



## Technical Report on the Chu Chua Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada

### Kamloops Mining Division

By

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For

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### TENURE NUMBERS

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1061847 | 1061849 |
| 1061851 | 1052501 |
| 604243  | 604247  |
| 604248  | 1066011 |
| 1065998 | 1065969 |

### LOCATION

NTS 92P/82M  
UTM Zones 10, 11  
709130E, 5687080N

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## 1 Summary

The Chu Chua Gold Property consists of 10 contiguous claims totalling 909.5 hectares and located 16 km northeast of the town of Barrier, British Columbia. The property is hosted by metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the mid to late Paleozoic Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation, a poly-metallic mineral-prone assemblage of rocks deposited in one or more basins formed during continental margin extension. Past producing mines (e.g., Samatosum) and one advanced project through feasibility (Harper Creek) are testament to the metal endowment of this geological setting.

Mongoose Mining Ltd. (the “Company”) has entered into an agreement with the Property owners K. Ellerbeck and G. Locke (the “Optionors”) whereby it may earn a 100% interest in the Property by completing certain cash payments, share transfers and exploration work that qualifies for assessment purposes with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The Company wishes to list as a public company on the Canadian Securities Exchange and requires a technical assessment of the Property that complies with standards set out in National Instrument 43-101.

The Optionors have obtained a multi-year area-based permit (MAYB) good for 5 years that pertains to drilling and water rights.

The history of mineral exploration in the area dates to at least 1978 and has focused on volcanogenic, massive sulphide type occurrences. The Property was first explored in 1984, drilled in 1985 and 1987, and has since received intermittent exploration attention. The primary geological target is a felsic dome which is regarded as an ideal massive sulphide exploration target; however, drilling has produced multi-gram gold intersections and high background values of Cu, Zn and Pb. Recent surface prospecting has outlined a large gold-bearing target 4.5 km long and 0.5 to 0.75 km wide. Overlapping EM and Magnetic anomalies are considered important exploration targets.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 The Client

This technical report (the “Report”) for the Chu Chua Gold Property (the “Property”) was prepared for Mongoose Mining Ltd., a British Columbia corporation with a business address at 215 Edward Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V9A 3E4.

### 2.2 Purpose

Mongoose Mining Ltd. (The “Company”) wishes to list as a public company on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”). This Report provides a technical assessment of the Property and complies with standards set out in National Instrument 43-101.

The Property is held jointly by Kenneth Ellerbeck (50%) and Gerald Locke (50%), (the “Optionors”) of Kamloops and Penticton, British Columbia. The Company entered into an agreement with the “Optionors” on January 09, 2019 whereby it can earn 100% interest in the 10 contiguous mineral tenures that comprise the Property.



### 2.3 Sources of Information

The Report is a compilation of public information assembled from references listed herein including: Geological Survey of British Columbia (“GSBC”) and Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) technical reports; papers published in peer reviewed scientific journals; historical NI43-101 technical reports; and Government of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Reports (“ARs”).

GSBC and GSC technical reports contain data collected and interpreted by persons holding post-secondary and graduate degrees in geology and geophysics, and are considered objective and reliable sources. Similarly, papers published in peer-reviewed scientific journals were authored by geologists and geophysicists with post-secondary degrees and are considered reliable information sources.

Historical NI43-101 reports were authored by Qualified Persons in compliance with Canadian Securities Administration guidelines and regulations; hence, they are deemed reliable information sources.

ARs are vetted by Government of British Columbia personnel and are considered reliable sources of data such as: sample grids, chemical and geophysical analyses, geological maps and statements of exploration expenditures; however, care was taken when assessing interpretative statements since “property bias” is a consideration.

Dollar values compiled herein for historical exploration expenditures are taken from Statements of Work (“SOW”) provided in ARs and as such are considered reliable.

All dollar amounts are stated in Canadian currency, measurements are metric, and projections are Universal Transverse Mercator and referenced to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 10 unless otherwise stated.

No proprietary information was used in the preparation of this report.

### 2.4 Scope of Property Inspection

The Consultant (R.I. Thompson, PhD, P.Eng) visited the Property for a total of 12.4 days: June 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, July 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, and August 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013; numerous rock and soil samples were collected and analyzed, geology was evaluated and geophysical measurements made; results were compiled as ARs (Thompson, 2013, AR34307; Thompson and Cook, 2014, AR34982).

## 3 Reliance on other experts

All information relating to the 10 contiguous mineral tenures that comprise the Property (Table 1) is taken from British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system (“MTO”; described below).

## 4 Property Description and Location

### 4.1 Location, Area, Tenure Type

Chu Chua Gold Property (the “Property”) consists of 10 contiguous mineral tenures<sup>1</sup> (“Claims”) totaling 909.52 ha held by the Optionors, and is located in the mineral-rich Kamloops Mining District where producing mines (e.g. New Afton, Highland Valley) and developed prospects (Harper Creek, Apex) provide significant economic input (Figure 1).

The Property is centered at: UTM Zone 10, 709130E, 5687080N in NTS map sheets 92P040 and 82M031, 15 km northeast of Barriere<sup>2</sup> on the North Thompson River (Figures 2 and 3; Table 1). Major transportation corridors include Highway 5 (Yellowhead) along the North Thompson River, Highway 1 (Trans Canada), and the Canadian Pacific rail line following the North Thompson River.

### 4.2 Nature and Extent of Title, Obligations, Expiry Dates and Holders’ Rights

Mineral Claims are acquired using the online Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system<sup>3</sup> which allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) claims.<sup>4</sup>

A claim is registered by selecting one or more adjoining cells on the electronic MTO map. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province of British Columbia where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.).

No two people can select the same cells simultaneously, since the database is live and updated instantly; once a cell selection is made it is no longer available to another person, unless payment is not successfully completed within thirty minutes.

The electronic Internet map allows selection of single or multiple adjoining grid cells to a limit of 100 selected cells per submission for acquisition as one claim; the number of submissions is not limited.

MTO calculates the exact area in hectares according to the cells selected and calculates the required fee. Upon confirmation of payment, a title is issued together with a tenure number for registration purposes (see for example, Table 1), and email confirmation of the transaction and title. MTO also provides GPS co-ordinates for the four corners of each cell in a claim.

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<sup>1</sup> A mineral tenure refers to the right to explore or develop minerals in a given area. There are two main types of mineral tenure: recorded claims and mineral leases.

<sup>2</sup> It was spelled as 'Barriere' in the enabling Letters Patent; however, various other locations in the area retain the grave accent (e.g. Barrière River, Barrière Mountain).

<sup>3</sup> <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline>

<sup>4</sup> The Mineral Titles Branch administers the legislation governing the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral rights.



Figure 1. Location of Chu Chua Gold Property within the Kamloops Mining District of south-central British Columbia showing producing mines (orange crossed picks), past producing mines (grey) and developed resources (orange M). Modified from Mining Association of British Columbia mineral deposit map available at: <http://www.miningassociationbc.com/#>

Status of each mineral tenure comprising the Chu Chua Gold Property (the “Property”) is summarized in Table 1 including tenure number and name, issue and expiry dates, ownership, and area in hectares. The Optionors do not hold surface rights because the interest of a recorded holder of a mineral claim issued pursuant to the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia<sup>5</sup> is a chattel interest and therefore cannot be registered as an interest in real property.

In British Columbia, the holder of a mineral tenure (claim) acquires the right to the minerals available at the time of tenure acquisition as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Tenures are valid for one (1) year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the staking completion date for the tenure (the date of record). To maintain a tenure in good standing, the holder must, on or before the anniversary date, either: 1) submit a ‘statement of work’ that records the type and dollar value of work performed, accompanied by an ‘assessment report’ (technical report) containing geological, geophysical, and (or) geochemical data, results, compilations and interpretations resulting from the work; or, 2) pay cash in lieu of work.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/legislation>.

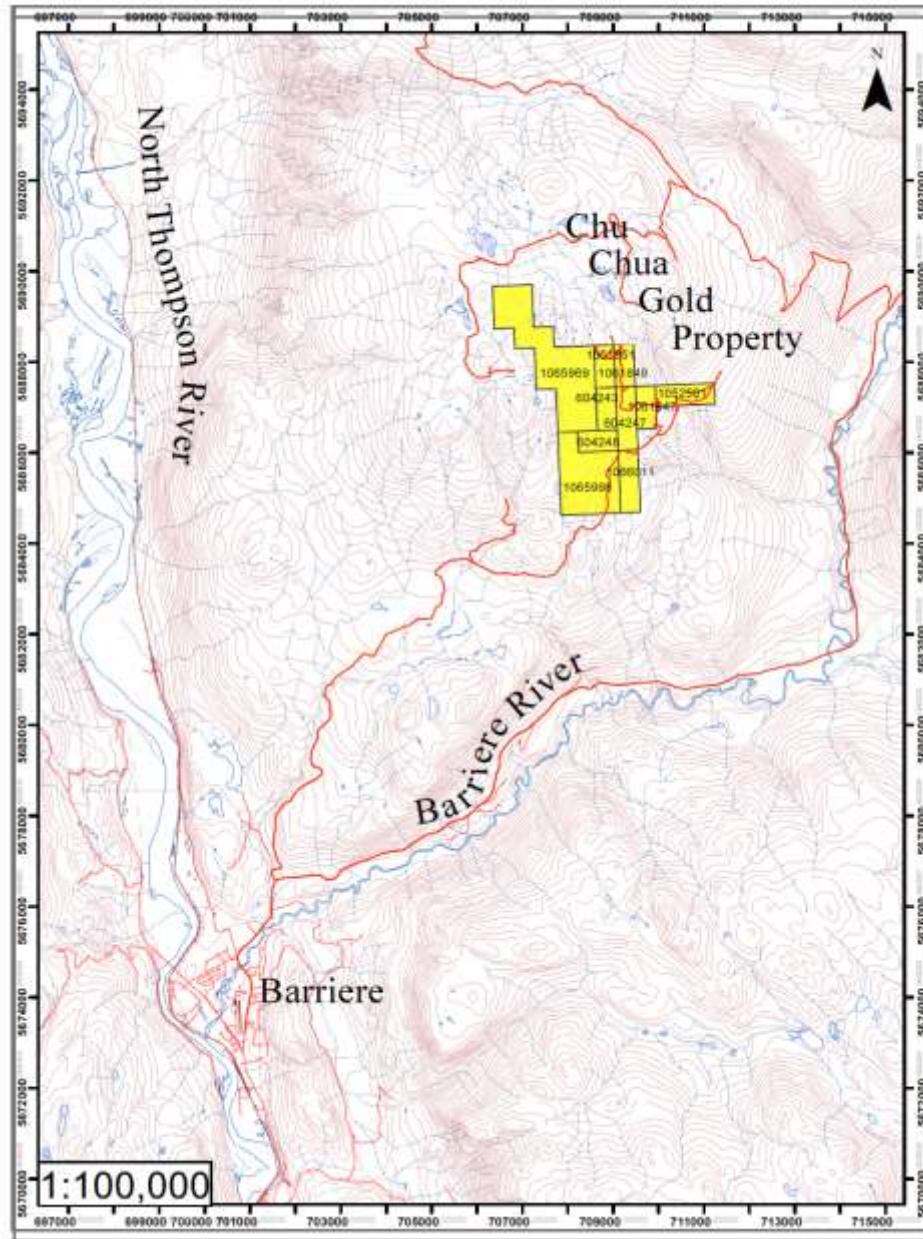


Figure 2. Chu Chua Gold Property (tenure numbers are referenced in Table 1) located relative to local topography, drainage and road access (red). Highway 5 (the Yellowhead Highway) proceeds from Barriere 66 km south to Kamloops.

The acquisition fee for mineral tenures is \$1.75 per hectare. The dollar value of assessment work is: \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2; \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3

and 4; \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and \$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.<sup>6</sup>

All but four of the Chu Chua Gold Property tenures were issued more than 8 years ago; therefore, assessment work going forward is valued at \$20 per hectare; in the case of tenure 1052501 (Table 1) which was issued in 2017, work will be assessed starting at \$10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4, pursuant to the schedule of charges provided above, and in the case of tenures 1066011, 1065998 and 1065969, work will be assessed at \$5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.

If the dollar value of assessed work exceeds that required for one anniversary year, the excess value can be carried forward into subsequent anniversary years. This is the case for the Property (Table 1, Figure 2): tenures 1052501 and 1061847 are in good standing until 30 October 2019; tenures 1061849, 1061851, 604243 and 604248 are in good standing until 30 October 2020; and tenure 604247 is in good standing until 30 October 2021.

Table 1. Description of Chu Chua Gold Property mineral tenures.

| Tenure_No      | Tenure_Name   | Issue_Date | Good_to_Date | Owner                      | Area_Ha  |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1061847        | KM 18 West    | 23/07/2010 | 30/10/2019   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 40.4234  |
| 1061849        | Sulphide East | 08/03/2007 | 30/10/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 40.4161  |
| 1061851        | Sulphide West | 10/03/2005 | 30/10/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 40.4159  |
| 1052501        | KM 18         | 12/06/2017 | 30/10/2019   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 60.6324  |
| 604243         | SC            | 10/05/2009 | 30/10/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 40.4231  |
| 604247         | —             | 10/05/2009 | 30/10/2021   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 60.6378  |
| 604248         | —             | 10/05/2009 | 30/10/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 40.4286  |
| 1066011        | More Gold     | 25/01/2019 | 25/01/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 60.6539  |
| 1065998        | Lucky Gold    | 24/01/2019 | 24/01/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 202.1757 |
| 1065969        | Airborne Gold | 22/01/2019 | 22/01/2020   | Ellerbeck 50%<br>Locke 50% | 323.3147 |
| Total Hectares |               |            |              |                            | 909.5216 |

<sup>6</sup> Updated information is available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/mineral-exploration-mining/documents/mineral-titles/notices-mineral-placer-titles/information-updates/infoupdate34.pdf>



Figure 3. The Property is a patch-work quilt of logging clear-cuts laced with haul roads and skidder trails. Logging has improved access and the number and extent of bedrock exposures

#### 4.3 Location of Mineralized Zones

Significant gold mineralization (Figure 4, Area 1), uncovered in bedrock exposures and in drill core, occupies an area about 550 m long (north-south) and 330 m wide (east-west), and is centered at: NAD83, Zone 10, 7009357E, 5686664N. There are anomalous gold-bearing bedrock exposures elsewhere on the Property (e.g. Figure 4, Area2). The type, nature and geological context of gold occurrences are discussed in detail in sections 6 and 7.

#### 4.4 Agreement between Optionors and the Company

Under the terms of the Property Option Agreement (“Agreement”) dated January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019 the Company paid to the Optionors a deposit in the sum of \$7,500.00 upon signing the Agreement for the Chu Chua Gold Property, which at the time consisted of 7 mineral claims (1061847, 1061849, 1061851, 1052501, 604243, 604242, 604248). On January 22, 24 and 25, 2019, the Optionors further staked an additional three claims (1066011, 1065998 and 1065969) in the area of influence surrounding the perimeter of the Chu Chua Gold Property. On January 28, 2019 the Company confirmed that it would purchase these additional claims for the amount of \$1,026.02 and as per section 3.6 of the Agreement, making them a part of the Chu Chua Gold Property as represented in the Agreement.

Further, and subject to Regulatory Approval, in order to exercise the Option, the Company shall pay to the Optionors the aggregate sum of \$557,500, which sum includes the Deposit and installments due of \$20,000 on the second anniversary of Listing Date; \$30,000 on third anniversary of Listing Date; \$500,000 on fourth anniversary of Listing Date.

In addition, to exercise the option the Company will issue to the Optionors a total of 600,000 Shares in instalments, including: 100,000 on the Listing Date; 100,000 on the first anniversary of Listing Date; 100,000 on the second anniversary of Listing Date; 100,000 on the third anniversary of Listing Date; 200,000 on the fourth anniversary of Listing Date.

In addition, to exercise the option the Company shall incur a minimum of \$625,000 of expenditures on the Property by the fourth anniversary of the Listing Date to be completed according the following schedule: \$25,000 by September 1, 2019, an amount which will be applied and recorded with the Mining and Minerals Division before September 30, 2019; \$100,000 by the second anniversary of Listing Date; \$100,000 by the third anniversary of Listing Date; \$400,000 by the fourth anniversary of Listing Date; expenditures that will be incurred while the Option is outstanding.

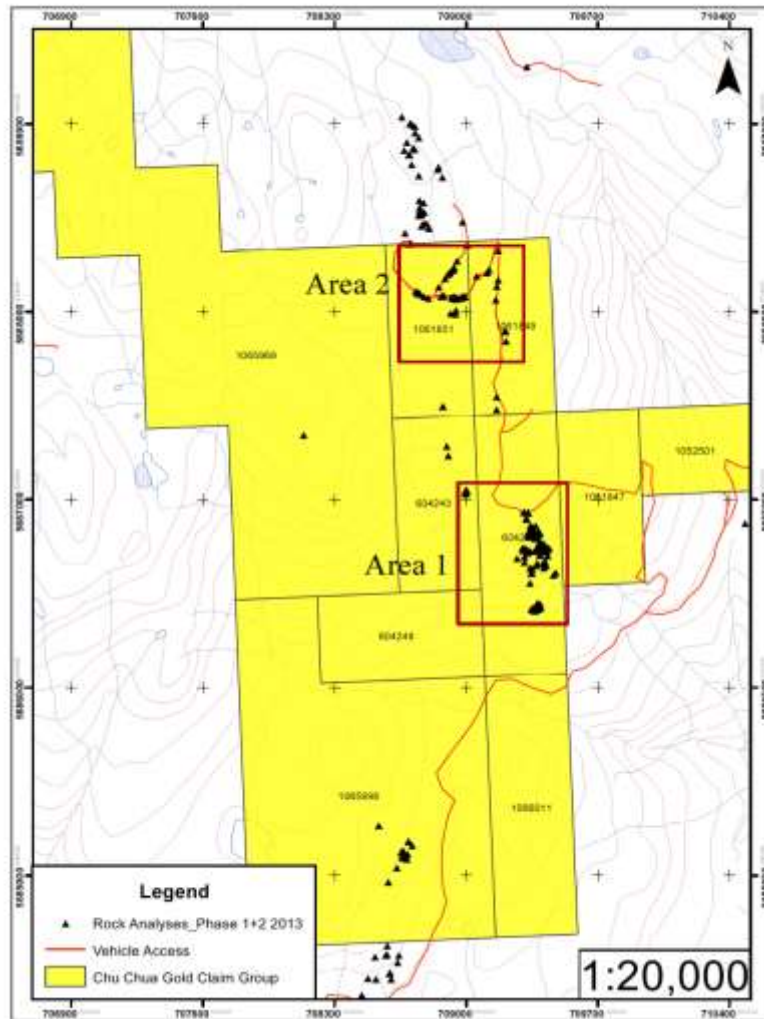


Figure 4. Zone of significant gold mineralization (red rectangles labeled Areas 1 and 2) exposed at surface, based on the distribution of bedrock exposures containing anomalous concentrations of gold (black triangles). Area 1 overlaps with historical diamond drill holes (Bar 3, 4 and BAR 8-13) which intersected anomalous gold; BAR 3 is reported to have intersected 4.45 g per tonne (g/t) over 2.52 m, and 242 parts per billion (ppb) averaged over 13.98 m (Evans, 1987 AR15856). See sections 6.2.3 and 11.3 for discussion.

#### 4.5 Other Agreements and (or) Encumbrances

The author is unaware of any royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

#### 4.6 Environmental Liabilities

The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property.

#### 4.7 Permits

Exploration activities that do not require a permit because they do not disturb the surface and require the use of hand tools only, include for example: geological mapping, surface and airborne geophysical surveys, soil and rock geochemical surveys, hand trenching, grids (no tree cutting).

Activities that disturb the surface by mechanical means such as excavating, drilling, blasting, camp construction... require a Notice of Work (NOW) permit available from the District Inspector of Mines – a process that may require three months.<sup>7</sup> The Optionors have obtained a multi-year (5-year) area-based permit (the “MYAB” No.1620922201701 2018; Appendix 1) that applies to surface diamond drilling and water supply use. In total, the permit allows for 30 drill sites. MTAB completion date is 19 June 2021. An Annual Update Report providing a Summary of Exploration Activities (“ASEA”) is required to maintain the MYAB in good standing – the Optionors are in compliance with this requirement (Appendix 2).

The Provincial Government is required to solicit First Nations’ feedback on Permit applications and to consider that feedback in the application review and granting process. Likewise, applicants, in this case the Optionors, were advised to establish informal dialogue with local First Nations’ communities, listen to their concerns and recommendations, and explore avenues of cooperation. The Optionors are in contact with Simpcw First Nations in Chu Chua (Ellerbeck, personal communication, 10 January 2019). They have communicated with Carli Regehr (Referrals and Archaeology Coordinator), James Foster (manager of Simpcw Natural Resources Department) and Jim Magowan (manager of Simpcw Resources Group, a Simpcw-owned company). One request of the Optionors is to retain Simpcw expertise to undertake a reconnaissance (approximately 1 day) archeological field study in the area covered by the MYAB permit. Cost of this study, including analysis and report preparation, is estimated at \$1000 - \$2000.

If road construction is required for property access, a Special Use Permit is required from the Chief Inspector of Mines. “A Special Use Permit gives non-exclusive authority to a company or an individual to occupy and use an area of Crown Land, within the Provincial Forest, when they have demonstrated to the District Manager that the intended use is in accordance with the Provincial Forest Use Regulation and related legislation.”<sup>8</sup> Annual rent and taxes are payable. No Special Use Permits have been requested by the Optionors.

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<sup>7</sup> An explanation of the application process, terms, costs and conditions is available at:

<https://portal.nrs.gov.bc.ca/web/client/-/notice-of-work>

<sup>8</sup> Details of the application process are available at: <http://www.frontcounterbc.ca/apps/app73.html>



## 5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

### 5.1 Accessibility

Maps showing up-to-date road access for the region are available from Front Counter BC located in the Provincial Forest Services office in Kamloops, B.C. (441 Columbia Street, 250-828-4442).

The Property is accessible using logging road systems accessible from the paved Barrière Lake Road which leads east from the town of Barrière located 66 km north of Kamloops on Highway 5. Proceed 5 km along North Barrière Lake Road to a junction, turn left and then right, after 500 m, onto Leonie Creek haul road which intersects the Property (Fig. 2).

Extensive logging provides ready access to the region.

### 5.2 Climate

The climate is temperate and agreeable. At Barrière daily average temperatures range from -6.5°C in January to 19°C in July; precipitation ranges between 25 and over 50 mm per month for an annual total of approximately 356 mm; this includes annual snowfall averaging 121 cm most of which falls in November through February. At higher elevations near the Property one can expect greater total snowfall with deeper, more persistent accumulations during winter months.<sup>9</sup>

### 5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Barrière is a town of 1,713 (2016 census) 75% of whom are linked to the forest industry. Agriculture, mining exploration and tourism are other economic drivers. For mineral exploration purposes, the town provides for accommodation (3 motels), food (4 restaurants), fuel, vehicle repair (2 shops), and basic hardware and building materials (1 outlet).

Kamloops, located 66 km to the south (Fig. 1), has a population of 90,280 (2016 census). Industry includes mining and mineral exploration, logging, transportation (TransCanada Highway, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National rail hubs), healthcare and tourism. Kamloops supplies nearby operating mines (e.g. New Afton, Highland Valley) with personnel, expertise and equipment and is a major supply centre for the mining and exploration industry. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources maintains a regional office.

The Property is proximal to major electrical transmission lines in the North Thompson River Valley.

The region has a long tradition of mining and logging, hence, personnel expert with heavy equipment and experience operating in the field are available. The logging economy has been negatively impacted by the recent infestation of pine beetle; consequently, mineral exploration and mining are viewed in a positive light as potential economic alternatives.

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<sup>9</sup> This information is summarized from: <http://eldoradoweather.com/canada/climate2/Barriere.html>

## 5.4 Physiography

The Property is underlain by rolling forested uplands in the transition between the Shuswap Highlands (on the east) and Thompson Plateau (on the west) physiographic regions (Figure 5) having elevations between 1000 and 2200 metres. The upland represents the late Tertiary erosion surface that was subsequently dissected by the Thompson River and its tributaries. The plateau contains a great diversity of Paleozoic and Mesozoic-age rocks (Mathews, 1986), and flat-lying or gently dipping early Tertiary (Eocene) lavas obscure large areas of older rocks. The Shuswap Highlands are more rugged with greater relief and are mostly underlain by a variety of metamorphosed, structurally complex Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by Mesozoic and Eocene igneous rocks.

Tree species include Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*), Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Interior Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga Menziesii* var. *glauca*), Engelmann Spruce (*Picea Engelmannii*), and at higher elevations, Subalpine Fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*). The forest cover is relatively open away from stream and creek courses, allowing for straight forward foot traversing – save swamps, bogs and local cliffs.



Figure 5: View to the southwest across the Chu Chua Gold Property towards the North Thompson River Valley showing rolling, upland physiography transitional between the Thompson Plateau (background) and Shuswap Highland (foreground) physiographic regions.

## 6 History

### 6.1 Introduction and Summary

The value of a mineral property is often reflected in the historical exploration records of the ground in and proximal to it. The number of dollars spent “in the ground”, the exploration methods employed using those dollars, a stepwise enhancement of property value over time, and the period of time over which exploration has occurred, are all useful parameters when

assessing the value of a mineral property. The author compiled available information that summarizes “exploration essentials” germane to the Chu Chua Gold Property (the “Property”) and the various tenure holdings of which it has formed a part since 1978 – these publications are listed in the References Section. Section 6.2 provides a comprehensive review of exploration programs in the region and section 6.3 uses that information to tabulate a reasonable statement of “in the ground” exploration expenditures applicable to the Property.

Exploration records specific to the Property date to at least 1985 (Evans, 1987 AR15856)<sup>10</sup> when Falconbridge geologists recognized the potential for massive sulfide deposition along the flanks of a felsic volcanic dome. Their interest had been piqued by geophysical anomalies (magnetic and electromagnetic) recorded as part of a regional, airborne survey completed by Craigmont Mines Ltd. in 1978 (Fraser and Dvorak, 1979 AR7659) – an example of the “knock-on” effect of substantive, historical exploration initiatives. Falconbridge recommended the Property be drilled and in 1985, one of four holes intersected significant gold concentrations thereby setting the stage for continued exploration. Until then copper had been the primary exploration focus in the region, beginning in 1978 (Vollo, 1979a AR7110) with the discovery of copper-rich gossan on the south flank of Chu Chua Mountain.

Historically, the Property has formed a constituent part of much larger groupings of mineral claims beginning with exploration campaigns by Craigmont Mines Ltd. (“Craigmont”) from 1979 until 1983 followed by numerous subsequent explorers: Corporation Falconbridge Copper (“Falconbridge”) from 1985 until 1987; Minnova Inc. (“Minnova”) from 1987 until 1990; Strongbow Exploration Inc. (“Strongbow”) from 2006 until 2007; Longview Capital Partners Inc. (“Longview”) from 2008 until 2010; Shenul Capital Inc. (“Shenul”) from 2010 until 2013; and, most recently, First Americas Gold Corp. (“FAC”) from 2013 until 2015..

These large property positions lapsed between 2015 and 2018 as capital markets retreated from the mineral exploration industry, leaving most mineral tenure holders unable to meet the financial burden of maintaining their claims in good standing. The Property represents the leading edge in a new cycle of mineral exploration whereby high quality, established prospects are staked as relatively small and financially manageable holdings.

The historical account that follows is assembled from publicly available information and is arranged, for the most part, chronologically and by company (owner). Numerous figures that detail the progression of tenure holdings over time relative to the Property tenures, are provided for visual context and to permit the reader to estimate the degree of overlap between the two. It turns out that the Property formed part of much larger past mineral tenure holdings throughout most of its exploration history.

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<sup>10</sup> References include (when available) the Assessment Report number (e.g., AR 15856); these are public reports vetted by and available from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

## 6.2 Regional Synopsis

### 6.2.1 Craigmont Mines Ltd.; CC and CH Claim Groups; 1978-1983

The catalyst for exploration in the Chu Chua Mountain area was the 1977 discovery of a large (transported?) copper-rich gossan on the south slope of the mountain by Vestor Explorations Ltd. Subsequently, Mr. N.B. Vollo traced the gossan upslope to its presumed origin, a ten square metre limonite (gossan) outcrop adjacent to a north-striking massive magnetite body. The Property (owned by Vestor Explorations Ltd., “Vestor”) was optioned by Craigmont Mines Ltd. (“Craigmont”) and a 23-hole 2843 m diamond drill program completed in 1978 (Vollo, 1979a; AR7110). Drilling provided the initial outline of a poly-metallic (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, Au) ore deposit called Chu Chua Copper, and set the stage for the next 40 years of mineral exploration in the region.

