TECHNICAL REPORT

Molly Gibson - Golden Lode Property
South Central British Columbia
Canada

Property Center
49° 10' 16" N Latitude 118° 07' 56" W Longitude
UTM Zone 11 417480E, 5447093N (NAD83)
NTS 82E/01E - BCGS 082E020
Boundary District
Greenwood Mining Division

Prepared for:

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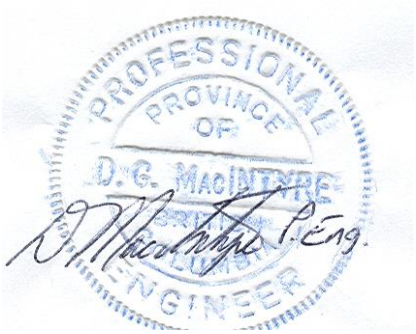

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.

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1 Summary

The Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property (the "Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property" or the "Property") is located in south central British Columbia, approximately 25 kilometres northeast of the Town of Grand Forks. The Property is on NTS map sheet 082E/01 (Figure 1). The Property consists of six contiguous mineral titles covering an area of 1161.70 hectares. These mineral titles were acquired by electronic staking using Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") and are held by Mr. Craig Lynes on behalf of his company, Rich River Exploration Ltd. ("Rich River"). Golden Lake Exploration Inc. ("Golden Lake") has optioned the Property from Mr. Lynes and is the operator. It is the intention of Golden Lake to use the Property as a qualifying property in support of a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Access to the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property is via the Josh Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") that connects to Highway 3 south of the Property.

The Property is situated within the Boundary District, an area with a long history of exploration and mining activity in a number of discrete mining camps. The Greenwood Mining Camp is situated some 35 kilometres west-southwest of the Property, the Rossland Mining Camp 25 kilometres to the southeast, and the Republic-Belcher-Curlew area of Washington State 75 kilometres to the south-southwest. A limited amount of work was also done in the Big Sheep Creek area, 10 kilometres east of the property, on the Inland Empire - Alice L. properties.

Historical work done on the property dates back to 1899 with the first recorded work taking place in 1901. Over the years many Crown granted mineral claims were established and many trenches, pits and adits were used to explore outcrops containing high grade massive sulphide lenses and veins. Collectively these mineral showings comprise the Burnt Basin mineral camp. In more recent years the area has been opened up by logging activity. Road construction has exposed new outcrops and the location of old trenches and adits. Many of these were sampled as part of the 2018 work program conducted by Rich River.

The area covered by the Property is mainly underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous to Permain Mt. Roberts Formation. These rocks have presumably been mineralized by the emplacement of Cretaceous and younger syenitic and granitic intrusions.

The Property covers 14 mineral showings most of which are not listed in the Minfile database plus several others that are mentioned only in historical reports.

Work done on the Property in 2018 included the collection of 61 rock, 317 soil and 3 silt geochemical samples. The survey area was also prospected for new showings and hand trenches were dug as part of this program to help expose bedrock. All of this work was done by Rich River on behalf of Golden Lake and was supervised by Mr. Lynes. The geochemical sampling took place in the summer of 2018. Samples collected by Rich River were shipped to ALS Minerals laboratories in North Vancouver. The purpose of the geochemical sampling was to characterize the grade of Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization found on the property and to look for new areas of potential sulphide mineralization by collecting soil samples at closely spaced intervals along a network of logging roads that transect the Property. The author visited the Property on September 8, 2018.

Most of the mineralized samples were collected from veins and shear zones and waste dumps on the property. A number of samples returned high grade Zn, Pb and Ag values. Soil samples collected in the vicinity of the known showings also returned high Pb, Zn and Ag values. Some of these anomalous values occur in covered areas where there are no known showings and these areas are targeted for follow up work.

Following up on the work done in 2018, the author recommends a Phase 1 exploration program focussed on additional soil sampling and a coincident magnetometer survey. In particular, the extent of anomalous soils in areas where there are no known showings needs to be determined. It is recommended that a soil sampling grid with line spacing of 100 metres and sample interval of 25 metres be established in these areas. A magnetometer or Beep Mat survey on the same grid would also be useful. Depending on the results of the recommended soil/magnetometer surveys a Phase 2 program would involve additional work in the form of diamond drilling and ground geophysics. The projected cost for the recommended Phase 1 work program is $104,000.

Photo 1. View northeast from the Hastings showing. Photo taken by the author, September 8, 2018.

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Golden Lake, a private company seeking listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE" or "Exchange"). The author has been asked to review all data pertaining to the Property and to prepare a technical report that describes historical work completed on the Property, reviews the results of recent geochemical sampling and makes recommendations for further work if warranted.

The author prepared all sections of this report unless otherwise noted in the text.

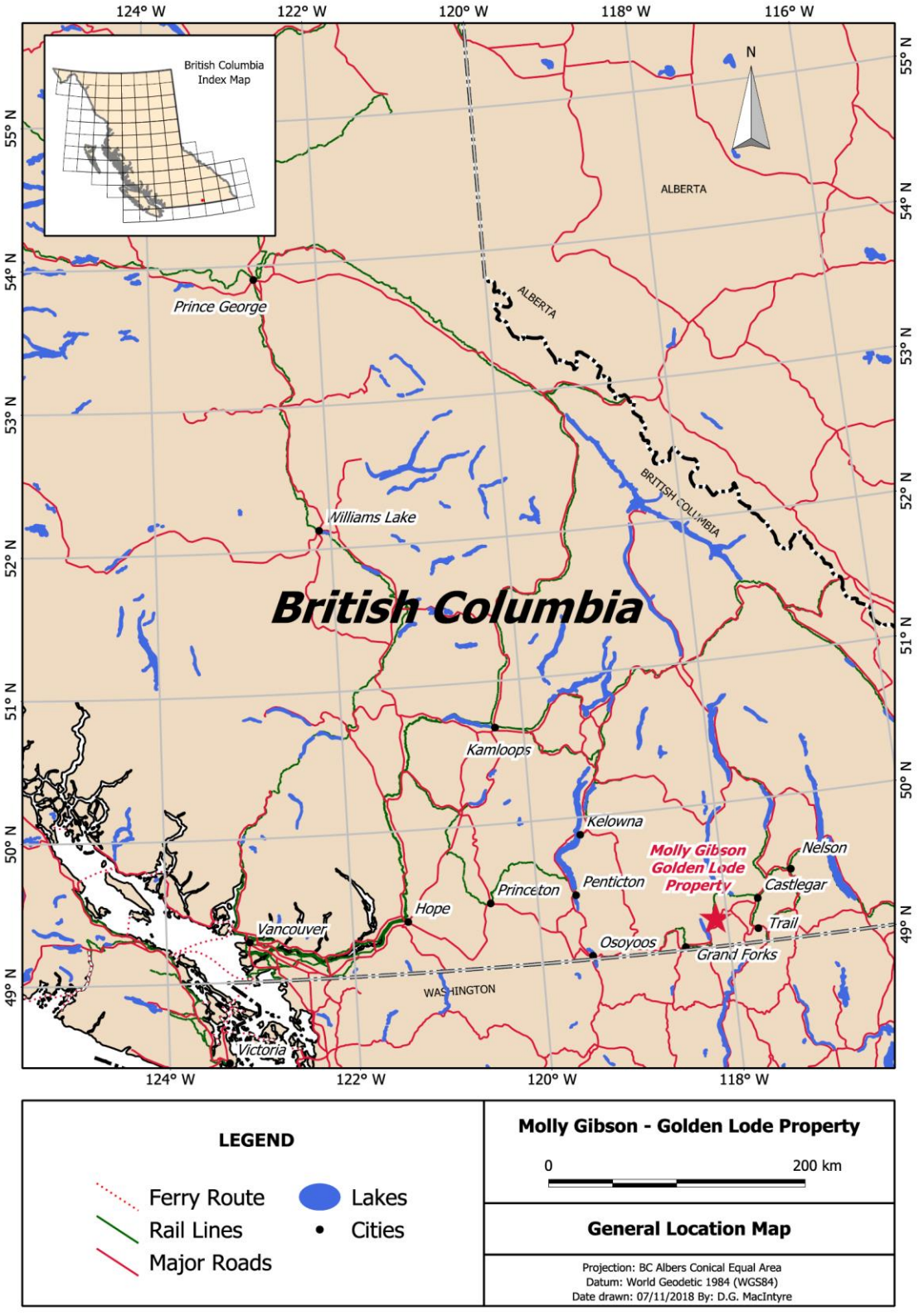

Figure 1. Location map, Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property, south central British Columbia.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Form 43-101F1 *Technical Report* and is intended to be used as supporting documentation to be filed with the Canadian Securities Commissions and the CSE. The purpose of this filing is to support the listing of Golden Lake on the CSE.

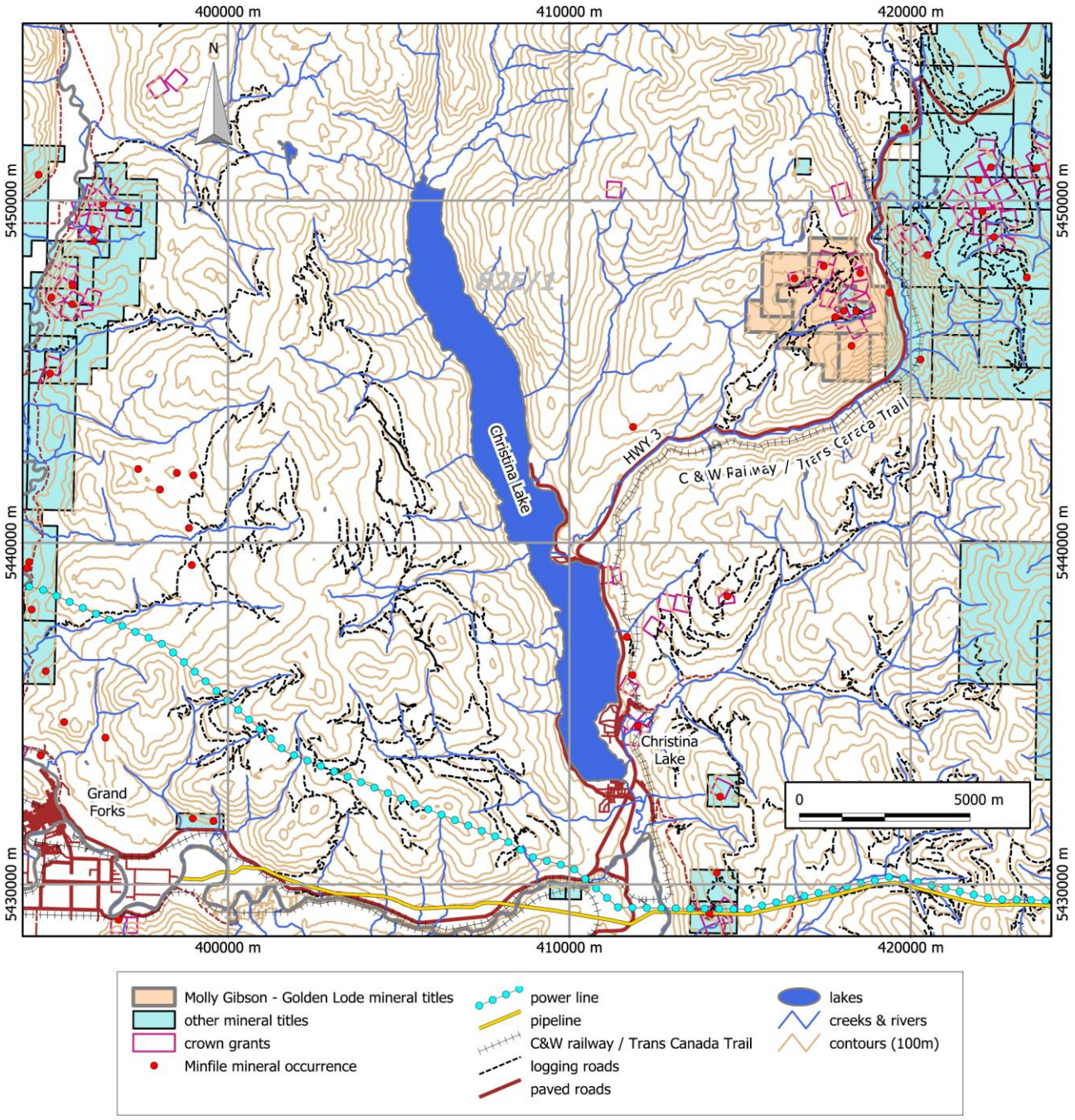

Figure 2. Access and infrastructure map, Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from government geospatial data, November, 2018.

In preparing this report, the author has reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in the References section. Of particular value are a number of publically available assessment reports filed by previous operators on the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. This information is available as free, downloadable Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS). These reports contain detailed information on the results of geological mapping, prospecting, diamond drilling and geochemical sampling conducted on the Property since its initial discovery. The author is satisfied that the information contained in these reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the Property.

The author visited the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property on September 8, 2018. The purpose of this visit was to verify that appropriate geochemical sampling methodologies were being used on the Property and to confirm the presence of reported high grade mineralization in outcrop.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

3 Reliance on other Experts

The author has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparing of this report. All opinions expressed in this report are those of the author based on personal observations and a review of historical work done on the property including work done in August 2018 by Rich River on behalf of Golden Lake.

4 Property Description and Location

The Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property is located in south-central British Columbia, Canada about 25 kilometres northeast of the town of Grand Forks (Figures 1 & 2). The Property is comprised of 6 mineral titles which cover an area of approximately 1,162 hectares. The Property is centered at latitude 49˚ 10’ 16”N and longitude 118˚ 07’ 56”W. The equivalent Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for this point are 417480E, 5447093N (Zone 11, NAD83). The property is located on NTS map sheet 082E/01 and BCGS map sheet 082E 020.

Table 1. List of Mineral Titles, Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1040809	MOLLY GIBSON GOLD	2015/DEC/31	2019/APR/05	126.77
1040912	GOLDEN LODE	2016/JAN/01	2019/APR/05	506.89
1043795	MOLLIE G	2016/APR/29	2019/APR/05	42.25
1061474	WEST HASTINGS	2018/JUN/30	2019/JUN/30	232.38
1061475	BURNT BASIN	2018/JUN/30	2019/APR/05	190.07
1061476	MOTHER LODE	2018/JUN/30	2019/JUN/30	63.34
				1161.70

4.1 Mineral Titles

The Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property consists of six contiguous mineral titles that are located within the Greenwood Mining Division (Table 1). The Property covers hilly terrain at the headwaters of the southwest flowing Josh and Mollie creeks (Figure 3). The area covered by these titles is shown in Figure 3 and is calculated to be 1161.70 hectares in total. The mineral title boundaries shown in Figure 3 were generated by the author using geospatial data downloaded from the Government of British Columbia, GeoBC website on November 2, 2018. These spatial layers are the same as those used by the MTO electronic staking system managed by the Mineral Titles Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and are updated on a daily basis. The MTO system is used to locate and record mineral titles in British Columbia. This system uses a grid cell selection system that was introduced in 2005. Title boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude. There is no requirement to mark claim boundaries on the ground as these can be determined with reasonable accuracy using a GPS. The Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property claims have not been surveyed. The area covered by the mineral titles listed in Table 1 is Crown land and is open for mineral exploration.

Mineral title details listed in Table 1 were downloaded from the MTO web site and are current as of November 2, 2018. All mineral titles are in the Greenwood Mining Division.

4.2 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the MTO website indicates that all of the claims listed in Table 1 are owned 100% by Craig A. Lynes. Mr. Lynes holds these claims on behalf of Rich River. Golden Lake has optioned the Property from Rich River and is the operator.

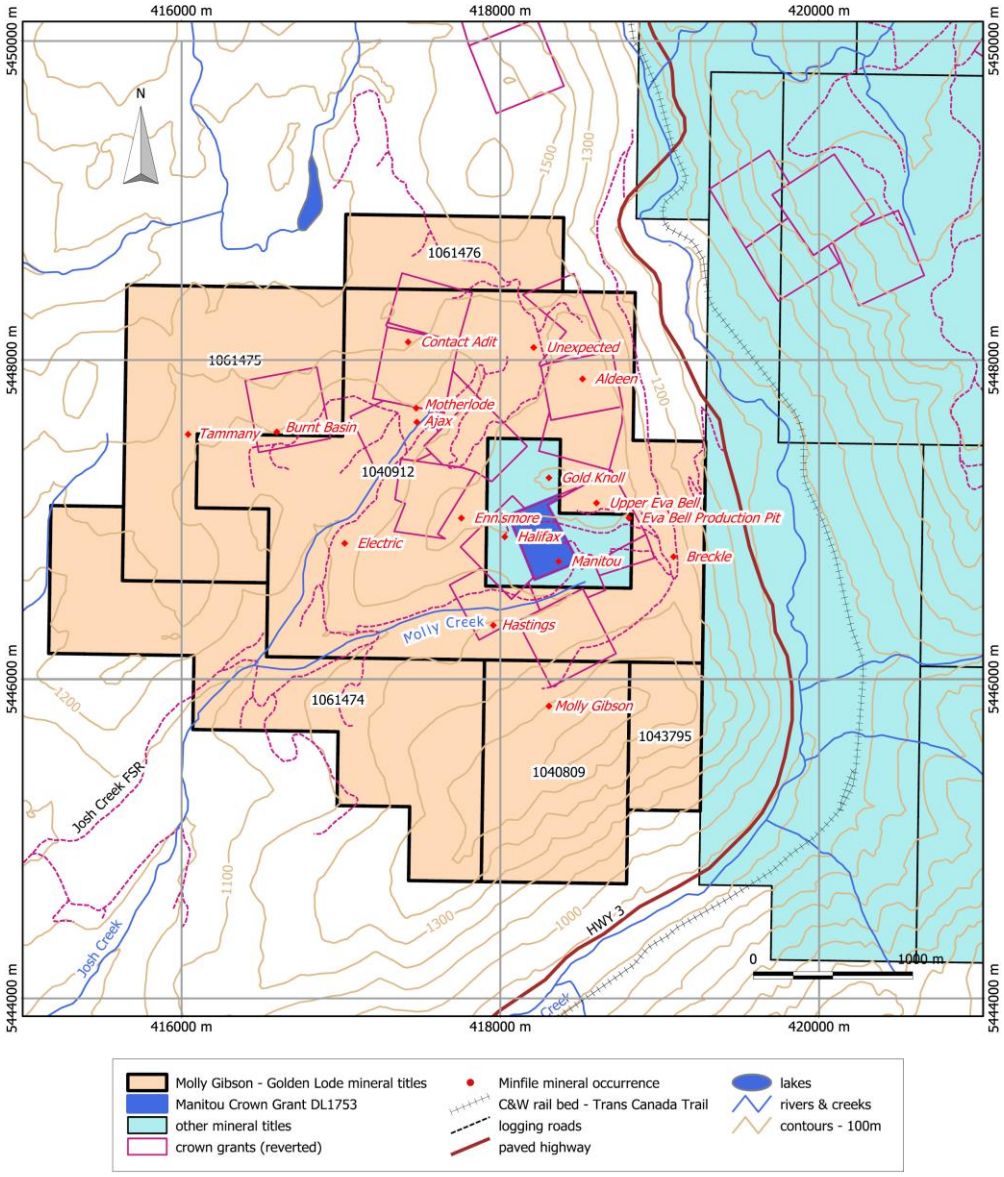

Figure 3. Mineral Titles Map, Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from MTO geospatial data, November, 2018.

