NI43-101 Technical Report on the

Mount Washington Property

Vancouver Island, British Columbia

NTS 092F/11

BCGS 092F074 & 092F075

Latitude 49^0 45' 23" Longitude 125^0 15' 22"

UTM NAD83 Zone 10N 337500E 5514000N

For

North Bay Resources Inc.

PO Box 162

Skippack, PA, USA 19474

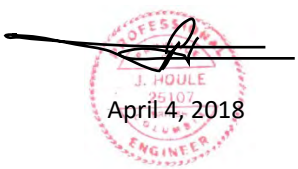
By

Jacques Houle P.Eng.

6552 Peregrine Road

Nanaimo, B.C. V9V 1P8

April 4, 2018



April 4, 2018

Contents

	Page
Summary	3
Introduction	4
Reliance on Other Experts	5
Property Description and Location	5
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	8
History	9
Geological Setting and Mineralization	51
Deposit Types	60
Exploration	61
Drilling	64
Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	65
Data Verification	66
Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	70
Mineral Resource Estimates	72
Adjacent Properties	74
Other Relevant Data and Information	77
Interpretation and Conclusions	78
Recommendations	79
References	82
Date and Signature Page	94
Tables:	
Table 1 – Mineral Titles – Status as of March 31, 2018	6
Table 2 – Surface Rights Titles and Owners – as of March 31, 2018	7
Table 3 – MWC Tailings Mineral Resource Estimate	74
Table 4 – Proposed Work Program and Budget Summary	81
figures: (following after text)	
Figure 1a – 1:250,000 scale BC MapPlace Infrastructure	
Figure 1b – 1:250,000 scale BC MapPlace Geology	
Figure 1c – 1:250,000 scale BC MapPlace 1st Vertical Derivative Aeromagnetics	
Figure 2a – 1:25,000 scale BC MapPlace Infrastructure	
Figure 2b – 1:25,000 scale BC MapPlace Geology	
Figure 2c – 1:25,000 scale BC MapPlace 1st Vertical Derivative Aeromagnetics	
Figure 3a – 1:25,000 scale Project Infrastructure	
Figure 3b – 1:25,000 scale Project Radarsat Image	
Figure 3c – 1:25,000 scale Project Fault interpretation	
Figure 3d – 1:25,000 scale Project Breccia Interpretation	
Figure 3e – 1:25,000 scale Project Highlights Interpretation	
Appendices: (following after figures)	
Appendix 1 – 2018 Cost Statement	
Appendix 2 – 2018 Statement of Work	
Attached – 2018 ARIS Title Page	

Summary

The Mount Washington Property ("Property") is an advanced gold-silver-copper-molybdenum exploration property located on east-central Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. The Property consists of 12 cell mineral claims covering 2,420 hectares held 100% by North Bay Resources Inc. ("North Bay"). The geology underlying the Property consists of Triassic Karmutsen mafic volcanics, Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments, and Eocene Mt. Washington Intrusive Suite quartz diorite and quartz feldspar porphyry dikes and sills, pyroclastic dacitic flows and breccias. The Property and adjacent properties host at least two known styles of metallic mineralization as follows:

- Gold-silver-copper bearing, shallowly-dipping quartz-sulphide veins such as the Lakeview-Domineer-Mt. Washington Copper zones (BC MINFILE's 092F116, -117), Good Hope (MINFILE 092F183), Lupus 1 (MINFILE 092F308), Ideal 4 (MINFILE 092F512), Ideal 4 West (MINFILE 092F 513), Road (MINFILE 092F642), Lower Murex Creek (MINFILE 092F644) interpreted as Eocene in age

- Copper-gold-silver-molybdenum bearing, steeply dipping silicified breccias such as the Washington, Murray, Quarry, Glacier, Oyster (MINFILE 092F365) and Murex (MINFILE 092F206) breccias, also interpreted as Eocene in age

The Lakeview-Domineer and Mt. Washington Copper zones have been partially mined in two open pits, and have been explored by extensive surface diamond drilling, trenching, bulk sampling and two underground adits mainly from 1940 to 1992 by different companies. From 1964 to 1967, 381,773 tonnes were mined by the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd., yielding 131 kg. gold, 7,235 kg. silver and 3,548 t. copper, grading 0.34 g/t gold, 19 g/t silver and 0.93% copper. Historical and non-NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are as follows:

- Lakeview-Domineer Zone – 550,298 tonnes @ 6.75 g/t gold, 32.23 g/t silver and 0.57% copper (Better Resources Ltd., 1989) located partially on Property

- Mt. Washington Pit Area – 305,720 tonnes @ 1.07% copper, and undocumented gold and silver contents (W.G. Stevenson, 1970) not located on Property

CIM and NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are as follows:

- Mt. Washington Tailings – 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated mineral resource, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t

gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred mineral resource (J. Houle, 2014) located on the Property

The area covering the Lakeview-Domineer Zone and the Mt. Washington Open Pits are covered by several mineral titles with varied ownership, including four contiguous crown grant mineral claims which hold gold and silver rights and partially underlie two of North Bay's mineral titles. North Bay holds mineral titles over a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, including the 2009 bulk sample site and the adit portal. The area of previous open pit mining by the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. ("MWC") has been identified as a source of acid rock drainage and elevated copper levels in at least one local watershed, but the recent reclamation project completed in 2012 by the provincial government appears to be effective in mitigating the problem. North Bay does not hold mineral titles over, or any environmental liability for the immediate area of the open pits. The sites of exploration trenches, bulk sample sites and the underground adit portal excavated by previous operators are all fully reclaimed. The former MWC mill site and tailings dam are located on mineral tenures held by North Bay, and have not been reclaimed, but North Bay does not hold any environmental liability for them. The Murex Breccia Area target, the largest and most prospective located entirely on the Property underlies the area of former mill site and tailings dam. The Mount Washington Alpine Resort lies immediately southwest of the Property, and Strathcona Provincial Park and adjacent no staking reserves are located approximately one kilometre southwest of the Property.

The Mount Washington Property is worthy of further exploration, building on past successful work, new mineral exploration and processing technology, and excellent local infrastructure. The potential exists both on and near the property to establish economically viable mineral resources of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium that could be permitted, mined and processed. An initial $1 million program is designed to target primarily bulk mineable mineral resources at the Murex Breccia, other known occurrences, and new discoveries, while establishing environmental and socio-economic programs necessary for long term success.

Introduction

The Technical Report on the Mount Washington Property ("Report") has been prepared for North Bay Resources Inc. by the author, at the request of Mr. Perry Leopold, President of North Bay. The Report is to be used to provide technical guidance to North Bay, to help market the Property, and to document assessment work for mineral title maintenance. Data used to

complete the Report came from public sources, primarily BC government web sites, private reports and maps used by the author in previous reports, new radarsat data acquired and fused into GIS format and provided by Auracle Remote Sensing Inc., and the author's own experience on the Property (see References). The author visited the Property several times between 2000 and 2016. From February 15 to April 4, 2018 the author completed interpretation of the radarsat data and this technical report on the Mt. Washington Property.

Reliance on Other Experts

Technical information in this report was derived from new technical data, private company files, government publications and published reports. Original source data has been used where available. Reasonable care and diligence has been taken by the author to verify all historical information. The author has seen no reason to doubt the validity and accuracy of this source data and historical information, most of which was generated and signed by qualified, professional persons at the times the work was done, prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. The author is not a Qualified Person in some of the more technical aspects of remote sensing data processing, environmental, metallurgical, mill processing and land title issues, which may be of potential significance at the Mt. Washington Property. The author has relied in part on the expertise of professional persons who worked on these issues in the past on the Property. No reasons have been seen by the author to doubt the validity of this data.

Property Description and Location

The Mount Washington Property is centred approximately 25 kilometres due west of the city of Courtenay, B.C. in east-central Vancouver Island at latitude 49^0 46' N. and longitude 125^0 15' W, as shown in Figure 1a. The Property covers approximately 2420 hectares, as shown in several of the accompanying figures, but best shown in Figure 2a. It is comprised of 12 cell mineral claims held 100% by North Bay as shown in Table 1, including partial overlap of portions of four crown granted mineral claims Domineer 1, 3, 4 and 6 which hold gold and silver rights only. The cell mineral claims are located on NTS maps sheets 092F/11 in the Nanaimo Mining Division. The crown granted mineral claims held by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. pre-date and have precedence for conflicting mineral rights (gold and silver only) over any mineral rights held through all overlapping cell mineral claims, including those cell mineral claims held by North Bay and others. The former title holder of base metal rights in the area forfeited those rights to the crown in 2005, so those rights are now held by any cell mineral claim owners, including North Bay and others.

Table 1 – Mount Washington Property Mineral Titles as of April 4, 2018

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1040518	OYSTER S	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2015/dec/14	2018/AUG/26	GOOD	41.7306
1044369	MW WOLF LAKE	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	229.4712
1044370	MW WOLF 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	125.1858
1044372	MW MUREX	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	354.8099
1044373	MW MUREX TLS	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/26	GOOD	208.7292
1044374	MW MUREX N	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	146.0445
1044376	MW MUREX N2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	83.4355
1044377	MW MUREX TLS 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	354.8522
1044379	MW MUREX W	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	375.6446
1044380	MW OYSTER	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	166.8958
1044381	MW OYSTER 2	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	104.3192
1044382	MT WASHINGTON	204090 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2016/may/27	2018/AUG/27	GOOD	229.5912
Totals	**12 Mineral Claims**							**2420.7097**

Surface rights in the area of the Mount Washington Property are held primarily by TimberWest, a large forestry company. TimberWest also has made surface title arrangements with the Mount Washington Alpine Resort (MWAR) for portions covering some of the resorts' buildings and transport infrastructure, located just along the southwestern portions of the Property. The perimeters of the surface rights blocks that may in part overlap the mineral claims of the Property are not shown in the maps contained in this report but are listed in Table 2. Verification of disposition of rights between TimberWest, Mount Washington Alpine Report, and possibly others has not been completed by the author. For the purpose of this report, surface rights in the area of the Property are held by one or the other. TimberWest holds timber rights to all or most of the area, and has agreements in place with various logging contractors to harvest timber and build and maintain logging roads. The BC government built and maintains Strathcona Parkway.

Table 2 – Surface Rights Titles and Owners

Block No.	Tenure Type	Legal Description	SID No.	Owner/Leasee	Land District	Area (ha)
29	Crown Grant	Block 29, Comox District	454760	Timberwest	Comox	12642.7
76	Crown Grant	Block 76, Comox District	422280	Timberwest	Comox	845.5
267	Crown Grant	Block 267, Comox District	15094620	Timberwest	Comox	4.6
695	Crown Grant	Block 695, Comox District	426240	Timberwest	Comox	2112.9
914	Crown Grant	Block 914, Comox District	16317300	Timberwest	Comox	2101.8
975	Crown Grant	Block 975, Comox District	16327800	Timberwest	Comox	798.0
1109	Crown Grant	Block 1109, Comox District	16327930	Timberwest	Comox	2529.2
1223	Crown Grant	Block 1223, Comox District	16328000	Timberwest	Comox	854.0
1341	Crown Grant	Block 1341, Comox District	16328130	Timberwest	Comox	195.3
1357	Crown Grant	Block 1357, Comox District	15089540	Timberwest	Comox	1201
1450	Crown Grant	Block 1450, Comox District	15089670	MWAR	Comox	147.3
1466	Crown Grant	Block 1466, Comox District	15089700	MWAR	Comox	99.4
1469	Crown Grant	Block 1469, Comox District	16328260	MWAR	Comox	64.5

Legal access to the mineral claims of the Property by the title holder and its agents is provided through the BC Mineral Tenure Act and by providing Section 19 Notices to the overlapping surface rights title holders at least eight days prior to access.

Maintenance of the mineral titles of the Property by the title holder is also provided through the BC Mineral Tenure Act, by completing and filing statements of costs for assessment work completed on the contiguous mineral titles within the previous 12-month period but prior to the good to dates of those titles, and by submitted appropriate reports to support and document the assessment work. All mineral title selection, assessment work filing and assessment report submitting is done online through the BC Mineral Titles Online system.

No permits are required by the mineral title holder and its agents for non-mechanized exploration activities on the mineral titles, such as geochemical, geophysical, geological or remote sensing surveys. Mechanized exploration activities including drilling, access trail construction or modification, and bulk sampling require the title holder or its agent to apply for and obtain a valid mineral exploration and reclamation permit issued by the BC Inspector of Mines in advance of undertaking those activities. Permits are acquired through the online Front Counter BC Natural Resource Application system, and typically require 3 to 6 months to process and issue. Reclamation securities are required to post by the applicant in advance of programs which may impact the environment. Permits are issued for up to 5 years and require annual notices of exploration activity to be completed and submitted by the tenure holder or its agent to the Inspector of Mines in order to maintain the permit in good standing.

Similar to many other places in British Columbia, Canada and world-wide, the ability to perform work on an exploration property like Mount Washington may be affected by other factors and risks. These can include opposition by local individuals, First Nations, and/or Non-Government Organizations; intervention by local, regional, provincial or federal governments; or weather, earthquakes, and other natural disasters.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Mount Washington Property is situated along the eastern side of the insular mountains of Vancouver Island with elevations ranging from 550 metres in the east to 1,590 metres at the top of Mt. Washington. Topography ranges from steep mountains to poorly drained swamps, but is mostly covered by northeast draining creek valleys. Most of the Property is covered by second growth mixed forest including active logging areas, except the areas above 1,100 metres which are mostly primary coniferous forest including minor sub-alpine areas above 1,400 metres. The climate is warm and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter, with snow accumulations of up to 5 metres above 1,000 metres elevation from November to June. This allows a snow-free field season of approximately 4 months from July to October for any field work, although site specific or underground work could continue throughout the year. Forest fire hazard due to severely dry conditions typically in August, may cause field work to be suspended.

Access to the Mount Washington Property from the full service communities of Comox and Courtenay is via 4-lane Highway 19 north from the Comox Valley Parkway for 12 kilometres to

the paved 2-lane Strathcona Parkway, and west for 10 kilometres to the beginning of the Tsolum Main, Branch 62 and Branch 101 logging roads, which provide access to the eastern part of the Property. The Strathcona Parkway proceeds west for a further 5 kilometres to the Mt. Washington Alpine Resort, where lodging and basic supplies are readily available year-round. Just south of the resort, Nordic Drive branches west from the Parkway and continues northwest as Piggott Main logging road, which along with Branch 126 provides access to the western part of the Property. Comox has both an international airport and a small hospital. Campbell River, 25 kilometres north of Mt. Washington, is the mining service hub for the Myra Falls Operation and the Quinsam Coal Mine, and has industrial port facilities. Nanaimo, 100 kilometres southeast of Mt. Washington, is a regional government centre, and has industrial port facilities as well. Travel time to the property from is 30 minutes from Comox, 45 minutes from Campbell River, and 1 hour and 15 minutes from Nanaimo. See Figures 1a and 2a for infrastructure and access details to various parts of the Property.

The nearby Mt. Washington Alpine Resort and condominium complex is connected to the provincial hydroelectric grid, but the transmission infrastructure may not have sufficient capacity to supply a mining operation, particularly a large one, without expansion of its capacity or other upgrades. The Mount Washington Property has only small lakes in its western part, including McKay Lake and Pyrrhotite Lake. The eastern side of the Property is adjacent to Wolf Lake, and has adequate water supply and suitable sites for processing plants, and waste and tailings disposal, if required.

History

The following history is summarized primarily from publicly available government sources including BC Minister of Mines, Assessment and MINFILE Summary Reports listed in Appendix 3. Panning for gold on the Oyster River, which drains an area including the western slopes of Mt. Washington, was a common occupation during the depression. Some individuals panned four dollars' worth of gold per day (D.J.T. Carson, 1960). This work, presumably from the 1920's, is the earliest documentation of any metallic mineral exploration in the area. M.E. Hurst of the G.S.C. identified and documented occurrences arsenic in the Wolf Lake area east of Mt. Washington (M.E. Hurst, 1227). H.C. Gunning of the G.S.C. identified and documented occurrences of gold, silver and copper in the Forbidden Plateau area, southwest of Mt. Washington (H.C. Gunning, 1930).

In 1940 J.M. MacKay discovered and staked several gold-silver-copper veins on the Central and West arms of Mt. Washington, including the No.1, No.2 and No.3 Veins on the Domineer mining claim group. An access trail, trenching, channel sampling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing were completed in 1941. The most significant results were obtained from channel sampling of the 20^0 west-dipping No.1 (Main) Vein by geologist D.F. Kidd as follows:

13.8 g/t gold

232 g/t silver

0.945 m. average thickness

27.4 m. strike length

The metallurgical testing consisted of flotation and cyanidation of a 12 kg. composite sample of assay rejects from the Domineer mining claim group was completed by the Canadian Bureau of Mines, including six polished thin sections, at the request of D.F. Kidd. The sample head grade assayed as follows:

8.23 g/t gold

216 g/t silver

5.48 % arsenic

1.74 % copper

15.33% iron

13.88% sulphur

0.45 % zinc

0.76 % lead

Mineralogical work identified pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and covellite in order of decreasing abundance in the sample. No native gold or silver were seen. Metallurgical test work suggested that the material was refractory, and that the gold was not amenable to gravity, cyanidation or bulk flotation. Five different tests were conducted, all showing high reagent consumptions and tailings assays, and poor metal recoveries, in part due to the

oxidized nature of the sample. Results indicate that a method of selective flotation offered the best possibilities for treating the Domineer ore.

In 1944, the Domineer mining claim group was acquired by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. (Cominco), who completed geological mapping and additional trenching and sampling, along with several short adits during the period 1944-45. Cominco first identified and documented the presence of intrusive breccias on the west arm of Mt. Washington, and discovered the No.4, No.5, No.6 and No.7 Veins on the Domineer Group. Cominco located and sampled the No.8 Vein, which Kidd mapped as a possible northwest extension of the No.1 Vein, on the adjacent President Group to the west. They also recorded and assayed for base metals when present. Channel sampling results from six discontinuous trenched exposures on the 50^0 east-dipping No.2 Vein yielded the highest gold grades of any veins sampled to date, as follows:

39.1 g/t gold

93.7 g/t silver

0.107 m. average thickness

122 m. strike length

In 1949, G.C. Murray staked the Murex Claim Group, located approximately 3 km. east of Mt. Washington, to cover north-south quartz stringers containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor arsenopyrite and sphalerite exposed in outcrop along the bed of Murex Creek.

In 1951, the Domineer Group was acquired by Noranda Mines Ltd. (Noranda), who completed 13 exploration diamond drill holes in that year. The most significant intercepts were as follows:

- DDH No.2 yielded 41.7 m. @ 0.194% copper, including:
    - 0.27 m. @ 7.2 g/t gold, 20.6 g/t silver, 0.10% copper and 6.4% zinc
- DDH No.4 yielded 1.5 m. @ 6.21% copper, 68.6 g/t silver (gold not recorded)
- DDH No.7 yielded 1.5 m. @ 4.11% copper, 34.3 g/t silver (gold not recorded)

In 1956, the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. (Mt. Washington Copper) was formed by G.C. Murray, and an access road was completed to the West Arm of Mt. Washington, along with trenching in the Murex area. Also in 1956, A.C. Skerl, P.Eng. completed geological mapping in the Murex area, and identified an E-W striking fault breccia zone up to 6.1 m. thick containing lenses, seams and disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in mafic volcanics and tuffs. Five packsack exploration diamond drill holes were completed on a single section, for which no assays are recorded, but with mineralogical descriptions of massive sulphide intercepts as follows:

- Hole No.1 recovered 3.14 m. averaging 52% chalcopyrite, 34% pyrrhotite, 13% pyrite over an intercept length of 4.57 m. from 0 m. to 4.57 m. at a 75^0 core angle
- Hole No.5 recovered 1.83 m. containing 30% chalcopyrite, 50% pyrrhotite over an intercept length of 2.13 m. from 2.13 m. to 4.26 m. at a 45^0 core angle

In 1957, Noranda and Mt. Washington Copper began to jointly explore the Mt. Washington Property (Domineer and Murex areas). They completed an access road, 4 diamond drill holes, trenching, geological mapping, a self-potential survey, and soil sampling in the Murex area. No logs are available for the diamond drill holes, but a drilling summary table shows the following averaged intercepts (only copper reported):

- Hole 57-1 yielded 22.9 m. @ 0.24% copper
- Hole 57-2 yielded 18.9 m. @ 0.41% copper
- Hole 57-3 yielded 25.6 m. @ 0.63% copper
- Hole 57-4 yielded 50.3 m. @ 0.36% copper

In 1958, Noranda resumed drilling in the area of the West Arm of Mt. Washington, and completed an electromagnetic survey, mechanized stripping, and 10 diamond drill holes in two clusters 40 metres apart starting 50 metres north of the Domineer No.1 Vein. No drill logs are available for these holes, but the drill hole collar locations and traces are plotted on old map copies. As a result of the work completed in 1958, a near-surface flat-lying vein or zone containing several veins was indicated. Its thickness varied from 2 to 4.5 metres and its grade averaged about 2% copper. It outcropped at surface in several places and occurred over an area of about 75 by 200 metres (Carson, 1960).

In 1960-61, Noranda again resumed drilling, and completed 57 vertical definition diamond drill holes at nominal 50' spacing in the West Arm area, plus 2 exploration diamond drill holes in the Murex area. The most significant intercepts from the West Arm area were as follows:

- DDH 60-9 yielded 13.0 m. @ 0.66% copper, including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 3.3% copper, 0.86 g/t gold, 55 g/t silver
- DDH P.S. 60-8 yielded 3.0 m. @ 0.72% copper, ending in mineralization
- DDH P.S. 60-9 yielded 3.1 m. @ 0.75% copper, including:
    - 1.6 m. @ 1.2% copper (gold silver not recorded) ending in mineralization
- DDH 61-MW-1 yielded 3.0 m. @ 1.6% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 6.9 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-2 yielded 1.9 m. @ 2.4% copper, 1.7 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-6 yielded 3.3 m. @ 1.8% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 34 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-7 yielded 4.6 m. @ 1.0% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 45 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-9 yielded 2.4 m. @ 1.7% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-10 yielded 6.9 m. @ 1.0% copper, trace gold, 63 g/t silver, incl.:
    - 1.2 m. @ 2.8% copper
- DDH 61-MW-16 yielded 1.5 m. @ 2.9% copper
- DDH 61-MW-18 yielded 4.6 m. @ 2.1% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-27 yielded 1.4 m. @ 2.9% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 10 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-28 yielded 2.2 m. @ 1.9% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-30 yielded 1.8 m. @ 2.9% copper, 1.0 g/t gold, 48 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-31 yielded 2.9 m. @ 1.7% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-35 yielded 2.3 m. @ 1.4% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver
- DDH 61-MW-37 yielded 1.4 m. @ 3.5% copper, 3.8 g/t gold, 161 g/t silver

- DDH 61-MW-39 yielded 1.7 m. @ 1.8% copper, 4.1 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver

In the Murex area, one of 2 diamond drill holes (DDH 61-M1) collared 120 metres apart oriented due north at -50^0 intersected mafic volcanics containing multiple zones of quartz-calcite fracture controlled and locally disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, with intercepts achieved as follows:

- 2.7 m. @ 0.14% copper from 23.2 m. to 25.9 m., and
- 1.4 m. @ 0.17% copper from 48.7 m. to 50.1 m., and
- 1.2 m. @ 0.50% copper from 68.1 m. to 69.3 m., and
- 1.8 m. @ 0.15% copper from 75.9 m. to 77.7 m.

No records exist of any assays other than for copper from the Murex holes. Also of note, in 1960 D.J.T. Carson completed and published his M.Sc. thesis at the University of British Columbia, which was titled "Geology of Mount Washington Vancouver Island British Columbia". Carson's thesis documented in detail the geological setting and mineralization in the Mt. Washington area, including many of the various breccias.

In 1961, Mt. Washington Copper and Noranda formed a new company, Qualicum Mines Limited, to develop the Mt. Washington Property, and engaged consulting engineers Hill, Starck & Associates Ltd. to undertake the mining geology and engineering. An agreement was reached with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company Limited, owners of the base metals on the Mt. Washington Property, to mine and process ore. Development of the Mt. Washington Copper Mine was commenced, including installation of an all-season camp west of McKay Lake, and driving an exploration adit, which was completed in early 1962. The 2 m. x 2.5 m. adit was driven in a northerly direction along the strike of the mineralized zone for a distance of about 210 m, at an average elevation of 1315 m., and at an average gradient of +1.4%. The mineralization exposed in the ribs of the adit was mapped, and chip or channel sampled at 5' (1.52 m.) intervals, and assayed for copper, gold and silver. The initial (southern) portion of the adit yielded the following values:

160 m. length

2.07 m. average vertical thickness

2.03% copper

0.855 g/t gold

35.7 g/t silver

The thicknesses and grades confirmed the definition drilling results, and established the continuity of copper mineralization in the flat-lying vein structure through the southernmost of the two zones. The adit was stopped short of and not extended into the northernmost zone, and the northernmost 50 m. of the adit yielded much lower values of copper, silver and gold where chip or channel sampled. The southernmost zone was initially referred to as the Tunnel Block or the No.1 Zone, and the northernmost zone as the Noranda Block or the No.2 Zone. These were subsequently developed into the South Pit and North Pit, respectively. Pre-production mining commenced in the No. 1 Zone (South Pit), from which 4,000 tonnes of low grade ore was mined, trucked to Comox and shipped to the Britannia concentrator, plus 800 tonnes of higher grade ore was mined, trucked and shipped to the Tacoma smelter. Recovery information from the ore shipments is not available.

