	10,300	0.72	5.9	0.72	240	2,500	0.76	3.4	0.77	62
$1,350	0.196	11,100	0.68	5.8	0.68	244	2,600	0.73	3.3	0.74	62
$1,450	0.182	11,800	0.65	5.7	0.66	249	2,700	0.71	3.3	0.71	62
$1,550	0.171	12,300	0.63	5.6	0.64	251	2,900	0.69	3.3	0.69	64

Table 14-21: Grade tonnage distribution of the resource models within the $1,350 pits

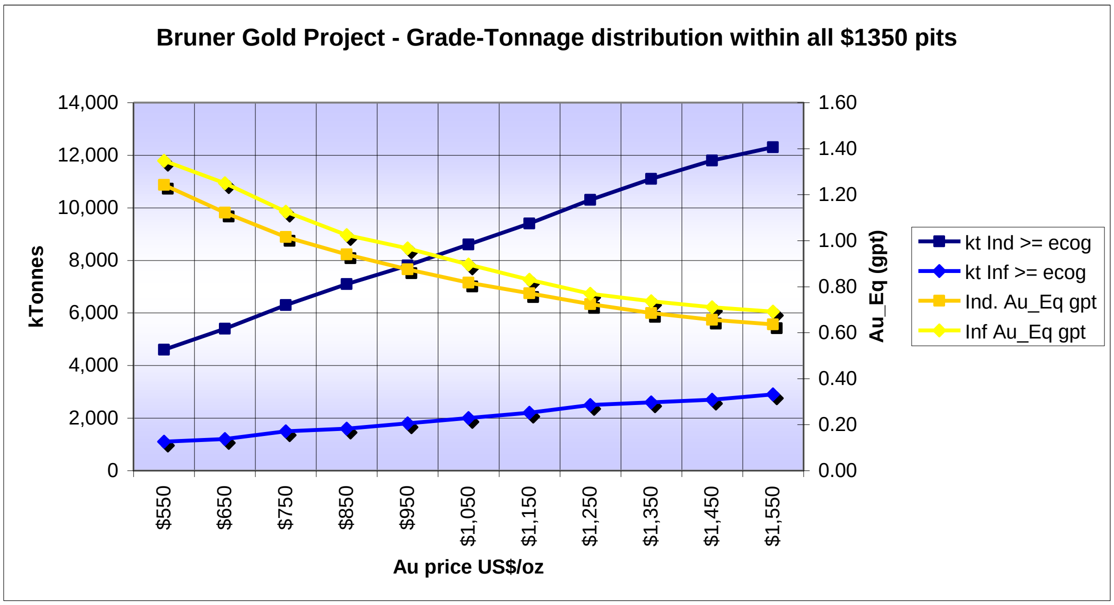


Figure 14-10: Grade tonnage distribution of the resource models within the $1,350 pits

15 - Mineral Reserve Estimates

N/A. No Mineral Reserves are reported herein.

16 - Mining Methods

No evaluation of mining methods has been done herein except for the purposes of constraining the grade-tonnage estimates to a raw (no access design) pit shell using operating cost factors derived from cost manuals. The proximity to the surface and the geometry of disseminated mineralization strongly indicate bulk mining by conventional open pit methods.

17 - Recovery Methods

Based on proximity to surface, average grade and the results of preliminary metallurgical test work the recovery methods anticipated to be most appropriate for the Bruner Gold Project are cyanide heap leach.

18 - Project Infrastructure

N/A. No evaluation has been done of project Infrastructure.

19 - Market Studies and Contracts

N/A. No market studies have been done or contracts made.

20 - Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Bruner project is still in the exploration stage, and accordingly the only permitting activity that has been undertaken to date is for exploration drilling.

The Company submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the BLM in 2011 to perform exploration drilling on unpatented lode mining claims that lie on BLM-administered federal lands. The NOI was approved in November 2011, for a 2-year period of time, and covers planned disturbances associated with drill holes from 18 proposed drill hole locations, covering an initial estimated disturbance of 2.53 acres. The Company has amended the NOI twice since it was approved, primarily by swapping certain proposed locations for new locations, and had the NOI extended to November 2015. Disturbance created to date remains at approximately 2 acres, well below the 5-acre disturbance limit of the Notice of Intent level of activity.

The Company limits the amount of surface disturbance associated with access road and drill site preparation by drilling multiple holes in radiating fans from individual drill pads. The Company can likely continue to drill up to another 50 holes on unpatented lode mining claims on BLM-administered federal land under the Notice of Intent before it will exceed the 5–acre limitation on disturbance, at which time it will need to prepare and submit a Plan of Operations. Meanwhile the Company reclaims drill sites as they are completed, in anticipation of getting credit for this reclamation in reducing the amount of outstanding disturbed acreage.

The Company maintains a bond in the amount of $14,000 for reclamation of disturbances created during exploration drilling on the property.

The Company has permitted with the state of Nevada Division of Water Resources and the BLM re-drilling of an abandoned water supply well located at the east end of the property and for which it has water rights via the option to purchase the patented claims portion of the Bruner property. The Company needs to post an additional bond of $1400 for pad disturbance before commencing drilling of the new well, which it intends to do in the spring of 2015.

Drilling is performed on patented lode mining claims (fee land) by utilizing existing disturbances (roads and pads) and not increasing the amount of disturbance on fee lands. Proposed drill hole locations are submitted to the State of Nevada prior to commencement of drilling. A State of Nevada mines inspector occasionally visits the property to make sure the Company is complying with all State of Nevada safety practices and procedures.

The Company entered into discussions with the State of Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, the BLM, and Nye County officials regarding a conceptual initial open pit mine, crushing and leaching, and mineral processing operation to be located primarily on fee land. Those discussions have led to the Company engaging in certain technical and engineering work in preparation of submitting a Mining Plan of Operation and commissioning an Environmental Assessment in either late 2015 or 2016 for support of an initial mining and leaching operation. Obtaining an operating permit from the State of Nevada and the BLM is expected to take 12-18 months from when a complete Mining Plan of Operations is submitted.

In April 2014 the Company submitted an application to the Nevada Division of Water Resources for rights to 375 gallons per minute water for mineral processing and dust suppression. This is in addition to 50 gallons per minute water rights and well location that come with the patented claims on the property. Together, the combined 425 gallons per minute water rights should be sufficient for supporting up to 10,000 tons per day heap leach and processing operation. The water rights for 375 gallons per minute were granted on December 30, 2014, and are good until December 30, 2031.

The Bruner property is located at the northern end of the Paradise Range, and is remote from local communities, ranches, or residences. The town of Gabbs is located about 14 miles (20 kilometers) to the southwest, and is the nearest community. Gabbs is the local support center for the Premier Magnesium open pit mine and processing facility, which is located immediately outside of the town of Gabbs. The town of Gabbs relies on the economic benefits derived from employment at the Premier Magnesium operation and supports mining. Gabbs would be the closest community to support development of the Bruner property. The Company utilizes service providers from the town of Gabbs and purchases water to support exploration drilling operations from the town of Gabbs, and has a good working relationship with the community. The next nearest community is Middlegate Station, located approximately 40 miles from the Bruner property, where the Company maintains an office trailer and seasonal residences in the local motel, and maintains a good working relationship with the owners and patrons of Middlegate Station.

21 - Capital and Operating Costs

N/A. No capital or operating cost calculations have been done for this study.

22 - Economic Analysis

N/A. No economic analysis has been done for this study.

23 - Adjacent Properties

There are no significant mineral properties immediately contiguous with the Bruner property. There are several speculative play properties that surround or are adjacent to the Canamex claim group, but none of them have seen any exploration activity since Canamex has been exploring the Bruner property.

There are several significant past-producing gold-silver mines in the geographic vicinity of the Bruner property, namely the Rawhide (Denton-Rawhide), Paradise Peak, and Round Mountain mines (Figure 23-1). All of these produced more than 1 million ounces of gold and the Rawhide and Paradise Peak mines produced tens of millions of ounces of silver. They will be discussed briefly below. Of them, the Rawhide deposit is most similar to the Bruner project in host rocks (rhyolite and tuffs), alteration style (low sulfidation quartz-adularia veins and veinlets), and structural controls on gold-silver mineralization.

Rawhide (Denton-Rawhide) Mine

The Rawhide deposit is located approximately 43 kilometers (30 miles) west of the Bruner property. It is described by Gray (1996) and Black and others (1991). Host rocks to precious metal mineralization are mostly andesites and intercalated volcanic sediments and breccias. Bulk mineable zones of gold and silver occur in sheeted to stockwork quartz-adularia veins, mostly in fractured andesite adjacent to altered rhyolite intrusions. Gold zones are characterized by the hydrothermal assemblage of quartz-adularia-illite-pyrite (now oxidized). Oxidation occurs to depths of up to 215 meters (700 feet). Gold occurs primarily in electrum. Silver occurs in electrum, embolite, and cyrargyrite in oxide ores. The ratio of Ag:Au averages 10:1, and generally increases with distance from the ore zones. Minor supergene silver enrichment is present locally (Black and others, 1991).

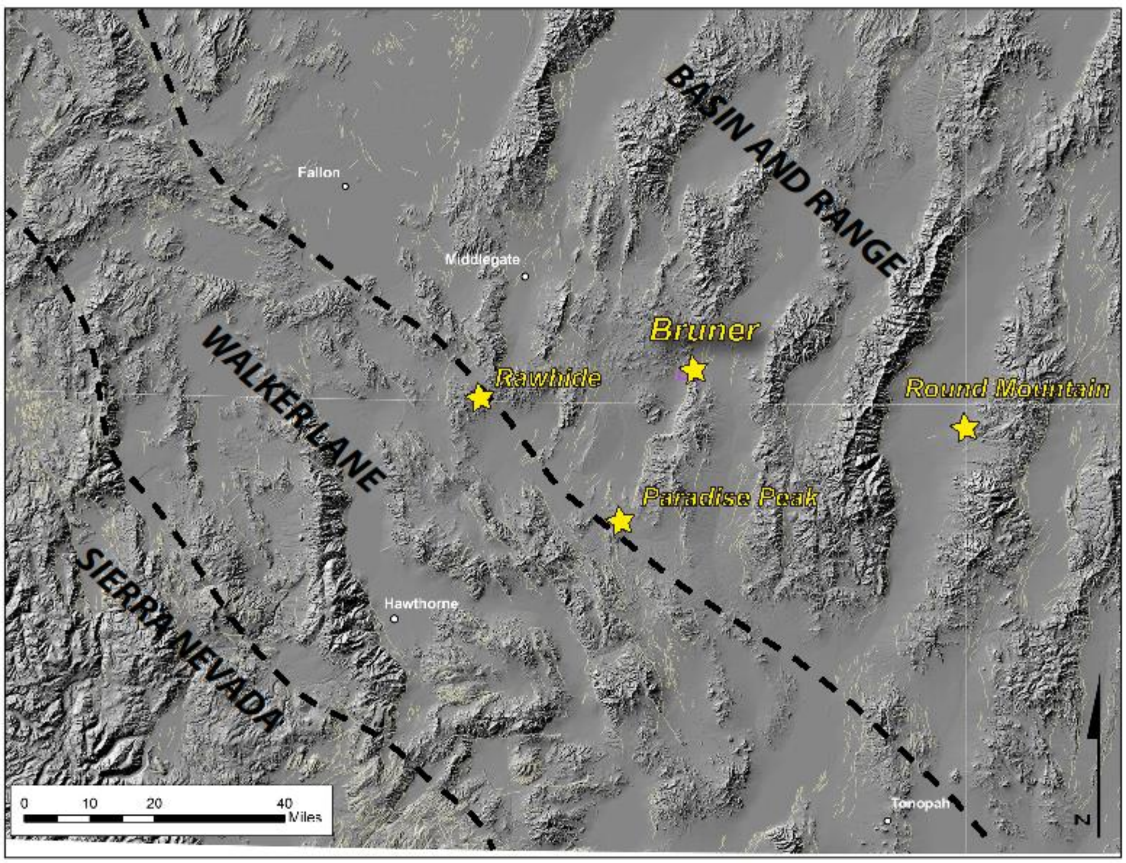


Figure 23-1: Shaded relief map of central portion of the Walker Lane with locations of the Bruner Property and the nearest significant epithermal gold mines at Rawhide, Paradise Peak, and Round Mountain.

Gold and silver deposits at the Rawhide mine are profoundly influenced by complex structural disruption of the host geologic environment related to the northeast margin of the Walker Lane. North-south oriented right lateral strike slip faults and northeast oriented extensional dip-slip faults are related to and a result of northwest oriented right lateral strike slip faults. This pattern is repeated in an en-echelon fashion and in a northwest direction across the Rawhide property. North-south faults are dominant, and occasionally reflect dramatic offset of volcanic lithologies (Gray, 1995). Intersections of the major fault structures coincide well with the bulk-mineable precious metal deposits. The faults are steep and played a significant role in the emplacement of dikes, hydrothermal breccias, and precious metal bearing veins. The near vertical orientation of the faults that influenced the deposition of precious metals is reflected in the variography discerned from the gold assay database (Gray, 1995).

Anisotropic continuity of gold and silver distribution is reflected in the orientation of the major axis of ellipsoidal search parameters used to calculate ore reserve estimates. The major axis coincides with the north-south right lateral displacement direction. The control is evident on the scale of close-spaced blast-hole patterns to district-wide structural patterns. Structure is the key to mineralization at Rawhide(Gray, 1996).

Mining of gold and silver by Kennecott -Rawhide Mining Co. began at the Denton-Rawhide Mine in 1990. Mineable reserves at the commencement of production were 29.4 million tons at an average grade of 0.040 opt gold (1,176,000 ounces of gold) and 0.36 opt silver (10,584,000 ounces of silver), not including an additional 29.9 million tons of low grade material with an average grade of 0.015 opt gold (448,500 ounces of gold) and 0.23 opt silver (6,877,000 ounces of silver) (Black and others, 1991).

Round Mountain Mine

The Round Mountain deposit is located about 645 kilometers (45 miles) east-southeast of the Bruner property. The Round Mountain deposit was described by Fifarek and Gerike (1991) and by Sander and Einaudi (1990). Essentially all of the gold mined at Round Mountain has come from veinlets of quartz+adularia+pyrite formed along northwest trending fractures within a variably welded rhyolite tuff sequence within which hydrothermal sulfide minerals have been oxidized to goethite, hematite, and jarosite as a result of weathering.

Most of the gold is hosted within a potassic-alteration assemblage consisting of quartz-adularia-calcite-white mica (illite) and pyrite. This broad zone of alteration is surrounded by a mostly barren propylitic alteration zone containing a similar mineral assemblage to that in the potassic alteration zone but also containing albite and chlorite.

The oxidation of sulfide minerals generated acid which leached silicate minerals within the rhyolite and altered feldspars to clay, dissolved calcite, and filled fractures with a mixture of iron and manganese oxides, kaolinite, alunite, and chalcedony. , Gold occurs in electrum in these oxidized mineralized fractures.

Ore zones within the pit trend northwest to west-northwest and dip moderately to steeply. Gold in these zones is contained mostly in sheeted quartz-adularia-pyrite (now oxidized) veinlets of the same orientation. Ore zones formed by sheeted veins in the welded portion of the ash-flow tuff sequence transition downward into a non-welded tuff unit where they blossom outward into a broad zone of up to 150 meters thick and where the majority of the bulk mineable reserves were found.

Pyrite is the dominant sulfide mineral, and gold occurs in electrum both as free particles and as inclusions in pyrite. Oxidation has occurred to a fairly uniform depth of 250-300 meters (800-1000 feet) below the surface (Sander and Einaudi, 1990).

The Round Mountain deposit has produced more than 277,000,000 tons of ore at an average grade of 0.035 opt gold, containing over 10 million ounces of gold (Sander and Einaudi, 1990). The mine is still in operation and at the end of 2013 had remaining reserves plus resources of 104,778,000 tonnes grading 0.67 gpt gold for an additional gold content of 2 million ounces (Kinross Gold Corp., 2014).

Paradise Peak Mine

The Paradise Peak deposit is located roughly 43 kilometers (30 miles) south-southwest of the Bruner property. It is described by John and others (1991). The Paradise Peak deposit is a shallow-level volcanic-hosted high-sulfidation gold-silver-mercury deposit. Host rocks consist of a basal older Miocene andesite assemblage, overlain by silicic ash flow tuffs, which are in turn overlain by a younger andesite sequence. Gold-silver mineralization is hosted primarily within hydrothermally brecciated silicified tuffaceous unit of the ash flow tuff sequence. Alteration is dominated by an alunite-jarosite cap in the upper portion of the deposit, dense silicification coincident with the majority of gold-silver deposition, and a lower argillic alteration zone that also surrounds the dense silica alteration zone. Structures are not as important in the control of the distribution of gold and silver as it is at the Rawhide deposit. Gold occurs as native gold in particles generally smaller than 20 microns in size. Silver is not alloyed with the gold in electrum. Silver occurs as cyrargyrite, embolite, acanthite, native silver, and iodyrite. Visible gold is generally present in partially oxidized rocks as a supergene (?) fracture coating associated with jarosite, cinnabar, and native sulfur. High-grade gold and silver is generally associated with strongly leached sugary textured quartz and intense iron oxide, and may be supergene in origin (John and others, 1991). Oxidation occurs to depths of 50-150 meters (160-500 feet). Gold occurs in unoxidized pyrite rich silicified rock beneath the limits of open pit mining.

The Paradise Peak deposit was discovered in 1983 and brought into production in 1985 with a total reserve of 13.4 million tons averaging 0.097 opt gold (1,300,000 ounces Au), 3.24 opt silver (43,400,000 ounces Ag), and >50 ppm Hg (John and others,1991).

24 - Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of other additional data or information.

25 - Interpretation and Conclusions

The Bruner Gold Project has been interpreted as a structurally controlled low-sulfidation gold-silver deposit hosted within Tertiary volcanic rocks. The structural controls on mineralization exhibit orientations that reflect both N-S Basin and Range extensional faulting and NW-SE Walker Lane dextral shear, similar to the structural features documented at the Denton Rawhide Mine 43 kilometers to the west.

Three zones of gold-silver mineralization have been outlined by drilling: the Historic Resource Area, the Penelas Zone, including both the historic Penelas Mine and the relatively newly discovered Penelas East area; and the Paymaster zone.

These zones appear to varying degrees to represent either major intersections of the two structural trends present, or, in the case of the HRA zone, clusters of such intersections which have developed broad zones of disseminated precious metals mineralization.

Mineralization is associated with potassic alteration with varying degrees of silicification. Association of mineralization with lithology appears to be weak.

All three areas have seen limited mining activity in the past, largely by selective underground methods, however total production was limited.

Despite a 110 year history of exploration and development, including activity by major companies such as Kennecott and Newmont in the recent past, the district remains significantly under-explored. The Penelas East area is the best example of significant new discovery in the district.

The geometry of mineralization and proximity to the existing topographic surface indicated that bulk mining by open pit methods would be the reasonable choice for mining method.

Preliminary metallurgical test work indicates that the mineralization at Bruner will be amenable to heap leach recovery methods. This process route would be most suitable for the average grades estimated in the resource.

Continued exploration of the Bruner Gold Project appears to be warranted.

26 – Recommendations and Cost Estimates

Recommendations for 2015

Continued exploration and pre-development work on the Bruner project is recommended as follows:

Drilling

Paymaster Resource Area

The Paymaster resource area remains open in at least three directions, although the apparent structural controls appear to suggest a dominantly north-south alignment to the core of the mineralized zone. A total of 1500 meters of additional drilling is recommended to pursue these open extensions, comprised of a mix of core and RC drilling. All drill holes should be roughly 100 meters in length for a total of nominally 15 drill holes. Core holes cost roughly US$390/meter and RC holes cost roughly US$130/meter, including sampling, and assaying. A mix of roughly 40% core and 60% RC drilling would require a budget of US$350,000, without support or supervision.

Historic Resource Area (HRA)

Drilling in 2014 demonstrated the close spatial relationship between silica-adularia alteration spires, which appear to be structurally controlled, and high-grade gold mineralization, which appears to have accumulated beneath and around the silica-adularia spires. Many of these spires remain un-drilled. A total of 3500 meters of drilling is recommended to test beneath these spires, particularly the large untested spire to the NW of the resource reported for the HRA herein. All drill holes should be roughly 150 meters in length, for a total of nominally 23 drill holes. Core holes cost roughly US$390/meter and RC holes cost roughly US$130/meter, all-in. A mix of roughly 5 core holes and 18 RC holes would require a budget of US$650,000, without support or supervision.

Penelas Resource Area

There is a gap in the drill hole data base within the constraining pit at the Penelas Resource Area that separates portions of the resource. Drilling within this gap is highly recommended to test for continuation of the resource between these portions of the resource and within the data gap. In addition, the northern and southern ends of the resource remain open, and are in need of additional drilling. A total of 5000 meters of drilling is recommended to test the data gap and the open extensions to the resource area. All drill holes should be roughly 230 meters in length, for a total of nominally 22 drill holes. Core holes cost roughly US$390/meter and RC holes cost roughly US$130/meter, all-in. A mix of roughly 50% core holes and 50% RC holes would require a budget of US$1,320,000, without support or supervision.

All totaled the recommended drilling program is projected to cost US$2,320,000, not including field office support or supervision.

Pre-Development

Commissioning of a Preliminary Economic Assessment on the maiden resource is recommended to establish economic parameters for development of the initial three resource areas. Initial discussions with and quotes from engineering firms who have recently completed PEAs on projects of similar size and technical attributes suggests a budget of US$150,000 be planned for a Preliminary Economic Assessment

Continue metallurgical testing of drill samples from all three resources is recommended to further quantify metallurgical behavior of the three resource areas. A budget of $200,000 is recommended for continued cyanidation bottle roll tests of drill cuttings.

Commencement of baseline environmental studies and continuation of basic engineering and waste rock characterization is recommended in order to establish downstream environmental permitting constraints associated with the future possible development of the resources outlined in this technical report. A budget of US$500,000 is recommended for this purpose.

Field Office, Support, Sample Management and Supervision

None of the above can proceed without field office support, sample and data management and storage, and proper supervision. A total of US$400,000 is recommended for this purpose.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, William F. Tanaka, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at 11675 W. 35th Avenue, Wheat Ridge, Colorado, USA.

2. I am a 1984 graduate of the Colorado School of Mines with a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering.

3. I am a Fellow in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member in good standing of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1984. I have completed resource estimation and mining studies for over 28 years on a wide variety of base and precious metal deposits. I have worked on epithermal gold deposits in North and Central America, Asia and New Zealand.

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 an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

6. I am the primary Author of this report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate for the Bruner Gold Project Nye CO, Nevada" prepared for Canamex Resources Corp.; dated March XX, 2015, and am responsible for all sections of this technical report. This technical report is based on a personal site visit on September 17th, 2015 and study of data and literature on the deposit.

7. I have previously worked on this property in February of 2014; undertaking independent evaluation work in support of exploration planning for Canamex.

8. I am independent of Canamex Corporation applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

10. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 27th day of March 2015.

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William F. Tanaka; FAusIMM; Independent Mineral Consultant

Appendix A: Claim Information

Bruner Project Patented Lode Mining Claims

CLAIM NAME	OWNER	MINERAL SURVEY NO.	NMC NO.
Paymaster	AIVN	4301	616421
Paymaster Ext 1	AIVN	4301	616421
Paymaster Ext	AIVN	4301	616421
Paymaster Annex	AIVN	4301	616421
Defender	AIVN	4301	616421
Last Chance	AIVN	4301	616421
Last Chance # 1	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse 1	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse 2	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse 3	AIVN	4301	616421
Big Henry	AIVN	4301	616421
Friday	AIVN	4301	616421
Little Jim	AIVN	4301	616422
Sooy	AIVN	4303	616422
Bruner Lode	AIVN	4303	616422
Annex	AIVN	4303	616422
Lucky Tiger	AIVN	4303	616422
Aura	AIVN	4303	616422
Silent Friend	AIVN	4303	616422
Annex Extension	AIVN	4303	616422
Climax	AIVN	4302A	616422
July	AIVN	4302A	756224
Black Mule	AIVN	4302A	756224
Shale Lode	AIVN	4302A	756224
Gold Knob	AIVN	4302A	756224
Elk	Canamex	4298	669265

Bruner Project Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

Name	NMC Serial No	Nye County No	Churchill County No	Lander County No
Moon 1	849694	566571		
Moon 2	849695	566572		
Moon 3	997688	716661		
Moon 4	849697	566574		
Moon 5	997689	716662		
Moon 6	849699	566576		
Moon 7	997690	716663		
Moon 8	849700	566577		
Moon 9	997691	716664		
Moon 10	842236	553420		
Moon 11	997692	716665		
Moon 12	842238	553422		
Moon 13	997693	716666		
Moon 14	849702	566579		
Moon 15	997694	716667		
Moon 16	849704	566581		
Moon 23	997695	716668		
Moon 24	997696	716669		
Moon 25	997697	716670		
Moon 29	997698	716671		
Moon 30	997699	716672		
Moon 31	997700	716673		
Moon 32	997701	716674		
Moon 33	997702	716675		
Moon 34	1000646	719733		
Moon 35	1000647	719734		
Moon 36	1000648	719735		
Moon 37	1000649	719736		
Moon 38	1000650	719737		
Moon 39	1000651	719738		
Moon 40	1000652	719739		
Moon 41	1000653	719740		
Moon 42	1000654	719741		
Moon 43	1000655	719742		
Moon 44	1000656	719743		
Moon 45	1000657	719744		
Moon 46	1000658	719745		
Moon 47	1000659	719746		

Moon 48	1000660	719747		
Moon 49	1000661	719748		
Moon 50	1000662	719749		
Moon 51	1000663	719750		
Moon 52	1005643	726615		
Moon 53	1005644	726616		
Moon 54	1005645	726617		
Moon 55	1005646	726618		
Moon 56	1005647	726619		
Moon 57	1005648	726620		
Moon 58	1005649	726621		
Moon 59	1005650	726622		
Moon 60	1007416	729100		
Moon 61	1007417	729101		
Moon 62	1007418	729102		
Moon 63	1007419	729103		
Moon 64	1007420	729104		
Moon 65	1007421	729105		
Moon 66	1007422	729106		
Moon 67	1007423	729107		
Moon 68**	1007424	729108		
Moon 68**	1054694	774274		
Moon 69	1054695	774275		
Moon 70	1054696	774276		
Moon 71	1054697	774277		
Moon 72	1054698	774278		
Moon 73	1054699	774279		
Moon 74	1054700	774280		
Moon 75	1054701	774281		
Moon 76	1054702	774282		
Moon 77	1054703	774283	423832	
Moon 78	1054704	774284		
Moon 79	1054705	774285	423833	
Moon 80	1054706	774286	423834	262353
Moon 81	1054707		423835	
Moon 82	1054708		423836	262354
Moon 83	1054709		423837	
Moon 84	1054710		423838	262355
Moon 85	1054711		423839	
Moon 86	1054712		423840	262356
Moon 87	1054713		423841	
Moon 88	1054714		423842	262357

Claim Name/Number	Serial No	Nye County No
BW 1	NMC1090128	801455
BW 2	NMC1090129	801456
BW 3	NMC1090130	801457
BW 4	NMC1090131	801458
BW 5	NMC1090132	801459
BW 6	NMC1090133	801460
BW 7	NMC1090134	801461
BW 8	NMC1090135	801462
BW 9	NMC1090136	801463
BW 10	NMC1090137	801464
BW 11	NMC1090138	801465
BW 12	NMC1090139	801466
BW 13	NMC1090140	801467
BW 14	NMC1090141	801468
BW 15	NMC1090142	801469
BW 16	NMC1090143	801470
BW 17	NMC1090144	801471
BW 18	NMC1090145	801472
BW 19	NMC1090146	801473
BW 20	NMC1090147	801474
BW 21	NMC1090148	801475
BW 22	NMC1090149	801476
BW 23	NMC1090150	801477
BW 24	NMC1090151	801478
BW 25	NMC1090152	801479
BW 26	NMC1090153	801480
BW 27	NMC1090154	801481
BW 28	NMC1090155	801482
BW 29	NMC1090156	801483
BW 30	NMC1090157	801484
BW 31	NMC1090158	801485
BW 32	NMC1090159	801486
BW 33	NMC1090160	801487
BW 34	NMC1090161	801488
BW 35	NMC1090162	801489
BW 36	NMC1090163	801490
BW 37	NMC1090164	801491
BW 38	NMC1090165	801492
BW 39	NMC1090166	801493

BW 40	NMC1090167	801494
BW 41	NMC1090168	801495
BW 42	NMC1090169	801496
BW 43	NMC1090170	801497
BW 44	NMC1090171	801498
BW 45	NMC1090172	801499
BW 46	NMC1090173	801500
BW 47	NMC1090174	801501
BW 48	NMC1090175	801502
BW 49	NMC1090176	801503
BW 50	NMC1090177	801504
BW 51	NMC1090178	801505
BW 52	NMC1090179	801506
BW 53	NMC1090180	801507
BW 54	NMC1090181	801508
BW 55	NMC1090182	801509
BW 56	NMC1090183	801510
BW 57	NMC1090184	801511
BW 58	NMC1090185	801512
BW 59	NMC1090186	801513
BW 60	NMC1090187	801514
BNF 1	NMC1093162	804444
BNF 2	NMC1093163	804445
BNF 3	NMC1093164	804446
BNF 11	NMC1093165	804447
BNF 12	NMC1093166	804448
BNF 13	NMC1093167	804449
BNF 14	NMC1093168	804450
BNF 15	NMC1093169	804451
BNF 16	NMC1093170	804452
BNF 17	NMC1093171	804453
BNF 18	NMC1093172	804454
BNF 19	NMC1093173	804455
BNF 20	NMC1093174	804456
BNF 21	NMC1093175	804457
BNF 22	NMC1093176	804458
BNF 23	NMC1093177	804459
BNF 24	NMC1093178	804460
BNF 25	NMC1093179	804461
BNF 26	NMC1093180	804462
BNF 27	NMC1093181	804463
BNF 28	NMC1093182	804464

BNF 29	NMC1093183	804465
BNF 30	NMC1093184	804466
BNF 31	NMC1093185	804467
BNF 32	NMC1093186	804468
BNF 33	NMC1093187	804469
BNF 34	NMC1093188	804470
BNF 35	NMC1093189	804471
BNF 36	NMC1093190	804472
BNF 37	NMC1093191	804473
BNF 39	NMC1101690	815530

Appendix B: Listing of Drill holes and underground samples used in estimation

Hole_ID	E_UTM_m	N_UTM_m	Elev_m	Td_m
180-04	433065.00	4324065.00	2054.05	48.16
181-04	433082.00	4324052.40	2054.30	46.33
182-04	433138.00	4324007.00	2058.53	18.29
183-04	433135.00	4324009.00	2058.17	45.72
184-04	433131.00	4324012.00	2057.86	37.80
185-04	433145.00	4324004.00	2059.29	38.40
B-01	434102.00	4323572.00	2015.01	91.44
B-02	434102.00	4323513.00	2007.05	106.68
B-03	434101.00	4323437.00	1999.61	121.92
B-04	434100.00	4323341.00	1998.64	137.16
B-04b	434100.00	4323341.00	1998.64	152.40
B-05	434103.00	4323226.00	1996.84	137.16
B-06	434108.00	4323067.00	1995.47	228.60
B-07	434100.00	4323440.00	1999.83	60.96
B-08	434100.00	4323512.00	2007.05	152.40
B-09	434100.00	4323570.00	2014.95	91.44
B-10	434193.00	4323392.00	1994.80	137.16
B-1001	433193.00	4323867.00	2069.44	60.96
B-1002	433175.00	4323985.00	2063.04	91.44
B-1003	433120.00	4323969.00	2036.22	121.92
B-1004	433089.00	4324005.00	2036.53	121.92
B-1005	433032.00	4324144.00	2052.50	182.88
B-1006	433054.00	4324077.00	2053.14	182.88
B-1007	433094.00	4324047.00	2055.06	106.68
B-1008	433123.00	4324016.00	2057.25	121.92
B-1009	432991.00	4324071.00	2015.34	243.84
B-1010	433030.00	4324016.00	2014.67	167.64
B-1011	432971.00	4324124.00	2014.67	121.92
B-11	434191.00	4323475.00	1996.05	91.44
B-1101	432660.00	4325233.00	1962.92	176.78
B-1102	432717.00	4325250.00	1987.30	182.88
B-1103	432757.00	4325253.00	1984.25	152.40
B-1104	432902.00	4324074.00	1980.44	313.94
B-1105	433797.00	4323764.00	2047.96	201.17
B-1106	433799.00	4323763.00	2047.96	192.02
B-1107	433801.00	4323760.00	2047.96	259.08
B-1108	433931.00	4323485.00	2010.68	243.84
B-1109	433941.00	4323488.00	2011.44	182.88
B-1110	433221.00	4324108.00	2120.35	161.54
B-1111	433710.00	4323733.00	2033.78	54.86
B-1114	433714.00	4323732.00	2034.09	152.40
B-1115	433878.92	4323409.02	2010.80	167.64
B-12	434192.00	4323560.00	2001.11	158.50