4.3 Underlying Option Agreement

The mineral titles listed in Table 1 are under option to Golden Lake as outlined in an agreement (the "Agreement") signed on July 4, 2018 between Golden Lake, Craig A. Lynes and Rich River (the "Optionor"). Golden Lake provided the author with a copy of the Agreement. Golden Lake will acquire a 51% interest in the Property upon paying $5,000 to the Optionor upon execution and delivery of the Agreement ("Stage I interest"). In order to acquire the remaining 49% interest in the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty, Golden Lake must spend $500,000 on

exploration, make payments of $155,000 and issue 600,000 common shares to the Optionor on or before the third anniversary of Golden Lake's listing on the CSE.

Golden Lake will issue common shares as follows:

- 100,000 common shares to be issued upon listing;
- 100,000 common shares on or before the first anniversary of listing;
- 100,000 common shares on or before the second anniversary of listing; and
- 300,000 common shares on or before the third anniversary of listing.

All share issuances made according to the above are to be made to the Optionor.

Golden Lake will make the following cash payments and work commitments:

- $5,000 cash upon listing of Golden Lake's common shares on the Exchange;
- $20,000 cash and $100,000 exploration expenditure on or before the first anniversary of listing;
- $30,000 cash and $100,000 exploration expenditure on or before the second anniversary of listing; and,
- $100,000 cash and $300,000 exploration expenditure on or before the third anniversary of listing.

All cash payments will be made to the Optionor.

Golden Lake will also pay the Optionor a 3% NSR royalty. Golden Lake can purchase the first 1% of the NSR for $750,000 and the remaining 2% for an additional $1,000,000.

4.4 Required Permits and Reporting of Work

Acquisition of mineral titles in British Columbia is done electronically through MTO. The electronic map used by MTO allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cells range in size from approximately 21 hectares (457 metres x 463metres) in the south at the 49th parallel to approximately 16 hectares in the north at the 60th parallel. This is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole. Clients are limited to 100 selected cells per submission for acquisition as one mineral title. The number of submissions is not limited, but each submission for a claim must be completed through to payment before another can commence. No two people can select the same cells simultaneously, since the database is live and updated instantly; once you make your selection, the cells you have selected will no longer be available to another person, unless the payment is not successfully completed within 30 minutes.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral title acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of title acquisition as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Mineral titles are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of recording (the "Issue Date").

A mineral title has a set expiry date (the "Good To Date"), and in order to maintain the title beyond that Good to Date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the Good to Date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the title, or a payment instead of exploration and development ("PIED"). Failure to maintain a title results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the Good to Date; there is no notice to the title holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a PIED is registered, the title holder or agent may advance the title forward to any new date. With PIED the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. All recorded holders of a mineral title must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or PIED is registered on a mineral title.

The following are the current exploration expenditure or PIED amounts required to maintain a mineral title in good standing for one year:

Mineral Title - Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Mineral Title - PIED

- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral title may be applied toward that title. A report detailing work done and expenditures made must be filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines within 90 days of filing of a Statement of Work ("SOW"). After the report is reviewed by ministry staff it is either approved or returned to the submitter for correction. Failure to produce a compliant report

could result in loss of assessment credit and forfeiture of the mineral titles to which the credit was applied.

At the time of writing, Mr. Lynes had not filed a SOW for the exploration work done on the Property in 2018.

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction, access upgrading or construction and geophysical surveys using live electrodes (IP) on a mineral property a Notice of Work permit application must be filed with and approved by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The filing of the Notice of Work initiates engagement and consultation with all other stakeholders including First Nations.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The author is not aware of any environmental issues or liabilities related to historical exploration or mining activities that would have an impact on future exploration of the Property. Roads built for logging activities are not the responsibility of the mineral tenure holder.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The information in this section is modified from an earlier report by Caron (2008).

5.1 Access

The Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property has good road access. In the winter of 2003/04 the Josh Creek Main Forest Service Road ("FSR"), was built to accommodate logging in the Josh and Mollie Creek drainages. This new road leaves Highway 3 at the Ministry of Highways work shed approximately 13.5 kilometres northeast of the community of Christina Lake, and follows the Josh Creek valley to the northeast (Figures 2 & 3). The Josh Creek Main and numerous spur roads provide new and better road access into the central part of the Property. Road access now exists to, or near to many of the known showings in the Burnt Basin camp (Caron, 2008).

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in the Christina Lake – McRae Creek area is moderately dry, with hot summers and only minor rainfall. Snowfall is typically on the order of 2.5 to 3 metres and the

Property is generally snow free from early May to mid November. Water is available for drilling from Josh or Mollie Creek or from several small ponds within the 'basin' (Caron, 2008).

Vegetation consists of thick second growth forest, with dense undergrowth. The forest is mixed, with cedar, larch, spruce, pine and fir comprising the main tree species. Recent logging has resulted in a number of large clearcuts. Older disturbed areas have re-vegetated naturally and are now covered by thick stands of alder.

5.3 Local Resources

Limited services, including room, board and fuel, are available in the community of Christina Lake, approximately 15 kilometres southwest along Highway 3 from the Property. Most services needed for exploration are available in Grand Forks, located a further 20 kilometres west of Christina Lake along the highway. Alternately, services are available in Castlegar, 55 kilometres east of the Property also on Highway 3.

5.4 Infrastructure

Paved Highway 3, the Southern Trans Provincial Highway, crosses near the southeast corner of the Property, as shown on Figure 2. This highway provides easy access to the nearby towns of Castlegar and Grand Forks. The closest full-service airport to the Property is at Castlegar. The closest power available is approximately 10 kilometres southwest of the claims on McRae Creek road.

5.5 Physiography

The Property covers the "Burnt Basin", a bowl-shaped area covering the upper Josh and Mollie Creek drainages that is situated north and west of Highway 3 and the McRae Creek valley. Steep bluffs occur on the south and east facing slopes above the highway. Within the basin the topography is more moderate. Elevations range from about 900 metres at the highway in the southwest corner of the Property to about 1,585 metres at the Molly Gibson showing. There is good rock exposure on the steep slopes in the southern and eastern parts of the Property. Outcrop on the remainder of the Property is moderate to scarce.

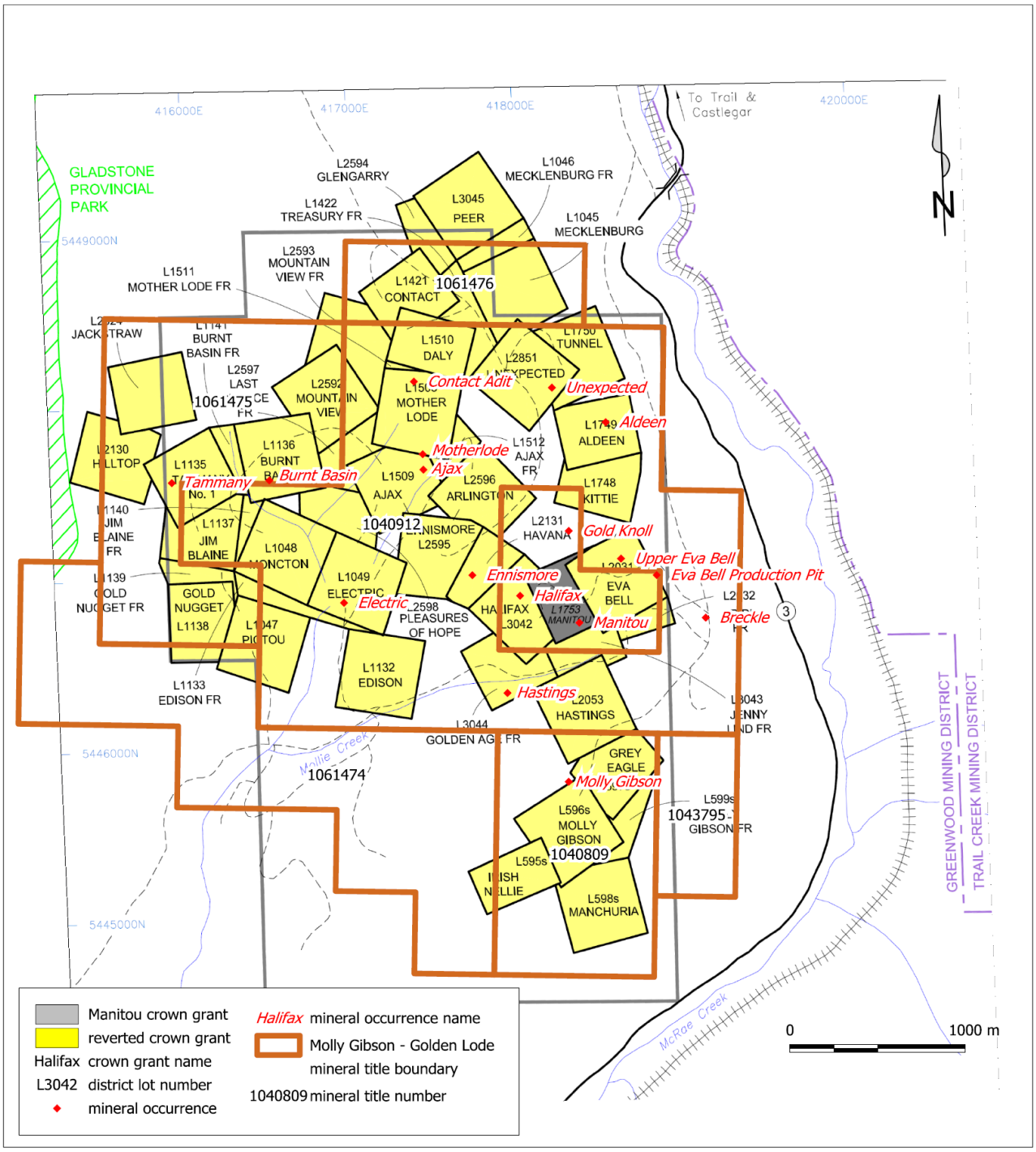

Figure 4. Location of historic Crown grants mineral occurrences, Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018. Base map and mineral occurrence locations from Caron (2008).

6 History

The following description of the history of the Burnt Basin camp is modified from an earlier assessment report by Caron (2008).

The Burnt Basin camp is situated within the Boundary District, an area with a long history of exploration and mining activity in a number of discrete mining camps. Other nearby camps include the Greenwood Mining Camp 35 kilometres to the west-southwest, the Rossland Mining Camp 25 kilometres to the southeast and the Republic-Belcher-Curlew camp of Washington State 75 kilometres to the south-southwest.

Caron (2008) describes 17 different mineral occurrences that comprise the Burnt Basin mineral camp. The location of these mineral occurrences is shown in Figure 4. Of these, 14 are covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. The following summary of the history of exploration and development in the camp is modified from Caron (2008) who used references in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports ("MMAR").

Caron (2008) reports historic results or early work in the units they were originally reported in, such as feet/inches for distance and ounces per short ton for gold and silver values. More recent results are quoted in metric units.

6.1 Early History (1901-1949)

The first recorded work in the camp dates back to the early 1900's, at several of the showings. Contact Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. worked on the Mother Lode claim, where three gold-silver bearing quartz veins were discovered. Development work included sinking a shaft to a depth of 50 feet, as well as several hundred feet of drifting and cross-cutting. Additional drifting and crosscutting were done by Contact Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. at the Mother Lode claim during 1903. A two ton sample was said to be being prepared for shipment to London, England for "experimental purposes".

Tammany Gold Mines Ltd. was active on the Tammany No. 1, Jim Blaine and other claims, about 1 kilometre west of the Mother Lode claim. A tunnel was driven on the Tammany No. 1 claim for 130 feet and three quartz veins were intersected.

On the Eva Bell, 40 feet of sinking and cross cutting was reported, and on the Ennismore a tunnel was driven for 100 feet in quartz and a shaft sunk 50 feet on a showing of galena. Work was also reported on the Kittie, Aldeen and Tunnel claims, including a shaft sunk for 20feet on a fissure quartz vein with free gold. North of this, the Mecklenburg was said to

have "good showings, but is lying idle at present". On the Treasury Fraction, adjoining the Mecklenburg, a vein was stripped for 100 feet and a shaft sunk to a depth of 20 feet.

No further work is reported from the Burnt Basin camp until 1908 when the first mention of work on the Molly Gibson claim is made. Between 1908 and 1911, six car loads of ore from the Molly Gibson were transported down a narrow trail to the Coryell station on the CPR, and then transported by rail to the Trail smelter.

By 1917, the workings on the Mother Lode included 300 feet of tunnels, 65 feet of shaft and 70 feet of open cuts. The veins were reported to vary from 1 foot to 2 feet 2 inches in width and were described as "chiefly auriferous quartz with small amounts of pyrite, galena and sphalerite".

During 1918 and 1919, a considerable amount of work was done on the Molly Gibson property by the Molly Gibson Mining Company of Rossland, although the extremely siliceous rocks were said to hamper development. The property consisted of the Molly Gibson, Grey Eagle, Manchuria, Irish Nellie and Molly Gibson Fraction claims (see Figure 4). Work reported in the Minister of Mines Annual Report included the digging of shallow pits and surface trenches that exposed a mineralized area about 1500 feet in length. An inclined shaft 40 feet deep opened up a zone about 8 feet wide that reported carried gold and silver values. An open cut and tunnel 72 feet in length also showed the continuity of the mineral deposit. A crosscut tunnel approximately 200 feet long was driven to intersect the mineralized zone 80 feet below the incline shaft (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1918). Assays from samples at the bottom of the shaft were reported to contain gold and silver.

In 1920, the shaft at the Molly Gibson was sunk to a depth of 85 feet, dipping from 20º to 35º and curving to the southwest. Intermittent lenses of pyrite-pyrrhotite containing gold and a trace of silver, within highly siliceous limestone were reported to occur in the shaft. A shipment of 71 tons of mineralized rock was made. Work on the property in 1923 focussed on several small stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite with high gold values in the southern part of the property, on the steep slope above McRae Creek and the present highway.

The 1924 Minister of Mines report describes the "Monito" claim, which may be a misspelling of the Manitou claim, adjoining the Molly Gibson to the north. Significant development work is reported, including open cuts, shallow shafts and tunnels. Lead-zinc mineralization was noted on a limestone-dyke contact on the east side of the claim. Mineralization was also noted through the limestone, especially on the west side of the claim where veins containing copper can be traced for 100 feet and range up to 2 feet in width. A sample from the west vein is reported to have assayed 27% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 7.92% Cu, 11.3 oz/t Ag and 0.02 oz/t Au, while a select sample from the east vein assayed 16.6% Zn, 32.1%

Pb, 14.4 oz/t Ag and 0.02 oz/t Au. Note that the Manitou Crown grant (L. 1753) remains in good standing and is not part of the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property.

In 1925 the Mother Lode was bonded to K.V. Mines Ltd. of Vancouver. Minor work was reported.

In 1927 the Halifax group (Halifax, Jenny Lind, Golden Age, Havana and Arlington claims) were worked by Henry and George Jackson. The mineralized area on the property was said to occur entirely within limestone and extend for a length of at least 500 feet. The upper zone is described as being galena, sphalerite and pyrite in a quartz gangue, while the lower zone is said to contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. Development work included open cuts and a tunnel, 60 feet below the outcrop. A sample is reported to have assayed 20.5% Zn, 17.7% Pb, and 10.8 oz/t Ag.

At the same time the Cooper brothers of Trail worked on the Manitou claim, adjoining the Halifax. Several shallow shafts, open cuts and trenches are mentioned in limestone, exploring zones of sphalerite, galena and pyrite in a siliceous gangue.

The location of historical work on the Halifax and Manitou showings is not currently covered by the six Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

Mention is made of the Molly Gibson in the 1928, 1929, and 1931 Minister of Mines Annual Report. At this time the claims were owned by the Molly Gibson Burnt Basin Mining Company. The majority of the workings were on the Molly Gibson Fraction. Assessment work on the property was said to have uncovered extensions of the mineral zones, but by 1931 a lien was reported registered against the property for non-payment of wages. In 1932 and 1933, the property was operated under lease, the lessee having apparently discovered a new gold bearing vein near the collar of the shaft.

In 1929, a considerable amount of development work is reported on a mineralized fissure on the Mont Rose, said to be at a lower elevation than the Molly Gibson. A mineralized fissure is reported in limestone, ranging from 18 inches to 4 feet in width and striking north-south. The location of the Mont Rose is unknown, although it matches the description of what is now referred to as the Hastings showing.

The 1930 Minister of Mines Annual Report states, “Considerable” work was done on the Halifax claim which was held by J. Grafton of Rossland. There are no details as to what work was actually carried out.

A lengthy description of the Mother Lode is given in the 1932 Minister of Mines Annual Report, but little development work appears to have been done since the property was

reported on in the 1917 report. It was noted, in connection to earlier references to the No. 1 "upper" and No.1 "lower" veins, that there is only one vein, the lower one, on which the shaft was sunk, being the downward faulted section of the upper vein. It was speculated that some enrichment of gold was taking place against the fault in this area.

The geology, mineralization and history of work on the Molly Gibson property are described in some detail in a report by J.S. Stevenson contained in the 1936 Minister of Mines Annual Report. Shipments of ore from the property up to this point were reported to total about 260 tons, containing 285 oz Au and 119 oz Ag. In 1936, the company was in the process of driving the Singer adit, located 155 feet below and 400 feet north of the collar of the shaft. The absence of timber suitable for mining, and inadequate water supply and the extremely hard, siliceous nature of the limestone were noted as problems in developing the property.

In 1937, a crew of 7 people were employed on the property and development work consisted of 194 feet of drifting and 316 feet of cross cutting. The following year an additional 45 feet of drifting, 304 feet of cross-cutting and 83 feet of raising was done, with 4 people employed. It was reported that a shipment of 22 tons of ore, returning 32 oz Au and 10 oz Ag was made to Trail.