Initially, Craigmont focused on the CC Claim Group (the “CC Claims”; Figure 6)<sup>11</sup> in and around Chu Chua Copper but by 1981 the company had significantly expanded its holdings by acquiring the CH claims (Figure 7; Vollo, 1981a AR9622) in reaction to numerous magnetic and conductive anomalies recorded during a regional, helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey (DIGHEM) undertaken in 1979 (Fraser and Dvorak, 1979 AR7659; Figure 6). Craigmont geologists realized the potential for other ore bodies, like Chu Chua Copper, to occur along strike to the south and in 1981 completed a program of VLF-EM, soil geochemistry and a 114 m diamond drill hole (“DDH”) to test a copper-in-soil anomaly that overlay a conductive zone (Figure 7) – the drill results were equivocal; however, it was becoming clear that distinguishing between conductive zones produced by graphitic metasedimentary rocks and those by metals would be a challenge, and that soil anomalies found to coincide with conductive zones did not necessarily reflect mineralization in the immediate subsurface; an understanding of glacial transport directions would become important.

Of importance to the history of exploration at the Property is this early recognition that mineral potential existed south of Chu Chua Copper. Grids were cut on and north of the Property, soil and geophysical programs initiated and a reconnaissance diamond drill hole (“DDH”) completed (CH4), all of which contributed to a data base that would increasingly point toward the gold potential of the Property (Figures 7 and 8).

By 1983, Craigmont had ceased exploration having defined two steep, west-dipping massive sulphide lenses at Chu Chua Copper Deposit containing: “...about 2,000,000 t grading 2% Cu.” (Vollo, 1983, p. 1). The company had drilled 59 DDHs supported by detailed geological mapping, soil geochemistry (B horizon) and surface geophysics (HLEM, VLF-EM; Vollo, 1979a AR7110, 1979b AR7443, 1979c AR7499, 1981a AR9622, 1981b AR9623, 1982a AR10940, 1982c AR10957, Raffle, 2009).<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> 11 claims consisting of 150 units.

<sup>12</sup> The Raffle technical report is NI43-101 compliant and provides an excellent historical review of exploration at Chu Chua Copper Deposit as well as the current status of the Chu Chua Copper resource.

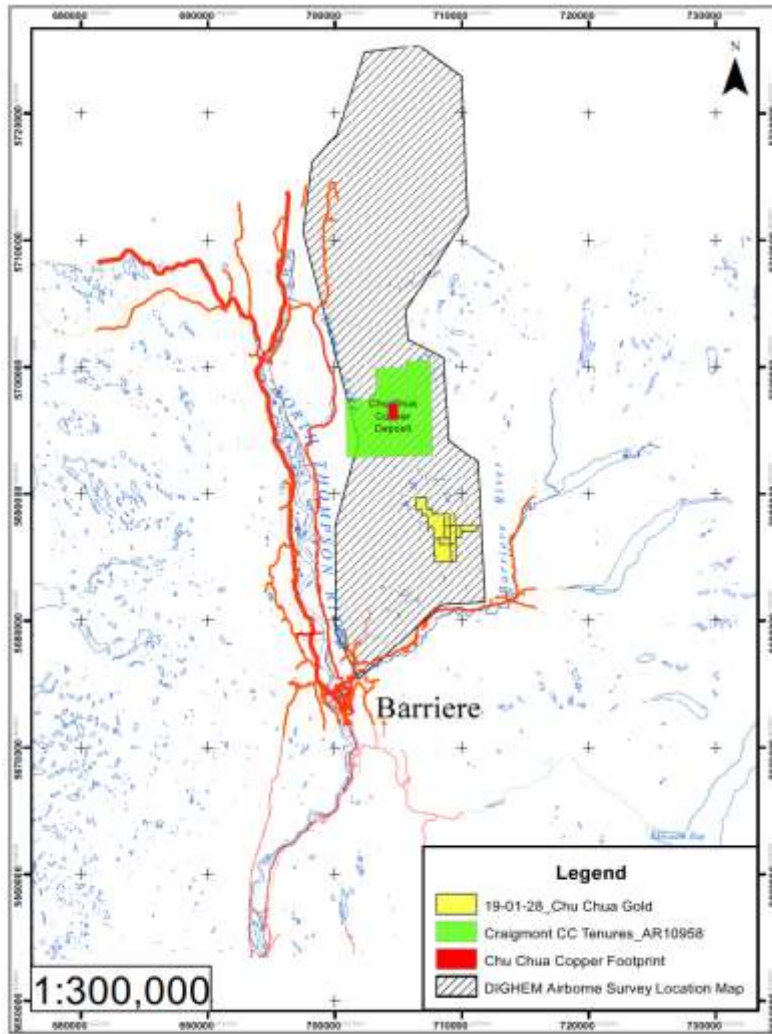


Figure 6. Map showing relative locations of the Craigmont CC claims, the area of airborne geophysical survey, the Chu Chua Copper Deposit, and relative position of the Chu Chua Gold Property.

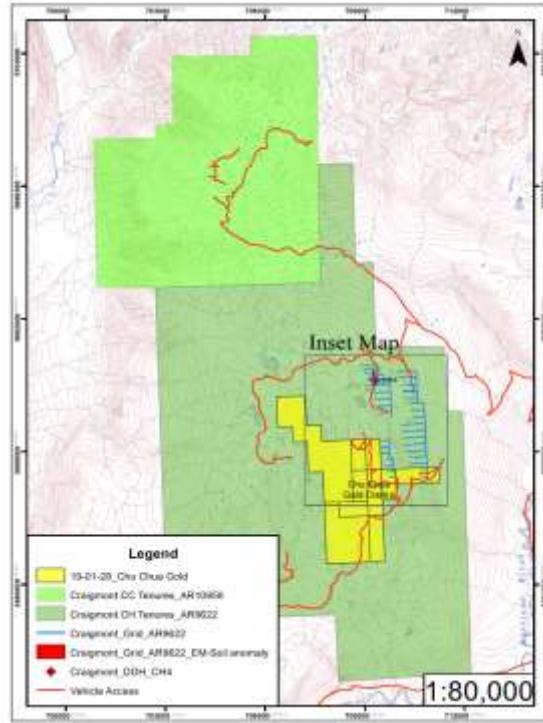


Figure 7. Map showing location of the Craigmont CH claims, grid lines cut for exploration purposes and relative location of the Property.

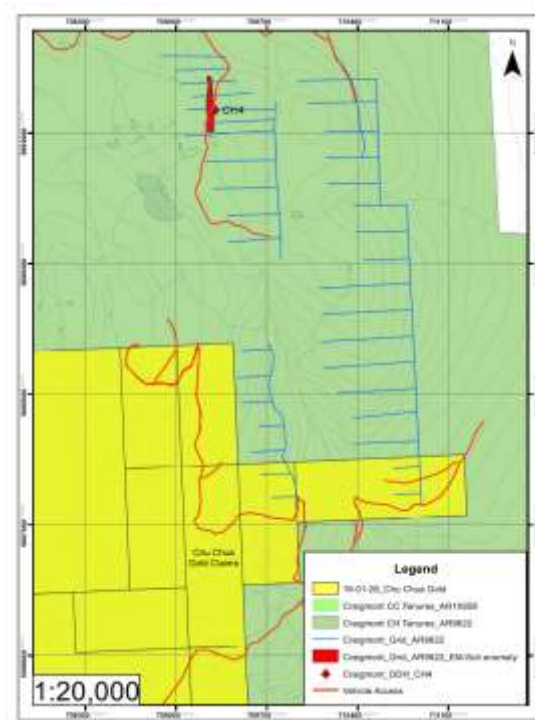


Figure 8. Map showing details of Craigmont grid, location of overlapping EM and soil anomaly and location of reconnaissance DDH CH4, relative to current Property claim boundaries.

### 6.2.2 Energite (Enargite, North Star) and Gold Creek Properties; 1936 - 2004

The Energite Property, located northeast and kitty-corner to the Property (Figure 9)<sup>13</sup> had an exploration (and production) history prior to Craigmont appearing on the scene. Between 1936 and 1972, 36 tonnes of ore were mined from a short, hand-mined adit, yielding 3.732 kilograms of silver, 1.581 kilograms of copper, 1.341 kilograms of lead and 0.651 kilograms of zinc – gold was probably present but not recoverable at that time (summarized in Wild, 2005 AR 27890).<sup>14</sup>

In 1972, Kam Creed Mines Limited shipped a 4.5-tonne (5-ton) bulk sample mined from a polymetallic quartz lens to the Teck (formerly Cominco) smelter in Trail. The sample yielded 5.49 g/t gold, 708 g/t silver, 27.4% lead, 13.3% zinc and 0.25% copper (AR 21711). Quartz vein “blowouts” demonstrated significant mineralization emplaced as cross-cutting veins, breccias and “stockworks” after regional deformation and metamorphism of host metasedimentary rocks. The results are evidence that, not only significant gold is present, but it occurs in rocks that are relatively near (6 km) and on strike with those underlying the Property. In other words, gold was part of the poly-metallic mix typical of the region and there was a geological foundation for speculating that it would also be found on the Property.

In 1984, 5 DDHs tested a coincident soil-electromagnetic anomaly (Figure 9). Hole BC 84-5 returned 0.61 m of 0.58 g/t gold; hole BC 84-3 returned 0.91 m of 1.99 g/t gold (Assessment Report 13766); and hole BC 84-1 returned 0.24 metre of 5.69 g/t gold, and 0.3 metre of 13.95 g/t gold and 4.11 grams per tonne silver (Pasioka, 1981 AR9963, 1984 AR 12774, 1984b AR13766).

The Energite claims were allowed to lapse in 1989. Subsequently, part of the area was re-staked in 1990 by Elliot Ovington and some of the historic drill core was re-assayed in 1990. The best result was from DDH BC84-1 (Figure 10) which returned 4.8 m of 0.48 g/t gold (Ovington, 1991 AR21711).

Implications for the Property are: 1) anomalous gold is present along strike to the northeast, 2) conductivity may, in some instances, reflect graphitic metasedimentary rocks, 3) the spatial association between gold and felsic rock units was beginning to emerge from DDH core logs, and 4) a comprehensive understanding of surface geological relationships such as the character, distribution and structural style of rock units mapped at surface would prove useful when trying to determine whether or not an electrical conductor was caused by graphitic rocks or metals.

In 2002 Navasota Resources Ltd. staked the Gold Creek Claims which overlapped the then lapsed Energite Property (Figure 9; Warner and Kay, 2003 AR27184). A 2004 drill program provided additional positive results: Hole GC-04-06 (Figure 10) returned intersections of: 0.45 m assayed at 0.645 g/t gold and 1 m at 0.96 g/t gold. A rock sample, GK-04-009, taken from a

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<sup>13</sup> The Energite Property claim boundaries changed over time, those shown are georeferenced from 1984 maps.

<sup>14</sup>A report on historical metal production is available from “MINFILE Detail Report, BC Geological Survey, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas and Responsible for Housing:  
[https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/report.aspx?f=PDF&r=Minfile\\_Detail.rpt&minfilno=082M+065](https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/report.aspx?f=PDF&r=Minfile_Detail.rpt&minfilno=082M+065)

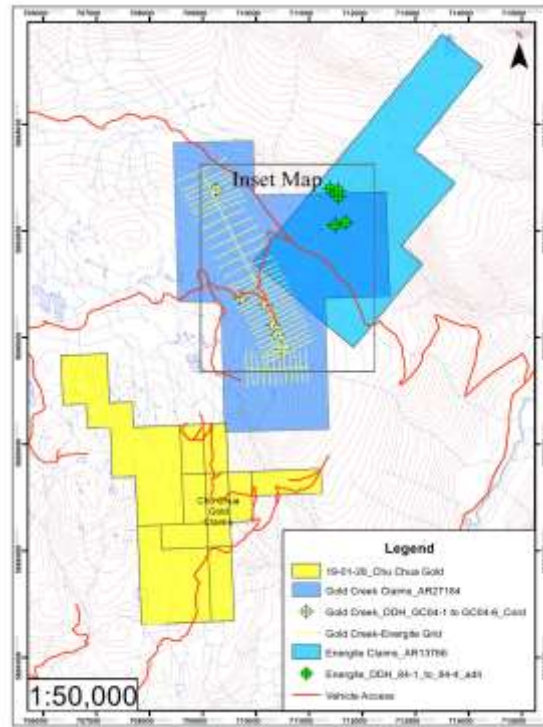


Figure 9. Map showing the location of the Energite and Gold Creek claims relative to the Property claims together with the location of cut grids used for soil and geophysical surveys, and DDHs.

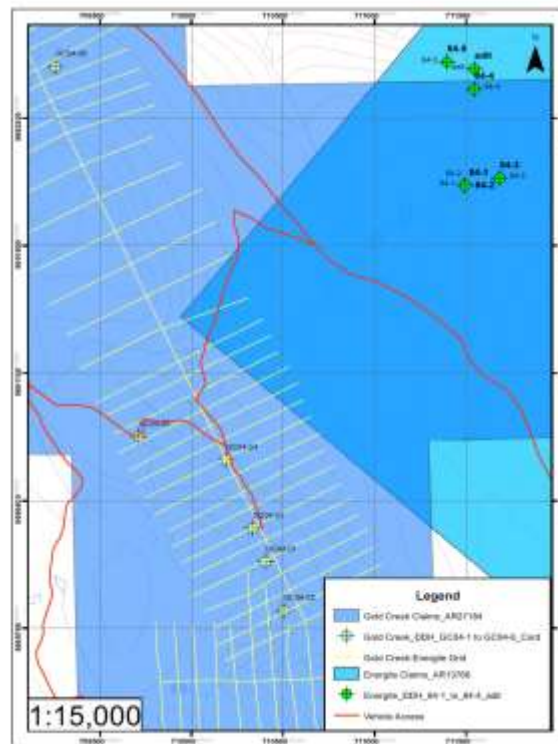


Figure 10. Detailed map (see Figure 9 for reference) showing road access, cut grids and DDH locations and numbers.



galena- and sphalerite-bearing quartz vein, returned 6.14 g/t gold, 640 g/t silver, 29% lead and 12.1% (Wild, 2005 AR27890).

Although gold-bearing intersections were relatively narrow, grades were decent and continued to provide credence to the notion that gold was an important constituent of the metal mix. Proximity to the Property, where significant intersections of gold-bearing rocks had been drilled (discussed below) provided additional support for the existence of a large region prospective for gold.

### 6.2.3 Falconbridge Copper, Minnova Inc. and Eighty-Eight Resources; CC, CH, SC, and ANNA Claims, 1985-1995

Falconbridge staked the SC and ANNA claim blocks in 1983 to cover favourable stratigraphy in an area highlighted by reconnaissance mapping and sampling (Pirie, 1985a AR14243)—the Property now occupies much of this area; and in 1985 Falconbridge acquired the Chu Chua Copper Deposit along with Craigmont's CC Claims (Figure 11).

The (1984) exploration program was designed to test the along-strike continuity of host rocks to the Chu Chua Copper Deposit. To that end, reconnaissance geological mapping (Figure 12), litho-geochemistry (166 rock samples) and soil geochemistry (14 samples) were undertaken. Mapping results were significant. Three south-trending lithological subdivisions were recognized: mafic volcanic rocks (often massive) with minor interlayered cherty rocks on the west; felsic volcanic rocks (flows and pyroclastic breccias, quartz-feldspar-porphyry, minor sedimentary rocks) in the centre; and, cherty argillite and chert—much of it carbonaceous—on the east. Diorite sills, dykes and plugs are ubiquitous. Litho-geochemistry provided major oxide concentrations for each of the major rock types, but very few samples had anomalous metal concentrations and none were assayed for gold. Noteworthy are high barium (Ba) values—considered a proxy for massive sulphide mineralization at Chu Chua Copper.

Much of the mapping occurred on the current Property claims and provided a crucial geological rationale for additional exploration there (Figure 12). The report submitted to the Provincial Government for assessment purposes concluded: "...the area contains a felsic-mafic transition with accompanying marine sediments, an environment ideal for massive sulphide deposition." (Pirie, 1985a, p. 9 AR14243). The Property is strategically located in this mafic-felsic-argillite transition which is the locus of significant gold intersected in drill holes and in surface samples (Evans, 1987 AR15856; Thompson, 2013 AR34307; Thompson and Cook, 2014 AR34982).

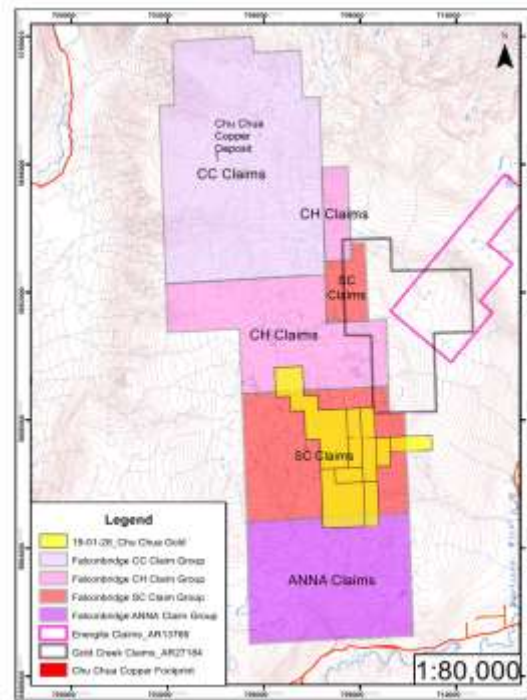


Figure 11. Map showing Falconbridge claim groups relative to those of the Property. Outlines of the Energite and Gold Creek claim blocks are shown for reference.

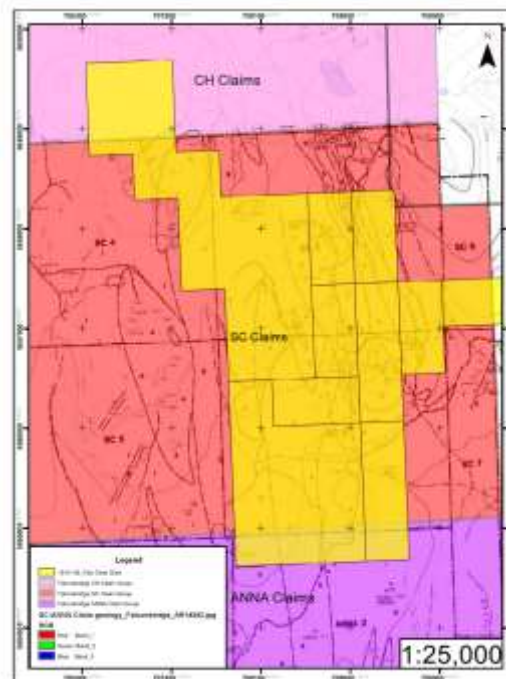


Figure 12. Map showing geological map as a georeferenced underlay to the SC claims and the Property claims.

In 1986 Falconbridge explored the southeastern corner of the CH Claims approximately 2 km northeast of the Property (Figure 13) applying grid-based soil geochemistry and geophysics followed by drilling. Six DDHs (CF6-11) were completed to test coincident soil-conductor anomalies; results confirmed that carbonaceous argillite was the primary conductive agent. Pyrite concentrations are up to 5% in argillite and zinc values up to 2340 ppm were intersected. One DDH (CCF11) intersected narrow units of felsic tuff with zinc values up to 1482 ppm, an indication perhaps, that the geological boundary between dominantly carbonaceous argillite and felsic volcanic rocks is relatively nearby. It appears that DDH samples were not analysed for gold.

The most significant observations pertinent to exploration on the Property are: 1) the intersections of felsic tuffs in DDH CCF11 suggest the argillite-felsic dome lithological transition—the Falconbridge exploration target discussed above—is close but somewhat to the west; 2) electromagnetic conductors were responding to the graphitic metasedimentary succession; and 3) soil samples were anomalous with respect to copper (Cu) and overlapping conductive anomalies, and may have been transported by glacial means. In other words the spatial correspondence may be serendipitous. Geological maps providing bedrock control are an essential ingredient in helping distinguish the potential sources of geophysical and soil anomalies.

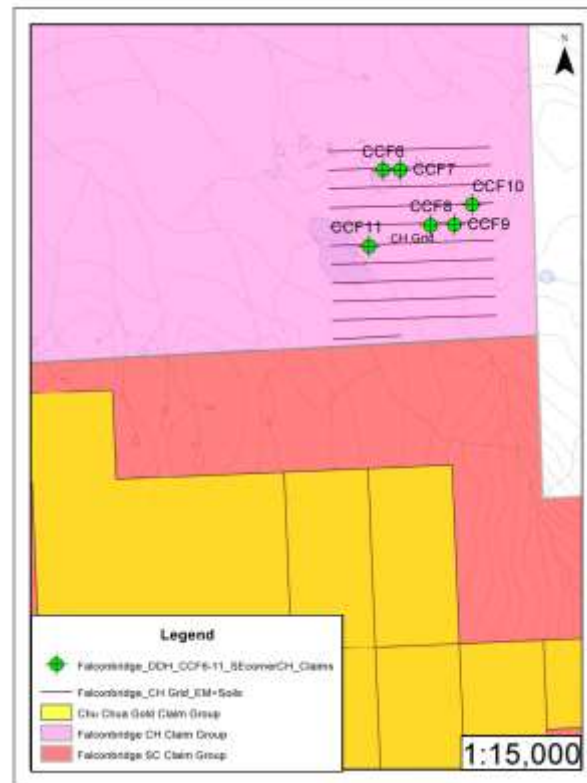


Figure 13. Map showing position of Falconbridge CH grid and CCF DDHs relative to the northern boundary of the Property.

The ANNA Claims, located directly south of the SC Claims (Figures 11 and 12) were also explored in 1986 using grid-based litho-geochemistry and detailed geological mapping (Evans, 1987 AR15856). Geological results compare with, and are a southward extension of, those seen on the SC Claims (the Property). Mafic volcanic rocks dominate on the west and felsic-intrusives, -extrusives and -breccias and are interbedded with cherty argillite on the east, providing affirmation that the prospective massive-sulphide depositing environment recognized on the SC Claims extends southward onto the ANNA Claim group. It is noteworthy that pyrite and pyrrhotite may comprise up to 20% of rock volume in felsic flows. Tight (upright to steeply inclined and overturned?) isoclinal folds are inferred. Diorite intrusions are ubiquitous, and are deformed along with their host rocks thereby demonstrating that emplacement predated deformation. The litho-geochemical results from 137 samples provide major oxide values that underscore the bimodal character of the volcanic rocks (mafic versus felsic); like in the SC Claims to the north, the samples contain anomalous Ba coupled with relatively low copper (240 ppm max) and zinc (310 ppm max) values (10-80 ppm and 50-120 ppm respectively). However, analyses for gold (Au) and silver (Ag) were not performed. Given the significant concentration of pyrite and the litho-geochemical results obtained by First Americas Gold Corp in 2013 (Thompson, 2013; Thompson and Cook, 2014) this was an unfortunate oversight.

Drilling on the SC Claims commenced in the fall of 1986 (Evans, 1987 AR15856) to test for massive sulphide mineralization along the felsic-cherty argillite transition mapped in 1984 (Pirie, 1985a AR14243). Four (4) DDHs totalling 518.9 m were drilled. Only BAR3 intersected a rhyolite dome (the "SC Dome"); its neighbour BAR4 (96 m to the north) was abandoned due to unsuitable rock conditions. BAR3 results are significant: "BAR3...returned significant gold and silver values. These included a 13.98 m section averaging 242 ppb Au and a 2.52 m section averaging 4.45 gm/t Au. This latter section included 0.3 m of massive pyrite assaying 18 g/t Au and 134 g/t Ag." (Evans, 19897, p.5 AR158576). Three observations are apparent (Thompson and Cook, 2014): 1) high Au grades over short intervals are present—18 g/t over 0.3 m; 2) much longer intervals, in this case 34 m, contain significant gold—0.4 g/t; and, 3) it appears that massive pyrite, 60% by volume, carries the highest gold grades. Hole BAR4 encountered a highly fractured and altered (propylitic) fault zone at 19.2 m that was continuous to 66.45 m where the hole was abandoned; Au and Ag concentrations were low.

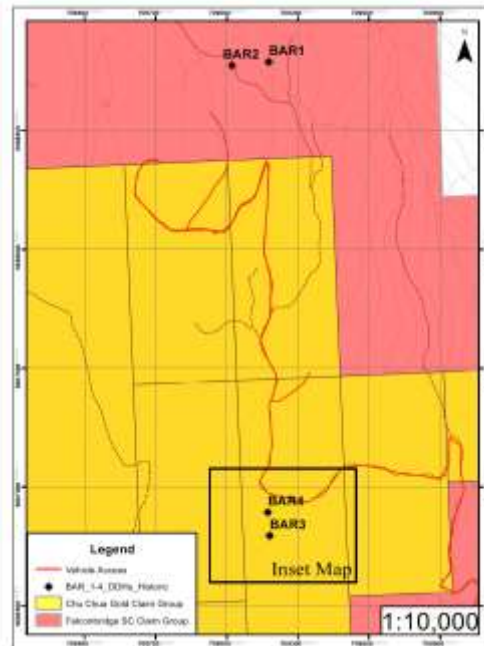


Figure 14. Map showing the 2 km separation between DDHs BAR1-2 and BAR3-4. BAR3 intersected significant gold values.

Holes BAR 1 and 2 were drilled 2 km north from BAR3 and did not intersect significant gold (1.0 m @ .59 g/t in BAR1 and 0.2 m @ 0.4 g/t in BAR2); however, the geology there is substantially different, consisting of rhyolite flows and tuffs interbedded with argillite and cherty argillite, suggesting the holes were drilled too far east.

In 1987, drilling at the SC Dome was continued (Gray, 1988 AR16996)—6 holes (BAR6-BAR13) totalling 459.62 m (Figure 15). As well, 2 holes were drilled farther south on the ANNA claims to test the flank of a rhyolite dome (“Anna Dome”; BAR14-BAR15 totalling 245.6 m);<sup>15</sup> and BAR16 (124.05 m) was drilled south of the Barrier River to test a rhyolite dome there “Little Dixon Lake Dome”—not discussed herein.

Results from the SC Dome were encouraging: “Holes BAR8 through BAR13 tested albite silica alteration zones...and returned a number of significant Au intersections, including 7.51 g/t Au over 0.4 m.” (Gray, 1988, p. 5 AR16996). This result is somewhat understated, for example: BAR8 returned two separate near surface intersections assaying 1.23 and 1.39 g/t Au over 1.5 m; BAR9 returned 0.78 g/t Au over 15 m, including 2.04 g/t Au over 4 m; BAR10 returned 7.51 g/t Au over 0.4 m and 1.79 g/t Au over 1.5 m; BAR11 returned 0.6% Cu, 3.8% Pb, 4.8% Zn and 110 g/t Ag over 0.45 m; and BAR-12 returned 0.59 g/t Au over 9 m.

The recommendations for SC Dome-related exploration were robust: “There exists good potential for Au mineralization in FQP domes...the SC3 dome Au mineralization [should] be pursued N and S along strike by tightly spaced geochem sampling followed by drilling...” (Gray, 1988, p. 6 AR16996). This author is in agreement.

<sup>15</sup> Not plotted due to inadequate geospatial references.

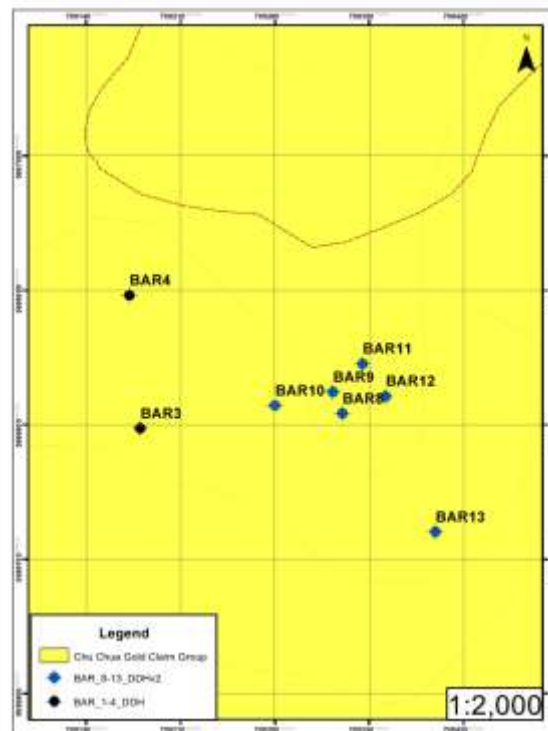


Figure 15. Details of the DDH pattern completed by Falconbridge on the SC Dome after completion of DDHs BAR8-13.

In contrast, results from the BAR14-15 (not plotted)<sup>16</sup> on the felsic Anna Dome were equivocal. Precious metal values were low and except for disseminated sphalerite and a 10 m interval of 1700 ppm Zn in BAR14, base metal values were not significant. This is surprising given the high percentage of pyrite in some surface samples, which are gold-rich in the SC3 dome to the north—one can only speculate regarding the appropriateness of DDH location. Litho-geochemistry completed by First Americas Gold Corp. in 2013 (Thompson, 2013; Thompson and Cook, 2014) supports the notion of high gold values in the area of the Anna Dome.