B-1201	433878.38	4323408.80	2010.83	249.94
B-1202	433878.26	4323409.40	2010.83	198.12
B-1203	433879.03	4323408.48	2010.83	198.12
B-1204	433878.24	4323408.41	2010.83	243.84
B-1205	433876.90	4323407.41	2010.92	198.12
B-1206	433877.60	4323407.14	2010.92	274.32
B-1207C	433877.62	4323408.02	2010.89	215.80
B-1208C	433876.77	4323409.79	2010.89	182.27
B-1209	433877.95	4323410.12	2010.83	289.56
B-1210	433877.41	4323409.96	2010.83	243.84
B-1211	433877.43	4323410.94	2010.86	259.08
B-1212	433876.88	4323410.48	2010.86	249.94
B-1213	433876.35	4323413.22	2010.80	256.03
B-1214	433876.99	4323414.04	2010.80	268.22
B-1215	433878.22	4323416.95	2010.53	243.84
B-1216	433878.30	4323417.36	2010.53	243.84
B-1217	433879.90	4323415.51	2010.50	228.60
B-1218	433883.51	4323410.23	2010.40	210.31
B-1219	433883.95	4323409.21	2010.40	228.60
B-13	434295.00	4323276.00	1988.00	137.16
B-1301	433873.77	4323405.99	2011.23	243.84
B-1302	433873.05	4323406.12	2011.23	259.08
B-1303	433918.88	4323484.27	2010.80	213.36
B-1304	433918.22	4323484.30	2010.80	231.65
B-1305	433917.94	4323484.24	2010.80	243.84
B-1306	433916.49	4323484.62	2010.89	198.12
B-1307	433915.92	4323484.66	2010.89	259.08
B-1308	432927.48	4324396.83	2048.56	213.36
B-1309	432926.82	4324396.76	2048.56	213.36
B-1310	432926.15	4324396.82	2048.56	243.84
B-1311	432947.58	4324356.56	2064.41	201.17
B-1312	432946.53	4324356.54	2064.41	231.65
B-1313	432945.79	4324356.55	2064.41	259.08
B-1314	432971.00	4324323.00	2075.30	158.50
B-1315	434023.50	4323539.50	2015.55	204.22
B-1316	434023.00	4323539.50	2015.55	213.36
B-1317	434022.50	4323539.50	2015.55	182.88
B-1318	434023.75	4323540.00	2015.62	188.98
B-1319	434023.25	4323540.10	2015.62	201.17
B-1320	434022.75	4323540.20	2015.62	164.59
B-1321	434005.00	4323357.00	2003.67	195.07
B-1322	434004.50	4323357.00	2003.67	195.07
B-1323	434004.00	4323357.00	2003.67	182.88
B-1324	434005.00	4323356.50	2003.67	182.88

B-1325	434004.50	4323356.40	2003.67	198.12
B-1326	433933.00	4324941.00	2029.06	167.64
B-1327	433933.20	4324941.20	2029.06	152.40
B-1328	433933.35	4324941.35	2029.06	121.92
B-1329	433933.00	4324941.40	2029.06	146.30
B-1330	433931.00	4324942.00	2029.06	121.92
B-1330C	433874.70	4323404.80	2011.23	229.06
B-1331	433931.00	4324941.00	2029.06	213.36
B-1332	433736.00	4324856.00	2084.84	249.94
B-1333C	434023.00	4323540.05	2015.62	243.84
B-1334	432966.00	4324124.00	2014.58	128.02
B-1335	432967.00	4324124.00	2014.58	79.25
B-1336	432966.00	4324123.00	2014.58	115.82
B-1337	432967.00	4324123.00	2014.58	106.68
B-1338	432968.00	4324122.00	2014.58	76.20
B-1339	432969.00	4324122.00	2014.58	91.44
B-1340	433180.00	4323984.00	2063.44	140.21
B-1341C	434028.00	4323426.00	2002.45	252.37
B-14	434295.00	4323350.00	1989.37	91.44
B-1401C	433179.75	4323984.25	2063.44	222.66
B-1402C	433178.82	4323983.47	2063.44	140.82
B-1403C	433172.90	4323984.94	2062.95	122.23
B-1404C	433162.00	4324069.00	2094.28	183.49
B-1405	433836.00	4323806.00	2043.99	243.84
B-1406C	433160.99	4324069.14	2094.28	183.19
B-1407	433836.00	4323804.77	2043.84	274.32
B-1408C	433164.68	4324069.26	2094.44	92.05
B-1409	433722.00	4323834.00	2047.80	188.98
B-1410	433722.57	4323833.79	2047.80	213.36
B-1411C	434011.00	4323427.00	2003.27	154.53
B-1412	433165.13	4324067.64	2094.44	152.40
B-1413	433164.81	4324067.03	2094.44	152.40
B-1414	433164.32	4324068.47	2094.44	152.40
B-1415	433163.73	4324067.81	2094.44	152.40
B-1416	433163.95	4324068.63	2094.44	152.40
B-1417	433163.28	4324068.32	2094.44	152.40
B-1418	433163.70	4324068.76	2094.44	152.40
B-1419	433163.01	4324068.62	2094.44	152.40
B-1420	433163.48	4324070.04	2094.44	152.40
B-1421	433162.65	4324070.54	2094.44	152.40
B-1422C	434011.00	4323426.00	2003.27	132.89
B-1423	433163.45	4324072.75	2094.44	152.40
B-1424	433163.86	4324073.38	2094.44	152.40
B-1425	433165.23	4324069.80	2094.44	152.40

B-1426	433166.17	4324069.42	2094.44	121.92
B-1427	433720.09	4323834.05	2047.80	182.88
B-1428	433719.39	4323834.05	2047.80	49.38
B-1429	433720.42	4323834.40	2047.80	140.21
B-1430	433721.39	4323834.00	2047.80	219.46
B-1431	433755.00	4323630.00	2026.62	228.60
B-1432	433754.06	4323629.66	2026.62	170.69
B-1433	433809.00	4323802.00	2046.74	274.32
B-1434	433809.21	4323802.56	2046.74	217.32
B-1435	434011.00	4323574.00	2022.20	120.40
B-1436	434010.70	4323574.10	2022.20	237.74
B-1437	434009.00	4323579.00	2022.96	228.60
B-1438	433223.00	4324104.00	2120.13	182.88
B-1439	433222.03	4324103.55	2120.10	121.92
B-1440	433222.47	4324104.92	2120.13	152.40
B-1441	433221.63	4324103.92	2120.10	140.21
B-1442	433220.20	4324110.25	2120.19	164.59
B-1443	433219.24	4324110.50	2120.19	146.30
B-1444	433198.00	4324152.00	2116.69	152.40
B-1445	433199.99	4324151.83	2116.84	91.44
B-1446C	434012.18	4323573.83	2022.05	296.27
B-1447	433030.94	4324142.22	2052.37	128.02
B-1448	433030.00	4324143.00	2052.37	121.92
B-1449	433030.71	4324140.66	2052.37	121.92
B-1450	433031.70	4324143.70	2052.50	131.06
B-1451	433030.77	4324142.93	2052.50	121.92
B-1452	432784.70	4325264.73	1987.91	91.44
B-1453	432783.65	4325264.91	1987.91	91.44
B-1454C	434009.00	4323583.00	2023.57	272.19
B-1455	432784.00	4325265.31	1987.91	91.44
B-1456	432783.03	4325265.77	1987.91	91.44
B-1457	432784.39	4325265.77	1987.91	91.44
B-1458	432783.58	4325266.47	1987.91	91.44
B-1459	432763.00	4325285.00	1991.81	60.96
B-1460	432756.00	4325273.00	1991.11	60.96
B-1461	432756.00	4325265.00	1989.74	67.06
B-1462	432784.00	4325265.00	1987.91	137.16
B-1463C	433193.00	4324172.00	2118.06	76.81
B-1464C	433192.00	4324171.63	2118.06	90.83
B-15	434289.00	4323442.00	1990.50	117.35
B-16	434292.00	4323524.00	1988.98	121.92
B-17	434192.00	4323654.00	1999.49	121.92
B-18	434099.00	4323335.00	1998.85	304.80
B-19	434189.00	4323394.00	1995.04	304.80

B-20	434288.00	4323436.00	1990.71	377.95
BR-186	432961.00	4324126.00	2014.21	153.01
BR-187	433032.00	4324143.00	2052.37	245.67
BR-188	433082.00	4324139.00	2085.05	307.39
BR-189	433130.00	4324209.00	2117.60	243.23
BR-190	433109.00	4324412.00	2076.91	216.41
BR-191	433350.00	4323854.00	2068.68	263.96
BR-192	433773.00	4323610.00	2025.25	337.11
BR-193	433873.00	4323544.00	2020.34	212.14
BR-194	432840.00	4325262.00	1981.20	143.26
BRU-001	433684.89	4323737.18	2033.17	134.11
BRU-002	433735.00	4323795.00	2045.21	134.11
BRU-003	433696.00	4323675.00	2027.47	149.35
BRU-004	433221.00	4324015.00	2096.11	82.30
BRU-005	433243.20	4323833.00	2067.10	152.40
BRU-006	433139.00	4324004.00	2058.62	152.40
BRU-007	433159.16	4324233.57	2121.11	152.40
BRU-008	432898.30	4324308.60	2058.53	146.30
BRU-009	432773.00	4324390.00	2003.45	149.35
BRU-010	432836.00	4324193.00	2014.73	152.40
BRU-011	433018.00	4324155.00	2051.43	146.30
BRU-012	433542.00	4323794.00	2048.63	149.35
BRU-013	433407.39	4324641.67	2109.22	137.16
BRU-014	434426.00	4323438.00	1987.30	91.44
BRU-015	432925.00	4324042.00	1980.75	91.44
BRU-016	433209.00	4324031.00	2095.96	152.40
BRU-017	433223.60	4324104.60	2120.19	128.02
BRU-018	433127.30	4324162.40	2107.09	170.69
BRU-019	433095.00	4324046.00	2055.06	152.40
BRU-020	433197.90	4323943.10	2067.61	128.02
BRU-021	433276.20	4324090.90	2135.49	208.79
BRU-022	433108.00	4323977.00	2035.31	152.40
BRU-023	432910.00	4324086.00	1988.00	152.40
BRU-024	432963.00	4324125.00	2014.21	128.02
BRU-025	433023.00	4324149.00	2051.61	128.02
BRU-026	433049.00	4324082.00	2052.59	243.84
BRU-027	433083.00	4324052.00	2054.20	213.36
BRU-028	433175.00	4323984.00	2063.04	249.94
BRU-029	432668.30	4325358.37	1975.11	121.92
BRU-030	432766.39	4325400.13	1972.06	73.15
BRU-031	432841.18	4325259.94	1981.20	121.92
BRU-032	432841.40	4325265.20	1981.20	121.92
BRU-033	432585.00	4325384.00	1944.63	92.96
BRU-034	432683.00	4325423.00	1947.68	60.96

BRU-035	434145.70	4323063.90	1993.61	76.20
BRU-036B	433850.00	4324445.00	2045.21	152.40
BRU-037	433592.00	4324242.00	2044.30	152.40
BRU-038	433669.00	4324276.00	2031.50	140.21
BRU-039	433744.00	4324216.00	2023.27	121.92
BRU-040	433709.00	4324153.00	2027.32	121.92
BRU-041	433803.40	4324153.40	2017.54	128.02
BRU-042	433888.00	4324694.00	2097.94	152.40
BRU-043	433480.82	4324760.99	2081.18	121.92
BRU-044	433426.13	4324503.42	2096.11	121.92
BRU-045	433288.00	4324376.00	2080.26	152.40
BRU-046	433276.33	4324643.29	2067.46	128.02
BRU-047	433044.00	4324294.00	2089.56	152.40
BRU-048	433022.00	4324347.00	2065.94	128.02
BRU-049	432907.20	4324379.40	2049.72	128.02
BRU-050	432968.00	4324225.00	2055.58	128.02
BRU-051	432907.20	4324300.80	2058.68	121.92
BRU-052	432816.00	4324437.00	2009.03	128.02
BRU-053	432888.00	4324192.00	2017.32	152.40
BRU-054	432782.00	4324260.00	1992.12	128.02
BRU-055	433021.00	4324030.00	2015.04	121.92
BRU-056	433046.40	4324197.70	2083.31	128.02
BRU-057	433089.00	4324118.00	2084.38	152.40
BRU-058	433050.20	4324197.40	2083.46	128.02
BRU-059	432945.00	4324258.00	2055.42	121.92
BRU-060	433721.86	4323853.52	2047.35	152.40
BRU-061	434073.30	4323270.20	1998.82	152.40
BRU-062	434381.00	4322657.00	1989.13	152.40
BRU-063	434370.80	4323046.10	1985.44	152.40
BRU-064	434895.00	4322824.00	1976.63	201.17
BRU-065	434297.00	4323817.20	1987.60	152.40
BRU-066	433941.80	4323232.20	2005.65	152.40
BRU-067	433615.70	4323355.90	2032.56	146.30
BRU-068	433894.90	4323416.20	2009.58	152.40
BRU-069	434084.00	4323413.00	1999.46	182.88
BRU-070	434408.00	4323550.00	1982.73	170.69
BRU-071	434308.90	4323656.50	1984.86	152.40
BRU-072	434444.10	4323775.90	1981.20	152.40
BRU-073	434745.00	4323438.00	1970.54	152.40
BRU-074	434823.50	4323716.30	1967.49	152.40
BRU-075	435005.00	4323276.00	1969.01	152.40
BRU-076	434951.00	4322453.00	1982.73	231.65
BRU-077	433867.20	4324089.60	2011.07	152.40
BRU-078	433920.80	4323357.60	2008.82	147.83

BRU-079	433965.10	4323535.10	2017.96	152.40
BRU-080	434114.50	4323965.30	1994.92	152.40
BRU-081	433508.00	4324458.00	2065.18	152.40
BRU-082	433287.00	4324524.36	2072.64	152.40
BRU-083	433137.00	4324007.00	2058.44	152.40
BRU-084	433265.50	4323734.60	2046.49	152.40
BRU-085	434026.46	4323539.55	2015.34	121.92
BRU-086	432985.40	4324077.60	2015.59	205.13
BRU-087	431956.73	4325502.19	1850.14	182.88
BRU-088	431899.78	4325747.18	1877.57	213.36
BRU-089	431724.00	4325748.00	1841.00	166.12
BRU-090	432750.00	4324568.00	1971.76	76.20
BRU-091	432706.00	4324417.00	1979.22	65.53
BRU-092	432942.00	4324056.00	1992.02	76.20
BRU-093	433128.00	4324104.00	2089.71	65.53
BRU-094	433166.00	4324065.00	2094.44	59.44
BRU-095	433137.00	4324004.00	2058.47	76.20
BRU-096	433093.00	4324050.00	2055.42	38.10
BRU-097	433077.00	4324055.00	2054.05	91.44
BRU-098	433195.80	4324146.80	2115.86	68.58
BRU-099	433223.00	4324126.00	2121.87	60.96
BRU-100	433108.00	4323977.00	2035.31	60.96
BRU-101	433081.00	4324014.00	2035.92	91.44
BRU-102	433080.50	4324014.00	2035.92	45.72
BRU-103	433037.00	4324007.00	2014.88	74.68
BRU-104	433871.16	4323504.58	2012.26	121.92
BRU-105	433970.61	4323482.77	2009.03	91.44
BRU-106	433695.00	4323633.00	2026.01	53.34
BRU-107	434917.10	4324413.10	1962.00	137.16
BRU-108	435110.00	4323878.40	1962.00	167.64
BRU-109	434616.00	4323942.00	1974.50	60.96
BRU-110	434456.50	4326195.90	1950.11	60.96
BRU-111	434292.00	4326500.00	1949.20	45.72
BRU-112	435124.00	4325305.00	1953.77	190.50
BRU-113	436180.00	4324399.60	1959.87	260.60
BRU-114	437240.00	4323245.00	1973.58	202.69
BRU-115	434140.00	4326500.00	1950.72	76.20
BRU-116	434444.00	4326500.00	1947.68	53.34
BRU-117	434853.60	4324411.30	1960.48	137.16
BRU-118	434761.80	4324413.70	1969.01	91.44
BRU-119	434057.20	4325418.60	1973.58	30.48
BRU-120	433825.00	4323894.00	2033.32	228.60
BRU-121	434008.35	4323576.97	2022.75	152.40
BRU95-001	430546.75	4334136.58	2074.17	166.12

BRU95-002	430335.16	4334562.46	2072.64	181.36
BRU95-003	430391.13	4334694.35	2100.08	150.88
BRU95-004	430515.19	4334757.09	2075.69	181.36
BRU95-005	430497.65	4334850.16	2065.02	181.36
BRU95-006	432450.30	4333013.60	2074.17	120.40
BRU95-007	432314.74	4332939.90	2075.69	129.54
BRU95-008	432368.81	4333006.33	2078.74	120.40
BRU95-009	433916.00	4323458.00	2008.39	187.45
BRU95-010	434039.32	4323687.66	2021.13	181.36
BRU95-011	433690.21	4323578.94	2023.42	163.07
BRU95-012	433698.89	4323649.40	2026.31	147.83
BRU95-013	433698.00	4323991.00	2023.27	132.59
BRU95-014	432176.10	4325795.44	1924.82	190.50
BRU95-015	432075.24	4325828.03	1909.58	181.36
BRU95-016	432013.49	4325752.15	1895.86	182.88
BRU95-017	432196.21	4325432.86	1917.20	150.88
IS-lower-NSQ2111	433686.26	4323702.01	1964.44	0.914
IS-lower-NSQ2112	433679.21	4323721.55	1964.44	2.438
IS-lower-NSQ2114	433680.88	4323746.09	1964.44	7.32
IS-lower-NSQ2115	433678.04	4323744.70	1964.44	1.524
IS-lower-NSQ2116	433680.36	4323731.71	1964.44	3.048
IS-upper-NSQ2107	433667.61	4323737.60	2002.54	12.19
IS-upper-NSQ2108	433668.45	4323743.67	2002.54	1.22
IS-upper-NSQ2109	433669.86	4323743.11	2002.54	6.10
lower-adit	432948.44	4324056.27	1992.48	198.59
lower-adit-A	433016.67	4324079.98	1992.71	1.22
lower-adit-B	433040.70	4324074.35	1992.54	3.35
lower-adit-C1	433096.86	4324062.51	1992.94	1.22
lower-adit-C2	433098.24	4324055.82	1992.94	1.22
lower-adit-C3	433100.01	4324047.64	1992.94	2.74
lower-adit-C4	433102.55	4324044.80	1992.94	1.83
lower-adit-C5	433104.47	4324044.58	1992.94	0.91
lower-adit-C6	433104.06	4324040.59	1992.94	1.22
lower-adit-C7	433103.47	4324037.15	1992.94	1.83
lower-adit-D1	433119.40	4324064.95	1992.79	0.61
lower-adit-E1	433118.06	4324061.05	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E2	433117.61	4324058.28	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E3	433118.25	4324054.69	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E4	433118.32	4324051.85	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E5	433117.92	4324048.09	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E6	433119.32	4324043.84	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E7	433118.57	4324040.86	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E8	433117.76	4324039.00	1993.09	1.22
lower-adit-E9	433117.02	4324036.41	1993.09	1.22

lower-adit-F	433105.14	4324036.20	1993.01	12.19
lower-adit-G	433116.20	4324033.91	1993.12	7.32
lower-adit-H	433121.67	4324033.09	1993.15	8.84
lower-adit-I1	433129.73	4324026.96	1993.18	0.61
lower-adit-I2	433129.30	4324024.47	1993.18	1.22
lower-adit-I3	433129.71	4324021.44	1993.18	1.22
lower-adit-I4	433130.11	4324018.91	1993.18	1.22
lower-adit-I5	433130.43	4324016.86	1993.18	1.22
lower-adit-I6	433131.03	4324013.77	1993.18	1.22
lower-adit-I7	433131.22	4324011.01	1993.18	2.13
lower-adit-I8	433132.09	4324007.65	1993.18	1.52
lower-adit-J	433133.32	4324004.31	1993.32	6.10
lower-adit-K	433133.79	4324000.45	1993.21	1.22
pay-east-A	432761.81	4325283.18	1945.24	6.71
pay-east-B	432771.25	4325287.43	1945.24	1.52
pay-east-C	432772.20	4325288.95	1945.24	36.58
pay-east-D	432808.23	4325315.94	1945.24	12.19
pay-east-E	432820.29	4325326.42	1945.24	1.52
pay-east-F	432820.86	4325330.07	1945.24	1.52
pay-east-G	432821.35	4325333.32	1945.24	1.52
paymaster-A	432721.70	4325158.42	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-B	432722.23	4325169.62	1945.24	1.52
paymaster-C	432722.56	4325175.50	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-D	432723.03	4325181.64	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-E	432723.35	4325187.94	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-F	432723.88	4325197.08	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-G	432724.24	4325203.03	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-H	432724.34	4325208.46	1945.24	5.49
paymaster-I	432700.80	4325225.56	1945.24	28.04
paymaster-I2	432700.30	4325224.75	1945.24	0.91
paymaster-J	432722.36	4325220.24	1945.24	1.52
paymaster-K	432724.61	4325227.72	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-L	432726.01	4325232.12	1945.24	2.59
paymaster-M	432727.02	4325241.25	1945.24	1.22
paymaster-N	432727.64	4325247.48	1945.24	26.06
paymaster-O	432749.43	4325264.37	1945.24	6.10
paymaster-P	432757.51	4325275.37	1945.24	1.52
paymaster-Q	432759.24	4325282.33	1945.24	3.05
paymaster-R	432756.17	4325287.06	1945.24	4.88
paymaster-S	432758.18	4325289.66	1945.24	2.74
paymaster-T	432758.18	4325297.58	1945.24	1.83
paymaster-U	432758.79	4325302.62	1945.24	0.91
pay-north-A	432728.78	4325257.97	1945.24	4.88
pay-north-B	432730.76	4325263.05	1945.24	1.22

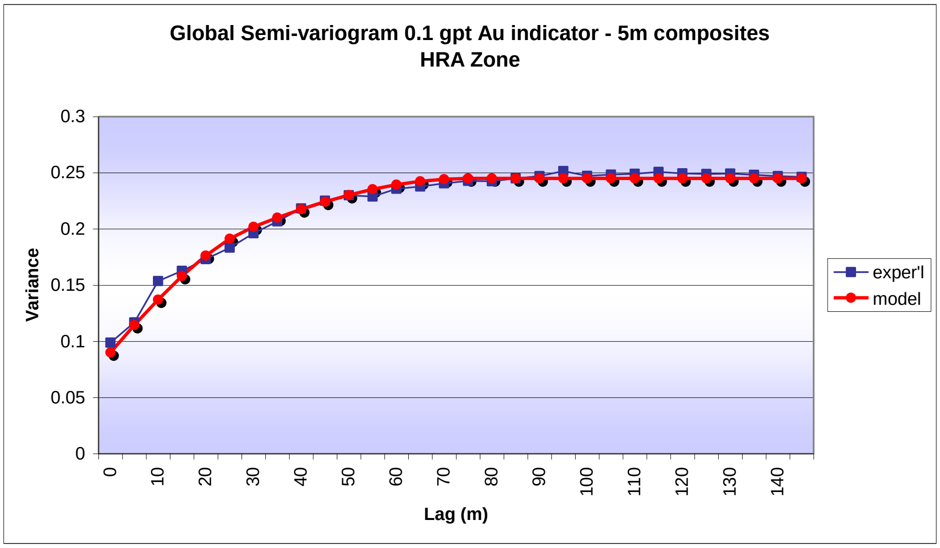
pay-north-C	432731.59	4325273.11	1945.24	4.27
pay-north-D	432734.09	4325287.40	1945.24	13.26
pay-north-E	432721.79	4325301.83	1945.24	18.29
pay-north-F	432721.42	4325296.96	1945.24	1.52
pay-north-G	432747.48	4325291.12	1945.24	1.52
pay-north-H	432739.12	4325295.96	1945.24	6.10
pay-north-I	432740.24	4325299.09	1945.24	6.40
pay-north-J	432738.51	4325303.59	1945.24	1.52
upper-adit	433049.09	4323996.65	2015.34	104.85
upper-adit-A1	433119.20	4324006.23	2015.65	1.22
upper-adit-A2	433121.03	4324015.53	2015.65	0.91
upper-adit-A3	433123.95	4324024.63	2015.65	1.22
upper-adit-A4	433126.60	4324030.28	2015.65	1.22
upper-adit-B1	433136.81	4323985.88	2015.49	0.91
upper-adit-B2	433137.69	4323991.81	2015.49	2.74
upper-adit-C1	433137.61	4323998.53	2015.80	3.35
upper-adit-C2	433140.66	4324004.31	2015.80	2.13
upper-adit-C3	433140.86	4324012.40	2015.80	1.22
upper-adit-C4	433140.14	4324019.94	2015.80	3.05
upper-adit-C5	433141.92	4324024.47	2015.95	1.52
upper-adit-C6	433143.03	4324030.25	2015.95	1.52
upper-adit-C7	433145.26	4324044.37	2015.95	1.22
upper-adit-D	433127.93	4324030.09	2016.10	16.15
upper-adit-E	433122.20	4324034.15	2016.10	1.52
upper-adit-F	433113.31	4324039.75	2016.26	6.40
upper-adit-G1	433111.42	4324039.83	2016.26	1.52
upper-adit-G2	433108.46	4324044.84	2016.26	1.52
upper-adit-G3	433111.07	4324045.59	2016.26	0.91
upper-adit-G4	433110.40	4324054.19	2016.26	1.22
upper-adit-G5	433109.24	4324060.14	2016.26	1.22
upper-adit-G6	433109.95	4324070.50	2016.26	0.91

Appendix C:

Exploratory Data Analysis

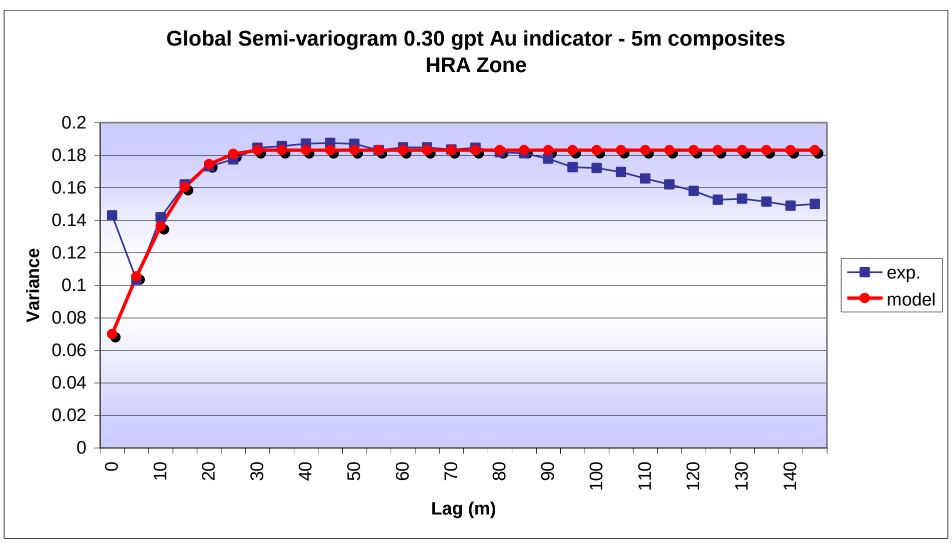
C-1-1: Indicator Variography: Historic Resource Zone

Historic Resource Area Global Indicator Variograms



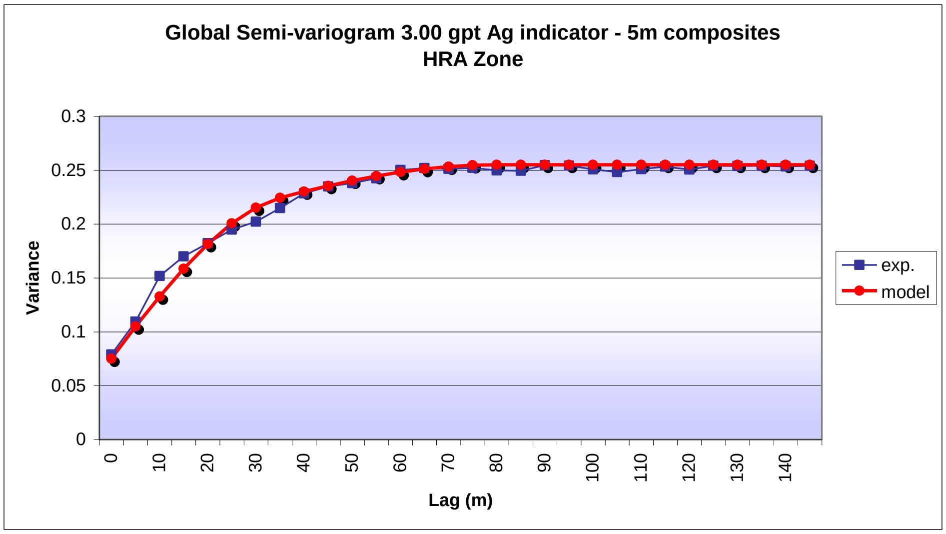
	Sill	Range
C0	0.367	0.0
C1	0.224	30.0
C2	0.408	75.0

i_p1



	Sill	Range
C0	0.383	0.0
C1	0.290	20.0
C2	0.328	30.0

i_p3

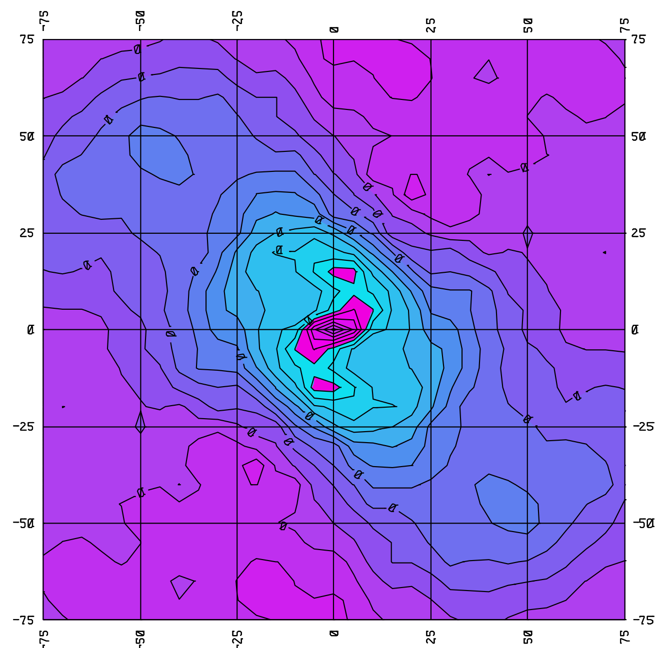


	Sill	Range
C0	0.294	0.0
C1	0.392	35.0
C2	0.314	80.0

i_pAg3

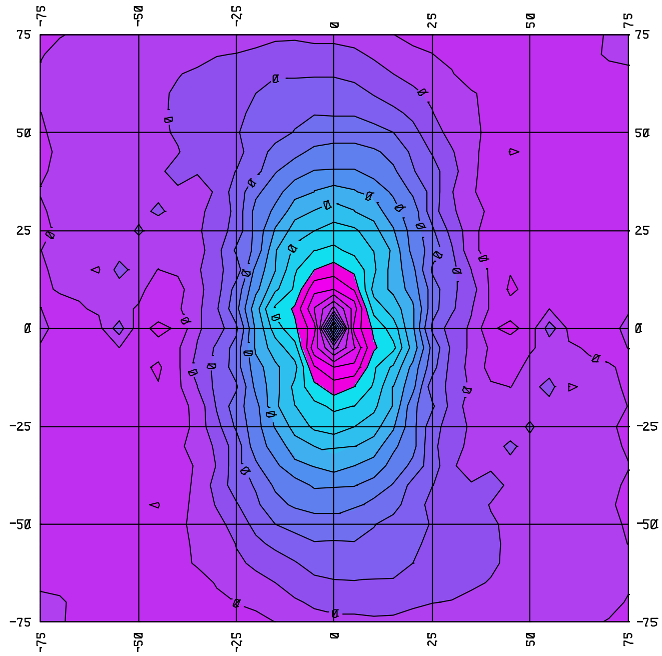
Historic Resource Area Variance Contour Maps

