TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

LARDER LAKE PROPERTY
LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA

Latitude 48°07’02” N, Longitude 79°39’50” W

Prepared for:

GATLING EXPLORATION INC
Suite 1680 - 200 Burrard St.
Vancouver BC V6C 3L6

Report Date: August 15, 2018
Effective Date: August 2, 2018

Qualified Persons	**Company**
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1 SUMMARY

SGS Canada Inc. (“SGS”) was contracted by Bonterra Resources Inc. ("Bonterra" or the "Company") to complete an updated National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Larder Lake Property (the “Property”) in the Larder Lake area, Ontario, Canada. A technical report on the Property was recently written by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (“P&E Mining”) in 2011 (Armstrong et al., 2011) and was titled “Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimates on the Larder Lake Property, Larder Lake, Ontario”, dated August 15, 2011. The report was written for Bear Lake Gold Ltd. ("Bear Lake"). The 2011 Technical Report for the Property is posted on SEDAR under Bear Lake’s profile.

Bonterra purchased a 100% interest in the Property from Kerr Mines Inc. (“Kerr Mines”), as of April 28, 2016. In July of 2018, Bonterra entered into a definitive arrangement agreement dated July 20, 2018 to combine Bonterra and Metanor Resources Inc. ("Metanor"). The Transaction contemplates that Bonterra will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Metanor for C$0.73 in equity consideration, at an exchange ratio of 1.6039 Bonterra shares (the “Purchase Price”) for each Metanor share by way of plan of arrangement under the Canada Business Corporations Act (the “CBCA”). The Purchase Price represents a 40% premium to the 30-day VWAP of Metanor's common shares on the TSXV on June 15, 2018 (the last unaffected trading price prior to the announcement of the Transaction) and a premium of 30% to the closing price as of such date. Upon completion of the Transaction, existing Bonterra and Metanor shareholders will own approximately 58% and 42% of combined company, respectively.

Immediately prior to the completion of the Metanor acquisition, Bonterra will spin out its Larder Lake assets and liabilities in Ontario, Canada and $7 million in cash (the “Spin-Out”) in order to create a new exploration company named Gatling Exploration Inc. (“Gatling”), by way of plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the “BCBCA”). Each holder of Bonterra common shares will receive one Gatling common share for each seven Bonterra shares held.

Bonterra is seeking to list Gatling on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”). The current technical report is to be filed with an application by Bonterra for a listing of Gatling on the TSX-V and the report will be used by Gatling in partial fulfillment of their disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).The effective date of this report is August 2, 2018.

Bonterra has a 100% beneficial interest and ownership in the Property. The Property comprises 47 Patented Claims, 35 Mining Leases, 4 Mining Licenses of Occupation (“MLO”) and 87 Cell Claims (in 12 Legacy Claims) within the McVittie/McGarry Townships area, with a total area of 2,095.56 ha. Certain of the Patented Claims are registered in the name of Bear Lake and are in the process of being transferred to Bonterra. All claims will be beneficially owned 100% by Gatling upon completion of the Spin-Out. Neither Licenses of Occupation nor Patents have expired; they remain in good standing (provided that annual rents/taxes are paid) in perpetuity. Leases are good for 21-year renewable terms, again subject to payment of annual rents/taxes.

The Larder Lake Property is located in northern Ontario, 35 km east of Kirkland Lake and 6 km west of Virginiatown. It can be accessed by Quebec Provincial Highway 117 (also the Trans- Canada Highway, “TCH”) west from Rouyn-Noranda, QC, which essentially becomes Highway 66. A direct route from North Bay, ON is north via Highway 101 to Highway 117, then west on Hwy 117 until it becomes Hwy 66. All parts of the Larder Lake Property are accessible by truck or all-terrain vehicles on non-serviced roads and trails.

The Climate is characterized by mild summers and cold winters with mean temperatures ranging from –15°C in January to +20°C in July. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 40 millimeters (“mm”) in February to 120 mm in September. The climate on the Property area is favourable for year-round exploration and mining. The topography of the Property is essentially flat with the highest elevations between 335 m and 350 m asl. Vegetation can be described as boreal, consisting mostly of black spruce, poplar and alders.

The Larder Lake Property has been the subject of extensive past exploration work, beginning in 1937. From 1938 to 1940, Cheminis Gold Mines Ltd. sank a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 533 feet, with 4,929 feet of lateral work completed on levels 150, 275, 400 and 525 feet. In 1940 the Cheminis Mine was closed. In 1947, Amalgamated Larder Mines Ltd., the owner at that time, recommenced underground development with deepening of the shaft to 1,085 feet and development of the 1035 level. Underground drilling results were disappointing and the operation was closed without production. By 1990 Northfield had acquired a 78.5% interest in the Larder Lake Property. Northfield rehabilitated the mine, proceeded with development and began limited production, which began in November, 1991, and continued with brief periods of shutdown to allow further development, until July, 1996. Over the production period 260,000 tons were mined at a recovered grade of 0.104 oz Au/ton. Milling of the ore was done on a custom basis at the Holt-McDermott, Macassa and AJ Perron (former Kerr Addison) mills in the area.

The remainder of the work on the Larder Lake Property has been predominantly diamond drilling, with minor mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys completed as well. The primary drilling on the Larder Lake Property was completed after 1996. The drilling from 1996 to 2004 was by NFX. From 2004 to 2008, drilling was completed by Maximus Ventures. The Larder Lake Gold Project was acquired by NFX on September 16, 2008, by way of acquisition of all of the issued shares of Maximus Ventures Ltd., ("Maximus"). As part of the closing, NFX changed its name to Bear Lake Gold Ltd. Maximus is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bear Lake.

NFX Gold Inc. completed 12,596 m of surface diamond drilling in 1998, 1,491 m of diamond drilling in 2003, and 2,541 m of diamond drilling from 35 holes in 2004. Maximus drilled 3,047 m from 11 holes in 2005, 13,878 m from 27 holes in 2006, 12,387 m from 24 holes in 2007 and 32,000 m from 41 holes in 2008.

The 2007 and early 2008 drilling focused on two main target areas, Fernland and Bear Lake, and were successful in defining favourable alteration, mineralization and significant gold values down to 1,000 m on the Fernland Property and to 600 m vertical on the Bear Lake zone.

From September 2008 to 2012, all drilling was completed by Bear Lake, and hole names were changed to a "BLG" prefix. In 2009, there were 14,135 m drilled in 21 holes. The 2010-2011 program drilled 14,074 m in 12 holes and additional wedges in certain holes. In 2012, Bear Lake drilled 6,384 m in 7 holes and additional wedges in certain holes.

Following the signing of an option and joint venture agreement with Gold Fields Abitibi Exploration Corporation ("Gold Fields"), Gold Fields completed a diamond drilling program, and a mapping program to provide surface data (including lithologic, structural, alteration, and mineralization information) to support a 3D geologic model previously based only on drill hole data. Major structures in the map area have also been refined. After 3 years of work, Gold Fields terminated their option. Between May 2012 and March 2013, Gold Fields completed 59 holes totaling 24,533 m on the Property.

Since the acquisition of the Property by Bonterra, no surface exploration or diamond drilling has been completed on the Property.

The consolidated rocks in the Property area are of Precambrian age. They consist of tightly-folded Archean volcanic and sediment intruded by syenite and unconformably overlain by relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sediment of the Cobalt series. The economic mineral deposits are confined to the Archean rocks.

Most of the volcanic rocks are of Keewatin age. This is the oldest rock group, which consists of andesite interbedded with bands of tuff, agglomerate and rhyolite. These rocks are unconformably overlain by Temiskaming sediments and volcanics. The Temiskaming andesite which generally underlies the sediments is confined to a belt south of the Larder Lake Break.

The Temiskaming was followed by an orogenic period in which rocks were folded into tight synclines and anticlines, faulted, then intruded and altered by Algoman syenite and solutions. This orogeny caused the first movement on the Main Break. The carbonate solutions which permeated the fault zones were probably more or less contemporaneous with these intrusives. The combination of carbonatization and the release of free quartz produced brittle areas along the Main Break which fractured with a recurrence of movement along this fault. These fractures formed the passage ways for the quartz and gold solutions.

After an extended period of erosion the Cobalt sediments were deposited. The Cobalt greywacke, arkose and conglomerate are unsorted and show little disturbance. There have been later movements both post ore and post Huronian on old faults.

The Larder Lake Break ("LLB") is the most important structural feature in the area. It forms part of the fault zone which extends from Kirkland Lake, Ontario to Val-d'Or, Quebec, along or adjacent to which are situated most of the gold mines in this area. The LLB marks the boundary between rocks of the Abitibi Geosyncline to the north and the rocks of the Temiskaming Supergroup to the south, and may be considered as a locus of major crustal adjustment during an early Precambrian period of geosynclinal collapse in the region.

In the Larder Lake district, the break area is strongly anomalous in gold content, with higher concentrations of the metal occurring in roughly tabular areas of considerable extent. To date, approximately 13 million ounces of gold have been produced from such systems in the Larder Lake district.

Across the LLB, at least four dominantly sedimentary formations occur; these are marked by the presence of variably sheared green to gray carbonate rock, mudstone, sandstone and shale, which are often very highly auriferous. The Kerr formation, which is the most northerly and youngest of these, is also the largest, and has been the source of practically all of the gold production from the area. In the Kerr formation, the bulk of production was from heavily-veined green carbonate rock ("carbonate ore") and cherty pyritic mudstone ("flow ore"), which occur repetitively within it. Other less important ore types known from the Kerr Addison Mine include auriferous chert, veined pyrite rock and veined syenite.

The Kerr Addison Mine, and the Omega and Cheminis Mines, lie within the same geological formations and share common characteristics. The development of this highly productive formation is intermittent along the LLB, and it should be kept in mind that the frequency, extent and tenor of gold zones within it may be expected to vary in different locations.

The Property mineralization fits broadly into the category of quartz-carbonate vein gold. This subtype of gold deposits consists of simple to complex quartz-carbonate vein systems associated with brittle ductile shear zones and folds in deformed and metamorphosed volcanic, sedimentary, and granitoid rocks. In these deposits gold occurs in veins or as disseminations in immediately adjacent altered wall rocks, and is generally the only or the most significant economic commodity. The veins occur in structural environments characterized by low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks and brittle-ductile rock behavior, corresponding to intermediate depths within the crust, and by compressive tectonic settings. Deposits of this type have commonly been referred to as mesothermal gold quartz vein deposits, but they in fact encompass both mesothermal and hypothermal classes.

Quartz-carbonate vein deposits account for approximately 80% of the production from lode gold deposits in Canada. The Canadian Shield, and the Superior Province in particular, contains the most significant deposits and accounts for more than 85% of the gold production from quartz-carbonate veins in Canada.

The Property gold bearing zones may be grouped into three main types: flow, carbonate and sedimentary.

In Flow Type, gold occurs with pyrite grains disseminated throughout volcano-sedimentary rocks having chemical composition of Fe-tholeiitic basalt. The host rocks generally consist of mixtures of detrital mud, fine to coarse mafic pyroclastic and basaltic flow-top material. Finely disseminated carbon and/or graphitic slips are usually present. Gold is quite homogeneously distributed. Visible gold is very rare. Usually gold concentration correlates positively with the degree of silicification, fineness of pyrite and concentration of pyrite.

In Carbonate Type, gold occurs as erratically distributed native gold in quartz veinlets, usually part of quartz-carbonate stockwork in fuchsitic to chloritic altered ultramafic volcanic rocks. An example of this on the Bear Lake Property is the NCGZ.

In Sedimentary Type, gold is found with fine-grained arsenopyrite and certain extremely fine-grained wispy masses of pyrite. Generally coarse pyrite is barren of gold. Gold is more erratically distributed in Flow Type, but much less so than in Carbonate Type. Visible gold is rare. The host rock is intensely sericitized and silicified greywacke, or argillaceous siltstone. Examples on Bear Lake are the North Sediment Gold Zone and the South Sediment Gold Zone.

The Larder Lake Project contains a historic resource estimate. In August 15, 2011, P&E Mining Consultants prepared for Kerr Mines Inc. a resource estimate as reported in a technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimates on the Larder Lake Property, Larder Lake, Ontario for Bear Lake Gold Ltd."

The Mineral Resource estimate by P&E is considered a historical estimate. The resource was completed before Gatling entered into an agreement to acquire the Property. Gatling has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and Gatling is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

The estimate of the historic Mineral Resources completed by P&E Mining included all drilling completed between 1996 and 2011. The Authors will need to complete a review and validation of the drilling database and grade control resource models used to calculate the historical resource estimate in order to verify the historic resource estimate. As well, the Gold Fields drill hole data will need to be incorporated into the database and the grade control resource models will need to be updated in order to upgrade the historical resource estimate to a current resource estimate.

The Property contains two deposits, the Cheminis and Bear Lake deposits. For the 2011 historical Mineral Resource estimate, the Cheminis deposit domain boundaries were determined from lithology, structure and grade boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole sections. Five domains were created named NCB, SS, D, S-HW and DS. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole sections in Gemcom by the authors of the 2011 report. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip.

At the Bear Lake deposit, three domains were created and named CARB, FLOW and UMA. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole sections in Gemcom by the authors of the 2011 report. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip.

The bulk density used for the creation of the density block models was derived from site visit samples taken by P&E Mining and analysed at Agat Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario. The average bulk density for the Cheminis resource was derived from 15 samples and determined to be 2.68 tonnes per cubic metre. The average bulk density for the Bear Lake resource was derived from 17 samples and determined to be 2.79 tonnes per cubic metre.

The resulting Cheminis historical Mineral Resources were estimated using a two-year trailing average gold price of $US 1,207/oz and a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au. Mineral Resources were classed in both the Indicated and Inferred categories. The resulting Bear Lake resources were estimated using a two-year trailing average gold price of $US 1,207/oz and a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au. Mineral Resources were classed in the Inferred category.

The Bear Lake deposit hosts a historic estimate of 3,750,000 tonnes at 5.7 g/t (683,600 oz), and classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. The Cheminis Deposit contains a historic estimate of the Mineral

Resources (2011, P&E Mining). 335,000 tonnes at 4.1 g/t (43,800 oz) have been classified as Indicated and 1,391,000 tonnes at 5.2 g/t (233,400 oz) as Inferred.

The reader is cautioned that the Authors have not done sufficient work to pass detailed comment on the historic Mineral Resource estimates and classification presented in this report. While these estimates were prepared, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 and the "Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definition Guidelines" in effect at the time (2011), there is no assurance that they are in accordance with current CIM 2014 Mineral Resource reporting standards and these Mineral Resource estimates should not be regarded as consistent with current standards or unduly relied upon as such.

The historic Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report are only presented for information purposes as they represent material historical data which have previously been publicly disclosed. To the Authors' knowledge, the 2011 Mineral Resource estimates for the Property are the most recent Mineral Resource estimates available regarding the Bear Lake and Cheminis deposits.

Armitage personally inspected the Property on August 1st, 2018, accompanied by Nathan Tribble and Peter Caldbrick both representing Bonterra. Armitage examined several core holes and drill logs to verify accuracy and completeness; no errors were detected. Armitage inspected the Property, office and core logging facilities, and core storage facilities. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property and Bonterra has not conducted any exploration on the Property to date.

The Authors have conducted an extensive review of all of the Property technical information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the "References" are accurate and complete in all material aspects.

For the purpose of the current report, the Authors have not reviewed the drill hole database and verifications of the drill hole database have not been completed by the Authors. The Authors have not reviewed the QA/QC results for drilling completed since the last Property resource estimate by P&E mining. However, the Authors have no reason to believe that all geological information on the Property is not of good quality and that the extensive assay sampling and QA/QC sampling of core does not provide adequate and good verification of the data for the purposes of the current report.

The Authors are of the opinion that the assay sampling program and extensive QA/QC sampling of core by previous issuers provides good verification of the data and that previous issuers operated according to industry standards at the time. The Authors considers that the drill hole database is adequate and reliable and can support the estimation of a Mineral Resource estimate.

The Authors recommend that when Gatling initiates exploration on the Property, it should implement QA/QC procedures that include the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), duplicates and sample blanks. Check assays should also be submitted to a second (umpire) laboratory.

Bonterra has proposed an Exploration Plan for the Property, to be implemented by Gatling,

The Authors have reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined by Bonterra. Given the prospective nature of the property, it is the Authors opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that proposed plans for further work are justified. The current proposed work program will help advance the Property and will provide key inputs required to evaluate the economic viability of a mining project on the Property.

The Authors recommend that Gatling conduct the further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Proposed Budget Phase 1:

- Geological compilation of the current database, claim package and update current 3D interpretation.
- 93 new holes have been added since last update in 2011, so the resource needs an updated 43-101 on current database. SGS will be leading this report.
- Complete a 5,000 m diamond drill program to infill and expand current resource along strike.

The total cost of the recommended work program is estimated at C$840,000.

Once the phase 1 drill program is complete the geological team will assess the new data and proceed to phase 2 which will be success driven based on phase 1.

2 INTRODUCTION

SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") was contracted by Bonterra Resources Inc. ("Bonterra" or the "Company") to complete an updated National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Larder Lake Property (the "Property") in the Larder Lake area, Ontario, Canada. A technical report on the Property was written by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E Mining") in 2011 (Armstrong et al., 2011) and was titled "Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimates on the Larder Lake Property Larder Lake, Ontario", dated August 15, 2011. The report was written for Bear Lake Gold Ltd. ("Bear Lake"). The 2011 Technical Report for the Property is posted on SEDAR under Bear Lake's profile.

The Property contains two deposits, the Cheminis and Bear Lake deposits. The Bear Lake deposit hosts a historic estimate (2011, P&E Mining) of 3,750,000 tonnes at 5.7 g/t (683,600 oz), and classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. The Cheminis Deposit contains a historic estimate of the Mineral Resources (2011, P&E Mining). 335,000 tonnes at 4.1 g/t (43,800 oz) have been classified as Indicated and 1,391,000 tonnes at 5.2 g/t (233,400 oz) as Inferred. Bonterra considers these resource estimates to be historical in nature; they have not been independently verified, and therefore they should not be relied upon.

Bonterra purchased a 100% interest in the Property from Kerr Mines Inc. ("Kerr Mines"), as of April 28, 2016. In July of 2018, Bonterra entered into a definitive arrangement agreement dated July 20, 2018 to combine Bonterra and Metanor Resources Inc. ("Metanor"). Immediately prior to the completion of the Metanor acquisition, Bonterra will spin out its Larder Lake assets and liabilities in Ontario, Canada and $7 million in cash (the "Spin-Out") in order to create a new exploration company named Gatling Exploration Inc. ("Gatling"), by way of plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "BCBCA"). Bonterra is seeking to list Gatling on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). The current technical report is to be filed with an application by Bonterra for a listing of Gatling on the TSX-V and the report will be used by Gatling in partial fulfillment of their disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").The effective date of this report is August 2, 2018.

Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo, ("Armitage") and Alan Goldschmidt, Bsc. Hons, FGSSA, Pr.Sci.Nat. ("Goldschmidt") of SGS (the "Authors") are responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Goldschmidt are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

Armitage personally inspected the Property August 1, 2018, accompanied by Nathan Tribble and Peter Caldbick both representing Bonterra. Armitage examined several core holes and drill logs. Armitage inspected the Property, office and core logging facilities, and core storage facilities. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property and Bonterra has completed no exploration on the Property to date.

2.1 Sources of Information

The current report is based upon unpublished reports and property data provided by Bonterra, as supplemented by publicly-available publications. The Author's understand that no exploration work has been completed, and there is no new scientific or technical information about the Property since its acquisition by Bonterra. Exploration, including Mineral Resource estimates, completed on the Property prior to the acquisition by Bonterra are described in Section 6: History. The Authors are confident that the current technical report contains all material information about the Property.

The Authors have reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Author has reviewed company news releases and Management's Discussions and Analysis ("MD&A") which are posted on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

SEDAR, “The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval”, is a filing system developed for the Canadian Securities Administrators to:

- facilitate the electronic filing of securities information as required by Canadian Securities Administrator;
- allow for the public dissemination of Canadian securities information collected in the securities filing process; and
- provide electronic communication between electronic filers, agents and the Canadian Securities Administrator

The Property was the subject of a technical report by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (“P&E Mining”) in 2011 (Armstrong et al., 2011) and was titled “Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimates on the Larder Lake Property Larder Lake, Ontario”, dated August 15th, 2011. The report was written for Bear Lake Gold Ltd. ("Bear Lake"). The 2011 Technical Report for the Property is posted on SEDAR under Bear Lake’s profile.

Parts of Sections 4 to 8 in this report have been extracted from the 2011 P&E Report (Armstrong et al., 2011). Section 4: Property Description and Location, has been updated to include information on the Property as of the effective date of this report.

The Authors have carefully reviewed all of the Property information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the “References” are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Information regarding the property history, regional property geology, deposit type and metallurgical test work (Sections 5-8) have been sourced from the previous technical reports and company filings on SEDAR and revised or updated as required.

Historical Mineral Resource figures contained in this report, including any underlying assumptions, parameters and classifications, are quoted “as is” from the source.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Information concerning claim status, ownership, and assessment requirements which are presented in Section 4 below has been provided to the authors by Nathan Tribble by way of e-mail on 13 August, 2018. An independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed by the Authors and the Authors have not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the Property or other agreement(s) between third parties. However, the Authors have no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented here.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in northern Ontario, 35 km east of Kirkland Lake and 4 km northeast of Larder Lake (Figure 4-1;Figure 4-2). The Property can be accessed by Trans-Canada Highway/Provincial Highway west from Rouyn-Noranda, QC, or north from North Bay, ON or Sudbury, ON. All parts of the Property are easily accessible by truck or all-terrain vehicles on non-serviced roads.

The UTM NAD 83, Zone 17 coordinates for the Property are 601,000 East and 5,330,500 North.

4.1 Mineral Tenure

Bonterra has a 100% beneficial interest and ownership in the Property. The Property comprises 47 Patented Claims, 35 Mining Leases, 4 Mining Licenses of Occupation ("MLO") and 87 Cell Claims (in 12 Legacy Claims) within the McVittie/McGarry Townships area, with a total area of 2,095.56 ha (Figure 4-3;Table 4-1). Certain of the Patented Claims are registered in the name of Bear Lake and are in the process of being transferred to Bonterra. All claims will be beneficially owned 100% by Gatling upon completion of the Spin-Out. Neither Licenses of Occupation nor Patents have expired; they remain in good standing (provided that annual rents/taxes are paid) in perpetuity. Leases are good for 21-year renewable terms, again subject to payment of annual rents/taxes.

The overall Larder Lake Gold Project is typically referred to as six separate properties, namely the Barber Larder, Bear Lake, Cheminis, Cheminis North, Fernland and Swansea Properties.

Figure 4-1: Larder Lake Property Location Map (from Armstrong et al., 2011)

Figure 4-2 Detailed Location Map of the Larder Lake Property (from Armstrong et al., 2011).