In 1962, an additional 31 diamond drill holes and 35 percussion drill test holes, along with stripping and trenching were completed on the No.2 Zone (North Pit) by Hill, Starck & Associates. Total indicated ore reserves were estimated at 553,400 tonnes @ 1.40% copper, 0.51 g/t gold and 41 g/t silver, consisting of 217,700 tonnes @ 1.43% copper in the No.2 Zone (North Pit) and 335,700 tonnes @ 1.39% copper in the No.1 Zone (South Pit). Open pit ratios of ore to waste were estimated at 1:1 to 1:4. Inferred ore located between the two zones was estimated at 132,500 tonnes @ 0.65% copper. The mineral resource estimates reported at this time are not to current industry standards.

In 1963-64, Mt. Washington Copper reached an agreement to complete development and construction of the Mt. Washington Mine with Consolidated Woodgreen Mines Limited, subsequently renamed Cumberland Mining Ltd. The companies formed a subsidiary company, Mount Washington Milling Co. Ltd., to operate the Mt. Washington Mine and Mill. Woodgreen/Cumberland's 800-1000 ton per day flotation mill from the Motherlode Property near Greenwood, B.C., was dismantled, moved and erected 3.1 km. east of and 550 m. lower than the Mt. Washington mine site (7.2 km. by road). A tailings dam was constructed 2.3 km. east of and 180 m. below the mill site (2.4 km. by pipeline). Contract mining and trucking was

undertaken by Tymac Construction Company. By late 1964, 82,500 tonnes of ore had been mined and stockpiled at the mill site, and 122,000 tonnes of waste had been moved. Furukawa Mining Co. provided advance funding for startup of the mine and mill in exchange for the sale of the entire output of copper concentrate. The Mt. Washington mine was officially opened on December 5, 1964. It is significant to note that the mill was a single stage crushing, grinding and flotation plant with a design throughput of 750 TPD based on year round milling, and on seasonal mining from the open pit mine during the summer and fall.

In 1963, Cominco optioned the portion of the Mt. Washington Property below 4000' elevation (1219 m.), and in 1963-64 completed geological mapping, ground magnetics, and 22 diamond drill holes. Cominco's focused its exploration efforts on the bulk ore potential of the various breccias identified across the property, but only split and sampled selected portions of the core, analyzed samples routinely for copper only, and subsequently dropped the option on the property in early 1965. The following significant drill intercepts were achieved and reported by Cominco, and are listed by target area:

In 10 drill holes testing the Murex Breccia:

- Hole No. C-1 yielded:
    - 56.1 m. @ 0.25% copper from 0 to 56.1 m., and,
    - 11.4 m. @ 0.19% copper from 114.5 m. to 125.9 m.
- Hole No. C-2 yielded:
    - 37.3 m. @ 0.25% copper from 33.5 m. to 70.8 m.
- Hole No. C-14 yielded:
    - 75.7 m. @ 0.28% copper from 12.2 m. to 87.9 m.
- Hole No. C-16 yielded:
    - 5.6 m. @ 0.56% copper from 11.1 m. to 16.7 and
    - 36.6 m. @ 0.29% copper from 34.7 m. to 71.3 m.
- Hole No. C-18 yielded:
    - 19.5 m. @ 0.28% copper from 48.9 m. to 68.4 m.

- Hole No. C-19 yielded:
    - 26.8 m. @ 0.29% copper from 22.6 m. to 49.4 m., and
    - 7.5 m. @ 0.39% copper from 64.0 m. to 71.5 m., and
    - 8.8 m. @ 0.26% copper from 141.6 m. to 150.4 m., and
    - 1.8 m. @ 4.8% copper from 195.8 m. to 197.6 m.

In 7 drill holes testing the Washington Breccia beneath, or on trend with the open pits:

- Hole No. C-5 yielded:
    - 6.4 m. @ 0.92% copper from 17.4 m. to 23.8 m., and
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.88% copper from 40.5 m. to 41.3 m.
- Hole No. C-6 yielded:
    - 2.4 m. @ 0.80% copper from 15.2 m. to 17.6 m.
- Hole No. C-7 yielded:
    - 4.1 m. @ 1.51% copper from 7.8 m. to 11.9 m., and
    - 11.9 m. @ 0.34% copper from 103.6 m. to 115.5 m.
- Hole No. C-9 yielded:
    - 26.5 m. @ 0.40% copper from 3.4 m. to 29.9 m.
- Hole No. C-10 yielded:
    - 1.8 m. @ 1.1% copper from 35.1 m. to 36.9 m., and
    - 7.3 m. @ 0.43% copper from 149.1 m. to 156.4 m.

In 2 drill holes testing the Murray Breccia southwest of the open pits:

- Hole C-15 yielded:
    - 31.7 m. @ 0.27% copper, 0.26 g/t gold & 6.7 g/t silver (61.0m.-92.7m.)

In 3 drill holes testing outcropping mineralization discovered during road construction northeast of the open pits, no significant drill intercepts were achieved.

In 1965, the Mount Washington Milling Co. mined 219,700 tonnes of ore, milled 170,100 tonnes of ore, stockpiled 49,600 tonnes of ore, and produced 8,100 tonnes of concentrate containing 1,704,300 kilograms of copper, 59,300 grams of gold and 3,723,000 grams of silver. In addition, 542,200 tonnes of waste and overburden was removed. The open pit operated from May 16th to December 10th, and the mill operated all year.

In 1966, the Mount Washington Milling Co. mined 156,100 tonnes of ore, milled 162,800 tonnes of ore, and produced 7,700 tonnes of concentrate containing 1,481,400 kilograms of copper, 67,900 grams of gold and 3,423,800 grams of silver. In addition, 273,200 tonnes of waste and overburden was removed. The open pit operated from the beginning of June to the end of November, and the mill operated all year.

In 1967, the Mount Washington Milling Co. milled 9,700 tonnes of stockpiled ore, and produced 1,400 tonnes of concentrate containing 257,500 kilograms of copper, 14,300 grams of gold and 552,700 grams of silver. At the end of March, the mill ceased operation and on April 3, 1967 the company was placed in receivership and all operations closed. The parent company maintained ownership of the property.

Over its 2 year mine life, the Mt. Washington mill processed 342,600 tonnes of ore averaging 1.005% copper, 0.413 g/t gold, and 22.5 g/t silver, generating 17,200 tonnes of concentrate containing 3,443,200 kilograms of copper, 141,500 grams of gold and 7,699,500 grams of silver. This data is from the Minister of Mines Annual Reports, and there exists conflicting data quoted elsewhere. Although mill recovery information is not available, calculated recoveries compared to the total indicated resources are estimated at 71% for copper, 81% for gold, and 55% for silver. The calculated tonnage and grades of the tailings dam are therefore estimated at 325,400 tonnes @ 0.41% copper, 0.10 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver, but is not a resource estimate to NI43-101 standards, and cannot be relied upon.

In 1966-68, the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. and Qualicum Mines Ltd. engaged consulting engineer W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng. to undertake exploration work targeting primarily porphyry copper style mineralization on the Mt. Washington property. In 1966, Stevenson completed a reconnaissance soil geochemistry survey along selected roads between Wolf Lake and McKay Lake, and analyzed several hundred samples for zinc, with poor results. In 1967, Stevenson completed geological mapping, grid-based soil geochemistry, and initiated a few widely spaced lines of ground magnetic and induced polarization (I.P.) surveys in the Murex area surrounding the mill site. Approximately two hundred samples were analyzed for copper, showing a broad area of 1.6 km. by 1 km. with elevated copper values in soils, exceeding 280 ppm, the anomalous threshold as determine by J.S. Scott, P.Eng. The geophysics delineated a co-incident magnetic high and chargeability high over an area of 1100 metres by 700 metres, co-incident with the northern portion of the soil anomaly. The magnetic survey was supervised by D.W. Smellie, P.Eng. and the I.P. survey was supervised and interpreted by D.B. Sutherland, M.A. and R.A. Bell, PhD. of McPhar Geophysics Limited, who conducted the I.P. survey.

In 1968, the Mt. Washington property was optioned by Marietta Resources Ltd. (Marietta) from the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Marietta engaged consulting engineer W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng. to continue exploring the property for porphyry copper style mineralization. In 1968, Stevenson initiated additional I.P.-resistivity survey lines and an airborne magnetic survey was conducted over much of the Mt. Washington property. The geophysics delineated three large magnetic highs along an E-W trend across the property, flanked by chargeability highs and resistivity lows from which 4 significant targets were established, named Zones A-D. The best target, Zone A, was delineated over a length of 4 km. and a width of 750 metres. C. Elliot, Mining Geophysical Engineer, supervised and interpreted both surveys. The airborne survey was conducted by Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited.

In 1968-69 on behalf of Marietta, W.G. Stevenson obtained, re-logged and selectively sampled diamond drill core from Cominco's 1963-64 drilling programs, specifically for drill holes C-1 to C-4, C7 to C-10, C13 to C16 and C18 to C21. All sampled drill core was analyzed for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver. The following intercepts were obtained from essentially previously un-sampled core intervals from Cominco holes:

- Hole No.C-2 from the Murex Breccia which yielded:
    - 13.6 m. @ 0.15% copper, 0.06% molybdenum from 78.2 m. to 91.8 m., including:
    - 7.2 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.10% molybdenum from 83.0 m. to 90.2 m.

- Hole No.C-7 from the Washington Breccia beneath the North Pit which yielded:
    - 70.4 m. @ 0.16% copper, 0.006% molybdenum from 33.2 m. to 70.4 m., including:
    - 24.3 m. @ 0.16% copper, 0.016% molybdenum from 61.0 m. to 85.3 m.
- Hole No.C-9 from the Washington Breccia east of the North Pit which yielded:
    - 76.2 m. @ 0.25% copper, 0.03% molybdenum, 0.22 g/t gold and 2.2 g/t silver from 0 m. to 76.2 m., including:
    - 42.7 m. @ 0.26% copper, 0.05% molybdenum, 0.20 g/t gold and 1.9 g/t silver from 6.1 m. to 48.8 m.
- Hole No.C-10 from the Washington Breccia south of the South Pit which yielded:
    - 30.3 m. @ 0.17% copper and 2.0 g/t silver from 4.5 m. to 34.7 m., and,
    - 43.6 m. @ 0.24% copper and 2.0 g/t silver from 34.7 m. to 78.3 m., and,
    - 34.1 m. @ 0.28% copper, 0.006% molybdenum and 1.7 g/t silver from 131.1 m. to 165.2 m.
- Hole No. C-15 from the Murray Breccia southwest of the South Pit which yielded:
    - 15.3 m. @ 0.24% copper from 94.4 m. to 109.7 m.

In 1969, on behalf of Marietta, W.G. Stevenson completed 15 diamond drill holes on the Mt. Washington property, following up new surface targets, geophysical targets and Cominco's drilling targets. Most of the holes were split and sampled over their entire lengths, and the samples analyzed for copper, molybdenum, silver and gold. The following drill results were achieved by Marietta, listed by target area:

In four holes testing I.P. target Zone A in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-1 yielded 3 m. @ 0.26% copper, 5 ppm molybdenum and 2 ppm silver from 115.8 m. to 119.8 m., but averaged approximately 350 ppm copper over its entire 141 m. logged as mainly Karmutsen volcanics with some intrusives

- Hole 69-3 yielded 3 m. @ 0.03% copper and 0.02% ppm molybdenum from 100.6 m. to 103.6 m., but averaged approximately 250 ppm copper and 15 ppm molybdenum from 40 m. to the bottom of the hole at 305 m., logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

- Hole 69-6 yielded 3 m. @ 0.20% copper and 2.2 ppm silver from 116 m. to 119 m., but averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 152 m. depth, logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing co-incident I.P. target Zone C and magnetic target Body B in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-2 yielded 3.0 m. @ 0.24% copper, 0.003% molybdenum and 1.8 ppm silver from 128 m. to 131 m., but averaged approximately 450 ppm copper over its entire 155 m. depth, logged as entirely Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing co-incident I.P. target Zone B and magnetic target Body A in the Murex area, the following significant intercept was achieved:

- Hole 69-4 yielded 3 m. @ 0.40% copper, 0.001% molybdenum and 5 ppm silver from 122 m. to 125 m., in silicified and sulphidic Karmutsen volcanics

In one hole testing magnetic target Body A in the Murex area, no significant intercepts achieved, the best being:

- Hole 69-7 yielded 3 m. @ 0.05% copper, 0.03% molybdenum and 1.5 ppm silver from 54.9 m. to 57.9 m., and was logged as hornblende syenite over its entire 305 m. length

In three holes testing surface copper-molybdenum mineralization exposed in a road cut east of McKay Lake, the following significant intercept, and two non-significant intercepts achieved:

- Hole 69-13 yielded 27.4 m. @ 0.009% copper and 0.0375% molybdenum in a mineralized breccia body (later named the Quarry Breccia), and minor intrusives

- Hole 69-8 yielded 4.6 m. @ 0.14% copper from 1.5 m. to 6.1 m. , and averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 67 m. depth, intersecting intrusives surrounding a breccia body

- Hole 69-9 yielded 3 m. @ 0.05% ppm molybdenum at 85 m. to 88 m., and averaged approximately 250 ppm copper over its entire 93 m. depth, intersecting intrusives, Karmutsen volcanics and minor breccias

In two holes testing co-incident I.P. target Zone C and magnetic target Body B in the Murex area, the following two significant intercepts achieved:

- Hole 69-10 yielded 82.3 m. @ 0.20% copper, 0.015% molybdenum and 3.3 g/t silver from surface to 82.3 m. in mineralized Murex Breccia
- Hole 69-14 yielded 27.4 m. @ 0.22% copper, 0.005% molybdenum and 3.4 g/t silver from surface to 27.4 m. in mineralized quartzite and intrusives

In one hole following up Cominco's hole C-9 in the Washington Breccia east of the North Pit, the following significant intercept achieved:

- Hole 69-11 yielded 45.7 m. @ 0.09% copper, 0.028% molybdenum and 1.8 g/t silver from surface to 45.7 m., intersecting mineralized Washington Breccia

In one hole following up Cominco's holes C-10 and C-15 testing surface mineralization in the Washington Breccia south of the South Pit, the following significant intercept achieved:

- Hole 69-15 yielded 19.5 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.003% molybdenum and 4.2 g/t silver from 1.8 m. to 21.3 m., intersecting mineralized intrusives overlying Washington Breccia

In 1970, Marietta Resources Ltd. dropped the option on the Mt. Washington Property. R. Dunsmore, Geologist, supervised a ground electromagnetic survey over portions of property for the Mt. Washington Copper Co. in 1970, and located many anomalies.

In early 1972, the Minerals Section of Imperial Oil Limited (Esso) optioned the Mt. Washington property from Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Esso also completed agreements with all other tenure holders over an extensive area surrounding Mt. Washington, including five separate agreements with Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas (C.P.O.G.), the base metals rights holders, and surface rights holders, prior to commencing exploration work.

In 1972, Esso commenced a multi-year, systematic exploration program of the Mt. Washington Property under the direction of geologist D.A. Bridge. In the first year, Esso completed detailed geological mapping and chip sampling of the open pits and road cuts, assaying all samples for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, plus selected samples for arsenic. A grid was established and two baselines were soil sampled, and soils analyzed for copper and molybdenum. An I.P. survey was conducted along one of the grid baselines. No significant results were reported by Esso in 1972.

In 1973, Esso completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (E.M.) geophysical survey over most of the property, a ground E.M. survey, an induced polarization (I.P.) survey, and seven diamond drill holes. The airborne geophysical survey was supervised by D.C. Fraser, Ph.D. of Aerodat Limited. The survey detected a large, elliptical east-west magnetic high 5 km. by 2.5 km. in size in the southeast portion of the property, corresponding with the Murex Breccia and quartz diorite intrusions, with numerous electromagnetic conductors along its northeast and southeast flanks. The survey also detected two circular, 500 m. diameter magnetic highs, one centred just northwest of McKay Lake, and one centred just west of Pyrrhotite Lake, corresponding with the North open pit and with the Oyster Breccia, respectively. The aeromagnetic high northwest of McKay Lake also displayed several electromagnetic conductors along its northern and western flanks. The ground E.M. survey was undertaken to locate airborne conductors near the open pits, and conducted by F.S. Eeg, C.E.T., but was terminated prior to its completion. The I.P. survey was conducted by P.E. Walcott, P.Eng., and was undertaken on two areas of the Murex Breccia, with nebulous results.

The drilling program in 1973 consisted of 7 holes in the Murex area, the first hole (Hole 73-1) which was abandoned in overburden. The fifth hole (Hole 73-5) was drilled to test an E.M. anomaly in the vicinity of Marietta drill hole M-1, and failed to achieve any significant intercepts, but only two core samples were taken over its 134 m. depth in spite of many notations of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The last hole (Hole 73-7) tested E.M. anomalies along the northeast flank of the large, elliptical magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of Marietta drill hole 69-3, and failed to achieve significant intercepts, the best being:

- Hole 73-7 yielded 50.3 m. @ 0.05% copper from 9.1 m. to 59.4 m.

The remaining four drill holes (Holes 73-2, 73-3, 73-4, and 73-6) were clustered in the vicinity of Marietta drill holes 69-8, 69-9 and 69-13, and yielded the following significant intercepts:

- Hole 73-3, which was systematically sampled and assayed for copper only, yielded:
    - 120.2 m. @ 0.24% copper from 3.2 m. to 123.4 m., including:
        - 12.0 m. @ 0.48% copper from 3.2 m. to 15.2 m., and,
        - 12.2 m. @ 0.61% copper from 36.6 m. to 48.8 m., and,
        - 6.1 m. @ 0.65% copper from 117.3 m. to 123.4 m.
- Hole 73-4, which was only selectively sampled and generally assayed only for copper, yielded:
    - 6.1 m. @ 0.40% copper, 0.019% molybdenum and 0.26 g/t silver from 83.2 m. to 89.3 m. (only section assayed for anything but copper), and
    - 2.0 m. @ 0.22% copper from 94.2 m. to 96.2 m., and,
    - 3.1 m. @ 0.15% copper from 129.5 m. to 132.6 m., and,
    - 2.6 m. @ 0.24% copper from 134.1 m. to 136.7 m., and,
    - 1.8 m. @ 0.27% copper from 137.8 m. to 139.6 m., and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.20% copper from 144.9 m. to 145.7 m.
- Hole 73-6, which was systematically sampled and assayed for copper only, yielded:
    - 60.3 m. @ 0.20% copper from 2.6 m. to 62.9 m., including:
        - 33.5 m. @ 0.27% copper from 6.1 m. to 39.6 m., and,
    - 15.9 m. @ 0.15% copper from 72.5 m. to 88.4 m., including:
        - 3.1 m. @ 0.39% copper from 85.3 m. to 88.4 m., and,
    - 13.4 m. @ 0.31% copper from 139.6 m. to 153.0 m., ending in good mineralization, according to the drill log

In 1974, Esso completed exploration work in 10 areas on the Mt. Washington property, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, and 21 diamond drill holes in 4 of those areas. Two drill holes were completed in the northeast portion of the Murex area, referred to as the Murex Trend Breccia, with significant results as follows:

- Hole 74-2 intersected biotitic, mineralized shock breccia which yielded:
    - 46.5 m. @ 0.53% copper, 0.17 g/t gold and 7.2 g/t silver from 9.1 m. to 55.6 m., and
    - 30.0 m. @ 0.245% copper, 0.003 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 62.9 m. to 89.9 m.

In the Upper Murex Breccia, located in the southwest portion of the Murex area, and described as being clast-supported with a quartz-sulphide matrix, twenty one trenches and four drill holes were completed, with significant results as follows:

- Trench 1 chip sampling yielded 2.1 m. @ 0.32% copper, 0.79 g/t gold and 45 g/t silver, and
- Trench 4 chip sampling yielded 1.0 m. @ 0.28% copper, 9.8 g/t gold and 6.2 g/t silver
- Hole 74-3 yielded 57.15 m. @ 0.058% copper, 0.73 g/t gold and 2.1 g/t silver from 0 m. to 57.15 m., including:
    - 21.3 m. @ 0.082% copper, 1.6 g/t gold and 2.3 g/t silver from 18.3 m. to 39.6 m.
- Hole 74-5 yielded 91.4 m. @ 0.13% copper, 0.08 g/t gold and 2.9 g/t silver from 0 m. to 91.4 m. ending in mineralization, and including:
    - 33.5 m. @ 0.17% copper, 0.11 g/t gold and 3.5 g/t silver from 10.7 m. to 44.2 m., and
    - 12.5 m. @ 0.14% copper, 0.21 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 78.9 m. to 91.4 m., ending in mineralization

In the West Murex Zone, grid-based soil sampling upslope from hole 69-10 yielded an area of approximately 200 m. by 100 m. with six samples exceeding 410 ppm copper, corresponding to a ground magnetic high trend. No drilling was done here in 1974.

In the Tsolum Breccia Zone, located at the east end of the Murex area, grid-based soil sampling and ground magnetics were conducted in the vicinity of an outcrop of intrusive breccia which contains visible chalcopyrite mineralization over approximately 25 m. Geophysics yielded a

magnetic low over an area of approximately 300 m. by 100 m., and geochemistry yielded six corresponding soil samples exceeding 320 ppm copper, and two samples exceeding 28 ppm molybdenum. No drilling was done here in 1974.

In the Oyster Ridge Breccia, described as a collapse breccia with a matrix of quartz, chlorite, calcite and iron oxides, and located west of Pyrrhotite Lake, grid-based soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey were completed in 1974. No significant result were obtained from the breccia, and no drilling was completed here in 1974, but outcrop chip sampling from intrusive dikes exposed in Pyrrhotite Creek 100 m. to the southwest yielded the following significant results:

- 0.9 m. @ 7.5 g/t gold, 5.2% arsenic, 0.05% copper, 0.13% lead and 0.05% zinc in a sulphidic intrusive breccia, and
- 0.9 m. @ 2.67% copper, 0.69 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver from a chalcopyrite-bornite bearing shear zone

In the Meadows Anomaly, located on the west flank of Mt. Washington, prospecting, grid-based soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey, and seven drill holes were completed in 1974. Prospecting yielded three sulphide showings in outcrop, one which yielded significant values from grab sampling as follows:

- 29 g/t gold, 142 g/t silver, 24% arsenic and 0.83% copper

The Murray Vein (probably synonymous with the Domineer No.1 Vein), exposed in outcrop 550 metres east of the Meadows Anomaly, yielded significant values from two grab samples as follows:

- 2.7 to 20 g/t gold, 244 to 376 g/t silver, 1.7 to 4.7% arsenic, and 1.4 to 3.2% copper

Also at the Meadows Anomaly, soil geochemistry yielded two parallel, north-south elongate zones of co-incident anomalous copper, silver and gold. Geophysics yielded numerous electromagnetic conductors. Drilling in 1974 consisted of a fence of four holes (74-12, -13, -14 and -19) testing the geochemical anomaly to the east of the outcrop showing, and another

three holes (74-16, -17 and -18) testing the geophysical conductors, with potentially significant results as follows, considering that no gold analyses were completed on the core samples:

- Hole 74-12 intersected multiple fractured limonitic zones, including two which yielded:
    - 3.1 m. @ 0.043% copper, 0.128% arsenic and 13.4 g/t silver from 3.0 m. to 6.1 m., and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 0.64% copper, 0.052% arsenic and 5.0 g/t silver from 18.3 m. to 19.1 m.
- Hole 74-13 intersected multiple fractured limonitic zones, including two which yielded:
    - 0.6 m. @ 0.22% copper, 0.022% arsenic and 3.1 g/t silver from 6.1 m. to 6.7 m., and
    - 3.7 m. @ 0.027% copper, 0.32% arsenic and 12.1 g/t silver from 12.8 m. to 16.5 m.
- Hole 74-15 intersected multiple thin sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 1.2 m. @ 0.32% copper, 0.013% arsenic and 3.0 g/t silver from 2.8 m. to 4.0 m.
- Hole 74-17 intersected multiple thin sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 1.5 m. @ 0.15% copper, 0.024% arsenic and 2.5 g/t silver from 0.9 m. to 2.4 m.
- Hole 74-19 intersected fractured, limonitic and sulphidic zones, including one which yielded 3.1 m. @ 0.35% copper, 1.8% arsenic and 43 g/t silver from 1.5 m. to 4.6 m.