The 1948 and 1949 Minister of Mines Annual Reports describe work on the Halifax claim, including a 28-ton shipment of ore that averaged 16.5% Zn, 15.4% Pb and 9.75 oz/t Ag. The Halifax showing is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

Work was also reported on the WS claims, said to be "about 1 claim length southeast of the Hastings crown granted mineral claim". Workings on the WS consist of a 400 foot adit, driven in a northwesterly direction, 2 short cross-cuts, a raise and a winze. Galena and sphalerite are said to occur as narrow bands in limestone. Six tons, grading 0.18% Zn, 0.43% Pb and 26.7 oz/t Ag, was mined from the raise, moved by horses down the trail for 1 mile, then trucked to the smelter in Trail (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1949). The WS workings were reported to have been worked previously by Hugh Breckle, and are believed to be what is now referred to as the "Breckle showing".

6.2 Recent History (1964 to present)

6.2.1 1964-1965 Christina Lake Mines Ltd.

In 1964-65, Christina Lake Mines worked on their Ajax property, which included the Galena Fraction (the present "Upper Eva Bell" area) and the former Ajax Crown grant. A vehicle road was built to the Burnt Basin, following the route of the historic 6 foot wide pack trail.

Work on the property was reported to have stopped due to a staking dispute (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1964, 1965).

Details of the 1964-65 work program are scarce. Bulldozer stripping was done and a soil geochemical survey was completed in the Eva Bell-Halifax area. Chisholm (1972) reports that a highly anomalous zone of lead in soils, measuring 2500 feet in length and up to 300 feet in width, was defined by the soil survey. A 1965 geological map shows 8 drill holes in the Eva Bell and Halifax areas, however the map accuracy is such that precise hole locations remain unknown (Chaplin, 1965). The location of this historical work is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

6.2.2 1968-1969 Rover Mines Ltd., Dalex Mines Ltd.

In 1968, Rover Mines Ltd. flew an airborne geophysical survey over their Mountain View property in the western part of the present Property (Cohen, 1968).

In 1968 and 1969 Dalex Mines carried out geochemical and geophysical (IP and magnetometer) surveys, bulldozer stripping and diamond drilling in the Halifax-Eva Bell area. Numerous IP anomalies were defined, and 7 holes totalling 2,142 feet were drilled. This work is described by Minister of Mines Annual Report (1968, 1969), by Mytrash and Ruzicka (1971) in a report prepared for Burnt Basin Mines, in a 1968 Dalex Mines report by an unknown author, which is appended to the Mytrash and Ruzicka report, and is in part summarized by Chisholm (1972). Details regarding locations of IP anomalies and drill holes are absent, as are results from most of the drilling. Chisholm (1972) does note that that much of the drilling was of a haphazard nature and was not effectively spotted with regard to the major mineralized zones. The location of this historical work is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

6.2.3 1971-1972 Burnt Basin Mines Ltd., Donna Mines Ltd.

A considerable amount of work was done on the Property during the 1970's. This work was primarily in the Eva Bell and Halifax area and was done by a number of different companies, as summarized below. Details regarding this work, including drill hole locations, drill logs, and results, are not available. Drill hole locations are typically reported only in generality, or shown on maps lacking good location control.

In 1971, Burnt Basin Mines Ltd. acquired a large block of claims, including the Eva Bell, Halifax, Mother Lode, Kittie, Tunnel and numerous other surrounding claims (but not the Molly Gibson area, south of Mollie Creek). The property was subsequently optioned to Donna Mines. The companies completed geological mapping, a magnetometer survey, trenching, stripping and limited production. A shipment of 47 tons of well mineralized rock

from the Eva Bell production pit was sent to the Trail smelter. This shipment reportedly assayed 16% Zn, 8% Pb and 6 oz/t Ag (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1972). A 300 pound sample of lead-zinc-copper mineralized rock was submitted to the Mineral Processing Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in Ottawa for mineralogical investigation. Mineralization consisted of sphalerite, magnetite, galena, chalcopyrite, cubanite, acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor amounts of more unusual minerals including mackinawite, cobaltite, loellingite, violarite and niccolite. Three distinct mineral assemblages were noted: chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite, galena-sphalerite, and sphalerite. The galena was not argentiferous, and silver values were attributed to the presence of acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite. Silver minerals were closely associated with chalcopyrite (Johnson, 1973).

Mytrash and Ruzicka (1971) describe two episodes of mineralization, an early copper-zinc-silver event within limestone beds, and a later period of lead-zinc mineralization along dyke contacts, which can cross-cut the earlier mineralization.

In 1972, 5 short diamond drill holes totalling 661 feet were drilled at two sites on the Eva Bell to test magnetic anomalies. Holes 72-1 and 72-2, at the Upper Eva Bell showing, intersected a flat lying band of magnetite assaying, respectively, 7.18% Zn, 1.96% Pb, and 1.46 oz/t Ag over 4.5 feet and 1.74% Zn, 1.12% Pb and 0.72 oz/t Ag over 6 feet. Holes 72-4 and 72-5 were drilled near the Eva Bell Production Pit, and intersected a zone of good grade lead-zinc mineralization with a true width of 16.5 feet. Hole 72-4 returned 7.3% Zn, 4.84% Pb and 2.67 oz/t Ag over the true width, while hole 72-5 returned 8.78% Zn, 5.44% Pb and 4.05 oz/t Ag over the 16.5 foot true width (Shear, 1972).

Trenching in 1973 is also reported to have exposed a zone of mineralization that graded 8.15% Zn, 3.2% Pb, 2.2% Cu, and 8.6 oz/t Ag over a 21 foot width (West Rim Resources news release June 22, 1987).

6.2.4 1973-1976 Donna Mines Ltd.

Donna Mines (and partner Alvija Mines Ltd.) carried out small scale production from their property from 1973 - 1976. In 1973, 118 tons of gold bearing quartz vein material was shipped from the property to the Trail smelter, however “mineral royalties” were said to preclude further shipment. According to Caron (2008), it is not clear which vein this production was from, but suggests it may correspond to the shipment of material from the Mother Lode dump mentioned by Christopher (1986).

In 1974, a shipment of 400 tons of lead-zinc-silver ore from the Eva Bell was made to the Kam-Kotia mill in Sandon. A combination of weather conditions and ore crushing problems

were said to discourage further shipment to this mill. The following year, a further 420 tons of lead-zinc-silver ore was shipped to Remac Mines at Nelway, however this operation closed shortly after and the next ore shipment (450 tons) was to the HB Mine at Salmo.

In 1976, an additional shipment of 535 tons yielding 6.75% Zn, 4.45% Pb, 3.1 oz/t Ag and 21.5% magnetite was made to the HB Mine at Salmo. Twenty-eight tons were also shipped to the Trail smelter from the Halifax shaft, averaging 16.5% Zn, 15.4% Pb and 9.8 oz/t Ag (Donna Mines news release June 18, 1976; Alvija Mines news release Sept 3, 1976). Additional shipments of ore were likely made, as the total production from the property during this period is repeatedly quoted by subsequent workers as being about 1700 tons averaging 6.3% Zn, 4% Pb and 2.6 oz/t Ag (Christopher, 1986). The location of this historical work is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

6.2.5 1974 H. Hoehn

A very small and inconclusive VLF-EM survey was completed over the Molly Gibson showing, for owner H. Hoehn (Chang, 1974).

6.2.6 1977 Paulson Mines Ltd.

Paulson Mines Ltd., the successor to Donna Mines, completed surface sampling at the Halifax showing in 1977, with grades to 14.9% Zn, 19.7% Pb and 12.4 oz/t Ag over 6 feet. Five diamond drill holes, totalling 1500 feet, were drilled to test the zone at depth. Several narrow (to 0.9 metres) mineralized intercepts were encountered in the drilling, with grades ranging from 7.5-18% Zn, 0.04-2.35% Pb and 0.46-2.56 oz/t Ag (Christopher, 1986; Paulson Mines news releases June 15, 1977, Aug 5, 1977). Summary results only are reported, and specific hole locations are not given. The location of this historical work is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

6.2.7 1978 Oliver Resources Ltd.

Oliver Resources completed 10 kilometres of Pulse EM, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys in the Halifax area and identified an anomaly extending for approximately 600 metres across the Halifax claim at a depth of 100-120 metres. The anomaly was untested by previous drilling on the claim, and appears to remain untested (Oliver Resources news release Nov 20, 1978). The location of this historical work is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

6.2.8 1979 Granges Exploration Ltd.

In 1979, Granges Exploration Ltd. optioned the Burnt Basin property from Oliver Resources and Burnt Basin Mines and drilled 3 BQ diamond drill holes, totalling 291 metres, in the Eva Bell area. Extensive black graphitic (conductive) limestone was encountered in the drilling, with only minor sulfides (Shear, 1979).

6.2.9 1980 Geokor Energy Ltd.

Geokor Energy drilled one short diamond drill hole near the Breckle showing, with no significant results (Coveney, 1981). The precise hole location is unknown.

6.2.10 1983

In 1983, a small rock sampling program was done at the Molly Gibson showing, as part of a property examination. Samples were collected underground and from the dump of the Purcell Adit, with good gold results. The possibility of a volcanogenic origin to mineralization was suggested (Fox, 1983).

6.2.11 1986 – 88 West Rim Resources Ltd.

In 1986, West Rim Resources optioned 15 reverted Crown grants in the Burnt Basin area from John Carson. The property covered the Eva Bell, Halifax, Hastings, Mother Lode and other showings, but not the Molly Gibson area. West Rim established 23 kilometres of grid, in several discrete sections, and collected 860 soil samples at 25 metre intervals on 50 metre spaced lines. An area of anomalous silver in soils was defined in the Halifax and Eva Bell areas, and a second area of anomalous silver with associated anomalous gold in soils was identified from the Mother Lode north into Daly claim. Several areas of anomalous gold in soils were also identified on the Aldeen and Kittie claims. A small amount of rock sampling was done and good gold values (locally exceeding 1 oz/t Au) were returned from quartz vein material at the Mother Lode showing. Small magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were also completed over the Mother Lode and Eva Bell showings (Christopher, 1986).

The following year, West Rim drilled 425 metres of NQ core in 5 holes at the Mother Lode showing. Drilling showed the vein to be narrow and erratically mineralized. West Rim also did minor additional soil sampling in the Eva Bell-Halifax area during 1987. In 1988, West Rim joint ventured the property with Sumatra Resources. The Halifax trench was cleaned out and examined (von Einsiedel, 1987, 1989). This area is not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles.

6.2.12 1988 Mollie Gibson Mines Inc.

Mollie Gibson Mines Inc. acquired claims covering the Molly Gibson showing and the southern portion of the current Property, and a reconnaissance scale soil geochem survey was done (Sookochoff, 1988). Miller (1996) reports that four holes were drilled in the Molly Gibson area the same year, by John Worthing of Salt Lake City, although documentation of this work has not been found.

6.2.13 1991 Pan Orvana Resources Ltd.

Pan Orvana Resources completed a small soil geochemical survey in the Molly Gibson area, as well as minor rock sampling and geological mapping (Fredericks, 1991, 1992).

6.2.14 1992 – 94 Crownex Resources Ltd.

Crownex Resources commissioned a Dighem airborne geophysical survey over a portion of the Burnt Basin camp in the spring of 1992, as part of larger survey covering the Inland Empire Group to the east (Miller, 1992). A narrow, strong, east-west trending conductor was identified in the central part of the Burnt Basin camp.

From 1992-1994, Crownex did limited ground follow-up work. In 1992, a ground magnetometer survey was done over the Molly Gibson area, and the portals of several of the adits were cleaned out to allow access for underground sampling. A total of approximately 75 rock samples were collected from underground and surface workings. Three reverse circulation drill holes were then drilled (Miller, 1993). Specific hole locations are not reported. Limited additional work was done during 1994 and 1995, for assessment purposes, including re-examining 1977 drill core from the Halifax area. Many of the historic showings on the property were located during 1994 and 1995, and limited rock sampling was done (Miller, 1995, 1996).

6.2.15 2002-2007 Newport Gold Inc.

During 2002, John Carson staked claims covering most of the Burnt Basin camp. In July, 2002, Mr. Carson optioned the property to Steve Baran, then in June of 2003 Newport Gold Inc. entered into an agreement with Mr. Baran for the property, and subsequently commissioned a NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the property (Caron, 2003).

During 2004 and 2005, small prospecting and rock sampling programs were completed on the claims, for assessment purposes. Numerous historic workings were ground located and sampled. One new area of mineralization was discovered in a recent roadcut (the Josh 6600 showing), from which sampled returned up to 5.75 g/t Au, 52 g/t Ag and 0.75% Pb (Caron, 2004, 2005). In 2006, a program of prospecting and rock sampling was carried out, and a

total of 78 rock samples were collected. Additional historically documented showings were located and assessed, and geological mapping was done in the vicinity of the Eva Bell, Halifax, Breckle and Molly Gibson showings (Caron, 2006).

The 2007 work program is described in Caron (2008). This work program involved the establishment of a flagged line grid comprised of an 1100 metre baseline with 50 metre cross lines and stations at 25 metres over a total line distance of 36,875 metres. A ground magnetometer survey was done on the grid and a total of 315 rock and 1427 soil samples were collected as part of a comprehensive geochemical sampling program. Six excavator trenches totalling 315 lineal metres were also dug and sampled. The area was also covered by a 222 line kilometre airborne AeroTEM II time domain EM survey that was done by Aeroquest International. Including sub-contractors, a total of 215 person days were spent on the 2007 work program. The program was supervised by Linda Caron.

The mineral titles that comprised the Burnt Basin property as described in Caron (2008) were subsequently allowed to lapse with the exception of a single mineral title that covers the Halifax and Manitou showings. New mineral titles were acquired by Mr. Lynes in December 2015, January 2016 and June 2018 (Table 1) using the MTO electronic staking system. These mineral titles comprise the current Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property as described in this report.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The following description of regional geologic units is taken from Caron (2008).

7.1 Regional Geology

The Burnt Basin property is situated within the Boundary District, a highly mineralized area straddling the Canada-USA border and including the Republic, Belcher, Rossland and Greenwood Mining Camps. The Boundary District has total gold production exceeding 8 million ounces (Schroeter et al, 1989; Höy and Dunne, 2001; Lasmanis, 1996). The majority of this production has been from the Republic and Rossland areas. At Republic, about 2.5 million ounces of gold, at an average grade of more than 17 g/t Au, has been produced from epithermal veins (Lasmanis, 1996). In the Rossland Camp, 2.8 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 16 g/t Au was mined from massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins (Höy and Dunne, 2001).

Regional mapping in the general vicinity of the Property has been done by numerous people, including Höy and Jackaman (2005), Acton (1998), Höy and Dunne (1997), Preto (1970),

and Little (1957), as shown on Figure 5. The general geology of the area is described by these authors, by Acton et al (2002), and others.

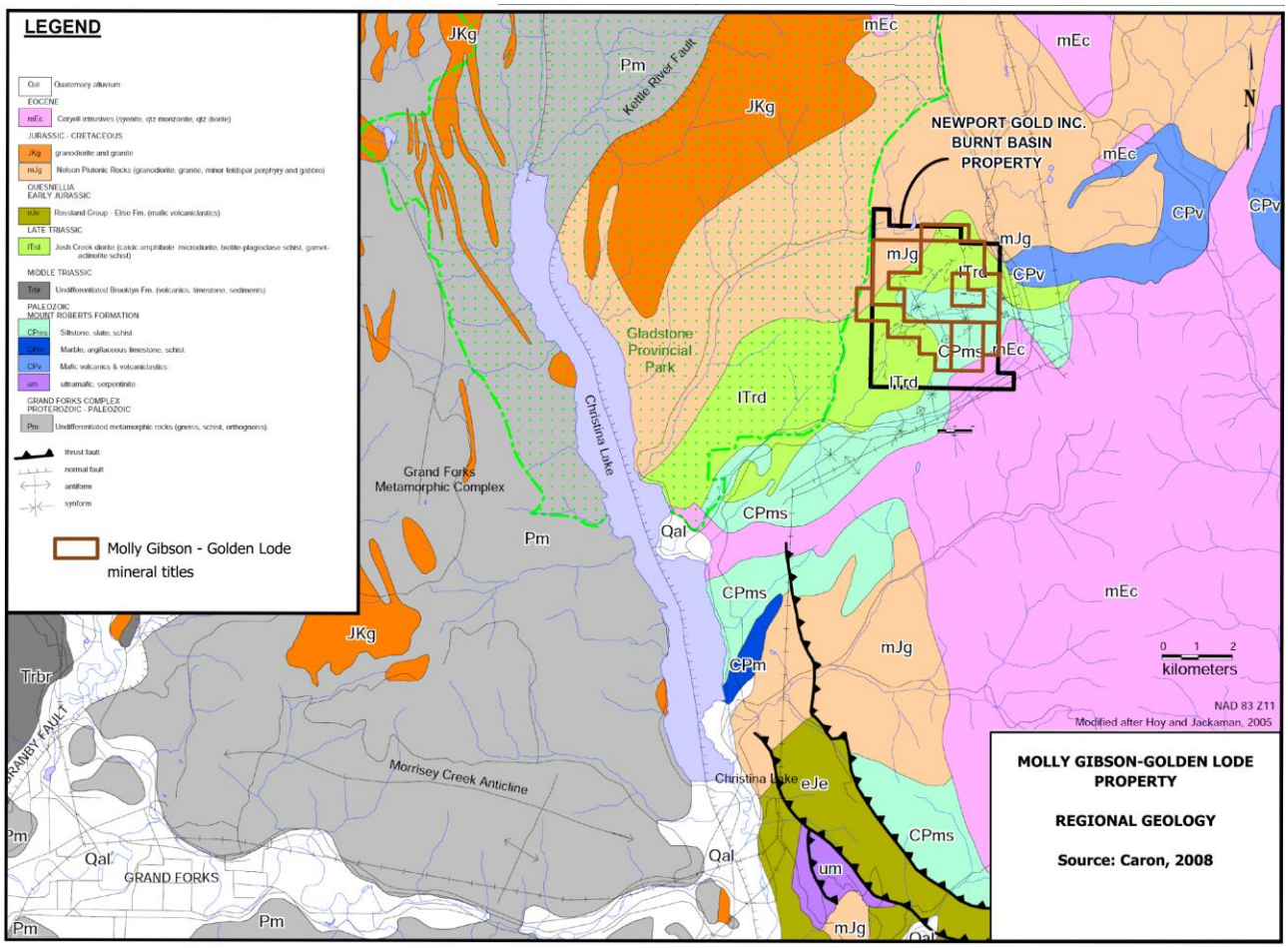

Figure 5. Regional geologic setting, Molly Gibson - Golden Lode Property. Base map from Caron (2008). Location of the Property added by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

In general, the Property is situated within Quesnellia, a terrane which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. Proterozoic to Paleozoic North American basement rocks are exposed in a series of metamorphic core complexes, which were uplifted during the Eocene, and are separated from the younger overlying rocks by low-angle normal (detachment) faults. West of the Property, North American basement rocks are exposed in the Grand Forks metamorphic complex. The east-dipping Kettle River fault separates these rocks from younger sediments, volcanics and intrusives to the east.