Figure 4-3: Larder Lake Property Land Tenure Map.

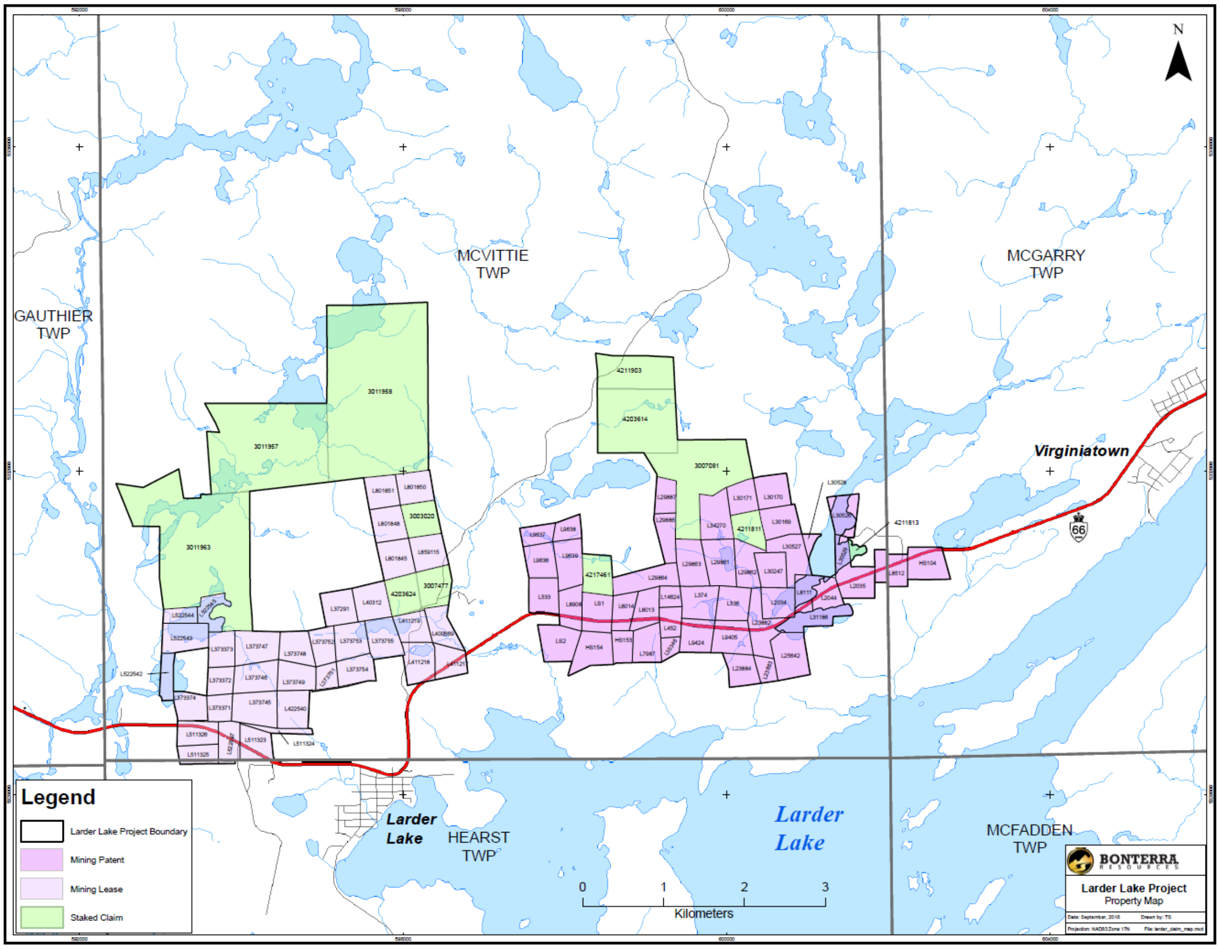

Table 4-1: Claim Data, Larder Lake Property.

<u>Patented Claims</u>

Claim #	Area (ha)	Approx. Tax Invoice Date	Taxes	Township	Mining Division	Ownership
L8512	6.321	2019-Jan-25	$25.28	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
HS153	10.522	2019-Jan-25	$42.09	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
HS154	20.032	2019-Jan-25	$80.13	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L452 (HS1194)	10.866	2019-Jan-25	$43.46	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L374 (HS1195)	18.494	2019-Jan-25	$73.98	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L336 (HS1196)	16.633	2019-Jan-25	$66.53	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
LS2	19.061	2019-Jan-25	$76.24	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L9405	18.292	2019-Jan-25	$73.17	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L9424	16.39	2019-Jan-25	$65.56	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L7987 (LM54)	15.58	2019-Jan-25	$62.32	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L23882	21.853	2019-Jan-25	$87.41	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L29862	13.958	2019-Jan-25	$55.83	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L35346	5.783	2019-Jan-25	$23.13	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)

Claim #	Area (ha)	Approx. Tax Invoice Date	Taxes	Township	Mining Division	Ownership
L14624 (HS150)	7.487	2019-Jan-25	$29.95	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
LS1	17.806	2019-Jan-25	$71.22	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L8014	11.857	2019-Jan-25	$47.43	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L8013	13.921	2019-Jan-25	$55.68	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
HS104	18.899	2019-Jan-25	$75.60	McGarry	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L2044 (HS145)	11.291	2019-Jan-25	$45.16	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L29864	19.607	2019-Jan-25	$78.43	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L23884	13.557	2019-Jan-25	$54.23	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L2035 (HS101)	17.24	2019-Jan-25	$68.96	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L8908	13.638	2019-Jan-25	$54.55	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L29861	21.699	2019-Jan-25	$86.80	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L533 (HS156)	15.277	2019-Jan-25	$61.11	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30528	18.373	2019-Jan-25	$73.49	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30527	18.858	2019-Jan-25	$75.43	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L23883	8.215	2019-Jan-25	$32.86	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L25642	22.723	2019-Jan-25	$90.89	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L29863	18.976	2019-Jan-25	$75.90	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L29886	12.481	2019-Jan-25	$49.92	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L29887	10.846	2019-Jan-25	$43.38	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30169	16.888	2019-Jan-25	$67.55	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30170	16.345	2019-Jan-25	$65.38	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30171	14.391	2019-Jan-25	$57.56	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30247	14.88	2019-Jan-25	$59.52	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30526	4.937	2019-Jan-25	$19.75	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L30529	1.194	2019-Jan-25	$4.78	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L31186	12.788	2019-Jan-25	$51.15	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L34270	21.452	2019-Jan-25	$85.81	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L9636	15.58	2019-Jan-25	$62.32	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L9637	8.337	2019-Jan-25	$33.35	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L9638	8.66	2019-Jan-25	$34.64	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L9639	16.309	2019-Jan-25	$65.24	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L8111	3.642	2019-Jan-25	$14.57	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L8512 (HS103)	9.866	2019-Jan-25	$39.46	McGarry	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L2034 (HS102)	15.742	2019-Jan-25	$62.97	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
47	**667.55**		**$2,670.17**			

<u>Mining Lease</u>

Claim #	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Total Reserve	Township	Mining Division	Ownership
L511323	56.862	2032-Dec-31	$104,624.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd., 2362516 Ontario Inc., Individual 3
L511324						
L511325						
L511326						
L522697						
L522542	63.244	2032-Dec-31	$978.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd., 2362516 Ontario Inc., Individual 3
L522543						
L522544						

Claim #	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Total Reserve	Township	Mining Division	Ownership
L522545						
L400669	11.546	2029-Feb-28	$178.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd., 2362516 Ontario Inc., Individual 3
L373371	236.385	2028-Mar-31	$523,232.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd., 2362516 Ontario Inc., Individual 3
L373372						
L373373						
L373374						
L373745						
L373746						
L373747						
L373748						
L373749						
L373751						
L373752						
L373753						
L373754						
L373755						
L422540						
L801850	15.856	2022-Apr-30	$0.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L859115	17.24	2022-Apr-30	$0.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L801851	15.301	2021-Jul-31	$0.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L411217	49.299	2030-Sep-30	$173,374.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd., 2362516 Ontario Inc., Individual 3
L411218						
L411219						
L801845	33.872	2019-Nov-30	$0.00	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bear Lake Gold Ltd. (100%)
L801848						
L7944						
L7945						
35	**499.61**		**$802,386.00**			

Licence of Occupation

Claim #	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Rent	Township	Mining Division	Ownership
L30526	10.971	2019-Apr-01	$54.86	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bonterra Resources Inc.
L8111	10.522	2019-May-01	$52.61	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bonterra Resources Inc.
L30529	7.446	2019-Jul-01	$37.23	McVittie	Larder Lake	Bonterra Resources Inc.
3	**28.94**		**$144.70**			

Staked Claims

Legacy Claim	Cell Claim	Area (ha)	Cell Type	Work	Expiry Date	Township	Ownership
3011963	112375	8.52	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211903	113669	2.32	Boundary	$200	14-Nov-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081	115310	4.43	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%

Legacy Claim	Cell Claim	Area (ha)	Cell Type	Work	Expiry Date	Township	Ownership
3007081	115311	5.67	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	115512	12.19	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	115513	3.70	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	118882	0.67	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	118883	0.77	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957, 3011958	122645	11.46	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	122646	13.59	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	122647	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	124863	21.53	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081	134714	8.41	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007477, 4203624	135792	13.51	Encumbered	$200	7-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	141355	11.82	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	141356	6.24	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	143268	0.10	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007477	143917	6.63	Encumbered	$200	6-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211811	146547	0.16	Encumbered	$200	8-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614	150639	21.54	Standard	$400	21-Apr-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614	150640	3.53	Boundary	$200	21-Apr-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957, 3011958	161138	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3003020	164143	6.73	Encumbered	$200	6-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614, 4211903	167468	19.13	Boundary	$200	14-Nov-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	167688	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957, 3011958	167689	2.17	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957, 3011963	167706	11.71	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	170207	4.41	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	170208	21.53	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	180600	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614, 4211903	196737	21.54	Standard	$400	14-Nov-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614	198712	7.88	Boundary	$200	21-Apr-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081, 4203614	198713	10.04	Boundary	$200	21-Apr-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081	198750	5.57	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	199467	19.38	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	199468	21.26	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211813	201281	0.22	Encumbered	$200	8-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	201985	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	201986	11.24	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	207479	4.05	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211903	216855	0.82	Boundary	$200	14-Nov-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081, 4203614	218843	20.76	Boundary	$200	21-Apr-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081	218878	12.07	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	219591	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	222032	18.65	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	222033	7.06	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	222034	1.36	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	222035	0.09	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3003020	224042	3.85	Encumbered	$200	6-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	226872	2.52	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	239802	7.41	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	239803	21.54	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4217461	240610	14.07	Boundary	$200	13-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957, 3011958	246647	21.54	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%

Legacy Claim	Cell Claim	Area (ha)	Cell Type	Work	Expiry Date	Township	Ownership
4217461	247333	3.68	Encumbered	$200	13-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3003020	248016	2.34	Encumbered	$200	6-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957, 3011963	253323	18.78	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203624	254603	0.44	Boundary	$200	7-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211813	255934	2.72	Encumbered	$200	8-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211811	260734	0.35	Encumbered	$200	8-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203624	267200	0.15	Encumbered	$200	7-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614	272711	18.76	Boundary	$200	21-Apr-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	273498	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	275970	2.14	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	275971	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	282453	15.37	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	290519	0.31	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211903	300572	1.22	Boundary	$200	14-Nov-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081	303263	19.45	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	303995	11.08	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3003020	307806	4.70	Encumbered	$200	6-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211811	308589	0.32	Encumbered	$200	8-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007477, 4203624	310561	8.41	Encumbered	$200	7-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	312579	17.13	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	312580	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	312581	4.43	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007477	313217	8.38	Encumbered	$200	6-Jun-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	320580	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	320581	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	320582	2.80	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011958	320583	0.22	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4211811	328597	14.14	Encumbered	$200	8-Jun-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
4203614, 4211903	330681	7.46	Boundary	$200	14-Nov-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3007081	333641	15.37	Encumbered	$200	26-Feb-2019	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011963	334717	0.93	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2023	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	342105	21.54	Standard	$400	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
3011957	342135	4.49	Boundary	$200	26-Feb-2021	McVittie	Bonterra 100%
Total:	**87**	**899.47**		**$20,600.00**			

4.2 Property Claim Status

The Property was initially staked prior to 2018 under Ontario's ground-based claim staking process. On 10 April 2018, Ontario converted its manual system of ground and paper staking and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online mining claim registration system known as the Mining Land Administration System (MLAS). All active, unpatented claims (legacy claims) were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. The provincial grid is built on the latitude- and longitude-based National Topographic System (NTS) and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells each measuring 15 seconds latitude by 22.5 seconds longitude and ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Cells in the Property area are approximately 22 ha in size. Each cell has a unique identifier based on the cell's position in the grid.

Ontario mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and UTM coordinate location in the online MLAS Map Viewer. Legacy claims were not cancelled but continue as one or more cell claims or boundary claims that resulted from conversion.

As defined in the Mining Act, a cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid that is open for mining claim registration. A cell claim is created as a new registration after 10 April 2018 or at conversion where there are one or more legacy claims in a cell, and all are held by the same holder. In this case, if there is more than one legacy claim in a cell, those claims will merge into one cell claim. A cell claim created from conversion can be a minimum of one cell (single cell mining claim or SCMC) though it can be amalgamated to form a multi-cell mining claim (MCMC) up to a maximum of 25 cells.

As defined in the Mining Act, a boundary claim is created at conversion when there are multiple legacy claims within a cell that cannot merge into a cell claim. There are two circumstances where mining claims will not merge into a cell claim:

- When the legacy claims are held by different holders.
- When the legacy claims are held by the same person who chooses to keep them separate by making an election through the Claim Boundary Report process.

Unpatented mining claims include no surface rights however a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Ontario Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

Mining claims are generally subject to the following Crown reservations:

- The surface rights over a width of no more than 120 m from the high-water mark where a mining claim includes land covered with water or bordering on water
- Where a highway or road constructed or maintained by the Ministry of Transportation crosses a mining claim, the surface rights over a width of no more than 90 m, measured from the outside limits of the right
- of way of the highway or road along both sides of the highway or road
- Sand and gravel reserved
- Peat reserved.

Certain mining claims also:

- Are MRO or part MRO where all or part of the surface rights within the claim are held by a third party
- Exclude hydro right of ways
- Exclude withdrawn areas.

Given the nature of Ontario's MLAS cell-based map staking system, certain cell claims overlap areas which are withdrawn from mineral exploration and development. Such cell claims are referred to as encumbered claims. Features that are an encumbrance on a cell claim include:

- Land that is part of an Indian reserve.
- Provincial Park or a conservation reserve.
- Mining leases except for surface rights only leases.
- Freehold patents except those for surface rights only.
- Licences of occupation.
- Designated protected area in a community-based land use plan under the Far North Act.

- Land withdrawn under the Mining Act from prospecting, registration of mining claim, sale or lease for the following reasons:
    - Land included in a proposed Aboriginal land claim settlement
    - Land intended to be added to an Indian reserve
    - Land part of a provincial park, conservation reserve or forest reserve created under Ontario's Living
    - Legacy Land Use Strategy
    - Land that meets the criteria for a site of Aboriginal Cultural Significance
    - Land designated as an area of provisional protection under the Far North Act.

Where a cell or boundary claim overlaps a withdrawn area, the claim holder is only entitled to work on the claim area outside the withdrawn area.

Annual assessment work requirements per mining claim, to be filed on or before the claim due date (anniversary date), are:

- Single cell claim: $400 (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Multi-cell claim: $400 per cell (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Boundary claim: $200,

If a cell is encumbered at conversion, the assessment work requirement for a cell claim in that cell will be $200. This special rule applies only if the conversion process results in a claim holder having a cell claim in an encumbered cell. If that cell claim forfeits, the cell will be open for claim registration, subject to the encumbrance but any new cell claim registered for that cell will have the assessment work requirements set at the standard cell claim amount of $400.

The staked claims listed in Table 4-1 details the current MLAS designated encumbered/unencumbered cell classification and annual assessment work costs for the Property. As of the effective date of this report, MLAS designates 41 boundary claims and 16 standard claims and 30 encumbered claims, resulting in total annual assessment work of requirements of $20,600.

4.3 Current Property Status

On March 16, 2016, Bonterra entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Larder Lake Property from Kerr Mines and its wholly owned subsidiary, Bear Lake Gold Ltd., located in the McVittie and McGarry Townships of Ontario, Canada. The terms of the agreement were amended on April 14, 2016 and TSX-V approval for the transaction was received on April 26, 2016.

In consideration for the Larder Lake Property, Bonterra issued 10,000,000 common shares of the Company (issued on April 26, 2016 and valued at $3,800,000). Bonterra was also required to pay $1,150,000 as follows:

- $200,000 upon TSX-V approval (paid);
- $300,000 on or before December 26, 2016 (paid);
- $350,000 on or before April 26, 2017 (paid); and
- $300,000 on or before October 26, 2017 (paid).

Bonterra was required to accelerate the final two payments as a result of completing an equity financing for gross proceeds of $4,000,000 or more in non-flow-through financing during the year ended May 31, 2017. In relation to the acquisition of the Larker Lake Project, the Company paid a finder's fee of 558,908 common shares (issued and valued at $212,385).

In July of 2018, Bonterra entered into a definitive arrangement agreement dated July 20, 2018 to combine Bonterra and Metanor Resources Inc. ("Metanor"). The Transaction contemplates that Bonterra will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Metanor for C$0.73 in equity consideration, at an exchange ratio of 1.6039 Bonterra shares (the "Purchase Price") for each Metanor share by way of plan of arrangement under the Canada Business Corporations Act (the "CBCA"). The Purchase Price represents a 40% premium to the 30-day VWAP of Metanor's common shares on the TSXV on June 15, 2018 (the last unaffected trading price prior to the announcement of the Transaction) and a premium of 30% to the closing price as of such date. Upon completion of the Transaction, existing Bonterra and Metanor shareholders will own approximately 58% and 42% of combined company, respectively.

Immediately prior to the completion of the Metanor acquisition, Bonterra will spin out its Larder Lake assets and liabilities in Ontario, Canada and $7 million in cash (the "Spin-Out") in order to create a new exploration company named Gatling Exploration Inc. ("Gatling"), by way of plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "BCBCA"). Each holder of Bonterra common shares will receive one Gatling common share for each seven Bonterra shares held.

4.4 Underlying Agreements

SGS is not aware of any underlying agreements relevant to the Project.

4.5 Permits and Authorization

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims. The proposed work program by Gatling includes diamond drilling to infill and expand current resources along strike. The proposed drilling by Gatling will be conducted on patented mining claims and therefore no permits are required.

SGS is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Property.

4.5.1 Exploration Plans and Permits Required under the Mining Act

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims.

There are a number of exploration activities that do not require a plan or permit and may be conducted while waiting for a plan or permit is effective. These may include the following:

- Prospecting activities such as grab/hand sampling, geochemical/soil sampling, geological mapping
- Stripping/pitting/trenching below thresholds for permits
- Transient geophysical surveys such as radiometric, magnetic
- Other baseline data acquisition such as taking photos, measuring water quality, etc.

Exploration Plan

Those proposing to undertake minimal to low impact exploration plan activities (early exploration proponents) must submit an exploration plan. Early exploration activities requiring an exploration plan include:

- Geophysical activity requiring a power generator
- Line cutting, where the width of the line is 1.5 m or less
- Mechanised drilling for the purposes of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is 150 kg or less
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is less than 100 m2 within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (of rock), where the total volume of rock is between 1 m3 and 3 m3 within a 200 m radius.

To undertake the above early exploration activities, an exploration plan must be submitted, and any surface rights owners must be notified. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration plan activities will be notified by the MNDM and have an opportunity to provide feedback before the proposed activities can be carried out.

Exploration Permit

Those proposing to undertake moderate impact exploration permit activities (early exploration proponents) must apply for an exploration permit. Early exploration activities that require an exploration permit include:

- Line cutting, where the width of the line is more than 1.5 m
- Mechanised drilling, for the purpose of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is greater than 150 kg
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is greater than 100 m2 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (rock), where the total volume of rock is greater than 3 m3 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius.

The above activities will only be allowed to take place once the permit has been approved by the MNDM. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities will be consulted and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the permit.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

Bonterra has advised SGS that there are no outstanding or pending adverse environmental issues attached to the Property. No mining or other potentially disruptive work has been carried out, on the property, beyond that described in this report.

As far as SGS is aware, the environmental liabilities related to the Project, if any, are negligible.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility, Climate and Physiography

The Larder Lake Property is accessible year-round via Québec Provincial Highway 117 (also the Trans-Canada Highway, "TCH") west from Rouyn-Noranda, QC, which essentially becomes Highway 66. A direct route from North Bay, ON is north via Highway 101 to Highway 117, then west on Hwy 117 until it becomes Hwy 66.

Air Canada has daily flights from Montréal to Rouyn-Noranda, QC, and from there the Property is approximately 50 km to the west. Climate is characterized by mild summers and cold winters with mean temperatures ranging from –15°C in January to +20°C in July. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 40 millimeters ("mm") in February to 120 mm in September. The climate on the Property area is favourable for year-round exploration and mining.

The topography of the Property is essentially flat with the highest elevations between 335 m and 350 m above mean sea level. Vegetation can be described as boreal, consisting mostly of black spruce, poplar and alders.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Kirkland Lake, located 35 km west of the Property is a comprehensive mining centre supplying personnel, contractors, equipment and supplies to a number of operations in the area. The TCH is located at the southern edge of the property and the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission railway is located approximately 3 km to the north. An Ontario Hydro power line also crosses the Property at the southern edge, parallel to the TCH.

The Property itself covers over 2,100 ha, providing ample space for potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Exploration History

The Larder Lake Property has been the subject of extensive past exploration work. The following Table 6-1 provides a brief exploration and ownership history up to and including Bear Lake's involvement.

Table 6-1: Summary of the exploration and ownership history up to and including Bear Lake's involvement (from Armstrong et al., 2011).