In the area of the former Mt. Washington Copper open pits, seven drill holes (74-6, 74-7, 74-8, 74-9, 74-10, 74-20 and 74-21) were completed in 1974 to test both for vein extensions and for disseminated copper mineralization within 300 metres of the pits. The following significant results were achieved:

- Hole 74-6 yielded 97.5 m. @ 0.20% copper, 0.14 g/t gold and 5.3 g/t silver from 23.8 m. to 121.3 m. (only 60.9 m. of the section were analyzed for gold and silver), including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 3.8% copper, 0.51 g/t gold and 119 g/t silver from 73.9 m. to 74.4 m.
- Hole 74-7 yielded 80.2 m. @ 0.13% copper, 0.96% arsenic, 0.18 g/t gold, and 3.1 g/t silver from 19.5 m. to 99.7 m., including:
    - 0.9 m. @ 1.64% copper, 0.022% arsenic, 0.10 g/t gold and 45 g/t silver from 25.6 to 26.5 m., and

    - 3.0 m. @ 0.142% copper, 2.25% arsenic, 2.6 g/t gold and 69 g/t silver from 69.2 m. to 72.2 m.

- Hole 74-9 yielded 31.4 m. @ 0.146% copper, 0.007% arsenic, 0.017 g/t gold and 3.03 g/t silver from 10.7 m. to 42.1 m., including:
    - 10.2 m. @ 0.252% copper, 0.002% arsenic, 0.013 g/t gold and 4.43 g/t silver from 13.7 m. to 23.9 m.
- Hole 74-10 yielded 115.8 m. @ 0.094% copper (only copper analyzed consistently) from 1.5 m. to 117.3 m. (the entire hole), including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 0.678% copper, 0.034 g/t gold and 8.57 g/t silver from 38.1 m. to 39.6 m.
- Hole 74-21 yielded 21.6 m. @ 0.097% copper (only copper analyzed consistently) from 0 m. to 21.6 m. (the entire hole), including:
    - 0.9 m. @ 0.298% copper, 0.041% arsenic, 0.103 g/t gold and 9.26 g/t silver from 11.0 m. to 11.9 m.

Additional soil geochemistry and prospecting were completed by Esso in 1974 in three other areas: McKay Creek, the 101 Zone and the South Comox Zone, but no significant results were obtained.

In 1975, Esso completed work in 4 areas on the Mt. Washington property, including a ground magnetic survey, soil sampling and trenching in the Murex area, trenching and a test induced polarization line over the Tsolum Breccia, and three drill holes in two other areas.

In the Oyster Ridge Breccia, two widely spaced drill holes (75-1, -2) were completed, but with no significant results. In the Murray Breccia, one drill vertical hole (75-3) was completed from the ridge crest to a depth of 300.8 m., yielding several significant intercepts as follows:

- 3.2 m. @ 3.6 g/t gold, 7.5 g/t silver from 102.4 m. to 105.6 m.(abundant arsenopyrite in quartz, suggesting the Murray/Domineer No.1 Vein), and,
- 32.3 m. @ 0.117% copper, 0.008 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 210.6 m. to 242.9 m., including:

    - 15.4 m. @ 0.173% copper and 0.027 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 224.5 m. to 239.9 m., and

- 15.2 m. @ 0.200% copper and 0.062 g/t gold (no other analyses) from 279.5 m. to 294.7 m.

In the Tsolum Breccia, the I.P. test line was inconclusive, and two trenches 9 metres apart yielded the following significant results from bulk sampling:

- 3.7 m. @ 0.40% copper, and
- 1.5 m. @ 0.21% copper

In the Murex area, the ground survey confirmed a magnetic low response from the previous airborne survey. Soil sampling indicated a 65 m. diameter molybdenum anomaly from the edge of the magnetic low. A rock chip sample from fractured siltstone within the magnetic low yielded 0.172% copper and 0.039% molybdenum.

Also in 1975, P.J. McGuigan completed a B.Sc. thesis at the University of British Columbia entitled, “Certain Breccias of the Mount Washington Property, Vancouver Island”, based on work completed while he was working for Esso in 1972 and 1973.

In 1976, Esso drilled a single 344 metre hole (MW-84) collared at -60 in a southwest direction, approximately 400 metres southwest of McKay Lake. The hole tested the area near the Murray Breccia, was logged only in a cursory way by P.J. McGuigan, was only selectively sampled, and those samples were consistently analyzed only for copper. Hole MW-84 yielded multiple significant and largely un-bracketed intercepts as follows:

- 146.3 m. @ 0.284% copper from 9.1 m. to 155.4 m. and,
- 9.1 m. @ 0.222% copper from 167.6 m. to 173.7 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.143% copper from 192.0 m. to 195.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.203% copper from 204.2 m. to 207.2 m. and,

- 3.0 m. @ 0.192% copper from 216.4 m. to 219.4 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.131% copper from 228.6 m. to 231.6 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.103% copper from 240.8 m. to 243.8 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.205% copper from 253.0 m. to 256.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.193% copper from 265.2 m. to 268.2 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.225% copper from 277.4 m. to 280.4 m. and,
- 11.6 m. @ 0.134% copper from 290.2 m. to 301.8 m. and,
- 9.1 m. @ 0.396% copper from 306.9 m. to 316.0 m. and,
- 3.0 m. @ 0.499% copper from 338.4 m. to 341.4 m.

From 1977 to 1982, Esso did not undertake any more exploration work on the Mt. Washington property, but instead concentrated primarily on metallurgical studies to investigate the feasibility of an on-site, low grade, heap leach copper operation. The lead consultant for these studies was A. Bruynesteyn of B.C. Research, and the project manager with Esso was R. Somerville, P.Eng. This time period coincided with a gradual decrease in the market price for copper, but also high volatility in the market prices for gold, silver and molybdenum, the other metals of potential interest at Mt. Washington. Esso terminated agreements covering the Mt. Washington property, and returned the mineral claims and crown grants to Mt. Washington Copper in 1982.

In late 1982, the mineral claims and crown grants covering the Mt. Washington property were acquired by Veerman-Botel Ltd. through an agreement with Mt. Washington Copper. Veerman-Botel did little work on the property before optioning it to Better Resources Ltd. (Better) in early 1983. In May, 1983, K.E. Northcote, P.Eng., completed a summary report on the property for Better Resources, and recommended that future exploration work be focused on both the high grade gold potential in the flat lying silicified zone, and the on the bulk tonnage gold potential of the breccia zones. He also noted that previous drilling was done using small diameter core, yielding poor recoveries in the fractured, weathered mineralized zones, and that the core samples were not systematically analyzed for gold. Mr. Northcote recommended a 2-phase, $310,000 exploration program on the Mt. Washington property, commencing with detailed re-evaluations of all previous work, including gold analyses of

selected sample rejects. Better then staked many more claims, covering the West Arm, Murex Breccia and Oyster Breccia areas, and completed agreements with both Fording Coal Ltd. for the base metal rights and with the surface rights owner for the area covering the mineral claims and crown grants.

From 1983 to 1990, Better completed systematic exploration work targeting primarily the gold potential in the West Arm area of Mt. Washington. Most of Better's work on the Mt. Washington property was done under the direction of either J.F. Bristow, P.Eng. or C.C. Rennie, P.Eng., both former presidents and directors of Better. The company completed extensive grid-based soil geochemistry and targeted trenching across the property and chip sampling of showings, but the main exploration technique utilized was diamond drilling, using large diameter (generally NQ size) core, routinely analyzing core samples for gold, and surveying all drill collar locations.

In 1983 and 1984 on their Lupus Property in the Wolf Lake area, Proquest Resource Corporation discovered two new gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins named the Lake Showing (north of Wolf Lake) and the Creek Showing (east of Wolf Lake). Select outcrop grab sampling from the showings yielded significant values as follows:

- 70.1 g/t gold, 115 g/t silver, 6.1% arsenic and 7.2% zinc (Lake Showing)
- 11.9 g/t gold, 2.9% arsenic (Creek Showing)

In 1985, Homestake Mineral Development Company acquired and expanded Proquest's Lupus Property and completed extensive soil and rock geochemistry surveys. Select outcrop grab sampling from quartz-sulphide veins at the known Lake showings and a new showing both on the Lupus 1 claim northwest of Wolf Lake yielded significant values as follows:

- 35.6 g/t gold, 44.5 g/t silver, 5.59% zinc (Lake Showing)
- 5.9 g/t gold, 55.0 g/t silver, 1.54% copper (Lupus 4 and possibly Bluff Zone)

In 1985, west of Wolf Lake, St. James Minerals Ltd. discovered disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in altered volcanics exposed for 250 metres in an east-flowing creek bed, from which an outcrop grab sample yielded elevated values as follows:

- 12.7 g/t silver and 0.37% copper

In 1986, Pan World Ventures Inc. acquired Proquest's Lupus Property, completed geological mapping, soil and rocks geochemistry and geophysical I.P. surveys. Outcrop chip sampling on quartz-sulphide veins the Lake Showing and Creek Showing, and sub-crop grab sampling on the Road Showing, a new discovery west of Wolf Lake, yielded significant values as follows:

- 92.5 g/t gold, 195 g/t silver, 0.96% copper, 0.45% lead, 5.98% zinc, 5.74% arsenic over 0.09 metres (Lake Showing)

- 4.49 g/t gold, 145 g/t silver, 0.54% copper, 2.1% lead, 1.61% zinc and 4.95% arsenic over 0.2 metres (Creek Showing)

- 21.9 g/t gold, 30.9 g/t silver, 0.66% copper (Road Showing)

In 1986, Westmin Resources Ltd. acquired the Dove Property located between Wolf Lake and Mt. Washington from J. Paquet, and completed geological mapping and prospecting, including outcrop grab sampling from narrow quartz-sulphide veins in Murex Creek and Murex Breccia areas which yielded significant values as follows:

- 9.87 g/t gold, 24.9 g/t silver, 0.82% lead and 1.18% zinc over 0.02 metres (Lower Murex Creek)

- 0.42% copper and 2.43% zinc over 0.06 metre (Central Murex Creek)

- 0.45% copper over 0.05 metres (Eastern Murex Breccia area)

By the end of 1986, Better had completed 55 drill holes in the West Arm area of Mt. Washington, renamed the Lakeview-Domineer area; and 10 holes in the Murex area. Most of the drill holes in the Lakeview-Domineer area yielded significant intercepts in gold and/or silver, including some of the better intercepts as follows:

- Hole 83-2 yielded 2.7 m. @ 9.8 g/t gold, 121 g/t silver and 3.2% arsenic from 7.3 m. to 10.0 m. including:
    - 1.2 m. @ 16.2 g/t gold, 263 g/t silver and 4.1% arsenic from 8.8 m. to 10.0 m. (5% chalcopyrite logged but not analyzed for copper)
- Hole 84-15 yielded 0.9 m. @ 17.5 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver and 2.0% arsenic from 17.4 m. to 18.3 m.
- Hole 86-5 yielded 5.3 m. @ 7.5 g/t gold, 36.6 g/t silver and 1.6% arsenic from 4.6 m. to 9.9 m., including:
    - 1.5 m. @ 13.0 g/t gold, 3.8 g/t silver and 0.25% arsenic from 4.6 m. to 6.1 m., and
    - 1.6 m. @ 24.3 g/t gold, 111.4 g/t silver, 2.15% copper and 4.8% arsenic from 8.3 m. to 9.9 m.
- Hole 86-17 yielded 0.9 m. @ 9.3 g/t gold, 8.8 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 1.35% arsenic from 4.3 m. to 5.2 m. and,
- 1.5 m. @ 13.4 g/t gold, 20.9 g/t silver, 0.58% copper and 4.2% arsenic from 15.8 m. to 17.3 m.

In 1987, Cactus West Explorations Ltd. completed prospecting work on its Lake and Bluff claims northwest of Wolf Lake, and reported the following significant outcrop chip and grab sample results:

- 78.9 g/t gold, 145 g/t silver and 9.48% zinc over 0.11 m. (Lake Zone), and
- 90.5 g/t gold, 192 g/t silver and 9.58% zinc over 0.11 m. (Lake Zone), and
- 75.8g/t gold (grab from Bluff Zone)

In February, 1987 J.J. McDougall, P.Eng. completed a summary report on the Mt. Washington Property for Better Resources, and completed preliminary mineral resource estimates using only drilling data (historical and not to current standards) for the Lakeview-Domineer area as follows:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview	3.4 g/t gold	3.0 metres	176,632	7.9 g/t	33.6 g/t
Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	3.0 metres	37,387	7.2 g/t	66.5 g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	119,115	2.4 g/t	15.4 g/t

Inferred Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Central	not specified	not specified	440,627	6.2 g/t	not specified

In the Murex area, the following significant drill intercepts were achieved in 1986, but none of the core samples were analyzed for molybdenum:

- Hole MX-86-1 yielded 16.0 m. @ 6.1 g/t gold, 4.2 g/t silver and 0.17% copper from 1.5 m. to 17.5 m., including:
    - 6.8 m. @ 11.0 g/t gold, 5.0 g/t silver and 0.27% copper from 10.7 m. to 17.5 m.
- Hole MX-86-6 yielded 22.0 m. @ 0.32 g/t gold, 0.92 g/t silver and 0.10% copper from 15.2 m. to 37.2 m., including:
    - 7.8 m. @ 0.77 g/t gold, 1.84 g/t silver and 0.15% copper from 23.9 m. to 31.7 m.
- Hole MX-86-7 yielded 19.8 m. @ 0.22 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver & 1.5% copper from 29.4 m. to 49.2 m. and,
- 6.8 m. @ 0.38 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver & 3.3% copper from 55.5 m. to 62.3 m.

In 1987, Better completed an additional 113 drill holes to increase the confidence in the Lakeview-Domineer area mineral resource, plus an additional 5 drill holes in the Murex area, and grid-based geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys, along with 8 diamond drill holes in the area of the Oyster Breccia.

The Lakeview-Domineer definition drilling was reasonably successful and the company commenced an underground exploration adit, which was completed in early 1988. The 3 m. x 3 m. adit was driven in an east-northeasterly direction along the strike of the mineralized zone for a total distance of about 290 m., including a northeasterly crosscut, at an average elevation of 1375 m., and at an average gradient of +2.5%. The mineralization exposed in both ribs of the adit was geologically mapped after the initial 45 m., and channel or panel sampled at roughly 10' (3 m.) intervals more or less in its entirety, and samples assayed for gold, silver, copper and arsenic. Grab samples from blast rock (muck grabs) were also routinely taken along the adit while it was being advanced. The initial (un-mapped) western portion of the adit yielded the following values from 35 channel samples along 15 consecutive cuts in the southeast rib:

45 m. length

1.4 m. average vertical thickness

21.8 g/t gold

139 g/t silver

0.73% copper

6.30% arsenic

A portion of the adit yielded the following values from 8 consecutive muck grab samples over 10 m. length from near the middle of the initial 45 m. un-mapped portion:

10 m. length

3 m. assumed vertical height

9.67 g/t gold

94.3 g/t silver

0.41% copper

2.04% arsenic

In the initial western portion of the adit, drift sampling results confirmed the thickness and exceeded the grades of the definition drilling results, and established the continuity of gold-silver-copper-arsenic mineralization of the flat-lying vein structure in that portion of the drift.

However, it appears from the channel sampling information that the vein structure may dip eastward into the footwall of the drift at the 45 m. mark, beyond which channel, panel and muck grab sampling results were extremely erratic and much lower in values. It has been suggested by C.C. Rennie that this section of the adit obliquely intersected one of a series of en-echelon, gently southeast dipping "sigmoid" veins within the flat-dipping shear structure along which the adit was driven.

In the 1987 Murex drilling, the drill core was only sporadically sampled, and analyzed routinely only for copper, gold and silver, but yielded the following significant intercepts:

- Hole MX-87-11 yielded 1.5 m. @ 0.31% copper and 1.0 g/t silver from 32 to 33.5 m., and 1.5 m. @ 0.29% copper and 1.0 g/t silver from 38.5 to 40 m.
- Hole MX-87-13 yielded 3.2 m. @ 0.40% copper and 2.5 g/t silver from 12 to 15.2 m., including 1.7 m. @ 0.52% copper and 3.8 g/t silver from 12 to 13.7 m.
- Hole MX-87-14 yielded 1.1 m. @ 0.44% copper and 2.1 g/t silver from 41.6 m. to 42.7 m., and 1.5 m. @ 0.37% copper & 2.1 g/t silver from 45.1 m. to 46.6 m.
- Hole MX-87-15 yielded 4.6 m. @ 0.56% copper and 4.8 g/t silver from 48.9 m. to 53.5 m., and 4.6 m. @ 0.13% copper from 61.3 m. to 65.9 m.
- Hole MX-87-15A yielded 4.3 m. @ 0.71% copper, 0.28 g/t gold and 8.9 g/t silver from 46.8 m. to 53.1 m.

In the 1987 Oyster Breccia work, soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys failed to yield significant results. Select outcrop rock grab samples taken from four locations along the southern, eastern and northern perimeter of the 450 metre diameter Oyster Breccia yielded significant values in 6 of 7 samples as follows:

- Sample 87-P-2 yielded 13.2 g/t gold, 29.1 g/t silver, 1.04% lead, 8.01% arsenic from a 0.3 m. silicified fault breccia along the southern perimeter
- Sample 87-P-3 yielded 4.72 g/t gold, 4.38 g/t silver, 0.18% copper, 3.16% arsenic from a 0.15 m. flat lying zone along the southeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-4 yielded 626 g/t silver, 2.76% arsenic from a 0.05 m. brecciated quartzite along the southeast perimeter

- Sample 87-P-5 yielded 626 g/t silver, 0.36% arsenic from a 0.05 m. vuggy, brecciated quartzite along the northeast perimeter
- Sample 87-P-6 yielded 12.4 g/t gold, 23.5 g/t silver, 1.15% arsenic from a 0.2 m. silicified massive pyrite zone along the eastern perimeter
- Sample 87-P-7 yielded 626 g/t silver, 20.01% arsenic from a 0.3 m. vuggy, silicified and brecciated quartzite along the southern perimeter

Better completed 8 drill holes from 3 setups over a 40 metre strike length to test down-dip beneath samples 87-P-1, -2 and -7 along the southern perimeter of the Oyster Breccia, but failed to yield any significant intercepts, the best being as follows:

- Hole 87-116 yielded 0.4 m. @ 2.8 g/t gold, 6.9 g/t silver, 0.07% copper and 3.7% arsenic from 38.7 m. to 39.1 m. from a vuggy, kaolinized, limonitic brecciated volcanic containing pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite

In September, 1987 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda) optioned a 51% interest in the Murex portion of the Mt. Washington property (Murex property) from Better Resources. From 1987 to 1989, Noranda completed systematic exploration work on the Murex property, targeting primarily the copper-gold potential of the breccia bodies.

In 1987, Noranda completed an airborne magnetics and electromagnetic survey (see Figure 2f), grid-based geological mapping, rock, soil and stream sediment geochemistry, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, down-hole Mise-a-la Masse (on Better's drill hole MX-86-01), and test induced polarization surveys on the Murex Property.

Geological mapping of the Murex Property by D.R. Bull of Noranda led to the interpretation of the Murex area as a post-intrusive collapse structure containing multi-phase intrusions, four types of related breccias and local quartz-sulphide mineralization. Soil geochemistry and ground geophysics outlined 4 target areas worthy of follow-up work, and were identified as Zones A, B, C, and D. The Mise a la Mass survey failed to reach the target zone due to caving of the hole above it. Select outcrop rock grab samples (81) were systematically analyzed for copper, silver, gold and arsenic, of which 7 were also analyzed for lead, zinc and molybdenum.

These samples contained various amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, occasionally with magnetite or realgar, and many yielded elevated values in copper, and occasionally in silver, gold, arsenic and/or molybdenum as well. Some of the more significant samples were as follows:

- Sample 17333 yielded 0.085% copper, 8.0 g/t silver and >100 g/t gold from a pyritic, pyrrhotitic alteration zone in a mixed lithology breccia from Zone D
- Sample 17348 yielded 0.47% copper, 6.2 g/t silver, 0.14 g/t gold and 0.0026% molybdenum from a quartz veinlet in basalt with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite from Zone A
- Sample 19012 yielded >1% copper, 18.2 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold from a quartz fracture filling in basalt from Zone B
- Sample 19017 yielded >1% copper, 42.0 g/t silver and 1.4 g/t gold from a breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite from Zone B
- Sample 19022 yielded >1% copper, 11.8 g/t silver and 0.22 g/t gold from a basalt fragment breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite & pyrrhotite from Zone B
- Sample 19024 yielded >1% copper, 38.0 g/t silver and 0.24 g/t gold from gangue filled fractures in basalt from Zone B
- Sample 27568 yielded 0.194% copper, 3.2 g/t silver and >1% arsenic from a pyritic, realgar bearing alteration zone between diorite and basalt from north of the grid area
- Sample 27583 yielded >1% copper, 54.0 g/t silver and 0.12 g/t gold from an alteration zone in a pyritic diorite breccia from Zone C
- Sample 27584 yielded >1% copper, 10.8 g/t silver and 0.08 g/t gold from pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing quartz veinlets in fractured basalt from Zone D

In 1988, Better completed 66 additional definition drill holes into, and commenced metallurgical studies for, the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and also deepened Esso hole MX-75-1 in the Oyster Breccia on the Mt. Washington Property. The Esso hole MX-75-1 was deepened from 184 m. to 542 m., and failed to yield any significant intercepts, but was only sporadically sampled and those samples analyzed only for gold and silver.

The definition drilling at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone was reasonably successful, and also confirmed the presence of multiple en-echelon quartz-sulphide veins within the much thicker, flat-lying shear structure as interpreted from geological mapping and sampling of the adit. The vein intercepts displayed a continuum from gold-rich to copper-rich, and of various thicknesses, as exemplified in the following drill holes:

- Hole 88-183 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 2.0 m. @ 0.34 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.77% copper and <0.01% arsenic from 54.7 to 56.7 m. and,
    - 8.4 m. @ 0.89 g/t gold, 10.8 g/t silver, 0.79% copper and 0.40% arsenic from 61.9 to 70.3 m. and,
    - 1.9 m. @ 1.70 g/t gold, 12.4 g/t silver, 0.12% copper & 1.13% arsenic from 73.1 to 75.0 m. and,
    - 8.3 m. @ 1.04 g/t gold, 9.7 g/t silver, 0.91% copper and 0.05% arsenic from 82.9 to 91.2 m.
- Hole 88-185 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 3.6 m. @ 7.6 g/t gold, 11.7 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 2.77% arsenic from 66.1 to 69.0 m. and,
    - 1.8 m. @ 1.2 g/t gold, 12.3 g/t silver, 1.98% copper and 0.20% arsenic from 89.2 to 87.4 m.
- Hole 88-202 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 2.8 m. @ 0.07 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver, 0.55% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 38.1 to 40.9 m. and,
    - 5.3 m. @ 0.22 g/t gold, 6.7 g/t silver, 0.87% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 50.6 to 55.9 m. and,
    - 3.9 m. @ 0.39 g/t gold, 4.4 g/t silver, 1.20% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 59.3 to 63.2 m. and,
    - 3.0 m. @ 0.75 g/t gold, 6.2 g/t silver, 1.83% copper & <0.01% arsenic from 79.2 to 82.2 m. and,
    - 1.6 m. @ 9.12 g/t gold, 92.9 g/t silver, 0.20% copper & 3.1% arsenic from 91.2 to 92.8 m. and,

- 1.6 m. @ 0.17 g/t gold, 2.7 g/t silver, 1.17 % copper & <0.01% arsenic from 99.0 to 100.6 m.

Better's metallurgical studies for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone were conducted by G.W. Hawthorne, P.Eng., and culminated in the design of an on-site 200 ton per day concentrator using a 5 step process to produce two products: a flotation gold-copper concentrate containing 26% of the gold and 68% of the copper, and gold bullion containing 66% of the gold using a combination of bio-oxidation and cyanidation. The recovery of silver was not considered in the process, and the on-site tailings pond would contain 8% of the gold, 32% of the copper and 99% of the arsenic (as ferric arsenate after bio-oxidation). The total cost of the plant and site services was estimated to be approximately C$7 million in 1988. As part of the metallurgical work, microscope studies including photomicrographs were completed by J.F. Harris, Ph.D., who identified and described the relationships between the following metallic minerals in the flotation concentrate: pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, gold, sphalerite and galena.