HRA 0.1 gpt Au indicator contours:



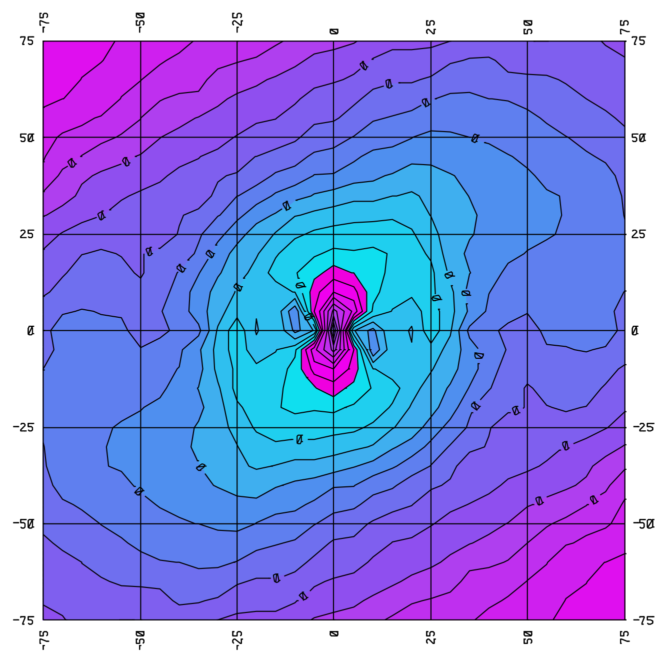
HRA - VARIANCE: I_P1 AU - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



HRA - VARIANCE° I_P1 AU - XS VIEW

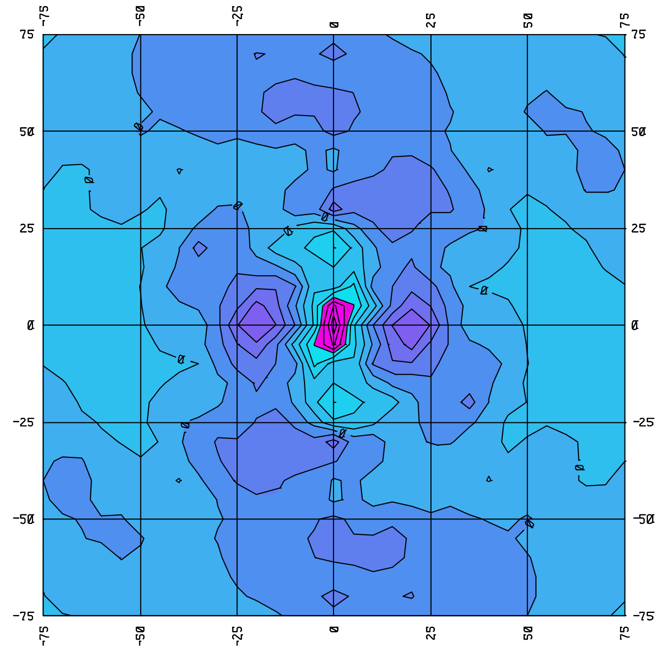
LOOKING N45W



HRA - VARIANCE° I_P1 AU - LS VIEW

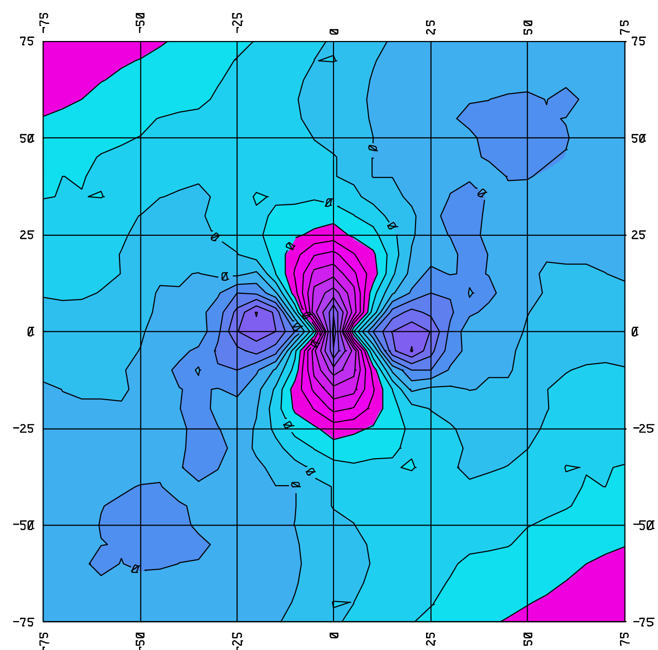
LOOKING N45E

HRA 0.3 gpt Au indicator contours:



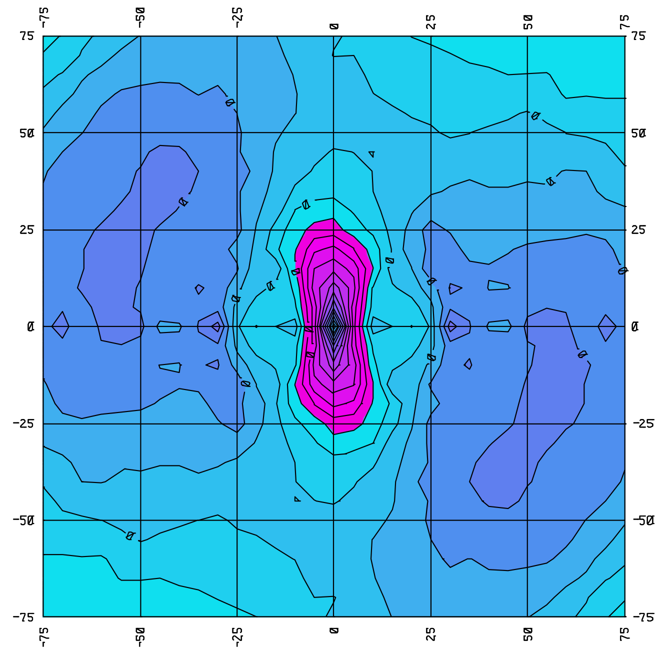
HRA - VARIANCE▫ I_P3 AU - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



HRA - VARIANCE▫ I_P3Ø AU - XS VIEW

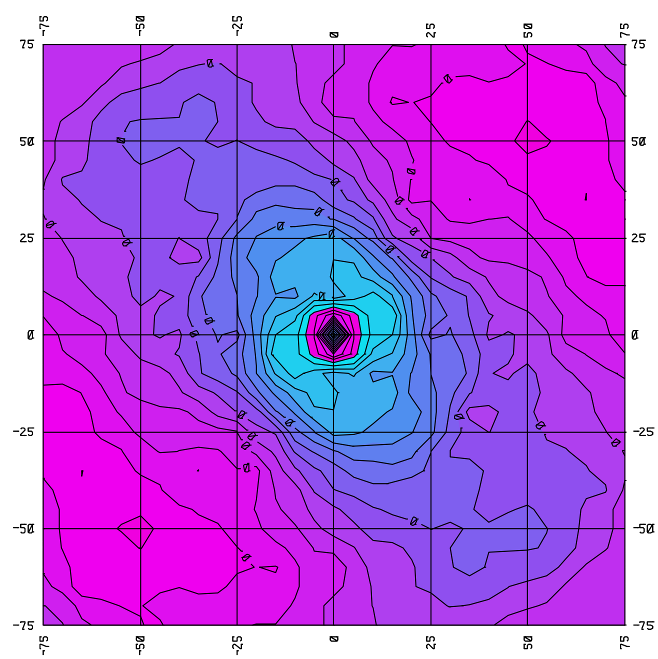
LOOKING NØE



HRA - VARIANCE: I_P30 AU - LS VIEW

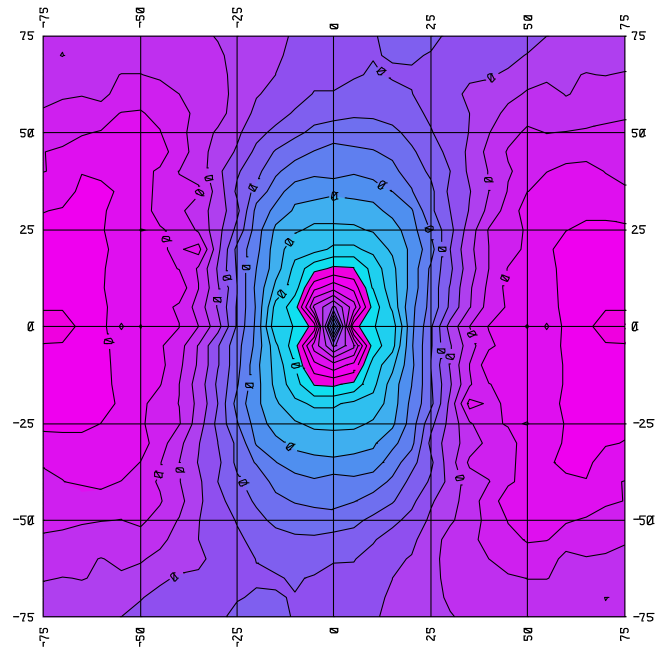
LOOKING N90E

HRA 3.0 gpt Ag indicator contours:



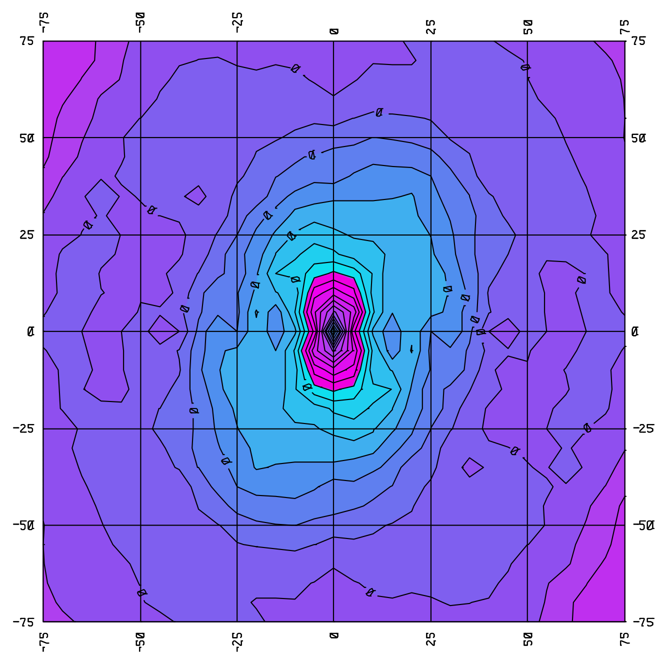
HRA - VARIANCE: I_PAG3 AG - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



HRA - VARIANCE° [_PAG3 AG - XS VIEW

LOOKING N45W

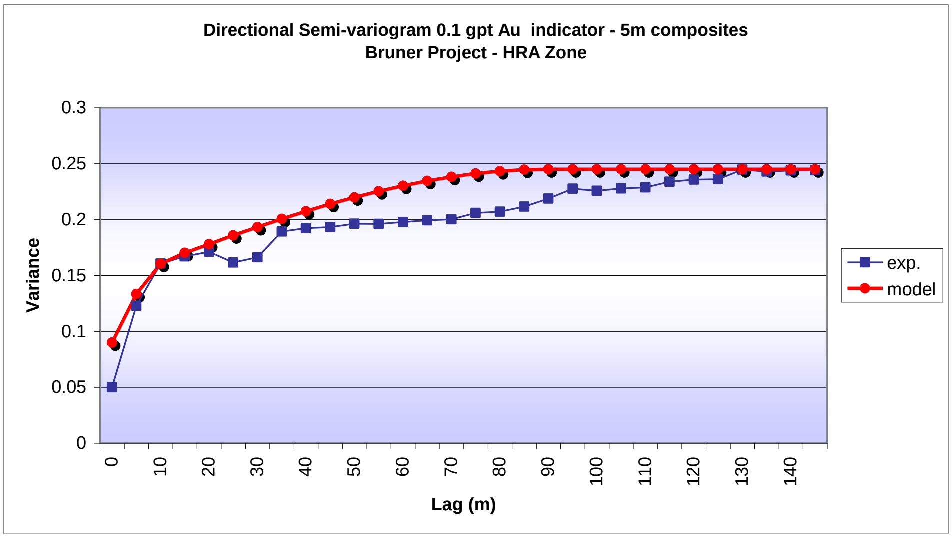


HRA - VARIANCE° [_PAG3 AG - LS VIEW

LOOKING N45E

HRA Indicator Directional Variograms

HRA 0.1 gpt Au indicator directional variograms:



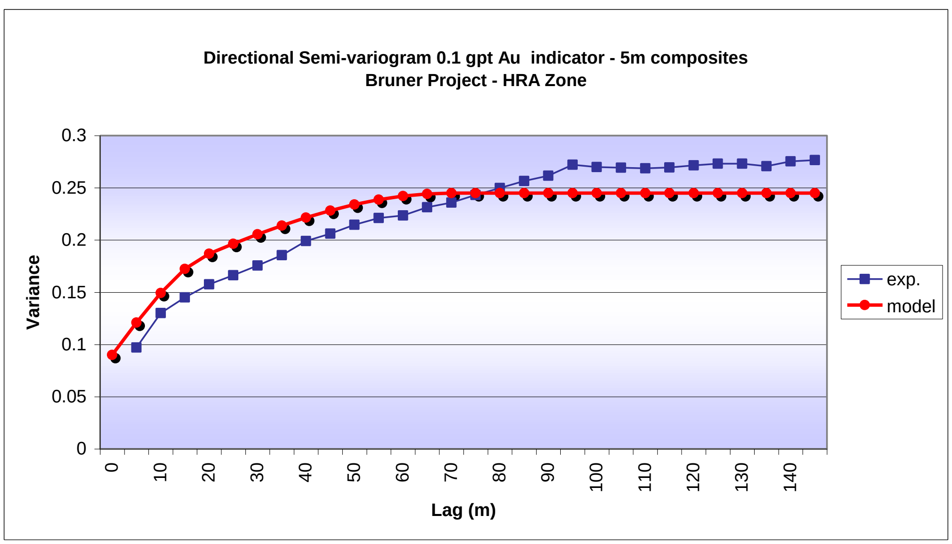
	Sill	Range
C0	0.367	0
C1	0.224	12
C2	0.408	90

azimuth: n135e
plunge: -30° (up)

i_p1

0.1 gpt Au Ind.

1



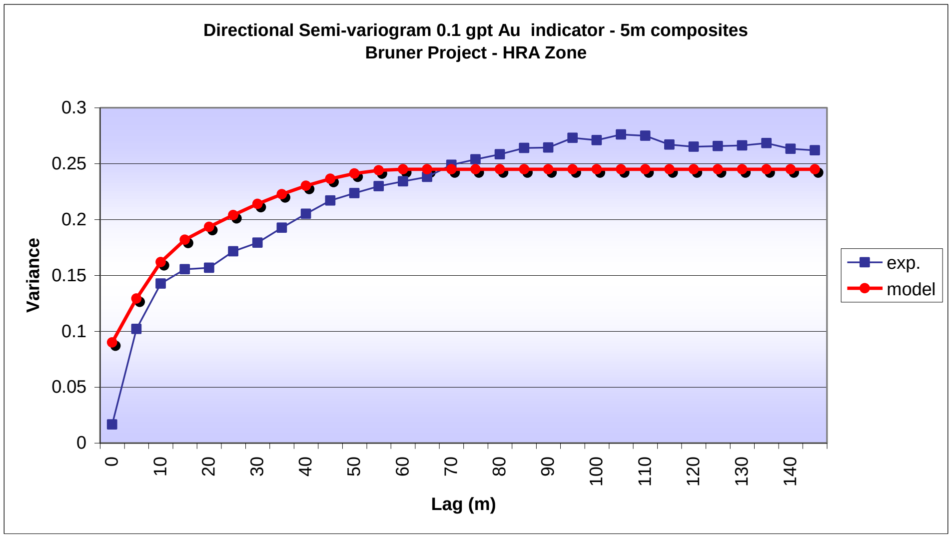
	Sill	Range
C0	0.367	0
C1	0.224	20
C2	0.408	70

azimuth: n45e
plunge: 90° (down)

i_p1

0.1 gpt Au Ind.

2



	Sill	Range
C0	0.367	0
C1	0.224	15
C2	0.408	60

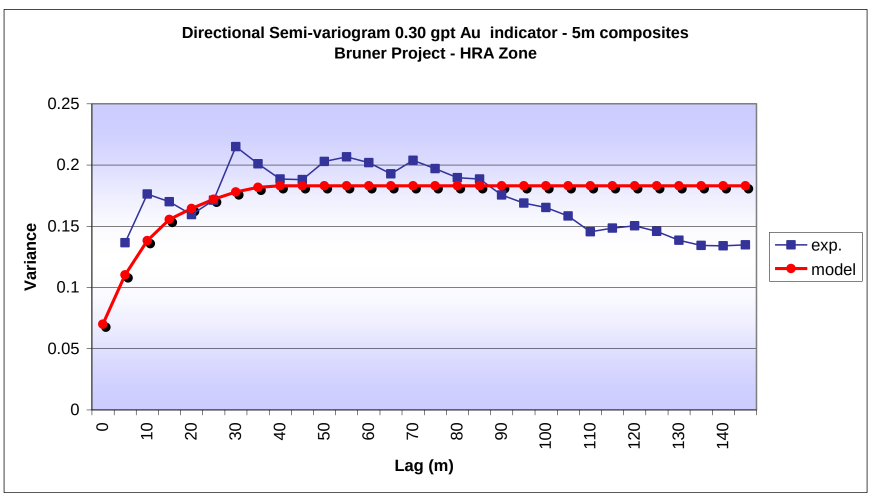
azimuth: n135e
plunge: +60° (down)

i_p1

0.1 gpt Au Ind.

3

HRA 0.3 gpt Au indicator directional variograms:



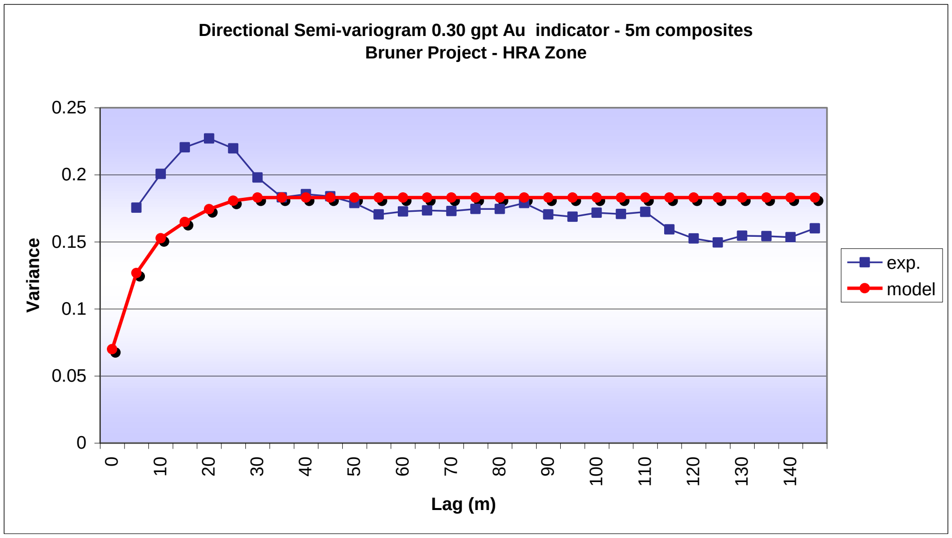
	Sill	Range
C0	0.383	0
C1	0.290	15
C2	0.328	40

azimuth: n180e
plunge: +0° (horiz.)

i_p3

0.30 gpt Au Ind.

1



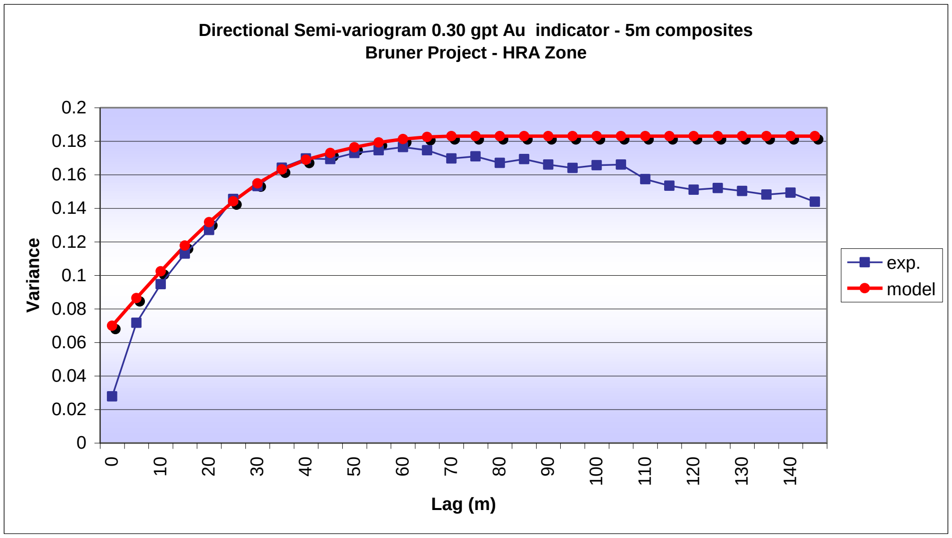
	Sill	Range
C0	0.383	0
C1	0.290	10
C2	0.328	30

azimuth: n90e
plunge: -0° (horiz.)

i_p3

0.30 gpt Au Ind.

2



	Sill	Range
C0	0.383	0
C1	0.290	40
C2	0.328	70

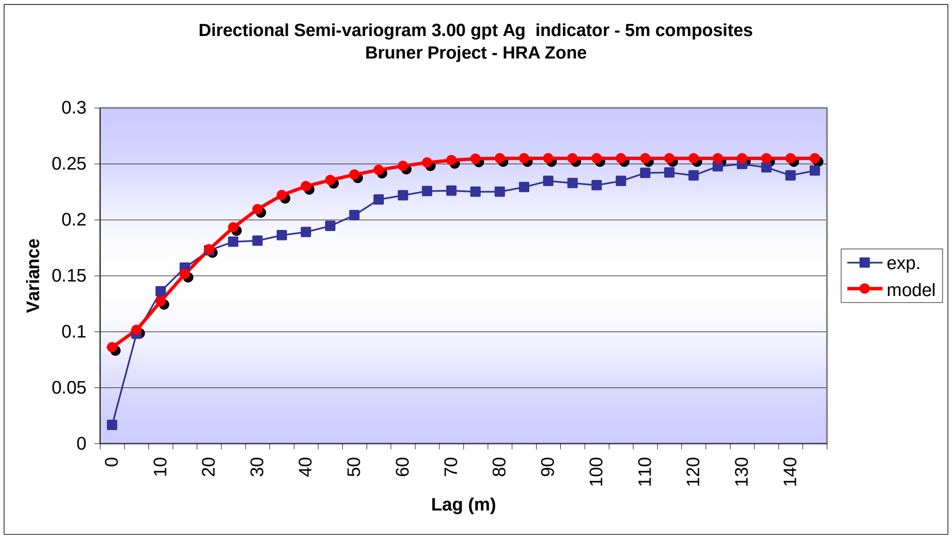
azimuth: n180e
plunge: -90° (vert.)

i_p3

0.30 gpt Au Ind.

3

HRA 3.0 gpt Ag indicator directional variograms:



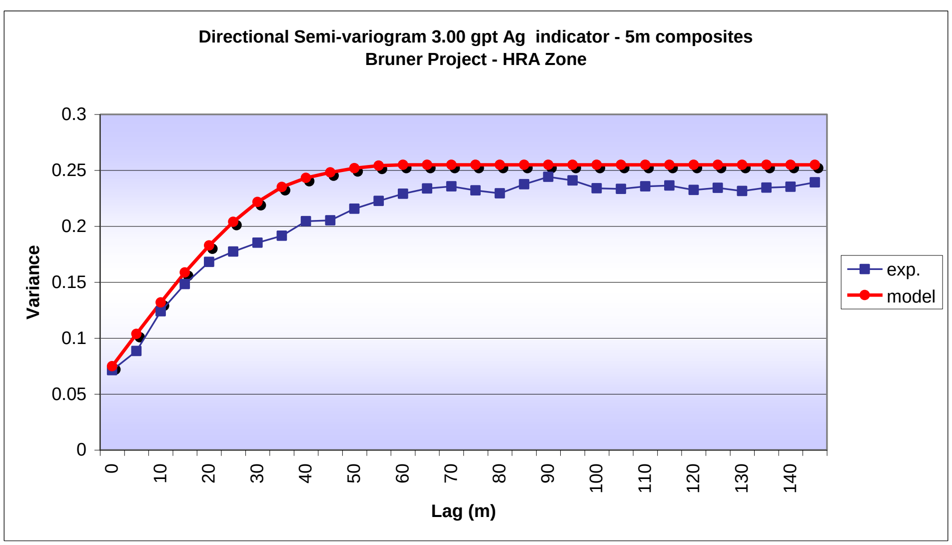
	Sill	Range
C0	0.294	0
C1	0.392	40
C2	0.314	80

azimuth: n135e
plunge: -60° (up)

i_pAg3

3.0gpt Ag Ind.

1



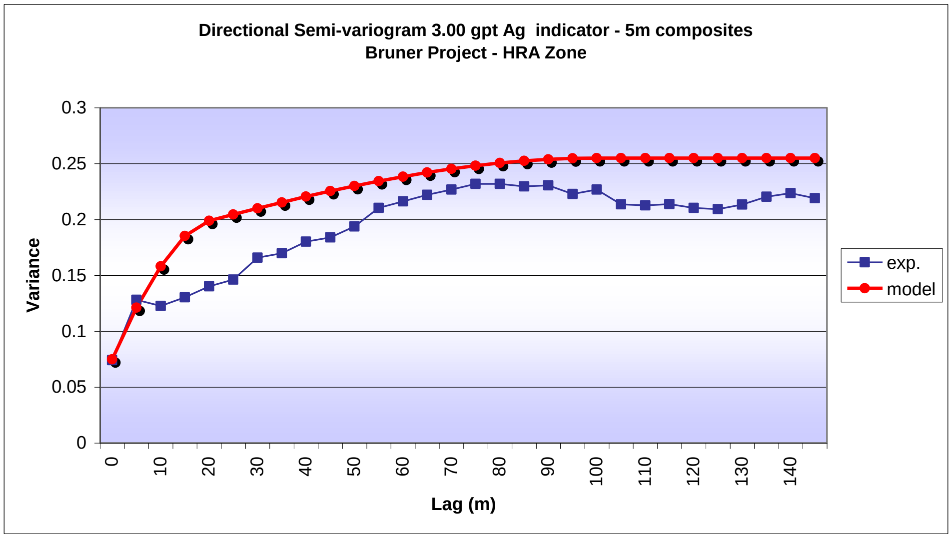
	Sill	Range
C0	0.294	0
C1	0.392	40
C2	0.314	60

azimuth: n45e
plunge: +90° (down)

i_pAg3

3.0gpt Ag Ind.

2



	Sill	Range
C0	0.294	0
C1	0.392	20
C2	0.314	100

azimuth: n135e
plunge: +30°(up)

i_pAg3

3.0gpt Ag Ind.