Company	Year	Work Completed
Cheminis Gold Mines Ltd.	1937	Diamond drilling, sinking of 3 compartment shaft from 1939-40 to a depth of 533 ft. 4,929 feet of lateral development on levels 150, 275, 400 and 525 ft.
Amalgamated Larder Mines Ltd.	1940	Purchased property. In 1941 diamond drilling resumed. 1947 underground development recommenced. Shaft deepened to 1,085 ft and development of 1,035 ft level. Underground drilling turned up poor results for current Au price. Mine closed with no production.
CEMP Investments Ltd.	1970	Acquired property.
Patrick Harrison	1971	Rights transferred from CEMP.
Hanna Mining Company	1975	Optioned property from Patrick Harrison. Widely spaced diamond drilling completed and option dropped.
Kerr Addison Mines/Eldor Resources Ltd./Northfield Minerals Inc.	1978	Optioned property from Patrick Harrison. Northfield carried out widely spaced diamond drilling until 1987. Drilling led to discovery of "D" Zone, a "flow-ore" style mineralized zone in FW of known mineralization.
Golden Shield Resources Ltd.	1987	Assets of Kerr Addison, including Cheminis Mine were purchased. Diamond drilling was continued by Golden Shield.
Northfield Minerals Inc.	1990	Acquired 78.5% of Larder Lake Property. Cheminis Mine rehabilitated, development recommenced. Limited production began in November 1991 to July 1996. 260,000 tonnes mined at 0.104 opt Au.
NFX Gold Inc.	1996	Assumed ownership of Northfield interest. Mine rehabilitation and 865 and 1,035 levels were extended. Underground drilling (10,878 ft) from 865 and 1,035 ft levels. In 1997-98. Goal was to increase resources in the D Zone below 1,035 level. Drilling crosscuts were also excavated from the 1,035 level to drill upper portions of the D Zone. Best hole, 97-8 returned 5.5 g/t Au/8.1 m from S. Sediment Zone. Two deep holes drilled to test below and east of D Zone.
	1998	Historic Resource Estimate announced in October, 1998.
FNX Mining Company Inc.	1998	Joint ventured Property with NFX. Fence of holes drilled to complete a cross section of the Larder Lake Break at 200 m intervals. 12,596 m drilled.
	1999	Surface stripping and channel sampling completed on the North Carbonate Gold Zone, "NCGZ" on Bear Lake Property. Confirmed presence of mineralized zone along a strike length of 200 m. VG observed.
	2002	Lumber clearing on Cheminis Property exposed qtz-stockwork mineralization. Zone named Bear Lake West.
NFX	2003	Surface drilling to test NCGZ on Bear Lake Property. 1,491 m drilled.
	2003	NFX reacquired 25% joint venture interest in Larder Lake Property from NFX.
	2004	Data compilation, ground mag, 2,541 m drilling in 35 holes testing for near-surface mineralization. Best result was NFX-08-04 returning 9.5 g/t Au/4 m.
Maximus Ventures Ltd.	2005	Maximus optioned Property with a right to acquire from NFX a 60% interest in the Larder Lake Property. Drilling of 3,047 m on Barber Larder.
	2006	13,878 m of diamond drilling in Cheminis Mine and Fernland shaft areas.
	2007-08	Diamond drilling on Bear Lake and Fernland Properties. No drilling on the Cheminis Property.
Bear Lake Gold/Maximus/NFX	2008	In June 2008, Maximus acquired a 60% interest in the Larder Lake Property and in September 2008, NFX acquired all shares of Maximus. NFX changed name to Bear Lake Gold Ltd.
	2008-2011	Drilling continues on Bear Lake Property. No drilling since 2006 on Cheminis.
	2011	P&E Mining Consultants Inc. compiled a NI43-101 compliant estimate of the Mineral Resources of the Lader Lake property.
Bear Lake	2011 - 2012	2011 - 2012, Bear Lake drilled a total of 15,215 meters in 19 holes
Gold Fields	2012 - 2013	59 holes totaling 24,533 m

6.2 Historical Exploration on the Larder Lake Property

The Larder Lake Property has been the subject of extensive past exploration work. The following section provides a brief exploration and ownership history.

Previous exploration is described in more detail in the NI 43-101 technical report dated March 26, 2007 titled "Technical Report, 2006 Diamond Drilling Results, Larder Lake Property, Larder Lake, Ontario", prepared for Maximus by Alex Horvath, P.Eng. and Martin Bourgoin, P.Geo. of MRB & Associates, Val-d'Or, Quebec (the "MRB Report"). The MRB report is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under Bear Lake's profile.

The MRB Report reviewed exploration on the Larder Lake Property with an emphasis on the period 1998 through to the 2005- 2006 drilling programs completed by Maximus. Maximus was the operator on the property from 2005 to 2008 when the company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bear Lake.

A second NI 43-101 report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Larder Lake Property, Larder Lake Ontario", dated June 4, 2008 and authored by John Wakeford, P. Geo. describes the 2007 and 2008 diamond drill programs completed by Maximus. This report is also available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under Bear Lake's profile.

A third NI 43-101 report titled "Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimates on the Larder Lake Property Larder Lake, Ontario", dated August 15, 2011 and authored by P&E Mining (Armstrong et al., 2011) describes diamond drilling programs completed from 2009 to 2011. The 2011 Technical Report for the Property is posted on SEDAR under Bear Lake's profile.

Since the last technical report, Bear Lake completed additional diamond drilling on the Property.

Following the signing of an option and joint venture agreement with Gold Fields Abitibi Exploration Corporation ("Gold Fields"), Gold Fields completed a diamond drilling program, and a mapping program to provide surface data (including lithologic, structural, alteration, and mineralization information) to support a 3D geologic model previously based only on drill hole data. Major structures in the map area have also been refined. After 3 years of work, Gold Fields terminated their option.

The Larder Lake Property has been the subject of extensive past exploration work. The following section provides a brief exploration and ownership history.

In 1937, Cheminis Gold Mines Ltd. began a diamond drill program which led during 1938 to 1940 to the sinking of a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 533 feet. 4,929 feet of lateral work was completed on levels at 150, 275, 400 and 525 feet. In1940 the Cheminis Mine was closed. In 1947, Amalgamated Larder Mines Ltd., the owner at that time, recommenced underground development with deepening of the shaft to 1,085 feet and development of the 1035 level. Underground drilling results were disappointing and the operation was closed without production. By 1990 Northfield had acquired a 78.5% interest in the Larder Lake Property. Northfield rehabilitated the mine, proceeded with development and began limited production, which began in November, 1991, and continued with brief periods of shutdown to allow further development, until July, 1996. Over the production period 260,000 tons were mined at a recovered grade of 0.104 oz Au/ton. Milling of the ore was done on a custom basis at the Holt-McDermott, Macassa and AJ Perron (former Kerr Addison) mills in the area.

The Fernland shaft is located approximately one mile to the west of the Cheminis Mine. This shaft was sunk in 1938 to a depth of 547 feet with 3 levels installed, and two small mineralized zones were outlined at the time containing reported values ranging from 0.10 to 0.30 oz. Au/ton. There was no production from this site.

In 1970, the Larder Lake Property was acquired by CEMP Investments Ltd. which subsequently transferred the rights to Patrick Harrison in 1972.

In 1975, Hanna Mining Company optioned the property from Patrick. Harrison and carried out widely-spaced regional diamond drilling with negative results and then dropped the property.

In 1978, Kerr Addison optioned the property from Patrick Harrison in partnership with Eldor Resources Ltd. And subsequently with Northfield Minerals Inc. ("Northfield"). They carried out diamond drilling of widely spaced holes sporadically until 1987. This work discovered the "D" Zone, a "flow ore" style mineralized zone in the footwall of the known mineralization. The operators felt it was similar in characteristics to the very profitable 21 flow-ore zones at the Kerr Addison Mine

In 1987, the assets of Kerr Addison in the Larder Lake area, including its interest in the Cheminis Mine, were purchased by Golden Shield Resources Ltd., which continued diamond drill exploration.

By 1990 Northfield had acquired 78.5% interest in the Larder Lake Property. Northfield rehabilitated the Cheminis Mine, proceeded with development and began limited production, which began in November, 1991, and continued with brief periods of shutdown to allow further development, until July, 1996. Over the production period 260,000 tons were mined at a recovered grade of 0.104 oz Au/ton. Milling of the ore was done on a custom basis at the Holt-McDermott, Macassa and AJ Perron (former Kerr Addison) mills in the area.

In September 1996, NFX assumed ownership of the Northfield interest in the Larder Lake Property. NFX concentrated efforts on rehabilitating and extending the 865 foot and 1035 foot levels in order to provide platforms for diamond drill and bulk sample testing of the "D" Zone and the sediment-hosted gold zones. During 1997 and early 1998, NFX carried out 10,878 feet of underground diamond drilling from the 865 and 1035 foot levels. This work was aimed primarily at increasing drill indicated gold resources in the "D" Zone below the 1035 foot level.

During 1997, NFX carried out exploration by diamond drilling from stations located on the 1035 level and by short test holes from the 865 and 1035 levels. Preparation for drilling included rehabilitation of underground workings, driving cross-cuts and the construction of drill stations. A 200 foot crosscut was driven south from the 1035 level, 500 feet east of the shaft, which provided a station for 14 of the drill holes. This crosscut was then extended an additional 300 feet south-west to produce the station from which the upper portions of the "D" Zone were drilled. 21 holes were drilled. Low to moderate grades were encountered with the best hole, 97-8, returning 5.5 grams/tonne ("g/t") over 8.1 meters (0.16 oz/t over 26.7 ft) from mineralization in the South Sediment Gold Zone. In mid-1998, NFX drilled two deep holes totalling 8,159 feet testing below and east of the "D" Zone.

On October 13, 1998 FNX Mining Company Inc. ("FNX Mining"), and NFX agreed to an option/joint venture agreement (the "FNX Agreement") on NFX's Fernland, Cheminis, Cheminis North, and Bear Lake properties. A second agreement in mid-December further added NFX's Barber Larder property to the package of properties. Under the terms of the FNX Agreement, the option/joint venture management committee approved a work program which entailed spending $1,000,000 prior to the end of 1998 on a deep diamond drilling program, designed to test the east and west strike extensions of known "ore-grade" gold mineralization on the Fernland, Cheminis and Bear Lake sectors. With these objectives in mind, a fence of holes was laid out to selectively or completely cross-section the Larder Lake Break rocks at 200 meter intervals along the strike. The holes were targeted to pierce the "D" Zone host rocks at an optimum vertical depth of 750 meters. NFX completed 12,596 meters of surface diamond drilling. Ten diamond drill holes were completed successfully, four holes were terminated early for technical reasons, and, one old hole was extended.

During the three month period August–October 1999, inclusive, a surface-stripping and channel-sampling program was completed on the North Carbonate Gold Zone ("NCGZ") near the west shore of the Bear Lake property. The primary objective of the surface exploration program was to delineate an open pit gold resource within the NCGZ. This 1999 exploration program confirmed the presence of a mineralized quartz carbonate stockwork zone at surface which displayed widths of up to 25 meters. The NCGZ was exposed along a strike length of 200 meters and remains open in all directions. Visible gold was observed within the quartz carbonate veinlets along with fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. Channel sampling of the trenches also returned encouraging gold values, including: 4.08 g/t over 1.8 meters; 3.87 g/t over 2.9 meters; 2.11 g/t over 5.0 meters; 6.66 g/t over 2.5 meters; and 3.65 g/t over 3.3 meters.

During 2002, additional quartz stockwork mineralization was exposed during a lumber clearing operation on the Cheminis property. This newly exposed showing (Bear Lake West) revealed additional quartz stockwork mineralization geologically identical to the Bear Lake property showing some 350 meters to the east. This new area lies on strike with the Bear Lake showing and holds potential to host additional gold mineralization.

In September 2003, NFX undertook a surface diamond drilling campaign designed to further test the newly exposed NCGZ. Seven holes totalling 1,491 meters were drilled on the Bear Lake property. The best drill result was hole NFX-06-03 which returned 2.1 g/t Au over 7.5 meters from "flow ore" style mineralization. On November 11, 2003, NFX announced that it had entered into an agreement to reacquire the 25% joint venture interest in NFX's Larder Lake Mineral Resource properties from FNX Mining.

In 2004, NFX, in conjunction with International Goldfields and MRB & Associates, carried out a program that targeted near surface mineralization for low cost shallow mining potential. The program involved data compilation, ground magnetometer survey and 2,541 meters of drilling in 35 holes. Best drill result received was from hole NFX-08-04 returning 9.5 g/t Au over 4 meters.

6.3 Historical Drilling

The primary drilling on the Larder Lake Property was completed after 1996. The drilling from 1996 to 2004 was by NFX. From 2004 to 2008, drilling was completed by Maximus Ventures. The Larder Lake Gold Project was acquired by NFX on September 16, 2008, by way of acquisition of all of the issued shares of Maximus Ventures Ltd., ("Maximus"). As part of the closing, NFX changed its name to Bear Lake Gold Ltd. Maximus is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bear Lake.

NFX Gold Inc. completed 12,596 m of surface diamond drilling in 1998, 1,491 m of diamond drilling in 2003, and 2,541 m of diamond drilling from 35 holes in 2004. Maximus drilled 3,047 m from 11 holes in 2005, 13,878 m from 27 holes in 2006, 12,387 m from 24 holes in 2007 and 32,000 m from 41 holes in 2008.

The 2007 and early 2008 drilling focused on two main target areas, Fernland and Bear Lake, and were successful in defining favourable alteration, mineralization and significant gold values down to 1,000 m on the Fernland Property and to 600 m vertical on the Bear Lake zone.

From September 2008 to 2012, all drilling was completed by Bear Lake, and hole names were changed to a "BLG" prefix. In 2009, there were 14,135 m drilled in 21 holes. The 2010-2011 program drilled 14,074 m in 12 holes and additional wedges in certain holes.

In 2011 - 2012, Bear Lake drilled a total of 15,215 meters. A total of 11 holes totalling 8,288 meters were drilled at Cheminis, 6 holes totalling 5,236 meters were drilled on the Bear Lake zone and 2 holes totalling 1,691 meters were completed at Fernland. Most holes intersected various gold values and confirmed the presence of the mineralized corridor at Bear Lake and Cheminis.

6.3.1 2005 Drilling

An exploration program undertaken in 2005 (the "2005 Program") was completed by Maximus using the services of Martin Bourgoin, P. Geo., of MRB & Associates and Alex S. Horvath, P. Eng. to complete an evaluation of the existing digital geology and assay database that had been compiled for the Larder Lake

Property. The evaluation of the existing digital database demonstrated the need to complete a reconciliation of the differing local co-ordinate systems used for each of the individual historic properties comprising the Larder Lake Property to a single global co-ordinate system based in UTM's (NAD 83, Zone 17). The newly developing geological interpretation revealed the potential to discover extensions and/or new zones of gold mineralization within known and potentially new host structures beneath and adjacent to known surface and underground gold occurrences in several areas of the Larder Lake Property.

Drilling on the 2005 Program began on December 10, 2005 and was completed on January 3, 2006, with 11 holes completed totalling 3,047 meters. Nine of the holes drilled in December 2005 were confined to shallow downward extensions of the Barber Larder surface mineralization within 200 meters of the surface. The highest assay was 20.9 g/t Au over 0.6 meters in hole NFX-05-08 and it was the only assay to exceed 3.60 g/t Au. Two deeper holes were drilled to test for altered and mineralized fault zones north of the Barber Larder property test pit zone; both holes intersected two new altered fault zones. During the 2005 Program, sampling methods, preparation, assaying, security and QA/QC were completed in an acceptable manner conforming to industry standards.

6.3.2 2006 Drilling

Bourgoin, P. Geo. to prepare the MRB Report. Recommendations for exploration diamond drilling of at least seven target areas were included in the MRB Report. The target area were identified from 2005 drilling on the Barber Larder property as well as from compilation and interpretation of historic data from the Fernland, Cheminis and Bear Lake properties completed during 2005. A 10,000 meter program was proposed in the MRB Report and drilling started on May 29, 2006 and continued until December 15, 2006 (the "2006 Program"). A total of 27 NQ (45 mm) diameter diamond drill holes were completed by December 15, 2006 totalling 13,878 meters of drilling. Drilling for the 2006 Program focused on identifying possible extensions of known zones of mineralization in the vicinity of the Cheminis Mine and Fernland shaft. Two holes were drilled on the western Bear Lake property. For the 2006 Program, all drill holes were allowed to continue northward beyond their primary target, usually the southern metavolcanic-sedimentary contact, until they passed through the northern metavolcanic contact to explore for potential en echelon zones of mineralization along the northern contact.

Most of the holes were successful in intersecting the targeted horizons and mineralization along the projected trends. Grades and thicknesses indicated from the results have potential to increase additional resources to the current inventory. Assay results of the 2006 Program are outlined below in Table 6-2.

Significant observations from the 2006 Program provided to direct future work on the Larder Lake Property include the following:

- A better understanding of the controls on mineralization in particular the relationship between host stratigraphy and structural controls including a combination of south-easterly and south-westerly plunges. The "better" zones of mineralization usually occur at intersections of the two trends and are currently interpreted to result from the intersection of northeast trending fault structures with more east-west striking southward dipping favourable lithologic horizons, contacts and/or faults. The structural picture is complicated by flexures in the strike/dip of the volcanic horizons and contacts that result in differing plunges to the mineral zones in different areas.
- The 2006 Program discovered the presence of intermediate volcanic rocks hosting "flow ore" style of mineralization along the northern metavolcanic-sedimentary contact and stratigraphically adjacent to the north carbonate zone. Historically, the intermediate volcanic host was not identified along the northern metavolcanic-sedimentary contact and exploration focused in the intermediate volcanics on the southern metavolcanic-sedimentary contact marked by the Larder Lake fault.
- Confirmation of additional flow-ore style mineralization in the intermediate volcanics along the northern contact adds significant unexplored and prospective terrain

- The Wild Cat zone, located north of the Cheminis shaft along a geological contact where a 1984 drill hole intersected 1.4 g/t Au over 6.5 meters. As well as drilling further to the east on the Barber-Larder claims, indicate the presence of other metavolcanic-sedimentary contacts further to the north that also provide significant additional unexplored prospective terrain.

Table 6-2 2006 Significant Drill Results (from Wakeford, 2011)

Holes	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t	Contains	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t	Zone
NFX06-01	301.15	303.35	2.20	3.53						SW extension "C" zone "flow ore"
NFX06-02	371.60	375.65	4.05	5.11						Down dip - Chem. S. Sed. zone
	482.10	487.75	5.65	4.51	includes	484.35	487.55	3.20	6.78	North Carbonate zone
NFX06-03	498.35	501.85	3.50	1.05						SE extension Cheminis S. Sed. - zone
NFX06-04	no significant values									
NFX06-05	85.80	95.35	9.55	1.55						Fernland S. Sediment zone?
NFX06-06	107.20	111.60	4.40	0.89						Fernland S. "flow ore" zone?
NFX06-07	565.50	576.00	10.50	2.61	includes	567.25	571.30	4.05	4.42	Fernland North "flow ore" zone
NFX06-08	2.85	60.60	57.75	0.46	includes	7.20	12.20	5.00	1.13	Bear Lake South "flow ore" zone
					and	25.20	28.20	3.00	0.95	Bear Lake South "flow ore" zone
					and	42.00	45.15	3.15	1.09	Bear Lake South "flow ore" zone
NFX06-09	380.70	381.05	0.35	2.51						E. extension Chem. S. Sed. zone
NFX06-10	142.10	142.65	0.55	4.70						Bear Lake "south conglomerate ore"
	168.60	169.70	1.10	3.43						Bear Lake "south conglomerate ore"
	430.50	436.10	5.60	2.32	includes	433.40	434.90	1.50	6.91	Bear Lake "south sediment ore"
	516.95	519.55	2.60	3.41	includes	518.45	519.55	1.10	7.05	Bear Lake "south sediment ore"
	533.20	534.60	1.40	2.48	includes	534.05	534.60	0.55	5.89	Bear Lake "south sediment ore"
	568.80	570.80	2.00	1.66	includes	568.80	569.50	0.70	4.30	Bear Lake "south sediment ore"
	573.45	574.85	1.40	3.02						Bear Lake "south sediment ore"
	741.70	742.30	0.60	2.30	includes	742.00	742.30	0.30	4.08	Bear Lake "flow ore"
	759.15	760.30	1.15	3.25						Bear Lake ""flow ore"
	770.30	772.85	2.55	1.12						Bear Lake "flow ore"
NFX06-11	68.40	76.30	7.90	3.46	includes	71.00	75.70	4.70	5.49	Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
					including	72.15	74.65	2.50	8.78	Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
	93.80	96.70	2.90	0.76						Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
NFX06-12	131.90	133.10	1.20	2.39	includes	132.90	133.10	0.20	12.41	W. extension Fernland "flow ore" zone
NFX06-13	278.55	279.95	1.40	5.45	includes	278.55	279.30	0.75	9.79	SW extension "C" zone "flow ore"
	306.40	310.20	3.80	0.98						SW extension "C" zone "flow ore"
NFX06-14	103.85	107.50	3.65	0.55						Fern-Chem ""flow ore""
NFX06-15	258.90	266.00	7.10	1.32	includes	260.90	263.75	2.85	2.39	W. extension Fernland "flow ore" zone
					including	260.90	262.45	1.55	3.64	W. extension Fernland "flow ore" zone
	489.55	494.85	5.30	1.77	includes	491.95	494.85	2.90	2.80	
NFX06-16	157.95	169.70	11.75	1.31	includes	157.95	158.40	0.45	4.64	Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
					and	162.15	168.00	5.85	2.01	Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
					including	165.85	168.00	2.15	3.16	Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
					including	165.85	166.75	0.90	5.17	Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
	180.30	182.00	1.70	0.93						Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
	195.75	197.70	1.95	0.68						Fern-Chem " south sediment ore "
NFX06-17	586.70	587.70	1.00	1.78						
NFX06-18	253.00	256.30	3.30	3.76	contains	253.00	255.35	2.35	4.29	SE extension A/B zones
					including	254.45	255.35	0.90	6.45	SE extension A/B zones
NFX06-19	5.25	9.90	4.65	0.71						
	33.20	58.65	25.45	1.09	includes	35.00	38.20	3.20	3.20	Twin CA-80-9 - 4.51 g/t/5.79m, Chem A/B zone
NFX06-20	263.25	281.60	18.35	2.00	includes	263.25	265.95	2.70	3.34	Twin 97-18 - 9.22 gpt/3.05m, S. Sed zone
					and	272.85	273.85	1.00	3.66	
					and	274.40	278.15	3.75	2.97	
NFX06-21	58.00	68.45	10.45	1.64	includes	58.00	61.85	3.85	4.03	Twin NFX-32-04 - 6.36 gpt/3.0m, Fernland zone
NFX06-22	79.65	90.25	10.60	1.54	includes	86.85	89.10	2.25	4.89	Down-plunge SW Fern NFX-32-04 intersection
NFX06-23	95.90	107.15	11.25	0.98	includes	95.90	97.80	1.90	3.34	Down-plunge SW Fern NFX-32-04 intersection
NFX06-24	618.00	629.60	11.60	1.95	includes	618.00	621.75	3.75	4.20	Chem "D" Zone "flow ore" in-fill and North Carbonate Zone
NFX06-25	no significant values									Twin CB-87-3 - 3.54 g/t/4.33m, "A" zone "flow ore"
NFX06-26	no significant values									"A" zone easterly strike extension
NFX06-27	no significant values									"A" & S. Sed. zone easterly strike extension

6.3.3 2007 – 2008 Drilling

The 2007/2008 Program commenced in March 2007 and has been continuous except for a brief two week shutdown during December 2007 for the holiday period.