In 1988 on the Murex Property, Noranda completed geological mapping and outcrop rock geochemistry along grid lines, road cuts and stream beds, grid-based soil geochemistry, ground geophysics including magnetics, electromagnetics and induced polarization surveys, and 9 diamond drill holes. Geophysics identified targets in Zone A and Zone D. Geological mapping identified a fifth distinct breccia type exposed in outcrop. Soil geochemistry including test pits identified elevated values in gold, silver, copper and arsenic associated with Zone D and the Zone E. Rock geochemistry from select float or outcrop grab samples, or representative outcrop chip or panel samples, yielded numerous significant values in gold, silver, copper and/or arsenic as follows:

- Sample R-28001 yielded 1.3 g/t gold, 63 g/t silver, 5.1% copper from a select outcrop grab of massive sulphide in a basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-28002 yielded 0.56 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver, 2.2% copper from a select outcrop grab of chalcopyrite vein in a basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-28042 yielded 12 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 0.36% copper, >10% arsenic from a select float grab of sulphidic basalt in Zone A
- Sample R-28052 yielded 0.12 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver, 2.5% copper from a select matrix only outcrop grab sample from a mixed lithology breccia in Zone A

- Sample R-44004 yielded 0.24 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 2.2% copper from a select outcrop grab sample of a fractured basalt with quartz and sulphides in Zone A
- Sample R-43017 yielded 1.4 g/t gold, 17 g/t silver, 1.9% copper from a 1 m. square panel sample of sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-44028 yielded 0.74 g/t gold, 31 g/t silver, 3.8% copper from a select matrix only outcrop grab sample from a sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone A
- Sample R-27605 yielded 9.3 g/t gold, 125 g/t silver, 7.0% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-27606 yielded 6.9 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.23% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28625 yielded 0.07 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 4.5% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic alteration zone in diorite breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28628 yielded 3.4 g/t gold, 54 g/t silver, 2.5% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic alteration zone with quartz veinlets in Zone D
- Sample R-28010 yielded 4.8 g/t gold, 128 g/t silver, 5.7% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sheared, sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28026 yielded 7.4 g/t gold, 0.5 g/t silver, 0.07% copper from a 0.27 m. chip sample from a sheared, quartz and iron oxide rich basalt in Zone D
- Sample R-28089 yielded 9.0 g/t gold, 4.9 g/t silver, 0.26% copper from a select outcrop grab of a sulphidic basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28092 yielded 4.0 g/t gold, 31 g/t silver, 0.98% copper from a 0.88 m. channel sample of an altered, sulphidic shear in basalt breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28098 yielded 4.0 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 1.0% copper from a 0.19 m. channel sample of an altered shear zone in basalt breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28014 yielded 2.3 g/t gold, 22 g/t silver, 2.8% copper from a 0.1 m. channel sample of a sulphidic quartz vein in Zone D
- Sample R-28120 yielded 5.0 g/t gold, 2.1 g/t silver, 0.13% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D

- Sample R-28122 yielded 10.4 g/t gold, 1.5 g/t silver, 0.13% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28123 yielded 4.3 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 1.4% copper from a 0.5 m. channel sample of a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-28124 yielded 4.4 g/t gold, 106 g/t silver, 5.9% copper from a 0.1 m. channel sample of a massive sulphide pod in a basaltic breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-79784 yielded 8.5 g/t gold, 4.3 g/t silver 0.12% copper from a 5 m. chip sample of a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D
- Sample R-79797 yielded 1.1 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 2.8% copper from a sample of a sheared sulphidic quartz vein in basalt in Zone D

1988 Diamond drilling on the Murex Property by Noranda yielded intercepts as follows:

- NMX-88-17 yielded 0.25m. @ 3.7 g/t gold, 46 g/t silver and 9.7% copper from 196.5 to 197.21 m. from a massive sulphide vein in Zone A
- NMX-88-19 intersected a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D yielding:
    - 11.0 m. @ 5.0 g/t gold, 0.50 g/t silver and 0.10% copper from 12.7 m. to 23.7 m., including:
    - 3.0 m. @ 12 g/t gold, 1.4 g/t silver, 0.22% copper from 20.7 to 23.7 m.
- NMX-88-20 intersected a sulphidic mixed lithology breccia in Zone D yielding:
    - 12.4 m. @ 1.1 g/t gold, 2.0 g/t silver, 0.16% copper and 0.004% molybdenum from 28.9 m. to 41.3 m. and,
    - 8.0 m. @ 1.2 g/t gold, 2.6 g/t silver, 0.21% copper and 0.002% molybdenum from 45.7 to 53.7 m.
- NMX-88-22 yielded 0.52 m. @ 0.14% molybdenum from 33.65 to 34.17 m. in a quartz vein hosted in basalt in Zone D
- NMX-88-23 yielded 1.54 m. @ 19 g/t silver and 1.6% copper from 72.48 to 74.02 m. in a mixed lithology breccia in Zone D

Also in 1988, the 3 following academic geology papers on the Property area were completed:

- Tertiary Low-Angle Faulting and Related Gold and Copper Mineralization on Mount Washington, Vancouver Island by J.E. Muller, Consulting Geologist
- Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: A Tertiary Calc-Alkaline Intermediate to Acid Volcanic Centre by R. Dahl & D.H. Watkinson of Carleton University and H.P. Wilton of the B.C. Geological Survey Branch
- The Lakeview-Domineer Gold Deposit of Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: A Thrust Controlled Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposit in Volcanic Setting by R. Dahl, D.H. Watkinson, and J.F. Bristow of Better Resources Ltd.

In 1987 and 1988 on the Dove Property, Westmin Resources Ltd. completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey. This survey covered the eastern half of the current Mount Washington Property, and extended far to the northwest and to the southeast. The area of greatest magnetic high responses and frequency of high amplitude conductors lies in and around the Murex Breccia Zone. Westmin also completed extensive line-cutting over various portions of the Dove Property, including the Main and Murex grids partially on the current Mount Washington Property.

In 1989, Better completed and published a revised mineral resource estimate for the Lakeview-Domineer Zone as follows, which are not to current industry standards:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview-Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	2.0 metres	301,270	7.2 g/t	37.7 g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	249,546	6.2 g/t	25.4 g/t

Better also completed outcrop trenching and sampling, and 17 drill holes testing in two areas west of the Lakeview-Domineer Zone on the Mt. Washington property. Trenching was completed in two areas, referred to as the Sump Area (SW of the adit) and the Float Area (North of the adit). In the Float Area, 3 trenches each 15 m. apart exposed a N-S trending shear

zone over a strike length of 30 m. from which 4 chip samples yielded the following average width and values:

- 1.3 m. @ 11 g/t gold, 42 g/t silver, 0.48% copper and 12% arsenic

In the Sump Area, 5 chip samples taken from a N-S trending vertical breccia yielded the following average widths and values:

- 1.1 m. @ 5.1 g/t gold, 24 g/t silver, 0.66% copper

None of the 5 holes in the Float Area yielded any significant intercepts. Although sampling of the drill core was very selective and samples only analyzed for gold, silver and copper, many of the 12 holes from the Sump Area intersected multiple veins with a continuum of significant gold-rich to copper-rich intercepts, as follows:

- Hole 89-221 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 0.2 m. @ 0.10 g/t gold, 0.35 g/t silver, 0.88% copper from 9.1 to 9.4 m.,
    - 2.7 m. @ 2.3 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 0.96% copper from 10.6 to 21.3 m.,
    - 3.0 m. @ 1.5 g/t gold, 5.1 g/t silver, 0.14% copper and 0.18% arsenic from 25.9 to 28.9 m.
- Hole 89-222 yielded 2.9 m. @ 0.65 g/t gold, 2.4% copper from 3.0 to 5.9 m.
- Hole 89-224 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.4 m. @ 1.1 g/t gold and 2.4% copper from 3.3 to 4.7 m. and,
    - 4.0 m. @ 2.0 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 1.6% copper from 27.9 to 37.8 m.,
    - 1.1 m. @ 3.1 g/t gold, 50 g/t silver, 9.7% copper from 36.7 to 37.8 m.,
    - 9.8 m. @ 4.7 g/t gold, 36 g/t silver, 2.7% copper from 40.5 to 50.3 m.
- Hole 89-225 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 2.9 m. @ 5.0 g/t gold, 37 g/t silver, 2.1% copper from 25.4 to 28.3 m.,
    - 3.0 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold, 25 g/t silver, 1.6% copper from 47.0 to 50.0 m.,
    - 1.1 m @ 1.7 g/t gold, 38 g/t silver, 1.1% copper from 53.0 to 54.1 m.,
    - 1.1 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold, 7.9 g/t silver, 0.53% copper from 58.8 to 59.9 m.

- Hole 89-227 yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.4 m.@ 6.2 g/t gold, 9.9 g/t silver, 0.29% copper from 2.7 to 4.1 m.,
    - 0.3 m. @ 0.27 g/t gold, 32 g/t silver, 2.0% copper from 17.1 to 17.4 m.,
    - 1.6 m. @ 1.6 g/t gold, 7.9 g/t silver, 1.8% copper from 21.8 to 24.4 m.,
    - 0.7 m. @ 0.7 g/t gold and 3.0% copper from 30.8 to 32.3 m. and,
    - 0.8 m. @ 1.6 g/t gold and 3.1% copper from 43.6 to 44.4 m.

In 1989, Noranda completed grid-based soil geochemistry, detailed outcrop channel or chip sampling and geochemistry, detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys consisting of electromagnetics and induced polarization, and 2 diamond drill holes focusing entirely on the D Zone of the Murex property. The outcrop channel sampling yielded significant values in gold, silver and/or copper in the D Zone as follows:

- Sample R112764 yielded 3 m. @ 3.2 g/t silver and 0.39% copper from a Karmutsen-Comox breccia with 2% sulphides
- Sample R112794 yielded 3.5 m. @ 2.0 g/t silver, 0.22% copper and 0.18% arsenic from a siliceous breccia with 1% pyrite
- Sample R112800 yielded 3 m. @ 11 g/t silver and 0.32% copper from a limonitic, siliceous diorite with 1% pyrrhotite
- Sample R112802 yielded 2.5 m. @ 5.5 g/t silver and 0.39% copper from an altered, malachitic diorite
- Sample R112805 yielded 3 m. @ 22 g/t silver and >1% copper from an altered, siliceous, malachitic diorite with 1-2 % sulphides
- Sample R112809 yielded 0.5 m. @ 10 g/t silver and >1% copper from a 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide vein containing 60% sulphides mostly pyrite, with chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite

Drilling yielded two significant intercepts 100 metres apart stepping out 100-200 metres east of Better's 1986 drill hole cluster in the D Zone as follows:

- NMX-89-25 yielded 4.0 m. @ 6.5 g/t gold, 30 g/t silver and 4.1% copper from 29 to 33 m., including:
    - 1.0 m. @ 21 g/t gold, 71 g/t silver and 9.3% copper from 29 to 30 m. in a massive sulphide vein in basalt with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite
- NMX-89-26 yielded 6.5 m. @ 0.23 g/t gold, 7.3 g/t silver and 1.1% copper from 16.2 to 22.7 m. in a siliceous basaltic breccia with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite

In late 1989, Noranda terminated its option agreement, returning the Murex Property to Better Resources. In 1990, Better engaged in the B.C. Mine Development Review process, completed acid-base accounting studies on the 6,000 tonne stockpile of rock extracted from the adit driven to test the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and drilled an additional 5 holes south of the Sump Area. Only one of the holes yielded a significant intercept as follows:

- 90-237 yielded 12 m. @ 1.5 g/t gold, 20 g/t silver & 0.95% copper in an altered feldspar porphyry with patches and veinlets of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite

In late 1990, North Slope Minerals Inc. (North Slope) commissioned a summary report on the Murex Property by J.J. McDougall, P.Eng., and subsequently negotiated an option agreement with Better. In 1991, North Slope engaged L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. who managed a 6 hole drilling program on the Murex property based largely on recommendations made by McDougall to follow up results from Noranda's 1989 drilling program. North Slope's 1991 drilling program consisted of 3 holes (NSM 91-1 to 3) fanning down-dip of and on-section with NMX-89-25, 2 holes (NSM 91-4 & 5) fanning down-dip of and on-section with NMX-89-26, and 1 hole testing Noranda's EM Conductor C, approximately 200 metres to the south. Although the core was only sporadically split and sampled, several significant intercepts were achieved:

- Hole NSM 91-1 (-70^0) yielded the following intercepts:
    - 1.0 m. @ 2.7 g/t silver and 0.50% copper from 33 to 34 m. including a 0.3 m. thick massive sulphide vein in a wider breccia zone in basalt and,
    - 1.0 m. @ 0.8 g/t silver and 0.22% copper from 62 to 63 m. including a 0.3 m. thick semi-massive sulphide vein in a second wider breccia zone
- Hole NSM 91-2 (-84^0) yielded the following intercept:

- 4.0 m. @ 0.27% copper from 32 to 36 m. within a wider zone of sulphidic breccia in basalt

- Hole NSM 91-3 (-88^0) yielded the following intercept:
  - 1.0 m. @ 2.5 g/t silver and 1.3% copper from 32.5 to 33.5 m. including a 0.55 m. thick massive sulphide vein within a wider breccia zone in basalt

- Hole NSM 91-4 (-75^0) yielded the following intercept:
  - 4.0 m. @ 5.5 g/t silver and 1.2% copper from 34.8 to 38.8 m. hosted by quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins in a breccia zone in basalt, including:
    - 2.0 m. @ 0.11 g/t gold, 8.3 g/t silver and 1.7% copper from 34.8 to 36.6 m. and,
  - 2.0 m. @ 2.1 g/t silver and 0.59% copper from 67.5 to 69.5 m. in basalt containing sulphide patches and quartz-sulphide veins and,
  - 1.0 m. @ 3.9 g/t silver and 0.87% copper from 77.5 to 78.5 m. in a 1 m. thick quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein in basalt

- Hole NSM 91-5 (-88^0) was stopped short of its intended target and not sampled

- Hole NSM 91-6 was sampled by selecting, splitting and analyzing only short (<0.15 m.) portions of the mineralized sections, so drill intercepts cannot be calculated, but the selected sampling yielded the following significant values from sulphide veins hosted in silicified and hornfelsed sandstone:
  - 8.3 g/t silver, 0.68% copper and 0.04% zinc at 77.4 m. and,
  - 13.4 g/t silver, 0.03% copper, 0.07% lead and 0.01% zinc at 78.9 m. and,
  - 1.5 g/t silver and 0.22% copper at 104.9 m. and,
  - 1.5 g/t silver and 0.37% copper at 112.2 m. and,
  - 2.4 g/t silver and 0.38% copper at 138.1 m.

In 1992, North Slope Minerals dropped the option on the Murex Property and returned it to Better Resources. Also in 1992, Montgomery Consulting completed computer-based geochemical modeling of rock and drill core data for the Lakeview-Domineer area for Better.

In 1992, Westmin Resources completed geological mapping and rock geochemistry on the Dove Property, and subsequently dropped the option and returned the property to Mr. Paquet in 1993 after completing ground geophysical surveys on the northern part of the property.

The period from 1992 to 2003 was one of low metal prices, coinciding with mine closures, significant increases in parks, and low mineral exploration activity levels in British Columbia, and particularly on Vancouver Island. Better Resources was caught in this economic down-cycle for the mineral exploration and mining industry, closed the adit in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone, and reclaimed the waste dumps outside it. No significant exploration activity took place on the area of the Mount Washington property from 1992 to 2003, and only limited work since.

In 2004, Warren Geiger, Ph.D.,P.Eng., P.Geol. described and documented the geology and mineralization on James Laird's Wolf Lake Property, including the Lake Zone (on claims adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property) and the Road and Bluff Zones, located on the Mount Washington Property. At the Lake Zone, 10 outcrop samples yielded elevated values in gold, silver and/or zinc including a 0.11 m. chip sample which yielded 90.5 g/t gold, 192 g/t silver and 9.58% zinc. At the Bluff Zone, 14 outcrop samples from 1987 yielded elevated values in gold, silver, copper and/or zinc, including one which yielded 75.8 g/t gold. Outcrop sampling previously documented in 1986 from the Road Zone was also described.

In 2005, Gary Thomson, P.Geo. and James Laird documented mineralogical and metallurgical work completed on behalf of Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc. on samples from the Lake Zone of the Wolf Lake Property. John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. described quartz vein/replacement mineralization in two samples containing sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, pyrrhotite, bornite and native gold (which occurs with arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite). Ishwinder Grewal, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. documented the results of gravity concentration tests on a 9.45 kg. sample with head grades and recoveries of 39.3 g/t gold (24.6% recovery), 61.7 g/t silver (12.9% recovery) and 0.01 g/t platinum (12.3% recovery).

In 2006, North Bay Resources Inc. (formerly Enterayon Inc.) began acquiring cell mineral claims in the area of Mt. Washington and Constitution Hill.

In 2007, the author was engaged by Blue Rock Resources Ltd. (formerly Better Resources) to complete a summary report on the Mt. Washington Property. In 2008 the claims of the Mt. Washington Property was transferred to private company Clibetre Explorations Ltd.

In 2009 Clibetre extracted a 168 tonne bulk sample from a portion of the Lakeview- Domineer Vein exposed near the portal adit. The bulk sampled material was trucked to and stockpiled at a secure storage facility located on the property of M.R. Rennie in Courtenay, B.C., and the extraction site was reclaimed. In 2010, Clibetre engaged Mr. Finley Bakker, P.Geo., who completed representative sampling of the stockpiled material, yielding an estimated average grade of 51.53 g/t gold. In addition, most of the geochemical analyses from the stockpile yielded values exceeding 1% in copper and arsenic, and highly elevated values of silver, cobalt, antimony, bismuth, tellurium, iron and sulphur.

Also in 2009-2011, the B.C. government commissioned and funded a reclamation program at the North Pit of the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine to mitigate environmental damage.

In 2011, the author was engaged by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. to design, supervise and report on a sampling program of the tailings dam from the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine. Fifteen holes totaling 65 m. were completed, collecting 77 whole core tailings samples from the accessible northwest half of the tailings dam. Average values for the accessible portion of the tailings dam yielded elevated levels as follows:

0.124 g/t gold

5.83 g/t silver

0.102 % copper

8.54 g/t tellurium

0.088 % arsenic

1.22% calcium

4.17% iron

1.05% sulphur

In 2012, Clibetre inadvertently allowed all of its mineral claims in the Mt. Washington area to forfeit, leading to cell acquisition by multiple tenure owners and resulting in complete fractionation of the mineral tenure situation in the immediate area covering the former Mt. Washington Copper open pits and the Lake-Domineer Resource area. Clibetre retained ownership of the underlying Domineer crown granted mineral claims covering a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource area. North Bay expanded it cell mineral claims over the areas covering the Oyster Breccia, Murex Breccia and Mt. Washington Copper Mine tailings.

In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on the Property for North Bay, consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. Select outcrop grab sampling yielded highlights at the following locations:

- Wolf Lake Area – 3 samples taken from three separate known mineralized sites yielded up to 16.4 g/t gold and 1.18% copper in 2 different samples

- Murex Breccia Area – 4 samples taken from four separate known mineralized sites and 7 select outcrop grab samples taken from areas of recently exposed or previously undocumented mineralized sites yielded up to 3.55 g/t gold, 0.749% copper and 0.026% molybdenum in 2 different samples

In 2014, D. Zamida completed prospecting and rock geochemistry on his Mt. Washington Property, with 17 rock samples taken from the Lakeview-Domineer area and MWC pits yielding up to 66.1 g/t gold, and 10 samples yielding greater than 10 ppm gold (D. Zamida, 2015).

Also in 2014, the author completed a mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam for North Bay, summarized as follows:

- NI-43-10 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate of 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred (J. Houle, 2014)

In 2016, the author completed detailed GPS grid-controlled geological mapping and selective rock sampling and geochemistry in the Murex Breccia area of the Mt. Washington Property. A select grab sample was taken from a 0.15 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein oriented at 160/50

containing 50% coarse grained, brecciated sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite and pyrite hosted by chloritic mafic volcanic breccia. The sample yielded 11.7 ppm gold, 134 ppm silver, 85600 ppm (8.56%) copper and 1590 ppm zinc.

Also, in 2016, David Zamida continued prospecting and rock geochemistry on his Mt. Washington Property, with 16 float rock samples and 1 silt sample taken and analyzed for gold, silver, lead and zinc. The rock samples were taken from various areas of the property and yielded up to 61.9 g/t gold and the 17 samples averaged 14.9 g/t gold. (D. Zamida, 2016).

Also, in 2016, David Hebelein and Colin Dunn commenced a geochemical research project over the Lakeview-Domineer resource area funded by Geoscience BC. The orientation study involved sampling various plant media, soils and snow in a transect across the area and analyzing them for halogens and other volatile compounds. The final report is pending completion of analyses. (Geoscience BC Summary of Activities 2016).

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The regional geological setting of the Mount Washington property is very complex, reflecting the multiple sedimentary, tectonic and plutonic events in the geological history of mid-Vancouver Island. Within 75 km. of the property are exposed and mapped examples of four volcano-sedimentary successions and four intrusive suites, as shown in Figure 1b, and summarized in the following geological legend:

Age	Volcano-sedimentary Units	Intrusive Units
Eocene	(unnamed) volcanics, pyroclastics	Mt. Washington
Cretaceous	Nanaimo Group sediments	
Jurassic	Bonanza Group Lemare Lake volcanics	Island
Triassic	Bonanza Group Parson Bay volc's., sed's.	
Triassic	Vancouver Group Quatsino limestones	
Triassic	Vancouver Group Karmutsen volcanics	Mt. Hall
Permian	Buttle Lake Group sediments	

Devonian	Sicker Group volcanics	West Coast

In the mid-Vancouver Island area, these volcano-stratigraphic units are gently folded along northwest-trending axes, and are generally gently northeast-dipping, with the younger units more extensive along the east side of the island. The West Coast intrusives are re-crystallized rocks of various origins occurring mainly along the Pacific coast. The Mt. Hall intrusive suites are relatively uncommon, basic intrusives coeval with the Karmutsen plateau basalts. The Jurassic Island Intrusives are the most extensive, forming elongate northwest-trending felsic batholiths, stocks and dykes, and often show magnetic high expressions (see Figure 1c). The Mt. Washington intrusives are felsic to intermediate, and occur in isolated clusters of small stocks both along the Pacific coast, and along a northeast corridor between Tofino and Comox.

Structurally, mid-Vancouver Island is dominated by steeply-dipping, northwest-trending horst and graben structures, and by steeply dipping, north-south strike-slip faults. There are also many short strike length, steeply-dipping, northeast-trending (possibly early) faults, and occasional, shallowly-dipping thrust faults. This complex structural history combined with the multiple intrusive events have served to juxtapose the various volcano-sedimentary units in unexpected relative positions, usually only apparent after detailed geological mapping and three dimensional (drilling) data compilation by very skilled and experienced geoscientists. Such detailed information is generally only available in areas of current or prior economic interest, such as at the former Forbidden Plateau area projects now in Strathcona Park (5-15 km southwest), the Myra Falls Mine (30 km southwest), the Catface Copper Project (75 km southwest), OK Copper Project (50 km northeast), and at Mt. Washington itself.

The local area around the Mount Washington Property from Strathcona Park in the west to Constitution Hill in the east (Figure 2b) hosts exposures of only three ages of rocks:

- Eocene volcanics, pyroclastics; and Mt. Washington intrusives and breccias
- Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments
- Triassic Vancouver Group Karmutsen volcanics and tuffs

Most of the local area is underlain and surrounded by massive, pillowed, or porphyritic volcanic flows and tuffs of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation, which are extensively faulted and locally brecciated and/or hornfelsed near intrusions. Gently east-dipping Cretaceous Nanaimo Group conglomerates, sandstones and/or siltstones increase eastwards in exposure, and unconformably overlie the Karmutsen volcanics. Some rocks previously mapped as hornfelsed Nanaimo Group sandstones (Carson, 1960) have been re-interpreted as Tertiary volcaniclastics and/or intrusive sills (Dahl et al., 1988; and Muller, 1988). Eocene Mt. Washington Intrusive Suite fine to medium grained and porphyritic felsic to intermediate stocks, sills, dikes and various breccias occur as circular to elliptical, upright cylindrical bodies and intrude all other rock types in the local area. These intrusions and related breccias are probably sub-volcanic, and may be more extensive and numerous at depth, where some may even coalesce.

The Mount Washington Property geology is particularly complex, probably due to what has been interpreted as a collapsed volcanic dome structure (Dahl et al.). Shallow-dipping thrust and normal faults are cut by variably trending, steeply-dipping faults. At least two sub-parallel thrust faults have apparently displaced the peaks of both Mt. Washington and Constitutional Hill, possibly along bedding planes of the Nanaimo sediments and/or Eocene volcaniclastics. This has been interpreted as a detachment fault environment similar to that found in the southwestern USA (Muller). Nine different breccia bodies have been mapped on the property, and range widely in texture and composition, some of which are associated with intrusive stocks, sills and dikes. All breccia bodies are spatially associated with polymetallic sulphide mineralization hosted in faults, veins, and breccia matrix. Economically important elements in the mineralization include gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and possibly tellurium. It appears that mineralization post-dates the breccias, the intrusions and the faulting, possibly including the detachment style thrust faulting. The northeast-trending faults appear to be oldest, and possibly control the emplacement of intrusions and breccias.