The only other nearby exploration, by Minnova, occurred in 1989 east of the ANNA Claim Group, on the FY Claim Group (not plotted). Four holes totalling 534.8 m were drilled to test subsurface conductors and soil anomalies, some of which were coincident. None of the holes intersected mineralization save disseminated pyrite (Heberlein, 1990a AR19846).

Exploration for precious metals on the SC and ANNA claim groups, on the part of Falconbridge, ceased with completion of the BAR6-16 drill hole.

<sup>16</sup> There was insufficient geographical information on maps provided to allow them to be georeferenced with any degree of accuracy.

In 1995, the SC Dome was the focus of limited exploration by Eighty-Eight Resources (Belik, 1995, AR23816). Forty-eight rock samples and 168 soil samples (no location maps provided) were collected over selected segments of the Falconbridge grid. Twenty-two soil samples returned assays greater than 20 ppb Au with one 330 ppb value collected from the SC Dome. A number of rock samples returned weakly anomalous Pb, Zn and Ag values, and a sample collected from the Dome assayed at 710 ppb Au. Later litho-geochemical surveys over the Dome returned numerous highly anomalous gold values (Thompson 2013; Thompson and Cook, 2014; discussed below).

Falconbridge had acquired the Chu Chua deposit in 1985 and had changed the company name to Minnova Inc. in 1987, and increasingly focused its exploration efforts on the CC Claim Group (Figure 11) in and around the Chu Chua Copper Deposit (“the Deposit”). Drilling east of the Deposit, where felsic volcanic rocks parallel the strike of the Deposit, was not particularly successful (Pirie, 1986); and, drill tests to the north, along the strike of the Deposit, did not enlarge the known limits of massive sulphide mineralization (Pirie, 1988 AR17475; Lear, 1989 AR 18275; Blackadar, 1989a AR18818).

Efforts to better define and increase the tonnage of the already delineated massive sulphide mineralization were successful. In 1988, 13 DDHs totaling 1,152 m added substantial tonnage and grade to the deposit; and in 1989, 21 additional holes better delineated near-surface mineralization (Wild, 1989 AR19540 pt. 2). Minnova’s last exploration work was completed in 1991 and consisted of 8 DDHs to test for along strike extension of the Deposit. Zones of intense silicification associated with sulphide stringers was intersected to the north but the spatial limits of the Deposit were not enlarged. The mineral inventory of the Chu Chua Copper Deposit was estimated at 2.7 million tonnes which grade 1.67% Cu, 0.31% Zn, 7.4 g/T Ag and 0.31 g/T Au (Wells, 1991 AR 22039). This estimate was not based on NI43-101 protocols. A more recent NI43-101 compliant (inferred) mineral resource estimate for the Deposit is: 2,505,581 tonnes which grade 2.04 Cu%, 0.33 Zn%, 9.41 g/t Ag and 0.48 g/t Au assuming a Cu% block cut-off of 1% (Dufresne et. al., 2012).<sup>17</sup>

### 6.2.3 Strongbow, Longview, Strachan, Shenul and First Americas Gold; 2007 – 2014

Strongbow Exploration Inc. (“Strongbow”) acquired the mineral claims overlying the Chu Chua Copper Deposit (the “Deposit”) in March 2006 and then proceeded to consolidate their land position around the Deposit in subsequent months (Figure 16). A soil survey was completed as part of a due diligence program to obtain responses over the Deposit and over a series of electrically conductive zones, and samples were collected on historical soil survey grids to confirm historical soil assay results. A good multi-element relationship (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ba, and Mo) between soils and conductive zones was observed. Historical geology and soil grids were compiled onto maps but no sample coordinates or *shape files* provided. A useful description of important rock units and types, and a discussion of deposit geology is provided by Gale (2007 AR28895). None of this information has a specific application to the Chu Chua Gold Property.

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<sup>17</sup> The reader is referred to this report for detailed information on the Chu Chua Copper Deposit.

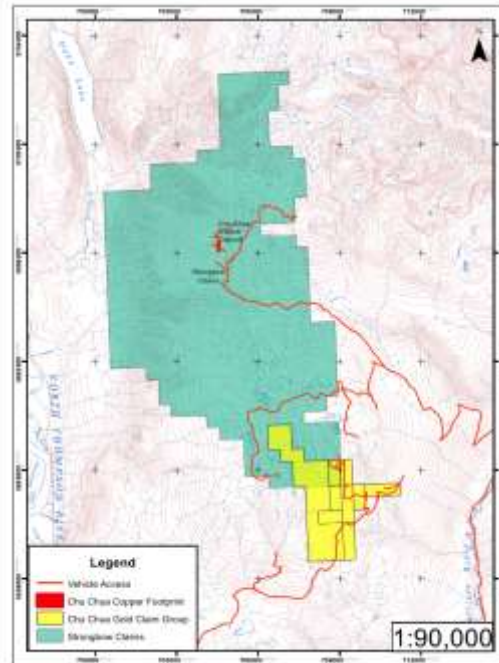


Figure 16. Strongbow Claims shown relative to the Chu Chua Gold Property.

In 2007, Longview Capital Partners Inc. (“Longview”) assembled a mineral claims package they called the Chu Chua Claims by online staking, and through purchase agreements with Strongbow, Ellerbeck and Locke, and Gaye Richards (“Richards”). These claim holdings did not include the Chu Chua Copper Deposit. An 840 line-km AeroTEM III electromagnetic and magnetic survey (“Airborne Survey”) was undertaken to explore for massive sulphide and epithermal gold deposits; as well, a digital compilation of historical data was completed (Raffle, 2008 AR30421). Upon completion of the Airborne Survey, additional claims were staked south of the existing Longview land package (Figure 17). Results from the AeroTEM III electromagnetic and magnetic survey (“Airborne Survey”) are now in the possession of Locke and Ellerbeck (Personal Communication, 2019).

The Airborne Survey is directly applicable to exploration strategies on the Chu Chua Gold Property because the survey covers approximately 50% of it (Figure 17). Four of 5 discreet high-priority, isolated and sizeable magnetic anomalies (M1 to M5) occur on the Property as do two discreet, isolated conductive anomalies (EM1 and EM2; Figure 18). When total magnetic intensity (TMI) anomalies are superposed with electromagnetic (EM) anomalies, it is apparent that conductor EM1 corresponds spatially with magnetic anomaly M2; similarly, there is (partial) spatial correspondence between EM2 and M3.

Results of soil sampling by Craigmont and Minnova (Gale, 2007 AR28895) indicate that the M1 anomaly, located immediately to the north of the Property, is coincident with a greater than 100 ppm Cu and greater than 75 ppm Zn soil anomaly.



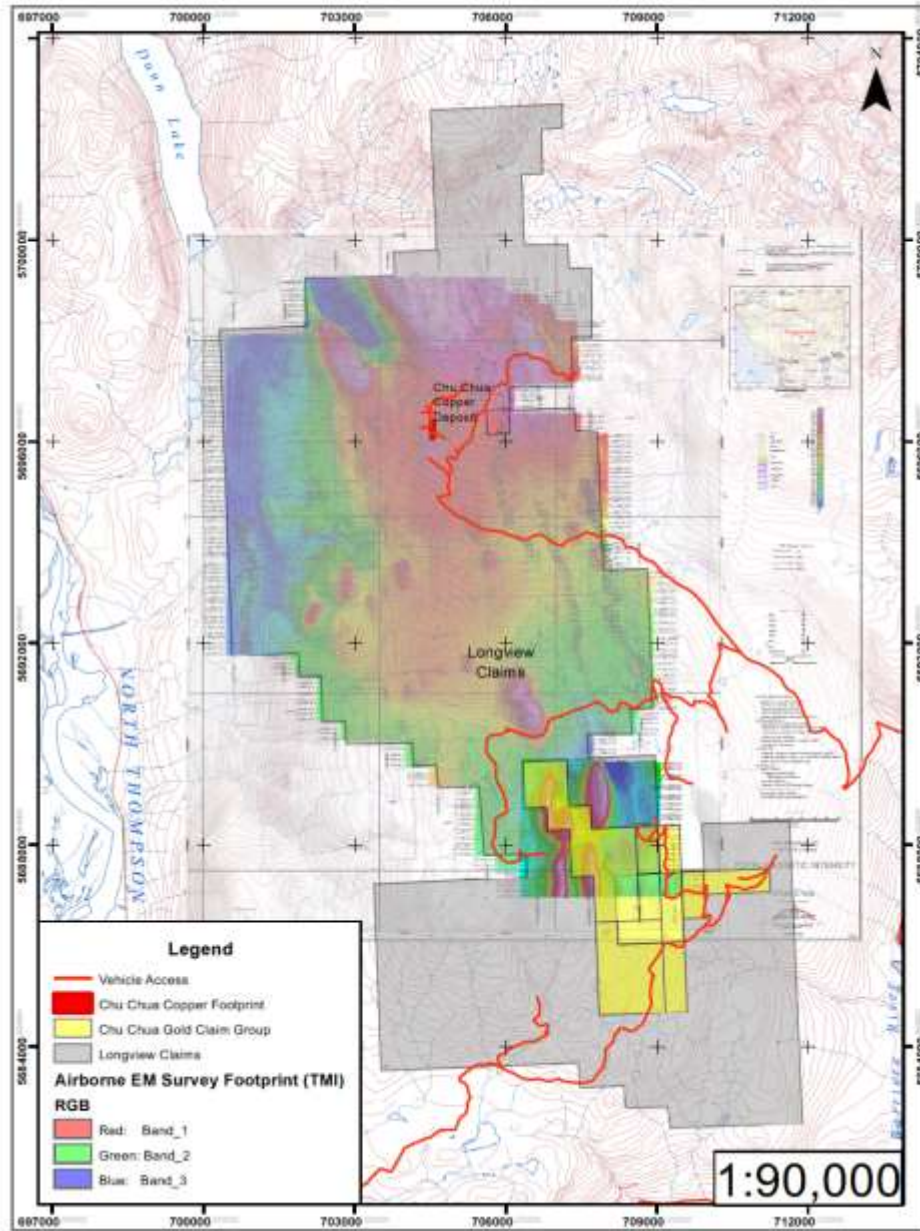


Figure 17. Longview claims showing footprint of an Airborne Electromagnetic survey and the overlap of the survey relative to the Chu Chua Gold Property.

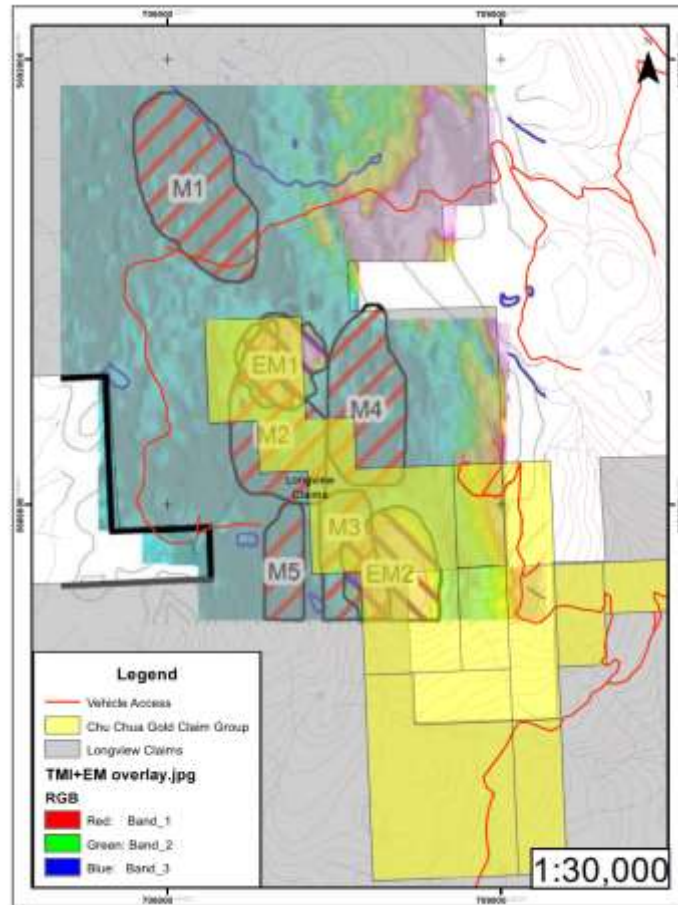


Figure 18. Total magnetic intensity map (TMI) with electromagnetic map (EM) to show the relative positions of anomalies from each data source. These anomalies are mostly on the Chu Chua Gold Property.

Between 2008 and 2010 Ellerbeck and Locke acquired the Chu Chua Property and in 2010 entered into an option agreement with Shenul Capital Inc. (Shenul; Christopher, 2010a AR31773 Pt.1) who renamed it the Chu Chua Shenul Property (the “CCS Property”).<sup>18</sup> A NI43-101 was commissioned by Shenul (Figure 19; Raffle and Dufresne, 2010).

In 2010 Shenul undertook soil (216 along 5.4 line-km), rock (5) and silt (5) sampling programs together with VLF-EM measurements (15 line-km) on a grid across the EM1 conductor (Figures 17 and 18). Much of this grid now lies on Chu Chua Gold Property claims (Figure 20). Analytical results for soils were reported as “weakly” anomalous (op. cit.) with maximum copper values of 253 ppm for Cu (<30 ppm background) and 30 ppb for Au (<1 ppb background). This author suggests these are robust values; however, most of the higher soil results fall outside the main EM1 anomaly as defined in Figure 19. Several north-striking, short (50 m to 100 m) weak to moderate conductors were observed.

<sup>18</sup> The Chu Chua Copper Deposit was, by then, owned by Reva Resources Ltd. who had bought it from Strongbow Resources. The author is not aware of the details of this transaction.

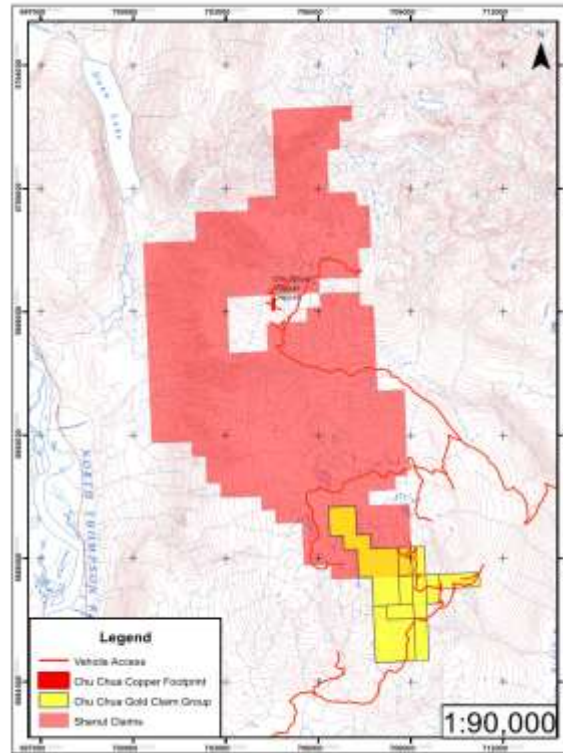


Figure 19. Shenul Claims shown relative to the Chu Chua Gold Property

Part 2 of the 2010 exploration program consisted of 1) about 18 line-km of ground magnetic observations on the EM1 grid, 2) 3 DDHs (521 m; Figure 20), 3) a start on cutting a grid over the EM2 conductor (Figure 18) and 4) collection of 21 soil samples along the partially completed EM2 grid. The part 2 magnetic survey revealed a strong north-trending magnetic anomaly. No anomalous metal values were present in the drill core (Christopher, 2010a AR 31773 Pt.2). Cherty argillite is proposed as an explanation for the EM1 anomaly.

The drill logs lack detail: It appears that mafic rocks with some interlayered cherty argillite are the dominant rock types – terms such as basalt, diorite, gabbro are common. It appears that no felsic flows, porphyries or breccias were intersected. If the core can be located (in the field) an examination is recommended.

In 2011, approximately 17 line-km of soil samples were collected on the EM2 grid together with 7.2 line-km VLF-EM and 8.3 line-km of magnetics; 7.4 line-km of VLF-EM and 4 line-km of magnetics were completed on the North Dome Grid (Figure 20). As well, two short test magnetic lines were done over the SC felsic dome where BAR DDHs 3, 4 and 8 to 13 were drilled by Falconbridge (discussed above). The 2011 soil sampling, magnetic and VLF-EM produced some moderately anomalous gold values (100-358ppb range) from within a zone of felsic igneous rocks; however, the anomalous soil results are mainly from the margins of the EM1 and EM2 anomalies. There were a number of weak to moderate strength VLF-EM anomalies following the northerly trend of layered rock units. The magnetic survey results showed the EM2 anomaly to consist of two northerly trending zones. The North Dome grid did not reveal significant magnetic relief (Christopher, 2012 AR33044), and VLF-EM data, though collected, was not discussed.

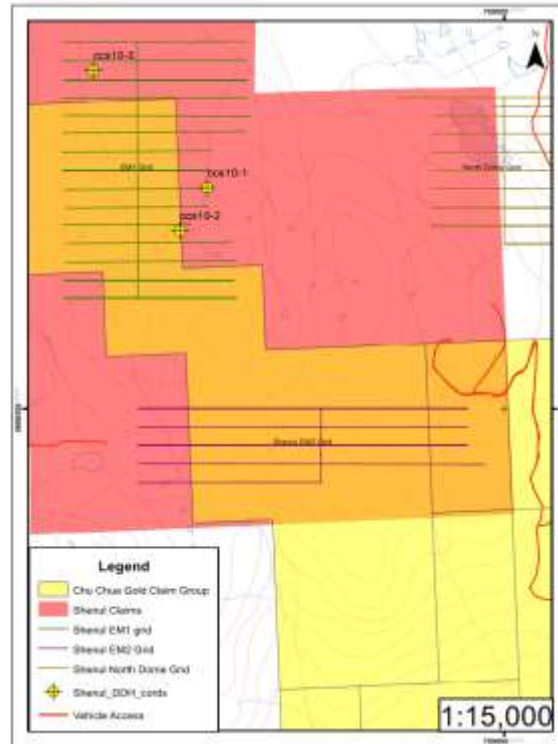


Figure 20. Grids used by Shenul for exploration purposes. Grid nomenclature is consistent with anomalies labeled in Figure 18.

This author suggests that Shenul did not adequately test the EM1 anomaly with CCS holes 10 1-3. The azimuths of Holes CCS10-1 and -2 were 270° plunging at 58° and that for CCS10-3 was 90° plunging at 55°. Given the maximum hole length of 206 m, the lateral (along strike of the core) distance achieved at termination would have been approximately 100m. In other words, the core of the anomaly was not intersected (Figure 21).

The North Dome grid VLF-EM measurements were barely interpreted or discussed. These data were subsequently inverted into a quasi 3D model (Thompson and Cook, 2014) as a test of what inversion techniques might provide for the exploration geologist. The results show a number of shallow (100 m deep) northwesterly trending conductive “blobs” that clearly define areas having high conductivity that could easily be drill tested (Figure 22). Perhaps the application of inversion techniques to VLF-EM gathered elsewhere in the area would prove useful.

Shenul terminated exploration activities in early 2012.

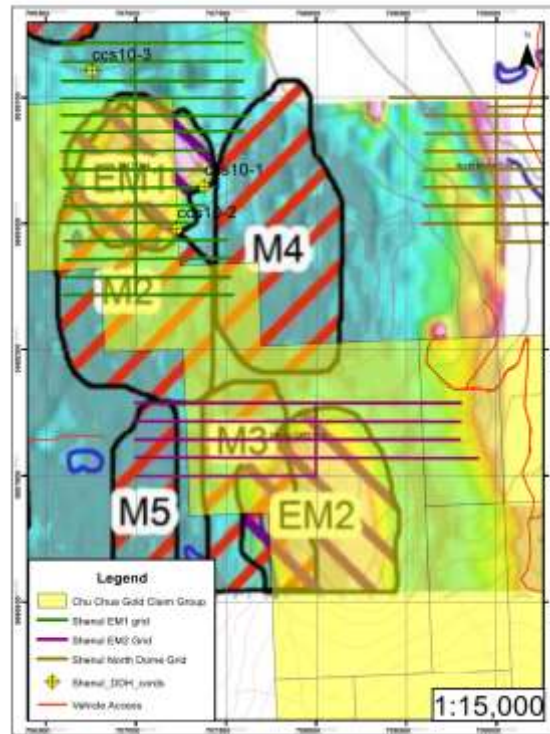


Figure 21. Shenul grids and DDHs with an underlay of the EM1 shown in Figure 18. The locations of the Shenul CCS DDHs are peripheral to the anomaly and likely would not have tested its core given hole orientations.

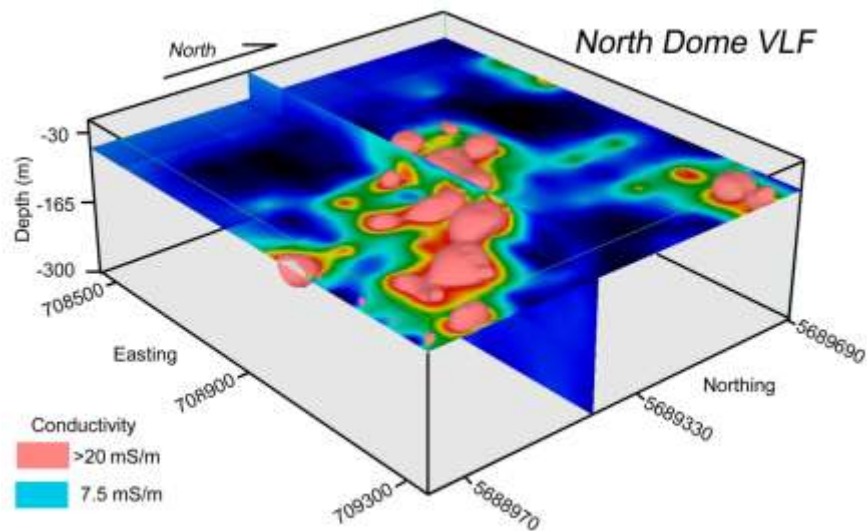


Figure 22. Quasi-3D image of the inversion results for the Shenul North Dome grid (Cutler, Maine transmitter). A zone of high conductivity (red) strikes northwest (Thompson and Cook, 2014).

In 2012, Strachan Resources Ltd. (“Strachan”) optioned the Chu Chua Property from owners Ellerbeck and Locke (Figure 23). Strachan commissioned a 43-101 Technical Report (Raffle, 2013) for the purposes of completing a “Qualifying Transaction” as a Capital Pool Company under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. However, to the best of the author’s knowledge, Strachan was not successful in raising sufficient funds to comply with the terms of the Option agreement and it lapsed.

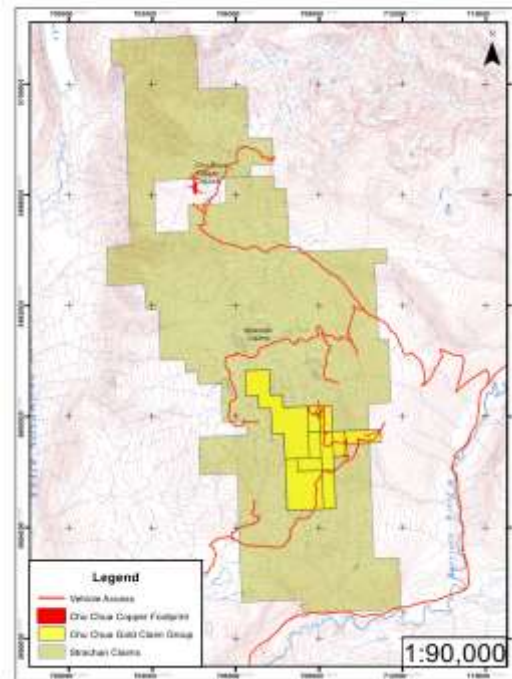


Figure 23. Strachan Claims shown relative to the Chu Chua Gold Property.

In 2013, First Americas Gold Corp. (FAC) optioned the Chu Chua Property from Ellerbeck and Locke and a two-phase exploration program initiated. The approach was to start from the known—in this case the felsic SC Dome where the BAR3 DDH had intersected significant gold grades—and systematically extend rock-sampling outward to explore the surface limits of gold mineralization. Phase one tested the veracity of this approach, phase two provided more comprehensive sampling coverage. The results were encouraging. The zone of mineralization followed the strike of felsic rocks, as expected, but the concentration of gold in some samples and the size of the anomalous gold-bearing area were more significant than anticipated. Once phase one results were available (96 samples; Table 2), phase two (215 samples, Table 3) was initiated to provide more comprehensive coverage. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile from phase one samples was 397 ppb Au, the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile was 1008 ppb Au and the a maximum value was 1221 ppb Au; phase two results were similar but higher, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile was 407 ppb Au, the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile 932 ppb Au, and the maximum value 5860 ppb Au.

Table 2. Gold concentrations expressed as percentile intervals for phase one samples (Thompson, 2013 AR34307).

| Metal-concentration plotting Intervals |           |              |             |          |              |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| intervals between percentiles          | Au ppb    | Cu ppm       | Zn ppm      | Ag ppm   | Pb ppm       |
| 0%-25%                                 | 0-9.25    | 0-4.3        | 0-10        | 0-0.1    | 0-12.4       |
| 25%-50%                                | 9.26-41   | 4.4-7.9      | 10.1-19.1   | 0.11-0.2 | 12.5-23.7    |
| 50%-75%                                | 41-145    | 8-24.6       | 19.1-44.0   | 0.21-0.5 | 23.7-52.4    |
| 75%-90%                                | 146-395   | 24.7-87      | 44.1-76.0   | 0.51-3.4 | 52.5-231.3   |
| 90%-95%                                | 397-1007  | 87.1-289.6   | 76.1-213.3  | 3.5-6.1  | 231.4-1077.8 |
| 95%-100%                               | 1008-1221 | 289.7-2821.1 | 213.4-917.0 | 6.2-100  | 1077.9-10000 |

Table 3. Gold concentrations expressed as percentile intervals for phase two samples (Thompson and Cook, 2014 AR 34892).

| Metal-concentration percentile Intervals |             |              |             |         |                |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| intervals between percentiles            | Au ppb      | Cu ppm       | Zn ppm      | Ag ppm  | Pb ppm         |
| 0%-75%                                   | <133        | <6.6         | <31         | <0.3    | <27.6          |
| 75%-90%                                  | 133 - 407   | 6.6 - 22.4   | 31-61       | 0.3-0.8 | 27.6-90.9      |
| 90%-95%                                  | 407 - 932   | 22.4 - 62.5  | 61-112.8    | 0.8-3.1 | 90.9-370.4     |
| 95%-98%                                  | 932 - 1890  | 62.5 - 228.5 | 112.8-215.4 | 3.1-8.2 | 370.4-1002.5   |
| 98%-100%                                 | 1890 - 5860 | 228.5 - 2821 | 215.4-4299  | 8.2-100 | 1002.52-10000+ |

The distribution of anomalous gold samples has a width of 0.5 to 0.75 km and a strike length of about 4.5 km (Figure 24). Samples are clustered – partly a function of bedrock exposure and partly a function of the natural variability in concentrations seen in most gold deposits (Figures 25-27). It is interesting that BAR3 DDH occurs proximal to a cluster of high-value samples whereas BAR1 and 2 are offset roughly 400 m from the nearest cluster of high value samples— when drilling for gold, 400 m is a long way. When the scale of these sample distributions is compared with the size of airborne geophysical anomalies (e.g., Figure 21), it is readily apparent that deciding DDH placement and spacing is challenging and that large step-outs are (very) high risk. One might also conclude that determining where gold concentrations are at surface using bedrock sampling techniques might be one of the best approaches to designing a drill program for the Property.

Two short VLF test lines were run across the northern cluster tracking the rock sample sites (Figure 24, inset map 1) and revealed near surface conductors that could represent concentrations of pyrite given the apparent lack of nearby carbonaceous rock units.

FAC ceased exploration on the Chu Chua Property after the 2013 field season due to financial distress.