3

HRA Indicator Variogram Parameters:

Canamex - Bruner Project
Au/Ag Indicator Variogram parameters - HRA Zone

0.1 gpt Au indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.367						
SPH	0.224	12	20	15	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.408	90	70	60	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e

0.30 gpt Au Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.383						
SPH	0.290	15	10	40	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e
SPH	0.328	40	30	70	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e

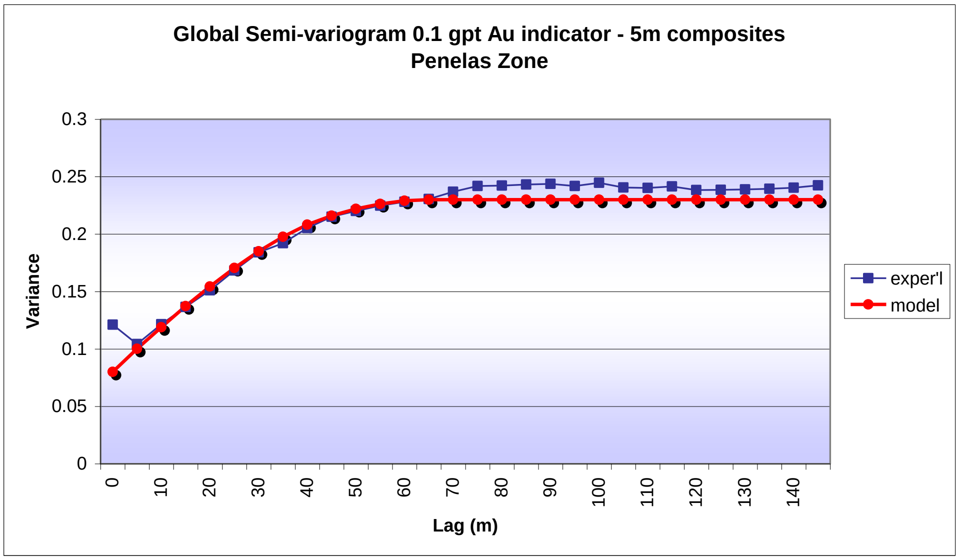
3.00gpt Ag Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.294						
SPH	0.392	40	40	20	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.314	80	60	100	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e

Note: Techbase "dip" convention is positive down, negative up
Techbase "j" azimuth direction is by definition "i" direction minus 90°
Techbase "k" direction is by definition mutually orthogonal to I & j

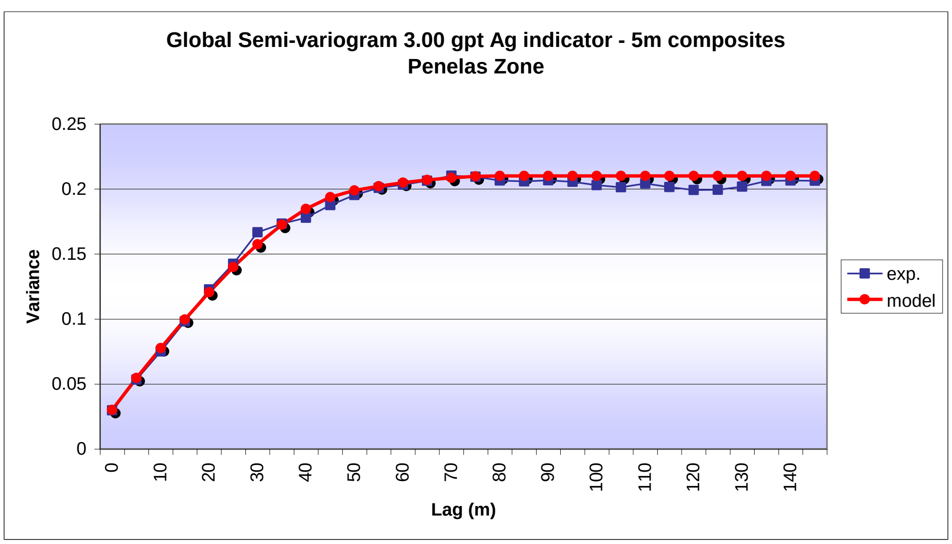
C-1-2: Indicator Variography: Penelas Zone

Penelas Global Indicator Variograms



	Sill	Range
C0	0.348	0.0
C1	0.174	45.0
C2	0.478	65.0

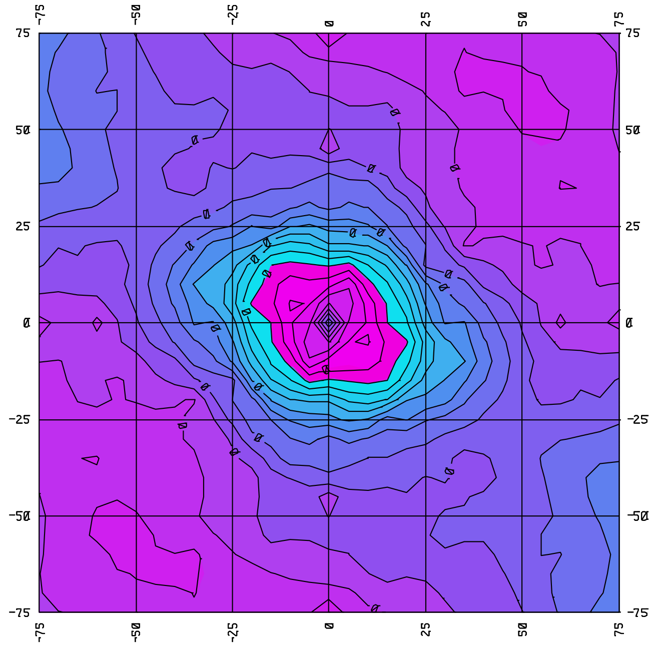
i_p1



	Sill	Range
C0	0.143	0.0
C1	0.571	50.0
C2	0.286	80.0

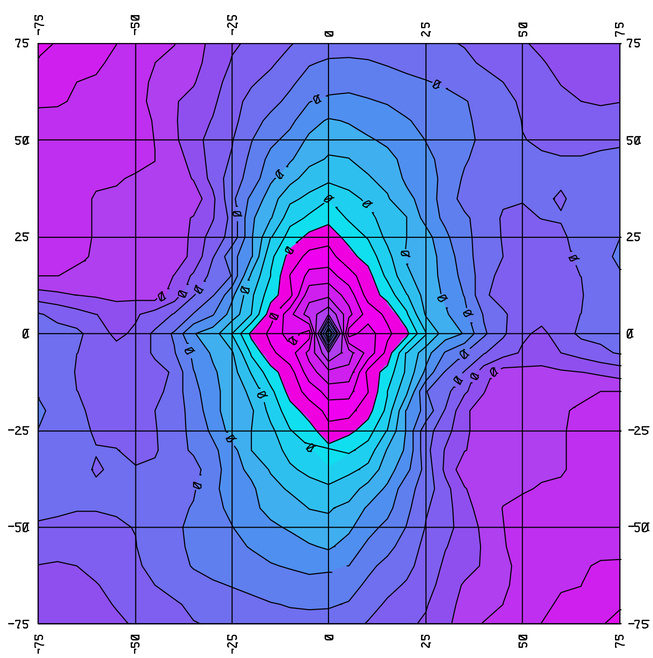
i_pAg3

Penelas Variance Contour Maps
Penelas 0.1 gpt Au indicator contours:



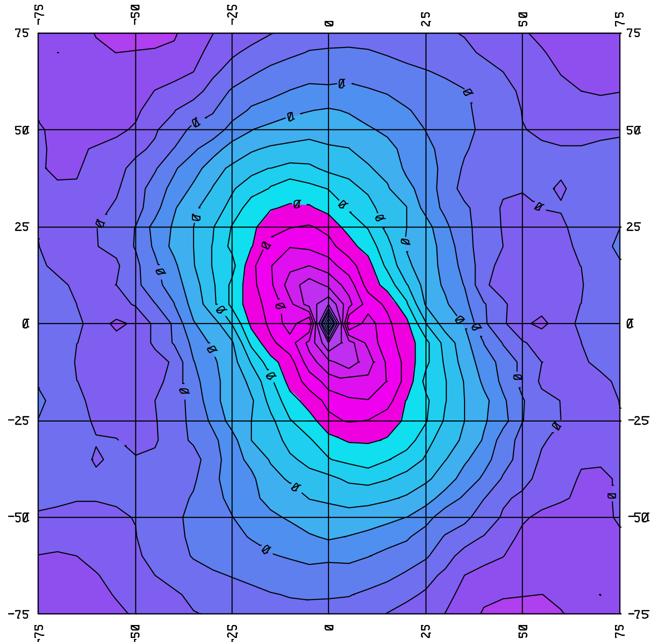
PENELAS - VARIANCE: I_P1 AU - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



PENELAS - VARIANCE: I_P1 AU - XS VIEW

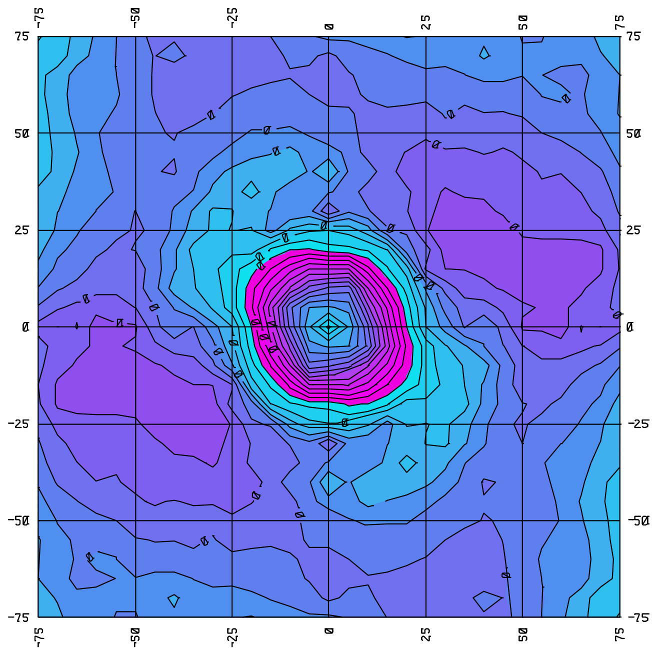
LOOKING N60W



PENELAS - VARIANCE: I_P1 AU - LS VIEW

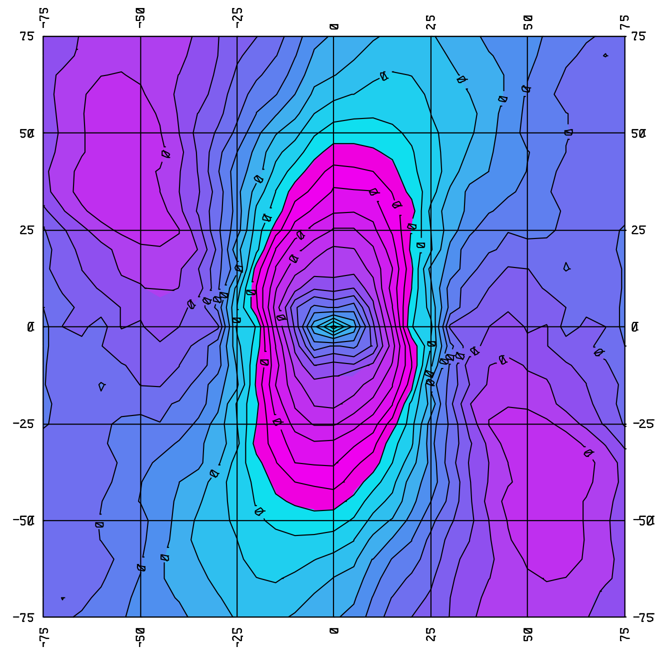
LOOKING N30E

Penelas 3.0 gpt Ag indicator contours



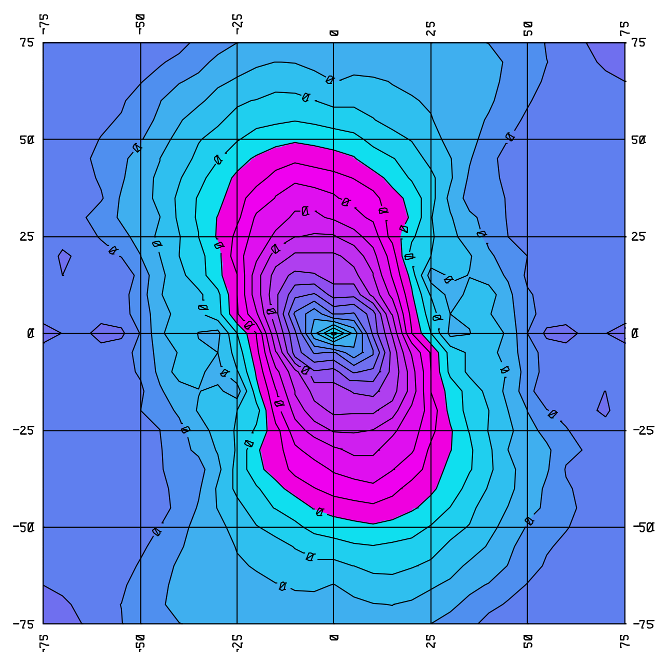
PENELAS - VARIANCE: I_PAG3 AG - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



PENELAS - VARIANCE: I_PAG3 AG - XS VIEW

LOOKING N45W

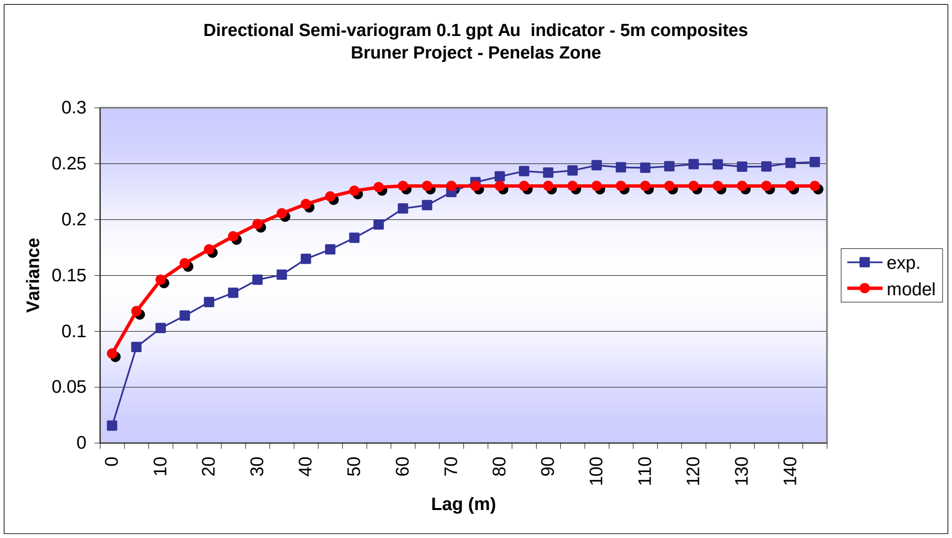


PENELAS - VARIANCE: I_PAG3 AG - LS VIEW

LOOKING N45E

Penelas Indicator Directional Variograms

Penelas 0.1 gpt Au indicator directional variograms:



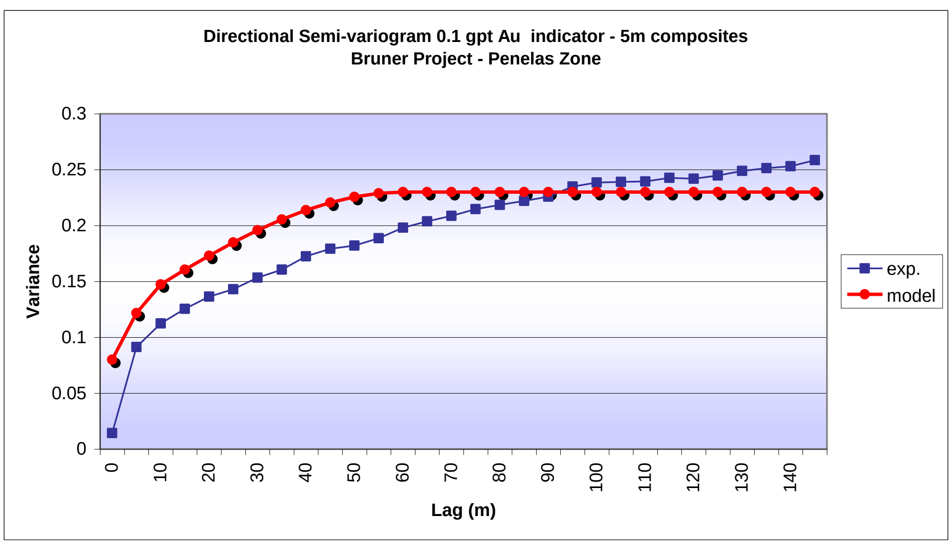
	Sill	Range
C0	0.348	0
C1	0.174	12
C2	0.478	60

azimuth: n120e
plunge: +60° (down)

i_p1

0.1 gpt Au Ind.

1



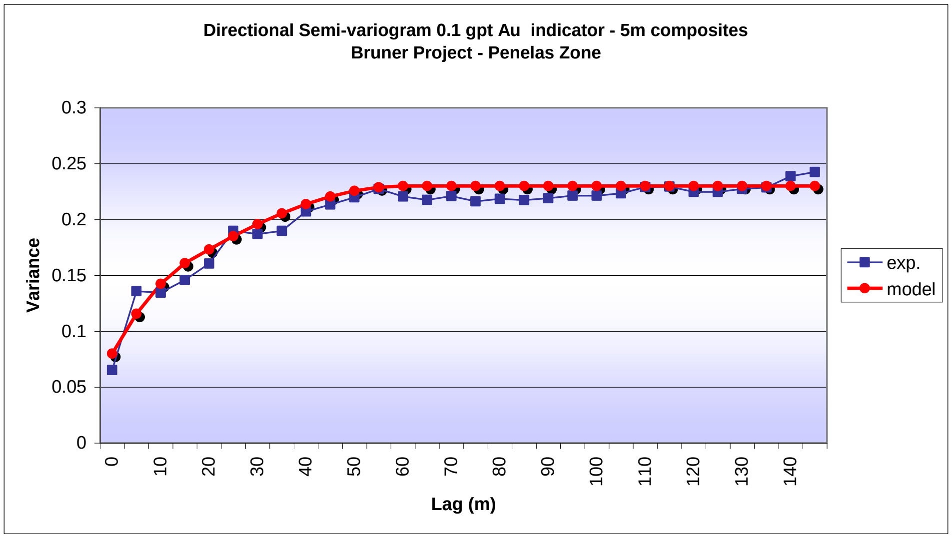
	Sill	Range
C0	0.348	0
C1	0.174	10
C2	0.478	60

azimuth: n30e
plunge: +90° (down)

i_p1

0.1 gpt Au Ind.

2



	Sill	Range
C0	0.348	0
C1	0.174	15
C2	0.478	60

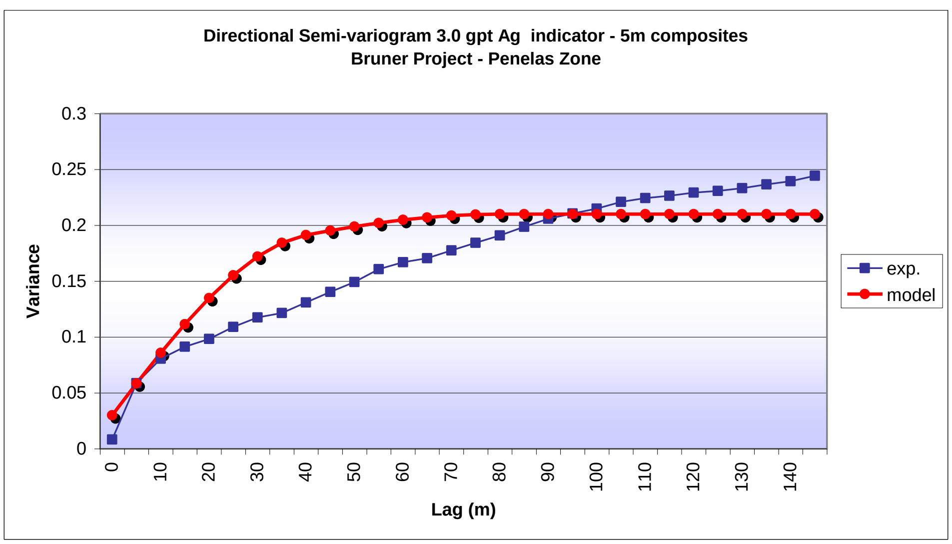
azimuth: n120e
plunge: -30°(up)

i_p1

0.1 gpt Au Ind.

3

Penelas 3.0 gpt Ag indicator directional variograms:

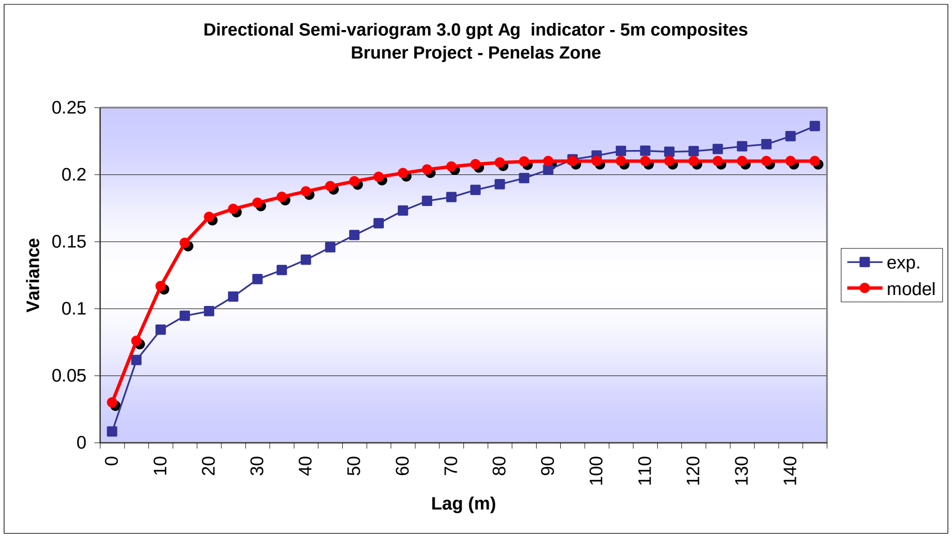


	Sill	Range
C0	0.143	0
C1	0.571	40
C2	0.286	80

azimuth: n135e
plunge: +75° (down)

i_pAg3

1

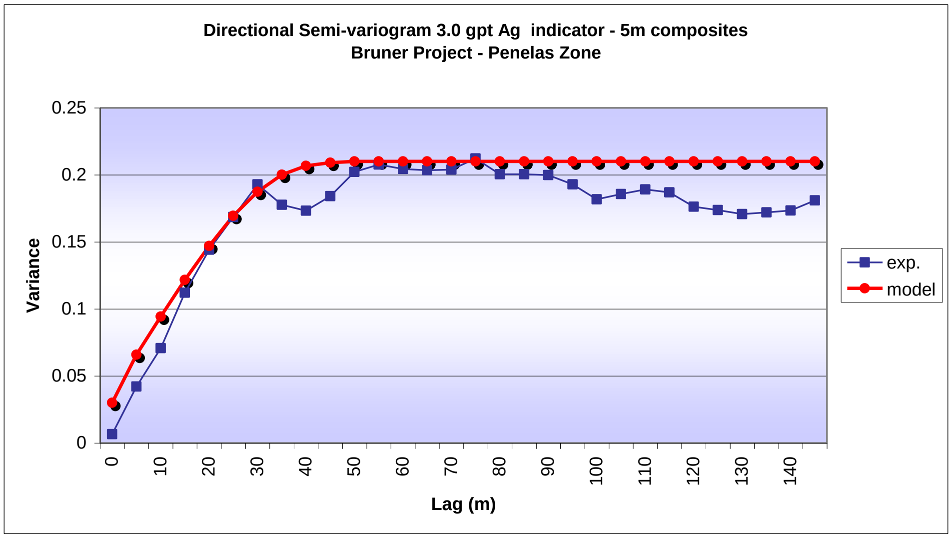


	Sill	Range
C0	0.143	0
C1	0.571	22
C2	0.286	90

azimuth: n45e
plunge: +90° (down)

i_pAg3

2



	Sill	Range
C0	0.143	0
C1	0.571	40
C2	0.286	50

azimuth: n135e
plunge: -15° (up)

i_pAg3

3

Penelas Indicator Variogram Parameters:

Canamex - Bruner Project
Au/Ag Indicator Variogram parameters - Penelas Zone

0.1 gpt Au indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.348	0	0	0			
SPH	0.174	12	10	15	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e
SPH	0.478	60	60	60	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e

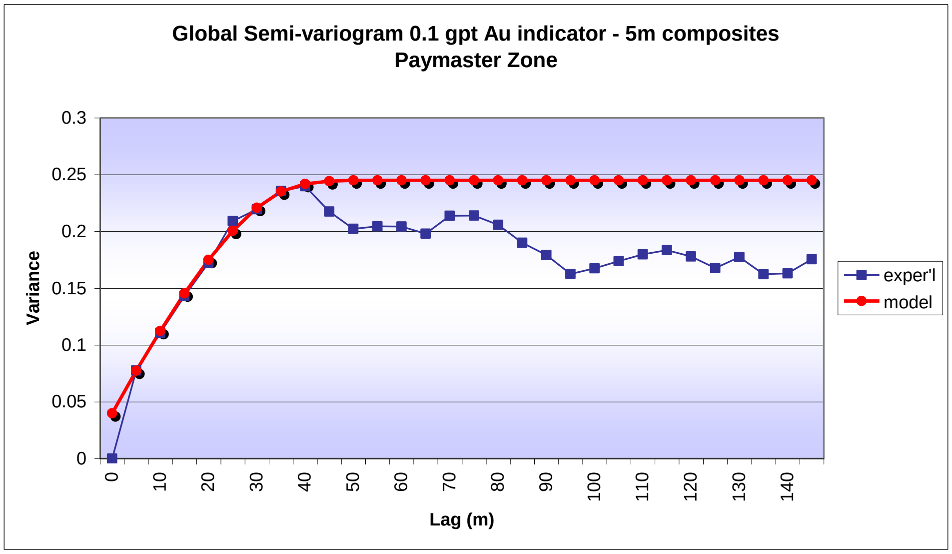
3.00gpt Ag Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.143	0	0	0			
SPH	0.571	40	22	40	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.286	80	90	50	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e

Note: Techbase "dip" convention is positive down, negative up
Techbase "j" azimuth direction is by definition "i" direction minus 90^o
Techbase "k" direction is by definition mutually orthogonal to I & j

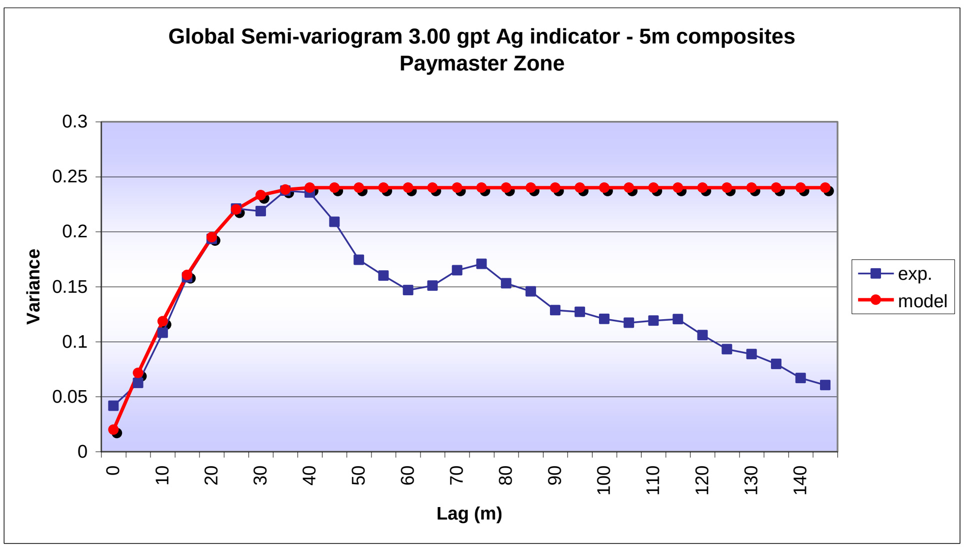
C-1-3: Indicator Variography: Paymaster Zone

Paymaster Global Indicator Variograms



	Sill	Range
C0	0.163	0.0
C1	0.612	40.0
C2	0.224	50.0

i_p1

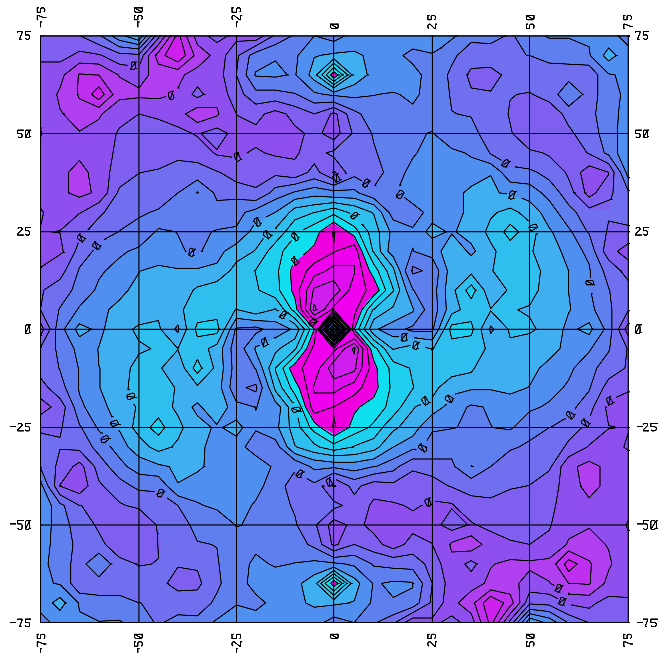


	Sill	Range
C0	0.083	0.0
C1	0.583	30.0
C2	0.333	40.0

i_pAg3

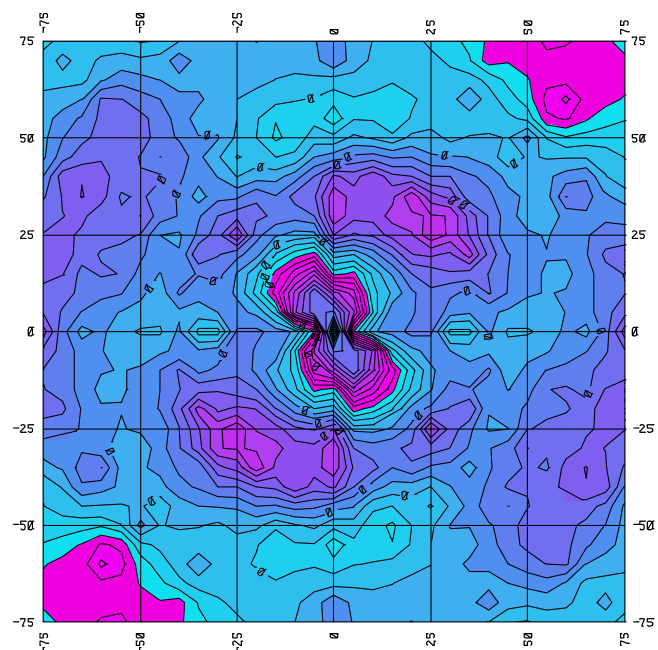
Paymaster Variance Contour Maps

Paymaster 0.1 gpt Au indicator contours:



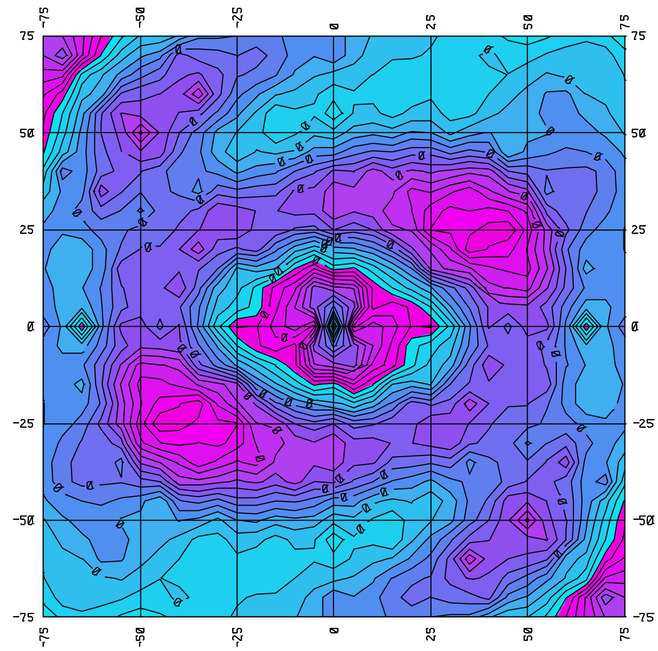
PAYMASTER - VARIANCE° I_P1 AU - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



PAYMASTER - VARIANCE° I_P1 AU - XS VIEW

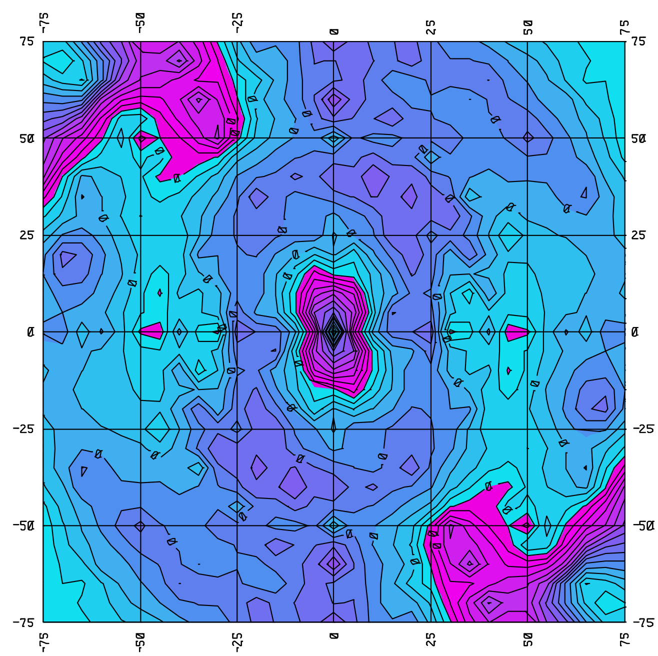
LOOKING N0E



PAYMASTER - VARIANCE° I_P1 AU - LS VIEW

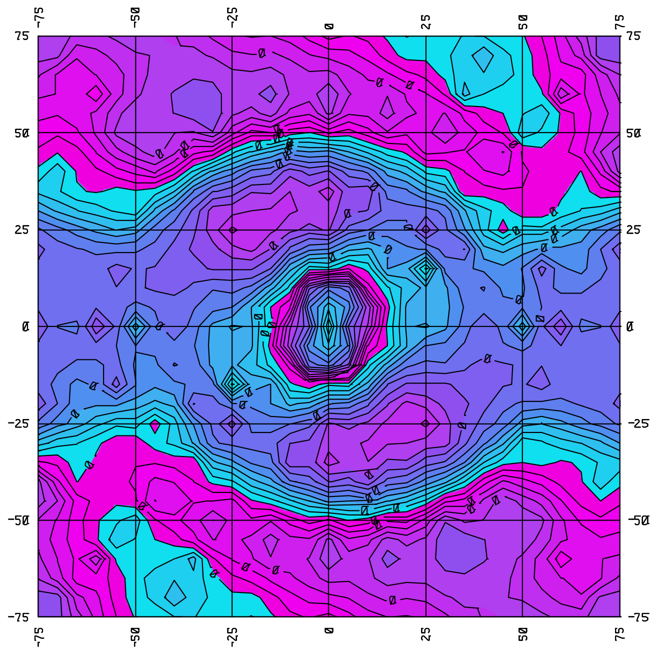
LOOKING N90E

Paymaster 3.0 gpt Ag indicator contours:



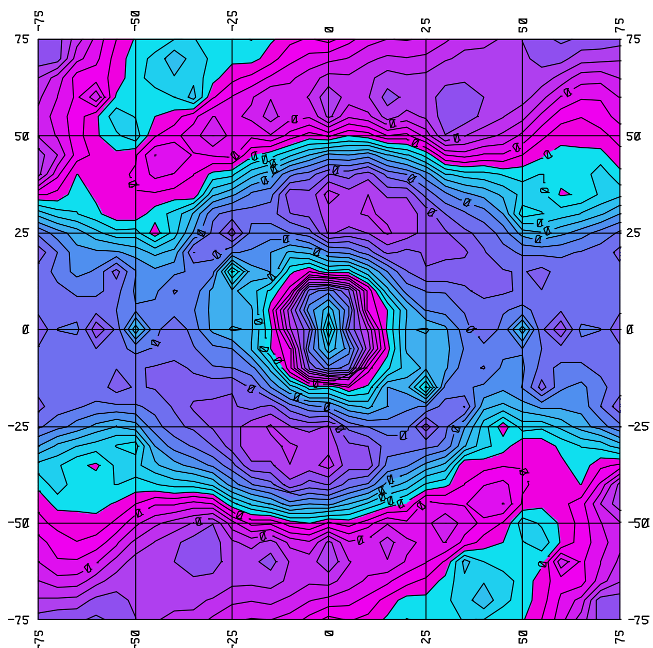
PAYMASTER - VARIANCE° I_PAG3 AG - PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN



PAYMASTER - VARIANCE: I_PAG3 AG - XS VIEW

LOOKING N0W

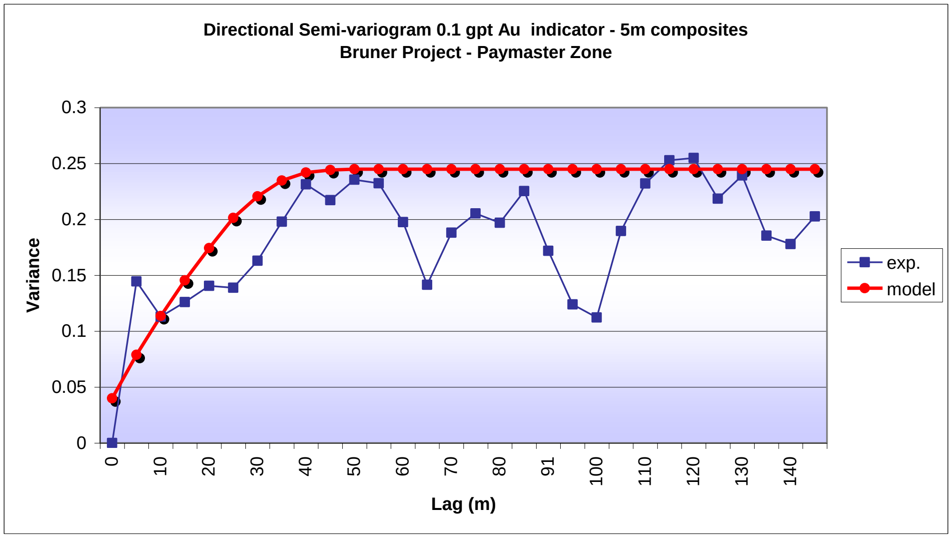


PAYMASTER - VARIANCE: I_PAG3 AG - LS VIEW

LOOKING N90E

Paymaster Indicator Directional Variograms

Paymaster 0.1 gpt Au indicator directional variograms:

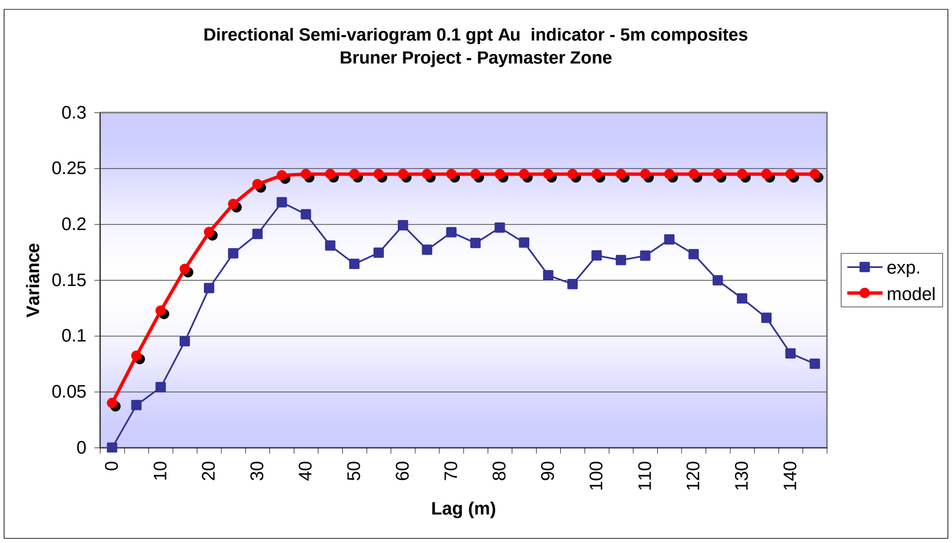


	Sill	Range
C0	0.163	0
C1	0.612	40
C2	0.224	50

azimuth: n180e
plunge: +0° (horiz.)

i_p1

1

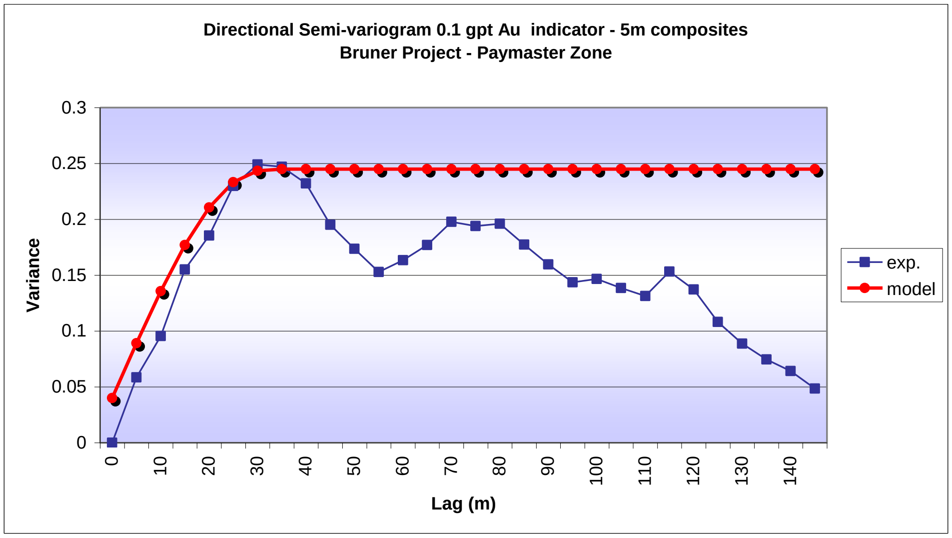


	Sill	Range
C0	0.163	0
C1	0.612	35
C2	0.224	40

azimuth: n90e
plunge: +60° (down)

i_p1

2



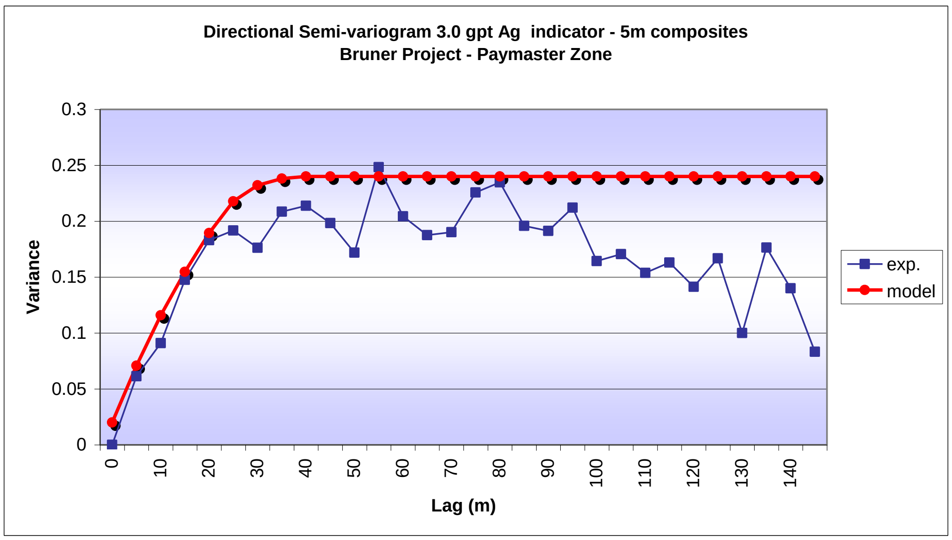
	Sill	Range
C0	0.163	0
C1	0.612	30
C2	0.224	35

azimuth: n180e
plunge: +90° (down)

i_p1

3

Paymaster 3.0 gpt Ag indicator directional variograms:

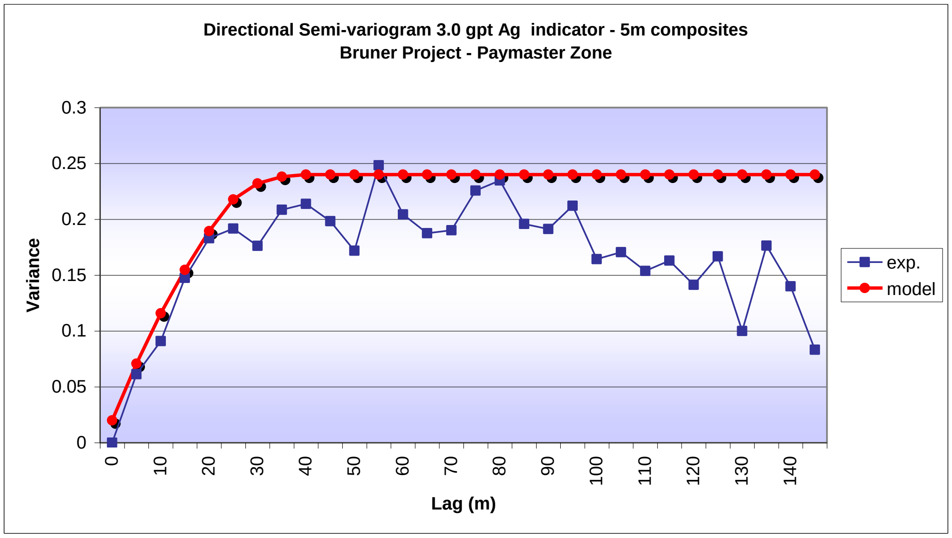


	Sill	Range
C0	0.083	0
C1	0.583	32
C2	0.333	40

azimuth: n180e
plunge: +15° (down)

i_pAg3

1

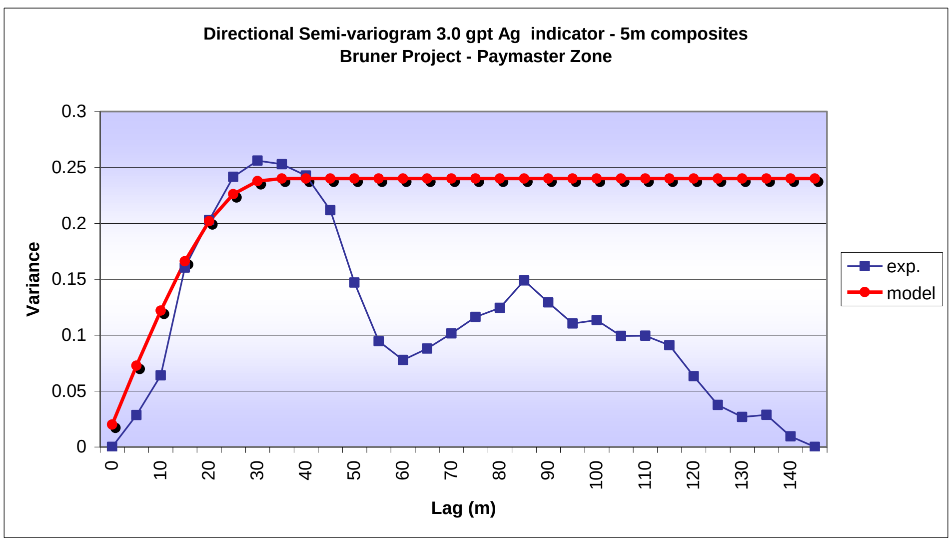


	Sill	Range
C0	0.0833	0
C1	0.5833	32
C2	0.3333	40

azimuth: n90e
plunge: -15° (up)

i_pAg3

2



	Sill	Range
C0	0.0833	0
C1	0.5833	30
C2	0.3333	35

azimuth: n180e
plunge: -75°(up)

i_pAg3

3

Paymaster Indicator Variogram Parameters

Canamex - Bruner Project
Au/Ag Indicator Variogram parameters - Paymaster Zone

0.1 gpt Au indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.163	0					
SPH	0.612	40	35	30	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e
SPH	0.224	50	40	35	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e

3.00gpt Ag Indicator Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.083	0					
SPH	0.583	32	32	30	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e
SPH	0.333	40	40	35	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e

Note: Techbase "dip" convention is positive down, negative up
Techbase "j" azimuth direction is by definition "i" direction minus 90^{o}
Techbase "k" direction is by definition mutually orthogonal to I & j

Appendix C-2 Indicator Estimate Value Selection Summary

C-2-1 Historic Resource Area:

Indicator Error Summary

HRA Au 0.1 gpt

	0.10 gpt Au	0.10 gpt Au percent error	avg grade of errors Au gpt	avg grade selected Au gpt
Selected Indicator Value:	**0.4845**			**0.649**
Total positve errors:	173	5.0%	0.065	
Total negative Errors:	172	5.0%	0.311	
Total Net Error:	**-1**	0.0%		

Indicator Error Summary

HRA Au 0.30 gpt

	0.3 gpt Au	0.3 gpt Au percent error	avg grade of errors Au gpt	avg grade selected Au gpt
Selected Indicator Value:	**0.4039**			**1.228**
Total positve errors:	145	4.3%	0.163	
Total negative Errors:	144	4.2%	0.909	
Total Net Error:	**-1**	0.0%		

Indicator Error Summary

HRA Ag 3.00 gpt

	3.0 gpt Ag	3.0 gpt Ag percent error	avg grade of errors gpt Ag	avg grade selected gpt Ag
Selected Indicator Value:	**0.4806**			**10.903**
Total positve errors:	137	4.9%	2.148	
Total negative Errors:	138	4.9%	5.775	
Total Net Error:	**1**	0.0%		

NOTE: Indicator estimates are nearest neighbor assignments from the block indicator estimates back to the original composites. "Errors" indicate mis-designation for the selected value used. A positive error indicates inclusion of a composite below the selected grade threshold. A negative error indicates exclusion of a composite above the threshold

C-2-2 Penelas:

Indicator Error Summary Penelas Au 0.1 gpt	0.10 gpt Au	0.10 gpt Au percent error	avg grade of errors Au gpt	avg grade selected Au gpt
Selected Indicator Value:	0.4810			0.554
Total positve errors:	186	4.3%	0.067	
Total negative Errors:	185	4.3%	0.303	
Total Net Error:	-1	0.0%		

Indicator Error Summary Penelas Ag 3.00 gpt	3.0 gpt Ag	3.0 gpt Ag percent error	avg grade of errors gpt Ag	avg grade selected gpt Ag
Selected Indicator Value:	0.4542			8.469
Total positve errors:	81	2.4%	2.021	
Total negative Errors:	80	2.3%	5.285	
Total Net Error:	-1	0.0%		

C-2-3 Paymaster:

Indicator Error Summary Paymaster Au 0.1 gpt	0.10 gpt Au	0.10 gpt Au percent error	avg grade of errors Au gpt	avg grade selected Au gpt
Selected Indicator Value:	0.4845			1.365
Total positve errors:	15	3.2%	0.059	
Total negative Errors:	16	3.4%	0.172	
Total Net Error:	1	0.2%		

Indicator Error Summary **Paymaster Ag 3.0 gpt**	3.0 gpt Ag	3.0 gpt Ag percent error	avg grade of errors gpt Ag	avg grade selected gpt Ag
Selected Indicator Value:	**0.4445**			**12.750**
Total positve errors:	7	2.1%	1.476	
Total negative Errors:	7	2.1%	3.935	
Total Net Error:	**0**	0.0%		

NOTE: Indicator estimates are nearest neighbor assignments from the block indicator estimates back to the original composites. "Errors" indicate mis-designation for the selected value used. A positive error indicates inclusion of a composite below the selected grade threshold. A negative error indicates exclusion of a composite above the threshold

C-3 Univariate Statistics of the selected 5m composites

Bruner Project 5m composites - HRA Zone **February 2015**

Description	ip_jk	max	min	mean	std. dev.	CoV	Capping Grade gpt	% of comps Capped	count
Uncapped Au 0.10 gpt Au ind.	0.4845	32.6	0.001	0.260	1.14	4.37			867
Capped Au 0.10 gpt Au Ind.	0.4845	4.8	0.001	0.223	0.28	1.26	1.70	1.15%	867
Uncapped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	0.4039	29.6	0.001	1.226	2.76	2.25			581
Capped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	0.4039	17.4	0.001	1.171	2.33	1.99	16.0	1.20%	581
Uncapped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4806	341.4	0.010	10.900	22.01	2.02			1186
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4806	106.1	0.010	9.952	13.21	1.33	80.0	1.18%	1186

Bruner Project 5m composites - Penelas Zone **February 2015**

Description	ip_jk	max	min	mean	std. dev.	CoV	Capping Grade gpt	% of comps Capped	count
Uncapped Au 0.1 gpt Au ind.	0.4810	42.06	0.051	0.56	1.86	3.331			1550
Capped Au 0.1 gpt Au Ind	0.4810	11.41	0.051	0.50	1.11	2.197	8.00	1.16%	1550
Uncapped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capped Au 0.30 gpt Au ind.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uncapped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4542	234.65	0.010	8.74	13.54	1.550			932
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4542	62.17	0.01	8.07	8.03	0.99	43.0	1.50%	932

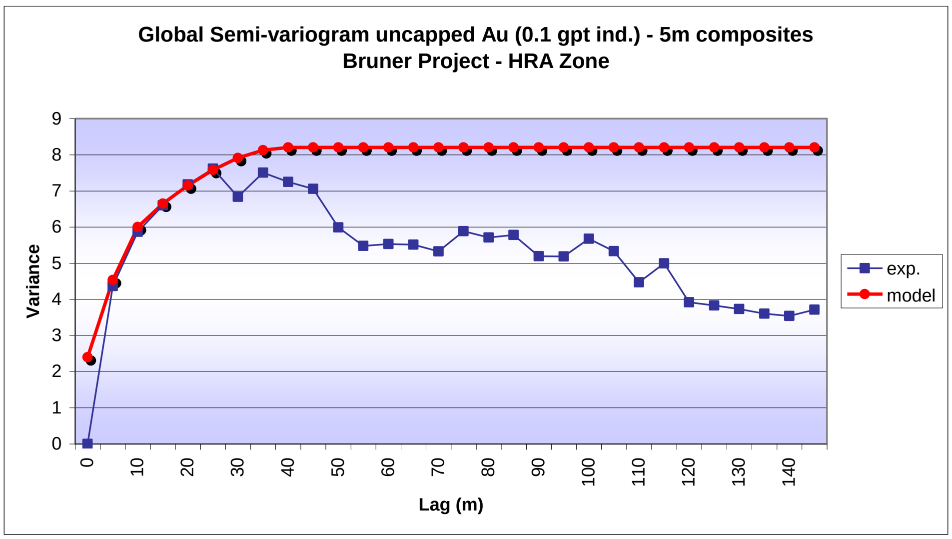
Bruner Project 5m composites - Paymaster Zone **February 2015**

Description	ip_jk	max	min	mean	std. dev.	CoV	Capping Grade gpt	% of comps Capped	count
Uncapped Au 0.1 gpt Au ind.	0.4845	35.75	0.017	1.36	4.18	3.060			141
Capped Au 0.1 gpt Au Ind.	0.4845	9.88	0.017	0.96	1.80	1.884	7.00	2.84%	141
Uncapped Au, 0.30 ind	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capped Au, 0.30 ind	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4445	125.45	0.010	12.75	19.43	1.524			72
Capped Ag 3.0 gpt Ag ind.	0.4445	48.55	0.01	10.81	10.35	0.96	40.0	4.17%	72

Summary table of univariate statistics, 5m composites

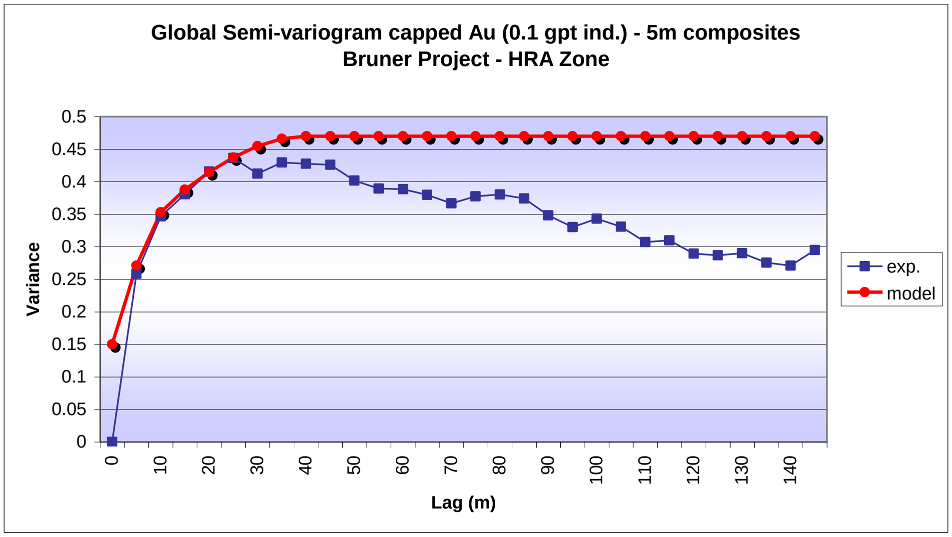
C-4 Global Variograms Uncapped and Capped Au and Ag

C-4-1: HRA Global Variograms for Au and Ag



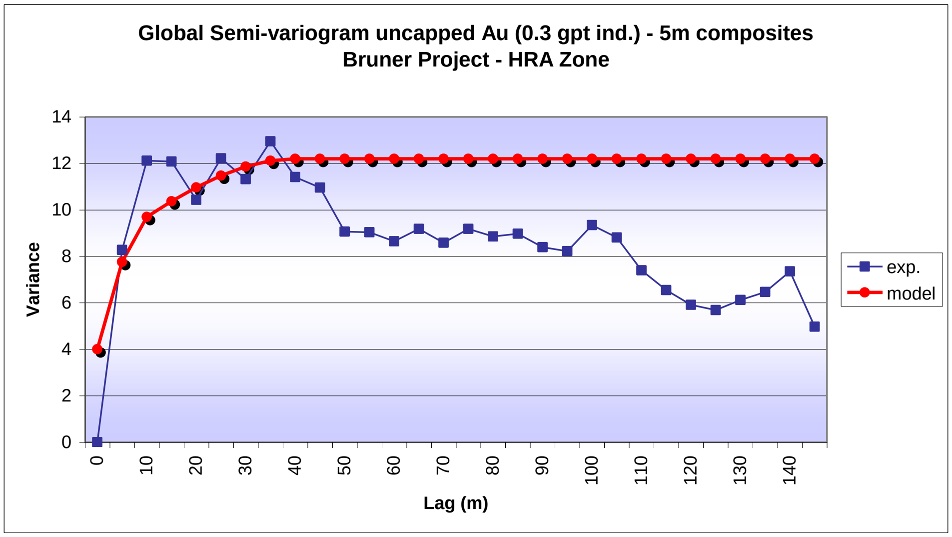
	Sill	Range
C0	0.293	0.0
C1	0.293	12.0
C2	0.415	40.0

Au_c



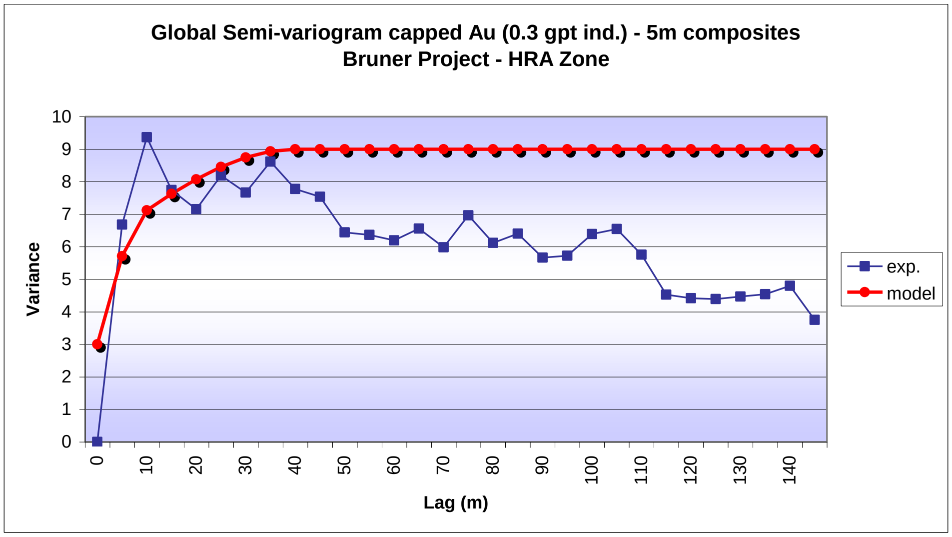
	Sill	Range
C0	0.319	0.0
C1	0.298	12.0
C2	0.383	40.0

Au_cap_p1



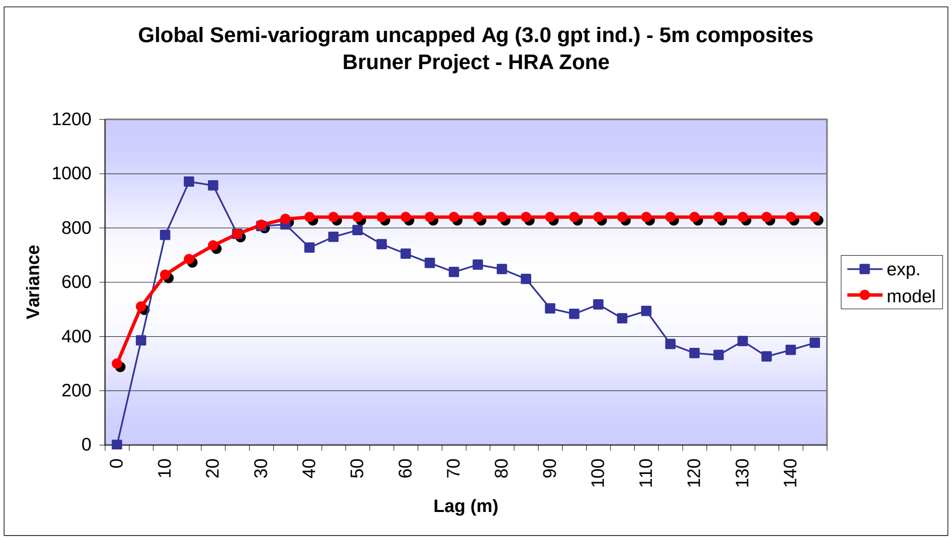
	Sill	Range
C0	0.328	0.0
C1	0.344	10.0
C2	0.328	40.0

Au_c



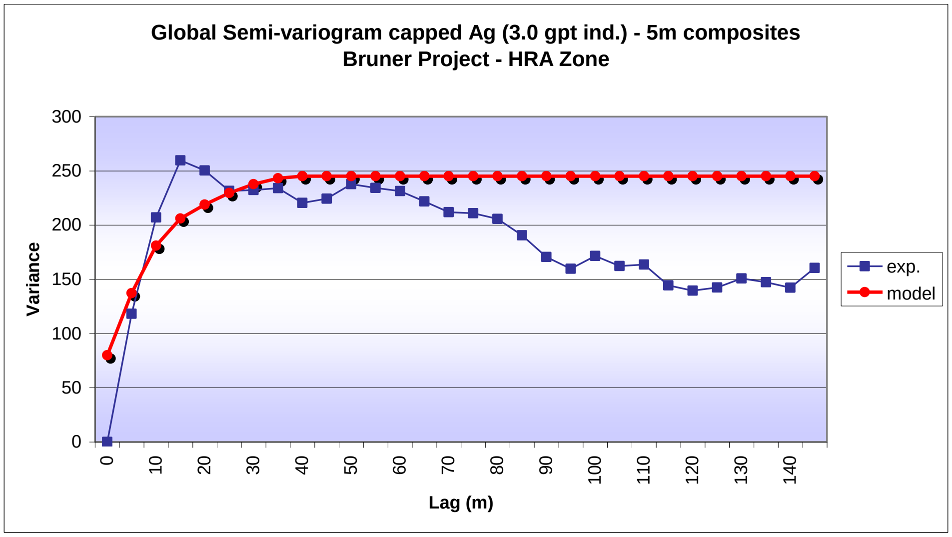
	Sill	Range
C0	0.333	0.0
C1	0.333	10.0
C2	0.333	40.0