Twenty-three distinct metallic mineral occurrences have been discovered and documented, and are located completely, partially or immediately adjacent to the Mount Washington Property as per the History section of this report and shown schematically in Figure 3a, with approximate locations, orientations and dimensions as follows:

Quartz-Sulphide Veins and Zones:

Domineer No.1 Vein (contiguous with Lakeview Zone) (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514250 N, 334250 E, 1415 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, 20^0 Dip West
- Dimension 750 m. length x 150 m. width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 10-15 trenches, 50-75 drill holes

Domineer No. 2 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 334650 E, 1355 m. elevation
- Orientation 030^0 Strike, 50^0 Dip Southwest
- Dimension 125 m. length x unknown width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 5 trenches, possibly 1 drill hole

Domineer No. 3 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 334900 E, 1415 m. elevation
- Orientation 020^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension 20 m. length x unknown width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by mapping, sampling of 3 trenches, not drill-tested

Domineer No. 4 Vein (on crown grants on Property)

- Centred at 5514200 N, 334350 E, 1395 m. elevation
- Orientation 320^0 Strike, 25^0 Dip Northeast
- Dimension 50 m. length x unknown width x 0.5 m. thick
- Delineated by 10-15 trenches, possibly 3 drill holes

Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone (Tunnel Block, South Pit) (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5514800 N, 334200 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 250 m. north-south x 200 m. east-west x 2 m. thick
- Delineated by trenching, 100's of drill holes, and 210 m. underground adit
- Largely mined out by open pit in the 1960's

Mt. Washington Copper No.2 Zone (Noranda Block, North Pit) (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 55115230 N, 3342000 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 250 m. length x 200 m. width x 2 m. thick
- Delineated by trench and 100's of drill holes
- Largely mined out by open pit in the 1960's; reclaimed 2009-2010

Lakeview Zone (West Grid, Meadows, Domineer No.1 Vein) (partially on Property)

- Centred at 5514200 N, 333850 E, 1375 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Dip (Flat)
- Dimension 750 m. north-south x 375 m. east-west x 1-3 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples, about 200 drill holes and 290 m. underground adit
- Mineral resource estimate of 550,298 tonnes @ 6.75 g/t gold, 32.23 g/t silver includes Domineer, West Grid (Historical, and not to NI43-101 standards)

Sump Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 333800 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, Steeply West Dipping

- Dimension 60 m. length x unknown width x 40 m. thick (4-5 veins)
- Delineated by trench samples, 12 drill holes

Float Area (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5514800 N, 333750 E, 1330 m. elevation
- Orientation 0^0 Strike, Dip unknown
- Dimension 30 m. length x unknown width x 1 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples, about 200 drill holes

Lower Murex Creek Vein (on Property)

- Centred at 5517468 N, 339641 E, 220 m. elevation
- Orientation 240^0 Strike, 10^0 West Dip
- Dimension 1 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.02 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples, 1 drill hole

Central Murex Creek Vein (same as Murex Creek Copper Moly Zone) (on Property)

- Centred at 5516180 N, 339410 E, 250 m. elevation
- Orientation 010^0 Strike, 25^0 East Dip
- Dimension 5 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.25 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop sampling

Lupus Lake Zone (adjacent to Property)

- Centred at 5516350 N, 341700 E, 200 m. elevation
- Orientation 10^0 Strike, 30^0 East Dip

- Dimension 10 m. length x 5 m. width x 0.01 to 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by trench samples

Lupus Road Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5515935 N, 340737 E, 335 m. elevation
- Orientation 315^0 Strike, 25^0 Northeast Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 5 m. width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Lupus Bluff Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5515888 N, 341123 E, 317 m. elevation
- Orientation 305^0 Strike, 20^0 Northeast Dip
- Dimension 50 m. length x 2 m. width x 0.1 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop samples

Sulphide Breccia Zones:

Washington & Glacier Breccias (on adjacent property)

- Centred at 5514650 N, 334200 E, 1315 m. elevation
- Orientation 350^0 Azimuth, unknown plunge
- Dimension 1100 m. length x 500 m. width x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 15-25 drill holes

Murray Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5514300 N, 333900 E, 1300 m. elevation

- Orientation 340^0 Azimuth, unknown plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x 300 m. width x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 5-10 drill holes

Quarry Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5515000 N, 336000 E, 990 m. elevation
- Orientation circular / cylindrical with unknown plunge
- Dimension 200 m. diameter x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 5-10 drill holes

Oyster Breccia (on Property)

- Centred at 5516500 N, 334300 E, 1110 m. elevation
- Orientation circular / cylindrical with unknown plunge
- Dimension 400 m. diameter x unknown depth
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 9 drill holes

Murex Breccia Lower Creek Zone (Zone A, may include Tsolum Breccia) (on Property)

- Centred at 5514750 N, 337500 E, 750 m. elevation
- Orientation 315^0 Strike, Steep plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x unknown width x 175 m. thick (4 zones)
- Delineated by outcrop and trench mapping and sampling, 10-15 drill holes

Murex Breccia Upper Creek Zone (Zone D) (on Property)

- Centred at 5514100 N, 337250 E, 900 m. elevation

- Orientation 300^0 Azimuth, Steep plunge
- Dimension 750 m. length x unknown width x 175 m. thick (2-3 zones)
- Delineated by outcrop trenching and mapping, 20-30 drill holes

Murex Breccia East Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5513750 N, 339500 E, 575 m. elevation
- Orientation 300^0 Azimuth, Steep plunge
- Dimension unknown length x unknown width x 3 m. thick
- Delineated by outcrop trenching and mapping, 1 drill hole

Mill Site Zone (on Property)

- Centred at 5514003 N, 337837 E, 777 m. elevation
- Orientation 110^0 Strike, 90^0 Dip
- Dimension 10 m. length x 1 m. width x 0.3 m. thickness
- Delineated by outcrop sampling

Other Types

Mt. Washington Copper Mine Tailings (on Property)

- Centred at 5513650 N, 304150 E, 580 m. elevation (sampled portion)
- Orientation flat lying
- Dimension 500 m. length x 200 m. width x 5 m. thick
- Delineated in part (50% of area) by core drilling

- NI-43-10 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate of 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred (J. Houle, 2014)

Deposit Types

The mineral deposits that have been historically explored, developed and mined on the Mt. Washington property could be classified as one or more of the following types under the B.C. Mineral Deposit Profile categories as follows:

- Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation - H04
- Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation – H05
- Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) – L01
- Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au – L04

The Lakeview-Domineer Developed Prospect (MINFILE 092F116) and the Mt. Washington Copper Past Producer (MINFILE 092F117) were classified under both the High Sulphidation Epithermal (H04) and Porphyry (L04) categories when last updated in MINFILE in 1989-90. The Murex Prospect (MINFILE 092F206) was classified as a Porphyry (L04) and the Oyster Prospect (MINFILE 092F365) as a Low Sulphidation Epithermal (L05), both in 1990. However, the Subvolcanic (L01) category created by the BC Geological Survey in 1995 (Panteleyev, 1995) to capture the Equity Silver Past Producer (MINFILE 093L001) in central B.C. appropriately describes all the metallic mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area, in the author's opinion. Other deposits mined worldwide and allocated to the same category include Rochester (Nevada, USA), Kori Kollo (Bolivia), Bor (Serbia), part of Resck (Hungary), and part of Lepanto (Philippines).

Metal grades and tonnage ranges for Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag deposits worldwide are 10-200 million tonnes @ 0.25 - 2.5% copper, 1–10 g/t gold, and 10–100 g/t silver, and most are Tertiary or Eocene in Age. At current metal prices, many of these types of deposits may have sufficient grades and dimensions to permit bulk underground mining, and are therefore well worth exploring beyond the depth limits of open pit mining methods. They are often spatially and genetically associated with all three of the other deposit types listed above, which have many

economically significant examples worldwide, including several in British Columbia. The Mount Washington Property area has the correct geological setting to host one or more fully preserved porphyry, sub-volcanic and epithermal deposits and/or deposit clusters, in the author's opinion. Regional geochemistry data (Figures 1e to 1g and 2e to 2g) suggest high background geochemical values for copper, gold molybdenum in the area and the Property.

In the area of Central Vancouver Island and the South Coast of BC, significant mineral prospects of the Porphyry type have been developed which occur in a similar geological setting as the Mount Washington Property, as follows:

- Catface Copper (MINFILE 092F120) – 56,863,000 tonnes @ 0.40% copper indicated mineral resources, 262,448,000 tonnes @ 0.38% copper inferred mineral resources (Selkirk Metals Corp., 2009)

- OK North (MINFILE 092K008) – 86,800,000 tonnes @ 0.31% copper, 0.014% molybdenum inferred mineral resources (Prophecy Resources Corp., 2006)

Exploration

The 50+ years of exploration work in the Mount Washington Property area described in the History section has identified a cluster of gold-silver-copper-molybdenum-arsenic occurrences over an area of 10 km. by 3 km. The mineral occurrences vary in style, orientation, size, content of metals, and development status from showings to developed prospects and past producers. The geological complexity of the Property has provided very different settings for the mineralization, ranging from steeply-plunging, pipe-like, sulphidic breccia bodies to flat-lying, structurally controlled quartz-sulphide vein systems. Mineral zonation ranges from gold-arsenic rich to copper-gold-molybdenum rich in different mineral occurrences. In early programs (1940-1966), explorers such as MacKay, Noranda and Cominco explored primarily for high grade (+10 g/t gold or +1% copper) deposits, and Mt. Washington Copper targeted only high grade copper deposits in their mining operations. W.G. Stevenson brought his porphyry copper expertise from the southwestern US and initiated exploration programs targeting large tonnage (+50 Mt.) copper-molybdenum deposits by Mount Washington, Marietta and Esso (1967-1982). As a result of the significantly increased gold price, Better Resources Ltd. targeted primarily moderate-high grade (+5 g/t) gold deposits (1982-1992), and Noranda targeted large tonnage copper-gold-molybdenum deposits (1987-1989) on the Murex area of the Property in their

respective exploration programs. It has been estimated that total exploration expenditures on the property to be about $5.25 million, exclusive of mining and development costs.

Historical sampling of stream sediments, soils, outcrops, trenches and drill core was generally done either by, or under the supervision of, qualified geoscientists engaged by the operators at the time the work was done using industry standard techniques of those times. Generally, in the earlier exploration programs (1940-1964), sampling was done very carefully due to the low cost of labour, and very selectively due to the high cost of assays. It appears that assays for specific elements were only requested and undertaken if minerals likely to contain those elements were visible in the media sampled, and only if those elements were of potential economic interest. For example, several notations of minor chalcopyrite or molybdenite occur in drill core logs, but no samples were taken, or the samples taken were not analyzed for copper or particularly molybdenum, which were only of economic interest at that time in high quantities. Another example is the notation of massive pyrrhotite or pyrite in drill core logs where samples were either not taken, or taken and not analyzed for gold or silver.

In the later exploration programs (1965 onwards), sampling tended to be much more extensive but also less specific. There are examples in the drill logs of continuous sampling of drill core through wide but variably mineralized sections using consistent 10' (3.0 m.) sample intervals, regardless of variations in the lithology, or the amount and type of mineralization. Such sampling could blur contacts between higher grade and lower grade sections intersected, and cause grades of higher grade sections to be under-stated. Also, there are examples in trench and rock sampling records of samples exceeding the analytical limits in a metal of economic interest, say >10,000 ppm. or >1% copper using atomic absorption methods, for which no follow-up assays are available. This could result in grades of some zones to be understated as well. In the History section, the author has converted all of the units to metric formats, precious metal analyses to grams per tonne, and base metal analyses to percentages (unless very low) for consistency within the report, and with current industry standards.

Since the last significant exploration programs occurred on the Mount Washington Property in 1992, prices for target commodities gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and tellurium have greatly increased. The understanding of mineral deposits by economic geologists has improved substantially, and the exploration techniques used have improved dramatically. In addition, the property has been the focus of several academic geology papers by qualified geoscientists, including highly experienced government personnel. The understanding of mineral deposits by

economic geologists has improved substantially since the last exploration and academic work was done in the Property area. The bulk sampling program completed in 2009 and the tailings sampling program completed in 2011 by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. were implemented primarily to fulfill mineral tenure requirements, but the limited work completed was done to modern industry standards. In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on Property for North Bay Resources Inc., consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. In 2016, the author completed a detailed field work program on the Murex Breccia, consisting of geological mapping and selected sampling of mineralized occurrences in outcrop. These work programs were implemented to both fulfill mineral title requirements as well as to document and verify various settings, styles, and grades of those mineralized occurrences. Sample locations from programs completed during the period 2009 to 2016 appear in Figure 3a.

In early 2018, the author engaged Auracle Remote Sensing Inc. of Qualicum Beach, BC to acquire and fuse radarsat data for the area of the Mt. Washington Property on behalf of North Bay Resources Inc. This work was completed before February 15, 2018 and North Bay subsequently field Statement of Work 5686213 on February 17, 2018 on the twelve mineral claims of the Mt. Washington Property. From February 15 to April 4, 2018 the author completed interpretation of the radarsat data and this technical report on the Mt. Washington Property.

The radarsat data for the area of the Mt. Washington Property was acquired and fused into GIS format as stereo pairs of adjacent parallel polar transects by Auracle Remote Sensing Inc. The data was imported into QGIS software program and interpreted onscreen by the author using stereo glasses to identify structures and varying bedrock textures. The data and interpretation are presented along with other public data at 1:25,000 scale in 5 figures generated as images using QGIS and converted to PDF files using Adobe Acrobat, with results summarized as follows:

- **Figure 3a – Infrastructure** – shows Contours, Roads, Lakes, Creeks, BC MINFILE occurrences, 2013-2016 Rock Sample Sites, Historic Mineralization Sites, 2009-2011 Bulk Sample / Drill Sites, 1990-2014 Mineral Resource Areas, MWC (Mount Washington Copper) Infrastructure Sites, Mt. Washington Property Mineral Claim Outline (bold), and other mineral claim outlines

- **Figure 3b – Radarsat Image** – shows Radarsat data image as provided by Auracle Remote Sensing, shows Contours, Lakes, Creeks, Mt. Washington Property Mineral Claim Outline (bold), and other mineral claim outlines

- **Figure 3c – Fault Interpretation** – shows same data as Figure 3b plus faults shown as blue dashed line as interpreted by the author based on stereoscopic viewing of the Radarsat data; the faults are quite clear as discrete terminations of textural patterns; fault orientations appear to occur in generally four different directions: 010^0 Az, 045^0 Az, 080^0 Az, and 115^0 Az; fault displacements are unknown and none are assumed

- **Figure 3d – Breccia Interpretation** – shows same data as Figure 3c plus areas containing breccias as interpreted by the author based on stereoscopic viewing of the Radarsat data; the areas shown in semi-transparent orange colour as a vague, coarse textural pattern interpreted by the author as containing breccias; these areas appear to be generally controlled and locally offset by the interpreted faults, mainly those oriented at 120^0 Az; it is apparent that the interpreted areas containing breccias are also much more extensive than the breccia zones mapped historically

- **Figure 3e – Highlights including Interpretation** – shows same data as Figure 3a (names removed to improve map clarity), plus faults, plus breccias, plus proposed GPS grids; it is apparent from the combined data presentation that most sites of historic mineralization occur along or very close to interpreted faults; three GPS grids for proposed geological mapping and possibly other ground-based field programs are shown, based both on historic work and on the locations of interpreted faults

Drilling

Since no diamond core drilling has been done since 1992 on the Mount Washington Property, relevant details of all drilling have been included in the History section of this report. No attempt has been made by the author to tabulate or verify total numbers of holes or total metres drilled, particularly since details of most of the pre-production definition percussion and diamond drilling by Mt. Washington Copper during the early 1960's is not available. All other operators used exclusively diamond drilling, and since the early 1980's all operators used primarily NQ size drill core, but earlier operators generally used smaller diameter drill core.

Generally, drilling of the flat-lying tabular zones and veins at the Mount Washington Copper North and South Pits and at the Lakeview-Domineer Zone was done using vertical or steeply inclined drill holes, and core angles of mineralized structures were generally recorded in the drill logs. Therefore, drill intercepts for these zones and veins are generally close to true thicknesses, confirmed in the underground adits and in the exposures in the open pits. In the sulphidic breccia zones in the Oyster Breccia and Murex Breccia areas, these mineralized zones have not been sufficiently drilled to establish their shapes and orientations, and therefore the relationships between drill intercepts and true thickness for these zones are unknown.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

During the time period that extensive exploration work was conducted on the Mount Washington Property, it appears that industry standard methods were used for sample quality control, preparation, analyses and security by the operators undertaking the work. All field work was supervised by qualified and experienced professional geoscientists, who would have been able to identify unexpected discrepancies between sampled media and analytical results obtained from them. Although the use of blind analytical blanks and standards may have been employed on a few programs, it was neither a common practice nor routine procedure at the time the exploration work was done. In most cases, independent commercial analytical laboratories were used by the operators to prepare and analyses samples, and some certificates of analyses from those laboratories are available in ARIS reports for some the exploration programs. However, the larger integrated exploration and mining companies such as Cominco and Noranda operated and utilized in-house analytical laboratories to process samples from at least some of their exploration programs. Although the author cannot certify any of the historical work, there is no reason to doubt the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures related to sampling on the Mount Washington Property during its exploration history.

The most recent work conducted by the author utilized commercial laboratories for all geochemical analyses and was conducted using industry-standard chain of custody procedures with all samples. Due to the preliminary nature of the field geochemistry programs, no blind analytical blanks and standards were utilized by the author; and only the internal procedures employed by the commercial laboratories were utilized for QA/QC protocols.

Data Verification

At the time that exploration work was conducted in the Mount Washington Property area, it appears that industry standard methods were used for quality control and data verification. Although the author cannot verify any of the historical work, there is no reason to doubt the adequacy of quality control measures and data verification procedures related to sampling during the exploration history of the area, and the Property.

In addition to the work completed in 2013 and 2016 and described in the Exploration section, the author visited some of the mineralized exposures on the Mt. Washington property on four occasions between 2000 and 2013 as per the Introduction section of this report, with highlights summarized as follows:

September 14, 2000

The author visited the Mount Washington Property area as Regional Geologist for the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, accompanied by District Manager Greg Carriere, P.Eng., and Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. Visits were made to the Lakeview-Domineer adit portal, the Domineer adits, and the Mt. Washington Copper North and South pits. The author took six selected grab samples, from which reference pieces were cut by the author and microscopically analyzed, and the remaining samples sent by the author to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed for multi-elements using induced coupled plasma (ICP) methods. The descriptions and analytical results were reported to Mr. Rennie and added to the ministry's property files, with highlights by sample number as follows:

- Sample 170569 was a select muck grab taken from the Lakeview-Domineer Adit Portal consisting of a massive sulphide vein containing 50% pyrite, 15% arsenopyrite, 10% chalcopyrite, with possible chalcocite, tetrahedrite and orpiment, and yielded 61.1 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 5.77% copper and >10% arsenic.
- Sample 170570 was a select outcrop grab taken from outside the Lakeview-Domineer Adit Portal consisting of 0.1 m. from a 2 m. thick quartz-alunite-sulphide breccia striking 020^0 and dipping 15^0 east, containing 10% pyrite, 5% arsenopyrite, 2% chalcocite or tetrahedrite, and 1% chalcopyrite, and yielded 11.7 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 1.20% copper and 3.22% arsenic.

- Sample 170571 was a select outcrop grab taken from the north wall of the South Pit and consisting of 3 m. thick vuggy quartz-sulphide-alunite vein striking 290^0 and dipping 15^0 north, containing 25% chalcocite or tetrahedrite, 5% chalcopyrite, with traces of arsenopyrite, bornite, pyrite and orpiment, and yielded 1.51 g/t gold, 4.62 g/t silver, 5.12% copper and 0.03% arsenic.

- Sample 170572 was a select outcrop grab taken from the north wall of the South Pit and consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein of unknown thickness striking 135^0 and dipping 90^0, containing 30% chalcopyrite, 5% bornite and minor chalcocite or tetrahedrite, azurite and malachite, and yielded 6.82 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 8.46% copper and 0.20% arsenic.

- Sample 170573 was a select outcrop grab taken from the upper adit of the Domineer No.1 Vein and consisting of a 2 m. thick quartz-sulphide vein striking 240^0 and dipping 15^0 north, containing 50% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, with traces of pyrite, bornite and orpiment, and yielded 11.8 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 2.24% copper and 1.63% arsenic.

- Sample 170574 was a select outcrop grab taken from the south end of the North Pit and consisting of a 0.1 m. thick vuggy quartz-sulphide striking 270^0 and dipping 65^0 north, containing 10% arsenopyrite, 5% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite, with traces of bornite, and yielded 0.28 g/t gold, >10 g/t silver, 3.49% copper and 0.16% arsenic.

<u>September 14, 2001</u>

The author visited the Mount Washington Property as Regional Geologist for the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, accompanied by Prof. Steven Earle, PhD. of Malaspina University-College and two students. Visits were made to the former Mt. Washington Copper mill site within the Murex Breccia area where the author took 3 selected grab samples, and to other areas of the property area previously visited by the author. The samples were cut by the author, microscopically analyzed, but not sent for analyses and with visual highlights as follows:

- Sample 187597 was a select grab from the site of the coarse ore bin consisting of a 0.1 m. sulphide-quartz rock containing 50% chalcopyrite, 20% pyrite, 5% bornite and 5% magnetite.

- Sample 187598 was another select grab from the site of the coarse ore bin consisting of a 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide rock containing 35% pyrite, 5% chalcopyrite, and minor arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite.

- Sample 187599 was a 0.1 m. select grab from a 10 m. square outcrop immediately northeast of the mill site consisting of chloritic and magnetic gabbro containing a 0.01 m. thick sulphide vein consisting mainly of chalcopyrite.

October 18, 2005

The author visited the Lakeview-Domineer adit portal and Mt. Washington Copper North Pit in Mount Washington Property area as an independent mineral exploration consultant acting on behalf of SYMC Resources Ltd. who requested and paid for the visit, accompanied by Herb McMaster, President of SYMC and Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. Six samples were analyzed from the 12 taken and microscopically described confirmed results both visually and analytically from those taken and analyzed by the author in 2000. The six samples were sent by the author to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed for multi-elements using induced coupled plasma (ICP) methods, with highlights by sample number as follows:

- Sample 201734 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of banded semi-massive sulphides containing 50% arsenopyrite, 15% pyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 10% quartz, and 5% tetrahedrite, and yielded 55.7 g/t gold, 300 g/t silver, 4.4% 4.4% copper and 8.47% arsenic.

- Sample 201735 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of banded massive sulphides consisting of 50% pyrite, 30% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 5% quartz and trace bornite, and yielded 95.6 g/t gold, 166 g/t silver, 3.05% copper and 21% arsenic.

- Sample 201736 was a select float rock grab sample from the Lakeview-Domineer portal dump consisting of a banded quartz-sulphide vein consisting of 50% quartz, 30% arsenopyrite, 10% chalcopyrite, 5% pyrite, 5% tetrahedrite and trace bornite, and yielded 31.2 g/t gold, 129 g/t silver, 1.77% copper and 26% arsenic.

- Sample 201741 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a banded and brecciated quartz-sulphide vein containing 60% quartz, 15% arsenopyrite, 15% chalcopyrite, 9% pyrite and 1% bornite, and yielded 8.28 g/t gold, 95 g/t silver, 1.95% copper and 10.2% arsenic.

- Sample 201743 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein containing 90% quartz, 9% chalcopyrite and 0.5% arsenopyrite, which yielded 1.89 g/t gold, 66 g/t silver, 3.21% copper and 2.34% arsenic.

- Sample 201744 was a select outcrop grab sample from the Mt. Washington Copper North Pit floor or wall consisting of a quartz-sulphide vein containing 50% quartz, 25% pyrite and 20% chalcopyrite, which yielded 6.94 g/t gold, 301 g/t silver, 6.69% copper, 0.53% arsenic and 0.39% bismuth.

In 2013, the author completed a preliminary field work program on the Property for North Bay, consisting of re-locating and sampling of selected, known and accessible mineralized occurrences in outcrops. Select outcrop grab sampling yielded highlights at the following locations:

- Wolf Lake Area – 3 samples taken from three separate known mineralized sites yielded up to 16.4 g/t gold and 1.18% copper in 2 different samples

- Murex Breccia Area – 4 samples taken from four separate known mineralized sites and 7 select outcrop grab samples taken from areas of recently exposed or previously undocumented mineralized sites yielded up to 3.55 g/t gold, 0.749% copper and 0.026% molybdenum in 2 different samples

In 2016, the author completed a detailed geological mapping program in the Murex Breccia Area of the Property for North Bay, including sampling of selected mineralized exposures in outcrops. Select outcrop grab sampling yielded highlights as follows:

- Murex Breccia Area – 5 samples taken from three separate areas yielded up to 11.7 g/t gold, 134 g/t silver, 8.56% copper, 69.7 ppm molybdenum, 500 ppm vanadium and 1590 ppm zinc from 2 different samples

The three site visits by the author from 2000 to 2006 constitute verification of the nature and geochemistry of gold-silver-copper-arsenic mineralization occurring in the Lakeview-Domineer and Mt. Washington Copper Open Pit areas on or near the Mount Washington Property. Of particular interest is the vein orientation ($135^0/90^0$) of the outcrop source of sample 170572,

suggesting that it may be a feeder vein or zone to the flat-lying vein or zone mined in the South Pit.