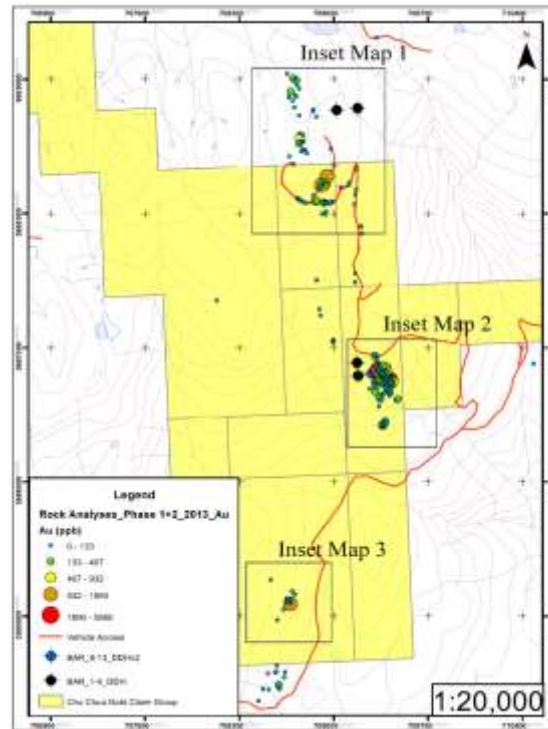


Figure 24. Map showing the areal distribution of rock samples and a graphical depiction of Au concentrations (inset maps 1-3 are presented as Figures 25-27).

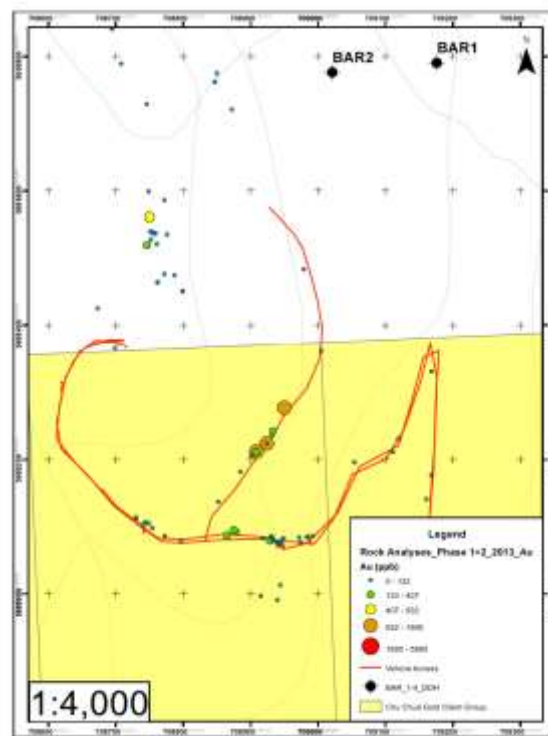


Figure 25. Inset map 1 showing distribution and grade of surface rock samples relative to the location of DDHs BAR 1 and 2.



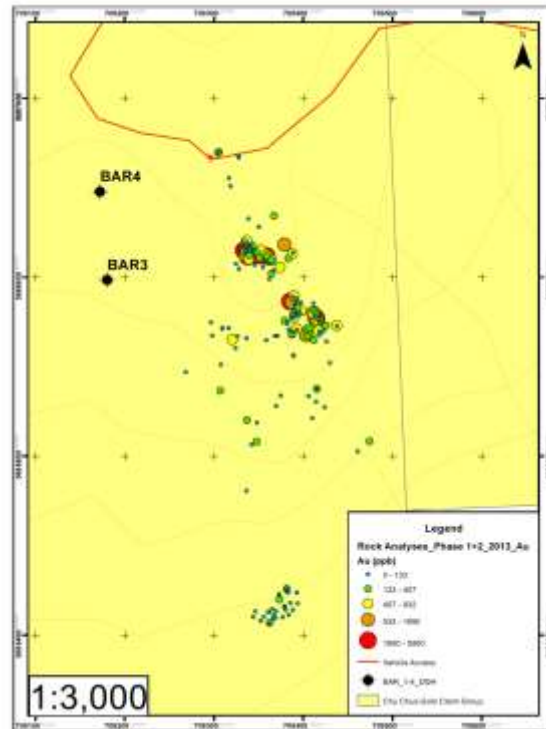


Figure 26. Inset map 2 showing distribution and grade of rock samples relative to the location of DDH BAR3.

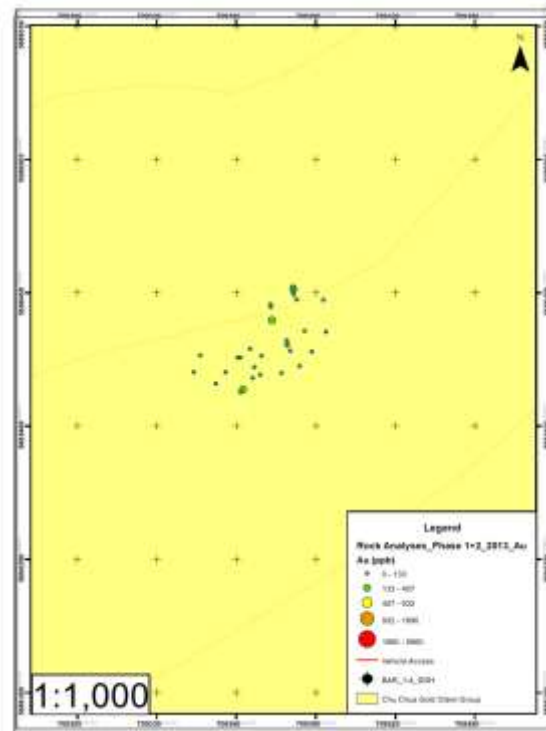


Figure 27. Inset map 3 showing distribution and concentration of gold in samples near the southern boundary of the Property.

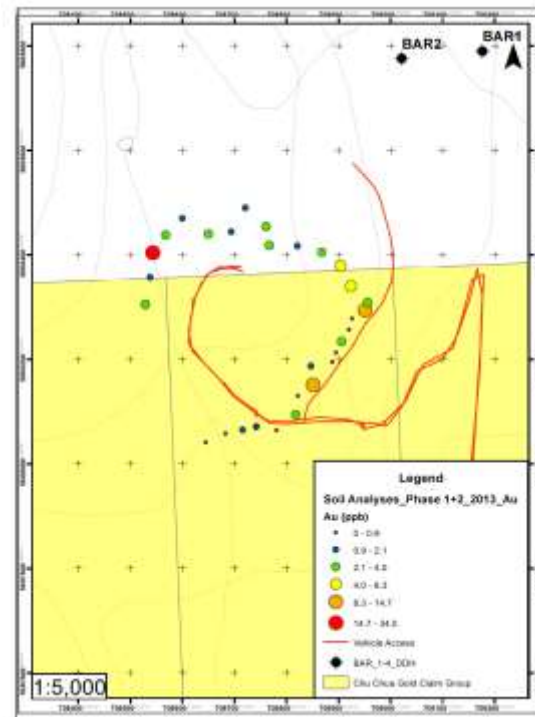


Figure 28. Au concentrations in Ah soil (humus) demonstrating the spatial correspondence between anomalous Au concentrations in soil and those in the underlying bedrock (ref. Fig. 25).

### 6.3 Financial Expenditure Profile Specific to the Chu Chua Gold Property

“In the ground” exploration expenditures that relate specifically to the Property, approximate \$600,000.00 (Table 4). Each tabulated item reflects work that directly relates to and enhanced the potential for discovery. For example, early mapping that recognized the presence of one or more felsic domes led directly to drilling that proved multi-gram gold grades are present; an airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey revealed new magnetic and conductivity anomalies most of which extend onto the Property; and comprehensive bedrock sampling has provided important information on the distribution and nature of gold-bearing rocks as well as strategies that will enhance exploration initiatives going forward.

Historical exploration records support the notion that the Property has merit and deserves additional testing.

Table 4. Expenditure profile, Chu Chua Gold Property.

| Summary of Exploration on Chu Chua Property: 2006-2014       |         |                                   |           |            |  |                     |  |
|--|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Company  | AR_No   | Author                            | Work_Date | Date_Filed | Work_Type  | QW_Expenditure      | Comment  |
| Falconbridge   | 15508   | Evans                             | 1986      | 1987       | Geological mapping                               | \$13,459.50         | Good description of rk types in area -- mafic flows on west, felsic centre recognized on SE of area. Comprehensive geological map provided (should be added to others in area). Au was not part of analytical package (major oxides and Cu, Pb, Zn), base metal values generally low.  |
| Falconbridge   | 15856   | Evans                             | 1987      | 1988       | Diamond Drilling                                 | \$64,789.75         | Drilling focused on felsic centres to check for MS and test buried conductors from MaxMin survey. Conductors are graphitic zones. DDH intersected altered felsic flows and tuffs with enhanced Au. Bar 3 intersected felsic dome returned significant Au and Ag values: 2.52 m @ 4.45 gt Au with .3 m @ 18 gt Au; and, 13.98 m @ 242 ppb Au. Dome is silicified with extensive qtz-py stockwork. |
| Strongbow Exploration Inc                                    | 28895   | Gale, David F                     | 2005      | 2005       | Soil Geochemistry                                | \$37,601.00         | High Cu concentrations in soil samples collected on-strike and south of the copper (Chu Chua) ore body ( cf. p. 11 and Map 2); coincides with anomalous Cu-in-soils and VLF conductor observed by First Americas Gold Corp in 2013 (ref. AR 34982).  |
| Longview Capital Partners Inc                                | 30421   | Raffle, Kristopher J              | 2008      | 2008       | Airborne geophysical (839.7 line km)             | \$154,788.19        | Heli-borne AeroTEM III geophysical survey by Aeroquest International. Chu Chua deposit identified together with several other conductors; 4 magnetics-only anomalies identified. Follow-up exploration required.   |
| Shenul Capital Inc   | 31773-1 | Christopher, Peter A              | 2010      | 2010       | VLF geophysics, soil geochemistry                | \$58,431.69         | 15 line-km of VLF-EM geophysics and 5.4 line-km of soil samples to test airborne conductor. Revealed: weak to moderate Cu values in soils; and, a number of weak to moderate conductors.   |
| Shenul Capital Inc   | 31773-2 | Christopher, Peter A              | 2010      | 2010       | Magnetometer geophysics, diamond drilling        | \$91,720.78         | 18 line-km ground magnetics; 3 BQTK ddhs totalling 521.5 m; 27, 3m long core samples submitted for analysis; 21 soil samples taken along magnetics base line. Core was not anomalous in copper.  |
| Shenul Capital Inc (Underground Energy Corp)                 | 33044   | Christopher, Peter A              | 2011      | 2011       | Soil geochemistry; Magnetic and EM VLF gophysics | \$87,738.75         | 17 line-km soil grid (7093 samples); 17 line-km VLF-EM, and 12.8 line-km magnetics surveyed over EM2, North Dome and Bar Dome grids. Found moderately anomalous gold values in soil.   |
| First Americas Gold Corp (Intact Gold Corp)                  | 34307   | Thompson, Robert I                | 2013      | 2013       | Soil geochemistry, geology, rock geochemistry    | \$20,488.89         | Demonstrated Bar zone part of a much larger gold-bearing zone (0.5-1 km x 6 km) of silicification, veining and brecciation.  |
| First Americas Gold Corp (Intact Gold Corp)                  | 34982   | Thompson, Robert I and Cook, F.C. | 2014      | 2014       | Soil geochemistry, geology, rock geochemistry    | \$67,054.58         | Confirmed soil geochemical anomaly on-strike and south of copper deposit (Chu Chua) and measured a coincident, steep-dipping VLF conductor within 150 m of surface sample sites.   |
| <b>Total Assessible Exploration Expenditures: 2006-20014</b> |         |                                   |           |            |  | <b>\$596,073.13</b> |  |

## 7 Geological setting, Regional, Local and Property Geology and Geological Relationships

### 7.1 Regional Setting

The Property is underlain by mafic volcanic (and intrusive) rocks belonging to the Permian Fennell Formation and by carbonaceous argillite and siltstone along with rhyolite porphyry that are part of the mid-Paleozoic Eagle Bay assemblage (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987; Thompson et. al., 2006). Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz-monzonite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths intrude the whole.

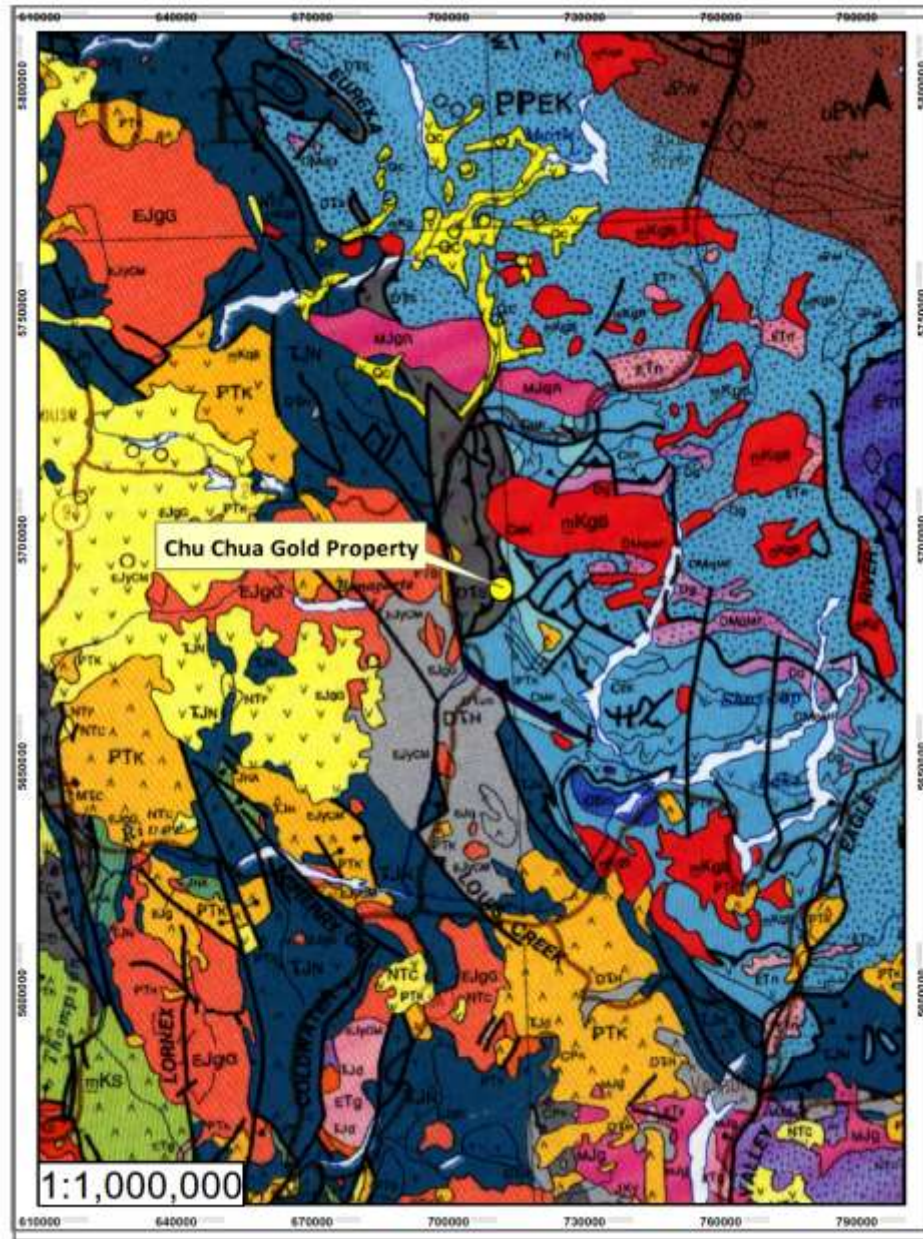


Figure 29. Location of the Property relative to the tectonic assemblages of the Canadian Cordillera (Wheeler and McFeeley, 1991). The Property occurs at the boundary between the Eagle Bay Assemblage (blue, unit CEB) and the Fennell Formation (grey, unit DTs). These tectono-stratigraphic successions are intruded by mid Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (red, unit mKGB). West of the Property is an important metallogenic boundary separating Triassic volcanic and Early Jurassic intrusions which host porphyry copper deposits, from the older Eagle Bay assemblage which is host to volcanogenic, replacement and stratabound-type poly-metallic deposits.

### 7.2 Local Geology

The Property is underlain by the upper and lower divisions of the Fennell Formation (Figure 30; Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). The upper division is dominated by mafic pillowed basalt and greenstone (Figure 31) with mafic sills some argillite and rare chert; the lower division consists

of carbonaceous greywacke and argillite (Figure 32), ribbon chert, intraformational conglomerate, and rhyolite-porphyry, -flows and -breccias. This succession was intruded by quartz monzonite belonging to the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith. The cherts are fossiliferous and from them a pattern of internal thrust imbrications is derived (Figure 30).

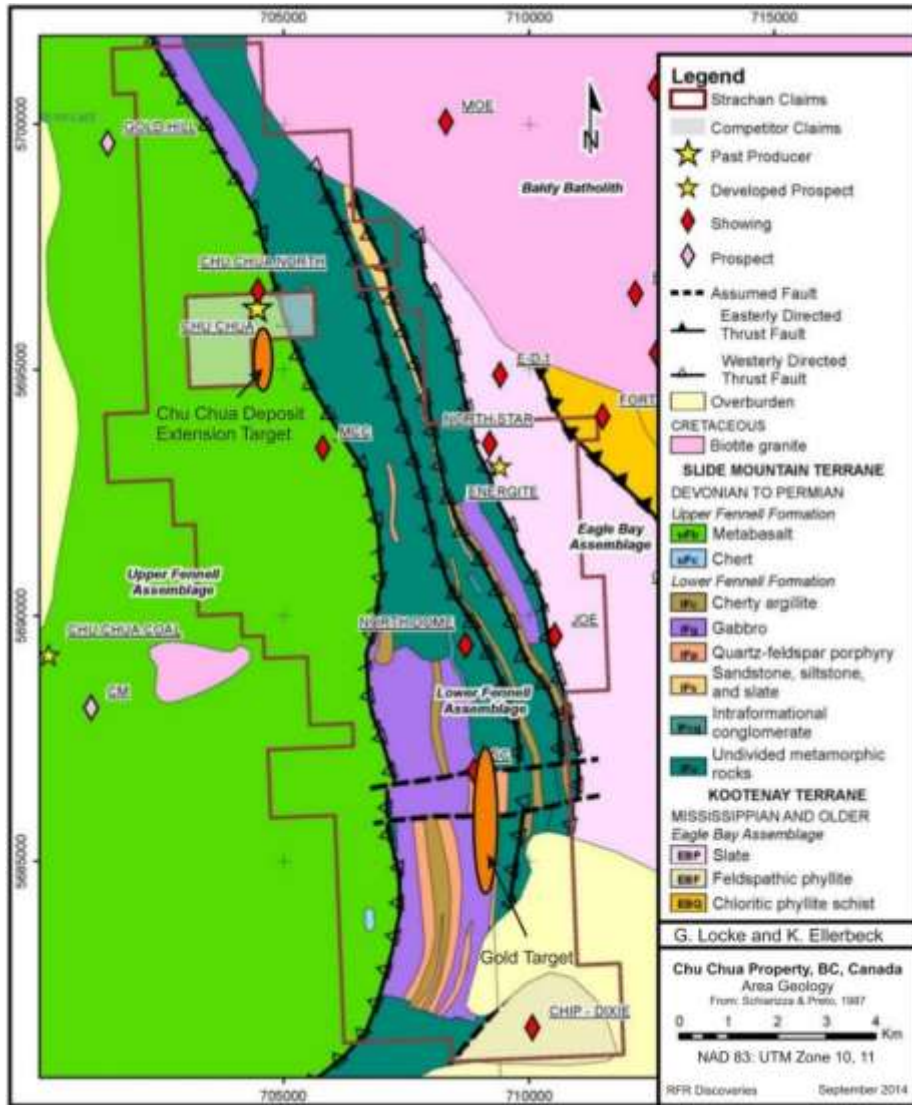


Figure 30. Map of local geology showing location of gold-bearing rhyolite porphyry target (SC Dpome) encompassing the Property (orange ellipse). The Property is hosted by altered quartz-feldspar porphyry (map unit IFp). The map is modified from Scharizza and Preto (1987) and taken from Thompson and Cook (2014 AR34982). Outline in grey is the First Americas Gold claim boundary from 2013-14.



Figure 31. Pillow basalt belonging to the upper division of the Fennell Formation. These textures are rarely preserved, the succession is, for the most part, massive basaltic ‘greenstone’.



Figure 32. Carbonaceous argillite with authigenic pyrite crystals (yellow cubes) belonging to the lower division of the Fennell Formation.

Dips are generally steep and to the west, but not always. Mesoscopic structural fabrics are not well developed; however, mesoscopic to cliff-scale chevron folds consistent with a folded multi-layer of metasedimentary rocks were observed (Figure 33). Generally cleavage is not well developed.



Figure 33. Chevron-style fold (straight limbs, tight hinges) observed on roadside outcrop within carbonaceous siltstone (greywacke) presumed to belong to the lower division of the Fennell Formation.

This west-facing homoclinal succession (Fig. 30) is interpreted as the western limb of a regional fold, imbricated by a series of west-dipping thrust faults. More work is required. For example, Devonian-age rhyolite porphyry was observed intruding presumed Permian gabbro belonging to the upper division of the Fennell Formation; either the age of the rhyolite is in question (unlikely given radiometric age determinations; Schiarizza and Preto, 1987; Thompson et. al., 2006), or there are geological (age) relationships within the Fennell Formation that are yet to be deciphered.

## 7.3 Property Geology

### 7.3.1 Introduction

The Property was geologically mapped by Falconbridge (Pirie, 1985a AR14243; Evans, 1986 AR15865). These analogue maps have not been recast into digital form (Figure 34); however, the quality of geological data appears high and the detail appropriate for property scale mapping; a digital version would provide a first important and useful step in updating the Property geology.

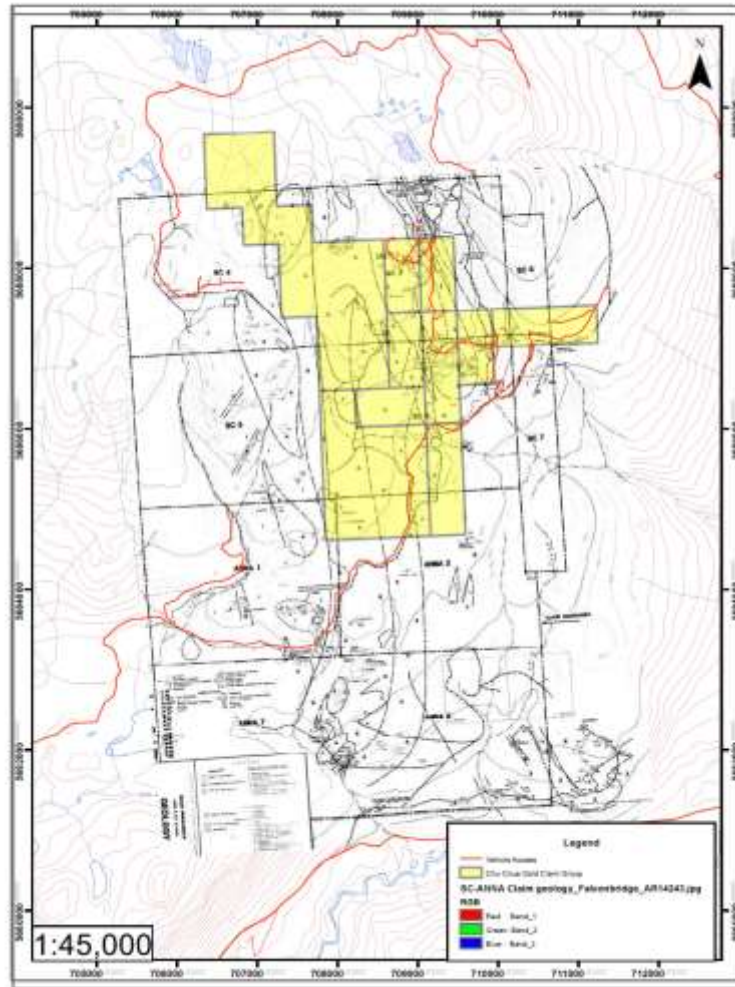


Figure 34. The Property underlain by analogue geological map (produced by Falconbridge) georeferenced to UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 coordinates.

The author visited the Property on 2 occasions in 2013 to supervise rock- and soil-sampling programs and to examine the rock units having anomalous gold. The assessment of Falconbridge geologists—that felsic intrusive and extrusive rocks are of primary importance—was confirmed (Thompson, 2013; Thompson and Cook, 2014). Quartz-feldspar porphyry derived from rhyolitic extrusions and hypabyssal intrusions – called the SC Dome -- are concordant with argillite and siltstone exposed to the east—the rhyolite - cherty argillite transition is described by Pirie (1985a AR14243) and later Evans (1986 AR15856).

The porphyritic rhyolite intrusions and flows have a siliceous aphanitic matrix that varies from light grey to green to dark maroon and weathers to a chalky light grey, white or pale green. Phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz are ubiquitous and may form up to 30% of the rock (Figure 35). Outcrops form resistant, smooth, dense masses that resist breaking (an 8 lb sledge is recommended for sampling purposes; Figure 36).





Figure 35. Flow banded texture atop angular porphyritic clasts.



Figure 36. View of roadside outcrop along recent logging road in SC Dome area. Exposures are resistant, rounded and hard. Recent logging has created new bedrock exposures.

### 7.3.2 Silicification

Silicification—silica flooding—with or without albite (Na-feldspar) can be intense; preservation of primary textures is inversely proportional to intensity (Figure 36). Silica-matrix hydrothermal breccia, dark grey to black due to the admixture of iron oxide, occurs within zones of intense silicification (Figure 37).



Figure 37. Wholesale quartz-albite replacement (white) of rhyolite porphyry (grey) illustrating resorption of original igneous porphyritic texture.



Figure 38. Breccia composed of silicified clasts supported by a dark grey, iron-rich siliceous matrix.

### 7.3.3 "Phyllic" Alteration

In addition to silica flooding, sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration is widespread, post-dates wholesale silicification and appears associated temporally and spatially with later-stage fracture, vein and stockwork development. These late features are filled with white, grey and translucent quartz, sericite and pyrite in varying proportions. It is the opinion of this author that brittle fracture accompanied by the introduction of secondary silica, sericite and disseminated to massive pyrite, played an important role in the "gold-mineralizing process."



Figure 39. Centimetre scale, parallel (sheeted) late-stage quartz veins filled by translucent to pale grey quartz, sericite and pyrite. These veins are thought to host gold.

## 8 Deposit Types

### 8.1 Introduction

Exploration for poly-metallic, volcanogenic massive-sulphide deposits has been a primary focus in the region driven by discovery of the Chu Chua Copper Deposit (discussed above). And, depending on the report cited, three different interpretative models have been proposed: Cyprus-type, Besshi and Kuroko—it appears that the Cyprus-type model is favored. These models are not discussed herein because they are not germane to a rhyolite dome (SC Dome) geological setting.

Property geology is dominated by felsic volcanic intrusions and is geologically distinct from the mafic volcanic rocks that host the copper deposit. Falconbridge geologists surmised that the SC (rhyolite) Dome on the Property was an ideal setting for massive-sulphide deposition and this author can only surmise that they were influenced by a “Noranda-style felsic dome deposit model” (e.g., Franklin, 1993).

### 8.2 Noranda-style Massive Sulphide Deposit Model

It appears, based on the gold values returned from altered porphyry cut by numerous late quartz veins and stockworks that gold deposition was a late-stage process associated with fracturing, brecciation, multiphase alteration (silicification, sericite-quartz-pyrite) and deposition of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Interpretation of the quartz feldspar porphyry as part of a felsic volcanic dome (Fig. 40) suggests a comparison with Noranda-type massive sulfide deposits (Figure 40; e.g. Franklin, 1993). Presence of high gold grades in association with massive pyrite (Bar-3 DDH) lends credence to the comparison; however, additional work is required before model associations are verified. Steep dips suggest the SC Dome was rotated as a consequence of folding and west to east thrust imbrication during Jurassic and Cretaceous deformation.

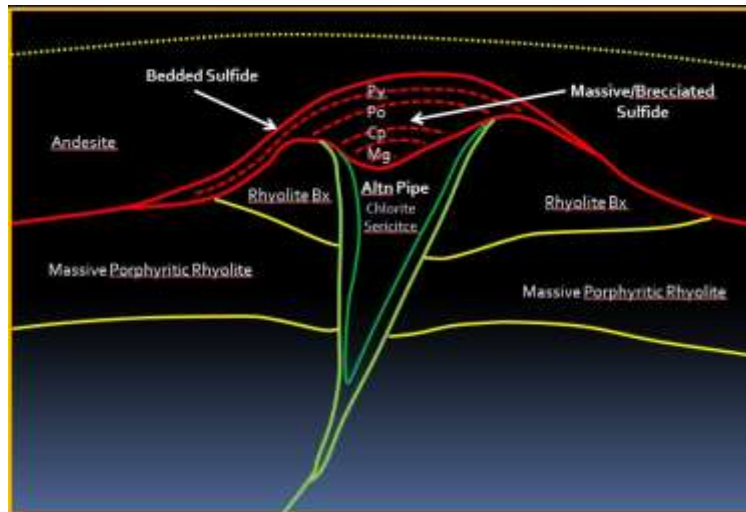


Figure 40. Idealized Noranda-type felsic massive sulphide deposit model (adapted from Franklin, 1993).