Maximus completed 24 holes in 2007 totalling 13,387 meters and has completed a further 27 holes in 2008 up to June 4, 2008) totalling 13,253 meters. For 2008, Maximus has completed approximately 40% of the approximately 43,000 meter proposed program. The 2007 Program focused on the Bear Lake property with 8,910 meters completed and on the Fernland Property with 3,477 meters drilled. Drilling commenced on March 29, 2007 and continued until December 15, 2007, at which time drilling was suspended for the 2007 holiday period. The 2008 Program has been entirely on the Bear Lake property, with the exception of a small amount of drilling on the Fernland property, being 117 meters to finish hole NFX07-23, which was completed early in January 2008.

Targeting for the 2007 Program and the direct continuation with the 2008 Program are based on earlier Maximus exploration results The 2007 Program was designed to target the following targets; the “flow ore” target identified down dip of the Bear Lake carbonate zone along the southern ultramafic-volcanic contact and the Fernland “flow ore” shoot identified in the 2006 drilling along the weakly tested northern contact. Based on continued success at Bear Lake the January through June portion of the 2008 program was entirely directed toward the “flow ore” target. Limited additional exploration followed up on the presence of an additional location “flow ore” style mineralization within intermediate volcanics along the northern contact as this new target horizon had seen little systematic exploration in the past and represents a significant target for the entire length of the Larder Lake Property. Results from drilling of the targets are discussed below by target area.

Significant intercepts for both the 2007 Program and the 2008 Program returned from drilling are outlined in Table 6-3 and Table 6-4.

The largest portion of the 2007 Program and all of the 2008 Program to date has focused on the Bear Lake property. The drilling has focused on two significant drillholes from the 2006 Program, NFX06-08 and NFX06-10. Hole NFX06-08 encountered a wide zone of “flow ore” style mineralization which returned 0.46 g/t Au over a core length of 57.8 meters, including a narrower interval of slightly higher grade mineralization (1.1 g/t Au over 5.0 meters). Hole NFX06-10 encountered significant mineralization in the hanging wall sediments with a series of higher grade intervals including 6.9 g/t Au over 1.5 meters, 7.1 g/t Au over 1.1 meters, 5.9 g/t Au over 0.6 meters and 4.4 g/t Au over 0.7 meters. While the majority of the intercepts were not directly in “flow ore” type host units, the Maximus geologists felt there may be stacked or en echelon type zones present in this area which would also upgrade the potential in the carbonate horizon.

This follow-up drilling has primarily focussed on a broad 150 meter spaced drill pattern. The drilling was complicated and negatively impacted by a number of factors which are now gradually being minimized.

These factors include;

- The nature of the mineralization typically encountered in “flow ore” style mineralization makes it difficult for the geologist to judge grade visually. The abundance of pyrite is not always a direct indication of gold mineralization as there are multiple generations of pyrite most of which carry little or no grade.
- Long laboratory turnaround times for assays further amplifies item 1 above which can create a situation where follow-up drilling is based on difficult visual estimates. Laboratoire Expert Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec (“Laboratoire Expert”), the laboratory being used at the time, turnaround was approaching upwards of 60 days toward the end of 2007. As a result, it was drilling could be 3 or 4 holes ahead of assays.

- A series of late cross cutting faults which displace and rotate blocks of rock at times making interpretation difficult.
- The complex volcanic-sedimentary nature of the host rocks can cause abrupt changes in physical appearance which can complicate data collection and interpretation.
- The ultramafic rocks can be problematic for drilling when strongly altered to talc-chlorite schists are intersected or if internal fault zones carry quartz fragments.

Maximus has taken a number of steps toward minimizing the above issues, which include a program of whole rock lithogeochemistry which will help distinguish lithological units and gathering more detailed information in the drill logs regarding the rock type and characteristics. This is important to correlate stratigraphy from hole to hole, establish fault orientations and displacements, as well as identify more favourable host lithologies.

Maximus has addressed the laboratory delays noted above by shifting their samples to Polymet Labs in Cobalt, Ontario which has seven day turnaround times with two to three day rush assays, which helps ensure that the assay results are more in sync with drilling and should better guide follow-up drilling.

The talc-rich ultramafic rocks continue to represent a drill challenge that is currently being overcome by drilling in two directions. The drill contractor, Forage Orbit is experienced in this type of geological setting and continues to try different drilling strategies to get through these problematic zones but so far, has yet to be consistently successful.

The 2007 Program at Bear Lake intersected two significant new gold zones. Hole NFX07-11 intersected 5.2 meters averaging 10.4g/t Au at 587 meters downhole in carbonate-type mineralization, including a section grading 20.8g/t Au over 1.5m. This intersection is followed, at 667 meters, by “flow ore” type mineralization grading 13.3g/t Au over 6.0m, including 18.6g/t Au over 4.2m. Both of these new high-grade gold zones in hole NFX07-11 are open up-dip, down-dip and for at least 400 meters laterally, indicating significant continuity potential.

Both high-grade gold zones intersected in hole NFX07-11 are within altered high-iron mafic and/or ultramafic volcanic rocks locally cut by albitized dykes. These rock types are the typical host to significant gold deposits at the nearby Kerr Addison Mine and other historic and current gold producers in the region. The presence of the albitized dykes is a newly recognized feature on the Larder Lake Property. In the region the occurrence of these dykes has only been identified so far in the high-grade flow-ore shoots at the Kerr Addison Mine located some seven km to the east.

The 2008 Program has focused on follow-up drilling to hole NFX07-11, primarily by drilling 150 meter step-out holes. As noted above this drilling has been significantly hampered by the talcose ultramafic unit that occurs between the carbonate zone and the “flow ore” zone, which has resulted in a number of holes cutting the upper carbonate zone but only a few holes getting through to the lower “flow ore” unit.

Despite the drilling problems noted above, a number of good intercepts have been obtained in the 2008 drilling, including hole NFX08-44 which intercepted a carbonate zone with coarse visible gold and well mineralized albite dikes. This interval returned 13.6 g/t Au over a core length of 15.1 meters and includes 338.5 g/t over 0.5 meters. Hole NFX08-35 drilled to target 200 meters below the trenches was the only shallow hole to intercept significant mineralization and. returned a strong “flow ore” intercept of 18.3 g/t Au over 4.8 meters including 163.5 g/t Au over 0.5 meters. All other intercepts in the Bear Lake area are below 400 meters from surface. Hole NFX08-38 drilled 150 meters above and 350 meters to the east of hole NFX08-44 returned 6.6 g/t Au over 2.9 meters. Hole NFX08-29 drilled 150 meters above and 200 meters east of hole NFX08-44 cut a broad low grade interval of “flow ore” grading 0.3 g/t Au over 53 meters.
On the Fernland Property, during the 2006 Program, hole NFX06-07 (2006) intersected highly favourable mineralization of the “flow ore” type within metavolcanic rocks at the northern metasedimentary contact, returning modest values of 2.6 g/t Au over 10.5 meters and including 4.42 g/t Au over 4.4 meters. Prior to

the 2007 Program, only two other historical drillholes had been drilled into this area along the northern contact This northern metasedimentary contact was further drilled in 2007 Program with eight drill holes which are shown on Figure 8, a composite cross-section and Figure 9, a longitudinal section of the Fernland northern contact. Holes NFX07-12, 13 and 18-23 tested this horizon with hole 13 returning 13.1 g/t Au over a core length of 6.0 meters, including 19.9 g/t over 3.0 meters. The follow-up drilling to hole NFX07-13 encountered broad zones of "flow ore" style mineralization but with only low values. Some significant intercepts include hole NFX07-19, returning 22.9 meters grading 0.5 g/t Au. Local narrow intervals of higher grade were cut in hole NFX07-21 returning 28.1 g/t Au over a core length of 1.0 meters and hole NFX07-22 which returned 5.8 g/t over 1.2 meters.

Table 6-3 2007 – 2008 Significant Drill Results (from Wakeford, 2011)

Hole no.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Mineralization Type
NFX07-1	105.0	130.2	25.2	0.3	"Flow"-type
including	111.8	118.8	7.0	0.6	"Flow "-type
NFX07-1	141.9	155.2	13.3	0.2	"Carbonate"-type
NFX07-2	555.1	598.8	43.7	0.1	"Flow"-type
	602.8	611.8	9.0	0.1	"Carbonate"-type
NFX07-3	226.5	275.2	48.7	0.1	"Flow"-type
including	269.6	275.2	5.6	0.5	"Flow"-type
NFX07-4	27.7	28.1	0.4	2.2	Quartz veins + 15-20% pyrite
	108.9	123.8	14.9	0.2	"Carbonate"-type?
including	108.9	111.5	2.6	0.5	"Carbonate"-type?
including	120.9	123.8	2.9	0.4	"Carbonate"-type?
NFX07-07	96.8	108.5	11.7	0.4	"Flow"-type
including	98.2	98.7	0.5	**2.5**	"Flow"-type
including	106.5	106.9	0.4	**4.2**	"Flow"-type
NFX07-08	92.9	96.4	3.5	0.3	"Flow"-type ?
	197.5	268.5	71.0	**0.3**	Quartz-carbonate veining + 1-5% pyrite
including	197.5	198.0	0.5	**6.8**	Quartz-carbonate veining + 5-10% pyrite
including	208.4	233.3	24.9	0.2	Quartz-carbonate + 1-5% pyrite (loc. 15%)
including	254.4	255.8	1.4	**4.3**	Quartz-carbonate + 1-5% pyrite (loc. 15%)
including	267.0	268.5	1.5	**4.3**	Quartz-carbonate + 1-5% pyrite (loc. 15%)
	694.5	732.0	37.5	0.4	Intermediate dyke, stockwork quartz-albite (10-15% pyrite)
including	708.7	709.5	0.8	**4.2**	Strong albitization + 20% pyrite
NFX07-10	573.2	576.2	3.0	0.8	Altered basalt --> stockwork quartz-carbonate (25%) "Flow"-type; fuchsite; 5-15% pyrite
NFX07-11	587.5	592.7	**5.2**	**10.4**	"Carbonate"-type
including	588.0	589.5	**1.5**	**20.8**	
	664.6	674.8	**10.2**	**8.0**	"Flow"-type; up to 30% pyrite
including	667.0	673.0	**6.0**	**13.3**	
or	668.8	673.0	**4.2**	**18.6**	
NFX07-13	177.0	183.0	**6.0**	**13.1**	"Flow"-type; 5 to 25% pyrite
including	177.0	180.0	**3.0**	**19.9**	
NFX07-14	470.9	479.8	8.9	0.5	"Carbonate"-type; 1-5% pyrite
	647.5	652.7	7.0	0.5	"Flow"-type; up to 20% pyrite
NFX07-15	593.0	598.5	5.5	1.2	"Carbonate"-type; tr-1% pyrite
	701.0	711.7	**10.7**	**3.9**	"Flow"-type; up to 25% pyrite
including	705.6	709.7	**4.1**	**7.0**	
NFX07-16	658.0	664.0	6.0	1.8	"Flow"-type; 3-5% pyrite
Including	662.2	662.7	0.5	**4.2**	

Hole no.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Mineralization Type
NFX07-17A	600.5	601.0	0.5	**12.2**	**Graphitic Fault Zone**
	686.5	691.3	4.8	**6.0**	**"Carbonate"-type; 2-3% pyrite**
including	690.0	691.3	1.3	**9.7**	
	736.9	745.0	**8.1**	**4.9**	**"Flow"-type; 2-5% pyrite**
including	738.0	741.0	**3.0**	**11.4**	
NFX07-18	198.0	219.0	21.0	0.5	"Flow"-type; 3 to 10% **pyrite**
	198.8	209.5	10.7	0.7	
NFX07-19	250.7	273.6	22.9	0.5	"Flow"-type; 5 to 15% **pyrite**
including	257.0	258.5	**1.5**	**5.9**	
NFX07-20	406.7	412.5	5.8	1.2	"Flow"-type; 5% **pyrite**
	406.7	408.0	1.3	3.1	
NFX07-21	247.0	247.8	0.8	2.1	**Quartz-carbonate** veinlets
	282.0	283.0	1.0	**28.1**	Quartz veinlets +visible gold.
NFX07-22	534.2	535.4	1.2	**5.8**	**Quartz-carbonate** veinlets + 1-5% **pyrite**
	549.0	552.0	3.0	1.6	Quartz veinlets + 5-10% **pyrite**
including	550.3	551.4	1.1	**3.2**	
NFX08-29	435.5	489.0	53.5	0.3	**Carbonate-type; 5% pyrite**
NFX08-38	555.2	558.1	2.9	6.5	**Flow-type; 3-5% pyrite**
Including	555.2	557.1	**1.9**	**8.9**	
NFX08-44	685.7	700	**15.1**	**13.6**	**Carbonate-type: 3-5% pyrite**
including	692.6	697.0	**4.4**	**41.9**	
including	692.6	693.1	**0.5**	**338.5**	
NFX08-35	137.8	142.6	**4.8**	**18.3**	**"Flow"-type; 2-10% pyrite**
including	137.8	138.3	0.5	**163.5**	
and	138.3	139.0	0.7	2.3	
and	142.0	142.6	0.6	5.8	

NFX07-05, 06, 09 12, 23, NFX08-26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39: No significant assay
NFX07-12, NFX08- 33, 37, 40, 41: Abandoned due to technical problems before reaching their respective targets

Table 6-4 2008 Significant Drill Results (from Armstrong et al., 2011)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Operator
NFX-08-24A	678.3	680.2	1.9	1.3	9.4	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-24AW	716.3	722.9	6.6	4.7	1.6	Maximus Ventures
	854.2	860	5.8	4.1	3	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-44W	689.5	702.5	13	10	2.6	Maximus Ventures
including	689.5	691	1.5	1.2	7.1	Maximus Ventures
including	697.3	700.5	3.2	2.5	5.1	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-44W2	687	688.5	1.5	1.2	2.6	Maximus Ventures
	695	703.5	8.5	6.5	3.6	Maximus Ventures
including	695	698.5	3.5	2.7	5.1	Maximus Ventures
including	702.5	703.5	1	0.9	9.8	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-45	564	569.6	5.6	4.4	2.1	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-47	912.5	914.5	2	1.6	2.5	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-49W2	1038	1040.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-49W3	1017	1026.5	9.5	unknown	1.74	Maximus Ventures
including	1022.8	1025.5	2.7	unknown	4.75	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-57A	1350	1353.5	3.5	2.3	4.6	Maximus Ventures
NFX-08-58W2	1066	1069.9	3.9	2.4	18.7	Maximus Ventures
including	1067.5	1068.6	1.1	0.7	66.2	Maximus Ventures

6.3.4 2009 – 2011 Drilling

From September 2008 onward, all drilling was completed by Bear Lake, and hole names were changed to a “BLG” prefix. In 2009, there were 14,135 metres drilled in 21 holes. The 2010-11 program drilled 14,074 m in 12 holes and additional wedges in certain holes. Results of the most significant holes from the late 2008 to 2011 drill programs are presented in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Late 2008 - 2011 Significant Drill Results (from Armstrong et al., 2011)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)
BLG08-59	1133	1136.5	3.5	2.1	1.7
	1405	1408	3.0	1.8	2.9
including	*1406*	*1407*	*1.0*	*0.6*	*8.4*
BLG08-59W	1451.5	1452.6	1.1	0.7	1.2
	1466.8	1469.6	2.8	1.7	2.5
BLG09-64	619.5	624.6	5.1	4.9	3.0
BLG09-65	676.2	680.2	4.0	3.4	2.1
BLG09-66	727.1	729.2	2.1	2.0	11.0
BLG09-67	719.7	727.2	7.5	6.5	4.0
BLG09-67W	718.7	723	4.3	3.7	36.0
including	*722*	*723*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*119.0*
BLG09-69	586	589	3.0	2.9	3.5
	672.5	674	1.5	1.4	20.6
	750.7	752.9	2.2	2.1	11.7
BLG09-72A	785.5	788.2	2.7	2.4	1.7
BLG09-73	663.7	667.2	3.5	3.2	1.1
	862.5	863.9	1.4	1.3	13.4
BLG10-78	696.5	701	4.5	undetermined	1.43
	735.5	738.6	3.1	undetermined	1.47
	819	823.5	4.5	undetermined	1.9
BLG10-79	736.5	738	1.5	undetermined	5.96
	747.2	748.5	1.3	undetermined	13.85
	754.5	761.3	6.8	undetermined	6.73
	786	790	4.0	undetermined	1.07
BLG10-79W3	806.1	808.1	2.0	undetermined	1.14
	997.9	1000.2	2.3	undetermined	3.25
BLG10-80	1004	1005	1.0	undetermined	7.63
BLG10-81AW2	1204	1206	2.0	undetermined	5.83
including	*1205*	*1206*	*1.0*	undetermined	*9.48*
	1227.3	1228.9	1.6	undetermined	1.39
BLG10-82	1289	1290	1.0	undetermined	2.66
BLG10-83W5	1027.8	1028.9	1.1	undetermined	2.89
BLG11-85W	1179	1180	1.0	undetermined	2.99
BLG11-86W2	788.4	790.4	2.0	undetermined	2.35
	795.5	799.0	3.5	undetermined	1.47
BLG10-87A	927.6	928.6	1.0	undetermined	3.70

6.3.5 2012 – 2013 Drilling

Between May 2012 and March 2013, Gold Fields completed 59 holes totaling 24,533 m on the Property. Hole names were changed to a "GF" prefix. Significant drill results are presented in Table 6-6. Gold Fields drilled on the Swansea, Fernland, Cheminis and Bear Lake zones. The drilling tested the deeper and lateral extensions of the resources at the Cheminis and Bear Lake deposits and most holes intersected various gold values. The drilling also successfully identified the presence of near-surface wider, yet lower-grade mineralization at Fernland and confirmed the continuity of the mineralization between the Cheminis and Fernland zones.

Table 6-6 From Bear Lake Gold News Releases dated September 12, 2012, November 12, 2012 and February 25, 2013 (posted on SEDAR)

Table 1
LARDER LAKE DRILL RESULTS

Hole no.	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m) *	Gold (g/t)	Comments	Zone
GF-12-110	131.0	148.0	17.0	1.25	Flow-Type?	Fernland
					including 7.42g/t over 1.0m	
	195.5	197.8	2.3	0.96	Carbonate-Type?	Fernland
GF-12-111	144.0	154.0	10.0	2.12	Flow-Type?	Fernland
					including 5.99g/t over 2.0m	
GF-12-112	214.0	215.0	1.0	2.1	Flow-Type?	Fernland
	222.0	223.5	1.5	1.96	Flow-Type?	Fernland
GF-12-113					Assays pending	Fernland
GF-12-114					Assays pending	Fernland
GF-12-115					Assays pending	Fernland
GF-12-116					Assays pending	Fernland
GF-12-117					Assays pending	Fernland
GF-12-118	70.0	92.0	22.0	1.52	Flow-Type?	Fernland
					including 2.90g/t over 8.7m	
GF-12-119	164.5	166.6	2.1	1.78	Quartz vein	Fernland

* Information available to date does not allow estimation of true width

NSA = No Significant assay

Table 1
LARDER LAKE DRILL RESULTS

Hole no.	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m) *	Gold (g/t)	Comments	Zone
GF-12-113	381.87	389.39	7.52	2.38	Carbonate-type	Fernland
GF-12-114	43.50	44.50	1.00	1.68	Flow-type	Fernland
	50.33	57.50	7.17	1.63	Flow-type	
including	54.80	56.26	1.46	4.19		
GF-12-115	57.00	60.80	3.80	3.90	SS zone	Fernland
Including	59.70	60.80	1.10	7.86		
	70.00	74.50	4.50	1.43	Flow-type	
including	71.00	72.00	1.00	3.72		
GF-12-116	NSA					Fernland
GF-12-117	NSA					Fernland
GF-12-118[1]	70.00	92.00	22.00	1.52	Flow-type	Fernland
including	83.30	92.00	8.70	2.90		

Table 1 LARDER LAKE DRILL RESULTS						
Hole no.	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Core length (m) ***	**Gold (g/t)**	**Comments**	**Zone**
including	83.30	84.75	1.45	5.83		
GF-12-119[(1)]	164.50	166.55	2.05	1.78	Qtz vein	Fernland
GF-12-120	NSA					Fernland
GF-12-121	272.00	274.00	2.00	1.99	Silicification	Fernland
	493.18	495.87	2.69	2.28	Carbonate-type	
GF-12-122	227.00	235.50	8.50	1.03	Flow-type	
Including	232.00	233.00	1.00	3.31		Fernland
	241.50	242.50	1.00	2.90	Flow-type	
GF-12-123	226.50	228.50	2.00	1.41	Flow-type	Fernland-Cheminis
GF-12-124	123.00	135.00	12.00	2.50	Carbonate-type	Fernland-Cheminis
including	130.00	134.00	4.00	4.03		
GF-12-125	130.67	131.50	0.83	1.93	Carbonate-type	Fernland-Cheminis
	147.00	152.00	5.00	1.80	Carbonate-type	
GF-12-126	34.00	35.00	1.00	17.40	Graphite	Fernland-Cheminis
GF-12-127	123.00	127.00	4.00	4.16	Carbonate-type	Fernland-Cheminis
including	124.00	125.00	1.00	7.98		
GF-12-128	177.00	185.00	8.00	0.39	Carbonate-type	Fernland-Cheminis
including	184.00	185.00	1.00	1.14		

* Information available to date does not allow estimation of true width
(1) Previously released
NSA = No Significant assay

Table 1
LARDER LAKE DRILL RESULTS [1, 2, 3]

Hole no.	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Zone
GF-12-129	82.00	83.00	1.00	1.34	Fernland/Cheminis
	90.59	91.61	1.02	3.70	
	98.00	99.00	1.00	1.99	
GF-12-130	NSA				Fernland/Cheminis
GF-12-131	137.00	138.50	1.50	3.60	Fernland/Cheminis
GF-12-132	NSA				Cheminis North
GF-12-133	NSA				Fernland/Cheminis
GF-12-134	NSA				Cheminis North
GF-12-135	537.42	539.08	1.66	1.61	Cheminis
GF-12-136	NSA				Cheminis/Bear Lake
GF-12-137	541.00	542.00	1.00	1.19	Cheminis
GF-12-138	NSA				Cheminis/Bear Lake
GF-12-139	598.00	601.00	3.00	2.18	Cheminis
	599.00	600.10	1.10	5.40	
GF-12-140	787.00	791.00	4.00	6.44	Bear Lake
	787.00	788.00	1.00	16.95	
	813.00	816.00	3.00	2.03	
GF-12-141	586.00	589.00	3.00	4.35	Cheminis
	591.00	594.00	3.00	1.14	
	601.00	602.00	1.00	1.87	
GF-12-142	238.00	245.00	7.00	1.70	Cheminis
	240.00	241.00	1.00	6.65	
GF-12-143	NSA				Bear Lake
GF-12-144	NSA				Swansea
GF-12-145	NSA				Swansea
GF-12-146	NSA				Swansea
GF-12-147	NSA				Swansea
GF-12-148	365.00	366.50	1.50	1.27	Swansea
GF-12-149	NSA				Swansea
GF-12-150	NSA				Swansea
GF-12-151	264.00	267.00	3.00	1.35	Swansea
	265.50	267.00	1.50	2.06	
GF-12-152	148.00	149.50	1.50	1.42	Swansea

(1) Information available to date does not allow estimation of true width.
(2) No capping of high grade values has been applied.
(3) NSA means no significant assays.