Au_cap_p3



	Sill	Range
C0	0.357	0.0
C1	0.238	10.0
C2	0.405	40.0

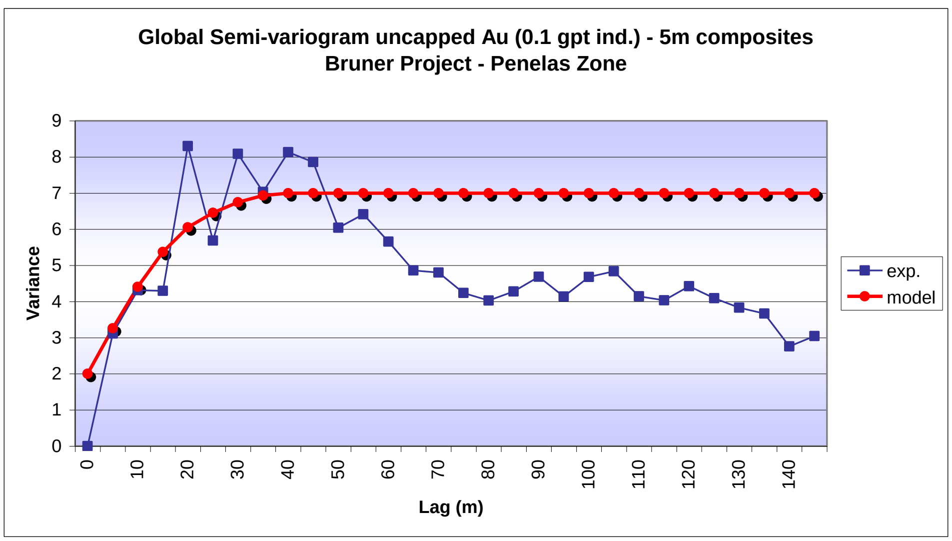
Ag_c



	Sill	Range
C0	0.327	0.0
C1	0.327	15.0
C2	0.347	40.0

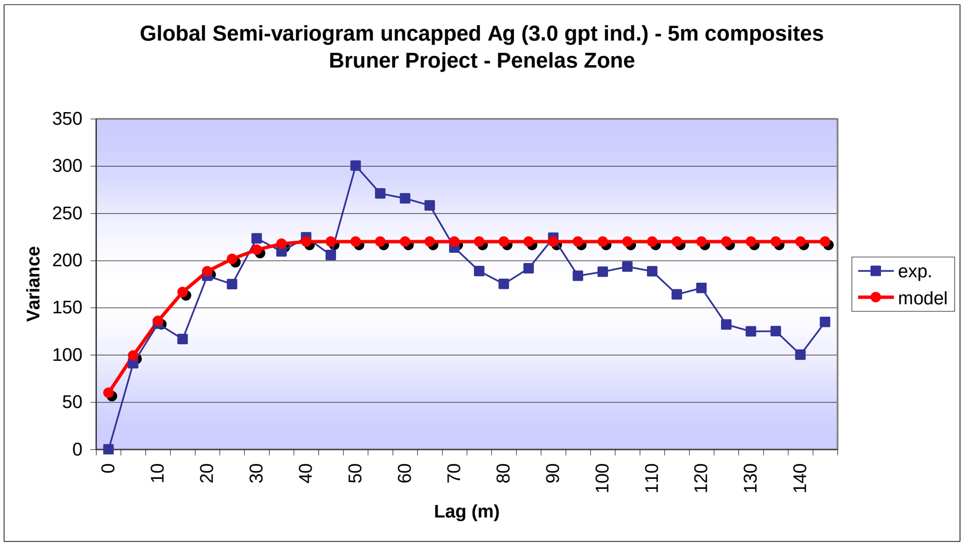
Ag_cap

C-4-2: Penelas Global Variograms for Au and Ag



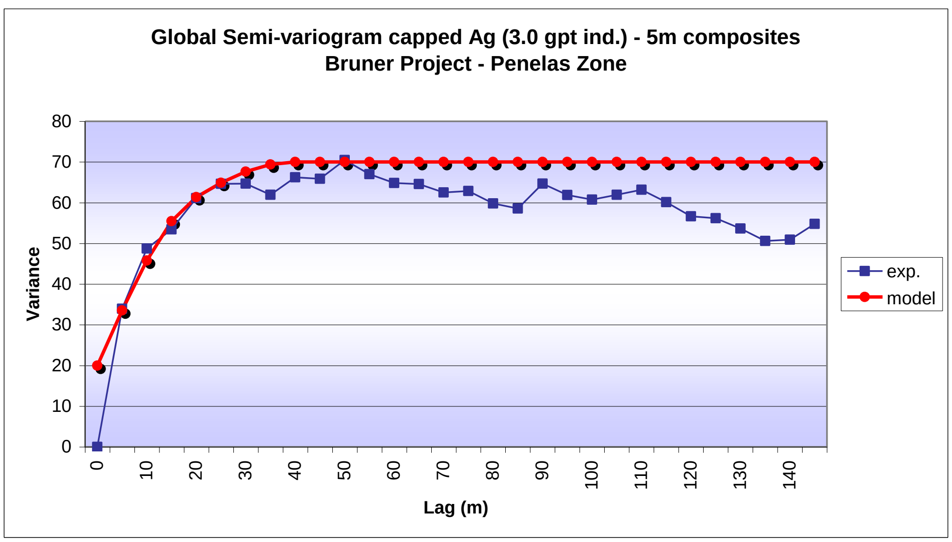
	Sill	Range
C0	0.286	0.0
C1	0.286	22.0
C2	0.429	40.0

Au_c



	Sill	Range
C0	0.273	0.0
C1	0.273	22.0
C2	0.455	40.0

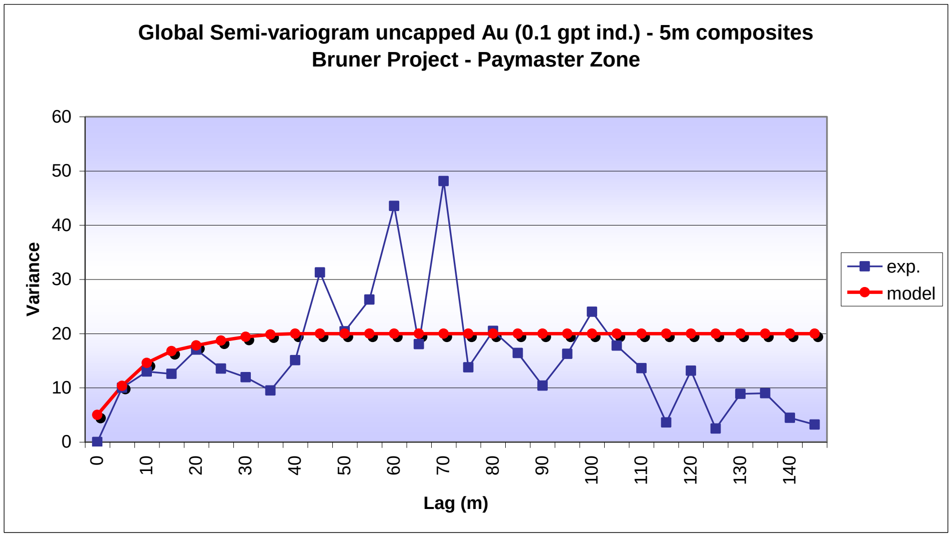
Ag_c



	Sill	Range
C0	0.286	0.0
C1	0.314	20.0
C2	0.400	40.0

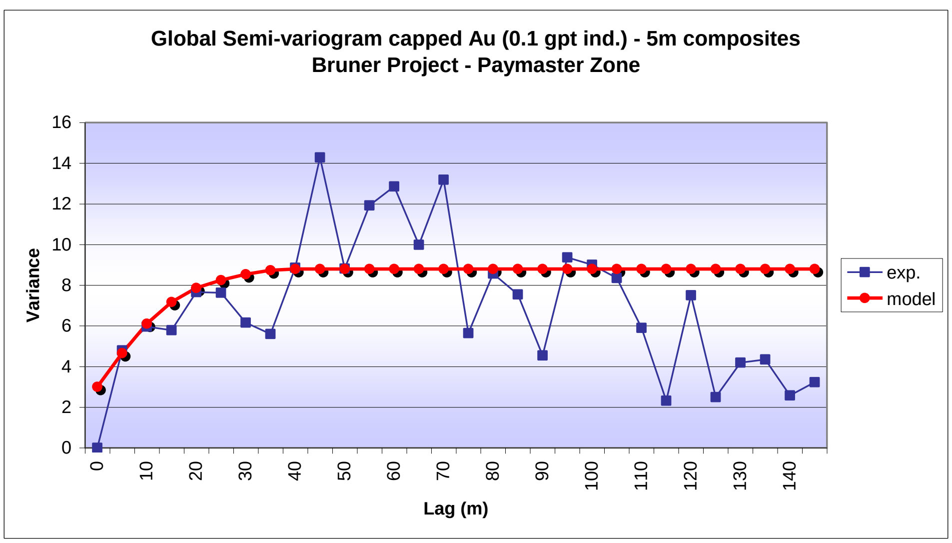
Ag_cap

C-4-3: Paymaster Global Variograms for Au and Ag



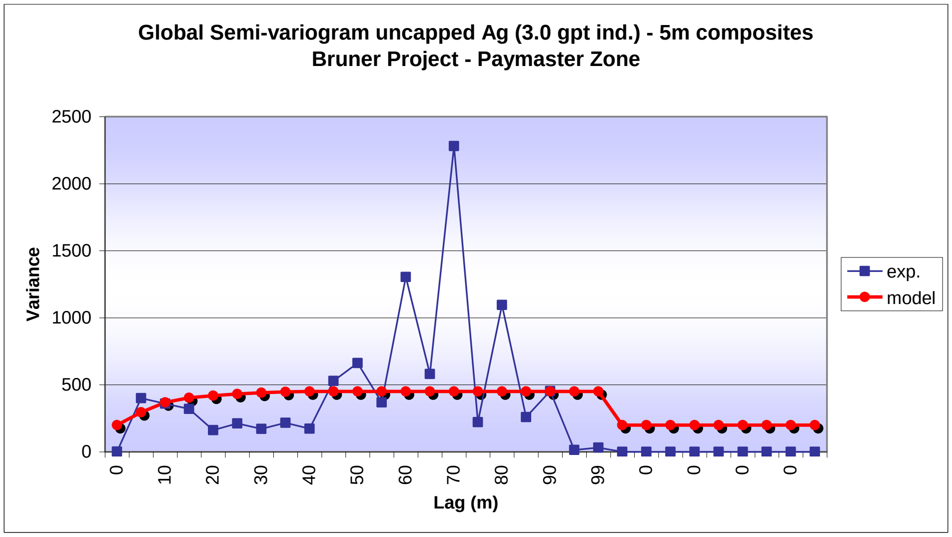
	Sill	Range
C0	0.250	0.0
C1	0.400	15.0
C2	0.350	40.0

Au_c



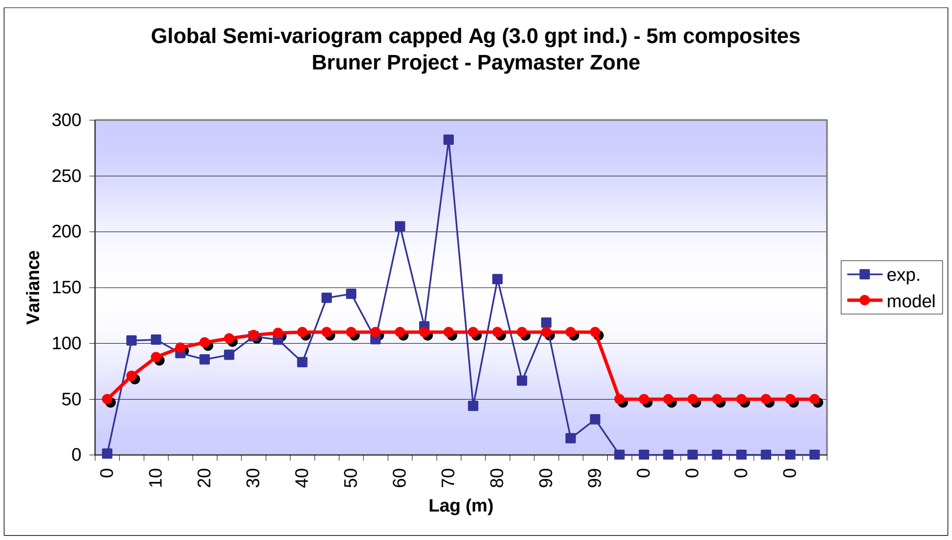
	Sill	Range
C0	0.341	0.0
C1	0.318	20.0
C2	0.341	40.0

Au_cap



	Sill	Range
C0	0.444	0.0
C1	0.333	15.0
C2	0.222	40.0

Ag_c



	Sill	Range
C0	0.455	0.0
C1	0.273	15.0
C2	0.273	40.0

Ag_cap

C-5 – Metal Variogram Parameters

C-5-1: HRA Variogram Parameters for Au and Ag, Capped and Uncapped

Canamex - Bruner Project
Uncapped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - HRA Zone

Uncapped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.293	0					
SPH	0.293	12.0	20.0	15.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.415	90.0	70.0	60.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e

Uncapped Au in ip30 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.328	0.0					
SPH	0.344	15.0	10.0	40.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e
SPH	0.328	40.0	30.0	70.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e

Uncapped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.357	0.0					
SPH	0.238	40.0	40.0	20.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.405	80.0	60.0	100.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e

Canamex - Bruner Project
Capped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - HRA Zone

Capped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.319	0					
SPH	0.298	12.0	20.0	15.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.383	90.0	70.0	60.0	-30o (up)	90o (down)	n135e

Capped Au in ip30 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.333	0.0					
SPH	0.333	15.0	10.0	40.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e
SPH	0.333	40.0	30.0	70.0	+0o (horiz.)	-0o (horiz.)	n180e

Capped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.327	0.0					
SPH	0.327	40.0	40.0	20.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.347	80.0	60.0	100.0	-60o (up)	+90o (down)	n135e

C-5-2: HRA Variogram Parameters for Au and Ag, Capped and Uncapped

Canamex - Bruner Project
Uncapped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Penelas Zone

Uncapped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.286	0					
SPH	0.286	12.0	10.0	15.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e
SPH	0.429	60.0	60.0	60.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e

Uncapped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.273	0.0					
SPH	0.273	40.0	22.0	40.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.455	80.0	90.0	50.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e

Canamex - Bruner Project
Capped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Penelas Zone

Capped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.278	0					
SPH	0.389	12.0	10.0	15.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e
SPH	0.333	60.0	60.0	60.0	+60o (down)	+90o (down)	n120e

Capped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.286	0.0					
SPH	0.314	40.0	22.0	40.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e
SPH	0.400	80.0	90.0	50.0	+75o (down)	+90o (down)	n135e

C-5-3: HRA Variogram Parameters for Au and Ag, Capped and Uncapped

Canamex - Bruner Project
Uncapped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Paymaster Zone

Uncapped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.250	0					
SPH	0.400	40.0	35.0	30.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e
SPH	0.350	50.0	40.0	35.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e

Uncapped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.444	0.0					
SPH	0.333	32.0	32.0	30.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e
SPH	0.222	40.0	40.0	35.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e

Canamex - Bruner Project
Capped Au/Ag Variogram parameters - Paymaster Zone

Capped Au in ip1 Variogram Parameters

Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.341	0					
SPH	0.318	40.0	35.0	30.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e
SPH	0.341	50.0	40.0	35.0	+0o (horiz.)	+60o (down)	n180e

Capped Ag in ipAg3 Variogram Parameters

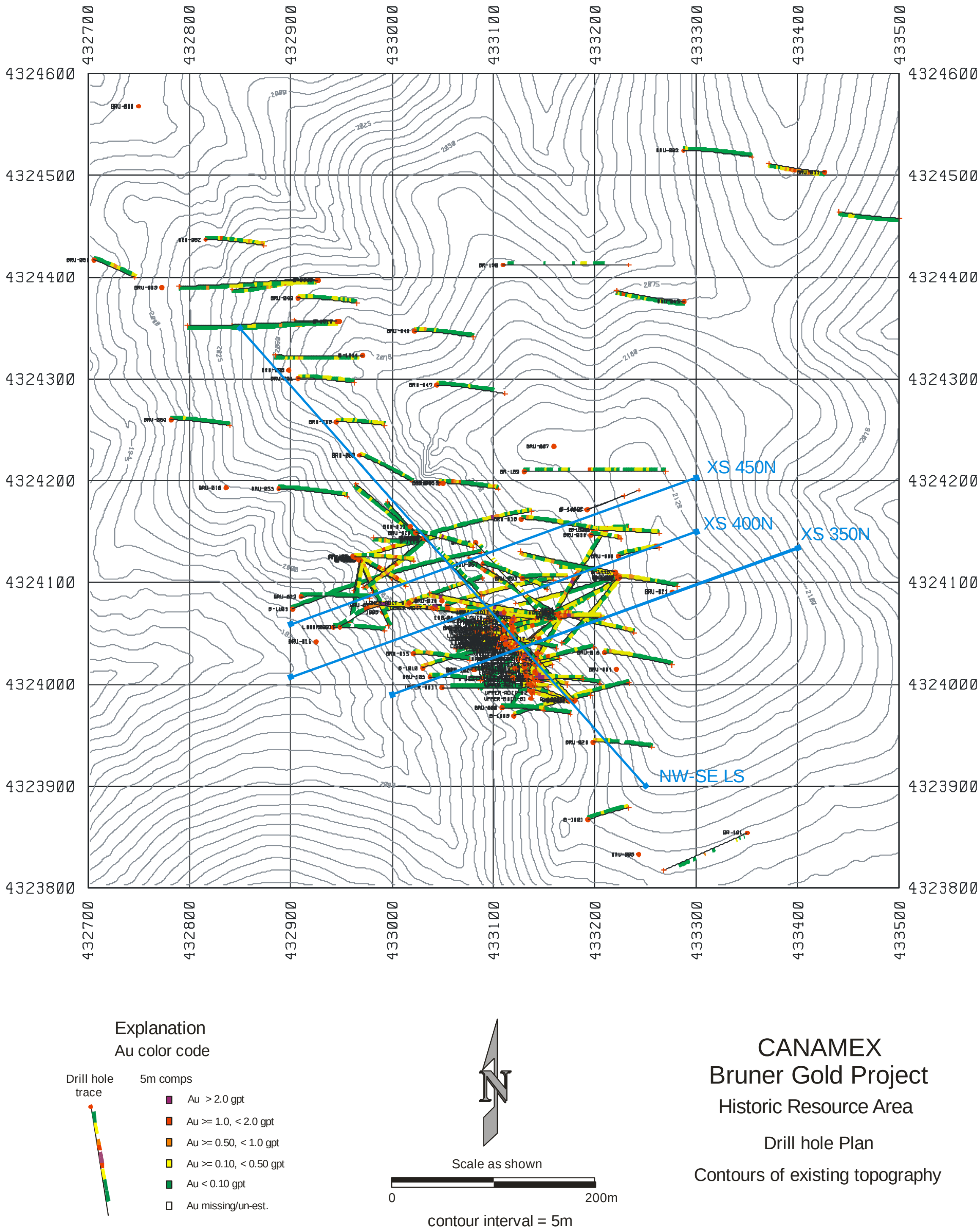
Variogram	Sill	range i m	range j m	range k m	dip i deg.	dip j deg.	azim i deg.
NUG	0.455	0.0					
SPH	0.273	32.0	32.0	30.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e
SPH	0.273	40.0	40.0	35.0	+15o (down)	-15o (up)	n180e

Notes: Techbase "dip" convention is positive down, negative up
Techbase "j" direction is by definition "i" direction minus 90o
Techbase "k" direction is by definition mutually orthogonal to I & j

variogram sills taken from global variograms of capped metal

variogram ranges established from global variograms as "I" ranges with multipliers based on relative anisotropies from the indicator variograms applied to calculate "j" and "k"