Disseminated sphalerite and high Ba values support the notion that the SC Dome, or one like it, might host a poly-metallic massive sulphide deposit; however, only massive pyrite and pyrrhotite have been observed to now. Since gold deposition appears to be a late-stage process, associated with vein and stockwork development and accompanied by phyllic alteration, one possibility is that late stage gold mineralization accompanied telescoping of the magmatic source as it cooled – not dissimilar from processes related to the emplacement of (low-to-medium sulfidation) epithermal gold deposits.

## 9 Mineralization

Visible gold has not been found but sampling has demonstrated that gold is associated with the in-fillings of late stage veins systems within the SC Dome. However, until drill core from the SC Dome is available, it is risky to assign a specific rock-type or -texture to gold deposition.

Gold assay values from surface samples provides the best approximation of the distribution and size of gold-bearing areas. These are described in Section 6.2.3 and as Figures 24 to 28. So far, the area of anomalous gold-bearing rocks measures 0.5 – 0.75 km across and 4.5 km along strike of the SC Dome; within that domain there are two, possibly three “hot spots” where gold appears to be more concentrated—this is supported by historical drilling (DDH BAR3). Assessing continuity beyond these very general assertions is problematic: There is insufficient detailed drilling, and the nature of gold deposits counters most efforts to generalize parameters such as type, character and distribution especially in the absence closely-spaced drill results.

## 10 Exploration

The Chu Chua Gold Property is a “listing property,” hence the Issuer has not undertaken any exploration activities. None of the historical exploration activities and results described in Section 6 were conducted by, or on behalf of, the issuer.

## 11 Drilling

### 11.1 Introduction

Ten DDHs were completed on the Property (Table 5): BAR 1-4 and BAR 8-13 (Evans, 1987; Grey, 1988, AR16996). A couple of multi-gram intersections were reported, one for BAR3 and another for BAR10, otherwise a number of significant results were not mentioned (Table 5). Perhaps this reflected “the times”; however, this understated approach fails to acknowledge that there are significant intersections of anomalous gold indicating, in this author’s opinion, significant exploration potential for gold in and around the SC Dome.

Table 5. Summary data base for BAR DDHs 1-4 and 8-13 providing the highest grade intersections gleaned from drill logs and assay sheets. See section 11.3.1 for discussion of BAR3 assay results.

| DDH_ID | New UTM_X | New UTM_Y | Azimuth | Plunge | Length_m | Comment  |
|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|--|
| BAR1   | 709176    | 5688792   | 270     | 50     | 151.7    | Intersected ~35 m of rhyolite tuff cut by occasional quartz vein; strong sericite alteration. No significant Au.   |
| BAR2   | 709120    | 5688778   | 270     | 50     | 171.08   | 0.4g/t over 0.2 m in silicified rhyolite w ~80% pyrite; intersected ~100m of rhyolite flow cut by occasional qtz veins.  |
| BAR3   | 709180    | 5686798   | 270     | 50     | 127.25   | Discrepancy wrt azimuth of hole: 270° on x-section, 90° on geol. map. Discrepancy wrt location between x-section and geol map. Normalized grades are: 0.210g/t over 34 m including 4.45g/t over 2.52 m and 0.242g/t over 14 m. Highest grades associated with ~60% pyrite and highest grades have most significant fracturing. |
| BAR4   | 709172    | 5686897   | 270     | 50     | 69.86    | Abandoned due to poor drilling conditions  |
| BAR8   | 709330    | 5686809   | 266     | 50     | 49.38    | 1.5 m @ 1.23 g/t; 1.5 m @ 1.39 g/t   |
| BAR9   | 709323    | 5686825   | 270     | 50     | 48.16    | 1.5 m @ 3.35 g/t   |
| BAR10  | 709280    | 5686815   | 90      | 48     | 61.56    | 0.4 m @ 7.51 g/t; 1.5 m @ 1.79 g/t;  |
| BAR11  | 709345    | 5686846   | 270     | 50     | 79.81    | 1.5 m @ 1.25g/t  |
| BAR12  | 709362    | 5686822   | 270     | 65     | 99.676   | 1.5 m @ 1.03   |
| BAR13  | 709399    | 5686721   | 290     | 55     | 121      | no significant Au-rich intersections   |

### 11.2 Procedures

The BAR1-4 DDHs were drilled by J. T. Thomas (contractor) using a wireline rig to drill NQ size core; BAR8-13 were drilled by Frontier Drilling Ltd. Collar bearing and dip (plunge) were recorded and downhole orientation checked at 30 m intervals using an acid test. Drill-hole coordinates are provided relative to the ‘cut’ (and surveyed?) exploration grid on the SC Claims. Core was logged, split, and shipped to Min-En Labs of North Vancouver (no longer listed as operating company), British Columbia for chemical analysis.

Core logging documentation is analogue, comprising descriptions typed in columns under the following headings: Rock Type, Texture and Structure, Angle to Core Axis, Alteration, Sulphides and Remarks. Two styles of logging are evident: DDHs BAR1-4 descriptions are general with little information regarding vein type, orientation, or density (Figure 41); DDHs BAR8-13 contain little in the way of general lithological descriptions but do provide significant detail regarding fracture type, density and vein-filling composition; as well as, concentration, distribution and

type of sulphides present. The information is useful and objective in nature once abbreviations are deciphered.

| From To         | Rock Type              | Texture and Structure   | Analys to Core Act | Alteration   | Minerals  | Remarks   |
|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|---|
| 0 to 3.08       | CASING                 |   |                    |  |   |   |
| 3.08 to 62.54   | QPP RHYOLITE INTRUSIVE | Colour - lt. green to lt. grey<br>Grain size - Med.<br>Matrix extremely silty glassrock with Qtz + feldspar porphs from 1-3mm<br>Rock is flooded with a stockwork of Qtz veins +/- sericite                               |                    | Intense silicification +/- sericite veinlets.<br>Prophyritic alteration on fracture and rarely chl.<br>In areas feldspar porphs are black (TiO2 alteration or Mn)<br>48.1m-62.54m: Sericite alteration increases | 3-5% disse with 1-2% py as veinlets (avg. 24-75)<br>6.91-7.2m zone with 60% py<br>Occasional blob of pyrrhotite | Qtz veins to 20cm   |
| 62.54 to 86.23  | ARGILLITE              | Colour - black to dark grey<br>Grain size - fine<br>Finely laminated argillite with siltstone interbeds<br>Occasional slum breccia<br>Rare 2cm thick rhyolite tuff band<br>From 86m-88m occasional Rhyolite Tuff fragment | bedding 75 to 85   | Greasite on fracture   | 1% diss py<br>From 70-75m 2-4% py   | Moderately conductive   |
| 86.23 to 94.50  | QPP RHYOLITE TUFF      | Colour - lt. green<br>Grain size - fine<br>Massive f.gr. tuff with occasional tooth tuff zone with 1-2cm round frags  |                    | Weak sericite alteration with feldspars broken down  | Tr py with rare py veinlets   | Contact has loading of argillite by rhyolite tuff at 94.5m (same up hole) |
| 94.50 to 101.24 | ARGILLITE              | Colour - black to dark grey<br>Grain size - fine to med.<br>Finely laminated argillite with siltstone interbeds<br>Occasional slum breccia  | bedding 50 to 70   |  | 1-2% diss py cubes  | Some argillite weakly conductive  |

BAR #3 Page 2

Figure 41. Core log for the upper portion of the BAR3 DDH (Evans, 1987 AR15856, BAR#3 Page 2).

An assay sheet and a litho-geochemistry sheet are appended to each core log. The assay sheet consists of a standard tabulation of data under the following headings: Sample Number, From, To, Length, and elemental concentrations in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb) as appropriate (base and precious metals). The litho-geochemistry sheet provides concentrations of the major oxides as percentages as well as trace element concentrations—in this case Cu, Zn, Pb and Zr—as ppm or percentages (Figure 43).

For DDHs BAR1-4, two sets of rudimentary graphical logs showing drill-hole orientation and depth plotted on E-W cross-sections, enumerate results from the assay sheets and the geochemistry sheets. For example, plots containing analytical data are graphical accounts of sample intervals, analytical results for each interval, core-foliation angle measurements, lithological intervals with abbreviated descriptions, and supplementary information regarding vein density and sulphide (mainly pyrite) concentrations for specific core intervals (Figure 44). No graphical logs are provided for DDHs BAR8-13.



| Sample Number | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | % Cu                                     | % Zn | % Pb | ppm Ag | ppm Au | % SiO <sub>2</sub>   | % FeO | % Na <sub>2</sub> O | % MgO | % Fe | ppm Cr | ppm Zn | ppm Pb | ppm Au | ppm Ag |
|---------------|----------|--------|------------|--|------|------|--------|--------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 3001          | 3.08     | 5.01   | 1.93       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 9      | 51     | 14     | 0.2    | 5      |
| 3002          | 5.01     | 7.53*  | 2.52       |  |      |      | 1.65   |        | 4.45 gm/t over 2.52m |       |                     |       | 20   | 57     | 75     | 1.0    | 1400   |        |
| 3003          | 6.88     | 7.18   | 0.30       | Tested (BAR 3) Au - 100ppb<br>Ag - 25.20 |      |      |        | 25.20  |                      |       |                     |       |      | 103    | 74     | 148    | 8.0    | 18000  |
| 3004          | 7.53     | 9.28   | 1.75       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 9      | 49     | 20     | 0.2    | 750    |
| 3005          | 9.28     | 11.18  | 1.90       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 7      | 15     | 14     | 0.2    | 50     |
| 3006          | 11.18    | 13.60  | 2.42       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 6      | 11     | 10     | 0.2    | 40     |
| 3007          | 13.60    | 15.43  | 1.83       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 8      | 12     | 42     | 0.1    | 10     |
| 3008          | 15.43    | 17.30  | 1.87       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 7      | 7      | 7      | 0.2    | 20     |
| 3009          | 17.30    | 19.30  | 2.00       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 10     | 26     | 64     | 0.2    | 10     |
| 3010          | 19.30    | 20.81  | 1.51       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 8      | 49     | 19     | 0.3    | 10     |
| 3011          | 20.81    | 22.77  | 1.96       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 10     | 100    | 13     | 0.2    | 470    |
| 3012          | 22.77    | 25.12  | 2.35       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 9      | 35     | 8      | 0.2    | 210    |
| 3013          | 25.12    | 27.07  | 1.95       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 11     | 21     | 9      | 0.2    | 195    |
| 3014          | 27.07    | 29.07  | 2.00       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 9      | 53     | 14     | 0.1    | 155    |
| 3015          | 29.07    | 30.78  | 1.69       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 7      | 12     | 8      | 0.2    | 185    |
| 3016          | 30.78    | 33.27  | 2.51       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 11     | 30     | 26     | 0.2    | 215    |
| 3017          | 33.27    | 34.79  | 1.52       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 15     | 45     | 10     | 0.1    | 280    |
| 3018          | 34.79    | 36.77  | 1.98       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 11     | 61     | 12     | 0.2    | 45     |
| 3019          | 36.77    | 38.77  | 2.00       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 10     | 18     | 18     | 0.3    | 85     |
| 3020          | 38.77    | 40.83  | 2.06       |  |      |      |        |        |                      |       |                     |       |      | 10     | 21     | 10     | 0.2    | 5      |

Bar #3 \* Except 6.88-7.18

242ppb/13.98m

Figure 43. Assay Sheet for upper part of BAR3 DDH (Evans, 1987 AR15856, BAR#3 Page 4).

### 11.3 Interpretation of Results

Observations apparent from the inspection of drill logs and assay sheets include the following:

- The interlayering (interfingering) of quartz-feldspar-porphyry, rhyolite flows, tuffs and breccia with argillaceous siltstone and shale beds supports intrusion and extrusion of felsic volcanic rocks into and perhaps on the outboard margin of a sedimentary basin;
- Core-bedding angles are uniformly large suggesting that layering is steeply inclined;
- High Au concentrations are associated with high vein density, significant pyrite as vein fillings and disseminations, and abundant sericite alteration;
- There are no assay reports describing analytical methods used, or QC-QA protocols;
- There is sometimes a significant difference between Au concentrations reported as *ppb*, and those same sample intervals reported as *g/t*;
- There are discrepancies regarding the calculation of norms for the BAR3 DDH; and
- There are inconsistencies regarding the orientation and location of BAR3 DDH when comparing the location provided on the geological map against that inferred from the graphical cross-section and hole azimuth noted in the drill log “header”.

The last three observations require additional comment.



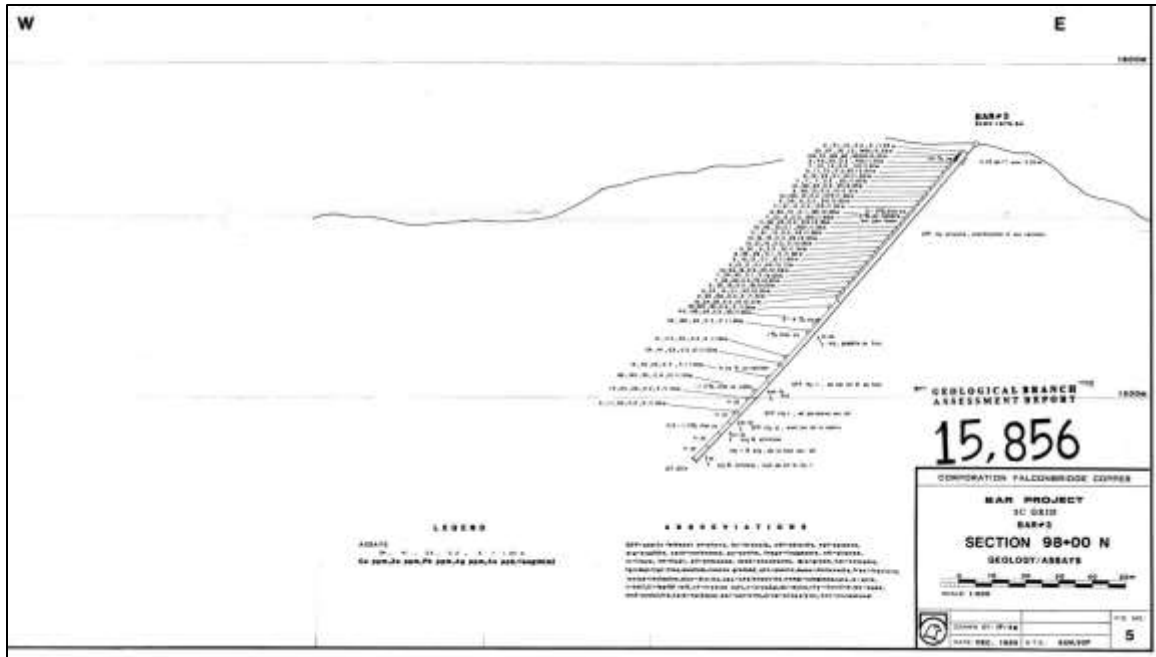


Figure 44. BAR3 DDH plotted on W-E cross section (Evans, 1987 AR15856, Figure 5).

### 11.3.1 Disparity in Gold Concentrations Reported in *ppb* as opposed to *g/t*

Typically, when Au concentration for the same core sample interval is reported as *ppb* and as *g/t*, the latter is higher, often significantly. In the example provided (Figure 45) two samples, one reported as having 5100 *ppb* Au, and the other 980 *ppb* Au, are accompanied by *g/t* values of 7.52 and 1.79 respectively. There is no explanation provided in the assay data or the accompanying reports. The author’s interpretation is that samples were initially analysed using mass spectrometry techniques; those samples having high Au values, say 1000 ppm or higher, were assayed a second time using fire-assay techniques to provide a more accurate measure of gold content. Perusal of assay sheets for each BAR DDH suggests values quoted as *ppb* may be undervaluing the actual Au concentration by 50% or more. If core samples could be located, resampling might be a useful first step in properly assessing the gold potential of the SC Dome.

### 11.3.2 Disparities in BAR3 DDH Normative Calculations

Two normalized numbers are quoted for the BAR3 DDH: “These included a 13.98 m section averaging 242 *ppb* Au and a 2.52m section averaging 4.45 gm/T Au. This latter section included 30 cm of massive pyrite assaying 18 g/T Au and 134 g/T Ag.” (Evans, 1987 SR15856 p. 5). These numbers have appeared in subsequent summary reports; however, scrutiny suggests they are not accurate.

In Figure 43, the 13.98 m section normalized at 242 *ppb* should read 122.32 *ppb*. It appears that when the calculation was initially made, the total Au present in the interval was divided by the number of samples (7) rather than 13.98, the number of m over which the gold occurs. Resolving the other problematic numbers, 2.52 m averaging 4.45 *g/t* Au is more difficult. The author’s reading and interpretation of the assay sheet (Figure 43) is: 1) The 2.52 m sample interval (from 5.01 m to 7.53 m) was resampled as two parts, 0.3 m of the massive pyrite (from 6.88 m to 7.18 m) and the remaining two portions of the interval comprising 2.22 m (from 5.01

to 6.88 m and from 7.18 m to 7.53 m). Gold concentrations quoted on the assay sheet are (interpreted) as: 25.2 g/t (25,200 ppb) over 0.3 m and 1.65 g/t (1,650 ppb) over 2.22 m. When these values are normalized over 2.52 m, the result is 10.65 g/t Au (10,650 ppb). The author has not been able to reconcile the 4.45 g/t number quoted in ARs above above.

| HOLE NUMBER: BAR-10 |          |        |            | ASSAY SHEET |        |       |        |        |             |        |        |        |      |      |      |        |  |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------|--------|--|
| Sample              | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | ASSAYS      |        |       |        |        | GEOCHEMICAL |        |        |        |      |      |      |        |  |
|                     |          |        |            | AG ppm      | AS ppm | B ppm | CU ppm | PB ppm | SB ppm      | Zn ppm | AU ppb | AU g/T | Cu % | PB % | ZN % | AG g/T |  |
| 7761                | 0.61     | 1.50   | 0.89       | 2.3         | 3      | 4     | 9      | 250    | 1           | 423    | 40     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7762                | 1.50     | 3.00   | 1.50       | 0.3         | 1      | 2     | 4      | 12     | 1           | 35     | 120    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7763                | 3.00     | 4.50   | 1.50       | 0.8         | 9      | 2     | 6      | 84     | 1           | 58     | 400    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7764                | 4.50     | 5.60   | 1.10       | 0.7         | 1      | 2     | 10     | 27     | 1           | 77     | 310    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7765                | 5.60     | 6.00   | 0.40       | 2.5         | 5      | 7     | 45     | 67     | 4           | 59     | 5100   | 7.51   |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7766                | 6.00     | 7.50   | 1.50       | 0.5         | 9      | 2     | 2      | 28     | 1           | 50     | 20     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7767                | 7.50     | 9.00   | 1.50       | 0.4         | 11     | 1     | 3      | 24     | 1           | 58     | 10     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7768                | 9.00     | 10.50  | 1.50       | 0.6         | 7      | 2     | 11     | 43     | 1           | 85     | 220    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7772                | 12.00    | 13.50  | 1.50       | 0.4         | 2      | 1     | 5      | 26     | 1           | 48     | 35     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7773                | 13.50    | 15.00  | 1.50       | 1.0         | 8      | 4     | 9      | 63     | 1           | 104    | 10     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7774                | 15.00    | 16.50  | 1.50       | 0.7         | 9      | 5     | 8      | 43     | 1           | 125    | 5      |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7775                | 16.50    | 18.00  | 1.50       | 0.4         | 7      | 2     | 5      | 63     | 1           | 130    | 5      |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7776                | 18.00    | 19.50  | 1.50       | 1.3         | 25     | 1     | 2      | 17     | 3           | 28     | 45     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7777                | 19.50    | 21.00  | 1.50       | 0.4         | 4      | 1     | 2      | 20     | 1           | 35     | 10     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7778                | 21.00    | 22.50  | 1.50       | 0.6         | 5      | 3     | 7      | 26     | 1           | 49     | 115    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7779                | 22.50    | 24.00  | 1.50       | 4.0         | 6      | 9     | 19     | 70     | 5           | 109    | 980    | 1.79   |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7780                | 25.50    | 27.00  | 1.50       | 0.9         | 13     | 3     | 5      | 19     | 2           | 38     | 525    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7781                | 27.00    | 28.50  | 1.50       | 0.8         | 1      | 5     | 5      | 30     | 1           | 60     | 35     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7782                | 28.50    | 30.00  | 1.50       | 0.5         | 2      | 5     | 4      | 17     | 1           | 53     | 80     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7783                | 30.00    | 31.50  | 1.50       | 0.7         | 9      | 3     | 4      | 21     | 2           | 36     | 15     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7784                | 31.50    | 33.00  | 1.50       | 0.7         | 8      | 3     | 6      | 16     | 1           | 50     | 125    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7785                | 34.50    | 36.00  | 1.50       | 0.8         | 13     | 4     | 6      | 29     | 2           | 41     | 500    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7786                | 36.00    | 37.50  | 1.50       | 0.9         | 17     | 5     | 13     | 25     | 1           | 59     | 450    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7787                | 37.50    | 39.00  | 1.50       | 0.8         | 11     | 5     | 8      | 15     | 2           | 33     | 200    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7788                | 39.00    | 40.50  | 1.50       | 0.7         | 7      | 4     | 6      | 22     | 1           | 39     | 100    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7789                | 40.50    | 42.00  | 1.50       | 0.8         | 9      | 2     | 3      | 19     | 1           | 39     | 110    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7790                | 42.00    | 43.50  | 1.50       | 0.6         | 8      | 2     | 5      | 20     | 1           | 60     | 125    |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7791                | 43.50    | 45.00  | 1.50       | 0.7         | 7      | 2     | 3      | 18     | 1           | 73     | 10     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7792                | 45.00    | 46.50  | 1.50       | 0.7         | 11     | 2     | 3      | 34     | 2           | 54     | 55     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7793                | 46.50    | 48.00  | 1.50       | 0.6         | 13     | 1     | 2      | 12     | 2           | 29     | 5      |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7794                | 48.00    | 49.50  | 1.50       | 0.5         | 21     | 4     | 6      | 13     | 2           | 39     | 20     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7795                | 49.50    | 51.00  | 1.50       | 0.5         | 17     | 2     | 4      | 10     | 2           | 32     | 25     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7796                | 51.00    | 52.50  | 1.50       | 0.5         | 12     | 1     | 4      | 13     | 1           | 36     | 15     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7797                | 52.50    | 54.00  | 1.50       | 0.5         | 11     | 3     | 4      | 14     | 1           | 28     | 5      |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7798                | 54.00    | 55.50  | 1.50       | 0.5         | 10     | 2     | 3      | 12     | 2           | 26     | 10     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7799                | 57.00    | 58.50  | 1.50       | 0.6         | 8      | 1     | 7      | 15     | 2           | 29     | 5      |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7800                | 58.50    | 60.00  | 1.50       | 1.0         | 1      | 6     | 6      | 80     | 1           | 62     | 40     |        |      |      |      |        |  |
| 7801                | 60.00    | 61.56  | 1.56       | 0.5         | 12     | 2     | 2      | 21     | 1           | 43     | 35     |        |      |      |      |        |  |

Figure 45. BAR10 DDH assay sheet.

### 11.3.3 Inconsistencies in the Location and Orientation of BAR3 DDH

The drill log for BAR3 states in its header that the hole has an azimuth of 270°; however on the geological map that accompanies the assessment report, the BAR3 DDH has an azimuth of 090°. In this case, the drill log is presumed to be correct.

In the cross section for BAR3, it is shown located very close to the top of a hillock (Figure 44); however, on the geological map, the hole is plotted near the base of a shallow drainage gully located west of the hillock mentioned above. UTM coordinates for the hole were taken from a georeferenced version of the geological map, as were the locations for DDHs BAR 1, 2, and 4. It appears a caveat is required, given the discrepancy noted above.

Field examination of drill hole casing coordinates is in order.

### 11.4 Sample Length, True Thickness Estimates, Orientation of Mineralization

The BAR drill hole sample lengths were 1.5 m (occasionally longer) unless significant pyrite was encountered in which case the sample interval was decreased in length (e.g., Figure 43). The felsic rock units were systematically sampled but not necessarily the argillaceous ones unless quartz veins were present.

True thickness can be estimated despite the lack of oriented core. The regional strike is consistent and well documented at  $0^\circ \pm 10^\circ$  and bedding dips  $60^\circ+$  westward based on local mapping (Figure 34). All drill holes were oriented 270° azimuth at 50° - 65° inclination (Table 5) save BAR10 which was drilled at 90° azimuth. Core-bedding intersections are typically steeper than 45° and less than 80°. A reasonable estimation of true thickness is:  $T = t \cos \alpha$  where the angle  $\alpha$  is the complement of the measured core-bedding angle  $A$  ( $90 - A$ ). This calculation may better estimate the true thickness of rock units, but may have little or nothing to do with the thickness of Au-rich drill intersections.

Drill logs and assay sheets support the notion that Au mineralization is hosted in late cross-cutting veins and vein networks (stockworks) rich in pyrite and sericite. The orientation of bedding may have little or nothing to do with the orientation of vein networks formed during episodes of brittle fracture associated with late-stage extension. Further, there is insufficient data to determine the orientation of vein sets or where zones of intense veining with abundant pyrite infilling might occur.

## 12 Sampling Method and Approach

### 12.1 Methods, Location, Number, Type, Nature, Spacing, Density, Area Covered

In 2013, First Americas Gold Corp. (FAC) completed a 2-phase surface litho-geochemical sampling program designed to determine—within the constraints of available bedrock exposure—the surface distribution of anomalous gold concentrations within and proximal to the SC Dome. At each site, two fist-sized samples were taken using an 8-pound sledge: one sample for analysis and the second for lithological reference. The author managed the program and was present throughout the sampling process.

The distribution of samples was dictated by the availability of bedrock exposure, which is often dependent on the distribution of logging roads and skidder trails—an inherent bias. Phase 1 was

reconnaissance in nature and numbered 96 samples. Having established areas with anomalous gold concentrations, Phase 2 exploited that knowledge and increased the sample density significantly, numbering 216 samples (Figure 46). Percentile comparison between each sampling phase demonstrates no statistically significant sample bias (Tables 2 and 3).

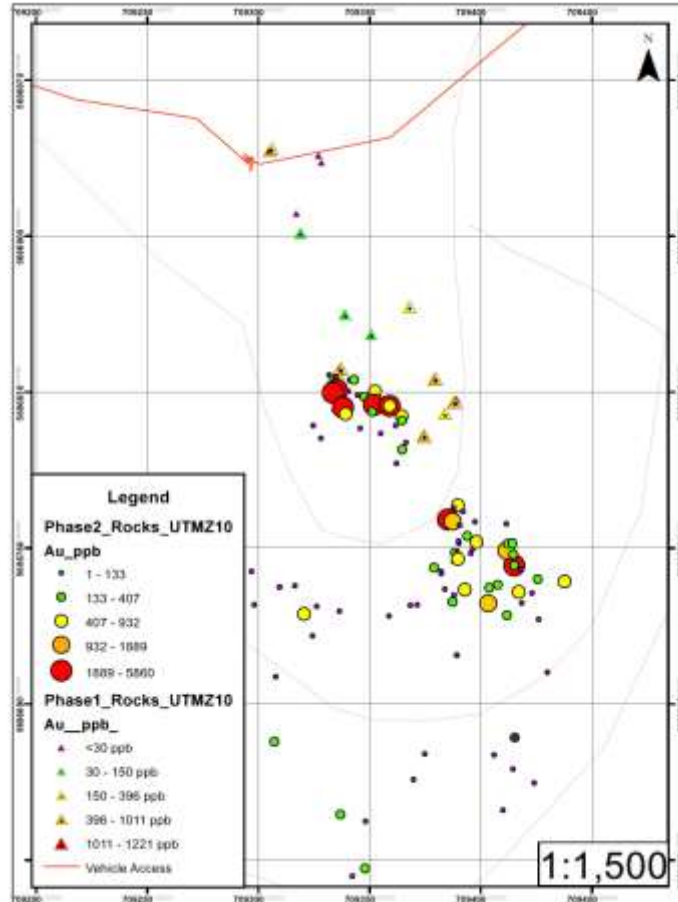


Figure 46. Distribution of surface rock samples on SC Dome illustrating samples density, the overlap between Phase 1 and Phase 2 sampling, and the expanded area of gold-bearing rocks revealed as a result of follow-up Phase 2 sampling.

Two areas of primary interest emerged (Figure 24): 1) the “central” portion of the SC Dome where DDHs BAR 3-4 and 8-13 were located (Figure 26); and an area 1.4 km along strike to the north on logging roads where newly exposed bedrock of rhyolite flows, breccia and quartz-feldspar-porphyry were sampled (Figure 25).

The sample area was approximately 6 km long (north to south) and 0.5 to 0.75 km wide (Figure 24).