6.4 Historical Mining

From 1938 to 1940, Cheminis Gold Mines Ltd. sank a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 533 feet, with 4,929 feet of lateral work completed on levels 150, 275, 400 and 525 feet. In 1940 the Cheminis Mine was closed. In 1947, Amalgamated Larder Mines Ltd., the owner at that time, recommenced underground development with deepening of the shaft to 1,085 feet and development of the 1035 level. Underground drilling results were disappointing and the operation was closed without production. By 1990 Northfield had acquired a 78.5% interest in the Larder Lake Property. Northfield rehabilitated the mine, proceeded with development and began limited production, which began in November 1991 and continued with brief periods of shutdown to allow further development until July, 1996. Over the production period 260,000 tons were mined at a recovered grade of 0.104 oz Au/ton. Milling of the ore was done on a custom basis at the Holt-McDermott, Macassa and AJ Perron (former Kerr Addison) mills in the area.

On the 16 September 2008 Larder Lake Property was consolidated by NFX Gold Inc. following the acquisition by NFX of all of the issued shares of Maximus Ventures Ltd. As part of the closing NFX changed its name to Bear Lake Gold Ltd. Maximus is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bear Lake., (“NFX”).

The Fernland shaft is located approximately one mile to the west of the Cheminis Mine. This shaft was sunk in 1938 to a depth of 547 feet with 3 levels installed, and two small mineralized zones were outlined at the time containing reported values of gold ranging from 0.10 oz/ton to 0.30 oz/ton. There was no production from this site.

In 1997 Armistice Resources Ltd., whose property adjoins the Bear Lake property to the west, initiated an underground exploration drift on the 2,250 foot (685 meter) level which included a short portion of the drift on the Bear Lake property.

6.5 2011 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

In 2011, P&E Mining compiled a NI NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report (Armstrong et al., 2011) and updated the Mineral Resource estimate of the gold mineralization on the Larder Lake Property, for Bear Lake. The report included the previously released Mineral Resource estimate for the Cheminis deposit, as well as the first Mineral Resource estimate of the Bear Lake deposit.

The Mineral Resource estimate by P&E is considered a historical estimate. The resource was completed before Gatling entered into an agreement to acquire the Property. Gatling has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and Gatling is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

This is the most recent and most comprehensive study of the Larder Lake Project. The estimate of the Mineral Resource used the most recent data available and has an effective date of June 15, 2011. The resource estimate did not include the 7 drill holes completed by Bear Lake in 2012 or the 59 holes completed by Gold Fields in 2012 and 2013.

6.5.1 Quality Control and Data Verification

The holes drilled at Cheminis prior to 2004 did not have a quality control (“QC”) program in place. Beginning in 2004, a QC program was implemented with one blank being inserted within the mineralized interval and two certified reference materials alternately inserted. The blank material was obtained from barren sediment zones in old holes from the Cheminis property. Two certified reference materials, G301-3 and G903-7 were obtained from Geostats Pty in Australia. Standard G301-7 had a gold grade of 1.96 g/t Au and G903-7 had a gold grade of 13.6 g/t Au. According to the 2004 Summary Report authored by Trent Eggeling of NFX, all grades reported from the blanks and the certified reference material fell within acceptable limits.

The next drill program at Cheminis was in 2006. The QC program was maintained. A series of three certified reference materials of varying grades were purchased from Rocklabs of New Zealand and introduced in the sample stream. Protocols were one standard per batch of samples assayed.

Quality control field blank samples were randomly and specifically inserted following samples suspected of containing gold mineralization to monitor for potential contamination during sample preparation and assaying. In addition, a duplicate sample of the drill core was also prepared on a regular basis to monitor precision. All diamond drill core was analyzed at Expert in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec.

An evaluation of the quality control procedures, demonstrated that the data had good integrity with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision as determined from the study of duplicates and sample standards.

In order to estimate the Mineral Resource on the Cheminis Mine Property to NI 43-101 standards for disclosure for mineral projects, P&E requested that Bear Lake resample roughly 10% of historical core that was stored at the mine site. A list of the constrained samples was given to the Bear Lake geologist, and ¼ splits were taken of the core.

Sixty-seven samples were collected. Samples were assembled into batches of 24 samples, which included one certified reference material sample and one blank sample. Four batches were sent to Expert in Rouyn-Noranda.

P&E Mining collected a further 15 samples from four holes by taking ¼ splits of the remaining ½ core in the core box. The samples were taken to Dicom by courier in Rouyn-Noranda where they were shipped to the offices of P&E in Brampton, Ontario. From there the samples were sent by courier to AGAT Labs in Mississauga for analysis. At no time were any officers or employees of Bear Lake advised as to the location of the samples to be collected.

AGAT Laboratories employs a quality assurance system to ensure the precision, accuracy and reliability of all results. The best practices have been documented and are, where appropriate, consistent with:

- The International Organization for Standardization's ISO/IEC 17025, "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories' and the ISO 9000 series of Quality Management standards":
- All principles of Total Quality Management (TQM);
- All applicable safety, environmental and legal regulations and guidelines;
- Methodologies published by the ASTM, NIOSH, EPA and other reputable organizations;
- The best practices of other industry leaders.

Samples were analyzed for gold using lead collection fire assay with an AA finish.

The quality control program for the 2010 and 2011 drill programs was set up and monitored on a real-time basis by P&E Mining. Samples were assembled into batches of 24 samples which included one certified reference sample, one blank sample that comprised of limestone pebbles, two pulp duplicates (prepared and analysed as part of Expert's internal QC), one coarse reject duplicate and one field (1/4 core) duplicate. All samples were sent to Expert in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec for sample preparation and analysis. Expert is registered under ISO 9001:2000 quality standard and participates in the CANMET PTP-MAL Laboratory Proficiency testing. Gold was determined by lead-collection fire assay with AA finish to an upper limit of 1 g/t. Values greater than 1 g/t Au were rerun using gravimetric and both the AA value and the gravimetric value were reported. Two certified reference materials were used, as well as a coarse blank which passed through all the stages of sample reduction. P&E Mining monitored the results as they arrived from the lab. All data imported into the master database were required to pass the strict QC protocols, and as such, all data used in the resource estimates were considered to be of good quality

6.5.2 Database

All Cheminis and Bear Lake deposit drilling data was provided by Bear Lake, in the form of Excel files and an MS-Access database. For the Cheminis deposit, thirty nine (39) drill cross sections were developed on a local grid looking Northeast on a 60° azimuth, on a 15-m spacing named from 1-E to 39-E. For the Bear Lake Deposit, thirteen (13) drill cross sections were developed on a local grid looking West on a 50 m spacing named from 600,100E to 601,200E. The Gemcom database for the Cheminis resource estimate was constructed from 330 surface drill holes and 461 underground drill holes of which 25 surface drill holes and 92 underground drill holes were utilized in the estimation of Mineral Resources. The Gemcom database for the Bear Lake resource estimate consisted of 170 surface drill holes of which 30 were utilized in the estimate of the Mineral Resources. All remaining data from either database were not in the areas that were modeled for the resource estimates. The databases were verified in Gemcom with minor corrections made to bring them to an error free status. The Assay Tables of the database contained 24,903 assays for gold in the Cheminis deposit and 12,936 gold assays for Bear Lake. Assay data grade values were recorded in metric units, while down hole interval data and grid coordinates in the UTM system.

6.5.3 Data Verification

Verification of 6,024 Cheminis assay database values was performed with original laboratory paper and electronically issued certificates from Swastika Labs, Spectrolab, Accurassay and ALS Chemex. Some minor errors in the Gemcom database were detected and corrected. The checked assays represent 86% of the data used in the resource estimate and approximately 21% of the total database. Verification of 8,644 Bear Lake assay database values was performed with original laboratory paper and electronically issued certificates from Polymet Labs and Laboratoire Expert. Some minor errors were detected and corrected in the Gemcom database. The checked assays represent 79% of the data used in the resource estimate and approximately 67% of the total database.

6.5.4 Domain Interpretation

The Cheminis and Bear Lake Deposits domain boundaries were determined from the interpretation of lithology, structure and grade boundary data derived from visual inspection of drill hole sections. For the Cheminis deposit, five domains were identified and named NCB, SS, D, S-HW and DS. At Bear Lake, three domains were identified and named CARB, FLOW and UMA. The domains were created by digitizing in Gemcom, on computer screen, from drill hole sections. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip. In some cases mineralization below 2.5 g/t Au was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity. Smoothing was utilized to remove obvious jogs and dips in the domains and incorporated a minor addition of inferred mineralization. This exercise allowed for easier domain creation without errors in triangulation errors from solids validation. On each section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole but not typically extended more than 50 m into untested territory. Minimum constrained true width for interpretation was approximately 2.0 m. Interpreted polylines from each section were “wireframed” in Gemcom into three dimensional (3-D) domains. The resulting solids (domains) were used for statistical analysis, grade interpolation, rock coding and resource reporting purposes.

6.5.5 Rock Codes

The rock codes used for the resource models were derived from the mineralized domain solids.

- Cheminis: Air, NCB Domain, SS Domain, D Domain, S-HW Domain, DS Domain, Waste
- Bear Lake Rock: Air, CARB Domain, FLOW Domain, UMA Domain, Waste

6.5.6 Composites

Length weighted composites were generated for the drill hole data that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned domains. These composites were calculated for Au over 1.0 m lengths for Cheminis and 1.5 m lengths for Bear lake starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted upon exit from the footwall of the aforementioned constraint. Un-assayed intervals were set to ½ assay detection limit values. Any composites that were less than 0.30 m for Cheminis and less than 0.5 m in length for Bear Lake were discarded so as not to introduce any short sample bias in the interpolation process. The constrained composite data were transferred to Gemcom extraction files for the grade interpolation as X, Y, Z, Au, files. Grade capping was investigated on the raw assay values in the databases within the constraining domains to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high values did not bias the database.

6.5.7 Variography

Reasonable omnidirectional experimental variograms were developed for the combined constrained composites from the five Cheminis and three Bear Lake 3D domains. Directional variography was not attainable for the composite datasets, indicating that more drilling will be required to better classify the Mineral Resource estimates.

6.5.8 Bulk Density

The bulk density used for the creation of the density block models was derived from site visit samples taken by P&E Mining and analysed at Agat Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario. The average bulk density for the Cheminis resource was derived from 15 samples and determined to be 2.68 tonnes per cubic metre. The average bulk density for the Bear Lake resource was derived from 17 samples and determined to be 2.79 tonnes per cubic metre.

6.5.9 Block Modelling

The Cheminis Deposit resource model was divided into a block model with blocks that were 5m in the X direction, 5m in the Y direction and 5m in the Z direction. The Bear Lake Deposit resource model was divided into a block model with blocks that were 5m in the X direction, 5m in the Y direction and 5m in the Z direction. The Cheminis block model was rotated 30 degrees counter clockwise while the Bear Lake model was not rotated. Separate block models for each resource estimate were created for rock type, density, percent, class and Au. The percent block models were set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining domain. As a result, the domain boundaries were properly represented by the percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The Au composites were extracted from the Microsoft Access database composite table into separate files. For all domain the grade values were interpolated using an inverse distance cubed methodology. The first grade interpolation pass was classified as Indicated Mineral Resources and the second interpolation classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.
In summary:

The Cheminis deposit was modeled into five domains determined from lithology, structure and grade boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole sections. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip. The resulting resources were estimated using a two-year trailing average gold price of $US 1,207/oz and a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au. Resources were classified in both the Indicated and Inferred categories Table 6-2.

The Bear Lake deposit was modeled into three domains named CARB, FLOW and UMA, which were determined from lithology, structure and grade boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole sections. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip. The resulting resources were estimated using a two-year trailing average gold price of $US 1,207/oz and a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au. Resources were classified in the Inferred category Table 6-2.

Table 6-7: Larder Lake Historical Mineral Resource Estimates - P&E Mining Consulting 2011 (Armstrong et al., 2011).

April 2011 Cheminis Mineral Resource Estimate. Cut-Off Grade: 2.5g/t Au			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au oz.**
Indicated	335,000	4.07	43,800
Inferred	1,391,000	5.22	233,400
June 2011 Bear Lake Mineral Resource Estimate. Cut-Off Grade: 2.5g/t Au			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au oz.**
Inferred	3,750,000	5.69	683,600
June 2011 Total Mineral Resource Estimate. Cut-Off Grade: 2.5g/t Au			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au oz.**
Indicated	335,000	4.07	43,800
Inferred	5,141,000	5.55	917,000

(1) Mineral resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues.

(2) The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured Mineral Resource category.

6.5.10 Cautionary Statement regarding Historic Mineral Resources

The reader is cautioned that the Authors have not done sufficient work to pass detailed comment on the Mineral Resource estimates and classification presented in this report and hence the Mineral Resource are considered historic. While these estimates were prepared, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 and the “Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definition Guidelines” in effect at the time (2011), there is no assurance that they are in accordance with current CIM 2014 Mineral Resource reporting standards and these Mineral Resource estimates should not be regarded as consistent with current standards or unduly relied upon as such.

The historic Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report are only presented for information purposes as they represent material historical data which have previously been publicly disclosed. To the Authors’ knowledge, the 2011 Mineral Resource estimates for the Property are the most recent Mineral Resource estimates available regarding the Bear Lake and Cheminis deposits.

6.6 Previous Feasibility Studies

There have been no pre-feasibility or feasibility studies completed on the Property.

6.7 Previous Metallurgical Testing

Preliminary test work to investigate the recovery of gold by direct cyanidation and flotation was conducted by Lakefield Research on samples from the Cheminis A and C Zones. The study was commissioned by Golden Shield Resources in March 1988.

Settling and filtration characteristics of the ore were examined, Bond Work Indices were determined and mineralogical examinations were performed. It has been reported that the results of this preliminary test work could be found in the NI 43-101 technical report titled "Technical Report on the Cheminis Gold Property" dated November 20, 2003 prepared for NFX by Martin Bourgoin, P.Geo. of MRB & Associates, Val-d'Or Quebec, which is filed on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com under Bear Lake's profile. However, a review of the 2003 report by SGS was unable to verify the results. In the 2003 NI 43-101 report it states the results are presented in Appendix A. However Appendix A is not present in the report posted on SEDAR.

There has been no metallurgical test work completed for the Bear Lake Deposit.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following description of the regional and Property geology has been extracted directly from the 2011 NI 43-101 Technical Report written by P&E Mining (Armstrong et al., 2011).

7.1 Regional Geology

The consolidated rocks in the area are of Precambrian age. They consist of tightly-folded Archean volcanics and sediments intruded by syenite and unconformably overlain by relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sediments of the Cobalt series. The economic mineral deposits are confined to the Archean rocks.

Most of the volcanics are of Keewatin age. This is the oldest rock group, which consists of andesite interbedded with bands of tuff, agglomerate and rhyolite. These rocks are unconformably overlain by the Temiskaming sediments and volcanics. The Temiskaming andesite which generally underlies the sediments is confined to a belt south of the Larder Lake Break.

The Temiskaming was followed by an orogenic period in which rocks were folded into tight synclines and anticlines, faulted, then intruded and altered by Algoman syenite and solutions. This orogeny caused the first movement on the Main Break. The carbonate solutions which permeated the fault zones were probably more or less contemporaneous with these intrusives. The combination of carbonatization and the release of free quartz produced brittle areas along the Main Break which fractured with a recurrence of movement along this fault. These fractures formed the passage ways for the quartz and gold solutions.

After an extended period of erosion the Cobalt sediments were deposited. These Cobalt greywacke, arkose and conglomerate are unsorted and show little disturbance.

There have been later movements both post ore and post Huronian on old faults.

The Larder Lake Break is the most important structural feature in the area. It forms part of the fault zone which extends from Kirkland Lake, Ontario to Val-d'Or, Quebec, along or adjacent to which are situated most of the gold mines in this area.

7.2 Local Geology

The most prominent geological feature of the Larder Lake district is the persistent lithostructural belt known as the Larder Lake Break ("LLB") which strikes across the area in a N70°E direction. This belt is highly disturbed, steeply-dipping, and is composed mainly of intercalated metasediment and mafic to ultramafic volcanics.

The LLB marks the boundary between rocks of the Abitibi Geosyncline to the north and the rocks of the Temiskaming Supergroup to the south, and may be considered as a locus of major crustal adjustment during an early Precambrian period of geosynclinal collapse in the region.

In the Larder Lake district, the break area is strongly anomalous in gold content, with higher concentrations of the metal occurring in roughly tabular areas of considerable extent. To date, approximately 13 million ounces of gold have been produced from such systems in the Larder Lake district.

Across the LLB, at least four dominantly sedimentary formations occur; these are marked by the presence of variably sheared green to gray carbonate rock, mudstone, sandstone and shale, which are often very highly auriferous. The Kerr formation, which is the most northerly and youngest of these, is also the largest, and has been the source of practically all of the gold production from the area. In the Kerr formation, the bulk of production was from heavily-veined green carbonate rock (“carbonate ore”) and cherty pyritic mudstone (“flow ore”), which occur repetitively within it. Other less important ore types known from the Kerr Addison Mine include auriferous chert, veined pyrite rock and veined syenite.

The Kerr Addison Mine, and the Omega and Cheminis Mines, lie within the same geological formations and share common characteristics. The development of this highly productive formation is intermittent along the LLB, and it should be kept in mind that the frequency, extent and tenor of gold zones within it may be expected to vary in different locations.

7.3 Mineralization

The Larder Lake Property gold mineralization occurs within multiple vein structures (including Cheminis and Bear Lake) a few metres to a few tens of meters thick in a 150-wide alteration zone which extends deciduously for a strike length of up to 2200 m. Vein structures, comprising individual veins a few centimetres to a few tens of centimetres to a few metres, may extend from 200 m to 650 m along strike and 150 to 800 down dip. Gold bearing structures may be grouped into three main types: flow, carbonate and sedimentary.

7.3.1 Flow Type

Gold occurs with pyrite grains disseminated throughout volcano-sedimentary rocks having chemical composition of Fe-tholeiitic basalt. The host rocks generally consist of mixtures of detrital mud, fine to coarse mafic pyroclastic and basaltic flow-top material. Finely disseminated carbon and/or graphitic slips are usually present. Gold is quite homogeneously distributed. Visible gold is very rare. Usually gold concentration correlates positively with the degree of silicification, fineness of pyrite and concentration of pyrite. The term “flow ore” is a historical reference for this style of mineralization and has been retained for this report but placed in quotation marks to clarify that it is not necessarily ore in the reserve/economic sense. Examples on the Bear Lake Property are the “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” Zones.

7.3.2 Carbonate Type

Gold occurs as erratically distributed native gold in quartz veinlets, usually part of quartz-carbonate stockwork in fuchsitic to chloritic altered ultramafic volcanic rocks. An example of this at the Cheminis mine is the North Carbonate Gold Zone, "NCGZ". The term “carbonate ore” is a historical reference for this style of mineralization and has been retained for this report but placed in quotation marks to clarify that it is not necessarily ore in the reserve/economic sense.

7.3.3 Sedimentary Type

Gold is found with fine-grained arsenopyrite and certain extremely fine-grained wispy masses of pyrite. Generally coarse pyrite is barren of gold. Gold is more erratically distributed in “flow ore”, but much less so than in “carbonate-ore”. Visible gold is rare. The host rock is intensely sericitized and silicified greywacke, or argillaceous siltstone. Examples at Cheminis mine are the North Sediment Gold Zone and the South Sediment Gold Zone. The term “sedimentary-ore” is a historical reference for this style of mineralization and has been retained for this report but placed in quotation marks to clarify that it is not necessarily ore in the reserve/economic sense.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following description of the deposit type has been extracted directly from the 2011 NI 43-101 Technical Report written by P&E Mining (Armstrong et al., 2011).

8.1 Quartz-Carbonate Vein Gold

This section is derived from the "Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types", edited by O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe, 1995. This particular section on quartz-carbonate vein gold, which is a sub-type of lode gold deposits, was written by Francois Robert.

This subtype of gold deposits consists of simple to complex quartz-carbonate vein systems associated with brittle ductile shear zones and folds in deformed and metamorphosed volcanic, sedimentary, and granitoid rocks. In these deposits gold occurs in veins or as disseminations in immediately adjacent altered wall rocks, and is generally the only or the most significant economic commodity. The veins occur in structural environments characterized by low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks and brittle-ductile rock behavior, corresponding to intermediate depths within the crust, and by compressive tectonic settings. Deposits of this type have commonly been referred to as mesothermal gold quartz vein deposits, but they in fact encompass both mesothermal and hypothermal classes as initially defined by Lindgren (1933).

Quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits are widely spread throughout Canada and they occur principally in the following geological areas: the greenstone belts of the Superior, Churchill, and Slave provinces, the oceanic terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, and the turbiditic Meguma terrane and the ophiolitic Baie Verte district in the Appalachians. The largest concentration of these deposits occurs in the greenstone belts of the south-central Superior Province. Typical Canadian examples of such deposits include: Goldenville, Nova Scotia; Sigma- Lamaque, O'Brien, and Casa-Berardi, Quebec; Kerr Addison, Macassa, Dome, Hollinger-McIntyre, Campbell Red Lake, and MacLeod-Cockshutt, Ontario; San Antonio, Manitoba; Star Lake, Saskatchewan; Giant Yellowknife, Camlaren, and Lupin, Northwest Territories; Bralorne- Pioneer and Cariboo Gold Quartz-Island Mountain, British Columbia. Other examples throughout the world include the following deposits or districts: Mother Lode and Grass Valley, California; Alaska-Juneau, Alaska; Homestake, South Dakota; Mt. Charlotte, Victory, Norseman, and Bendigo-Ballarat, Australia; Ashanti and Prestea, Ghana; and Passagem, Sao Bento and Crixas, Brazil.

8.1.1 Importance

Quartz-carbonate vein deposits account for approximately 80% of the production from lode gold deposits in Canada. The Canadian Shield, and the Superior Province in particular, contains the most significant deposits and accounts for more than 85% of the gold production from quartzcarbonate veins in Canada.

8.1.2 Size and Grade of Deposits

Quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits display a wide range of sizes, which can vary as a function of the price of gold, as it is possible in almost every case to selectively mine the higher grade portions of the deposits at times of lower gold prices, and lower grade material as well at times of higher prices. Deposits of Superior Province are the largest, typically containing between 6 and 60 t of gold to a maximum of 1000 t, those of Churchill Province between 5 and 10 t, and those of the Meguma terrane, less than 3 t. Typical tonnage and grade of quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a few million tonnes of ore at a grade of 6 g/t to 10 g/t gold.