The 2013 and 2016 field programs undertaken by the author constitutes verification of the nature and geochemistry of the gold-silver-arsenic-copper-molybdenum-antimony-zinc mineralization in the Oyster Breccia area; the gold-silver-arsenic-bismuth-copper-tellurium-zinc mineralization in the Wolf Lake area; and the gold-silver-copper-molybdenum-tellurium-zinc mineralization in the Murex Breccia area.

None of the field verification by the author was of sufficient scope to verify dimensions and continuity of mineralized zones on or near the Mount Washington Property.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testing completed by previous operators on primary mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area has been included in the History section of this report. These testing programs are listed by dates as follows:

- 1941 – by the Canada Department of Mines and Resources – Mines and Geology Branch, for D.F. Kidd
- 1977-1981 – by B.C. Research for Imperial Oil Limited
- 1986 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Freeport-McMoran Gold Co.
- 1988 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Imperial Metals Corp.
- 1990 – by Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd. for Biomet Technology Inc.
- 1988-1990 – by G.W. Hawthorne for Better Resources Ltd.
- 2004-2005 – by Knelson Research & Technology for Pearl Asian Mining

The initial 1941 metallurgical test work and ore microscopy by the federal government identified the need to produce selective flotation to create multiple (3 or 4) concentrate products from the Domineer mineralization to effectively recover gold, silver and copper. This

was probably considered too challenging for mine operators to develop at that time. Curiously, any metallurgical test work for its copper-rich deposits by Mt. Washington Copper Co. is absent in the public records. Although it is not known what if any metallurgical work was done by Mt. Washington Copper before starting production in 1961, the fact that they tried to produce a single (copper) flotation concentrate product suggests they were not concerned about recoveries of precious metals. They acquired, relocated and erected the former Woodgreen processing plant from the Motherlode Mine (MINFILE 082ESE034) near Greenwood, B.C. The plant processed copper-gold-silver mineralization from 1956 to 1959 primarily from local copper skarn deposits, in which all metals typically report to a single (copper) concentrate product. This plant may not have been appropriate for processing the more complex gold-silver rich Domineer mineralization, and not optimal for the copper rich Mt. Washington Copper Deposits from the South and North Pits. In the 1977-81, B.C. Research on behalf of Imperial Oil investigated copper heap leaching for processing mineralization at Mt. Washington, but without positive results.

As bio-leaching technology for processing complex ores began to evolve in the 1980's, several companies looked at Mt. Washington as a potential candidate site. Veerman-Botel Ltd. investigated bio-leaching in the early 1980's after acquiring the Mt. Washington property, as did metallurgical consultants Bacon, Donaldson & Associates for several mining companies in the late 1980's. Better Resources solicited proposals from several metallurgical consultants and engaged G.W. Hawthorne, P.Eng. in 1988 to design a processing plant to optimize primarily gold recoveries from the Lakeview-Domineer Zone. By 1989, Mr. Hawthorne, supported by ore microscopy work by J.F. Harris, used bio-oxidation technology to design a 200 TPD mine-site plant producing two products: a copper-gold flotation concentrate and a gold bullion, with combined recoveries of 92% gold and 68% copper. The plant would send 99% of the arsenic to the tailings dam as ferric arsenate, but the recoveries and distribution of silver and other metals in the ore are not mentioned.

In 2004, Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc. engaged Knelson Research & Technology to conduct gravity concentration test work for gold, silver and platinum from the Lake Zone of Wolf Lake Property, with poor recoveries results. In 2005, mineralogical work on samples from the Lake Zone by John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. for Pearl Asian Mining provided detailed descriptions of gangue and sulphide minerals, and native gold which occurs mainly with arsenopyrite. This is similar to the style of mineralization at Lakeview-Domineer.

In 2014, North Bay Resources Inc. engaged Blue Coast Research to complete specific gravity tests and preliminary metallurgical testing of the MWC Tailings Dam. Four discrete samples were collected from the tailings dam, with average composite grades of 0.15% copper, 0.13 g/t gold, 3.43% iron and 1.03% sulphur. Solids specific gravity measurements from the four samples averaged 2.71 t/m^3, and in-situ specific gravity was estimated at 1.25 t/m^3, based on literature research by the author for comparable tailings dams. Flotation tests yielded copper and gold recoveries of up to 60% and 67% respectively in concentrate, with grades of 1.4% copper and 14% sulphur. The production of a salable final product is dependent on further test work required to upgrade the rougher concentrate to produce at least a 20% Cu grade, which based on preliminary results would be difficult to achieve at economic metal recoveries.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Of the twenty four veins and zones identified in the Geological Setting and Mineralization section of this report, historical or other mineral resource estimates have been established on only four veins, none of which are to NI43-101 and CIM standards and therefore cannot be relied upon. None of the nine breccia zones has been subjected to sufficient and successful detailed work to date to establish mineral resources estimates. In 2014 the author issued a NI43-101 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate for the MWC Tailings Dam. Of the four veins with mineral resource estimates, two were partially mined out by Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. and have combined statistical data, and the other two may be contiguous and therefore one is included in the other. The four veins and tailings are summarized as follows:

<u>Domineer No.1 Vein (may be contiguous with Lakeview Zone to the west – on Crown Grants underlying Property)</u>

Included in Lakeview-Domineer Resource by Better Resources (1989), shown below.

<u>Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone (Tunnel Block, South Pit – Adjacent to Property)</u>

From 1965 to 1967, 342,600 tonnes of ore averaging 1.005% copper, 0.413 g/t gold, and 22.5 g/t silver were produced from the No.1 and No.2 Zones combined. In addition, mineral resources remaining adjacent to one or both pits were estimated at 305,720 tonnes @ 1.07% copper by W.G. Stevenson (1970). These zones are adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, shown schematically in Figure 2b.

Mt. Washington Copper No.2 Zone (Noranda Block, North Pit – Adjacent to Property)

Included in Mt. Washington Copper No.1 Zone above.

Lakeview Zone (West Grid, Meadows; may be contiguous with Domineer No.1 Vein – partially on Property, on Adjacent Property and on Crown Grants underlying Property)

Combined Lakeview-Domineer mineral resource estimate by Better (1989) as follows:

Drill-Indicated Underground:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
Lakeview-Domineer	3.4 g/t gold	2.0 metres	301,270	7.2g/t	37.7g/t

Drill-Indicated Open Pit:

Area/Zone	Min. Grade	Min. Thickness	Tonnes	Gold	Silver
West Grid	1.7 g/t	not specified	249,546	6.2g/t	25.4g/t

Based on the detailed observations from the Lakeview-Domineer adit driven by Better in 1987-88, as detailed in the History Section of this report, it appears that there are higher grade sections of the zone which may be defined by more detailed work. Only a portion of the Lakeview-Domineer historical mineral resources are located on the Mount Washington Property, shown schematically in Figure 3a.

Mt. Washington Copper Tailings Dam – (on Property)

CIM and NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates are 241,625 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium indicated mineral resource, and 83,775 tonnes @ 0.119 g/t gold, 5.68 g/t silver, 0.098% copper, 8.26 g/t tellurium inferred mineral resource (J. Houle, 2014). Tonnage of entire dam were calculated from production records in BC MINFILE as 342,600 tonnes milled less 17,200 tonnes concentrate produced for a net amount of 325,400 tonnes estimated to be contained in the tailings dam. Grades were estimated based on the 2011 sampling program completed on the accessible northwest portion of the tailings dam, using sample length weighted average grades calculated for each drill hole. Polygons were

used to allocate grades by area to each drill hole and creating resource blocks named after each drill hole. Volumes were estimated by multiplying resource block areas by drill hole depths for each block. Tonnages for each block were estimated using a density of1.25 t/m^3. The total tonnage within the resource blocks was estimated at 241,625 tonnes, and can be considered an indicated mineral resource according to CIM and NI43-101 standards. This represents about 75% of the total tonnage of tailings estimated to be contained in the tailings dam. The remaining 83,775 tonnes estimated to be contained in the tailings dam can be considered an inferred mineral resource, with grades estimated to be the same as that for the indicated resources. See summary in Table 4 below:

Table 3 – MWC Tailings Mineral Resource Estimate

Mount Washington Copper (MWC) Tailings Dam 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate												
Block ID	**Category**	**Mass**	**Mass**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Arsenic**	**Copper**	**Moly**	**Tellurium**	**Calcium**	**Iron**	**Sulphur**
Name	**CIM**	**tonnes**	**percent**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**p.p.m.**	**percent**	**percent**	**percent**
03	Indicated	20300	6.2%	0.192	6.13	1100	1147	11.31	9.21	1.01	4.31	1.27
05	Indicated	12556	3.9%	0.131	5.36	1181	995	8.39	9.63	1.17	4.53	1.25
12	Indicated	6075	1.9%	0.259	9.25	1298	1604	15.72	9.24	0.74	3.89	1.10
13	Indicated	16313	5.0%	0.146	6.84	1139	1411	11.77	10.16	1.13	4.81	1.54
14	Indicated	21875	6.7%	0.077	7.51	670	724	9.84	6.13	1.35	3.87	0.98
15	Indicated	14850	4.6%	0.088	5.30	822	757	8.83	7.33	1.49	4.32	1.15
16A	Indicated	3038	0.9%	0.110	4.54	714	914	8.39	4.76	1.08	3.68	0.71
16	Indicated	3938	1.2%	0.072	5.26	697	1054	8.50	4.57	1.07	3.69	0.68
23	Indicated	17550	5.4%	0.165	7.51	1125	1513	12.14	17.10	1.09	4.67	1.50
25	Indicated	30881	9.5%	0.082	3.81	729	614	10.28	6.55	1.26	3.94	0.71
34	Indicated	27638	8.5%	0.081	3.96	641	694	9.60	6.21	1.48	3.76	0.84
35	Indicated	32250	9.9%	0.123	5.42	857	957	7.60	6.16	1.42	4.30	0.76
37	Indicated	6900	2.1%	0.106	5.44	709	1441	11.10	7.65	1.05	4.18	0.98
44	Indicated	13438	4.1%	0.145	7.34	865	1183	9.38	13.44	1.35	4.21	1.14
47	Indicated	14025	4.3%	0.101	4.70	607	845	9.67	6.03	1.14	3.78	0.74
Totals	**Indicated**	**241625**	74.3%	28818	1372675	208031653	235804693	2407110	1995563	303280	1005737	244948
Averages	Indicated	16108	5.0%	0.119	5.68	861	976	9.96	8.26	1.26	4.16	1.01
50	**Inferred**	**83775**	25.7%	0.119	5.68	861	976	9.96	8.26	1.26	4.16	1.01
Total Dam	Historical	325400	100.0%									

Adjacent Properties

There are two areas with significant mineral properties including a past producer, a developed prospect and a showing immediately adjacent to and surrounded by the Mount Washington Property. There are also 2 currently producing mines in the Central Vancouver Island area. Refer to Figures 1a, 2a and 3a for both regional and local significant mineral properties and other occurrences.

In the Wolf Lake Area of the Mount Washington Property, a one cell mineral claim 1055091 held 50% each by B.W. Scott and S.J. Scott covers Lupus 1 MINFILE 092F308, described both in

the History Section and the Geological Setting and Mineralization Section of this report. The claim is surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, as shown if Figures 2a and 3a.

In the Domineer Area of the Mount Washington Property, 3 cell mineral claims covering a combined total of 18 cells are held by several individuals as follows:

- Claim 1046566 - 9 cells held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1046565 – 8 cells held 100% by D.A. Zamida
- Claim 1047311 – 1 cell held 100% by K.B. Funk

These 3 claims are essentially surrounded by the Mount Washington Property, as shown in Figures 2a and 3a. Cell claim 1046565 held by Mr. Zamida covers approximately the northern half of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area, described both in the History Section and the Geology and Mineralization Section of this report, as well as the Washington and Glacier Breccias and the Float Area occurrence. Cell claim 1044382 held by North Bay Resources Inc. covers approximately the southern half of the Lakeview-Domineer Resource Area, as well as the Domineer Veins 1-4, subject to the limitations of the underlying 4 Domineer crown granted mineral claims (Domineer No. 1, 3, 4 and 6 Mining Claims) which include gold and silver mineral right only held 100% by Clibetre Explorations Ltd. Cell claim 1046566 held by Mr. Zamida covers most of the former Mt. Washington Copper Mine Open Pits, with only a small portion of the pits covered by cell mineral claim 1047311 held by Mr. Funk.

Not quite adjacent to the Property is the Forbidden Plateau area of Strathcona Provincial Park which begins 1 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and is the site of several significant MINFILE prospects and showings discovered prior to and actively being explored up until the time of exclusion of the area from mineral exploration and mining by the B.C. government in 1990. Locations and selected highlights of these occurrences are as follows:

- The Gem Lake (MINFILE 092F239) prospect is located 5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was explored extensively by Falconbridge Ltd. in the 1960's-1980's primarily for gold and silver, as the base metals were held by the crown. Five types of mineralization were discovered, including tectonic breccia bodies occurring along steeply-dipping, east trending fault structures, associated with Eocene quartz diorite intrusive stocks and dikes. Drilling in 1961 on the main showing yielded 18 metres @ 1% copper, and in 1963 another hole intersected 0.02% molybdenum over an

unspecified width. Rock sample AF05320 taken in 1987 from a mineralized tectonic breccia measuring 15 m. by 30 m. and containing 5-20% chalcopyrite yielded 3.0 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver.

- The Faith Lake (MINFILE 092F240) prospect is located 6 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was also explored extensively by Falconbridge Ltd. in the 1960's-1980's. At least 30 quartz-sulphide veins occurring in steeply-dipping, north and east-trending shears and faults and associated with Eocene quartz diorite intrusive stocks and dikes were discovered and explored. Drilling in 1963 yielded an intercept of 0.15 m. @ 25 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver and 3% copper.

- The Schev (MINFILE 092F241) prospect is located 5.5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and was explored by Falconbridge Ltd. as part of the Faith Lake property in the 1960's-1980's. A sericitic tectonic breccia containing arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite is exposed over an area of 20 m. by 3 m., associated with an Eocene felsic dike. Drilling in 1964 yielded an intercept of 1.5 m. @ 27 g/t gold and 43 g/t silver from a breccia zone with an interpreted orientation of 080^0 strike and 45^0 dip south.

- The Jo Anne (MINFILE 092F329) prospect is located 2.5 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, was explored by Iron River Resources Ltd., B.P.-Selco, and Noranda from 1984 to 1988. Drilling by Noranda in 1988 yielded multiple wide copper intercepts over an area 200 m. in diameter from quartz-sericite altered breccia associated with Eocene intrusives. This included hole NFP-88-5 which yielded 21.6 m. @ 0.43% copper from 48.4 to 70 m., and 12.4 m. @ 0.42% copper from 100.1 to 112.5 m., and two other holes, NFP-88-2 and NFP-88-3 which yielded wider zones of generally lower grade copper values.

The mineral occurrences on the Mount Washington Property and those of the Forbidden Plateau area establish a NE-SW trending belt of Eocene age intrusives with associated gold-silver-copper-arsenic bearing breccia bodies, shown if Figures 1a – 1b, and 2a – 2b. This trend may be projected to the southwest across Strathcona Provincial Park to the west coast of Vancouver Island, where Selkirk Metals Corp. holds the Catface Copper property, located 75 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property. The Cliff Zone of the Catface Copper property contains an indicated mineral resource estimate of 56,863,000 tonnes @ 0.40% copper and inferred mineral resource estimate of 262,448,000 tonnes @ 0.38% copper (Selkirk Metals Corp., 2009). The Catface (MINFILE 092F120) and adjacent Irishman Creek (MINFILE

092F251) developed prospects are classified as porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-rhenium deposits and are associated with multi-phase, Eocene intrusive stocks and dikes.

Near the centre of Strathcona Provincial Park along the southwest projection of the same trend lies Nyrstar's Myra Falls Operation, which until recently has been successfully producing and processing polymetallic sulphide deposits containing copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold since 1966. Myra Falls is located 30 km. southwest of the Mount Washington Property, and is hosted in the older Devonian age Mount Sicker Volcanics which underlie portions of Vancouver Island.

Along the northeast projection of the same trend across Georgia Strait, 50 km. northeast of the Mount Washington Property, Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Prophecy Resource Corp. hold the OK Copper property. The North Lake Zone of the OK North developed prospect (MINFILE 092K008) contains an inferred mineral resource estimate of 86,800,000 tonnes @ 0.31% copper and 0.014% molybdenum (Prophecy Resource Corp., 2006). The OK North and adjacent OK South MINFILE 092F057 developed prospects are classified as copper-molybdenum-gold-rhenium deposits and are associated with multi-phase Cretaceous and possibly younger intrusive stocks, dikes and breccia bodies.

Other Relevant Data and Information

Technically, the Mount Washington Property and adjacent properties represent an attractive advanced exploration project, with many clustered polymetallic mineral occurrences in a geological setting similar to active and successful mining camps elsewhere. However, the social license to develop and operate a mine is not guaranteed to the mineral title holder anywhere, including on Vancouver Island. The last operating metal mine (Myra Falls Operation) on Vancouver Island recently suspended operations and is for sale by the owner, no new metal mine has been permitted since the 1960's, and several active exploration properties were expropriated during expansion of local provincial parks in the early 1990's, as was done with the former Falconbridge Ltd. properties, Gem Lake and Faith Lake, and the former Jo Anne property operated by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. when Strathcona Provincial Park was expanded. It is possible that local surface title holders, recreation/conservation groups and/or communities will actively and successfully oppose future mine development in the Mt. Washington area. The treaty process between various First Nations and federal and provincial governments is still in progress on Vancouver Island with one final agreement completed (Maa-nulth), another final agreement in negotiation (K'omoks) in place, and several more at various

stages. Co-operation agreements between local First Nations and a proponent are usually required to successfully develop a mineral property today in B.C. However, it is assumed under the B.C. government's 2-Zone Model within its Sustainability in B.C. Mining Criteria that the Mount Washington Property is available for future exploration, development and mining, and that the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines will act as an effective advocate and permitting authority on behalf for any proponent who follows its laws and regulations required during all stages of any future work on the Mount Washington Property.

Interpretations and Conclusions

The various surveys, analyses, tests and excavations conducted on the Mount Washington Property area during the +50 year period mainly from 1940 to 1992 has identified at least 24 mineral occurrences containing varying combinations of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium in clusters over an area of 10 km. by 4 km. Hundreds of ore-grade intercepts at current metal prices were achieved in natural and trenched outcrop samples or diamond drill holes by numerous operators on most of the 24 mineral occurrences on or adjacent to the Property. One attempt at mining and recovering only copper from a narrow vein deposit using open pit mining methods and producing a single flotation concentrate was not successful, and resulted in environmental damage that has since been mitigated. This may have been due in part to problems with mining narrow vein deposits by open pit methods, and in part due to the polymetallic nature of the mineral deposit and related analytical and metallurgical challenges.

Systematic, multi-year exploration programs completed by junior and senior companies have been successful both on the Mount Washington Property and in the surrounding mineral area. However, a portion of the mineral area to the southwest of the Mount Washington Property was alienated from exploration and development in 1990 when it was being actively explored by major companies. At that time, the Lakeview-Domineer project was in the B.C. Mine Development Review process, and included a viable metallurgical process to recover both gold and copper. Funding to develop the project could not be obtained by owner Better Resources, due in part to the mining industry's negative perception of political environment for mining in B.C. at that time, including Vancouver Island, and due to low metal prices. The project ceased, and very limited exploration activity has occurred in the Mt. Washington area since 1992.

The Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) - (L01) mineral deposit profile category created by the BC Geological Survey in 1995 to capture the Equity Silver Past Producer (MINFILE 093L001) in

central B.C. appropriately describes all the metallic mineral occurrences in the Mount Washington Property area. This target exploration model was not published or well known at the time most of the exploration work was done in the area, and so is a new model to test. The older and more common Epithermal and Porphyry mineral deposit profiles and their sub-types can be genetically and spatially related to sub-volcanic types within a district, and are also appropriate and have been successfully used in the Mount Washington Property area.

With current metal prices, the Mount Washington Property warrants modern data compilation, and systematic multi-year exploration programs. Such programs would be more effective in both the Lakeview-Domineer area and in the Wolf Lake area, if the fragmented title status in those areas of the property were consolidated through agreements on various mineral titles. The Murex Breccia and Oyster Breccia areas are well covered by North Bay's mineral titles.

Recommendations

The Mt. Washington property should first be re-evaluated based on its regional geological setting compared to other similar settings worldwide which host past or currently producing mines, with consideration to mineral deposit types and models. Today's geological literature is much more extensive than it was at the times when the Mt. Washington area was being actively explored. In the author's opinion, some of the key points to consider in such a comparison would be:

- Eocene age intrusive associated deposits and mineral districts
- Breccias – tectonic, intrusive and hydrothermal
- Fault structures – low angle detachment faults, steep faults particularly those associated with or proximal to known mineral occurrences
- Polymetallic – gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and/or tellurium
- Epithermal, porphyry and sub-volcanic mineral deposit types

Using today's and projected future estimates of metal prices for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and tellurium, reasonable exploration target models should be established for the Mount Washington Property. An investigation should be made of current mining and

processing techniques and costs at operations exploiting similar deposits worldwide, including both open pit and underground operations. In the author's opinion, the following combined exploration target models could be used as a starting point:

- Underground, flat-dipping, discontinuous but clustered narrow vein deposits totaling 1 million tonnes @ 10 g/t gold, 100 g/t silver, 0.50% copper, 10 g/t tellurium and 5% arsenic, requiring complex processing for optimal recovery of gold, silver , copper and tellurium while suppressing arsenic

- Underground, steeply-dipping, bulk mineable, clustered, breccia deposits totaling 100 million tonnes @ 1 g/t gold, 5 g/t silver, 0.50% copper, 0.01% molybdenum, 5 g/t tellurium and 0.5% arsenic, with similar processing requirements as above plus molybdenum recovery

The extensive data record available for the Mount Washington Property needs to be assembled into a single G.I.S.-based, 3-D model, and all rock units used by different operators need to be integrated into single, coherent geological legend. Because of the size and variable integrity of the data record, this process will take considerable time, effort and cost. At the end of the process, both property wide and detailed plan and sections views should be available for any selected portions of the property showing any and all combinations of historic geology, geochemistry, geophysics (by type), trenching, drilling, and excavations. Using this geo-referenced database, well-conceived exploration programs should be initiated.

A phased, systematic exploration program is warranted on the property to achieve the following primary exploration objectives, in the author's opinion:

- Discover new economic mineral deposits of any type on the property through systematic, phased exploration probably commencing with airborne geophysics

- Continue systematic and targeted GPS-grid controlled geological mapping and geochemistry field programs in the Murex Breccia, Oyster Breccia and Wolf Lake area

- Establish new, bulk-mineable indicated resources of sufficient grades to be mined by underground methods in one or more of the breccia zones by diamond drilling

- Establish measured resources in the Lakeview-Domineer Zone by re-opening the portal, re-mapping the adit, definition drilling and detailed interpretation

Also, the author recommends the following environmental and socio-economic programs be initiated to complement the exploration and environmental objectives:

- Establish baseline environmental database using historic and modern data
- Identify, negotiate and establish contract, employment and other co-operation agreements with local First Nations bands
- Negotiate and establish access road use and other co-operation agreements with local surface rights holders TimberWest and the Mount Washington Alpine Resort
- Negotiate and establish work progress update protocols with local recreation and conservation groups and communities

The following Phase 1 Year 1 combined compilation, planning, exploration, environmental and socio-economic programs and budgets are proposed for the Mount Washington property:

Table 4 – Proposed Work Program and Budget Summary

Item	Description	Units/Timing	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Re-evaluation	Mining Geol./Eng.	1 month	$10,000 / month	$ 10,000
GIS Compilation	2 GIS Technicians	3 months	$15,000 / month	$ 45,000
Geological Legend	Project Geologist	1 month	$10,000 / month	$ 10,000
Plan Exploration	Project Geologist	2 months	$10,000 / month	$ 20,000
Subtotal	**Compilation & Planning**	**Months 1-3**		**$ 85,000**
Preliminary Work	Geological mapping, geochemistry	1.5 months	$20,000 / month	$ 30,000
New Discoveries	1000 km. Airborne	1 month	$150 / km	$ 150,000
Explore Breccias	2000 m. Drilling	2 months	$200 / metre	$ 400,000
Lakeview-Domineer	Underground Work	2 months	$100,000 /month	$ 200,000
Subtotal	**Exploration**	**Months 4-5**		**$ 780,000**
Environmental	Baseline Program	8 months	$2,500 / month	$ 20,000
Road Use, Surface	Agreements	3 month	$5,000 / month	$ 15,000
First Nations	Agreements & Meetings	10 months	$5,000 / month	$ 50,000
Local Communities	Meetings	10 months	$5,000 / month	$ 50,000
Subtotal	**Environmental & Socio-Economic**	**Months 4-11**		**$ 135,000**
TOTALS		**12 Months**		**$ 1,000,000**

Phase 2 and subsequent programs and budgets would follow depending on the success of the Phase 1 programs, with the exploration program probably escalating annually in size and cost.