### 12.2 Drilling, Sampling or Recovery Factors that could Materially Impact the Accuracy and Reliability of Results

The author is not aware of any factors related to the drilling process that could have had a material effect on the accuracy and reliability of results. According to drill logs, core recovery

was good and the silica-rich, crystalline nature of the rocks would have ensured good drilling conditions. With the exception of DDH BAR4 which was abandoned due to “poor ground” (fault gouge), there were no other “bad ground” issues noted in core logs. It can be assumed that core recovery was excellent and that core split into competent easily sampled pieces.

### 12.3 Sample Quality and Possible Biases

Silica-rich, dense, crystalline rock would have produced excellent quality core samples for analytical purposes. There is no physical reason to suspect sample bias of drill core.

Surface samples were cleanly broken from bedrock exposures and secondary reference samples collected at each location (currently in the possession of the Optionors). The statistical agreement between Phase 1 and Phase 2 sample analyses from within overlapping areas suggests no sample bias (e.g., Figure 46).

### 12.4 Rock Types, Geological Controls, Widths of Mineralized Zones and Other Parameters used to Establish Sampling Intervals and Identification of Significantly Higher Grade Intervals within Lower Grade Intersections

Quartz filled veins cross-cutting rhyolite porphyry, flows and breccia are the most logical candidates to host gold. Veins with more than 20% pyrite are strong candidates for multi-gram grades and, in one case, was sampled accordingly (DDH BAR3 discussed above). The core from DDHs was, for the most part, systematically sampled using 1.5 m intervals—the author is not aware of the reasons for this choice.

### 12.5 Summary of Relevant Samples or Sample Composites with Values and Estimated True Widths.

The two sample composites reported from DDH BAR 3 (ref. section 11.3.2; Evans, 1987, p.5 AR 15856) are discussed above. True thickness of these intervals was not reported; however, using the logic offered in section 11.4, the true thickness may be inferred (estimated) using the function:  $T = t \cos\alpha$  where “ $T$ ” is the true thickness, “ $t$ ” is the drilled thickness, and “ $\alpha$ ” is the complement of the core-bedding angle. No other core composites are reported.

## 13 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

### 13.1 Methods and Quality Control in the Field and to the Lab

Preparation methods for drill core samples taken prior to 2013 are not described in published reports. However, the author has no reason to suspect that procedures were not suitable.

Field protocols applied to bedrock sampling during the FAC two-phase program were the following: 1) Two fist-sized samples were collected at each site, one for analysis and the other for reference, each was placed in a separate polyurethane bag; 2) sample numbers, coordinates (GPS) and a brief lithological description were entered into a notebook; 3) an assay ticket was completed in duplicate, one copy inserted into the sample bag (sample intended for analysis) and the other maintained in the lab sample booklet, the sample field number was written onto the outside of the polyurethane sample bags and the bags secured with orange flagging tape; 4) flagging tape annotated with the appropriate sample number was secured at the field location; 5) at days end,

sample data was uploaded into a spreadsheet and collated with previously obtained sample data (Appendix 3); 6) upon completion of the sampling program, samples were sent by courier to Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd. (formerly Acme Labs Ltd.) in Vancouver, B.C. together with sample shipment forms listing the sample numbers.

Soil samples were collected, documented and handled using similar protocols: 1) Sample spacing was 50 m and a total of 30 samples were taken along a total line length of 1,136 m; 2) at each sample station an area of ca. 0.3m x 0.3m was first cleared of debris and leaf litter, a sample of the Ah decomposed organic soil was then collected by hand using a small trowel, placed in a Kraft paper bag together with a completed assay ticket, and closed securely; 3) flagging tape annotated with the sample ID number was secured at the sample locality; 4) two (2) sample standards were included with the 30 field samples for QA-QC purposes, and one duplicate, bringing the total number of samples to 33; 4) the samples were couriered to Bureau Veritas Canada Inc. together with sample shipment forms listing the sample numbers.

### 13.2 Analytical Procedures

Bureau Veritas uses proper and secure handling procedures prior to, and during, preparation and analysis of samples. Sample analysis was the sole responsibility of the accredited laboratory.

A total of 311 rock samples were processed (Phase 1: 96; Phase 2: 215). Each sample was dried, crushed to a nominal <10 mesh (1.7mm), mechanically split (riffle) to obtain a representative sample (250g) and then pulverized in a hardened steel mill to at least 95% passing a 150-mesh (106 microns). Clean sand was milled between each sample. The samples were then fire-assayed for gold (Group 3B, 30-gram sample) and analyzed for 36 elements (procedure 1DX1) using ICP-ES after digestion in aqua regia.

A total of 33 Ah soil samples were oven-dried at 60°C, sieved and screened to -80 mesh, and the latter analysed for 53-elements by ICP-MS and ICP-ES following a modified aqua regia digestion (Methods SS80 and AQ250-EXT).

### 13.4 Accreditation

Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd. is accredited under ISO 9002; it is a participant in the CAEAL Proficiency Testing Program; and is registered by the BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection under the Environmental Data Quality Assurance (EDQA) Regulation. Bureau Veritas also participates regularly in the CANMET and Geostats round robin proficiency tests.

### 13.5 “Arms-Length” Association

No employee, officer, director or associate of the Company (the issuer) was involved with any aspect of field work including the taking and handling of samples.

### 13.6 Author’s Statement

It is the author’s opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures met industry standards for the FAC 2013 litho- and soil-sampling programs. A lack of records has prevented assessment of procedures dating to exploration in the 1970’s, 80’s and 90’s’ however the author presumes “standards commensurate with the times” were adhered to.

## 14 Data Verification

### 14.1 2013 Data

Laboratory analytical certificates from Bureau Veritas (Appendix 4) were vetted by the author for unreasonable values caused by typographical errors, mistaken units, or corrupted data entries. Results were also checked against internal Bureau Veritas standards for both accuracy and precision. The author did not identify any quality control (QC) or quality assurance (QA) issues. Commercial standards were not used and duplicate samples were not sent to other laboratories—it was considered unnecessary given the nature, stage and intent of the surface sampling program.

The comparison of percentile values between Phase 1 and Phase 2 samples (Tables 2 and 3) supports the conclusion sampling bias and analytical accuracy were not an issue.

### 14.2 Pre 2013 Data

The author cannot vouch for verification procedures used prior to 2013 because there are no accounts provided in published reports containing assay sheets. BAR DDH core was stored in safe keeping in the town of Barriere at 705 West Barriere Town Rd., and presumably logged and sampled (split) there; however, the core was subsequently discarded.

Min-En Labs (not listed as an active business or “going concern”), North Vancouver, British Columbia was responsible for analytical procedures and internal QC and QA. Presumably the authors of ensuing reports undertook data verification and dealt with any suspicious-looking analytical values by referring them back to the laboratory.

In the author’s opinion, there are sufficient discrepancies between values listed as “ppb” and values listed as “g/t”—the latter sometimes significantly higher (e.g., Figures 43 and 45)—to support resampling and analysis of selected BAR DDH core to test whether or not the overall gold concentrations reported as “ppb” are systematically smaller than restated “g/t” values. Unfortunately the core was discarded once exploration activity was terminated.

## 15 Adjacent Properties

### 15.1 Windpass and Sweethome Deposits

Windpass and Sweethome Properties (Figure 47) are 16 km north northwest of the Property and are held 100% by Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. Historic production from Windpass Mine between 1934 and 1939 totalled 93,435 tonnes yielding 1,072 kilograms (34,455 ounces) of gold, 53 kilograms (1,719 ounces) of silver and 78,906 kilograms (173,958 pounds) of copper (B.C. Minfile 092P 039)<sup>19</sup>.

Mineralization occurs within quartz veins that cut gabbro, diorite and chert belonging to the Lower Fennel assemblage. Workings at Windpass include: 457 m of drift and cross-cut development within the main (200 level) adit; two inclined shafts, the Pioneer and Telluride,

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<sup>19</sup> Summary production reports are available from: <https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/>

from surface to adit level; an internal shaft (Davis Winze) extending down to the 900 level; and drifts on each level.

The Sweethome vein was developed from a 36 m inclined shaft (30 degrees) connecting to the 106 m crosscut adit, and a 137 m drift along the footwall of the vein.

Surveying and sampling of the Windpass and Sweethome dumps has defined the following noncompliant NI43-101 resources: 32,655 tonnes of ore grading 6.99 g/t Au, and 16,146 tonnes grading 0.68 g/t Au. These numbers should not be considered reliable.

In 1987, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. carried out geological mapping, magnetometer surveys and trenching, and 11 DDHs totalling 2,010 m. Highlights include a 1 m interval of 16.3 g/t Au (Kikauka, 2004 AR29373).

Moly Gold Corp. (Moly) completed the most recent exploration during 2003 and 2004. Rock chip sampling of trenches on the Windpass vein returned assays of 21.78 g/t Au over 0.25 m (Pioneer South Trench) and 1.45 g/t Au over 2.0 m (Telluride Shaft Area). Rock chip sampling of quartz veins and quartz-carbonate breccia at the Weather Station Zone, 300 m north of Windpass, returned assays of 36.94 g/t Au over 4.0 m (Kikauka, 2004 AR29373). Two DDHs totalling 152 m intersected copper- and gold-bearing quartz-sulphide-magnetite veins that assayed 2.25 g/t Au over 0.3 m (Kikauka, 2005 AR27615).

Windpass and Sweethome veins intersect rock units very different from the Property and are off-strike (to the west) of Property geology. One is not considered an extension of the other.

### 15.2 Rea and Somatosum Deposits

In 1983, the Rea volcanogenic sulphide deposit was discovered 21 km east of the Property (Figure 47). Subsequent exploration led Falconbridge (Minnova, now Inmet Mining Inc., "Inmet") to discover the Samatosum massive-sulphide deposit 500 m to the northeast in 1986.

The Rea deposit comprises two northwest trending massive-sulphide lenses, RG8 and L100, containing fine- to medium-grained, banded to brecciated massive-sulphide consisting of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. The RG8 lens is 75 m long (surface strike) and extends 80 m down dip; the L100 lens is 50 m long and extends 80 m down dip (Bailey, et. al., 2000).

The Samatosum deposit strikes 500 m northwest, has a shallow northeast dip to 100-150 m depth, and consists of a 5 m thick tabular orebody (B.C. Minfile 082M 244).

The Rea and Somatosum deposits are hosted by the Devono-Mississippian Eagle Bay Assemblage (unit EBF of Schiarizza and Preto, 1987) within a transition from metavolcanic rocks to phyllite and quartz-sericite schist. The Rea and Samatosum Horizons, consisting of sericite-quartz-carbonate-pyrite-altered metasedimentary rocks, host the deposits. A structural interpretation suggests the deposits occupy the overturned, west-dipping limb of a southwest-verging anticline. Recent mapping by Bailey and others (2000) suggests the deposits occur within a sequence of rocks repeated by contraction (thrust) faulting.



The Samatosum deposit was mined by Inmet between 1989 and 1992 and produced 14 million ounces silver, 21 thousand ounces gold, 8 million pounds copper, 11 million pounds lead and 21 million pounds zinc from 612,000 tons (555,000 metric tonnes) of ore milled (B.C. Minfile 082M 244). Before commencement of production, Pirie (1989) reported a non NI43-101 compliant mineral resource of 634,984 tonnes grading 1,035 g/t Ag, 1.9 g/t Au, 1.2% Cu, 1.7% Pb and 3.6% Zn.

The Rea deposit was never put into production; however, historic mineral reserves of 376,000 tonnes grading 69 g/t Ag, 6.1g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 2.2% Pb and 2.3% Zn have been reported (Northern Miner, 1987). These estimates are not considered reliable and they have not been verified by the author.

These resources demonstrate the mineral-prone nature of the Eagle Bay Assemblage, but have no direct relationship to gold mineralization on the Property.

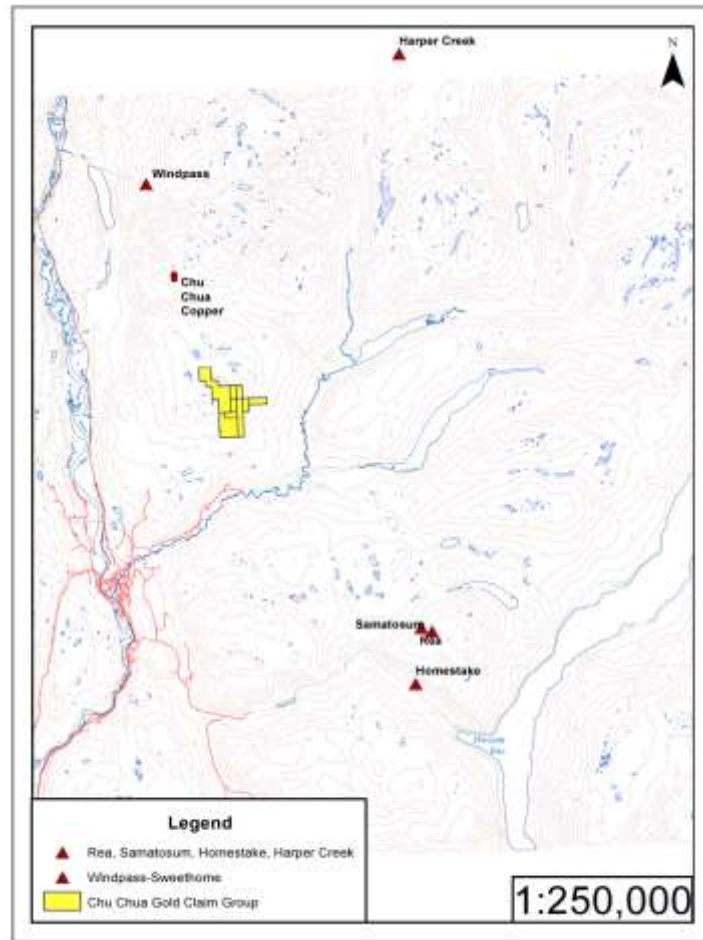


Figure 47. Location map of past producing properties like Samatosum, Windpass-Sweethome and Homestake, properties with historic resources like Rea, and properties with NI43-101 compliant resources and (or) reserves such as Chu Chua Copper and Harper Creek.

### 15.3 Harper Creek Deposit

Harper Creek is a polymetallic volcanogenic sulphide deposit located 27 km northeast of the Property. It occurs within a succession of volcanogenic, felsic to intermediate, sericite-chlorite-quartz-feldspar phyllite and silicified sandstone and siltstone belonging to the Devonian-Mississippian Eagle Bay Assemblage (unit EBA of Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). Pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcocopyrite mineralization occurs as disseminations, as lenses conformable with foliation and (or) bedding, and as fracture fillings; magnetite is an accessory.

Noranda found the deposit in 1966 and, with its joint venture partners, explored it until 1996. At least one historic (non NI43-101 compliant) resource calculation was prepared (Rennie and Scott, 2007).

Yellowhead Mining Inc. (“Yellowhead”) acquired the Harper Creek Property in 2005 and upon completing due diligence re-logging and confirmatory drilling, published the first NI43-101 compliant resource (Rennie and Scott, 2010). In 2011 Yellowhead published the results of a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) together with an updated resource estimate assuming a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade. The measured plus indicated resource was 532.1 Mt grading 0.31% Cu, 0.032 g/t Au and 1.08 g/t Ag (Narcisco et al., 2011).

Continued drilling led to an updated resource estimate in concert with a completed feasibility study (FS) published in 2012. The current resource estimate (effective December 20, 2011) for the Harper Creek deposit, at a 0.2% Cu cut-off, comprises: 1) measured resources of 348.5 Mt grading 0.31% Cu, 0.034 g/t Au, 1.3 g/t Ag; 2) indicated resources of 466.5 Mt at 0.28% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 1.3 g/t Ag; and 3) a total measured and indicated resource of 815 Mt grading 0.29% Cu, 0.032 g/t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag. A further 80.2 Mt grading 0.30% Cu, 0.033 g/t Au, and 1.4 g/t Ag were classified in the inferred resource category.

The FS included a mineable reserve estimate for the Harper Creek Deposit based upon assumed economic parameters, geotechnical design criteria and anticipated metallurgical recovery. Published mineable reserves are: 1) proven reserves of 401.2 Mt grading 0.27% Cu, 0.031 g/t Au and 1.15 g/t Ag; 2) probable reserves of 303.3 Mt grading 0.25% Cu, 0.027 g/t Au and 1.13 g/t Ag; and 3) total proven and probable reserves of 704.4 Mt grading 0.26% Cu, 0.029 g/t Au and 1.14 g/t Ag (Collins et al., 2012). The author has not verified any of the above resource or reserve estimates.

### 15.4 Chu Chua Deposit

The Chu Chua volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit comprises two, steep west-dipping en echelon sulphide lenses. The deposit is owned by Newport Exploration Ltd. (“Newport”) who announced a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate comprising an inferred mineral resource of 2,500,000 tonnes averaging 2.0% copper, 0.3% zinc, 9.4 g/t silver and 0.5 g/t gold at a copper block cut-off grade of 1.0%. The deposit as currently modelled is relatively shallow with approximately 75% of the inferred resource occurring within a 100 metre depth from surface (Dufresne et al., 2012).

Mineralization has been modeled over a 480 m strike length and to a depth of 180 m from surface. Historic drilling has intersected mineralization to a depth of 560 m vertically; however

relatively few drill holes have targeted mineralization below 200 m. The results of historic drilling indicate that the deposit thins at depth; however, the massive sulphide lenses remain open at depth and along strike (Dufresne et al., 2012).

*Cyprus-type* is the preferred genetic model.

## 16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other relevant information with respect to the Chu Chua Gold Property.

## 17 Interpretation and Conclusions

### 17.1 Regional Context

Mapped relations amongst mid- and upper-Paleozoic lithostratigraphic successions suggest that that part of the continental margin which underlays the Property underwent protracted, heterogeneous, and episodic crustal attenuation throughout the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic, accommodated by crustal scale fracturing, subsidence, melting and magmatism that began with the intrusion and extrusion of felsic porphyritic rocks and was followed by the intrusion and extrusion of mafic rocks. The attenuation of crust was asymmetric and increased northward, such that a proto oceanic basin (Slide Mountain) began to open (splay) northward at about the current location of the Property. The mafic volcanic rocks and cherty argillite of the Fennell Formation, which are now in thrust contact with older siliciclastic strata on the east (Eagle Bay Assemblage), are interpreted as proto oceanic basin rocks that were subsequently transported eastward during Jurassic and Cretaceous orogeny (mountain building; Thompson, et. al., 2006).

The geological context presented above helps explain the episodic emplacement of poly-metallic mineral deposits like those in the region surrounding the Property. Basin formation associated with crustal extension and subsidence is associated with basin margin faults which act as fluid conduits; disruption of heat-flow patterns associated with crustal stretching and melting creates the physical potential for fluid migration (convection cells); and focused fluid flow up fault systems that intersect the sea bed creates the chemical potential for metals to precipitate at or close to the brine-seawater interface. Hence, the geology that embraces the many metal occurrences and deposits that occur in those rocks today, evolved in a tectonic setting ideally suited for the purpose. The SC Dome is a felsic intrusion-extrusion complex that formed during the initial phases of crustal attenuation; the Chu Chua Copper Deposit would have formed somewhat later, once continental margin crust had been sufficiently thinned to create a proto-oceanic basin. The fact that mineralization seems to span a significant period of time is testament to the protracted process of crustal attenuation at play.

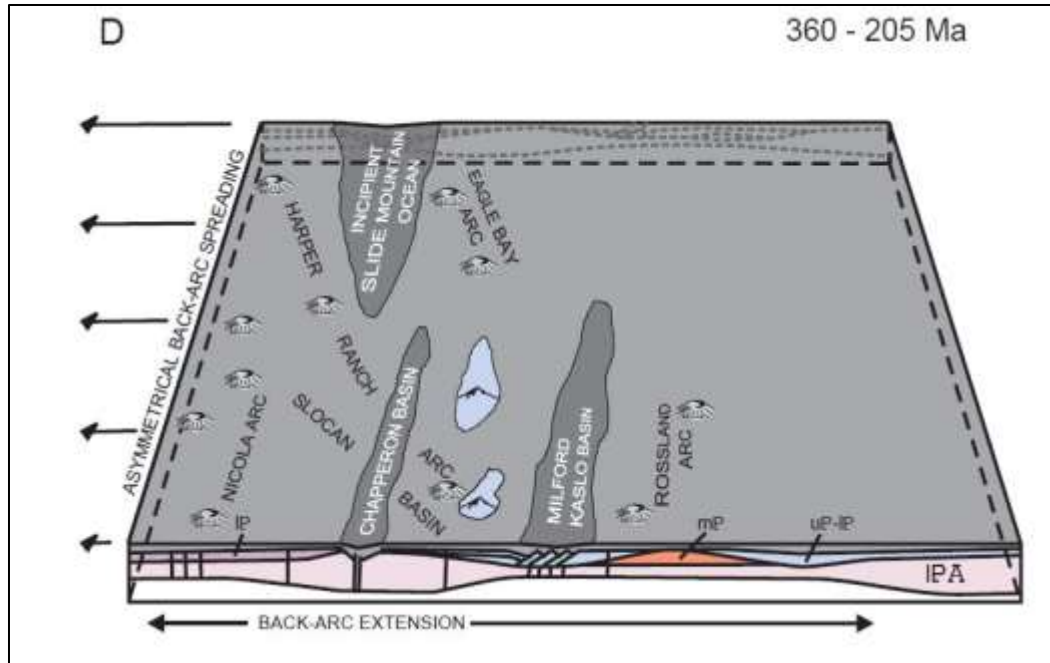


Figure 48. (D) Protracted and episodic back-arc extension associated with asymmetric roll-back (?) of the subducting Pacific plate. Mississippian (Eagle Bay, Milford), Permian (Chapperon, Harper Ranch), and Upper Triassic (Nicola) successions were superposed across a region at least 300 km wide. Relative location of the Property would have been the southeastern margin of the “Incipient Slide Mountain Ocean” (from Thompson et. al., 2006, p. 467, 10x vertical exaggeration).

### 17.2 Summary of results and Interpretations of Field Data

The Property is interpreted as a felsic dome, called the SC Dome, occupying the transition between siliciclastic, often carbonaceous, argillite and siltstone and their metamorphic equivalents (e.g., sericite schist) belonging to the Eagle Bay Assemblage, and mafic volcanic flows and intrusions on the west called the Lower Fennell Formation. The relationship is, and has been, interpreted as a lateral change in facies whereby crustal extension, parallel to the north-trending basin margin, led to the inter-fingering of sediment transported from the east with volcanic rocks extruded on the west. Falconbridge (and then Minnova) geologists considered this an ideal setting for the formation of poly-metallic massive-sulphide deposits and conducted exploration accordingly. Detailed geological mapping combined with ground-based electromagnetic surveys supported drill testing: BAR1-4 in 1985 and BAR8-13 in 1987. Results were encouraging and additional exploration was recommended. A review of core logs and assay sheets suggests three conclusions: 1) anomalous to multi-gram gold is likely to be associated with pyrite, from a few percent to as much as 80%; 2) gold mineralization is likely contained in veins and vein networks; and 3) electromagnetic conductors are best explained, for now, by carbonaceous (graphitic) argillite layers within the felsic dome stratigraphic complex.

A regional airborne electromagnetic survey (AEROTEMIII), which overlapped the northern portion of the Property, revealed five isolated magnetic anomalies (M1 to M5) and two isolated EM anomalies (EM1 and EM2)—all but the M1 anomaly are on the Property. When anomaly maps are overlaid, there is spatial correspondence between magnetic and electromagnetic

anomalies. Exploration conducted by Shenul during 2010 and 2011 included ground magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys; collection of 928 soil and 35 litho-geochemical samples over three separate targets (EM1, EM2 and North Dome grids); and, diamond drilling of three holes totalling 521.5 m within the EM1 grid. VLF-EM surveys define a moderate strength conductive axis coincident with the peak conductivity of the EM1 airborne anomaly. Drill results indicate that the region peripheral to the EM1 anomaly is underlain by chert, cherty argillite, slate and phyllite, flanked to the east and west by variably magnetic diabase and gabbro belonging to the Lower Fennell Formation. Soil geochemical surveys define numerous spot copper and gold anomalies, two multi-sample and multi-line copper and coincident gold anomalies within the EM1 grid, and significant widely distributed gold anomalies throughout the North Dome and east half of the EM2 grid. Between the North Dome and EM2 targets, six rock samples of quartz-feldspar-porphyry and gossanous argillite returned assays ranging between 0.25 g/t Au, and up to 3.67 g/t Au. The results of geologic mapping, soil and rock sampling indicate gold anomalies within the North Dome and EM2 grids are associated with felsic volcanic rocks of the Lower Fennell assemblage—like those farther south at the SC Dome. The 2010 diamond drilling does not adequately test the EM1 conductive anomaly; hence, it remains a high-priority target. Similarly, drill hole CCS10-01 was not ideally positioned to test the northwest trending copper and gold soil anomaly identified by 2010 sampling.

Quality control and quality assurance measures undertaken by Shenul were adequate and the author considers the results reliable.

A two-phase surface litho-geochemical sampling program undertaken by First Americas Gold Corp. in 2013, sought to better define the nature and extent of anomalous gold at surface on the Property. Phase 1 and Phase 2 results were mutually supportive and highlighted three areas of gold concentration contained within a region about 4.5 km long and 0.5 to 0.75 km wide. The SC Dome area is well defined, as is a “new” area of anomalous gold located about 2.3 km north of it and on strike with gold anomalies uncovered by Shenul exploration efforts. The accumulation of field data supports the notion that the gold-bearing felsic rocks belonging to the SC Dome are part of a robust, gold-bearing felsic complex striking the length of the property and onto the survey grids explored by Shenul.

Quality control and quality assurance measures undertaken by First Americas Gold Corp. were adequate and the author considers the results reliable.

### 17.3 Adequacy of Data Density and Data Reliability, and Areas of Uncertainty

Given the seemingly capricious nature of gold mineralization—“gold is where you find it”—there can never be too much data. The number of DDHs on the Property—10—and the extent and density of soil, rock geochemical samples—a few hundred—when compared with the size of the target, and the difficulty in establishing and quantifying the critical geological processes and features that control gold mineralization, the author concludes that a significant increase in the extent and density of data points and the measurements associated with them is warranted—whether they be geological mapping, soil, rock, or geophysical.

Historical assays of BAR DDH core suggests that methods used to generate “ppb” Au values on “assay sheets” may have underestimated Au concentrations if “g/t” values provided on

“geochemical sheets” are to be believed—the latter may be significantly higher. Assay methods are not discussed in published reports and the author assumes that fire-assay techniques were used for those samples whose Au concentrations in “ppb” were about 1000 or higher. Samples reporting Au concentrations in the 500 ppb range may have been similarly “undervalued”.

#### 17.4 Conclusions of the Qualified Person

The Chu Chua Gold Property has merit for the following reasons: 1) it occurs within a mineral-prone belt, 2) the particulars of its geological setting—a felsic dome transitional into a basin margin siliciclastic sequence—is associated with poly-metallic volcanogenic massive-sulphide deposition, 3) historical drill intersections of multi-gram gold demonstrate grade potential, 4) a broad surface distribution of gold-bearing rocks demonstrates the potential for significant tonnage, 5) logistics are excellent including road access and proximity to infrastructure including electrical transmission lines, 6) the climate is favorable, and 7) the local community is “mining friendly.”

### 18 Recommendations

A 2-phase exploration program is proposed. Phase 1 is designed to accomplish the following objectives: 1) capitalize on available historical data through application of digital spatial analysis, 2) characterize the BAR3 DDH location using geochemical and geophysical techniques applied at very close measurement spacing, 3) twin the BAR3 DDH to a depth of approximately 75 m to verify historical results and to obtain clarification regarding controls on gold mineralization, and 4) step-out from the BAR3 DDH, guided by 2) above, and drill 3 additional holes to a depth of approximately 75 m each to begin defining the spatial dimensions of mineralization. Phase 1 will provide much needed clarification on how to approach subsequent exploration.

The second phase would see an expanded application of surface exploration techniques – geophysics, soil and rock geochemistry – to help identify specific drill targets both in the vicinity of phase 1 drilling (Figure 46), and farther afield in areas showing gold mineralization at surface (Figure 25 and 28). Parameters indicative of a viable drill target would include, but not necessarily be restricted to: Gold at surface in spatial association with quartz-filled veins; a strong gold-in-soil anomaly; a well-defined near surface EM conductor; coincident soil anomaly and EM conductor; surface exposures of significant pyrite in combination with sericite alteration, or any combination of the above.

The proposed spacing for soil samples and VLF-EM measurements is 25 m—close by exploration standards. This reflects the difficulty in predicting the geometry and spatial distribution of vein systems, and the added difficulty in predicting the distribution of gold within veins. Close spacing of data points is essential as are tightly spaced drill grids. The proposed VLF-EM would be processed using inversion techniques and the close spacing of lines would permit quasi-3D modeling. Soil samples would be taken from the Ah horizon (humus) instead of the B horizon because Ah soil has not moved relative to the trees it is derived from and is more likely to reflect the metal signature of bedrock directly beneath the sample.