As described by Höy and Jackaman (2005) and shown on Figure 5, the rocks in the hangingwall of the Kettle River Fault are predominantly intrusives, of various ages. The youngest of these intrusives are syenite and monzonite of the Eocene Coryell batholith. Granite and granodiorite of the mid Jurassic Nelson plutonic suite are common, and near the

north end of Christina Lake, the Nelson intrusives are cut by a probable Cretaceous granodiorite. In the vicinity of the Property, Acton (1998) recognized a large diorite body which is referred to as the Josh Creek diorite, and has a late Triassic U/Pb zircon age date.

The intrusive rocks cut a sequence of Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks belonging to the Mount Roberts Formation, which in the general vicinity of the Property are referred to as the Mollie Creek assemblage. These rocks consist of compositionally banded metamorphosed siltstone, coarsely crystalline marble, and lithologically variable metasedimentary schist. As described by Acton (1998), correlation of the supracrustal rocks is difficult, due to the abundance of intrusives and the complex regional deformation and metamorphism.

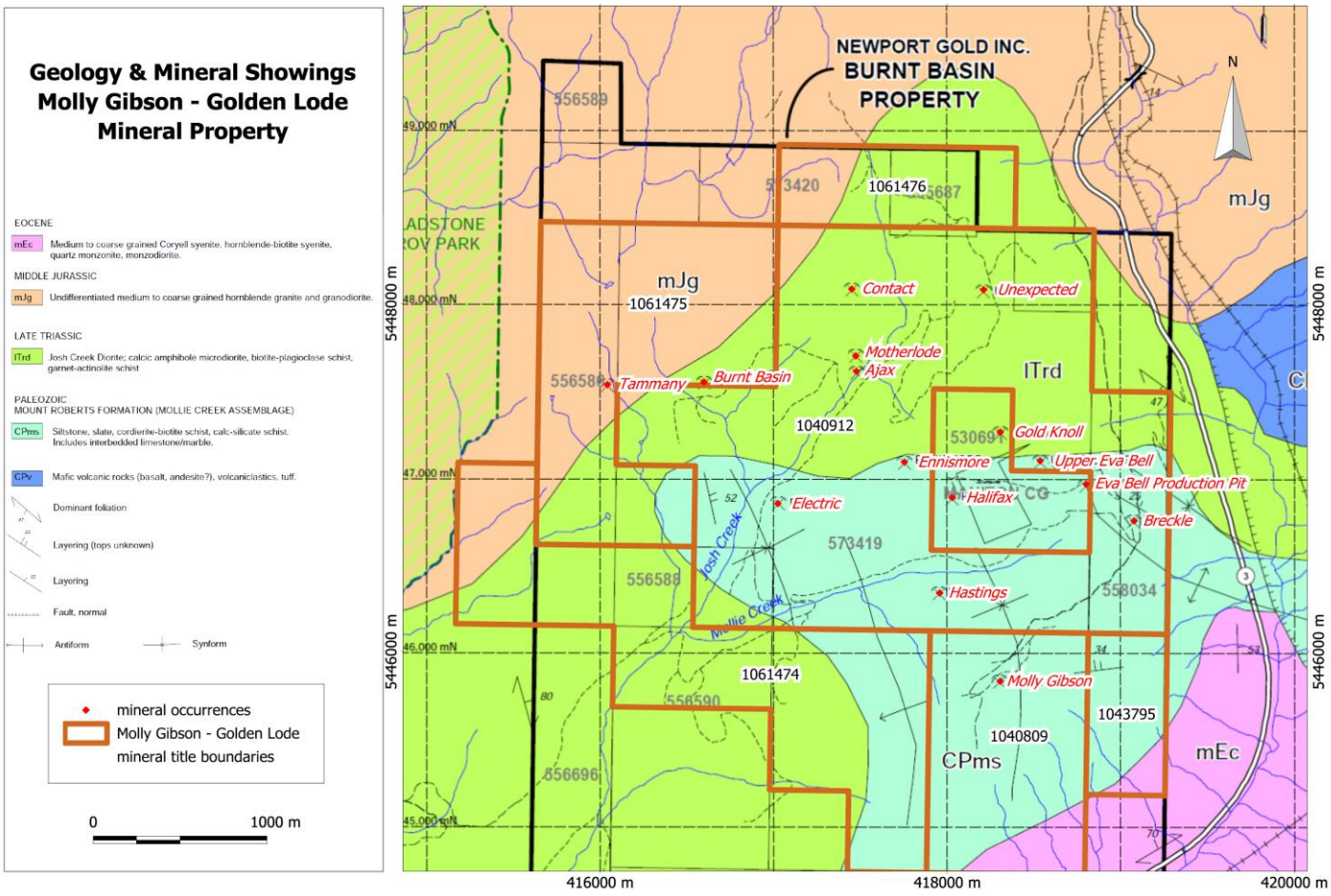

Figure 6. Property geology and location of mineral occurrences. Base map and legend from Caron (2008). Property boundaries and mineral occurrence localities added by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

7.2 Property Geology and Mineral Occurrences

The following description of the property geology and mineral occurrences is taken from Caron (2008).

The general geology of the Burnt Basin property is shown in Figure 6, and zones of known mineralization are shown relative to property boundaries on the same figure. Geological information shown in Figure 6 is based on regional mapping by Höy and Jackaman (2005) and by Acton (1998). Figure 7 shows more detailed geological mapping in the Halifax-Manitou-Eva Bell area from property-scale work (Caron, 2006).

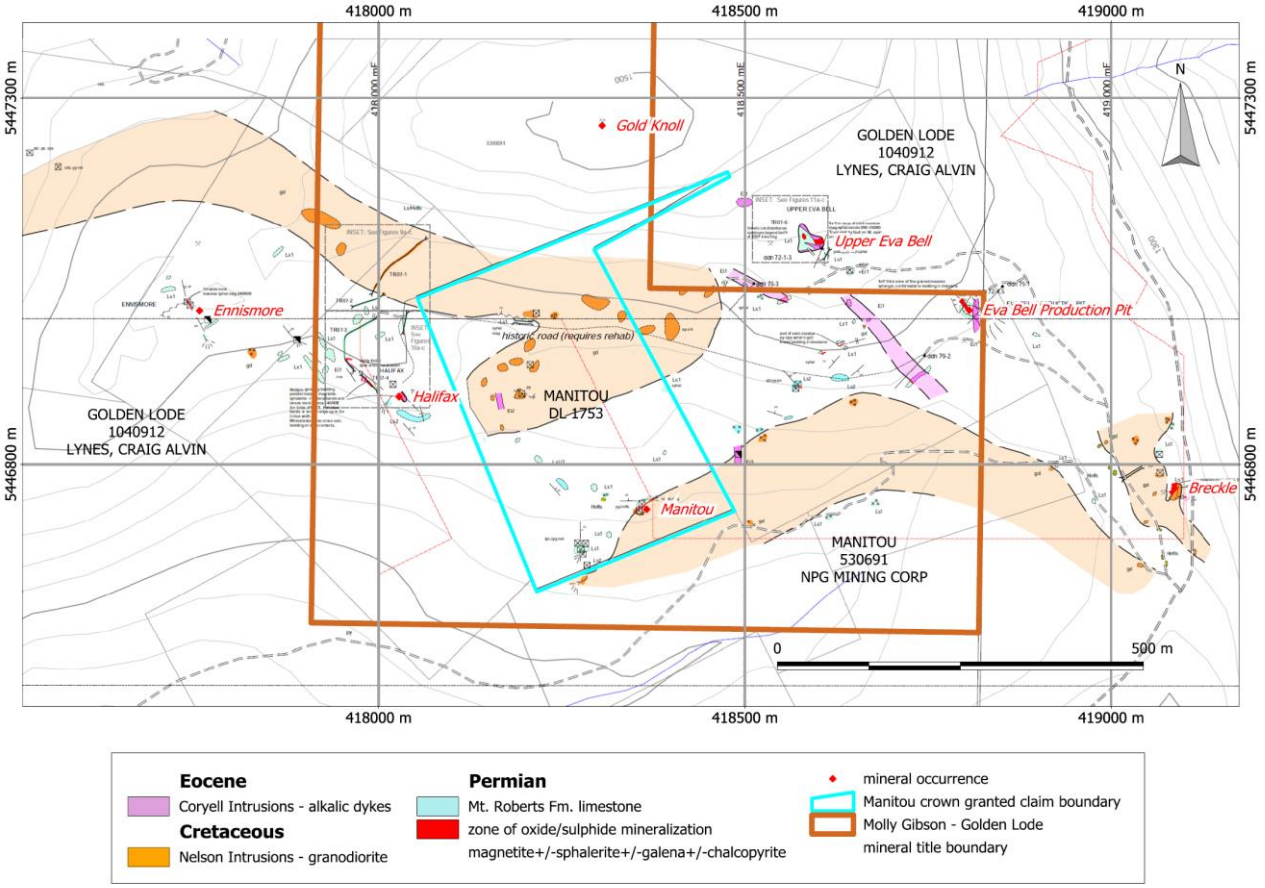

Figure 7. Detailed geology, Halifax-Manitou-Eva Bell area. Map modified from Caron (2008).

The Burnt Basin camp is situated east of the Kettle metamorphic complex. Paleozoic metasediments and Triassic microdiorite form an elongate northeast trending band, intruded to the north by biotite hornblende granodiorite of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic complex and to the south by large batholith of Eocene Coryell syenite. The metasediments are part of the Mollie Creek assemblage, which is tentatively correlated with the Paleozoic Mount Roberts Formation (Höy and Jackaman, 2005).

7.2.1 Mollie Creek Assemblage (CPms)

As described by Acton et al (2002), "The Mollie Creek assemblage can be subdivided into three lithological associations that include compositionally banded metamorphosed siltstone, coarse-crystalline marble, and lithologically variable metasedimentary schist. Compositional

banding within metamorphosed siltstone can be original bedding where sedimentary structures, such as cross-beds and truncations, are apparent. However, in most examples banding appears to be transposed bedding that formed in response to multiple phases of deformation as indicated by small, tight folds outlined by the light and dark layers.

Layers of coarse-crystalline marble from 1 cm to 40 m in thickness are interbedded within the banded metasiltstone. In some examples, metamorphosed coarse-crystalline marble grades from highly strained to relatively undeformed marble proximal to the metasiltstone contact(s). Layers of lithologically variable metasedimentary schist are associated with the compositionally banded metasiltstone and marble bands. These include very fine to fine-grained garnet actinolite schist, almandine garnet schist and pelitic cordierite biotite schist. The marble and schist units may be important stratigraphic markers within the Mollie Creek assemblage. However, the significance of these units cannot be determined because the stratigraphic top of the assemblage is unknown."

Four distinct limestone units can be recognized in the vicinity of the Halifax-Manitou-Eva Bell showings (Figure 7). These include a grey to black, well-bedded, fine-grained argillaceous limestone, a grey to brown, massive, coarsely crystalline limestone (marble), limestone with up to 30% chert nodules and fragments, and aphanitic pale pastel green-pink coloured lime hornfels. North of Mollie Creek, well bedded argillaceous limestone dominates the limestone sequence, with lesser coarsely crystalline marble and rare fragmental interbeds. South of Mollie Creek (statigraphically lower in the sequence?), argillaceous limestone is absent, and the chert nodule limestone and lime hornfels units dominate, again with lesser coarsely crystalline marble. In this area, the limestone is interbedded with metavolcanics and biotite schist. In general, bedding is north-northwest trending and moderate to steeply east dipping. Locally, there is a suggestion of tight folding. Near intrusive contacts, the biotite schist is altered to an aphanitic, siliceous, dark brown massive to thinly bedded hornfels, which contains disseminations and stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

7.2.2 Josh Creek Diorite (Late Triassic Diorite)

As shown on Figure 6, a large deformed diorite body, the Josh Creek diorite, intrudes the Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks to the north. The Josh Creek diorite has been assigned a late Triassic age, based on U/Pb zircon dating. It has been deformed along with the metasedimentary rocks, is intruded by Nelson and Coryell plutons, and is considered to be part of the Quesnel Terrane. Paleozoic rocks are known to occur within the area shown as Josh Creek diorite on Figure 6.

7.2.3 Granodiorite (Middle Jurassic Granodiorite)

A large body of Middle Jurassic granodiorite intrudes Triassic diorite in the northern part of the property. North of Mollie Creek, an irregular body of granodiorite, which forms an apophysis of the larger granodiorite intrusion to the north, cuts a thick sequence of limestone (Figure 7). The granodiorite is part of the Nelson plutonic complex.

7.2.4 Coryell Intrusions (Eocene Coryell)

Alkalic Eocene dykes commonly intrude the limestone (and the interbedded volcanics and sediments). The most common of the Eocene intrusives is a brown, medium-grained, biotite syenite-monzonite, with 5-20% euhedral black biotite phenocrysts. Feldspar-hornblende phyric and Kspar megacrystic leucocratic dykes are less common. Eocene dykes typically trend northwest, often along bedding planes in the limestone. North-trending dykes, following north-trending shear zones, are also common.

7.2.5 Structure

Rocks of the Mollie Creek assemblage have been regionally metamorphosed from greenschist to lower amphibolite facies, and have been deformed by at least two phases of deformation. As summarized by Höy and Jackaman (2005), "The dominant Phase 2 deformation produced tight to isoclinal folds with steeply dipping axial planes. These folds trend northeasterly in southwestern exposures of the Mollie Creek assemblage and swing more northerly in northeastern exposures."

7.2.6 Mineral Occurrences on the Property

A list of the 17 mineral occurrences that comprise the Burnt Basin camp is given in Table 2. All of the mineral occurrences with the exception of the Halifax, Manitou, Gold Knoll and Eva Bell Production Pit occur on the Property. The location of mineral occurrences on the Property is derived from work done by Caron (2008) which involved considerable effort to locate the showings described in historical reports. The UTM coordinates for the showings relocated by Caron are given in Table 2. Also shown in brackets are the UTM coordinates for the occurrences that are included in the Minfile database. Note that there is considerable discrepancy between the location of mineral occurrences as determined by Caron (2008) and the locations that are indicated in Minfile. Those determined by Caron have been ground truthed and in the author's opinion are more accurate and reliable.

Known mineralization on the Burnt Basin property are described below. These descriptions are from a compilation by Caron (2008). Most commonly, these showings are referred to by the name of the historic Crown grant or claim on which they are situated. These historic

claims, although no longer in good standing, are shown for reference purposes on Figure 4 in the history section of this report.

Table 2. List of Mineral Occurrences, Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property

Name	Minfile No.	Easting (Easting Minfile)	Northing (Northing Minfile)	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type
Ajax	none	417473	5447616	Showing	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn, K01:Cu skarn
Aldeen	082ESE103	(418516)	(5447882)	Showing	Gold	I05:Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Breckle	none	419086	5446769	Showing	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn, K01:Cu skarn
Burnt Basin	082ESE102	416597 (416590)	5447551 (5447726)	Past Producer	Gold, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Cadmium	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn
Contact Adit	none	417422	5448117	Showing	Gold, Silver	I05:Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Electric	none	417024	5446855	Showing	Zinc	K02:Pb-Zn skarn
Ennismore (Havana)	none	417755	5447011	Showing	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn, K01:Cu skarn
Eva Bell Production Pit	082ESE169	418805 (417446)	5447006 (5448083)	Past Producer	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Gold	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn

Name	Minfile No.	Easting (Easting Minfile)	Northing (Northing Minfile)	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type
Gold Knoll (off property)	none	418306	5447258	Showing	Gold, Silver	I01:Au-quartz veins
Halifax (off property)	082ESE099	418031 (417788)	5446896 (5446596)	Past Producer	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn, K01:Cu skarn
Hastings	none	417957	5446341	Showing	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn, K01:Cu skarn
Manitou (off property)	082ESE098	418364 (418034)	5446735 (5446777)	Developed Prospect	Lead, Zinc	I05:Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Molly Gibson	082ESE082	418307 (418261)	5445835 (5445755)	Past Producer	Gold, Silver, Copper	K04:Au skarn, K01:Cu skarn
Mother Lode	082ESE081	417474 (417446)	5447704 (5448083)	Developed Prospect	Gold, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Molybdenum, Platinum	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn, K03:Fe skarn, I01:Au-quartz veins
Tammany	none	416043	5447537	Showing	Gold, Silver?	I01:Au-quartz veins
Unexpected	none	418209	5448083	Showing	Gold, Silver	I01:Au-quartz veins

Name	Minfile No.	Easting (Easting Minfile)	Northing (Northing Minfile)	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type
Upper Eva Bell	082ESE169	418602	5447098	Showing	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Gold	K02:Pb-Zn skarn, K04:Au skarn

Numerous areas of Zn-Pb (+/- Ag, Cu) mineralization occur within a 1.5 kilometre long, east-west trending zone, situated just north of Mollie Creek in the east-central part of the Burnt Basin property, as shown on Figure 6 and in more detail on Figure 7. From east to west, the different areas of mineralization within this larger zone are the Breckle, Eva Bell Production Pit, Upper Eva Bell, Manitou, Halifax and Ennismore. As shown on Figure 7, the Eva Bell Production Pit, Manitou and Halifax showings are not currently covered by the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles. There are abundant old workings within this zone of mineralization. Various work programs were done within this area during the 1960's and 1970's. Work included soil geochemistry, geophysics, trenching, limited diamond drilling and minor production, as described in the History section of this report.

Breckle

The Breckle showing, which is not included in the Minfile database, occurs on the steep east-facing slope, just west of the historic access road (from the Paulson bridge). Several small open cuts and short adits test a zone of massive sphalerite-magnetite-galena, which is developed along the eastern contact of a granodiorite apophysis with argillaceous limestone. Mineralization at the Breckle showing contains significantly higher gold values than visually similar mineralization to the west and may represent mineralization intermediate between the deeper Molly Gibson pyrrhotite-gold mineralization and the more shallow Manto type Eva Bell – Halifax mineralization. A sample collected from the dump of an old working at the Breckle showing during the 2006 program contained 2.71 g/t Au, 469 g/t Ag, 11.8% Pb and 12.5% Zn, with anomalous As and Sb. A sample of rusty hornfels nearby assayed 5.38 g/t Au. This area is untested by recent trenching or drilling.