References

B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Website references:

Annual Reports:
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/AnnualReports/Pages/default.aspx

ARIS Reports: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx

Exploration:
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/ExplorationinBC/Pages/default.aspx

Fieldwork: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/Fieldwork/Pages/default.aspx

Information Circulars:
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/InformationCirculars/Pages/default.aspx

MapPlace: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/MAPPLACE/Pages/default.aspx

Mineral Titles Online: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/MineralTitles/mto/Pages/default.aspx

MINFILE: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Pages/default.aspx

Open Files: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/OpenFiles/Pages/default.aspx

Papers: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/Papers/Pages/default.aspx

Sustainability: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Subwebs/mining/Exploration/two_zone_system.htm

B.C. Integrated Land Management Bureau Website reference:

Tantalis Gator: http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/irb/gator/index.html

Front Counter BC Website reference:

Permitting: http://www.frontcounterbc.ca/apps/now.html

Industry Website references:

OK Copper Project: http://www.eastfieldresources.com/s/OK.asp

Catface Copper Project: http://www.imperialmetals.com/i/pdf/43-101_Catface.aug2009.pdf

Myra Falls: http://www.nyrstar.com/operations/Documents/Fact%20Sheet%20MYRA%20FALLS%206-2-13.pdf

Specific references:

Beckett, R., 1981, Leaching Tests 1980 Mount Washington Project, Esso Minerals Canada, January, 1981, internal company reports and assessment report 09445

Beekman, J., and Fournier, J.D., Final Reports on the Faith Lake and Gem Lake Projects for Falconbridge Ltd., assessment reports 16866 and 17002

Benvenuto, G., Geology and Mineralization of the Dove Property owned by Joseph Paquet for Westmin Resources Limited, December 1986, assessment report 16412

Bradish, L., Airborne E.M. and Magnetometer Surveys in the Mount Washington Area for Noranda Exploration Company Limited, November 2 1987, assessment report 16542

Bridge, D.A., 1973, -74, -75, Progress Reports, Mt. Washington Project, Minerals Section – Imperial Oil Limited, internal company reports

Bristow, J.F., and Schmitt, R., 1983, A Geochemical Report on the DJV 1 to 5 Claims for Better Resources Limited, October, 1983, assessment report 11946

Bristow, J.F., and Schmitt, R., 1983, A Geochemical Report on the Big Group Mineral Claims for Better Resources Limited, October, 1983, assessment report 11995

Bristow, J.F., 1984, A Geochemical Report on the Big Group Mineral Claims for Better Resources Limited, September, 1984, assessment report 12604

Bristow, J.F., 1984, A Geochemical Report on the Gold Group Mineral Claims for Better Resources Limited, September, 1984, assessment report 12605

Bristow, J.F., 1986, Diamond Drilling Report on the Rainbow Claim Group for Better Resources Limited, October, 1986, assessment report 15228

Bristow, J.F., 1987, Diamond Drilling Report on the Rainbow Claim Group MWC 151 Mineral Claim for Better Resources Limited, February, 1987, assessment report 15826

Bristow, J.F., 1987, Diamond Drilling Report on the Domineer Claim Group Mineral Claims for Better Resources Limited, March, 1987, assessment report 15825

Bristow, J.F., 1987, Diamond Drilling Report on the Lakeview Claim Group for Better Resources Limited, February, 1987, assessment report 15857

Bristow, J.F., 1988, Diamond Drilling Report on the Rainbow Claim Group MWC 151 Mineral Claim for Better Resources Limited, February 1, 1988, assessment report 17033

Bristow, J.F., 1988, Diamond Drilling Report on the Lakeview Claim Group for Better Resources Limited, February 1988, assessment reports 16762 and 17123

Bristow, J.F., 1988, A Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Oyster Breccia Area of the Lakeview Claim Group for Better Resources Limited, February 1988, assessment report 17193

Bristow, J.F., 1989, A Diamond Drilling and Soil Geochemical Report on the Oyster Breccia Area of the Lakeview Claim Group for Better Resources Limited, May 1989, assessment report 18473

Bristow, J.F., and Stanta, A., 1989, Diamond Drilling Report on the Domineer Claim Group Mineral Claims for Better Resources Limited, February 1989, assessment report 18472

Bruynesteyn, A., 1977,-78, Interim and Progress Reports on Leachability of Mt. Washington Ores by BC Research for Imperial Oil Limited

Bull, D.R., Bradish, L.(, and McIntyre, T.), 1987,-88,-89, Annual Geological, Geophysical & Geochemical (& Diamond Drilling) Reports on the Murex Claim Group by Noranda Exploration Company Limited, for JV partner Better Resources Limited, assessment reports 18119, 18391

Canada Department of Mines and Resources Mines and Geology Branch, 1941, Report of the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories, Investigation No. 969 Concentration and Cyanidation of an Arsenical Gold Ore from the Domineer Claims, Mount Washington, British Columbia, for D.F. Kidd, March 13, 1941

Carson, D.J.T., 1960, Geology of Mt. Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, M.A.Sc. Thesis, Department of Geology and Geography, University of British Columbia

Cooke, D.L., 1985, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Survey on the Wolf Claim for St. James Minerals Ltd., December 12, 1985, assessment report 14434

Dahl, R., Watkinson, D.H., and Wilton, H.P., 1988, Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. A Tertiary Calc-Alkaline Intermediate to Acid Volcanic Centre, unpublished paper

Dahl, R., Watkinson, D.H., and Bristow, J.F., 1988, The Lakeview-Domineer Gold Deposit of Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. A Thrust-controlled Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposit in Volcanic Setting, unpublished paper

Dispirito, F., 1984, Assessment Report on the Photon and Positron Claims for Rampage Resources Ltd., May 28, 1984, assessment report 12320.

Dunsmore, R., 1971, Geophysical and Physical Work Report for Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd., January 1971

Dyer, H.O., Report on Operations of Murray Prospecting Syndicate for Season, 1949, February 22, 1950

Eeg, F.S., Ground EM Survey – Mt. Washington Project for Imperial Oil Limited, October, 1973

Elliot, C.L., 1970, Mt. Washington Project, Vancouver Island, B.C. Geophysical Report for W.G. Stevenson, February 10, 1970

Fraser, D.C., 1973, Helicopter Geophysical Survey Mt. Washington Area, British Columbia by Aerodat Limited for Imperial Oil Limited, August 13, 1973

Geiger, W., 2004, Geology and Mineral Deposits Wolf Lake Property Group, May 20, 2004, assessment report 27430

Gunning, H.C., 1930, Forbidden Plateau, G.S.C. Summary Report, Part A, on Buttle Lake Area

Harrap, K.L., 1986, Geology and Geochemistry of the Lupus 1 to 6 Claims for Homestake Mineral Development Company, January 1986, assessment report 14442

Harris, J.F., 1988, A Microscopic Study of Metallurgical Test Products from the Mount Washington Project of Better Resources Ltd. for G.W. Hawthorne, February 8, 1988

Hawthorne, G.W., 1988-89, Interim and Progress Reports and Capital and Operating Cost Estimates for 200 TPD Concentrator Mt. Washington Property for Better Resources Limited

Heberlein, D.R. & Dunn, C.E., 2017, Preliminary Results of a Geochemical Investigation of Halogen and Other Volatile Compounds Related to Mineralization, Part 2: Mount Washington Epithermal Gold Prospect, Geoscience BC Report 2017-1

Houle, J. and Gray, P.D., 2008, Geological Technical Assessment Report on the Mt. Washington Property for Bluerock Resources Ltd., June 12, 2008, assessment report 30010

Houle, J., 2011, Tailings Drilling Program July 2011 on the Mt. Washington Property for Clibetre Explorations Ltd., November 15, 2011, assessment report 32514

Houle, J., 2013, Technical Report for Geology and Geochemistry on the Mount Washington Property for North Bay Resources Inc., August 2, 2013, assessment report 34200

Houle, J., 2014, NI43-101 Technical Report for Geochemistry and Metallurgy on the Mount Washington Property for North Bay Resources Inc., September 15, 2014, assessment report 34883

Houle, J., 2016, NI43-101 Technical Report for Geology and Geochemistry on the Mount Washington Property for North Bay Resources Inc., August 10, 2016, assessment report 36223

Jones, M.I. and Wright, R.L., 1993, Ideal 9 Claim, Harmony Group, Dove Project Geological Mapping and Lithogeochemical Survey, January 18, 1993, assessment report 22762

Kidd, D.F., 1940, Report on the Domineer Group M.C., Nanaimo M.D., British Columbia, November 8, 1940

Kidd, D.F., 1941, Progress Report Domineer Prospect, Nanaimo M.D., B.C., June 12, 1941

Laanela, H., 1960, Compiled Geological Reports on Forbidden Plateau Area, Gunnex Limited, internal company report

Laird, J. and Thomson, G.R., 2005, Geology and Mineralization of the Lake Zone, Wolf Lake Property for Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc., July 2005, assessment report 27824

Laird, J., 2006, Prospecting on the Wolf Claims, Wolf Lake for Pearl Asian Mining Industries Inc., May 25, 2006, assessment report 28405

McDougall, J.J., 1961,-62,-63, Gem Lake (Meg Group), Falconbridge Ltd., internal reports

McDougall, J.J., 1987, Summary Report on the Mt. Washington Gold Property, Better Resources Limited, February, 1987

McDougall, J.J., 1990, Progress Report on Murex Claims Part of Better Resources Limited Property, Mt. Washington, Vancouver Island, B.C. for North Slope Mineral Inc., November 9, 1990

McGuigan, P.J., 1975, Certain Breccias of Mount Washington Property, Vancouver Island, B.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

McIntyre, T.J., Bull, D.R., and Bradish, L., 1989, Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling on the Joe Anne, Rina, and Cardinal Groups of Claims for Noranda Exploration Company Limited, January 27, 1989, assessment report 18337

Mamen, C., 1965, B.C.'s latest copper operation – The Mt. Washington – Cumberland joint venture, Canadian Mining Journal, January 1965

Muller, J.E., 1988, Tertiary Low-angle Faulting and Related Gold and Copper Mineralization on Mount Washington, Vancouver Island, B.C. MEMPR, Geological Fieldwork, 1988.

Northcote, K.E., 1983, Report on the Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. Selected Claims under option to Veerman-Botel Ltd. and Five Adjoining DJV 1 to 5 Claims owned by H. Veerman and W. Botel for Better Resources Limited, internal company report, May, 1983

Northcote, K.E., 1985, Geological Report on the Joe Anne Group of Mineral Claims for Iron River Resources Ltd., February 10, 1985, assessment report 14595

Northcote, K.E., 1985, Better Resources Ltd. Mt. Washington Property Report for Better Resources Ltd, January 5, 1985, assessment report 14705

Northcote, K.E., 1986, Rock Geochemistry, Assays, Petrographic and Mineralogical Report on the Joe Anne Group of Mineral Claims for Iron River Resources Ltd, September 6, 1986, assessment report 15116

Paquet, J.L., 1986, Prospecting on the Harmony 1-4 Claims, August 13 1987, assessment report 16406

Pentland, W.S. and Gareau, M.B., Geological and Geochemical Report for the MG Claim, Placer Development Limited, April 1984, assessment report 12212

Peto, P., 1984, Geochemical Assessment Report on the Wolf Claim, March 1984, assessment report 12015

Rennie, C.C., 1982, Mt. Washington Copper-Gold Prospect (Domineer Group), Placer Development, internal company report, December 12, 1982

Rennie, C.C., 1989, Summary Technical Report on Fording Coal Limited Mining Lease Agreement Area, Mt. Washington, Vancouver Island, B.C. for Better Resources Limited, December 21, 1989, agreement report

Rennie, C.C., 1992, Mt. Washington Project Copper Gold Porphyry Potential, Better Resources Limited, March 1992, internal company report

Rennie, C.C., 1985, Mt. Washington Property for Better Resources Limited, December 9, 1985, assessment report 14085

SRK Consulting, 2012, OMS Manual - Mt. Washington Remediation Project for B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, December 2012

Skerl, A.C., 1956, Report on the Murex Section of the Mount Washington Copper Co., internal company report

Somerville, R., 1974,-75,-76, Diamond Drilling Reports for various Mt. Washington Claims for Imperial Oil Limited, assessment reports 5146, 5267, 5604, 5679, 5980

Somerville, R., 1977,-79, Interim Reports on the Test Leaching Project on the Mt. Washington Property, internal company reports and assessment reports 6407 and 6930

Sookochoff, L., 1992, Compilation Report on a 1991 Diamond Drill Program on the Mt. Washington Property, April 27, 1992, assessment report 22498

Stevenson, W.G., 1967, Geological Conception as Porphyry Copper Deposit, Western Miner, November, 1967

Stevenson, W.G., 1966, -67,-68, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Reports, Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd., November 30, 1968, assessment reports 839, 1120, 1145, 1691

Stevenson, W.G., 1969, Schematic Drill Logs, Written Logs, Assay Certificates, Location Map for Bore Holes C-1-4, 7-10, 13-16, 18-21 to Accompany Report for Marietta Resources Limited, November 17, 1969

Strickland, D., 2012, Geochemical, Geological Report on the Harmony Property, Altamont Exploration Corp., July 15, 2012, assessment report 33131

Sutherland, D.B., 1967, I.P. Survey Report for Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd., Dec.12, 1967

Verley, C.G. and Keyser, H.J., Geological and Geochemical Report on the Lupus 1,3,5,6 Claims for Proquest Resource Corporation, January 1985, assessment report 13426

Verley, C.G., Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Lupus 1,3,4,5,6 Claims for Pan World Ventures Inc., July 1986, assessment report 15034

deVoogt, A.C.N., 1963-64, Geological Reports, The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, annual internal company reports

Walcott, P.E., 1973, A Report on An Induced Polarization Survey, Mt. Washington, British Columbia for Imperial Oil Limited, December 1973

Wong, R.H., 1986, Geological and Geochemical Surveys on the Joe Anne Claims owned by Iron River Resources Limited for Selco Division – BP Resources Canada Limited, March 1986, assessment report 14889

Wright, R.L., 1988, Linecutting and Airborne Geophysical Survey on the Dove Property for Visible Gold Inc. and Westmin Resources Ltd., April 12, 1988, assessment report 17500

Wright, R.L., 1989, Geological Mapping, Linecutting, Geochemical, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization Surveys on the Dove Property owned by J.L. Paquet for Visible Gold Inc. and Westmin Resources Ltd., September 15, 1989, assessment report 19081

Zamida, D.A. and Wallach, D.A., 2015, Geochemical and Prospecting Technical Assessment Report on the Mt. Washington Property, January 9, 2015, assessment report 35202

Zamida, D.A., 2016, Geochemical and Prospecting Technical Assessment Report on the Mt. Washington Property, assessment report 36378.

Date and Signature Page

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada V9V 1P8

2. I graduated with a Bachelor's of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering with specialization in Mineral Exploration from the University of Toronto in 1978.

3. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, the Society of Economic Geologists, the Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia, the Association of Applied Geochemists, and the Vancouver Island Exploration Group; I am also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for Geoscience B.C. and the Earth Science Dept. at Vancouver Island University

4. I have worked as a geologist for 40 years since graduating from university, including 5 years as a mine geologist in underground gold and silver mines, 15 years as an exploration manager, 3 years as a government geologist and 15 years as a mineral exploration consultant.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, membership in a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report entitled "Mount Washington Technical Report". I visited and worked on the mineral property between 2000 and 2016.

7. I have had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report, both as a government geologist and as a consultant.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in NI 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument NI 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101.CP and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument, policy and form.

Dated this 4th Day of April, 2018.

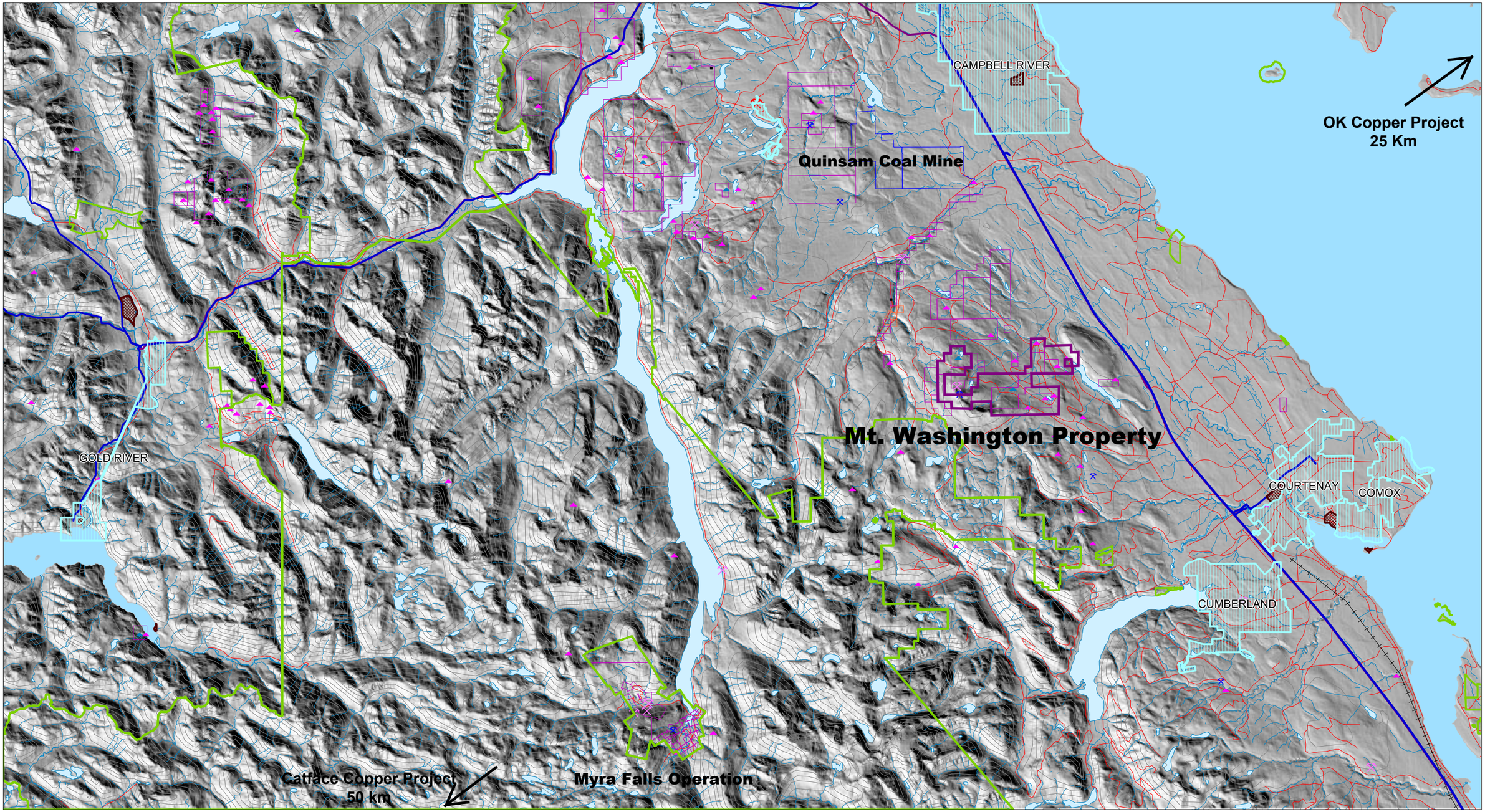
Signature of Qualified Person

April 4, 2018

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Print name of Qualified Person