The information provided regarding the grade and tonnage of quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Larder Lake Property.

8.2 Geological Features

8.2.1 Geological Setting

At the regional scale, quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits occur in two contrasting geological environments: deformed clastic sedimentary terranes and deformed volcano-plutonic terranes containing diverse volcanic assemblages of island-arc and oceanic affinities. Despite lithological and structural differences, these two types of environments share the following characteristics: greenschist to locally lower amphibolite metamorphic facies, brittle-ductile nature of the deformation, and geological structures recording compressional to transpressional tectonic settings. Quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits in these environments tend to occur in clusters, or districts, and they are by far more abundant in volcano-plutonic terranes than in clastic sedimentary terranes. Both types of environments are present in a number of districts, in which they are separated by major fault zones. However, in such cases auriferous quartz-carbonate veins preferentially occur in the volcano-plutonic domains. Key characteristics and examples of these two geological environments are presented below.

8.2.2 Clastic Sedimentary Terranes

Clastic sedimentary terranes mineralized with quartz-carbonate veins are not very common in Canada but, where present, they typically occupy extensive areas. These terranes include the Meguma terrane, Nova Scotia, the “Yellowknife basin” in the Slave Province, and sedimentary rocks of the Sheep Creek district and of the Barkerville terrane in the Cariboo district, both in British Columbia.

Most clastic sedimentary terranes are characterized by important thicknesses of well-bedded turbidites consisting of greywacke, mudstone, shale, and minor conglomerate. In the Meguma terrane, the turbidite sequence consists of vein-bearing quartz-rich greywacke and interbedded slate of the Goldenville Formation and overlying thinly laminated slate of the Halifax Formation (Graves and Zentilli, 1982). Some sequences, such as the Contwoyto Formation in the Slave Province, also contain significant proportions of interbedded iron-formation and mafic volcanic rocks. The presence of quartzite and/or limestone in the Cariboo (Sutherland-Brown, 1957) and Sheep Creek districts (Matthews, 1953) are indicative of continental margin environments. Clastic sedimentary sequences contain only small proportions of intrusive rocks, most of which form large, postfolding dioritic to granitic bodies such as the Devonian granodiorites and monzogranites in the Meguma terrane.

Gold-bearing clastic sedimentary sequences are invariably folded, and commonly in a complex manner. Folds range from open to isoclinal, and may be accompanied by a penetrative axial plane cleavage. In many cases, younger faults cut the folds at moderate to high angles. The Meguma terrane is characterized by a series of shallowly plunging, northeast-to east-northeasttrending upright folds which are cut by northwest-striking faults and intruded by Devonian granites. Most sequences have been metamorphosed to the greenschist facies, and in some regions, such as in the Contwoyto Lake area, to the lower and middle amphibolite facies.

8.2.3 Volcano-Plutonic Terranes

Volcano-plutonic terranes are the most important hosts to vein gold mineralization in Canada. They are represented by the abundant Precambrian greenstone belts of the Canadian Shield and by the Phanerozoic island arc-oceanic assemblages of the Canadian Cordillera and the Appalachians. Representative districts include: Baie Verte, Newfoundland; Val-d’Or, Cadillac, and Casa-Berardi, Quebec, Larder Lake, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Beardmore- Geraldton district, and Red Lake, Ontario; Rice Lake, Manitoba; La Ronge, Saskatchewan; and Coquihalla, Bridge River, and Cassiar, British Columbia.

Mineralized volcano-plutonic terranes form elongate belts bounded by, or transected by, crustal scale fault zones. These belts typically comprise contrasting geological domains, which may include clastic sedimentary sequences, separated from the volcano-plutonic domains by the major fault zones. This is the case at Val d'Or and Beardmore-Geraldton, where volcano plutonic terranes to the north are separated from turbidite sequences to the south by the Larder Lake- Cadillac and Barton Bay fault zones, respectively. In other districts, such as Bridge River, major faults may separate contrasting volcanic assemblages: the Fergusson thrust fault separates the oceanic Bridge River Group from the Cadwallader Group of island arc affinity, (Leitch, 1990).

Volcano-plutonic terranes are lithologically more diverse than clastic sedimentary sequences. Volcanic supracrustal rocks dominate and typically include basaltic tholeiitic domains of oceanic affinity and mafic to felsic tholeiitic to calc-alkaline domains of island arc affinity.

Ultramafic rocks are volumetrically important in some Archean terranes where they form komatiitic volcanic domains. In Phanerozoic terranes, ultramafic rocks occur mostly as serpentinite bodies along fault zones, as in the Bridge River district, and may represent remnant ophiolite sequences. Narrow belts of clastic sedimentary rocks are also present in many volcanoplutonic terranes and include both flysch-like and molasse-like facies. The flysch-like facies consist of greywacke-mudstone with locally abundant conglomerate and iron-formation, as represented by the Cadillac Group at Val-d'Or and the Northern, Central, and Southern Metasedimentary Belts at Beardmore-Geraldton. Fluvial-alluvial sequences of polymictic conglomerate, arenite, and sandstone, referred to as Timiskaming-type in the Superior Province, are representative of the molasse-like facies and are present along major fault zones and unconformably overlie volcanic rocks in many Precambrian districts such as Kirkland Lake, Rice Lake, and La Ronge.

In the Bridge River district, ribbon chert and argillites overlie basalts of the oceanic Bridge River Complex. In contrast to clastic sedimentary sequences, volcano-plutonic terranes contain abundant associated intrusive rocks, including batholiths, stocks, sills, and dykes, emplaced at several stages during their volcanic and tectonic evolution. Early, synvolcanic intrusions include gabbro sills and dykes and subvolcanic diorite-tonalite plutons such as the Bourlamaque pluton at Val-d'Or and the Bralorne intrusions at Bridge River. Syn- to late tectonic intrusions evolve from commonly porphyritic diorite-tonalite stocks and dykes, to monzonitic to syenitic plutons, to late granitic batholiths.

Superimposed tectonic fabrics and folds in many volcano-plutonic terranes indicate complex structural evolutions linked with the history of associated major fault zones. In many areas, a dominant episode of compressional deformation, involving thrusting, folding, and development of upright penetrative fabrics subparallel to major faults, is followed by transcurrent deformation largely localized along the major faults (Card, 1990; Leitch, 1990). In addition to first-order major faults, these terranes are characterized by abundant higher-order subsidiary shear zones and faults, subparallel to the regional trend, any of which may host auriferous quartz-carbonate veins. Metamorphic grade is greenschist in most volcano-plutonic terranes but reaches lower amphibolite in some districts such as Red Lake, Ontario.

8.2.4 Distribution of Quartz-Carbonate Vein Districts and Deposits

A large number of quartz-carbonate vein gold districts, especially those in volcano-plutonic terranes, are spatially associated with crustal-scale fault zones, which are generally regarded as the major conduits for auriferous fluids. This association is particularly well illustrated by gold deposits of the Abitibi greenstone belt. Within districts, however, auriferous veins are in fact more closely associated with smaller subsidiary structures adjacent to major faults, resulting in a dispersion of deposits away from such faults, as in the Val-d'Or district.

Within volcano-plutonic terranes, quartz-carbonate veins may occur in any rock type present within a district, and deposits typically consist of simple to complex networks of veins and related shear zones. They are most common in parts of the districts that are dominated by mafic volcanic rocks, as in the Red Lake, Yellowknife, and Cassiar districts. Vein deposits also occur in areas dominated by iron-formation-bearing clastic sedimentary belts such as in the Beardmore-Geraldton district, and in large felsic plutons as illustrated by the Bourlamaque pluton at Val-d'Or.

8.2.5 Age of Host Rocks and Mineralization

Volcanic and sedimentary host rocks to quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits in Canada range in age from Archean to Jurassic. However, most veins occur in rocks of four main age groups: Late Archean, Early Proterozoic, Cambrian-Ordovician, and Triassic-Jurassic. Of these four groups, rocks of Late Archean age have yielded most of the Canadian gold production from deposits of this type. In a large number of volcano-plutonic terranes, field and geochronology studies show that the gold-bearing veins formed relatively late in the local structural evolution, after folding of supracrustal rocks and emplacement of the syn to late tectonic intrusions. At Val-d'Or, the Sigma-Lamaque vein system cuts a 2685 +/- 2 Ma tonalite stock and a swarm of 2694 +/- 2 Ma feldspar porphyry dykes that have both intruded 2705 +/- 2 Ma volcanic rocks (Wong et al., 1991). Deposits in the Kirkland Lake and Timmins districts, hosted in 2725-2700 Ma volcanic rocks, postdate Timiskaming sedimentation, bracketed between 2680 and 2676 Ma, and the intrusion of 2673 +6/-2 Ma albitite dykes at Hollinger-McIntyre (Corfu, 1993). In the Red Lake district, gold mineralization is bracketed between 2720 and 2700 Ma, corresponding to the last stages of tectonism and plutonism, and is much younger than the volcanism, which lasted from 3000 to 2730 Ma (Corfu and Andrews, 1987). Similar young relative ages are indicated for the Bralorne- Pioneer deposit: quartz-carbonate veins are hosted by 270 +/- 5 Ma diorite-tonalite and coeval volcanic rocks, but they cut albitite dykes dated at 91.4 +/- 1.4 Ma (Leitch, 1990). Thus, in most documented cases, quartz-carbonate veins are significantly younger than the host volcanic sequences and emplaced more or less synchronously with late magmatic activity within, and adjacent to the greenstone belts during the late Archean.

In clastic sedimentary terranes, two distinct relative ages of vein formation are recognized: (1) prefolding, such as in the sedimentary strata of the Meguma terrane of Nova Scotia, (Graves and Zentilli, 1982); and (2) postfolding, associated with fractures and faults oblique to fold axial surfaces, such as in the Cariboo and Sheep Creek districts in British Columbia (Matthews, 1953; Sutherland- Brown, 1957).

The absolute ages of quartz-carbonate vein deposits are not well constrained. In the southern Abitibi greenstone belt, direct dating of hydrothermal rutile, scheelite, and muscovite by U-Pb, Sm-Nd, and 40Ar-39Ar techniques, respectively, give ages 50-80 Ma younger than any known plutonic rock in the area (Corfu, 1993). At Val-d'Or, rutile and scheelite ages of ~2600 Ma from quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins at the Sigma deposit conflict with the 2682 Ma age of a hydrothermal zircon from the same sets of veins (Claoué-Long et al., 1990). The significance of such "young" ages is still unclear.

In the Canadian Cordillera, the age of the Bralorne- Pioneer deposit is bracketed between -90 and -85 Ma by premineral albitite dykes and intra- to postmineral hornblende-bearing dykes (Leitch, 1990). The K/Ar ages of vein-related white micas suggest mineralization ages of ~130 Ma in the Cassiar district (Sketchley et al., 1986) and ~140 Ma in the Cariboo district (Andrew et al., 1983).

Similar Lower Cretaceous mineralization has also been documented along the Mother Lode gold belt in California (Bohlke and Kistler, 1986). In some districts, there is growing evidence for the existence of multiple generations of auriferous quartz-carbonate veins. In the Rice Lake district, Brommecker et al. (1989) have documented two generations of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins related to two distinct deformation increments. At Val-d'Or, late quartz-tourmalinecarbonate veins crosscut dykes and are typically not deformed, whereas earlier quartz-carbonate veins are overprinted by deformation and commonly cut by dykes (Robert, 1994).

8.2.6 Host Rock Associations

In general, quartz-carbonate veins occur in any rock type present in a given district. However, there are a number of recurring deposit-scale lithological associations which are in part reflected in the geometric and/or hydrothermal characteristics of the deposits. These different lithological associations are best regarded as different facies, or styles, of quartz-carbonate vein deposits. They reflect variations in structural and chemical controls exerted by the host lithology on the development of the vein networks. Volcanic-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are the most common. They occur most commonly in mafic volcanic rocks and associated ultramafic rocks and are represented by the Belleterre, Kerr Addison, Campbell Red Lake, Giant Yellowknife, and Erickson deposits. Characteristics common to this category of deposits include relatively wide, highly schistose host shear zones and wide haloes of carbonate alteration (fuchsite-bearing if hosted in ultramafic rocks), reflecting both the ductile and the Fe-Mg-rich nature of the host rocks. Several deposits of this group are centered on intrusive complexes comprising stocks, irregular bodies, and dykes of diorite, tonalite, and syenite, which are commonly porphyritic. This is the case at the Sigma-Lamaque, Macassa, Dome, Hollinger-McIntyre, and Bralorne- Pioneer deposits, which display relatively complex vein and shear zone patterns. Other deposits, represented by the San Antonio and Norbeau mines, occur in laterally extensive differentiated tholeiitic gabbro sills. They consist of relatively complex vein networks which are largely confined to the most differentiated, quartz-bearing or granophyric units within the sills. Veins may be confined to such units because of their more competent nature and because their Fe-rich nature is favourable for gold precipitation.

Volcanic-hosted deposits include many of the largest Canadian quartz-carbonate vein deposits. Some deposits of this subtype also have the greatest vertical extent, reaching 2 km or more in several mines, including Sigma.

Another group of deposits is tonalite-hosted and occurs in large diorite-tonalite and monzonite plutons within volcano-plutonic terranes. Examples include the Ferderber and other deposits in the Bourlamaque pluton at Val-d'Or, the Silidor and Pierre Beauchemin deposits in the Flavrian pluton at Noranda, and the Star Lake deposit and pluton in the La Ronge belt. The host intrusion may also lie immediately outside greenstone belts, as at Renabie. Deposits of this type are characterized by relatively simple geometries and the quartz-carbonate veins and host shear zones are spatially associated with mafic dykes present in these intrusions.

Iron-formation-hosted quartz carbonate veins also form an important group of deposits in both clastic sedimentary sequences and volcano-plutonic terrane, represented by the Central Patricia, MacLeod-Cockshutt, and Lupin deposits. Orebodies in such deposits are within zones that contain abundant quartz-carbonate veins and that are generally restricted to the iron-formation layers. The veins in all cases postdate folding of the sedimentary layers and, in a number of cases, they are parallel to the axial planes of the folds.

Finally, other deposits are turbidite-hosted. In these, veins either occur in fold hinges as at Goldenville and at Camlaren (Boyle, 1979), or in fractures and faults cutting the folds at a moderate to high angle, as in the Cariboo and Sheep Creek districts. These deposits lack obvious spatial relationships to intrusive rocks and are characterized by poorly developed alteration halos. In some districts, specific sedimentary units are preferentially mineralized, such as the Upper Nugget and Upper Nevada quartzites in the Sheep Creek district (Matthews, 1953), or the Rainbow Formation in the Island Mountain deposit (Sutherland-Brown, 1957).

In several districts within volcano-plutonic terranes, there is one particular setting of quartzcarbonate veins which dominates, despite the presence of other rock types. For example, nearly all vein deposits in the La Ronge district occur within granitoid intrusions, whereas those in the Beardmore-Geraldton district are associated with iron formation.

8.3 Form and Structure

Quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits consist of networks of veins and related host structures. An important characteristic of a large number of vein deposits, especially in volcano-plutonic terranes, is their significant vertical extent, which exceeds 1 km in several deposits, and 2 km in a few deposits listed above. The networks display simple to complex geometries involving single to multiple sets of veins and host structures (Hodgson, 1989). They comprise veins in one or more of the following structural settings: (1) in faults and shear zones; (2) in extensional fractures and stockwork zones, including breccias; and (3) in association with folds. As illustrated by the Sigma-Lamaque deposit at Val-d'Or, a large number of networks combine veins in shear zones and in spatially associated extensional fractures. Veins and their different settings are described below. Vein networks in volcanic-hosted deposits commonly display complex geometries, especially those centred in intrusive complexes such as Bralorne-Pioneer and Sigma-Lamaque, whereas those in tonalite-hosted deposits generally consist of a single set of mineralized structures.

8.3.1 Veins in Faults and Shear Zones

Faults and shear zones probably represent the most common host structures to quartz-carbonate veins, and they are a component of almost every gold deposit. Veins hosted by these types of structures occur principally in volcanic-dominated terranes, where they are found in practically every rock type. The nature of the host shear zones ranges from ductile to most commonly brittle-ductile, correlating in part with the metamorphic grade of the host rocks (Colvine, 1989). These shear zones have moderate to steep dips, and can be traced for several hundred metres to a few kilometers along strike and down dip. They are typically high-angle reverse to reverseoblique shear zones, and less commonly strike-slip.

The mineralized shear zones may occur individually, as parallel sets, or may form anastomosing, conjugate, or more complex arrays (Poulsen and Robert, 1989). These shear zones are generally discordant to the stratigraphic layering but, in a number of cases, they parallel bedding planes or intrusive contacts (such as along dykes), reflecting the influence of strength anisotropy on their development.

Quartz-carbonate veins in shear zones and faults, commonly referred to as shear veins, typically form tabular to lenticular bodies within the central parts of brittle-ductile shear zones, either parallel, or slightly oblique, to the host structure (Hodgson, 1989; Poulsen and Robert, 1989). The veins range in thickness from a few tens of centimetres to a few metres and may reach a few hundred metres in their longest dimension. Mineralized shear veins or portions of veins commonly occur at splays and intersections of shear zones, at bends in the general trend of the host structure, as well as at the intersection of the shear zone with a specific rock type.

Shear veins in shear zones are typically laminated. Laminations are defined by thin septa and slivers of altered and foliated wall rocks, incorporated into the vein by multiple-opening episodes. In several deposits, individual quartz-carbonate laminae are also bounded by striated slip surfaces, in some cases with hydrothermal slickenlines indicating vein development in active shear zones. With increasing proportion and thickness of wall rock slivers, laminated veins may also grade into sheeted veinlet zones.

In a number of deposits, shear veins display some degree of folding and boudinage due to postvein displacement along the host shear zone or to subsequent folding of the entire shear zone (Poulsen and Robert, 1989).

8.3.2 Veins in Extensional Fractures and Stockwork Zones

Veins in extensional fractures, or extensional veins, stockwork zones, and hydrothermal breccias occur principally in volcano-plutonic terranes and are present in a significant number of deposits. They are not as common as shear veins and represent a major source of ore in only a small proportion of deposits.

Extensional veins may form arrays of planar to sigmoidal veins within shear zones or at frontal and lateral terminations of shear veins (Robert, 1994), or form sets of regular tabular bodies extending outside shear zones in less deformed rocks, such as the subhorizontal extensional veins of the Sigma-Lamaque deposit. They also occur as sets of en echelon veins in relatively competent host lithologies such as small intrusions of intermediate to felsic composition. In most cases, extensional veins are spatially associated with shear veins and they have relatively shallow dips, which are consistent with the reverse to reverse-oblique movements along the associated shear zone.

Extensional veins within shear zones and stockwork zones are typically a few centimetres thick and a few metres long, whereas those outside shear zones are commonly several tens of centimetres thick and a few hundred metres in their longest dimension. At the Sigma-Lamaque deposit, sub-horizontal extensional veins, less than one metre thick, commonly occupy areas as great as 5000 m^2 in extent (Robert and Brown, 1986a). The internal structure of extensional veins contrasts with that of shear veins and is commonly characterized by mineral fibres at high angles to vein walls, as well as by crack-seal and open-space filling textures.

Stockwork zones are important in a number of deposits; at San Antonio in the Rice Lake district, for example, they constituted a large proportion of the ore mined. Stockworks consist of several sets of extensional veins, which can grade into hydrothermal breccias in areas of intense veining. They are preferentially developed in competent lithologies, such as the granophyric facies of the differentiated gabbro sill hosting the San Antonio deposit. Other types of hydrothermal breccias also occur along shear veins: they include "jigsaw-puzzle" breccias, characterized by angular fragments of altered wall rock in a fine grained matrix of quartz and/or tourmaline, and by fault breccias, composed of crushed and rotated vein and wall rock fragments in a dominantly hydrothermal matrix.

8.3.3 Veins Associated with Folds

Veins associated with folds probably represent the least common structural setting of quartzcarbonate veins. Veins in such settings occur almost exclusively in folded clastic sedimentary rocks, in either volcano-plutonic or clastic sedimentary terranes.

Quartz-carbonate veins are associated with folds ranging from those of regional scale, as in the Meguma terrane, to deposit-scale asymmetric folds, as in the MacLeod-Cockshutt deposit. Veins display diverse geometric and age relationships to the folds. They may be folded along with their host rocks, as in the case of bedding-parallel veins in the Meguma terrane, which occur in anticlinal hinge areas where they are typically stacked and saddle-shaped. Veins may also be syn to late folding and be either parallel to axial plane cleavage in hinge zones, as at MacLeod-Cockshutt, or in extensional veins perpendicular to fold axes (AC joints), as is the case in the Cariboo district (Sutherland-Brown, 1957). In other cases, laminated quartz veins occur in fractures and faults cutting obliquely across fold axial surfaces as at the Lupin deposit (Lhotka and Nesbitt, 1989) and in the Sheep Creek district (Matthews, 1953).

8.4 Ore and Gangue Mineralogy

8.4.1 Ore Mineralogy

In most quartz-carbonate vein deposits, as at Sigma- Lamaque, gold mineralization occurs in both the veins and the adjacent altered wall rocks, in varying proportions. The bulk of the gold occurs within the veins in turbidite-hosted deposits but within altered wall rocks in ironformation hosted deposits. In most cases, gold is intimately associated with sulphide minerals, both in the veins and altered wall rocks. The dominant sulphide mineral is pyrite, or arsenopyrite in sediment-hosted deposits, commonly accompanied by variable, but minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and galena. Trace amounts of molybdenite are also present in a number of deposits. The sulphide content of the veins rarely exceed 5 volume per cent; within laminated veins, sulphide minerals are commonly distributed along thin, altered wall rock slivers, which thus indirectly control the distribution of gold within the veins.

The main ore mineral in most deposits is native gold, which typically contains some silver. Gold-silver ratios of the ore range from 5:l to more than 9:1, and cluster around a ratio of ~9:1, distinct from that of most epithermal veins. Gold typically occurs as coatings on, or as inclusions and fracture-fillings within, sulphide grains, as well as isolated grains and fracture fillings in quartz. Other significant ore minerals in quartz-carbonate veins are tellurides, mostly petzite and calaverite, which are particularly abundant in deposits associated with felsic stocks such as Macassa (Thompson et al., 1950) and Sigma-Lamaque (Robert and Brown, 1986b).

8.4.2 Gangue Mineralogy

The most common gangue minerals in the vein deposits considered here are quartz and carbonate. Quartz typically accounts for more than 85% of the vein fillings. Carbonates, including calcite, dolomite, or ankerite in various combinations, typically comprise less than 10-15% of the vein fillings. Veins at the Campbell Red Lake deposit, which are dominated by dolomite and ferro-dolomite, represent a notable exception (Andrews et al., 1986). Other generally minor constituents of the veins include albite, chlorite, and white mica. Tourmaline and scheelite are also present in minor amounts in many quartz-carbonate veins. Tourmaline is particularly abundant in veins in the Val-d'Or district, where it may represent up to 15-20 volume per cent of the vein fillings (Robert and Brown, 1986b).