Eva Bell Production Pit (Minfile 082ESE169)

Approximately 350 metres to the northwest of the Breckle showing, and west of the granodiorite contact, an approximately 3 metre thick zone of massive fine-grained sphalerite-magnetite-galena trends at about 335º/35-50º NE at the Eva Bell Production Pit.

As shown of Figure 7 the pit itself is just off the Property. The mineralization occurs in the immediate hangingwall of a Eocene dyke which has intruded deformed dark grey limestone with siliceous (quartz-actinolite) nodules. The mineralization is stratabound, but does not appear to show the same degree of deformation as the host rocks. Thin, discontinuous sulfide/oxide veins are present in the footwall of the dyke.

Mineralogical studies show the Eva Bell ore contains sphalerite, magnetite, galena, chalcopyrite, cubanite, acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor amounts more unusual minerals including mackinawite, cobaltite, loellingite, violarite and niccolite. Three distinct mineral assemblages were noted: chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite, galena-sphalerite, and sphalerite. The galena was not argentiferous, and silver values were attributed to the presence of acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite. Silver minerals were closely associated with chalcopyrite (Johnson, 1973).

Minor drilling was done near the Eva Bell Production Pit showing in the 1960's and 1970's, as described in the History section, however for the most part, results for this work are unavailable. Two holes (72-4 & 72-5), reportedly drilled to test a magnetic anomaly (a short distance north of the opencut?) returned good grade lead-zinc mineralization with a true width of 16.5 feet. Hole 72-4 returned 7.3% Zn, 4.84% Pb and 2.67 oz/t Ag and over the true width, while hole 72-5 returned 8.78% Zn, 5.44% Pb and 4.05 oz/t Ag over the 16.5 foot true width (Shear, 1972). Location of these drill holes is shown on Figure 7.

As reported in the History section, Donna Mines (and partner Alvija Mines Ltd.) carried out small scale production from the Eva Bell Production Pit in 1973 - 1976, with production totalling 1700 tons averaging 6.3% Zn, 4% Pb and 2.6 oz/t Ag (Christopher, 1986).

Upper Eva Bell (Minfile 082ESE169)

Approximately 300 metres to the northwest of the Eva Bell Production Pit, an area of historic bulldozer stripping is referred to as the Upper Eva Bell showing. A portion of this stripped area was re-excavated in 2007, to better expose mineralization for mapping and sampling (Caron, 2008).

Within the stripped area, 6 separate zones of mineralization are exposed. Mineralization at the Upper Eva Bell is hosted within argillaceous limestone and is commonly spatially associated with Eocene dyke contacts. The area is complexly faulted and the attitude and controls of mineralization are less obvious than at other showings. Three distinct styles of mineralization were observed, fine grained semi-massive to massive magnetite-sphalerite, semi-massive to massive sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite without magnetite, and silicification with accompanying disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite within Eocene dykes.

The largest zone of mineralization exposed by the 2007 trenching program conducted by Newport Gold was a 5 metre wide by 11 metre long zone of semi-massive to massive magnetite-sphalerite, trending 090-100, which is truncated by a fault on the west end, but remains open to the east where it is covered by waste from historic bulldozer trenching. Significant results from the 2007 trenching program as reported by Caron (2008) include 2.5 metres grading 13.72% Zn, 2.86% Pb, 2.50% Cu and 460 g/t Ag and 3.0 metres grading 8.68% Zn, 1.50% Pb, 2.12% Cu and 383 g/t Ag from one zone, and 5.0 metres grading 3.89% Zn, 0.22% Pb and 12.5 g/t Ag, from a separate zone. Additional details are given in Caron (2008).

Several historic drill holes are reported at the Upper Eva Bell showing. Holes 72-1 and 72-2 intersected a flat lying band of magnetite assaying, respectively, 7.18% Zn, 1.96% Pb and 1.46 oz/t Ag and over 4.5 feet and 1.74% Zn, 1.12% Pb and 0.72 oz/t Ag over 6 feet (Shear, 1972). Details of this work have not been located and exact hole locations are unknown.

Numerous other small pods and lenses of Zn-Pb (+/- Ag, Cu) mineralization occur west-southwest of the Upper Eva Bell and Eva Bell Production pit showings, on the former Eva Bell Crown grant and on the Manitou Crown grant as shown on Figure 7.

Ennismore and Havana

Approximately 250 metres northwest of the Halifax showing, several pits, open cuts and an adit explore a 1 metre thick zone of massive sphalerite-magnetite mineralization within limestone (Figure 7). Mineralization trends 340º/55-60º NE and is approximately on-strike from and parallel to the Halifax zone. Samples from dump material returned up to 38.5% Zn, 10.4% Pb and 129 g/t Ag (Caron, 2006). Caron (2008) states that “this area is untested by any recent work and is a high priority for excavator trenching to better expose the mineralization for mapping and sampling”.

Hastings

The Hastings showing is located on the south side of Mollie Creek, approximately 550 metres due south from the Halifax zone. A sizeable caved adit, a 6 metre deep shaft and several pits and trenches, believed to date to work done in 1929, explore a 1-1.5 metre thick zone of massive magnetite-sphalerite. Mineralization trends 030 and dips steeply and, as with other showings of this type, is hosted within black argillaceous limestone. Select grab samples from the dump of the historic workings collected by Newport Gold in 2007 returned high grade zinc values, including 17.9% Zn, 1.21% Pb and 16.3 g/t Ag (sample 50373), 32.3% Zn) and 8.0% Zn (Caron, 2008). Recent logging has provided road access to the Hastings showing.

Unexpected

The Unexpected showing was discovered by Newport Gold in 2007. A 2 metre wide rusty shear zone within strongly epidote altered metavolcanics/diorite, is exposed in the roadcut along the Josh Main road, in the northern part of the Property. Centimetre-scale vuggy quartz veinlets with patchy galena and sphalerite, occur locally within the shear zone and carry good values of gold. The best assays were 27.58 g/t Au and 12.5 g/t Ag and 33.99 g/t Au, 24.0 g/t Ag, 1.10% Pb, 0.61% Zn (Caron, 2008). An old timbered shaft and nearby pit occur a hundred metres to the south of the showing. Mineralization on the dump of the shaft consisted of massive galena, and returned values to 51.5% Pb, 1.3% Zn and 326.9 g/t Ag (Caron, 2008).

Ajax

The Ajax showing is located west of Josh Creek and approximately 100 metres south of the Mother Lode and was discovered by Newport Gold in 2007. Select grab samples from an outcrop of massive magnetite-sphalerite returned values of 15.4% Zn and 5.31% Zn, respectively (Caron, 2008).

Molly Gibson (Minfile 082ESE082)

Mineralization at the Molly Gibson showing consists of small lenses or pods of semi-massive to massive pyrite-pyrrhotite with good gold values, in Molly Creek assemblage limestone and metasediments. Auriferous quartz veins or lenses are also reported to occur at the Purcell adit and "Inclined Shaft" at the Molly Gibson showing. The veins contain poddy pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor malachite staining and are hosted within fine grained, green, siliceous greenstone. Molly Gibson-type mineralization is primarily gold rich, with only weakly elevated silver and copper, and without significant lead or zinc.

Mineralization is exposed intermittently in old workings over a distance of about 450 metres, from the bluffs overlooking Highway 3 and McRae Creek, to the north towards Mollie Creek. In a general sense, there is a strong stratigraphic control to mineralization, although on a more detailed scale, mineralization is not always conformable with layering/bedding. The argillaceous limestone that hosts the base metal rich mineralization to the north is typically absent in the Molly Gibson area, and most commonly the limestone in this area is a chert-nodule limestone, with up to 30% chert nodules and fragments, or an aphanitic pale pastel green-pink coloured lime hornfels. Coarsely crystalline marble also occurs. The limestone is interbedded with metavolcanics (greenstone) and metasediments (biotite schist), the latter commonly hornfelsed with disseminated pyrrhotite. As in the area north of Mollie Creek, Eocene dykes or sills commonly cut the older rocks.

Samples collected in 2006 returned significant gold values from a number of different areas at the Molly Gibson showing, as described by Caron (2006). Samples of quartz vein material, with pyrite and pyrrhotite, from the Purcell Adit and Inclined Shaft returned values to 13.7 g/t Au. Approximately 200 metres to the south, a narrow band of massive pyrrhotite in biotite schist from the dump of the Upper Adit ran 16.0 g/t Au. A further 100 metres south, semi-massive pyrrhotite in hornfels from the Twin Tunnels assayed 29.5 g/t Au and approximately 50 metres uphill to the northeast from the Twin Tunnels, samples of semi-massive pyrrhotite from the Lime Cut and Magnetic Cut assayed 26.1 g/t Au and 17.8 g/t Au, respectively.

Historical development work includes over 300 feet of drifting, 800 feet of cross cutting, as well as a small amount of raising and an 85 foot deep inclined shaft. Total production from the Molly Gibson showing is quoted as 316 tons at a grade of 35.96 g/t Au (1.05 oz/t Au) and 15.4 g/t Ag (0.45 oz/t Ag). Most of this production was from the "Inclined Shaft". Apart from several small rock sampling programs and three 1992 reverse circulation drill holes, there has been little recent exploration in this area.

Mother Lode (Minfile 082ESE081)

The Mother Lode showing is an occurrence of auriferous quartz veining, situated west of Josh Creek and south of the main Nelson granodiorite contact (Figure 6). Veins vary from 0.3-0.7 metres in width, and trend approximately 290º-360º and dip 30ºE. The veins occur in crushed and banded greenstone/diorite, between two large porphyry dykes. Veins are massive quartz veins, containing small amounts of pyrite, galena and sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Free gold has also been noted. Select grab samples from quartz veins at the Mother Lode showing have returned values to 68.6 g/t Au and 481 g/t Ag, although results are more commonly significantly lower than this (Christopher, 1986).

Historic workings at the Mother Lode showing include a shaft, an adit and several open cuts, all dating back to the early 1900's. More recently, 5 diamond drill holes were drilled at the showing in 1987 by West Rim Resources. Drilling showed the vein was narrow and erratically mineralized (von Einsiedel, 1987).

Burnt Basin (Minfile 082ESE102)

An open cut occurs north of the Josh 8100 road and approximately 900 metres west-southwest of the Mother Lode showing, on the former Burnt Basin Crown grant (L 1136). The open cut explores a quartz vein in greenstone/microdiorite. A sample of the vein material collected during Newport Gold's 2007 work program returned 4.57 g/t Au (Caron, 2008). Minfile 082ESE102 states that "The largest recorded production within the Burnt

Basin camp was from the Burnt Basin claim (Lot 1136) with 4900 tonnes that yielded approximately 1 gram per tonne of gold, 460 grams per tonne of silver, 190 tonnes of lead and 255 tonnes of zinc." Caron (2008) states that "No workings of sufficient size to support this claim have been located however, nor could the source of this information be verified".

Contact (Minfile 082ESE120)

The Contact showing is situated 400 metres north of the Mother Lode showing, on a very steep hillside with no road access nearby. A 15 metre long adit follows a 0.4-1 metre wide quartz vein, which trends 340º and dips 70-80ºE. Samples from this vein collected during the Newport Gold 2007 work program returned high grade gold values, including 59.03 g/t Au and 74.9 g/t Ag and 67.42 g/t Au and 27.9 g/t Ag (Caron, 2008). A 0.4 metre chip sample across the vein, at the portal of the adit, returned 15.84 g/t Au and 68.1 g/t Ag. Better gold values are associated with vuggy, limonitic, pyritic parts of the vein.

Newport located several other veins in outcrop or in small historic diggings nearby, and these also returned elevated gold values but these values were significantly lower than those from the "adit" vein (Caron, 2008). One such vein named the "footwall vein" is exposed in the rock face, a few metres west of the adit. The footwall vein trends 110º and dips 40ºN, and where sampled was comprised of dense white silica with pockets of massive pyrite (Caron, 2008).

The Contact veins are hosted within a fine grained, weakly foliated, dark grey-black, strongly magnetic diorite-gabbro intrusive, which may be a contact phase of the Nelson granodiorite, or may alternately be part of the Josh Creek microdiorite. The showing is untested by drilling.

Aldeen (Minfile 082ESE103)

The Aldeen showing is one of several showings that occur on the Kitty, Tunnel and Aldeen Crown granted claims which were historically referred to as the Tunnel Group. The main workings are described as a 20 foot deep shaft on a fissure quartz vein with free gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, Minfile 082ESE103). A sample of quartz veining collected by Newport in 2007 from an old digging on the former Aldeen claim, returned 4.9 g/t Au (Caron, 2008).

Electric

The Electric "showing" is located approximately 1 kilometre due west of the Halifax, and a short distance east of the Josh Main road. Little is known about this area, other than the

presence of several shallow diggings, and a sample of limestone with sphalerite which returned 2.09% Zn (Caron, 2008).

Tammany

The Tammany showing is situated in the extreme western part of the Property, approximately 1.5 kilometres west of the Mother Lode showing. Several historic workings explore quartz veins at the Tammany showing. According to Caron (2008) sampling to date has not returned any results of interest from this showing.

Other Showings

Several other showings and/or shallow historic workings are known on the Property, about which less is known, or from which results of limited interest have been returned. These include pits and trenches on the former Jim Blaine, Jackstraw and Pleasures of Hope claims, in the western part of the Property and on the Arlington just east of the Josh Main road.

A zone of intense silicification with patchy galena and fine-grained massive pyrite was discovered by Newport Gold along the Josh 6600 roadcut in 2004. The zone is poorly exposed and the orientation and width of the mineralized zone is not clear. Select grab samples returned values to 7.45 g/t Au, 83.1 g/t Ag and 1.86% Pb from vuggy siliceous material with galena, near a hornfels-granodiorite contact (Caron, 2005). Prospecting has failed to locate any old workings or additional mineralization nearby.

7.2.7 Mineral Occurrences Not on the Property

Halifax (Minfile 082ESE099)

The Halifax showing consists of an adit and several historic pits and trenches, approximately 800 metres west of the Eva Bell Production Pit (Figure 7). Multiple, parallel zones of semi-massive to massive magnetite-sphalerite (+/-galena) were exposed by bulldozer trenching, over a strike length of 110 metres (Caron, 2008). The mineralization is hosted within argillaceous limestone, with multiple bedding parallel (and cross-cutting) narrow Eocene dykes. Mineralization is generally conformable with layering/bedding, trending 320-350 and dipping 70-85E and commonly occurs along dyke/limestone contacts. Cross-cutting zones of mineralization also occur, along (cross-cutting) Eocene dyke contacts. The host rocks, mineralization and dykes are all tightly folded, with repetition of the mineralized horizon on the upper and lower limbs of the fold. Individual sulfide/oxide lenses pinch and swell up to approximately 2 metres in thickness, but because of the multiple, close-spaced, stacked nature of the lenses, mineralized intervals from trench sampling range up to 7 metres in width.

Caron (2008) reports the most significant results from the 2007 Halifax area trench samples were 4.7 metres grading 6.48% Zn, 1.94% Pb, 44.1 g/t Ag and 7 metres grading 2.29% Zn, 1.69% Pb and 41.7 g/t Ag.

Minor drilling was reported at the Halifax showing in 1977. Several narrow (to 0.9 metres) mineralized intercepts were encountered in the drilling, with grades to 18% Zn and 2.35% Pb (Paulson Mines news releases June 15, 1977, Aug 5, 1977), however specific hole locations are unknown. Historic production from the Halifax showing (1948-49) is reported as 28 tons at an average grade of 16.5% Zn, 15.4% Pb and 9.75 oz/t Ag.

Manitou (Minfile #082ESE 098)

On the Manitou claim the mineralization, consisting of sphalerite, galena and pyrite in a siliceous gangue, occurs in veins and segregations. Owing to the broken nature of the ground, caused by the intrusion of offshoot dikes from the adjacent batholith, the ore bodies are difficult to follow.

Gold Knoll

The Gold Knoll showing was located by Newport Gold in 2007 while following up a gold soil geochemical anomaly on the knoll northwest of the Upper Eva Bell showing (Figure 4). Several small historic hand trenches and open cuts were found, which explore narrow centimetre-scale quartz veins within Josh Creek microdiorite. Samples of vein material returned values of 43.07 g/t Au and 42.78 g/t Au (Caron, 2008).

8 Deposit Types

Numerous zones of mineralization occur on the Property, as shown relative to Property boundaries on Figures 4 and 6. According to Caron (2008) the known showings can be categorized as follows:

8.1 Type 1: Zn-Pb (+/- Ag, Cu) Mineralization

Massive sulfide/oxide mineralization consists of fine grained, massive sphalerite and magnetite, with galena and with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Numerous examples of this type of mineralization, all hosted within limestone and banded argillaceous limestone, occur on the property. A less common sub-type includes massive sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena, without magnetite. Mineralization is typically fine-grained and massive, occurring as thin stacked, often discontinuous, lenses and pods. It is frequently associated with Eocene syenite/monzonite (and Nelson granodiorite) intrusive contacts with the limestone and is

most often conformable to layering in the limestone, but may also be cross-cutting (along dyke contacts). Eocene dykes are commonly bedding parallel and, in the author's opinion, they likely postdate and cut the mineralization, rather than being genetically related to it, although some remobilization of mineralization is suggested along dyke contacts. In general, there is little noticeable alteration associated with the mineralization. Manganese is highly anomalous within massive sulfide/oxide zones, commonly exceeding 1%. The Eva Bell, Halifax, Ennismore, Hastings, Ajax and Breckle zones would be examples of Type 1 mineralization on the Property.

Traditionally, this style of mineralization on the Property has been regarded as replacement/skarn type mineralization, however Caron (2008) felt that this interpretation is problematic due to the lack of skarn gangue and that mineralization is better explained by a Manto model, or perhaps by a Broken Hill model. With regards to the latter, discordant veins can be accounted for by late stage deformation and resultant remobilisation of sulfide/oxide mineralization. Caron (2008) suggested that detailed geological mapping is needed to determine whether mineralization has undergone the same degree of deformation as the host rocks.

All of the showings described as Type 1 by Caron (2008) are classified as skarn types (K01 Cu skarn, K02 Pb-Zn skarn, K04- Au skarn) in the Minfile database.