Table 6. Proposed budget, exploration going forward on Chu Chua Gold Property. Abbreviations: Spc – sample spacing; LL – line length; S/L – samples per line; L-S – line spacing; #L – number of lines; ΣS – total number of samples; S/d – samples taken per day; ΣD – total days; AS/S – analytical costs per sample; P-d – person days; \$/P f-a/d – cost per day per person for food and accommodation; \$/km – charge per km driven; ΣKm/d – Average km driven per day; Σ\$/m all in – total cost per m of core drilled; Σm – total m drilled.

| Phase 1  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      |              |
|--|--------|-------|-----|--------|----|-------|-----|-------------|----|----------|-----|------------|---------|-------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Activity   | Spc, m | LL, m | S/L | L-S, m | #L | ΣS    | S/d | \$/d        | ΣD | AS/S     | P-d | \$/P f-a/d | \$/km   | ΣKm/d | Σ\$/m all in | Σm                   | Σ Cost       |
| Digital compilation and interpretation of historical geological maps, soil and rock geochemistry |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 7  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 7,000.00  |
| Digital compilation and interpretation of BAR3 DDH logs and representation in 3-D SPACED         |        |       |     |        |    | 26250 |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 8  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 8,000.00  |
| Field check for BAR3 DDH casing locations  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 2  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 2,000.00  |
| VLF-EM Detailed survey proximal to BAR3 DDH location   | 12.5   | 200   | 8   | 25     | 8  | 64    | 32  | \$ 700.00   | 3  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 2,100.00  |
| VLF-EM data reduction and interpretation on the fly  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 2  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 2,000.00  |
| Soil Geochemistry, Detailed survey over BAR3 DDH location  | 12.5   | 200   | 8   | 25     | 8  | 64    | 32  |             | 3  | \$ 25.00 |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 1,600.00  |
| Twin BAR3 DDH 75m core length  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       | \$ 350.00    | 75                   | \$ 26,250.00 |
| Step-out drilling 3 holes  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       | \$ 350.00    | 225                  | \$ 78,750.00 |
| Data analysis, Assessment Report Preparation   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 10 |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 10,000.00 |
| Travel to and from field   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 2,000.00  |
| Vehicle: up to 4   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             | 60 |          |     |            | \$ 1.00 | 750   |              |                      | \$ 9,000.00  |
| Supplies: Sample bags, markers, flagging   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 500.00    |
| Food and Accommodation in field  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          | 80  | \$ 100.00  |         |       |              |                      | \$ 8,000.00  |
| <b>Personnel:</b>  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      |              |
| 2 person VLF crew  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 700.00   | 5  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 3,500.00  |
| 2person soil sampling crew   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 700.00   | 5  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 3,500.00  |
| Geologist (partly incl in drilling cost)   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 3  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 3,000.00  |
| Geological Ass't (partly incl in drilling cost)  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 600.00   | 3  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 1,800.00  |
| Field Ass't (partly incl in drilling cost)   |        |       |     |        |    |       |     | \$ 450.00   | 3  |          |     |            |         |       |              |                      | \$ 1,350.00  |
|  |        |       |     |        |    |       |     |             |    |          |     |            |         |       |              | <b>\$ 170,350.00</b> |              |

| Phase 2   |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             |     |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      |               |
|---|------|-----|----|----|----|------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|-----------|---------|-----|-----------|----------------------|---------------|
| VLF-EM  | 25.0 | 500 | 40 | 25 | 40 | 1600 | 35  |             |     |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      |               |
| Soil samples  | 25.0 | 500 | 40 | 25 | 40 | 1600 | 35  |             |     | \$ 25.00 |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 40,000.00  |
| Prospecting   |      |     |    |    |    |      | 100 |             |     | \$ 40.00 |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 4,000.00   |
| 2 person VLF crew                                       |      |     |    |    |    |      |     | \$ 750.00   | 50  |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 35,000.00  |
| 2person soil sampling crew                              |      |     |    |    |    |      |     | \$ 500.00   | 50  |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 25,000.00  |
| 2 person prospecting crew                               |      |     |    |    |    |      |     | \$ 800.00   | 5   |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 4,000.00   |
| Processing of VLF data, report preparation              |      |     |    |    |    |      |     | \$ 1,000.00 | 8   |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 8,000.00   |
| 2 Person Geological crew, mapping, supervision          |      |     |    |    |    |      |     | \$ 1,200.00 | 20  |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 24,000.00  |
| Food and Accommodation in field                         |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             |     |          | 250 | \$ 100.00 |         |     |           |                      | \$ 25,000.00  |
| Travel to and from field                                |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             |     |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 2,000.00   |
| Vehicle (2)   |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             | 120 |          |     |           | \$ 1.00 | 250 |           |                      | \$ 30,000.00  |
| Supplies: Sample bags, markers, flagging                |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             |     |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 2,500.00   |
| Data analysis, report preparation                       |      |     |    |    |    |      |     | \$ 800.00   | 10  |          |     |           |         |     |           |                      | \$ 8,000.00   |
| Drill selected targets derived from analysis Field data |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             |     |          |     |           |         |     | \$ 350.00 | 2000                 | \$ 700,000.00 |
|   |      |     |    |    |    |      |     |             |     |          |     |           |         |     |           | <b>\$ 908,500.00</b> |               |

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## 20 Certificate of Author

1. Robert I. Thompson, residing in North Saanich, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify that: I am President of RIT Minerals (RITM) Corp., 10915 Deep Cove Rd., North Saanich, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I am the author of this Technical Report entitled: "Technical Report on the Chu Chua Property, BC, Canada," and dated February 15, 2019 (the "Technical Report"). I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston Ontario with a PhD in geology (1972) and have been a practicing geologist since then.
3. I visited the Property which is the subject of this report on two occasions on behalf of First Americas Gold Corp. as an independent consulting geologist for a total of 12.4 days: June 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, July 27<sup>th</sup>- 30<sup>th</sup>, and August 3<sup>rd</sup>- 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>- 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013.
4. I am a Professional Engineer registered with Engineers and Geoscientists BC and I am a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Optionors and Mongoose Mining Ltd. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in Mongoose Resources Ltd. and I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this Technical Report.
7. I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
8. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
9. 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.

"signed and sealed" at North Saanich, B.C.

Robert I. Thompson, PhD, PEng  
RIT Minerals Corp.,  
10915 Deep Cove Rd.,  
North Saanich, B.C.

Dated at North Saanich, B.C., the 15th day of February, 2019  
Engineers and Geoscientists BC, Reg. No. 115741

Appendix 1: Multi Year Area Based Permit MX-4-710 granted to the Optionors.



**Ministry of  
Energy and Mines**

Enacted pursuant to Section 13 of the Access to Information Act (S.C. 1986, c.30)

**Mineral & Coal Exploration  
Activities & Reclamation Permit**

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**Permit Number:** MX-4-710 **Issue No:** 1428922

**Permittee:** Eberbach, Ken **Approval No:** 17-1428922-9459

244 W. Hornie Street  
Kamloops, BC V2C 1G8

**Business Phone:** 250-838-7393

**Name of Property:** Chu Chua Bar (Shovel)

**Reclamation security amount:** \$5,000

For exploration and reclamation activities at the following mineral(s) name(s):

as described in the attached Notice of Work and Reclamation Program application dated February 14, 2017.

**Agreed Activities:**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access Road, Trail, Heli Pad, Air Strip...   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Trucking/Tire Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Application for Timber Cutting Authorization | <input type="checkbox"/> Off-Tensor Access (OTA)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blasting                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Sealing Ponds                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camps, Buildings and Staging Areas           | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Drill Sample          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car Lines                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Underground Exploration       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exploration Surface Drilling      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Supply/Use   |

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**Date of Issuance:** June 19, 2017 **Date of Amendment:**



**Tom Chalko**  
Inspector of Mines

The information on this form and any supporting documents are subject to the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. This information prepared on this form is collected and used for the purpose of administering the Mineral Exploration and Reclamation Permit. The Access to Information Act and sections 84 and 85 of the Access to Information Act apply. The original form is available to the public. Questions about the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act apply to the information collected on this form can be directed to the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Officer at 250-838-7393, 244 W. Hornie Street, Kamloops, BC V2C 1G8.



**Ministry of  
Energy and Mines**

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June 18, 2017 File: 14075-201028922

**Ken Eberbach**  
244 W. Hornie Street  
Kamloops, BC V2C 1G8

**Re: Mines Act Permit MX-4-710, Approval # 17-1428922-9459**  
**Property: Chu Chua Bar (Shovel)**

Please find enclosed your Mines Act permit which authorizes exploration activities as detailed in the Notice of Work and Reclamation Program application dated February 14, 2017. The Notice of Work and Reclamation Program application forms part of the permit and you are reminded that you may not depart from the permitted program without written authorization.

**Read your permit** and ensure that you and all persons who are carrying out activities in accordance with the permit comply with all terms and conditions of the permit and are familiar with the permitted work program. Maintain a legible copy of this permit at the mining property and ensure that it is available to authorized inspectors and other authorized government officials. This permit applies only to the requirements under the Access to Information and Privacy Act and Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia (Code). Other legislation may be applicable to the operation and you (the Permittee) may be required to obtain approvals or permits under that legislation. It is your responsibility to comply with the terms and conditions of all other permits and authorizations which you may have been issued and other applicable legislation including the Wildlife Act and Wildlife Regulation.

Pursuant to Part 1.7.1 of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia, the Mine Manager shall report all accidents and dangerous occurrences to the Regional Inspector of Mines – Health and Safety.

The Water Sustainability Act came into force on February 29, 2016. Mining activities, where water is diverted from streams and underground aquifers, are now regulated. On April 15<sup>th</sup> 2016 several exemptions were approved for 2016 and this exemption has now been renewed to December 31, 2017. The attached document describes these mining activity exclusions. Where necessary, you should apply for a short term lease or water extraction permit for your mining activities. This can be done online.

Also enclosed is an executed copy of the Toronto Dominion Bank Surety Agreement Certificate No. 0276-8832817-01 for \$5,000 dated June 15, 2017, to cover reclamation security for the program. The amount of your security deposit may be adjusted on the basis of reclamation performance, field inspections by the Ministry and on reports which may be requested. By copy of this letter, we are forwarding an executed copy of the Suretying Agreement to the TD Bank in Kamloops.

The Annual Summary of Exploration Activities and the Multi-Year, Area Based Work Program Annual Update can be found at <http://www.climin.org.bc.ca/annual-reports/summary-reports/>.

Until this permit is closed, you must file this information by March 31 of each year. Failure to comply with the Code may impact your ability to obtain future permits and work authorizations.

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|                                     |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Ministry of Energy and Mines</b> | <p><b>Mailing Address:</b><br/>2nd Floor, 401 Columbia Street<br/>Kamloops, BC V2C 2T5<br/>Telephone: 250-838-4171<br/>Email: <a href="mailto:8800mining@gov.bc.ca">8800mining@gov.bc.ca</a></p> | <p><b>Location:</b><br/>South Central Region</p> |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|



Appendix 3: Example of Field Database from Phase 2 Litho-geochemical Sampling Program completed by First Americas Gold Corp. (Thompson and Cook, 2014)

| Field No   | Lab No  | Zone | UTM_X  | UTM_Y   | Description  |
|------------|---------|------|--------|---------|--|
| 13CCTK-041 | 2102147 | 11   | 291039 | 5686413 | Sheeted quartz stockwork zone in variably altered rhyolite unit 2-5m wide exposure 170 degree strike 70 degree dipping vein sets with pyrite and limonite boxworks and red disseminated iron oxide -sample is a composite of veined material |
| 13CCTK-042 | 2102148 | 11   | 291039 | 5686413 | Face of rhyolite outcrop with pyrite flooding and silicification with quartz veining (patchy) - sample is a 1m wide composite of veined material with more silicification  |
| 13CCTK-043 | 2102149 | 11   | 291039 | 5686413 | Same outcrop as above -more silicified material with pyrite disseminated in host and in veinlets with sericite and limonite boxworks -composted across a .5m width   |
| 13CCTK-044 | 2102150 | 11   | 291040 | 5686411 | Same outcrop as above- composite of material with pyrite disseminated in host feldspar porphyry completely altered white with some thin quartz veinlets  |
| 13CCTK-045 | 2102151 | 11   | 291048 | 5686410 | Grab of quartz stockwork material with pyrite, limonite and rare galena in veinlets with albitic alteration and silicification of host feldspar porphyry   |
| 13CCTK-046 | 2102152 | 11   | 291046 | 5686418 | Zone of stockwork quartz veinlets in rhyolite with some pyrite and limonite with carbonate and a grey mineral -black alteration of feldspars   |
| 13CCTK-047 | 2102153 | 11   | 291054 | 5686417 | Composite of black feldspar porphyry unit with some quartz veinlets and rare limonite  |
| 13CCTK-048 | 2102154 | 11   | 291054 | 5686429 | Black feldspar porphyry unit with disseminated pyrite and some quartz veinlets with bleaching along margins and rare hyaloclastite textures  |
| 13CCTK-049 | 2102155 | 11   | 291044 | 5686430 | Composite of bleached rhyolite porphyry unit with thin quartz veinlets containing pyrite and limonite with sericite -composite of 1m wide by 1m wide area  |
| 13CCTK-050 | 2102156 | 11   | 291034 | 5686423 | Grab of silicified pyretic quartz stockwork hosted in rhyolite unit  |
| 13CCTK-051 | 2102157 | 11   | 291034 | 5686428 | Foot wide zone of 340 trending dip 60 degrees to SW and 40-60 degree striking dip to SE at 60 degree veinlets with more silicification and pyrite flooding of sericite altered host feldspar porphyry  |
| 13CCTK-052 | 2102158 | 11   | 291034 | 5686428 | Same area as above with more pyrite disseminated in sericite altered host -larger type cubes   |
| 13CCTK-053 | 2102159 | 11   | 291043 | 5686432 | Pyrite flooded sericitic altered feldspar porphyry unit with larger cubes of disseminated pyrite -some veining of quartz with pyrite-grab of better looking material   |
| 13CCTK-054 | 2102160 | 11   | 291043 | 5686432 | 1m wide composite chip sample of veined rhyolite with some silicification and pyrite flooding -feldspar porphyry   |
| 13CCTK-055 | 2102161 | 11   | 291043 | 5686432 | Grab of a 2cm wide quartz vein with massive pyrite(larger cubes/masses) in rhyolite  |
| 13CCTK-056 | 2102162 | 11   | 291043 | 5686432 | Pyrite rich silicified rhyolite cut by thin quartz veinlets  |

Appendix 4: Lab report from ACME Labs (Now Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd) showing results from all Phase 2 litho-geochemical samples together with a quality control report.



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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.  
9050 Shaughnessy St. Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA  
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **First Americas Gold Corp.**  
2323 - 106 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver BC V6E 3X2 CANADA

Submitted By: Robert Thompson  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: August 06, 2013  
Report Date: August 30, 2013  
Page: 1 of 13

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**
**VAN13003070.1**

| CLIENT JOB INFORMATION |            | SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES |                   |   |              |               |     |
|------------------------|------------|--|-------------------|---|--------------|---------------|-----|
| Project:               | None Given | Procedure Code                               | Number of Samples | Code Description                                  | Test Wgt (g) | Report Status | Lab |
| Shipment ID:           |            | R100-250                                     | 252               | Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh |              |               |     |
| P.O. Number:           |            | 3B   | 252               | Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-AES                   | 30           | Completed     | VAN |
| Number of Samples:     | 252        | 10A  | 252               | 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis        | 0.5          | Completed     | VAN |

**SAMPLE DISPOSAL**

PICKUP-PLP Client to Pickup Pulps  
PICKUP-RJT Client to Pickup Reagents

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without your written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: First Americas Gold Corp.  
2323 - 106 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver BC V6E 3X2  
CANADA

CC: Renee Hethaington



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unreviewed and should be used for reference only.  
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.  
\*\* asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Client: **First Americas Gold Corp.**  
2323 - 106 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver BC V6E 3K2 CANADA

Project: **Home Silver**  
Report Date: **August 31, 2015**

Page: 2 of 10 Part: 1 of 2

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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** **VAN13003070.1**

| Method  | WGHT | Ag   | As   | Bi   | Ca   | Co    | Cu  | Fe   | Fl  | Ge  | Ir   | Mo   | Ni    | Pb    | Pt   | Sb  | Se   | Te   | Ti   | V   | Zn    |      |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|
| Analyte | Unit | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm   | ppm | ppm  | ppm | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | ppm   | ppm   | ppm  | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm   |      |
| Unit    | MEQ  |      |      |      |      |       |     |      |     |     |      |      |       |       |      |     |      |      |      |     |       |      |
| 2102147 | Rock | 0.02 | 14   | 0.1  | 1.2  | 0.7   | 8   | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 40   | 0.07 | 2.7   | <0.5  | 10.7 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | 0.02  |      |
| 2102148 | Rock | 0.06 | 73   | 0.4  | 1.3  | 4.7   | 12  | <0.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 96   | 0.06 | 0.6   | 34.8  | 17.0 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102149 | Rock | 0.40 | 115  | <0.1 | 0.9  | 2.0   | 4   | <0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 40   | 0.75 | 5.9   | 154.8 | 10.0 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102150 | Rock | 0.06 | 5    | 0.4  | 4.0  | 8.0   | 3   | 0.2  | 0.7 | 0.2 | 34   | 0.09 | 12.5  | 7.3   | 17.0 | 7   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102151 | Rock | 1.10 | 3    | 0.2  | 1.8  | 0.9   | 1   | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 19   | 0.02 | 10.4  | 4.1   | 10.0 | 7   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102152 | Rock | 0.74 | 12   | <0.1 | 1.1  | 0.1   | 17  | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 38   | 0.08 | <0.5  | 1.4   | 20.4 | 4   | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102153 | Rock | 0.09 | <0   | 0.1  | 1.2  | 0.2   | 12  | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 94   | 0.45 | <0.5  | 0.6   | 10.7 | 9   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | 0.04  |      |
| 2102154 | Rock | 0.79 | <0   | 0.2  | 3.2  | 20.4  | 8   | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 43   | 0.61 | 9.3   | 0.9   | 20.0 | 11  | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2  | <0  | 0.02  |      |
| 2102155 | Rock | 1.28 | 13   | 0.1  | 2.3  | 14.0  | 8   | 0.1  | 1.2 | 0.2 | 30   | 0.01 | 7.1   | 12.4  | 10.9 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102156 | Rock | 0.46 | 179  | 0.2  | 1.4  | 0.9   | 8   | <0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 30   | 1.14 | 21.2  | 60.2  | 10.0 | 10  | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102157 | Rock | 0.01 | 7    | 0.2  | 1.2  | 4.3   | 2   | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 29   | 0.70 | 5.9   | 1.8   | 10.0 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102158 | Rock | 1.22 | 3    | 1.0  | 2.9  | 17.7  | 5   | 0.1  | 1.0 | 0.4 | 21   | 0.00 | 20.3  | 1.8   | 10.2 | 9   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.4  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102159 | Rock | 0.04 | 11   | 0.6  | 0.4  | 10.0  | 5   | 0.2  | 1.0 | 0.2 | 16   | 0.02 | 14.6  | 1.0   | 15.4 | 5   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102160 | Rock | 0.02 | 3    | 0.1  | 2.0  | 0.5   | 3   | <0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 28   | 0.04 | 11.3  | 5.6   | 11.0 | 10  | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102161 | Rock | 0.09 | 147  | <0.1 | 1.1  | 4.6   | 4   | <0.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 33   | 1.34 | 20.0  | 114.8 | 5.2  | 4   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102162 | Rock | 0.07 | 4    | 0.3  | 1.8  | 21.1  | 5   | 0.1  | 0.8 | 0.2 | 20   | 0.07 | 5.1   | 170.9 | 15.9 | 7   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102163 | Rock | 0.76 | 1244 | 0.2  | 2.7  | 66.0  | 14  | 0.6  | 2.0 | 1.4 | 97   | 3.30 | 10.7  | 479.4 | 16.4 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.5  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102164 | Rock | 0.42 | 876  | 0.2  | 0.9  | 45.4  | 16  | 0.7  | 1.9 | 1.3 | 39   | 4.75 | 40.7  | 277.6 | 12.2 | 11  | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.4  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102165 | Rock | 0.06 | 3000 | 0.2  | 15.3 | 113.3 | 32  | 2.0  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 810  | 3.10 | 120.0 | 2070  | 14.0 | 9   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | 4.3 | 3     | 0.01 |
| 2102166 | Rock | 0.06 | 262  | 0.2  | 2.7  | 9.0   | 7   | <0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 41   | 3.40 | 15.0  | 77.3  | 17.4 | 5   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | 0.02  |      |
| 2102167 | Rock | 0.72 | 504  | 0.2  | 4.0  | 10.0  | 10  | 0.5  | 1.9 | 2.1 | 40   | 2.77 | 44.4  | 104.6 | 12.7 | 11  | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | 0.5 | <0    | 0.01 |
| 2102168 | Rock | 0.02 | 1362 | 0.2  | 0.9  | 7.0   | 20  | 0.5  | 1.2 | 0.9 | 135  | 5.10 | 30.0  | 170.0 | 10.1 | 6   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | 0.2 | <0    | 0.01 |
| 2102169 | Rock | 0.09 | 101  | 0.2  | 2.0  | 7.5   | 11  | 0.1  | 1.0 | 0.5 | 122  | 1.20 | 4.0   | 330.0 | 10.0 | 5   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102170 | Rock | 0.07 | 205  | 1.1  | 1.0  | 17.0  | 11  | 0.2  | 1.0 | 0.4 | 77   | 1.20 | 10.5  | 111.7 | 17.7 | 5   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | 0.2 | <0    | 0.01 |
| 2102171 | Rock | 0.71 | 180  | 0.0  | 0.7  | 62.0  | 27  | 0.5  | 0.8 | 0.4 | 303  | 2.30 | 30.0  | 87.0  | 10.0 | 7   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | 2.1 | <0    | 0.01 |
| 2102172 | Rock | 0.40 | 100  | 0.2  | 2.3  | 0.2   | 10  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 0.2 | 67   | 1.20 | 1.5   | 12.0  | 10.2 | 11  | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2  | 0.2 | <0    | 0.01 |
| 2102173 | Rock | 0.76 | 43   | 0.1  | 2.4  | 3.0   | 42  | <0.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1100 | 3.00 | 8.0   | 125.0 | 14.0 | 9   | 0.1  | 0.0  | 0.1  | 0.1 | <0    | 0.01 |
| 2102174 | Rock | 0.03 | 120  | <0.1 | 1.1  | 3.0   | 8   | <0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 36   | 1.70 | 8.7   | 10.0  | 10.1 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <0  | 0.01  |      |
| 2102175 | Rock | 0.00 | 102  | 0.2  | 1.8  | 11.0  | 10  | 0.2  | 0.8 | 0.3 | 34   | 1.02 | 10.7  | 244.8 | 14.3 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2  | <0  | <0.01 |      |
| 2102176 | Rock | 0.08 | 909  | 0.2  | 1.3  | 0.5   | 9   | 0.2  | 1.1 | 0.3 | 34   | 1.00 | 7.0   | 620.0 | 13.7 | 8   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2  | <0  | <0.01 |      |

This report summarizes all previous preliminary and final reports with the file number indicated in the file on the worksheet. Signature indicates final approval. Preliminary reports are unapproved and should be used for reference only.

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Client: **First Americas Gold Corp.**  
2323 - 106 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver BC V6E 3K2 CANADA

Project: **Home Silver**  
Report Date: **August 31, 2015**

Page: 2 of 10 Part: 2 of 2

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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** **VAN13003070.1**

| Method  | WGHT | Ag    | As  | Bi  | Ca    | Co  | Cu     | Fe    | Fl   | Ge    | Ir    | Mo   | Ni    | Pb   | Pt    | Sb   | Se   | Te  | Ti   | V   | Zn  |
|---------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Analyte | Unit | ppm   | ppm | ppm | ppm   | ppm | ppm    | ppm   | ppm  | ppm   | ppm   | ppm  | ppm   | ppm  | ppm   | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm  | ppm | ppm |
| Unit    | MEQ  |       |     |     |       |     |        |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |       |      |      |     |      |     |     |
| 2102147 | Rock | 0.010 | 42  | 1   | <0.01 | 21  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.18 | 0.118 | 0.01  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.06  | 1.7  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102148 | Rock | 0.010 | 47  | 2   | <0.01 | 20  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.17 | 0.100 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 2.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102149 | Rock | 0.011 | 53  | 1   | <0.01 | 32  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.15 | 0.094 | 0.04  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.21  | 2.4  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102150 | Rock | 0.010 | 44  | 1   | <0.01 | 6   | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.16 | 0.129 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.10  | 1.4  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102151 | Rock | 0.012 | 38  | 1   | <0.01 | 6   | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.14 | 0.115 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.20  | 1.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102152 | Rock | 0.013 | 49  | 1   | <0.01 | 124 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.21 | 0.094 | 0.10  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 2.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102153 | Rock | 0.015 | 60  | 2   | <0.02 | 80  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.20 | 0.027 | 0.10  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 0.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102154 | Rock | 0.015 | 54  | 2   | <0.01 | 530 | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.23 | 0.029 | 0.04  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.20  | 0.7  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102155 | Rock | 0.016 | 42  | 1   | <0.01 | 90  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.21 | 0.083 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 2.1  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102156 | Rock | 0.015 | 67  | 2   | <0.01 | 110 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.19 | 0.091 | 0.08  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.12  | 2.4  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102157 | Rock | 0.013 | 54  | 2   | <0.01 | 10  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.13 | 0.109 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.27  | 1.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102158 | Rock | 0.015 | 40  | <1  | <0.01 | 201 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.30 | 0.039 | 0.20  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.27  | 0.7  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102159 | Rock | 0.013 | 29  | 1   | <0.01 | 140 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.22 | 0.059 | 0.14  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.47  | 0.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102160 | Rock | 0.014 | 28  | 2   | <0.01 | 40  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.12 | 0.097 | 0.02  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.23  | 0.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102161 | Rock | 0.008 | 13  | 2   | <0.01 | 20  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.07 | 0.063 | 0.01  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.51  | 1.1  | 0.7  | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102162 | Rock | 0.017 | 38  | 1   | <0.01 | 100 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.27 | 0.055 | 0.22  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.40  | 0.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102163 | Rock | 0.020 | 31  | 3   | <0.01 | 12  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.13 | 0.099 | 0.01  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 1.44  | 3.4  | 0.0  | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102164 | Rock | 0.025 | 22  | 2   | <0.01 | 10  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.13 | 0.095 | 0.03  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.01  | 2.1  | 0.0  | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102165 | Rock | 0.022 | 32  | 2   | <0.01 | 142 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.23 | 0.047 | 0.24  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.20  | 3.1  | 1.1  | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102166 | Rock | 0.020 | 35  | 2   | <0.01 | 12  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.13 | 0.106 | 0.03  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.20  | 2.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102167 | Rock | 0.021 | 22  | 1   | <0.01 | 41  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.14 | 0.103 | 0.06  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 1.54  | 4.0  | 0.0  | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102168 | Rock | 0.021 | 27  | 1   | <0.01 | 101 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.23 | 0.071 | 0.16  | 0.1  | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.64  | 1.0  | 0.0  | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102169 | Rock | 0.016 | 36  | 2   | <0.01 | 40  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.20 | 0.089 | 0.07  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.10  | 2.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102170 | Rock | 0.016 | 40  | 2   | <0.01 | 6   | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.17 | 0.117 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.27  | 2.7  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 |     |     |
| 2102171 | Rock | 0.017 | 29  | <1  | <0.01 | 117 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.20 | 0.049 | 0.20  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.02  | <0.1 | 0.00 | 2.0 | <0.5 | <1  |     |



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Project: None Given
Report Date: August 30, 2013

Page: 3 of 18 Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003070.1

Table with columns: Method, Analyte, Unit, and 28 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, Ir, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rh, Rb, S, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, U, V, Zn, Zr). Rows include sample IDs like 2102177, 2102178, etc.

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Page: 3 of 18 Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003070.1

Table with columns: Method, Analyte, Unit, and 28 elements (P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Tl, S, Se, Sn, Pb, Zn, Zr). Rows include sample IDs like 2102177, 2102178, etc.