Host rock composition exerts some influence on the accessory gangue mineralogy of the veins. Arsenopyrite rather than pyrite is the dominant vein and altered wall rock sulphide mineral in deposits hosted by sedimentary rocks, such as Lupin and those of the Meguma terrane. The composition of carbonate minerals in the veins also reflects that of the host lithology: the Fe and Mg contents of Ca-carbonates increase proportionally with the Fe and Mg contents of the host rocks. Fuchsite normally occurs in veins which are in the vicinity of altered ultramafic rocks.

Quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically lack vertical mineralogical zoning, despite their significant vertical extent. A notable exception is the Sigma-Lamaque deposit, in which the tourmaline-pyrite assemblage gives way in some veins to a pyrrhotite-chlorite-biotite assemblage at depths in excess of 1.6 km (Robert and Brown, 1986b). In general, pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral in deposits hosted by greenschist grade rocks, whereas pyrrhotite dominates in deposits hosted by amphibolite grade rocks (Colvine, 1989).

8.4.3 Hydrothermal Alteration

Wall rock hydrothermal alteration around auriferous quartz-carbonate veins varies in scale, intensity, and mineralogy as a function of host rock composition. Several fundamental types of alteration can be distinguished and these generally combine to form zoned alteration haloes at the vein or the deposit scales. In most documented cases, alteration assemblages have been superimposed on previously metamorphosed rocks, as is the case at Bralorne-Pioneer (Leitch, 1990) and at Sigma-Lamaque (Robert and Brown, 1986b). Two documented exceptions include the Campbell Red Lake and adjoining A.H. White (Dickenson) deposits, where wall rock alteration either predated or was synchronous with amphibolite grade metamorphism (Andrews et al., 1986), and the Eastmain River deposit in northern Quebec, where wall rock alteration is interpreted to have taken place during amphibolite grade metamorphism (Couture and Guha, 1990).

8.4.4 Alteration Types

The main types of alteration around quartz-carbonate veins include carbonatization, sulphidation, alkali metasomatism, chloritization, and silicification (Boyle, 1979). Carbonatization is the most common and most extensive type of alteration. Zones of carbonate alteration around individual veins and structures commonly coalesce to envelope the entire orebody. This type of alteration involves progressive replacement of Ca-, Fe-, and Mg-silicates by carbonate minerals and is characterized by additions of CO2, accompanied by release of Al and Si, fixed in other alteration minerals or in veins. The amounts of introduced carbonates depend, in part, on the amount of Ca, Fe, and Mg present in the host lithology.

Sulphidation of wall rocks is common around veins and, in most cases, is restricted to their immediate proximity. Pyrite is the most common sulphide, followed by pyrrhotite, mostly present in amphibolite grade rocks. Arsenopyrite is also common around veins hosted by clastic sedimentary rocks. Sulphides generally comprise less than 10% of the altered rocks, except in oxide facies iron-formation, in which they make up as much as 75% of the altered rocks, as at McLeod-Cockshutt (Horwood and Pye, 1955).

Sodium and potassium metasomatism is observed in proximity to most quartz-carbonate veins. Potassium metasomatism is the most common and typically consists of sericitization of chlorite and plagioclase; fuchsite, rather than sericite, is generally present in altered ultramafic rocks, and K-feldspar and biotite are alteration products in a few deposits. Sodium metasomatism results largely in the formation of albite, and in some cases of paragonite. Chloritization of amphibole, biotite, and pyroxene (at constant Fe and Mg), commonly accompanies incipient carbonatization.

In some deposits, intense chloritization may be accompanied by addition of Fe and Mg to the rock. A distinction should be made between hydrothermal chlorite considered here and chlorite produced by metamorphism of the host rocks. Silicification, sensu stricto, i.e. the addition of silica, has been documented mostly in clastic sedimentary rocks (Boyle, 1979). A more common form of silicification in mafic and ultramafic host rocks, due to silica release from carbonatization reactions, is a local increase in the abundance of quartz, either as quartz-flooding of the rock matrix or as abundant quartz veinlets.

Gold is commonly enriched in intensely altered rocks adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins. In many cases, as at Sigma, these altered zones reach economic grades (Robert and Brown, 1986b). In fact, a significant proportion of the extracted gold in several deposits is derived from altered rocks adjacent to veins.

8.4.5 Alteration Zoning Patterns

The above different types of alteration commonly combine to form zoned alteration envelopes around veins or deposits (Robert, 1987). The resulting zoning patterns result largely from progressive carbonatization of wall rocks and accompanying alkali metasomatism. In igneous wall rocks of ultramafic to intermediate composition, outer alteration zones are characterized by replacement of metamorphic amphibole, epidote, and/or serpentine by calcite +/- dolomite and chlorite; those minerals are accompanied by talc +/- tremolite in ultramafic rocks and albite in mafic to intermediate rocks. With increasing intensity of alteration and proximity to veins, chlorite-calcite assemblages are replaced by dolomite-white mica assemblages with or without pyrite. Inner alteration assemblages consist of ankerite-albite-pyrite assemblages; magnesite and siderite are also present in Mg- and Fe-rich igneous host rocks. In general, the iron content of carbonate minerals increases towards the mineralized zones.

Veins in clastic sedimentary rocks typically lack well defined alteration envelopes. Where present, they tend to be narrow and are characterized by replacement of chlorite and biotite by carbonates, white mica, and albite, and by formation of arsenopyrite. Where veins intersect iron formation, the alteration is typically controlled by bedding and laminations: for example, layers of magnetite are selectively altered and replaced by sulphides, generally pyrite, over distances as great as several decimetres on either side of a vein.

8.4.6 Definitive Characteristics

Quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits consist of simple to complex vein and shear zone networks with significant vertical extents, hosted by rocks in deformed volcano-plutonic terranes, and less commonly in deformed clastic sedimentary terranes. The deposits occur in districts spatially associated with large-scale fault zones. The veins occupy shear zones, faults, stockwork zones, and extensional fractures, or are associated with folds: they are generally discordant, at least in part, to lithological units. The veins are composed mainly of quartz, with less abundant carbonate and pyrite. Commonly associated minerals include tourmaline, scheelite, fuchsite, and arsenopyrite. Hydrothermal alteration of wall rocks is dominated by carbonatization, and accompanied by alkali metasomatism and sulphidation of the rocks immediately adjacent to the veins.

8.4.7 Genetic Models

In contrast to many other deposit types, there is no real consensus on the origin of quartzcarbonate veins in deformed terranes and, as a result, a number of genetic models have been proposed for their formation (Roberts, 1987; Kerrich, 1989). Studies of fluid inclusions and hydrothermal alteration in several deposits points to a relatively uniform fluid composition and temperature, irrespective of their occurrence in volcano-plutonic or clastic sedimentary terranes (Kerrich and Wyrnan, 1990). The auriferous fluids are typically CO_2-bearing (5-15 mol % CO_2 +/- CH_4), low-salinity fluids, at 300°-350°C, which underwent phase separation in a number of deposits.

Differences between districts in the Sr, Pb, C, and O isotope compositions of the auriferous fluids contrast with the relatively uniform bulk fluid composition and indicate multiple source regions for these fluid components, including sources external to, and underneath, the host supracrustal sequences (Kerrich, 1989). However, such isotopic tracers do not allow unequivocal discrimination of the nature and origin of the fluids. Among all the genetic models proposed for quartz-carbonate veins, the orthomagmatic model has historically been the most commonly advocated (e.g., Emmons, 1937).

According to this model, gold and the hydrothermal fluids are derived from ascending felsic magmas generated during tectonism and metamorphism. A variation on this model involves derivation of the gold from the host supracrustal sequences by their interaction with the magma and associated hydrothermal fluids. In the last two decades, a number of fluid-source models, based largely on fluid inclusion and isotopic tracer studies, have also been proposed and reviewed by Roberts (1987), Kerrich (1989), and others. In the metamorphic model, gold is considered to be leached from the underlying supracrustal rocks by a metamorphic fluid released during prograde metamorphism and focused into shear zones and related dilational zones. A variation on this model has been suggested by Graves and Zentilli (1982) for the origin of the folded veins of the Meguma terrane by which pore fluids, released by greenschist metamorphism during incipient folding and cleavage development, induced hydraulic fracturing and transported locally-derived gold and other vein constituents into these fractures. Nesbitt and Muehlenbachs (1989) developed a model involving deep circulation of meteoric waters in the vicinity of major fault zones for quartz-carbonate vein deposits of the Canadian Cordillera.

In the mantle degassing/granulitization model, upward streaming of mantle-derived CO_2 is thought to induce dehydration and granulitization of the lower crust, possibly accompanied by magma generation; the resulting H_2O-CO_2 fluids, leaching gold from the lower crust, rise to higher crustal levels along major shear zones, where gold and other components are deposited.

In light of the recent recognition that many quartz-carbonate vein gold districts occur at transpressive accretionary plate margins, many authors relate the formation of these deposits to accretionary processes (e.g. Kerrich and Wyman, 1990). In this model, fluids are generated by thermal re-equilibration and metamorphism of subducted material following cessation of subduction. Such deep fluids, which may dissolve gold and other vein components anywhere along their path, are thought to be channelled upwards along crustal-scale faults.

8.5 Related Gold Deposit Types

A number of gold deposits that are primarily of quartz-carbonate vein type, contain orebodies typical of the disseminated-replacement subtype of gold deposits, which suggests a possible genetic link between the two subtypes. In the Cariboo district, for example, both quartzcarbonate veins and pyrite replacement (manto) orebodies in limestone were mined (Suther1and- Brown, 1957); the Campbell Red Lake-Dickenson deposit, apart from more abundant quartzcarbonate vein orebodies, also includes sulphidic orebodies of the East South "C" type (Andrews et al., 1986). In the Cariboo district, quartz-carbonate veins clearly overprint pre-existing pyrite replacement orebodies (Robert and Taylor, 1990) and the two styles of ore are not related to the same hydrothermal event. However, in most hybrid gold deposits, the temporal and possible genetic relationships between different styles of orebodies are not clearly established.

A similar problem exists for iron-formation-hosted gold deposits of the stratiform type: the relationships are not clearly established between finely disseminated gold in cherty sulphidebanded iron-formation and quartz-carbonate veins, with which at least some gold is spatially associated. In contrast, iron-formation-hosted gold deposits of the nonstratiform type simply represent a subset of the quartz-carbonate vein deposits considered here.

9 EXPLORATION

Bonterra acquired a 100% interest in the Property in 2016. Since acquisition, Bonterra has yet to complete an exploration program. All exploration has been completed by other issuers and is described in Section 6: History.

10 DRILLING

Bonterra acquired a 100% interest in the Property in 2016. Since acquisition, Bonterra has yet to complete any diamond drilling on the Property. All diamond drilling has been completed by other issuers and is described in Section 6: History.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Bonterra acquired a 100% interest in the Property in 2016. Since the acquisition, Bonterra has yet to complete any surface exploration or diamond drilling on the Property. It is presumed by SGS that all of the previous operators of the Property, Bear Lake and Gold Fields sample collection was completed in a manner consistent with current industry standard sampling techniques. The following paragraphs describe sample preparation, analysis and security procedures for diamond drilling programs from 2006 to 2011. The information was obtained from Bourgoin and Horvath (2007), Wakeford (2008) and P&E (2011). There are no details of the sample preparation, analyses and security prior to 2004.

11.1 2004 Drill Program

In 2004, the diamond drill holes were logged, and any intervals believed by the geologist to be of merit were sampled. Sample intervals varied from 30 cm to 1 metre for narrow structures and up to 1.5 metres for wider structures. Core was sawn in half with a diamond saw or split with a hydraulic splitter with one half being sent to the lab for analysis and the other half retained in the box for witness purposes.

Samples were bagged, placed in a large nylon bag, tied and shipped to Swastika Laboratories in Swastika, Ontario and ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or, Quebec. Samples were analyzed using fire assay on a 30 gram aliquot sample, with an atomic absorption finish.

Swastika re-assayed every tenth sample, in addition to samples reporting higher gold values. Swastika Labs has been in continuous business since 1928 and participates in the bi-annual round robin Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories (PTP-MAL) through the Standards Council of Canada. P&E verified the most pertinent and recent (September, 2010) certificate which states that lab met the testing requirements.

ALS Chemex is an internationally recognized minerals testing laboratory operating in 16 countries and has an ISO 9001:2000 certification. The laboratory in Vancouver has also been accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific laboratory procedures by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

Beginning in 2004, a QC program was implemented with one blank being inserted within the mineralized interval and two certified reference materials alternately inserted. The blank material was obtained from barren sediment zones in old holes from the Cheminis property. Two certified reference materials, G301-3 and G903-7 were obtained from Geostats Pty in Australia. Standard G301-7 had a gold grade of 1.96 g/t Au and G903-7 had a gold grade of 13.6 g/t Au. According to the 2004 Summary Report authored by Trent Eggeling of NFX, all grades reported from the blanks and the certified reference material fell within acceptable limits.

11.2 2005 – 2006 Drill Programs

Identical protocols for core logging, sampling were followed for the 2006 drill program as were initially established during the 2005 drill program.

Subsequent to geological logging of each diamond drill hole in the secured core logging and sampling facilities at the Cheminis Mine, intervals of core were selected and identified for sampling and assaying. Core sampling was completed in accordance with industry accepted practices.

The NQ diameter core was split using a diamond core saw and the split core samples, typically 1.5 meters in length, were packaged and sealed in individual sample bags. As is the case in most diamond drill programs, sample intervals were chosen to be the smallest reasonable interval that would adequately capture the mineralized intersections. In exploration programs such as at the Larder Lake Property a 1.5 metre sample interval is standard.

Samples were delivered in pre-packaged batches to Laboratoire Expert Inc. of Rouyn, QC for sample preparation and fire assaying in accordance with industry accepted practices and guidelines under NI43-101.

Protocols for sample preparation and fire assaying were provided to Laboratoire Expert by A.S. Horvath, P. Eng. and included preparation of 1 kilogram coarse crush duplicate sample splits and the re-assaying of 50 gram pulp sample splits in each batch of samples processed to further monitor precision of the individual sample product assay results.

In addition to the regular assaying of these duplicate sample products for monitoring precision, a series of 3 varying grade certified reference standards were purchased from Rock Labs of New Zealand and introduced "blind" in the laboratory with protocols for assaying one standard in each batch of samples assayed. The certified reference standard results were used to evaluate the accuracy, (i.e. lack of bias) of assay results reported.

Quality control field blank samples were randomly and specifically inserted following samples suspected of containing gold mineralization to monitor for potential contamination during sample preparation and assaying. In addition, a duplicate sample of the drill core was also prepared on a regular basis to monitor sample assay precision (i.e. reproducibility).

All diamond drill core was analyzed at Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. Laboratoire Expert is registered under ISO 9001:2000 quality standard.

Bourgoin and Horvath (2007) considered the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the 2005 and 2006 drill programs were satisfactory and data quality was not an issue.

11.3 2007 – 2008 Drill Programs

Identical protocols for core logging, sampling were followed for the 2007/2008 Program as were initially established during the 2005 Program and used in the 2006 Program. Minor changes in software were adapted during 2008 incorporating GeoticLog for data entry, GeoticGraph for production of sections and GeoticCad for editing sections and plotting. This software is marketed by Geotic Inc. of Val d'Or, Quebec. Previously, software developed and marketed by Gemcom Inc. was used for these tasks.

The core is delivered by the drilling company (Forage Orbit) at the end of each shift directly to the core logging facility at the Cheminis Mine. The core is placed on racks inside the locked facility. The core is logged by the geologist either directly on the computer using an Excel based logging platform or on hand written forms that are later incorporated into the digital record. Sample intervals are selected and marked on the core by the geologist who fills out sample tags. The core is retained in the logging area until it is sawn in half using a diamond saw operated by an experienced technician. Samples are placed in individual plastic sample bags and closed securely using tape. Sample tags and shipping forms included with the split sample only have reference to sample number and there is no reference to hole number or depth. Samples are typically 1.5 meters in length except where the geologist identifies a lithological contact or change in mineralization.

As is the case in most diamond drill programs, sample intervals are chosen to be the smallest reasonable interval that would adequately capture the mineralized intersections. In exploration programs such as at the Larder Lake Property a 1.5 meter sample interval is standard.

Samples are grouped in rice bags and held inside the secured facility until ready for delivery directly to the laboratory by the geologist. Up until late May 2008 all samples were taken to Laboratoire Expert for sample preparation and fire assaying in accordance with industry accepted practices and guidelines under NI43-101. Due to ever-increasing turnaround time a decision was made in June 2008 to switch primary labs and samples were taken directly to Polymet Labs in Cobalt, Ontario. Core sampling was completed in accordance with industry accepted practices.

Until May 26, 2008, all diamond drill core was analyzed at Laboratoire Expert. Laboratoire Expert is registered under ISO 9001:2000 quality standard. Polymet Labs is a Division of Polymet Resources Inc. and is registered under ISO 9001:2000 based in Cobalt Ontario.

The 2007/2008 Program quality control sample results are similar to the 2005 Program and 2006 Program results and indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision with no apparent significant contamination. The source of the field blank material ("barren core") is demonstrating a nugget effect with approximately 5% of samples demonstrating some gold content. The source material is not suitable for use as a field blank. The blanks that reported gold values were investigated and found in the majority of cases to have no samples in the same batch with any gold values. No significant contamination is indicated to have occurred but new field blank material should be sourced for future work programs. Similarly, the SL20 certified reference standard was consistently demonstrating results with poor precision and accuracy. The SL20 standard was replaced in 2006 with a new high grade standard SN26. Results of the SN26 standard assays demonstrate excellent precision and accuracy.

In addition to the regular assaying of these duplicate sample products for monitoring precision, a series of three varying grade certified reference standards were purchased from Rock Labs of New Zealand and introduce "blind" in the laboratory with protocols for assaying one standard in each batch of samples assayed. The certified reference standard results were used to evaluate the accuracy, (i.e. lack of bias) of assay results reported.

Quality control field blank samples were randomly and specifically inserted following samples suspected of containing gold mineralization to monitor for potential contamination during sample preparation and assaying. In addition, a duplicate sample of the drill core was also prepared on a regular basis to monitor sample assay precision (i.e. reproducibility).

Assay results are only communicated to three direct employees of Maximus via secured e-mail: Francois Viens, President, Bernard Boily, Vice President Exploration and Kathia Caron, Project Geologist. Sample preparation is completed at the lab by the independent assay company.

Wakeford (2008) considered the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the 2007-2008 drill programs were satisfactory and that data quality was not an issue.

11.4 2010 – 2011 Drill Program

Diamond drill holes were logged, and any intervals believed by the geologist to be of merit were sampled. Sample intervals varied from 30 cm to 1 metre for narrow structures and up to 1.5 metres for wider structures. Core was half sawn with a diamond saw or split with a hydraulic splitter with one half being sent to the lab for analysis and the other half retained in the box for witness purposes.

Samples were bagged, placed in a large nylon bag, tied and shipped to Expert in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec for sample preparation and analysis. Expert is registered under ISO 9001:2000 quality standard and participates in the CANMET PTP-MAL Laboratory Proficiency testing. Expert is completely independent of Bear Lake Gold.

Gold was determined by lead-collection fire assay with AA finish to an upper limit of 1 g/t. Values greater than 1 g/t Au were rerun using gravimetric and both the AA value and the gravimetric value were reported.

Two certified reference materials were used for the drill programs, as well as a coarse blank which passed through all the stages of sample reduction.

There was a QA/QC program set up by P&E for the 2010 and 2011 drill programs, and results were monitored by P&E, on a real-time basis. Samples were assembled into batches of 24 samples which included one certified reference material, one blank sample comprised of limestone pebbles, two pulp duplicates (prepared and analysed as part of Expert's internal QC), one coarse reject duplicate and one field (1/4 core) duplicate.

P&E is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by Bear Lake during the 2010 – 2011 drill program have produced good quality results.

11.5 2011 – 2012 Drill Program

Additional drilling was completed by Bear Lake in 2011-2012. Bear Lake implemented a rigorous QA/QC program independently set up and supervised by P&E Mining. The program included chain of custody of samples, drill core sawn in half and shipped in sealed bags to Laboratoire Expert, a certified assay laboratory located in Rouyn Noranda, Quebec. Blank samples, blind duplicates and certified standards were inserted in the sample stream. Samples with gold values higher than 10g Au/t were systematically re-analysed, and samples containing visible gold were also analysed systematically with the metallic screen analysis.

11.6 2012 – 2013 Drill Program

Additional drilling was completed by Gold Fields in 2012-2013. Gold Fields implemented and conducted a rigorous QA/QC program. Gold Fields followed an internal QA/QC program which included evaluation of field blanks, certified standards, pulp duplicates, coarse duplicates and Au repeats. The sample shipments were bagged, sealed, and shipped to the ALS Global Laboratory, a certified ISO/IEC 17025 facility in Timmins, Ontario for sample preparation. After preparation, a pulp split was shipped to ALS Global Laboratory, a certified ISO/IEC 17025 facility in North Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis.

11.7 Conclusions

The Authors are of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, and security protocols used for the Project to date follow generally accepted industry standards, and that the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for the purposes of the current technical report.

Previous authors have reviewed sample preparation, analysis, and security protocols for drill programs to 2011 and consider the work to have produced good quality results and consider the data of quality sufficient to be used for Mineral Resource estimation.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Inspection and Data Verification

Armitage personally inspected the Property August 1, 2018, accompanied by Nathan Tribble and Peter Caldbrick both representing Bonterra. Armitage examined several core holes and drill logs to verify accuracy and completeness; no errors were detected. Armitage inspected the Property, office and core logging facilities, and core storage facilities. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property and Bonterra has completed no exploration on the Property to date.

The Authors have reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Author has reviewed company news releases and MD&A's which are posted on SEDAR.

The Authors have conducted an extensive review of all of the Property technical information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the "References" are accurate and complete in all material aspects.

For the purpose of the current report, the Authors have not reviewed the drill hole database and verifications of the drill hole database have not been completed by the Authors. The Authors have not reviewed the QA/QC results for drilling completed since the last Property mineral resource estimate completed by P&E mining in 2011. However, the Authors have no reason to believe that all geological information on the Property is not of good quality and that the extensive assay sampling and QA/QC sampling of the drill core does not provide adequate and good verification of the data for the purposes of the current report.

The Authors are of the opinion that the assay sampling program and extensive QA/QC sampling of core by previous issuers provides good verification of the data and that previous issuers operated according to industry standards at the time. The Authors considers that the drill hole database is adequate and reliable and can support the estimation of a future revised Mineral Resource estimate, to be completed by the Authors of the current report.

The Authors recommend that when Gatling initiates exploration on the Property, it should implement a QA/QC procedures that include the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), duplicates and sample blanks. Check assays should also be submitted to a second (umpire) laboratory.