8.2 Type 2: Pyrrhotite (+ pyrite)-gold mineralization

Massive pyrrhotite-pyrite lenses with significant gold and with low base metal values occur at the Molly Gibson showing, in a similar setting but lower in the stratigraphic sequence than the Zn-Pb (+/- Ag, Cu) mineralization described above (Caron, 2008). The auriferous sulfide lenses, and associated auriferous quartz veins at the Molly Gibson showing, are hosted within Molly Creek assemblage metavolcanics, hornfelsed metasediments and limestone which are cut by numerous Eocene dykes.

As with the Zn-Pb (+/- Ag, Cu) showings described above, previous workers have classified the Molly Gibson showings as contact metasomatic, or skarn type mineralization. Caron (2008) suggested a better interpretation is that the pyrrhotite-gold showings represent a deeper part of the same mineralizing system as the massive sulfide/oxide showings. As described by Höy (2007), "It is possible that these represent a deeper expression of a mineralizing system, similar to that exposed in the Rossland camp. There, a depth zonation from Au-Cu-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite to shallower Pb-Zn-Ag environment is clearly apparent, even along individual vein systems. This zonation occurs along less than a kilometre strike length (representing a vertical zonation in the order of 500 metres). It is possible that in an environment dominated by limestone, mantos would form rather than classical polymetallic

veins." Caron (2008) suggests that mineralization of an intermediate character, with a base metal-gold association occurs at the Breckle showing (and in float along the Molly Gibson road) and supports the hypothesis of a single zoned mineralizing event to account for Type 1 and Type 2 mineralization on the property. All of the showings described as Type 2 by Caron (2008) are classified as skarn types (K01 Cu skarn, K02 Pb-Zn skarn, K04- Au skarn) in the Minfile database.

8.3 Type 3: Au-Ag Quartz Veins

Numerous gold-silver bearing quartz veins and veinlets occur on the Property. These veins may be hosted within Nelson granodiorite, Josh Creek diorite or Mollie Creek assemblage metasediments (and metavolcanics), particularly where the latter occur near Nelson granodiorite contacts. The veins range from centimetre-scale vuggy veinlets, to metre-scale massive quartz veins. They typically have a low sulphide content, with only minor disseminated and poddy sulfides, including pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Visible gold is also locally present. These veins are typical of B.C. Deposit Model I01 - Au Quartz Veins.

The main examples of this style of mineralization on the Property include the Mother Lode, Contact, Unexpected, and Gold Knoll showings. The Jumping Josephine showing on Astral Mining's adjoining property, east of the Burnt Basin, is an example of this style of mineralization.

8.4 Type 4: Polymetallic Veins

The Aldeen, Contact Adit and Manitou showings are classified as polymetallic veins (I05) in the Minfile database. The predominant sulphide minerals in these veins are sphalerite and galena. This type of vein typically has good Ag and occasionally good Au grades.

9 Exploration

In August 2018, Rich River, under the supervision of Mr. Lynes collected 317 soil samples, 3 silt samples and 61 rock samples, all part of a prospecting program conducted on the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. The geochemical sampling and prospecting were done along existing logging roads and covered a large part of the Property (Figure 8). This section describes the results of this work. All of the work done on the Property was on behalf of Golden Lake.

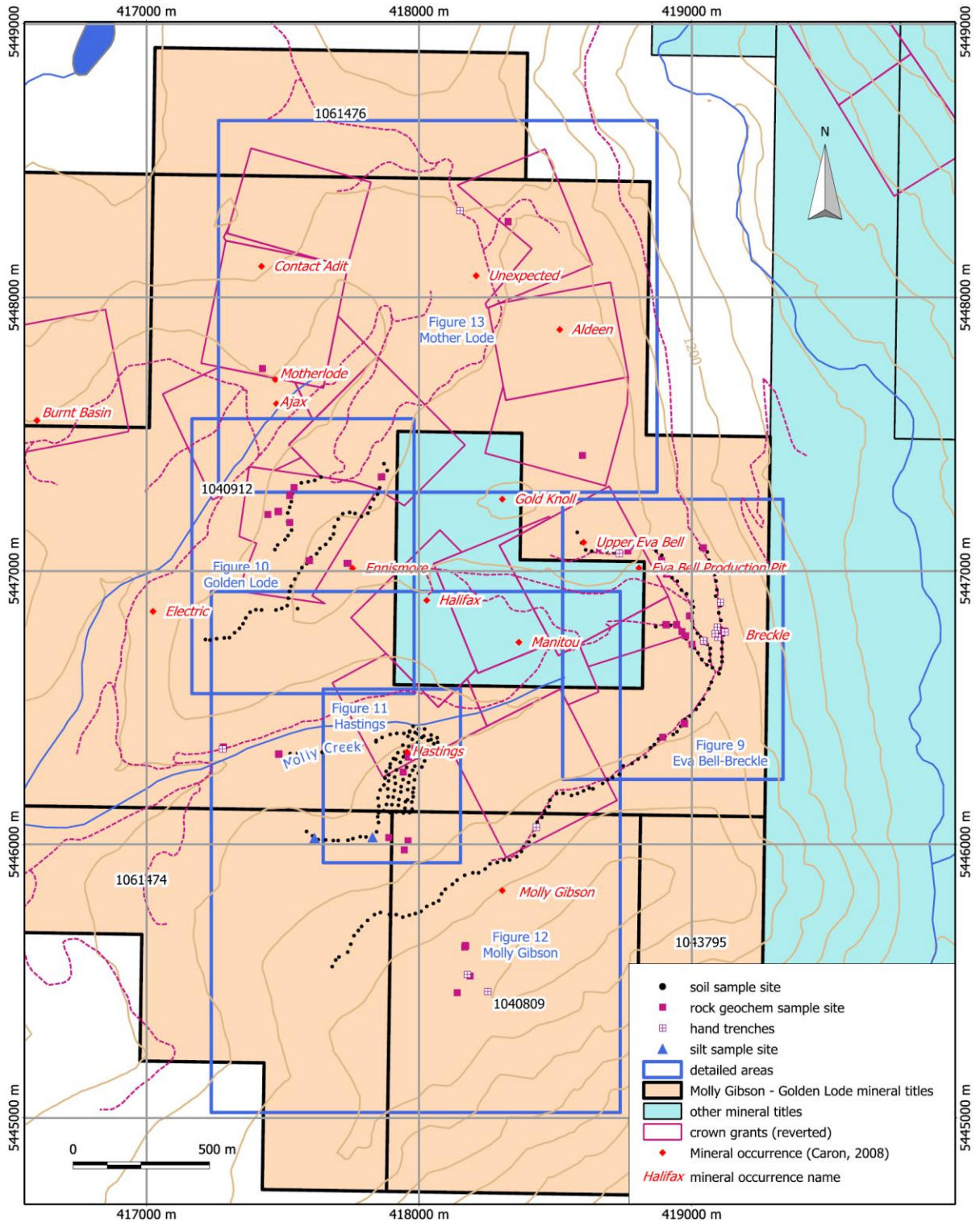

Figure 8. Location of 2018 geochem sample sites and trenches and areas covered by Figures 9-13. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

Rock and soil samples collected by Rich River in 2018 were shipped to ALS Minerals laboratories in North Vancouver and were analyzed for 36 elements using an Aqua Regia

digestion and an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish. Ore grade samples returning values greater than the upper detection limit of the ICP-MS method were also analyzed by Inductively Couple Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) to quantify the concentration of ore grade material. These analyses are reported in percent rather than ppm.

9.1 Soil Samples

The location of the 317 soil samples collected in 2018 are shown on Figures 9-13. Samples were collected along existing logging roads at roughly 50 metre intervals. A small grid was also established in the vicinity of the Hastings showing (Figure 11). In Figures 9-13, proportional symbol size and colour is used to highlight values greater than the 95th percentile. Table 5 is a statistical summary of the analytical results obtained for the soil samples that were analyzed. The main elements of interest on the Property are Zn, Pb, Ag and Au. For Zn, soil samples returned values ranging from 43 to 4340 ppm Zn, with a mean value of 191 ppm Zn. As shown in Figures 9-13 there are a number of widely spaced anomalies, most of which occur near known showings. For Pb, soil samples returned values ranging from 8.6 to 925 ppm Pb, with a mean value of 22.9 ppm Pb. As shown in Figures 9-13 there are a number of widely spaced Pb soil anomalies some of which are coincident with higher Zn values and others particularly near the Hastings showing are stand alone anomalies. For Ag, soil samples returned values ranging from 0.4 to 5.67 ppm Ag, with a mean value of 0.39 ppm Ag. As shown in Figures 9-13 there are a number of isolated Ag soil anomalies, but most occur with higher Zn and Pb values as would be expected. For Au, only 16 samples exceeded the detection limit of 0.02 ppm Au. Of these Au values ranging from 0.02 to 1.63ppm Ag, with a mean value of 0.03 ppm Au. Au values did not define any obvious target areas with random anomalies spread throughout the area of sampling.

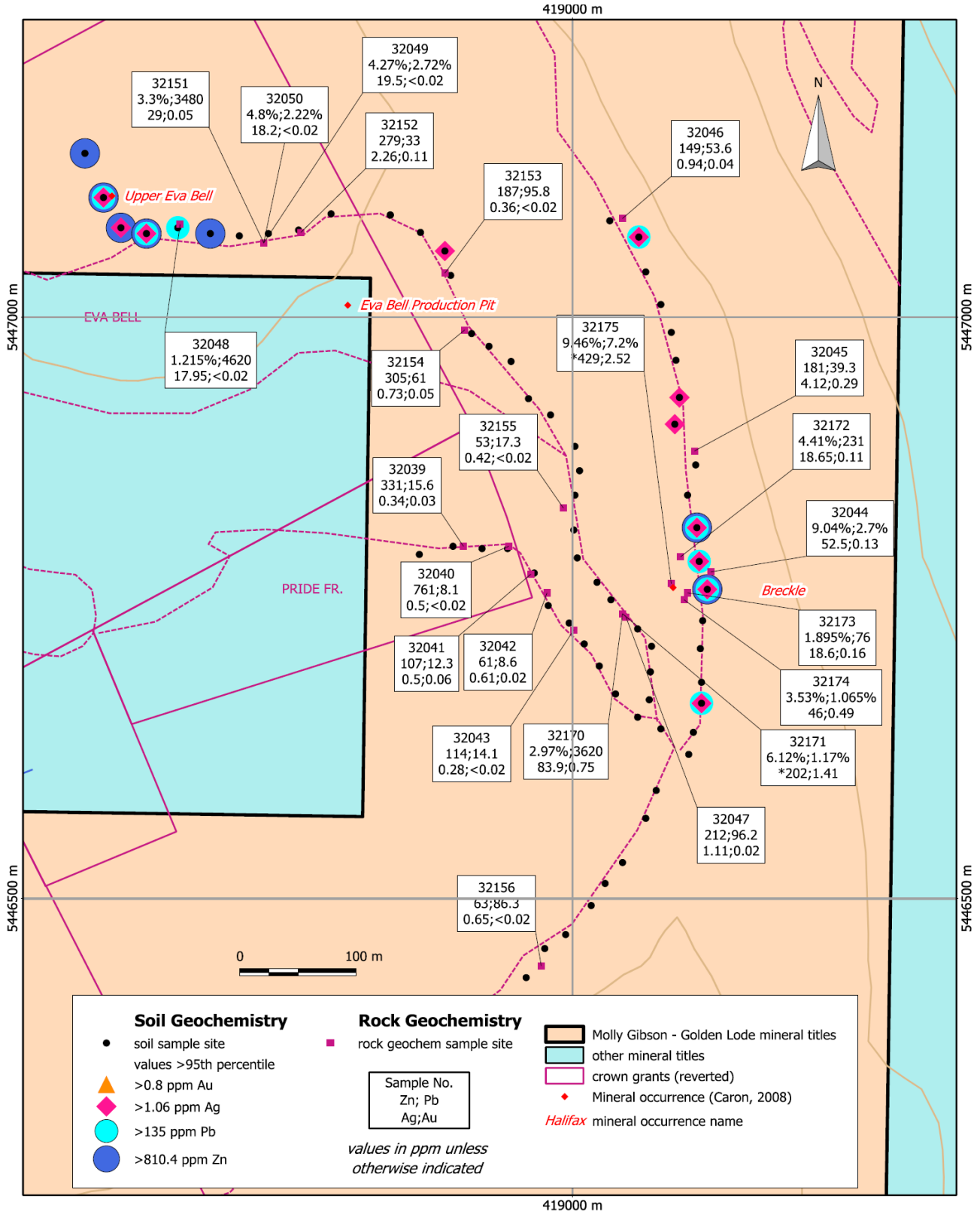

Figure 9. Geochemical sample sites, Eva Bell-Breckle area. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

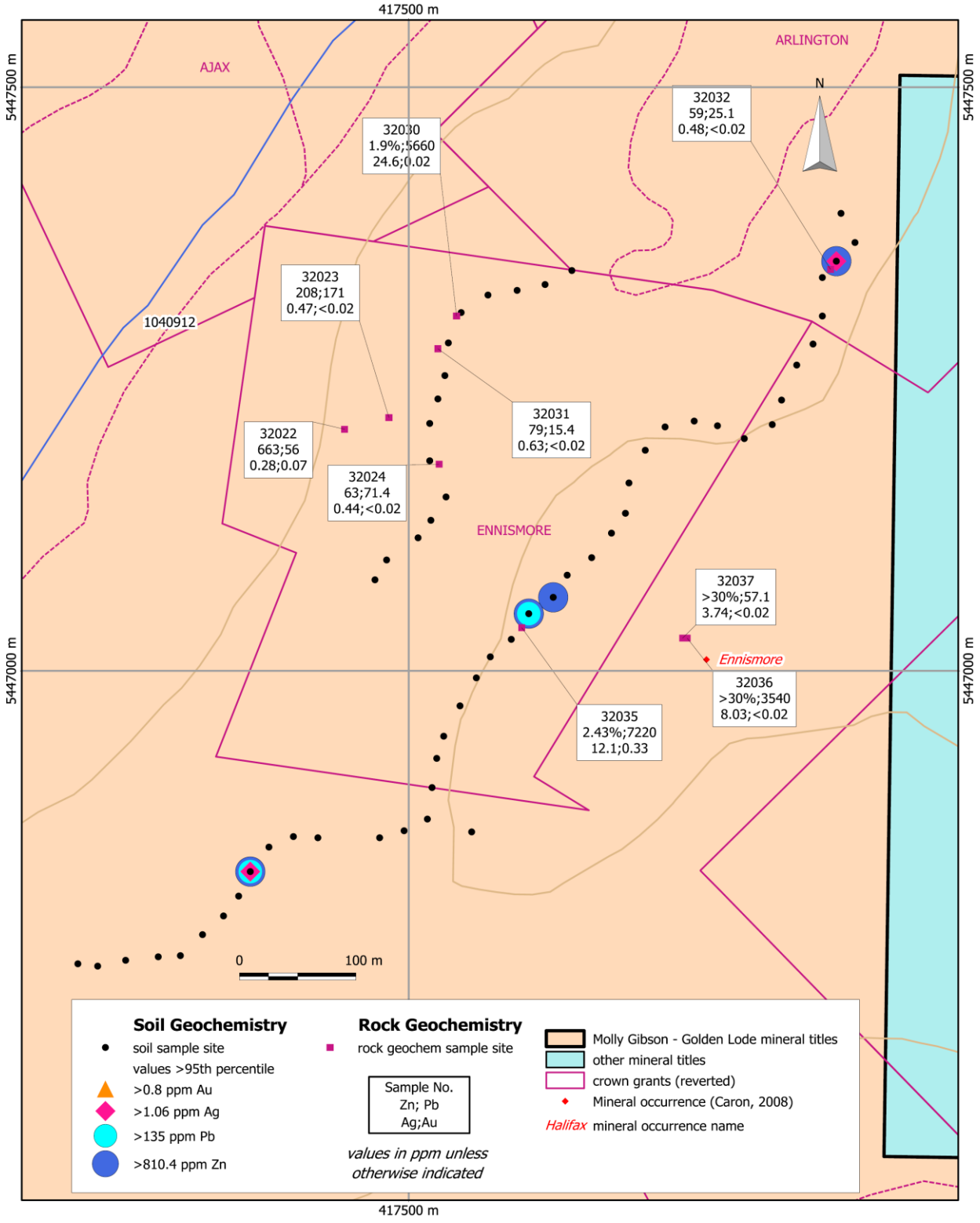

Figure 10. Geochemical sample sites, Golden Lode area. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

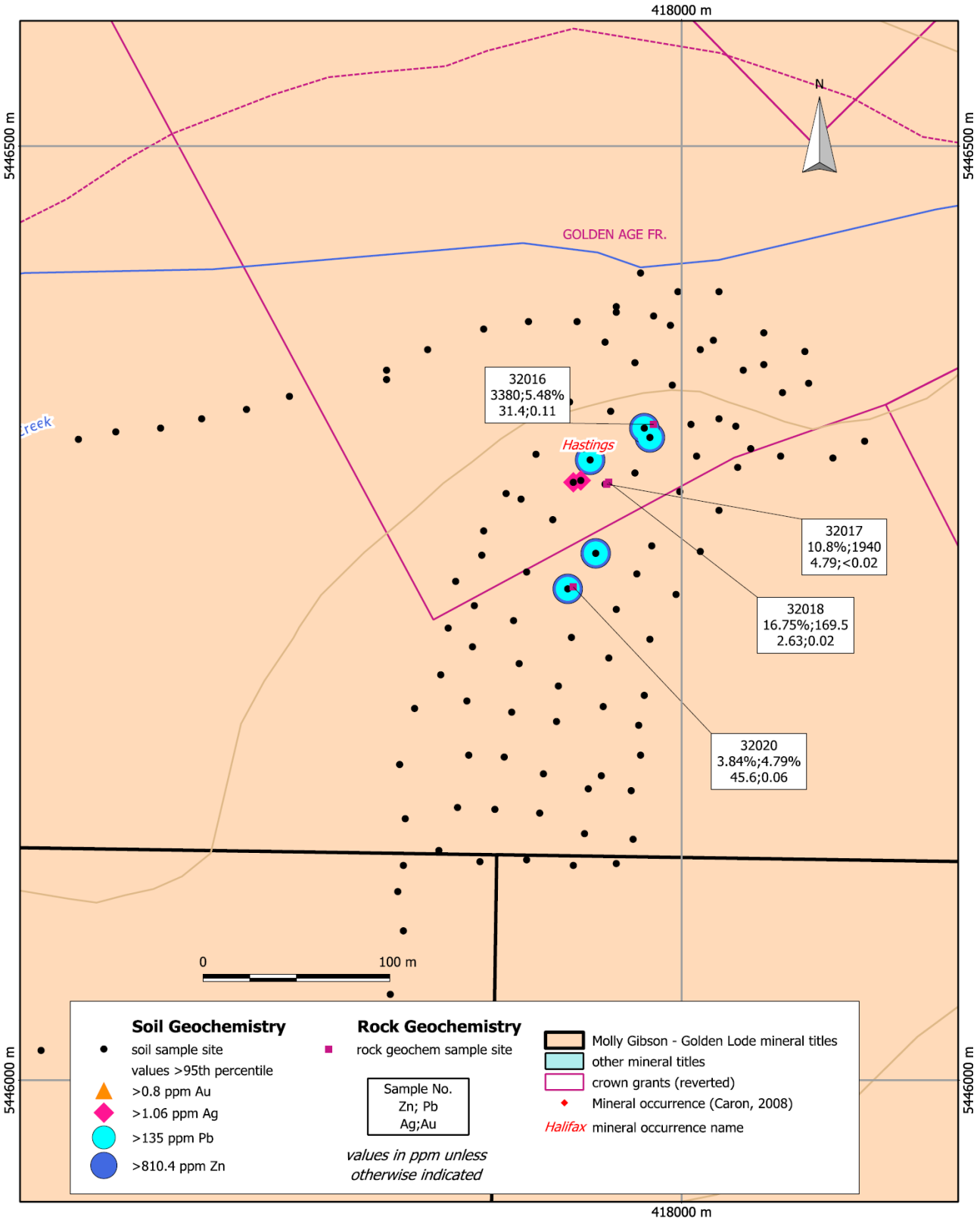

Figure 11. Geochemical sample sites, Hastings area. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