Appendix D – Selected Plans and Sections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4324400
4324300
4324200
4324100
4324000
4323900
4323800
XS 450N
XS 400N
XS 350N
NW-SE LS
Explanation
Au color code
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
N
Scale as shown
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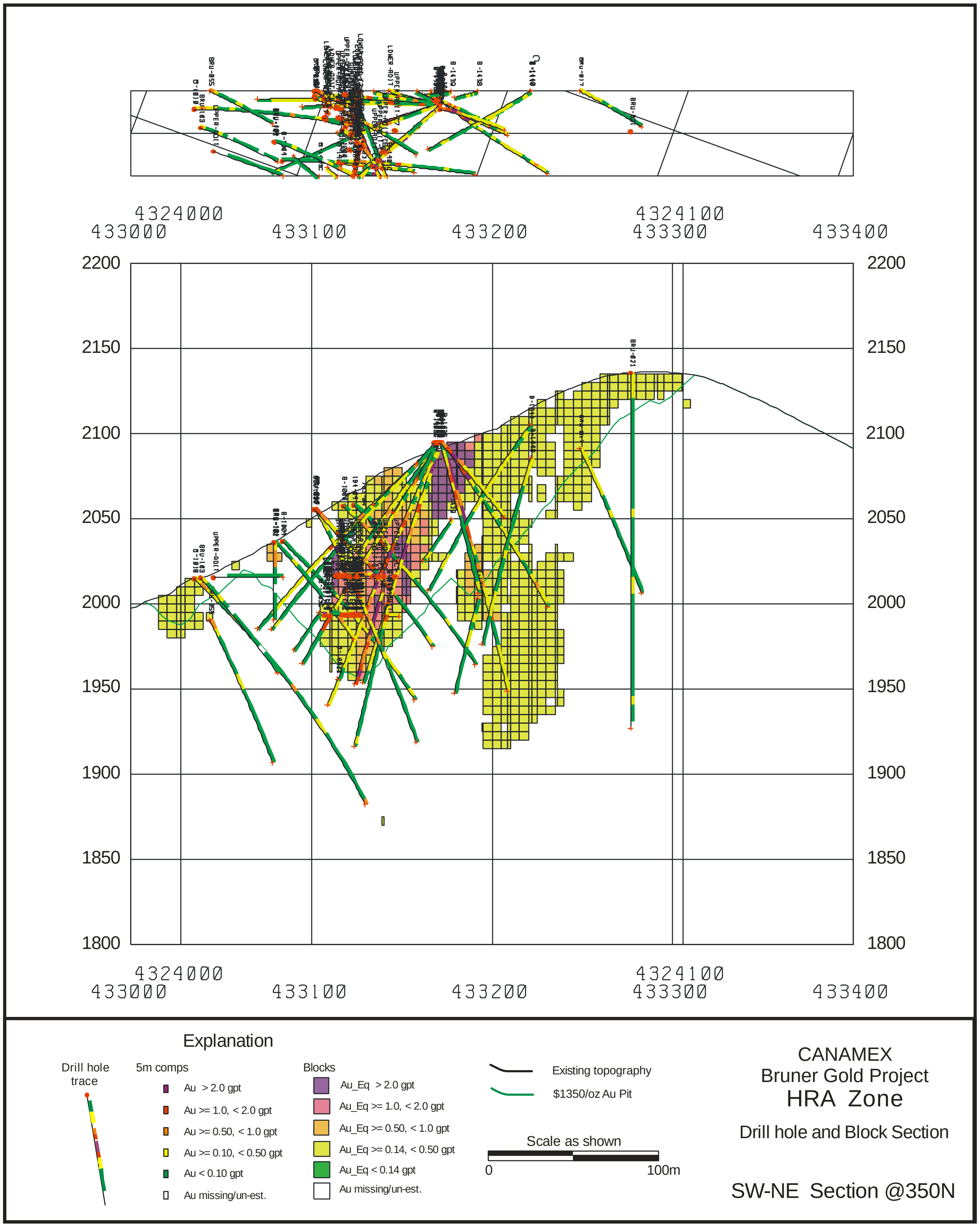
200m
contour interval = 5m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Historic Resource Area
Drill hole Plan
Contours of existing topography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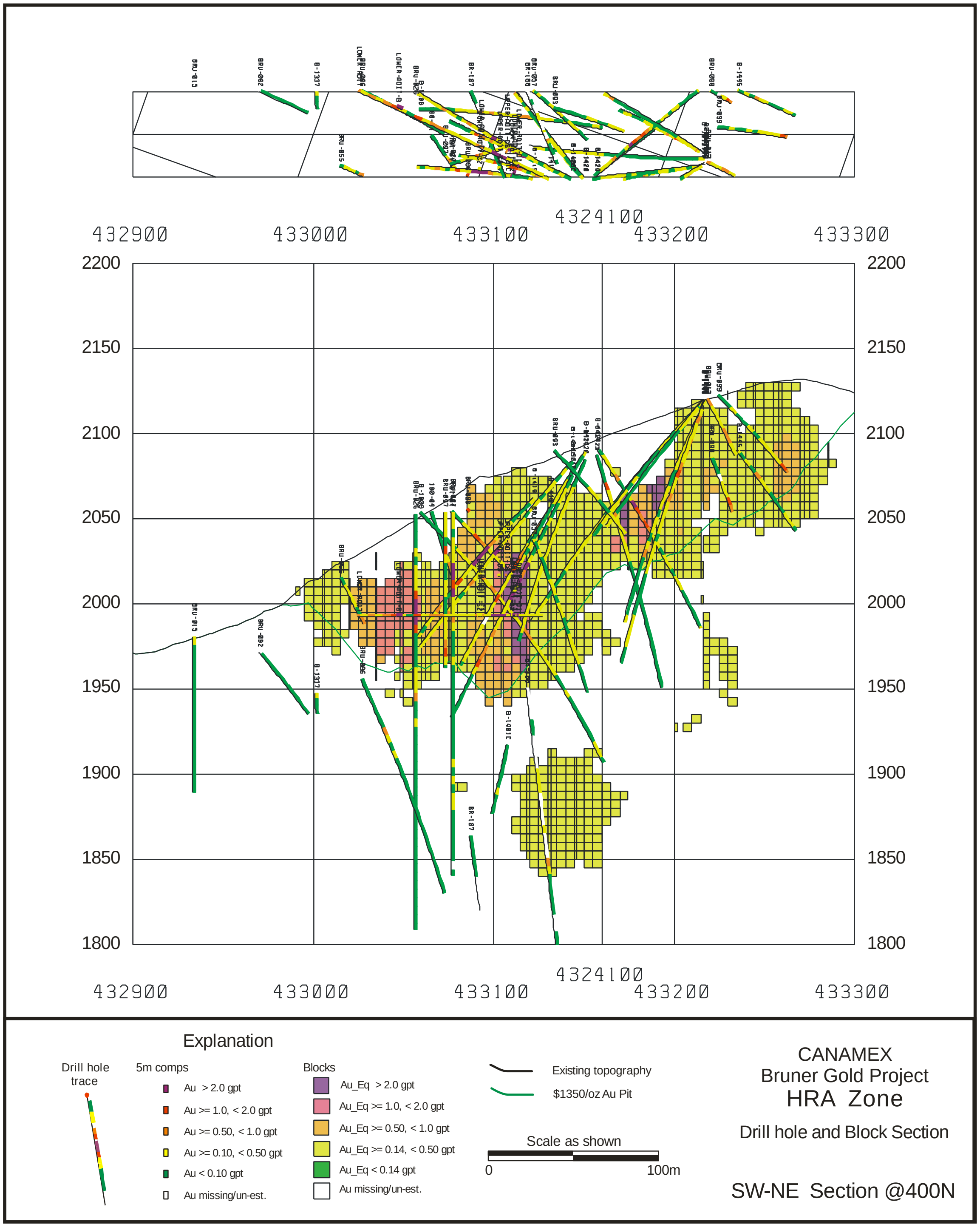
2150
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
SW-NE Section @350N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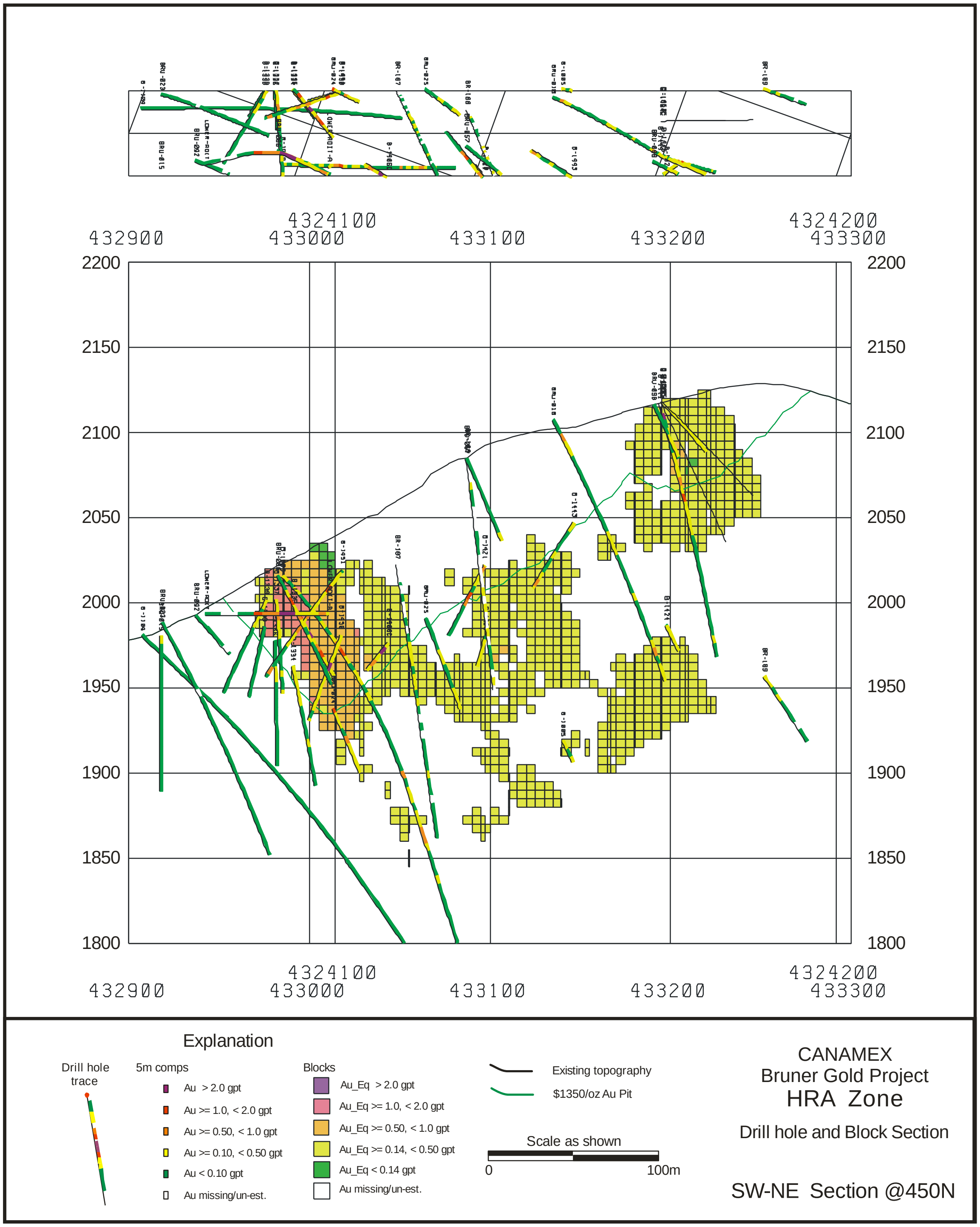
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
SW-NE Section @400N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433100
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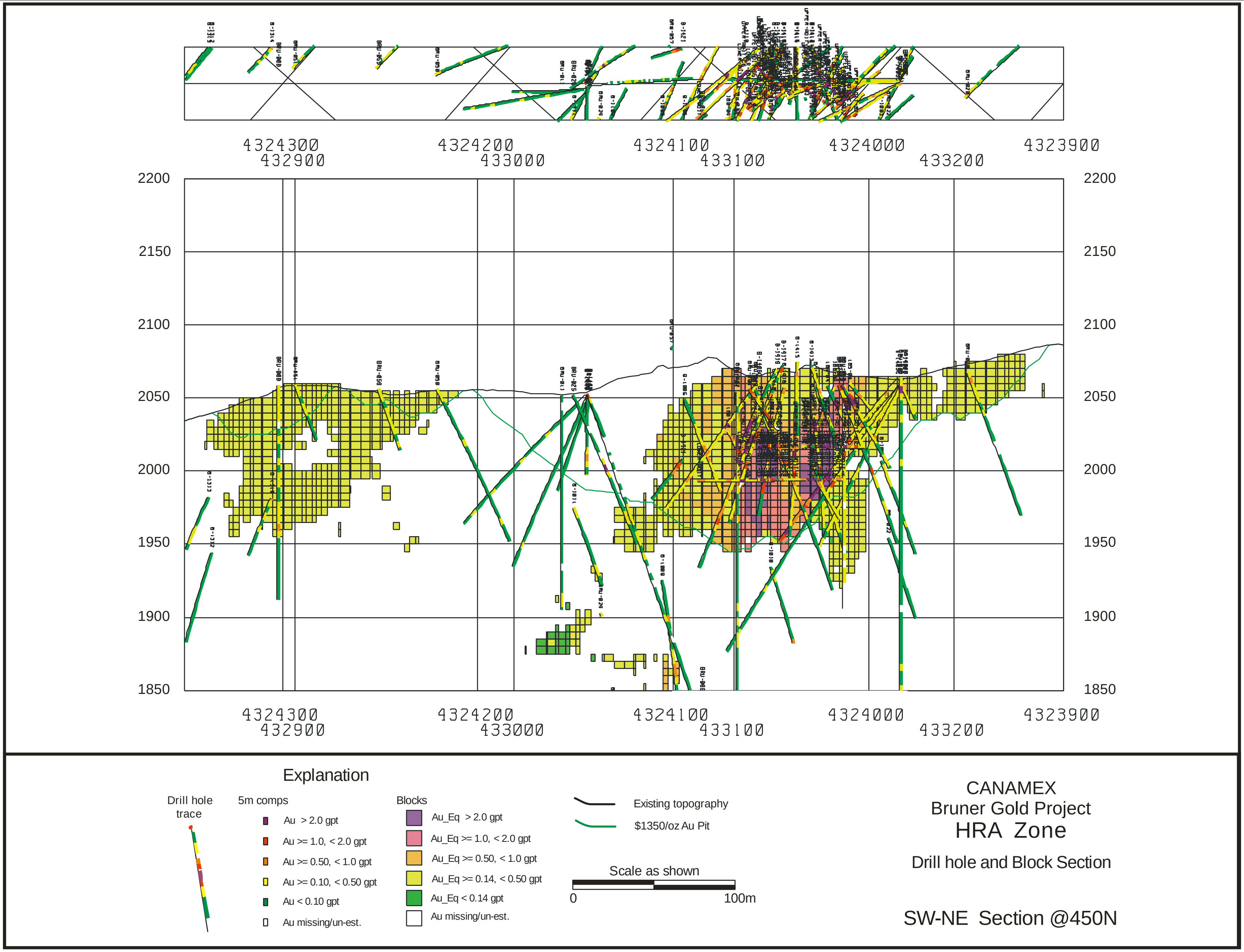
433300
2200
2150
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
SW-NE Section @450N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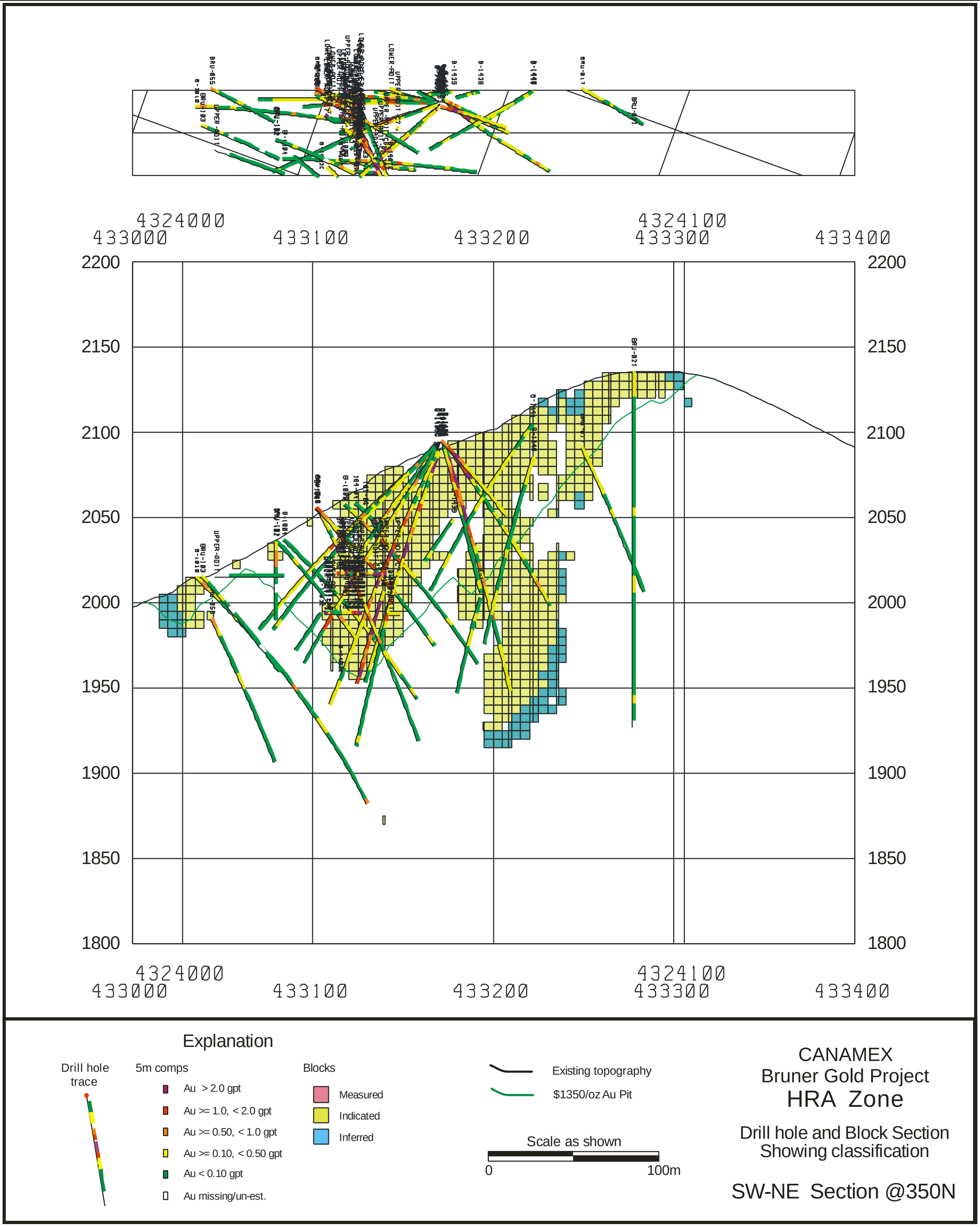
433100
4324000
433200
4323900
2200
2150
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
SW-NE Section @450N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2150
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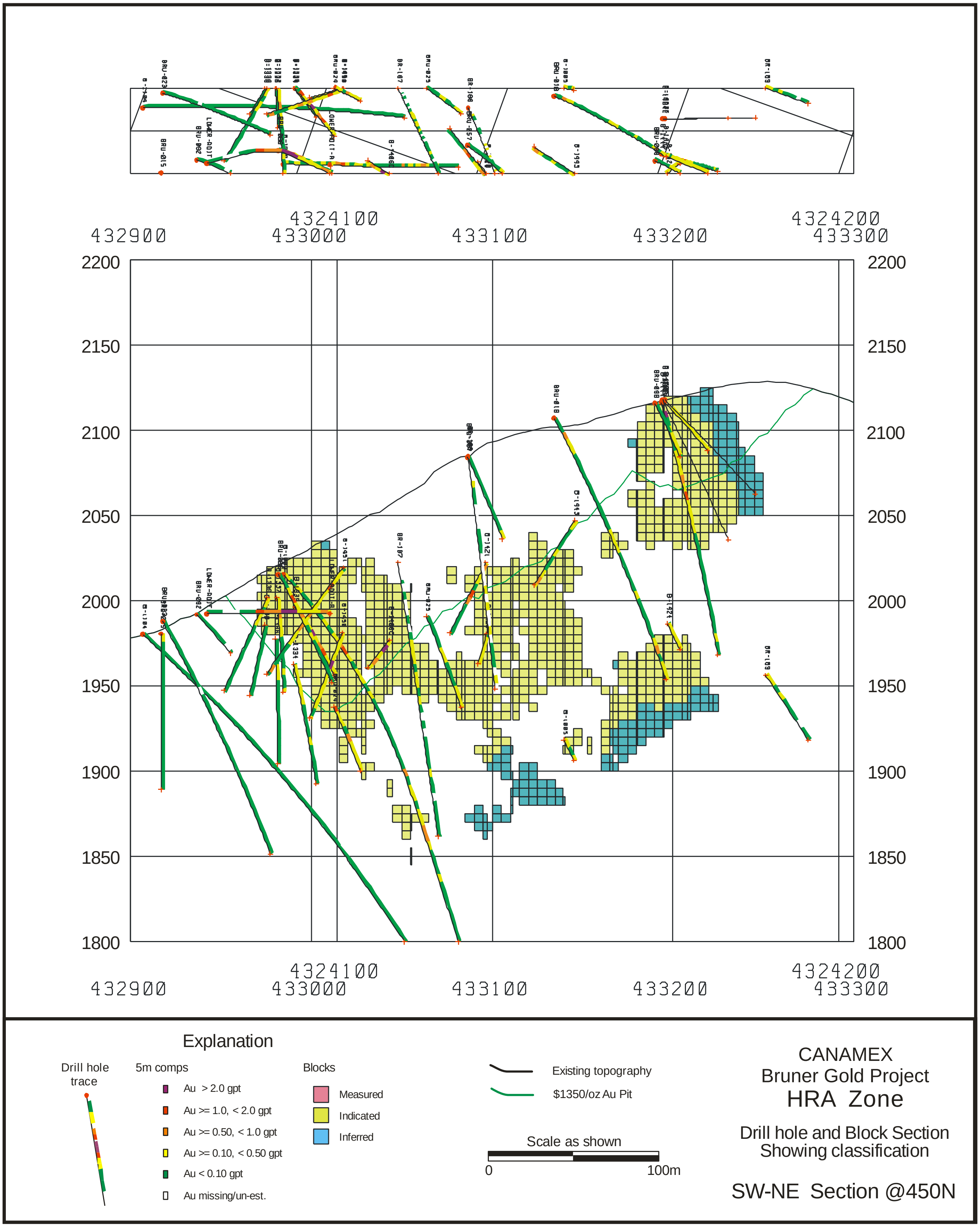
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
Showing classification
SW-NE Section @350N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2200
2150
2100
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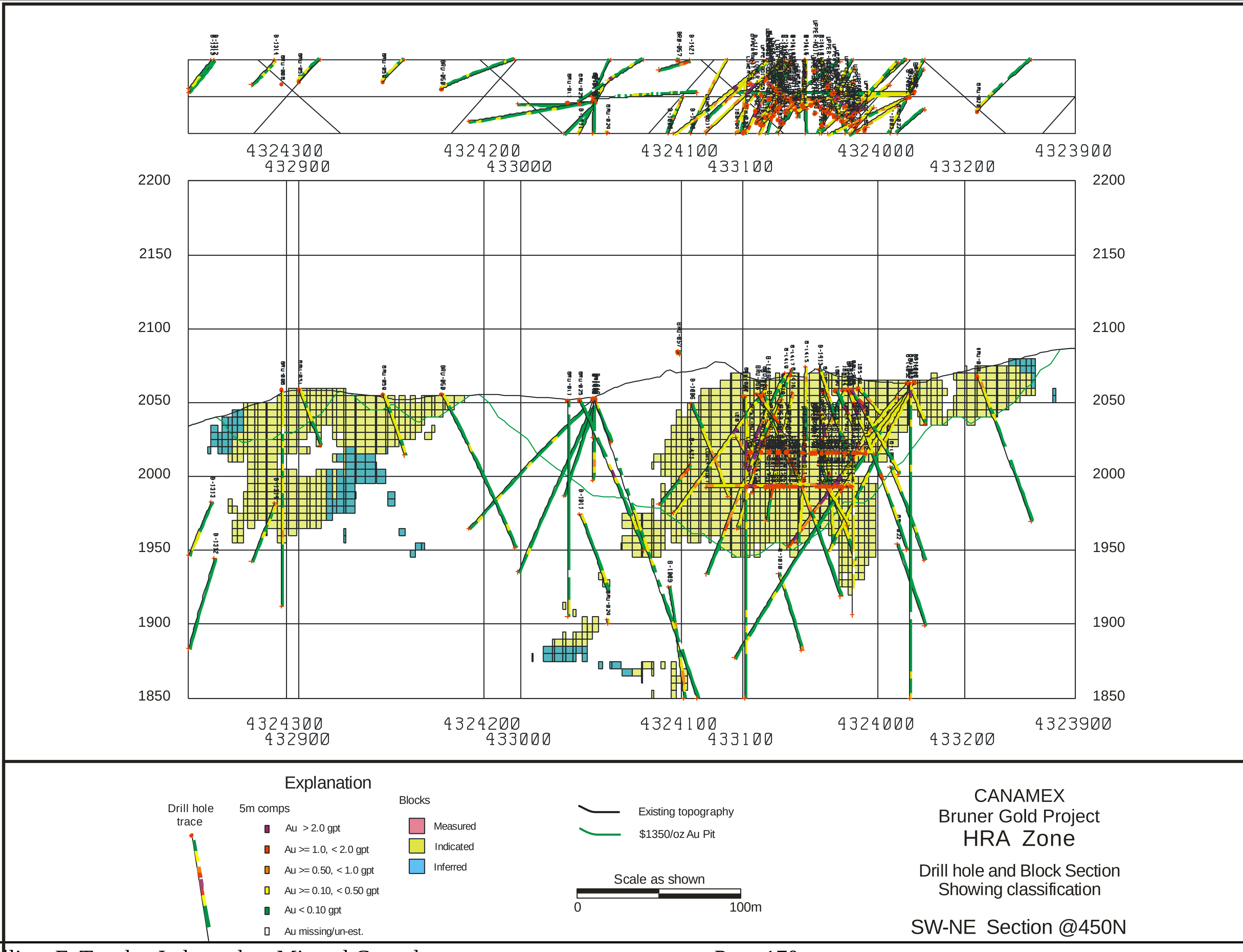
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
Showing classification
SW-NE Section @450N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4323900
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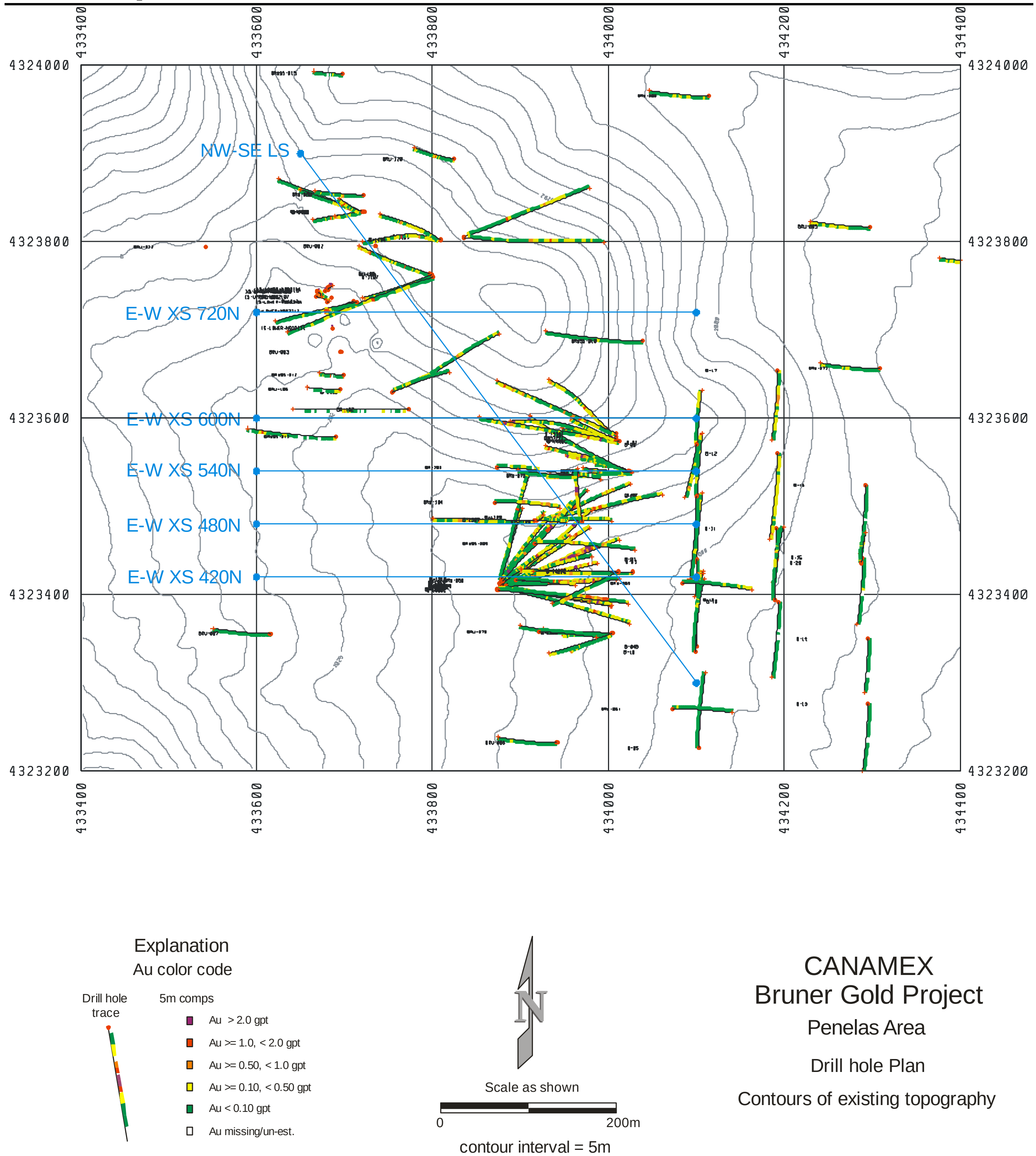
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
HRA Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
Showing classification
SW-NE Section @450N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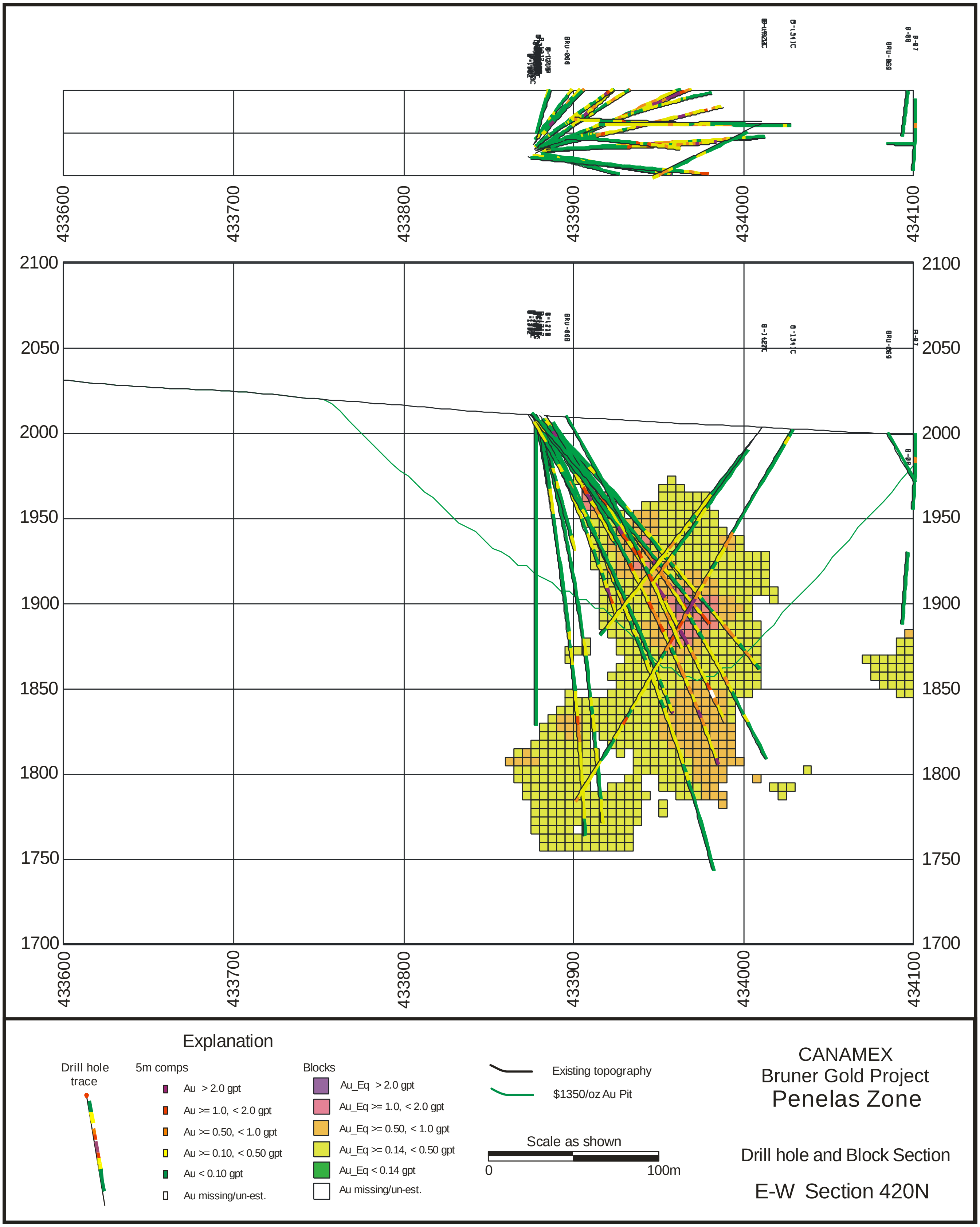
4323200
NW-SE LS
E-W XS 720N
E-W XS 600N
E-W XS 540N
E-W XS 480N
E-W XS 420N
Explanation
Au color code
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
N
Scale as shown
0
200m
contour interval = 5m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Area
Drill hole Plan
Contours of existing topography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1900
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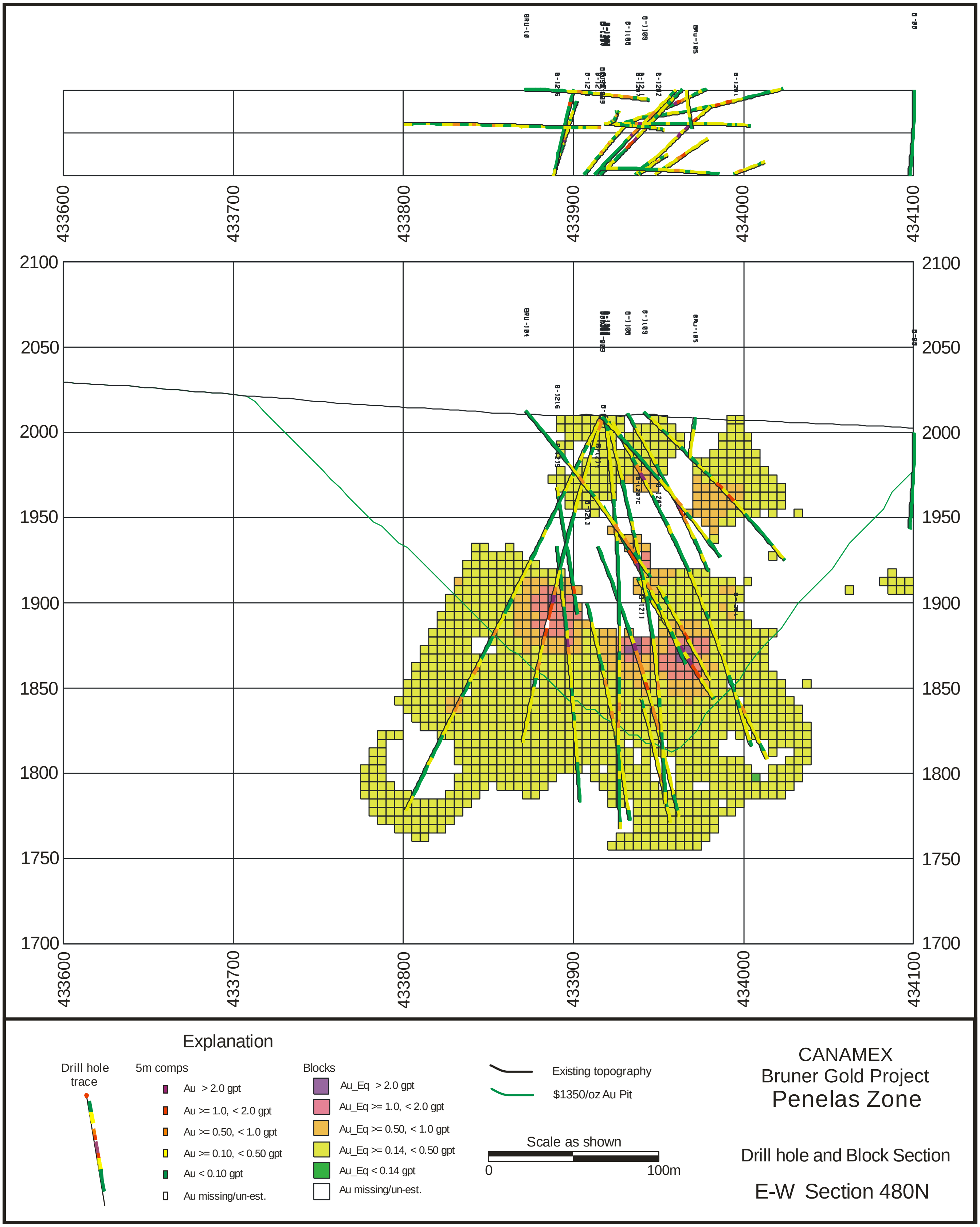
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
E-W Section 420N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2050
2000
1950
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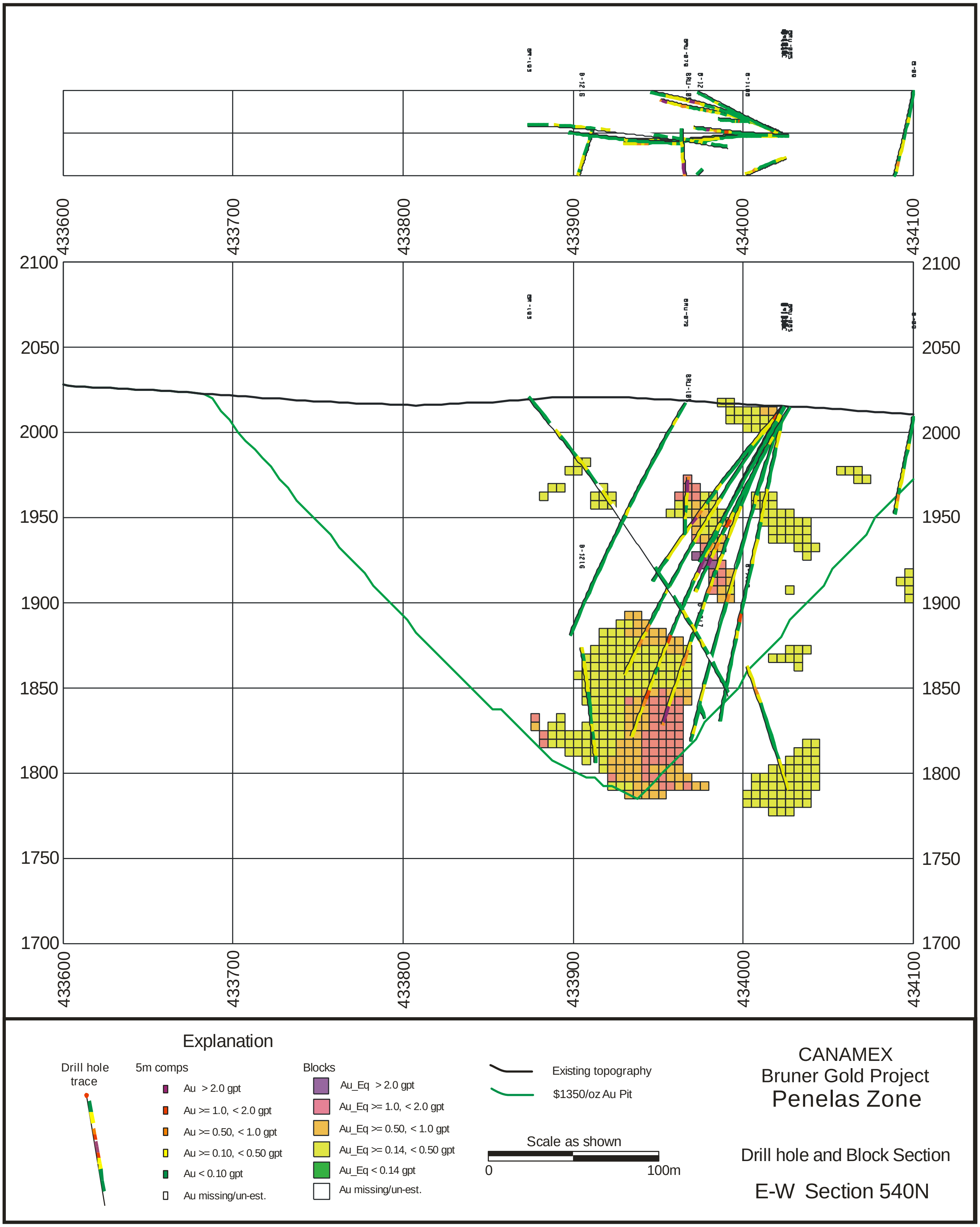
1850
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
E-W Section 480N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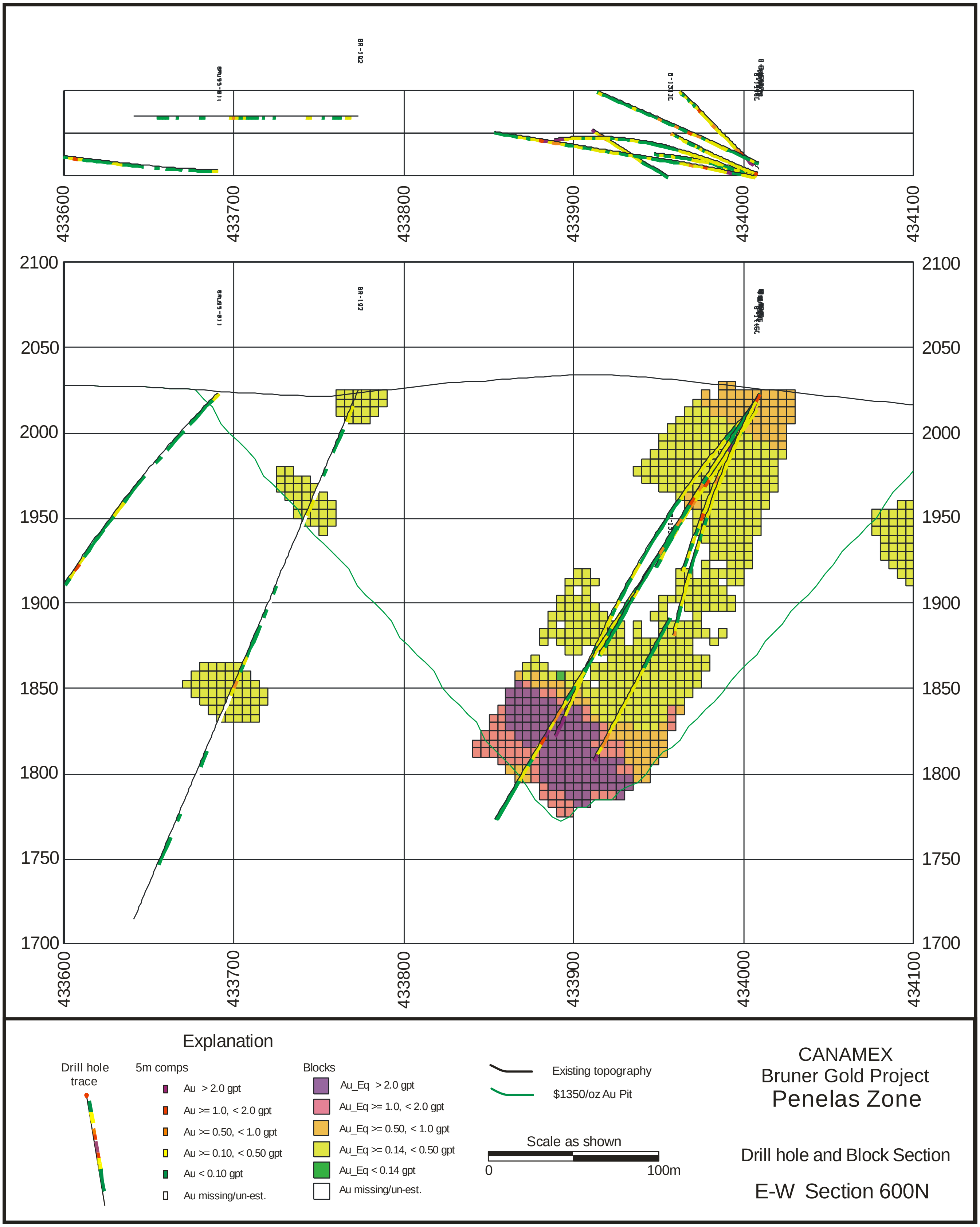
1950
1900
1850
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
E-W Section 540N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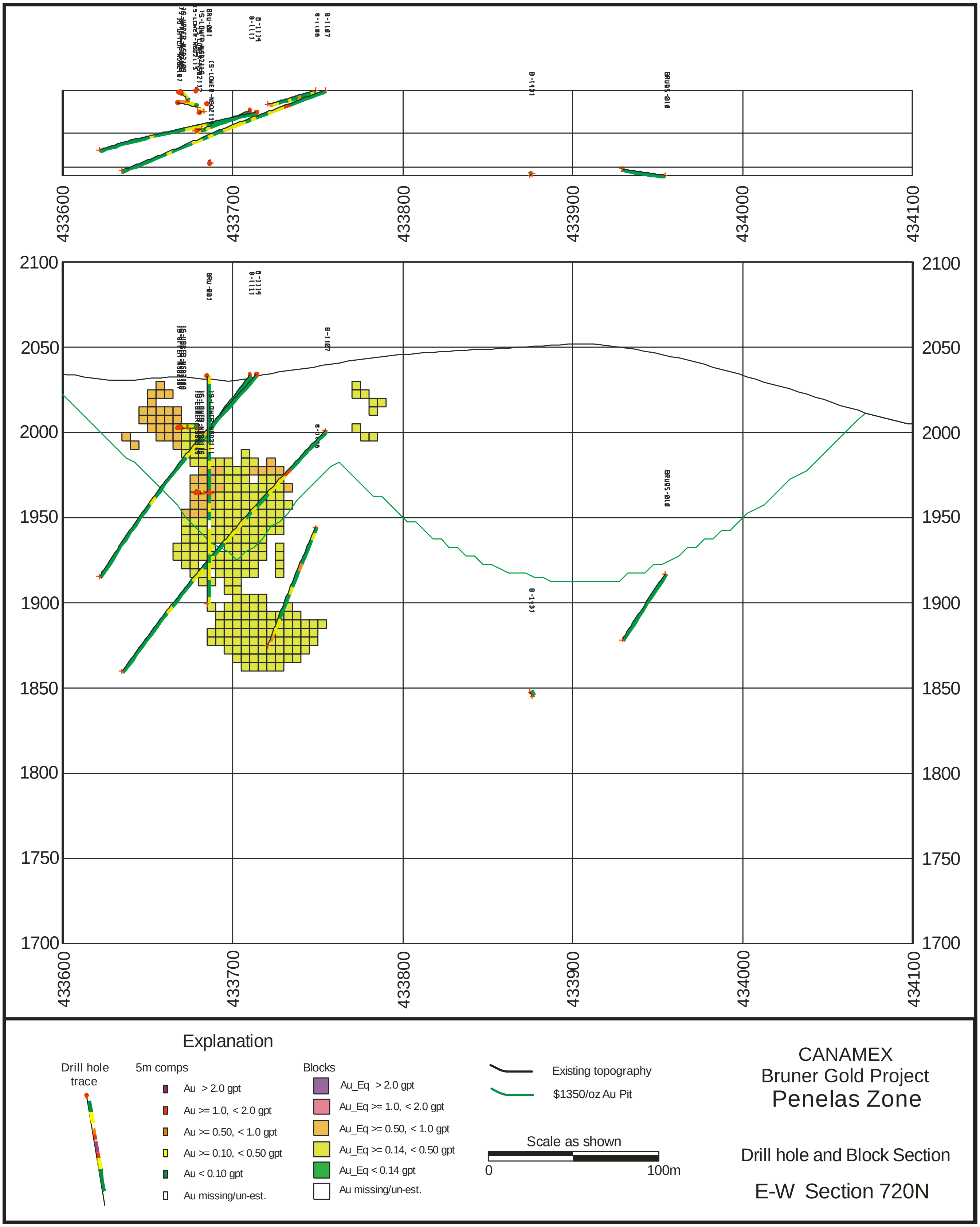
1950
1900
1850
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
E-W Section 600N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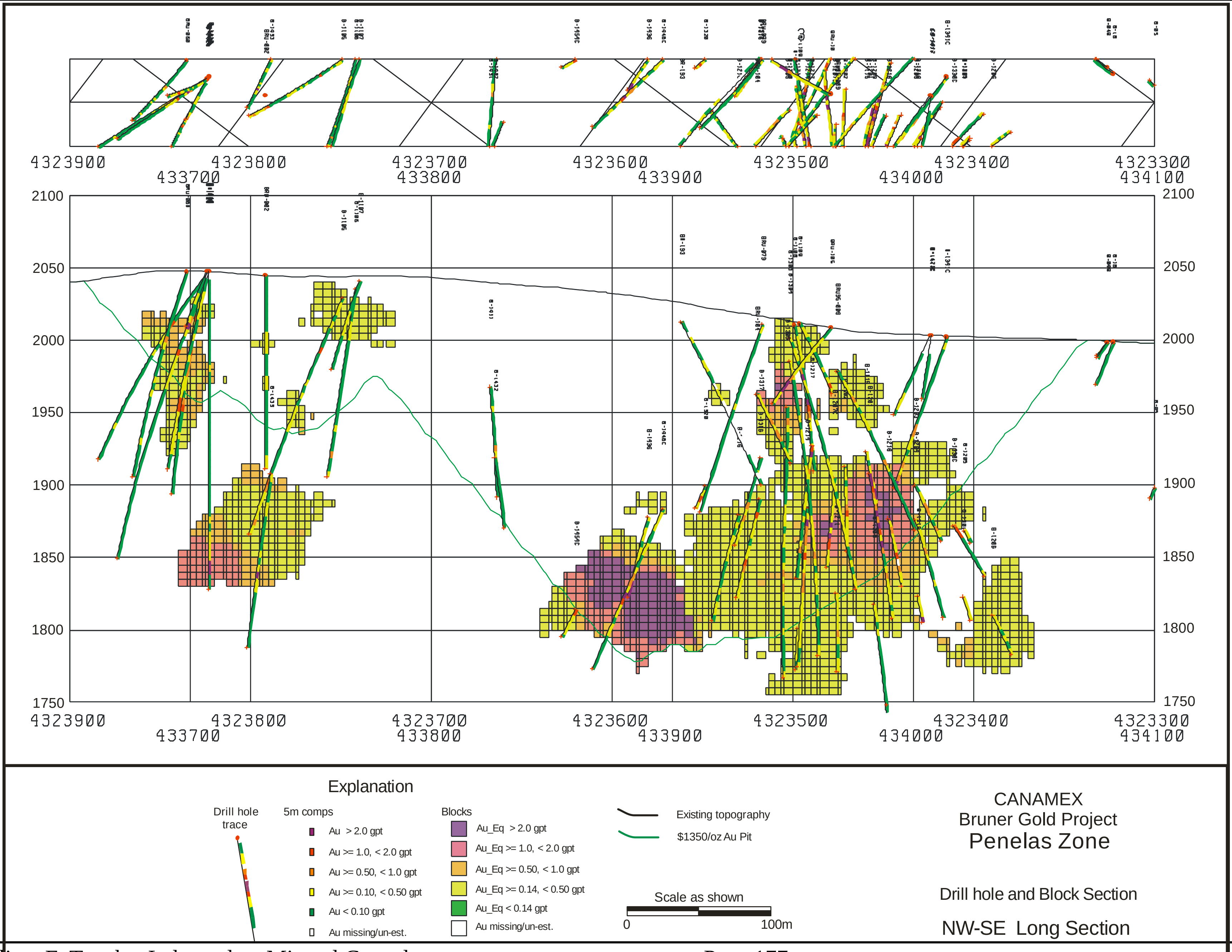
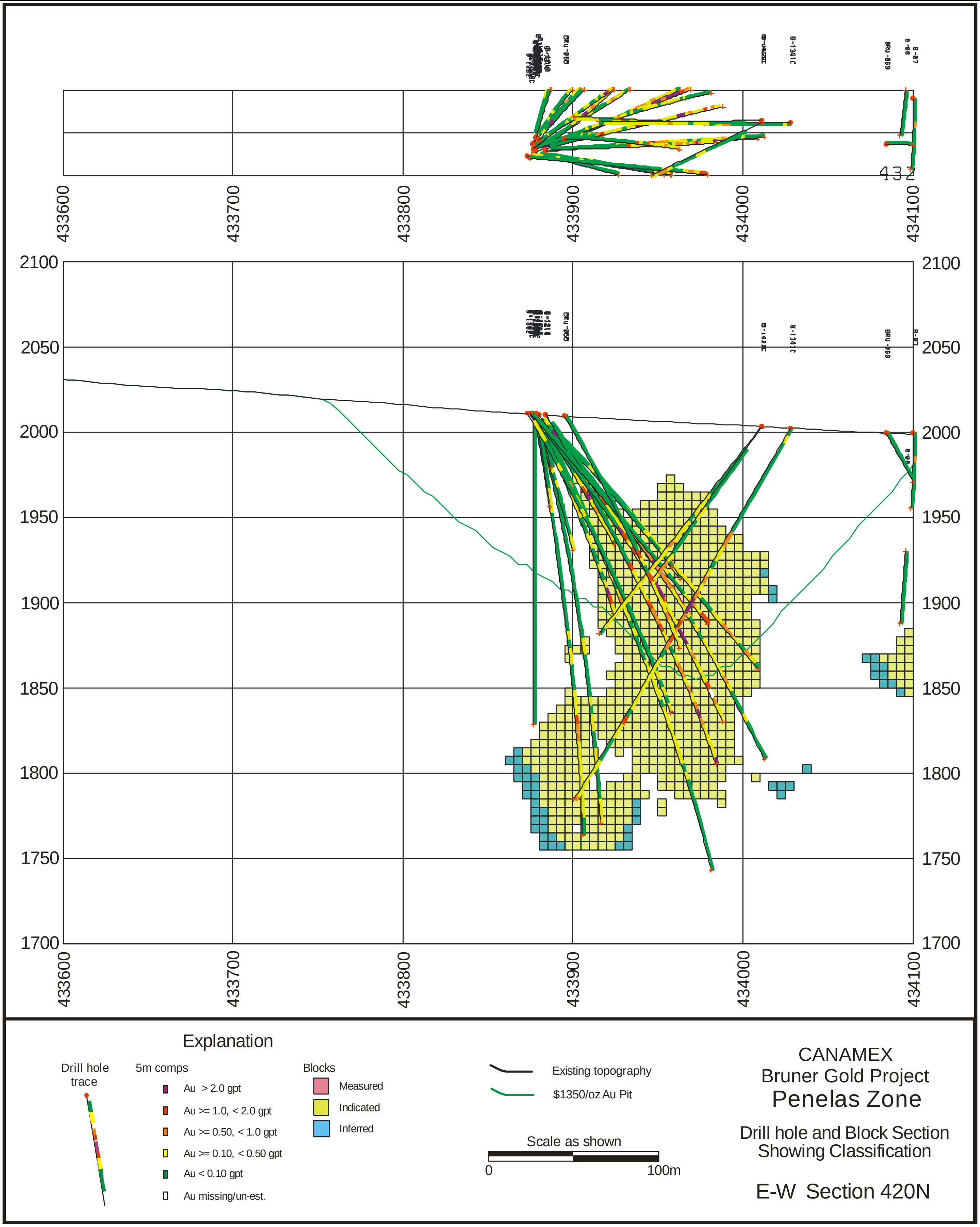
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
E-W Section 720N


Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
NW-SE Long Section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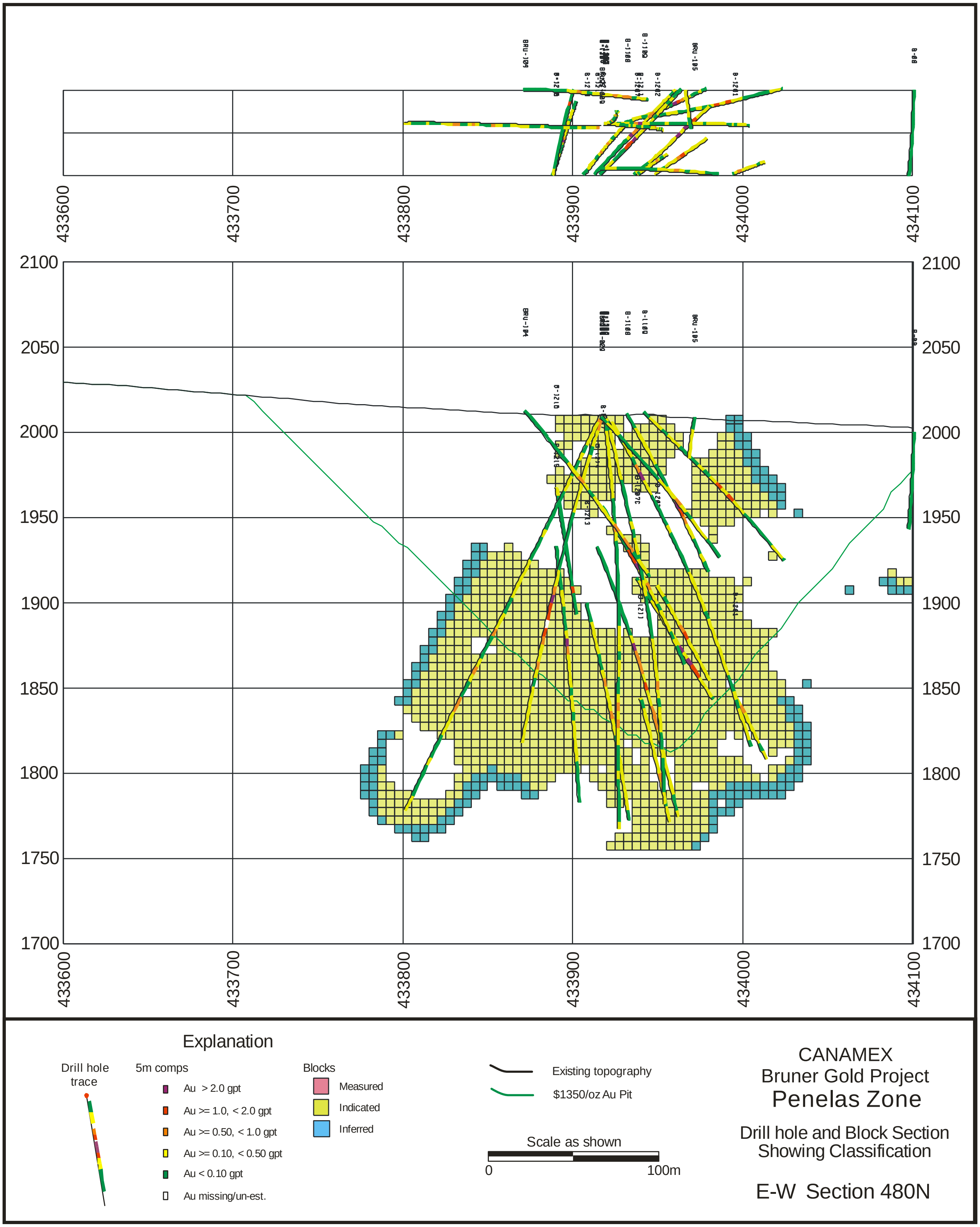
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
Showing Classification
E-W Section 420N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433800
433900
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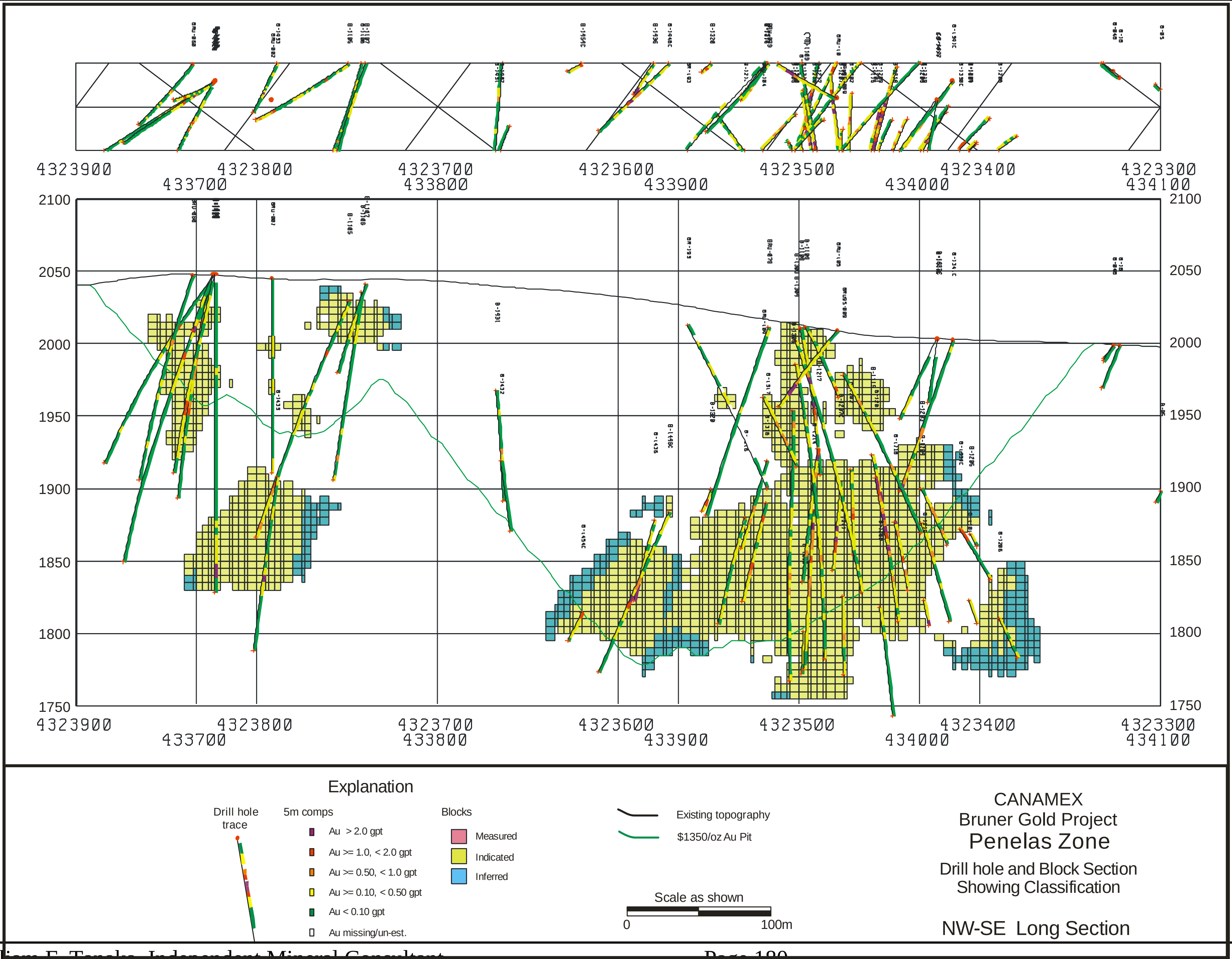
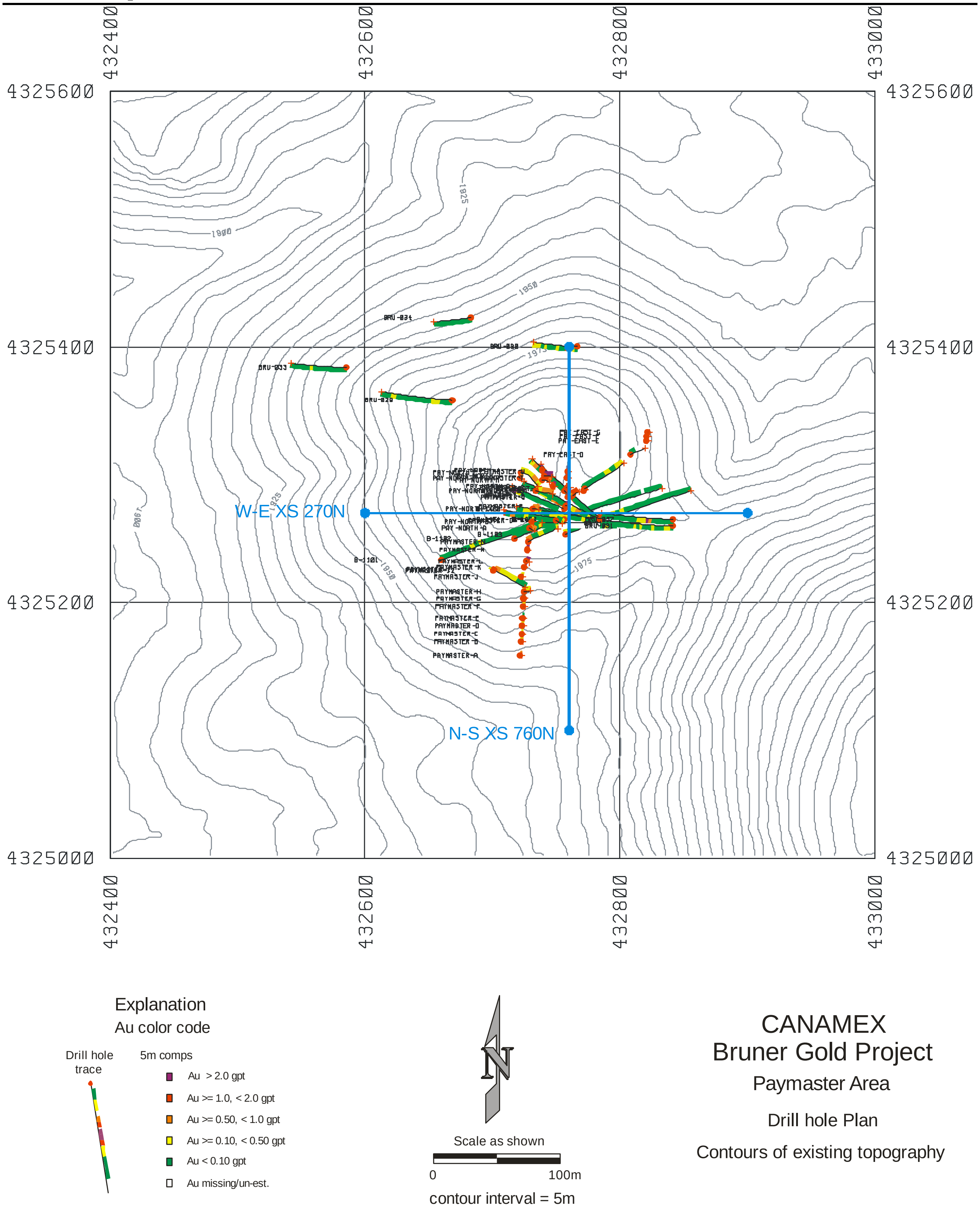
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
1750
1700
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
Showing Classification
E-W Section 480N


Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
100m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Penelas Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
Showing Classification
NW-SE Long Section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433000
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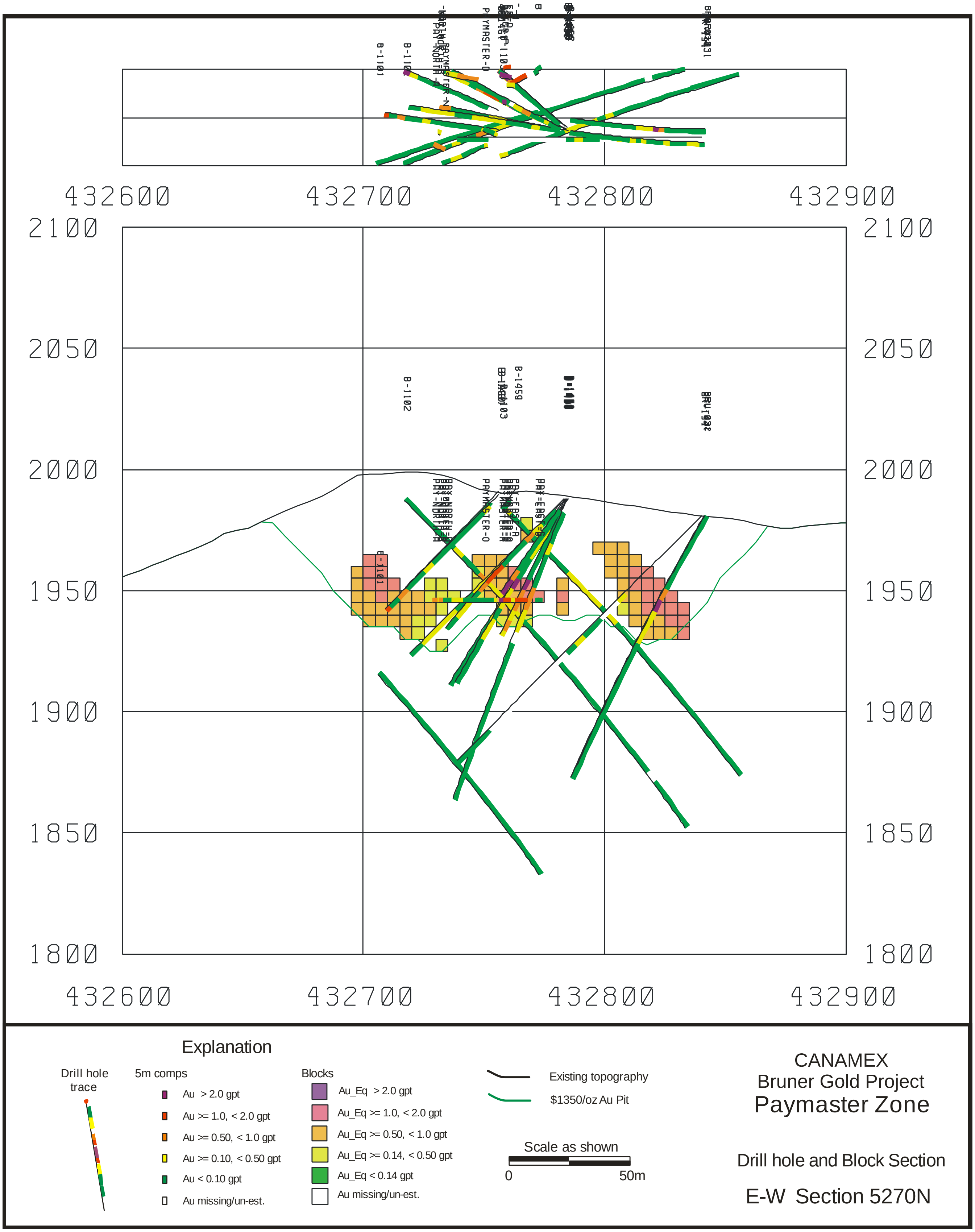
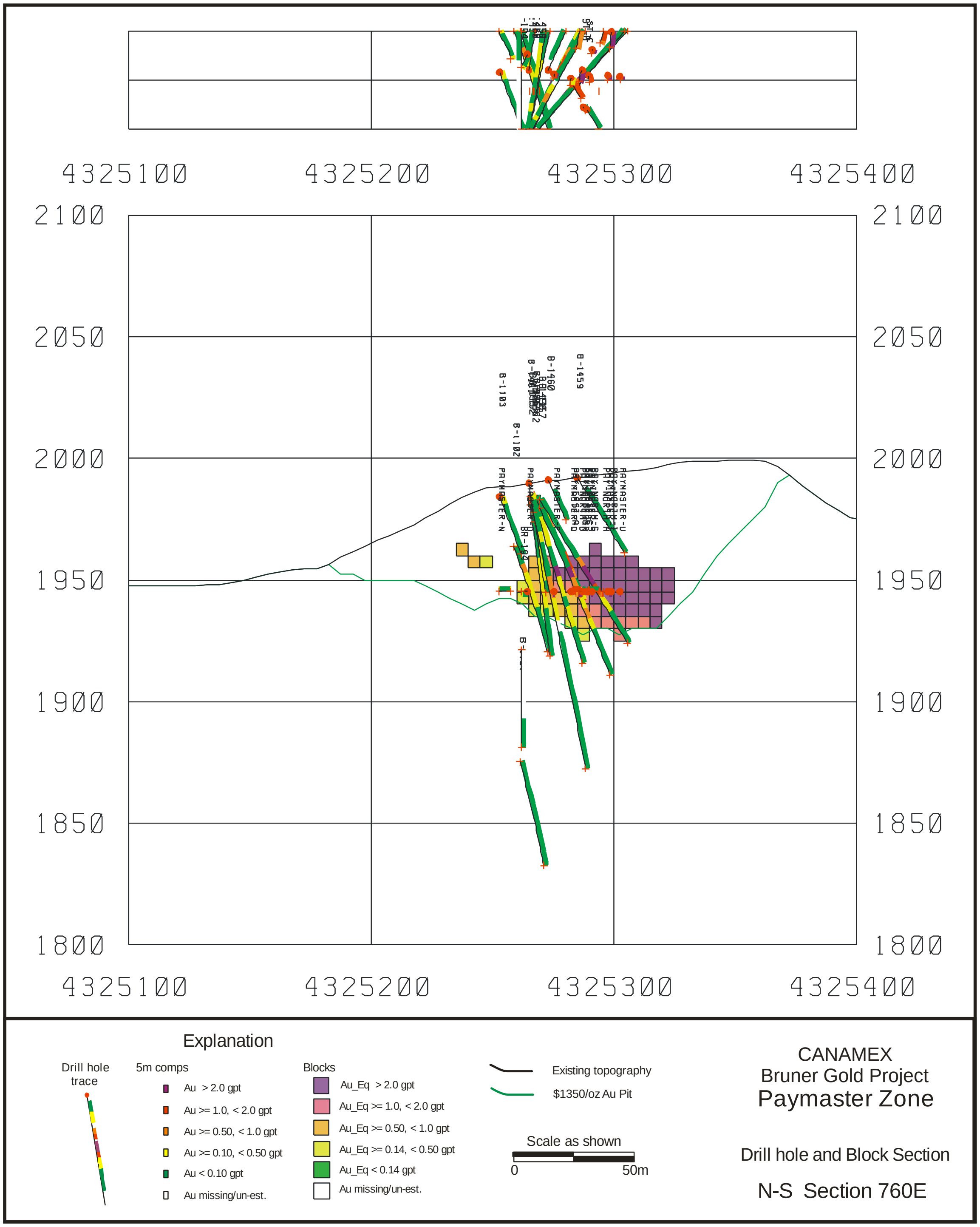
4325400
4325200
4325000
W-E XS 270N
N-S XS 760N
Explanation
Au color code
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
N
Scale as shown
0
100m
contour interval = 5m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Paymaster Area
Drill hole Plan
Contours of existing topography


432600
432700
432800
432900
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
50m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Paymaster Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
E-W Section 5270N


4325100
4325200
4325300
4325400
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
Explanation
Drill hole trace
5m comps
Au > 2.0 gpt
Au >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au >= 0.10, < 0.50 gpt
Au < 0.10 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Blocks
Au_Eq > 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 1.0, < 2.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.50, < 1.0 gpt
Au_Eq >= 0.14, < 0.50 gpt
Au_Eq < 0.14 gpt
Au missing/un-est.
Existing topography
$1350/oz Au Pit
Scale as shown
0
50m
CANAMEX
Bruner Gold Project
Paymaster Zone
Drill hole and Block Section
N-S Section 760E