The Authors recommend that upon completion of the next drill program, Gatling complete a revised mineral resource estimate incorporating current drill data, historical drill data and drill data from the 2011 to 2013 drill programs by Bear Lake and Gold Fields. The Authors recommend Gatling complete an extensive review of the results of QA/QC programs for drill programs from 2004 to current drilling.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Bonterra acquired a 100% interest in the Property in 2016. Since acquisition, Bonterra has yet to complete mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property. Any test work completed on the Property has been completed by other issuers and is described in Section 6: History.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Bonterra acquired a 100% interest in the Property in 2016. Since acquisition, Bonterra has yet to complete a Mineral Resource estimate on the Property. Historic resource estimates are described in Section 6: History. There are no current NI 43-101 Mineral Resource estimates on the Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserve estimates stated on this Property. This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property lies in an area of active exploration and development. Several mining companies are active and these projects and companies are presented below. The information presented in the following paragraphs has been publicly disclosed by the owner or operator of the adjacent property from the companies' websites.

The Authors did not verify the information from the adjacent properties, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Larder Lake Property.

23.1 Orefinders Resources Inc. - Mcgarry Property

The McGarry Property of Orefinders Resources Inc. (www.orefinders.ca) is in Virginiatown, Ontario within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and spans 2.4 km on one of the world's most prolific gold structures, the Cadillac Larder-Lake Break. The property encompasses 681 ha and is comprised of 46 Patented Mining Claims and 5 Mining Licenses. McGarry is located east of and immediately adjacent to the Kerr-Addison Mine, which was one of Canada largest gold mines

The McGarry Property hosts an historical Mineral Resource of 447,000 tonnes grading 7.89 gpt gold for a total of 112,000 gold ounces in the Indicated Category and an additional 157,000 tonnes grading 5.83 gpt gold for a total of 29,000 ounces in the Inferred Category (www.orefinders.ca). This estimate was based on a 3.43 gpt Au lower cut-off with assay grades limited to 51.4 gpt gold. A specific gravity of 2.79 grams per cubic metres was used along with a minimum horizontal mining width of 1.5 metres.

This "resource" is historical in nature and should not be relied upon. It is unlikely it complies with NI 43-101 requirements or follows CIM Definition Standards, and it has not been verified to determine its relevance or reliability. It is included in this section for illustrative purposes only and should not be disclosed out of context. The Authors have not completed a review of the databases, key assumptions, parameters or methods used for this estimate.

On site infrastructure includes a head frame, shaft compartments, hoist, offices, and fully functional core shack all refurbished over the last ten years. McGarry is easily accessible with the Trans-Canada Highway running directly through the property.

As recently as 2013 the McGarry Mine was in production from significant underground workings and was undergoing underground exploration.

23.2 Mistango River Resources - Omega Property

The Omega Gold Property is located near Larder Lake, Ontario 18 miles east of Kirkland Lake, 4 miles west of the former Kerr Addison mine former producer (10M oz/gold) and lies on the Larder Lake Cadillac fault system, which has produced over 40 million ounces of gold in the past from only the Kirkland/Larder Lake area, and continues to do so (www.mistangoriverresources.ca). The Omega Property is a past producer. Mining was controlled by assaying walls to maintain a mining grade of at least 0.15 oz/t. This has left many unmined lower grade areas which at today's gold price is probably economical to mine.

23.3 Kirkland Lake Gold - Macassa Mine

The Macassa Mine, located in the Town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario remains one of the highest gold grade mines in the world. Macassa commenced operations in 2002, and with the discovery of the South Mine Complex (SMC), has been able to increase its level of production significantly over the past five years (www.klgold.com). The SMC has been driving grade improvement at Macassa, with results from ongoing exploration drilling continuing to extend the SMC mineralization and adding to the Mine's Mineral Resources in support of growing production and extending mine life.

The mine is located in an area with well-developed infrastructure, including a provincial highway, a railway system and a private airport. High-grade ore is processed at the Macassa Mill, which currently has available capacity and is located in close proximity to the mine.

The gold mineralization at Macassa is found along breaks or faults, in veins as quartz filled fractures, as breccias and as sulphide rich (pyrite) zones. There are multiple mineralized breaks, named the ‘04, ‘05, No.6, Kirkland Lake Main and the Kirkland Lake North and South branches. The breaks strike N60°E and dip 70-80° south in keeping with the Timiskaming trend. The trend of the gold mineralization in the Kirkland Lake camp conforms to the 60° westerly plunge of the syenite intrusives.

The SMC was a significant discovery, with the zone having a different character than the zones historically mined at Macassa. The SMC is associated with a cross-over structure which links the ’04 / Main Break with the Amalgamated Break. The mineralization trends parallel to the main structures but has a much flatter dip ranging from 20-50° south. SMC mineralization has been found to have greater widths and contain higher grades than the main zones. Considerable potential exists for future exploration drilling in order to identify additional parallel and stacked zones located above, below and along strike of the known SMC zone.

23.4 Yorbeau Resources - Rouyn Property

The Rouyn Property is located in Canada's well-known Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a 2.5 billion year old sequence of volcanic, sedimentary and granitic rocks that stretches 700 km from northeastern Ontario into northwestern Quebec. Since the early 1900s, this belt has produced almost 200 million ounces of gold from world-class mines such as the McIntyre (29 million ounces), Kerr-Addison (11 million ounces), Sigma-Lamaque (11 million ounces), Lakeshore (8 million ounces) and numerous others. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt also hosts many base-metal deposits with high gold content, such as the historic Horne mine, which in addition to copper also produced more than 10 million ounces of gold (Armstrong et al., 2011).

One characteristic of gold deposits in the Abitibi is that they tend to be located near major fault zones, which acted as conduits along which gold-bearing solutions traveled before forming deposits in nearby geological structures. The Cadillac-Larder Lake Break is one such major fault zone. It extends more than 250 km east-west from west of Kirkland Lake, Ontario to east of Val-d'Or, Quebec and has yielded more than 100 million ounces of gold from mines such as Lakeshore, Macassa, Kerr-Addison, Doyon, Bousquet, LaRonde, East-Malartic, Kiena and Sigma-Lamaque.

The Rouyn Property covers a 12-kilometre stretch of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break. It consists of one mining concession and 94 claims, and covers a total area of nearly 2,700 ha (www.yorbeauresources.com).

The Rouyn Property is a mere 4 km south of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. With a long history of mining, the city of Rouyn-Noranda offers many advantages for mining exploration, including political and social stability, good access and infrastructure, skilled mining personnel, and one of the most mining-friendly jurisdictions in the world.

Because of its large size, the property has been subdivided into seven major "Blocks" (from west to east): Augmitto, Cinderella, Durbar, Lake Gamble, Wright-Rouyn, Astoria and Lake Bouzan.

Mineral Resource estimates, compliant to NI-43-101 regulations, have been completed for two distinct deposits, namely the Astoria and Augmitto deposits (www.yorbeauresources.com).

Mineral Resource estimates for the Augmitto project includes Measured and Indicated Resources totalling 247,000 t at 6.08 g/t Au containing 48,300 gold ounces. Inferred Resources total 633,000 t at 7.79 g/t Au for 158,800 gold ounces.

Mineral Resource estimates for the Augmitto project includes Measured Resources totalling 1,429,564 t at 5.18 g/t Au containing 238,084 gold ounces and Indicated Resources totalling 302,597 t at 5.40 g/t Au containing 52,536 gold ounces. Inferred Resources total 1,732,761 t at 5.22 g/t Au for 290,620 gold ounces.

23.5 Globex Mining – Francoeur/Arntfield Property

The FrancoeurArntfield Gold Property consists of 70 mining titles (2,143 ha) including; claims, mining concessions and mining leases. The property is located 18 km west of the town of Rouyn-Noranda Quebec in the townships of Beauchastel and Dasserat. The property can be accessed via highway 101 and northwards on Rue Provencher as well as numerous roads and trails (Armstrong et al., 2011).

The Francoeur and Arntfield gold property is situated in the Abitibi Sub-Province in the southern part of the Superior Structural Province. The underlying rocks are part of the Blake River volcanic group consisting of numerous interlayered mafic and felsic volcanic sequences. The volcanic rocks are intruded by diorite and gabbro intrusive masses. Syenite, feldspar porphyry and lamprophyre intrusions and dykes are common, particularly near important faults. Most faults or fractures on the property including the Wasa shear trend roughly east-west and eventually merge with the Cadillac Larder Lake Break to the east of the property (www.globexmining.com).

The properties extend over an area of 1,866 ha traversing approximately 7 km of strike length along the gold localizing Francoeur Wasa Shear Zone. Mineralization at Francoeur is a gold replacement type with close coexistence of gold and pyrite disseminated within and peripheral to altered shear zones. Hydrothermal alteration is well developed, and alteration minerals have distinct zonation from orebody outward: albite-pyrite to carbonate-hematite to muscovite-chlorite. Gold mineralization is closely associated with these alterations, especially albite-pyrite alteration. Several gold zones are found on the property along the Francoeur-Wasa shear zone.

The Francoeur No.3 deposit constitutes the main ore zone of the Francoeur Gold Mine; it was mined until 2001 down to the 17th(>800 m) level by Richmont. The No.3 deposit is hosted in the metavolcanic rocks of the Blake River Group and developed in the ductile Francoeur-Wasa shear zone. It is in contact with the southern margin of a gabbro-diorite stock. The mineralized zone extends down dip from surface to beyond the 17th level. It is a composite orebody consisting of four distinct ore zones, three of which occur within the Francoeur-Wasa shear zone.

The "West Zone" is located to the west of the No.3 Deposit. It is composed of one zone with a variable thickness (0.5 m to 15 m) within the Francoeur-Wasa shear zone and dipping northward at about 35° to 45°. Gold-bearing mineralization is closely associated with albite-silica-pyrite alteration and a brittle fault breccia or mud fault. This zone differs from the No.3 orebody by its apparent NW plunge, instead of the NE plunge generally observed elsewhere in the mine and also by its association with multiple dykes.

It is estimated that 2,187,200 t grading 6.17 g/t Au were mined from Francoeur producing 414,413 oz of gold (Source: Richmont Mines). The adjacent Arntfield Mine is reported to have produced 480,804 t grading 3.98 g/t Au and 0.93 g/t Ag between 1935 and 1942 (Source: SIGEOM, Quebec government files).

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information or Mineral Resource estimate.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SGS was contracted by Bonterra to complete an updated National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Property located in the Larder Lake area, Ontario, Canada.

The Larder Lake Property has been the subject of extensive past exploration work, beginning in 1937. From 1938 to 1940, Cheminis Gold Mines Ltd. sank a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 533 feet, with 4,929 feet of lateral work completed on levels 150, 275, 400 and 525 feet. In 1940 the Cheminis Mine was closed. In 1947, Amalgamated Larder Mines Ltd., the owner at that time, recommenced underground development with deepening of the shaft to 1,085 feet and development of the 1035 level. Underground drilling results were disappointing and the operation was closed without production. By 1990 Northfield had acquired a 78.5% interest in the Larder Lake Property. Northfield rehabilitated the mine, proceeded with development and began limited production, which began in November, 1991, and continued with brief periods of shutdown to allow further development, until July, 1996. Over the production period 260,000 tons were mined at a recovered grade of 0.104 oz Au/ton. Milling of the ore was done on a custom basis at the Holt-McDermott, Macassa and AJ Perron (former Kerr Addison) mills in the area.

The remainder of the work on the Larder Lake Property has been predominantly diamond drilling, with minor mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys completed as well. The primary drilling on the Larder Lake Property was completed after 1996. The drilling from 1996 to 2004 was by NFX. From 2004 to 2008, drilling was completed by Maximus Ventures. The Larder Lake Gold Project was acquired by NFX on September 16, 2008, by way of acquisition of all of the issued shares of Maximus Ventures Ltd., (“Maximus”). As part of the closing, NFX changed its name to Bear Lake Gold Ltd. Maximus is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bear Lake.

NFX Gold Inc. completed 12,596 m of surface diamond drilling in 1998, 1,491 m of diamond drilling in 2003, and 2,541 m of diamond drilling from 35 holes in 2004. Maximus drilled 3,047 m from 11 holes in 2005, 13,878 m from 27 holes in 2006, 12,387 m from 24 holes in 2007 and 32,000 m from 41 holes in 2008.

The 2007 and early 2008 drilling focused on two main target areas, Fernland and Bear Lake, and were successful in defining favourable alteration, mineralization and significant gold values down to 1,000 m on the Fernland Property and to 600 m vertical on the Bear Lake zone.

From September 2008 to 2012, all drilling was completed by Bear Lake, and hole names were changed to a “BLG” prefix. In 2009, there were 14,135 m drilled in 21 holes. The 2010-2011 program drilled 14,074 m in 12 holes and additional wedges in certain holes. In 2012, Bear Lake drilled 6,384 m in 7 holes and additional wedges in certain holes.

Since the acquisition, Bonterra has yet to complete any surface exploration or diamond drilling on the Property.

A technical report on the Property was written by P&E Mining in 2011 (Armstrong et al., 2011) and was titled “Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimates on the Larder Lake Property Larder Lake, Ontario”, dated August 15, 2011. The technical report was written for Bear Lake Gold Ltd. ("Bear Lake"). The updated Mineral Resource estimate completed by P&E Mining included all drilling completed between 1996 and 2011.

The Property contains two deposits, the Cheminis and Bear Lake deposits. For the 2011 Mineral Resource estimate, the Cheminis deposit domain boundaries were determined from lithology, structure and grade boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole sections. Five domains were created named NCB, SS, D, S-HW and DS. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole sections in Gemcom by the authors of the 2011 report. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip.

At the Bear Lake deposit, three domains were created and named CARB, FLOW and UMA. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole sections in Gemcom by the authors of the 2011 report. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 2.5 g/t Au that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip.

The bulk density used for the creation of the density block models was derived from site visit samples taken by P&E Mining and analysed at Agat Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario. The average bulk density for the Cheminis resource was derived from 15 samples and determined to be 2.68 tonnes per cubic metre. The average bulk density for the Bear Lake resource was derived from 17 samples and determined to be 2.79 tonnes per cubic metre.

The resulting Cheminis Mineral Resource were estimated using a two-year trailing average gold price of $US 1,207/oz and a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au. Resources were classed in both the Indicated and Inferred categories. The resulting Bear Lake resources were estimated using a two-year trailing average gold price of $US 1,207/oz and a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au. Mineral Resources were classed in the Inferred category.

The Bear Lake deposit hosts a historic estimate of 3,750,000 tonnes at 5.7 g/t (683,600 oz), and classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource (Table 25-1). The Cheminis Deposit contains a historic estimate of the Mineral Resources (2011, P&E Mining). 335,000 tonnes at 4.1 g/t (43,800 oz) have been classified as Indicated and 1,391,000 tonnes at 5.2 g/t (233,400 oz) as Inferred.

The reader is cautioned that the Authors have not done sufficient work to classify the historical Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report as current Mineral Resources and Gatling is not treating the historical resources as current Mineral Resources. The Authors have not verified the historical Mineral Resources and is not treating these historical estimates as an estimate of the current Mineral Resources. While these estimates were prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 and the "Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definition Guidelines" in effect at the time (2011), there is no assurance that they are in accordance with current CIM 2014 Mineral Resource reporting standards and these Mineral Resource estimates should not be regarded as consistent with current standards or unduly relied upon as such.

The historic Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report are only presented for information purposes as they represent material historical data which have previously been publicly disclosed. To the Authors' knowledge, the 2011 Mineral Resource estimates for the Property are the most recent Mineral Resource estimates available regarding the Bear Lake and Cheminis deposits.

Armitage personally inspected the Property on August 1st, 2018, accompanied by Nathan Tribble and Peter Caldbrick both representing Bonterra. Armitage examined several core holes and drill logs to verify accuracy and completeness; no errors were detected. Armitage inspected the Property, office and core logging facilities, and core storage facilities. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property and Bonterra has completed no exploration on the Property to date.

The Authors have reviewed all NI 43-101 reports written on the Property and recent news releases pertaining to recent drill results for drilling completed by Bear Lake and Gold Fields in 2012 and 2013.

The Authors have not reviewed the drill hole database and verifications of the drill hole database have not been completed by the Authors. The Authors have not reviewed the QA/QC protocols or results. However, the Authors have no reason to believe that geological information relating to the Property is not of good quality and that the extensive assay sampling and QA/QC sampling of core does not provide adequate and good verification of the data.

The Authors recommend that when Gatling initiates exploration on the Property, it should implement QA/QC procedures that include the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), duplicates and sample blanks. Check assays should also be submitted to a second (umpire) laboratory.

Table 25-1: Larder Lake Mineral Resource Estimates - P&E Mining Consulting 2011.

April 2011 Cheminis Mineral Resource Estimate. Cut-Off Grade: 2.5g/t Au			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au oz.**
Indicated	335,000	4.07	43,800
Inferred	1,391,000	5.22	233,400
June 2011 Bear Lake Mineral Resource Estimate. Cut-Off Grade: 2.5g/t Au			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au oz.**
Inferred	3,750,000	5.69	683,600
June 2011 Total Mineral Resource Estimate. Cut-Off Grade: 2.5g/t Au			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au oz.**
Indicated	335,000	4.07	43,800
Inferred	5,141,000	5.55	917,000

25.1 Risks and Opportunities

The Mineral Resource estimate by P&E is considered a historical estimate. The resource was completed before Gatling entered into an agreement to acquire the Property. Gatling has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and Gatling is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. It is reasonably expected that with further work by Gatling, including a re-analysis and validation of the complete drill hole database, QA/QC procedures and results, and reviewing and upgrading the 3D wireframe grade control models the historical resources will become current Mineral Resources. However, it is not guaranteed.

Most of the historical resources are in the Inferred Mineral Resource classification. Inferred Resource are based on limited information and although it is reasonably expected that much of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources with surface definition diamond drilling, it is not guaranteed.

There is an opportunity on the Project to extend known mineralization at laterally and at depth, and elsewhere on the Property. Gatlings's intentions are to direct their exploration efforts towards Mineral Resource growth with a focus on extending the limits of known mineralization and testing other targets on the Property to identify additional inferred resources.

Upgrading Inferred resources to Indicated or Measured resources and adding inferred resources increases the economic value of the Project.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Bonterra has proposed an Exploration Plan for the Property, to be implemented by Gatling. A proposed program and budget for the fourth quarter of 2018 is outlined below (Table 26-1).

The Authors have reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined by Bonterra. Given the prospective nature of the property, it is the Authors opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that proposed plans for further work are justified. The current proposed work program will help advance the Property and will provide key inputs required to evaluate the economic viability of a mining project on the Property.

The Authors recommend that Gatling conduct the further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Proposed Budget Phase 1:

- Geological compilation of the current database, claim package and update current 3D interpretation.
- 93 new holes have been added since last update in 2011, so the resource needs an updated 43-101 on current database. SGS will be leading this report.
- Complete a 5,000 m diamond drill program to infill and expand current geological model along strike.

Once the phase 1 drill program is complete the geological team will assess the new data and proceed to phase 2 which will be success driven based on phase 1.

Table 26-1: Recommended 2018 Work Program by Bonterra.

Core Drilling Surface	2018 Quarters	
	4	Total
Revised NI 43-101 Resource Estimate		
Total Meters Drilling	5,000	**5,000**
Avg. Assay Samp. length	2,500	**2,500**
QAQC Samples	125	**125**
Total Assay samples	2,625	**2,625**
Direct drilling costs	$500,000	**$500,000**
Indirect drilling costs	$100,000	**$100,000**
Footage Cost	$600,000	**$600,000**
Mob and Demob	$0	**$0**
Down Hole Survey	$25,000	**$25,000**
Assays	$131,250	**$131,250**
Core Logging	$0	**$0**
Core Logging Supplies	$5,000	**$5,000**
GeoTech Cut/Sample (1 persons)	$0	**$0**
GeoTech Cut/Sample Supplies	$15,000	**$15,000**
Geology staff	$0	**$0**
Contract Services	$0	**$0**
Compilation-Senior Geologist	$24,000	**$24,000**
Geologist Assistant	$9,000	**$9,000**
Road Building	$25,000	**$25,000**
Company Truck	$0	**$0**
Consultants	$0	**$0**
Computer Maintenance	$0	**$0**
Shipment to Lab	$5,000	**$5,000**
Total	**$839,250**	**$839,250**

27 References

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LARDER LAKE PROPERTY LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA" dated August 15, 2018 (the "Technical Report") for Bonterra Resources Inc. was prepared and signed by the following authors:

The effective date of the report is August 2, 2018.
The date of the report is August 15, 2018.

Signed by:

Qualified Persons	Company
Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo.,	SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS")

Qualified Persons	Company
Alan Goldschmidt, FGSSA, Pr.Sci.Nat.	SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS")

29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To Accompany the Report titled “TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LARDER LAKE PROPERTY LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA” dated August 15, 2018 (the “Technical Report”) for Bonterra Resources Inc.

I, Allan E. Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol. of 62 River Front Way, Fredericton, New Brunswick, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 de la Seigneurie E blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5 (www.geostat.com).
2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Masters of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.
3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and uranium in Canada, United States, Mexico, Honduras, Chile, Cuba and Peru at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage since 1991, including resource estimation since 2006.
5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and use the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999), I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012), I am a member of The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 2829; 2017), and I am licenced by the Order of Geologists of Québec (Licence No. 1566).
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person".
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
8. I visited the Larder Lake Property on August 1st, 2018.
9. I have had no prior involvement in the Larder Lake Property.
10. I am independent of Gatling Exploration Inc. and Bonterra Resources Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the “Form”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 15th day of August, 2018 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

“Signed and Sealed”

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo., SGS Canada Inc.

QP CERTIFICATE – ALAN GOLDSCHMIDT

To Accompany the Report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LARDER LAKE PROPERTY LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA" dated August 15th, 2018 (the "Technical Report") for Bonterra Resources Inc.

I, Alan B. Goldschmidt, BSc. (Hons), of 852 Wilgespruit Crescent, Strubens Valley, Roodepoort, South Africa, hereby certify that:

13. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 de la Seigneurie E blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5 (www.geostat.com).

14. I am a graduate of University of Cape Town having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1987, a graduate of University of the Witwatersrand having obtained a Post Graduate Diploma in Mining Engineering in 1991

15. I have been permanently employed as a geologist from 1989 to April 2016. For two years I was been self employed, working as an independent geological consultant and am now employed by SGS Geostat.

16. I have been involved in mine geology for gold and heavy metals. With various consultancy groups I have been involved in resource modeling and reporting for gold, aluminium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel projects throughout Africa. The projects have ranged from grass roots exploration to mines in full production.

17. I am a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa and am registered with SACNASP: South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.

18. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person".

19. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

20. I have had no prior involvement in the Larder Lake Property.

21. I am independent of Gatling Exploration Inc. and Bonterra Resources Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

22. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

23. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 15th day of August, 2018 Johannesburg South Africa.

"Signed and Sealed"

Alan Goldschmidt, BSc. (Hons) Pr.Sci.Nat. SGS Canada Inc.