Seal of Qualified Person



Legend from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 250,000

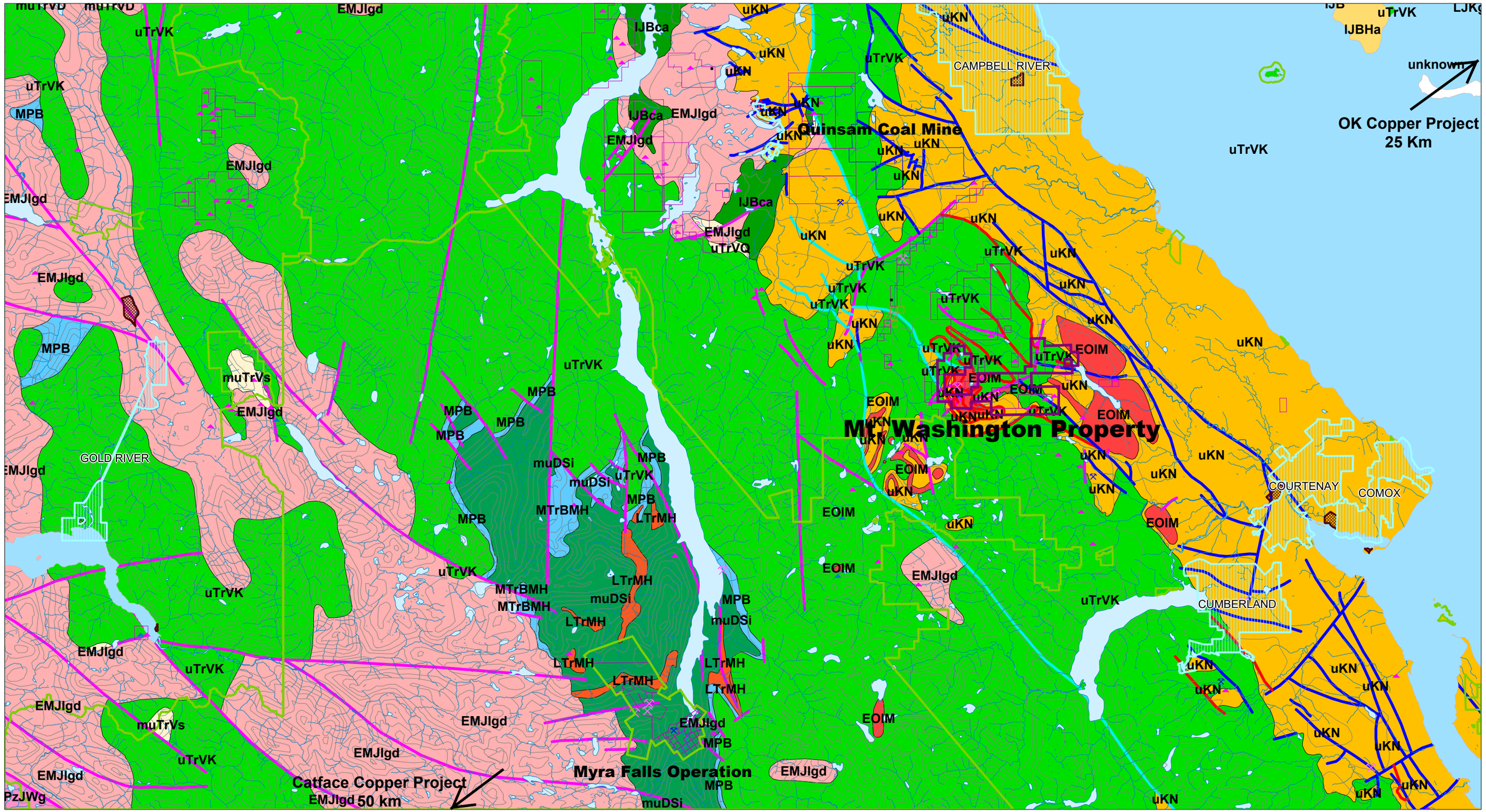
5 0 5 10 15

KILOMETERS

N

BC MapPlace Infrastructure

Figure 1a



Legend from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 250,000

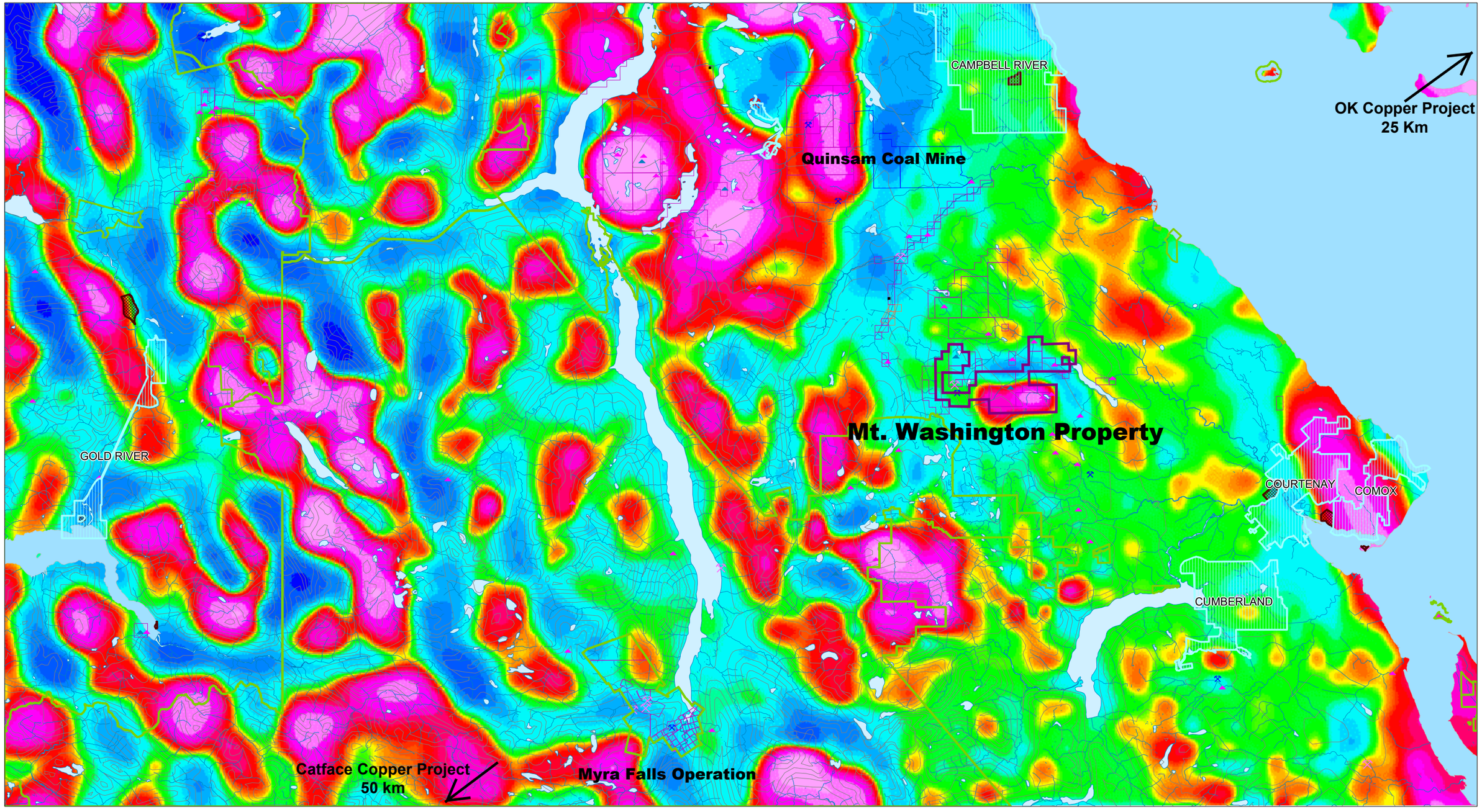
5 0 5 10 15

KILOMETERS

BC MapPlace Geology

Figure 1b

N



Legend from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 250,000

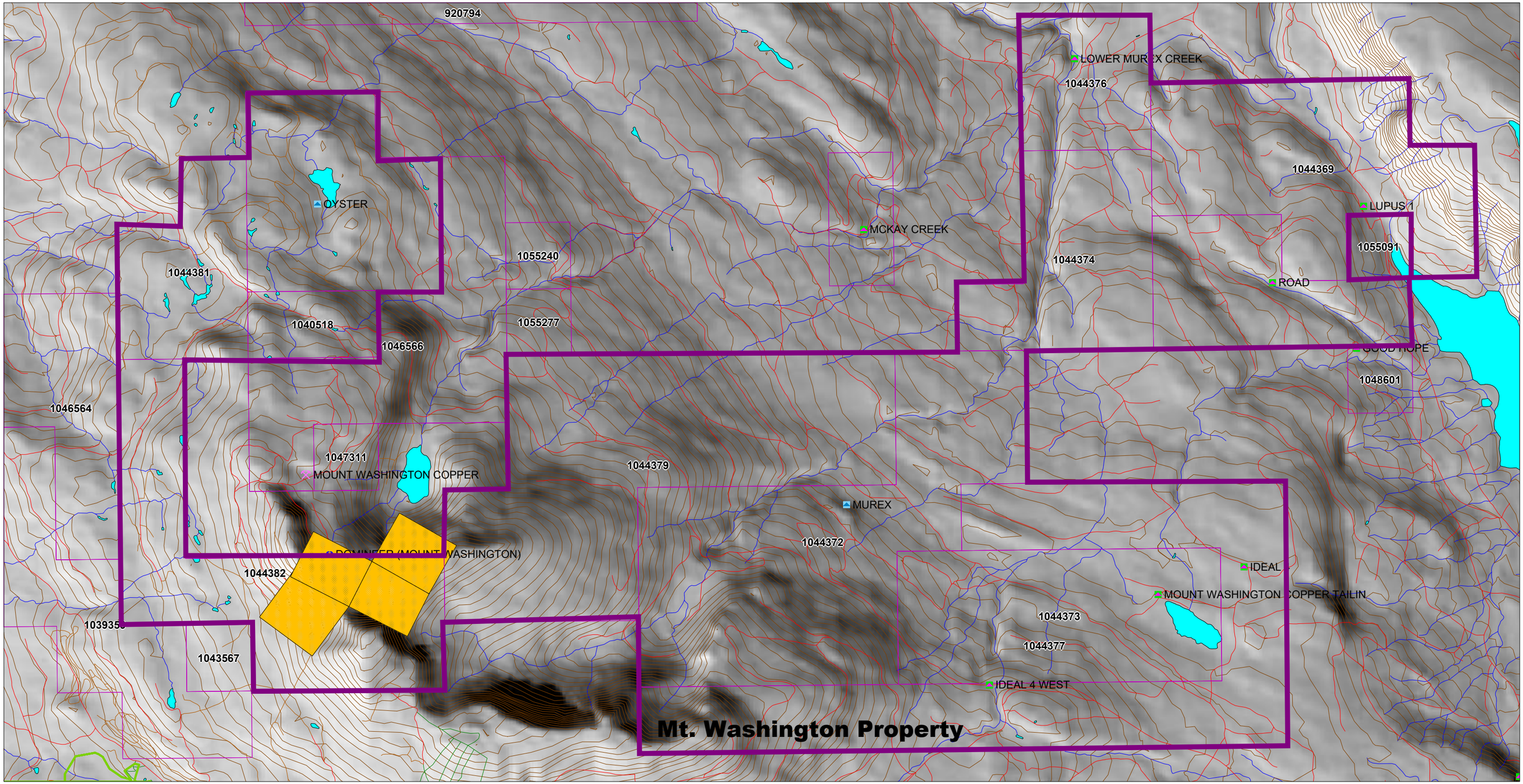
5 0 5 10 15

KILOMETERS

N

BC MapPlace 1st Vertical Derivative Aeromagnetics

Figure 1c



Legend from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 25,000

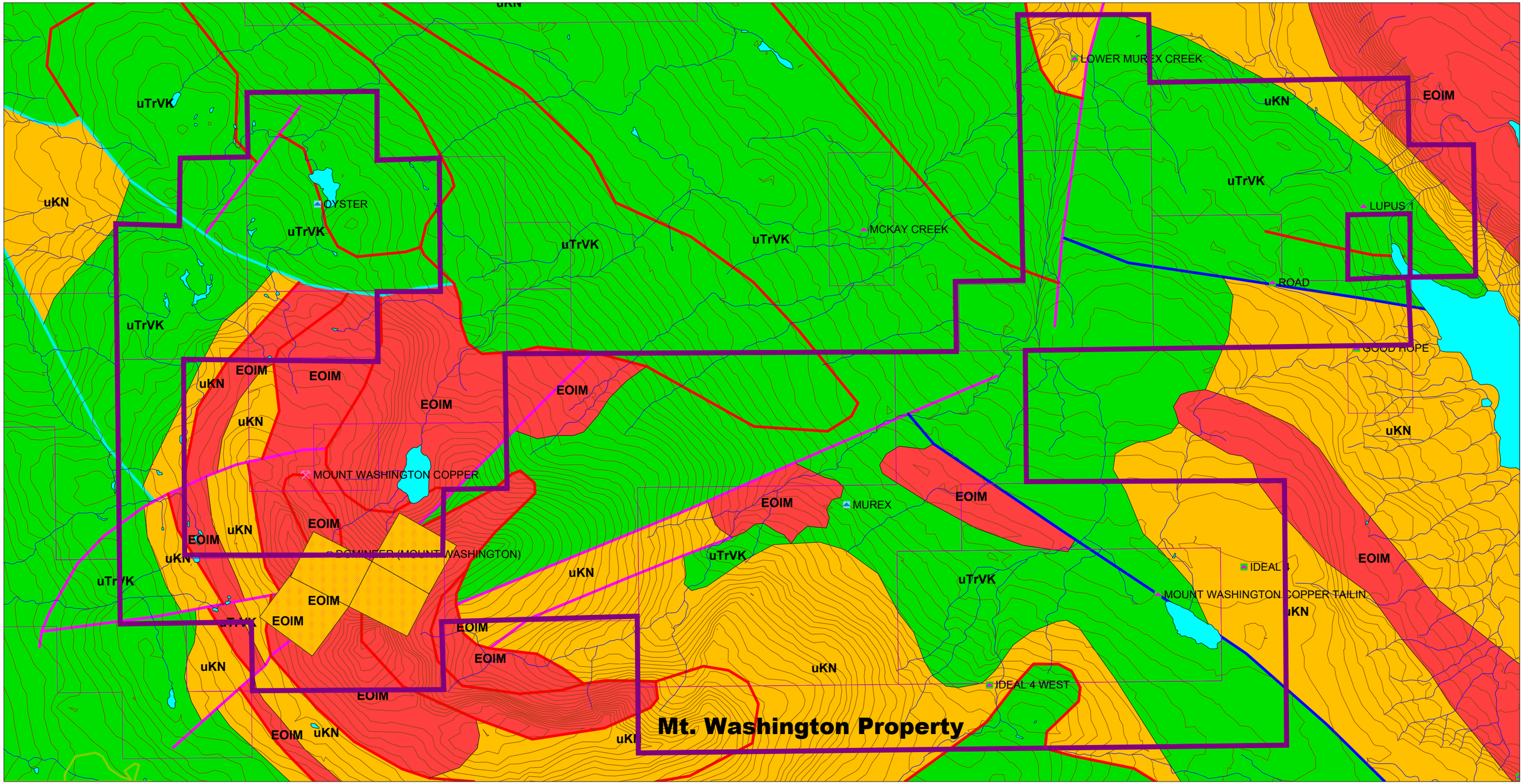
500 0 500 1,000 1,500

METERS

BC MapPlace Infrastructure

N

Figure 2a



Legend from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 25,000

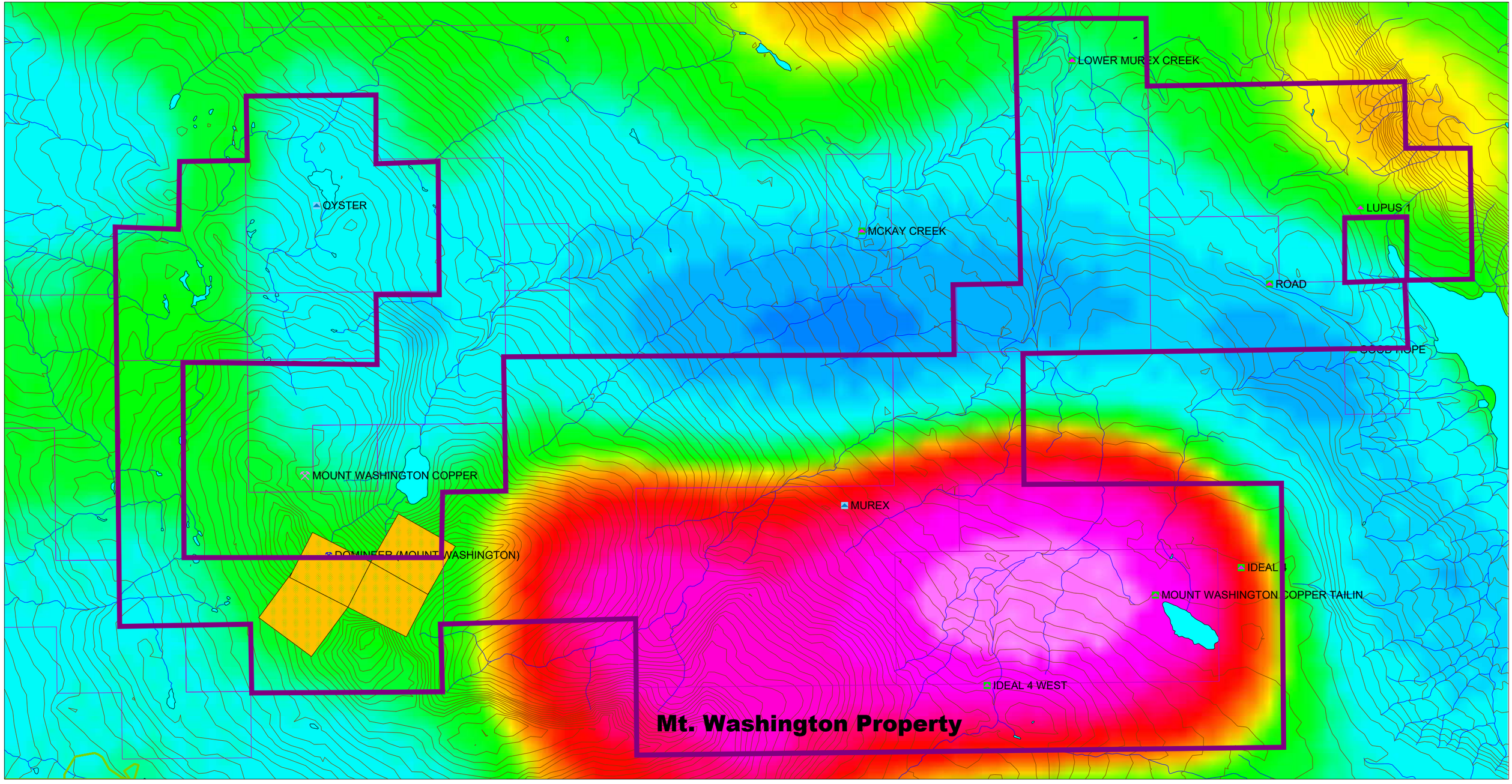
500 0 500 1,000 1,500

METERS

BC MapPlace Geology

Figure 2b

N



Legend from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 25,000

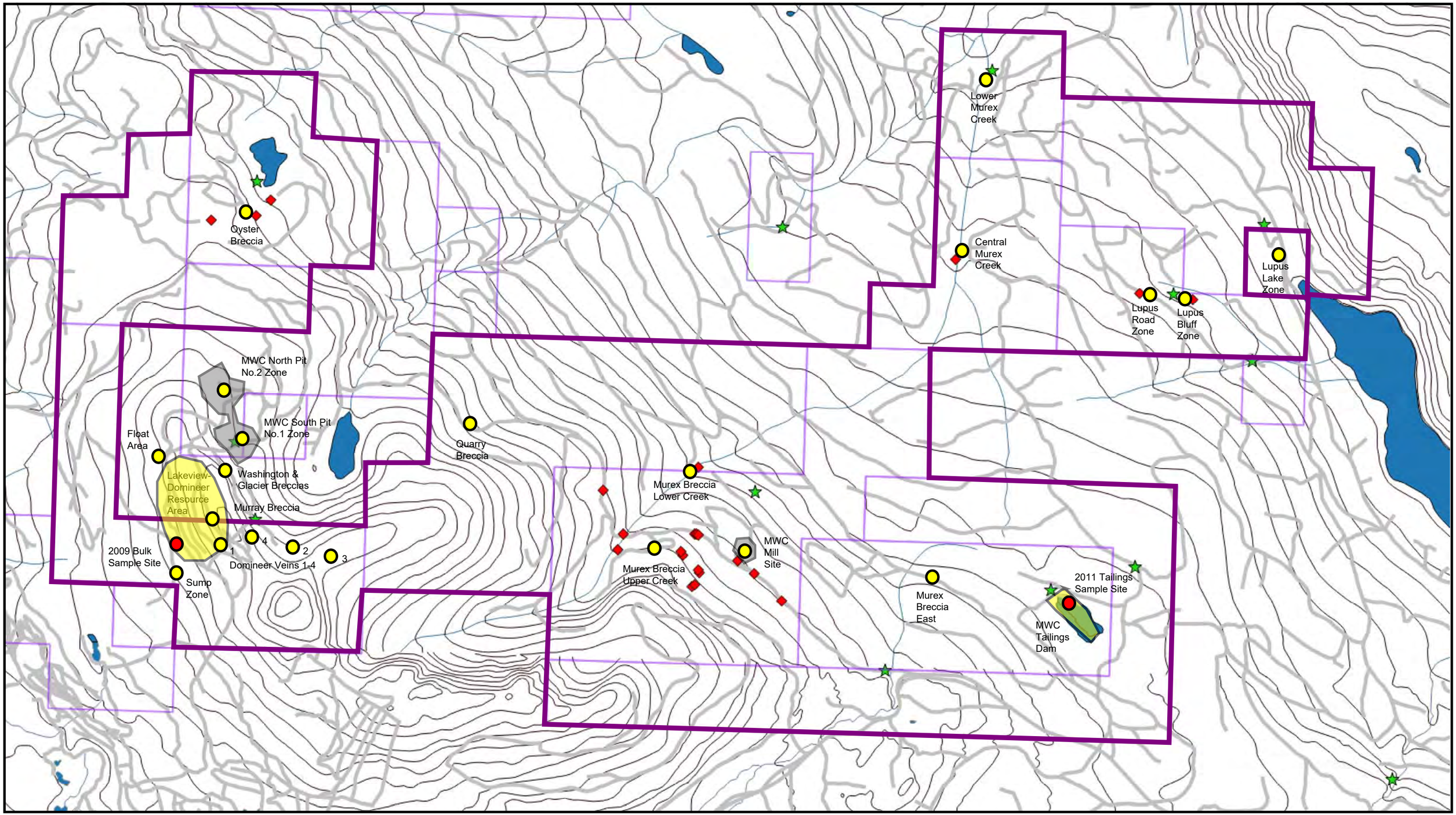
500 0 500 1,000 1,500

METERS

BC MapPlace 1st Vertical Derivative Aeromagnetics

Figure 2c

N



BC MINFILE Occurrence

Historic Mineralization Site and Name

1990-2014 Mineral Resource Area

2013-2016 Rock Sample Site

2009-2011 Bulk Sample / Drill Site

MWC Infrastructure Site and Name

Mt. Washington Project Infrastructure

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:25,000

N

Figure 3a

Mt. Washington Project Radarsat Image

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:25,000

N

Figure 3b

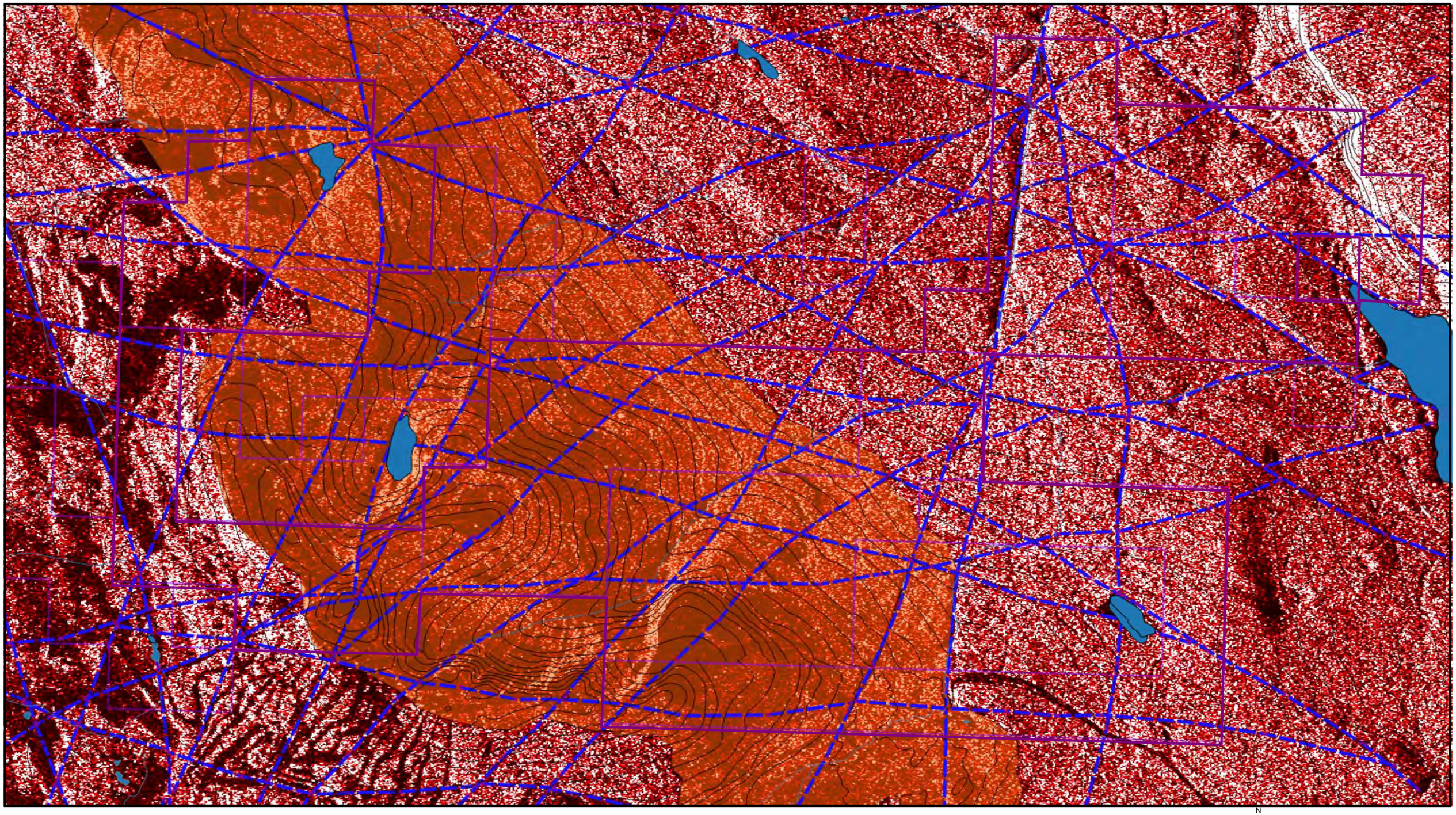
Interepreted Fault

Mt. Washington Project Fault Interpretation

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:25,000

N

Figure 3c



Interpreted area containing Breccia

Mt. Washington Project Breccia Interpretation

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:25,000

N

Figure 3d

Oyster Grid

Wolf Lake Grid

Murex Grid

BC MINFILE Occurrence

Historic Mineralization Site

1990-2014 Mineral Resource Area

2013-2016 Rock Sample Site

2009-2011 Bulk Sample / Drill Site

MWC Infrastructure Site

Mt. Washington Project Highlights Interpretation

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:25,000

N

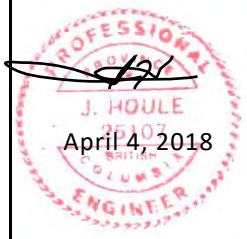
Figure 3e

Appendix 1

2018 Cost Statement

2018 Mt. Washington Project Assessment Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Office Studies	**List Personnel**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Computer modeling	Jacques Houle, P.Eng	2.05	$831.60	$1,704.78	
Report preparation	Jacques Houle, P.Eng	0.85	$924.00	$785.40	
				$2,490.18	**$2,490.18**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Other (radarsat)	2500 ha. / Data Acquisition and Processing			$6,680.00	
				$6,680.00	**$6,680.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$9,170.18**



April 4, 2018

Appendix 2

2018 Statement of Work

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Print and Close | Cancel

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder:	NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (204090)	Submitter:	NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (204090)
Recorded:	2018/FEB/17	Effective:	2018/FEB/17
D/E Date:	2018/FEB/17		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report. Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: 5686213

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geophysical

Work Start Date: 2018/JAN/02
Work Stop Date: 2018/FEB/16
Total Value of Work: $ 9164.40
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1040518	OYSTER S	2015/DEC/14	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/26	182	41.73	$ 208.08	$ 0.00
1044369	MW WOLF LAKE	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	229.47	$ 864.45	$ 0.00
1044370	MW WOLF 2	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	125.19	$ 471.59	$ 0.00
1044372	MW MUREX	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	354.81	$ 1336.61	$ 0.00
1044373	MW MUREX TLS	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/26	182	208.73	$ 780.59	$ 0.00
1044374	MW MUREX N	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	146.04	$ 550.17	$ 0.00
1044376	MW MUREX N2	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	83.44	$ 314.31	$ 0.00
1044377	MW MUREX TLS 2	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	354.85	$ 1336.77	$ 0.00
1044379	MW MUREX W	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	375.64	$ 1415.10	$ 0.00
1044380	MW OYSTER	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	166.90	$ 628.72	$ 0.00
1044381	MW OYSTER 2	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	104.32	$ 392.98	$ 0.00
1044382	MT WASHINGTON	2016/MAY/27	2018/FEB/25	2018/AUG/27	183	229.59	$ 864.90	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 9164.27

PAC name: northbay
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 0.13

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: $ 0.0

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Click here to return to the Main Menu.