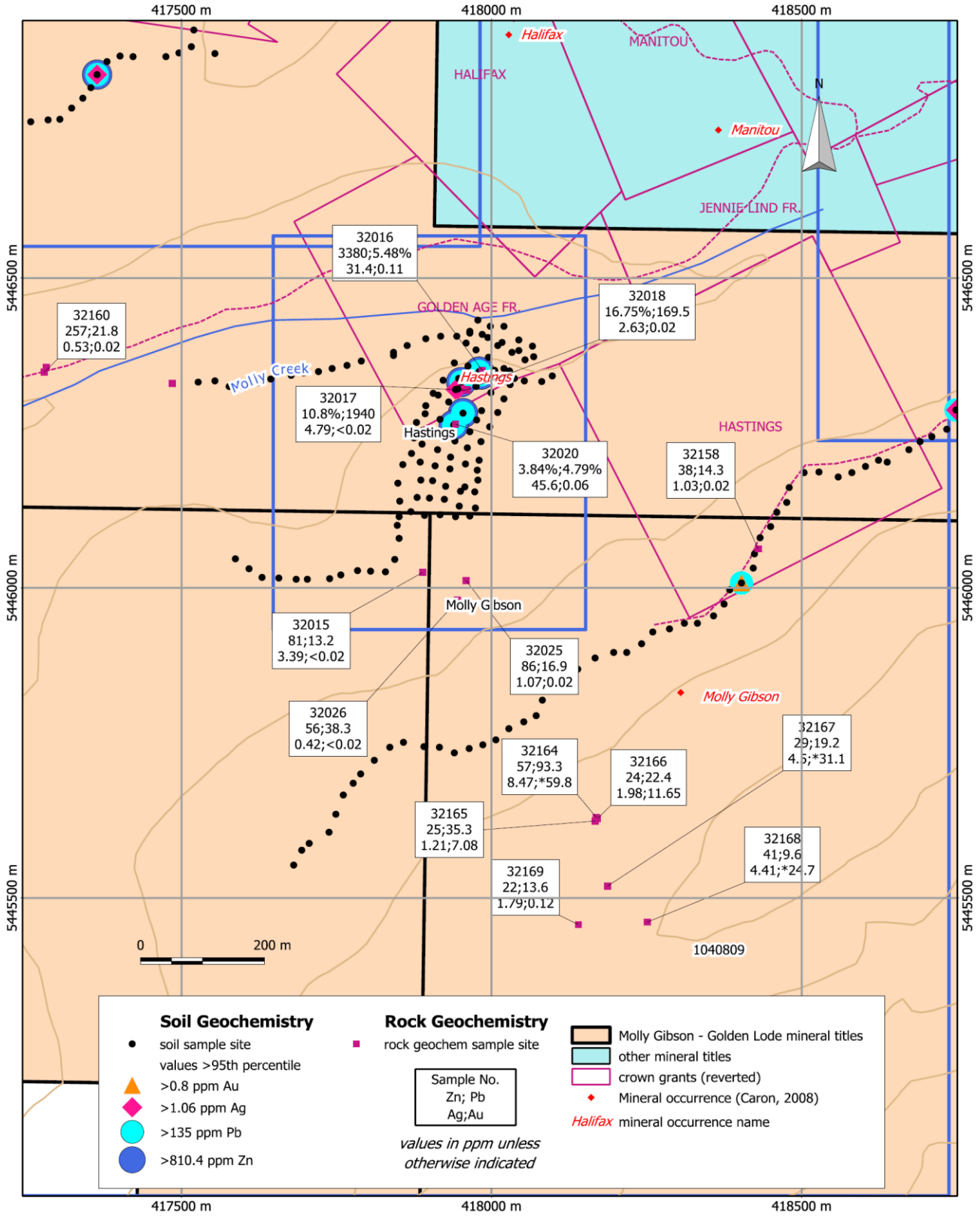

Figure 12. Geochemical sample sites, Molly Gibson area. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

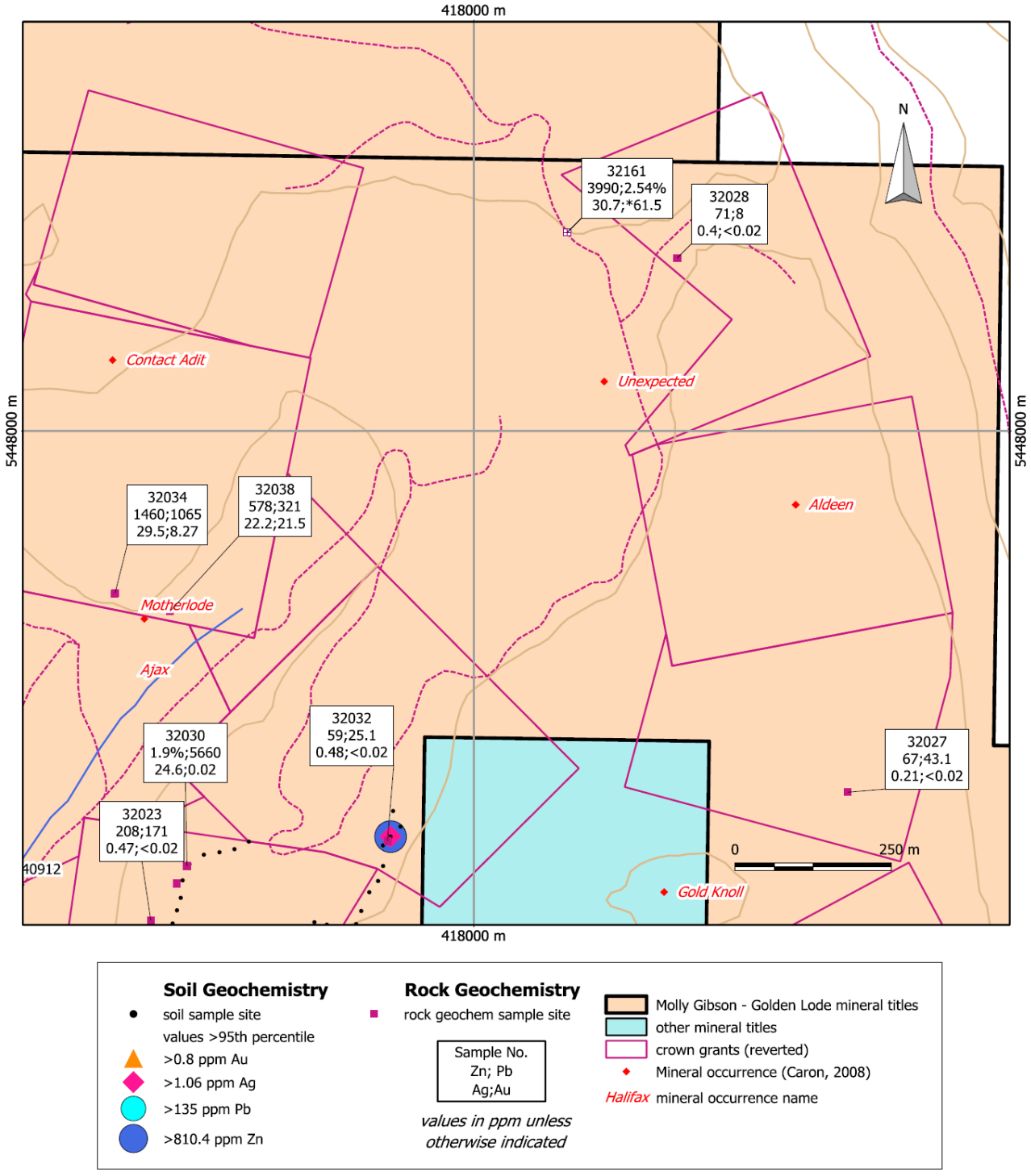

Figure 13. Geochemical sample sites, Mother Lode area. Map produced by D.G. MacIntyre, November 2018.

Table 3. Summary statistics for 2018 soil samples (N=317).

Element	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average	95th Percentile	98th Percentile	N (>detection)
Ag ppm	0.04	5.67	0.24	0.39	1.06	2.36	317
Al %	0.49	5.62	2.97	2.95	4.04	4.31	317
As ppm	1.5	158.5	6.8	12.84	47.04	64.60	317
Au ppm	0.02	1.63	0.03	0.18	0.80	1.30	16
B ppm	10	10	10	10.00	10.00	10.00	17
Ba ppm	20	380	130	136.20	220.00	257.00	316
Be ppm	0.11	3.4	0.75	0.77	1.15	1.23	317
Bi ppm	0.11	121	0.28	0.74	0.86	1.12	317
Ca %	0.16	21.1	0.39	0.68	1.63	3.51	317
Cd ppm	0.19	41.1	1.61	2.92	9.71	13.64	317
Ce ppm	5.44	146	32.4	34.13	61.74	72.04	317
Co ppm	3.3	42.1	9.5	10.77	20.18	30.53	317
Cr ppm	7	249	22	27.41	55.60	81.36	317
Cs ppm	0.95	18.2	2.45	2.80	5.46	6.82	317
Cu ppm	4.5	458	23.2	32.07	69.28	116.00	317
Fe %	0.96	12.6	2.71	3.06	5.54	7.18	317
Ga ppm	3.45	16.6	8.1	8.11	10.50	11.27	317
Ge ppm	0.05	0.27	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.17	256
Hf ppm	0.02	0.97	0.14	0.18	0.43	0.55	313
Hg ppm	0.01	5.08	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.09	316
In ppm	0.019	0.188	0.033	0.04	0.07	0.09	317
K %	0.02	1.15	0.09	0.12	0.24	0.48	317
La ppm	2.8	86.5	11.6	13.76	27.52	38.51	317
Li ppm	2.7	59.9	15.2	16.58	27.14	34.75	317
Mg %	0.09	4.46	0.44	0.52	1.07	1.44	317
Mn ppm	173	4280	484	669.26	1432.00	2446.80	317
Mo ppm	0.19	19.35	1.01	1.49	3.64	4.77	317
Na %	0.01	0.26	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.14	316
Nb ppm	0.26	6.5	2.31	2.29	3.79	4.68	316
Ni ppm	4.8	243	20.4	28.19	63.62	81.02	317
P ppm	380	5120	1250	1365.65	2334.00	2742.00	317
Pb ppm	8.6	925	22.9	46.56	135.00	354.64	317
Rb ppm	3.6	77.9	18.3	21.06	39.30	54.36	317
Re ppm	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	38
S %	0.01	1.8	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08	226
Sb ppm	0.12	5.29	0.36	0.59	1.68	2.85	317
Sc ppm	0.7	19.5	3.7	4.38	9.02	12.37	317
Se ppm	0.2	13.4	0.5	0.81	2.20	3.19	304
Sn ppm	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.64	0.90	0.90	317
Sr ppm	13	846	40.2	74.56	240.60	354.76	317
Ta ppm	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	230
Te ppm	0.01	38.5	0.05	0.22	0.35	0.49	317
Th ppm	0.2	17.6	3.3	3.84	7.08	9.72	316

Element	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average	95th Percentile	98th Percentile	N (>detection)
Ti %	0.019	0.423	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.28	316
Tl ppm	0.06	1.71	0.18	0.22	0.47	0.59	317
U ppm	0.17	3.67	0.93	1.00	1.81	2.17	317
V ppm	23	221	60	66.32	119.00	145.72	317
W ppm	0.11	4.48	0.45	0.54	1.09	1.34	317
Y ppm	1.13	41.4	5.77	8.00	20.62	23.47	317
Zn ppm	43	4340	191	303.88	810.40	1575.60	317
Zr ppm	0.5	54.6	7	9.80	26.77	31.28	315

9.2 Rock Samples

A total of 61 rock samples were collected from the Property in 2018. The location of these samples is shown on Figures 9-13. Sample descriptions, location coordinates and results for Ag, Pb, Zn and Au are given in Table 4. Zinc and lead values are reported in ppm for samples returning less than 10,000 ppm. Samples that returned greater than 10,000 ppm, were re-analyzed using a different analytical technique suitable for ore grade material and are reported in percent. Of the 61 samples submitted for assay, 18 returned Zn values greater than 10,000 ppm and 10 returned Pb values greater than 10,000 ppm. Many of these samples were collected as grab samples from waste dumps at or near known showings. Two grab samples from the Ennismore showing returned Zn values greater than 30%, the upper detection limit for the analytical technique used. The best result for Pb was 7.2% for a sample from the Breckle showing. This sample also returned the best result for Ag at 429 ppm (32175, Figure 9). Several samples also returned good Au values. Sample 32161 was collected from a hand dug trench along the road north of the Unexpected showing and returned 61.5 ppm Au. Samples 32164, 32167 and 32168 were collected from old workings associated with the Molly Gibson vein system and returned 59.8, 31.1 and 24.7 ppm Au respectively (Figure 12). Sample 32164 also returned 2.54% Pb but samples 32167 and 32168 only returned low Pb and Zn values.

Table 4. Rock sample descriptions and results for Ag, Pb, Zn and Au. All values in ppm unless otherwise indicated.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
32015	417889	5446025	Grab ang. Subcrop mass Py. Minor Cpy. Magnetic.	3.39	13.2	81	<0.02

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
32016	417985	5446351	40 cm chip across massive magnetic with Ga-Sph exposed below old pits on new logging rd.	31.4	5.48%	3380	0.11
32017	417960	5446319	Dump grab from main adit. (Hastings?) Several pits further along the strike. Mass sulphide very fine grain.	4.79	1940	10.8%	<0.02
32018	417961	5446320	Dump grab, Mass Ga-Sph. Magnetic.	2.63	169.5	16.75%	0.02
32019	417955	5443281	Dump of trench. Open cut. Massive fine grain Gr-Sph. Magnetic.	3.78	1780	10.95%	0.06
32020	417942	5446264	Grab of shaft dump. Mass Ga-Sph.	45.6	4.79%	3.84%	0.06
32021	417282	5446356	Grab Qtz vein. Material in ang. scree.	65.6	1.61%	1280	3.35
32022	417445	5447207	From old pit near shaft. Rusty pyritic silicified L-S. Diss. Stringers and frac Py-20%. Shaft @ 417964E, 5446134N Old trench dump@ 418051E, 5446295N	0.28	56	663	0.07
32023	417483	5447217	Exploration pit above L-S Adit. Rusty Hornefelsed seds. Py-Fe stn.	0.47	171	208	<0.02
32024	417526	5447177	Qtz vein material above adit and pits in new logging road cut.	0.44	71.4	63	<0.02
32025	417959	5446012	Dump grab of open cut along strike from Hastings.	1.07	16.9	86	0.02
32026	417945	5445980	Dump grab. Qtz carb diss. and stingers Py. Shaft dump near old cabins.	0.42	38.3	56	<0.02
32027	418599	5447422	Grab of rusty pyritic sucrosic Qtz. 5% diss. @ fracture.	0.21	43.1	67	<0.02
32028	418326	5448277	Grab from old pit. Rusty hornesfelsed seds. Rusty chut in contact with L-S.	0.4	8	71	<0.02
32029	417485	5446330	Grab chloritic volc. Float. Semi mass sulphide. Fine grain 30%.	0.24	24.3	68	<0.02
32030	417541	5447304	Grab pyritic horfelsed seds near dyke. Mass 20%-30% Py-Poss C-Py.	24.6	5660	1.9%	0.02
32031	417525	5447276	Rusty alt. bleached brecciated Qtz vein. Diss Py 10% L-S.	0.63	15.4	79	<0.02
32032	417862	5447344	Grab Qtz epidote zones. L-S 10% Py.	0.48	25.1	59	<0.02
32033	417425	5447740	Dump grab Qtz 20% Py. Motherlode.	14.3	106	343	1.26
32034	417426	5447741	Grab Qtz vein from Motherlode dump.	29.5	1065	1460	8.27