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**Project:** Nove Open  
**Report Date:** August 31, 2013

**Page:** 6 of 13 **Tab:** 2 of 2

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** VAN13003070.1

| Method Analyte Unit | 10X P | 10X La | 10X Cr | 10X Mg | 10X Ba | 10X Ti | 10X B  | 10X Al | 10X Na | 10X K | 10X W | 10X Hg | 10X Tl | 10X S | 10X Sc | 10X Se | 10X Ga | 10X Te |      |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
|                     | %     | ppm    | ppm    | %      | ppm    | %      | ppm    | %      | %      | ppm   | ppm   | ppm    | %      | ppm   | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    |      |
| MDL                 | 0.001 | 1      | 1      | 0.01   | 1      | 0.001  | 20     | 0.01   | 0.001  | 0.01  | 0.1   | 0.01   | 0.1    | 0.05  | 0.1    | 0.1    | 0.1    | 0.2    |      |
| 2102067             | Rock  | E:009  | 35     | +1     | -0.31  | 7      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.062 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 0.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102068             | Rock  | E:010  | 41     | +1     | -0.21  | 17     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.061 | 0.03  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 3.15   | 1.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102069             | Rock  | E:011  | 49     | +1     | -0.21  | 112    | -0.001 | <20    | 0.21   | 0.040 | 0.21  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 0.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102070             | Rock  | E:012  | 58     | +1     | -0.21  | 83     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.060 | 0.14  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.2    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102071             | Rock  | E:012  | 45     | +1     | -0.31  | 21     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.11   | 0.060 | 0.01  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 2.10   | 1.2    | 0.5    | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102072             | Rock  | E:010  | 40     | +1     | -0.21  | 9      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.14   | 0.110 | 0.01  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.00   | 1.9    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102073             | Rock  | E:012  | 40     | +1     | -0.21  | 0      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.12   | 0.067 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 0.7    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102074             | Rock  | E:011  | 23     | +1     | -0.21  | 0      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.11   | 0.064 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 3.30   | 0.7    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102075             | Rock  | E:011  | 39     | +1     | -0.21  | 19     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.12   | 0.060 | 0.00  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 3.30   | 2.0    | 0.7    | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102076             | Rock  | E:003  | 9      | +1     | -0.21  | 4      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.05   | 0.024 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102077             | Rock  | E:004  | 27     | +1     | -0.21  | 48     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.076 | 0.03  | <0.1   | 0.01   | <0.1  | 0.24   | 6.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102078             | Rock  | E:021  | 47     | +1     | -0.31  | 154    | -0.001 | <20    | 0.21   | 0.035 | 0.20  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.1    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102079             | Rock  | E:006  | 31     | +1     | -0.21  | 33     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.20   | 0.073 | 0.06  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 0.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102080             | Rock  | E:019  | 17     | +1     | -0.21  | 9      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.11   | 0.067 | 0.01  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.67   | 4.0    | 0.8    | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102081             | Rock  | E:014  | 45     | +1     | -0.21  | 80     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.20   | 0.065 | 0.09  | <0.1   | 0.02   | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.3    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102082             | Rock  | E:011  | 42     | +1     | -0.21  | 119    | -0.001 | <20    | 0.20   | 0.070 | 0.06  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.5    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102083             | Rock  | E:010  | 35     | +1     | -0.21  | 22     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.12   | 0.103 | 0.02  | 0.2    | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.39   | 1.2    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102084             | Rock  | E:007  | 21     | +1     | -0.21  | 66     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.14   | 0.067 | 0.05  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 2.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102085             | Rock  | E:010  | 30     | +1     | -0.21  | 31     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.061 | 0.05  | <0.1   | 0.01   | <0.1  | 0.00   | 1.1    | 2.2    | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102086             | Rock  | E:009  | 37     | +1     | -0.21  | 67     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.060 | 0.11  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.00   | 1.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102087             | Rock  | E:002  | 44     | +1     | -0.21  | 15     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.14   | 0.060 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.00   | 3.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102088             | Rock  | E:000  | 34     | +1     | -0.21  | 7      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.070 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.2    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102089             | Rock  | E:000  | 33     | +1     | -0.21  | 11     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.11   | 0.060 | 0.01  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102090             | Rock  | E:012  | 33     | +1     | -0.21  | 18     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.14   | 0.107 | 0.01  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.1    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102091             | Rock  | E:000  | 34     | +1     | -0.21  | 9      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.11   | 0.061 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.4    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102092             | Rock  | E:000  | 34     | +1     | -0.21  | 34     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.21   | 0.076 | 0.06  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 1.4    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102093             | Rock  | E:007  | 28     | +1     | -0.21  | 67     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.12   | 0.065 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.00   | 1.1    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102094             | Rock  | E:000  | 39     | +1     | -0.21  | 7      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.12   | 0.106 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.16   | 1.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102095             | Rock  | E:011  | 44     | +1     | -0.21  | 96     | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.061 | 0.10  | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | 0.14   | 1.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |
| 2102096             | Rock  | E:010  | 36     | +1     | -0.21  | 5      | -0.001 | <20    | 0.10   | 0.060 | <0.01 | <0.1   | <0.01  | <0.1  | <0.00  | 0.0    | <0.0   | <1     | <0.0 |

This report represents all previous preliminary and final results with the former listed prior to the date of this certificate. Negative values may represent preliminary results and should be used for reference only.

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**Project:** Nove Open  
**Report Date:** August 31, 2013

**Page:** 7 of 13 **Tab:** 1 of 2

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** VAN13003070.1

| Method Analyte Unit | WGHT Wgt | SR Au | 10X Ag | 10X As | 10X Cu | 10X Fe | 10X Pb | 10X Zn | 10X Al | 10X Ni | 10X Co | 10X Mn | 10X V | 10X Cr | 10X Mo | 10X Si | 10X Sb | 10X Bi | 10X Y | 10X Ca |       |      |
|---------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|
|                     | ppm      | ppm   | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm   | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm    | ppm   | ppm    |       |      |
| MDL                 | 0.01     | 2     | 0.1    | 0.1    | 0.1    | 1      | 0.1    | 0.1    | 0.1    | 1      | 0.01   | 0.2    | 0.5   | 0.1    | 1      | 0.1    | 0.1    | 0.1    | 1     | 0.01   |       |      |
| 2102097             | Rock     | E:004 | 31     | 0.5    | 2.0    | 16.2   | 10     | 0.2    | 1.0    | 0.1    | 27     | 0.00   | 0.0   | 2.0    | 16.7   | 2      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.2   | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102098             | Rock     | E:002 | 73     | <0.1   | 0.9    | 4.1    | 10     | 0.9    | 0.7    | 0.2    | 292    | 0.77   | 2.6   | 484.0  | 20.4   | 4      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.1   | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102099             | Rock     | E:010 | 87     | 0.1    | 1.0    | 3.4    | 4      | <0.1   | 0.0    | 0.1    | 22     | 0.71   | 3.2   | 52.6   | 44.2   | 3      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102100             | Rock     | E:002 | 55     | <0.1   | 0.0    | 3.2    | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.0    | 0.1    | 20     | 0.50   | 7.0   | 20.0   | 17.2   | 4      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102101             | Rock     | E:011 | 75     | 0.1    | 1.4    | 4.1    | 3      | <0.1   | 0.7    | 0.1    | 23     | 0.61   | 3.2   | 19.0   | 12.1   | 3      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102102             | Rock     | E:006 | 0      | <0.1   | 0.0    | 0.0    | 3      | <0.1   | 0.0    | <0.1   | 29     | 0.36   | 2.1   | 3.0    | 0.4    | 1      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102103             | Rock     | E:009 | 435    | 0.2    | 0.0    | 20.5   | 4      | 0.1    | 0.0    | <0.1   | 25     | 0.70   | 3.0   | 150.4  | 10.0   | 4      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.0   | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102104             | Rock     | E:005 | 99     | <0.1   | 1.2    | 4.0    | 2      | <0.1   | 0.0    | <0.1   | 24     | 0.01   | 11.0  | 70.0   | 17.0   | 2      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102105             | Rock     | E:011 | 422    | <0.1   | 0.0    | 4.2    | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.4    | <0.1   | 17     | 0.77   | 19.1  | 07.0   | 16.0   | 2      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.1   | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102106             | Rock     | E:010 | 0      | 0.2    | 2.1    | 6.4    | 0      | <0.1   | 0.0    | 0.2    | 30     | 0.07   | 7.1   | 20.2   | 13.0   | 2      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.0   | <2     | <0.01 |      |
| 2102107             | Rock     | E:000 | 0      | 0.2    | 0.4    | 01.0   | 100    | 0.7    | 1.0    | 0.5    | 23     | 0.02   | 0.0   | 15.0   | 20.2   | 7      | 0.2    | <0.1   | 1.1   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102108             | Rock     | E:000 | 24     | 0.1    | 1.0    | 7.0    | 10     | <0.1   | 0.0    | 0.3    | 97     | 1.03   | 1.1   | 31.0   | 17.7   | 0      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.1   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102109             | Rock     | E:007 | 180    | <0.1   | 1.0    | 6.0    | 4      | <0.1   | 0.7    | 0.2    | 31     | 0.03   | 3.4   | 112.4  | 14.0   | 0      | <0.1   | 0.1    | <0.1  | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102110             | Rock     | E:011 | 101    | <0.1   | 1.0    | 3.0    | 4      | <0.1   | 1.0    | 0.3    | 20     | 2.00   | 8.4   | 36.0   | 11.0   | 3      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.1   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102111             | Rock     | E:002 | 2080   | 0.0    | 0.0    | 17.4   | 21     | 0.7    | 1.0    | 1.4    | 30     | 4.00   | 42.0  | 250.0  | 14.0   | 11     | <0.1   | 0.0    | 0.0   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102112             | Rock     | E:006 | 20     | <0.1   | 2.0    | 3.0    | 10     | <0.1   | 1.2    | 0.0    | 81     | 1.07   | 1.1   | 17.4   | 16.7   | 0      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102113             | Rock     | E:000 | 2381   | 0.1    | 0.2    | 16.0   | 20     | 0.0    | 1.1    | 0.4    | 307    | 0.70   | 19.1  | 101.0  | 11.0   | 0      | <0.1   | 0.1    | 0.7   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102114             | Rock     | E:011 | 207    | <0.1   | 1.1    | 2.0    | 0      | <0.1   | 0.7    | 0.4    | 20     | 1.11   | 7.0   | 100.3  | 10.0   | 4      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102115             | Rock     | E:003 | 3903   | 0.3    | 0.1    | 21.0   | 40     | 0.3    | 1.0    | 0.0    | 270    | 1.74   | 0.7   | 124.0  | 10.0   | 0      | 0.1    | 0.1    | 0.4   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102116             | Rock     | E:004 | 822    | <0.1   | 1.4    | 15.0   | 3      | 0.2    | 0.0    | 0.1    | 39     | 0.70   | 10.3  | 204.1  | 10.0   | 0      | <0.1   | <0.1   | 0.0   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102117             | Rock     | E:006 | 44     | 0.1    | 1.2    | 4.0    | 11     | <0.1   | 0.7    | 0.3    | 31     | 0.07   | 0.0   | 15.2   | 14.0   | 0      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102118             | Rock     | E:011 | 110    | <0.1   | 0.7    | 0.0    | 2      | 0.1    | 0.0    | 0.2    | 23     | 0.73   | 0.0   | 0.4    | 10.1   | 7      | <0.1   | <0.1   | <0.1  | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102119             | Rock     | E:006 | 20     | 0.0    | 3.2    | 2.0    | 7.4    | 11     | <0.1   | 0.7    | 0.2    | 20     | 0.74  | 1.0    | 17.0   | 15.0   | 11     | <0.1   | <0.1  | <0.1   | <2    | 0.01 |
| 2102120             | Rock     | E:011 | 154    | <0.1   | 1.0    | 20.4   | 0      | 0.2    | 0.0    | 0.1    | 23     | 1.27   | 10.0  | 126.0  | 17.0   | 4      | <0.1   | 0.1    | 0.4   | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102121             | Rock     | E:000 | 30     | <0.1   | 1.0    | 0.0    | 17     | <0.1   | 0.4    | <0.1   | 51     | 1.20   | 0.4   | 0.0    | 0.0    | 2      | <0.1   | 0.0    | <0.1  | <2     | 0.01  |      |
| 2102122             | Rock     | E:006 | 40     | <0.1   | 0.7    | 4.4    | 3      | 0.1    | 0.0    | 0.2    | 30     | 0.00   | 4.0   | 20.7   | 17.1   | 1      | 0      | <0.1   | <0.1  | <0.1   | <2    | 0.01 |
| 2102123             | Rock     |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |        |        |        |        |        |       |        |       |      |



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Project: New Green
Report Date: August 31, 2013

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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Table with columns for Method, Analyte, Unit, and various elements (P, La, Cr, Mg, Se, Ti, B, Al, Mn, K, W, Hg, Tl, Bi, Sn, Be, Ga, Te). Rows include sample IDs like 2102267, 2102268, etc.

The report expresses all values in percent and trace reports with the number listed prior to the colon on the methods. Significant indicates that approval, preliminary reports are assigned and should be used for reference only.



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Table with columns for Method, Analyte, Unit, and various elements (W, Ag, Au, As, Ba, Bi, Br, Cd, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, In, Ir, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Si, Sn, Sr, Tl, U, V, Zn, Zr). Rows include sample IDs like 2102327, 2102328, etc.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003070.1

Table with columns: Method, Analyte, Unit, and various element concentrations (Au, Ag, As, Bi, Br, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pt, Se, Si, Sn, Ti, Tl, U, V, Zn, Zr) for samples 2100327 to 2100366.

This report expresses the precision, accuracy and the results with the number stated prior to the last decimal. Significant figures that appear in preliminary reports are assigned and should be used for reference only.



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13003070.1

Table with columns: Method, Analyte, Unit, and various element concentrations (Al, Ba, Be, B, Ca, Ga, Ge, In, K, Li, Mg, Na, Ni, O, P, Rb, S, Sb, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, U, W, Y, Zr) for samples 2100367 to 2100386.

This report expresses the precision, accuracy and the results with the number stated prior to the last decimal. Significant figures that appear in preliminary reports are assigned and should be used for reference only.



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**Project:** Name Given  
**Report Date:** August 30, 2013

**Page:** 6 of 10 **Part:** 2 of 2

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** VAN13003070.1

| Method  | 10X  | 10X    | 10X  | 10X | 10X   | 10X | 10X    | 10X   | 10X  | 10X   | 10X  | 10X  | 10X   | 10X  | 10X   | 10X  | 10X  | 10X | 10X  | 10X  |
|---------|------|--------|------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| Analyte | P    | La     | Cr   | Bg  | Ca    | Ti  | B      | Al    | Mn   | K     | W    | Hg   | Tl    | S    | Se    | Br   | As   | Ga  | In   | Sn   |
| Unit    | %    | ppm    | ppm  | %   | ppm   | %   | ppm    | %     | %    | ppm   | ppm  | ppm  | %     | ppm  | ppm   | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm  | ppm  |
| MLL     | 1    | 1      | 0.01 | 1   | 0.001 | 20  | 0.01   | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1   | 0.01 | 0.1  | 0.005 | 0.5  | 0.5   | 0.5  | 1    | 0.2 | 0.2  | 0.2  |
| 2102957 | Rock | 0.009  | 20   | 2   | <0.01 | 99  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.22 | 0.042 | 0.19 | 0.1  | 0.03  | <0.1 | 0.10  | 0.7  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102958 | Rock | 0.010  | 35   | 1   | 0.02  | 19  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.19 | 0.052 | 0.13 | <0.1 | 0.03  | <0.1 | 0.09  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102959 | Rock | 0.008  | 31   | 2   | <0.01 | 94  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.16 | 0.064 | 0.18 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.11  | 0.7  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102960 | Rock | 0.020  | <1   | 98  | 0.01  | 91  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.33 | 0.018 | 0.22 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.08  | 12.8 | <0.8 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102961 | Rock | <0.001 | <1   | 3   | 0.03  | 21  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.00 | 0.006 | 0.02 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 2.2  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102962 | Rock | 0.012  | 8    | 4   | 0.02  | 92  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.18 | 0.012 | 0.11 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.28  | 1.2  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102963 | Rock | 0.023  | 63   | 2   | 0.07  | 160 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.38 | 0.027 | 0.30 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.08 | 1.5  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102964 | Rock | 0.011  | 46   | <1  | 0.02  | 48  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.28 | 0.031 | 0.21 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 1.2  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102965 | Rock | 0.010  | 52   | 3   | 0.02  | 94  | 0.003  | <0.01 | 0.30 | 0.017 | 0.29 | 0.1  | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.08 | 1.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102966 | Rock | 0.011  | 81   | 1   | 0.22  | 94  | 0.016  | <0.01 | 0.48 | 0.014 | 0.44 | <0.1 | <0.01 | 0.2  | <0.08 | 1.3  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102967 | Rock | 0.008  | 41   | 2   | <0.01 | 42  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.28 | 0.038 | 0.21 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 0.9  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102968 | Rock | 0.009  | 38   | 2   | 0.05  | 52  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.28 | 0.027 | 0.18 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.11  | 1.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102969 | Rock | 0.011  | 57   | 1   | 0.02  | 63  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.31 | 0.027 | 0.32 | <0.1 | 0.01  | 0.1  | <0.08 | 1.0  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102970 | Rock | 0.012  | 57   | 1   | 0.06  | 77  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.38 | 0.026 | 0.29 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.06 | 0.8  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102971 | Rock | 0.009  | 47   | 2   | 0.01  | 26  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.21 | 0.068 | 0.08 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.08 | 0.8  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102972 | Rock | 0.027  | 11   | 3   | 0.08  | 60  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.24 | 0.006 | 0.21 | <0.1 | 0.10  | 0.3  | 0.85  | 0.9  | 0.6  | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102973 | Rock | 0.023  | 11   | 2   | 0.08  | 36  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.27 | 0.008 | 0.25 | <0.1 | 0.04  | 0.3  | 0.74  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102974 | Rock | 0.010  | 29   | 1   | 0.01  | 71  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.24 | 0.009 | 0.18 | <0.1 | 0.01  | 0.1  | <0.05 | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102975 | Rock | 0.009  | 26   | 1   | 0.02  | 131 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.27 | 0.030 | 0.23 | <0.1 | 0.04  | 0.8  | 0.17  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102976 | Rock | 0.009  | 27   | 1   | <0.01 | 69  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.23 | 0.036 | 0.20 | <0.1 | 0.08  | 0.2  | 0.10  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102977 | Rock | 0.002  | 13   | 2   | <0.01 | 127 | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.17 | 0.046 | 0.11 | <0.1 | 0.07  | 0.2  | <0.08 | 0.4  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102978 | Rock | 0.011  | 24   | 2   | 0.01  | 35  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.21 | 0.076 | 0.22 | <0.1 | 0.07  | 1.1  | 0.26  | 0.3  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102979 | Rock | 0.003  | 20   | 2   | <0.01 | 104 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.23 | 0.041 | 0.18 | <0.1 | 0.08  | 0.3  | 0.09  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102980 | Rock | 0.010  | 24   | 1   | 0.02  | 157 | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.28 | 0.008 | 0.20 | <0.1 | 0.04  | 0.2  | 0.27  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102981 | Rock | 0.006  | 16   | 1   | <0.01 | 106 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.28 | 0.034 | 0.17 | <0.1 | 0.06  | 0.6  | 0.08  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102982 | Rock | 0.007  | 16   | 2   | <0.01 | 62  | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.18 | 0.062 | 0.13 | <0.1 | 0.24  | 1.1  | 0.04  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102983 | Rock | 0.006  | 21   | 2   | 0.03  | 142 | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.25 | 0.031 | 0.20 | <0.1 | 0.03  | 0.2  | 0.25  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102984 | Rock | 0.009  | 26   | <1  | 0.01  | 124 | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.28 | 0.048 | 0.16 | <0.1 | <0.01 | 0.1  | 0.18  | 0.4  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102985 | Rock | 0.010  | 32   | 1   | 0.16  | 33  | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.26 | 0.055 | 0.10 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.17  | 0.6  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |
| 2102986 | Rock | 0.009  | 17   | 1   | 0.01  | 91  | <0.001 | <0.01 | 0.21 | 0.033 | 0.16 | <0.1 | 0.04  | 0.1  | 0.34  | 0.5  | <0.5 | <1  | <0.2 | <0.2 |

The report represents all previous preliminary and final reports with the file number dated prior to the date of this certificate. Signatures indicate final approval; preliminary reports are unapproved and should be used for reference only.

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**Project:** Name Given  
**Report Date:** August 30, 2013

**Page:** 10 of 10 **Part:** 1 of 2

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** VAN13003070.1

| Method  | WGT  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X | 10X  | 10X  | 10X | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X | 10X  | 10X  | 10X  | 10X | 10X   |
|---------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-------|
| Analyte | Wt   | As   | Mo   | Co  | Pb   | Zn   | Ag  | Cu   | Mn   | Fe   | Al   | Ti   | Sr   | Ca   | Ni   | Se  | Br   | As   | Ga   | In  | Sn    |
| Unit    | kg   | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm   |
| MLL     | 0.05 | 2    | 0.5  | 0.1 | 0.1  | 1    | 0.1 | 0.1  | 0.1  | 1    | 0.05 | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.1  | 1    | 0.1 | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1 | 2     |
| 2102987 | Rock | 0.57 | 3    | 0.0 | 4.0  | 11.7 | 14  | <0.1 | 3.8  | 2.1  | 30   | 1.12 | 0.9  | 1.8  | 0.9  | 3   | <0.1 | 0.5  | 0.2  | <2  | <0.01 |
| 2102988 | Rock | 0.69 | 9    | 2.8 | 90.3 | 24.8 | 198 | 0.1  | 71.9 | 19.8 | 273  | 4.80 | 30.0 | 1.7  | 9.2  | 18  | 0.2  | 5.5  | 0.2  | 28  | 0.14  |
| 2102989 | Rock | 0.63 | 3    | 1.3 | 10.7 | 4.6  | 90  | 0.1  | 24.7 | 5.5  | 361  | 1.90 | 4.8  | 0.7  | 3.8  | 36  | 0.8  | 0.4  | <0.1 | 11  | 0.41  |
| 2102990 | Rock | 0.49 | 10   | 1.8 | 26.8 | 18.8 | 72  | 0.4  | 38.8 | 5.3  | 30   | 2.96 | 0.2  | <0.9 | 8.8  | 10  | <0.1 | 1.2  | 0.3  | 19  | 0.88  |
| 2102991 | Rock | 0.47 | 20   | 3.5 | 54.0 | 21.7 | 195 | 0.4  | 46.0 | 14.8 | 250  | 4.11 | 59.2 | 0.6  | 7.5  | 19  | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.3  | 34  | 0.13  |
| 2102992 | Rock | 0.63 | 3    | 0.3 | 5.0  | 13.9 | 24  | 0.1  | 3.1  | 1.3  | 174  | 0.79 | 2.1  | 1.7  | 15.8 | 31  | 0.1  | <0.1 | 0.2  | <2  | 0.05  |
| 2102993 | Rock | 0.72 | <0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4  | 21.0 | 28  | 0.1  | 1.2  | 1.4  | 199  | 1.02 | 0.8  | <0.6 | 13.8 | 7   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3  | <2  | 0.04  |
| 2102994 | Rock | 0.69 | 4    | 0.2 | 3.4  | 28.4 | 14  | <0.1 | 0.8  | 0.8  | 35   | 0.94 | 1.9  | 1.0  | 14.4 | 10  | <0.1 | 0.2  | 0.4  | <2  | 0.05  |
| 2102995 | Rock | 0.62 | 6    | 0.2 | 2.1  | 11.8 | 20  | <0.1 | 0.8  | 0.3  | 31   | 0.66 | 2.1  | 1.4  | 16.8 | 5   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <2  | <0.01 |
| 2102996 | Rock | 0.94 | 12   | 0.2 | 3.3  | 18.0 | 22  | <0.1 | 1.0  | 0.3  | 41   | 1.28 | 7.2  | 0.2  | 16.1 | 4   | <0.1 | 0.1  | 0.3  | <2  | <0.01 |
| 2102997 | Rock | 1.19 | 10   | 0.2 | 3.8  | 7.0  | 8   | <0.1 | 0.8  | 0.1  | 27   | 0.98 | 3.2  | 4.4  | 16.3 | 5   | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1  | <2  | <0.01 |
| 2102998 | Rock | 1.03 | 12   | 0.2 | 26.6 | 4.7  | 12  | 0.2  | 0.7  | 22.8 | 405  | 0.68 | 21.3 | 0.1  | 0.4  | 81  | <0.1 | 0.8  | <0.1 | 20  | 0.05  |

The report represents all previous preliminary and final reports with the file number dated prior to the date of this certificate. Signatures indicate final approval; preliminary reports are unapproved and should be used for reference only.



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Project: **None Given**  
Report Date: **August 30, 2013**

Page: **1 of 4** Ref: **2 of 2**

**QUALITY CONTROL REPORT** VAN13003070\_1

| Method      | 10X   | 104   | 10R | 10A   | 10B   | 10K   | 10L    | 10M   | 10N   | 10O   | 10P   | 10Q  | 10R   | 10S  | 10T   | 10U  | 10V   | 10W  | 10X  | 10Y  | 10Z  |
|-------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Analyte     | P     | La    | Ce  | Mg    | Ba    | Ti    | B      | Al    | Fe    | K     | W     | Pb   | Bi    | S    | Sc    | Se   | Te    | Th   | U    |      |      |
| Unit        | %     | ppm   | ppm | %     | ppm   | %     | ppm    | %     | %     | ppm   | ppm   | ppm  | ppm   | %    | ppm   | ppm  | ppm   | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  | ppm  |
| MFL         | 0.001 | 1     | 1   | 0.001 | 1     | 0.001 | 20     | 0.01  | 0.001 | 0.01  | 0.1   | 0.01 | 0.1   | 0.01 | 0.1   | 0.01 | 0.1   | 0.01 | 0.1  | 0.01 | 0.1  |
| 2102107     | Rock  | 0.013 | 94  | 2     | +0.01 | 16    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.12  | 0.100 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.27  | 1.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102107 | QC    | 0.013 | 98  | 2     | +0.01 | 17    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.14  | 0.100 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.27  | 1.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102102     | Rock  | 0.017 | 91  | 2     | +0.01 | 157   | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.28  | 0.021 | 0.20  | <0.1 | 0.01  | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102102 | QC    | 0.017 | 91  | 1     | +0.01 | 167   | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.26  | 0.020 | 0.20  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102207     | Rock  | 0.012 | 41  | 1     | 0.01  | 80    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.24  | 0.020 | 0.19  | 0.1  | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.09  | 1.1  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102207 | QC    | 0.012 | 43  | +0.1  | 0.01  | 80    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.26  | 0.020 | 0.20  | 0.1  | 0.01  | <0.1 | 0.09  | 1.1  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102249     | Rock  | 0.011 | 44  | 2     | +0.01 | 79    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.23  | 0.040 | 0.21  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 1.2  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102249 | QC    | 0.011 | 46  | 2     | +0.01 | 81    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.26  | 0.040 | 0.21  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 1.2  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102262     | Rock  | 0.012 | 36  | 2     | +0.01 | 27    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.16  | 0.074 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.6  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102262 | QC    | 0.011 | 37  | 2     | +0.01 | 27    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.16  | 0.076 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.6  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102291     | Rock  | 0.012 | 39  | 1     | +0.01 | 73    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.33  | 0.040 | 0.10  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 1.4  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102291 | QC    | 0.012 | 37  | 2     | +0.01 | 71    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.33  | 0.040 | 0.10  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 1.3  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102332     | Rock  | 0.016 | 34  | 2     | 0.02  | 87    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.21  | 0.021 | 0.13  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102332 | QC    | 0.016 | 34  | 2     | 0.02  | 88    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.20  | 0.020 | 0.13  | 0.1  | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102334     | Rock  | 0.009 | 34  | +0.1  | 0.00  | 140   | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.24  | 0.041 | 0.18  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.17  | 1.1  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102334 | QC    | 0.009 | 34  | +0.1  | 0.00  | 140   | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.24  | 0.041 | 0.18  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.17  | 1.1  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102367     | Rock  | 0.009 | 41  | 2     | +0.01 | 42    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.28  | 0.030 | 0.21  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102367 | QC    | 0.009 | 38  | 2     | +0.01 | 43    | 0.001  | <0.01 | 0.28  | 0.030 | 0.21  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | +0.01 | 0.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102368     | Rock  | 0.009 | 36  | 2     | 0.02  | 52    | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.20  | 0.027 | 0.18  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.11  | 1.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102368 | QC    | 0.009 | 36  | 2     | 0.02  | 52    | 0.002  | <0.01 | 0.20  | 0.027 | 0.18  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 0.11  | 1.0  | +0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102396     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102396 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102398     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102398 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
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| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 | 1   | 21    | 1.77  | 79    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.45  | 0.032 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.82  | 6.4  | 4.0   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 2102399     | Rock  | 0.048 | 1   | 22    | 1.80  | 90    | +0.001 | <0.01 | 0.47  | 0.030 | 0.09  | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | 2.85  | 6.6  | 4.2   | 1    | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| REP 2102399 | QC    | 0.045 |     |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |      |      |      |