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
32035	417597	5447037	Grab 40 cm chip across stockwork Qtz calcite veins. With Ga-Sph. Road cut above adit. New road. Ennismore.	12.1	7220	2.43%	0.33
32036	417739	5447028	Grab high grade from dump of strip and open cut. Massive Ga-Sph L-S.	8.03	3540	>30%	<0.02
32037	417735	5447028	Grab high grade from muck pile dump of shallow adit.	3.74	57.1	>30%	<0.02
32038	417514	5447712	Dump grab Qtz with mass Py-25%.	22.2	321	578	21.5
32039	418906	5446803	Grab rusty pyritic otcp. Hornefelsed seds. Silicous @Py-rust. Breckle area.	0.34	15.6	331	0.03
32040	418945	5446803	Grab pyritic hornfelsed seds. Stringer and diss Py. Otcp.	0.5	8.1	761	<0.02
32041	418964	5446779	Grab rusty gossaneus pyritic hornefelsed seds in contact with dirty alt. L-S. Hydrothermally alt. Otcp.	0.5	12.3	107	0.06
32042	418978	5446763	Grab otcp rusty Py hornefelsed dyke. Road cut.	0.61	8.6	61	0.02
32043	419001	5446731	Otcp alt silicous L-S Py@ Po.	0.28	14.1	114	<0.02
32044	419119	5446781	Mass Po Py mag. Ga-Sph. Dump rubble. Breckle showing.	52.5	2.7%	9.04%	0.13
32045	419105	5446885	Grab 40 cm mass Py Po zone in L-S. Old Breckle road.	4.12	39.3	181	0.29
32046	419043	5447085	Grab fine grain mass sulph. Py- Po. Slide- Breckle Rd.	0.94	53.6	149	0.04
32047	419046	5446742	Otcp. Rusty hornesfelsed seds Py-Po bleached alt. Road cut.	1.11	96.2	212	0.02
32048	418662	5447080	Grab Py rusty zone carb seds.	17.95	4620	1.215%	<0.02
32049	418734	5447064	1m chip. Footwall plus Ga-Sph zone. Mid Eva showing.	19.5	2.72%	4.27%	<0.02
32050	418734	5447064	1m chip next to (#32049) L-S rubble shear zone. Ga-Sph rusty pockets. Hand trench.	18.2	2.22%	4.8%	<0.02
32151	418734	5447064	0.75m chip alt seds minor sulphide bands. Ga-Sph-Po Py.	29	3480	3.3%	0.05
32152	418766	5447073	Grab hornesfelsed seds near dyke. Py Po-CuPy. Rusty.	2.26	33	279	0.11
32153	418890	5447038	Grab hornesfelsed seds Rusty-Pyritic Otcp.	0.36	95.8	187	<0.02
32154	418907	5446989	Grab highly folded alt L-S Qtz carb Fe alt. Py Po.	0.73	61	305	0.05
32155	418992	5446836	Grab rusty hornsfeld seds Po Py Otcp.	0.42	17.3	53	<0.02

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
32156	418973	5446442	Grab L-S breccia. Minor Py on fracture.	0.65	86.3	63	<0.02
32157	418893	5446392	Grab rusty Py chert in alt L-S. Py-Po 10%.	0.45	22.6	51	<0.02
32158	418430	5446063	Grab Py rich otcp. Silicified L-S 20% Py. Road cut to MG.	1.03	14.3	38	0.02
32159	417279	5446348	1m chip across 20 cm Qtz vein and 40cm footwall. 40 cm hanging wall. Both walls are siliceous and pyritic. Qtz vein has Py and galena.	38.9	7680	156	2.5
32160	417279	5446348	1m chip footwall to 20 cm Qtz vein. Siliceous pyritic Qtz stringers. Stockwork?	0.53	21.8	257	0.02
32161	418150	5448318	Road cut showing. 5cm Qtz vein. Unexpected area	30.7	2.54%	3990	*61.5
32162	418150	5448318	5cm Qtz vein. Pyritic bleached.	16.9	8990	1970	20.2
32163	418150	5448318	1m chip across shear zone. Qtz Ga rubble. Siliceous seds with Ga-Po-Py.	11.75	8190	1280	7.82
32164	418169	5445630	Grab from dump of upper adit. Mass Po minor Py. C-Py in seds.	8.47	93.3	57	*59.8
32165	418167	5445624	Dump grab from upper adit. Qtz Po minor Py-Cu-Py.	1.21	35.3	25	7.08
32166	418171	5445628	Dump grab mass Po-Py minor Cpy. Upper adit dump.	1.98	22.4	24	11.65
32167	418187	5445519	Dump grab. Mass Po. Twin Tunnels.	4.5	19.2	29	*31.1
32168	418251	5445461	Magnetic cut. Dump top showing. Mass Po in L-S.	4.41	9.6	41	*24.7
32169	418140	5445457	Grab mass Po on dump of 4m deep shaft.	1.79	13.6	22	0.12
32170	419043	5446745	70 cm chip across new W Breckle zone. Mass suphide. Po-Py Ga-Sph exposed in road.	83.9	3620	2.97%	0.75
32171	419043	5446745	30 cm chip massive sulphide zone. Same zone 1.0m along strike. Zone needs excavator trenching.	*202	1.17%	6.12%	1.41
32172	419093	5446794	Open cut along strike. Large trend.	18.65	231	4.41%	0.11
32173	419099	5446763	Grab mass Po minor Ga-Sph.	18.6	76	1.895%	0.16
32174	419096	5446757	Dump grab. Ga rich. Massive sulphide. Dump of upper trench. Above Breckle adit.	46	1.065%	3.53%	0.49
32175	419085	5446771	Grab high grade Ga-Sph. From open cut Breckle.	*429	7.2%	9.46%	2.52

** = determined by fire assay*

9.3 Prospecting and Trenching

In 2018 Rich River prospected and sampled the areas shown in Figure 8. Prospecting was done off of existing logging roads. As described in a previous section 61 rock samples were collected from mineralized outcrop or waste dumps at known showings. Where bedrock was not well exposed hand trenches were dug. The hand trenches are listed and described in Table 5 and their locations are shown on Figure 8. A total of 18 trenches were completed. The trenches vary in size from 2 to 3 square metres and were dug to depths of 0.5 metres on average.

Table 5. List of hand trenches completed in 2018 by Rich River.

Trench	Easting	Northing	Description
Tr-1	419122	5446776	Clean old trench on the Breckle zone. Mass Po Py mag. Ga-Sph. 1 x 5 m trench
Tr-2	419105	5446885	Clean off outcrop mass Py Po zone in L-S. Old Breckle road 2 x3 m
Tr-3	419046	5446742	Otcp. Rusty hornesfelsed seds Py-Po bleached alt. Road cut trench 1 x 5 m
Tr-4	418734	5447064	1m chip. Footwall plus Ga-Sph zone. Middle Eva showing (new) 1 x 6 m hand trench
Tr-5	418734	5447064	1m chip next to (#32049) L-S rubble shear zone. Ga-Sph rusty pockets. Hand trench 1 x 3 m
Tr-6	418734	5447064	Sulphide bands. Ga-Sph-Po Py 2 x 2 m trench
Tr-7	418430	5446063	Py rich otcp. Silicified L-S 20% Py 1 x 4m trench road cut 1 x 3 m trench
Tr-8	417279	5446348	Siliceous and pyritic. Qtz vein has Py and galena 1 x 5m trench
Tr-9	417279	5446348	Siliceous pyritic Qtz stringers. Stockwork? 2 x 2 m panel trench to expose stockwork
Tr-10	418150	5448318	Road cut showing. 5cm Qtz vein 1 x 2 m trench
Tr-11	418150	5448318	Trench in Qtz Ga rubble. Siliceous seds with Ga-Po-Py 1 X 3 m
Tr-12	418177	5445524	Clean debris from Twin Tunnels 3 x 4 m
Tr-13	418251	5445461	Magnetic cut clean out debris 2 x 3 m
Tr-14	419043	5446745	Mass suphide. Po-Py Ga-Sph exposed in road cut trench 1 x 3 m
Tr-15	419043	5446745	Hand trench is rubble with mineralsation subcrop 2 x 3 m
Tr-16	419093	5446794	Clean out old open cut 1 x 3 m
Tr-17	419096	5446757	Massive sulphide above Breckle adit trenched mineral zone 1 x 3m
Tr-18	419085	5446771	Breckle zone clean out old trench 1 x 4 m

9.4 Silt Samples

Only 3 silt samples were collected from the Property in 2018. None of these samples returned anomalous values. The samples are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Silt samples

Sample	Easting	Northing	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
BB-18-SS001	417616	5446023	73.6	123	19.7	<0.02	0.4
BB-18-SS002	417829	5446026	25.4	99	19.5	<0.02	0.18
BB-18-SS003	418053	5446334	30.3	132	27.5	<0.02	0.17

10 Drilling

Only limited diamond drilling has been done on the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property and this work is described in the History section of this report. No recent diamond drilling has been done on the Property which is still in the early stages of exploration.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The evaluation of the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Reports and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is described in the assessment reports, in particular for the work done by Newport Gold (Caron, 2003-2008). The historical work done on the property was done by reputable exploration companies or individuals and the author is confident that industry best practises applicable at the time were followed in the collection and preparation of samples.

The following information describes the sample preparation, analyses and security procedures used for geochemical surveys conducted on the property in 2018 by Rich River .

All soil sample sites were marked in the field with labelled pink flagging tape. Field notes for each sample site were logged and recorded. The locations were determined using a handheld GPS. Where possible samples were collected from the B soil horizon. The samples were placed in kraft paper bags and stored securely prior to shipping to the ALS Minerals laboratory (“ALS”) in North Vancouver.

Rock samples collected in 2018 were placed in labelled plastic bags, with a label also placed within the bag. Field notes and GPS location coordinates were recorded for each sample sites. Both grab samples and chip samples were collected. The rock samples were shipped directly to the ALS.

The security procedures followed by personnel working on the Property in 2018 are deemed to be appropriate for the type of sampling being done. Samples were not left unattended and

were kept secure in vehicles and hotel rooms until they could be shipped directly to ALS. The author is confident that the samples were kept secure and that they were not tampered with prior to arriving at ALS.

ALS is an ISO17025:2005 accredited analytical laboratory. At the lab, samples are crushed to 70% less than 2 millimetres in size. A 250 gram subsample is riffle split off and pulverized to better than 75% passing 75 microns. A prepared sample (0.50 grams) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) for 51 elements (ME MS41 package). The upper and lower ranges of values that can be determined by this method are given in Table 7. Ore grade samples containing >10,000 ppm Zn or Pb or >100 ppm Ag were also analyzed by ICP-AES to quantify the Zn, Pb and Ag content (Ag-OG46, Pb-OG46 and Zn-OG46 packages). For these a prepared sample is digested in 75% aqua regia for 120 minutes. After cooling the resulting solution is diluted to 100 ml with de-ionized water, mixed and analyzed by ICP-AES. The results are reported in percent for Pb and Zn and ppm for Ag. The upper limit for this method is 30% for Pb and Zn. ICP-AES Au values greater than 25 ppm were reanalyzed using the Fire Assay and Atomis Absorption finish (Au-AA25 package) method and are reported as ppm.

ALS performs quality assurance procedures that include repeat sampling and insertion of blank and/or standard samples for the purpose of data verification. ALS runs standards and provides re-samples at varying intervals for each sample shipment analysed. In the author's opinion the analytical procedures used to determine the concentrations of base and precious metals in the samples submitted was appropriate. The quality control employed by ALS indicates a high level of precision and accuracy in the analytical results.

Table 7. Upper and Lower limits for ICP-AES analyses (ALS ME MS41 package)

ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)							
Ag	0.01-100	Cs	0.05-500	Mo	0.05-10,000	Sr	0.2-10,000
Al	0.01-25%	Cu	0.2-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Ta	0.01-500
As	0.1-10,000	Fe	0.01%-50%	Nb	0.05-500	Te	0.01-500
Au*	0.2-25	Ga	0.05-10,000	Ni	0.2-10,000	Th	0.2-10,000
B	10-10,000	Ge	0.05-500	P	10-10,000	Ti	0.005%-10%
Ba	10-10,000	Hf	0.02-500	Pb	0.2-10,000	Tl	0.02-10,000
Be	0.05-1,000	Hg	0.01-10,000	Rb	0.1-10,000	U	0.05-10,000
Bi	0.01-10,000	In	0.005-500	Re	0.001-50	V	1-10,000
Ca	0.01%-25%	K	0.01%-10%	S	0.01%-10%	W	0.05-10,000
Cd	0.01-1,000	La	0.2-10,000	Sb	0.05-10,000	Y	0.05-500
Ce	0.02-500	Li	0.1-10,000	Sc	0.1-10,000	Zn	2-10,000
Co	0.1-10,000	Mg	0.01%-25%	Se	0.2-1,000	Zr	0.5-500
Cr	1-10,000	Mn	5-50,000	Sn	0.2-500		

12 Data Verification

The author visited the Property on September 8, 2018. During this visit rock sample sites at the Hastings, Upper Eva Bell, Ennismore and Havana showings were examined (Photo 2). These were clearly marked and appropriately labelled. The rock sample sites were located in bedrock exposed in the back walls of the quarry. This material was well mineralized with visible malachite and azurite staining on fracture surfaces (Photo 3). Chalcopyrite and pyrite were observed in sheared quartz veins and as disseminations. The material being collected at the sample sites that were examined was representative of the extent and intensity of mineralization observed at each site. The analytical results for these samples are consistent with the intensity of mineralization observed in outcrop. The author also independently took GPS readings at each site as a check on the location accuracy being recorded by field personnel. The results were nearly identical. Overall the density and distribution of sample sites was adequate for the purpose of showing the extent and grade of mineralization exposed on surface. The analytical results obtained in 2018 were similar to those determined by previous operators and in the author's opinion these results give an accurate indication of the grade of mineralization that occurs in outcrop at the sampled localities.

Photo 2. Craig Lynes examining massive sulphide mineralization at the Upper Eva Bell showing. Photo taken by D.G. MacIntyre, September 8, 2018.

Photo 3. Highly deformed argillaceous limestone with bands of oxidized sulphides, Upper Eva Bell showing. Photo taken by D.G. MacIntyre, September 8, 2018.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no record of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing having been done on samples from the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property.

14 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There has not been sufficient drilling to determine the subsurface extent and overall grade of mineralization on the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property. Therefore, there are no mineral resource estimates for the Property.

15 Adjacent Properties

The Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property mineral titles surround mineral title 530691, which is owned by NPG Mining and the Manitou Crown grant (Figure 4). These mineral titles cover the Halifax, Manitou, Eva Bell Production Pit and Gold Knoll showings. The Eva Bell Production Pit is at or near the boundary between these mineral titles. The Halifax, Manitou, Eva Bell Production Pit and Gold Knoll showings are described in the Property Geology and Mineral Occurrence section of this report. The author has not been able to verify the information regarding the Halifax, Manitou, Eva Bell Production Pit and Gold Knoll showings and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author has reviewed all public and private reports pertaining directly to the Property. The author is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

Work done on the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property in 2018 has confirmed the presence of a number of high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag and Au showings hosted by argillaceous limestones of the Mt. Roberts Formation. These showings are best classified as skarn and Au quartz veins and are most likely related to emplacement of a granodioritic intrusions in

mid Jurassic and later time. The mineral showings also exhibit some characteristics that are consistent with manto type deposits.

The showings found to date, although locally very high grade, are not of sufficient size to support a mining operation. Future work on the Property needs to focus on locating an area where the density of veining is sufficient to support a small open pit operation or alternatively to locate a vein that is of sufficient width and continuity to support an underground mining operation. With this in mind the areas around the Molly Gibson, Hastings and Breckle showings may hold the best potential given these areas are less well explored. Samples collected from these localities have returned significant Au and Ag values.

Soil sampling along logging roads has detected areas of anomalous concentrations of Pb, Zn and Ag in soils near known showings. The significance of these anomalies is difficult to determine as the samples were only taken along the road and the extent of anomalous soils beyond the road is unknown.

18 Recommendations

In the author's opinion the Molly Gibson – Golden Lode Property continues to be a property of merit and additional exploration expenditures are warranted. To date there are 14 high grade Pb-Zn-Ag+/-Au or Au quartz showings on the Property. New logging roads continue to expose new occurrences. Following up on the work done in 2018, the author recommends a Phase 1 exploration program focussed on additional soil sampling and coincident magnetometer survey. The projected costs for the recommended work program are given in Table 8.

Caron (2007) recommended further work be done in the Burnt Basin camp, to explore for additional occurrences of both zinc-lead (+/- silver, copper) mineralization and for gold mineralization. The author concurs with these recommendations. In particular, follow-up should be done to explore all rock and soil geochemical anomalies, as well as ground and airborne geophysical anomalies, resulting from the excellent work done by Newport Gold between 2003 and 2007 and the work done by Rich River in 2018. Soil anomalies should be ground checked, as should magnetic high anomalies defined by Newport's ground magnetometer survey. In particular, Zn-Pb soil anomalies which correlate with magnetic highs should be assessed by excavator trenching.

Caron (2008) recommended detailed geological mapping to more fully understand the controls to mineralization on the property. The author agrees with this recommendation.

Mapping will help correlate soil geochemical results and ground magnetometer results to the geology. In particular, mapping will help to determine whether magnetic high anomalies indicate zones of magnetite (+ pyrrhotite) bearing zinc-lead (+/- silver, copper) mineralization, or whether they more likely represent magnetic intrusives. Areas of interest should then be followed up by excavator trenching and/or diamond drilling.

Caron (2008) identified an irregular shaped, somewhat discontinuous, but generally northwest trending, 600 metre long, strong magnetic high anomaly that extends roughly from the Breckle showing to the Upper Eva Bell showing. This area has little or no outcrop. Several deep, historic bulldozer trenches in this area (now thickly regrown to alder) failed to reach bedrock. The area is a high priority for diamond drilling.

Some of the best results from the 2018 work program are from the area south of Mollie Creek in the vicinity of the Hastings and Molly Gibson showings. This area should be covered by a grid with line spacings of 100 metres and stations at 25 metre intervals. This grid would provide control for soil sampling, geologic mapping and a ground magnetometer survey.

Table 8. Projected costs for proposed exploration program, Molly Gibson - Golden Lode Property

Phase 1

Expense	No. of Units	Units	Unit cost	Total
Mob/Demob				$5,000
Grid line cutting				$10,000
Soil sampling/geophysics				$62,000
Camp costs – food & lodging	120	person days	$100	$12,000
Analytical	300	analyses	$30	$9,000
Report preparation	10	days	$600	$6,000
			Total	**$104,000**

Phase 2

Expense	No. of Units	Units	Unit cost	Total
Diamond drilling				$200,000
Per diem costs	240	person days	$100	$24,000
Analytical	300	analyses	$30	$9,000
Geologists/camp manager	30	person days	$600	$18,000
Report preparation	10	days	$600	$6,000
			Total	**$257,000**
		Total Phase 1 + 2		**$361,000**

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20 Certificate of Author

I, Donald George MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist providing services through D.G. MacIntyre and Associates Ltd. a wholly owned company incorporated December 10, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia (registration no. BC0710941). My residence and business address is 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V8N 6G7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1971. In addition, I obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since September, 1979, registration number 11970. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the British Columbia Association for Mineral Exploration.
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 35 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report: Molly Gibson - Golden Lode Mineral Property, South Central British Columbia, Canada" dated November 26, 2018 (the "Technical Report"). The effective date of this Technical Report is November 26, 2018. Sections not written by myself are noted in the text.
7. I visited the Molly Gibson - Golden Lode Property on September 8, 2018.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 26th day of November, 2018

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D. P.Eng.